

# The 8051 Microcontroller and Embedded Systems

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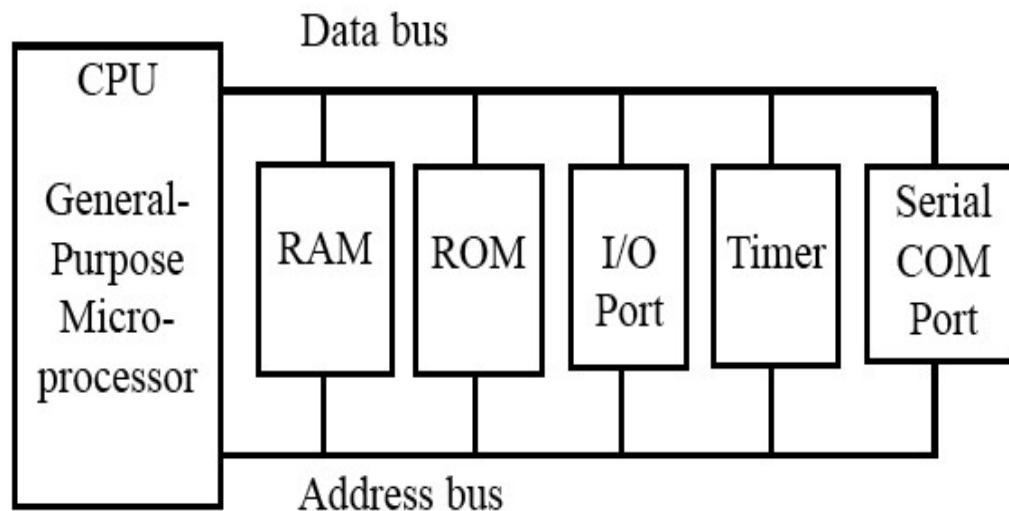
# OBJECTIVES

- Comparison of microprocessors and microcontrollers
- Advantages of microcontrollers for some applications
- Concept of Embedded Systems
- Criteria for choosing a microcontroller
- Various members of the 8051 family
- 8051 microcontrollers offered by various manufacturers

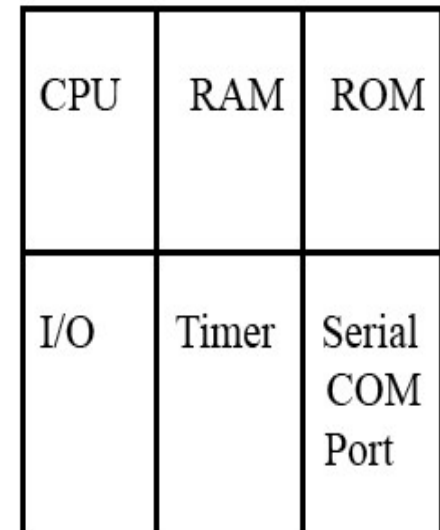
# MICROPROCESSORS Vs MICROCONTROLLERS

- **General-purpose microprocessor**

**Microcontroller**



(a) General-Purpose Microprocessor System



(b) Microcontroller

## MICROPROCESSORS

1. Functional blocks are  
ALU, Reg., T&C unit
2. There is a rapid movement of data  
/Coad Bw ext.M to  $\mu$ P.
3. Many opcodes involves for data  
movement
4. Used in the form of Byte/data & have  
one /two types of bit handling  
instructions.
5. Costly--- digital computers.

## MICROCONTROLLERS

1. Includes the fun. Of  $\mu$ P & in addition  
to Timer, Parallel &  
Serial ports, int. RAM & EPROM /  
EEPROM
2. Rapid movement Of DATA &  
COAD with in the chip.
3. Few instruction used for this  
purpose
4. Large no. of bit manipulation
5. Cheap – Designing app for specific  
dedicate systm.

# EMBEDDED SYSTEM AND THEIR PRODUCTS

## Embedded System

The **application** and **processor** are combined into a single system

## Embedded products

Processor inside the micro controller performs only one task.

*Eg: Printer- Getting data from i/p device through the processor and printing it.*

# MICROCONTROLLERS AND THEIR EMBEDDED PRODUCTS

## **Home**

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Appliances  
Intercom  
Telephones  
Security systems  
Garage door openers  
Answering machines  
Fax machines  
Home computers  
TVs  
Cable TV tuner  
VCR  
Camcorder  
Remote controls  
Video games  
Cellular phones  
Musical instruments  
Sewing machines  
Lighting control  
Paging  
Camera  
Pinball machines  
Toys  
Exercise equipment

## **Office**

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Telephones  
Computers  
Security systems  
Fax machine  
Microwave  
Copier  
Laser printer  
Color printer  
Paging

## **Auto**

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Trip computer  
Engine control  
Air bag  
ABS  
Instrumentation  
Security system  
Transmission control  
Entertainment  
Climate control  
Cellular phone  
Keyless entry

# TYPES OF 8-BIT MICROCONTROLLER

- Free scale 6811
- Intel's 8051
- Zilog's Z8
- PIC 16X



Each one has unique instruction set &  
Register set

# CRITERIA'S TO CHOOSE A MICROCONTROLLER FOR DESIGNING

## 1. Task at hand efficient & cost effective

Speed, Bit size, Packaging, Power consumption, no. of I/O ports & Timers and Cost.

## 2. Availability of software tools

Assembler

Compiler

Debugger

## 3. Availability & Resources of microcontroller



# RELIABLE SOURCES OF MICROCONTROLLER

- **Choosing a microcontroller**

<u>Company</u>	<u>Web Site</u>
Intel	<a href="http://www.intel.com/design/mcs51">www.intel.com/design/mcs51</a>
Atmel	<a href="http://www.atmel.com">www.atmel.com</a>
Philips/Sigmetics	<a href="http://www.semiconductors.philips.com">www.semiconductors.philips.com</a>
Infineon	<a href="http://www.infineon.com">www.infineon.com</a>
Dallas Semi/Maxim	<a href="http://www.maxim-ic.com">www.maxim-ic.com</a>

# 8051 MICROCONTROLLER AND THEIR FEATURES

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
ROM	4K bytes
RAM	128 bytes
Timer	2
I/O pins	32
Serial port	1
Interrupt sources	6

*Note:* ROM amount indicates on-chip program space.

# OVERVIEW OF THE 8051 FAMILY

Feature	8051	8052	8031
ROM (on-chip program space in bytes)	4K	8K	0K
RAM (bytes)	128	256	128
Timers	2	3	2
I/O pins	32	32	32
Serial port	1	1	1
Interrupt sources	6	8	6

# MICROCONTROLLER 8031

- Is a ROM less 8051 microcontroller

- It does not have internal ROM

*If we add external ROM (as large as 64 KB) to this 8031 MC (for programming code) use 2 I/O ports out of 4 I/O ports*

- To avoid this we use PPI 8255

*(I/O port chip, 40 pin IC, 3 ports(A,B,C): 8-bit width)*

# MICROCONTROLLERS AND EMBEDDED PROCESSORS

Part Number	ROM	RAM	I/O pins	Timers	Interrupts	V <sub>CC</sub>
DS89C420/30	16K (Flash)	256	32	3	6	5V
DS89C440	32K (Flash)	256	32	3	6	5V
DS89C450	64K (Flash)	256	32	3	6	5V
DS5000	8K (NVRAM)	128	32	2	6	5V
DS80C320	0 K	256	32	3	6	5V
DS87520	16K (UVROM)	256	32	3	6	5V

Source: [www.maxim-ic.com/products/microcontrollers/8051\\_drop\\_in.cfm](http://www.maxim-ic.com/products/microcontrollers/8051_drop_in.cfm)

**Table :**

**Versions of 8051/52 Microcontroller From Dallas Semiconductor (Maxim)**

# Various 8051 Microcontrollers

1. UV-EPROM version ----  $\mu$ C 8751
2. Flash ROM version----Atmel (AT89C51)  
----Dallas semiconductor  
(DS 89C4x0)
3. NV-ROM version----- Dallas semiconductor
4. OTP version -----one time programmable version

## μC 8751

- It has only 4KB of On-chip UV EPROM-eraser (20 mint.).

## Flash type ROM version

In Atmel corp. version of 8051 μC ---A89C51

- 4Kb flash ROM & 128 bytes of RAM
- Requires a ROM burner & need not as eraser

(UV-EPROM)

## Dallas semiconductor version of $\mu\text{c}$

DS 89C4x0

DS 89C420/30 ---- 16 kb of ROM & 440 ---- 32 kb

NV-RAM:

the ability to change the ROM contents one byte at a time

## OTP version of $\mu\text{C}$ 8051

-Flash & NV-RAM versions are used

## Philips corp. version of 8051 $\mu\text{C}$

A-D / D-A converters, extended I/O ports &

Both OTP And Flash versions



# A brief history of the 8051

- In 1981, Intel Corporation  
Microcontroller 8051 (8-bit processor).
- This microcontroller had  
128 bytes of RAM,  
4K bytes of on-chip ROM,  
two timers,  
one serial port, and  
four ports (each 8-bits wide)  
Six interrupt sources

all on a *single chip*.---- **SYSTEM ON A CHIP**

# BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE 8051 MICROCONTROLLER

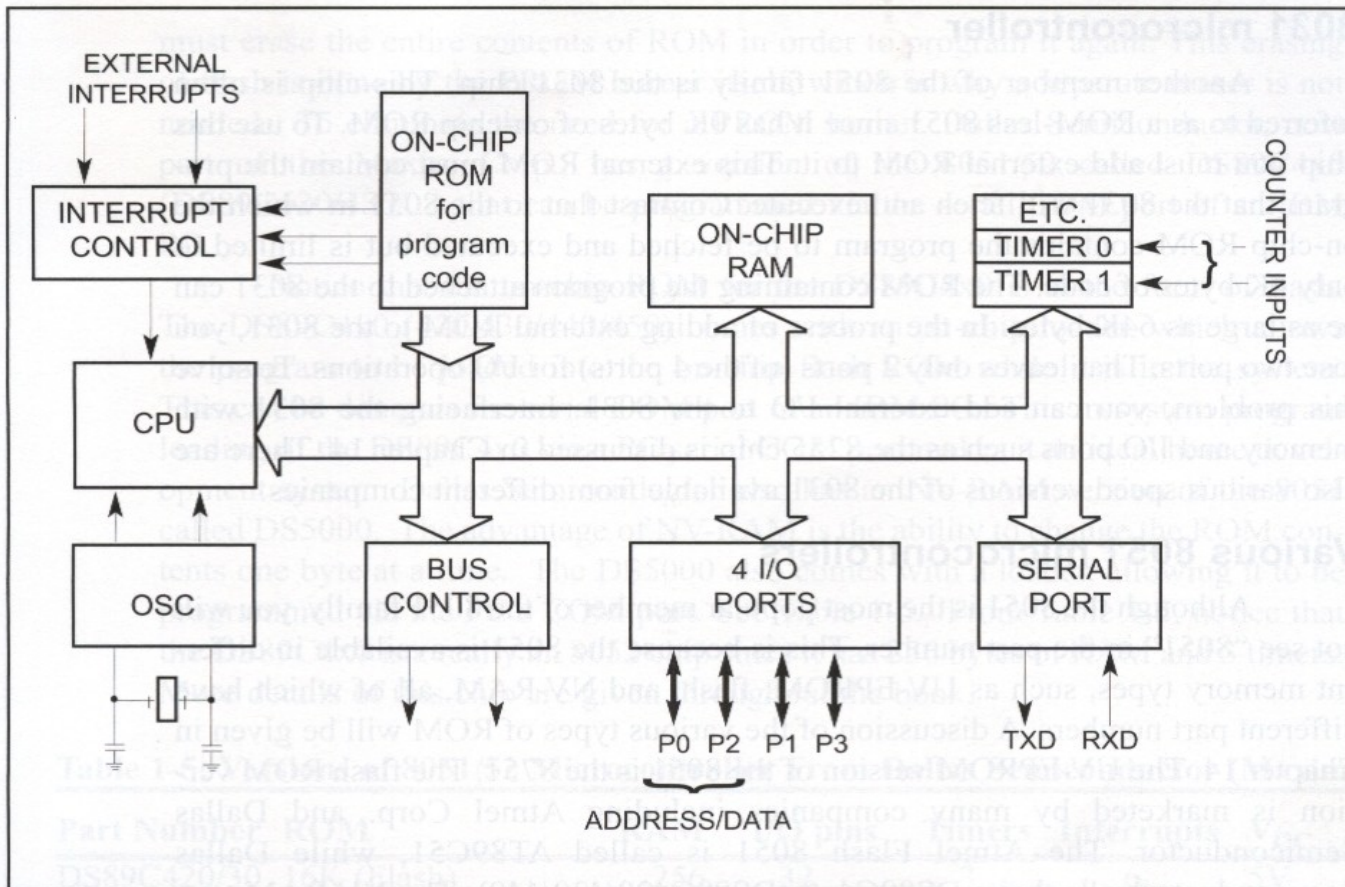


Figure 1-2. Inside the 8051 Microcontroller Block Diagram



*Thank you*