

Safety Plan Lane Assistance

**Document Version: 1.1**

**Released on 2017-10-30**



# Document history

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Version | Editor | Description |
| 2017-10-21 | 1.0 | Martin Hintz | Initial Version |
| 2017-10-30 | 1.1 | Martin Hintz | Layout and spelling corrections |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

# 

# Table of Contents

[Document history](#_1t3h5sf)

[Table of Contents](#_ktt3lgighckp)

[Introduction](#_zakt536q9xt3)

[Purpose of the Safety Plan](#_52ybytyytfvs)

[Scope of the Project](#_sh22j99mm02k)

[Deliverables of the Project](#_fzzlhwsfq6ys)

[Item Definition](#_t6m96u2v69wo)

[Goals and Measures](#_km1cu1hyl182)

[Goals](#_ww7fqc274i9y)

[Measures](#_v2rbrzjrkt9b)

[Safety Culture](#_b23s6orj91gm)

[Safety Lifecycle Tailoring](#_pqn9poe0nvtc)

[Roles](#_xlicd1ijavb7)

[Development Interface Agreement](#_swj0emygbhrm)

[Confirmation Measures](#_lllavvxrxrdy)

# Introduction

## Purpose of the Safety Plan

This document provides an overall framework for the functional safety of the Lane Assistance

Functionality of the new model vehicle. This safety plan ensures compliancy with ISO 26262.

## 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 Functionality detects if the vehicle is deviating from its traffic lane and subsequently performs automatic corrections to the steering of the vehicle back towards the center of the lane. The driver of the vehicle will also receive a visual warning on case the Lane Assistance Functionality is being activated.

The following figure depicts an overview of the system architecture of the Lane Assistance Functionality and its main components.



Figure : Lane Assistance System Architecture

The Lane Assistance Functionality has two main functions

* audio-visual warning
* steering assistance

Audio-visual warnings are visible in the car’s display in front of the driver. Warnings will be activated when the system senses the vehicle deviates from its lane and before the steering assistance kicks in to allow the driver to correct the vehicle’s trajectory. Warnings include a flashing sign as well as a distinguishable sound.

Steering assistance is activated when the driver does not react to the audio-visual warnings and the vehicle continues to drift away from its lane. Steering assistance will autonomously turn the steering wheel to return the vehicle back to the center of the lane. At any point of time the driver can interrupt this process by turning the steering wheel.

The following subsystems can be defined for the Lane Assistance Functionality:

* Camera sensor and its ECU
* Car display and its ECU
* Electronic power steering, consisting of ECU, motor and torque sensor

The camera sensor captures lane line data from multiple sensors on the front of the vehicle. The camera ECU processes the incoming data in real-time and detects the position of lane lines by using a combined computer vision and deep learning approach. Whenever the need for a course correction is detected the camera ECU simultaneously sends a signal to the power steering to take control of the vehicle’s steering and another signal to the car display to display a warning to the driver.

The car display receives signals from the camera and displays audio-visual warnings if required. These warnings alert the driver of an ongoing deviation from its lane and the imminent activation of the steering assistance.

The electronic power steering, consisting of ECU, motor and torque sensor, is responsible to execute the action to correct the vehicle’s trajectory in a feed-back loop. When a signal arrives from the camera ECU to active steering assistance, the power steering ECU calculates the required angles that must be applied to the steering wheel. Then, the motor is providing torque to the steering wheel to account for the necessary correction. A torque sensor on the steering wheel ensure that at any point of time the driver can interrupt this process by turning the steering wheel.

The Lane Assistance Functionality boundary includes all subsystems and components mentioned in the system architecture diagram in Figure 1, except the steering wheel. This includes the camera sensor and its ECU, the car display and its ECU, the electronic power steering ECU, the motor that provides torque to the steering wheel as well as the driver steering torque sensor.

The Lane Assistance Functionality will have to work under various operational and environmental constraints. One operational constraint is the performance of the camera. A camera with sufficient resolution and framerate must be chosen that minimizes cost at the same time. The camera subsystem with the highest frame rate and resolution that minimizes

overall cost is the most desirable. Environmental constraints mostly result from varying weather conditions that impact on the camera image and make it more difficult for the algorithms to detect lane lines. The algorithms and especially the deep learning training set must include enough training data to cover these scenarios.

# Goals and Measures

## Goals

The project ensures compliance with to ISO 26262 and thereby provides a safe operation of the lane assistance functionality of the vehicle.

## Measures

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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

The safety culture in our company perceives safety as:

* **highest priority!** Safety has the highest priority, even among competing constraints like cost and productivity.
* **accountable!** Our established processes ensure that design decisions are traceable back to the people and teams who made the decisions.
* **rewarding!** Our whole organization motivates and supports the achievement of functional safety.
* **behaving with integrity!** The company penalizes shortcuts that jeopardize safety or quality.
* **Independent!** Our teams who design and develop a product are independent from the teams who audit the work.
* **well defined in its**
  + **processes!** Design and management processes are clearly defined across our organization.
  + **resources!** Projects in our company have necessary resources and people with appropriate skills.
* **multifaceted!** Intellectual diversity is sought after, valued and integrated into all our processes every day.
* **communicative!** Open communication channels encourage disclosure of problems across hierarchy levels and departments.

# Safety Lifecycle Tailoring

The safety lifecycle is tailored to any new features of the lane assistance function derived from the previous model. Focus is laid on the changes in functionality and processes.

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

This development interface agreement defines the roles and responsibilities between the all companies involved in developing the Lane Assistance Functionality of the new model vehicle and ensure its compliance with ISO 26262.

Our company will develop and provide the source code for Lane Assistance Functionality In addition we will conduct a first safety analysis before handing it over to and independent safety assessor. Successive modifications to the system or any sub-systems of the Lane Assistance Functionality from a functional safety standpoint are also handled by our organization. For details on the appointments of safety managers (customer as well as supplier), please refer to the roles defined in the previous section (“Roles”).

# Confirmation Measures

The confirmation measures provided ensure that the Lane Assistance Functionality:

* conforms to ISO 26262
* makes the vehicle safer to drive

In a confirmation review, an independent auditor will perform a review of the work as the product is designed and developed.

In addition, a functional safety audit of the actual implementation of the Lane Assistance Functionality will be conducted to ensure its conformance to the safety plan, which is also outlined in this document.

The final step is a functional safety assessment of the independent auditor that confirms that the Lane Assistance Functionality fulfills all functional safety requirements.