

Why real-time operating systems?

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Case study of a Real-time system





FIG 1. Crazyflie—a programmable nano-quadcopter¹

¹https://www.bitcraze.io/products/crazyflie-2-1/

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Why real-time operating systems?

Crazyflie—hardware



FIG 2. Crazyflie—a programmable nano-quadcopter

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Crazyflie—hardware



FIG 3. Crazyflie—a programmable nano-quadcopter



FIG 4. Crazyflie — High-level System Architecture²

²https://wiki.bitcraze.io/projects:crazyflie2:architecture:index

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■ nRF51822—low power CPU

- enabling power to the rest of the system
- battery management and voltage measurement
- wireless radio (boot and operate)
- detect and check expansion boards

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- STM32F405—performance CPU
 - brain of the whole drone
 - responsible for flight control
 - Algorithms for DSP, PID etc
 - USB connection
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- UART—universal asynchronous receiver / transmitter
 - communication protocol
 - exchange of data packets to and from interfaces (wireless, USB)
- EEPROM—electrically erasable programmable read-only memory
 - used for firmware (part of data and software that usually is not changed, configuration data)
 - can not be easily overwritten in comparison to Flash
- Flash memory—non-volatile random-access memory for program and data

High-Level Software View

- Use FreeRTOS which we will use in the labs of this course^a
- Real-time tasks for motor control (gathering sensor values and pilot commands, sensor fusion, automatic control, driving motors using PWM (pulse width modulation, ...)
- non-real-time tasks (maintenance and test, handling external events, pilot commands, ...).

^ahttps://github.com/bitcraze/crazyflie-firmware



The end