

Functional Safety (ISO26262) and SOTIF (ISO/PAS21448) Webinar

Dr. Arnulf Braatz/Andreas Horn, June 16th 2020



Webinar: Functional Safety and SOTIF



Speaker: Dr. Arnulf Braatz



Q&A: Andreas Horn

Technical Notes

Audio

There should be music to hear.

If the audio transmission over the Internet is not working, ask for the participation in a conference call.

Contact the "host" in the "chat" window.

Screen

Disable your screen saver.

▶ Feedback & communication

Open and review the "chat" window to get all organizational messages of the "hosts".

Use the "chat" window to the "host" to contact all organizational WebEx and transfer requests or disturbances.

Use the "Q & A" window instead of the "chat" window for substantive questions about the webinar.

Ask your questions at "All Panelists". Questions are answered online during and after the presentation.

Slides & Presentation

Within 1-2 days after the webinar, you will receive a link to the slides and additional information. After the webinar a link will guide you to a feedback form.

We are looking forward to receiving your feedback to continuously improve our services.





Vector Group

Development

Vector provides tools for developing, testing, calibration and diagnostics as well as software components and development services.

Networking

Vector provides components and engineering services for the networking of electronic systems.

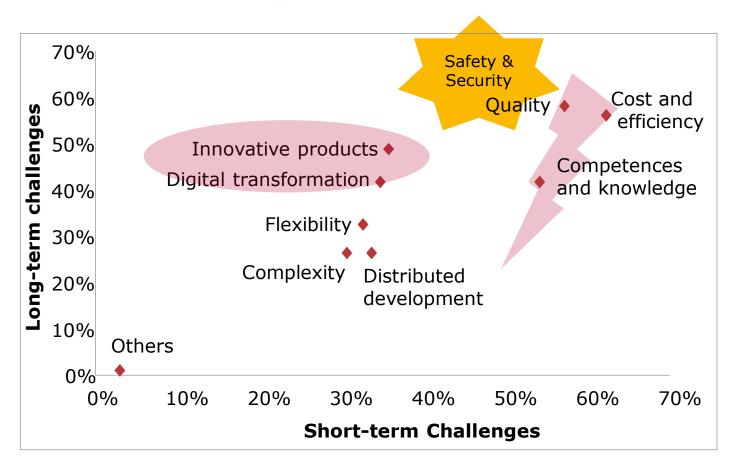
Optimization

Vector provides a comprehensive consulting portfolio as well as suitable tools support.





Vector Client Survey 2020: Risk of vicious circle





Vector Client Survey 2020.

Details: www.vector.com/trends.

Horizontal axis shows short-term challenges;

vertical axis shows mid-term challenges.

Sum > 300% due to 5 answers per question. Strong validity with 4% response rate of 2000 recipients from different industries worldwide.

Vector provides tailored consulting solutions to keep OEM and suppliers competitive:

Efficiency – Quality – Competences

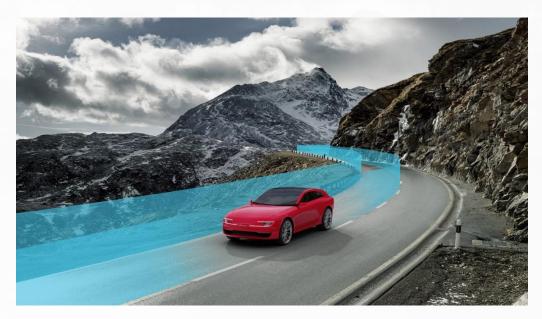


Agenda

Welcome and Introduction

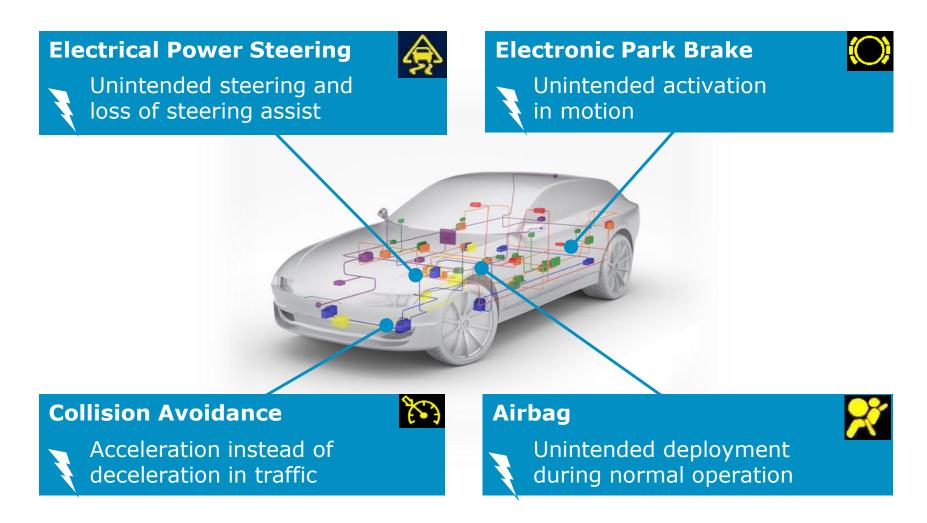
Challenges and Concepts

Vector Safety Experiences
Conclusions and Outlook





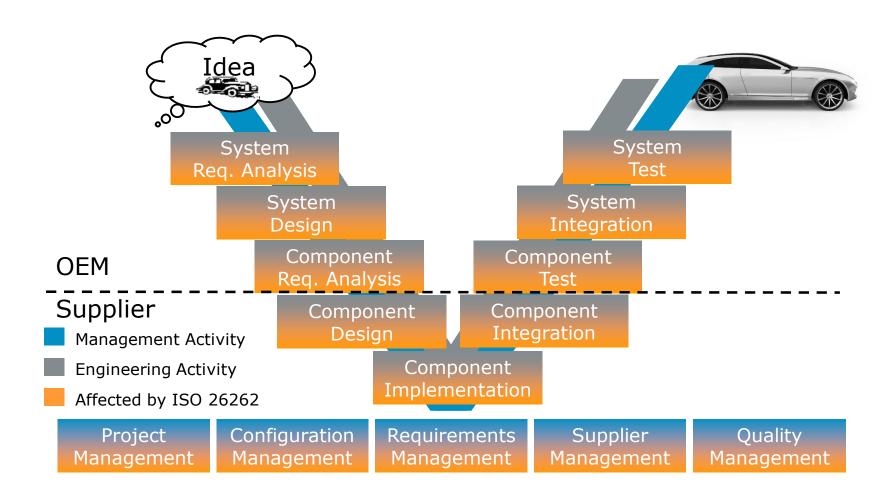
Many functions are safety related



Mal-functions caused by failures of E/E systems



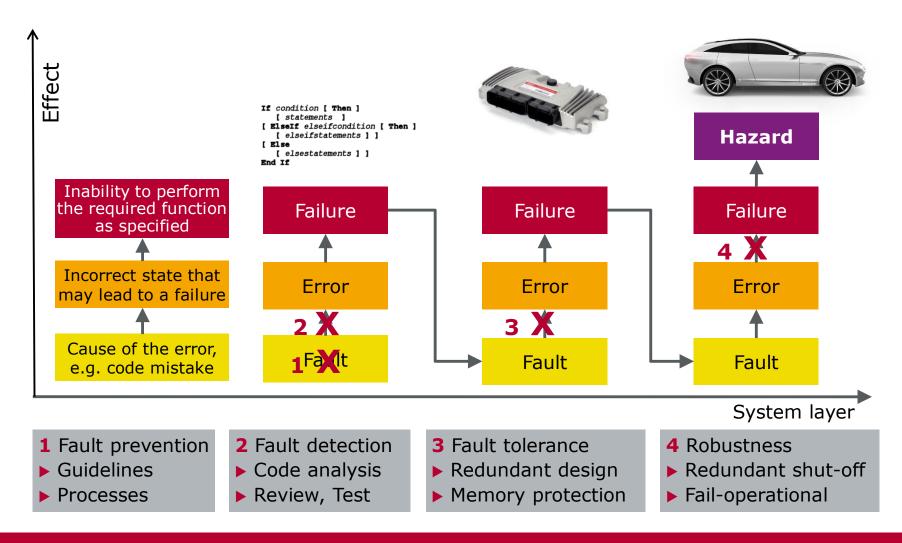
Functional Safety – Wide Impact



Wide impact on entire life-cycle → Risk of gaps and inconsistencies



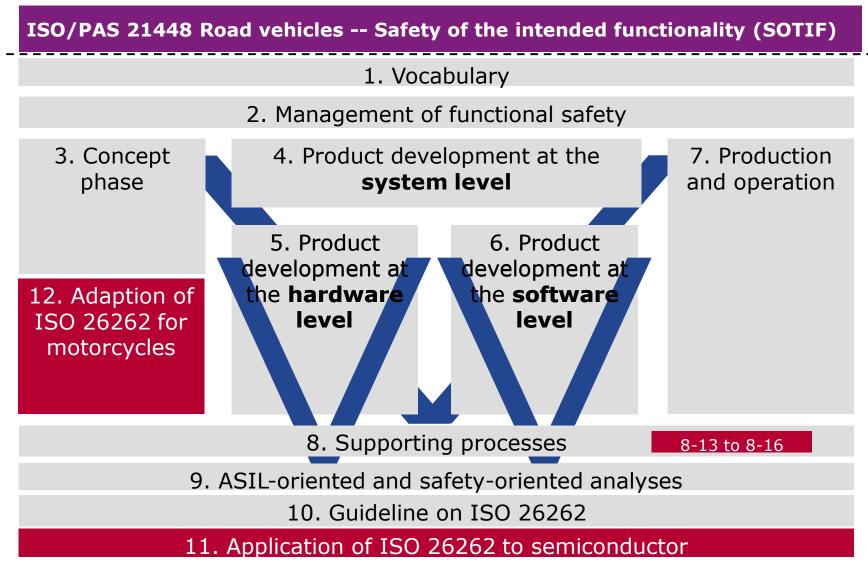
Functional Safety - Many Methods



Many methods and techniques → Risk of uninformed usage



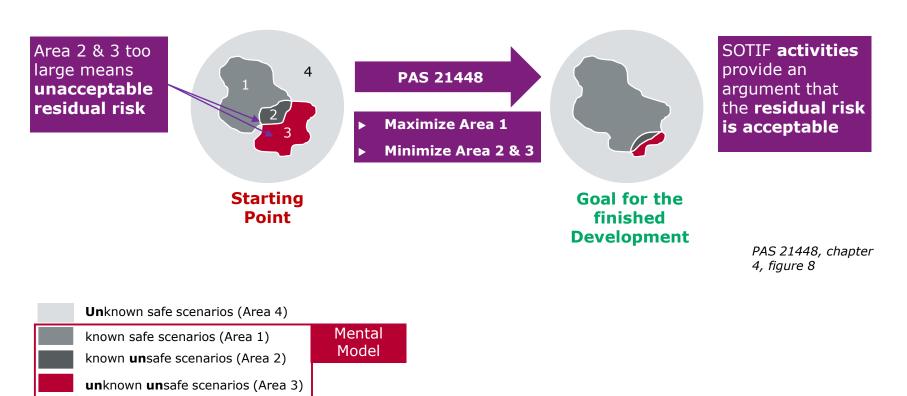
Parts of ISO 26262:2018 – 2nd Edition – Main Changes





Scope of SOTIF (ISO/PAS 21448)

Safety of the intended functionality (SOTIF) – The absence of unreasonable risk due to hazards resulting from functional insufficiencies of the intended functionality or by reasonably foreseeable misuse by persons.

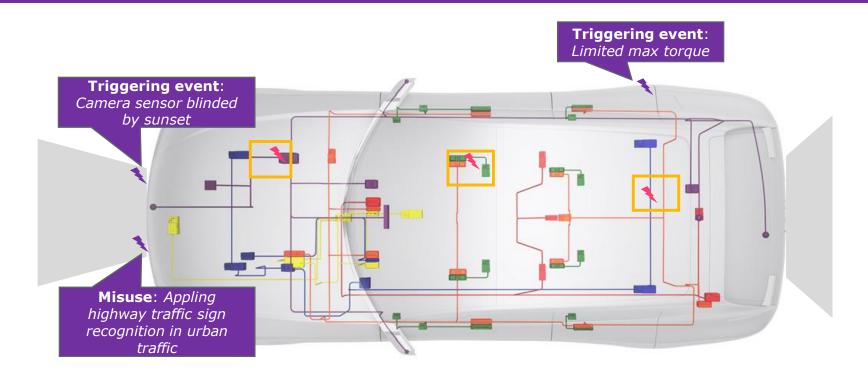


Note: Intentional alteration of the system operation (Feature abuse) is not in scope.



Overview Automotive Safety: Functional Safety & SOTIF

SOTIF: Triggering events are analyzed if acceptable or function needs to be modified.



Functional Safety: Methods required by ISO 26262 focus on those **faults** need to be **identified and mitigated**, which potentially violate a safety goal.







Legal Liability: State of the art of science and technology

Conferences, white papers, etc.

ISO 26262

Process governance (e.g. CMMI, SPICE)

Basic regulations:

- Laws,
- statutory provisions,
- nongovernmental standards (ISO 9001, ISO/TS 16949, etc.)



Process

- Safety Management
- Project Management
- Risk Management
- Quality Assurance
- Requirements-Mgmt.
- Configuration-Mgmt.
- Test Management
-

Technology

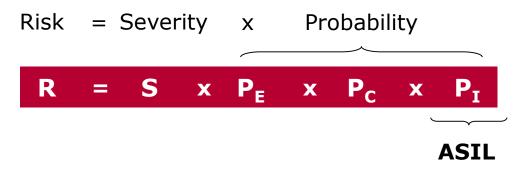
- Measures against random HW failures
- Measures against systematic failures (System, HW, SW)
- Development of safety concepts
- Implementation of safety mechanisms
- ...

Methods

- FMEA,FTA
- FMEDA
- Analysis of dependent failures
- ASIL decomposition
- • •



Basic Concept of ISO 26262: Risk Classification by "ASIL"



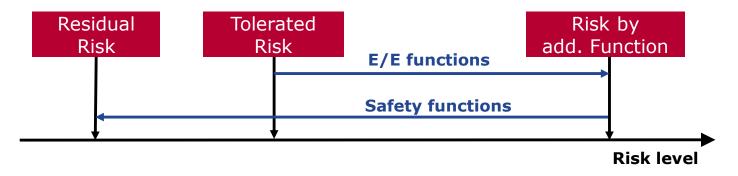
Automotive Safety Integrity Level

(= required integrity of a function)

S: Severity E: Exposure

C: Controllability

I: necessary Integrity



Source: IEC 61508:2010



Development – HARA for deriving Safety Goals and ASIL

Operational Situation			E	С	S	ASIL
> 100 km/h	Highway	Wet road	E3	C1	S3	А
> 50 km/h < 100 km/h	Main Road	Dry road	E4	C3	S3	D
> 50 km/h < 100 km/h	Main Road	Dry road	E4	C3	S3	D
Parking < 10 km/h	Side Road	Dry road	E4	C1	S1	QM
	> 100 km/h > 50 km/h < 100 km/h > 50 km/h > 50 km/h < 100 km/h	> 100 km/h Highway > 50 km/h Main Road > 50 km/h Main Road > 50 km/h Main Road Parking Side Road	> 100 km/h Highway Wet road > 50 km/h	> 100 km/h Highway Wet road E3 > 50 km/h Main Road Dry road E4 > 50 km/h Dry road E4 > 50 km/h Ain Road Dry road E4 Parking Side Road Dry road E4	> 100 km/h Highway Wet road E3 C1 > 50 km/h Main Road Dry road E4 C3 > 50 km/h Dry road E4 C3 > 50 km/h Main Road Dry road E4 C3 Parking Side Road Dry road E4 C1	> 100 km/h Highway Wet road E3 C1 S3 > 50 km/h < 100 km/h

Exposure:

- ► E3: 1-10% of average operating time
- ► E4: >10% of average operation time

Controllability (Average Driver):

- C1: Hazardous situation is simply controllable
- C3: Hazardous situation is usually not controllable

Severity:

- S1: Light to moderate injuries
- ► S3: Critical injuries



Efficient Traceability and Consistency







Item Definition

System Architectural Design (external input)



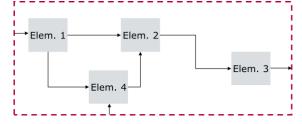
Functional Safety Concept

Functional Safety Requirements							
FSR 1	SG1	ASIL B	Funct. Safety Req. 1				
FSR 2	SG1	ASIL B	Funct. Safety Req. 2				

Allocation of FSRs to architectural elements







**



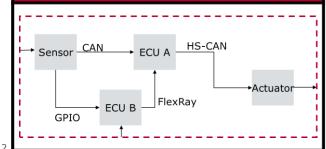
Technical Safety
Concept

Allocation of TSRs to architectural elements



Refinement of Architectural Design

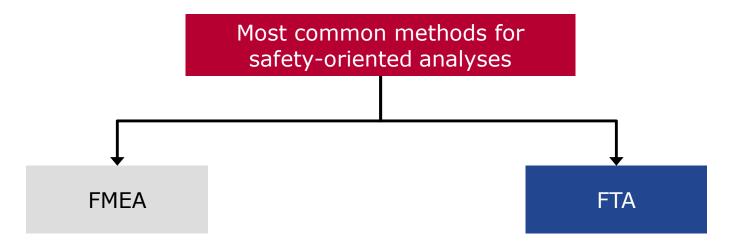
System Architectural Design







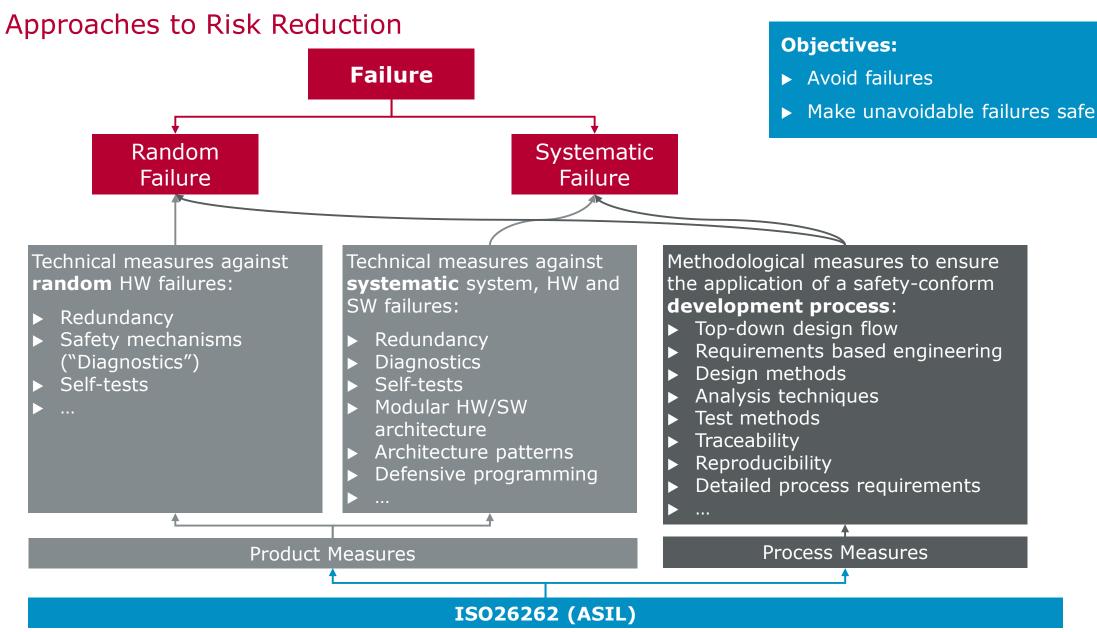
FMEA and FTA – Safety Analysis on System and HW level



- ► = Failure Mode Effect Analysis
- ▶ **Inductive** analysis method
- Used to identify root causes of failures and effects of failures in the system.
- Can only be applied to an existing design or implementation.

- = Fault Tree Analysis
- Deductive analysis method
- Used to identify root causes of failures and their correlation in the system.
- Development of design alternatives
- Discovery of unexpected scenarios









Remark: If we are not able to answer your question within the hour we will send you the answer via mail in the coming days!



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Welcome and Introduction

Challenges and Concepts

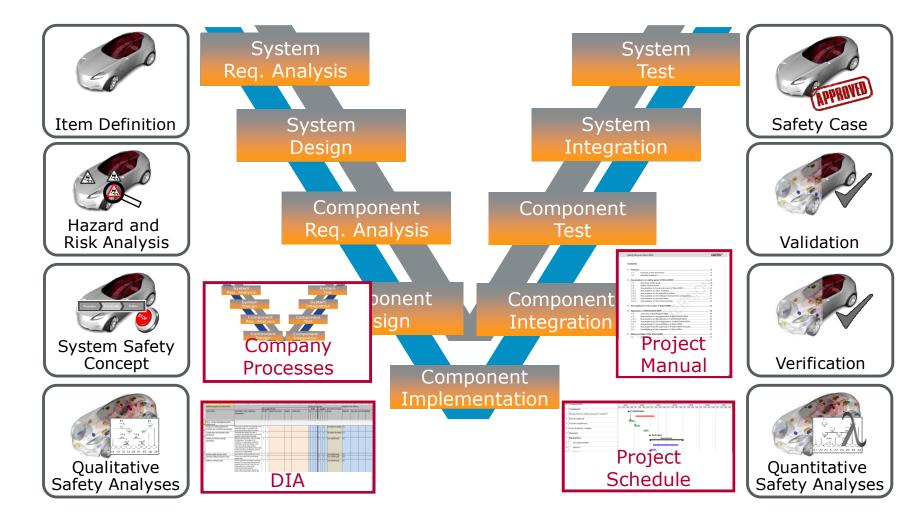
Vector Safety Experiences

Conclusions and Outlook





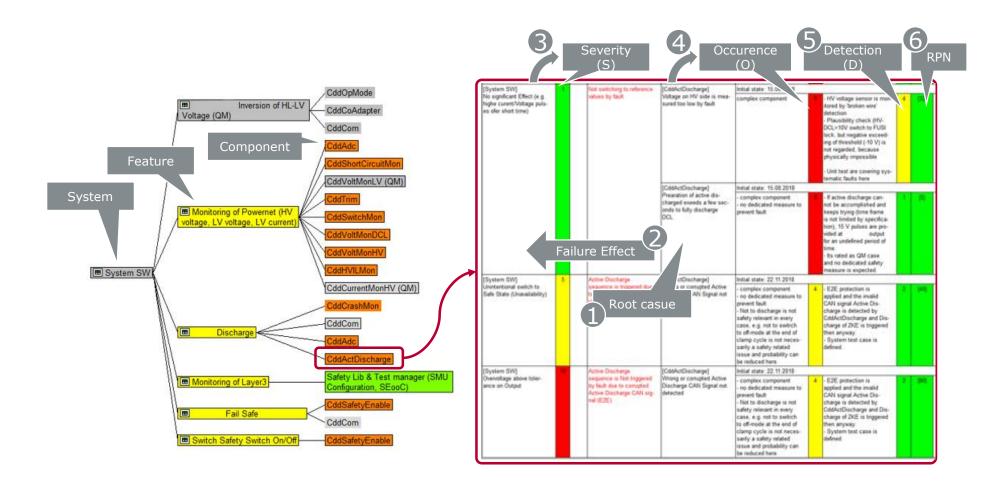
Vector Experiences – Support Throughout the Life-Cycle



Consistently plan and systematically maintain safety artefacts



Example SW Safety Analysis - SW-FMEA: Vector Best Practice

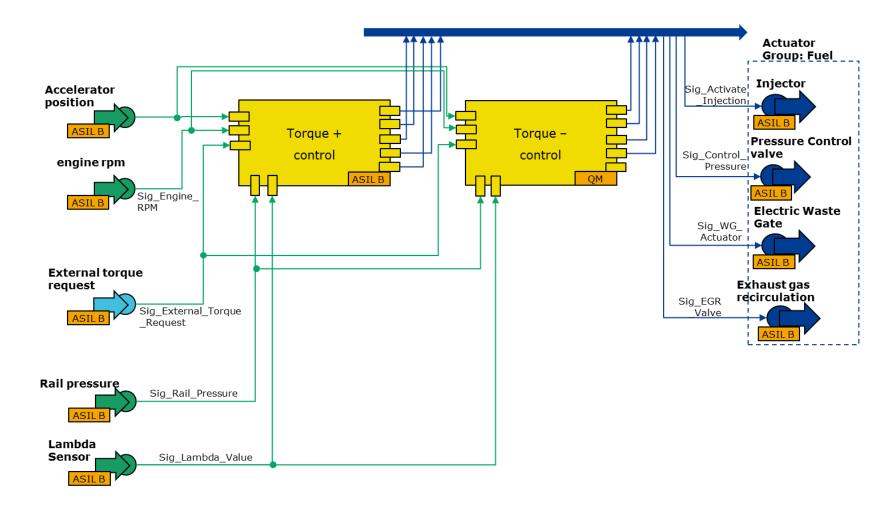


SW Safety Analysis assumes occurrence of SW faults based on complexity of SW.



Example FSC – SysML Block Diagram as Vector Best Practice

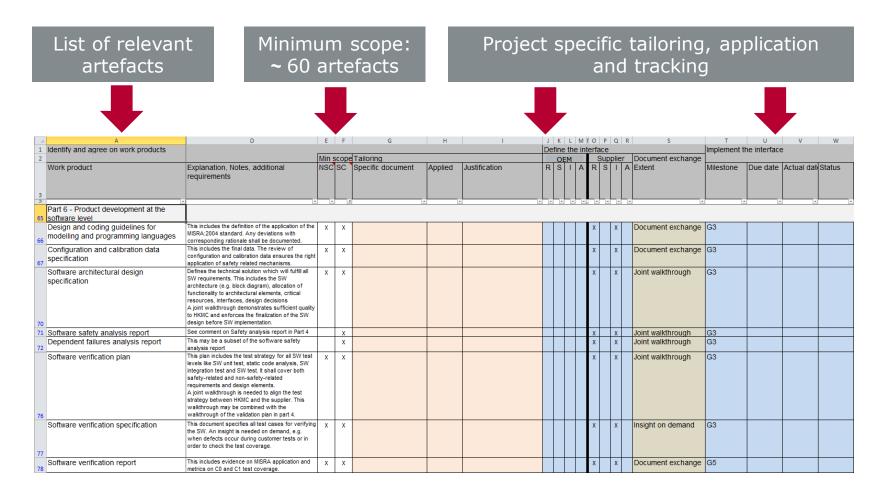
SysML is a semiformal notation and recommended by ISO 26262:



Functional safety is about **requirements** & **solution** development (*Two-Pillar approach*)



Vector Experiences – Development Interface Agreement (DIA)



Use the DIA for comprehensive definition of the customer/supplier interfaces. Extend the usage to not safety related artefacts

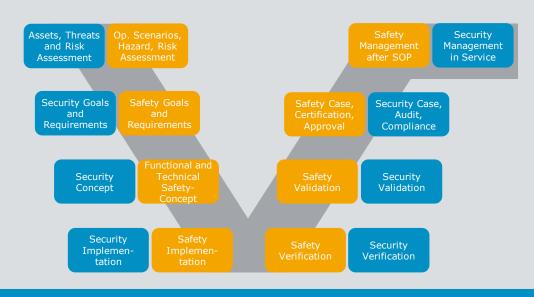


Vector Experiences – Security Directly Impacts Safety

Functional Safety (ISO/PAS21448, ISO 26262)

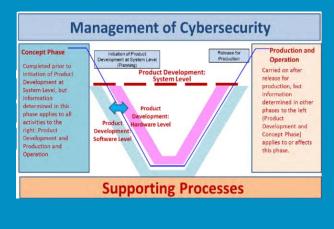
- Hazard analysis and risk assessment
- ► Functions and risk mitigation
- Safety engineering

Security not sufficiently addressed



+ Security (J3061, ISO/SAE 21434)

- ► Threat, Attack and risk analysis
- Attack paths and vulnerabilities
- Security engineering
- Security & Safety are interacting and demand holistic systems engineering
- For fast start security engineering should be connected to safety framework





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ISO26262 Experience

Increasing functional safety capabilities

- ▶ Majority of OEM's include ISO26262 compliance in their contracts
- Independent audits and assessments are performed
- Methods for qualitative and quantitative analysis are available
- ▶ ASIL D HW and SW components are available as SeooC

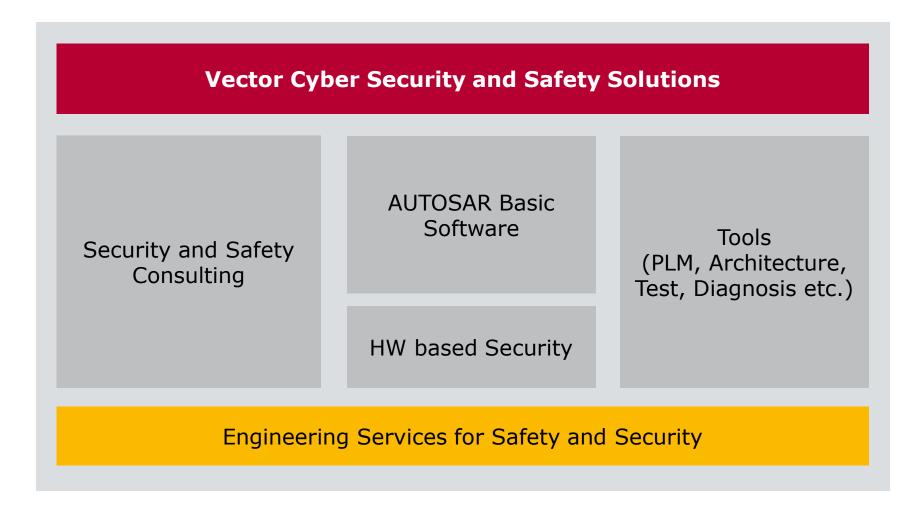
▶ But...

- Many suppliers do not have full ISO26262 compliance because they develop based on legacy systems
- Suppliers and OEMs need to further improve field observation and abilities to efficiently maintain a safety case
- ▶ **New suppliers**, e.g. for electric powertrain or ADAS, struggle with ramping up a safety process
- ▶ **Security risks** increasingly hamper functional safety
- ▶ Functional safety processes in many cases **create overheads**
 - which could be done at much lower cost

Functional safety can be efficiently achieved on the basis of mature development processes together with a competent partner.



Vector: Comprehensive Portfolio for Security and Safety



www.vector.com/safety

www.vector.com/security

www.vector.com/consulting



Vector Safety Solutions

Trainings and media

- Training "Functional Safety with ISO 26262" Stuttgart, continuously www.vector.com/training-safety
- Virtual trainings
- ► Free white papers... <u>www.vector.com/media-safety</u>



▶ Vector Forum – Achieving Engineering Competitiveness (25 June 2020), on your computer – It is a virtual event https://consulting.vector.com/int/en/company/vector-forum/2020/

Further free Webinars:

> 2020-06-17 Automotive Cybersecurity – Challenges and Practical Guidance https://www.vector.com/int/en/events/webinars/