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Scheduling IEC 61499 Function Block based models on resource constrained platforms (MCUs)

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Outline

- Introduction
 - Background about industrial control systems and IoT devices
- Proposed development
 - IEC 61499 extension
- run-time system and mapping
 - RTFM-kernel, SRP, and RTFM-4-FUN mapping
- 4DIAC extension and code generation
 - model definition, export filters, and executable compilation
- example and conclusions
 - software based PWM generator





Introduction

Background about Industrial Control

- Industrial control systems implemented using PLCs
 - Real-time operating system
 - Software run-time environments
- Standards to improve the portability
 - IEC 61131-3
 - IEC 61499
- Industrial control systems design modularized by
 - Function Blocks diagrams (IEC 61131): to graphically structure the control system into interconnected components
 - Event based communication (IEC 61499) onto a network of devices





Introduction

IoT: Internet of Things

- Embedded sensors and controllers integrated into control systems
- Problems to develop lightweight IoT devices
 - Generally, high resource demands
 - Lack of real-time support for resource limited devices





Proposed development

Key ideas

Extend IEC 61499 based 4DIAC tool

- Real-time execution of Function Block based design
- Light-weight controllers (MCUs) with limited resources (memory and CPU).
- Synchronous and asynchronous events
 - Extension of the IEC 61499 model
- Mapping onto the minimalistic RTFM-kernel





Proposed development

IEC 61499 extension

- Extension of model to distinguish between synchronous and asynchronous events
- A synchronous event is immediately executed on behalf of the sender (does not break compliance to the IEC 61499 standard)
- Synchronous event chains must never cause a cycle (would render a deadlock)
- An asynchronous event is the head of a synchronous event chain and can be given a static priority





run-time system

RTFM-kernel

- Hardware assisted scheduling
- Exploits the underlying interrupt hardware for preemptive (static priority based) execution under the Stack Resource Policy
- General approach to preemptive scheduling under shared resources
- Guarantees deadlock-free execution on single stack (single core systems)



run-time system

Stack Resource Policy (SRP)

- A task preempts, if
 - it has the highest priority of all enabled tasks
 - its priority is higher than system ceiling
- System ceiling is also based on ceiling levels of currently claimed resources (maximum priority of all tasks that access a resource)
- If a task needs an already claimed resource it is blocked before its preemption attempt (not at the resource claiming attempt) → deadlock-free

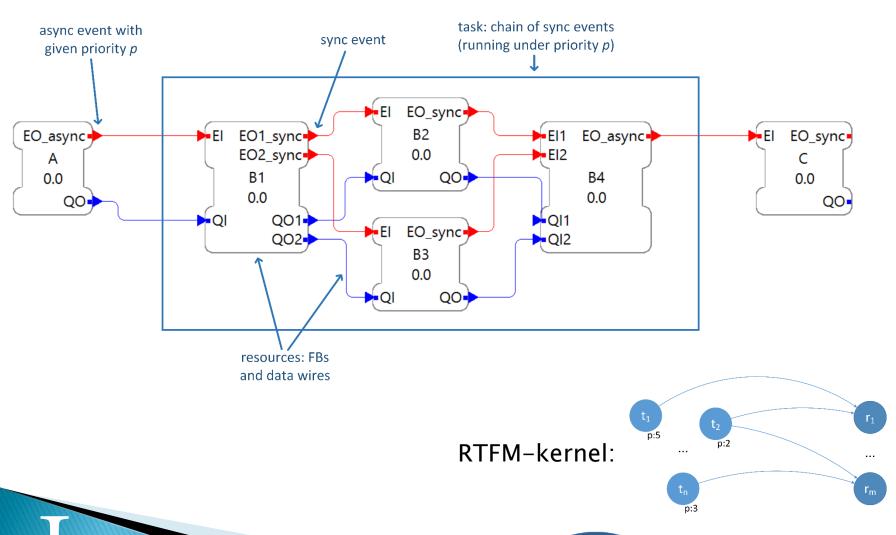




IEC 61499 mapping onto RTFM-kernel

RTFM-4-FUN

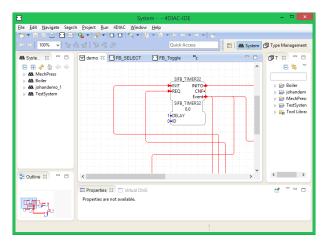
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overview

4DIAC extension



definition of extended IEC 61499 models

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FB network exported to C code



RTFM-kernel primitives



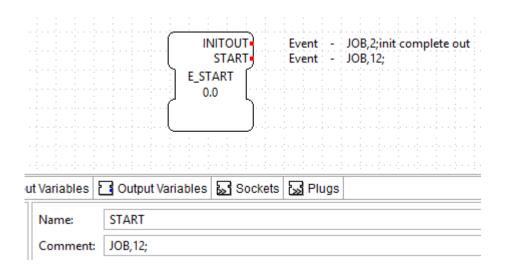
RTFM-kernel based executable (bare metal MCU)



4DIAC extension

Extended model definition

- FB description with output event annotations
- either synchronous or asynchronous events
- optional priority for asynchronous events







4DIAC extension

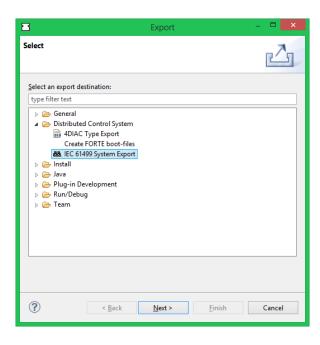
Export filters

two export filters

▶ FB definitions exported to .cpp and .hpp files

system description (system.xml) exported to C program

(RTFM-4-FUN mapped model)

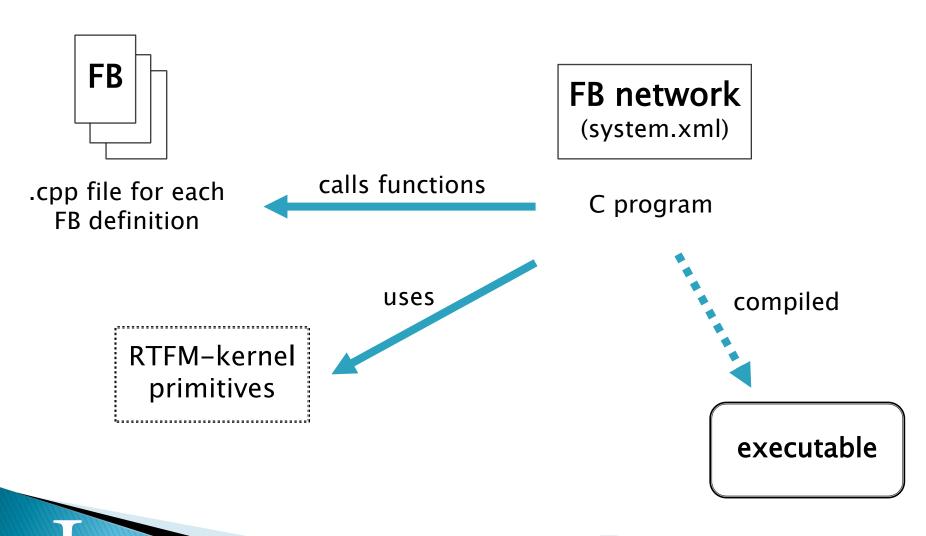






code generation

RTFM-kernel based executable

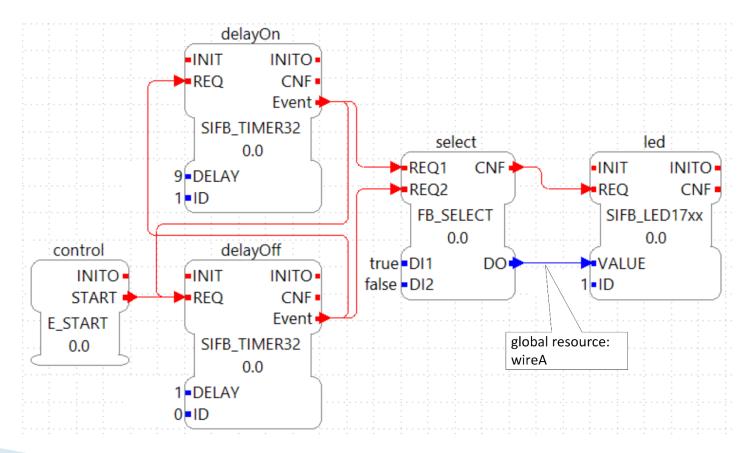




example

PWM generator

software based PWM generator built as FB network







example

PWM generator

... demo





example

PWM generator: results

- generated executable analyzed
- critical path has approximately 200 cycles (including the overhead of the scheduler)
- allows to run the PWM generator at frequencies up to 500 kHz on a cheap low-end MCU running at 100 MHz
- implies 2µs scan period for a scan based system which is not feasible with resource demanding run-time environments as used in common PLCs



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Thanks for your attention

Questions and suggestions

