

# X-by-Wire Systems

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1. What's X-by-Wire ?

2. Our Approach



1. What's X-by-Wire ?

2. Our Approach

## “Fly-by-Wire” for Automobile

Also called as Drive-by-Wire

1998:  
Munich

### FTCS -28

- Safety-Related Fault-Tolerant Systems in Vehicles (X- By-Wire)
- User Congress on Dependability of Automotive Systems

“Probability of success is 3%. So they are making efforts”

- Hr. Ernst Schmitter, Siemens AG

2004:  
Detroit

### SAE (Society of Automotive Engineers) 2004

- Distributed Embedded Systems Engineering (4 sessions)
- In-Vehicle Networks (3 sessions)

Sorry for absence from  
Tahiti

“Aero-space is no longer high-tech. :  
Reliability can be improved with cost.  
X-By-Wire is the high-tech., which realizes  
dependability with low-cost.”

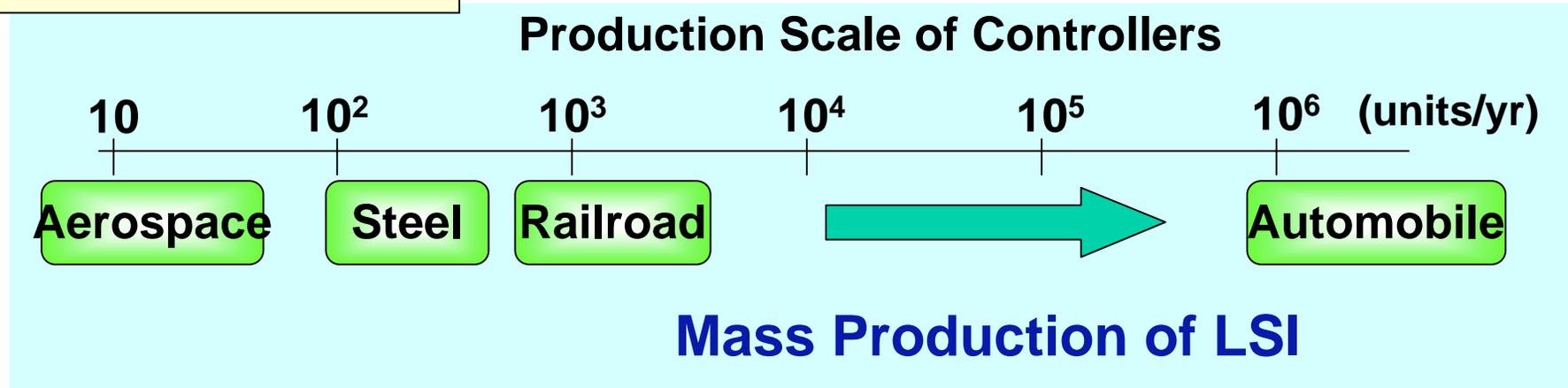
– Prof. M. Broy, Technical University of Munich (FTCS-28)



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## Cost Reduction

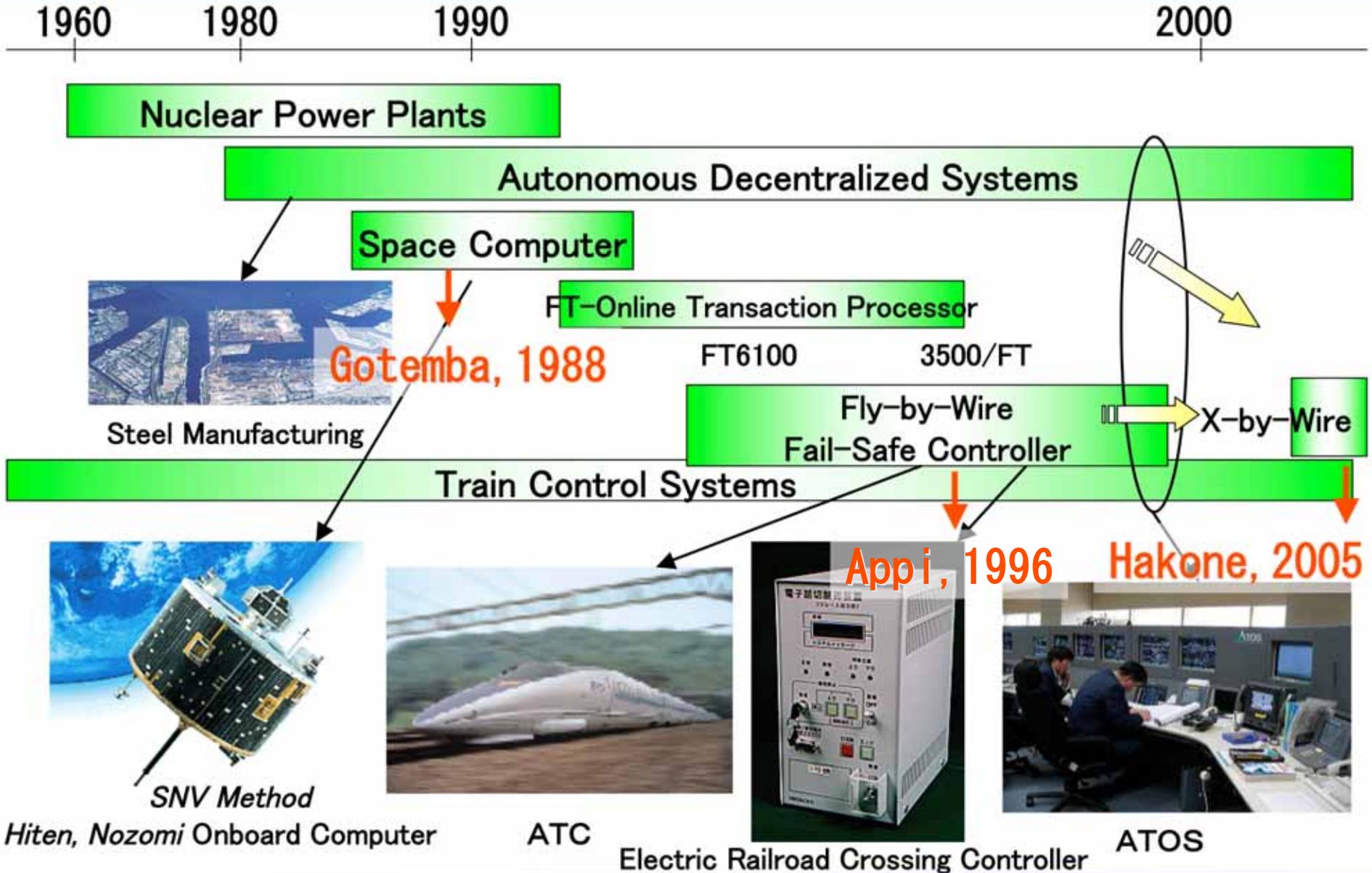


## Low-Cost Dependability with LSI Technology

- ✓ Redundant CPUs in One Chip
- ✓ Self-Checking / Failsafe Technology
- ✓ Optimal Clock Diversity

and Autonomous Decentralized Concept

# Our Expertise in Dependability



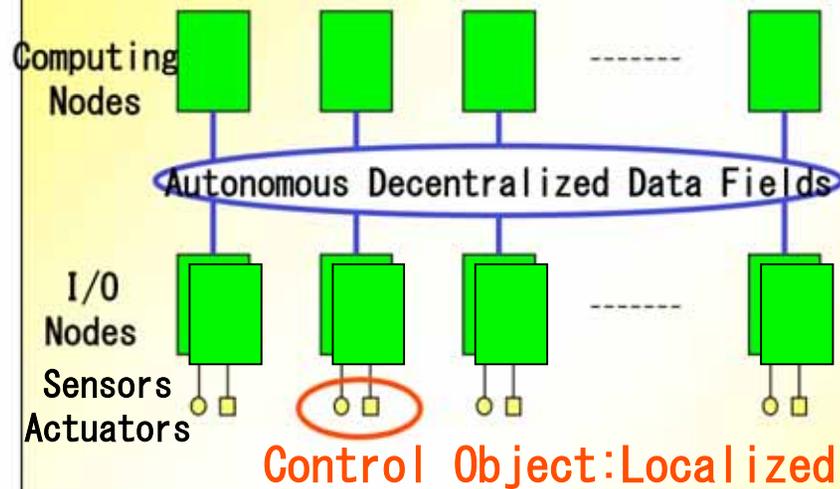
Hiten, Nozomi Onboard Computer

ATC

Electric Railroad Crossing Controller

ATOS

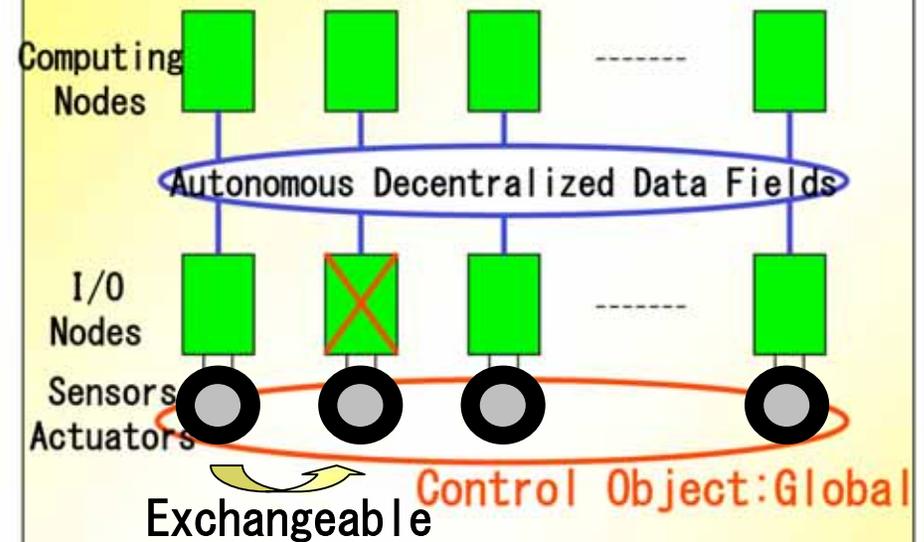
## For Most of Applications



## Merits;

- ✓ Online System-Expansion
- ✓ Computing Node Dependability (I/O nodes should be redundant)

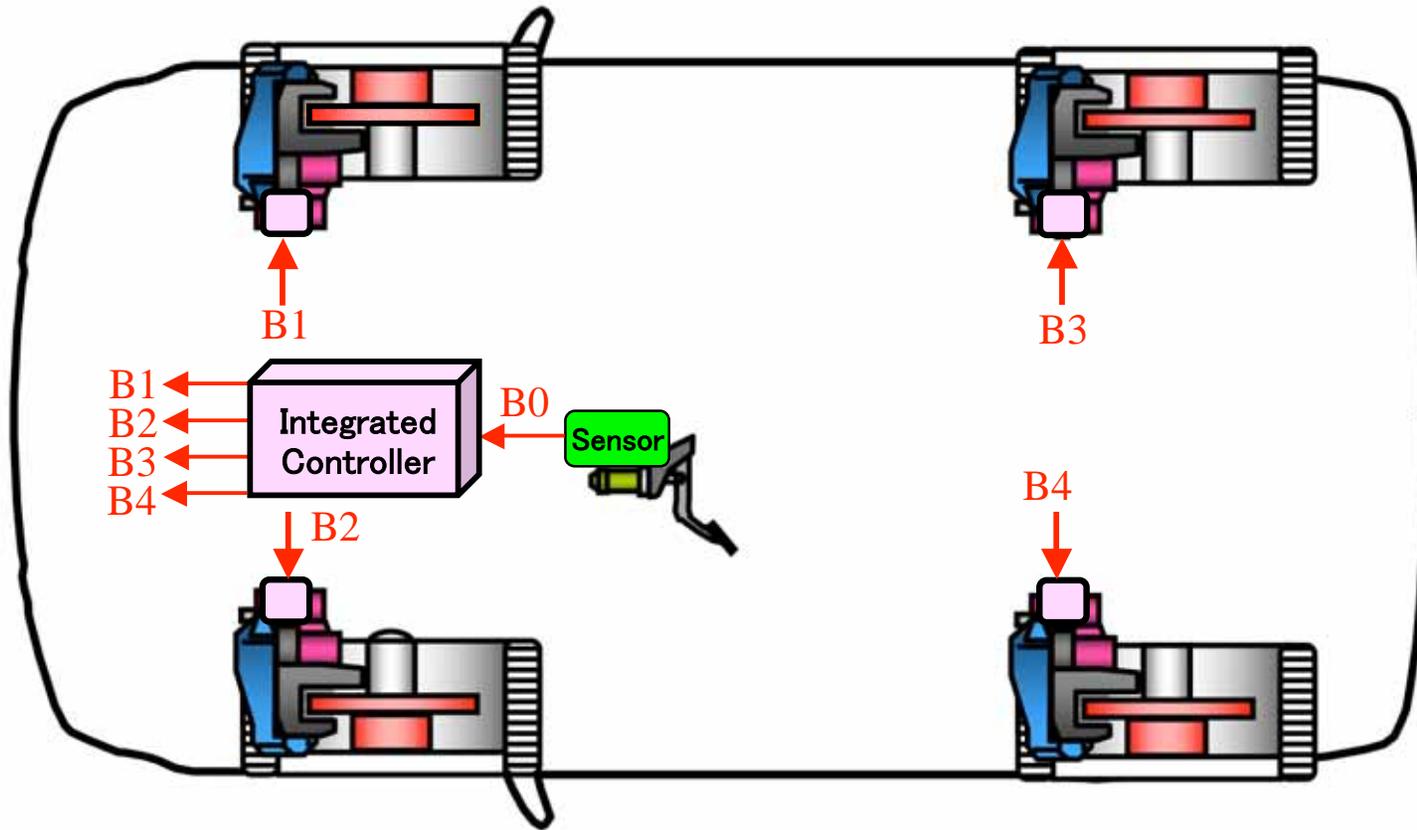
## For Automotive/Aerospace



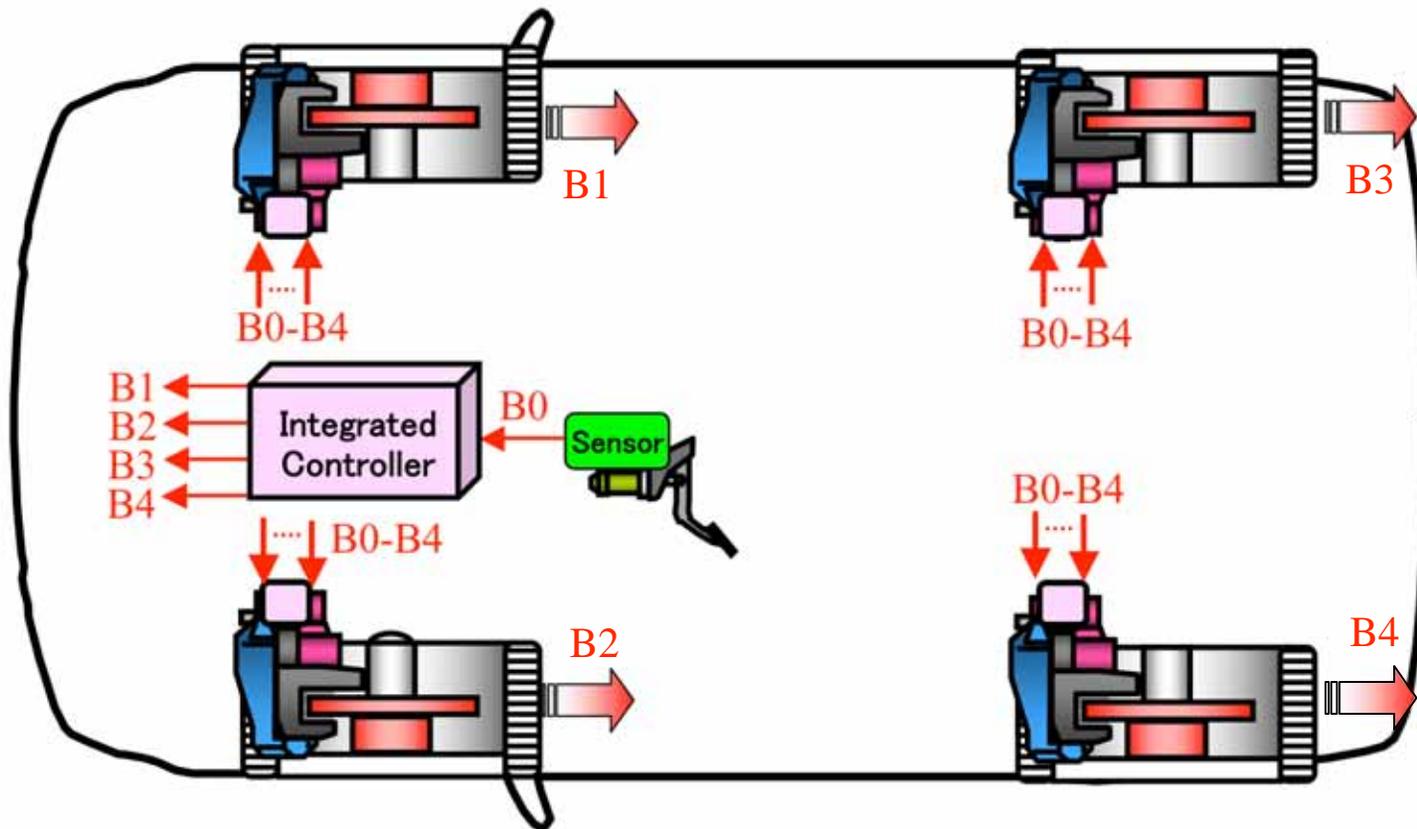
## Merits;

- ✓ Online System-Expansion
- ✓ Computing Node Dependability
- ✓ I/O Node Dependability w/o Redundancy

# An Example: Brake Control

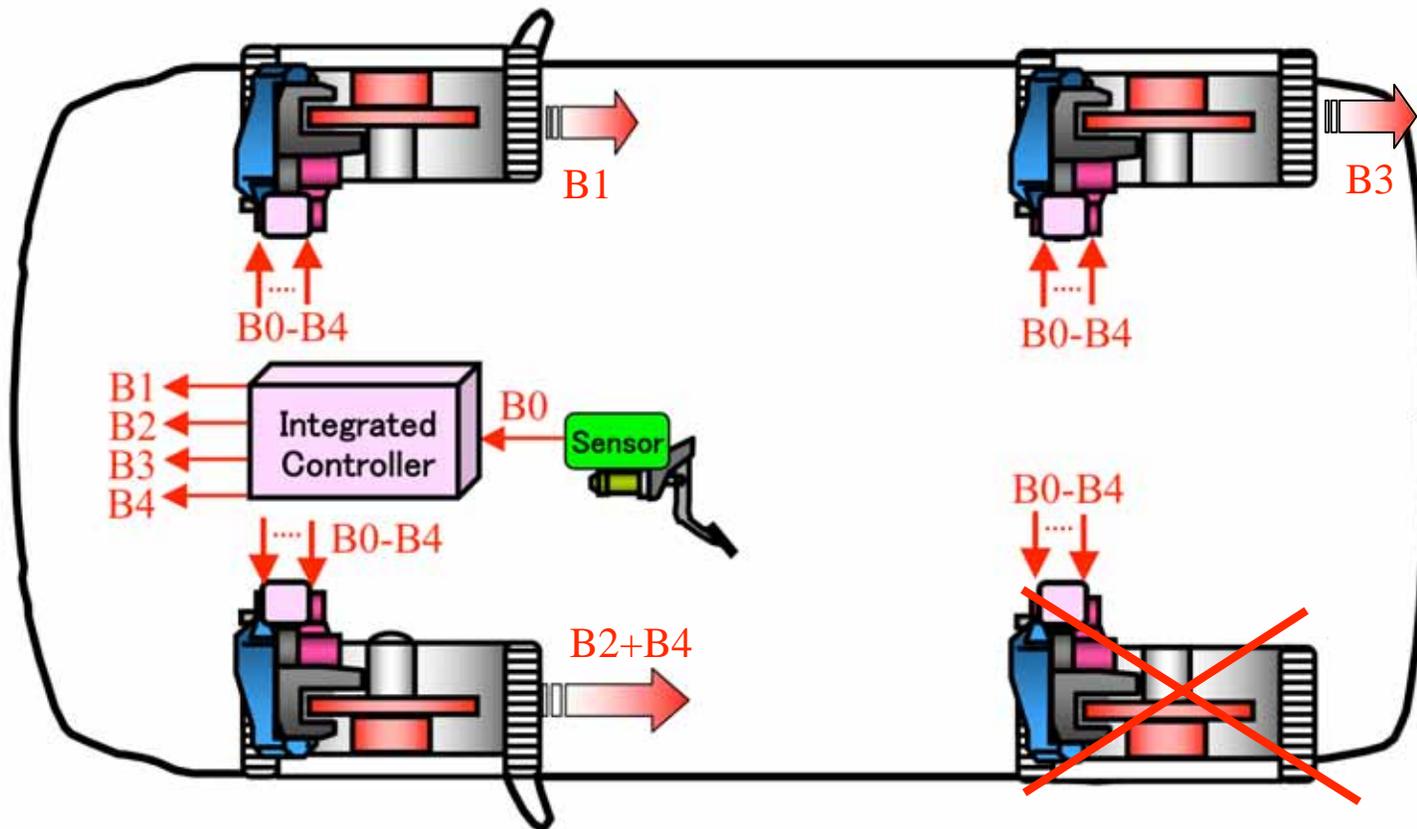


# Brake Control with Autonomous Decentralized Approach



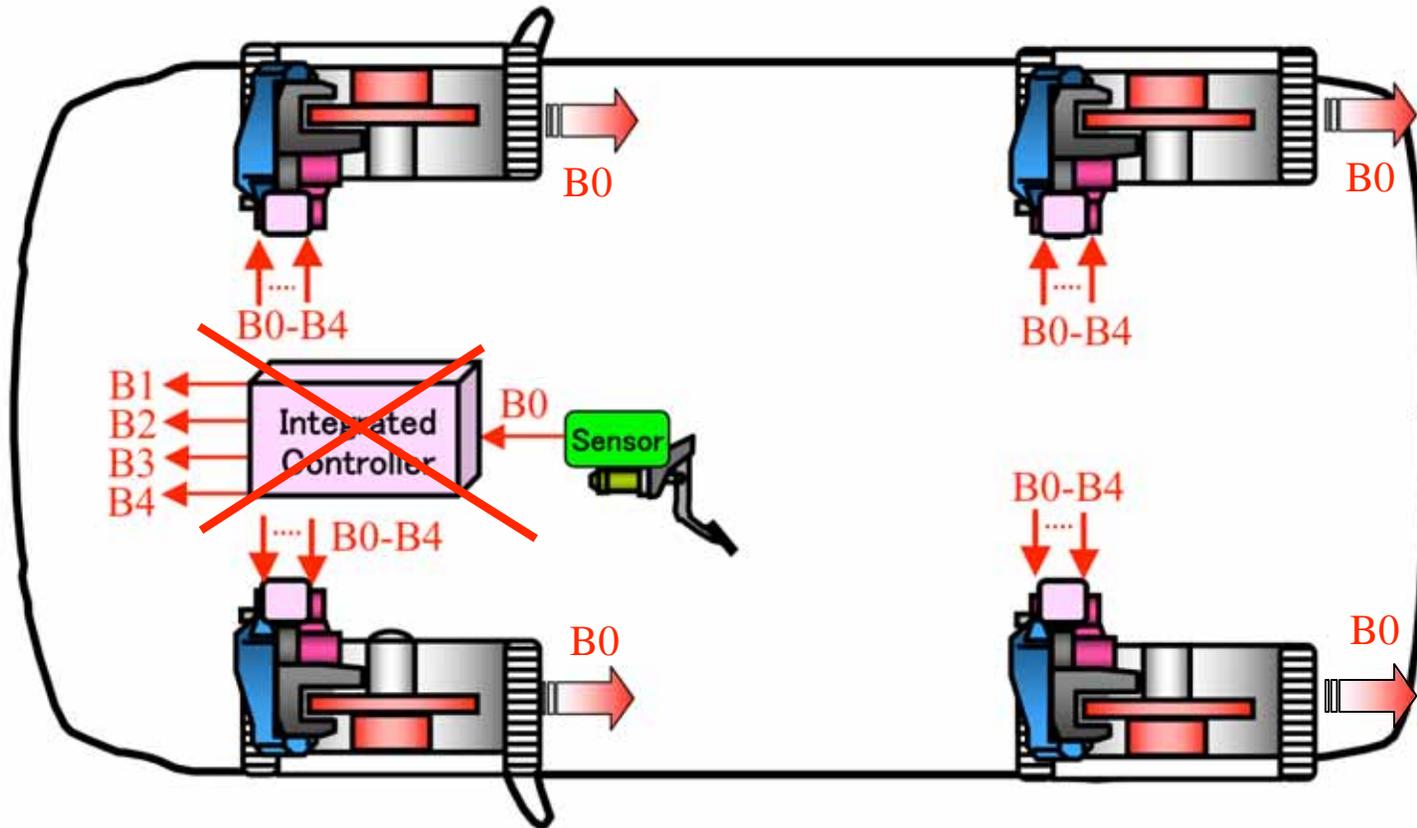
**-Subsystems (Integrated Controller and Brake Controllers) share all the information.**

# Brake Control with Autonomous Decentralized Approach



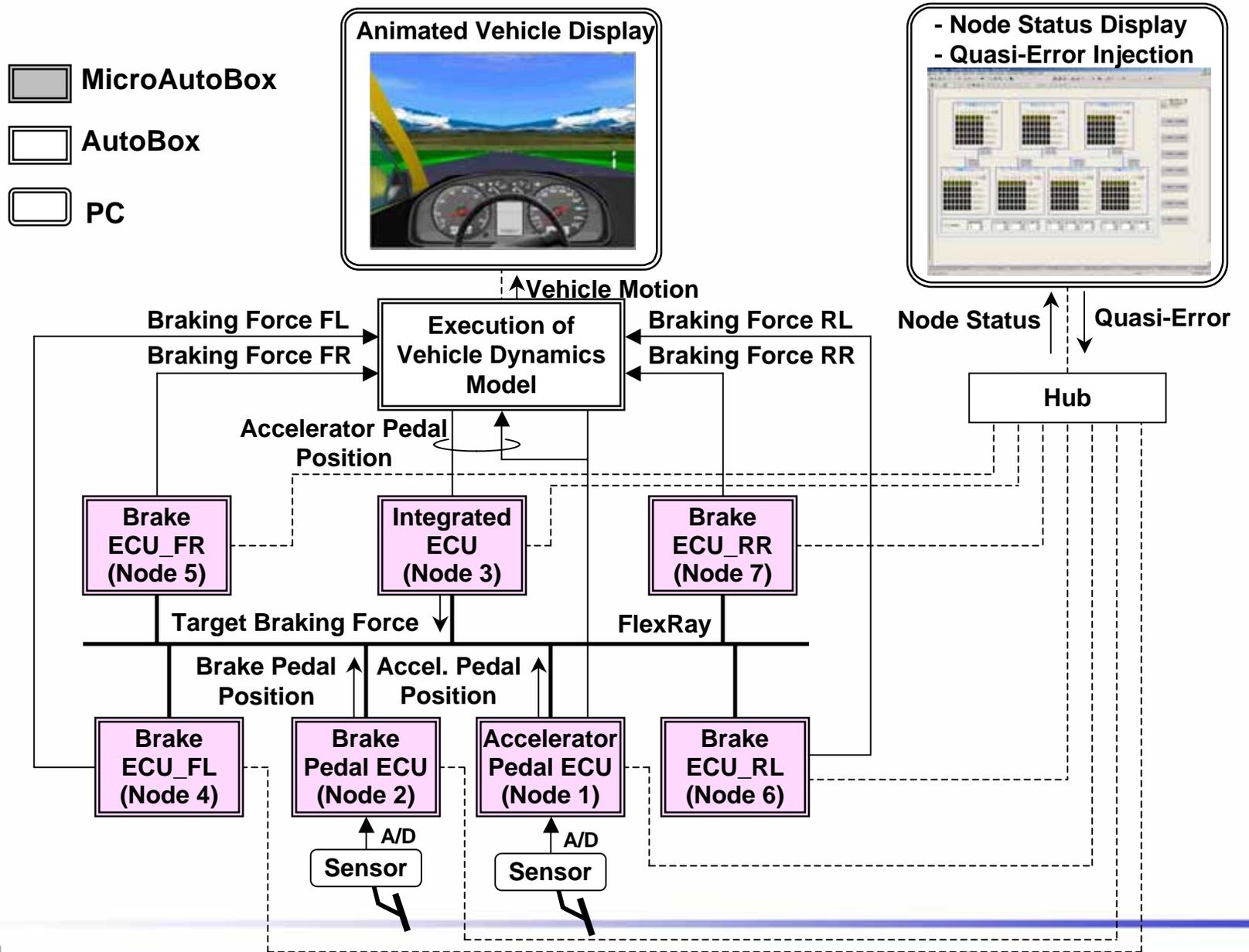
- Subsystems (Integrated Controller and Brake Controllers) share all the information.
- When one subsystem fails, others try to recover.

# Brake Control with Autonomous Decentralized Approach



- Subsystems (Integrated Controller and Brake Controllers) share all the information.
- When one subsystem fails, others try to recover.
- Even if the Integrated Controller fails...**

# Experimental Setup by a Vehicle Simulator



# Experimental Result (All the ECU's are OK)

**ECU No.**  
**Normal**  
**Node error**  
**Reception error**  
**CRC error**  
**Sum check error**

**ECU5 (Brake ECU)**  
 ブレーキ前輪右ECU(ノード5)  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ノード状態  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 正常  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ノードエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 NOT\_RCV  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 CRCエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 SUMIエラー

**ECU3 (Integrated ECU)**  
 統合ECU(ノード3)  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ノード状態  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 正常  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ノードエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 NOT\_RCV  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 CRCエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 SUMIエラー

**ECU7 (Brake ECU)**  
 ブレーキ後輪右ECU(ノード7)  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ノード状態  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 正常  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ノードエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 NOT\_RCV  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 CRCエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 SUMIエラー

**ECU4 (Brake ECU)**  
 ブレーキ前輪左ECU(ノード4)  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ノード状態  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 正常  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ノードエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 NOT\_RCV  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 CRCエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 SUMIエラー

**ECU2 (Brake Pedal ECU)**  
 ブレーキペダルECU(ノード2)  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ノード状態  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 正常  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ノードエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 NOT\_RCV  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 CRCエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 SUMIエラー

**ECU1 (Accelerator ECU)**  
 アクセルペダルECU(ノード1)  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ノード状態  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 正常  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ノードエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 NOT\_RCV  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 CRCエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 SUMIエラー

**ECU6 (Brake ECU)**  
 ブレーキ後輪左ECU(ノード6)  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ノード状態  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 正常  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ノードエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 NOT\_RCV  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 CRCエラー  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 SUMIエラー

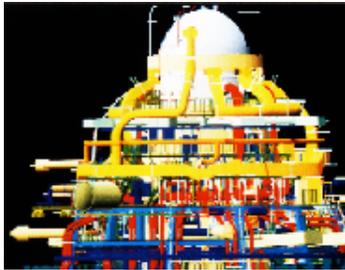
システム変更情報	最高歩数決定値	PLCノード数	PLCリビジョン	PLCノード数	GRSノード数	GRSリビジョン	GRSノード数	SUMノード数	SUMリビジョン	SUMノード数
4	1	1	2	1	5	2	1	5	2	

All the ECU's have status registers for them.

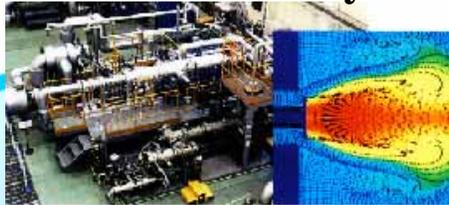


# Hitachi's R&D on Automotive Systems

**Nuclear Reactor**  
-Hydraulic Dynamics Sim.



**Gas Turbine**  
**Combustion Analysis**



**Power IC**



**Automotive Systems**

**Environment**  
**Low Emission**

**Safety**  
**Drivability**

**Target**

**Information**  
**Service**



**RISC**  
**Processors**



**Car Navigation**



**Motors, Generators**



**Train Control**

(on recent research works only)

- [1] <http://www.tttech.com/>
- [2] <http://www.flexray.com/>
- [3] [http://popularmechanics.com/automotive/auto\\_technology/2002/8/hy\\_wire\\_hybrid/](http://popularmechanics.com/automotive/auto_technology/2002/8/hy_wire_hybrid/)
- [4] [http://www.gm.com/company/gmability/environment/products/fuel\\_cells/hywire\\_081402.html](http://www.gm.com/company/gmability/environment/products/fuel_cells/hywire_081402.html)
- [5] [http://www.toyota.co.jp/Showroom/All\\_toyota\\_lineup/EstimaHybrid/](http://www.toyota.co.jp/Showroom/All_toyota_lineup/EstimaHybrid/)
- [6] <http://www.mercedes-benz.co.jp/showroom/passenger/index.html>
- [7] <http://www.honda.co.jp/news/2000/4000707.html>
- [8] [http://www.toyota.co.jp/Showroom/All\\_toyota\\_lineup/LandCruiser100/index.html](http://www.toyota.co.jp/Showroom/All_toyota_lineup/LandCruiser100/index.html)
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**FTCS-26** (1996)
- [10] Nobuyasu Kanekawa et al., Fault-Detection and Recovery Coverage Improvement by  
Optimal Time-Diversity, **FTCS-28** (1998)
- [11] Kotaro Shimamura et al., Fail-Safe Microprocessor Using Dual Synthesizable Processor  
Cores, **The first IEEE Asia Pacific Conference on ASICs**, p.46-49 1999
- [12] Kentaro Yoshimura et al., A Dependable and Cost-Effective Vehicle Control Architecture for X-  
By-Wire Systems Based on Autonomous Decentralized Concept, **DSN-2005** (2005)



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## Inspire the Next