



# FUNDAMENTALS OF EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

From Microcontrollers to Real-World  
Application

Presented by  
**AlignTechnology**



# INTRODUCTION TO EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

What is an Embedded System?

- A dedicated computing system designed to perform a specific function
- Combines hardware and software into a single unit

Key Characteristics

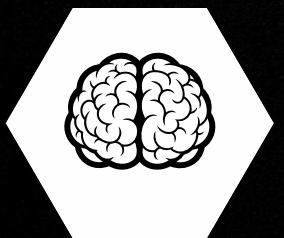
- Real-time operation
- Low power consumption
- Reliable and application-specific

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# WHY EMBEDDED SYSTEMS?



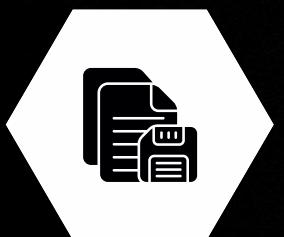
## Dedicated Functionality

Designed to perform specific tasks with high reliability.



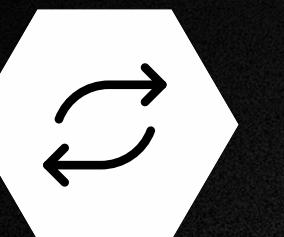
## Real-Time Operation

Responds to inputs within strict timing constraints.



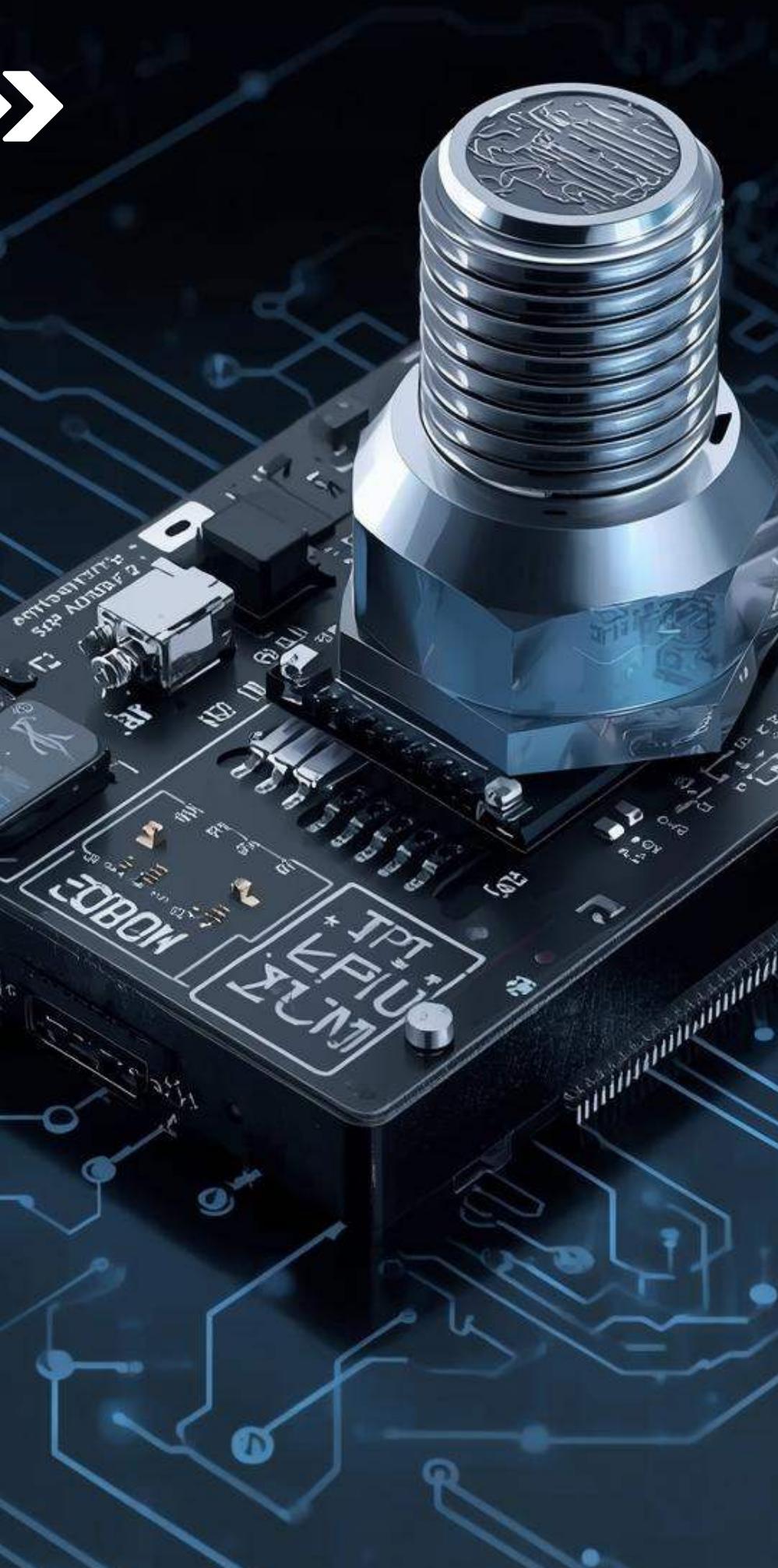
## Efficient Resource Usage

Optimized use of memory, processor, and power.



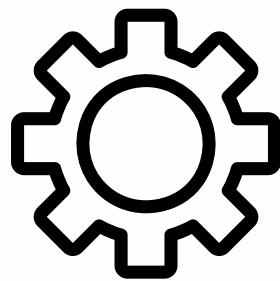
## Wide Industry Applications

Used in automotive, consumer electronics, medical, and industrial systems.



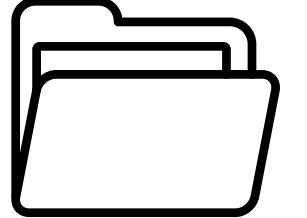


# KEY COMPONENTS OF AN EMBEDDED SYSTEM



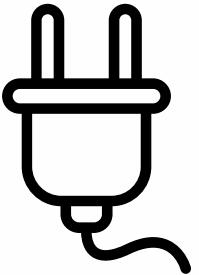
## Processor (MCU / MPU)

Acts as the brain of the system and executes the embedded program.



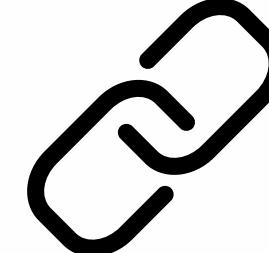
## Memory

Includes **Flash**, **RAM**, and **EEPROM** for program storage and data handling.



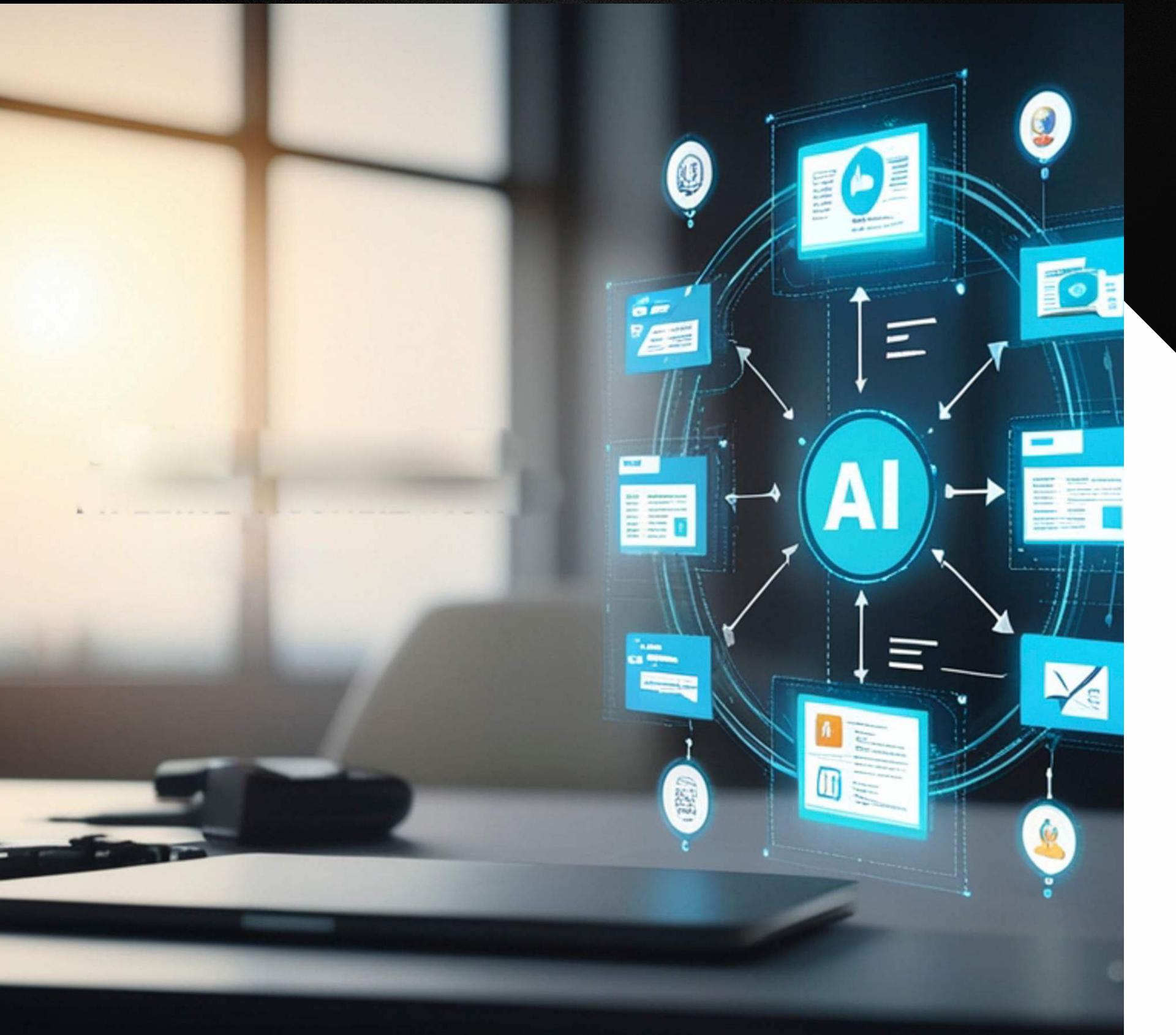
## Input / Output Interfaces

Connects sensors, switches, displays, relays, and actuators.



## Peripherals & Communication

Timers, ADC, UART, SPI, and I2C for control and data exchange.



# MICROCONTROLLER ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

What is a Microcontroller?

A microcontroller is a compact integrated circuit designed to control a specific operation in an embedded system.

Core Blocks

- CPU – Executes instructions
- Memory – Flash, RAM, EEPROM
- Peripherals – Timers, ADC, Communication modules

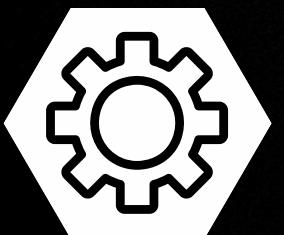
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# EFFICIENT EMBEDDED C PROGRAMMING

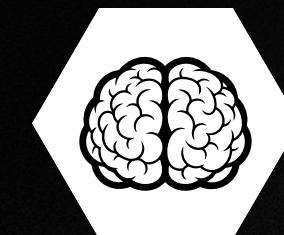
## Why Efficiency Matters in Embedded Systems

Embedded systems run on limited **memory**, **processing power**, and **energy**, so code must be optimized and reliable.



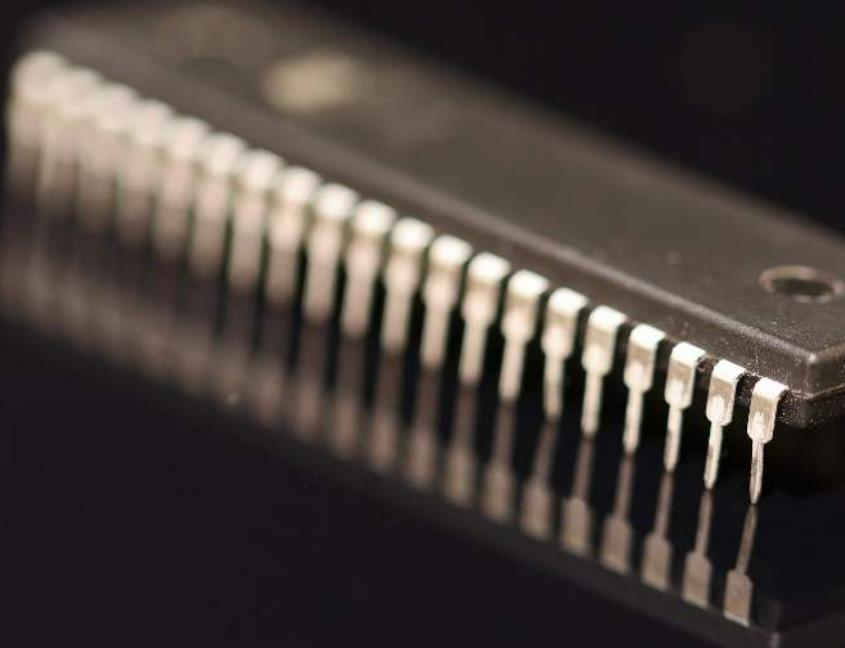
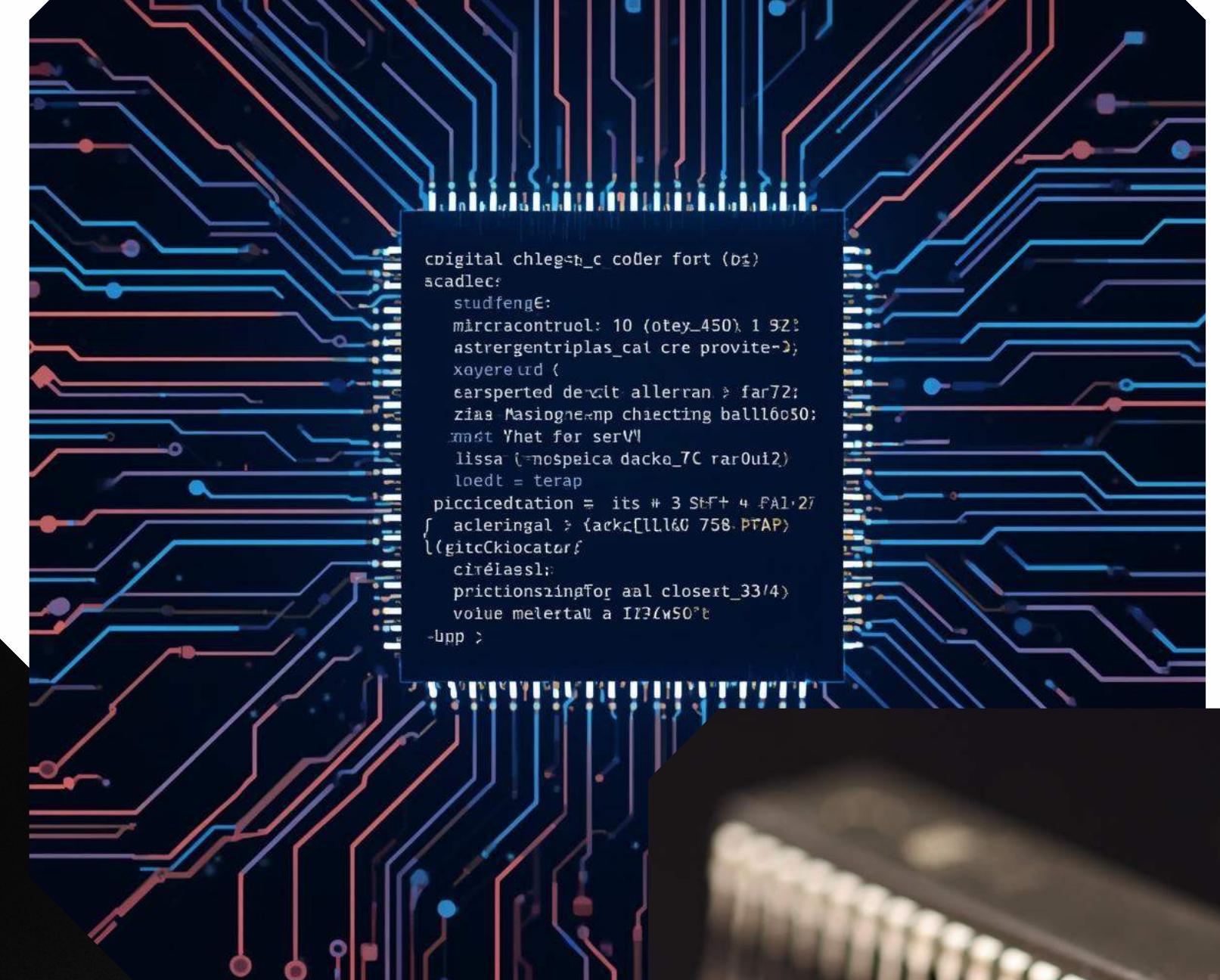
### Optimized Resource Usage

- Efficient use of CPU, RAM, and Flash memory
- Avoid unnecessary delays and blocking code



### Reliable & Maintainable Code

- Clean, readable Embedded C code
- Proper use of registers, pointers, and bit manipulation





# DEVELOPMENT TOOLS & EMBEDDED ENVIRONMENT

Embedded Development Environment

Embedded software development requires specialized tools for **coding, compiling, flashing, and debugging** microcontroller-based systems.

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# CHALLENGES IN EMBEDDED SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Embedded System Challenges

Developing embedded systems involves working with hardware constraints, real-time requirements, and low-level programming, which makes design and debugging challenging.

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01

## Limited Resources

Embedded systems have limited memory, processing power, and storage, requiring optimized design.

02

## Real-Time Constraints

Tasks must respond within strict timing deadlines, especially in automotive and industrial systems.

03

## Hardware-Software Integration

Tight coupling between hardware peripherals and embedded software increases complexity.

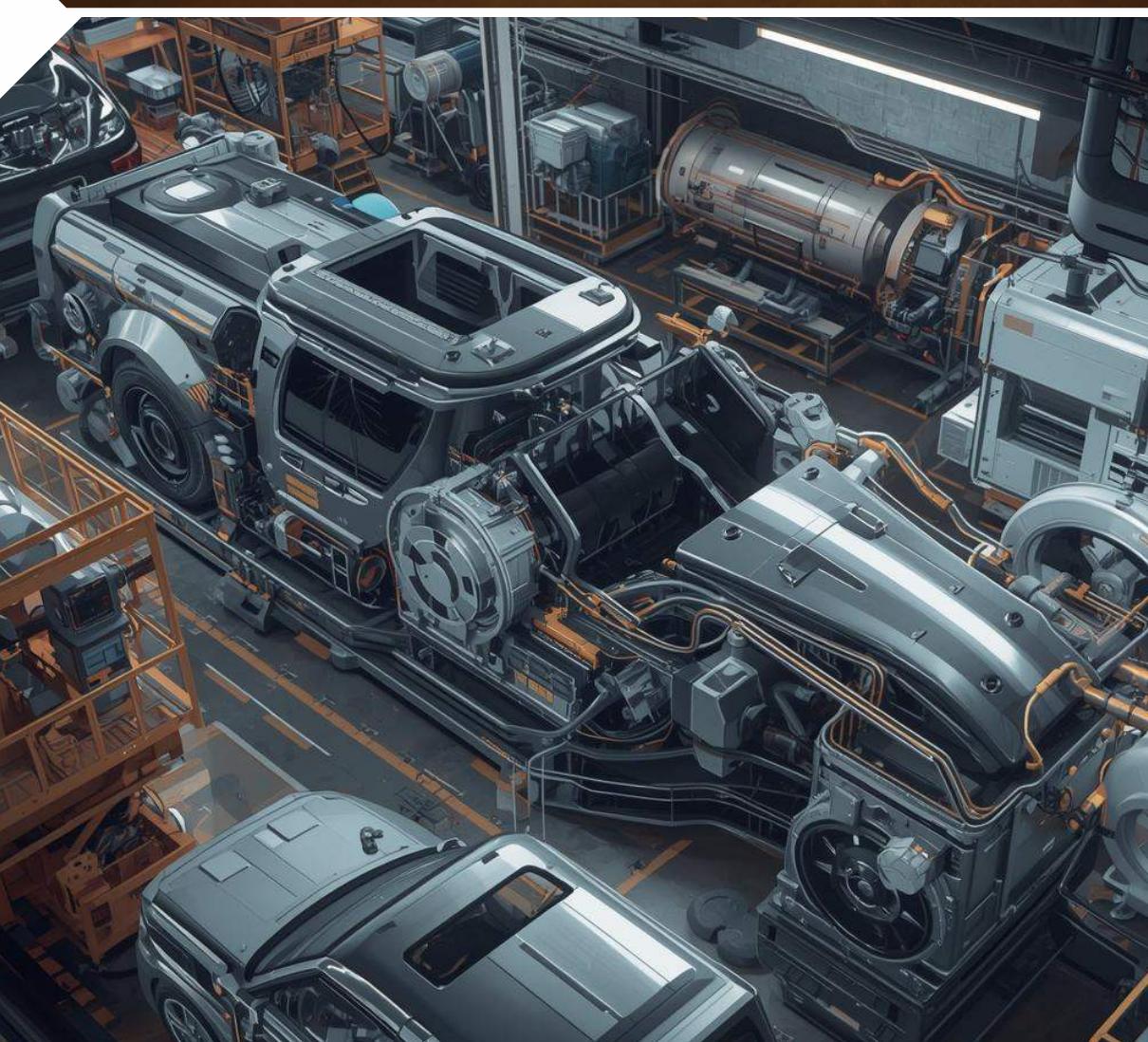


# THE FUTURE OF EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

## Embedded Systems in the Future

Embedded systems are becoming more intelligent and connected, driven by automation, real-time control, and advanced software architectures across industries.

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# START YOUR JOURNEY IN EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

# Hands-on Learning & Real Projects

This program equips students with **practical embedded system skills**, enabling them to design, program, and implement real-world embedded applications confidently.



**+91 88510 02535**



**ALIGNTEAM@ALIGNTECHNOLOGY.IN**



**WWW.ALIGNTECHNOLOGY.IN**

