

# 7<sup>th</sup> ADCSS workshop



CAN/CANopen applications:  
Past, present, and future

Holger Zeltwanger

# More than 25 years CAN

“It is now 25 years since Bosch presented an effective networking solution at the SAE International Congress in February 1986 in Detroit (SAE-Paper 860391): the Controller Area Network (CAN). After the presentation of the paper, there was at first complete silence in the overcrowded meeting room. ...



... Then there came a remark from someone in the audience: “They’ve done it!”. This was an indication – already at that early point in time – that CAN would later profoundly change automotive electronics. Today, CAN has established itself worldwide as the backbone for the networking of embedded systems – and this not only in automotive technology.”

*Dr. Siegfried Dais, Prof. Dr. Uwe Kiencke, Martin Litschel*

# First press release

## BOSCH AND INTEL JOIN IN DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMOBILE ELECTRONICS NETWORK

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 25, 1986 -- Robert Bosch GmbH and Intel Corp. today announced that the companies are jointly developing a high-speed communication link for interconnecting electronic control units within automobiles.

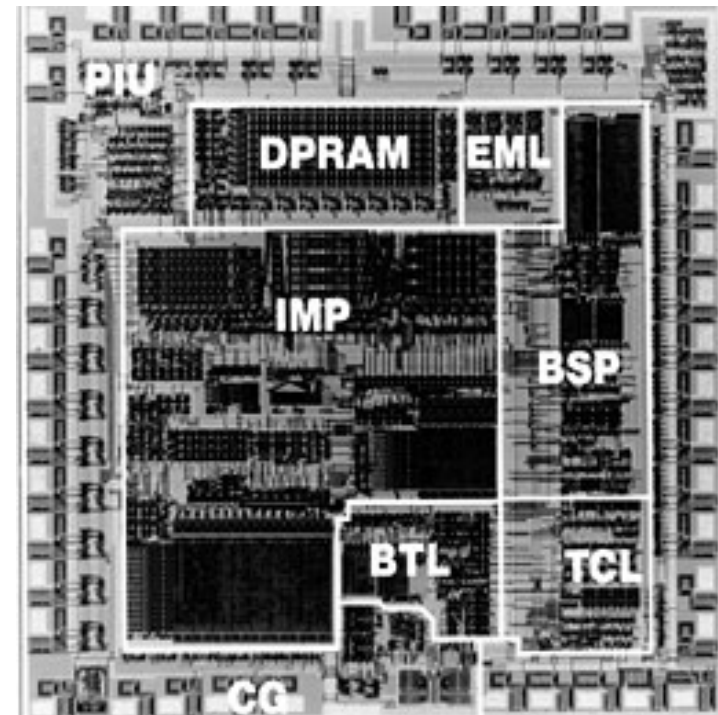
This serial communication system now in development is called the "Controller Area Network" (CAN).

Robert Bosch defined the CAN protocol architecture and is contributing its expertise in automotive system engineering, quality and reliability.

Intel is contributing to the CAN project its knowledge of automotive market requirements and expertise in design of high-reliability, cost-effective very-large-scale-integrated (VLSI) products.

The outcome of this cooperation will be a standard line of Intel products: a serial controller which interfaces between various microcontroller architectures and the serial bus; and microcontrollers with the protocol integrated within a single chip.

These Intel products will be offered to the general marketplace as standard products.



**Intel's 82526 CAN stand-alone controller chip supported data-rates up to 1 Mbit/s**

# *CAN application domains*

<b>Transportation:</b>	Passenger cars, trucks and buses, e-vehicles, trains, ships and vessels, helicopters and aircrafts
<b>Manufacturing:</b>	Robot and embedded machine control
<b>Healthcare:</b>	Medical devices and laboratory automation
<b>Construction:</b>	Lift and door control; commercial vehicles
<b>Agriculture and forestry:</b>	Harvesting machines, cow-sheds
<b>Retail and finance:</b>	Vending machines
<b>Science:</b>	Telescopes, high-energy physics
<b>Entertainment:</b>	Studio equipment, moving cameras, gambling
<b>Communication:</b>	Embedded control in satellites
<b>Domestic appliances:</b>	Coffee machine, service robots





# *CAN-based HLPs*



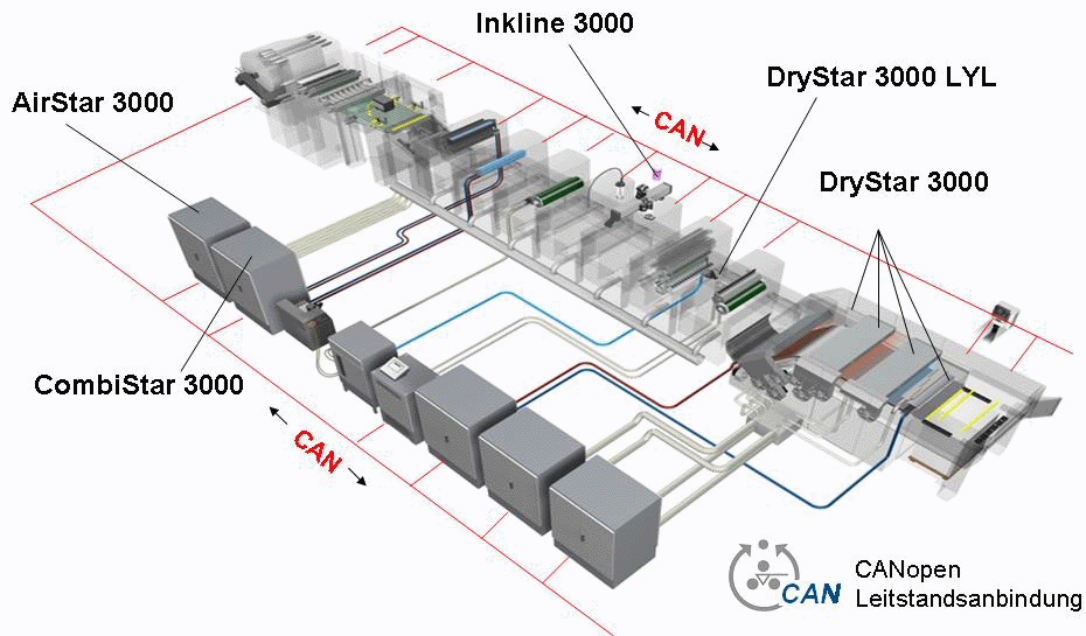
- ◆ 1991: *CAN Kingdom*
- ◆ 1992: *CAN Application Layer (CAL)*
- ◆ 1994: *Smart Distributed System (SDS)*
- ◆ 1994: IEC 62026-3 (DeviceNet)
- ◆ 1994: SAE J1939
- ◆ **1995: EN 50325-4 (CANopen)**
- ◆ 1999: ISO 11992-1/-2/-3
- ◆ 2000: IEC 61162-3 (NMEA 2000)
- ◆ 2002: ISO 11783 (ISOBUS)
- ◆ 2004: ISO 14229/15765 (Diagnostic)
- ◆ 2007: Arinc 825

# CANopen basic protocols

- ◆ Network management
  - ◆ NMT Message protocol
  - ◆ Boot-up/Heartbeat protocol
- ◆ Error control
  - ◆ Heartbeat protocol
- ◆ Service Data Object (SDO)
  - ◆ Standard SDO protocols
  - ◆ SDO block protocols
- ◆ Process Data Object (PDO)
- ◆ Special COBs
  - ◆ Synchronization (SYNC) protocol
  - ◆ Time Stamp (TIME) protocol
  - ◆ Emergency (EMCY) protocol

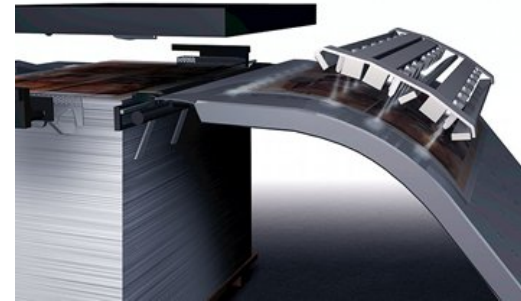


# Offset printing machine



Data rate: 125 kbit/s @ 500 m (max.)

HEIDELBERG





# CANopen specifications



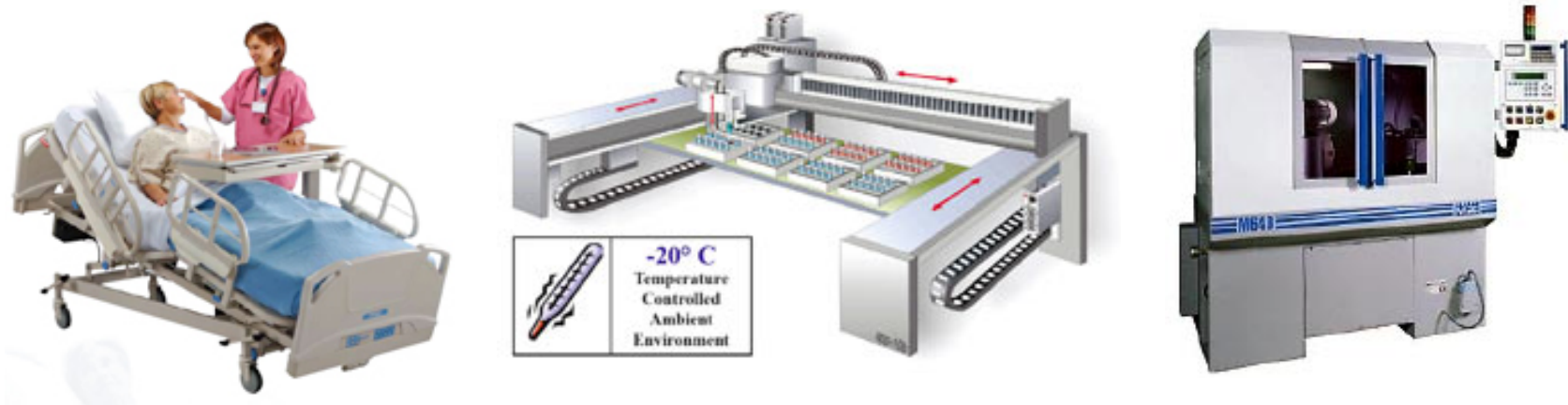
1995: 60 DIN A4 pages

2013: 15000+ DIN A4 pages



# CANopen profiles

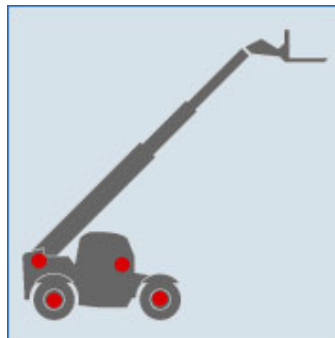
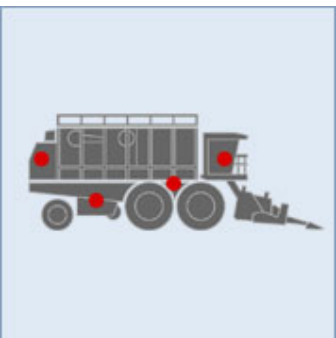
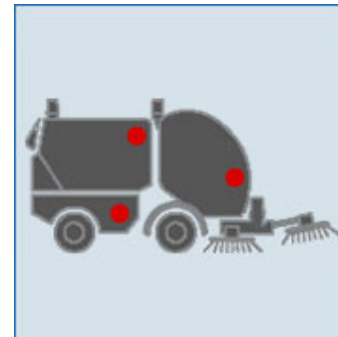
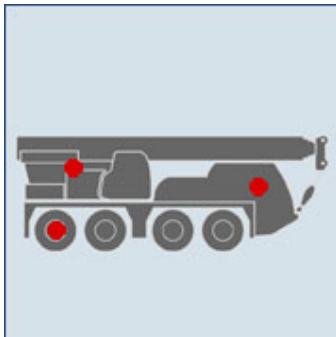
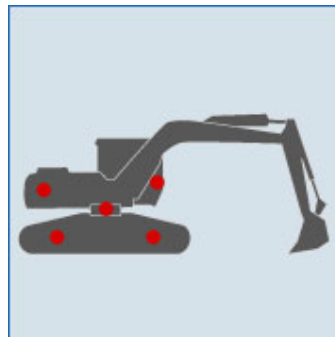
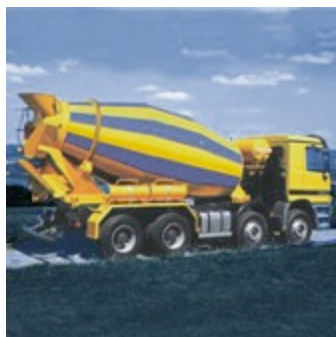
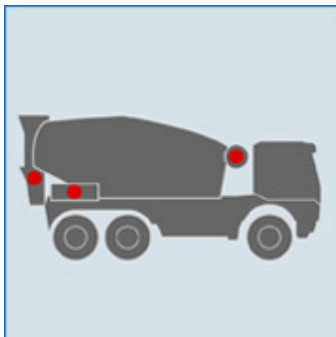
- ◆ Device profiles for *embedded* networking (e.g. internal machine control)



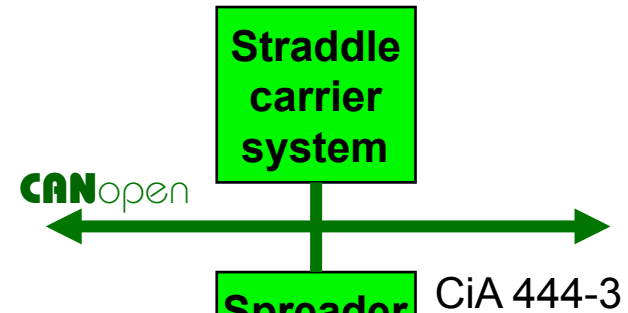
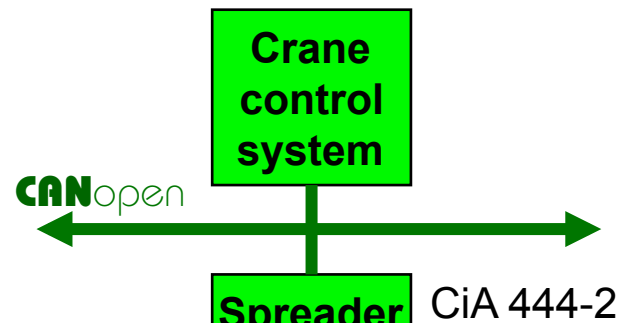
- ◆ Application profiles for *open* networking (e.g. elevator control systems)



# *CANopen in duty vehicles*



# CiA 444 container handling

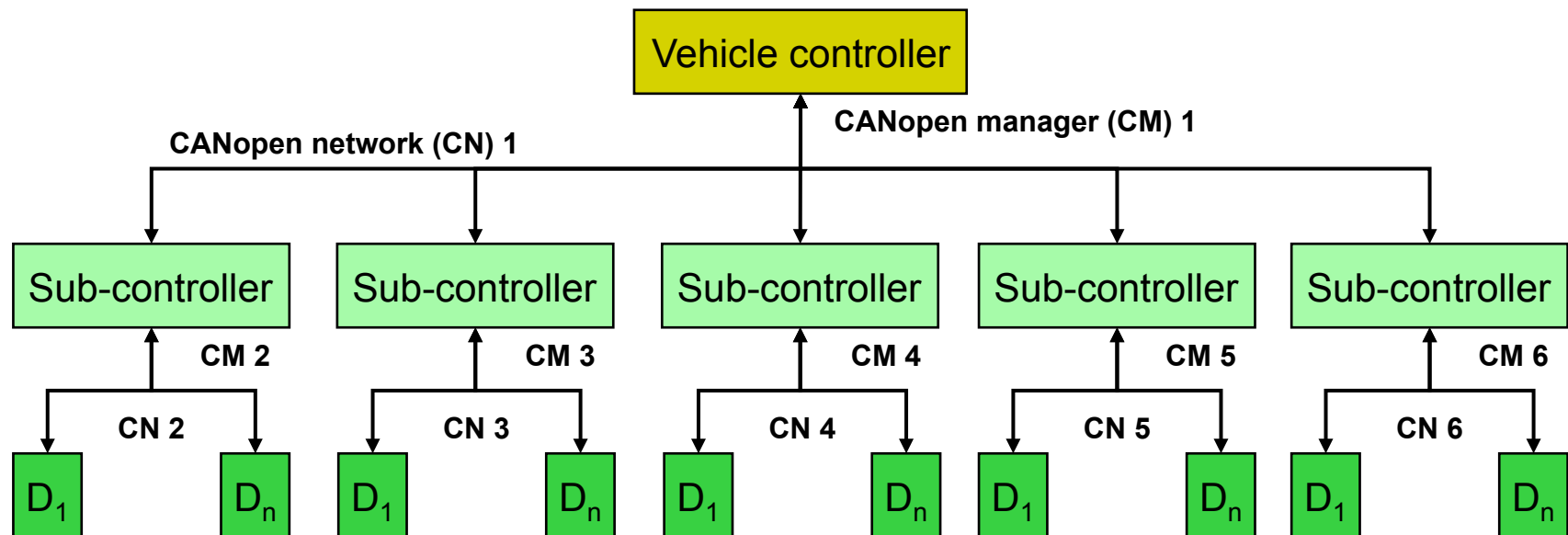




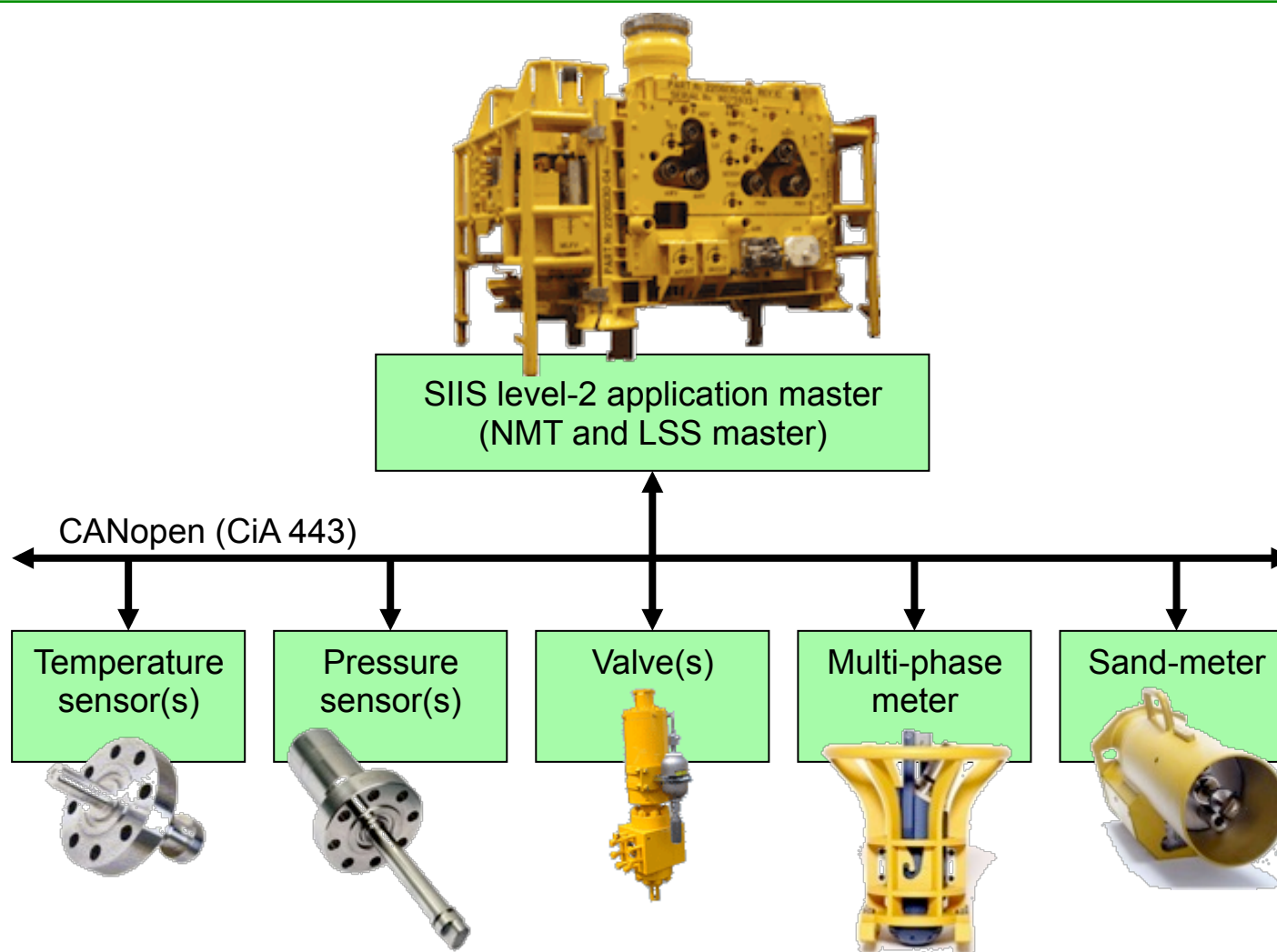
# *CANopen in mining machines*



There are very complex, cascaded multi-network systems used in mining machines



# SIIS level-2 network



NOTE Devices are interoperable and partly interchangeable

# *Medical devices*



**Scanner (e.g. MR, CT)**



**X-ray device**



**Lithotripter**



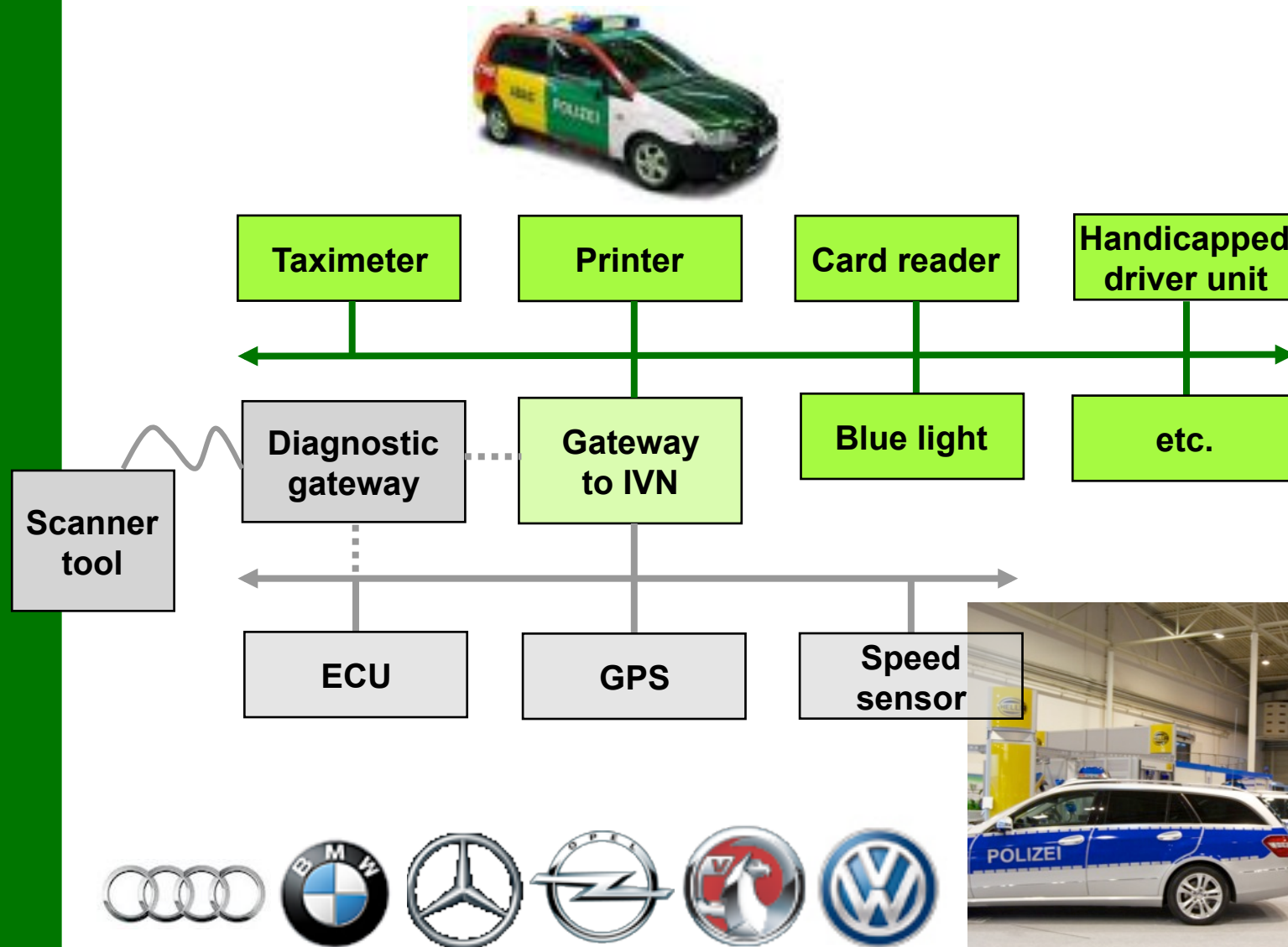
**Eye-surgery robot**



**Operating theaters (e.g. endoscopes)**



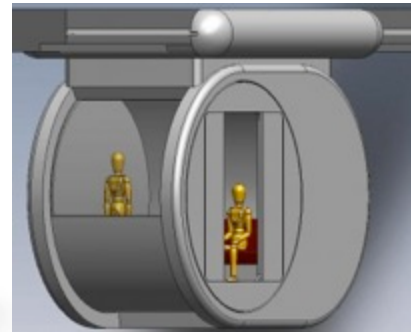
# CiA 447 special-purpose car



# Transportation challenge

- ❑ In 2009, more than 50 per cent of the world's population lived in cities.
- ❑ By 2030, it's expected that 60 per cent will have their homes in urban areas.
- ❑ By 2050, about 70 per cent will live in still growing cities.

**The main challenge is transportation: *How to move people efficiently in congested, polluted, and densely populated cities.***



# *Renewable energy*



- **Pitch-control in wind power**  
(CiA 402/408, CiA 406)
- **Sun-tracking in photovoltaic**  
(CiA 402, CiA 406)
- **Photovoltaic systems**  
(CiA 437)
- **Battery/power management**  
(CiA 454)



# *Future-proofed extensions*



ISO 11898-1 (2014)  
Classic and improved  
(flexible data-rate) CAN  
data link layer protocol  
supporting bit-rates up  
to 8 Mbit/s and pay-  
loads up to 64 byte.

ISO 11898-6 (2013)  
High-speed transceiver  
with low-power mode  
and selective wake-up  
capability

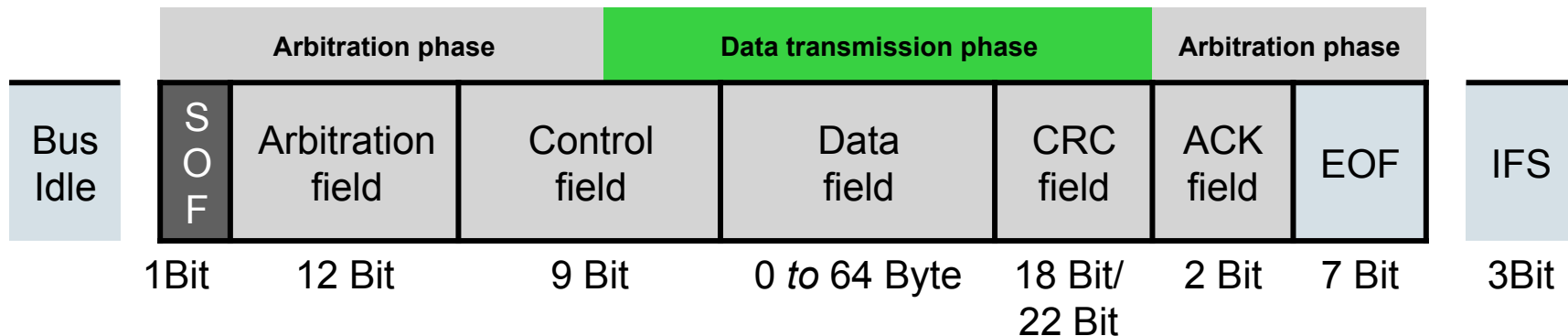
## **Faster and greener**

# *CAN FD data frame*

## CAN base frame format

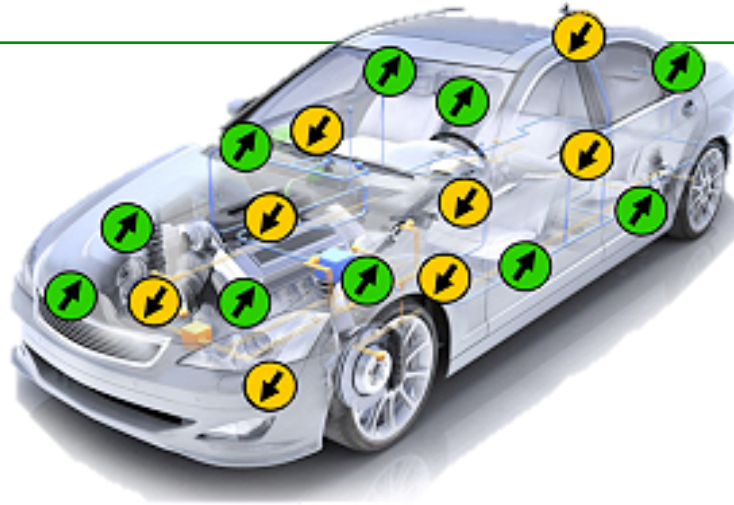


## CAN FD base frame format



ACK = Acknowledge  
 CRC = Cyclic redundancy check  
 EOF = End of frame  
 IFS = Interframe space  
 SOF = Start of frame

# *Partial networking*



- ◆ Even CAN transceiver chips can be in deep-sleep mode (ISO 11898-6)
- ◆ CAN transceiver wakes-up CPU only if a dedicated CAN message has been received
- ◆ CAN transceiver needs to implement partly the CAN data link layer protocol
- ◆ Robustness and reliability of the communication should not be decreased



# *Summary*

- ◆ CAN FD improves bandwidth and payload (up to 64 byte)
- ◆ ISO 11898-6 allows partial networking with selective wake-up function
- ◆ CAN is one of the most robust communication systems
- ◆ CAN is one of the most reliable data link layer protocol
- ◆ CANopen is the most flexible standardized CAN-based application layer
- ◆ CANopen profiles are wide spread providing a high interoperability



**[www.can-cia.org](http://www.can-cia.org)**  
**[www.can-newsletter.org](http://www.can-newsletter.org)**

*I am ready for your questions*

