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1 Introduction

The purpose of the dissemination activities is to increase the awareness of potential ATESST stake-holders. This group comprises a wide spectrum from technology users, researchers, developers to policy makers. The ATESST technology consists of a “language” for the description and modeling of automotive electric and electronic systems, a method of use and tools, which help the developer applying the language.

The core of the language was created in the course of the EAST-EEA project [1] and is thus named EAST-ADL (ADL = Architecture Description Language). The ATESST effort will build upon this language, improve it and evaluate it in case studies and demonstrators, thus proving its relevance and usefulness.

In parallel with the updating and improvement the partners of the ATESST project will disseminate the results to foster the stake-holders’ awareness of the upcoming technology and gather early feed-back. One major task in the work package will be the positioning of the ATESST technology with respect to other (seemingly) similar approaches and technologies.

The approach for dissemination is quite conventional: It is intended to publish the concepts and results through seminars, conferences and journals. In addition a website is set up, as a first “lighthouse” for navigating to the projects published results.

2 Results – the basis for dissemination

This work package 7.1 is to ensure the proper dissemination and exploitation of ATESSST results and of the technologies provided. All the partners will be involved in dissemination activities using channels such as web site, electronic newsletter and also conventional materials (brochures / flyers, papers, conferences...).

The project consortium has set up an initial exploitation strategy (described in D7.2.1) to maximize the impact of the developed ATESSST solutions. The strategy will be to commercialize the software solutions and to link research results into emerging standards, such as the OMG UML profile for RT/E, as well as to future research projects to promote the project's ideas in other applications.

The DoW contains the list of deliverables given in Table 1. Entries in column "Nature" detail the type of deliverable: R – Report, P – Prototype, D – Demonstrator, O – Other. The "Dissemination" column restricts the allowed audience: PU – public, PP – program participants, RE – restricted group, CO – consortium confidential.

Del. no.	Deliverable name	Final Delivery	Nature	Dissemination
D1.1	Project handbook	20060215	R	CO
D1.2	Mid-term assessment report	12	R	CO+PU
D1.3	Final report including detailed reports on the results of the technical work packages	24	R	PU
D1.4 Q#	Quarterly Status report	3, 6, 9 15, 18, 21	R	CO
D1.5 Y#	Annual Status report	12, 24	R	CO+PU
D2.1.1	Evaluation Report of EAST-ADL Requirements Support	20061002	R	PU
D2.1.2	Linking Requirements and Test Artefacts	20061002	R	PU
D2.1.3	EAST-ADL Update Suggestions	15	R	PU
D2.2.1	Elicitation of representative and relevant analysis and V&V techniques	10	R	PU
D2.2.2	EAST-ADL assessment and update suggestions	15	R	PU
D3.1	Consolidation report for the EAST-ADL structural elements	20060628	R	PU
D3.2	Report on behaviour modelling with the EAST-ADL2.0	15	R	PU
D4.1.1	EAST-ADL Update Suggestions for Variability Management	15	R	CO
D4.2.1	EAST-ADL Update Suggestions for Reuse	18	R	PU
D4.2.2	Reuse Guide	18	R	PU
D5.1	The UML2 profile ¹ for EAST-ADL2.0	21	R	PU
D5.2.1	The EAST-ADL2.0 workbench	22	P	CO+PU
D5.2.2	The EAST-ADL2.0 plug-in for requirements support	22	P	CO
D5.2.3	The EAST-ADL2.0 plug-in for behaviour support	22	P	CO
D5.2.4	The EAST-ADL2.0 plug-in for variability support	22	P	CO

¹ The DoW has a typo in the title of this deliverable, it erroneously reads "SysML profile".

D6.1	State-of-practice and state-of-the-art agreed over workgroup	20060329	R	PU
D6.2.1	Case study and demonstrator plan with early case study release	20060329	D	CO+PU
D6.2.2	Case studies (refined releases)	22	D	CO
D6.3.1	Year 1 evaluation results & demonstrator step1	13	R	CO+PU
D6.3.2	Year 2 evaluation results & demonstrator step2	19	R	CO+PU
D6.3.3	Document status on concept lessons learned	24	R	PU
D7.1.1	Dissemination plan	20060329	R	PU
D7.1.2	Project presentation material	24	R	PU
D7.2.1	Exploitation strategies	20060329	R	CO
D7.2.2	Exploitation plan	24	R	CO
D7.3	Standardisation plan and activities	24	R	PU

Table 1 ATESST Deliverables

Based on this list the following expected results are derived and an expected audience is given. As not every entry is fully public (“PU”) it will then be necessary to decide on a case-by-case basis, what could be published.

What the “audience” entries mean:

ATESST Technology Users: Engineers or management personnel using the ATESST technology (i.e. the ADL-workbench) to model automotive electronic systems or to supervise such activities. Users can belong to a supplier, an OEM company or any other third party (e.g. a consulting firm or university). Typically these end-users are electrical or electronic technicians or engineers, control engineers, and only in rare cases computer scientists.

Researchers: Scientific personnel, mainly computer scientists, interested in the concepts and ideas behind the EAST-ADL workbench (e.g. the meta-model), also interested in standardizing profiles or enhancing the simulation and analysis methods

(Tool) Developers: Engineers and computer scientists interested in creating methods and tools for “ATESST Technology Users”; the tool could work as a modeling “editor” but also perform specialized analyses, simulations, transformations or code/documentation generation during modeling or on the final model.

Policy Makers: Personnel responsible for engineering processes and methods used within one company or personnel working with industry representatives and/or government authorities to reach agreement on common procedures and processes.

Nr	Result	Audience
1	Evaluation results of the EAST-ADL with respect to requirements support (D2.1.1)	Researchers, Tool Developers
2	Concepts and methods for traceability between requirements and corresponding test artifacts (D2.1.2)	Researchers, Tool Developers, when useful or managing project also Policy Makers
3	Suggestions for improvement of the EAST-ADL (D2.1.3)	Researchers, Tool Developers
4	An Elicitation of representative and relevant analysis and V&V techniques (D2.2.1)	Researchers, Tool Developers
5	An assessment of the EAS-ADL and suggestions for its update (D2.2.2)	Researchers, (Tool) Developers

6	A consolidation of the structural elements of the EAST-ADL (D3.1)	ATESST Technology Users (?), Researchers, Developers
7	A description on behavior modeling with the EAST-ADL (D3.2)	ATESST Technology Users (?), Researchers, Developers
8	Improvements and suggestions for updating the variability management in EAST-ADL (D4.1.1)	Researchers, Developers
9	Suggestions for update on the reuse aspect (D4.2.1)	Researchers(?), (Tool) Developers
10	A guide for reuse (D4.2.2)	ATESST Technology Users, (Tool) Developers
11	A profile definition (for UML2 / SysML) describing the EAST-ADL2.0 (D5.1)	Researchers, (Tool) Developers, Policy Makers (w.r.t. standardization)
12	An EAST-ADL2.0 workbench (D5.2.1) for modeling with the EAST-ADL	ATESST Technology Users, (Tool) Developers
13	An EAST-ADL2.0 plug-in to the workbench for requirements support (D5.2.2)	ATESST Technology Users, (Tool) Developers
14	An EAST-ADL2.0 plug-in to the workbench for behavior support (D5.2.3)	ATESST Technology Users, (Tool) Developers
15	An EAST-ADL2.0 plug-in to the workbench for variability support (D5.2.4)	ATESST Technology Users, (Tool) Developers
16	Different case studies (D6.2.1, 6.2.2)	ATESST Technology Users, (Tool) Developers
17	Demonstrator in two incremental steps (D6.3.1, 6.3.2)	ATESST Technology Users, Policy Makers
18	Lessons learned description (D6.3.3)	Researchers, Tool Developers
19	Presentation material for the project and the EAST-ADL2.0 (D7.1.2)	ATESST Technology Users, (Tool) Developers, Policy Makers
20	Plan and activities to standardize the ADL (D7.3)	Researchers, Policy Makers

Table 2 Expected ATESST results and their audience

The expected ATESST results can be grouped according to their temporal distance from the point where they reach the end-user: Results 1-9 are in an early phase (long distance to end-user), where mainly researchers are interested. Later results form a sort of “lessons-learned” for the researchers. Almost all results (besides 17 and 20) seem relevant to tool developers. Policy makers are expected to be interested in information material (result 19), the usability aspects (demonstrators, result 17) and the standardization effort (results 11 and 20). End users interest is expected to lay in results 10-19. Some deliverables are primarily intended for use within ATESST. For example, D2.1.3 and D4.1.1 will essentially contribute to D5.1 and will therefore be only of limited direct interest to external stake-holders. We have nevertheless mentioned them in Table 2 because they could possibly provide a developer with a better understanding of the underlying rationale behind the ADL.

The “lessons-learned” approach influences the dissemination throughout the project: E.g. work on the case study will be initiated directly from the start of the project as part of WT6.1 and will deliver a preliminary case study specification early on in the project. From the feed-back gained it will be refined throughout the project, serving as a case study for WP2 through 5, and for dissemination purposes in WP7. A demonstrator in WT6.2 is also based on the same case study.

3 Phases of Dissemination

The results of the project will become available in the course of the project. The dissemination plan has to take this into account. The dissemination measures depend on the result and the phase, e.g. a description of the methodical derivation of an ADL-profile could be published as an experience report only after the derivation was successfully done and would address a more scientific audience as opposed to an automotive engineer, interested in using the profile.

The relationship especially between AUTOSAR [10], SysML [9] and ATESST needs a clear and communicable definition on the ATESST side before significant contributions to domain specific publications should be made. At present the AUTOSAR specifications are in a first revision [2], which should lead to stable versions by the end of the first year of ATESST. A possible problem for elaborating the relation with the AUTOSAR project is the fact, that not all ATESST partners have unrestricted access to AUTOSAR standards and results. On the other hand, a good working relation to the SysML consortium was already established during the EAST-EEA project.

ATESST has the same chicken-and-egg problem almost every new technology or method is confronted with: As long as nobody knows or uses the ATESST technology, the advantages of using it cannot be observed. On the other hand, practitioners are reluctant to try new methods, as long as they have not proven to be worth the effort of adopting them.

One way of breaking this vicious circle is to offer the curious an entry at almost no cost with the expectation, that these early adopters are also the hubs in a much larger network of potential users [3], and that the rumor spreads ...

If the expected advantage of using the ADL *by far* outweighs the learning effort in the potential users' eyes, a more conventional strategy could work: develop a tool, method and training set, offering it to the potential customers with the greatest perceived need.

4 Dissemination channels

Three kinds of dissemination channels are discussed in the following sections, internal dissemination within each partner's organization, public dissemination to a broad public audience, and a more targeted external dissemination, e.g. to a certain group of possible customers.

4.1 Internal Dissemination

Here each partner describes his internal dissemination plans. "Internal" refers to communication within the partner's organizational unit, e.g. company, university or institute. Internal dissemination should start early on in the project as a first communication of ideas and incomplete results to get "friendly feed-back" and make the own organization aware the upcoming potential. The following sections summarize each partner's role within his organization and describe, what he plans to disseminate ATESSST results internally.

4.1.1 VTEC

Volvo Technology has a strategic position in the Volvo group with a direct connection to all product companies. New methodology and results are therefore very quickly disseminated to the engineering departments and put into practice.

Model based development (MBD) is an increasingly important approach for Volvo, which is introduced at the various product companies. As the scope of these practices increase, EAST-ADL 2 can be used to fill the gaps. Information of EAST-ADL 2 will thus be strategically important, and will be distributed to the relevant departments.

Potential channels:

- Presentation in meetings for local VTEC department
- Presentation in VTEC Semiannual report, reaching management of companies in the Volvo group
- Presentation in internal technology newsletter
- Information through personal contacts and consultancy in Volvo companies

The ongoing integration of the Volvo companies will make direct use of the engineering information support expected from ATESSST.

4.1.2 DC

DaimlerChrysler Research & Technology aims to fill the gap between science and practice and to make new achievements in science available and applicable for vehicle development and production at DaimlerChrysler. Besides formal presentations on technology days, informal discussions in project centered working groups and internal consulting activities provide good opportunities for an effective dissemination. Together with perceived need to solve problems and issues occurring from the use of electric and electronic equipment in the vehicle, the ATESSST results (especially a technical "language" in the area of cooperating embedded safety-related systems for effective communication between OEM and supplier) will be of high significance for DaimlerChrysler

4.1.3 SVDO

Siemens VDO, as one of the main worldwide automotive suppliers for all OEMs, will act as a powerful dissemination vector by providing the capability to promote and apply the benefits of the ATESSST project in car manufacturer industrial projects within the embedded real-time application domain, including system architecture landscape. Model-driven development is an on-going technology direction for their projects.

SVDO is intending to improve internal software methodology based on model based development. For the power train division ATESSST is part of this strategy, and is a means to provide a methodology and tool environment for engine management system. This methodology is expected to extend internal software methods on the top of AUTOSAR architecture standardization.

To perform this internal strategy, power train internal dissemination is performed by bi-annual project reporting to SV P management, where ATESSST is recorded in these reporting meeting. Also internal annual power train strategic meeting will present ATESSST results.

To emphasize convergence with AUTOSAR architecture, ATESSST results will be presented during the internal SV "AUTOSAR workshop". This opens the opportunity to report the results to a much broader audience (also outside of the power train business area).

SVDO software methods will be improved by the results of the project where merging between ATESSST results (EAST-ADL2 languages) will support the process around AUTOSAR standardization. These results will be exploited in the focus of process improvement to be considered for future family of engine management system.

4.1.4 ETAS

ETAS has expertise in the field of embedded control software tools and hardware, dedicated measurement & calibration tools and hardware, basic software components as well as hardware in the loop test systems.

Furthermore, it is expected that ATESSST results will have an impact on product development.

4.1.5 VCT/MGH

The result of the project will be disseminated internally by means of

- Presentation at internal technical seminars at business unit, division and company level
- Technical presentation on Mentor Graphics Intranet

4.1.6 CEA

CEA/List is, by its mission, in contact with several other industrials (PSA, Thales, Intracom ...) and will therefore act as a powerful dissemination vector. Internal dissemination is confined to the internal reporting of ongoing projects and discussion of the project work with colleagues at regular internal talks.

4.1.7 KTH

KTH cooperates with the Swedish automotive industry (including Volvo, Volvo car, Scania and SKF) within several projects through which dissemination will take place.

Seminars with the Swedish automotive industry are regularly performed. At these seminars KTH will, as appropriate, inform about the ATESSST project, its goals and progress. So far one such seminar has taken place, in March 2006 at Scania, where KTH provided information about the ATESSST project.

4.1.8 TUB

TUB is closely connected to Fraunhofer FIRST in Berlin. Together, these two institutions are co-operating with DaimlerChrysler on the subject of development methodologies and tools for the automotive domain. In addition, TUB will investigate the dissemination potential of the results in other application domains, including other areas of system engineering or maybe even standard application development.

TUB will:

- teach and evaluate EAST-ADL2 in lectures, seminars, etc
- publish conference papers
- use EAST-ADL2 as basis of diploma theses
- examine the potential of the EAST-ADL2 in other (non-automotive) domains / if this is not feasible, then find out why this is the case
- use EAST-ADL2 as a source of new research topics

Apart from lectures and seminars directed at students, ATESST results will be communicated to colleagues through presentations in our colloquium.

4.2 Public Dissemination

Public dissemination spreads the ATESST results to a broader audience not directly related to the partners' organizations. These activities include publications in scientific conferences, contributions to engineering organizations, information for the public press, newspapers, etc. External dissemination is a more business oriented form of communication directly aiming at exploiting the ATESST results in product or service form, whereas public dissemination tries to inform and make aware of the new developments and possibilities opened by ATESST.

The border between external and public dissemination is somewhat fuzzy. As a rule of thumb one would check, whether a dissemination event is organized and financed by one company alone (external dissemination) or whether an event is organized by a third party and eventually sponsored by more than one company (public dissemination).

4.2.1 Project Dissemination Material

At the M0 meeting in Brussels the partners decided, that producing a Flyer describing the project was not high priority.

The creation of a project logo was started at M0 and produced the result shown in Figure 1



Figure 1 Project logo

The preparation of D7.1.2 will create dissemination material describing the project and its results. Until this material becomes available in month 24 it is expected that the results and presentation at the Web-site will be sufficient.

4.2.2 Scientific Conferences and Workshops

The partners have presently proposed the following conferences for publication:

- EMSOFT (<http://www.esweek.org/> Oct. 2006)
- CACSD (http://www.elet.polimi.it/conferences/cca06/CACSD_home.htm Oct 2006)
- MoDELS conference in October – Sienna: Joint ATESST publication (<http://www.cs.colostate.edu/models05/MoDELS2006Intro.pdf>)
One partner proposes a 2nd Martes wokshop within the incoming Models'2006 conference, where it would be a good occasion for the ATESST team to present a common paper on the EAST-ADL and the ATESST project.

The ambition was originally to define workshops organized by the ATESST consortium also, but it turned out to be impossible to arrange them within the first quarter of the project.

The INCOSE conference and the SAE conference have been mentioned as thematically related to ATESST results.

The results of a successful ATESST project (concept, method, tools, case study) could be reported to a wide professional engineering audience at the “Baden-Baden” conference in October 2007 [5] (most European OEMs and their E/E-suppliers)

4.2.3 Scientific Publications

One partner (CEA) proposed to publish a potential contribution to the MARTE profile in book form.

Further dissemination channels proposed as adequate for ATESST results could be the Systems engineering Journal, SAE journal and possibly some journal related to SW engineering.

4.2.4 Professional and Trade Journals

The importance of publishing the technology to its potential users was foreseen in the DoW, but partners opted for postponing of these activities.

One example of a German Engineering Journal seeming suitable for ATESST dissemination is “Elektronikpraxis” [4].

4.2.5 Engineering Newspapers

An initial press release indicating the start of the ATESST project was sent out.

It is intended to report further progress in the course of the project.

4.2.6 Standardization Groups / Committees

Beyond the dissemination and exploitation activities, ran individually by each partner, the consortium is willing to push the resulting UML2 profile at OMG, where an opportunity of acceptance has currently opened [6]. CEA is currently very involved at OMG, especially in the writing of a proposal for MARTE (Modeling and Analysis of Real-Time and Embedded systems). All ATESST partners recognize that standardization is a key factor for acceptance.

From OMG’s time schedule for the MARTE profile (Table 3) one can see, that timing fits well, as the ATESST project overlaps the MARTE schedule in the “revised submission” and “approval” phase.

Event or Activity	Actual Date
<i>Preparation of RFP by TF</i>	<i>November 02, 2004</i>
<i>RFP placed on OMG document server</i>	<i>January 10, 2005</i>
<i>Approval of RFP by Architecture Board Review by TC</i>	<i>February 03, 2005</i>
<i>TC votes to issue RFP</i>	<i>February 04, 2005</i>
<i>LOI to submit to RFP due</i>	<i>June 24, 2005</i>
<i>Initial Submissions due and placed on OMG document server (“Three week rule”)</i>	<i>November 14, 2005</i>
<i>Voter registration closes</i>	<i>December 5, 2005</i>
<i>Initial Submission presentations</i>	<i>December 2005 meeting</i>
<i>Preliminary evaluation by TF</i>	<i>December 2005 meeting</i>
<i>Revised Submissions due and placed on OMG document server (“Three week rule”)</i>	<i>May, 2006</i>
<i>Revised Submission presentations</i>	<i>June, 2006</i>
<i>Final evaluation and selection by TF Recommendation to AB and TC</i>	<i>June 2006</i>
<i>Approval by Architecture Board Review by TC</i>	<i>September 2006</i>
<i>TC votes to recommend specification</i>	<i>September, 2006</i>
<i>BoD votes to adopt specification</i>	<i>March, 2007</i>

Table 3 OMG’s timeline for the MARTE profile (as of 2005-02-01)

This process of contributing to the standardization effort can also be seen as an opportunity for mutual discussion and adaptation.

4.2.7 Web-Site

As a major dissemination effort during the first year of the project an official web site has been set up in a preliminary form (<http://www.atesst.org>).

The purpose of the project web-site is to provide access to project results at two levels: one, password-protected, for project partners, and one public for interested parties not involved in the project. It will gather information, documentation, case studies, software and success stories.

The “look-and-feel” was discussed at the M1 meeting and it was decided to make the content of the Web-Site a regular topic for review at the milestone meetings, so that new content would be added and the site’s appearance be updated regularly.

4.2.8 Interest group

During the project preparation it was recognized, that an interest group, possibly organized around a public forum on the project Web-site, could be a worthy instrument for dissemination and rapid

feed-back. During the initial discussions on M0 and M1, however, it has not yet become clear, how such a group should form and who the participants would be. The topic was postponed until demonstrable results from the project are available, because it was assumed that it does not make sense to form an interest group before this.

4.2.9 Teaching, Training Courses and Self-Study Material

The non-industry partners of ATESST have expressed their interest in disseminating ATESST technology through lectures for students and engineers (CEA, WT 7.1), graduate courses on automotive software engineering (TUB) and university courses (KTH).

An initial discussion has taken place at M1, whether this teaching effort could/should be a joined project effort, thus allowing all partners to contribute and to share the teaching material developed.

Based on the experiences in this project and other related work on model based development, KTH will develop a guideline on how to introduce EAST-ADL based model based development in industry (in WT 7.2). To fulfill the need of the curious potential user (to lower the entrance barrier), ATESST would provide tutorial and/or self-study material at the level of an introductory university course. It was agreed, that University partners will probably lead an effort on providing such material, but that this is a task for Q3 and Q4 in 2007.

4.2.10 Going “Open Source”?

The dissemination by “open source” was discussed at the M1 meeting. The open material will be published through the project’s web-site. This material will consist of the public deliverable reports (see Table 1), the EAST-ADL2 profile in document and in XML-format. An open issue is the license for the profile, e.g. should the license restrict the right to modify the profile (and still call it ATESST-ADL)? What about product liability? What happens, if the published profile contains errors, which lead to costs at the user’s site?

It has not been decided yet, to what extent the software, tools and plug-ins developed during the project should be distributed publicly. It is recognized, that a wide dissemination can be reached by open source distribution, on the other hand the partner’s organizations rise the question of (financial) exploitation of the intellectual properties.

4.3 External Dissemination

External dissemination refers to the dissemination activities undertaken by each partner to promote the ATESST results within the partner’s organizational network, e.g. using the company’s market and customer relationship channels.

4.3.1 Market and Customer communication

Some of the partners have indicated in the DoW, that their company intends to spread information about the ATESST project at their regular customers communication (e.g. SV calls these ‘innovation days’ and ETA ‘user conference’)

Mentor Graphics/MGH, former VCT has been committed to providing solutions for the automotive industry for decades and as a result cooperates with all major OEMs and suppliers. By means of this network, VCT/MHG will promote the solutions and results of the project. They intend to perform this through the VCT/MGH technical market organization by use of e.g. customer sales days, user groups and specific sessions with carefully selected customers. By this approach we expect to receive feedback of the result during and following the project. The necessary pre-condition for

this is however the quality of the result and the possibility to exploit the result as a part of our products.

4.3.2 Development Partnerships and Consortia

The 'automotive' partners all have relations to various partnerships and consortia (e.g. AUTOSAR, LIN, FlexRay) regarding the development of automotive electronics. Most topics of these groupings are also relevant for ATESSST. As the project capacity for establishing and maintaining relationships is limited, the partners tend to confine their initial dissemination activities, and broadening them when communicable results become available.

According to our view, the dissemination towards AUTOSAR should be based on a well developed proposal for them that will extend their scope. We do not expect to get formal feedback from the consortium during the project. However, we intend to present the project and the intermediate result of it to carefully selected partners of the AUTOSAR consortium which based on our knowledge have a great interest in this area.

For LIN and FlexRay we propose to inform and present the project to these consortium partners and possibly get feedback based on these networks of contacts. It seems worthwhile to discuss the use of LIN and/or FlexRay in the validator to win the respective consortium's interest.

It was mentioned, that an informal way of getting feed-back could be, to internally discuss the topics with the own company's representative to the respective consortium.

4.3.3 Communication in partner's industry

SME is a critical contributor to European growth, and the ATESSST results are particularly suitable for SME involvement. An open, standardized modeling approach for the automotive industry is a very good basis for SME businesses with OEM's and 2nd tier suppliers. Examples of such activities include engineering services, tool development and software / hardware component development.

Several SMEs in the area of automotive electronics are already in contact with the partners, and further contacts can be established through networks such as Em-tech (KTH has been raising this issue with the Swedish partner of Em-tech)

4.3.4 EU network of Excellence / Concerted Action and Communication with related Projects

The ARTIST2 network of excellence on embedded systems design is an important forum for dissemination on the European level. Initial information for dissemination within ARTIST2 Network of Excellence in Embedded Systems Design (<http://www.artist-embedded.org/FP6/>) has been provided recently.

The idea to initiate an ARTIST2 workshop has been put forward by KTH, with a theme on modeling languages. At such a workshop, ATESSST and other strongly related approaches such as AADL, AUTOSAR, and OMG: MARTE, SysML, UML2 can be invited to present and discuss their approaches. This would provide for a valuable opportunity for these efforts to exchange ideas, and for the research community to provide feedback to the ATESSST project. The ATESSST viewpoint is that this would be valuable after e.g. a year in the project.

The connections to several EU networks of excellence (NoE)/ concerted action (HYCON, Mechatronics) also provide excellent opportunities to disseminate information and gather feed-back:

HYCON – KTH has connections to this NoE. Dissemination would seem more relevant at a later point in the ATESSST project where more results are available.

Mechatronics – KTH are part of this EU Concerted Action (CA) and are aiming to introduce ATESST-related concerns within the deliverables of this CA.

Several ATESST companies are involved in IST projects in the area of active safety, such as PReVENT, Aide and EASIS. Interaction with these projects will be a way to disseminate results.

4.3.5 National research network / Initiative

Swedish embedded systems seminar, March 13, 2006 – brief info on ATESST was provided (<http://www.snart.org/conference/2006/ses/>)

National networks and initiatives (for example the Swedish research program on Intelligent Vehicle Safety Systems where Volvo and KTH are active) provide excellent opportunities to disseminate information and gather feed-back while the project is running [8] - practically this will be implemented by inviting representatives from IVSS to national seminars and by providing information about ATESST, as appropriate, at IVSS events

4.3.6 Workshops and Seminars

CEA plans to organize a new edition of the SIVOES (Specifications, Implementation, Validation Of Embedded Systems [11]) workshop series focused on ADL for RT/E and integrating the model-driven development (targeted conferences are RTAS or ISORC)

Swedish SNART seminar (Swedish National Real-Time Association) [7] – August 2006. Info on ATESST will be provided. This seminar is currently being planned. Henrik Lönn has been invited. More information will appear on the web page.

KTH_MT has proposed to check EM-TECH as a workshop organizer for SMEs (affiliated with ARTIST2).

The 3rd MDE for Distributed Real-Time Embedded Systems – summer school 4-8 Sept 2006 (<http://www.ensieta.fr/mda/ecoleMDA2006/index.php?go=11>) co-organized by CEA was proposed as a means to discuss and get feed-back on the ATESST-ADL.

For the whole consortium it could be of interest to organize promotion seminars and trainings towards the end of the project.

5 Contribution to overall ATESST objectives

During the initial phases of ATESST both dissemination and collection of feed-back are an important activity to guide the updating and consolidation of the EAST-ADL. In the later phases dissemination shall “spread the word” and prepare the effective exploitation of the ATESST results.

6 References

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