



The user Application Program interface (API) to use the Earliest Deadline First (EDF) scheduler implemented in user space consists of invoking the C functions in the following order:

- *EdfScheduleInit*(*PeriodicTaskArray*, *AperiodicTaskArray*)
- *EdfScheduleStart*()
- *EdfDeleteAllTasks*()

PeriodicTaskArray and *AperiodicTaskArray* are arrays of the public Task Control Block (TCB) structure *pubTCB_t*, which along with the above function prototypes are defined in *edf_scheduler.h*

Each of the struct elements corresponding to the following parameters must be initialized by the user in `PeriodicTaskArray` :

- Period (P_i)
- Worst case execution time (c_i)
- Phase (ϕ_i)
- Relative deadline (D_i)
- Task number (i)
- Task function (τ_i)

and in `AperiodicTaskArray` :

- Relative arrival time (a_i)
- Worst case execution time (c_i)
- Task number (i)
- Task function (J_i)
- Aperiodicity flag

EDF Option 1 using trace APIs and the inbuilt priority based scheduler of *FreeRTOS* is implemented here based on [1]. Periodic tasks priorities are updated just prior to task switching via the *traceTASK_SWITCHED_OUT()* macro [2]. Here, the TCBs stored in the doubly linked lists are sorted implicitly by using the APIs from *list.h*

Aperiodic tasks are also scheduled by EDF by using a Total Bandwidth Server (TBS) [3], which assigns fictitious deadlines to them based on the server Utilization factor U_s , and arrival times a_i . The aperiodic tasks are deleted after execution of its first instance.

Task deadline overflows are monitored every defined tick via the *traceTASK_INCREMENT_TICK()* macro and marked for deletion in the privately maintained TCB *exTCB_t*. These are later deleted during the following priority update stage mentioned above.

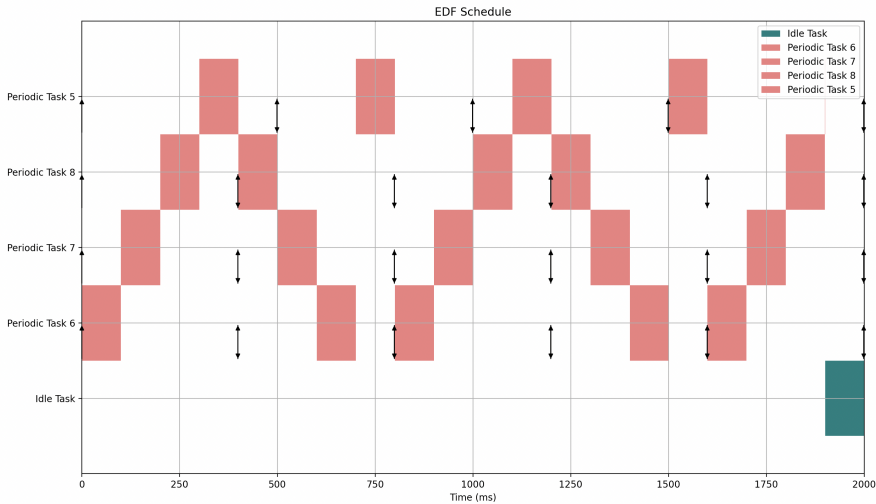


EDF results: 4 periodic tasks, 95% utilization factor

	τ_5	τ_6	τ_7	τ_8
ϕ_i	0	0	0	0
a_i	0	0	0	0
c_i	100	100	100	100
P_i	500	400	400	400
D_i	500	400	400	400

Utilization factor

$$\begin{aligned}U_p &= \sum \frac{C_i}{P_i} \\&= \frac{100}{500} + \frac{100}{400} + \frac{100}{400} + \frac{100}{400} = 0.95\end{aligned}$$





EDF results: 3 periodic tasks with phase shifts

	τ_5	τ_6	τ_7
ϕ_i	100	0	200
a_i	0	0	0
c_i	100	200	100
P_i	400	800	400
D_i	400	800	400

Utilization factor

$$\begin{aligned}U_p &= \sum \frac{C_i}{P_i} \\&= \frac{100}{400} + \frac{200}{800} + \frac{100}{400} = 0.75\end{aligned}$$





EDF results: 3 periodic, 2 aperiodic tasks

	τ_5	τ_6	τ_7	J_{14}	J_{15}
ϕ_i	0	0	0		
a_i	0	0	0	200	800
c_i	100	200	100	100	100
P_i	400	800	400		
D_i	400	800	400		

Utilization factor and aperiodic deadlines for TBS

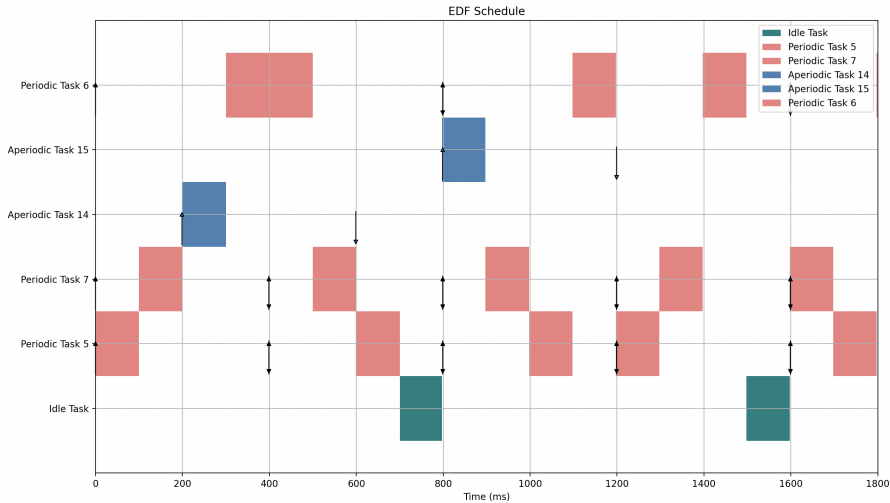
$$U_p = \frac{100}{400} + \frac{200}{800} + \frac{100}{400} = 0.75$$

$$U_s = 0.25$$

$$D_i = \max(a_i + d_{i-1}) + \frac{C_i}{U_s}$$

$$D_{14} = 200 + \frac{100}{0.25}$$
$$= 600$$

$$D_{15} = 800 + \frac{100}{0.25}$$
$$= 1200$$



EDF results: 3 periodic, 2 aperiodic tasks, with deadline overflows

	τ_5	τ_6	τ_7	J_{14}	J_{15}
ϕ_i	0	0	0		
a_i	0	0	0	200	800
c_i	100	100	200	100	100
P_i	300	300	400		
D_i	300	300	400		

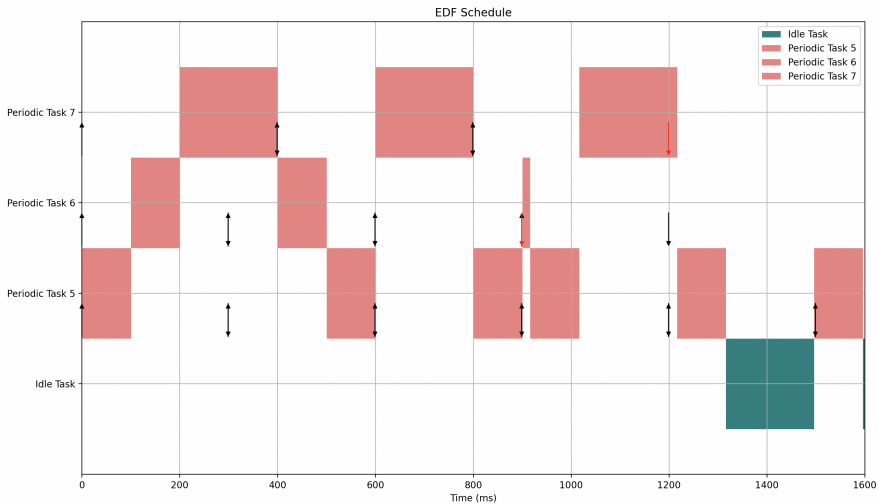
Utilization factor and aperiodic deadlines for TBS

$$U_p = \frac{100}{300} + \frac{100}{300} + \frac{200}{400} = 1.167$$

$$U_s = 0 \text{ (Aperiodic tasks not scheduled)}$$

Expected overflow at 900ms.

Additionally detected at 1200ms, due to overhead in deleting τ_5 .





- [1] R. Kase, Efficient Scheduling library for FreeRTOS (Master Thesis), KTH Stockholm, 2016.
- [2] ESP-FreeRTOS APIs, <https://docs.espressif.com/projects/esp-idf/en/latest/esp32/api-reference/system/freertos.html>
- [3] C. Scholl, Real Time Operating Systems and Worst Case Execution Times (Lecture Notes), University of Freiburg, 2022.