SAFETY STANDARDS FOUNDATION

FUNCTIONAL SAFETY COURSE #1

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SECURE CONNECTIONS FOR A SMARTER WORLD

Awareness of Functional Safety

- Introduction to Safety
- What is Functional Safety
- Functional Safety Standards & history
- General approach for risk management
- Systematic & Random failures, types of faults
- Risk management in the automotive
- Safety goals and safety integrity levels
- The ISO26262 standard

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01.

INTRODUCTION TO SAFETY

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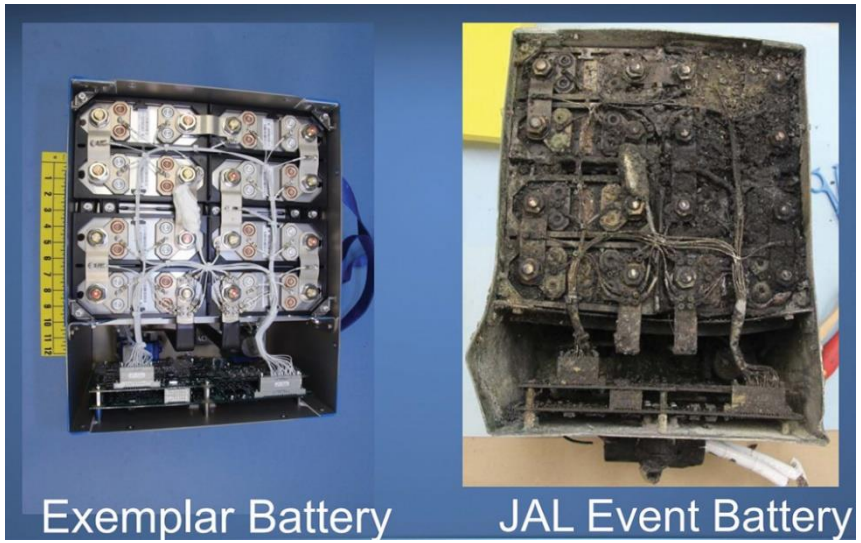
Examples of accidents

Toyota Unintended Acceleration

The Ford Pinto Case



JAL B – 787

(Source: Tesla Motors Club)

Tesla Crash

Tesla's Fatal Crash

Examples of accidents

Examples of accidents

Road Traffic Accidents: The Causes

Critical Reasons	Number	%
Driver	2,046,000	94%
Vehicles	44,000	2%
Environment	52,000	2%
Unknown	47,000	2%
Total	2,189,000	100%

Data source: NMVCCS

Driver-Related Critical Reasons	Number	%
Recognition Error	845,000	41%
Decision Error	684,000	33%
Performance Error	210,000	11%
Non-performance Error (e.g. Sleep)	145,000	7%
Other	162,000	8%
Total	2,046,000	100%

Every year!

- ~1.3 M fatalities
- >50 M people seriously injured
- >$3 trillion cost of road accidents
- >90% caused by human mistakes

We need to get the *Human Factor* out of the equation!

02.

WHAT IS FUNCTIONAL SAFETY?

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Awareness of Functional Safety

What is Functional Safety?

Functional safety is the absence of **unreasonable risk** due to **hazards** caused by **malfunctioning** behavior of electrical or electronic **systems**

What is Functional Safety?

FUNCTIONAL SAFETY

=

MATTER OF LIABILITY

Everyone involved in the development of a safety related project should be able to demonstrate freedom from negligence in case of product liability.

/!\ Not only the safety people involved in the project (manager, architect, assessor)

Legal Consequences

Do you have to fulfill ISO 26262 by law? NO

However, in a Court of Law after a car accident you could be asked:

Did you follow the state of the art? Are you free from negligence?

- Functional safety standards are considered by law the minimum level of “state of the art” and have to be fulfilled
- Freedom of negligence must also be adhered to

03.

FUNCTIONAL SAFETY STANDARDS & HISTORY

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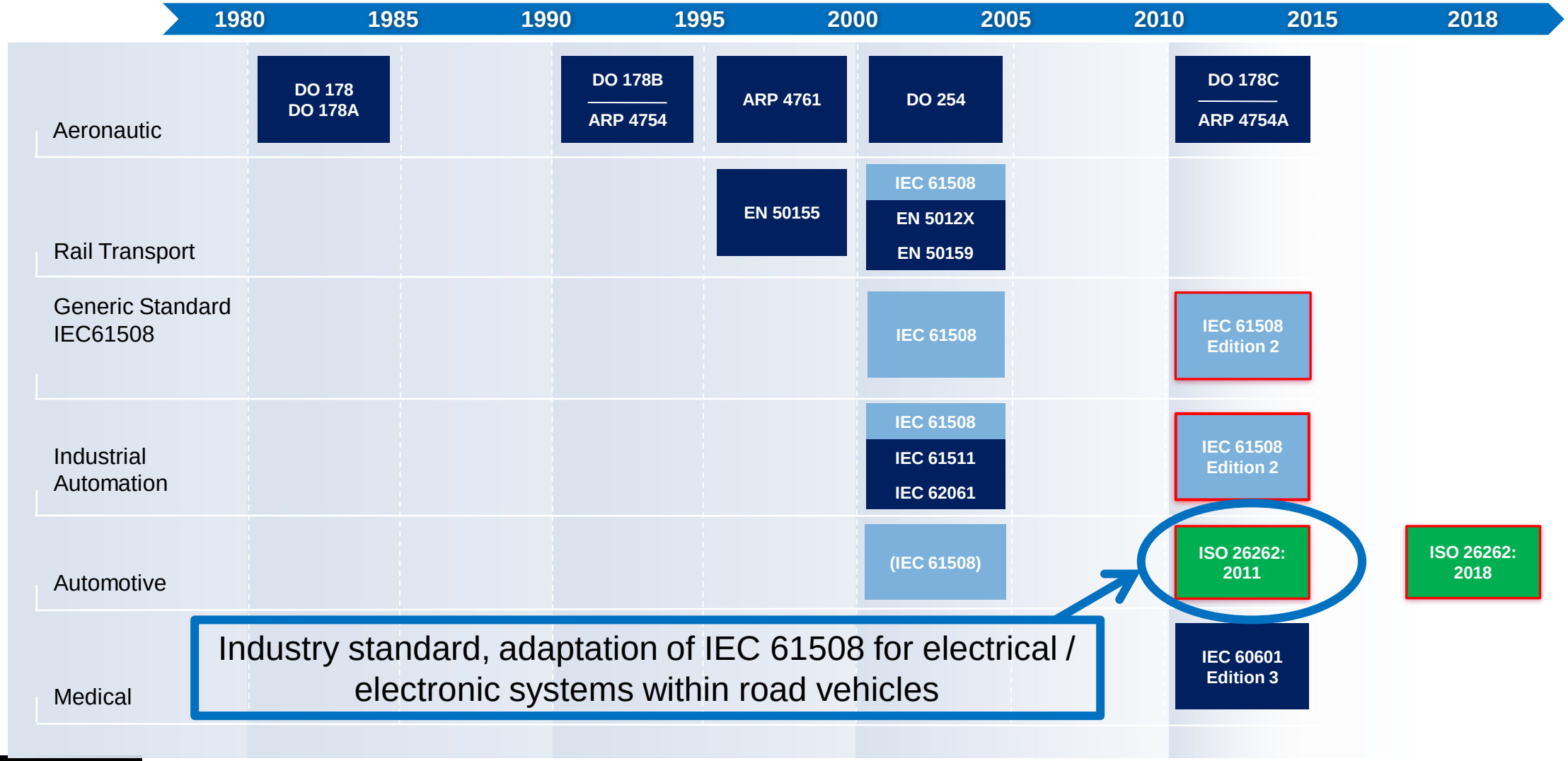
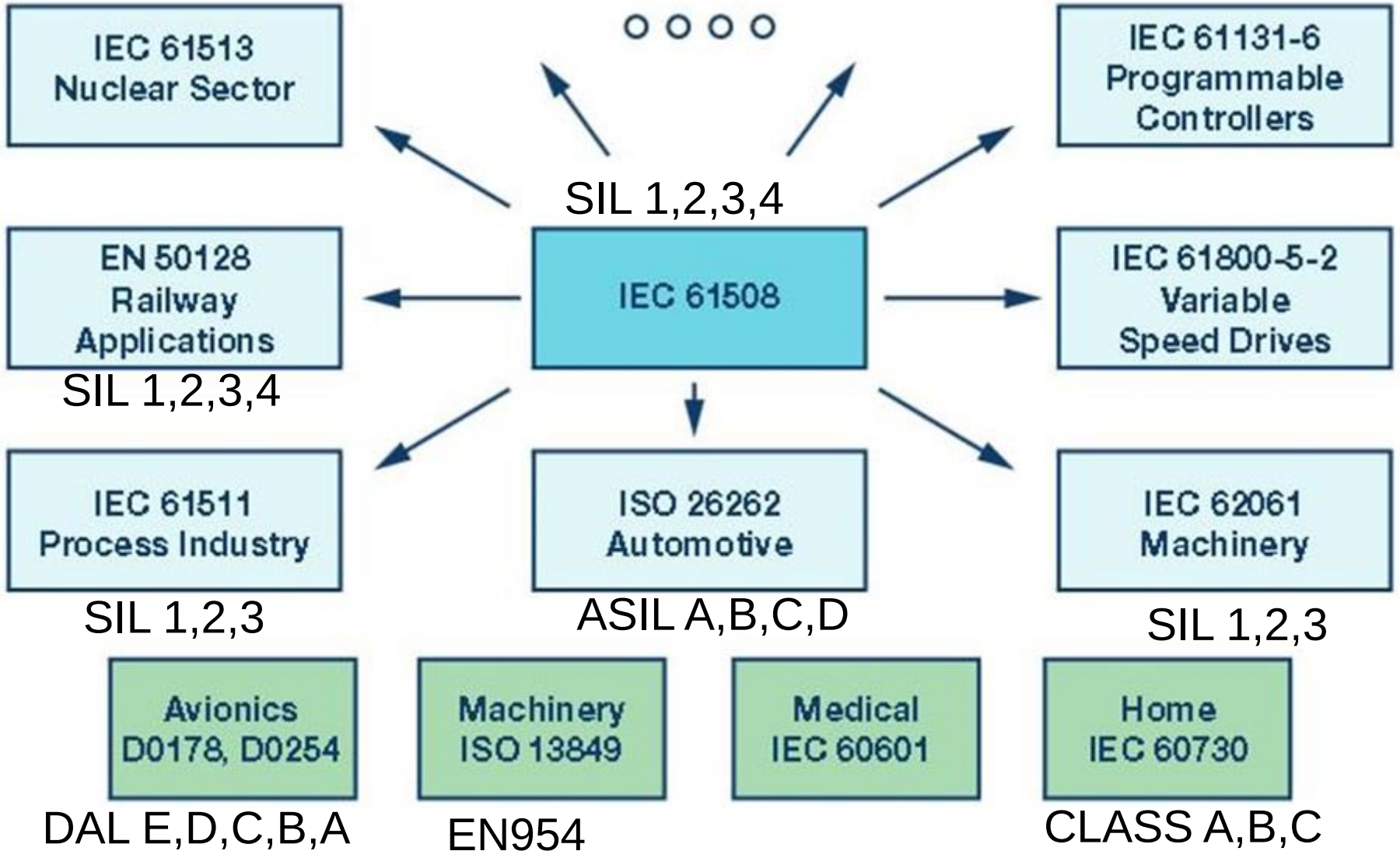
Functional Safety Standards : History



Functional Safety Standard Landscape



04.

GENERAL APPROACH FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

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Functional Safety: A Bit Of Wording

Fault: abnormal condition or defect which may lead to a failure

Failure: inability of an element to perform a function

Safety Mechanism: detects failure and allow the system to react in accordance (i.e. bring the system in a safe state)

Safe State: it is the operating mode of the system, hardware, component without unreasonable level of risk

Fault tolerant time (FTTI): Is the maximum time a system may consume to detect and handle a fault, before resulting in a hazard

Functional Safety - General Approach

Hazard and Risk Analysis

Mitigation

SAFE System

Functional Safety - General Approach

Hazard and Risk Analysis

- Identify the potential malfunctions of the system (failure modes)
- Assess the effects of these malfunctions and their impact on Safety
- Identify the list of feared events
- Classify their criticality (based on standards)
- Define/Calculate the characteristics of the feared event (Safe state, FTTI)

Functional Safety - General Approach

- Define a Safety Architecture
- Identify mitigation measures
  - Detection measures
  - Control measures
- Implement the “Safety Mechanisms”

Mitigation

- Verify the implementation of the Safety mechanisms
- Verify the effectiveness of the Safety mechanisms

Functional Safety - General Approach

SAFE System

05.

RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE AUTOMOTIVE

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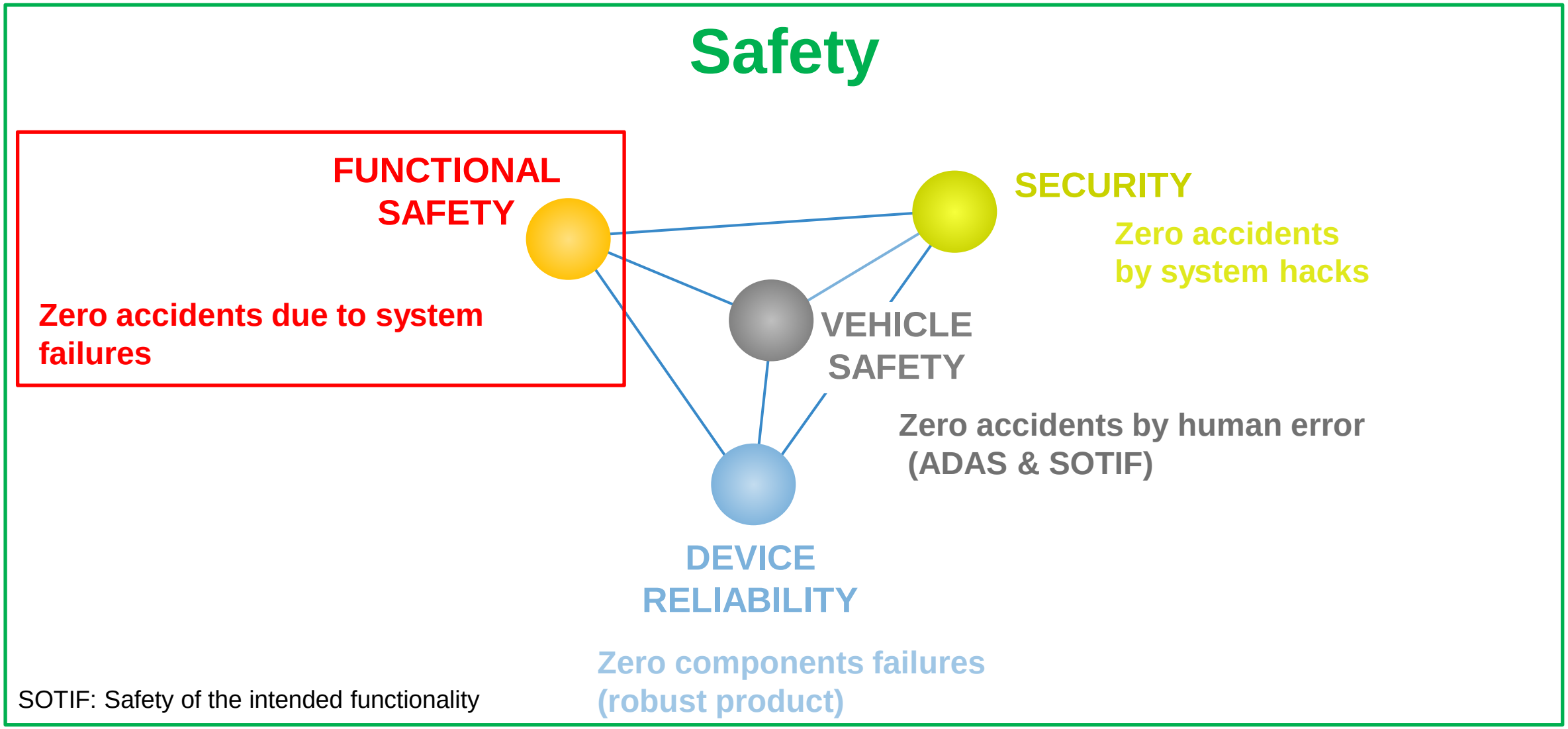
Automotive example

Characteristics of A Safe System



SOTIF: Safety of the intended functionality

Quantify A Risk: Automotive Safety Integrity Level (ASIL) Definition

Severity

What is the level of injury ?

Exposure

How often is it likely to happen?

Controllability

Can the hazard be controlled

An ASIL is defined for each Safety Goal

Functional Safety - Integrity Level Evaluation

E = Exposure

Class	Description
E0	Incredible
E1	Very low probability
E2	Low probability
E3	Medium probability
E4	High probability

C = Controllability

Class	Description
C0	Controllable in general
C1	Simply controllable
C2	Normally controllable
C3	Difficult to control or uncontrollable

S = Severity

Class	Description
S0	No injuries
S1	Light and moderate injuries
S2	Severe and life-threatening injuries (survival probable)
S3	Life-threatening injuries (survival uncertain), fatal injuries

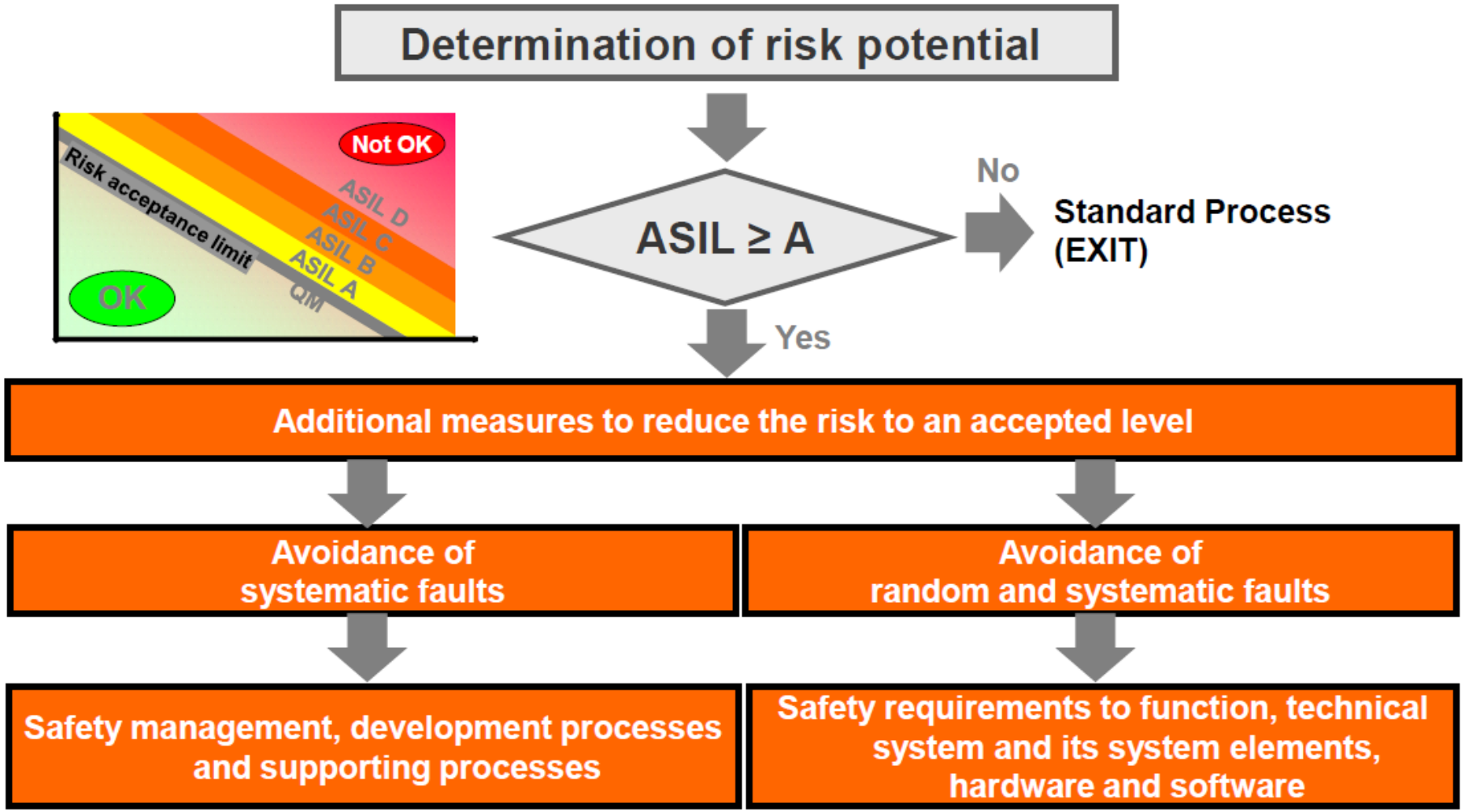
		C1 – SIMPLE	**C2** – NORMAL	**C3** – DIFFICULT
S1 LIGHT	E1 (very low)	QM	QM	QM
	E2 (low)	QM	QM	QM
	E3 (medium)	QM	QM	A
	E4 (high)	QM	A	B
S2 SEVERE	E1 (very low)	QM	QM	QM
	E2 (low)	QM	QM	A
	E3 (medium)	QM	A	B
	E4 (high)	A	B	C
S3 FATAL	E1 (very low)	QM	QM	A
	E2 (low)	QM	A	B
	E3 (medium)	A	B	C
	E4 (high)	B	C	D

(QM: "quality managed" → no requirements from standard applied explicitly)

Example of System and Corresponding Safety integrity Level

Application / System	ASIL
Wiper	A
Computer Vision – mono / stereo camera	B
Radar	B
Lighting – low beam	B
Battery Management system	D
Chassis dynamic – suspension / damping	C
Gateway – ADAS controller - Fusion	D
Transmission – Dual Clutch Automatic Gearbox	D
Braking – Electro-mechanic	D
Airbag – (unwanted deployment)	D
Electric Power steering	D

Functional Safety - Risk Management



Functional Safety – Risk Management

ANALYZE HAZARD & RISK (HARA)
DEFINE SAFETY GOALS (SG)
EVALUATE AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY INTEGRITY LEVEL (ASIL A, B, C or D)

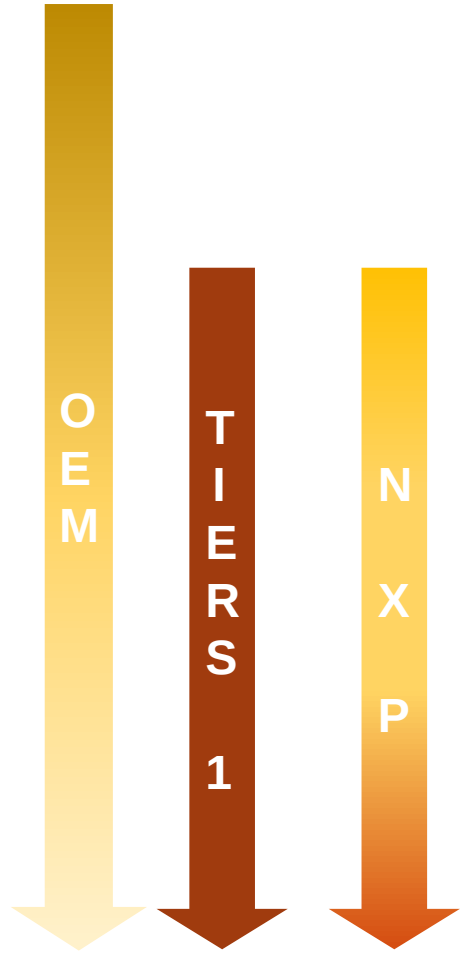
INDENTIFY FAULTS
IMPLEMENT M**EASURES** TO MITIGATE THE RISK

AVOID **SYSTEMATIC FAULTS**
(in development)

- Process
- Traceability
- Best practices
- Lessons learned
- Verification & validation

DETECT **HW RANDOM FAULTS**
(in operation)

- Safety concept / architecture
- Embedded **Safety mechanisms**
- Quantitative & qualitative analysis
- Fault injection
- Documentation



06.

SYSTEMATIC & RANDOM FAILURES, TYPES OF FAULTS

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Types of failures

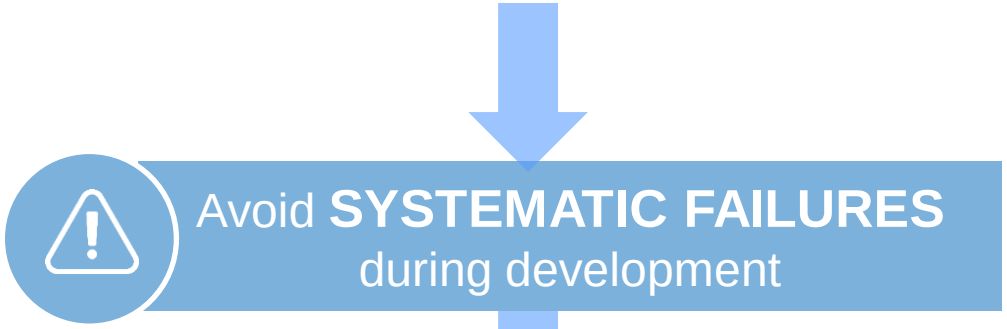
Failure: inability of an element to perform a function

Systematic failure: it can be eliminated by applying a strong process, by reviews, by verifications and by testing

Random failure: can occur unpredictably during the lifetime of a system, hardware, integrated circuit component.

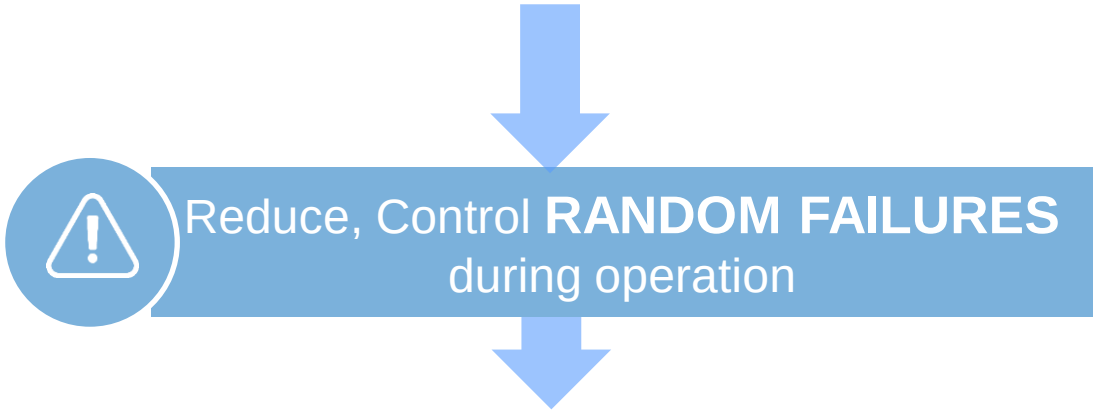
Systematic & Random Failures

For both HW and SW



- Process
- Safety management
- Best practices
- Lessons learned
- Verification & validation

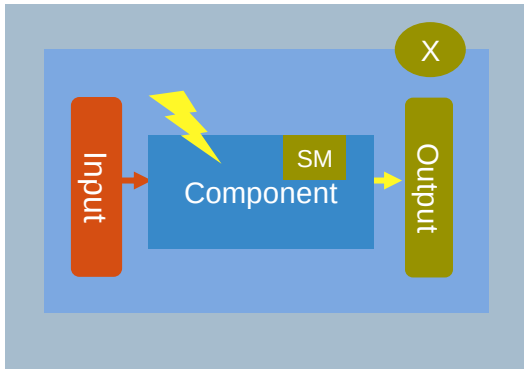
Only for HW



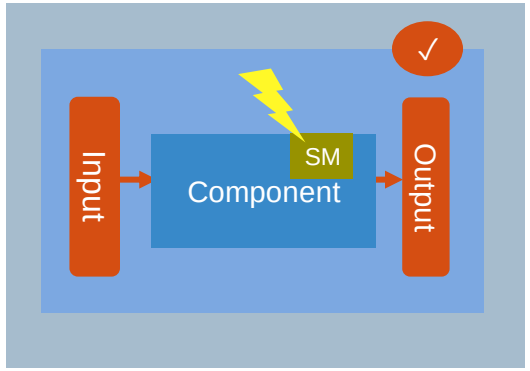
- System safe state
- Safety architecture
- Quantitative & qualitative analysis
- Documentation

Functional Safety - Types of Faults

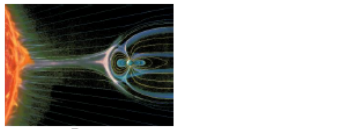
Single Point Fault

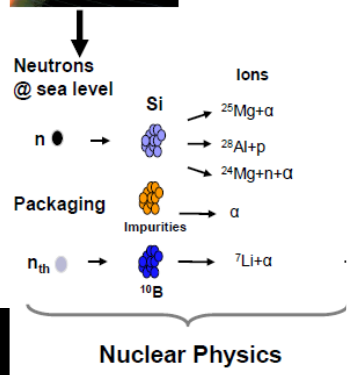


Latent Fault



Transient Fault



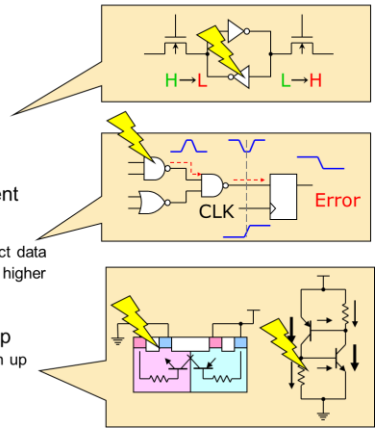


Soft Error Issue

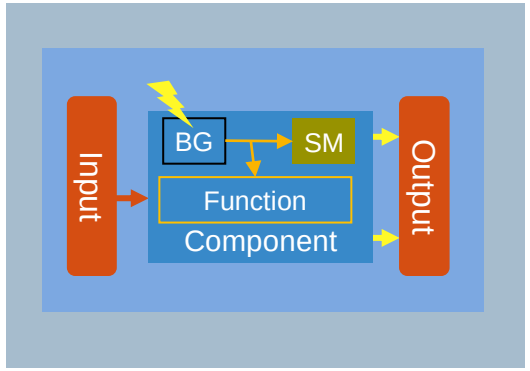
1. SEU = Single Event Upset
   - Data upset
   - DRAM
   - SRAM

2. SET = Single Event Transient
   - Temporary logic data upset
     ↓
     Error If Flip flop latch incorrect data
   - Error rate become higher as higher frequency clock

3. SEL = Single Event Latch up
   - Induced by PN isolation latch up



Common Cause Fault



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ISO 26262 STANDARD

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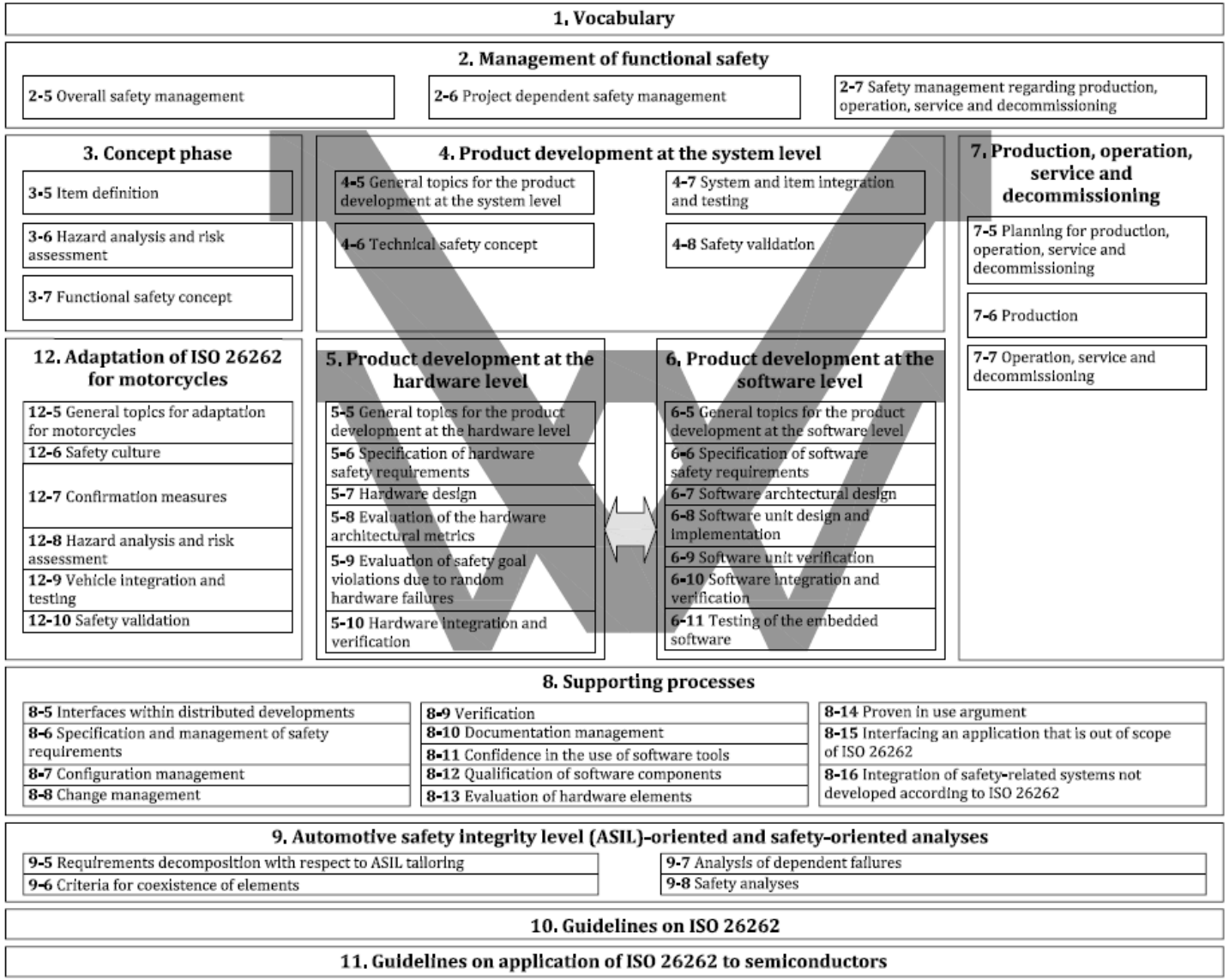
Functional Safety ISO 26262 - 2018 Overview



Part 1: Vocabulary

Part 2: Management of Functional Safety

Part 3: Concept Phase

Part 4: Product development at system level

Part 5: Product development at HW level

Part 6: Product development at SW level

Part 7: Production, operation, service and decommissioning

Part 8: Supporting processes

Part 9: Automotive Safety Integrity Level (ASIL) oriented and safety oriented analyses

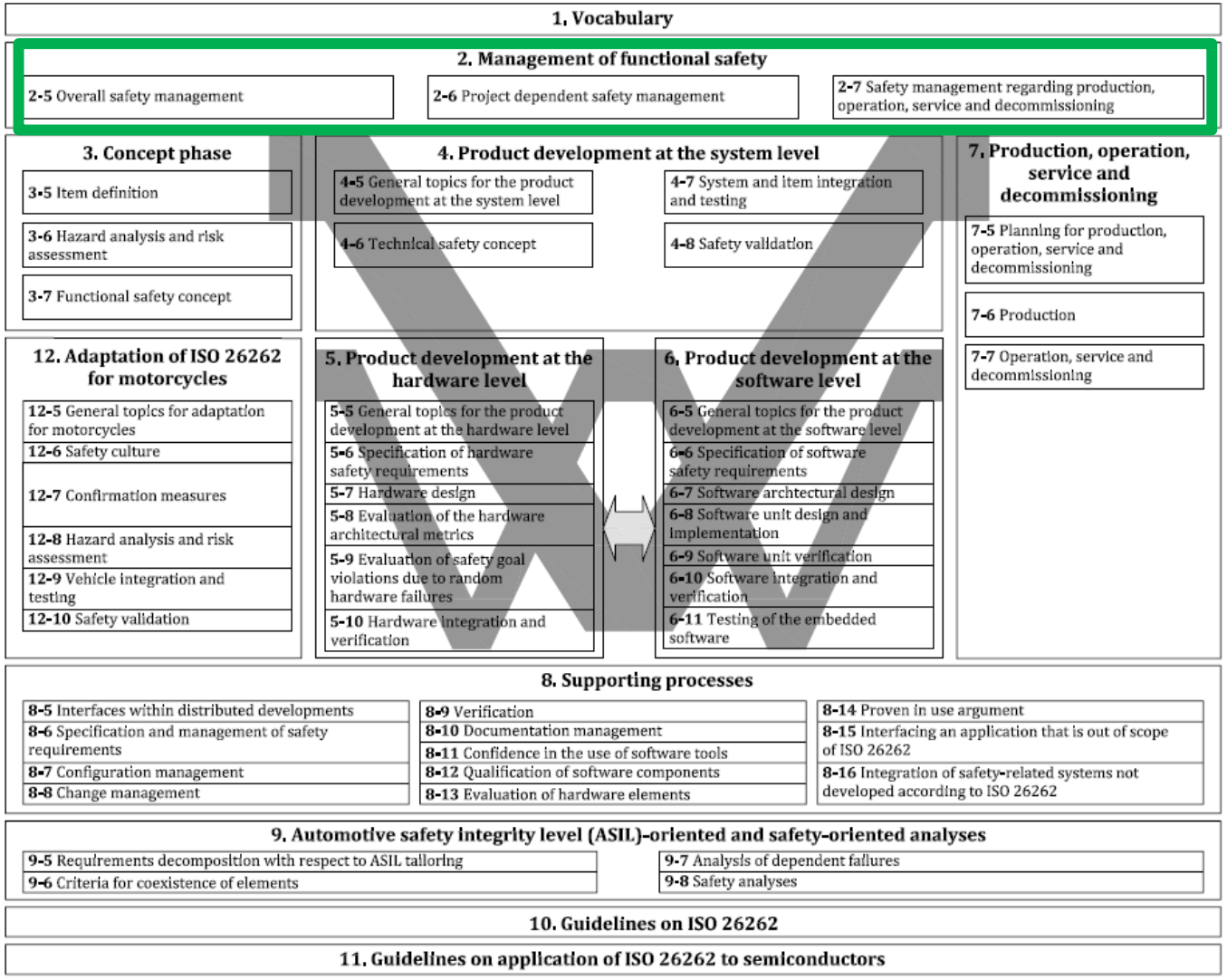
Part 10: Guideline on ISO 26262

Part 11: Guideline on application of ISO26262 to semiconductors

Part 12: Adaptation of ISO26262 for motorcycles

Part 2: Safety Management

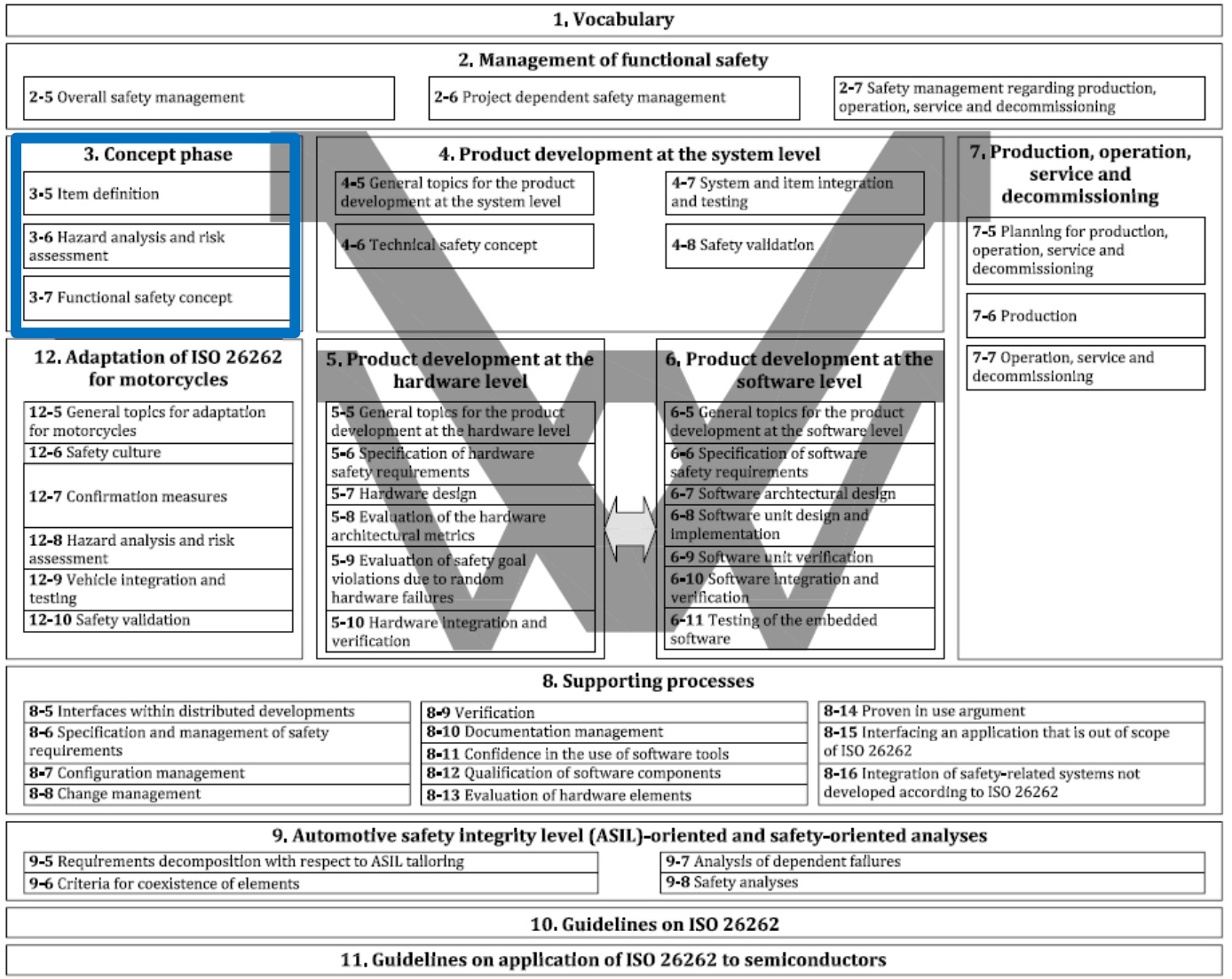
- Safety Lifecycle
- Safety Culture
- Competence Management
- Quality Management
- Tailoring



Part 3: Concept Phase

Car OEM / Tier1

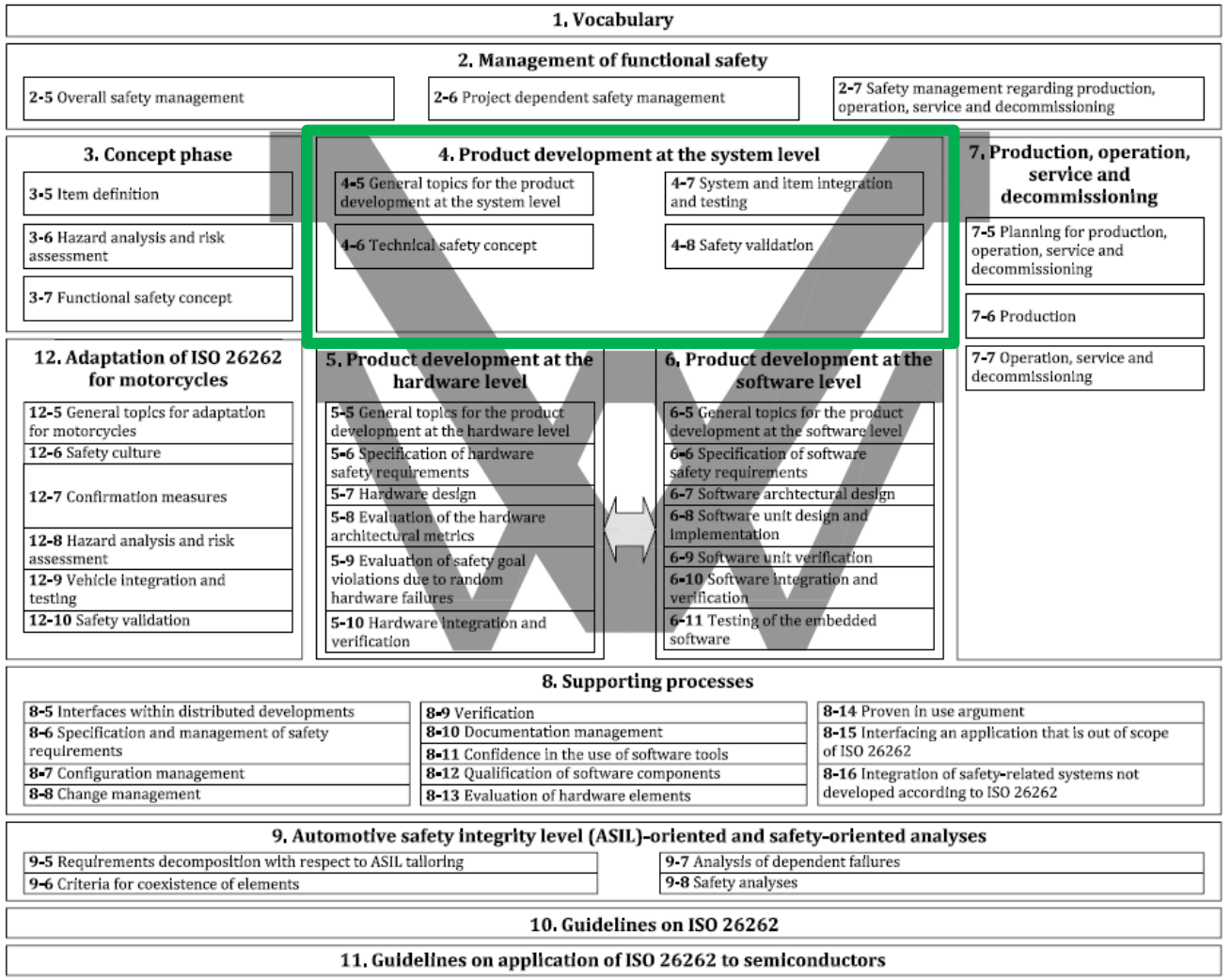
- Item definition
- HARA
- FSC



Part 4: Product Development at the System Level

Car OEM / Tier1

- Technical Safety Requirements
- System Architectural Design
- Technical Safety Concept



Part 5: Product development at the hardware level

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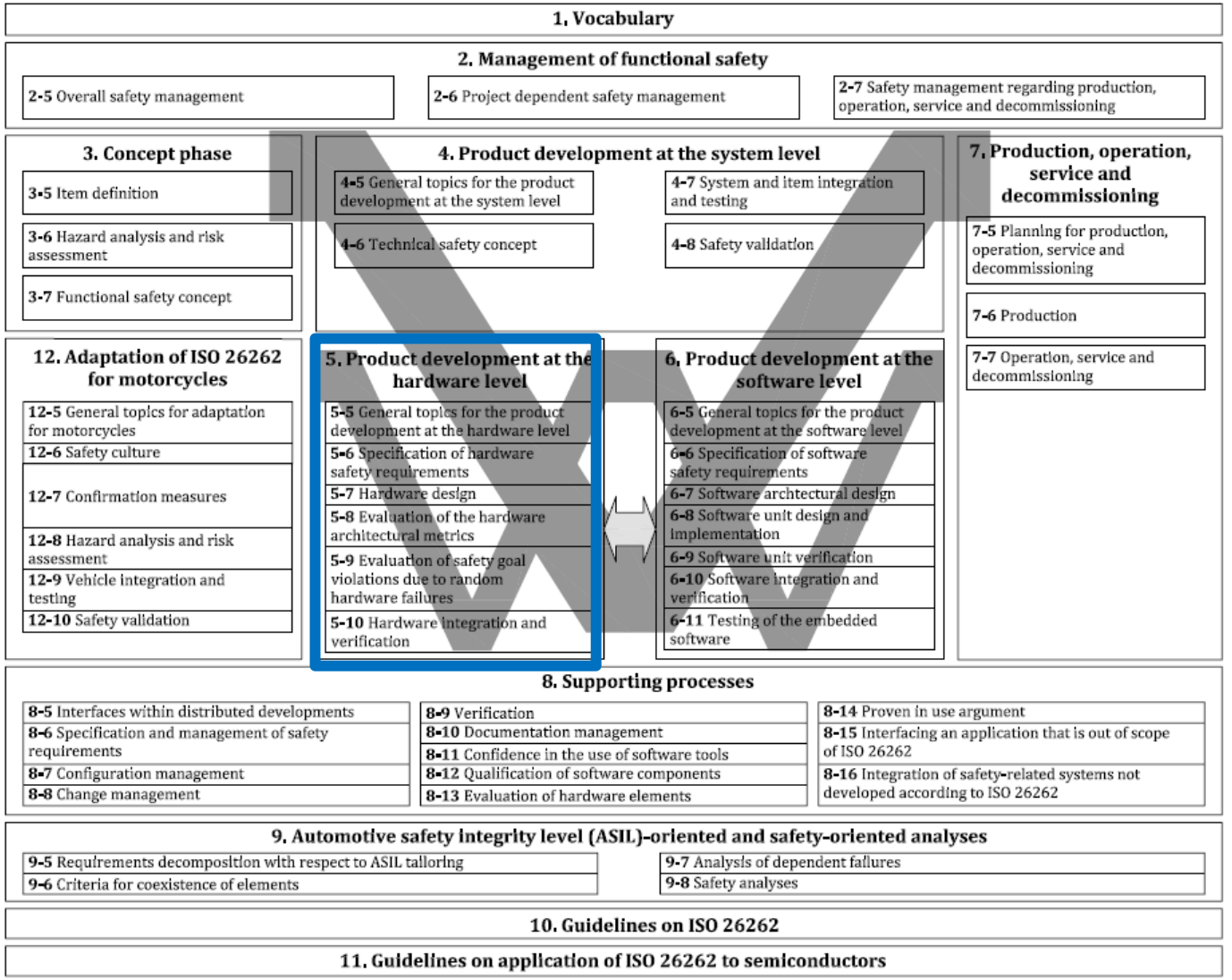
- HW Safety Requirements
- HW Architecture Design
- HW Metrics
- HW Verification



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Part 6: Product development at the software level

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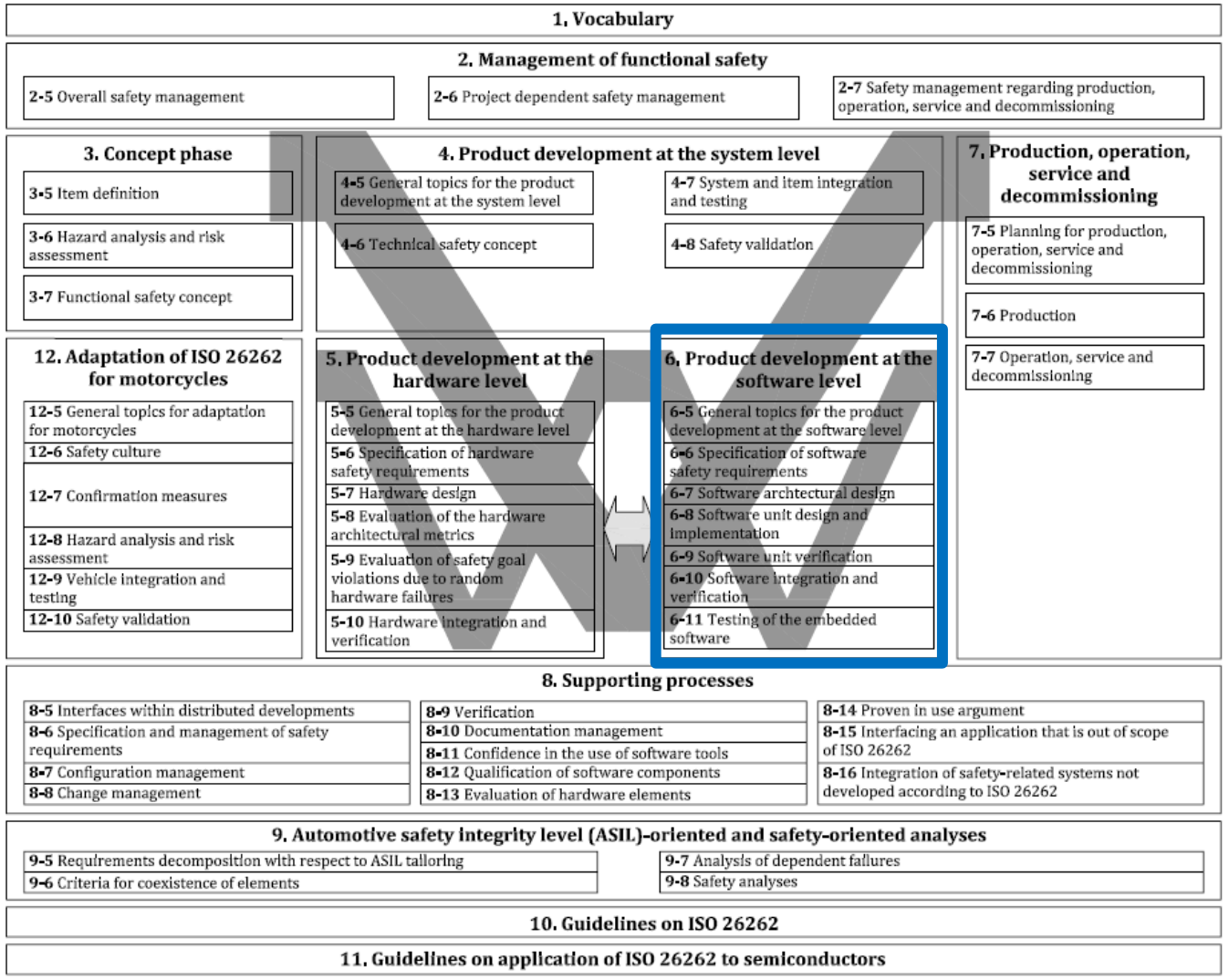
- SW Safety Requirements
- SW Architecture Design
- SW Verification



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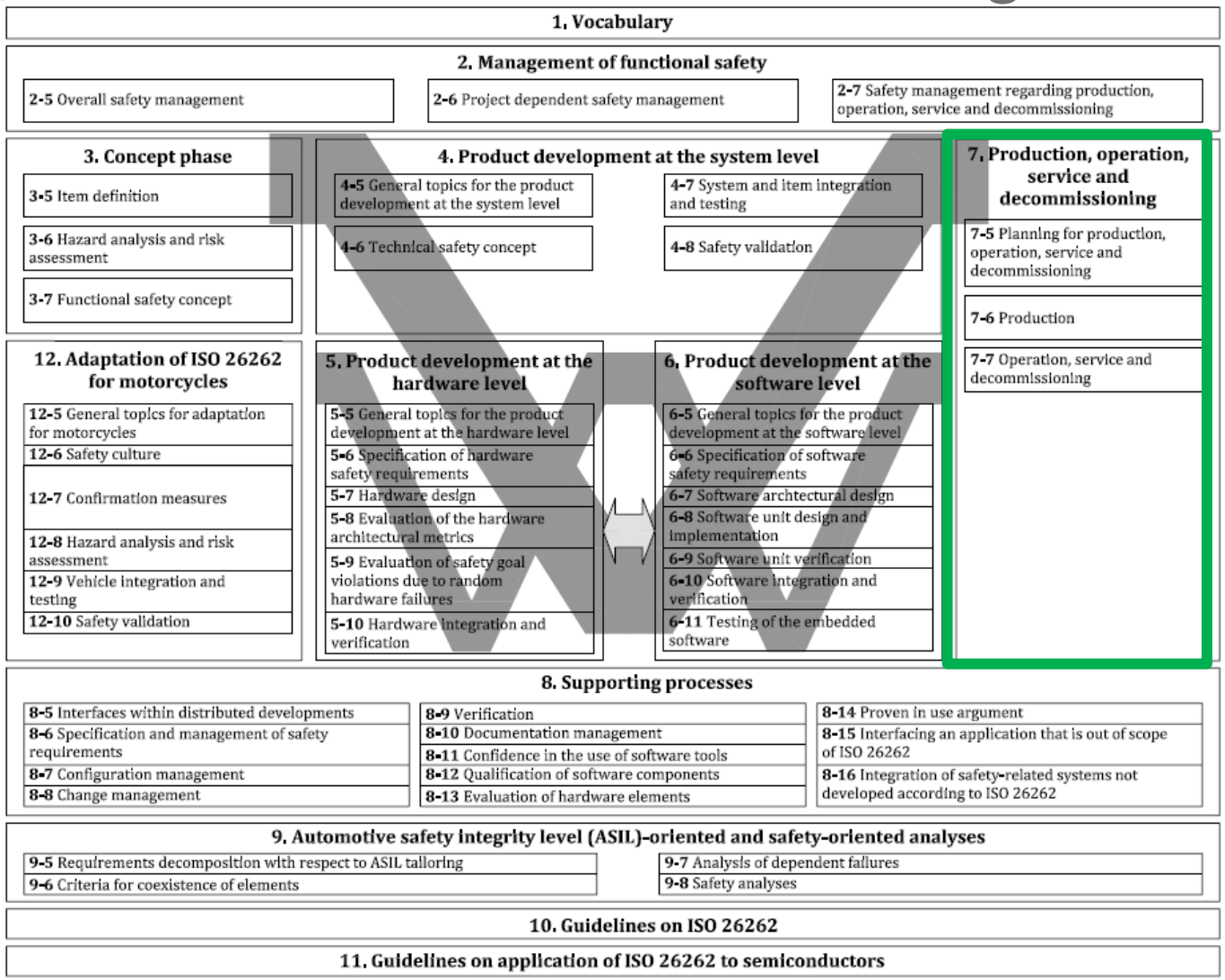
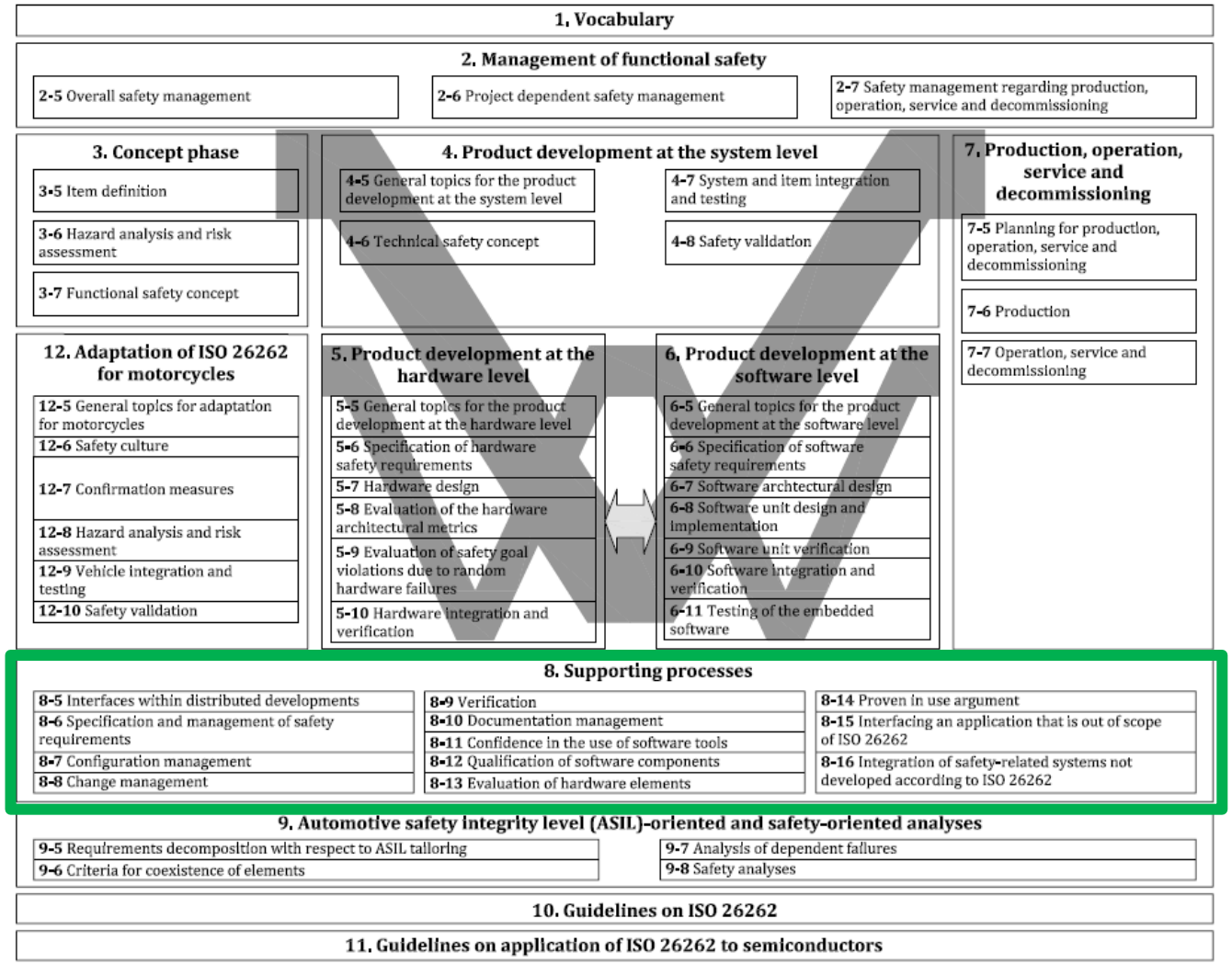
Part 7: Production, operation, service and decommissioning

- Change management
- Field monitoring



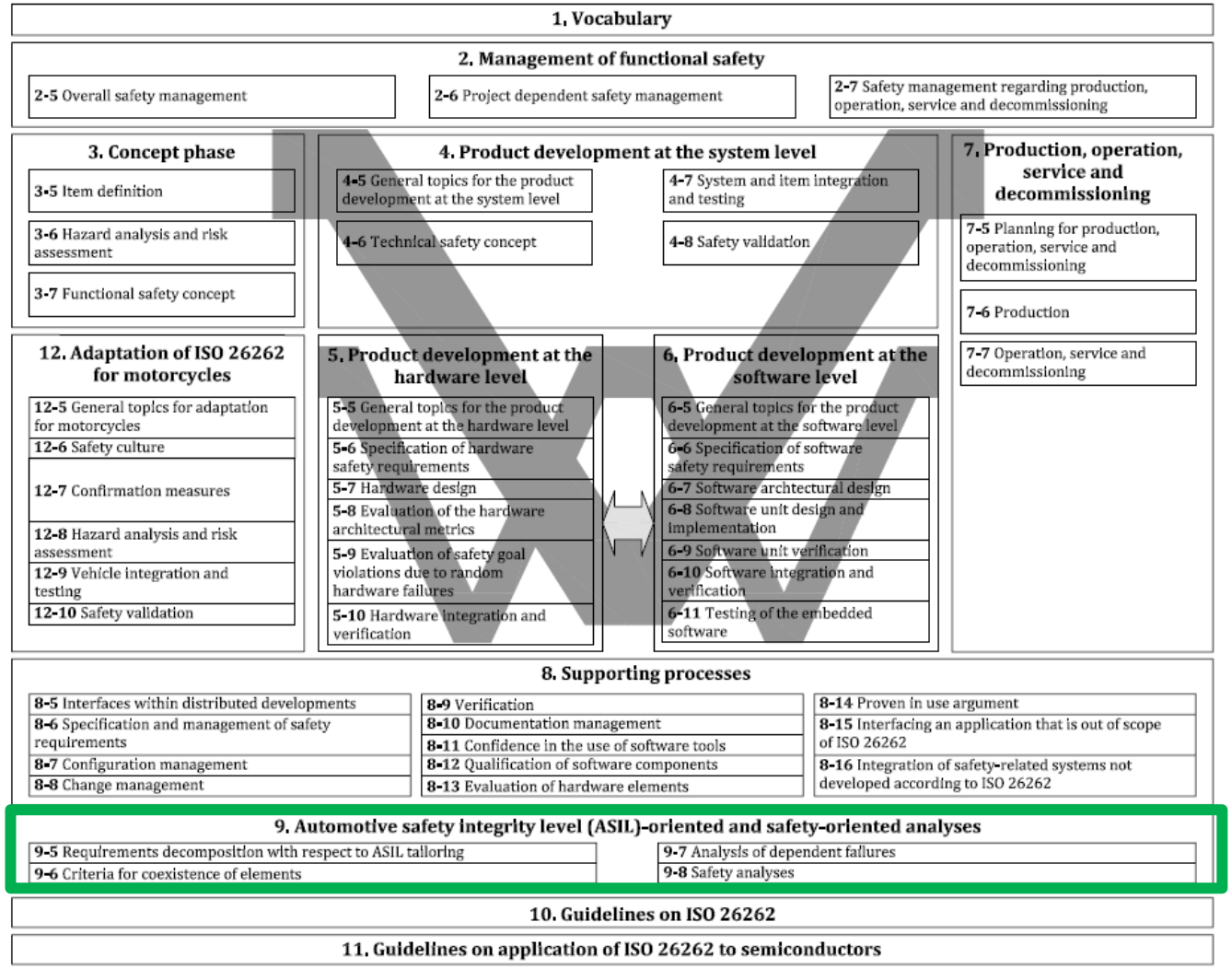
Part 8: Supporting Processes

- Requirements Management
- Change/Config/Doc Management
- Distributed Development
- SW Tools
- Verification & Validation

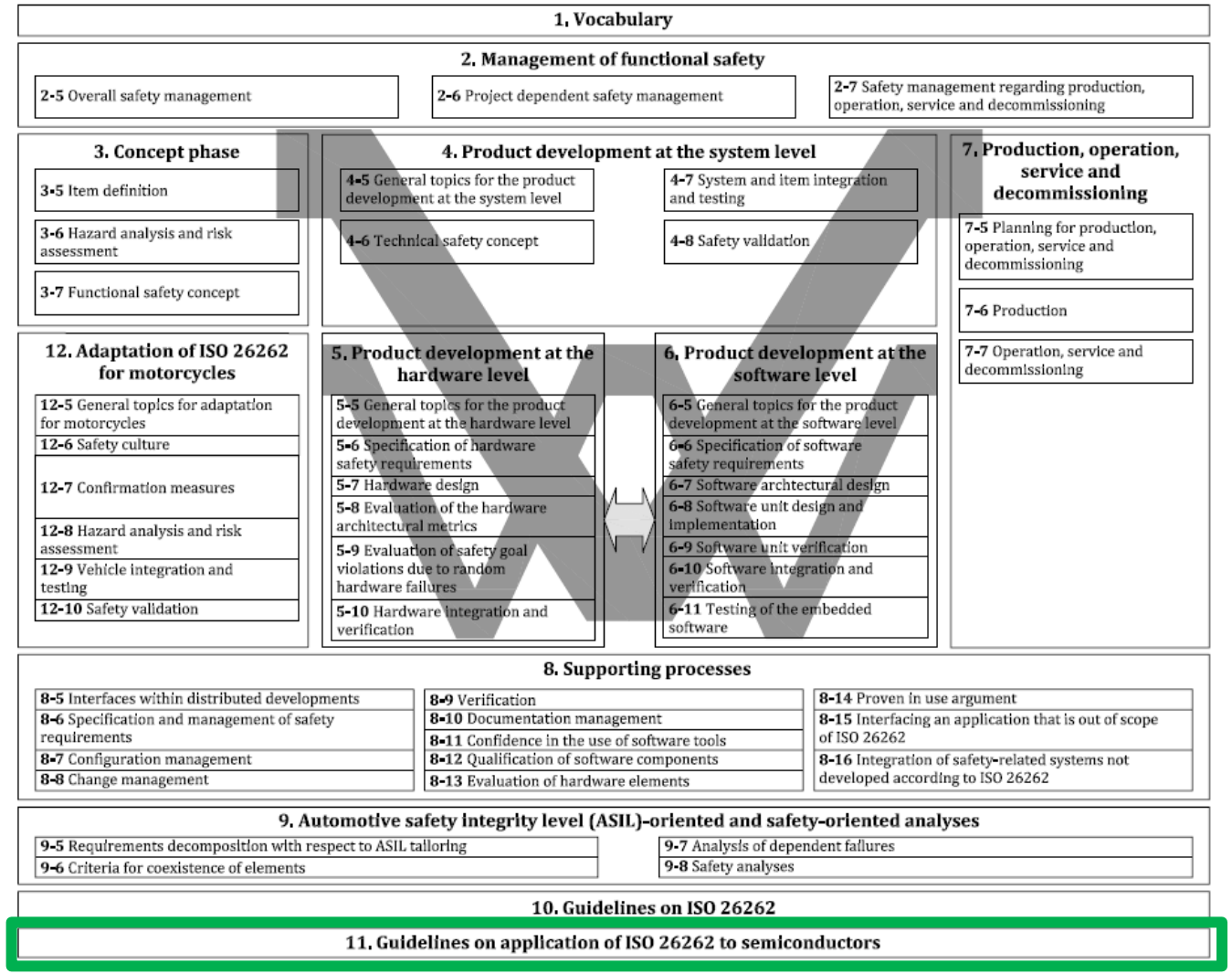


Part 9: Automotive safety integrity level (ASIL) – oriented and safety oriented analysis

- FMEA, FMEDA, FTA, DFA
- ASIL decomposition



Part 11: Guidelines on application of ISO26262 to semiconductors



Conclusion

- Functional safety is part of the overall Safety
- Functional safety is about RISK assessment, prevention, protection
- Car OEMs set risk of HAZARD and SAFETY GOALS at System Level
- There are market driven reasons that mean that functional safety is a requirement for the future of EVERY safety related automotive development
- ISO 26262 process and ASIL definition provide the FRAMEWORK and EVIDENCES to demonstrate that safety objectives are met

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