Freescale MQX RTOS Example Guide

Lowpower vybrid example

This document explains the Lowpower_vybrid example, what to expect from the example and a brief introduction to the API used.

The example

The example shows switching between several predefined low power operation-modes. The core and serial driver are being notified and their settings are updated based on new operation mode transparently for the application. The switch is initiated by the on-board button press. In stop mode the application is woken up by pressing another button. The immediate settings are being displayed on terminal and they are signaled by different LED patterns.

Notes:

- 1. Currently the example can only run with internal RAM version.
- 2. For M4 project a fused M4-primary CPU must be used.
- 3. For AUTOEVB board, connect P20[1..4] to P17[1..4] to make LEDs work.

In the following descriptions, INT_BUTTON and WAKEUP_BUTTON refers to different SW buttons on Tower Board and AutoEVB Board

	TOWER	AUTOEVB
INT_BUTTON	SW2	SW6
WAKEUP BUTTON	SW1	SW9

Running the example

The Lowpower_vybrid application belongs to the set of examples of MQX low power support. The MQX_ENABLE_LOW_POWER macro must be set to non-zero in the user_config.h file prior to compilation of MQX libraries and the example itself.

To run the example the corresponding IDE, compiler, debugger and a terminal program are needed.

Explaining the example

The application example creates only one task called main_task which initializes the buttons for changing power operation mode and waking up the MCU from stop mode. Main_task also configures the LEDs to alert the user at the clock change via the blinking rate of LEDs. After initializing buttons and LEDs the main task enters an endless loop of power mode switching.

- The default operation mode RUN mode and the CPU operation mode are displayed.
- The LED4, LED3, LED2 are blinking at high rate, LED1 is off.

- Button SW2 must be pressed to switch from RUN mode to WAIT mode.
- Before entering WAIT mode the new clock configuration must be set by calling _lpm_set_clock_configuration() and then it calls function _lpm_set_operation_mode() to switch the CPU into LPR mode which corresponds to WAIT operation mode.
- The LED4, LED3, LED2 are blinking at rate slower than in RUN mode, LED1 is off.

• As SW2 is pressed the operation mode is switched to SLEEP mode while the CPU enters WAIT mode and only wakes up as SW1 is pressed. The CPU returns to LPR mode as it wakes up and LEDs continues to blink at slow rate.

• SW2 is pressed again which allows the CPU to enter STOP mode and it returns to LPR mode as SW1 is pressed. The LEDs continues blinking at the same rate as in SLEPP operation mode.

If SW2 is pressed the default clock configuration is set and CPU enters RUN mode. The MCU continues the loop of switching power mode.

The logic flow of main task is shown in following figure.

