

Semiconductor enabling a connected and automated car

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4 megatrends are shaping Automotive market significantly increase of semiconductor content of vehicles

ADAS/Autonomous driving

- > From ADAS to semi-automated and finally autonomous driving
- > Every world region is striving for "0-accident"



- > Increased connectivity and software content increase risk exposure to hackers
- > Internal/external connectivity must be secured



Advanced security

xEV/eMobility

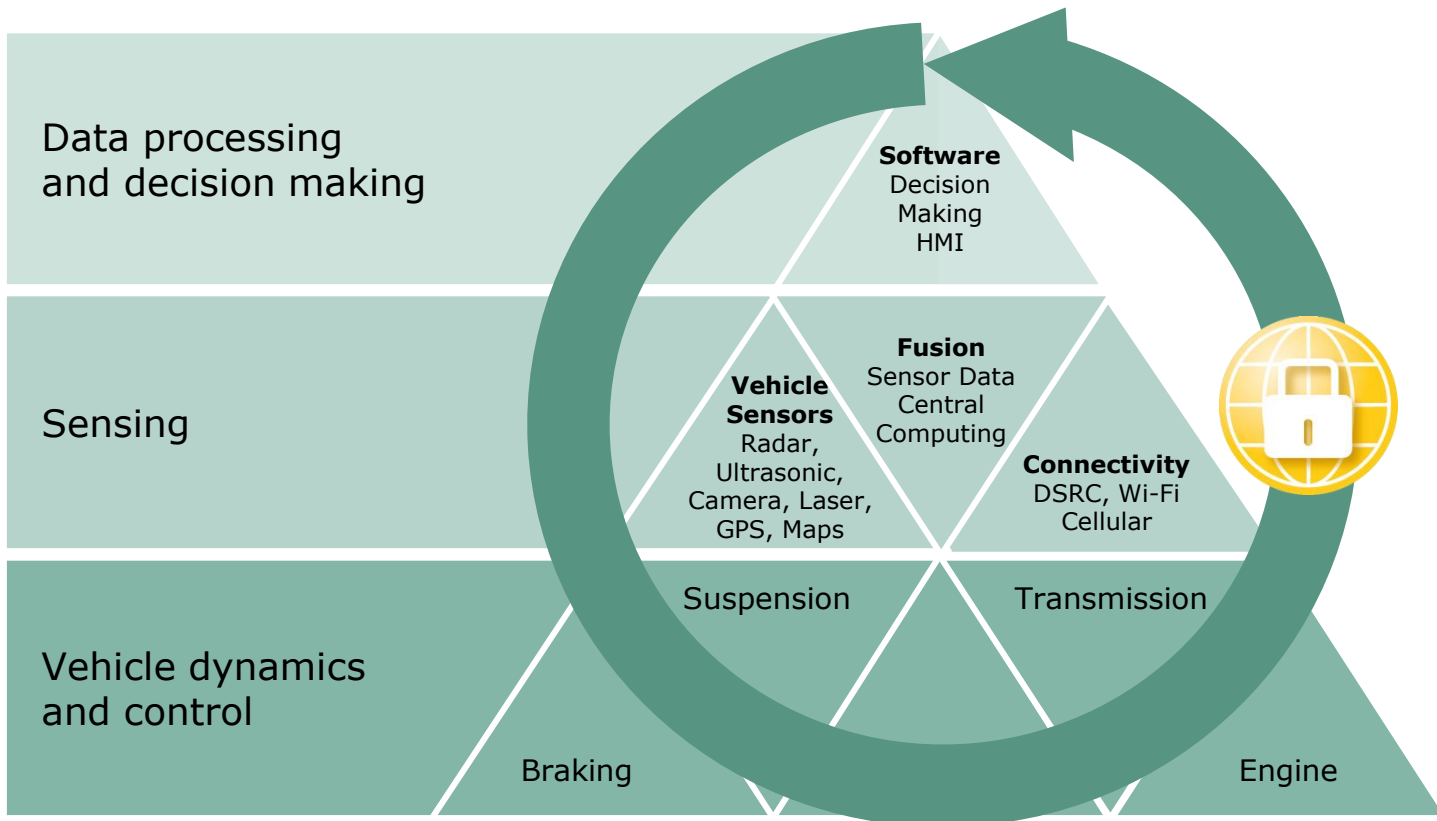
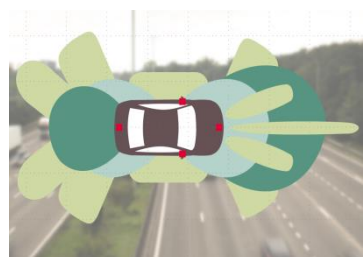
- > Mandated CO₂ reductions make electrification of powertrain inevitable



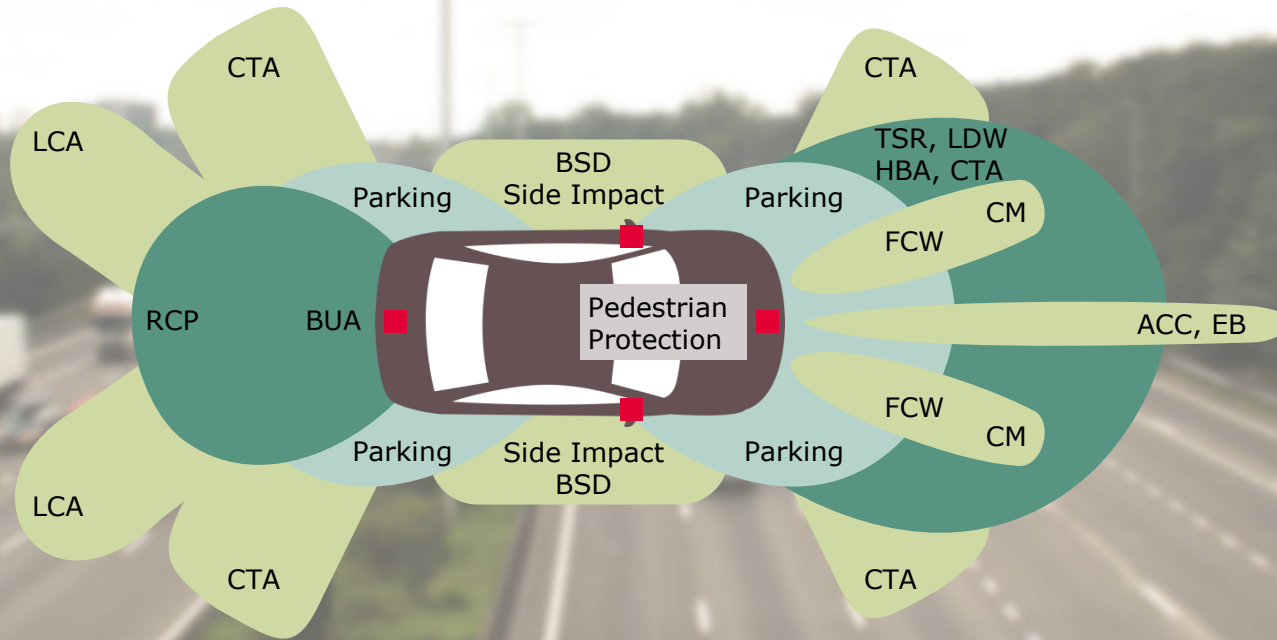
- > Advanced connectivity is driven by making the car part of the Internet
- > The car will be fully connected (V2I, V2V, in-vehicle)

Connectivity

Building blocks of automated driving: Cooperation of multiple system and disciplines is key



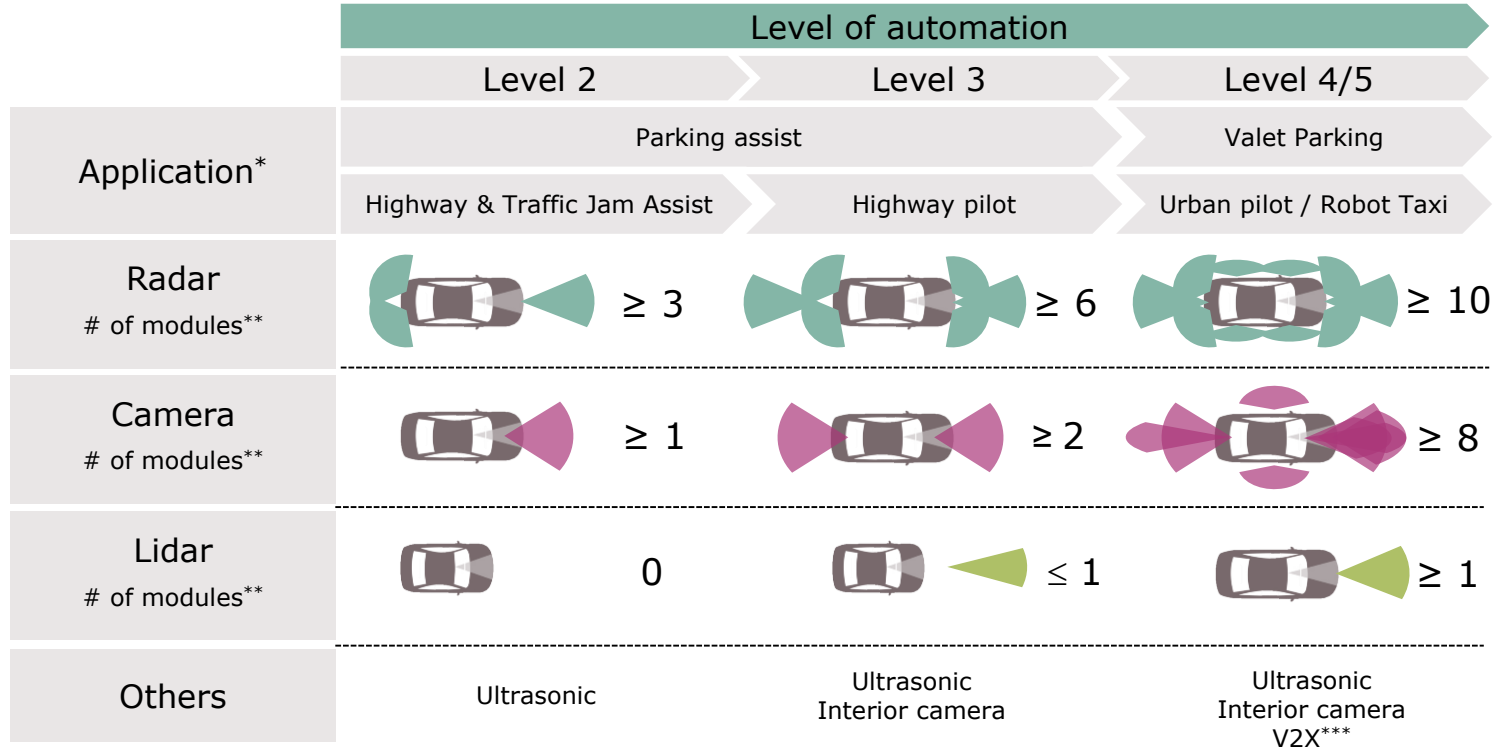
Driver's senses will be replaced by a cocoon of sensors in various technologies



Radar	Camera
Ultrasonic	Laser

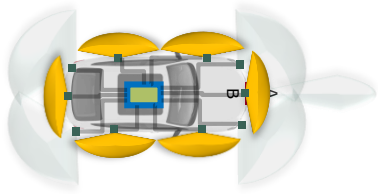
The safety cocoon through sensors

Any next automation level requires more sensors and thus higher level integration → Higher level of simulation/training



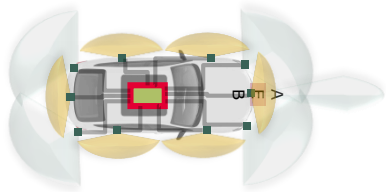
* Source: VDA (German Association of the Automotive Industry), Society of Automotive Engineers
 ** Market assumption; *** See glossary

360° Radar requires a new type of sensor, bus- and processing-architecture



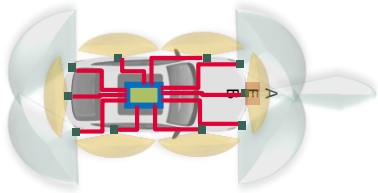
More radars in the car in area with less space and worse thermal condition

- **Small sensors**
- **Low power consumption**



Sensor fusion needed to get best performance in dense urban situation

- More (raw) data from sensors required in central fusion box → **higher data rates**



More sensors in the car lead to higher wiring effort

- **Cost efficient architecture** and **inexpensive wiring** (un-shielded twisted pair)

Small-form-factor of multiple near-range radar-sensors
are the important enablers for autonomous cars

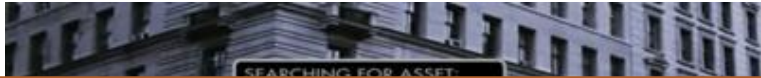
Complexity is increasing and new methodologies are needed Simulate and ,dirve in the computer is the only chance

Current Utilization Simulink/Matlab:

- › Functional Modelling for HW accelerator IP development
- › Model C-code generation -> built as MEX
- › Reference for verification + validation
- › Simulation (Matlab & MEX)
- › Code as Embedded SW

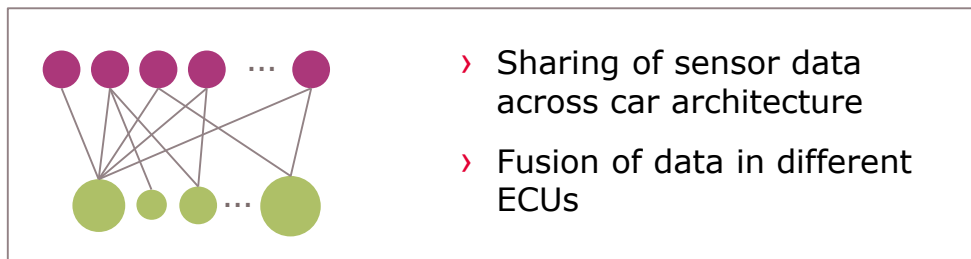
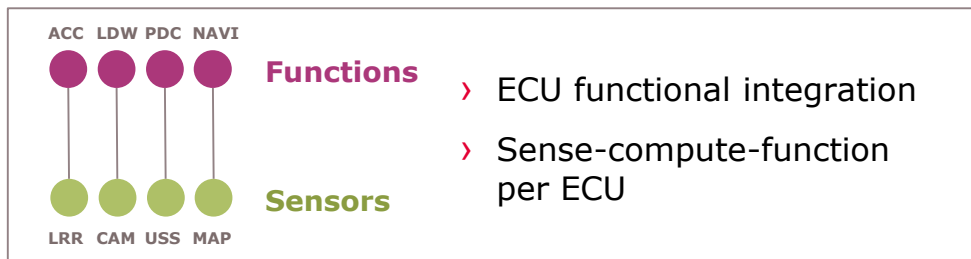
Enhancements expected in the future:

- › Radars with more modulations (PMCW, OFDM etc.) besides FMCW
- › 64-bit integers)
- › Fixed-point toolbox is very slow
- › FUSI:Matlab generates different code under Simulink and Embedded HW. → FUSI requires
- › Parallel execution of system simulation regression, test-cases in different computing unit (GPU, FPGA etc.)
- › Scenario Generation
- › Ray tracing
- › Different target models for complex targets (e.g. set of point targets for car/pedestrian/infrastructure objects)
- › Sensor Fusion: multiple sensors on ego-vehicle as well as on multiple vehicles in the environment

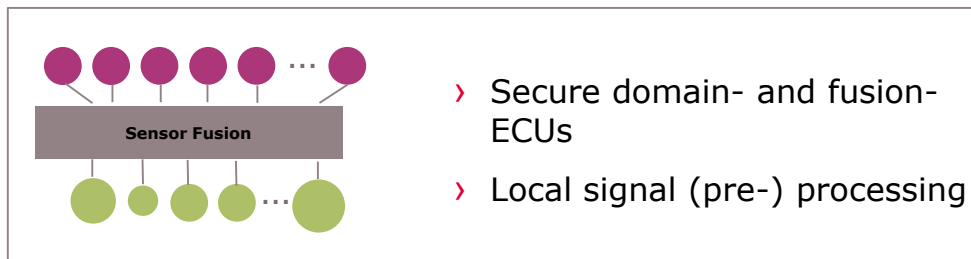


Sensor network and V2X data volumes require more computing performance and new domain architecture

TODAY



2025+



New technologies/sensors

- › Lidar, sensor networks
- › High-resolution maps
- › Car-to-X connectivity

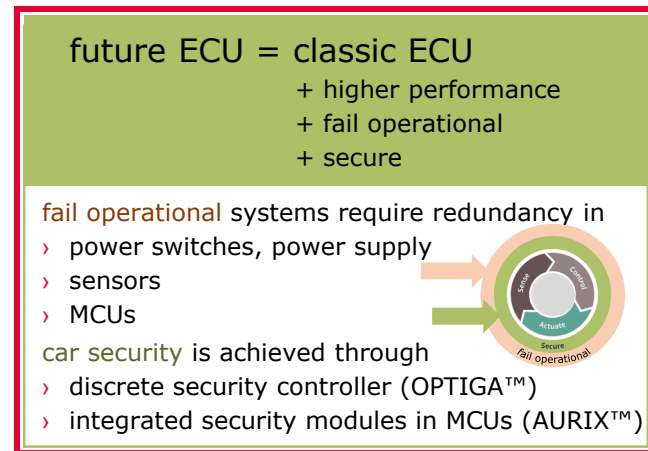
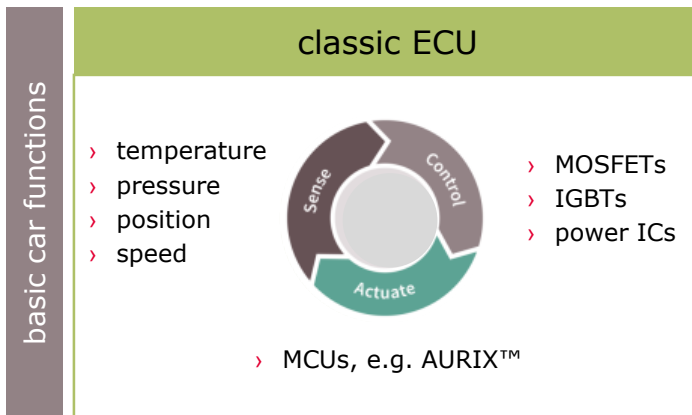
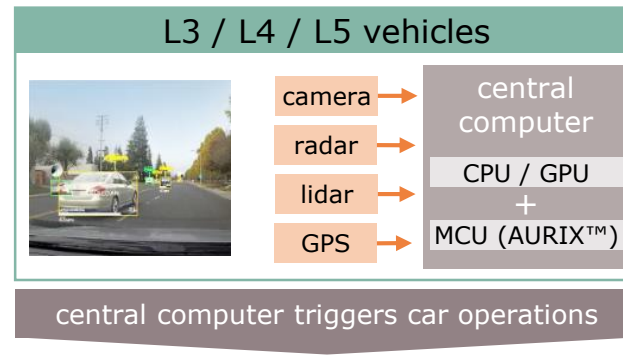
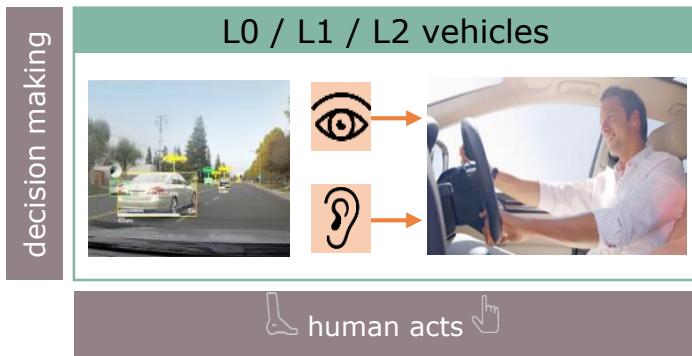
New computing architecture

- › GPU architecture
- › New SW architecture, e.g. Hypervisor
- › Integrated security architecture

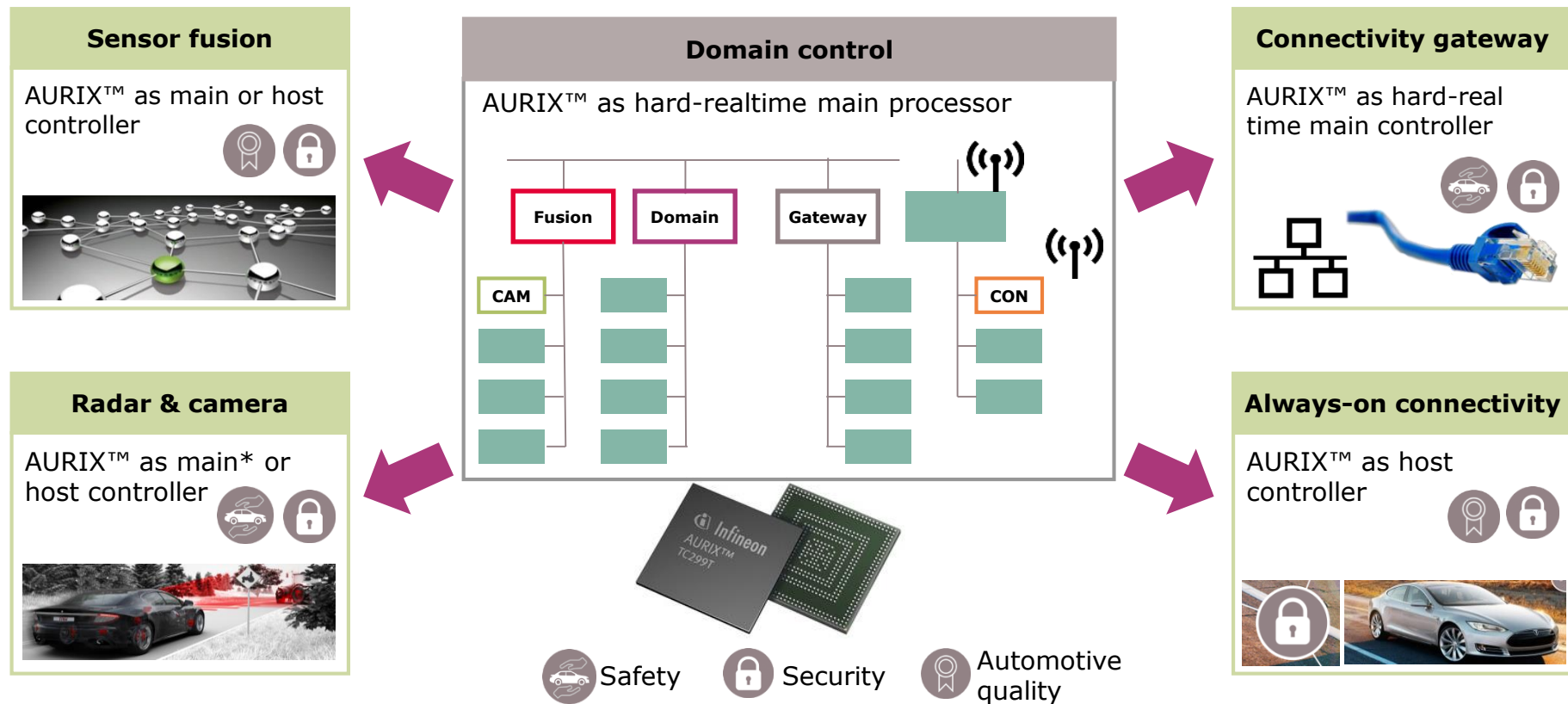
New business models

- › SOTA updates and new applications
- › Big data
- › New insurance models

Introduction of central computers triggers demand for high-performance, fail operational microcontrollers (MCUs)



From ECU to domain architecture: Secure μ C from Infineon offer the required safety and necessary scalability



*for radar

AURIX™ microcontroller complements CPU/GPU to make the central computer robust and fail operational



Examples of central computing platforms

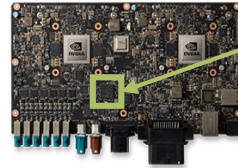
Functionality

- › Data processing for applications (e.g. parking)
- › Fusion of object data, deep learning algorithms
- › Environmental model calculation (road, objects)
- › Trajectory planning
- › Modelling of driver behaviour

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DRIVE™ PX 2



2

INTEL® GO™
DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM
FOR AUTOMATED DRIVING



AURIX™ as real-time main controller or host controller



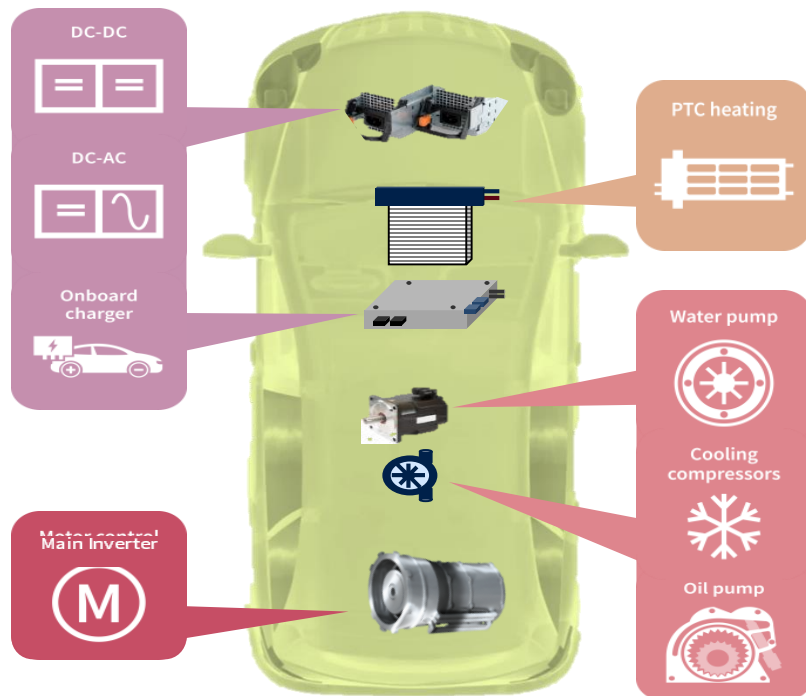
- › ISO 26262 ASIL-D safety host monitoring operation of the data fusion ECU
- › Safe and secure gateway to the vehicle network
- › Fallback operation in case of a GPU/CPU fail
- › Safe communication to actuator control units

Cooperation is needed to combine automotive world with high performance computing

Pictures: Courtesy of Nvidia, Intel

Infineon addresses a wide range of xEV components – from Main Inverter to Auxiliaries

Key Components of Electric Vehicles



Categorization of Key Components

Category	Component	Power [kW]
Motor Drives	Main Inverter	30 – 400
Power Supply	OBC	1.5 – 6.6
Power Supply	DC-DC	1.5 – 2.5
Heater	PTC Heater	2 – 5
Motor Drives	Compressor	1.5 – 5
Motor Drives	Water Pump	0.2 – 1
Motor Drives	Oil Pump	0.2 – 1

OBC = On-Board-Charger

A comprehensive product portfolio requires a advanced simulations & design environment for xEV applications



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- › as MEX
- › tion
- › & MEX)
- › SW

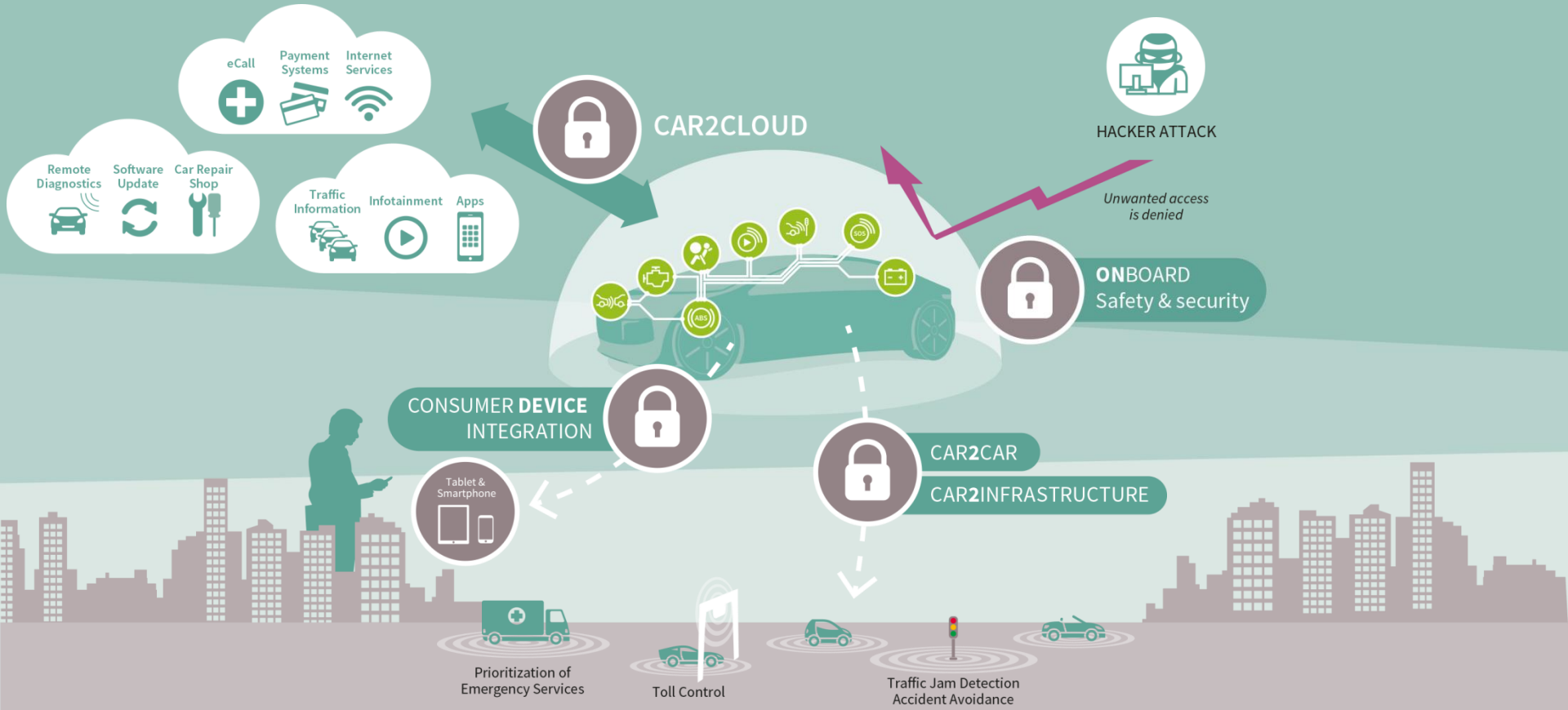
Use Case today and in the future:

- › Optimization of power converters (specially SMPS) simulation
- › Simulation deployment on FPGA based platforms (including Speedgoat and dSpace)
- › First proof of concept done with MathWorks' AE support (improvement of factor x3)
- › Closed loop simulation for verification control algorithm and power electronics
- › First proof on concept with translation of Spice models to MathWorks
- › Multi-domain simulation and Analog-Mixed signal simulations
- › Hydraulic/Mechanical/Electrical block modeling (e.g. transmissions)
- › IDE with workflow that supports FS (ISO26262)
- › Automated code generation for uC and Control algorithm analysis

Expectation and Improvements which helps in NEW designs:

- › Real-time (or near to real-time) simulation speed
- › HDL coder support for physical modeling tools
- › Interface between IFXspice (Titan) and MathWorks toolboxes
- › Tool for FS analysis (like Medini form ANSYS)
- › Multi-core support

The connected car offers many use cases for our customer. Move from closed to open system introduces multiple risks



Security is not just one more feature in the modern car

Safety and Security are intrinsically linked

Danger of unintentional errors disrupting the safe operation of the vehicle

Safety



“It must not happen”



Intentional attacks on systems and software

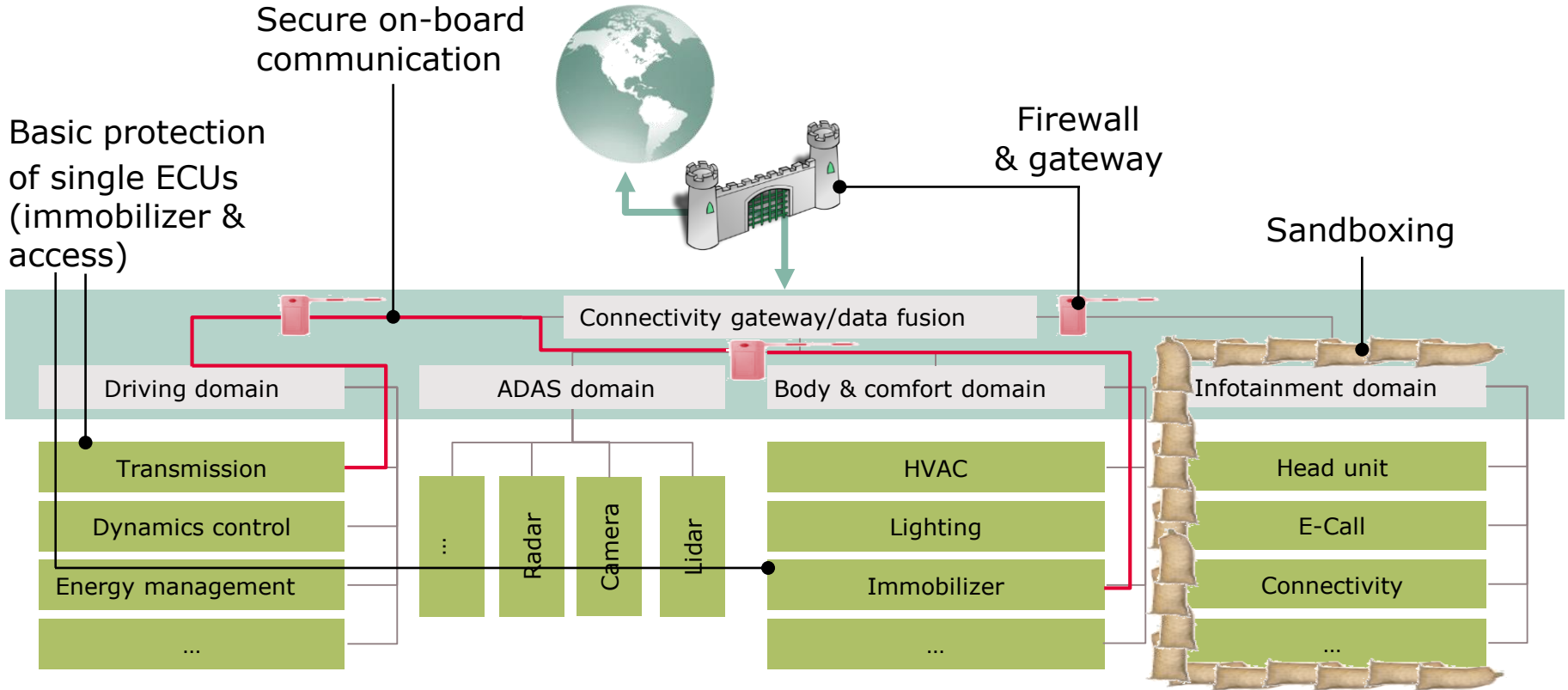
Security



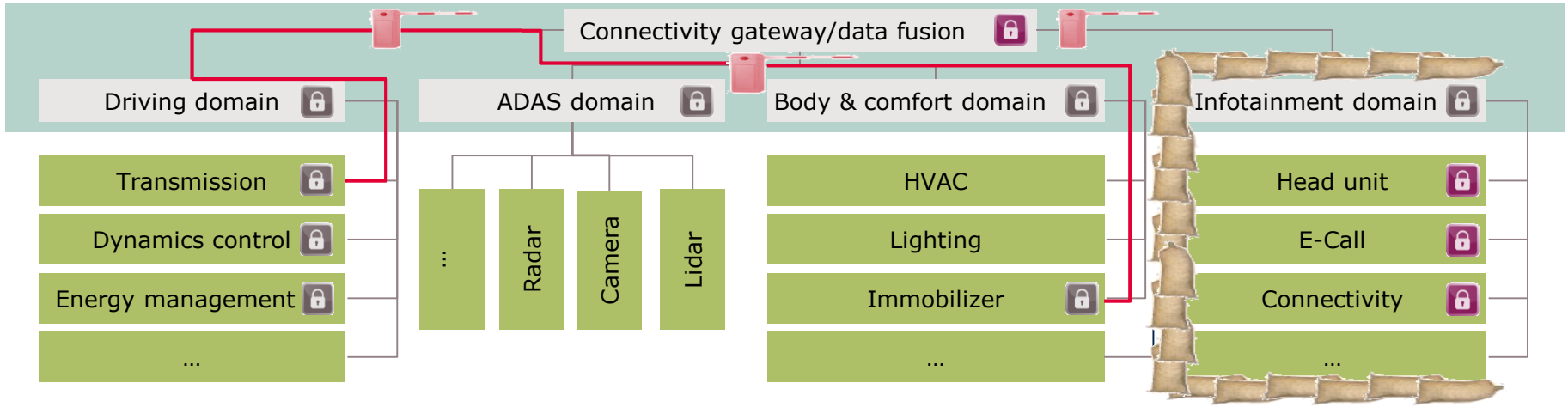
“It must not pay off”

A safety or security breach could result in the same consequence:
Threat to life and limb

A single firewall will not be enough! Various security tools have to be added on the way to a secure architecture




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 **Trust anchors** 

Protected execution environments hosting

- > Key storage and related cryptographic operation
- > Security applications

 **Integrated on MCU**

- > High speed
- > Secure onboard communication
- > Logical security

 **Discrete security controller**

- > External communication
- > Protecting high value
- > By certified hardware security

Enabling the root of trust for internal and external communication

Semiconductors enable the future of driving: More safety, more comfort, less pollution



- › Semiconductors enable ~80% of innovation in automotive
- › Autonomous driving will increase safety and comfort, but also support CO₂ reduction
- › A secure system architecture combined with hardware security will provide the appropriate level of protection
- › **SIMULATION** is key to shorten time to market and reliable system



Part of your life. Part of tomorrow.

