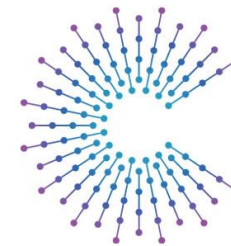


# The Value of COVESA VSS for SDVs –

A Member's Perspective (and our partners)

Fall AMM 2024 – Novi, MI U.S.A.

26 September 2024



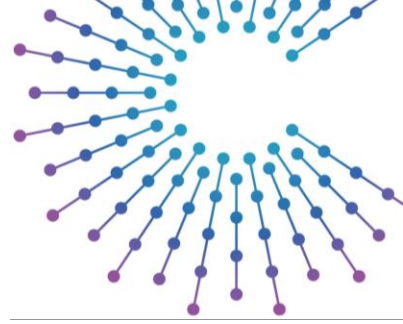
# COVESA

Accelerating the future of connected vehicles



# Agenda

- NXP Semiconductors – SDV and Data Management
- COVESA VSS Usage and Value (NXP + partners)
- Future collaboration opportunities
- VSS feedback and improvements
- Key takeaways





# NXP Semiconductors

## SDV and Data Management

# SDV INTRODUCTION

VEHICLES ARE EVOLVING RAPIDLY

## SOFTWARE-DEFINED

Defines features through software  
(Software instead of hardware ECUs)

## CLOUD-CONNECTED

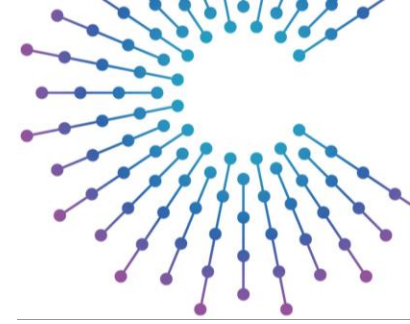
Leveraged throughout vehicle lifecycle  
(Development, Testing, Production, Post-Sale)

## VEHICLE DATA-DRIVEN

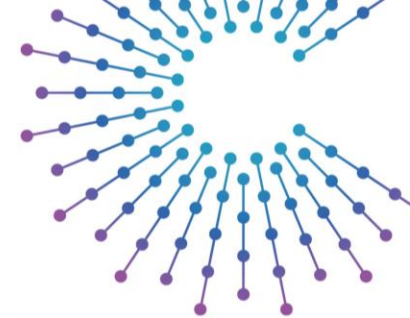
Provides new vehicle data intelligence  
Drives continual vehicle improvements

## SERVICE-ORIENTED

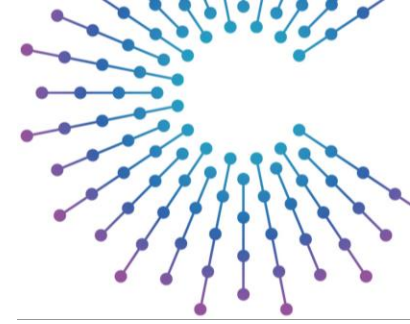
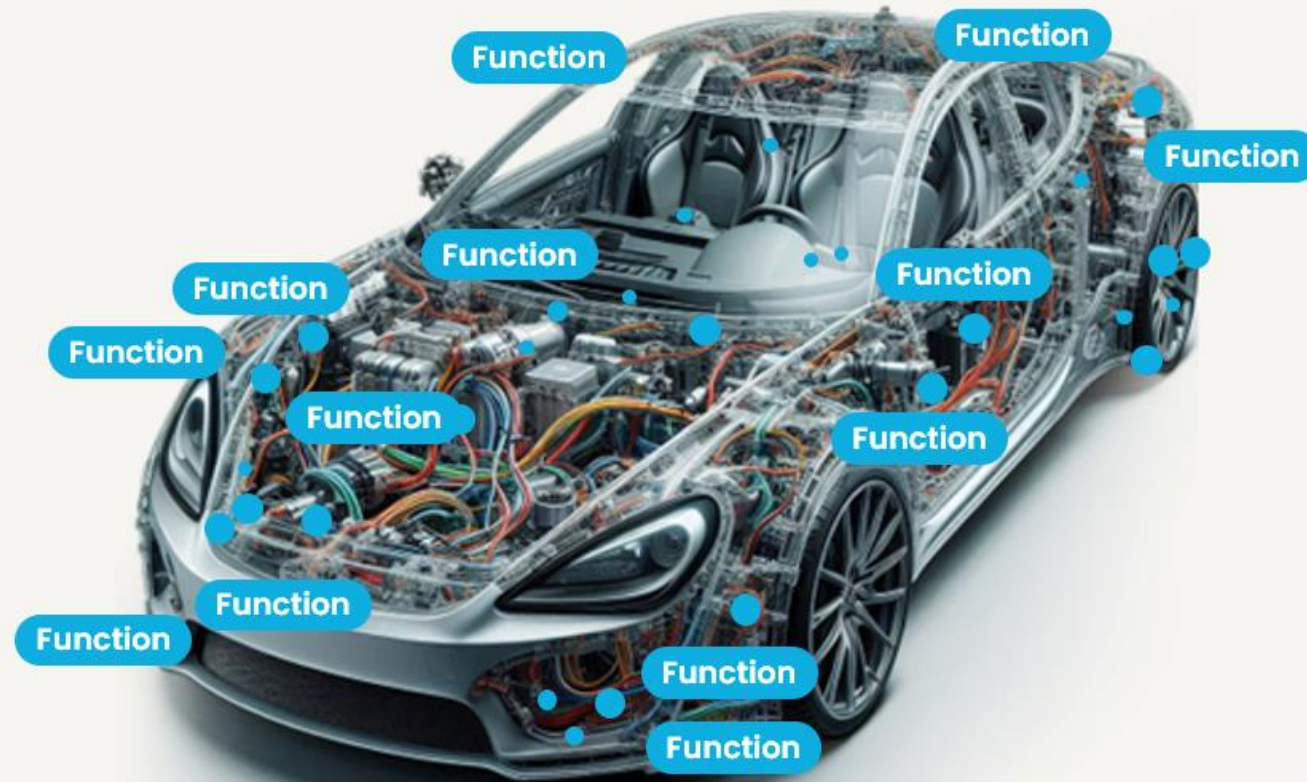
Decouples hardware and software  
Deploys new services through lifecycle



When you see the data, you realize the possibilities

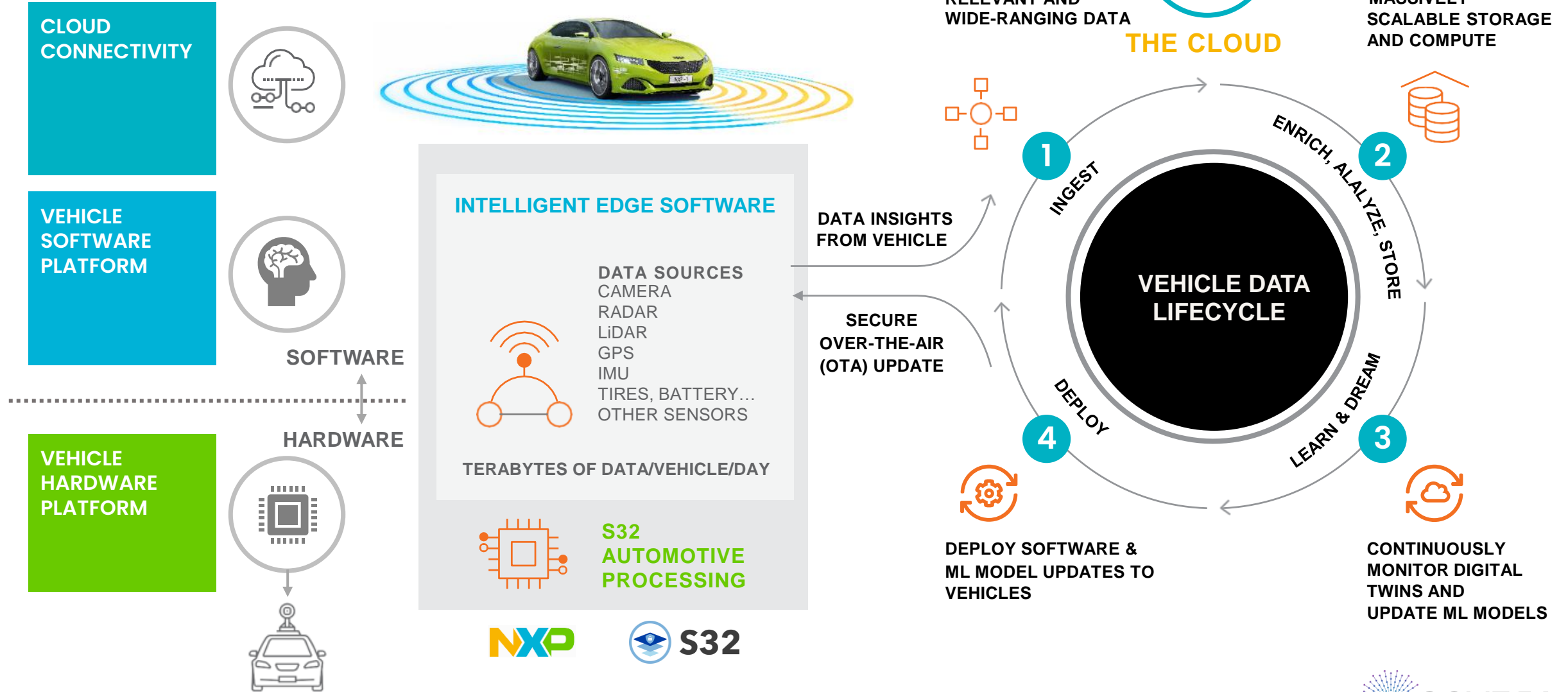


**Data** is locked  
inside ECUs  
scattered  
throughout vehicle



# Software-defined vehicle data lifecycle

THE CONNECTED, SOFTWARE-DEFINED VEHICLE



# Software-defined vehicle data can create new experiences

## MOBILE APPLICATIONS



## CLOUD APPLICATIONS



## IN-VEHICLE APPLICATIONS



Data Intelligence Virtual Sensors

Sensors and ECU raw data

Zone or End Node



Central Vehicle Computer



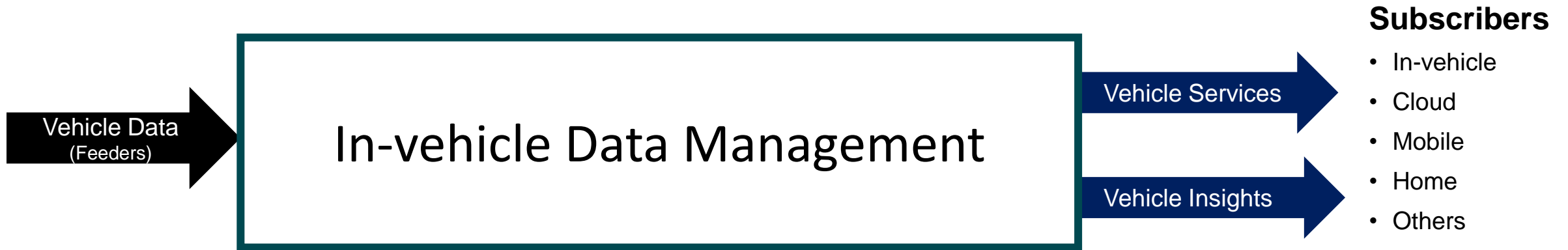
**Real-time vehicle data acquisition and processing**  
(ingestion, storage, processing, services, transmission)

- Improving the driving experience
- Enhance vehicle performance and efficiency

- Monitoring and maintaining vehicle health
- and much more!



# In-vehicle data management functions



- CAN
- Ethernet
- PCIe / others



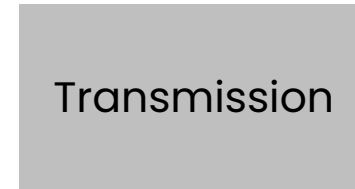
- Database
- Datalogging
- Statistics



- AI/ML
- Contextual
- Statistics

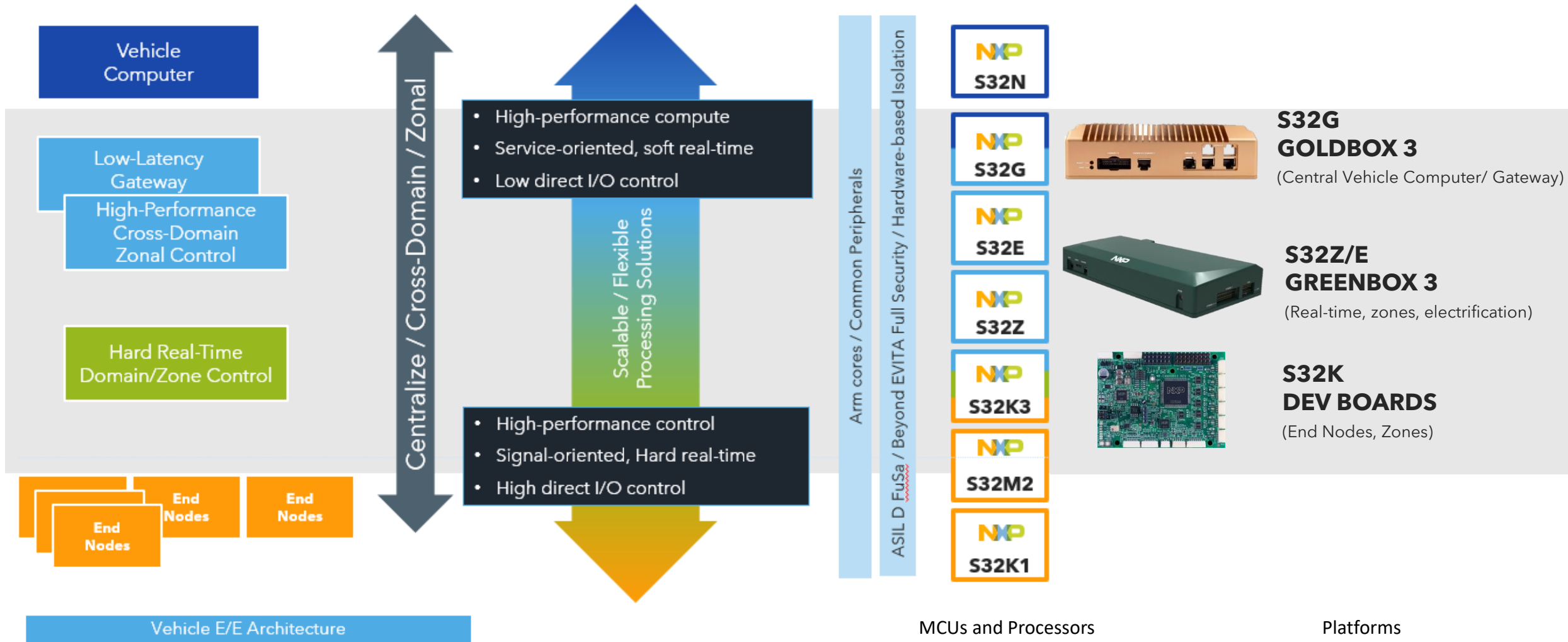


- Data-centric
- Microservices
- Virtual sensors



- Data conversion
- Protocols
- Onboard/offboard

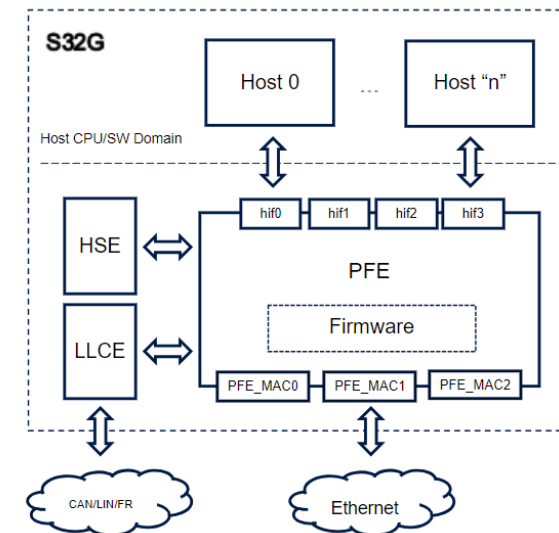
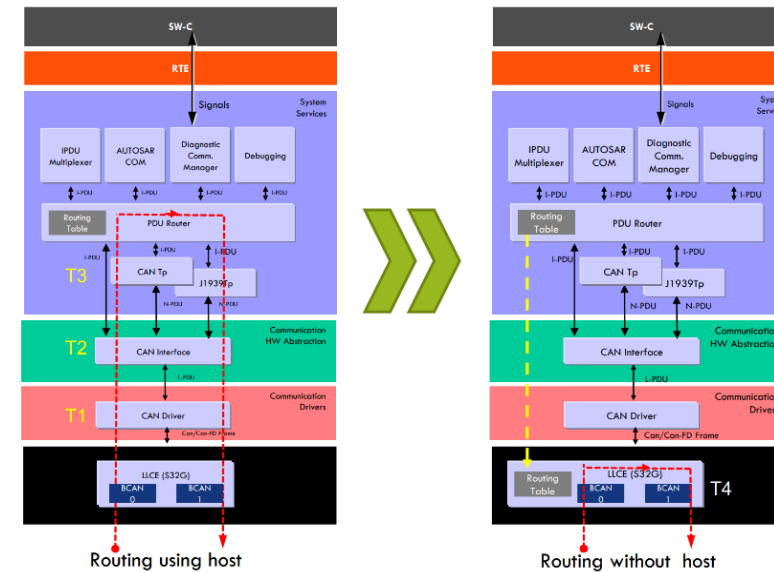
# NXP is building the foundation for SDVs



# Hardware acceleration can streamline data ingestion

## Example: S32G

- Fast path routing for CAN (LLCE) and Ethernet (PFE/NETC)
  - Reduced interrupt load on the host core
  - Including mirroring and protocol conversion
  - Time sync and global timestamping
  - Direct hardware security module (HSE) data path
- Low Latency Communications Engine (LLCE)
  - Filtering (bitwise, range etc) and prioritisation
  - ID remap
- Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE)
  - Standard switch, router capabilities, MAC filtering, VLANs
  - QoS, shapers
  - L3/L4 checksum offload, modify headers



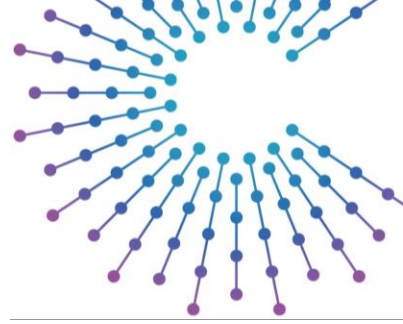


# COVESA VSS Usage and Value

NXP and our Partners

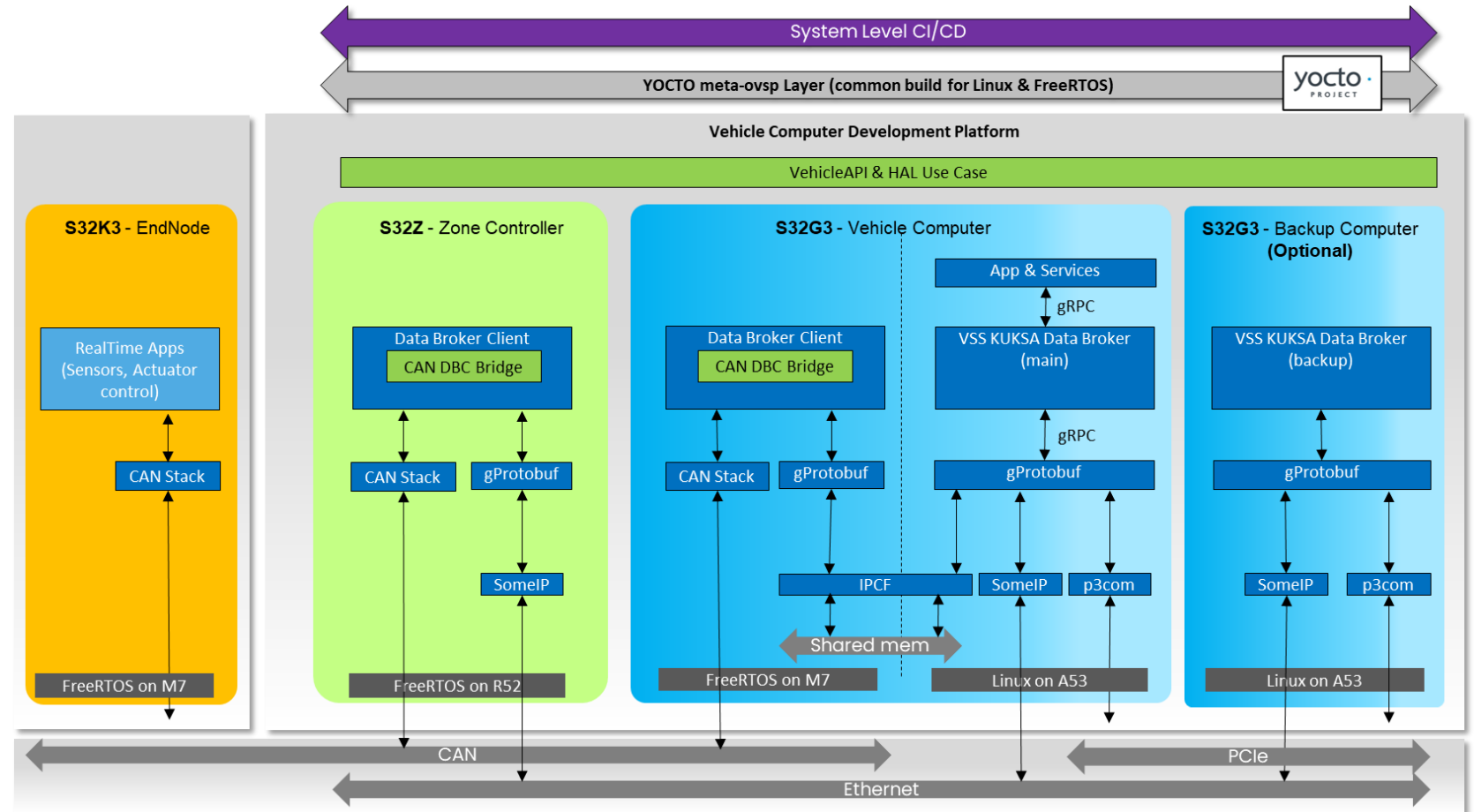
# Motivation

- Vehicles are generating huge amount of data
- There is a need to collect and make data available **systematically & centrally** for
  - Analysis
  - Monitoring
  - Refinement
  - Creating value added applications
- Technology is needed to easily map the framework to arbitrary E/E architectures and is extensible for different use case domains
- NXP started PoC on COVESA VSS to assess suitability for above requirements

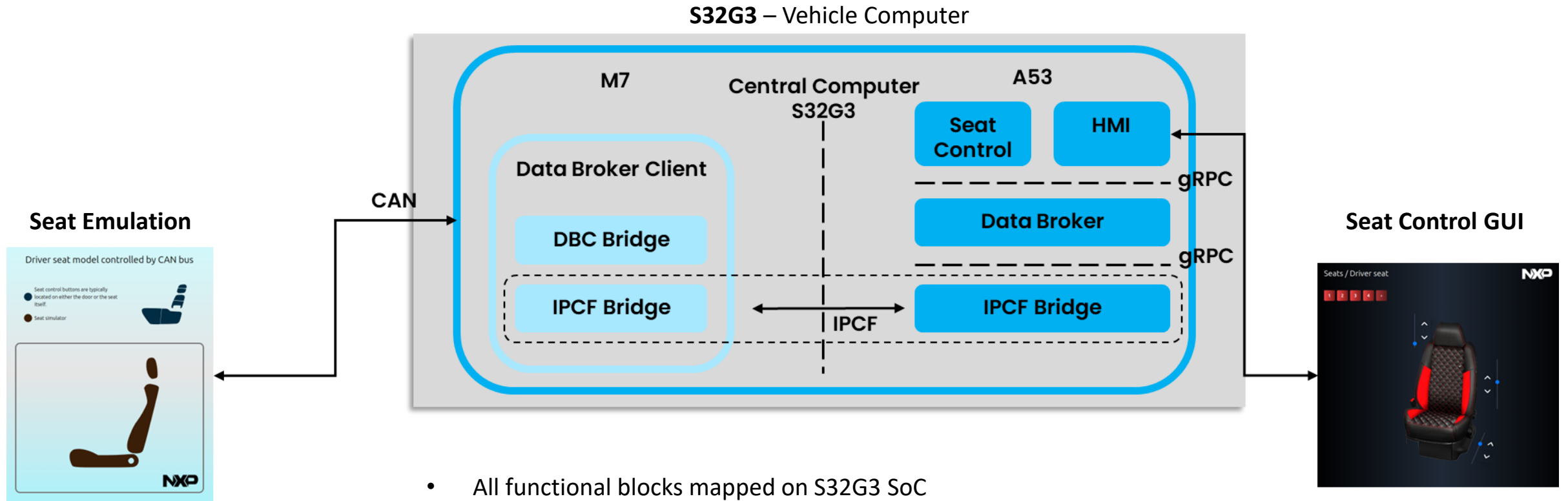


# NXP Vehicle Level Integration PoC

- Based on open source and NXP software components
- Using Yocto multi-config project as a common build environment
- Focused on development of communication middleware based on VSS technology
- Transparently supporting arbitrary physical transports (Ethernet, PCIe, CAN, inter-core cluster shared memory) and transport protocols



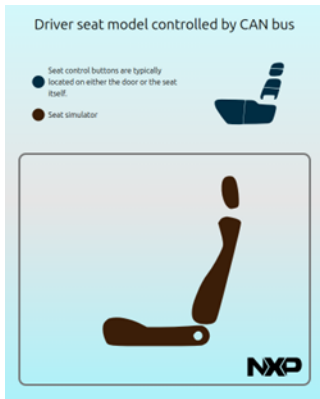
# Seat Control Demo – Single device Setup



- All functional blocks mapped on S32G3 SoC
- Cortex-M7 (real-time core cluster) runs Data Broker Client (DBC bridge)
- Data Broker hosted on Cortex-A53 core cluster (Linux)
- Communication through IPCF (passing gProtobuf)

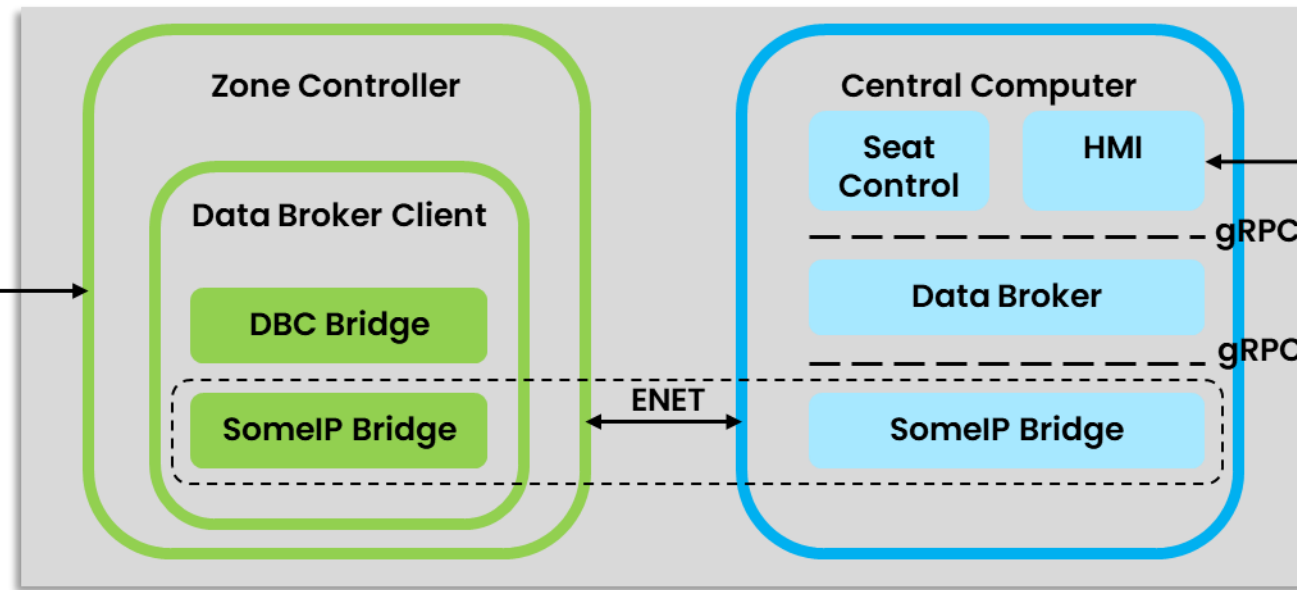
# Seat Control Demo – Two device Setup

## Seat Emulation



- S32Z Zone Controller (Cortex-R52 RT core cluster) runs Data Broker Client (DBC bridge)
- Data Broker hosted on Cortex-A53 core cluster (Linux)
- Communication through SOME/IP over Ethernet

## Seat Control GUI



S32Z - Zone Controller

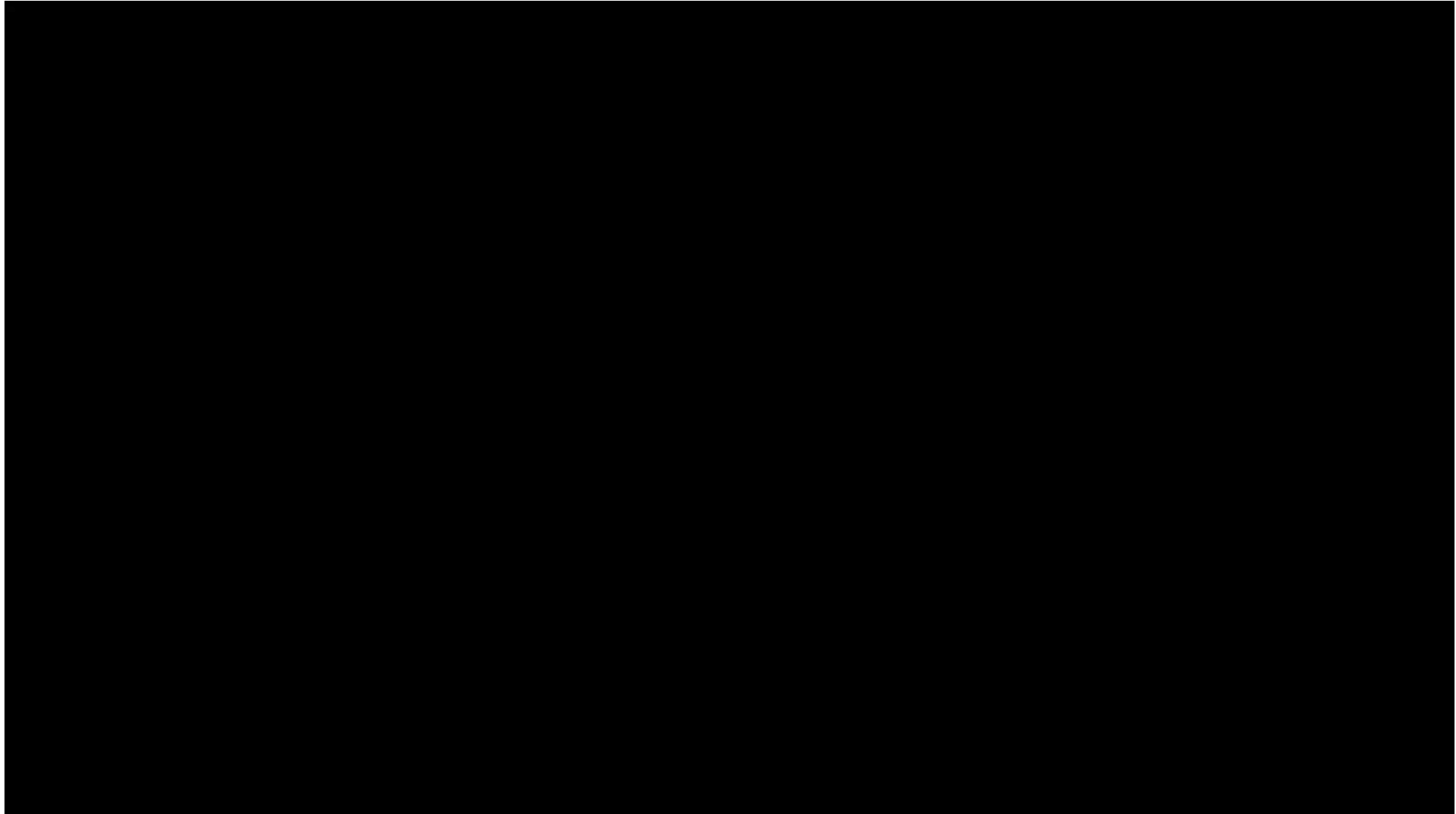
S32G3 - Vehicle Computer

## NOTE

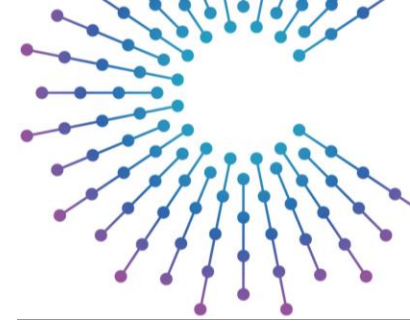
Single and two device setup can be combined



# Seat Control Demo Video



# Results & Next Steps



## Results

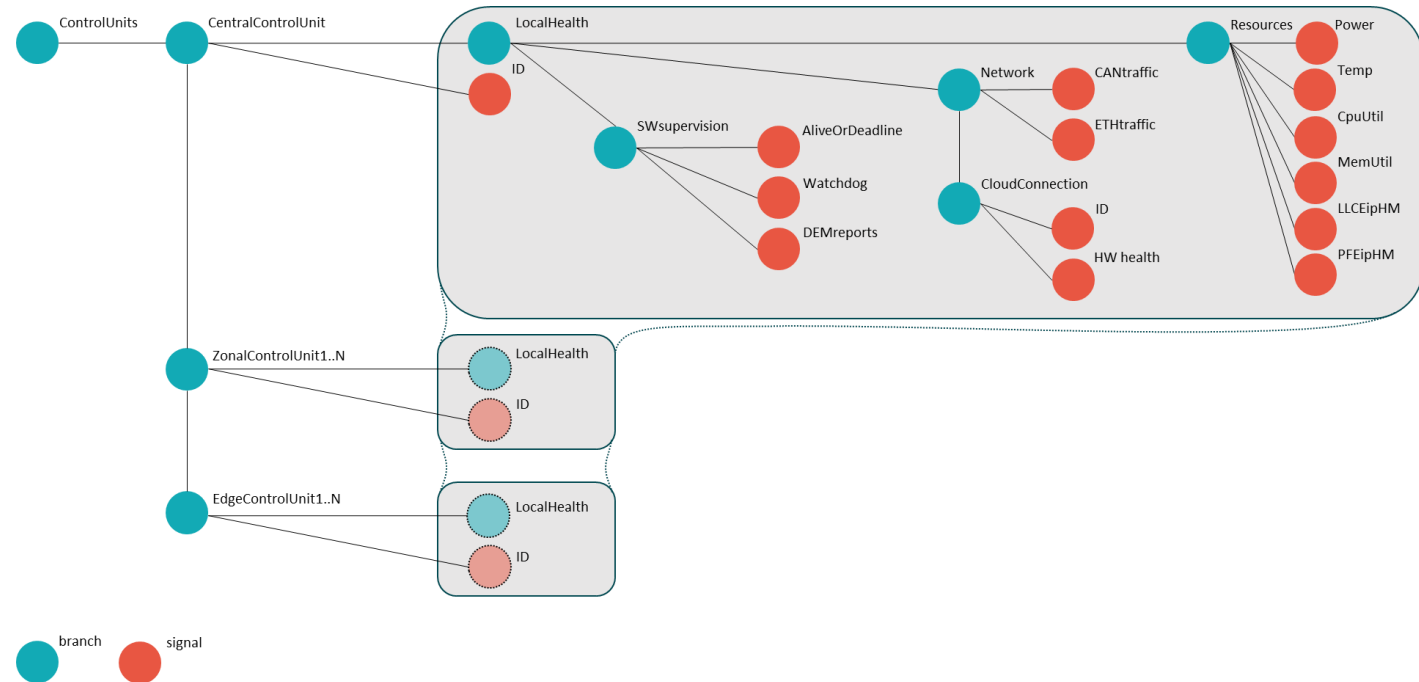
- Successfully used KUKSA data broker on S32G3 for Seat Control Demo
- Developed KUKSA client library including DBC, SOME/IP and IPCF bridges, mapping it to RT devices (S32G3-M7, S32Z-R52)
- The solution proves to be highly flexible in terms of supporting arbitrary E/E architectures

## Next Steps

- Assess performance and capability to cope with large number of signals @ high data rates
- Assess real time behavior and potential acceleration through dedicated accelerators (LLCE, PFE, ...)
- Adoption of VSS methodology for other application domains (for instance Vehicle Health Monitoring)
- Real time data broker for RT critical communication & applications
- Investigate integration with Central Data Service Playground

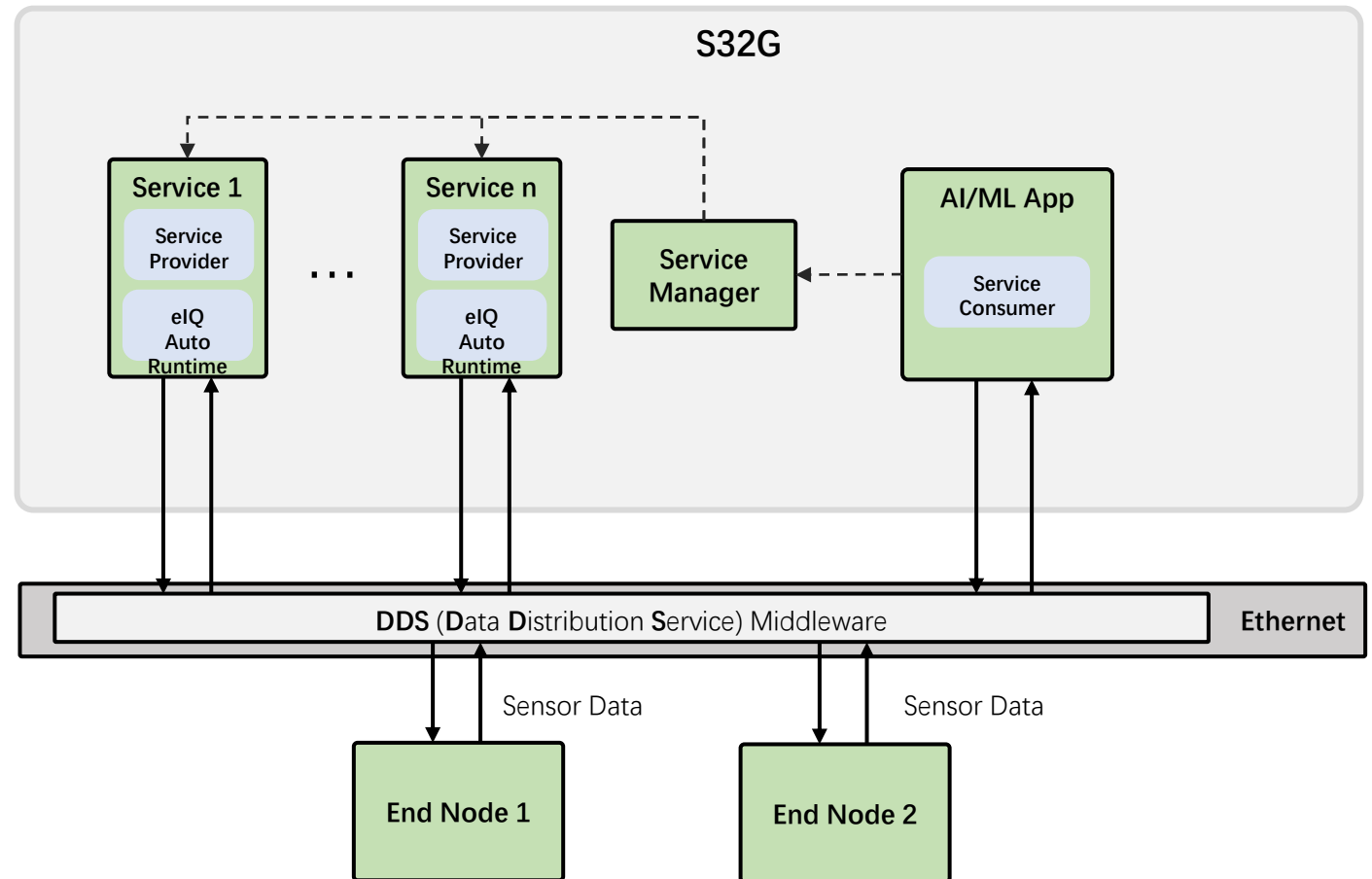
# VSS for Vehicle Health Monitoring

- Assessing use of VSS framework for VHM domain
- Separate domain taxonomy or overlay to standard VSS catalogue
- Hierarchical structure for control units CCU->ZCU->End Node
- Major part of the tree is repetitive

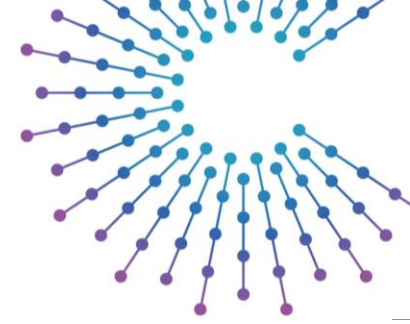


# AI as a Service

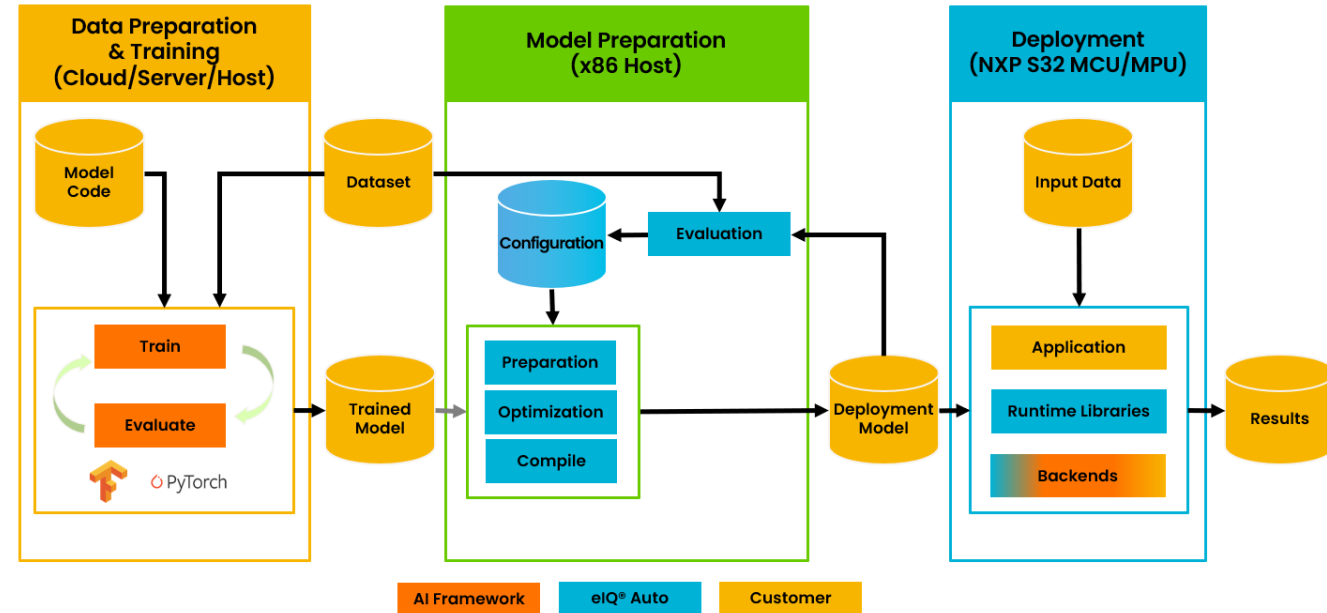
- Edge AI deployment challenges:
  - Limited compute, limited model size, optimization required, supported NN operators limited.
  - If the neural network model is large, and latency is not critical, deploying it on HPC and CCU is a better option
- Efficient data collection and model runtime management



# eIQ<sup>®</sup> Auto ML Software Development Environment

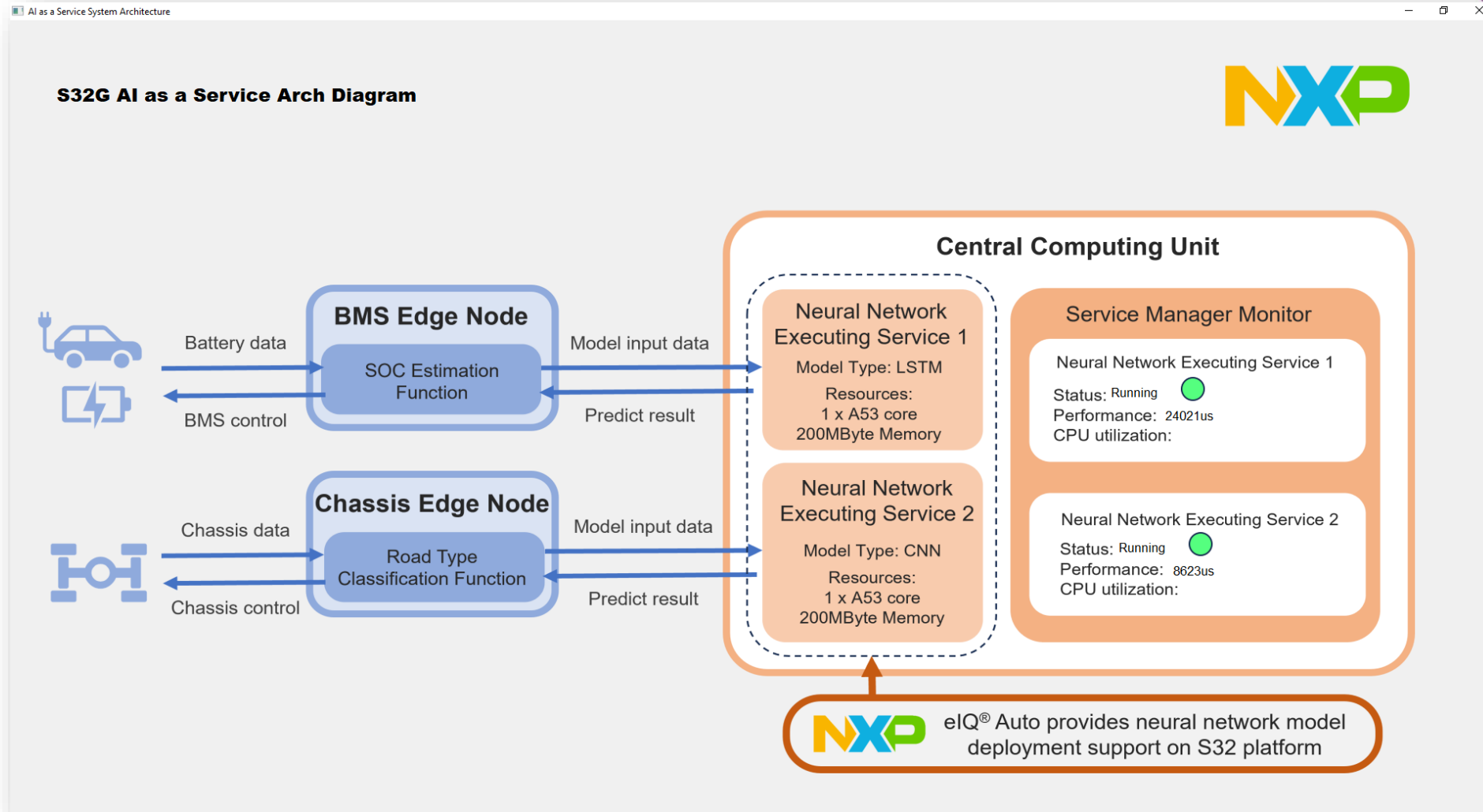


- Unified APIs - across hardware backends, model types and inferencing frameworks
- Performance advantage
  - 1.5x to 2.0x better than off-the-shelf open-source offering (on Arm cores)
  - Performance via toolkit/enablement which can translate to customers' models as well
- Automotive quality (ASPICE) runtime
- Ease of use
  - Debugger, Profiling; MATLAB and NXP S32 Design Studio integration; libraries and APIs to support customers easy porting of both Deep Learning and Machine Learning algorithms
- Reference use cases
  - Data analytics, virtual sensor and IDPS, audio processing

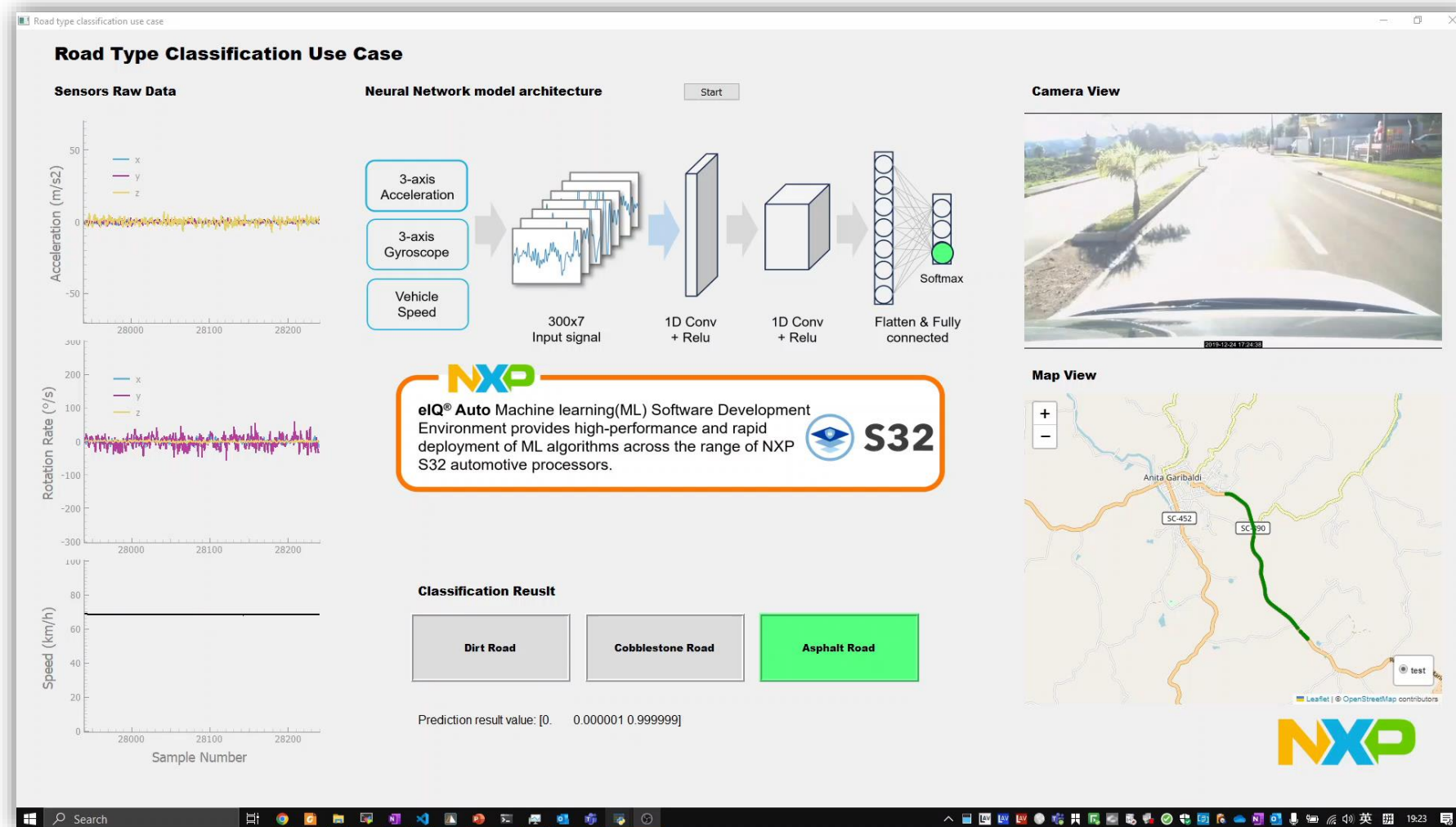
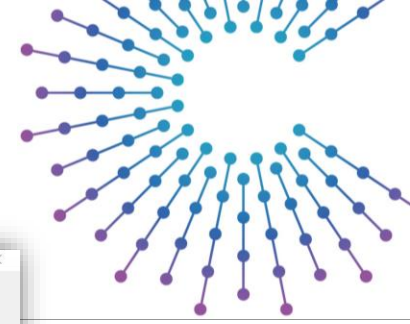


S32	Reference Use cases/Applications	ARM/ACCL Core	Backend
S32G	Prediction Maintenance – Vehicle Health IDPS – Driver Monitoring Edge to Cloud*	CPU (A53)	Glow
		CPU (A53)	ONNX RT/TFLite
		Hailo	Hailo RT
S32Z2/E2	Prediction Maintenance – BMS Anomaly detection – Power Train Applications Audio Classification – Emergency Vehicle Detection	DSP-Accelerator	Glow
		CPU (R52)	Glow
S32K	Predictive Maintenance – BMS, Sensor Data Analysis	CPU (M7)	Glow

# AI as a Service – Demo



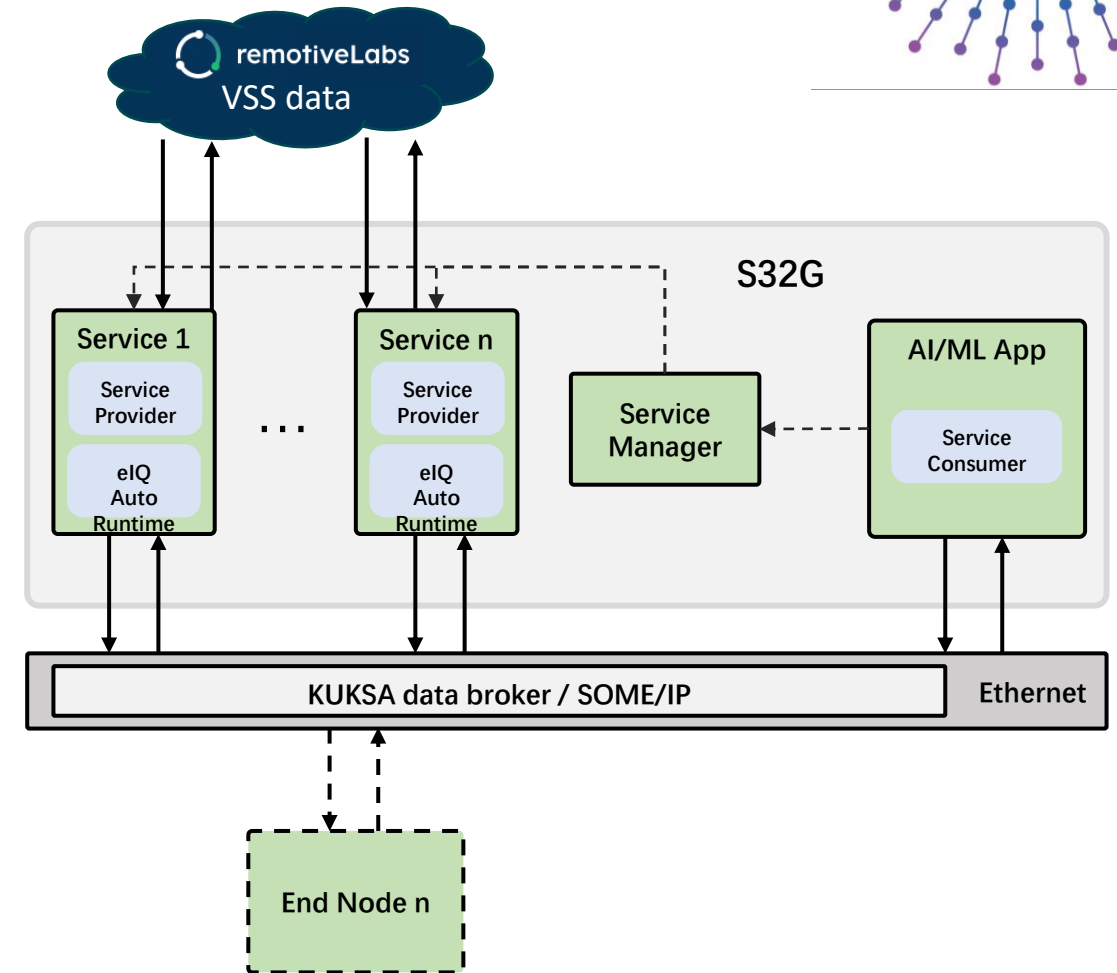
# AI Deployment as a Service – Demo video



<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/jefmenegazzo/pvs-passive-vehicular-sensors-datasets?resource=download>

# AI as a Service – future steps

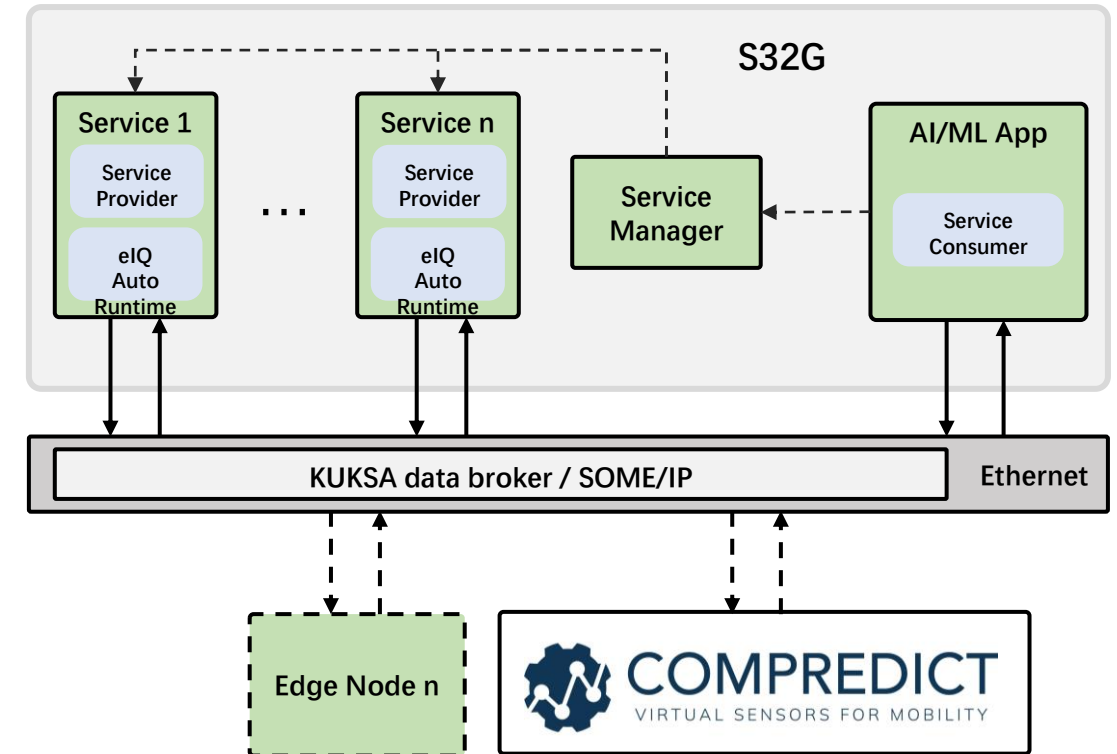
- Integration with RemotiveLabs
  - Data playback without the need of an end node – simplified development flow
  - Optional VSS signal conversion in RemotiveLabs
- Integration with KUKSA data broker
  - Leveraging VSS signals further
  - Reuse NXP software components already developed (DBC bridge etc.)
- Interfacing with virtual sensors using VSS signal names for input/output, thus offering newly synthesized signals



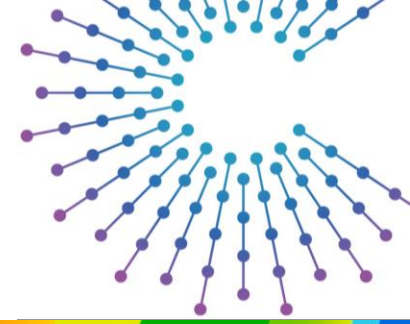


# Virtual sensors

- Virtual sensors: methods and algorithms to replace physical sensors to
  - Reduce BoM cost (hardware sensor replacement, e.g. tire pressure, headlight levelling)
  - Offer additional measurement capabilities (e.g. vehicle weight, wheel forces, equipment wear)
  - Deploy to physically inaccessible locations (e.g. electric motor rotor temperature, battery temperature)
  - Create synthesized quantities, sensor fusion, e.g. driver profile, child presence detection
- Uses VSS signals; creates (potentially new) VSS signals
- Optionally use the AI server to request inferencing of ML models



# Intelligent CAN to COVESA VSS Data Management



## Standardized Data Formats

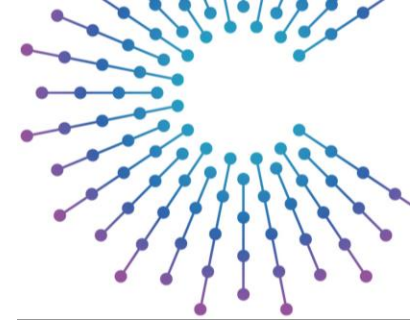
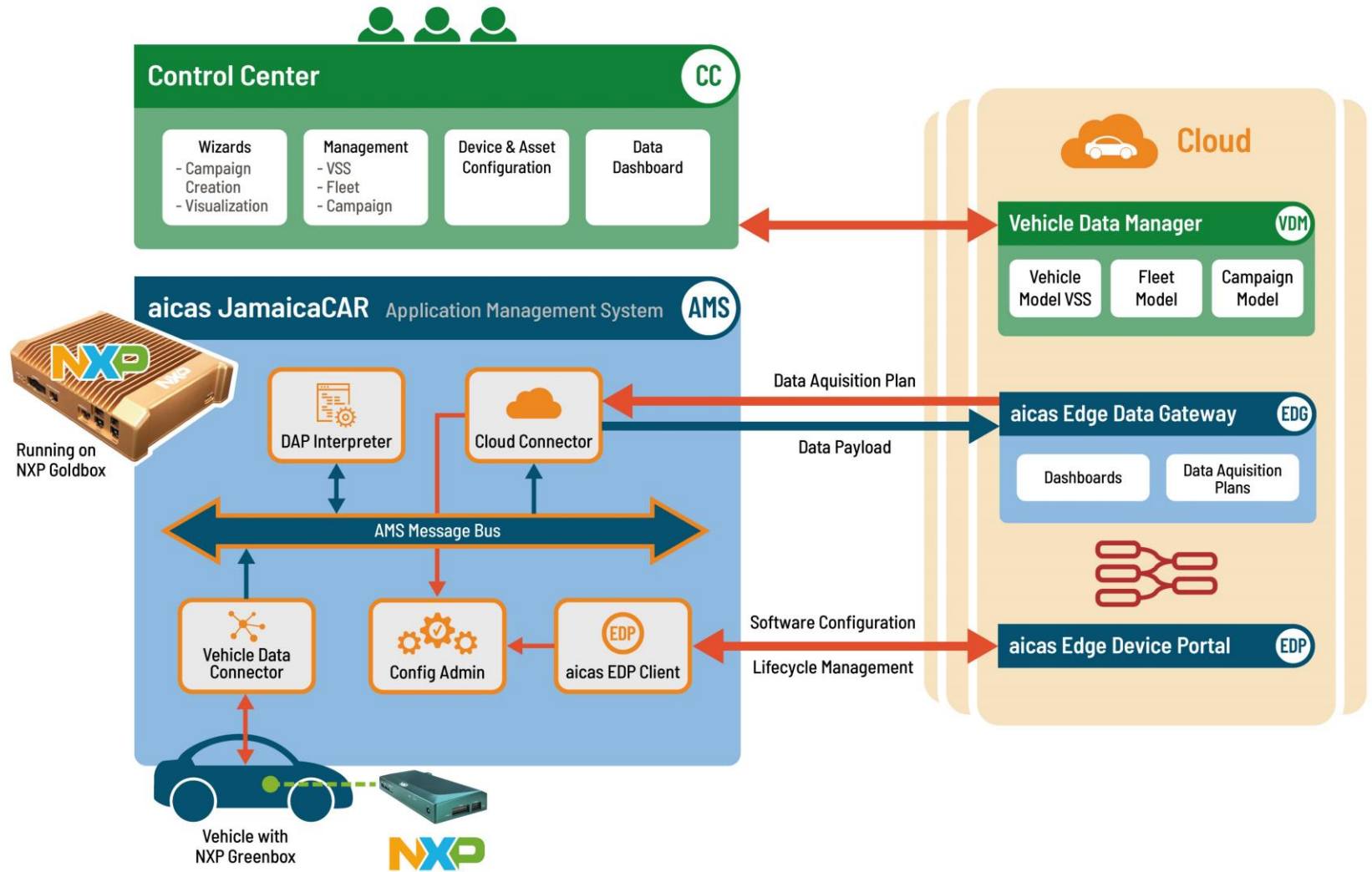
Efficient data management via edge processing, filtering, and optimized data to cloud

## Real World Application

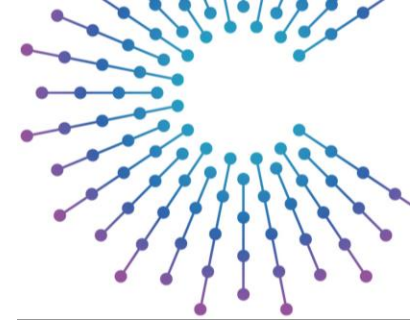
Automotive grade hardware and software: aicas JamaicaAMS application running on NXP S32G3 GoldBox



# Data Collection and Processing for Vehicle on the Road



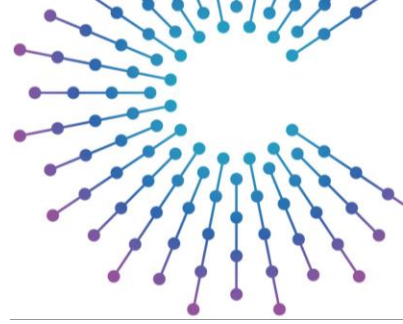
# Sonatus Vehicle Platform benefits from VSS



- VSS provides a useful abstraction layer along with standardized names
  - Reduces development costs and improves overall understanding
- Sonatus Collector and Automator can map VSS to vehicle-specific CAN signals
  - Provides better clarity on policy generation
  - Enables better portability across vehicles

VSS	Vehicle 1	Vehicle 2	Vehicle 3
Vehicle.Speed	VehSpd	Eng_VehicleSpeed	Veh_Speed_2
Vehicle.Cabin.Door.Row1.Pos2.IsOpen	PassengerDoor_Open	Pass_Door_Open	AssistDoorOpen

# Example: Using VSS in Sonatus Collector



**×** Create Data Capture

Signal Format:

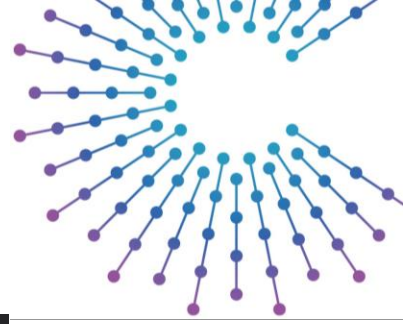
\* Signal Names:

Duration before start:

\* Sample Interval:

> [Advanced Settings](#)

# Example: Using VSS in Sonatus Collector



✕ Create Condition

**Signal**  
Select a signal and condition parameters for this condition.

Condition Name:

Condition Description (optional):

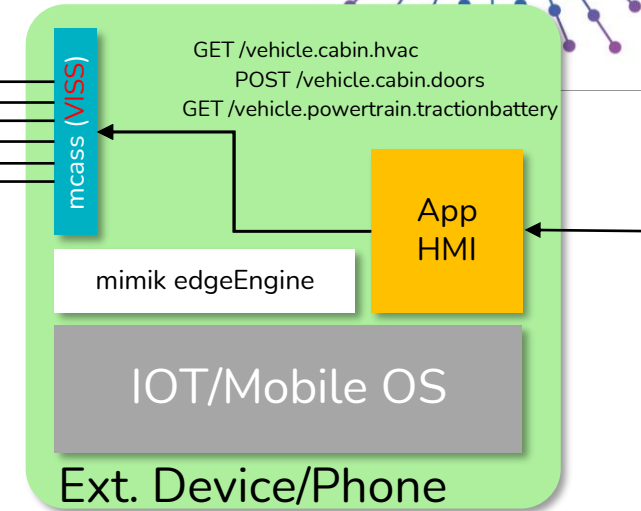
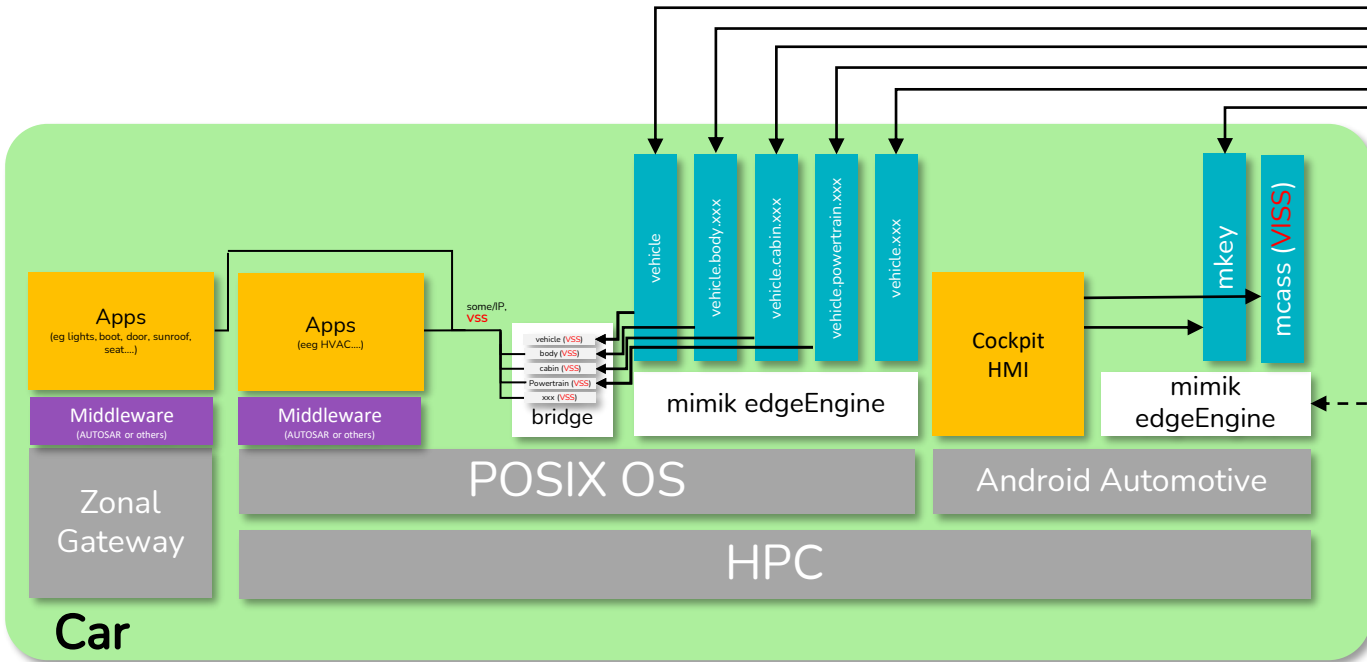
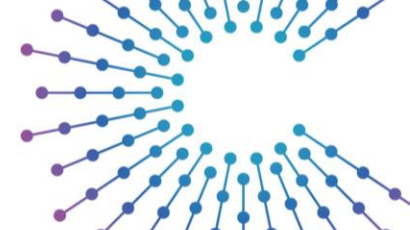
Signal Format:

Signal Name:

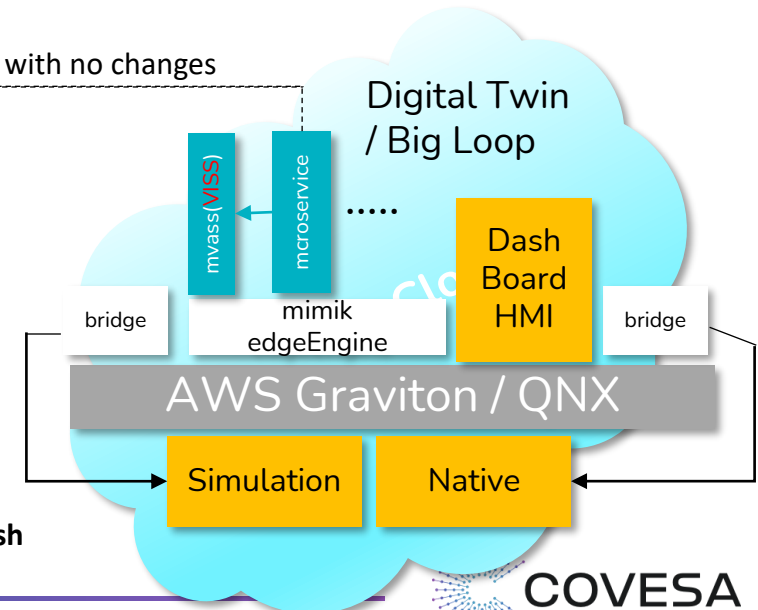
Eval:  Value:

# mimik and COVESA VSS and VISS

VSS defines the "what" (the data structure), and VISS defines the "how" (the access and interaction method) and **mimik** is a way to interface with the non VSS world and implement VISS in the car



Can be deployed with no changes



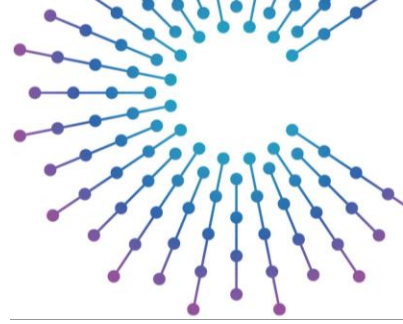
- mimik bridges are used to translate or interpret a VSS or non VSS event. The result is an event corresponding to the **VSS specification**
  - Edge microservices are used to implement a specific function and expose API using the **VISS specification**
  - mcast edge microservice **discovers** the specific functions that are implemented by the car and expose a **subset of the VISS tree** corresponding to that specific car
- mimik solution is well suited to implement COVESA VSS/VISS specification directly in the car and yet enable ad-hoc service mesh with other domains



# Future Collaboration Opportunities



# Collaboration opportunities

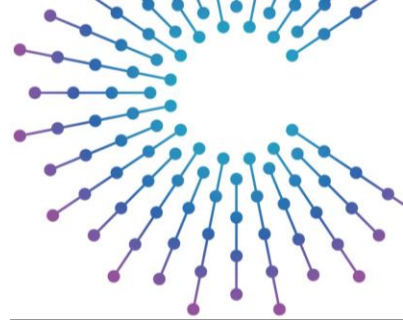


- Provide access to our KUKSA layer (on top of standard BSP), either Ubuntu (available today) or GoldVIP (future work).
  - GoldVIP integrates other tools and data management solutions as well
- Leverage NXP platforms for collaboration and experimentation:
  - Data feeder optimization
  - Data management
  - AI workload deployment and services
  - Sensor-to-cloud
  - Virtual sensors
  - Microservices
- Standard hardware modules available to create flexible vehicle architectures



# VSS Feedback and Improvements

# Upcoming Advancements and Proposals



## VSS Overlays

support for on-the-fly extension of base VSS models

## Similar Taxonomies for ECU and SoC data

for diagnostics, health monitoring, performance management, etc.



## Sparkplug Integration

adapt new transport models

## Diverse VSS Deployments

implementation in trucks, buses, and trailers

## VSS Outside the Vehicle

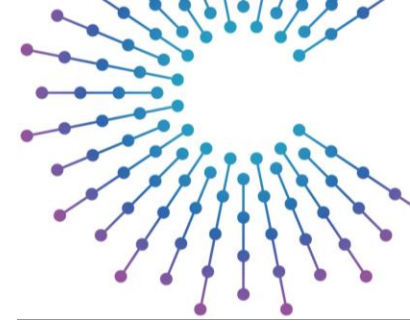
Integration with smart home and city standards

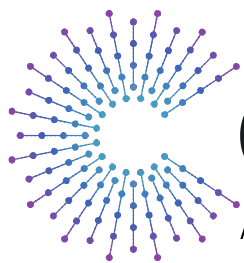


# Key Takeaways

# Key Takeaways

- SDVs are creating new opportunities for new, data-driven services
- NXP offers a wide range of SDV platforms and software to enable rapid development and prototyping
  - Platforms, software, AI/ML, cross-vehicle solutions
  - Leveraged today by many SDV and data-focused customers and partners
- NXP is working internally with COVESA VSS, KUKSA, AI/ML and other technologies to show how they provide the value for SDVs and data-driven use cases
- NXP is ready to collaborate – together we can better promote the value of COVESA





# COVESA

Accelerating the future of connected vehicles

