

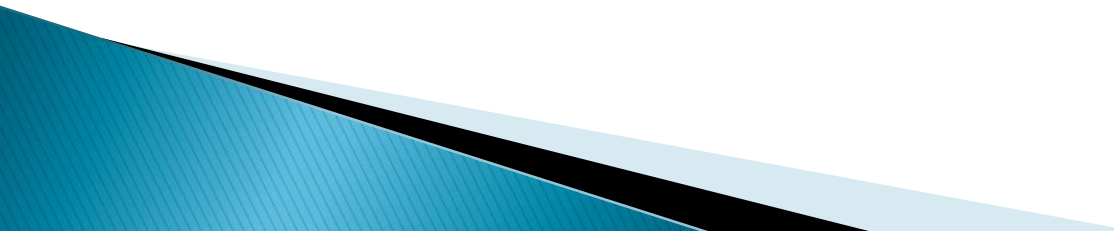
# MICROCONTROLLER

UNIT-IV  
Lecture-3

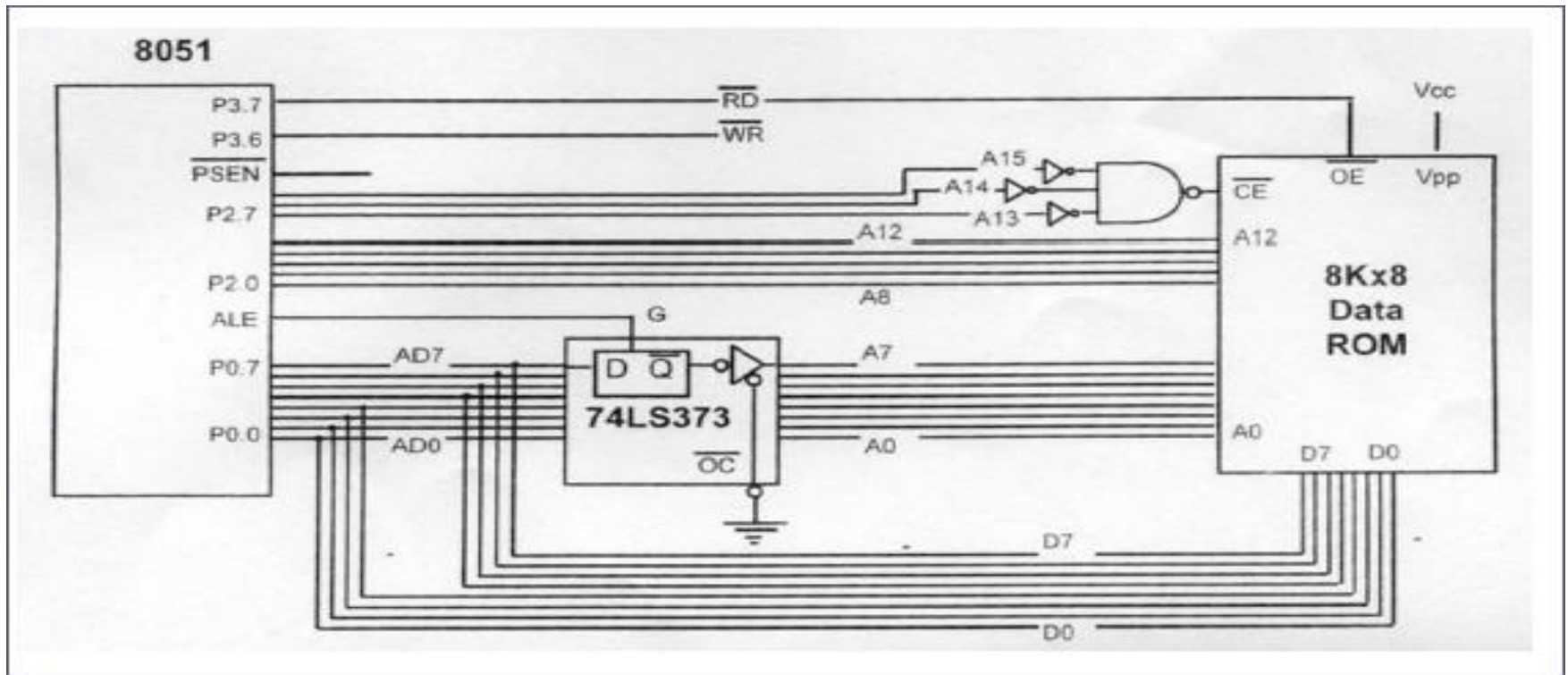
# 8051 DATA MEMORY SPACE

- ▶ The 8051 has 128K bytes of address space
- ▶ 64K bytes are set aside for program code
- ▶ Program space is accessed using the program counter (PC) to locate and fetch instructions
- ▶ In some example we placed data in the code space and used the instruction `MOVC A,@A+DPTR` to get data, where C stands for code
- ▶ The other 64K bytes are set aside for data

# Contd.

- ▶ The data memory space is accessed using the DPTR register and an instruction called MOVX, where X stands for external – The data memory space must be implemented externally
  - ▶ We use RD to connect the 8031/51 to external ROM containing data
  - ▶ For the ROM containing the program code, PSEN is used to fetch the code
- 

# Contd.



## Data ROM

# Contd.

- ▶ MOVX is a widely used instruction allowing access to external data memory space
- ▶ To bring externally stored data into the CPU, we use the instruction

MOVX A, @DPTR

An external ROM uses the 8051 data space to store the look-up table (starting at 1000H) for DAC data. Write a program to read 30 Bytes of these data and send it to P1.

**Solution:**

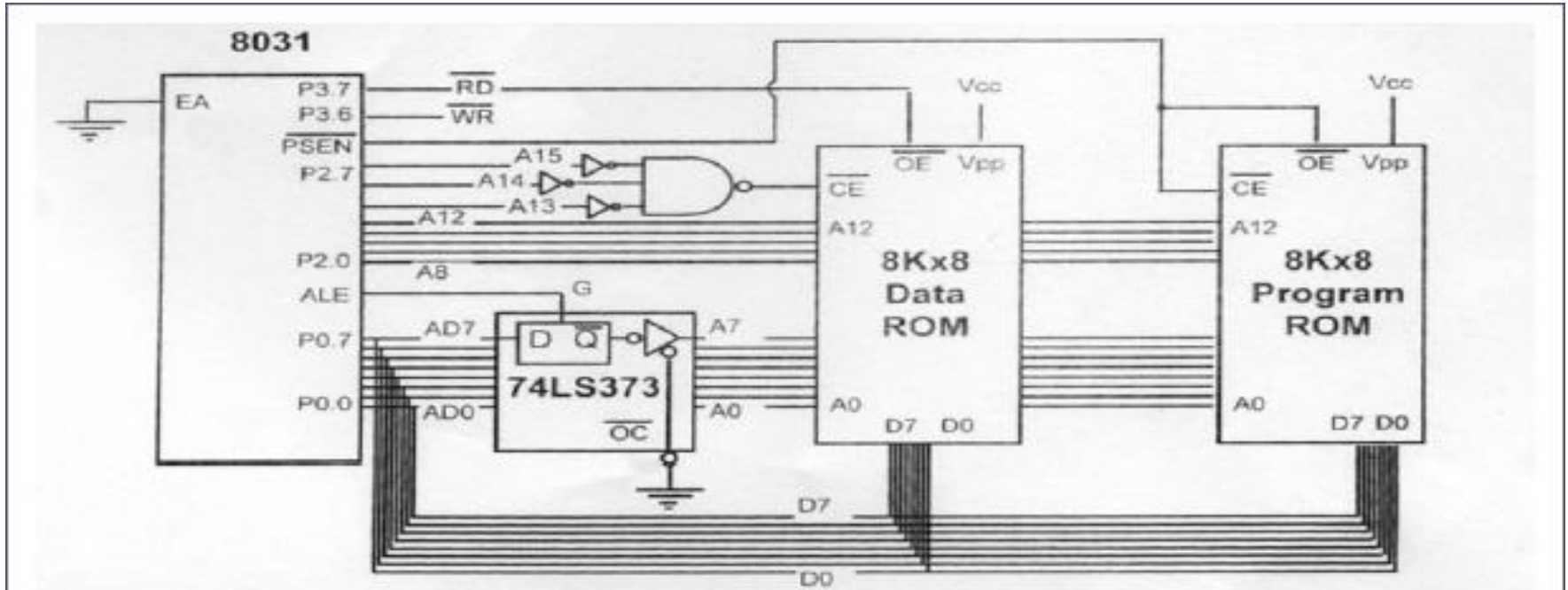
```
MYXDATA EQU 1000H
COUNT EQU 30
...
MOV DPTR, #MYXDATA
MOV R2, #COUNT
AGAIN: MOVX A, @DPTR
MOV P1, A
INC DPTR
DJNZ R2, AGAIN
```

Although both `MOVC A, @A+DPTR` and `MOVX A, @DPTR` look very similar, one is used to get data in the code space and the other is used to get data in the data space of the microcontroller

# Example

- ▶ Show the design of an 8031-based system with 8K bytes of program ROM and 8K bytes of data ROM.
- ▶ **Solution:** Figure shows the design. Notice the role of PSEN and RD in each ROM. For program ROM, PSEN is used to activate both OE and CE. For data ROM, we use RD to active OE, while CE is activated by a Simple decoder.

# Contd.



## External Program ROM



# External Data RAM

- ▶ To connect the 8051 to an external SRAM, we must use both RD (P3.7) and WR (P3.6)

