

Verifying the system implementation

There are 3 methods:

1. Analytically
2. SISMO
3. Using Keil

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TASK	PERIODICTY	EXECUTION TIME
BUTTON 1	50	13.5 μ s
BUTTON 2	50	13.6 μ s
PERIODIC TX	100	18.7 μ s
UART RX	20	21.3 μ s
LOAD 1	10	5 ms
LOAD 2	100	12 ms

Method 1: Analytically:

- Hyper Period = LCM (50 , 50 , 100 , 20 , 10 , 100)
= 100 ms
- CPU Load = (E1 + E2 + E3 + E4 + E5 + E6) / H =
$$\frac{13.5us*2 + 13.6us*2 + 18.7us*1 + 21.33us*5 + 5ms*10 + 12ms}{100}$$

= 62.179 %
- System Schedulability:

➤ Rate motonic method:

$$U \leq n[2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1]$$

$$U_{rm} = n[2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1] = 6[2^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1] = 0.7347$$

$$U = \sum \frac{C_i}{P_i} = \frac{13.5 us}{50} + \frac{13.6 us}{50} + \frac{18.7 us}{100} + \frac{21.33 us}{20} + \frac{5 ms}{10} + \frac{12 ms}{100} = 0.6217$$

>> $U < U_{RM}$

>> The system is guaranteed schedulable

➤ Time Demand Analysis:

$$w_i(t) = e_i + \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \left[\frac{t}{p_k} \right] e_k \quad \text{for } 0 < t < p_i$$

Tasks according to priority:

1) Load 1 Task:

$$w(1) = 5 + 0 = 5 \text{ ms}$$

$$w(10) = 5 + 0 = 5 \text{ ms}$$

$$w(10) < D = 10$$

Task is schedulable #

2) UART RX Task:

$$w(1) = 21.33 \text{ us} + (1/10) * 5 \text{ ms} = 0.5213$$

$$w(5) = 21.33 \text{ us} + (5/10) * 5 \text{ ms} = 2.5213$$

$$w(10) = 21.33 \text{ us} + (10/10) * 5 \text{ ms} = 5.213$$

$$w(20) = 21.33 \text{ us} + (20/10) * 5 \text{ ms} = 10.021$$

$$w(20) < D = 20$$

Task is schedulable #

3) BUTTON 1 TASK:

$$w(1) = 13.5 \text{ us} + (1/10)*5 \text{ ms} \\ + (1/20)*21.33 \text{ us} = 0.515$$

$$w(50) = 13.5 \text{ us} + (10/10)*5 \text{ ms} \\ + (50/20)*21.33 \text{ us} = 5.066$$

$$w(50) < D = 50$$

Task is Schedulable #

4) BUTTON 2 TASK:

$$w(50) = 13.6 \text{ us} + (50/10)*5 \text{ ms} \\ + (50/50)*13.5 \text{ us} + (50/20)*21.33 \text{ us} \\ = 25.08$$

$$w(50) < D = 50$$

Task is Schedulable #

5) PERIODIC TX TASK

$$w(100) = 18.7 \text{ us} + (100/50)*13.5 \text{ us} \\ + (100/50)*13.6 \text{ us} + (100/10)*5 \text{ ms} \\ + (100/20)*21.33 \text{ us} = 50.179$$

$$w(100) < D = 100$$

Task is Schedulable #

6) LOAD 2 TASK:

$$\begin{aligned}w(100) &= 12 \text{ ms} + (100/100)*18.7 \text{ us} \\ &+ (100/50)*13.5 \text{ us} + (100/50)*13.6 \text{ us} + \\ &+ (100/10)*5 \text{ ms} + (100/20)*21.33 \text{ us} \\ &= 62.179\end{aligned}$$

$$w(100) < D = 100$$

Task is Schedulable #

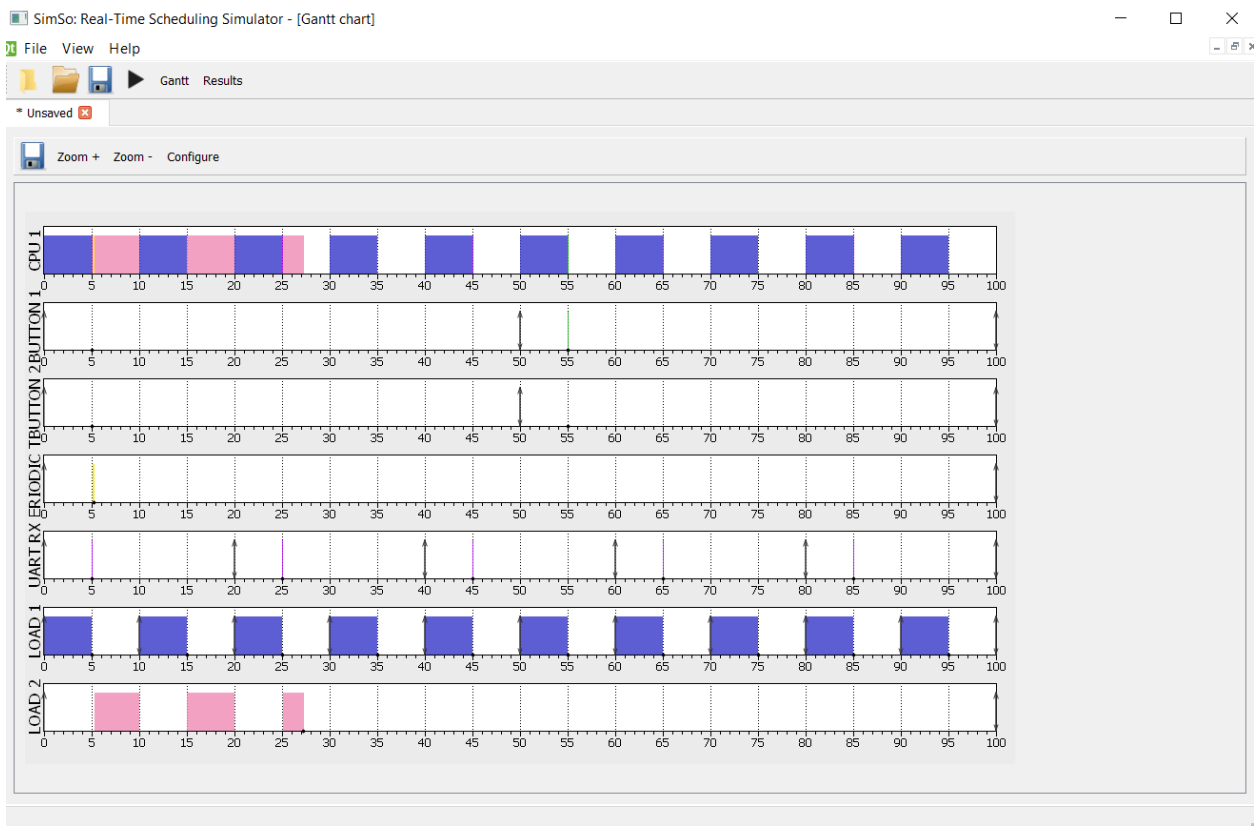
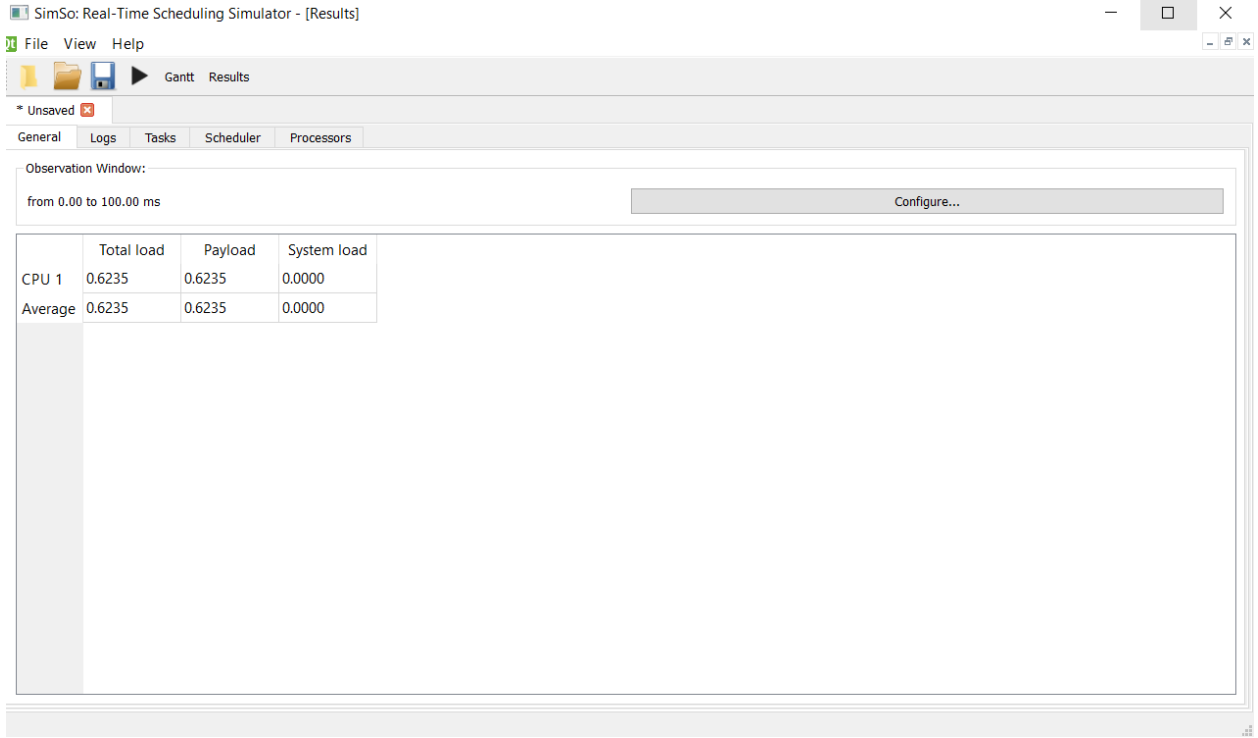
>> The system is guaranteed schedulable

Method 2: SIMSO:

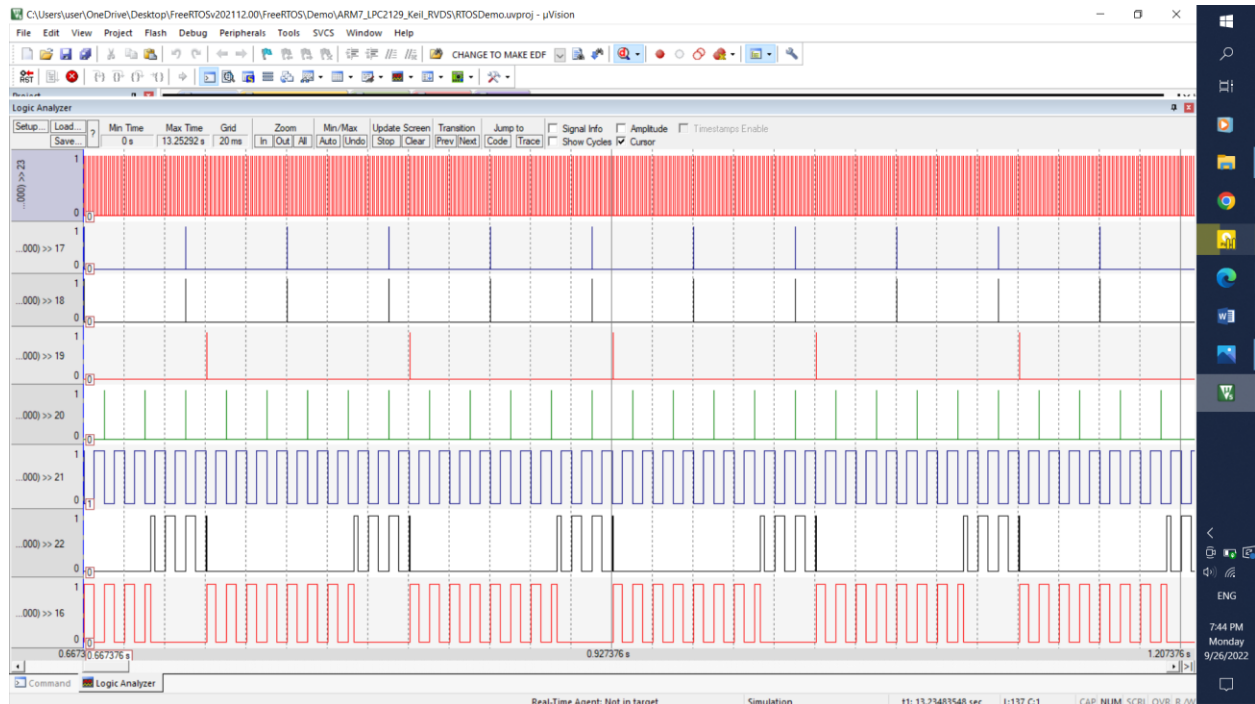
SimSo: Real-Time Scheduling Simulator - [Model data]

File View Help

* Unsaved										
General		Scheduler	Processors	Tasks						
id	Name	Task type	Abort on miss	Act. Date (ms)	Period (ms)	List of Act. dates (ms)	Deadline (ms)	WCET (ms)	Followed by	priority
1	BUTTON 1	Periodic	<input type="checkbox"/> No	0	50	-	50	0.0135	▼	1
2	BUTTON 2	Periodic	<input type="checkbox"/> No	0	50	-	50	0.0135	▼	1
3	PERIODIC TX	Periodic	<input type="checkbox"/> No	0	100	-	100	0.187	▼	1
4	UART RX	Periodic	<input type="checkbox"/> No	0	20	-	20	0.0213	▼	1
5	LOAD 1	Periodic	<input type="checkbox"/> No	0	10	-	10	5	▼	1
6	LOAD 2	Periodic	<input type="checkbox"/> No	0	100	-	100	12	▼	1



Method 3: Using Keil:



Watch 1		
Name	Value	Type
Button_1_Task_Time_total	0x00000485	int
Button_2_Task_Time_total	0x00000489	int
Periodic_Tx_Task_Time_total	0x00000465	int
UART_Rx_Task_Time_total	0x000005F8	int
Load_1_Task_Time_total	0x000349C8	int
Load_2_Task_Time_total	0x0000CB71	int
sys_time	0x000684E3	int
cpu_load	63	int
<Enter expression>		

Comment: The three methods gives almost identical Results which indicates to a successful Implementation to an EDF scheduler.