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Table of Contents

1 Scope of Document

This document specifies requirements on the module Watchdog Driver.

1.1 Constraints

First scope for specification of requirements on basic software modules are systems which are not safety relevant. For this reason safety requirements are assigned to medium priority.

2 Conventions to be used

2.1 Document Conventions

The representation of requirements in AUTOSAR documents follows the table specified in [TPS_STDT_00078], see Standardization Template, chapter Support for Traceability ([1]).

The verbal forms for the expression of obligation specified in [TPS_STDT_00053] shall be used to indicate requirements, see Standardization Template, chapter Support for Traceability ([1]).

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as follows.

Note that the requirement level of the document in which they are used modifies the force of these words.

- MUST: This word, or the adjective "LEGALLY REQUIRED", means that the definition is an absolute requirement of the specification due to legal issues.

- MUST NOT: This phrase, or the phrase "MUST NOT", means that the definition is an absolute prohibition of the specification due to legal issues.

- SHALL: This phrase, or the adjective "REQUIRED", means that the definition is an absolute requirement of the specification.

- SHALL NOT: This phrase means that the definition is an absolute prohibition of the specification.

- SHOULD: This word, or the adjective "RECOMMENDED", means that there may exist valid reasons in particular circumstances to ignore a particular item, but the full implications must be understood and carefully weighed before choosing a different course.

- SHOULD NOT: This phrase, or the phrase "NOT RECOMMENDED", means that there may exist valid reasons in particular circumstances when the particular behavior is acceptable or even useful, but the full implications should be understood and the case carefully weighed before implementing any behavior described with this label.

- MAY: This word, or the adjective "OPTIONAL", means that an item is truly optional. One vendor may choose to include the item because a particular marketplace requires it or because the vendor feels that it enhances the product while another vendor may omit the same item.

An implementation, which does not include a particular option, SHALL be prepared to interoperate with another implementation, which does include the option, though perhaps with reduced functionality. In the same vein an implementation, which does include a particular option, SHALL be prepared to interoperate with another implementation, which does not include the option (except, of course, for the feature the option provides.)

2.2   Requirement structure

Each module specific chapter contains a short functional description of the Basic Software Module. Requirements of the same kind within each chapter are grouped under the following headlines (where applicable):

Functional Requirements:

- Configuration (which elements of the module need to be configurable)

- Initialisation

- Normal Operation

- Shutdown Operation

- Fault Operation

- ...

Non-Functional Requirements:

- Timing Requirements

- Resource Usage

- Usability

- Output for other WPs (e.g. Description Templates, Tooling,...)

- ...

3 Acronyms and abbreviations

The glossary below includes acronyms and abbreviations relevant to SRS Watchdog-Driver that are not included in the AUTOSAR Glossary [2].

Acronym / Abbreviation	Description:
CS	Chip select
DIO	Digital Input Output
ECU	Electric Control Unit
EOL	End Of Line
	Often used in the term 'EOL Programming' or 'EOL Configuration'
HIS	Herstellerinitiative Software
ICU	Interrupt Capture Unit
MAL	Old name of Microconroller Abstraction Layer (replaced by MCAL because 'MAL' is a french term meaning 'bad')
MCAL	Microconroller Abstraction Layer
MCU	Microcontroller Unit
MMU	Memory Management Unit
Master	A device controlling other devices (slaves, see below)
Slave	A device beeing completely controlled by a master device
NMI	Non maskable interrupt
OS	Operating System
PLL	Phase Locked Loop
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
RX	Reception (in the context of bus communication)
SPAL	The name of this working group
SFR	Special Function Register
RTE	Runtime environment
WP	Work Package
STD	Standard
REQ	Requirement
UNINIT	Uninitialized (= not initialized)

4 Requirements Specification

This chapter describes all requirements driving the work to define the Watchdog.

4.1 Functional Overview

4.2 Internal Watchdog Driver

The Internal Watchdog Driver controls the internal watchdog timer of the MCU. It offers the trigger functionality and a mode select service.

4.3   External Watchdog Driver

The External Watchdog Driver controls an external hardware watchdog. It offers the trigger functionality and a mode select service. It has the same functional scope like the internal watchdog driver.

4.4   Functional Requirements

4.4.1   Internal Watchdog Driver

4.4.1.1   Configuration

[SRS_Wdg_12015] The watchdog driver shall allow the static configuration of watchdog modes ⌈

Description:	The watchdog driver shall allow the static configuration of watchdog modes. A watchdog mode shall minimally consist of the desired watchdog period. Any MCU specific parameter can be added. Further explanation: Each watchdog mode has the same set of parameters, values will differ.
Rationale:	For mode switching.
Use Case:	Other mode parameters could be: • selection of window / timeout mode • timeout reaction (reset or NMI)
Dependencies:	[SRS_Wdg_12018] Watchdog mode selection service
Supporting Material:	BMW Specification MCAL V1.0a, REQ MAL31.1.2

⌋*(RS_BRF_01464)*

4.4.1.2   Initialization

[SRS_Wdg_12105] The watchdog driver shall provide an initialization service that allows the selection of one of the statically configured watchdog modes ⌈

Description:	The watchdog driver shall provide an initialization service that allows the selection of one of the statically configured watchdog modes.
Rationale:	Basic functionality
Use Case:	–
Dependencies:	–

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Supporting Material:	–

⌋*(RS_BRF_01136)*

[SRS_Wdg_12106] The disabling of the watchdog shall not be possible ⌈

Description:	The watchdog initialization service and the watchdog mode selection service must not allow the disabling of the watchdog.
	This requirement is only applicable for safety relevant systems. For that reason, this feature shall be statically configurable (by a preprocessor switch)
Rationale:	Avoid the presence of code sequences in a safety relevant ECU that disable the watchdog.
Use Case:	Usage within safety relevant systems.
Dependencies:	–
Supporting Material:	–

⌋*(RS_BRF_01464)*

4.4.1.3   Normal Operation

[SRS_Wdg_12018] The watchdog driver shall provide a service for selecting the watchdog mode ⌈

Description:	The watchdog driver shall provide a service for selecting the watchdog mode: • Fast mode (mandatory) • Slow mode (optional) • Off (optional)
Rationale:	Allow adaptation of watchdog behavior to ECU state.
Use Case:	Allow switching of different timeout periods for start-up and run mode: • ECU Start-up mode: Slow mode (long timeout period) • ECU Run mode: Fast mode (short timeout period)
Dependencies:	[SRS_Wdg_12015] Configuration of watchdog modes
Supporting Material:	It is not required for each microcontroller to provide all modes. Some watchdogs do not allow mode changes once they have been set up.

⌋*(RS_BRF_01448)*

[SRS_Wdg_12019] The watchdog driver shall provide a watchdog trigger routine. ⌈

Description:	The watchdog driver shall provide a watchdog trigger routine. This routine shall allow data exchange with the watchdog device (to and from)
Rationale:	Basic functionality
Use Case:	As long as the watchdog trigger condition is valid, this routine shall re-trigger the watchdog to keep it from expiring. The data exchange can be used with complex watchdogs that provide a password mechanism (e.g. for use in safety relevant systems).
Dependencies:	–
Supporting Material:	Windowed Watchdog Concept

⌋(*RS_BRF_01464*)

[SRS_Wdg_13500] The watchdog driver shall provide a service to set the watchdog trigger condition ⌈

Description:	The watchdog driver shall provide a service to set the watchdog trigger condition.
Rationale:	Basic functionality
Use Case:	This service shall be used by the watchdog interface module to (re-)set the trigger condition for the watchdog driver.
Dependencies:	–
Supporting Material:	Windowed Watchdog Concept

⌋(*RS_BRF_01464*)

4.4.1.4   Shutdown Operation

A Deinit function is not provided for the watchdog driver due to safety reasons and because most watchdogs do not allow a deactivation. Thus, [SRS_SPAL_12163] Driver module deinitialization is not valid for this module.

4.4.2   External Watchdog Driver

4.4.2.1   General

[SRS_Wdg_12165] For an external watchdog driver the same requirements shall apply like for an internal watchdog driver ⌈

Description:	For an external watchdog driver the same requirements shall apply like for an internal watchdog driver.
Rationale:	Make no functional differences between internal and external watchdog. Keep the functional scope the same.
Use Case:	–
Dependencies:	Requirements on internal watchdog driver
Supporting Material:	–

⌋*(RS_BRF_01936)*

4.4.2.2   Configuration

[SRS_Wdg_12166] A driver for an external SPI watchdog shall allow the static configuration of the required SPI parameters ⌈

Description:	A driver for an external SPI watchdog shall allow the static configuration of the required SPI parameters. Those parameters are specified by the SPI Handler specification.
Rationale:	Basic configuration of SPI access
Use Case:	Use the SPI watchdog driver together with other SPI device drivers on the same SPI bus.
Dependencies:	–
Supporting Material:	AUTOSAR SWS SPI Handler

⌋*(RS_BRF_01912)*

4.5   Non-Functional Requirements

4.5.1   External Watchdog Driver

[SRS_Wdg_12167] The external watchdog driver shall have a semantically identical API as an internal watchdog driver ⌈

Description:	The external watchdog driver shall have a semantically identical API as an internal watchdog driver.
Rationale:	Ease control of watchdogs by the Watchdog Manager. Keep handling of internal and external Watchdogs similar.
Use Case:	Use the same Watchdog manager with an internal or with an external watchdog driver.

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Dependencies:	–
Supporting Material:	–

⌋*(RS_BRF_01936)*

[SRS_Wdg_12168] The source code of the external watchdog driver shall be independent from the underlying microcontroller ⌈

Description:	The source code of the external watchdog driver shall be independent from the underlying microcontroller.
Rationale:	Reuse of external watchdog driver across multiple microcontrollers
Use Case:	Example: The same external watchdog driver for an SPI watchdog device can be used on a NEC V850 and on a Renesas M16C without any modification using the standardized SPI Handler interface.
Dependencies:	–
Supporting Material:	–

⌋*(RS_BRF_01008)*

5 Requirements Tracing

The following table references the features specified in [3] and links to the fulfillments of these.

Feature	Description	Satisfied by
[RS_BRF_01008]	AUTOSAR shall organize the hardware dependent layer in a microcontroller independent and a microcontroller dependent layer	[SRS_Wdg_12168]
[RS_BRF_01136]	AUTOSAR shall support variants of configured BSW data resolved after system start-up	[SRS_Wdg_12105]
[RS_BRF_01448]	AUTOSAR services shall support mode and state management	[SRS_Wdg_12018]
[RS_BRF_01464]	AUTOSAR services shall support standardized handling of watchdogs	[SRS_Wdg_12015] [SRS_Wdg_12019] [SRS_Wdg_12106] [SRS_Wdg_13500]
[RS_BRF_01912]	AUTOSAR microcontroller abstraction shall provide access to SPI	[SRS_Wdg_12166]
[RS_BRF_01936]	AUTOSAR microcontroller abstraction shall provide access to MCU internal and external hardware watchdogs	[SRS_Wdg_12165] [SRS_Wdg_12167]

6 References

[1] Standardization Template
AUTOSAR_TPS_StandardizationTemplate

[2] Glossary
AUTOSAR_TR_Glossary

[3] Requirements on AUTOSAR Features
AUTOSAR_RS_Features