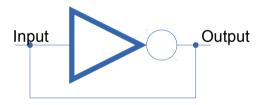
Ability to measure of time necessary for:
Sound generation
Time of day clock
Event timing
Multitasking

Components required:

Clock source
Counters
Digital comparators

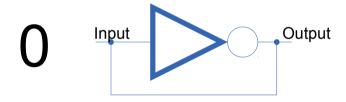
Clock source:

A periodic digital signal can be used as a clock source Simple way to implement this: use an inverter



Clock source:

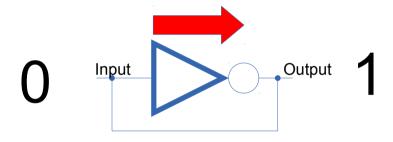
A periodic digital signal can be used as a clock source Simple way to implement this: use an inverter



Initially: Input is zero

Clock source:

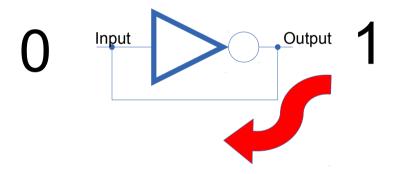
A periodic digital signal can be used as a clock source Simple way to implement this: use an inverter



Input of zero makes output 1

Clock source:

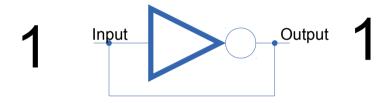
A periodic digital signal can be used as a clock source Simple way to implement this: use an inverter



Output of 1 propagates back to input

Clock source:

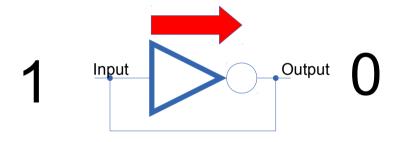
A periodic digital signal can be used as a clock source Simple way to implement this: use an inverter



Input is now 1

Clock source:

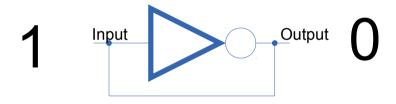
A periodic digital signal can be used as a clock source Simple way to implement this: use an inverter



Input of 1 propagates to output making it zero

Clock source:

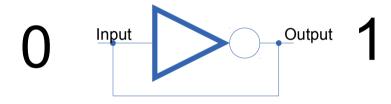
A periodic digital signal can be used as a clock source Simple way to implement this: use an inverter



System now oscillates

Clock source:

A periodic digital signal can be used as a clock source Simple way to implement this: use an inverter

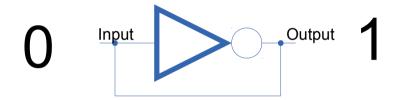


System now oscillates

What frequency does this oscillate at?

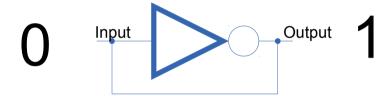
It depends on:

Temperature
What sort of stuff is nearby
Nearby electric and magnetic fields

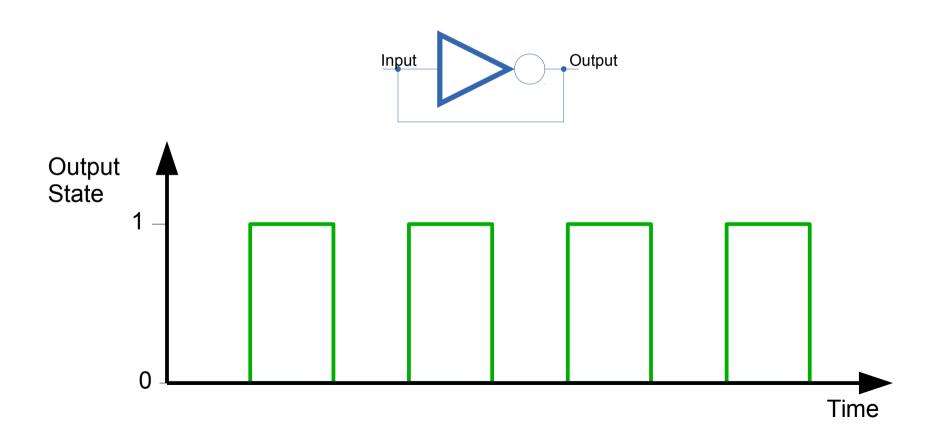


What frequency does this oscillate at?

The frequency is in fact quite unpredictable



A graph of the output state vs. time looks like this:



- This sort of clock source has limited use
 - We can not use it to make a time of day clock
 - We can't use it to measure intervals
 - We can use it for applications where timing accuracy is not critical

Making a better clock



- Tuning forks resonate at a particular frequency
- Frequency is determined by size of the fork
- Smaller fork, higher frequency



A 512Hz tuning fork



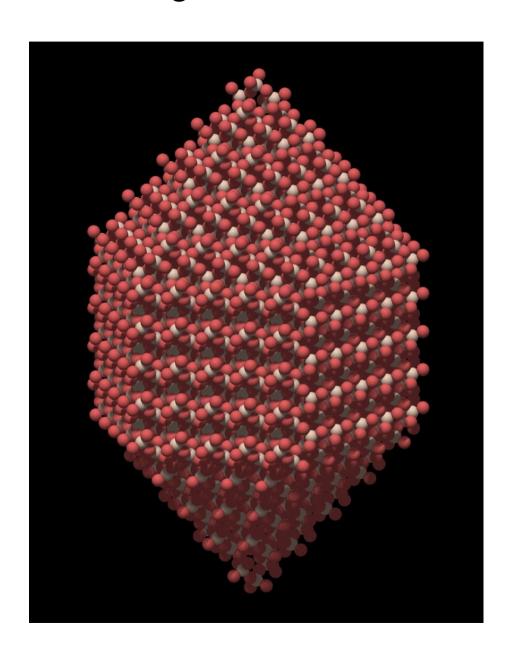
- High frequency tuning forks are small
- Computers typically make use of frequencies of greater than 1000000Hz
- Sometimes even greater than a gigahertz i.e. 10000000Hz
- Can we make a tuning fork run at those speeds?

Sort of...

This is Quartz

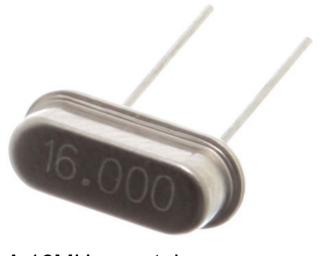


Quartz is a crystal



- Crystals have a regular mechanical structure
- They resonate
- They can be cut to resonate at a particular frequency
- Mechanical movement in quartz also produces useful electrical effects – Piezo Electricity

- Quartz crystals are often used in oscillator circuits
- The circuits lock in to resonant frequency of the crystal
- Manufacturers make crystals with particular resonant frequencies.



A 16MHz crystal

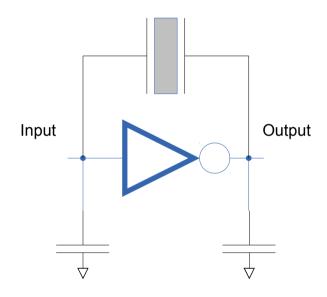


A watch crystal: 32786 Hz



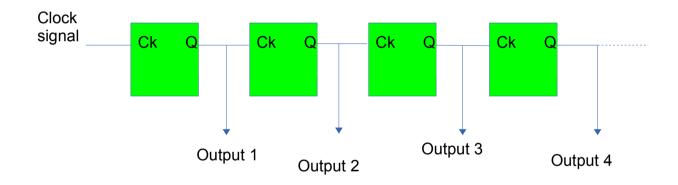
Electrical symbol for crystal

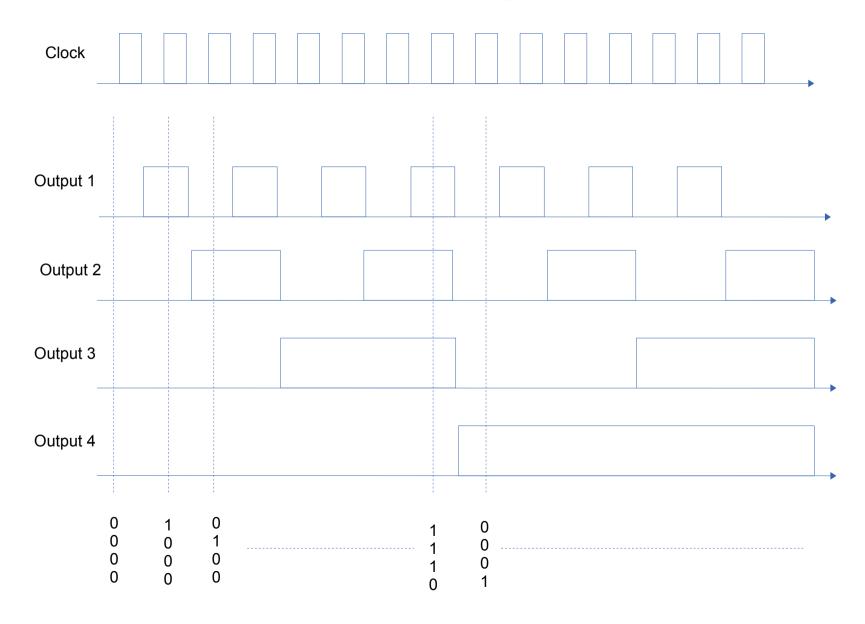
A crystal controlled oscillator (Pierce oscillator) Typical accuracy: +/- 30ppm



- Now have accurate clock signal
- Next requirement: A counter.

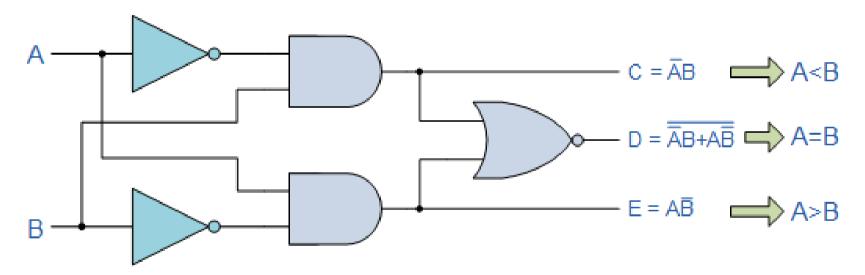
A counter consists of an array of flip flops (latches)
The output (Q) of these flip flops changes state when the input (Ck)
goes from high to low (a negative edge)

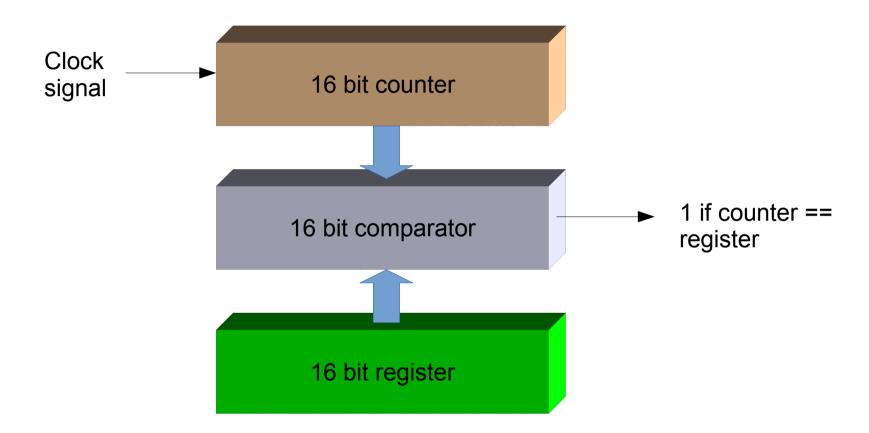


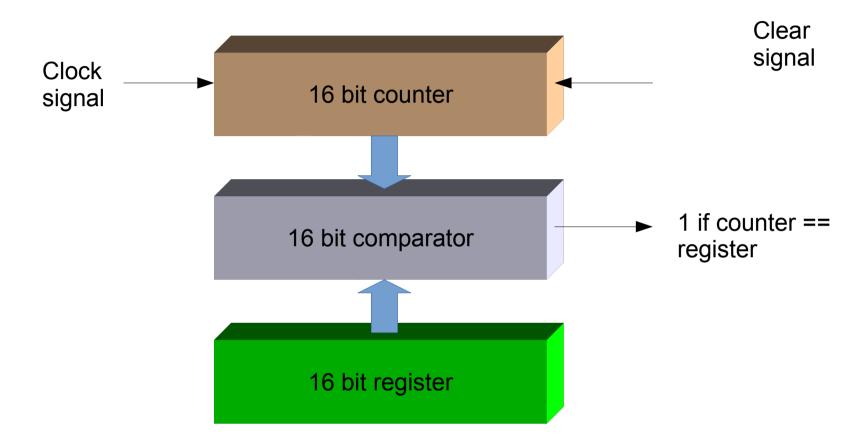


- Counters can be made to count down as well as up
- Counter outputs can be compared with other values
- If Counter value matches some other value then an event can be generated

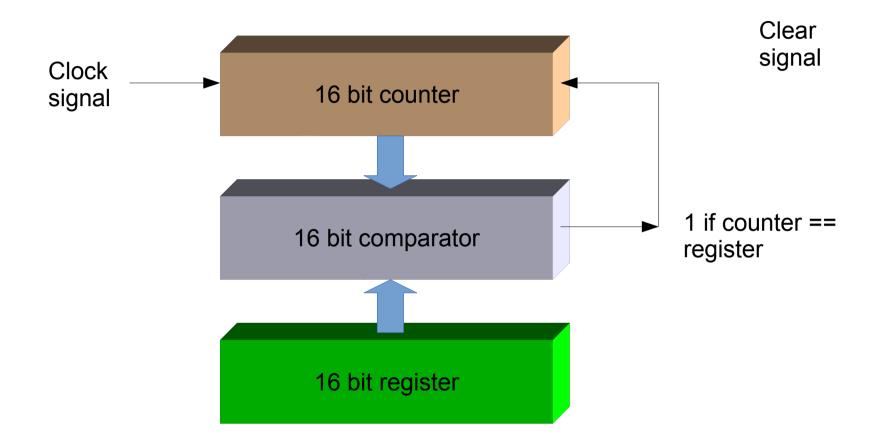
- A 1 bit comparator
- Middle output (D) is 1 if A==B



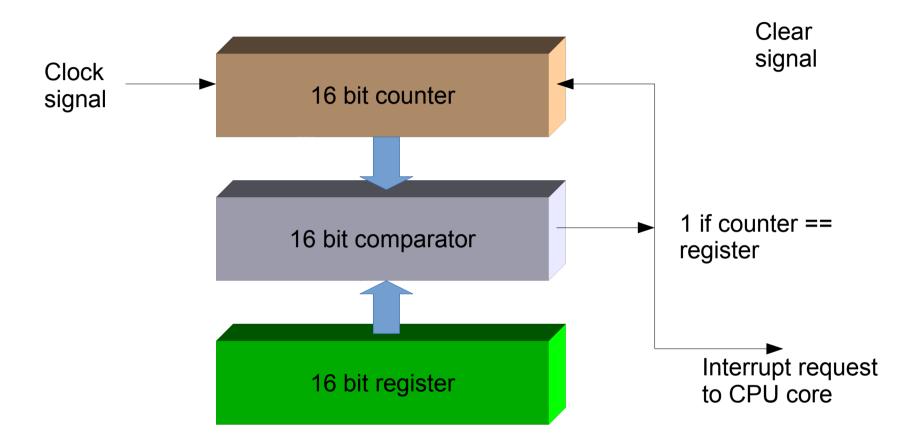




Counters usually have a "clear" input

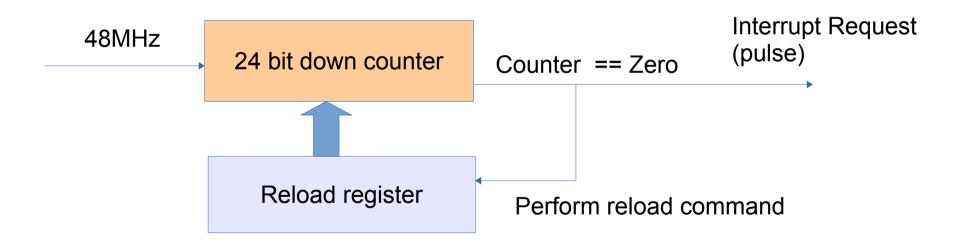


What happens when we connect the "match" signal to the clear signal?



We can use this periodic pulse to control the execution of a program

- The Cortex M SysTick interrupt
- Used to generate periodic interrupts
- Useful for:
 - General timing duties
 - Multitasking



- What is the slowest interrupt request rate?
- What goes in the reload register for 100Hz interrupt rate?

