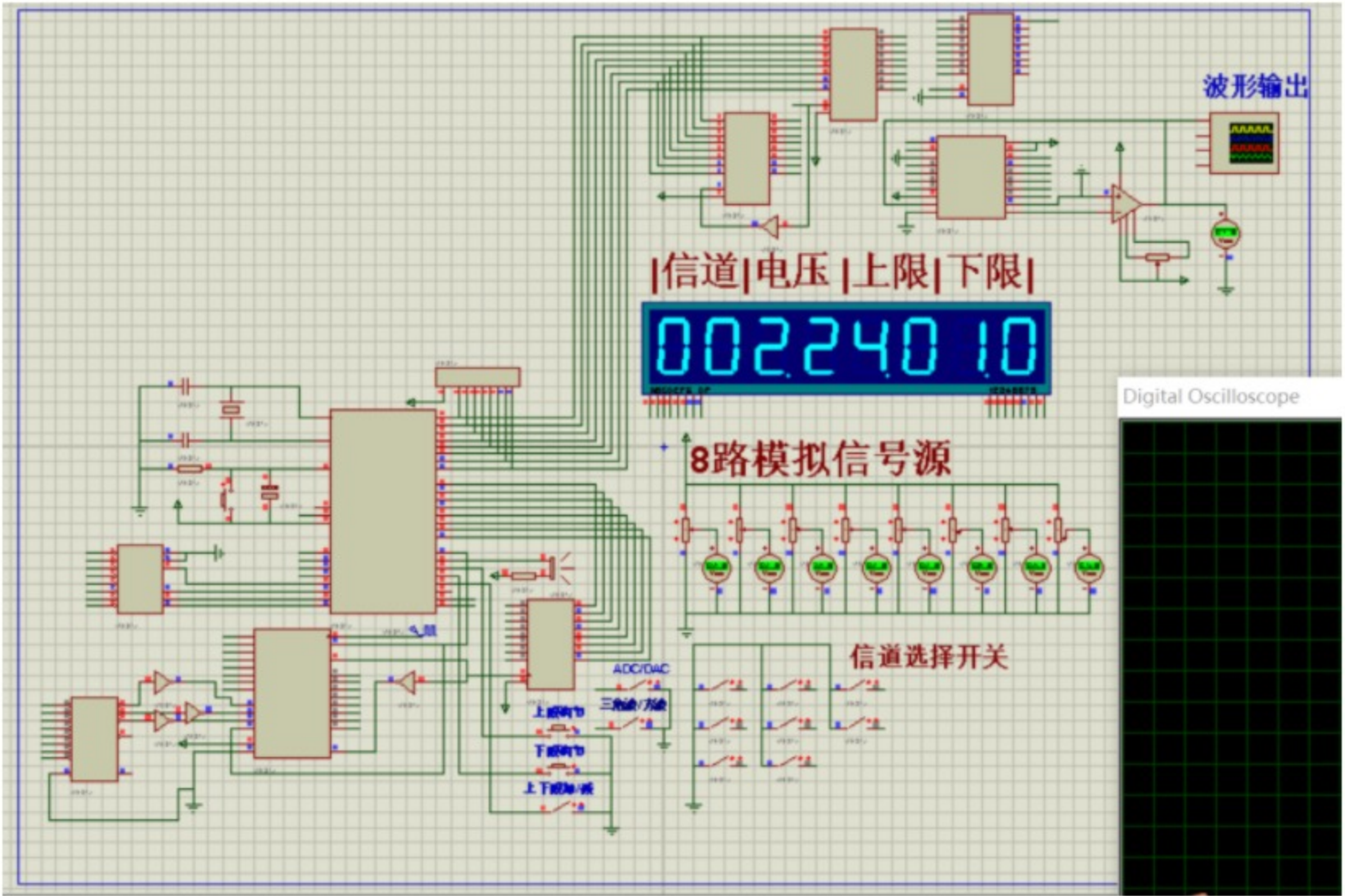


摘要：设计了一个关于单片机数据采集控制系统的作品，采用数模转换和模数转换的技术，实现了8路数据采集功能和输出模拟信号的功能

关键词：DAC转换电路、ADC转换电路、数码管电路和警报电路



```
1 #include <reg51.h>
2 #include <absacc.h>
3 #define DAC0832 XBYTE[0XFFFE] // DAC0832的地址
4 unsigned char code zixing[]={0x3F,0x06,0x5B,0x4F,0x66,0x6D,0x7D,0x07,0x7F,0x6F}; //0-9
5 unsigned char code zixing1[]={0xbF,0x86,0xdB,0xcF,0xe6,0xeD,0xfD,0x87,0xFF,0xeF}; //0-9
6 unsigned char buf[]={0x3f,0x3f,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00}; //显示缓冲区
7 unsigned char c1[]={1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0}; //数码管选位
8 unsigned char b1[]={1,1,0,0,1,1,0,0}; //数码管选位
9 unsigned char a1[]={1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0}; //数码管选位
10 unsigned char ad_data; //定义成全局变量，以便主函数和中断函数都能引用
11 unsigned char i,j;
12 unsigned char TD;
13 unsigned int MAX;
14 unsigned int MIN;
15 unsigned int dig,dd;
16 unsigned int Aa,Bb,Cc,xuhao,df;
17 long int vv;
18 sbit P3_0=P3^0;
19 sbit P3_1=P3^1;
20 sbit P3_4=P3^4;
21 sbit P3_7=P3^7;
22 sbit P1_0=P1^0;
23 sbit P1_1=P1^1;
24 sbit P1_2=P1^2;
25 sbit P1_3=P1^3;
26 sbit P1_4=P1^4;
27 sbit P1_5=P1^5;
28 sbit P1_6=P1^6;
29 sbit P1_7=P1^7;
30 void delay(unsigned int time); //子程序声明
31 void ADC();
32 void xianshi();
33 void xianding();
```