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TITLE 645 System Clocks
MAC Design Memo #23

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GENERAL & ELECTRIC MAC DM #23 CONT ON SHEET TITLE FIRST MADE FOR SH NO. CONT ON SHEET REVISIONS 645 SYSTEM CLOCKS Three general needs for measurement of time exist in a 1. shared access system. Process identification requires time of day as an element. The execution of a process requires some measure of elapsed time to establish the end of the time slice allocated. Finally, time of day is again required to awaken some suspended processes. The processor interval timer approach (e.g. 635) is not 2. adequate for these tasks. It is almost impossible to synchronize timers in several processors. Further, clock "ticks" are lost by resetting these timers whenever a new process is begun. Elapsed process time is not a good basis for some accounting procedures since this is not invarient with system load. For the 645 system, the following scheme seems suitable 3. and lessens the problem of processing time accounting. The processor interval time should be incremented by a. processor memory cycles rather than xtal oscillator. The lockup timer should remain unchanged except b. that its resolution period be reduced from 16 msec. to 1 msec. A time of day clock be provided as a terminal on a GIOC channel. This clock should have the following properties: Time is recorded as a 72 bit binary count 1. incremented every microsecond. The contents of this counter are to be transferred 2. + to a predetermined core location whenever a selected bit in the counter changes state. This selection should be manual and changeable. An interrupt need not be generated by this event.

3. The suspended process "wake up" problem can be handed in a similar fashion. To accomplish this a second manually selected bit position should generate an interrupt to the system whenever a

change of state occurs.

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