



FZI
Forschungszentrum Informatik
an der Universität Karlsruhe



HLSLA'07, 14-January-2007

**„Supporting system level design
of distributed electronic control units
for automotive applications“**

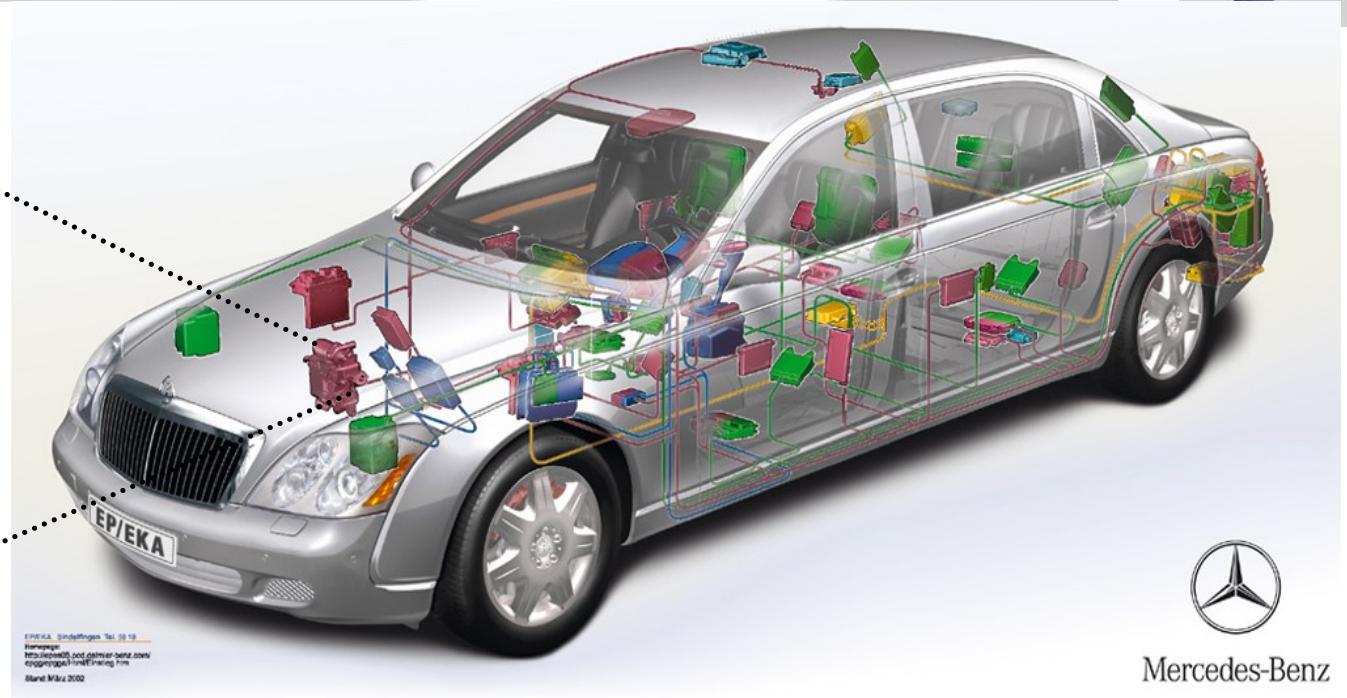
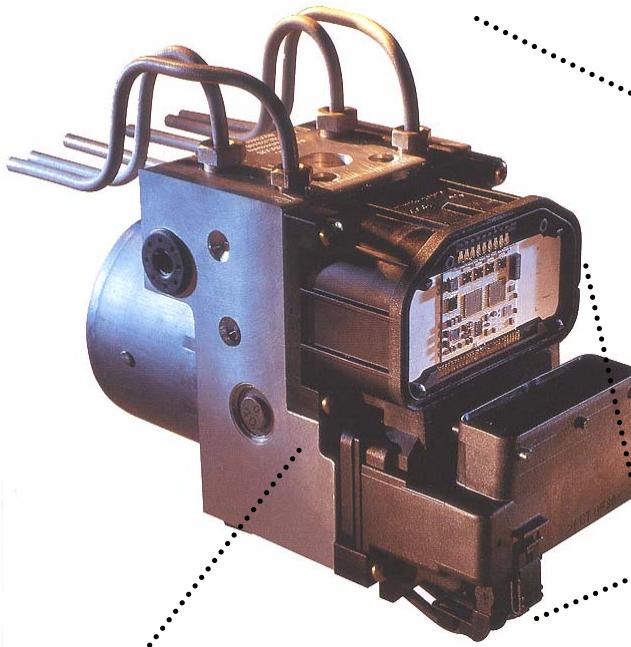
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Klaus D. Müller-Glaser

Universität Karlsruhe, Institut für Technik der Informationsverarbeitung (ITIV)

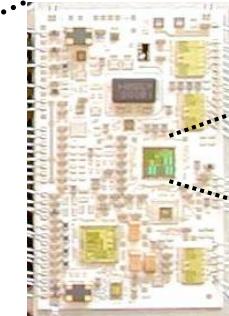
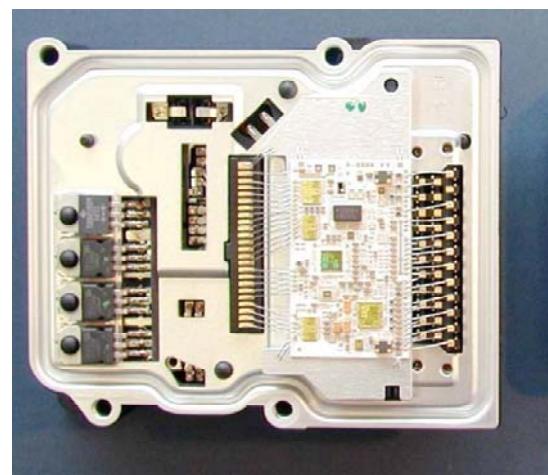
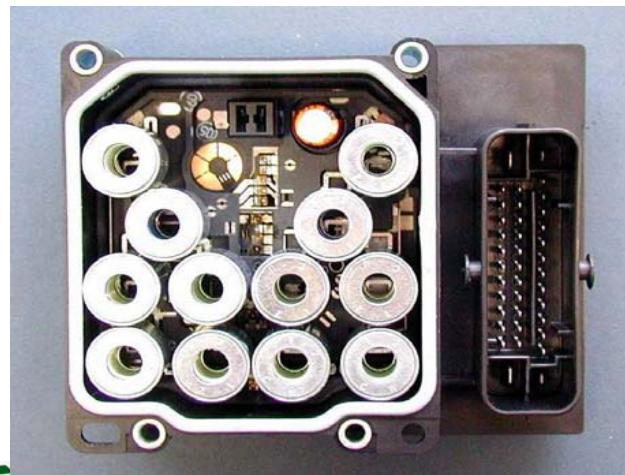


**Dr.-Ing. Clemens Reichmann, Markus Kuehl
Aquintos GmbH**

Characteristics: distributed, mechatronic, hard real time



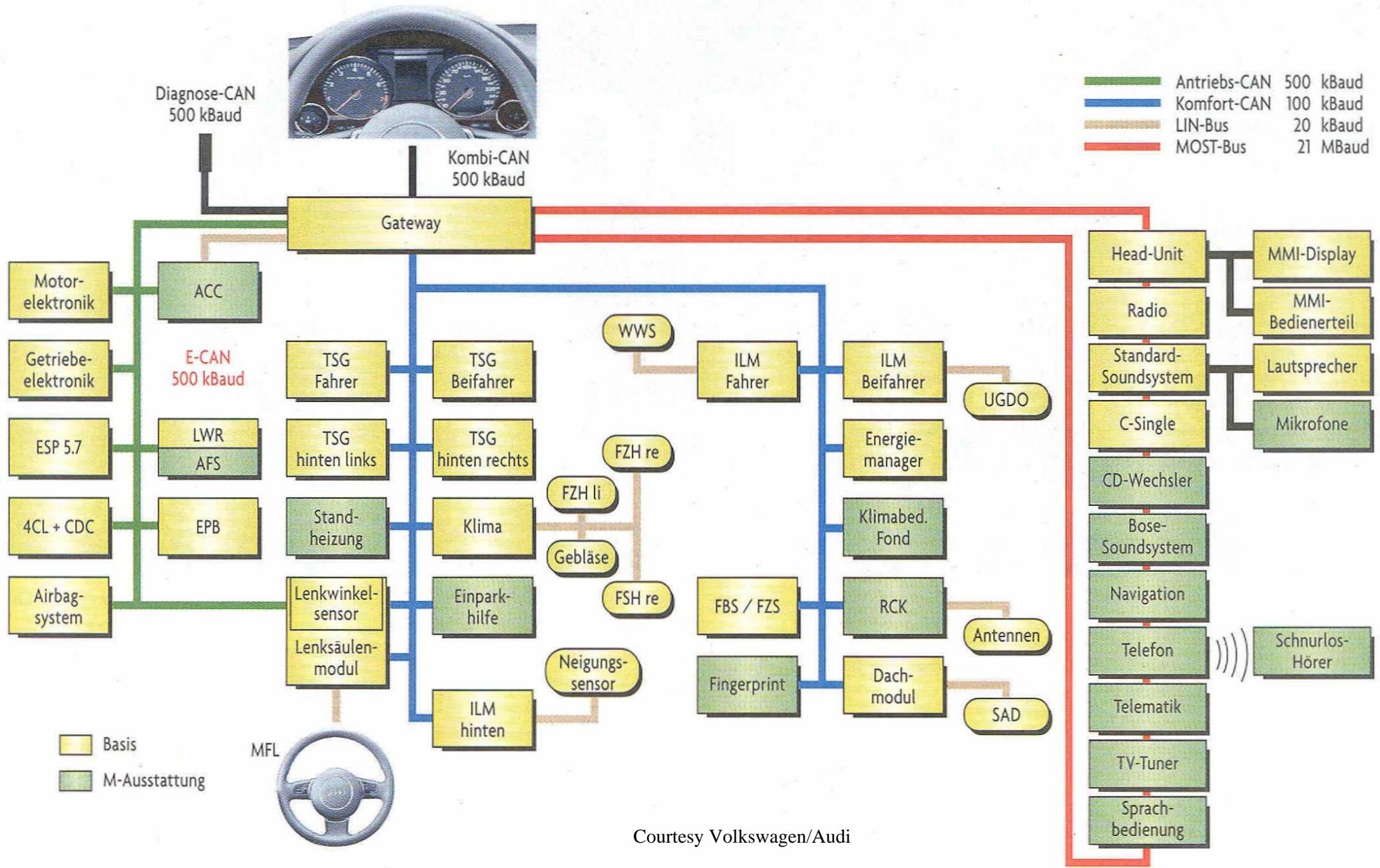
Mercedes-Benz



Software
is part of
ECU

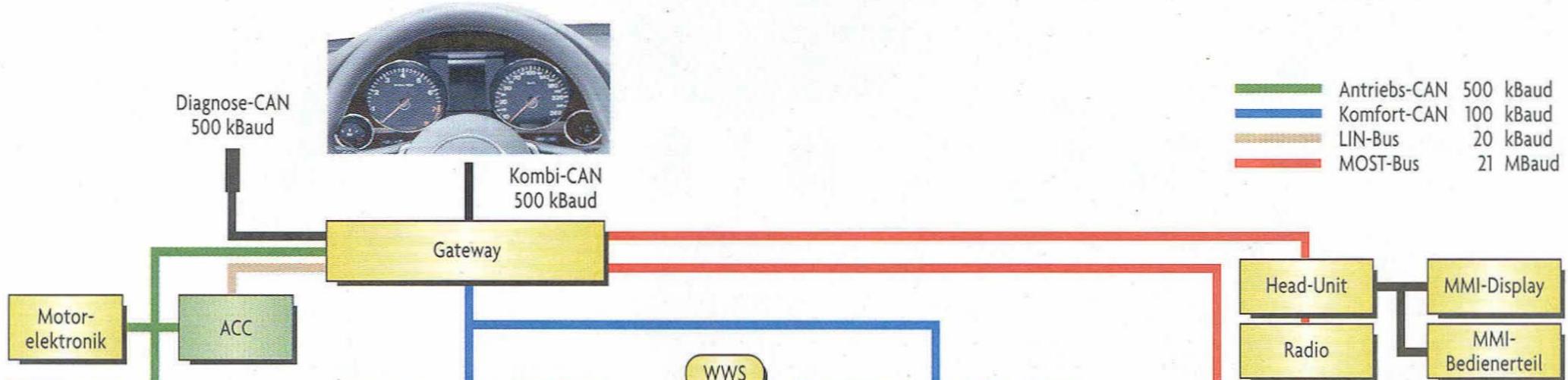
ECU's are part of
mechatronic systems for
measurement and control

Complex Communication (e.g. Audi A8)



Courtesy Volkswagen/Audi

Complex Communication (e.g. Audi A8)



4 application domains for ECUs:

Power train:

mainly closed loop control functions

Chassis control:

mainly closed loop control functions

Body electronics:

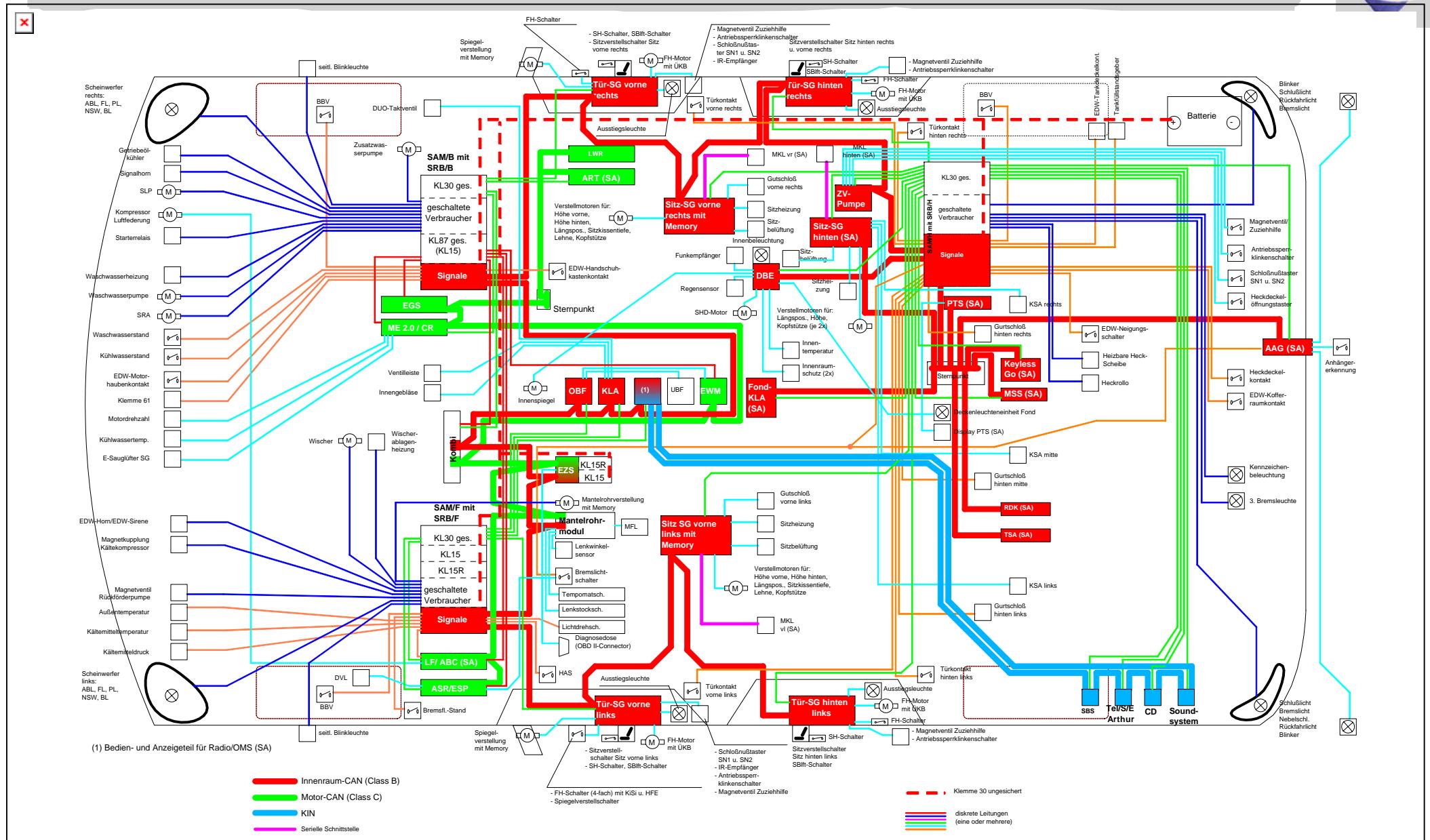
mainly reactive, event driven functions

Infotainment:

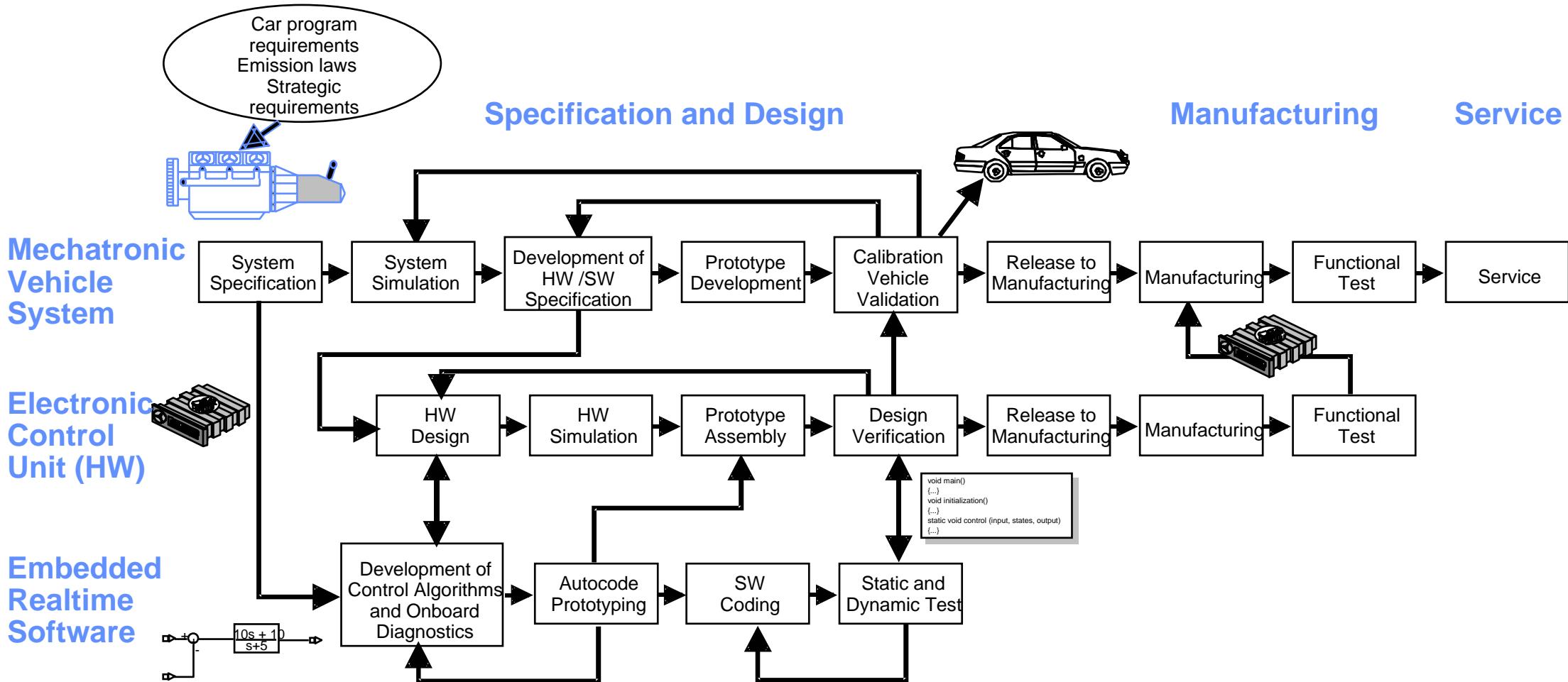
mainly reactive, event driven functions

software intensive >>100k LOC

Electrics/Electronics in a car



Hierarchical Organization of Design Processes



Hierarchical Organization of Design Processes



Specification and Design

Manufacturing

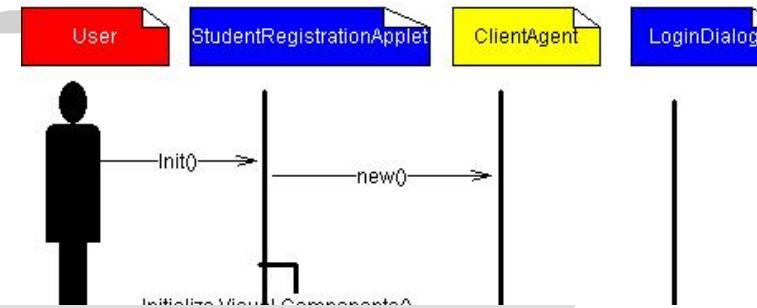
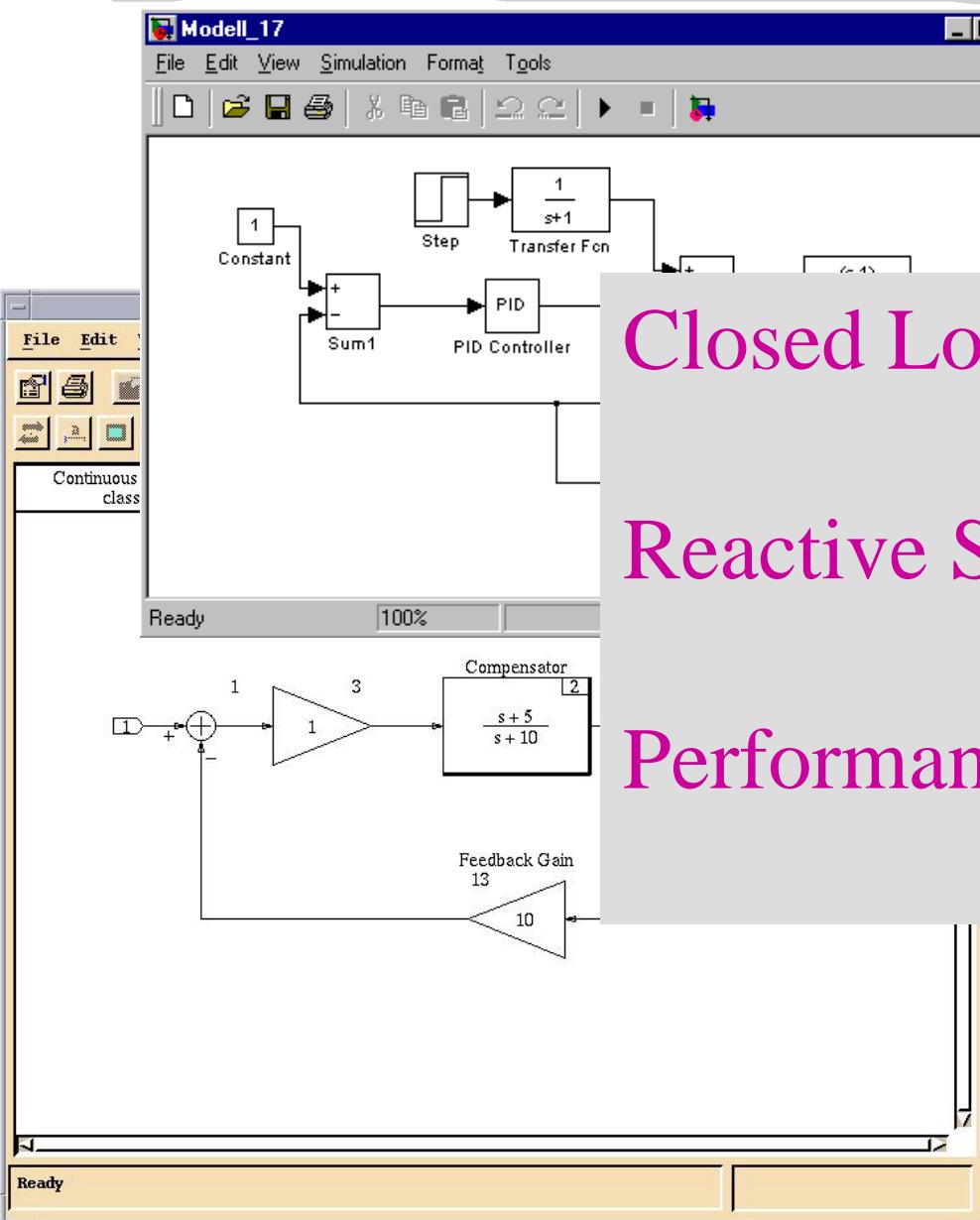
Service

**multiple
interleaving design processes**

**Concurrent Engineering
distributed between OEM and supplier**

**requires
strictly controlled design methodology
supporting computer aided design tools
model based design**

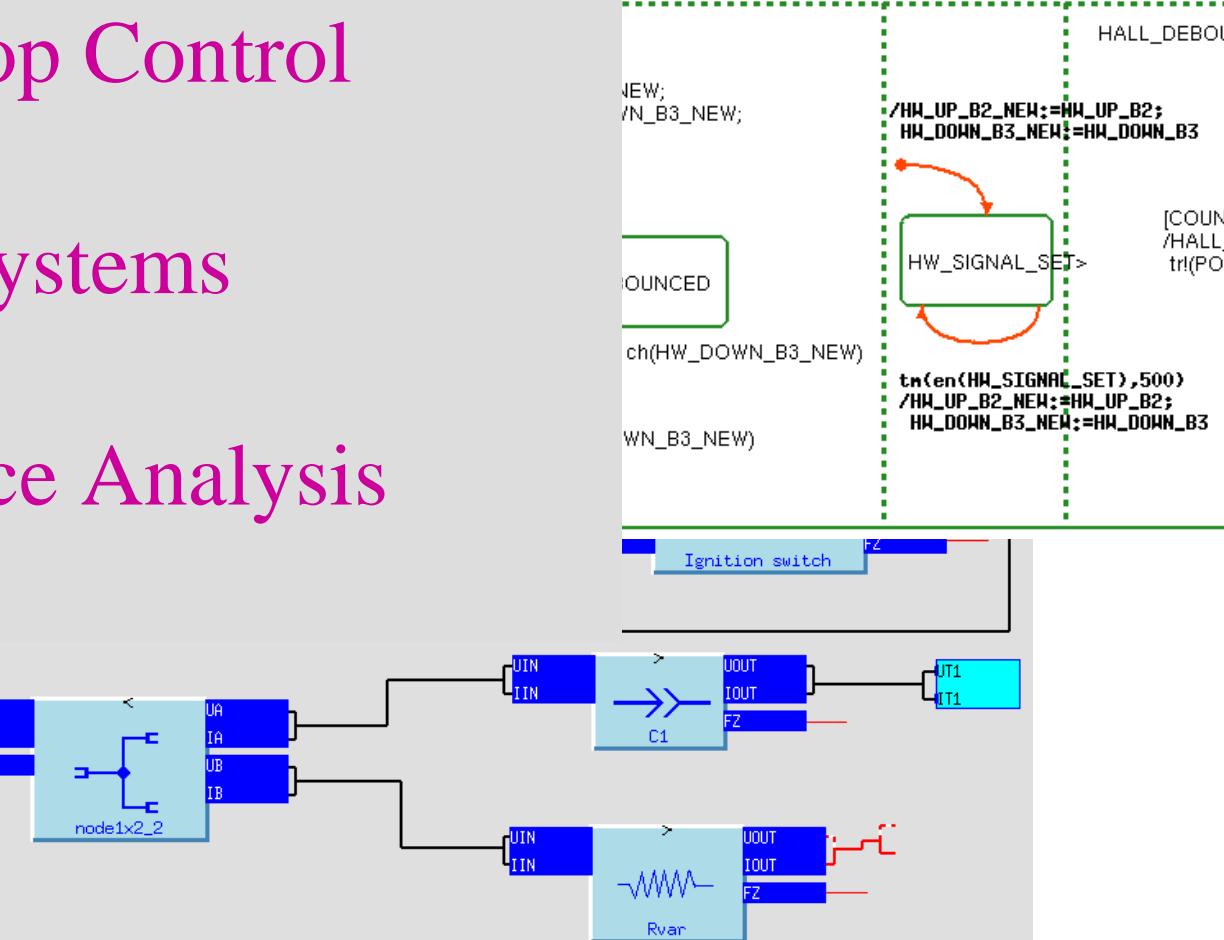
Model Based Design - graphical descriptions preferred



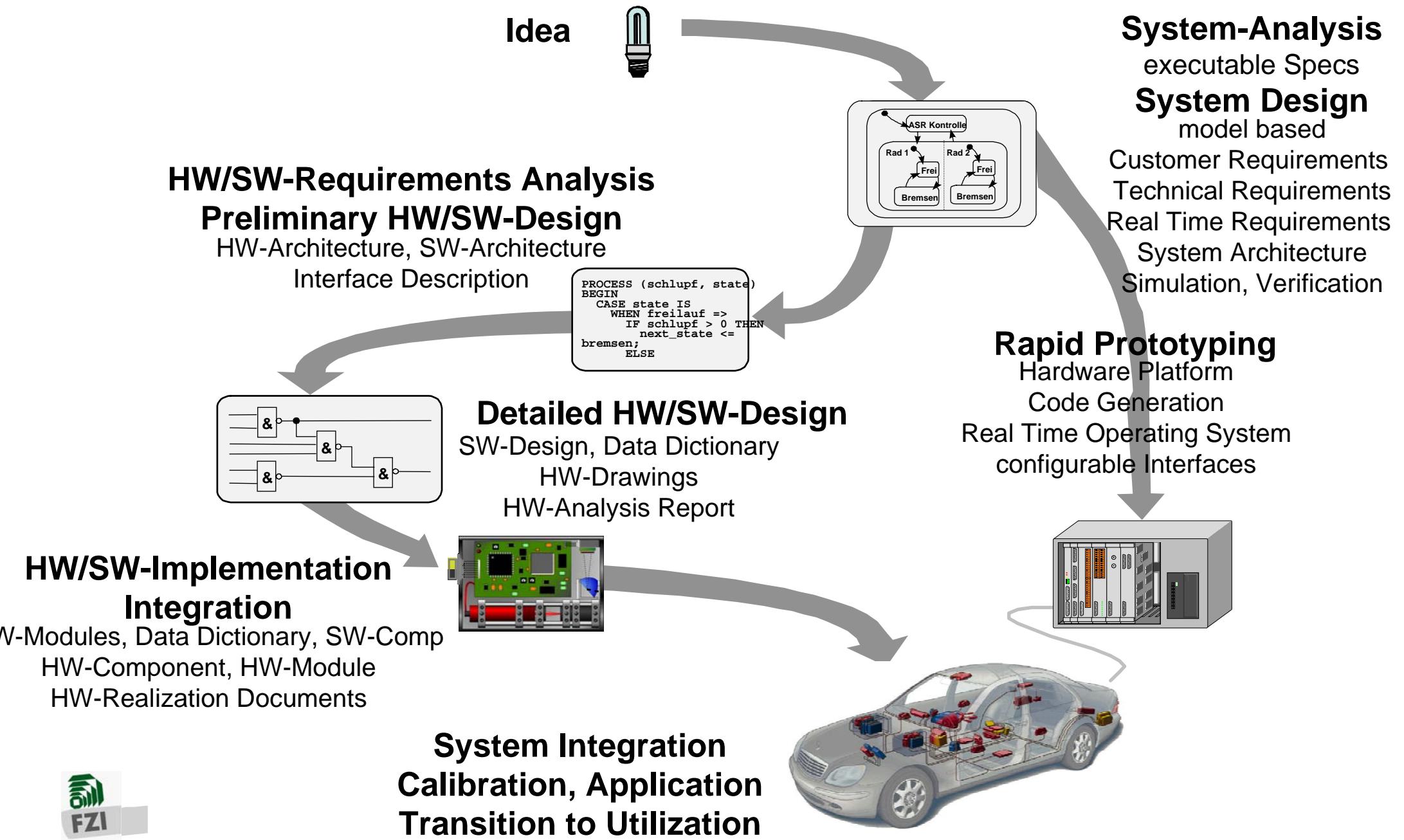
Closed Loop Control

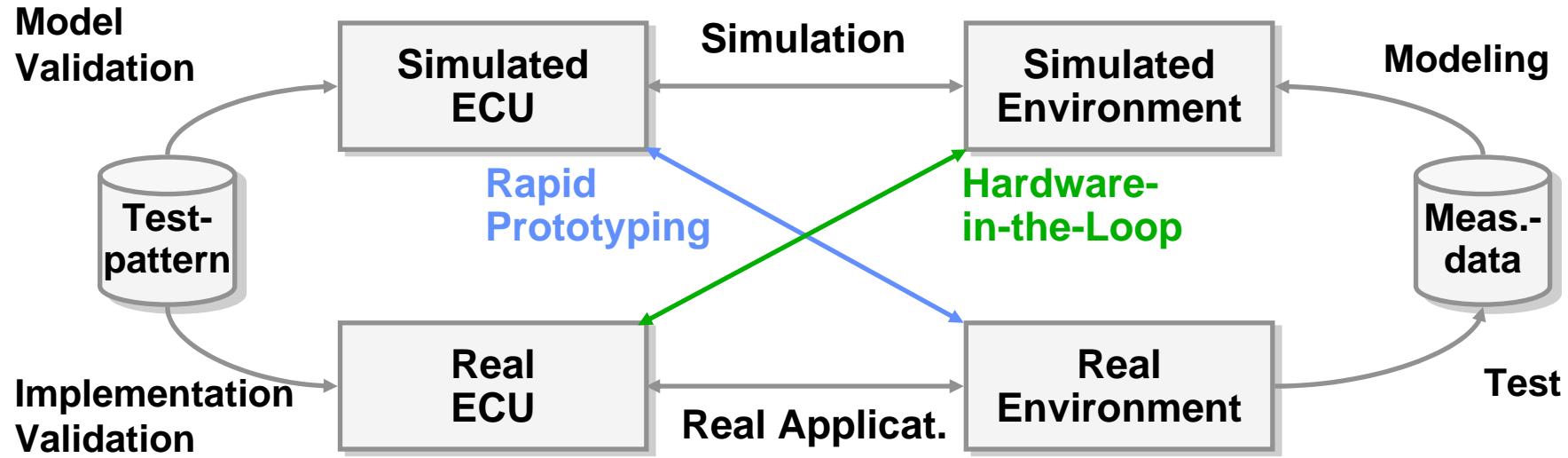
Reactive Systems

Performance Analysis



Typical Design Flow





MiL Model-in-the-Loop

SiL Software-in-the-loop

RP Rapid Prototyping

HiL Hardware-in-the-Loop

Test



Modeling for complete system including system environment
(ECU, car, driver, road, weather conditions)

Domain specific models for Subsystems and Components
(closed loop control, reactive systems, software intensive systems)

Different abstraction levels, Parameter variation and boundaries
(functional and non-functional data for early design space exploration)

Use of characterized libraries (reuse, variant design)

Model verification through extensive testing

Model characterization

Model documentation

Macro modeling

Meta modeling



Domain Specific Modeling Languages
Model Synthesis
Model Validation
Model Transformation
Executable Models
Automatic Generation of Product Artefacts

Meta-Modeling
Tools on Meta-Model-Level
Integration of Domain Specific Tools
on Meta-Level

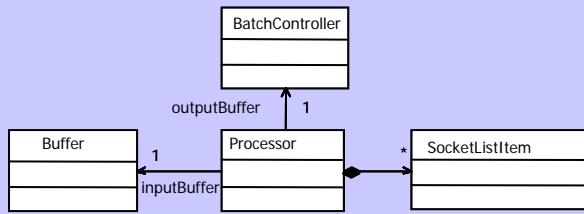
Generic Modeling-Platforms

Modeling for heterogeneous electronic embedded systems



Architecture and Software

Modeling with UML



Real-time Studio (ARTiSAN)

Rhapsody in C++ (i-Logix)

Rose (Rational Software, IBM)

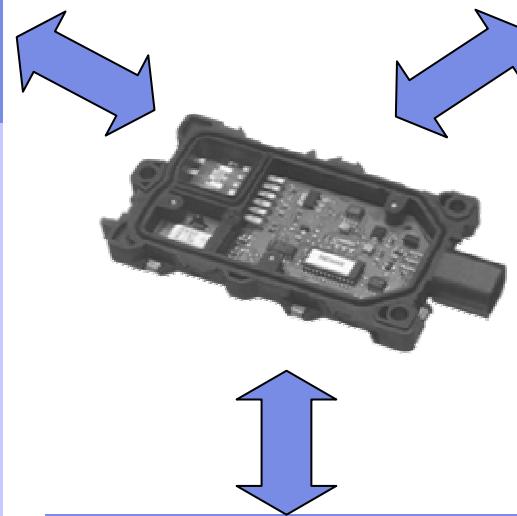
Together (Borland)

Poseidon (Gentleware)

MagicDraw (NoMagic)

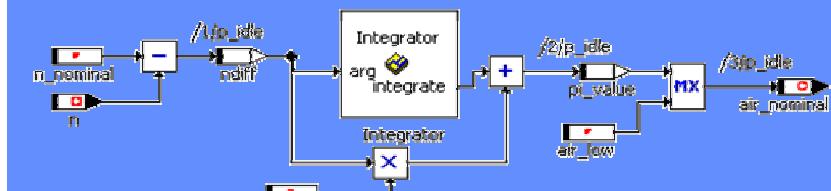
Ameos (Aonix)

TAU2 (Telelogic)



Signal flow oriented

Modeling with block diagrams



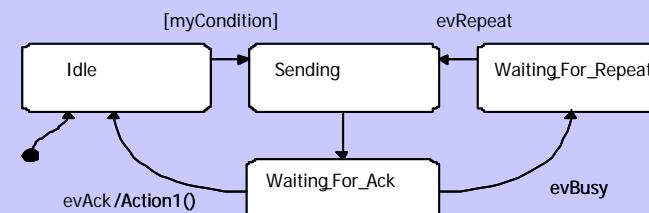
MATLAB/Simulink (The MathWorks)

MATRIXx (National Instruments)

ASCET (ETAS)

Event driven

Modeling with state charts



Rhapsody in C++ (i-Logix)

Statemate (i-Logix)

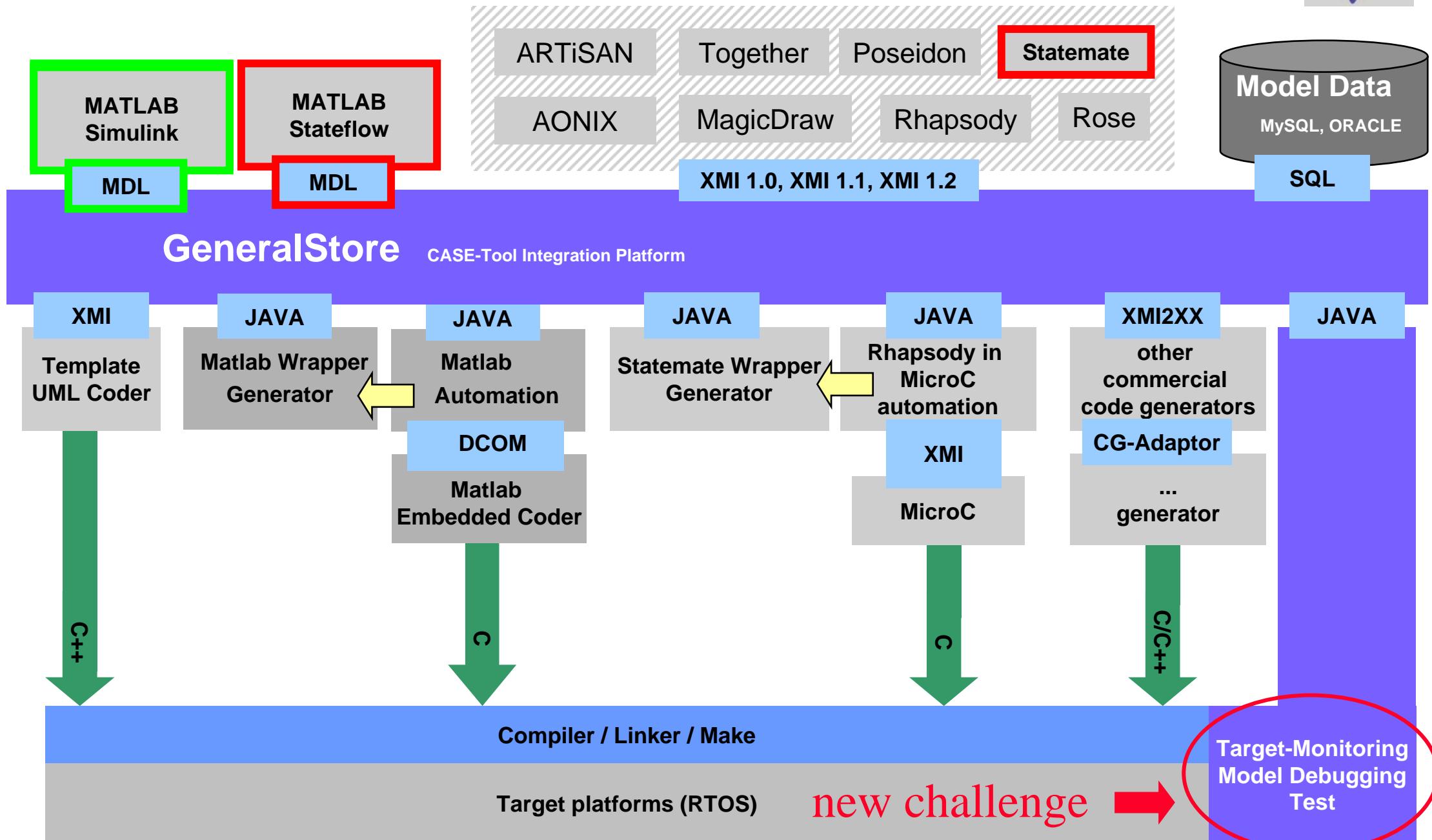
Stateflow (The MathWorks)

ASCET (ETAS)

Heterogeneous modeling requires integration platform

e.g. ETAS Integrio, Vector DaVinci

ITIV/FZI Tool integration platform (model transformation)



Meta-Modeling 4 Abstraction Layers (OMG standard)



abstract

M3 layer

MOF

M2 layer

UML 1.4

UML 1.5

MATLAB
Simulink

Statechart
(D. Harel)

M1 layer

UML
Model

Simulink
Model

Statechart
Model

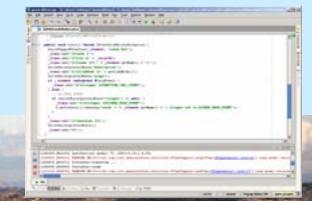
M0 layer

Objects

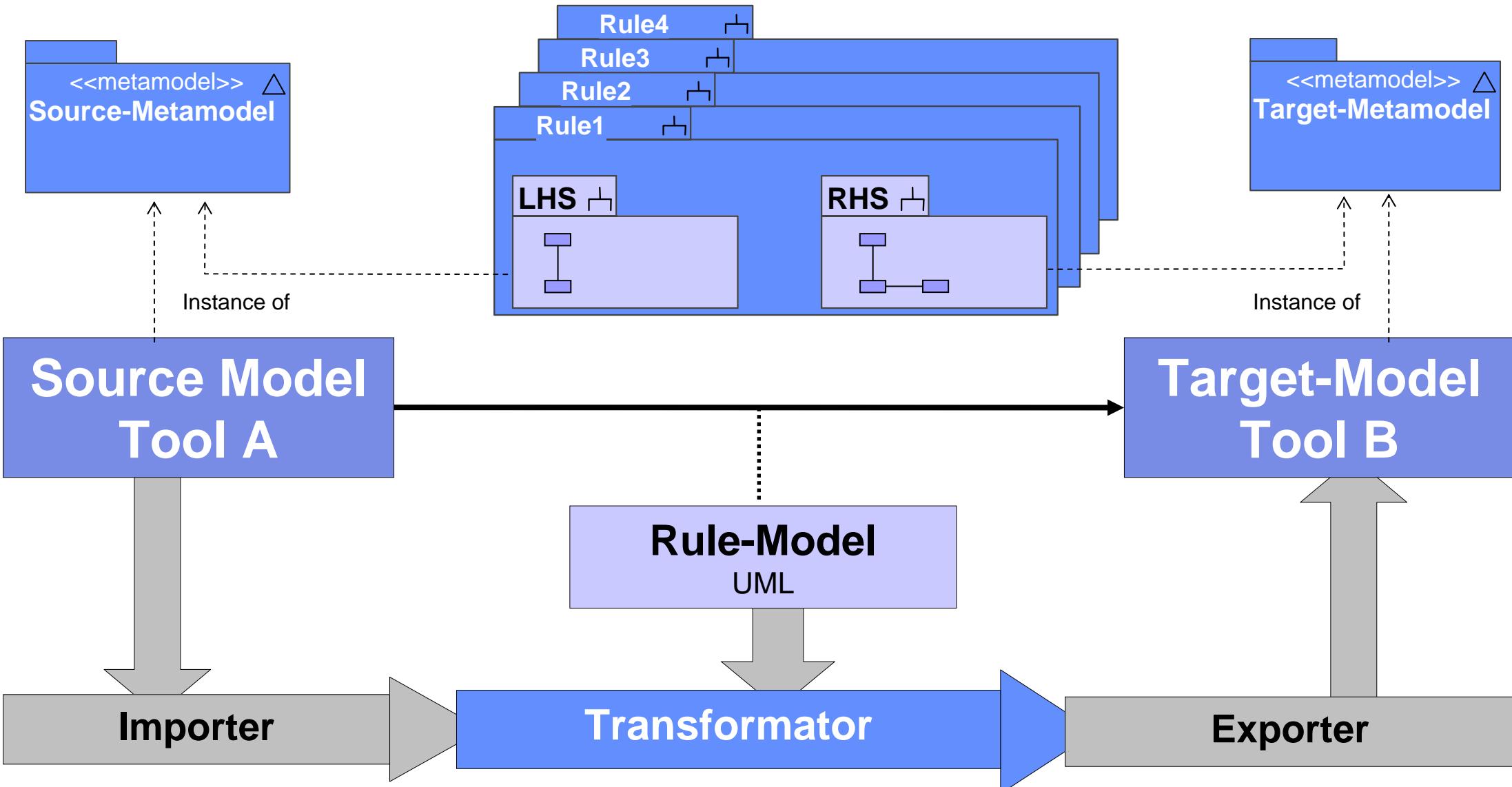
Data

Source
code

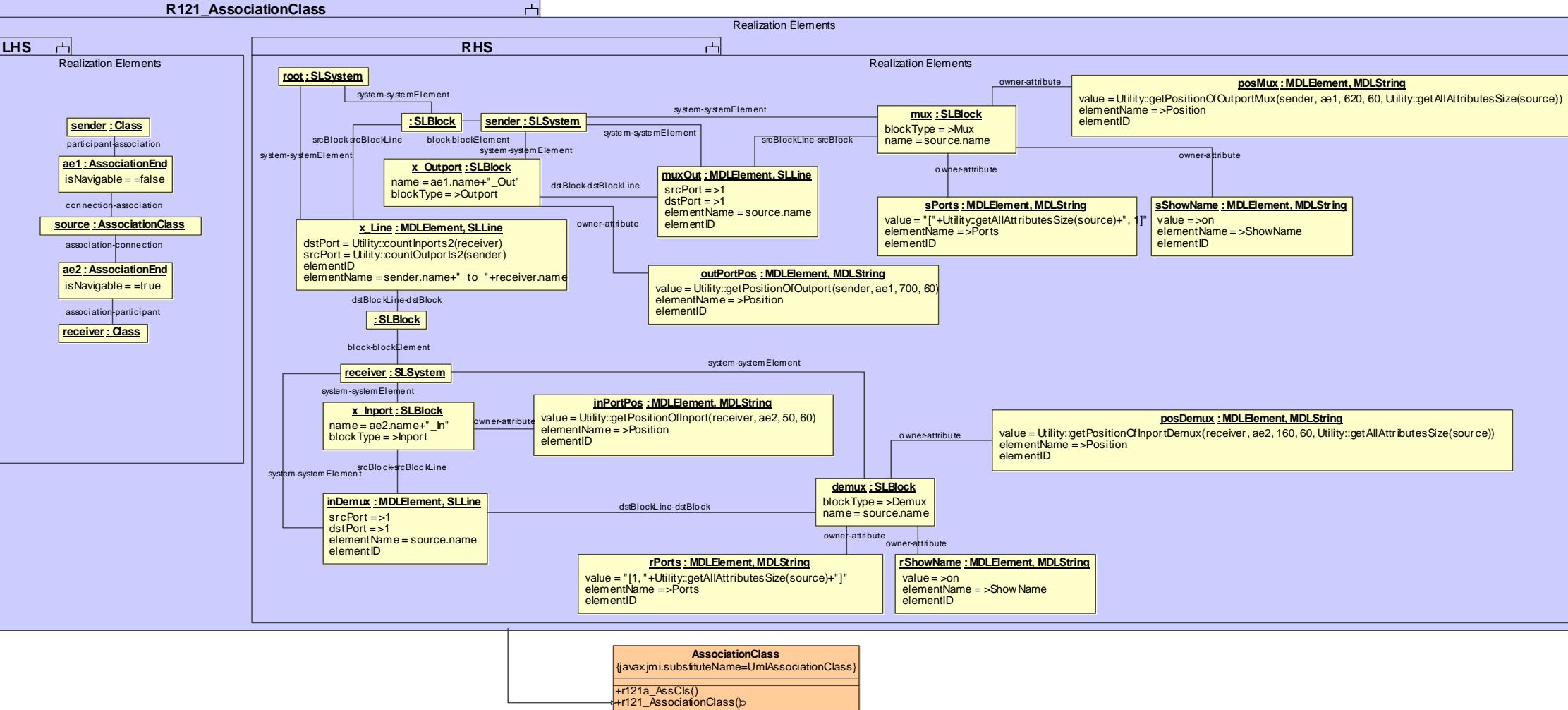
Real artefacts



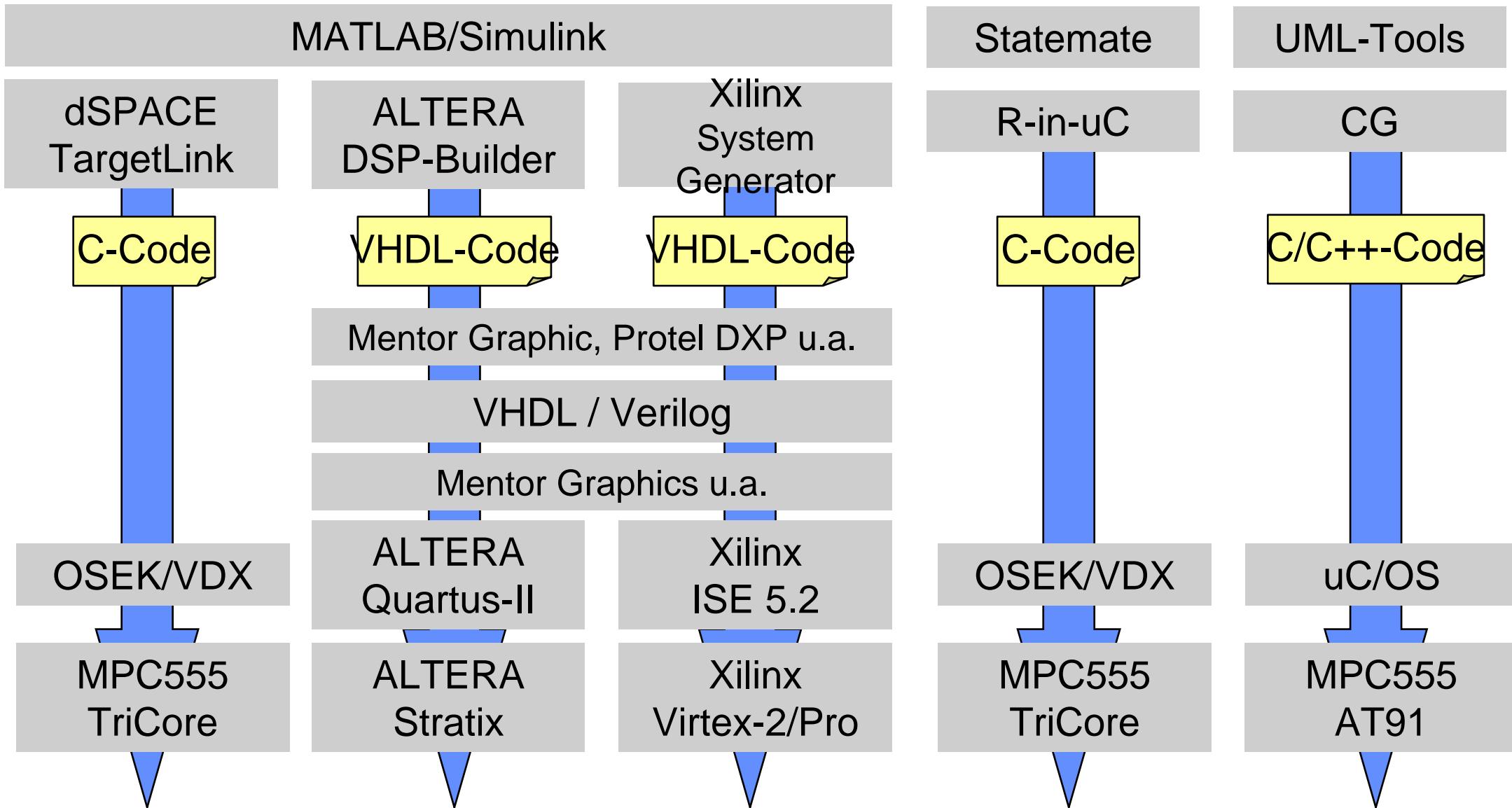
Model Transformation: M2M Engines Architecture



Transformation Rules UML -> Simulink



Tools Chains used at ITIV/FZI



Tools used for ECU design



specification support	(Doors, QFD/Capture)
reactive systems	(SDL, Stateflow, Statemate)
closed loop control systems	(ASCET-SD, Matlab/Simulink, MatrixX)
software systems	(Real-time Studio, Rhapsody in C++, Rose, Together, Poseidon, MagicDraw, Ameos TAU2)
performance analysis	(SES/Workbench, Foresight)
tolerance analysis	(Rodon)
rapid prototyping, HiL	(dSPACE, ETAS, IPG, Quickturn)
application, test, diagnosis	(ETAS, Hitex, Vector, RA)
C-Verifier	(PolySpace)
ASIC Design	(Cadence, Mentor, Synopsys)

Distributed ECU's in cars - design challenges



Still increasing complexity (more comfort and safety functions coming)

number of ECU's must not increase, should decrease!

less, but more powerful HW platforms (8, 16, 32-bit µC)

**eventually new, more flexible architectures
(e.g. dynamically reconfigurable?!)**

requires redistribution (mapping) of software onto fewer hardware platforms

**Today's E/E architecture in a car is characterized by an assembly of
(too) many locally optimized subsystems**

Only OEM can go for global optimum

new system level design exploration tools are required

Requirements for new system level tools



Model based design as a basis.

Is accepted in research and predevelopment, not yet standard in ECU development

Design space exploration means

distribution of hardware and software under consideration of sensor/actuator locations

computation performance as well as communication performance

Co-design not only for hardware and software but also function, safety, security

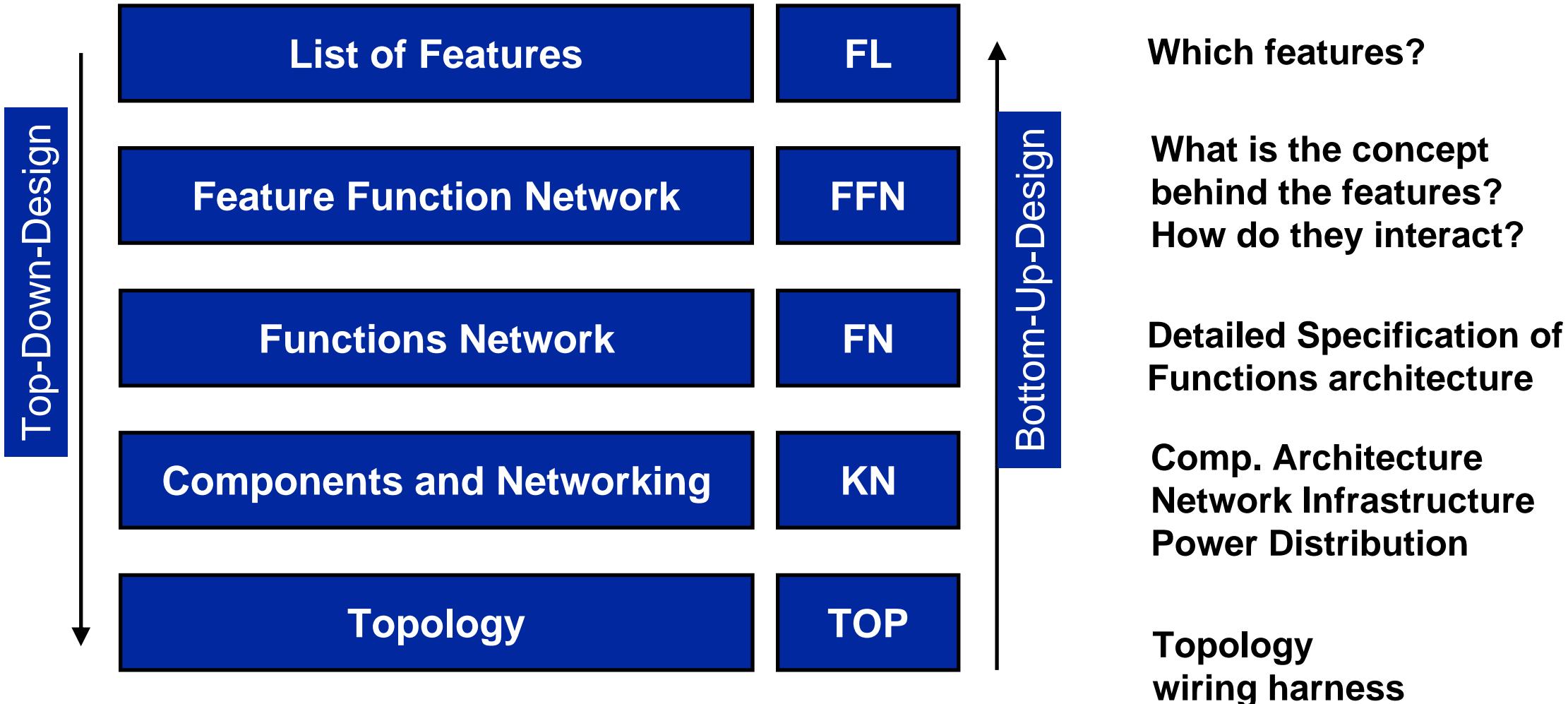
Metrics and parameters used are domain specific

therefore, domain specific system level tools are required

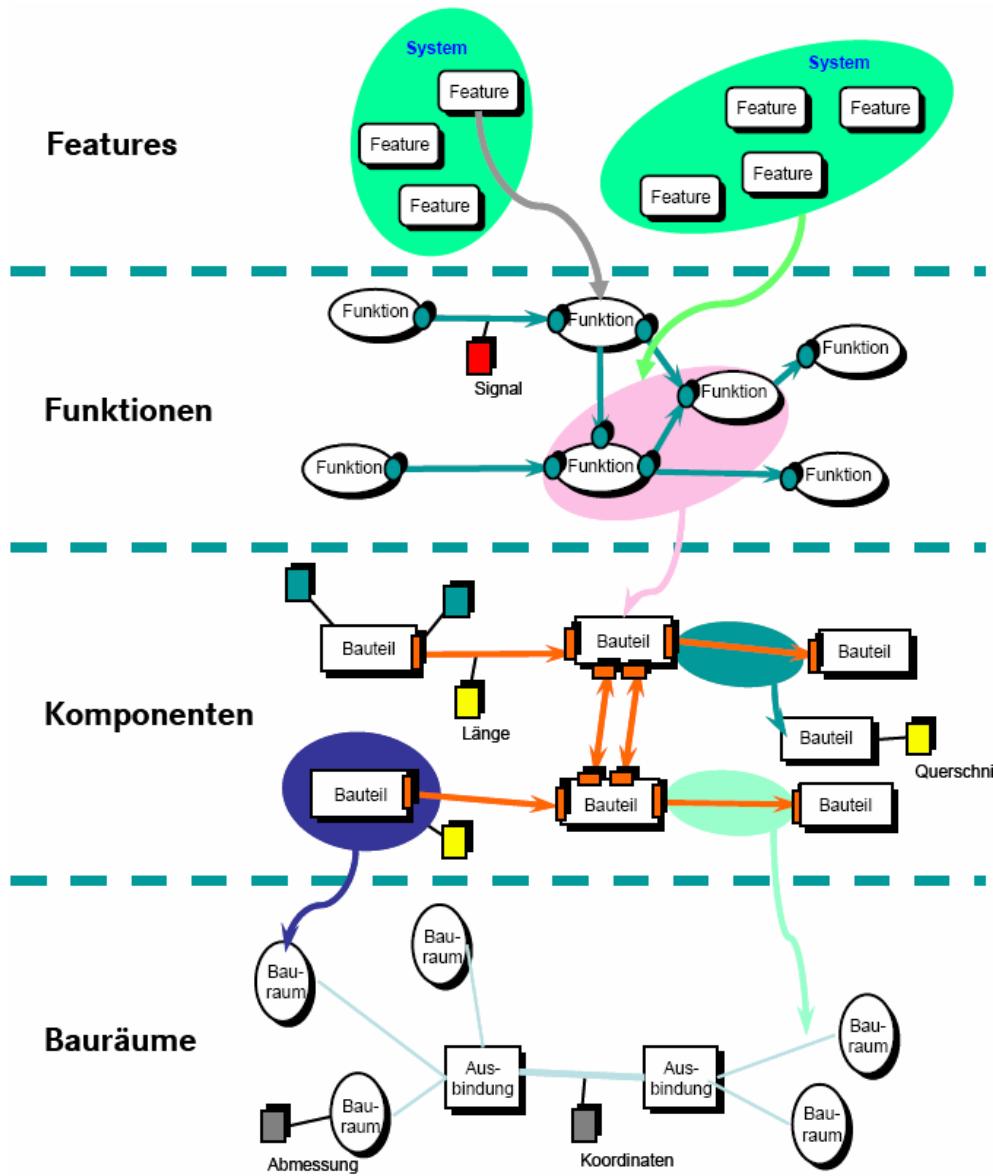
interfacing seamlessly with component specific tools (meet in the middle).

A lot of model transformations are required

Abstraction Layers



Abstraction Layers



Typical domain specific views

Features

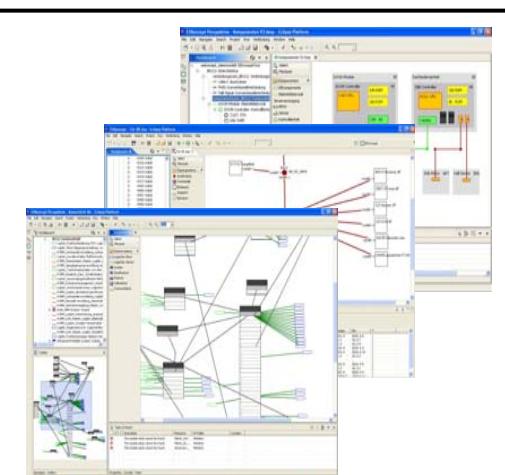
Functions

Components

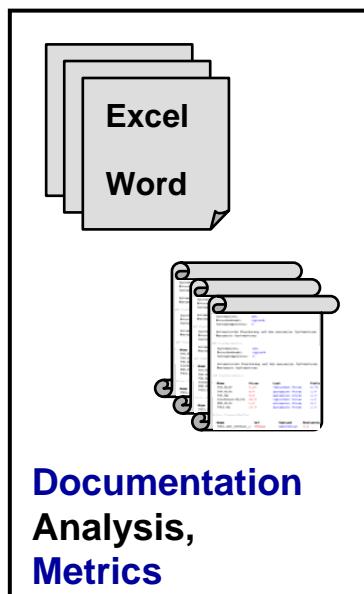
Component locations and wiring

Design space exploration
needs domain specific metrics
and parameters

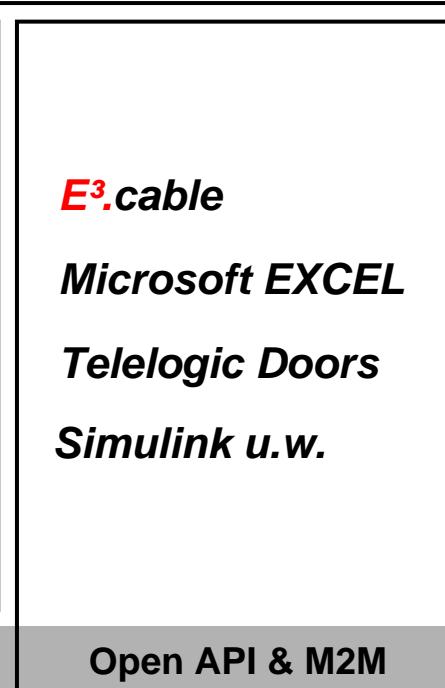
EE-Architecture Concept Tool (www.aquintos.com)



Graphical Editors
Variants Management



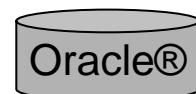
Documentation
Analysis,
Metrics



Open API & M2M

eclipse
3.0

Model-Data Backbone
→ Mult-User (DBMS) / Single-User (XML-File)



Tool-Framework for Development using Eclipse-Basis

- Extendability
- Open API

Supports Model Exploration

Model Management

- Multi-User (Database)
- Single-User (File-based)

Variant Management

- Kernel based on pure:systems Technology

Export / Import Filters

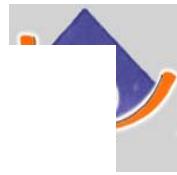
- DBC
- FIBEX
- KBL
- MATLAB/Simulink
- UML ARTiSAN Studio

Report Generation

- BIRT Technology
- User Configurable Reports

Metric-Interface

- Python, alternative Java API



Conclusion (1)

- **What system level tools should provide**
 - Documentation (readable for men, specific for application domain)
 - Data exchange between all designers across company boundaries
 - Data exchange between computer aided tools supporting distributed databases
 - Intellectual Property, reusable in libraries
 - Parameterized for variant design
 - Supporting standards and guidelines (e.g. HIS, Autosar)
 - Testable (Fault models, automatic Model validation), quality assured (automatic generation of test pattern and test bench) and documented (what is modeled, but also what is not modeled)
 - Seamless in design flow
(Analysis, Design, Verification, Integration, Validation, Test, Application, Diagnosis)
 - Reviews, Rule Checking, Simulation, Formal Verification, Model Checking
 - Synthesis, automatic, interactive optimizing (e.g. RP-Code, Production Code)
 - allow access for automatic parameter-extraction

Conclusion (2)



Design studies show:

- Model based methodologies and tools are well performing and promising
- Seamless design flow only partially given (e.g. digital hardware, software).
- Interfaces for Modeling, Simulation, Characterization mostly manual
- hard problem for design of embedded systems
 - Cross sensitivity of Components (insufficient characterization)
 - Safety, Security, Function-Codesign
 - According modeling is really time and cost consuming
 - Mixed-Mode, Multi-Level-Simulation required
 - Formal Verification und Validation not possible?
 - Non functional requirements
 - Time-, frequency- und parameter-domain
 - Module / System-Integration und –Test
 - Cross-sensitivities, EMC, Certification

Conclusion (3)



**Model based system design is possible and very promising,
tools like Matlab/Simulink/Stateflow are essential**

**however, there are many design and analysis steps still missing,
especially in early system design phases:**

- design space exploration
- heterogenous system level modeling and simulation
- model checking, abstract interpretation
- code generation for RP and for production
- test program generation
- connection to 3D mechanical design (mechatronic)
- connection to life cycle product data management systems

Questions



Thank you very much
for your attention

