Assignment OSEK

Trampoline & Arduino

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1 Structure & Algorithm

The structure chosen is based on a single extended task. The main reason is simplicity. Thanks to a single task, the solution is as straightforward as possible, and the memory occupation is also very low.

To guarantee the system's timing, I opted for an event triggered every $100ms$. The conversion is softcoded, thanks to the global variable *LED*. The external loop reads all sentences, while the internal one analyzes every single letter. The program compares every character against 'A', and it computes the value of *pos*. Thanks to the variable *pos*, we can get the morse code of the analyzed letter, convert it into a sequence of 0 and 1, and then save the output inside the variable *LED* thanks to the **populateLED()** function.
Another critical method is the **string_lenght()** one, which has been included to keep the code as general as possible. Furthermor, by not hardcoding the sentences' length, we can save a little bit of data memory.

To implement the $180s$ pause, I opted for a counter (variable *cnt*) which maximum value is 1800. In fact:

$$max\_cnt\_value = \frac{pause\_time}{event\_time} = \frac{180\ s}{0.1\ s} = 1800 \tag{1}$$

Similarly, the $0.5s$ pause uses a counter in which the maximum value is 5.

The last thing to mention is **STACKSIZE**. The minimum value I found in order to have a correct output is 112. Because 112 is not a power of 2, I decide to use 128.

2 Timing & Errors

2.1 Timing

As explained in the first paragraph, the code has a periodic alarm (every $100ms$) that activates an event. The main problem is that the Trampoline *System-Counter* is the same as the *Systick* used in Arduino, which counts a tick every $1024\mu s$. To obtain $100ms$ period, the value assigned to **CYCLETIME** must be:

$$CYCLETIME = \frac{event\_time}{tick\_time} = \frac{100ms}{1024\mu s} = \frac{100 \cdot 10^{-3}s}{1024 \cdot 10^{-6}s}$$
$$= 97.65625 \approx 98$$

The choice for CYCLETIME is, therefore, 98. We can now compute what the real value for $100ms$ is:

$$real\_100ms = 98 \cdot 1024\mu s = 100.352ms$$

From this, it is easy to evaluate the default error:

$$Default\_Error = \frac{real\_100ms - 100ms}{100ms} \tag{2}$$

$$Default\_Error = \frac{100.352ms - 100ms}{100ms} = 0.352\% \tag{3}$$

2.2 Errors

To analyze the program's timing errors, I used the Arduino function **micros()**. We can identify three errors:

1. $100ms$: I obtained 0.352% error

$$Error = \frac{value\_with\_micros - ideal\_value}{ideal\_value}$$
$$Error = \frac{100352\mu s - 100000\mu s}{100000\mu s} = 0.352\%$$

2. $500ms$: I obtained 0.352% error

$$Error = \frac{value\_with\_micros - ideal\_value}{ideal\_value}$$
$$Error = \frac{501760\mu s - 500000\mu s}{500000\mu s} = 0.352\%$$

3. $180s$: I obtained 0.352% error

$$Error = \frac{value\_with\_micros - ideal\_value}{ideal\_value}$$
$$Error = \frac{180633600\mu s - 180000000\mu s}{180000000\mu s} = 0.352\%$$

It's easy to notice that all the errors are the same, and they are all coeherent with the *Default_Error* evalueted in section 2.1, with the equations 2 and 3

3 Memory Occupation

To analyze memory occupation, I compared my solution with a blank code (an empty PeriodicTask triggered every $100ms$).

Text	**Data**	**Bss**	**Dec**
5730 Bytes	278 Bytes	382 Bytes	6390 Bytes

Table 1: Blank code memory occupation

Text	**Data**	**Bss**	**Dec**
7034 Bytes	678 Bytes	276 Bytes	7988 Bytes

Table 2: My solution memory occupation

By comparing Table 1 and table Table 2, it's easy to see the benefit of the online translation. Because the program translates letter by letter, the data occupation doesn't increase too much. As a downside, the text size grows slightly, but because Arduino RAM is limited to $2kB$, I decided to optimize the program to use the least amount of RAM.