## A few highlights on small systems ...

**Brian DeLacey** 

April 15, 2015

**BLU at MIT** 

# Night Vision and Electronic Sensors

Imaging systems are increasingly embedding processing power ... as just one example of how SOCs and computational power is everywhere



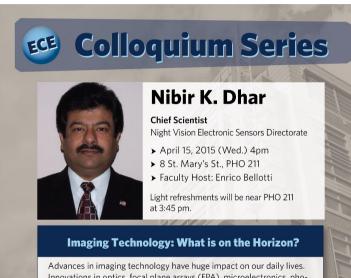
CERDEC's Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate researches and develops sensor and sensor suite technologies for air and ground intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and target acquisition under adverse battlefield conditions in day and night-time environments.

### NIGHT VISION AND ELECTRONIC SENSORS DIRECTORATE

CERDEC's Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate, located at <u>Fort Belvoir, Va.</u>, is "The Army's Sensor Developer," conducting research and development that provides U.S. Soldiers with advanced sensor technology to dominate the 21st-century digital battlefield.

### http://www.cerdec.army.mil/inside\_cerdec/nvesd/

## **Embedded Vision**



Innovations in optics, focal plane arrays (FPA), microelectronics, photonics and computation have revolutionized camera design. As a result, new approaches to camera design and low cost manufacturing is now possible. These advances are clearly evident in visible wavelength band due to pixel scaling, improvements in silicon material and CMOS technology. CMOS cameras are available as "embedded vision" products in cell phones and many other consumer products. Advances in infrared imaging technology have been slow due to market volume and many technological barriers in detector materials, optics and fundamental limits imposed by the pixel scaling and optics. There is of course much room for innovation in both, visible and infrared imaging technology. This presentation will highlight a few of the imaging technology challenges and related projects at NVESD and DARPA/MTO office. In particular, description of new technology development in scalable camera architecture, IR pixel scaling, broadband and multiband FPAs for day/night applications and low cost manufacturing of thermal imaging technology will be discussed. A new trend in "embedded vision" will also be discussed.

**To Learn More:** bu.edu/ece/calendar

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering



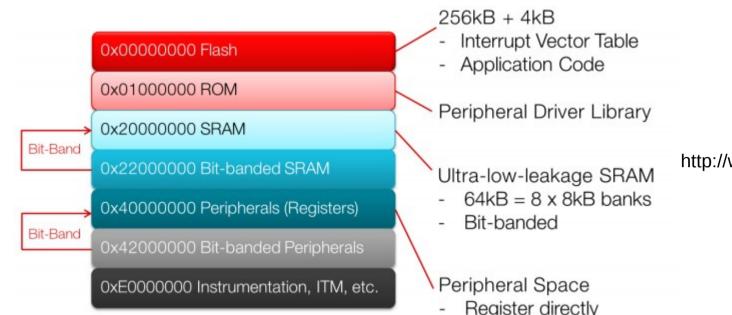
http://www.dxo.com/us/embedded-imaging/image-signal-processor-isp

ibir K. DhaNrChief ScientistNight Vision Electronic Sensors DirectorateFaculty Host: Enrico BellottiLight Refreshments will be available outside of room 211 at 3:45 pm.-- Imaging Technology: What is on the Horizon? -- AbstractAdvances in imaging technology have huge impact on our daily lives. Innovations in optics, focal plane arrays (FPA), microelectronics, photonics and computation have revolutionized camera design. As a result, new approaches to camera design and low cost manufacturing is now possible. These advances are clearly evident in visible wavelength band due to pixel scaling, improvements in silicon material and CMOS technology. CMOS cameras are available as "embedded vision" products in cell phones and many other consumer products. Advances in infrared imaging technology have been slow due to market volume and many technological barriers in detector materials, optics and fundamental limits imposed by the pixel scaling and optics. There is of course much room for innovation in both, visible and infrared imaging technology.

### http://www.nvl.army.mil/

http://www.bu.edu/calendar/?uid=167728@17.calendar.bu.edu

## MSP432



#### Figure 4. MSP432 Memory Map (MSP432P401R)

http://www.ti.com/lit/an/slaa656/slaa656.pdf

- Register directly
  - accessible
- Bit-banded

#### **CPU and Core**

The MSP430 CPU is a 16-bit RISC architecture that incorporates features specifically designed for modern and efficient programming such as orthogonal architecture, single-cycle register instruction, unified memory map with no paging, and direct memory-to-memory transfer, just to name a few. The MSP432 CPU is built around the industry standard ARM Cortex-M4F 32-bit core and benefits from the complete ecosystem of development tools and software solutions associated with ARM processors. Although they may be perceived as radically different, these two processors indeed share many architectural similarities summarized in Table 1.

#### Table 1. MSP430 and MSP432 Core Comparison

Name	MSP430	MSP432
Data size	16 bit	32 bit
Program bus width	16-bit (CPU) or 20-bit (CPUX) address bus	32 bit
Bus type	16-bit MSP430 bus	AHB
Architecture	Von Neumann (Princeton): data op and instruction fetch share same bus	Harvard: separate data and instruction buses
Instruction Set	RISC, MSP430 proprietary	RISC, thumb and thumb2
Instruction size	16-bit (and 16-bit for each operand)	16-bit and 32-bit
Instruction Cycle (typical)	1-4 cycles	1-2 cycles
Pipeline	None	3-stage pipeline
Prefetch buffer	128 bit	128 bit
Power Modes	Active, LPM0-LPM4, LPMx.5	Active, Low Frequency, LPM0, LPM3, LPMx.5
Debug Interface	MSP430 4-wire JTAG, and 2-wire SBW	ARM JTAG in 4-wire and 2-wire modes
Math support	Hardware Multiplier (MPY)	Hardware Multiplier and Divider, DSP extension, and integrated FPU



#### http://www.ti.com/tool/MSP-EXP432P401R

# MSP432 Functional Diagram

### http://www.ti.com/lit/ds/slas826a/slas826a.pdf

#### 1.4 Functional Block Diagram

Figure 1-1 shows the functional block diagram of the MSP432P401x devices.

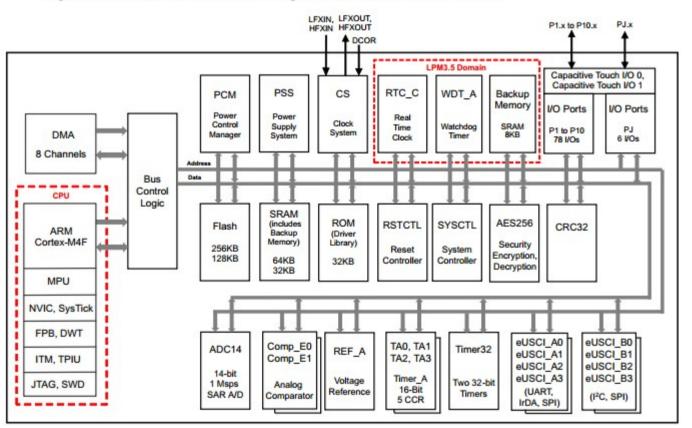


Figure 1-1. MSP432P401x Functional Block Diagram

http://letsmakerobots.com/content/msp432p401x-vs-tm4c123gh6pm-texas-instrumentsmicrocontrollers-a-brief-review



# **TI-RTOS**

### WHITE PAPER

Nick Lethaby OS Product Manager Texas Instruments Incorporated

## TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

Why Use a Real-Time Operating System in MCU Applications

Introduction

http://www.ti.com/lit/wp/spry238/spry238.pdf



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#### Multitasking

Multitasking is the ability to run multiple tasks or threads concurrently on a microcontroller. In Energia MT, multitasking is achieved by treating each tab as a separate task and letting <u>TI-RTOS</u> and Energia take care of the rest. Currently, Multitasking is supported on the MSP432 launchpad.

#### Setting up Multitasking applications in Energia MT

Each tab in Energia MT will be treated as a new task, assuming the tab has a setup() and loop() function with a matching and unique name. For example, an application with 2 tasks could be called setupTask1()/loopTask1() and setupTask2()/loopTask2(). Energia MT will look for these keyword pairs and automatically turn them into tasks.

### http://energia.nu/guide/multitasking/

# **TI SensorTag**

### Features of the new TI SensorTag

- » More sensors
  - Added support for more low-power sensors
  - 10 sensors including support for light, microphone, and magnetic sensors
- » Lower power
  - Peak power consumption reduced by 75%
- <sup>30</sup> Significantly improved performance with ARM Cortex-M3 (CC2650 wireless MCU)
- » Multi-standard wireless support
  - Bluetooth Smart
  - ZigBee<sup>®</sup>
- » Cloud connectivity
  - Access and control your SensorTag from anywhere
  - Seamless integration with mobile apps and web through cloud services
- » Complete development system
  - Low-cost debugger/emulator add-on available
  - Code Composer™ Studio compiler license included

#### SensorTag App

- » Available for both Android and iOS
- » Source code available for download
- <sup>»</sup> Build your own SensorTag app in minutes by enabling the SensorTag sensors
- » Quick and easy prototyping

### http://www.ti.com/tool/cc2650stk



## Questions?

### Follow-on session in more detail next month

May 20, 2015

## BLU @ MIT

"Energia MT: Efficiently Sensing the World Around You"

http://blu.org/cgi-bin/calendar/2015-may