

►► Fast Vehicle Diagnostics with DoIP

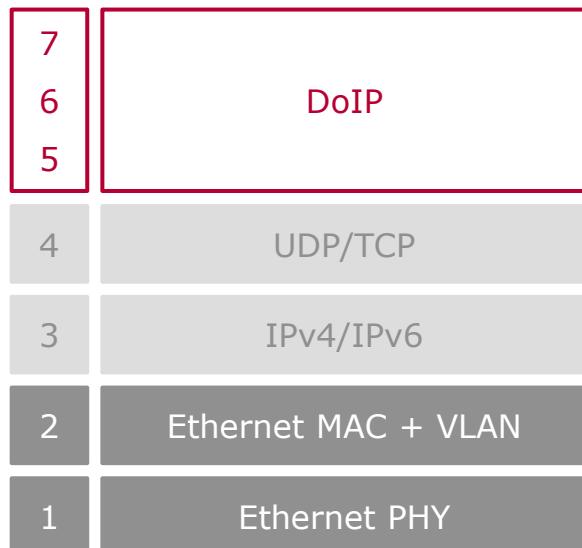
Also for In-Vehicle Ethernet ECUs?



Protocol Introduction

ISO 13400 – Diagnostic communication over Internet Protocol (DoIP)

- ▶ Diagnostics and ECU re-programming
- ▶ Vehicle access protocol



ISO/OSI Model

Advantages

- ▶ High-speed vehicle access
- ▶ Ethernet and TCP/IP as well-known technologies
- ▶ Parallel ECU re-programming via gateway

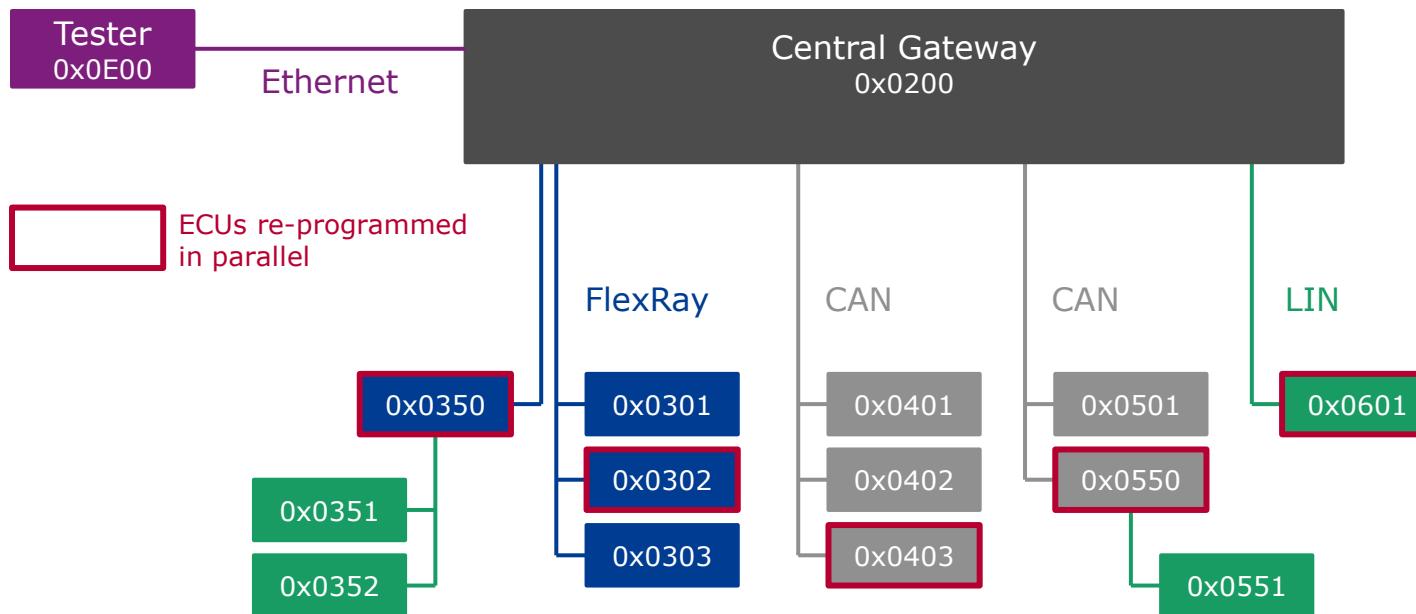


Ethernet Frame

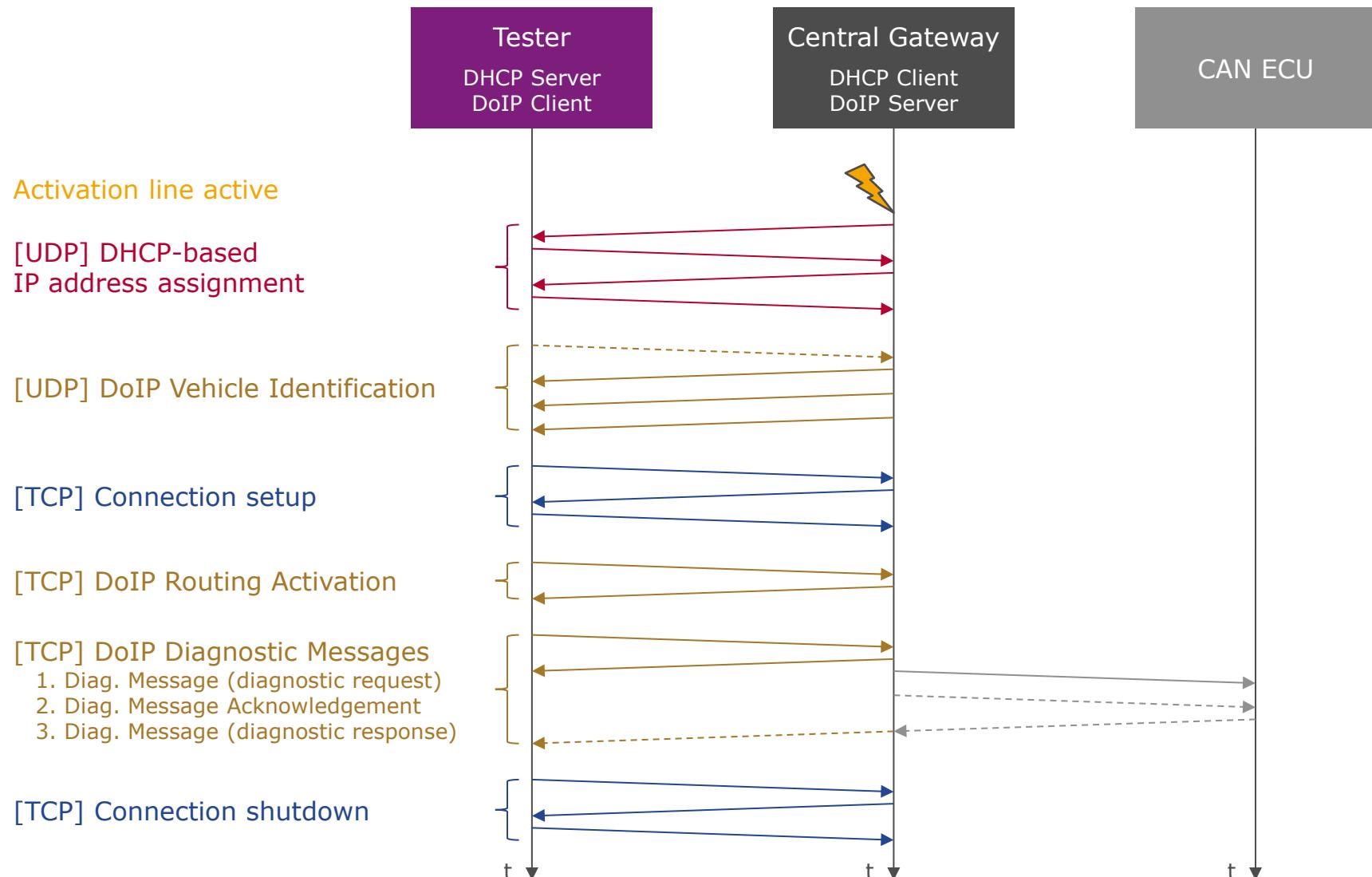
DoIP Gateway to Classical Bus Systems

Tester is connected via Ethernet to the gateway and uses DoIP for diagnostics and ECU re-programming

- ▶ Addressing of ECUs is based on logical DoIP addresses
 - ▶ Gateway maintains address mapping table and forwards UDS messages
- ▶ Due to high bandwidth of Ethernet, parallel ECU re-programming is possible



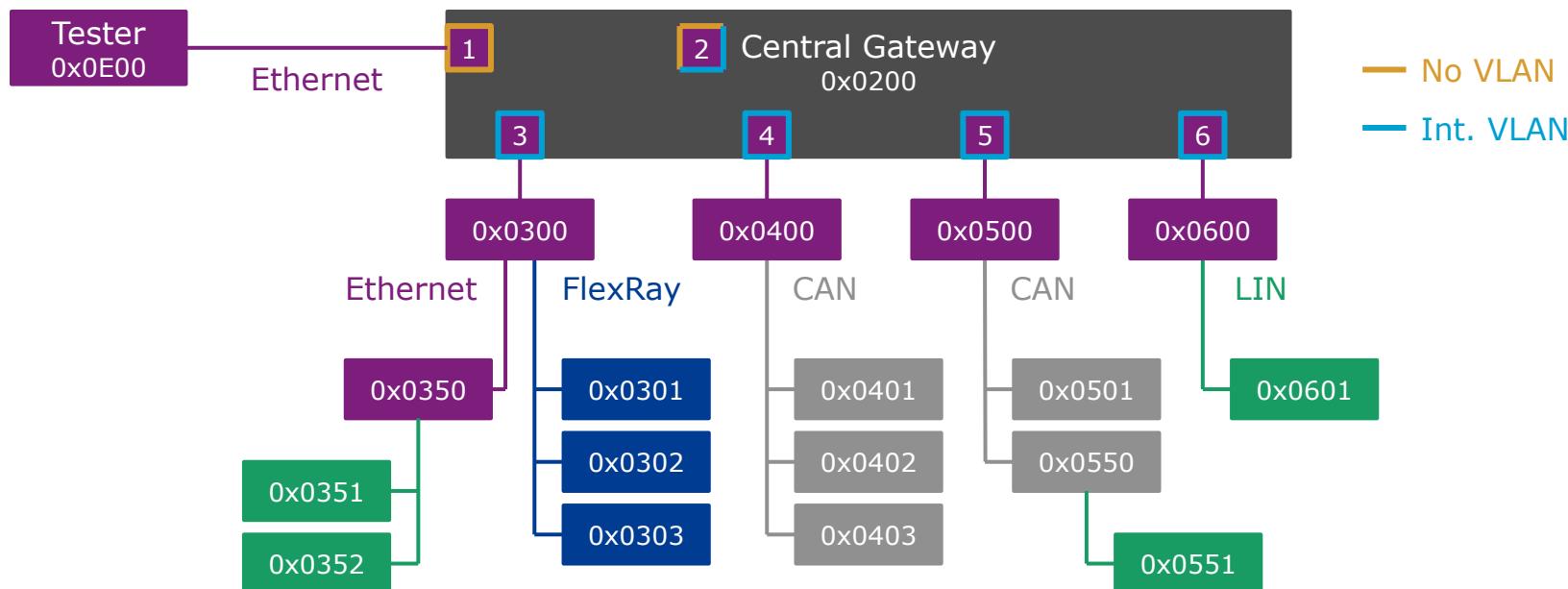
DoIP Gateway to CAN



Diagnostics of In-Vehicle Ethernet ECUs

Not explicitly specified by ISO 13400 but there are two paradigms

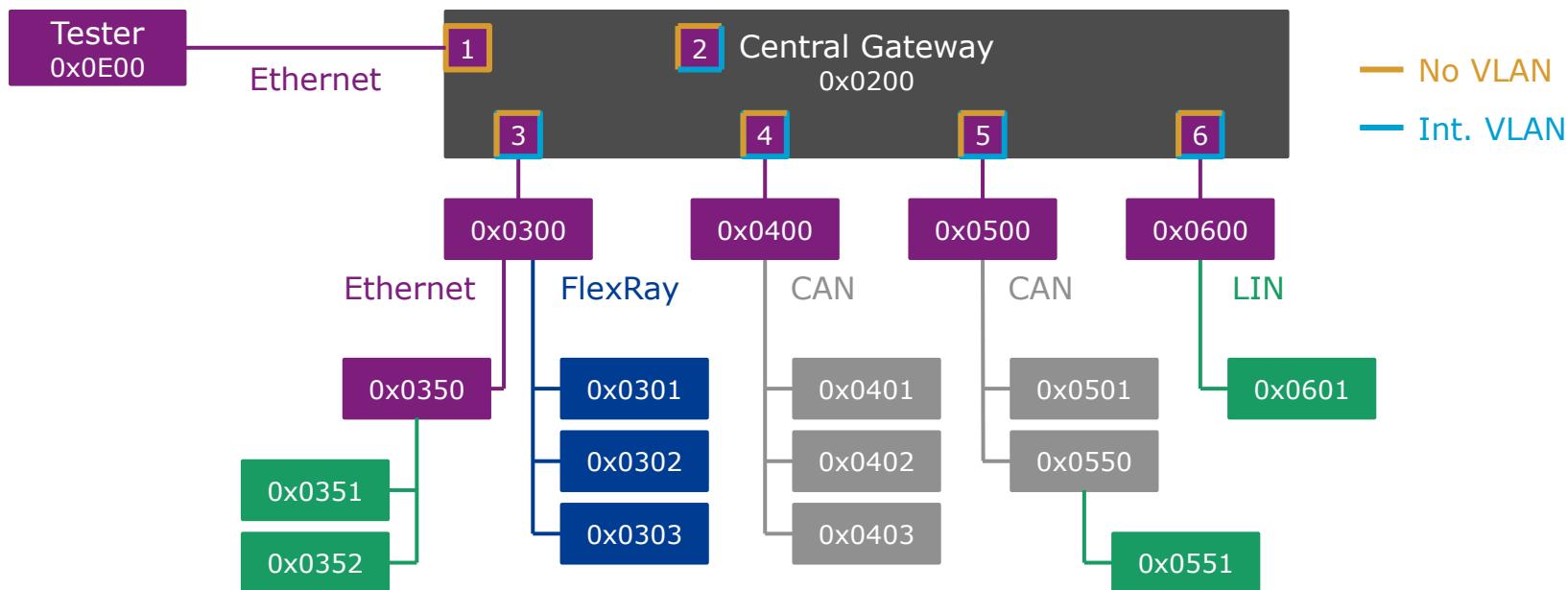
1. Transparent switch
 - ▶ Tester has direct access to in-vehicle Ethernet ECUs
2. Locked switch (e.g. via VLAN encapsulation)
 - ▶ Tester has no direct access to in-vehicle Ethernet ECUs



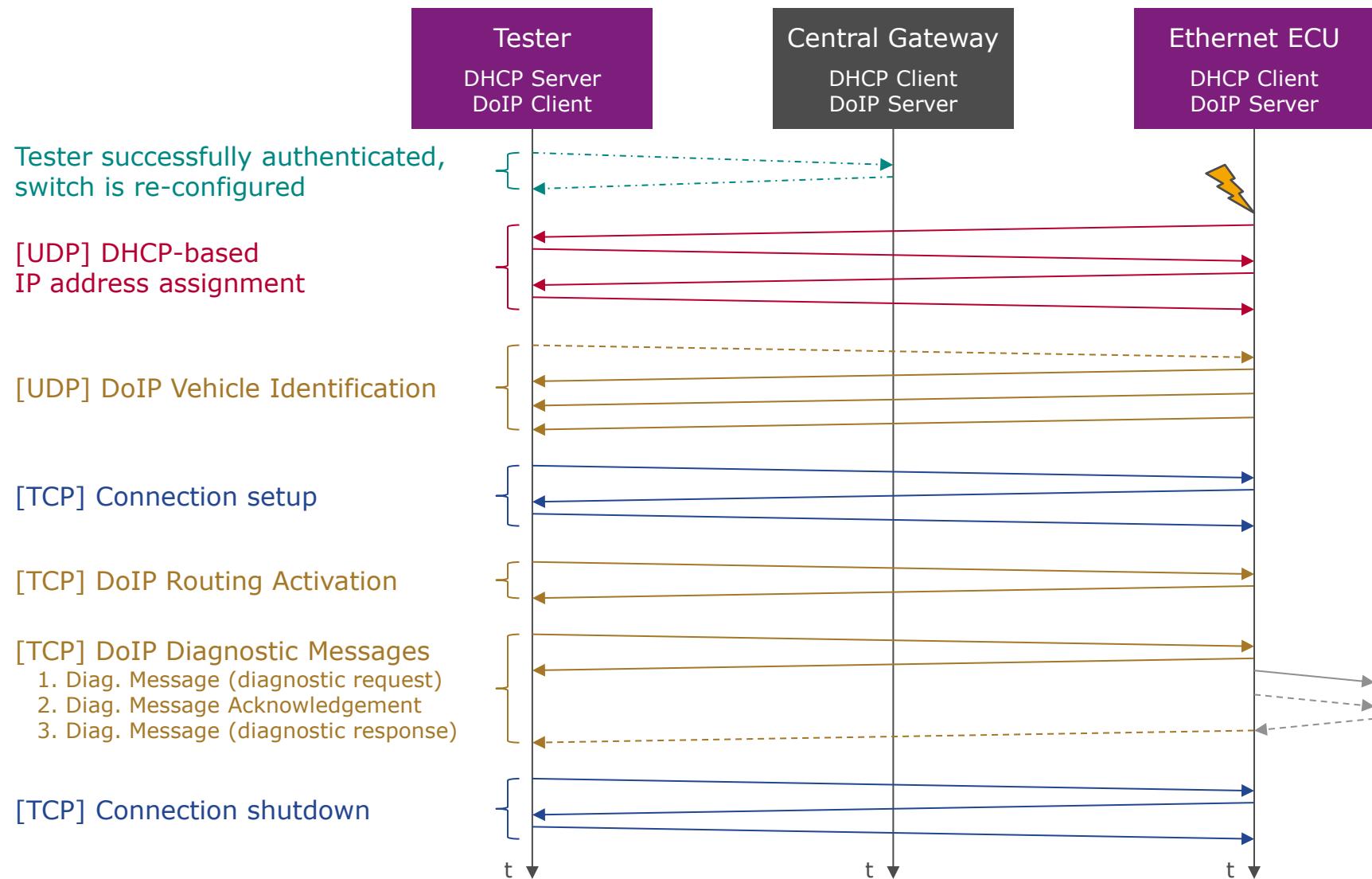
Transparent Switch

Dynamic switch re-configuration

- ▶ At the beginning, the tester can only communicate with the gateway
 - ▶ Locked switch because of security reasons
- ▶ After tester authentication, the gateway re-configures the switch
 - ▶ Tester has direct access and gateway is no bottleneck anymore



Communication between Tester and Ethernet ECUs



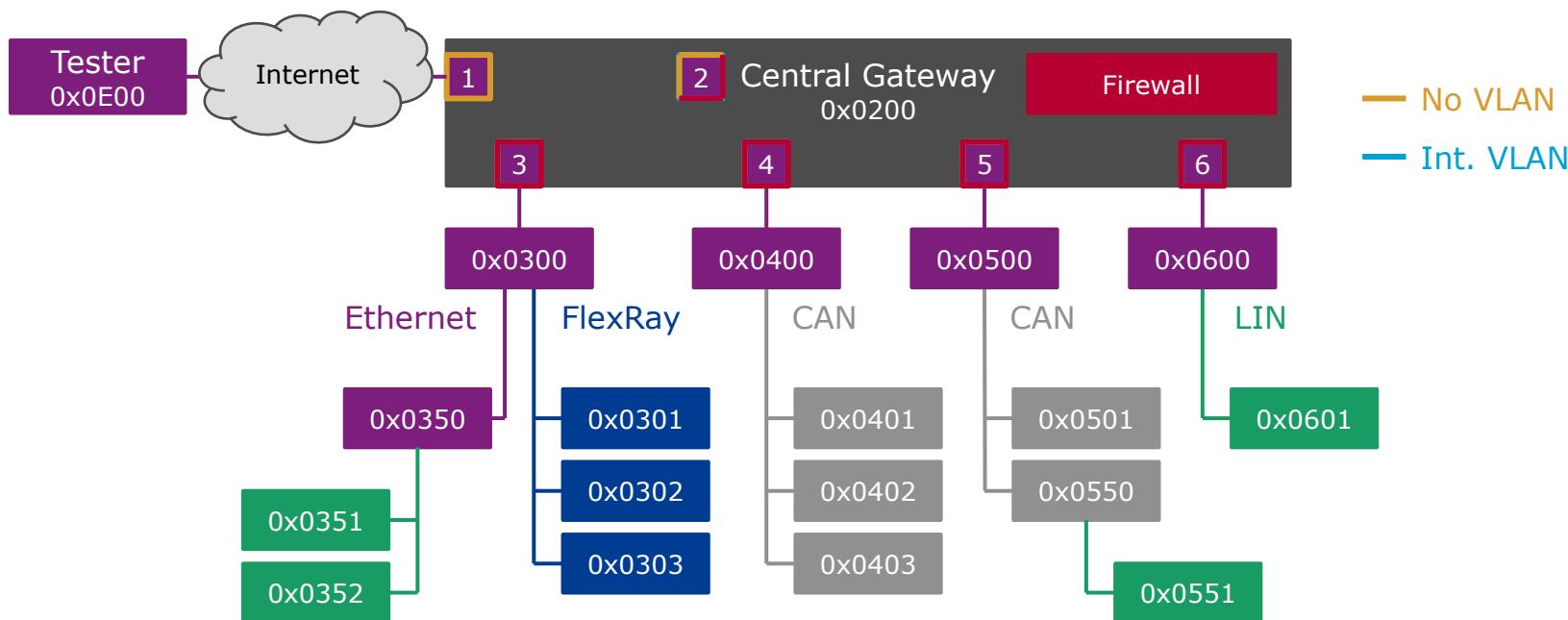


Locked Switch

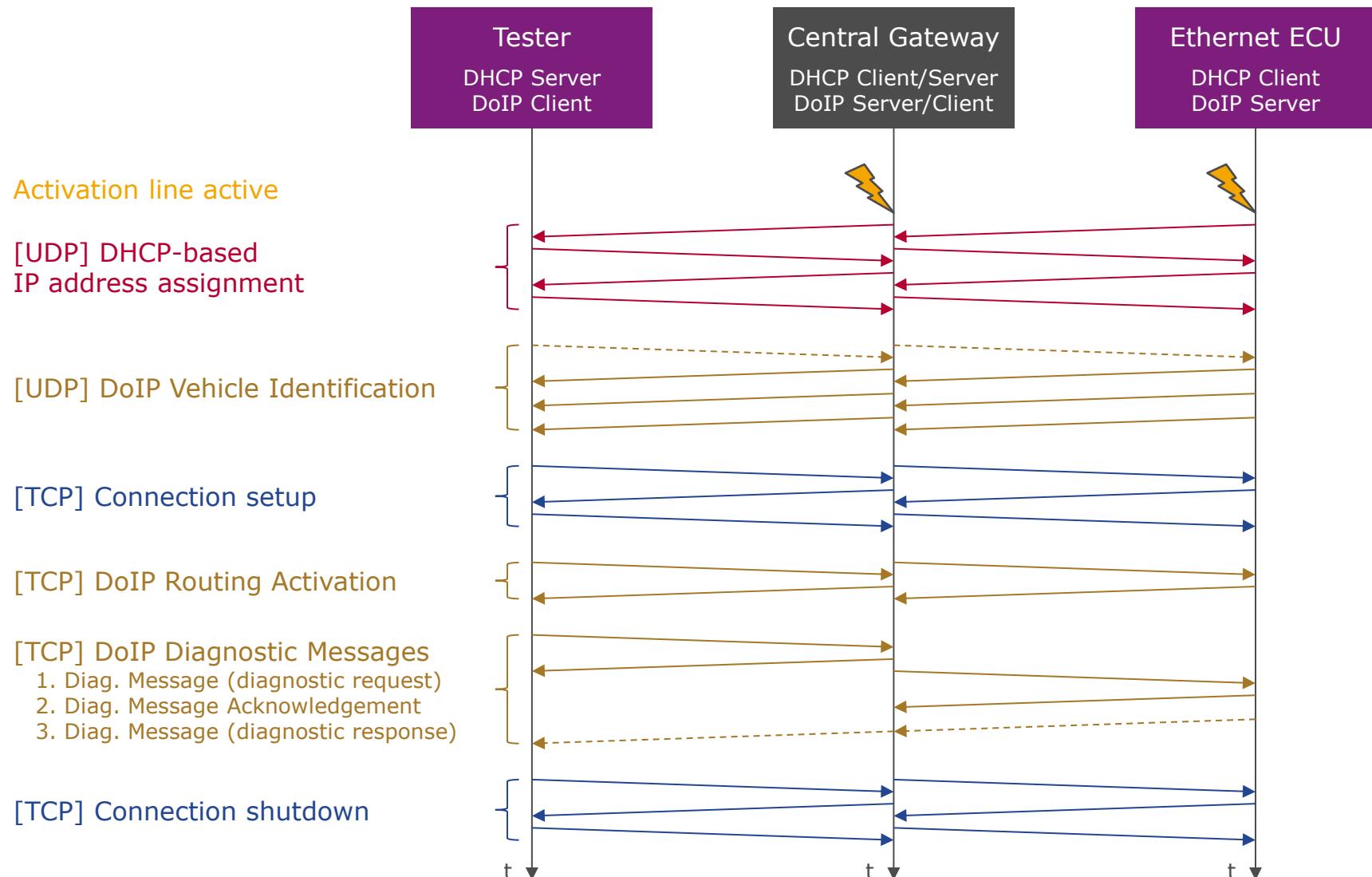
A transparent switch is a potential security risk

- Once the switch is transparent, other external devices are able to directly communicate with in-vehicle Ethernet ECUs
 - E.g. if the tester connects to the vehicle over the Internet

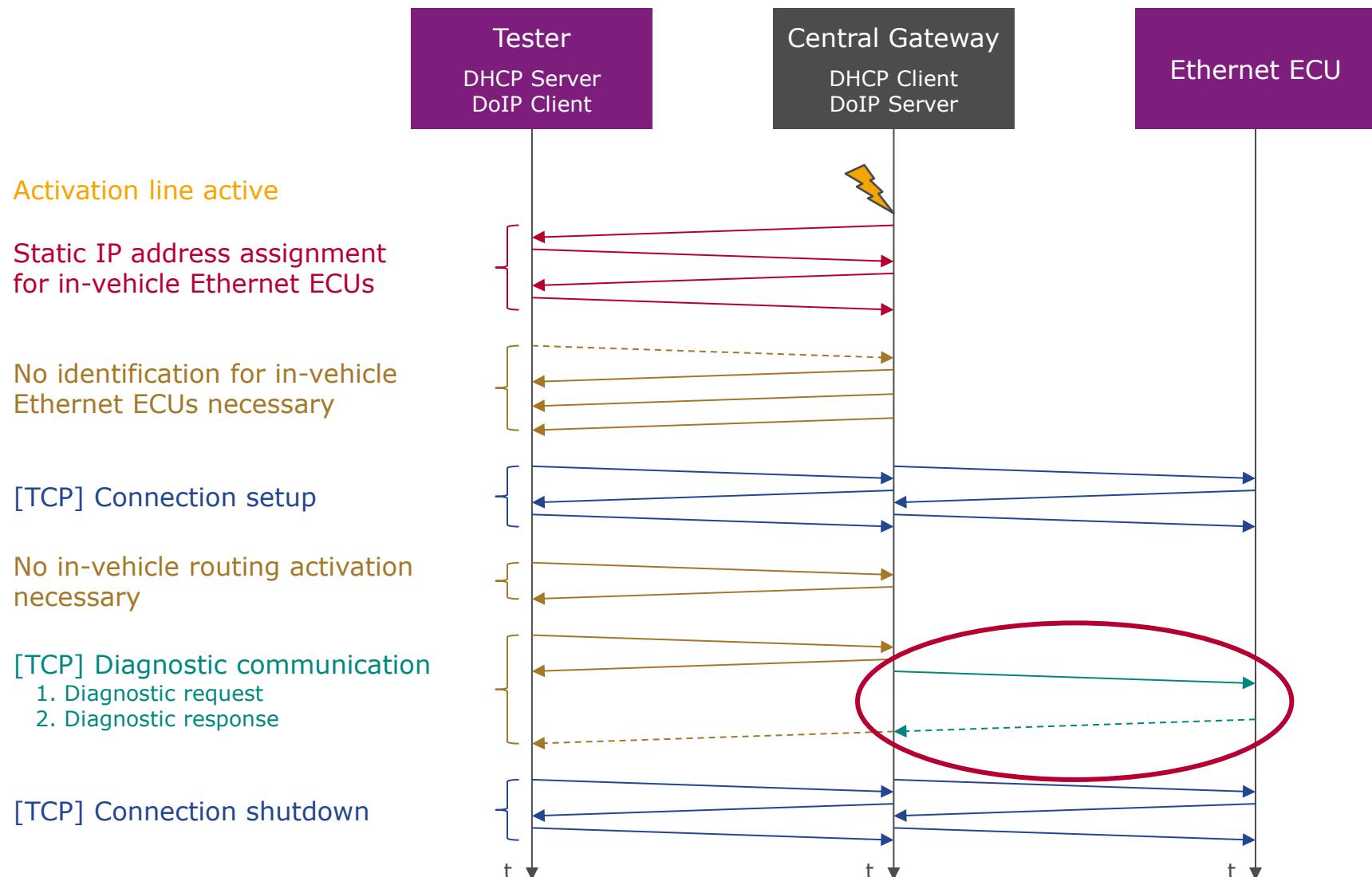
When using a locked switch, the gateway can implement security mechanisms



DoIP Gateway to Ethernet – Emulated DoIP Tester



DoIP Gateway to Ethernet – Simplified Routing



Simplified Routing to In-Vehicle Ethernet ECUs

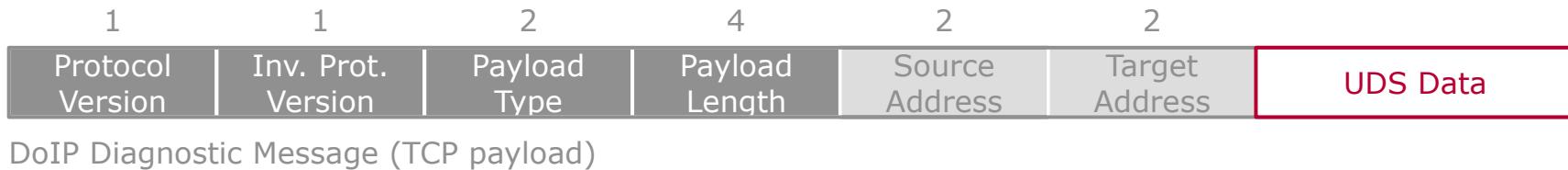
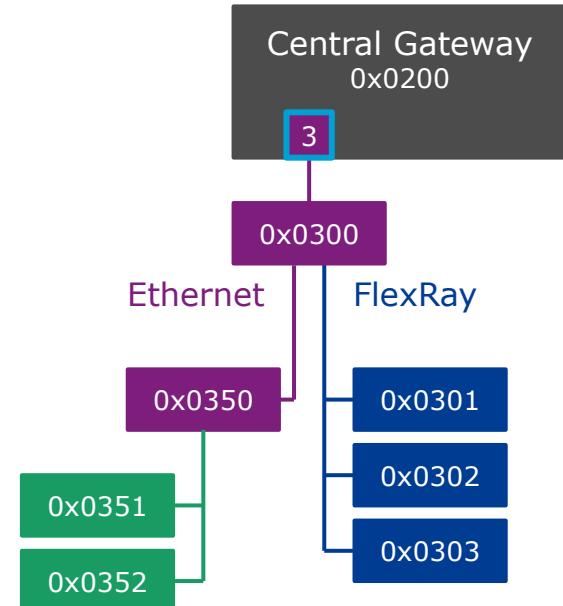
Multiple options

1. Routing of pure UDS messages (CAN like)

- ▶ Addressing based on port numbers
 - Multiple sockets required, if ECUs on sub-networks shall be diagnosed
- ▶ Not possible to handle multiple diagnostic requests in one frame

2. 1:1 routing of DoIP Diagnostic Messages

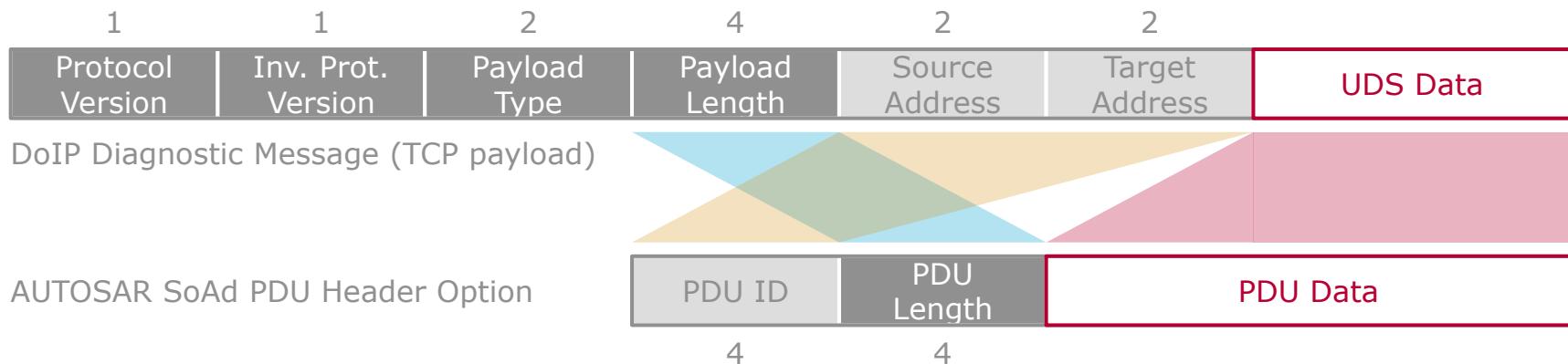
- ▶ DoIP addresses are used
- ▶ Multiple diagnostic requests in one frame
- ▶ Open points
 - ▶ “Protocol” is currently not specified
 - ▶ DoIP Diagnostic Messages have some unnecessary overhead for this use case



Simplified Routing to In-Vehicle Ethernet ECUs

3. Slim transport protocol

- ▶ Protocol Version / Inverse Protocol Version not required in-vehicle
- ▶ Payload Type not required because only diagnostic requests and responses are routed



- ▶ AUTOSAR defines the Socket Adaptor PDU Header Option
 - Transmission and reception of multiple PDUs within one Ethernet frame
- ➔ Socket Adaptor PDU Header Option can be used as a slim transport protocol for diagnostic communication to in-vehicle Ethernet ECUs
- ▶ Efficient routing in AUTOSAR basic software possible

Also for In-Vehicle Ethernet ECUs? – Yes, but...

...there are different ways to diagnose in-vehicle Ethernet ECUs

1. Tester has direct access – transparent switch

- ▶ Direct access to in-vehicle Ethernet ECUs via DoIP
 - + Very good performance because gateway is no bottleneck
 - Security risk, dependent on use cases and infrastructure

2. Tester has no direct access – locked switch

- ▶ AUTOSAR Socket Adaptor PDU Header Option between gateway and in-vehicle Ethernet ECUs
 - + Security mechanisms can be applied within the gateway
 - Performance of the gateway likely to be a bottleneck
- ▶ There are more topics to be considered: Unique MAC addresses, CAN-based testers, diagnosing without gateway, complexity of ECUs and testers, ...
- ➔ Combinations of the two presented paradigms are possible

Your questions are welcome!

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