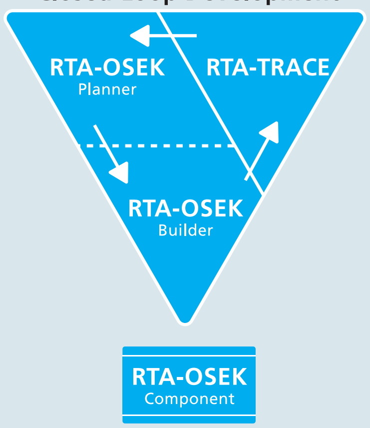
RTA-OSEK
NEC V850E/ES with the Green Hills Software Compiler

Closed-Loop Development



Features at a Glance

- OSEK/VDX OS v2.2 Certified OS
- RTOS overhead: 42 bytes RAM, 188 bytes ROM
- Category 2 interrupt latency: 87 CPU cycles
- Applications include: Powertrain Control, Driver Assistance, Body Electronics

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RTA-OSEK

RTA-OSEK provides an application design environment that combines the smallest and fastest OSEK RTOS with an unique timing analysis tool.

This data sheet discusses RTA-OSEK for the NEC V850E/ES core and the Green Hills Software compiler and should be read in conjunction with the Technical Product Overview "*Developing Embedded Real-Time Applications with RTA-OSEK*" available from LiveDevices.

The kernel element of RTA-OSEK is a fixed priority, pre-emptive real-time operating system that is compliant to the OSEK/VDX OS standard version 2.3 for all four conformance classes (BCC1, BCC2, ECC1 and ECC2) and intra processor communication using OSEK COM Conformance Classes A and B (CCCA and CCCB).

All CPU overheads of the kernel have low worst case bounds and little variability in execution time. The kernel is particularly suited to systems with very tight constraints on hardware costs and where run-time performance must be guaranteed.

The kernel is configured using an offline tool provided with RTA-OSEK. Determining in advance which features are used allows memory requirements to be minimized and API calls to be optimized for greatest efficiency.

All tasks and ISRs in RTA-OSEK run on a single stack – even extended tasks. This allows dramatic reductions in application stack space requirements.

The RTA-OSEK kernel is designed to be scalable. When a task uses queued activation or waits on events, the additional RTOS overhead required to support these features is paid by the task rather than by the system. This means that a basic single activation task uses the same resources in a BCC1 system as it does in an ECC2 system.

Compiler/Assembler/Linker

The libraries containing the code for the RTA-OSEK kernel have been built using the following tools:

- Green Hills Software C-V850E v4.2.1 (MULTI v4.2.3p1)

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- Green Hills Software AS-V850 v4.0 (MULTI v4.2.3p1)
- Green Hills Software ELXR v4.0 (MULTI v4.2.3p1)

Memory Model

RTA-OSEK is built for the standard flat memory model. It does not require use of the SDA, ZDA or TDA (Small, Zero and Tiny Data Areas), but can be used with applications that are built to use them.

ORTI Debugger Support

ORTI is the OSEK Run-Time Interface that is supported by RTA-OSEK for the following debuggers:

- iSYSTEM winIDEA

Further information about ORTI for RTA-OSEK can be found in the *RTA-OSEK ORTI Guide*.

Hardware Environment

RTA-OSEK supports all variants of the NEC V850E Series family including DJ3, FE2, FF2, FF3, FG2, FG3, FJ2, FJ3, FK3, PH2, PH3, RS1, SG2, SG3, SJ2 and SJ3.

Interrupt Model

RTA-OSEK supports 2 levels of interrupt: maskable and non-maskable. Category 2 interrupts must be maskable.

Floating Point Support

The Green Hills tool chain performs floating-point operations in software. This is mainly re-entrant and no special support is needed when tasks and ISRs use floating point code. If non re-entrant code is used (for example when accessing `errno`) then the supplied "floating-point wrappers" must be modified to save and restore the additional context.

The supplied wrappers save and restore the content of the registers `r17 – r22`, since the kernel has been built with the compiler option `-registermode=26` and does not save and restore these registers.

Evaluation Board Support

RTA-OSEK for the NEC V850E/ES can be used with any evaluation board. An example application is provided to run on the V850E/FJ2 (F3239) evaluation board. This application can be adapted for other target boards by adjusting the linker command file (to alter the RAM locations) and one source file (if alternative output pins are required).

Functionality

The table below outlines the restrictions on the maximum number of operating system objects allowed by RTA-OSEK.

	BCC1	BCC2	ECC1	ECC2
Max no of tasks	64 plus an idle task			
Max tasks per priority	1	64	1	64
Max queued activations	1	255	1	255
Max events per task	n/a	n/a	64	64
Max nested resources	255			
Max alarms	Not limited by RTA-OSEK			
Max standard resources	255			
Max internal resources	Not limited by RTA-OSEK			
Max application modes	65535			

Note that OSEK specifies that queued activations in an ECC2 system are only possible for basic tasks. Where tasks share a priority level, the maximum number of queued activations per priority level is 255.

The number of alarms, tasksets, schedules and schedule arrivalpoints is only limited by available hardware resources.

Memory Usage

The memory overhead of RTA-OSEK is:

Memory Type	Overhead (bytes)
RAM	42
ROM/Flash	188

In addition to the RTOS overhead, each object used by an application has the following memory requirements:

Object	RAM Bytes	ROM Bytes
BCC1 task	0	44
BCC2 task	10	64
ECC1 task	84	68
ECC2 task	86	76
Category 1 ISR	0	0
Category 2 ISR	0	60
Resource	0	24
Internal Resource	0	0
Event	0	4
Alarm	12	40
Counter	4	134
ScheduleTable	16	96
ScheduleTable Expiry	0	12

Object	RAM Bytes	ROM Bytes
Taskset (RW)	8	8
Taskset (RO)	0	8
Schedule	16	36
Arrivalpoint (RW)	16	16
Arrivalpoint (RO)	0	16

In addition to these static memory requirements each task priority and Category 2 interrupt has a stack overhead (in addition to application stack usage). The single stack model means that this overhead applies to each priority level rather than to each task. Similarly, for Category 2 interrupts this overhead applies for each unique interrupt priority. The table below shows stack usage for these objects.

Object	Stack Bytes
Task priority level	128
Category 2 interrupt	92

RTA-OSEK provides an optimization for task termination if the user can guarantee that tasks only terminate from their entry function. Tasks that terminate from elsewhere are not eligible for this optimization and duly require 80 more stack bytes per priority level than indicated in the table above.

Performance

The following table gives the key kernel timings for operating system behavior in CPU cycles.

Task Type	Basic	Extended	Ref
Category 1 ISR Latency	71	71	K
Category 2 ISR Entry Latency	87	87	A
Category 2 Exit Latency	28	43	E
Normal Termination	17	31	D
ChainTask	41	70	J
Pre-emption	35	51	C
Triggered by alarm	43	59	F
Schedule	29	45	Q
ReleaseResource	29	45	M
SetEvent	n/a	76	S

All performance figures are for the non-optimized interface to RTA-OSEK. Using the optimized interface will result in shorter execution times for some operations. All tasks use lightweight termination and no pre or post task hooks were specified.

The execution time for every kernel API call is available on request from LiveDevices.

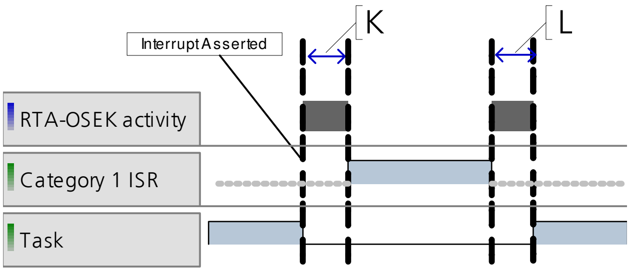

Figure 1 - Category 1 interrupt with return to interrupted task

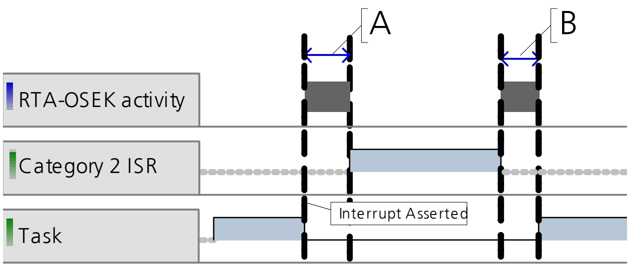

Figure 2 - Category 2 interrupt with return to interrupted task

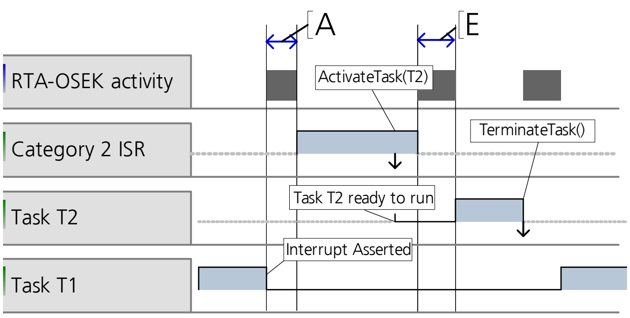

Figure 3 - Category 2 interrupt activates a higher priority task

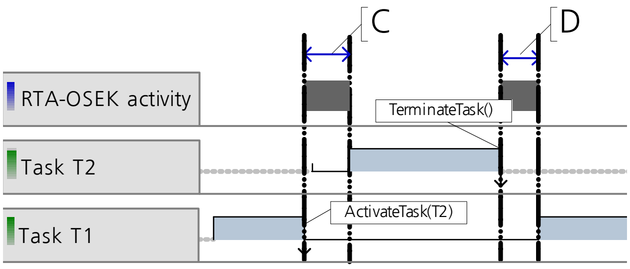

Figure 4 - Task activates a higher priority task

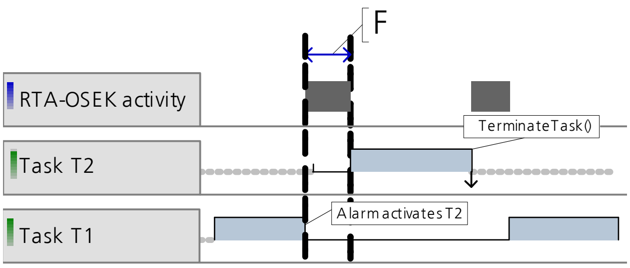

Figure 5 - Alarm activates task

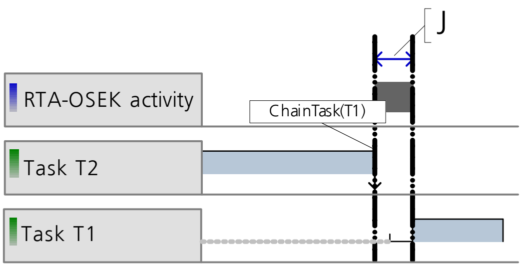

Figure 6 - Task chaining

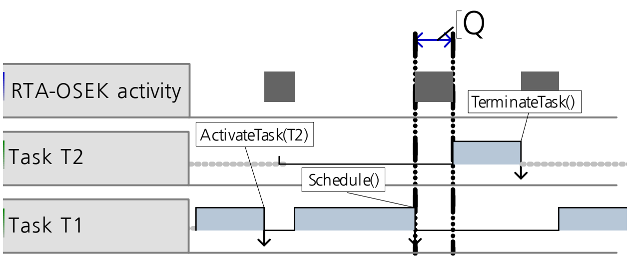

Figure 7 - Schedule() call

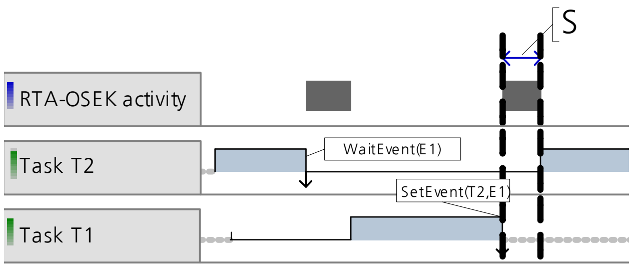

Figure 8 - Activation by SetEvent(

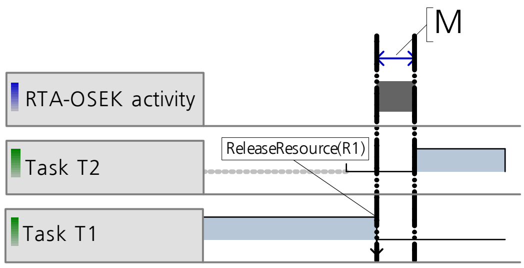

Figure 9 - ReleaseResource()

Benchmarks

The following sections shows benchmarks for RTA-OSEK memory usage for BCC1, BCC2, ECC1 and ECC2 conformant applications. The applications have the following framework:

- 8 tasks plus the idle task
- All basic tasks are lightweight tasks
- 1 Category 2 ISR with a 10ms minimum inter-arrival time
- 1 Counter
- 7 or 8 alarms, all attached to the same counter
- No resources or internal resources
- No hooks
- No schedules
- No tasksets
- Built using standard status

The following table shows the task priority configuration for each benchmark application:

Task/ISR	Stack (bytes)	Period (ms)	BCC1	BCC2	ECC1	ECC2
ISR1	10	10	IPL1	IPL1	IPL1	IPL1
A	10	10	8	8	8	8
B	20	20	7	7	7	7
C	30	20	6	6	6	6
D	40	30	5	5	5	5
E	50	50	4	4	4	4
F	60	80	3	3	3	3
G	70	100	2	2	2	2
H	80	150	1	1	1	2
Idle	10	-	idle	idle	idle	idle

The overhead figures give the ROM and RAM required for RTA-OSEK in addition to that required by the application. The RAM figure is shown split into RAM data and RAM stack.

BCC1

The BCC1 application uses 8 basic tasks with unique priorities. This application has the following overheads:

Memory Usage	Bytes
OS ROM	**2396**
OS RAM	**1172**
comprising RAM data	88
comprising RAM stack	1084

BCC2

The BCC2 application uses 8 basic tasks with unique priorities.

Tasks A-G are attached to 7 alarms. Task H is activated multiple times from Task A and has maximum queued activation count of 255.

This application has the following overheads:

Memory Usage	Bytes
OS ROM	**2868**
OS RAM	**1182**
comprising RAM data	90
comprising RAM stack	1092

ECC1

The ECC1 application uses 7 basic tasks and 1 extended task with unique priorities. Task H is the extended task and it waits on a single event that is set by basic tasks A-G.

This application has the following overheads:

Memory Usage	Bytes
OS ROM	**3336**
OS RAM	**1396**
comprising RAM data	172
comprising RAM stack	1224

ECC2

The ECC2 application uses 6 basic tasks and 2 extended tasks. Tasks G and H are the extended tasks and share a priority. The extended tasks wait on a single event that is set by tasks A-F.

This application has the following overheads:

Memory Usage	Bytes
OS ROM	**4208**
OS RAM	**1678**
comprising RAM data	266
comprising RAM stack	1412

Stack Optimization

Using stack optimization with the benchmark example identifies that the following tasks can share internal resources:

- Tasks A, B and C
- Tasks D, E and F
- Tasks G and H

The benefit of this optimization is shown in the following table:

Total Stack Space (bytes)	BCC1	BCC2	ECC1	ECC2
Non-optimized	**1788**	**1804**	**2076**	**2364**
OS Overhead	1408	1424	1696	1984
Application Overhead	380	380	380	380
Optimized	**788**	**788**	**1076**	**1076**
OS Overhead	608	608	896	896
Application Overhead	180	180	180	180

Notes

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