TrueTime: Real-time Control System Simulation with MATLAB/Simulink

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Outline

- Introduction and Background
- TrueTime Tutorial
- Summary
Co-simulation of controller task execution, network transmissions, and continuous plant dynamics.

- Accomplished by providing models of real-time kernels and networks as Simulink blocks
- User code in the form of tasks and interrupt handlers is modeled by MATLAB or C-code
Investigate the true, timely behaviour of time or event-triggered control loops, subject to sampling jitter, input-output latency and jitter, and lost samples, caused by real-time scheduling and networking effects.

Experiment with various scheduling methods, including feedback-based scheduling.

Investigate the performance of different wired or wireless MAC protocols.

Simulate scenarios involving battery-powered mobile robots communicating using wireless ad hoc networks.
Offers a *Kernel* block, two *Network* blocks, *Network Interface* blocks and a *Battery* block

- Simulink S-functions written in C++
- Event-based implementation using the Simulink built-in zero-crossing detection
- Portable to other simulation environments
The Kernel Block

- Simulates an event-based real-time kernel
- Executes user-defined tasks and interrupt handlers
- Arbitrary user-defined scheduling policy
- Supports external interrupts and timers
- Supports common real-time primitives (sleepUntil, wait/notify, setPriority, etc.)
- Generates a task activation graph
- More features: context switches, overrun handlers, task synchronization, data logging

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Three choices:

- C++ code (fast)
- MATLAB code (medium)
- Simulink block diagram (slow)
Kernel Implementation Details

- TrueTime implements a complete real-time kernel with:
  - A ready queue for tasks ready to execute
  - A time queue for tasks waiting to be released
  - Waiting queues for monitors and events

- Queues are manipulated by the kernel or by calls to kernel primitives

- The simulated kernel is ideal (no interrupt latency and no execution time associated with real-time primitives)

- Possible to specify a constant context switch overhead

- Event-based simulation obtained using the Simulink zero-crossing function, which ensures that the kernel executes each time an event occurs
The Network Blocks

- Simulates the temporal behaviour of various link-layer MAC protocols
- Medium access and packet transmission
- No built-in support for network and transport layer protocols
  - TCP has been implemented as an example
  - AODV has been implemented as an example
The Network Interface Blocks

- Correspond to the network interface card / bus controller
- Make it possible to use the network blocks stand-alone, without any TrueTime kernels
- Connected to ordinary discrete-time Simulink blocks representing, e.g., controllers
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Tutorial Outline

- A Very Simple Example
  - Tasks
  - Code
  - Initialization
    - Simple PID Example

- Real-Time Scheduling
- Data Logging
  - Three Servo Example

- Semaphores, Monitors and Events
- Mailboxes

- Interrupt Handlers
- Overrun Handling

- Wired Networks
  - Distributed Example

- Wireless Networks
- Battery Operation
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- Robot soccer

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The TrueTime Simulator
A Very Simple Example

Proportional control of an integrator:

- Initialization
- Task code
A Very Simple Example

function simple_init
ttInitKernel(1, 1, 'prioFP')
ttCreatePeriodicTask('task1', 0, 0.010, 1, 'code', [])

function [executime, data] = code(seg, data)
switch seg,
  case 1,
    y = ttAnalogIn(1);
    data.u = -0.5*y;
    executime = 0.005;
  case 2,
    ttAnalogOut(1, data.u);
    executime = -1;
end
Tasks

- Tasks are used to model the execution of user code (mainly control algorithms)
- The release of task instances (jobs) may be periodic or aperiodic
- For periodic tasks, the jobs are created by an internal periodic timer
- For aperiodic tasks, the jobs must be created by the user (e.g., in response to interrupts)
- In the case of multiple jobs of the same task, pending jobs are queued

```
ttCreatePeriodicTask(name, offset, period, prio, codeFcn, data)
ttCreateTask(name, deadline, priority, codeFcn, data)
ttCreateJob(taskname)
ttKillJob(taskname)
```
Each job also has an execution-time budget.
Dynamic attributes are updated by the kernel as the simulation progresses
  - Release time, absolute deadline, execution time, 
  - Static attributes are kept constant unless explicitly changed by the user
    - Period, priority, relative deadline, 

```
(ttSetAbsDeadline(taskname, value)
(ttSetPeriod(taskname, value)
...
(ttGetAbsDeadline(taskname)
(ttGetPeriod(taskname)
...```
Task code is represented by a *code function* in the format

\[
[\text{execute}, \text{data}] = \text{function mycode(\text{segment, data})}
\]

- The \text{data} input/output argument represents the local memory of the task.
- The \text{segment} input argument represents the program counter.
- The \text{execute} output argument represents the execution time of the current code segment.
A code segment models a number of statements that are executed sequentially.

- The execution time $t$ must be supplied by the user.
  - Can be constant, random, or data-dependent.
  - A return value of $-1$ means that the job has finished.
All statements in a segment are executed sequentially, non-preemptively, and in zero simulation time,
Only the delay can be preempted by other tasks
No local variables are saved between segments

(All of this is needed because MATLAB functions cannot be preempted/resumed...)

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Multiple code segments are needed to simulate

- input-output delays
- self-suspensions (\texttt{ttSleep}, \texttt{ttSleepUntil})
- waiting for events or monitors (\texttt{ttWait}, \texttt{ttEnterMonitor})
- loops or branches

\texttt{ttSetNextSegment(nbr)}
function [execTime, data] = Event_P_Ctrl(segment, data)
switch segment,
  case 1,
    ttWait('event');
    execTime = 0;
  case 2,
    r = ttAnalogIn(1);
    y = ttAnalogIn(2);
    data.u = data.K * (r-y);
    execTime = 0.002 + 0.001*rand;
  case 3,
    ttAnalogOut(1, data.u);
    ttSetNextSegment(1);
    execTime = 0.001;
end
Calling Simulink Block Diagrams

- Discrete Simulink blocks may be called from within the code functions to compute control signals.
- Block states are stored in the kernel between calls.

```matlab
outp = ttCallBlockSystem(nbroutp, inp, blockname)
```
Each kernel block is initialized in a script (block parameter):

```matlab
nbrInputs = 3;
nbrOutputs = 3;
ttInitKernel(nbrInputs, nbrOutputs, 'prioFP');
periods = [0.01 0.02 0.04];
code = 'myCtrl';
for k = 1:3
    data.u = 0;
    taskname = ['Task ' num2str(k)];
    offset = 0; % Release task at time 0
    period = periods(k);
    prio = k;
    ttCreatePeriodicTask(taskname, offset, period, prio, code, data);
end
```
When to use the C++ API?

- When simulation takes too long time using MATLAB code
- When you want to define your own priority functions
- When you want to define your own kernel hooks

You must use a C++ compiler supported by the MEX facility of the MATLAB version that you are running

- Microsoft C++ Compiler Ver 7 (Visual Studio .NET)
- GNU compiler gcc, g++ on Linux
Example: PID-control of a DC-servo

- Consists of a single controller task implementing a standard PID-controller
- Continuous-time process dynamics
  \[ G(s) = \frac{1000}{s(s + 1)} \]
- Can evaluate the effect of sampling period and input-output latency on control performance
- Four different ways to implement periodic tasks are shown
- Both C++ function and m-file as well as block diagram implementations will be demonstrated
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  - Overrun Handling
- Real-Time Scheduling
- Data Logging
  - Three Servo Example
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- Mailboxes
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The scheduling policy of the kernel is defined by a priority function, which is a function of task attributes.

Pre-defined priority functions exist for fixed-priority, rate-monotonic, deadline-monotonic, and earliest-deadline-first scheduling.

Example: EDF priority function (C++ API only)

```cpp
double prioEDF(UserTask* t)
    { return t->absDeadline; }

void ttAttachPrioFcn(double (*prioFcn)(UserTask*))
```
Scheduling Hooks

- Code that is executed at different stages during the execution of a task
  - Arrival hook – executed when a job is created
  - Release hook – executed when the job is first inserted in the ready queue
  - Start hook – executed when the job executes its first segment
  - Suspend hook – executed when the job is preempted, blocked or voluntarily goes to sleep
  - Resume hook – executed when the job resumes execution
  - Finish hook – executed after the last code segment

- Facilitates implementation of arbitrary scheduling policies, such as server-based scheduling

```c
void ttAttachHook(char* taskname, int ID, void (*hook)(UserTask*))
```
Data Logging

- A number of variables may be logged by the kernel as the simulation progresses.
- Written to MATLAB workspace when the simulation terminates.
- Automatic logging provided for:
  - Response time
  - Release latency
  - Sampling latency
  - Task execution time
  - Context switch instances

```
ttCreateLog(taskname, type, variable, size)
(ttLogNow(logID)
(ttLogStart(logID)
(ttLogStop(logID)
```
Example: Three Controllers on one CPU

- Three controller tasks controlling three different DC-servo processes
- Sampling periods \( h_i = [0.006 \ 0.005 \ 0.004] \) sec.
- Execution time of 0.002 sec. for all three tasks for a total utilization of \( U = 1.23 \)
- Possible to evaluate the effect of the scheduling policy on the control performance
- Can use the logging functionality to monitor the response times and sampling latency under the different scheduling schemes
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- A Very Simple Example
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  - Three Servo Example
- Semaphores, Monitors and Events
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Semaphores

- Simple counting and binary semaphores
- No priority inheritance mechanisms
- Only for simple types of synchronization

```
ttCreateSemaphore(semname, initval)
ttTake(semname)
ttGive(simname)
```
Monitors

- Monitors are used to model mutual exclusion between tasks that share common data.
- Tasks waiting for monitor access are arranged according to their respective priorities (static or dynamic).
- The implementation supports standard priority inheritance to avoid priority inversion.
  - Priority ceiling protocols can be implemented.
- The simulation generates a graph that shows when different tasks have been holding the various monitors.

```
ttCreateMonitor(monitorname, display)
ttEnterMonitor(monitorname)
ttExitMonitor(monitorname)
```
Events

- Events are used for task synchronization and may be free or associated with a monitor (condition variables).
- `ttNotifyAll` will move all waiting tasks to the monitor waiting queue or the ready queue (if it is a free event).
- Events may, e.g., be used to trigger event-based controllers.

```
ttCreateEvent(eventname, monitorname)
ttWait(eventname)
ttNotifyAll(eventname)
```
Communication between tasks is supported by mailboxes
Implements asynchronous message passing with indirect naming
A finite ring buffer is used to store incoming messages
Both blocking and non-blocking versions of Fetch and Post

```plaintext
ttCreateMailbox(mailboxname, maxsize)
msg = ttTryFetch(mailboxname)
ttTryPost(mailboxname, msg)
```
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- Tasks
- Code
- Real-Time Scheduling
- Data Logging
  - Three Servo Example
- Semaphores, Monitors and Events
- Mailboxes
  - Ball and Beam Example
- Interrupt Handlers
- Overrun Handling
- Wired Networks
  - Distributed Example
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- Battery Operation
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- Example
  - Robot Soccer
Interrupt Handlers

- Code executed in response to interrupts
- Scheduled on a higher priority level than tasks
- Available interrupt types
  - Timers (periodic or one-shot)
  - External (hardware) interrupts
  - Task overruns
  - Network interface

```
ttCreateInterruptHandler(hdlname, priority, codeFcn, data)
ttCreateTimer(timername, time, hdlname)
ttCreatePeriodicTimer(timername, start, period, hdlname)
ttCreateExternalTrigger(hdlname, latency)
```
Two special interrupt handlers may be associated with each task (similar to Real-time Java)
- A deadline overrun handler
- An execution time overrun handler

Can be used to dynamically handle prolonged computations and missed deadlines

Implemented by internal timers and scheduling hooks

```
ttAttachDLHandler(taskname, hdlname)
ttAttachWCETHandler(taskname, hdlname)
```
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- Data Logging
  - Three Servo Example

Semaphores, Monitors and Events
- Mailboxes

Interrupt Handlers
- Overrun Handling

Wired Networks
- Distributed Example
- Wireless Networks
- Battery Operation
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The Network Block

- Supports six common MAC layer policies:
  - CSMA/CD (Ethernet)
  - CSMA/AMP (CAN)
  - Token-based
  - FDMA
  - TDMA
  - Switched Ethernet
- Policy-dependent network parameters
- Generates a transmission schedule
Network Communication

- Each node (kernel block) may be connected to several network blocks
- Dedicated interrupt handler associated with each network receive channel
  - Triggered as a packet arrives
  - Similar to external interrupts
- The actual message data can be an arbitrary MATLAB variable (struct, cell array, etc)
- Broadcast of messages by specifying receiver number 0

```
ttInitNetwork(network, nodenumber, hdlname)
ttSendMsg([network receiver], data, length, priority)
ttGetMsg(network)
```
Example: Networked Control System

- Time-driven sensor node
- Event-driven controller node
- Event-driven actuator node
- Disturbance node generating high-priority traffic
Will try changing the bandwidth occupied by the disturbance node

Possible to experiment with different network protocols and network parameters

Can also add a high-priority task to the controller node
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- Data Logging
  - Three Servo Example
- Semaphores, Monitors and Events
- Mailboxes
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- Wired Networks
  - Distributed Example
- Wireless Networks
- Battery Operation
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- Example
  - Robot soccer
Wireless networks are very different from wired ones.

- Wireless devices can often not send and receive at the same time
- The path loss or attenuation of radio signals must be taken into account
- Interference from other terminals (shared medium)
- Hidden terminals
- Multi-path propagation
- Shadowing and reflection
The Wireless Network Model

- Ad-hoc wireless networks
- Isotropic antenna
- Interference from other terminals (shared medium)
- Path-loss default model:

\[
\frac{1}{d^\alpha}
\]

where:
- \(d\) is distance and
- \(\alpha\) is a suitably chosen parameter to model the environment, e.g., 2-4

- User-defined path-loss function:
  - To model fading, multi-path propagation, etc
The signal level in the receiver is calculated according to the path loss formula, \( \frac{1}{d^a} \) (or user-defined)

The signal can be detected if the signal level exceeds a certain configurable threshold

The SIR is calculated and a probabilistic measure is used to determine the number of bit errors in the message

A configurable error coding threshold is used to determine if the package can be reconstructed or is lost
The Wireless Network Block

- Used in the same way as the wired network block
- Supports two common MAC layer policies:
  - 802.11b/g (WLAN)
  - 802.15.4 (ZigBee)
- Variable network parameters
- $x$ and $y$ inputs for node locations
- Generates a transmission schedule
A packet is marked as collided if another ongoing transmission has a larger signal level at the receiver.

From the sender perspective, package loss and collisions are the same (no ACK received).

Random back-off time within a contention window.

A configurable number of re-transmission are made before the sender gives up.

More advanced schemes are specified in the standard (using RTS and CTS frames to solve the hidden node problem) but not part of the TrueTime implementation.
The Wireless Network Parameters

- Data rate (bits/s)
- Transmit power (dBm)
  - configurable on a per node basis
- Receiver sensitivity (dBm)
- Path-loss exponent
- ACK timeout (s)
- Maximum number of retransmissions
- Error coding threshold
The Battery Block

- Simulation of battery-powered devices
- Simple integrator model
  - discharged or charged (energy scaffolding)
- Energy sinks:
  - computations, radio transmissions, usage of sensors and actuators, ...
- Dynamic Voltage Scaling
  - change kernel CPU speed to consume less power
Local Clocks with Offset and Drift

- To simulate distributed systems with local time
- Sensor networks are based on cheap hardware:
  - low manufacturing accuracy ⇒ large clock drift
- Simulate clock synchronization protocols
Network Interface Blocks

- Time-triggered networked control loop without kernel blocks
Network Interface Blocks

- Event-triggered networked control loop without kernel blocks
Robot Soccer Example
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Co-simulation of

- computations inside computer nodes
  - tasks, interrupt handlers
- wired and wireless communication between nodes
- the dynamics of the physical plant under control
- sensor and actuator dynamics
- the dynamics of mobile robots/nodes
- the dynamics of the environment
- energy consumption in the nodes
Multiple processors and networks
Based on VxWorks and IBM Rational Rose RT
Using TrueTime to describe timing behavior
Has ported TrueTime to a mechatronics simulation environment

"We found TrueTime to be a great tool for describing the timing behavior in a straightforward way."
Bosch AG

- Extended the network block with support for TTCAN and Flexray
- Used in a simulation environment for investigating the impacts of time-triggered communication on a distributed vehicle dynamics control system

Haldex AB

- Simulation of CAN-based distributed control systems
TrueTime Limitations

- Developed as a research tool rather than as a tool for system developers
- Cannot express tasks and interrupt handler directly using production code
  - code is modeled using TrueTime MATLAB code or TrueTime C code
  - no automatic translation
- Execution times or distributions assumed to be known
- How to support automatic code generation from TrueTime models?
  - Generate POSIX-thread compatible code?
  - Generate monolithic code (TVM = TrueTime Virtual Machine)
- Based on MATLAB/Simulink
The toolbox (TrueTime 1.5) together with a complete reference manual can be downloaded at:

http://www.control.lth.se/user/truetime/