

# Middleware and Communication Protocols for Dependable Systems TI-MICO

Introduction to Time-Triggered Systems.

Version: 16-11-2014



#### Time-Triggered Systems

#### **Article:**

"The Time-Triggered Architecture" by

Hermann Kopetz and Günther Bauer, Proceedings of the IEEE, January 2001.

#### **Introduction article:**

"Time Triggered Protocol: TTP/C" by Ross Bannatyne, Motorola,

Embedded Systems Programming, March 1999.



#### **Abstract**

- Application areas for Time Triggered Systems: e.g. X-by-Wire systems
- Three competing commercial approaches
  - TTA/TTP
  - FlexRay
  - TTEthernet



# Time-Triggered vs. Event-Triggered Systems

- Time-triggered control system
  - All activities are carried out at certain points in time, know a priori at design time (based on a globally synchronized time base)
    - Transmission of messages
    - Task execution
    - Monitoring of external states
  - All nodes have a common notion of time
- Event-triggered control system
  - All activities are carried out in response to events external to the system
    - Reception of a message
    - Termination of a task
    - External interrupt

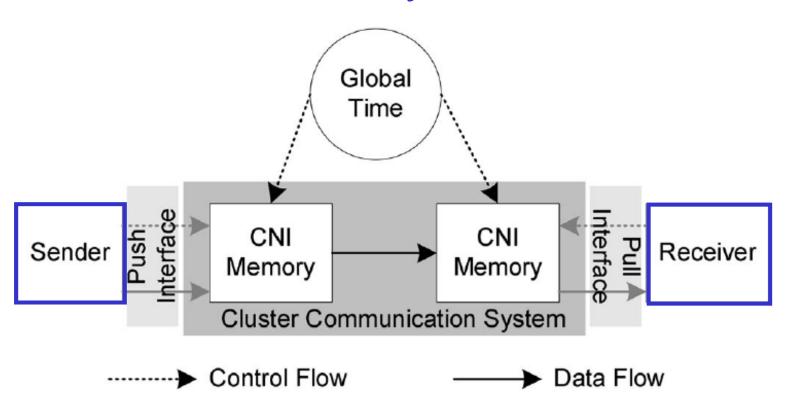


#### Time Triggered Systems

- Based on TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access) bus access strategy.
- Used for deterministic hard-real time communication in distributed dependable systems.
- Based on a static system layout.
- Allowing highly reliable systems to be built with fault tolerance at system, node and bus level.
- Application areas:
  - automobiles, aircrafts and highly critical industrial control systems.

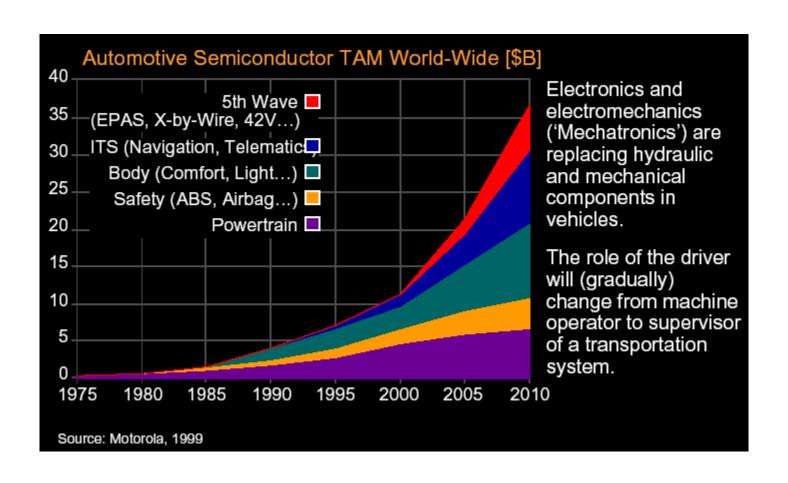


## Communication Model: Distributed Shared Memory abstraction



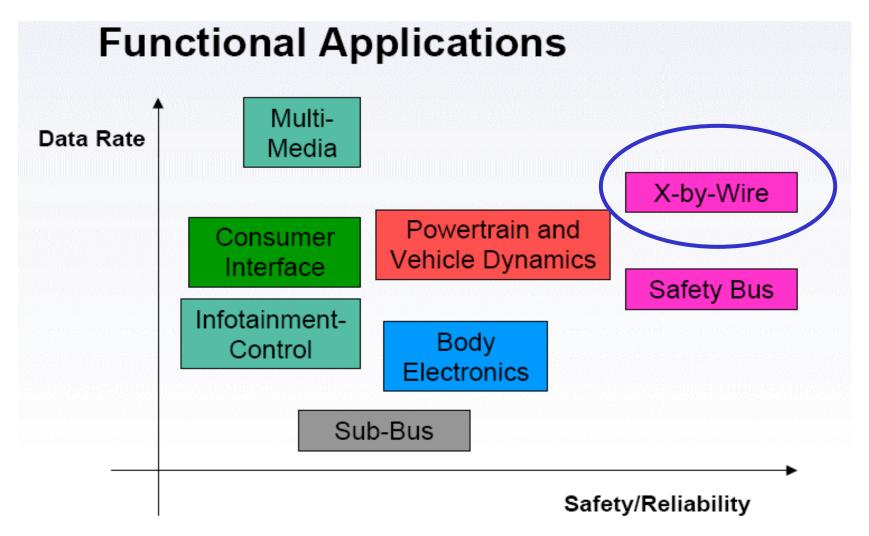


#### Automotive Electronic Market Development





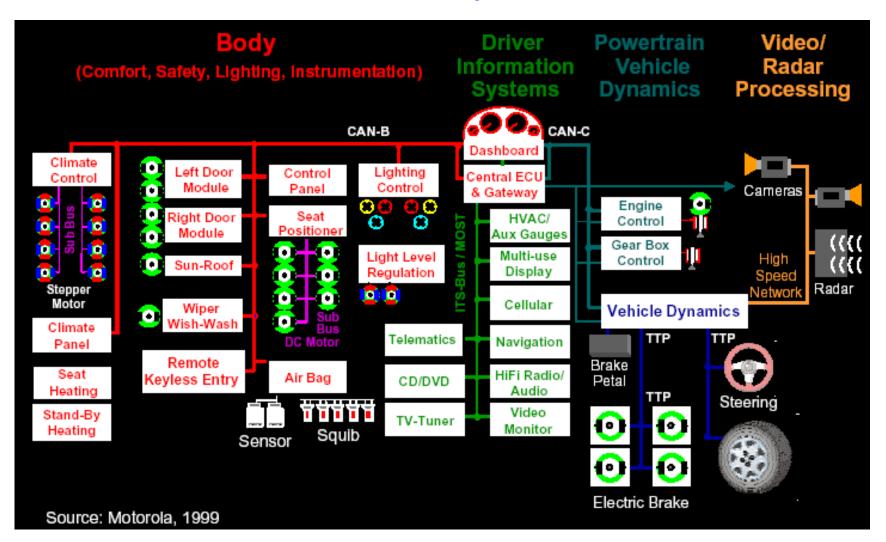
#### **Automotive Network Demands**



Source: General Motor FlexRay presentation in Japan



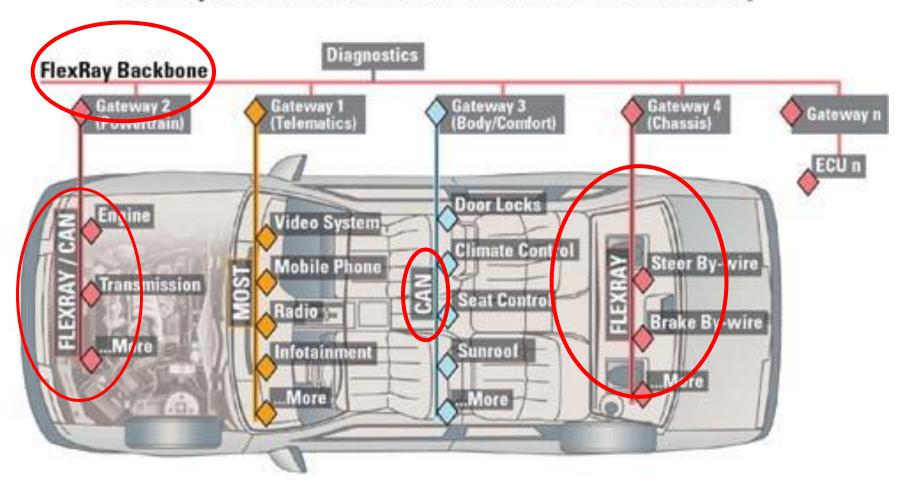
#### Total Connectivity in the Vehicle





#### FlexRay Architecture Example

#### Example of a Backbone Architecture with FlexRay





#### **SAE Communication Classes**

- SAE International: Society of Automotive & Aircraft Engineers
- Three Communication System Classes
  - Class A
    - For systems with low speed networks
    - Soft Real-Time systems
  - Class B
    - For systems with high speed networks, but without safety-critical requirements
  - Class C
    - For systems with safety-critical requirements
    - Hard Real-Time systems



#### Automotive – X-by Wire Systems

- Mechanical & hydraulic subsystems controlling safetyrelated functions are replaced by computer control systems
  - Examples: brake-by-wire, steer-by-wire, vehicle dynamics control, active suspension
- Advantages:
  - Cost reduction, weight reduction, easier design, assembly and maintenance, passenger safety and comfort
- Critical technologies because they serve as the foundation for such features as:
  - adaptive cruise control,
  - automatic collision avoidance and
  - autonomous lane keeping
- They also enable automakers to improve:
  - crashworthiness (by reconfiguring under-the-hood regions),
  - boost fuel efficiency through adoption of new motor controls
  - improve adaptability to design changes, such as moving steering wheels from the left to right side of a vehicle

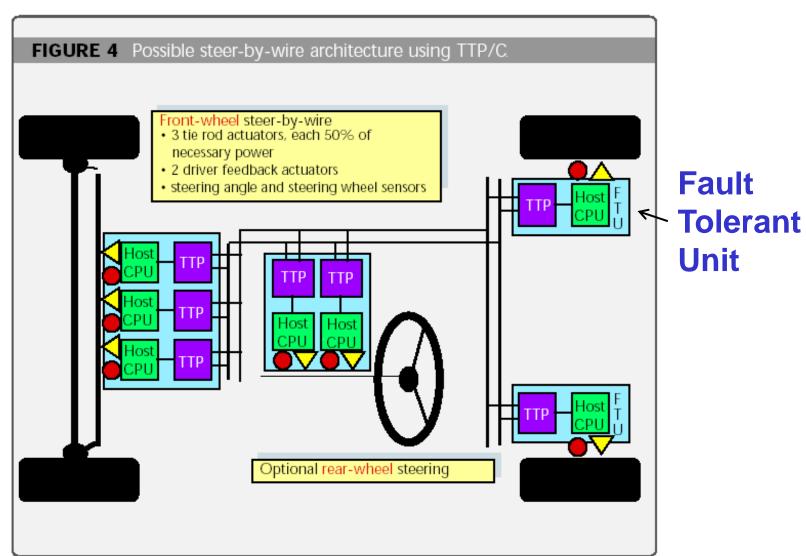


#### X-by-wire System Requirements

- Safety-critical applications requires:
  - Fault tolerance: no single point of failure may lead to a system failure
  - Predictable and timely system behavior
  - Synchronized time base (global time)

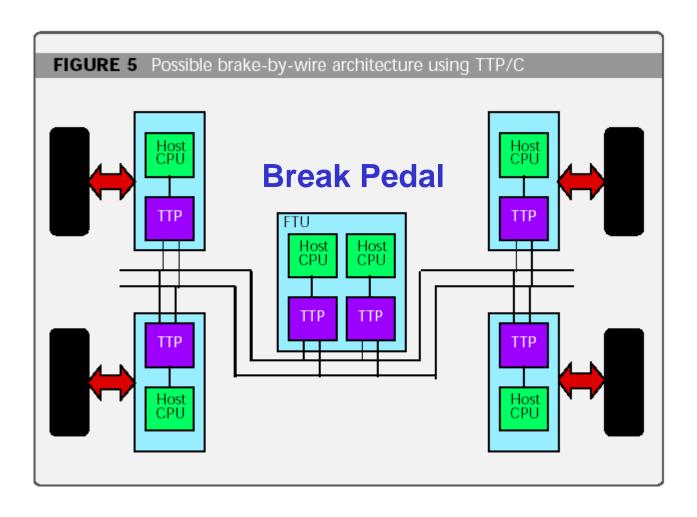


#### Example 1: Steer-by-wire (2)





#### Example 2: Break-by-wire





#### Competing Time Triggered Approaches

#### TTP (Time-Triggered Protocol)

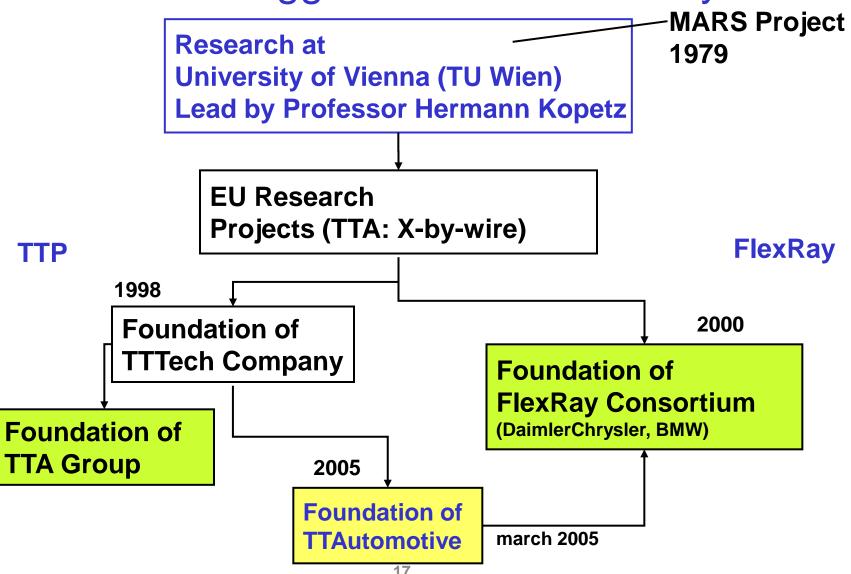
- TTA Group
  - TTTech Company
  - Adopted by Audi, PSA Peugot, Renault for automotive applications
  - Honneywell for avionics and aircraft control functions
  - Alcatel for Railway signaling systems

#### FlexRay Protocol

- Consortium:
  - BMW, DaimlerChrysler, Motorola, Philips, Ford, Texas Instrument, Bosch
- Consortium launched in 2000- ended in 2010.
- First Engineering samples produced in 2004



#### Time-Triggered Protocol History





#### TTAutomotive Joins FlexRay Consortium

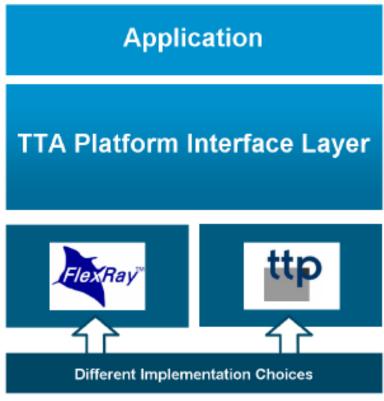
Vienna, Austria – March 15, 2005 TTAutomotive, a subsidiary of TTTech, has joined the FlexRayTM consortium as a development member.

TTAutomotive acts as development partner for time-triggered systems in the automotive industry.

The company's mission is to use part of TTTech's know-how in the field of Time-Triggered Architecture (TTA) to advance the implementation of time-triggered technology in the automotive industry.

This is done in accordance with the principles of the FlexRay standard.

TTAutomotive cooperates with automotive partners to bring FlexRay-based TTA into automotive commercial production.





#### Example 1: TTP in Aerospace



Im neuen Großraumflugzeug Airbus 380 wird das zeitgesteuerte System TTP im Kabinendruckregelsystem verwendet.

(Foto: Airbus)

Airbus's new superjumbo A380 use TTP for its cabin pressure control system



#### Example 2: TTP in Aerospace Electronics

#### Successful Boeing 787 Dreamliner Power-On with TTTech Solutions.

TTTech, the leading supplier of solutions in the field of time-triggered technologies, has contributed proven solutions for the successful completion of the **Power On sequence** for the first Boeing 787 Dreamliner. The company's products and services are used for integration of Hamilton Sundstrand's electric and environmental control systems in the 787.

A major milestone for the 787 program, Power On, demonstrates that the installation of systems in the advanced, more-electric aircraft is correct and work as expected. This step has been successfully accomplished using TTTech's design tools, embedded COTS products, and platform integration services based on Time-Triggered Protocol TTP® on June 19, 2008. Power On of electric systems in the 787 includes successful integration of TTP-based distributed control systems in global multi-vendor cooperation.

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#### Example 3: FlexRay News – BMW X5

# Penigenigren

### BMW først med nyt højhastighedsnet i biler

BMW's nye X5 bliver som den første bil udstyret med Flexray kommunikationsbus, der baner vejen for elektronisk styring og bremsning.

Af Henrik Skov (tirsdag 21.11.2006 kl. 08:00)

BMW's kommende X5 bliver den første bil, som udstyres med bilindustriens nye kommunikationsbus, Flexray, som vil afløse den velkendte CAN-bus i mange af de dyreste bilmodeller.

Flexray kan håndtere langt større datamængder og garanterer hurtig og sikker dataoverførsel, hvilket de nye x-by-wire applikationer skaber behov for. X-by-wire er for eksempel styring og bremsning ved hjælp af ledninger ud til hjulene i stedet for traditionelle, mekaniske forbindelser.

Den nye BMW X5 kan med Flexray ved et enkelt tryk ændre sine køreegenskaber fra "sporty" til "komfort" og de andre avancerede installationer i bilen.

Den nye Flexray microcontroller, som BMW benytter, er udviklet af Freescale og muliggør 10 Mbit/s båndbredde i bilens kommunikationssystem.

Den nye BMW X5 lanceres i Nordamerika i slutningen af november, mens luksusbilen kommer på resten af verdensmarkedet i foråret 2007.

#### **Example 3: FlexRay Example: BMW X5 2006**

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#### FlexRay er nødvendig for fremtidens hightech-biler

Af Henrik Skov hes@ing.dk

Det udbredte bussystem til bilelektronikkens netværk, Controller Area Network (CAN), må snart vige sin dominerende plads til fordel for det mere avancerede FlexRaybussystem. BMW lancerer som den første bilfabrikant et FlexRay bussystem i 2006.

Allerede i efteråret 2006 kommer BMW på gaden med sine første biler, som benytter en FlexRay-bus.

Nutidens biler får stadig mere elektronik som følge af udvikling i sikkerhedsfuntioner, komfort og chassiskontrol.

Resultatet er et stigende antal elektroniske kontrolenheder (ECU), sensorer og aktuatorer i biler, som gør det nødvendigt at skifte til en mere moderne kommunikations-

Skulle bilfabrikanterne holde fast i CAN-bussen, ville det nemlig være nødvendigt med alt for mange subsystemer, som ville øge kompleksiteten af netværket i uacceptabel grad, påpeger projektleder for implementering af FlexRay hos bilfabrikanten BMW, Josef Benuanger. BMW har fra begyndelsen været en af de ledende kræfter i udviklingen og promoveringen af FlexRaysystemet. I øjeblikket tæller alliancen dog stort set samtlige større bilfabrikanter – og en lang række store elektronikvirksomheder og chipproducenter.

FlexRay-systemet er langt hurtigere og mere pålideligt end det på nuværende tidspunkt dominerende CANbussystem, som er udviklet af Bosch tilbage i 1983.

»Nogle af de vigtigste årsager til at benytte FlexRay i kommende bilelektroniske netværk er bedre båndbredde, dataintegritet og -pålidelighed samt systemintegration og udvidelsesmuligheder, « forklarer Josef Berwanger. Desuden peger han på, at FlexRay har nogle såkaldt deterministiske egenskaber, som gør, at man præcist ved, hvornår de elektroniske signaler når fra én enhed til en anden. Det kan man ikke vide, når CAN-bussen benyttes.

Et CAN-baseret netværk ville under alle omstændigheder ikke have tilstrækkelig båndbredde til at klare fremtidens krav mener han.

FlexRay har en båndbredde på op til ti Mbit/s i to kanaler, mens CAN højst har en Mbit/ s i én kanal. FlexRay kan tilbyde to redundante systemer, så der altid er to netværk, som er uafhængige af hinanden. Dermed er der et "back-up"-netværk, hvis det ene skulle blive ødelagt ved f.eks. et sammensted.

I efteråret bliver der blot tale om en begrænset anvendelse af FlexRay hos BMW, men i 2008 skal FlexRay være netværk for motorstyringen, chassissystemer og sikkerhedsfunktioner. Men med tiden vil FlexRay sætte sig på en stadig større del af netværket i bl.a. BMW's biler - mens alternative bussystemer som CAN vil få mindre anvendelse, dog uden at forsvinde. FlexRay er nemlig dyrere end CAN og til nogle applikationer er det tilstrækkeligt at koble et CANnetværk sammen med Flex-Ray. Men FlexRay vil helt sikkert komme til at agere som



△ MED FLEXRAY, BMW X5 modelår 2006 bliver blandt de første BMW-modeller med ny FlexRay-bussystem. [foto: BMW]

rygrad (backbone, red.) i fremtidens netværk, påpeger Josef Berwanger.

#### X-by-wire driver omstilling

Det er bl.a. fænomenet x-bywire, der spås en stor fremtid inden for bilindustrien, som gør det altafgørende nødvendigt at anvende en ny databus, forklærer Amold Zimmerman, marketingchef hos den østrigske elektronikvirksomhed Decomsys, som udvikler bilelektronik til brug for bl.a. Flex-Ray-standarden.

X-by-wire betyder, at styring af selve bilen, bremsning og motorbelastning ikke foregår mekanisk, men derimod elektronisk via ledninger.

Derfor er det strengt nødvendigt, at datakommunikationen foregår fuldstændig pålideligt og lynhurtigt.

En anden afgørende forskel ved FlexRay er, at forsinkelsen ved at sende og modtage data er mindre end 50 mikrosekunder, mens den for CAN er mellem 0,2-10 millisekunder afhængigt af belastningen, hvilket diskvalificerer CAN til x-by-wire-teknologi.

»Vi vil i fremtiden komme til at se nye elektroniske funktioner i biler, som i modsætning til i dag er særdeles sikkerhedskritiske,« siger Arnold Zimmerman og fastslår, at FlexRay er fremtidens bussystem inden for bilelektronik o





#### Example 3: BMW X5 – first FlexRay Car

#### AdaptiveDrive – an optional chassis package:

AdaptiveDrive, uses sensors that constantly monitor and calculate data on the road speed of the vehicle, its steering angle, straight-line and lateral acceleration, body and wheel acceleration, as well as height levels. Then, based on this information, the system controls both the swivel motors on the anti-roll bars and the electromagnetic shock absorber valves, controlling body roll and dampening as required at all times.

Simply by pressing a button, the driver can choose either a sporting or a more comfortable basic setting of AdaptiveDrive.

BMW X5 is based on Freescale's 32-bit FlexRay MCUs. Freescale is currently the only semiconductor supplier that has FlexRay microcontrollers (MCUs) in a production-ready automobile.

The new BMW X5 will be launched in North America at the end of November 2006. It will be available in other markets worldwide in spring 2007.



#### Standardization

#### TTP

- SAE AS6003: Deterministic TTP Databus
   Standard, released 8.02.2011.
- SAE International: Society of Automotive and Aerospace Engineers

#### FlexRay

- ISO 17458: 2013 Road vehicles -- FlexRay communications system (part 1 – 5).
- TTEthernet
  - SAE AS6802: Time-Triggered Ethernet, 1.11.2011.



#### References (TT Systems)

#### [TTP2003]

"Time-Triggered Protocol TTP/C High-Level Specification Document", Protocol Version 1.1, 19-nov-2003, TTTech & TTA Group

#### [ViennaUniversity]

Real-Time Systems Research Group at the Vienna University of Technology, <a href="http://www.vmars.tuwien.ac.at">http://www.vmars.tuwien.ac.at</a>

#### [TTA Group]

TTA Group Forum (the open industry consortium for time-triggered systems today), <a href="http://www.ttagroup.org/">http://www.ttagroup.org/</a>

#### [TTTech]

TTTech Computertechnik AG, supplier of technology in the field of time-triggered systems and TTP® (Time-Triggered Protocol), <a href="http://www.tttech.com/">http://www.tttech.com/</a>

#### [SAE2011]

SAE AS6003: Deterministic TTP Databus Standard, 8.02.2011. SAE AS6802: Time-Triggered Ethernet, 1.11.2011.

http://www.sae.org