

Developing and Deploying Software for Hybrid Systems

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### Agenda

- What and why are hybrid systems?
- Investigation
- Options and Challenges
- End Game
- Questions



## A Hybrid System





#### **Evolving Edge**





## **Evolving Edge**





# Investigation

#### NXP iMX8M-MINI-EVK





#### NXP iMX8M-MINI-EVK

Quad Cortex-A53

Cortex-M4



1 Gigabit ethernet

#### UARTs (Console output)

2GB DRAM



## System software

#### Cortex-A53

- Yocto built Linux
  - remoteproc
  - rpmsg
  - Sleep and resume functionality

#### • k3s

- Lightweight Kubernetes distribution
- Can be configured to be more edge-centric SMARTER

#### Cortex-M4

- FreeRTOS
- NXP MCUXpresso SDK
- GNU Arm Embedded Toolchain
- rpmsg\_lite





#### Yocto

- The Yocto Project helps developers build custom embedded Linux distributions, it contains the following key elements:
  - Tools for Linux development
  - Poky, a reference embedded distribution
  - OpenEmbedded build system
- Yocto is widely adopted, supported on many architectures
- Many ODMs, OSVs and chip vendors provide SDKs, BSPs for use with Yocto Project



#### remoteproc and rpmsg

- The remoteproc framework allows different platforms/architectures to control (power on, load firmware, power off) the remote processors.
- virtio: VirtIO framework that supports virtualization. It provides an efficient transport layer based on a shared ring buffer (vring).
- rpmsg: A virtio-based messaging bus that allows kernel drivers to communicate with remote processors available on the system.
- DTB file configuration required for Cortex-M4, shared memory



#### remoteproc and rpmsg



## MCUXpresso-SDK

- FreeRTOS
- Peripheral drivers
- Board-support
  - o i.MX8M-MINI-EVK
  - Configuration via various files
    - Memory map (TCM, DDR)
    - Peripheral access
  - Supports power-management
    - Sleep/Deep Sleep (which sub-systems remain awake)
    - Wake
  - Support for IPC
    - Read Power state
    - Wake other processors
    - NXP rpmsg\_lite implmentation



#### **Our Demo Application**





### **Demo FreeRTOS Application**

- Writes a regular timestamp to a console log via UART
- Periodically checks to see if the Cortex-A53 processors are in sleep mode
  - If so, then the application wakes them up
- Very simple proxy.
  - More realistically the application would perform some processing to decide whether to trigger a wake up event. e.g hearing a wake word.

Required patches: Arm Trusted Firmware and Linux kernel Cortex-M4 would also sleep when Cortex-A53s suspended! Cortex-M4 could not wake the Cortex-A53s





#### k3s

- k3s is a lightweight Kubernetes distribution
- Open-source
- Automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications
- Compatible with k8s => access to ecosystem of tools
- Can be configured to be more edge-centric SMARTER
- Applications deployed as Pods
  - Each pod consists of 1 or more containers that execute on the same node



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https://getsmarter.io



## Hybrid Container runtime

- k3s configured with custom RuntimeClass
- Runtime class attribute added to pod description
- containerd configured to use the container runtime specified by kubelet
- Container specification annotated with Board and MCU type
- Runtime can determine if Cortex-M4 is already executing firmware



### Gaps

- Partitioning is split between Linux DTS, FreeRTOS/SDK configuration files
- Configuration is static (boot or compile-time)
- Names in Linux device-trees and device-drivers are not standardized
- General lack of discoverability



# **Options and Challenges**

### **OpenAMP** Project

OpenAMP (Open Asymmetric Multi-Processing) seeks to standardize the interactions between operating environments in a heterogeneous embedded system through open-source solutions for Asymmetric MultiProcessing (AMP).

Runtime coexistence and collaboration Runtime hardware resource assignment Resource sharing and IPC between runtimes Control mechanisms to start and stop runtimes

A Linaro Community Project: https://www.openampproject.org



### System Device Tree

- Extends the Devicetree Specification to handle heterogeneous SoCs with multiple CPUs, possibly of different architectures, as well as the execution domains running on the CPUs.
- Additional bindings for describing multiple distinct CPU clusters in a single heterogeneous SoC, as well as the memories and devices connected to them.
- Additional nodes which define the execution domains running on the SoC and assign hardware resources to them. This is done through a new node, /domains, and additional bindings related to it.
- New tools to convert SDT into DTS (for Linux) or vendor-specific configuration files

A description of the whole system and the desired partitioning

Part of the OpenAMP Project.



## Challenges

- OpenAMP Reference Platforms and examples
- RTOS Support
- System Device Tree WIP
- Device Tree transformation paradigm



# **End Game**

Now









# **Questions?**



# Thank you