

JUAN VALVERDE
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

EMBEDDED SYSTEMS
UTRC-IRELAND
JANUARY 2020

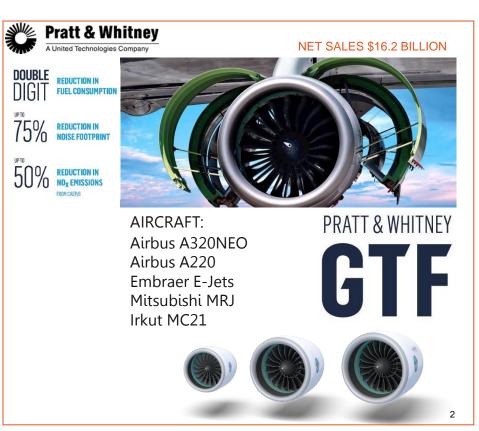


# UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION



#### AEROSPACE PORTFOLIO





# Global Research









**Berkeley, CA**Established in 2009, focuses on cyber physical systems and embedded intelligence



East Hartford, CT
Founded in 1929, focuses on a broad range of system engineering, thermal, fluid, material, and informational sciences



United Technologies Research Centre, Italy Joined UTC in 2012, focuses on model-based design and embedded systems engineering.



## UTRC IRELAND

#### EUROPEAN HUB

#### Networks & Embedded Systems

- Hardware embedded systems
- IoT and communications systems
- Software systems
- Sensor technologies
- Autonomous systems

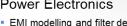


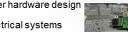
#### Control & Decision Support

- Model-based control design
- Optimization-based control
- Decentralized / distributed control
- Data analytics / machine learning
- Data- and physics-based diagnostics
- Computer vision

#### Power Electronics

- EMI modelling and filter design
- Power converter hardware design
- Distributed electrical systems
- Motor drives and converter controls
- HiL, Rapid control prototyping







### System Analysis & Assurance

- SW/HW Cyber-security
- Formal analysis and Verification
- Model based design of CPS
- Cyber-Physical Systems analysis

and Co-simulation



## System Modeling & Optimization

- Aircraft systems modeling
- Building systems modeling
- Design Exploration and Optimization
- Thermal modeling and simulation
- Constraint programming and discrete

optimization







## SAFETY CRITICAL APPLICATIONS AT UTC

#### UTC IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SUPPLIERS OF AEROSPACE SYSTEMS

- Safety-of-life operation is a critical technology differentiator in UTC.
- From Avionics to Engine PHM, Embedded Systems are a critical part of our products.

## e.g. Vehicle Management Computer for rotorcraft, fixed-wing and UAS

- Will feature triple multi-core processors, high-speed communications and open architecture for use in high-redundancy flight critical applications.
- Higher processing capability will enable fly-by-wire and autonomous flight.

## e.g. Situational awareness for autonomous operations

- Heavy use of image processing and sensor fusion for 3D environment reconstruction, obstacle detection, etc.
- More autonomy, more criticality!

## e.g. Run-Time PHM of Engines

- Monitoring is critical.
- Instrumentation limited by physical constraints: space, temperature, etc.





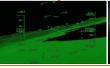
## SAFETY CRITICAL & COMPUTING INTENSIVE



#### COLLINS AEROSPACE

https://www.collinsaerospace.com

#### **Vision Systems**





- Head Up Displays
- Head Worn Displays
- Helmet mount Displays
- Enhanced Vision Systems
- Synthetic Vision Systems
- Combined Vision Systems

#### **Flight & Mission Controls**





- Configurable FCC
- Fly-by-wire
- Auto-throttle

- Flight Control Computers
- Mission Computers
- Vehicle Management Computers

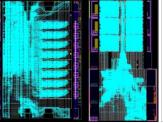
#### **Autonomous Operations**

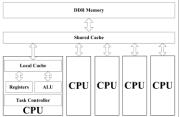




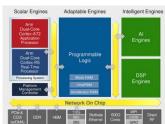
- Auto-Pilot
- Auto-Taxiing
- Auto-Landing
- Situational awareness
- Assured Al
- UAV Modes













**FPGAs** 

Multicore Platforms

MPSoCs

## CURRENT SOLUTIONS FOR SAFETY-CRITICAL ES

#### MOST SOLUTIONS ARE EITHER COTS-BASED OR DOMAIN SPECIFIC

- E.g. Vehicle Management Computer for rotorcraft, fixed-wing and UAS: 3 asymmetric commercial multicores, with different HALs.
- E.g. Motor Control Systems for actuation very frequently use dedicated Flash-based FPGAs with dedicated control architectures, redundant or not.
- E.g. Display controls include commercial GPUs and SoCs but the level of criticality is not maximum, if so, they are supported by co-processors like FPGAs.

# but...

... for instance
a standalone
GPU
performing a
critical task is
difficult...
kernel coscheduling?

... how do you ensure time determinism in a COTS multicore? How do you enforce it?

... how long does it take to fully design your system in an FPGA? Who does that? ... which is the best programing model for heterogeneous solutions?

... how can we decrease V&V overhead as complexity increases?

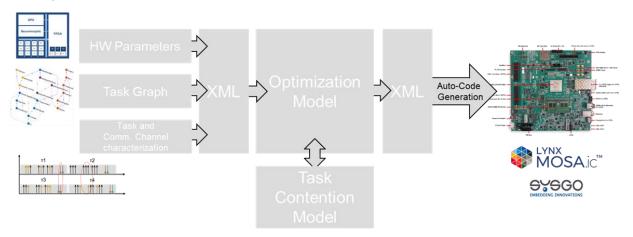




## MULTICORE CERTIFICATION

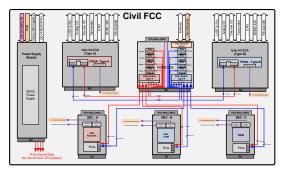
#### COLLINS AEROSPACE ALREADY SUBMITTED MC ARTEFACTS TO FAA

- Timing analysis to bound WCET is extremely difficult.
- Interference analysis is very time consuming and offer certification guarantees is challenging.
- Platform Usage Domains limit platform performance enormously: hyper threading, cache disabling, etc.
- SW architectures tend to replicate single core operations in multicore platforms with huge performance losses.





- Fast Track to innovation (FTI)
- Multicore Analysis Service and Tools for Embedded Critical Systems



Civil Certified Vehicle Management Computer

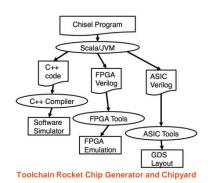
United Technologies

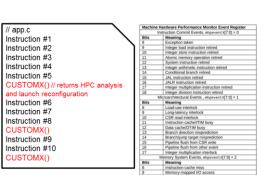
## RISC-V BASED ARCHITECTURES



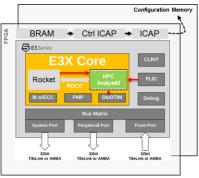
#### ARCHITECTURES FOR SAFETY-CRITICAL DOMAINS

- Collins Aerospace is a Silver Member of the RISC-V Foundation.
- Verification from the very beginning: Formal specs for RISC-V (Kami, Sail, etc.)
- Specifically tailored instruction extensions: IO, crypto, monitors, etc.
- Safety and Security enhancements: redundancies, anomaly detectors, SCA protection, etc.
- Reusable building blocks.
- Customizable Performance Counters for full observability.



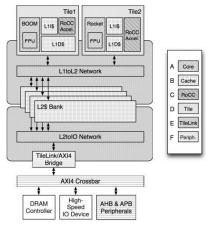


Hardware Performance Counter Registers



System Schematic

## Custom

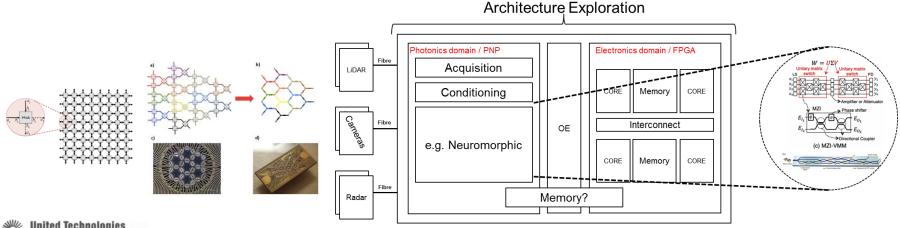


Rocket Chip Generator (Berkeley)

## PHOTONIC COMPUTING

#### TOWARDS MORE HYBRID PROCESSING ARCHITECTURES

- Prepare for limitations in conventional electronics. Death of Moore's Law, etc.
- Optical sensing and communications are already used in commercial products, a more computing approach is necessary.
- Programmable Nano-Photonic Processors (PNPs) and Field Programmable Photonic Arrays (FPPAs) are already a reality.
- It is proven that photonic circuits can improve speed and energy consumption although they currently have limitations in terms of scalability.
- Execution paradigms can change if photonic memories or photonic links can be used to alter the memory hierarchy limitations.





## CONCLUSIONS

- Embedded Systems are key elements of most of our systems: need to accelerate design!
- Certification still very expensive and aerospace is very conservative.
- Aircrafts looking for more autonomy, require more intelligence at the edge.... but assured intelligence.
- More electric aircraft, fly by wire, WAIC, IMA architectures, run-time monitoring, etc. require more and more SW for critical functionalities.
- COTS or custom architectures?
- Complex SoCs are already here, but mostly relying on architectural redundancies to be part of critical systems.
- What is beyond pure electronics?







# THANK YOU.

Juan Valverde <a href="mailto:valverj@utrc.utc.com">valverj@utrc.utc.com</a>

Networks & Embedded Systems, UTRC Ireland