

# ArchitectECA2030

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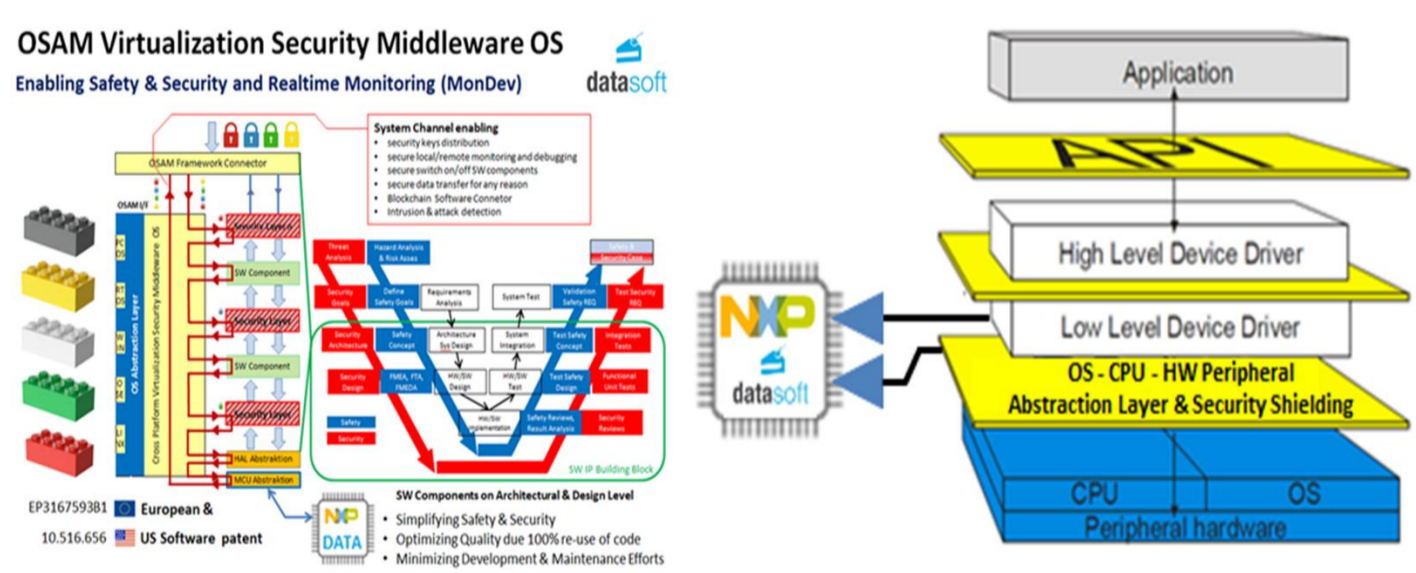


## SC 3 Demo 3.3 Key Card

Built in Connectivity Components Aging Monitor (BIAM)

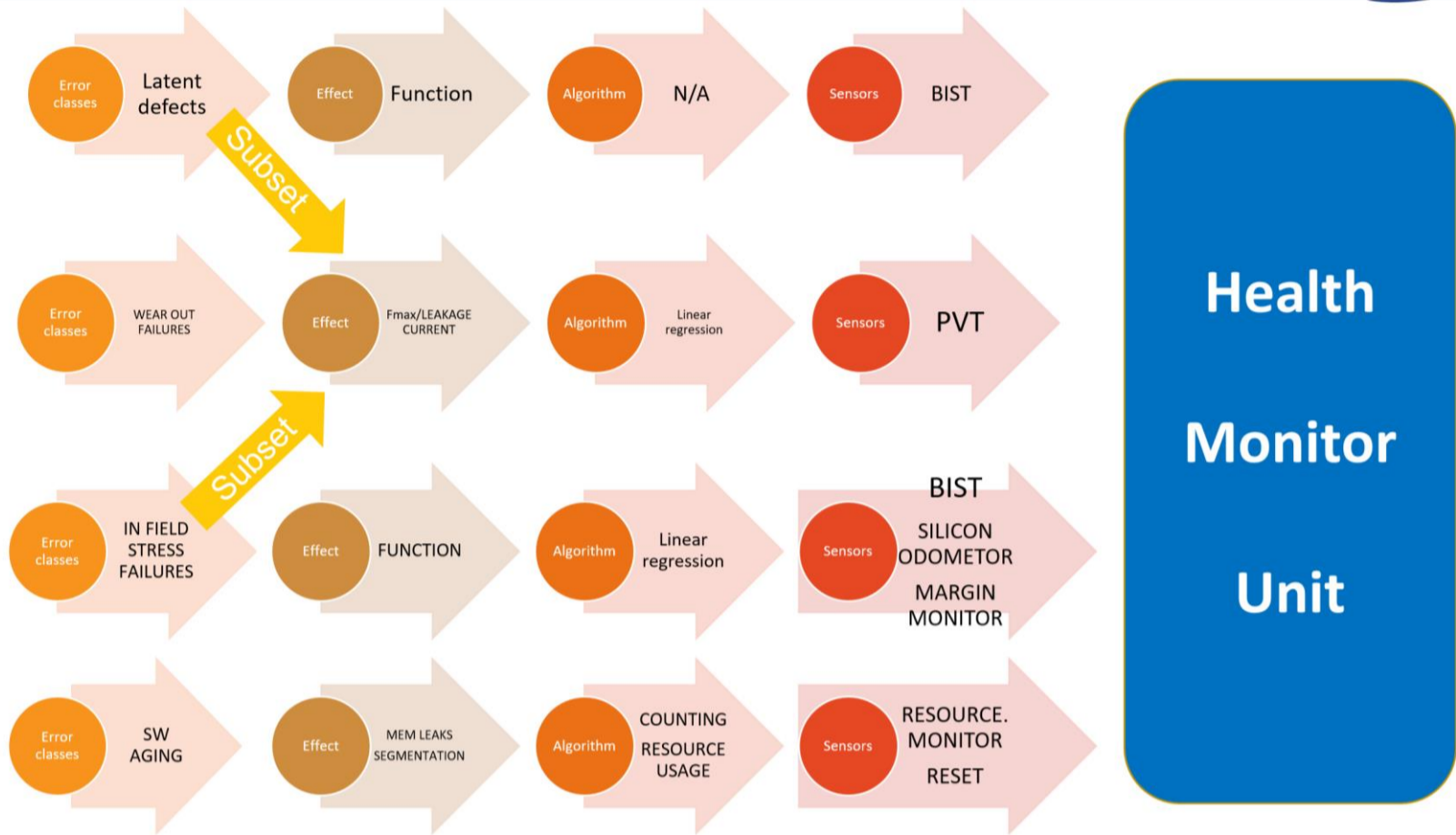
<b>Main aim</b>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop the different type of aging monitors for IC lifetime monitoring and communicating via OSAM to car or clouds</li> </ul>							
Partner		NXP, DATA, INRIA					
ECS value chain		Research / Tier 1					
<b>State-of-the-art</b>			<b>Beyond SotA / Innovation</b>		<b>Targeted TRL</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The automotive product life time performance relies on specifying the different mission profiles based on the different applications inside Car.</li> <li>IC reliability relies on production test and qualification result based on specific mission profiles prior mass production</li> <li>In functional safety area, Fail-operational is the current requirement for IC.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Models for relevant degradation (ageing) mechanisms.</li> <li>Mon Dev for the different degradation mechanisms</li> <li>SW/HW communication infrastructure to handle monitoring data</li> </ul>		TRL 3		
<b>Link to project objectives</b>							
<b>Objective</b>		<b>Addressed (Y/N)</b>		<b>How</b>			
O1 – Continuous robust design optimization for each part in the ECS value chain		N					
O2 – Framework for safety validation of ECS value chain		N					
O3 – Identification & management of residual risks over the entire ECS value chain		Y					
O4 – End-user acceptance by trustworthy ECS value chain		N					
O5 – Zero emissions, zero crashes, zero congestions by ECA2030-car		Y					
<b>Joint demonstrator</b>			<b>Linked supply chains (Y/N)</b>		<b>Considered MonDev layers</b>		
<b>DEM3.1</b>		<b>DEM3.2</b>		<b>SC1</b>	N	<b>System (S)</b>	N
				<b>SC2</b>	N	<b>Subsystem (SS)</b>	N
				<b>SC3</b>	Y	<b>Component (C)</b>	N
				<b>SC4</b>	N	<b>Subcomponent (SC)</b>	Y

## Setup



## Benchmark scenario/mission/etc.

Residual risk optimization by combining hardware and software aging



### KPIs (related to requirements)

KPIs which evaluate the success of the demonstrator

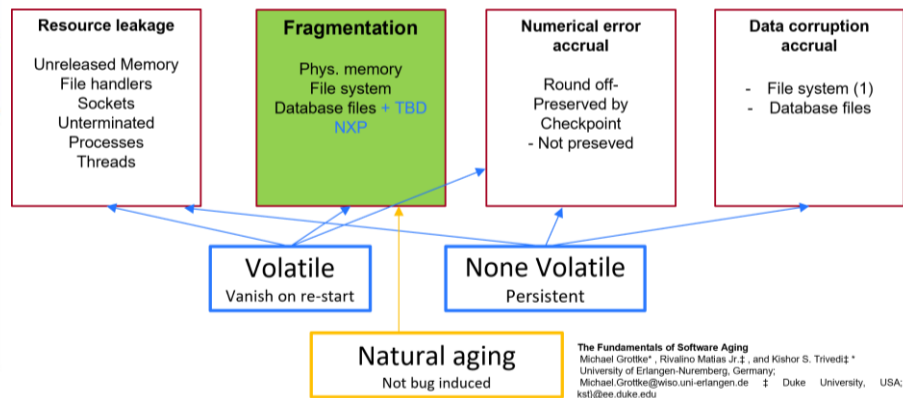
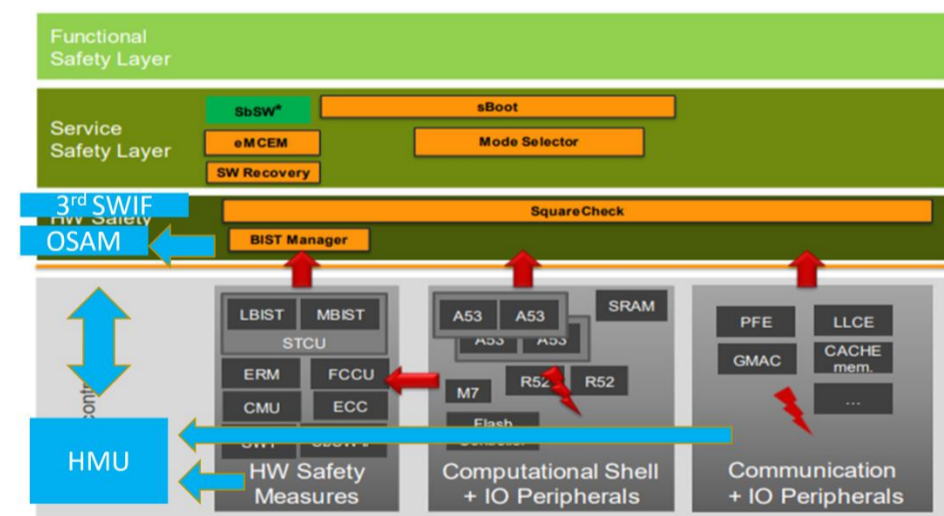
- Which parameters (variables) are being measured
- How accurate can the RUL be predicted
- What degradation mechanism are being considered/analysed
- Which failure modes are being considered

### Baseline

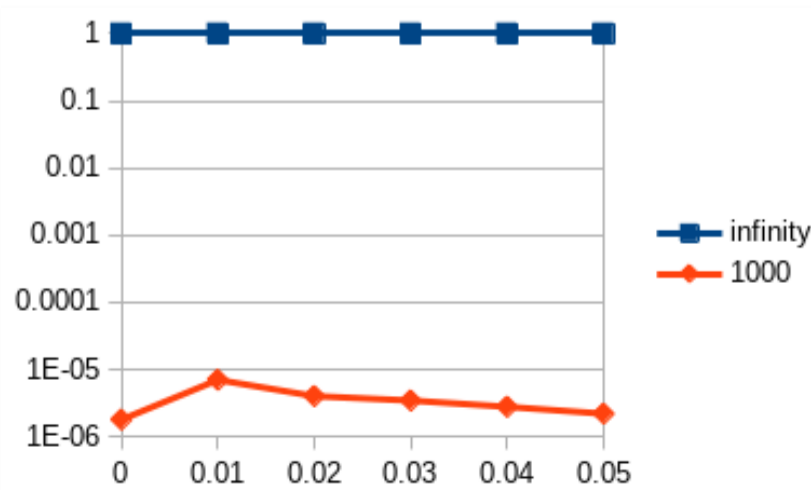
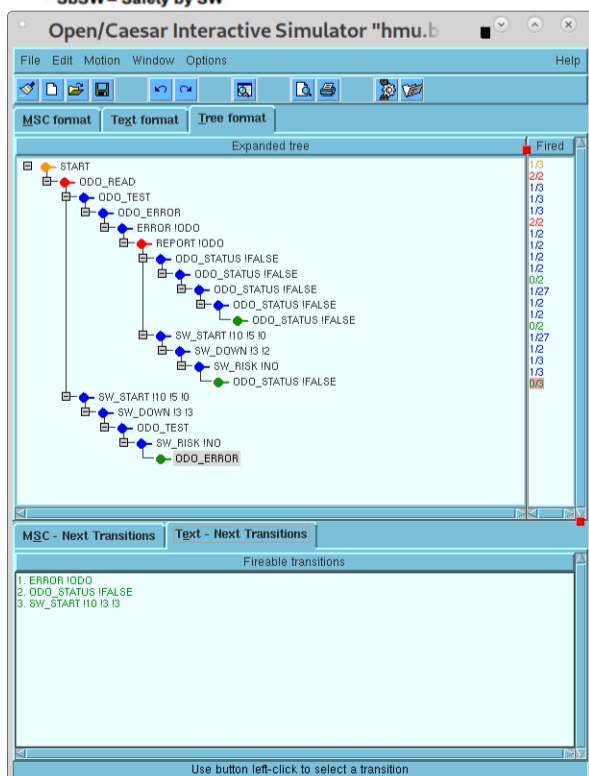
Baseline for KPIs

- 2 types of aging monitors (PVT or Margin monitor, Resource Monitor)
- $\pm 30$  days
- 3 degradation mechanisms
- 2 failure modes (Functional fail and MEM leaks)

### Current status/demonstration



The Fundamentals of Software Aging  
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## Impact

*Continuous reliability assessment and failure prediction using in-situ monitoring of degradation of mission critical electronics.*

### Used standards

- *ISO 26262: Road Vehicles – Functional Safety*
- *ISO/PAS 21448: Road Vehicles – Safety of the intended functionality*
- *IEC 61508: Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems., (for industrial related applications)*
- *AEC Q100: Failure mechanism based stress test qualification for integrated circuits*

### Future standardization potentials

Extending ISO 26262 (ASIL E covering residual risk increase over time)