

Safety- en Security Certificatie van embedded software

Standaarden, keuzes en kostenbeheersing

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INDES-Integrated Development Solutions BV

Stand 22/23

V 1.2.1

Design Automation &
Embedded Systems

Een FHI event

14 april 2026

's-Hertogenbosch

FHI

Hardware

Software

Test & Measurement

Engineering

Research & Development

INDES – Integrated Development Solutions BV



Cross Compilers, Debuggers, IDE
RTOS, Middleware, Protocol stacks, Security, GUI, EFS
Debug & Trace probes, Emulators
Real-Time Trace, RTOS-Event Trace
Static Analysis, Timing Analysis, Stack Analysis
Unit Test, Code Coverage
(Production) Flash Programming

On-site support
Test-as-a-Service
Verification-as-a-Service

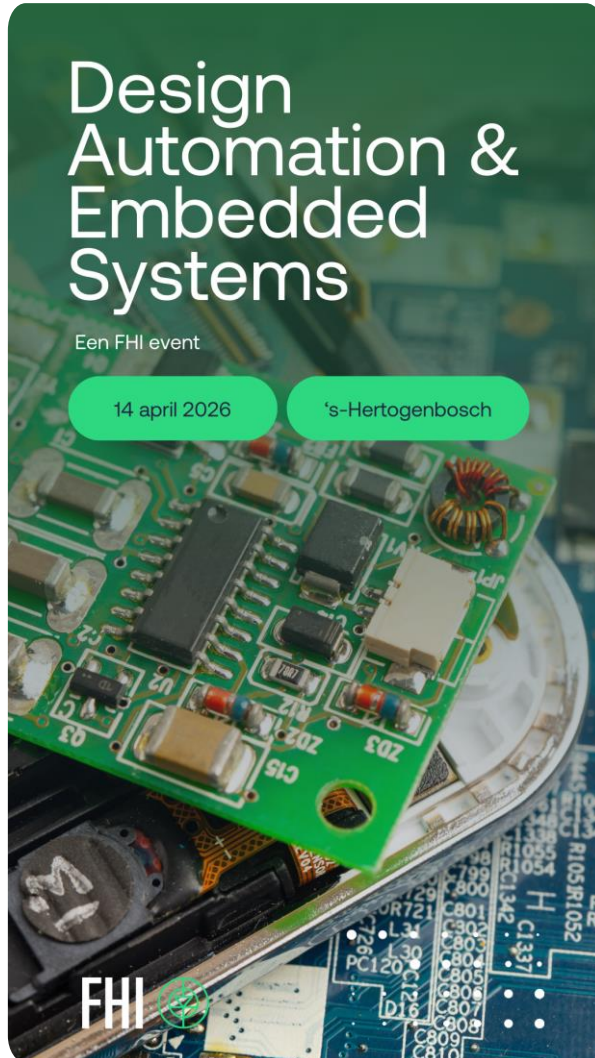
PoE conformance testing



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Agenda

- Safety & Security standards
- How / where to start ?
- Tools : What does certification mean ?
- Some considerations for the selection of :
 - Hardware
 - Compiler, IDE
 - Test tools
 - RTOS
- Q & A

Safety standards – History

- DOD-2167a ; US Defence
- CMM ; Development Process

- VDE-V-0801, DIN-V-19250 ; German industrial standard, AK – Safety classes
- IEC 601-1-4 ; Medical standard

- DO178b ; Avionics & Space

1990's brought a need to harmonisation :

- IEC-(6)1508 : first international standard for functional safety

Security / Cyber Resiliency Act (CRA)

ISO 27001 framework → IEC 62443 Standard

- Security for Industrial Automation and Control Systems
- Security Level SL1 - SL4

Embedded Software Development

- Security Middleware (SSL / SSH, Secure Bootloader, RSA encryption)
- Embedded Development Tools

PQC = Post Quantum Cryptography

- 2035 ---> 2031 ---> 2029 ---> 2027 ?
- RSA2048, ML-KEM-768

IEC 61508

Industrial

- **IEC 61496-1** Electro-sensitive protected equipment
- **IEC 61131-6** Programmable controllers
- **ISO 13849** Safety control systems
- **IEC 61800-5-2** Electrical power driver systems
- **ISO 13850** Emergency stop
- **IEC 62061** Machinery
- **ISO 10218** Robots

Buildings

- **EN 81 / EN 115** Lifts

Transportation

- **EN 5012x** Railway applications
- **ISO 26262** Road vehicles
- **ISO 25119** Tractors and machinery for agriculture
- **ISO 15998** Earth moving machinery

IEC61508

Energy

- **IEC 62109** Energy delivery
- **IEC 61513** Nuclear power
- **IEC 50156** Furnaces
- **IEC 61511** Industrial processes

Medical

- **IEC 60601** Medical devices
- **IEC 62304** Medical device software

Household

- **IEC 60335** Household appliances
- **IEC 60703** Motor control



Pragmatic guidelines (example RTOS)

IEC 61508 HR Items for RTOS From Part 3 – Software Requirements

Timing & Scheduling

- HR1: The RTOS scheduler must be deterministic and bounded in execution time
- HR2: Worst-case execution time (WCET) must be analyzed for all tasks
- HR3: Task preemption and priority inversion must be controlled (e.g., priority ceiling or inheritance protocols)
- HR4: Interrupt latency must be bounded and verified

Memory Management

- HR5: Memory partitioning must prevent tasks from corrupting each other's data (spatial isolation)
- HR6: Dynamic memory allocation should be avoided or tightly controlled in safety-critical tasks
- HR7: Stack overflow detection/protection must be implemented

Inter-Task Communication

- HR8: Shared resource access must be controlled via semaphores/mutexes with defined timeout behavior
- HR9: Message queues and buffers must have defined behavior on overflow/underflow

Fault Detection

- HR10: The RTOS must support detection of task overrun (deadline monitoring)
- HR11: Watchdog timer support must be provided and used
- HR12: Error handling for OS service call failures must be defined

Where to start ...

- Requirements, Requirements, Requirements ...



- Designated auditor (as early as possible)
- Standard, SIL Level (now & future)
- Training, who does what, assign certification roles & items
- Hardware selection
- Tool planning / selection

Safety Integrity Level

FMEA (Failure Mode and Effects Analysis / HAZOP (Hazard and Operability Analysis

Safety standards generally require you to perform a hazard and operability analysis (HAZOP analysis) of potential tool failures. See IEC 61508-3, section 7.4.4.5 and IEC 61508-7, section C.6.2.

Safety Integrity Level (SIL)	corresponding German Requirements Class (AK)	Probability of Failure-on-Demand
1	2 - 3	$\geq 10^{-2}$ to $< 10^{-1}$
2	4	$\geq 10^{-3}$ to $< 10^{-2}$
3	5 - 6	$\geq 10^{-4}$ to $< 10^{-3}$
4	7	$\geq 10^{-5}$ to $< 10^{-4}$

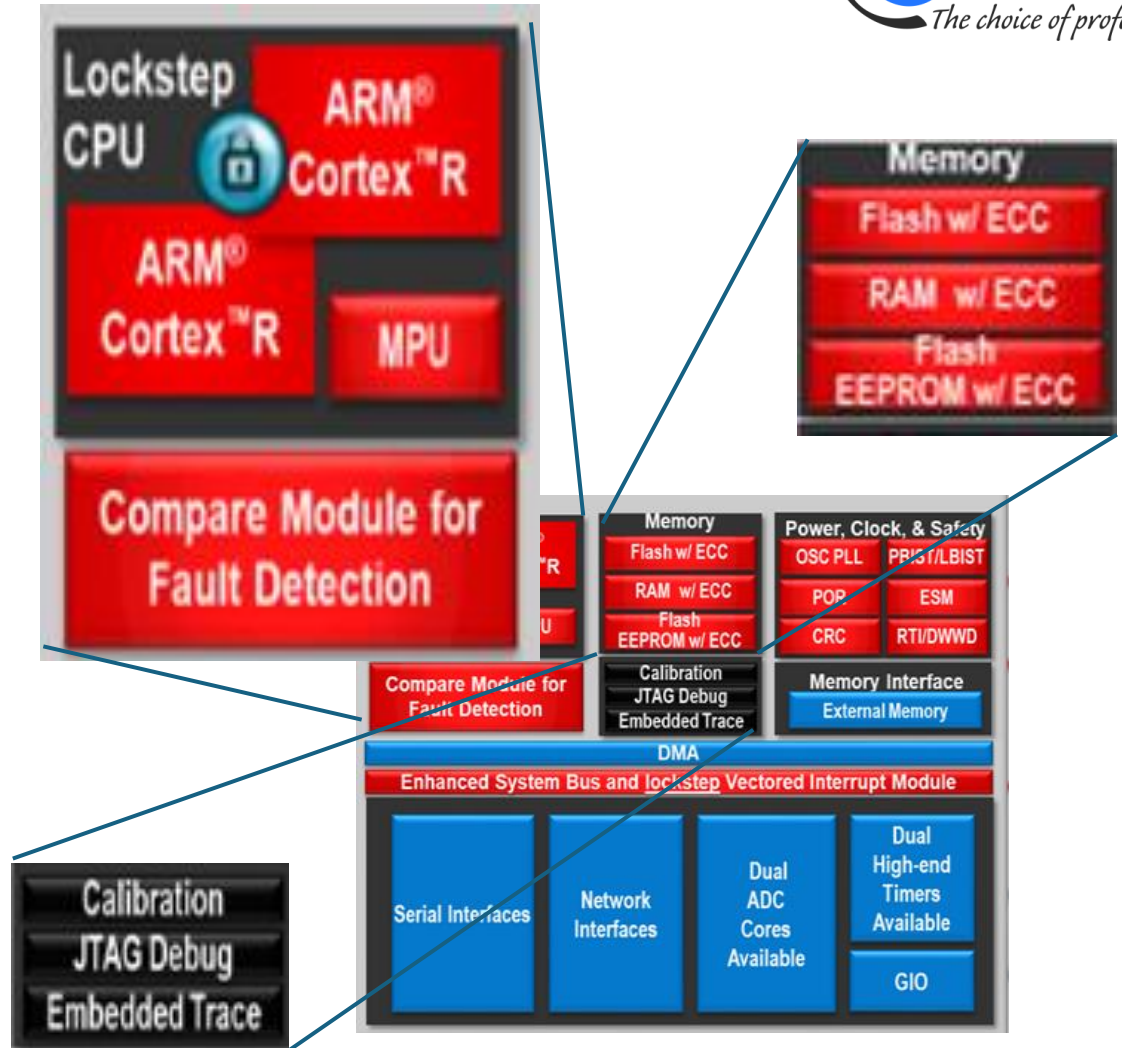
ISO 26262 Automotive : ASIL A – D

IEC 62304 Medical : Class A - C

DO178B/C : Level D - A

Hardware

- Single core / Multi Core
- Safety MCU's
- MPU / MMU
- MCU Availability (e.g. 10 years)
- Certified / Qualified Tools availability
 - Compiler / IDE, Test Tools
 - Debug & Tracing



Compiler / IDE



- GCC or not-to-GCC
- Relevant for certification :
 - Who developed & tested it ?
 - Who is responsible for support ?
 - How was the compiler tested ?
 - Proven in use ?
 - Safety manual (See our stand for examples)
- Improve Software Development Live Cycle (SDLC) with CI / CD
(Continuous Integration / Continuous Deployment)
- Archiving / Make sure to have access to older version
- MUST I use a Certified edition ?
or will a standard edition do ?
- Upgrade to Certified, buy 1certified edition, multiple standard
- Very high safety : Mathematically proven correct compiler

Test Tools

Static Analysis is effectively mandatory

Very high level : formal Static Analysis of code, timing and memory usage

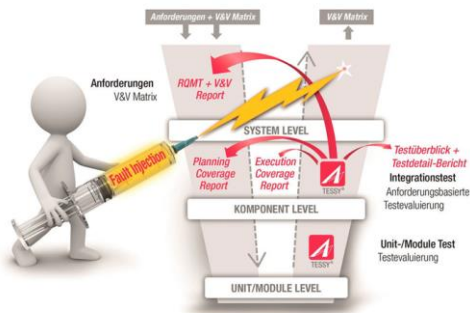
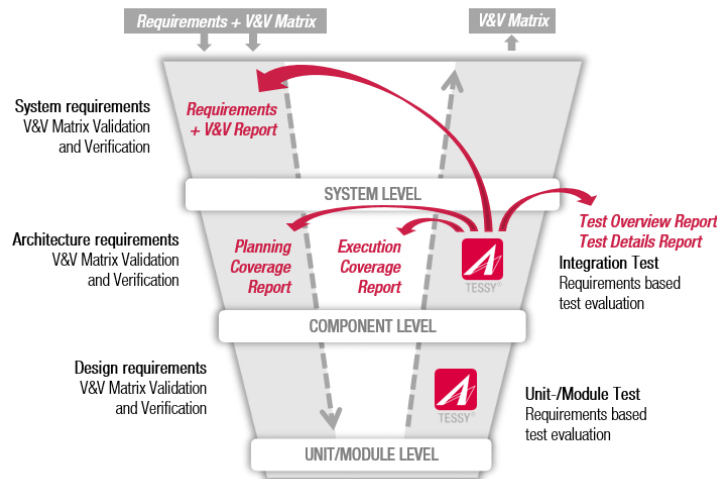
Make sure it covers everything, no “mandatory options”

- Requirements import
- Code Coverage / Unit Test
- On – Target testing
- Integrated with IDE / Compiler
- Regression testing
- Documentation & reporting
- For highest version : Assembly level test and MCDC coverage
- Certified edition, Safety manual

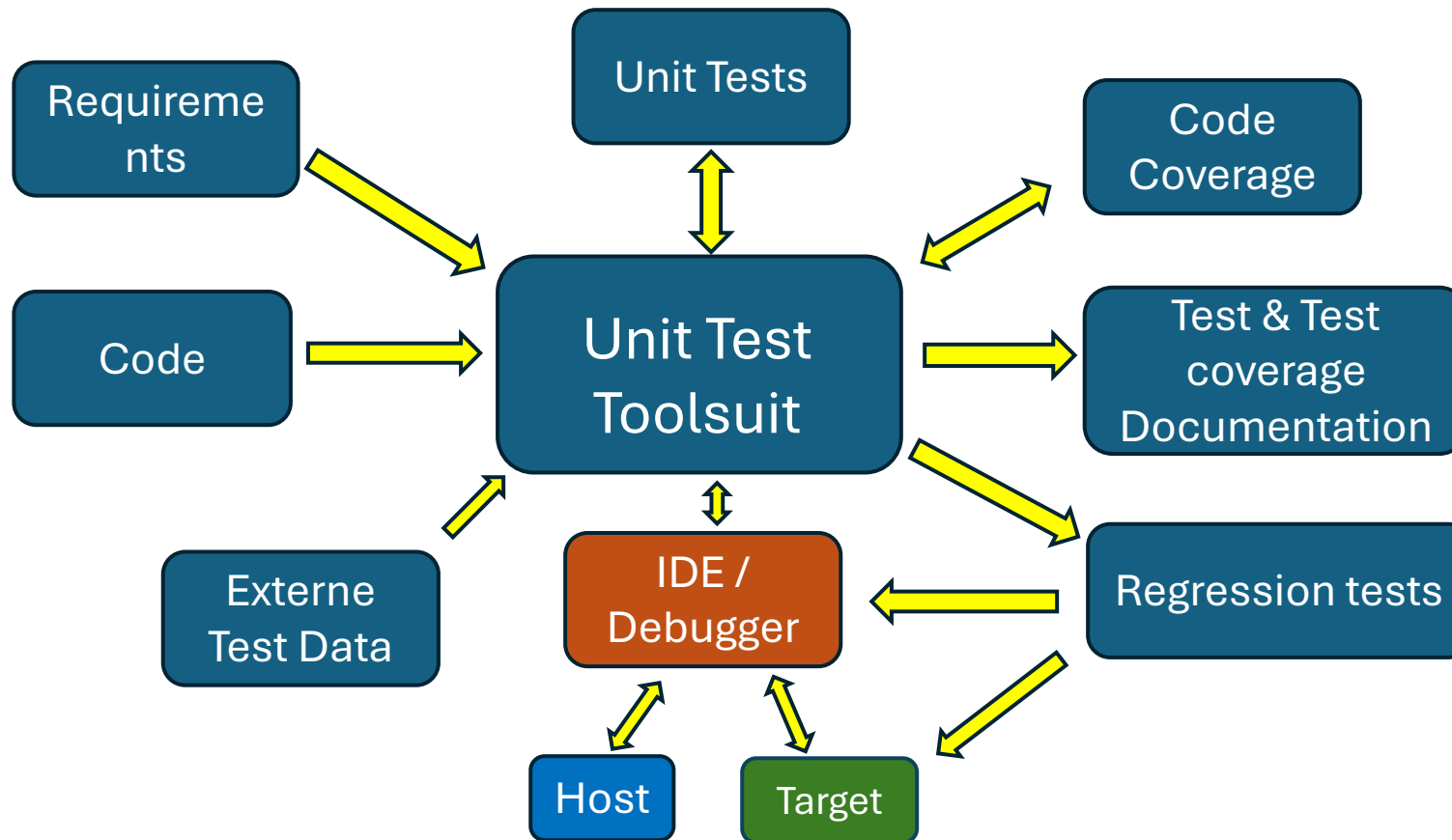


Nice to have :

- Fault injection, Variant support
- Interfacing with System level test
- Platform support (e.g. Autosar)



Unit Test ecosystem



Considerations when selecting Unit Test toolsuite

Is it suitable for Embedded Software ?

- IDE / Compiler integration
- CI / CD Build tools integration
- On Target testing

What is included ? (extra options for many tool-suites !)

- Requirements in- and export
- Target support (one specific or all ?)
- Regression testing
- Documentation generation
- Interfacing for System testing
- Certification for your standard

Price (for Floating Network edition)

Considerations when selecting an RTOS for your Safety project

Should I use an RTOS ?

Retrofitted Safety or Architectural safety by design

Certified Device drivers !

Reduce costs & risk by :

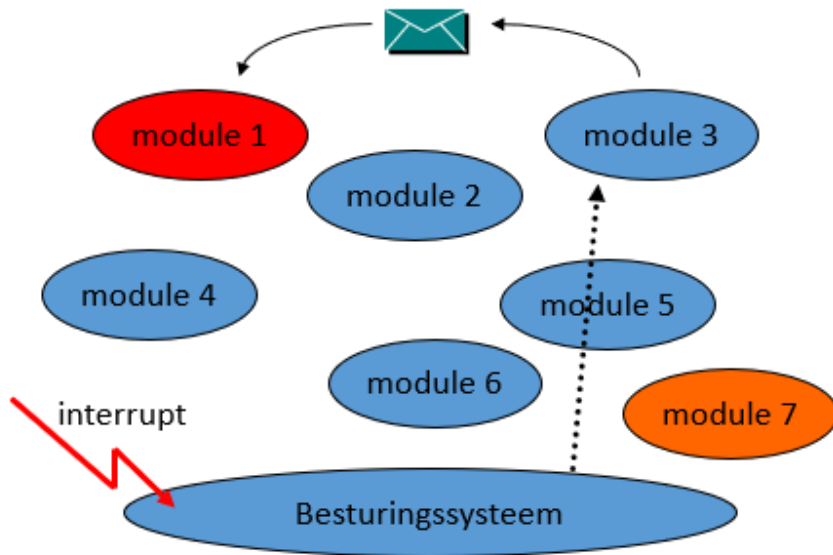
- Start with Standard RTOS, upgrade to Certified
 - Some Vendors allow this, some within a year.
- Delay fixing MCU choice until committed to certify

RTOS

Should I use an RTOS ?

When use an RTOS

- Multitasking needed
- Combine with non-certifiable code / libraries
- Improve architecture for better / safer code
 - Determinism
 - Inter-Process communication
 - Error handling
 - Improved performance
 - Maintainability / readability



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Retrofitted versus Architectural safety

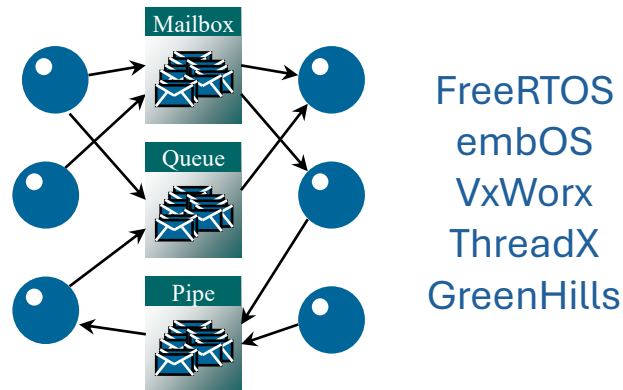
(Source : Claude)

Criterion	FreeRTOS (SAFERTOS)	SCIOPTA
Certification status	SAFERTOS SIL3 (separate product)	SIL3/SIL4/ASIL D, TÜV SÜD certified
Safety architecture	Retrofitted	Native
Freedom of interference	Application responsibility	Kernel-enforced
IPC safety	Shared memory + semaphores	Direct message passing
Safety Manual provided	Yes (SAFERTOS)	Yes
Codebase auditability	Moderate (larger)	High (small, focused)
Mixed-criticality support	Limited	Strong (Protektor)
Toolchain qualification	You arrange separately	IAR certified alongside
Community/ecosystem	Very large	Niche/industrial

Safe by Design / Architecture versus “retrofitted”

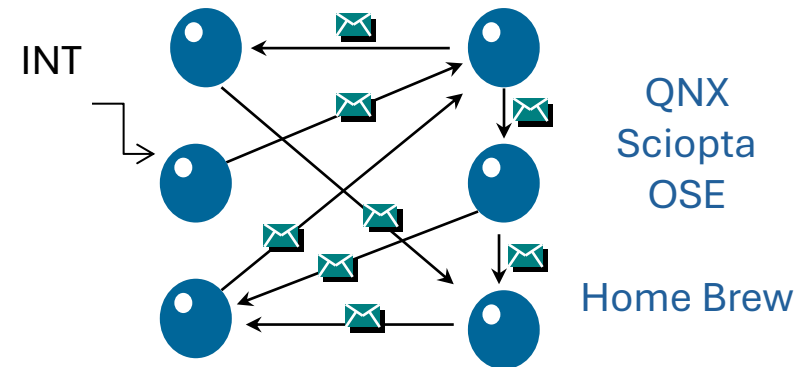
- RTOS families

Classic / mailbox



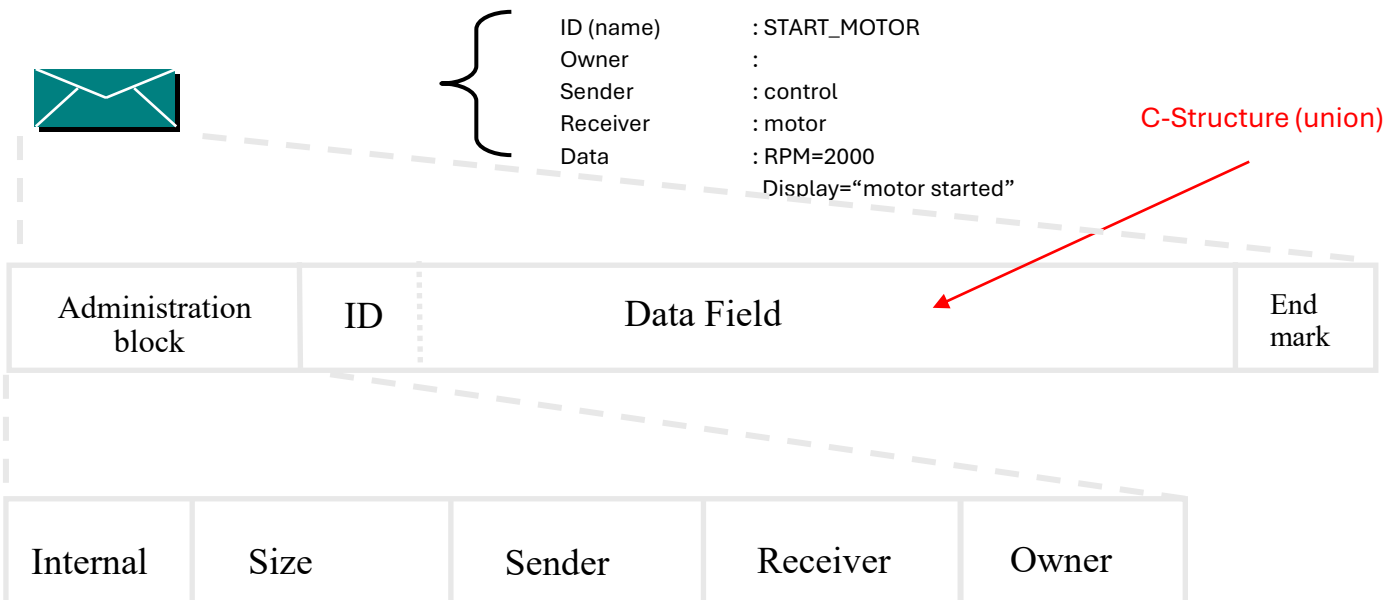
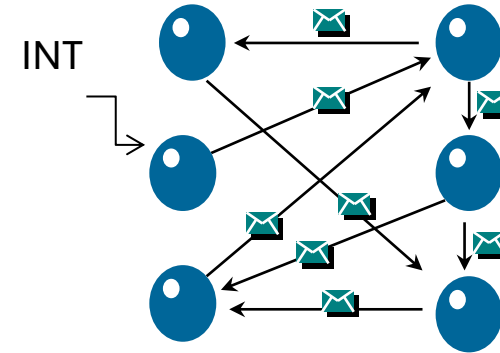
Queues, Semaphors, Mailboxes, pipes etc, etc

(Asynchronous) Direct Message passing



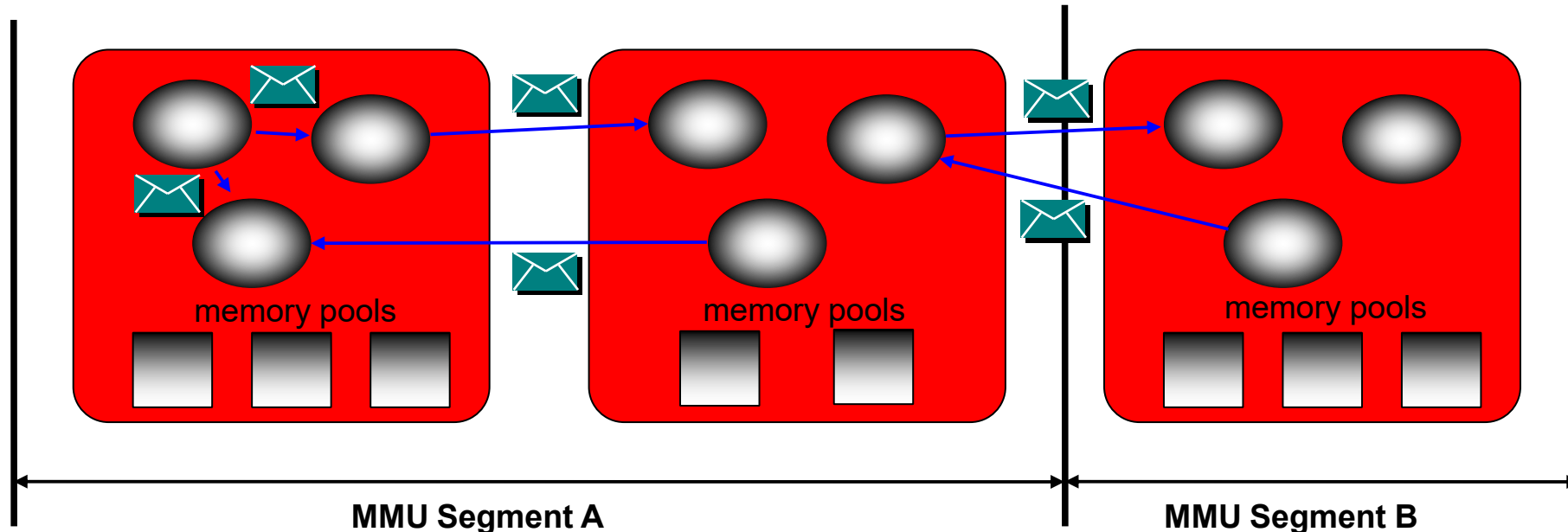
Messages (C structures)

(Asynchronous) Direct Message passing



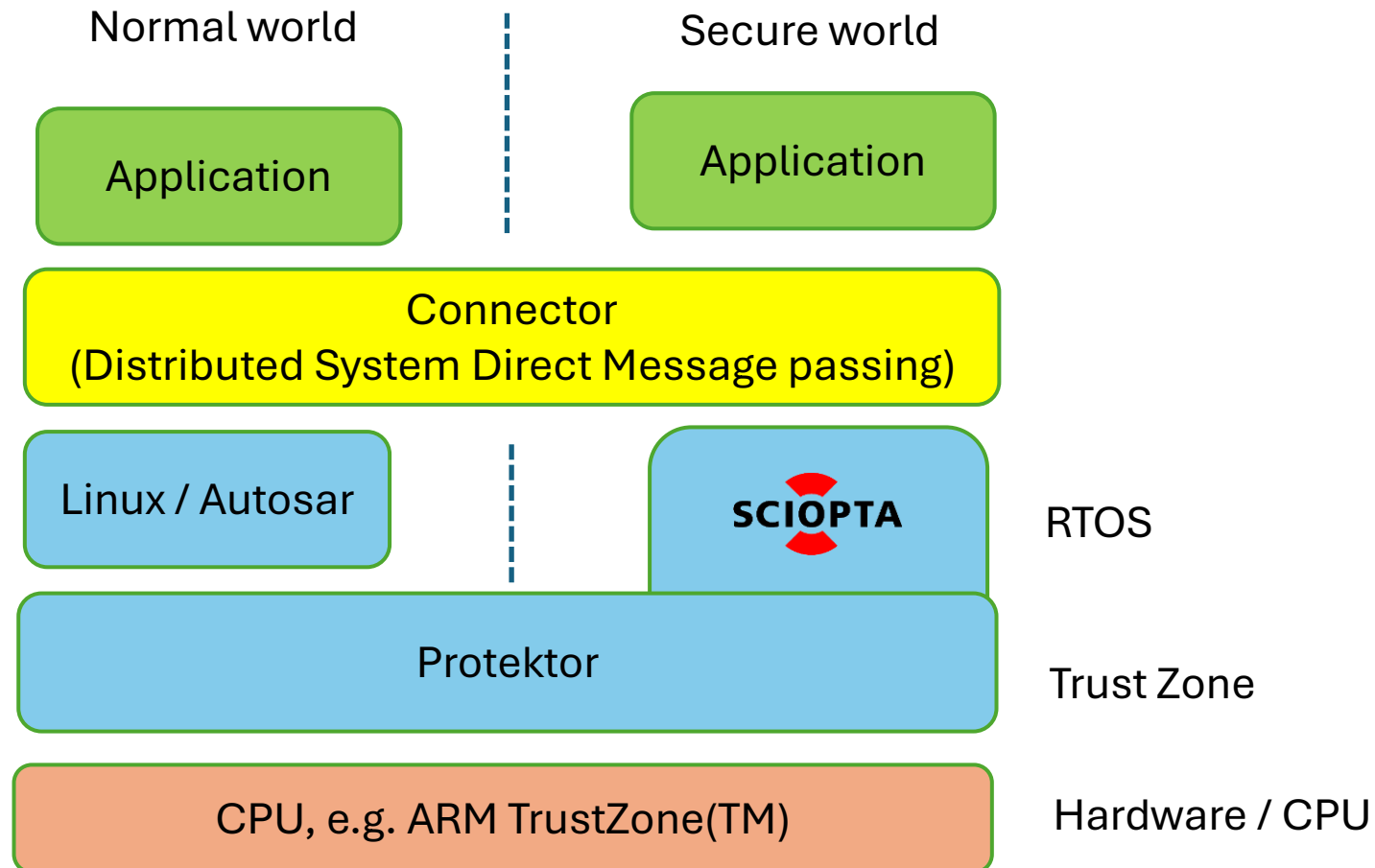
- No fixed format for data
- No requirement for shared memory
- Can be traced and monitored
- Select needed message Asynchronous
- Top – Down / Black Box
- Easy to read & understand
- **Safe**

Combine safe and 'unsafe' code – Memory Protection



- Automatic Message copy transfer between modules
- No message copy in same segment
- System protection (MMU / MPU)

Combine safe and 'unsafe' Software Platforms - Hypervisor



Thank you for your time

- Welcome on stand 22/23

- Various Safety Manuals
- Demonstration Tessy Unit Test environment

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