# The 8051 Architecture and Programming

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# Programming Issues

- Hardware Information
  - Architecture of the processor

- Software Instructions
  - Complex Instruction Set Computer (CISC)
  - 135 Instructions for 8051

### 8051 Architecture

#### **Specific Features**

- 1. 8-bit CPU with registers A (accumulator) and B
- 2. 16-bit program counter (PC) and data pointer (DPTR)
- 3. 8-bit program status word (PSW)
- 4. 8-bit stack pointer (SP)
- 5. Internal ROM or EPROM of 4k (8051)
- 6. Internal RAM of 128 bytes
  - 4 register banks each containing 8 registers of 8-bit
  - 16-bytes bit addressable registers
  - 80 bytes general purpose data memory

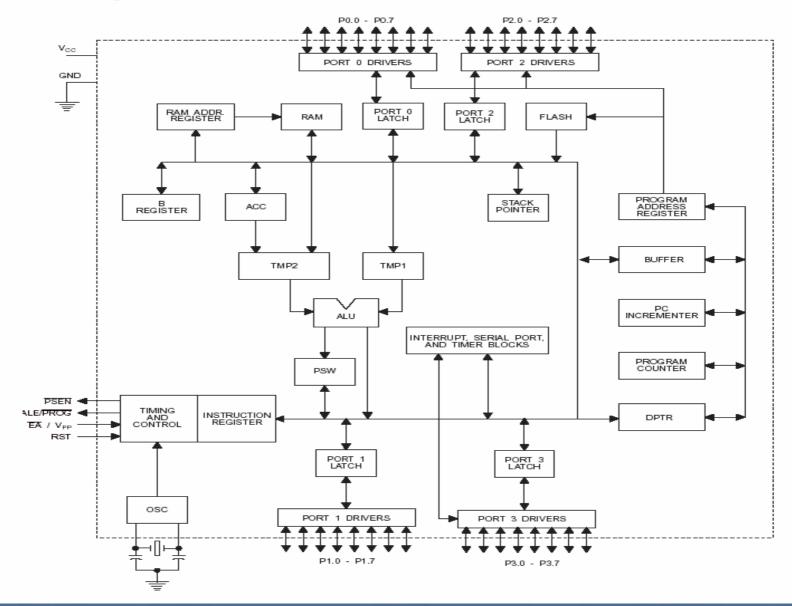
### 8051 Architecture

#### **Specific Features**

- 7. 32 input-output pins arranged as 4 eight-bit ports (P0 P3)
- 8. Two 16 bit timer/counters: T0 and T1
- 9. Full duplex serial data receiver/transmitter
- 10. Control registers: TCON, TMOD, SCON, PCON, IP, and IE
- 11. 2 external and 3 internal interrupt sources
- 12. Oscillator and clock circuit

### 8051 Architecture

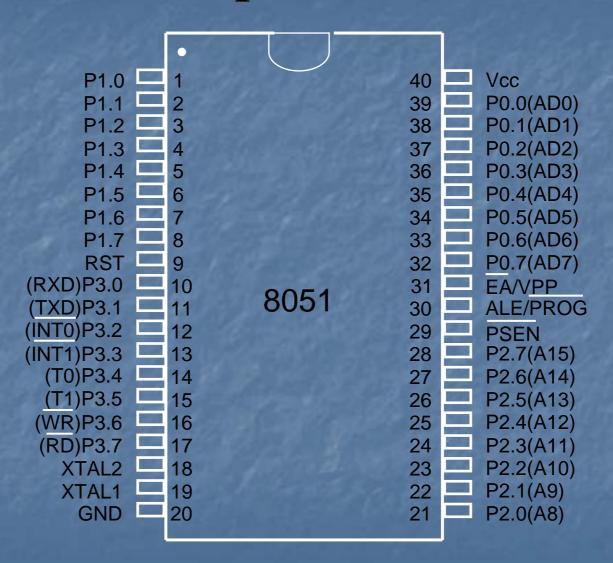
#### **Block Diagram**



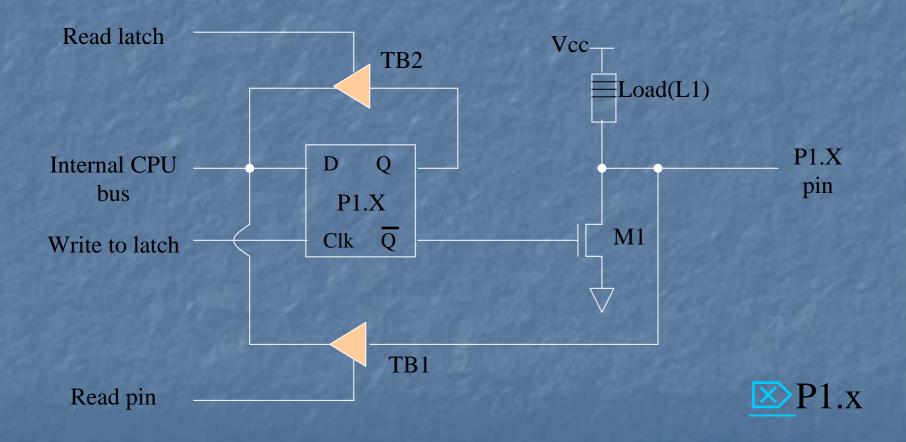
### 8051 Programming Model



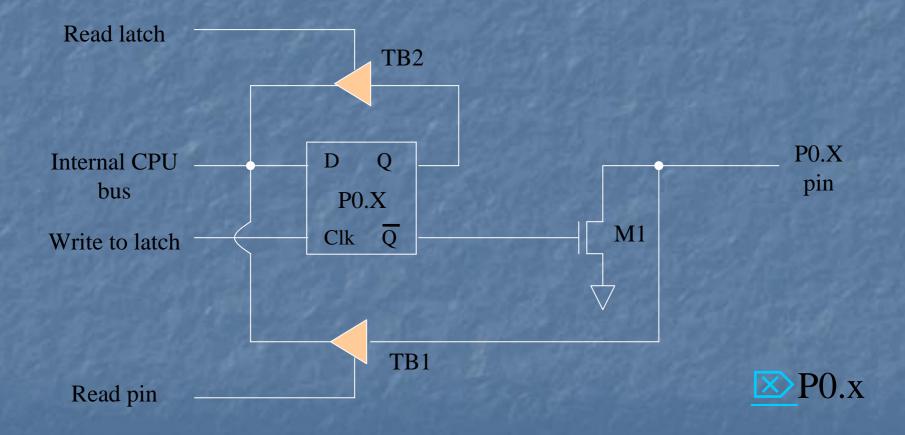
### Pin Description of the 8051



### A Pin of Port 1

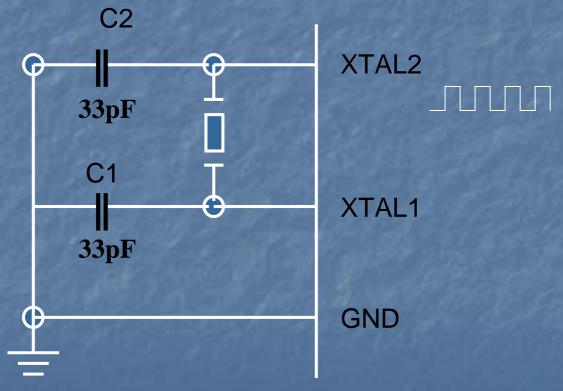


### A Pin of Port 0



### Crystal Oscillator connection

- Using a quartz crystal oscillator
- > We can observe the frequency on the XTAL2 pin.



### Port 3 Alternate Functions

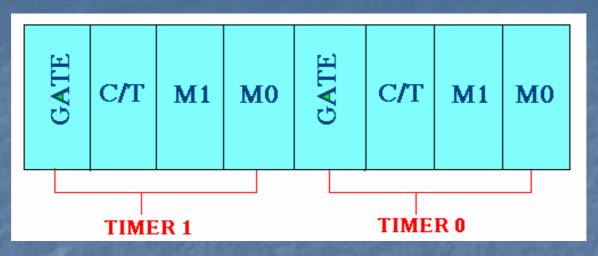
| P3 Bit | Function               | Pin |
|--------|------------------------|-----|
| 18 18  |                        |     |
| P3.0   | RxD                    | 10  |
| P3.1   | TxD                    | 11  |
| P3.2   | INTO                   | 12  |
| P3.3   | INT1                   | 13  |
| P3.4   | T0                     | 14  |
| P3.5   | T1                     | 15  |
| P3.6   | WR                     | 16  |
| P3.7   | $\overline{\text{RD}}$ | 17  |
|        |                        |     |

# RESET Value of Some 8051 Registers

| Register | Reset Value |
|----------|-------------|
| PC       | 0000        |
| ACC      | 0000        |
| В        | 0000        |
| PSW      | 0000        |
| SP       | 0007        |
| DPTR     | 0000        |

RAM are all zero.

### TMOD Register



- Gate: When set, timer only runs while INT(0,1) is high.
- C/T: Counter/Timer select bit. 0 to set it in timer mode
- M1: Mode bit 1.
- M0: Mode bit 0.

| M1 | M0 | MODE                   |
|----|----|------------------------|
| 0  | 0  | 13-bit timer mode      |
| 0  | 1  | 16-bit timer mode      |
| 1  | 0  | 8-bit auto-reload mode |
| 1  | 1  | split mode             |
|    | ı  | l                      |

### TCON Register

| TF1 TR1 TF0 TR0 IE1 IT | 1 IEO ITO |
|------------------------|-----------|
|------------------------|-----------|

- TF1: Timer 1 overflow flag.
- TR1: Timer 1 run control bit.
- **TF0:** Timer 0 overflag.
- **TR0:** Timer 0 run control bit.
- IE1: External interrupt 1 edge flag.
- IT1: External interrupt 1 type flag.
- IE0: External interrupt 0 edge flag.
- IT0: External interrupt 0 type flag.

### Interrupt Enable Register

EA \_ ET2 ES ET1 EX1 ET0 EX0

- EA : Global enable/disable.
- : Undefined.
- ET2 :Enable Timer 2 interrupt.
- ES :Enable Serial port interrupt.
- ET1:Enable Timer 1 interrupt.
- **EX1**: Enable External 1 interrupt.
- **ET0**: Enable Timer 0 interrupt.
- **EX0**: Enable External 0 interrupt.

# Timer Interrupt Generation



#### **Interrupt Interval:**

$$t = \left[R_{\text{max}} + 1 - R_{\text{min}}\right]_d \times \frac{12_d}{f_{osc}}$$

$$R_{max} = FFFF$$
 (for 16-bit mode)  
= FF (for 8-bit mode)

$$R_{min} =$$
User settable

# Interrupt Vector Address

| Type of Interrupt | Address |
|-------------------|---------|
| IEO               | 0003H   |
| TF0               | 000BH   |
| IE1               | 0013H   |
| TF1               | 001BH   |
| SERIAL            | 0023H   |

# Assignment

Generate Square wave of two frequencies at one port pin of microcontroller on the basis of status of a toggle switch.

• Design the hardware and explain the scheme.

# Programming the 8051

#### Modules:

- Initialization module
  - Data Initializations (for RAM or SFRs)
  - Configuration of Control registers
  - Address Vectoring
- \* Run Module
  - Main program for performing a specific task or group of tasks

# Programming the 8051

**Problem Statement:** 

State and Explain an algorithm for square wave generation

# Programming the 8051

One Simple Solution:

Step 1: Make a port pin low

Step 2: Give necessary delay

Step 3: Toggle the port pin

Step 4: Go to Step 2.

Note: Multi-task is not possible with this algorithm

#### Concept:

All the tasks are time-multiplexed

#### Requirements:

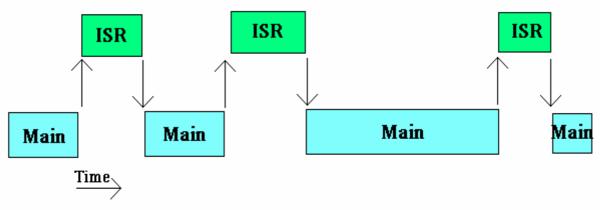
- > Specified Time interval generation
- > Overall tasks divided into two broad categories
  - Background tasks (Time critical job)
  - Foreground tasks (Non time critical job)

# Interrupt

#### Program execution without intrrupts:



#### Program execution with intrrupts:



ISR: Intrrupt Service Routin

#### Initialization Module

Resource for time interval generation:

Timer0 or Timer1

#### Design Issues:

➤ Mode of timer (16 or 8-bit)

tim\_mod .equal 02h

mov TMOD, #tim\_mod

Computation of content to be used for initialization of timer

### Design Issues:

> Generation of different time intervals using same timer interrupt

```
Use of multiplying factor with basic timer interrupt interval
TM0:
       push ACC
        push PSW
;-----Basic time interval----
tm_0: mov A,tickN
        cjne A,#1,tm_1
-----Basic time interval*tickN------
       sjmp back
tm_1: dec ACC
       mov tick10,A
back: pop PSW
       pop ACC
```

reti

#### Design Issues:

> Configuration of ports as input or output

```
mov P0, #FFh; Set port0 as input port mov P1, #00h; Set port1 as output
```

Address Vectoring

```
.org 0 ajmp main
```

.org 000bh ajmp TM0

;jump to timer0 routine

Run Module

Consists of infinite loop

main: acall level1 ;jump to service routine for foreground task sjmp main

# Assignment Revisited

Generate Square wave of two frequencies at one port pin of microcontroller on the basis of status of a toggle switch.

• Write the code in assembly language for above problem

### Implementation

#### Required Tools:

- \* Hardware: Universal Microcontroller Programmer
- **Software:** 
  - Assembler for 8051
    - Convert \*.asm file to \*.obj
  - Linker for 8051
    - Links several \*.obj files and converts the whole to \*.hex
  - Hex code downloader application program
    - Provided with universal programmer
    - Download the hex code into the microcontroller

