

# VIRTUAL PROTOTYPING IN SYSTEMC AMS FOR VALIDATION OF TIGHT SENSOR/FIRMWARE INTERACTION IN SMART SENSORS

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COSEDA User Group Meeting 2022

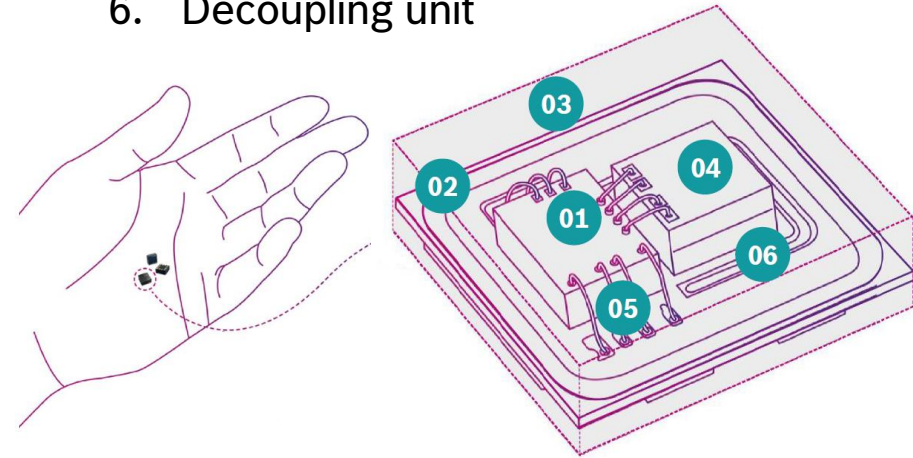
November, 24th, 2022

# Introduction

## Smart Sensors

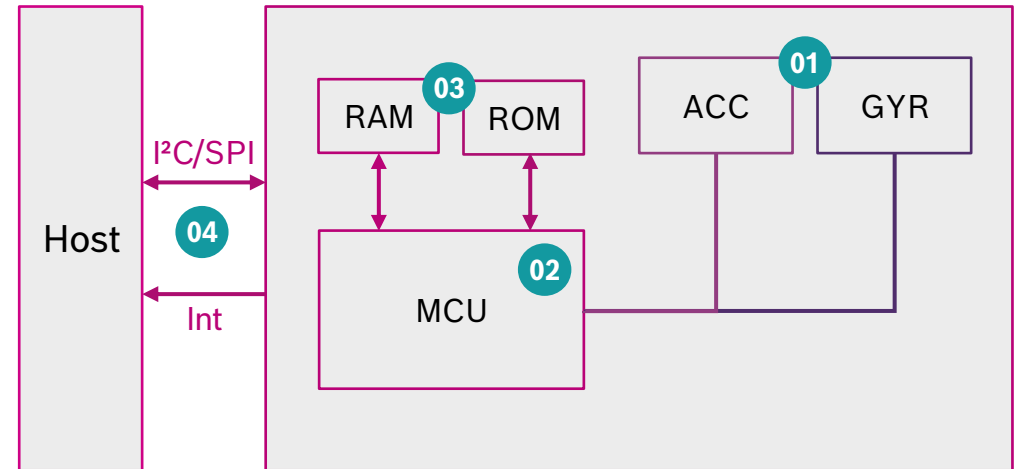
### Physical setup

1. Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC)
2. Printed Circuit Board (PCB)
3. Housing
4. Micro-Electro-Mechanical System (MEMS)
5. Bonding wires
6. Decoupling unit



### Functional setup

- |                         |                                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Sensing unit         | <i>MEMS</i>                         |
| Read-out circuitry      | <i>mech. → analog → digital</i>     |
| 2. Microcontroller unit | <i>smart component</i>              |
| 3. Memory               | <i>calibration data, algorithms</i> |
| 4. Host interface       | <i>sensor setup; data read-out</i>  |

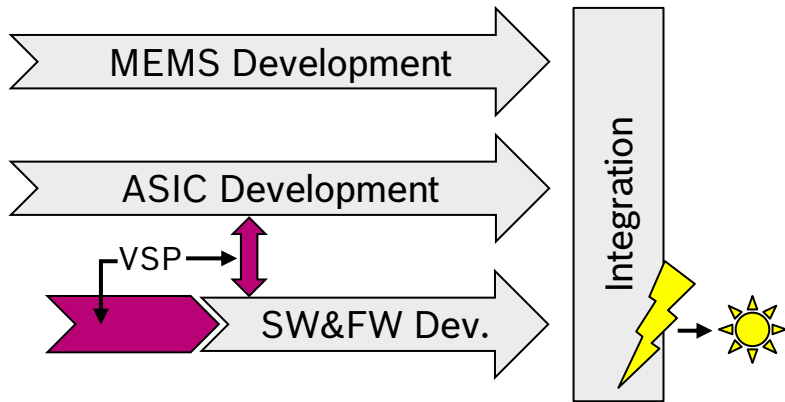


# Introduction

## Virtual System Prototypes (VSPs)

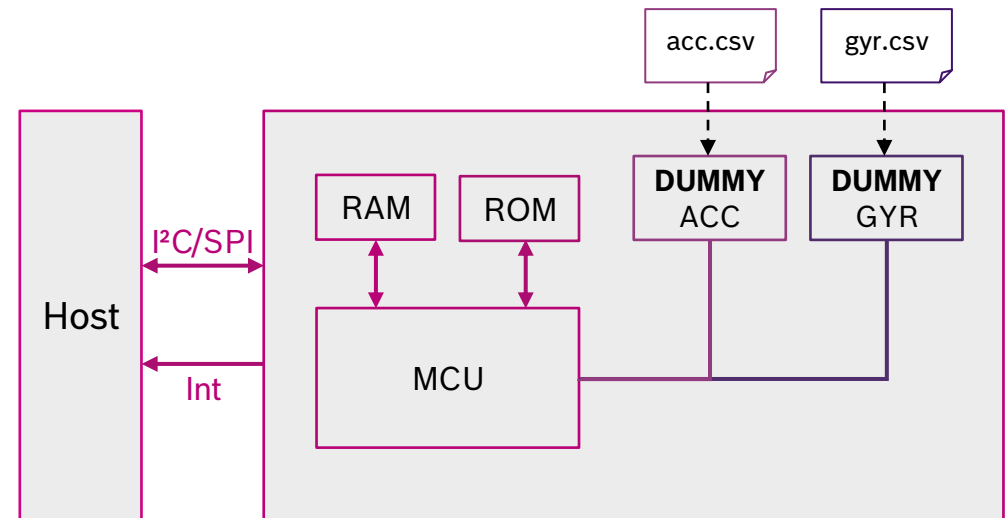
### Motivation

- ▶ better hardware/software integration
- ▶ integration tests on simulation level
- ▶ frontloading of software development
- ▶ support firmware developers
  - better traceability and system insights



### Characteristics

- ▶ fast system-level model
- ▶ SystemC + instruction set simulator
- ▶ transaction-level modeling, event-driven
- ▶ software + digital hardware

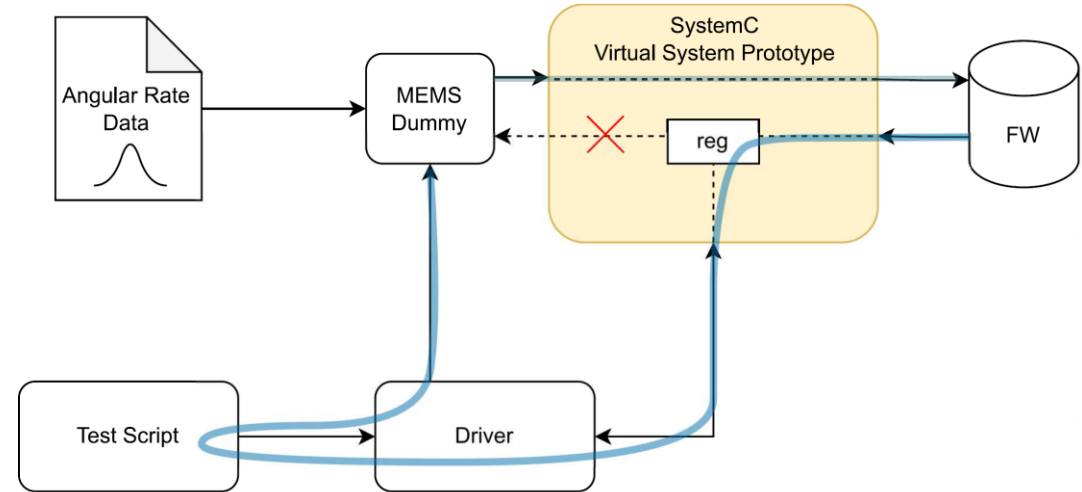


# Introduction

## Problem Statement

The interaction between MEMS and firmware inside the **VSP** is **unidirectional**.

The interaction between MEMS and firmware inside the **sensor** is **bidirectional**.



➡ Test cases must compensate the **missing impact path**.  
Thus, they get **complex** and **error-prone**.

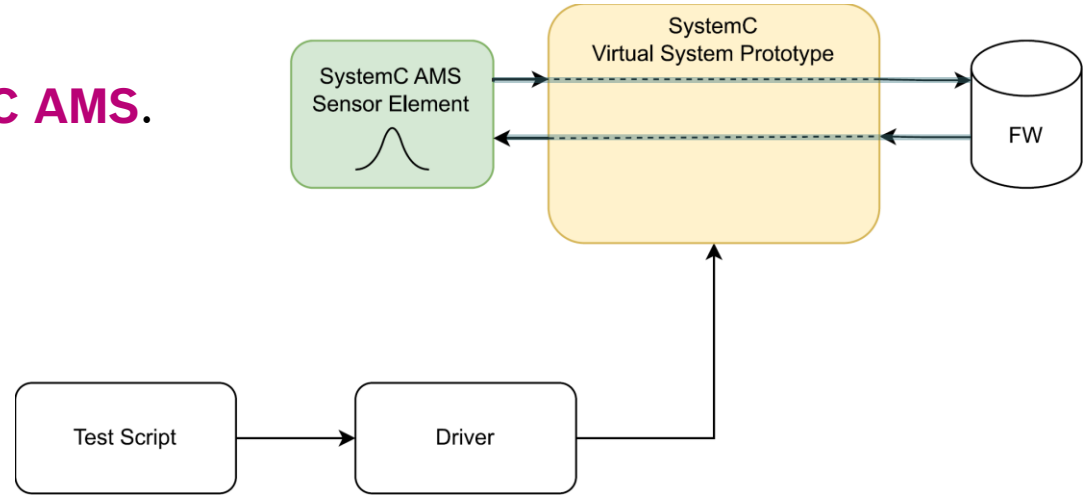
# Introduction

## Proposed Approach

A sensor element (MEMS + frontend) is added to the VSP. It is written in **SystemC AMS**.

The interaction between MEMS and firmware inside the **VSP** is **bidirectional**.

- ➡ Test cases become
- ▶ less complex
  - ▶ independent of input files
  - ▶ reusable for hardware tests
  - ▶ more expressive (transient behavior visible)

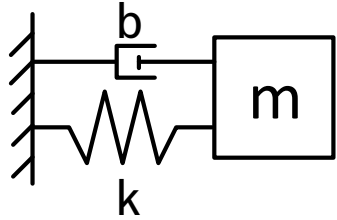
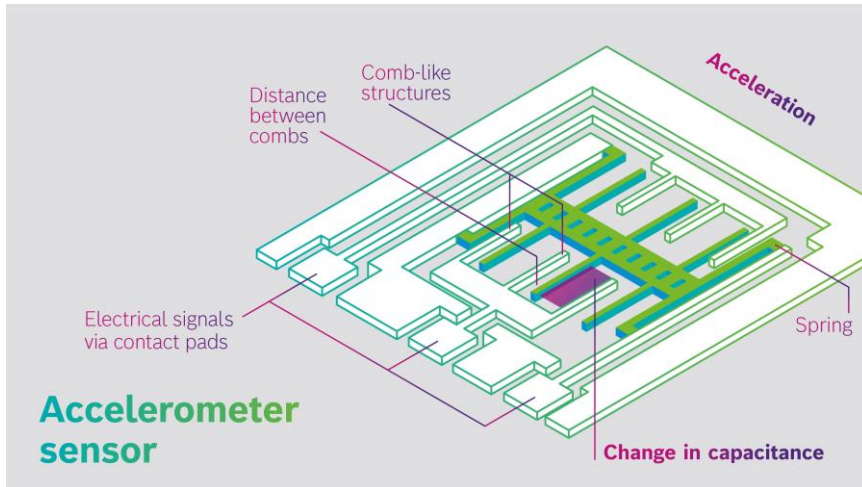


# Agenda

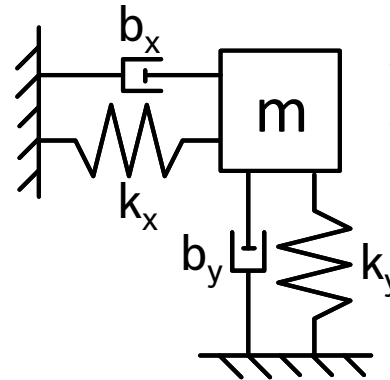
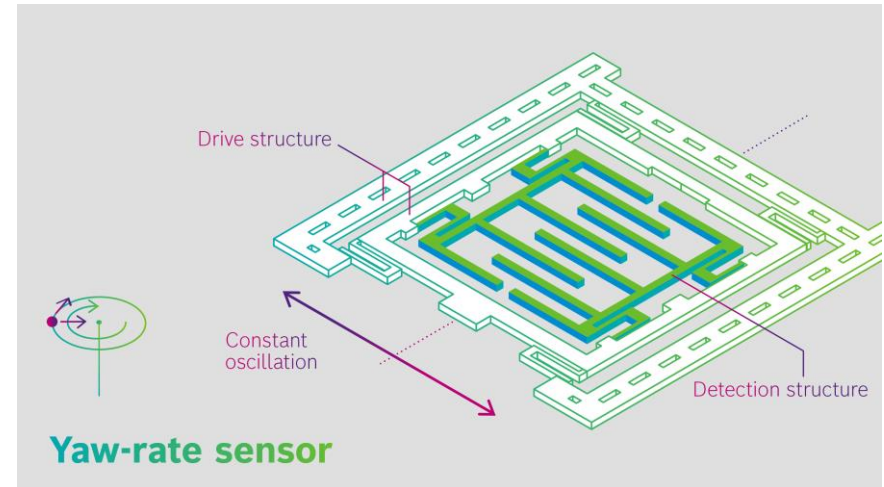
1. Introduction & Problem Statement
- 2. MEMS Basics**
3. Virtual System Prototype
4. Case Study
5. Results & Discussion
6. Conclusion

# Fundamentals

## Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems (MEMS)



$$m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx = F$$



$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{x} + b_x\dot{x} + k_x x &= F_x \\ m\ddot{y} + b_y\dot{y} + k_y y &= F_y \end{aligned}$$

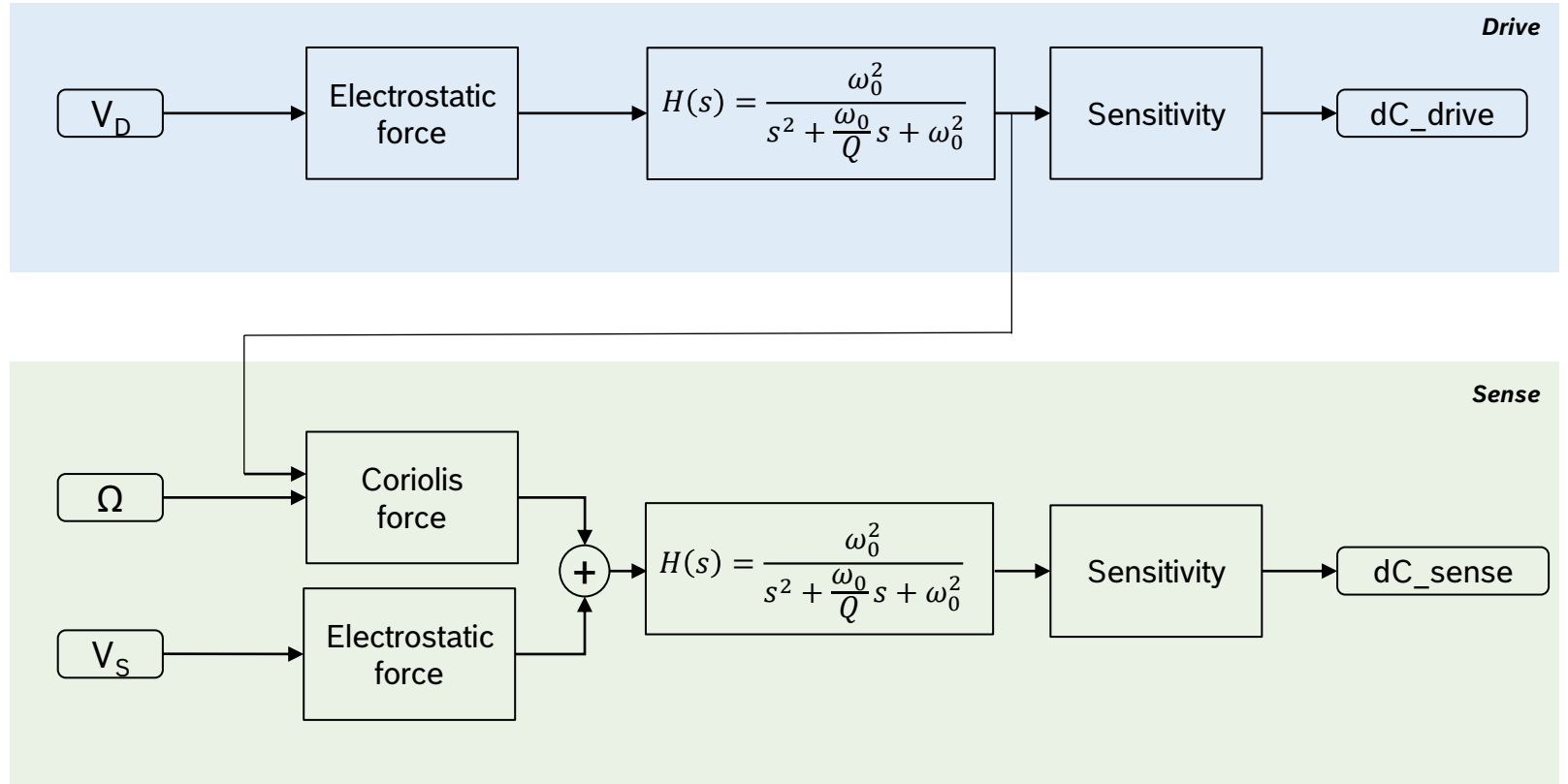
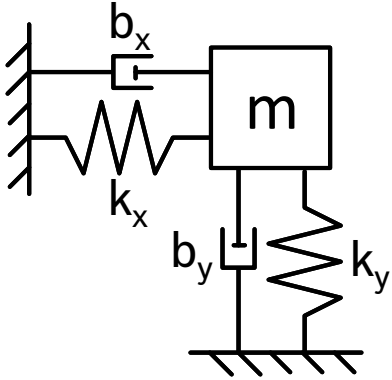
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1. Introduction & Problem Statement
2. MEMS Basics & Modeling
- 3. Virtual System Prototype**
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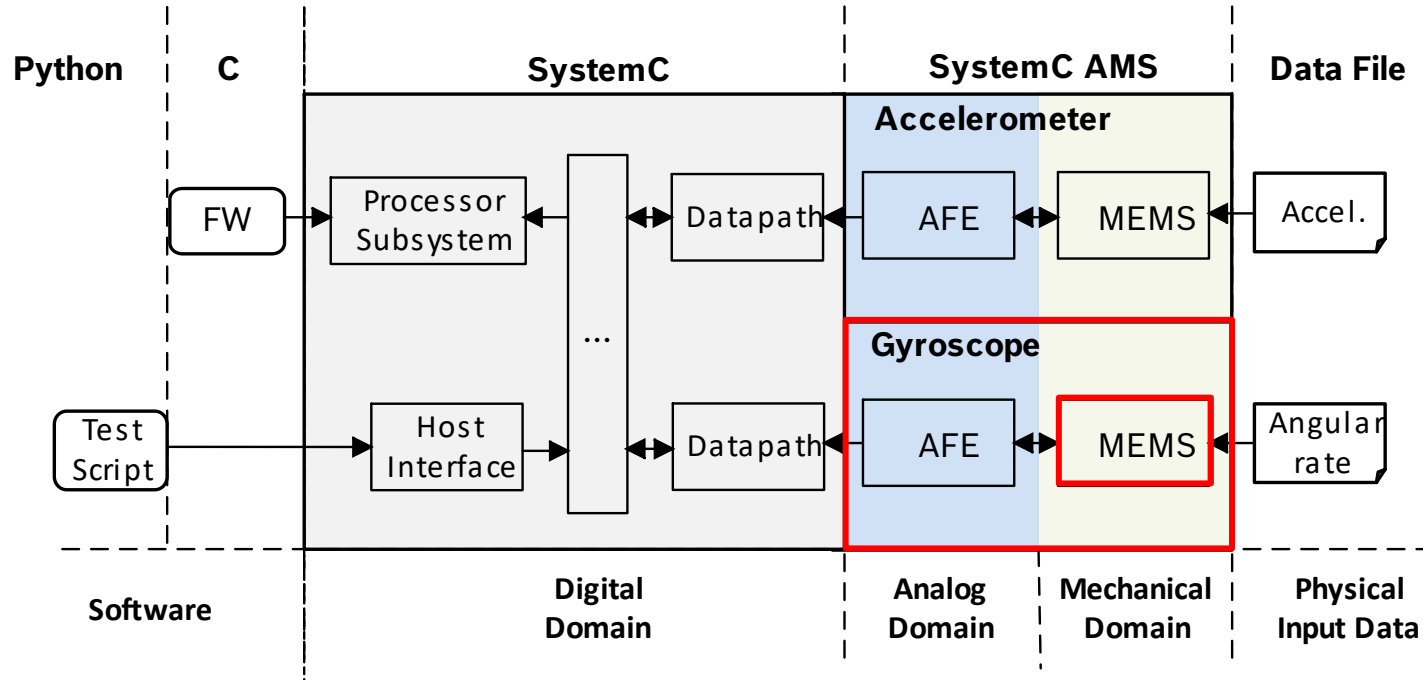
# Virtual System Prototype

## MEMS Implementation

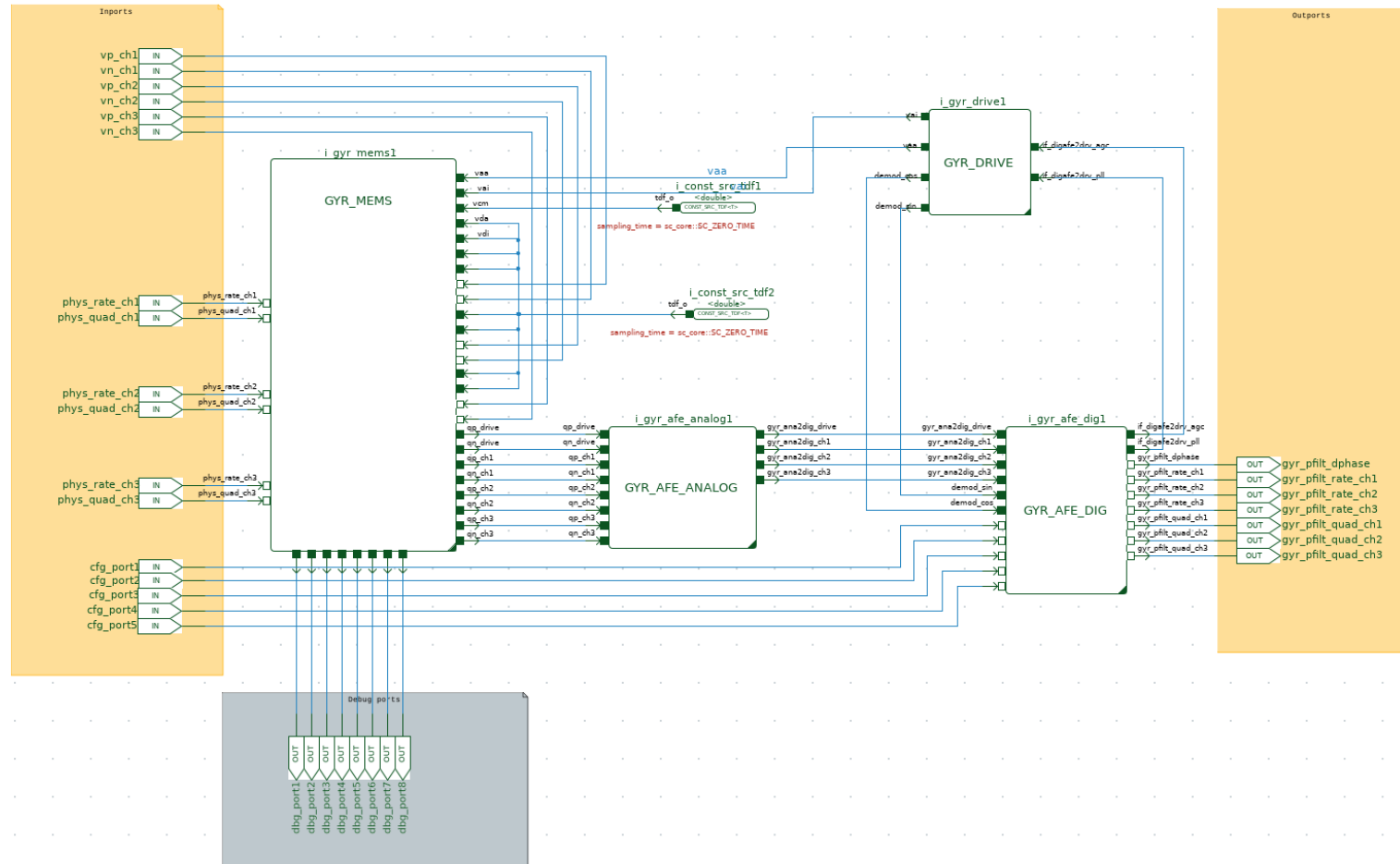


# Virtual System Prototype

## System Overview



# Virtual System Prototype Implementation



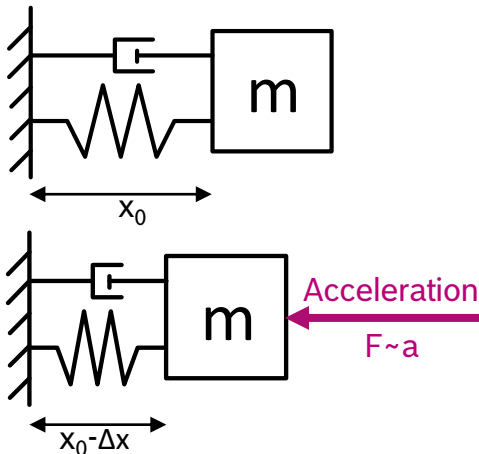
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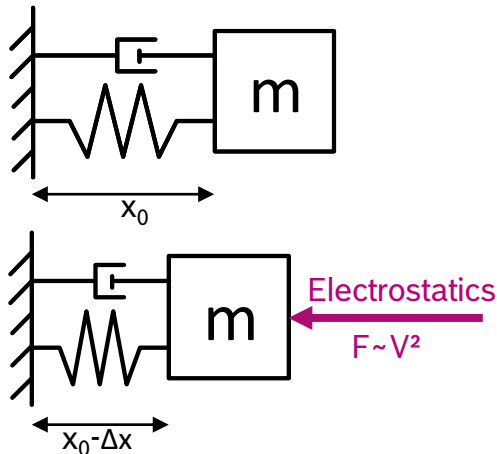
# Case Study

## Built-in Self Test for Accelerometer

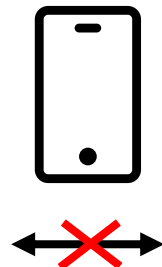
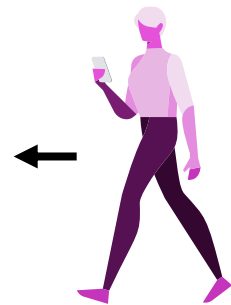
Normal sensing mode



Self test mode

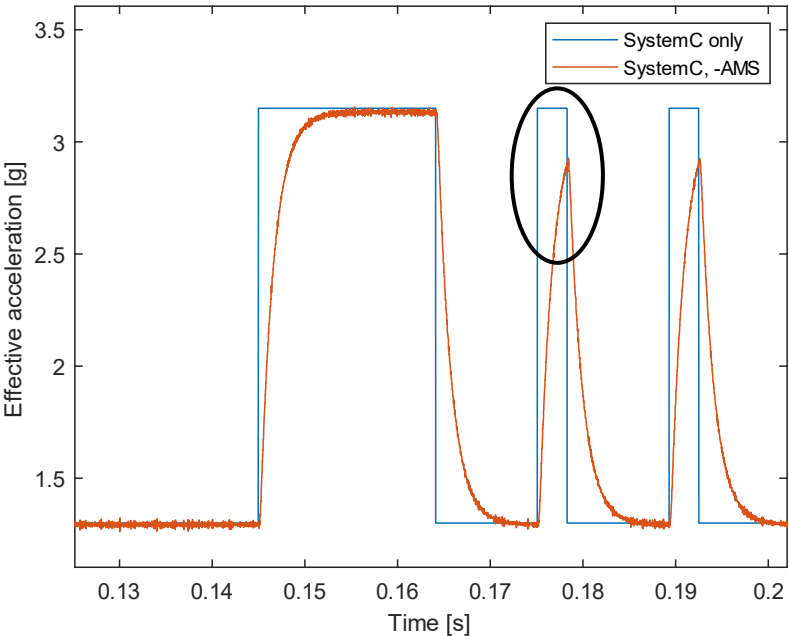
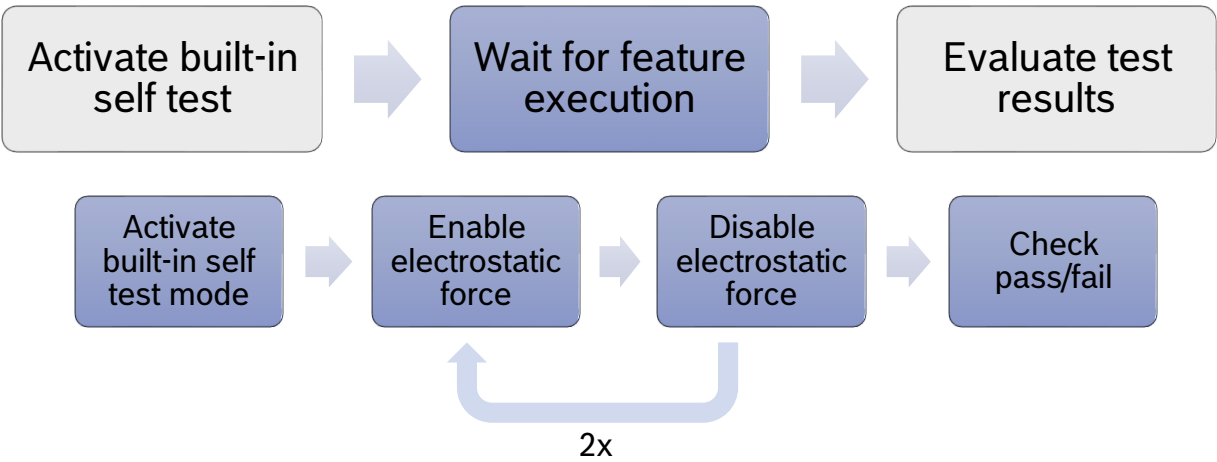


The built-in self test excites the MEMS electrostatically to check the correct mechanical functionality.



# Case Study

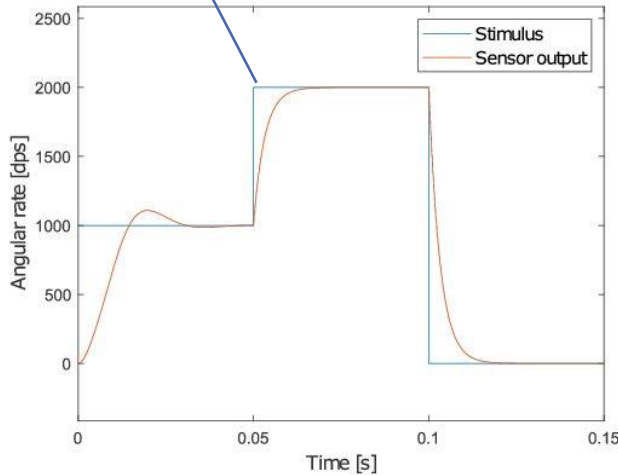
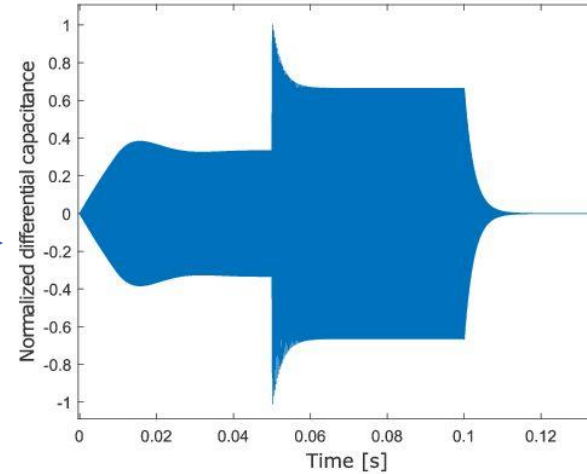
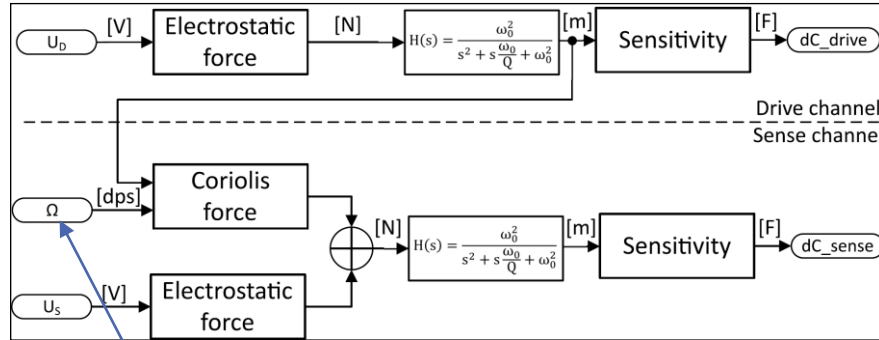
## Built-in Self Test for Accelerometer



➡ Transient sensor behavior becomes visible

# Case Study

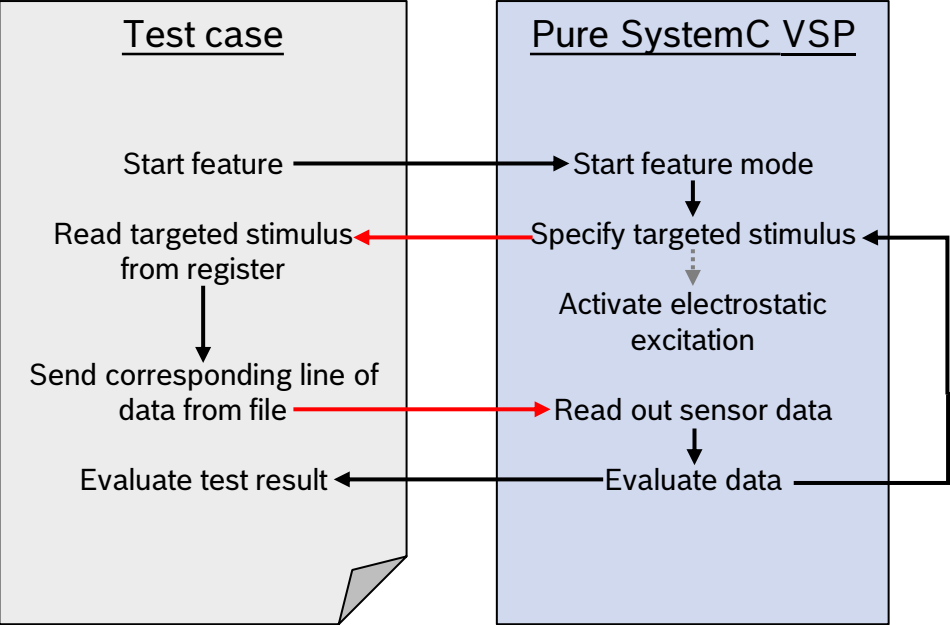
## Gyroscope Model Validation



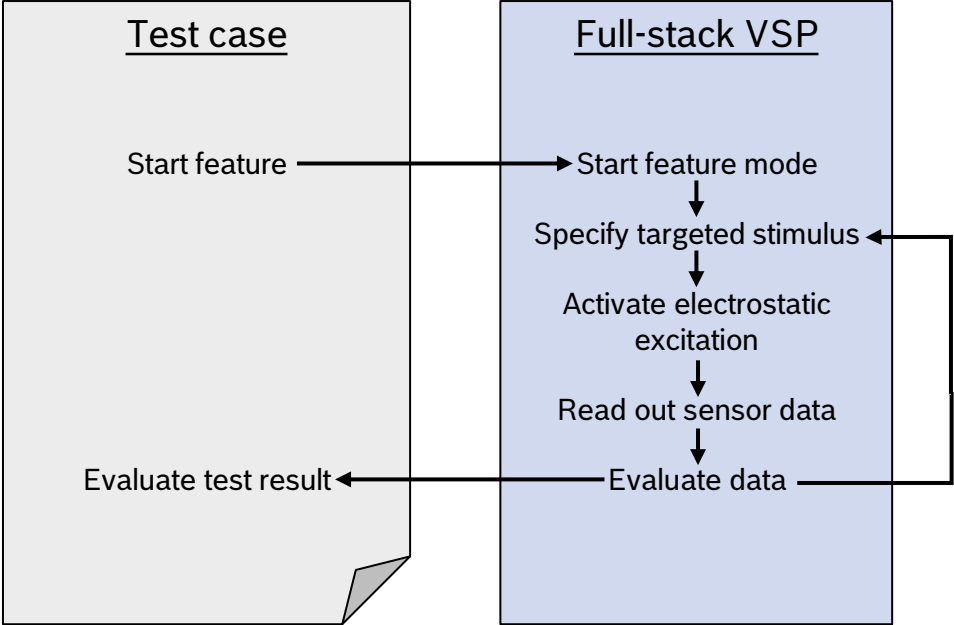
- sensor is stimulated with piecewise constant angular rate
- sensor output follows input
- differential cap ringing at drive frequency
- startup of drive oscillation influences sense output

# Case Study

## Sensor/Firmware Interaction in Gyroscopes



needs proper  
synchronization





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# Results and Discussion

## Benefits

### Comparison of firmware test procedures

	Virtual Prototype Version	
	Pure SystemC	Full-stack
<b>File input</b>	Measurements	None
<b>Complexity of test case</b>	High	Low
<b>Error sources</b>	Test case, VSP	VSP
<b>Insights into system behavior</b>	Limited to algorithmic, no physical insights	Algorithmic and physical insights
<b>Timing errors covered</b>	No	Yes
<b>Reusability for hardware</b>	Low	High

- ➡ The overall confidence in the test result increases significantly
- ➡ Firmware developers gain better insights into the sensor's behavior
- ➡ Simulation and hardware tests can be matched by reuse

# Results and Discussion

## Performance Analysis

Acc	Pure SystemC	Full-stack	Ratio
<b>Initialization Procedure</b>	0.173s* 0.160s**	1.655s 0.160s	9.59
<b>Firmware Procedure</b>	0.303s 0.045s	0.742s 0.045s	<b>2.45</b>
<b>Test Execution</b>	0.476s 0.205s	2.397s 0.205s	5.04

Gyr	Pure SystemC	Full-stack	Ratio (norm. to simulated time)
<b>Initialization Procedure</b>	1.3s 0.136s	20.6s 0.136s	15.85
<b>Firmware Procedure</b>	113.0s 1.923s	487.1s 1.739s	<b>4.77</b>
<b>Test Execution</b>	114.3s 2.0592	507.7s 4.88s	4.88

\*wall-clock time

\*\* simulated time

➡ The increase of simulation time stays reasonable

➡ Transient behavior is reflected in the VSP

➡ Large idle times during initialization increase the ratio

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Heterogeneous virtual system prototypes are well-suited for the validation of tight sensor/firmware interaction.

They can be developed in SystemC/-AMS.

Simulation performance is degraded  $<5x$  compared to a SystemC-only approach.

THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION.

ANY QUESTIONS?

# References

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- ▶ [12] Coseda Technologies GmbH. Coside. <http://www.cosedatech.com/coside-overview>.