



# Optimizing the Efficiency of the Transfer Mechanism in SCA-based Radio Systems

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# Outline

- Problem of CORBA (Linux-kernel-based)
- Analysis of Causes
- Optimization Proposal
- Adoption and Proven





# Some Premises

- In SCA 4.1 specifications, the transfer mechanism becomes more flexible and diversified.
- As a classical transfer mechanism, CORBA has been widely used in SCA-based software radio systems.
- Communication between components can be classified by their locations : inter-chip and intra-chip, we call them remote-call and local-call separately.





# Problem of CORBA

## Application Environment

ARM Cortex-A7  
(Zynq70xx)

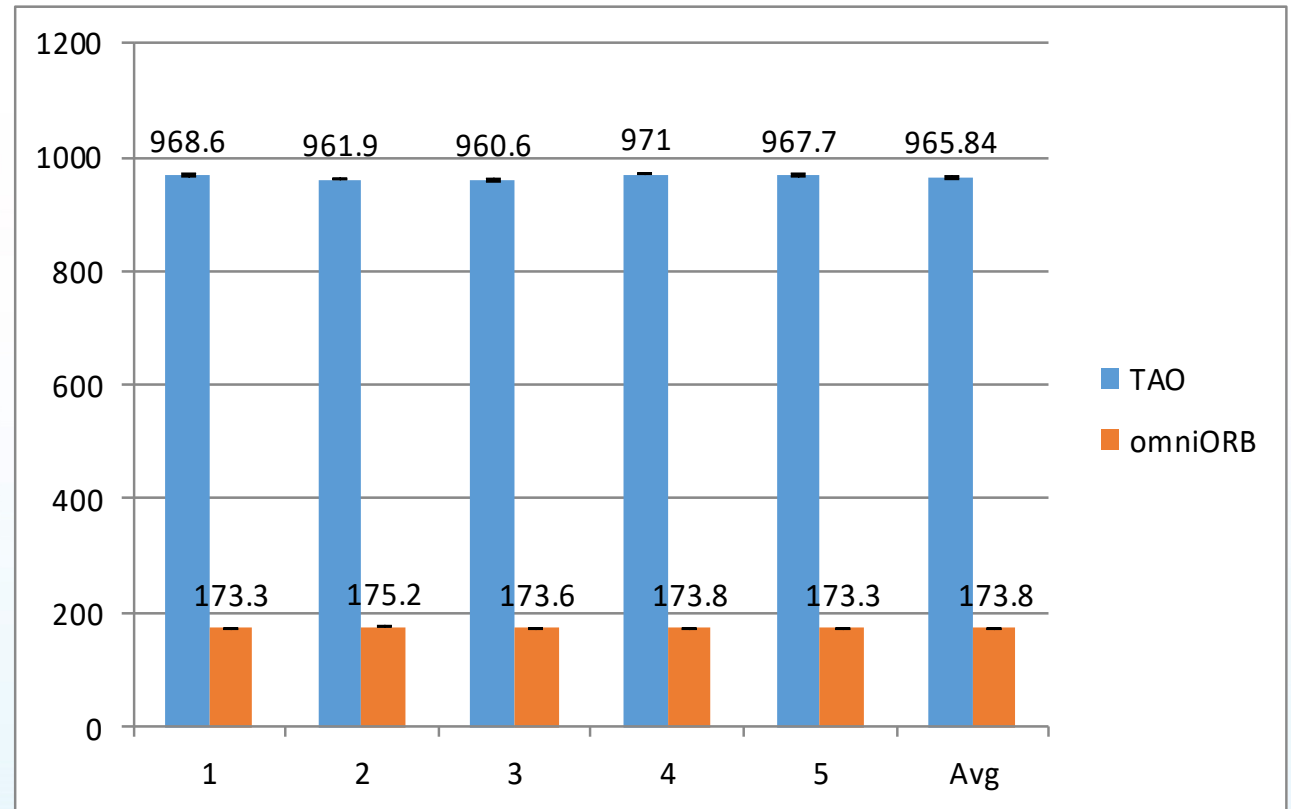
Linux-3.17

1GB RAM

CF-SCA4.1

TAO & omniORB

Delay ( $\mu$ s)





# Problem of CORBA

## Application Environment

Intel i7-6700

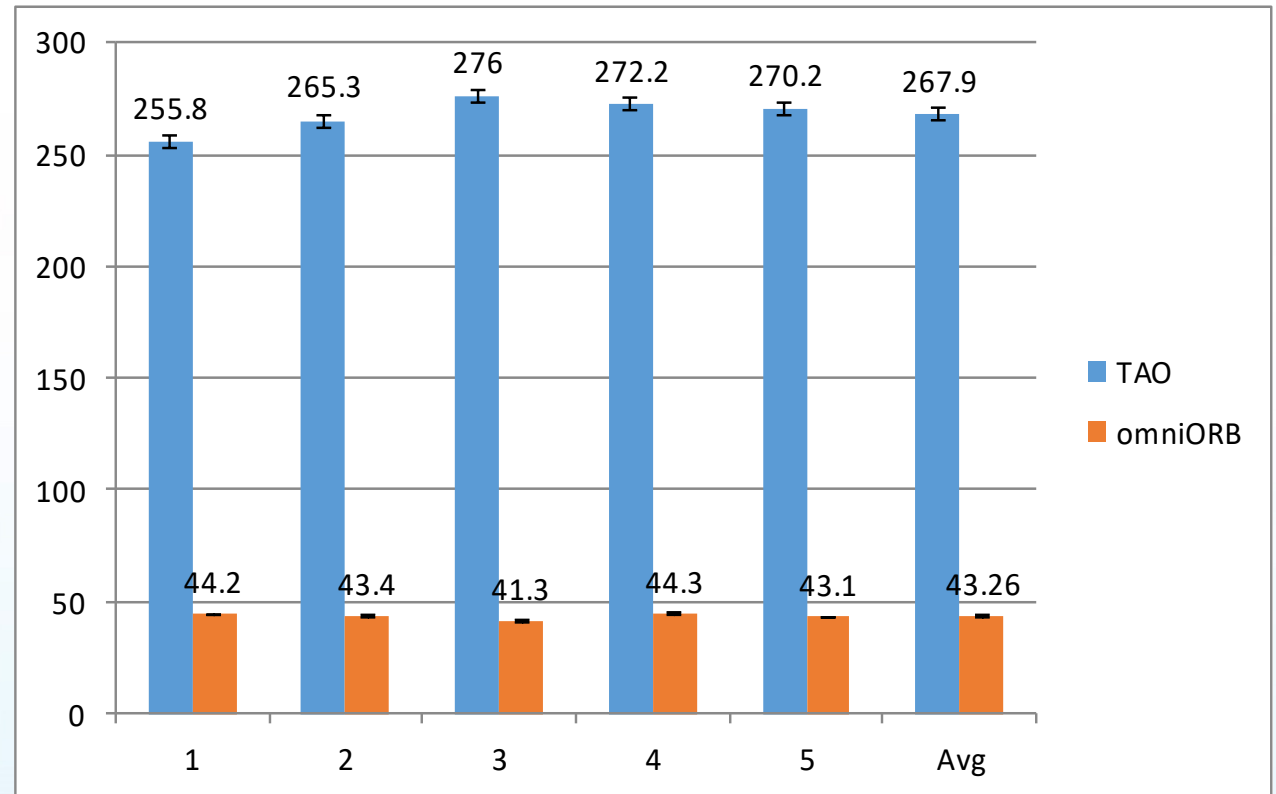
Linux Ubuntu14.02

4GB RAM

CF-SCA4.1

TAO & omniORB

### Delay ( $\mu$ s)





Results show that the efficiency of the ORB-based middleware, such as TAO and omniORB, has become one of the challenges that constrain SCA to be further widely applied.

**Why?**





**In many Linux based applications, Core Framework starts all components in process mode, including device/service components, and waveform components.**

- The advantage is that it loosens the difference of program languages and can work in distributed networks.
- However, the disadvantage is also obvious, especially in what we call the intra-chip application environment.





**Local-call  
Characteristics**



**Thread Mode**



**How to integrate  
process mode with  
thread mode flexibly.**







**Domain Manager**



**Device Manager**



**Device**

GPP Device, FPGA Device,  
DSP Device, Ethernet Device,  
Serial Device, Platform  
Service, etc.

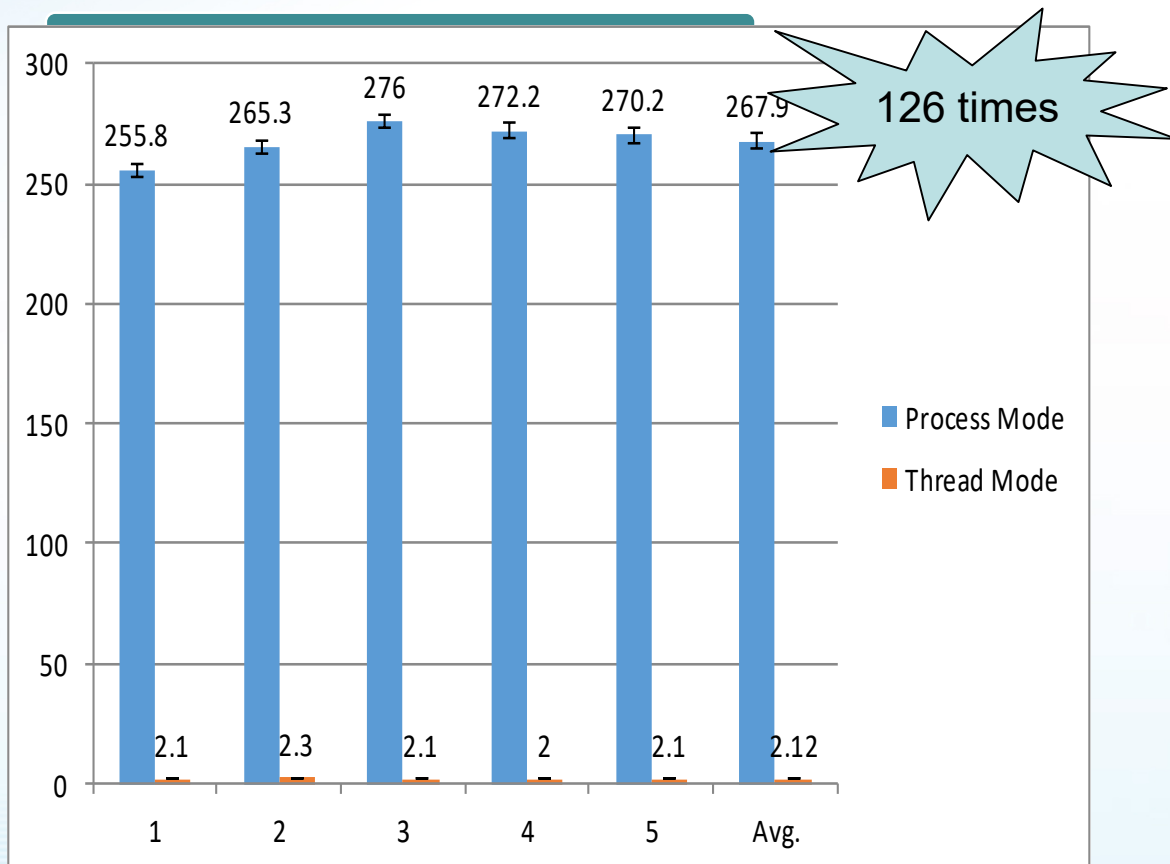
**Application**

NET Component, LLC  
Component, Security  
Component, etc.

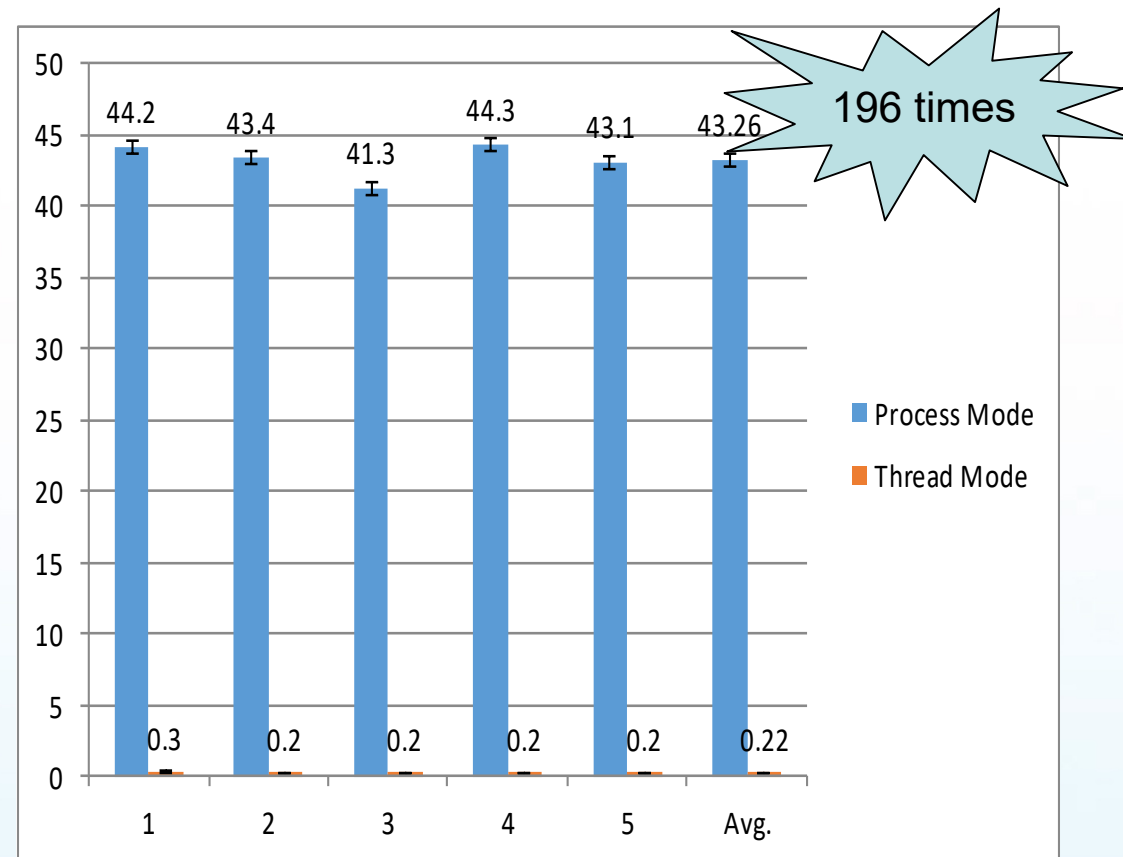




### TAO's Delay ( $\mu\text{s}$ )

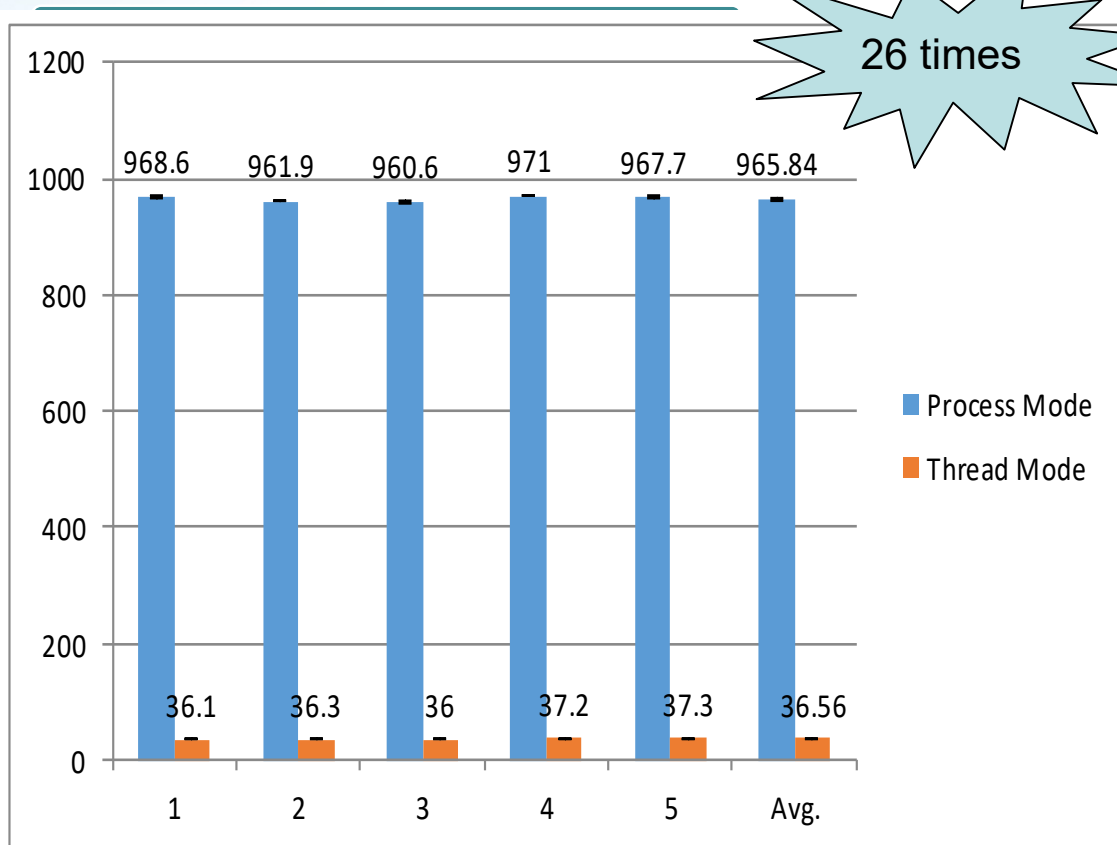


### omniORB's Delay ( $\mu\text{s}$ )

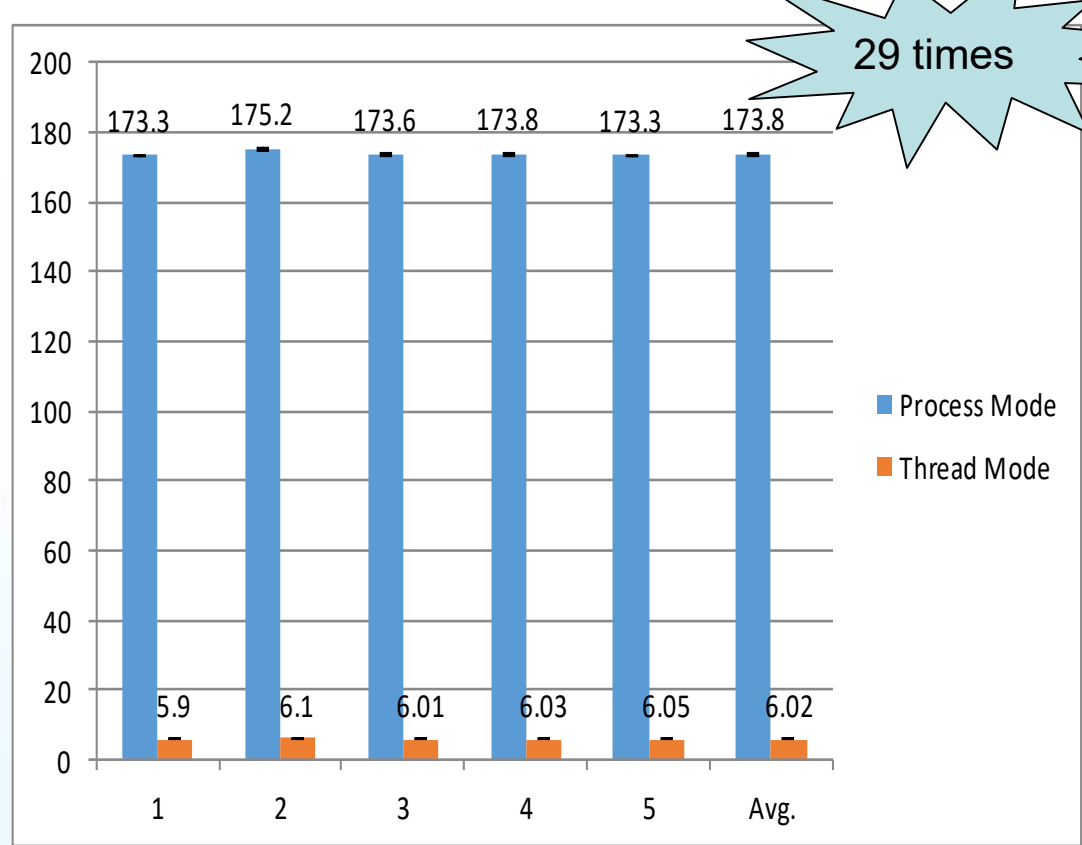




### TAO's Delay ( $\mu\text{s}$ )



### omniORB's Delay ( $\mu\text{s}$ )





## ◆ **Process Mode**

**This mode is suitable for waveform resource deployment based on multi-channel equipment or control interactions among different nodes.**

## ◆ **Thread Mode**

**Components must run in the same program space. So, it is suitable for small size SoC system or waveform applications located in the same processor.**





**Thank you.**

**Any question?**

