

Timer

实验要求

1. 编写程序，实现一个实时时钟；
 2. 从默认时间点开始计时；
 3. 必须使用定时器+中断响应程序来处理；
 4. 计时结果（年、月、日、时、分、秒）存放在RAM的数组中；
 5. 为了调试方便，可以缩短计时时间，实现短时间内计时数天、数月、数年，要在实验报告中说明当前的计时比例；
2. 实验报告中要附上调试结果截图

代码

```
#include <reg51.h>
#define start_year 4; // 2004
#define start_month 2; // February
#define start_day 27; // 27th
#define start_hour 23; // 23:58:00
#define start_min 58;
#define start_sec 0;

// no speed up
// #define counter_H 0x3c;
// #define counter_L 0xb0;

// speed up 1000x
#define counter_H 0xff;
#define counter_L 0xce;

struct TIME
{
    unsigned char year;
    unsigned char month;
    unsigned char day;
    unsigned char hour;
    unsigned char min;
    unsigned char sec;
} data time;

// not leap year
unsigned char MONTH1[12] = {31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31};
// leap year
unsigned char MONTH2[12] = {31, 29, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31};
unsigned int MonthDay;
unsigned char cnt_50ms = 0;

// judge whether the year is leap year
```

```

unsigned char is_leap_year(unsigned char year)
{
    return ((year + 2000) % 4 == 0 && (year + 2000) % 100 != 0) || ((year + 2000) % 400 == 0);
}

// timer0 initialization
void timer0_init(void)
{
    TMOD = 0x01;    // set timer0 as model (16-bit)
    TH0 = counter_H; // initial counter values
    TL0 = counter_L;
    TR0 = 1; // timer0 start run
    ET0 = 1; // enable timer0 interrupt
    EA = 1; // open global interrupt switch
}

// timer0 interrupt service routine
void timer0_isr(void) interrupt 1
{
    TH0 = counter_H; // reload counter values
    TL0 = counter_L;
    cnt_50ms++;

    if (cnt_50ms == 20)
    {
        cnt_50ms = 0;
        time.sec++;
        if (time.sec == 60)
        {
            time.sec = 0;
            time.min++;
            if (time.min == 60)
            {
                time.min = 0;
                time.hour++;
                if (time.hour == 24)
                {
                    time.hour = 0;
                    time.day++;
                    if (is_leap_year(time.year))
                        MonthDay = MONTH2[time.month - 1];
                    else
                        MonthDay = MONTH1[time.month - 1];

                    if (time.day == MonthDay + 1)
                    {
                        time.day = 1;
                        time.month++;
                        if (time.month == 13)
                        {
                            time.month = 1;
                            time.year++;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}

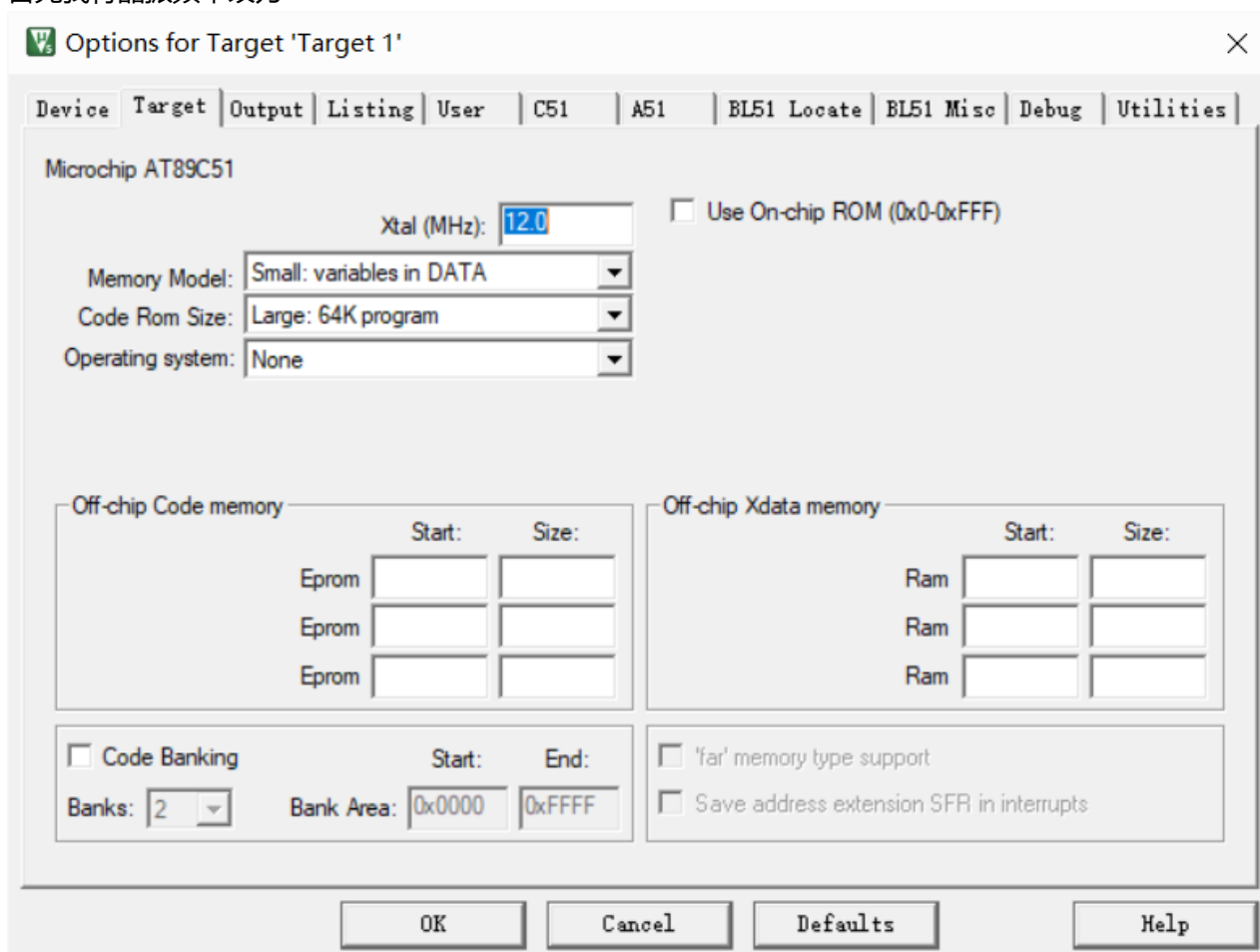
void main(void)
{
    // initialize time
    time.year = start_year;
    time.month = start_month;
    time.day = start_day;
    time.hour = start_hour;
    time.min = start_min;
    time.sec = start_sec;

    timer0_init();
    while (1)
        ;
}

```

实验过程

- 关于时间参考
首先我将晶振频率改为12MHz



在写完代码之后，我先在无加速的条件下测试了代码的正确性，发现时间存在不匹配的现象，就是说Keil中的时间与现实世界的时间流逝不同。我所分析的时间倍数都是相对于Keil中的时间而言的（右下角时间t0）

- 关于倍速：通过改变TH0和TL0的初始值实现倍速操作。
在代码中我注释掉了原来无加速（即时间流逝比为1：1）的情况：65536-50000=3CB0H

我希望加速**1000倍**，经过计算： $65536-50=FFCEH$

若选择其他的加速倍数，只需要计算之后调整 counter_H 与 counter_L 的值即可

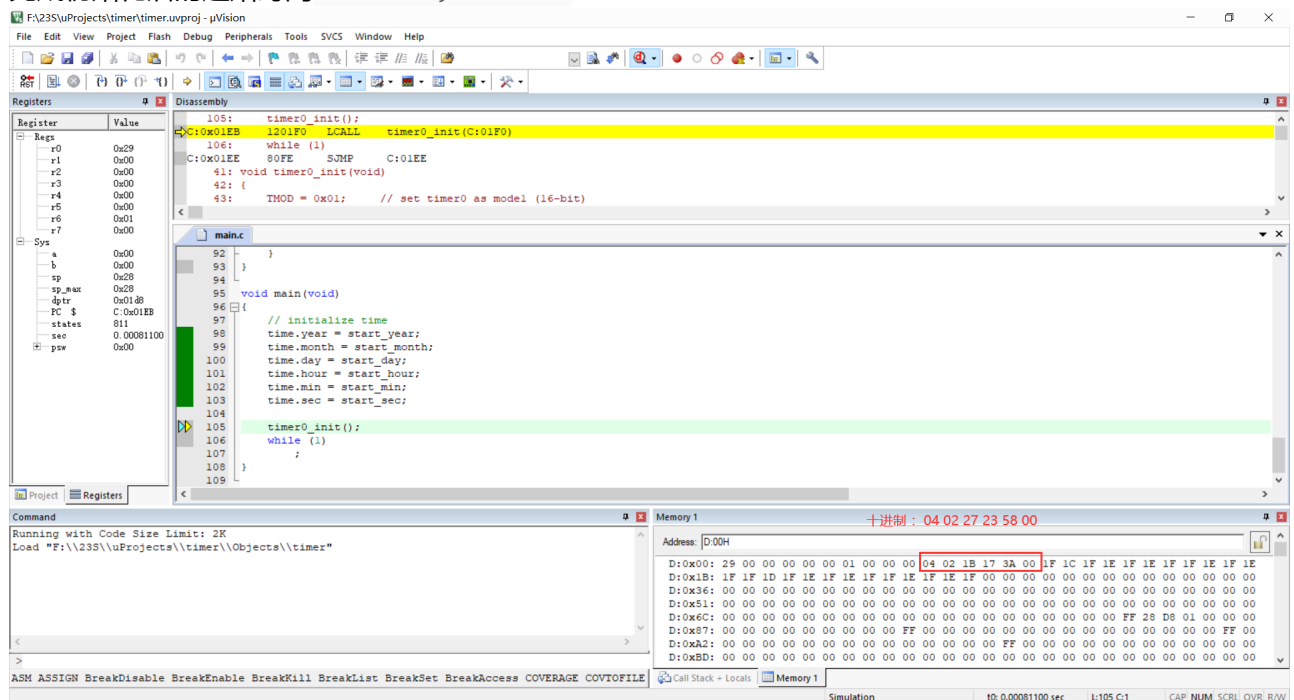
- 我选择的实验起始时间为 2004.2.27, 23:58:00

(对于年份, 默认是从2000年开始, 所以2004年对应04)

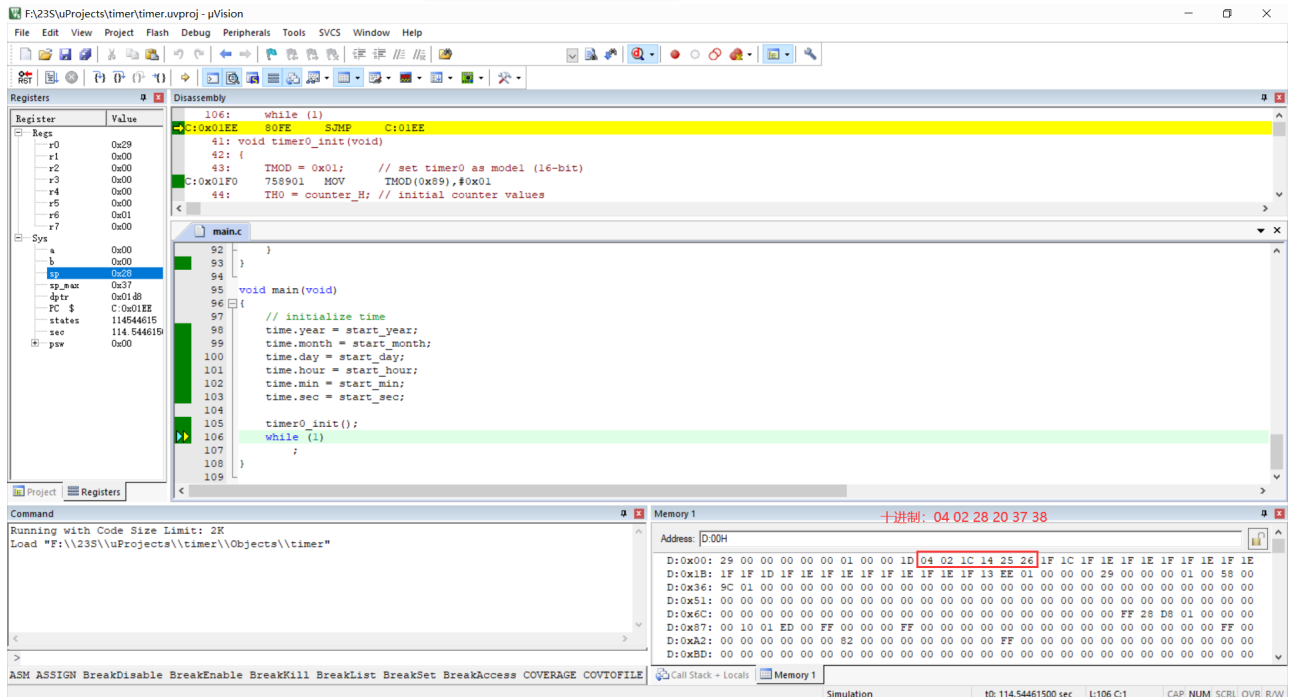
实验结果

在RAM中如图所示的6个单元分别储存了年、月、日、时、分、秒

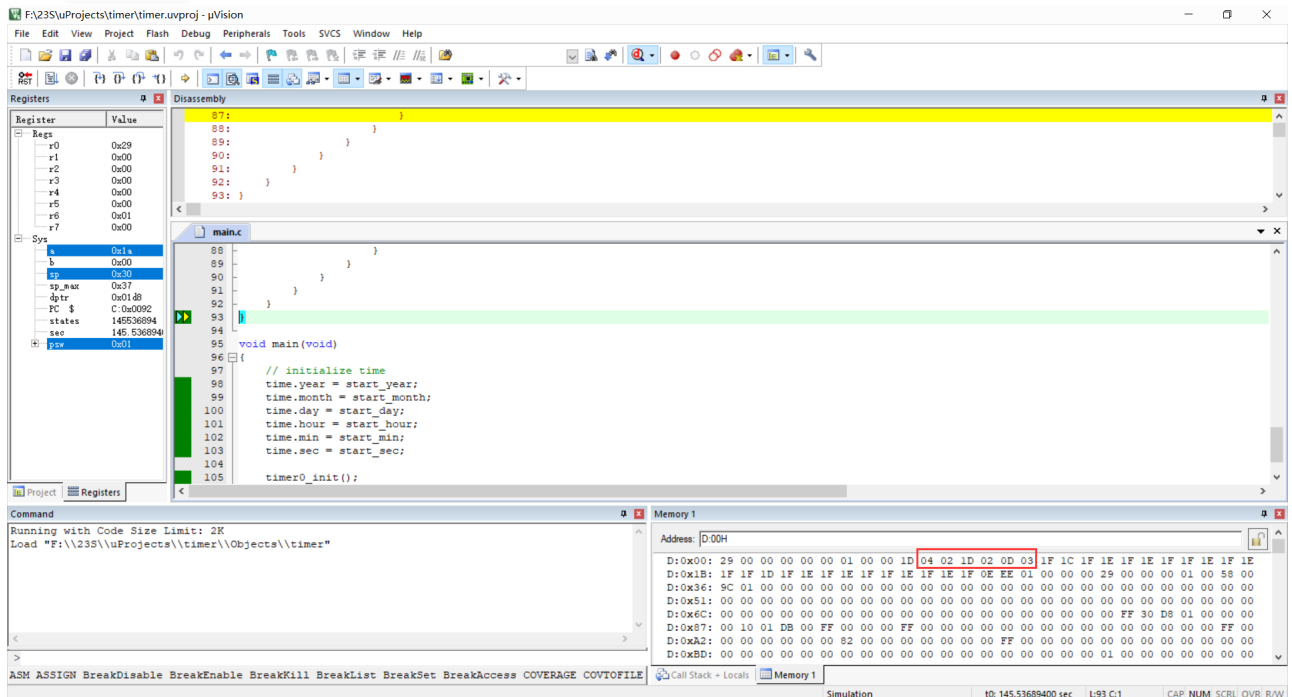
- F:\23S\uProjects\timer\timer.uvproj - μVision



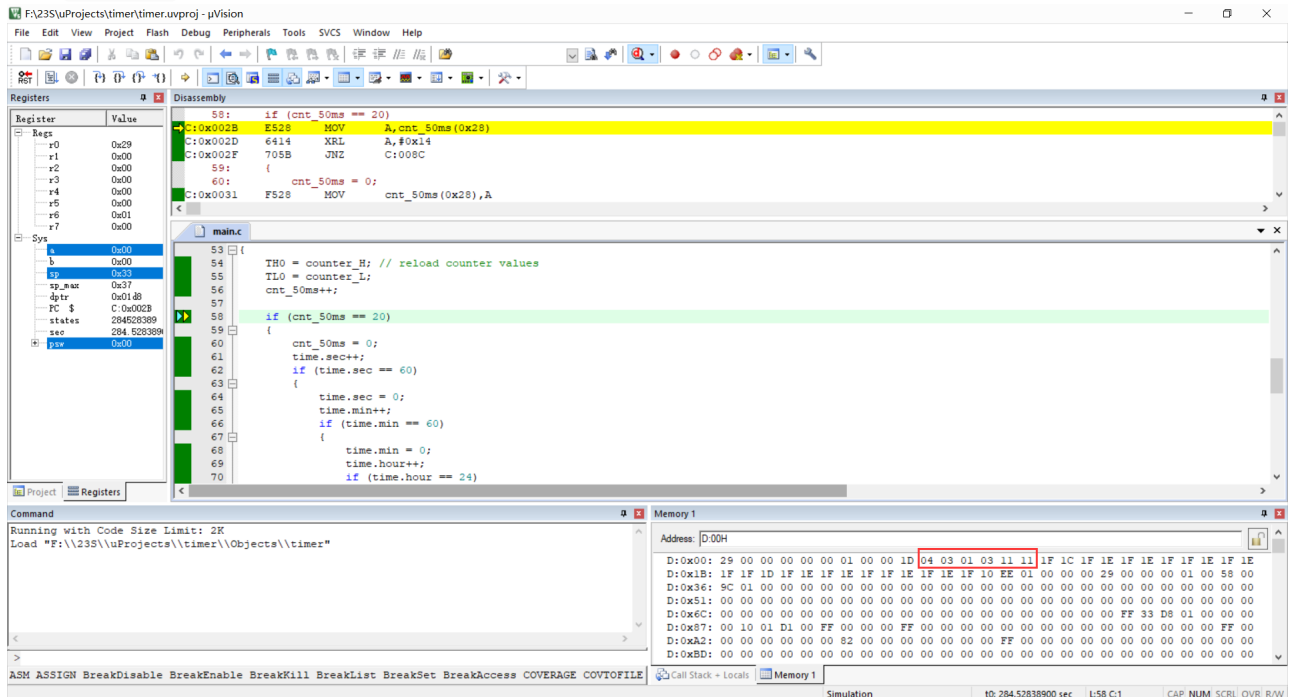
- 运行一段时间之后，到达了第二天 2004.2.28, 20:37:38



- 到达 2004.2.29 (2004是闰年)



• 到达 2004.3.1



The screenshot displays the uVision IDE interface with three main windows:

- Registers:** Shows the state of various registers. The 'sp' register is highlighted with a value of 0x33.
- Disassembly:** Shows the assembly code for the timer interrupt service routine. The current instruction is `INC cnt_50ms(0x28)` at address 0528.
- main.c:** Shows the C source code for the timer interrupt service routine. The current line is `cnt_50ms++;` at address 56.
- Memory:** Shows the memory address 0x00H and its contents. The memory is currently empty.

The assembly code in the Disassembly window is as follows:

```

56: cnt_50ms++;
57:
58: INC cnt_50ms(0x28)
59: if (cnt_50ms == 20)
60: MOV A, cnt_50ms(0x28)
61: XRL A, #0x14
62: JNZ C:008C

```

The C source code in the main.c window is as follows:

```

// timer0 interrupt service routine
void timer0_isr(void) interrupt 1
{
    TH0 = counter_H; // reload counter values
    TL0 = counter_L;
    cnt_50ms++;
    if (cnt_50ms == 20)
    {
        cnt_50ms = 0;
        time.sec++;
        if (time.sec == 60)
        {
            time.sec = 0;
            time.min++;
            if (time.min == 60)
            {
                time.min = 0;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

The memory window shows the current memory address 0x00H and its contents. The memory is currently empty.