



**Sharif University of Technology**  
**Department of Computer Science and Engineering**

# **Lec. 0: Embedded System Design**

## **-Embedded Systems Foundations**

## **of Cyber-Physical Systems-**



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Spring 2025

According to Peter Marwedel's Lectures

# Motivation for course (1)

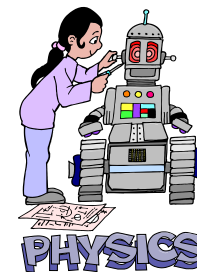
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According to forecasts, future of IT is characterized by terms such as

- Disappearing computer,
- Ubiquitous computing,
- Pervasive computing,
- Ambient intelligence,
- Post-PC era,
- **Cyber-physical systems.**

Basic technologies:

- ***Embedded System technologies***
- Communication technologies



# Motivation for Course (2)

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*National Research Council Report (US)  
Embedded Everywhere, 2001:*

“Information technology (IT) is on the verge of another revolution. ....

networked systems of embedded computers ... have the potential to change radically the way people interact with their environment by linking together a range of devices and sensors that will allow information to be collected, shared, and processed in unprecedented ways. ...

The use ... throughout society **could well dwarf previous milestones in the information revolution.**”



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# Motivation for Course (3)

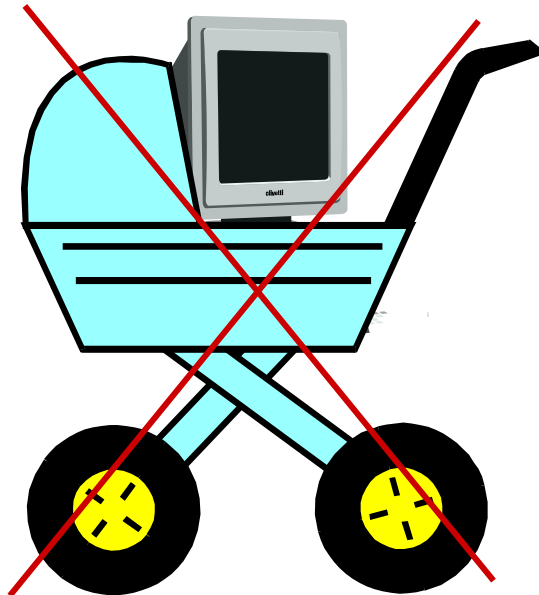
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➡ **The future is CPS,  
CPS is the future**

# What is an embedded system?

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# Embedded Systems & Cyber-Physical Systems

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Dortmund Definition: [Peter Marwedel]

Embedded systems are information processing systems embedded into a larger product.

Berkeley: [Edward A. Lee]

Embedded software is a software integrated with **physical** processes. The technical problem is managing **time** and **concurrency** in computational systems.

- Concurrency means multiple computations are happening at the same time.)

**Cyber-Physical (cy-phy) Systems** (CPS) are integrations of computation with physical processes [Edward Lee, 2006].

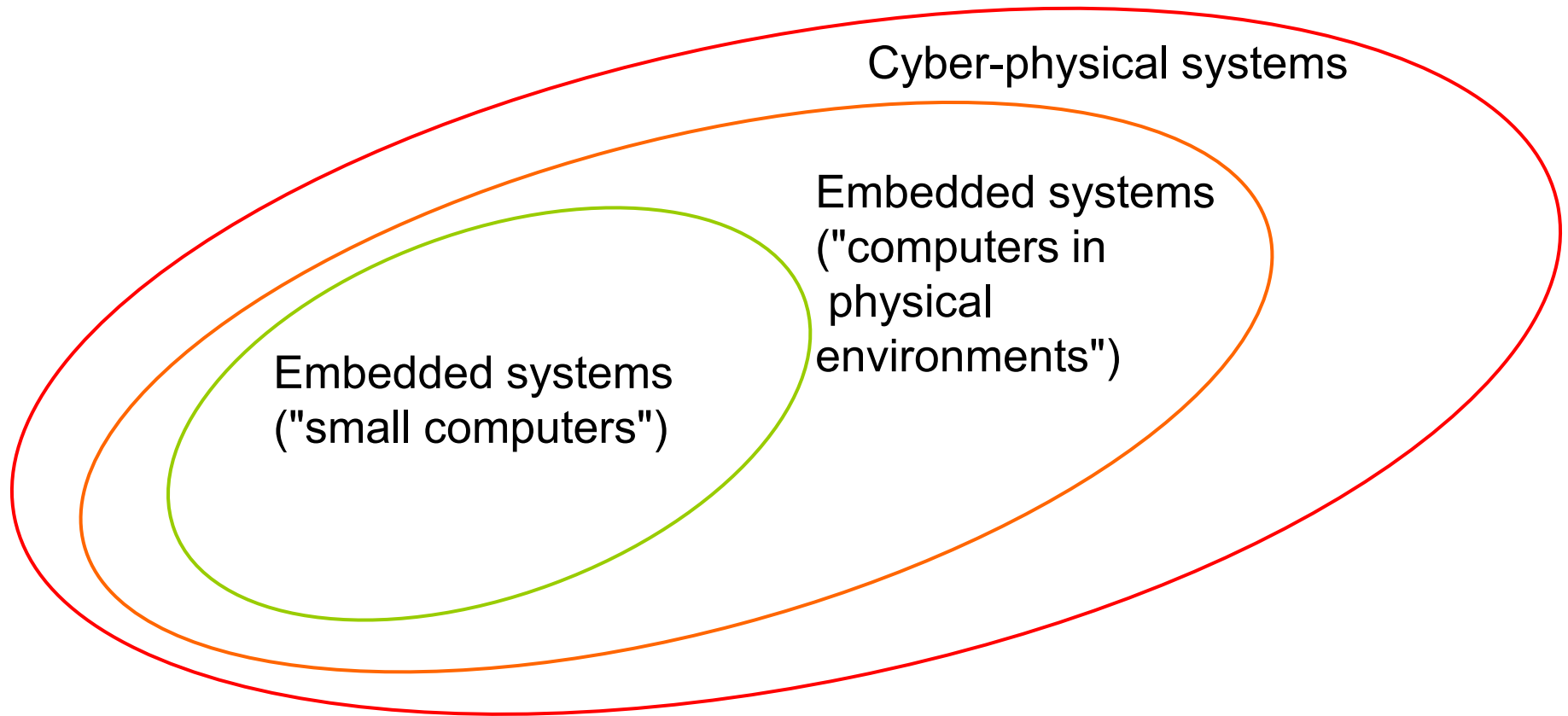
*Cyber-physical system* (CPS) =

*Embedded System* (ES) + *physical environment*

# Cyber-physical systems and embedded systems

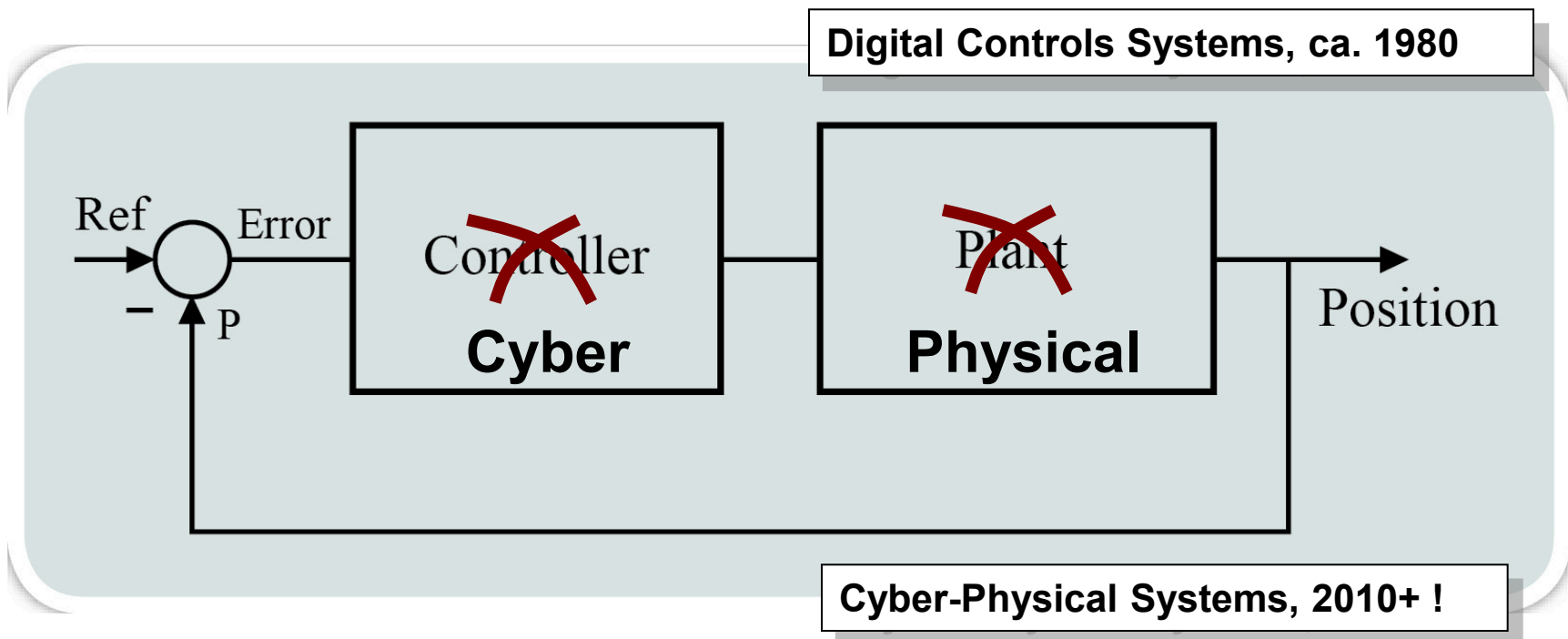
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$CPS = ES + \text{physical environment}$



# What is a *Cyber-Physical System*?

Extreme view:





# Definition according to National Science Foundation (US)

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- *Cyber-physical systems (CPS) are engineered systems that are built from and depend upon the **synergy of computational and physical components**.*
- *Emerging CPS will be **coordinated, distributed, and connected**, and must be **robust and responsive**.*
- *The CPS of tomorrow will need to far exceed the systems of today in capability, adaptability, resiliency, safety, security, and usability.*
- *Examples of the many CPS application areas include the **smart electric grid, smart transportation, smart buildings, smart medical technologies, next-generation air traffic management, and advanced manufacturing**.*

# CPS: Integration of Cyber and Physics

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Cyber



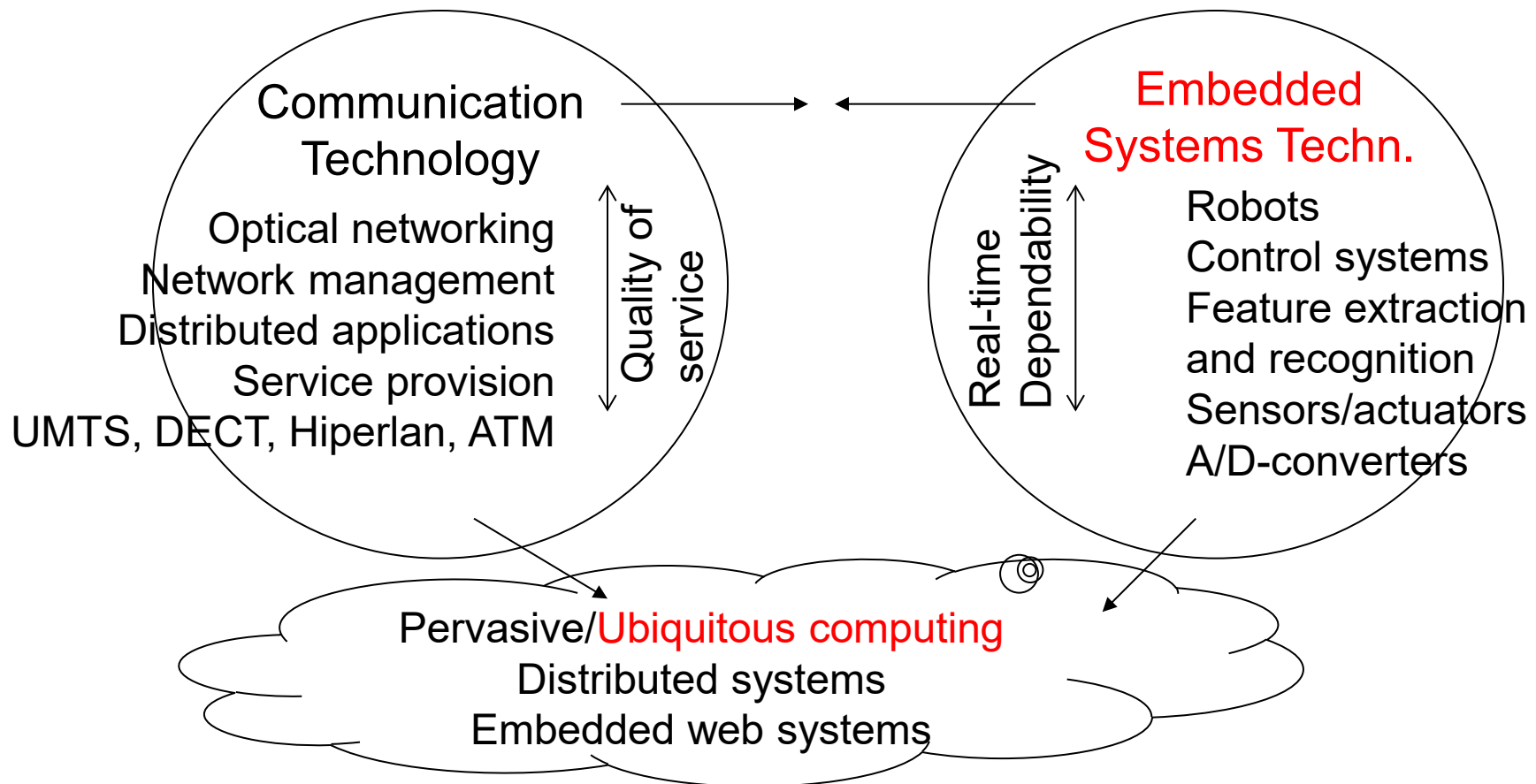
Physics



CPS

# Extending the motivation: Embedded systems and ubiquitous computing

Ubiquitous computing: Information anytime, anywhere. Embedded systems provide fundamental technology.



# Growing importance of cyber-physical/ embedded systems

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- 49.7% of Americans own smartphones  
[www.itfacts.biz, March 31, 2012]
- ..., the market for *remote home health monitoring* is expected to generate **\$225 mln** revenue in 2011, up from less than **\$70 mln** in 2006, according to Parks Associates.  
[www.itfacts.biz, Sep. 4th, 2007]
- Funding in the 7th European Framework
- Creation of the ARTEMIS Joint Undertaking in Europe
- Funding of CPS research in the US
- Joint education effort of Taiwanese Universities
- ....




# Application areas and examples



# Application area automotive electronics: clearly cyber-physical

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Functions by embedded processing:

- ABS: Anti-lock braking systems
  - ESP: Electronic stability control
  - Airbags
  - Efficient automatic gearboxes
  - Theft prevention with smart keys
  - Blind-angle alert systems
  - ... etc ...
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- © P. Marwedel, 2011
- Multiple networks
  - Multiple networked processors

# Application area avionics: also cyber-physical

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- Flight control systems,
- anti-collision systems,
- pilot information systems,
- power supply system,
- flap control system,
- entertainment system,
- ...



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Dependability is of utmost importance.

# More application areas:

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- railroad
- water ways



Dependability is of utmost importance.



# Forestry machines: cyber-physical

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Networked computer system

- Controlling arms & tools
- Navigating the forest
- Recording the trees harvested
- Crucial to efficient work

“Tough enough to be out in the woods”

# Fabrication

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Production resources are self-configuring and distributed *social machines*



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# Structural safety

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## Sensors + data analysis



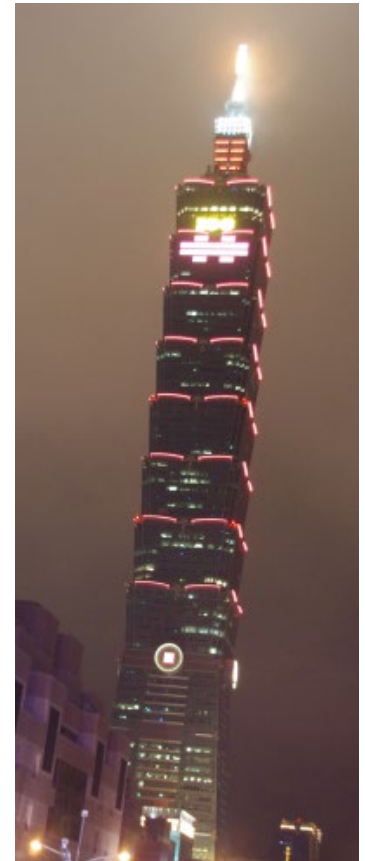
Möhne lake dam



Kilauea, Hawaii



Bridge at Vancouver



Taipeh 101

# Smart Home

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- Zero energy building, generates as much energy as it consumes
- Provides safety and security
- Supports owners
- Provides maximum comfort
- ambient assisted living



© P. Marwedel





# Medical systems: cyber-physical

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- For example:
  - Artificial eye: several approaches, e.g.:
    - Camera attached to glasses; computer worn at belt; output directly connected to the brain, “pioneering work by William Dobelle”. Previously at [[www.dobelle.com](http://www.dobelle.com)]



- Translation into sound; claiming much better resolution. [<http://www.seeingwithsound.com/etumble.htm>]

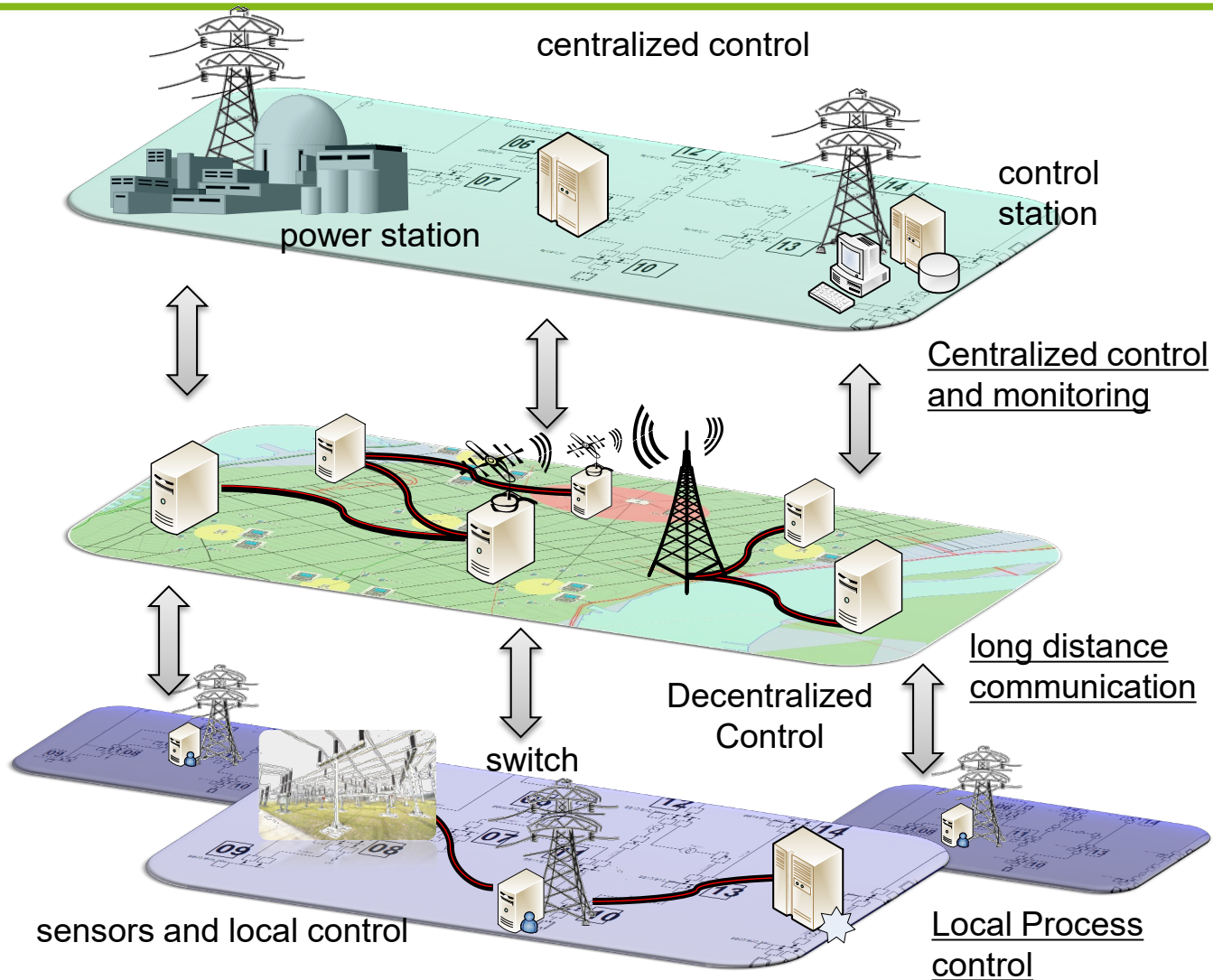
# Smart Medicine

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- Diagnosis
- Support of therapy
- Evaluation
- Risk analysis
- Information about patients



# Smart Grid



# More application areas

- Telecommunication
- Consumer electronics
- Robotics
- Public safety
- Military systems

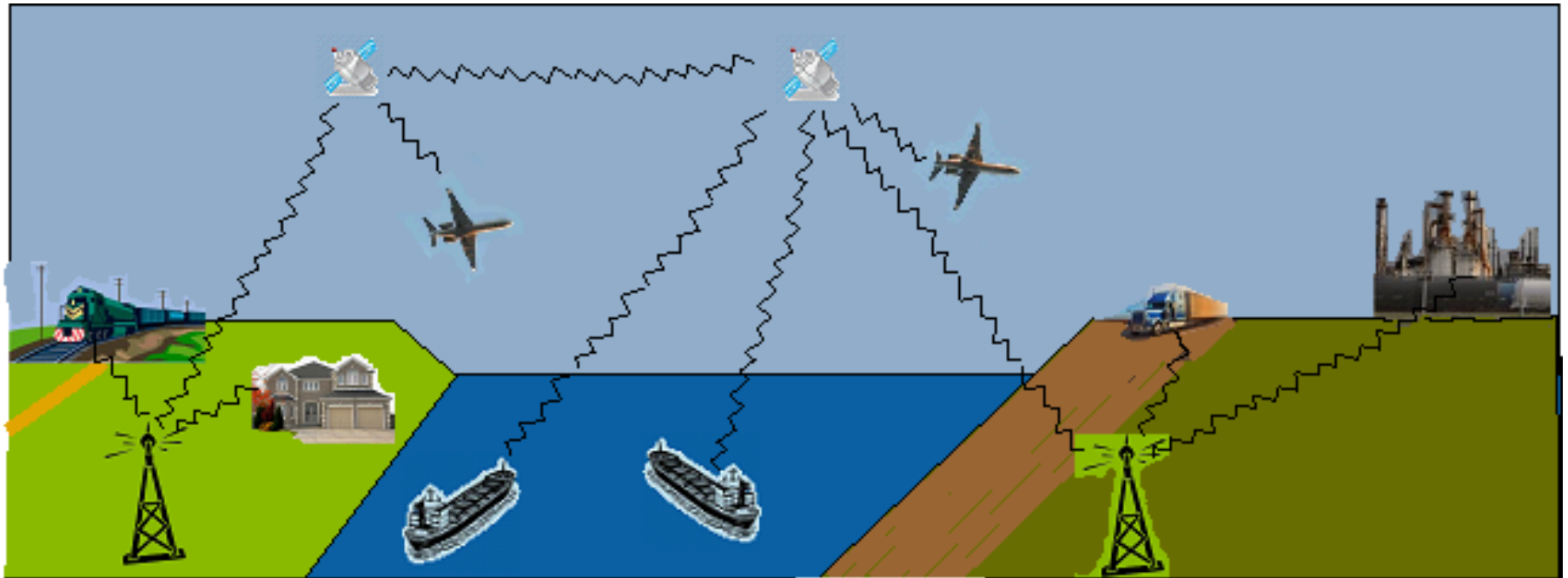


Mostly cyber-physical



# Connecting previously isolated systems

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# Educational concept



# Broad set of topics

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1. Introduction
2. Reactive Systems (Automata-Based Programming)
3. Specification and modeling
4. CPS/ES hardware and software
5. Power, energy, and reliability
6. Mapping and scheduling
7. Communication
8. Evaluation and optimizations

# Requirements of ES

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"The development of ES cannot ignore the underlying HW characteristics.

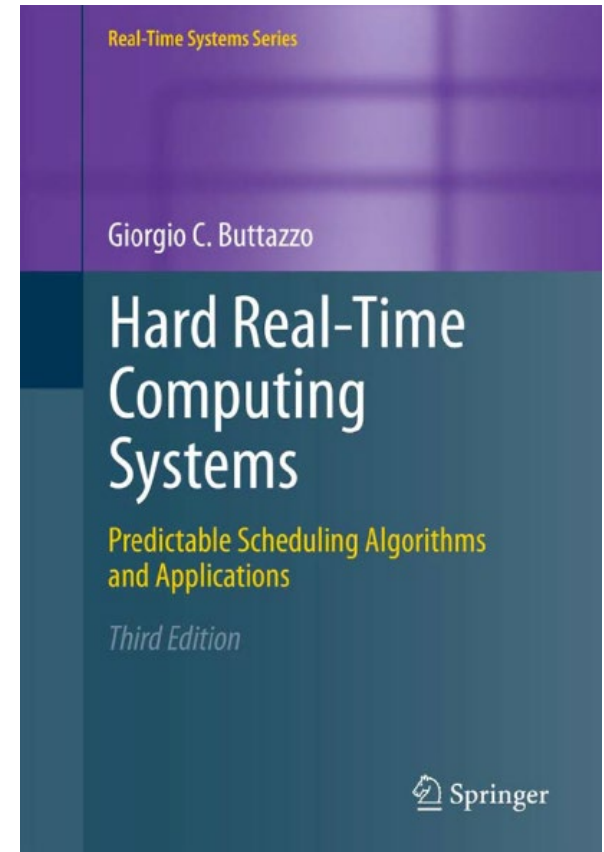
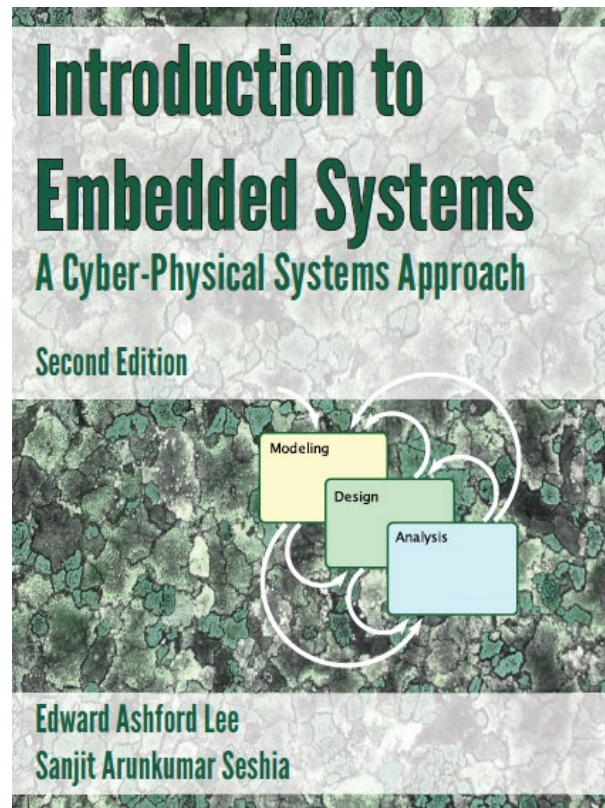
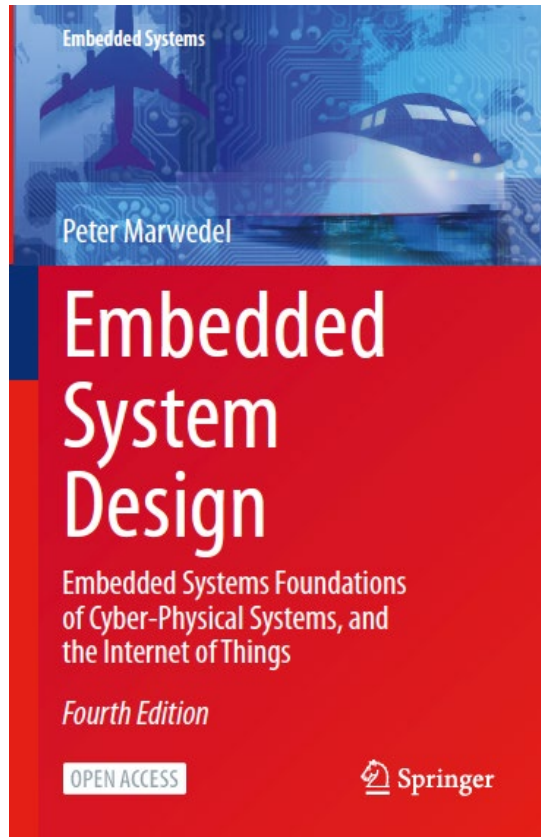
Timing, memory usage, power consumption, and physical failures are important."

"It seems that fundamental bases are really difficult to acquire during continuous training if they haven't been initially learned, and we must focus on them."

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# Textbooks



# Summary

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- A look at the future of IT
- Definition: embedded & cyber-physical (cy-phy) systems
- Growing importance of embedded & cy-phy systems
- Application areas & examples

# Grading

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- Midterm Exam: 20%-30%
- Quizzes : 5%-10%
- Homework: 10%-15%
- Project: 15%-25% (including seminar)
- Final Exam: 30%-50%