

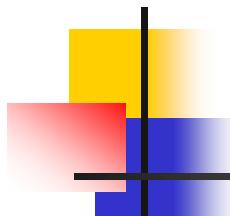
Impact Case Studies Real-Time Systems

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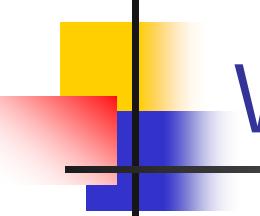
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Overview

- Background on Real-Time Systems
- Case studies
 - 1. Guaranteeing the real-time performance of in-vehicle networks
 - 2. The world's smallest automotive real-time operating system
 - 3. How long does your real-time software take to run?
- Key Success Factors and Major Roadblocks
- Questions?



What is a Real-Time System?

- Real-Time System is any system which has to respond to externally generated input stimuli within a specified time
 - Functional correctness – the right computations
 - Timing correctness – completed within predefined time constraints
 - Time constraints typically expressed in terms of deadlines
- Hard Real-Time
 - Failure to meet a deadline constitutes a failure of the application (e.g. flight control system)
- Soft Real-Time
 - Latency in excess of the deadline leads to degraded quality of service (e.g. data acquisition, video playback)

Examples of Real-Time Systems



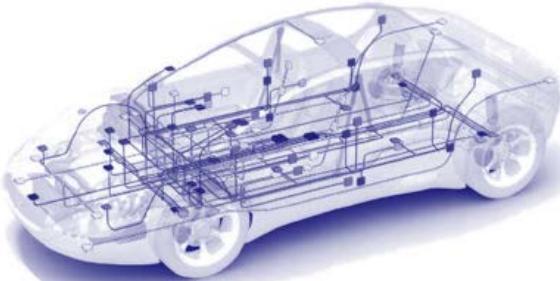
Robotics and Factory Automation



Instrumentation



Avionics



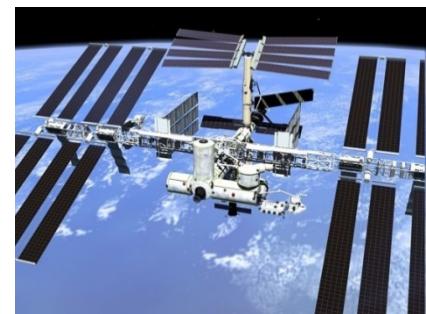
Automotive Electronics



Telecommunications



Medical Systems

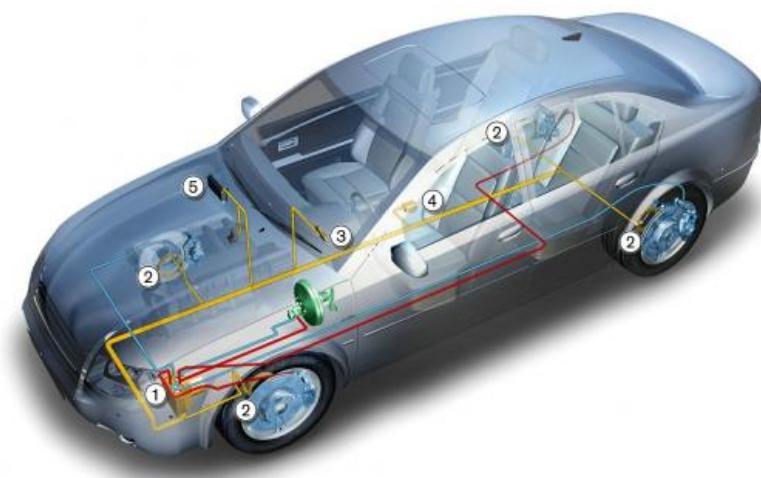


Space

Case Study 1: Guaranteeing the real-time performance of in-vehicle networks

■ Controller Area Network (CAN)

- Simple, robust and efficient, in-vehicle digital communications network
- Originally developed by BOSCH in the 1980s
- First used in a production car in the 1991 Mercedes S-Class



Multiplex v. Point-to-point Wiring

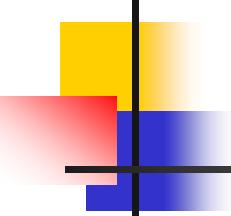
TRADITIONAL WIRING HARNESS



MULTIPLEX WIRING HARNESS



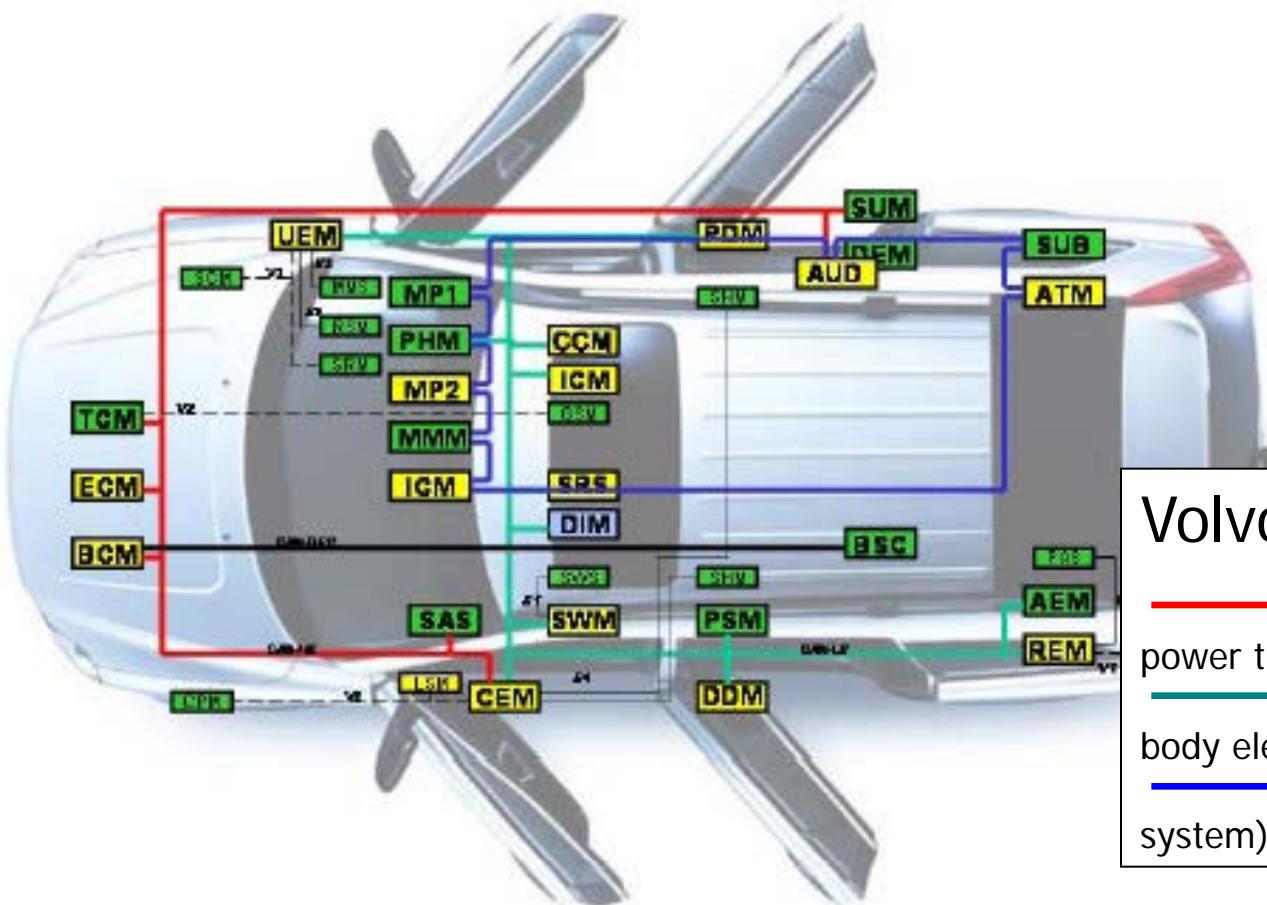
- Traditional point-to-point wiring
 - Early 1990s an average luxury car had:
 - 30Kg wiring harness
 - > 1km of copper wire
 - > 300 connectors, 2000 terminals, 1500 wires
 - Expensive to manufacture, install and maintain
 - Example: Door system with 50+ wires
- Multiplex approach (e.g. CAN)
 - Massive reduction in wiring costs
 - Example: Door system reduced to just 4 wires
 - Small added cost of CAN controllers, transceivers etc.
 - Reduced as CAN devices became on-chip peripherals



Messages on CAN

- CAN used to communicate *signals* between Electronic Control Units (ECUs)
 - Typically 25-35 ECUs in a modern car
 - Signals include:
 - wheel speeds, oil and water temperature, battery voltage, engine rpm, gear selection, accelerator position, dashboard switch positions, climate control settings, window switch positions, fault codes, diagnostic information etc.
 - > 2,500 signals in a high-end vehicle
 - Multiple signals piggybacked into CAN messages to reduce overhead, but still 100's of CAN messages
- Real-time constraints on signal transmission
 - End-to-end deadlines in the range 10ms – 1sec
 - Example LED brake lights

Volvo XC90 Network Architecture



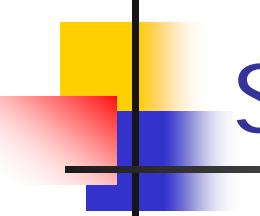
Volvo XC90

- 500 Kbit/sec CAN bus for power train
- 125 Kbit/sec CAN bus for body electronics
- MOST (infotainment system)

Schedulability Analysis for CAN

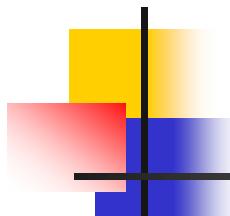
- Research from RTSRG* in 1994
 - Mathematical analysis to compute offline the longest time that each message can take to be transmitted over the network (including time in queues)
 - Used to prove if all messages are guaranteed to meet their deadlines
- Schedulability Analysis
 - Message Length $C_m = \left(g + 8s_m + 13 + \left\lfloor \frac{g + 8s_m - 1}{4} \right\rfloor \right) \tau_{bit}$
 - Queuing delay $w_m^{n+1} = B^{MAX} + \sum_{\forall k \in hp(m)} \left\lceil \frac{w_m^n + J_k + \tau_{bit}}{T_k} \right\rceil C_k$
 - Response time $R_m = J_m + w_m + C_m \leq D_m$

*by Ken Tindell, Alan Burns, Andy Wellings



Start-up Company

- Origins
 - In 1994 research presented at a Conference on CAN was picked up by Volvo Car Corporation
- Start-up company **Northern Real-Time Applications Ltd**
 - Founded by Ken Tindell and Rob Davis in 1995
- Products developed
 - Analysis tools “Volcano Network Architect” with Swedish company Kimble AB.
 - CAN device drivers, communications software layer, and configuration tools called “Volcano Target Package”
- Rights transfer
 - Rights to Volcano technology transferred to Swedish company Volcano Communications Technologies AB in 1997
 - Acquired by Mentor Graphics in 2005



Exploitation

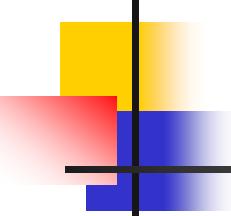
- Today Volcano technology is available for more than 30 different microprocessors used in automotive
 - Fujitsu 16LX, FR Series; Hitachi H8S, SH7055, SH7058; Infineon C16x, TC179x, TC176x, XC800, XC2000; Renesas M16C, R32C/M32C; Freescale HC08, HC12, MC683xx, MPC5xx, MAC71xx; S12, S12X, MPC55xx, MPC 56xx; Mitsubishi M32R, MC32C; PowerPC; National CR16; NEC V85x, 78K0; ST Microelectronics ST9, ST10; Texas Instruments TMS470; Toshiba TMP92/TMP94.

Impact

- Volcano Technology
 - First used in Volvo S80 in 1997

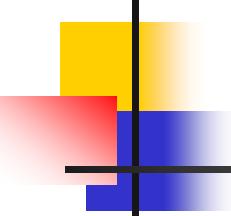


- Subsequently in XC90, S80, S/V/XC70, S60, S40, and V50
- Approx **4.5 million** Volvo cars since 1997
- Ford bought Volvo in 1999: Volcano adopted by Jaguar, Land Rover, Aston Martin
- Used by SAIC since 2007 and Mazda since 2012



Impact

- Benefits for car manufacturers and suppliers
 - Possible to configure networks using 70-80% of bandwidth and still guarantee that all messages meet their deadlines, compares favourably with approx. 30% previously possible
 - Enables more ECUs to be connected to the same network, supporting more functionality at lower cost
 - Fewer wires and connectors, lower network speeds needed, increases reliability
 - Guaranteed performance greatly reduces the time and cost spent testing: No intermittent timing faults due to network reduces warranty costs
- Benefits to wider society
 - More reliable cars with better functionality at lower cost



Impact

■ Quotes

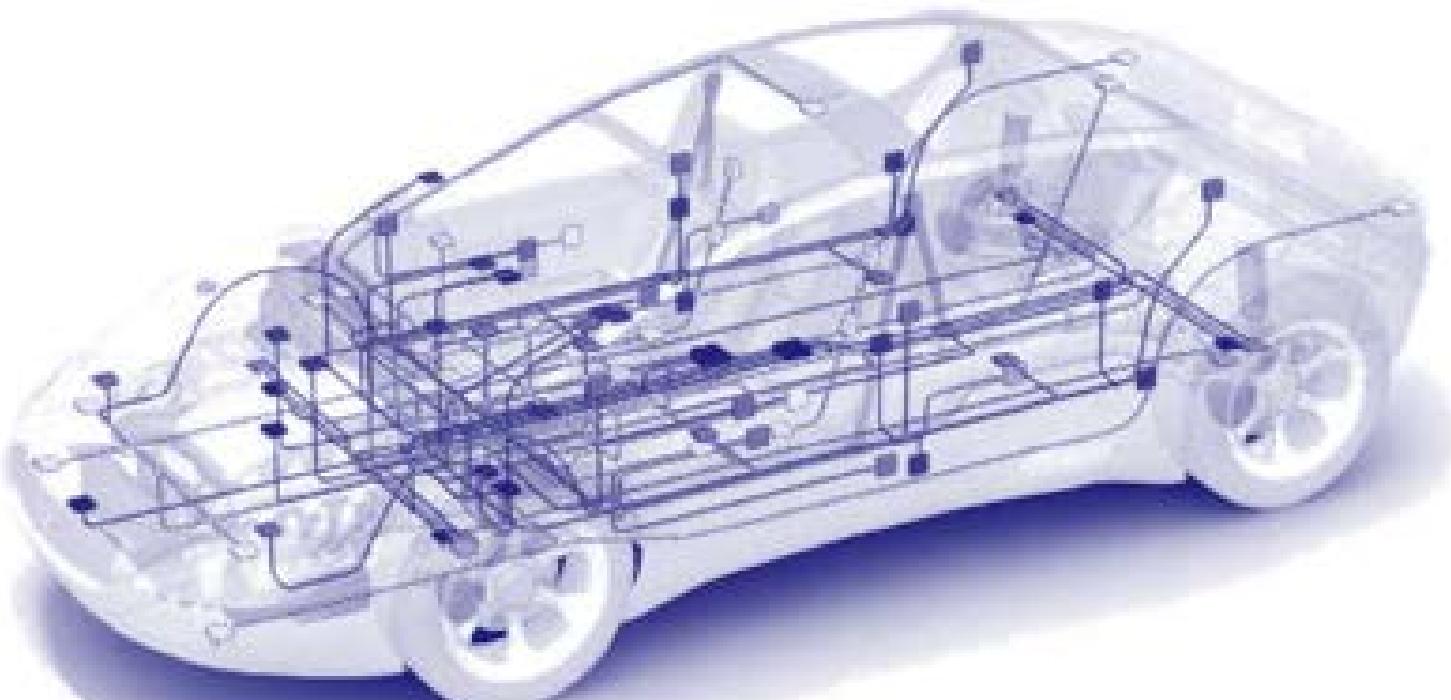
- *"The advantages to Volvo of the development and application of Volcano include: Production cost benefits due to high bus efficiency (four times as many signals can be transmitted at half the baud rate). Development cost benefits (in the form of a single, proven implementation which is much cheaper than multiple implementations by suppliers and conformance testing by Volvo). Improved network reliability, resulting in higher product quality. Reduction in Volvo´s test load. Reduction in supplier´s test load."*

Volvo 1998

- *"By using Volcano, network design is made easy and predictable, guaranteeing data communication, which reduces the verification effort to almost zero and eliminates warranty and change costs caused by networking issues."*

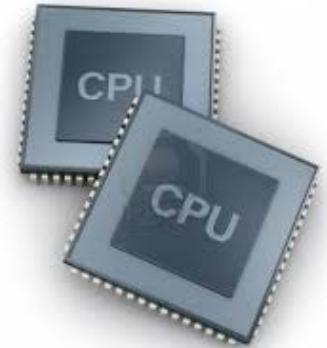
SAIC 2006

Case Study 2: The world's smallest automotive real-time operating system



Automotive Electronics

- Typical family car (e.g. VW Golf)
 - 25-35 Electronic Control Units connected via two or more communications networks
 - Relatively simple low cost microprocessors (single CPU)
- System functionality
 - Multiple software tasks running on each ECU
 - Time constraints on each task
 - e.g. read and process data, output results by a specified deadline
- Real-Time Operating System
 - Needed to schedule when each task can run so that all tasks meet their deadlines
 - Essential that all deadlines are met otherwise the system will suffer intermittent timing faults and poor reliability

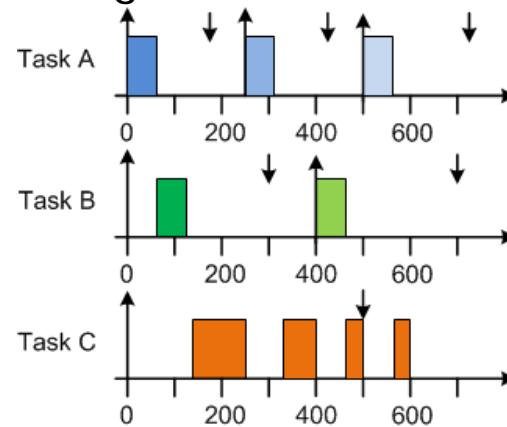


Schedulability Analysis for Processors

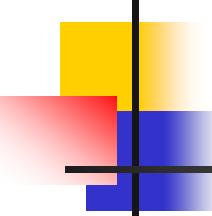
- Research from RTSRG* in early 1990s
 - Response Time Analysis for fixed priority scheduling
 - Determines longest response time for each task from becoming ready to completing execution
 - Accounts for the complexities of timing behaviour for tasks in automotive systems
 - Accounts for the overheads of a well designed RTOS

$$w_{i,q}^{m+1} = B_i + (q+1)C_i + \sum_{\forall j \in hp(i)} \left\lceil \frac{w_{i,q}^m + J_j}{T_j} \right\rceil C_j$$

$$R_i = \max_{\forall q=0,1,2\dots Q_i-1} (w_{i,q} - qT_i + J_i)$$



*by Neil Audsley, Alan Burns, Ken Tindell, Andy Wellings



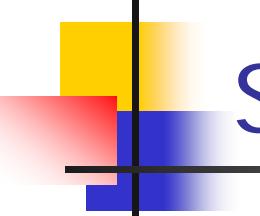
Start-up Company

■ Origins

- In 1997, following work for Volvo on Volcano Ken Tindell and Rob Davis founded **Northern Real-Time Applications Ltd.**
- Purpose: to develop a RTOS for automotive applications

■ Aims for the RTOS

- Systems built using the RTOS must be analysable using schedulability analysis tools
- RTOS overheads and memory footprint must be much smaller than any other automotive RTOS



Start-up Company

- Development
 - **Real-Time Architect** schedulability analysis tools
 - **RTA-OSEK** real-time operating system
- Standards
 - Influenced OSEK automotive operating system standard to allow single stack execution (enabled low memory use)
- Funding
 - £1M venture capital funding in 1999
 - £9.2M venture capital funding in 2000
- Jobs
 - Grew from <10 to more than 30 employees by 2001

Start-up Company

- Trade Sale
 - ETAS (a subsidiary of Bosch) benchmarked RTA-OSEK against their in-house RTOS and found it was much more efficient – faced with the option to start from scratch or buy the company
 - ETAS bought the company in 2003



Exploitation

- Further development
 - ETAS adapted the operating system to meets the new AUTOSAR standard (RTA-OS)
- RTA-OSEK / RTA-OS Available for over 50microprocessor families including:
 - Renesas: V850E, SH2, SH2A, H8S, H8SX, M16C, Xilinx Microblaze, PPC405 Core; Texas Instruments TMS470P, TMS570P; Infineon Tricore TC17x6, C166, XC2000; Freescale Star12, MPC555, MPC55xx, S12X, MPC56x, HC12X16, HC08, HCS12; Fujitsu 16LX; Analog Devices Blackfin, STMicroelectronics ST30, ST7, ST10



Advantages: Low memory usage

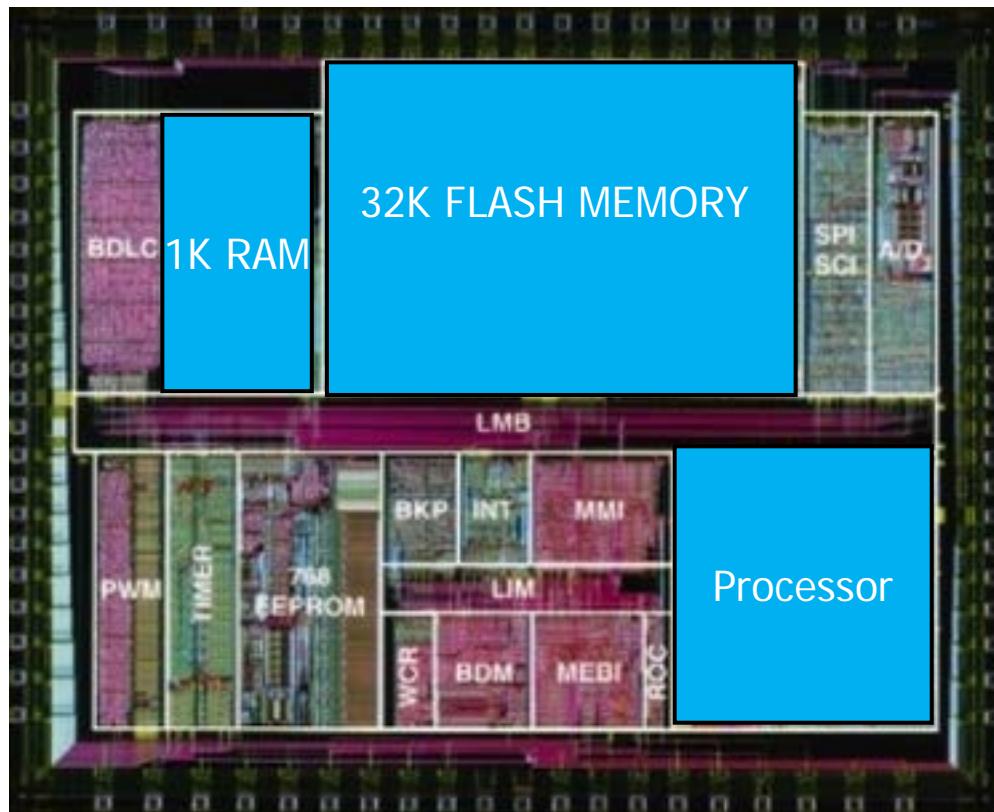
RTA-OS:

World's smallest and
fastest AUTOSAR
compliant RTOS

Approx. 1K to 1.5K Bytes
(depends on processor)

501025a8 ffe2c04d 09820820 90000010 0f370800 20bbffe2 c04d0000 0340000d 501025c8 04c0000d 0fe2cfcd 0fa6f020 af8ff576
00044019 e8f40f19 0f28f8d4 0fd93ff82 501025e8 08dfe8f4 0f590fa6 e8f40f19 11ee0f26 006d800e 0f7fe8f0 0f19e8f4 00198014
50102608 00780f82 46800782 15824482 0a3c0065 af8ff576 0f37fffe2 c04d0148 006d4982 50102628 04c0000d 0fe2cfcd f781ff87
8fa6f020 c04d4680 09820820 90009202 0f282f82 50102648 ffe2c04d 00000340 000d806a 0f37fffe2 cfcd0fa6 f020a8f8 f5760f37
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0f590fa6 1048e8f4 0f19f8d0 0f990c6e 50102788 ffa7f8f3 e8f40f19 0f8e00f59 0f8e0f8f4 f0f1d036e e8ec0f19 e8ec0959 e8f00859
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0fa6f020 424c0004 2259086e 42d4424c 302cf8d4 501027e8 29f6216c e8f00f19 0d3cf202 8010f27f e8f00059 80040f7f e8f00f19
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c04d0000 50102b48 0fd90284 04c0000d 0fe2cfcd 0fa6f020 f00c0828 0282ff7d ff6d22ee f00cb84 50102b68 0f19e8f4 0019ff84c
ff6dfe9f ff6d1c6e 0f37fffe2 0cd4d9ff 0fd68004 0f7fe8f0 50102b88 000d0fe2 cfcdff781 ff7b7f020 af8ff576 73daff8d4 0d399000
1282c02c 62da04c0 50102ba8 0f37fffe2 c04d1dee 200c302c b8b602d9 000d8012 2ffff06a 0f37fffe2 c04d106a 50102bc8 f5760f37
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0f370310 f0372fc2 0082fffe3 50102c08 9000f202 af803000 f00bf020 cf8ff021 9000f4fc 0f178f120 50102cf8 0f6a0f37 ffe2c04d
13ee200c 302cc8ed 10a6180f f0bb0fe2 c04d0000 0340000d 50102d18 1fc2200c 09240e59 04c0000d 0fe2c0cd f8c80f19 ff63ff6d
9000302c 16da202c 50102d38 0f1bf501 007b9000 f342f8cc 0f19f242 0072006d f501007b 90000fe2 4fcdf020 50102d58 cf1b0f80
59029000 0fe20fc0 c04d8e8 0f59e8f20 0819ff8a 0f37e8a3 50102d38 0f37fffe2 0f37fffe2 0f37fffe2 0f37fffe2 0f37fffe2 0f37fffe2
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50102e18 f020a8f8 f5760f37 ffe2c04d fe47ff6d 900004c0 000d0fe2 cfcdff781 ff7b78fa6

Advantages: Low memory usage



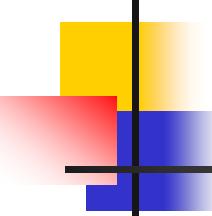
Different microprocessor variants available with more / less memory at higher / lower cost

Save a few cents per chip by having less memory

x multiple ECUs per car

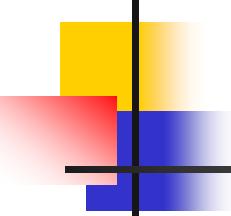
x millions of cars

= \$\$\$



Advantages and Benefits

- Low memory footprint
 - Cheaper microprocessor variants reduce unit costs in production
- Low execution time overheads
 - Can include more useful functionality without upgrading to more expensive processors
- Analysable behaviour
 - Can guarantee timing behaviour leading to more reliable systems
 - Reduces time spent debugging intermittent timing problems
- Benefits
 - Reduced development, production and warranty costs for car companies and suppliers
 - Competitive market place hence benefits passed to consumers via less expensive and more reliable cars



Impact

■ RTOS Deployment

- RTOS used by most of the world's leading car companies and suppliers
- In 2015, the total number of deployed copies of the RTOS was over

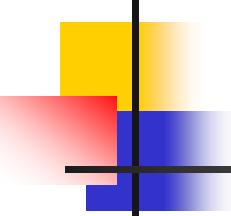
1 billion

- This number is increasing at the quite astonishing rate of more than a quarter of a million new ECUs *per day*
- Profitable business with substantial revenues
- Sustained a large number of high tech jobs in York for over 15 years

Case Study 3: How long does your real-time software take to run?

- The Worst-Case Execution Time (WCET) problem
 - Finding the longest time that software components can take to run on a microprocessor is an important issue in embedded systems development
 - Overrunning execution time budgets can cause operational and reliability problems or worse
 - WCET needs to be tightly bounded to avoid the need for overprovisioned hardware

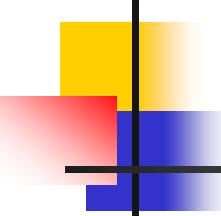




Measurement-based WCET analysis

- Research in RTSRG* from early 2000s
 - Set of hybrid and probabilistic techniques developed for WCET analysis
- RapiTime technology
 - Recognises that the best possible model of a processor is the processor itself – hence uses online testing to obtain measurements
 - Recognises that the best way to determine the overall structure of the code is offline analysis
 - Combines static analysis of the structure of the code and measurements of short sub-paths obtained via testing to obtain tight WCET estimates

*By Guiem Bernat, Antoine Colin, and Alan Burns



Spin-out Company

■ Origins

- Guiem Bernat, Ian Broster, Antoine Colin and Rob Davis founded **Rapita Systems Ltd** in 2004.
- Purpose: to develop **RapiTime** WCET analysis technology for aerospace and automotive applications

■ Further developments

- RapiTime: Extended to support programs written in C++, C, and Ada
- RapiCover: Code coverage tool
- RapiTask: Scheduling visualisation
- Together form RVS (Rapita Verification Suite)

■ Funding

- £200k of investment from Viking Fund + Business Angels in 2005

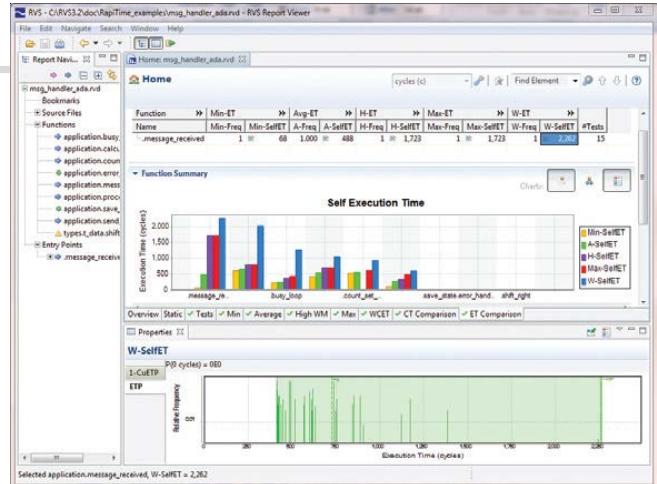
Exploitation

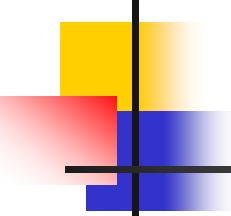
Initial prototypes

- Technology demonstrated on an Audi drive-by-wire system – as part of an EU project

BAE Systems

- In 2006 RapiTime used on Hawk Jet Trainer project
- Identified the 1% of many 100,000s of lines of code that contributed to nearly 1/3rd of the WCET
- Optimisations to this 1% reduced the WCET by 23%
- Received BAE Chairman's award for innovation





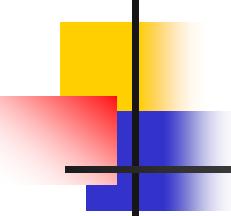
Impact

■ Technology

- RapiTime Technology deployed on major aerospace and automotive projects in the UK, Europe, Brazil, India, China, and the USA
- Key customers include leading aerospace companies as well as major automotive suppliers as well as the European Space Agency

■ Company

- Rapita Systems Ltd. is a successful and profitable business that now employs more than 25 people in York



Impact

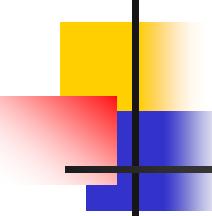
■ Quotes

"The biggest benefit that RapiTime brought to our development process was just how quickly we could get comprehensive timing measurements from our tests. Not only did we reduce our effort requirements for the testing, but we could use our results in ways that were infeasible before."

Engineering Fellow at a major aerospace supplier 2009

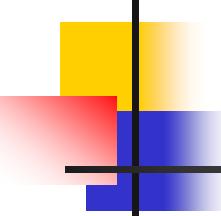
"the main advantage [of using RapiTime] is the possibility to identify software bottlenecks that can be subject to optimisation. Without RapiTime the mandatory code optimisation would have been done without the knowledge of where to concentrate the efforts."

Alenia Aermacchi



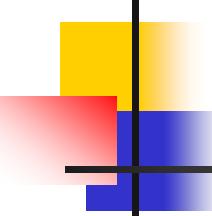
Summary

- Three Case Studies - one common thread
 - World-class Research from RTSRG
 - Many of the research papers produced are recognised as the seminal ones in the field
 - Some cited more than 500 times
 - Exploitation via a start-up company
 - World-wide impact
 - Products have been adopted and standardised upon by many large companies in the automotive and aerospace industries
 - Created and sustained large numbers of high technology jobs



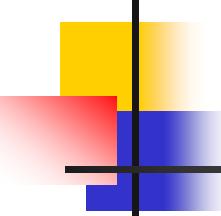
Key success factors

- 1. Having an idea and then a product that made a step change for customers - providing a return on their investment
 - Volcano: increased network utilisation from 30 to 80% with improved reliability – reduced development, production and warranty costs
 - RTOS: reduced memory footprint and overheads result in lower production costs. Improved reliability gives lower warranty costs
 - RapiTime: Efficient WCET analysis process, portable across different platforms – significant reduction in testing and optimisation effort and costs
- 2. Core team of brilliant people
 - Typically the founders of the company and the first few employees who worked very hard over long periods of time (years) to ensure the company was a success



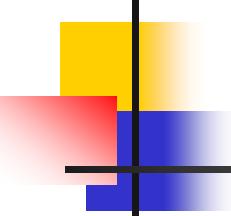
Key success factors

- 3. A product that was not easy to replicate – barrier to competition
 - Important in obtaining funding and getting a foothold in the market
 - Very evident with the RTOS since the company was bought by one of its competitors
- 4. Extremely high product quality + outstanding customer support
 - When a company is small and has only been around for a year or two it needs to build an excellent reputation
 - Quality is absolutely essential - make or break in terms of winning the trust of major companies who are considering adopting the technology



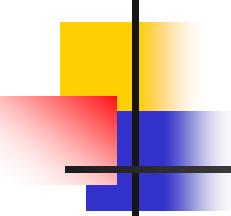
Key success factors

- 5. Balanced team of people
 - Not just the technologists and software engineers, but also field application engineers and support staff who can do an exceptional job at customer sites / handling customer issues
 - Marketing and sales staff who *actually* understand the technology and can therefore talk effectively to both engineers and managers at customer sites
- 6. Previous experience!
 - Having someone on board who has previous experience in a successful start-up company in the same field is hugely advantageous
 - They will understand what is needed to grow a company successfully and help avoid all manner of pitfalls



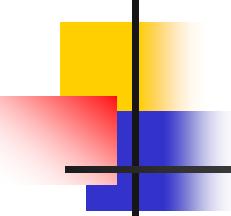
Major Roadblocks

- 1. Funding the initial development from academic ideas and prototypes to saleable product
 - A high quality industry ready product is very far removed from academic prototypes
 - This effort is needed when the company first starts and has few sales
 - Self-funding by the founders can be effective if they can afford not to be paid for a while, and or can get one or two early contracts
 - Business angel or venture capital funding is effective but comes at a cost of giving up some proportion of the equity in the company
 - Assistance from host University in terms of providing time to cover initial development efforts would be greatly beneficial



Major Roadblocks

- 2. Finding the right sales staff
 - It has proven remarkably difficult to find people who are both good at sales and understand the technology
 - In each company I have been involved in, sales were led by someone with a strong technical background who had the right personality and turned themselves into an excellent salesman via appropriate training
 - Bringing in 'high flying' sales staff without a strong technology background was an expensive mistake we only made once!



Major Roadblocks

- 3. Convincing major companies to adopt a new technology
 - Problematic due to the conservative approach often taken to purchasing from small companies
 - Concerns:
 - Will the company be around in a year's time?
 - Can it handle the volume of support that may be needed?
 - Is the product really of a high enough quality to rely upon?
 - The main factors in addressing this were product and customer service quality, and simply time – it becomes easier to make these larger sales once the company has been established for a few years

Questions?



- More info
 - White papers about the Real-Time Systems group Impact Case Studies can be found on my webpage
<http://www-users.cs.york.ac.uk/~robda...>
 - Videos available soon!