

The background of the slide features a green circuit board pattern. Overlaid on this are several icons: a blue robotic arm at the top left, a red and black handheld device, a yellow car, and a white speech bubble containing the text 'SEE THE FUTURE CREATE YOUR OWN'. Silhouettes of three people are standing in the center, with a large white waveform line passing through them. Binary code (0s and 1s) is scattered across the lower left area.

# TI Developer Conference

February 28-March 2, 2008 • Dallas, TX

## Waveform Component Portability for DSP Processing Platforms

**SEE THE FUTURE**  
**CREATE YOUR OWN**

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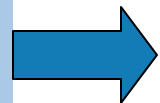
Technology for Innovators™

 **TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**

# Introduction

- ◆ **Portable waveforms that can work on any hardware**
- ◆ **Re-use existing components by using different parameters**
- ◆ **Maximum portability → standardize every aspect of the architecture**
  - Waveform Control
  - Data movement
  - Software Architecture
  - Security
  - etc..
- ◆ **Standards tend to create “Performance Bottlenecks”**
- ◆ **Not all of the standards are commoditized**
  - E.g. There is no “unique” way of communicating with non-GPP elements (DSPs, FPGAs)

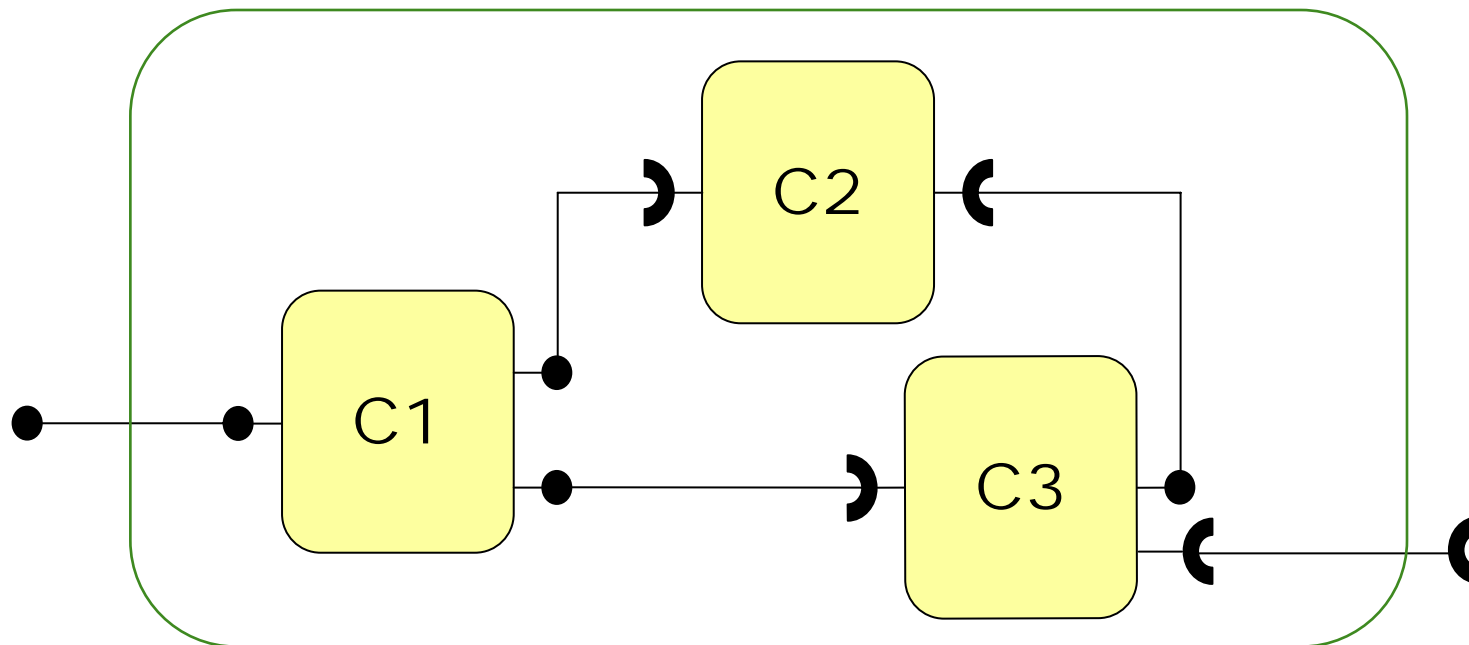
# Agenda

- 
- ◆ **Component Based Programming**
  - ◆ **Development Environment**
  - ◆ **Deployment Engine**
  - ◆ **Run-time**
  - ◆ **Component model**

# Component Based Programming

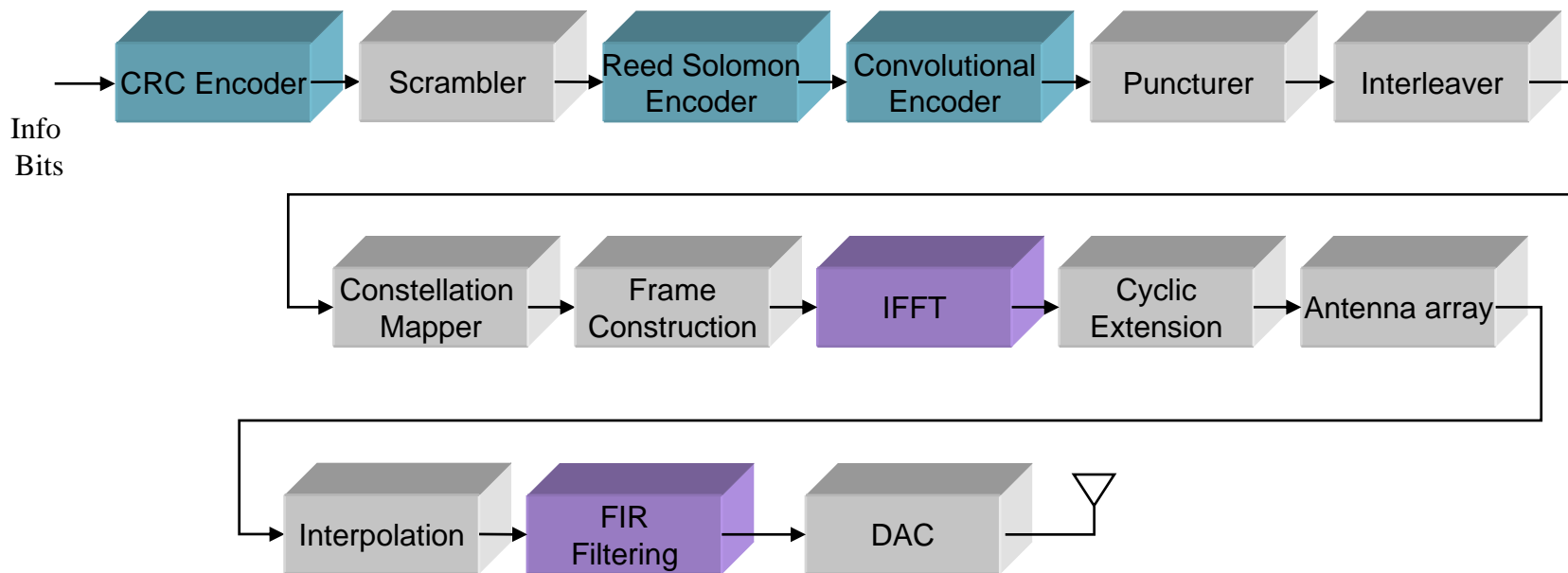
## Why use components?

- ◆ If we build the parts of our system to well-defined specifications, then it should be easy to assemble these pieces to create a system
- ◆ It should also be relatively easy to replace one part of a system with another part that meets the same specification, *after the system is built*



# Third Party Development

- Create an ecosystem
- Enables third party development of components
- Components can be tested and verified before integration



■ Supplied by Company A

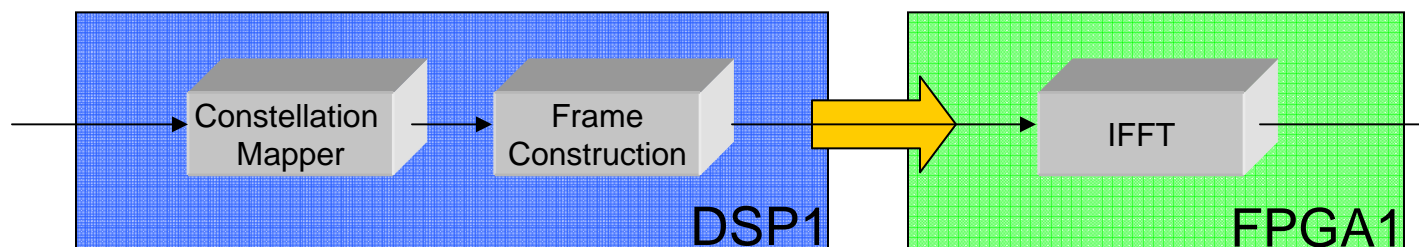
■ Supplied by Company B

■ Internal Development

# Example Use Case

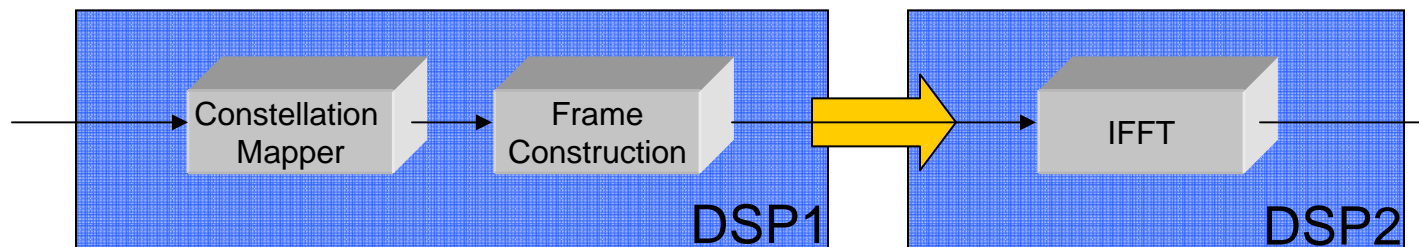
C1: Constellation Mapper  
C2: Frame Construction  
C3: IFFT

Deployment 1: C1, C2 to DSP1; C3 to FPGA1



- FPGA malfunction → switch to deployment plan 2...

Deployment 2: C1, C2 to DSP1; C3 to DSP2\*



\*Two different implementations required for C3 (I3a and I3b)

# Agenda

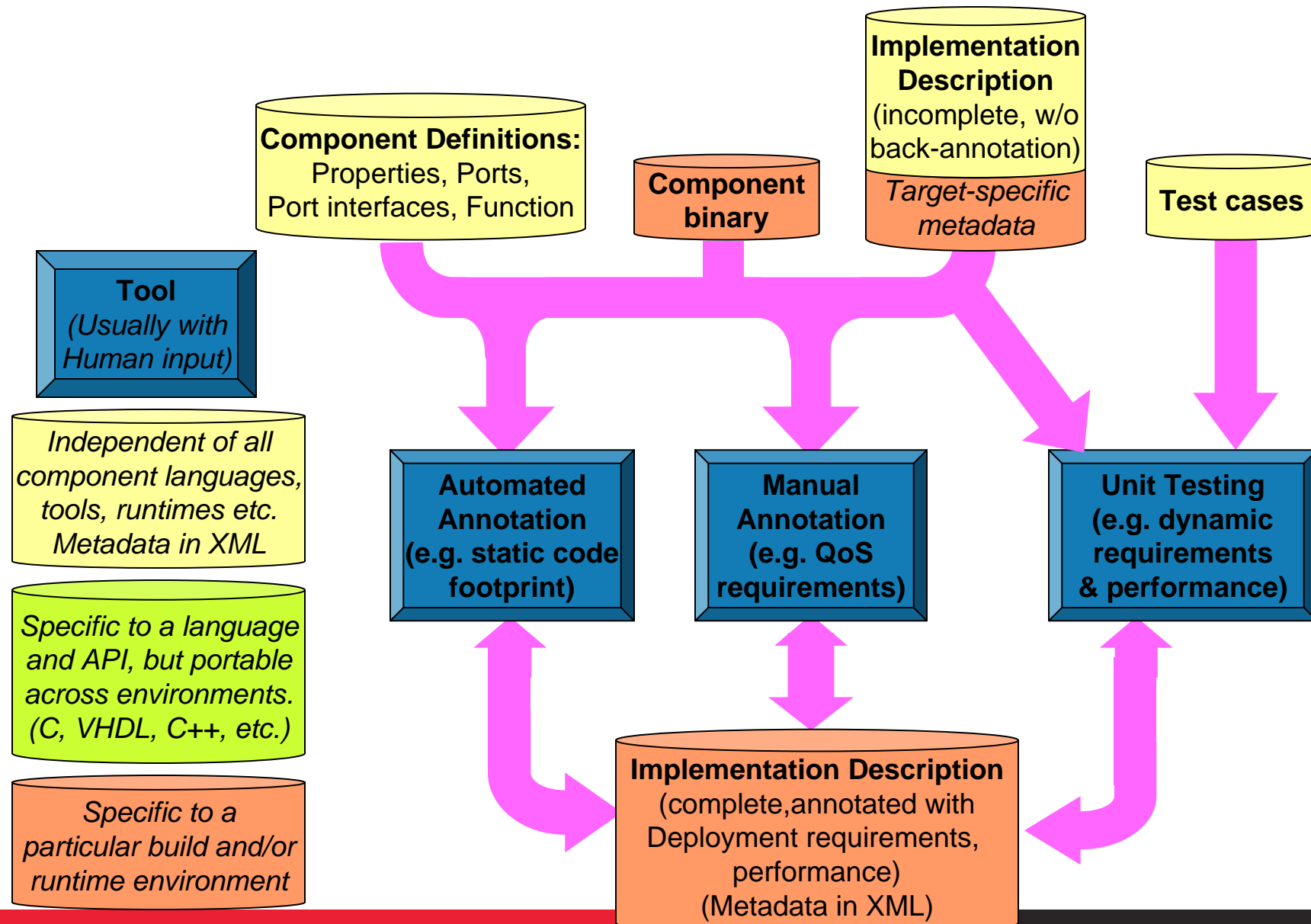
- ◆ **Component Based Programming**
- ➡ ◆ **Development Environment**
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- ◆ **Component model**

# Development Environment

1. **Specify components and assemblies using a tool**
2. **Generate metadata (XML) and portable code (headers , declarations, and skeleton for executable code)**
3. **Enter target specific information and generate target specific code (wrapper code, project files, build scripts, makefiles etc)**
4. **Implement signal processing logic**



## Component Characterization: annotating implementations (describe how to deploy components)

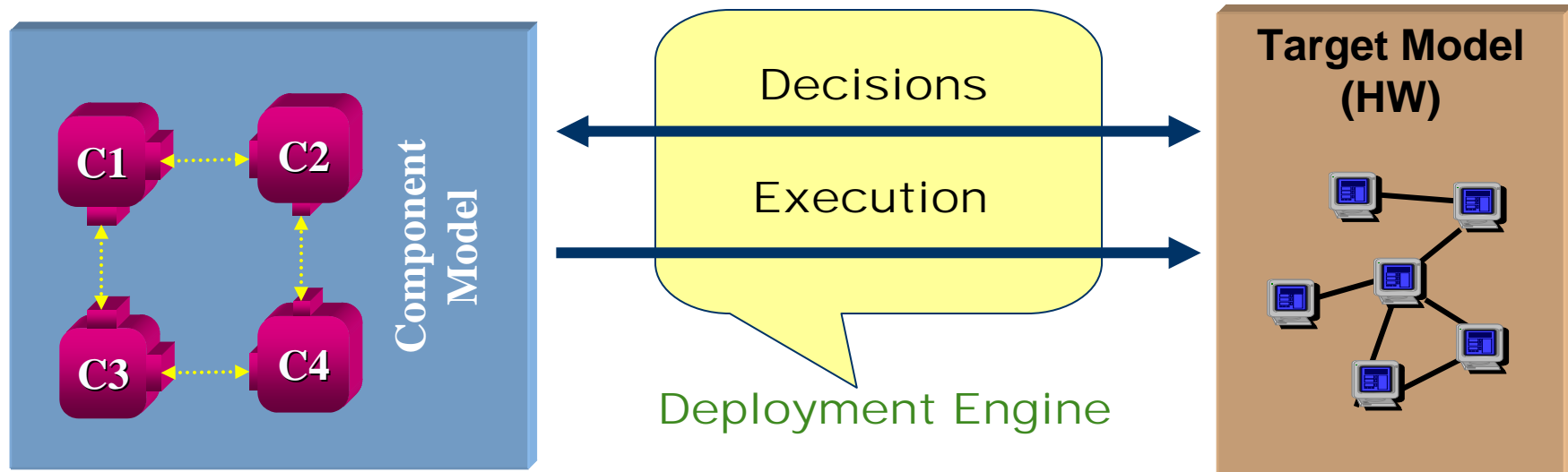


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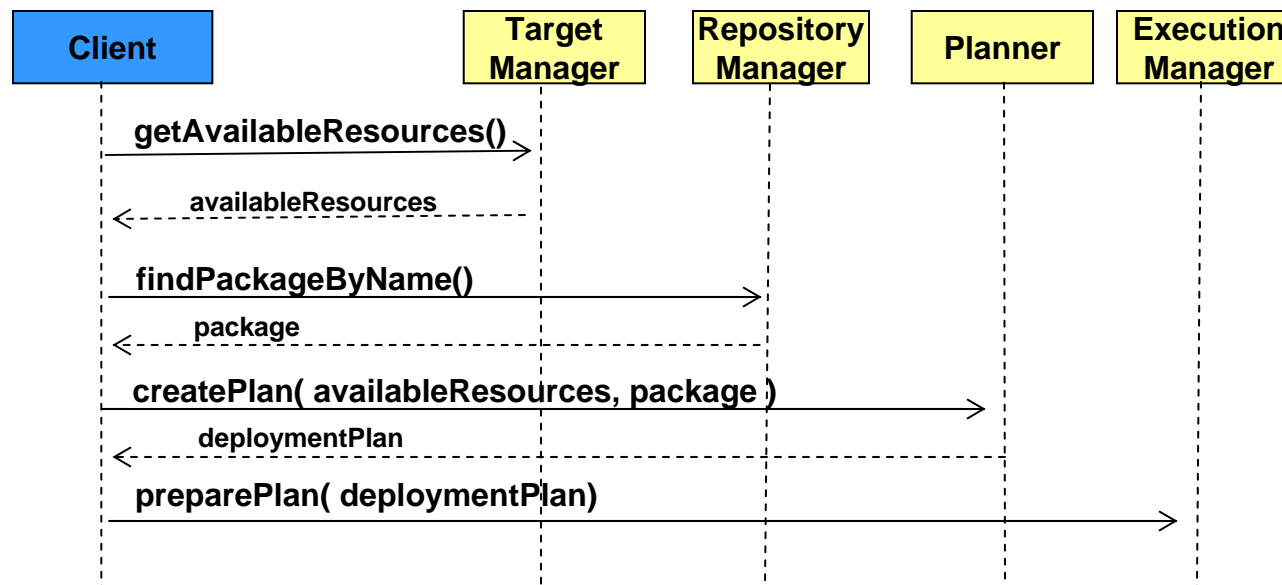
# Deployment Engine

- ◆ Deployment engine automatically deploys the software modules to the available hardware, and runs the application
- ◆ Input is an XML file (specified by OMG)
- ◆ Monolithic implementation does not use CORBA
- ◆ Distributed implementation also available

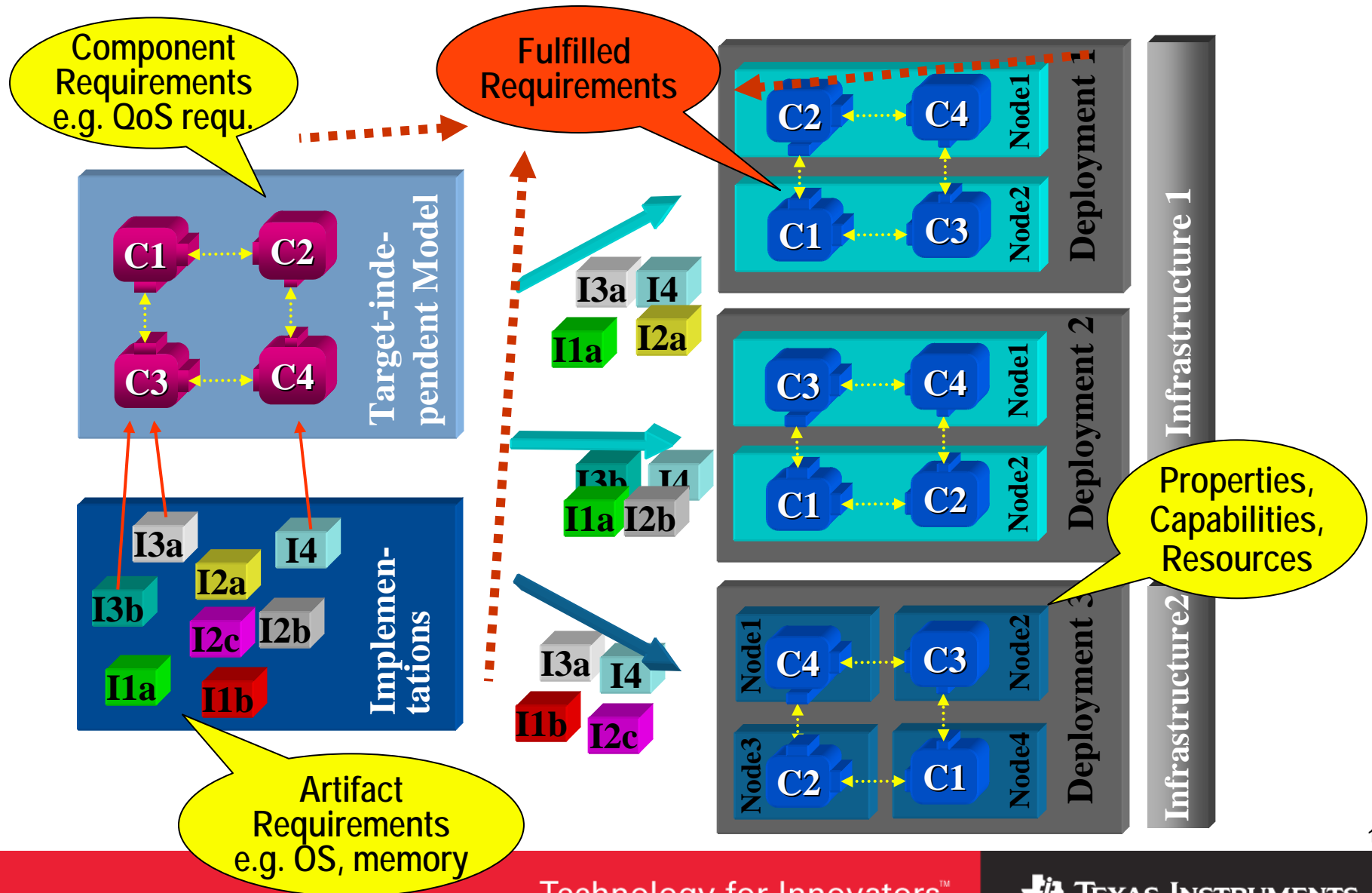


# Planning the Deployment

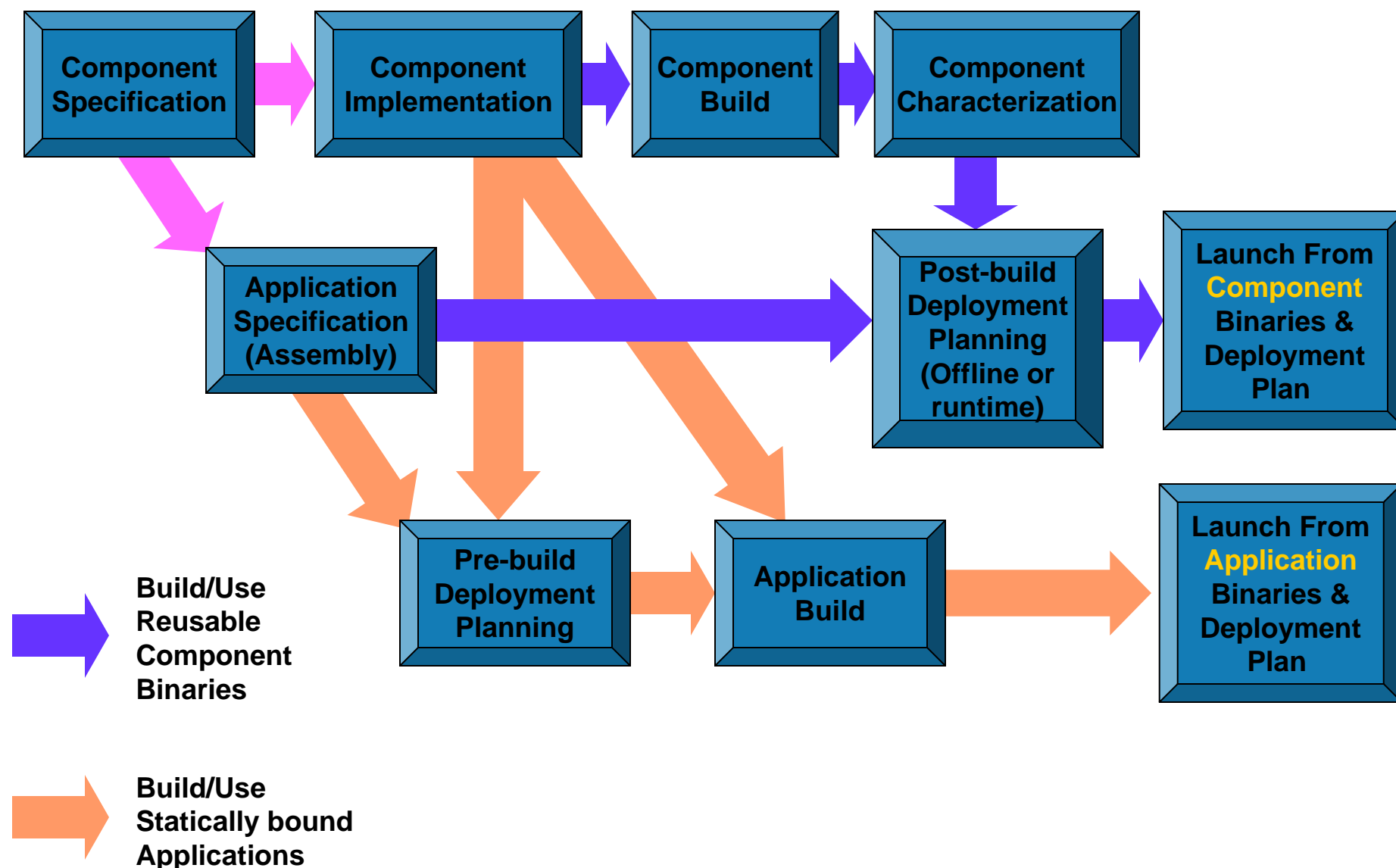
- ◆ “Planner” creates the Execution Model (Deployment Plan)
- ◆ Can be Online or Offline (Dynamic or Static)
- ◆ Generated Automatically
- ◆ Pluggable Deployment Algorithms
- ◆ Various Scenarios for Different Configurations



# Fulfilling Requirements



## Component-based application flows



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# Run-time Monitoring

- ◆ **Provided by the deployment engine**
- ◆ **Specific to implementation**
- ◆ **Start/Stop components using the control plane**
- ◆ **No interruption to the data plane**



# Agenda

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# Goals

## ◆ Overall:

- Waveform portability by integrating GPP, DSP and FPGA technologies into component models for embedded/distributed systems

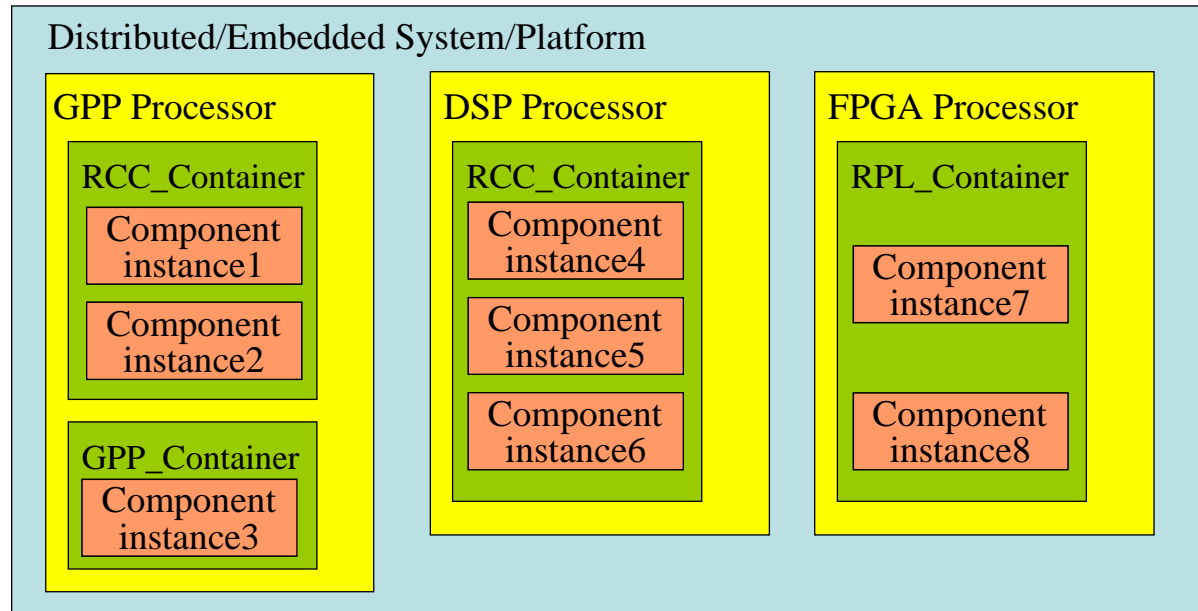
## ◆ Specific goals:

- Portability of components at source level
- Replace-ability across technologies
- Separation of concerns between platform provider and component author
- Resource efficiency and performance
- Minimal impact/changes required on existing component models

# Component Portability Specification

- ◆ **Works with Deployment Engine, without needing an SCA CF**
- ◆ **Does not have CORBA overhead**
- ◆ **Developed by Mercury under contract from JTRS Program Office**
- ◆ **Officially submitted as Change Proposal 289 to SCA**
- ◆ **Minimal effect to existing SCA implementations**

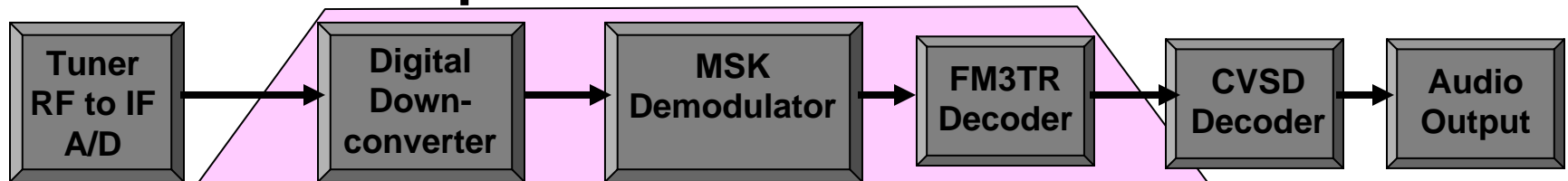
# Component Model Concepts



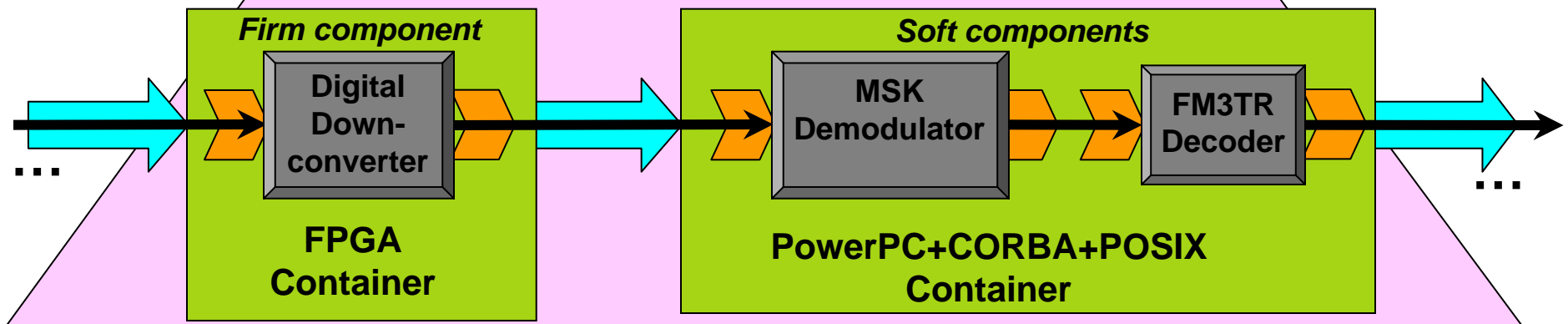
- ◆ **Worker: (Component implementation)**
  - Interacts with containers for data transmission
  - Developed for containers which provide portability of worker code
- ◆ **Container:**
  - the *immediate* runtime environment in which a component instance executes
  - Provided by platform provider
- ◆ **Class (a.k.a. which Component Implementation Framework):**
  - A particular language/API model to which components are written

# FM3TR Voice Receiver

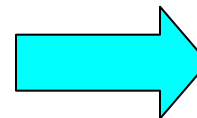
## Simple FM3TR Receiver



## Component implementations in Containers



Components talk to their containers. Important interface for portability of components. APIs used by component authors.



Containers talk to containers. Important interface for interoperability/plug&play of containers (e.g. boards). Protocols/networks/busses.

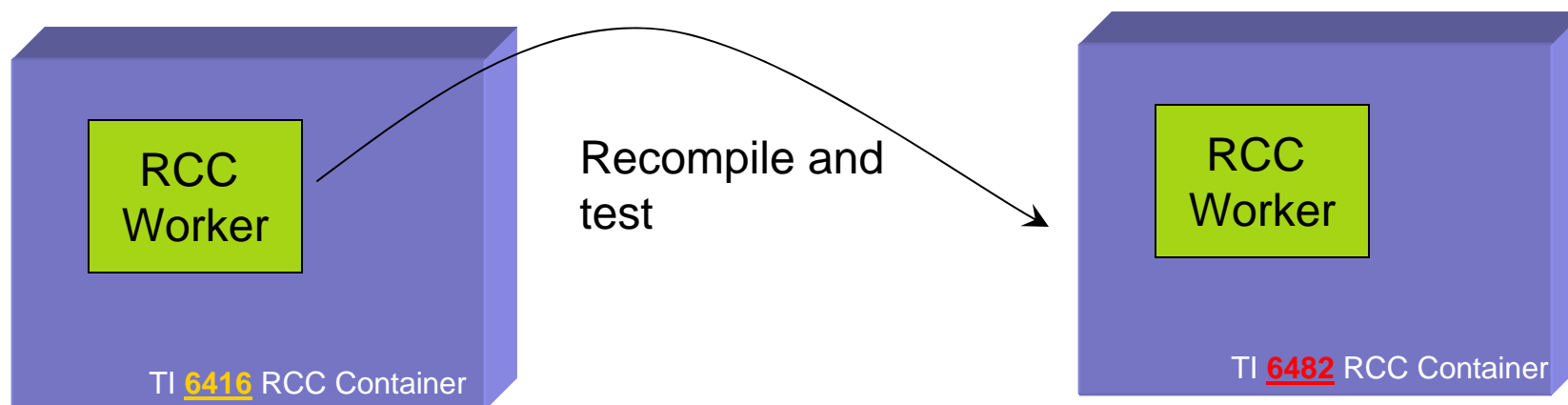


Communication between components, conveyed by their containers

# RCC: Resource-Constrained C Environments

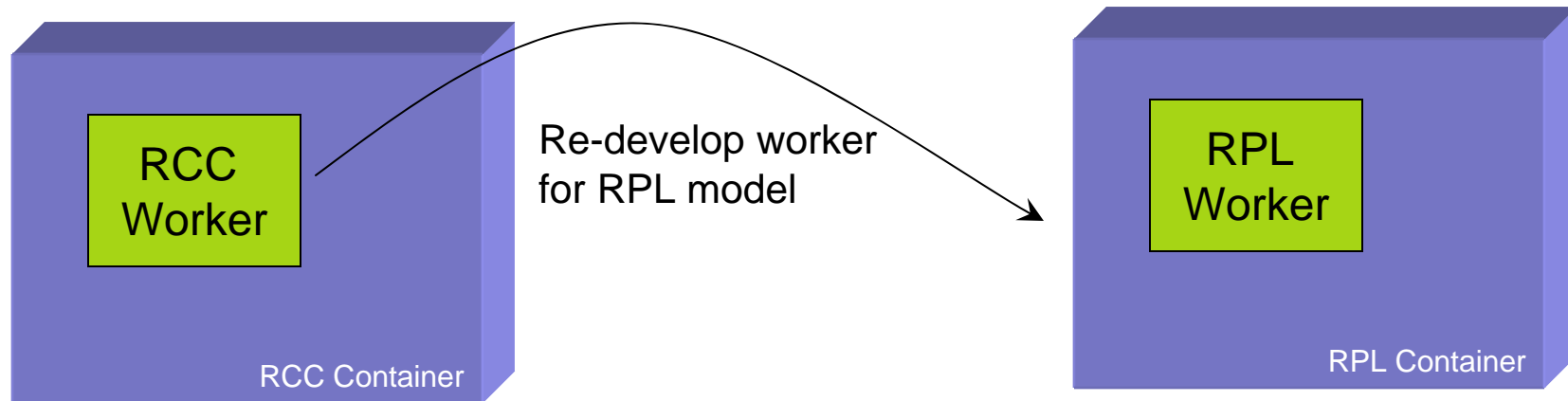
- ◆ **Component Model for DSPs**
- ◆ **Defines meta-data for the component**
- ◆ **All interfaces are ANSI C**
- ◆ **Single-threaded and Multi-threaded Profiles**
- ◆ **Management interface**
  - Simple component model
  - *Initialize/start/stop/release/configure/test/run*
- ◆ **Intercomponent interface**
  - Get/put buffers
  - Can block on combinations of ports
- ◆ **Local interfaces**
  - Roughly ANSI C without I/O

# Portability



- A component implementation can move to same class of container (“like for like”), recompiling source
- Portable “reference implementations” can be tweaked to use special features (e.g. Viterbi accelerator on DSP)
- RCC components easily port and wrap into GPP environments.

# Replace-ability



- ◆ **Enables changes in technology/processor class with no impact on the rest of the application**
- ◆ **Enables addition of component implementations to existing components**
  - Multiple implementations in a component package are possible
  - Allow adding FPGA implementation to component with GPP implementation without impacting application
- ◆ **Implies opaque interoperability between all classes of component implementations**



# Resource Efficiency and Performance

- ◆ **Minimize “tax” for portability and interoperability**
- ◆ **Low memory footprint**
- ◆ **Enable full performance usage of inter-processor hardware interconnections**
  - busses, networks, fabrics, NICs
- ◆ **Enable full performance for colocated component instances**
- ◆ **Enable statically pre-combinations of component implementations**
- ◆ **Enable zero copy operation**
  - To inter-processor interconnects
  - Between colocated components
  - Between input and output of a component

## ◆ Deployment Engine:

- Deployment implementation is complete for online and offline planning
- Run-time control and monitoring infrastructure can launch applications

## ◆ Component model:

- Container and components are implemented for TMS320C6482, TMS320C6416 DSPs, as well as Intel Pentium and PowerPC GPPs
- Container implementation in progress for FPGAs

## ◆ Tools:

- Metadata, project files, offline deployment planning and skeleton code for DSP components can be generated by Zeligsoft Component Enabler™

# Conclusion

- ◆ **A component environment with support for multiple processor classes**
- ◆ **Highly automated development environment**
- ◆ **Waveforms can be easily ported from one platform or processor to another maximizing re-use**
- ◆ **No added CORBA overhead**
- ◆ **All real, exists today!**

# Waveform Component Portability for DSP Processing Platforms

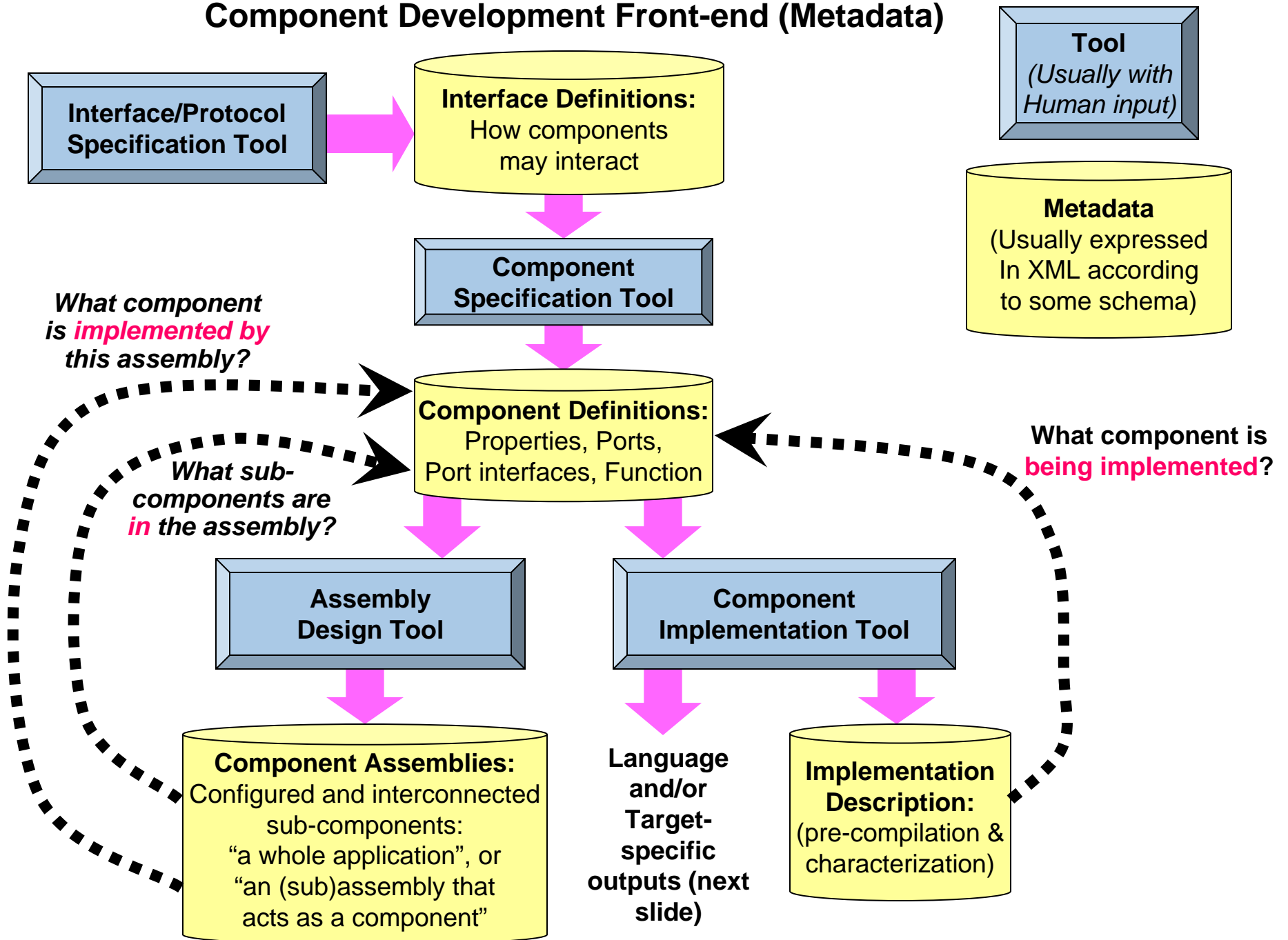


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## Component Development Front-end (Metadata)



# Component Development Back-end: Creating Implementations (deployable binaries for each individual component)

