

em8051

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Chapter 1. Preface

1.1. What is em8051

em8051 is a software simulator of the intel MCS-51 microcontroller architecture. Its goal is to be a free software simulator capable enough to help development and debugging of 8051-based applications.

While the em8051 executable is useful as is, source code is also provided so that additional features can be added to, for example, simulate different kinds of configurations.

While effort has been made to make this program as flawless as possible, there are bound to be some problems.

Some of the supported features include:

- Full 8051 instruction set
- Timer 0 and timer 1 modes 0,1,2 and 3
- Interrupt priorities
- Debugging exceptions for invalid instructions, odd stack behavior, messing up important registers in interrupts
- Intel HEX file loading
- Single-stepping and various speed run modes, including "real time", if host is powerful enough
- ncurses-based text-mode UI, including
 - Main view, with memory, stack, opcode and disassembly, history view of most registers, cycle- and real-time counters.
 - Memory editor view which shows all five types of memory at the same time
 - 'logic board' view with ports P0-P3 wired to leds and switches, plus optional additional widgets, including 7-segment displays and 8-bit shift registers
 - Options view, where user can disable exceptions and set the desired clock speed

1.2. What em8051 is not

em8051 does not attempt to be a hardware emulator, in a way that no sub-clock actions are emulated. For instance, the `MUL AB` instruction, which takes four cpu cycles (or 48 clock oscillations) executes on the first cycle and then waits for the rest of the operation. This may cause some slightly erroneous timing behavior.

1.3. Legalese

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em8051, including the front-end, is released under the MIT license.

1.3.1. MIT license

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Chapter 2. Using em8051

2.1. Running em8051

em8051 can be launched either without any commandline parameters, or optionally with the name of an Intel HEX-format object file.

2.2. Global keys

The simulator has several global keys that work regardless of the viewing mode.

- Function keys

Quick switch between views.

- v

Cycle between views

- k

Set breakpoint. When the simulation reaches the breakpoint, the simulation is stopped. Pressing k again clears the breakpoint.

- g

Set program counter value.

- h

Shows brief help.

- l

Load an intel HEX format .obj file.

- space

Simulation step. Depending on the options, this steps a single cpu cycle or a single instruction. An instruction may take more than one cpu cycle.

- r

Toggle run mode. In run mode, the simulator executes cpu cycles automatically at desired speed. Run mode is also terminated if space is pressed or some popup event, such as exception, occurs.

- + and -

Adjust run speed. Various run speed modes are supported.

- Home key

Reset emulator. Shows popup giving user choice of reset style, ranging from simply setting program counter to zero to a complete wipe of all memory.

- End key

Resets clock counter, useful for timing events, for example from one breakpoint to the next.

- Shift-Q

Quit em8051

2.3. Main view

The screenshot shows the main view of the em8051 emulator. The window title is "d:\vcproj\emu8051\Release\emu8051.exe". The interface is divided into several sections:

- Memory (m>Low):** A table showing memory addresses from 0000 to 0038 and their corresponding values. For example, 0000 contains 22, 0008 contains 22, and 0010 contains 00.
- Registers:** A section showing the values of various registers including SP, P0, P1, P2, P3, IP, IE, C, ACF0R1R00v, and P. For example, SP is 02, P0 is 09, and C is 00.
- Timers/Counters:** A section showing the values of TMOD, TCON, TH0, TL0, TH1, TL1, SCON, and PCON. For example, TMOD is 00, TCON is 00, and TH0 is 00.
- Assembly:** A section showing the current instruction being executed. The PC is 001D, the opcode is 31 97, and the assembly instruction is ACALL 0197h.
- Statistics:** A section showing the current state of the emulator, including Cycles (372), Time (0.031ms), and HW (Super8051 @12.0MHz).

The bottom of the window features a status bar with the following text: h>elp, l>oad, spc=step, r>unning, +/- iHz, v>iew, home=rst, s-Q>quit.

The main view

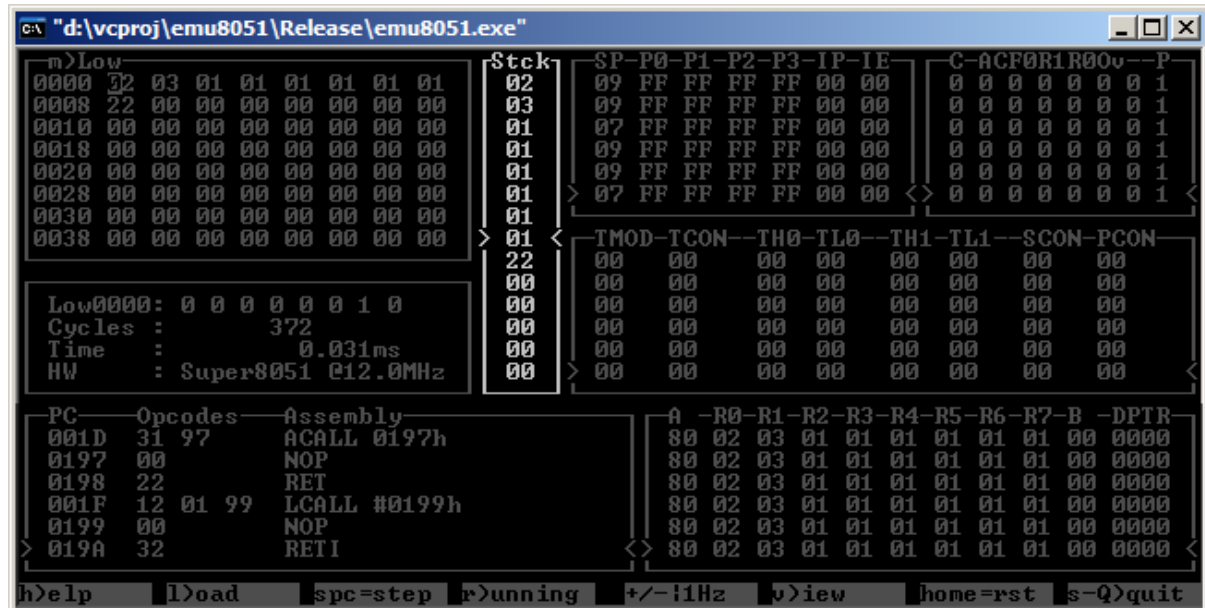
The main view is designed to give as much information about the emulation state as possible. Viewed information includes:

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the main view of the em8051 emulator with memory, registers, assembly code, and statistics.

Memory editor

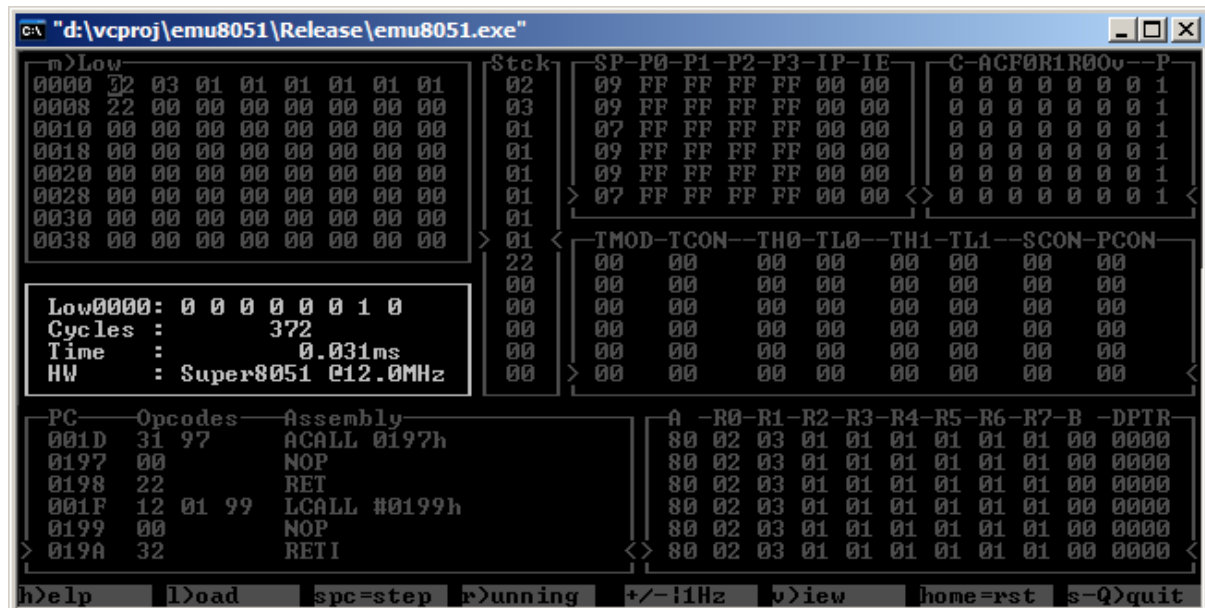
2.3. Main view

Memory view / editor. Shows 64 bytes of memory at once, and can be toggled between the five memory types of the 8051 using the b key. Cursor keys, pageup and pagedown can be used to move cursor in the memory view, and numbers plus a-f keys can be used to adjust memory values.



Stack view

Stack view shows the current state of the stack.



Misc view

Misc. view, below the memory view shows the address and bit mask of the currently edited byte. Apart from this, the elapsed clock cycles and real time are shown, along with the currently emulated hardware and clock speed.

2.3. Main view

The screenshot shows the main window of the emu8051 emulator. The title bar reads "d:\vcproj\emu8051\Release\emu8051.exe". The window is divided into several sections:

- Memory:** A table showing memory addresses from 0000 to 0038 in increments of 8. Each address is followed by a byte value (e.g., 00, 01, 02, etc.).
- Execution Status:** A box on the left showing:
 - Low0000: 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
 - Cycles : 372
 - Time : 0.031ms
 - HW : Super8051 @12.0MHz
- Registers:** A table showing the values of various registers (SP, P0, P1, P2, P3, IP, IE, C, ACF0R1R000, P) and their corresponding bit fields (TMOD, TCON, TH0, TL0, TH1, TL1, SCON, PCON).
- PC and Opcodes:** A table showing the current instruction being executed, including the PC value, the opcode, and the assembly instruction.
- Assembly:** A list of assembly instructions with their corresponding opcodes and addresses.

The bottom of the window features a status bar with the following text: "h>elp l>oad spc=step r>unning +/-iHz v>iew home=rst s-Q>quit".

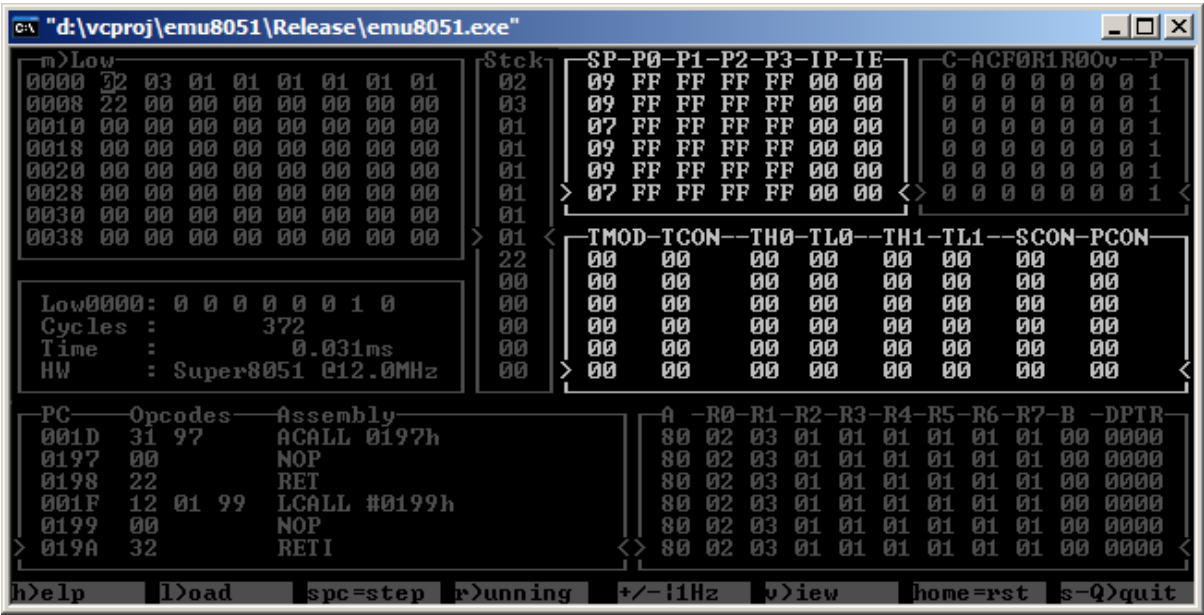
Execution window

On lower left is the execution window, which shows the program counter, opcodes and disassembly. The lowest line shows the most recently executed instruction.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the main window of the emu8051 emulator with memory, execution status, registers, and assembly instructions.

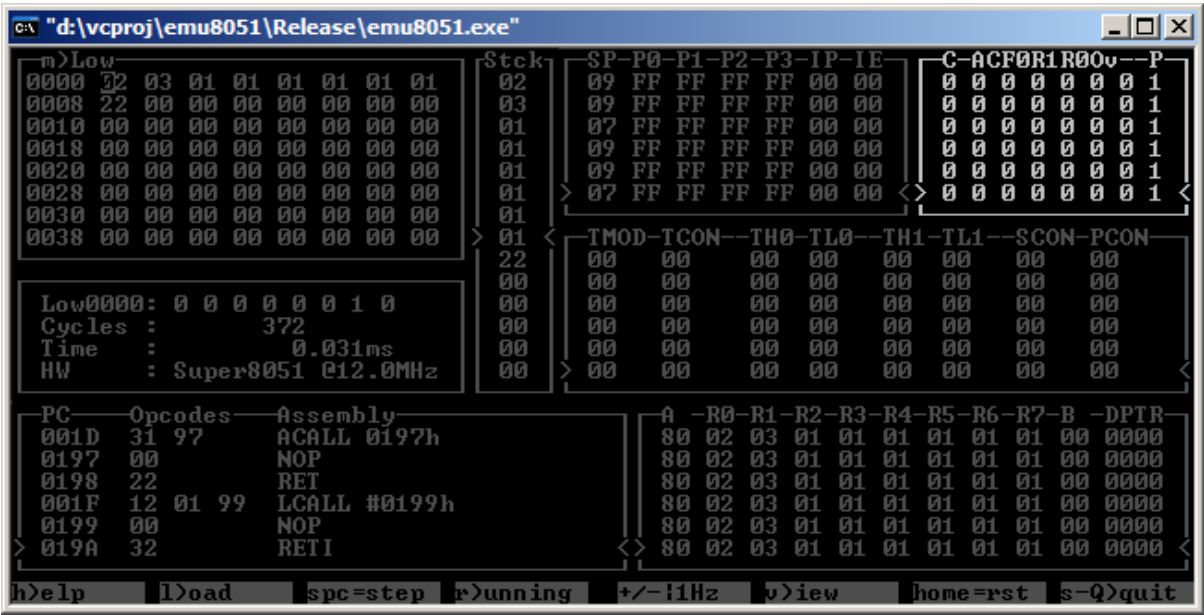
Common registers

On the right from the execution window are the common registers. User can switch focus between the memory editor and the common registers with the tab key, and edit the common registers directly.



Control registers and output ports

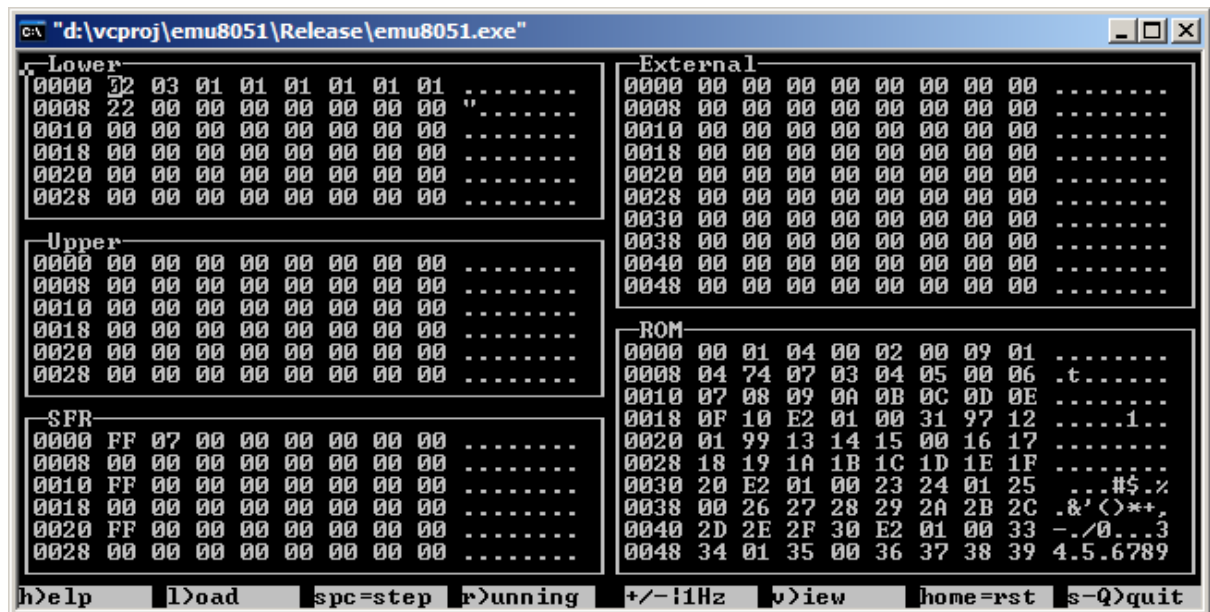
Two of the remaining windows show the state of the control registers and output ports.



Processor status word

The window in the top right corner shows the state of the processor status word bits.

2.4. Memory editor view

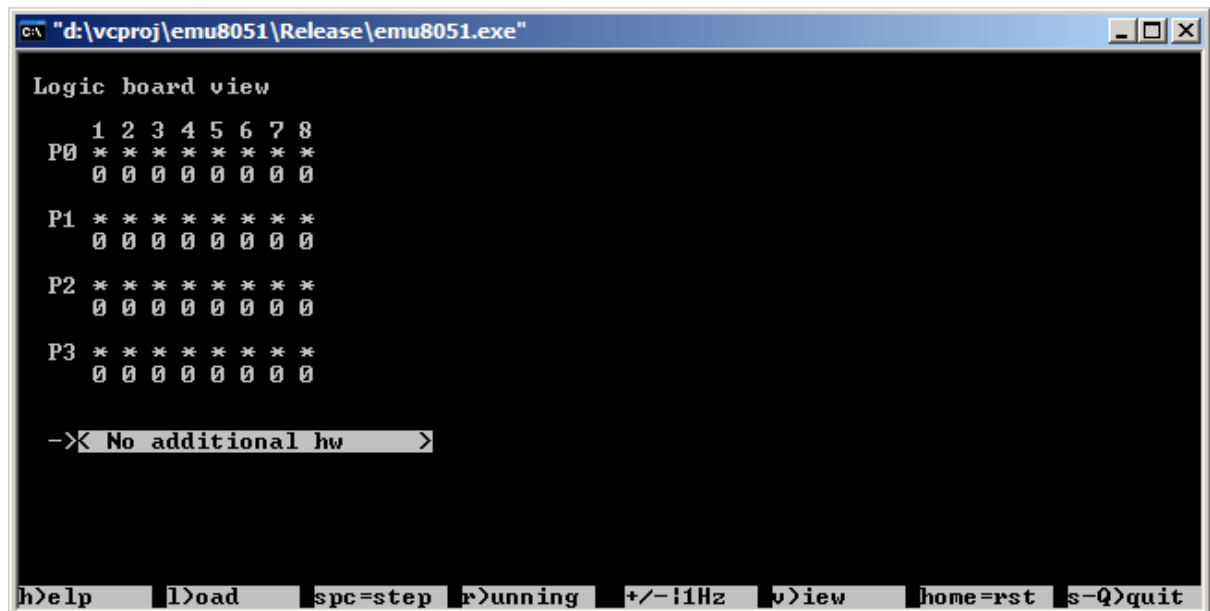


Memory editor view

The second view shows all of the five memory areas at the same time. User can switch between the memory areas using the tab key.

The editors work the same way as with the main view memory editors, with the additional feature of showing the current ASCII value of the contained bytes.

2.5. Logic board view



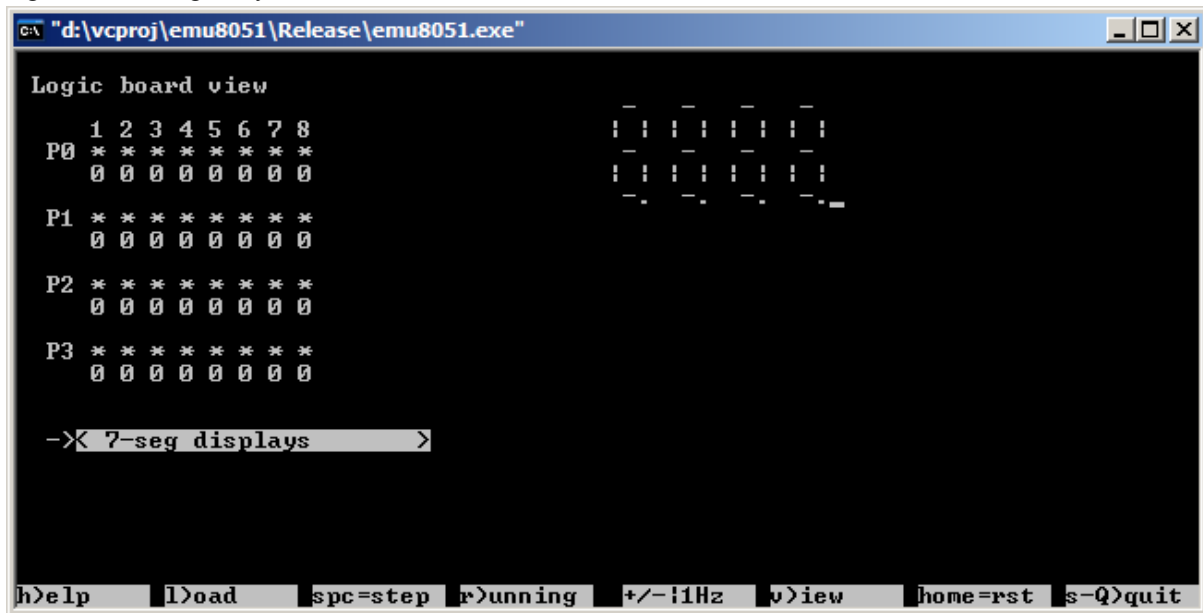
Logic board view

The logic board view shows the output port bits as LEDs and input ports as switches.

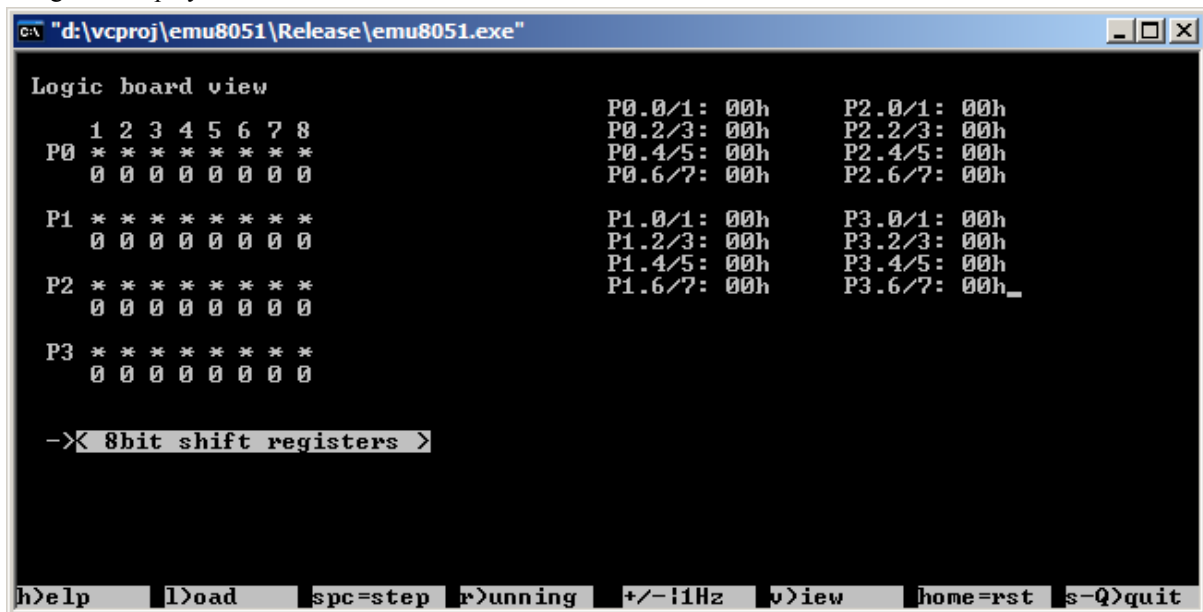
The currently active port can be changed using the up and down cursor keys. The switches are toggled using the keys 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 and 8.

Additionally, different kinds of widgets, such as 7-segment displays or 8-bit shift registers can be enabled by us-

ing the left and right keys on the additional hardware selector.

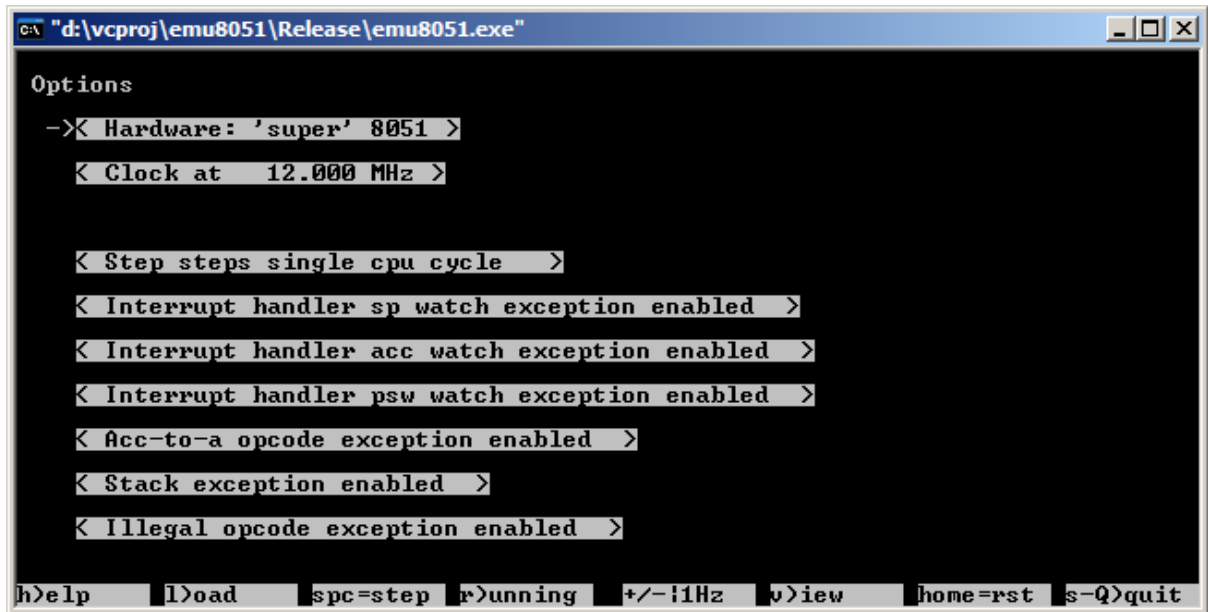


7-segment displays



8-bit shift registers

2.6. Options view



The options view

The options view can be used to change the simulator's behavior. Different options are selected using the up and down cursor keys, and the options are changed using the left and right cursor keys.

Options include:

- Hardware

As of this writing, the simulator only supports the "super 8051" option.

- Clock speed

In addition to the several preset speeds, the clock speed can be set to a custom value by selecting the right-most option.

- Step mode

The simulator can step a single cpu cycle (12 clocks for 8051) or one single instruction (1 to 4 cpu cycles)

- Exception enable

All debug exceptions can be enabled or disabled separately.

Chapter 3. em8051 Internals

3.1. Source Organization

The em8051 project is split into two logical sections, the emulation core and the simulator front-end. It is possible to create new front-ends using just the emulation core.

The core consists of only three source files:

- `core.c`

Main emulation source. Contains most of the public functions, and takes care of timer- and interrupt services, device resetting and intel hex file loading.

- `disasm.c`

Contains handlers for disassembling opcodes.

- `opcodes.c`

Contains handlers for emulating the opcodes.

The simulator front-end is split into several source files. The basic idea is that the main source file contains the global information and all the views have their own source files.

- `emu.c`

Main front-end source. Contains most of the global data, misc. utility functions and the main loop.

- `popups.c`

The source code of all of the different popup windows.

- `mainview.c`

Main view related code and data.

- `logicboard.c`

Logic board view related code and data.

- `memeditor.c`

Memory editor view related code and data.

- `options.c`

Options view related code and data. Also contains the global variables for options.

Additionally the emulation core and the simulator front end have one header file each for global information.

3.2. Emulation Core Notes

3.3. Simulation Front-End Notes

The emulation core was written to be as independent of the environment as possible. There are no memory allocations, and the interfaces are very simple. There is no global data and the source code is ANSI-C for maximum portability. Emulation accuracy was valued over emulation speed.

All of the data used by the emulator is stored in one structure. It would be trivial to simulate several 8051 cores at the same time due to this structure.

Instruction decoding is performed using a function pointer table, with one entry for each instruction. The 8051 has 256 different opcodes, but due to overlapping logic, only 111 functions needed to be written.

Optimization-wise the function pointer is a headache for branch prediction, and an alternate switch/case implementation was also written but it did not show much difference in performance based on profiling.

The 'reset' function builds the function pointer tables, so it has to be called before attempting to run 'tick'. Each call to 'tick' emulates one cpu cycle (i.e. 12 clock cycles on 8051).

3.3. Simulation Front-End Notes

Since the simulator only displays text, it was decided to make the simulator run in text mode. For this reason, the simulator uses ncurses, a standard text mode full-screen application library.

On windows, pdcurses was used instead, since there is no ncurses port for windows.

The ncurses library also makes it possible to run the simulator on a unix shell over ssh, or locally, or in mac os x console.

Since most of the front-end is UI code, it is a rather tangled mess. This is especially true for the main view, which simply has a lot going on. This could have been helped by writing the application in C++ instead, but that would have reduced the portability. The fact that ncurses code itself is rather cryptic does not help matters.

Everything except the emulation itself is implemented in the front-end code. This includes the run modes, break-points, and the additional widgets in the logic board view.