

Toward Fast Heterogeneous Virtual Prototypes: Increasing the Solver Efficiency in SystemC AMS

Alexandra Küster, Bosch Sensortec GmbH

SystemC Evolution Fika, 23.04.2026



MEMS sensing solutions

The enablers for CE and IoT applications



Smartphones



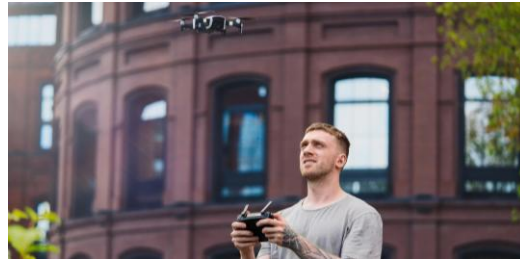
Hearables



Wearables



Laptops & Tablets



Robots & Drones



Gaming & TV



Air quality



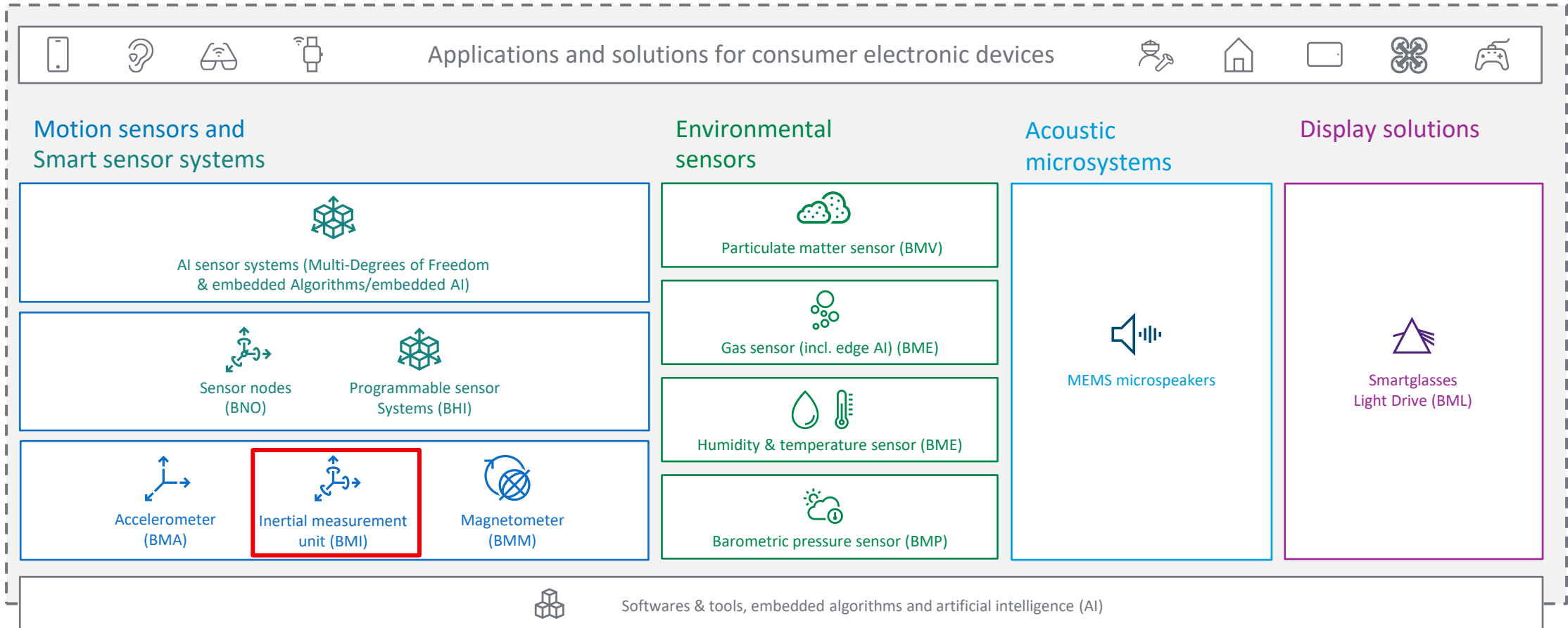
IoT, Whitegoods, Smart Home



AR/VR Glasses & Headsets

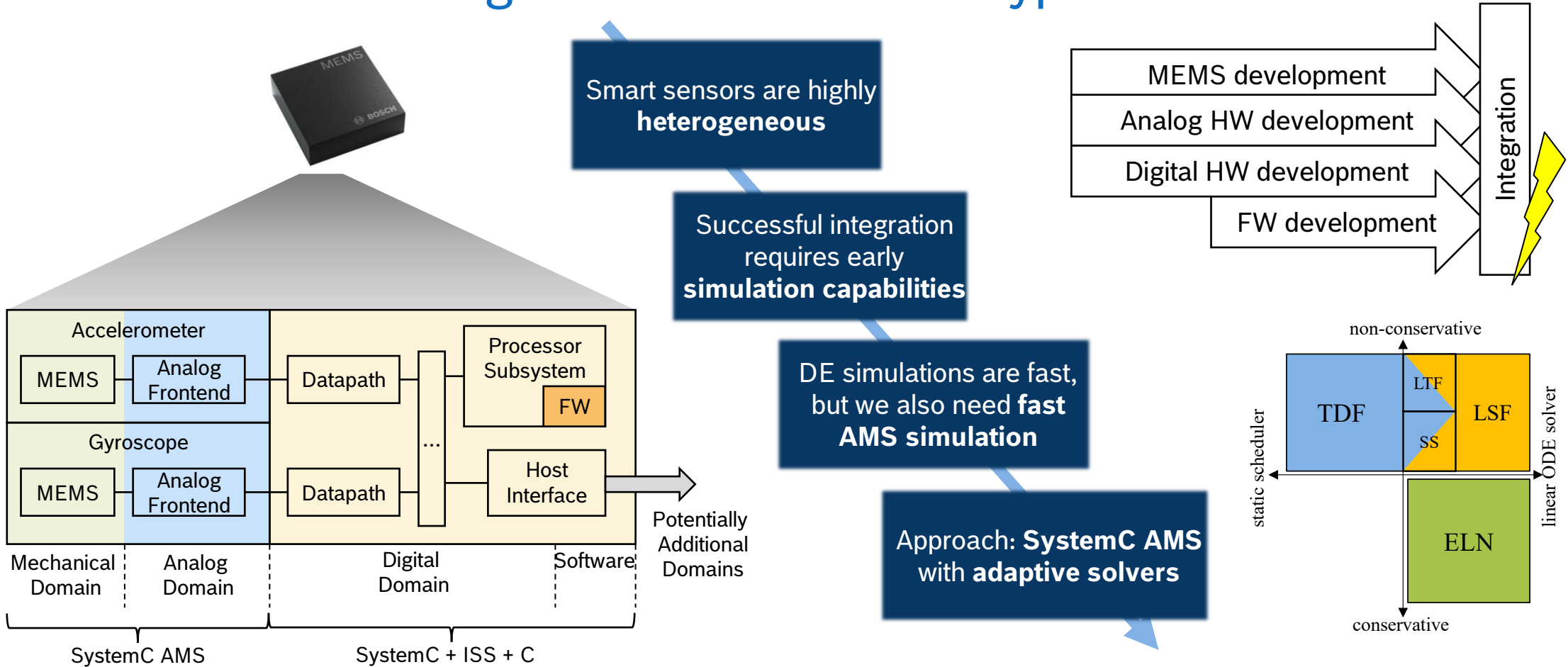
MEMS sensing solutions

Our portfolio



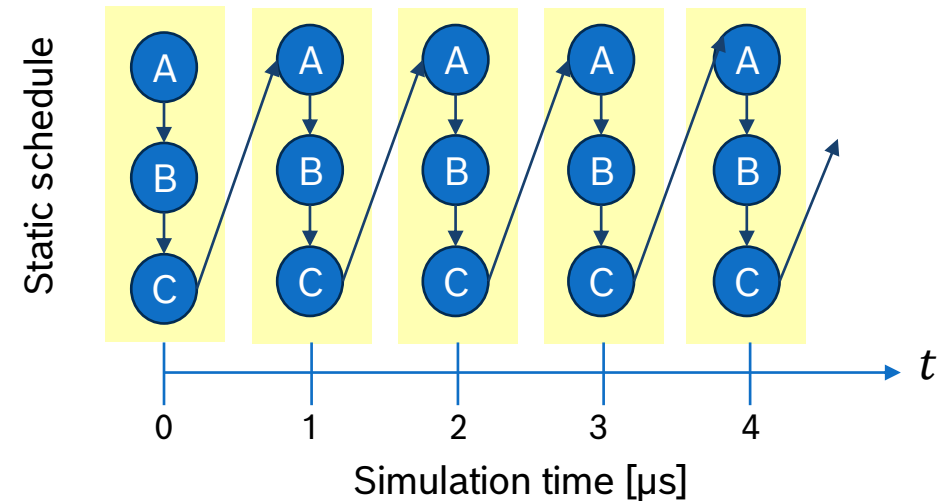
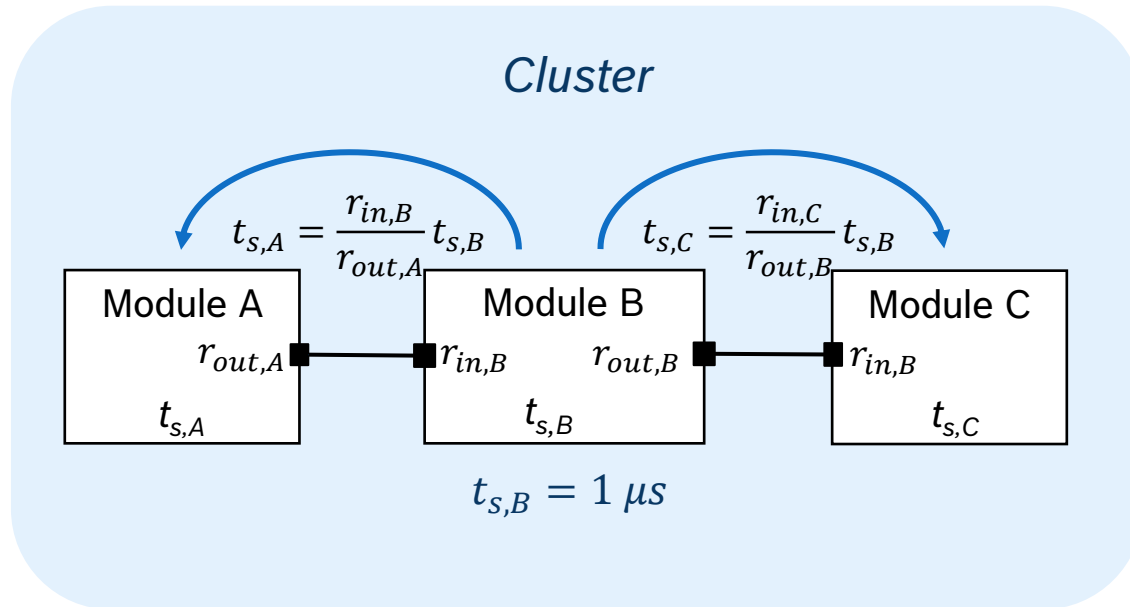
Motivation and Idea

The Need for Heterogeneous Virtual Prototypes



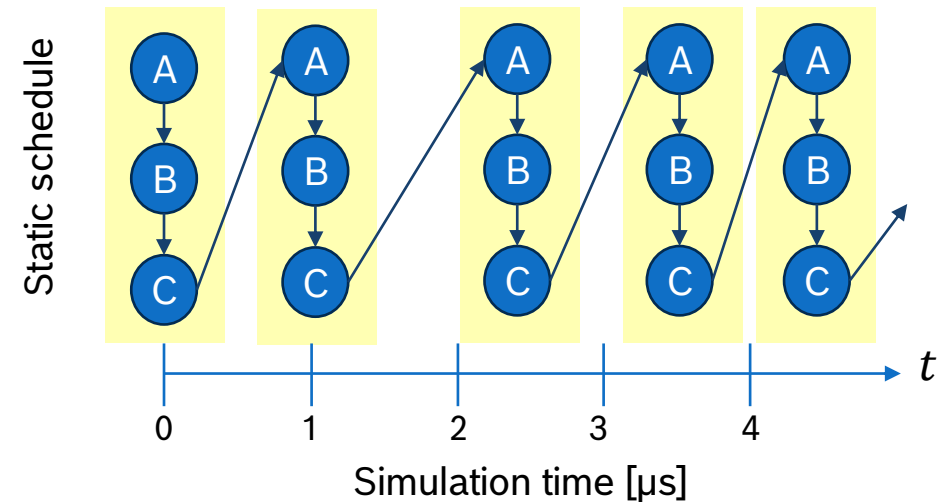
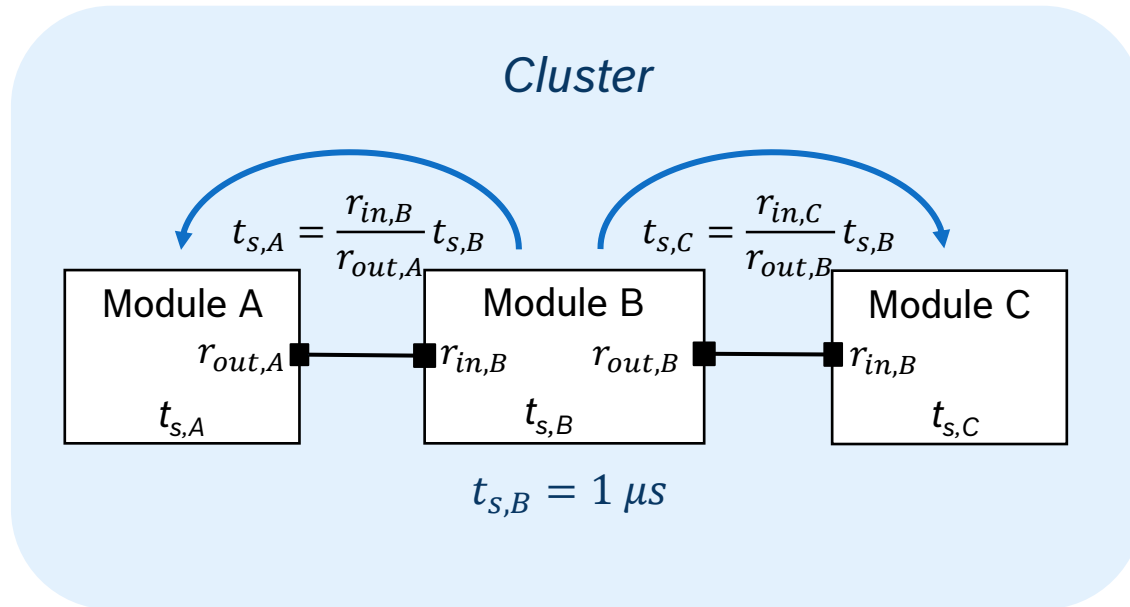
Adaptive Step Size Control in SystemC AMS

Starting Point



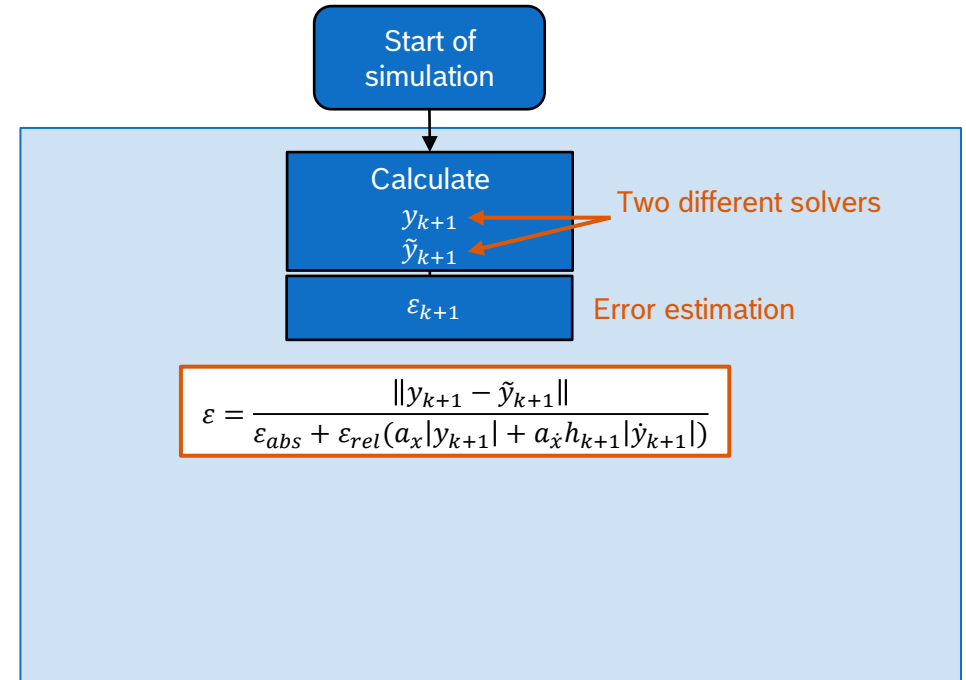
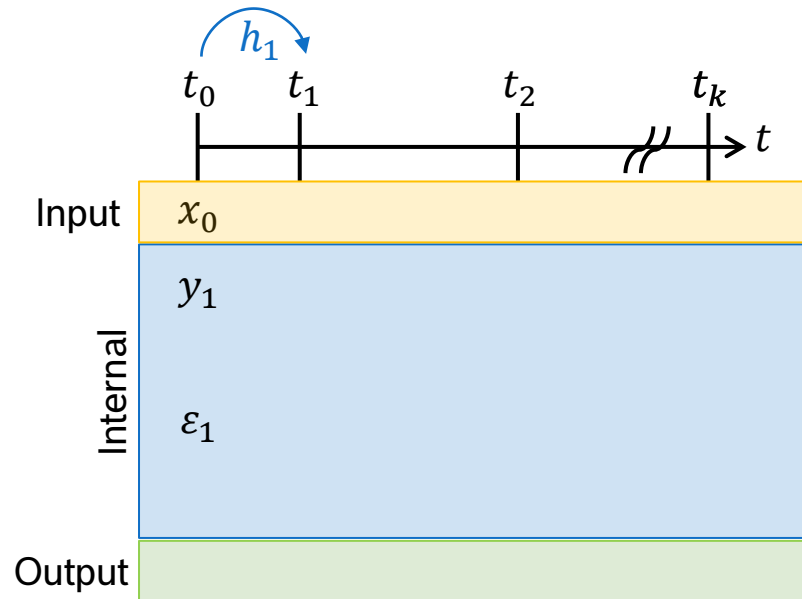
Adaptive Step Size Control in SystemC AMS

Starting Point



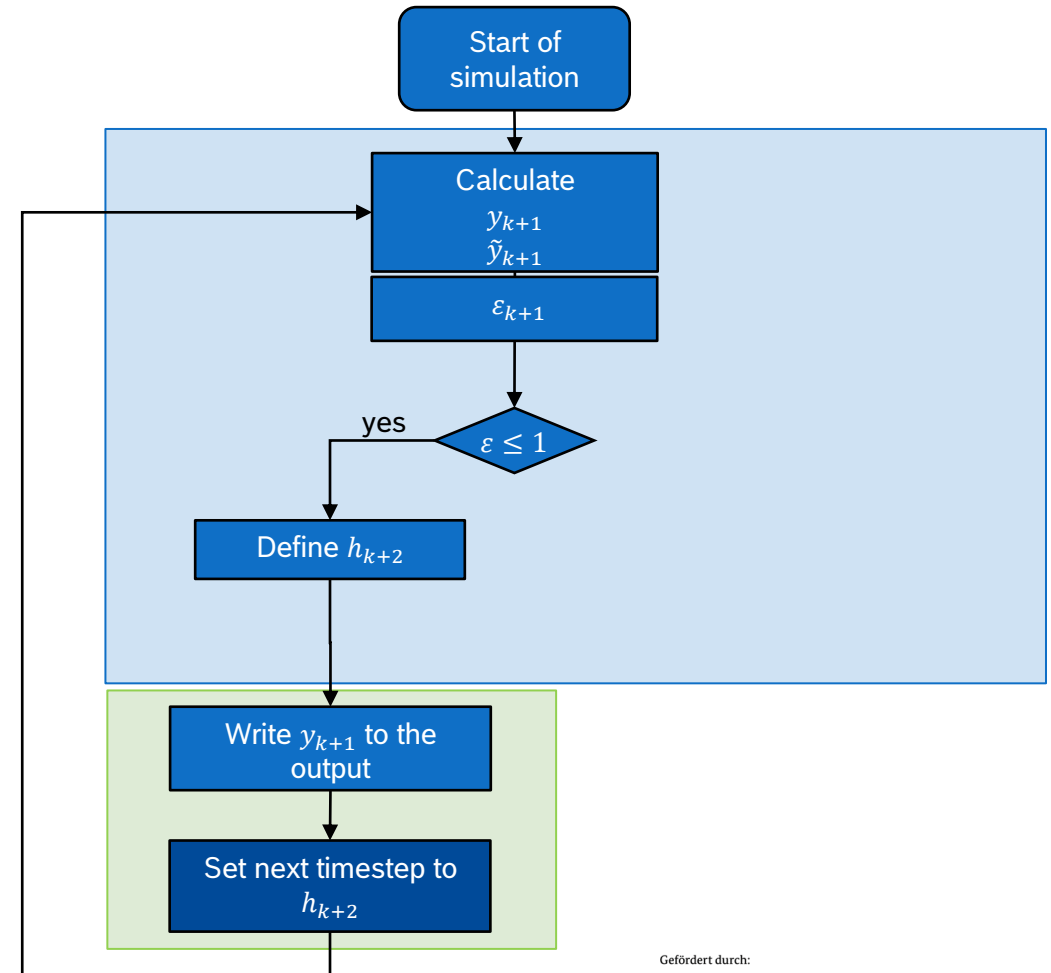
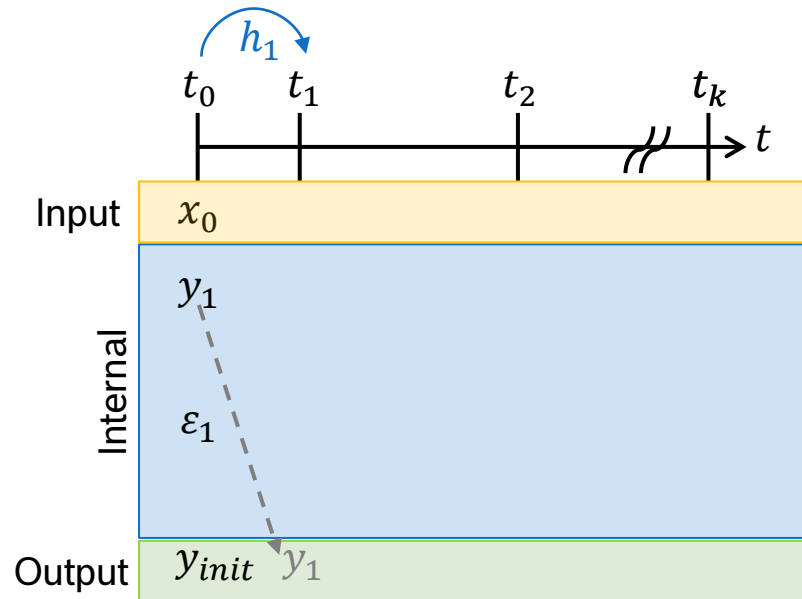
Method 1: PRECALC

Mechanism: Pre-calculation



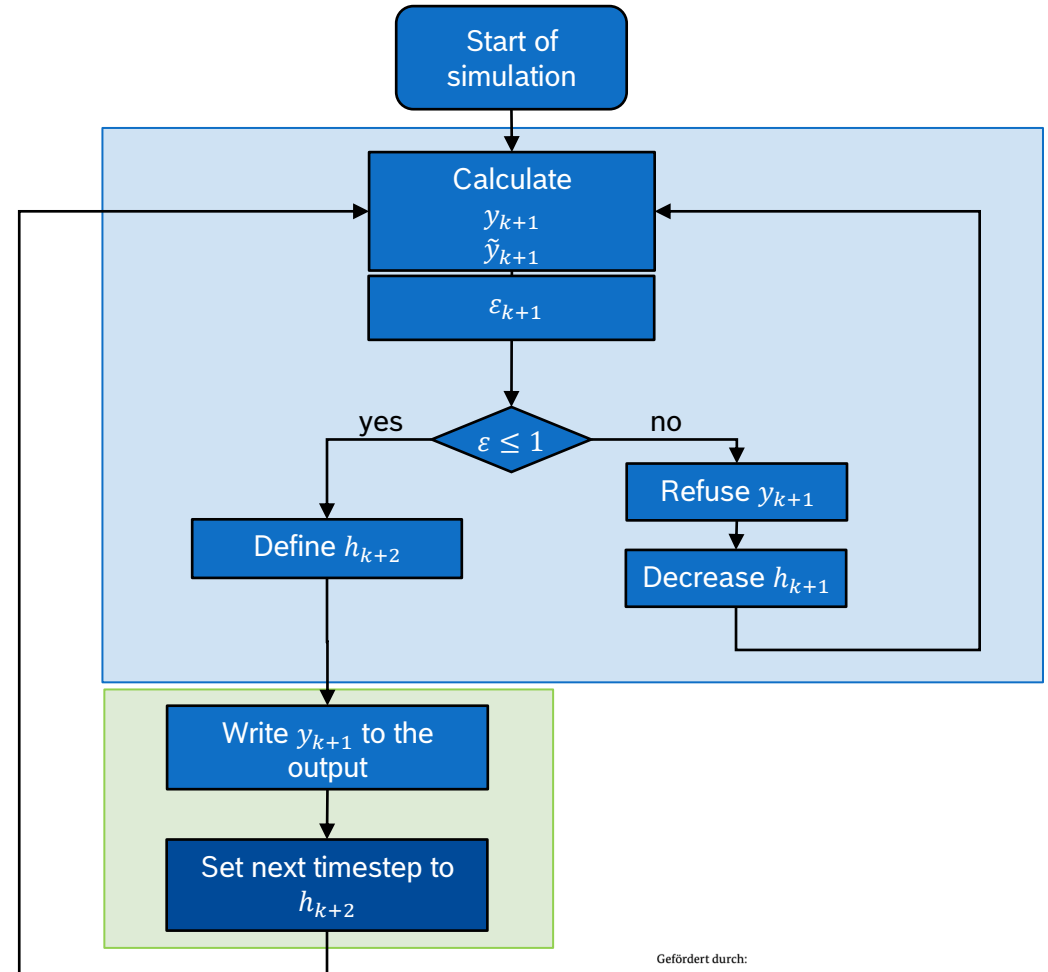
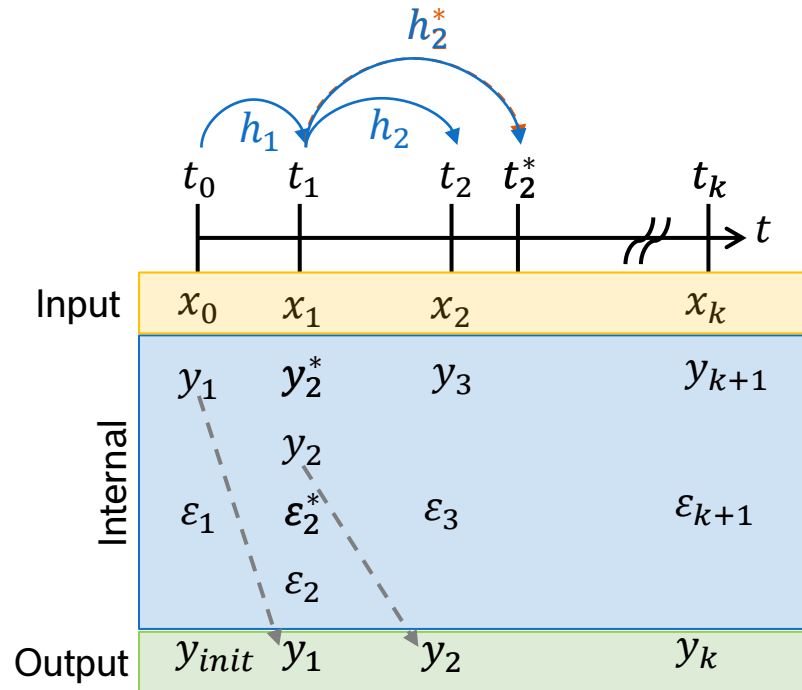
Method 1: PRECALC

Mechanism: Pre-calculation



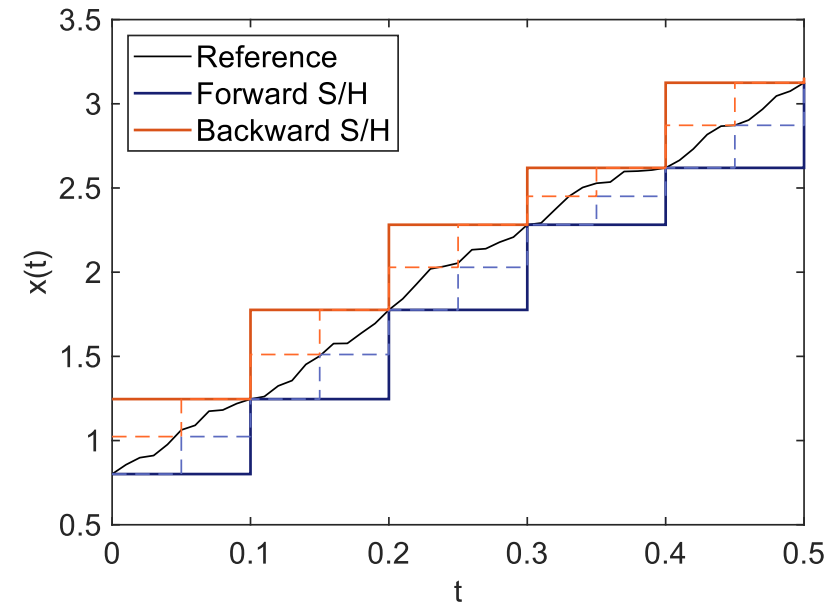
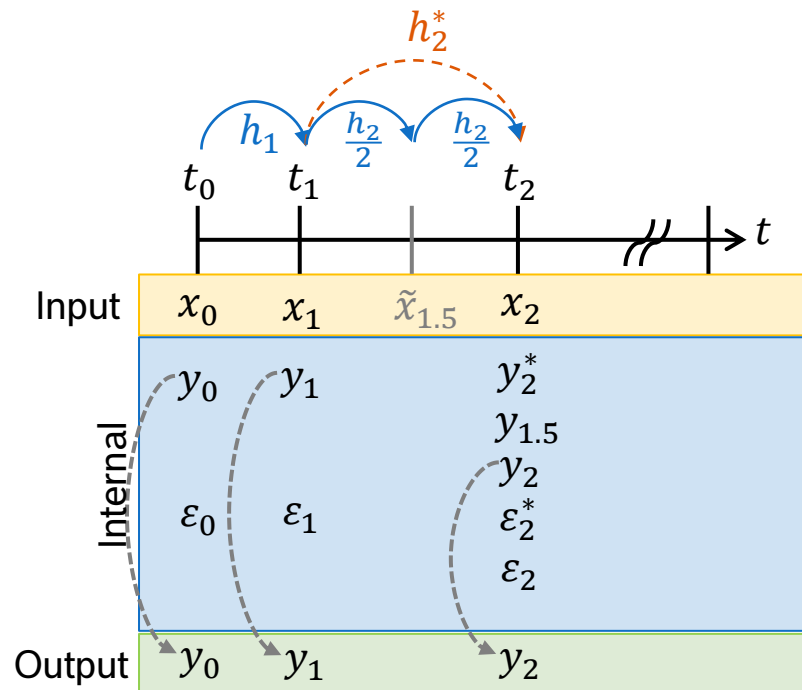
Method 1: PRECALC

Mechanism: Pre-calculation



Method 2: SEGMENT

Mechanism: Segmentation



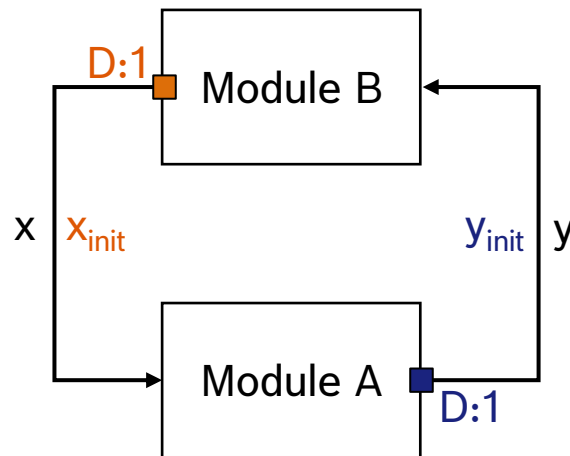
Summary of Methodologies

PRECALC: Pre-calculation using a delay at the output

SEGMENT: Internal refinement using segmentation and interpolation

Analysis of Methodologies

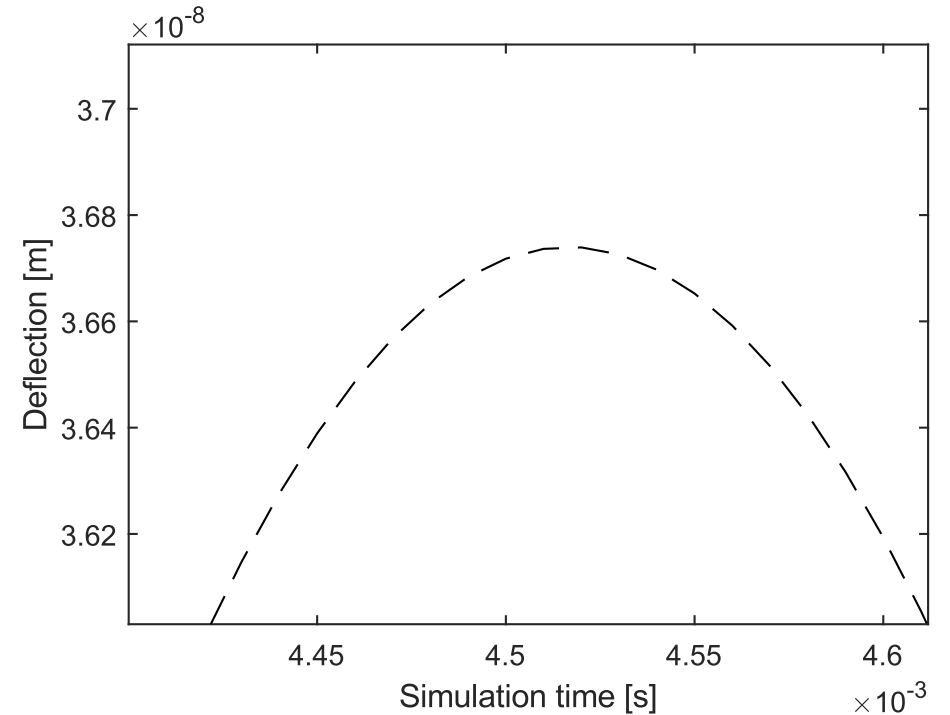
Feedback Loops



Schedule:

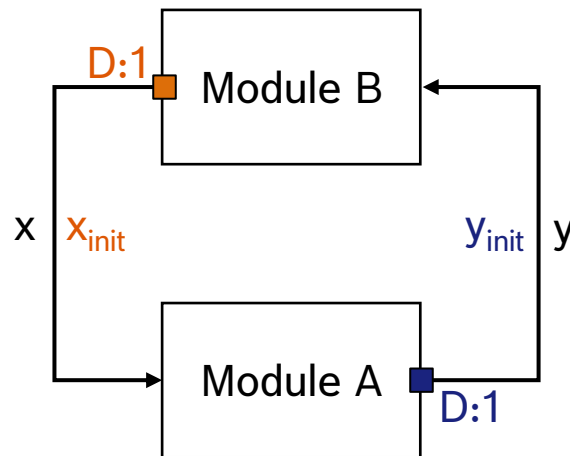
{A, B}

{B, A}



Analysis of Methodologies

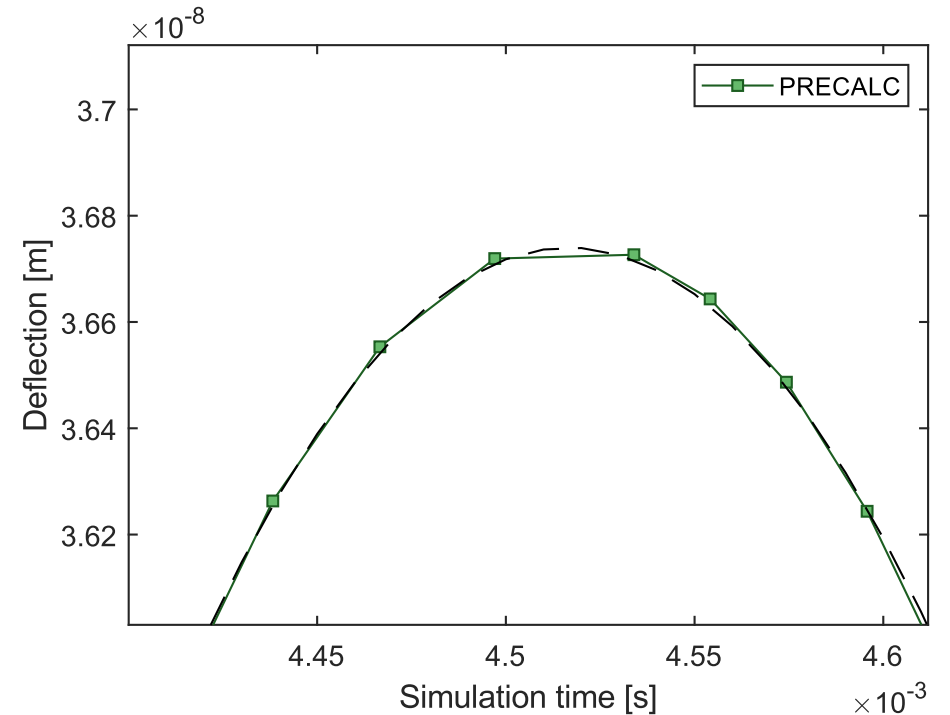
Feedback Loops



Schedule:

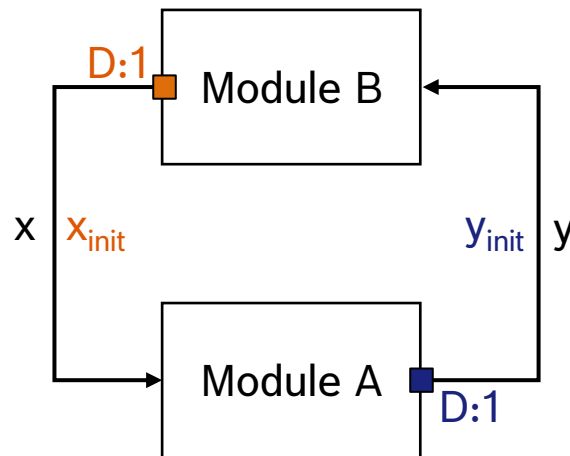
{A, B}

{B, A}



Analysis of Methodologies

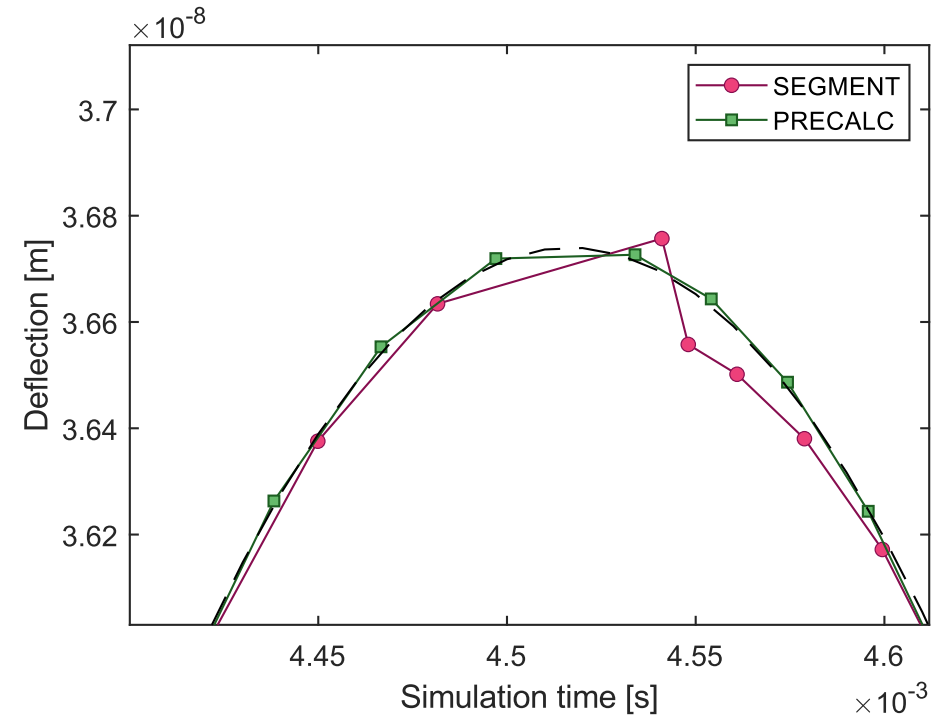
Feedback Loops



Schedule:

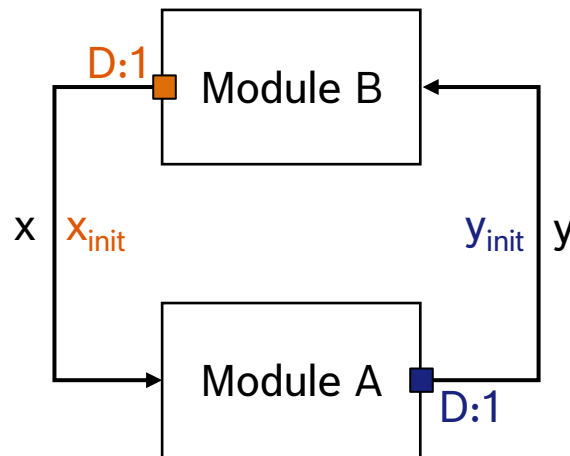
{A, B}

{B, A}



Analysis of Methodologies

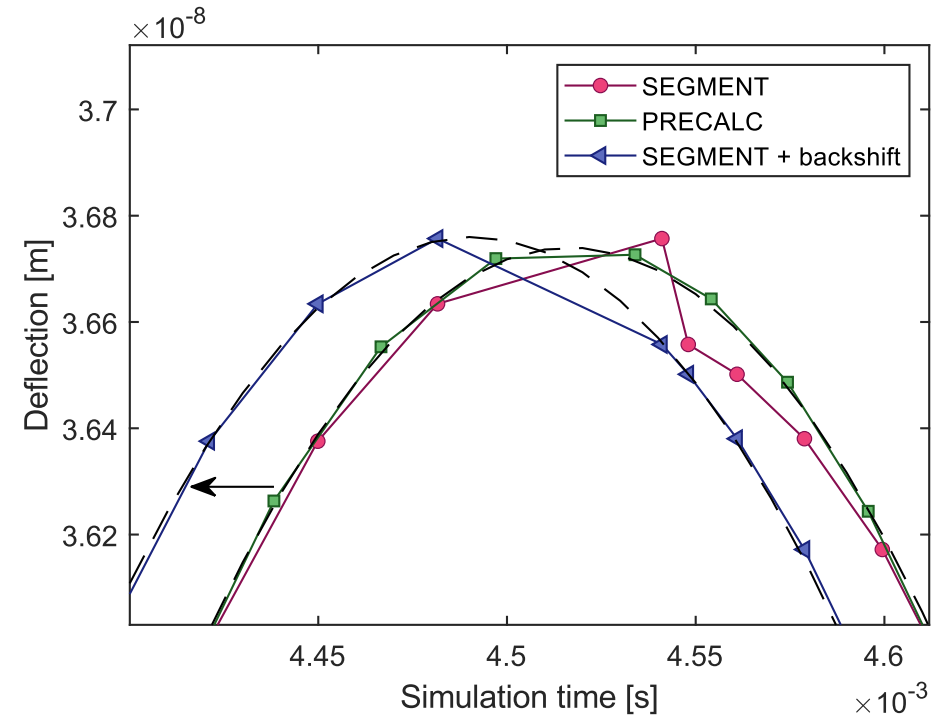
Feedback Loops



Schedule:

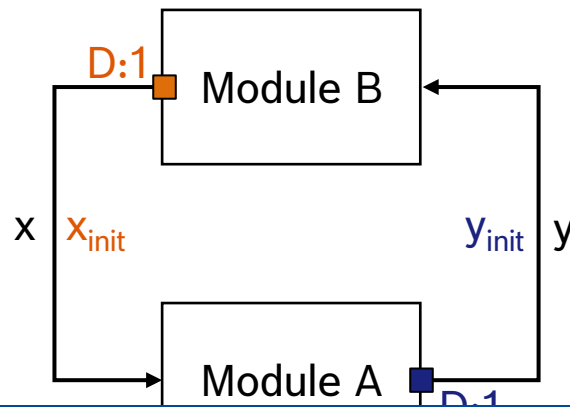
{A, B}

{B, A}



Analysis of Methodologies

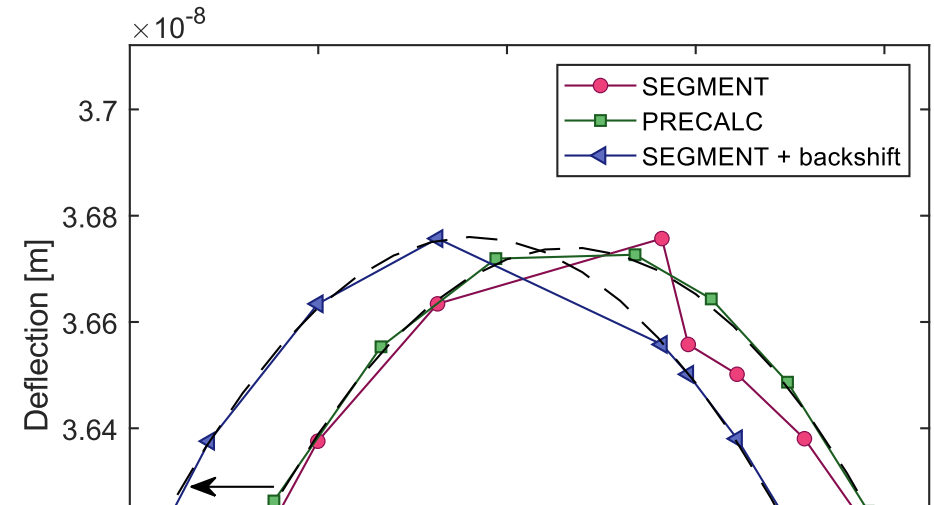
Feedback Loops



Schedule:

{A, B}

{B, A}



Feedback loops:



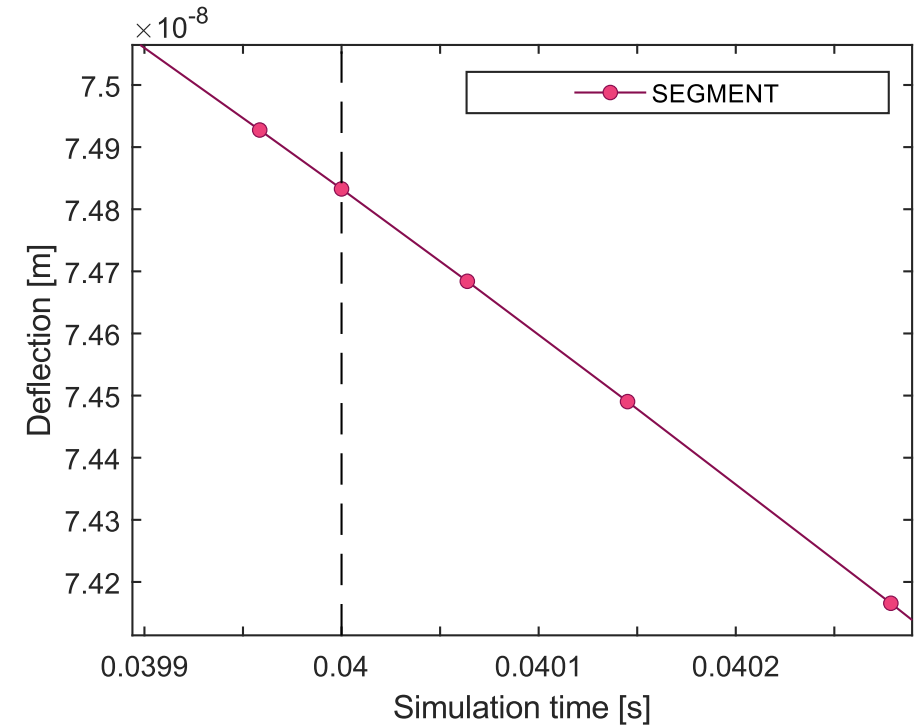
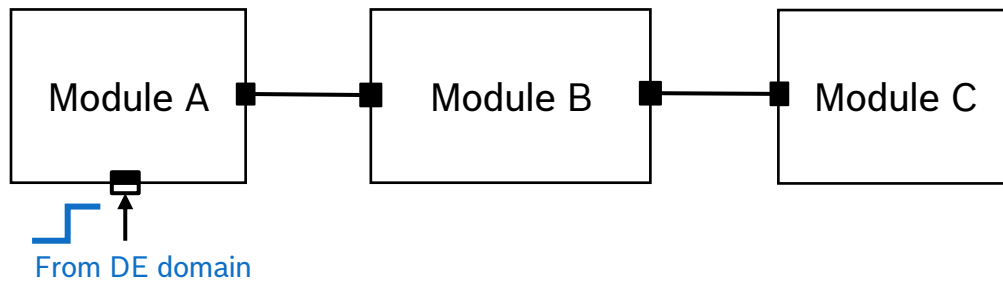
PRECALC



SEGMENT

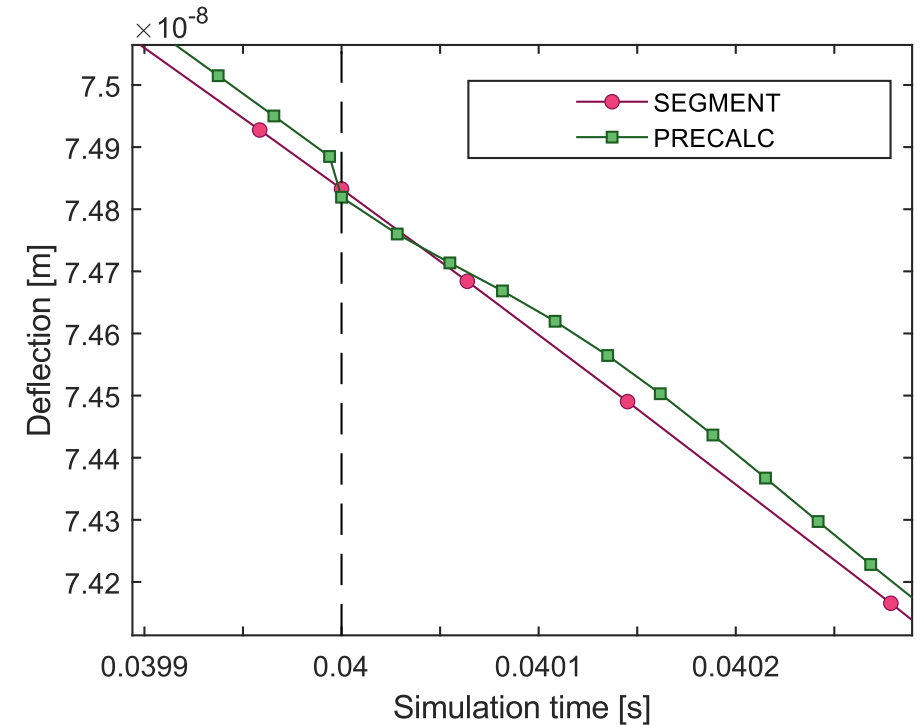
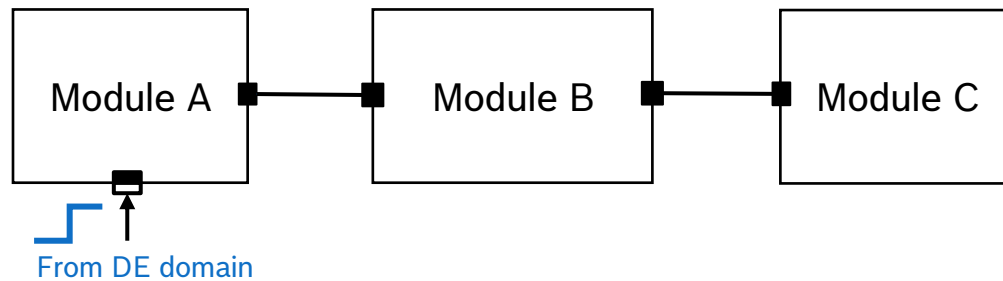
Analysis of Methodologies

Reaction to Discrete Events



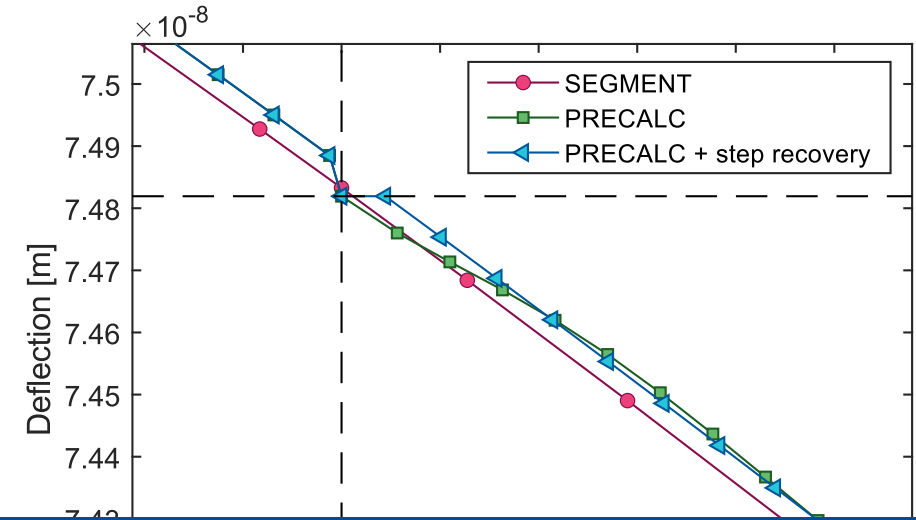
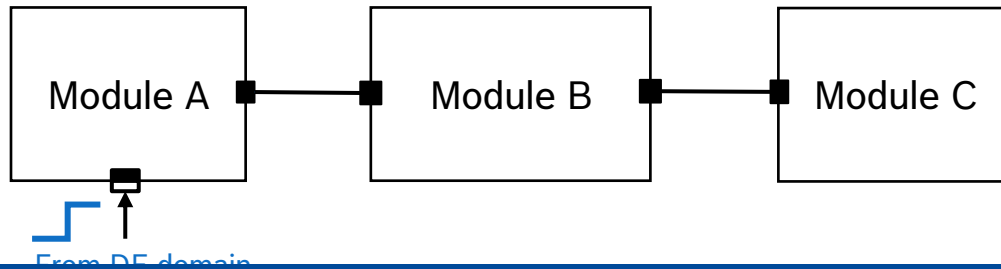
Analysis of Methodologies

Reaction to Discrete Events



Analysis of Methodologies

Reaction to Discrete Events



Reaction to discrete events:



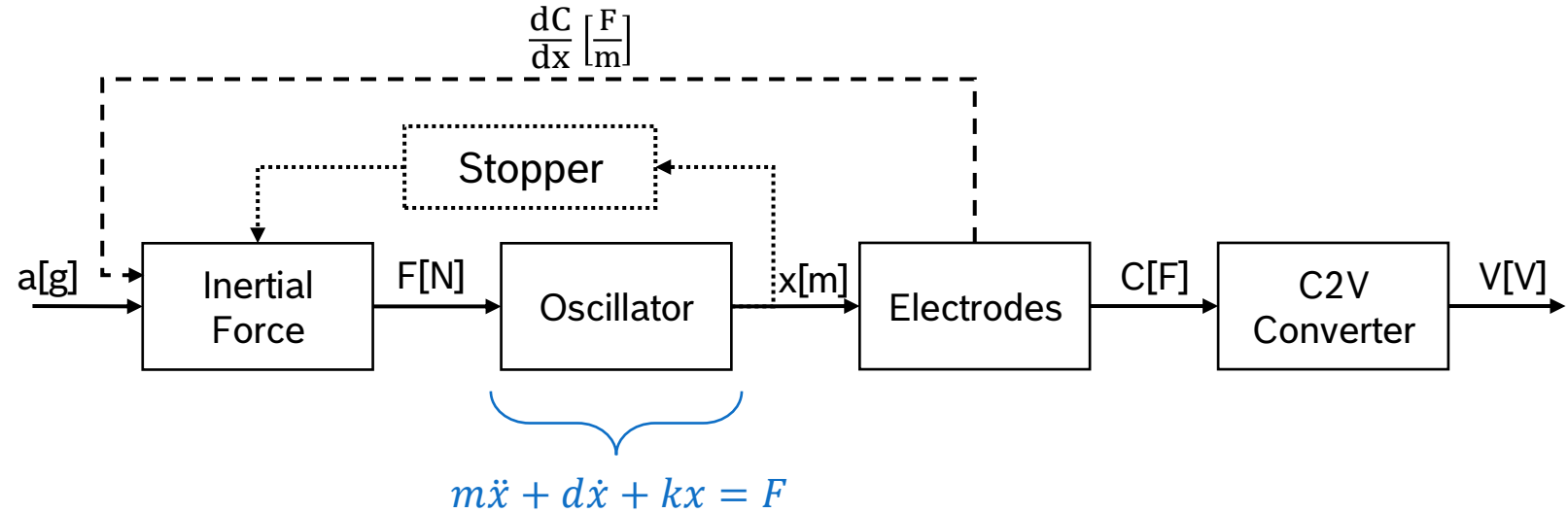
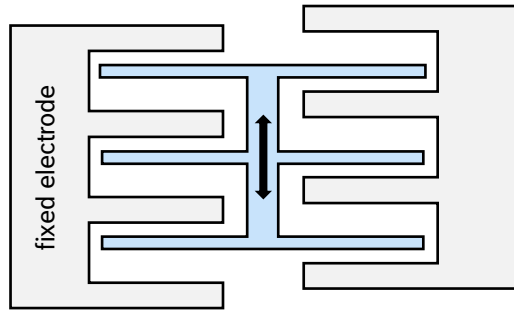
SEGMENT



PRECALC

Experimental Evaluation

Simulation Setup



Experiment 1:
Analysis based on
artificial stimulus

Experiment 2:
Real-world example

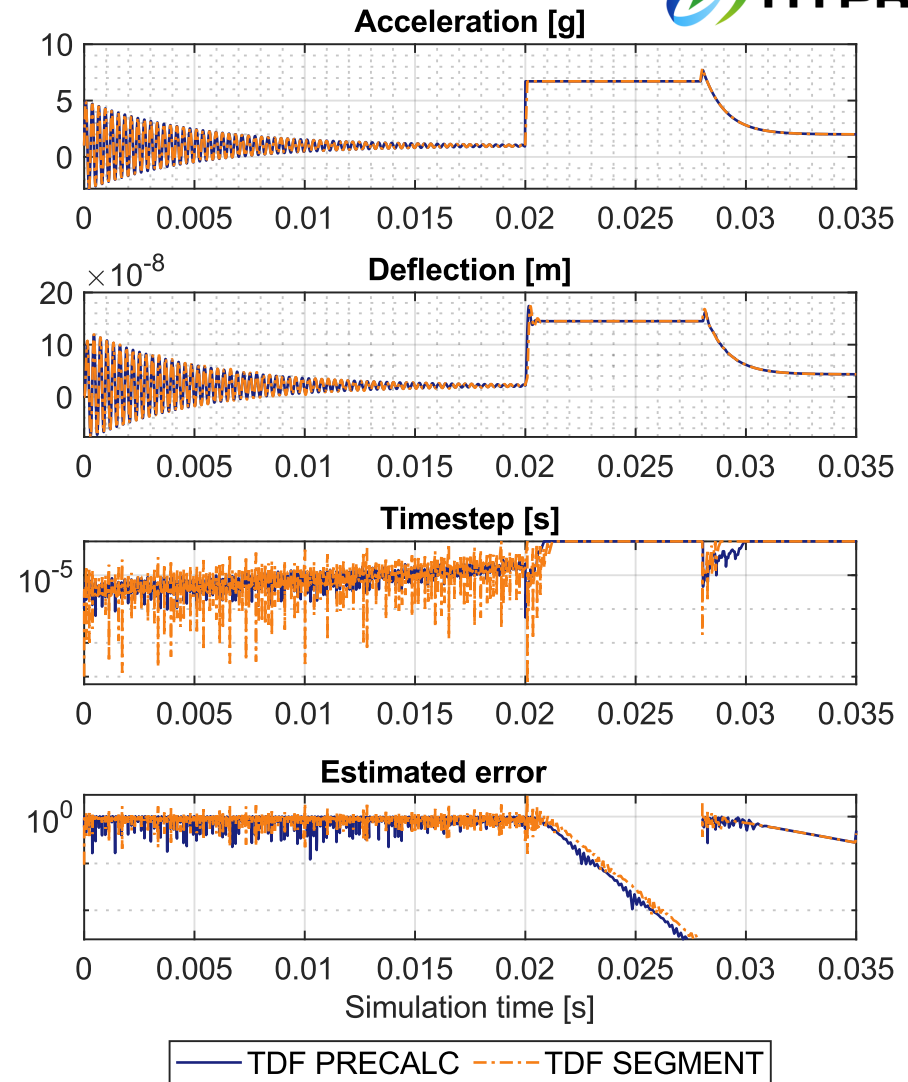
Experiment 3:
Performance estimation

Results

Experiment 1

Artificial Stimulus

- **Section 1: Decaying Oscillation**
 - Visualization of step size control
 - Oscillation: Relative error becomes visible
 - Decay: Absolute error becomes visible
- **Section 2: Discontinuity (Jump)**
 - Robustness of the solver
- **Section 3: Constant**
 - Time step restriction becomes active
- **Section 4: Slow Changes**
 - Solver converges quickly against max. time step



Results

Experiment 2

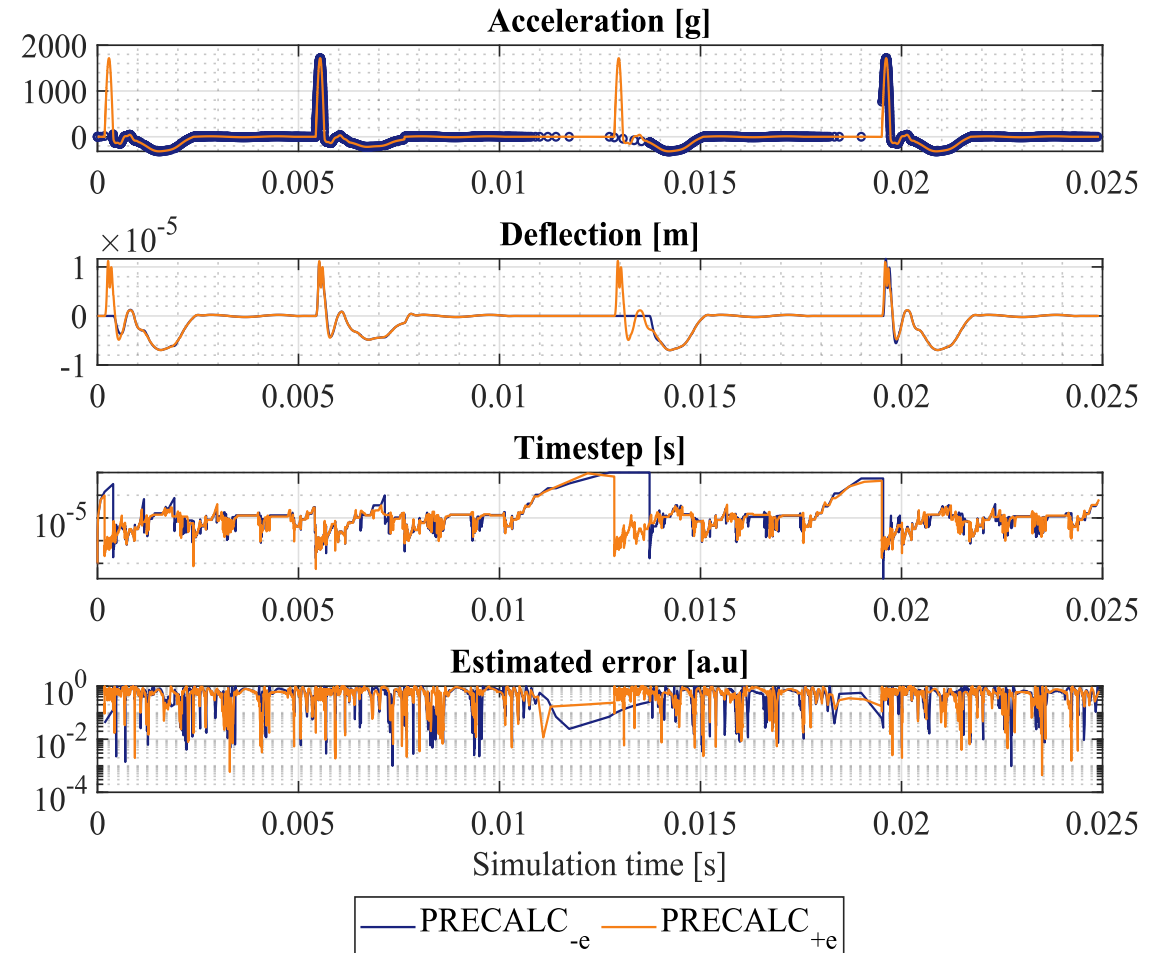
Repeated shock robustness

Challenge: Long break times

- Time Step Converges to the Maximum
- Limited reactivity
- Short shocks can be missed

Solution: Event-triggered shocks

- Precise start time of each shock
- Solver automatically reduces the time step
- Time savings during rest phases

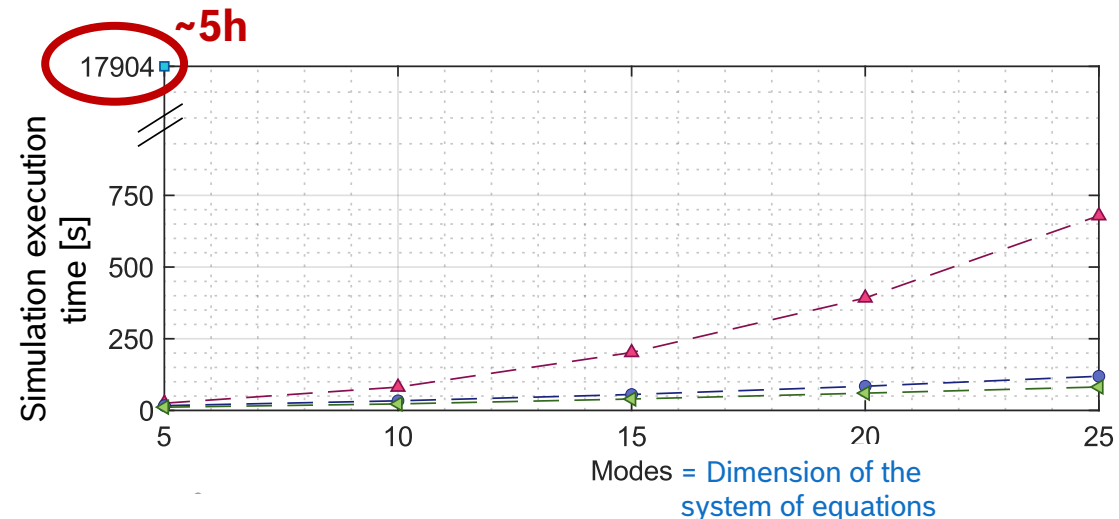


Results

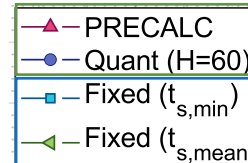
Experiment 3

Repeated shock robustness

- **Opportunity: Long break times**
 - High potential for adaptive solver
 - Simulation would take several hours with a small fixed time step!
- **Challenge: Reinitializations of the solver**
 - Recurrent matrix inversions
 - Reduces the effectiveness of timestep control for large differential equation systems
- **Solution: Time Step Quantization**
 - Discrete number of allowed time steps
 - This limits the matrix inversions



= new approaches



Optimized combination of speed and accuracy

Low speed, **high** accuracy

Low accuracy, **high** speed

= Reference implementation

Conclusion and Summary

Context and Motivation

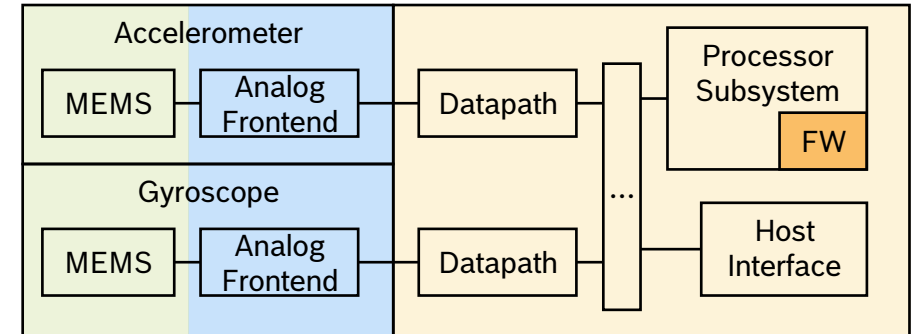
- MEMS sensors are complex heterogeneous systems
- Fast product cycles require efficient development flow

Heterogeneous virtual prototypes

- Digital virtual prototypes very successful and reach **high simulation speed**
- We need efficient methods for simulation of AMS models

Adaptive step size control

- PRECALC: pre-calculation of output samples, well suited for feedback loops
- SEGMENT: segmentation of time steps, flexible handling of forced step size changes
 - due to discrete event
 - Multiple time controlling modules possible



HYPRSENSE

Outlook

- Introduction of new methods to the Accellera SystemC AMS Working Group
- Extension of existing LTF instances
 - They allow estimation of next timestep *ltf.estimate_next_value()*
 - Introduce new version of that method which returns estimated integration error
 - Enables adaptive time step control
- User defined solver algorithms
 - SystemC AMS uses trapezoidal method by default
 - For some applications, this might not be sufficient
 - Idea: allow the user to introduce his/her own solver

