



Embedded System Advanced Track

EgFWD-Aug Cohort,2022

Embedded Software Design Graduation Project

Automotive Door Control System Design

Part 2

Fully Dynamic Design

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Introduction:

In the automotive industry, ECUs are communicating together to provide safety and driver's comfort. ECUs are microcontrollers connected with input and output devices, input devices to sense the surrounding environments, and output devices to perform actions according to readings that came from input devices.

Project Requirements

1. Provide Fully Static Design
2. Provide a Fully Dynamic design

For two ECUs communicating together to control car lights according to door state, light switch state, and car speed state.

Project Specification:

Dynamic design analysis

For ECU 1:

1. Draw a state machine diagram for each ECU component
2. Draw a state machine diagram for the ECU operation
3. Draw the sequence diagram for the ECU
4. Calculate CPU load for the ECU

For ECU 2:

1. Draw a state machine diagram for each ECU component
2. Draw a state machine diagram for the ECU operation
3. Draw the sequence diagram for the ECU
4. Calculate CPU load for the ECU

Calculate bus load in your system: With what percentage of system bus was busy per 1 second

You should deliver a pdf file containing all your work and a video recording where you will discuss your work (maximum 5min long)

Flow Chart:

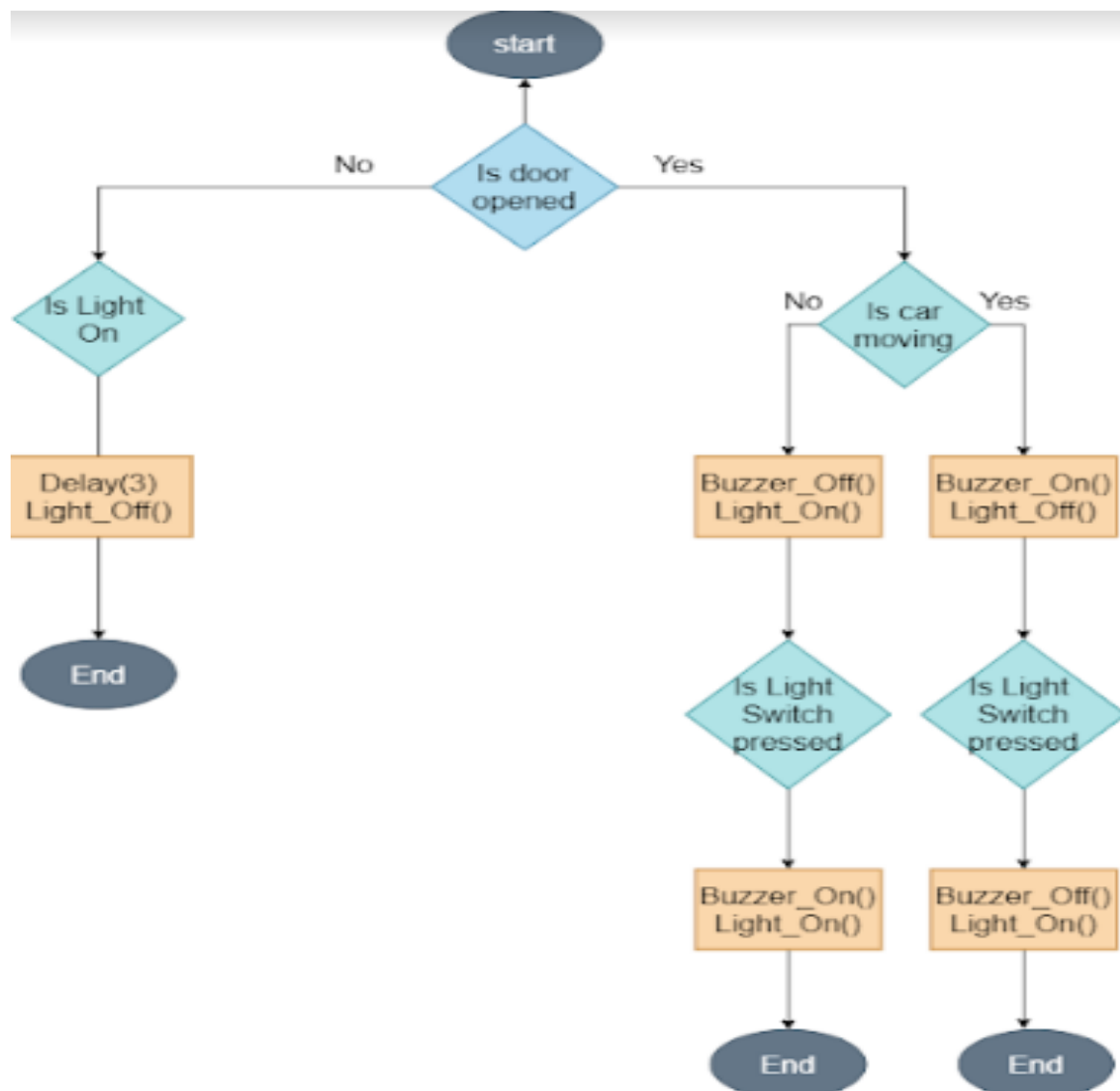
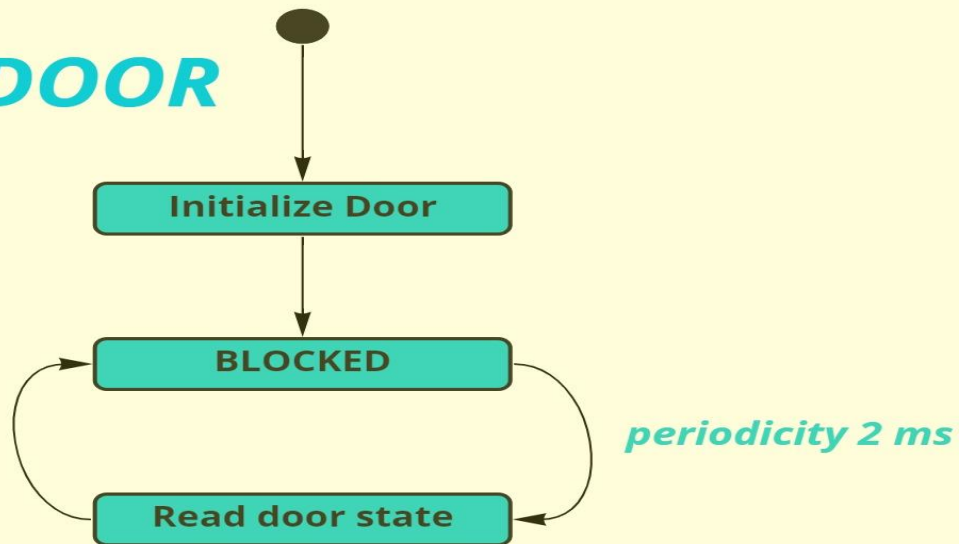


Figure 1.Flow Chart Diagram

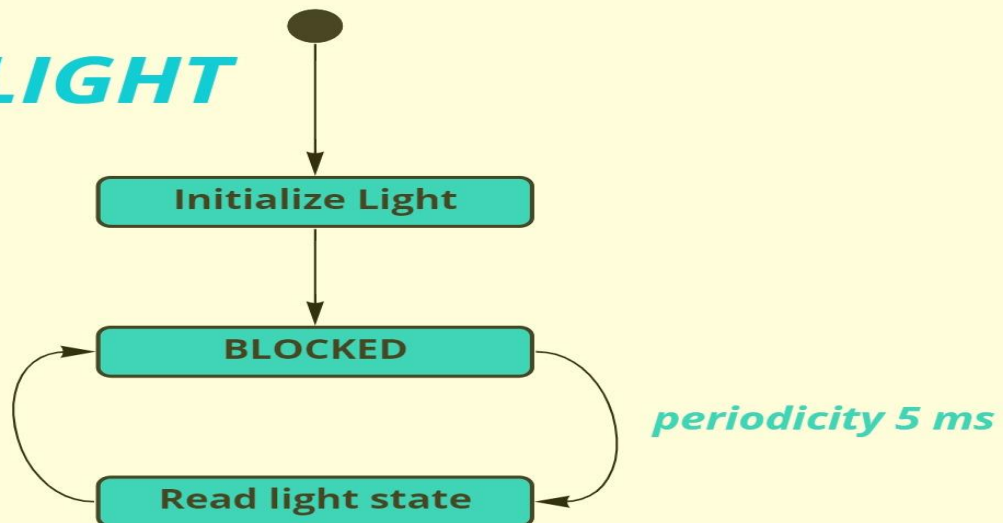
State machine diagram for each ECU1 component:

DOOR



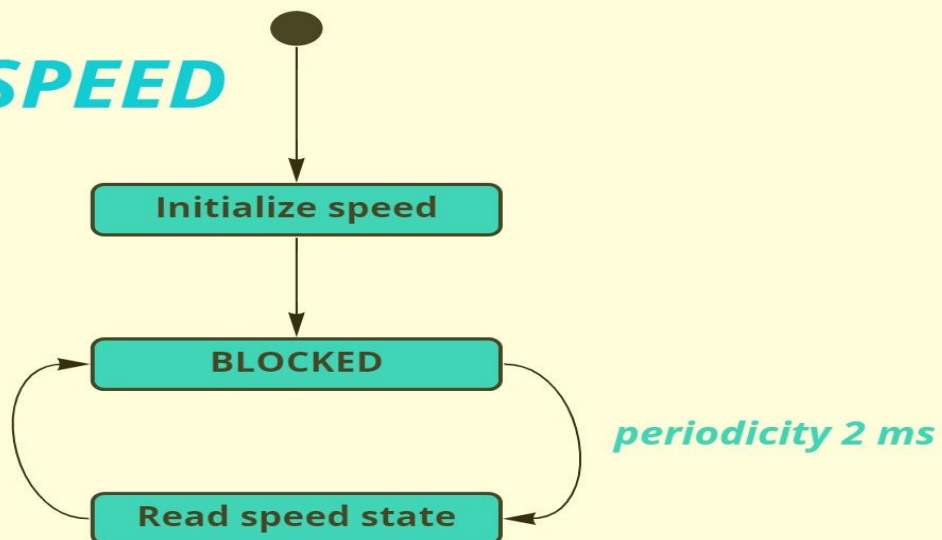
miro

LIGHT



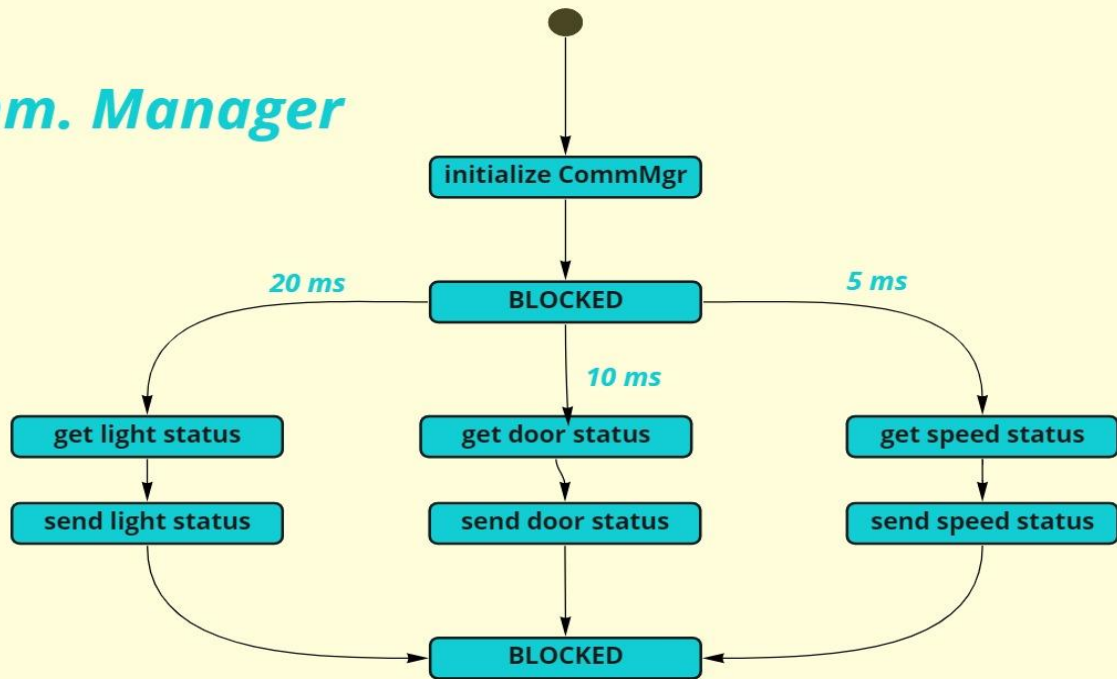
miro

SPEED



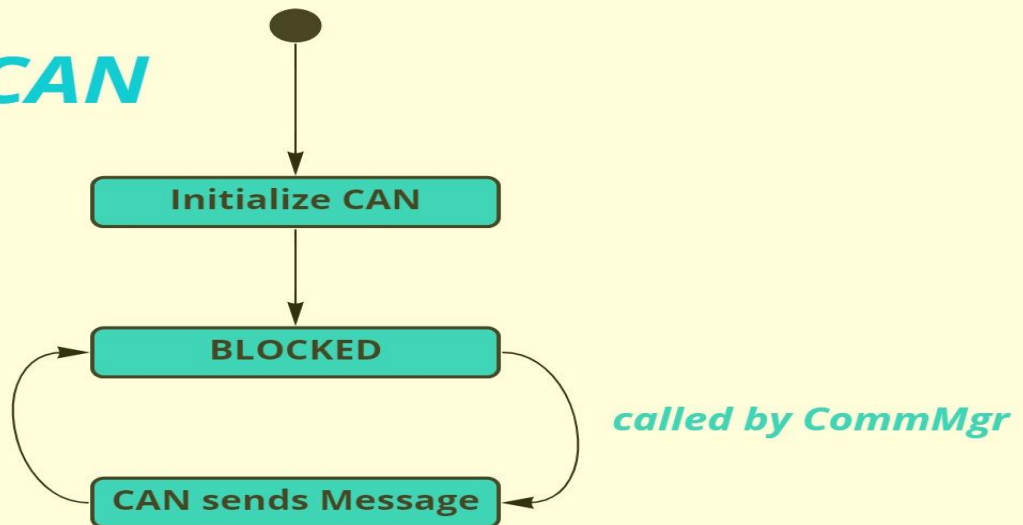
miro

Comm. Manager



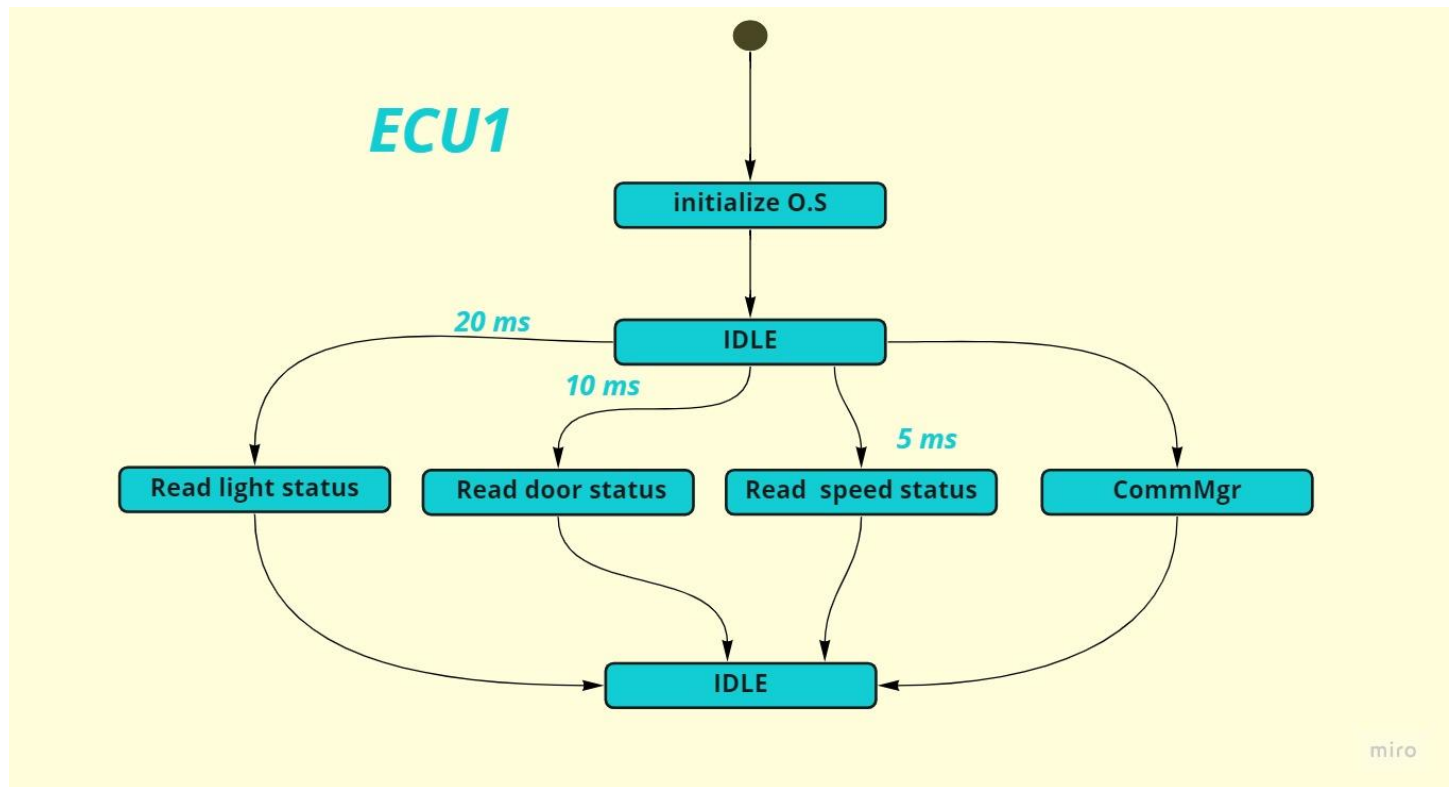
miro

CAN



miro

State machine diagram for the ECU1 operation:



Sequence diagram for the ECU1:

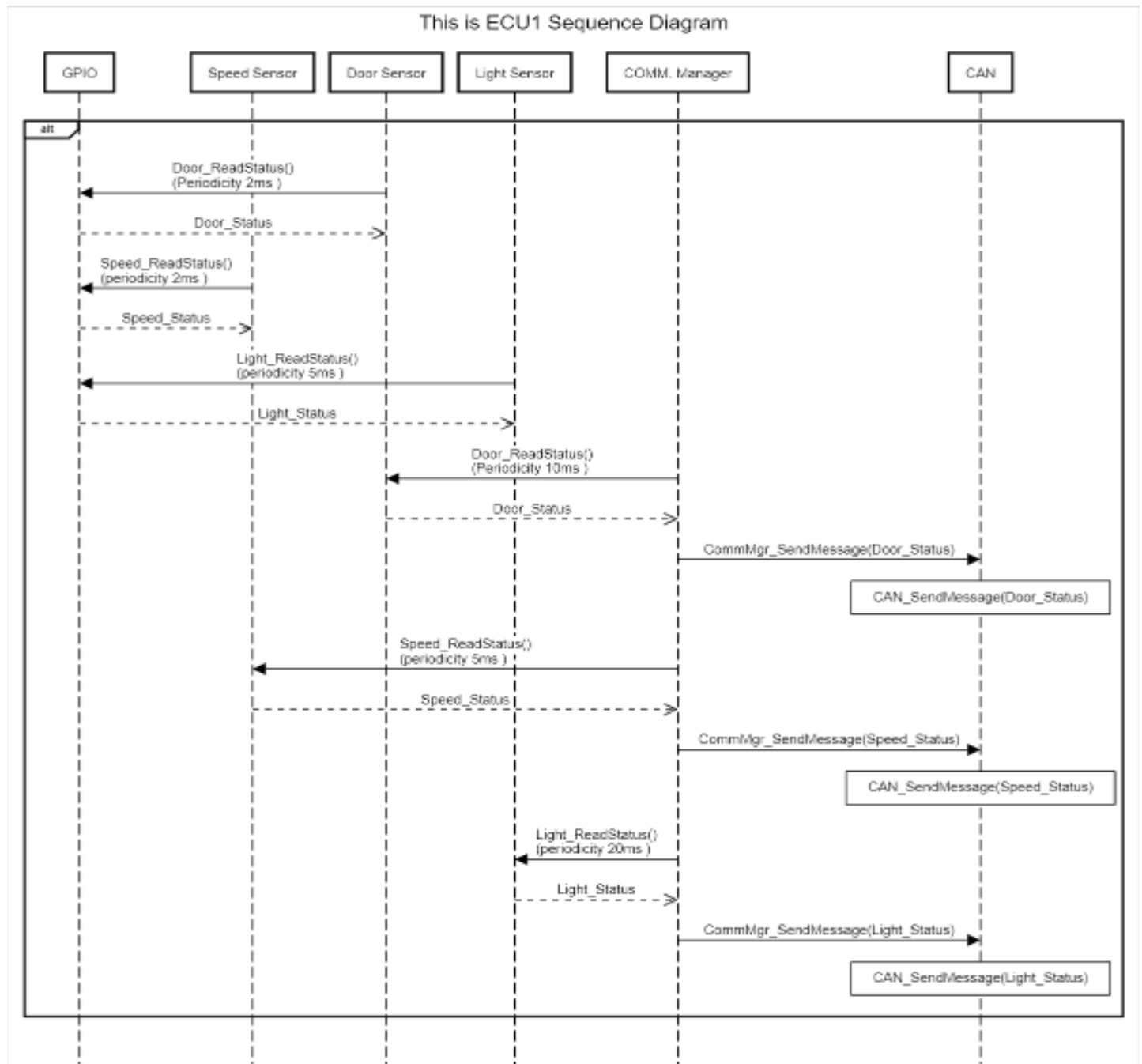


Figure 2.Sequence Diagram ECU1

```

1 title This is ECU1 Sequence Diagram
2 alt
3
4 participant GPIO
5
6 participant Speed Sensor
7
8 participant Door Sensor
9
10 participant Light Sensor
11
12 participant COMM. Manager
13
14 participant CAN
15
16
17
18 //-----
19 Door Sensor->>GPIO:Door_ReadStatus()\n(Periodicity 2ms )
20 GPIO -->> Door Sensor : Door_Status
21
22 Speed Sensor->>GPIO:Speed_ReadStatus()\n(periodicity 2ms )
23 GPIO -->> Speed Sensor : Speed_Status
24
25
26 Light Sensor->>GPIO :Light_ReadStatus()\n(periodicity 5ms )
27 GPIO -->> Light Sensor : Light_Status
28 //-----
29
30 COMM. Manager->>Door Sensor :Door_ReadStatus()\n(Periodicity 10ms )
31 Door Sensor -->> COMM. Manager : Door_Status
32 COMM. Manager->>CAN:CommMgr_SendMessage(Door_Status)
33 box over CAN : CAN_SendMessage(Door_Status)
34
35 COMM. Manager->>Speed Sensor :Speed_ReadStatus()\n(periodicity 5ms )
36 Speed Sensor -->> COMM. Manager : Speed_Status
37 COMM. Manager->>CAN:CommMgr_SendMessage(Speed_Status)
38 box over CAN : CAN_SendMessage(Speed_Status)
39
40
41 COMM. Manager->>Light Sensor :Light_ReadStatus()\n(periodicity 20ms )
42 Light Sensor -->> COMM. Manager : Light_Status
43 COMM. Manager->>CAN:CommMgr_SendMessage(Light_Status)
44 box over CAN : CAN_SendMessage(Light_Status)
45 //-----
46
47
48 end

```

Figure 3.Code of Sequence Diagram ECU1

CPU load for the ECU1:

Task Name	Periodicity(ms)	Execution Time (Assumption)(ms)
Light_ReadStatus	5	0.05
Door_ReadStatus	2	0.05
Speed_ReadStatus	2	0.05
CommMgr_SendMessage(light)	20	2
CommMgr_SendMessage(door)	10	2
CommMgr_SendMessage(speed)	5	2

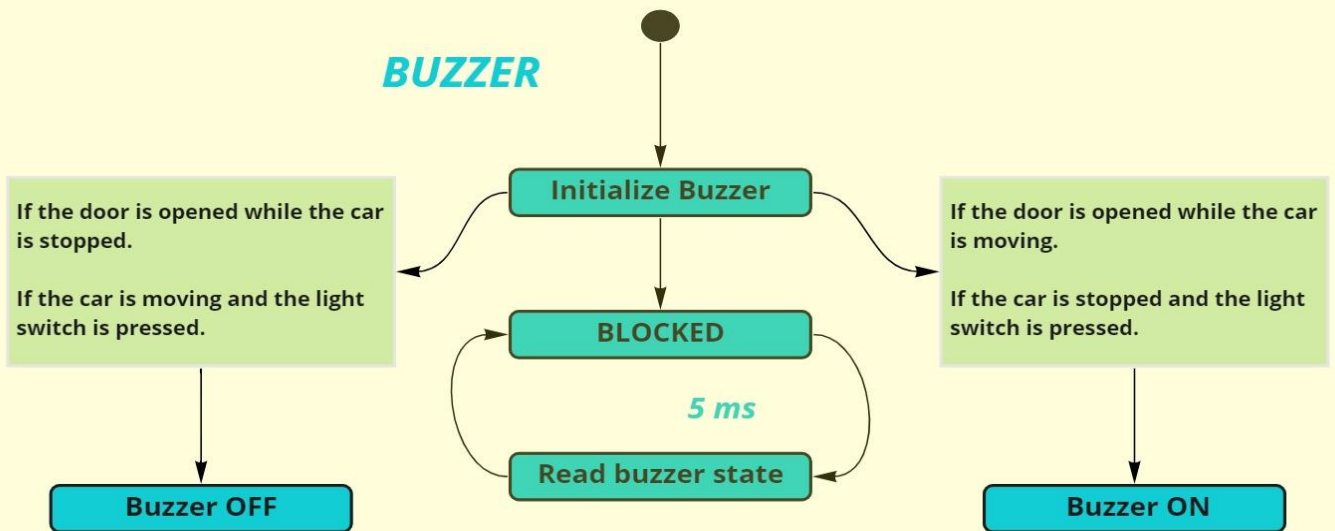
Hyper period = 20 ms.

Execution Time = $(0.05 \times 4) + (0.05 \times 10) + (0.05 \times 10) + (2 \times 4) + (2 \times 2) + (2 \times 1) = 15.2$ ms.

CPU Load (ECU1) = $15.2 / 20 = 76\%$

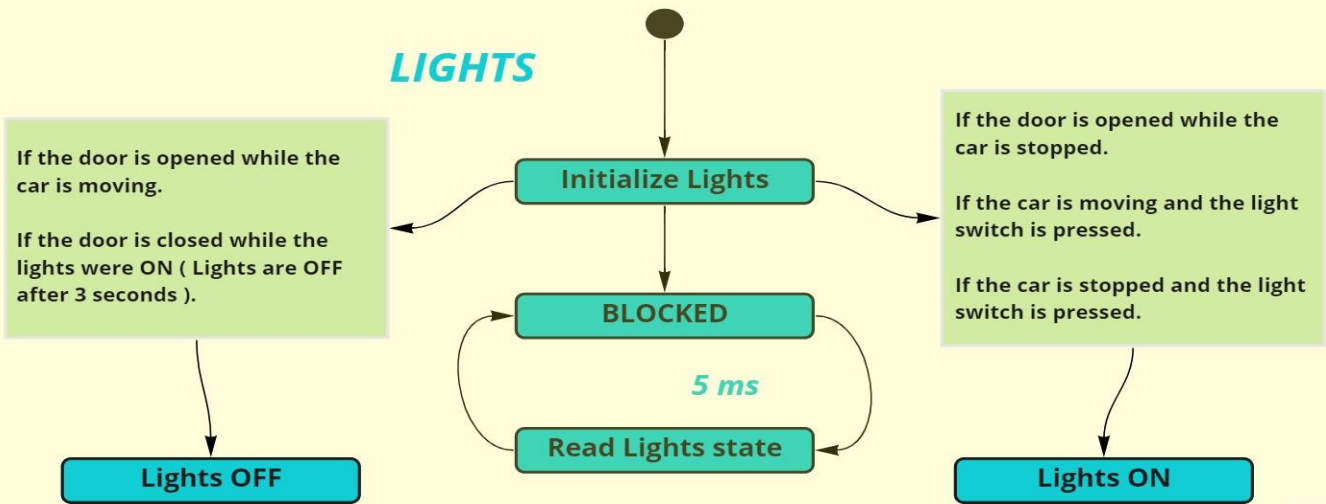
State machine diagram for each ECU2 component:

BUZZER



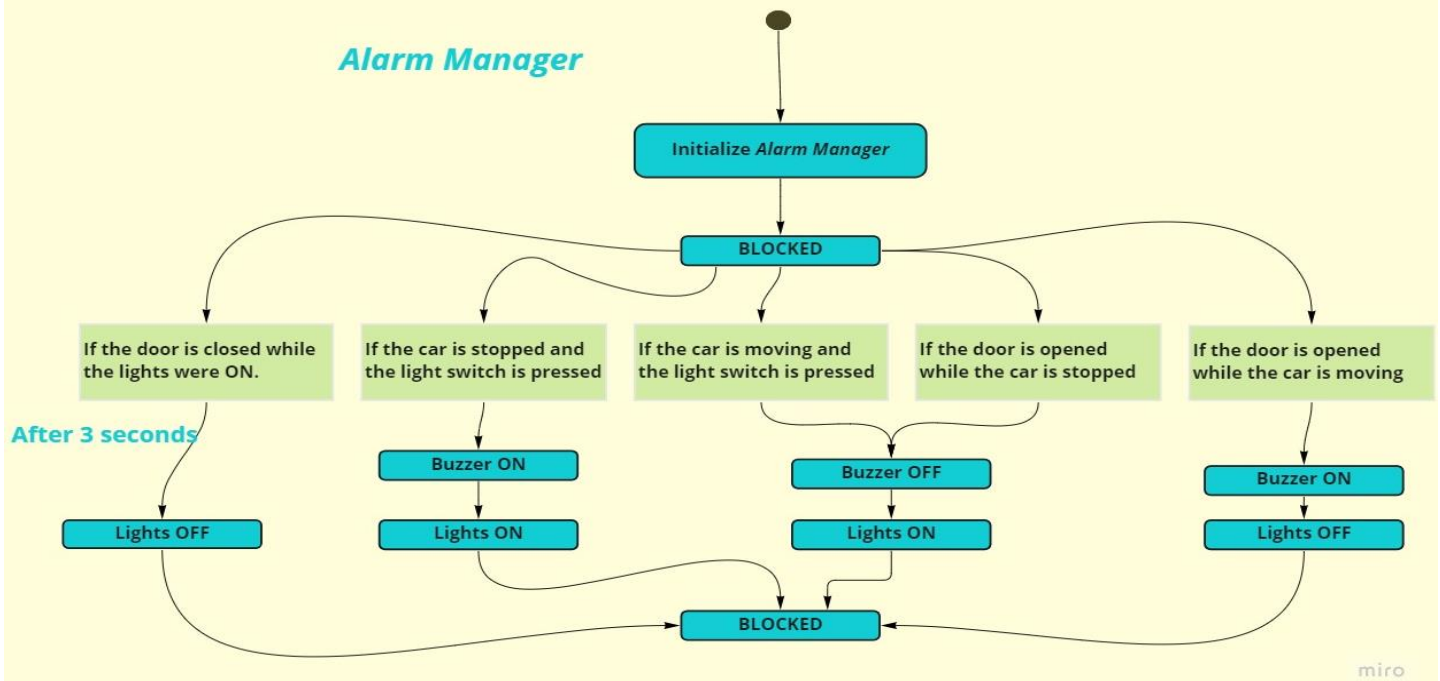
miro

LIGHTS



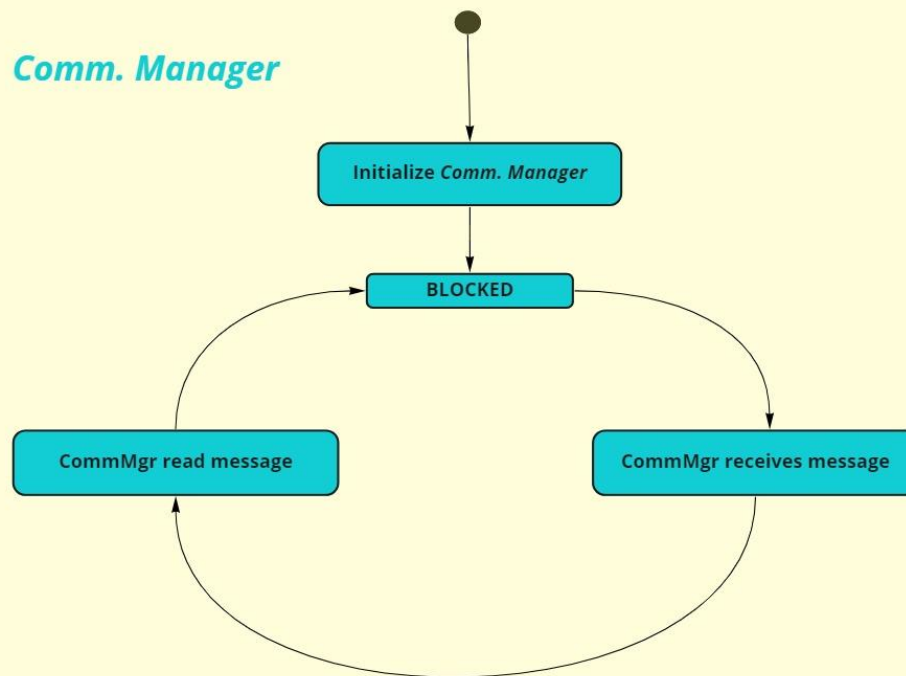
miro

Alarm Manager



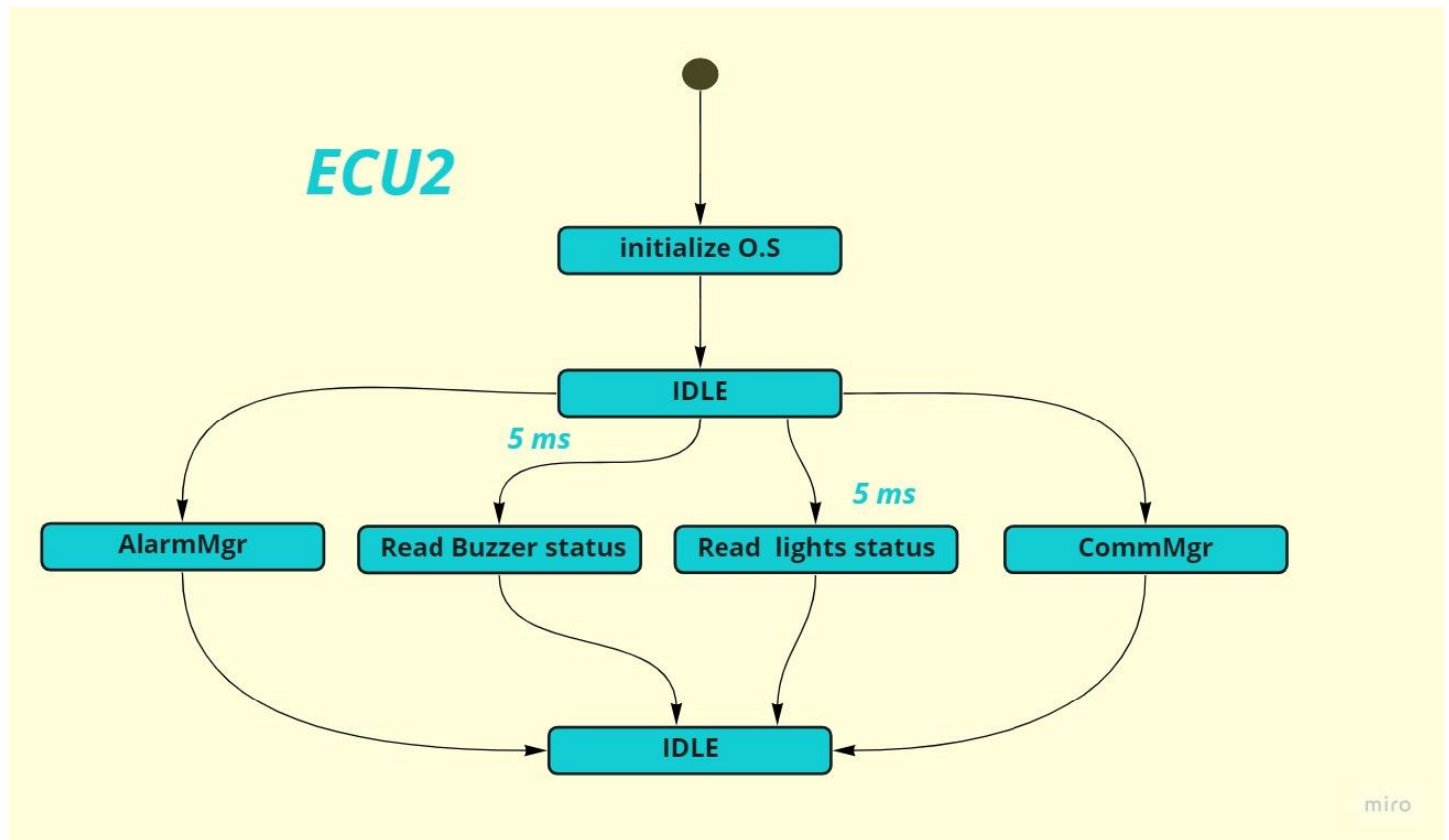
miro

Comm. Manager



miro

State machine diagram for the ECU2 operation:



Sequence diagram for the ECU2:

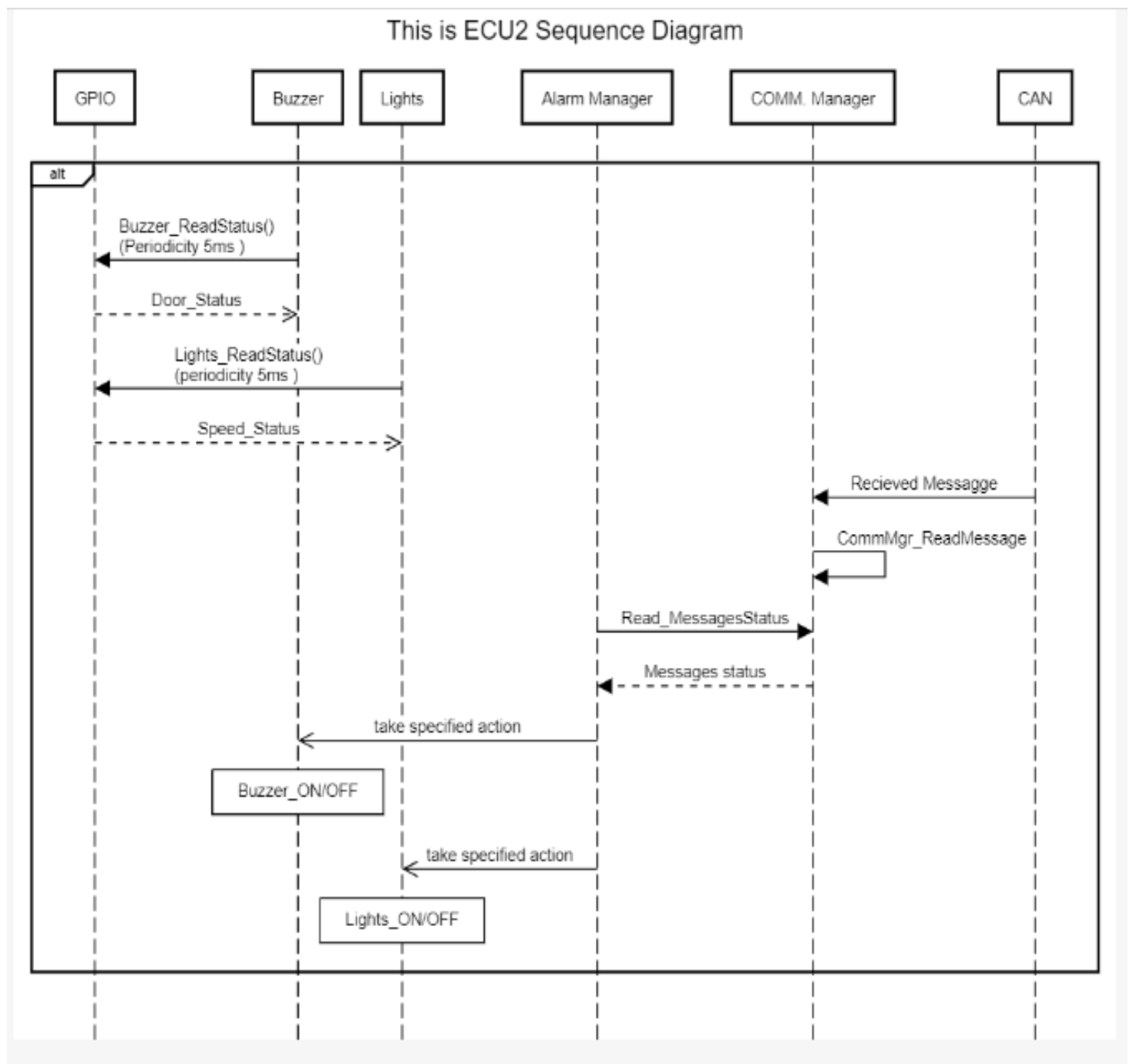


Figure 4.Sequence diagram for the ECU2

```

1  title This is ECU2 Sequence Diagram
2  alt
3
4  // ADD elements
5
6  participant GPIO
7  participant Buzzer
8  participant Lights
9  participant Alarm Manager
10 participant COMM. Manager
11 participant CAN
12
13 //-----
14 Buzzer->GPIO: Buzzer_ReadStatus()\n(Periodicity 5ms )
15 GPIO -->> Buzzer : Door_Status
16
17 Lights->GPIO: Lights_ReadStatus()\n(periodicity 5ms )
18 GPIO -->> Lights : Speed_Status
19
20 //-----
21 CAN ->COMM. Manager: Recieved Message
22 COMM. Manager ->COMM. Manager: CommMgr_ReadMessage
23
24 Alarm Manager ->COMM. Manager: Read_MessagesStatus
25 COMM. Manager --> Alarm Manager :Messages status
26 Alarm Manager ->>Buzzer: take specified action
27 box over Buzzer : Buzzer_ON/OFF
28
29 Alarm Manager ->>Lights: take specified action
30 box over Lights: Lights_ON/OFF
31
32 end

```

Figure 5.Code of Sequence diagram for the ECU2

CPU load for the ECU2:

Task Name	Periodicity(ms)	Execution Time (Assumption)(ms)
Light_ReadStatus	5	0.05
Buzzer_ReadStatus()	5	0.05
AlarmMgr_Task	5	1
CommMgr_ReadMessage(light)	20	1
CommMgr_ReadMessage(door)	10	1
CommMgr_ReadMessage(speed)	5	1
CommMgr_ReadMessage() (No. of received messages=7)	No. of received messages=7	0.05

Hyper period = 20 ms.

Execution Time = $(0.05 \times 4) + (0.05 \times 4) + (1 \times 4) + (1 \times 1) + (1 \times 2) + (1 \times 4) + (0.05 \times 7) = 11.75$ ms.

CPU Load (ECU2) = $11.75 / 20 = 58.75\%$.

Bus load:

Assume a complete message takes one mille second to send.

Total time of messages = $4+2+1 = 7$ ms / hyper period (20 ms).

Bus Load = $7/20 = 35$ % Second