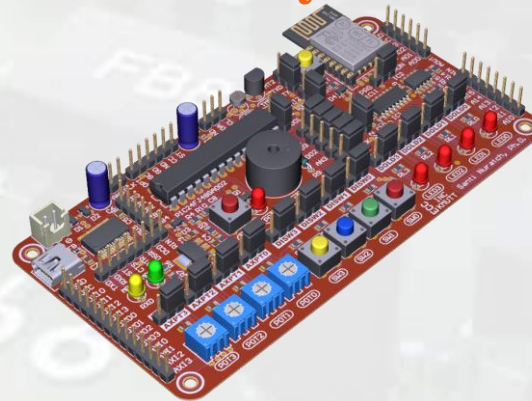
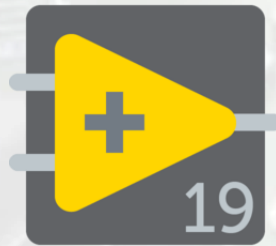
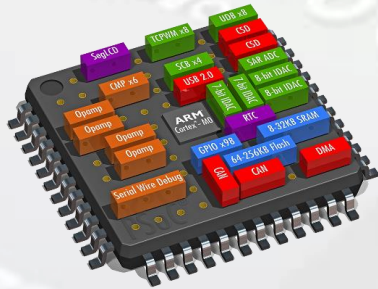


Week #01 - Introduction

INC 352:

**Embedded Systems and Industrial
Automation Applications Laboratory**



Asst.Prof.Dr.Santi Nuratch

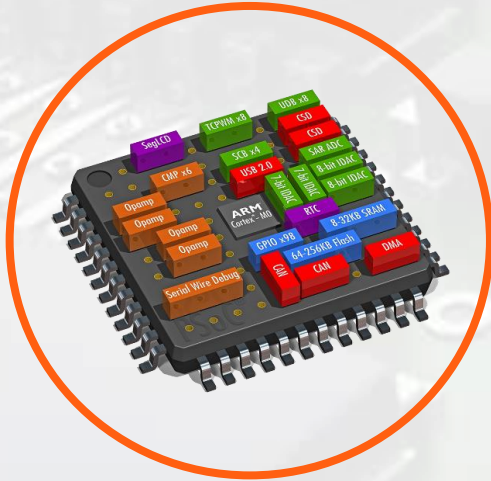
Embedded Computing and Control Lab. @ INC-KMUTT

santi.inc.kmutt@gmail.com

Department of Control System and Instrumentation Engineering,
King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, **KMUTT**

There are two main modules

Embedded Programming



Machine or System
Controller

Embedded C Programming Techniques

Microcontroller Peripherals

Monitoring and Control Algorithms

Protocols and Communications

Graphical Programming



Computer-based
Control and Monitoring

LabVIEW & Graphical Programming

Event-Driven and FSM Techniques

Monitoring and Control Algorithms

Industrial Automation Applications

Self-learning

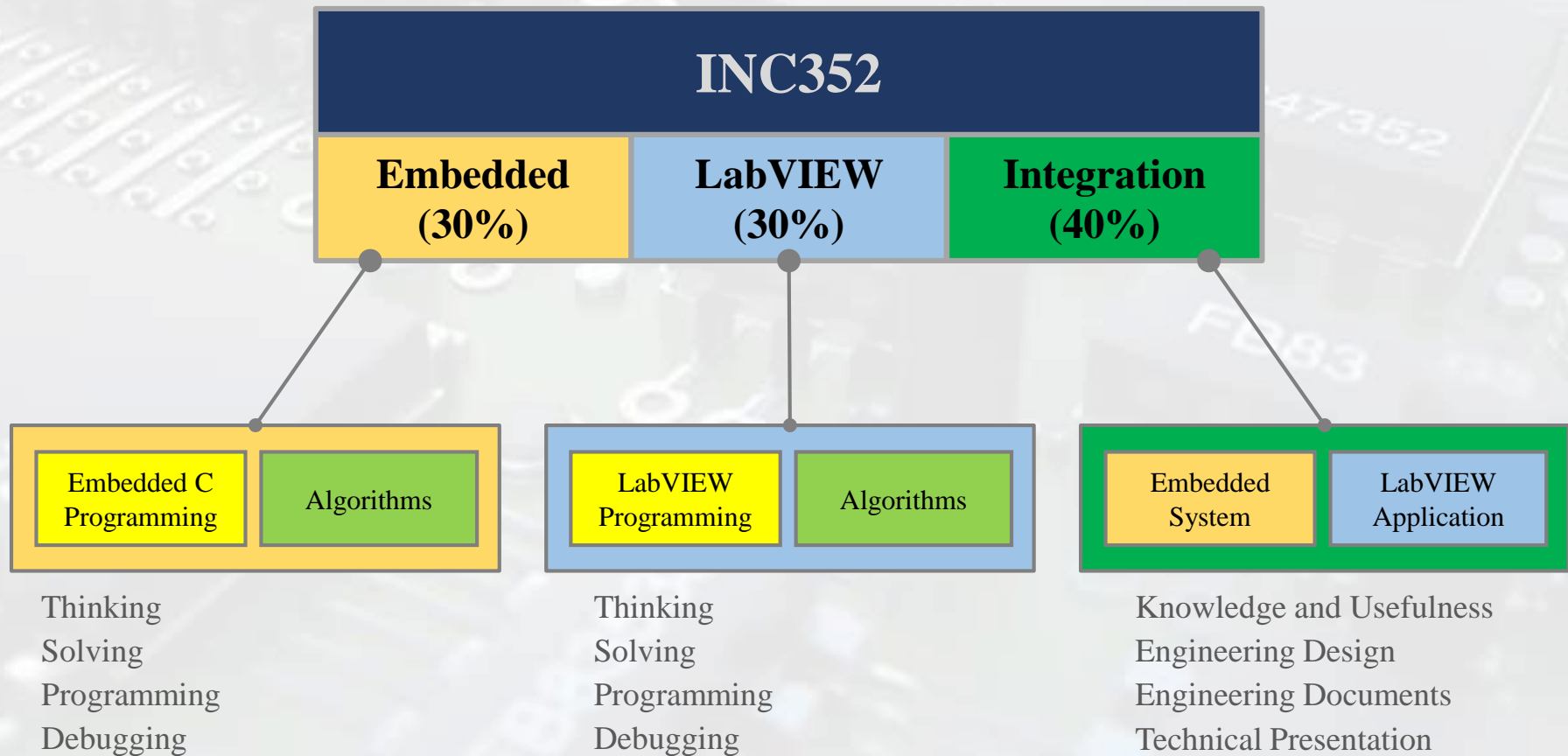
Assignments

Tests

Presentations

Teamwork

Three main important tasks, 100%



Evaluation (score & grade)



Grades	Scores
A	80 - 100
B+	75 - 79
B	70 - 74
C+	65 - 69
C	60 - 64
D+	55 - 59
D	50 - 54
F	0 - 49



Weekly Quiz (60%)

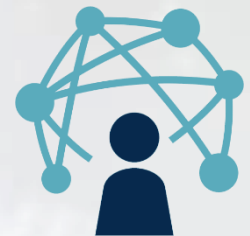
- Embedded 30%
- LabVIEW 30%



System Integration (40%)

- Document 25%
- Presentation 15%

Once a Week Is Not Enough!!



Self-Study is better than Classroom Learning

Required Software Tools



Visual Studio Code

<https://code.visualstudio.com/>

<https://www.labcenter.com/>



MPLAB XC16 C Compiler

<https://www.microchip.com/mplab/compilers>



ecc-pic24-cli (Toolchain for PIC24 Development)

<https://github.com/drsanti/INC352-2020>



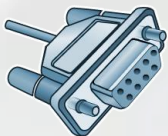
HTerm (Terminal for serial communication)

<http://www.der-hammer.info/pages/terminal.html>



Proteus (ISIS) (Circuit Simulator)

<https://www.labcenter.com/>



Virtual Serial Port Driver

<https://www.virtual-serial-port.org/>



LabVIEW 2019 (32-bit)

<https://www.ni.com/>

What is Embedded System?

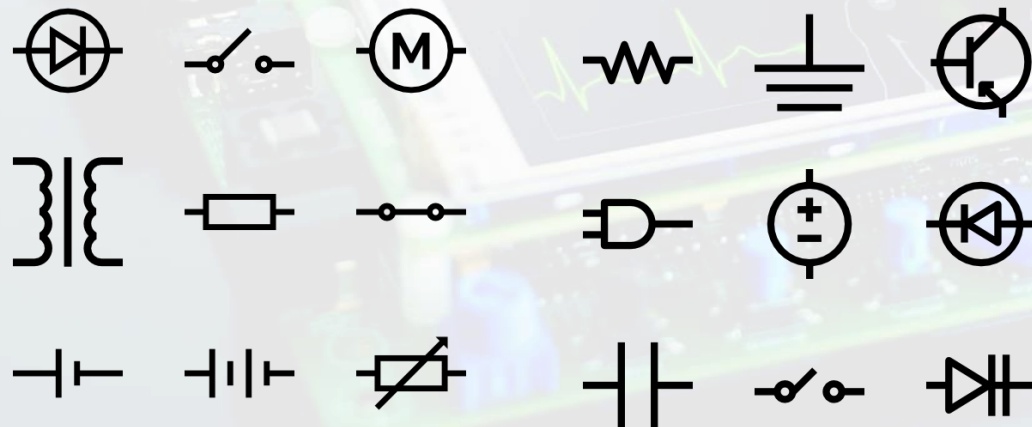
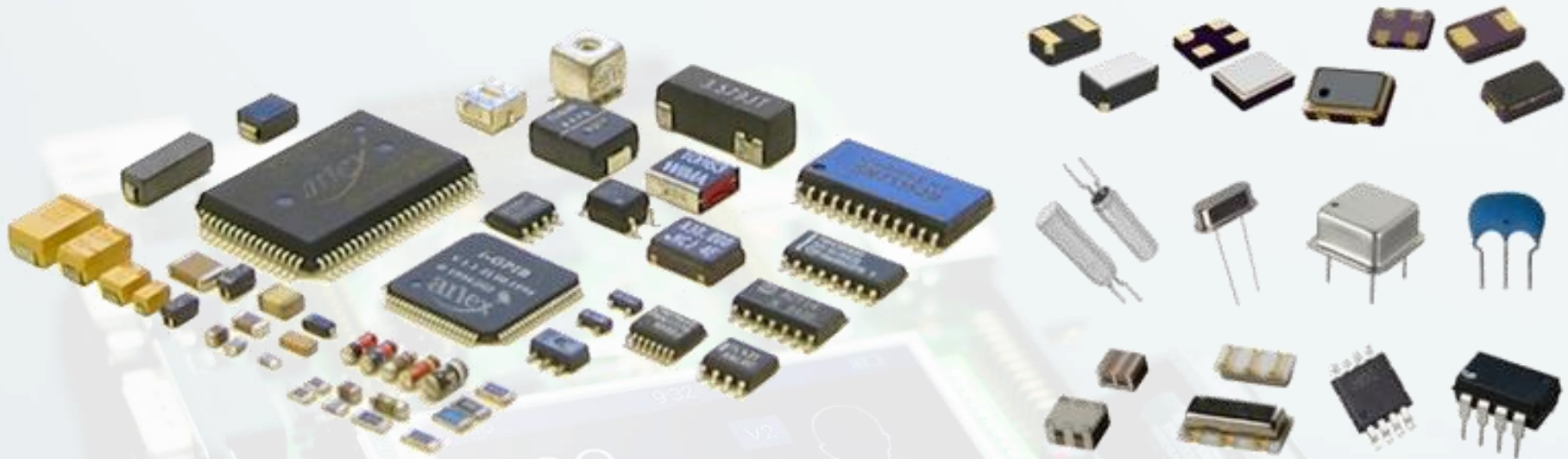
Electronic Devices



Most of electronic devices that we are using today are composed of microcontroller (a programmable computer). These devices are driven by the Embedded system.

What is Embedded System?

Electronic Components



Electronic components are not Embedded systems, but the Embedded systems are built from the electronic components

What is Embedded System?

General-purpose Computers



A general-purpose computers perform most common computing tasks. Personal computers, including desktops, notebooks, smartphones and tablets, are all examples of general-purpose computers.

But there's another type of computing system, the Embedded Computing Systems

Personal computers have over 10 embedded processors. Graphics accelerator, mouse, keyboard, hard-drive, CD-ROM, bus interface, network card, etc.

What is Embedded System?

Embedded Computers



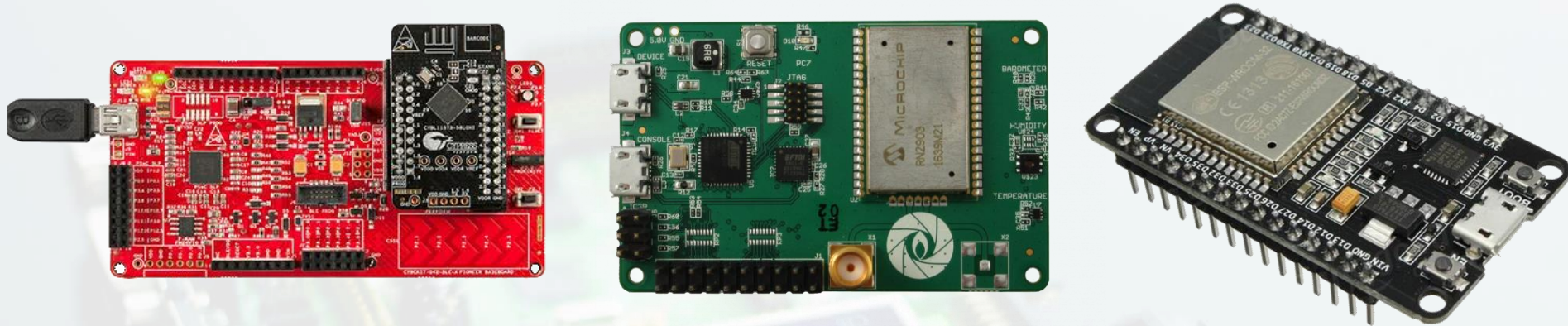
A single-board computer (SBC) is a complete computer built on a single circuit board, with microprocessor(s), memory, input/output (I/O) and other features required of a functional computer.



Industrial computers are primarily used for process control and/or data acquisition. In some cases, an industrial PC is simply used as a front-end to another control computer in a distributed processing environment.

What is Embedded System?

Single Board Microcontroller



A single-board microcontroller is a microcontroller built onto a single printed circuit board. This board provides all of the circuitry necessary for a useful control task: a microprocessor, I/O circuits, a clock generator, RAM, stored program memory and any necessary support ICs. The intention is that the board is immediately useful to an application developer, without requiring them to spend time and effort to develop controller hardware.

What is Embedded System?

A “short list” of Embedded Systems

Anti-lock brakes
Auto-focus cameras
Automatic teller machines
Automatic toll systems
Automatic transmission
Avionic systems
Battery chargers
Camcorders
Cell phones
Cell-phone base stations
Cordless phones
Cruise control
Curbside check-in systems
Digital cameras
Disk drives
Electronic card readers
Electronic instruments
Electronic toys/games
Factory control
Fax machines
Fingerprint identifiers
Home security systems
Life-support systems
Medical testing systems

Modems
MPEG decoders
Network cards
Network switches/routers
On-board navigation
Pagers
Photocopiers
Point-of-sale systems
Portable video games
Printers
Satellite phones
Scanners
Smart ovens/dishwashers
Speech recognizers
Stereo systems
Teleconferencing systems
Televisions
Temperature controllers
Theft tracking systems
TV set-top boxes
VCR's, DVD players
Video game consoles
Video phones
Washers and dryers



Type of Embedded System

Four General Embedded System Types

General Computing

- Applications similar to desktop computing, but in an embedded package
- Video games, set-top boxes, wearable computers, automatic tellers



Control System

- Closed-loop feedback control of real-time system
- Vehicle engine, chemical processes, nuclear power, flight control



Signal Processing

- Computations involving large data streams
- Radar, Sonar, video compression

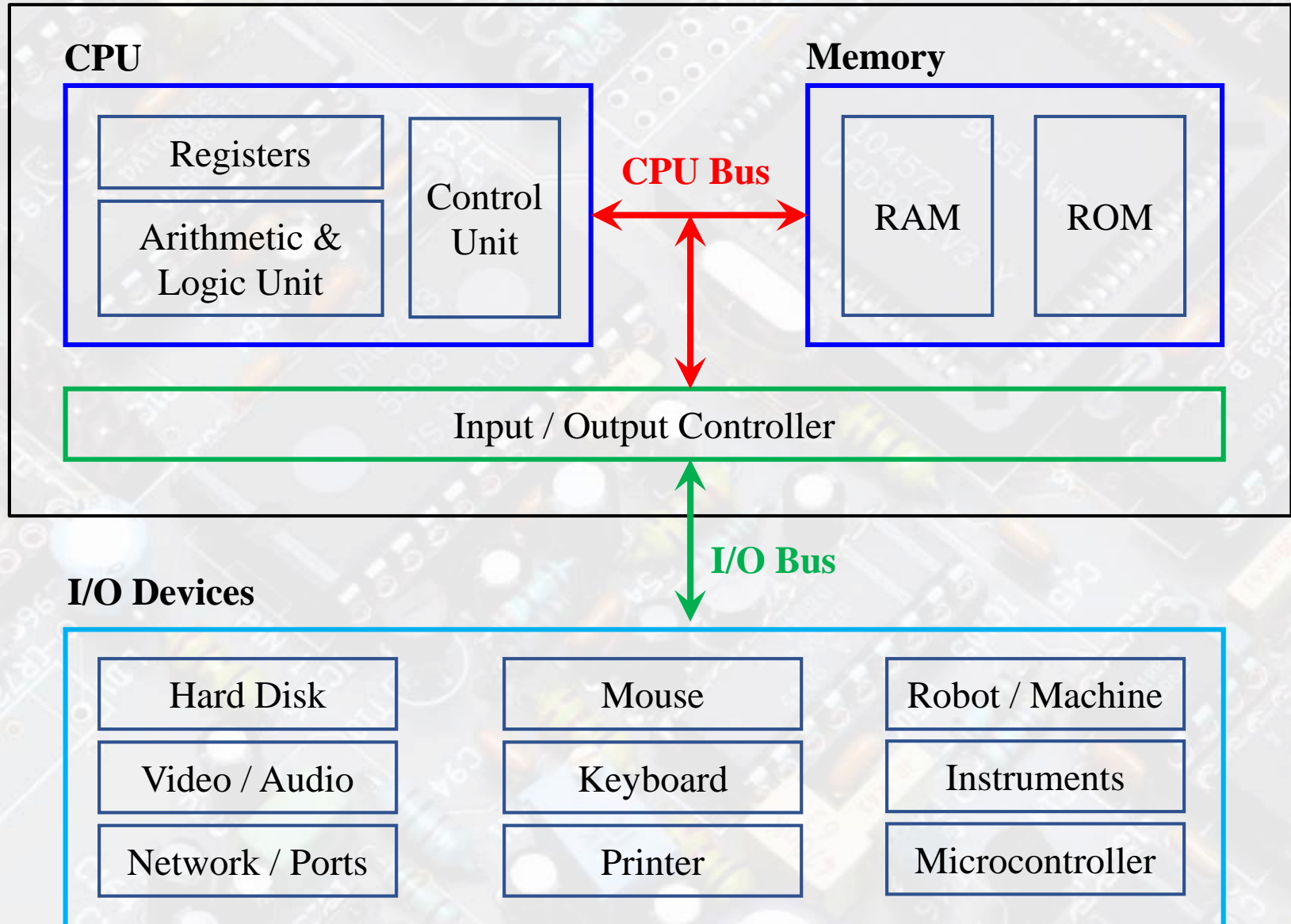


Communication and Networking

- Switching and information transmission
- Telephone system, Internet

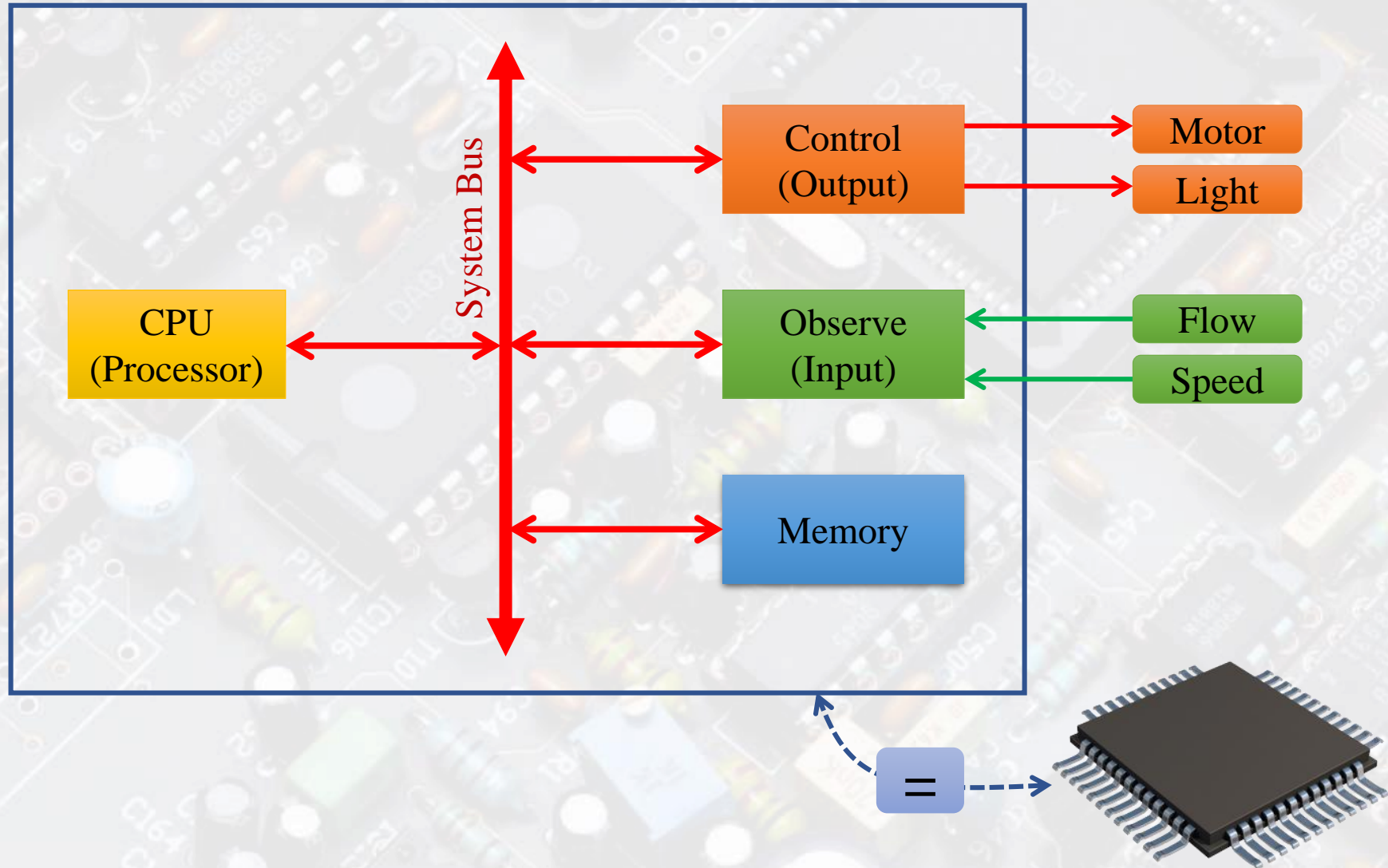


Computer System Block Diagram

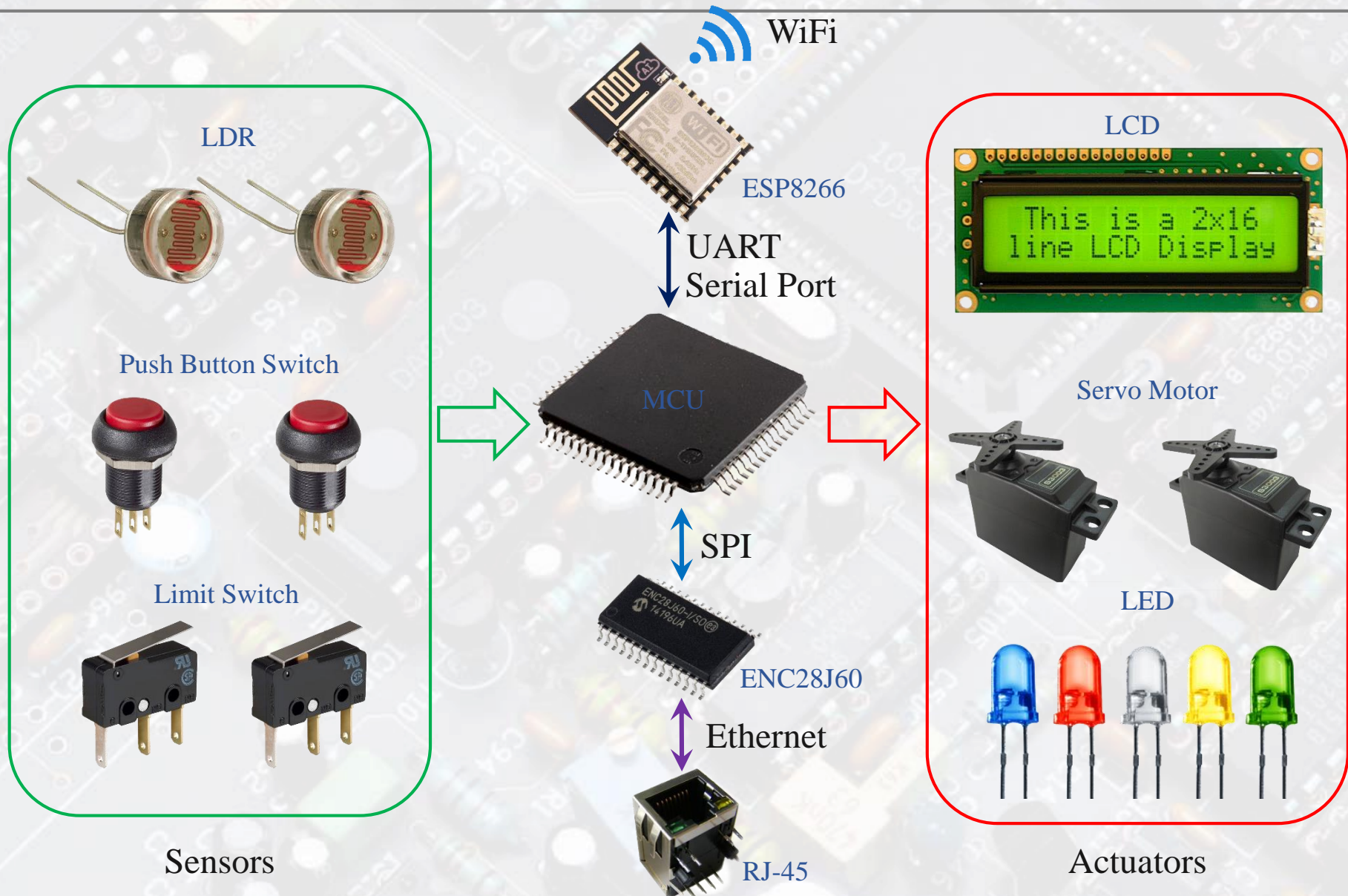


Embedded System Block Diagram

Simple Block Diagram of an Embedded System



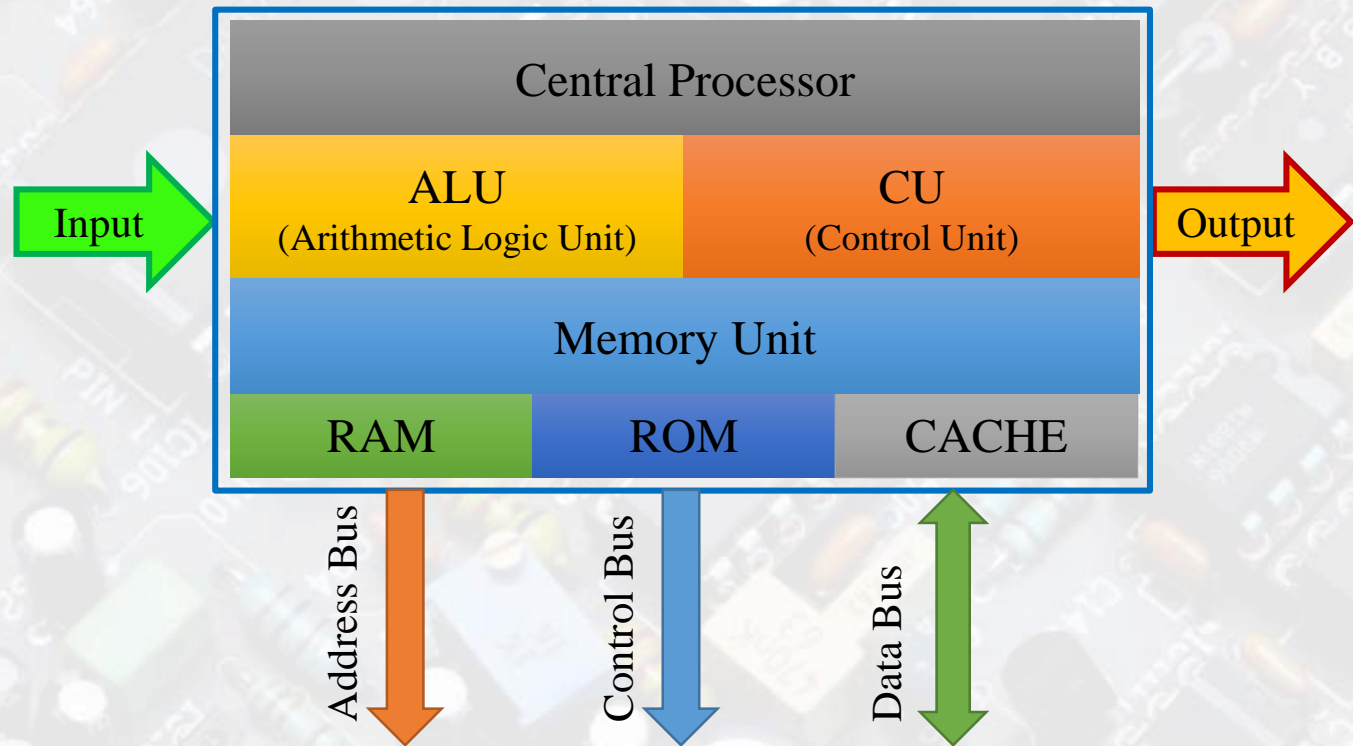
Embedded System Block Diagram

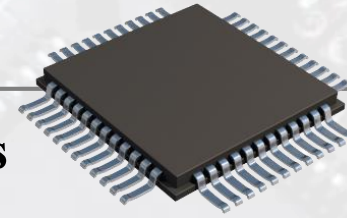




Computer's Processors

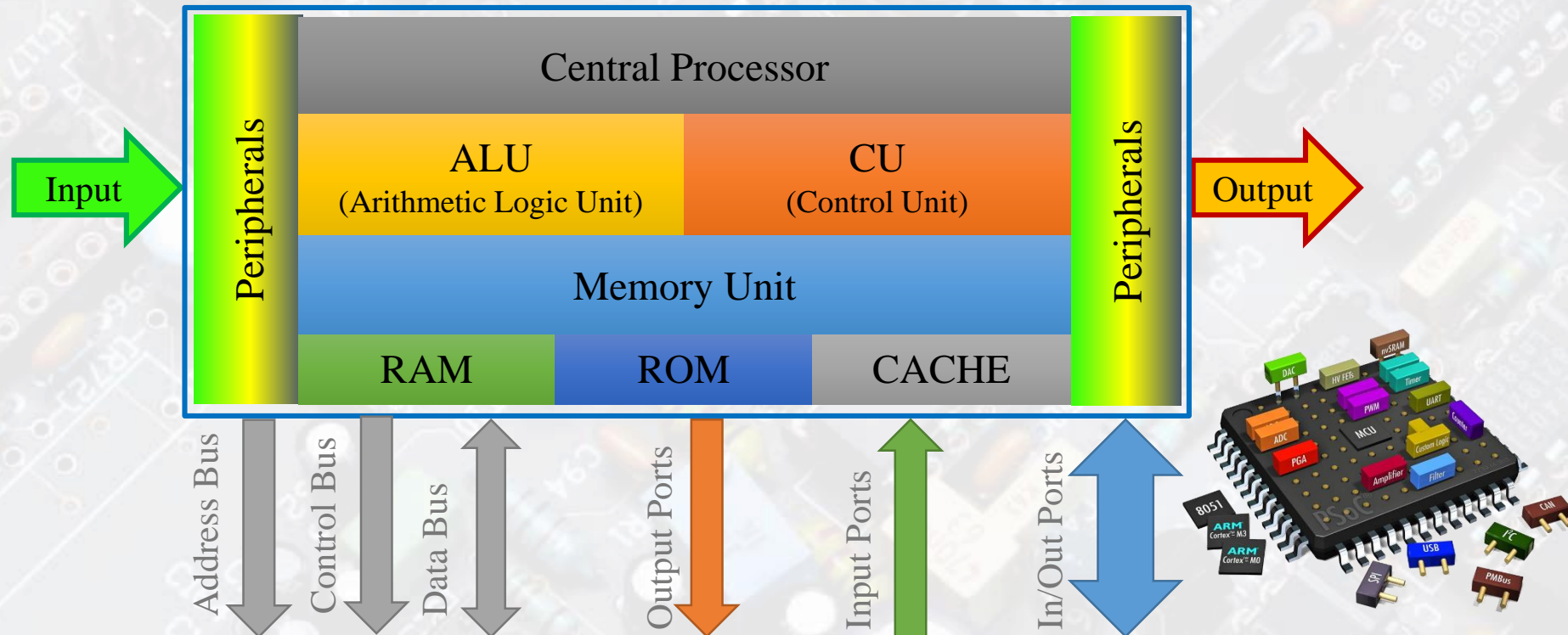
- A processor is the logic circuitry that responds to and processes the basic instructions that drive a computer. The four primary functions of a processor are fetch, decode, execute and write/read to/from memory.





Embedded System's Processors or Microcontrollers

- A microcontroller (MCU) is a small computer on a single integrated circuit. In modern terminology, it is similar to, but less sophisticated than, a system on a chip or SoC; an SoC may include a microcontroller as one of its components. A microcontroller contains one or more CPUs (processor cores) along with memory and programmable input/output peripherals.



Computational micros (32- or 64-bit)

- CPU of workstations, PCs, or high-end portable devices (PDAs)
- x86, PA-RISC, PowerPC, SPARC, etc.

Embedded general purpose micros (32-bit)

- Designed for a wide range of embedded applications
- Often scaled-down version of computational micros
- ARM, PowerPC, MIPS, x86, 68K, etc.

Microcontrollers (4-, 8-, or 16-bit)

- Integrate processing unit, memory, I/O buses, and peripherals
- Often low-cost, high-volume devices

Domain-specific processors (No of bits varies greatly)

- Designed for a particular application domain
- Digital signal processors, multimedia processors, graphics processors, network processors, security processors, etc.



Small Size, Low Weight

- Hand-held electronics
- Transportation application – weight costs money



Low Power

- Battery power for 8+ hours
- Limited cooling may limit power even if AC power available



Harsh Environment

- Heat, Vibration, Shock
- Power fluctuations, RF interference, lightning



Safety-Critical Operation

- **Must** function correctly
- **Must not** function *in*correctly



Extrema cost Sensitivity

- \$.05 adds up over 1,000,000 units

Does it really work?



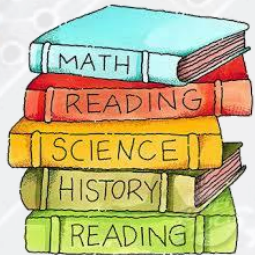
- Is the specification correct?
- Does the implementation meet the spec?
- How do we test for real-time characteristics?
- How do we test on real data?

How do we work on the system?



- Observability, controllability?
- What is our development platform?

Are you an Embedded Engineer?



- **Hardware** (e.g.; Digital and Electronic Circuits) is your **life**
- **Software** (e.g.; C/C++ Programming for Embedded) is your **breath**

Embedded System Design Metrics

Unit cost: The monetary cost of manufacturing each copy of the system, excluding NRE cost

NRE cost (Non-Recurring Engineering cost): The one-time monetary cost of designing the system

Size: The physical space required by the system

Performance: The execution time or throughput of the system

Power: The amount of power consumed by the system

Flexibility: The ability to change the functionality of the system without incurring heavy NRE cost

Time-to-prototype: The time needed to build a working version of the system

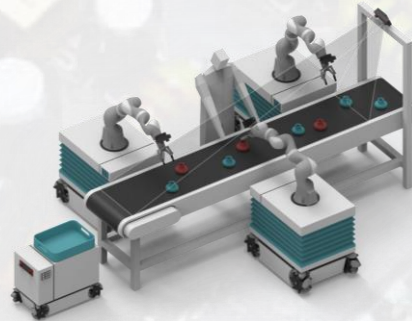
Time-to-market: The time required to develop a system to the point that it can be released and sold to customers

Maintainability: The ability to modify the system after its initial release



What is Real-time Systems?

- Working correctly (functionally correct)
- Producing outputs **in time!**
(i.e. correct result(s) at the right time)





Hard Real-time

- System designed to meet all deadlines
- A missed deadline is a **design flaw**, For examples: ABS brake, nuclear reactor monitoring systems
- System hardware (over) designed for worst-case performance
- System software rigorously tested
- Formal proofs used to guarantee timing correctness



Firm Real-time

- System designed to **meet all deadlines**, but occasional missed deadline is allowed ($< 5\%$), For examples: multimedia systems
- System hardware designed for average case performance
- System software tested under average (ideal) conditions

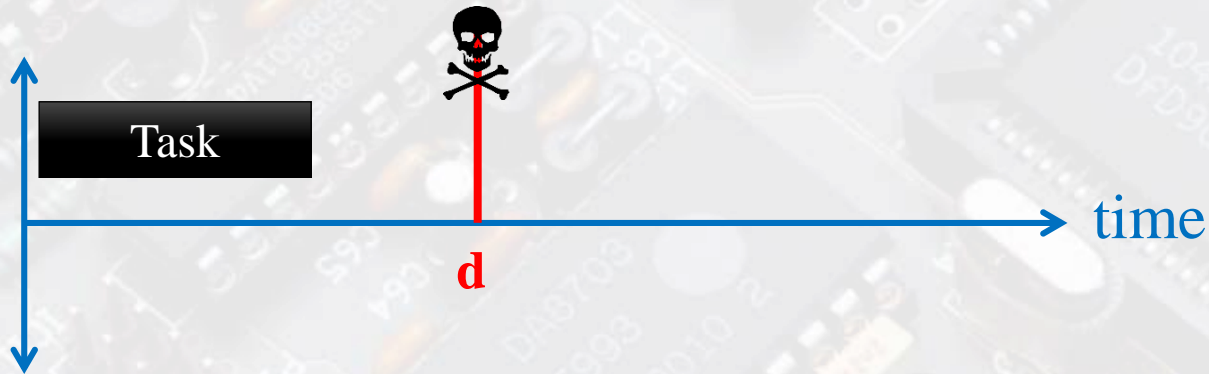


Soft Real-time

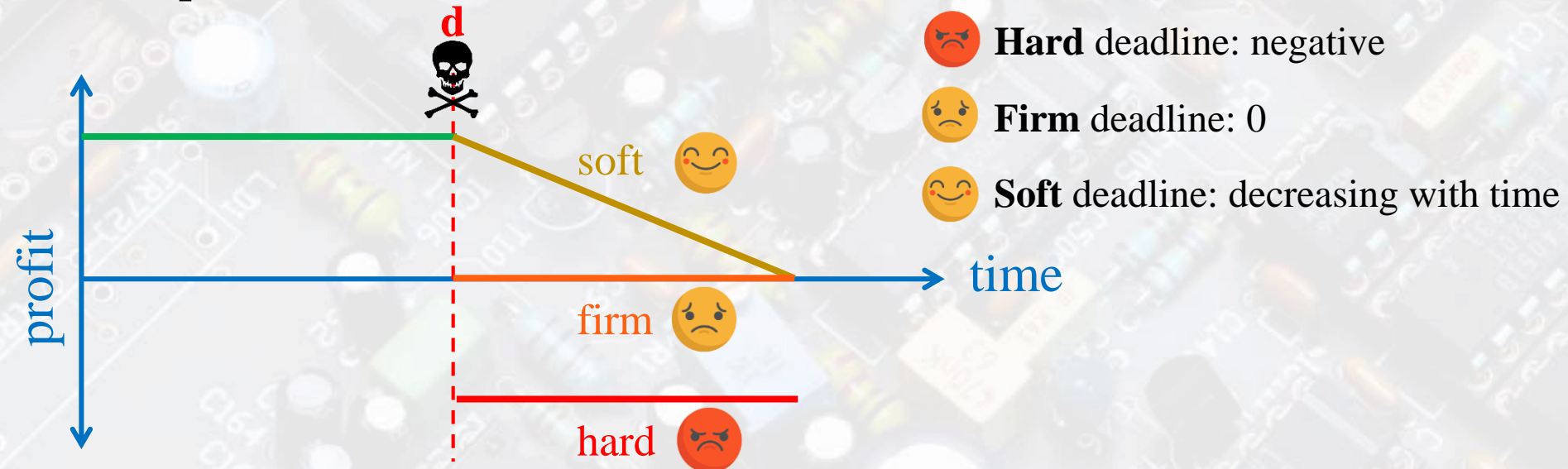
- System designed to **meet as many deadlines** as possible, For examples: network switch or router
- System hardware designed for average case performance
- System software tested under averaged (ideal) conditions

Real-time Systems Deadlines

Deadline: maximum time before a task must complete

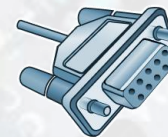


The profit associated with execution of a task after the deadline:

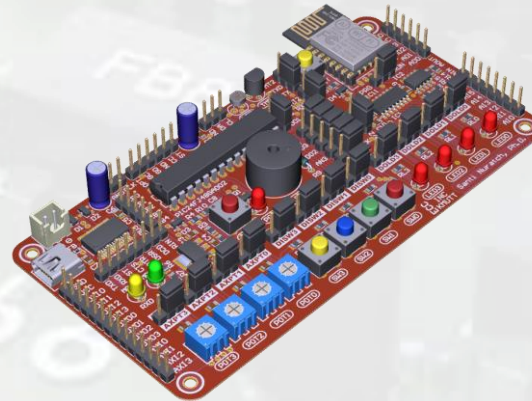
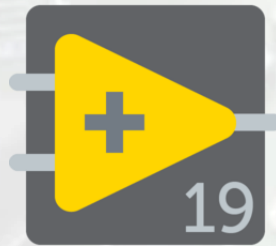
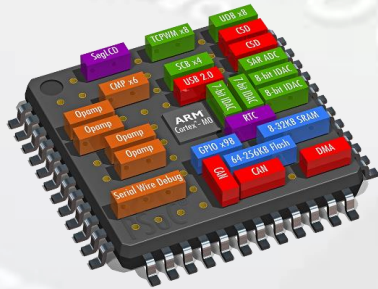


Learn by Doing
Excel Thru Experimentation
Lead by Example

Acquire skills and get employed
Update skills and stay employed



THANK YOU!



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