



Courses TMMA

Colleagues

- Sofie Beerens
- Johan Van Bauwel
- Bart Tanghe
- Wim Dams
- Lars Struyf
- Peter Arras
- Dirk Van Merode



Courses

- C for Embedded Systems
- DSP
- Embedded Communication
- Embedded Operating Systems
- Embedded Software
- Multicore Programming
- MCAD
- ECAD



C for embedded systems

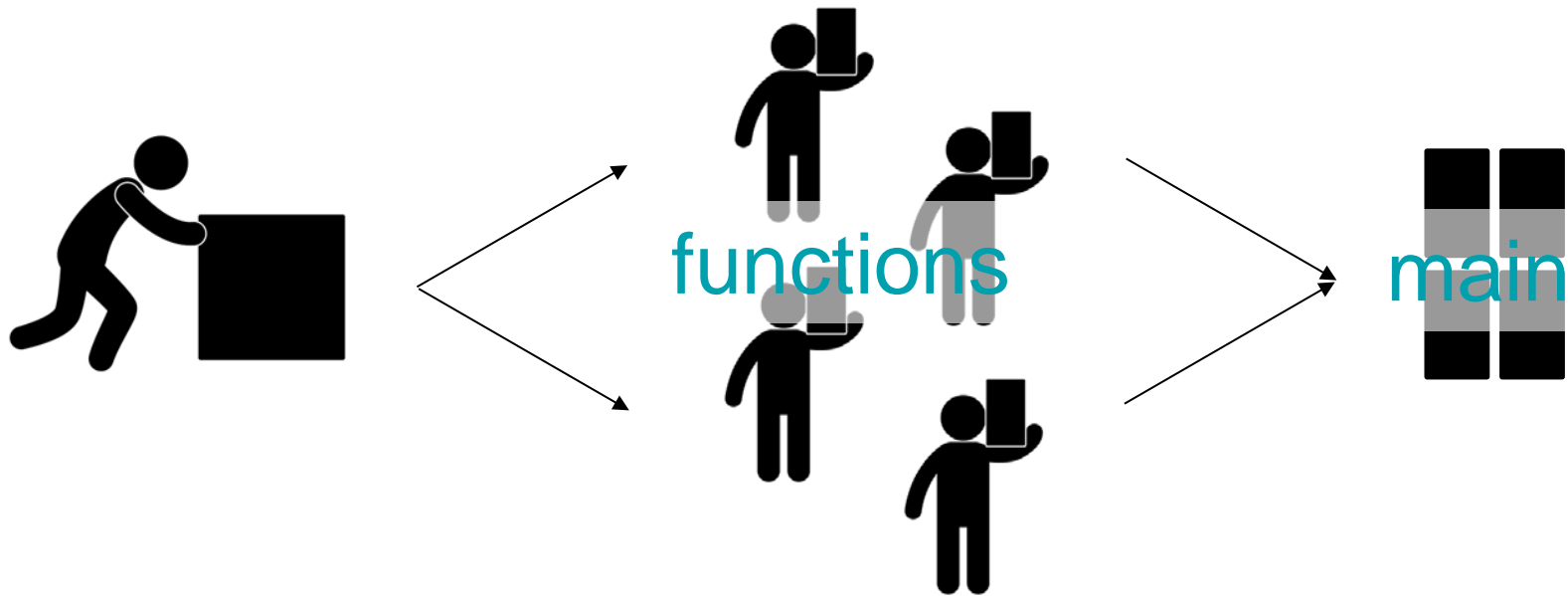
Sofie Beerens

Prerequisites

- Beginners course: first semester of first year
- A basic knowledge of common mathematical methods
- No programming knowledge is required

Objectives

- Introduce basic programming principles:
 - division of a problem into smaller sub problems

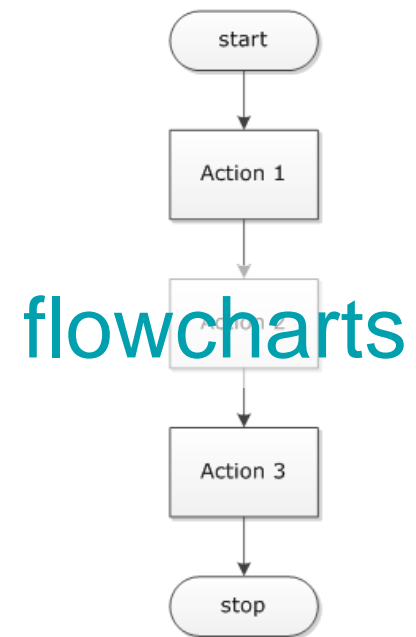


Objectives

- Introduce basic programming principles:
 - convert (sub) problems into algorithms before coding



Think before coding



Objectives

- Understand and use C syntax:
 - Predict the outcome of programs written in C syntax
 - Create a well structured program in C code containing functions
 - Choice of appropriate datatypes
 - Use file handling in C
 - Perform bit operations

Why C?

- C is a flexible and well-structured language
- designed to:
 - provide low-level access to memory
 - provide language constructs that map efficiently to machine instruction
- available on a very wide range of platforms, from embedded microcontrollers to supercomputers.

Course material

- Textbook: C for Embedded Systems

- For each chapter/subject:

- Objectives
 - Theoretical explanation
 - Code examples
 - Pitfalls, do's and don'ts
 - Exercises

lectures

practicum /
individual work

- Visual Studio Express 2013 for Desktop

Content

- Basic description of programming languages



- Dynamic data structures like lists

Content

1. Programming languages
2. Program design
3. Programming in C: an introduction
4. Basic concepts of C programming
5. Controlling the program flow
6. Functions
7. Arrays
8. Strings
9. Multidimensional arrays
10. Sorting and searching arrays

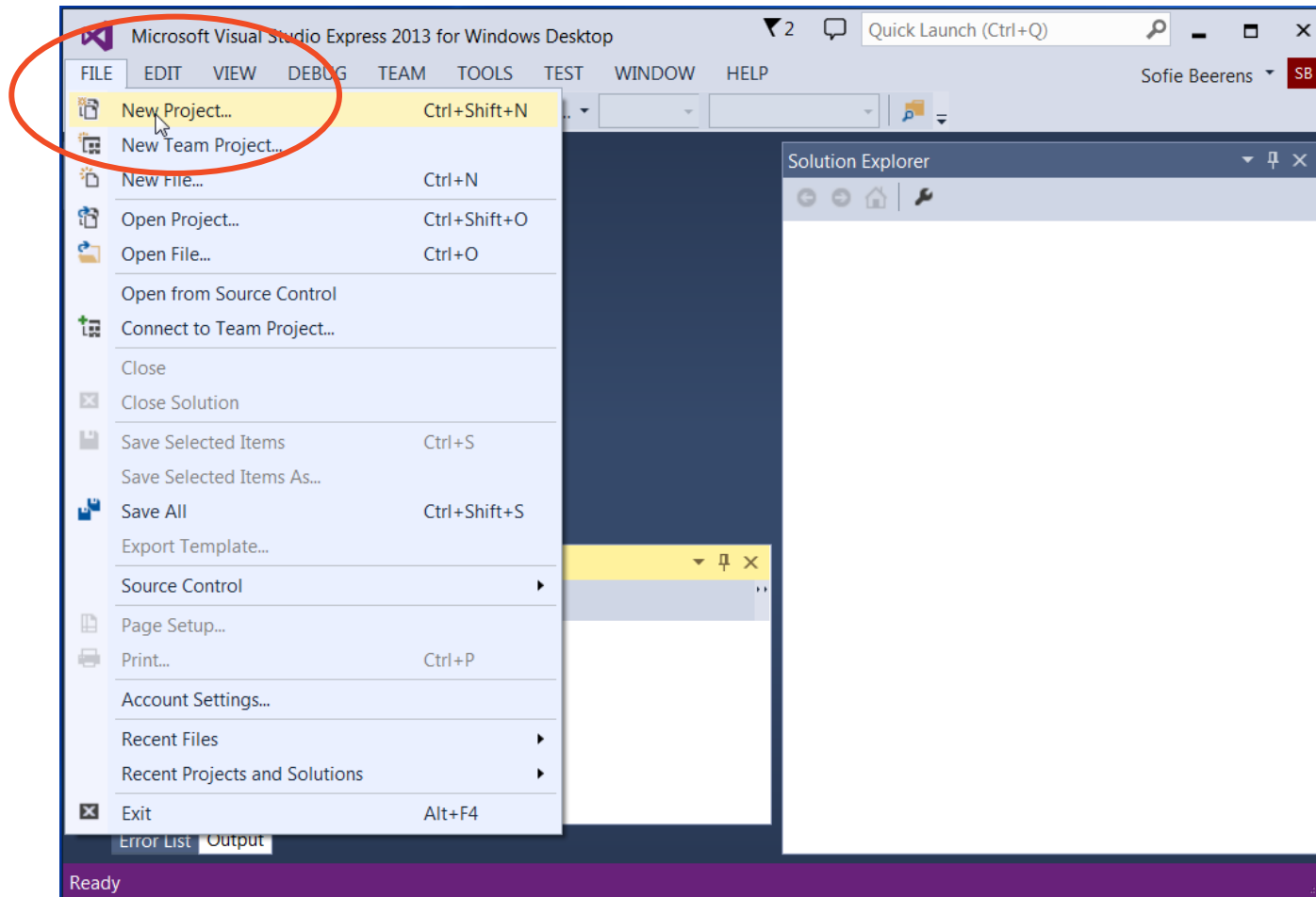
Content

11. Pointers
12. Comma operator, const, typedef, enumerations and bit operations
13. The C preprocessor
14. File handling in C
15. Structures
16. Command line arguments
17. Dynamic memory allocation
18. Dynamic data structures

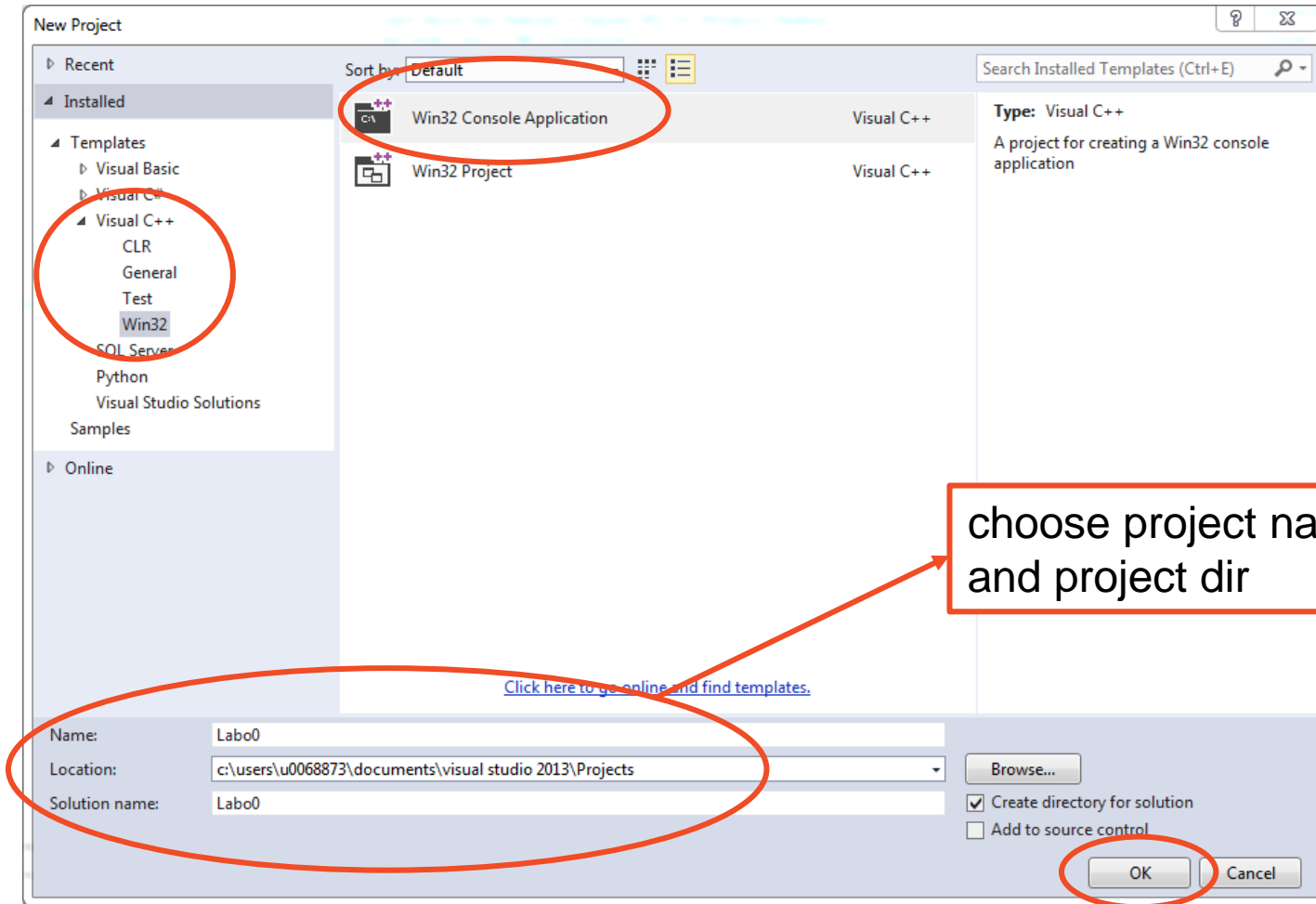
Hello world

- Create a new visual studio project
- Write C code
- Compile the code
- Run the executable
- Verify the output

Create new project



New Project Window

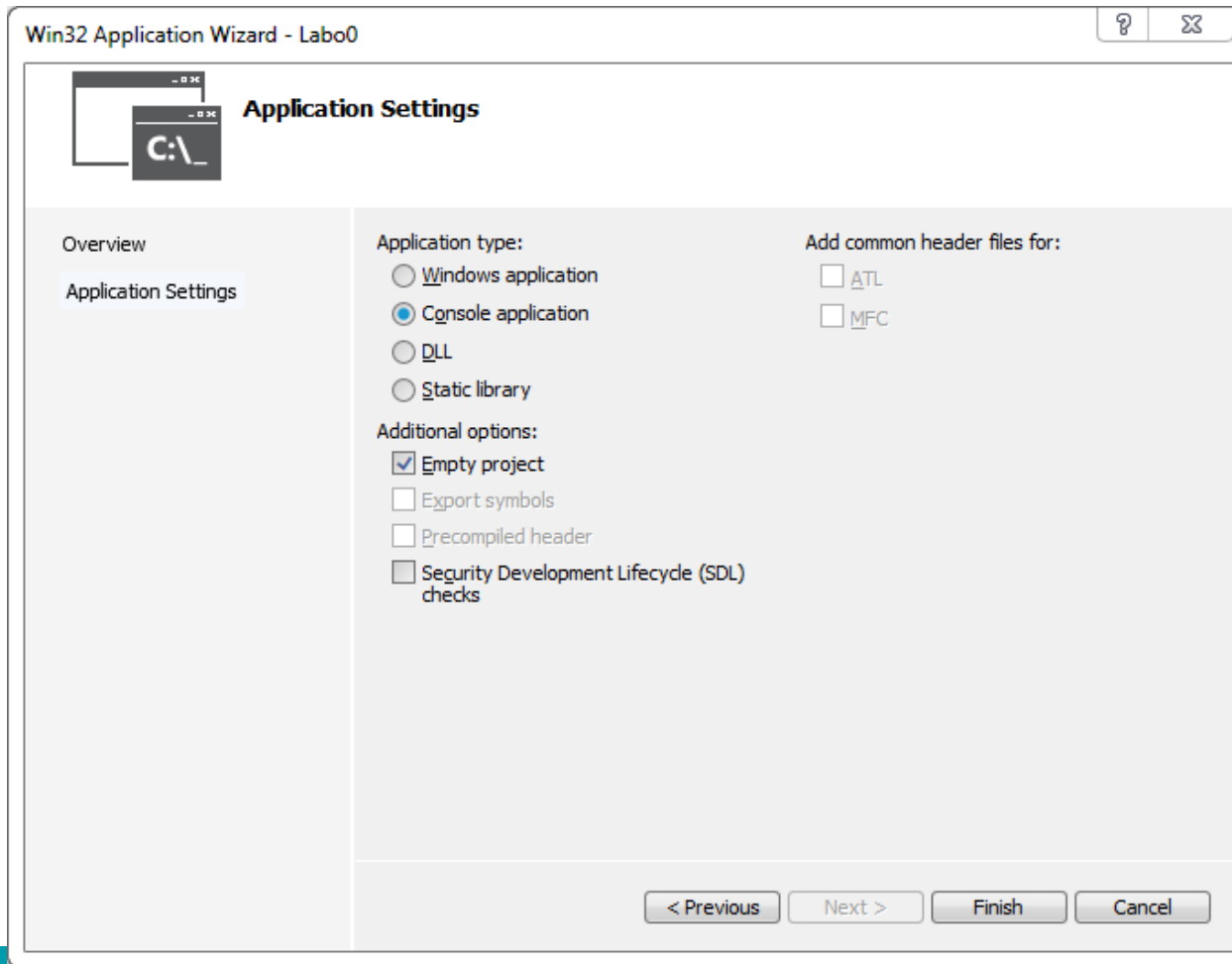


Application Wizard

- Press 'next'

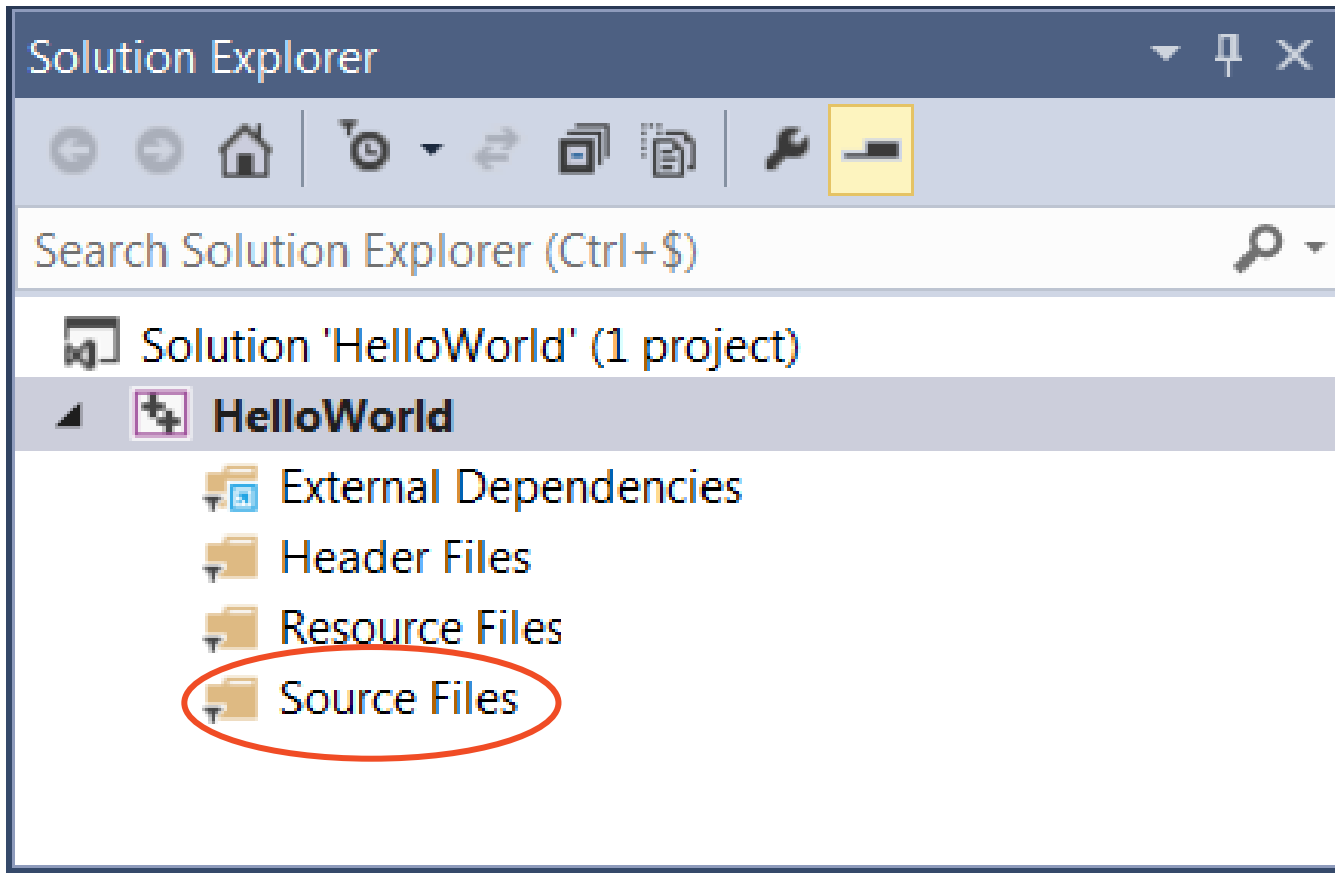


Application Wizard



- Select 'console application'
- Deselect 'Precompiled header'
- Deselect 'Select SDL'
- Select 'Empty project'
- Press 'Finish'

Solution explorer



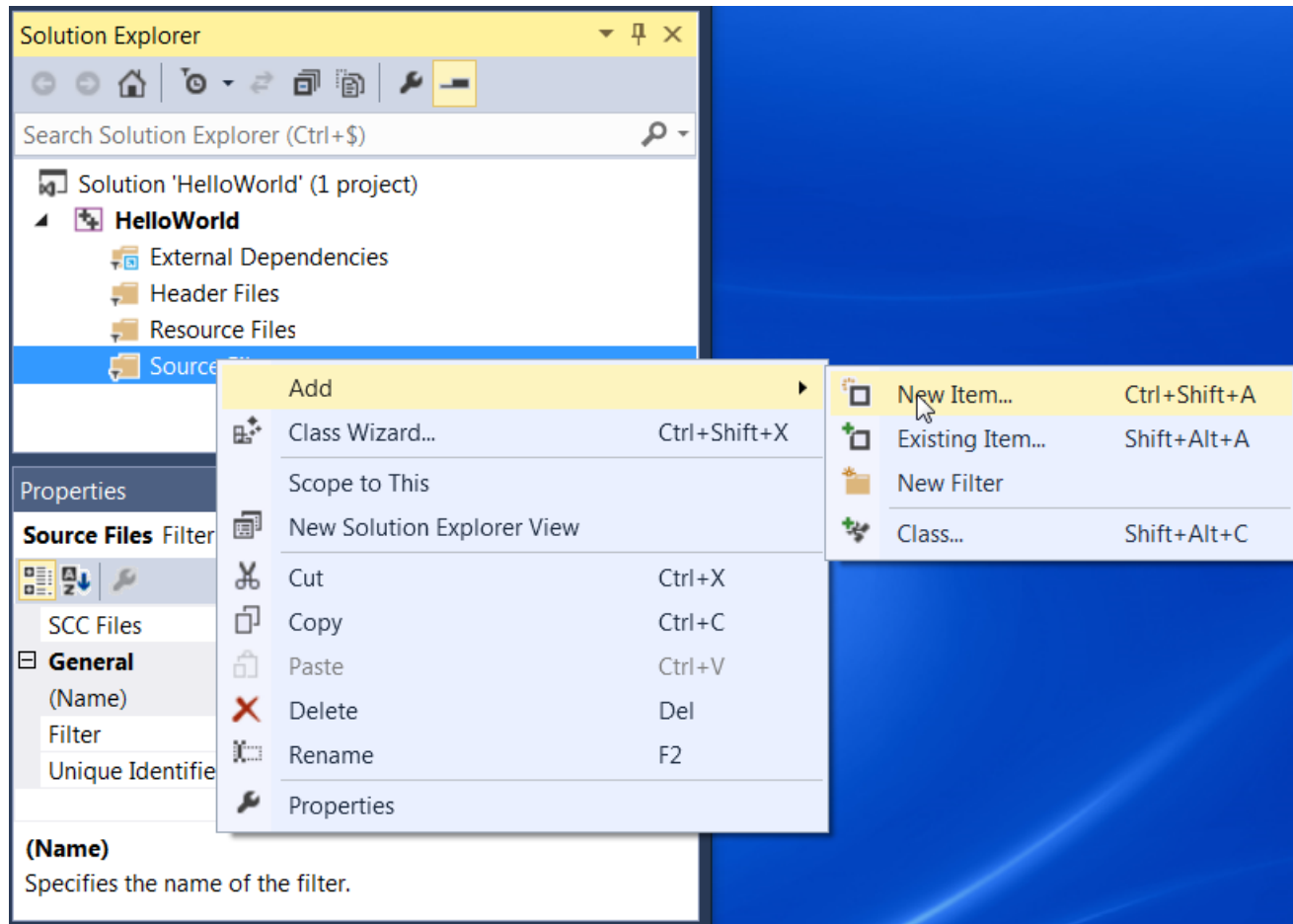
Create new source file

- Right click on “Source Files”, followed by “Add -> New Item”
- Select “Code” and enter a file name

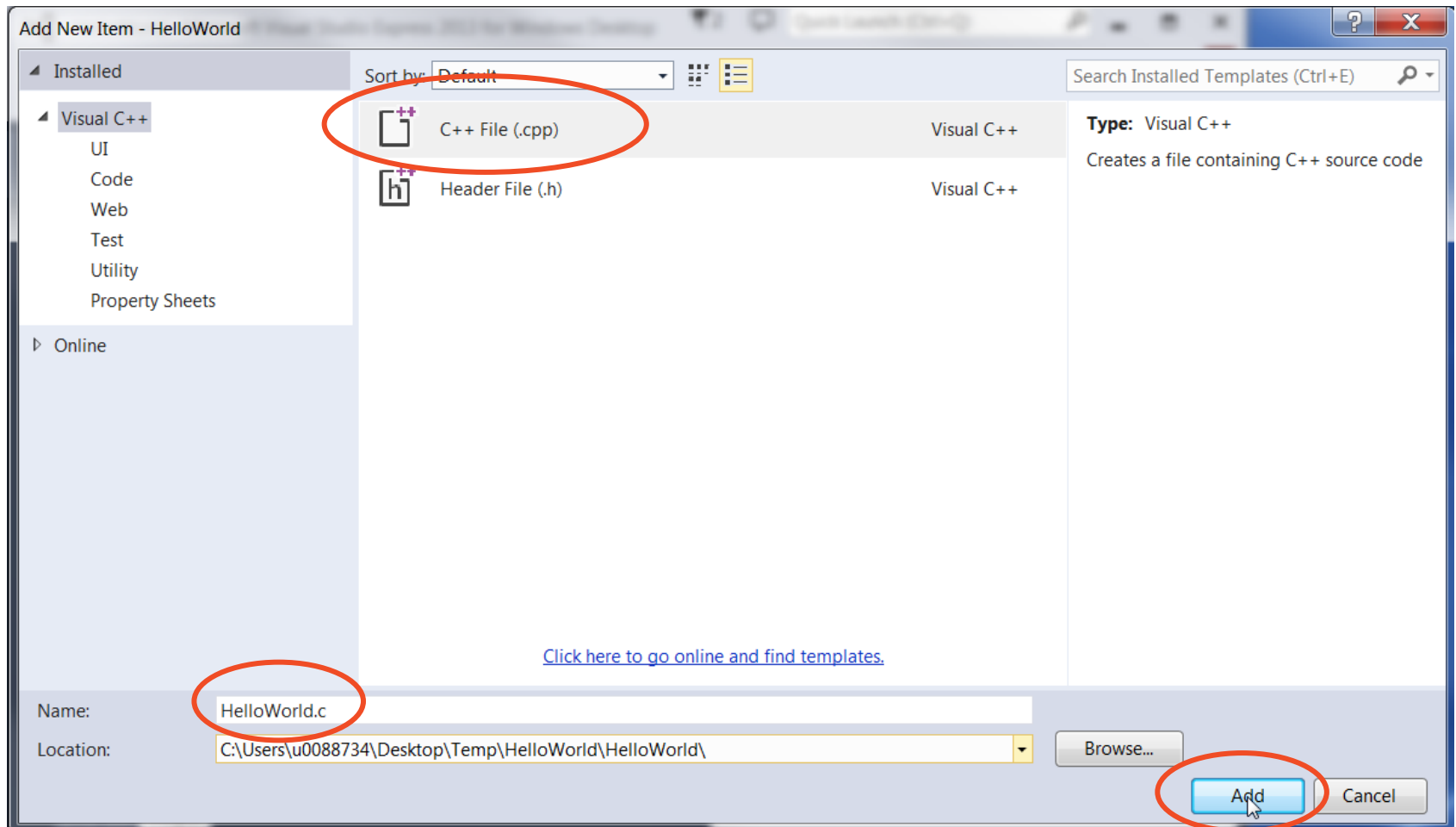
!! Default extension is “.cpp” (for a C++ file).

Make sure you save your file as a “*.c” file

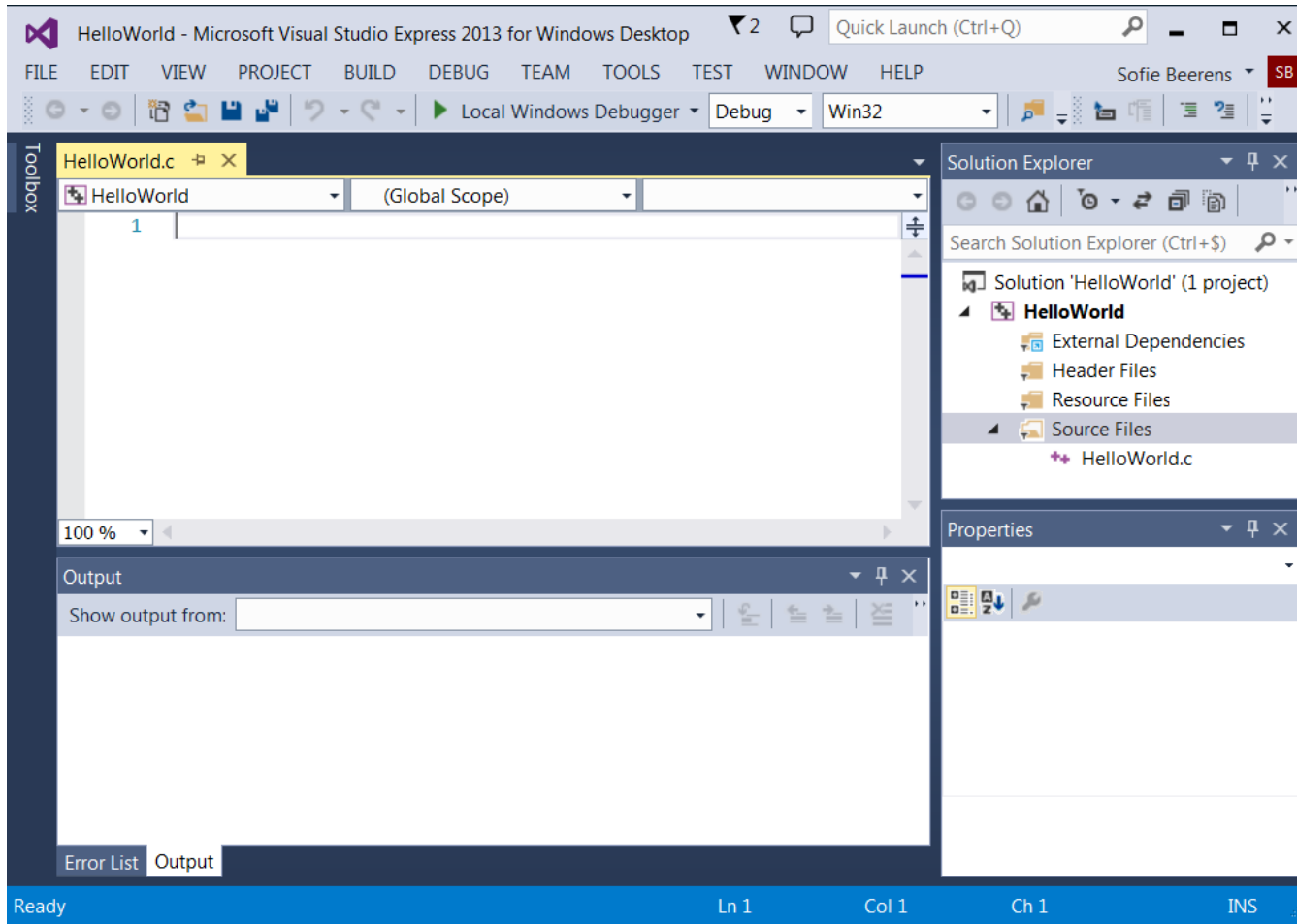
Create new source file



Create new source file



Writing Hello World program



Hello World!

```

/*
    HelloWorld.c
    Our first C program
*/

```

comments

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

preprocessor directive

```

int main(void)
{
    printf("Hello world\n");
    return 0;
}

```

no input parameters

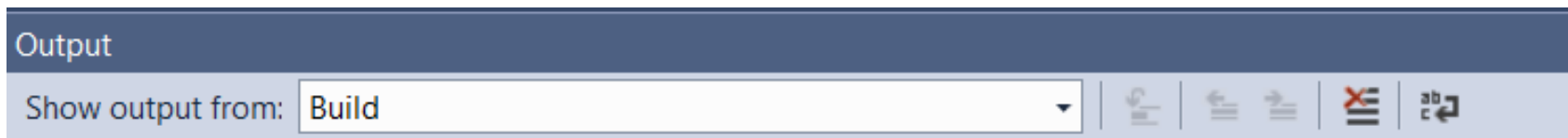
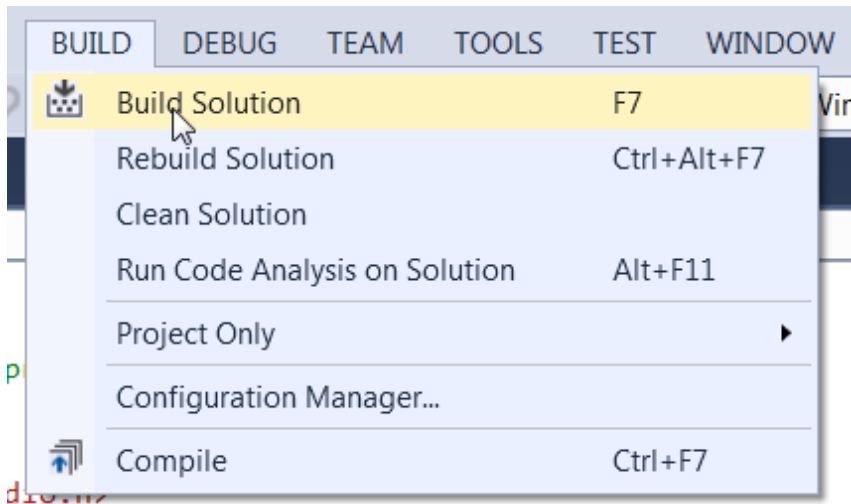
main has an integer return value

main

statement

statement

Hello World: create exe file

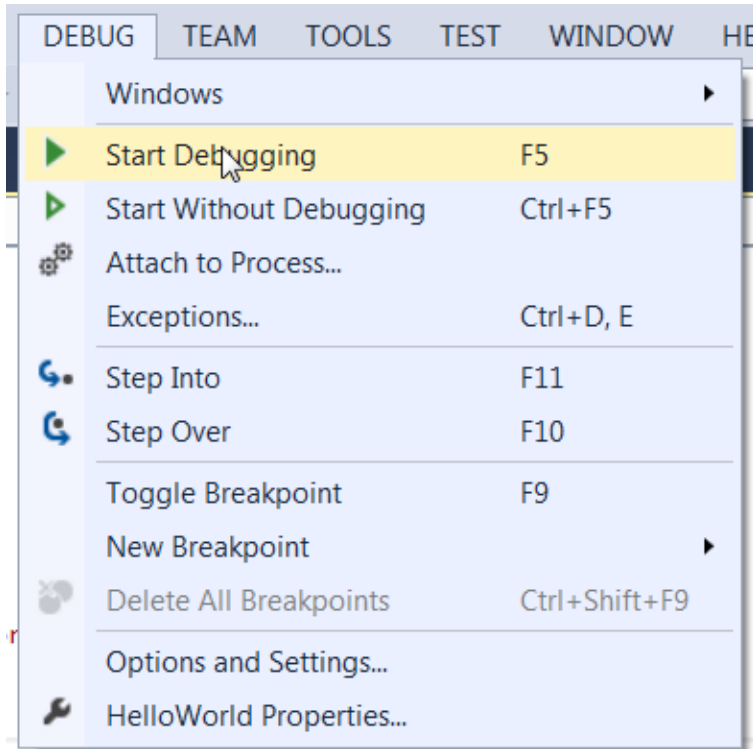


```

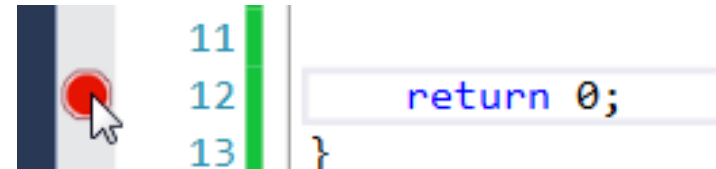
1>----- Build started: Project: HelloWorld, Configuration: Debug Win32 -----
1> HelloWorld.c
1> HelloWorld.vcxproj -> C:\Users\u0088734\Desktop\Temp\HelloWorld\Debug\HelloWorld.exe
===== Build: 1 succeeded, 0 failed, 0 up-to-date, 0 skipped =====

```

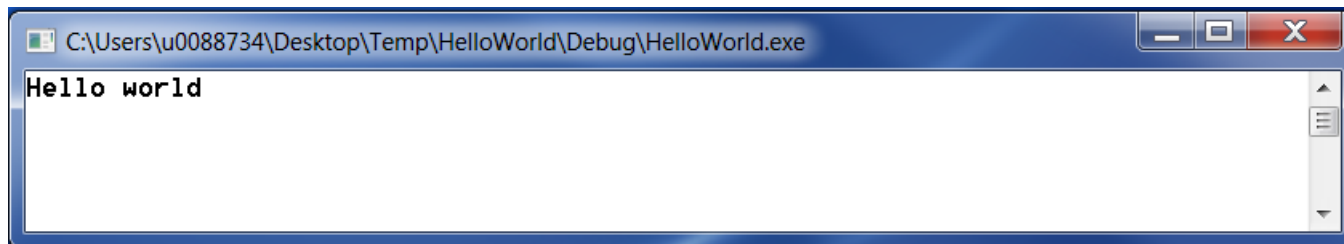
Hello World: run program



- cmd window opens shortly and closes again after execution
=> add breakpoint



Hello World: run program



Other options to keep console

- Use “Start Without Debugging”
- Add a line “getchar();” before “return 0;”



Digital Signal Processing

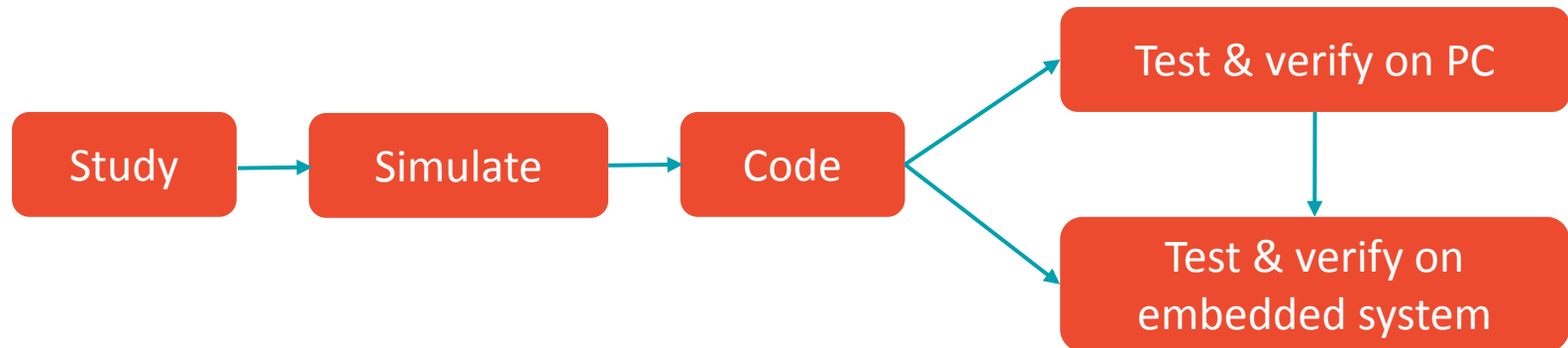
Johan Van Bauwel

Learning objectives

- Students are able to design DSP algorithms using C and/or a higher level language
- Students are able to test the algorithms in a sensible manner
- Students can calculate the impulse response of a LTI-system
- Students can calculate a convolution sum and a DFT
- Students can analyze frequency content of digital signals using the DFT/FFT
- Students are able to create a transfer function and are able to draw a pole-zero plot using the Z-transform
- Students possess knowledge of the various topics treated in this course
- **To make students enthusiast about DSP!**

Teaching methodology

- Prerequisites: C programming, simulation software skills, Linux basics
- Theory: lectures + exercises
- Labs: lab assignments

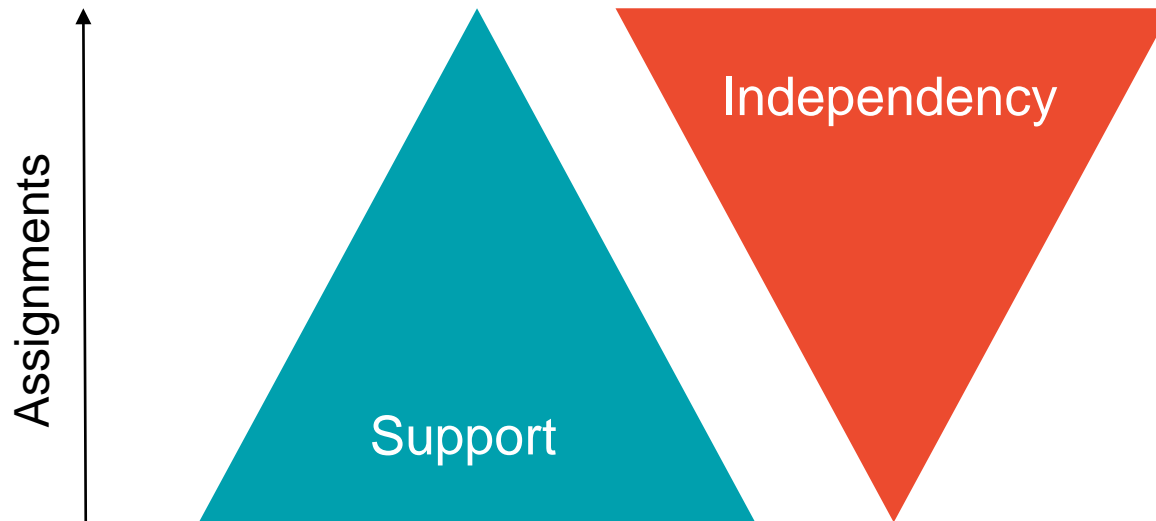


- Theory: 50%, Labs: 50%

Teaching methodology

- Lab assignments: decreasing support, increasing independency

Professionalism



Teaching methodology

- Lectures: 12 weeks, 2hrs/week
=> 24 contact hours
- Labs: 12 weeks, 3hrs/week
=> 36 contact hours
- Students will have to prepare the lab assignments, study the theory, ...
- Evaluation: theory: closed-book exam
labs: practical test

Learning tools

- Course text
- Lab assignments, library API & UDOO reference manual
- Various on-line resources
- Supplementary reading material:
several outstanding books (cfr. next slide)

Learning tools

- Oppenheim & Schafer: “Discrete Time Signal Processing”
- Lyons: “Understanding Digital Signal Processing”
- Smith: “The Scientist & Engineer’s Guide to Digital Signal Processing”
- Gonzalez & Woods: “Digital Image Processing”
- Proakis: “Digital Signal Processing”
- Orfanidis: “Introduction to Signal Processing”
- Analog Devices (Walt Kester): “Data Conversion Handbook”
- Ifeachor & Jervis: “Digital Signal Processing: A Practical Approach”
- Tan: “Digital Signal Processing: Fundamentals and Applications”

Course text

- Signals and systems
- Sampling
- Convolution
- DFT
- FFT
- FIR filters
- IIR filters
- Filter Design
- Filter Structures
- Z-transform
- DSP software & hardware
- Multirate DSP

Lab assignments

- Signals and systems, sampling
- Convolution (1D and 2D)
- DFT (incl. windowing and zeropadding)
- FFT
- Digital filters: FIR and IIR
- Filter structures (DF, DF2, cascade)
- The Goertzel algorithm (standard and optimized)
- Basic image processing (color inversion, RGB to grayscale)
- Median image filtering
- Edge detection (using Laplacian, Sobel, Prewitt, ...)
- Histogram equalization
- Audio filters on .WAV files

Demo



Embedded OS

Bart Tanghe

Scratch on Raspberry Pi

- [Presentation & demo](#)



Embedded SW

Wim Dams

Embedded Software Course

Bare metal C on ARM Cortex M4



Objectives of the Embedded Software Course

- Develop an understanding of the technologies behind an embedded system
 - Software components: RTOS, HAL Drivers, Libs
 - Hardware Modules: USB, Ethernet,
 - Interaction between software and hardware
 - Build system, compiler settings, performance

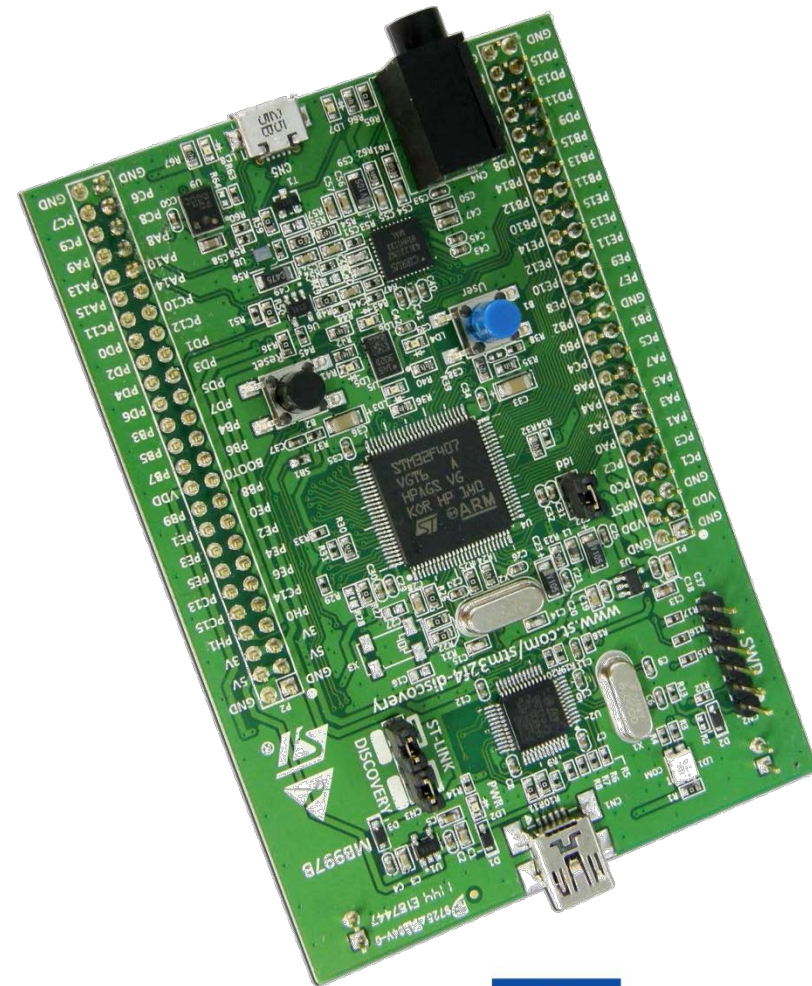
ARM Cortex M core

- ARM Cortex-M processors have been licensed to over **175** ARM partners (vendors) and benefits from the widest third-party tools, RTOS and middleware support of any architecture. Which makes it the best choice for embedded applications



The evaluation board: STM32F4DISCOVERY

- Coded in “Bare metal” C
- Embedded ST-LINK/V2 (USB->JTAG)
- LEDs, PushButton
- USB (Host, Device, OTG)
- Motion Sensor
- MEMS audio sensor



The controller: STM32F407VGT6

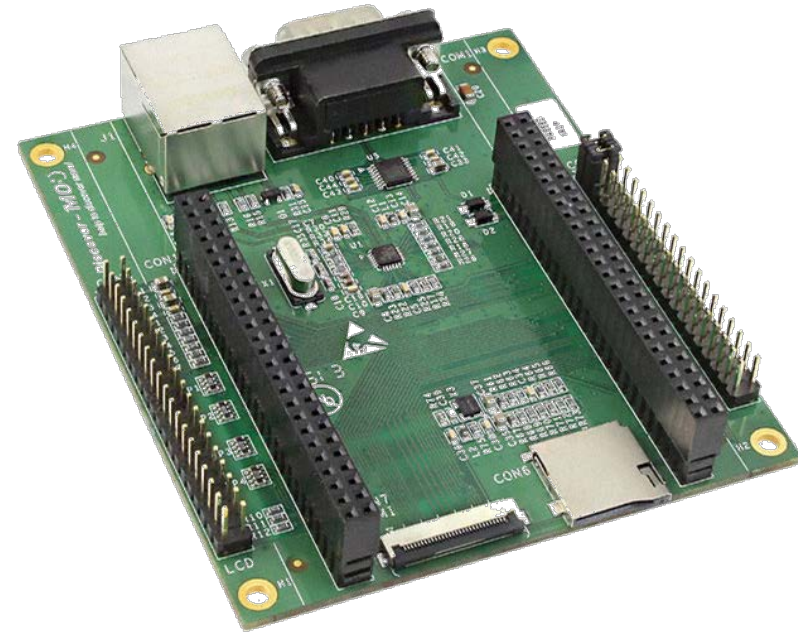
- ARM™ Cortex-M4 core (168MHz/210DMIPS)
- Single Cycle DSP MAC & FPU
- USB, Ethernet MAC, DMA, 6xUSART, 2xCAN, 3xI²C, 3xI²S, 3xSPI, SDIO/MMC
- 1 Mbytes Flash
- 192 Kbytes SRAM



STMicroelectronics

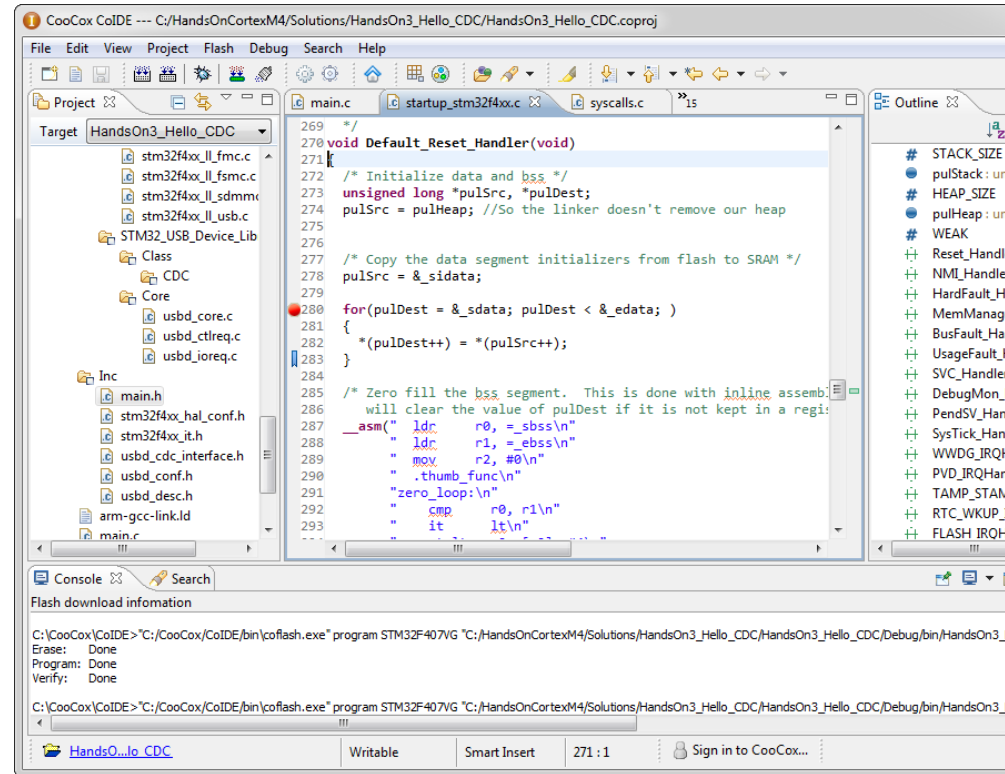
Optional: Base Board (STM32F4DIS-BB)

- Interfaces for:
 - Serial Port (RS232 levels)
 - Ethernet (Phy)
 - MicroSD
 - TFT LCD (sold separately)
 - Camera (sold separately)



Software environment

- CooCox CoIDE
 - Free
 - Based on Eclipse but better GUI (less options)
 - GCC toolchain
 - Integrated debugger
 - No Simulator (not needed)



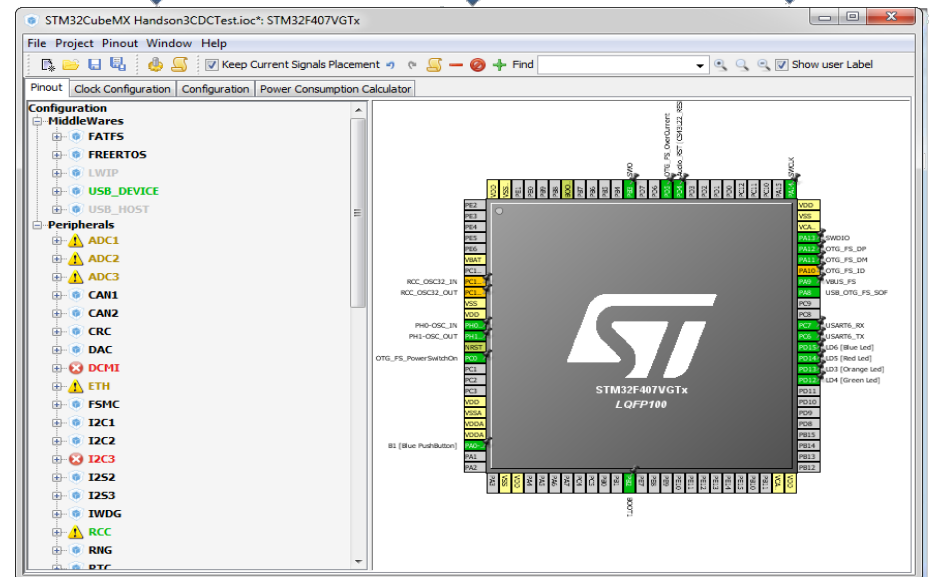
STM32CubeMX

- Firmware for STM32 microcontrollers
- Generates boilerplate code based on wizard
- CoIDE is not supported. Manual import is needed

STM32Cube Drivers

Manuals and Datasheets

STM32Cube Middleware



IDE Specific Projects

Configured Drivers and Middleware

Pin Configuration Report

Hardware Initialisation Code

Power Consumption Estimates

Course Overview

- Labs (Hands On) 2,5h x 12 = 30h
 - Blinky (GPIO)
 - Hello World (UART, Semihosting, USB CDC)
 - Timer (Interrupt)
 - DMA
 - Embedded TCP/IP lwIP
 - RTOS (FreeRTOS)

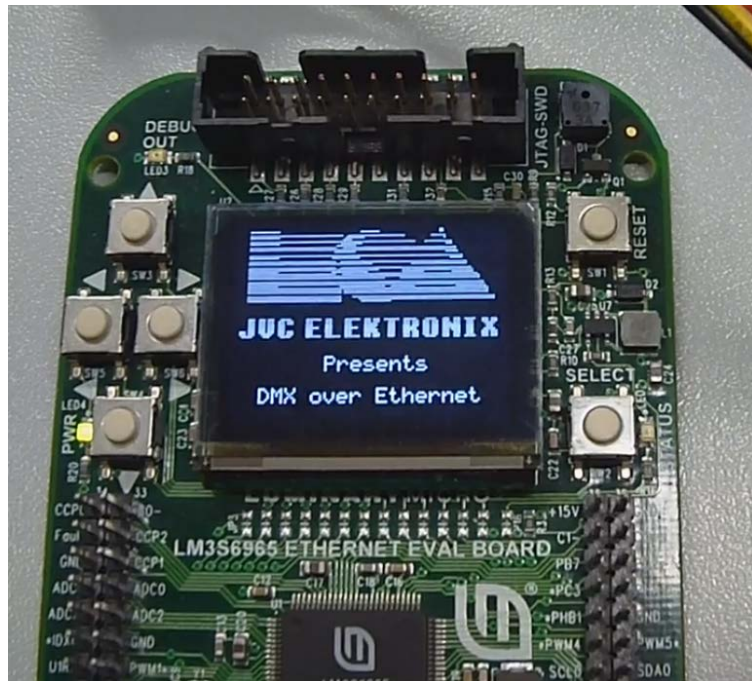
Course Overview

- Project during remaining labs (+homework)
 - Student chooses their own project (functional).
 - Student needs to implement a middleware library (e.g. lwIP or FatFS or FreeRTOS)
 - Teacher guards complexity, cost, ...

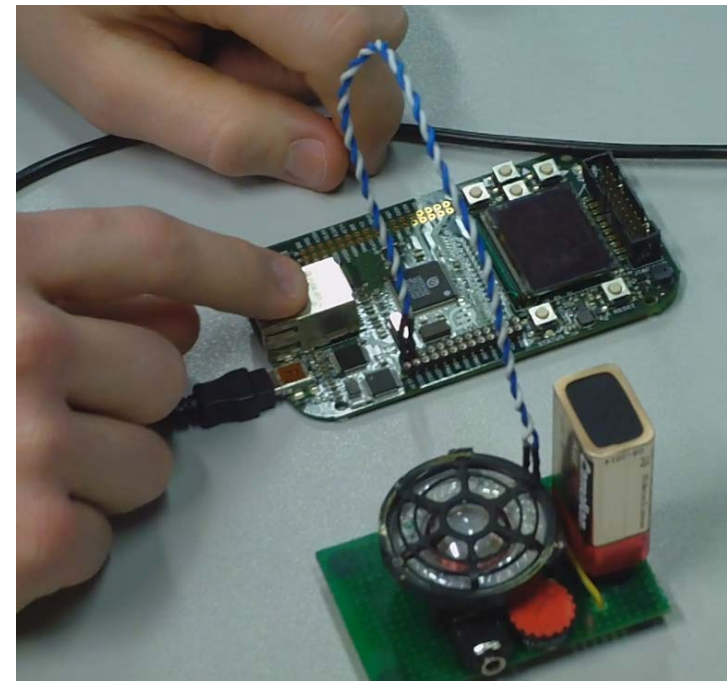
Course Overview

- Results of a Project (on a previous MCU)

Ethernet to DMX



Audio Player

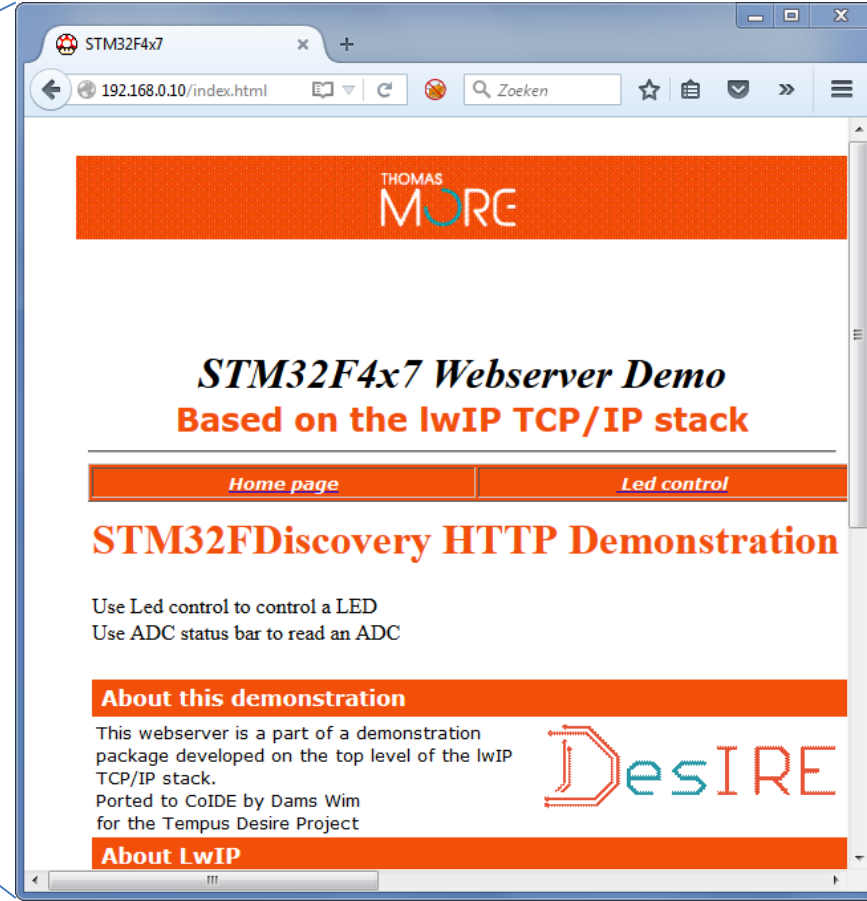
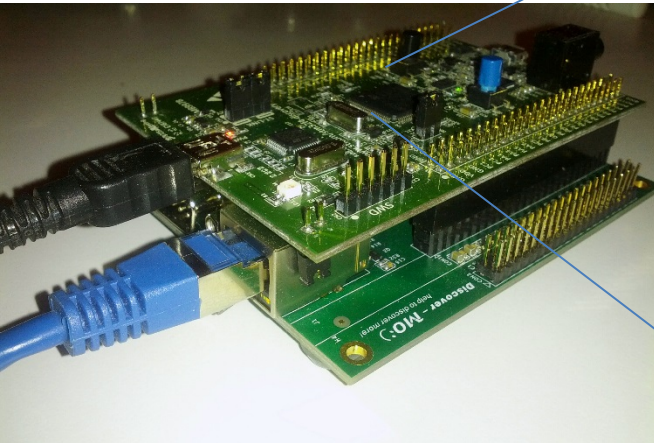


Course Overview

- Lectures 30h
 - Development environment
 - GPIO
 - Semihosting
 - Uart Communication
 - USB Communication
 - Interrupts (Systick, GPIO)
 - lwIP
 - DMA (Uart)
 - RTOS
 - Start-up/Boot code
Linker scripts
 - Coding Standards (CERT C, MISRA C)
 - Coding Style
 - ARM Cortex-M Core

Demonstration

- Http webserver based on Hands On 5 (lwIP)
 - LED3
 - ADC





Multicore Programming

Lars Struyf

Goals Of The Course

- Give students an understanding about multicore programming
- Give students some background on multicore hardware
- Learn students how to program multicore hardware with OpenCL

Goals Of The Course

- Theory: 12 weeks x 1h
- Labs: 8 weeks x 3h

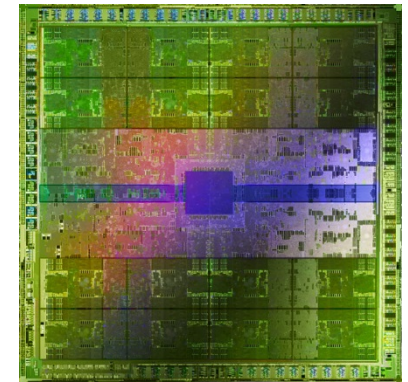
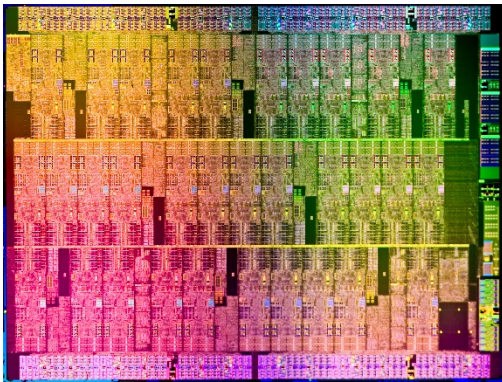
- Material
 - PowerPoint presentations
 - Lab assignments
- Complementary reading material
 - OpenCL 1.2 specification
 - Heterogeneous Computing with OpenCL v2
 - Internet

Course Overview

- Introduction
 - Parallel Computing
 - OpenCL
- GPU Architectures
- OpenCL
 - Buffers
 - Images
 - Memory
 - Threading HW
 - Optimizations
 - Nbody Optimizations
 - Extensions
 - Timing
 - Debugging
 - Multidevice

Parallel Computing

- Parallel computing
- Multicore hardware
- Determining parallelism in software



OpenCL

- What is OpenCL?
- OpenCL platforms
- OpenCL devices
 - Contexts
 - Queues
- Data transfers
- OpenCL programs and kernels
- Threads
- Memory model
- Address space



OpenCL

Useful Information

- OpenCL Specification
- Books
 - Heterogeneous Computing with OpenCL
 - Second Edition revised for OpenCL 1.2
 - OpenCL Programming Guide
 - OpenCL In Action

Content

- Goals
- Course Overview
- **Labs**
 - Hardware
 - Software
 - Lab Setup
 - Lab Exercises
 - Lab Projects

Hardware

- NVidia
 - GPU
 - GeForce 8400GS and up
 - Quadro NVS 295 and up
 - Tesla
 - Tegra2 and up
- AMD/ATI
 - GPU
 - Radeon HD4000 series and up
 - FireStream 9250 and up
 - FirePro V3750 and up
 - CPU
 - AMD x86 with SSE 2 and up
- Intel
 - CPU
 - Intel x86 with SSE 4.1 and up

Hardware

- ARM
 - GPU
 - ARM Mali 600 and up
 - CPU
 - Cortex-A7, A9, A15, A17, A53, A57
- IBM
 - Processor
 - Cell/B.E.
- Altera
 - FPGA
 - Cyclone V
 - Stratix V
 - Arria V

Software

- AMD

- AMD Accelerated Parallel Programming (APP) SDK
- CodeXL
- <http://developer.amd.com/tools-and-sdks/opencl-zone/>

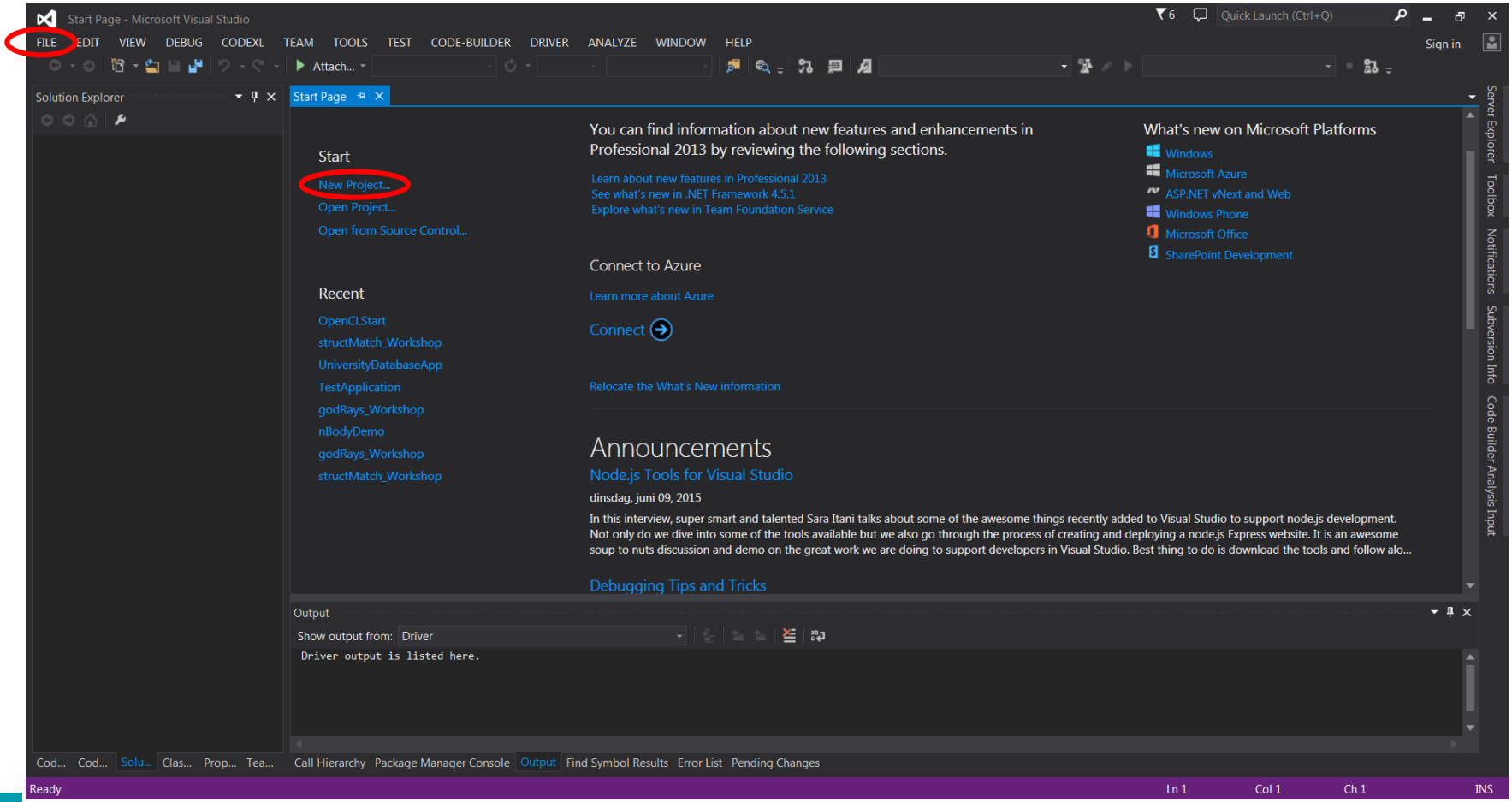
- NVidia

- CUDA
- <https://developer.nvidia.com/get-started-parallel-computing>

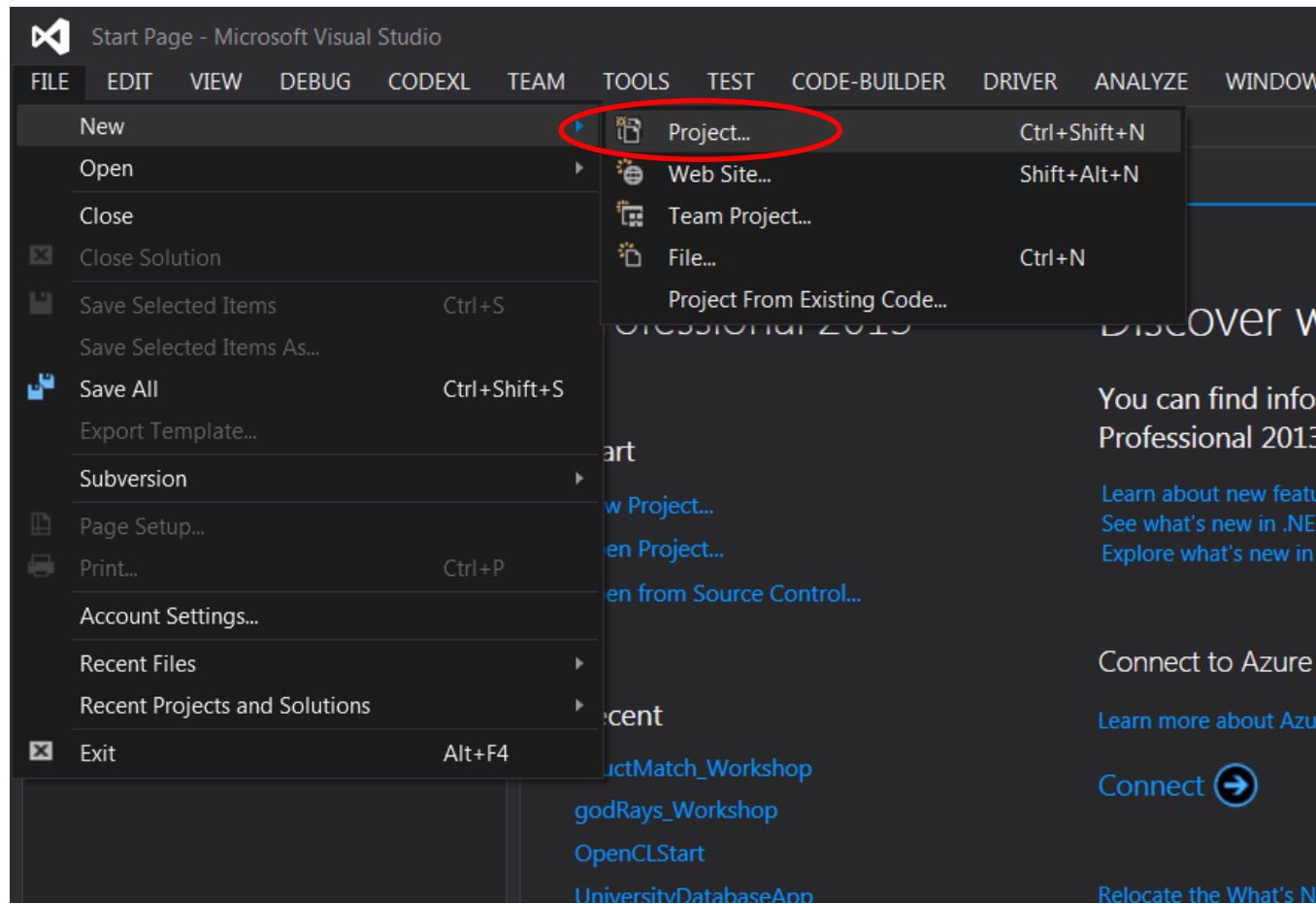
- Intel

- Integrated Native Developer Experience
- <https://software.intel.com/en-us/intel-opencl>

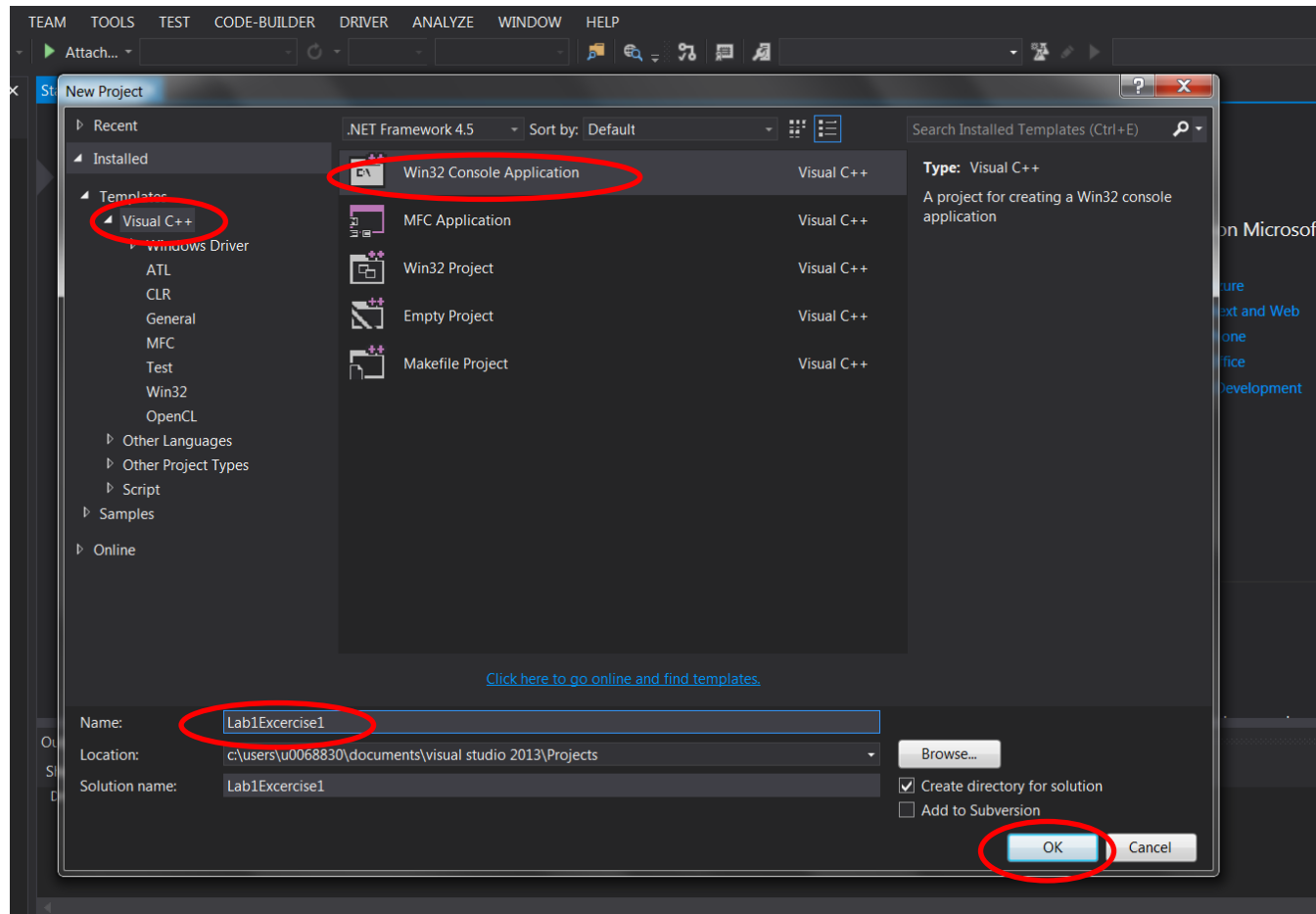
Start Up: Create Project



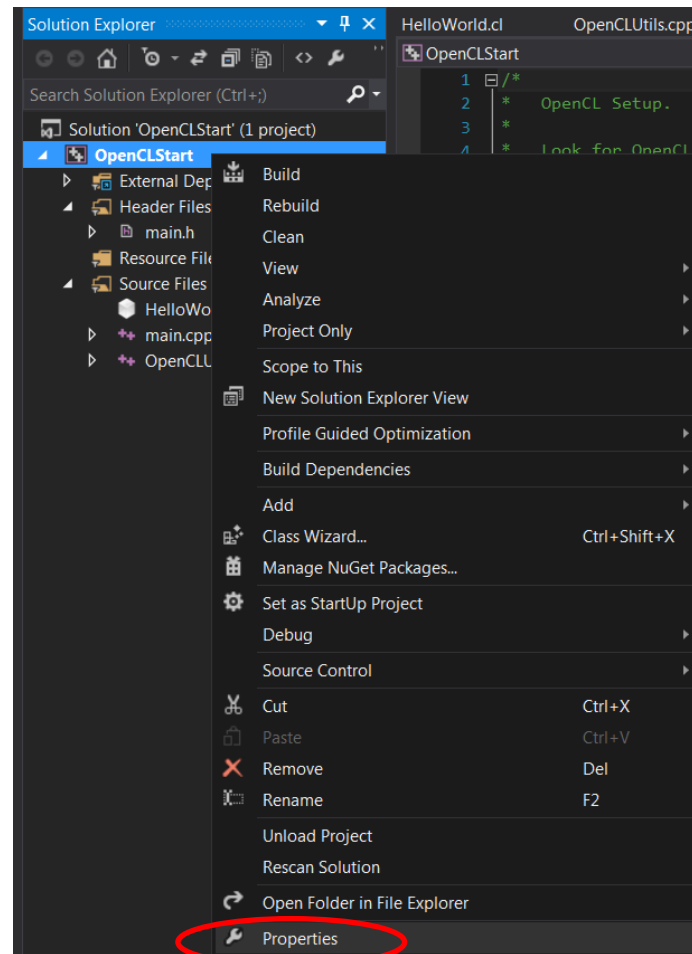
Start Up: Create Project



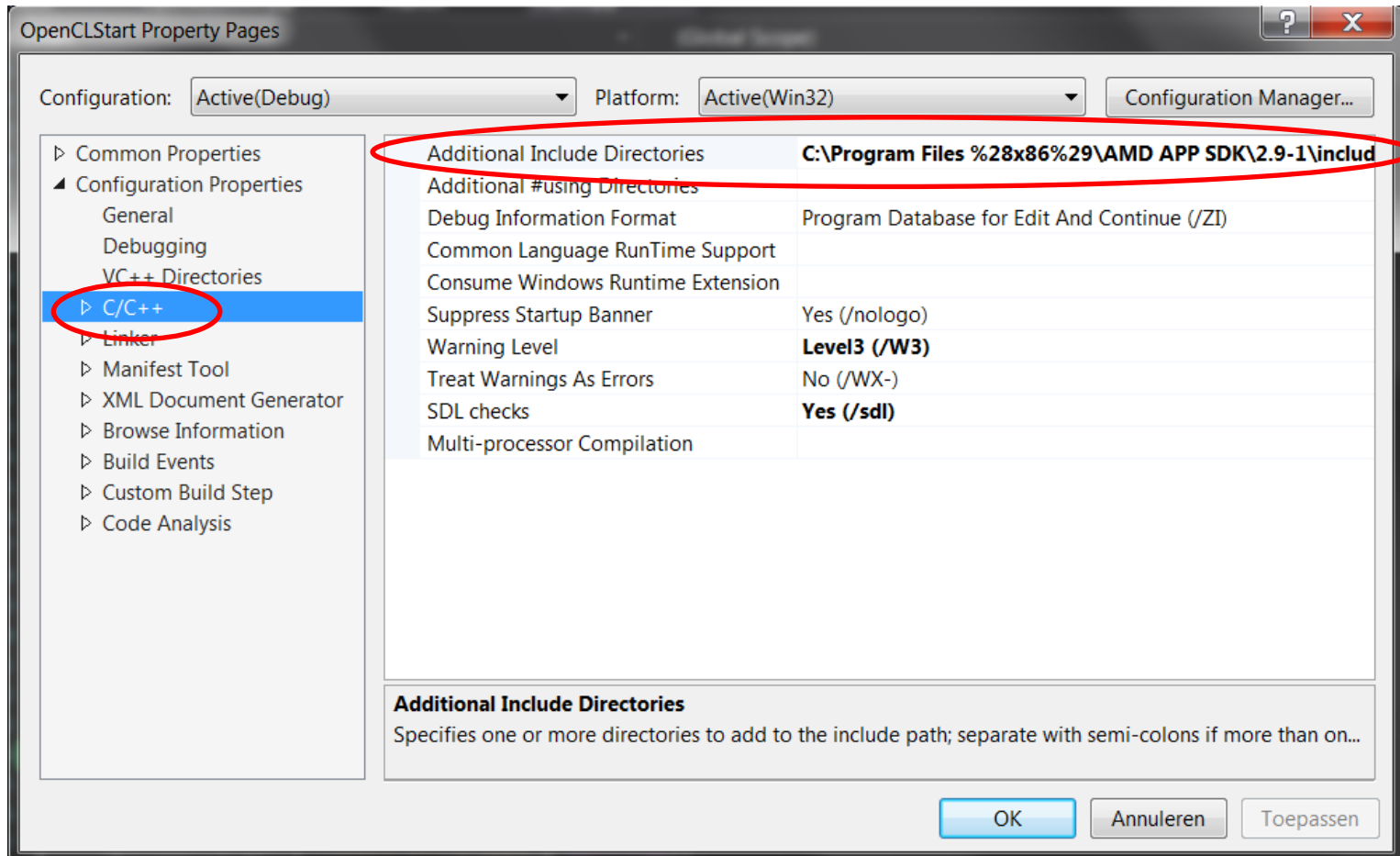
Start Up: Create Project



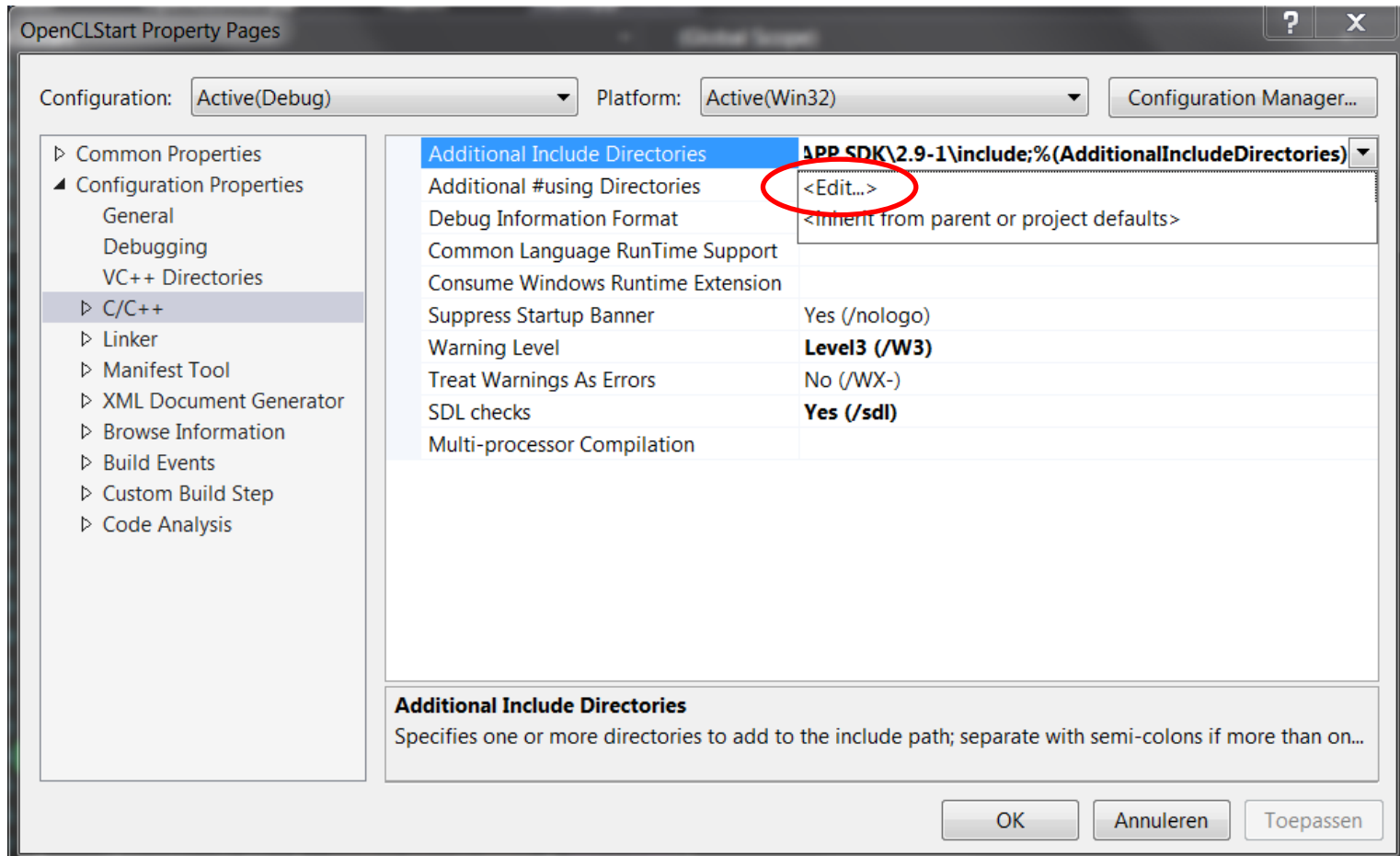
Start Up: Add Library Files



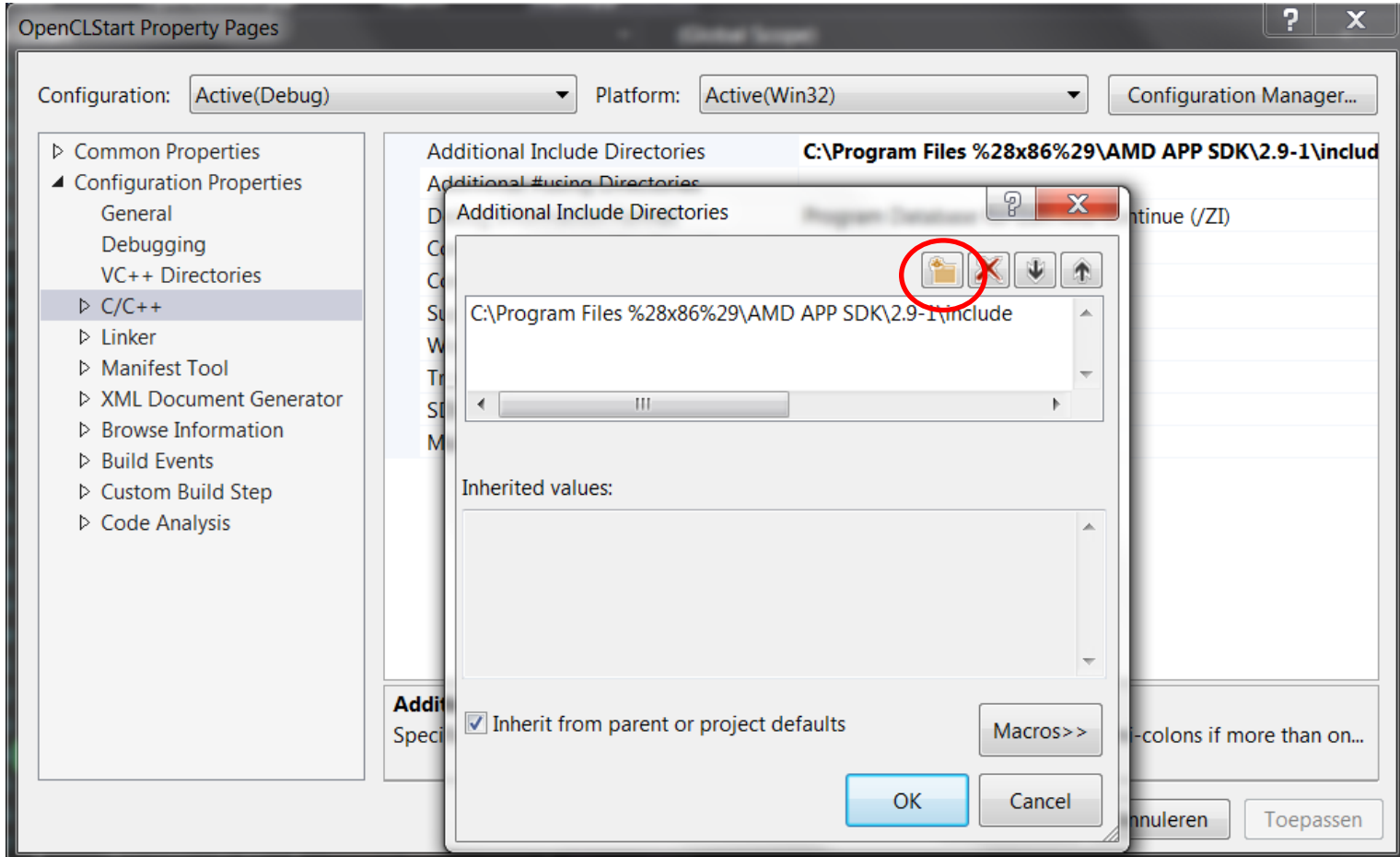
Start Up: Add Library Files



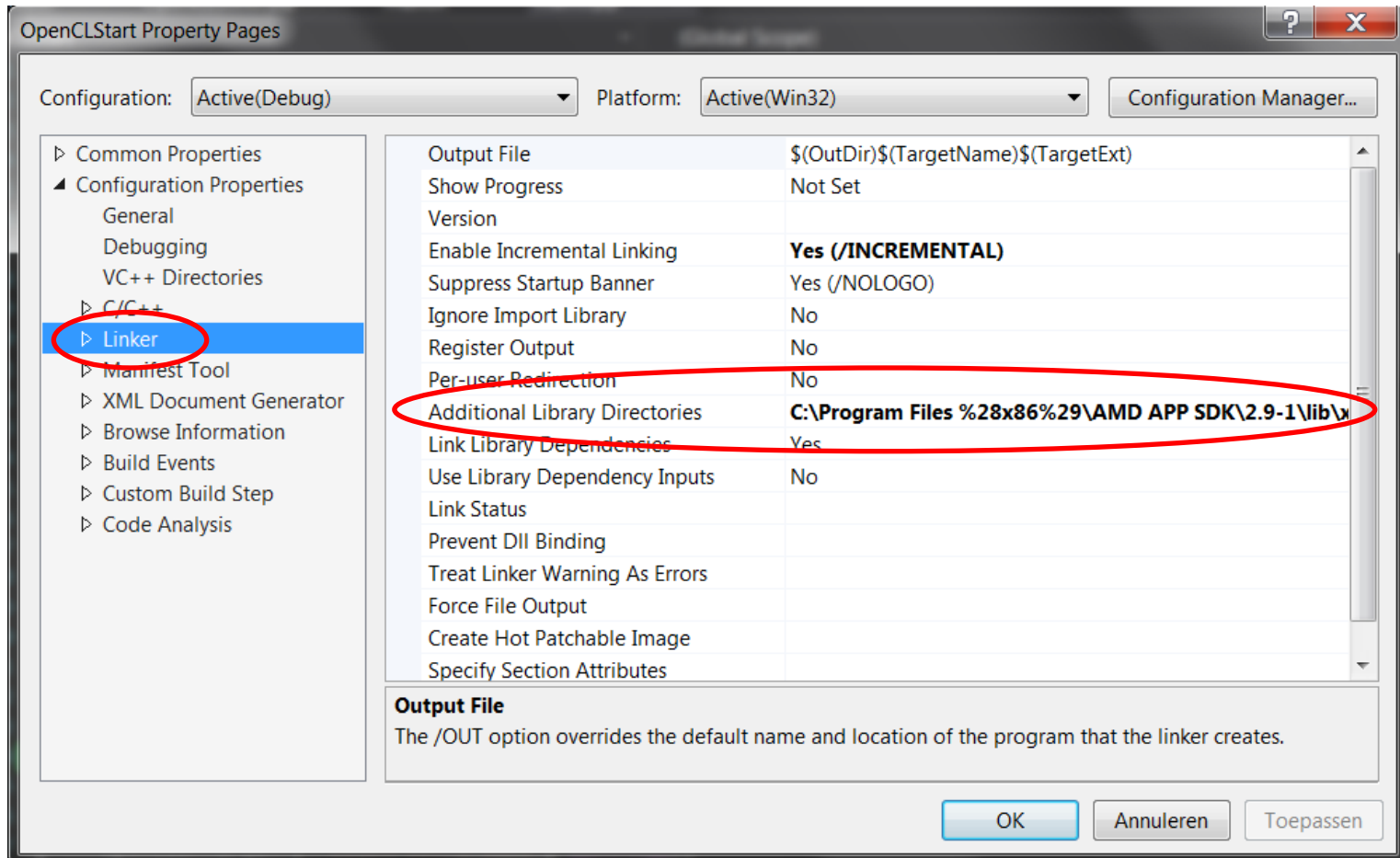
Start Up: Add Library Files



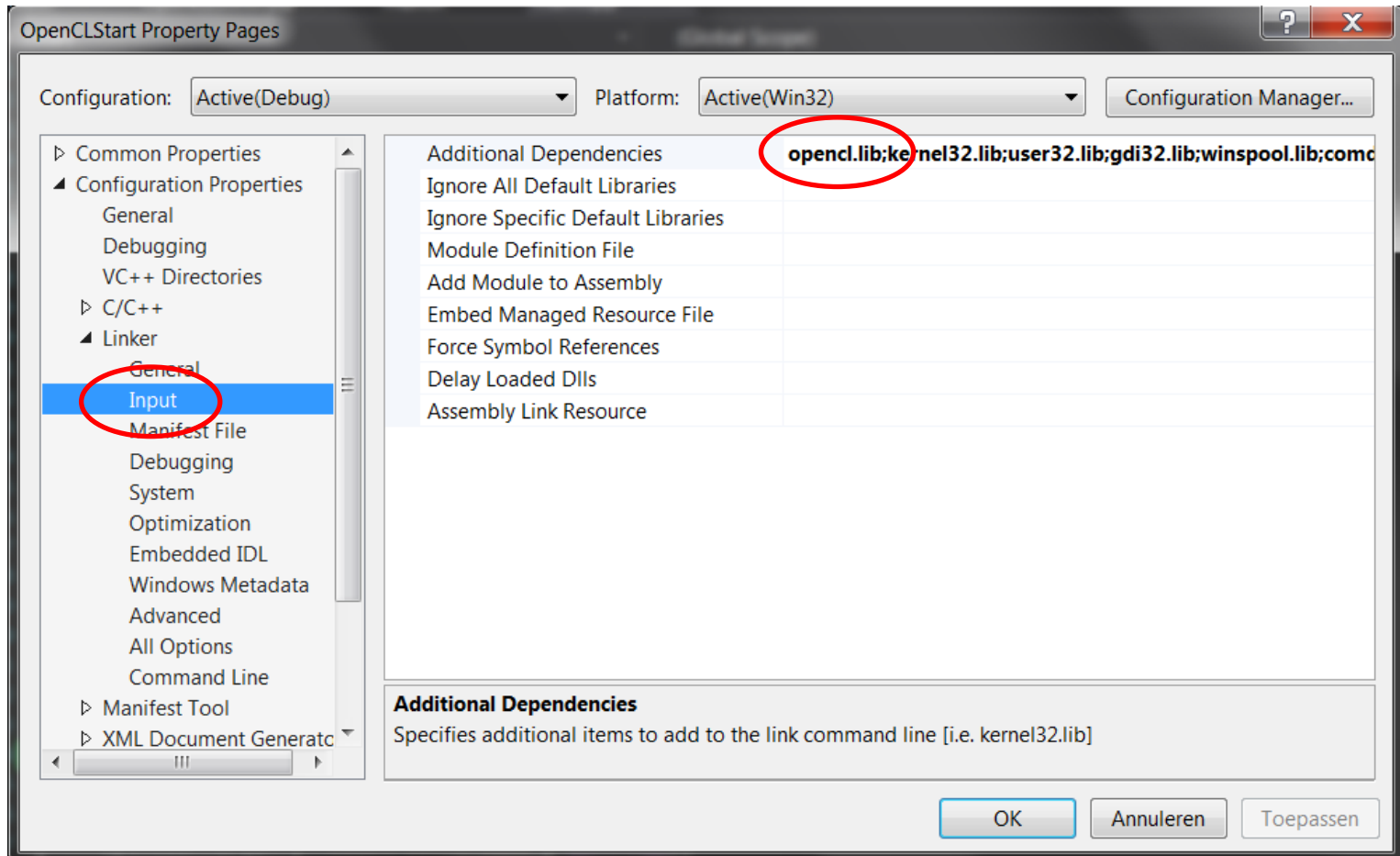
Start Up: Add Library Files



Start Up: Add Library Files

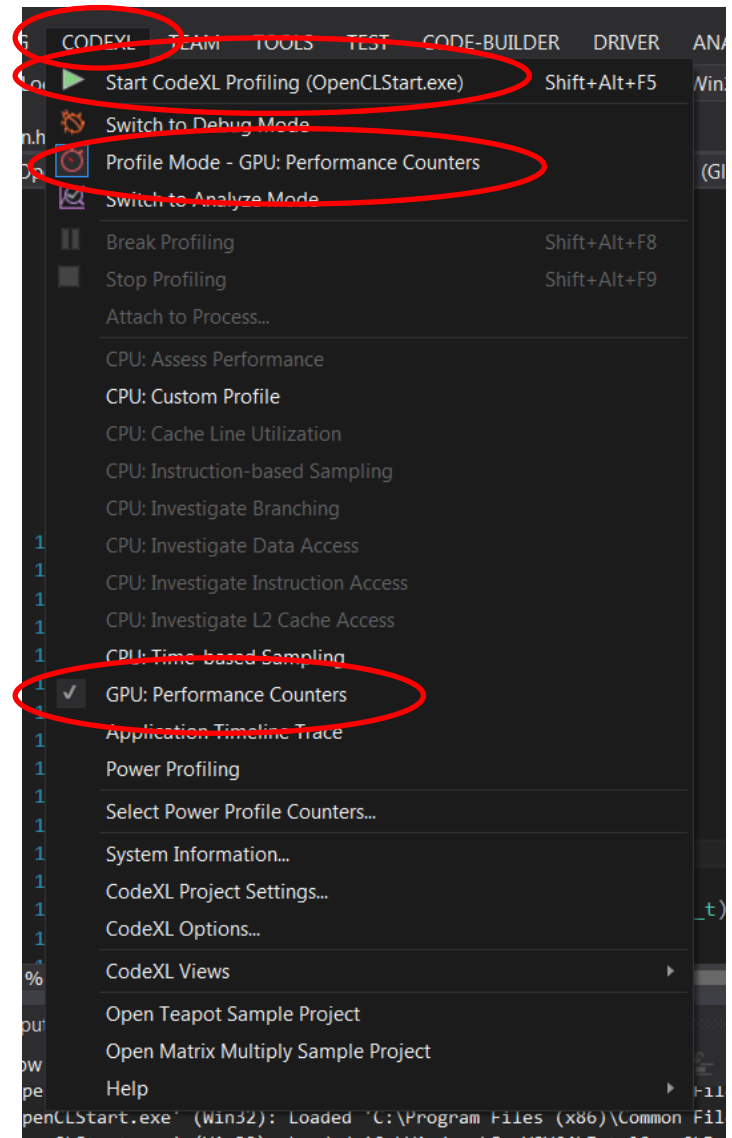


Start Up: Add Library Files



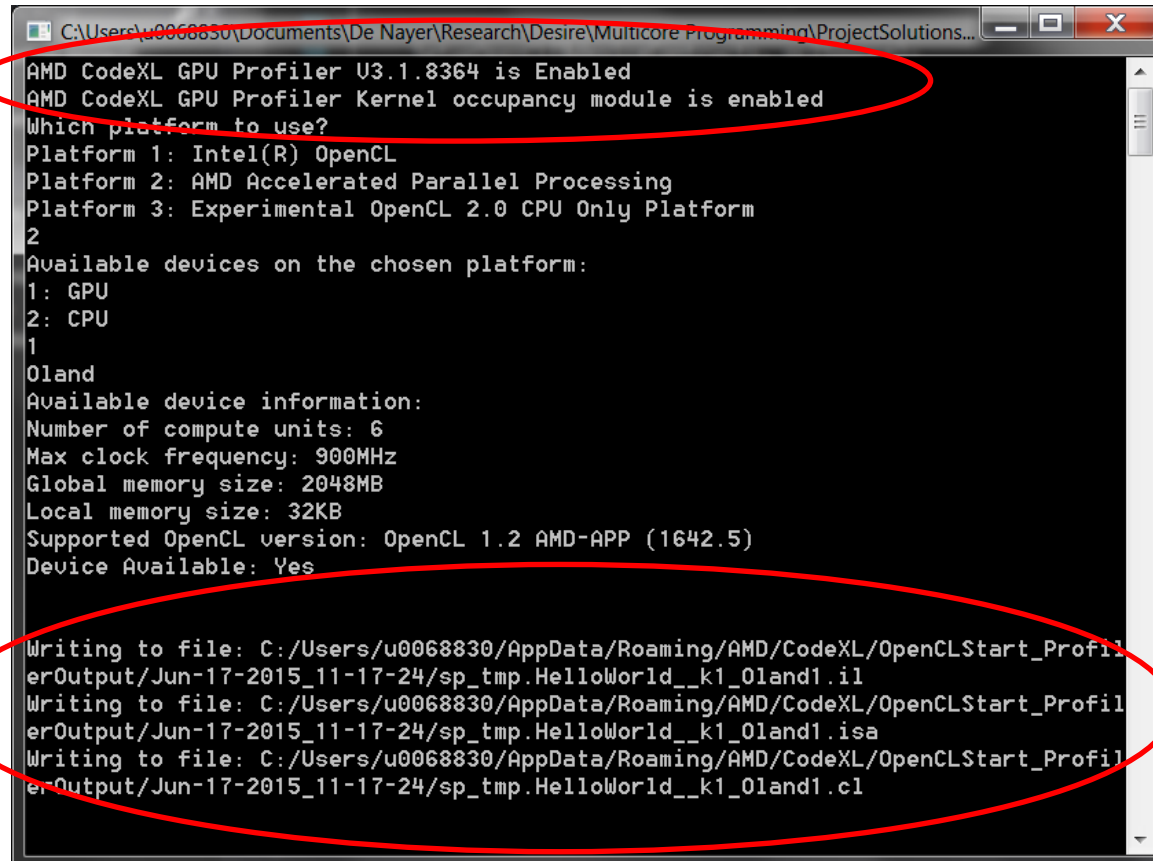
Code Profiling

- CodeXL integrates in Visual Studio and can be used from there



Code Profiling

- The console window shows some extra output

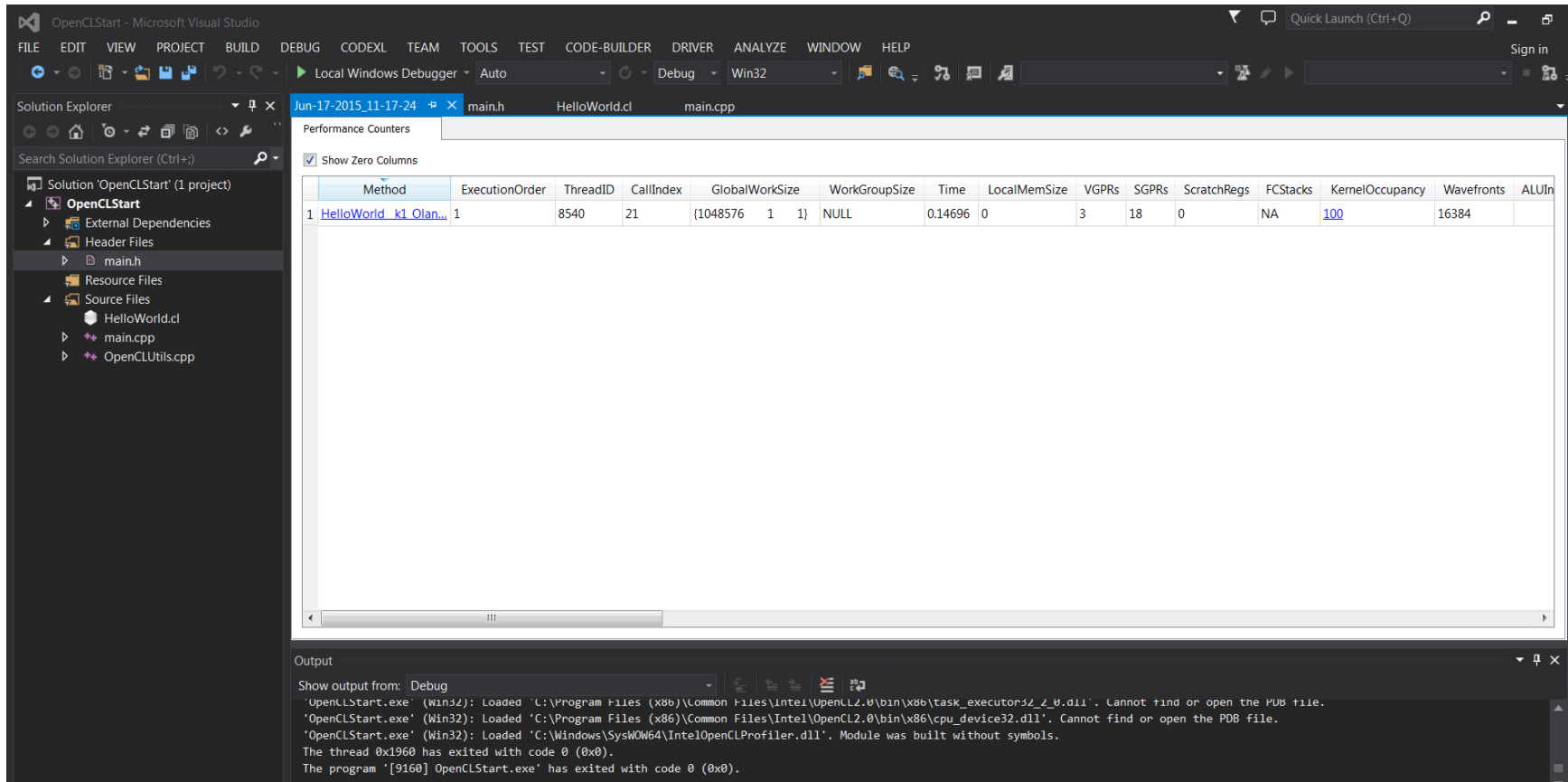


```

C:\Users\u0068830\Documents\De Nayer\Research\Desire\Multicore Programming\ProjectSolutions...
AMD CodeXL GPU Profiler U3.1.8364 is Enabled
AMD CodeXL GPU Profiler Kernel occupancy module is enabled
Which platform to use?
Platform 1: Intel(R) OpenCL
Platform 2: AMD Accelerated Parallel Processing
Platform 3: Experimental OpenCL 2.0 CPU Only Platform
2
Available devices on the chosen platform:
1: GPU
2: CPU
1
0land
Available device information:
Number of compute units: 6
Max clock frequency: 900MHz
Global memory size: 2048MB
Local memory size: 32KB
Supported OpenCL version: OpenCL 1.2 AMD-APP (1642.5)
Device Available: Yes

Writing to file: C:/Users/u0068830/AppData/Roaming/AMD/CodeXL/OpenCLStart_ProfileOutput/
Jun-17-2015_11-17-24/sp_tmp.HelloWorld_k1_0land1.il
Writing to file: C:/Users/u0068830/AppData/Roaming/AMD/CodeXL/OpenCLStart_ProfileOutput/
Jun-17-2015_11-17-24/sp_tmp.HelloWorld_k1_0land1.isa
Writing to file: C:/Users/u0068830/AppData/Roaming/AMD/CodeXL/OpenCLStart_ProfileOutput/
Jun-17-2015_11-17-24/sp_tmp.HelloWorld_k1_0land1.cl
    
```

Code Profiling



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE with the 'Performance Counters' window open. The 'Show Zero Columns' checkbox is checked. The table below displays the profiling data for the method 'HelloWorld_k1 Olan...'. The 'KernelOccupancy' column is highlighted with a blue link.

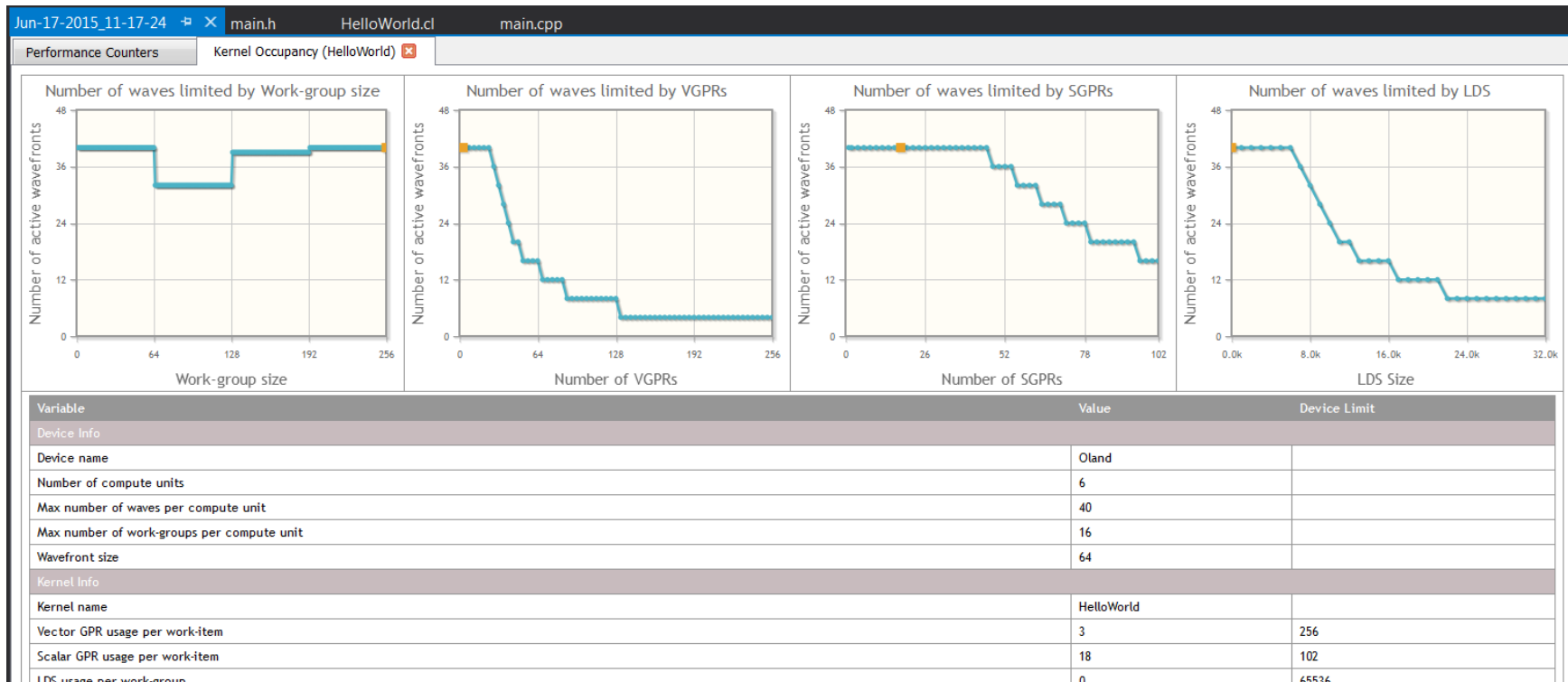
Method	ExecutionOrder	ThreadID	CallIndex	GlobalWorkSize	WorkGroupSize	Time	LocalMemSize	VGPRs	SGPRs	ScratchRegs	FCStacks	KernelOccupancy	Wavefronts	ALUIn
1 HelloWorld_k1 Olan...	1	8540	21	{1048576 1 1}	NULL	0.14696	0	3	18	0	NA	100	16384	

The Output window at the bottom shows the following messages:

```

Show output from: Debug
'OpenCLStart.exe' (Win32): Loaded 'C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Intel\OpenCL2.0\bin\x86\task_executor32_2_0.dll'. Cannot find or open the PDB file.
'OpenCLStart.exe' (Win32): Loaded 'C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Intel\OpenCL2.0\bin\x86\cpu_device32.dll'. Cannot find or open the PDB file.
'OpenCLStart.exe' (Win32): Loaded 'C:\Windows\System32\IntelOpenCLProfiler.dll'. Module was built without symbols.
The thread 0x1960 has exited with code 0 (0x0).
The program '[9160] OpenCLStart.exe' has exited with code 0 (0x0).
    
```

Code Profiling



Questions?

Contact

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