



Safety Plan Lane Assistance

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Document history

[Instructions: Fill in the date, version and description fields. You can fill out the Editor field with your name if you want to do so. Keep track of your editing as if this were a real world project.

For example, if this were your first draft or first submission, you might say version 1.0. If this is a second submission attempt, then you'd add a second line with a new date and version 2.0]

Date	Version	Editor	Description
23/08/2017	1.0	Bide Hunag	Initial Draft

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[Instructions: We have provided a table of contents. If the table of contents is not showing up correctly in your word processor of choice, please update it. The table of contents should show each section of the document and page numbers or links. Most word processors can do this for you. In <u>Google Docs</u>, you can use headings for each section and then go to Insert > Table of Contents. <u>Microsoft Word</u> has similar capabilities]

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Introduction

Purpose of the Safety Plan

[Instructions: Answer what is the purpose of a safety plan?]

The purpose is to define the role and responsibilities in lane assistance system functional safety. It provides development interface agreement between each party of the product to ensure all parties are developing product in compliance with ISO 26262.

Scope of the Project

[Instructions: Nothing to do here. This is for your information.]

For the lane assistance project, the following safety lifecycle phases are in scope:

Concept phase Product Development at the System Level Product Development at the Software Level

The following phases are out of scope:

Product Development at the Hardware Level Production and Operation

Deliverables of the Project

[Instructions: Nothing to do here. This is for your information.]

The deliverables of the project are:

Safety Plan
Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment
Functional Safety Concept
Technical Safety Concept
Software Safety Requirements and Architecture

Item Definition

[Instructions:

REQUIRED

Discuss these key points about the system:

What is the item in question, and what does the item do?

The lane assistance is part of ADAS that provides two main functions including lane departure warning and lane keeping assistance.

What are its two main functions? How do they work?

Lane Departure Warning uses a video camera to detect lane markings ahead of the vehicle and to monitor the vehicle's position in its lane. When it detects that the vehicle is about to unintentionally move out of the lane, it warns the driver by visual indicator or steering wheel vibration.

Lane keeping assistance provides gentle steeering torque when detecting vehicle is drifting away from the center of the lane to keep vehicle in its lane.

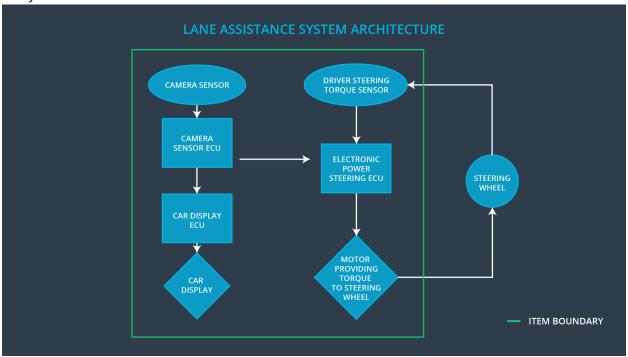
Which subsystems are responsible for each function?

Camera sub-system is responsible for sending signals to the Electronic Power Steering System. When the camera senses that the vehicle is leaving the lane, the camera sends a signal to the electronic power steering system. Car Display sub-system also receives signal from Camera and is resonsible for giving visual warning to the driver and indicating any malfunction of the system. Power Steering sub-system is responsible for receiving torque request from camera sensor ECU and steering wheel. Also Power Steering sub-system is responsible for sending torque request of the lane departure warning function and the lane keeping assistance function to the Steering wheel.

What are the boundaries of the item? What subsystems are inside the item? What elements or subsystems are outside of the item?

As shown in the figure below. The green box outline the boundary of the lane assistance system.

It consists of Camera sensor ECU, Display Unit, and Electronic power steering ECU. Steering wheel is outside of the item as it is not an electronic unit which is not part of our concern in functional safety analysis.



OPTIONAL

Optionally, include information about these points as well. These were not included in the lectures, but you might be able to find this information online:

- Operational and Environmental Constraints. This could especially be limited to camera performance; lane lines are difficult to detect in snow, fog, etc
 - Legal requirements in your country for lane assistance technology
 - National and International Standards Related to the Item
- Records of previously known safety-related incidents or behavioral shortfalls

Goals and Measures

Goals

[Instructions:

Describe the major goal of this project; what are we trying to accomplish by analyzing the lane assistance functions with ISO 26262?]

The goal is to identify risk and potential hazardous situation in lane assistance system malfunction that may cause injury to the driver or other people on the road. A system engineering approach is used to lower and minimize the risk level and prevent accidence from happenning.

Measures

[Instructions:

Fill in who will be responsible for each measure or activity. Hint: The lesson on Safety Management Roles and Responsibilities.

The options are:
All Team Members
Safety Manager
Project Manager
Safety Auditor
Safety Assessor

Measures and Activities	Responsibility	Timeline
Follow safety processes	All Team Members	Constantly
Create and sustain a safety culture	Safety Manager	Constantly
Coordinate and document the planned safety activities	Safety Manager	Constantly
Allocate resources with adequate functional safety competency	Project Manager	Within 2 weeks of start of project
Tailor the safety lifecycle	Safety Manager	Within 4 weeks of start of project
Plan the safety activities of the safety lifecycle	Safety Manager	Within 4 weeks of start of project
Perform regular functional safety audits	Safety Auditor	Once every 2 months
Perform functional safety pre- assessment prior to audit by external functional safety assessor	Safety Manager	3 months prior to main assessment
Perform functional safety assessment	Safety Assessor	Conclusion of functional safety activities

Safety Culture

High priority: safety has the highest priority among competing constraints like cost and productivity.

Accountability: processes ensure accountability such that design decision are traceable back to the people and teams who made the decisions.

Rewards: the organization motivates and supports the achievement of functional safety.

Penalties: the organization penalizes shortcuts that jeopardize safety or quality

Independence: teams who design and develop a product should be independence from the teams who audit the work

Resources: projects have necessary resources including people with appropriate skills **Diversity**: intellectual diversity is sought after, valued and integrated into processes.

Communication: communication channels encourage disclosure of problems

Safety Lifecycle Tailoring

[Instructions:

Describe which phases of the safety lifecycle are in scope and which are out of scope for this particular project. Hint: See the Intro section of this document

For the lane assistance project functional safety plan, the ISO26262 standard has been tailored to include following safety lifecycle phases in scope.

- Concept phase
- Product development at the system level
- Product development at the software level

The following phases are out of scope.

- Product development at the hardware level
- Production and operation

Roles

[Instructions:

This section is here for your reference. You do not need to do anything here. It is provided to help with filling out the development interface agreement section.

Role	Org
Functional Safety Manager- Item Level	OEM
Functional Safety Engineer- Item Level	OEM
Project Manager - Item Level	OEM
Functional Safety Manager- Component Level	Tier-1
Functional Safety Engineer- Component Level	Tier-1
Functional Safety Auditor	OEM or external
Functional Safety Assessor	OEM or external

Development Interface Agreement

[Instructions:

Assume in this project that you work for the tier-1 organization as described in the above roles table. You are taking on the role of both the functional safety manager and functional safety engineer.

Please answer the following questions:

1. What is the purpose of a development interface agreement?

Development Interface Agreement defines the roles and responsibilities between companies involved in developing a product. All involved parties need to agree on the contents of the DIA before the project begins. The purposes are the following.

- Avoid disputes
- Liability
- · Makes clear who should fix issues
 - 2. What will be the responsibilities of your company versus the responsibilities of the OEM? Hint: In this project, the OEM is supplying a functioning lane assistance system. Your company needs to analyze and modify the various sub-systems from a functional safety viewpoint.

OEM Project Manager: Allocates resources needed for the functional safety activities in Item Level. Also he/she appoints safety manager or might act as a safety manager. **Tier1 Project Manager**: Allocates resources needed for functional safety activities in component level. Also he/she appoints safety manager or might act as a safety manager. **OEM Functional Safety Manager/Engineer**: Coordinate and document the item level planned

safety activities at the following functional safety phases:concept phase and product development at the system level. Also performs pre-audits before the safety auditor(3 months prior to main assessment)

Tier1 Functional Safety Manager/Engineer:Coordinate and document the component level planned safety activities at the following functional safety phases:concept phase and product development at the sub-system level and software level which is in compliance with the item level planned and safety activities developed by OEM Functional Safety Manager/Engineer. **Safety Auditor**:Perform regular functional safety audits once every 2 months.

Safety Assessor:Perform functional safety assessment at conclusion of functional safety activities.

Confirmation Measures

[Instructions:

Please answer the following questions:

- 1. What is the main purpose of confirmation measures?
- 2. What is a confirmation review?
- 3. What is a functional safety audit?
- 4. What is a functional safety assessment?

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- 1. Confirmation measures serve three purposes:
- •Make sure a functional safety project conforms to ISO 26262
- •The project really does make the vehicle safer.
- •Project execution is following the safety plan.
- 2. Confirmation review

Ensures that the project complies with ISO 26262. As the product is designed and developed, an independent person would review the work to make sure ISO 26262 is being followed.

- 3. Functional safety audit is to make sure that the actual implementation of the project conforms to the safety plan is called a functional safety audit.
- 4. Functional safety assessment is to Confirm that plans, designs and developed products actually achieve functional safety is called a functional safety assessment.

A safety plan could have other sections that we are not including here. For example, a safety plan would probably contain a complete project schedule.

There might also be a "Supporting Process Management" section that would cover "Part 8: Supporting Processes" of the ISO 26262 functional safety standard. This would include descriptions of how the company handles requirements management, change management, configuration management, documentation management, and software tool usage and confidence.

Similarly, a confirmation measures section would go into more detail about how each confirmation will be carried out.