

IBM Symposium Systèmes 2014

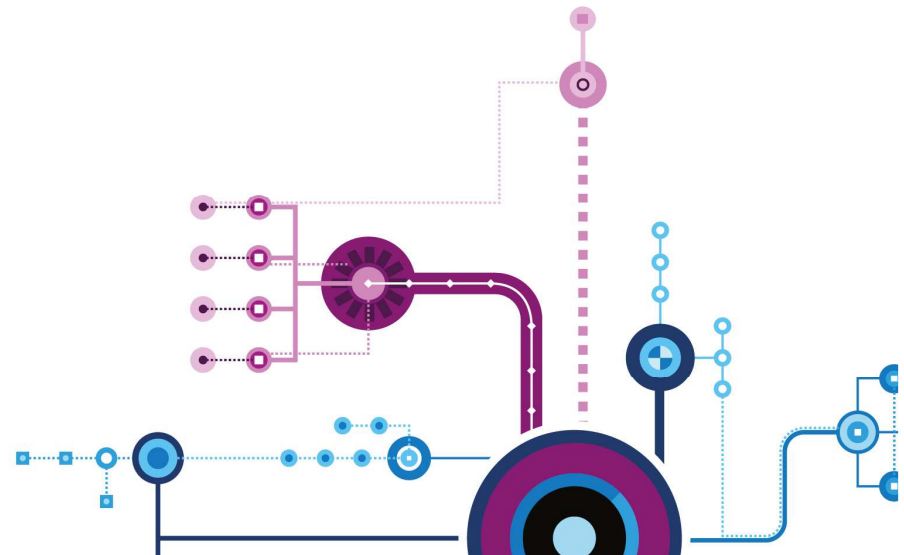
Concevoir plus rapidement des systèmes
de plus en plus flexibles et complexes



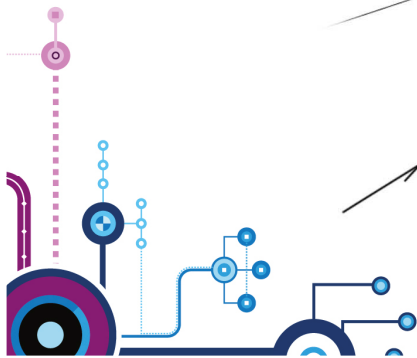
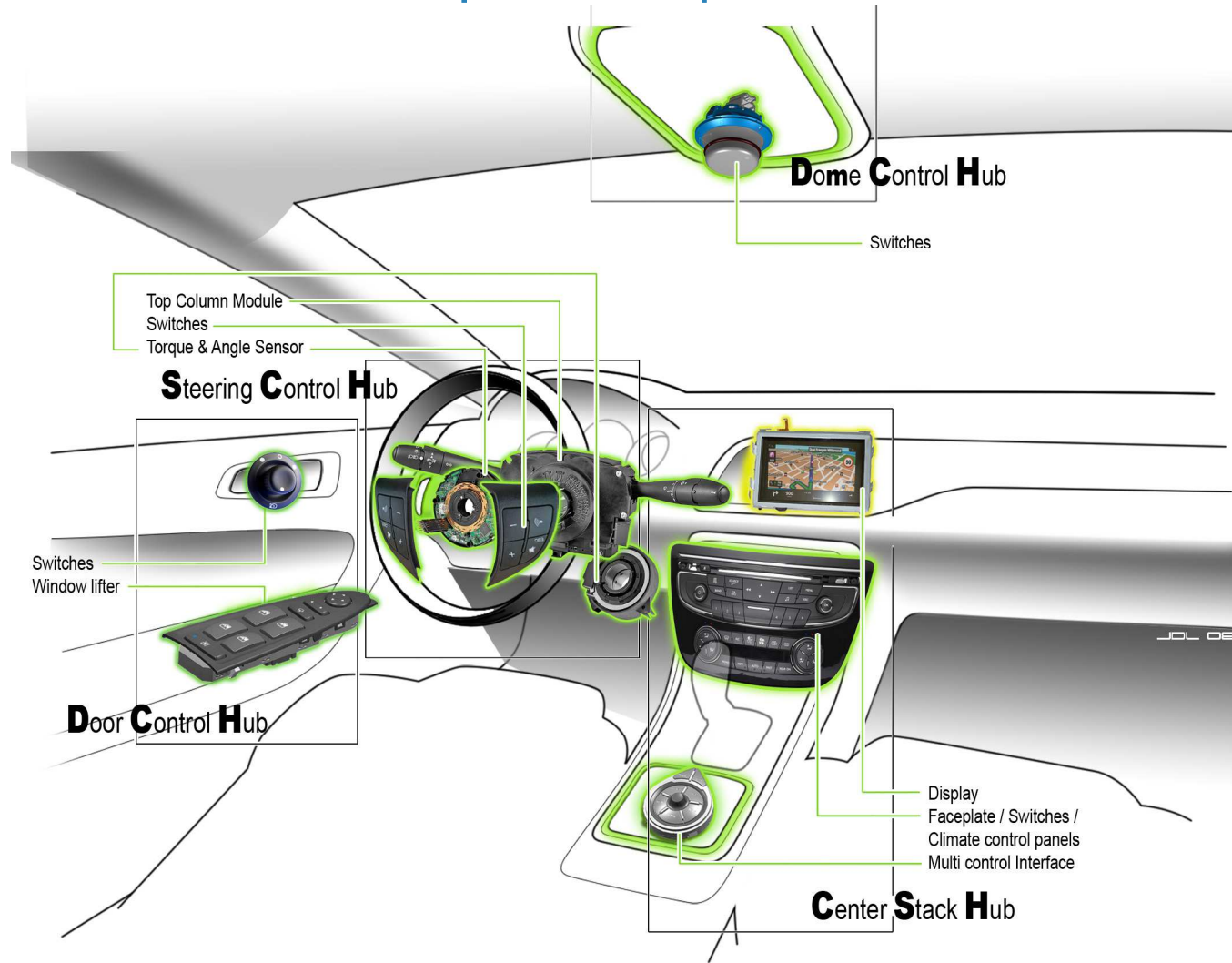
Rhapsody to generate μ C low level code



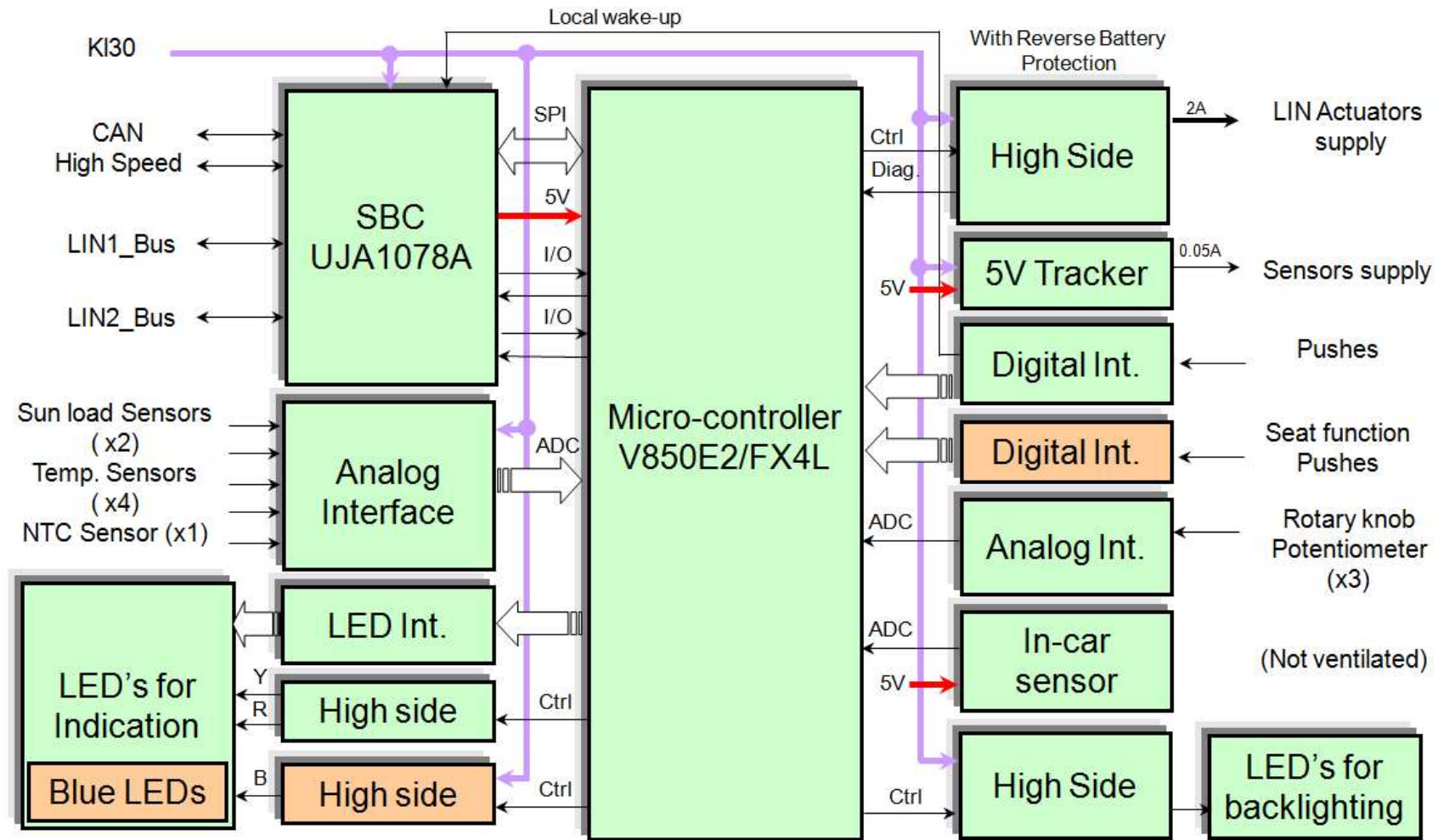
Jeudi 27 mars 2014
à l'IBM Client Center Paris



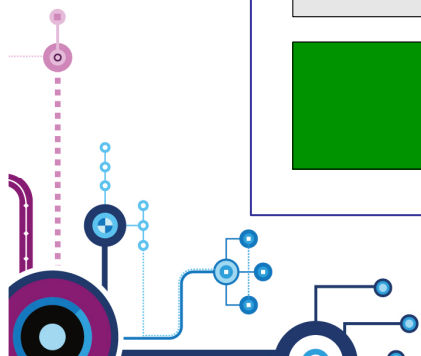
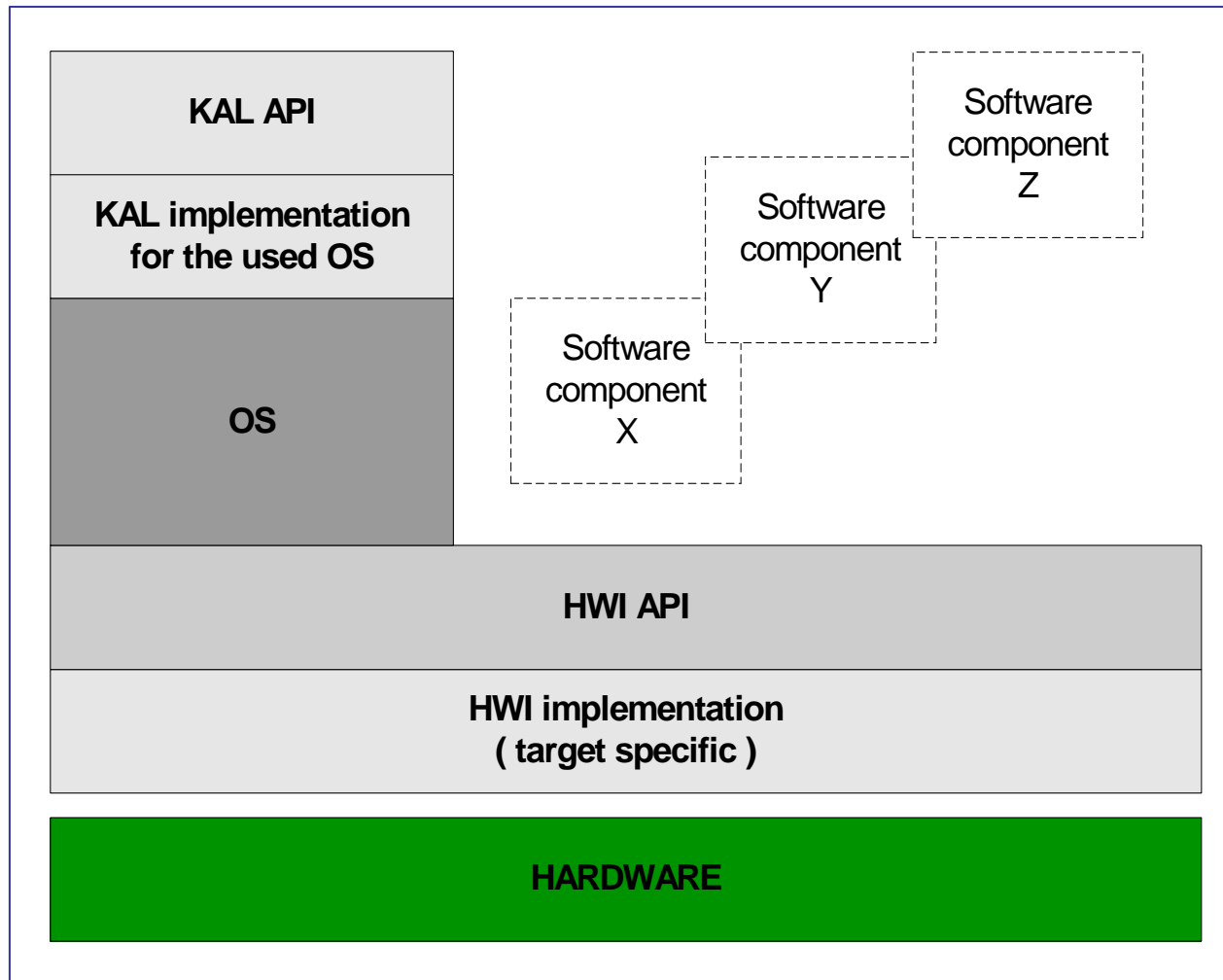
VALEO Interior Control products portfolio



Typical product architecture



A standard software architecture for all products



HWI is an hardware abstraction layer

- Standardized interface to access the hardware
- For a collection of objects with similar associate services (control, read, write, ...)
 - Digital inputs / outputs
 - Analogical inputs / outputs (e.g ADC)
 - Frequential inputs / outputs (e.g. PWM)
 - ...
- Depending on hardware design, an implementation is made by each project without reusing code (no real standard, means tested, off the shelf)



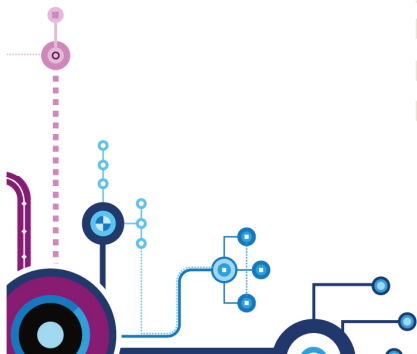
HWI typical implementation : hand made

```
void FAR_FUNCTION HWI_vidStart(void)
{
    /* Ports Initialisation */
    /* P32 on TOAA01 */
    PMC3L |= BIT_2; /* Alternative mode */
    PFCE3L &= ~BIT_2; /* Function 1..2 */
    PFC3L |= BIT_2; /* Function 2 */

    /* P40 on SIB0 (CSIB) */
    PMC4 |= BIT_0; /* Alternative mode */
    PFCE4 &= ~BIT_0; /* Function 1..2 */
    PFC4 &= ~BIT_0; /* Function 1 */

    /* P41 on SOB0 (CSIB) */
    PMC4 |= BIT_1; /* Alternative mode */
    PFCE4 &= ~BIT_1; /* Function 1..2 */
    PFC4 &= ~BIT_1; /* Function 1 */

    /* P42 on SCKB0 (CSIB) */
    PMC4 |= BIT_2; /* Alternative mode */
    PFCE4 &= ~BIT_2; /* Function 1..2 */
    PFC4 &= ~BIT_2; /* Function 1 */
}
```

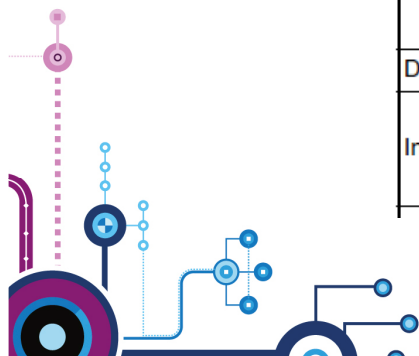


An Opportunity for standardization : Renesas (former NEC) μ C product line at this time (2006)

- μ C Series with same peripherals IP & several CPU (8 or 32 bits)
- In a family, a derivative is made by instantiating existing bricks (IP):
 - CPU : K0 or V850
 - Memories (ROM, RAM), several size
 - Peripherals (TAA, TAB, UARTD, ...)

Table 1-1 V850ES/Fx3 features (2/2)

Series name		V850ES/FE3		V850ES/FF3		V850ES/FG3			
Product		'F3370A	'F3371	'F3372	'F3373	'F3374	'F3375	'F3376A	'F3377A
A/D Converter		10 bits x 10 ch		10 bits x 12 ch		10 bits x 16 ch			
Serial interfaces	UART/LIN	2 ch				3 ch		5 ch	
	CSI	2 ch							
	IIC	1 ch							
	CAN	1 ch				2 ch			
DMA		4 ch							
Interrupts	External (incl. NMI)	9 ch				12 ch		13 ch	
	Internal	48 ch				60 ch		65 ch	



Renesas μ C product line : idea of a standard was born

- Peripherals are reused within a family
 - A software brick to manage a peripheral could be made
- Peripherals are instantiated n times for a derivative
 - The software brick should be instanciable (same code running several time with different set of data)

Commitment to design this standard with hand written code

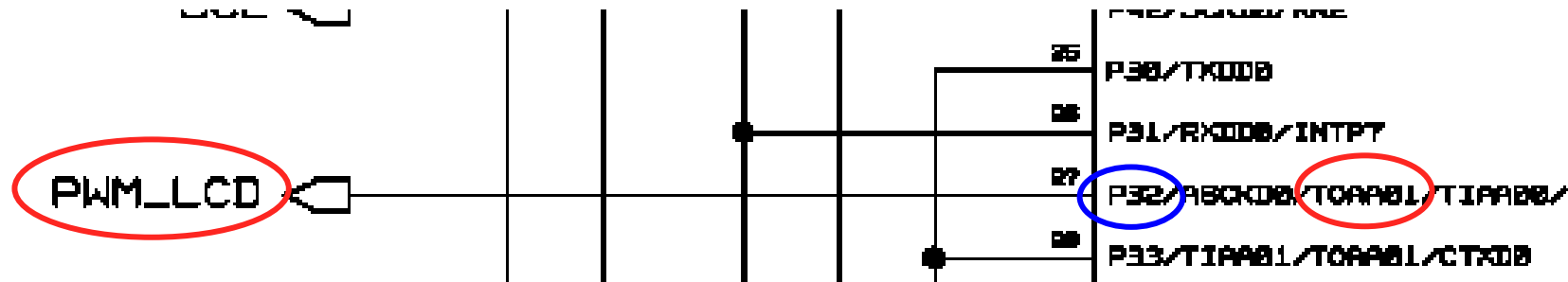
- Result was an **Heavy / difficult** to understand software component
 - Rhapsody has been used to **reverse / understand** the code

With lot of parts already in a Rhapsody model,
why not generating the code ?



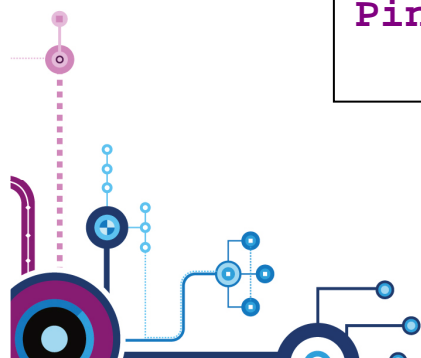
Basic concepts of the standard : it should be easy to use !

- Configuration **driven by Hardware Schematics** :
 - What is the usage of the pin in my project ?
 - I **use it** like this by writing the **minimum of code (1 line)**



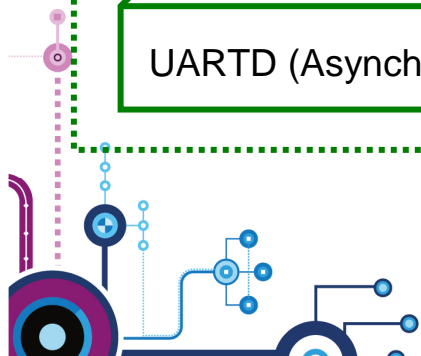
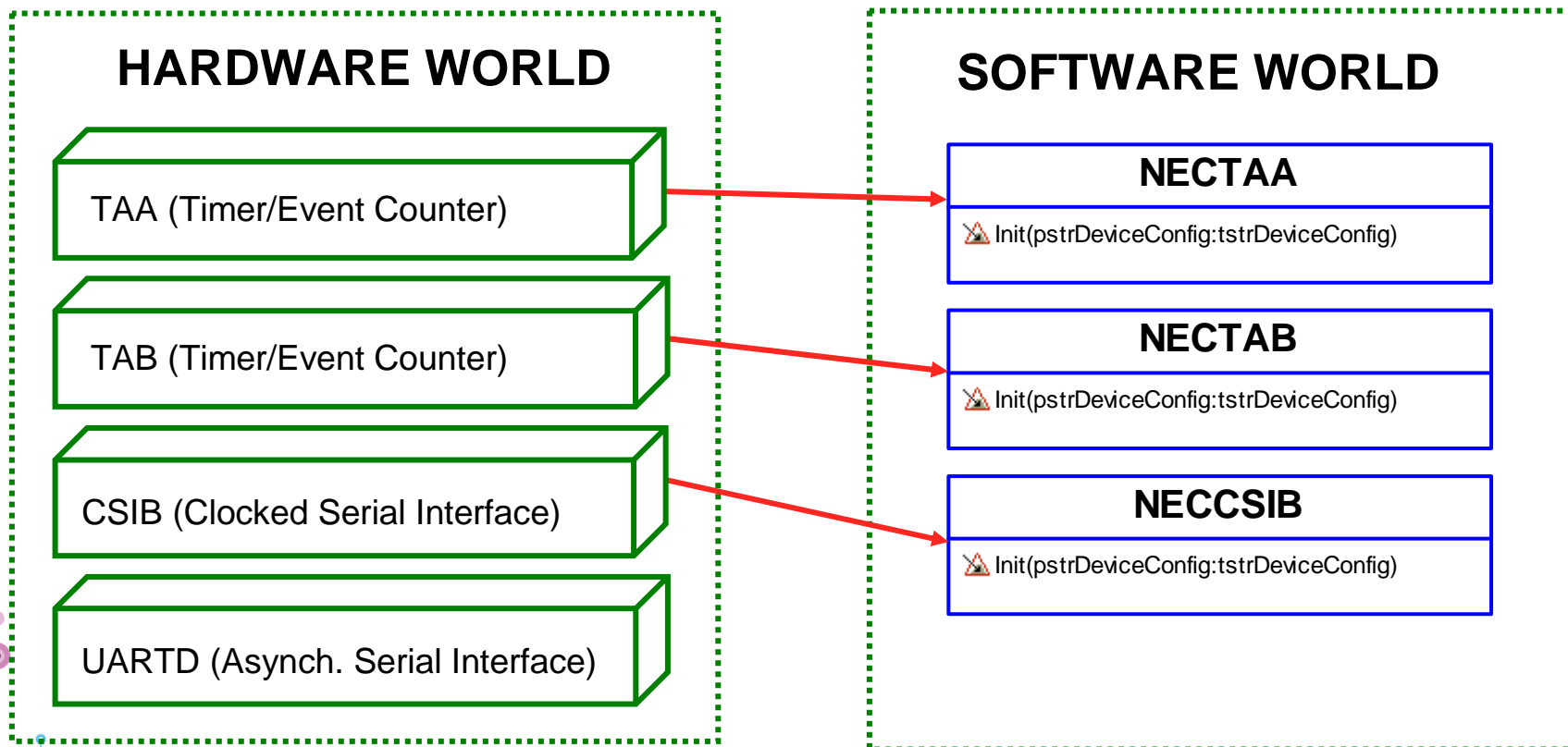
```

/* Use P32 as Frequential output */
Pin_UseAs (&P32, TOAAn1)
    
```

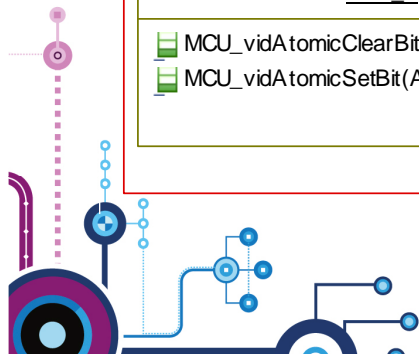
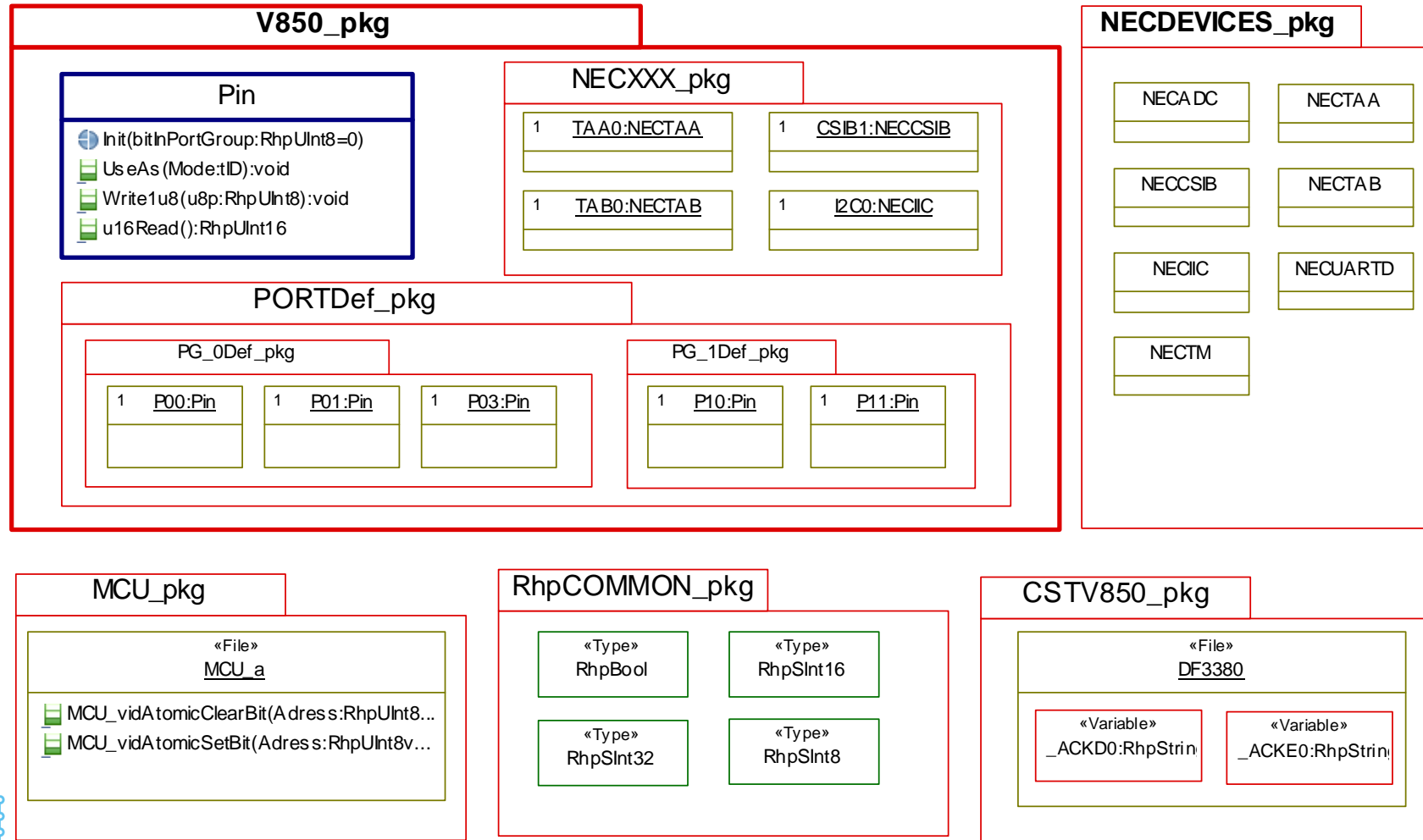


Basic concepts of the standard continued

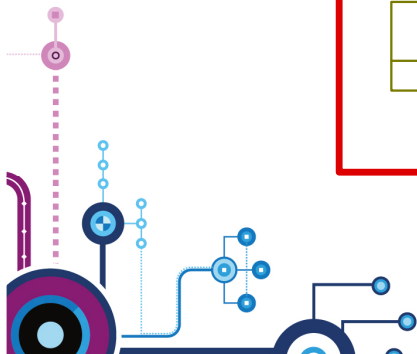
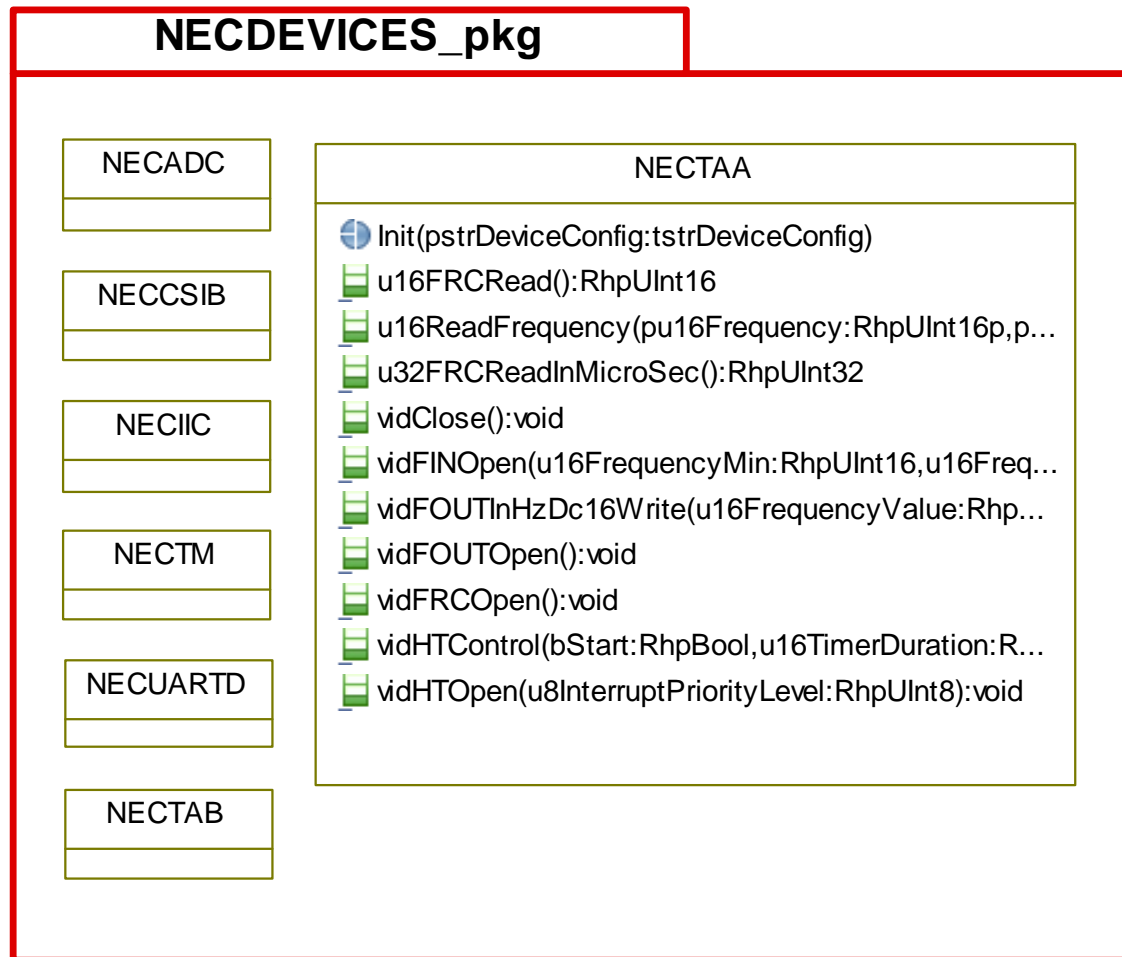
- Architecture based on physical objects



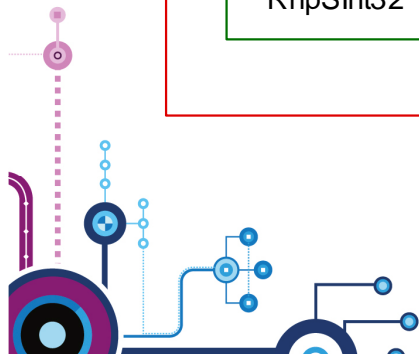
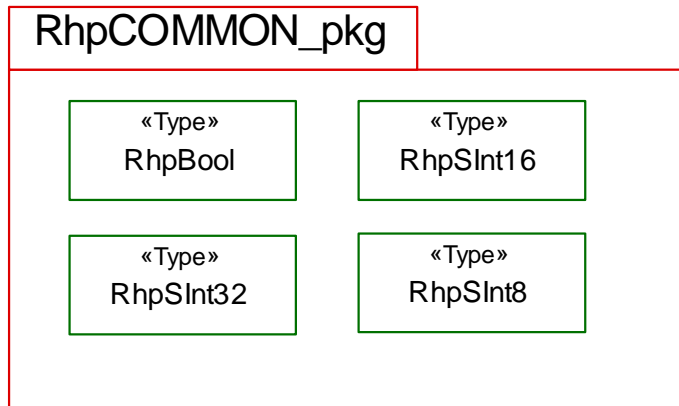
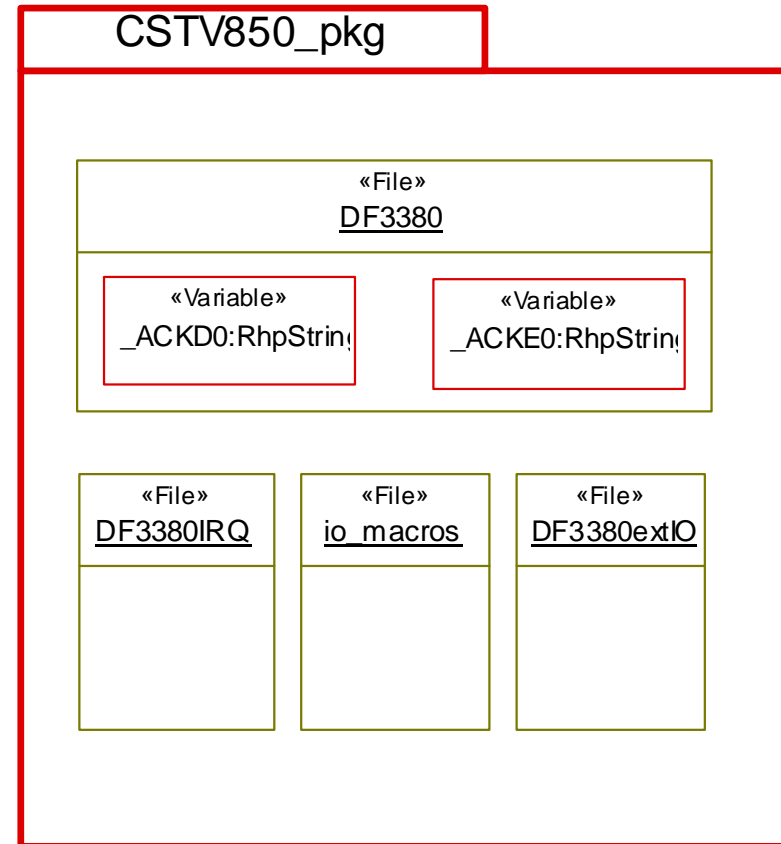
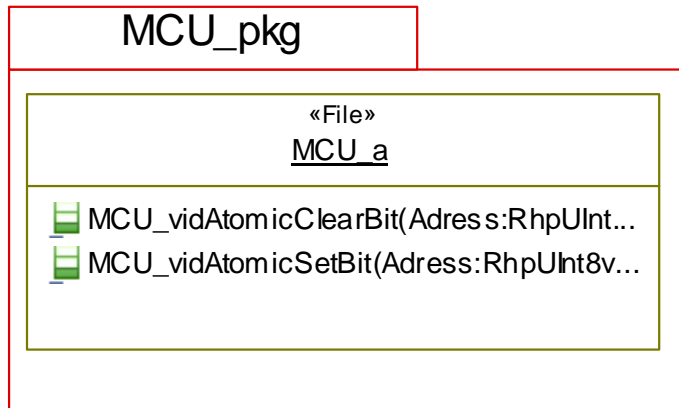
Rhapsody model – Global overview



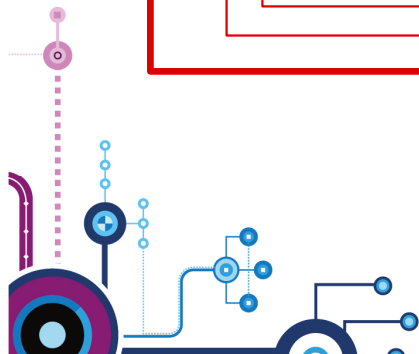
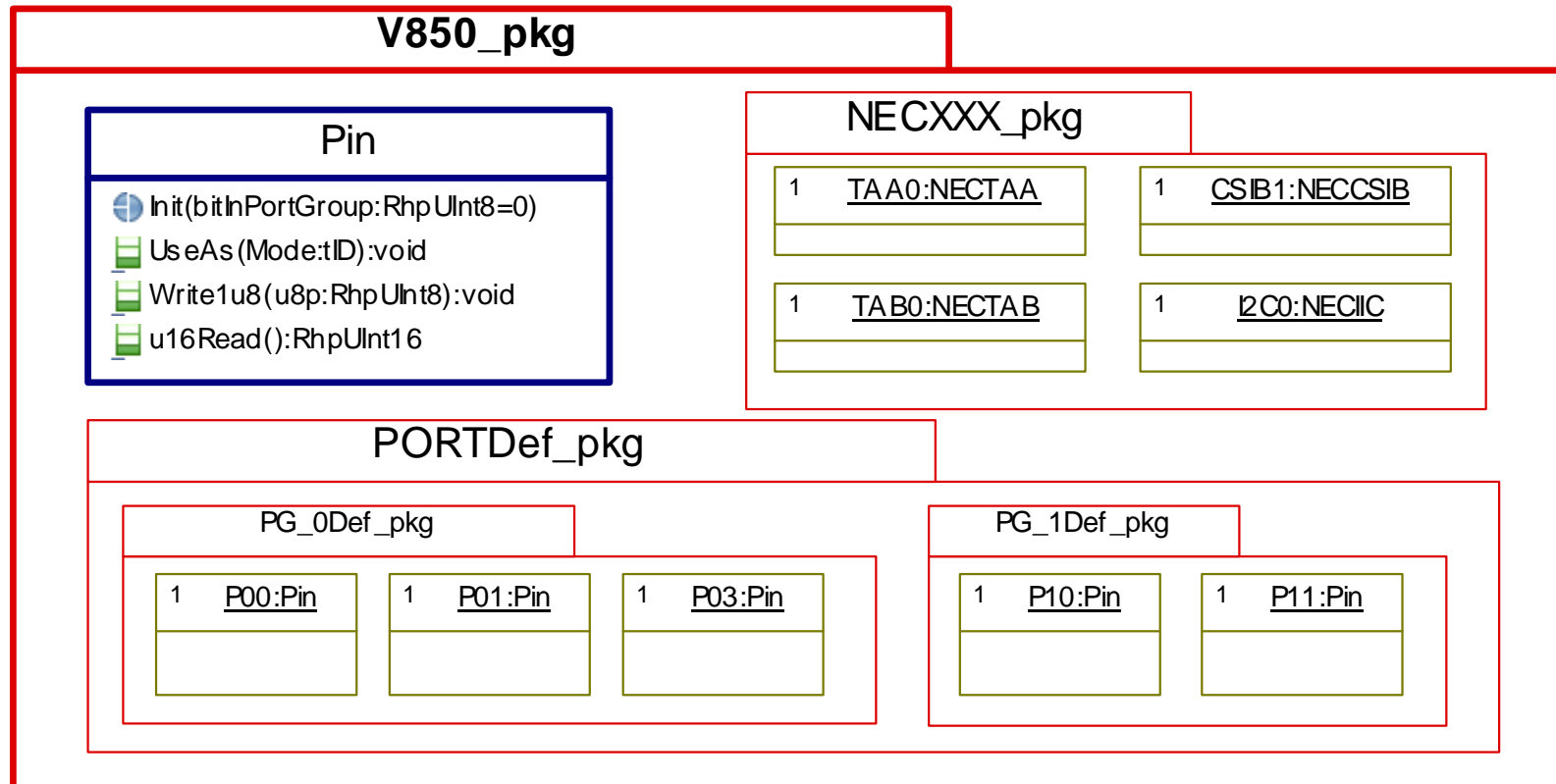
The NECDEVICES_pkg : classes for NEC Peripherals



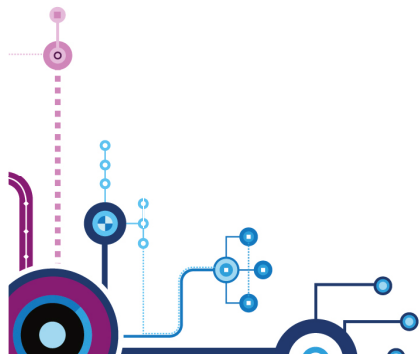
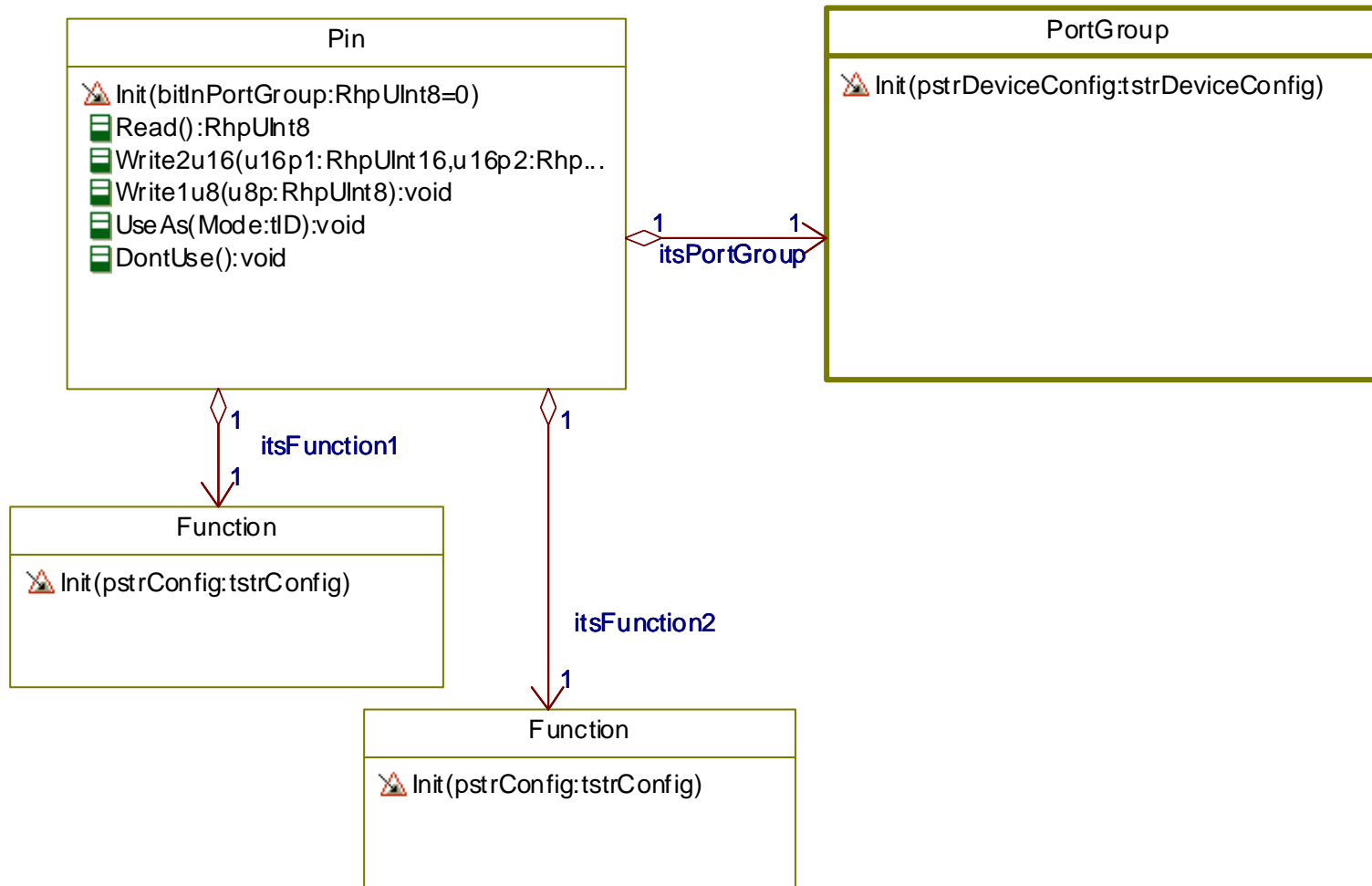
MCU_pkg, RhpCOMMON_pkg, CSTV850_pkg : facilities



V850_pkg : the μ C related package

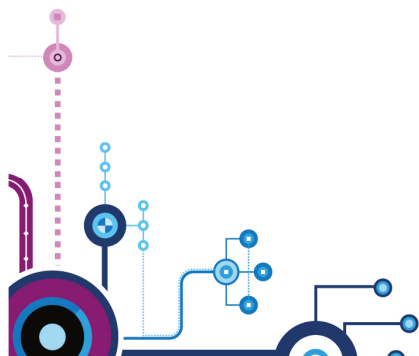


The Pin class at the heart of V850_pkg



« Pin », « Port Group » definitions from NEC

- Pin :
 - “Denotes the physical pin. Every pin is uniquely denoted by its pin number. A pin **can be used in several modes**. Depending on the selected **mode**, a pin **name is allocated to the pin**.”
- Port Group :
 - “Denotes a group of pins. The pins of a port group **have a common set of port mode control registers**.”



« Function » definition from NEC

■ Function

– Port Mode

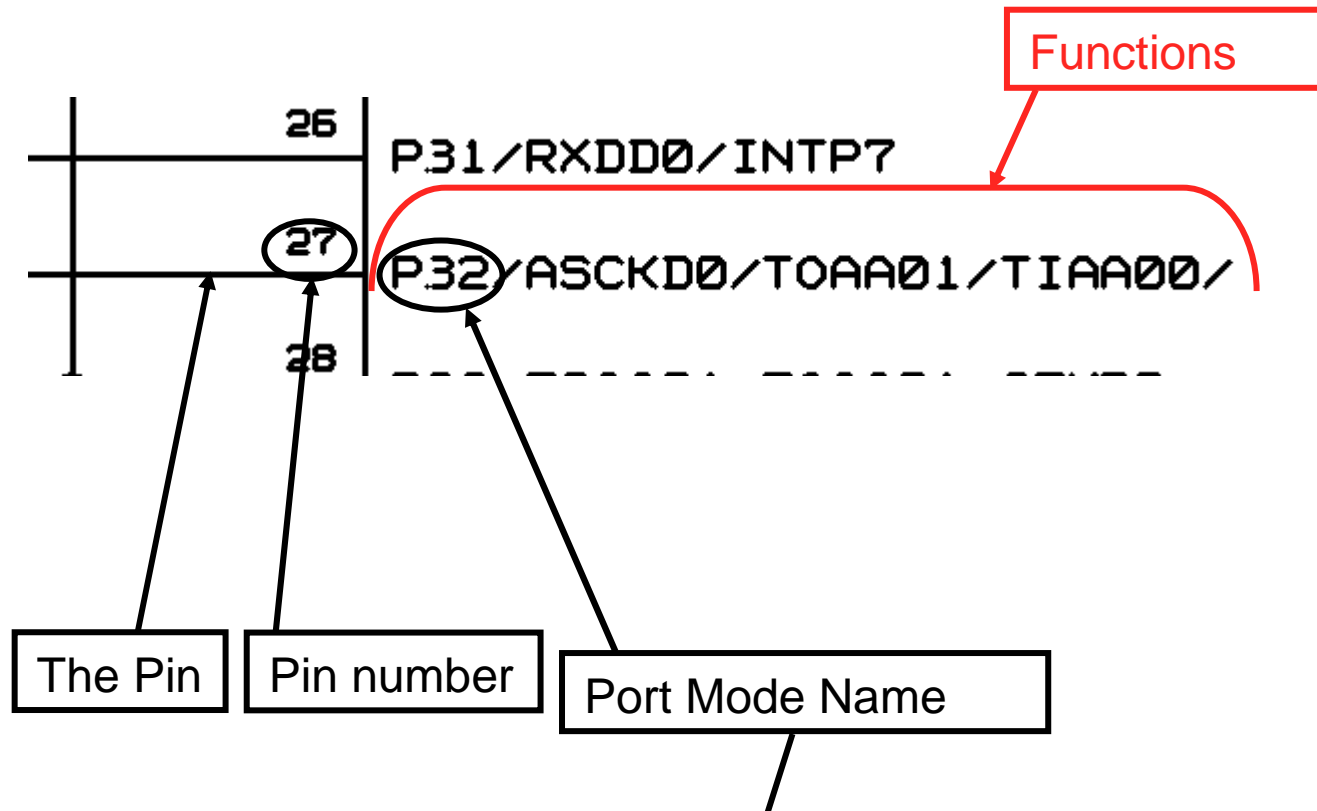
- “A pin in port mode works as a general purpose input/output pin. It is then called “port”. The corresponding name is **Pnm**. For example, **P04** denotes **port 4 of port group 0**. It is referenced as “port **P04**”.”

– Alternative Mode

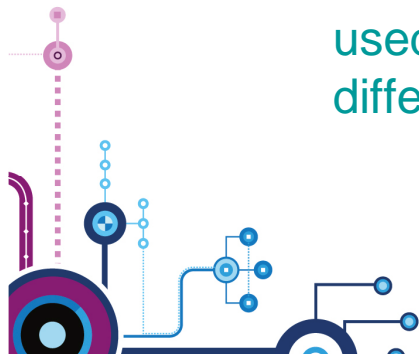
- “In alternative mode, a pin can work in various non-general purpose input/output functions, for example, as the input/output pin of on-chip peripherals. The corresponding pin name depends on the selected function. For example, pin **INTP0** denotes the pin for one of the external interrupt inputs. Note that for example **P03** and **INTP0** denote the same physical pin. The different names indicate the function in which the pin is being operated.”



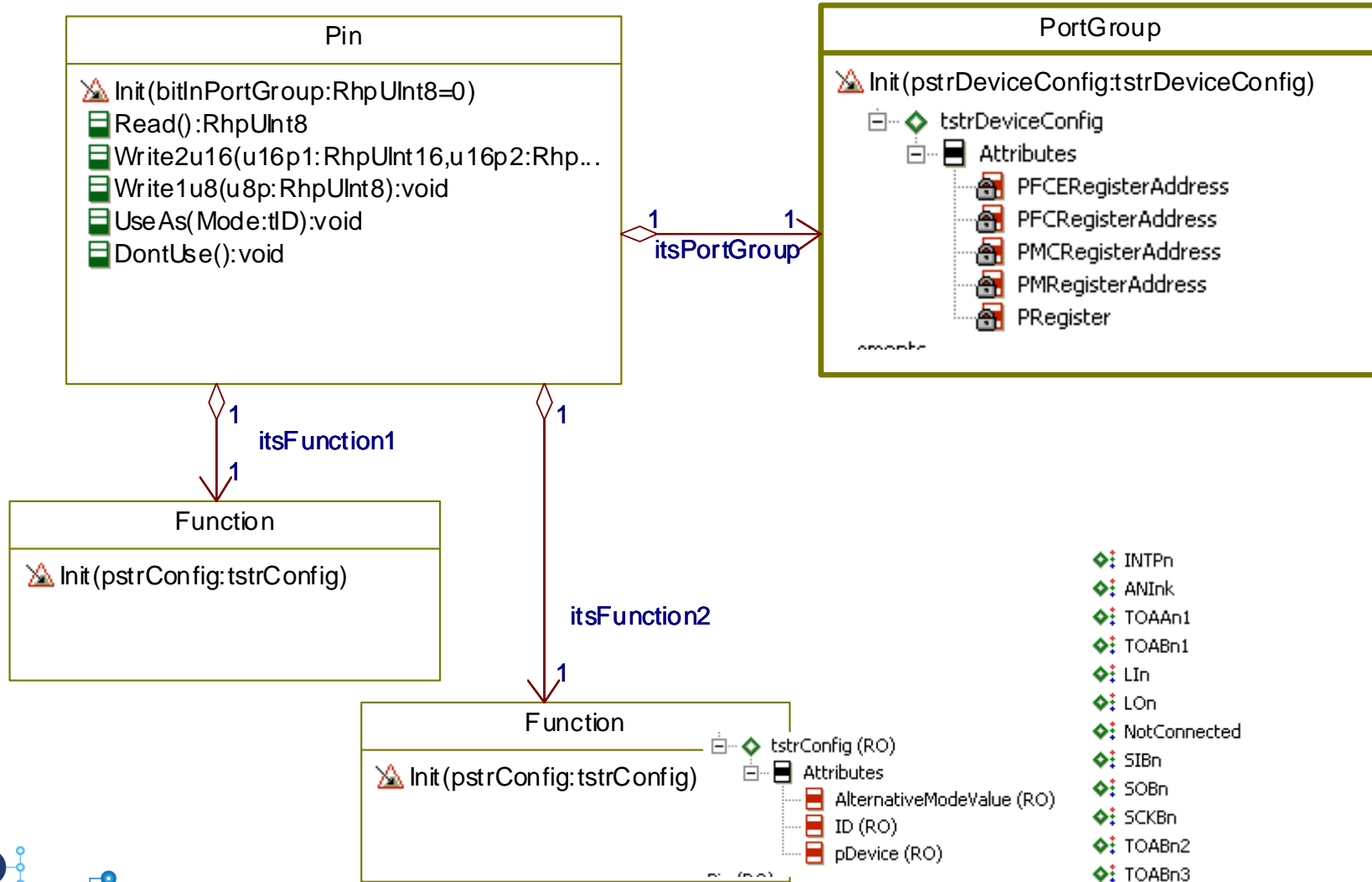
Pin and functions in the Hardware Schematics



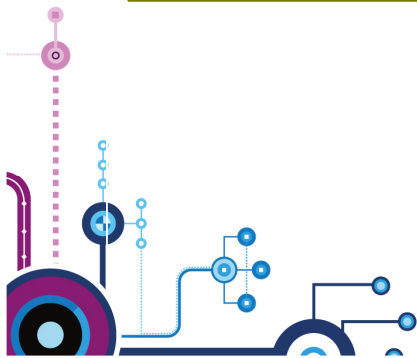
used as a unique identifier because the pin number could be different depending of the μ C derivative (FE, FG, FF, ...)



Pin, Port Group, Function in the Software World



- ◆ INTPn
- ◆ ANInk
- ◆ TOAA1
- ◆ TOAB1
- ◆ LIn
- ◆ LOn
- ◆ NotConnected
- ◆ SIBn
- ◆ SOBn
- ◆ SCKBn
- ◆ TOAB2
- ◆ TOAB3

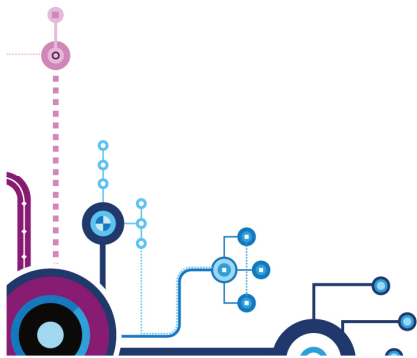


One line of code to use a pin, how it works ?

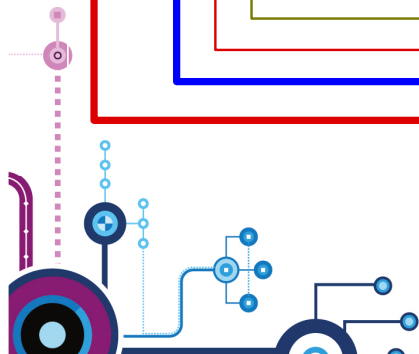
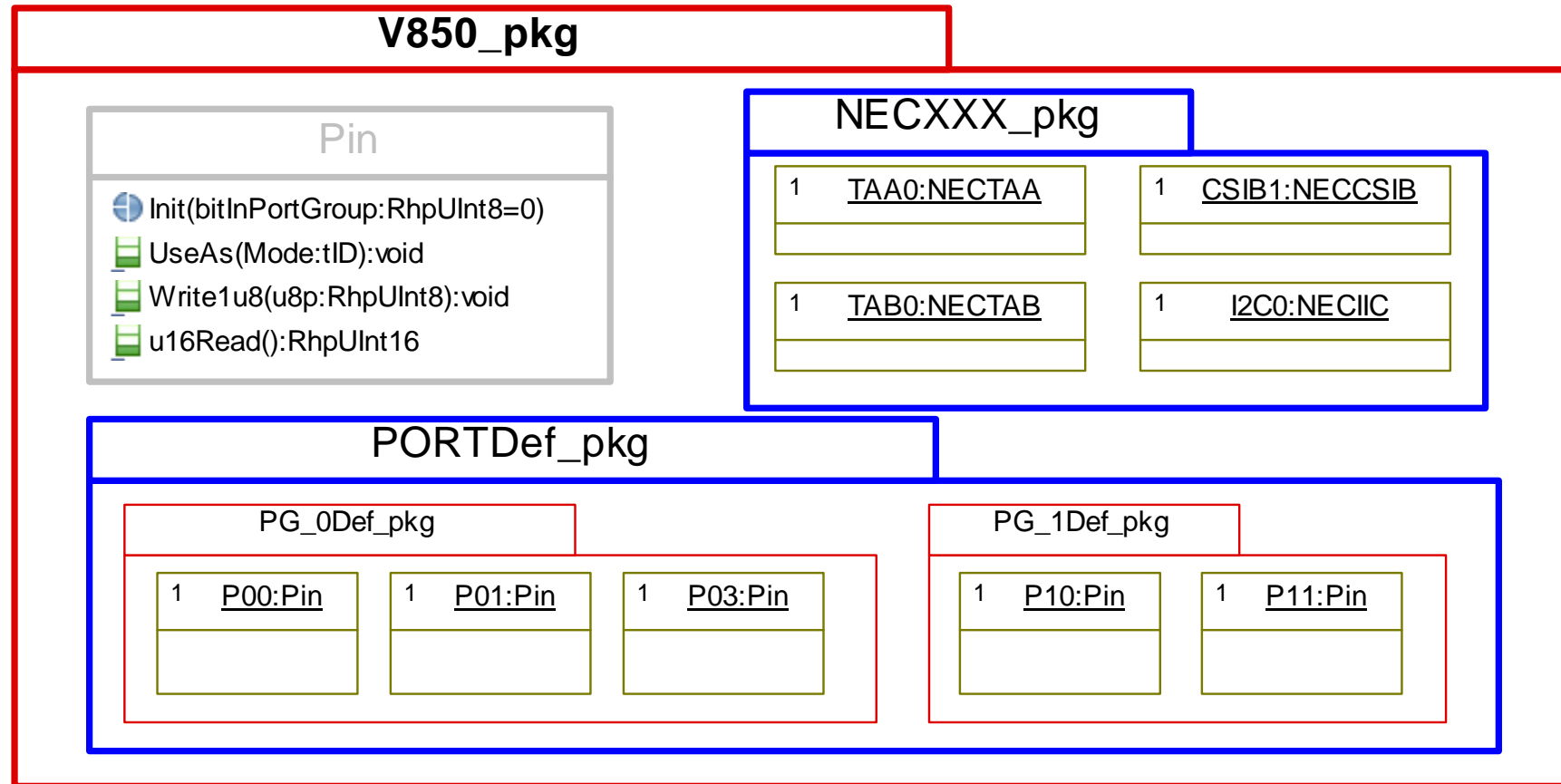
```
f = &ItsAvailableFunctions[0];
/* Search if the port has this function */
while ((!Found) && (*f != NULL))
{
    if ((*f)->pstrConfig->ID == Mode)
    {
        Found = TRUE;
        /* get port config for alternate mode from
        function object and apply it on registers */
        PFCE = (*f)->pstrConfig->PFCE;
        PFC = (*f)->pstrConfig->PFC;
    }
    else
    {
        f++;
    }
}
```

```
/* Use P32 as Frequential output */
Pin_UseAs (&P32, TOAAAn1);
```

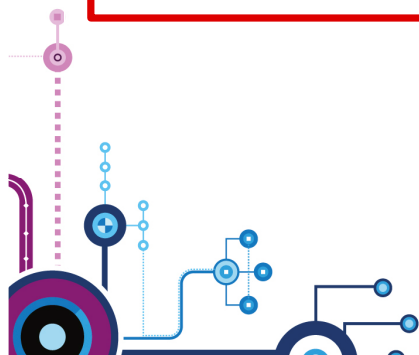
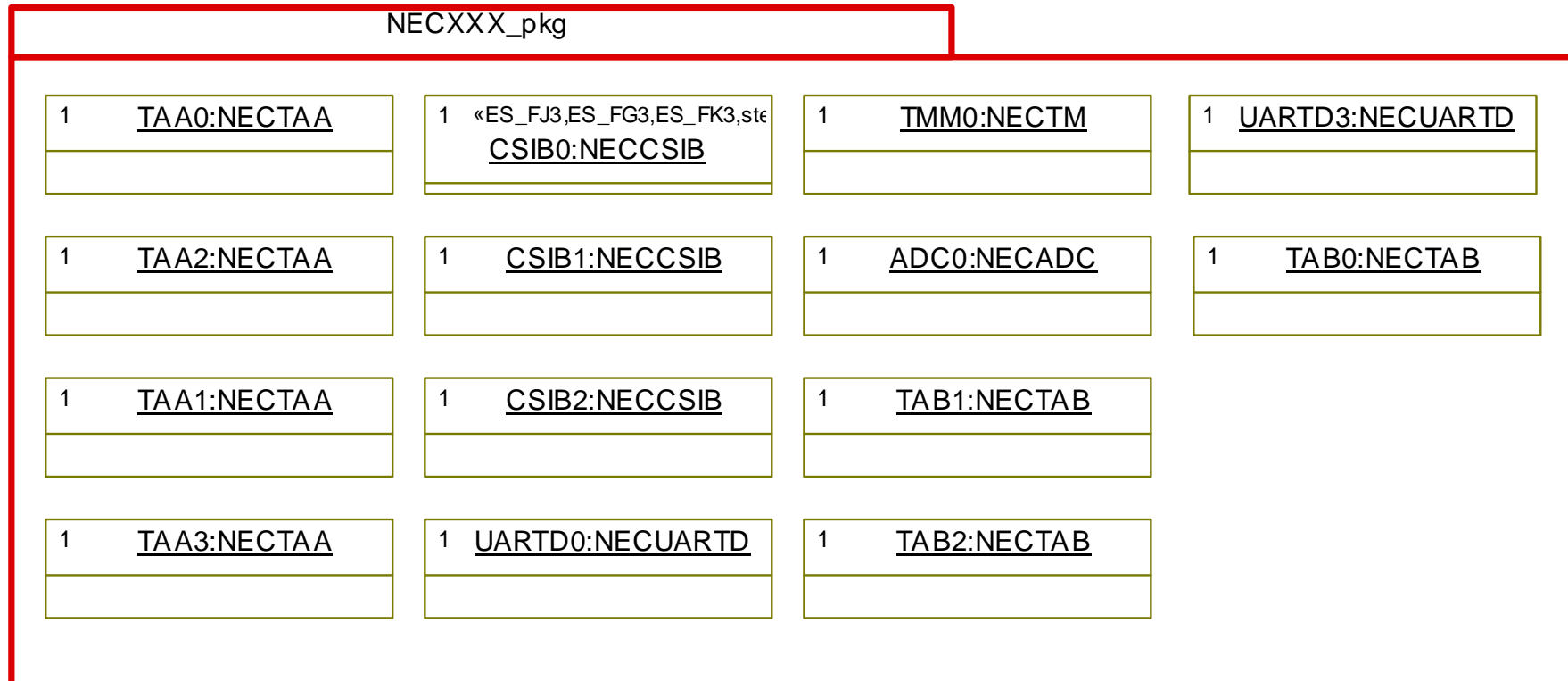
```
if (Found)
{
    /* Save used Mode and Device reference */
    me->mode = Mode;
    /* Get the related DeviceModule from function object */
    me->pDevice = (*f)->pstrConfig->pDevice;
    /* Configure DeviceModule regarding to function */
    switch(Mode)
    {
        case TOAAAn1:
            /* Shall open the TAA associated in FOUT mode */
            NECTAA_vidFOUTOpen((NECTAA*)me->pDevice);
    }
}
```



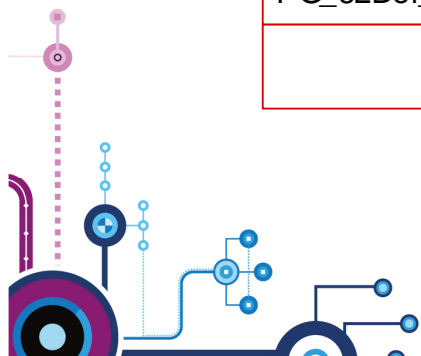
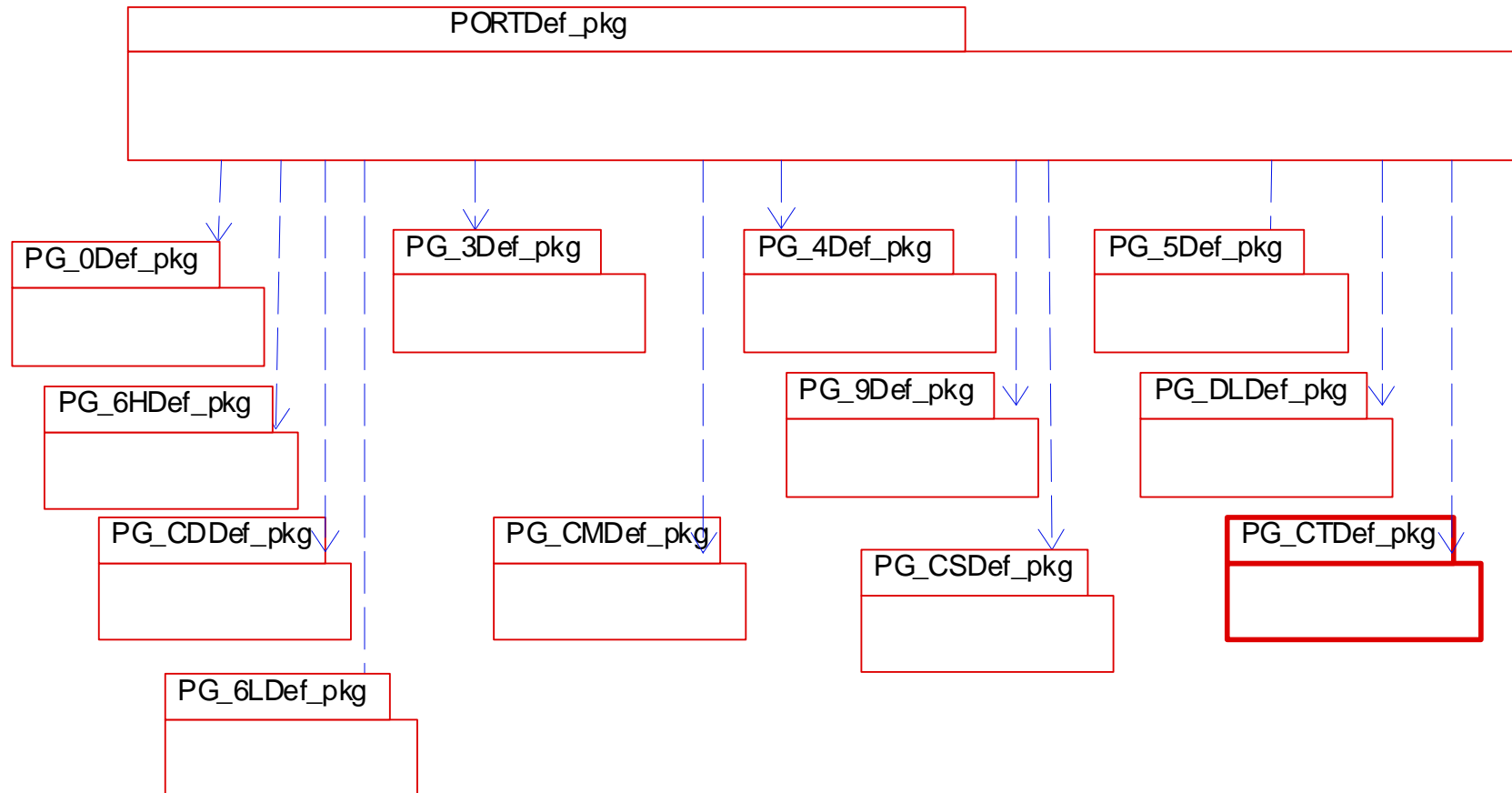
V850_pkg : PORTDef_pkg & NECXX_pkg



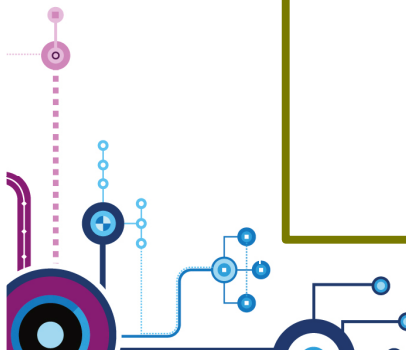
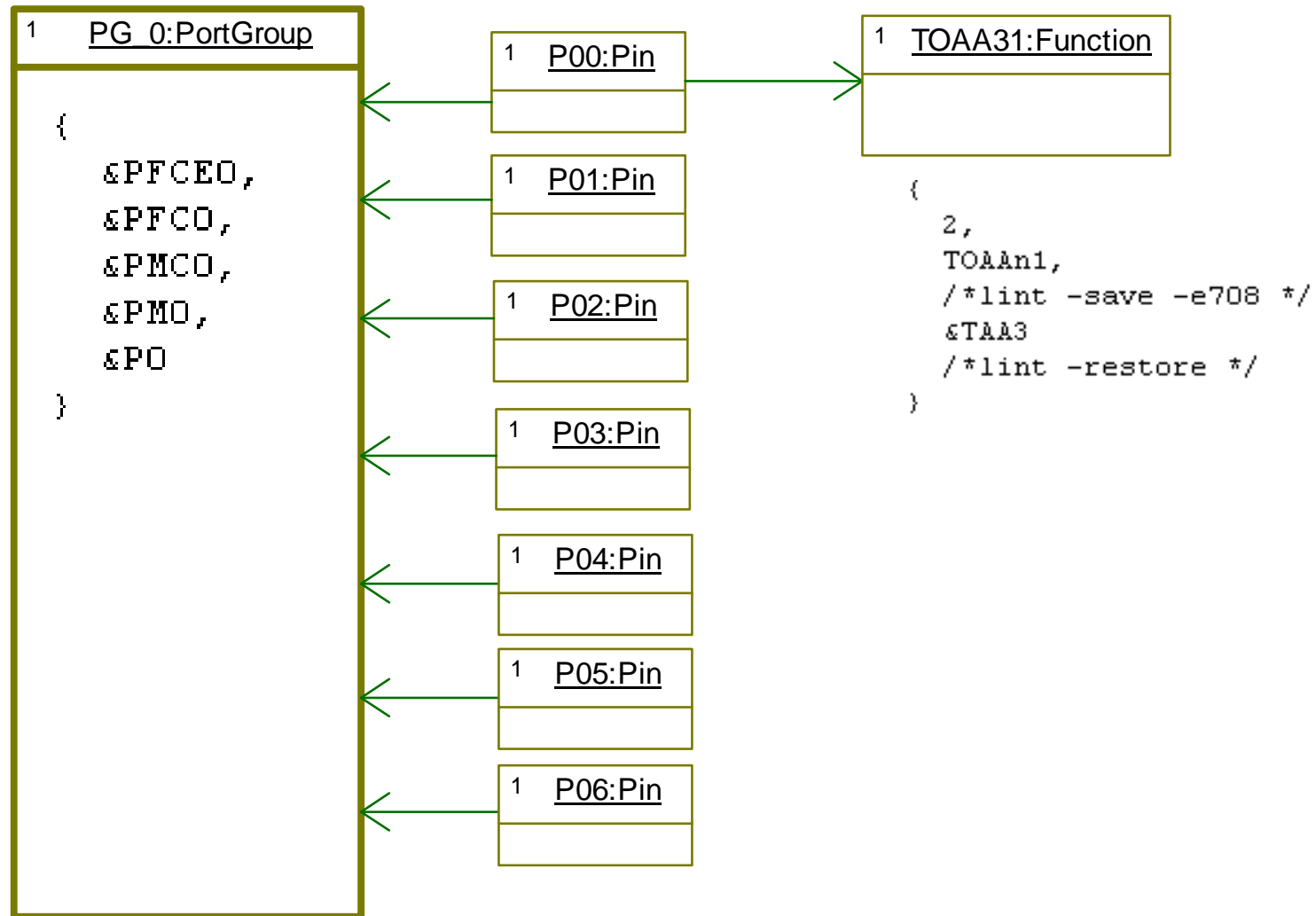
The NECXXX Package : instantiation of peripherals



PORTDef_pkg Package : Port groups objects



A Typical object model for one Port Group

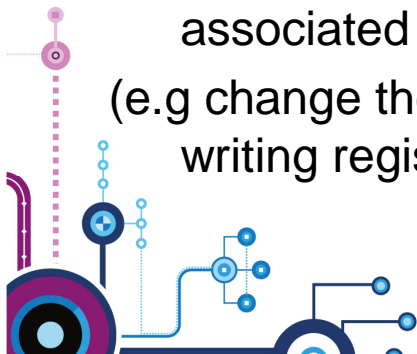


Issues & solutions

- Huge usage of RAM memory
 - By default Rhapsody stores objects & relations in RAM
 - The solution was provided by the support team
 - A patch using properties to change the behavior of the code generator to have objects & relations in ROM memory
 - Now, integrated as a regular feature

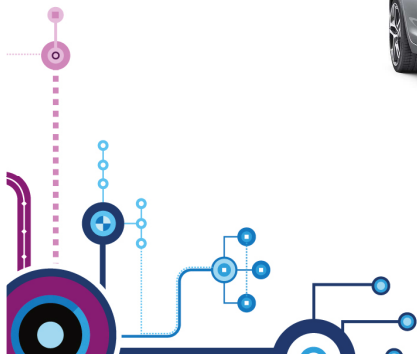
- Overhead in code size : slower execution @ runtime
 - ROM is more & more bigger in μ C : this is acceptable

- Long execution time at startup to configure the μ C
 - A possible solution is to run the μ C configuration off line and generate code associated to registers value writing
(e.g change the behavior of “MCU_pkg” to have C code to embed instead of writing registers)



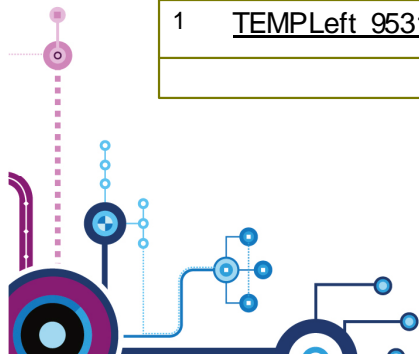
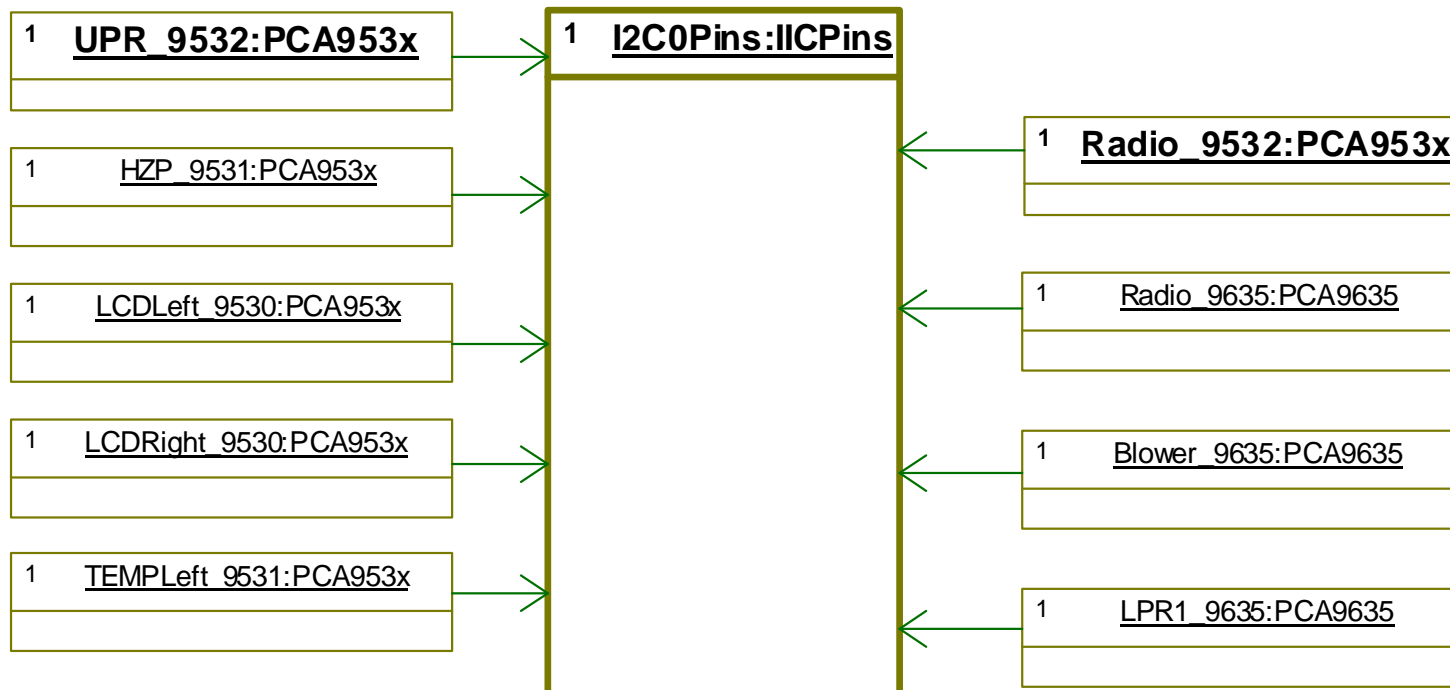
Benefits

- Cost reduction of HWI (Hardware abstraction layer) implementation
 - From 500h of work to ~100h
- Code is in the street : Peugeot, Mercedes, VW, Skoda...



Extension

- In innovation projects, extension has been made to manage IO expanders over I2C bus



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Thank you



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