## IMPLEMENTATION OF A VIRTUAL SENSOR ON AN ECU (POWERTRAIN CONTROLLER) USING RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORKS

#### **MathWorks Automotive Conference**

20.10.2022

Katja Deuschl | Brian Douglas – Mercedes-Benz AG Vanessa Bischler | Christoph Stockhammer – The MathWorks

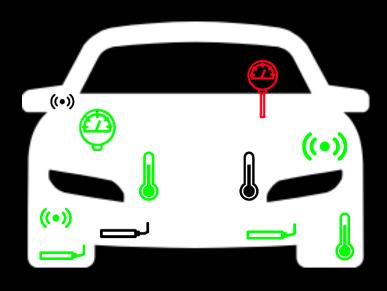


### **AGENDA**

- **VIRTUAL SENSORS**
- **2** RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORKS
- 3 ECU (POWERTRAIN CONTROLLER)

## CAN WE USE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO IMPROVE OUR POWERTRAIN FUNCTIONS?

# WHY REPLACE SENSORS ?



- In test vehicles there are many sensors available, that aren't in the series vehicles.
- Sensors can be expensive and can fail.
- In our specific use case, there is no efficient, conventional software solution available for replacing the physical sensor used by powertrain functions.

1 – VIRTUAL SENSORS

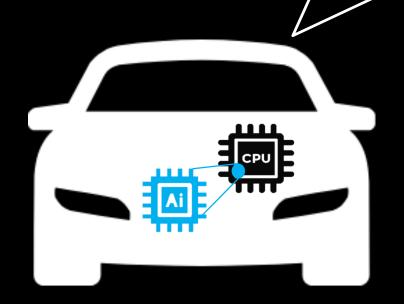
# WHY REPLACE SENSORS ?

Many powertrain functions run in **realtime**:



Thus, we can't outsource those time sensitive calculations in the cloud. These functions must be executed in the vehicle – embedded in the powertrain controller.





In our specific use case, there is no efficient, conventional software solution available for replacing the physical sensor used by powertrain functions.

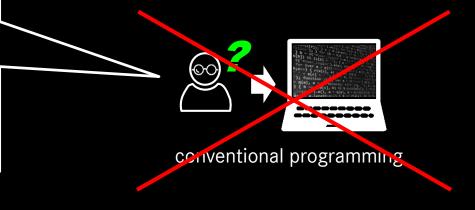
1 – VIRTUAL SENSORS 2



In our specific use case, there is no efficient, conventional software solution available for replacing the physical sensor used by powertrain functions.

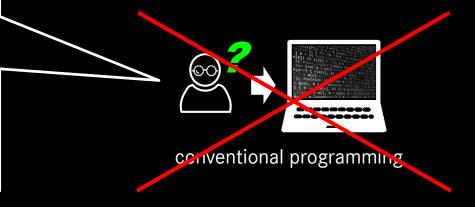
#### reasons e.g.

- bad cost-benefit ratio
- complex state space
- various dependencies
- non-linearities

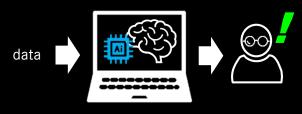


In our specific use case, there is no efficient, conventional software solution available for replacing the physical sensor used by powertrain functions.

prediction of measured sensor signals is a multivariate time series forecasting problem → recurrent neural networks fit perfectly



In our specific use case, there is no efficient, conventional software solution available for replacing the physical sensor used by powertrain functions.

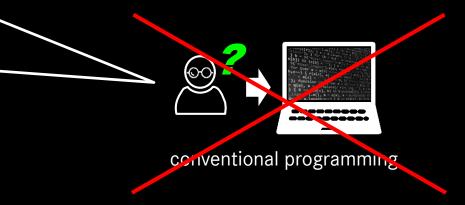


programming with Al



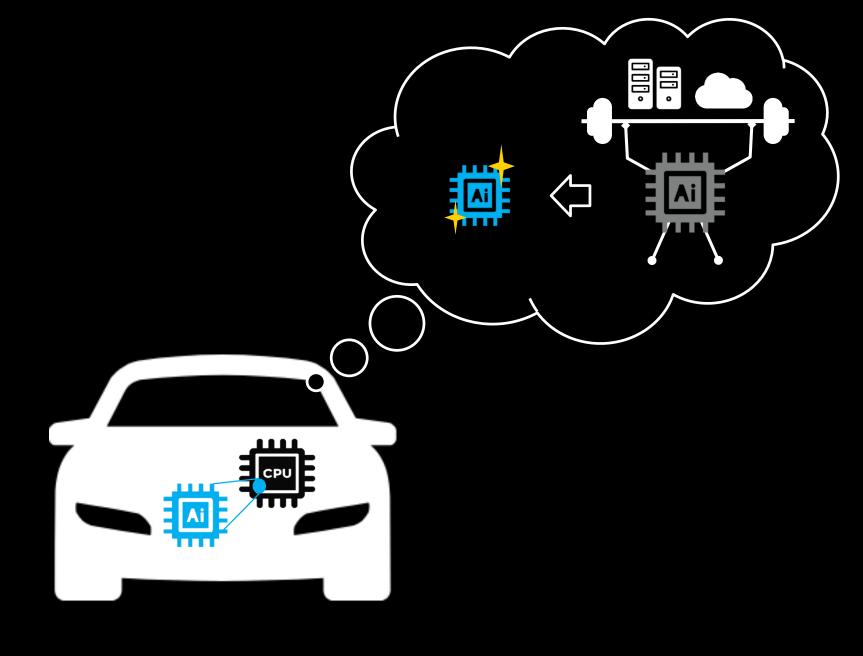
 The potential of machine learning helped us find an efficient solution by using recurrent neural networks (e.g. LSTMs)

prediction of measured sensor signals is a multivariate time series forecasting problem -> recurrent neural networks fit perfectly

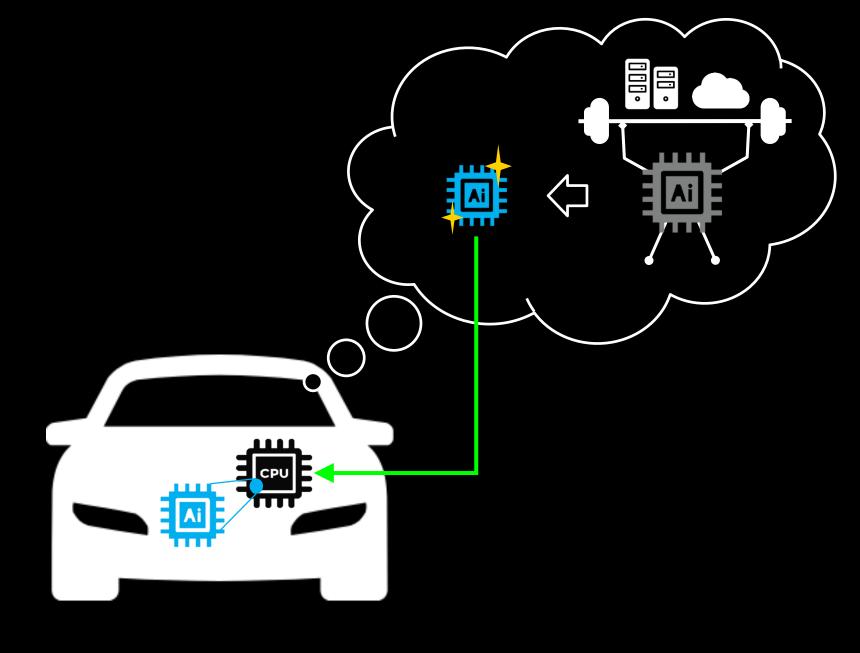


In our specific use case, there is no efficient, conventional software solution available for replacing the physical sensor used by powertrain functions.

# HOW TO IMPLEMENT NNS ON THE ECU?



# HOW TO IMPLEMENT NNS ON THE ECU?



# HOW TO IMPLEMENT NNS ON THE ECU?

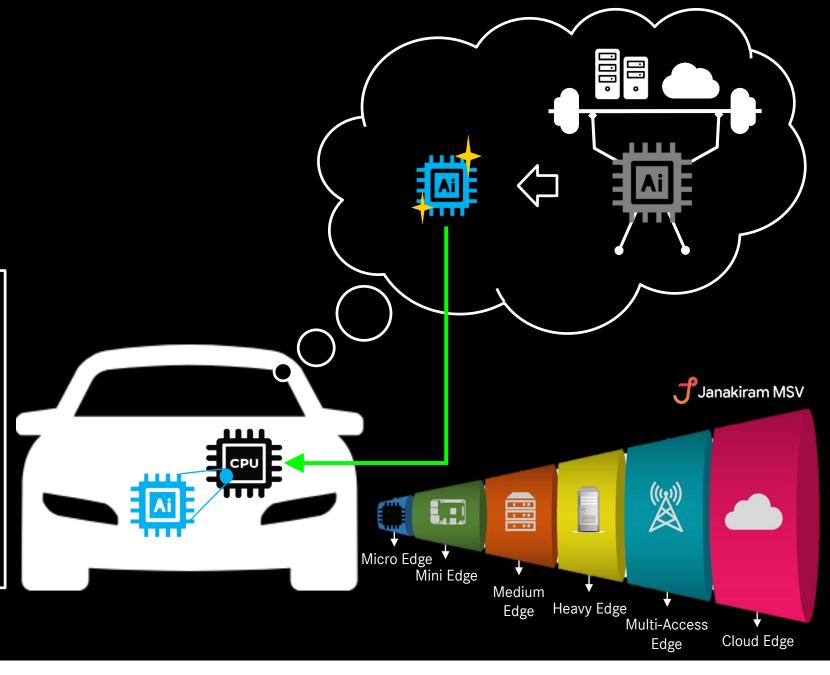
#### **REQUIREMENTS / CHALLENGES**

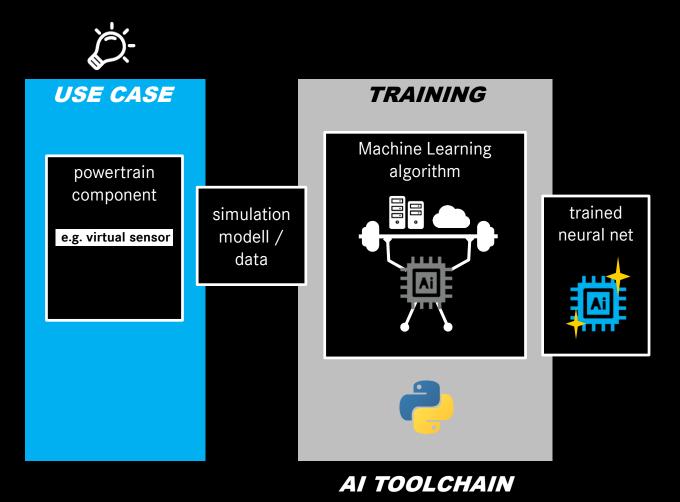
#### general

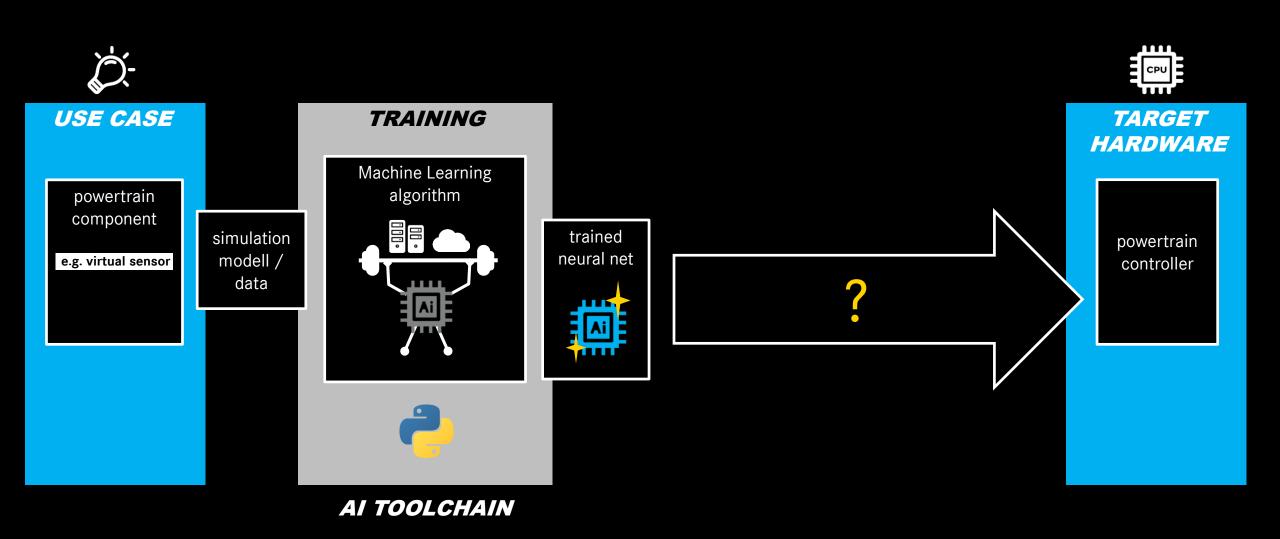
- limited ECU resources
- real-time requirements
- huge NNs for complex tasks
- safety / security requirements

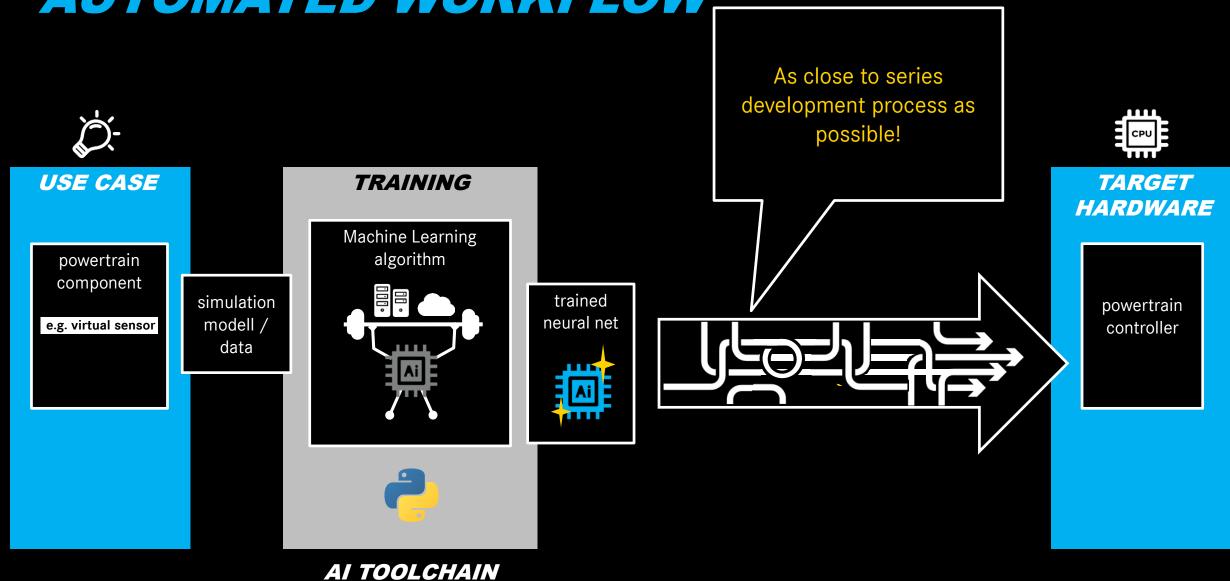
#### our specific use case

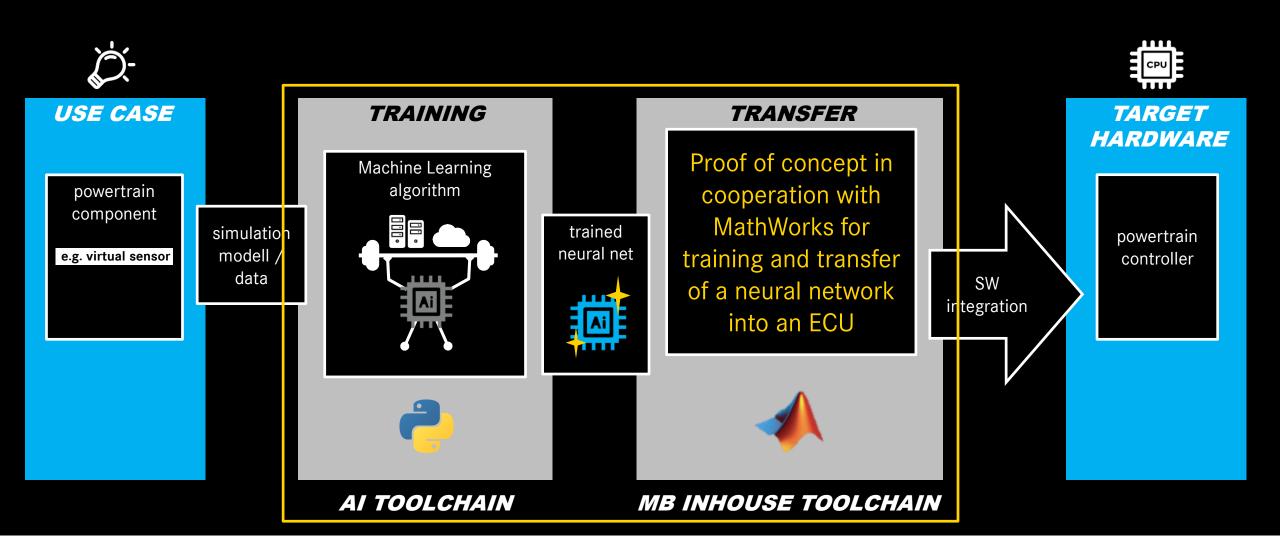
- fixed point datatypes
- embed into existing workflows

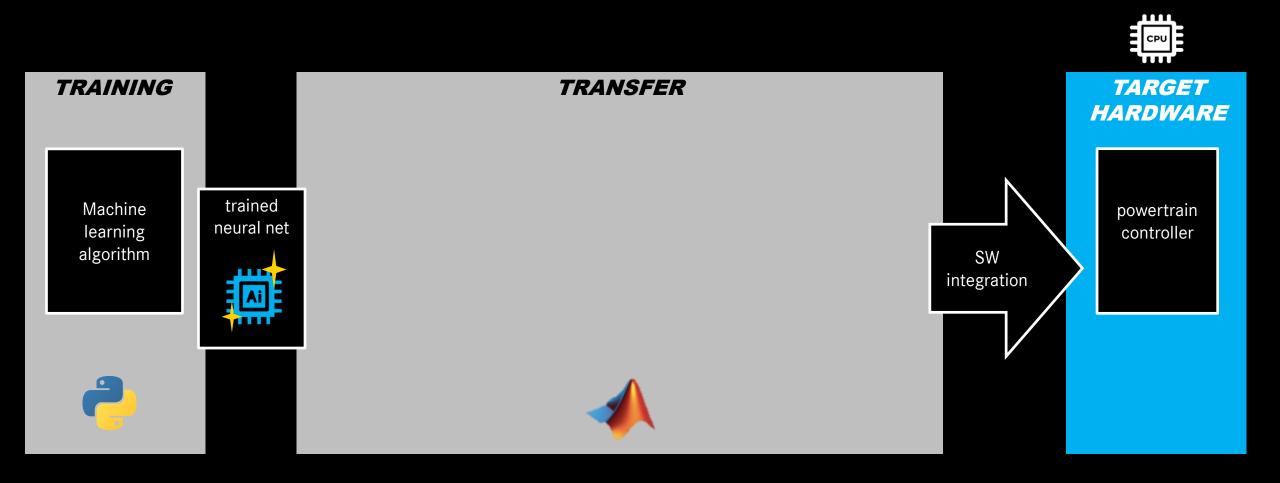


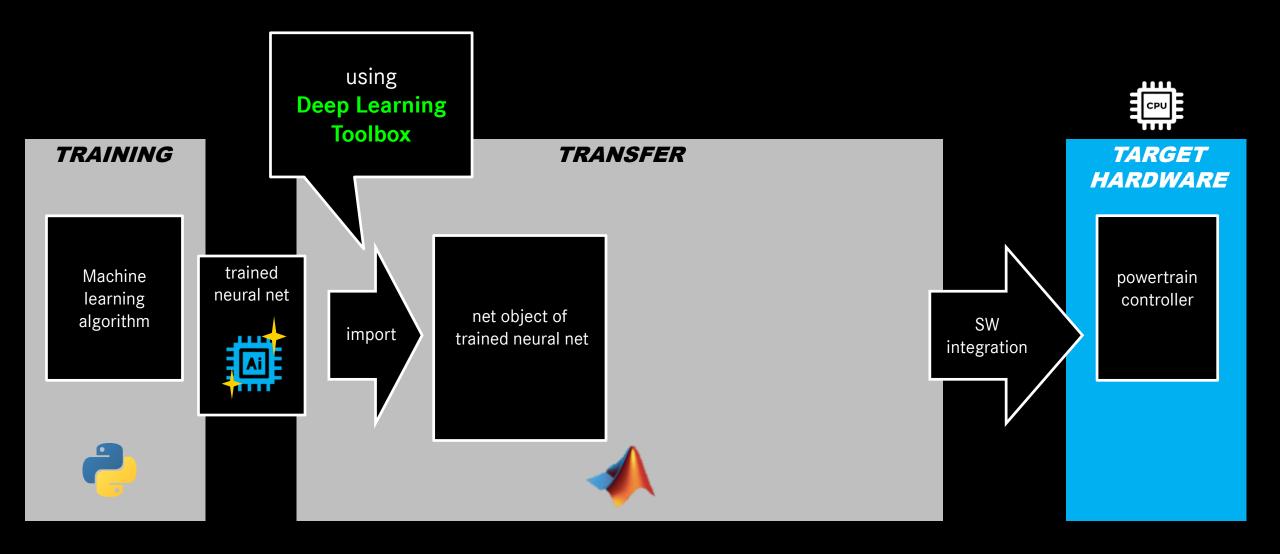


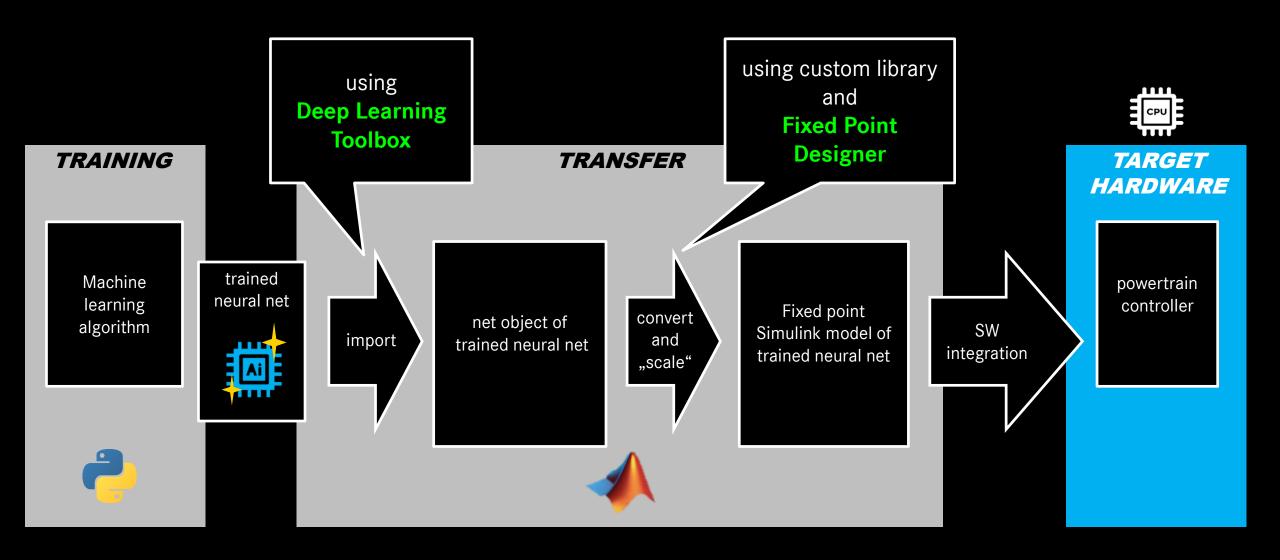


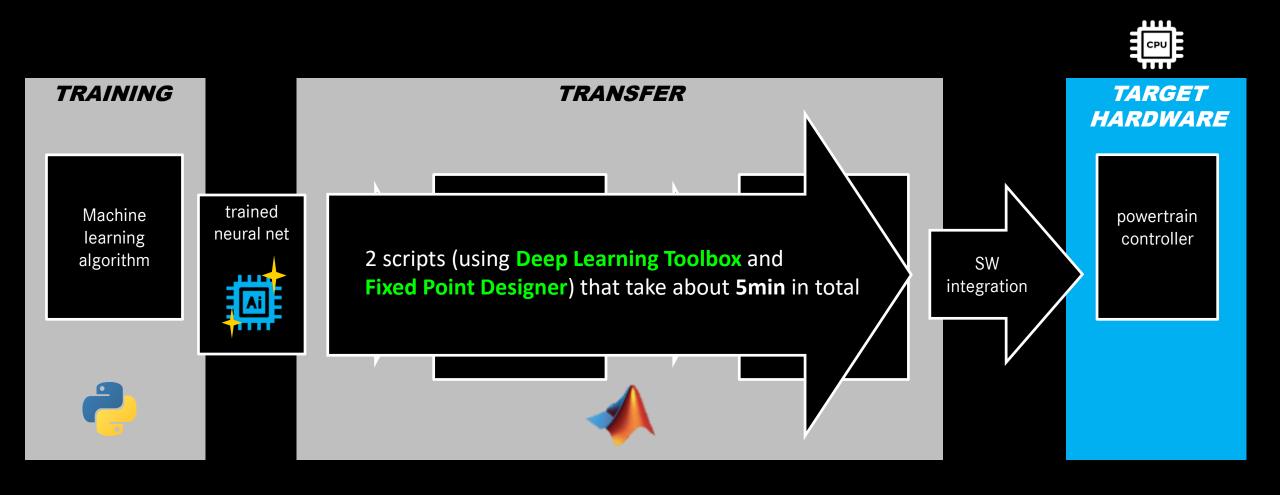


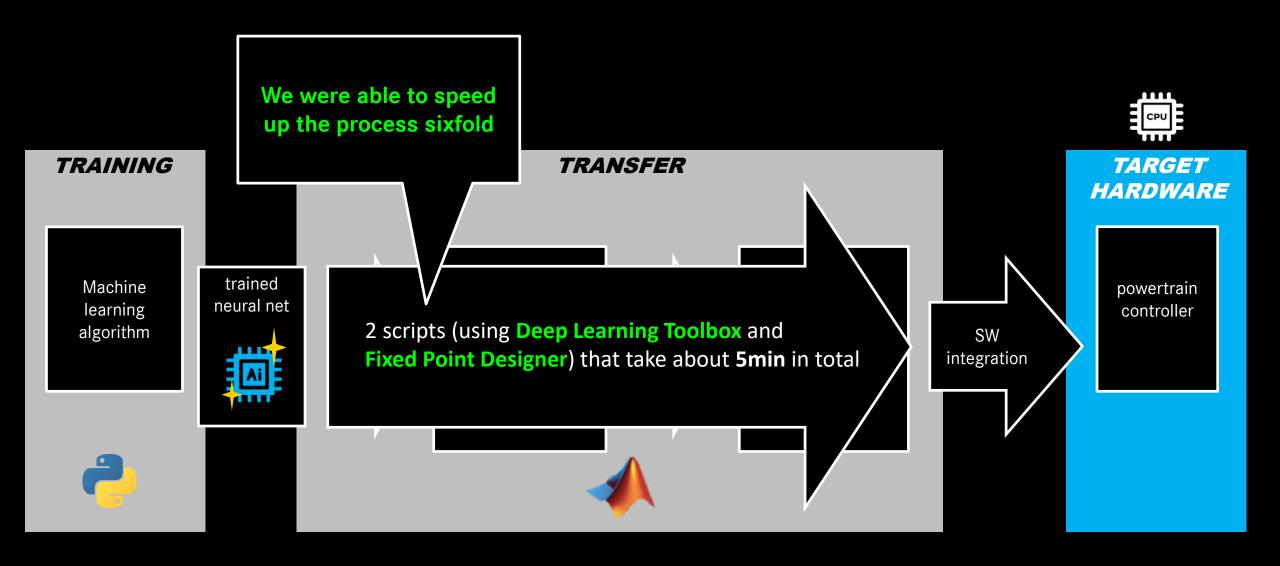












## CAN WE USE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO IMPROVE OUR POWERTRAIN FUNCTIONS?

### CAN WE USE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO IMPROVE OUR POWERTRAIN FUNCTIONS?

YES WE CAN!
BY USING THE POTENTIAL OF NEURAL
NETWORKS AND THE AUTOMATED WORKFLOW
FOR IMPLEMENTING THEM IN OUR EXISTING
POWERTRAIN TOOLCHAIN!

### THANK YOU!

### BACKUP

#### NEXT STEPS

#### SHORT TERM

- we extended the workflow by using other neural network architectures
- transfer of the workflow to other projects successfully implemented
- series colleagues are validating the current results of the virtual sensor for use in series

#### LONG TERM

- finding a use case where it's possible to compare the conventional solution of a virtual sensor with the solution found by AI regarding memory/performance footprint on the target hardware, robustness, accuracy, cost-benefit ratio...
- hand over the completed workflow to the software development colleagues to increase usage of artificial intelligence in the powertrain development