

Corrections to:
Embedded System Design:
Embedded Systems Foundations of Cyber-Physical Systems
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April 17, 2012

- 1 Page 190: In line 2, replace "lowest" by "highest".
This is the most important correction. The wording is correct on page 189, but incorrect on page 190.
- 2 Page 205: In the second line below equation (5.2), the last u should be a v . So, the line should read:
neither u dominates v nor v dominates u .
- 3 Page 121-122: The last paragraph, currently reading as follows:
Selecting the most appropriate image sensor is not so obvious. The image quality of CMOS sensors has been significantly improved over the recent years. Therefore, achieving a good image quality is feasible with CCD and with CMOS sensors. However, CMOS sensors are in general less power efficient than CCD sensors. Hence, if a very small power consumption is a target, CCD sensors are preferred. If minimum cost is an issue, CMOS sensors are preferred. Also, CMOS sensors are preferred if smart sensors are to be designed. Due to their smaller power consumption, compact cameras with live view displays typically use CMOS sensors [Belbachir, 2010]. For other cameras, the situation is less clear.
does not reflect the current state of the art. I recommend to change it into the following text:
The image quality of CMOS sensors has been significantly improved over the recent years. Therefore, achieving a good image quality is feasible with CCD and with CMOS sensors. However, CMOS sensors are in general less power efficient than CCD sensors. Hence, if a very small power consumption is a target, CCD sensors might be advantageous. However, CMOS sensors can be cheap, allow the design of smart sensors [Belbachir, 2010], and their pixels can be randomly addressed and read out. The latter helps for implementing a reduced resolution video mode. In general, selecting the best sensor will depend on the state of the art in sensor technology and the requirements of the applications.