Addressing Hardware complexity and Advanced Multicore Architectures

Today’s complex system-on-chip (SoC) architectures are combining more application-class and microcontroller-class cores than ever before. As a result, consolidation of heterogeneous operating environments on a single device is much harder to achieve – and more difficult for developers to utilize the underlying hardware.

While symmetric multiprocessing (SMP) operating architectures allow load balancing of the application across homogeneous processors within the multicore infrastructure, they do not scale to heterogeneous cores. Further, there is a lack of accepted standards and software design paradigms to take full advantage of asymmetric multiprocessing (AMP), even on homogeneous multicore SoCs. Having certain mechanisms in place would enable AMP applications to leverage parallelism offered by the multicore configuration. Embedded virtualization allows the mixing and matching of SMP and AMP environments and supervises some of the operating systems while managing payload on the cores.

Introducing the Mentor Embedded Multicore Framework

Acknowledging the design complexities of AMP architectures, the Multicore Association (MCA) has created the OpenAMP™ standard. Mentor Graphics contributed the initial software to the OpenAMP open source project and created the Mentor® Embedded Multicore Framework, the first commercial implementation of the OpenAMP standard, allowing developers to configure and deploy multiple operating systems and applications across homogeneous or heterogeneous multicore processors. This comprehensive framework enables developers to manage the many challenges associated with inter-process communication (IPC), resource management and sharing, process control, debugging, and application optimization within a multicore environment by supporting native, virtualized, and trusted configurations of multiple operating systems. The Framework allows software developers to control the boot-up and shut down of individual cores on a SoC, thus allowing applications to maximize compute performance or minimize power consumption.

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Inter-processor Communication (IPC)

Once the remote processor OS and application stack are running, many use cases will require communication with other parts of the system. The Framework provides a cleanroom implementation of a remote processor messaging framework feature called rpmsg to establish a communications channel between the master operating system and the remote operating systems. In this way, data can be passed back and forth between the two in an inter-processor communication channel.

The transport layer that enables both remote processor lifecycle management and inter-processor communication is VirtIO. VirtIO is a virtualization standard for high performance input/output device drivers widely adopted in virtualized Linux environments.

Remote Processor Life Cycle Management

Assuming control over a remote processor, and then starting or stopping an OS and/or application stack within that remote processor, is referred to as remote processor (remoteproc) lifecycle management. The Linux community has adopted a remote processor framework for managing this scenario and the most recent release is now part of the Framework. Remoteproc allows a master operating system to bring up other operating systems on other cores.

The remoteproc feature within the Framework allows remote processor interoperability between Mentor® Embedded Linux®, Mentor® Embedded Nucleus® RTOS, and bare metal environments. A key benefit to remote processor lifecycle management is reduced power consumption. The remote processor stays in a low power state when not in use. Only after remoteproc is used to bring up the remote processor and deploy the necessary firmware does the remote processor draw any notable power.

Simplified Booting

Booting a heterogeneous system is also not as simple as booting an OS on a dedicated processor. One needs a way to manage the booting of operating systems across the various cores, and to manage the applications that run on those processors. For example, performance requirements may dictate a certain boot order of the components. The Framework provides the capabilities to manage the booting of operating systems and applications across cores via the support of the remoteproc framework, which can be used for Mentor Embedded Linux, Nucleus RTOS, and even bare metal implementations.

Visualization Deep into the System

Developers must be able to visualize how the heterogeneous components interact with each other in the consolidated heterogeneous systems. Because the systems are consolidated on shared hardware, the chances of running into resource contention and bottlenecks are greatly increased. Developers require tools that can help them identify those contentions and bottlenecks, and enable them to quickly find solutions to the problems. Sourcery™ CodeBench with built-in Sourcery™ Analyzer have been integrated into the Framework allowing various OS and virtualized guest runtimes, along with the applications, to be visualized on a single common timeline.

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