

Engine calibration is typically performed on a 3E#, while the EC1 code is often the supplier of the EC1. Therefore, the 3E# is typically used to set up the EC1 simulation on the original code of the EC1. Instead, to set up optimization on 5C, time consuming and error prone reverse engineering is needed to develop the equivalent of the EC1 function of interest. In this situation, we have implemented a novel method for automating the calibration of engine parameters. The method combines the following:

- simulation of EC1 program code on 5C using chip simulation
- multi-objective optimization on the resulting executable model

The simulation requires only the hex, 775!\$!! \$n0 m\$P file, that the 3E# typically has access to, but not the source code of the EC1 functions of interest.

This paper describes also a problem that we encountered when coupling chip simulation with optimization methods that require gradients to guide search for optimal derivatives of engine functions with respect to the resulting optimized

with simulated solutions. The paper also sketches ideas how to overcome this problem and presents results of numerical experiments.

Simulation has great potential to improve the development process for EC1s. Simulation helps to move development tasks to 5C, where they are often carried out faster, cheaper or better in some respect. To exploit these benefits, the EC1 must first be ported to 5C. This is typically done on the code of the EC1, which is either handwritten, or generated by tools such as E-7%, -Rget<((0%57CE) or Em)e0e0 Co0er (#\$th=or(s). For example, >-ronicis virt*EC1 tool %ilver :1; provides a framework to

- compile given EC1 tasks for =in0/s 5C,
- emulate the remaining 3% other services (C7@, AC5),
- run the resulting virt*EC1 close0loop with the simulated vehicle.

Typical applications are: , ; / here the virt*EC1 is used to develop the controller for the automatic transmission. For close0loop simulation, vehicle models can be imported from many simulation tools into %ilver, including #7 - <7B8%im*lin(, D+mol\$, %im*I\$tionA \$n0 # \$ple%im, e.g. through the #4 format for model exchange B;

Co/ever, sometimes C code is not suitable for implementing a virtual EC1. - here are the reasons for such a situation?

- Protection of intellectual property? All or parts of the EC1 have been developed by a supplier and the OEM is interested in utilizing a virtual EC1 (e.g. to support calibration), therefore no access to the C code.
- Target-specific code? C code is suitable but the code uses programs and other target or compiler specific constructs, which prevents compilation for other targets, such as the inO/s x8 platform.

With such situations, we have recently integrated a chip simulator into the virtual EC1 tool. This, in turn, allows a virtual EC1 code to be compiled on a hex file for the target processor of the EC1. Access to C code is needed in this case. Instead of compiling C code for the inO/s x8 platform, the chip simulator (as the inO/s compiler for the target processor) simulates the execution of the instructions on the target processor inO/s 5C. Such a simulation requires

1. A hex file that contains program code and parameters of the simulated functions. It starts addresses of the functions to be simulated.
 2. A 75% file that defines the conversion rules for the involved inputs, outputs, characteristics, and all corresponding addresses.
- The start addresses of functions can e.g. be extracted from a map file generated together with the hex file. The file is used to automatically convert scaled integer values to physical values and vice versa during simulation. Such a chip simulation model can also be exported as a mex/! file for use in #7-7B8%im*lin(. 3n \$ st\$0\$0 5C, hex simulation runs with \$)ot B0 #45%. If only simulating selected functions of an EC1, this is fast enough to run a simulation much faster than real time.

The paper is structured as follows: Section 1 describes how to use chip simulation to utilize an virtual EC1 on 5C. In section 2, we report how the resulting EC1 model has been compiled with numeric optimization to automate engine calibration.

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01 # specification of sfunction or Silver module
02 hex_file(m12345.hex, Tri ore!1.3.1"
03 a2l_file(m12345.a2l"
04 map_file(m12345.map"          # a T#S$%&' or '&( map file
05 frame_file(frame.s"          # assembler code to emulate *T+S
0, frame_set(ST-.!S%/-, 10"    # Silver step si0e in ms
01 frame_set(T-2T!ST#*T, 0xa000000" # location of frame code
03
04 # functions to )e simulated, in order of execution
10 task_initial(#5 6-!ini"
11 task_initial(#5 6-!inis7n"
12 task_triggered(#5 6-!s7n, tri88er!#5 6-!s7n"
13 task_periodic(#5 6-!20ms, 20, 0"
14 task_periodic(#5 6-!200ms, 200, 0"
15
1, # interface of the 8enerated sfunction or Silver module
11 a2l_function_inputs(#5 6-"
13 a2l_function_outputs(#5 6-"
14 a2l_function_parameters_defined(#5 6-"

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\$ =in0o/s 5C /ith 4ntel iF processor \$t !.B EC, \$n0 !.9! EB ?7#. 7ver\$ge exec*tion times fo*n0 this /\$+ \$re sho/n in -\$)le 1.

		" #
4nfineon tsim	919.1F sec	0.B1
%ilver mo0*le	9."0 sec	B0.80

Ta"le 1: Perfor#ance of chip si#ulation for the BGLWMM e\$a#ple

-he EC1 consi0ere0 here (#ED17 /ith -C1797) r*ns \$t !00 #C, \$n0 h\$s \$ perform\$nce of \$)o*t "00 #45%. @evertheless, on the EC1, the exec*tion time for the ".F min*tes scen\$rio is of co*rse ex\$ctly ".F min*tes, 0*e to the re\$ time constr\$int. 3n \$ 5C, this f*ction r*ns !0 times f\$ster.

\$ " % &' (

%ilver c\$N \$lso t*rn \$ spec file \$s 0escri)e0 in section !.1 into \$ %&*nction, i.e. \$ mex/"! file th\$t r*ns in %im*lin(. -his is p\$rtic*l\$rl+ interesting /hen *sing chip sim*l\$tion to s*pport \$*tom\$te0 optimi,\$tion of p\$r\$meters,)ec\$*se m\$N+ optimi,\$tion tools \$re implemente0 on top of #7-<7B8%im*lin(. -he gener\$te0 %&*nction \$ccepts \$ll ch\$r\$cteristics liste0 in the spec file \$s %&*nction p\$r\$meters. -his m\$(es it e\$s+ to connect the gener\$te0 %&*nction /ith \$n optimi,\$tion proce0*re. &or ex\$mple, the %&*nction c\$N)e c\$lle0 /ith /or(sp\$ce v\$ri\$)les th\$t \$re then \$*tom\$tic\$ll+ v\$rie0)+ the optimi,\$tion proce0*re)et/een %&*nction c\$lls. -he perform\$nce of \$ gener\$te0 %&*nction is \$g\$in \$)o*t B0 #45%.

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=e h\$ve com)ine0 chip sim*l\$tion \$s 0escri)e0 \$)ove /ith \$ proce0*re for n*meric\$l optimi,\$tion to comp*te optim\$ v\$l*es for cert\$in engine p\$r\$meters. -hese comp*t\$tions re.*ire \$n \$cc*r\$te \$n0 f\$st mo0el of the engine f*ction of interest. 4n the p\$st, /e h\$ve *se0 h\$N0%co0e0 mo0els of EC1 f*ctions, 0evelope0 /ith #7-<7B8%im*lin(. -his h\$s)een time cons*ming \$n0 error prone. =e h\$ve no/ p\$rtic\$ll+ repl\$ce0 these h\$N0%co0e0 mo0els /ith %&*nctions gener\$te0 \$*tom\$tic\$ll+)+ %ilver from \$ given hex file. -he gener\$te0 %&*nctions prove0 to r*n \$s f\$st \$s their h\$N0 co0e0 co*nterp\$rts. -he repl\$cement of h\$N0%co0e0 flo\$ting9 point mo0els)+ gener\$te0 fixe0point %&*nctions r\$ises the follo/ing pro)lem? %ome optimi,\$tion proce0*res re.*ire gr0ient inform\$tion to g*i0e the se\$rch for optim\$ p\$r\$meter v\$l*es? =hen se\$rching for \$n th\$t minimi,es f(), the 0eriv\$tive df/dx is to)e comp*te0 0*ring optimi,\$tion for 0ifferent v\$l*es of x. &inite 0ifferences \$re often *se0 here? df/dx is comp*te0 \$s (f(x + h) - f(x)) / h for sm\$ll h, s\$+ h H 10⁹ . 4f f is comp*te0 *sing chip sim*l\$tion, x \$n0 x+h \$re often)oth m\$ppe0 to the s\$me integer, res*lting in \$,ero gr0ient. 7s \$ conse.*ence, the optimi,\$tion proce0*re is l\$c(ing g*i0\$nce, \$n0 might ret*rn \$ s*) optim\$ sol*tion. -his section presents i0e\$s ho/ to overcome this pro)lem \$n0 some res*lts of n*meric\$l experiments. -here \$re \$lso so9c\$lle0 0eriv\$tive9free proce0*res for optimi,\$tion. 3)vio*sl+, these \$re not \$ffecte0)+ the \$)ove pro)lem. -his is exploite0 in :8;

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3ptimi,\$tion in engine 0evelopment c\$ n fre. *entl+)e form*!\$te0 \$s le\$st9s. *\$res optimi,\$tion. -he o)ljective is then to minimi,e \$ go\$! f* nction

$$g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m f_i^2(x) \quad (1)$$

/ here x is \$ vector of n re\$! v\$! *e0 p\$ r\$ meters. 7 t+pic\$! \$pplic\$tion is c* rve fitting. -he engine controller cont\$ins \$ f* nction model(x, t) th\$ t estim\$tes \$ ph+sic\$! . *\$ntit+ th\$ t the controller c\$ nnot me\$ s* re 0irectl+. -his mo0el nee0s to)e c\$ (li)r\$te0)+ choosing p\$ r\$ meters x s* ch th\$ t \$ me\$ s* re0 series of m 0\$ t\$ points is pre0icte0)+ the mo0el \$s goo0 \$s possi)le, i.e. the s. *\$re0 s* m of the m re\$!9v\$! *e0 resi0* \$!s

$$f_i(x) = \text{model}(x, t_i) - \text{measurement}(t_i) \quad (!)$$

gets minimi,e0. 4n t+pic\$! \$pplic\$tions, there \$re h* n0re0s of 0\$ t\$ points \$n0 p\$ r\$ meters.

7lgorithms t+pic\$!+ *se0 for le\$st9s. *\$res optimi,\$tion \$pproxim\$te for 0ifferent choices of x the '\$co)i\$ n

$$J_{i,j}(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_i(s(x, j, h)) - f_i(x)}{h} \quad (")$$

$$s_k(x, j, h) = \text{if } (j = k) \text{ then } (x_k + h) \text{ else } x_k$$

to 0etermine \$t \$ given point x in p\$ r\$ meter sp\$ ce the 0irection of steepest 0escent of g(x). E\$ch element of the \$)ove '\$co)i m\$ trix is t+pic\$!+ \$pproxim\$te0)+ \$ finite 0ifference

$$D_{i,j}(x) = \frac{f_i(s(x, j, h)) - f_i(x)}{h} \quad (B)$$

/ ith s* fficientl+ sm\$ ll h, s\$ + h H 10⁹ .

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Engine controllers \$re fre. *entl+ implemente0 *sing fixe09point co0e, i.e. \$!l comp*t\$tions \$re performe0 *sing integers, not flo\$ting point n* m)ers. 7s \$ conse. *ence, /hen implementing the go\$! f* nction g (or 0*st the resi0* \$!s f) *sing

4n gener\$, /hen optimi,ing go\$ f*nctions implemente0 *sing chip sim*I\$tion /ith

regression seen in Fig. 1d. The constant factor k is introduced to compensate this. For example, choosing $k = 10$ increases the derivatives across 10 grid points, which reduces the noise generated by integer rounding.

For given x , each element of the matrix $H(x)$ is computed by searching for the local (min

3ne interesting point is cross%comp\$rison of fo*n0 sol*tions2 -he h\$N0 co0e0 %im*lin(mo0el gener\$te0 \$ sol*tion xOptSimulink /ith gSimulink(xOptSimulink) H 0.01B8 /hile optimis\$tion /ith chip sim*\$I\$tion gener\$te0 \$ slightl+ 0ifferent sol*tion xOpt hipsim /ith g hipsim(xOpt hipsim) H 0.01B9 Cross%comp\$rison sho /s th\$t)oth go\$I f* nctions 0efine slightl+ 0ifferent optim\$2 gSimulink(xOpt hipsim) H 0.0!00 g hipsim(xOptSimulink) H 0.0!17 -he go\$I f* nction g hipsim is ho/ever \$)it \$cc*r\$te mo0el of the comp*t\$tion of the re\$I engine controller, /hile gSimulink is \$ h\$N0%co0e0 mo0el /ith \$ cert\$in mo0eling error. =e therefore)elieve th\$t on the re\$I engine controller, the sol*tion fo*n0)+ chip sim*\$I\$tion performs effectivel+)etter (0.01B9) th\$N the one fo*n0)+ the h\$N0% co0e0 %im*lin(mo0el (0.0!17).

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7s 0emonstr\$te0 \$)ove, \$n EC1 hex file compile0 for some t\$rgt processor c\$N)e exec*te0)+ the virt*\$I EC1 tool %ilver on =in0o/s 5C, either open%loop 0riven)+ me\$s*rements or in close%loop /ith \$ vehicle mo0el. Depen0ing on the \$pplic\$tion, selecte0 EC1 f* nctions \$re sim*\$I\$te0, or ne\$r+ the entire EC1. 7s sho /n in section ", s*ch chip sim*\$I\$tions c\$N)e co*ple0 /ith optimis\$tion proce0*res.

-his (in0 of sim*\$I\$tion opens ne/ possi)ilities to move 0evelopment t\$(s from ro\$0, test rig or Ci< to 5Cs, /here the+ c\$N)e processe0 f\$ster, che\$per or)etter in some respect, /itho*t re.*iring \$ccess to the *n0erl+ing C co0e. D\$imler c*rrentl+ *ses this innov\$tive sim*\$I\$tion \$ppro\$ch to s*pport controls 0evelopment for g\$soline \$n0 0iesel engines, see \$lso :8;. 3ther \$pplic\$tions, s*ch \$s online c\$li)r\$tion on 5C vi\$ AC5 seem to)e 0o\$)le \$s /ell.

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