

DEVELOPMENT WITH FOCUS ON AUTOMOTIVE SPICE AND FUNCTIONAL SAFETY @ DRÄXLMAIER

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EC12, Quality, Guidelines & Infrastructure

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AGENDA

- ☐ Introduction
- Standards and Processes
- ☐ Usage of Integrity
- Summary and Questions



INTRODUCTION

DRÄXLMAIER AT A GLANCE

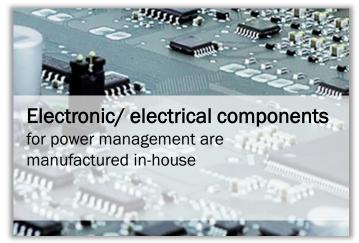




DRÄXLMAIER PRODUCT AND COMPETENCE OVERVIEW













DEPARTMENT ENGINEERING COMPONENTS





Locations / Development Sites

- Vilsbiburg (Germany)
- Munich (Germany)
- Braunau (Austria)
- Pitesti (Romania)
- Gliwice (Poland)



Main product segments

- Battery Systems
 (Lithium Ion, Hybrid, E-Mobility)
- Electronic and Electric Components
- Testing and Validation Equipment



(Sub-) departments:

- Department Control
- Engineering Electronics
- Engineering Electro-Mechanics
- Engineering Electrics
- Testing and Validation
- Testing and Validation Equipment



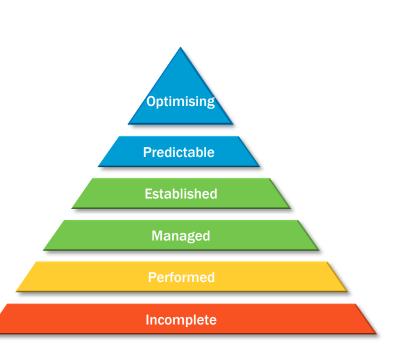
STANDARDS AND PROCESSES

AUTOMOTIVE SPICE



Automotive SPICE® is owned by **VDA** (German "Verband der Automobilindustrie") and a domain specific variant of the international standard ISO/IEC 15504 (SPICE).

- Originally designed for electronic / software development in automotive industry.
- Focuses on evaluation and continuous improvement of development processes.
- Lists processes and outputs including their characteristics and requirements.
- Not a complete, detailed and specific engineering process though.
- Useful guideline to develop company specific engineering processes.
- V-Model approach that pays a lot of attention to Traceability and Consistency.
- German OEMs explicitly request Automotive SPICE from their suppliers.
- Controlled by regular audits and assessment.



ASPICE 3.0 PROCESS MODEL





ACQ.3

Contract Agreement

ACQ.4
Supplier Monitoring

ACQ.11

Technical Requirements

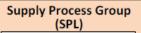
ACQ.12 Legal and Administrative Requirements

ACQ.13
Project Requirements

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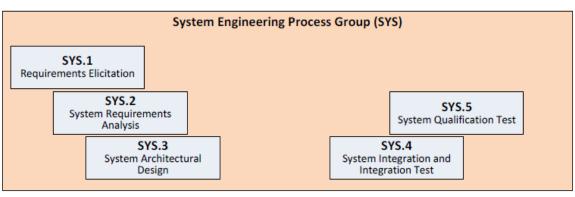
ACQ.14 Request for Proposals

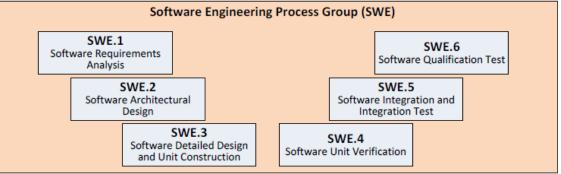
ACQ.15 Supplier Qualification



SPL.1 Supplier Tendering

SPL.2 Product Release





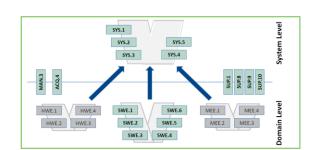


Management Process Group (MAN)

MAN.3 Project Management

MAN.5 Risk Management

MAN.6 Measurement



More than software only

Reuse Process Group (REU)

REU.2 Reuse Program Management

Process Improvement Process Group (PIM)

PIM.3
Process Improvement

Primary Life Cycle Processes

Organizational Life Cycle Processes

Supporting Life Cycle Processes

ISO 26262 - FUNCTIONAL SAFETY



ISO 26262 ("Road vehicles – Functional Safety") is an (international) ISO standard in automotive industry for electronic and electric systems of passenger vehicles.

- Focus is to ensure functional safety and thus safety of passengers.
- May lead to severe juridical consequences if not applied in safety relevant projects.
- Defines required activities and outputs as well as specific methods
 for engineering, testing and production (as well as acquisition and supplier processes).
- Not isolated of normal engineering, testing and production processes but rather an enhancement of those.
- Pays a lot of attention to Traceability and Consistency (as well).
- Its process model matches very well to Automotive SPICE.

ASIL (Automotive Safety Integrity Level) is used as a term for **risk classification** and refers to **severity**, **exposure** and **controllability**.

It determines the specific activities and methods that need to be applied.

FUNCTIONAL SAFETY MANAGEMENT AND ENGINEERING



Functional Safety Management

Planning, coordination and tracking of all activities and outputs related to functional safety.



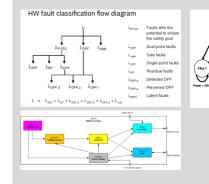


Special outputs

- Safety plan
- Tool qualification
- Supplier qualification (safety aspects)

Functional Safety Engineering

Expertise for analysis and design methods related to functional safety.



1a	1a	Enforcing low complexity	++	++	++	**
	1b	Usage of language subsets	**	++	**	++
	10	Enforcing strict typisation	**	**	**	++
	1d	Usage of defensive implementation techniques	0	+	++	++
	1e	Usage of esatblished design rules	+	+	+	++
	11	Usage of unambiguous graphical models	+	**	++	++
	1g	Usage of style guides	+	**	**	***
1h	1h	Usage of naming conventions	++	++	++	++

Special outputs

- FMEA
- FMEDA
- FTA

SOURCES OF INPUT DOCUMENTS



Input documents need to be decomposed to project specific requirements or design elements of safety manuals Supplier configuration guidelines system level or according domains. specific inputs coding guidelines Internal group quality standards design guidelines Customer company group technical standards standards standards testing guidelines Input quality guidelines documents Internal Customer master test plan (testing strategy) project project customer requirement specification platform requirements inputs inputs development interface agreements

THE VALUE OF TRACEABILITY



Reporting and Proofs of Conformity

- Customer Reports and Audits
- Management Reports
- Quality Assurance and Test Reports
- Project KPIs

Quality and Efficiency

- Consistency in constantly changing, huge and complex systems
- Increased quality, efficiency and reusability
- Improved planning and controlling

Typical change rate (in early samples)

- ~20 % change and addition in requirements, design and test cases
- → Thousands of changes per sample

Typical project data volume

- 20.000 requirements + design elements
- 15.000 test cases
- 500 defects (mainly internal testing)
- 500 change requests



USAGE OF INTEGRITY

SCOPE OF INTEGRITY



Integrity is used for specifications, documentation, ensuring traceability and consistency, tracking and reporting.

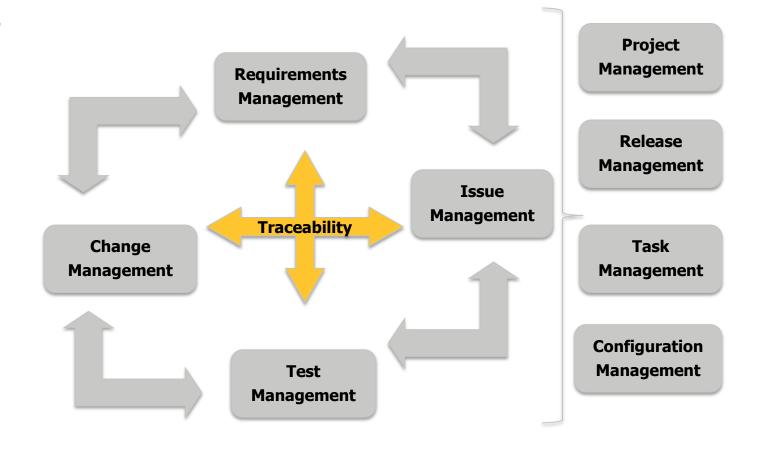
Integrity is <u>not</u> used for project planning, modeling, coding, test execution or functional safety analysis.

There are **integrations** for those aspects though.

Design is more than just modeling

Typical design elements in Integrity:

- System architecture specification
- Interface specifications
- List of technical functions
- Explanations for supplier part selection

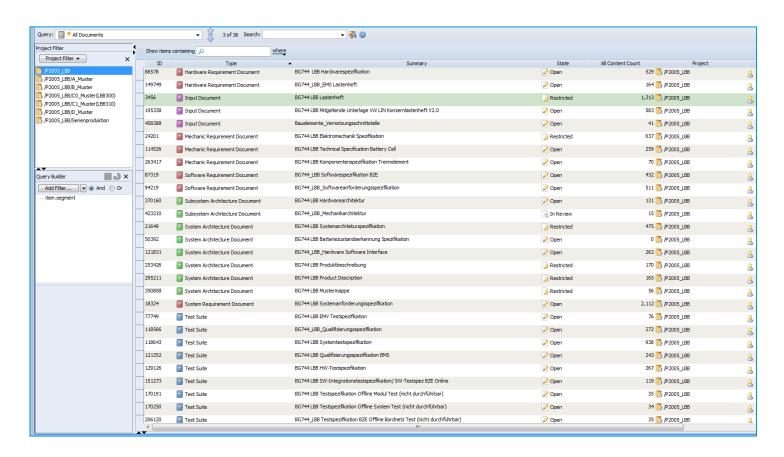


DOCUMENTS IN INTEGRITY



Integrity is the only system for specifying or managing requirements and test cases.

Considering design specification Integrity is not the only system but still very important.

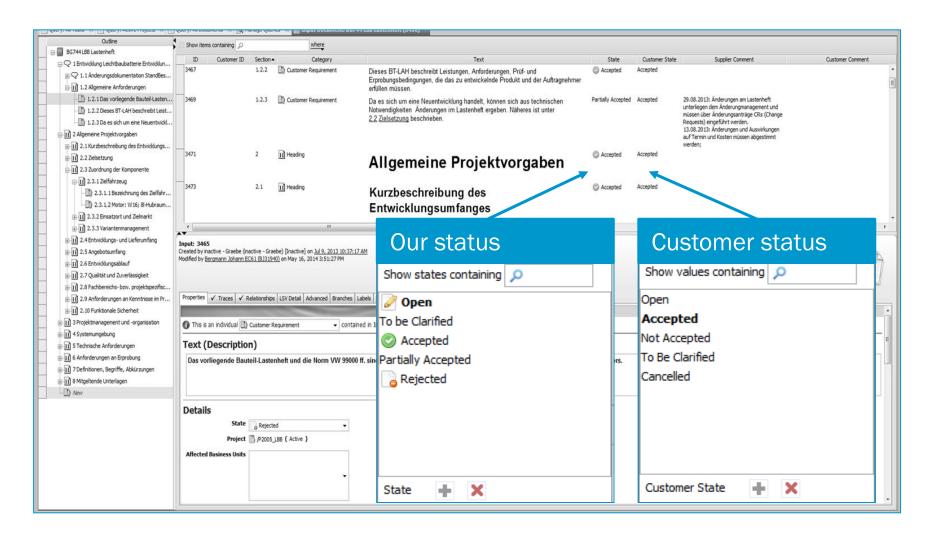


- customer requirement specification
- · development interface agreements
- customer group standards
- product description
- system requirement specification
- · system architecture specification
- · component requirement specifications
- · component design specifications
- software requirement specifications
- software design specifications
- hardware requirement specifications
- hardware design specifications
- hardware software interface specification
- · mechanical requirement specifications
- mechanical design specifications
- supplier safety manuals
- system test suites
- · component test suites
- · software test suites
- · hardware test suites

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CUSTOMER REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION



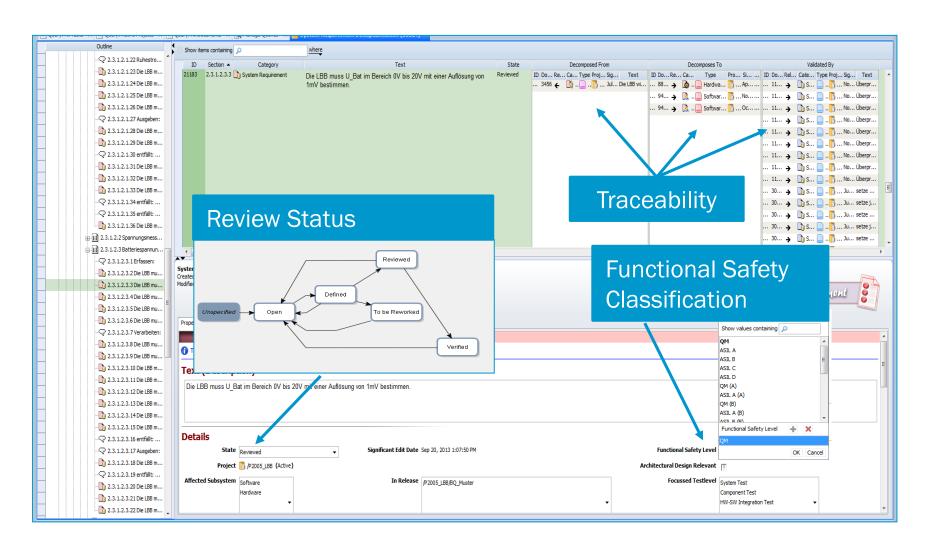


Customer requirements are not only reviewed but also clarified and agreed.

Customer requirement specifications are regularly updated and exchanged.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION



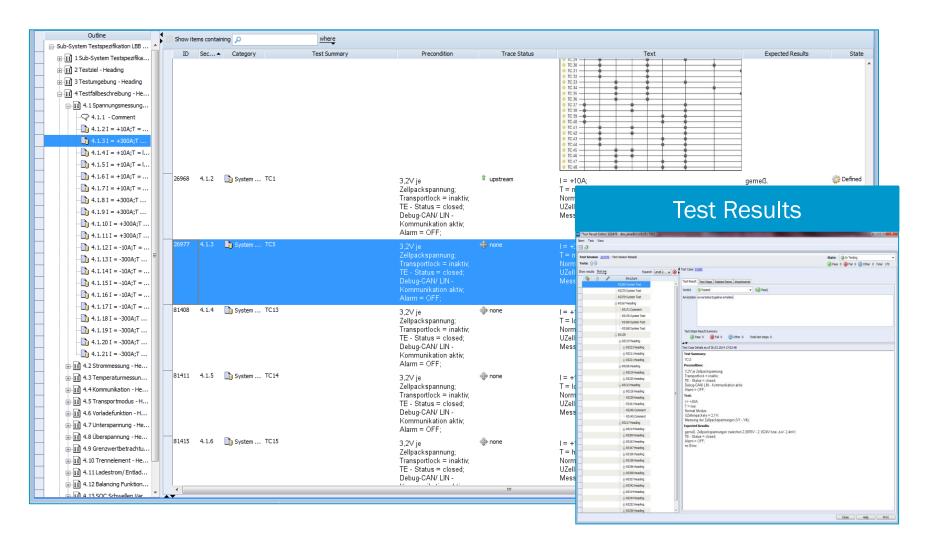


System requirements are thoroughly analyzed, decomposed and validated.

System requirement specifications are regularly updated and reviewed.

TEST SUITE



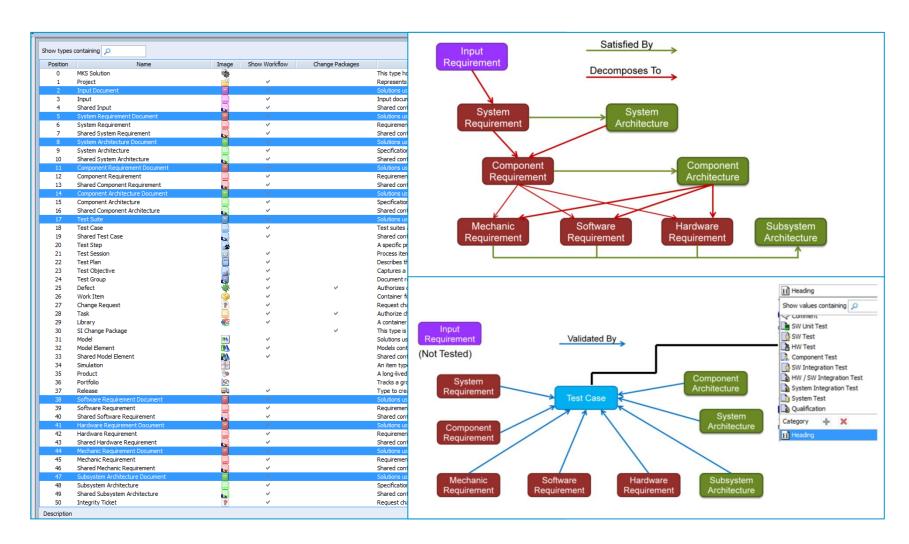


Test suites are exported for specific testing tools (e.g. Tessy, CANoe, ...).

Test results data from these testing tools is imported again for full traceability and coverage reports.

DOCUMENT TYPES





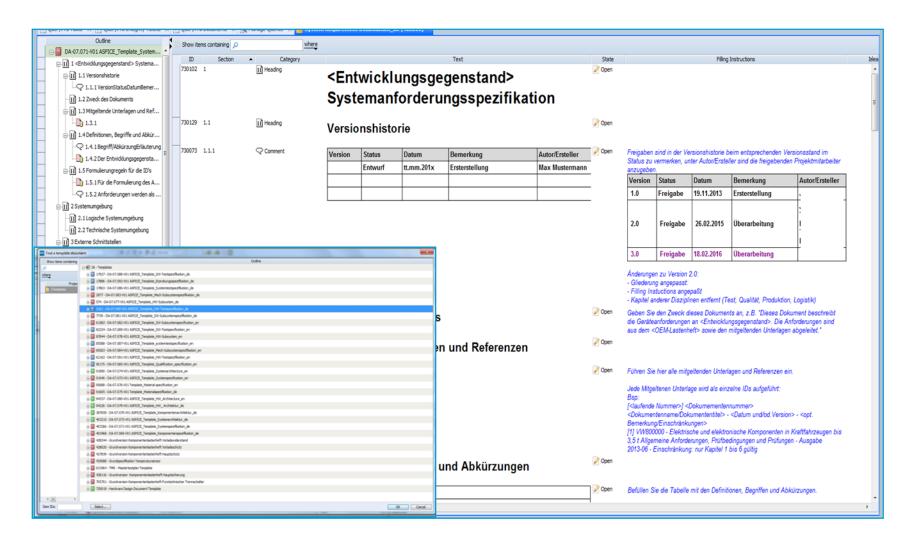
Separate document types exist for specific domains according to ASPICE.

Requirements are tested by Qualification Tests.

Design is tested by Integration
Tests.

DOCUMENT TEMPLATES





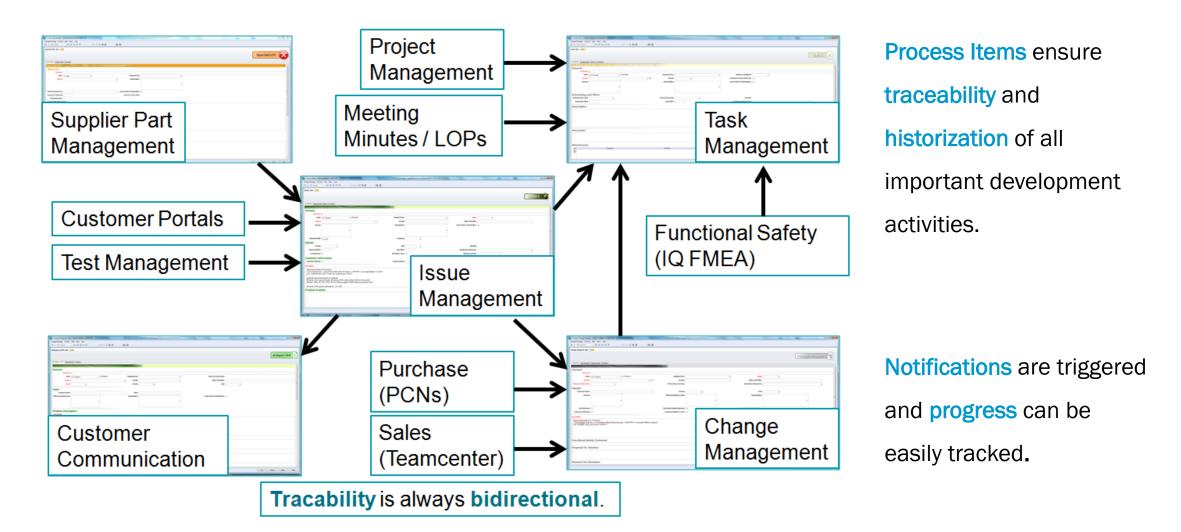
Templates exist for all common Integrity

Documents.

Standardization of heading structures and filling instructions increases quality in specification and documentation.

PROCESS ITEM FLOW





INTEGRATIONS

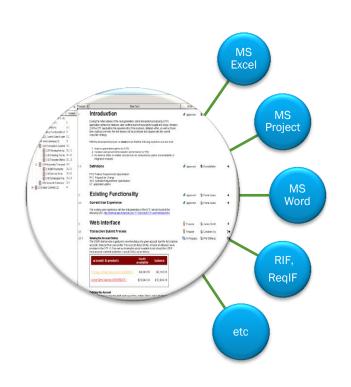


Existing integrations:

- Excel (IQ-FMEA, Defects, ...)
- Word (Documents)
- MS Project (Task Management)
- RIF, ReqIF (DOORS, other RMS)
- KPIT Medini (Requirements Documents)
- Rhapsody (Requirements Documents, Test Suites)
- Mathlab Simulink (Tracability to Model)
- Test Data Import (Tessy, CanOE, ...)
- Eclipse / Visual Studio (Tasks, Defects, Source Code)

Under construction:

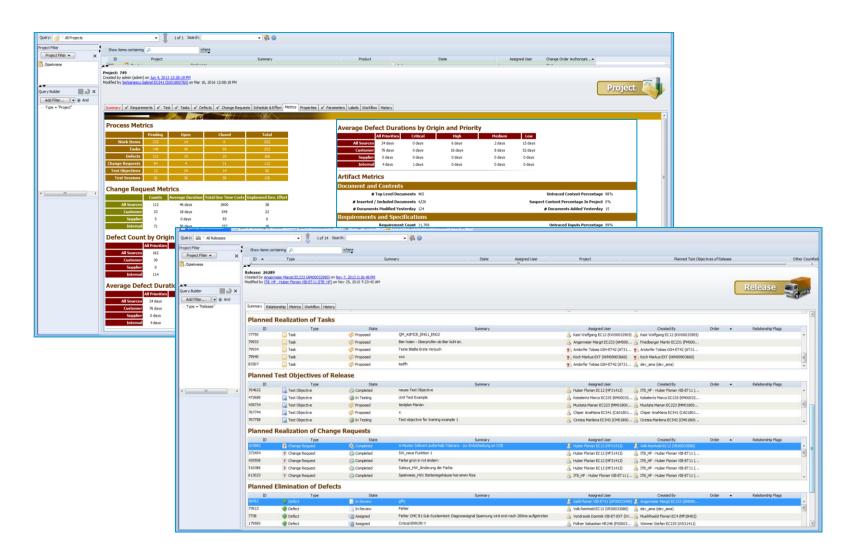
- PLM TeamCenter (Change Requests)
- Tortoise SI (Integrity Source and Windows Explorer)
- Customer Portals (KPMWeb, PFIFF, ...)





PROJECT ITEM, RELEASE ITEM



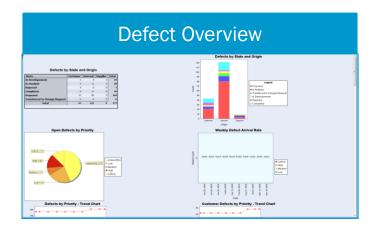


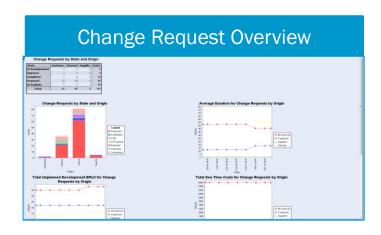
Project Items are data collectors to calculate metrics and KPIs for generation of dashboards.

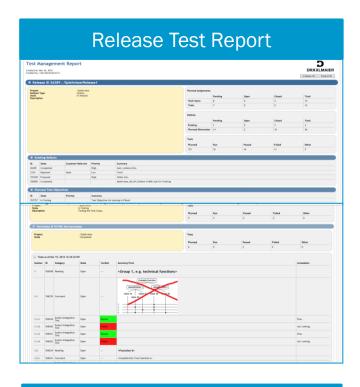
Release Items are data collectors to generate documentation and reports.

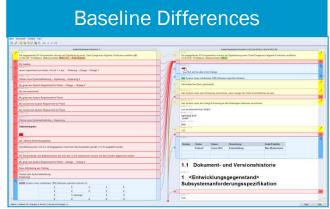
DASHBOARDS, REPORTS

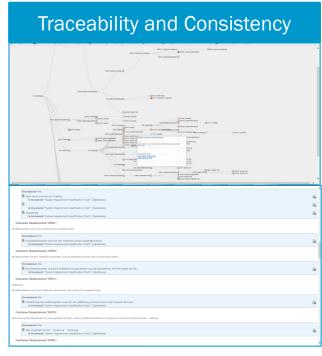


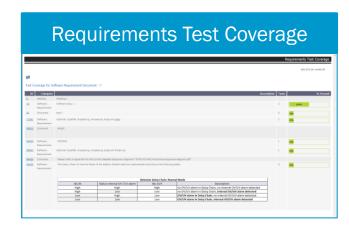














SUMMARY AND QUESTIONS

SUMMARY



DRÄXLMAIER is a Tier 1 Supplier in automotive industry.
 Our products include electronics, electrics and mechanical parts.

➤ We need to apply according industry standards and are regularly audited.

Tracability and Consistency are of high importance in our processes.

> We use Integrity to implement most of our development processes

Integrity helps us to manage complexity and deliver appropriate quality.



QUESTIONS?

DRÄXLMAIER Group

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

DRÄXLMAIER Group

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