



E. Douglas Jensen's
Real-Time for the Real World

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My personal manifesto about the widely misunderstood field of real-time computing...

"I don't understand why people are frightened of new ideas. It's the old ideas that frighten me."
-- [John Cage](#)

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Introduction

This site is primarily an introduction to my personal manifesto about a different real-time -- more generally and broadly applicable, *time-critical* -- paradigm that (although still a work in progress) has proven to be much more effective than the traditional paradigm when building large scale, complex, dynamic, mesosynchronous (see below) – and especially distributed – real-time systems.

"The problem is never how to get new, innovative thoughts into your mind, but how to get old ones out."

-- Dee Hock, [The Birth of the Chaordic Age](#)

In my opinion (although I believe it to be obviously true), the real-time computing field is widely misunderstood in both the practitioner and research communities – especially by comparison with other topics in science and engineering in general, and in computer science and engineering in particular.

Recent News

2/15/04: The [Workshop on Parallel and Distributed Real-Time Systems 2004](#) has a special session on [TUF/UA scheduling](#)

1/26/04: I am the external advisor for four of [Binoy Ravindran's](#) PhD students at Virginia Tech (the leader in TUF/UA scheduling research)

8/4/03: [Aonix buys real-time Java pioneer Newmonics](#)

7/15/03: [Slides from my keynote address: "The Evolution of Real-Time CORBA - the Good, the Bad, and the Ugly," at OMG's 2003 Workshop on Distributed Object Computing for Real-time and Embedded Systems](#)

This misunderstanding practitioners is largely to blame for real-time computing being more of an ad hoc craft than an engineering discipline (much less a scientifically grounded one).

This misunderstanding by researchers is due to their paucity of contact with actual non-trivial real-time systems, and the academics' primary focus on doing relatively easy analytical work on simple deterministic – generally unrealistic – systems so they can publish a lot.

Both of those communities are also to blame for real-time computing historically being confined to a small niche, when actually it has much wider applicability.

Traditional real-time computing concepts and technologies are intended only for simple, static, predominately periodic (synchronous) device-level subsystems. They are ineffective or even counter-productive for the large and important class of complex, dynamic, asynchronous and mesosynchronous (neither synchronous nor asynchronous) real-time computing systems. Mesosynchronous real-time computing is found at all levels of enterprises - from the device level (e.g., in multi-mode phased array radars), to the platform level (e.g., in surveillance and intelligence aircraft), to the mission level (e.g., netted sensor-to-shooter control loops in network-centric warfare). More detail about example applications in my application domain (military systems) is on the Worked Examples pages.

"It must, in all justice, be admitted that never again will scientific life be as satisfying and serene as in days when determinism reigned supreme. In partial recompense for the tears we must shed and the toil we must endure is the satisfaction of knowing that we are treating significant problems in a more realistic and productive fashion."

-- Richard Bellman, *Adaptive Control Processes: A Guided Tour*, 1961

5/28/03: invited presentation from IEEE RTAS03 about time/utility functions and their applications

Posix 1003.13 Revision "POSIX Realtime and Embedded Application Support" passed (see Invitation to ballot)

2/7/03: New presentation about the Distributed Real-Time Specification for Java

IEEE Transactions on Computers, special section on Asynchronous Distributed Real-Time Systems, 8/02, Jensen & Ravindran, Eds.

June 13, 2002: U.S. withdraws from the ABM treaty that in 1976 prevented my time/utility functions from being used for the U.S. Army Safeguard Command's AN/FPO-16 Perimeter Acquisition Radar Characterization System

The Real-Time CORBA 2/Dynamic Scheduling Specification has been approved: OMG Document orbos/2001-04-01

Updated Real-Time POSIX IEEE Std 1003.1-2001 includes former 1003.1d, 1003.1g, 1003.1j, and 1003.1q

On this site you can also learn a little [about me](#) and [what I do at MITRE](#), including leading the [Distributed Real-Time Specification for Java](#), contributing to the [Real-Time Specification for Java](#), and co-authoring the OMG [Real-Time CORBA 1.2](#) (ne'e 2.0) specification. (Most of my work researching, developing, and applying distributed real-time concepts, technologies, and standards to military systems is classified, so unfortunately very little about it can appear here.)

This site also has [an unconventional page about resources related to real-time](#).

You may want to check my [Changes](#) page (see the Site Updated link at the bottom of every page), which lists all the relatively significant updates to this site. To facilitate that, my Changes page has an [RSS feed \(what's that?\)](#), and a form in which you can enter an email address to be notified when the Changes page is updated. Each individual page also has its own date and time stamp.

About the clock on my home page. People frequently associate a clock image with real-time computing system books, web sites, etc. It is appropriate to the extent that a clock symbolizes time, which is a fundamental aspect of time-critical resource management, applications, and systems. But a clock also usually implies static cyclic periodicity – a strong property that closely corresponds to the nature of traditional real-time computing in device-level subsystems. But static cyclic periodicity definitely does not correspond to the nature of more general, larger scale, more complex, more dynamic, more asynchronous, time-critical computing systems at higher levels of an enterprise (for example, [network-centric warfare](#)). The distorted clock image on my home page is intended to maintain the concept of time, timeliness, and time-critical resource management, while rejecting the notion of static cyclic periodicity.



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