

Open Source Real-Time (for Linux)

Jan Kiszka | Open Source @ 西门子, November 29, 2023

Agenda

Introduction real-time Linux

The Xenomai project

Siemens' involvement

Xenomai versions and technical structure

Community aspects

Summary

Hard Real-Time: Better NOT Miss the Nail

Not as fast as possible, as fast as needed

- Hard real-time not defined by length of reaction time, rather by ensured reaction time
- High damages possible if deadlines are missed

Very high reliability of temporal behavior

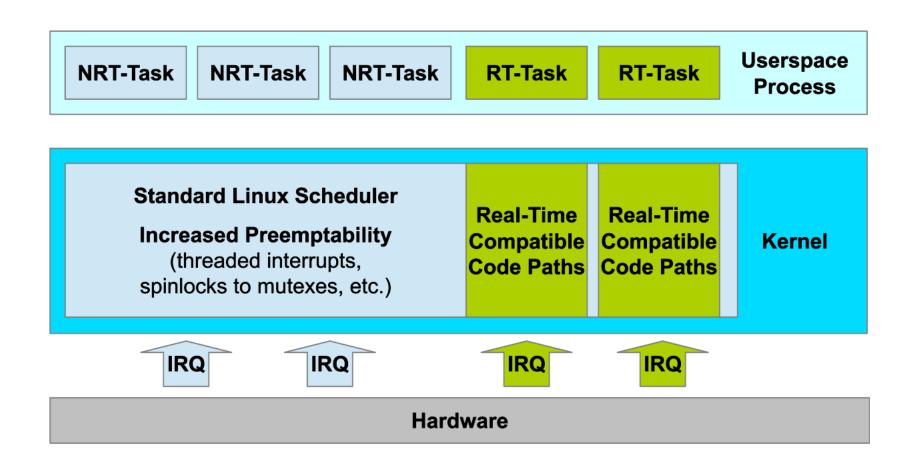
- Aim is avoiding systematic unbounded delays
- Separation of critical parts from non-critical ones
- Performance and/or efficiency step back

But: There is nothing like 100% safety

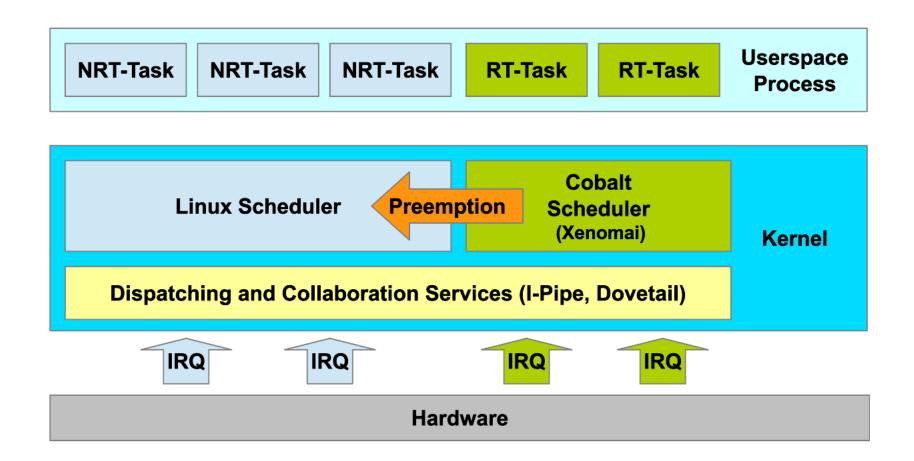
- Many RT applications are large and complex
- So are I/O stacks
- Today's high-performance hardware is non-deterministic

So, why not use Linux?

Native Real-time for Linux – PREEMPT-RT



The Co-Kernel Concept of Xenomai



Why Still Using a Co-Kernel?

Allows to port complex RT application stacks to Linux

- Different scheduling mechanisms
- Scheduler tunings
- Additional APIs
- Accurate modeling of legacy RTOS behavior

Architectural separation of RT and non-RT

- Often simpler system configuration
- Application gets early feedback when leaving RT path
- Even libraries cannot disturb RT silently

Can provide better latencies

- Lower overhead on low-end platforms
- Better latencies with RT and non-RT on same core
- Can decouple from scalability issues (~8+ cores)

Lifeline of the Xenomai Project

Xenomai 1.0

- Started in 2001 as RTOS portability framework
- Became part of RTAI

Xenomai 2.0

- Stand-alone again since 2005 (different design goals)
- I-pipe patch to hook into the kernel

Xenomai 3.0

- Released in 2015 with renovated co-kernel core ("cobalt")
- Support for RTOS layers over standard Linux / PREEMPT-RT

Xenomai 3.2

- Released in 2021
- New kernel patch (dovetail)

Xenomai 4: next generation

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Xenomai Applications at Siemens



- Hard real-time requirements with minimal latencies
- API-extensions to serve needs of existing (large) code base
- Long-term support



- Maintain separation of RT and non-RT architecturally
- High through-put demands aside RT workload

Siemens Taking the Lead

Context: Relatively small contributor community

2016: Key contributor passed away

2018: Maintainer announced to step back from daily business

- Wanted to focus on next generation (EVL, Xenomai 4)
- As long-term contributor, Jan Kiszka and, thus, Siemens was asked to take over

What to do?

- Migrate products to PREEMPT-RT?
- Take the lead and invest further?

Affected business lines decided to enable the latter

- Jan becomes Xenomai maintainer in late 2018
- 2-4 further Siemens engineers working on upstream topics now (part-time)
- Siemens invests infrastructure and tries to grow the community

2020: Intel joins as important Xenomai contributor

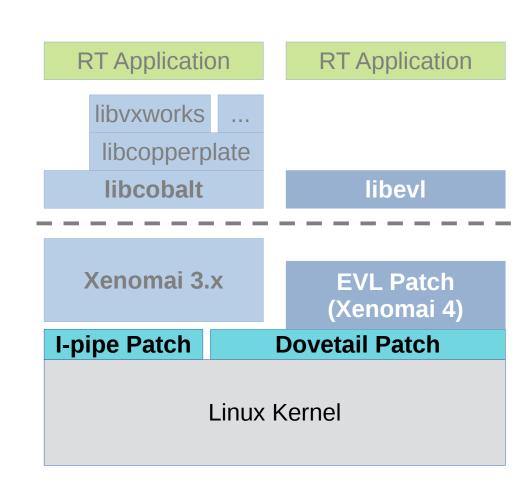
Foundational Kernel Patches

Dovetail is the modern patch

- Supports LTS kernels 5.10, 5.15, 6.1, 6.6, and head (currently 6.7-rcX)
- Architectures: ARM, ARM64, x86
- Same for Xenomai 3.2+ and Xenomai 4

I-pipe is the historic patch

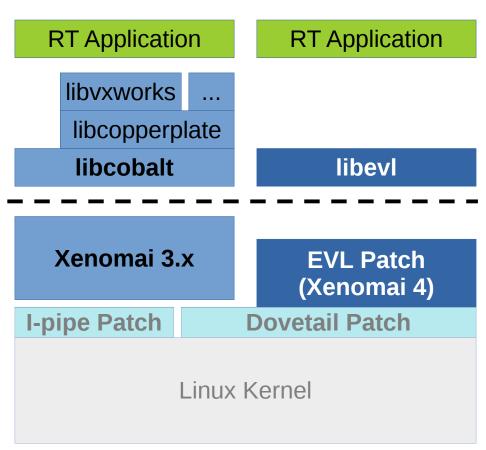
- Ends with 5.4 and Xenomai 3.2.x
- 4.19-cip and 4.4-cip also still maintained



Xenomai 3 vs. Xenomai 4

Xenomai 3

- Out-of-source-tree
 Cobalt core + libraries
- Supports POSIX natively
- Emulates VxWorks,
 PSOS and "Native" APIs
- Drivers are forks/rewrites against the Real-Time Driver Model (RTDM)
- Currently 3 stable release series
- Maintained by Jan Kiszka



Xenomai 4

- EVL Core comes as kernel patch
- Supports a new ABI
- No POSIX, no legacy RTOS emulation
- Drivers are kernel drivers with patched-in "Out-of-Band" support
- Aims at supporting 2 LTS kernel series + head
- Maintained by Philippe Gerum

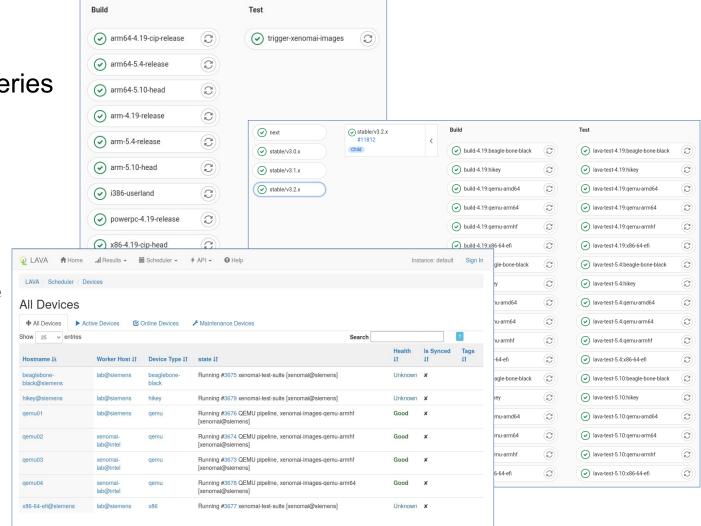
CI and Testing Infrastructure

Test matrix is hard to manage

- 3 stable Xenomai releases, 6 kernel series
- 3 architectures
- Real vs. emulated targets
- Debug vs. latency tunings

How we attack this

- Cornerstone: in-tree smokey test suite and "satellite" tests
- CI "smoke" builds on gitlab.com on Xenomai pushes
- xenomai-images build in AWS cluster
- LAVA test labs at Intel and Siemens



The Role of xenomai-images

Provide quick-start images

- All architectures supported
- EVL support on the way
- QEMU images + generic x86 + BeagleBone Black (ARM) + HiKey (ARM64)
- Debian-based, easy to extend during runtime
- Can be a base for product images (ISAR build tool)
- https://source.denx.de/xenomai/xenomai-images

Provide base images for LAVA tests

- Carry LAVA test descriptions
- Build images (extra packages, kernel + rootfs tarball)
- Describe gitlab CI pipeline (image builds and test runs)



Building and Strengthening the Community

Challenges

- Many non-visible users
 vs. few providing feedback
- Tricky kernel development tasks vs. few key contributors
- Increasing interest in China vs. originally Europe-centric community

Measures taken so far

- Improve transparency of development workflows
- Try to distribute tasks between more developers
- Bi-weekly community call (open for everyone!)
- Virtual Xenomai meetup in 2022 (>90% from China!)
- Physical meetup in Wuxi on Nov 30, 2023



Summary

- The Co-kernel is here to stay
 - Used in production for >20 years
 - Valid use cases aside PREEMPT-RT
- Xenomai project is steadily evolving
 - Xenomai 3: traditional basis for most users
 - Xenomai 4: slimmer, different approach on drivers
- Take-away: Watch your OSS dependency chain!
 - Open Source is free to use
 ...but should not be free of some own investments
 - You do not need to become a maintainer to support it
 ...but be ready if your dependency is not carried by others



Any Questions?

Thank you!

http://xenomai.org

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