



Erkam ÇANKAYA

MATLAB Kıdemli Uygulama Mühendisi

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06.11.2019

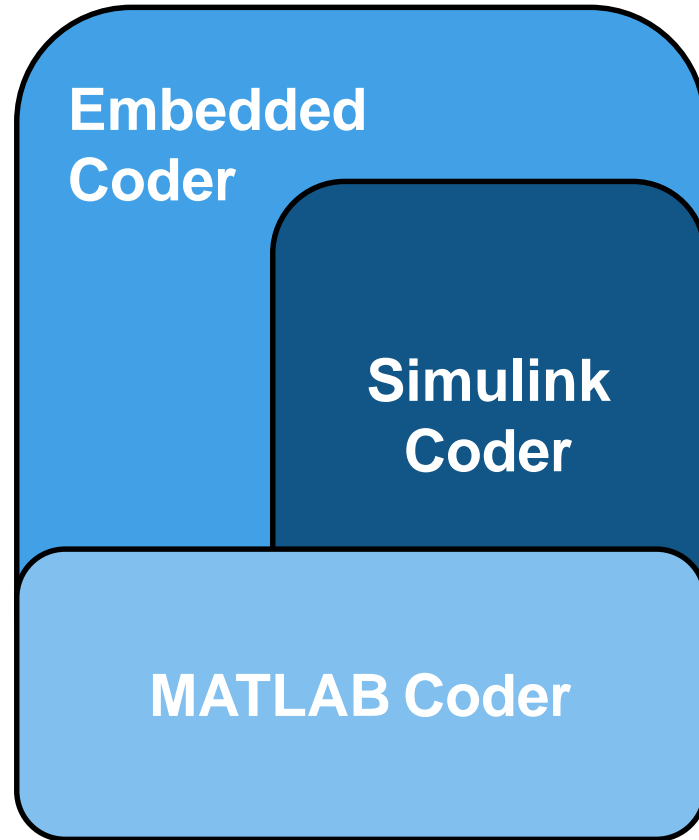
Agenda

- ✓ Code Generation Family
 - ✓ MATLAB Coder
 - ✓ Simulink Coder
 - ✓ Embedded Coder
 - ✓ Demos



Code Generation Family

Coder Products for Generating C and C++



MATLAB® Coder™

Generate C and C++ from MATLAB

Simulink® Coder™

Generate C and C++ from Simulink and Stateflow

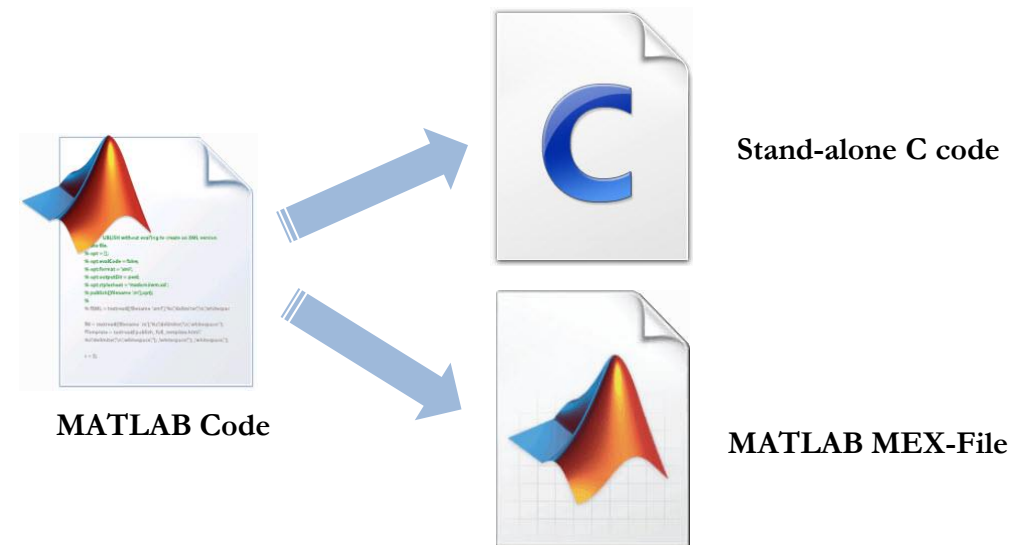
Embedded Coder™

Generate C and C++ from MATLAB and Simulink optimized for embedded systems

MATLAB Coder Overview

MATLAB Coder supports efficient code generation for prototyping and accelerating algorithms.

- Generate ANSI/ISO compliant C and C++ code (readable, efficient, and standalone) from MATLAB code.
- Generate MEX functions from MATLAB Code
- Integrate custom C/C++ code into MATLAB.



Daimler Designs Cruise Controller for Mercedes-Benz Trucks

"MathWorks tools for modeling and code generation enabled us to quickly and seamlessly perform design and test iterations, and release our product within a hard deadline of only 18 months."

— Mario Wünsche, Daimler



Mercedes-Benz truck.

Products Used

MATLAB

[Request trial](#) | [Get pricing](#) | [Contact sales](#)

Simulink

[Request trial](#) | [Get pricing](#) | [Contact sales](#)

Embedded Coder

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Fixed-Point Designer

[Request trial](#) | [Get pricing](#) | [Contact sales](#)

MATLAB Coder

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Simulink Coder

[Request trial](#) | [Get pricing](#) | [Contact sales](#)

Stateflow

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Why Automatic Code Generation with Simulink Coder?

Simulink Coder™ automatically generates C code from a model for development of a platform-specific application.



By automating the development process, you can



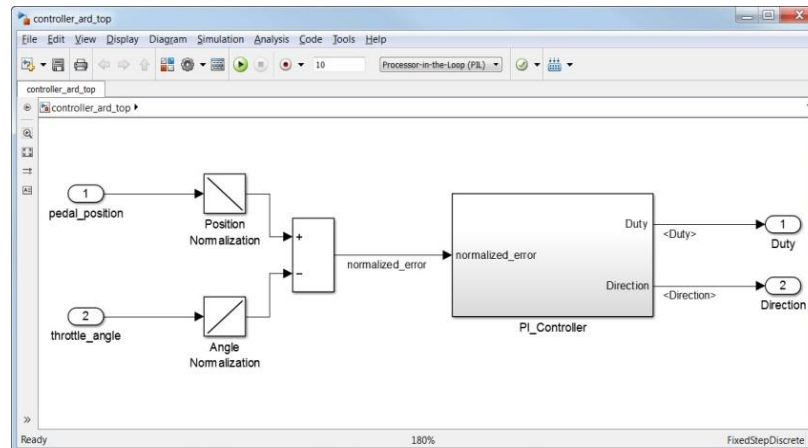
Eliminate manual coding errors



Maintain code quality in a consistent manner



Reproduce code at the click of a button



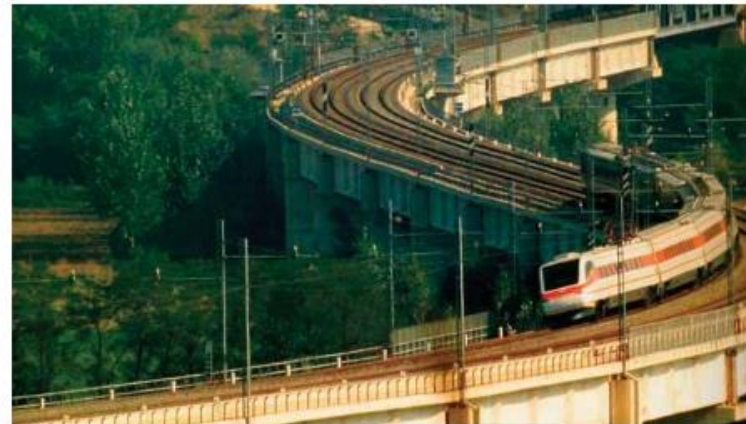
controller.exe



Alstom Generates Production Code for Safety-Critical Power Converter Control Systems

"We used MathWorks tools to design, test, modify, and implement a control system for a permanent magnet drive in one year. Given the resources available to us, it would have been impossible to deliver this on schedule without MathWorks tools."

— Han Geerligs, Alstom



Pendolino tilting train.

Products Used

MATLAB

[Request trial](#) | [Get pricing](#) | [Contact sales](#)

Simulink

[Request trial](#) | [Get pricing](#) | [Contact sales](#)

Control System Toolbox

[Request trial](#) | [Get pricing](#) | [Contact sales](#)

Embedded Coder

[Request trial](#) | [Get pricing](#) | [Contact sales](#)

Simscape Electrical

[Request trial](#) | [Get pricing](#) | [Contact sales](#)

Simulink Coder

[Request trial](#) | [Get pricing](#) | [Contact sales](#)

Stateflow

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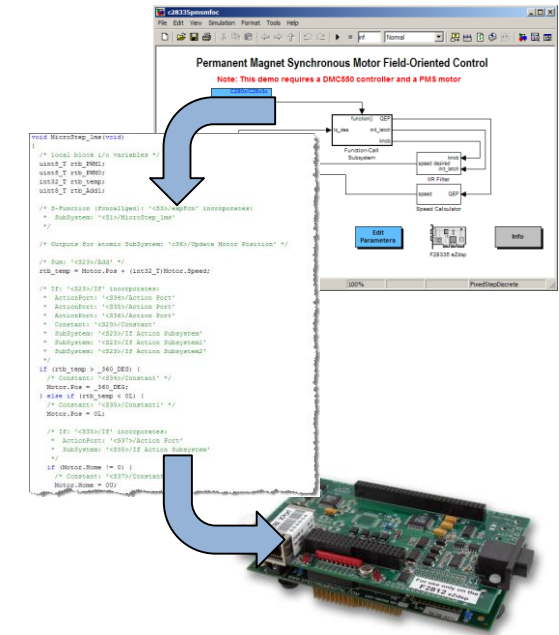
Introduction to Embedded Coder

Generates readable, compact, and fast C and C++ code for:

- Standalone execution
- Microprocessors
- On-target rapid prototyping boards

Key Features

- Processor-specific code optimization
- Code verification
 - SIL and PIL testing
 - Code reports with tracing of models to and from code and requirements
- Integration of third-party embedded development environments
- Supports standards including ASAP2, AUTOSAR, DO-178, IEC 61508, ISO 26262, and MISRA C® in Simulink



Code Metrics

Generated code is smaller
than production hand code.

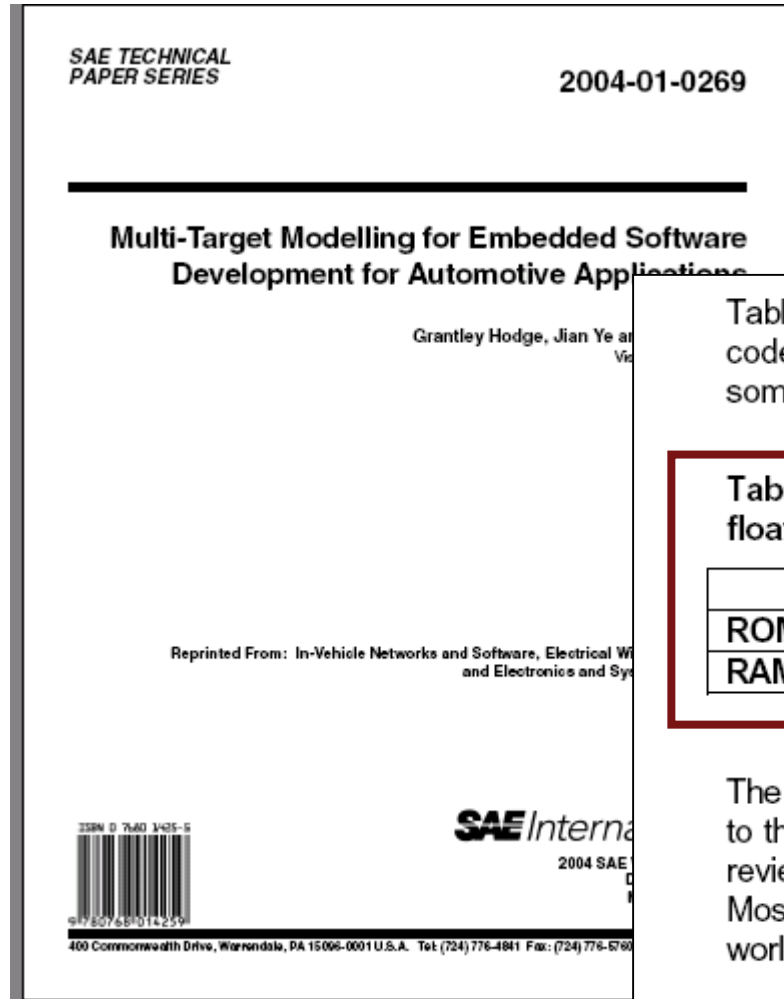


Table 2 shows ROM and RAM comparisons between hand code and auto code for a floating-point component in some typical powertrain software.

Table 2 ROM and RAM comparison between a floating-point hand code and auto code.

	Hand Code	Auto Code
ROM	6408	6192
RAM	132	112

The auto code has less size of ROM and RAM compared to that of hand code. The auto code is readable and peer reviewed, and checked with the QAC static analysis tool. Most importantly, the auto code is implemented in a real-world powertrain application.

CONCLUSION

A custom data class allowing data type and data scaling information to be incorporated into the model is

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Grantley Hodge, ghodge@visteon.com

DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS

MBDG: Model-Based Development for Powertrain.

Multi-target Model (Generic Model: A model that contains no data type information or precision).

Target Specific Model: A generic model with specific data dictionary loaded and linked to the model.

ROM: Read Only Memory.

RAM: Random Access Memory.

KAM: Keep Alive Memory.

MATLAB®: A modeling environment.

SAE Technical Paper 2004-01-0269, March 2004

www.mathworks.com/mason/tag/proxy.html?dataid=4361&fileid=20307

Code Speed

THALES



➡ Software Development with Real-Time Workshop Embedded Coder

Missile Electronics

- Similar pilot study evaluating Model-Based Design carried out at a Thales sister company in Belfast

- Automatically generated fixed point code ran 30% faster than the hand written fixed point code

Where did we use Model-Based Design

■ Two projects used MBD

- P1: Data processing for a single channel pulsed proximity sensor + timing algorithm

- TME designed custom hardware for TDP
- Software developed for 2 x dual-core 16-bit fixed-point DSPs
 - Serial and parallel I/O required with DMA
 - FPGA + analogue front-end

- P2: Control algorithms for a gimbal assembly with mounted pulsed laser and PIR dual mode sensing

- COTS hardware with 4 x floating-point DSPs
- Single DSP used to run model
 - Parallel I/O
 - FPGA – gateway to rest of the system
- Vendor board support library

Generated code is faster than hand code.

MADC :Thales Dual Core Code Generation, March 2008

<http://www.mathworks.com/mason/tag/proxy.html?dataid=10532&fileid=48884>

Airbus Helicopters Accelerates Development of DO-178B Certified Software with Model-Based Design

"We use our system design model in Simulink for ARP4754 to establish stable, objective requirements. We save time by using the model as the basis for our software design model for DO-178—from which we generate flight code—and reusing validation tests for software verification."

— Ronald Blanrue, Airbus Helicopters



The Airbus Helicopters EC130 helicopter.

Products Used

Simulink

[Request trial](#) | [Get pricing](#) | [Contact sales](#)

Embedded Coder

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Simulink Check

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Simulink Coverage

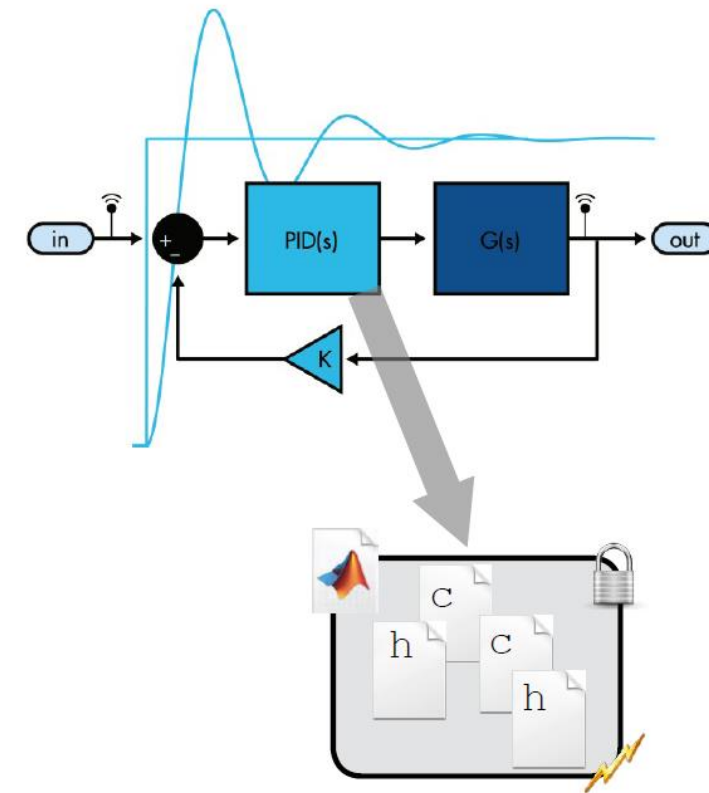
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Code Verification

After you complete your detailed design, you generate production code. You should test the generated code with your environment or plant model to verify a successful conversion of the model to code.

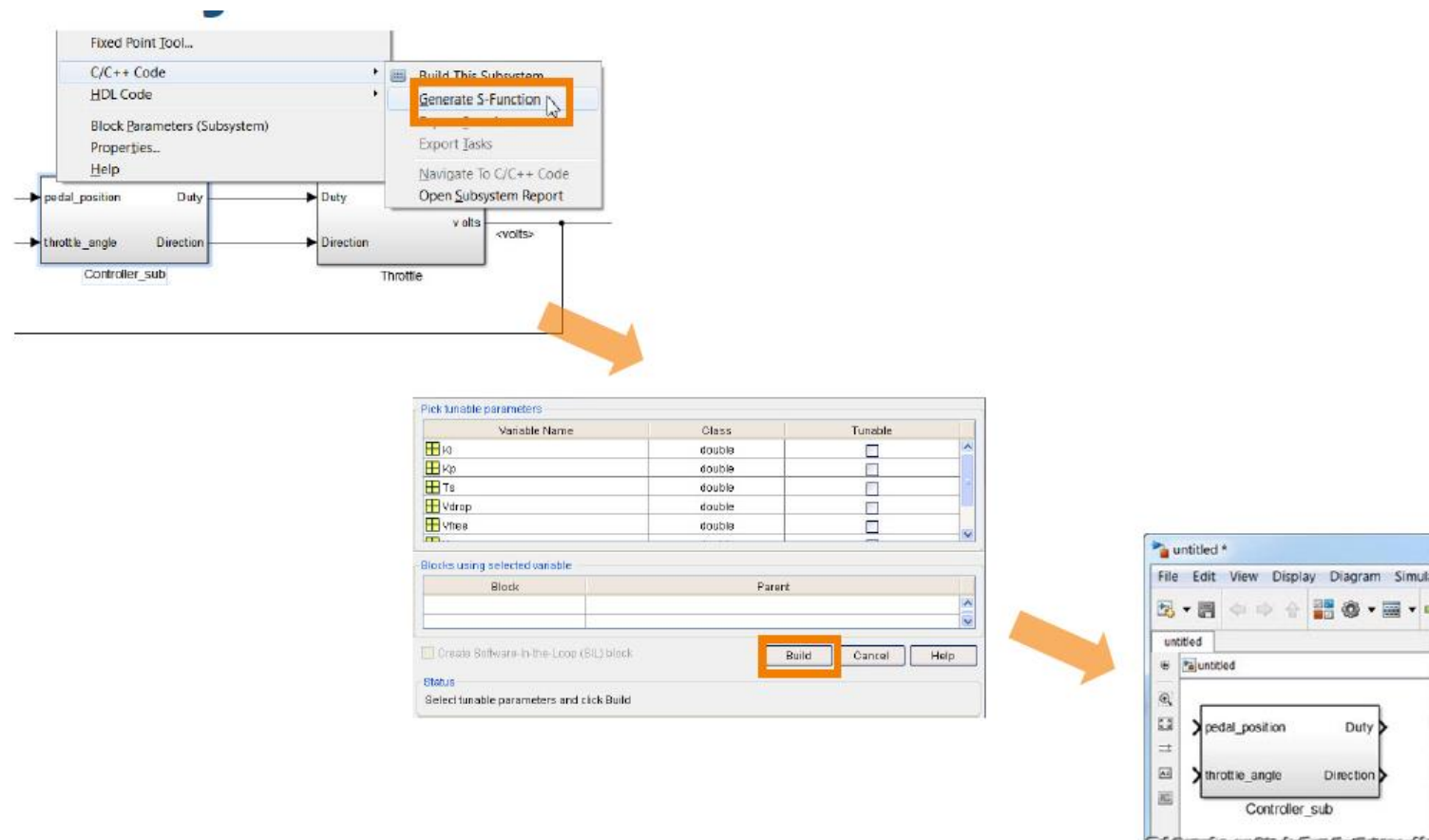
S-Function

- Create a reusable component. With proper parameterization, you can reuse the generated algorithm even if the model is using multiple instances of the S-function.
- Enhance simulation performance. An S-function typically performs more efficiently compared to the original block diagram construct.
- Protect intellectual property. By generating an S-function, you can share the component without having to provide the original construct or the generated source code. Providing the MEX-file object is sufficient.

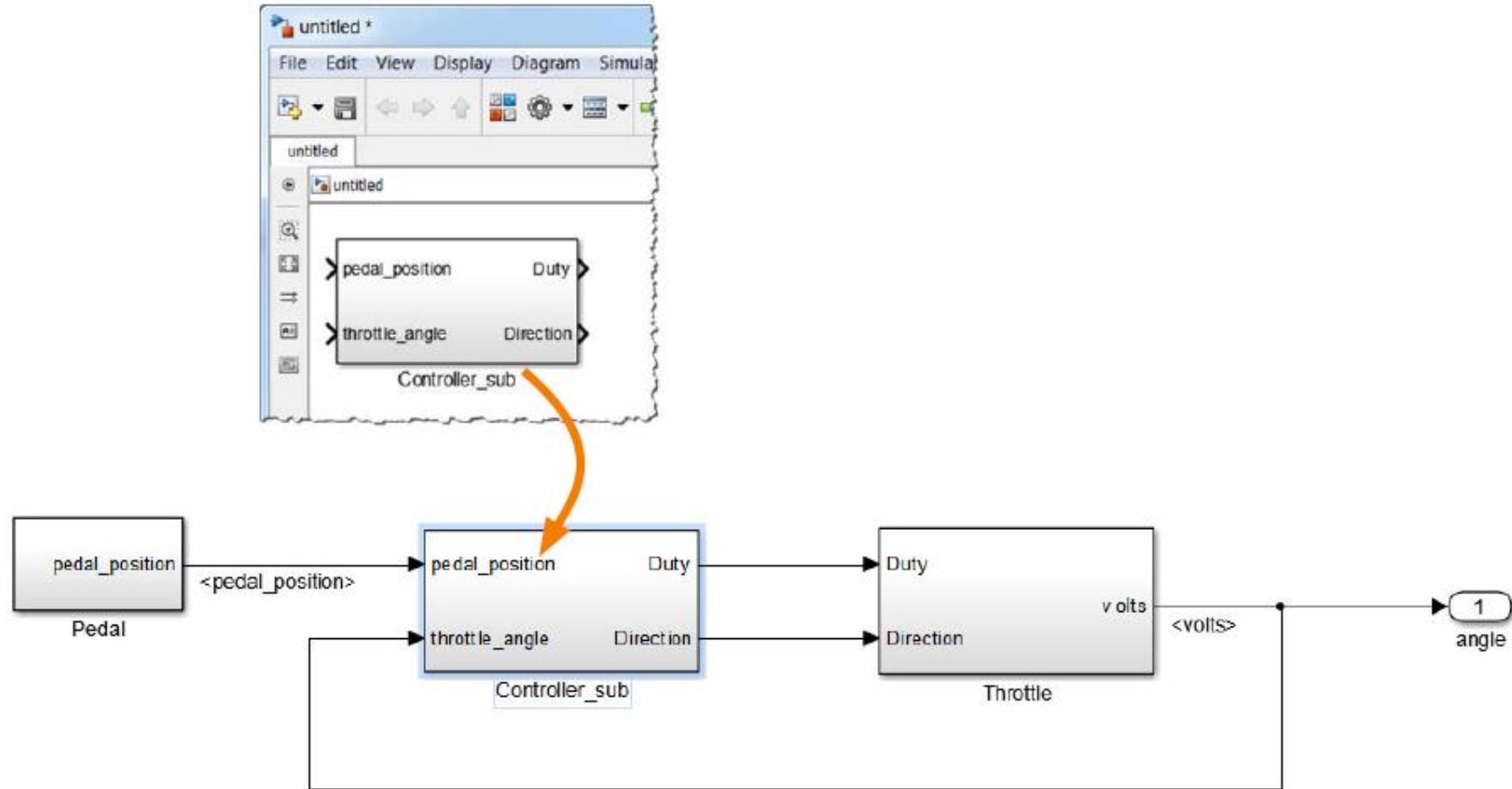


Generating an S-Function from a Subsystem

S-function wrapper. An S-function wrapper is an S-Function block that calls your generated C or C++ code from within a Simulink model.

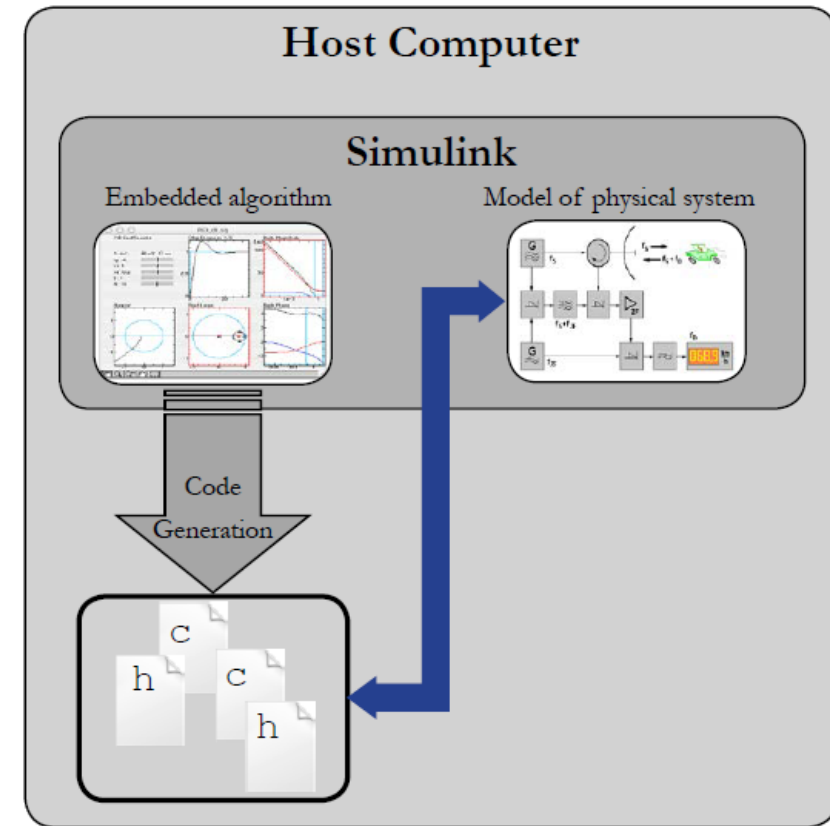


Using a Generated an S-Function from a Subsystem

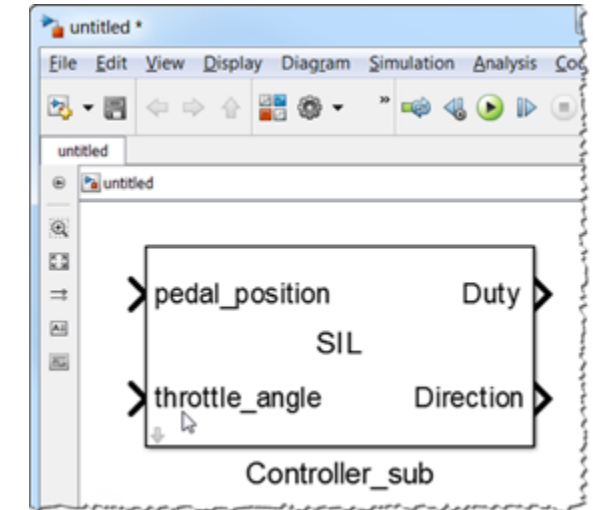
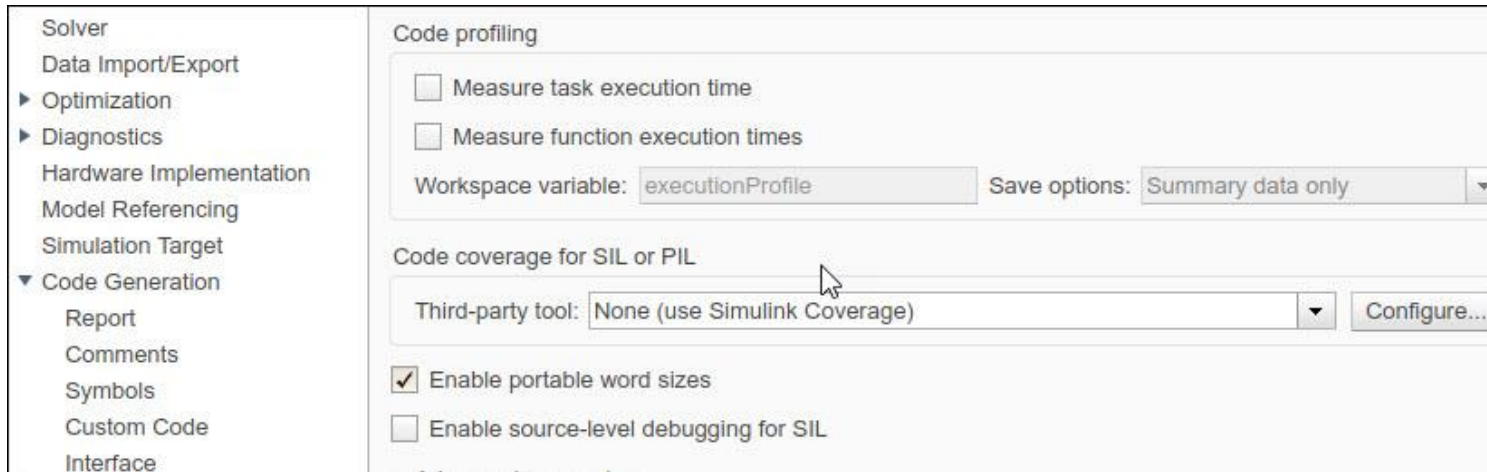


Software-in-the-loop (SIL) Verification

A SIL simulation involves compiling and running production **source code on your host computer to verify the source code**. SIL provides a convenient alternative to processor-in-the-loop (PIL) simulation as no target hardware (for example, an evaluation board or instruction set simulator) is required.



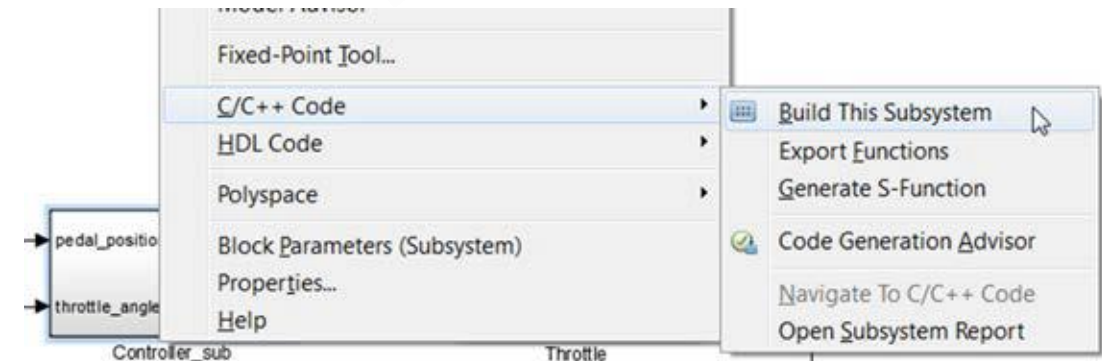
Generating a SIL Block from a Subsystem



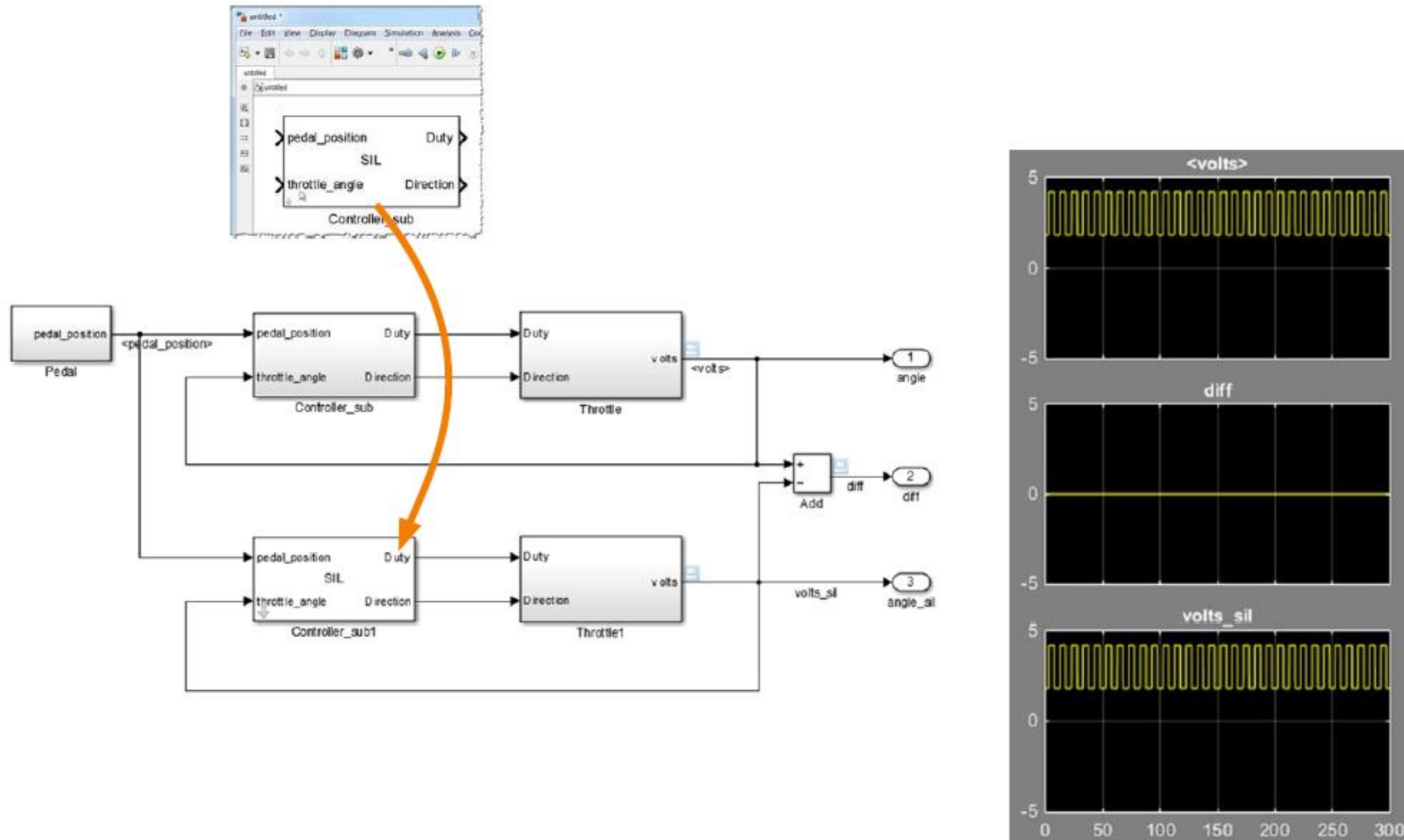
Code Generation

- Report
- Comments
- Symbols
- Custom Code
- Interface
- Code Style
- Verification**

- ☒ **Enable portable word sizes**
- ☐ Enable source-level debugging for SIL



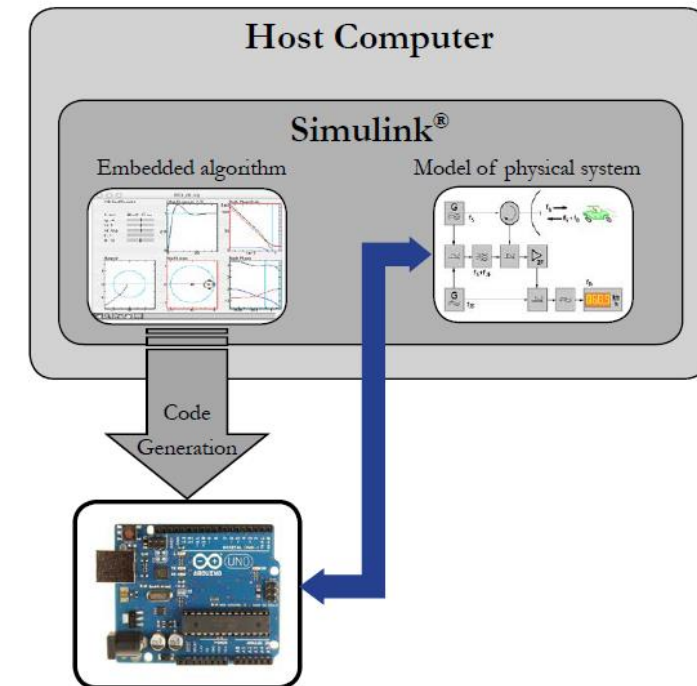
Verifying Subsystem Code with SIL Block



Processor-in-the-loop (PIL) Verification

After you generate the production code for a component design, you need to integrate, compile, link, and deploy the code as a complete application on the embedded system. One approach for verifying the generated code is to use processor-in-the-loop (PIL) verification.

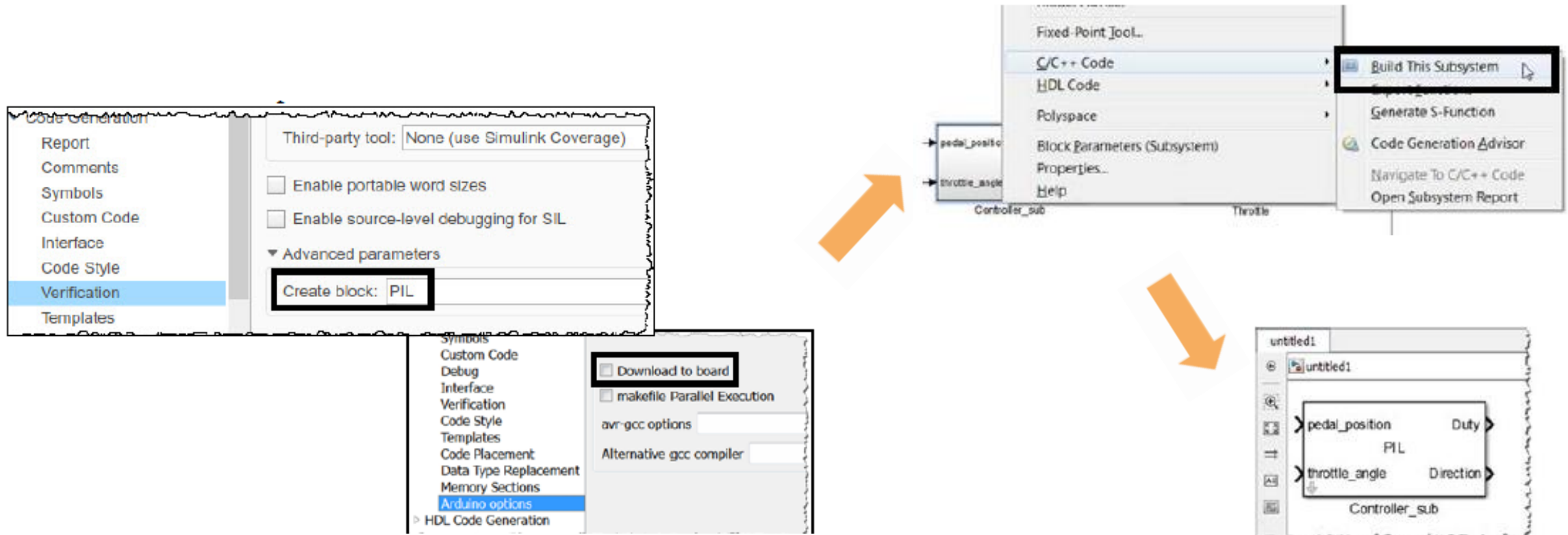
PIL is a technique designed to help you evaluate the behavior of a candidate algorithm on the target processor (or an instruction set simulator) selected for the application. You can compare the output of regular simulation mode and PIL simulation mode to check that your generated code performs as intended.



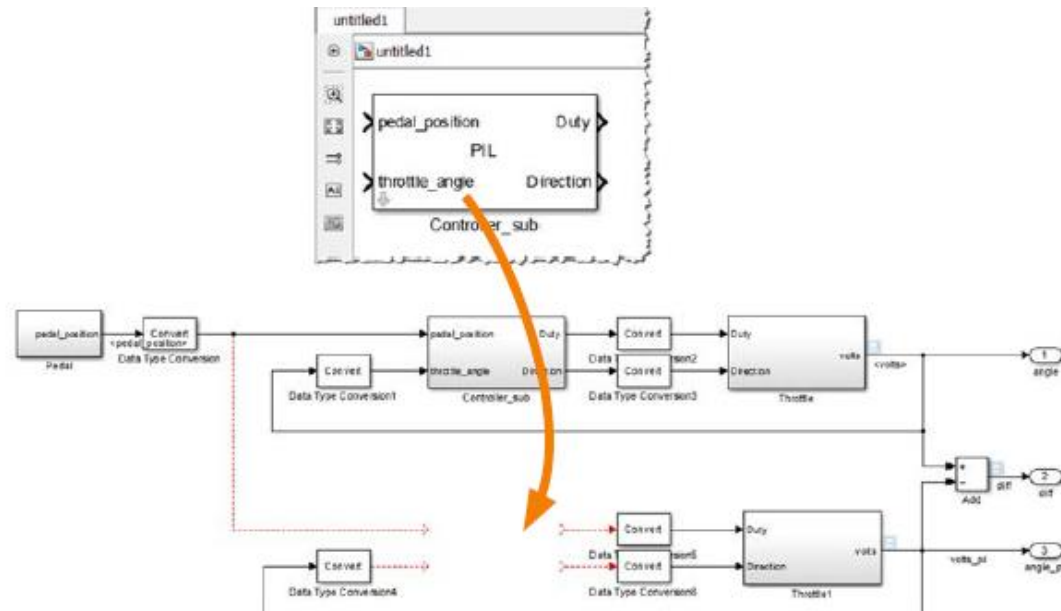
[Code Verification and Validation with PIL and External Mode](#)

Generating a PIL Block from a Subsystem

The PIL block workflow is very similar to the SIL block workflow. When you run the model, the subsystem code will run on the embedded processor and an S-function wrapper will communicate data between the PIL block and the rest of the model in Simulink.

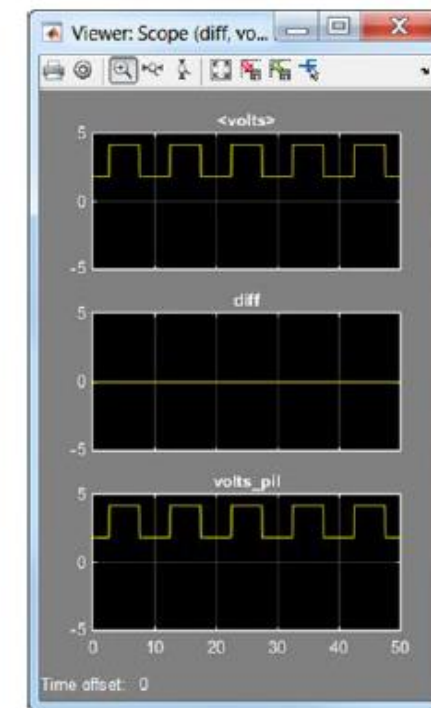


Verifying Subsystem Code with PIL Block



The Diagnostic Viewer window displays the execution of the PIL simulation. The text in the window is as follows:

```
etc_pil_block
URI0STREAM_IX_BUFFER_BYTE_SIZE=128 -
DMEM_UNIT_BYTES=1 -DMemUnit_T=uint8_T"
### Created Controller_sub.hex successfully (or it
was already up to date)
### Starting application:
'Controller_sub_arduino\pil\Controller_sub.hex'
Application is already programmed on the Arduino
target: no flash programming is needed
### Starting the PIL simulation
### Stopping PIL simulation
```



Code Report / Traceability

