



Safety Plan Lane Assistance

Document Version: [Version]

Template Version 1.0, Released on 2017-06-21



Document history

Date	Version	Editor	Description
2018/11/20	1.0	Claris Li	Initial draft

Table of Contents

Document history

Table of Contents

Introduction

Purpose of the Safety Plan

Scope of the Project

Deliverables of the Project

Item Definition

Goals and Measures

Goals

Measures

Safety Culture

Safety Lifecycle Tailoring

Roles

Development Interface Agreement

Confirmation Measures

Introduction

Purpose of the Safety Plan

Define roles and responsibilities then outline the steps to achieve functional safety.

Scope of the Project

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

The deliverables of the project are:

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

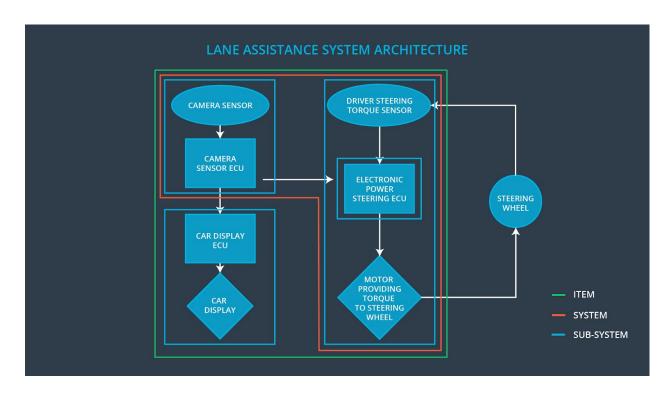
Item Definition

The Lane Assistance System will have two functions:

- 1. Lane departure warning
- 2. Lane keeping assistance

When the driver drifts towards the edge of the lane, two things will happen:

- the lane departure warning function will vibrate the steering wheel
- the lane keeping assistance function will move the steering wheel so that the wheels turn towards the center of the lane



The item boundary was drawn to include three sub-systems:

- Camera system is responsible for detecting lane lines and determine when the vehicle leaves the lane by mistake
- Electronic Power Steering system is responsible for measuring the torque provided by the driver and then adding an appropriate amount of torque based on a lane assistance system torque request.
- Car Display system is responsible to display warning lights.

Goals and Measures

Goals

Avoiding accidents by reducing the risks in the Lane Assistance function to acceptable level.

Measures

Measures and Activities	Responsibility	Timeline
Follow safety processes	All Team Members	Constantly
Create and sustain a safety culture	All Team Members	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 decisions 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 independent from the teams who audit the work
- Well defined processes: company design and management processes should be clearly defined
- 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

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

Roles

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

The ultimate goal is to ensure that all parties are developing safe vehicles in compliance with ISO 26262, including:

- Clarify the responsibilities of the different parties involved in a functional safety project
- Describe the work products that each company will provide
- Help avoid disputes between companies
- Clarifies who will be responsible for any safety issues in post-production

Tier-1's responsibilities:

 Develop camera system, electronic power steering system, and car display system prototypes

OEM's responsibilities:

- Provide requirements for what a Lane Assistance system needs to do
- Integrate camera system, electronic power steering system, and car display system into Lane Assistance Item
- Make sure that the project conforms to the safety plan
- Judges whether the project has increased safety

Confirmation Measures

Confirmation measures serve two purposes:

- that a functional safety project conforms to ISO 26262, and
- that the project really does make the vehicle safer.

The people who carry out confirmation measures need to be independent from the people who actually developed the project.

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.

Functional safety audit

Checking to make sure that the actual implementation of the project conforms to the safety plan is called a functional safety audit.

Functional safety assessment

Confirming 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.