
*Opportunities and Challenges in Software
Engineering for the Next Generation Automotive*

Cyber Physical Systems

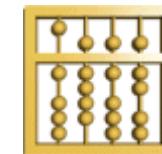
Electro Mobility

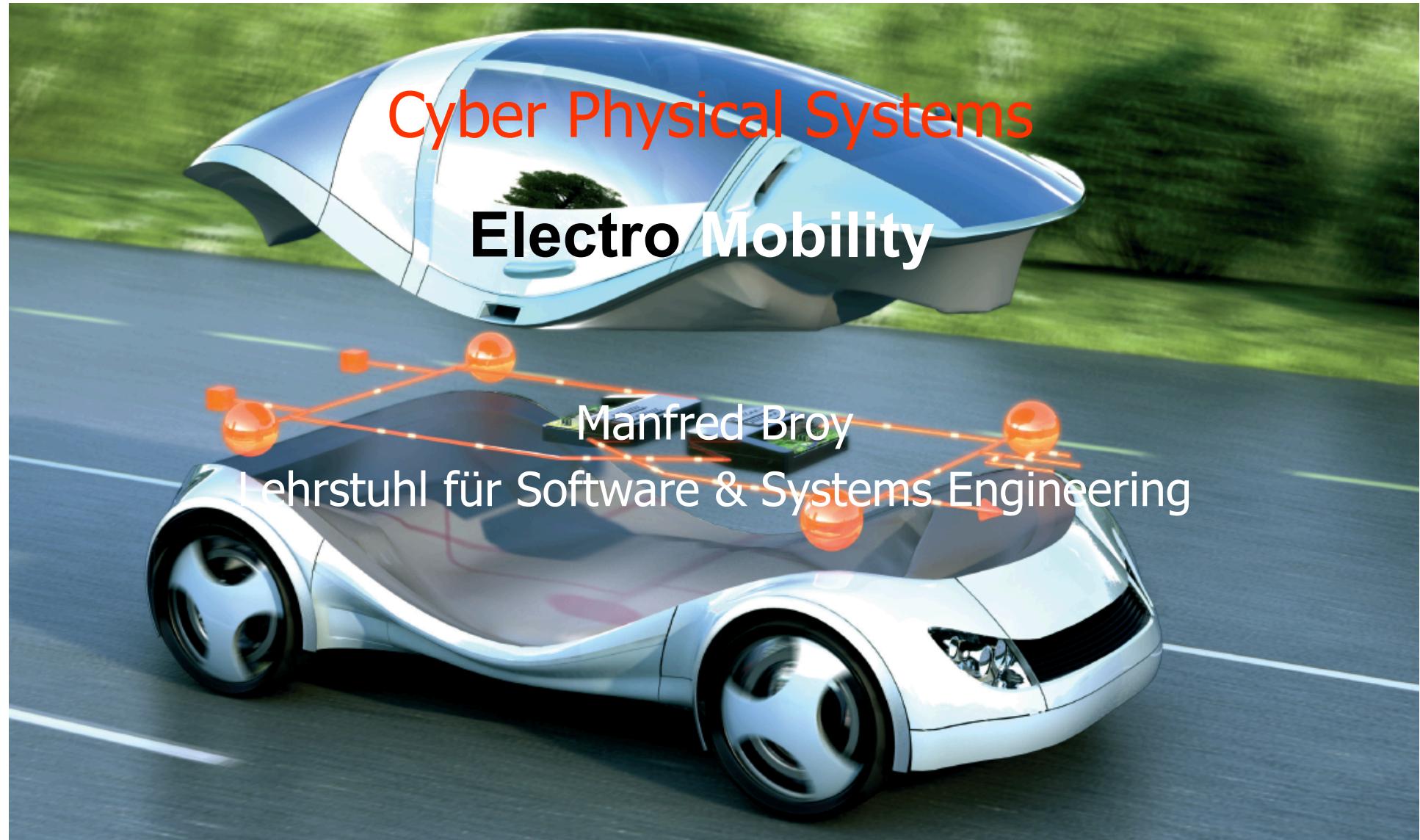
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Change of paradigm in the design of E/E systems

There is a high degree of

- innovation and functionality

but also

- increasing costs and complexity

in the design of E/E systems asking for new approaches and paradigms in engineering and development:

- Systems Engineering

 ◊ instead of assembling components - integration of subsystems

requires emphasis on

 ◊ requirements engineering

 ◊ architecture and integration

 ◊ comprehensive quality assurance

- Function orientation

 ◊ instead of developing components developing functions

 ◊ functional view part of architecture

Paradigm shift development E/E

... and new development principles:

- Front loading
 - ◊ shift in expenditure on early phases
 - ◊ instead of eliminating errors in the integration error prevention
- Model based development
 - ◊ structuring
 - ◊ automation
 - ◊ seamless use of all models

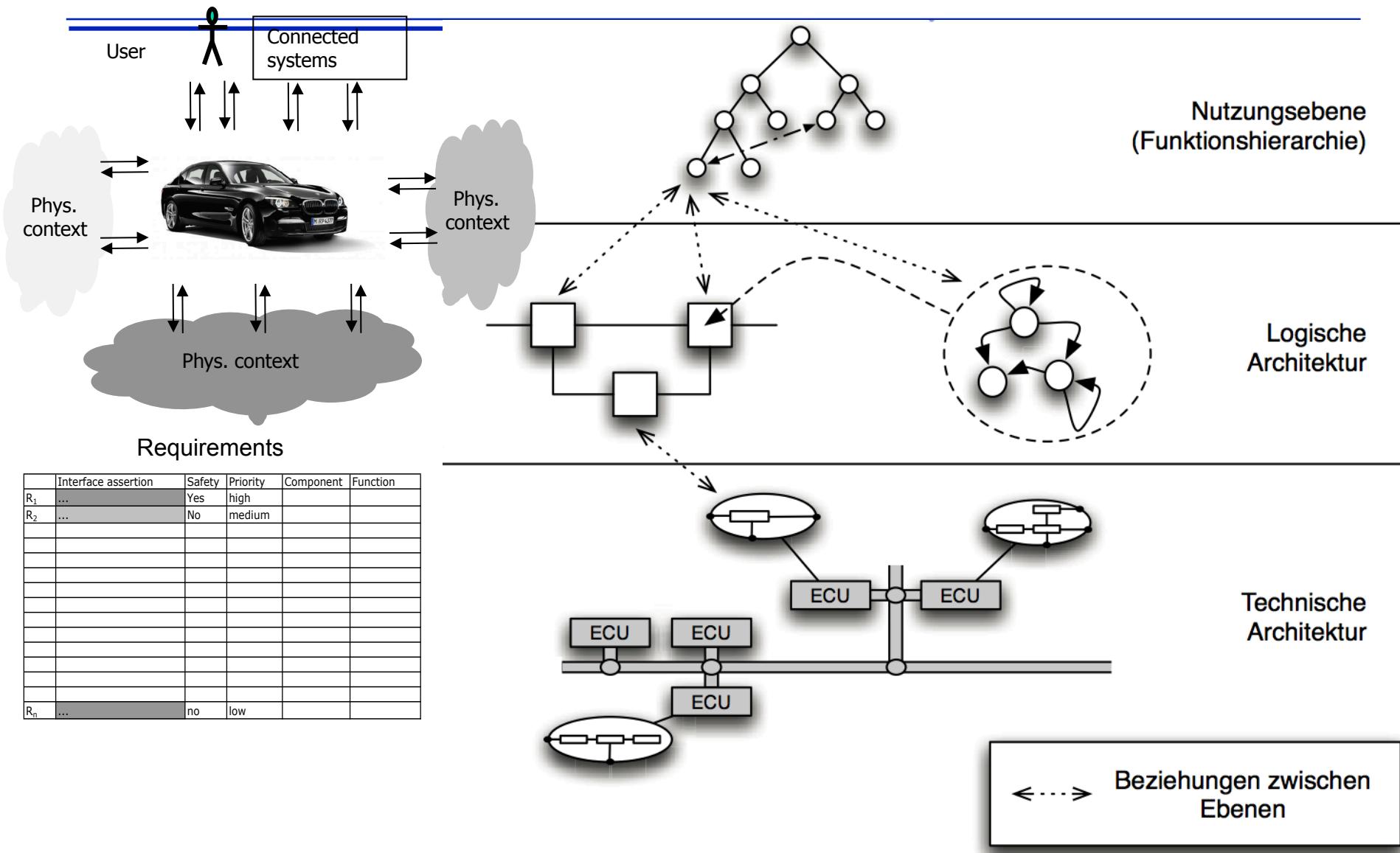
Example: Functional models for testing, diagnostics, maintenance
- Artefact orientation - PLM E/E
 - ◊ archiving of all development results in databases
- Product lines
 - ◊ modular function construction kit
 - ◊ mastering variability
 - ◊ systematic reuse at all levels

Comprehensive architecture - what is it

Views onto structure - structuring views of a system

- context - domain model
 - ◊ relevant properties of the system environment
- functional view - system level interface
 - ◊ functionality - function hierarchy
 - ◊ dependencies
 - ◊ non-functional requirements (quality: safety, reliability, performance, ...)
- logical component view
 - ◊ architecture of components - component hierarchy
 - ◊ Logic of the signal / message flow between components
- technical view
 - ◊ deployment, scheduling

Structured architecture views: abstraction levels

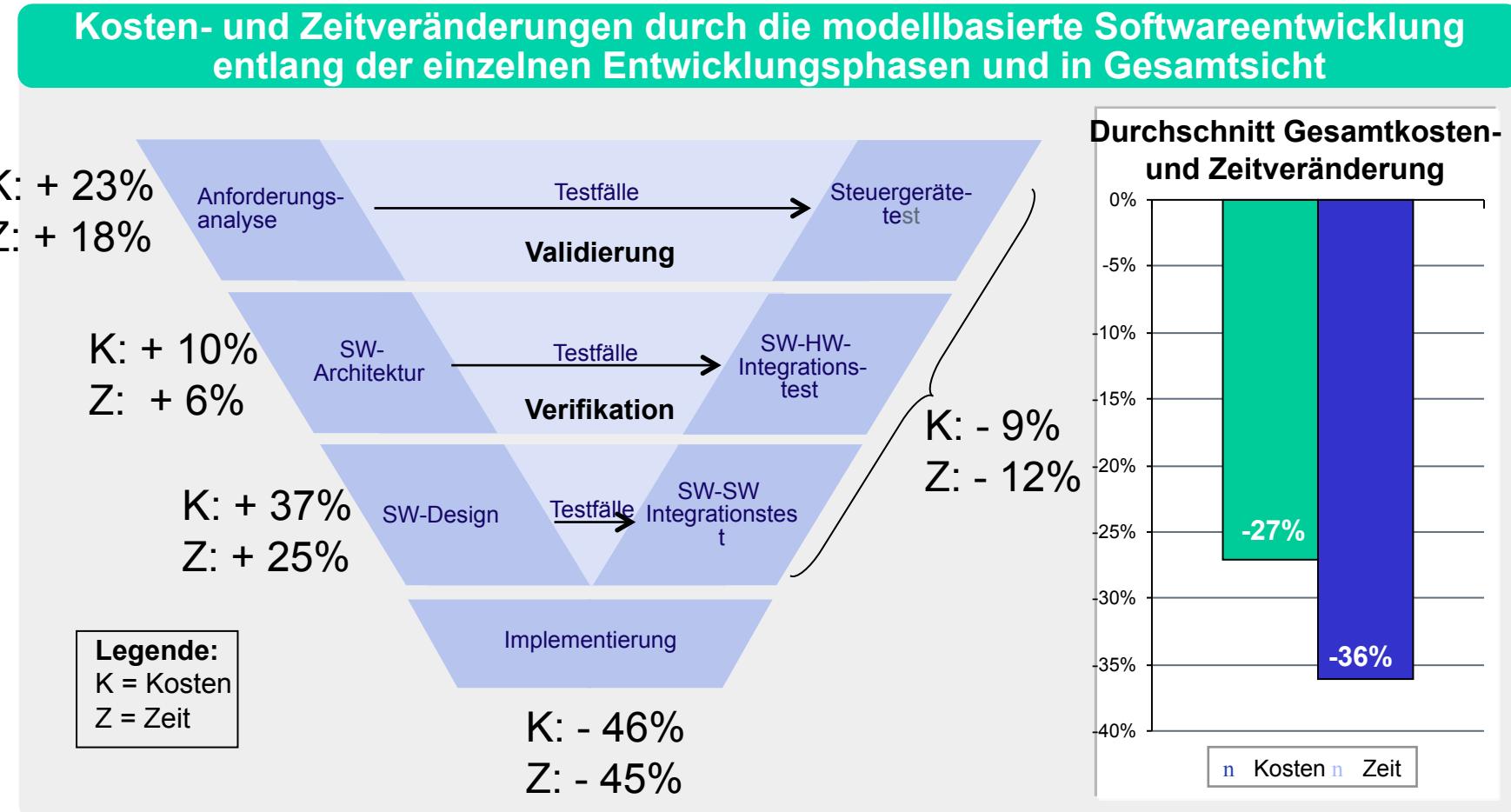


Comprehensive architecture as backbone

- organisation of engineering
 - ◊ roles
 - ◊ process
 - ◊ artefacts - PLM
 - ◊ requirements
- early system verification & validation
 - ◊ simulation
 - ◊ test
- supplier management
 - ◊ contracts and specifications
 - ◊ integration of supplier designed sub-systems
- quality assurance
 - ◊ test
- systematic reuse
 - ◊ product lines

Gesamtsicht – Kosten- und Zeitveränderung (Diss. Kirstan)

Die Frontloading-Effekte der modellbasierten Entwicklung sind deutlich in den Kostenveränderungen der einzelnen Entwicklungsphasen zu sehen.



Result: function based structuring/architecture

Modeling:

- Function hierarchy
 - ◊ Structured list of all functions
 - user functions
 - system functions
 - ◊ Mode view
 - ◊ Modular specification of each function
 - dependencies by modes
- Logical components (sub-systems)
 - ◊ Tracing: understanding which of the sub-systems and which of their properties contribute to which function
- Technical level
 - ◊ Automatic generation of code
 - Parameterized by technical architecture

Seamless usage:

- Analysis
 - ◊ feature interactions
 - ◊ completeness of specification
- Validation
- Simulation
- Generation of system test cases
- Configuration planning
 - ◊ when is which function available
- Impact analysis
- Generation of integration test cases

Research

- Consistent modelling of all aspects of an E/E Architecture
 - ◊ form of variants
 - ◊ generating the implementation for different platforms
 - ◊ automated Quality Assurance
 - ◊ calibration functions
- Integration of data and services into global networks of embedded systems
 - ◊ Cyber -Physical Systems
 - ◊ interoperability
 - ◊ service modelling
- The vehicle as a hub in the network
- Car 3.0 - the semantic car
 - ◊ recording all data and functions in the vehicle from semantic point of view