

Embedded Systems

18-200

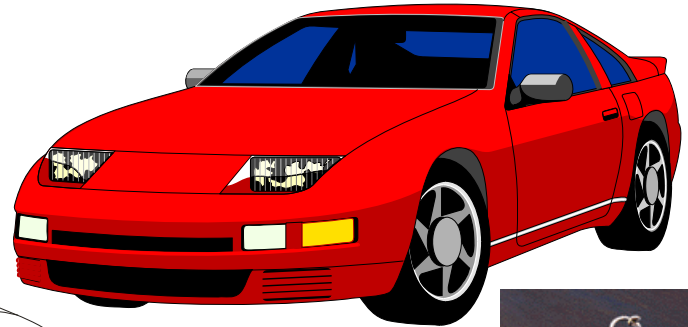
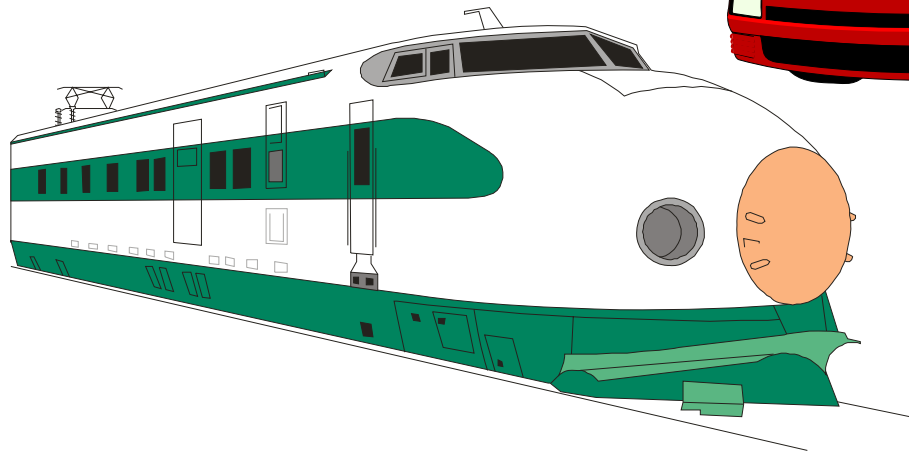
Prof. Philip Koopman

<http://www.ece.cmu.edu/~koopman>

**Carnegie
Mellon**



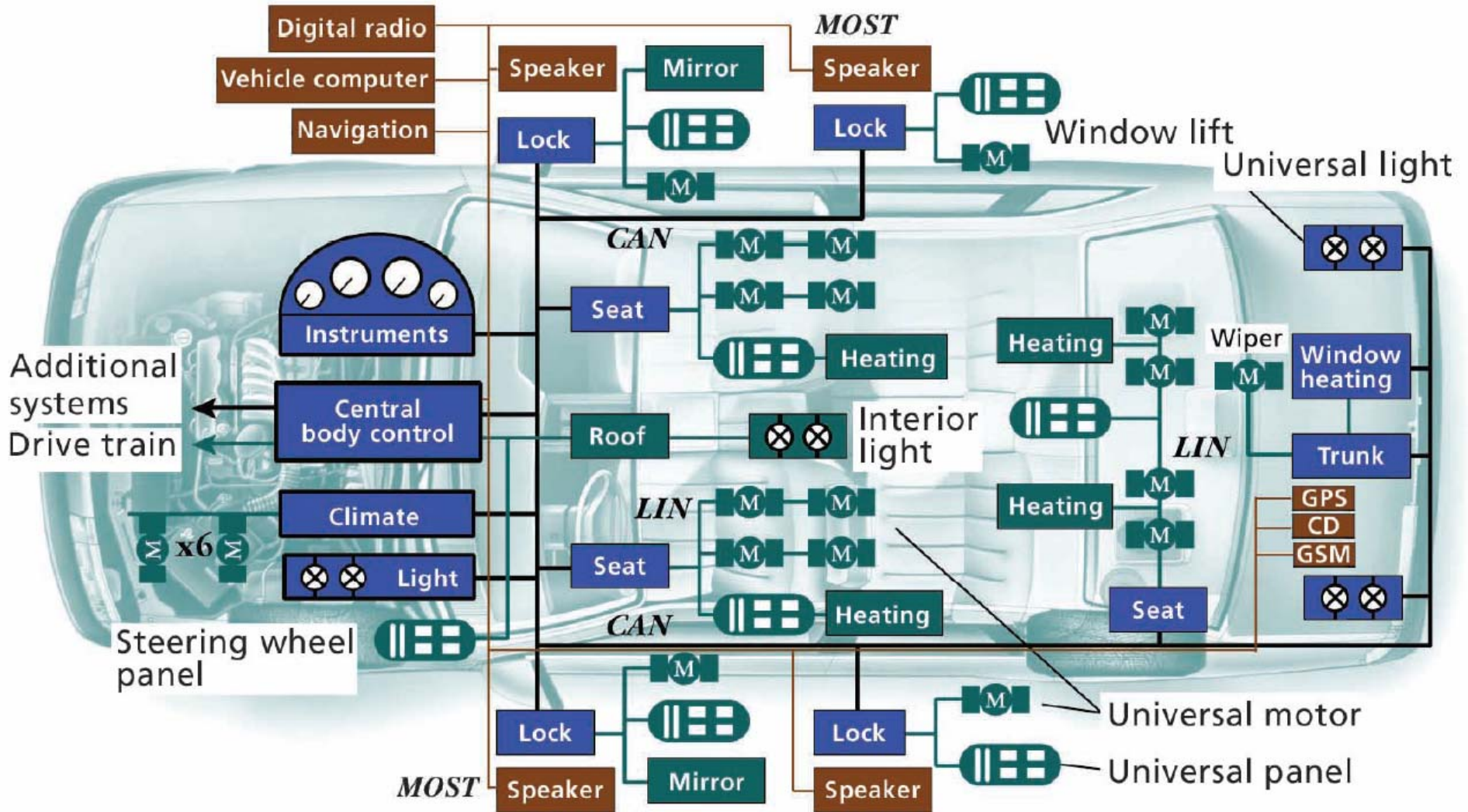
Embedded System = *Computers Inside a Product*



Some Embedded Systems Have “Big” Computers



But More Often There Are Many Specialized Ones



- CAN Controller area network
- GPS Global Positioning System
- GSM Global System for Mobile Communications
- LIN Local interconnect network
- MOST Media-oriented systems transport

Small Computers Rule The Marketplace

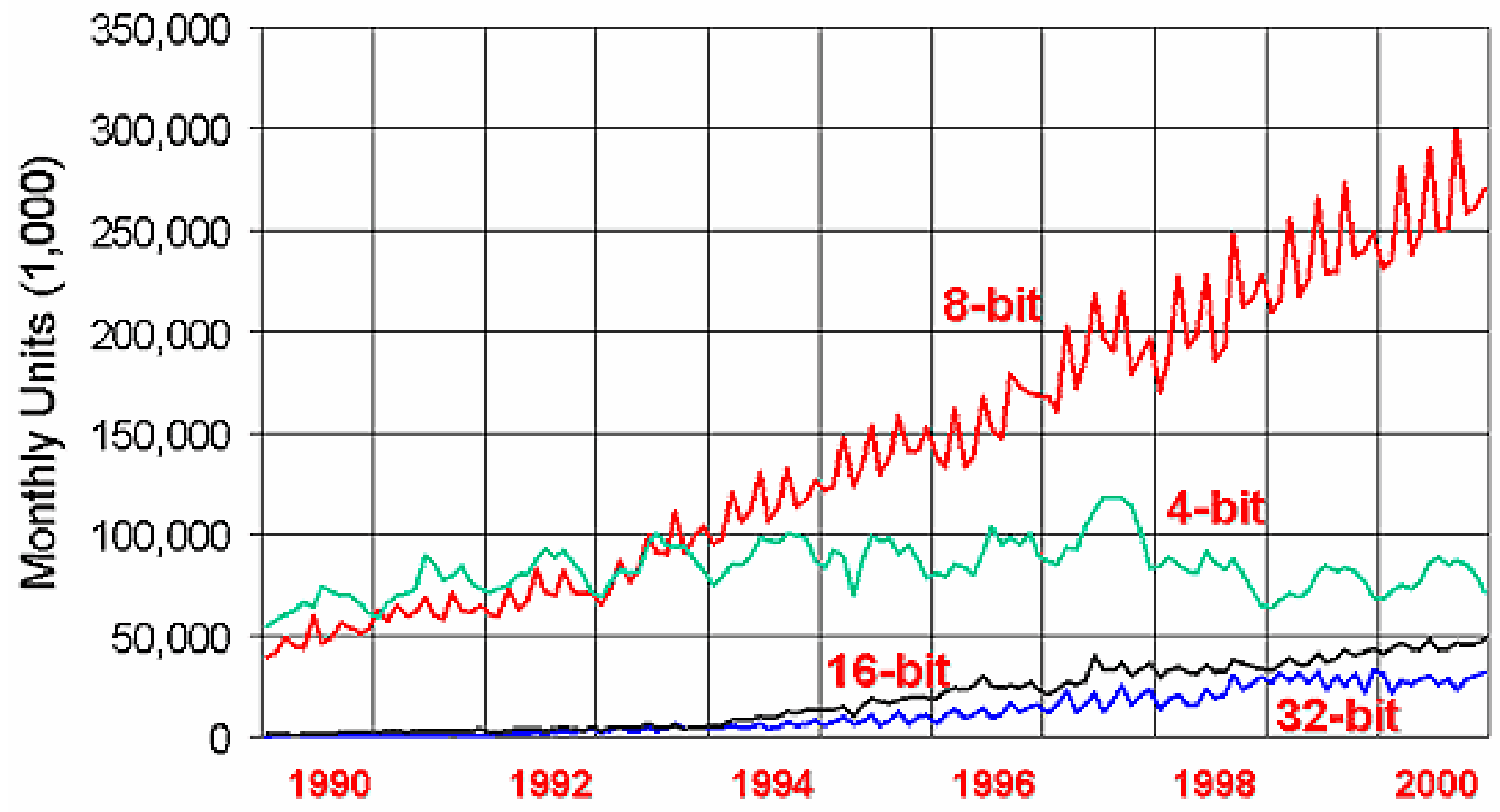
- ◆ Everything here has a computer – but where are the Pentiums?



[Smolan]

Microprocessor Unit Sales

All types, all markets worldwide



Example Embedded System Requirement

◆ Remote Entry system used on General Motors and other vehicles

- Designed in 1994, but still in production – if it works don't mess with it!
- Uses an 8-bit Motorola processor at < 1 MHz clock rate

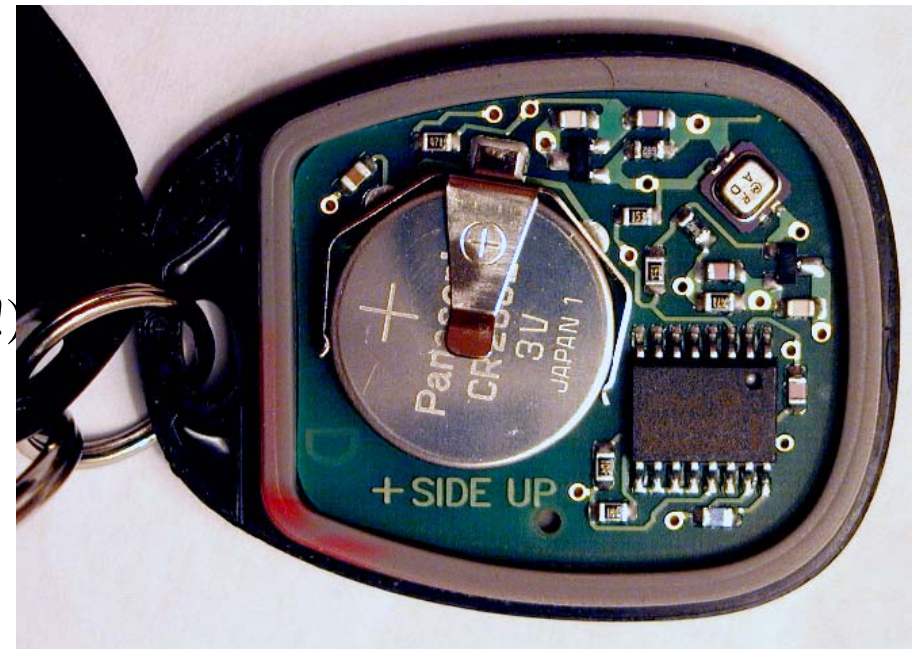
◆ Functions:

- Transmits door lock/unlock & trunk open with 110-bit encryption key
- Performs secure resync without dealer visit if transmitter loses power (flash memory unavailable)

Lear Encrypted Remote Entry Unit

◆ Constraints:

- Multiple years on one battery
- Must work after being stepped on in in a rain puddle (don't try this at home!)
- About 700 Bytes of Program ROM
- About 512 bits of RAM
- Extremely low cost



Typical Embedded System Constraints

◆ Small Size, Low Weight

- Hand-held electronics
- Transportation applications -- weight costs money

◆ Low Power

- Battery power for 8-100+ hours (laptops often last only 2 hours)
- Limited cooling may limit power even if AC power available

◆ Harsh environment

- Power fluctuations, EMI, lightning
- Heat, vibration, shock
- Water, corrosion, physical abuse

◆ Safety-critical operation

- Must function correctly
- Must *not* function *incorrectly*

◆ Extreme cost sensitivity

- \$.05 adds up over 1,000,000 units

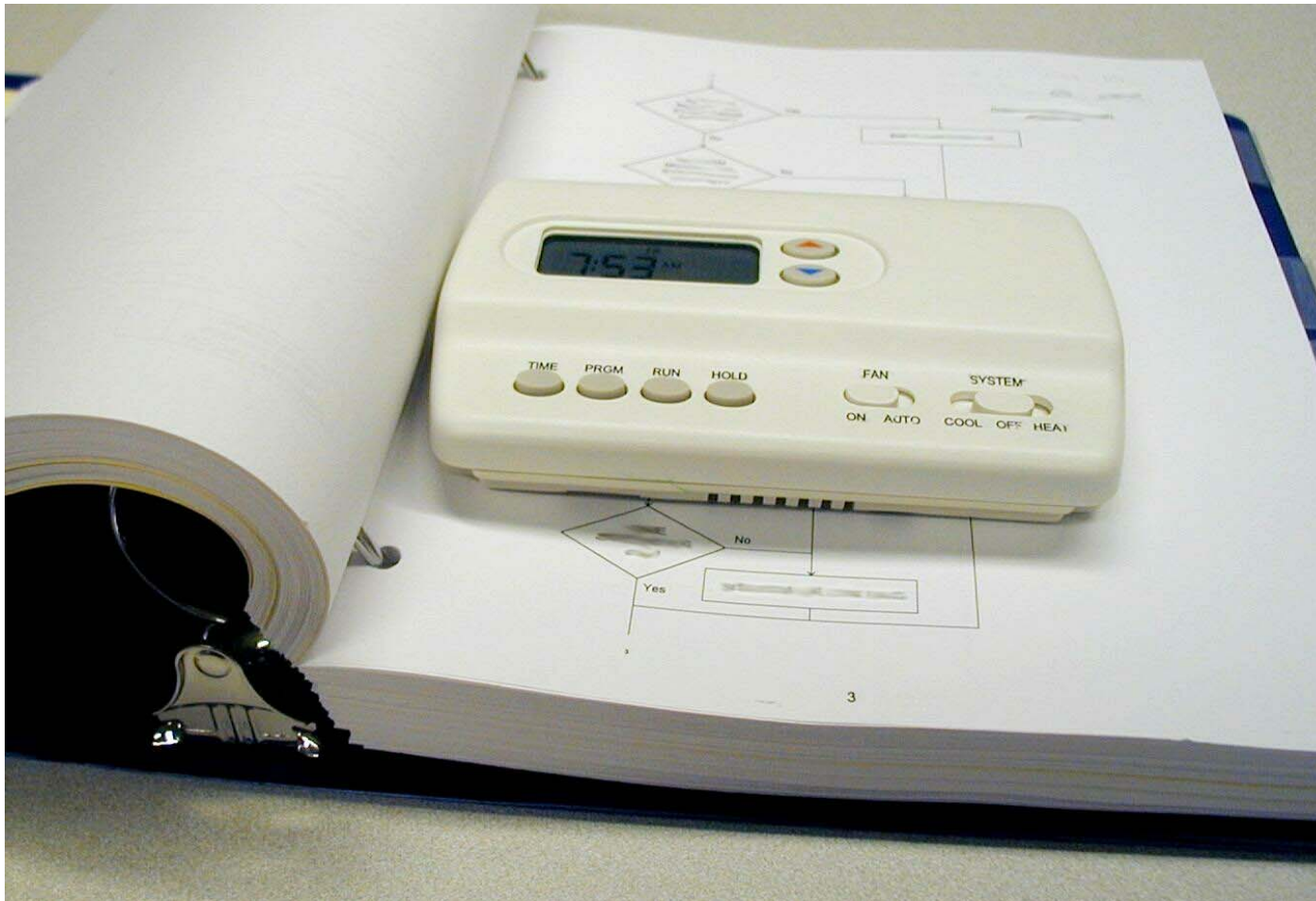


Adidas 1 Shoe



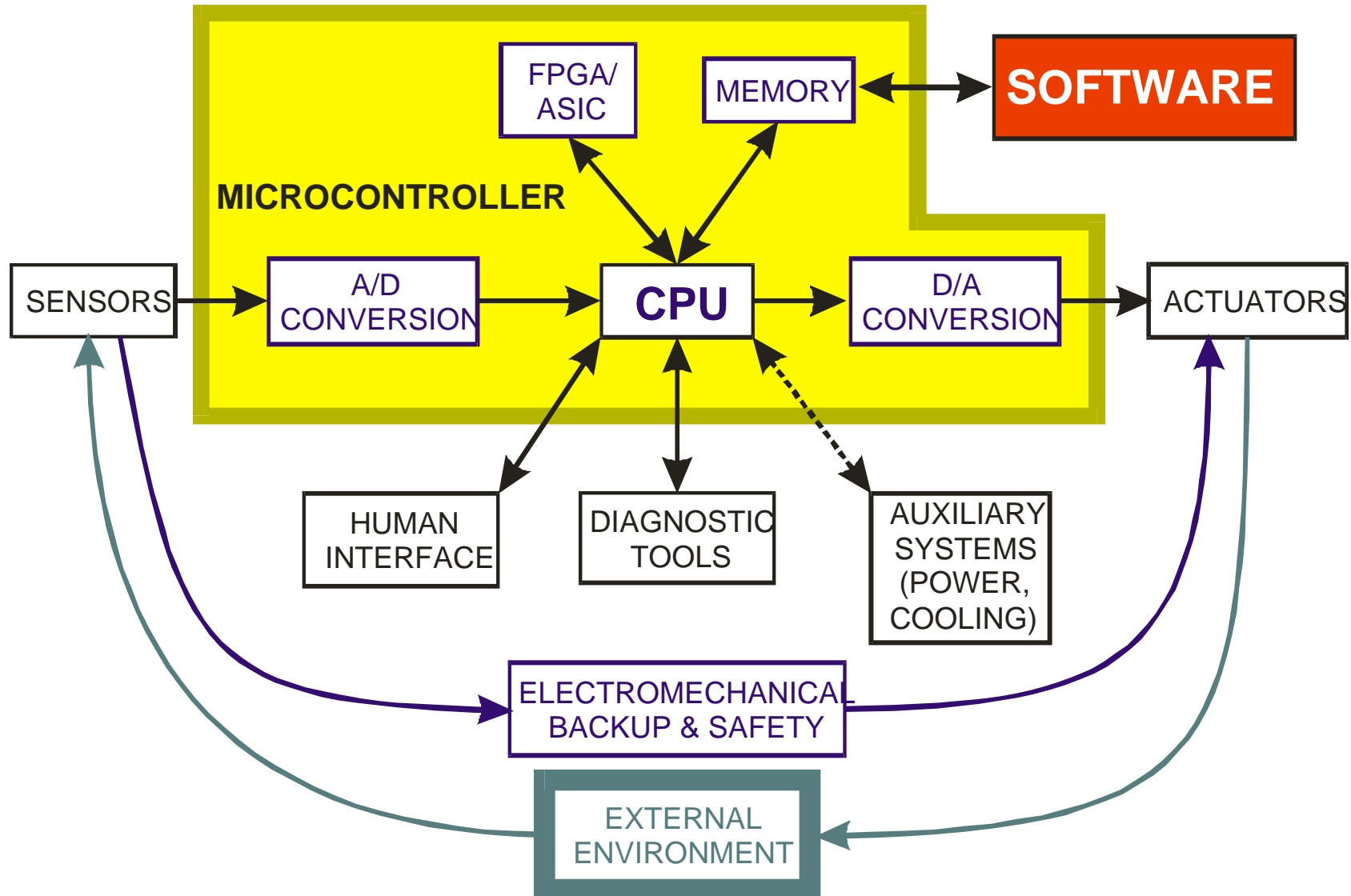
Trend: More Complex Software

- ◆ **Reality:** Winning the game requires shoving 20 pounds into an 3 ounce sack
 - Here's the design package for a household setback thermostat
 - Cars are approaching 1 Million lines of code (exclusive of infotainment)



An Embedded Control System Designer's View

- ◆ Measured by: Cost, Time-to-market, Cost, Functionality, Cost & Cost.
- ◆ In many embedded systems, software is the most difficult part



Common Types of Embedded System Functions

- ◆ **Control Laws**
 - PID control, other control approaches
 - Fuzzy logic
- ◆ **Sequencing logic**
 - Finite state machines
 - Switching modes between control laws
- ◆ **Signal processing**
 - Multimedia data compression
 - Digital filtering
- ◆ **Application-specific interfacing**
 - Buttons, bells, lights,...
 - High-speed I/O
- ◆ **Fault response**
 - Detection & reconfiguration
 - Diagnosis



PW-4000 FADEC
(Full Authority Digital
Engine Controller)

Various Embedded Computing Areas – 1

Read more about this at:

http://www.ece.cmu.edu/~koopman/pubs/koopman05_embedded_education.pdf

Koopman, P., H. Choset, R. Gandhi, B. Krogh, D. Marculescu, P. Narasimhan, J. Paul, R. Rajkumar, D. Siewiorek, A. Smailagic, P. Steenkiste, D. Thomas, C. Wang, "[Undergraduate Embedded System Education at Carnegie Mellon](#)," *ACM Journal Transactions on Embedded Computing Systems*, Vol 4, No. 3, September 2005.

- ◆ **Small embedded controllers** (e.g., thermostats)
 - 8-bit CPUs dominate, simple or no operating system
- ◆ **Control systems** (e.g., automotive engine control)
 - Often use DSP (Digital Signal Processing) chip for control computations
- ◆ **Distributed embedded control** (e.g., cars, elevators, factory automation)
 - Mixture of large and small nodes on a real-time embedded network
- ◆ **System on chip** (e.g., consumer electronics, set-top boxes)
 - ASIC design tailored to application area
- ◆ **Network equipment** (e.g., network switches; telephone switches)
 - Emphasis on data movement/packet flow
- ◆ **Critical systems** (e.g., pacemakers, automatic trains)
 - Safety & mission critical computing

Various Embedded Computing Areas – 2

- ◆ **Signal processing** (e.g., face recognition)
 - Often use DSP chips for vision, audio, or other signal processing
- ◆ **Robotics** (e.g., autonomous vehicles)
 - Uses various types of embedded computing (especially vision and control)
- ◆ **Computer peripherals**
 - Disk drives, keyboards, laser printers, etc.
- ◆ **Wireless systems**
 - Wireless network-connected “sensor networks” and “motes” to gather and report information
- ◆ **Embedded PCs**
 - Palmtop and small form factor PCs embedded into equipment
- ◆ **Command and control**
 - Often huge military systems and “systems of systems” (e.g., a fleet of warships with interconnected computers)

Trend: Internet-connected embedded systems

Surf Among Suds With Web-Enabled Washing Machine

LG Electronics unveils its second Internet-aware appliance, which downloads clothing care programs.

Martyn Williams, IDG News Service
Tuesday, October 17, 2000



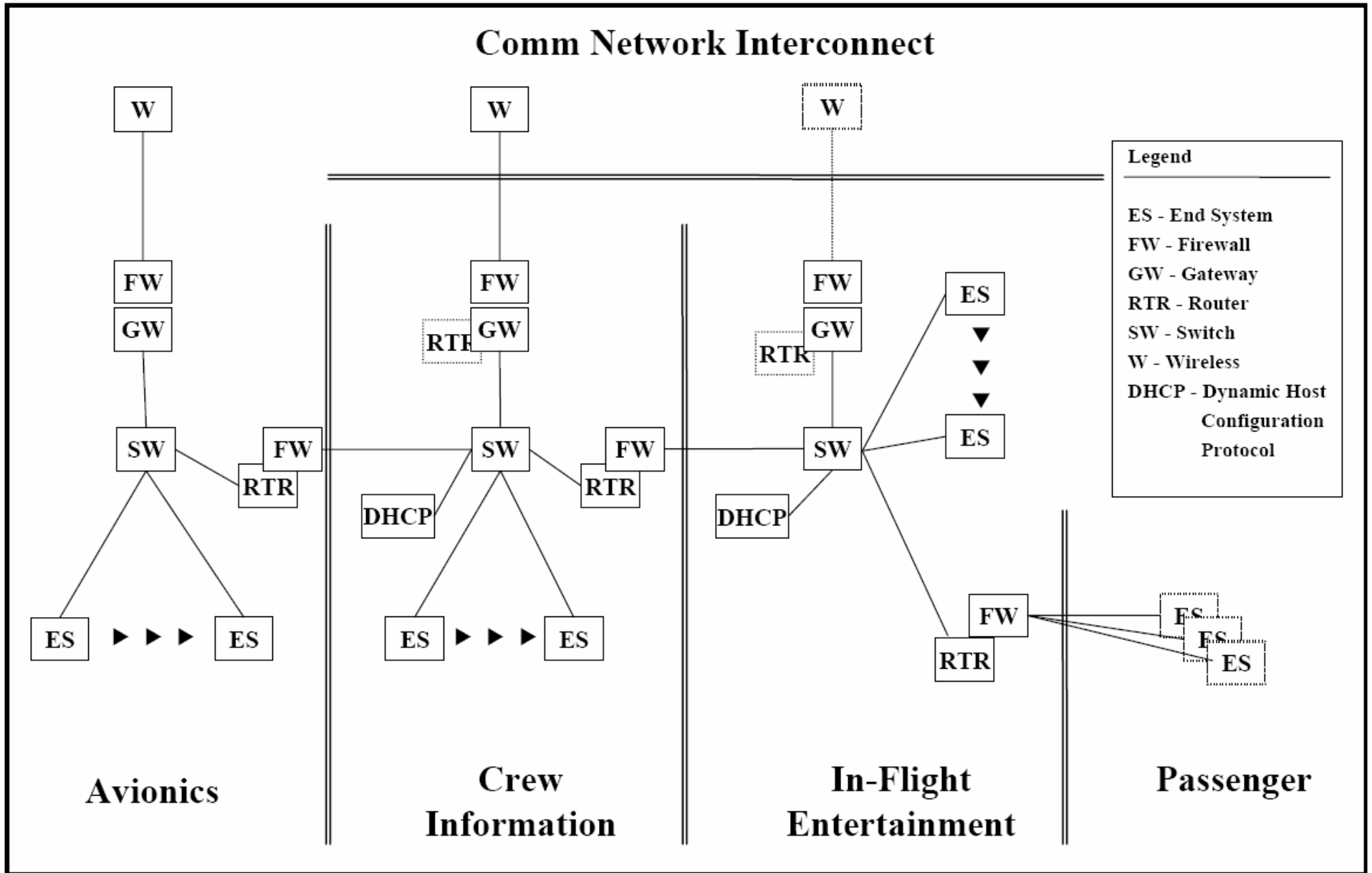
Trend: External Connectivity

- ◆ **Safety critical subsystems will be connected to external networks (directly or indirectly)**
 - This is going to lead to security issues



Computer graphics by IBM

[Airbus 2004] A-380 scheduled to enter service in 2006

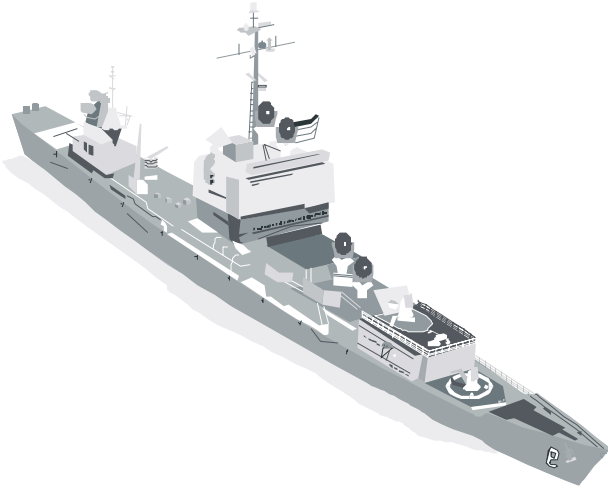


Wargo & Chas, 2003, proposed Airbus A-380 architecture

Trend: Desktop Software In Embedded Systems

◆ Highly dependable software is often required

- But desktop systems aren't designed to provide that!



7/28/98:

“Windows NT Cripples US Navy Cruiser”

◆ Diebold voting machine problems

- Electronic voting machines booting to windows instead of votes
- <http://catless.ncl.ac.uk/Risks/23.27.html#subj8.1>

◆ Automated teller machine crashes

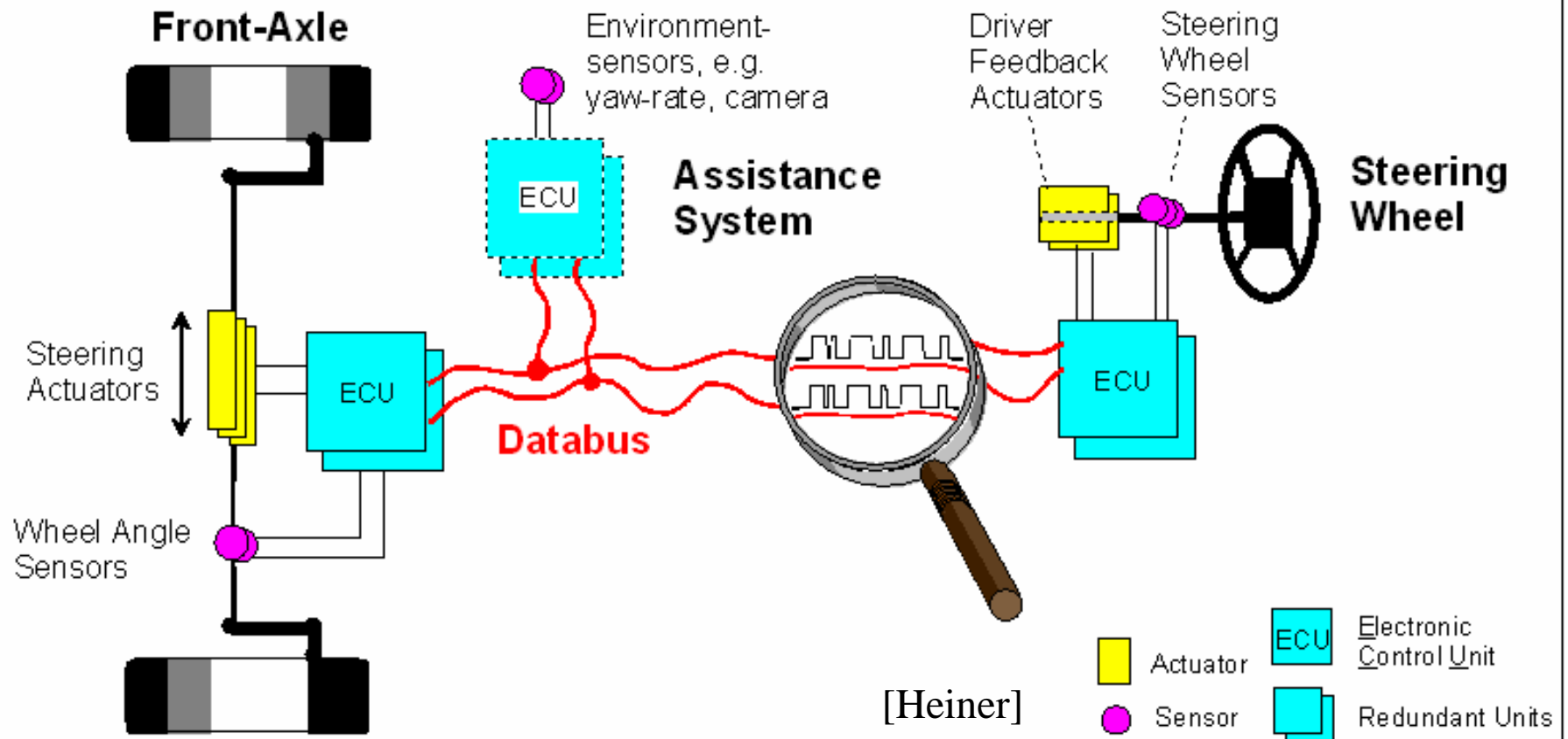
- Windows error messages
- At Carnegie Mellon, someone got an ATM to run media player



http://www.coed.org/photodb/folder.tcl?folder_id=3334
"When ATMs go bad by Carla Geisser", March 18, 2004
(See also: <http://midnightspaghetti.com/newsDiebold.php>)

Application Example: X-by-Wire Is Coming Soon

- ◆ **X-by-Wire is perhaps the ultimate automotive computer technology**
 - All embedded computers in automobile will probably interface to it
 - Has the most stringent requirements
- ◆ **We already have: throttle-by-wire; parking-brake-by-wire**



Why Take Embedded Computing Courses?

◆ Optimizing cost, size & speed

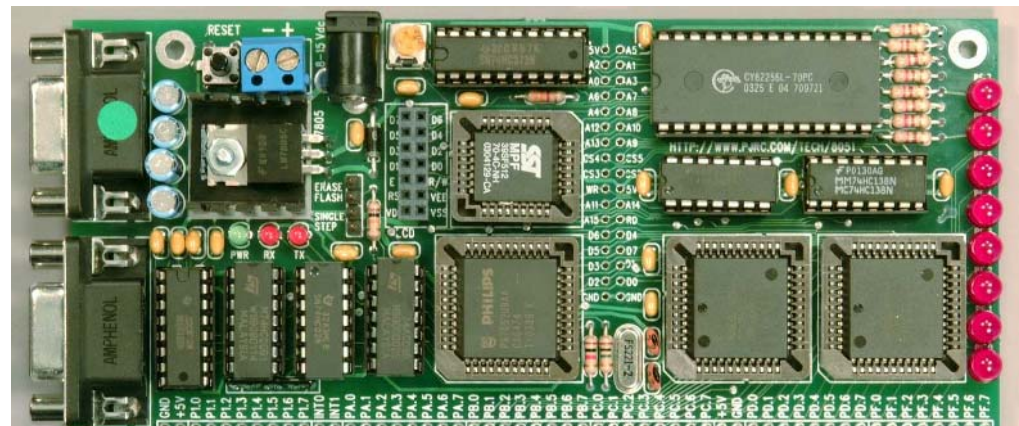
- Understanding hardware lets you do more functions with less cost
 - Sometimes you can't spend more than \$1 on a CPU, but it still has to fit everything
- Getting good performance requires understanding some hardware details

◆ Some hardware doesn't have a lot of support software

- Sometimes there is no good I/O support in high level languages
- Sometimes assembly language is the only way to get good enough code
- Very often, debugging requires some understanding of hardware

◆ Some skills are almost impossible to learn on your own

- E.g., ultra-dependable system design for safety critical systems



ECE Embedded Course Sequence:

◆ Pre-reqs:

- 15-213 Introduction to Computer Systems
- 18-240 Fundamentals of Computer Engineering

◆ 18-349 Embedded Real-Time Systems

- Single-CPU embedded systems

◆ 18-549 Distributed Embedded Systems

- Multiple CPUs on an embedded network; critical systems; system engineering

◆ 18-749 Fault-Tolerant Distributed Systems

- Enterprise systems with fault tolerant middleware

◆ 18-849 Dependable Embedded Systems

- Deep coverage of dependability & safety critical system research papers

◆ Many other relevant specialty and related courses

- Controls
- Robotics
- Software engineering
- ...

18-349 Introduction To Embedded Systems

- ◆ **Junior-level course with significant project content**

- ◆ **Course areas:**

- Low level system/software
 - Combining C & Assembly language
 - Software profiling and optimization
 - Memory management
- Hardware interfacing
 - I/O
 - Buffering and DMA
 - Serial communications
 - Timers & Interrupts
- Real time operating systems
 - Resource management
 - Rate monotonic scheduling
 - Loaders, object files
- Interacting with the outside world
 - Basics of feedback control and signal processing
 - A/D and D/A conversion

18-549 Distributed Embedded Systems

◆ Capstone design course

- Semester-long project with representative embedded system design cycle: Requirements / design / networking / implementation / test / fault recovery
- Emphasis on the software side of things; survival skills for 1st year in industry

◆ Course areas:

- System Engineering
 - Requirements, design, verification/validation, certification, management-lite
- System Architecture
 - Modeling/Abstraction, Design Methodology, a little UML, Business Issues
- Embedded Systems
 - Design Issues, scheduling, time, distributed implementations, performance
- Embedded Networks
 - Protocol mechanisms, real-time performance, CAN, FlexRay, embedded Internet
- Critical Systems
 - Analysis Techniques, software safety, certification, ethics, testing, graceful degradation
- Case Studies
 - Elevator as capstone design project
 - Guest speakers and other discussions as available