

BEE613B

Embedded Systems Design

Module-2: Characteristics and Quality attributes of Embedded systems



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- 2.2 Operational and nonoperational quality attributes,
- 2.3 Application specific embedded system - washing machine,
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Learning Objectives

1. Understand Characteristics of Embedded Systems – Real-time, application-specific, power-efficient.
2. Analyze Quality Attributes – Differentiate operational (response, reliability) and non-operational (testability, cost).
3. Explore Application-Specific Systems – Study washing machine automation.
4. Examine Domain-Specific Systems – Learn automotive embedded systems (ECUs, ABS, infotainment).

2.1 Characteristics of Embedded Systems

1. Application & Domain Specific

- Embedded systems are designed for a particular function or domain and cannot be repurposed.
- Example: A washing machine control unit cannot be used for an air conditioner.

2. Reactive & Real-Time

- Embedded systems interact with the real world using sensors and must react instantly to changes.
- Real-Time Systems ensure deterministic responses, critical in applications like flight control and ABS (Anti-lock Braking Systems) in vehicles.

3. Operates in Harsh Environments

- Some embedded systems function in extreme conditions (e.g., high temperatures, vibrations, dust).
- Example: Industrial automation systems deployed in high-temperature zones.

4. Distributed Systems

- Multiple embedded systems work together in a network to achieve a common function.
- Example: ATM machines consist of independent embedded units (card reader, cash dispenser, printer) working together.

5. Small Size & Lightweight

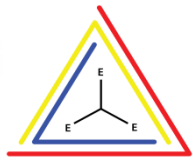
- Compact and aesthetically pleasing designs are important for usability and portability.
- Example: Mobile phones, smartwatches, and medical devices.

6. Power Efficiency

- Optimized for low power consumption to enhance battery life and reduce heat dissipation.
- Example: Ultra-low power controllers and energy-efficient components in IoT devices.



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2.2 Quality Attributes of Embedded Systems

Operational Quality Attributes

1. Response

- Defines how quickly an embedded system reacts to input changes.
- Example: Flight control systems must respond instantly to pilot inputs.

2. Throughput

- Measures system efficiency in terms of completed tasks per unit time.
- Example: Card readers measure throughput as transactions per second.

3. Reliability

- Indicates system stability and performance over long durations.
- Measured using MTBF (Mean Time Between Failures) and MTTR (Mean Time to Repair).
- Example: Medical monitoring systems must function reliably 24/7.

4. Maintainability

- Deals with ease of repairing and updating the system.
- Includes scheduled maintenance (e.g., printer ink replacement) and corrective maintenance (e.g., ATM repair after failure).

5. Security

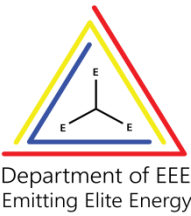
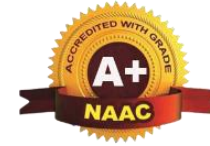
- Ensures data protection and prevents unauthorized access.
- Example: Password-protected PDAs, encryption in IoT devices.

6. Safety

- Prevents damage to users or the environment due to failures.
- Example: Airbag systems, industrial robots with emergency stop mechanisms.



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Non-Operational Quality Attributes

1. Testability & Debug-ability

- Determines how easily the system can be tested for faults.
- Includes hardware testing (e.g., checking sensors) and firmware debugging.

2. Evolvability

- The ability of an embedded system to integrate new features or hardware over time.
- Example: Firmware updates in smartphones.

3. Portability

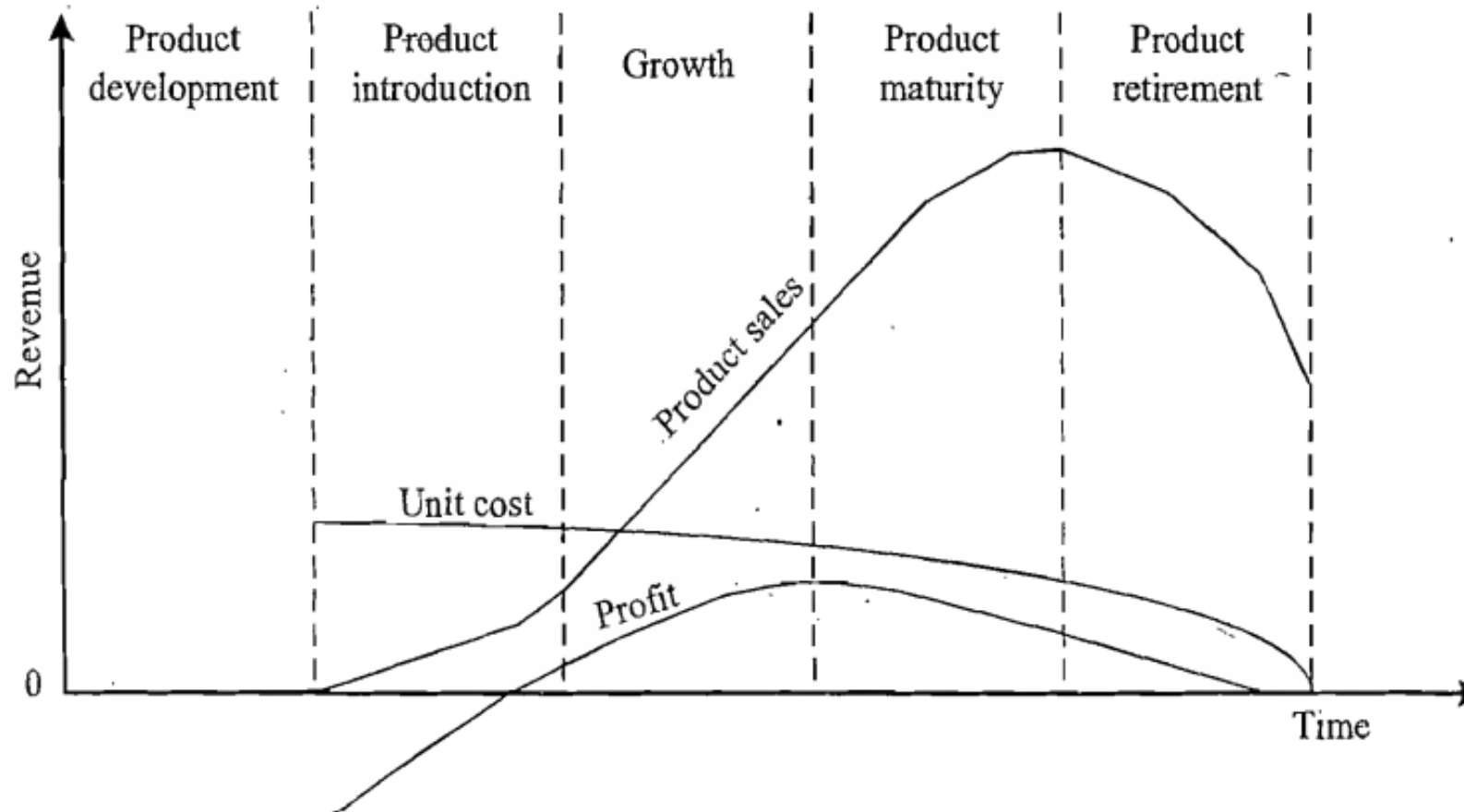
- The capability of running on multiple platforms with minimal modifications.
- Example: C-based firmware can be recompiled for different processors.

4. Time-to-Market

- The speed from product idea to launch is crucial in competitive markets.
- Example: Fast prototyping using off-the-shelf components.

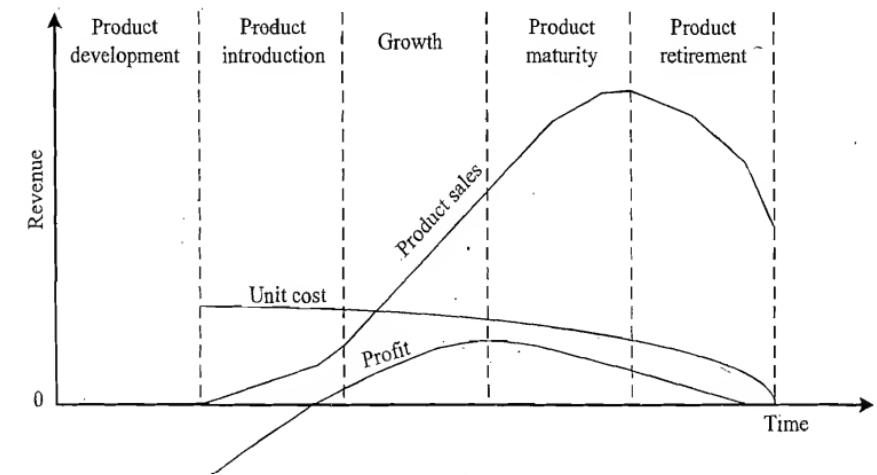
5. Cost & Revenue

- Unit cost must be optimized to ensure profitability while maintaining quality.
- Example: Smartphones are expensive at launch but become cheaper over time.



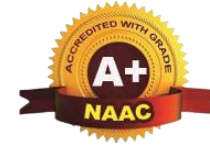
The product lifecycle follows a pattern where revenue grows from the introduction stage to maturity, then declines in the retirement phase.

- Unit cost is highest at launch (e.g., new smartphones are expensive initially but drop in price over time).
- Profit starts negative due to development costs, increases with sales, stabilizes, and then declines as sales drop.
- Returns exceed investment only after reaching a profitable stage.

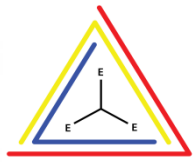




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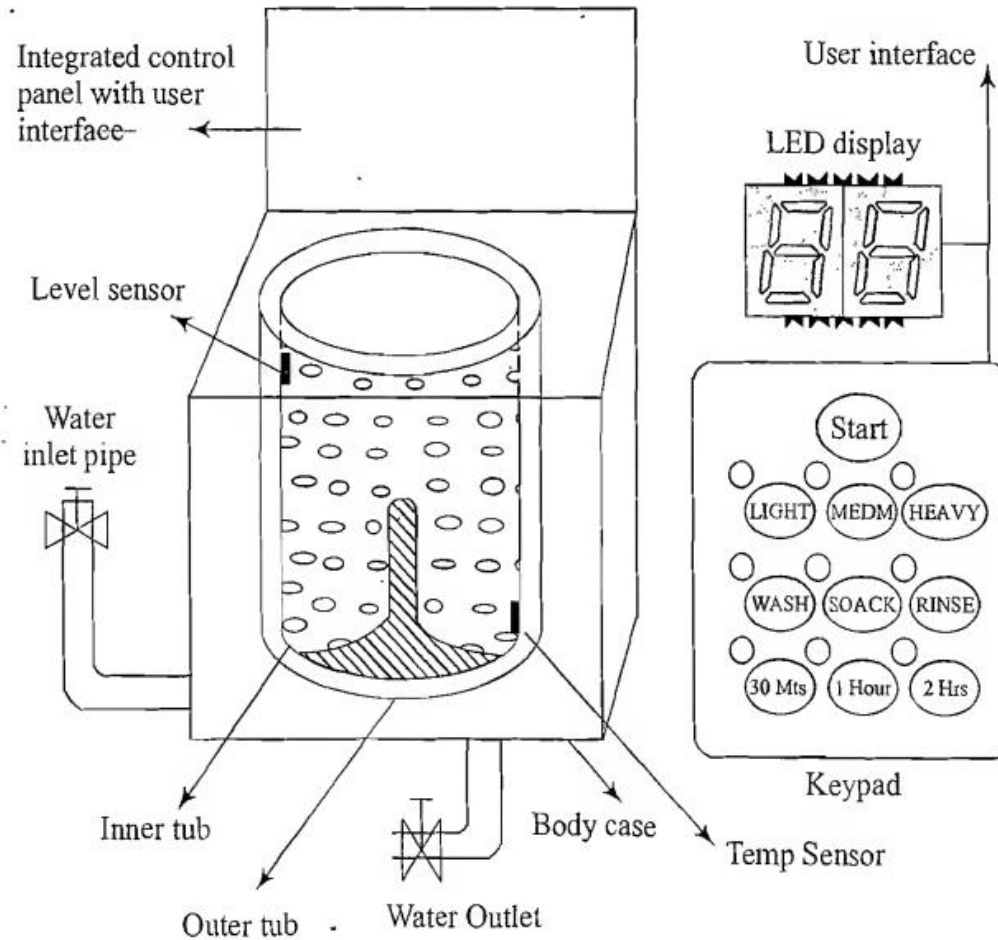


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Application specific embedded system - washing machine,



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Washing Machine – Application-Specific Embedded System

1. Embedded System Role:

- Uses sensors, actuators, control units, and user interfaces to automate washing.
- Enhances home automation with intelligent processing.

2. Main Components:

- Actuators: Motorized agitator, tumble tub, water pump, inlet valve.
- Sensors: Water temperature sensor, water level sensor.
- Control Unit: Microcontroller processes sensor data and manages actuators.

3. Types of Washing Machines:

- Top Loading: Agitator moves clothes up and down.
- Front Loading: Clothes tumble repeatedly in water.

4. Washing Phases:

- Wash: Agitator/tub moves clothes through water and detergent.
- Spin: High-speed tub rotation removes excess water using centrifugal force.
- Rinse: Removes detergent by adding fresh water and spinning.

5. User Interface & Controls:

- Inputs: Wash type selector (Wash, Spin, Rinse), cloth type selector (Light, Medium, Heavy Duty), timer settings.
- Outputs: LED/LCD display, status indicators.

6. Working Principle:

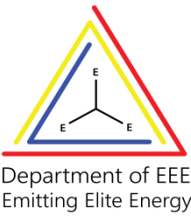
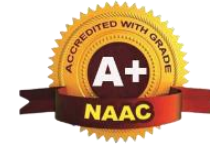
- Sensors detect water levels & temperature → Microcontroller processes data → Actuators perform washing functions.

7. Manufacturer Variations:

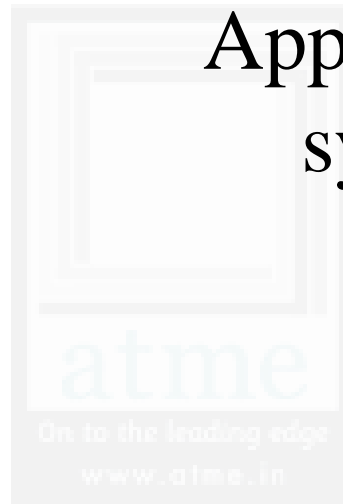
- Basic principles remain the same, but interface & control panel designs vary.



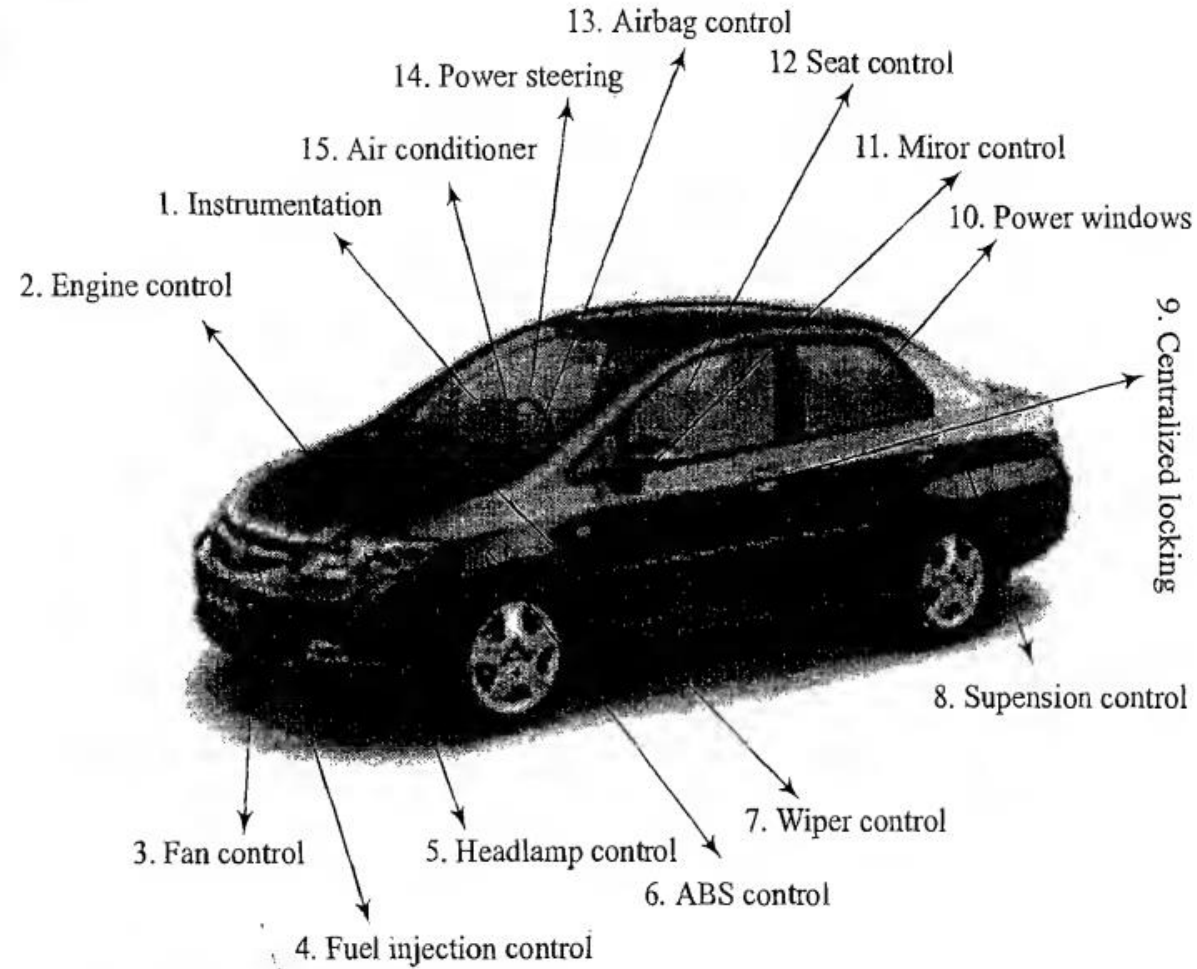
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Application specific embedded system domain specific – automotive



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Automotive Embedded Systems – Key Points

1. Overview

- Embedded systems control mechanical functions in vehicles.
- Found in simple (wipers, mirrors) to complex (ABS, airbags) systems.
- Built on microcontrollers, DSPs, or hybrid ECUs (Electronic Control Units).
- 20-40 ECUs in standard cars, 75-100 in luxury vehicles.

2. Types of ECUs (Electronic Control Units)

- High-Speed ECUs (HECUs): Require fast response for engine control, ABS, fuel injection, electronic throttle, transmission control.
- Low-Speed ECUs (LECUs): Used for non-critical functions like audio controls, door locks, mirrors, wipers, seat adjustments.

3. Automotive Communication Buses

- CAN (Controller Area Network): High-speed (1 Mbps), used for safety & powertrain systems (ABS, airbags, engine control).
- LIN (Local Interconnect Network): Low-speed (20 Kbps), used for sensor-actuator interfacing (mirrors, fans, seats, windows).
- MOST (Media-Oriented System Transport): Fiber-optic bus for automotive multimedia systems (audio, video, infotainment).



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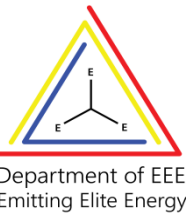
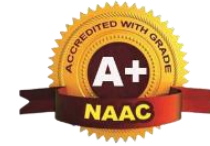
4. Automotive Embedded Market Key Players

(a) Silicon Providers

- Analog Devices: Signal processing chips for GPS, driver assistance systems.
- Xilinx: FPGAs & CPLDs for collision avoidance, voice recognition.
- Atmel: Flash microcontrollers for car infotainment, safety, and CAN/LIN networking.
- Maxim/Dallas, NXP, Renesas, Texas Instruments, Infineon, NEC – Leading chip providers for automotive control systems.

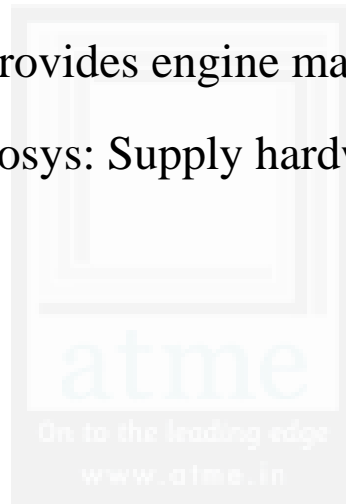
(b) Tools & Platform Providers

- Enea OSE: Real-time OS for multi-core, fault-tolerant systems.
- MathWorks MATLAB/SIMULINK: Used for simulation & modeling.
- Keil Microvision, Lauterbach, ARTiSAN, Microsoft Windows CE – Provide debugging & development tools for automotive applications.



(c) Solution Providers (OEMs)

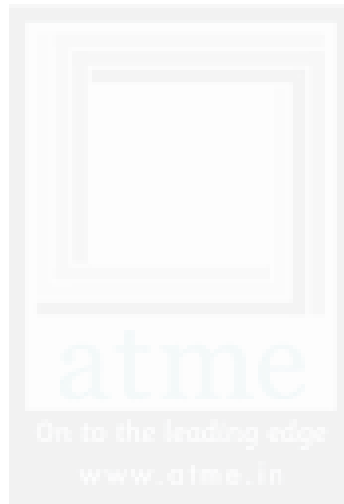
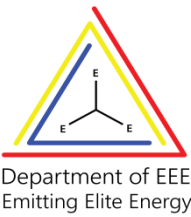
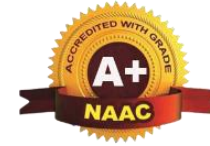
- Bosch Automotive: Full automotive solutions (engine control, safety, infotainment).
- DENSO: Provides engine management, hybrid vehicle solutions.
- Delphi, Infosys: Supply hardware & software automotive solutions.



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