

Applying and analyzing A3 Architecture Overviews in a complex and dynamic engineering environment

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Content

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 - Company description
 - A3 Architecture Overviews
- Research methods
- Use case
 - Charging system
 - Current situation analysis
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- Conclusion

Daimler AG



> 2.000.000
Cars



> 30
Vehicle models



> 280.000
Employees
worldwide

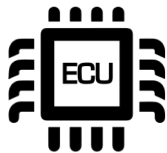


> €150 billion
Revenue

Technical complexity



> 180
Systems



> 100
ECU's

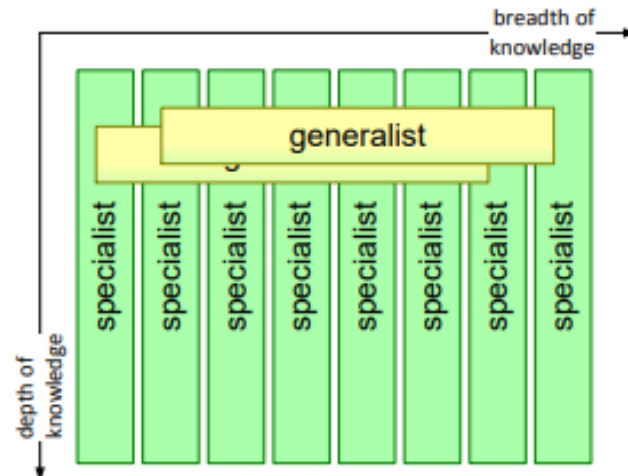
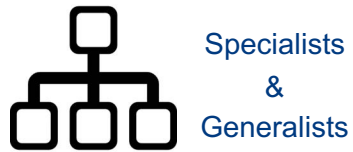


> 100 million
lines of software
code

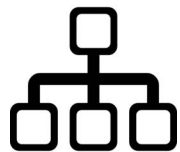


Source: <https://www.daimler.com/documents/company/business-units/daimler-mbc-atagance-2017.pdf>

Partitioning



System architect



Designs the
architecture of a
(sub)system

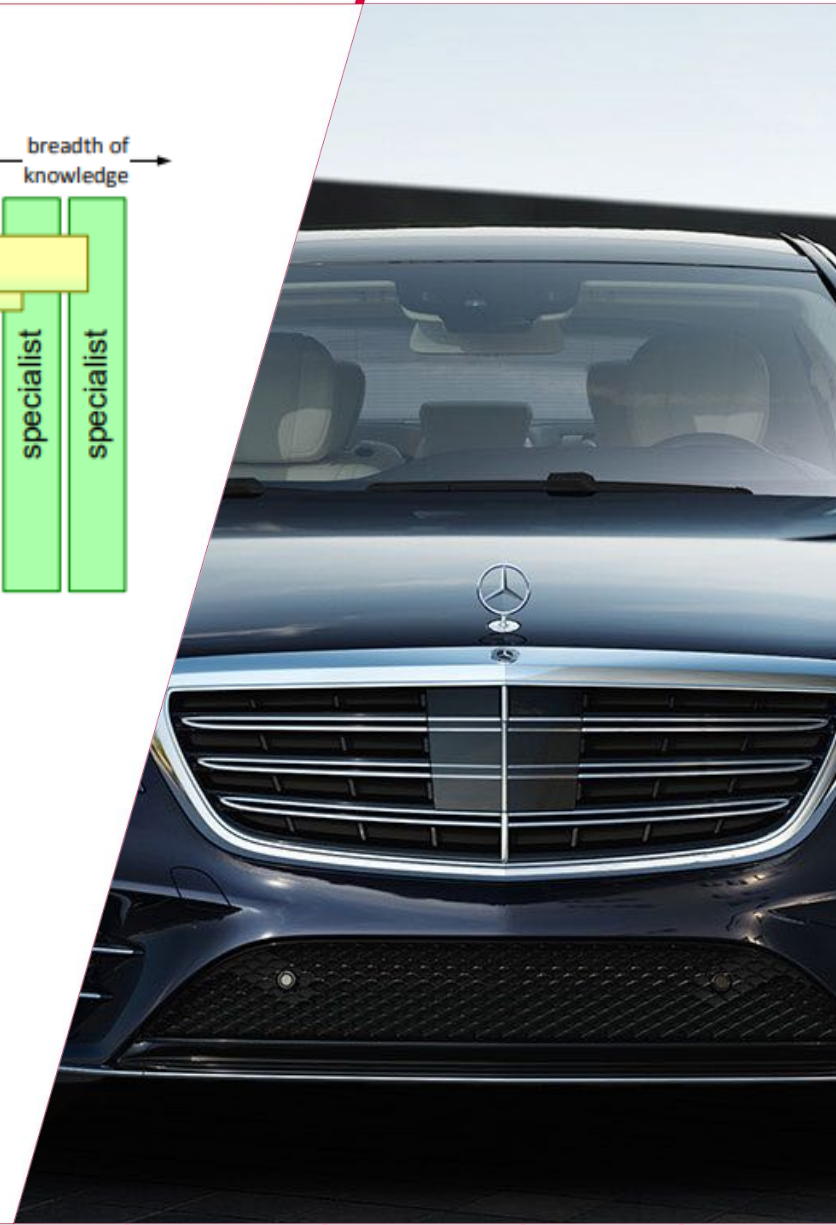


Complex task



Communication with
many stakeholders

Source: <https://www.daimler.com/documents/company/business-units/daimler-mbc-ataglance-2017.pdf>

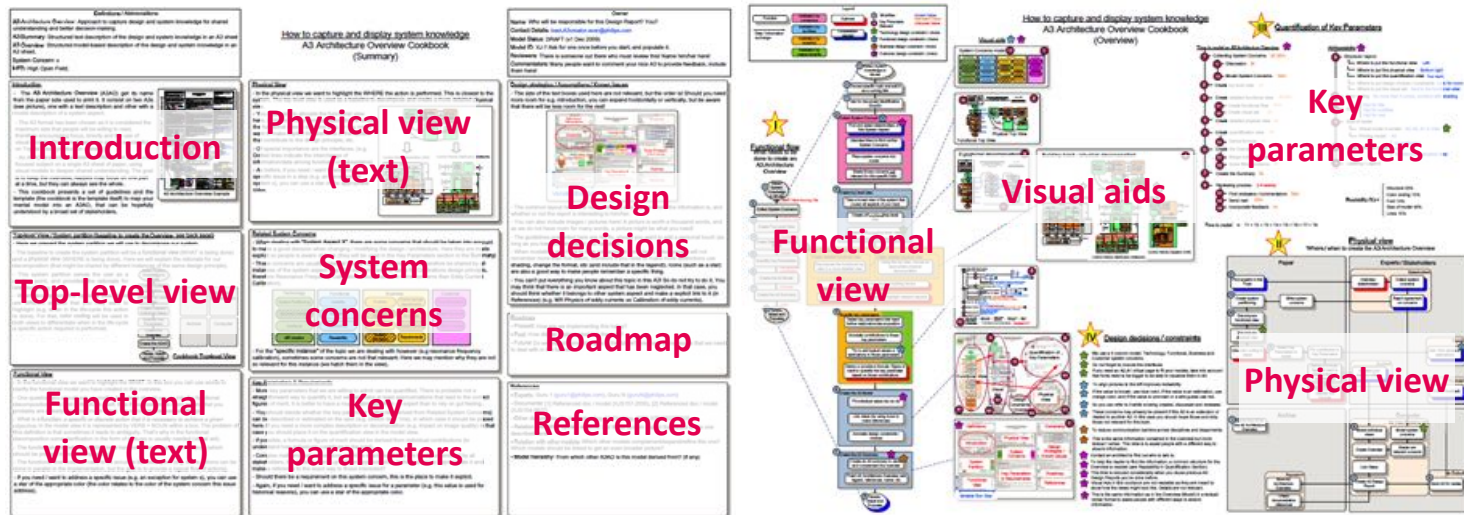


Daimler's goal

“Method to support the system architect to effectively communicate architectural information”

A3 Architecture Overviews

- Key characteristics
 - Architectural information
 - Complex systems
 - Complementary views
 - A3 paper size (297x420 [mm])
- Goal
 - Improve communication & documentation of architectural knowledge
 - Create and maintain system overview
 - Triggers discussion



Source: A3 Architecture Overview Cookbook, Daniel P. Borches

Research goal

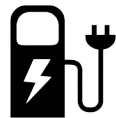
“To what extent can A3 Architecture Overviews aid the development process within a large, complex and dynamic engineering environment?”

“What are the impact factors that affect a successful implementation of A3 Architecture Overviews in this type of organization?”

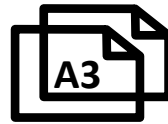
Research method



Industry-as-laboratory



Representative use case



Multiple variations on cookbook

Feedback



Observations



Experiences



Surveys





HV CHARGING SYSTEM - CONTEXT

ABBREVIATIONS

GPM - Ground Pad Module
HV - High Voltage
LV - Low Voltage

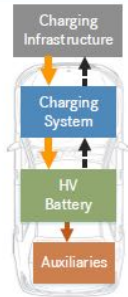
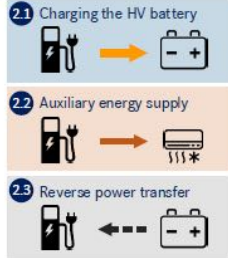
Pre-con - Preconditioning
SOC - State of Charge
WPT - Wireless Power Transfer

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

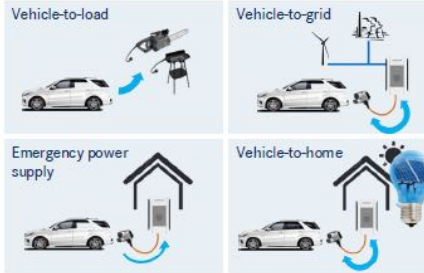
Author: Wilco Pesselse
Date: 01.12.2017
DocId: ChgSys_A3AO_L0_D1

Model status: DRAFT (v0.5)
Reviewers: M. Simons, A. Lepple,
C. Reuter, G. Muller, T. Hofman

2 USE CASES



2.3 REVERSE POWER TRANSFER



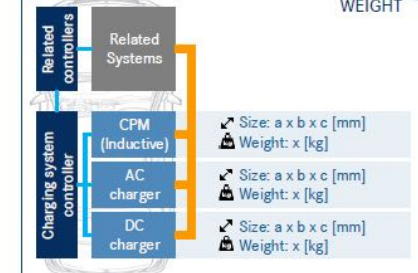
3 CHARGING MODES

Mode	Type	Grid	Max. Power	Cable
1*	AC	Home/ Industrial socket	x - y [kW]	
2	AC	Home/ Industrial socket	x - y [kW]	ICCA
3	AC	Wallbox/Charging Station	x - y [kW]	
4	DC	Wallbox/Charging Station	Up to x [kW]	
Wireless Power Transfer			x - y [kW]	

* Mode 1 is not used anymore due to safety reasons

4 MODULARITY & COMPATIBILITY

5 SIZE & WEIGHT



1 INTRODUCTION: Key architectural concerns of the charging system

The charging system provides electrical energy from an external source to the vehicle during vehicle standstill. This energy can be used to charge the HV battery **2.1** or to supply energy to other vehicle functions, e.g. low voltage network (12V) and preconditioning of the vehicle interior **2.2**. Furthermore, the charging system supports reverse power transfer, meaning energy is transferred from the HV battery to the infrastructure, which has four different use cases **2.3**.

Charging can be done conductive (AC or DC), inductive (WPT) or by a combination of these (parallel) and can be done at home or at a public charging station **3**. Since not all vehicles are equipped with all charging options, a modular design is required, while all different options have to be both hardware and software compatible with all related systems **4**. Each charging mode requires a physical component, which increases the weight of the vehicle and must fit in the vehicle **5**. One of the most important concerns are the safety and security of the user and system; they must be protected at all time **6**. Efficiency **7**, charging mode, user settings **8** and total power available from the grid in each country **9** influence the charging time. Furthermore, the vehicle being active other than during driving affects the robustness requirements significantly **10**. Communication with the user is done in-vehicle (User Interface) and/or using a smartphone app through the Daimler operated vehicle back-end **8**.

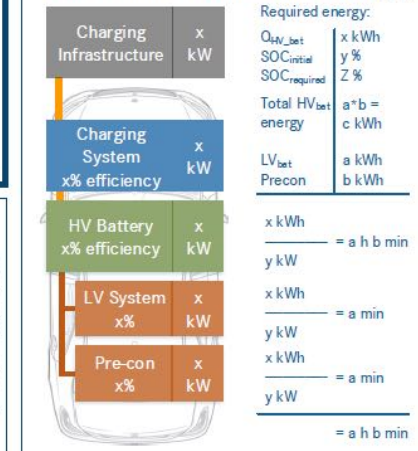


6 SAFETY & CYBER SECURITY



7 EFFICIENCY

Case scenario: 11kW AC conductive charging



10 ROBUSTNESS

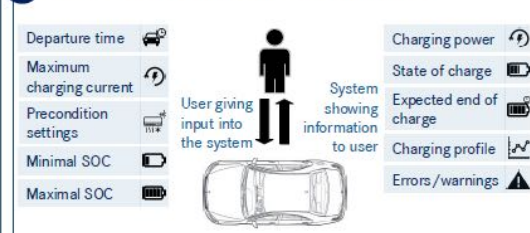
Total operating time charging (avg. x kW)	n [hours]
Total time preconditioning	n [hours]
Vehicle usage time	n [hours]
Total system awake time	n [hours]
Maximum charging cycles	n [cycles]

9 PLUG STANDARDS

	USA	EU	CHN	JPN
AC	Type 1	Type 2	GB-TAC	Type 1
DC	Combo 1	Combo 2	GB-TDC	CHAdeMO
Com.	PLC	PLC	CAN	CAN

CC Connection Check
CS Connection Status
CP Control Pilot
PP Proximity Pin
PE Protective Earth
Lx AC Phase x

8 EASE OF USE: MULTIMODAL USER INTERFACE



Current situation analysis

Observations & experiences



Lack of system
documentation



Communication
issues



Lack of system
knowledge/overview

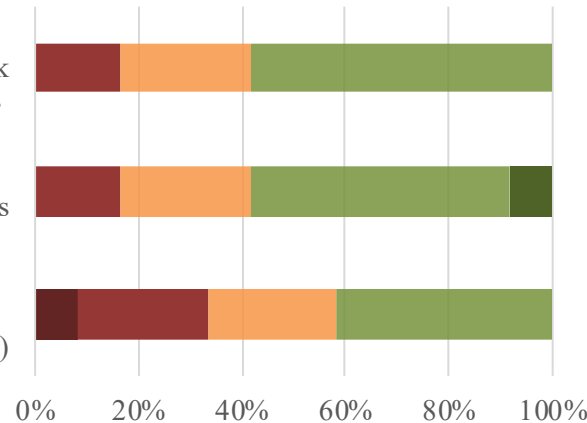
Current challenges (N=12)

■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Neutral
 ■ Agree
 ■ Strongly agree

1: I experience difficulties in finding
system information I need for my work
using current documentation/methods

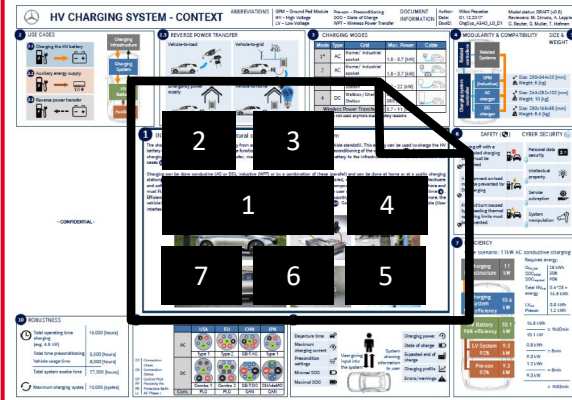
2: I experience difficulties in
communication across disciplines

3: I experience lack of system knowledge
in specific topics required to efficiently
perform my work (e.g. to hold discussions)



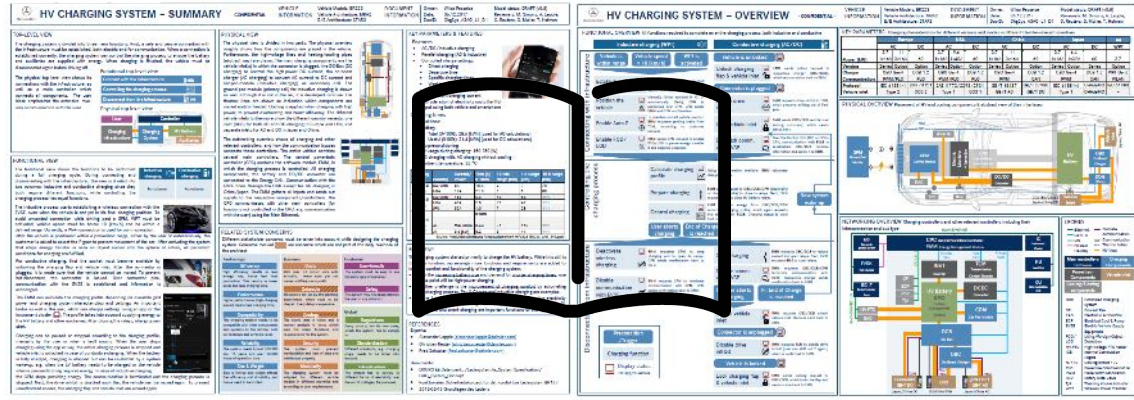
L0D1: Context

- Versions: 5 / Sessions: 7



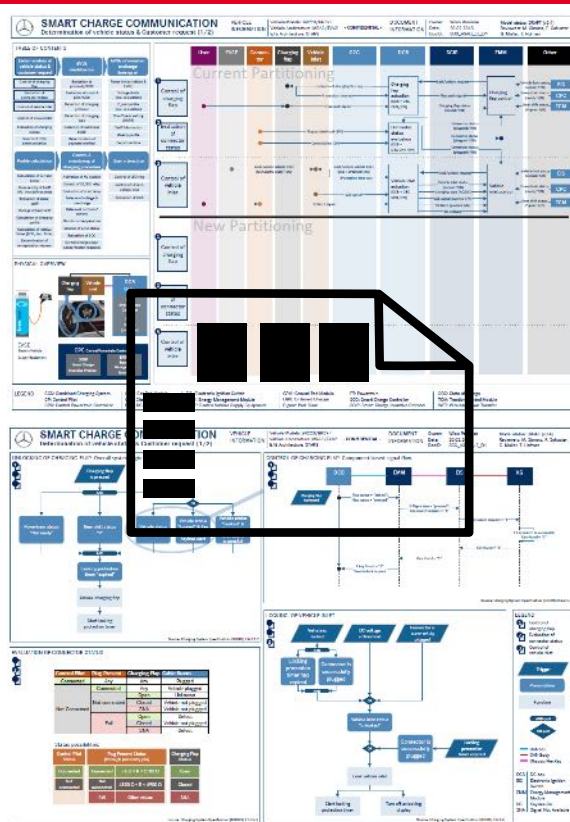
L1D1: Technical overview

- Versions: 8 / Sessions: 12



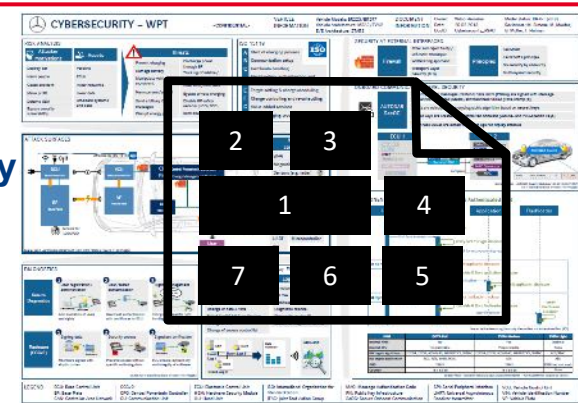
L2D1: SCC (Smart Charge Communication)

- Versions: 4
- Sessions: 5



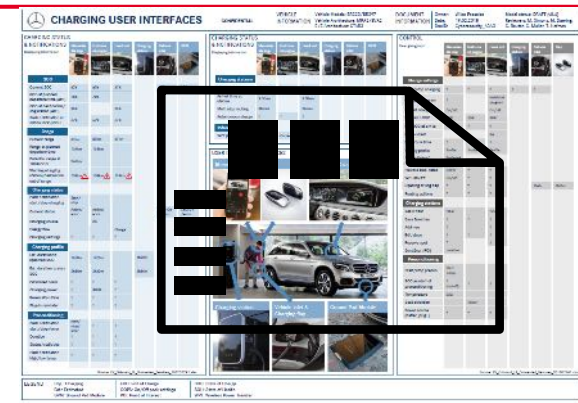
L2D2: Cybersecurity on inductive charging

- Versions: 3
- Sessions: 4



L2D3: User Interfaces (UI)

- Versions: 3
- Sessions: 3



Results – Specific A3AOs

Observations & experiences



Provides
overview



Easy to use
and understand



Navigational aids
for self-study



Implementation
time



Creation of
formats

Statement

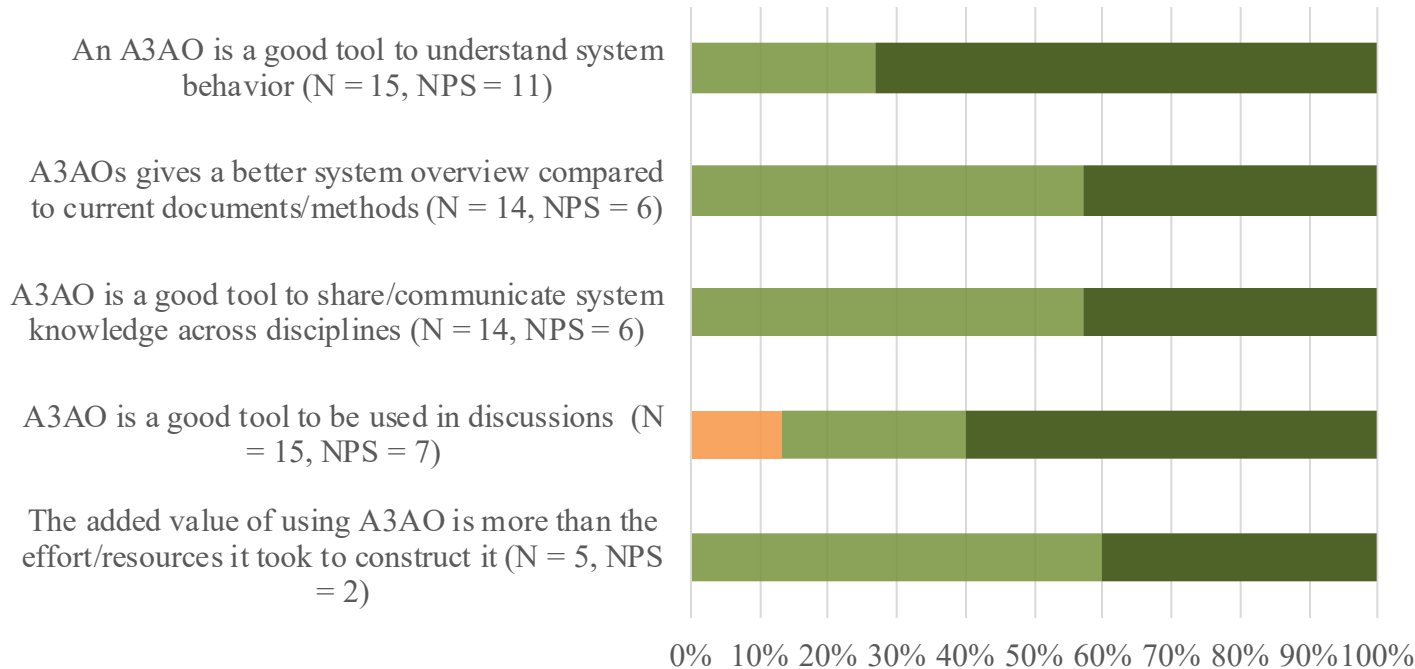
(# respondents to specific statement)

	L0D1 (8)	L1D1 (8)	L2D1 (3)	L2D2 (3)	L2D3 (1)
1: The A3AO gives a good overview of the topic addressed	3	4	2	1	0
2: The A3AO gives a better system overview compared to current documents/methods	3	3	0	0	1
3: The A3AO is easy to understand	1	1	1	-1	0
4: The A3AO is easy to navigate	3	2	1	-1	1

Results – General A3AO method

General statements on A3AO method

■ Strongly disagree ■ Disagree ■ Neutral ■ Agree ■ Strongly agree



Effort to
create



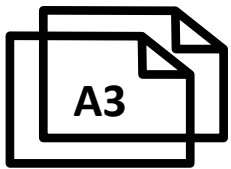
Effort to
update



Consistency
of data

Impact factors

- Main impact factors



Structure



Integration in current
design processes

- Other impact factors



Goal



Level of
detail



Navigational
aids



Consistency



Implementation
time



Finalizing
A3AO



Summary

- Developed 2 additional templates
- A3 Architecture Overviews



Provides good system overview



Stimulates communication



Documents architectural information

- Concerns



Effort to create



Effort to update



Consistency of the data

- Impact factors



Predefined structure



Integration in current processes

Discussion & Future Research

- Case study vs. General conclusions
- Number of survey respondents
- Feedback from more active usage
- Quantitative results

Thank you

- Graduation committee
- Colleagues at Daimler
- Family & Friends



Questions

