



Safety-Critical Java for Low-End Embedded Platforms

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The Problem

- **Low-End Industrial Platforms**

- KT4585 from Polycom
- ATmega2560 from AVR
- NEC-V850 e.g. used by Grundfos
- Typical memory resources
 - 16 kB RAM, 256 kB ROM



- **Safety-Critical Java impl. using RTSJ**

- Based on Java RTS (SUN)
- Recommended Requirements
 - CPU system with 512 MB
 - Real-Time OS: Linux

Plan to Solve the Problem



Reduce each layer of the architecture

SCJ
RTSJ
JDK
VM
OS

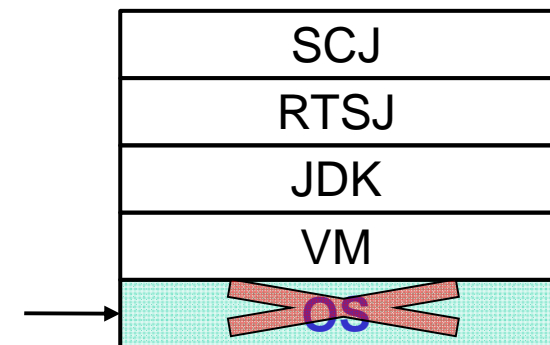
Operating System



No Operating System

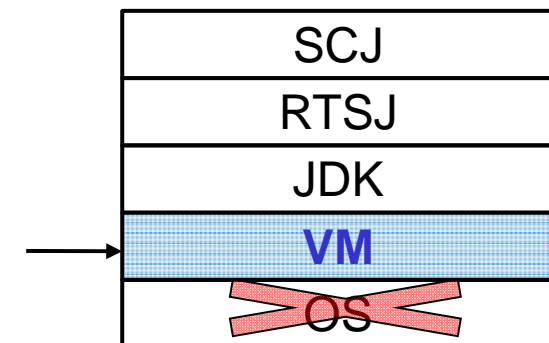
Instead:

- Hardware Objects for device control
- 1st level interrupt handling in Java space
- Minimal native layer for context switch between tasks



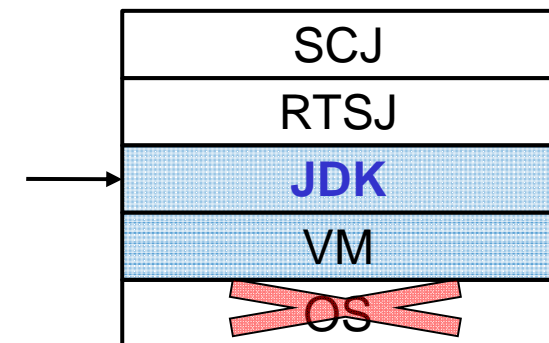
VM: Hardware near Virtual Machine (HVM)

- **Lean**
 - Java-to-C compiler with embedded interpreter
 - Program specialization
 - Classes & methods
 - Bytecode selection
- **No dependencies on external libraries**
- **Portable**
 - Strict ANSI-C
 - All usual C compilers can be used
 - Simple build procedure



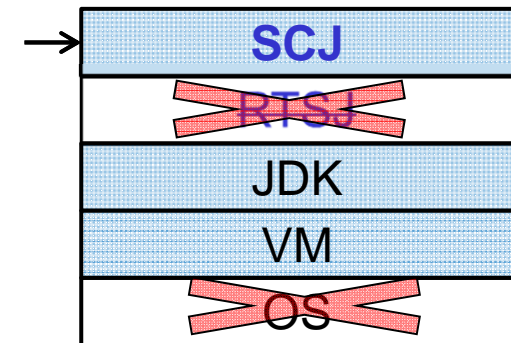
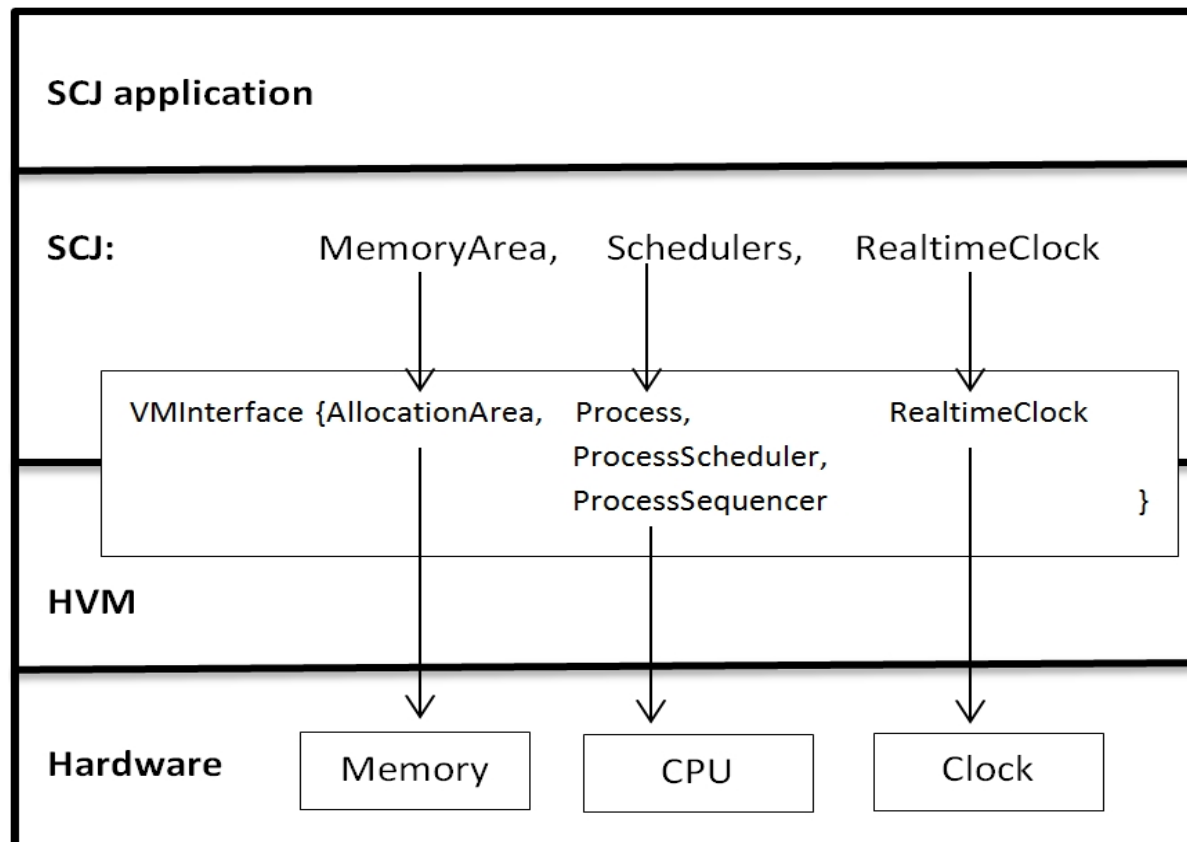
JDK

- No special JDK required
 - Uses Java 1.6 (Other JDKs supported as well)
 - Reduced through program specialization
- Dependency leaks
 - System.out.println leaks, but
 - Collection classes (e.g. ArrayList) do not

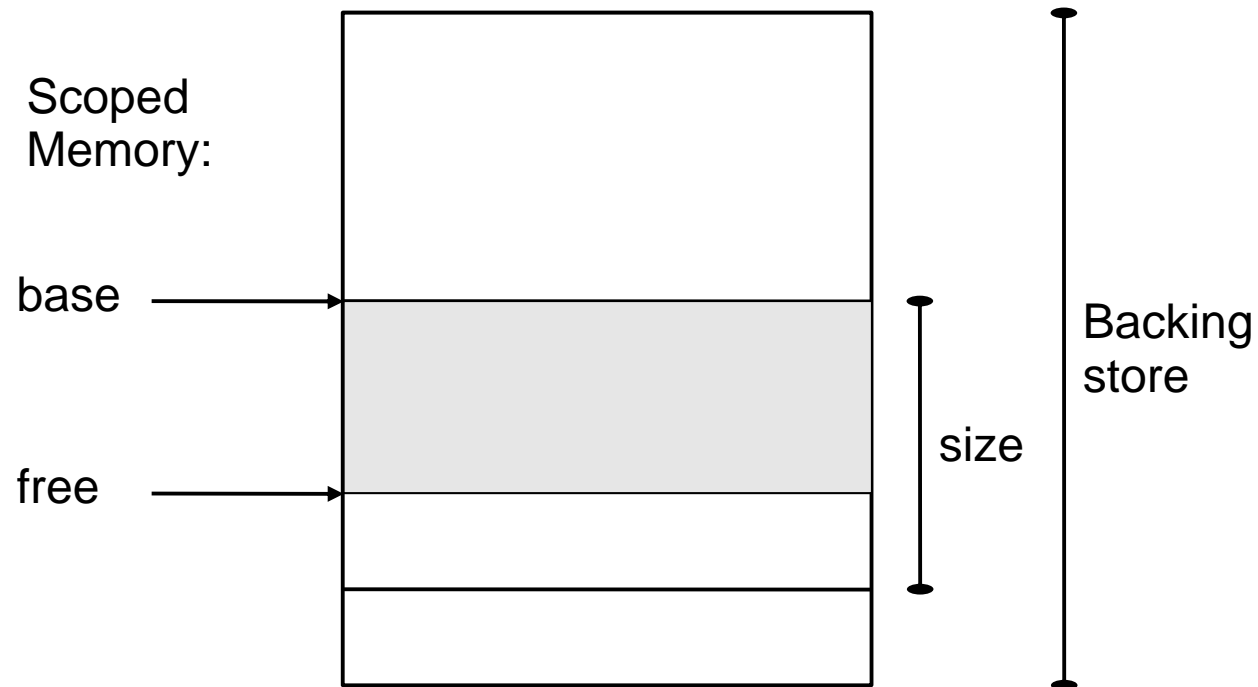


SCJ

- A bare metal implementation
 - No RTSJ
 - The VM interface



Scoped Memory



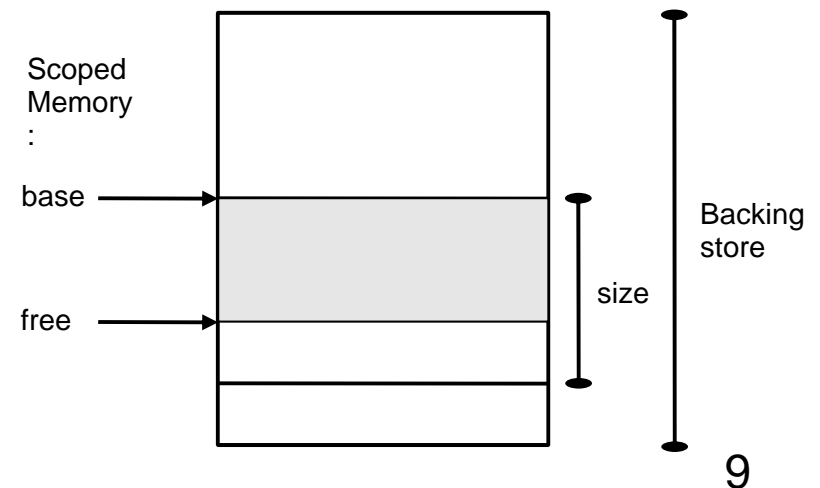
Scoped Memory

Java:

```
public class AllocationArea {  
    protected int base;  
    protected int size;  
    protected int free;  
  
    @IcecapCVar  
    private static int HVMbase;  
    @IcecapCVar  
    private static int HVMfree;  
    @IcecapCVar  
    private static int HVMsize;  
  
    @IcecapCompileMe  
    public static void switchAllocationArea(AllocationArea newScope,  
                                           AllocationArea oldScope) {  
  
        oldScope.base = HVMbase;  
        oldScope.free = HVMfree;  
        oldScope.size = HVMsize;  
  
        HVMbase = newScope.base;  
        HVMfree = newScope.free;  
        HVMsize = newScope.size;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

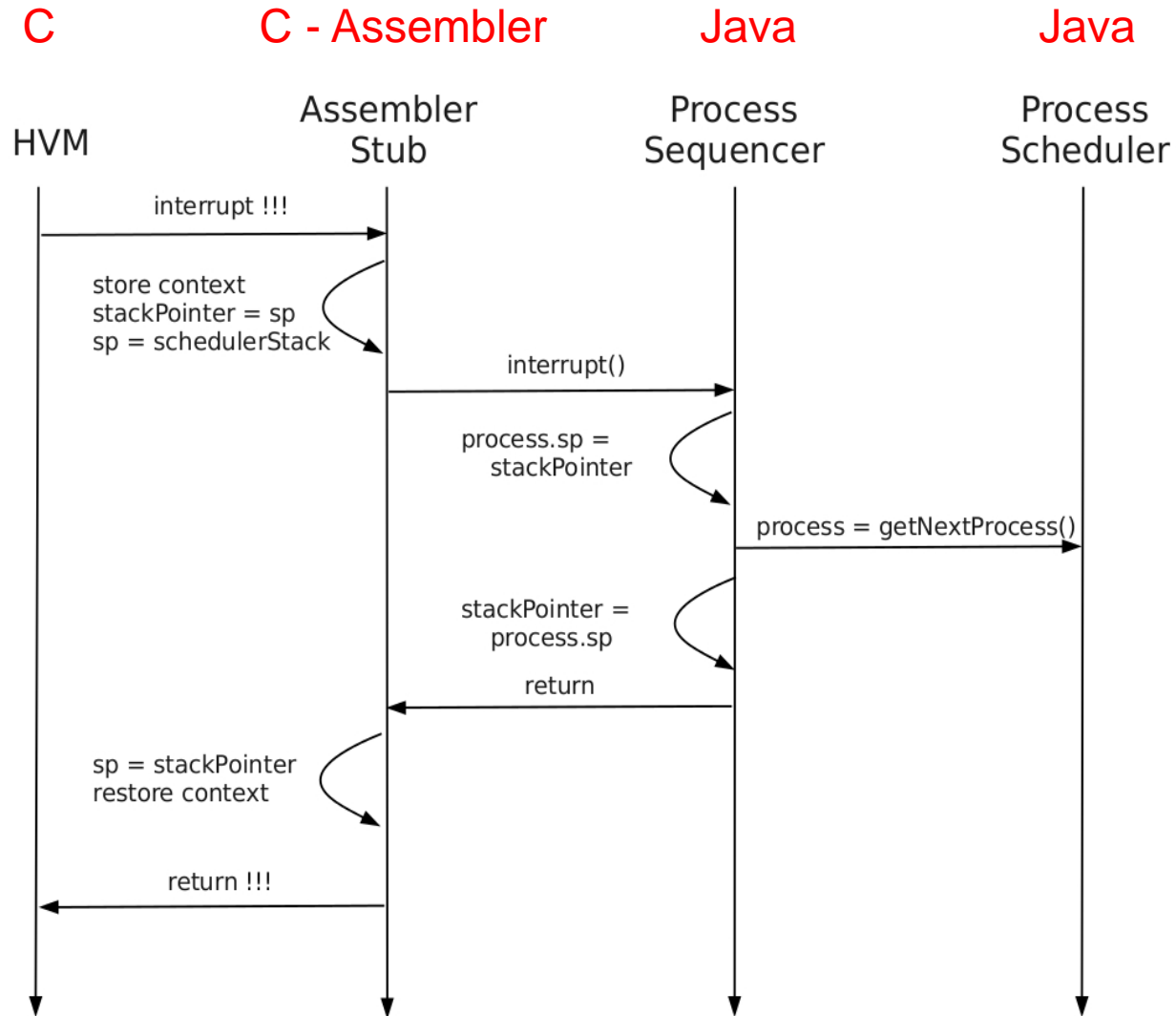
C:

```
unsigned char* HVMbase;  
uint32 HVMfree;  
uint32 HVMsize;
```



Scheduling

- Context switch through the layers



Real-Time Clock



- Platform specific
 - E.g. KT4585,
`@IcecapCVar`
`private static int systemTick;`
 - ATmega2560
 - Hardware clock
 - Configured using Hardware Objects
 - Tick interrupt handled in Java

Evaluation



- SCJ Level 1:
 - 1 Mission, 3 Handlers, KT4585
 - ROM: 35 kB
 - RAM: 10 kB

SCJ related	bytes
'Main' stack	1024
Mission sequencer stack	1024
Scheduler stack	1024
Idle task stack	256
3xHandler stack	3072
Immortal memory	757
Mission memory	1042
3xHandler memory	3x64 = 192
HVM infrastructure	
Various	959
Class fields	557
Total	9907

Evaluation



- MiniCDj, ATMega2560
 - ROM

	Classes	Methods
java.lang.*	46	171
java.util.*	10	42
javax.safetycritical.*	46	185
minicdj.*	49	216
Total	151	614

miniCDj benchmark	ROM (bytes)
Mostly interpreted	94682
Compilation only	282166

- RAM, more than 300 kB

Related JVMs

- **JamaicaVM**
 - Hard real-time execution guarantees
 - Real-time GC
 - SCJ on top of RTSJ
 - High-end embedded platforms
- **FijiVM**
 - Efficient Java-to-C compiler
 - Real-time GC
 - SCJ Level 0 with native function layer
 - High-end embedded platforms
- **KESO VM**
 - Lean VM. Efficient Java-to-C compiler
 - GC support
 - HVM SCJ ported to KESO ?
 - Low-end embedded platforms

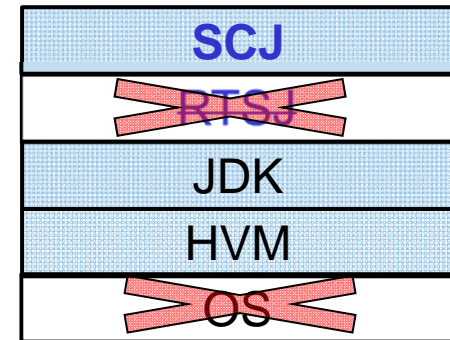


Conclusion



A SCJ Level 0 + 1 implementation for low-end platforms by means of:

- A bare metal implementation of SCJ using a VMInterface
- No special JDK required
- A lean and portable HVM, no library dependencies
- Hardware near features like Hardware Objects



Typical memory resources

16 kB RAM, 256 kB ROM

Are we happy now?



- Ensure SCJ compatibility
- Development environment
- Improve Java SCJ infrastructure
- Learn efficient compilation from Fiji