

### Ans To the Question no 1

Using pq-abcd-e-r

23-54039-3

- a. Time interval      r0 ms  
                          30ms  
                          0.03s

Timer 0= 0-255

Timer 1= 0-65535

F\_Clock= 1q MHz

13 MHz

Prescaler= 1,8,64,256,512,1024

$$\text{Tick Time} \quad T_t = \frac{1024 \text{ (using prescaler)}}{F_{Clock}}$$
$$= \frac{1024}{13000000}$$
$$= 78.77\mu\text{s}$$

T<sub>overflow</sub> = 65536 × 78.77

= 5.61s

Since 30ms < 5.61s then, we can use single overflow counting

$$N_{count} = \frac{T_t}{T_{tick}}$$

$$= \frac{0.03}{78.77 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= 381$$

Load TCNT1=65536-381

= 65155

b.

$$T_{target} = abc \text{ ms}$$

$$= 540 \text{ ms}$$

$$= 0.54 \text{ s}$$

$$N_{count} = \frac{0.54}{78.77 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= 6855$$

$$TCNT1 = 65536 - 6855$$

$$= 58681$$

$$\text{Final Timer Count } T = 6855 \times \frac{1024}{13000000}$$

$$= 0.54 \text{ s or } 540 \text{ ms which fits in Timer 1}$$

## Ans To the Question no 2

pq-abcde-r

For Id 23-50313-1

Given,  $T_{bounce} = b = 0\text{ms}$

Since its unrealistic for calculation then let's answer  $t_{bounce} = 6\text{ms}$

$$V_{th} = 2 \times r = 2.1v$$

$$V_{th2} = 0 \times pq v = 0.23v$$

$$\text{Current } I = pa = 25\mu A = 25 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{Supply voltage } V_{cc} = V_f = 5V$$

$$\text{Switching Point} = 0.r V = 0.3V$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hysteresis Voltage} &= V_H = V_{th} - V_{th2} \\ &= 2.1 - 0.3 = 1.8V \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Signal R2} &= \frac{-t_{bounce}}{C \ln \frac{V_{th2}}{V_{final}}} \\ &= \frac{-6 \times 10^{-3}}{1 \times 10^{-6} \ln \frac{0.23}{5}} \\ &= 1.9k \approx 2k \end{aligned}$$

During Discharging , Due to Leakage Current of  $25\mu A$ , Voltage drop of

$$V = IR$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \{25 \times 10^{-6}\} \times (2 \times 10^3) \\ &= 0.05V \end{aligned}$$

During The rising signal ,

$$\begin{aligned} R1 + R2 &= \frac{-t_{bounce}}{C \ln(1 - \frac{V_{th2}}{V_{final}})} \\ &= \frac{-6 \times 10^{-3}}{1 \times 10^{-6} \ln(1 - \frac{2.1}{5})} = 11k\Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$R1 = 11 - 2 = 9 k\Omega$$

$$R2 = 2 k\Omega$$