

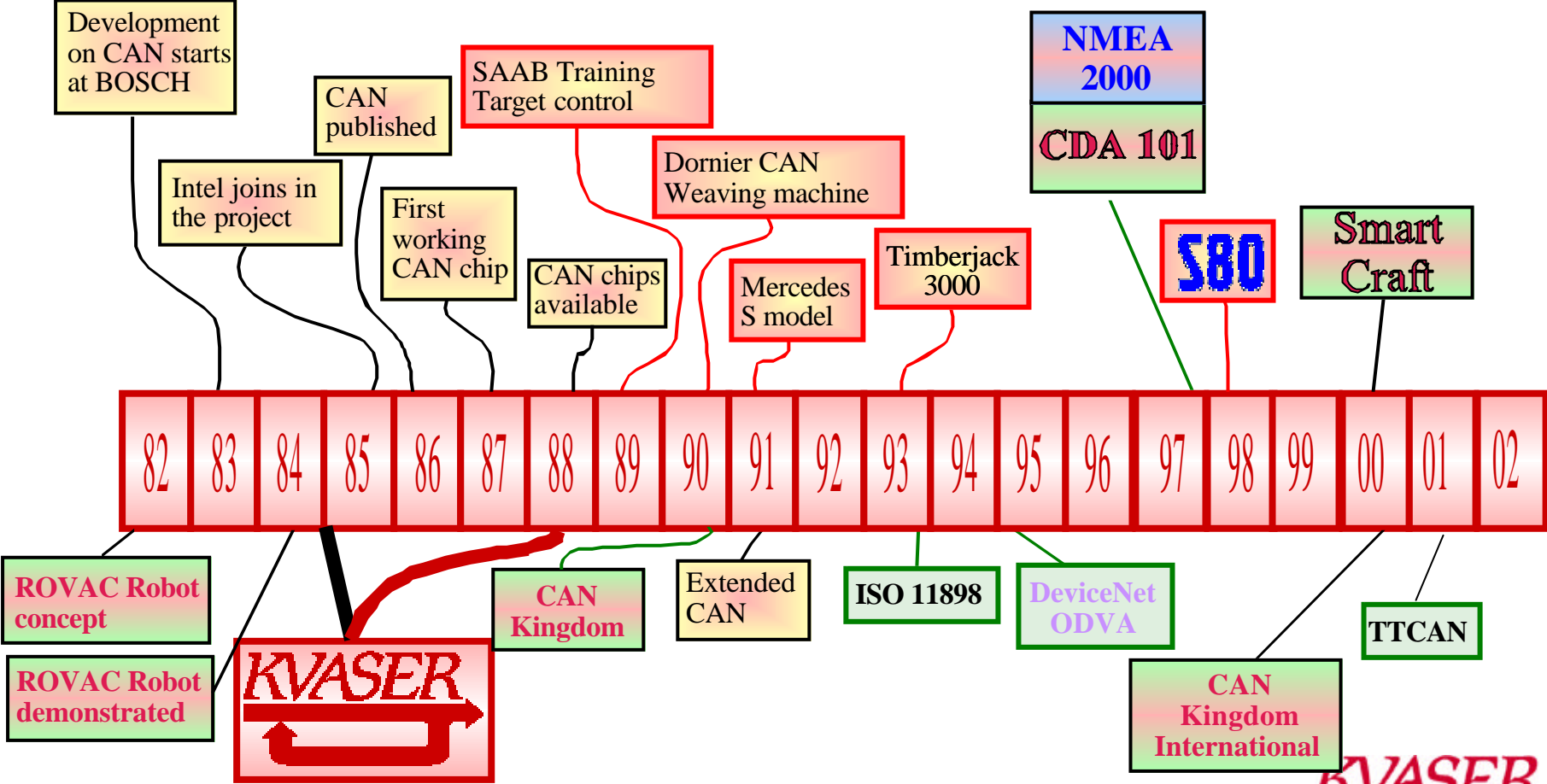
Controller Area Network

CAN

overview



Some CAN Milestones



Example of a CAN system

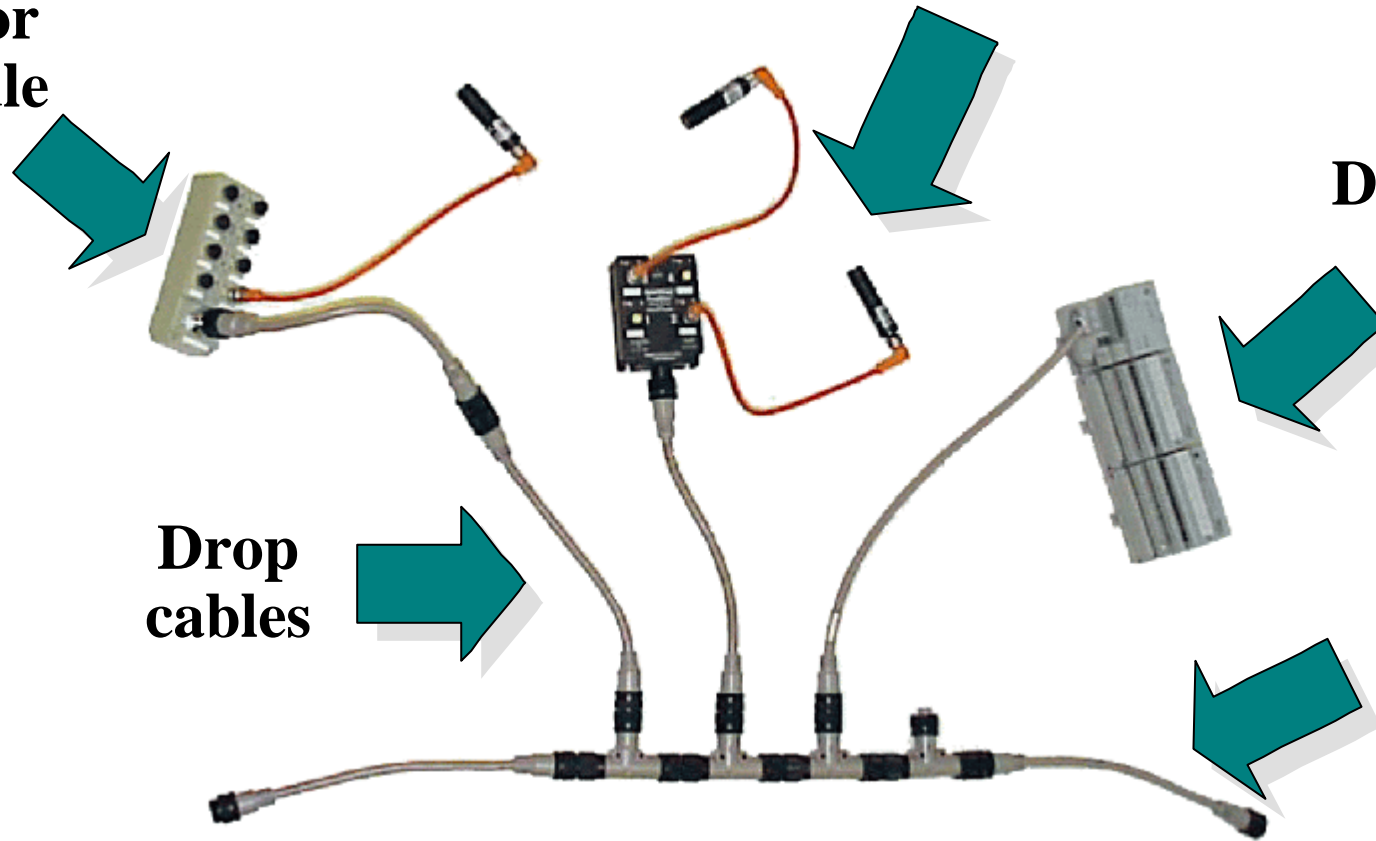
Inductive Sensors

Sensor module

Digital I/O module

Drop cables

Trunk cable



(A segment on a DeviceNet CAN bus)

Some CAN cables and modules



9-pole DSUB



DN C-type connector



DN mini-style connector



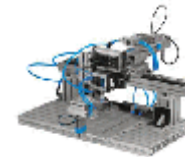
CANHUG connector



I/O module



Sensor module

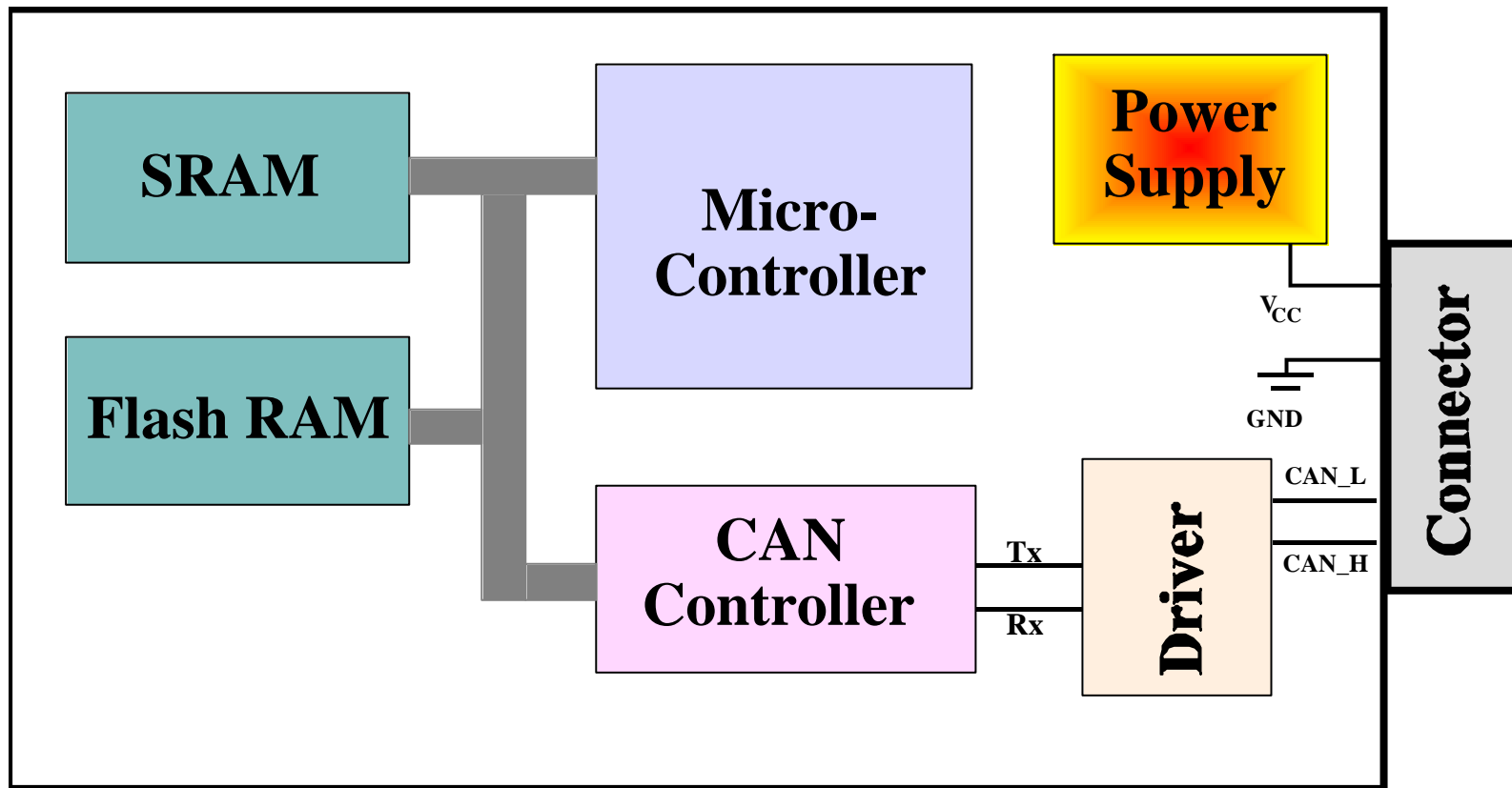


Pneumatic control



Motion Control

Schematic of a CAN module



Message Transmission

The message will be sent to all modules by HW.
The transmitter will send messages bit by bit according to the CAN protocol.

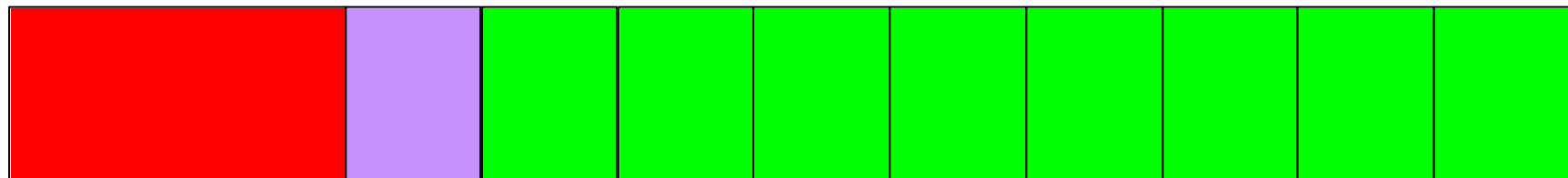
- All modules, including the transmitter, will:
 - Be active in all bus activity.
 - Check for errors.
 - Force retransmit of an erroneous message.
- All modules, except for the transmitter, will:
 - Acknowledge a correct message reception.
 - Have a copy of a correct message.

This is CAN ::: everything else is HLP or application specific

CAN message

11 or 29 bits

0 - 8 bytes



CAN Id/
Priority

DLC
4bits

Data Frame

The Philosophy of CAN

If a module has information that is needed elsewhere in a system, make it available on the CAN bus

- New information = > send it on the CAN bus
- All modules will have identical information
- The receiving modules will store all needed data

In this way you will get a global database, where the same information is available in all modules.

The source and destination of the information are of no importance.

A Telephone Network

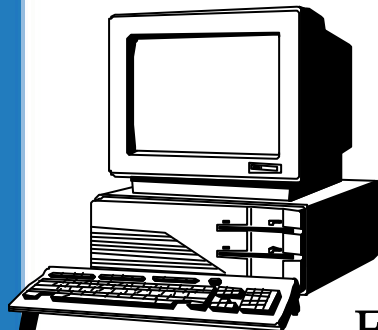
- Who is the client?
- Who is the server?
- If the communication fails, what will happen?
- On errors, what can be done?



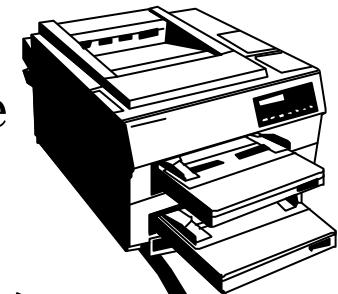
Get the phone number to the receiver
Dial the phone number == >
< == Get a ring or busy signal in return
< == Answer and identify yourself
Tell that the temperature to display is 85°F == >
< == Acknowledge that the information is received
End the message transfer by saying "good bye" == >
Disconnect the connection

A Computer Network

- Who is the client?
- Who is the server?
- If the communication fails, what will happen?
- On errors, what can be done?



Get the printer device address
Establish a connection to the device == >
< == Acknowledge the existence of the device
Print the temperature value, 85°F == >
< == Acknowledge that the printing is done
End the transfer by disconnecting the device == >
Disconnect the connection



How this is done in a CAN System!

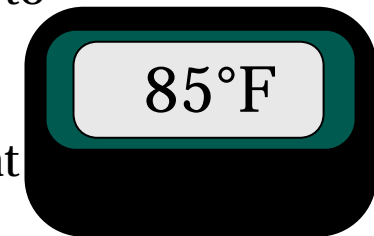
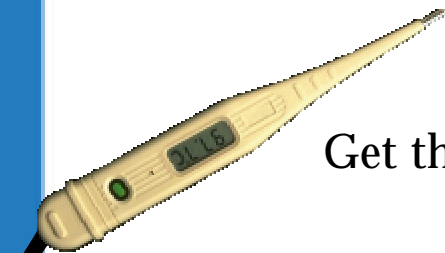
- Who is the client?
- Who is the server?
- If the communication fails, what will happen?
- On errors, what can be done?

The module measuring the temperature, uses an event to start the transfer:

Get the CAN identification for temperature and link that the temperature value.

Send the information on the CAN bus ==>

The display module recognises the identifier and shows the temperature.



The Remote Frame

The CAN hardware of some CAN controllers supports a certain kind of events: The remote frame

- An identifier with request RTR will force the same identifier with data to be sent.
- The remote frame can be transmitted by any module, possible at the same time.
- The DLC (Data Length Code) has to have the same value in the remote frame as in the data frame, but will have no data bytes.

Filtering and Selection

The filtering and selection in the receiver will be according to the information available in the message. The information in a CAN message can belong to any of three main parts:

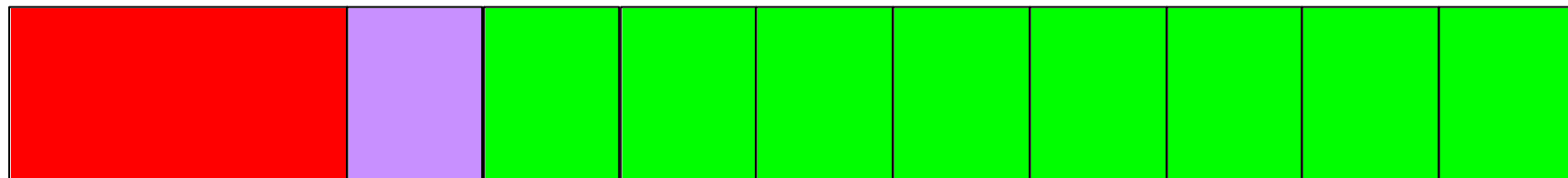
- PRIO
 - priority / identifier
- DLC
 - Data Length Code [0..8]
- Data
 - Number of bytes according to the DLC

Filtering and selection can be made in all three parts.

CAN message

11 or 29 bits

0 - 8 bytes



CAN Id/
Priority

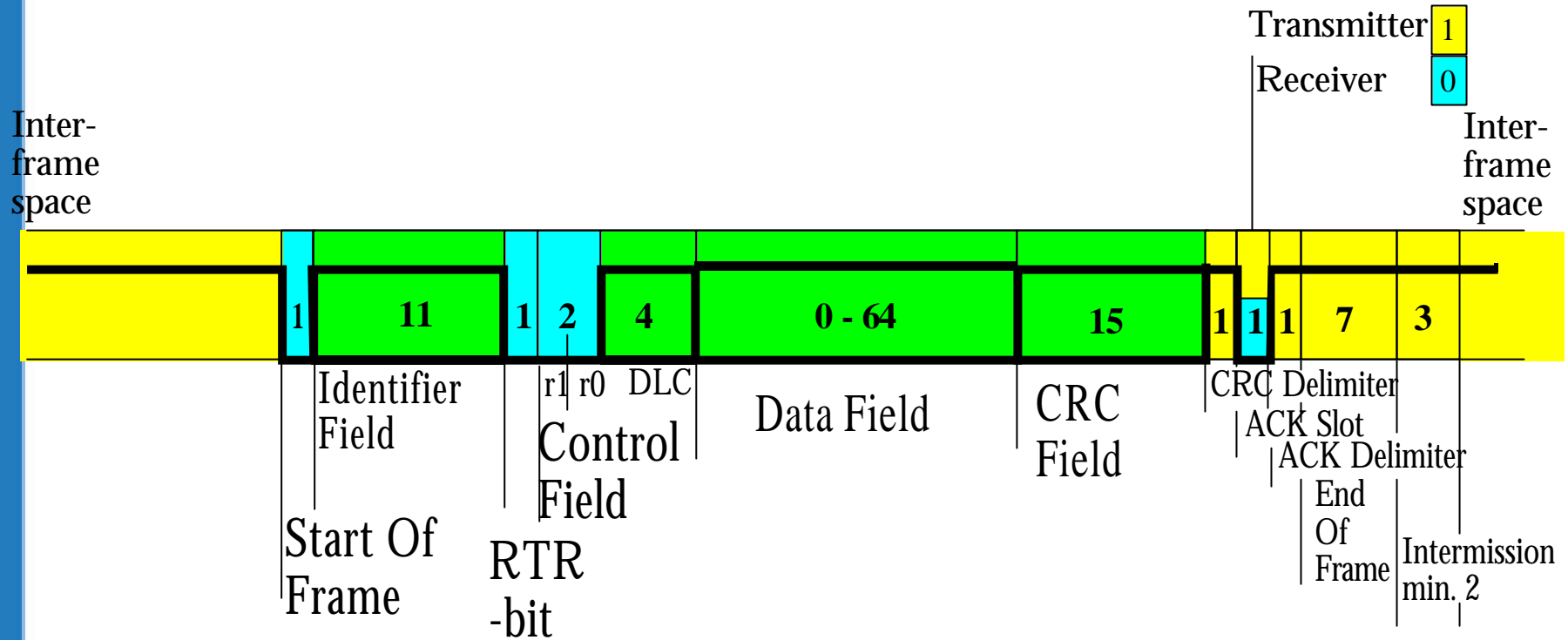
DLC
4bits

Data Frame

Filtering and Selection

- Filtration by CAN controllers
 - All CAN controllers support some kind of filtration in the priority / identifier.
 - Some CAN controllers support filtration in some of the data bytes.
- Filtration by module software
 - All kinds of filtration, but the above mentioned, have to be taken care of by module software.
 - The three parts – PRIO, DLC, the data bytes – are available for filtration handled by module software.

CAN Data Frame Std



Bit values

- 0
- 0/1
- 1

Bit-wise Arbitration

0 Dominant

1 Recessive

