

## Development of Functional Safe Systems using PREEvision

Webinar, 2020-03-03

# Agenda

## ► **PREEvision at a Glance**

Introduction Functional Safety

Item definition, HAZOP and HARA

Functional and Technical Safety Concept

Safety Analysis

Verification and Validation

Safety Plan, Safety Case

Functional Safety Perspectives

Summary

## Basic idea and benefits to our customers

### **PREEvision is in the market to ...**

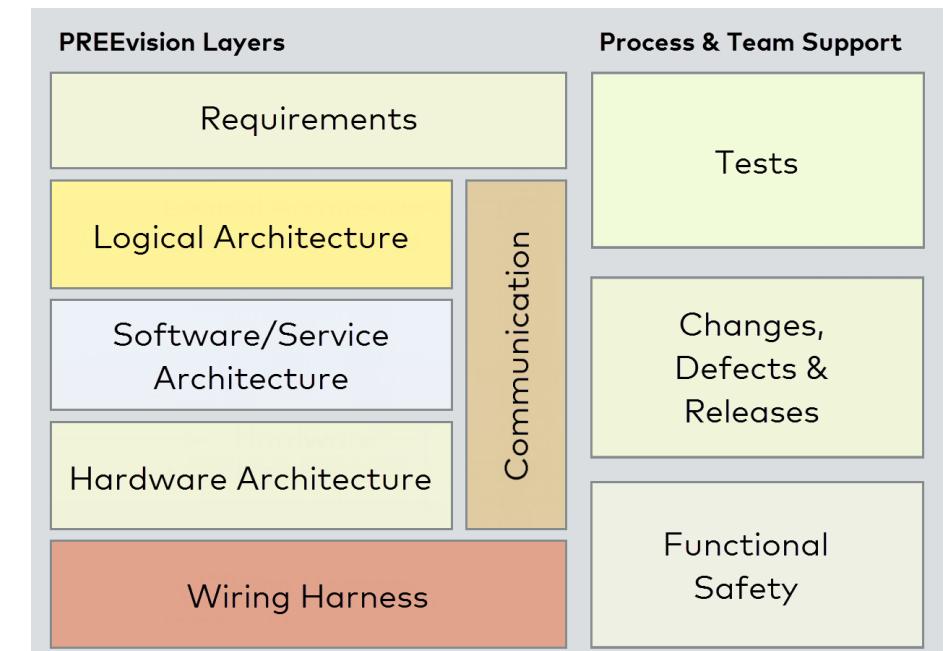
- ▶ Perform and control E/E development
- ▶ Support the related processes
- ▶ Ensure quality of work products
- ▶ Improve efficiency
- ▶ Reduce costs and time to market

### **PREEvision = Model Based E/E Systems Engineering**

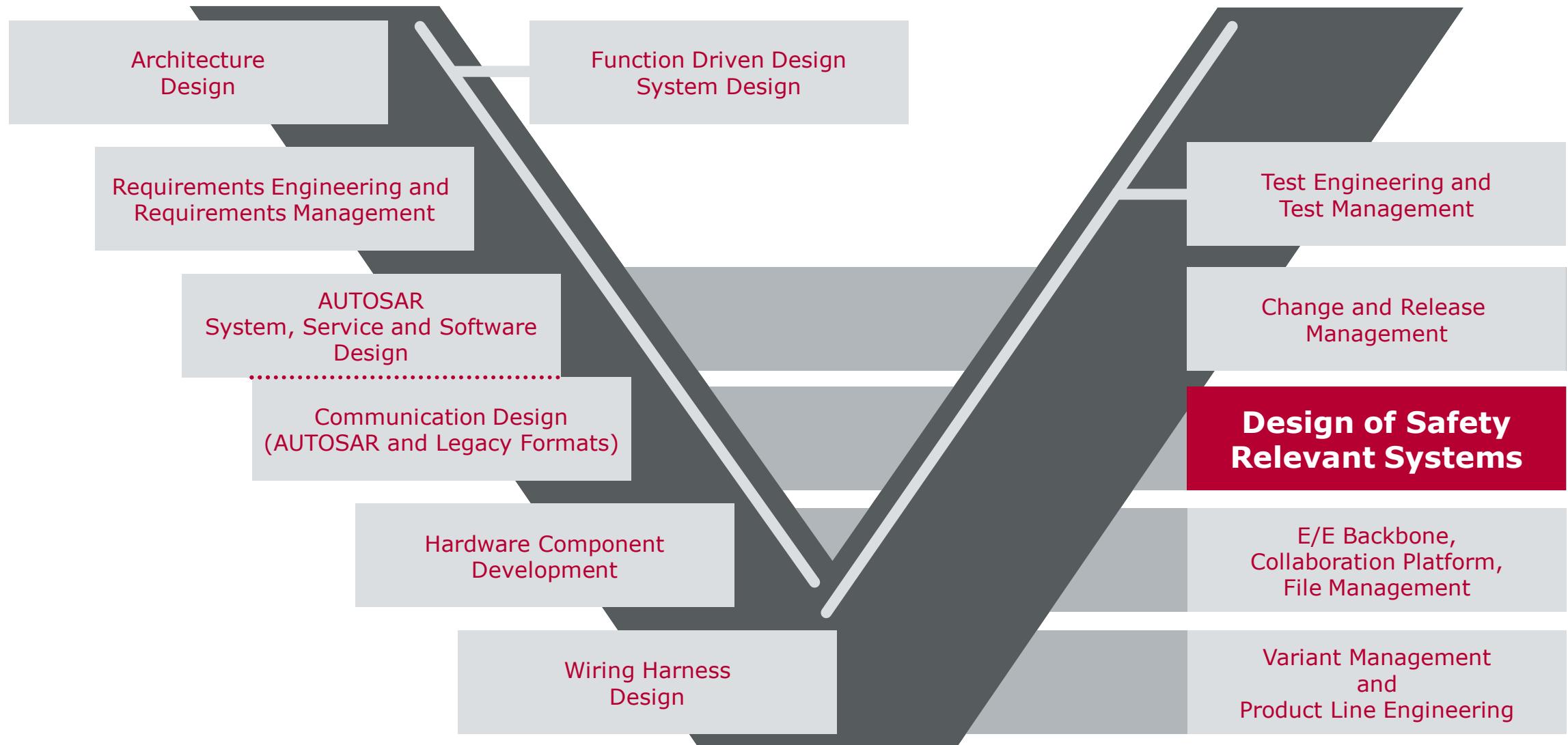
- ▶ Integrated business logic and one comprehensive data model for the entire E/E development process.

### **PREEvision stands for ...**

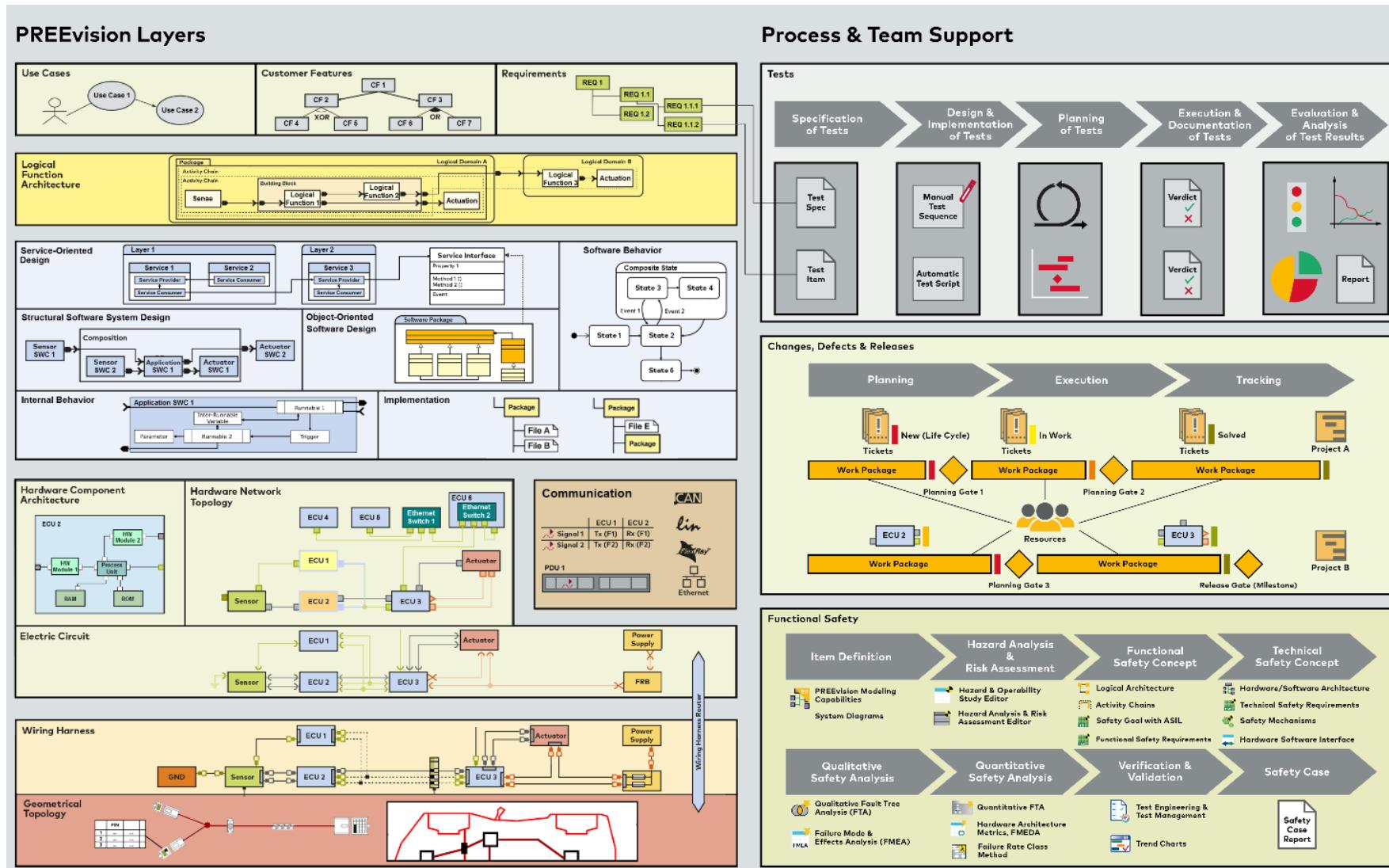
- ▶ One Data Model. One GUI.
- ▶ Many Users. Multiple Sites. One Data Source.
- ▶ One Process. Full traceability. Full Transparency.
- ▶ Environment for function and software driven Automotive E/E development



## Supported Use Cases



# PREEvision Layer Model



# Agenda

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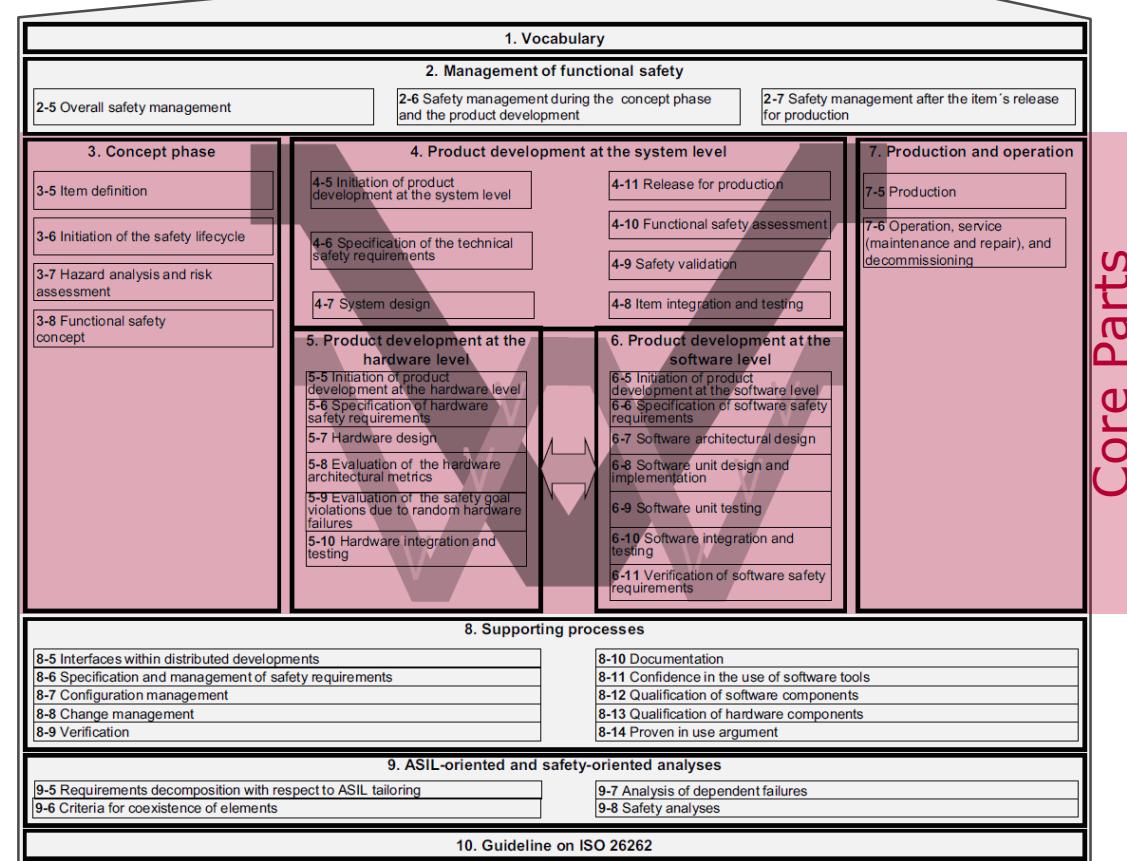
Functional Safety Perspectives

Summary

# Introduction Functional Safety Challenges

- ▶ 10 Parts
- ▶ 43 Chapters
- ▶ 100 Work products
- ▶ 180 Engineering methods
- ▶ 500 Pages
- ▶ 600 Requirements

ISO 26262:2011-2012  
Road vehicles - Functional safety



Source: [ISO26262, 10-Fig.1]

►► Complex standard → Risk of overheads and costs if applied ad hoc

# Introduction Functional Safety Challenges



Item Definition



Hazard and Risk Analysis



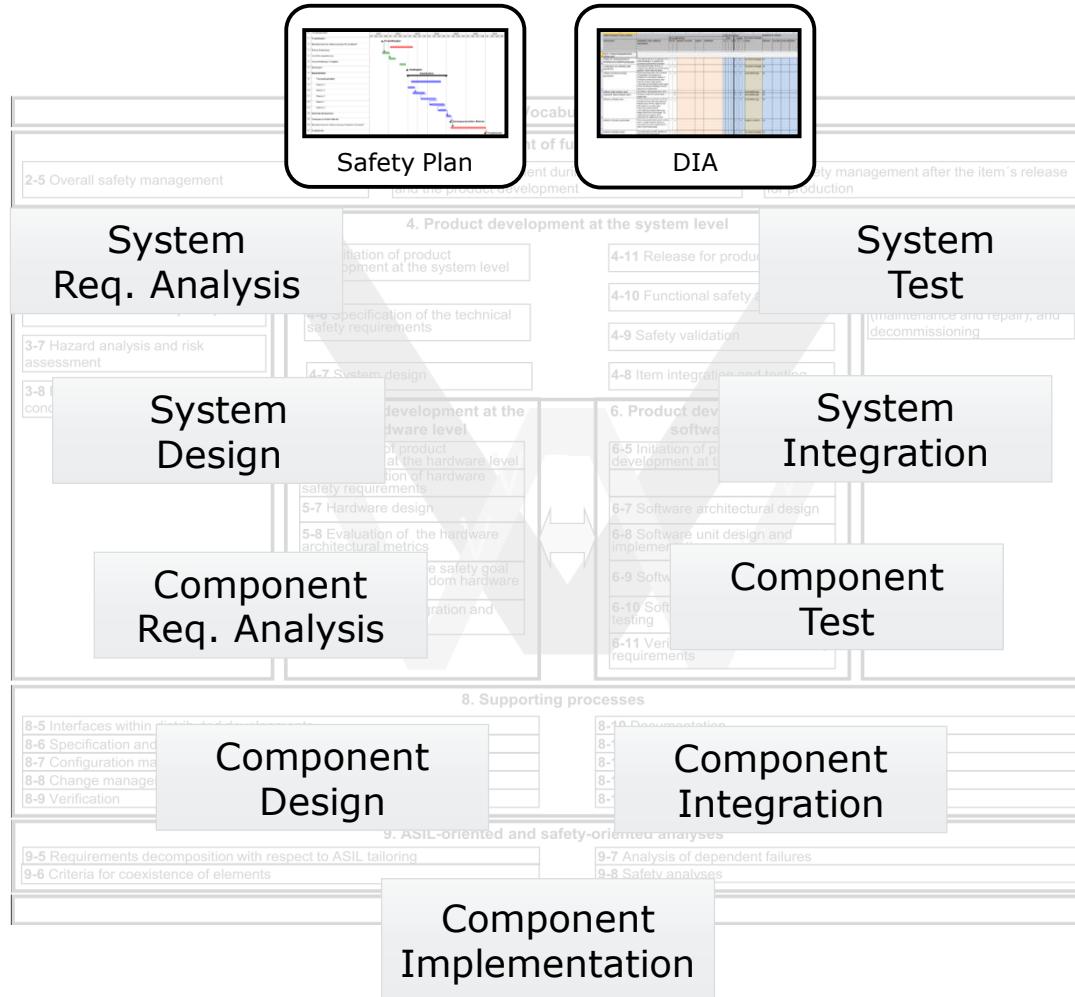
Functional Safety Concept



Technical Safety Concept



HSI Specification



Safety Case



Validation



Verification



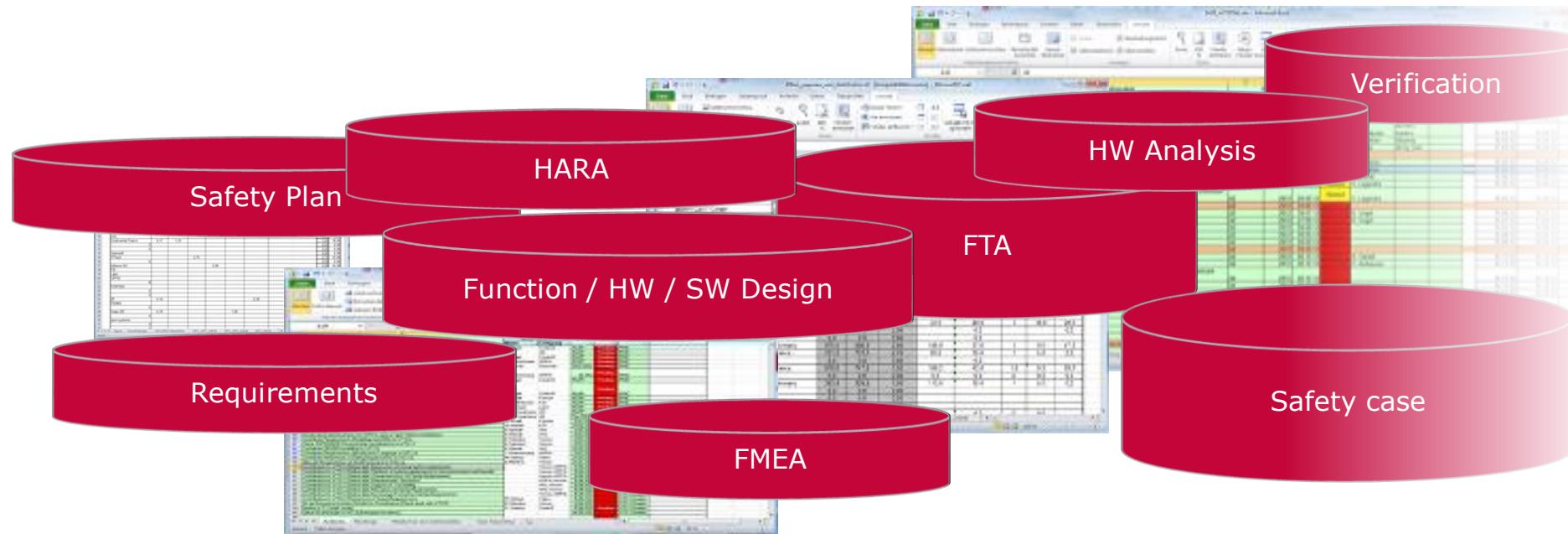
Quantitative Safety Analyses



Qualitative Safety Analyses

►► ISO 26262 key deliverables have impact on all process areas

## Challenges

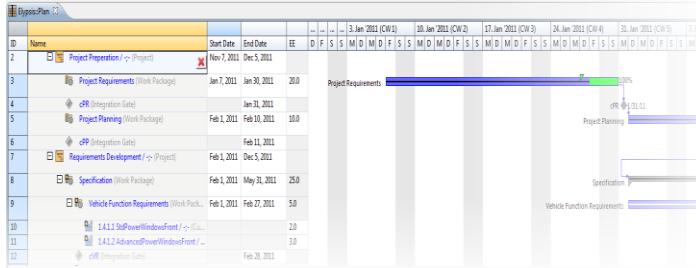


- ▶ Data for work products **fragmented** across legacy tools and documents
- ▶ System responsible, safety managers and engineers have to struggle with multiple mostly **inconsistent sources** for producing the work products
- ▶ **Maintaining traceability and consistency** is inefficient, error prone and a source for quality and compliance problems

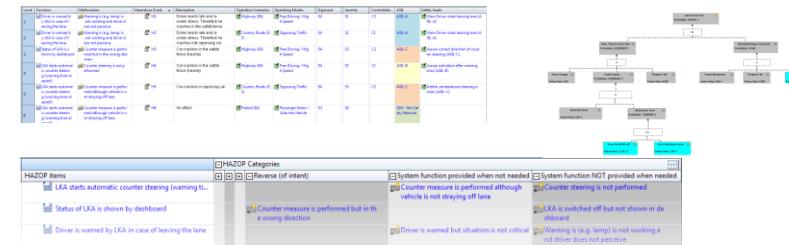
▶▶ High cost for ISO 26262 compliant work products

# Integrated Model Based System Engineering Platform

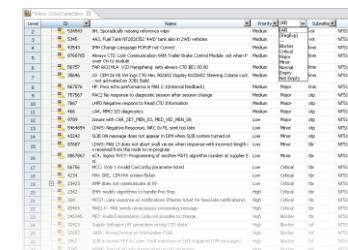
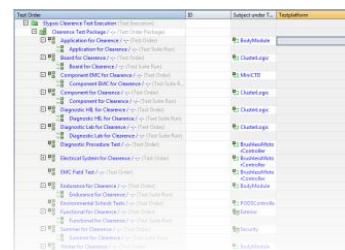
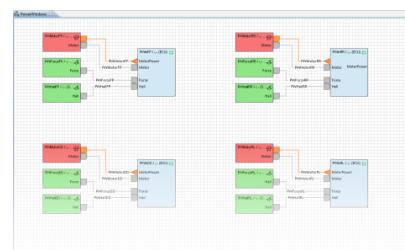
# Safety Plan



## Safety Analysis Methods



# Cost efficient consistency and traceability



# Requirements Management

# System / Function / HW / SW Design

# Test Management

## Change Management

## ISO 26262 key areas supported by PREEvision

	Item Definition
Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment	
Functional Safety Concept	
Technical Safety Concept	
Hardware Software Interface (HSI)	



Item Definition



Hazard and Risk Analysis



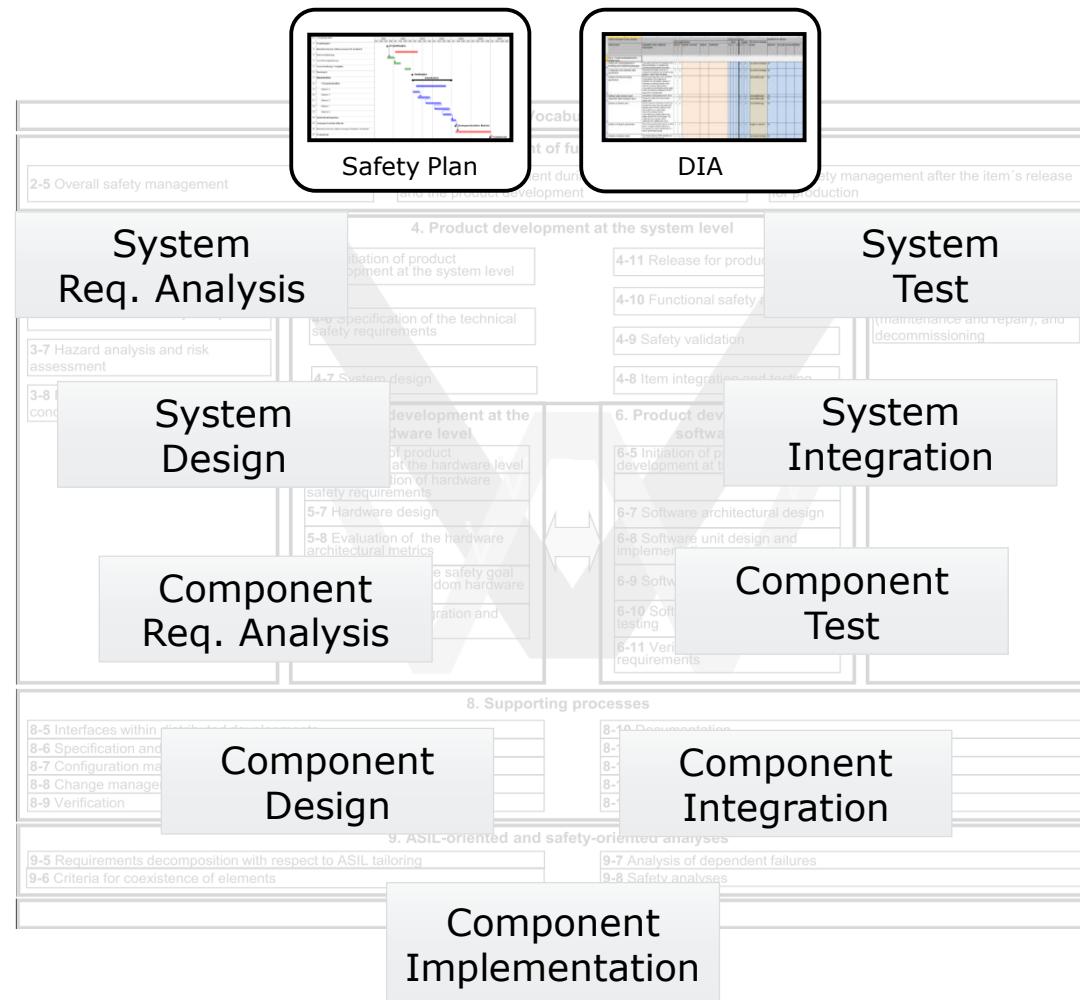
Functional Safety Concept



Technical Safety Concept



HSI Specification



Safety Case



Validation



Verification



Quantitative Safety Analyses



Qualitative Safety Analyses

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Qualitative Safety Analyses	

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Introduction Functional Safety

## ► **Item definition, HAZOP and HARA**

Functional and Technical Safety Concept

Safety Analysis

Verification and Validation

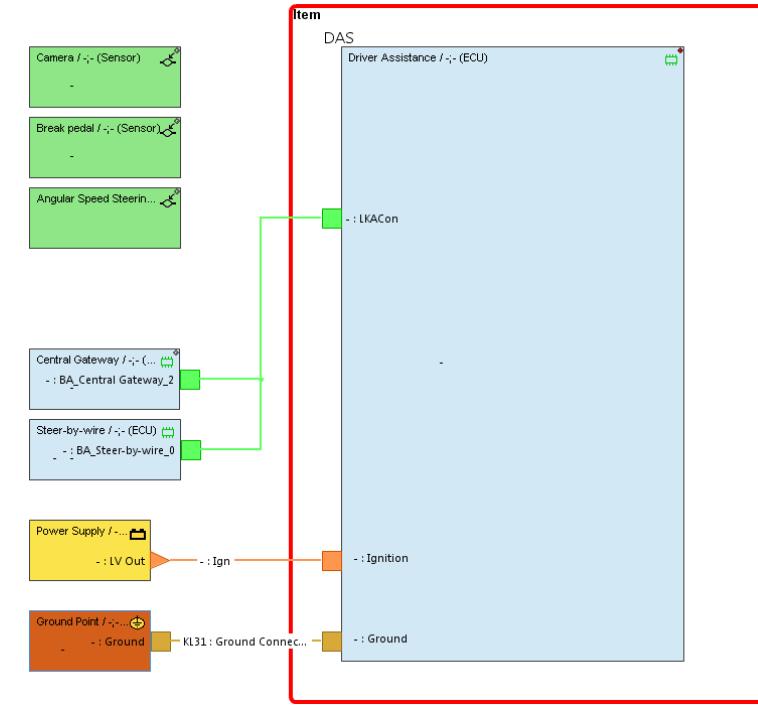
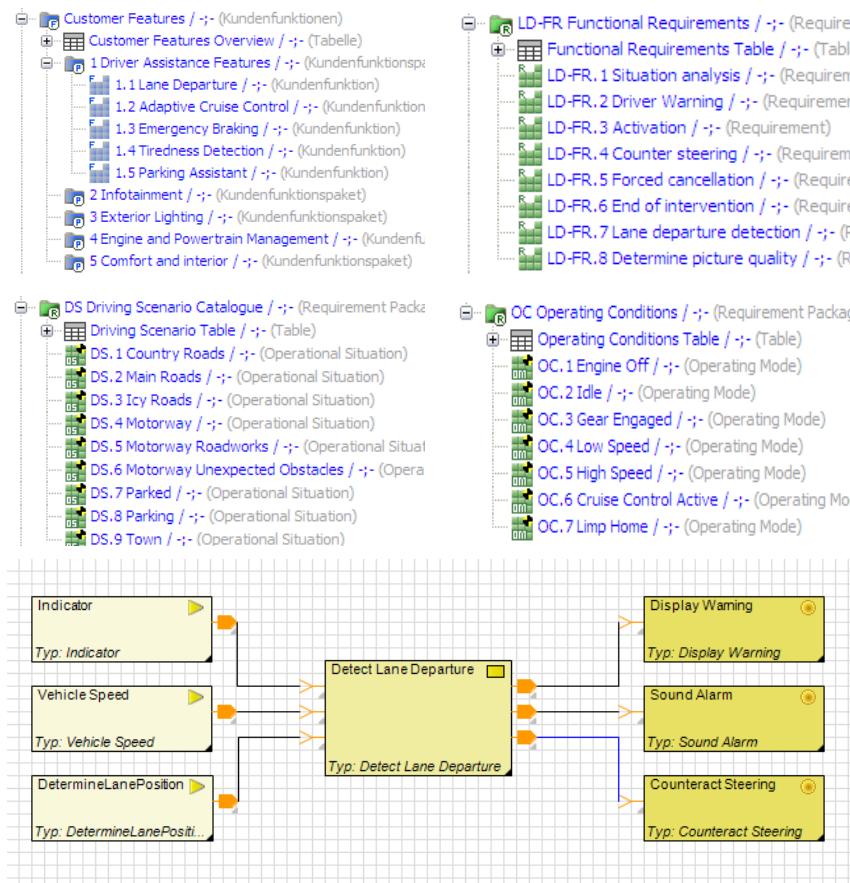
Safety Plan, Safety Case

Functional Safety Perspectives

Summary

# Item Definition

Item Definition
Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment
Functional Safety Concept
Technical Safety Concept
Hardware Software Interface (HIS)



Artifacts modeled in PREEvision:

- ▶ Feature specifications, functional and non-functional requirements
- ▶ Operating scenarios and operating modes
- ▶ Logical and topological system architecture including allocation of functions
- ▶ Dependencies with other systems

# ISO 26262 key areas supported by PREEvision

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Item Definition



Hazard and Risk Analysis



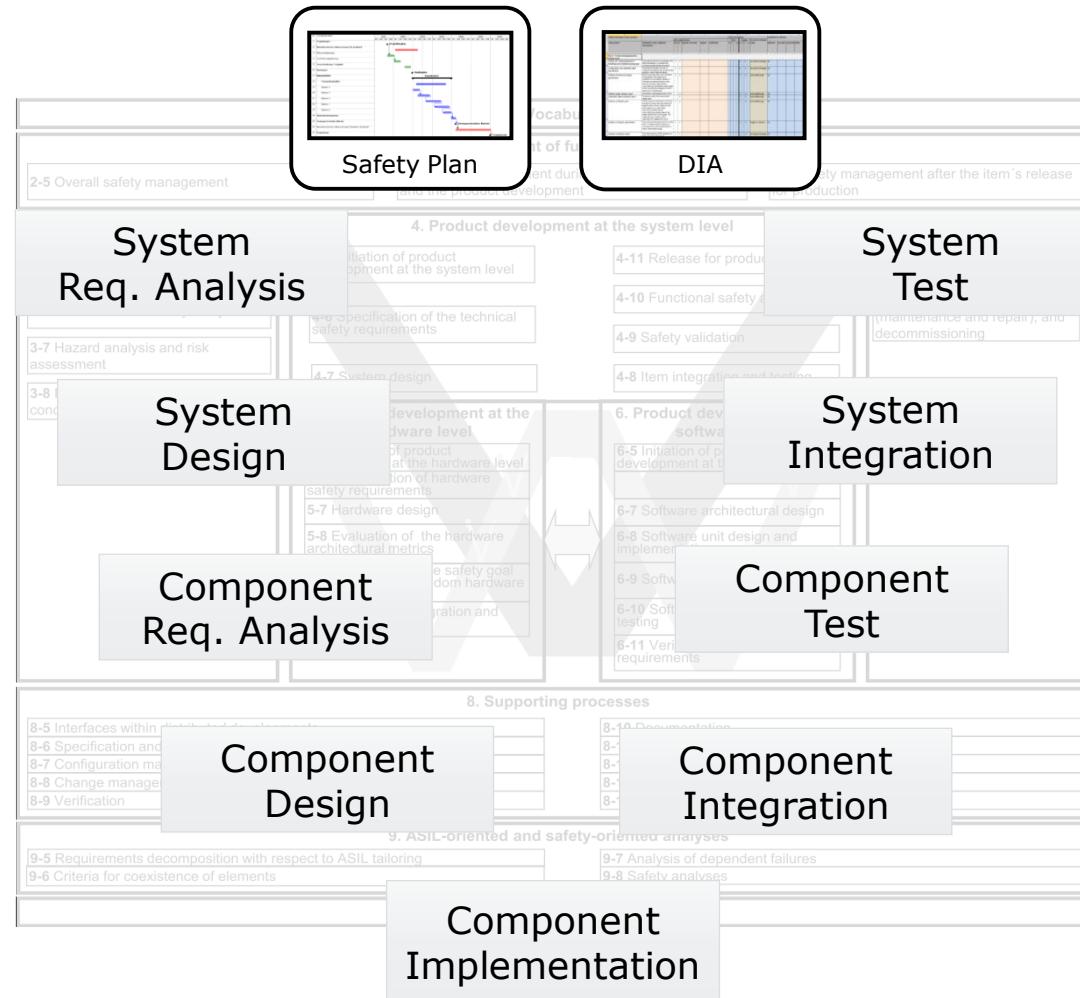
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Quantitative Safety Analyses



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## HAZard and OPerability Study (HAZOP) Editor

- ▶ HAZOP is a qualitative analysis method to **systematically identify malfunctions** for a system
- ▶ The malfunctions can be used in a following Hazard and Risk Analysis (HARA) to derive and classify hazardous events
- ▶ The malfunctions are identified based on **defined guide words**
- ▶ PREEvision supports HAZOPs with the **HAZOP editor**
- ▶ The following artifacts can be used as HAZOP items: logical functions, customer features, requirements



Hazard and Risk Analysis

HAZOP items	HAZOP Categories		
LKA starts automatic counter steering (warning tim...	<input type="checkbox"/> Reverse (of intent)	<input type="checkbox"/> System function provided when not needed	<input type="checkbox"/> System function NOT provided when needed
Status of LKA is shown by dashboard	<input type="checkbox"/> Counter measure is performed but in the wrong direction	<input type="checkbox"/> Counter measure is performed although vehicle is not straying off lane	<input type="checkbox"/> Counter steering is not performed although vehicle is straying off lane
Driver is warned by LKA in case of leaving the lane	<input type="checkbox"/> Driver is warned but situation is not critical	<input type="checkbox"/> LKA is not working and driver does not perceive	<input type="checkbox"/> Warning is (e.g. lamp) is not working and driver does not perceive

# Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment (HARA) Editor



- ▶ Pick functions and malfunctions from catalogues
- ▶ Pick operating scenarios and operating modes from catalogues
- ▶ Automatic calculation of Automotive Safety Integrity Level (ASIL) of hazardous events and derived safety goals
- ▶ Highlighting based on ASIL classification
- ▶ Create and link safety goals directly in table
- ▶ Set Safe State of Safety Goal
- ▶ Consistency checks and highlighting  
e.g. check ASIL classification of Hazardous Event against Safety Goal

Level	Hazard	Function	Malfunction	Hazardous Event	Description	Operation Scenarios	Operating Modes	Exposure	Severity	Controllabi...	ASIL	Safety Goals
1	⚡ Hazard1	Driver is warned by LKA in case of leaving the lane	⚡ Warning is (e.g. lamp) is not working and driver does not perceive	⚡ H1	Driver reacts late and is under stress. Therefore he crashes in the safety fence.	⚡ Highway	⚡ Free Driving / High Speed	E4	S1	C2	ASIL-A	⚡ Warn driver when leaving lane (ASIL-A)
2	⚡ Hazard2	Driver is warned by LKA in case of leaving the lane	⚡ Warning is (e.g. lamp) is not working and driver does not perceive	⚡ H2	Driver reacts late and is under stress. Therefore he crashes into opposing car.	⚡ Country Roads	⚡ Opposing Traffic	E4	S2	C1	ASIL-A	⚡ Warn driver when leaving lane (ASIL-A)
3	⚡ Hazard3	LKA starts automatic counter steering (warning time elapsed)	⚡ Counter measure is performed but in the wrong direction	⚡ H3	Car crashes in the safety fence (heavily)	⚡ Highway	⚡ Free Driving / High Speed	E4	S3	C2	ASIL-C	⚡ Assure correct direction of counter steering (ASIL-C)
4	⚡ Hazard4	LKA starts automatic counter steering (warning time elapsed)	⚡ Counter steering is not performed although vehicle is straying off lane	⚡ H4	Car crashes in the safety fence (heavily)	⚡ Highway	⚡ Free Driving / High Speed	E4	S3	C1	ASIL-B	⚡ Assure activation after warning time (ASIL-C)
5	⚡ Hazard5	LKA starts automatic counter steering (warning time elapsed)	⚡ Counter measure is performed although vehicle is not straying off lane	⚡ H5	Car crashes in opposing car	⚡ Country Roads	⚡ Opposing Traffic	E4	S3	C2	ASIL-C	⚡ Inhibit unintentional steering action (ASIL-C)

## ISO 26262 key areas supported by PREEvision

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Item Definition



Hazard and Risk Analysis



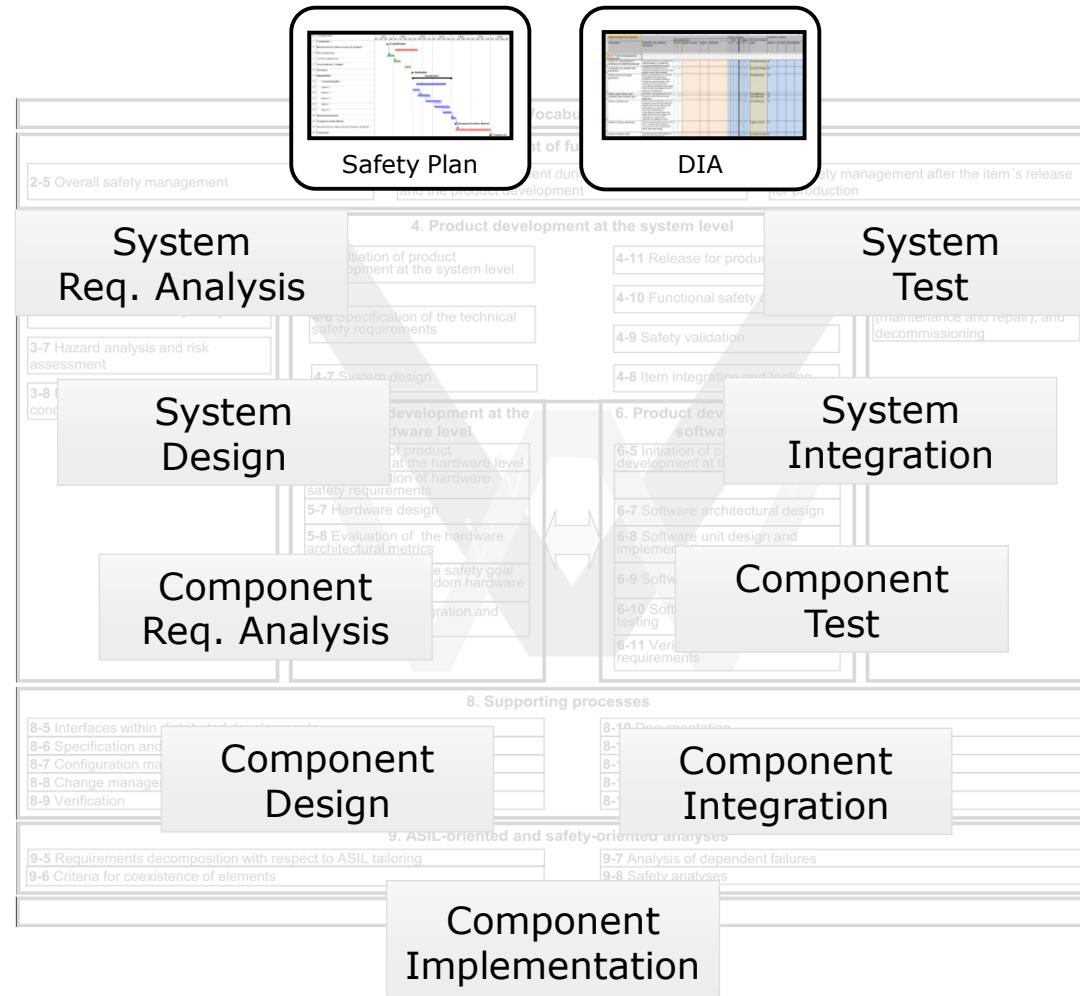
Functional Safety Concept



Technical Safety Concept



HSI Specification



Safety Case



Validation



Verification



Quantitative Safety Analyses



Qualitative Safety Analyses

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## Functional Safety Concept (FSC) - Requirements

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Safety Goals	ASIL	Link SG to FSR	Functional Safety Requirement	FSR ASIL	Link FSR to TSR	Technical Safety Requirement	TSR ASIL
☐ SG Inhibit unintentional steering action	ASIL-C	>Refine>	☐ FSR_1: Switch off LKA if angular speed	ASIL C	>Refine>	☐ TSR_1: Switch off counter steering	ASIL C
					>Refine>	☐ TSR_2: Memory protection for MaxValueD...	ASIL C
					>Refine>	☐ TSR_8: EEC RAM for MaxValueDelimiter	ASIL C
☐ SG Warn Driver when leaving lane	ASIL-A	>Refine>	☐ FSR_3:Assure driver warning	ASIL A	>Refine>	☐ TSR_4: Warning message if LKA status i...	ASIL A
		>Decomposition>	☐ FSR_3:Assure driver warning	ASIL A	>Refine>	☐ TSR_4: Warning message if LKA status i...	ASIL A
			☐ FSR_4: Disable warning signals	ASIL QM(A)			
			☐ FSR_5: Continuous warning	ASIL A(A)	>Refine>	☐ TSR_6: Detect non working lamp or loud...	ASIL A(A)
☐ SG Inform driver when LKA is switched off	ASIL-B	>Refine>	☐ FSR_6: Show status of LKA	ASIL A			
☐ SG Assure correct direction of counter steering	ASIL-C	>Refine>	☐ FSR_7: Proof calculated steering angle	ASIL C	>Refine>	☐ TSR_9: Deactivate Counter Steering	ASIL C
☐ SG Assure activation after warning time	ASIL-C	>Refine>	☐ FSR_8: Start counter steering	ASIL C	>Decomposition>	☐ TSR_10: Start warning timer	ASIL QM(C)
						☐ TSR_11: Check steering direction	ASIL B(C)



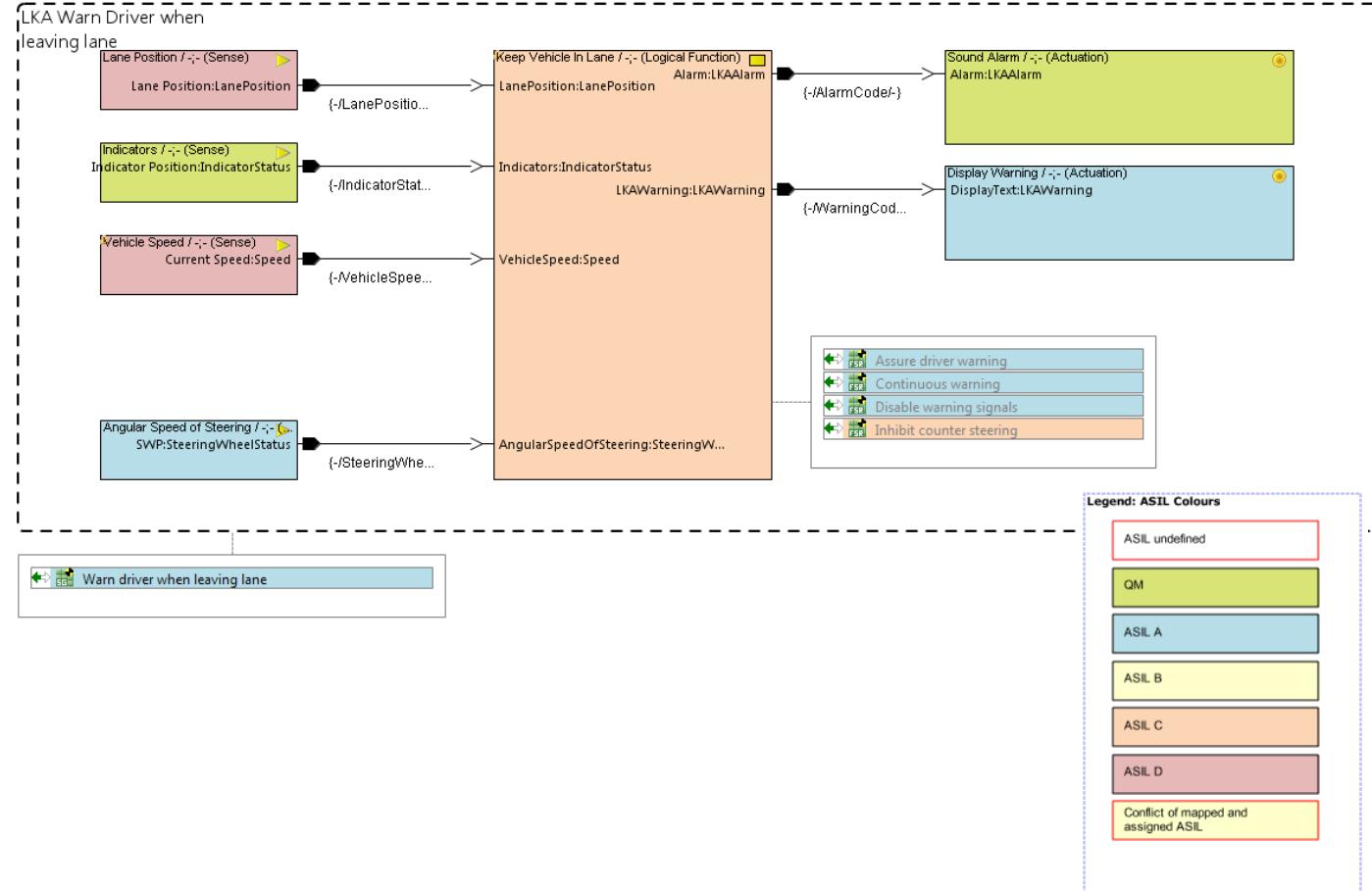
- ▶ Support detailing safety goals via
  - ▶ Refinement
  - ▶ Decomposition
- ▶ Prevent errors and inconsistencies
  - ▶ Trace tables with **automatic validation** of ASIL decomposition
- ▶ Increase efficiency and reduce manual efforts
  - ▶ Automatically **create valid decompositions** of Safety Goals, Functional Safety Requirements and Technical Safety Requirements via metrics

## Functional Safety Concept (FSC) - High Level

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Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment
Functional Safety Concept
Technical Safety Concept
Hardware Software Interface (HIS)



Functional Safety Concept



Safety Case
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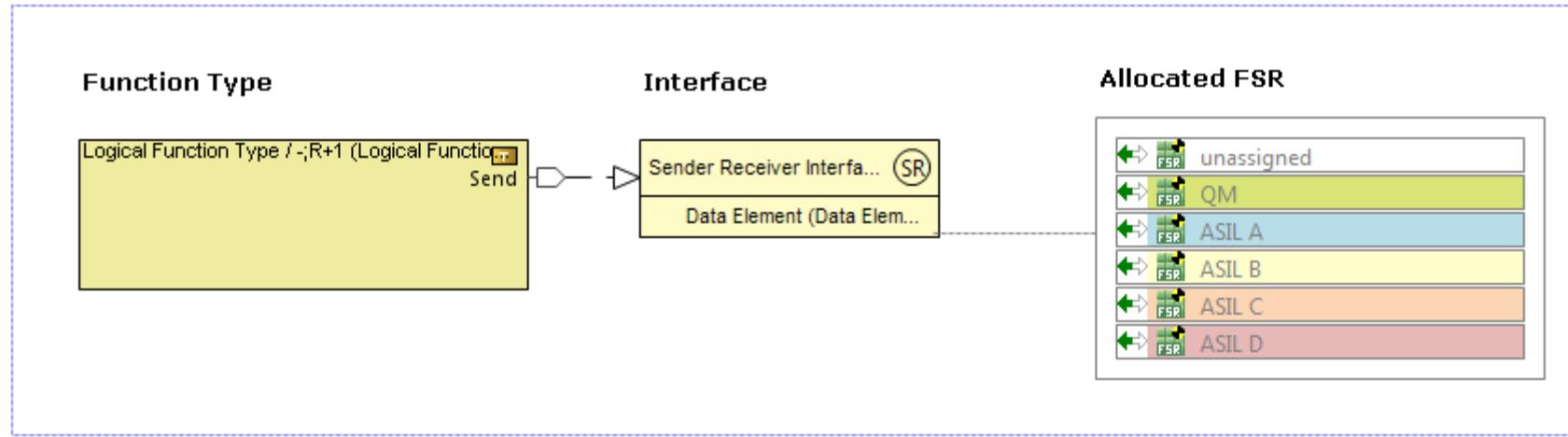
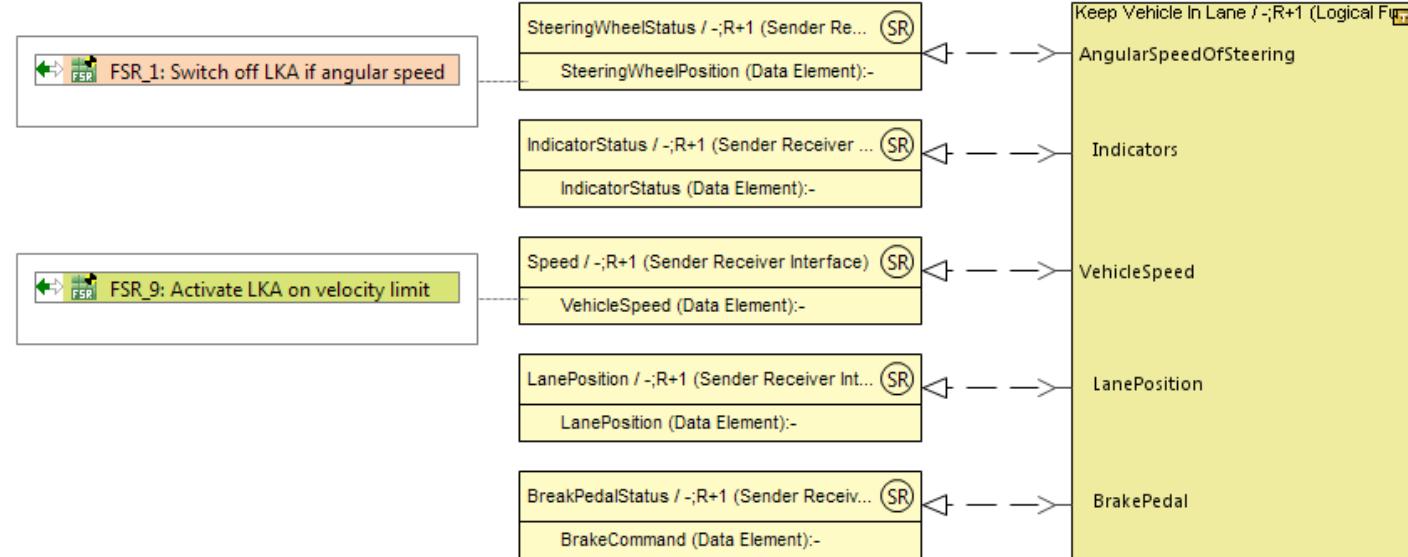
# Functional Safety Concept (FSC) – Detailed Level

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Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment
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Technical Safety Concept
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Safety Case
Validation
Verification
Quantitative Safety Analysis



Functional Safety Concept



## Functional Safety Concept (FSC) - Requirements Allocation

Functional Safety Requirement	ASIL	Data Element	Port interface	Port	Function
FSR_1: Switch off LKA if angular speed	ASIL C	DA SteeringWheelPosi	SR SteeringWhe	AngularSpeedOfSteering SWP	Keep Vehicle In Lane Angular Speed of Steering
FSR_2: Inhibit counter steering	ASIL C	DA CounterSteerin	SR CounterSteer	Counteract CounterSteering	Counteract Steering Keep Vehicle In Lane
FSR_3: Assure driver warning	QM	DA WarningCode	SR LKAWarning	LKAWarning DisplayText	Keep Vehicle In Lane Display Warning
FSR_4: Disable warning signals	QM				
FSR_5: Continuous warning	ASIL A				
FSR_6: Show status of LKA	ASIL A				
FSR_7: Proof calculated steering angle	ASIL C				
FSR_8: Start counter steering	ASIL C				
FSR_9: Activate LKA on velocity limit	QM	DA VehicleSpeed	SR Speed	VehicleSpeed Current Speed	Keep Vehicle In Lane Vehicle Speed



- ▶ Tabular trace views visualize the **allocation** of functional safety requirements to the preliminary architecture elements

## Functional Safety Concept (FSC) - Report



vector Lane Keep Assistance 1 / 11

Functional Safety Concept Report  
Lane Keep Assistance

Report Date: Mon Feb 23 16:07:55 CET 2015

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vector Lane Keep Assistance 2 / 11

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1.3 Assure correct direction of counter steering	4
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1.5 Inform driver when LKA is switched off	7
1.6 Assure activation after warning time	8

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vector Lane Keep Assistance 3 / 11

**1 Refinement of Safety Goals**

The section describes the refinement of safety goals with functional safety requirements

**1.1 Assure activation after warning time**

**Description:**  
It has to be assured, that counter steering is activated after Warning time has elapsed.  
**ASIL:** ASIL-C  
**Fault tolerant time interval:** 0.0 [ms]

**Safe states:**

Safe State	Description	Initiated by Function
LKA function is switched off (known by status lamp), so that the steering angle cannot be affected without restart of ECU (disconnected from system bus)	-	- Keep Vehicle In Lane

**Derived functional safety requirements:**

ID	Name / Description	ASIL	Allocated to Function
2.2.4.4 FSR.8	<b>Start counter steering</b> If the car has left the lane a timer is started. After a short time (2s) a signal is raised to start counter steering and simultaneously the steering angle has to be proved, if it is increasing.	ASIL-B	- Keep Vehicle In Lane

**Allocation to functional architecture:**

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vector Lane Keep Assistance 4 / 11

**1.2 Warn driver when leaving lane**

**Description:**  
The driver has to be warned by two different actors (sound and light), if vehicle is leaving the lane.  
**ASIL:** ASIL-A  
**Fault tolerant time interval:** 0.0 [ms]

**Safe states:**

Safe State	Description	Initiated by Function
LKA function is switched off (known by status lamp), so that the steering angle cannot be affected without restart of ECU (disconnected from system bus)	-	- Keep Vehicle In Lane

**Derived functional safety requirements:**

ID	Name / Description	ASIL	Allocated to Function
2.2.4.4 FSR.3	<b>Assure activation warning</b> It has to be assured that the driver is warned by a warning lamp and by a	ASIL-A	- Keep Vehicle In Lane

**Allocation to functional architecture:**

Generated by PREEVISION

- ▶ ISO 26262 compliant report for Functional Safety Concept (FSC)
- ▶ Automatically generated from model data
- ▶ Report template can be adapted to fit to company specific requirements

## ISO 26262 key areas supported by PREEvision

Item Definition
Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment
Functional Safety Concept
Technical Safety Concept
Hardware Software Interface (HSI)



Item Definition



Hazard and Risk Analysis



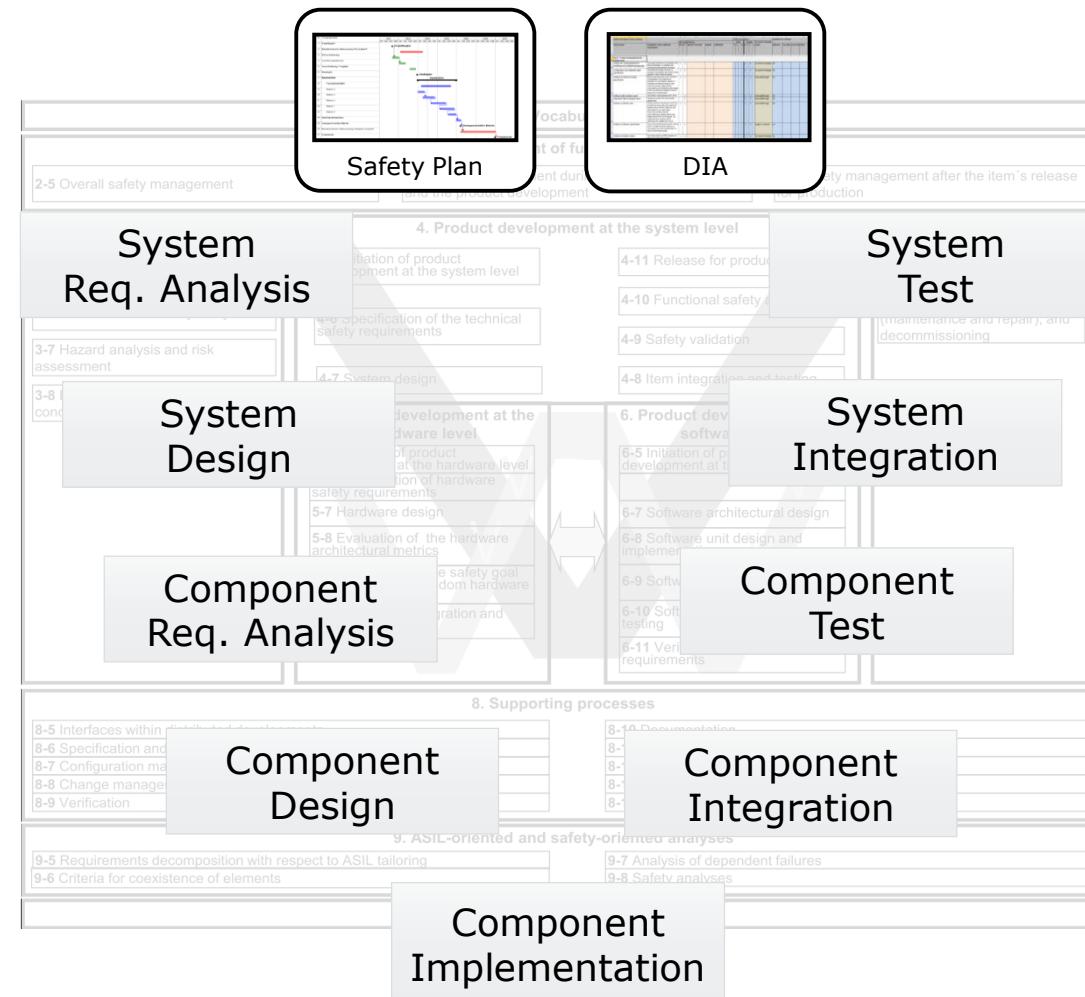
Functional Safety Concept



Technical Safety Concept



HSI Specification



Safety Case



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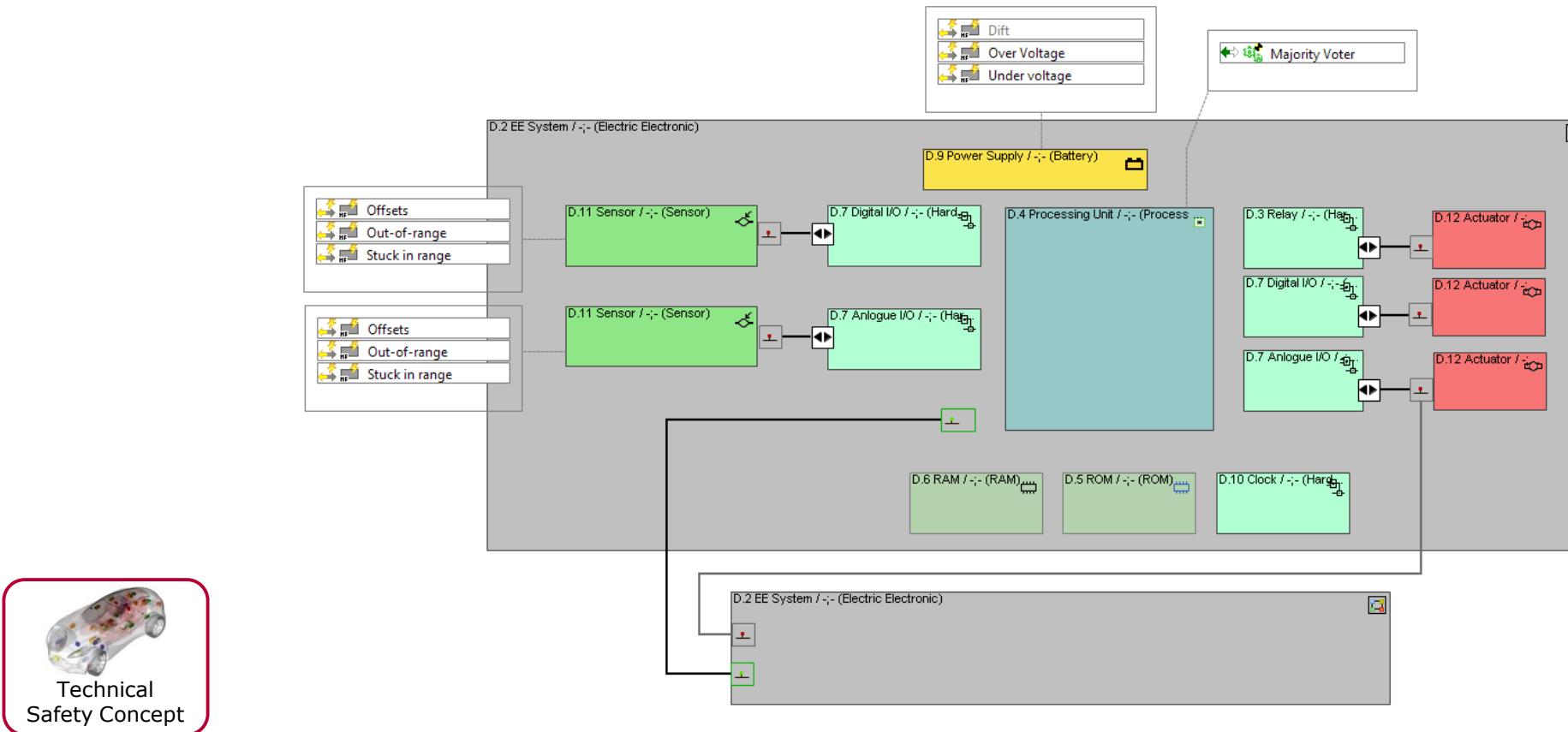
Quantitative Safety Analyses



Qualitative Safety Analyses

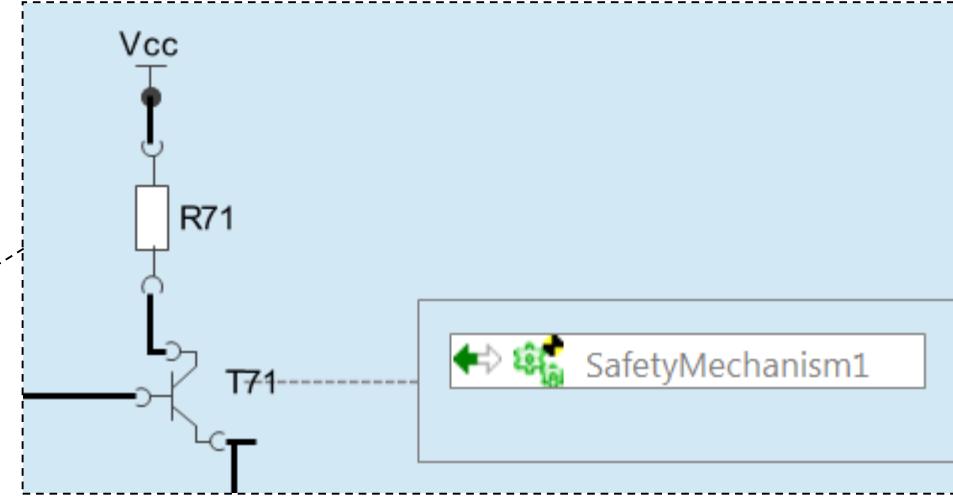
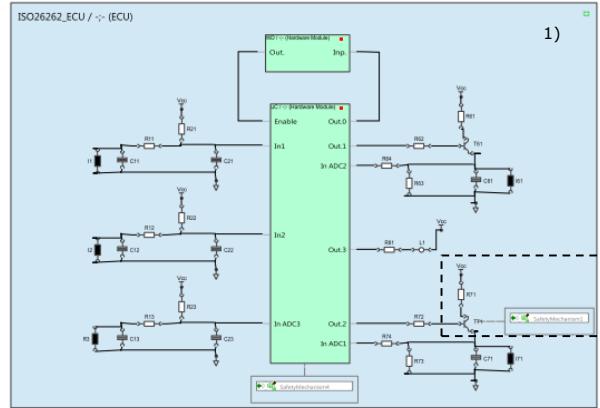
Safety Case
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## Technical Safety Concept (TSC) – Hardware – High Level



- ▶ HW elements can be modeled and associated with **technical safety requirements, faults and safety mechanisms**
- ▶ Powerful **library concept** for faults and safety mechanisms

## Technical Safety Concept (TSC) – Hardware – Detailed Level



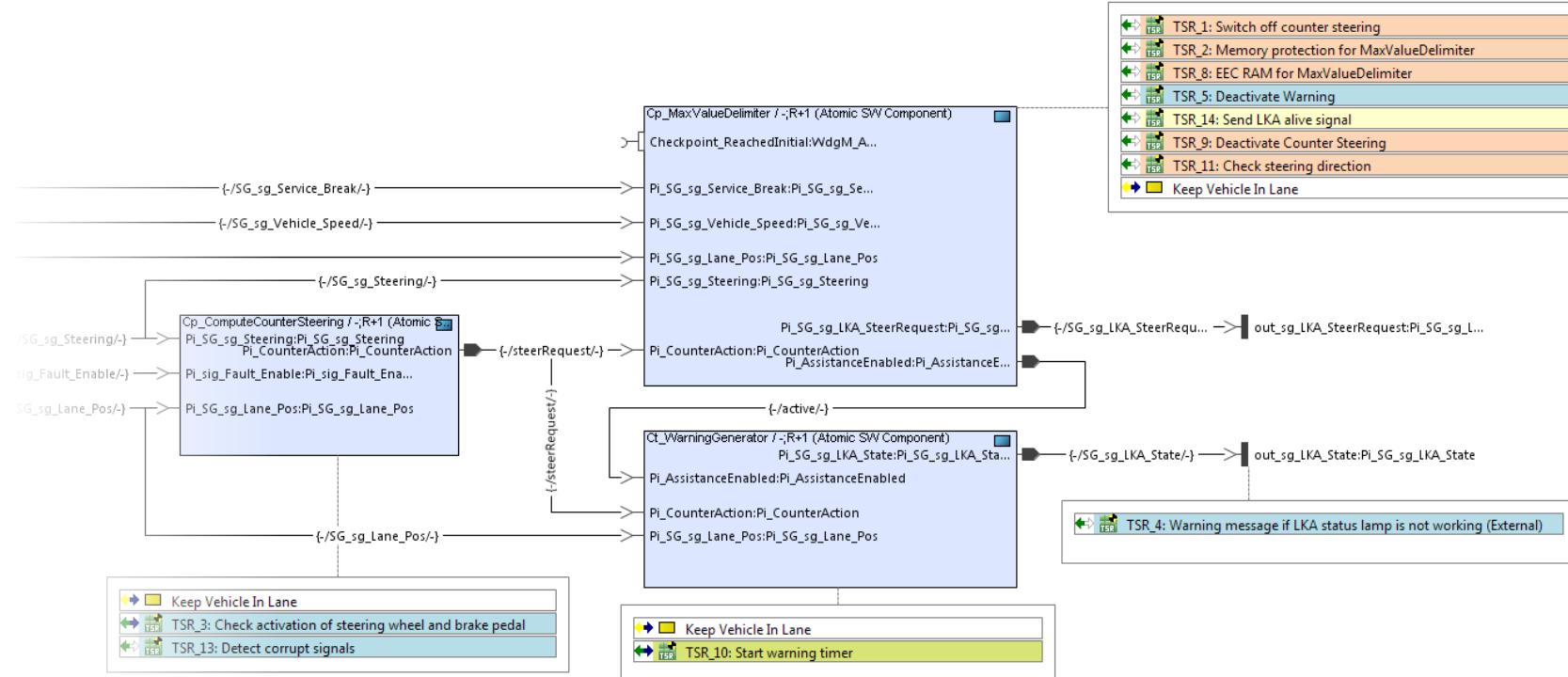
Technical Safety Concept

- ▶ HW elements can be modeled and associated with **technical safety requirements, faults and safety mechanisms**
- ▶ Powerful **library concept** for faults and safety mechanisms
- ▶ HW safety design can be detailed down to the device level

## Technical Safety Concept (TSC) – Software – Detailed Level



Technical Safety Concept



- ▶ SW safety design, **technical safety requirements (TSR)**, faults and safety mechanisms (SM) can be detailed down to ports, interfaces and data elements
- ▶ AUTOSAR Import / Export of SW Architecture

## Technical Safety Concept (TSC) – Trace Editor

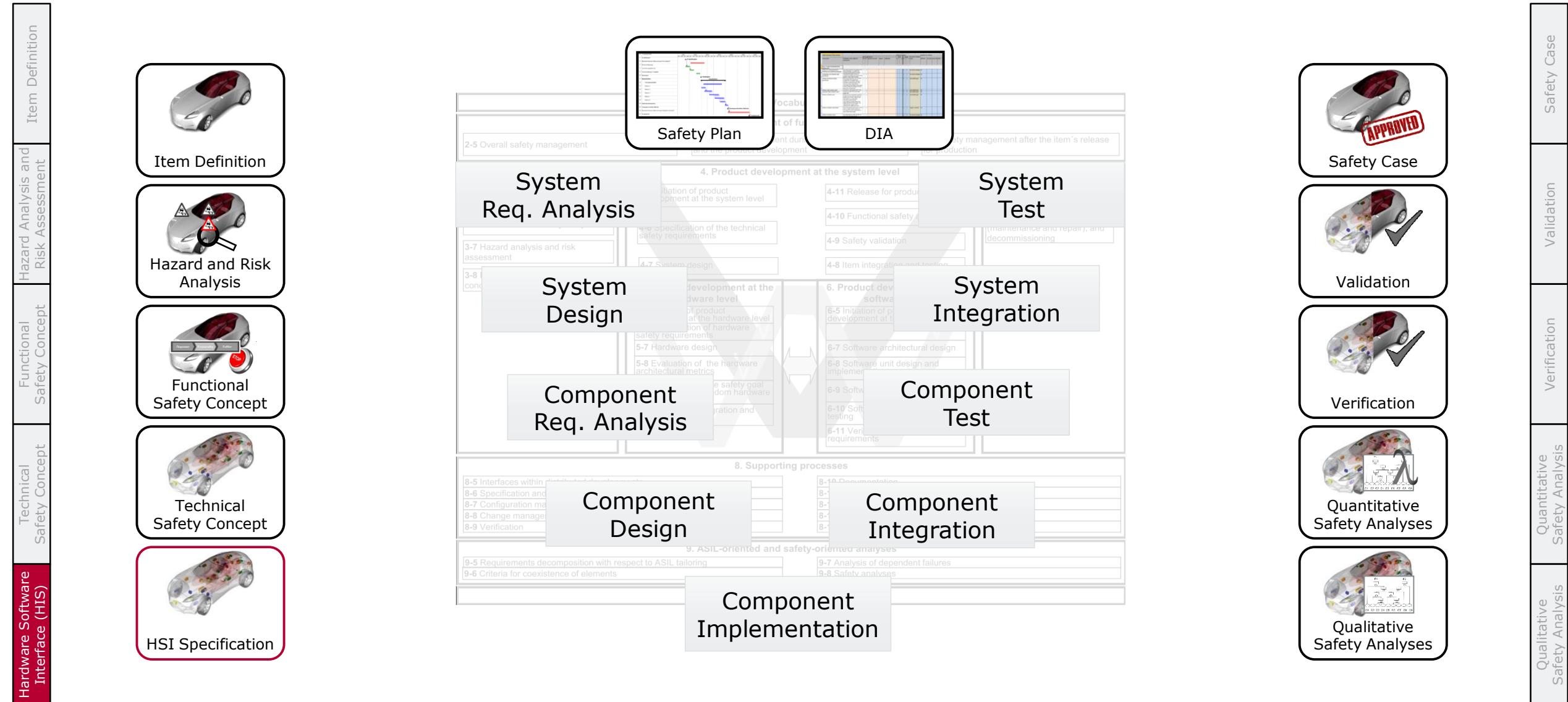
Technical Safety Requirement	ASIL	System Design Elements
TSR_1: Switch off counter steering	ASIL C	Cp_MaxValueDelimiter / -;R+1 (Atomic SW Component)
TSR_2: Memory protection for MaxValueDelimiter	ASIL C	Cp_MaxValueDelimiter / -;R+1 (Atomic SW Component)
TSR_8: EEC RAM for MaxValueDelimiter	ASIL C	Ct_WarningGenerator / -;R+1 (Atomic SW Component)
TSR_3: Check activation of steering wheel and brake pedal	ASIL A	> in_sg_Service_Break:Pi_SG_sg_Service_Break (SW Port)
TSR_13: Detect corrupt signals	ASIL A	Cp_MaxValueDelimiter / -;R+1 (Atomic SW Component)
TSR_4: Warning message if LKA status lamp is not working	ASIL A	out_sg_LKA_State:Pi_SG_sg_LKA_State (SW Port)
TSR_5: Deactivate Warning	ASIL A	> in_sg_Service_Break:Pi_SG_sg_Service_Break (SW Port)
TSR_6: Detect non working lamp or loudspeaker (External)	ASIL A	Instrument Cluster / -;R+1 (ECU)
TSR_7: Check status lamp (External)	ASIL B	
TSR_14: Send LKA alive signal	ASIL B	Cp_MaxValueDelimiter / -;R+1 (Atomic SW Component)
TSR_9: Deactivate Counter Steering	ASIL C	> in_sg_Lane_Pos:Pi_SG_sg_Lane_Pos (SW Port)
TSR_10: Start warning timer	ASIL QM(C)	Cp_MaxValueDelimiter / -;R+1 (Atomic SW Component)
TSR_11: Check steering direction	ASIL C(C)	Cp_MaxValueDelimiter / -;R+1 (Atomic SW Component)
TSR_12: Check speed before activation	QM	> in_sg_Vehicle_Speed:Pi_SG_sg_Vehicle_Speed (SW Port)



Technical Safety Concept

- ▶ Tabular trace views visualize the **allocation** of Technical Safety Requirements (TSR) to the technical architecture elements

## ISO 26262 key areas supported by PREEvision



# Hardware-Software Interface (HSI) Specification

- ▶ Efficiently **specify HSI** via HSI Editor
  - ▶ Create HSI-Requirements directly in Editor
  - ▶ Pick HW/SW Elements in Editor from existing Architecture

HSI	SW Element	HW Element	HSI Requirement
ESP-HSI 1	MoveCmd:ServoMotorCmd (SW Port)	CC1 / -; (Conventional Connector)	The servo motor command shall have exclusive access to the CC1 hardware port.
ESP-HSI 2	Position:RotationPosition (SW Port)	CC2 / -; (Conventional Connector)	Mounting of the rotation sensor connector shall prevent wrong connections.
ESP-HSI 3	OP:BrakeSwitch (SW Port)	CC3 / -; (Conventional Connector)	The failure of the brake switch shall be detected within 100ms.
ESP-HSI 4	Park:ParkBrake (SW Port)	CC4 / -; (Conventional Connector)	The diagnosis of the park brake enable access to field data on site.

- ▶ Efficiently **generate HSI Specification**
  - ▶ Work Product required by ISO 26262-4/5/6



HSI Specification

vector HSI Specification 3 / 4

**1 Overview of HW-SW-Interfaces**

HSI	SW Element	HW Element	HSI Requirement
ESP-HSI 1	MoveCmd	CC1	The servo motor command shall have exclusive access to the CC1 hardware port.
ESP-HSI 3	OP	CC3	The failure of the brake switch shall be detected within 100ms.
ESP-HSI 2	Position	CC2	Mounting of the rotation sensor connector shall prevent wrong connections.
ESP-HSI 4	Park	CC4	The diagnosis of the park brake enable access to field data on site.

**2 HSI: ESP-HSI 1**  
Requirement: The servo motor command shall have exclusive access to the CC1 hardware port.  
ASIL: ASIL-A  
Description:

**3 HSI: ESP-HSI 3**  
Requirement: The failure of the brake switch shall be detected within 100ms.  
ASIL: ASIL-B  
Description:

**4 HSI: ESP-HSI 2**  
Requirement: Mounting of the rotation sensor connector shall prevent wrong connections.  
ASIL: ASIL-A  
Description:

**5 HSI: ESP-HSI 4**  
Requirement: The diagnosis of the park brake enable access to field data on site.  
ASIL: ASIL-B

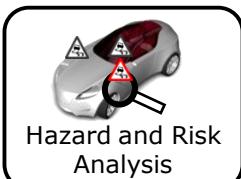
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Item Definition



Hazard and Risk Analysis



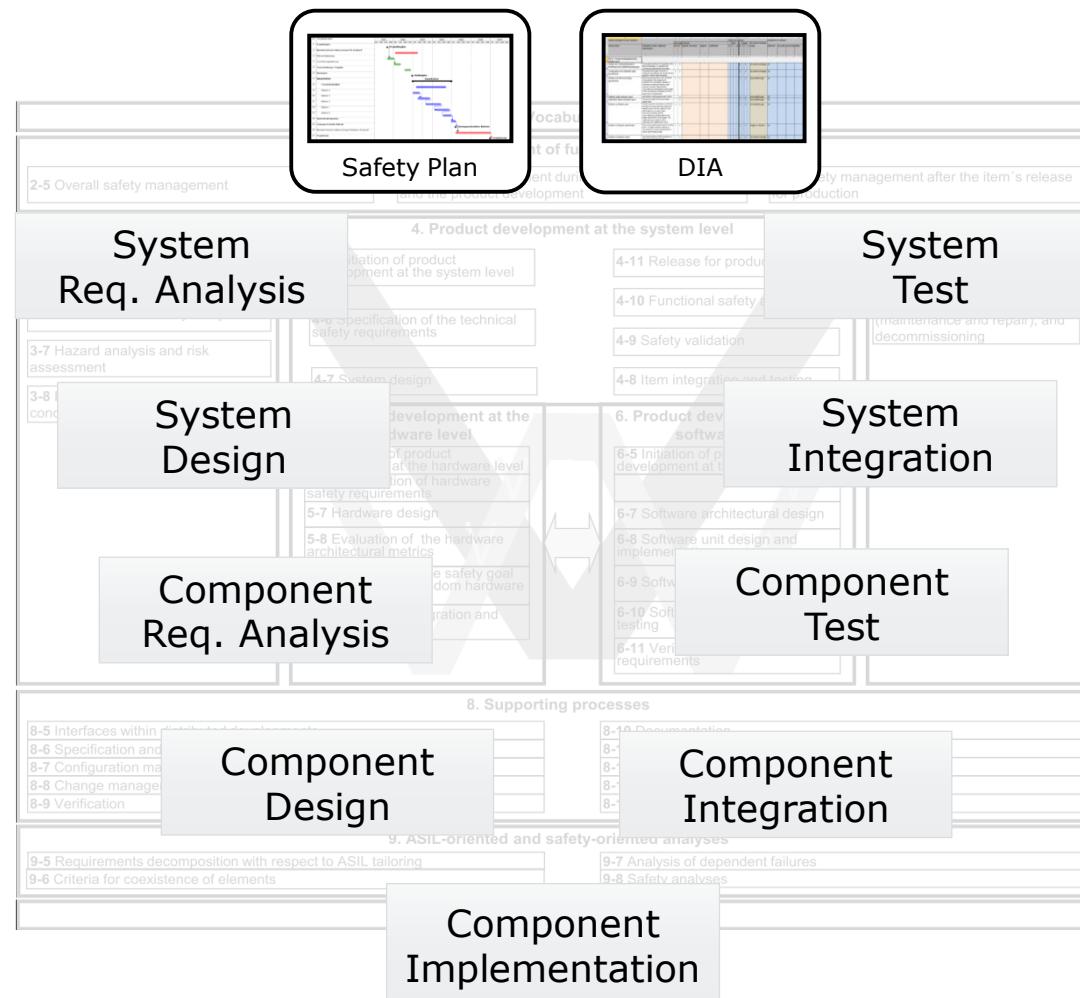
Functional Safety Concept



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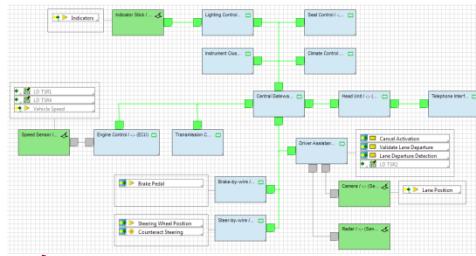
Quantitative Safety Analyses



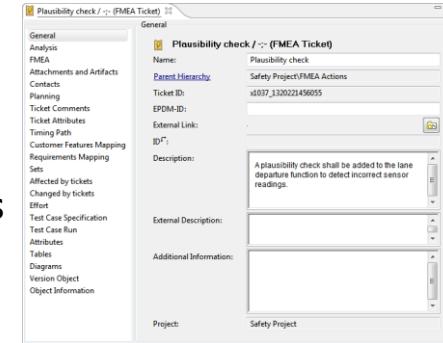
Qualitative Safety Analyses

Safety Case	
Validation	
Verification	
Quantitative Safety Analyses	

# Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA)



- ▶ Use technical architecture to derive FMEA Parts
- ▶ Analysis leads to FMEA issues which can lead to new requirements or solutions

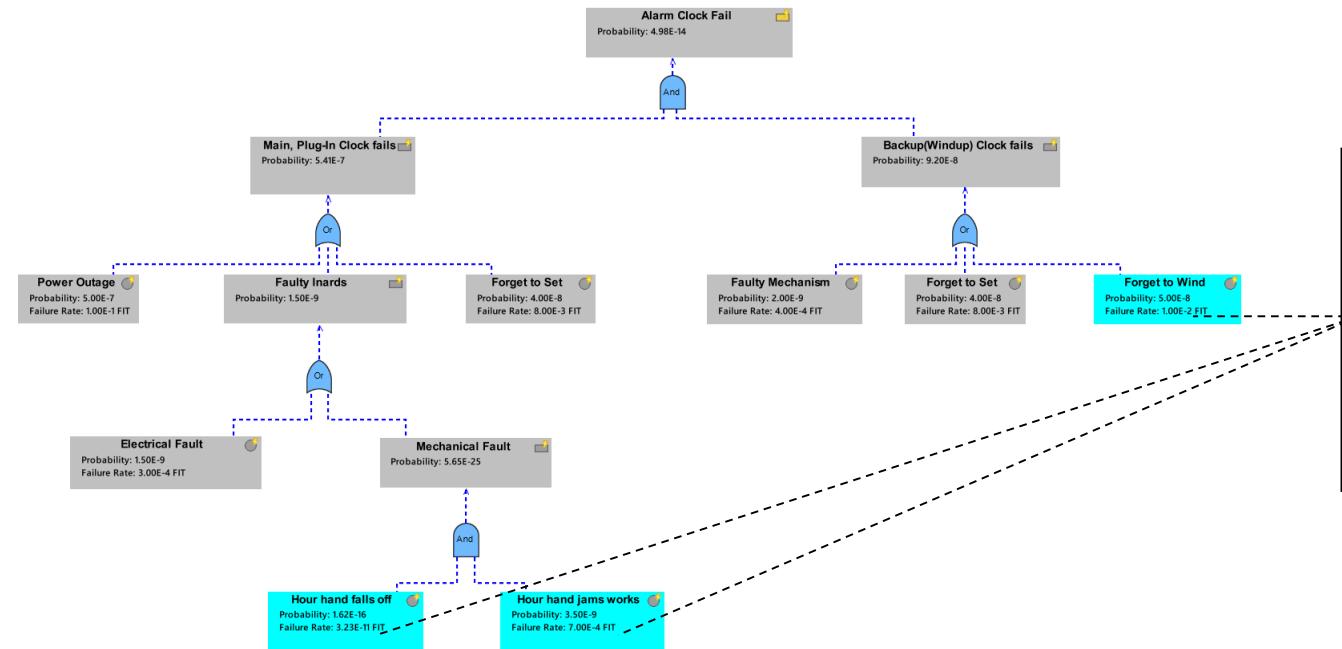


Lane Departure::Lane Departure FMEA															
No.	FMEA Part	Design Intent	Failure Mode	Failure Effects	SEV	Class	Cause	OCC	Prevention Measures	Detection Measures	DET	RPN	Rec. Actions	Responsible	Target Date
1	Speed Sensor	Deliver speed data The speed sensor is used to deliver data used to determine the activation conditions of the lane departure warning.	Stuck at The sensor continuously delivers the same speed reading.	Falsely activated The lane departure system is activated when it shouldn't be.	9	YC	Hardware failure Stuck at fault due to hardware failure internal to the sensor.	5	The speed sensor is currently qualified to ASIL A.	None defined as yet.	10	450	Plausibility check A plausibility check shall be added to the lane departure function to detect incorrect sensor readings.	Metzker	Nov 30, 2011
2			Shortcut to ground Shortcut to ground	No activation Lane departure is not activated	6	YS	Internal hardware fa... Stuck at fault to hardware	5	The speed sensor is currently qualified to ASIL A.	None defined as yet.	10	300	Plausibility check A plausibility check shall be added to the lane departure function to detect incorrect sensor readings.	Metzker	Nov 30, 2011
5	Camera	Provide lane position d... The camera delivers no picture at all	actual vehicle speed.	Departure not detected A departure from the lane cannot be detected.	7	YS	Camera obscured For example due to dirt or water on the windscreens.	5	Camera is placed behind the windscreens in an area that is regularly cleaned by the wash/wiper system.	The DSP software used to calculate lane position determines picture quality. If insufficient an error is signalled.	2	70			



Qualitative Safety Analyses

# Qualitative Fault Tree Analysis (FTA)



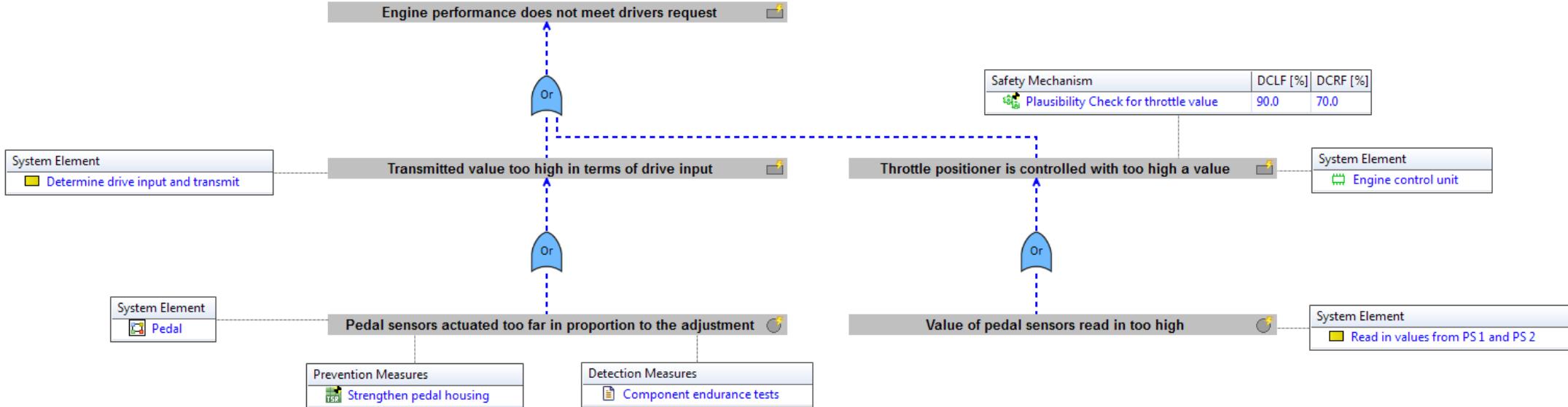
Alarm Clock Fail / -: (FTA)		
Name: Alarm Clock Fail		
Minimal Cut Sets:		
Index	Quantitative Importance	Name
0	1.1304997E-33	MinCutSet 1
1	2.8262496E-32	MinCutSet 2
2	2.2609998E-32	MinCutSet 3

- ▶ Modeling of fault trees in malfunction diagrams
- ▶ Calculation of minimal cut sets



Qualitative Safety Analyses

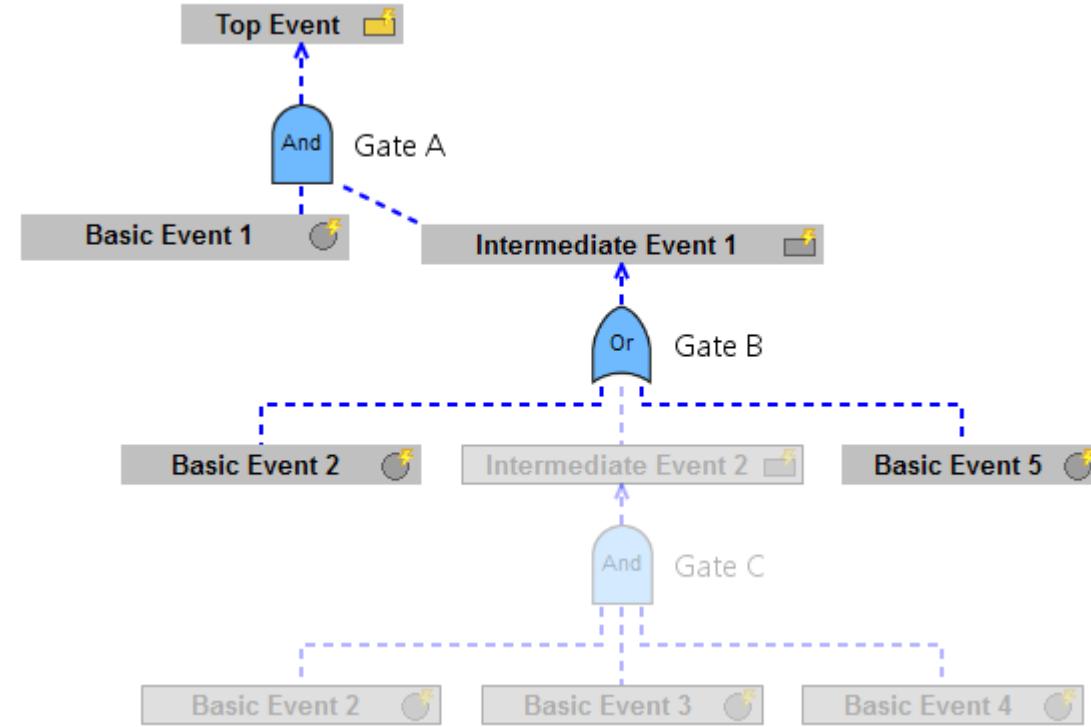
## Qualitative Fault Tree Analysis (FTA)



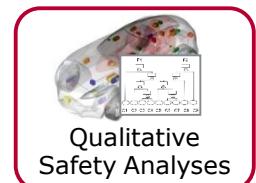
- ▶ Typical **relevant information for analysis** can be easily added to fault trees via diagram tables
- ▶ Visibility can be controlled via diagram filters



# Qualitative Fault Tree Analysis (FTA)



- ▶ Efficient, redundancy free modelling of fault tree alternatives
- ▶ Alternatives of fault trees can be easily switched and visualized
- ▶ The only tool which supports analysis on alternatives of fault trees



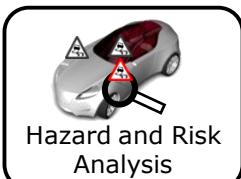
Qualitative Safety Analyses

## ISO 26262 key areas supported by PREEvision

Item Definition
Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment
Functional Safety Concept
Technical Safety Concept
Hardware Software Interface (HSI)



Item Definition



Hazard and Risk Analysis



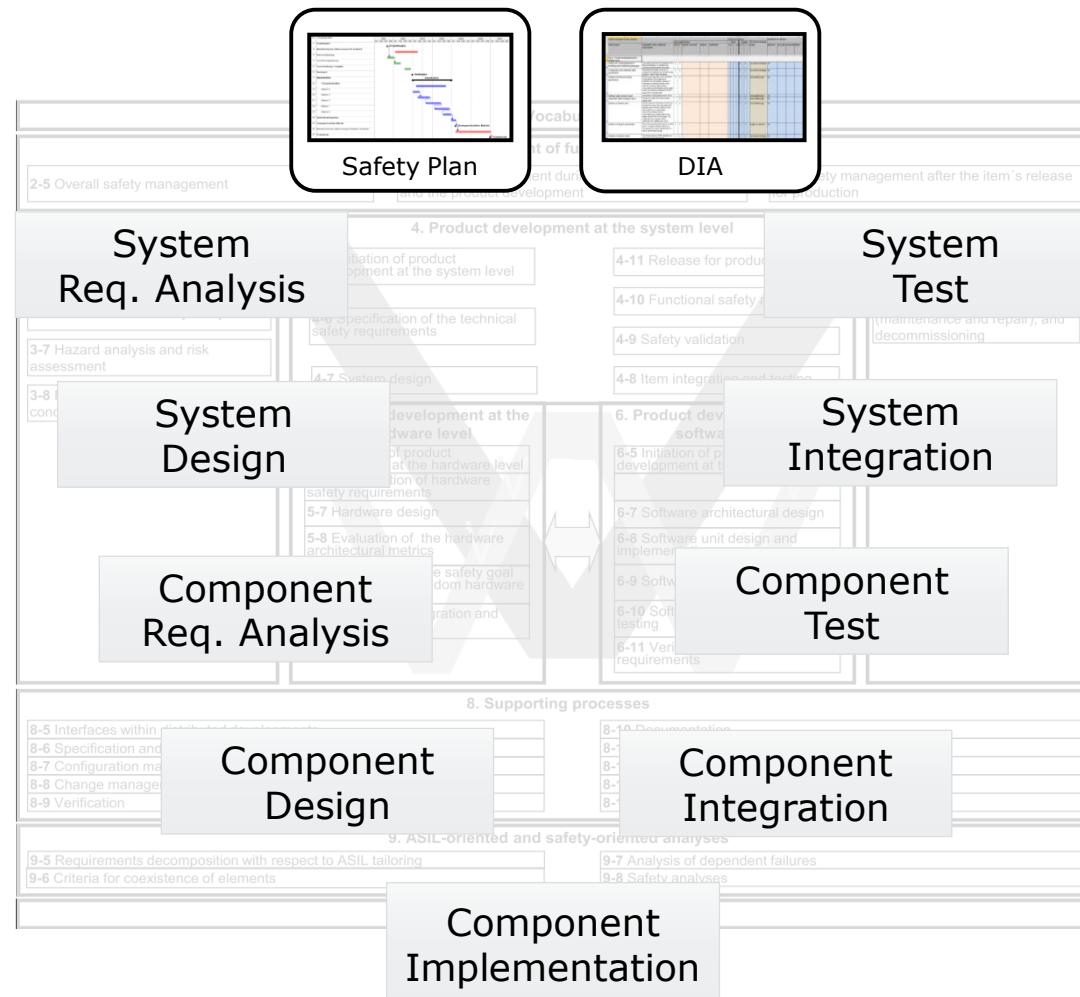
Functional Safety Concept



Technical Safety Concept



HSI Specification



Safety Case



Validation



Verification



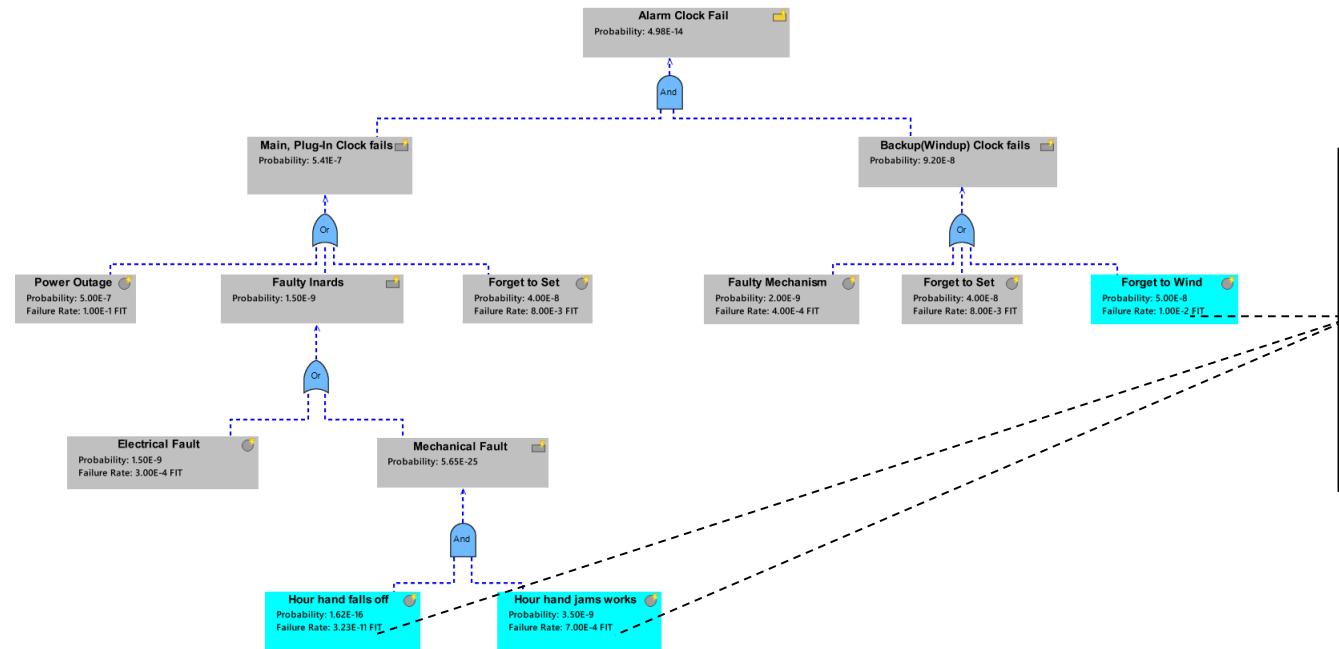
Quantitative Safety Analyses



Qualitative Safety Analyses

Safety Case
Validation
Verification
Quantitative Safety Analysis

# Quantitative Fault Tree Analysis (FTA)



Alarm Clock Fail / :- (FTA)		
Name: Alarm Clock Fail		
Minimal Cut Sets:		
Index	Quantitative Importance	Name
0	1.1304997E-33	MinCutSet 1
1	2.8262496E-32	MinCutSet 2
2	2.2609998E-32	MinCutSet 3

- ▶ Modeling of fault trees in malfunction diagrams
- ▶ Calculation of minimal cut sets (with order and quantitative importance)
- ▶ Calculation of probabilities

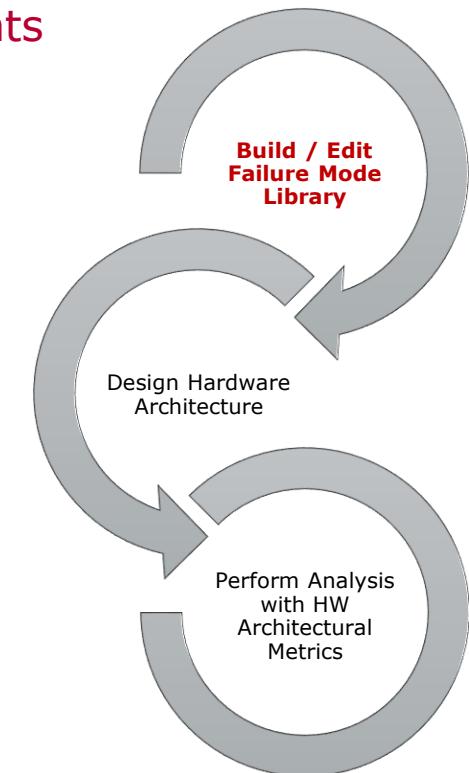


Quantitative Safety Analyses

## Hardware Architectural Metrics: Failure Mode Library

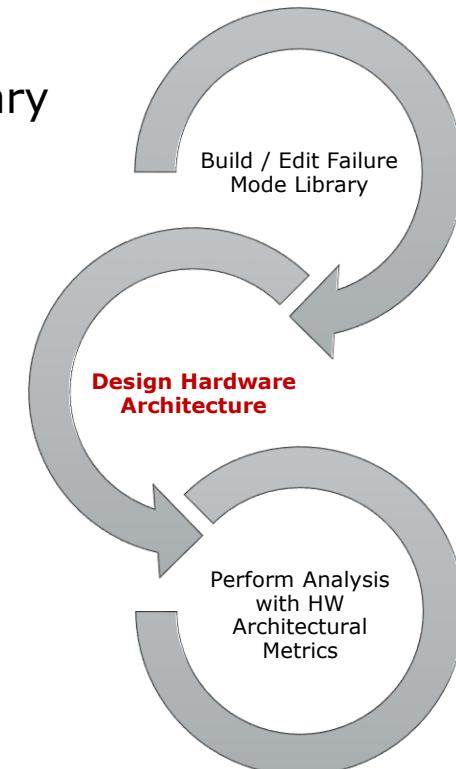
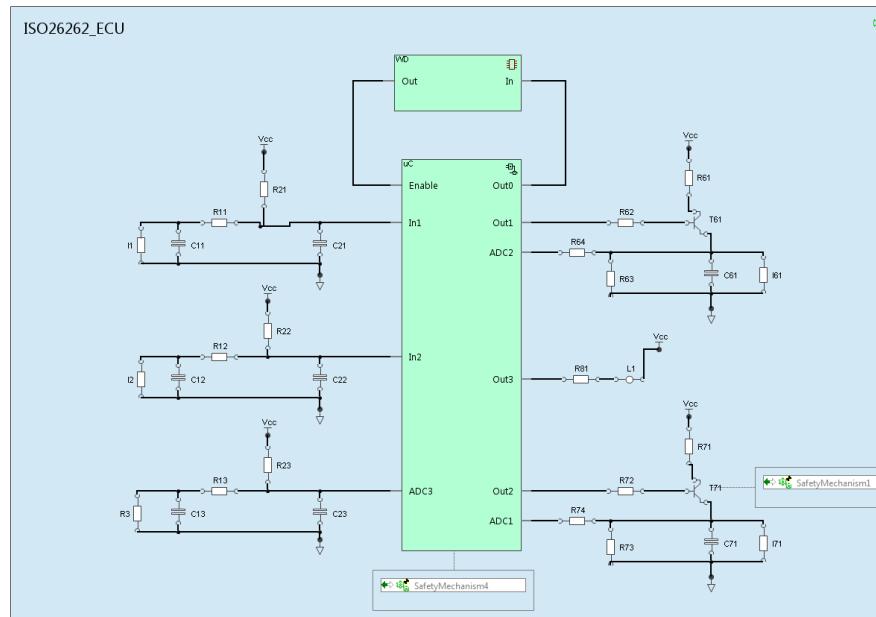
- ▶ Build failure mode library by **convenient annotation** of all HW library elements
- ▶ Dedicated **Failure Mode Library Editor** for high usability and efficiency

Library Element	FIT	Failure Mode	% Distribution
⊖ C-EU	2.0	open circuit	20.0
		short circuit	80.0
↓ GND	10.0	open circuit	90.0
		short circuit	10.0
⊖ R-EU	2.0	open circuit	90.0
		short circuit	10.0
⊖ 5- SENSOR-TEMPERATURE	3.0	open circuit	30.0
		short circuit	10.0
		drift 0.5	30.0
		drift 2	30.0
⊖ 5- SENSOR-WHEELSPEED	4.0	open circuit	70.0
		short circuit	20.0
		drift 0.5	5.0
		drift 2	5.0



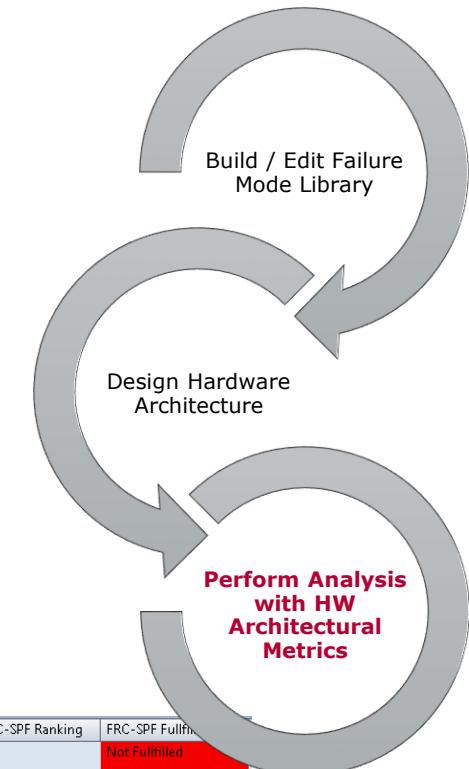
# Hardware Architectural Metrics: Using library elements

- ▶ Use library elements during HW design as usual
- ▶ **Increased efficiency** by reusing failure mode definitions for design from library



## Hardware Architectural Metrics

- ▶ Allocate **target values** via D&D
- ▶ Assign **safety mechanisms** via D&D
- ▶ Convenient HW architectural metrics calculator
- ▶ Instant **highlighting** of fulfillments and violations



Requirement	Safety Related?	Component Name	Failure Rate [FIT]	Failure Mode	Failure Rate...	Safety Mechanism RF	Diagnostic Coverage RF [%]	SPFRF_FM Failure Rate [FIT]	SPF Failure Rate [FIT]	FRC-SPF Ranking	FRC-SPF Fulfillment
<input type="checkbox"/> SafetyGoal1 (...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	R3	3.0	open circuit_R3	30.0			0.9	1.8	3	Not Fulfilled
				short circuit_R3	10.0						
				drift 0.5_R3	30.0						
				drift 2_R3	30.0			0.9			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	R13	2.0	open circuit_R13	90.0			1.8	2.0	3	Not Fulfilled
				short circuit_R13	10.0			0.2			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	R23	2.0	open circuit_R23	90.0				0.2	2	Fulfilled
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C13	2.0	open circuit_C13	20.0			0.2	0.4	2	Fulfilled
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C23	2.0	short circuit_C13	80.0						
				open circuit_C23	20.0						

# ISO 26262 key areas supported by PREEvision

Item Definition
Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment
Functional Safety Concept
Technical Safety Concept
Hardware Software Interface (HSI)



Item Definition



Hazard and Risk Analysis



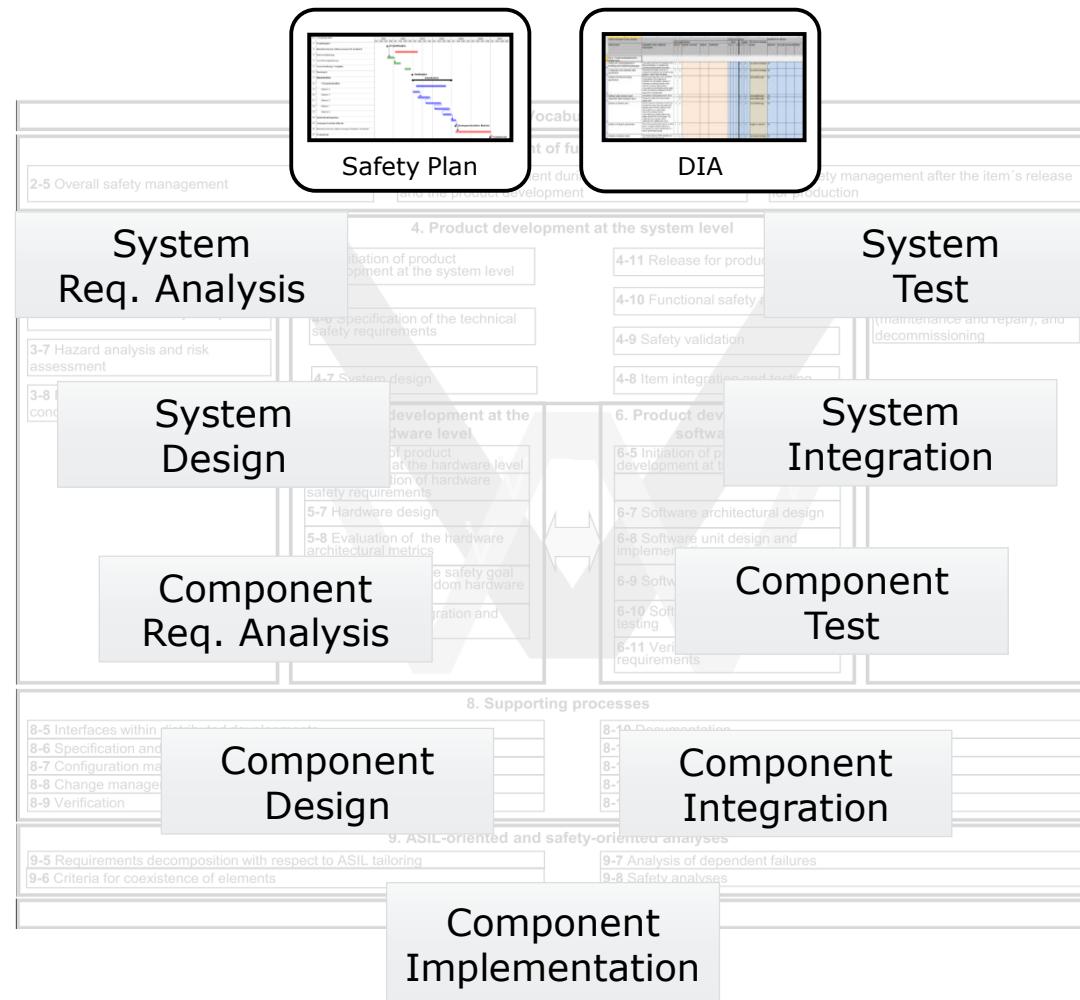
Functional Safety Concept



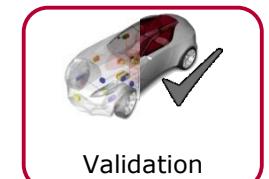
Technical Safety Concept



HSI Specification



Safety Case



Validation



Verification



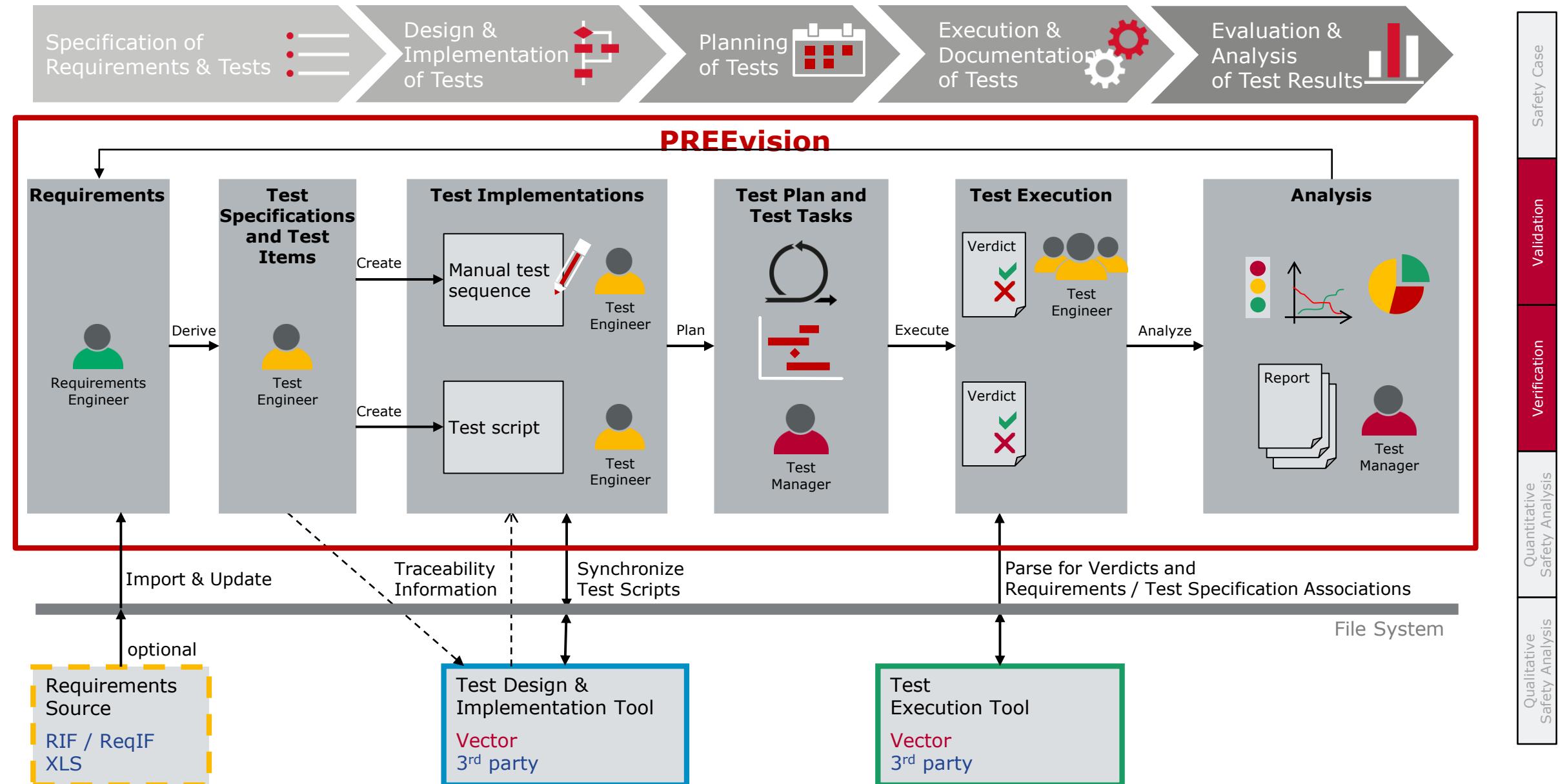
Quantitative Safety Analyses



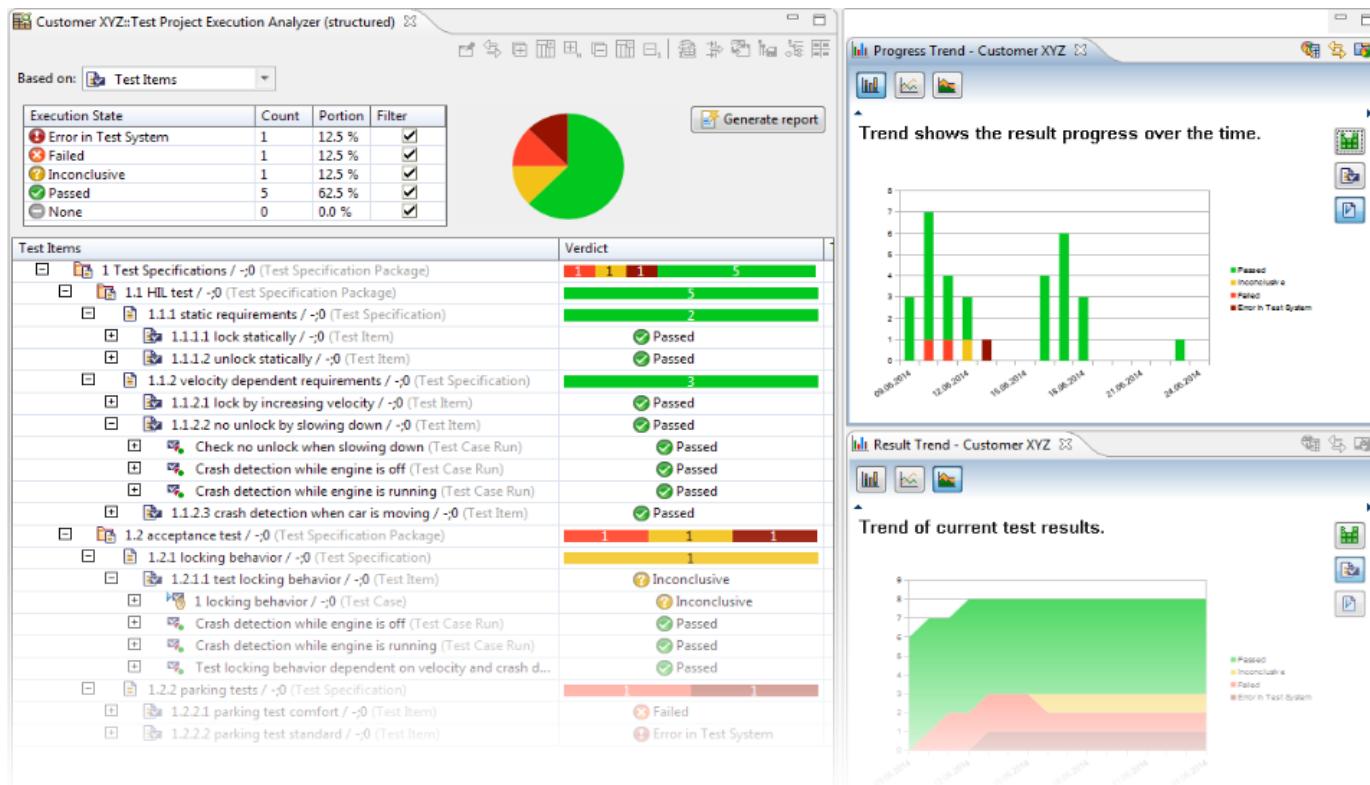
Qualitative Safety Analyses

Safety Case
Validation
Verification
Quantitative Safety Analyses

# PREEvision Test Engineering und Test Management: Information Flow



# Verification and Validation



Validation



Verification

## ISO 26262 key areas supported by PREEvision

	Item Definition
Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment	
Functional Safety Concept	
Technical Safety Concept	
Hardware Software Interface (HSI)	



Item Definition



Hazard and Risk Analysis



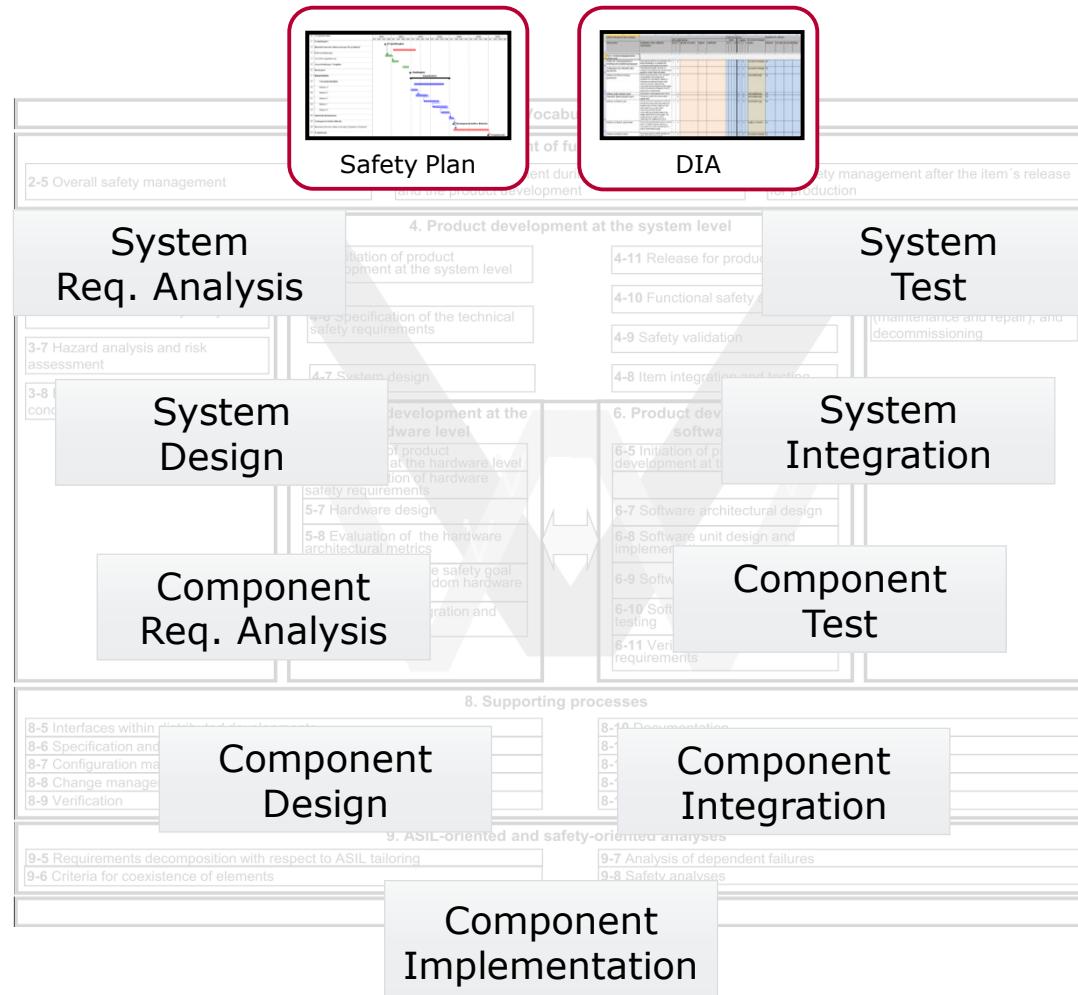
Functional Safety Concept



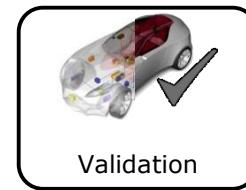
Technical Safety Concept



HSI Specification



Safety Case



Validation



Verification



Quantitative Safety Analyses



Qualitative Safety Analyses

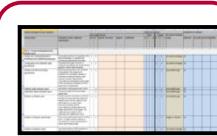
# Safety Plan



- ▶ Predefined **safety plan template** according to ISO 26262
  - ▶ Can be adapted to match organizational needs
  - ▶ Serves as process justification argument for safety case
  - ▶ Can be used to generate DIA

# Development Interface Agreement (DIA)

Safety Activities	Description	Department	Role	Start Date	End Date
└ LKA Safety Plan	This plan provides the safety project phases and work packages which have been performed for the LKA system as described in ISO 26262. It currently covers the concept phase and the system level development phase defined in ISO 26262. For each phase the performed work packages and the associated tasks and their deliverables are listed. For each deliverable configuration management information is provided.			5/2/2012	12/31/2012
└ Concept Phase				5/2/2012	6/13/2012
└ Item Definition	The first objective is to define and describe the item, its dependencies on, and interaction with, the environment and other items. The second objective is to support an adequate understanding of the item so that the activities in subsequent phases can be performed.	Feinman, Richard (RiFe)	OEM-FSM	Safety Manager	5/2/2012
└ Initiation of the Safety Lifecycle	The first objective of the initiation of the safety lifecycle is to make the distinction between a new item development and a modification to an existing item. The second objective is to define the safety lifecycle activities that will be carried out in the case of a modification.	Feinman, Richard (RiFe)	OEM-FSM	Safety Manager	5/7/2012
└ Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment	The objective of the hazard analysis and risk assessment is to identify and to categorise the hazards that malfunctions in the item can trigger and to formulate the safety goals related to the prevention or mitigation of the hazardous events, in order to avoid unreasonable risk.	Feinman, Richard (RiFe)	OEM-FSM	Safety Manager	5/15/2012
└ Functional Safety Concept	The objective of the functional safety concept is to derive the functional safety requirements, from the safety goals, and to allocate them to the preliminary architectural elements of the item, or to external measures.	Munro, Alice (AlMu)	Tier1-DMFS	Safety Manager	5/30/2012
└ Product Development at the System Level				6/14/2012	9/20/2012
└ Initiation of Product Development at the System Level	The objective of the initiation of the product development at the system level is to determine and plan the functional safety activities during the individual subphases of system development. This also includes the necessary supporting processes described in ISO 26262-8. This planning of system-level safety activities will be included in the safety plan.	Munro, Alice (AlMu)	Tier1-DMFS	Safety Manager	6/14/2012
└ Specification of the Technical Safety Requirements	The first objective of this subphase is to specify the technical safety requirements. The technical safety requirements specification refines the functional safety concept, considering both the functional concept and the preliminary architectural assumptions (see ISO 26262-3). The second objective is to verify through analysis that the technical safety requirements comply with the functional safety requirements.	Munro, Alice (AlMu)	Tier1-DMFS	Safety Manager	6/26/2012



DIA

MS Excel

- ▶ Predefined **template** for development interface agreement according to ISO 26262, including
  - ▶ **Distribution of safety activities** between customer and supplier
  - ▶ **Responsible** for each activity
  - ▶ Data to be exchanged

## ISO 26262 key areas supported by PREEvision

	Item Definition
Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment	
Functional Safety Concept	
Technical Safety Concept	
Hardware Software Interface (HSI)	



Item Definition



Hazard and Risk Analysis



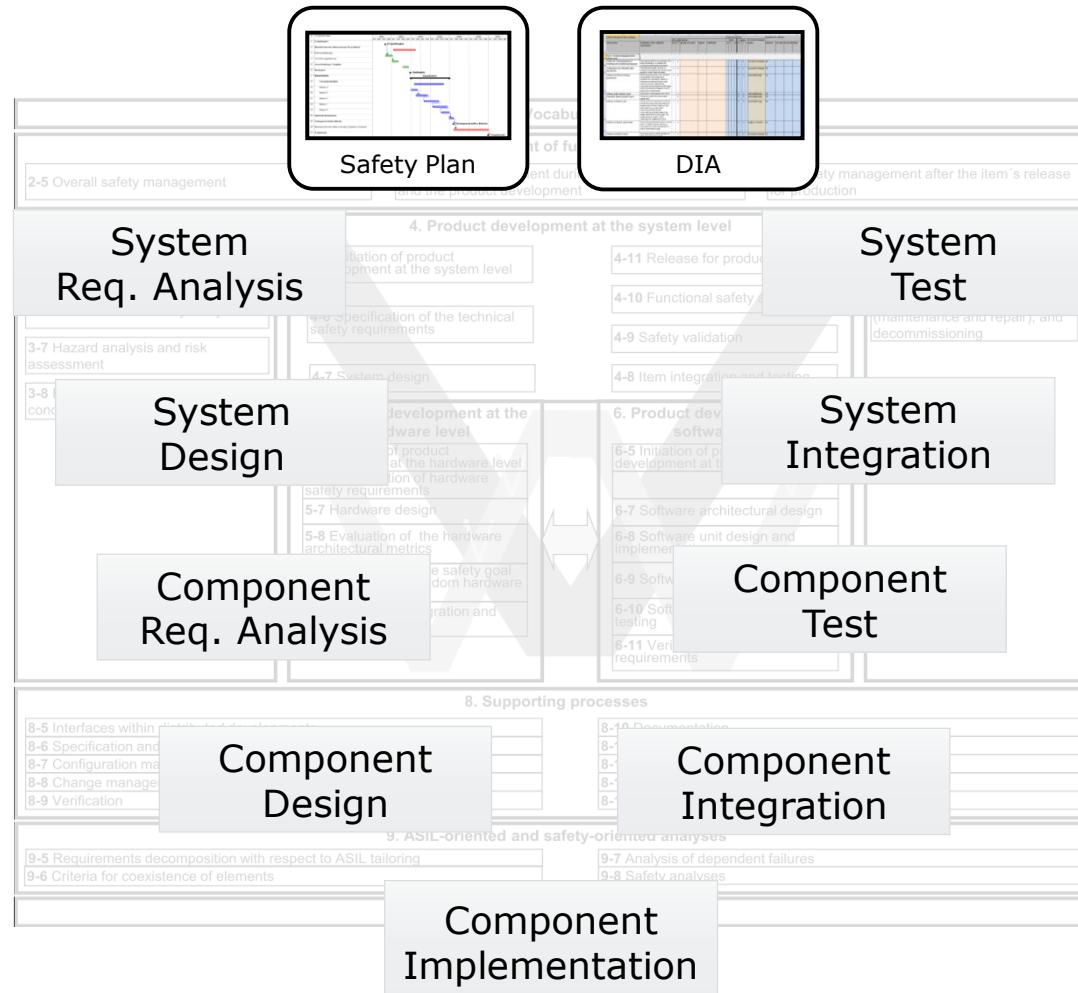
Functional Safety Concept



Technical Safety Concept



HSI Specification



Safety Case



Validation



Verification



Quantitative Safety Analyses

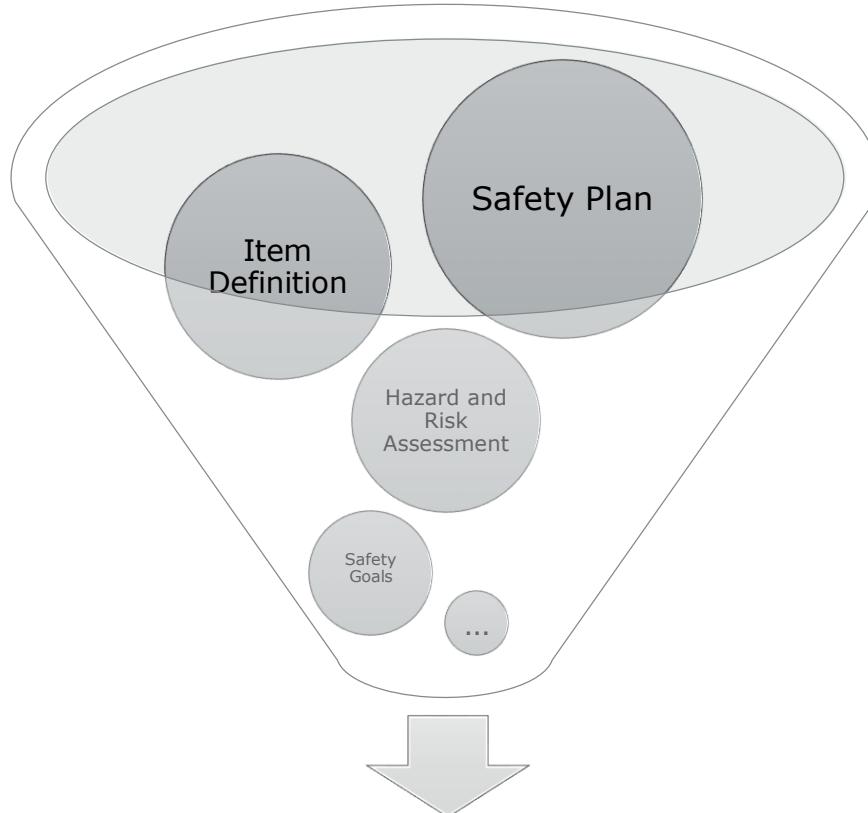


Qualitative Safety Analyses

	Safety Case
Validation	
Verification	
Quantitative Safety Analyses	
Qualitative Safety Analyses	

## Concept of safety case

Item Definition
Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment
Functional Safety Concept
Technical Safety Concept
Hardware Software Interface (HIS)



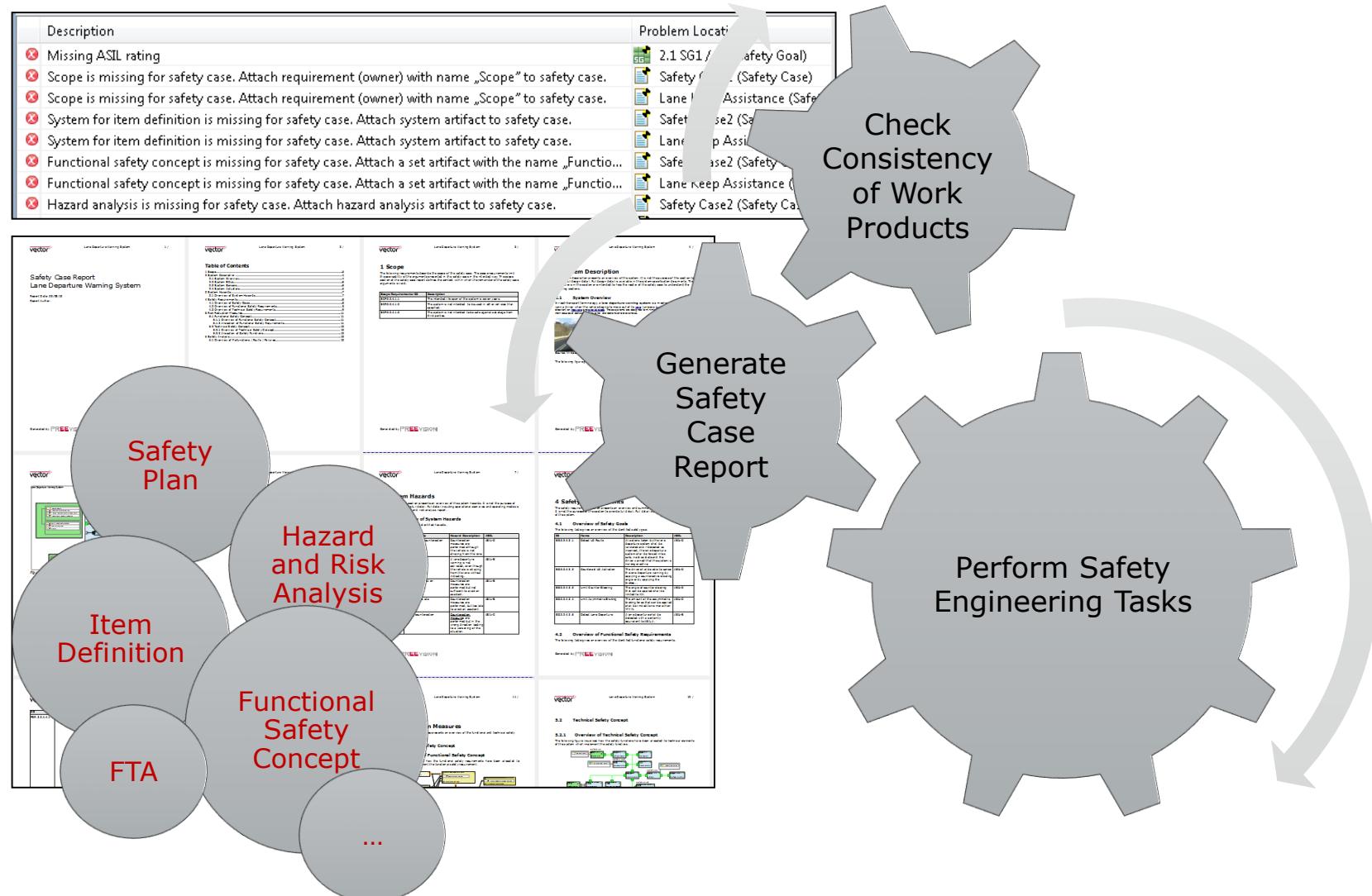
### Safety Case Report

- ▶ Based on work products and safety plan
- ▶ Always consistent, can be generated at any time
- ▶ Covers technical safety argument and process justification argument



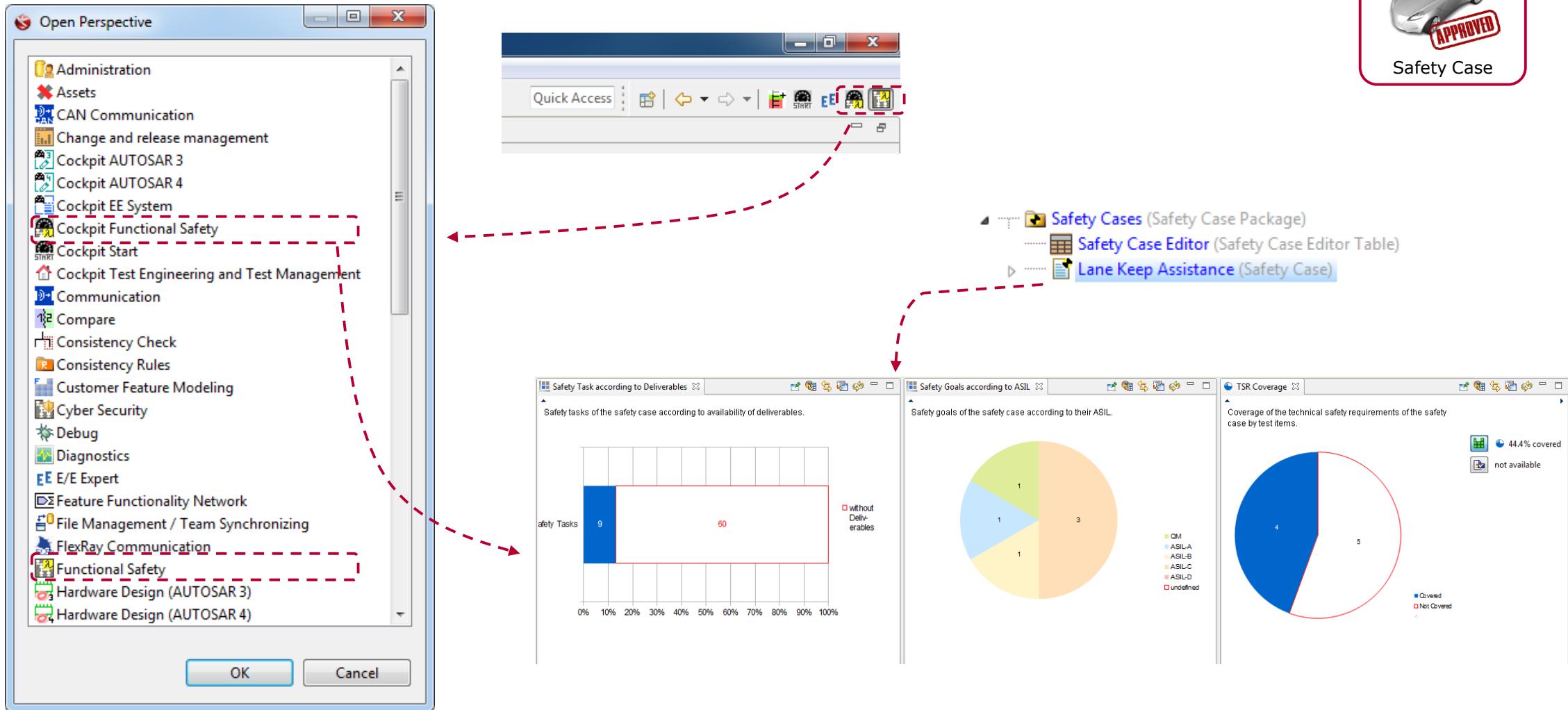
Safety Case
Validation
Verification
Quantitative Safety Analysis
Qualitative Safety Analysis

# Workflow for generating safety case reports



## Safety assessment support

- ▶ Automatic support for review of safety deliverables via **online checks**
- ▶ Support for (safety) managers via **safety cockpit**



The image shows a screenshot of the Safety Cockpit interface, which is a software tool for functional safety management. The interface is organized into several windows and panels:

- Open Perspective** (Left): A list of perspectives available in the system. The following perspectives are highlighted with a dashed red box:
  - Administration
  - Assets
  - CAN Communication
  - Change and release management
  - Cockpit AUTOSAR 3
  - Cockpit AUTOSAR 4
  - Cockpit EE System
  - Cockpit Functional Safety** (highlighted)
  - Cockpit Start
  - Cockpit Test Engineering and Test Management
  - Communication
  - Compare
  - Consistency Check
  - Consistency Rules
  - Customer Feature Modeling
  - Cyber Security
  - Debug
  - Diagnostics
  - E/E Expert
  - Feature Functionality Network
  - File Management / Team Synchronizing
  - FlexRay Communication
  - Functional Safety** (highlighted)
  - Hardware Design (AUTOSAR 3)
  - Hardware Design (AUTOSAR 4)
- Safety Case** (Top Right): A box containing a silver car icon and a red "APPROVED" stamp.
- Safety Task according to Deliverables** (Bottom Left): A bar chart showing the distribution of safety tasks. The chart is divided into two main sections: "with Deliverables" (blue) and "without Deliverables" (red). The "without Deliverables" section is labeled with the value "60".
- Safety Goals according to ASIL** (Bottom Middle): A pie chart showing the distribution of safety goals across different ASIL levels. The chart is divided into four segments: ASIL-A (light blue), ASIL-B (light orange), ASIL-C (orange), and ASIL-D (yellow). The ASIL-C segment is labeled with the value "3".
- TSR Coverage** (Bottom Right): A pie chart showing the coverage of technical safety requirements. The chart is divided into two segments: "Covered" (blue) and "Not Covered" (red). The "Covered" segment is labeled with the value "44.4% covered".
- Quick Access** (Top Center): A toolbar with various icons for navigating the software.
- Safety Cases (Safety Case Package)**, **Safety Case Editor (Safety Case Editor Table)**, and **Lane Keep Assistance (Safety Case)** (Right Side): A list of safety cases and their editors.

## Agenda

- PREEvision at a Glance
- Introduction Functional Safety
- Item definition, HAZOP and HARA
- Functional and Technical Safety Concept
- Safety Analysis
- Verification and Validation
- Safety Plan, Safety Case
- Functional Safety Perspectives

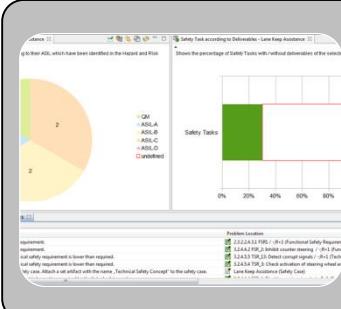
► **Summary**

## Advantages



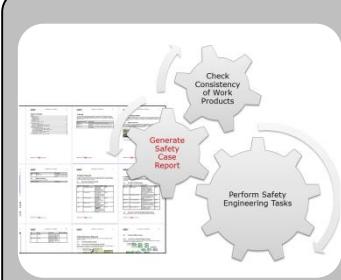
### Integrated approach

- ▶ Full traceability can be easily established and maintained
- ▶ Consistent work products
- ▶ Reduce cost for tool interfaces



### Automated consistency checking of deliverables

- ▶ Relieve engineers from error prone and tedious tasks
- ▶ Provide safety managers with insight in status and progress
- ▶ Reduce effort for manual reviews and progress reports



### Engineer safe products – generate compliant deliverables

- ▶ Deliverables can be generated from engineering data
- ▶ Reduced effort for compliant deliverables

For more information about Vector  
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[www.vector.com](http://www.vector.com)

Author:  
Nico Adler  
Vector Germany