

NuttX in Long Range RFID Readers

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Agenda

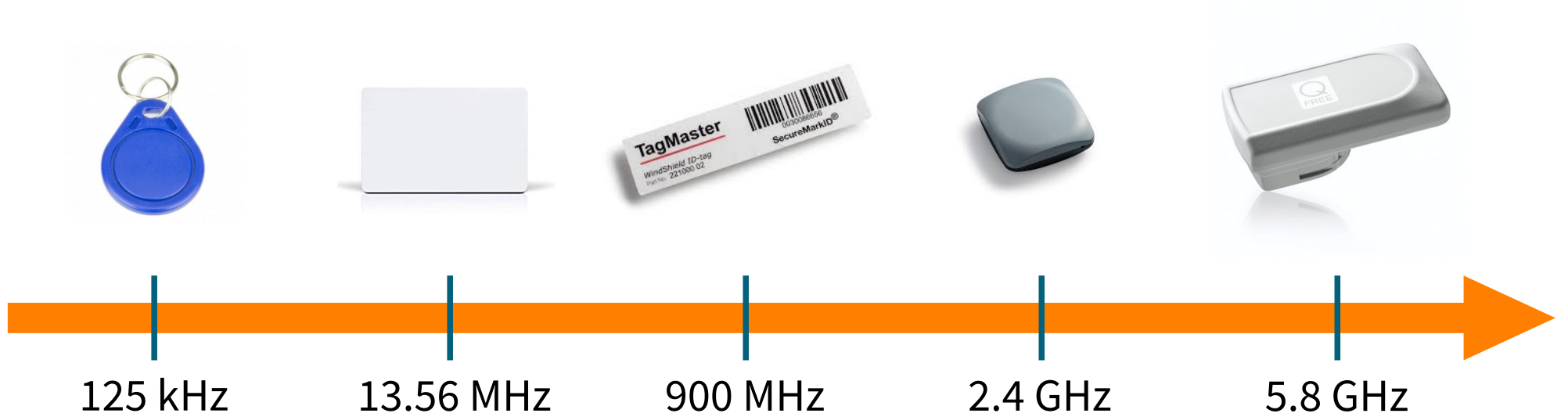
- RFID
- TagMaster
- Why NuttX?
- Our Implementation
- A Minimal Boot Loader
- My NuttX Wish List

RFID

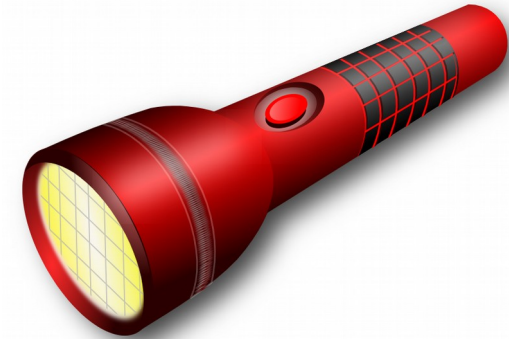
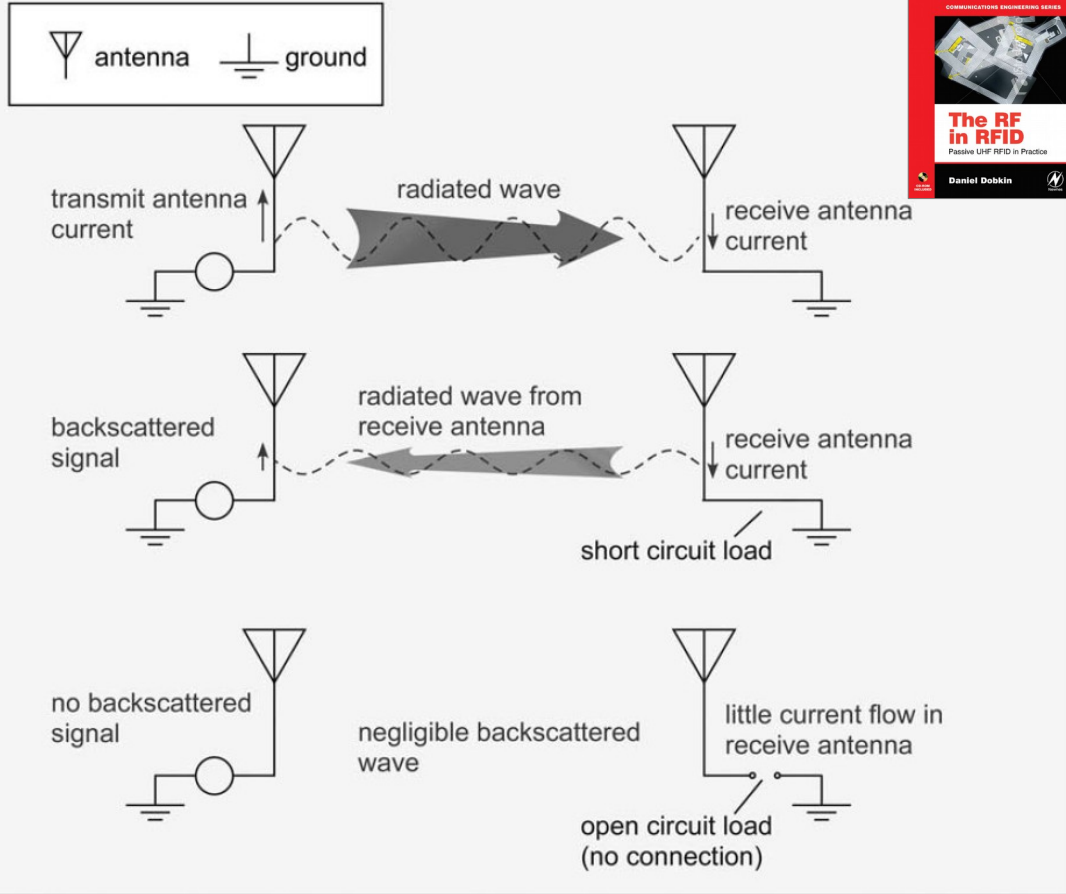
RFID

- **Radio Frequency IDentification**
- Uses radio waves to identify and/or track tagged objects
- A system consists of readers and tags
- Tags contain electronically stored information
- Active tags have a local power source and an active transmitter
- Passive tags collect energy from the radio waves and do not have an active transmitter

RFID Frequencies



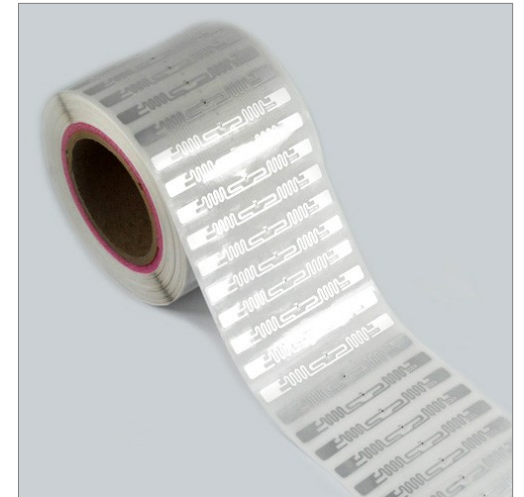
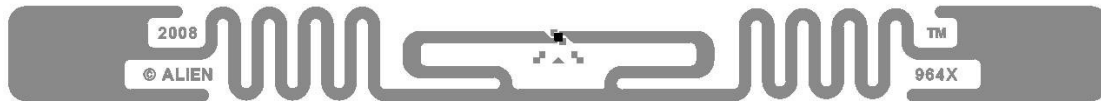
Backscattering



- A reader has a radio transmitter and receiver
- A tag does not have a radio transmitter
- Compare with a flashlight and a mirror

RAIN RFID

- Global standard for backscattering RFID @ 860-960 MHz
- Used to identify, locate and authenticate things
- Typical read range up to 10 meters



TagMaster

TagMaster

TagMaster
LEARN FROM REALITY


CitySync

- Founded 1994 with HQ in Kista, Sweden
- Originally a 2.45 GHz RFID company
- Now a global group of companies, focusing on traffic and rail solutions for Smart Cities

BALOGH 

 **CA Traffic**

Click for CA Traffic website

 **MAGSYS**

Click for Magsys website

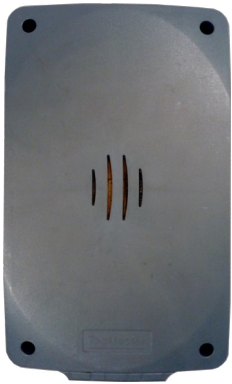
 **HIKOB**

Click for Hikob website

 **SENSYS**
networks

TagMaster - RAIN RFID Readers

XT Mini



XT-1



XT-1 ETC



XT-5



XT-5 ETC



TagMaster - RAIN RFID Tags

WindShield Tag



ISO Card



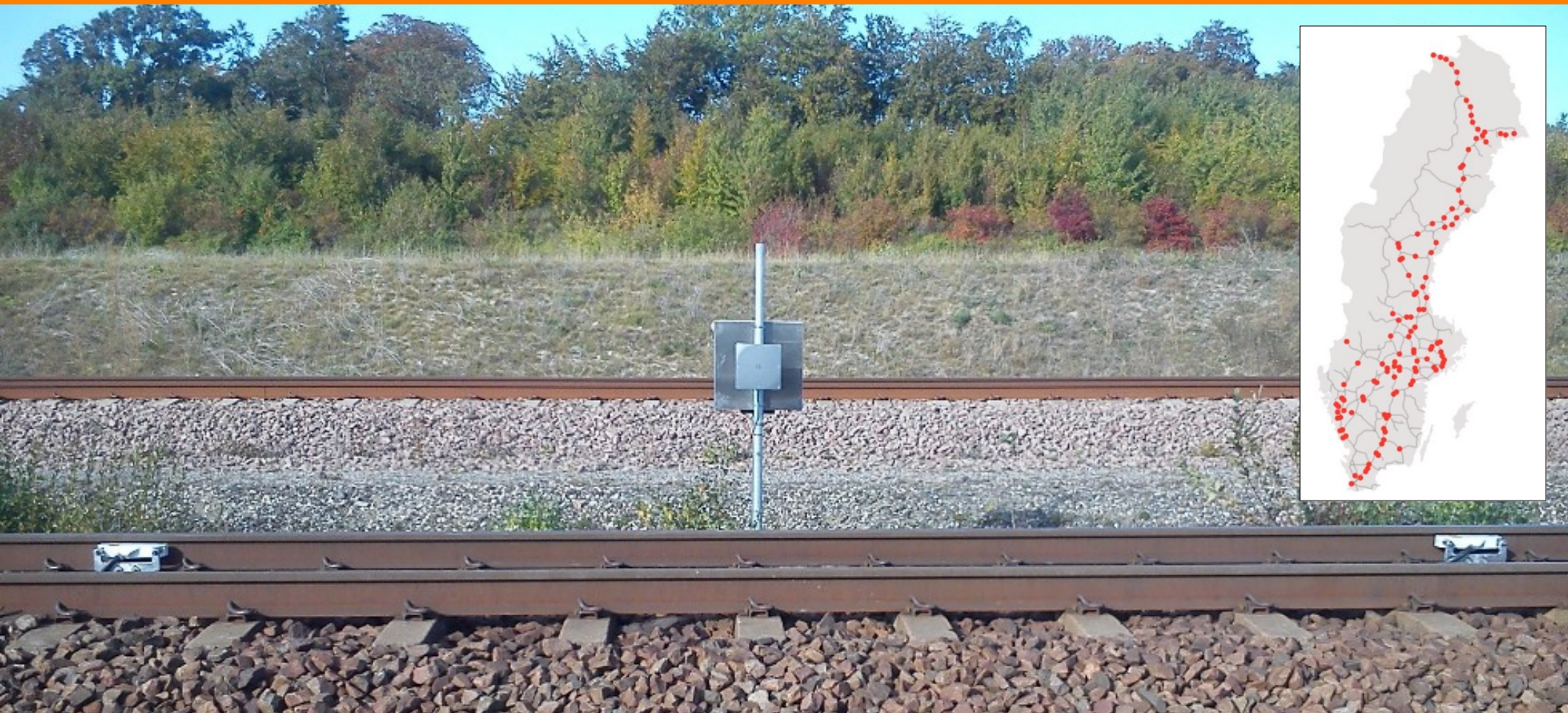
HeadLight Tag

Other tags...

TagMaster - RFID for Parking



TagMaster - RFID for Rail



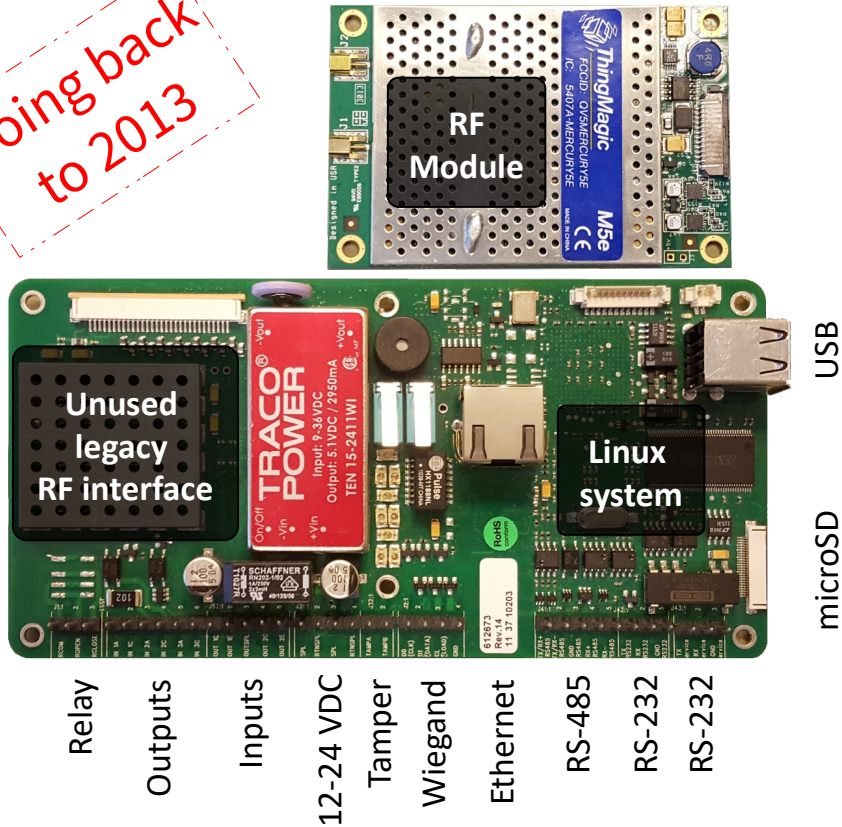
TagMaster - RFID for Road Tolls



Why NuttX?

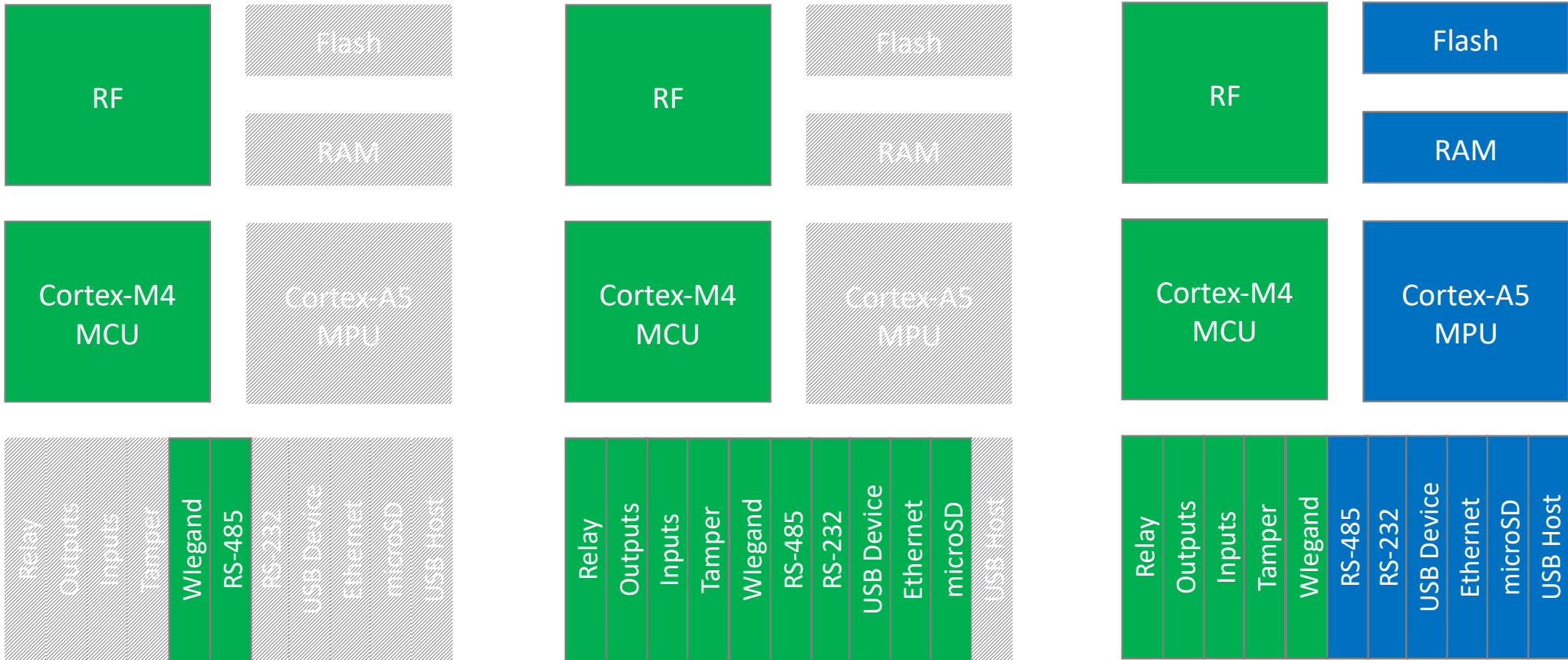
2005 Reader Platform Getting Old

Going back
to 2013

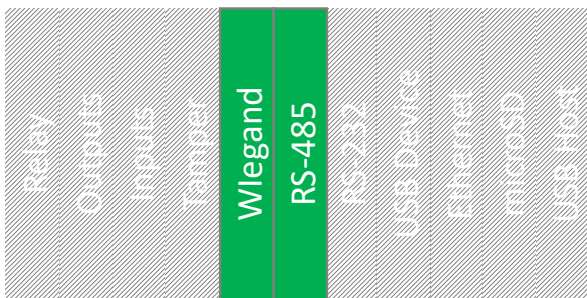
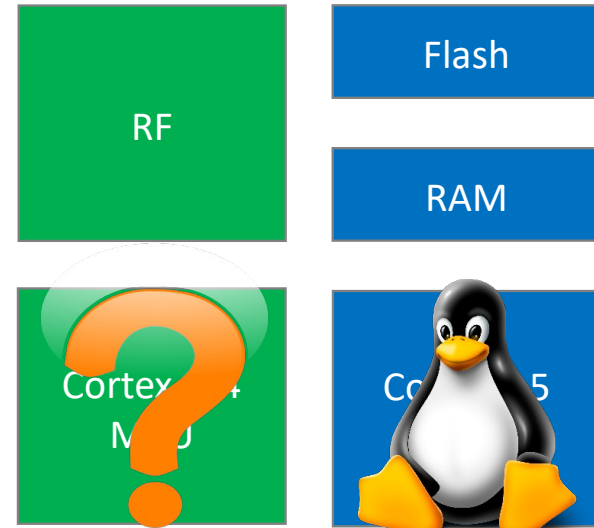
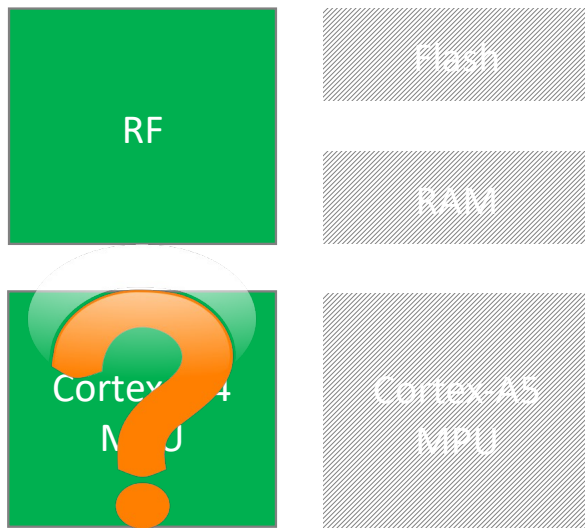
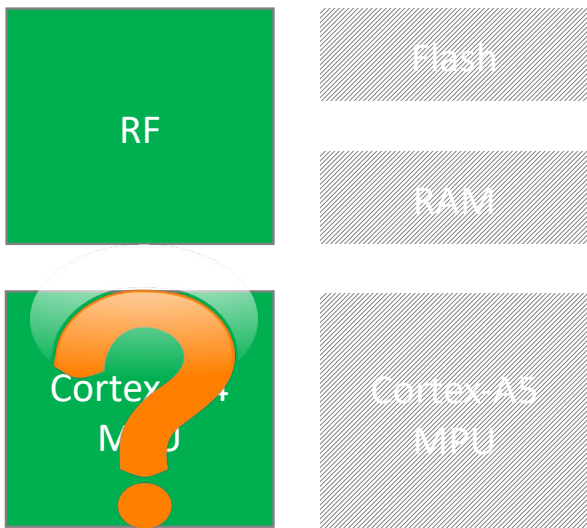


- RF module approaching end of life
- Unused legacy RF interface
- Aging Linux system
- Diverging user requirements
 - Most users want a cheap reader and don't care about the Linux system.
 - Many users only need a few of the interfaces
 - Power users need the programmable Linux system but wants higher performance and more memory.

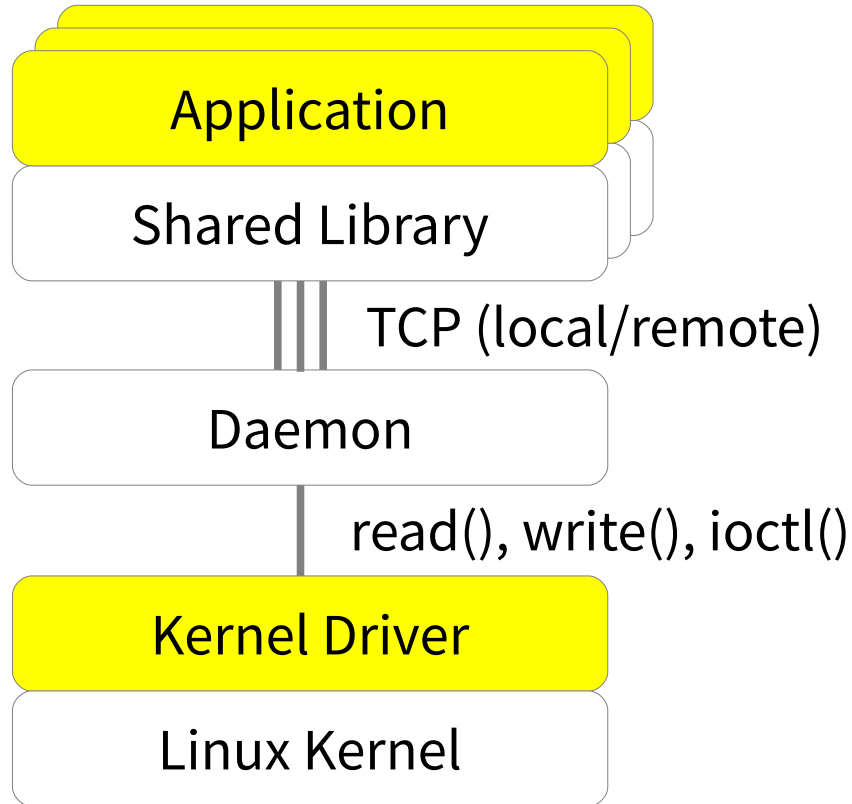
A New Scalable Architecture



Needing a New Operating System



Existing Software Architecture



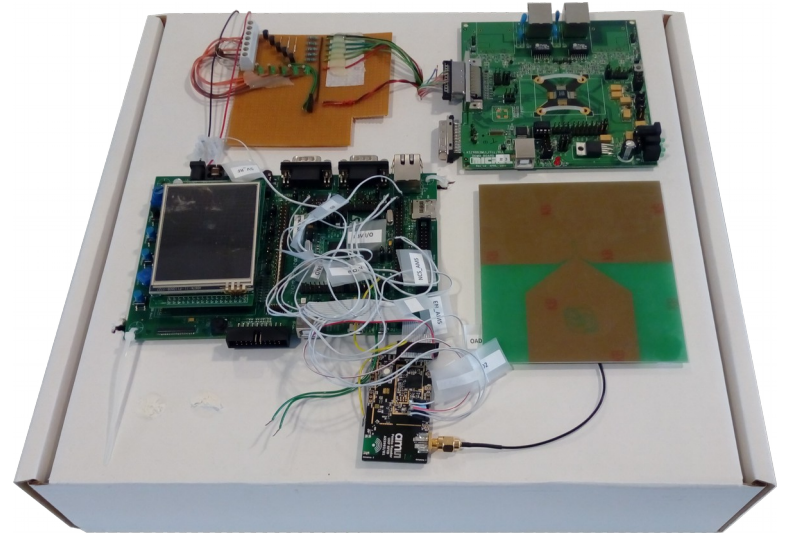
- Existing applications depending on shared library and Linux APIs for networking, serial ports, file system, etc.
- Kernel driver for time critical radio control and application specific interfaces.

Operating System Wish List

- Open source
- Available for STM32
- As close to Linux as possible
- Drivers for RS-232, RS-485, microSD, GPIOs, USB, and Ethernet
- Networking support (TCP/UDP)
- Web server

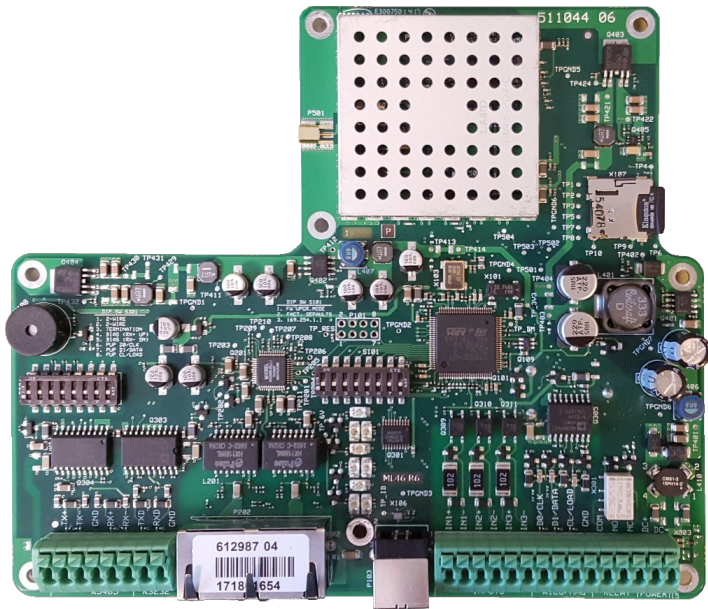
Selecting NuttX (this was 2013)

- NuttX seemed to be the perfect fit, but...
 - There was no big organization behind it
 - There was no big user group
 - The future was unclear
- Due to our previous good experience with open source software we decided to build a prototype.
- After a few days we had a basic but working RFID reader!

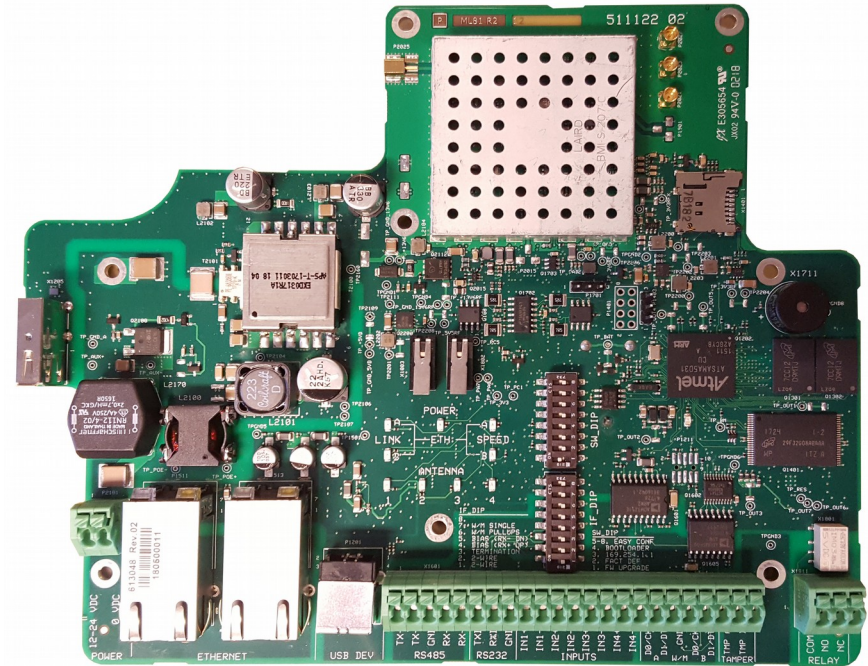


Our Implementation

Hardware Examples

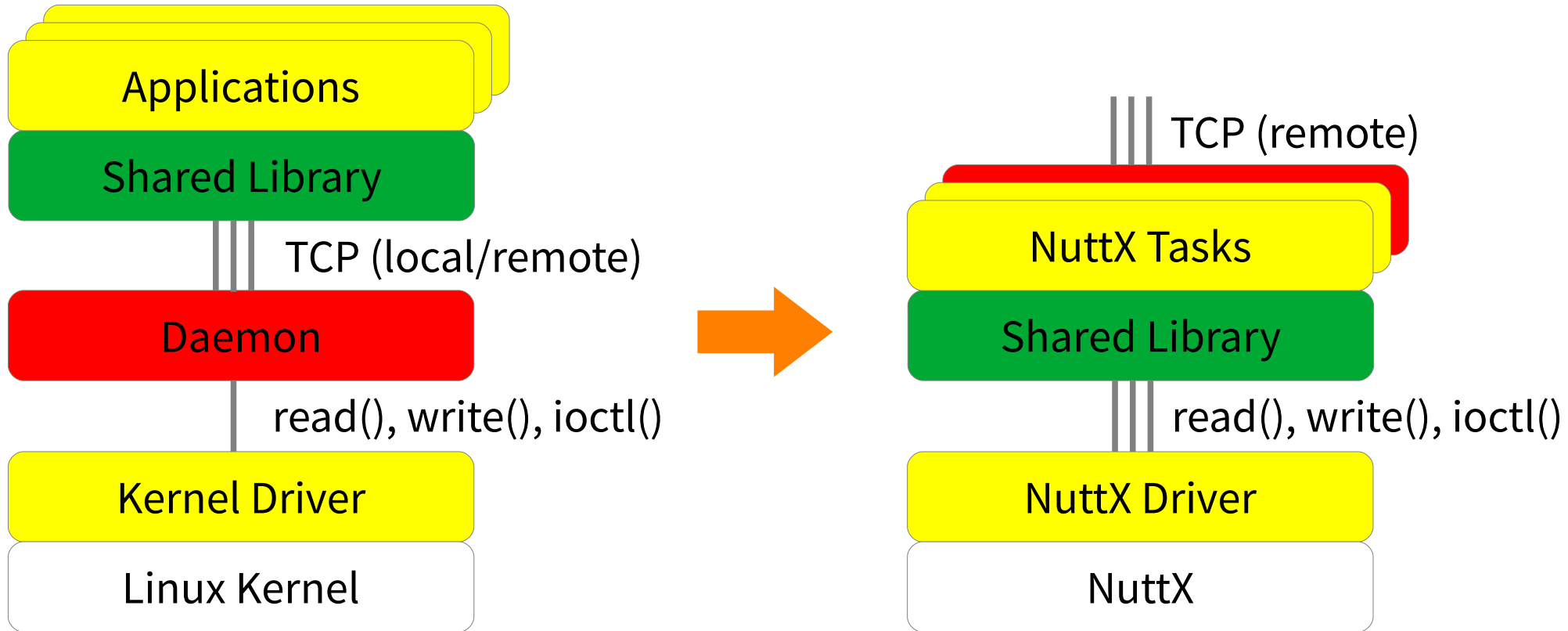


RFID Reader with NuttX (2013)



RFID Reader with NuttX + Linux (2018)

Modified Software Architecture



NuttX + Linux



- Linux system communicates with NuttX system over on-board USB
- Applications and web interface compiles from the same code for both NuttX and Linux
- The microcontroller binary is exactly the same in both systems

A Minimal Boot Loader

A Minimal Boot Loader

- Invisible during normal start
- Public key verification of stored firmware
- Web interface for firmware upgrade
- Fail safe environment for user settings
- Minimal footprint (< 16 KB + environment)

Boot Loader Startup

- The boot loader is started if:
 - The “Force boot loader” DIP switch is active
 - The user has requested start of the boot loader from software (through magic number in RAM)
 - The RSA signature of the firmware is not ok
- In all other cases, the MCU is reset and the firmware is started.

Web Interface for Firmware Upgrade

The screenshot shows the main interface of the TagMaster XT-1. The browser address bar shows 'TagMaster XT-1' and '169.254.1.1'. The page features a navigation menu on the left with options like 'Start', 'Information...', 'Settings...', 'Access Controller...', 'Web Tools...', 'Read Tag', 'Write Tag', 'I/O Test', 'Documentation', and 'Reboot/Upgrade'. The 'Reboot/Upgrade Reader' section is active, displaying instructions: 'Press the button below to reboot the reader. Check "Start boot loader" to upgrade firmware.' Below this, there are two checkboxes: 'Start boot loader' (checked) and 'Factory defaults' (unchecked), followed by a 'Reboot' button. At the bottom left, there are flags for the UK, France, Germany, and Sweden, along with the copyright notice '© 2019 TagMaster'.

The screenshot shows the 'Firmware Upgrade' page. The browser address bar shows 'Firmware Upgrade' and '169.254.1.1'. The page title is 'Firmware Upgrade'. Below the title, it displays 'Bootloader version 1.0.5' and a text input field. A 'Choose File' button is followed by the filename 'Vigilant_1_6_4.bin'. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Upgrade' and 'Reboot'.

Fail Safe Environment

- Stores user settings as typical environment variables: NAME=VALUE
- Shared between boot loader and firmware (IP settings, etc.)
- Keeps settings when firmware is upgraded
- Guarantees that a value is either completely written or not written at all even if power is lost during a write
- Requires two erasable flash sectors with single byte write capability

Minimal Footprint

- Boot loader and environment fits in the first three 16 KB sectors on STM32F407
- These sectors are not overwritten when firmware is upgraded (all user settings are saved)

Sector 0 (16 KB)
Boot Loader

Sector 1 (16 KB)
Environment

Sector 2 (16 KB)
Environment

My NuttX Wish List

My NuttX Wish List

- Let NuttX (continue) to be “Linux on a microcontroller”
 - Many developers are familiar with Linux
 - Use similar APIs whenever possible
- *The Linux features that were missing in NuttX became a way for us to differentiate our products. If available we would have used:*
 - *Discovery protocols: UPnP, mDNS/DNS-SD (Bonjour/Avahi)*
 - *Secure network protocols: TLS, HTTPS*
 - *Network Time Protocol: NTP*

Thank you for listening!