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Scuola Superiore
Sant'Anna



Real-Time Multitasking in Arduino

Pasquale Buonocunto, Alessandro Biondi, Pietro Lorefice

Who I am



□ **Pasquale Buonocunto**

PhD Fellow at Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna

- Graduated cum Laude (Oct 2012) in **Computer Engineering** at University of Pisa
- Nov 2012 , now – **PhD Fellow on Embedded Systems** at TeCIP Institute, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa.

Research Interests

- Real-time operating systems: design and implementation;
- Real-time wireless communication
- Wearable, low power e-Health devices

Who I am



□ Alessandro Biondi

PhD Fellow at Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna

- Graduated cum Laude in 2013 in **Computer Engineering** at University of Pisa, within the excellence program;
- Aug 2011, Oct 2011 – **Visiting student** @ San Diego State University, California.

Research Interests

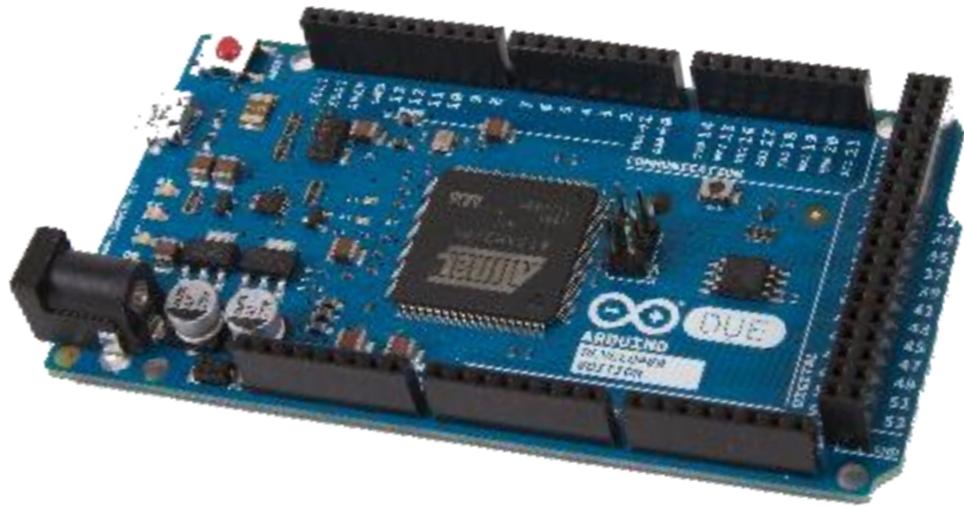
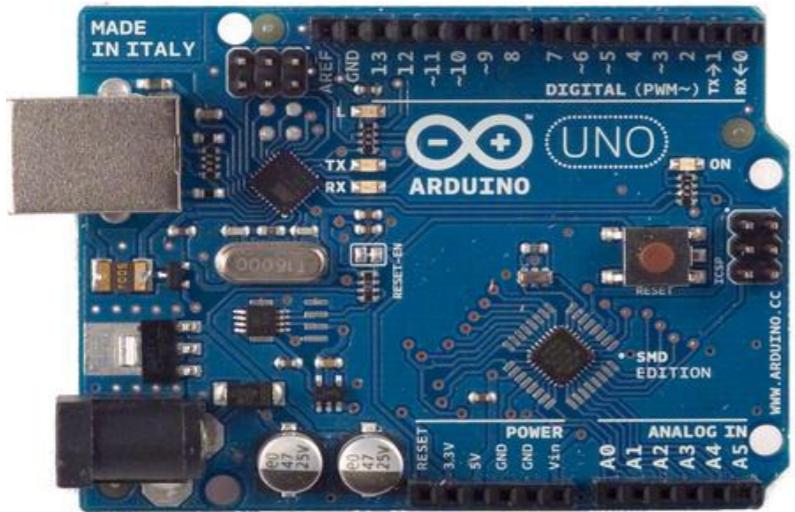
- Real-time operating systems: design and implementation;
- Real-time schedulability analysis;
- Hierarchical systems;
- Synchronization protocols.

Arduino Framework

“Arduino is a tool for making computers that can sense and control more of the physical world than your desktop computer.”

Very popular

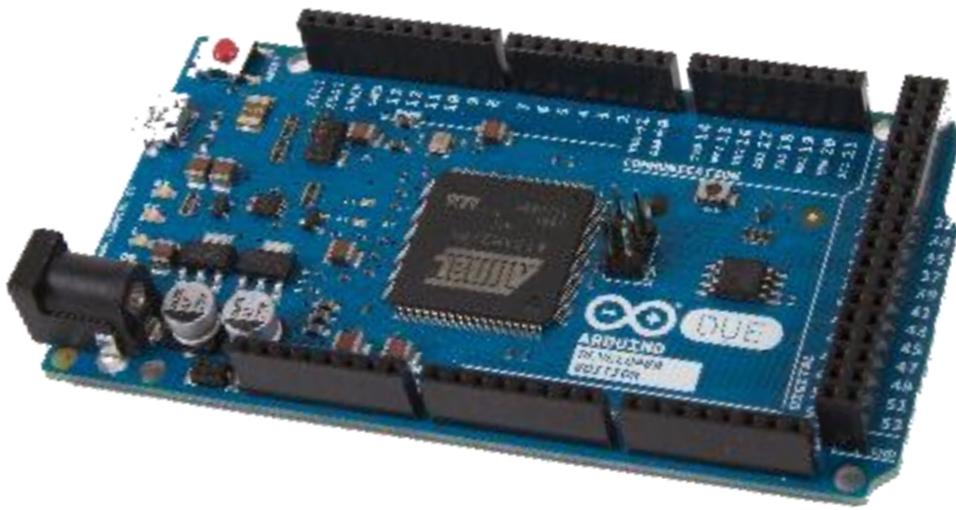
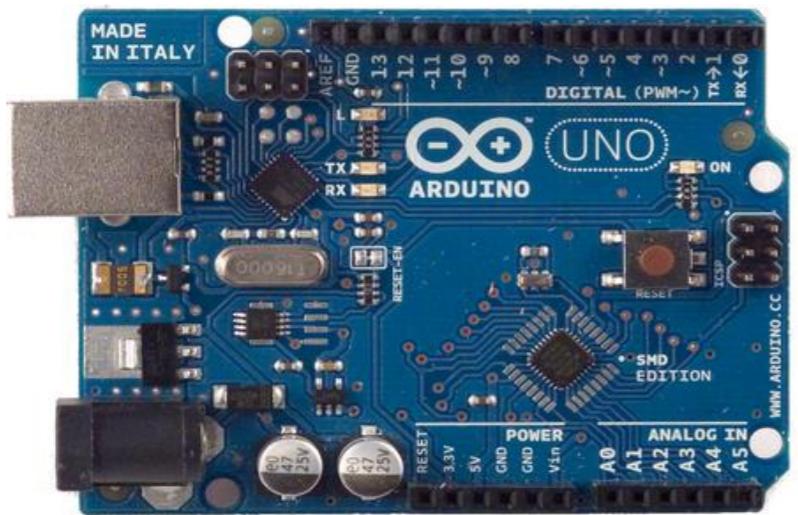
- 2013: 700,000+ official boards were in users' hands
(not counting unofficial clones...)



Arduino Framework

Very simple!

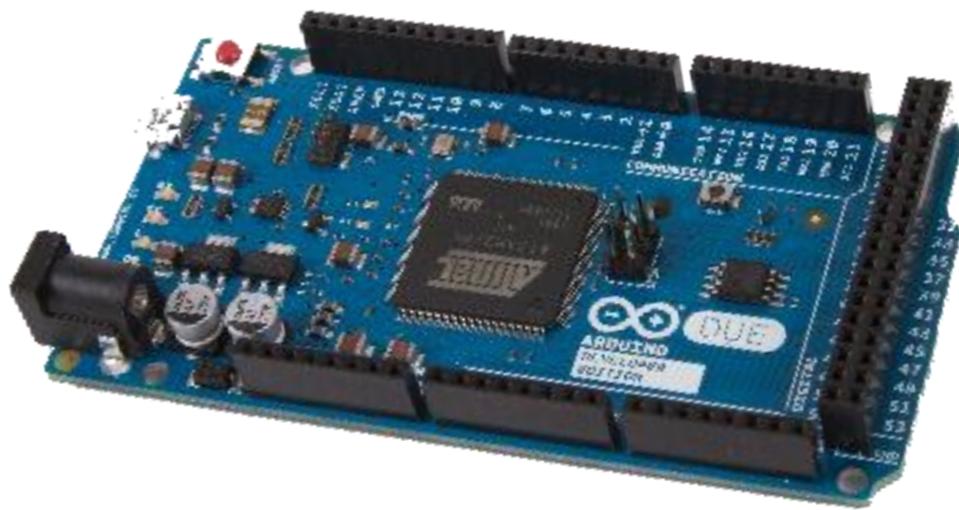
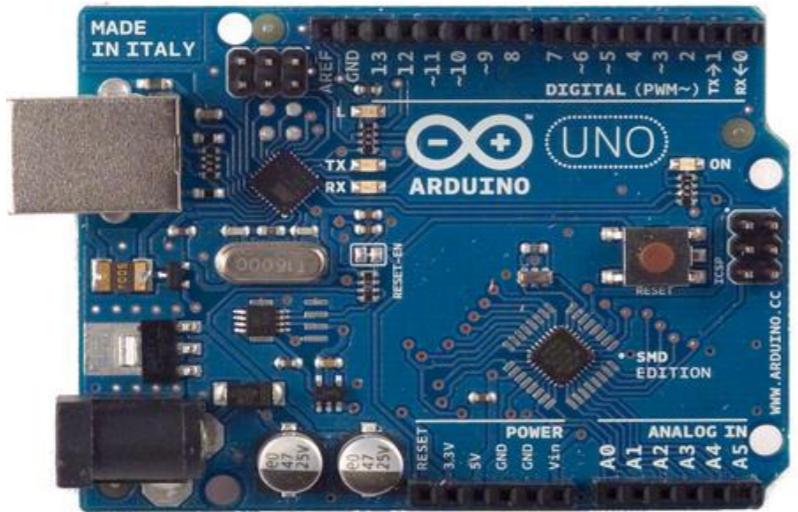
- Simple programming interface;
- Easy firmware loading;



Arduino Framework

□ **Low cost**

- Arduino Uno ~20€;
- Arduino Due ~35€.



Arduino Framework

□ Very popular

- 2013: 700,000+ official boards were in users' hands

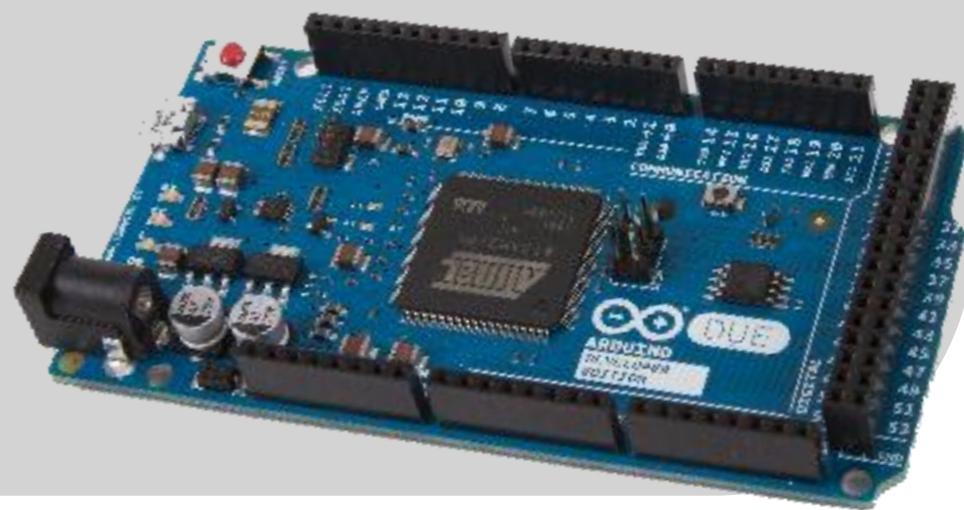
□ Very simple!

- Simple
- Easy first steps

“Embedded system
programming
for everyone”

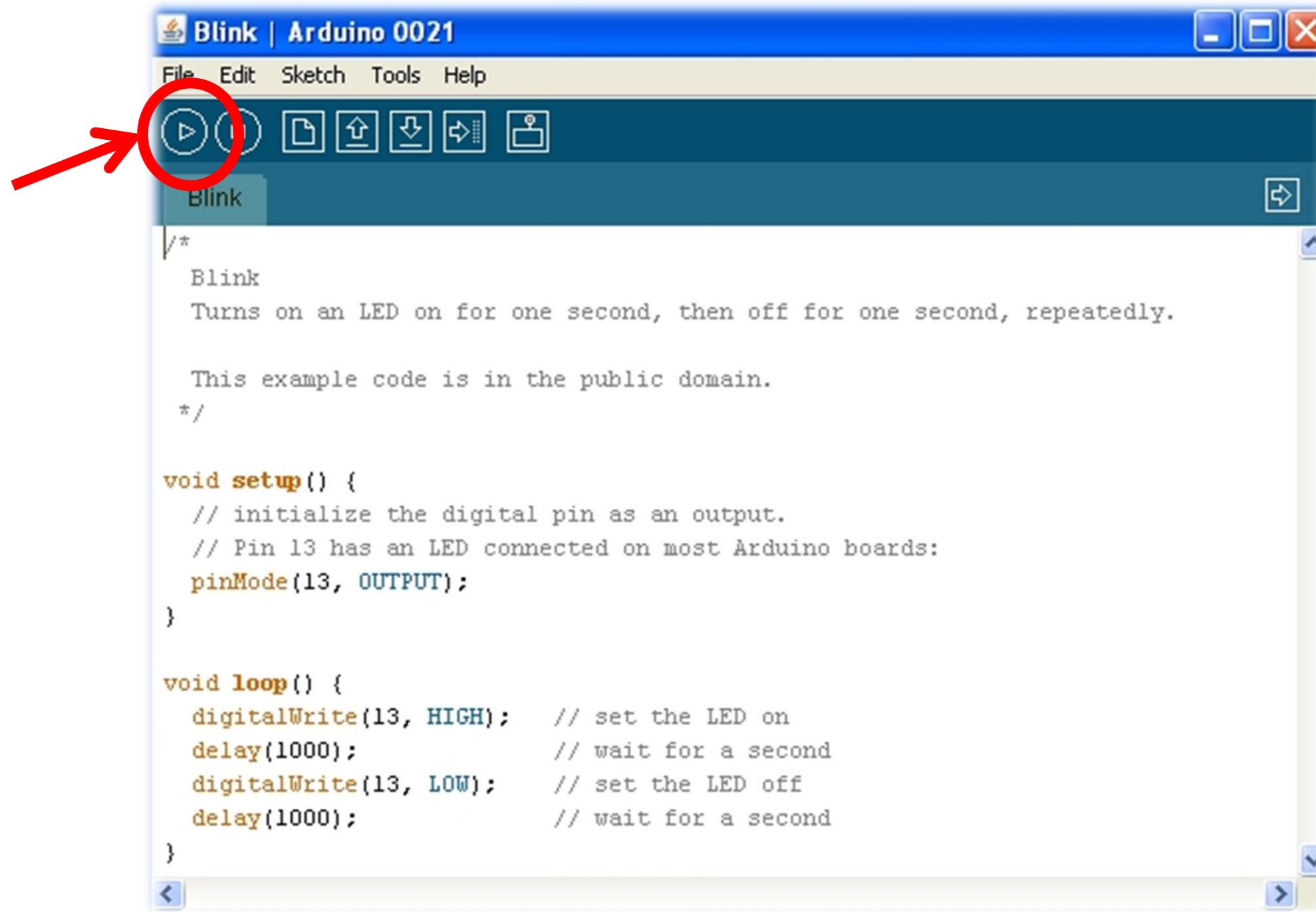
□ Low cost

~20\$ official



Arduino Framework

□ ...Very simple!



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with the title bar "Blink | Arduino 0021". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations like Open, Save, and Print, along with a play button icon which is highlighted with a red circle and a red arrow pointing to it. The main code editor displays the "Blink" sketch. The code is as follows:

```
/*
  Blink
  Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repeatedly.

  This example code is in the public domain.
*/

void setup() {
  // initialize the digital pin as an output.
  // Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards:
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
}

void loop() {
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH);      // set the LED on
  delay(1000);                // wait for a second
  digitalWrite(13, LOW);       // set the LED off
  delay(1000);                // wait for a second
}
```

Arduino Framework

```
void setup() {  
    <instructions here>  
}  
  
void loop() {  
    <instructions here>  
    delay(1000);  
}
```

One-shot execution
at startup

Cyclically executed
“until power off”!

Arduino Framework

□ A lot of libraries...

Standard Libraries

- [EEPROM](#)
- [Ethernet](#)
- [GSM](#)
- [LiquidCrystal](#)
- [SD](#)
- [Servo](#)
- [SPI](#)
- [SoftwareSerial](#)
- [Stepper](#)
- [TFT](#)
- [WiFi](#)
- [Wire](#)

Contributed Libraries

- [Messenger](#)
- [NewSoftSerial](#)
- [OneWire](#)
- [PS2Keyboard](#)
- [Simple Message System](#)
- [SSerial2Mobile](#)
- [Webduino](#)
- [X10](#)
- [XBee](#)
- [SerialControl](#)
- [Capacitive Sensing](#)
- [Debounce](#)
- [GLCD](#)

- [Improved LCD](#)
- [LedControl](#)
- [LedDisplay](#)
- [Matrix](#)
- [PCD8544](#)
- [Sprite](#)
- [ST7735](#)
- [FFT](#)
- [Tone](#)
- [TLC5940](#)
- [Date Time](#)
- [Metro](#)
- [MsTimer2](#)
- [PString](#)
- [Streaming](#)

Limitation of the Arduino Framework

- ❑ **No** support for concurrency;
- ❑ Execution limited to **a single loop** of instructions;
- ❑ **No** period can be expressed.

```
void loop() {  
    <instructions here>  
    delay(1000);  
}
```

Existing Solutions

- Scheduler Library
 - Support for multiple “concurrent” loops;
 - Cooperative Scheduler: each task is responsible to “pass the baton”;
 - No periodic activities can be expressed;
- Experimental Library.

Existing Solutions

Scheduler Library

```
void setup() {  
    Scheduler.startLoop(func1);  
    Scheduler.startLoop(func2);  
}
```

```
void func1() {  
    digitalWrite(led2, HIGH);  
    delay(100);  
    digitalWrite(led2, LOW);  
    delay(100);  
}
```

```
void func2() {  
    <instructions here>  
    yield(); // Pass control to other tasks.  
}
```

Pass the control to
func2()

Pass the control to
func1()

Existing Solutions

❑ Scheduler Library

```
void setup() {  
    Scheduler.startLoop(func1);  
    Scheduler.startLoop(func2);  
}  
  
void func1() {  
    digitalWrite(led2, HIGH);  
    delay(100);  
    digitalWrite(led2, LOW);  
    delay(100);  
}  
  
void func2() {  
    <instructions here>  
    yield(); // Pass control to other tasks.  
}
```

No Scheduling Policy

The scheduling pattern is established by *explicit* call to *yield()* or *delay()*

Existing Solutions

❑ Scheduler Library

```
void setup() {  
    Scheduler.startLoop(func1);  
    Scheduler.startLoop(func2);  
}
```

No Real-Time

```
void func1() {  
    digitalWrite(led2, HIGH);  
    delay(100);  
    digitalWrite(led2, LOW);  
    delay(100);  
}
```

No Periodic Activities

```
void func2() {  
    <instructions here>  
    yield(); // Pass control to other tasks.  
}
```

No Preemption

Existing Solutions

- Other Solutions:
 - Arduino Simple Task Scheduler;
 - Looper;
 - WrapOS;
 - ...

Existing Solutions

```
scheduler.createSchedule(7*20*4, -1, false, put_leds_into_cycle);
uint32_t pid = scheduler.createSchedule(50, -1, false, dumpProfilingData);
scheduler.beginProfiling(pid);
scheduler.stopProfiling(pid);
scheduler.clearProfilingData(pid);

char * temp = dumpProfilingData(void);
if (temp != NULL) {
    Serial.println(temp);
    free(temp);
}

/* Fires callback_function() after 790ms, and then clears profiling data */
scheduler.createSchedule(790, 0, true, callback_function);

/* Blinks an LED for (20*9)ms. */
scheduler.createSchedule(20, 9, true, toggle_led);

/* Makes a 500Hz beep that lasts for 0.5 seconds. */
scheduler.createSchedule(1, 1000, true, toggle_speaker);

void put_leds_into_cycle() {
    // Pulse all the LEDs in sequence...
    scheduler.createSchedule(20, 7, true, toggle_02_oclock_led_r);
    scheduler.delaySchedule(scheduler.createSchedule(7*20, 7*20,
        toggle_04_oclock_led_r), 7*20);
    scheduler.delaySchedule(scheduler.createSchedule(7*20*2, 7*20*2,
        toggle_08_oclock_led_r), 7*20*2);
    scheduler.delaySchedule(scheduler.createSchedule(7*20*3, 7*20*3,
        toggle_10_oclock_led_r), 7*20*3);
}
```

```
void Main(void) // entry point
{
    SEM_ID sem1;
    MSGQ_ID msgQ1;

    semCreate(sem1); // initial it.
    msgQCreate(msgQ1, 100, 10);

    // create and start tasks.
    taskCreate("task1", 240, 0x7fff, (FUNCPTR)task1);
    taskCreate("task2", 250, 0x7fff, (FUNCPTR)task2);
}

void task1(void)
{
    while (!done) { // main loop
        semTake(sem1, 10); // wait for the semaphore
        // Do task1 stuff here
    }
}

void task2(void)
{
    while(!done) { // main loop
        // wait for a message to come.
        msgQReceive(msgQ1, buf, size, WAIT_FOREVER);
        // Do task2 stuff here.
    }
}
```

1000);

Existing Solutions

```
scheduler.createSchedule(7*20*4, -1, false, put_leds_into_cycle);
uint32_t pid = scheduler.createSchedule(50, -1, false, dumpProfilingData);
scheduler.beginProfiling(pid);
scheduler.stopProfiling(pid);
scheduler.clearProfilingData(pid);

char * temp = dumpProfilingData();
if (temp != NULL) {
    Serial.println(temp);
    free(temp);
}

/* Fires callback_function() after 7 seconds */
scheduler.createSchedule(7*20*4, 0, true, callback_function);

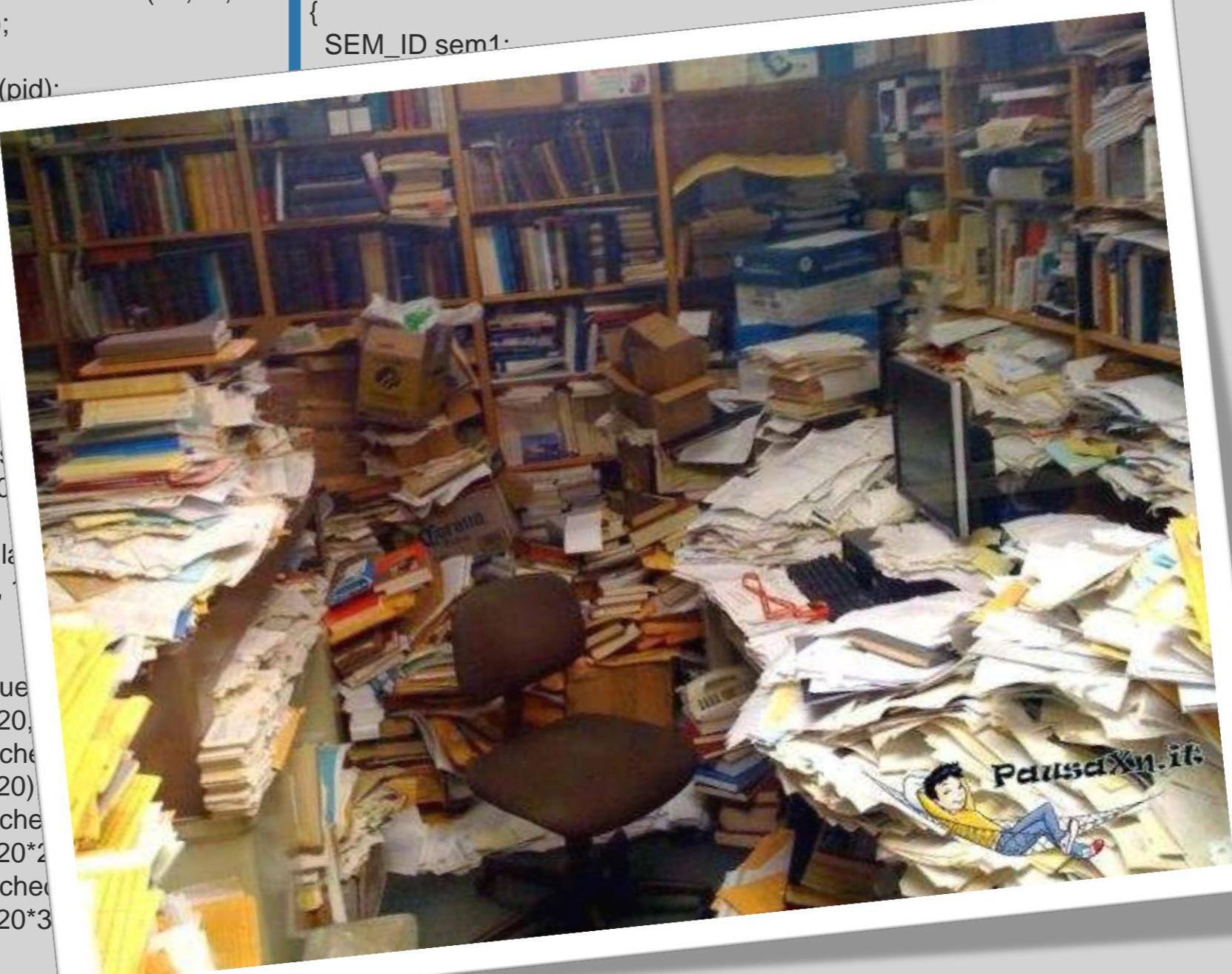
/* Blinks an LED for (20*9)mS */
scheduler.createSchedule(20, 0, true, put_leds_into_cycle);

/* Makes a 500Hz beep that lasts 1 second */
scheduler.createSchedule(1, 0, true, make_beep);

void put_leds_into_cycle() {
    // Pulse all the LEDs in sequence
    scheduler.createSchedule(20, 0, true, toggle_04_oclock_led_r);
    scheduler.delaySchedule(scheduler.getTickCount());
    scheduler.createSchedule(20, 0, true, toggle_08_oclock_led_r);
    scheduler.delaySchedule(scheduler.getTickCount());
    scheduler.createSchedule(20, 0, true, toggle_10_oclock_led_r);
    scheduler.delaySchedule(scheduler.getTickCount());
}
```

```
void Main(void) // entry point
{
    SEM_ID sem1;
```

1000);



ARTS: Arduino Real-Time Extension



ARTE: Arduino Real-Time Extension

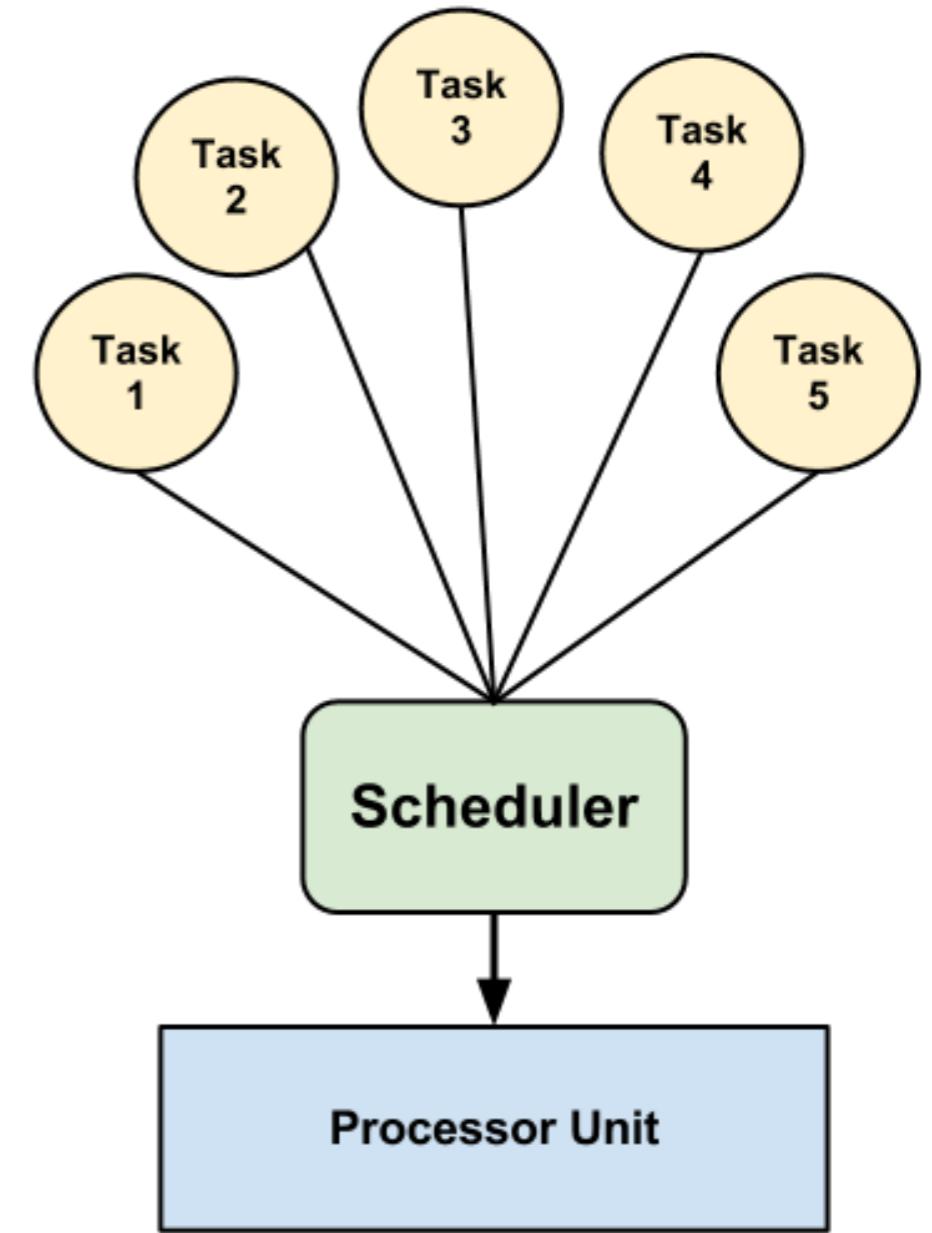


- Support for **real-time multitasking** and **periodic activities**;
- Maintain a **very simple programming interface** compliant with the Arduino philosophy;
- **Minimum amount of differences** with respect to the original Arduino programming model.



What is Real-Time Multitasking?

- **Scheduling Algorithm:** Rules dictating the task that needs to be executed on the CPU at each time instant

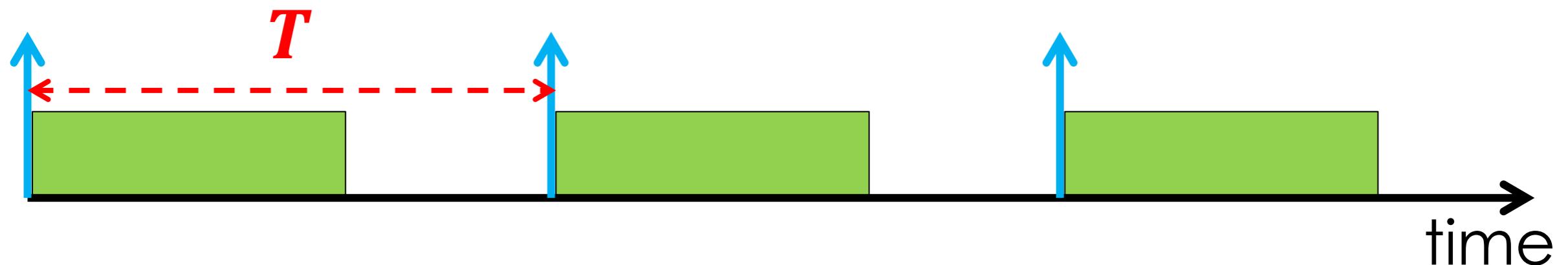


What is Real-Time Multitasking?

- **Preemptive** & **Priority driven** scheduling
- Task have **priorities** (static);
- At each time, the **highest priority** task is executed ;
- **Preemption**: the execution of the running task can be interrupted by an *higher priority* task, and the CPU given to the new task.

What is Real-Time Multitasking?

Periodic Activities

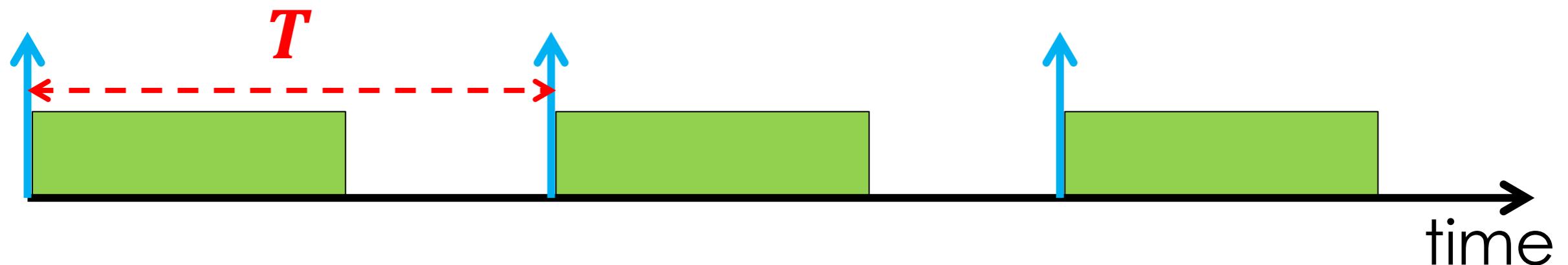


Standard Real-time programming model:

- Periodic activities without explicit delay/suspensions;
- Be predictable: polling preferred to event reaction.

What is Real-Time Multitasking?

Periodic Activities



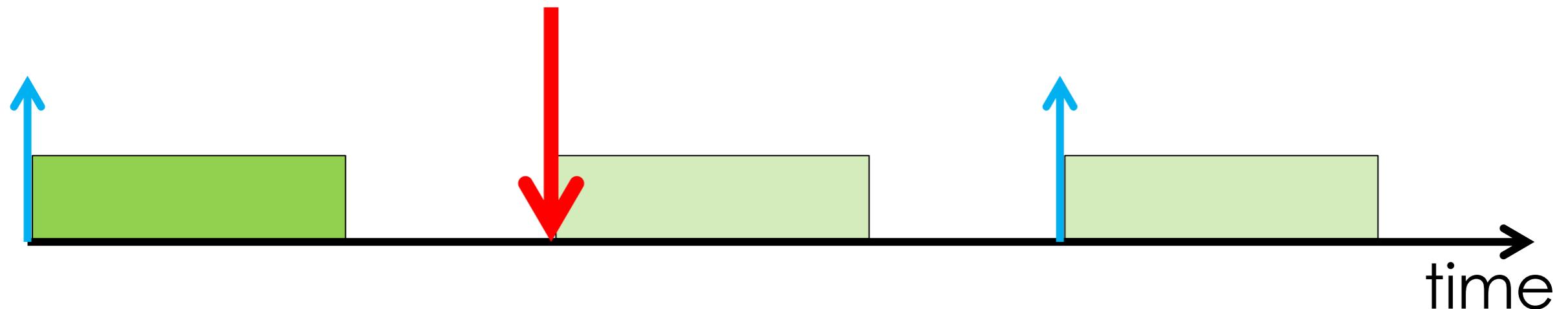
Typical Real-Time Applications:

- Sampling sensors and actuating (e.g., control loop,...);
- Multimedia and transmissions;



What is Real-Time Multitasking?

Periodic Activities

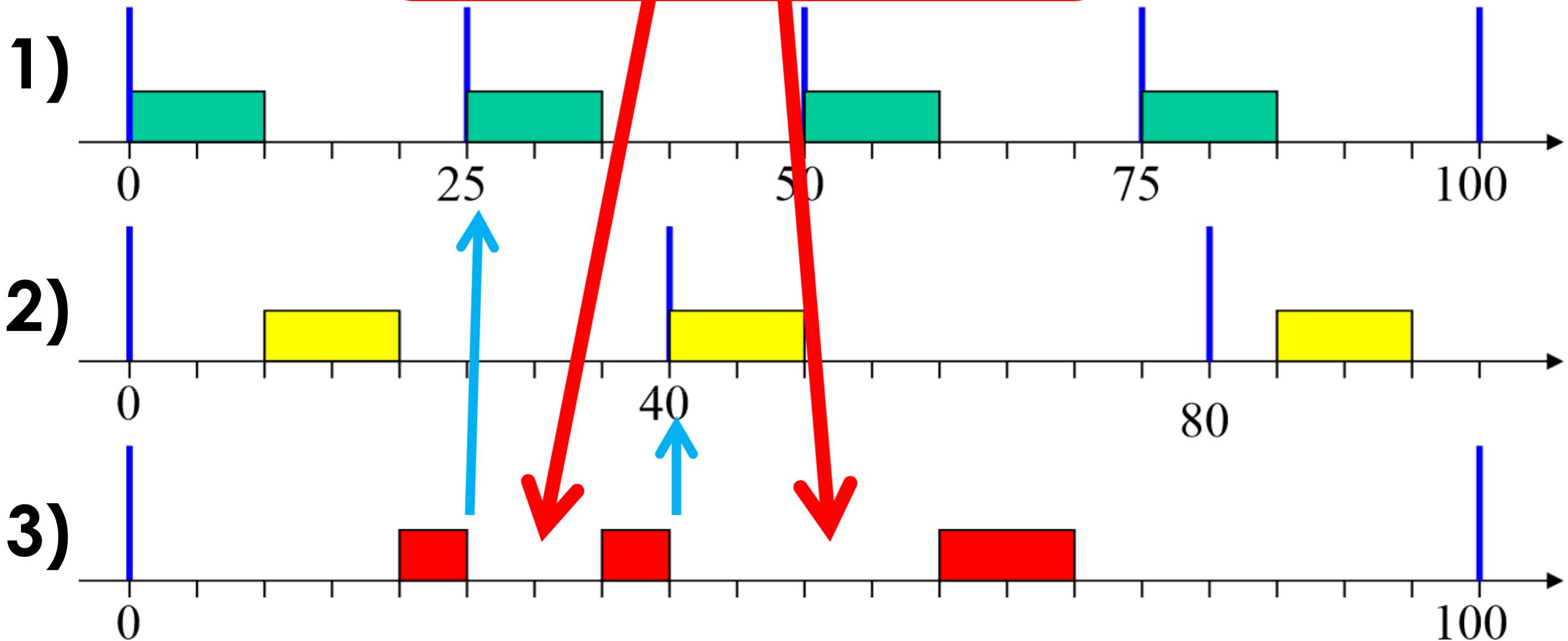


Deadline: we want the task finishing before the next activation.



What is Real-Time Multitasking?

Preemption



Real-Time Multitasking and Arduino

- ☐ **Idea:** Exploit the power of Real-Time Multitasking with the simple and effective Arduino Programming Model;
- ☐ Extension to the Arduino Framework allowing concurrent, multiple, loops each one scheduled with a **Real-Time OS**



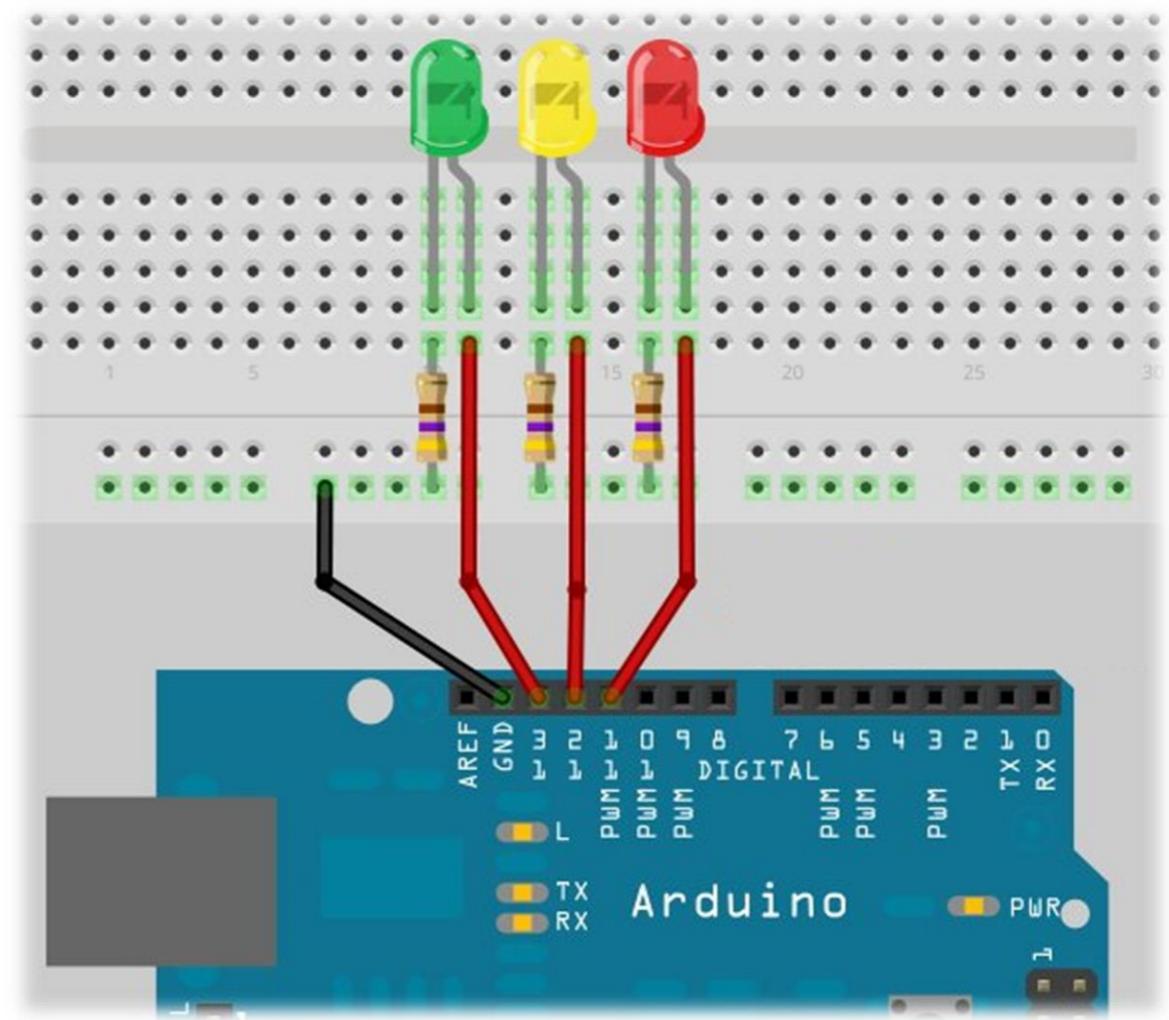
Erika Enterprise



- ❑ ERIKA Enterprise is an **OSEK/VDX** certified RTOS;
- ❑ ERIKA Enterprise implements an API inspired by the **AUTOSAR OS API**;
- ❑ Offers a suitable **open-source** license allowing the static linking of closed source code;
- ❑ Typical footprint around **2-4KB** Flash;
- ❑ Used by several automotive/white goods companies.

Example

- Make blinking three different leds, each one at a different frequency.
- **Led1:** 3s
- **Led2:** 7s
- **Led3:** 11s



Robotmill.com

Example

With classical
Arduino
programming
model

Led1 Led2 Led2

3s



7s



11s



```
int led1 = 13;  
int led2 = 14;  
int led3 = 15;  
int count = 0;  
  
void loop() {  
    if (count%3 == 0)  
        digitalToggle(led1);  
  
    if (count%7 == 0)  
        digitalToggle(led2);  
  
    if (count%11 == 0)  
        digitalToggle(led3);  
  
    if (count == 3*7*11)  
        count = 0;  
    count++;  
    delay(1000);  
}
```

Example

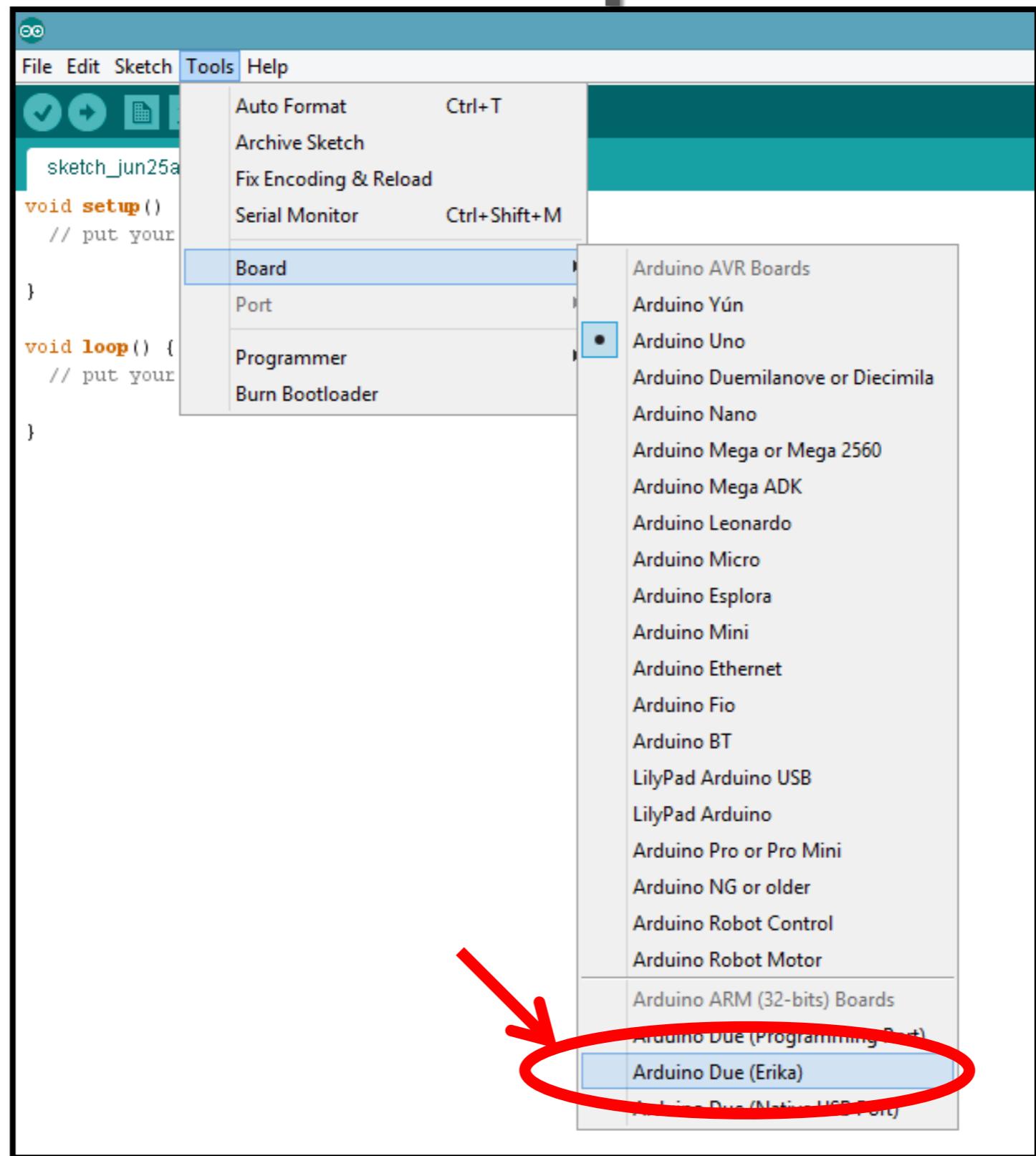
ARTE

With **Arduino**
Real-Time
Extension



```
int led1 = 13;  
int led2 = 14;  
int led3 = 15;  
  
void loop1(3000) {  
    digitalWrite(led1);  
}  
  
void loop2(7000) {  
    digitalWrite(led2);  
}  
  
void loop3(11000) {  
    digitalWrite(led3);  
}
```

Example



Arduino Real-Time Extension

- ❑ **ARTE** is a real extension to the **Arduino IDE**, not an external library!
- ❑ It provides a code pre/post-processor that avoids *tiring* and error-prone user configurations;
- ❑ **Automatic generation** of the application configuration and skeleton code;
- ❑ The user is focused on the application logic.



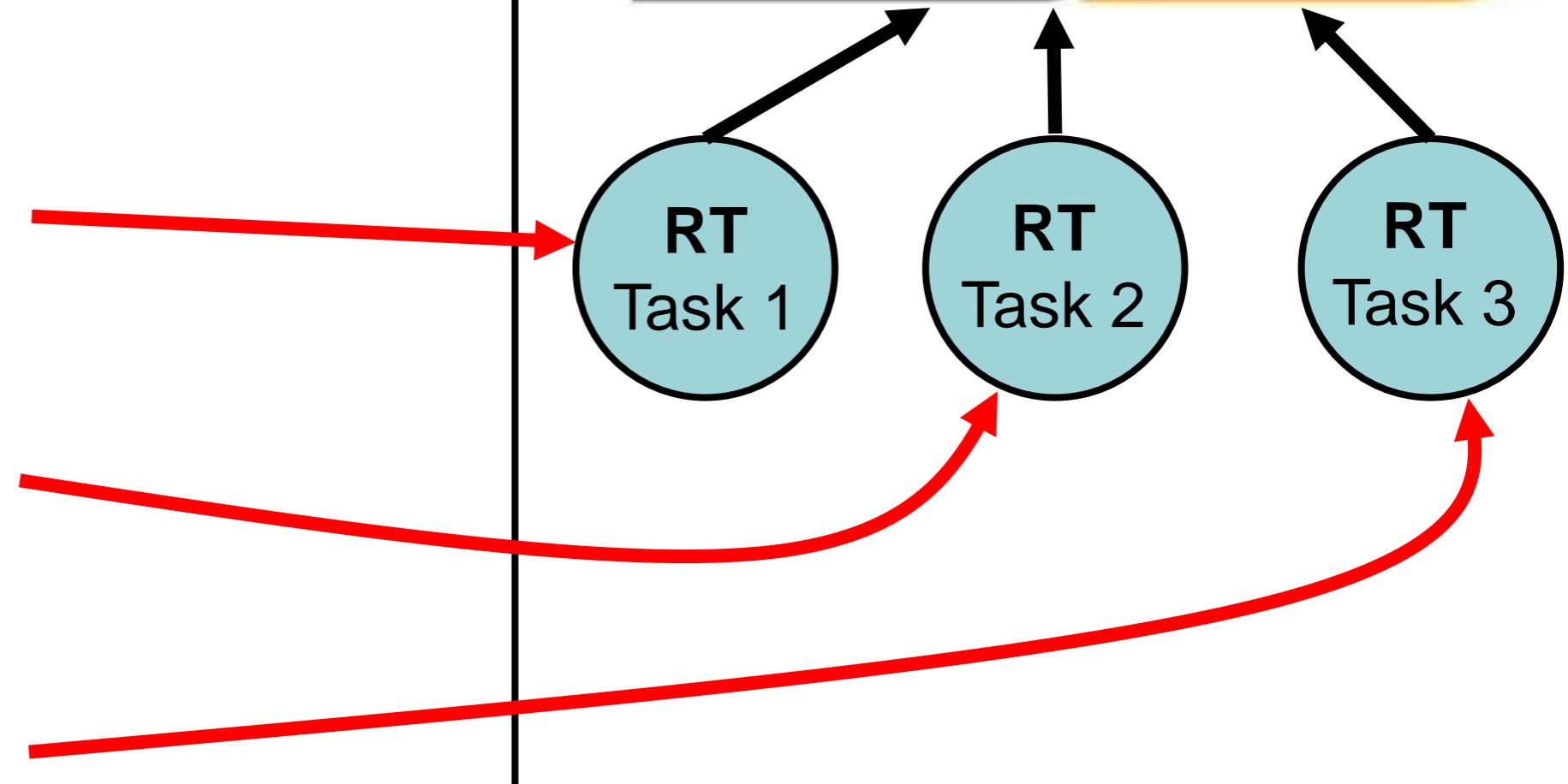
Arduino Real-Time Extension

- ☐ **ARTE** has a **real** RTOS under the hood



Example

```
int led1 = 13;  
int led2 = 14;  
int led3 = 15;  
  
void loop1(3000) {  
    digitalToggle(led1);  
}  
  
void loop2(7000) {  
    digitalToggle(led2);  
}  
  
void loop3(11000) {  
    digitalToggle(led3);  
}
```



Erika Enterprise



- ERIKA Enterprise is a **static** RTOS:
- All the RTOS configuration (*tasks, resources, counters, hardware configuration*) is decided at compiling time;
- **Minimal** impact on the RAM;
- **OIL** language is used to configure the RTOS.

Example

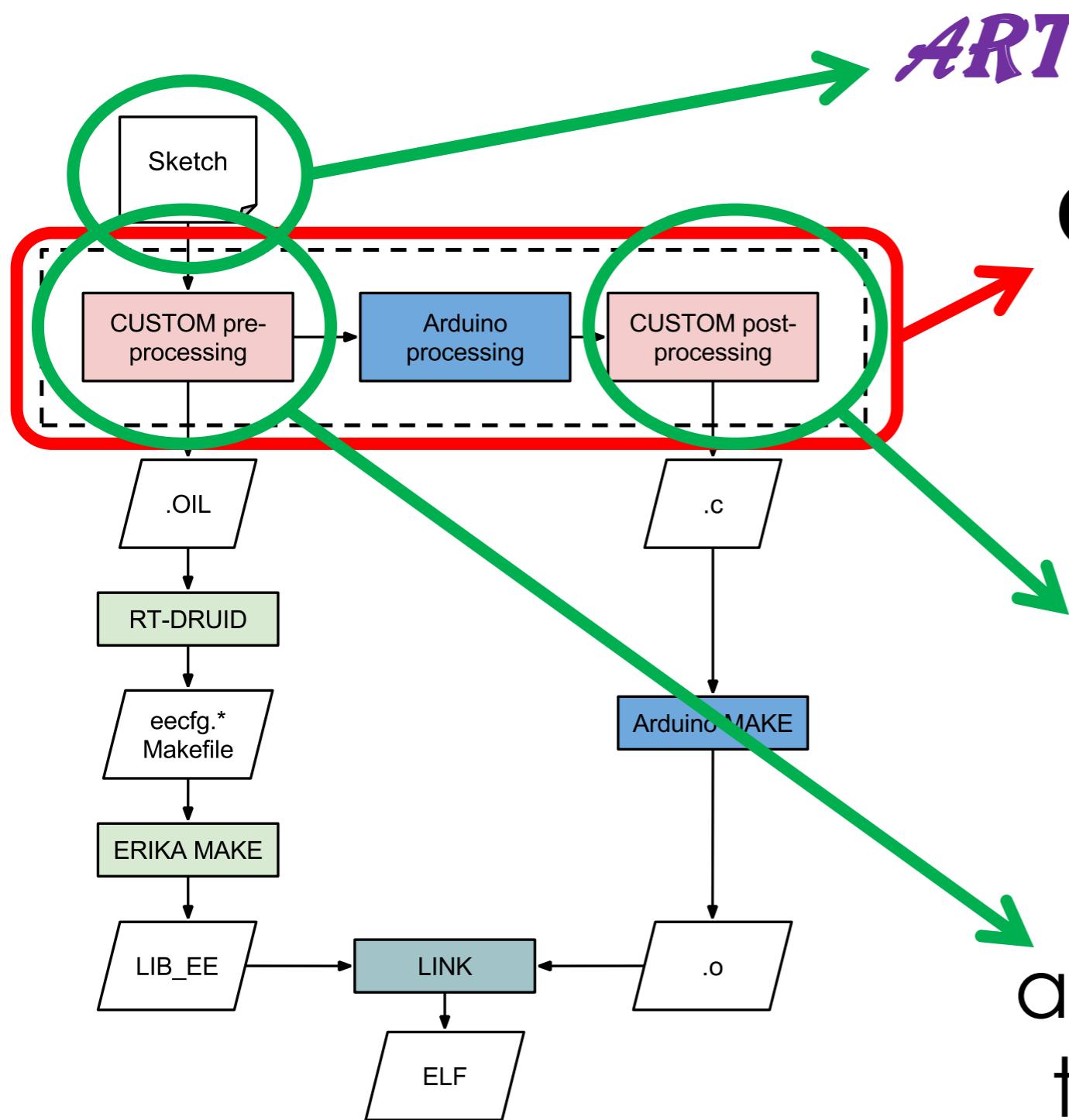
□ Mapping to an OSEK application

```
int led1 = 13;  
int led2 = 14;  
int led3 = 15;  
  
void loop1(3000) {  
    digitalToggle(led1);  
}  
  
void loop2(7000) {  
    digitalToggle(led2);  
}  
  
void loop3(11000) {  
    digitalToggle(led3);  
}
```



```
OIL  
TASK loop1 {  
    PRIORITY = 0x01;  
    SCHEDULE = FULL;  
    STACK = SHARED;  
};  
ALARM Alarmloop1 {  
    COUNTER = TaskCounter;  
    ACTION = ACTIVATETASK {  
        TASK = loop1;  
    }; };  
  
TASK loop2 {  
    PRIORITY = 0x02;  
    SCHEDULE = FULL;  
    STACK = SHARED;  
};  
ALARM Alarmloop2 {  
    COUNTER = TaskCounter;  
    ACTION = ACTIVATETASK {  
        TASK = loop2;  
    }; };  
  
TASK loop3 {  
    PRIORITY = 0x03;  
    SCHEDULE = FULL;  
    STACK = SHARED;  
};  
ALARM Alarmloop3 {  
    COUNTER = TaskCounter;  
    ACTION = ACTIVATETASK {  
        TASK = loop3;  
    }; };
```

Build Process



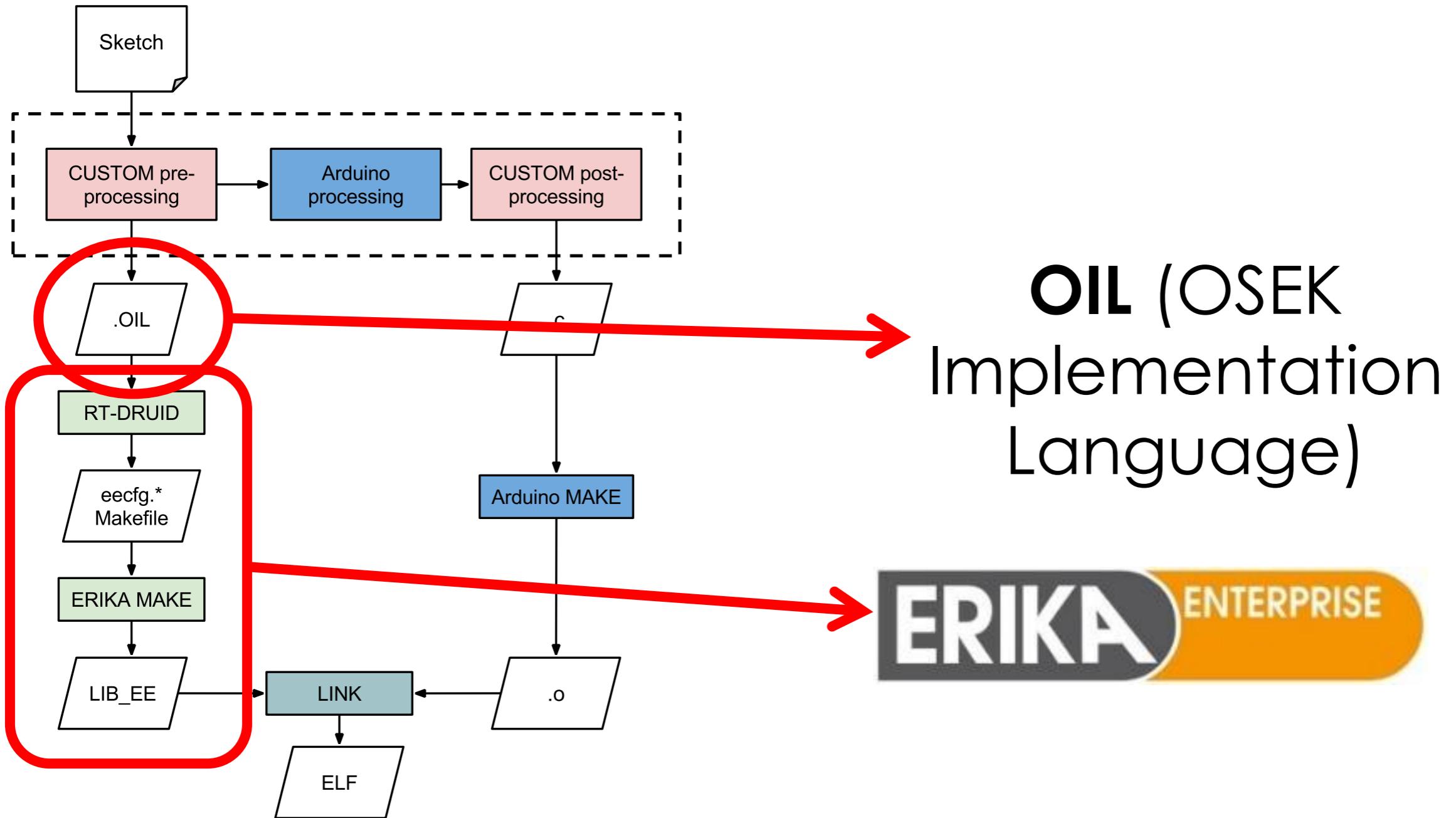
ARTE application

Core of the Arduino
Real-Time Extension

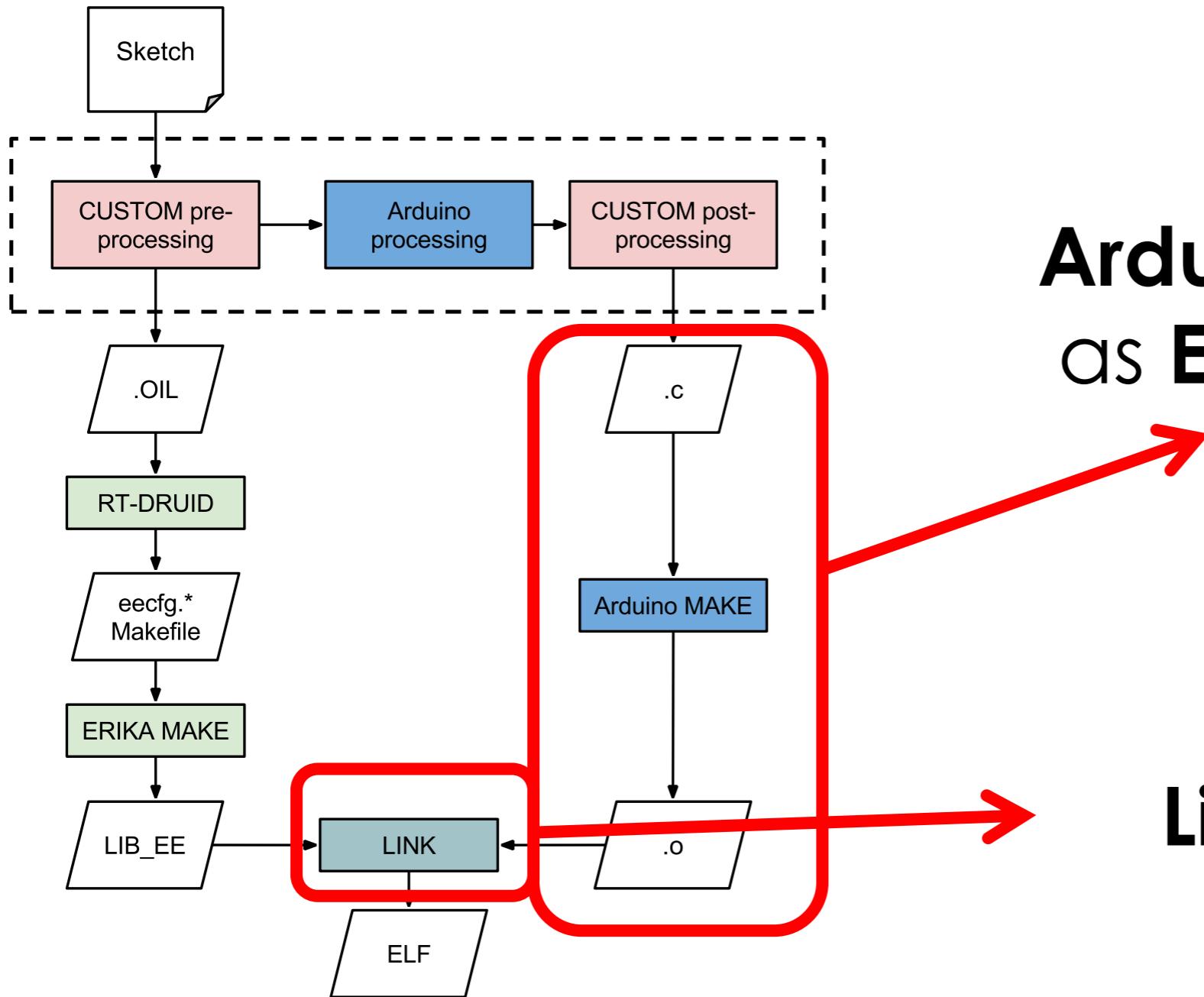
Generates an ERIKA
application code
starting from the
Arduino code

Parse the sketch and
automatically generates
the RTOS configuration

Build Process



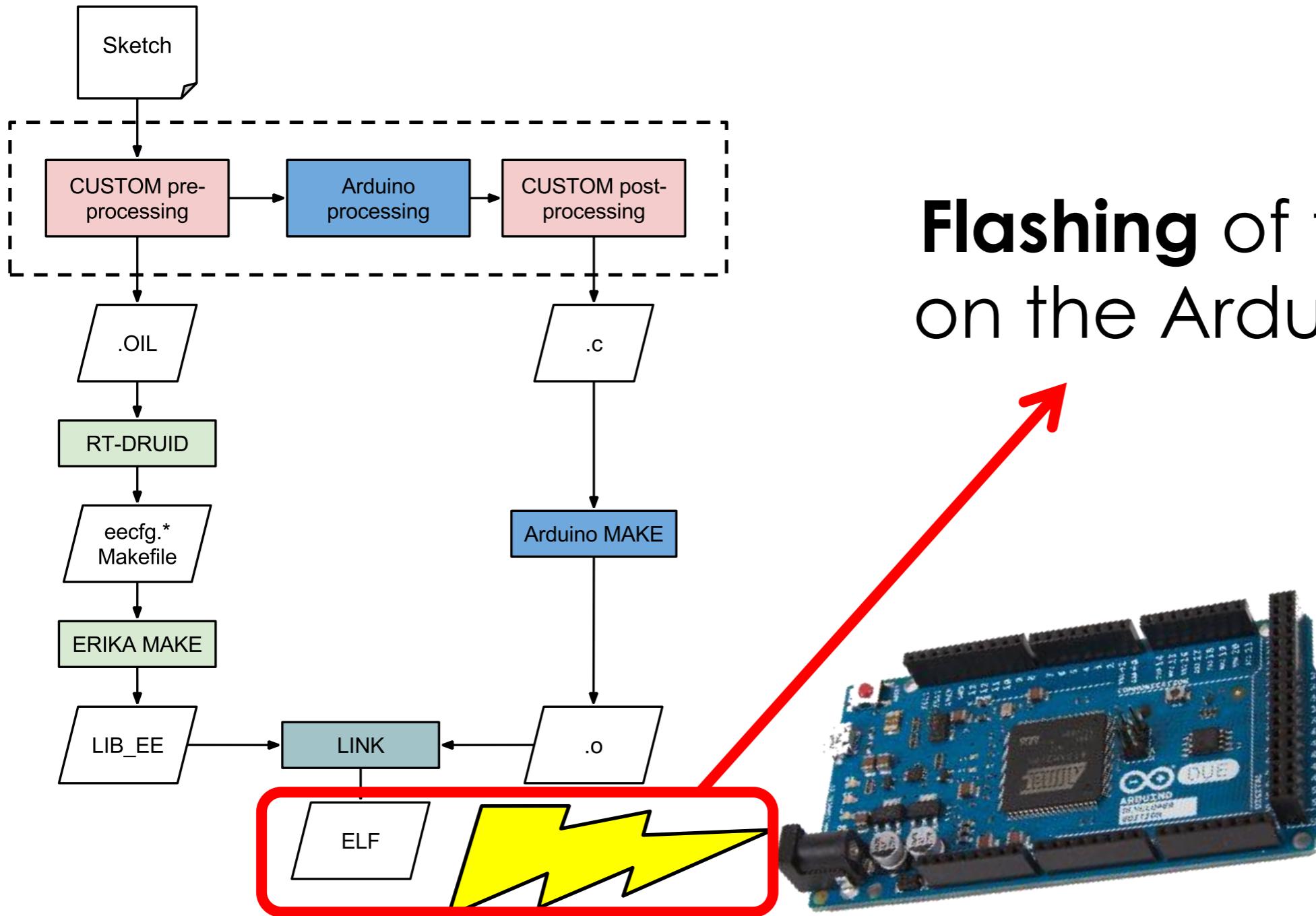
Build Process



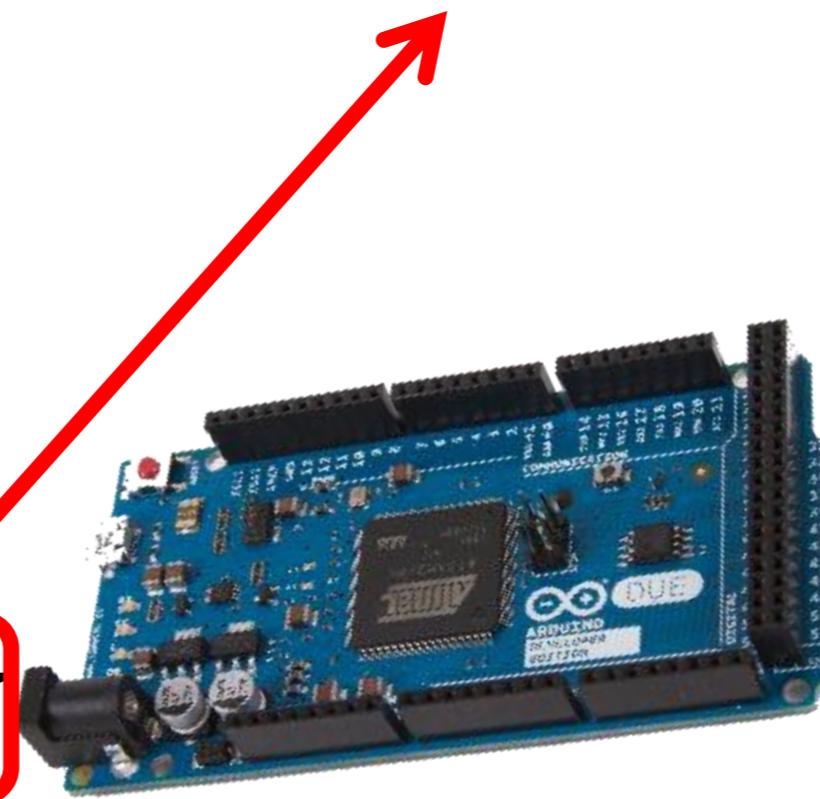
**Arduino build process
as ERIKA application**

Link all together!

Build Process



Flashing of the binary
on the Arduino board



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DEMO

Arduino Real-Time Extension

□ Additional possible usage:

□ **Fast prototyping**: an ERIKA application is automatically generated from the sketch; it can be used for extending the development by directly working with the RTOS.



Conclusion

- ❑ **ARTE** is an extension for the Arduino framework to support Real-Time Multitasking;
- ❑ Simple programming interface with minimal impact on the Arduino programming model;
- ❑ Relies on an OSEK/VDX RTOS (ERIKA Enterprise);

Thank you!

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