

Model Level Timing Analysis for IEC 61499 and 4DIAC

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Outline

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- Background
- WCET Analysis
 - Overview
 - WCET data
 - Analysis algorithms
- Implementation
- Future Work & Conclusion

What are the problems we are trying to solve?

Motivation

The Problem

- Traditionally, timing analysis is performed late in the development
 - Analysis is applied only to deployed systems
 - Late detection of problems – increased development time and cost
- Many timing analysis methods are inefficient
 - Performing analysis on complex systems takes a long time

Our Goal

- **Early analysis**
 - Apply analysis before the systems are deployed or fully implemented
 - Detect potential problems early in the development process
- **Analyze often**
 - Efficient analysis technique
 - Use analysis during whole development, not as a separate stage
 - If possible, with each change to the system model

What is WCET?

Background

Worst-Case Execution Time

- Maximum amount of time that will be spent to finish execution of a functionality
 - Any error/approximation must be on the safe side
- Time is a resource
 - We are interested in resource usage, not elapsed time
 - Interruptions are irrelevant
- Used for various timing analysis
 - Schedulability, response time, processor utilization

How do we address the problems?

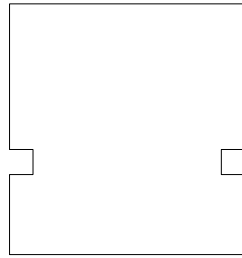
WCET Analysis

Overview

- We perform analysis on system models
 - Abstract view of a system – more efficient analysis technique
 - Models can be available early in system development
 - Unimplemented parts can be replaced by dummies / estimations
 - IEC 61499 systems are built using models – models are available and up-to-date
- Analysis is performed in a compositional manner
 - Each FB is analyzed only once
 - Analysis results (WCET data for FBs) are stored with FBs
 - WCET data for composites/applications is derived by composing existing WCET data for enclosed FBs

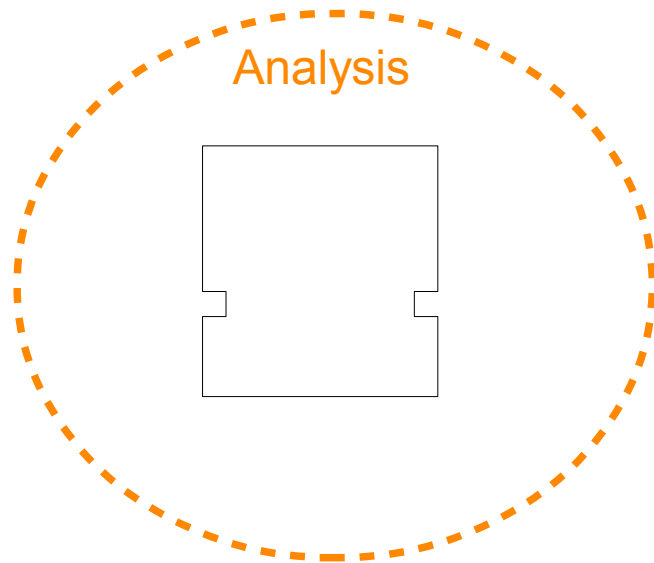
Overview

1. Take a FB



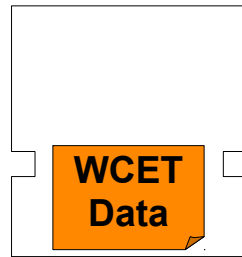
Overview

1. Take a FB
2. Perform analysis



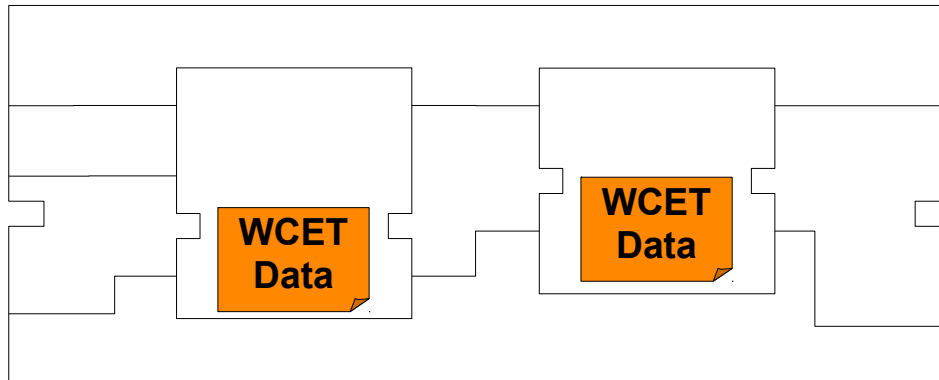
Overview

1. Take a FB
2. Perform analysis
3. Store results with the FB

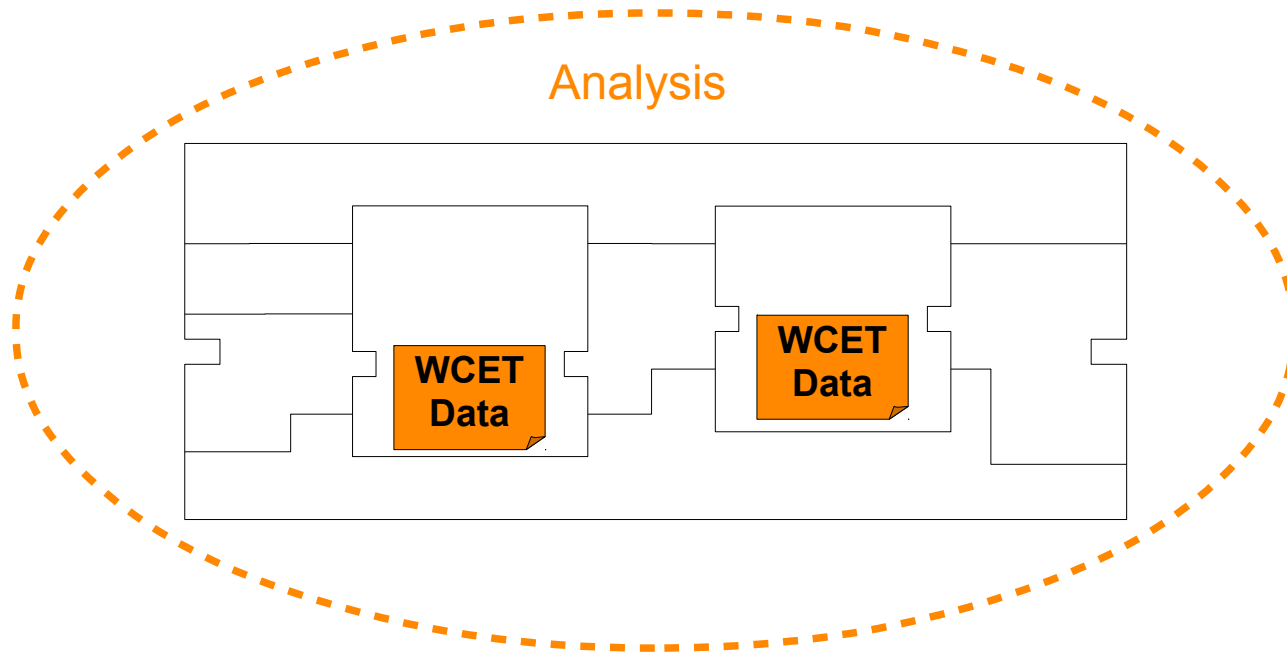


Overview

1. Take a FB
2. Perform analysis
3. Store results with the FB
4. Use the FB in a composite/application

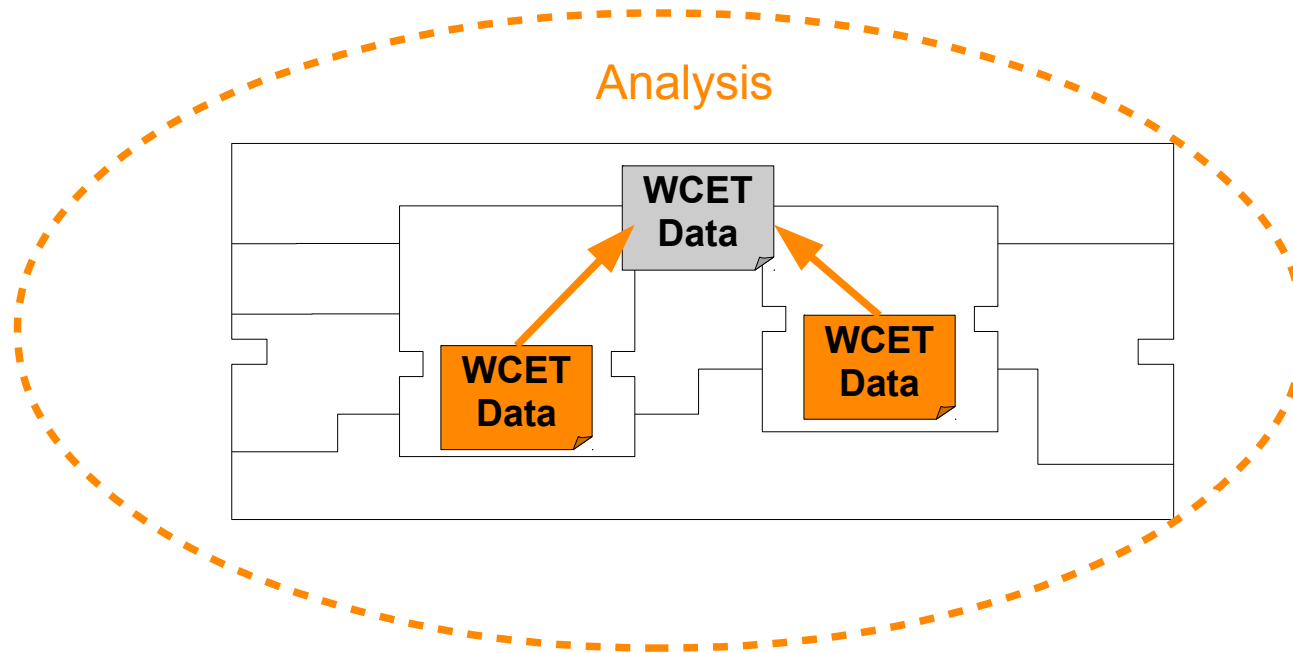


Overview



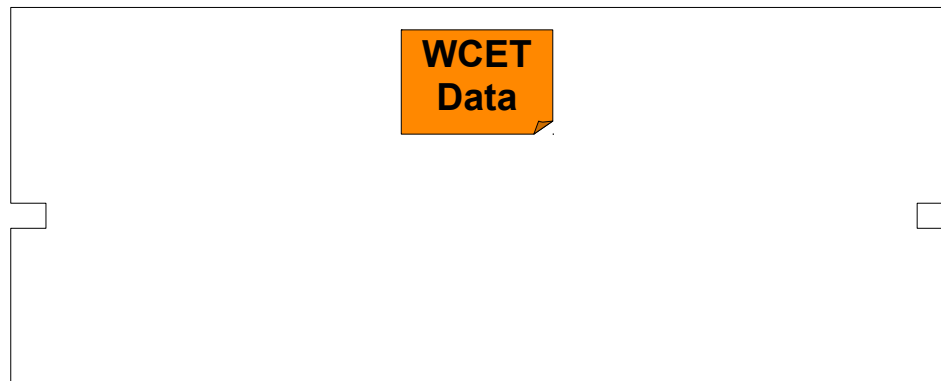
1. Take a FB
2. Perform analysis
3. Store results with the FB
4. Use the FB in a composite/application
5. Perform analysis of the composite/application

Overview



1. Take a FB
2. Perform analysis
3. Store results with the FB
4. Use the FB in a composite/application
5. Perform analysis of the composite/application
6. Combine already existing WCET data to get results

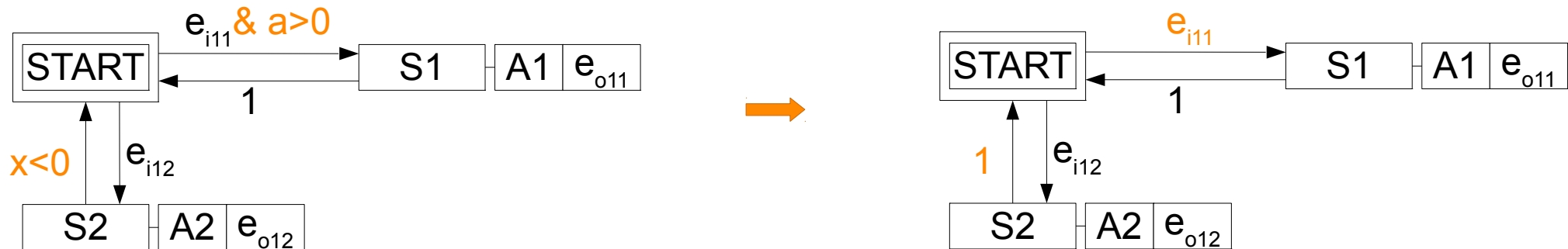
Overview



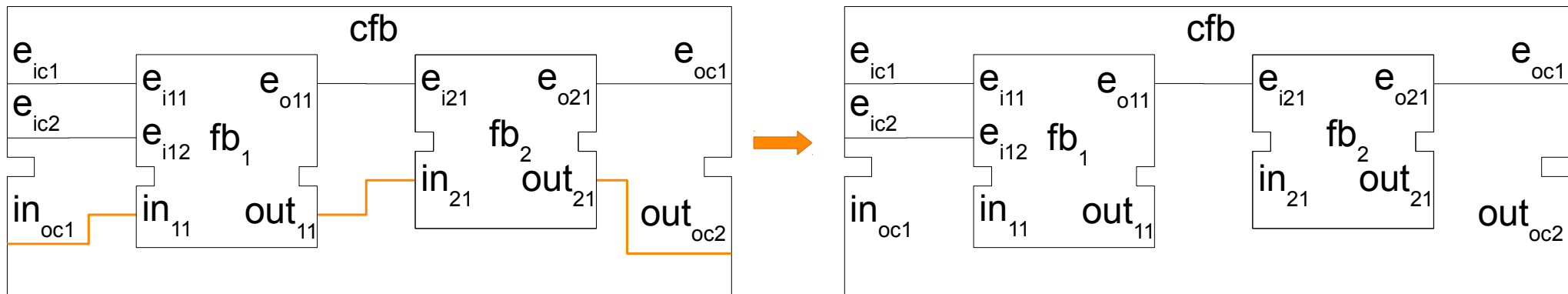
1. Take a FB
2. Perform analysis
3. Store results with the FB
4. Use the FB in a composite/application
5. Perform analysis of the composite/application
6. Combine already existing WCET data to get results
7. Store results with the composite/application

Data Independent Analysis

- Disregarding data conditions from ECC transition guards



- Disregarding data connections



Limitations

- No analysis of SIFBs
 - Their implementation is not defined by a model
 - WCET data must be defined by hand
- Event loops are not supported
 - What is the WCET or period of execution of something that never stops?

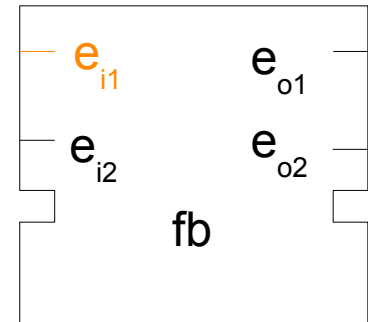
WCET Data

WCET Data

- Algorithms – only a WCET value
 - We assume it has already been acquired
 - Code analysis, measurements...
- Function blocks – context independent data
 - Analyze each FB only once and reuse results
 - Besides the WCET value, we need to know what effect will the execution have on the rest of the system

FB WCET Data

- Data for each input and internal trigger
- WCET value
- Information about generated outputs
- Multiple execution paths – multiple entries



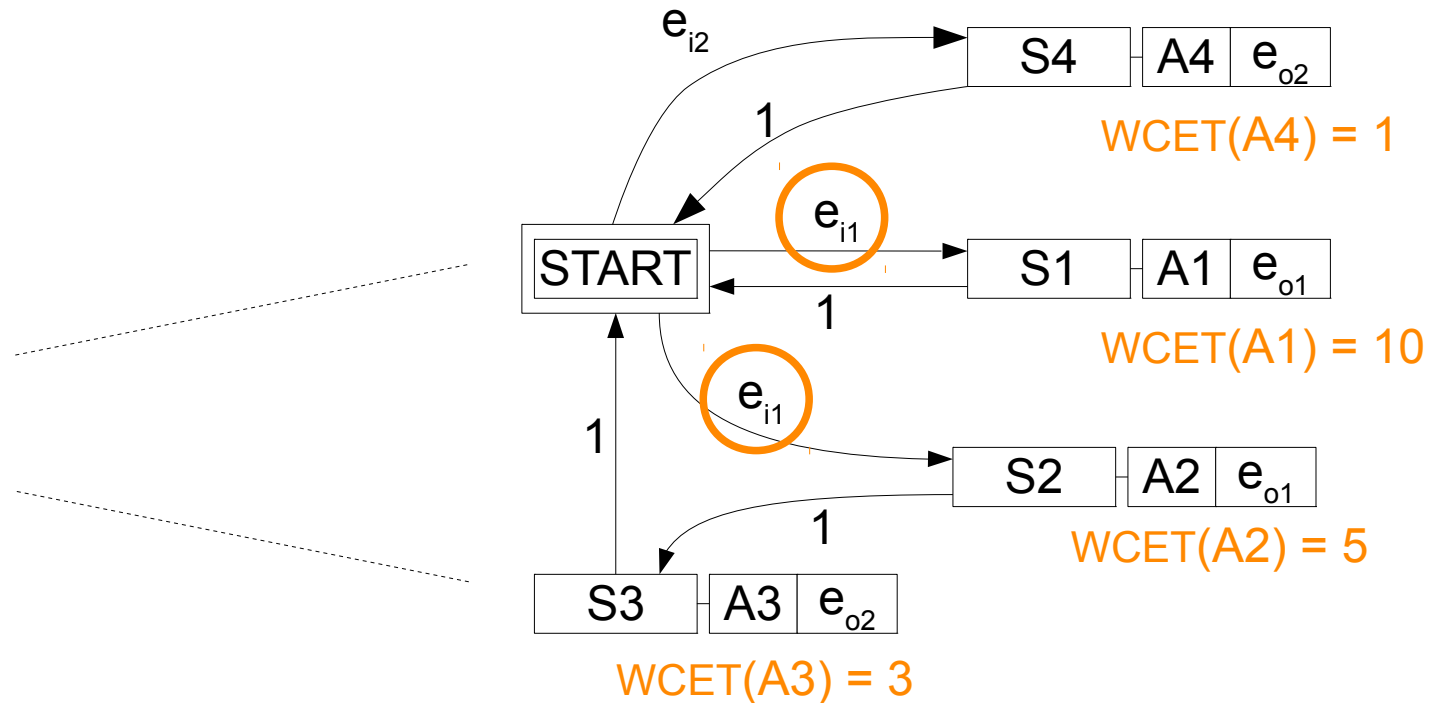
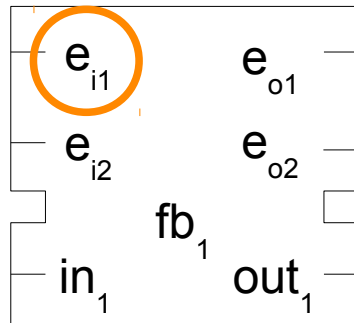
	Input event or period	WCET value	Generated outputs	
Information for input events	$\langle e_{i1}, \{$	$\langle 10, \{e_{o1}=1\}\rangle,$	$\{e_{o1}=2, e_{o2}=1\}\rangle \rangle,$	Multiple Execution paths
		$\langle 5, \{e_{o1}=2, e_{o2}=1\}\rangle \rangle,$		
Information for periodical execution	$\langle e_{i2},$	WCET info	$\rangle,$	
		$\{ \langle p_1,$		
	$\rangle \rangle$			

Analysis algorithms

Basic FB Analysis

- For each input event port we find all ECC transitions guarded by that event
- We find all possible ECC runs that start with these transitions
- For each run we
 - Add together WCET values of all executed algorithms
 - Collect information about generated output events

Basic FB Analysis

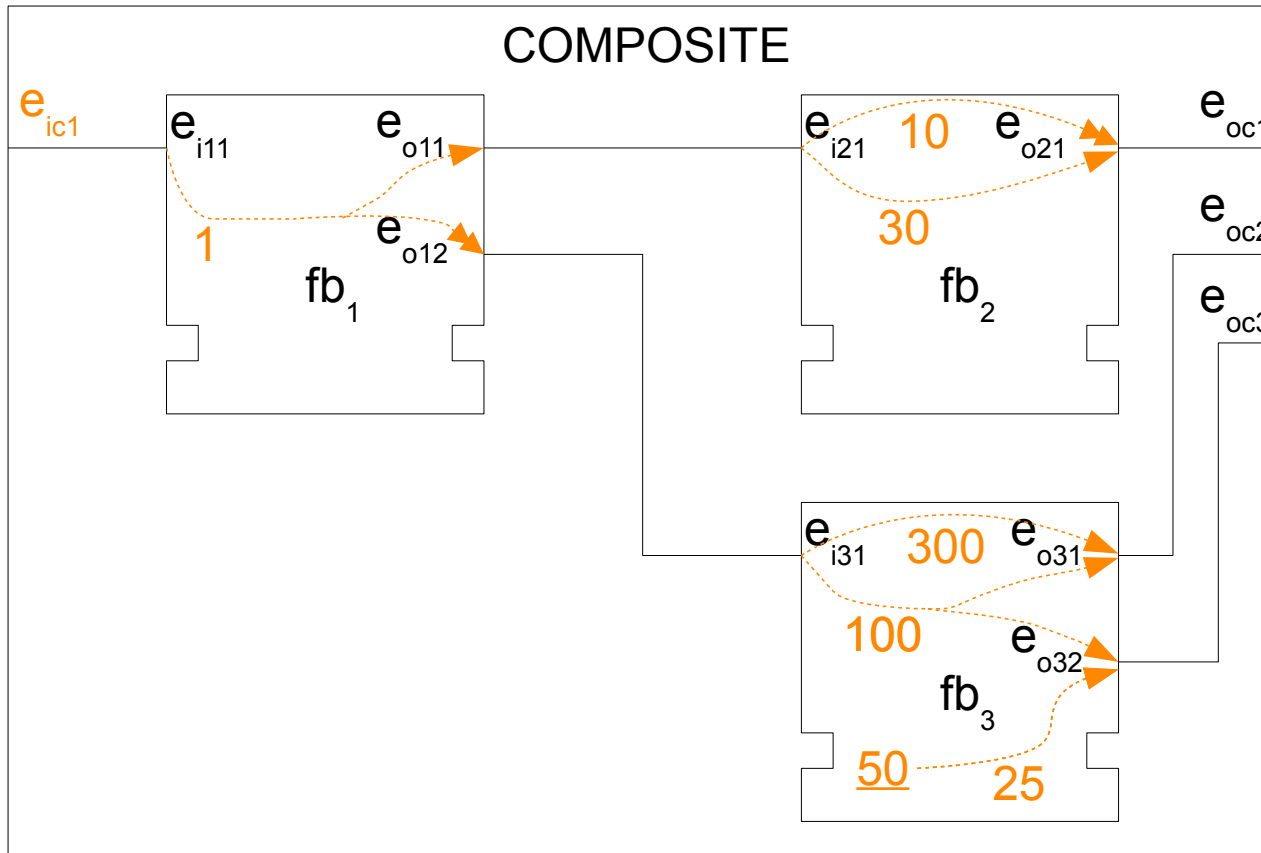


$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{WCET} = & \langle \{ \langle e_{i1}, \{ \langle 10, \{ e_{o1} = 1 \} \rangle \} \rangle, \\
 & \langle 8, \{ e_{o1} = 1, e_{o2} = 1, \} \rangle \} \rangle, \\
 & \langle e_{i1}, \dots \rangle \} \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Composite FB Analysis

- We find all execution paths starting with
 - Each input event port
 - Each internal execution trigger of contained FBs
- Execution paths are determined by
 - Event connection of the FB network
 - Information about generated output events stored in the WCET data of contained FBs
- For each execution path we
 - Add together WCET values
 - Gather information about generated output events

Composite FB Analysis



- Each arrow represents an execution path.
- Number next to an arrow is the WCET value of the execution path.
- Number of arrowheads denotes the multiplicity of generated output events

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{WCET} = & \langle \{ \langle e_{i1}, \{ \langle 611, \{ e_{oc1} = 2, e_{oc2} = 2 \} \rangle, \\
 & \langle 211, \{ e_{oc1} = 2, e_{oc2} = 2, e_{oc3} = 2 \} \rangle, \\
 & \langle 631, \{ e_{oc1} = 1, e_{oc2} = 2 \} \rangle, \\
 & \langle 231, \{ e_{oc1} = 1, e_{oc2} = 2, e_{oc3} = 2 \} \rangle \} \rangle \\
 & \langle 50, \{ 25, \{ e_{oc3} = 2 \} \} \rangle \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

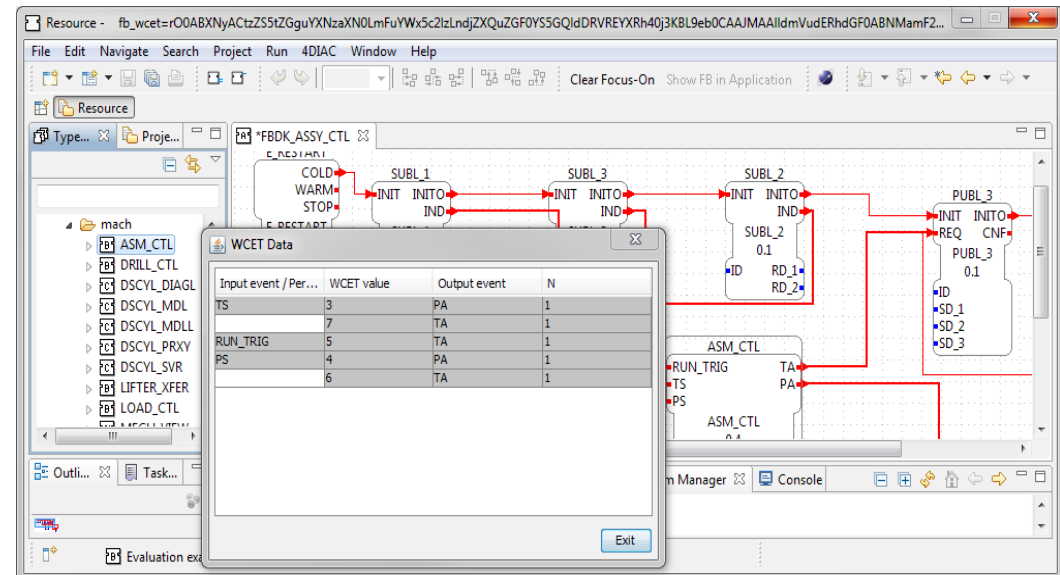
Application Analysis

- Based on the same FB network analysis as for composites
- Applications have no input events – only internal triggers start execution

Implementation

Prototype Analysis Tool

- Goal – analysis as a part of the development environment, not a separate tool
- 4DIAC-IDE (v1.1.3) plug-in
 - Eclipse-based tool allowed for an easy integration
 - No changes were made to the 4DIAC source files
- Integrated with Type Navigator and System manager



Experiments

- Applicability of the tool demonstrated on 4 systems from open-source libraries
 - 4DIAC and FBDK examples
 - We wanted to apply the tool on existing systems, not invent our own
- Largest system – 158 FB instances, 6 levels of hierarchy
 - Analysis time ~ 10ms

Problems

- **Storing WCET data together with FB models**
 - No support for IEC 61499 Attributes
 - We did not want to make changes to the 4DIAC source files
 - For now, the data is stored inside FB comments
- **Finding test systems**
 - Most of the example systems have low complexity
 - We could not find systems with known WCET values

Future Work & Conclusion

Future Work

- Processing resource utilization analysis (ETFA'13)
 - Based on WCET analysis
- Hardware-specific WCET data
 - Provide WCET values which are specific for each device type
- Automated analysis
 - Perform the analysis with each change to the system model
- Extensive evaluation
 - Determine how close the analysis results are to real WCET values

Conclusion

- Early timing analysis using IEC 61499 system models
 - We can perform the analysis before a system is deployed or fully implemented
- Efficiency through reusing analysis results
 - Analysis results for one hierarchical level are reused when performing analysis on a higher hierarchical level
- Prototype tool integrated with the 4DIAC-IDE
 - Test show the applicability of the analysis



Thank you for your attention!

Questions