

MathWorks  
**AUTOMOTIVE  
CONFERENCE 2023**  
Korea

# Development of Fault Detection and Reaction Software Using Model-Based Development

*Song Eun Jae, Hyundai Mobis*

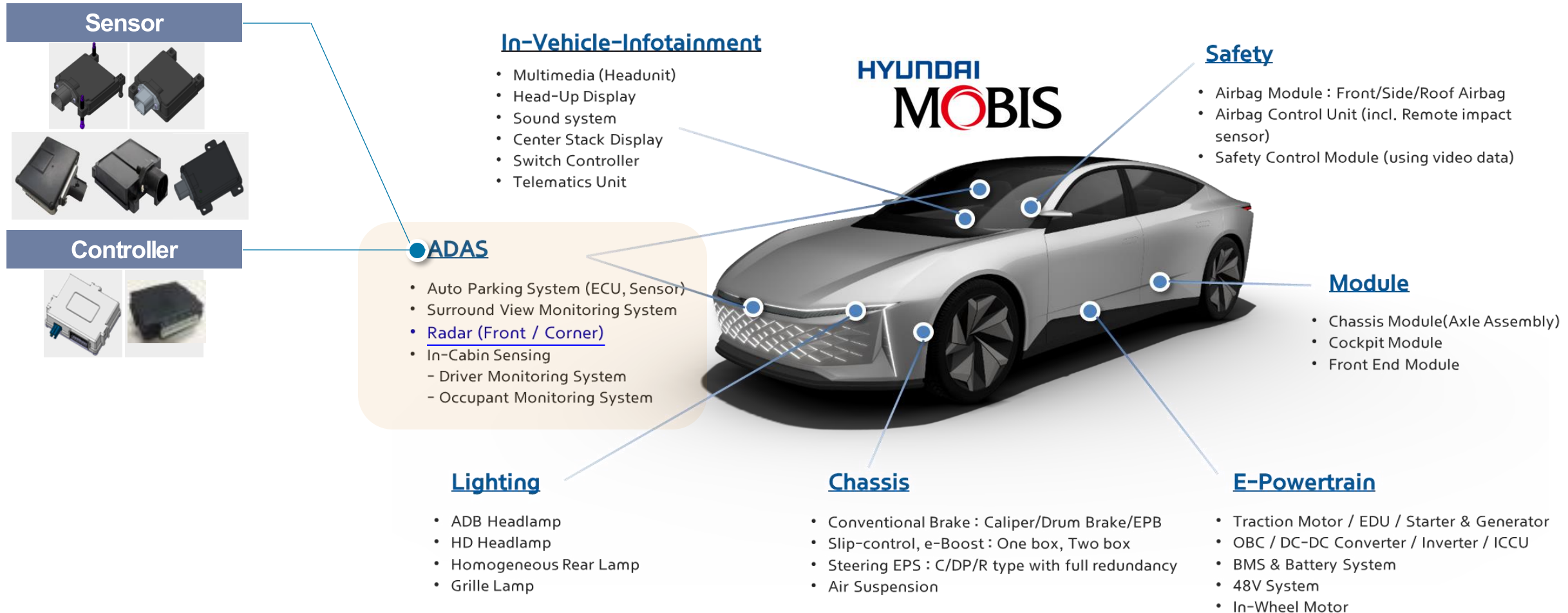


# Table of Contents

- Hyundai Mobis Business Area and ADAS/AD Division
- Key Features of the Fail-Safe Software
- How Fail-Safe software is developed in Mobis
- Case in developing the Fail-Safe software: from the skeleton model to embedded code
- Case in improving work efficiency
- Concluding : Why the model-based development is applied for the Fail-Safe software
- Further Works

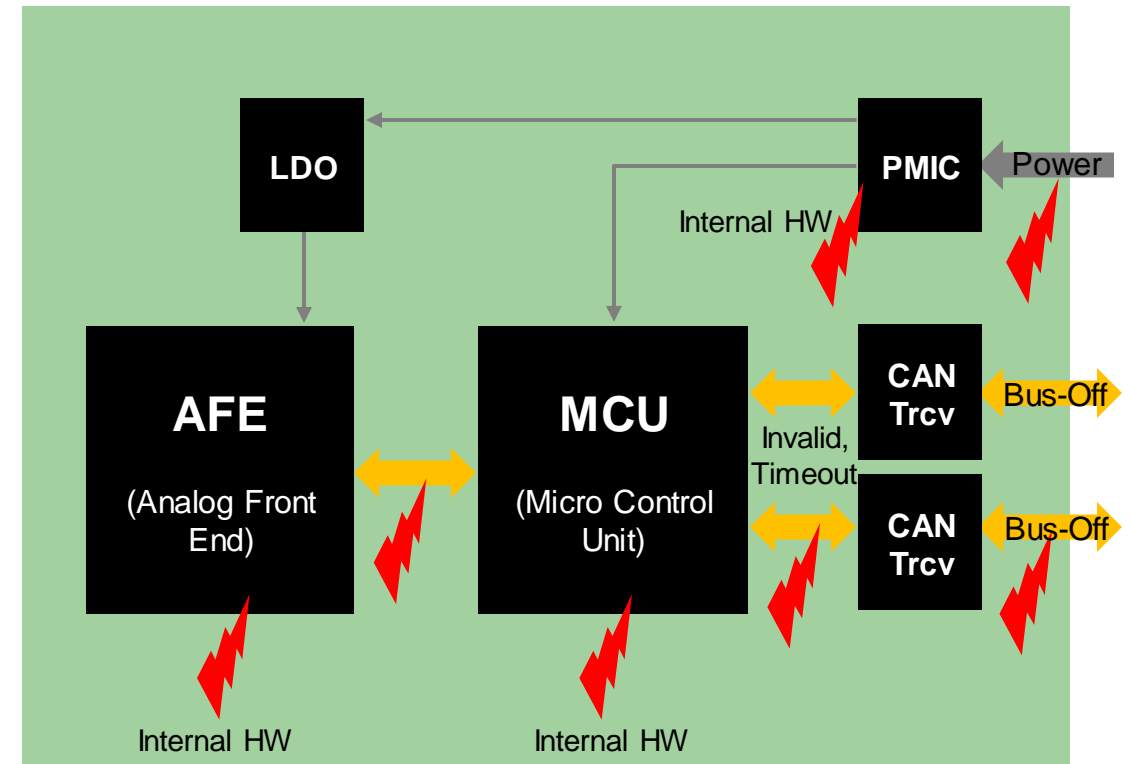
# Hyundai Mobis Business Area

## Core Automotive Technologies



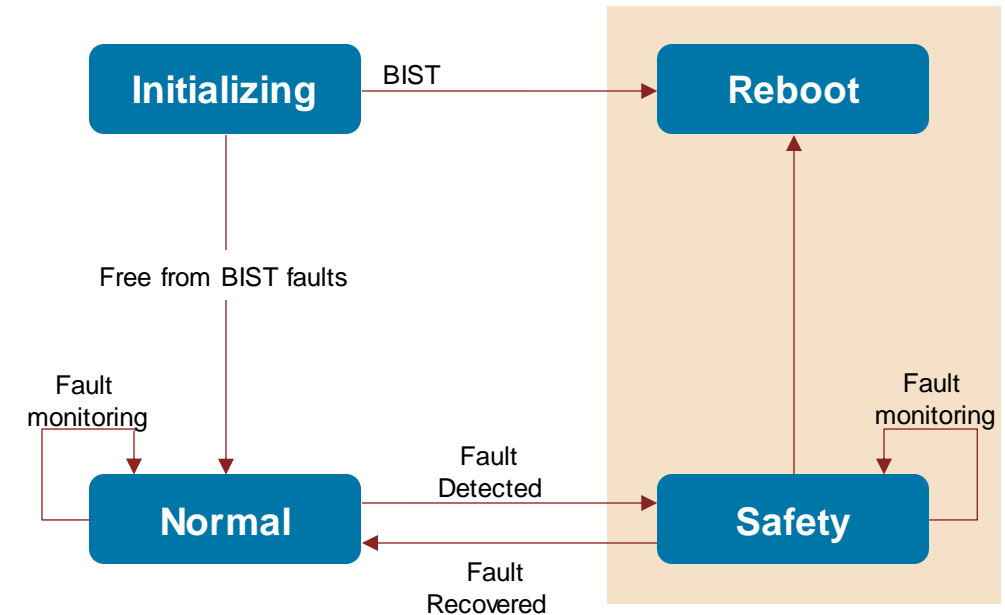
# How the Fail-Safe Software ensures the system safety (1)

- It detects faults that could cause system malfunctions,
- It executes safety mechanisms to maintain the system within **safe states** despite the faults occurred,
  - Faults may come up anywhere: Supply Power, Bus-Off, Message Timeout, Invalid Signal, etc.
- It stores **diagnostic trouble codes (DTC)** in Non-Volatile Memory to facilitate self-diagnosis for fault identification and cause analysis.



## How the Fail-Safe Software ensures the system safety (2)

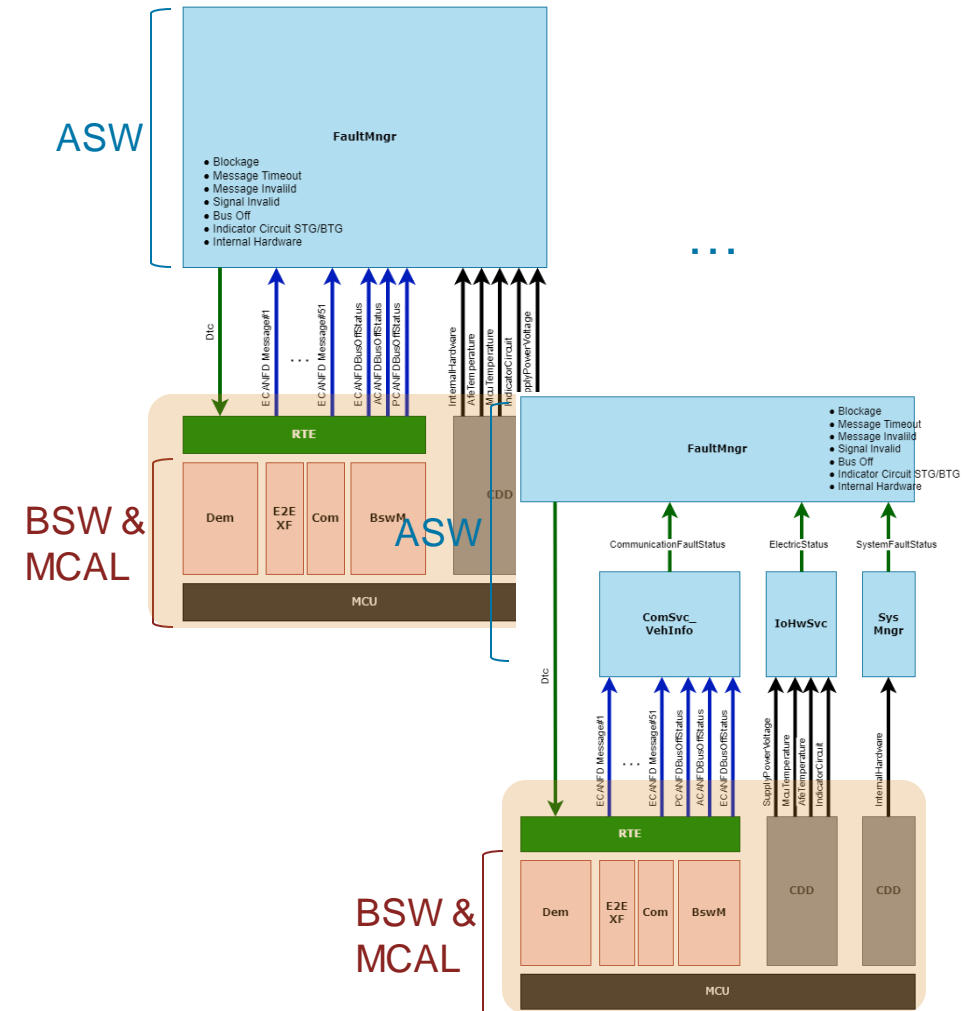
- The Fail-Safe Software transitions to Safety state and notifies other systems or driver of the status of fault status,
- It ensures that the system operates with minimal performance to prevent accidents.



# What the key features of the Fail-Safe Software are

- To detect system faults (error) and react about the faults (error), uses [standardized AUTOSAR interfaces](#),
  - BswM, Dem, E2EXf, ComXf, Complex Device driver (CDD) ...
- The platform software related to the Fail-Safe notifies fault status to the application software periodically.
  - CRC error, Alive Counter error, Timeout error, Bus Off error, Out of range ...
- The Fail-Safe application software qualifies the system faults and determines whether to transition the system operating mode to safe state or another state.

Software Architecture Scenario #1

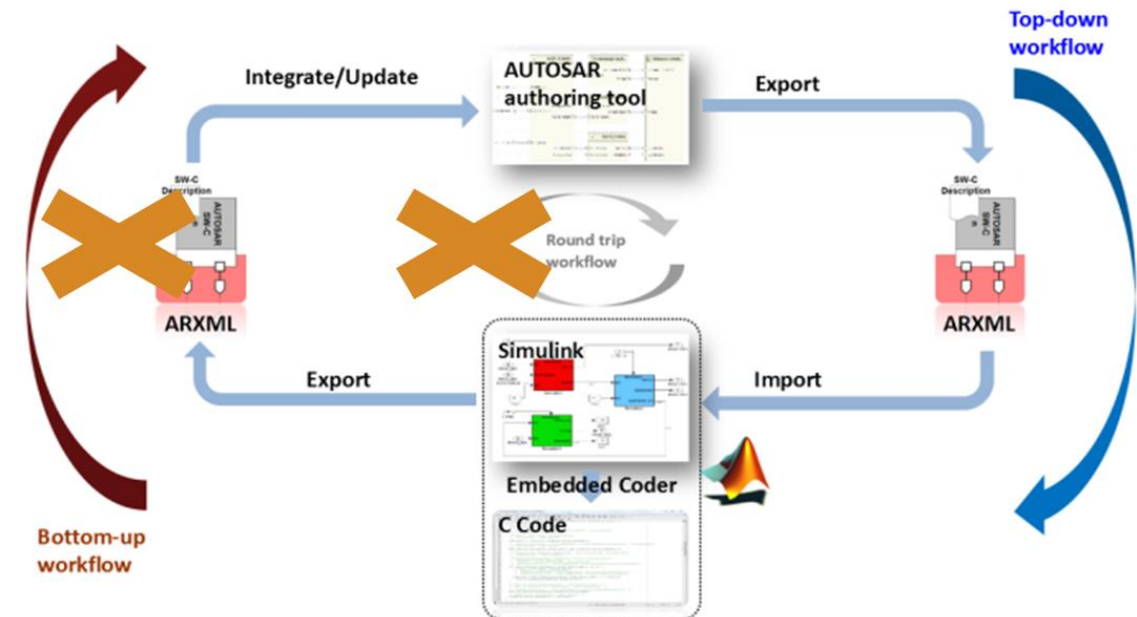


Software Architecture Scenario #n

# How Mobis develops the Fail-Safe software (1)

## Why not Bottom-up nor Round-Trip

- The Fail-Safe Software has high dependency on the embedded system,
  - It cannot be dependent from the hardware architecture
  - It employs AUTOSAR services in its design
- Rapid-prototyped Simulink models are not necessary,
- Simulink including AUTOSAR Toolbox is not yet 100% AUTOSAR compatible.

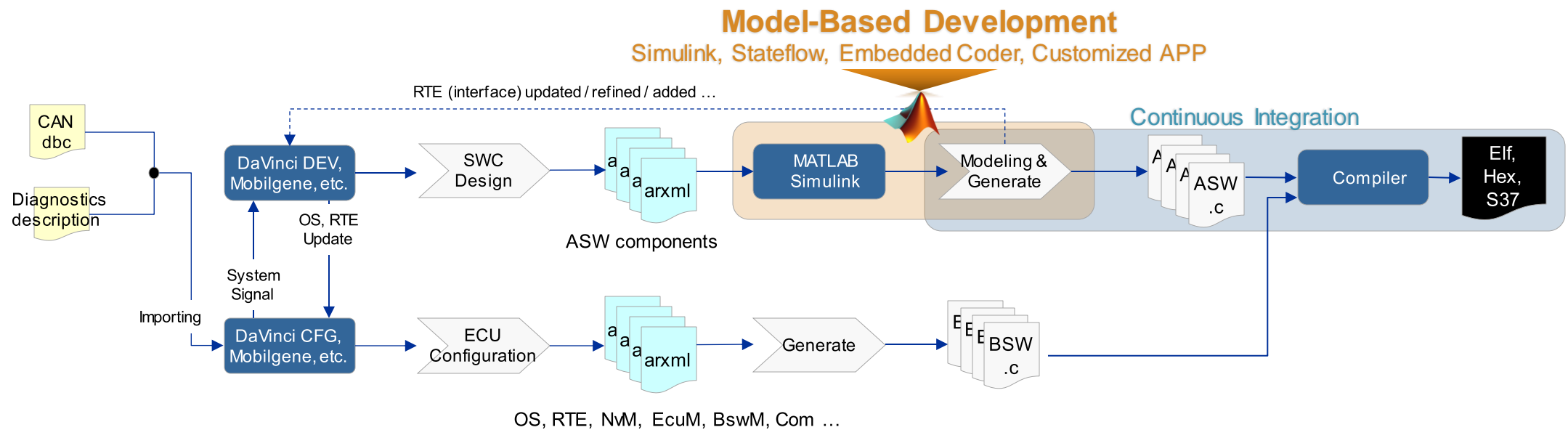


Top-Down Workflow

# How Mobis develops the Fail-Safe software (2)

## Model-Based Development

- The Fail-Safe application software is developed with Simulink, Stateflow and Embedded Coder
- The Simulink models are auto-code generated and integrated in the CI environment

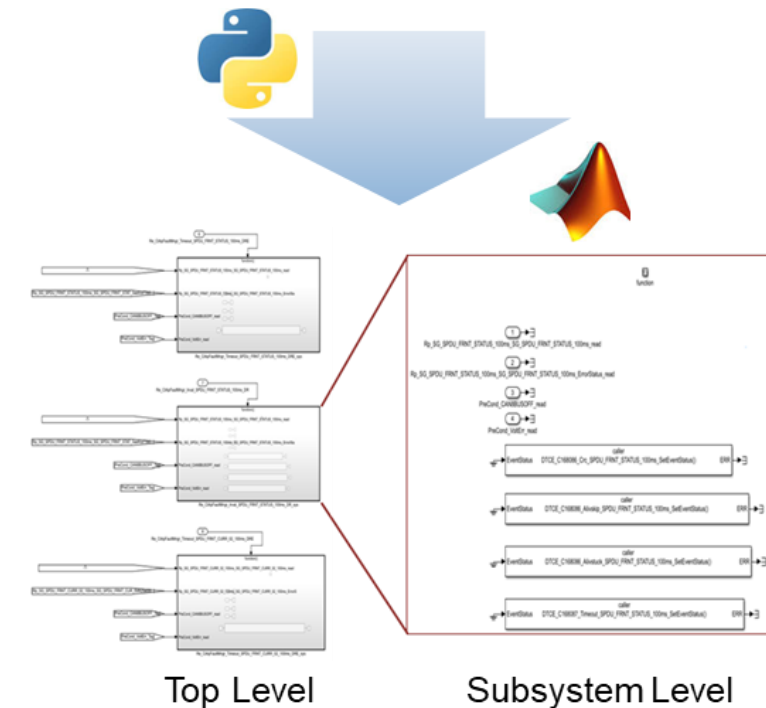




# Creating Skeleton model from architecture design

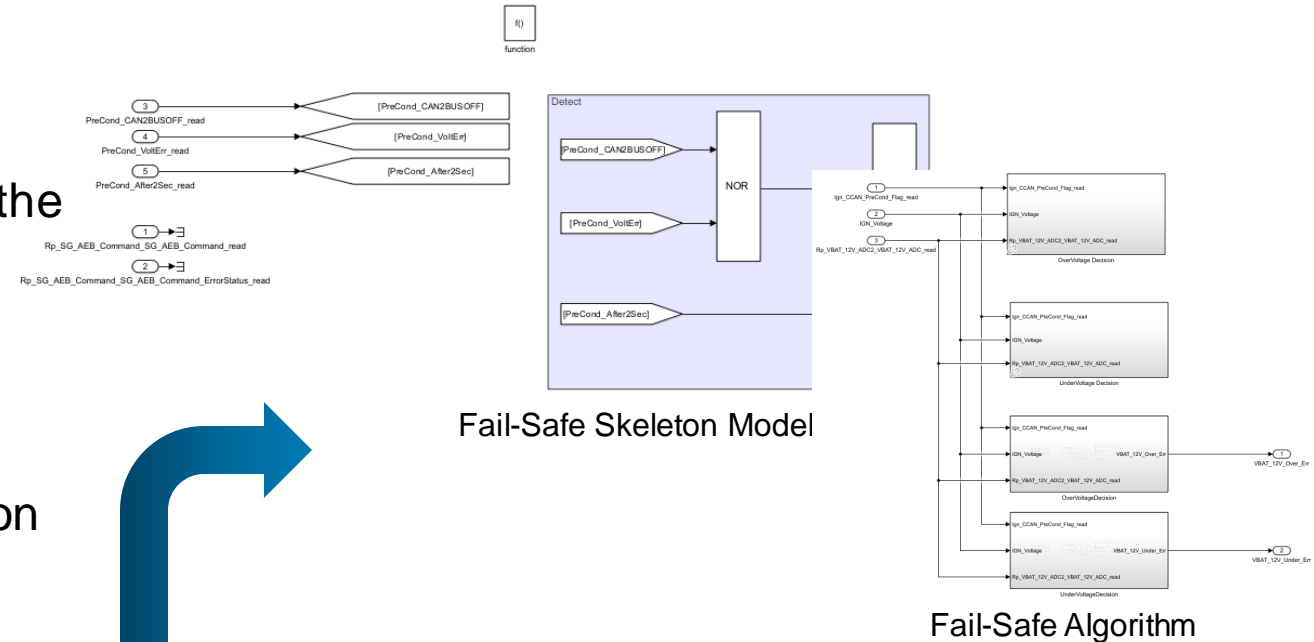
- Design software architectural attributes
  - runnable and trigger type, port interfaces, data types, mapping information ...
- Generate ARXML file from the architecture design
  - In-house converter fills out XML metadata based on AUTOSAR schema
- Refine ARXML file with the AUTOSAR authoring tool (DaVinci, Mobilgene ... )
  - VFB is realized by connecting with BSW
- Create a Simulink Skeleton model by importing the refined ARXML file with using Matlab commands.

Component	Attributes
FailureInfo2_Logic	STRUCTURE
R_AV_Waypoints_B_X1_AvStuck	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_X2_Timeout	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_X2_Crc	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_X2_AvSkip	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_X2_AvStuck	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_X3_Timeout	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_X3_Crc	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_X3_AvSkip	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_X3_AvStuck	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_X4_Timeout	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_X4_Crc	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_X4_AvSkip	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_X4_AvStuck	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_Y1_Timeout	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_Y1_Crc	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_Y1_AvSkip	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_Y1_AvStuck	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_Y2_Timeout	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_Y2_Crc	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_Y2_AvSkip	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_Y2_AvStuck	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_Y3_Timeout	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_Y3_Crc	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_Y3_AvSkip	...
R_AV_Waypoints_B_Y3_AvStuck	...



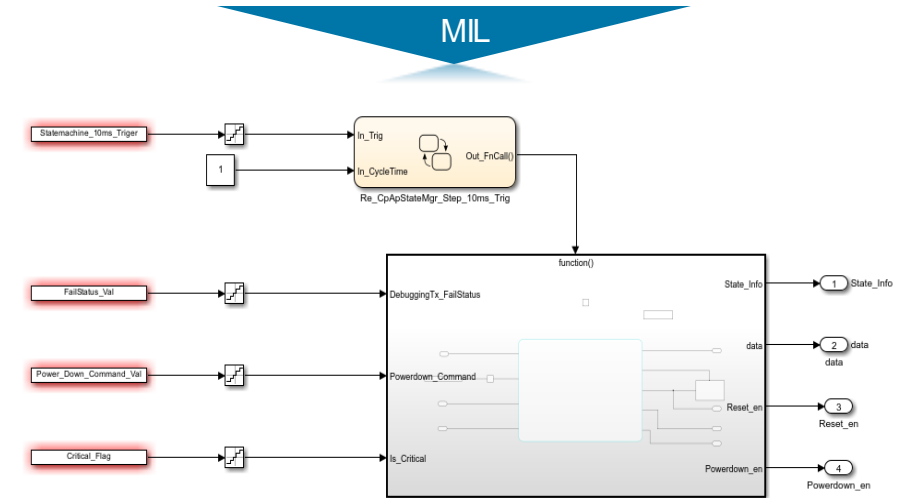
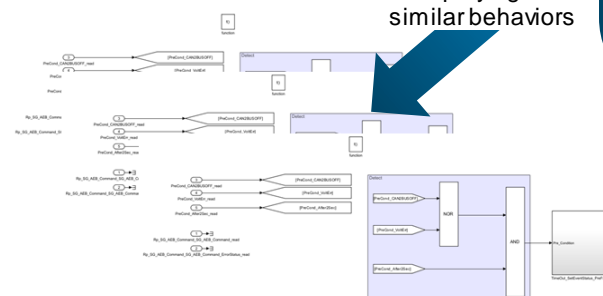
# Designing the Fail-Safe algorithm within the Skeleton (MIL)

- Constructing a simulation model for verifying the goals of the software
  - Testing of increment/decrement of fault count, expectation when changing preconditions or inputs ...
- Designing the internal behaviors of the function (runnable) for fault detection and reaction
  - Out of voltage range, Timeout, E2E violations, Invalidity, Bus-Off ...
- Verifying the functionalities via MIL and improving the function behaviors.



Not Satisfied

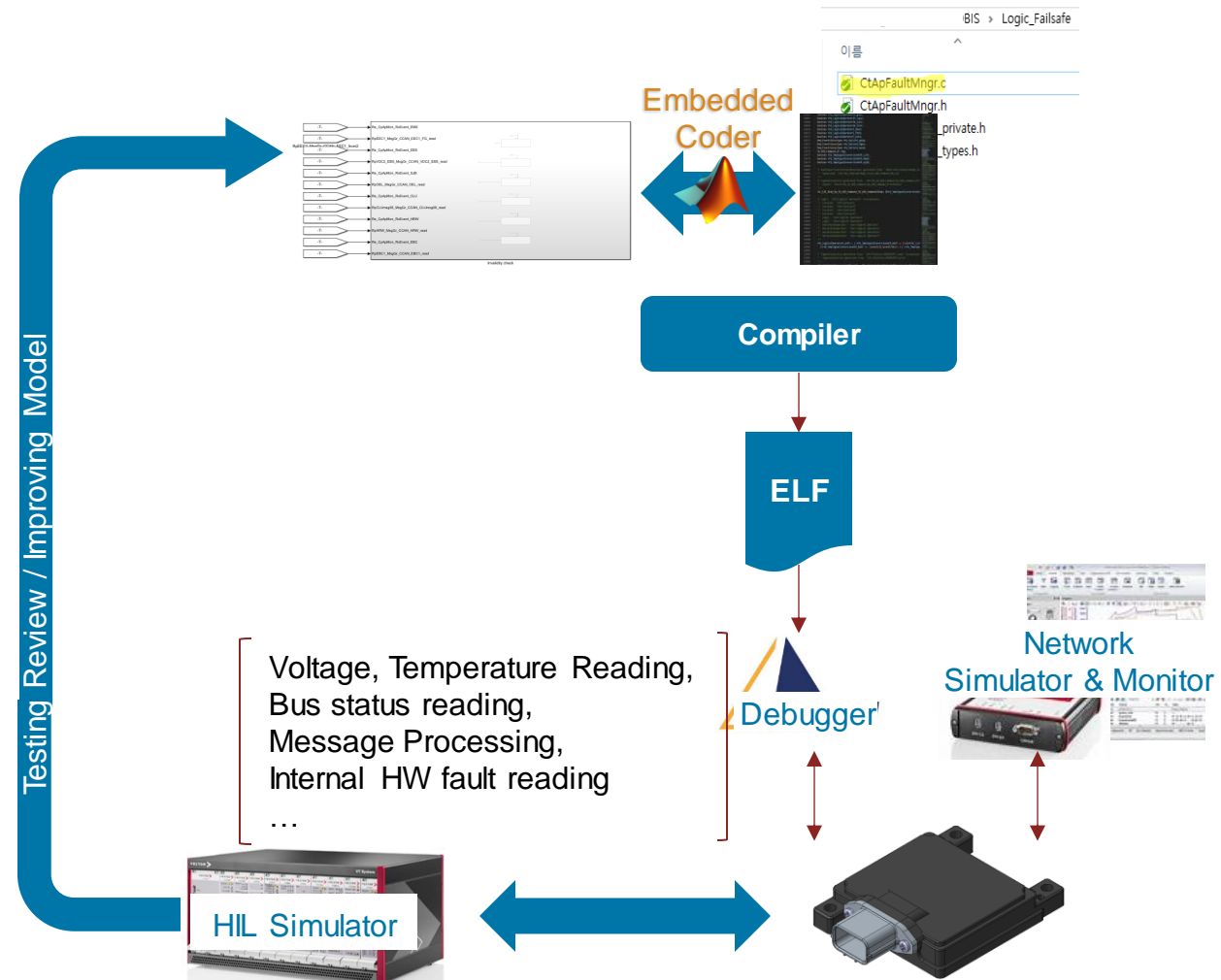
Deploying to similar behaviors



Simulation model for testing the functionalities

# Developing the Fail-Safe Software code using the embedded coder and HIL

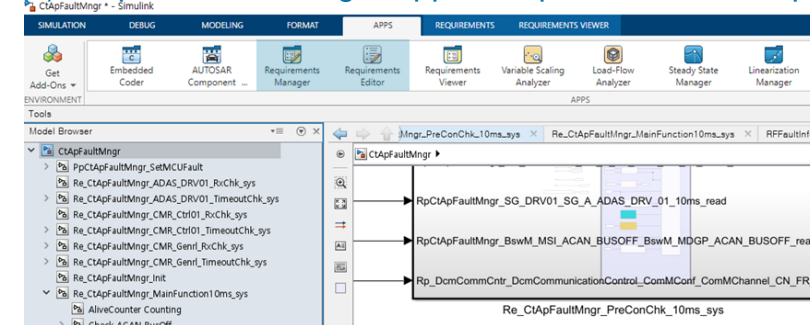
- Auto C code generation from the verified module using the embedded coder and generating executable image (ELF, Hex ...) after integrating with AUTOSAR codes,
- Simulating the faults situation using a hardware simulator and monitoring the Fail-Safe Software via the debugger and network monitoring equipment,
  - Out of voltage range, Timeout, E2E violations, Invalidity, Bus-Off, DTC status ...
- Verifying the functionalities and generated C code via HIL and improving the function behaviors.



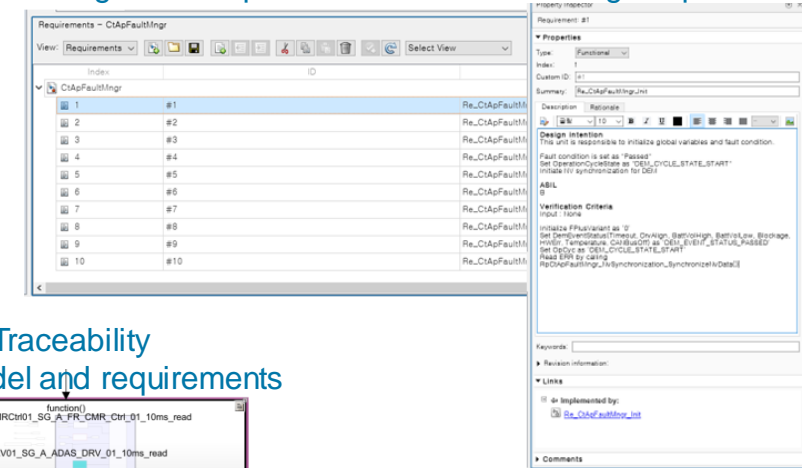
# Requirement management using the Requirement Tool Box

- To define and describe the unit of Fail-Safe functionalities, use the Requirement Manager and Requirement Editor Apps,
- Using Requirement Manager App and Requirement Editor App, adding the new requirement set on the top-level and creating new requirement on the sub-system (meaning unit, runnable ...) to define and describe the functionalities,
- Creating the traceability between sub-system (meaning unit, runnable ...) and requirements.

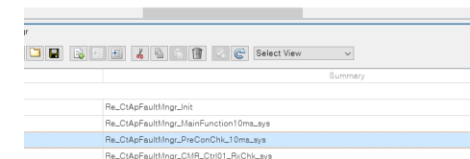
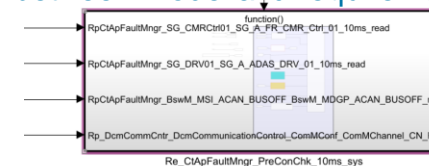
## (1) Requirement Manager App & Requirement Editor App



## (2) Adding New Requirement Set and Creating Requirements



## (3) Creating Traceability between model and requirements

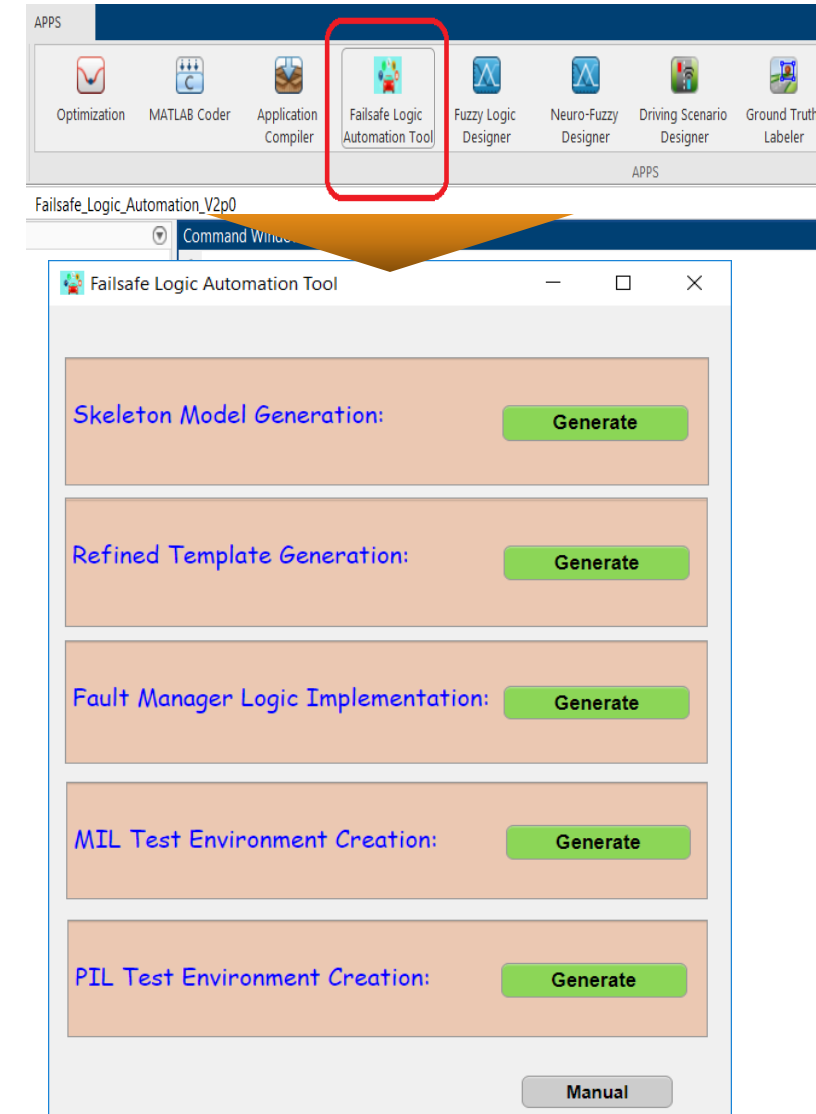


# Improving work efficiency – Automated Model Creating and Updating (1)

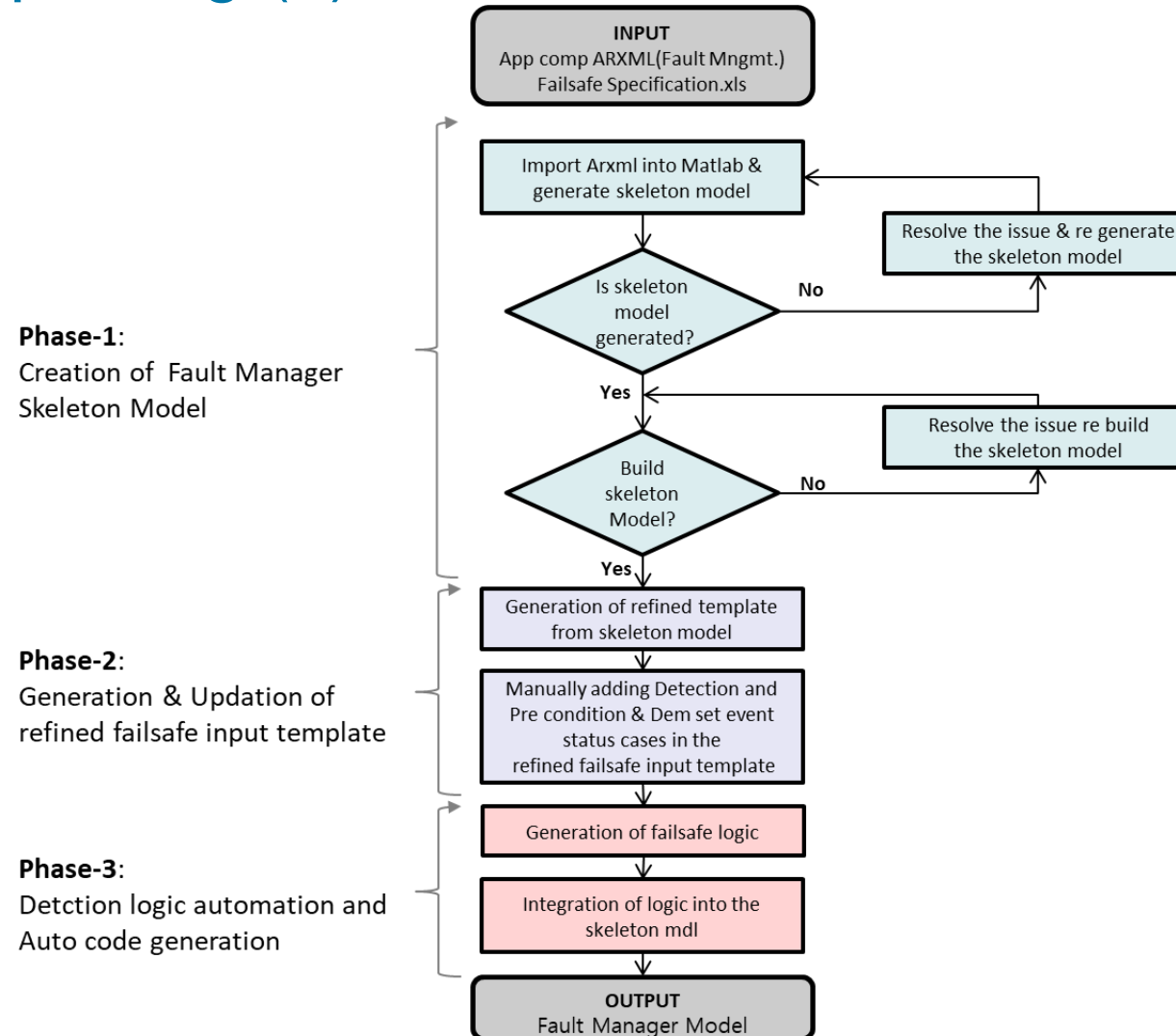
- Following the metrics for sub-system (meaning units, runnables...) count,

S.No	Failure Mode	Runnable Count (in Model)/DTC Count
1	CAN Bus Off	9
2	Message Time-out	218
3	Signal Invalidity	218
4	Battery Voltage Failures	5
5	Others	20

- As part of this automation, the following Fail-Safe modes are considered (100% automated)
  - CAN Bus Off, Message Time Out, Signal Invalidity



# Improving work efficiency – Automated Model Creating and Updating (2)



# Improving work efficiency – Automated Model Re-Architecting

- All runnables are created on the Top-Level in the skeleton model,
- Necessary to group similar runnables together to improve readability,
  - Timeout, Invalidity ...
- Creating sub-system and move the runnables to corresponding sub-system automatically.



# Concluding Remarks : 'Why Mobis applies Model-Based Development to the Fail-Safe Software?'

## Reusability

- Different Sensors/ECUs but similar fault detection algorithms.

How can we make it easy to reuse?

## Quality Maintenance

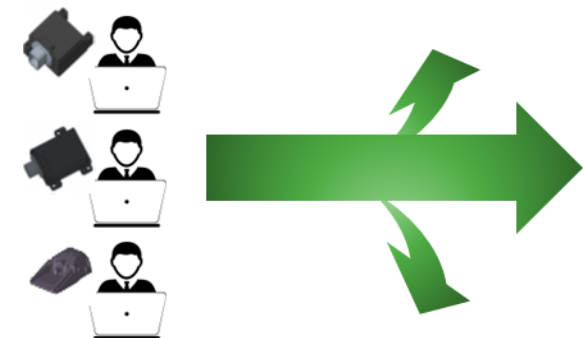
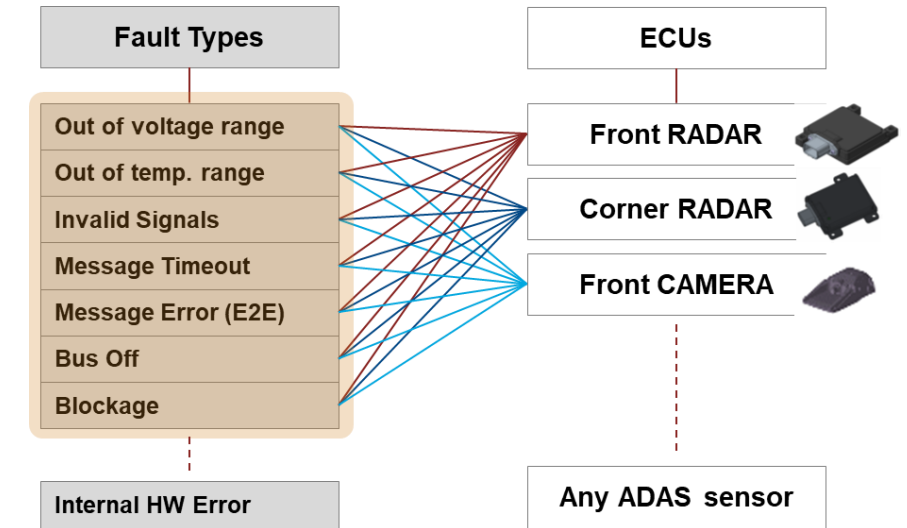
- Developers' different coding capabilities. ASPICE consistency hard to achieve. Coding rule compliance.

How can we make it easy to maintain?

## Collaboration

- Ambiguity in natural language (especially in international collaboration)

How can we make it easy to share design intention precisely?





# Future Works

## System Composer and Requirement Management

- Designing the Fail-Safe Software Architecture in Simulink and managing software requirement & software architecture requirement ...

## Advanced usage of Autosar Tool Set

- Improving the simulation environment using Dem, Nvram Tool box

## Enhanced Fail-Safe automation

- Automatically adding the Fail-Safe mechanism to the software component ports, interfaces ... and validating whether it has been applied as intended.

MathWorks  
**AUTOMOTIVE  
CONFERENCE 2023**  
Korea

**Thank you**

