Interfacing the NM24C16 Serial EEPROM to the 8031 Microcontroller

Fairchild
Application Note 957

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INTRODUCTION

This applications note describes an interface between the Fairchild Semiconductor NM24C16 serial EEPROM and an 8031 microcontroller. The interface between the devices uses 2 of the 8031 general purpose I/O port lines. Software has been developed that demonstrates how the NM24C16 can be accessed through the I/O port bits. The circuit and software has been bench tested and is ready to be used in an end user application.

NM24C16 DESCRIPTION

The NM24C16 is a 16k serial EEPROM that has a 2k by 8-bit architecture. The NM24C16 uses the industry standard I^2C serial protocol for data transfers.

The I^2C protocol allows several devices to share the same two wire clock and data bus. Devices that are compatible with the protocol fall into the categories of being either a master or a slave. A master device controls the transfer of data, and a slave device responds to the commands issued by a master. The NM24CXX family of devices always fall into the category of slave devices since they can not initiate data transfers.

The I^2C protocol uses a clock (SCL) and a bidirectional data line (SDA). When the NM24C16 is transmitting data an open drain transistor is used to control the state of the SDA line. The SDA I/O pulls the line low for a zero state, or places the line in high impedance for a one state. An external pull-up resistor ensures a "high" condition exists when the SDA line is in a high impedance state.

Data is transfered back and forth by using predefined bit sequences. All transfers are initiated with a START condition (SDA going low with SCL high) and terminated with a STOP condition (SDA going high with SCL high). If an unexpected STOP is ever detected the NM24C16 will return to the standby mode. Because transitions of SDA when SCL is high have been defined as STOP and START conditions, the SDA line must change only when SCL is low while transfers are being performed.

DATA TRANSFERS

There are just two types of data transfers used on the NM24C16, a page write operation, and a sequential read operation. Byte write and byte read operations are simply truncated versions of a page write or sequential read.

The page write allows up to 16 bytes in a single page to be altered during a single write operation. It is important to note that all addresses to be altered must reside in the same 16 byte page. A byte write is the same as a page write with the data in a single address being altered.

The sequential read operation will allow read operations starting at a user defined address and then allow successive addresses to be read as long as the user continues to indicate that the read operation is to continue. The byte read is simply a sequential read from only a single address.

8031 INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

The interface to the 8031 uses 2 general purpose port lines. One of the lines is used to drive the SCL input of the NM24C16, and the other is used as an I/O port connected to the SDA line. The 8031 has very weak pull-ups on the output ports that provide a high state. When an 8031 port bit is sending a high, the bit can be driven externally and used as an input.

Port 1 of the 8031 provides the 2 I/O bits for the interface. Figure 1shows how the NM24C16 is connected to the 8031. The port bits that were chosen for this interface are not especially significant. Any 2 available port bits could be used as long as 1 can be configured an output and 1 as an I /O with the weak pull-up. Changes in the interface software to implement different port placements would only require a change in the SDA and SCL port definition at the top of the program.

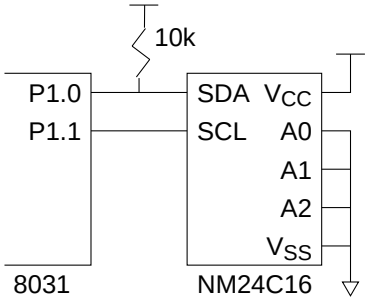


FIGURE 1. NM24C16 to 8031 Connections

SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

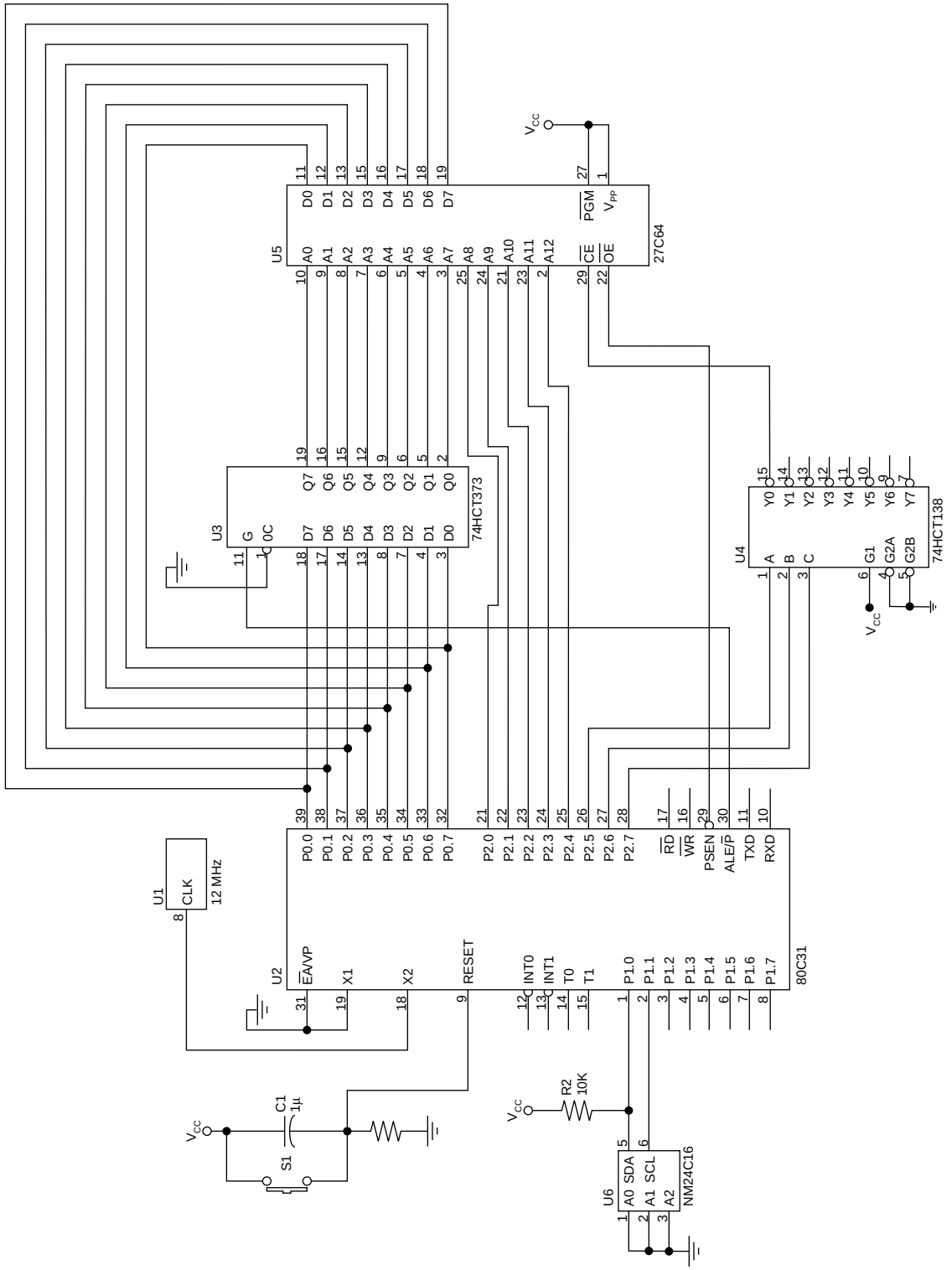
The software listing demonstrates a byte read and byte write operation. The read and write operations are implemented in separate subroutines. Parameters to be passed into the subroutines are stored in the SRAM portion of the 8031. The passed parameters include address (hi-order and low-order) and data (single byte) information. The variables are sometimes modified during subroutine operation so they must be initialized immediately prior to a subroutine call. Expansions of the byte read and write routines to implement sequential read and page write should be straightforward.

The software also implements acknowledge (ACK) polling to indicate when a write operation has completed. While the NM24C16 is actually changing the state of the EEPROM bits all input pins are ignored. Once a write cycle has concluded the NM24C16 will return an acknowledge when a valid slave address is issued. The ACK polling routine repeatedly sends a slave address and check to see if the X24C16 returns an acknowledge. A STOP condition is issued once an ACK is received to return the NM24C16 to the standby mode. Using acknowledge polling can significantly reduce the effective Write Cycle Time because the actual time required is typically much less than the maximum specified in the data sheet.

CONCLUSION

This applications note has shown how the NM24C16 can easily be interfaced to the 8031 microcontroller. Interface resources are minimal with only 2 I/O port pins and 200 bytes of code required.

Although this applications note describes an interface to the 8031, the issues discussed can be used to implement an 8031 interface to any general purpose microcontroller.



```
;*****************************************************************
;*This code was developed to demonstrate how the NM24C16 serial EEPROM *
;*can be interfaced to the 8031 microcontroller. The software includes *
;*byte read and a byte write routines.                    *
;*                                                        *
;*The 8031 interfaces to the NM24C16 by using 2 general purpose I/O   *
;*port lines. Port 1 is used with one line driving the Nm24C16 SCL   *
;*input and a second port line used in a bidirectional mode for SDA.   *
;*                                                        *
;*The mainline was used to test the functionality of the subroutines.  *
;*The subroutines can be copied directly into a customer's program and  *
;*be expected to operated as described. The final mainline only   *
'*performs a byte write, acknowledge polling and finaly a byte read.   *
*************************************************************
;************************
;*BIT POSITION EQUATES *
;************************

SDA         BIT     P1.0            ;SDA position in port 1
SCL         BIT     P1.1            ;SCL position in port 1

;***********************
;*VARIABLE REGISTERS *
;***********************

ADDLO       EQU     R2              ;low order address pointer
ADDHI       EQU     R3              ;high order address pointer
COUNT       EQU     R4              ;loop counter
TDATA       EQU     R5              ;scratch register
RWDATA      EQU     R6              ;read and write data register

;***************
;*RESET VECTOR *
;***************

    ORG     0000H
    LJMP    BEGIN                   ;reset vector to address 0100H

;************************
PROGRAM STARTING LOCATION *
;************************

    ORG     0100H
BEGIN:      MOV     SP,#60H         ;initialize stack pointer
```

```
;***********
;*MAINLINE *
;***********

      MOV       A,#001H
      MOV       ADDHI,A
      MOV       A,#023H
      MOV       ADDLO,A
      MOV       A,#096H
      MOV       RWDATA,A
      LCALL     WRITE                ;write data 96H to address 0123H
      LCALL     POLL                 ;perform acknowledge polling
      LCALL     READ                 ;read data from address 0123H
DONE: LJMP      DONE                 ;wait until reset loop

;*****************************
;*NM24C16 FUNCTIONAL ROUTINES *
;*****************************

;*********************************************************;*
;*WRITE performs a byte write operation into the NM24C16. The routine *
;*expects the address to modify to be specified in the ADDLO and ADDHI *
;*variables. The new data value is specified in the RWDATA variable. *
;*********************************************************
WRITE:  LCALL     START                ;issue START condition
      MOV       A,ADDHI              ;build slave address
      RL        A
      ORL       A,#0A0H
      LCALL     SENDB                ;send slave address
      LCALL     ACK                  ;get ACK from NM24C16
      MOV       A,ADDLO
      LCALL     SENDB                ;send low order address
      LCALL     ACK                  ;get ACK from NM24C16
      MOV       A,RWDATA
      LCALL     SENDB                ;send data value to write
      LCALL     ACK                  ;get ACK from NM24C16
      LCALL     STOP                 ;issue STOP condition
      RET

;*********************************************************;*
;*POLL performs acknowledge to determine when a write cycle has     *
;*completed. The routine repeatedly issues a dummy slave address and  *
;*checks for an acknowledge from the NM24C16. Once the NM24C16    *
;*responds with an acknowledge the routine terminates.              *
;*********************************************************
POLL:   LCALL     START                ;issue a START condition
      MOV       A,#0A0H
      LCALL     SENDB                ;send the dummy slave address
      LCALL     ACK                  ;look for acknowledge from NM24C16
      JC        POLL                 ;loop until acknowledge is received
      LCALL     STOP                 ;issue STOP condition
      RET
```

```
;*********************************************************;*
;*READ perfoms a byte read from the address specified in the ADDHI *
;*and ADDLO variables. The data that is read is returned in the     *
;*variable RWDATA.                                        *
;*********************************************************
READ:   LCALL   START       ;issue a START condition
        MOV     A,ADDHI     ;issue slave address with R/W=0
        RL      A
        ORL     A,#0A0H
        LCALL   SENDB       ;send slave address
        LCALL   ACK         ;get ACK from NM24C16
        MOV     A,ADDLO
        LCALL   SENDB       ;send low order address
        LCALL   ACK         ;get ACK from NM24C16
        LCALL   START       ;issue START condition
        MOV     A,ADDHI
        RL      A
        ORL     A,#0A1H
        LCALL   SENDB       ;issue slave address with R/W=1
        LCALL   ACK         ;get ACK from NM24C16
        LCALL   READB       ;read data byte
        MOV     RWDATA,A    ;put data into RWDATA variable
        SETB    SDA         ;clock in a 1 (no acknowledge)
        LCALL   CLOCK
        LCALL   STOP        ;issue a STOP condition
        RET

;*********************************************************;*
;*START issues a START condition to the NM24C16. The routine makes *
;*sure that both SDA and SCL are high. Then bring SDA low first *
;*followed by bringing SCL low.                           *
;*********************************************************
START:  SETB    SDA         ;make sure SDA and SCL are high
        SETB    SCL
        CLR     SDA         ;bring SDA low
        NOP                 ;NOPs assure correct timing
        NOP
        NOP
        NOP
        NOP
        CLR     SCL         ;bring SCL low
        RET
```

```
;*********************************************************;*
;*STOP issues a STOP condition to the NM24C16. The routine makes *
;*sure that the SDA line is low before trying to issue the STOP. *
;*The routine then brings SCL high followed by bringing SDA high. *
;*********************************************************
STOP:   CLR     SDA             ;make sure SDA is low
        SETB    SCL             ;bring SCL high
        NOP                     ;NOPs assure correct timing
        NOP
        NOP
        NOP
        NOP
        SETB    SDA             ;bring SDA high
        RET

;*********************************************************;*
;*CLOCK issues a clock pulse to the NM24C16. The state of SDA is *
;*sampled before the clock pulse is issued.               *
;*********************************************************
CLOCK:  MOV     C,SDA           ;sample SDA and put state in carry flag
        SETB    SCL             ;bring SCL high
        NOP                     ;NOPs assure correct timing
        NOP
        NOP
        NOP
        NOP
        CLR     SCL             ;bring SCL low
        RET

;*********************************************************;*
ACK allows the NM24C16 to send an acknowledge back to the 8031. *
;*********************************************************
ACK:    SETB    SDA             ;bring SDA high
        LCALL   CLOCK           ;issue a clock pulse
        RET

;*********************************************************;*
;*SENDB sends a byte to the NM24C16. The routine receives the data *
;*to send in the A register.                              *
;*********************************************************
SENDB   MOV     TDATA,A         ;move data to send into TDATA
        MOV     A,#8            ;8 bits to send
        MOV     COUNT,A         store 8 in down counter
        MOV     A,TDATA         ;return data to send into A register
NEXTR:  RLC     A               ;send most significant bit first
        MOV     SDA,C           ;move bit to SDA port
        LCALL   CLOCK           ;issue clock pulse
        DJNZ    COUNT,NEXTR     ;loop 8 times
        RET
```

```
;*****************************************************;*
;*READB reads a byte from the NM24C16. The routine returns the byte *
;*that is read in the A register.                     *
;*****************************************************
READB:  MOV     A,#8            ;8 bits to read
    MOV     COUNT,A             ;store 8 in down counter
NEXTW:  LCALL   CLOCK           ;issue clock pulse
    RLC     A                   ;store and shift data from SDA
    DJNZ    COUNT,NEXTW         ;loop 8 times
    RET

END
```

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Fairchild Semiconductor Americas
Customer Response Center
Tel. 1-888-522-5372

Fairchild Semiconductor Europe
Fax: +44 (0) 1793-856858
Deutsch Tel: +49 (0) 8141-6102-0
English Tel: +44 (0) 1793-856856
Français Tel: +33 (0) 1-6930-3696
Italiano Tel: +39 (0) 2-249111-1

Fairchild Semiconductor Hong Kong
8/F, Room 808, Empire Centre
68 Mody Road, Tsimshatsui East
Kowloon. Hong Kong
Tel; +852-2722-8338
Fax: +852-2722-8383

Fairchild Semiconductor Japan Ltd.
4F, Natsume Bldg.
2-18-6, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku
Tokyo, 113-0034 Japan
Tel: 81-3-3818-8840
Fax: 81-3-3818-8841