

**LAVOSAR**



EDA Workshop #2 (“Industry Workshop”) 25/06/13  
Computing and Communication Environment

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## Analysis of Computing & Communication Environments

- Identify current mission equipment technologies
- Propose a list of technologies candidates for a future open vehicle architecture standard

## Outputs

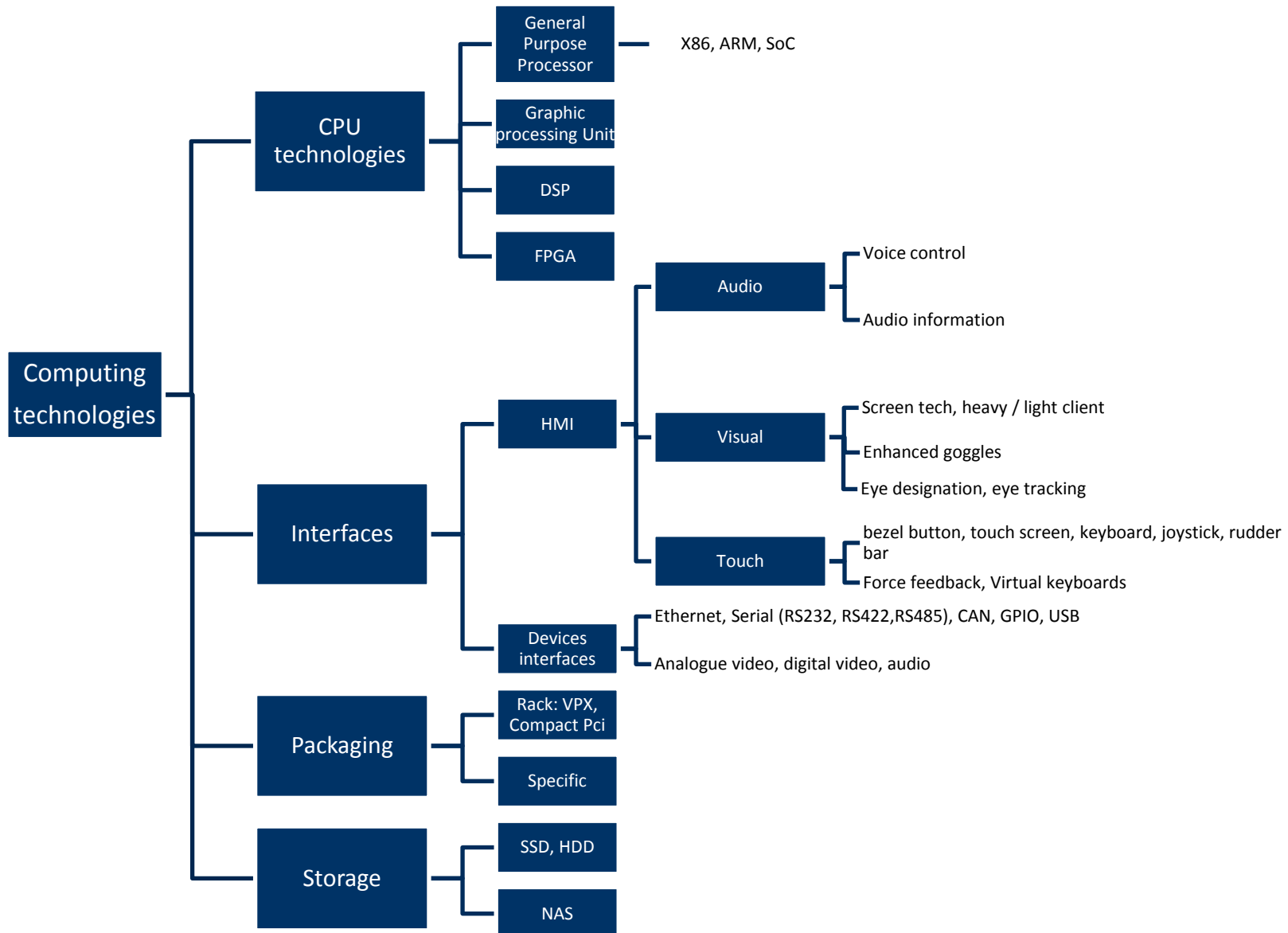
- Document on Candidate technologies of present and future computing and communications environment for standardization with identified advantages and disadvantages
- Document for assessment of technologies against key LAVOSAR criteria

# Agenda : Computing and Communication Environment

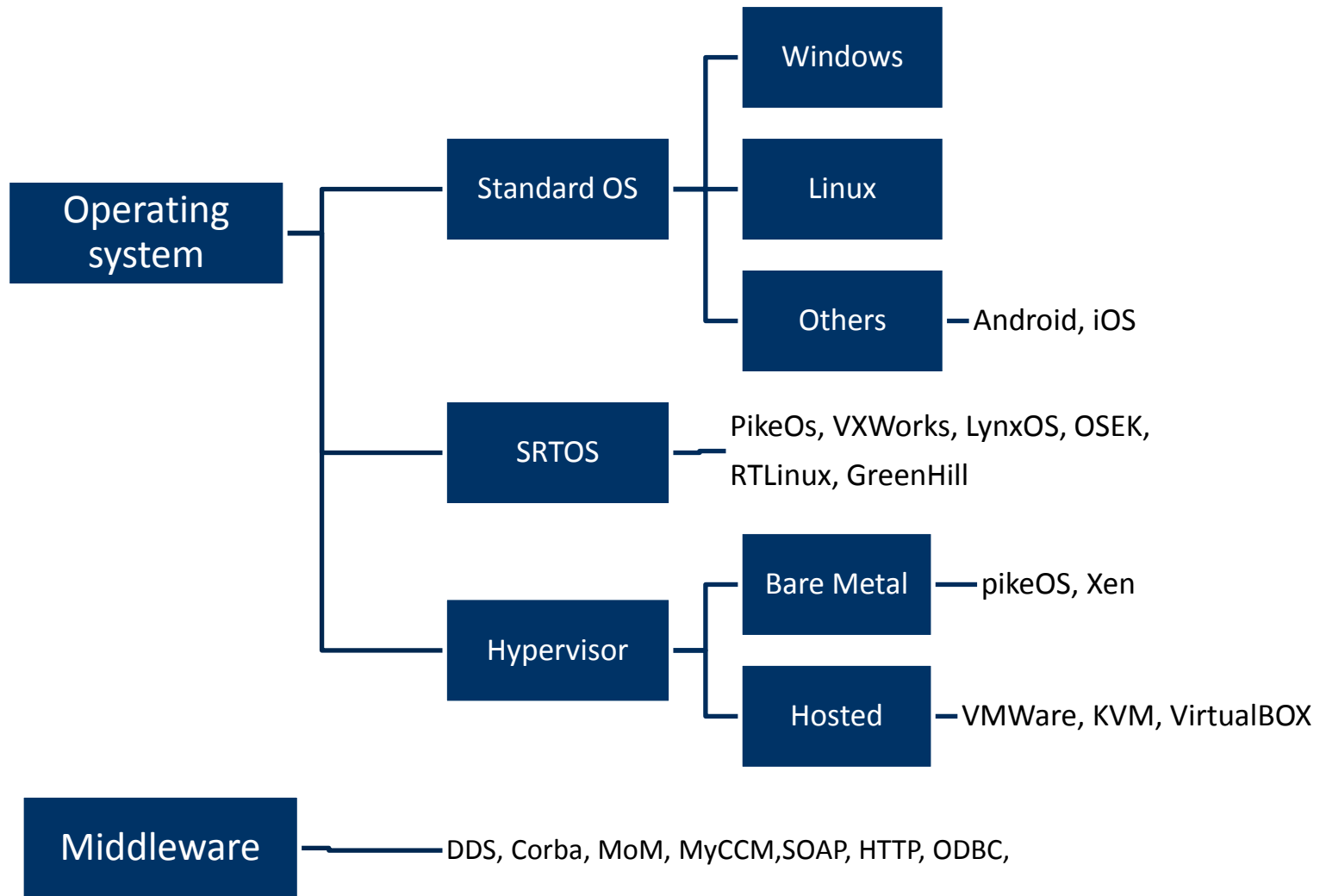


- **Introduction**
- **Technological trees**
- **Technological state of the art**
  - Computing technologies
  - Operating Systems
  - Middleware
  - Communications
  - Network Infrastructure
  - Security & Safety aspects
  - Further Technologies Aspects according Normative Framework

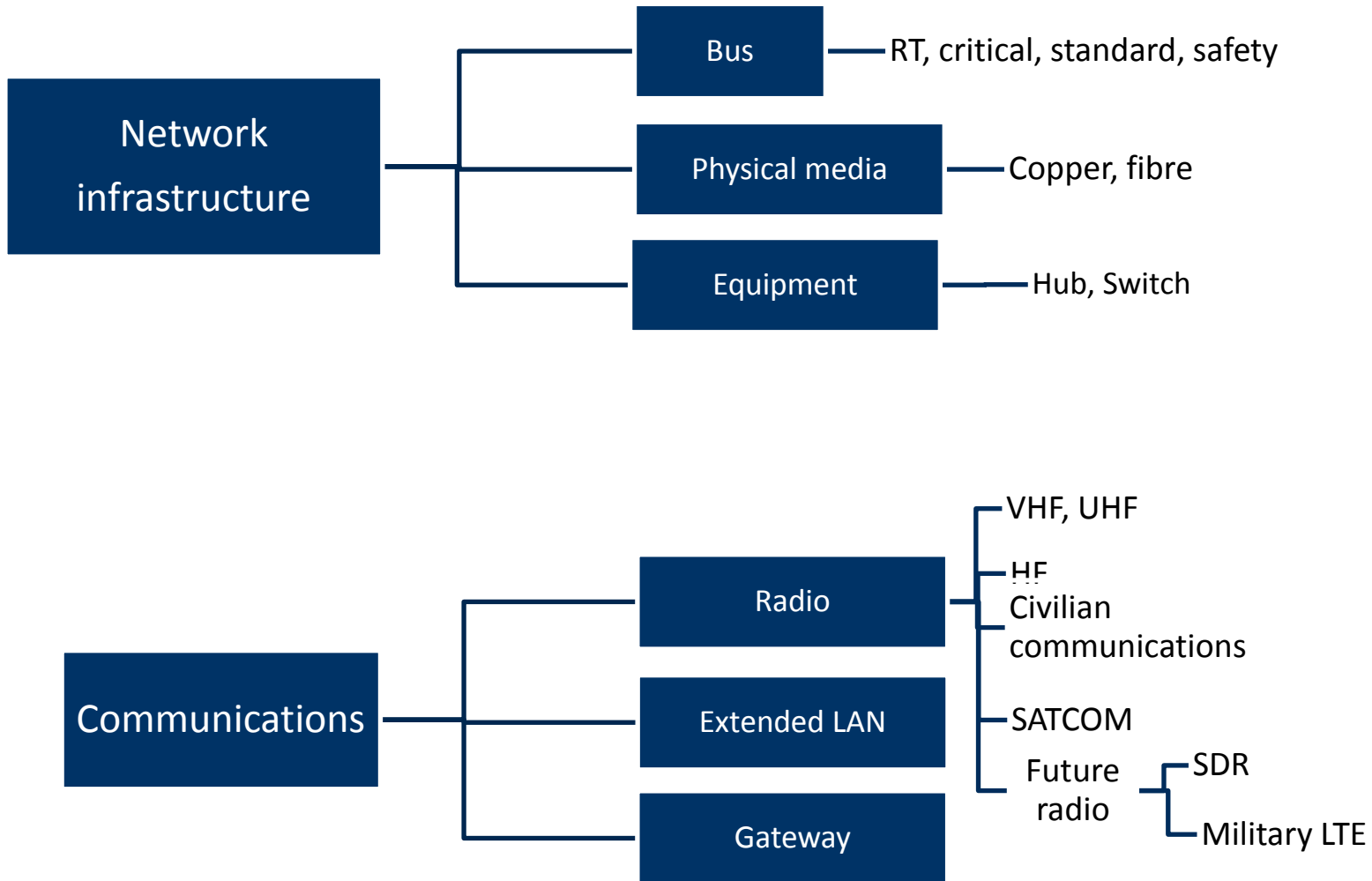
# Technological tree (1/3)



# Technological tree (2/3)



# Technological tree (3/3)



# Computing technologies – Ruggedized Computer Architecture



Selection or Design of modules & Daughter Boards based on industrial standards

PICMG, VITA, PC/104, ...

Conforming to  
MIL-STD-1275

Equiped Chassis conforming to  
MIL-STD-810F

(T°, vibrations/shoks)

MIL-STD-461E

(EMI / EMC)

Conduction/Convection Cooled

**Châssis**

28  
VDC

Power Supply

T° Dissipation

**Backplane**

Module 1

Daugther Board

Module 2

Daugther Board

•  
•  
•

Module N

Daugther Board



*E. g. Connector conforming to MIL-DTL-38999*



Technology	+	-	Comments
GP CPU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Versatile technology</li> <li>- Multicore</li> <li>- Security ext.</li> <li>- Virtualization ext.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not allways Power Efficient</li> </ul>	x86, Atom, ARM based, PowerPC,
Network Processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Network Optimized</li> </ul>		- QorIQ
GPU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Massively //</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High Power</li> </ul>	- Graphics
FPGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-CPU IP Cores</li> <li>-Low Power Consumption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High Dev Cost</li> </ul>	
DSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Signal Processing</li> </ul>		





## INTEL

- Core I3, I5, I7
- Atom (some members)

## FREESCALE

- Family e500v2 e500mc, e5500 e6500
- QorIQ P3/P4/P5 series QorIQ T Series

## ARM

- Cortes Ax Family (Trustzone).



## ■ Standardization organisations

- PC/104 Consortium
  - PC/104-Plus
  - PCI-104
  - PCI/104-Express
  - EBX
  - EPIC
  - EPIC Express
- PICMG Consortium
  - COM Express
  - AdvancedTCA
  - MicroTCA
  - CompactPCI
  - CompactPCI Express
- VITA (VME International Trade Association)
  - VITA-74 : NanoATR SFF Computer
  - VITA-46 : VPX Computers (3U)
  - VITA-41 : VXS Computer (6U)
  - VITA-42 : XMC Daughter board
- IEEE
  - PCI Mezzanine Card. IEEE 1386.1



- **Design strategy is based on**

- COTS Computer on modules (Daughter boards), e.g. COMExpress
- All I/O interfaces are handled by the carrier board which custom designed to fit each dedicated applications.

- **E. g. COMExpress**

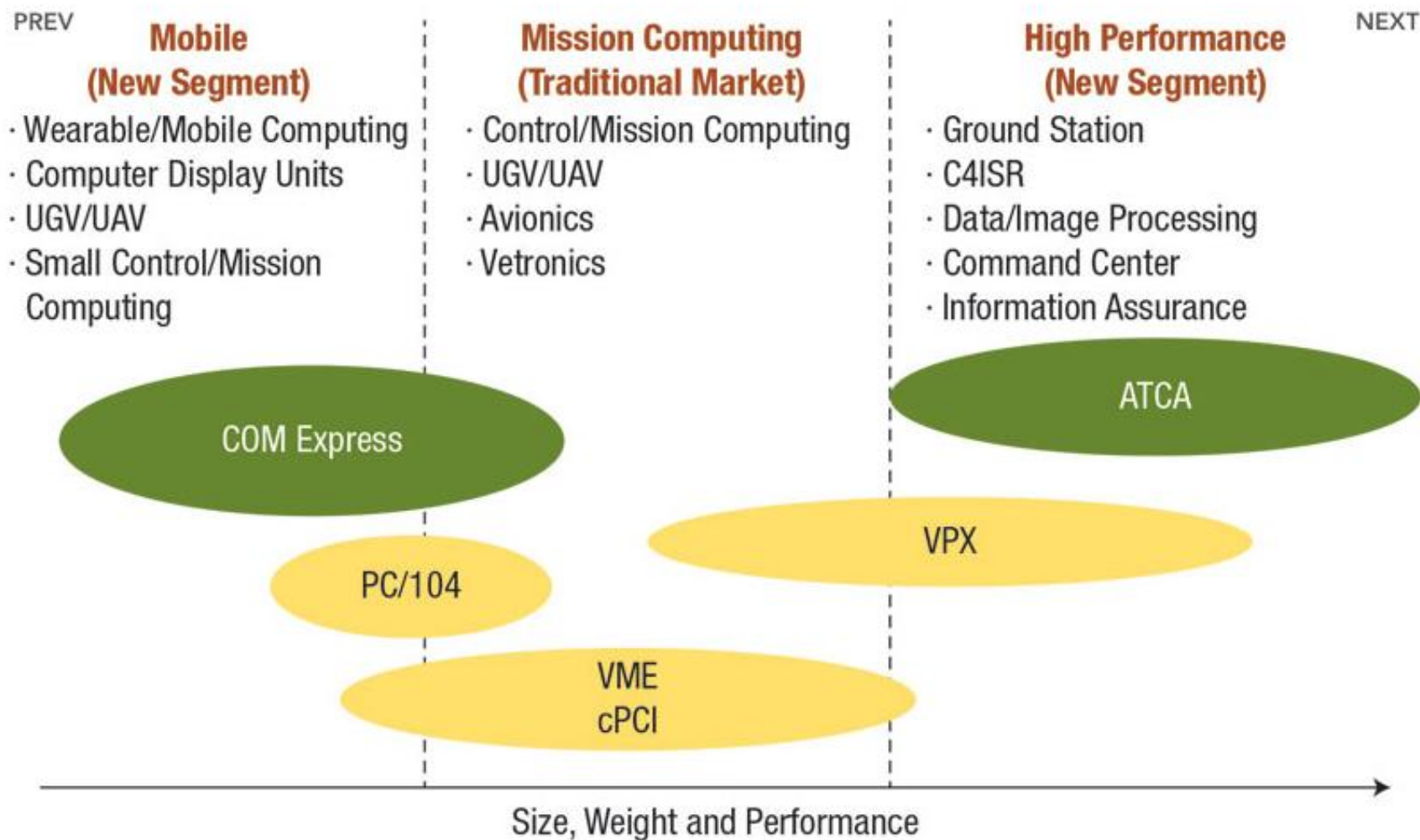
- CPU on module
- I/O on carrier Boards
- Standardized CPU Module/ Carrier interface
- 4 different Form factors ( Mini: 55 x 84 mm, Compact: 95 x 95 mm, Basic: 95 x 125 mm, Extended: 110 x 155 mm).
- 6 different Carrier board interface Type



- **uTCA (based on AMC modules)**
  - Not well suited for reggudized environments (ongoing work)
  - Less adapted to support & distribute I/Os
- **3U Compact PCI Express**
  - Low number of I/Os on backplane
  - Compromised standard following introduction of VITA 46/VPX 3U
- **PC/104**
  - Too small formfactor to support high end applications
  - Exists in PCI express version but low market offers
  - Lots of choice in PCI and/or ISA bus standards
- **VITA 46 / VPX 3U**
  - Dedicated for hardened applications (designed w/ VITA 48 / REDI hardening standard).
  - Compatibility with 3U cPCI standard
    - 3U Eurocard FF , PMC/XMC daughter board, Conduction Cooled (VITA 30.1)



## Defense Applications and Different Open Standards Used





Technology	+	-	Comments
USB Key		-Fragile Interface -Security	Needs IDS
Micro-SD Card		- Fragile Interface -Security	Needs IDS
Rugged DataKey	- Tactical use	- I2C/SPI memory	- Used on US IP encryptor
SATA Flash	- No Moving parts	- Limited number of writes	Cyphered Options
NAS Network Access Server	-Ethernet - High Capability	- Another Dedicated Network Equipment	Can secure exchanges at the expense of performance



## Operating Systems

- Generic Purpose OS : MS Windows, Linux
- Hard Real Time OS : LynxOS, QNX, VxWORKS, Integrity, PikeOS

## Virtualization Technology

- HyperVisors

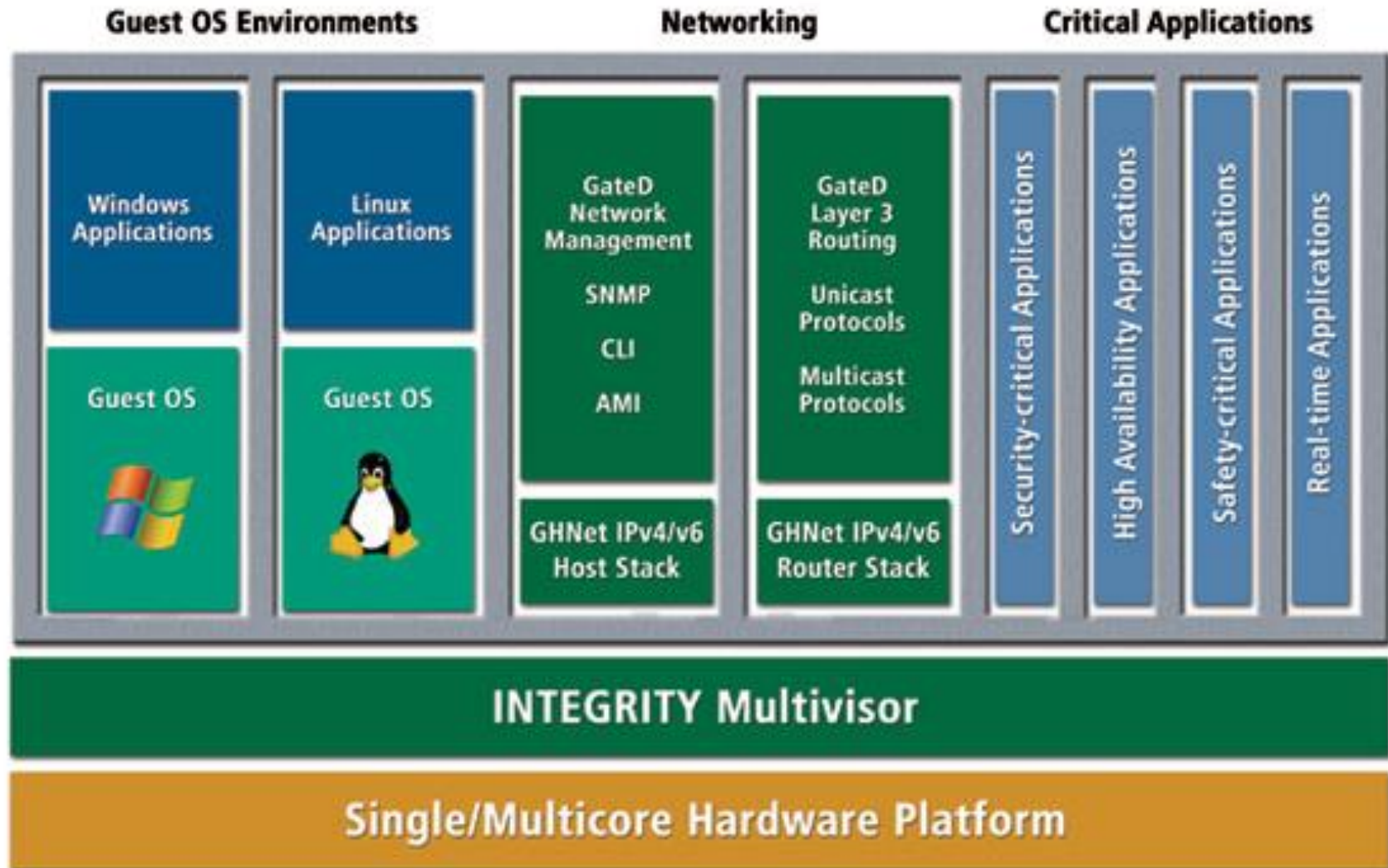
## Application to Virtualization

- Secure Partitioning of Operating Systems for Multi Level Security (MLS) & Safety

## Secure Operating systems

- PolyXene, SINA, NetTop, SELinux, Thin Client

# Technology Theme : E.g. Hypervisor + Operating Systems







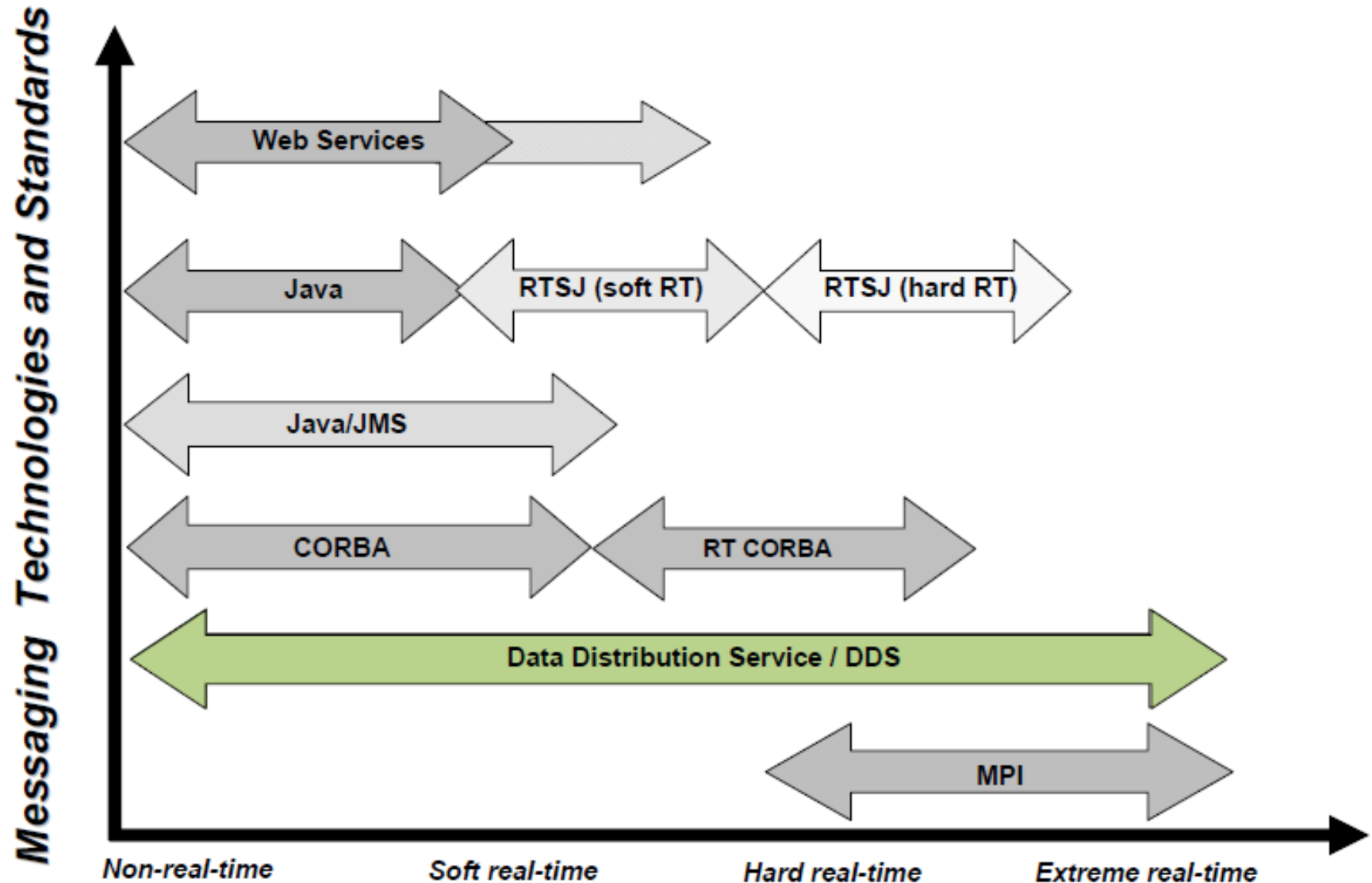
## ■ Middleware Terminology

- Middleware : API and service layer above operating system and below “application” code that abstracts common interaction patterns
- Network Middleware : Most popular class of middleware, Middleware used for developing distributed applications
- Distributed Applications : Those requiring interaction/communication between multiple computers

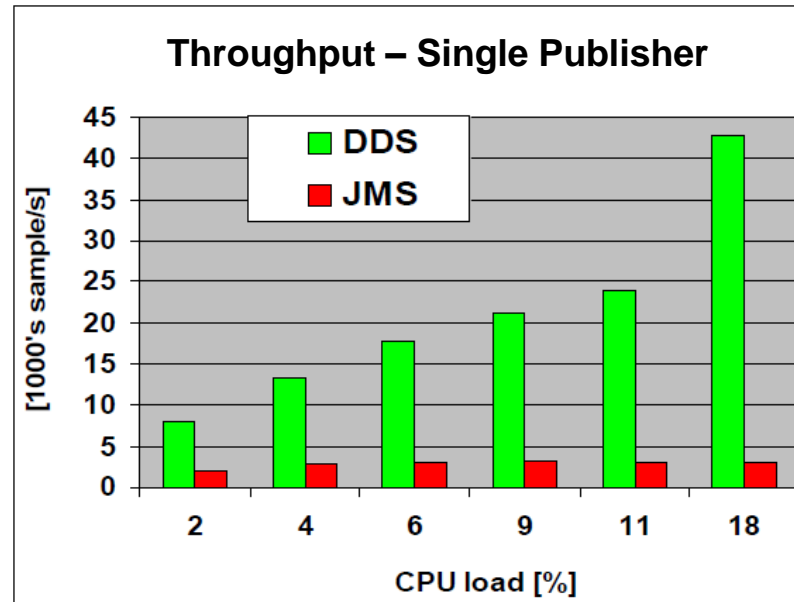
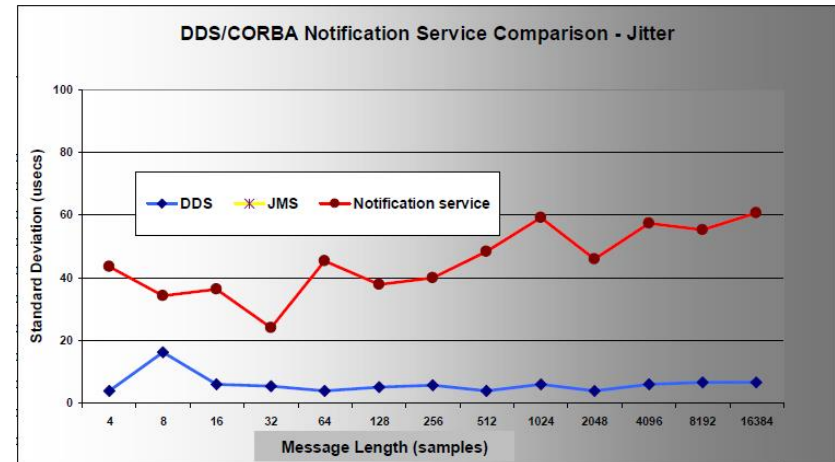
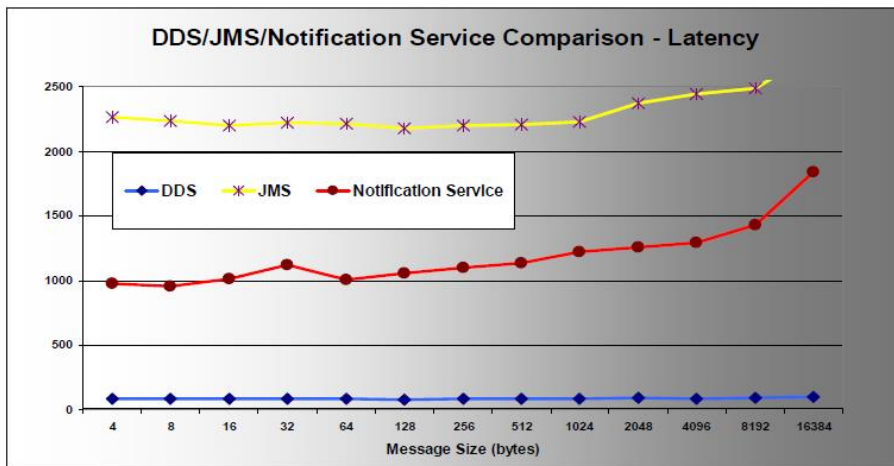
## ■ Middleware types

- Communications middleware
- User interactions middleware
- Components assembly middleware

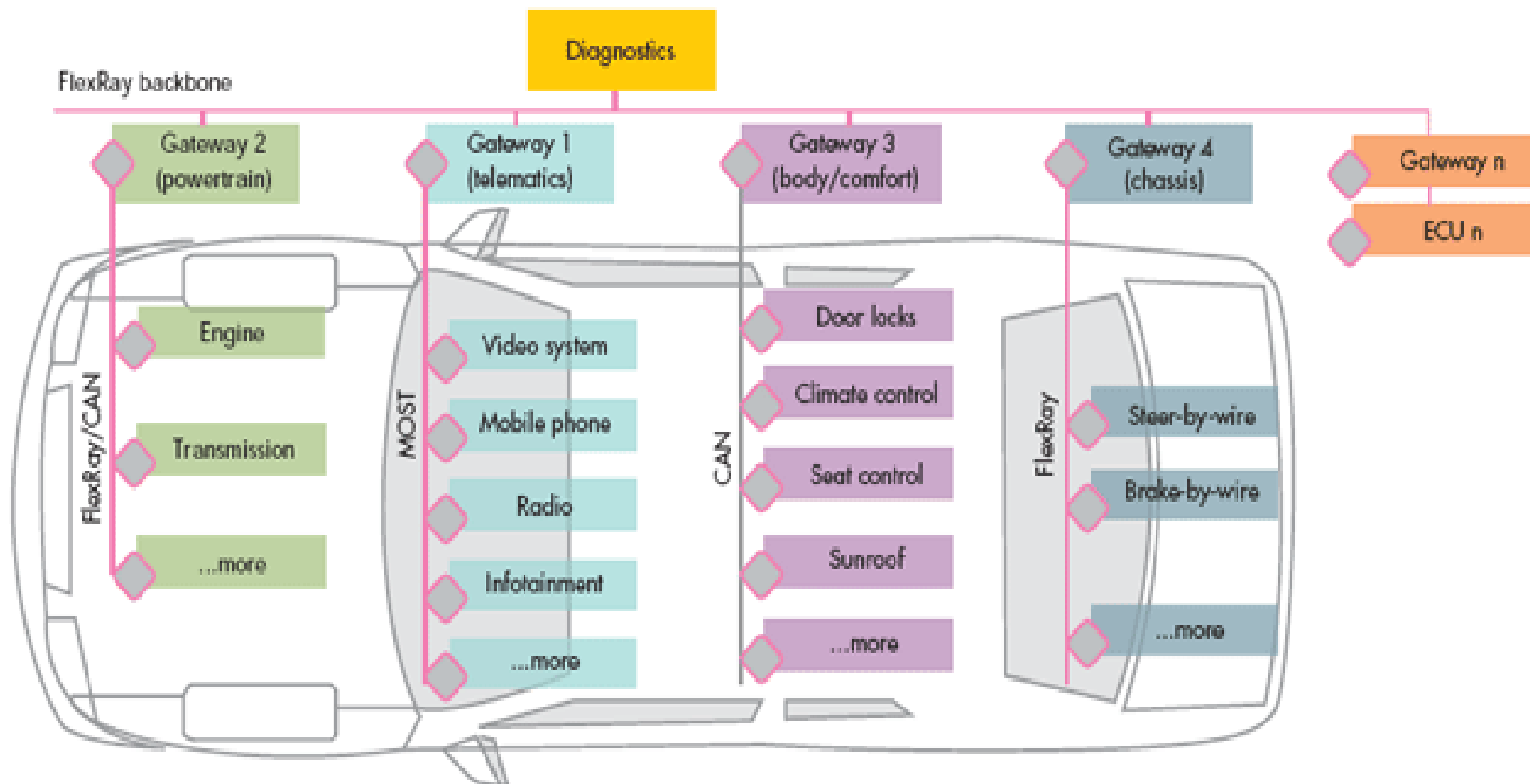
# Middleware : Data-Distribution and Real-Time (2/3)



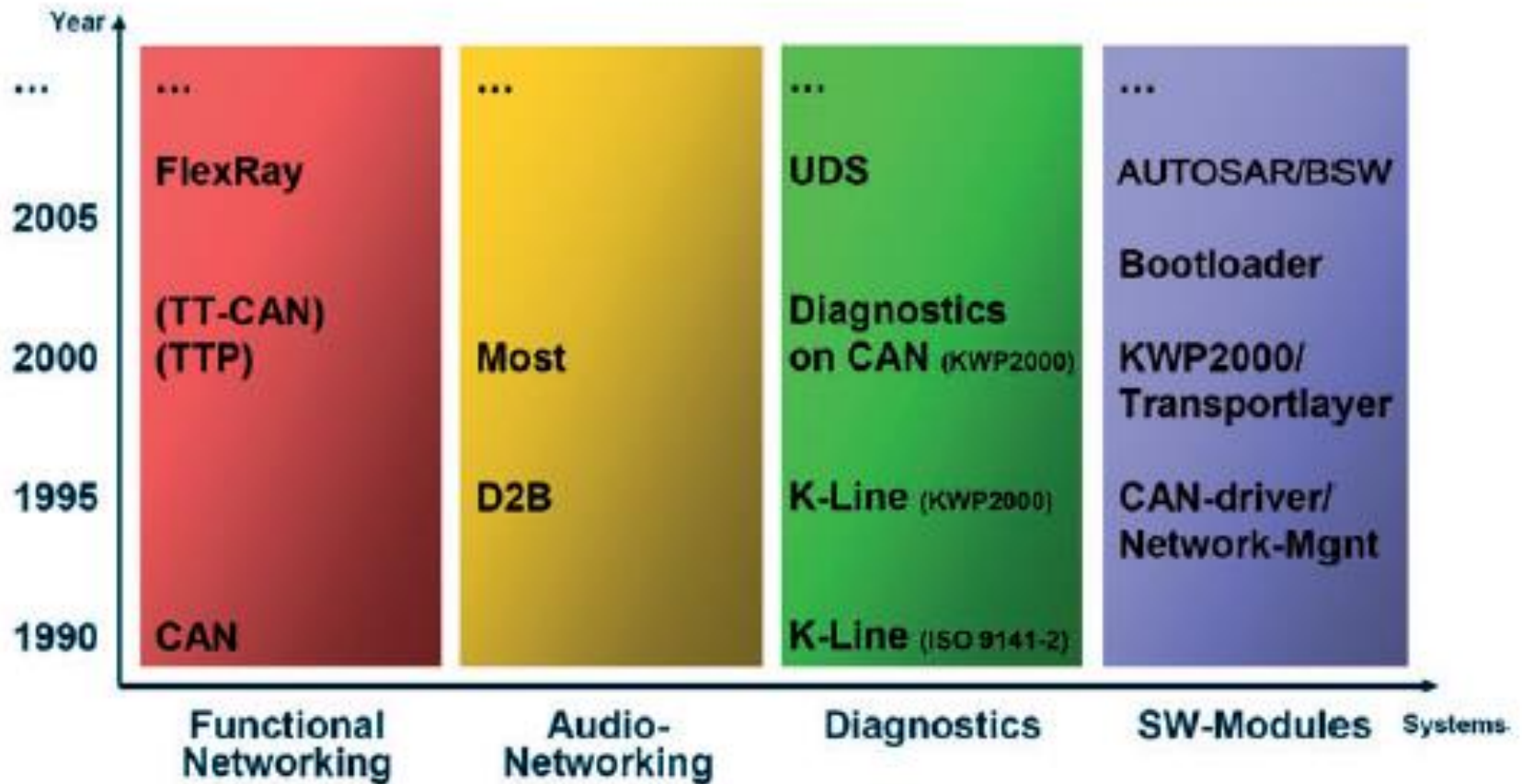
# Middleware : DDS vs Other Technologies (3/3)



# Vetronics Backbone – Automotive status



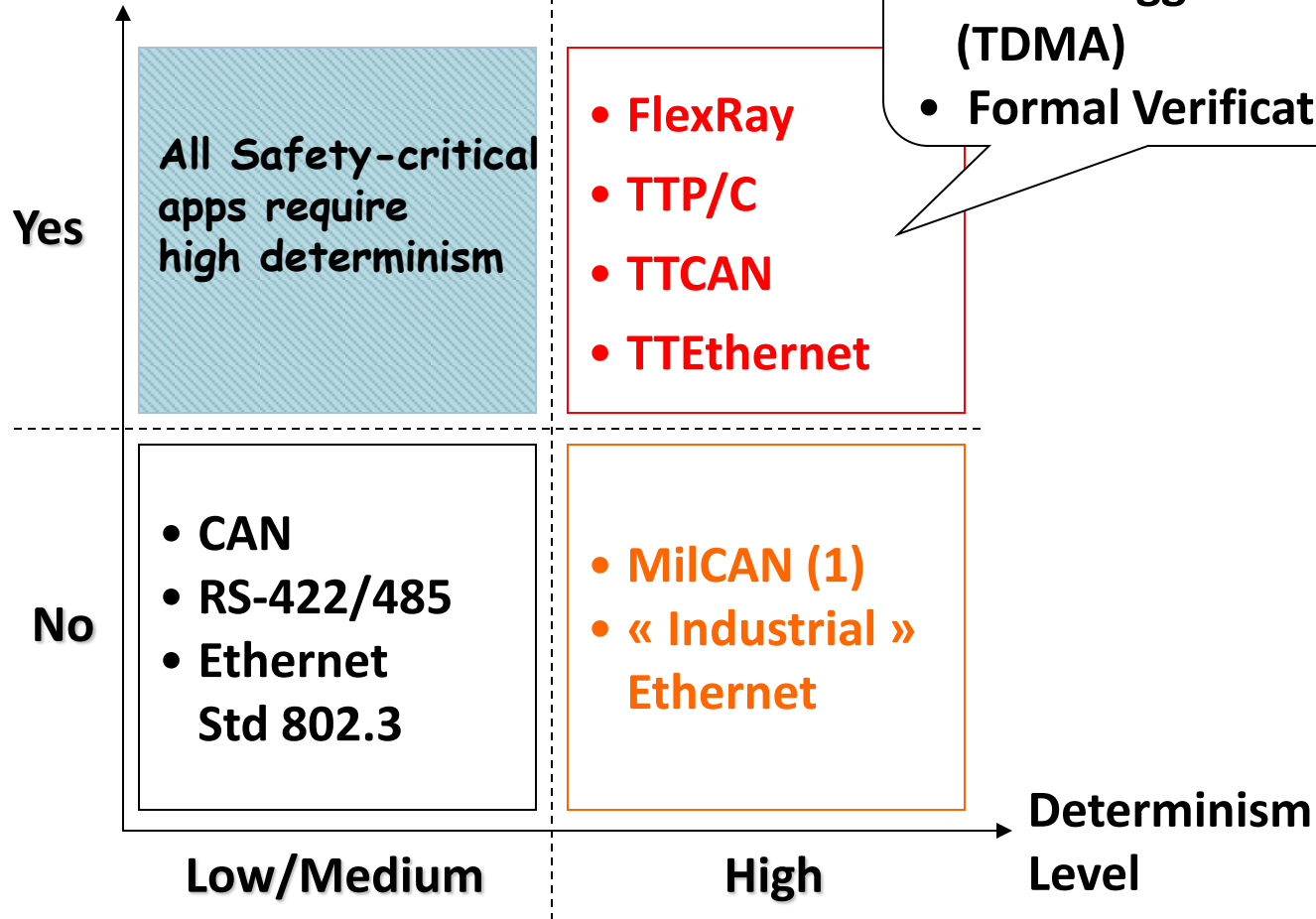
# Vetronics backbone – Bus Historical Evolution



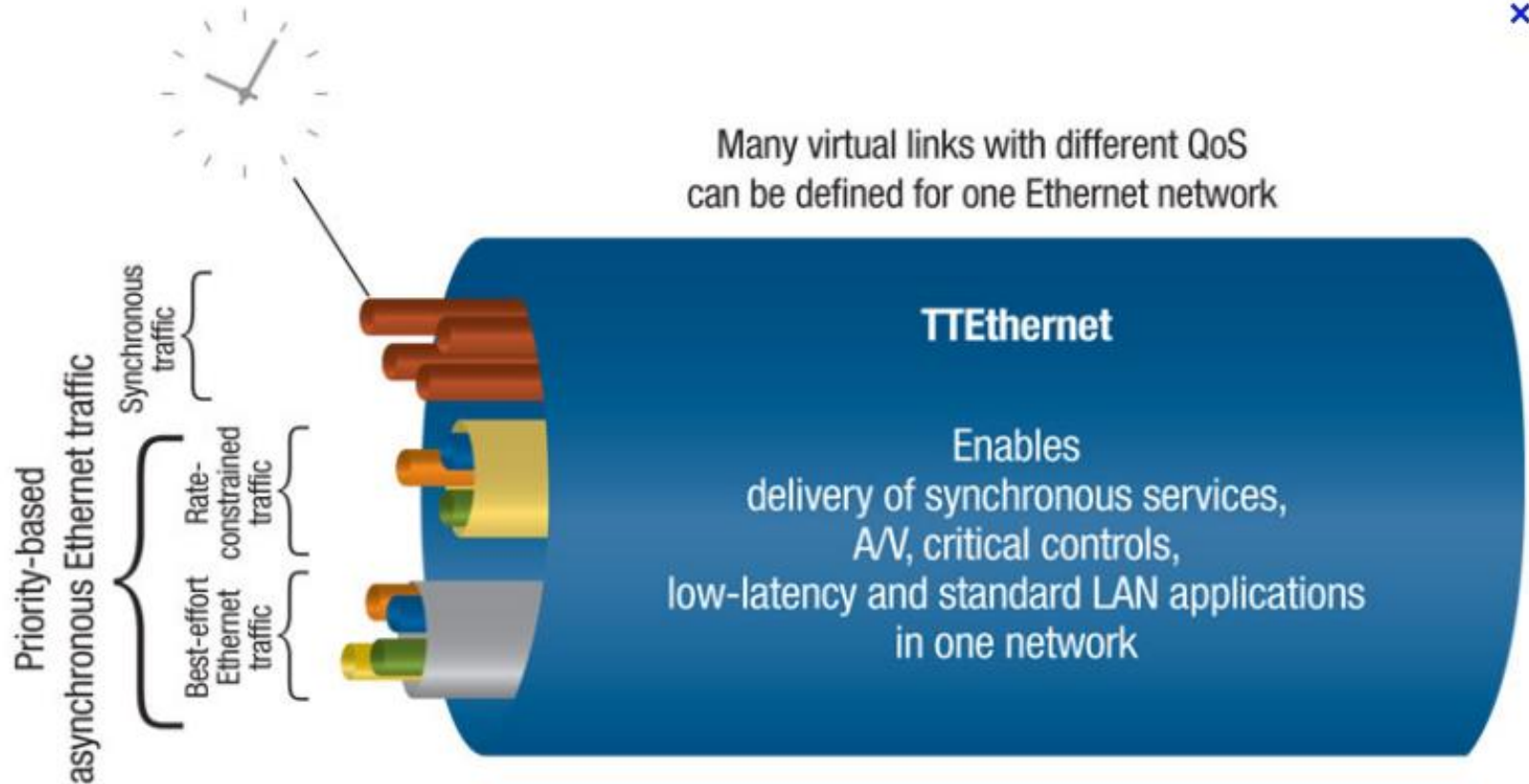
# Available technologies for handling Safety-Critical Apps



## Safety-critical Apps



# Example of Industrial Ethernet : TTEthernet



- **Backbone technology Used within last generation airplanes (A380, B787...)**



- **Market acceptance of Flexray limited**
- **TTCAN limited Bandwidth**

## Solutions

- **TTEthernet is fast but still expensive (Avionics) and only a few source**
- **Point 2 Point Usual Ethernet with switching technology**
- **2 // Technologies**
  - Ethernet
  - Flexray or TTCAN ?





## Digital Video Compression standards

- IP H264 Compression standard
- MPEG 4 - H264 Hw encoder within 2<sup>nd</sup> gen Intel Core i3/i5/i7
- MPEG 5 – new w/ low latency
- JPEG2000 Video
- .... Latency shall be kept lower than 100 ms (you use the video to drive, fire...)

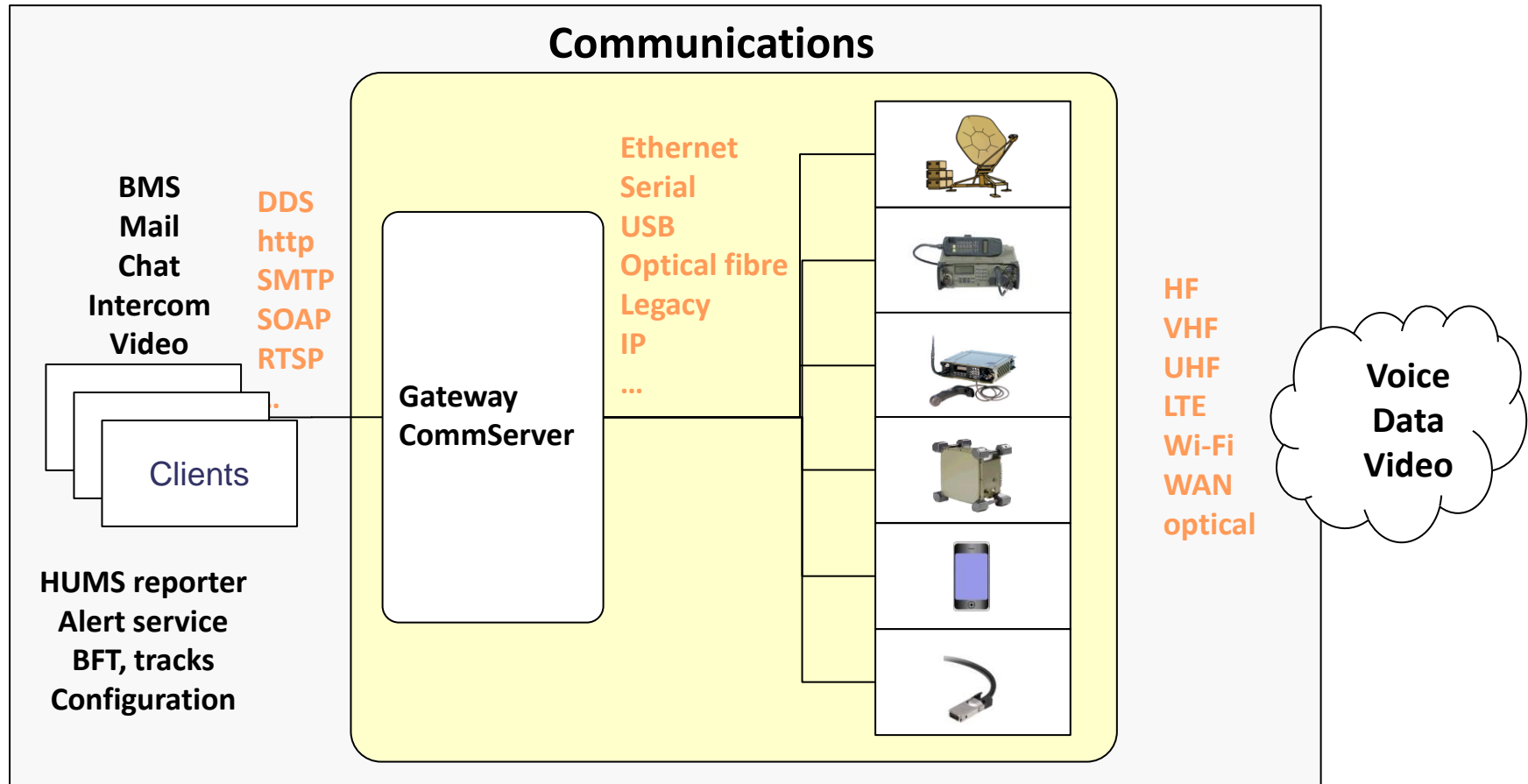
## Digital Video Uncompressed interfaces

- HDMI (limited to about 10 meters)
- DVI
- HD-SDI (Coaxial - up to 300m@270Mbps)
- Camera Link

## Video Transmission Standards (over Ethernet)

- GigEVision
- Defstan 00-82 (VIVOE)
- STANAG 4678 (PLEVID)
- STANAG 4609 (Motion Imagery) – Meta Data STD

# Gateway: interface to communication means



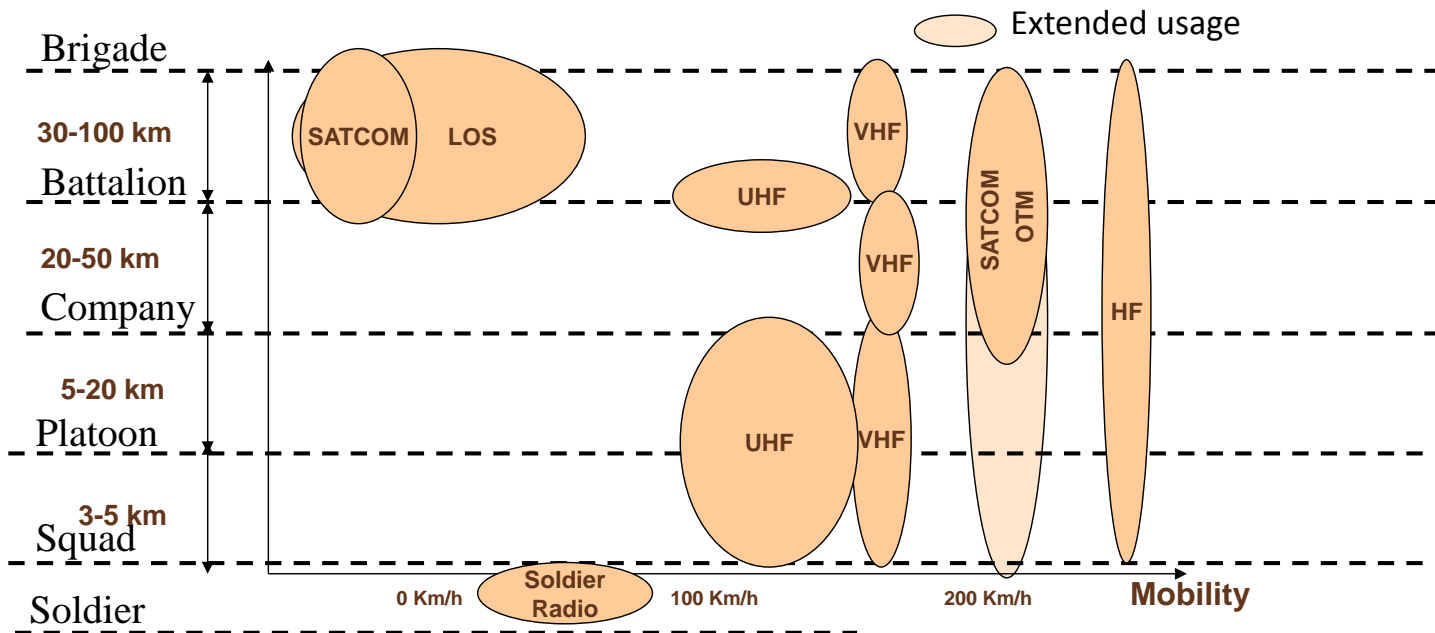
## Gateway

- Find the external routes
  - Adapt VMS information and distribution to bearer services
- To transport information in an heterogeneous world !**

# Radio Technologies and what they are good for



Transmission	VHF	UHF	SATCOM OTM	HF	Soldier Radio
Jamming Support	High	Medium	High	High	Low
Useful Bandwidth	1-20 kb/s	256 kb/s - 1 Mb/s	20-100 kb/s	3 kb/s	100 kb/s - 1 Mb/s
Radio Range	20-30 km	4-8 km.	> 100 km	> 100 km	< 1 km
Propagation	NLOS	NLOS	LOS	BLOS	NLOS
Channel Access Time	~1-5s	~0.1-0.5s	~0.5s	> 5-10s	< 10 ms
Packet Loss Ratio	<< 1%	1-5%	<< 1%	<< 1%	1-5%
Mobility	< 300 km/h	< 200 km/h	< 500 km/h	300 km/h	





## ..... Video on VHF



**Broad CNR: 90 kbps**

*Target: 115 kbps*  
Canalization: 75 kHz





## **IEC 61508 : Functional safety standard applicable to all kinds of industry**

- **ISO 26262 : Road Vehicle – Functional Security**

- ASIL A-D grades (Automotive Safety Integrity Levels)
- Certification required typically for : Steering, Braking and Chassis Control, Transmission, Powertrain, HEV/EV Battery Management, Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS), Body

- **IEC 62279 : Rail software**

- **IEC 61511 : Process industries (chemical...)**

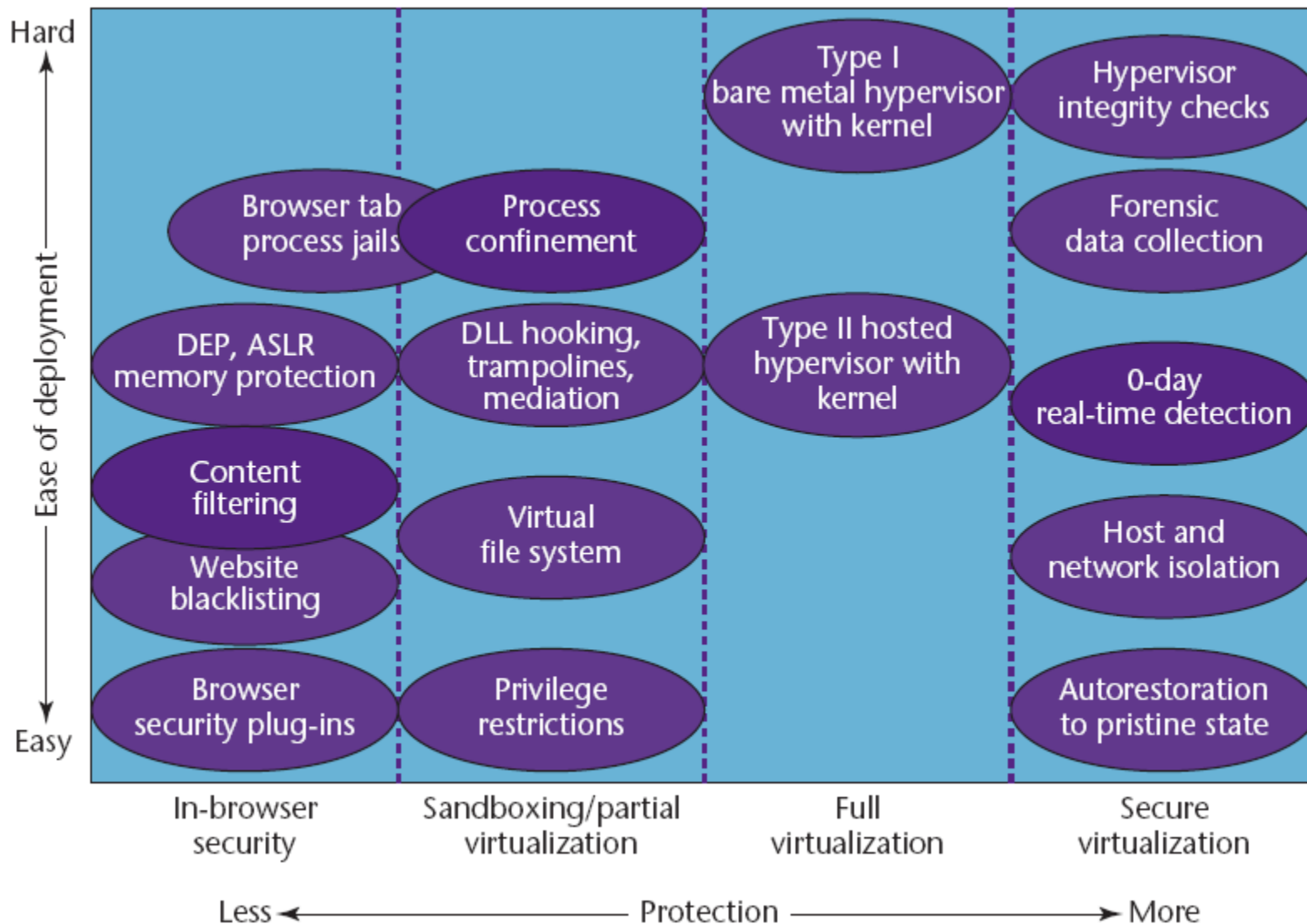
- **IEC 61513 : Nuclear power plants**

- **IEC 62061 : Machinery**

## **MIL-STD-882 C – System safety program requirements ...**

## **DO-178B - Safety of software used in airborne systems**

# Technology Theme : Security technologies



Source : "Sandboxing and Virtualization Modern Tools for Combating Malware"



Technology	+	-	Comments
ISO 15408 (CC v2.3)			Standard Protection Profiles
FIPS-140			Cryptography
SDIP 27 (TEMPEST)			
SDIP 29			Sensible equipment design
AC/322-D/0047-REV1			Requested Failure resistance
AC/322(SC/4-AHWG/14)WP(2004)0004-REV4			



## ■ IP Encryptors

- Enables to « tunnel » sensible information in lower level Networks
- But cryptographic « Wall » can not be crossed

## ■ IP Data Diode

- Enable information to go from Low level Restricted to Classified
- Garanty that no Data will flow out
- Drawback : Once in... Information can not go Out

## ■ Gateways

- Will enable information to go out to lower security level under very controlled conditions
- For dedicated applications (Mail, ...).

## ■ MultiLevel Data Terminal

- New Class of Equipement that will enable to manipulate data of Different levels on the same terminal

## ■ KVM

- Brings Secure Switching of Video/keyboard.Mouse





**+LynxSecure + PikeOS**

Product/Technology	Type	Protection Profile	Security Level
INTEGRITY	Operating System	SKPP	EAL 6+ / High Robustness
Windows XP	Operating System	CAPP	EAL 4+
Windows Vista	Operating System	Not evaluated	EAL 4+
Linux	Operating System	CAPP, LSPP	EAL 4+
SELinux	Operating System	Not evaluated	EAL 4+
Solaris (and Trusted Solaris)	Operating System	CAPP, LSPP	EAL 4+
VMware	Virtualization	Custom	EAL 4+
Xen	Virtualization	Not evaluated	EAL 4+
STOP OS	Operating System	CAPP, LSPP	EAL 5
PR/SM LPAR Hypervisor	Virtualization	Custom	EAL 5

**Table 2 - Operating System Products and their Security Levels**



# Questions ?