

Automotive door control system design

Dynamic design Report

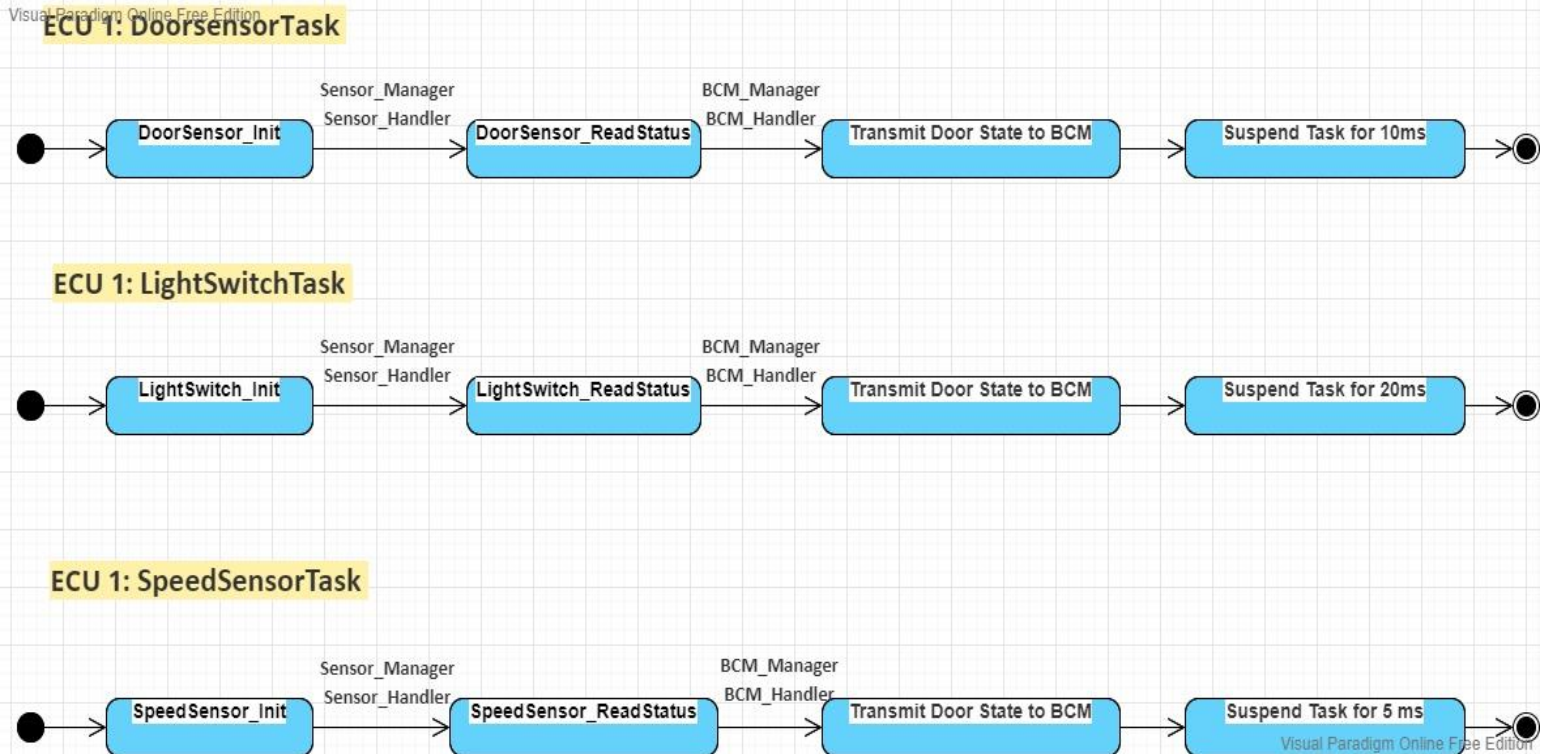
Name: Hossam El-Deen Medhat Husein Ebrahim

Email: hossam.medhat998@gmail.com

Dynamic Design:

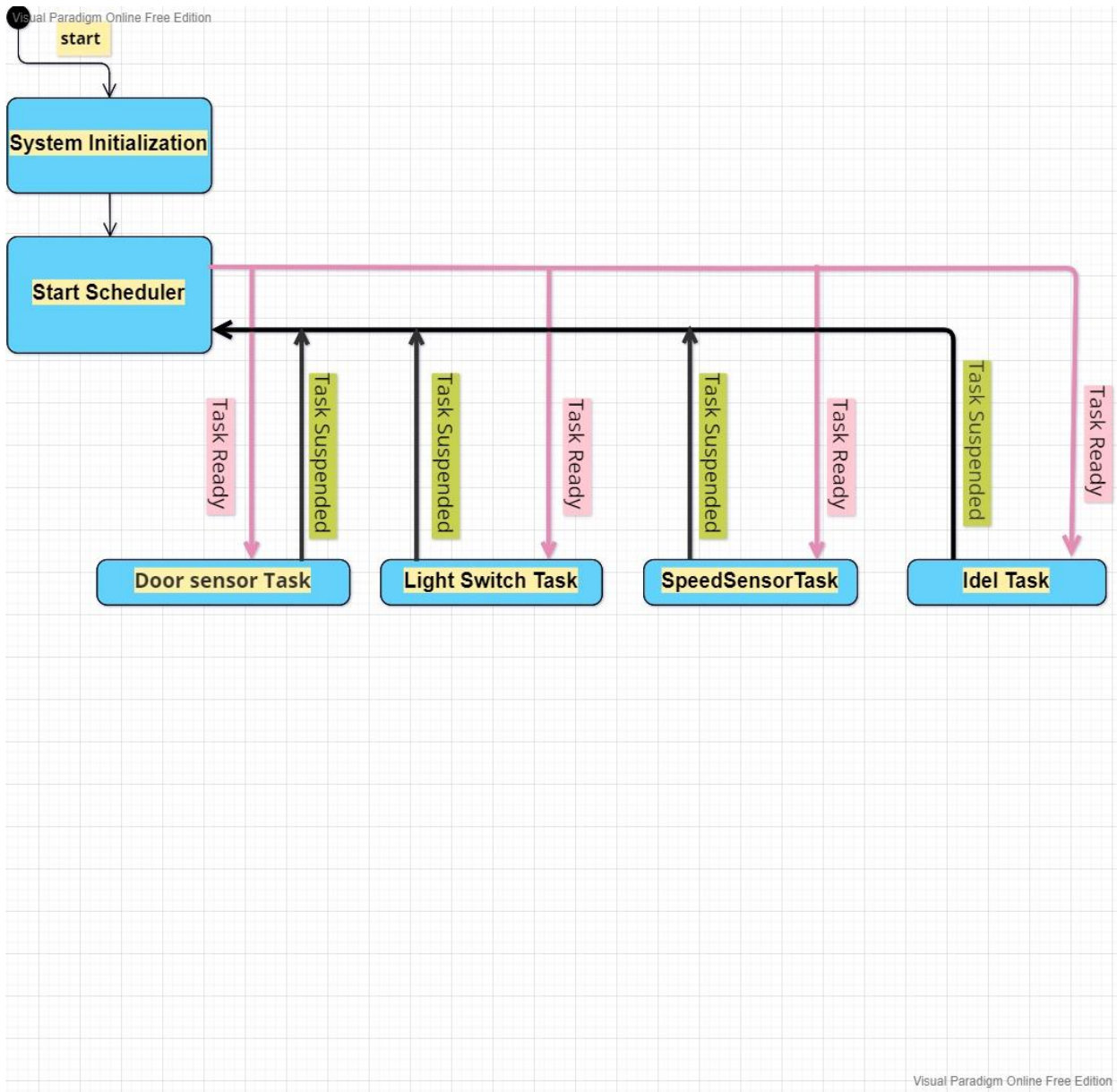
➤ For ECU 1:

1- State Machine diagram for ECU 1 component:



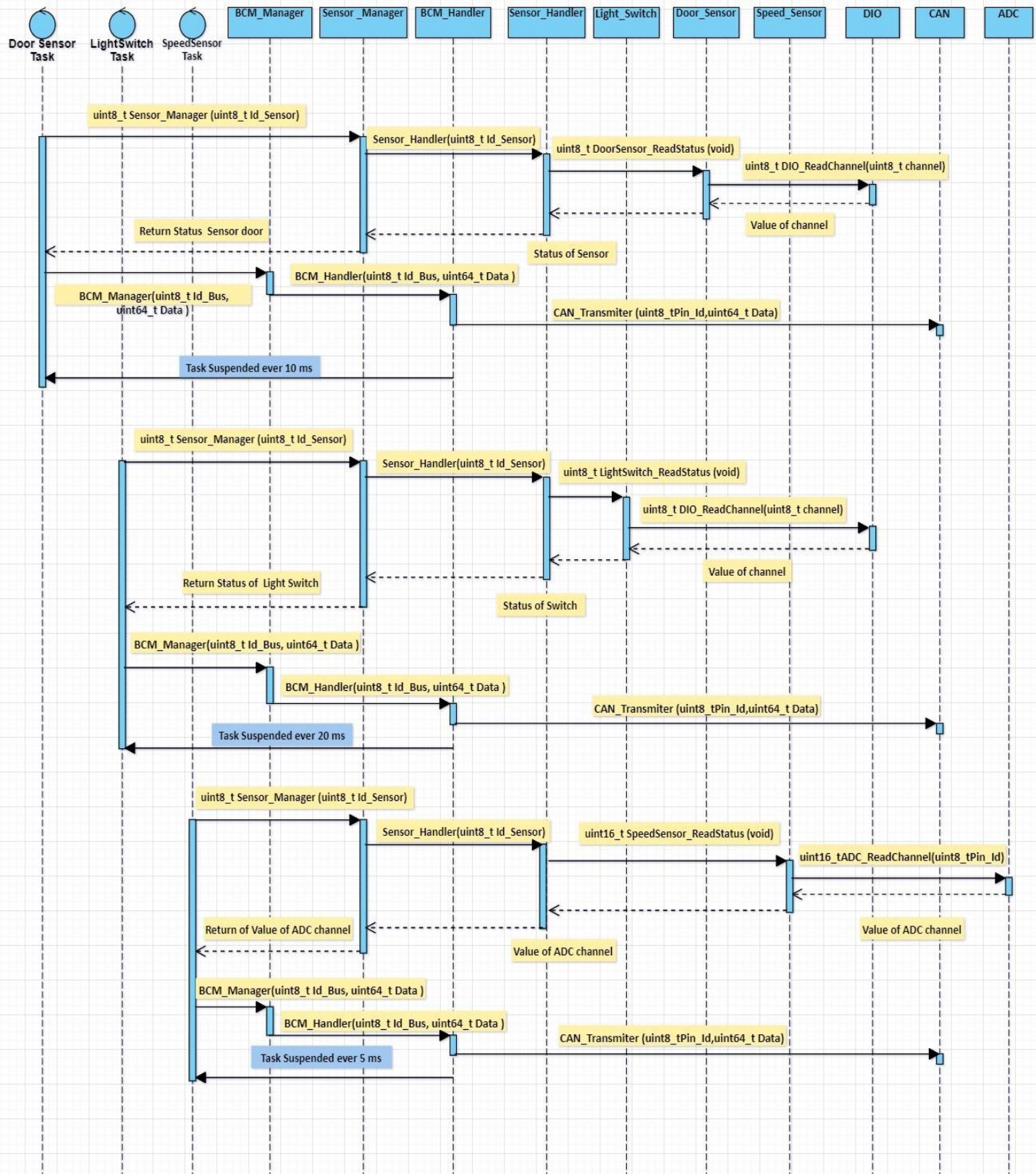
Notes: IDLE task exaction when the processor not exaction any task.

2- State Machine diagram for the ECU 1 operatin:



3- Sequence Diagram for the ECU 1:

Visual Paradigm Online Free Edition



4- Calculate CPU load for the ECU 1:

The system contains three tasks assuming worst case scenario that the execution time of task is **500 μs**.

Name Task	Periodicity	Execution Time
Door Sensor Task	10 ms	500 μs
Light sensor Task	20 ms	500 μs
Speed Sensor Task	5 ms	500 μs

H (Hyper Period) = $LCM(P_i) = 20 \text{ ms}$

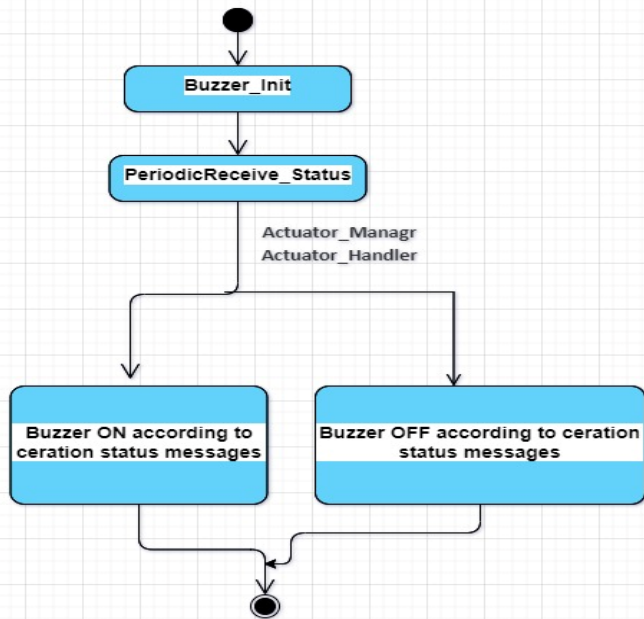
$CPU \text{ Load} = \sum E / H = (0.5 \cdot 2 + 0.5 \cdot 4 + 0.5 \cdot 1) / 20 * 100 = 17.5 \%$

➤ **For ECU 2:**

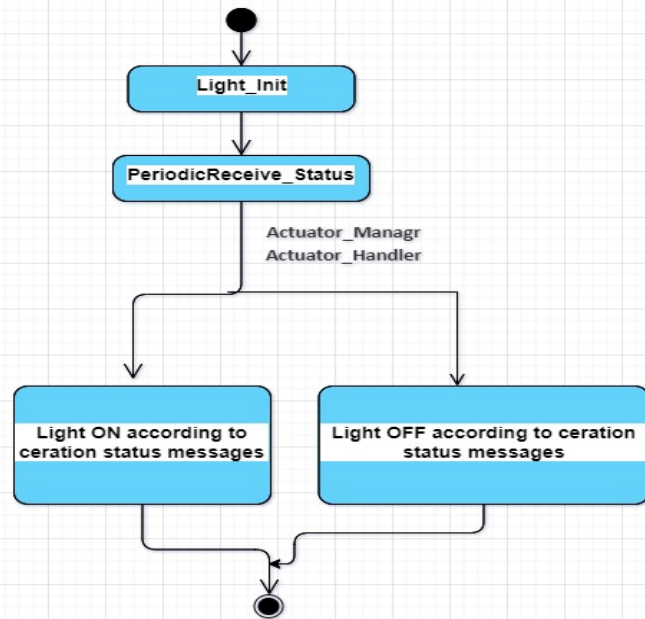
1- State Machine diagram for ECU 2 component:

Visual Paradigm Online Free Edition

Buzzer_state machine

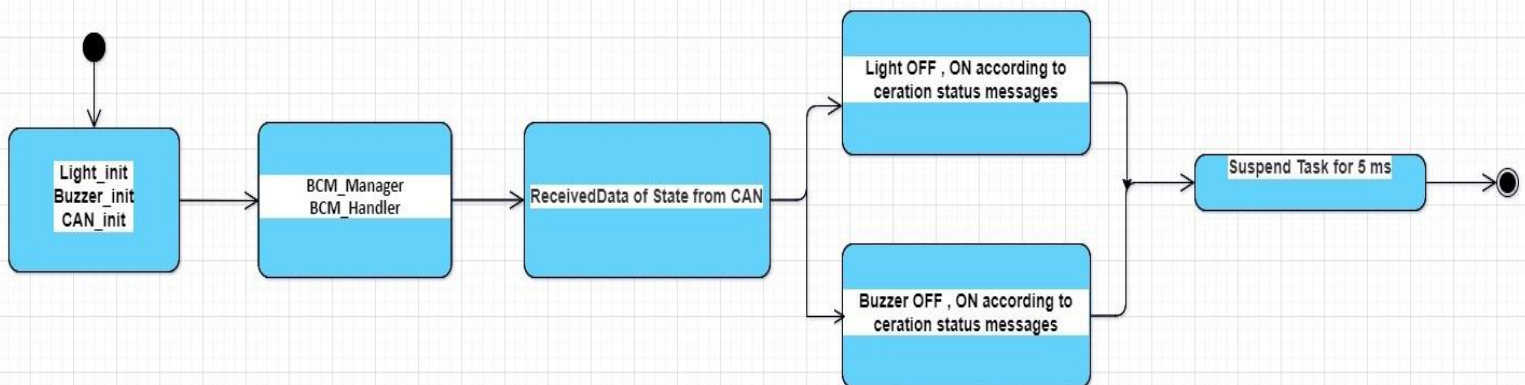


Light_state machine



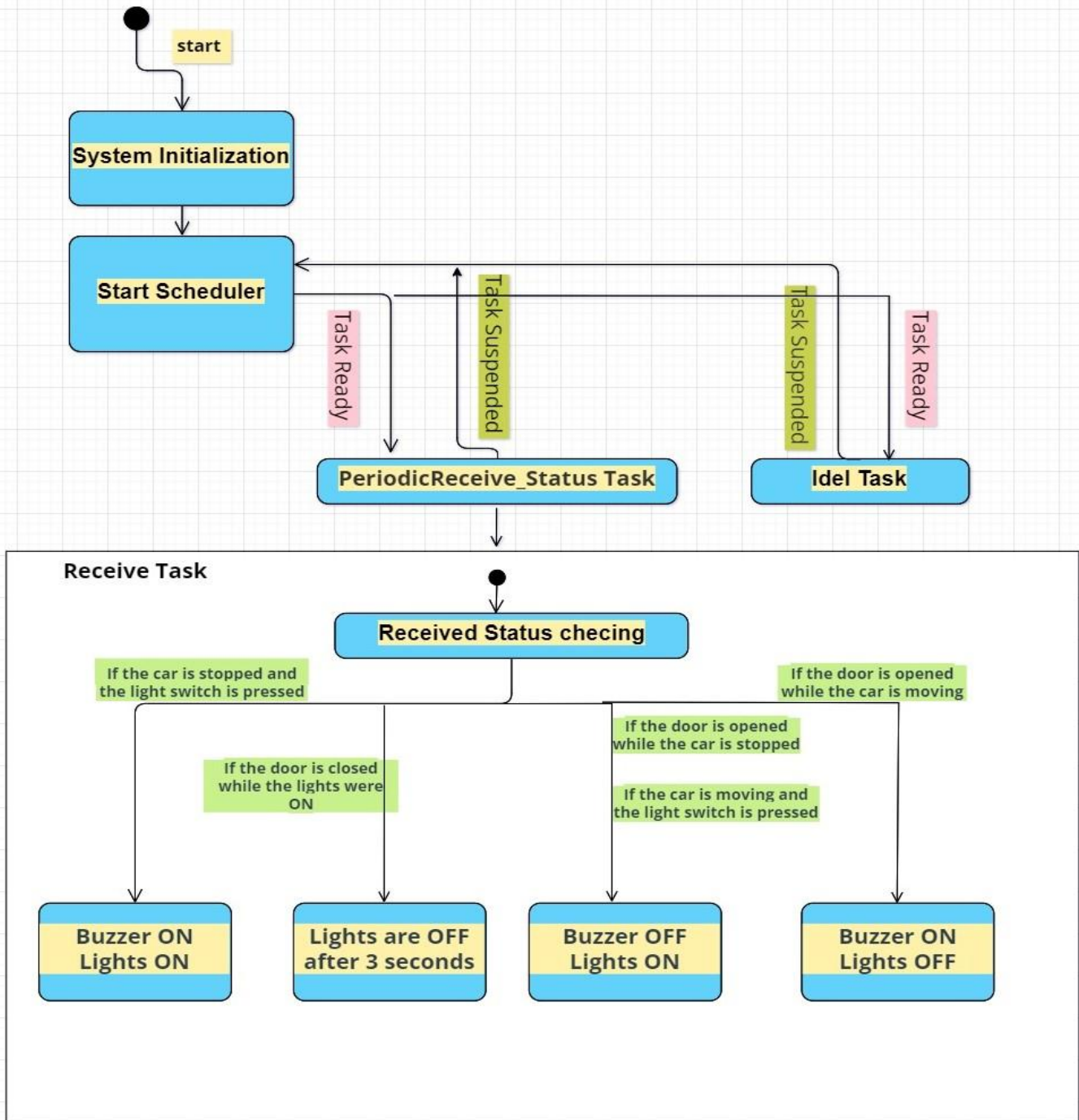
Visual Paradigm Online Free Edition

PeriodicReceive_Status Task



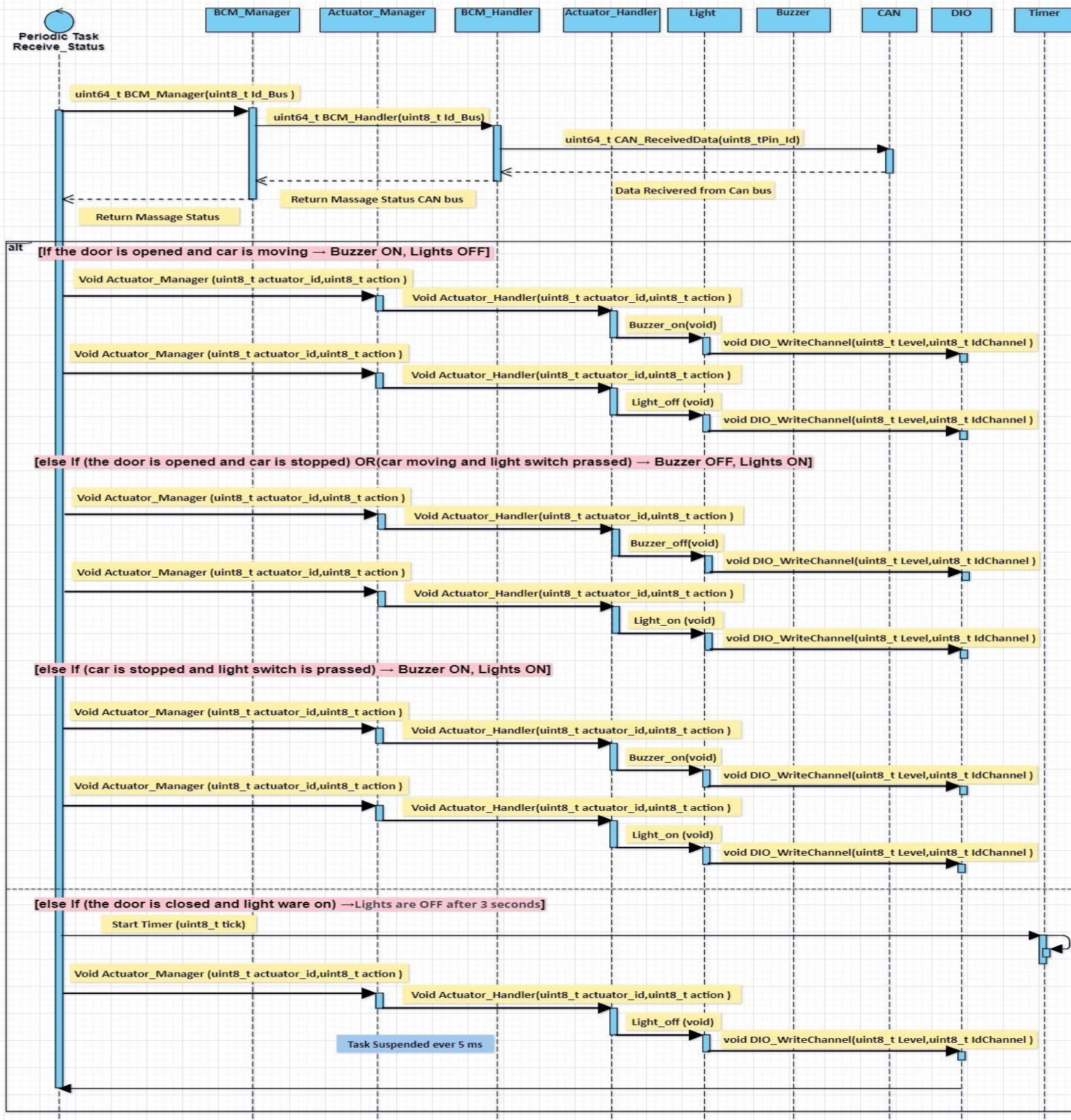
2- State Machine diagram for the ECU 2 operations:

Visual Paradigm Online Free Edition



3- Sequence Diagram for the ECU 2 :

Visual Paradigm Online Free Edition



4- Calculate CPU load for the ECU 2:

The system contains one tasks assuming worst case scenario that the execution time of task is 1 ms.

Name Task	Periodicity	Execution Time
Periodic Task Receive Status	5 ms	1 ms

H (Hyper Period) = $LCM(P_i) = 5 \text{ ms}$

$CPU \text{ Load} = \sum E / H = (1 * 1) / 5 * 100 = 20\%$

➤ Calculate bus load in your system:

Note: With what percentage of system bus was busy per 1 second

CAN Bus Load in System: time the CAN bus loaded with data

1 CAN frame contains approximately 125 bits.

assume we are using a 500 Kbit/s bit rate.

bit time = $1 / \text{bit rate} = 1 / (500 * 1000) \text{ s} = 2 \mu\text{s}$

Approximate time to transfer 1 frame = $(2 \mu\text{s/bit} * 125 \text{ bit}) = 250 \mu\text{s}$.

We have multiple sending intervals on the bus:

1 frame every 5 ms → 200 frames every 1000 ms

1 frame every 10 ms → 100 frames every 1000 ms

1 frame every 20 ms → 50 frames every 1000 ms

This is in total = 350 frames every 1000 ms

Total time on bus = (total number of frames) * (time of 1 frame)

Total time on bus = $350 * 250 = 87500 \mu\text{s}$

Bus load = $\{((87500 \mu\text{s} * 1000) \setminus 1000) * 100 \%\} = 8.75 \%$