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Where innovation starts

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- Real-Time Clocks and System Clocks
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ROS/Jazz applications

```
ros::rate_loop(10)
  while(ros::ok())
  {
      do your calculations
      publish results
      loop_rate.sleep();
    }
```



Introduction

- Low level programming
- Scheduling future events
- PIT, hard timer and soft timer

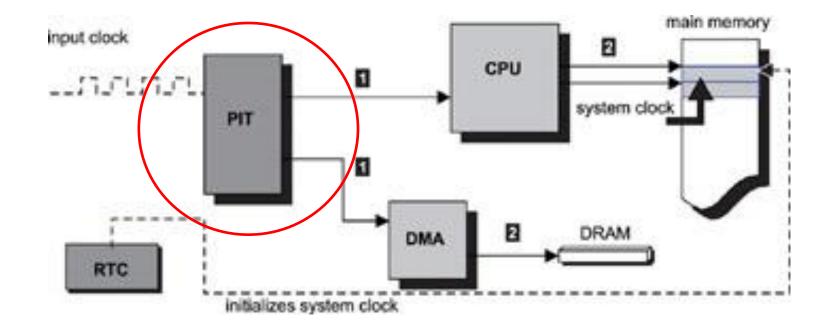


Real-Time Clocks and System Clocks

- Real-time clock
 - integrated in battery-powered DRAM
 - independent of CPU
- System clock
 - Retrieves its initial value from the RTC at power up
 - Driven by the programmable interval timer (PIT)



Programmable interval timer





Programmable interval timer

- Input clock source with fixed frequency (timer interrupt rate).
- Initialization is part of the system startup.
- Timer interrupt rate is measured in ticks (e.g. if the timer rate is 100 ticks, one tick represents an elapsed time of 10 ms.



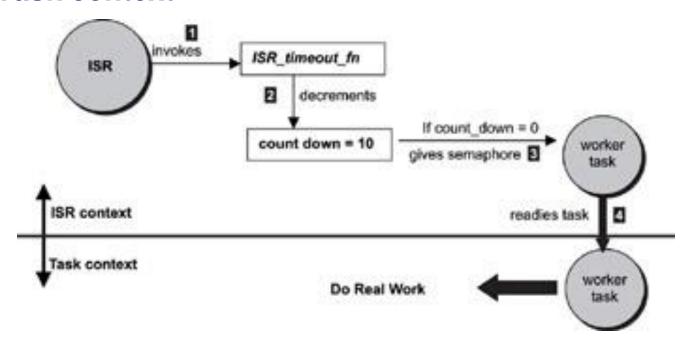
Timer Interrupt Service Routines

- Hard timer
- Updating the system clock
- Calling a registered kernel function to notify the passage of a preprogrammed period
- Time critical tasks
- Timer drift



Model for Implementing the Soft Timer Handling Facility

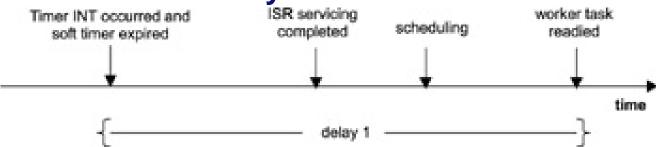
- Two contexts:
 - ISR context
 - Task context



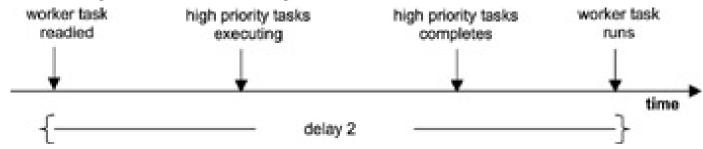
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Possible processing delays

Event-driven delay



Priority-baseddelay



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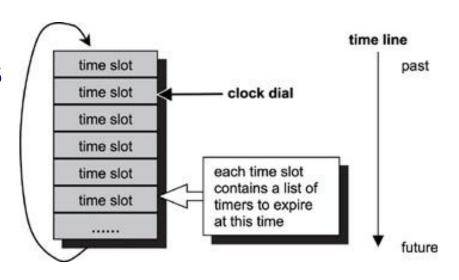
Soft timer facility implementations

- Linked list
 - Unsorted, insertion at head or tail
 - Timer maintenance is costly
- Sorted list
 - Timers are inserted in appropriate slot
 - Cheaper maintenance, but more costly insertion
- Timing wheel



Timing wheels

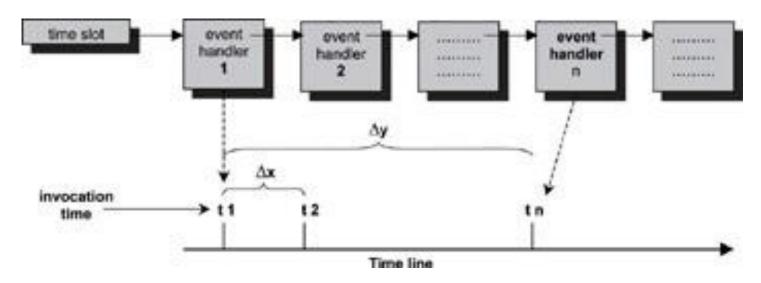
- Fixed-size array of time slots
- Clock dial increments to next time slot on every tick
- Time relative to clock dial





Timing wheels

- Problems:
 - Timer > maximum schedulable event
 - Timer does not exactly fit in a time slot
 - Callback invocation time





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Timer related operations

- Group 1: provides low-level hardware related operations:
 - Timer interrupt enabling and disabling
 - Installation of timer interrupt service routines
 - Setting system clock rate (number of ticks)
- Group 2: provides soft-timer related services
 - Timer creation/deleting
 - Timer starting/cancelling
- Group 3: provides access to system clock
 - Getting/setting time



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ROS/Jazz applications

ros::Time::now(); // current time

ros::Duration five_seconds(5.0); // duration of five seconds

ros::Duration(0.5).sleep(); // sleep for half a second

http://www.ros.org/wiki/roscpp/Overview/Time

