

Schedulingverfahren für zeitgesteuerte Anwendungen in verteilten embedded Systemen

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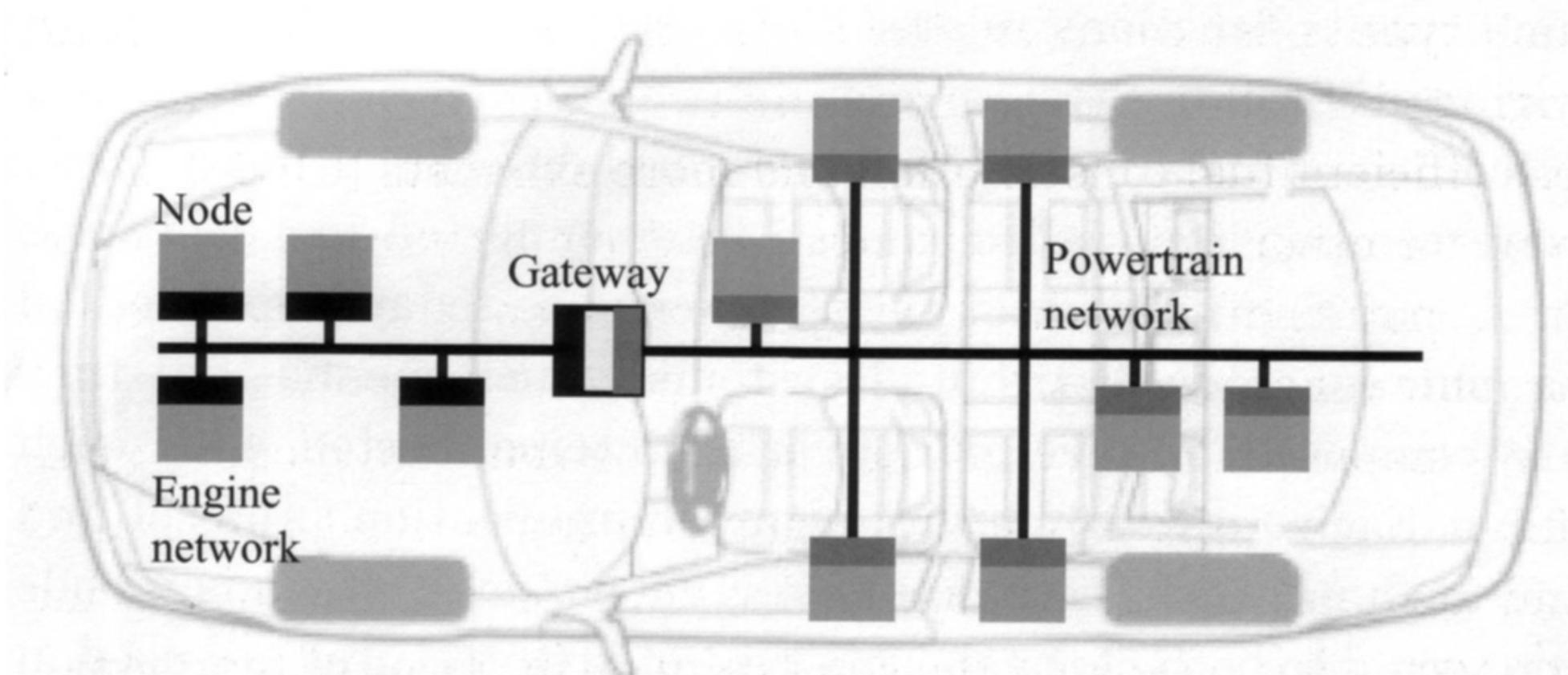
Agenda

- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ Zeitgesteuerte Systeme
- ▶ Anwendungsmodellierung
- ▶ Thesis Outline
- ▶ Zusammenfassung
- ▶ Literatur

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Verteiltes Embedded System im Automobil

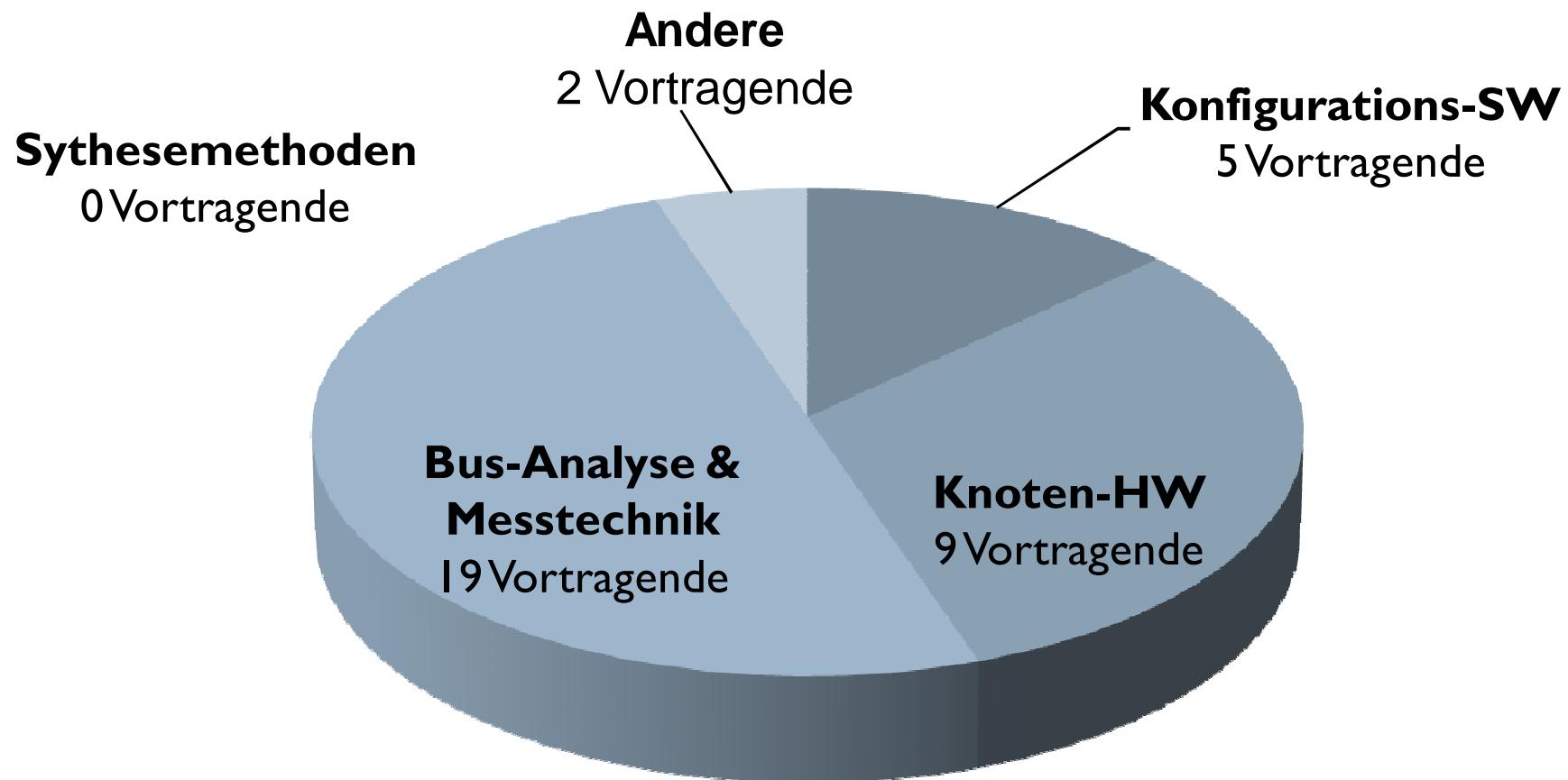


Verteilte embedded Systeme

- ▶ **Steigende Anzahl an ereignisgesteuerten Systemen**
 - ▶ Führt zu hoher Buslast
 - ▶ Antwortverhalten nicht vorhersagbar, führt zu keinem Determinismus
 - ▶ Nicht beherrschbare Folgen
- ▶ **Lösung: zeitgesteuerter Buskommunikation z.B. FlexRay**
 - ▶ Garantiertes Antwortverhalten liefert Determinismus
 - ▶ Aufgabe: Timing Tasksystem auf Kommunikationssystem

Entwicklungsschwerpunkte FlexRay

- ▶ FlexRay Productday 29.11.2007



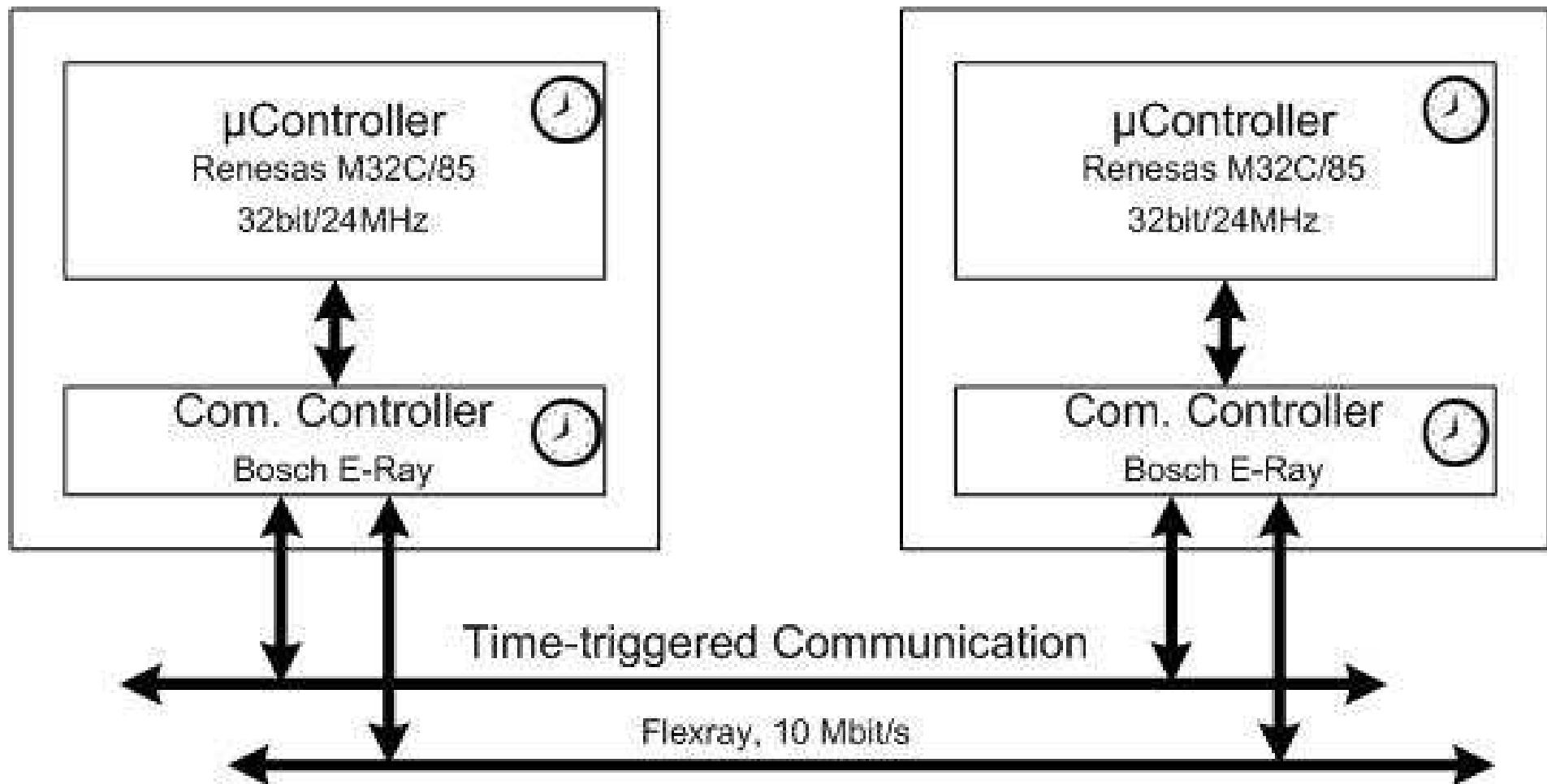
Ziele zum Einstieg in das Marktsegment

- ▶ Kenntnisse zur Anwendung der Konfigurationssoftware
- ▶ Kenntnisse zur Verwendung der Knoten-Hardware
- ▶ Durchdringung wissenschaftlicher Methoden zum Timing der Taskaktivierung und Abstimmung auf das Kommunikationssystems

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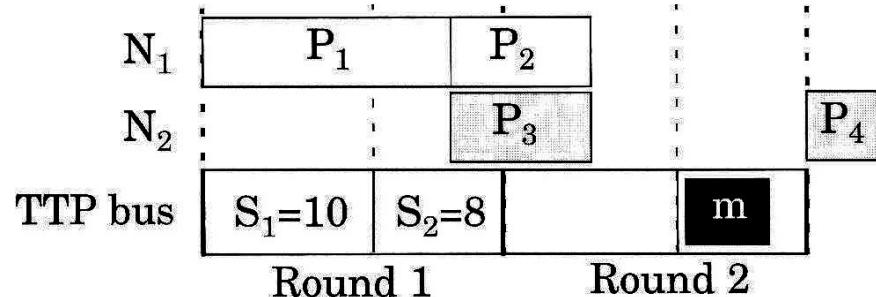
Aufbau eines verteilten Hard Real-Time Systems



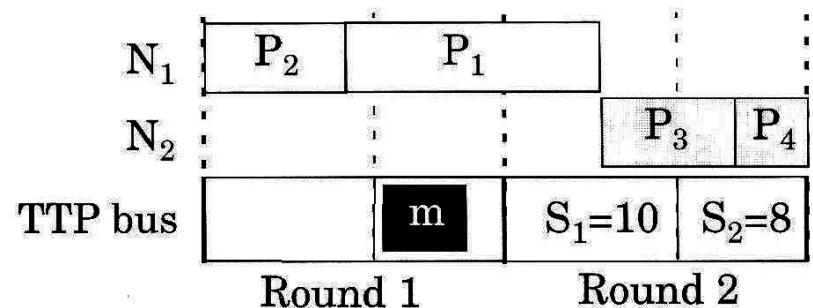
Aufgabe in verteilten Hard Real-Time Systemen

- ▶ Buskonfiguration
- ▶ Zeitgesteuerte Taskaktivierung
- ▶ Aufgabe: Systemsynchronisation
- ▶ Lösung
 - ▶ Com.-Controller synchronisiert über Protokoll
 - ▶ Com.-Controller startet Taskaktivierung

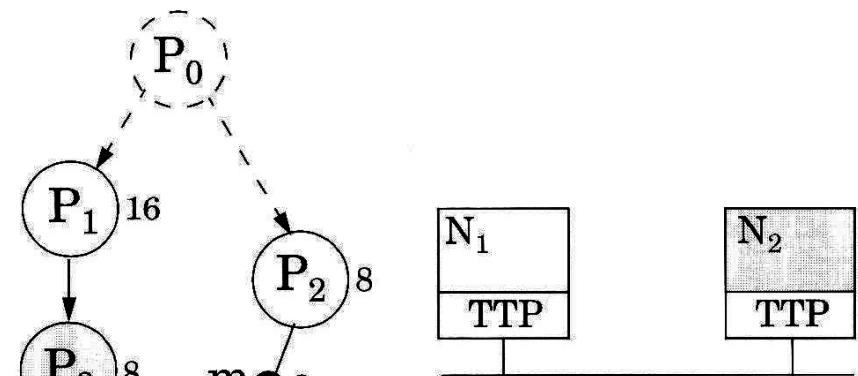
Beispiel



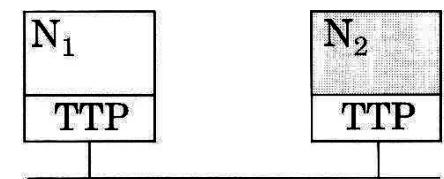
a) Schedule length of 40 ms



b) Schedule length of 36 ms

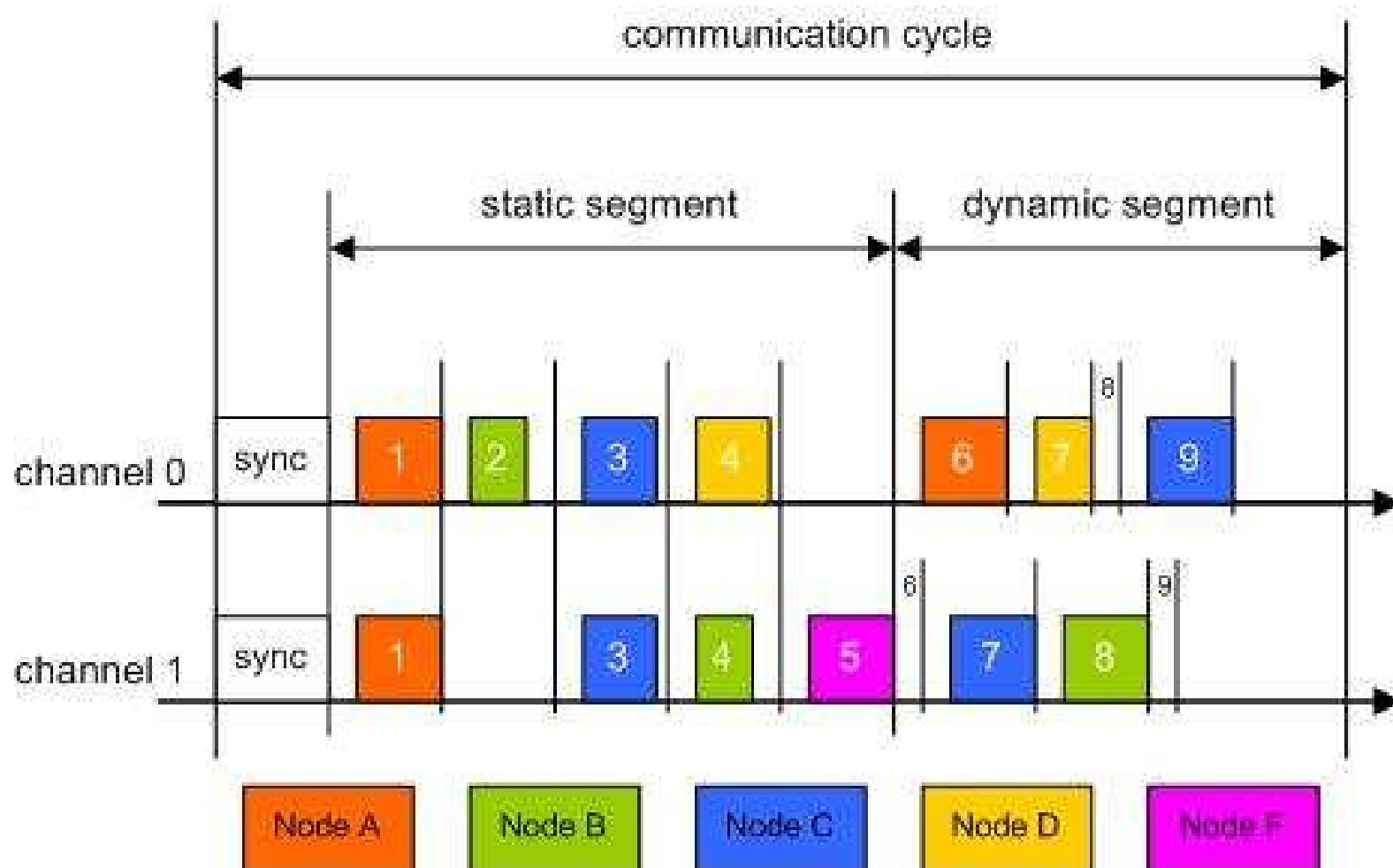


c) Application



d) Architecture

FlexRay TDMA-Runde



Praxisbeispiele

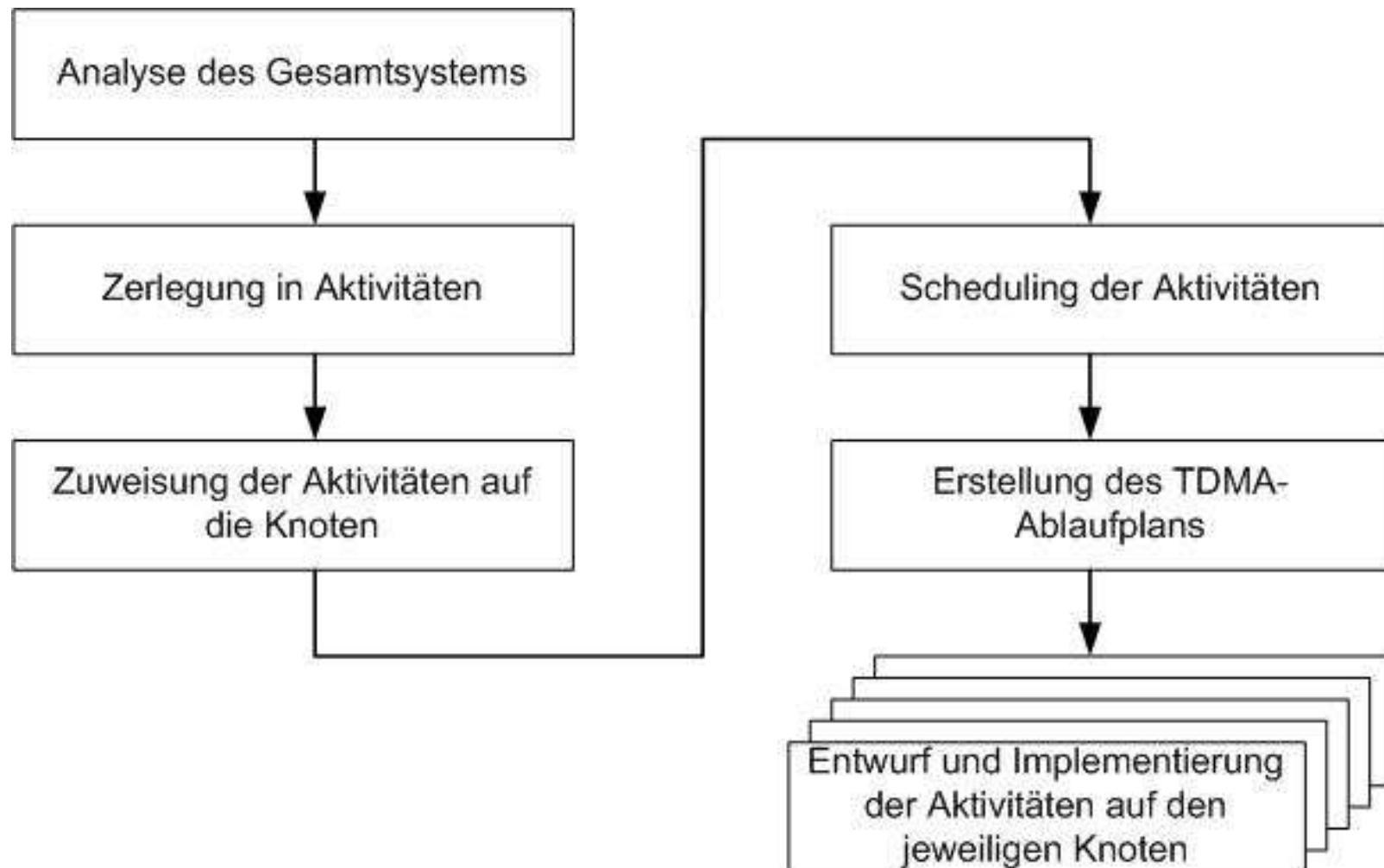
- ▶ **BMW X5**
 - ▶ aktives Fahrwerk
- ▶ **SCV**
 - ▶ Verteilte Geschwindigkeits- und Lenkwinkelregelung
 - ▶ Koordininierung
- ▶ **HAWKS Racing**
 - ▶ FlexRay als Bussystem
 - ▶ Modell 2008



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Entwicklungsphasen

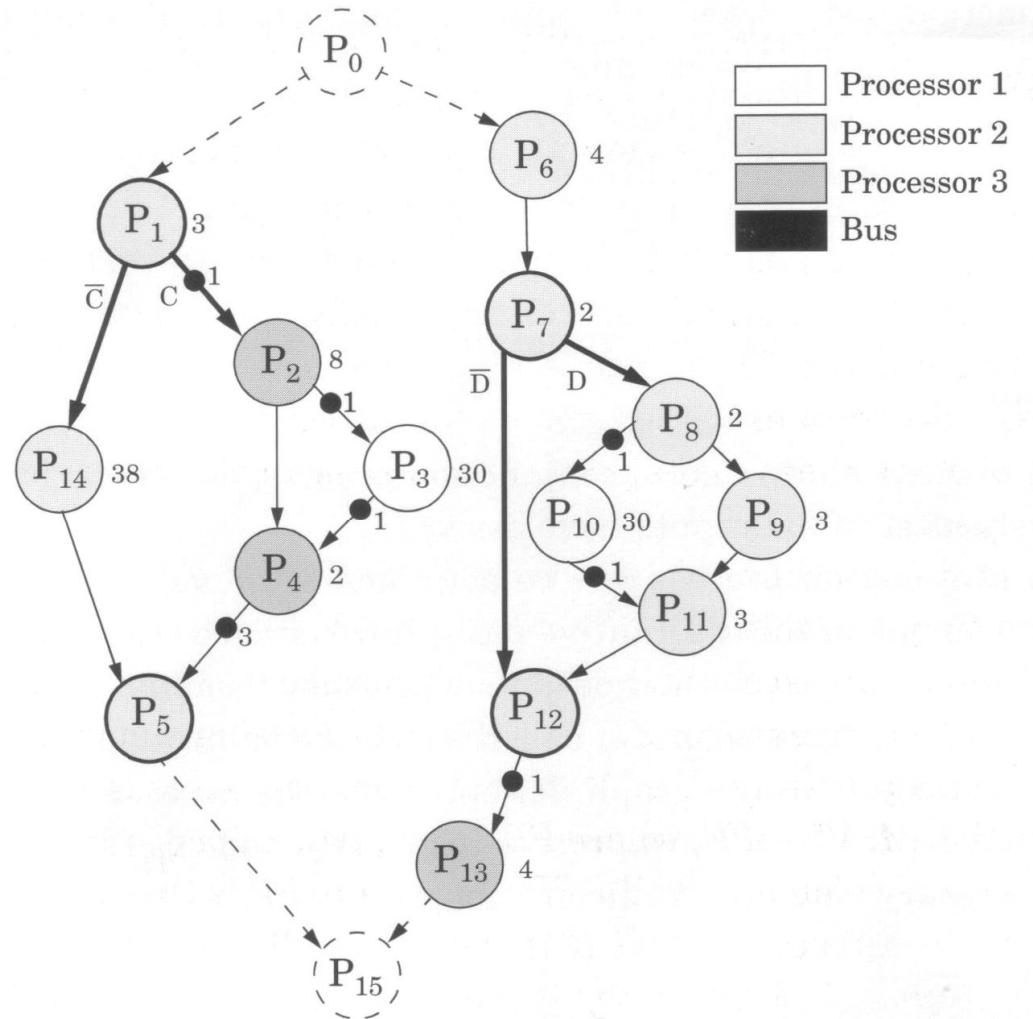


Entwurfsansatz

- ▶ Embedded Systems Lab der Universität Linköping
- ▶ Ziel:
 - ▶ Generieren eines statischen Schedules für ein Tasksystem
 - ▶ Erzeugung eines Schedules mit minimaler Ausführungszeit
 - ▶ Optimierung der Parameter des Kommunikationsprotokolls
 - ▶ Dimensionierung der Slot-Größen
 - ▶ Festlegung der Slot-Reihenfolge

Modellierungsansatz mit CPG

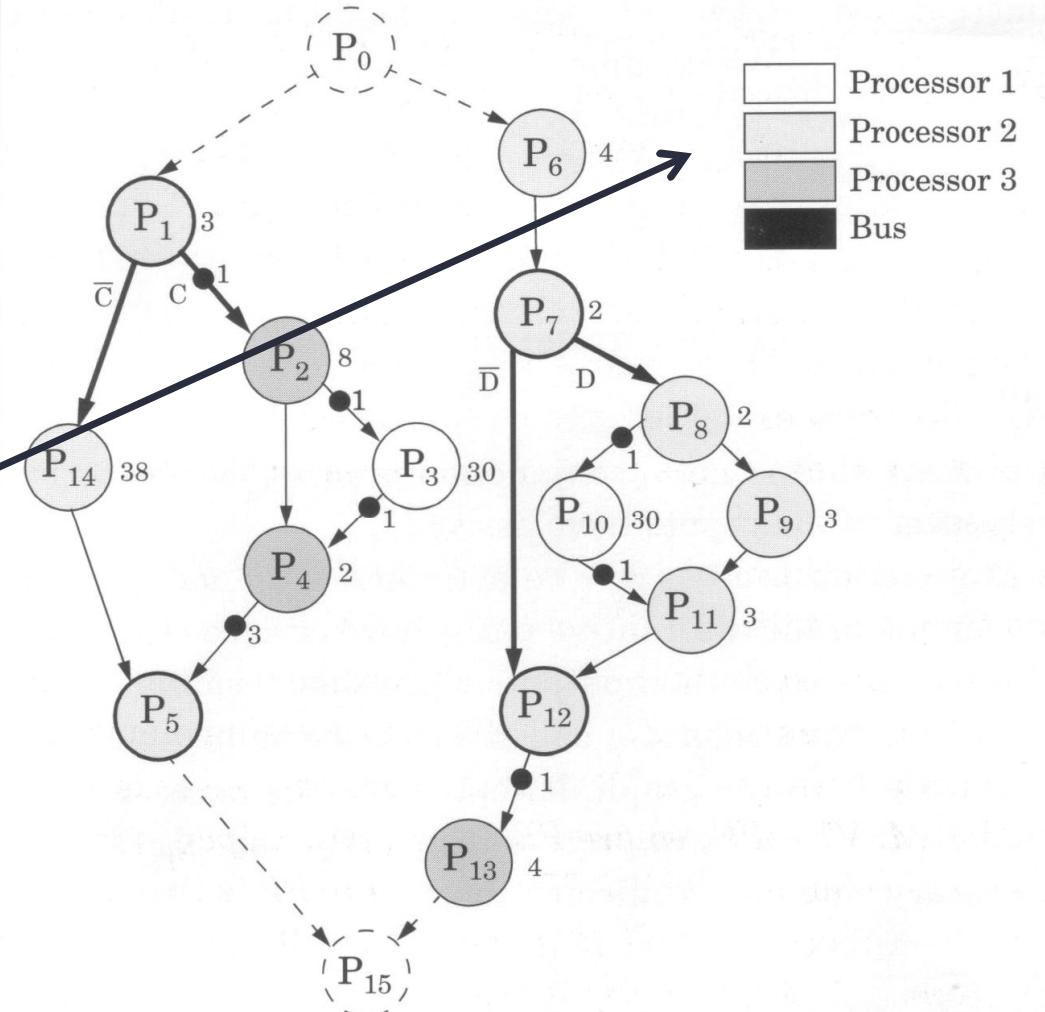
- ▶ Modellierung interagierender Prozesse in Conditional Process Graphs (CPG)



Modellierungsansatz mit CPG

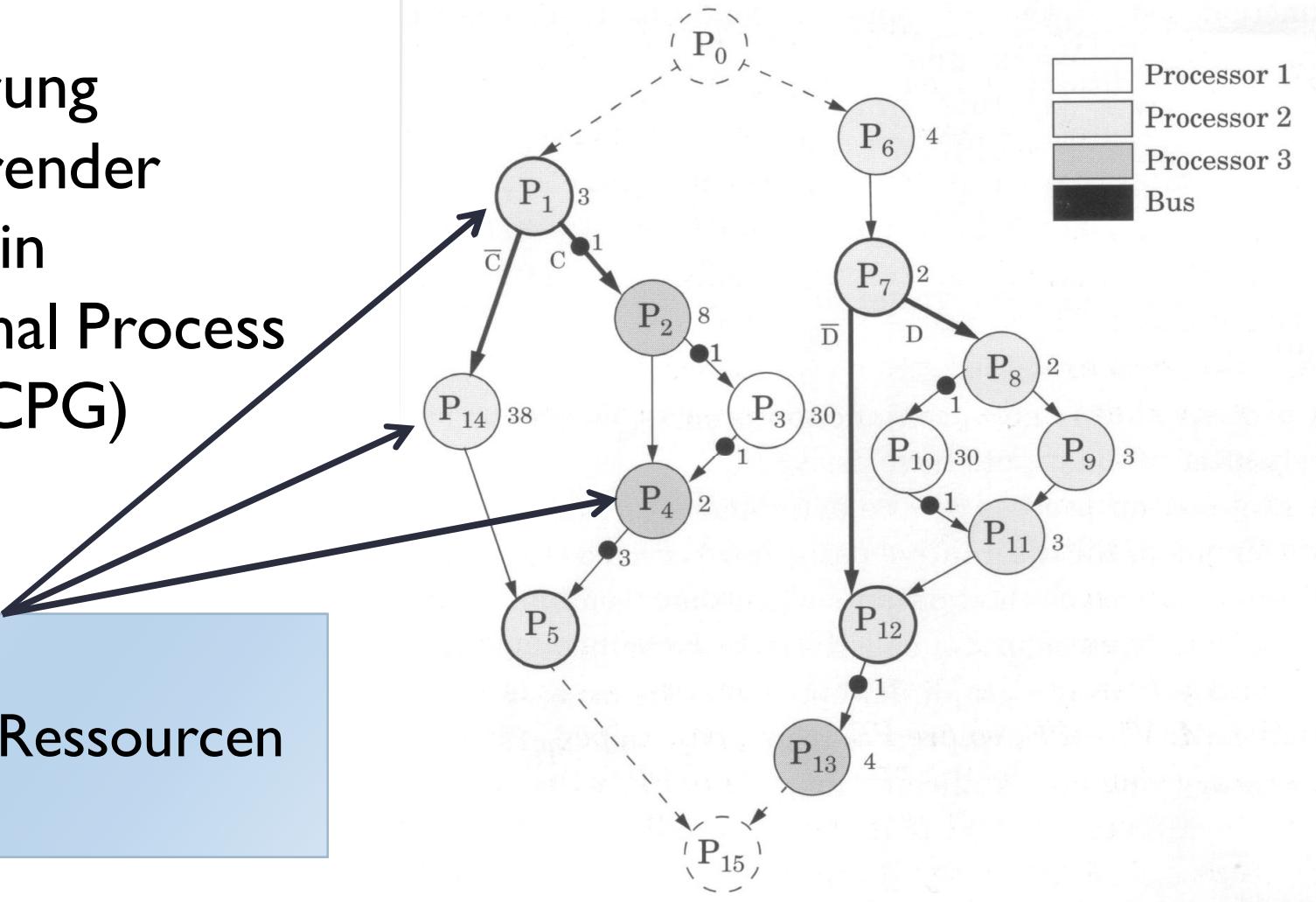
- Modellierung interagierender Prozesse in Conditional Process Graphs (CPG)

Ressourcen des Systems



Modellierungsansatz mit CPG

- Modellierung interagierender Prozesse in Conditional Process Graphs (CPG)

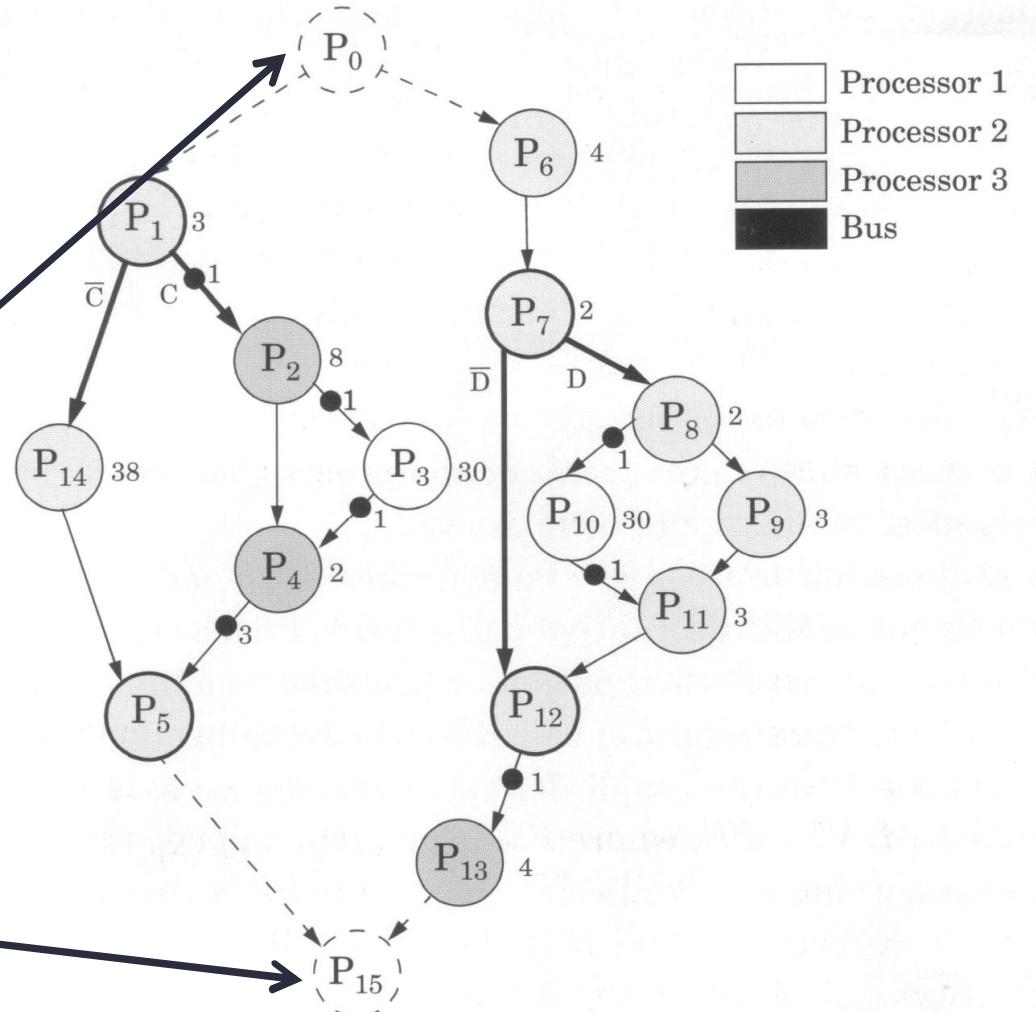


Prozesse:
hier bereits Ressourcen
zugeordnet

Modellierungsansatz mit CPG

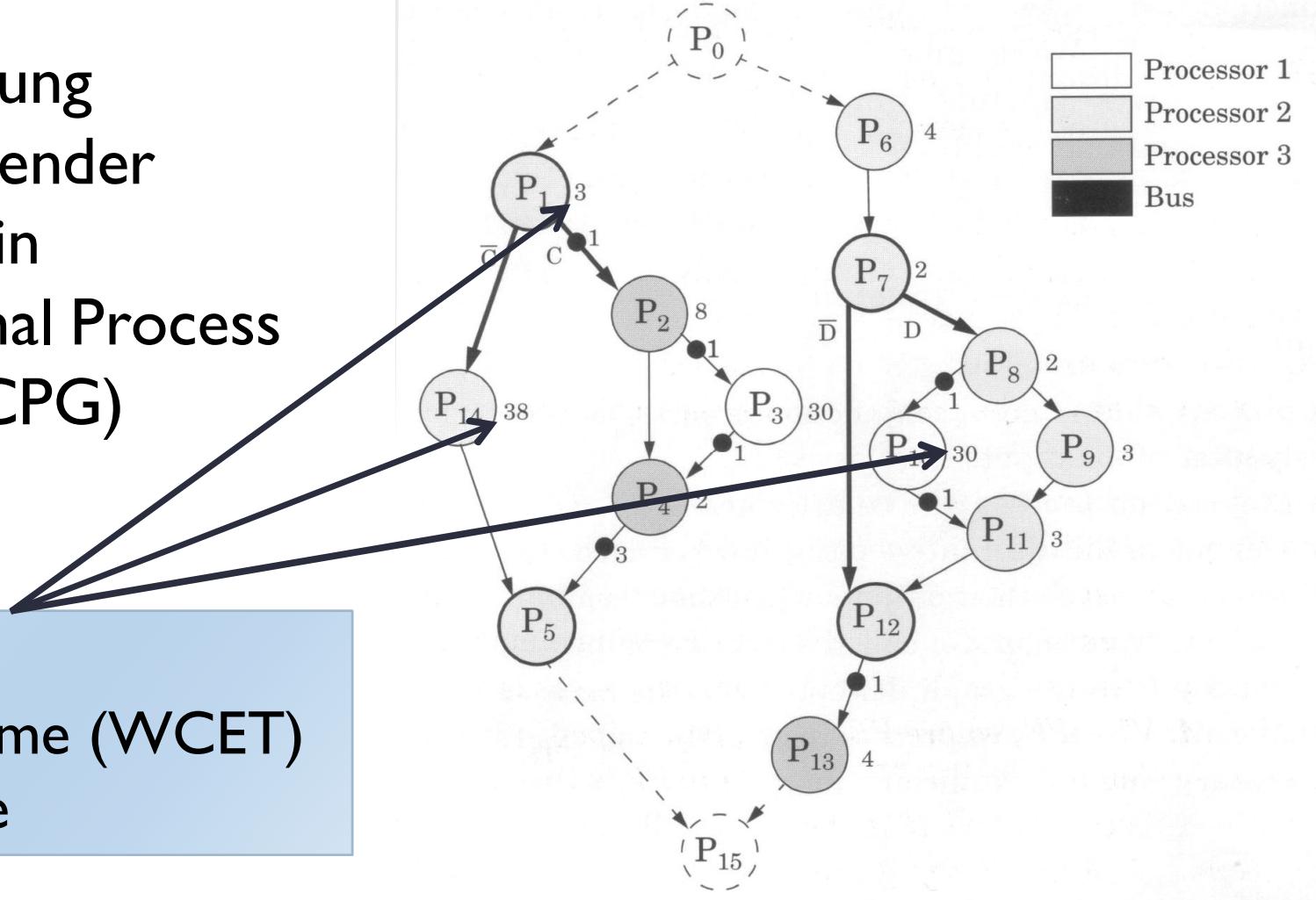
- Modellierung interagierender Prozesse in Conditional Process Graphs (CPG)

Polarer Graph:
Quelle und Senke



Modellierungsansatz mit CPG

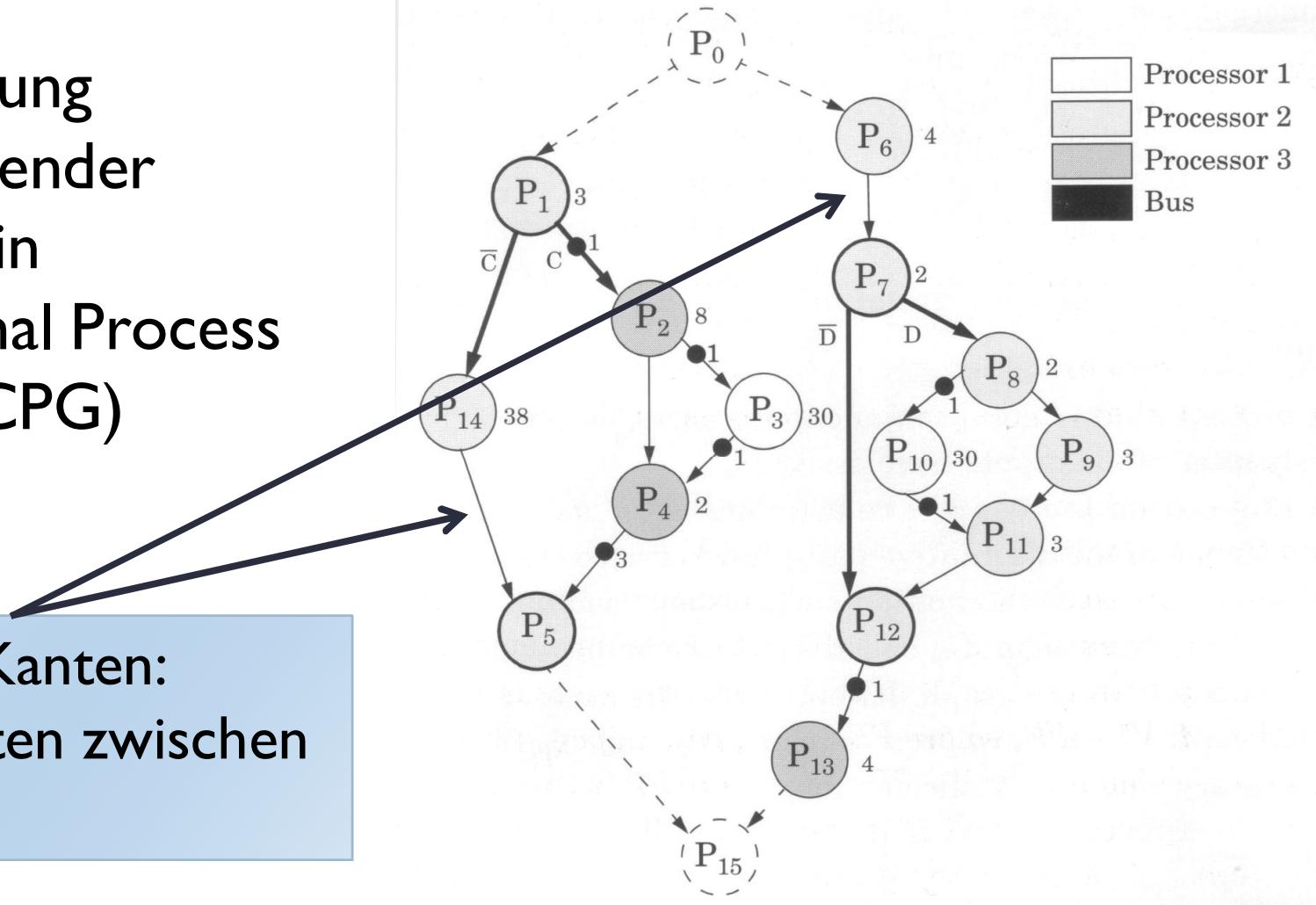
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Worst Case
Execution Time (WCET)
der Prozesse

Modellierungsansatz mit CPG

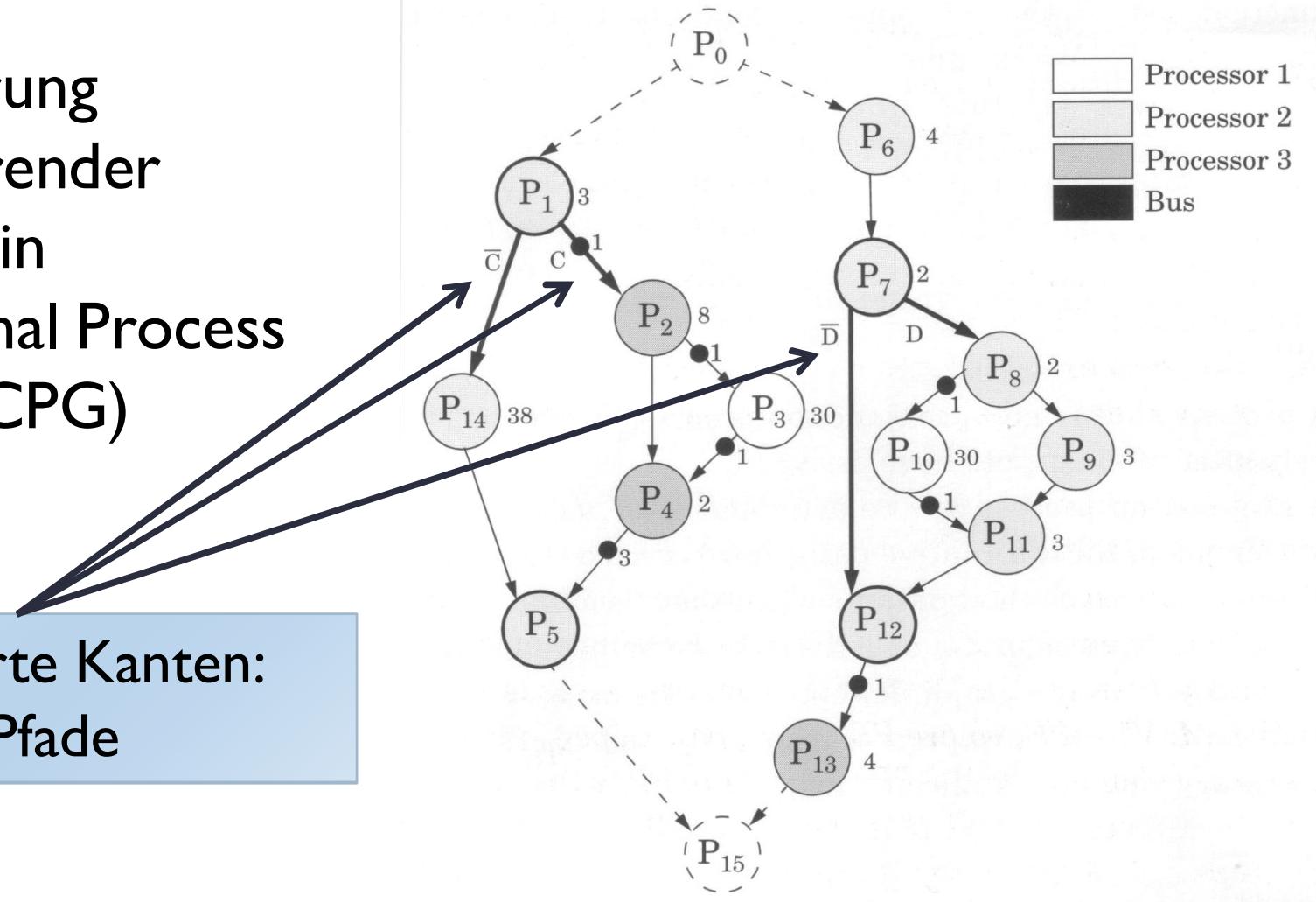
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Modellierungsansatz mit CPG

- Modellierung interagierender Prozesse in Conditional Process Graphs (CPG)

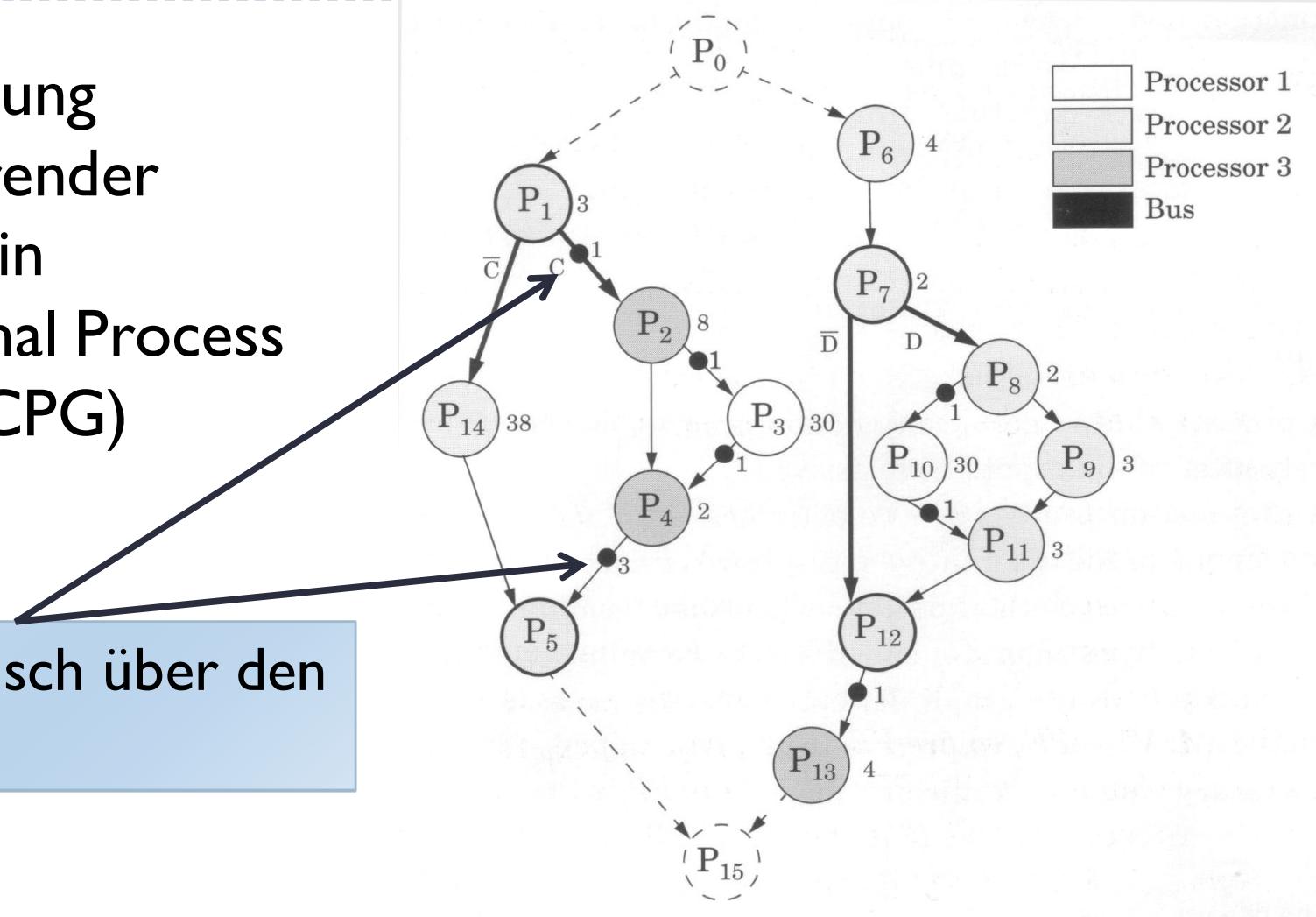
Konditionierte Kanten:
Alternative Pfade



Modellierungsansatz mit CPG

- ▶ Modellierung interagierender Prozesse in Conditional Process Graphs (CPG)

Datenaustausch über den Bus



List Scheduling Funktion

```
ListScheduling(CurrentTime, ReadyList, KnownConditions)
1   repeat
2       Update(ReadyList)
3       for each processing element PE do
4           if PE is free at CurrentTime then
5                $P_i = \text{GetReadyProcess}(\text{ReadyList})$ 
6               if there exists a  $P_i$  then
7                   Insert( $P_i$ , ScheduleTable, CurrentTime, KnownConds)
8                   if  $P_i$  is a disjunction process then
9                        $C_i$  = condition calculated by  $P_i$ 
10                      ListScheduling(CurrentTime,
11                          ReadyList  $\cup$  ready nodes from the true branch,
12                          KnownConditions  $\cup$  true  $C_i$ )
13                      ListScheduling(CurrentTime,
14                          ReadyList  $\cup$  ready nodes from the false branch,
15                          KnownConditions  $\cup$  false  $C_i$ )
16               end if
17           end if
18       end if
19   end for
20   CurrentTime = earliest time when a scheduled process terminates
21 until all processes of this alternative path are scheduled
end ListScheduling
```

List Scheduling Funktion

CurrentTime:
Aktueller
Ausführungs-
zeitpunkt

```
ListScheduling(CurrentTime, ReadyList, KnownConditions)
1  repeat
2    Update(ReadyList)
3    for each processing element PE do
4      if PE is free at CurrentTime then
5         $P_i = \text{GetReadyProcess}(\text{ReadyList})$ 
6        if there exists a  $P_i$  then
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16         end if
17       end if
18     end if
19   end for
20   CurrentTime = earliest time when a scheduled process terminates
21 until all processes of this alternative path are scheduled
end ListScheduling
```

List Scheduling Funktion

ReadyList:
Enthält
ausführbare
Prozesse

```
ListScheduling(CurrentTime, ReadyList, KnownConditions)
1  repeat
2    Update(ReadyList)
3    for each processing element PE do
4      if PE is free at CurrentTime then
5         $P_i = \text{GetReadyProcess}(\text{ReadyList})$ 
6        if there exists a  $P_i$  then
7          Insert( $P_i$ , ScheduleTable, CurrentTime, KnownConds)
8          if  $P_i$  is a disjunction process then
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16         end if
17       end if
18     end if
19   end for
20   CurrentTime = earliest time when a scheduled process terminates
21 until all processes of this alternative path are scheduled
end ListScheduling
```

List Scheduling Funktion

KnownConditions:
Derzeit bekannte
Konditionswerte

```
1 repeat
2   Update(ReadyList)
3   for each processing element PE do
4     if PE is free at CurrentTime then
5        $P_i = \text{GetReadyProcess}(\text{ReadyList})$ 
6       if there exists a  $P_i$  then
7         Insert( $P_i$ , ScheduleTable, CurrentTime, KnownConds)
8         if  $P_i$  is a disjunction process then
9            $C_i$  = condition calculated by  $P_i$ 
10          ListScheduling(CurrentTime,
11                         ReadyList  $\cup$  ready nodes from the true branch,
12                         KnownConditions  $\cup$  true  $C_i$ )
13          ListScheduling(CurrentTime,
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16        end if
17      end if
18    end if
19  end for
20  CurrentTime = earliest time when a scheduled process terminates
21 until all processes of this alternative path are scheduled
22 end ListScheduling
```

List Scheduling Funktion

```
ListScheduling(CurrentTime, ReadyList, KnownConditions)
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13                 ListScheduling(CurrentTime,
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16             end if
17         end if
18     end if
19   end for
20   CurrentTime = earliest time when a scheduled process terminates
21 until all processes of this alternative path are scheduled
end ListScheduling
```

Update Funktion:
Aktualisiert Liste
der ausführbaren
Prozesse

List Scheduling Funktion

```
ListScheduling(CurrentTime, ReadyList, KnownConditions)
1  repeat
2      Update(ReadyList)
3      for each processing element PE do
4          if PE is free at CurrentTime then
5               $P_i = \text{GetReadyProcess}(ReadyList)$ 
6              if there exists a  $P_i$  then
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16             end if
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19   end for
20   CurrentTime = earliest time when a scheduled process terminates
21 until all processes of this alternative path are scheduled
end ListScheduling
```

GetReadyProcess
Funktion:
Liefert Prozess
mit höchster
Priorität

List Scheduling Funktion

```
ListScheduling(CurrentTime, ReadyList, KnownConditions)
1  repeat
2    Update(ReadyList)
3    for each processing element PE do
4      if PE is free at CurrentTime then
5        Pi = GetReadyProcess(ReadyList)
6        if there exists a Pi then
7          → Insert(Pi, ScheduleTable, CurrentTime, KnownConds)
8          if Pi is a disjunction process then
9            Ci = condition calculated by Pi
10           ListScheduling(CurrentTime,
11                         ReadyList ∪ ready nodes from the true branch,
12                         KnownConditions ∪ true Ci)
13           ListScheduling(CurrentTime,
14                         ReadyList ∪ ready nodes from the false branch,
15                         KnownConditions ∪ false Ci)
16         end if
17       end if
18     end if
19   end for
20   CurrentTime = earliest time when a scheduled process terminates
21 until all processes of this alternative path are scheduled
end ListScheduling
```

Insert Funktion:
Schreibt den
ausgewählten
Prozess in eine
Schedule Table

List Scheduling Funktion

```
ListScheduling(CurrentTime, ReadyList, KnownConditions)
1  repeat
2      Update(ReadyList)
3      for each processing element PE do
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16             end if
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18     end if
19 end for
20 CurrentTime = earliest time when a scheduled process terminates
21 until all processes of this alternative path are scheduled
end ListScheduling
```

Rekursiver Aufruf:
Nachfolger der
Prozesse, die
Konditionen
erzeugen, werden
eingeplant

List Scheduling Funktion

- ▶ Prioritätsfunktion
 - ▶ Bestimmt die Taskreihenfolge konkurrierender Tasks
- ▶ Schedule Table
 - ▶ Enthält Aktivierungszeit der Prozesse unter bestimmten Konditionen
 - ▶ Prozessorspezifischer Teil wird im Knoten gespeichert
 - ▶ Dispatcher auf den Knoten zur Aktivierung der Prozesse

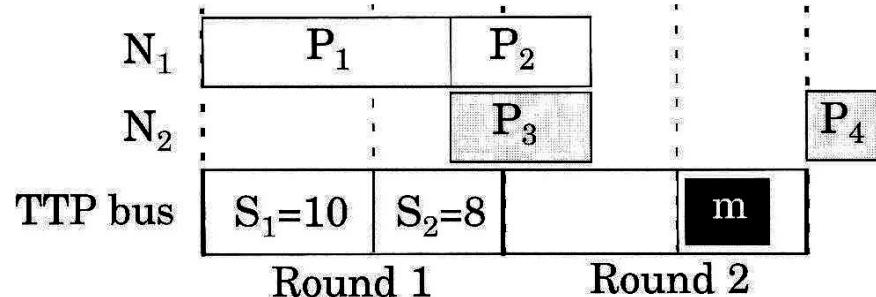
Nachrichten Scheduling

- ▶ Kommunikation wird als Prozess behandelt, der auf der Ressource Bus aktiviert wird
- ▶ Nachricht wird im frühestmöglichen Slot gesendet
- ▶ Beachtung des TDMA-Schemas
- ▶ Nachrichten-Scheduling findet während des Prozess-Schedulings statt

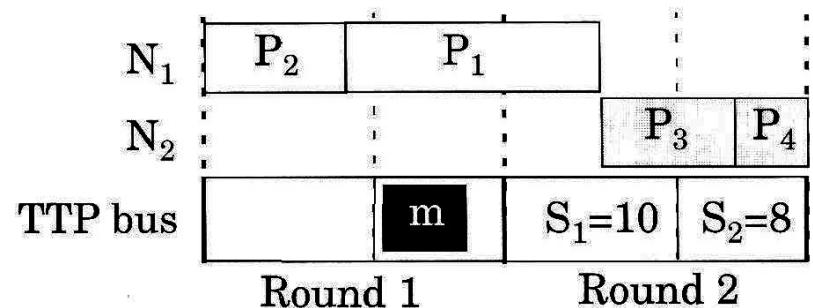
Optimierung der Bus-Konfiguration

- ▶ Ziel: Erzeugung eines kürzeren System-Delays
 - ▶ Dimensionierung der Slot-Größen
 - ▶ Spezifizieren der Slot-Zuordnungen

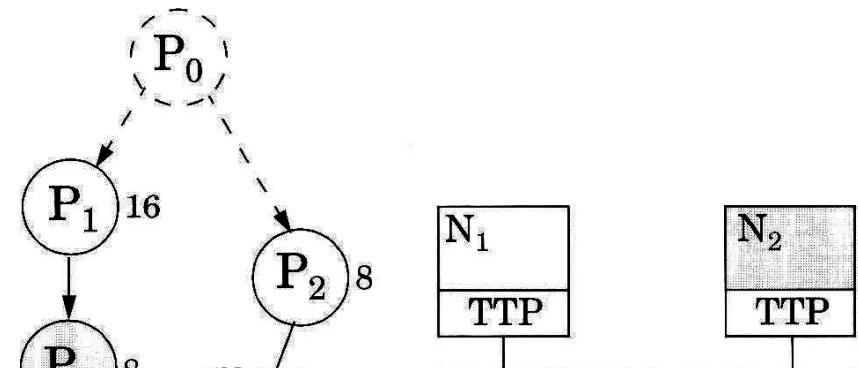
Beispiel



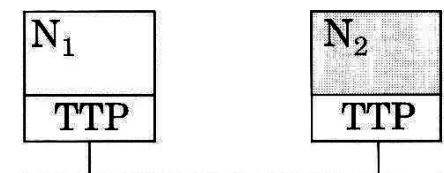
a) Schedule length of 40 ms



b) Schedule length of 36 ms



c) Application



d) Architecture

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Thesis Outline

- ▶ Untersuchung des vorgestellten Ansatzes
- ▶ Komplettsicht des konkreten Algorithmus
- ▶ Vergleich mit anderen Verfahren,
z.B. Bereich MPSoC, Verfahren in MA Sellentin
- ▶ Implementierung eines konkreten Beispiels, z.B. SCV:
Einparkassistent, Kollisionsassistent
- ▶ Erweiterung der Untersuchung um den Mapping-Aspekt

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Zusammenfassung

- ▶ Zeitgesteuerte Systeme ermöglichen Systeme mit definiertem Antwortverhalten
- ▶ FlexRay bietet ein Kommunikationsmedium
- ▶ Aufgaben
 - ▶ Timing der Prozesse
 - ▶ Konfiguration des Busses
 - ▶ Minimierung der Ausführungszeit der Anwendung

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Literatur

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Timing Analysis of the FlexRay Communication Protocol
Computer and Information Science Dept., Linköping University, Sweden
Proceedings of the 18th Euromicro Conference on Real-Time Systems
(ECRTS'06), 2006
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Scheduling with Bus Access Optimization for Distributed Embedded Systems
IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON VERY LARGE SCALE INTEGRATION (VLSI)
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1089-6503/98, 1998 IEEE
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Masterarbeit: Ein zeitgesteuertes, verteiltes SW-Konzept implementiert auf
FlexRay-Komponenten für ein fahrerloses Transportsystem
HAW Hamburg, 2006