

# Embedded Linux



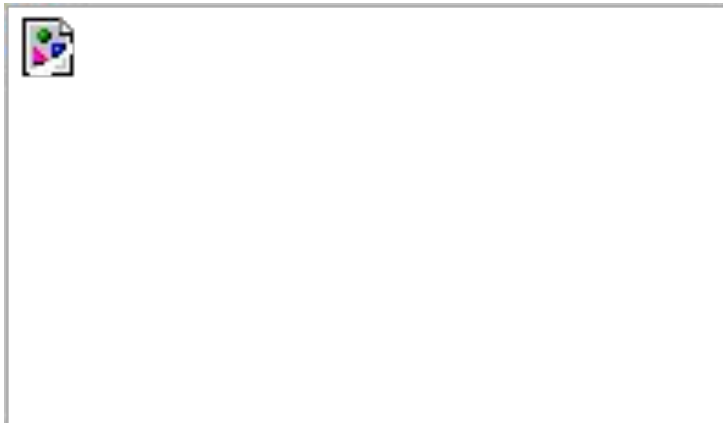
ECE 373



- I'll take "Gizmos" for \$200, please, Alex
- They're called Embedded Computers

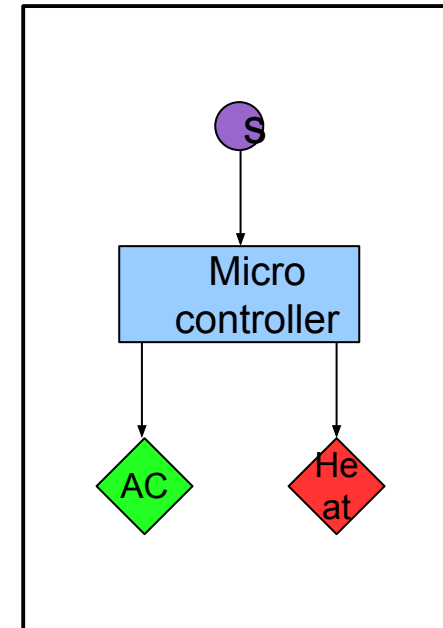
# Embedded Computers

- computer system designed to do one or a few dedicated and/or specific functions
- often with real-time computing constraints
- part of a complete device often including hardware and mechanical parts

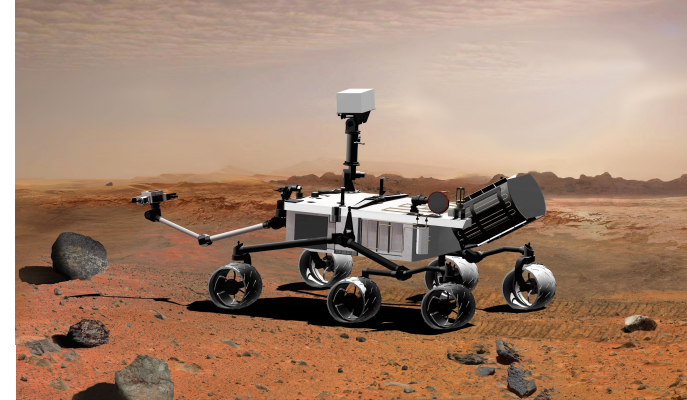


# Simple drone for repetitive jobs

- While (have power)
  - Sleep 10
  - Read temperature sensor
  - If too hot
    - Turn on air conditioner
  - Else If too cold
    - Turn on heat
  - Else
    - Turn off heat
    - Turn off air conditioner

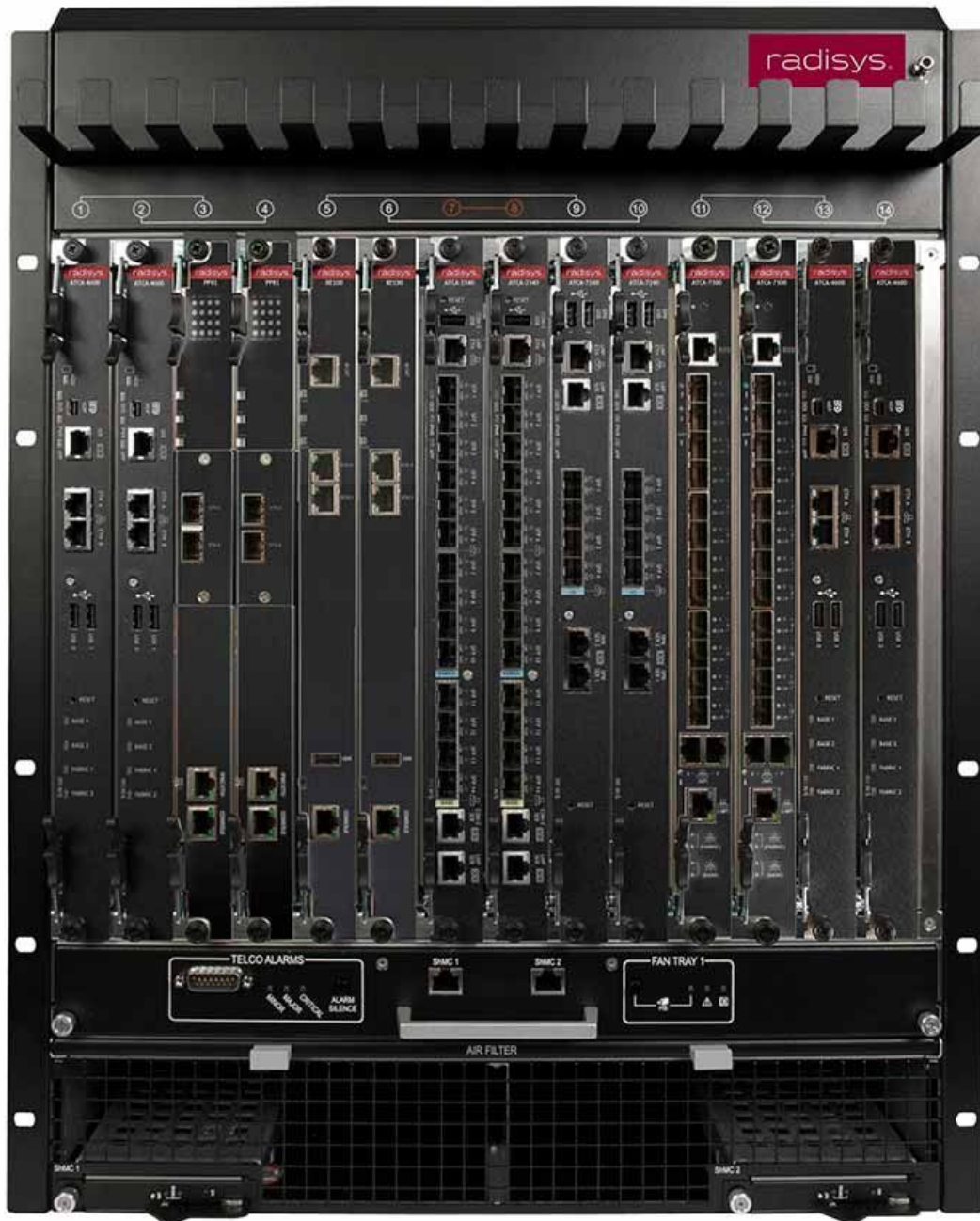


# Some not so simple



# Count the embedded controllers

.Radisys T40 ATCA





# Count the embedded controllers

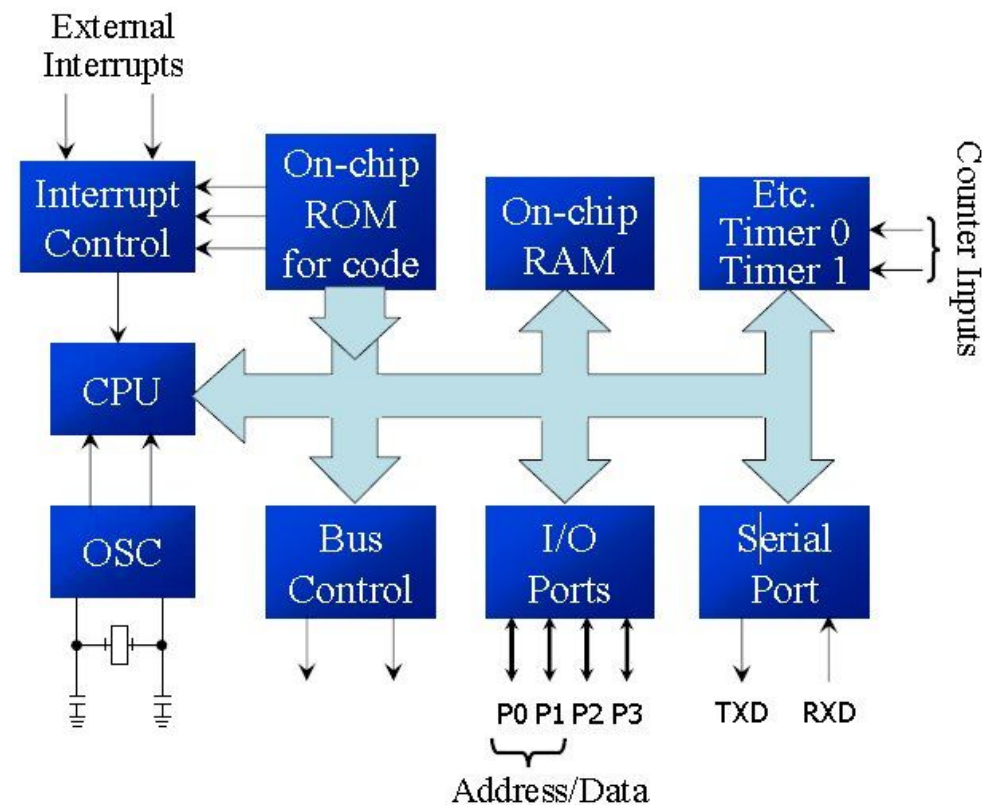


## .Radisys T40 ATCA

- 2 – Failover SCMs
  - System Control Modules
- 14 – BMC per SBC
  - Board Management Controller
  - Single Board Computer
- 14 – 40GbE per SBC
  - Network between SBCs
- 14 – RTM per SBC
  - Rear Transition Module
- Other devices?
- ...at least 44 per platform

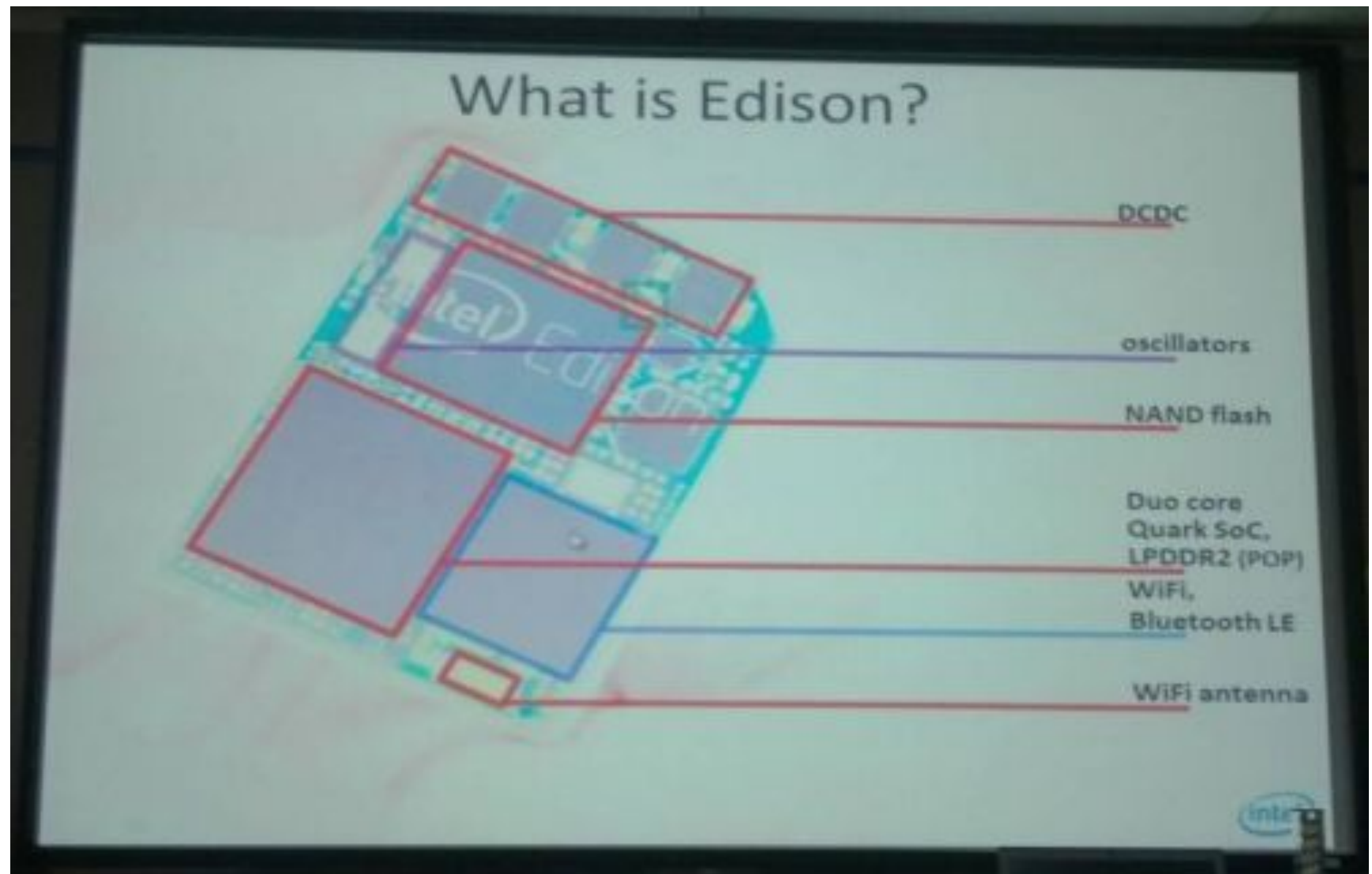
# 8051

- Small, cheap, simple
- Created 1980, still used now
- 1/2 of all little devices by some estimates
- Everything you need for a basic microcontroller





# "Edison"



# Typical Requirements

- Inexpensive
- Reliable
- Non-stop
- Low power
- Fast start
- Secure



# Inexpensive Hardware

- SoC or small motherboard
- Small low power CPU
- EEPROM and/or SDRAM
- No hard drive, but maybe SIM or SD chip
- JTAG for debug, maybe a serial output
- No big video or sound (Raspberry Pi?)
- Maybe some LEDs, relays on GPIOs, etc.



# Small SW Footprint

- Less memory = less cost
- Less memory forces less SW
- Remove unnecessary modules
  - SCSI? Fancy Communications?
  - Multiprocessor?
  - 20 different network chip drivers?
  - Printer support?
  - Fancy memory allocation schemes?
- See Linux kernel config file



# Compact boot loaders

- Common loaders
  - LILO – early and simply Linux kernel boot
  - grub – current standard kernel boot
  - RedBoot – tuned by Redhat
  - YAMON – MIPS
  - U-Boot – ARM and PowerPC
  - Extlinux – Flexible, simple
- Typical actions
  - Chip reset vector to rom (bios or bootloader)
  - Copy OS loader from flash, jump to it
  - OS loader continues startup





# PC - Fast Start?

## • PC BIOS

BIOS

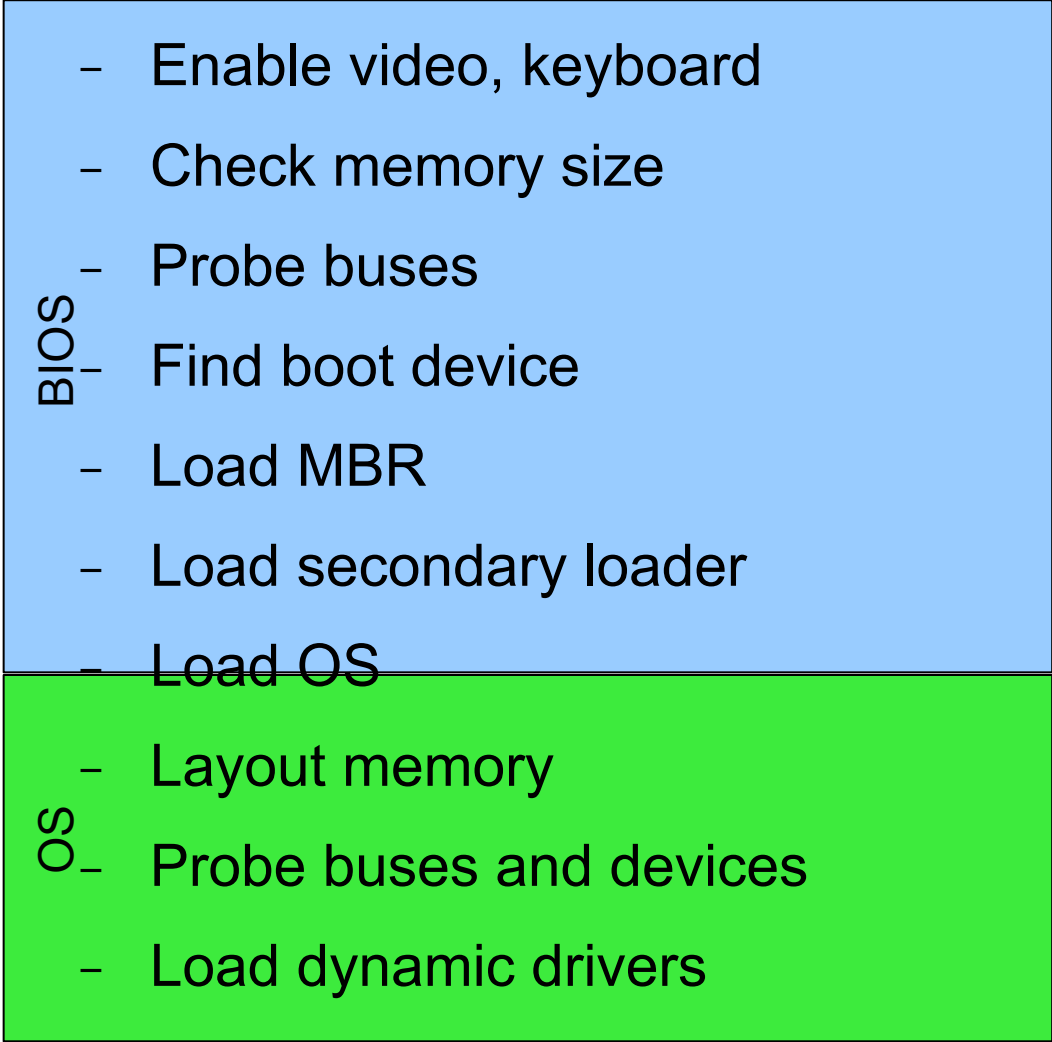
- Enable video, keyboard
- Check memory size
- Probe busses
- Find boot device
- Load MBR
- Load secondary loader
- Load OS

OS

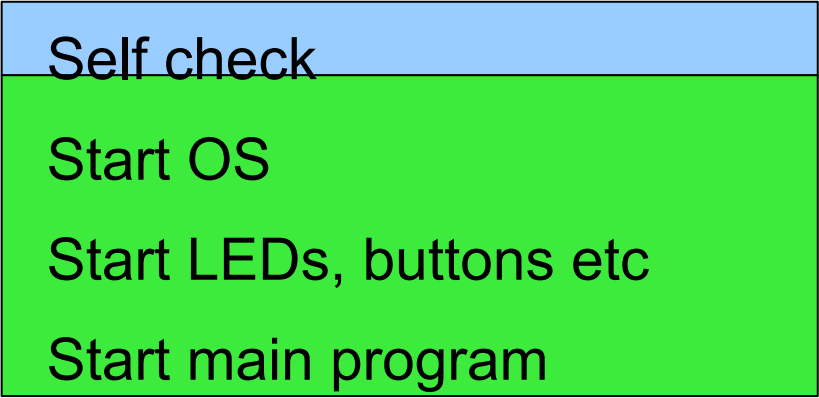
- Layout memory
- Probe busses and devices
- Load dynamic drivers
- Start user programs

# Embedded fast start

## • PC BIOS

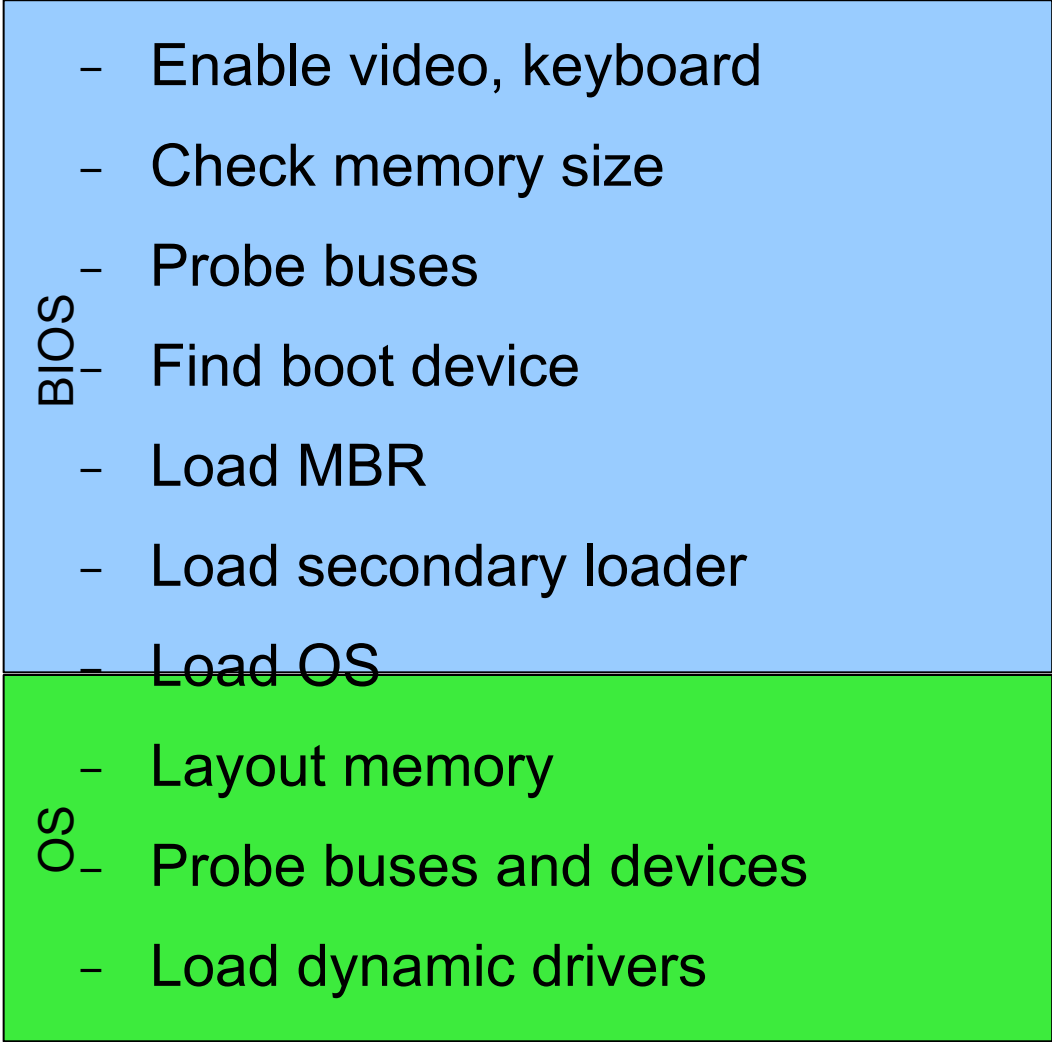
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- The diagram illustrates the startup sequence for a PC, divided into two main phases: BIOS and OS. The BIOS phase is represented by a light blue box, and the OS phase is represented by a green box. The sequence of steps is as follows:
- BIOS
    - Enable video, keyboard
    - Check memory size
    - Probe buses
    - Find boot device
    - Load MBR
    - Load secondary loader
    - Load OS
  - OS
    - Layout memory
    - Probe buses and devices
    - Load dynamic drivers
    - Start user programs

## • Redboot or ...

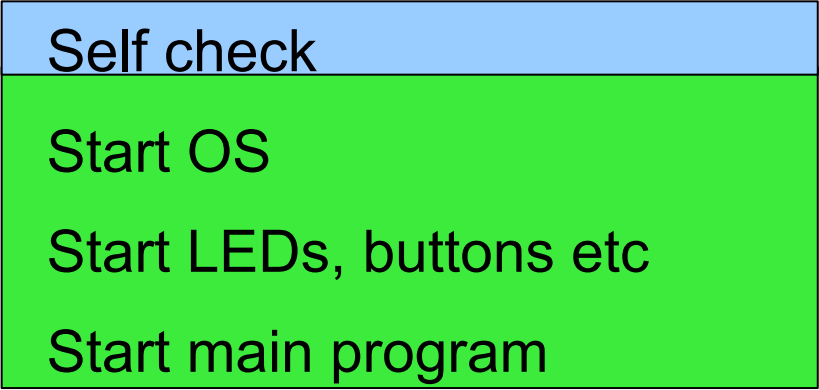
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- The diagram illustrates the startup sequence for Redboot or a similar system, divided into two main phases: a light blue box and a green box. The sequence of steps is as follows:
- Light blue box
    - Self check
  - Green box
    - Start OS
    - Start LEDs, buttons etc
    - Start main program

# Minimal Configuration

## • PC BIOS

- 
- The diagram illustrates the boot process for a PC BIOS and an OS. It consists of two main colored rectangular blocks. The top block is light blue and is labeled 'BIOS' on its left side. It contains a list of tasks: 'Enable video, keyboard', 'Check memory size', 'Probe buses', 'Find boot device', 'Load MBR', 'Load secondary loader', and 'Load OS'. The bottom block is green and is labeled 'OS' on its left side. It contains a list of tasks: 'Layout memory', 'Probe buses and devices', 'Load dynamic drivers', and 'Start user programs'. The 'Load OS' task in the BIOS block is the last item in its list, and the 'Layout memory' task in the OS block is the first item in its list, indicating a sequential flow from BIOS to OS.
- Enable video, keyboard
  - Check memory size
  - Probe buses
  - Find boot device
  - Load MBR
  - Load secondary loader
  - Load OS
- OS
- Layout memory
  - Probe buses and devices
  - Load dynamic drivers
  - Start user programs

## • Redboot or ...

- 
- The diagram illustrates the boot process for Redboot or a similar system. It consists of two main colored rectangular blocks. The top block is light blue and is labeled 'Self check' on its left side. The bottom block is green and is labeled 'Start OS' on its left side. The green block contains a list of tasks: 'Start OS', 'Start LEDs, buttons etc', and 'Start main program'. The 'Start OS' task in the green block is the first item in its list, indicating a sequential flow from the self-check phase to the OS start phase.
- Self check
- Start OS
- Start LEDs, buttons etc
  - Start main program

## • Known config

- No HW probing needed
- No unnecessary drivers
- Pre-loaded OS image

# Low power

- Low power devices
  - Smaller devices
  - Slower CPU clock
    - No heat sink needed
  - No hard drive
- Low power demand from SW
  - Fewer interrupts to allow CPU to sleep more
    - Trade latency for power
  - Tricks to not compute things – e.g. Data tables
    - Trade memory space for power



# Non-stop

- Battery backup (low power)
- No memory leaks
- No counter overflow
- Fast error recovery
- Environmental error handling
  - Too hot or too cold
  - Battery runs low
  - Other sensor issues?





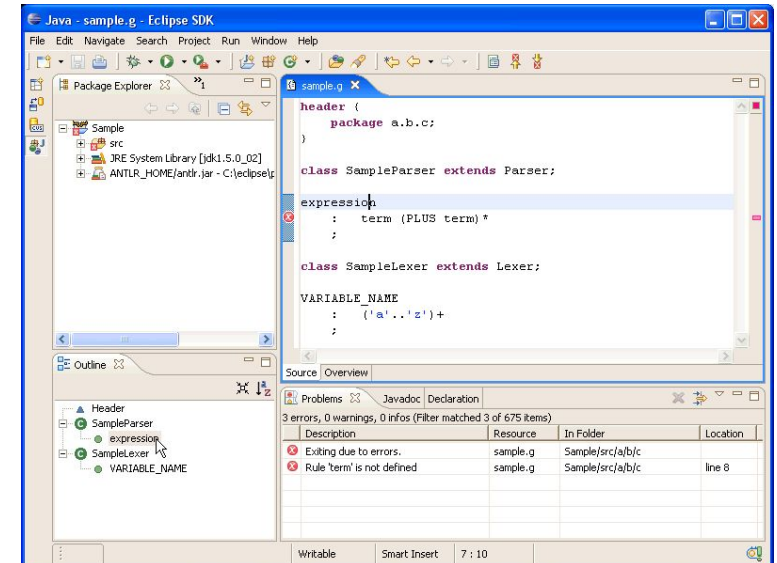
# How secure do you need it?

- Relaxed
  - Mini PC with removeable SIMM as HD
  - Network connection?
- Common
  - Small board
  - Serial connection for updates and/or debug
- Tight
  - Crypto protections on firmware
  - Soldered EEPROM
  - Dipped in epoxy
  - Hard to debug and update



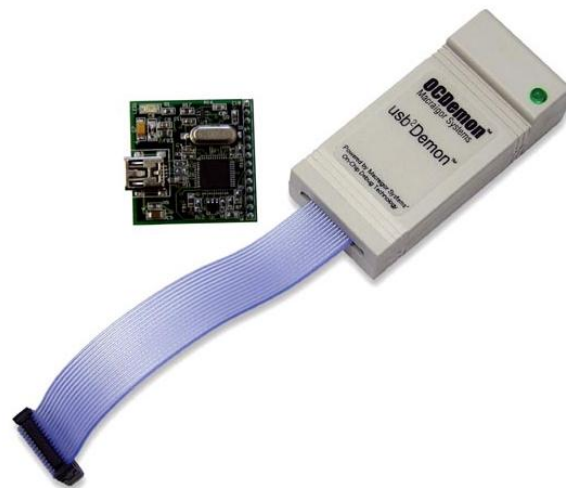
# SW Development

- Edit source in comfort
  - Standard editor
  - Embedded SW toolset
    - Often includes HW debug goodies
- Cross compile on fast PC
  - ARM or other target compilers on x86 desktop
  - Copy image to target device
    - Burn new eeprom? Load thru serial connection?



# Test and Debug

- Serial output trace
- Blinky lights
- JTAG control for host control and src debug
- Live command line on target



# Fakin' It

- Virtual Machines

- Run "HW" in desktop environment
- Vmware, KVM, VirtualBox, others...

- Emulators

- QEMU – x86, ARM, PowerPC, MIPS, Sparc
- android SDK
- MAME – arcade game hw
- PalmOS emulator (POSE)



# Linux specifically embedded

- Wind River
- MontaVista
- BusyBox
- uClinux
- OpenWRT
- Moblin/MeeGo
- Android
- VMware ESX
- Many more...





# NetBSD Toaster



# Readings

- ELDD: Chapter 18; Chapter 21 pg 605-609
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- Other (optional):
  - O'Reilly Books: Building Embedded Linux Systems
  - Embedded Linux Primer: A Practical Real-World Approach (2nd Edition)
  - Tutorials from vendor websites