

# 8086 Memory Interfacing

# Memory Interfacing ( Chip Identification)

Two memory elements : EPROM and RAM

For EPROM: IC 27XX, 27XXX

For RAM: IC 61XX, 61XXX, 62XXX, 62XX

IC 2716

16 => memory size in bits 16 kbits of memory size

Memory size = 16kbits / 8 = 2kB = 2k x 1B = 2 x  $2^{10}$  x 1B

Data lines = 8 bits

Address lines =  $\log_2 2^{11} = 11$  bits

# Memory Interfacing ( Chip Identification)

RAM IC 6264

64 kilobits => memory size

$$M.S = 64/8 = 8kB = 8 \times 2^{10} \times 1B = 2^{13} \times 8$$

$$m = 13, n = 8$$

where m is number of address lines

n is number of data lines

IC 27128 => EPROM

$$\text{Memory size} = 128 \text{ kilobits} = 128/8 \text{ kB} = 16 \text{ kB}$$

$$16 \text{ kB} = 16 \times 2^{10} \times 1B = 2^{14} \times 8$$

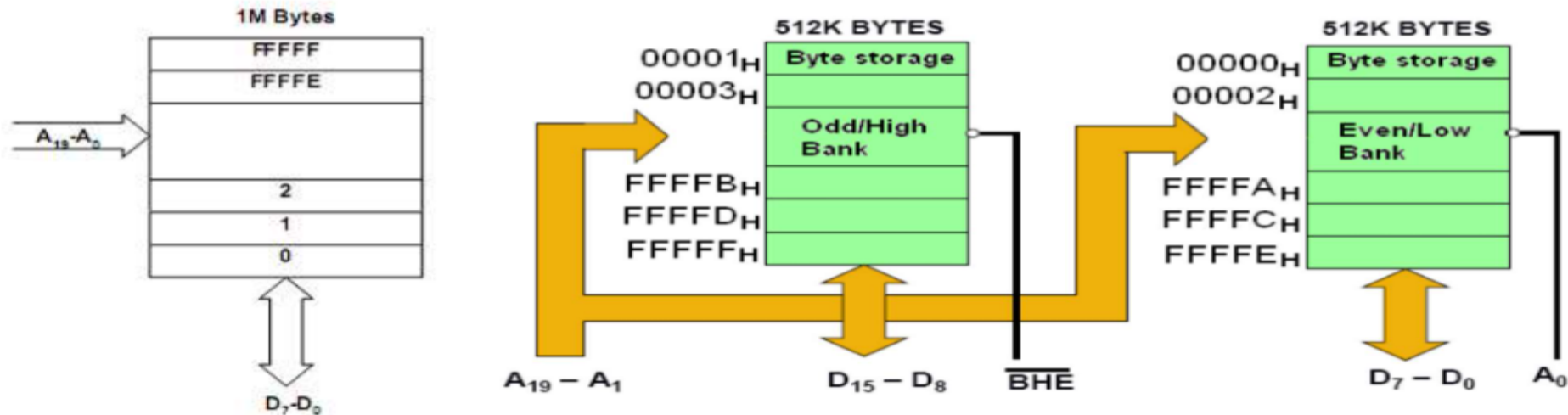
$$m = 14, n = 8$$

where m is number of address lines

n is number of data lines

# 8086 Memory Organization

- ❑ The memory address space of the 8086-based microcomputers has different logical and physical **organizations**.
- ❑ **Logically**, memory is implemented as a single **1M × 8 memory bank**. The byte-wide storage locations are assigned consecutive addresses over the range from 00000H through FFFFFH
- ❑ **Physically**, memory is implemented as two independent 512 Kbyte banks: the low (even) bank and the high (odd) bank.



(a) Logical memory organization, and (b) Physical memory organization (high and low memory banks) of the 8086 microprocessor.

# Memory Interfacing(Odd and Even Bank)

## 8086 MP

AL = 20  $\Rightarrow 2^{20} = 1\text{M}$

DL = 16 (Lower order data lines : D0-D7)  $\Rightarrow$  even memory bank

(Higher order data lines: D8-D15)  $\Rightarrow$  odd memory bank

Total memory size = 1MB

Two separate memory banks : Even bank and Odd bank

Even bank: Contains all the memory addresses which are **even** in number  
00000 H, 00002 H, 00004 H....., FFFFEH

Odd bank: Contains all the memory addresses which are **odd** in number  
00001H, 00003H, 00005H,....., FFFFFH

# Bank Selection

To distinguish between odd and even bytes, the CPU provides a signal called BHE' (bus high enable).

BHE' and A0 are used to select the odd and even byte, as shown in the table below :

<b>BHE'</b>	<b>A0</b>	<b>Bank selection</b>
0	0	Both the bank (16 bit data transfer)
0	1	data transfer from odd bank (8 bit data transfer)
1	0	data transfer from even bank (8 bit data transfer)
1	1	no data transfer (none of the banks are selected)

# Memory Interfacing(Odd and Even Bank)

A0 and BHE' (Bus High Enable) = 0 => odd bank is selected

Address lines: A19 A18..... A1 A0

A0 = 0 => Even Bank is selected

0 => 000

2 => 010

4 => 100

6 => 110

8=> 1000

1 => 001

3 => 011

5 => 101

7 => 111

9 => 1001



# Exercise: 1

- Interface microprocessor 8086 with two numbers of IC-27512 chip.

Soln:

Given:

8086 MP,

2 nos of IC 27512 (EPROM)

Memory size : 512 kilobits  $\Rightarrow 512/8 = 64\text{kB} = 2^{16} \times 8$

AL= 16, DL = 8

**Even bank (A0 = 0)**

starting address:

final address:

**Odd bank (A0 = 1)**

starting address:

final address:



# Exercise: 1

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# Exercise: 1

**Even bank (A0 = 0)**

starting address: E0000H

final address: FFFFEH

**Odd bank (A0 = 1)**

starting address: E0001H

final address: FFFFFFFH

## Exercise: 2

- Interface 16k × 8 memory locations for microprocessor 8086. The starting of the microprocessor is C0000H.

Soln:

Given:

8086 MP

Number of memory locations:  $16k \times 8 \Rightarrow$  odd bank + even bank

# Exercise: 2

Starting address: C0000H

**Odd bank:  $8k \times 8 \Rightarrow 2^{13} \times 8 \Rightarrow 13$  address lines (A0-A12)**

**Even bank:  $8k \times 8 \Rightarrow 2^{13} \times 8 \Rightarrow 13$  address lines (A0-12)**

Starting address of EB = C0000H

Final address of EB = C3FFE H

Starting address of OB = C0001H

Final address of OB = C3FFF H

# Exercise: 2

## EVEN BANK

	A19	A18	A17	A16	A15	A14	A13	A12	A11	A10	A9	A8	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	
Starting Address	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C0000H
Final Address	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	C3FFEH



## ODD BANK

	A19	A18	A17	A16	A15	A14	A13	A12	A11	A10	A9	A8	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	
Starting Address	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	C0001H
Final Address	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	C3FFFH



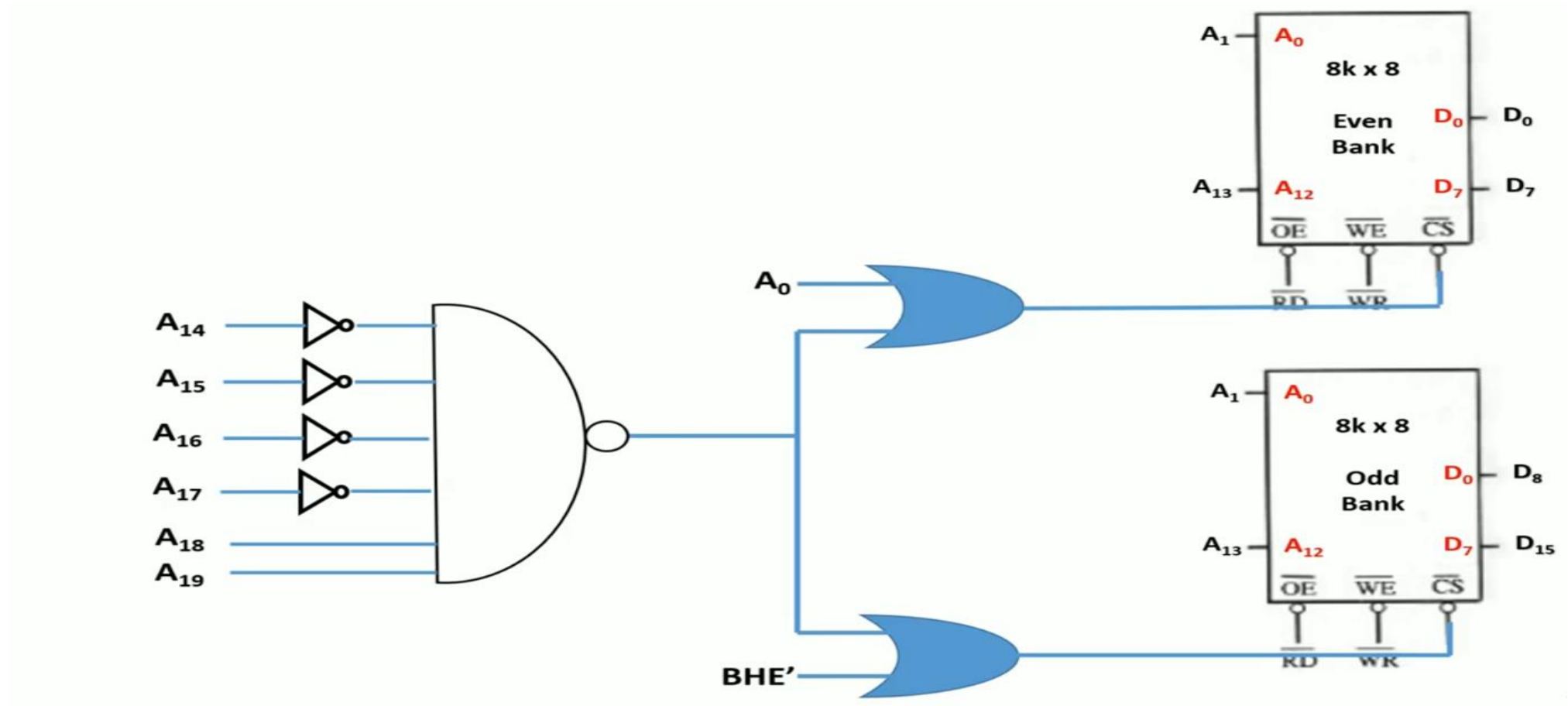
## Exercise: 3

- Interface 16k 8 memory locations for microprocessor 8086 using Multi-input NAND gate. The starting of the microprocessor is C0000H.
- 1<sup>st</sup> step: same as previous solution.

Now, the fixed line inputs are

A19	A18	A17	A16	A15	A14
1	1	0	0	0	0

2<sup>nd</sup> step:



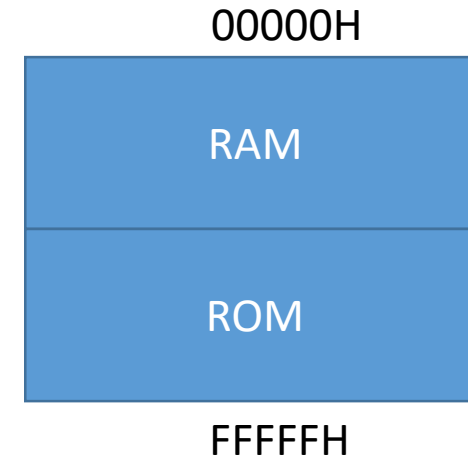


# Exercise: 4

Interface two 4KX8 EPROM and two 4KX8 RAM chips with 8086.

## Solution:

- Capacity of ROM for 2 Chips =  $4K \times 8 \times 2 = 8K \times 8 = 8KB$
- Consider, Ending Address of ROM = FFFFF H
- Now, Size = 8KB =  $2^3 \times 2^{10} = 2^{13}$   
So, 0000 0001 1111 1111 1111 = 01FFF H
- Now, Starting Address of ROM = FFFFF H – 01FFF H = FE000 H
- Again consider, Starting Address of RAM = 00000 H
- For 4KB =  $2^2 \times 2^{10} = 2^{12}$
- So, Address Lines = A1 – A12
- A0=Bank Selection



# Exercise: 4

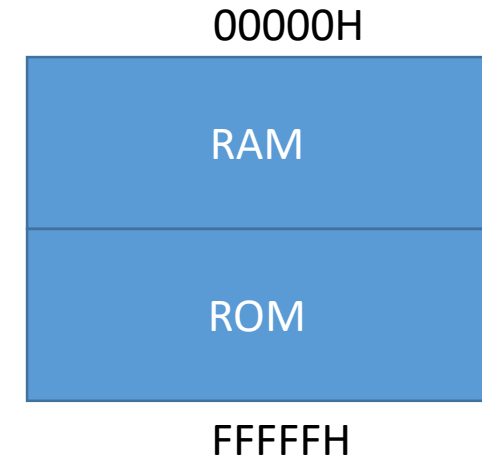
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# Exercise: 5

Interface 32KB ROM using 8 KB ROM and 32KB RAM using 16 KB chips with 8086.

## Solution:

- Required number of ROM =  $32/8 = 4$
- Required number of RAM =  $32/16 = 2$
- So, we need four 8KB ROM and two 16 KB RAM chips for interfacing
- Consider, Ending Address of ROM = FFFFF H
- Now, Size = 32KB =  $2^5 \times 2^{10} = 2^{15}$   
So, 0000 0111 1111 1111 1111 = 07FFF H
- Now, Starting Address of ROM = FFFFF H – 07FFF H = F8000 H
- Again consider, Starting Address of RAM = 00000 H
- For 16KB =  $2^4 \times 2^{10} = 2^{14}$
- So, Address Lines = A1 – A14
- A0=Bank Selection



## Exercise: 5

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