



Tutorial: Scalable Virtual Platforms for Automotive and Beyond

Introduction

Lukas Jünger, MachineWare GmbH



MACHINEWARE

arm

tracetronic

ICE
Institute for
Communication
Technologies and
Embedded Systems

RWTH AACHEN
UNIVERSITY

accellera
SYSTEMS INITIATIVE

Agenda

- Session #1
 - VCML: An Open-Source Framework for Building Scalable Virtual Platforms
 - Lukas Jünger, MachineWare GmbH
- Session #2
 - Trends in Software and Virtual Platforms
 - Daniel Owens, Arm
- Session #3
 - Integrating Virtual Platforms as Scalable Testbeds for Automotive Software
 - Matthias Berthold, tracetronic GmbH
- Session #4
 - Virtual Platforms for Embedded Fuzzing
 - Chiara Ghinami, RWTH Aachen





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Tutorial: Scalable Virtual Platforms for Automotive and Beyond

Session #1: VCML: An Open-Source Framework for
Building Scalable Virtual Platforms

Lukas Jünger, MachineWare GmbH



Motivation

- Software complexity ever increasing
 - Software Defined Vehicle
 - Integration points extremely complex
- Software problems lead to delays
- Software TCO high
 - Fixing problems late is expensive (10-100x)
- Need: **Better software, earlier!**

That issue is better fixed in August update, Autopilot res V9, we will I manage

2:01 PM · Jun 12, 2024

Elon Musk @elonmusk

Problems with the software cause a delayed start-up of the new Mercedes CLA Beacon of hope

In March 2023, Ola Källenius was still talking about 12 months until the new CLA with a WLTP range of around 750 km comes onto the market. He smiled and remarked that this statement would probably not be liked to hear by his engineers. He apparently already knew that there would be some challenges with the all-new MB OS operating system.

In China, it has now been confirmed that the long version of the CLA has been postponed from April 2025 to August 2025. This is due to problems with the software.

Tough start for new head of sales

+ VW postpones the launch of new electric models

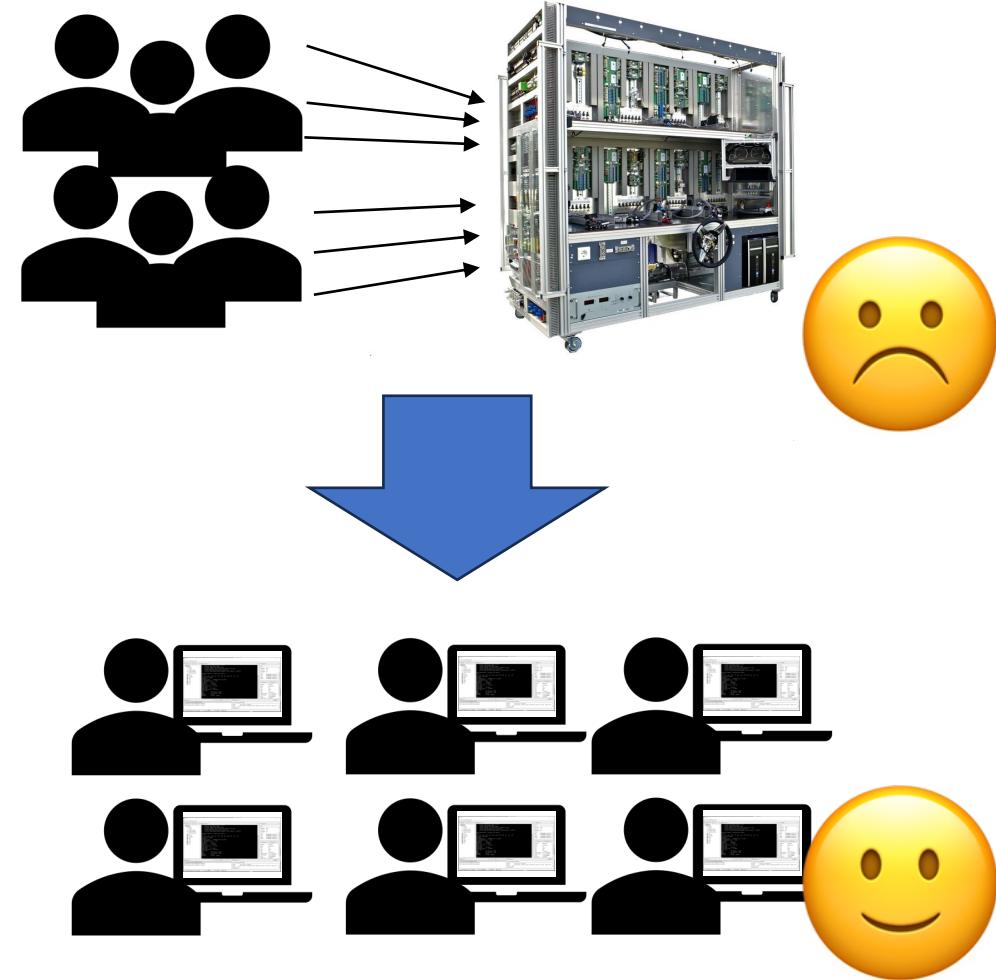
VW's new head of sales, Martin Sander, has perhaps the most difficult job in the group: selling electric cars. It doesn't get any easier. Part of the SSP electric platform will not come until 15 months later in 2029 - including the new ID.4.

By Christoph Seyerlein and Michael Freitag
12.07.2024, 11:51 a.m.

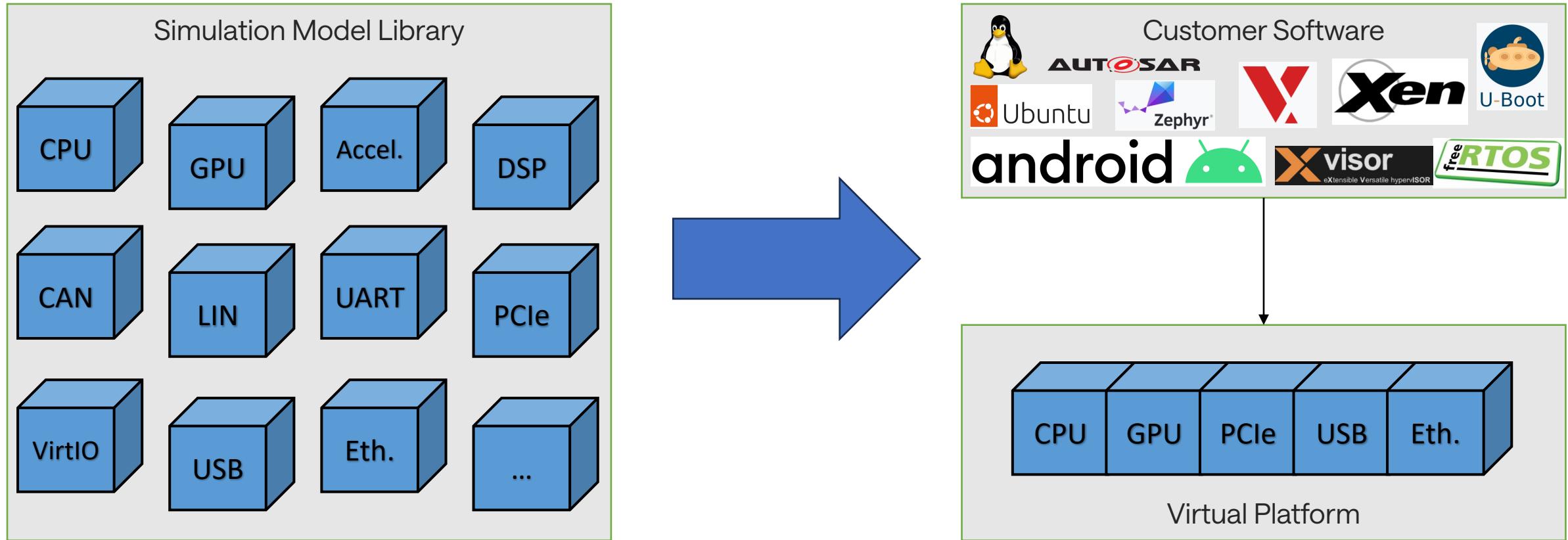
At **CARIAD**, revenue from contract licenses rose by around 30 percent to EUR 1.1 billion, as the software is being used in increasingly more Group vehicles, as planned. Due to the business model, this division recorded an **operating loss of EUR 2.4 billion**, as CARIAD makes significant advance payments for future software architectures, which are remunerated via license payments. In operational terms, the Group in the software area has focused on launching important products such as the Porsche Macan Electric and the Audi Q6 e-tron this year.

Virtual Prototyping

- Virtual Platform: **Full System Simulation**
 - Execute unmodified target software
- Indispensable in modern SW development
- Advantages over physical prototypes
 - Available early
 - Scalable deployment
 - Full flexibility, deep introspection

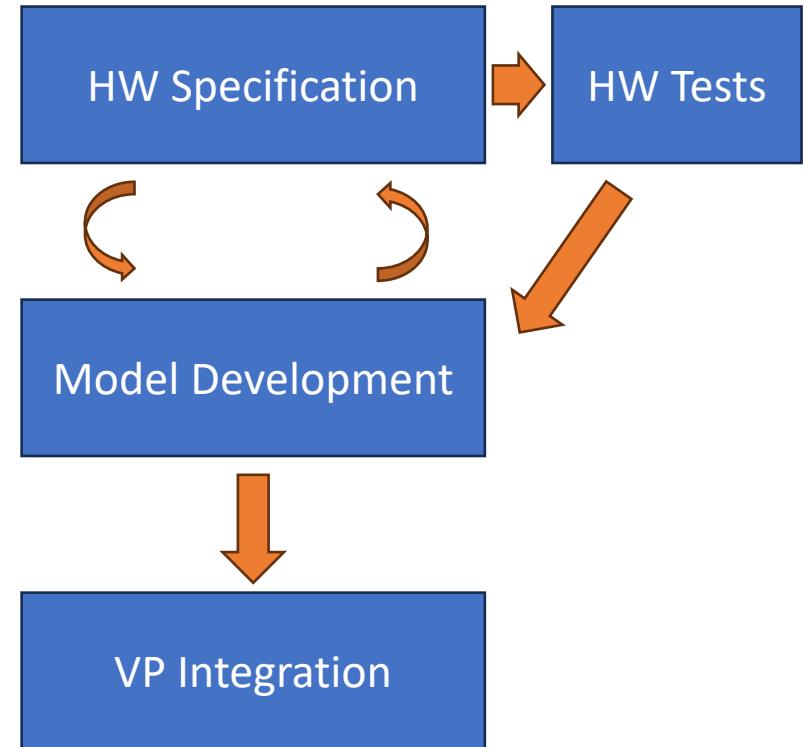


Building Virtual Platforms



Scalability Challenge: Early Availability

- Requires **model availability and integration**
- Building (fast) models
 - HW spec. availability and format
 - IP-XACT, SAIL vs PDF, Excel
 - Requires trained engineers (AI?)
- Integrating models from different sources
 - Build & execution environments
 - Model interfaces
 - Functional: model input/output
 - Non-functional: Configuration, Control, Inspection

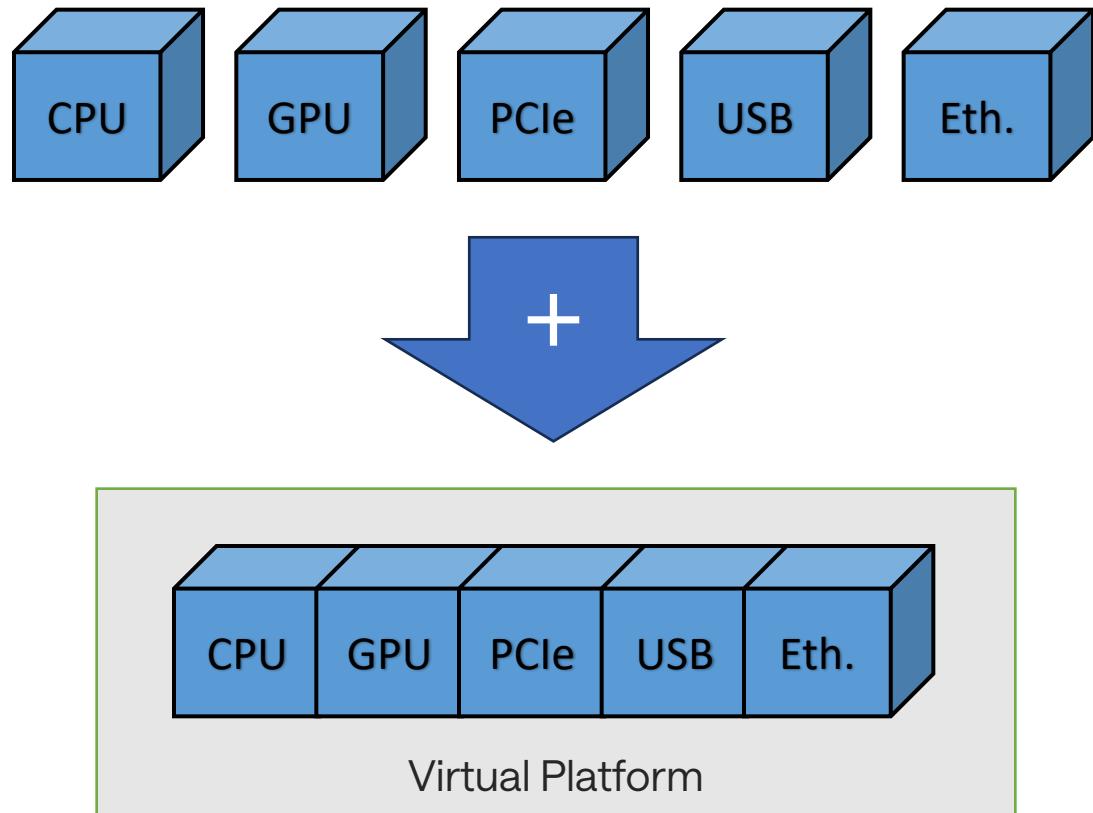


Scalability Challenge: Performance

- Usability of VP is determined by performance
 - SW execution in MIPS (Million Simulated Instructions per Wall-Clock second)
- **Performance / Accuracy trade-off**
 - Higher accuracy -> simulate more -> lower performance
 - Accuracy requirement depends strongly on use case
 - Difficult to define use case: "simulate everything"
- Introspection/profiling for all VP components

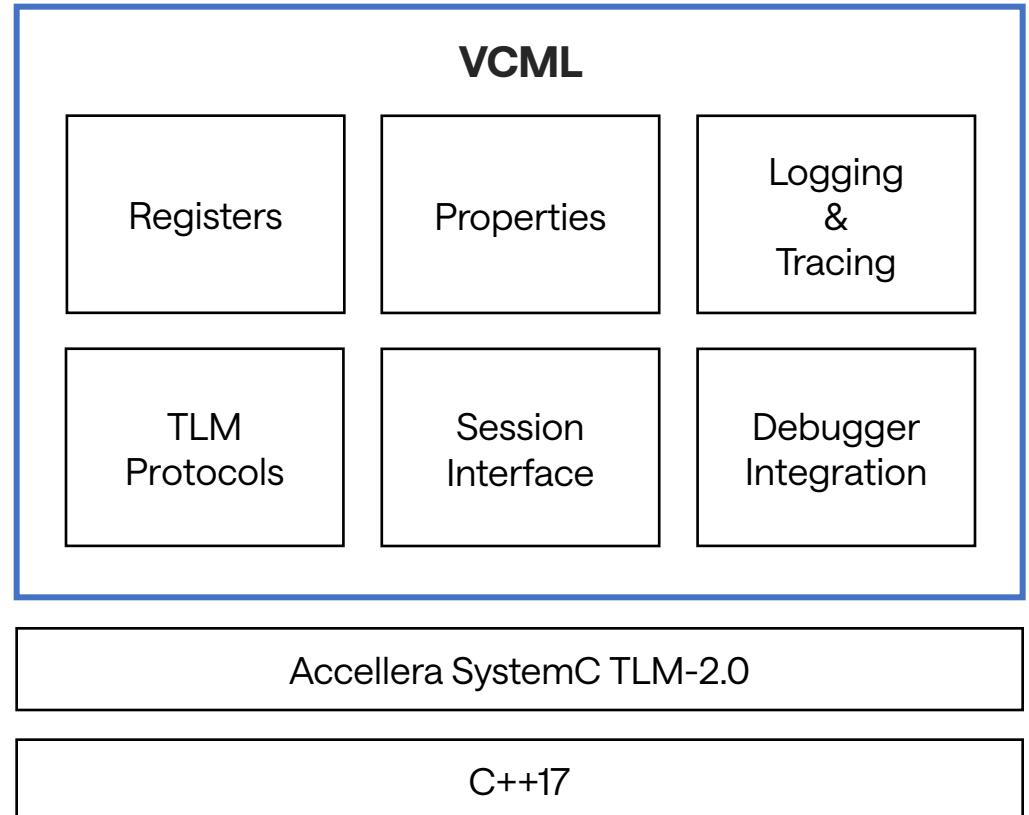
SystemC TLM-2.0

- IEEE standardized simulation framework (1666-2023) in C++
 - TLM extension for fast simulation
- Focus on model interfaces, virtual time keeping
- Missing
 - Model internals (e.g. registers)
 - Configuration, Control, Inspection
 - Interconnects (CAN, SPI, ...)
 - ...

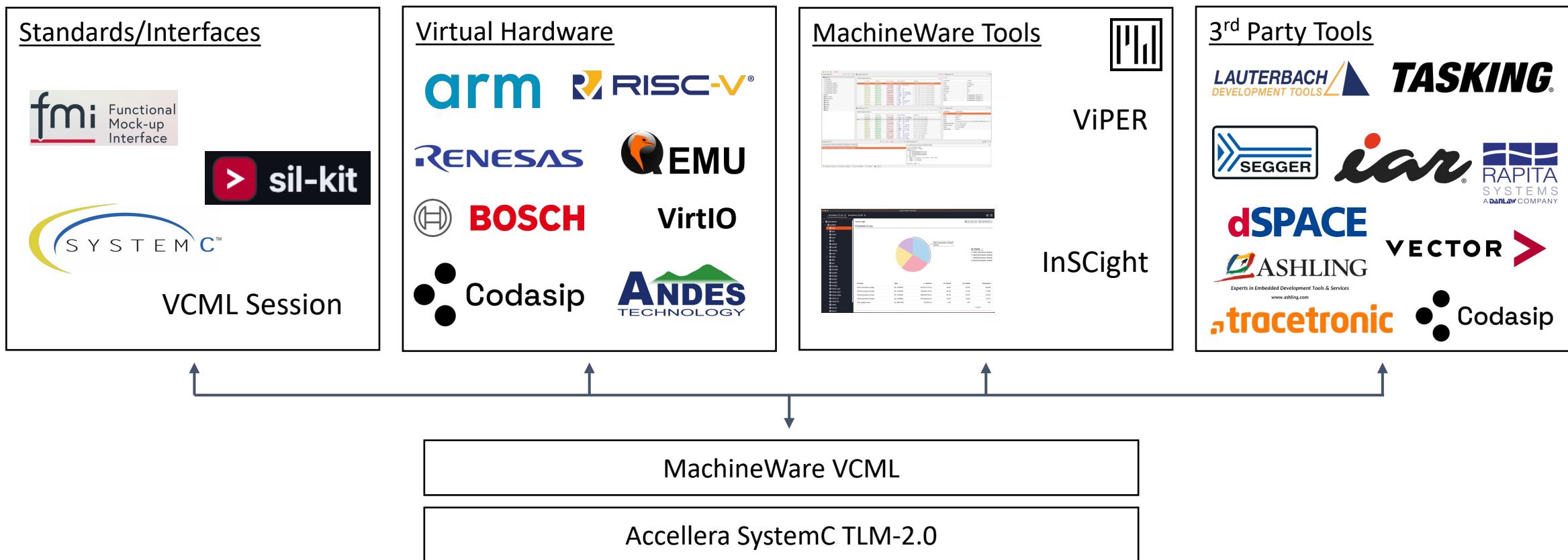


VCML

- SystemC-based VP toolkit
 - Everything that's missing in SystemC
 - Free and open-source (Apache 2)
 - github.com/machineware-gmbh/vcml
- Goals
 - Training resource for newcomers
 - machineware.de/vcml-community
 - Open, scalable platform for building fast VPs and models
 - “Batteries included” (examples, documentation, support)



VCML Ecosystem



VCML is a powerful open-source foundation for building fast, scalable Virtual Platforms



Trends in Software and Virtual Platforms

Daniel Owens, Product Director, Arm

arm

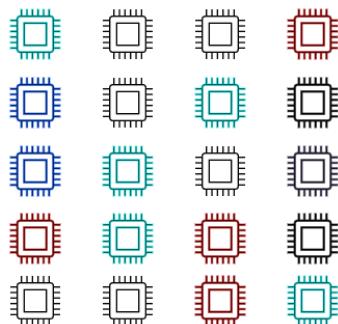
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Trends in Software

The AI-Defined Vehicle

P A S T

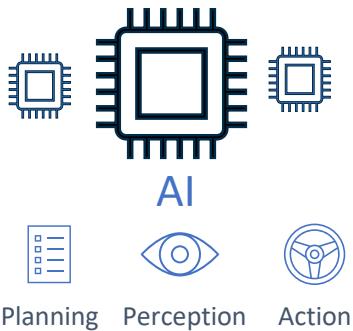
- Distributed ECUs, rule-based, deterministic systems
- Not software-defined, but software-controlled



Software Controlled

P R E S E N T

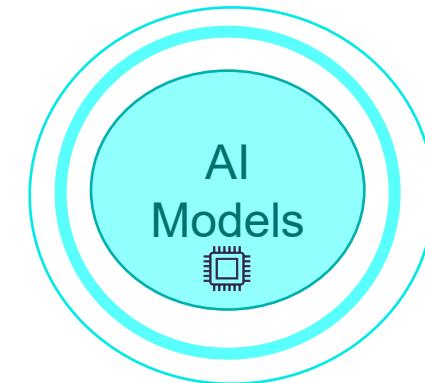
- Centralized/Zonal compute vs distributed
- Modular system with LLMs emerging
- Software defines the system, orchestrates, OTA updates



Software-Defined Vehicle Era

F U T U R E

- Sophisticated AI models pervasive
- AI central to vehicle innovation
- Software-Defined infrastructure as foundation



AI-Defined Vehicle Era

Enabling Safer, Smarter Driver Experiences

New AI Models Underpin Driver Experiences of the Future



ADAS

Example: Intuitive Driving

Adjusts to environment and driver behavior in real-time to enhance safety. V2X coordination.

“Switching to ‘City Mode’ for enhanced awareness.”



IVI

Example: Voice & App Interaction

Delivers personalized, voice-driven control for a more intuitive in-vehicle experience.

“Play my playlist and order my usual at Starbucks.”



Vehicle System Control

Example: Real-time Optimizations

Continuously improves performance and efficiency based on conditions.

“No passengers – Eco Drive activated.”

Industry Needs to Deliver the AI-Defined Vehicle Reality

More Complexity, More Demands on Vehicle Hardware and Software



Flexibility to innovate
on top of proven safety-capable,
secure compute foundations



Scale AI
scalable platforms to power AI
across diverse vehicle types and
use cases



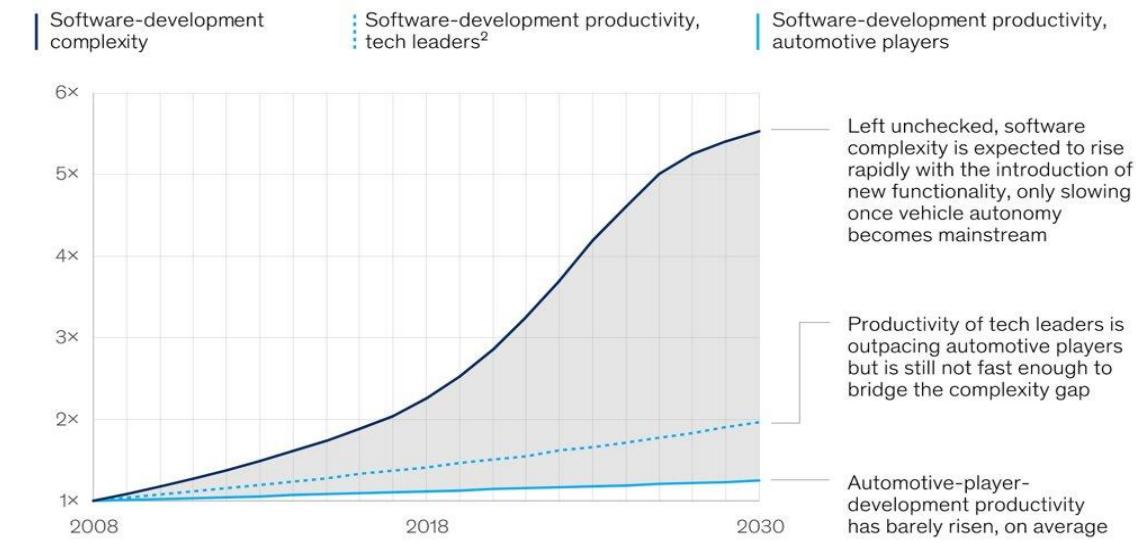
Faster time to market
for tech powering new driver
experiences

Significant Software Challenges for Automotive

Complexity is ballooning, while development productivity is lagging¹

The automotive industry is confronting a widening and unsustainable gap between software complexity and productivity levels.

Relative growth over time, for automotive features,¹ indexed, 1 = 2008



¹Analysis of >200 software-development projects from OEMs and from tier-1 and tier-2 suppliers.

²Top-performing quartile of technology companies.

Source: Numetrics by McKinsey

McKinsey & Company 1 McKinsey, The case for an end-to-end automotive-software platform, January 16, 2020

Autonomous Vehicle Development Costs (USD)²

- Validation Costs
- Hardware Development Costs
- Software Development Costs

Integration, verification and validation to consume 40% of software budget in 2030³

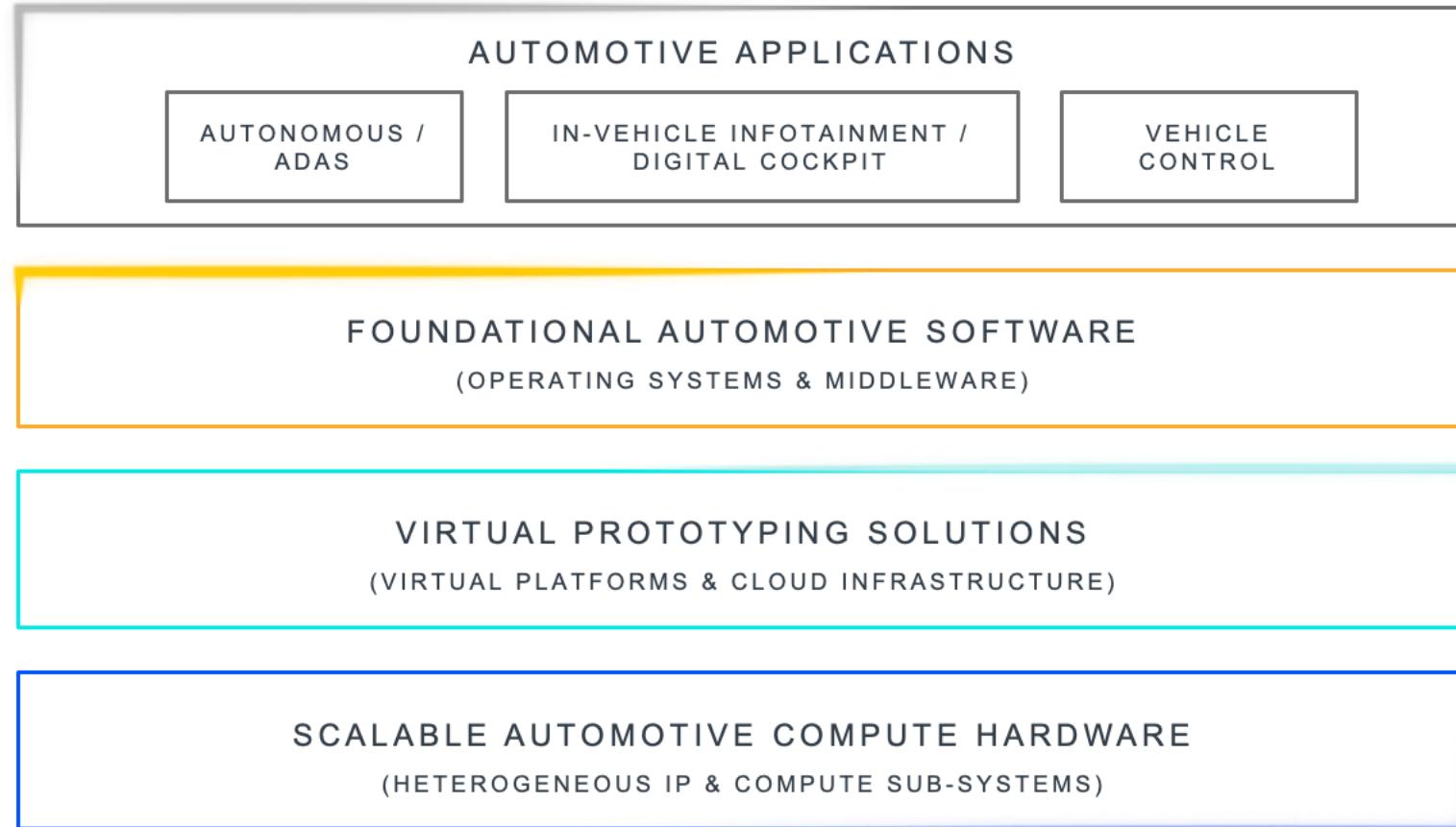


2 McKinsey, What's Next for Autonomous Vehicles

3 McKinsey, Automotive software and electronics 2030

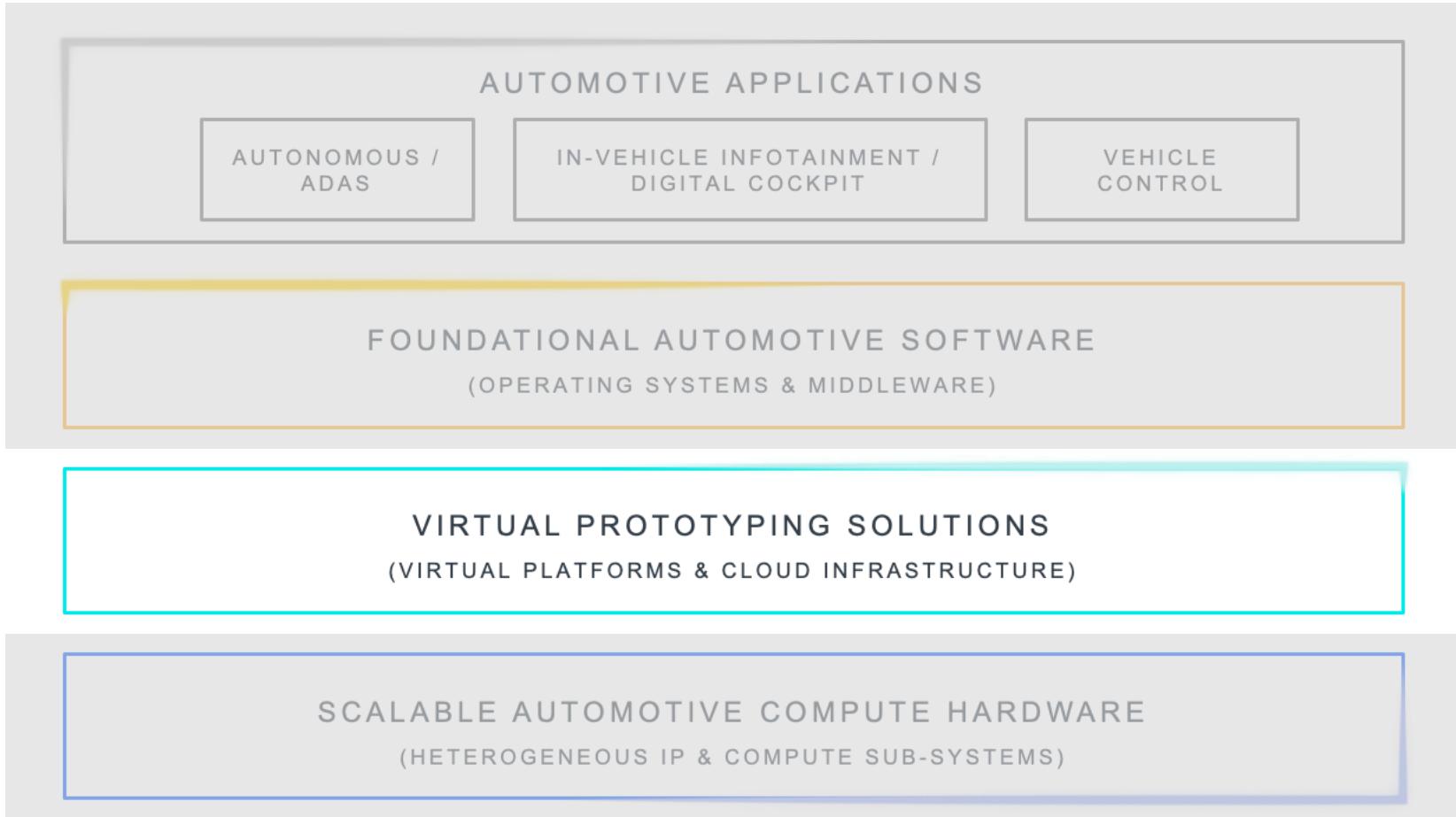
The Arm Automotive Technology Stack

A Complex Landscape That Requires Collaboration



The Arm Automotive Technology Stack

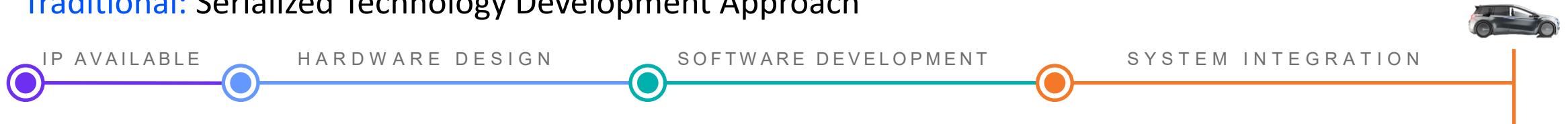
A Complex Landscape That Requires Collaboration



Compressing Time to Market | Arm Innovation

Reducing Silicon and Software Development Timelines

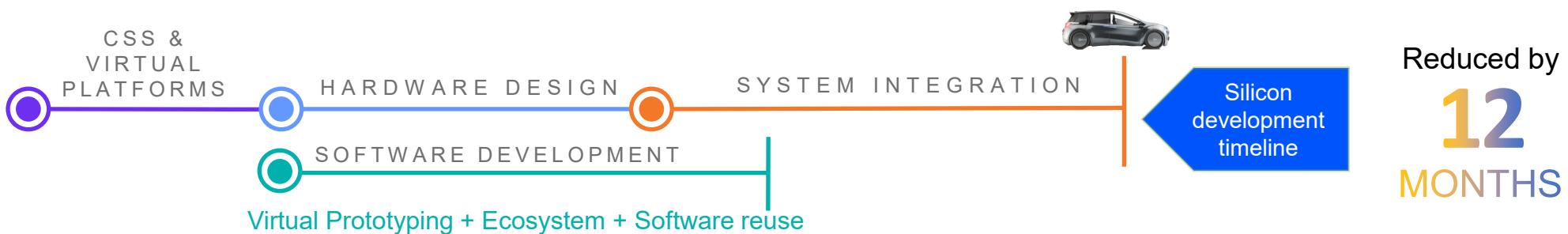
Traditional: Serialized Technology Development Approach



Past Years: Arm Individual IP Development Approach with Virtual Prototyping



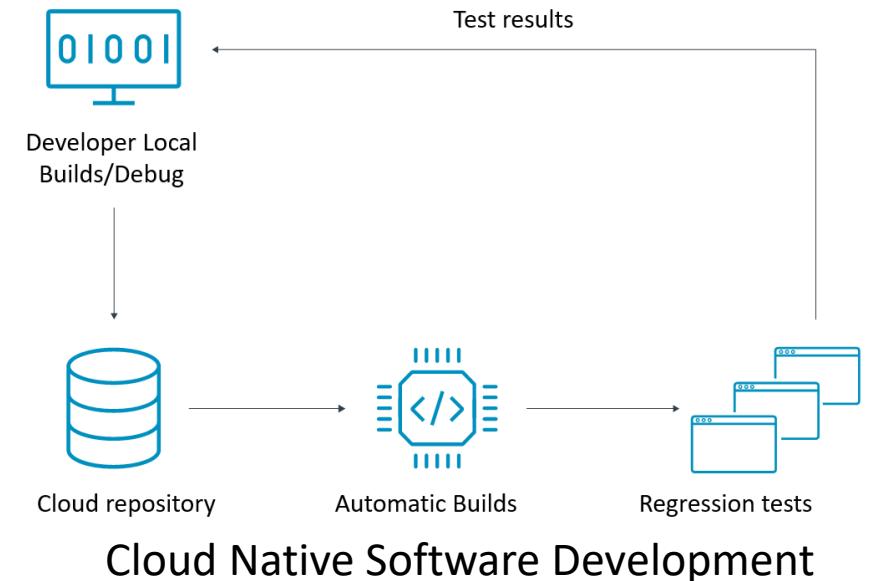
Today: Reduced Time-to-silicon and Accelerated Software Development



Trends in Arm-based Simulation

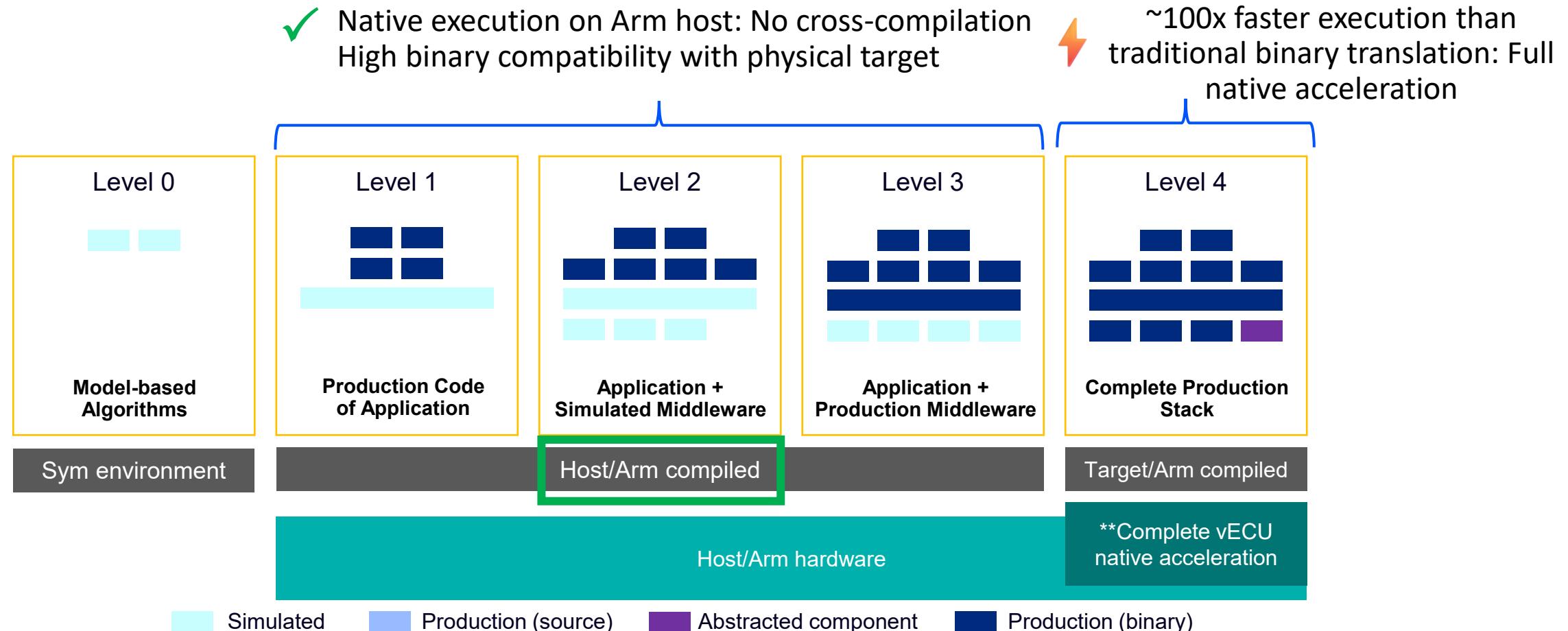
Evolving Arm Hardware Landscape

- Trends in cloud hardware
 - Google Cloud, Microsoft Azure, AWS hosting Arm servers
 - Arm v9 now in the cloud
 - Cost effective development and automation
- Arm-native execution a reality
 - ISA parity
 - Expanding ecosystem



Accelerating vECU Development | Arm Native

Faster | Binary-Compatible | No Cross-Compilation | Near-Silicon Performance



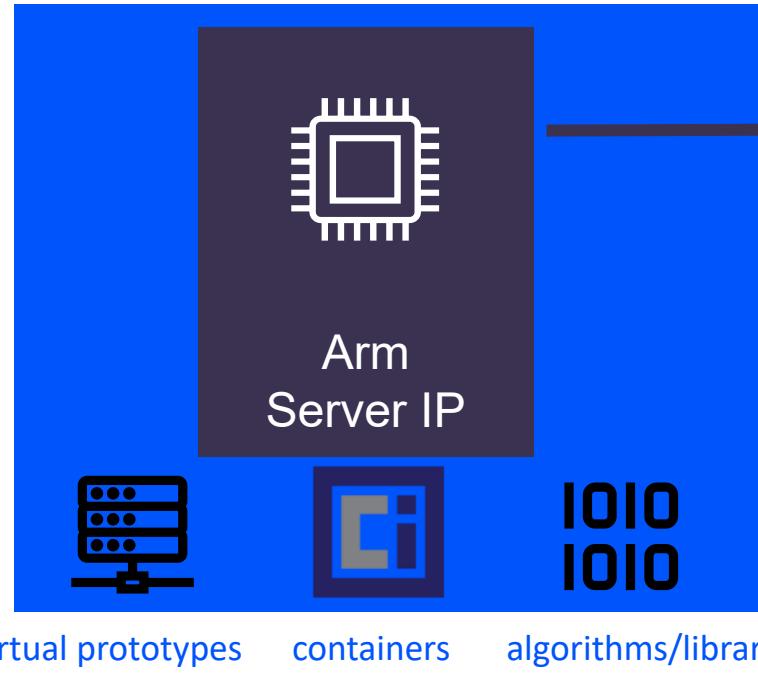
References: adapted from prostep 2020 – *Requirements for the Standardization of Virtual Electronic Control Units (V-ECUs)*

*Runs production binary without Binary Translation or cross-compilation

ISA Parity enables Seamless Cloud-to-Car Portability

Build Once, Run Everywhere

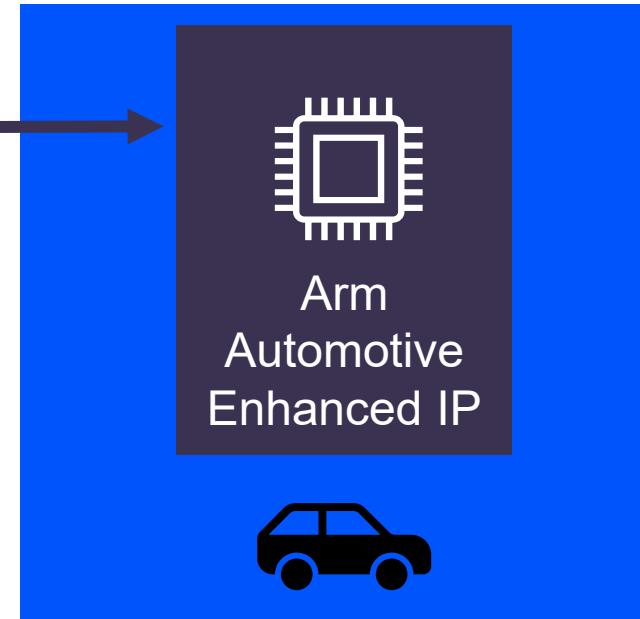
Cloud/OnPrem Platform



Accelerated Validation Pipeline

Use containers and virtual prototypes to validate functional software continuously – earlier, faster and cheaper.

Car Platform



Build once, Test everywhere

The same artifacts run natively across the cloud and vehicle edge.

True Native Execution, No cross-compilation

Arm Fast Models

Fast, accurate, flexible
models of Arm CPUs,
Media and System IP

Complete programmer's
view, including the most
complex Arm IP

Suitable for driver,
firmware, RTOS and
embedded application
development

SystemC / TLM 2.0
compliant for platform
expansion

Fast Models – Important Enabler

- IP and integration validation
 - Architecture Validation Suite/Device Validation Suite, ISS Compare, RAVEN
- Early software development (internal)
 - Reference firmware (EDK2, SCP, Trusted Firmware, etc.)
- Platform for reference software
 - Free of charge Fixed Virtual Platforms (FVPs)
- Integrated with Arm products (external)
 - Arm Development Studio
 - Keil MDK
- Integrated with ecosystem products
 - Hybrid solutions
- Augments modelling ecosystem
 - Fast Models, QEMU, Partner Models

Summary

- The trend toward AI in vehicles is driving the need for earlier and higher quality software.
- Virtual prototypes have distinct advantages over traditional hardware-based approaches in terms of earlier availability, better scalability and greater accessibility throughout the supply chain.
- Native execution is redefining simulation with near-silicon speed for both pre- and post-hardware development.
- Fast Models remain a viable technology for detailed, early access models of the Arm architecture.

END



Tutorial: Scalable Virtual Platforms for Automotive and Beyond

Session #2: Integrating Virtual Platforms as
Scalable Testbeds for Automotive Software

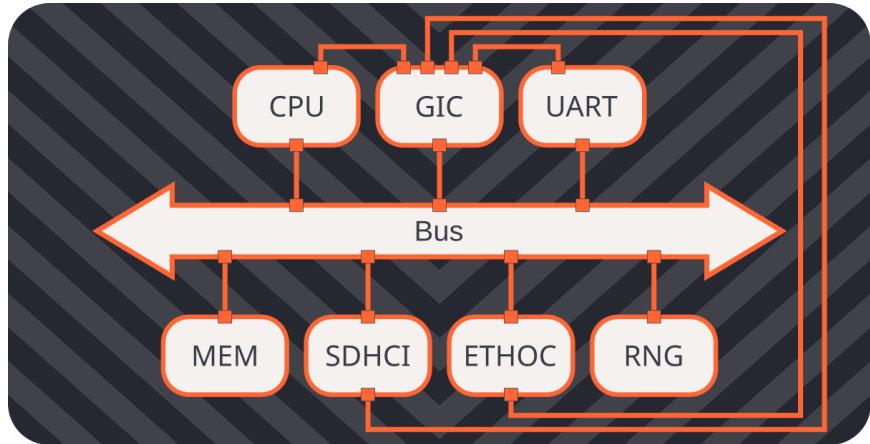
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Matthias Berthold, tracetronic GmbH

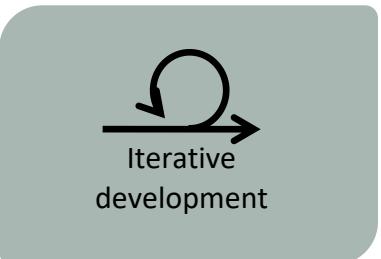
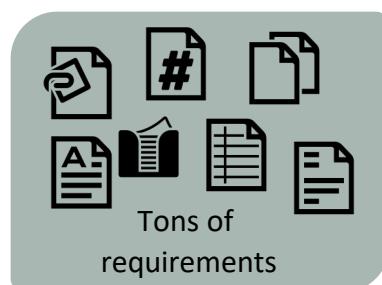
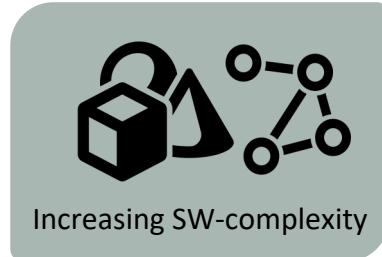
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Motivation

- What we see so far:
 - What is a VP?
 - How do I use it?
 - Why use it all?
- But: All for a single test, only once, **manually**.
- Before scaling: Automation!



Motivation - Why test automation?



...



Test automation!

Motivation – Automotive POV

- Testing and automation in Automotive:
 - Hardware-in-the-loop and lab cars
 - In-vehicle
 - Software-in-the-loop (ADAS/AD, Infotainment...)
- Current challenges/trends:
 - “Shift left” → More testing at the beginning of development
 - “Modern” software development → OTA updates...
 - More standards and open formats (e.g. ASAM XIL, OpenSCENARIO, FMI...)

Demo – Overview

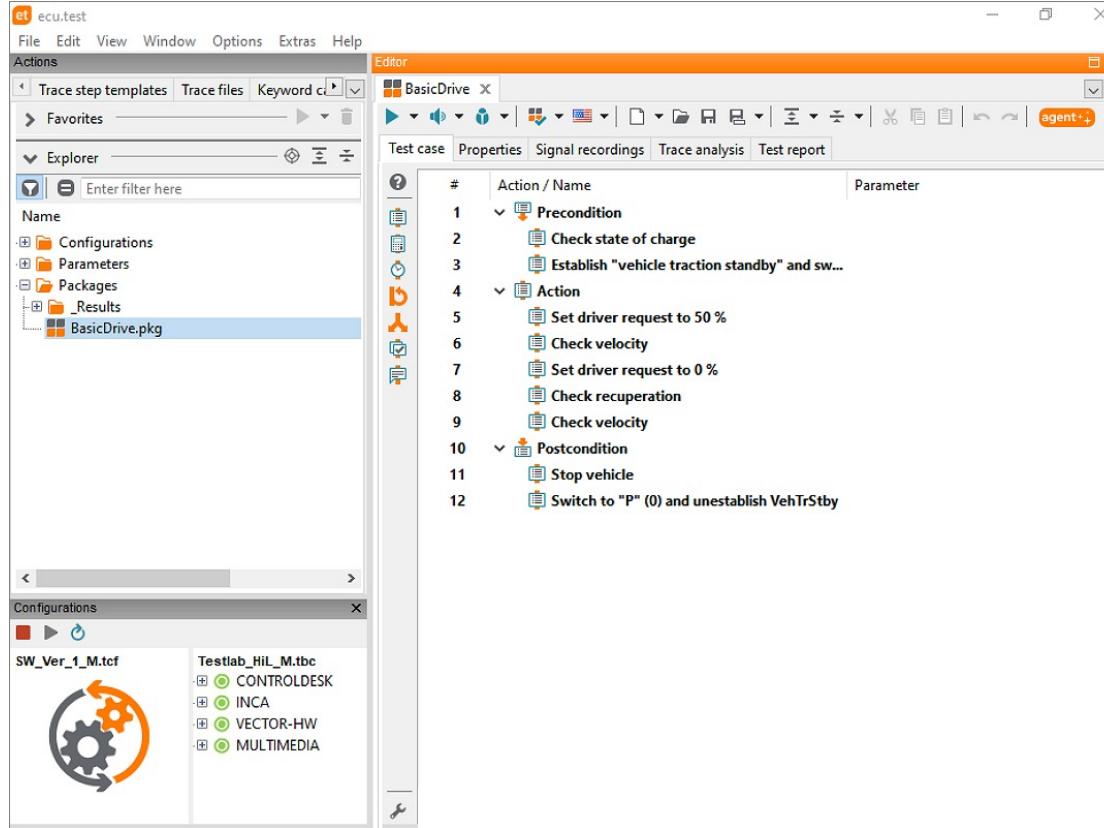
- Create configs to use the VP
- Create a test case and execute it
- Add a trace analysis to check behavior over time
- Stimulation (open loop tests)
- Reporting incl. code coverage
- Debugging

Demo – ecu.test

- Test automation: unit tests → integration tests
→ system tests → in vehicle tests
- Used by most automotive OEMs and Tier-1s
 - But also agricultural, Construction machines, new energy...
- GUI or Python code for test case implementation
- Over 60 tool connections and possibility for user extensions
- Connections to ALMs (sync requirements and reports)
- Q-Kit available (ISO-26262)

ecu.test

Demo – ecu.test



```
test_driving_mode.py > test_driving_mode
from ecutest.toolaccess import ToolAccess
def test_driving_mode():
    """ Integration test to check driving mode
    It's using bus, model and measurement
    interfaces based on arxml, a2l and model3
    """
    # init test environment
    ta = ToolAccess()
    with ta.init():

        # declare/ register variables
        bus_driving_mode = ta.bus_signal[0x1000000000000000]

        terminal = ta.model_var("Plant model/Model Root/TERMS/Term30 [0|1]/Value")
        battery_soc = ta.meas_var("Battery-Control/Soc")
        model_driving_mode = ta.model_var("Plant model/Model Root/CTRL_VEH/DriveMode [0|1|2|3|4]/Value")
        inca_check_connection = ta.job("INCA/CheckAllConnections")

        # start execution
        with ta.run():
            # precondition
            print(inca_check_connection())
            terminal.write(1)
            print(f"SoC: {battery_soc.read()}")
            assert battery_soc.read() >= 70

            # action
            model_driving_mode.write(1)
            assert bus_driving_mode.read() == model_driving_mode.read() == 1
```

Parameters

name
Fully qualified signal name (path).

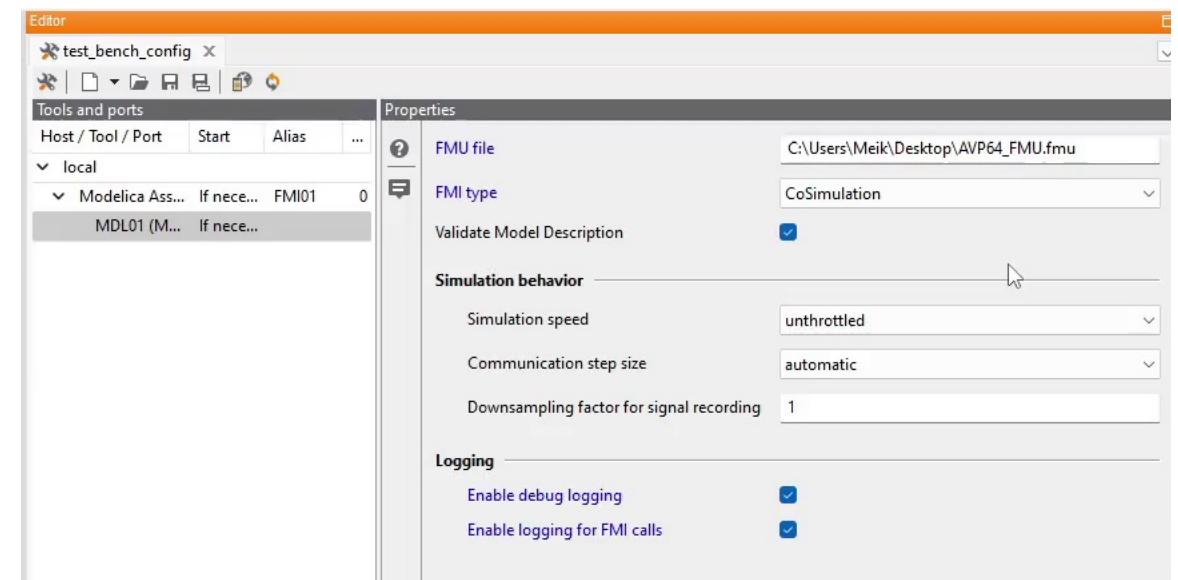
Returns

`(name: str) -> BusSignal`

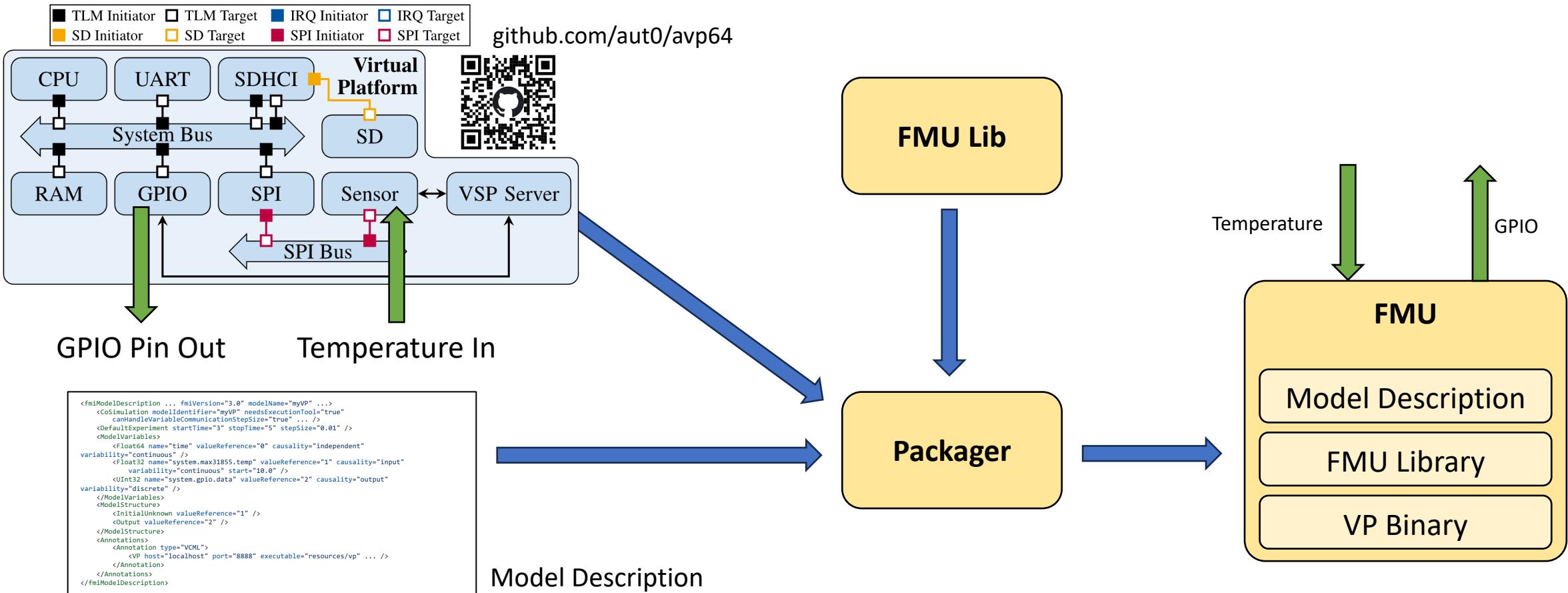
Create and register an ecu.test bus signal. Repeated calls with the same name parameter return the already registered instance and do not trigger an additional registration on the ecu.test side.

Demo – Configuration

- Connection ecu.test - VP: **FMI**
- FMI = Functional Mock-up Interface
- Free and open standard for dynamic simulation models (FMU)
- Support with > 250 tools
- Layered Standards for BUS & XCP

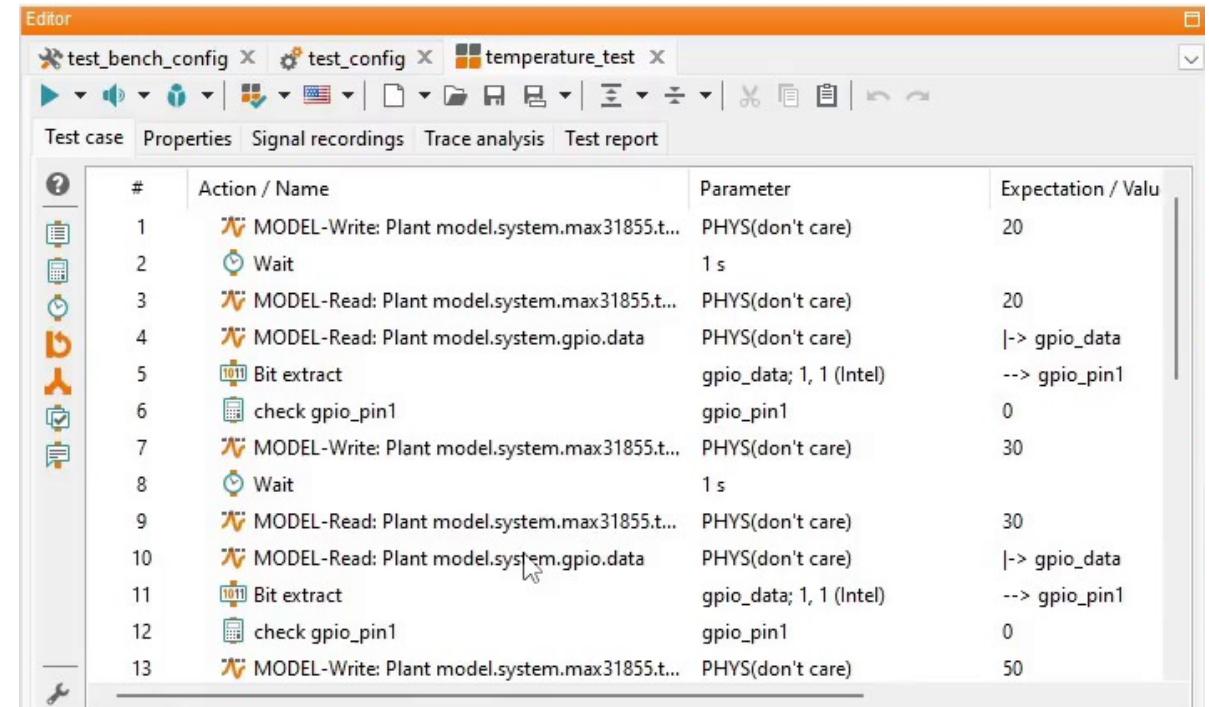


Demo – Configuration



Demo – Test case creation

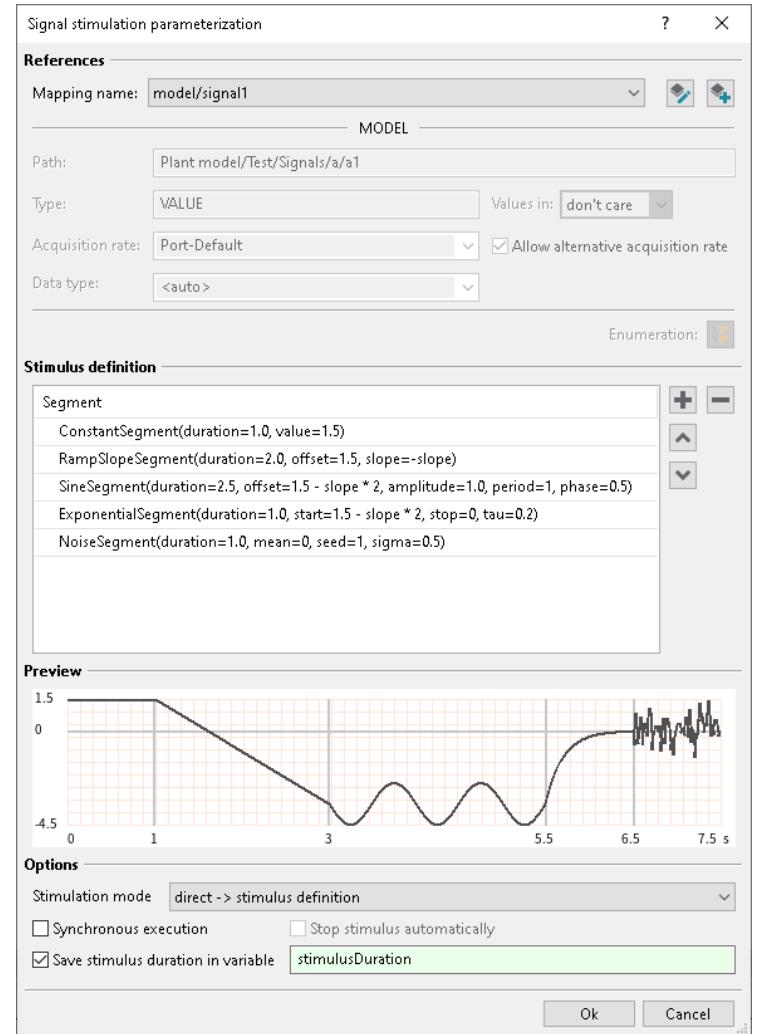
- Access variables (from FMU)
- Read, write, checks...
- „wait“ == simulation time



#	Action / Name	Parameter	Expectation / Value
1	MODEL-Write: Plant model.system.max31855.t...	PHYS(don't care)	20
2	Wait	1 s	
3	MODEL-Read: Plant model.system.max31855.t...	PHYS(don't care)	20
4	MODEL-Read: Plant model.system.gpio.data	PHYS(don't care)	-> gpio_data
5	Bit extract	gpio_data; 1, 1 (Intel)	--> gpio_pin1
6	check gpio_pin1	gpio_pin1	0
7	MODEL-Write: Plant model.system.max31855.t...	PHYS(don't care)	30
8	Wait	1 s	
9	MODEL-Read: Plant model.system.max31855.t...	PHYS(don't care)	30
10	MODEL-Read: Plant model.system.gpio.data	PHYS(don't care)	-> gpio_data
11	Bit extract	gpio_data; 1, 1 (Intel)	--> gpio_pin1
12	check gpio_pin1	gpio_pin1	0
13	MODEL-Write: Plant model.system.max31855.t...	PHYS(don't care)	50

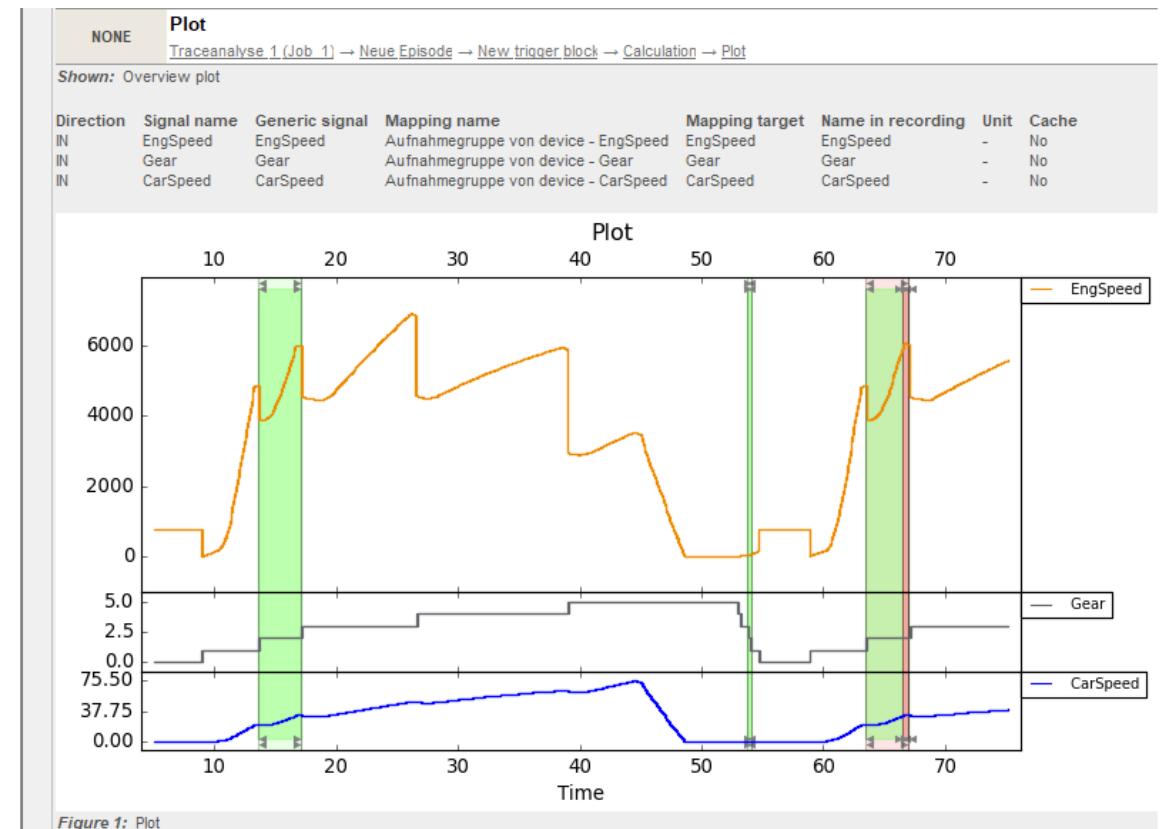
Demo – Stimulation

- Define complex signal inputs
 - e.g. Ramps, sine, noise...
- Used for “open loop testing”



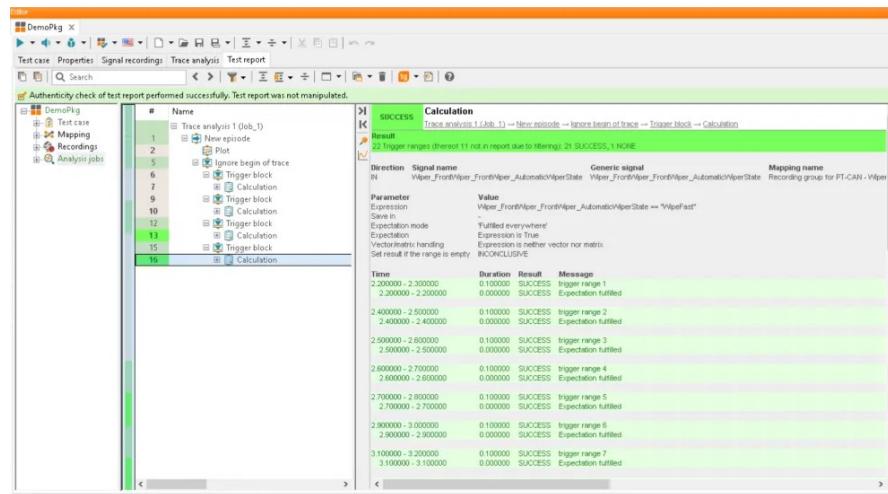
Demo – Trace Analysis

- Verify signals and their behaviour over time
- Define (combined) conditions, triggers...
- Reuse templates



Demo – Reporting and Code Coverage

- Results of execution
- Basis for synchronization with ALMs

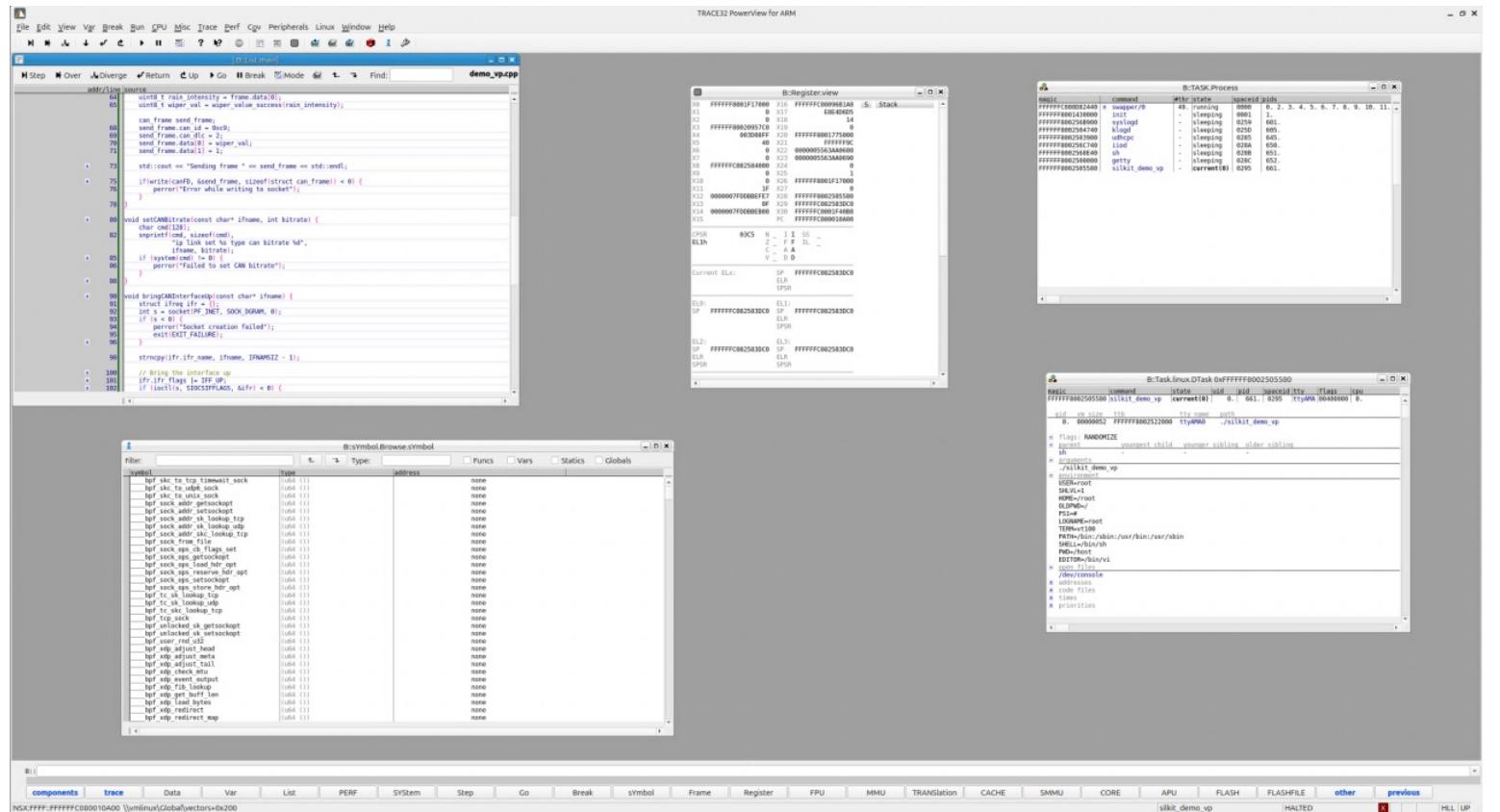


- Create more test cases by analyzing code coverage

```
00
67      can_frame send_frame;
68      send_frame.can_id = 0xc9;
69      send_frame.can_dlc = 2;
70      send_frame.data[0] = wiper_val;
71      send_frame.data[1] = 1;
72
73  ▶ 3/6  51      std::cout << "Sending frame " << send_frame << std::endl;
74
75  ▶ 2/4  51      if(write(canFD, &send_frame, sizeof(struct can_frame)) < 0) {
76      x          perror("Error while writing to socket");
77  }
78  51 }
79
80  1 void setCANbitrate(const char* ifname, int bitrate) {
81      char cmd[128];
82      1  snprintf(cmd, sizeof(cmd),
83                  "ip link set %s type can bitrate %d",
84                  ifname, bitrate);
85  ▶ 2/4  1  if (system(cmd) != 0) {
86      x          perror("Failed to set CAN bitrate");
87  }
88  1 }
89
90  1 void bringCANInterfaceUp(const char* ifname) {
```

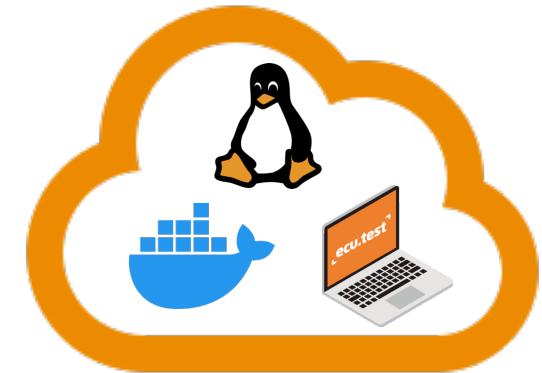
Demo – Debugging

- Attach debugger to test case to find problems in software from within testcase
- Lauterbacher, VS Code...



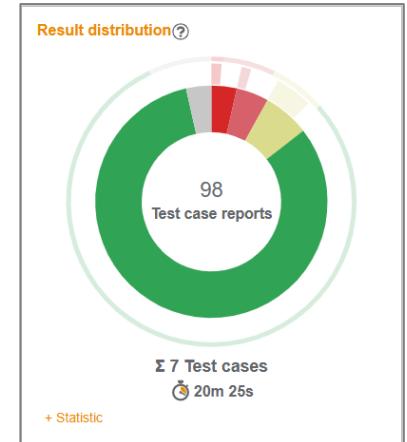
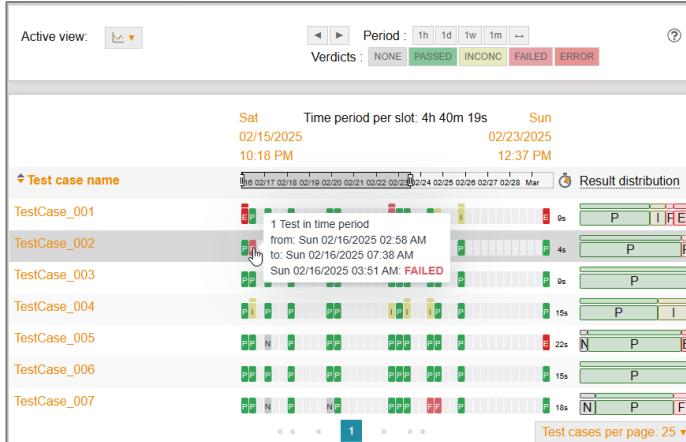
Scaling

- After automation: Scaling!
- Goal: Scale as much as you can!
 - That's the benefit of virtual platforms → No hardware or other dependencies
 - Needed for all the requirements, variants, code changes...
- APIs and technologies:
 - REST API or command line interface
 - Windows, Linux, Docker...
 - Jenkins, Github Actions, custom code/platform, test.guide...



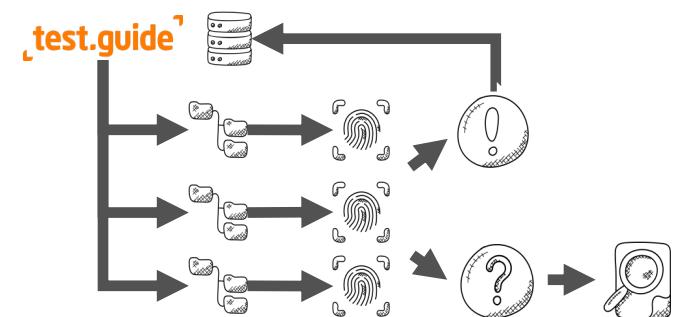
Reviews

- What to do with tons of reports?!
- Overviews (e.g. test.guide):
 - Dashboards
 - Filters
 - Comparisons
- (Automatic) reevaluations
 - E.g. by finger printing
- Address devs AND management!



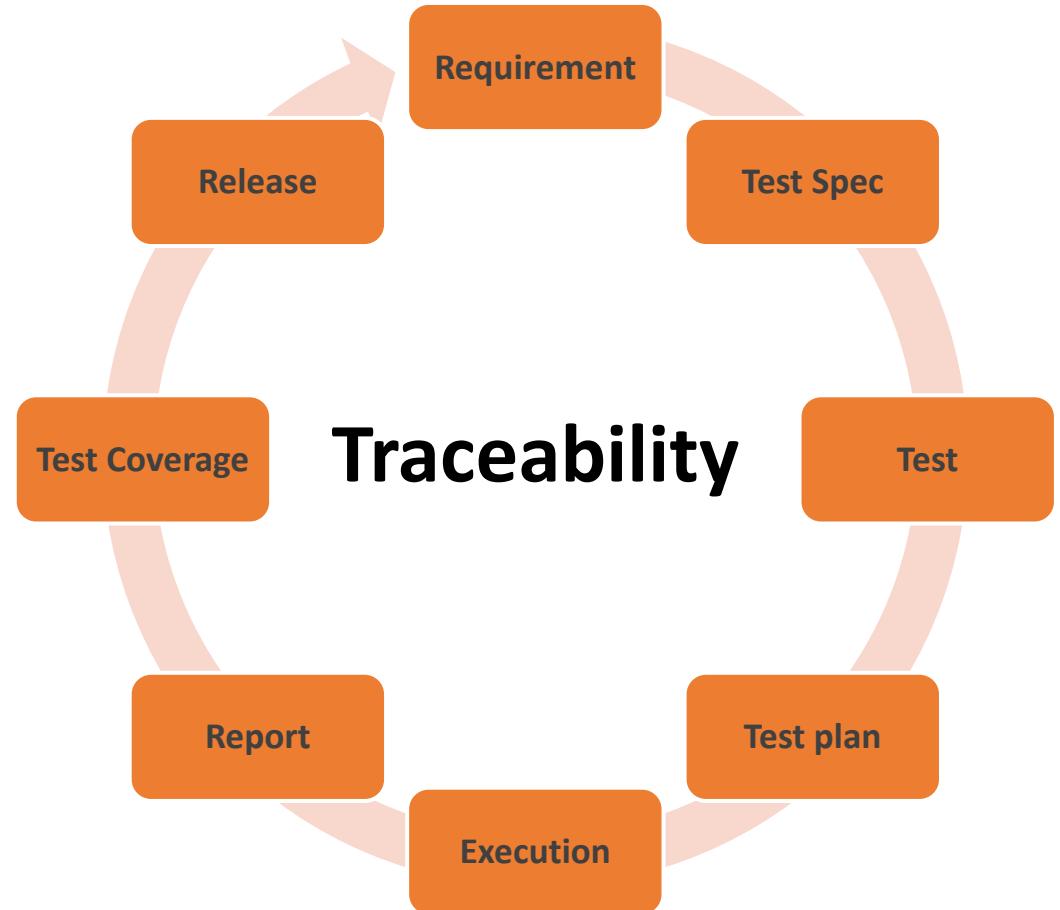
The screenshot shows a table titled 'Test case execution diff' comparing two runs of the 'LaneChange' test case. The table has two columns: 'Set Mar 01 22:09:08 CET 2025' and 'Set Mar 01 22:09:16 CET 2025'. It lists various test steps, attributes, and arguments, with their status (FAILED or PASSED) in each column. The table also includes sections for 'Input' and 'Output' parameters.

Elements	Set Mar 01 22:09:08 CET 2025	Set Mar 01 22:09:16 CET 2025
Test steps		
Preparation	FAILED	PASSED
Execution	PASSED	PASSED
Cleanup	FAILED	PASSED
Traceanalyse 1 (Job_1)		
Attributes		
LaneCase	False	False
Arguments		
Input		
durationLaneChange	1.5	1.5
speedIgo	110.0	115.0
speedLaneChanger	130.0	110.0
LaneChange	1.0	0.0
Output		
accXComfortLimitViolated	False	False
collisionDetected	False	False
speedLimitRAViolated	False	False
THW	0.0	0.0
TTC	0.50196025745306261	16.72153687480918372
Input and output		
Deposited files		
LaneChange.tfl	Download	Download



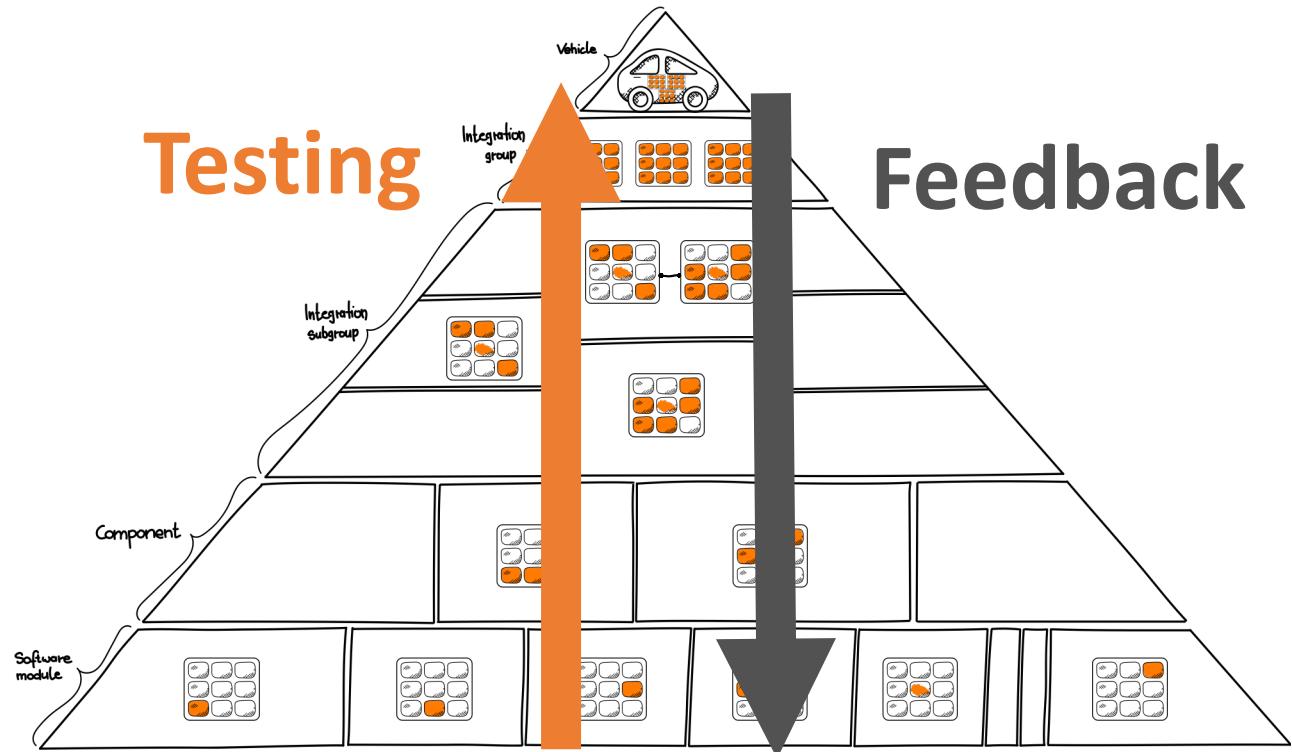
Traceability

- Overview:
 - How good is my requirement tested?
 - Can I release it?
- Requirements:
 - Links between all artifacts
 - Central organized system for reporting with sync to ALMs



Collaboration

- Smart usage of test results
- “Instant” feedback for developers (especially between integration levels)
- Use of stages, branches, custom test sets...
- Github PRs, Jira ticket creation...



Summary

- Complete automation workflow:
 - a single test case on a single VP Linux based test bench
- Scale executions for more variants, platforms, systems...
 - “Do shift left” (bugfixing at the beginning), avoid Big Bang at the end!
- Handling of tons of results with reviews and sync to requirements

→ From (manual) testing to collaborative platforms!

→ From requirement to synced test results **with target compiled code!**

→ Thanks to Virtual Platforms without any hardware!

Outlook

- Native test execution on ARM systems → Performance
- AI based test case creation
- AI based test result reviews and reevaluations
- Reuse test cases with HiL systems or in-vehicle
 - System test with final hardware
 - Using mapping abstraction layer

Questions

Leveraging SystemC-TLM-based Virtual Prototypes for Embedded Fuzzing

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About Us



Chiara Ghinami

- PhD student at Chair for Systems on Silicon (SSS)
RWTH Aachen University
- Embedded Software Testing using VPs



Rainer Leupers

- Head of the chair

~ 10 researchers

R&D Topics:



- Virtual Prototypes
- AI for Edge Computing
- Neuromorphic Chips



Agenda

Automatic Software Testing

Hardware vs VP Fuzzing

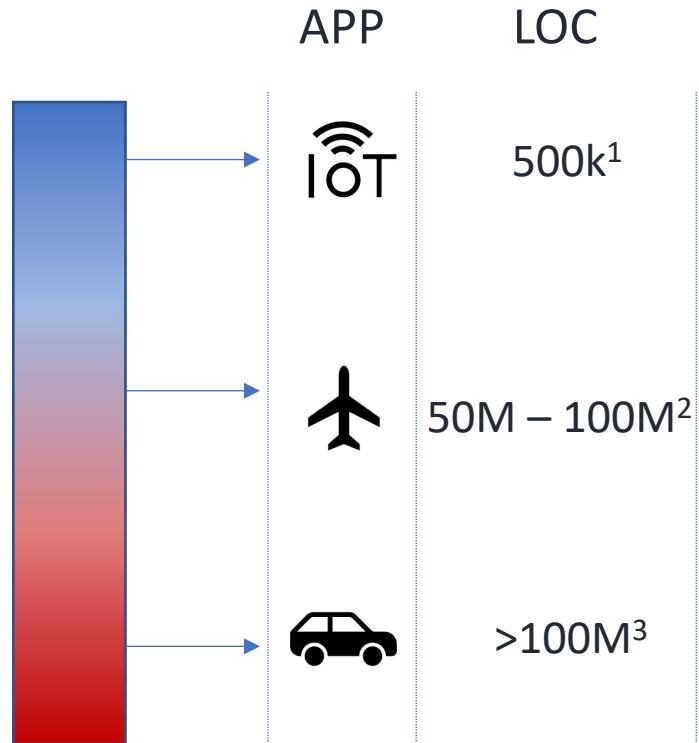
CAN: Case Study

Preliminary Results

Final Remarks

Embedded Systems

When Complexity Gets Out of Hand



¹The State of IoT Software Development, Memfault Report, 2024

²Is Digital Thread/Digital Twin affordable?, Complex Adaptive Systems Conference, 2017

³Why car companies are hiring computer security experts, The NY Times, 2017

VW burns €2 billion as software losses mount, group profits plunge

All the operating profits of Audi, Bentley, Ducati, and Lamborghini combined burned on software losses.

Ford scraps key software program after \$10 billion in losses

CAN Injection: keyless car theft

Ford recalls nearly 1.1 million vehicles over rearview camera software issue

This is a detective story about how a car was stolen - and how it uncovered an epidemic of high-tech car theft.

'Full of bugs': how the world's biggest carmakers fell behind in software

Software-defined vehicles are forecast to become dominant in all regions

Mitsubishi has recalled nearly 200,000 vehicles due to a software issue that causes the rearview camera to freeze, increasing the risk of a crash

Exclusive: My Volvo Lost Brakes And Crashed After Software Update

Terrifying moments caught on camera as this XC90 lost braking while it descended a mountain road

Automatic Software Testing

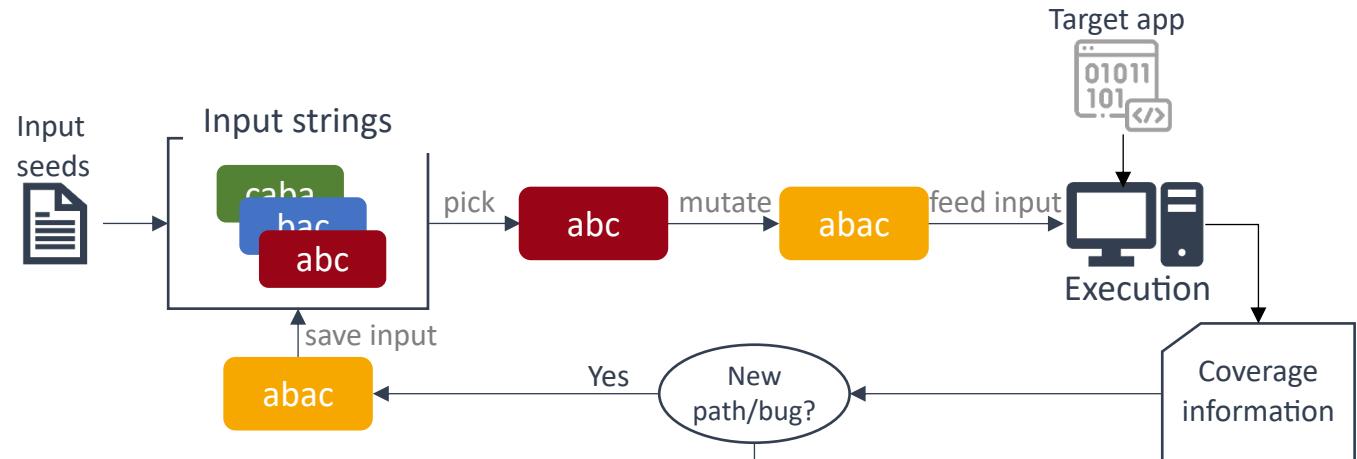
Wish List:

- 1. Automation ✓
- 2. Speed ✓
- 3. Reliability ✓
- 4. Usability ✓
- 5. Clear Reports ✓

Fuzzer:



- 1. Only seeds needed
- 2. Lightweight
- 3. Deterministic
- 4. Plug-and-play
- 5. GUI with coverage, crashes



Already used for Desktop APPs

Google: AFL++, OSS-Fuzz

Microsoft: OneFuzz

Apple: CrossFire, KextFuzz, Hyperpom

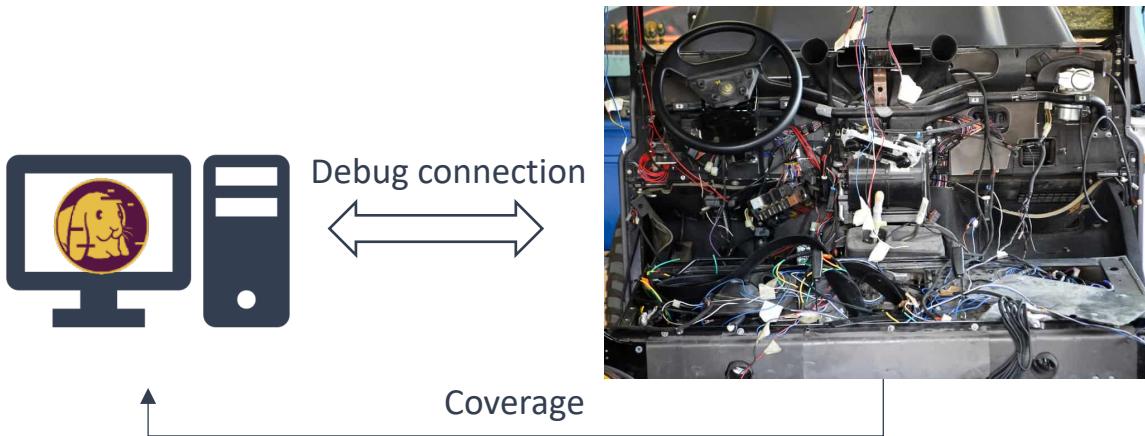
Amazon: SnapChange

But what about Embedded Systems...

Hardware vs VP Fuzzing

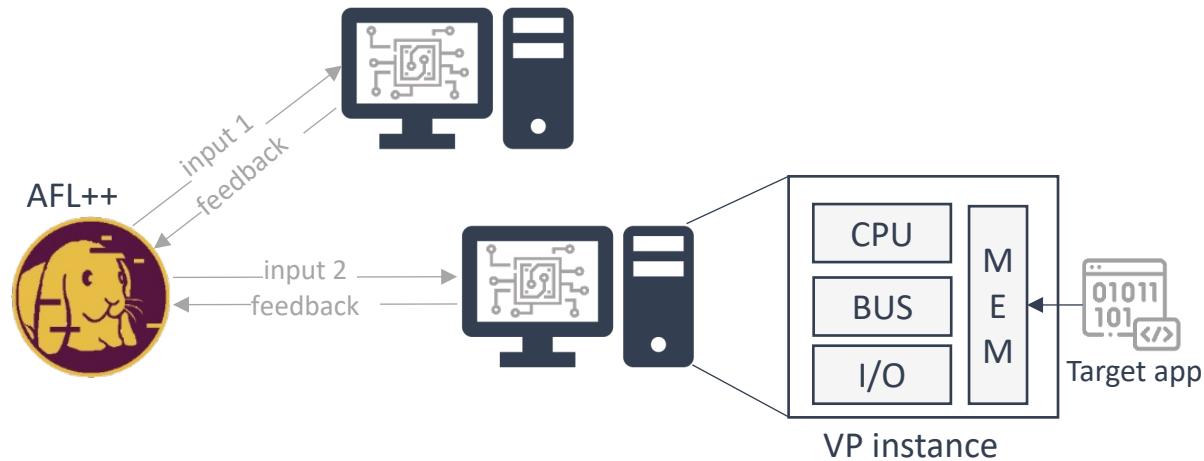
On-board testing

- High execution **fidelity**
- Difficult to **debug**
- Difficult to **scale**



VP-based testing

- **Faster** execution → faster bug detection
- Easy **introspection & tracing**
- **Scalable**
- Early Testing



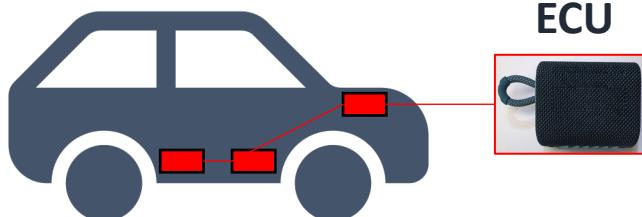
Case of Study: CAN

What is CAN?

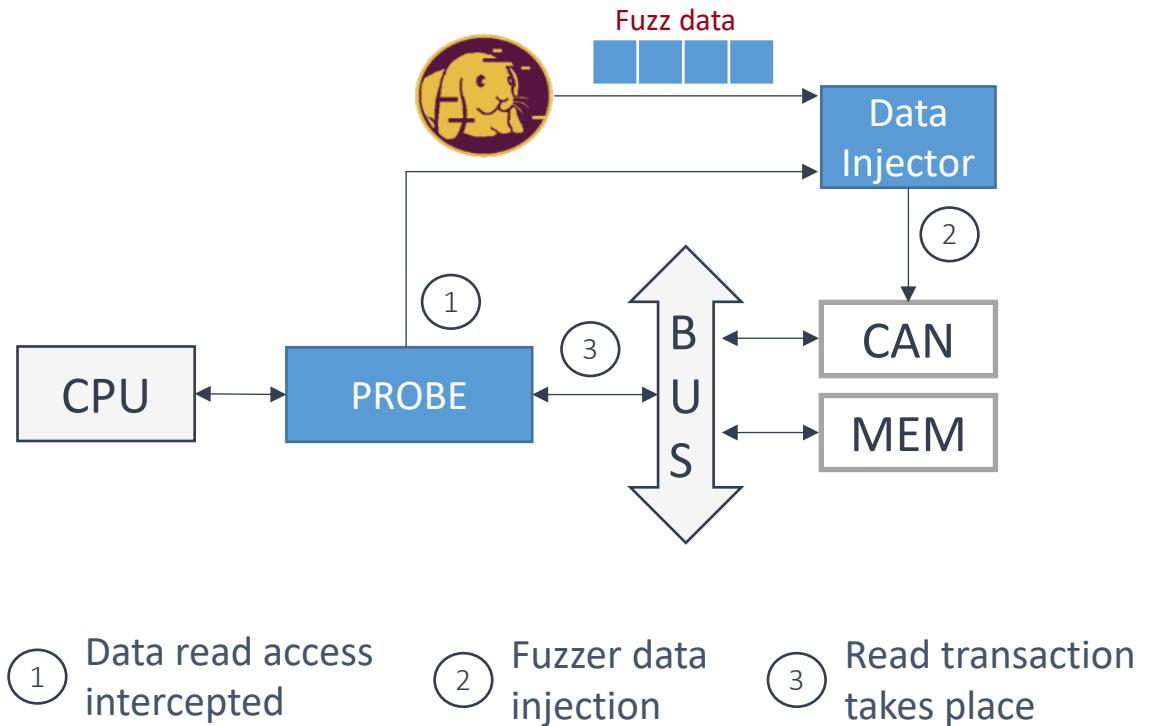
"The CAN is a communication protocol designed specifically for the automotive. It enables the communication between ECUs."

Why CAN?

How to Get Away With Car Theft: Unveiling the Dark Side of the CAN Bus



Reproduced Set-up:

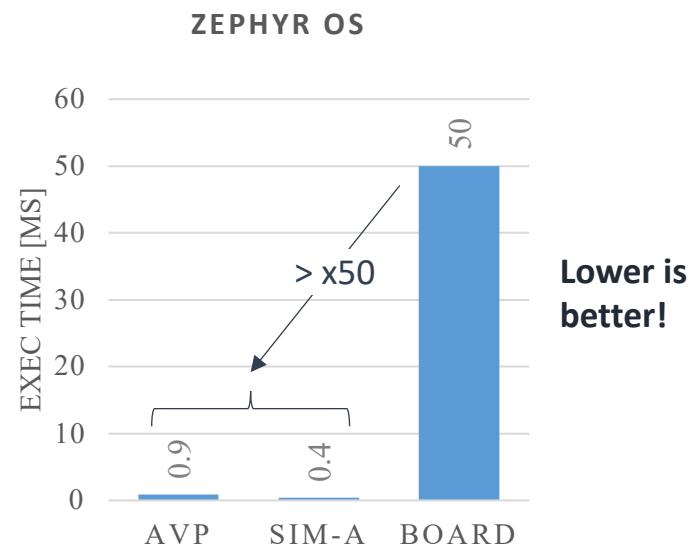


Preliminary Results

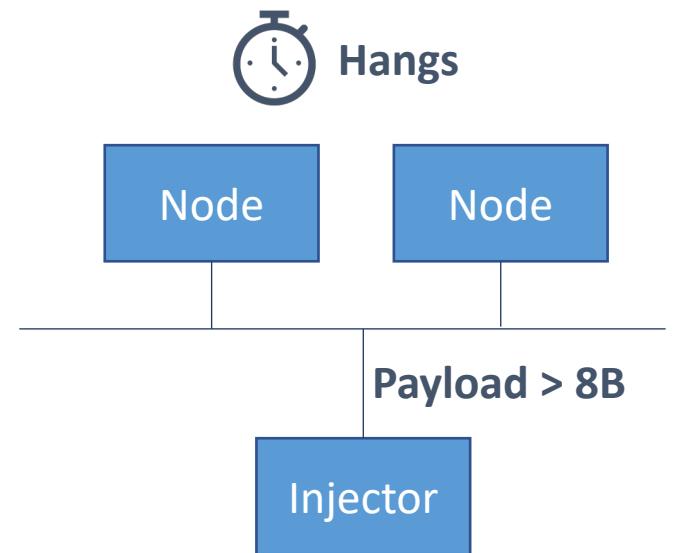
Can we execute real-word workloads?

- Buildroot (Linux) 
- Drone firmware 
- Robot (on its way) 

Are we faster than physical hardware?



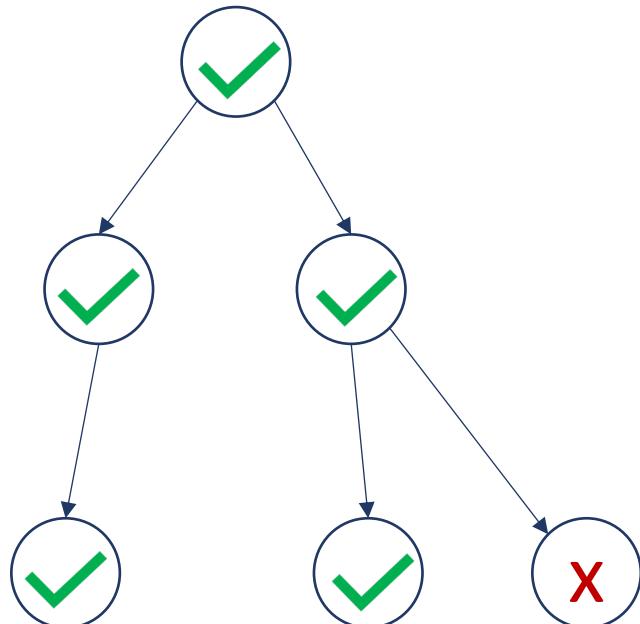
Can we unveil bugs?



Final Remarks

Fuzzer is not bulletproof...

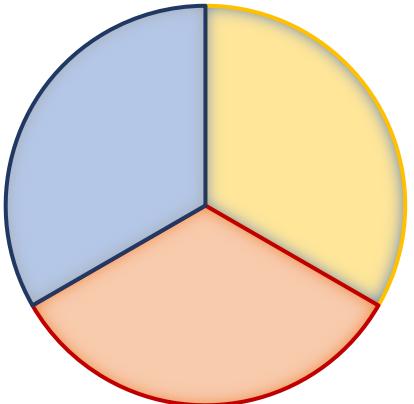
Code Coverage \neq 100%



...But it can still help

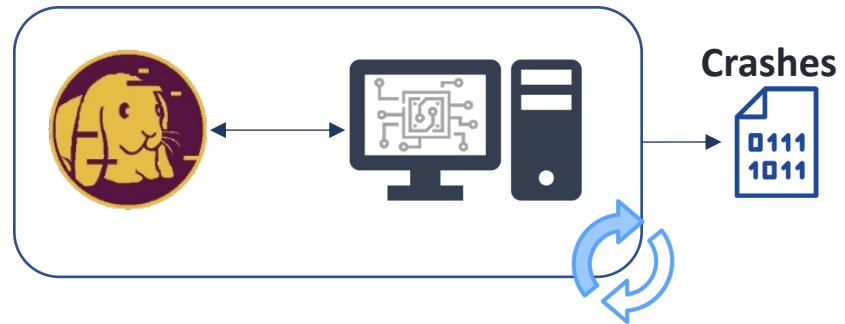
SW TESTS [%]

■ Manual Tests
■ Fuzzing
■ Static Analysis

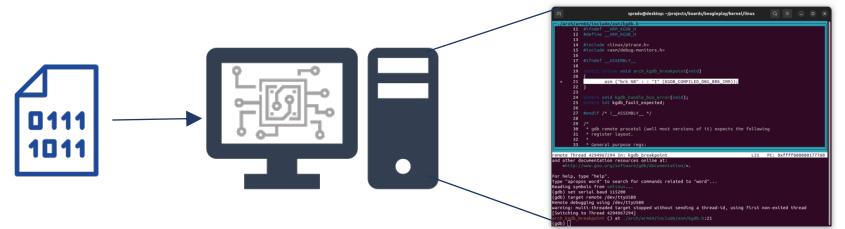


Post-fuzzing analysis is important

1. Fuzzing Loop



2. Source Code Inspection



Conclusion

There is now a fast, flexible and easy-to-use embedded fuzzing option for AFL++



Performance:

- Faster than physical board



Early Testing:

- Software testing ahead of hardware availability



Flexibility:

- Extensive peripheral support



Usability:

- Integrated debugging option
- Easier testing and tracing

Thank you for your attention!