

# ECE 315 Assignment 1

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## 1

The system will enter any of the low power modes below when a **STOP** instruction is executed. Depending on the **WCR[LPMD]** bits, the MCU will enter either wait, doze, or stop mode. For each of these modes, power is saved by idling the CPU with no active cycles, powering down the system, and stopping all internal clocks. The coldfire core is also disabled in each of the low-power modes.

A wake-up event will cause the MCU to exit any of these low power modes, and return to run mode. A wake-up event can be any type or reset, or any valid, enabled interrupt request. To exit from these low power modes with an interrupt, the interrupt request's priority should be higher than the value programmed in **WCR[LPMD]**, and higher than the value programmed in the interrupt priority mask (I) field of the core's status register. Additionally, the interrupt request should be from a source that is not masked in the interrupt controller's interrupt mask register, and it should have been enabled at the module of the interrupt's origin.

### **wait**

Wait mode saves power by stopping the CPU and memory clocks until a wake-up event is detected. Peripherals can be programmed to continue operating, and can also generate interrupts which will cause the CPU to exit from wait mode. The wait mode is entered when the **STOP** instruction is executed, with the **WCR[LPMD]** bits having a value of 10.

### **doze**

Doze mode is similar to wait mode, in that it affects the processor in the same way as in wait mode, however, some peripherals define individual operational characteristics in doze mode. Peripherals continuing to run and having the capability of producing interrupts may cause the CPU to exit the doze mode and return to run mode. Stopped peripherals restart operation on exit from

doze mode, as defined for each peripheral The doze mode is entered when the `STOP` instruction is executed with the `WCR[LPMD]` bits having a value of 01.

### **stop**

Stop mode is also similar to wait and doze mode, in that it affects the processor the same way. However, all system clocks are stopped, and peripherals cease operation. The stop mode is entered when the `STOP` instruction is executed with the `WCR[LPMD]` bits having a value of 11.

## **2**

### **Similarities**

1. both use harmonic intervals to move between different sections of code
2. each polled input or device is assigned to one loop or state
3. loops/states not giving up CPU until the code is done processing

### **Differences**

1. separate blocks of code represented as a different loop vs. a different states
2. interrupts for responding to external events, (Multiple nonpreemptive loops) provide fast and deterministic response to external events vs. giving up CPU to the kernel when the task is complete, meaning external events are only processed when the state associated with that peripheral is run (periodically state-driven)
3. advancing from state to state happens at predictable intervals, but with multiple nonpreemptive loops with interrupts, an interrupt can vary the time it takes to switch between tasks

## **3**

### **Advantages**

- when responsiveness is desired and fast response times are needed
- allows the programmer to concentrate on the requirements of a specific task without worrying about the effect it has on the system and other tasks
- better modularity, making it easier to maintain and extend the code

## When would it be more appropriate to choose a single threaded bare-metal architecture

- when simplicity is desired in the source code and deemed more important than responsiveness. For example, when prototyping
- when there are only a few, not complicated tasks
- if the overhead of multitasking is too high. For example, multitasking environments require more memory, and context switching might take too much time. Also, debugging becomes more difficult due to complex interactions, and control of shared resources
- if efficient operation with the simplest hardware possible is desired

## 4

A simple implementation of co-operative multitasking can be done using state machines. Each task would be called in the main loop, similar to how tasks are called in one nonpreemptive loop. However, each task would also modify a global variable which stores the current state of the state machine. For example, each task could have global integer variable, which holds its current state. Then, in each task, it would check what state it is currently in, and run some code, update its corresponding state variable, and return, to yield CPU to the next task.

Idle time can be implemented by creating an idle task that executes NOP in an infinite loop until a hardware timer signals the start of the next looping interval.

## 5

There are two different systems of priorities because tasks and hardware interrupts are meant to behave very differently from each other.

how do they interact?

## 6

Calculating the error budget, <sup>1</sup>

$$75\% \div 2 = 37.5\%$$

$$35\% \times 32 = 12$$

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<sup>1</sup>Calculation is based off of this tutorial: <http://www.eecs.umich.edu/courses/eecs373.w05/lecture/AN2141.pdf>

So,  $\pm 12$  periods is the error budget, except for that the clock and the received data stream are asynchronous and the falling edge of the start bit could occur just after a 32x clock rising edge, or just before one but without enough setup time to use it. So, the error budget is actually  $\pm 11$  periods.

The optimum sampling point for the stop bit is its bit-centre, which is

$$32 \times (1 \text{ start bit} + 8 \text{ data bits} + 0.5 \text{ stop bit}) = 304$$

receive clocks after the original falling edge of the start bit.

So, the allowable error is

$$\frac{11}{304} \times 1000000 = 36184.21053 \text{ ppm}$$

## 7

Manchester codes were widely used for magnetic recording on 600 bpi computer tapes, and was used for the early physical layer ethernet standards. Today, they are used in consumer IR protocols, RFID, and NFC communication.

It is a method of transmitting bits which allows the receiver to synchronize with the sender.

Original data		Clock		Manchester value
0	XOR $\oplus$	0	=	0
		1		1
0		1		
1		0		

4b/5b Encoding used for fast ethernet (100Mbps), and USB power delivery. It also allows for synchronization between the receiver and the sender.

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<sup>1</sup><https://www.allaboutcircuits.com/technical-articles/manchester-encoding-what-is-it-and-why-use-it/>

<sup>1</sup>[https://topic.alibabacloud.com/a/4b-5b-coding-principle\\_8\\_8\\_31582667.html](https://topic.alibabacloud.com/a/4b-5b-coding-principle_8_8_31582667.html)

4-Bit Data Symbol	5-Bit Code
0000	11110
0001	01001
0010	10100
0011	10101
0100	01010
0101	01011
0110	01110
0111	01111
1000	10010
1001	10011
1010	10110
1011	10111
1100	11010
1101	11011
1110	11100
1111	11101

**Table 2.4 4B/5B encoding.**

In terms of advantages over Manchester encoding, 4B/5B more efficiently utilizes the link. With Manchester encoding, the data rate is cut in half relative to the bandwidth of the data signal. In comparison, for 4B/5B, the signalling rate is 1.25 times the data rate. Additionally, 4B/5B encoding allows for some error detection, if a code recieved is not in the table.

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