

Hardware Interface

Krerk Piromsopa, Ph.D. Department of Computer Engineering Chulalongkorn University

Outlines • Introduction to Embedded / Real Time Systems • Polling, Interrupt • Devices and Interfaces • LED • DC, Stepped Motors • Switch, Sensors, etc

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What's Embedded Systems?

- an ill-defined term
- A special-purpose system designed to perform one or few dedicated functions [embedded systems glossary]
- Optimize for cost, size, reliability, and performance
- Complexity varies from a single micro-controller chip to multiple units
- Personal devices to nuclear power plants controlling



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Common Characteristics

- Real-time performance that must be met.
- Built-in to controlled devices
- Software is often called Firmware and is often stored in read-only memory or flash memory

Real-time Systems

- Depends upon logical correctness and time.
- usability (soft real-time systems) e.g. multimedia video/audio
 - Tasks are performed as fast as possible, but don't have to finish by specific times.
- safety (hard real-time systems) e.g. Engine Control Unit
 - Tasks have to be performed not only correctly, but also on time.
- can have both hard and soft requirements.

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Pitfalls

- hard versus soft real-time does not necessarily relate to the length of time available
 - A system may overheat if a cooling system is not functioning in 5 minutes --- hard
 - A network packet may drop buffered data if it is not processed in 0.1 sec. --- soft
- High Performance <> real time
 - Examples ?
 - Chess-Playing Programs ?

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Software Models

- Foreground/Background Systems (aka. super-loops)
- Real-Time OS (aka. Real-Time kernel)
 - Non-preemptive (Cooperative Multitasking)
 - Preemptive

void main(void) { initialise(); superloop(); }

void superloop(void)
{
 while(1)
 {

task1(); task2();

task3(); ... }

Foreground/ Background

- Super-loops
- Foreground (ISR) handles Asynchronous events.

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- Background handles task level.
- Critical operations in ISR

Real-time O.S.

- Tasks (with priorities)
- Non-Preemptive Kernels
 - Each task has to explicitly give up control of the CPU.

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- Preemptive Kernels
 - Use priority as a criteria.

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Devices and Interface

- Digital vs. Analog
- What is Digital?
 - On/Off
- What is Analog?
 - Fuzzy?
- How to connect Digital to Analog Device?

POP Quiz

- Label the following item as Digital or Analog
 - Temperature
 - luminous of light
 - Picture/Color
 - Voice
 - What else?



Analog Input

- Analog-to-Digital Converter
- PIC 16F877 has build-in A2D



What is Sensors?

- A device that convert the information into voltage, current (usually resistance).
- Light
 - LDR (Light Dependent Resistor)
 - Photo Diode, Photo Transistor
- Temperature
 - Thermistor, Thermocouple, Infrared Sensor













