SISTEMI EMBEDDED

Embedded Systems
SOPC Design Flow

Federico Baronti

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Definition(s) of Embedded Systems

- Systems with embedded processors
 - Hamblen, Hall, Furman, "Rapid Prototyping Of Digital Systems,"
 Springer 2008
- One or more computers are used as components
 - Ashenden, "Digital Design: An Embedded Systems Approach Using Verilog," Elsevier 2008
- A physical system that employs computer control for a specific purpose, rather than for general-purpose computation
 - Hamacher, Vranesic, Zaky, Manjikian, "Computer Organization And Embedded Systems," McGraw Hill 2012
- Device that includes a programmable computer but is not itself intended to be a general-purpose computer
 - Wolf, "Principles of Embedded Computing System Design,"
 Elsevier 2008

Embedded Systems (1)

- Not easy to find a precise definition. But we can identify some prominent features:
 - Contain a computer which is **not** general-purpose
 - Are part of a larger device/equipment/plant that they control
 - Are application-specific and single functioned;
 functions are a-priori known and executed repeatedly
 - Need to be optimized for cost, size, energy consumption,...
 - May have Real time and safety requirements
 - Typically have minimal user interface

Embedded Systems (2)

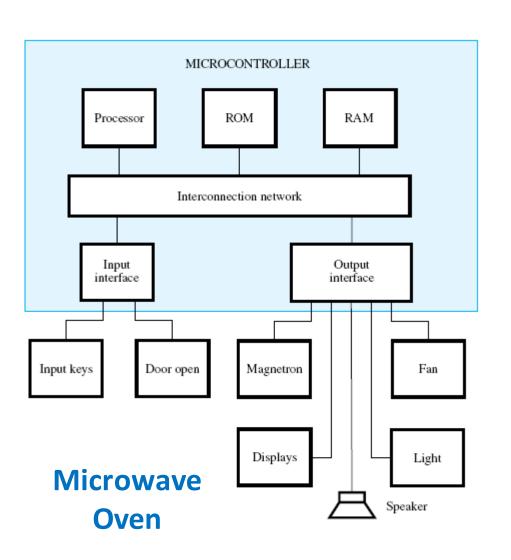
- Are very pervasive in our daily life:
 - Household appliances, cars (ABS, EPS,...), ATMs, printers, scanners, cameras, videogames, TVs, smart watches, alarm systems, "smartphones", "tablets",...
- Every year billion of new embedded computers
 - 100 embedded computers every one generalpurpose computer

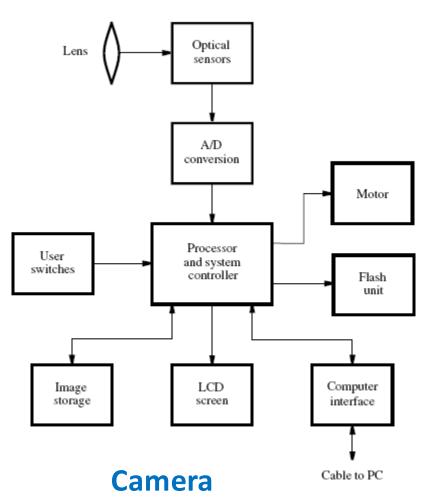
Application Examples (1)



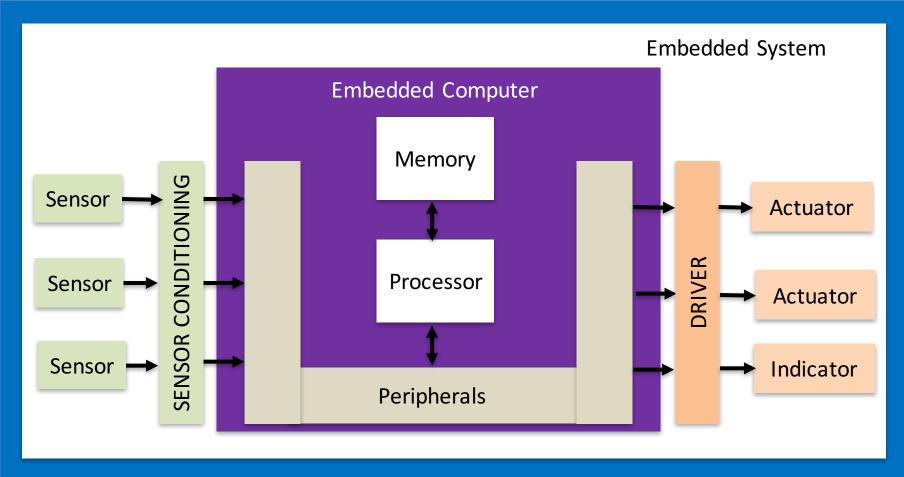


Application Examples (2)





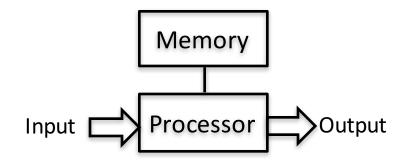
Embedded System Block Diagram



Device/Equipment to be controlled

An embedded system is a computer system that is **not** general-purpose like a personal computer

Main building blocks:



- Processor(s)
- Memories: FLASH, EEPROM, SRAM, SDRAM, DDRAM
- Peripherals: GPIO, Timer/Counter, PWM, Communication interfaces (SPI, I²C, CAN,...), A/D, D/A,...
- •
- and definitely some "specific" SOFTWARE

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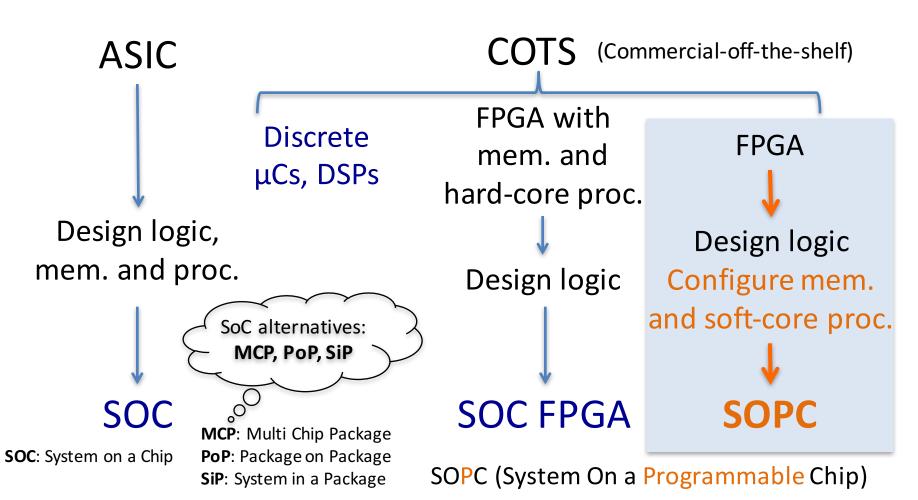
Main design constraints:

- Development cost (Non-Recurring Engineering cost)
- Production cost
- Power consumption
- Physical size

 Their relative importance varies from one embedded system to another

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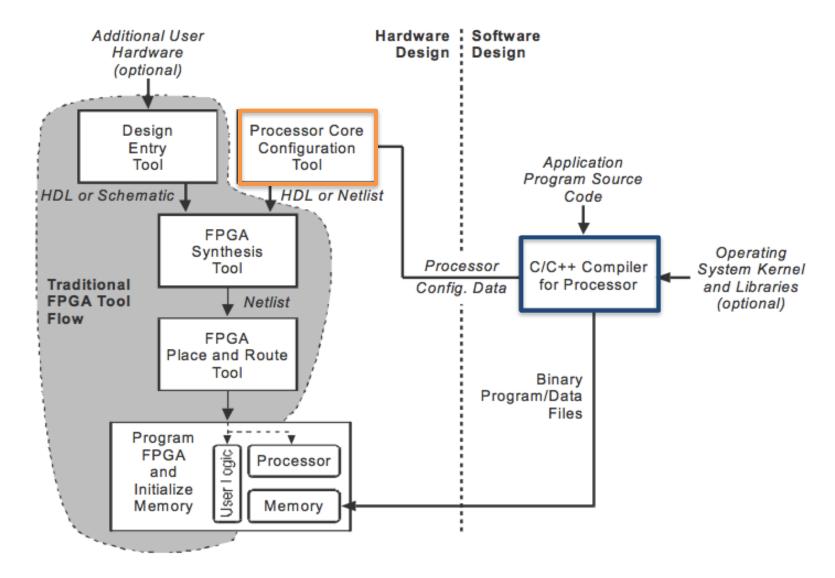
Hardware design options:



System-on-Programmable-Chip

- Configure soft-core processor:
 - Core configuration
 - Core version (E.g. economy, standard, fast for Altera Nios II)
 - Instruction/Data Cache, Pipeline Stages, JTAG Debug Modules, Custom Instructions, etc.
 - Peripheral configuration (what and where)
 - Peripheral selection
 - Standard peripherals from Altera and third-party vendors:
 GPIOs, Timers, Serial Communication Interfaces, Memory Interfaces, etc.
 - Custom peripherals
 - Address mapping

SOPC Design Flow



J. O. Hamblen et al. "Rapid Prototyping of Digital Systems – SOPC Edition", Springer, 2008

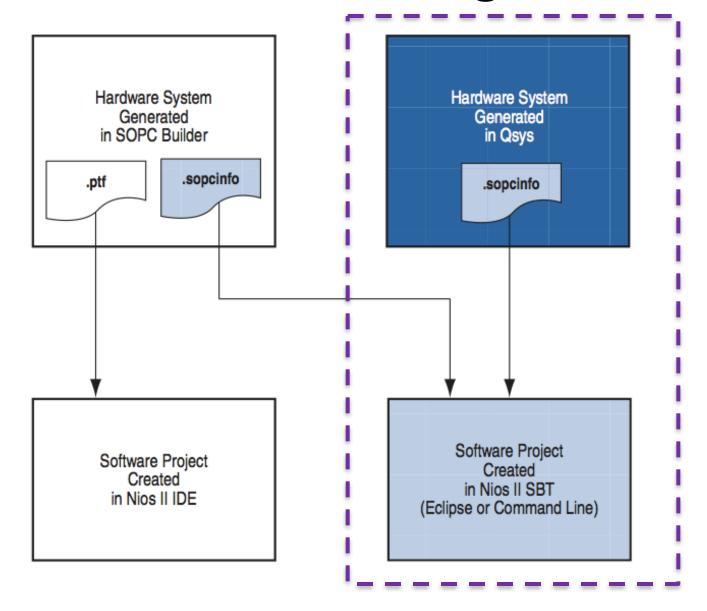
Altera's CAD tools

- Logic Design: Quartus II
 - Nios II Configuration and Computer integration: Qsys
 - Qsys generates the HDL description of the Computer
- Logic Simulation: ModelSim-Altera
- Software Development:
 Nios II Embedded Design Suite (EDS) Eclipse
- DE2: Development & Education board
 - Cyclone II EP2C35F672C6 (33216 LE; 105 M4K)

	Nios II/e	Nios II/s	Nios II/f
#LE	600-700	1200-1400	1400-1800
#M4K	2	2 + cache	3 + cache

Nios II versions: economy standard fast

Nios II HW/SW Design Flow



Nios II SBT Design Flow

- Creating a project
 - Nios II Application and BSP from Template
 - Target hardware information (.sopcinfo, CPU)
 - Project template
 - Board Support Package (BSP)
- Code editing (.c, .h)
- Building the Project (.elf)
- Configuring the FPGA
 - Quartus II programmer (.sof)
- Running/ Debugging the Project on Nios II
 - Run/Debug configurations

Board Support Package (BSP)

- Library and header files (e.g. system.h) specific to the target processor
- Automatically generated through .sopcinfo and CPU
- Hides memory map, available devices, device implementation and processor configuration
 - Device drivers
 - Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL)
 - RTOS: Micrium MicroC/OS-II