

DOIP OPTIMIZATION FOR ZONAL ARCHITECTURES

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REMOTE SOFTWARE UPURADE

Agenda

- History of vehicle diagnostics
- ISO 13400-2:2019
- DoIP basics
- DoIP limitations now and in the future
- Solution proposal



IN THE PAST, VEHICLE DIAGNOSTICS HAS EVOLVED AHEAD OF THE E/E ARCHITECTURE, BUT **IS IT STILL FUTURE PROOF**?



VEHICLE DIAGNOSTICS TODAY: DIAGNOSTICS OVER IP (DOIP)

- DoIP is a transport protocol, meant to support UDS and ODX
- It is standardized in the ISO 13400-2
- Software specification for embedded systems is available in AUTOSAR
- Scope not limited to a single vehicle, but ready to operate in a network of vehicles
- Considers gateways within the vehicle, which connect Ethernet with other communication technologies such as CAN or FlexRay
- Since 2019:
 - Optional use of a secure communication channel using TLS
 - Internal testers, potentially in another network are considered
 - The rules of an external tester apply also to internal tester (clients)

ISO HW ARCHITECTURE APPROACH: DOIP CONSIDERS ALL RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF THE NETWORK



ISO 13400-2:2019 IS IMPLEMENTED DIFFERENTLY THROUGH OEMS



There are different implementations of the standard:

- The DolP communication ends on the OBD connector.
- All communication must go through the Edge Node, including internal testers, like OTA devices.
- Not all DoIP rules are necessary in the vehicle network.

The ISO standard already approaches internal and external connections!

EXAMPLE FOR A **REDUCED IMPLEMENTATION**: TESTER MUST GO THROUGH THE VEHICLE GATEWAY TO FLASH ECUS



This reduced implementation of DoIP **limits** communication workflows and **restrains** flashing performance!

FULL IMPLEMENTATION: DOIP ALLOWS FOR VARIOUS CONNECTION SCENARIOS



Standard SW architecture brings **flexibility** and **uniformity** to the diagnostic communication!

SIMPLE DOIP WORKFLOW: SINGLE EXTERNAL TESTER DIAGNOSES ECUS



Perform Routing Activation

- External and internal vehicle network are split → Different subnets
- Tester wants to diagnose ECU1
- Gateway simply routes the communication via dedicated TCP connection.

Send Diagnostic requests

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Open TCP socket

TYPICAL DOIP WORKFLOW (PRODUCTION PLANT): **MULTIPLE TESTERS**



MULTIPLE TESTERS ARE USEFUL, BUT REQUIRE EITHER HIGH VEHICLE GATEWAY PERFORMANCE OR CUSTOM IMPLEMENTATION!

- The access component of the vehicle (referred as GW) has to handle all TCP connections
- Number of External testers (n) \rightarrow n + n*DoIP Server ECUs
- Server ECUs must handle ,n' TCP connections

For a vehicle architecture with 15 Ethernet ECUs and 3 Testers \rightarrow **48 TCP connections**

- → Minimum consumption of 6KB per socket (even more for a more performant TCP receive window)
- → Causes more receive interrupts and vain additional "header-traffic" ...unnecessary costly, inefficient and complex!



DoIP needs to be enhanced \rightarrow **Multiplex TCP connections!**

PROPOSAL: ENHANCE THE ROUTING ACTIVATION AND CONNECTION TABLE HANDLING TO ALLOW **MULTIPLEXING OF TESTERS**



1:1 Relationship between tester and socket Current routing activation enforces this limitation Tester and socket logically separated Enhanced routing activation protects the ECU while providing flexibility

At the same time, be **backwards compatible** through configuration!

DOIP SERVES CURRENT E/E ARCHITECTURES...



...AND IF FULLY IMPLEMENTED, DOIP SUITS IDEALLY ZONAL ARCHITECTURES





DOIP: OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

Having more than one access point has several advantages.

Following DolP manages the complexity of modern E/E architectures.

DolP can be improved. Adopting the multiplexing of testers!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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