Safety

- Make the system resistant against errors and mistakes
- Protect humans from the (erronous and faulty) system

Security

- Make the system resistant against malicious attackers
- Protect the system from (malicious) humans

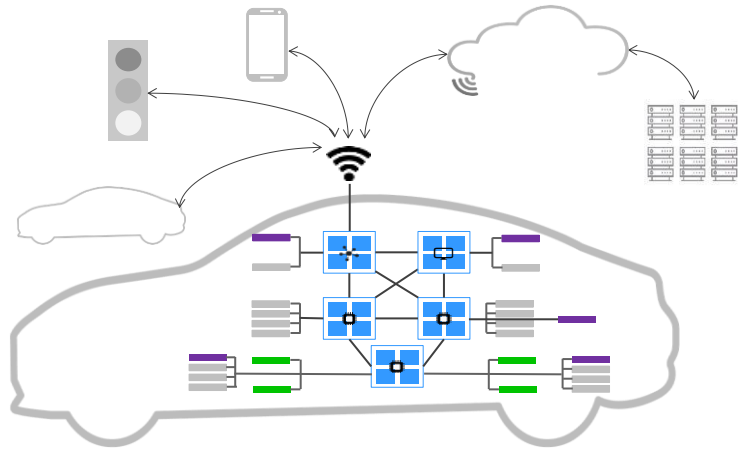
New technologies, new visions

Technology drivers

- Automotive ethernet
- High-performance system on chip (SoC)

Visions

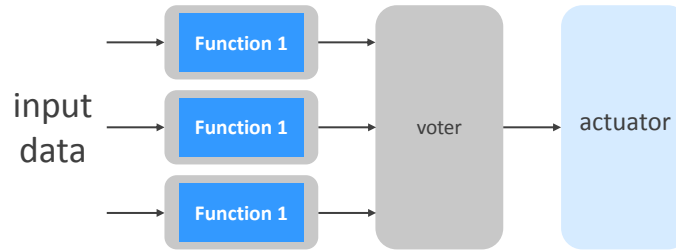
- Comfort
- Reduce energy consumption
- Proactively avoid car accidents – in an automated way



smart sensor / actuator | safety | Performance | high performance SoC

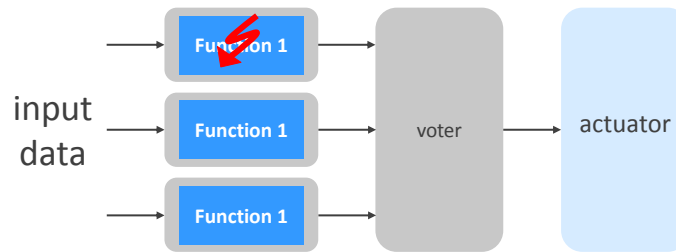
2oo3 architecture

2 out of 3 architecture
- Triple modular redundancy
- Diversity
- Lower safety requirements on each of the three



2oo3 architecture

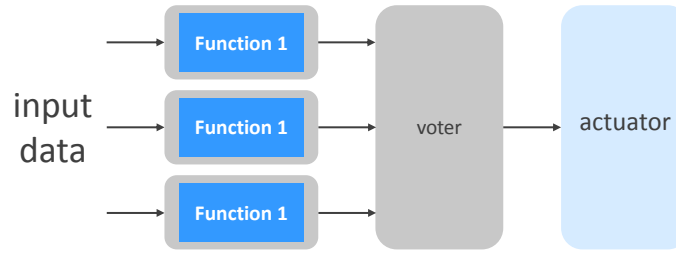
2 out of 3 architecture
- Triple modular redundancy
- Diversity
- Lower safety requirements on each of the three
- If one of the ECUs fails, the system can still continue with the remaining ECUs
- High safety requirements on the voter



2oo3 architecture

Suboptimal for automotive due to

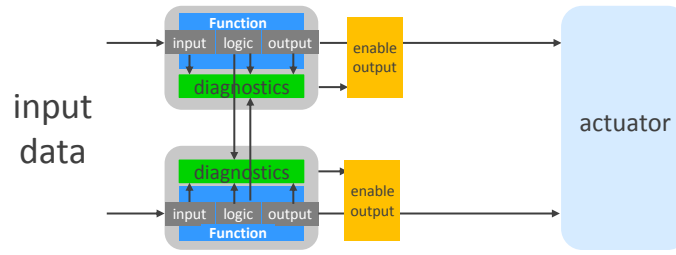
- More ECUs
- More wiring
- More weight
- More power consumption
- More complexity
- More costs



1oo2D architecture

1 out of 2 with diagnostics

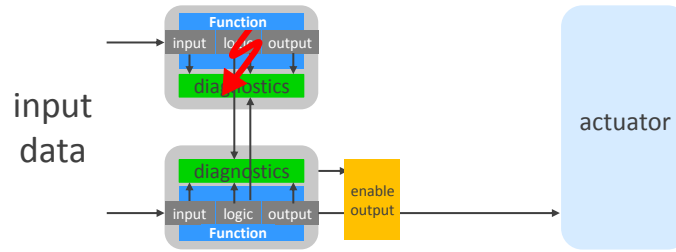
- High diagnostic coverage needed to detect a failure in one channel



1oo2D architecture

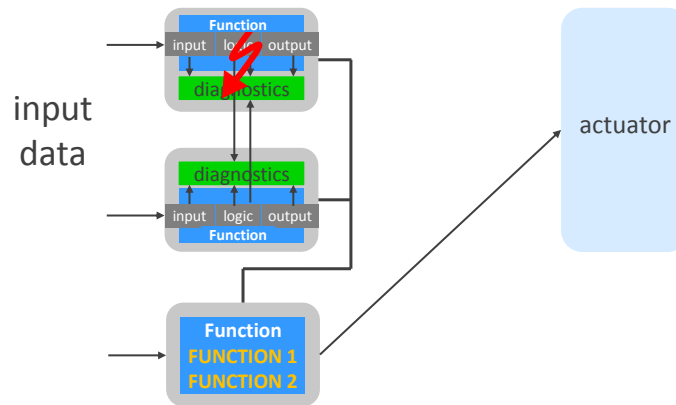
1 out of 2 with diagnostics

- High diagnostic coverage needed to detect a failure in one channel
- If one channel fails in the system, the system continues to operate with the other channel
- Sufficient for a certain period of time



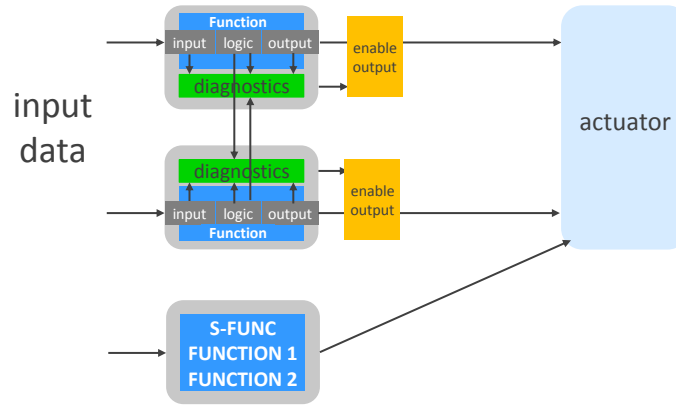
1oo2D architecture with reallocation

- One 1oo2 architecture; both controller running the function
- One controller with same function on “hot-standby” (disabled)
- If one channel fails in the system, the function is dynamically allocated



1oo2D architecture with turn to minimum risk maneuver

- One 1oo2 architecture; both controller running the function
- One controller with “minimum risk maneuver” function (S-FUNC) active
- Input of S-FUNC is ignored by the actuator as long as there is no other input



1oo2D architecture with turn to minimum risk maneuver

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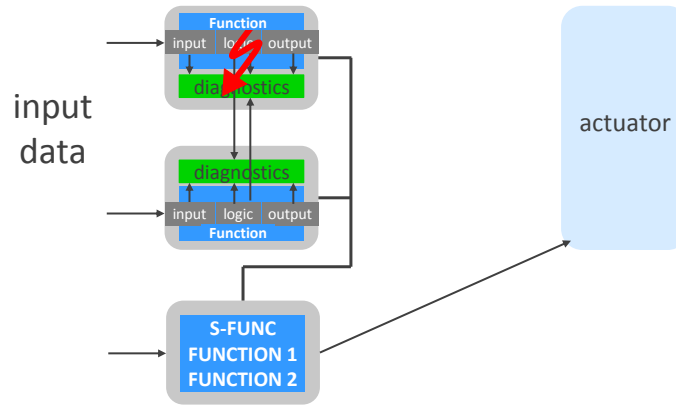


Remote attacks

2010 — Chevrolet Impala[1,2,3]
- Flaw in telematics unit
- Remote buffer overflow attack

2015 — Jeep Cherokee[4]
- Open diagnostic bus port
- Remote access to vehicle control functions

2015 — BMW[5]
- Insecure or no cryptography
- Remote unlock of the vehicle

2016 — Nissan LEAFs[6]
- No authentication of smart phone app needed
- Remote access to comfort functions and GPS data

2016 — Tesla[7]
- Flaw in Tesla's web browser
- Remote access to vehicle control functions (brakes)

Hardending high performance SoCs

Analyze the system

- Evaluate assets
- Identify threats, risks, and security measures

Limit impact

- Use multiple independent security layers
- Harden each SW layer
- Individualize ECUs – restrict attacks to single ECUs

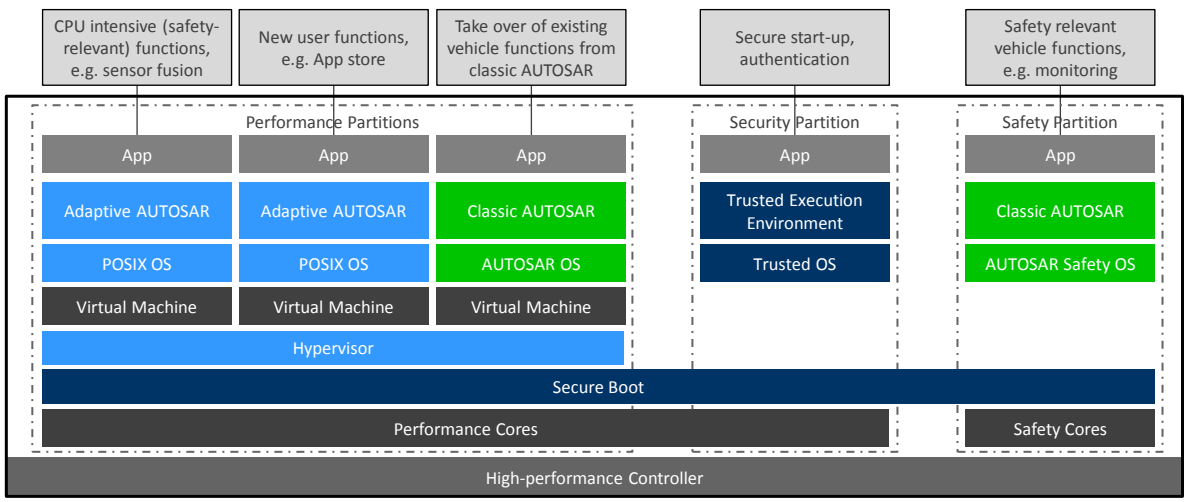
Ensure authenticity

- Use secure boot for all software
- Restrict the users of the signing toolchain

Updating

- Known vulnerabilities will be exploited
- Updates protect against it

High performance SoC architecture



Open problems

Safety & security – two inherently different worlds that need to be united

- Safety takes time (certificates, new release), security patches need to be done immediatly
- Different priorities and approaches in the development lifecycle (formalism vs pragmatism)
- Back-up functionality in case of waiting for a security patch (minimalism within the E/E architecture)

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