



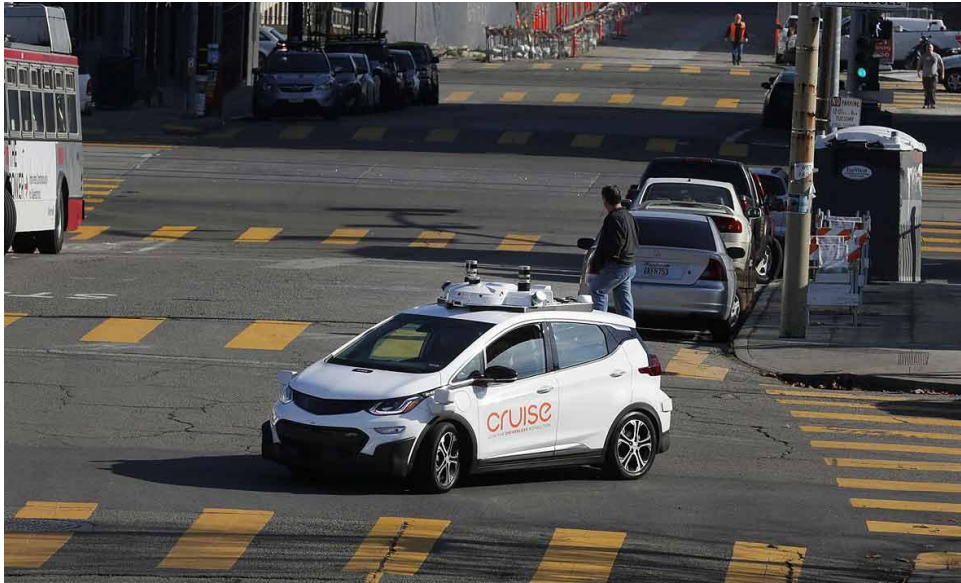
Matt Ronning
MIPI Alliance Automotive Work Group Chairman

MIPI Alliance Automotive Interface Standards Development Update

MIPI ALLIANCE
DEVELOPERS
CONFERENCE

19 OCTOBER 2018
SEOUL

Auto Industry Transformation

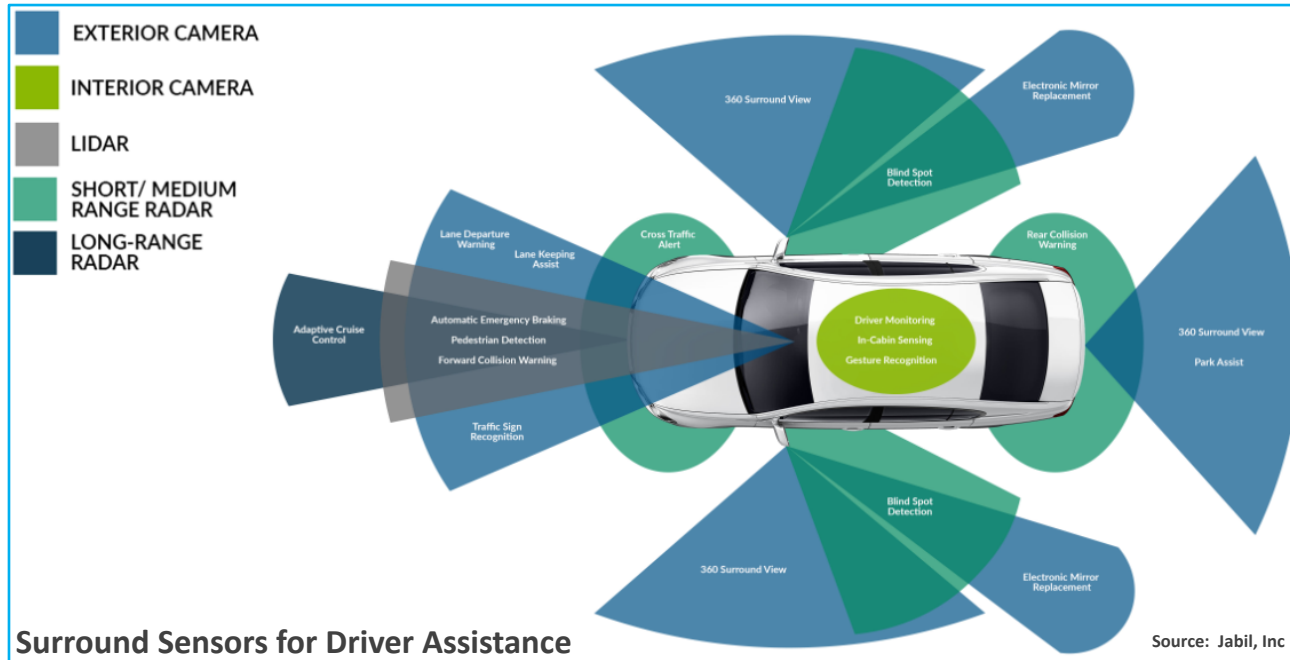


Honda & GM Partner to Develop Mass Produced, Driverless Cars.
Source: October 4, 2018 Automotive News

Huge Changes in Auto Industry:

- Worldwide New Car Assessment Program (Government Safety Reg's), inc: FCWS, AEBS, RVS, LDWS, etc.
- Aggressive Fuel Economy Regulations
- Electrification of Car
- New OEM's, New Business Models, New Alliances
- Autonomous Driving Systems
- Car Connectivity

NCAP Regulations Driving Sensors & Display Adoption



- Worldwide NCAP ADAS Standards driving adoption of multiple High Data Rate “Surround Sensors”
- Displays for Driver Viewing of Assistance Imaging & Information also Required

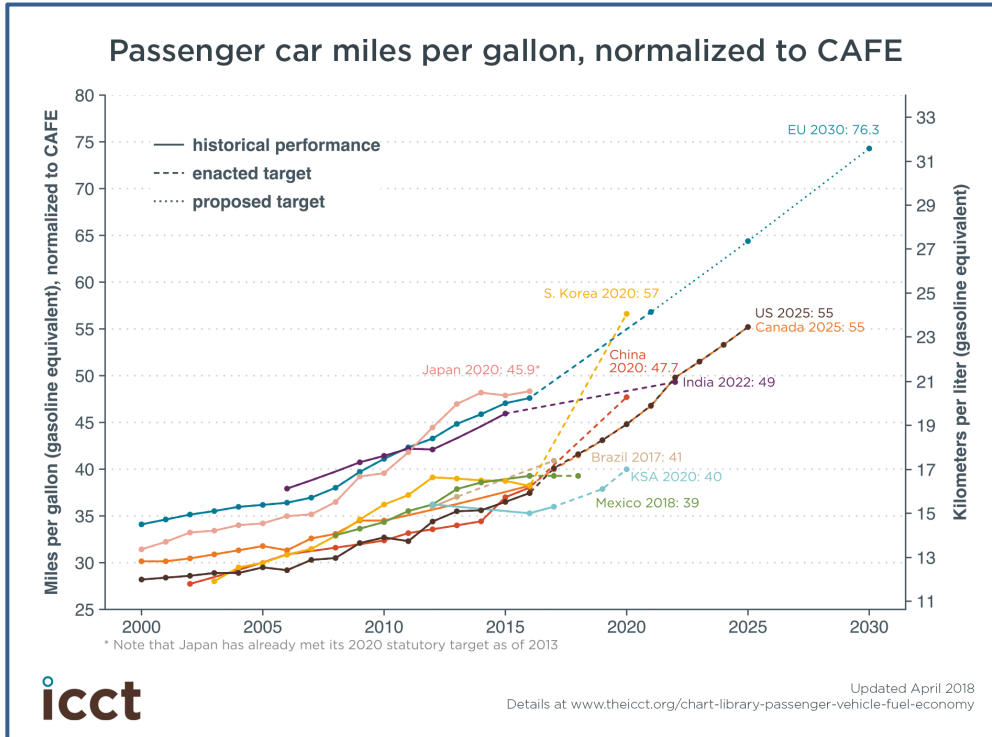


ADAS Displays



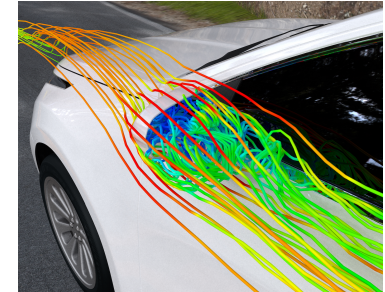
NCAP: New Car Assessment Program

Fuel Economy a Market Force



- Fuel Economy Regulations drive Auto Tech: Mild Hybrids, Mirror Replacement Cameras (MRC), etc.

- MRCs weigh less & reduce side-mirror drag 2~7%, resulting in improved fuel economy (with improved safety too)



- “Today’s average car burns a full tank of fuel every year, just by transporting its mirrors.” Brad Duncan, Sr. Director, Exa Corp.
- Japan/EU regulatory approval for mirrorless cars as of 2016, US Approval Pending.
- Japan New Vehicle 2023 projections*:
 - Digital Rear-View mirrors 29%
 - Digital Side-View mirrors 12%

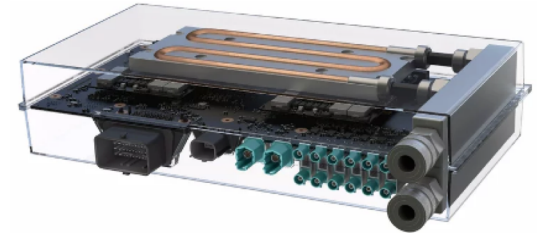
Source: International Council for Clean Transportation, 2018 Updates

* Source: Ichikoh

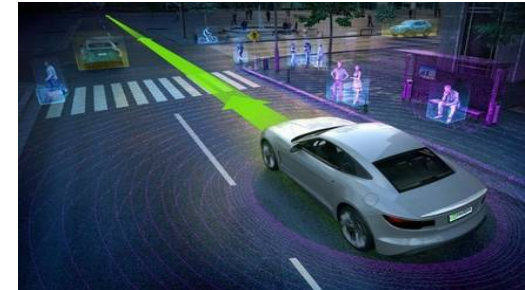
Automated Driving Levels

SAE Level	SAE Name	SAE Narrative Definition	Execution of Steering/ Acceleration/ Deceleration	Monitoring of Driving Environment	Fallback Performance of Dynamic Driving Task	System capability (driving modes)	BAST Level	NHTSA Level
Human Driver monitors the driving environment								
0	No Automation	<i>the full-time performance by the human driver of all aspects of the dynamic driving task</i>	Human Driver	Human Driver	Human Driver	N/A	Driver only	0
1	Driver Assistance	<i>the driving mode-specific execution by a driver assistance system of either steering or acceleration/deceleration</i>	Human Driver and Systems	Human Driver	Human Driver	Some Driving Modes	Assisted	1
2	Partial Automation	<i>Part-time or driving mode-dependent execution by one or more driver assistance systems of both steering and acceleration/deceleration. Human driver performs all other aspects of the dynamic driving task.</i>	System	Human Driver	Human Driver	Some Driving Modes	Partially Automated	2
Automated driving system ("system") monitors the driving environment								
3	Conditional Automation	<i>driving mode-specific performance by an automated driving system of all aspects of the dynamic driving task - human driver does respond appropriately to a request to intervene</i>	System	System	Human Driver	Some Driving Modes	Highly Automated	3
4	High Automation	<i>driving mode-specific performance by an automated driving system of all aspects of the dynamic driving task - human driver does not respond appropriately to a request to intervene</i>	System	System	System	Some Driving Modes	Fully Automated	3/4
5	Full Automation	<i>full-time performance by an automated driving system of all aspects of the dynamic driving task under all roadway and environmental conditions that can be managed by a human driver</i>	System	System	System	Some Driving Modes		

World's First In-Car AI Super-Computer Announced at CES-2016



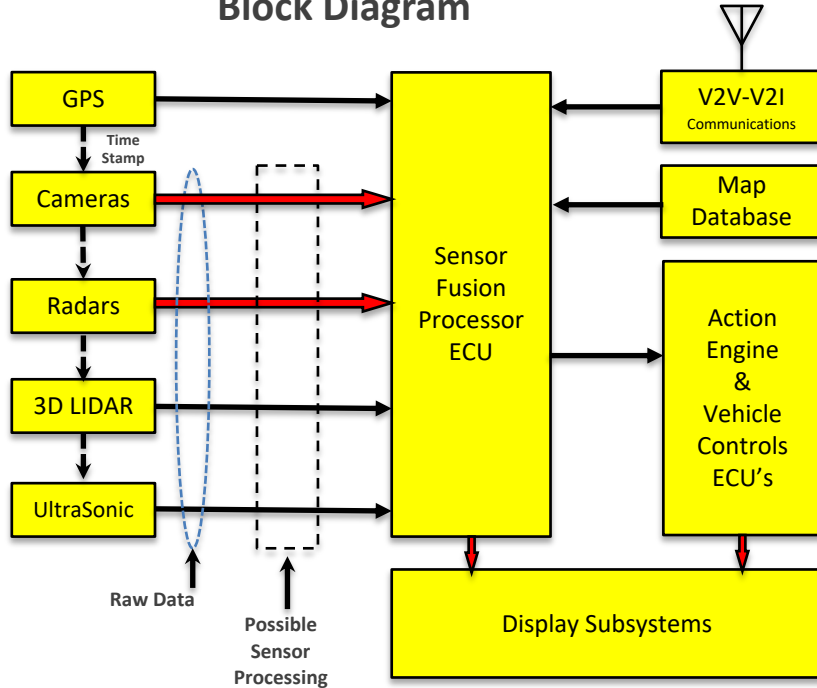
nVidia's Drive PX2
8 Teraflops of Processing Power



Source: *Sensors Online*, Nov 10, 2017, SAE Federal Highway Research Institute

Autonomous Driving System

Block Diagram

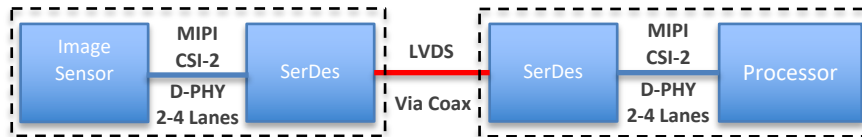


Highest Data Rate Asymmetrical Interfaces include those for Camera, Radar, & Display

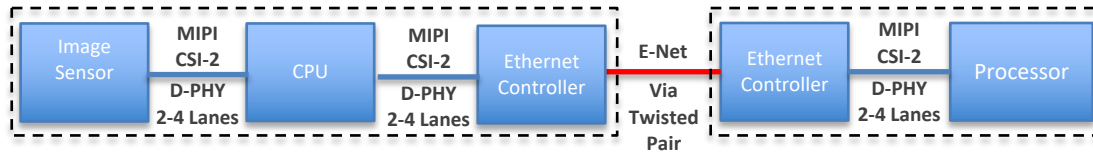
- Central Challenge - transport Raw Image Sensor &/or Radar Data to Fusion Processor, and Processor/other generated data to the Displays
- For Image Sensors, 10Gbps link could support:
 - RAW16 10MP 1 Max Exposure Channel @ 60fps
 - RAW 16 2MP 4 Max Exposure Channel @ 60fps
- For Radar, 12.5Gbps link could support:
 - Four “Typical” 4-RX-Channel (50MS/sec, 12b res)
 - Two “Max” 4-RX-Channel (80MS/sec, 16b res)
- For Display Subsystems, 16Gbps link could support:
 - Ultra-HD 3840x2160 24-bits/pixel RGB 4:4:4 60 Hz

Why MIPI for Automotive?

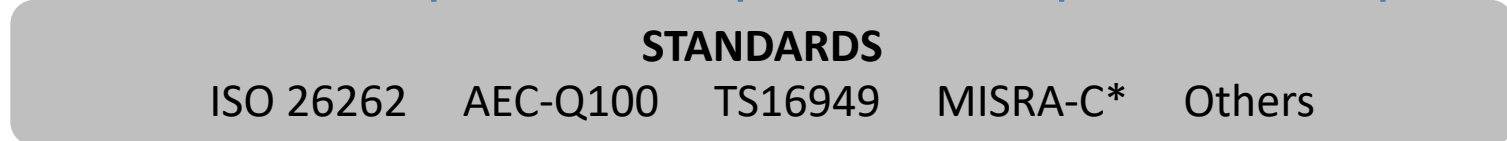
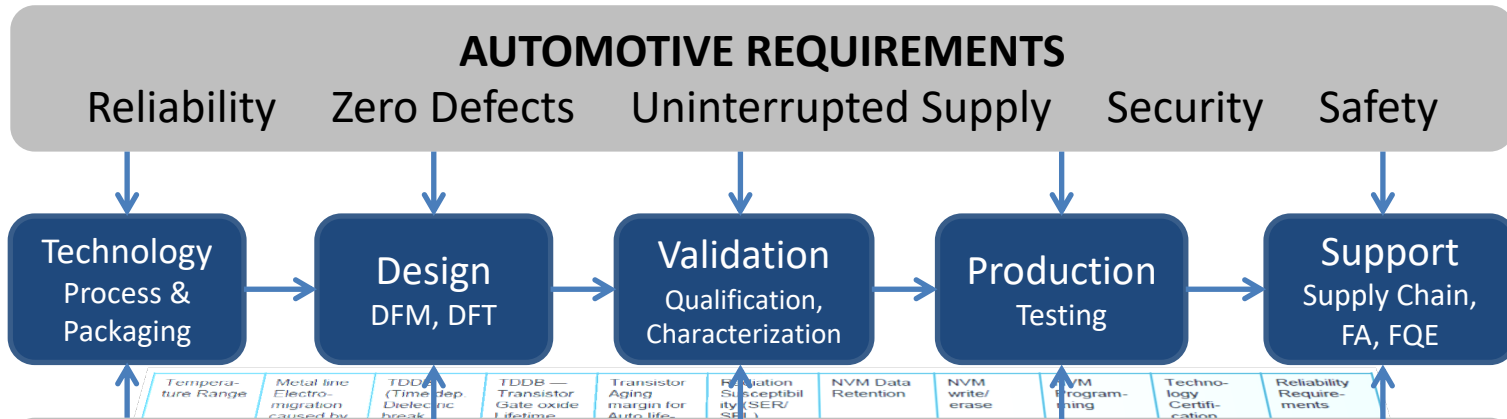
- MIPI can provide Auto OEMs with a Standard I/F, vs current incompatible proprietary LVDS solutions



- MIPI Asymmetric & Low Complexity Automotive I/F's complimentary w/ Automotive Ethernet Solution



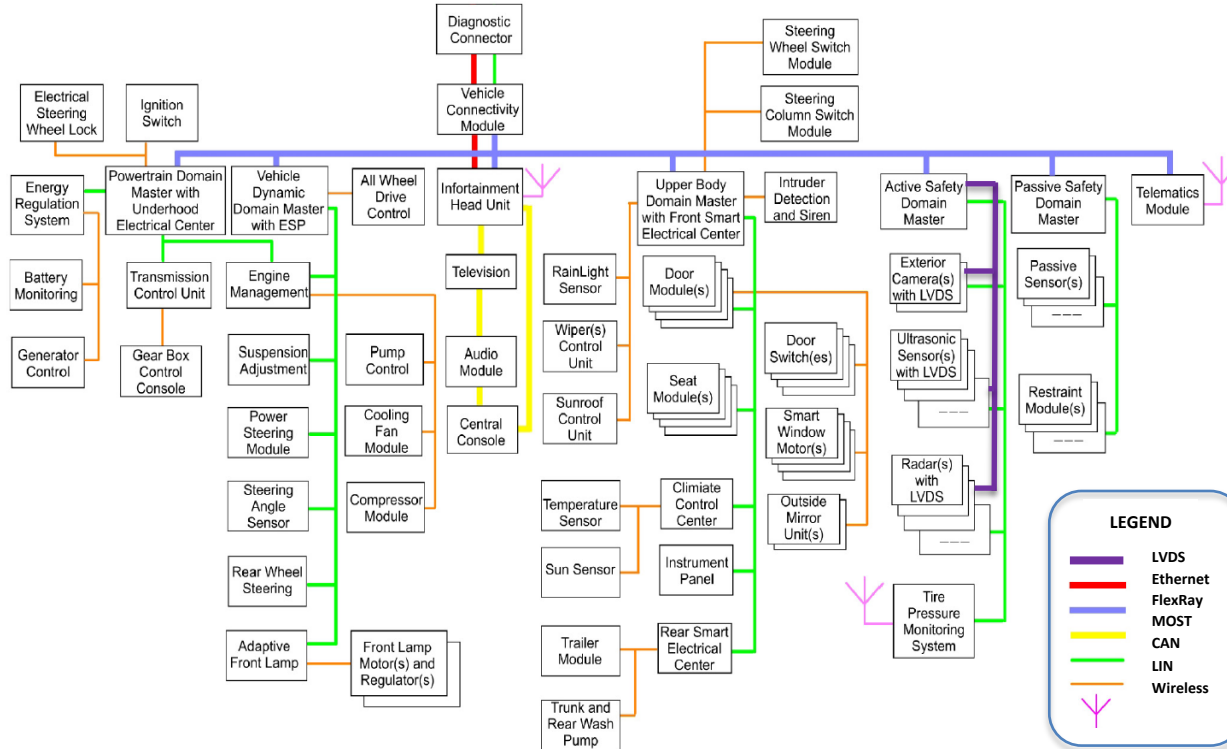
- High Market Growth, driving MIPI Member Interest. Leverage economies of scale: Mobile -> Automotive
- Physical Layer investigations using Auto Channels (<15m) as targets indicate technically feasible.
- Cautionary Points:
 - Migration from Consumer to Automotive not trivial
 - MIPI Alliance not trying to replace existing auto network standards: CAN, LIN, MOST, etc.
 - MIPI C/D-PHY, MIPI CSI-2, MIPI DSI currently short range – board level interface for automotive



ment					(DFM)	(DFA)				
APOP support	Qualification acc. to AECQ100	Dfnt Analysis	Charac-terization	PPAP	Test insertions & test coverage	Memory ECC testing	Zero defect test screen strategy	High voltage stress and/or burn-in	PFMEA	Process Controls
Manufacturing margin / Cpk	Sub-Supplier & Subcontractor	Supply security	Quality Management system / cert acc TS16949	VDA audit support (VDA 6.3)	product maturity	FA & 8D support	Commitment to confirmed ppm target	Traceability	Record retention	MAT Label
PCN handling	product life-cycle	EOL handling & stock	FMEA	Supply Agreement	Automotive system	EMC -ECU design support	ISO26262 related support	Automotive Software Development	pro-active quality alert	Material compliance &

Over 50 Differences Between Automotive & Consumer Semiconductor Support Covered by Standards

Automotive System Interfaces

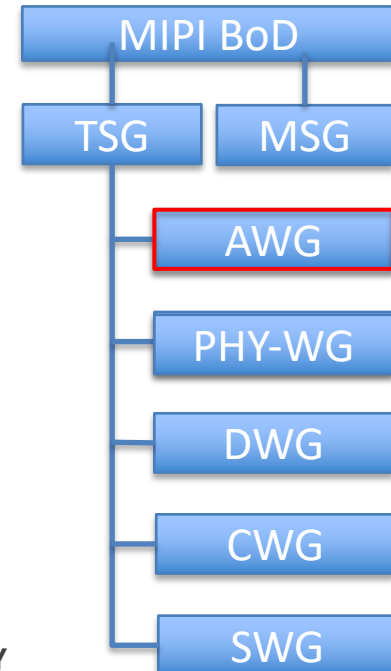
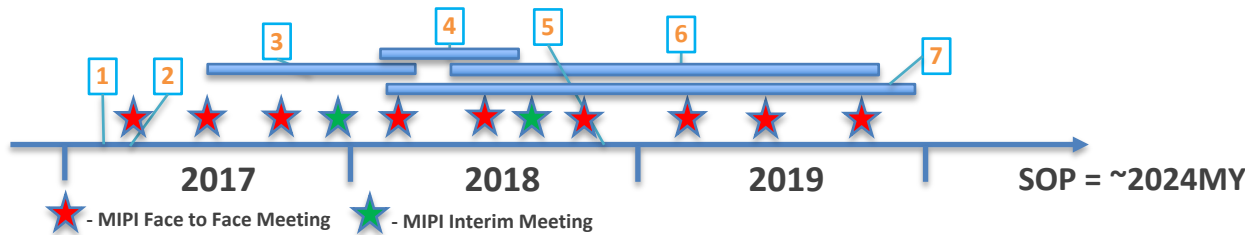


Example BMW Wiring Harness

Network Topology Graphic adapted from Zeng, Khalid, & Chowdhury IEEE Comm, VOL. 18, NO. 3, Q3-2016

MIPI Auto I/F Development Org & Timeline

1. MIPI Automotive Activities Started Jan. 2017
2. Req. Gathering Kickoff Barcelona F2F (March, 2017)
3. MIPI Auto sub-Group opened to non-members (invitations & BoF) for webex's June 2017 ~March 2018
4. MIPI Auto Req. Doc (ARD) to v1.0.1 releases Feb.~July 2018
5. MIPI ARD v1.1 Expected by Seoul Face-to-Face Meeting
6. MIPI A-PHY spec development April 2018~Nov. 2019
7. Camera/Display WG protocol spec development 2018~19

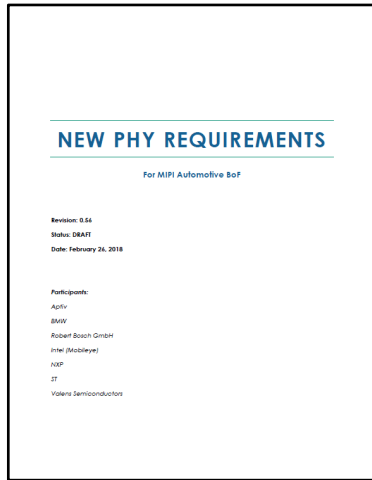


Not approved Org Chart



AWG Chair Team: Matt Ronning (Sony), Uwe Beutnagel-Buchner (Bosch), Michael Kaindl (BMW), Hugo Pereira Santos (Synopsys)

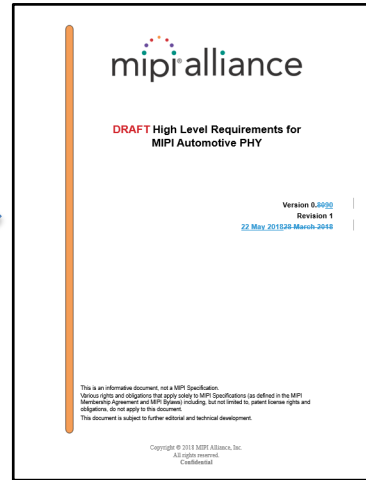
MIPI Automotive Requirements Document Progress



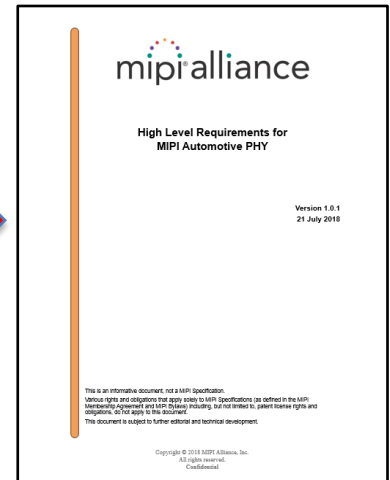
v0.56 Feb. 26, 2018



v0.8 March 28, 2018



v0.9 May 30, 2018



v1.0.1 July 21, 2018

- AWG Currently working on v1.1 of the Specification



Automotive PHY Requirements Overview

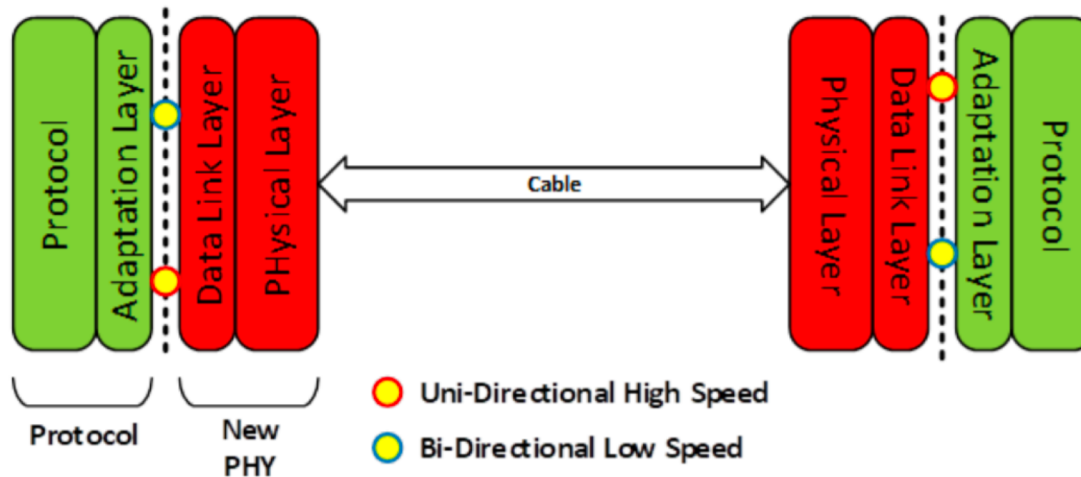
Data and Power Logical Structure



- Focus is on High Throughput Data to & from the system CPU over high speed links with optimal wiring, cost and weight.
- The high speed data, control data, & optional power share the same physical wiring.

Automotive PHY Requirements Overview

High Level A-PHY Structure

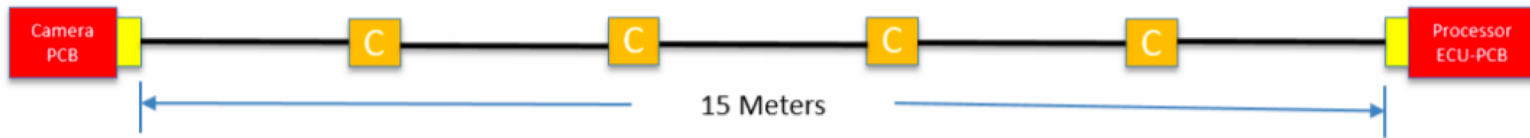


- A-PHY design shall include a generic Data Link Layer & shall accommodate different protocol adaptation layers (i.e. MIPI and non MIPI).
- A-PHY Use Cases include: Camera Module to ECU, Camera ECU to ECU, Lidar, Radar, Display including Touch & Controls, & A-PHY Links Over PCB Interconnect.

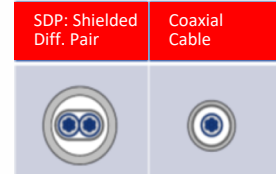
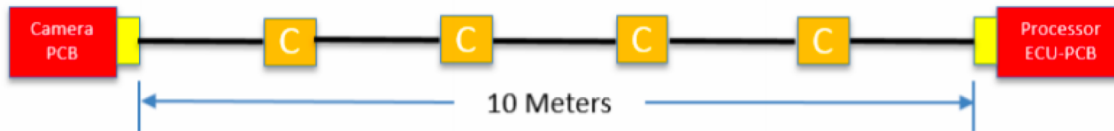
Automotive PHY Requirements Overview

Cable Type & Topology

MIPI Automotive Coax Topology "A"



MIPI Automotive STP/SPP Topology "B"



- Topology "A": 50 Ω Coax cable up to 15 m, with up to 4 inline connectors with minimum segment of 30 cm.
- Topology "B": 100 Ω SDP cable up to 10 m, with up to 4 inline connectors with minimum segment of 30 cm

Automotive PHY Requirements Overview

Channel Throughput

- Forward Channel Throughput & Gear Definition

Gear	Raw Data Rate	Effective Data Rate
1	≤ 2 Gbps	≥ 1.6 Gbps
2	≤ 4 Gbps	≥ 3.2 Gbps
3	≤ 8 Gbps	≥ 6.4 Gbps
4	≤ 12.5 Gbps	≥ 10 Gbps
5	≤ 16 Gbps	≥ 12.8 Gbps

- Reverse Channel, which shall operate in full duplex with forward channel, shall support the following data rates:
 - Low Speed: 20 Mbps (Aimed for camera and sensors products)
 - High Speed: 100 Mbps (Aimed for display and touch-screen products)

Automotive PHY Requirements Overview

Miscellaneous Other Requirements

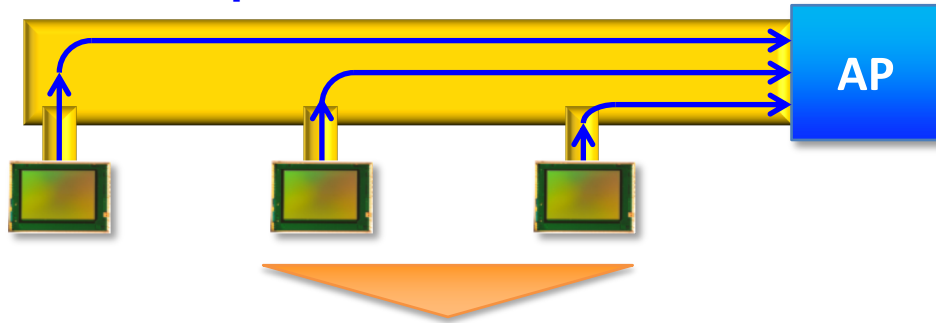
- Bit Error Rate shall be less than 10^{-12} for both data & control streams
- Latency (Data Link Layer to Data Link Layer) shall be less than 16 μ Sec
- Design shall support DC power over the data lines with a maximum current limit of 0.5 A
- System shall operate with GND voltage offsets of up to ± 1.0 V
- A-PHY shall provide the following modes: Shutdown, Start-up, Active, Sleep, & Safe State
- The A-PHY Data Link Layer shall be agnostic to the higher-level protocols & with an overhead of 20% maximum
- Protocol Adaptation Layer shall MIPI protocols w/ minimal changes needed
- It shall be possible to aggregate multiple links for increased HS data BW
- A-PHY solution shall support BIST & System Diagnostics (eg. Link Quality)
- A-PHY shall support system designs at the ASIL D level according to ISO26262:2018
- System clock shall be both embedded & asynchronous (i.e. decoupled from data rate clock)
- System cabling shall meet certain IL, RL, & Coupling Requirements
- System operation shall be supported with specified Automotive EMC requirements.

Current Areas of Work

- Updating of Automotive Requirements Document to v1.1
- Requirements for Higher Data Rate Interfaces: 16Gbps → 24Gbps
- Derived Channel Requirements, including Noise & Interference
- Link & Adaptation Layer Requirements
- Functional Safety Req's (ISO26262)
- Cable type, size, weight, connector limitations
- Sensor Working Group (I3C) Discussions Starting
- Monitor C/D/M-PHY for possible new ideas (next two slides)

MIPI D-PHY Multi-drop solution

Point-to-point



Multi-drop

MIPI CSI-2/D-PHY



- Connect 2 or more sensors per a RX port

Multi-drop Expected Applications

Drone

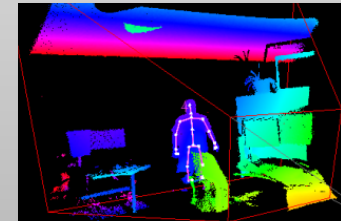


HMD



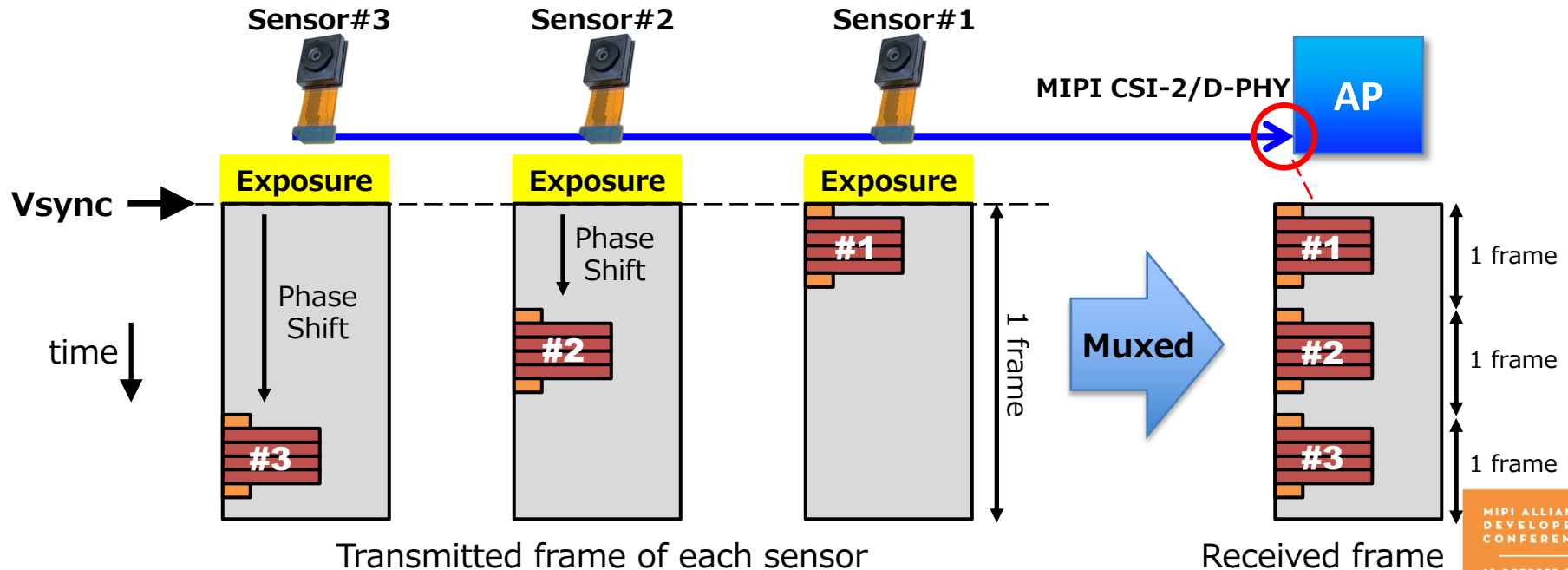
SLAM

(Simultaneous Localization and Mapping)



MIPI D-PHY Multi-drop solution

- MIPI CSI-2/D-PHY receiver port of existing APs Available
- Image data are dynamically multiplexed on a physical lane.



Final Comments

- There continues to be lots of interesting work to do!
- Selection/prioritization of topics will be member driven
- Companies with experience and/or interest in Automotive are encouraged to join MIPI Automotive groups

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- <https://mipi.org/automotive>
- <https://mipi.org/groups/automotive-working-group>



mipi[®]
DEVCON

THANK
YOU

MIPI ALLIANCE
DEVELOPERS
CONFERENCE

19 OCTOBER 2018
SEOUL

MIPI.ORG/DEVCON