Trip Optimizer
Development of a Driver Assistance System for Locomotives Using MATLAB

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GE Proprietary
Agenda

1. Trip Optimizer Overview
2. Trip Optimizer and MATLAB
3. Integrating an external optimization library into MATLAB Code Generation Toolset
Trip Optimizer Overview
GE’s Trip Optimizer
“Fuel conscious cruise control for trains”

Train and driver variations result in:
- Less than optimal fuel use
- High emissions
- Trip variations
- Wear and tear

Trip Optimizer:
- Looks over the entire route for fuel savings opportunities
- Then controls the throttle to the plan
  - Saves fuel
  - Reduces emissions
  - Reduces equipment wear and tear
  - Consistent trips improve scheduling
Trip Optimizer Deployment/Operation

- 8,000 systems installed worldwide
- 60,000 miles of mapped track
- 216M miles of auto operation
- 73M miles of auto in 2016
- 1.7M auto miles per week
- 142,000 gallons of diesel fuel saved per week
Trip Optimizer and MATLAB
Converging Technologies

• Research and development into Trip Optimizer began close to the time MathWorks began rolling out automatic code generation from Simulink
• Trip Optimizer team leveraged this technology to quickly produce proof of concept simulations
• Automatic code generation for embedded targets allowed accelerated transition from simulation environment to on locomotive demos
• Simulink and MATLAB now embedded in the core elements of the product
Integrating an External Optimization Library into the MATLAB Code Generation Toolset
• Fuel optimal plan generated for entire route at time of trip initialization
• Trip plan adjusted to account for changes in conditions along the route
• Plan speed is reference for speed regulator
• Plan throttle is 100% feed forward term on speed regulator output
Why Integration?

- **m-code “Pre-Process”**
  - AutoCode_EntryPoint_1()
- **m-code “Initial Guess”**
  - AutoCode_EntryPoint_2()
- **m-code “Build Inputs”**
- **m-code “Transform Output”**
  - Hand Code
- **m-code “Post-Process”**
  - AutoCode_EntryPoint_3()

Single interface point with hand-code

```
AutoCode_EntryPoint()
```

Desktop environment equivalent to embedded target
The Optimization Library C++ Interface

```
SmartPtr<ProblemDefinition> my_problem = new MyProblemDefinition();
SmartPtr<OptimizationApplication> app = ApplicationFactory();
app->Initialize();
app->Optimize(my_problem);
```
How We Did It – ceval + minGW + addLinkObjects

```matlab
function [ProfileOut, errCode, cpuTime, nIters] = CallOpt_ceval(OptSpec, Mesh, espcc, ProfileOut)
    [OptData, Constants] = PopulateInitData_ceval(OptSpec, Mesh, espcc, ProfileOut);
    x = zeros(1, OptData.nvars);
    nIters = int32(0);
    errCode = int32(0);
    cpuTime = double(0);
    coder.cincluder('ceval_optimizer.h');
    coder.ceval('ceval_optimizer', coder.rref(OptData), coder.wref(x), coder.wref(errCode), coder.wref(nIters), coder.wref(cpuTime));
    ProfileOut = Post_Process_ceval(Mesh, Constants, x, ProfileOut);
end

coder.updateBuildInfo('addLinkObjects', 'liboptimizer.a', ipoptLibPath, '', true, true);
coder.updateBuildInfo('addLinkObjects', 'libfortran.a', mingwLibPath, '', true, true);
coder.updateBuildInfo('addLinkObjects', 'libquadmath.a', mingwLibPath, '', true, true);
coder.updateBuildInfo('addLinkObjects', 'libstdc++.a', mingwLibPath, '', true, true);
```
• Algorithm development
• Most robust debugging environment – breakpoints, figure, variable inspection
• Logic errors
  Example: Air brake effort is negative, I should be using max() to limit it
• Code generation
  • Identify unsupported functions
  • Code flow errors
    Example: Can’t assign a field to a structure after it has been accessed
• Memory allocation errors
  Example: myvar = 1; myvar(2) = 2; Works in MATLAB, doesn’t work in generated code
• Gross performance measures
  Example: I could do this interpolation one time and pass it around instead of doing it over and over
• Compare code outputs from target and MATLAB environment
• Defects not expected
  Each time the model is run on the target all inputs are written to a text file which can be read into MATLAB to recreate the scenario exactly
• Failures from field can be brought back to MATLAB environment for debugging/algorithm enhancement
Conclusions

• Integrating external code into code generation process can enable parity between MATLAB development environment and embedded execution target
• Increased productivity – Development and debugging
• Defects found earlier in life cycle