Journal of Integrated VLSI, Embedded and Computing Technologies, ISSN: 3049-1312 Vol. 2, No. 1, 2025 (pp. 30-36)
RESEARCH ARTICLE
ECEJOURNALS.IN

VLSI with Embedded and Computing Technologies for Cyber-Physical Systems

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Keywords:
Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS);
VLSI Design; Embedded Systems;
Computing Technologies;
Real-Time Systems

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DOI: 10.31838/JIVCT/02.01.04

Received : 11.11.2024
Revised : 15.12.2024
Accepted : 11.01.2025

Abstract

Yet somehow, Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI), embedded systems and advanced computing technologies mix to create a new era of cyber physical systems (CPS). These sophisticated platforms elegantly represent the digital and physical planes as one plane and allow a new dimension of monitoring, analysis, control over various domains. It is within this field of transformation that we will explore the consequences of the confluence of VLSI design, embedded computing and leading edge technologies in how our world is changing and forming smarter, more efficient systems. Better and better able cyberphysical systems have resulted from rapid evolution of microelectronis, information processing and sensor technologies. These are large opportunities for businesses and economies as well. However, the design of the system, and the tactics of optimization of performance and the guarantee of security assurance are peculiar problems introduced. Advance embedded computing techniques and novel design approaches are required to exploit the CPS potential in a correct way. In this problem centered exploration, we explore the principal components for cyber physical systems, discuss how VSLI and embedded technologies are the main enabling processors for this broad class of integrated systems, and comment on the implications and applications to such systems. CPS aren't just impacting smart manufacturing and autonomous vehicles, but energy management and healthcare as well. What to look around at and revolve around, casting our eye on what will be in the foreseeable future to that technology.

How to cite this article: Majzoobi R (2025). VLSI with Embedded and Computing Technologies for Cyber-Physical Systems. Journal of Integrated VLSI, Embedded and Computing Technologies, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2025, 30-36

Foundation of Cyber-Physical systems

Cyber physical system is just a well tuned mix of computational elements and the physical processes. Sensors, actuators, embedded devices, and real time processing of data along with making intelligent decisions, these systems use advanced algorithms and the like and employ network connectivity to interact with the physical world.[1-2]

Sensors: The Eyes and Ears of CPS

Cyber physical systems are characterized by sensors as its major interface, between physical and cyber space. Many of these devices capture the temperature, pressure, motion, light and chemical composition among most other variables as environmental data. The information sensed by sensors obtained during this process serves as the basis for anything else to be done through subsequent analysis and decision making processes in the CPS (Table 1).

Advance of VLSI has allowed more and more sophisticated and miniature sensors to be developed. These compact devices may be incorporated into every physical object and environment, without interference with the normal operation, to achieve pervasive data collection. In an era of ever increasing accuracy and diversification of the data streams available to CPS sensor technology ranged from microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) to nanosensors.[3-5]

Table 1:

Challenge	Description	Impact
Heterogeneous System Integration	Combining VLSI, embedded systems, and computing platforms requires seamless coordination of diverse components.	Integration complexity can cause performance degradation and increase development time.
Latency and Real-Time Constraints	Meeting the stringent timing requirements of CPS is complex due to real-time data processing needs.	Missed deadlines in real-time systems can lead to system failures, especially in safety-critical applications.
Power Efficiency and Management	Balancing high performance with minimal power usage is critical in energy-sensitive CPS environments.	High power consumption can limit device lifespan and increase operational costs.
Scalability and Interoperability	Ensuring that CPS can scale efficiently across different applications and communicate effectively among diverse platforms.	Lack of scalability or poor interoperability restricts system flexibility and reuse.
Security and Data Integrity	Protecting sensitive data and maintaining system reliability in interconnected physical and digital environments.	Security vulnerabilities can lead to data breaches or unsafe system behavior.

The Digital–Physical Divide and bridging actuators

Cyber physical systems take information from the physical world while actuators affect changes in their environment. These are the devices that take the forms of digital commands — of which temperature in the smart home, movement of a robotic arm or redirected traffic on an intelligent transportation system are just a few — and transform the physical action.

VLSI design principles enable the development of more precise, energy efficient and responsive devices from which actuator development is based. However, with the introduction of more advanced actuators, these actuators are now operated at the nanometer level of precision, and such actuators have started to find applications in nanomedicine and advanced manufacturing. High performance actuators and sophisticated control algorithms are used commonly by CPS, allowing it to respond quickly and accurately to changes in the environment quickly.[6-8]

The Brain of CPS Embedded Systems

Computational systems with a minimum amount of intelligence and specific tasks are necessary for cyber-physical systems, embedded systems process sensor data, run control algorithms and coordinate the responses of the system. Real time computing constraints have been built in these specialized computer systems to deal with the performance of a specific function or functions in the whole mechanical or electrical system.

Embedded systems have gained the capabilities to become literally orders of magnitude more powerful due to the evolution of the technology from VLSI technology. Most embedded processors are capable of executing intelligent algorithms on complex signal inputs and coordinating multiple actuator networks using distributed consensus mechanisms in order to expand actuator coverage while remaining within stringent power and size constraints. As system can now work in adaptive and predictive manner to change environmental conditions, artificial intelligence and machine learning capability integrated into the embedded systems further expand possible applications for CPS.[9-11]

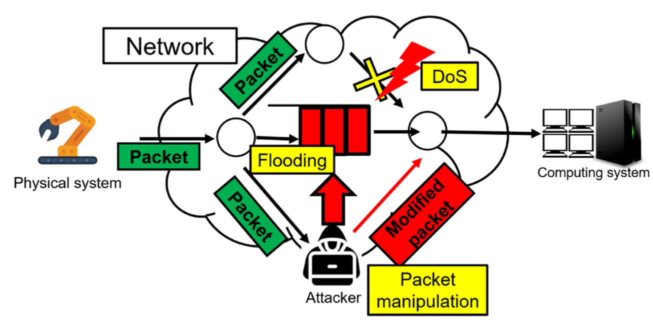

Fig. 1: CPS FLOW

VLSI: Heart of Cyber-Physical Systems

From automobiles and cell towers to homes and satellites, every technology that we depend on is used in a cyber-physical system. Some examples of cyber physical systems are smart buildings, smart electricity grid, power grid and the Internet of Things, personal healthcare and home automation. Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) technology is necessary for the development and advancement of cyber physical systems. Modern CPS are built based on VLSI, which provides capability of creating highly integrated, low power and high performance electronic component .[12]

CPS VLSI Design Principles

For VLSI design of cyber physical systems, reliability is also part of the performance/power tradeoff. For example, engineers have to think about, for example, real time processing requirement, power restrictions in mobile applications and/or remote applications, and operating robustly under extreme environmental conditions. As the VLSI technology keeps on growing, Cyber Physical Systems becomes usable. In the development of CPS, it aerogels some of the most cutting edge VLSI technologies including. However, the above mentioned sophisticated VLSI technologies facilitate building of more powerful, efficient and capable Cyber physical systems in many industries and applications.[13-14]

Embedded computing systems lie at the core of cyber physical systems, bridging sensors, actuators and the decision making algorithms, taking on the role of a coordination layer transferring information among them. To a large extent, advances in the field of CPS have been made by leveraging VLSI design principles to integrate advanced embedded computing technologies which have improved the performance, energy and capability of CPS considerably.[15]

Real-Time Operating Systems for CPS

Given that the tasks in cyber physical systems are to be executed in a timely and predictable manner, real time operating systems (RTOS) are required. These specialized operating systems are developed for use in supporting time critical behavior, necessary to application such as autonomous vehicles, industrial control systems, medical devices, etc. The use of RTOS to guarantee greater reliability and more usefully effectiveness of a system, in spite of its complexity and volatility, began to take place with the availability of RTOS designed to run under CPS applications and properly (tailored) to them.[16]

Hardware Software Co Design in CPS

An effective cyber physical system design has a hallmark feature as tight integration of hardware and software components. The two advantages of hardware software co design approaches are that they let hardware and software engineers make use of system level knowledge of partitioning, mapping, and resource optimization at the early development stage for optimization of system performance, power, and reliability.

By way of adopting a holistic design approach, engineers are able to develop cyber physical systems that are more efficient, more reliable, and more capable that those which could be developed in a siloed design process. Cyber physical systems rely on effective communication for its smooth operation and hence data is required to be exchanged amongst its distributed sensors, actuators and other processing nodes. The integration of advanced networking technologies with VLSI and embedded systems has enabled significant advancement to CPS in terms of connecting and coordinating capabilities.[17-18]

Wireless Sensor Networks

The backbone is typically through the use of wireless sensor networks (WSNs) in order to deploy large numbers of sensors over large geographical areas to build cyber physical systems. Some applications for such networks would be the collection and transmission of data from remote or otherwise inaccessible places including environmental monitoring, structural health assessment, and precision agriculture. Regarding the wireless sensor networks for CPS, the following key considerations in the design of wireless sensor networks have been made. The more potential applications that integrate WSNs into cyber physical systems have been realized through low power, long range wireless infrastructure technologies such as LoRaWAN and NB-IoT (Table 2).[19-20]

5G and Beyond for CPS

As with the deployment of 5G cellular networks, new options for cyber physical systems are possible for ultra reliable low latency communication (URLLC) and massive machine type communication (mMTC). These capabilities are of the highest value for autonomous vehicle, smart city, and industrial automation applications. When 6G and other advanced communication systems do arrive, we will see much greater integration of such communications into cyber physical systems, and there will be more kinds of applications and services enabled by the integration. At the same time, security and privacy of cyber physical systems, one of the most common means to achieve pervasive applications and critical

Table 2: **Wireless Sensor Networks metrics**

Strategy	Description	Benefit
System-on-Chip (SoC) and FPGA Integration	Leverages SoCs and FPGAs to provide compact, efficient, and high-performance platforms for CPS.	Improves integration and performance by consolidating components into efficient architectures.
Real-Time Operating Systems (RTOS)	Employs RTOS to meet timing constraints and manage task prioritization in real-time environments.	Enhances timing accuracy and responsiveness of real-time systems.
Low-Power VLSI Design Techniques	Applies clock gating, power gating, and DVFS to reduce power consumption in VLSI components.	Extends battery life and reduces heat dissipation in embedded devices.
Middleware for CPS Communication	Implements middleware layers to handle communication and coordination between CPS subsystems.	Ensures smooth interoperability and scalability across heterogeneous platforms.
Hardware-Based Security Mechanisms	Incorporates secure boot, encryption, and trusted hardware modules to enhance data protection and system reliability.	Strengthens the overall cybersecurity framework for CPS.

infrastructure, has been attracting lots of attention. The aforementioned cyber threats should be fought by the VLSI based security features and the advanced cryptographic algorithms must be integrated so as to prevent the attack of cyber threats on CPS and to forbid the unauthorized access.[21]

Security Measures from Hardware Based.

The ability to put security on the hardware level gives a good base by which to protect cyber physical systems from a wide scope of attack. VLSI based security measures may result in advantages in terms of security, performance and power efficiency. These security features can be directly incorporated in the hardware architecture of these CPS components that makes it possible to design inherently more cyber resilient and physically tamper proof CPS system to a certain degree (Figure 2).[22]

Privacy preserving Techniques in CPS

However, in cyber physical applications which deal with personal or sensitive information, such vast

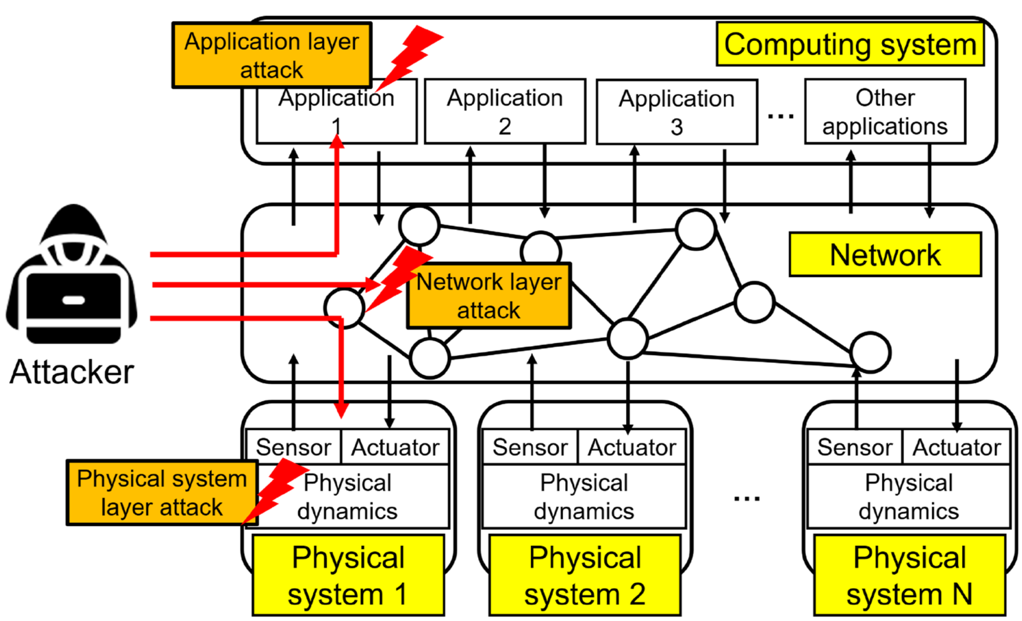

Fig. 2:Performance and power efficiency

amounts of data are collected and processed by these systems, and the cybersecurity researchers are getting apprehensive of these systems breaching the privacy of individual. One of the critical challenge of CPS design is the development of privacy preserving techniques that allow data driven insights and do not violate individual privacy rights. Privacy preserving such techniques enable CPS designers to design systems that can preserve individual privacy as it perform information provision and services.[23

Integrated CPS Technologies Applications

VLSI, embedded systems as well as advanced computing technologies are being integrated to form cyber physical systems and thus enable these across a wide range of industries and applications. The sophistication of these platforms is altering the way these processes are being operated, even there is a chance for new ideas to develop and efficiency in some cases. At its core, it is cyber physical systems known as the fourth industrial revolution or Industry 4.0. In order to develop smart factories, CPS are embedded with advanced sensors, real time data analytics and adaptive control systems for enhancing production process optimization, maintenance prediction and market response to change in demand.

Intelligent Transportation Systems and Autonomous Vehicles

Autonomous vehicles and intelligent transportation systems strongly rely on cyber physical systems. For these applications to operate safely and efficiently, the environment needs to bring these sensors, real time processing capabilities and superior control algorithms together seamlessly. The advance in automotive applications as well as embedded computing platforms is transforming the development of specialized VLSI circuits for autonomous and connected vehicles. Urban environments are becoming a smart city by interconnected sensors and intelligent control system, transforming cyber physical systems to incorporate and optimize the use of resources, public safety and improve the quality of life for its own residents. Such a system of CPS technologies integrated into several urban systems leads to systematic and holistic city management and development processes. The current status of low power, long range communication and edge computing platforms technologies allow deployment of large scale sensor networks in urban areas to establish such underlain data genesis in the context of smart city initiatives (Figure 3).[24-[25]

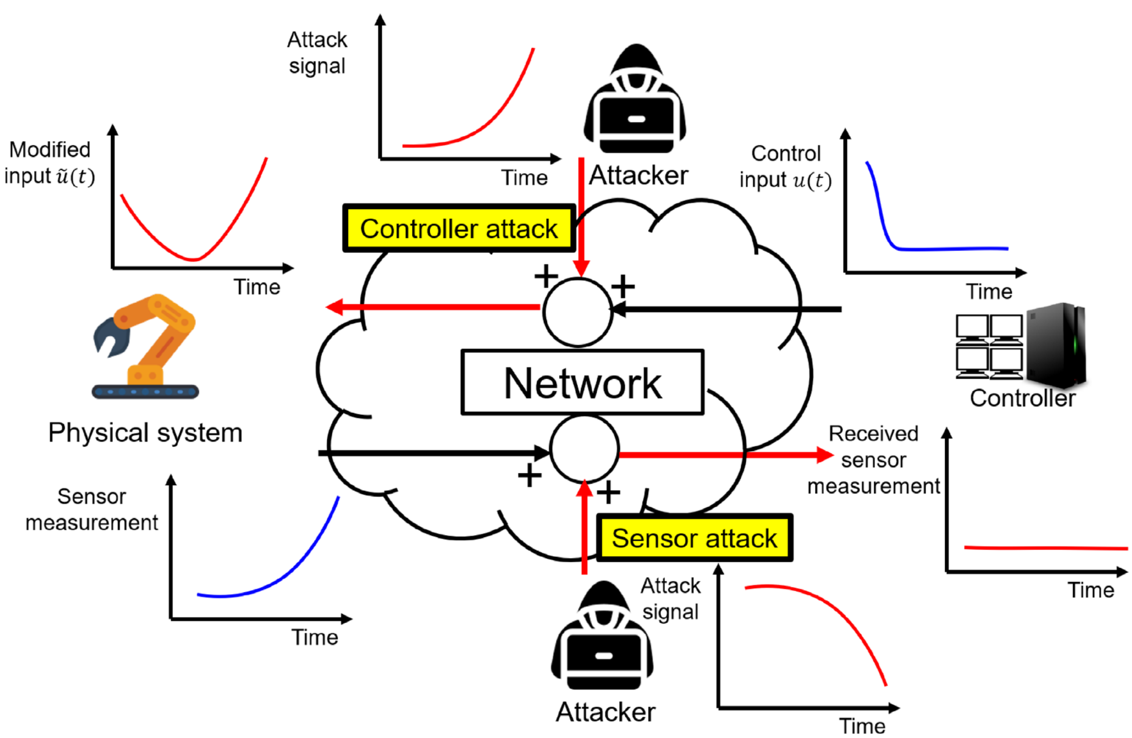

Fig. 3. CPS Integration

CPS Integration: Challenges and Future Directions

This has enabled remarkable progress where VLSI, embedded systems and cyber-physical computing technologies have been integrated, but adopting of this approach has many remaining challenges. To get the most of CPS in many application areas these barriers need to be overcome. With cyber physical systems growing increasingly complex and more and more interconnected, the challenge will simply become more complex than ever to avoid having components and components being incompatible with each other. CPS is not integrated across different vendors and the application due to insufficient standardized interface and communication protocol. The interoperability of CPS will need the contribution of industry players, standards bodies, and regulators to create a gapless CPS development and deployment space.[26]

Energy Efficiency and Sustainability

Energy efficiency should be a necessity as ever proliferating cyber physical systems are concerned since they can not be designed in sufficient isolation from hardware. For example, especially for battery powered and remote CPSs, the energy constraints can adversely influence the system performance and longevity. Development of Sensor Nodes and Embedded Processors with Ultra Low Power VLSI circuits. The implementation of energy aware algorithm and control strategy. Integration of energy harvesting technologies in self powered CPS devices Communication protocols optimization are necessary to minimize the energy consumption in wireless networks. Systems designed to achieve adaptive power management for capability of dynamic workload balancing. Improvements in these areas will enhance the performance and reliability of CPS and lead to increasing the sustainability of technological systems with reduced total energy footprint of technological systems.

Conclusion

The integrating of VLSI, embedded systems and advanced computing technologies has resulted in a new era of cyber physical systems, that is a natural consequence that has changed how we interact and control with the physical world. CPS on the other hand, modernizes the industries from health care to energy management and all the way down to smart manufacturing, autonomous vehicles. Also we learn to handle the boundaries of what we can realize in cyber physical systems, for instance in the areas of interoperability, security and energy efficiency. In the future, embedded computing and networking innovations and advanced VLSI technologies are to offer even more opportunities for CPS applications. Cyber Physical Systems (CPS) will diffuse farther and faster when the contribution of engineers with researchers and that of researchers with industry stakeholders alike increases. While keeping climate change, lack of access to healthcare and a more connected, efficient and sustainable world top of mind, these integrated platforms will change how we deal with such world problems as climate change and will keep world´s generations coming for a more connected, efficient and sustainable world.

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