



武汉大学
WUHAN UNIVERSITY

Embedded Systems Programming

--Introduction

□ Dr. Jianfeng Yang (杨剑锋), yjf@whu.edu.cn

□ Dr. Yann-Hang Lee (李雁航), yhlee@asu.edu

Background



□ Teachers :

- ❖ Dr. Jianfeng Yang(杨剑锋) , yjf@whu.edu.cn
- ❖ Dr. Yann-Hang Lee (李雁航) , yhlee@asu.edu
- ❖ Dr. Yinbo Xie (谢银波) ,xyb@whu.edu.cn

□ Teaching Assistant: Homework and lab assignment

- ❖ Rui Huang (黄睿)
- ❖ Yun Yu (余韵)

□ Recording Assistant :

- ❖ Gang Yang(杨刚)
- ❖ Hui Zhao (赵辉)

Logistics

□ Address:

- ❖ Class room: 1-4-204
- ❖ Lab projects: EIS experimental center, room #403.

□ Class time: 9:00AM - 12 : 00PM

□ 36 hours, 3 credits

□ Lab Projects

- ❖ 1st group: 14:00PM - 17:00PM
- ❖ 2nd group: 18:00PM - 21:00PM

□ MOOC



Embedded System

Embedded System architecture and Instruction Set



Embedded System I/O and peripherals

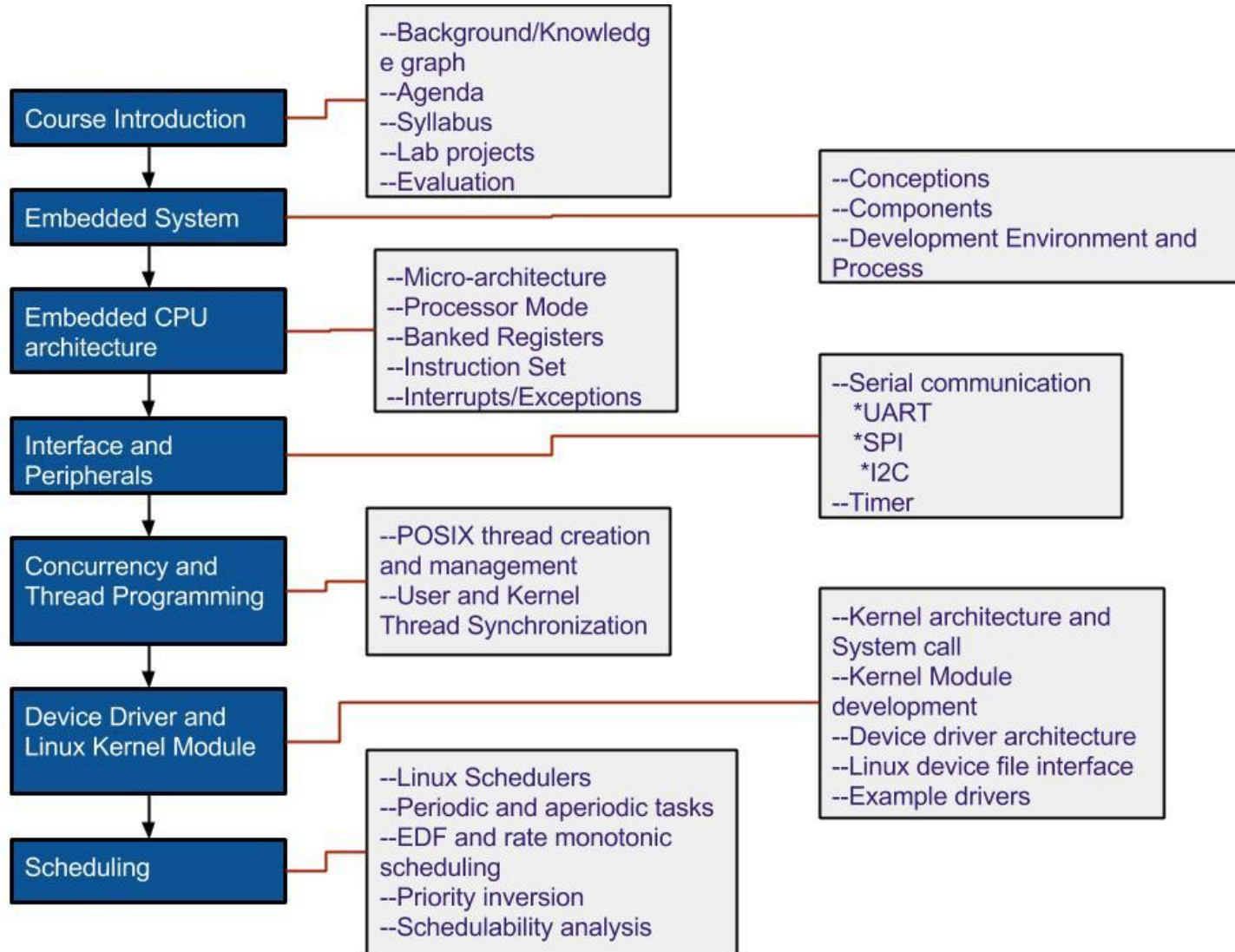


*Concurrency and Thread programming ,
scheduling (Rea-time Performance)*



Linux Kernel and Device driver

Course description



Course Schedule



Day	Date	Content	Homework
Monday	2017/7/10	Course introduction	
		Embedded System—Introduction, case study.	
Tuesday	2017/7/11	Embedded CPU architecture	1 st
Wednesday	2017/7/12	IO and Peripherals	
Thursday	2017/7/13	Concurrency and Thread Programming	
Friday	2017/7/14	User and kernel level synchronization	2 nd
Saturday	2017/7/15	no class	
Sunday	2017/7/16	no class	
Monday	2017/7/17	Kernel structure and Loadable module	3 rd
Tuesday	2017/7/18	Device driver - kernel module development, Driver architecture	
Wednesday	2017/7/19	Device driver - Linux device file interface, exemple driver	
Thursday	2017/7/20	Scheduling - task models, Linux Schedulers	4 th
Friday	2017/7/21	Scheduling - EDF and rate monotonic analysis	
Saturday	2017/7/22	Scheduling - Priority inversion and schedulability analysis	
Sunday	2017/7/23	Review and exam	

Course Syllabus (Goals)

□ Course Goals:

- ❖ Understand the Embedded System conception, architecture
- ❖ Understand the design issues of embedded software and gain an in-depth knowledge of development and execution environment.
- ❖ Understand the functions and the internal structure of device interfaces, drivers, and real-time operating systems.
- ❖ Acquire the skill to develop Linux kernel modules and multi-threaded embedded software in target environment.
- ❖ Develop feasible task scheduling and carry out system performance and task schedulability analyses.

□ Pre-requisites:

- ❖ Assembly language and computer organization, microprocessor interfaces, and experience of C programming language
- ❖ Knowledge of operating systems and computer architecture

Course Syllabus (Contents)



- ❑ Introduction: characteristics of embedded applications
- ❑ Embedded processor architecture: processor architecture, IO interface, exceptions and interrupts, and system memory map.
- ❑ Embedded software and thread programming: task model and specification, periodic and aperiodic tasks.
- ❑ Basic RTOS and services for multiple threads or tasks, mutexes, semaphores and software timers.
- ❑ Device interface and programming approaches: interconnection architecture, serial buses, and device controllers
- ❑ Device driver: software structure of device driver, Linux loadable kernel module, blocking and non-blocking IO, top-half and bottom-half ISR.
- ❑ Scheduling algorithms and analysis: cyclic, rate-monotonic, and EDF, scheduling, priority inheritance, and analysis.

Course Syllabus (Evaluation)

Scores will be accumulated from the following activities.

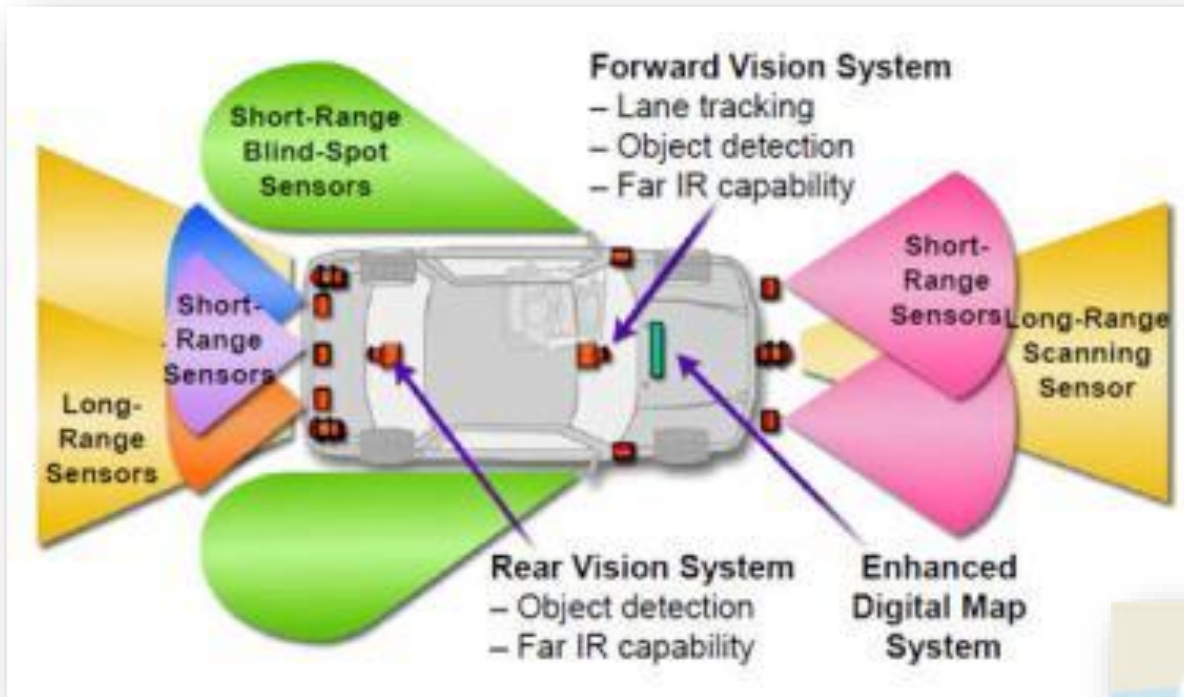
- ☐ **Class attendance and participation: 5%**
- ☐ **Homework: 10%**
- ☐ **Lab assignments: 20%**
- ☐ **Exam(closed book and closed notes): 60%**

- ☐ **2 students can form a team to carry out lab assignments.**

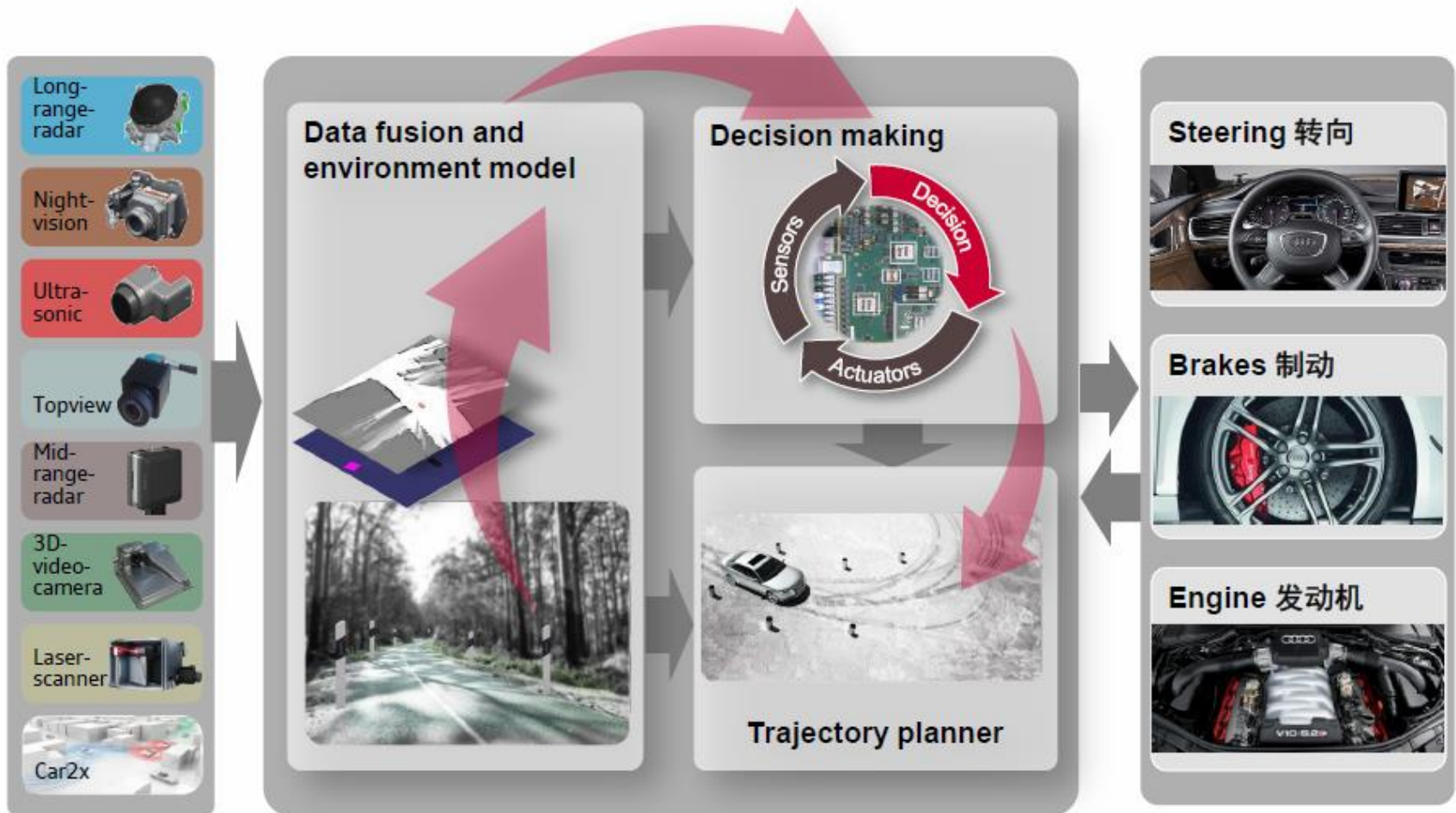
Embedded System



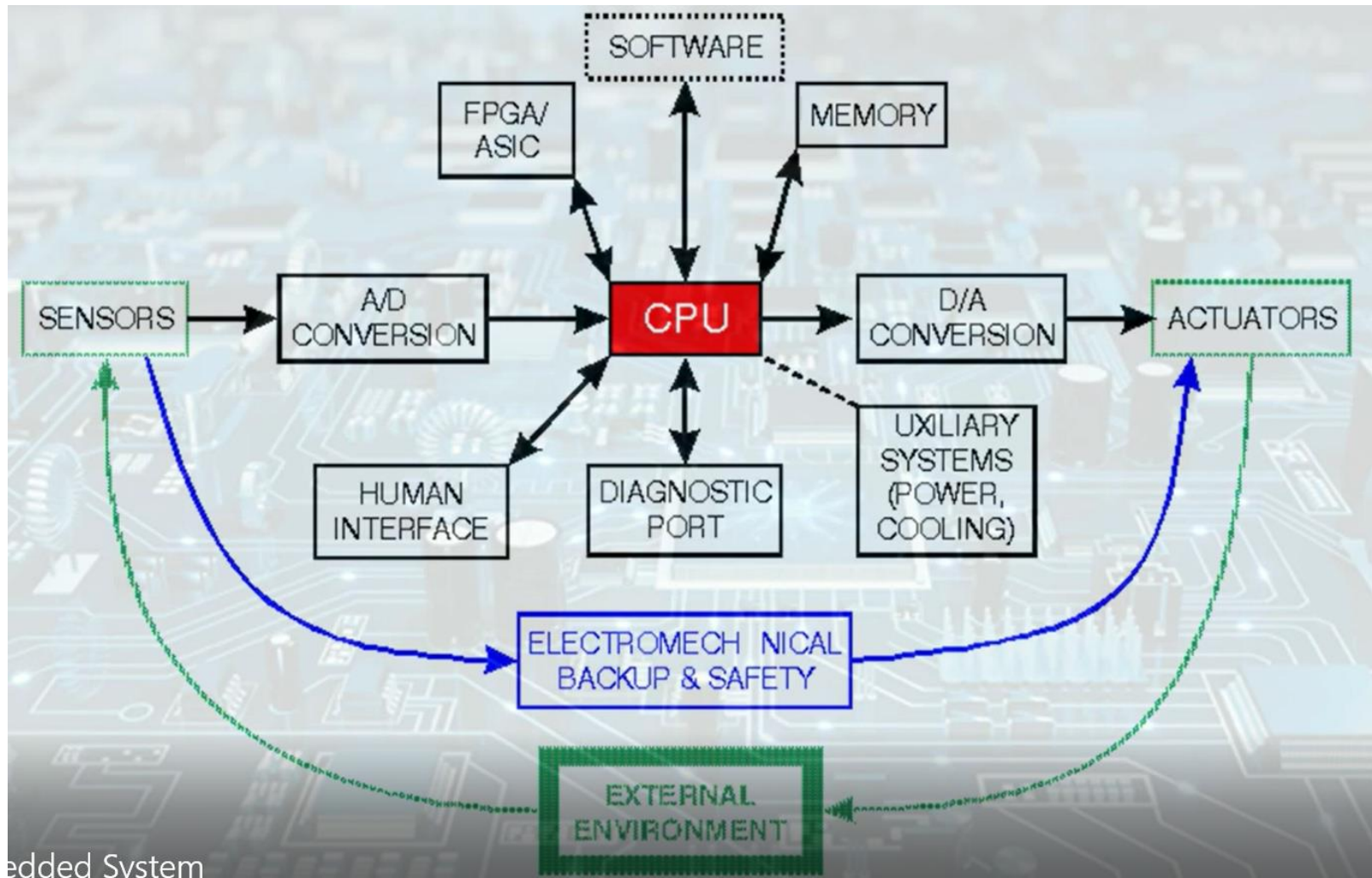
Autonomous Vehicles



Autonomous Vehicles



Embedded System



Embedded System

What's Embedded System?

- **Embedded** mean to combine different features into a single object.

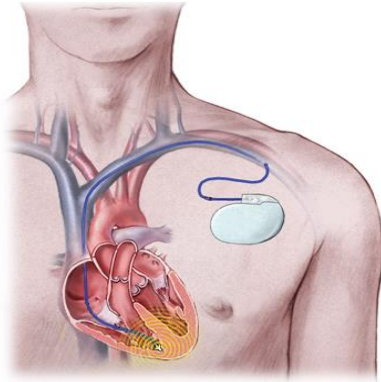
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- **System** is a way of performing one or many tasks according to a fixed way.

=

- **Embedded System** is a combination of hardware and software performing specific task.

What's Embedded System?



Pacemaker--A
pacemaker is a small device that's placed in the chest or abdomen to help control abnormal heart rhythms.



Emerging Embedded Systems



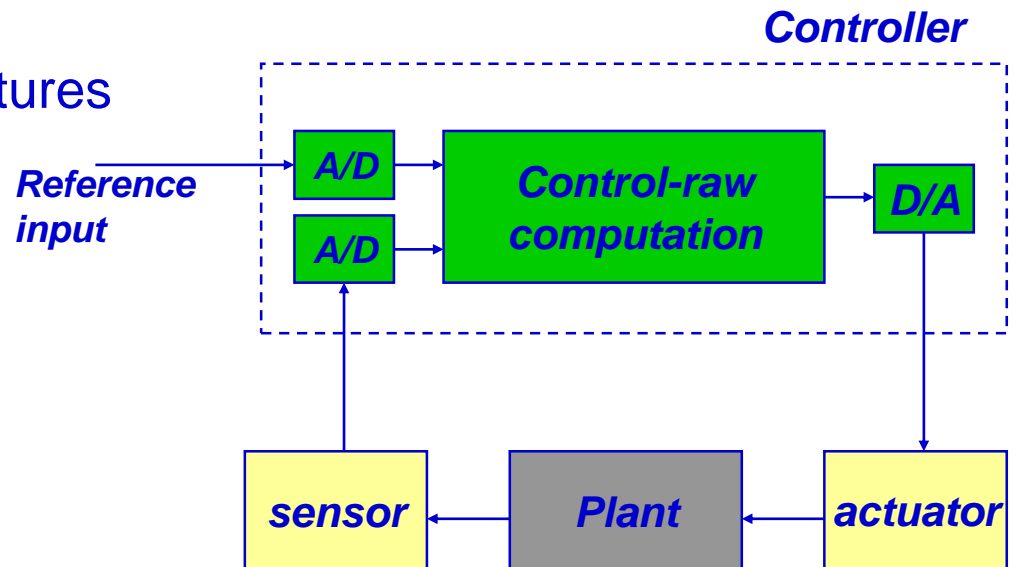
Embedded Systems

❑ *Embedded system*

❖ the software and hardware component that is an essential part of another system

❑ *Why add a computer to the larger system?*

- ❖ Better performance
- ❖ More functions and features
- ❖ Lower cost
- ❖ More dependability



❑ Economics

- ❖ Microcontrollers (used for embedded computers) are high-volume, so recurring cost is low
- ❖ Nonrecurring cost dominated by software development

❑ Networks

- ❖ Often embedded system will use multiple processors communicating across a network to lower parts and assembly costs and improve reliability

Real-time Embedded Systems

☐ ***Real-time system***

- ❖ **provide well-timed computation**
- ❖ **deadlines, jitters, periodicity**
- ❖ **temporal dependency**

Microcontroller vs. Microprocessor



- ❑ Both have a CPU core to execute instructions
- ❑ Microcontroller has peripherals for concurrent embedded interfacing and control
 - ❖ Analog
 - ❖ Non-logic level signals
 - ❖ Timing
 - ❖ Clock generators
 - ❖ Communications
 - ❖ Reliability and safety

Attributes of Embedded Systems



❑ Concurrent, reactive behaviors

- ❖ Must respond to sequences and combinations of events
- ❖ Real-time systems have deadlines on responses
- ❖ Typically must perform multiple separate activities concurrently

Constraints

❑ Cost

- ❖ Competitive markets penalize products which don't deliver adequate value for the cost

❑ Size and weight limits

- ❖ Mobile (aviation, automotive) and portable (e.g. handheld) systems

❑ Power and energy limits

- ❖ Battery capacity
- ❖ Cooling limits

❑ Environment

- ❖ Temperatures may range from -40°C to 125°C, or even more

Impact of Constraints



❑ Microcontrollers used (rather than microprocessors)

- ❖ Include peripherals to interface with other devices, respond efficiently
- ❖ On-chip RAM, ROM reduce circuit board complexity and cost

❑ Programming language

- ❖ Programmed in C rather than Java (smaller and faster code, so less expensive MCU)
- ❖ Some performance-critical code may be in assembly language

❑ Operating system

- ❖ Typically no OS, but instead simple scheduler (or even just interrupts + main code (foreground/background system))
- ❖ If OS is used, likely to be a lean RTOS

Embedded System Programming

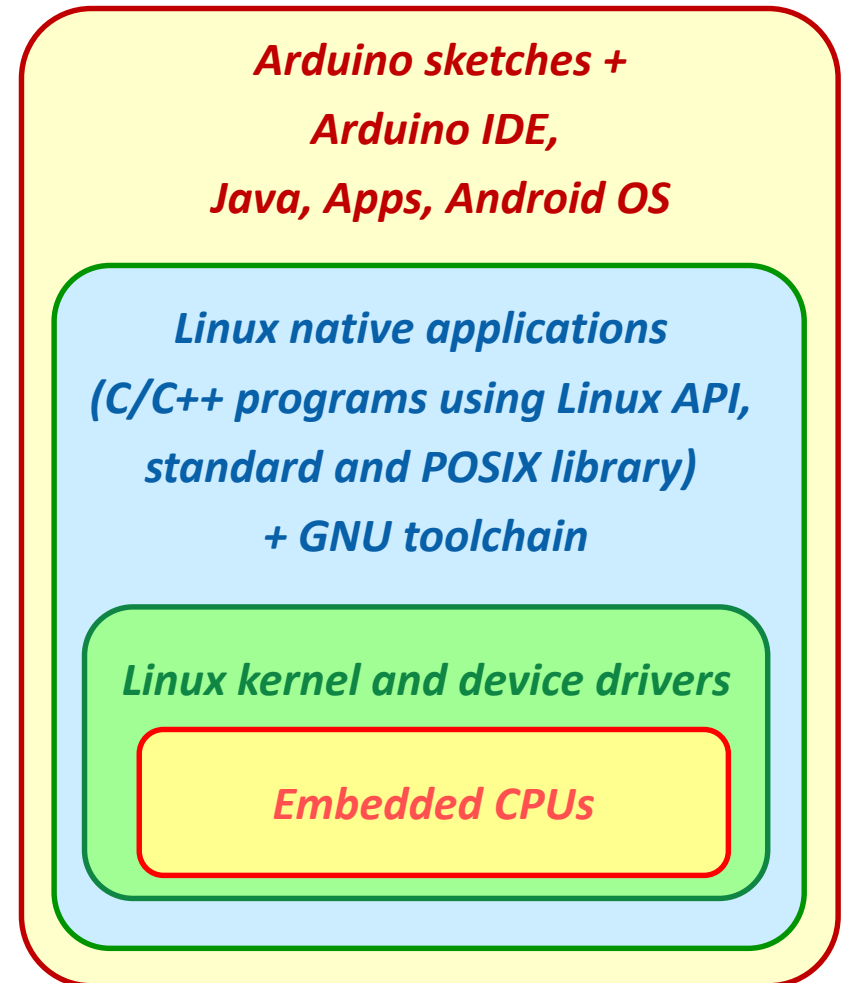


□ Applications programs to control embedded devices

- ❖ Programming/development and execution environment
- ❖ Should the programs be written in C/C++, Java, Arduino sketch, Simulink blocks, Android App, etc.

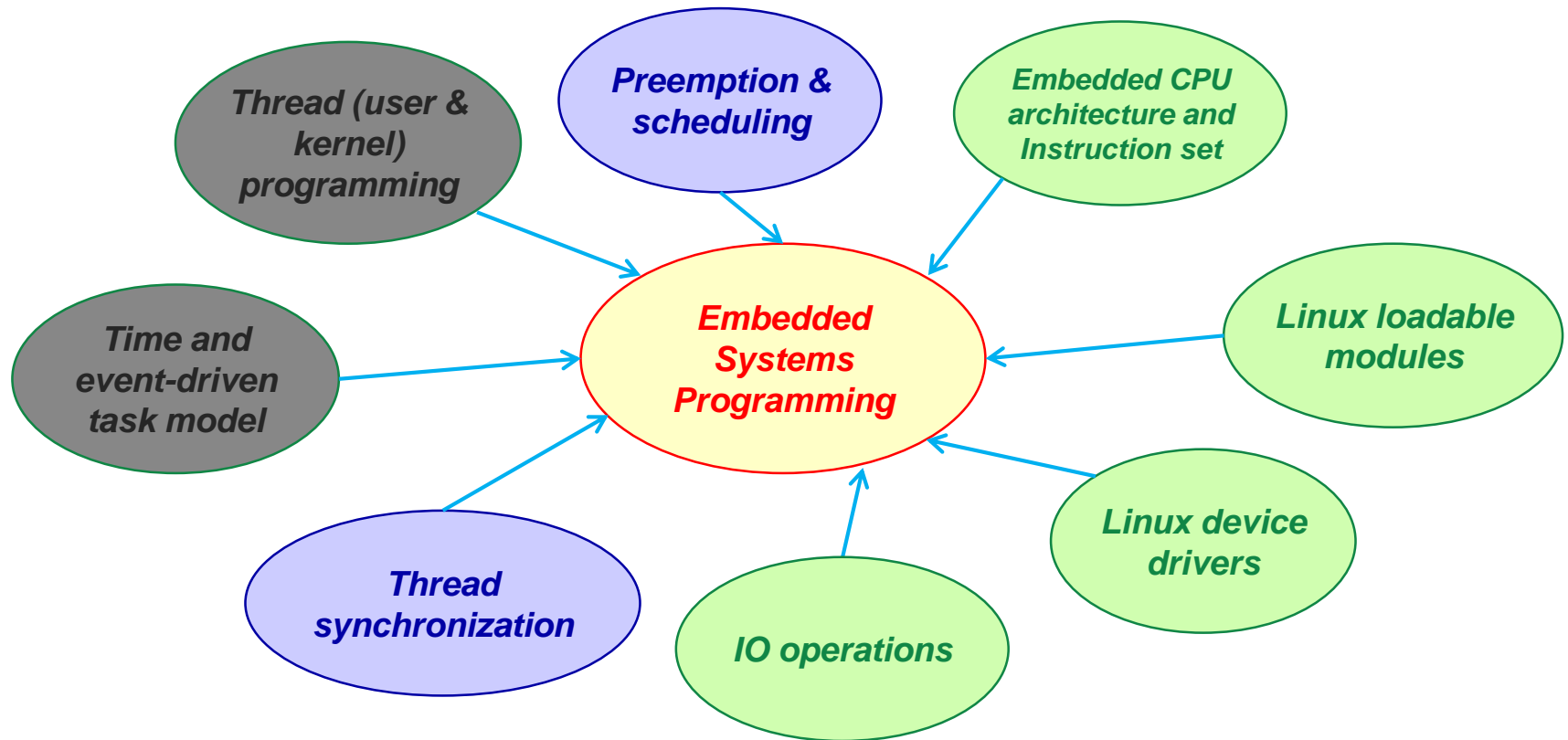
□ What would you like to learn about embedded systems?

- ❖ applications
- ❖ software systems
- ❖ hardware systems



Embedded System Programming Course

□ Knowledge components





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NEXT : Embedded system architecture