



# Recap Clock & Timer

Bühlmann Christoph

Brun Roman

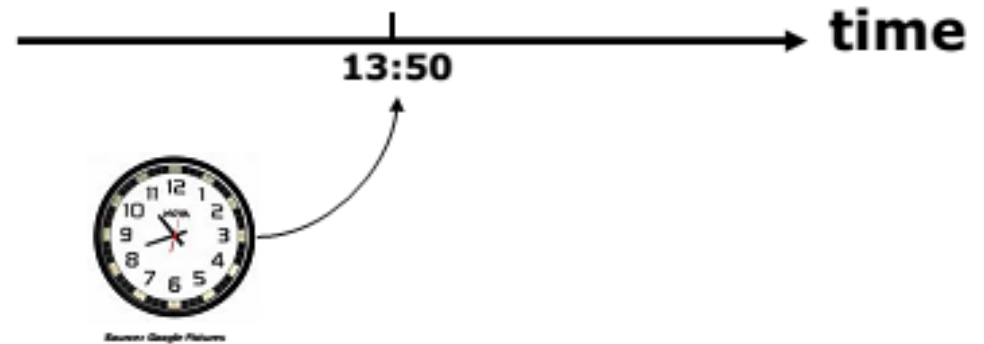
# Clock

different clock sources in a microcontrollersystem

- System clock
- CPU clock
- Bus clock

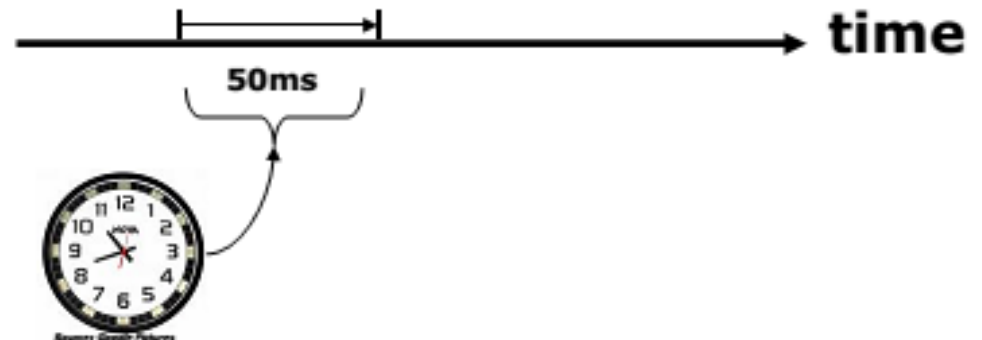
# Timeliness in Realtime Systems

- Categories
  - Absolute
  - Relative



- Need
  - Time base
  - Clock
  - Interrupt Synchronization

- Derived
  - Timer
  - Time

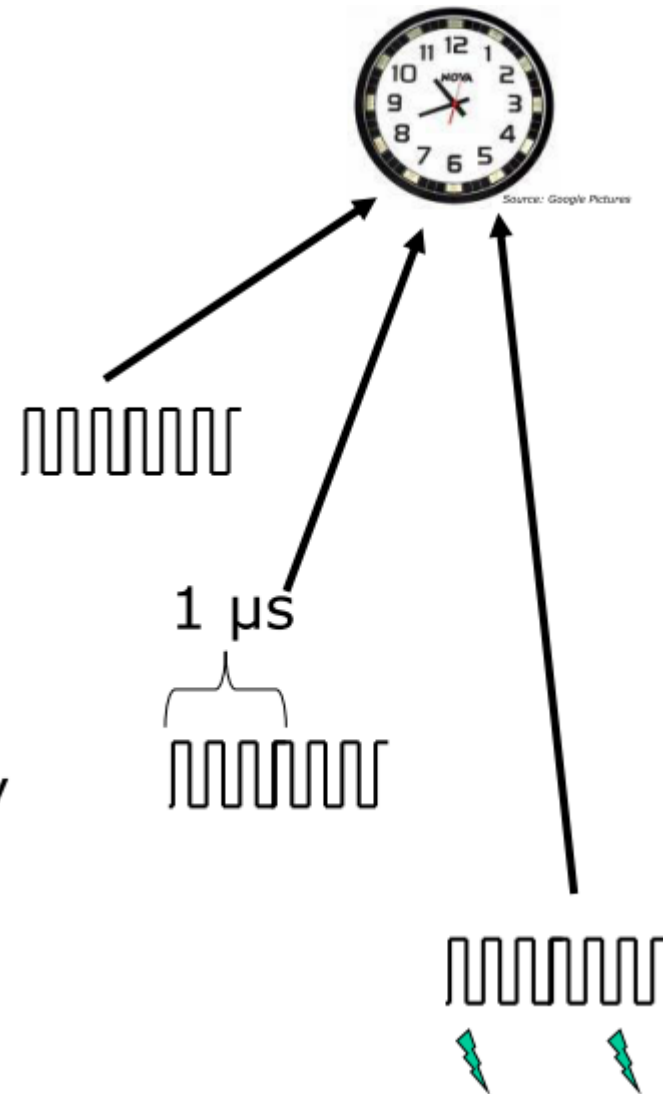


# Possibilities

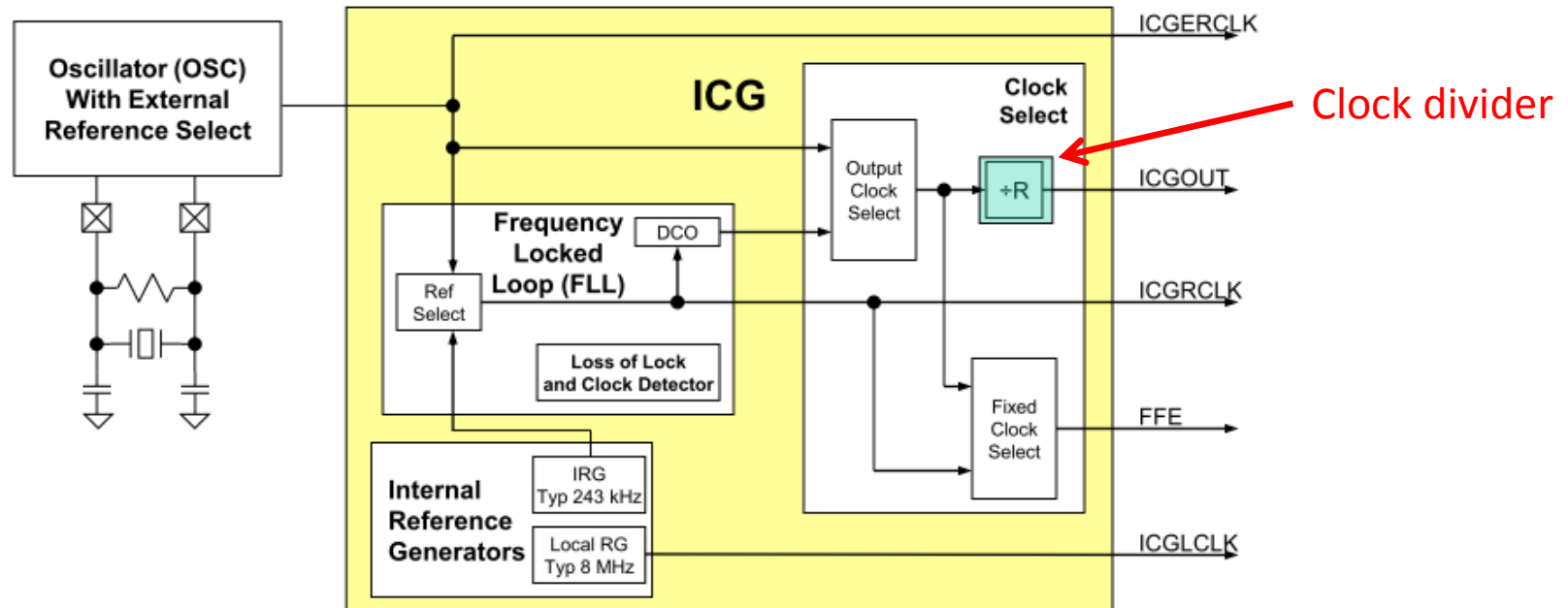
- Linkage to the real time
  - ns,  $\mu$ s, ms, s, h, ...

- Periodic Ticks
  - Known real time tick period
  - External or Internal source
  - System/CPU/Bus clock

- Operations
  - Counting ticks
  - Sum/Calculation: real time entity
- Synchronization with counter(s)
  - Events
  - Flags



# Internal Clock Generator Block Diagram



- Reference Selection
  - Internal
  - External
- Prescaler Select
  - Multiplication Factor
  - Division Factor

# Timer Interface

## Interface

```
/* we get called every 10 ms */
```

```
#define TMR_TICK_MS 10
```

```
/*!
```

```
* \brief Function called from timer interrupt
```

```
* every TMR_TICK_MS.
```

```
*/
```

```
void TMR_On10ms(void);
```

```
/*! \brief Timer driver initialization */
```

```
void TMR_Init(void);
```

```
void TMR_On10ms(void) {
```

```
    /* timer interrupt is calling us every 10 ms */
```

```
#if PL_HAS_LED_HEARTBEAT /* we are using a timer  
to do the heartbeat */
```

```
    static uint8_t cnt = 0; /* using static local variable */
```

```
    cnt++;
```

```
    if (cnt==1000/TMR_TICK_MS) { /* every second */
```

```
        EVNT_SetEvent(EVNT_LED_HEARTBEAT);
```

```
        /* using event method */
```

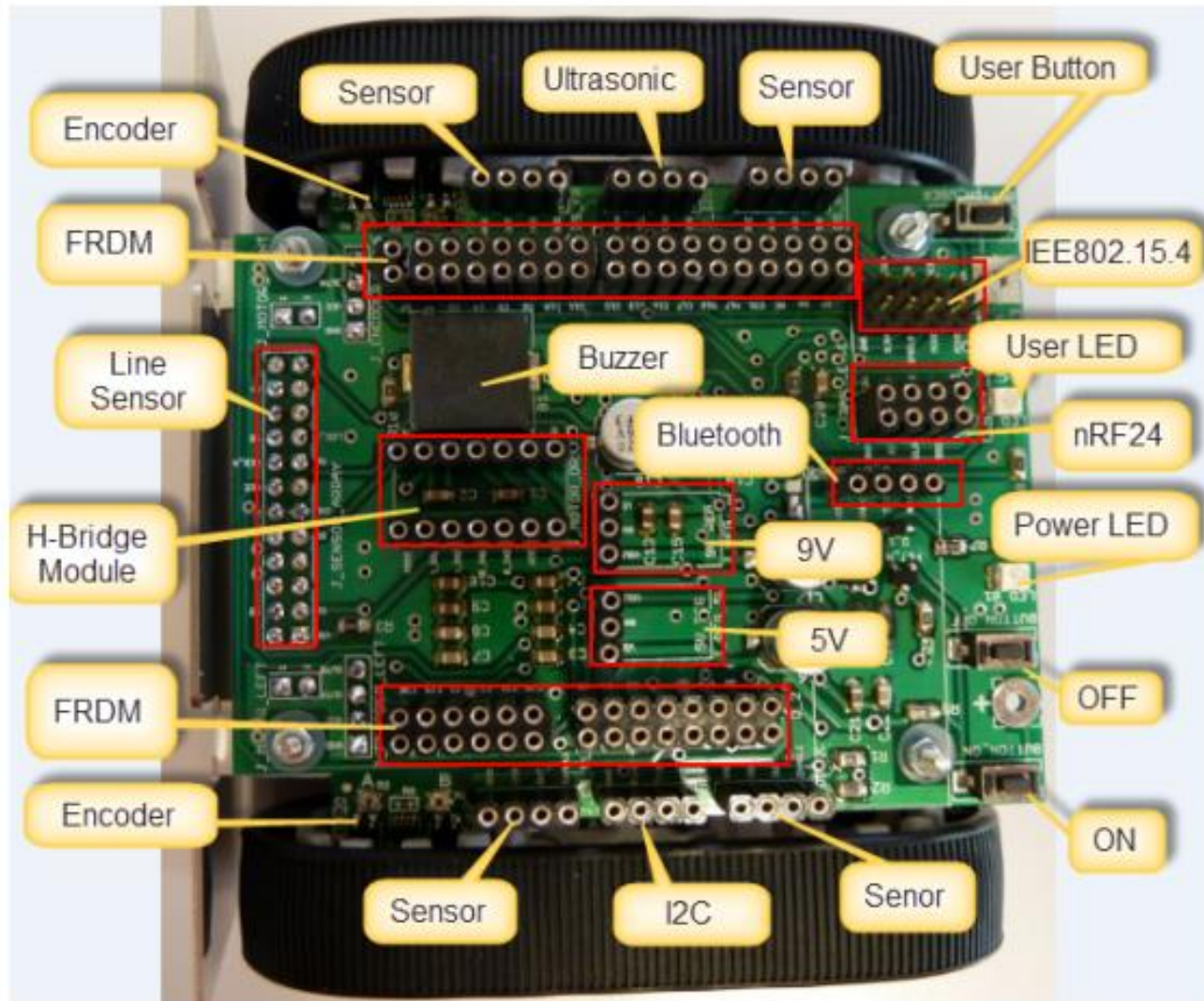
```
#endif
```

```
    cnt = 0; /* reset counter */
```

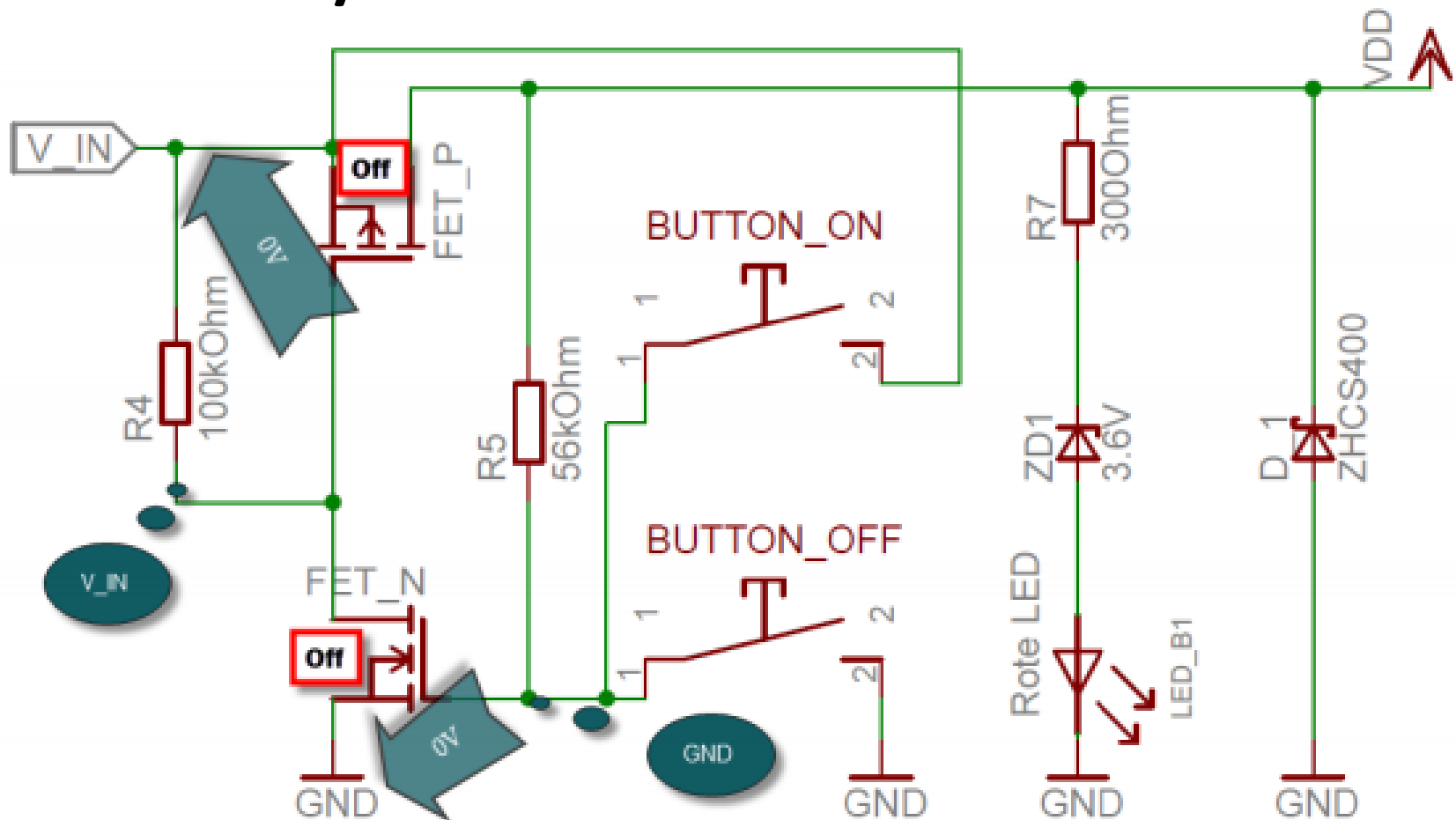
```
}
```

```
}
```

# Hardware

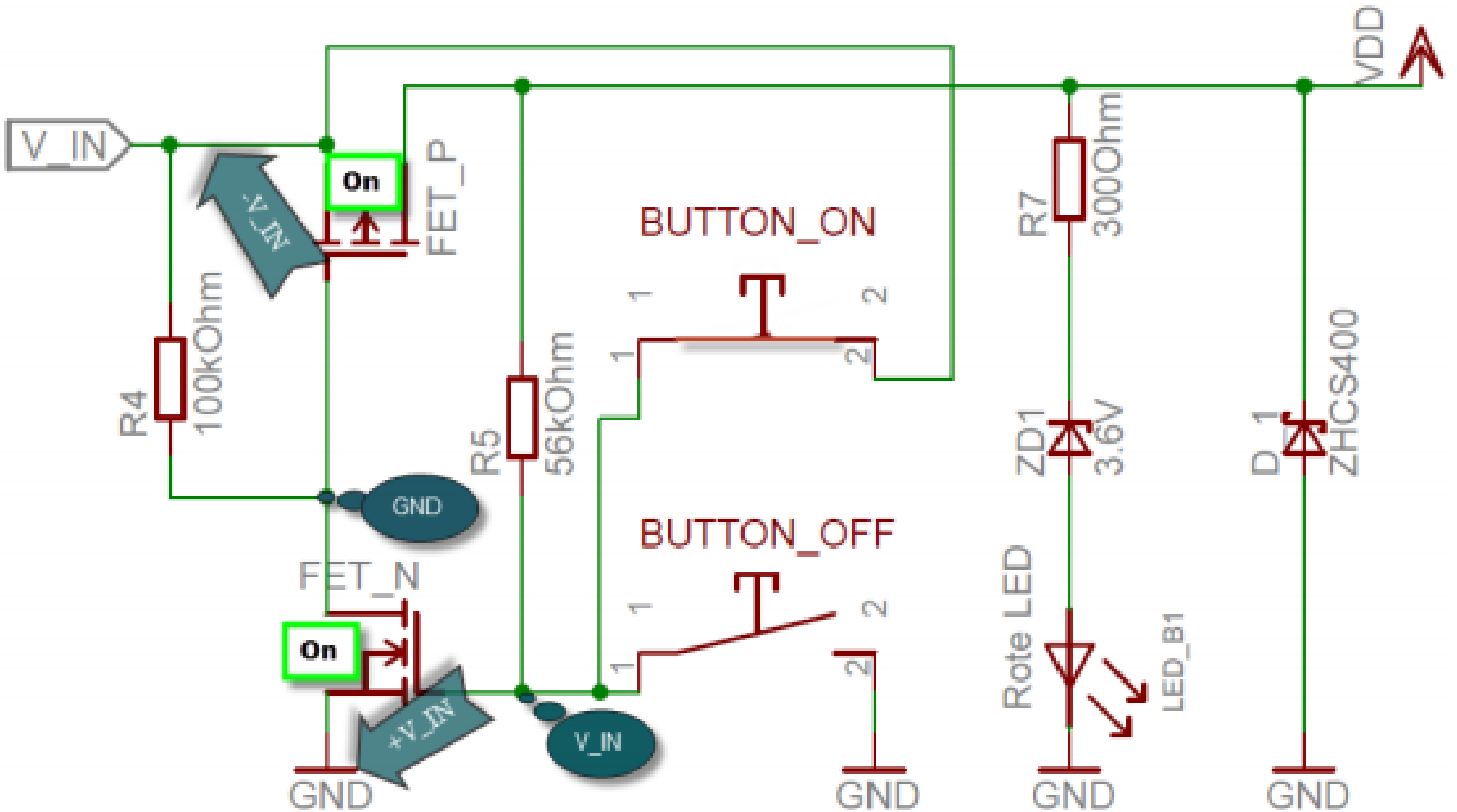


# Power ON/OFF

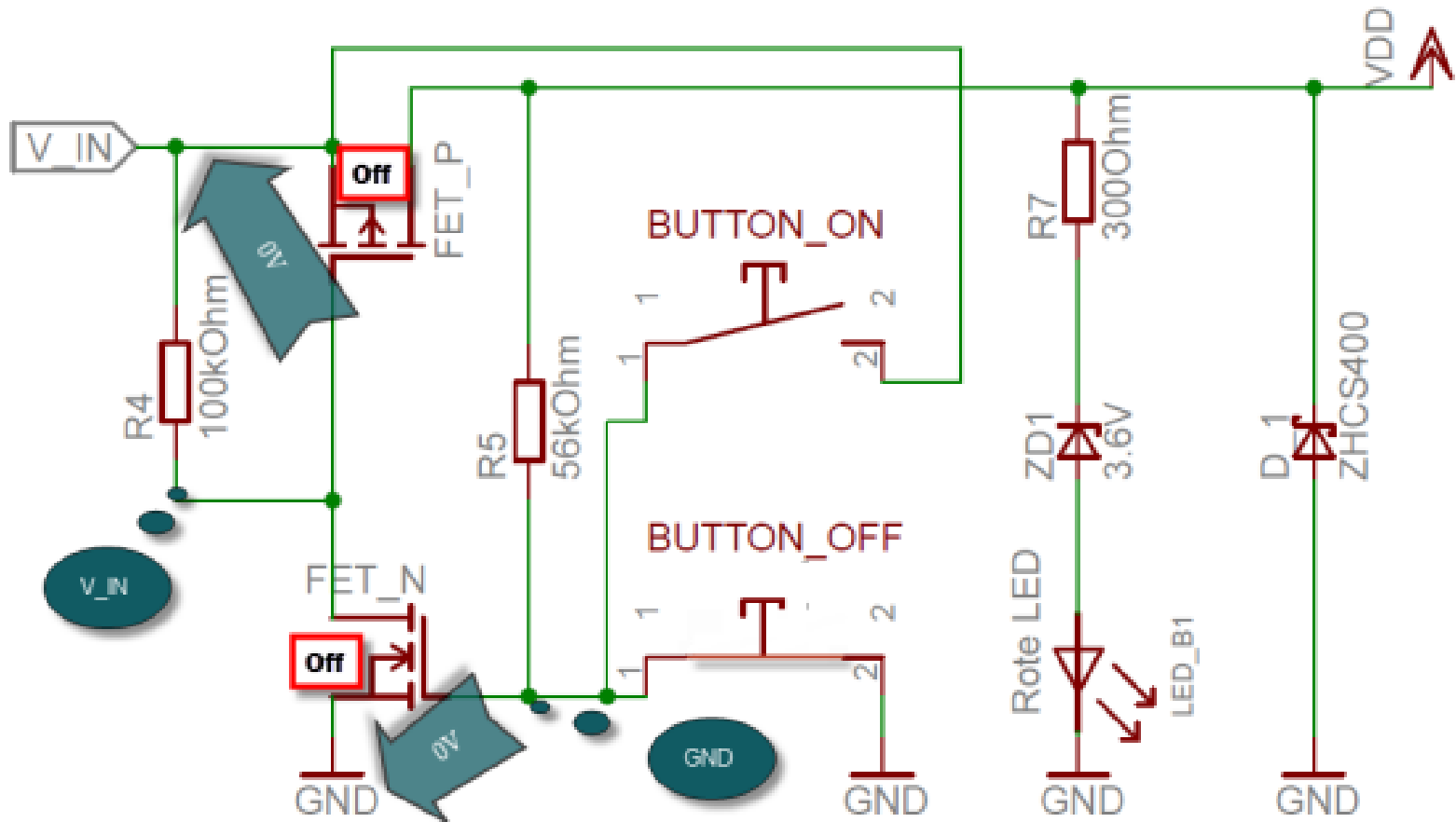




The circuit diagram illustrates a 1-bit DAC. It features two FETs, FET\_P and FET\_N, both shown in an 'On' state. FET\_P's gate is connected to V<sub>IN</sub> through a 100kΩ resistor (R4). FET\_N's gate is connected to V<sub>IN</sub> through a 56kΩ resistor (R5). The source of FET\_P is connected to V<sub>DD</sub>, and its drain is connected to the source of FET\_N. The drain of FET\_N is connected to GND. The output of the DAC is taken from the common source/drain node, which is connected to a 300Ω resistor (R7) leading to V<sub>DD</sub>. A red LED, labeled 'Rote LED' and 'LED\_B1', is connected between the output node and GND. A diode, labeled 'D 1' and 'ZHCS400', is connected between the output node and V<sub>DD</sub>. The input V<sub>IN</sub> is shown as a variable input, and the output is labeled 'V<sub>OUT</sub>'.



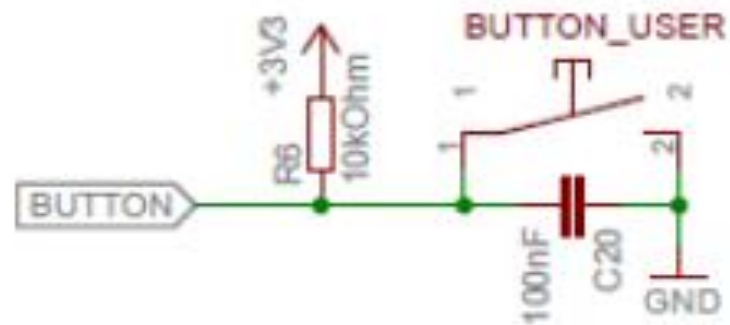
# Power ON/OFF



**Don't push together!!!**

# User Button

- Debouncing capacitor
- Pull-up resistor



**HEY BABY**

**YOU TURN MY SOFTWARE INTO  
HARDWARE**

VIA 9GAG.COM

quickmeme.com

# Questions

- 1. How are two different timelines categories called?**
- 2. What are the three different clock sources?**
- 3. Write three different types of clock down.**
- 4. What needs a real-time System?**
- 5. Which clock-source is cheaper?**

# **Answers**

**1. absolute, relative**

**2. external crystal , external oscillator, internal clock**

**3. Bus clock, CPU clock, Bus clock**

**4. Time base, clock, interrupt synchronisation**

**5. Internal clock**