



Dr.-Ing. Rainer Makowitz

Automotive Systems Engineering Manager
Freescale Semiconductor

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“The best car safety device
is a rear-view mirror
with a cop in it .”

Dudley Moore (1935-2002)
English Actor

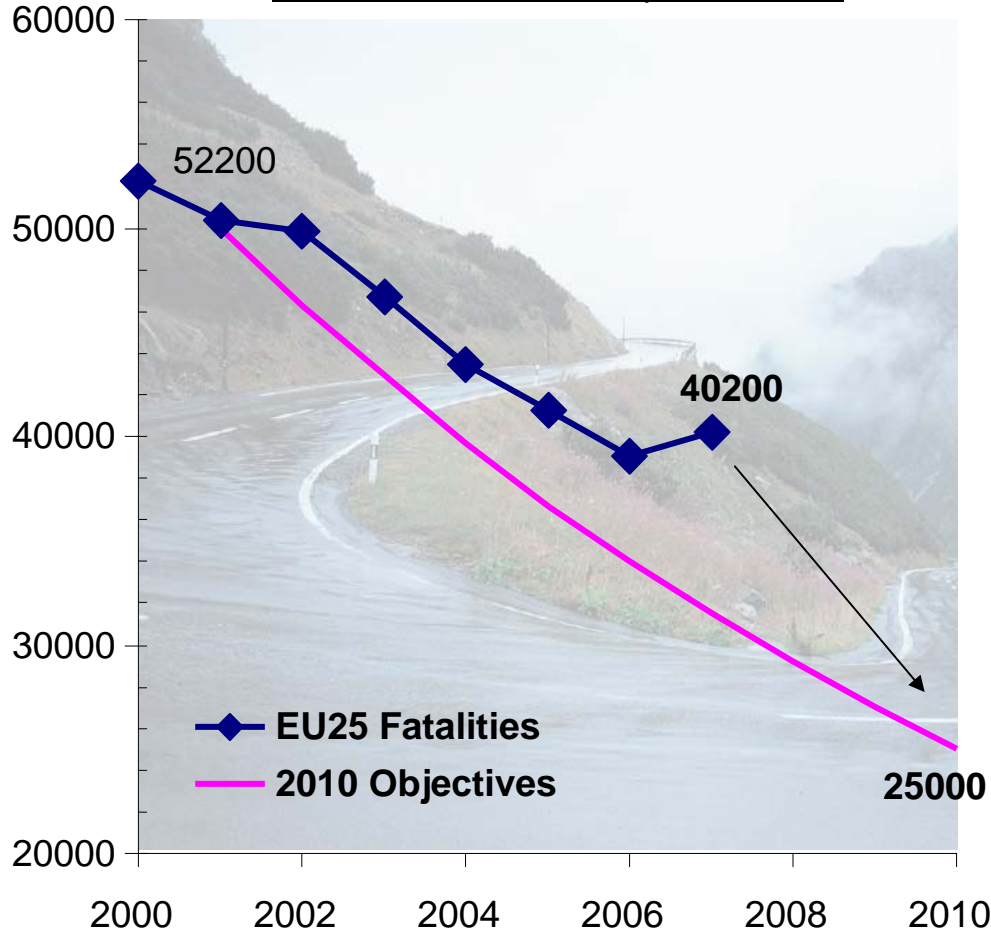
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- Introduction: On the road to traffic safety - how far have we got today?
- More safety for the driver: active safety and driver assistance
- More safety around the car: environmental awareness, cognitive cars
- Inherent (functional) safety of automotive electronics
- Summary

Are we on track to meet the 2020 EU Goal ?

Total fatalities on European Roads



1990: 70900 fatalities
 2000: 52200 fatalities
 2007: **40200 fatalities, increasing !**
 2010: 25000 fatalities (goal)

Road fatalities are costing the European society 2% of GDP

Large difference in death rate per 100k inhabitants across Europe

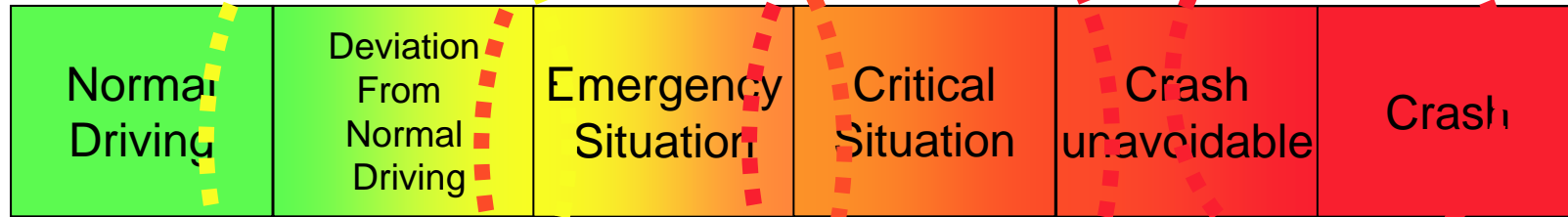
Sweden	4.9	3x more risk
UK	5.6	
Germany	7.1	
France	9.2	
Italy	9.6	
Czech Republic	13.5	
Poland	15	

Source: EU CARE, EuroNCAP, EuroRAP

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Crash Scenario



Unawareness
Lack of attention
Violation



Too close
Loss of traction
Unexpected event



Skidding
Loss of control

Crash
unavoidable

- ACC
- Smart Headlamp Control
- Night vision
- Park Assist

- Advanced Front Steering
- Lane Keep Assist
- Traffic Sign Recognition
- Drowsiness Monitor
- Blind spot detection

- ESC
- TCS
- Collision Avoidance

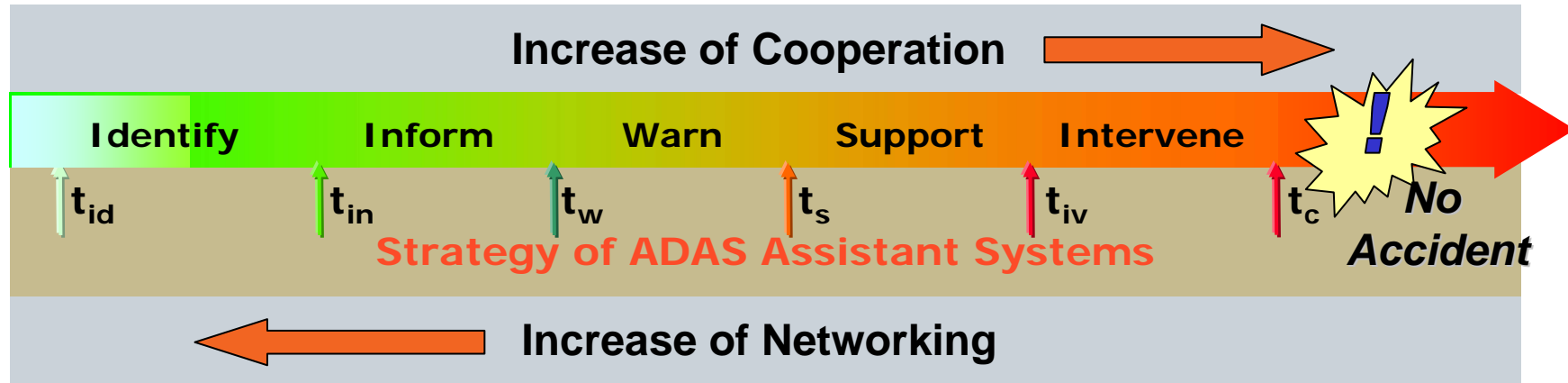
- ABS
- Brake Assist
- Pre-safe state

- Seatbelt
- Airbag
- Seat occupancy detection
- Pedestrian Protection
- eCall

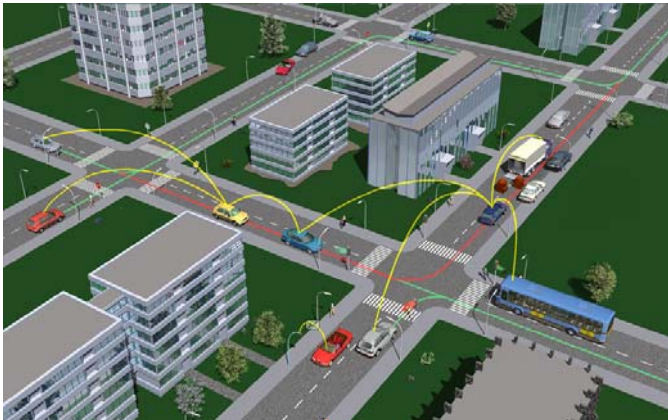


ADAS & Active Safety: Cooperation of Systems

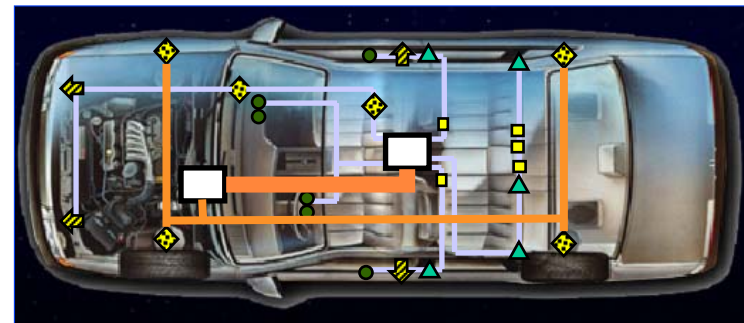
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- Surround sensing
- Infrastructure information
- Vehicle-2-vehicle collaboration



- Cross vehicle function collaboration
- Functional safety requirement



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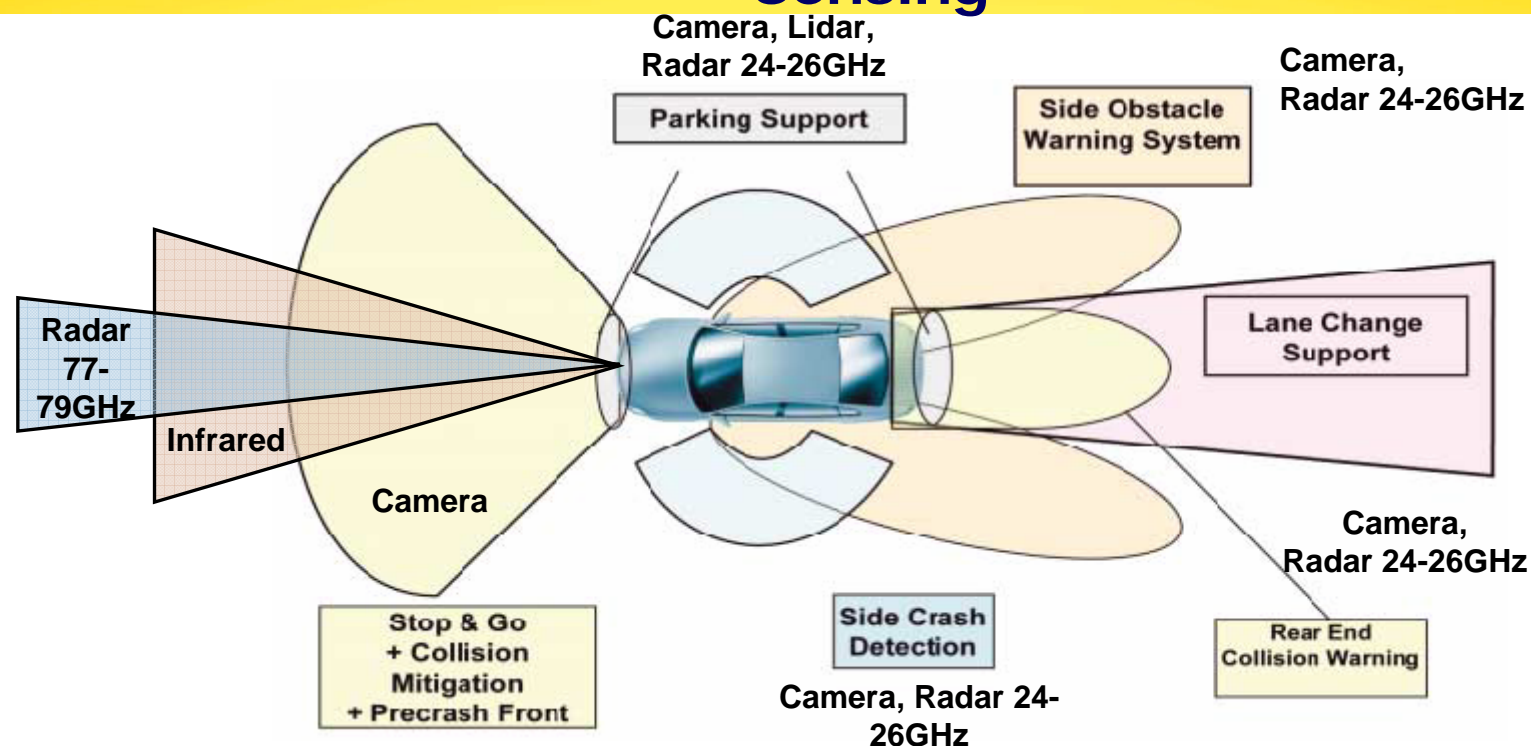


- o Car2car
 - Collaborative Safety
- o Car2Infrastructure
 - Ecall
 - Toll collect, City Toll
 - Requirements: Global legislation, infrastructure investment
- o Example Use Cases:
 - Road Feature Notification:
 - broad/unicast, range: 300m
 - Roadside Signage:
 - broadcast, range: 300m
 - Cooperative collision warning:
 - broadcast, range: 300m; **safety relevant**
 - Pre Crash Sensing:
 - unicast, range: 50m, **safety critical**



Advanced Driver Assistance Systems – Surround Sensing

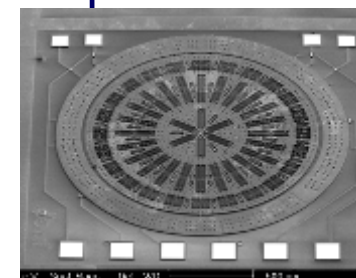
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- Cameras can cover most of the applications and have the potential to become the preferred sensor for cost efficient systems
- Drawbacks of the camera sensor can be handled by sophisticated algorithms
- Several sensors will be used in the mid-term for redundancy reasons until the camera vision algorithms get robust and mature

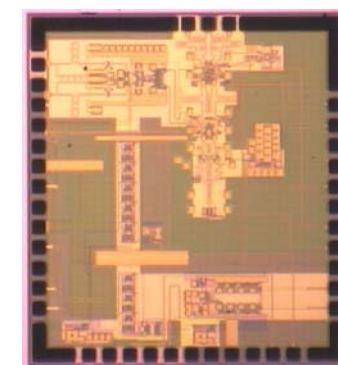
o Active Safety

- ESC: safety critical, inertial sensors (gyroscope), 200 Mips
- Electronic Braking: safety critical, pressure sensors, 200 Mips
- Integrated Chassis Management: safety critical, 300-500 Mips
- Adaptive Suspension: safety critical, FlexRay, 200 Mips
- Adaptive Steering: safety critical, 50-100 Mips



o ADAS

- Radar sensor: 77-79 GHz, 24-26GHz, SiGe:C technology
- Radar signal processing: safety critical, 150 Mips
- Camera signal processing:
 - Warning: safety relevant, 100-500 Mips
 - Intervention: safety critical, stereo vision, 1000-5000 Mips



- Standards are emerging as a framework to establish metrics
 - IEC61508 (existing)

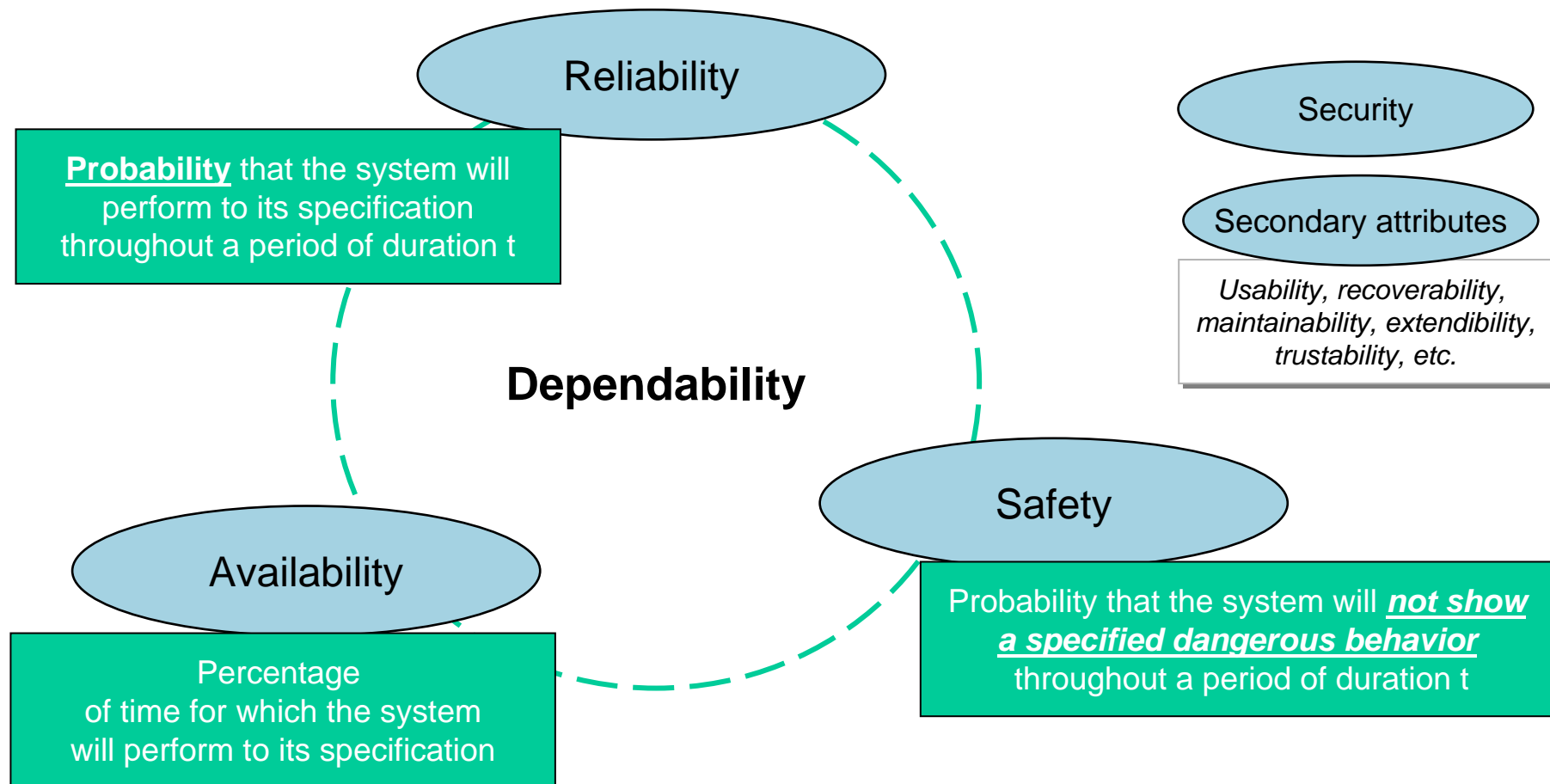


- Safety lifecycle defined
- Top down
- Recommended & mandatory practices
- ISO26262 (emerging)
 - Decomposition of safety from system to component level

Safety in the Context of Dependability

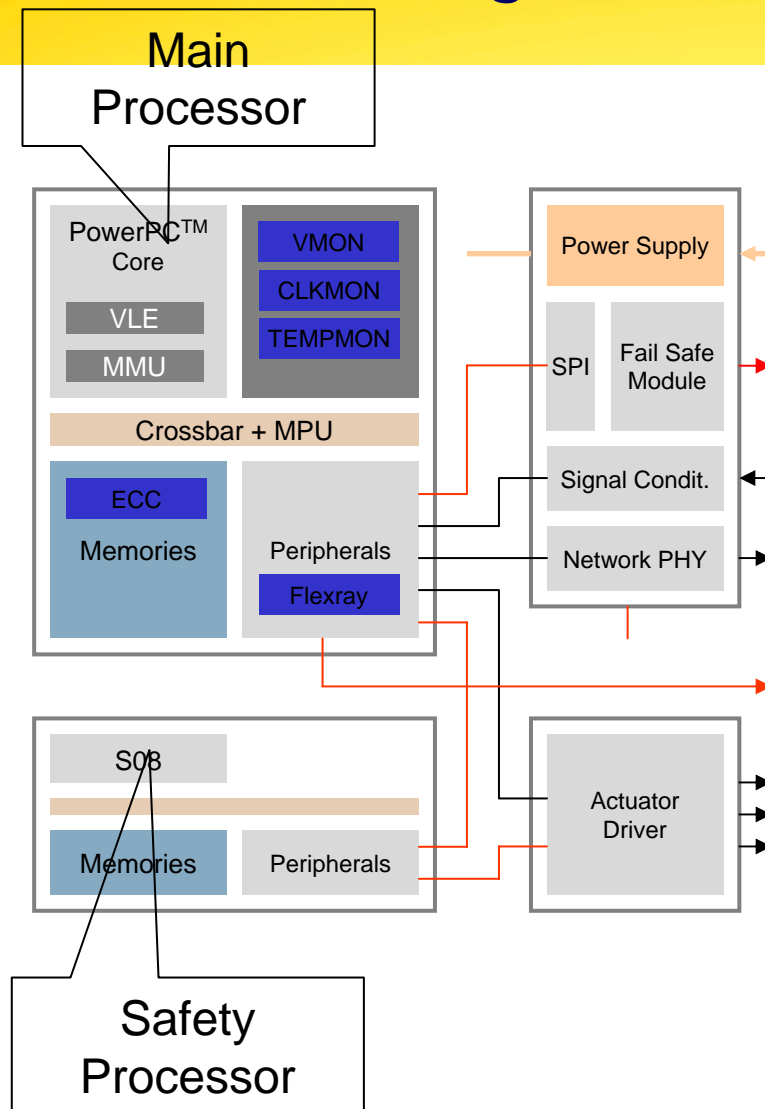
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Definitions according to IFIP WG10.4



Single Core Processor Safety Concept

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o Typical System Architecture

- Discrete master/checker architecture
- Main MCU for sensor/application processing and actuator control
- Safety MCU for plausibility check and 2nd level actuator control
- System basis chip integrating power supply, advanced watchdog and network physical layers
- Application-specific actuator drivers
- Self-test software package running on main MCU

o Advantages

- Medium complexity
- Early detection of permanent faults

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Safety Features – Single Core & Asymmetric Dual Core¹³ Processors

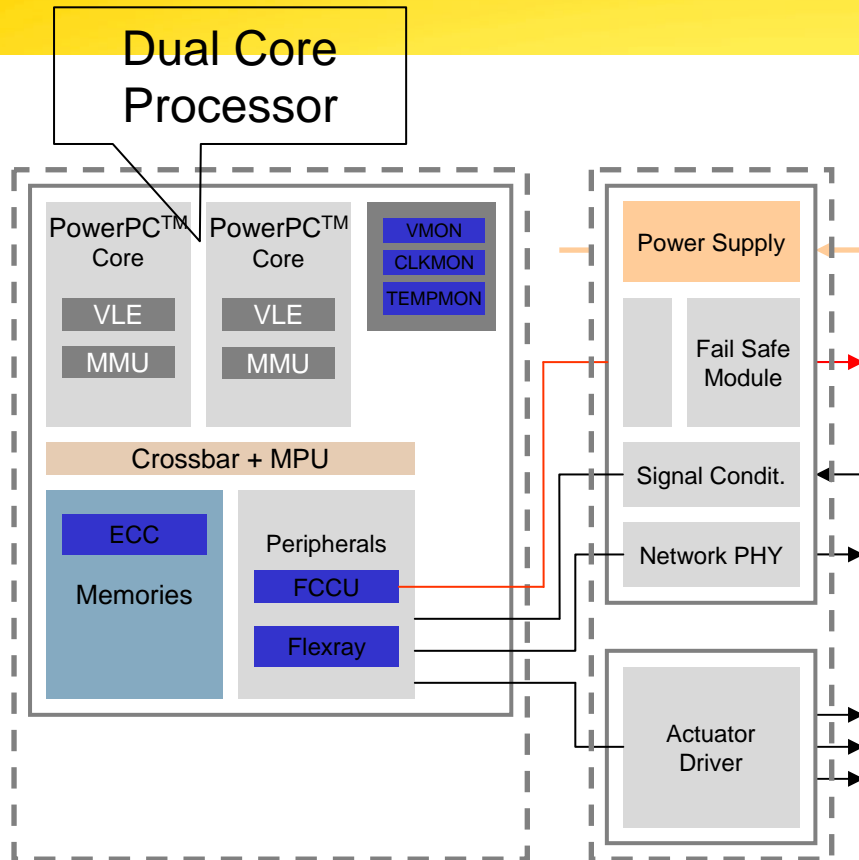
<i>Safety Feature</i>	Use case
System Integration: Power Management Unit	Supply voltage monitoring
System Integration: Clock Monitor Unit	Clock quality monitoring, self clocking
Core: Core Self Test	Detection of ,sleeping' faults
Error Detection: ECC on Flash and/or RAM	Double error detection, single error correction
Error Detection: Fault Collection and Control Unit	Fault management
Error Detection: Temperature sensor	Die temperature indicator
Architecture: Memory Management Unit	Core based memory management
Architecture: Memory Protection Unit	Control of bus masters
Redundancy: Second independent core	Checker algorithms, code diversity
Redundancy: Dual ADC	Redundant measurements
Redundancy: Dual timers	Redundant measurements
Communications: FlexRay	Application backbone network, high-speed P2P
Communications: Safety Port	Clock-less protocol

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Symmetric Dual Core Processor Safety Concept

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o Typical System Architecture

■ Main MCU with sphere of replication supporting:

- Lockstep / non-lockstep dual core configuration
- Redundancy of key elements such as cross-bar, DMA, interrupt controller & I/O bridge

■ System basis chip integrating power supply, advanced watchdog and network physical layers

■ Application-specific actuator drivers

■ Selftest software package running on main MCU

o Advantages

- Low complexity
- Early detection of transient faults
- Early detection of permanent faults (Self test)
- Availability

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Safety Features – New Symmetric Dual Core Processor ¹⁵

<i>Safety Feature</i>	Use case
System Integration: Power Management Unit (PMU)	Supply voltage monitoring (CMF)
System Integration: Clock Monitor Unit (CMU)	Clock quality monitoring, self clocking (CMF)
Core: Core Self Test	Detection of ,sleeping' faults
Error Detection: ECC on Flash and RAM	Double error detection, single error correction
Error Detection: Fault Collection and Control Unit (FCCU)	Fault collection and management
Error Detection: CRC Unit	Protection of application data
Redundancy: Dual ADC	Redundant measurements & selftest
Redundancy: Dual timers	Redundant measurements
Redundancy: Dual e200Core lockstep / non-lockstep	Detection of transient faults
Redundancy: Dual MMU, VLE, Cache	Detection of transient faults
Redundancy: Dual SWT, MCM, STM, INTC, eDMA	Detection of transient faults
Redundancy: RC Units at Gates to non redundant sphere	Lockstep fault detection & signalling
Redundancy: XBAR + Memory Protection Unit	Detection of transient faults
Redundancy: Dual Temp Sensor	Die temperature measurement
Communications: FlexRay	Backbone application network, high-speed Point-to-Point

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Semiconductor: Making The Car Safer

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Active safety systems will drive automotive electronics growth over the next decade

Sensor technology will enable cognition, making vehicles aware of their environment

Real-time Networks will enable the collaboration of electronic systems and enhance the overall functionality

The number of microcontrollers and performance demands will increase as systems integrate and add intelligence

Open system industry standards and collaboration will be critical to managing increasing vehicle complexity

Functional Safety capability will be required for intervening electronic systems

Responsibility of autonomous safety systems demand zero defect design methodologies



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Thank you for your attention.

Can I answer any Questions?

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