

Introduction of Microcontroller 8051

By

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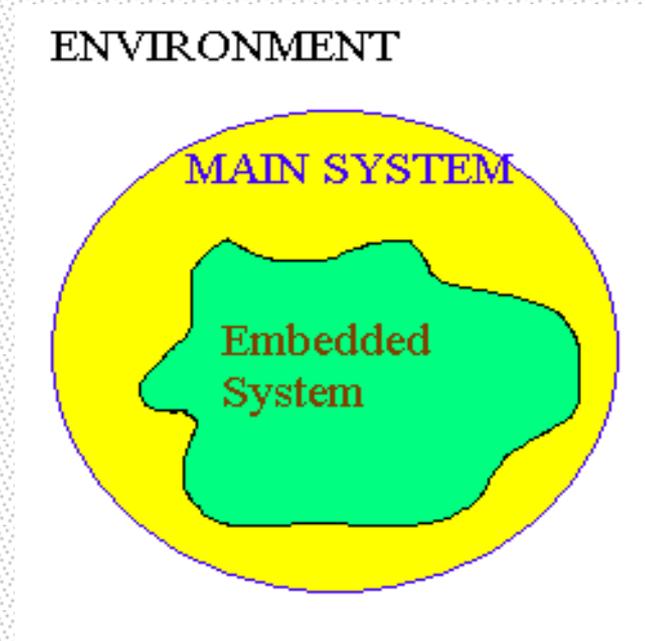
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The 8051 Microcontroller

Embedded System (8051 Application)

❑ What is Embedded System?

- ❖ An embedded system is closely integrated with the main system
- ❖ It may not interact directly with the environment
- ❖ For example - A microcomputer in a car ignition control
- ❖ An embedded product uses a microprocessor or microcontroller to **do one task** only
- ❖ There is only one application software that is typically **burned into ROM**



Examples of Embedded Systems

- Keyboard
- Printer
- video game player
- MP3 music players
- Embedded memories to keep configuration information
- Mobile phone units
- Domestic (home) appliances
- Data switches
- Automotive controls

Comparison between Microprocessor and Microcont

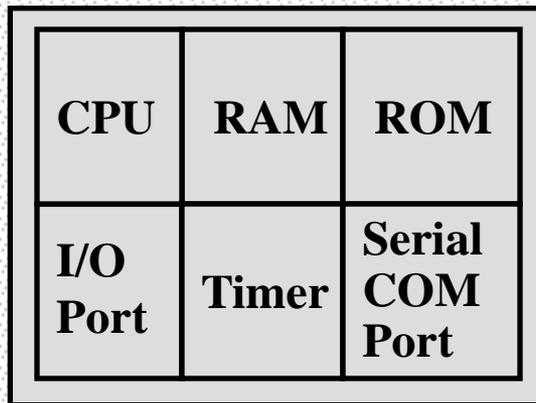
SrNo	Microprocessor	Microcontroller
1.	A device that integrates a number of useful functions into a single IC package.	A device which integrates a number of components.
2.	Dependent on other chips for many functions so hardware size increases.	Single chip computer which has everything in-built.
3.	CPU is stand alone, RAM, ROM, I/O, TIMER are separate.	CPU is stand alone, RAM, ROM, I/O, TIMER are all on a single chip.
4.	Designer can decide on the amount of RAM, ROM and I/O ports.	Fix amount of on-chip ROM, RAM, I/O ports.
5.	Program memory and data memory are same.	Uses different Program memory and data memory
6.	Suited for processing information in computer systems.	Suited for control of I/O devices requiring minimum component count.
7.	Powerful addressing mode.	Extremely compact instructions.
8.	Data bus: 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 bits wide	Data bus: 8, 16, 32 bits wide
9.	Clock rate > 1 GHz	10 to 20 MHz
10.	General purpose	Single purpose
11.	System cost is more	System cost is less

Difference between Microprocessor and Microcontroller

- CISC versus RISC
 - RISC stands for “Reduced Instruction Set Computers”. Instructions are as bare a minimum as possible to allow users to design their own operations.
 - CISC stands for “Complex Instruction Set Computers”. Large number of instructions, each carrying out a different permutation of the same operation.

8051 Basic Component

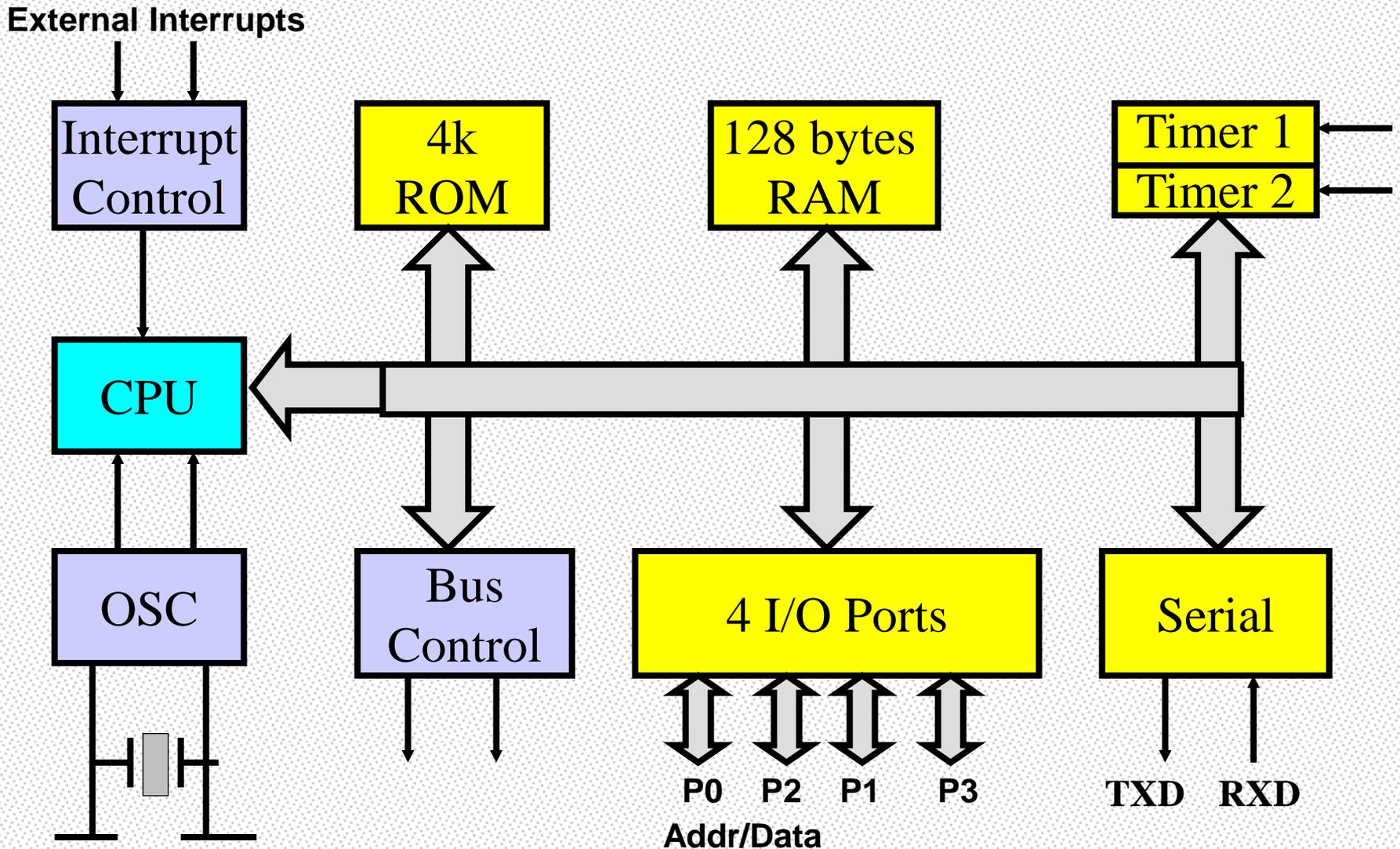
- ❑ 4K bytes internal **ROM**
- ❑ 128 bytes internal **RAM**
- ❑ Four 8-bit **I/O ports** (P0 - P3).
- ❑ Two 16-bit **timers/counters**
- ❑ One **serial** interface



← A single chip
Microcontroller



Block Diagram



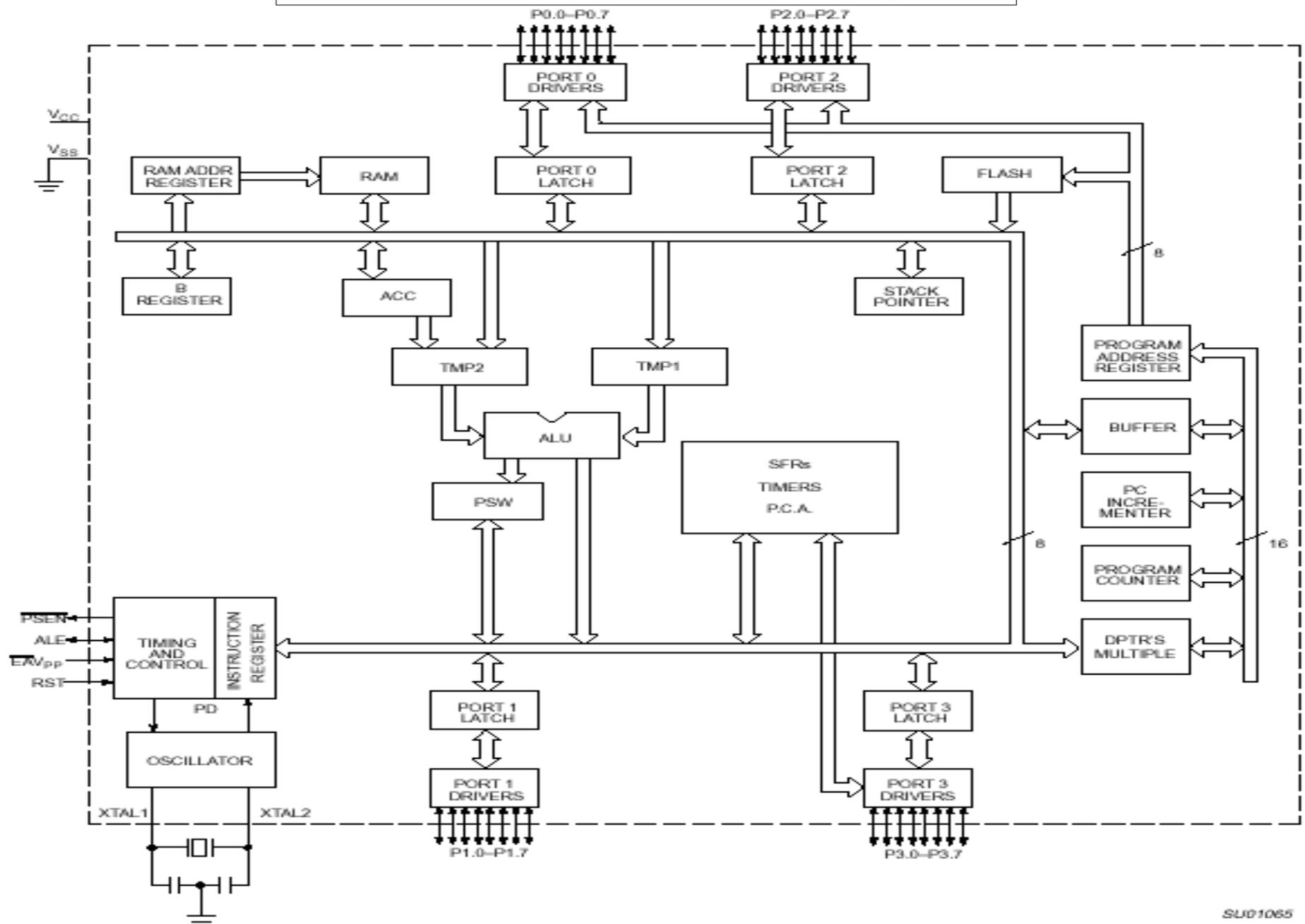
Other 8051 featur

- ❑ only 1 On chip oscillator (external crystal)
- ❑ 6 interrupt sources (2 external , 3 internal, Reset)
- ❑ 64K external code (program) memory(only read)PSEN
- ❑ 64K external data memory(can be read and write) by RD,WR
- ❑ Code memory is selectable by EA (internal or external)
- ❑ We may have External memory as data and code

Three criteria in Choosing a Microcontroller

- ❑ meeting the computing needs of the task efficiently and cost effectively
 - ❖ speed, the amount of ROM and RAM, the number of I/O ports and timers, size, packaging, power consumption
 - ❖ easy to upgrade
 - ❖ cost per unit
- ❑ availability of software development tools
 - ❖ assemblers, debuggers, C compilers, emulator, simulator, technical support
- ❑ wide availability and reliable sources of the microcontrollers

8051 Internal Block Diagram



8051 Schematic Pin out

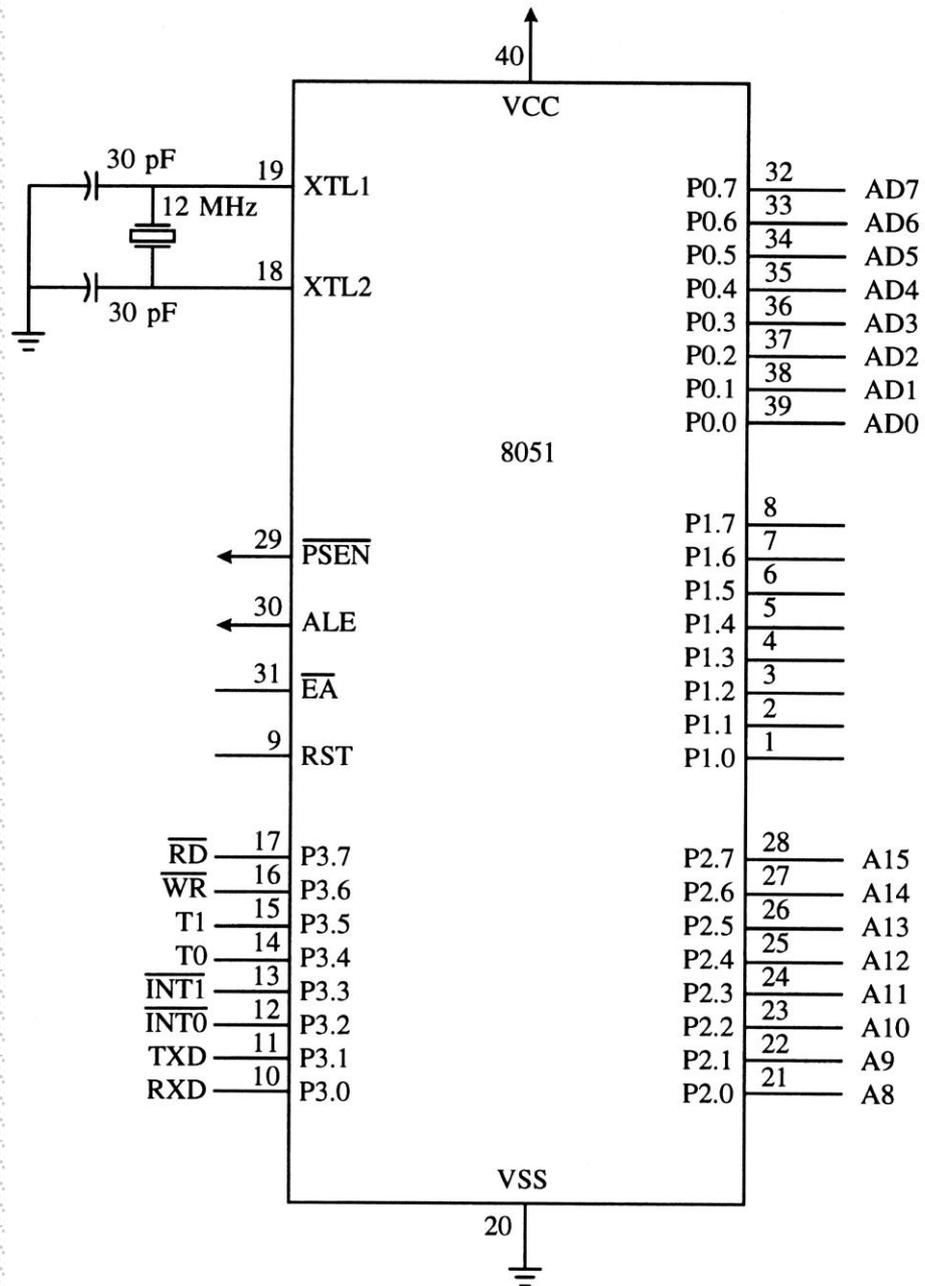
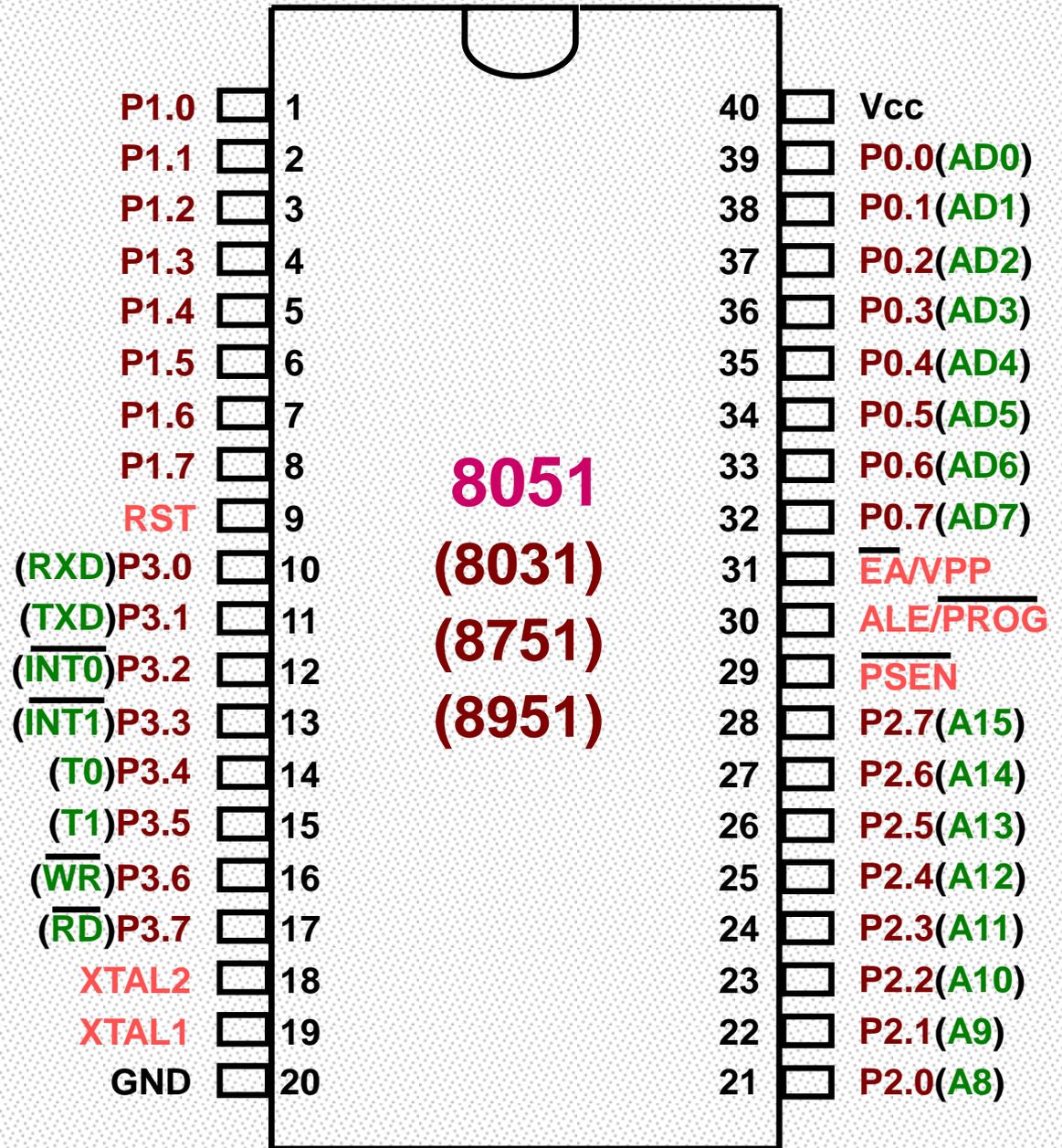


FIGURE 2-2
8051 pinouts

8051 Foot Print



Thanks