

5.6 EXTERNAL MEMORY INTERFACE

EXTERNAL ROM (PROGRAM MEMORY) INTERFACING

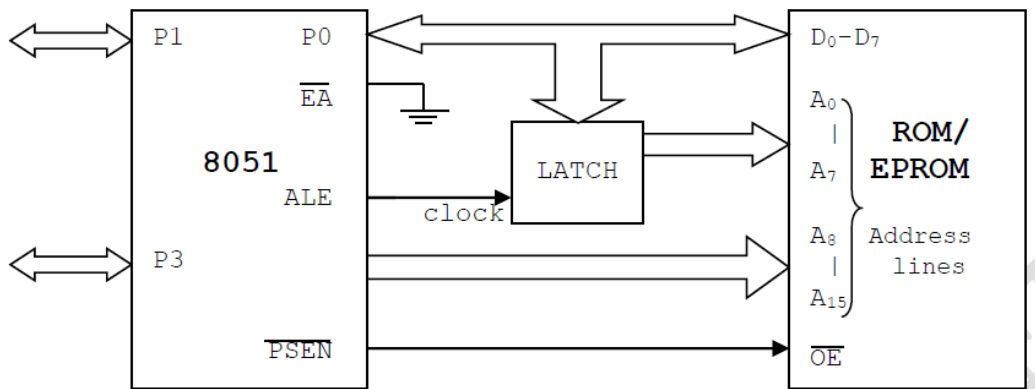


Figure 5.6.1 Interfacing of ROM/EPROM to 8051

[Source: “The 8051Microcontroller and Embedded Systems: Using Assembly and C” by Mohamed Ali Mazidi, Janice Gillispie Mazidi, Rolin McKinlay]

Figure 5.6.1 shows how to access or interface ROM to 8051.

- Port 0 is used as multiplexed data & address lines. It gives lower order (A7-A0) 8 bit address in initial T cycle & higher order (A8-A15) used as data bus.
- 8 bit address is latched using external latch & ALE signal from 8051.
- Port 2 provides higher order (A15-A8) 8 bit address.
- PSEN is used to activate the output enable signal of external ROM/EPROM.

EXTERNAL RAM (DATA MEMORY) INTERFACING

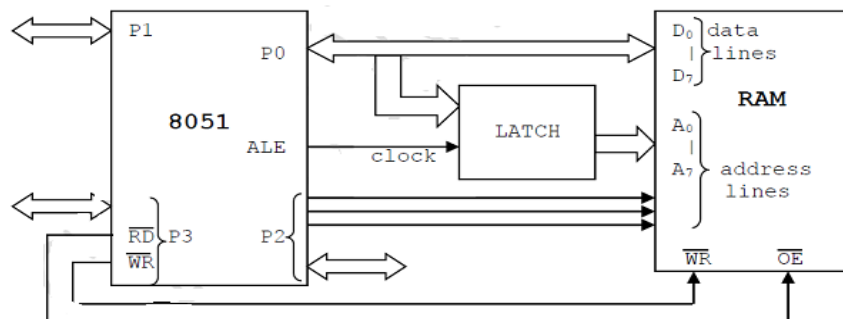


Figure 5.6.2 Interfacing of RAM to 8051

[Source: “The 8051Microcontroller and Embedded Systems: Using Assembly and C” by Mohamed Ali Mazidi, Janice Gillispie Mazidi, Rolin McKinlay]

Figure 5.6.2 shows how to connect or interface external RAM (data memory) to 8051.

- Port 0 is used as multiplexed data & address lines.
- Address lines are decoded using external latch & ALE signal from 8051 to provide lower order (A7-A0) address lines.
- Port 2 gives higher order address lines.
- RD & WR signals from 8051 selects the memory read & memory write operations respectively.

Note:RD & WR signals: generally P3.6 & P3.7 pins of port 3 are used to generate memory read and memory write signals. Remaining pins of port 3 i.e. P3.0-P3.5 can be used for other functions.

Solved Examples:

Example 1: Design a μ Controller system using 8051 to Interface the external RAM of size 16k x 8.

Solution: Given, Memory size: 16k

Which means, we require $2^n=16k$: n address lines

- Here n=14: A0 to A13 address lines are required.
- A14 and A15 are connected through OR gate to CS pin of external RAM.
- When A14 and A15 both are low (logic ‘0’), external data memory (RAM) is selected.

Address Decoding (Memory Map) For 16k X 8 Ram

Addr ess	A15	A14	A13	A12	A11	A10	A9	A8	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	Hex Addr
Start	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0000 H
End	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3FF FH

Figure 5.6.3 shows interfacing of 16k x 8 RAM to 8051.

Figure 5.6.4 shows interfacing of 4k x 8 ROM to 8051

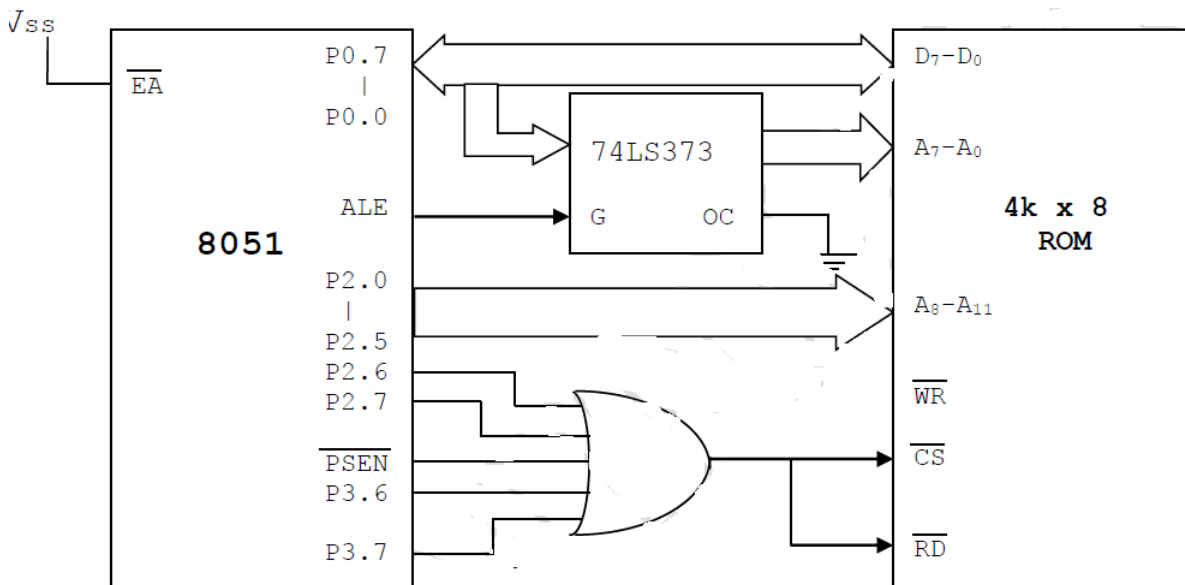


Figure 5.6.4 4Kx8 Memory (ROM) Interfacing with 8051

[Source: "The 8051 Microcontroller and Embedded Systems: Using Assembly and C" by Mohamed Ali Mazidi, Janice Gillispie Mazidi, Rolin McKinlay, pg.no.320]

Example 3: Design a μ Controller system using 8051, 16k bytes of ROM & 32k bytes of RAM. Interface the memory such that starting address for ROM is 0000H & RAM is 8000H.

Solution:

Given, Memory size- ROM : 16k

i.e we require $2^n=16k :: n$ address lines

Here $n=14 :: A0$ to $A13$ address lines are required.

$A14, A15, PSEN$ ORed \overline{CS} when low – ROM is selected

Memory size- RAM :32k

i.e we require $2^n=32k :: n$ address lines

Here $n=15 :: A0$ to $A15$ address lines are required.

$A15$ inverted(NOT Gate) \overline{CS} when high- RAM is selected.

For RAM selection

- PSEN is used as chip select pin ROM.
- RD is used as read control signal pin..
- WR is used as write control signal pin.

Address Decoding (Memory Map) for 16k x 8 ROM.

Addr ess	A15	A14	A13	A12	A11	A10	A9	A8	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	Hex Addr
Start	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0000 H
End	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3FF FH

Address Decoding (Memory Map) for 32k x 8 RAM.

Addr ess	A15	A14	A13	A12	A11	A10	A9	A8	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	Hex Addr
Start	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8000 H
End	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	FFF FH

Figure 5.6.5 shows the interfacing of 16Kx8 Memory (ROM) and 32Kx8 RAM with 8051

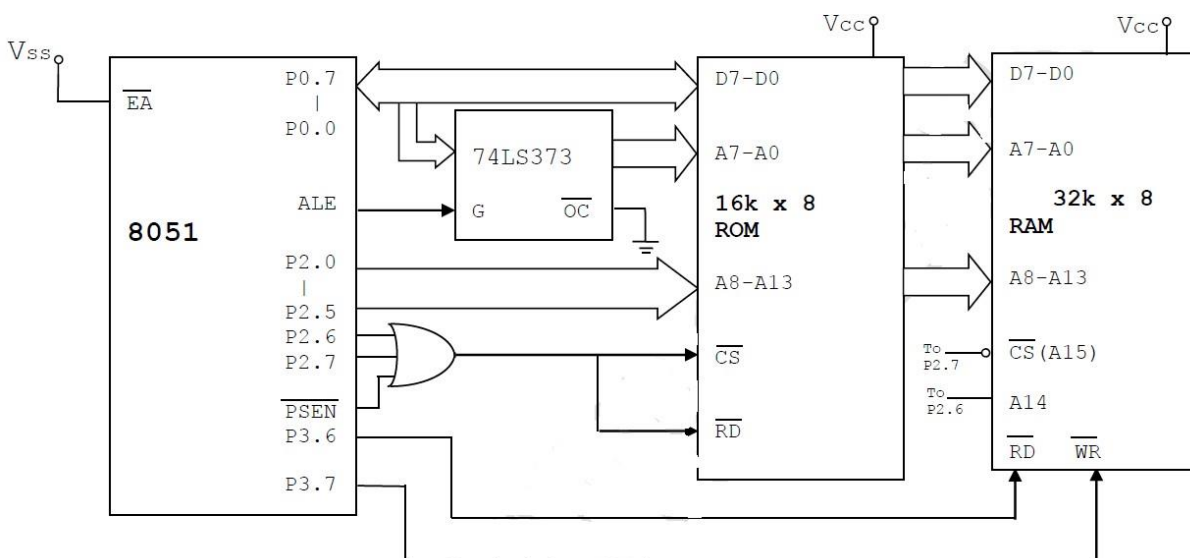


Figure 5.6.5 16Kx8 Memory (ROM) and 32Kx8 RAM Interfacing with 8051

[Source: "The 8051 Microcontroller and Embedded Systems: Using Assembly and C" by Mohamed Ali Mazidi, Janice Gillispie Mazidi, Rolin McKinlay, pg.no.320]

