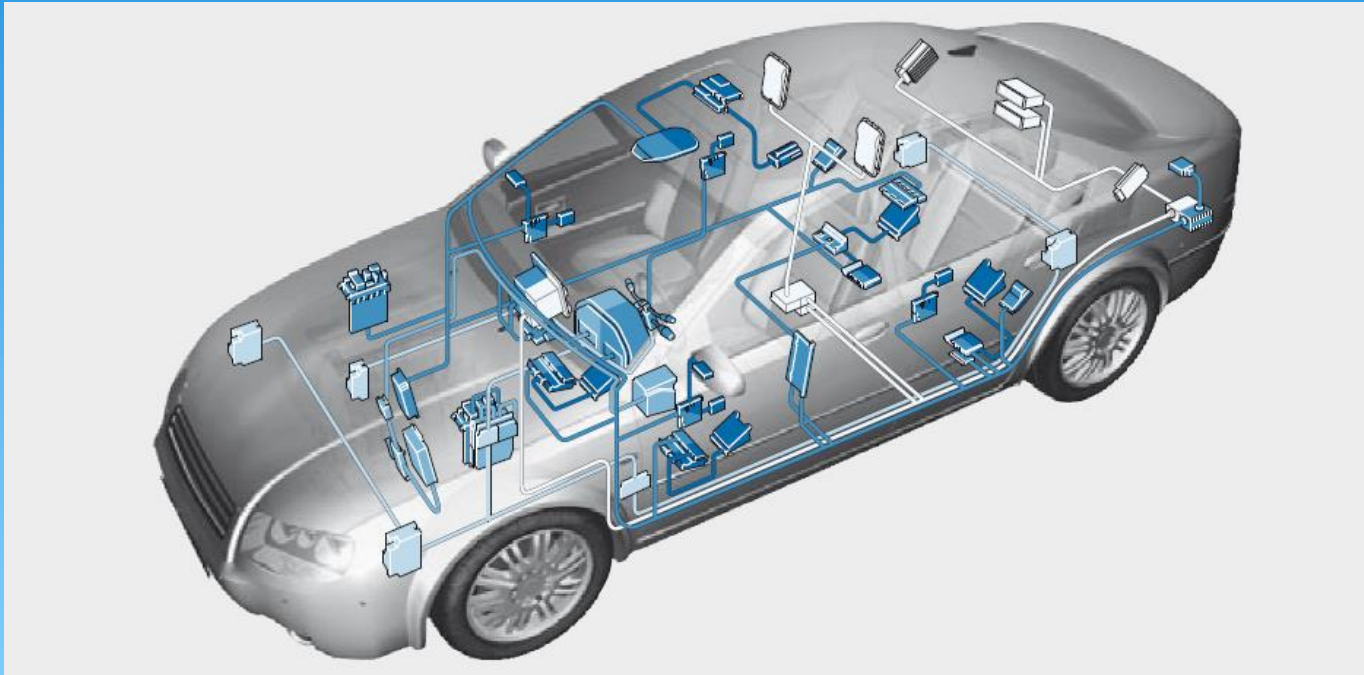


Automotive Network



کاربرد شبکه در خودروها

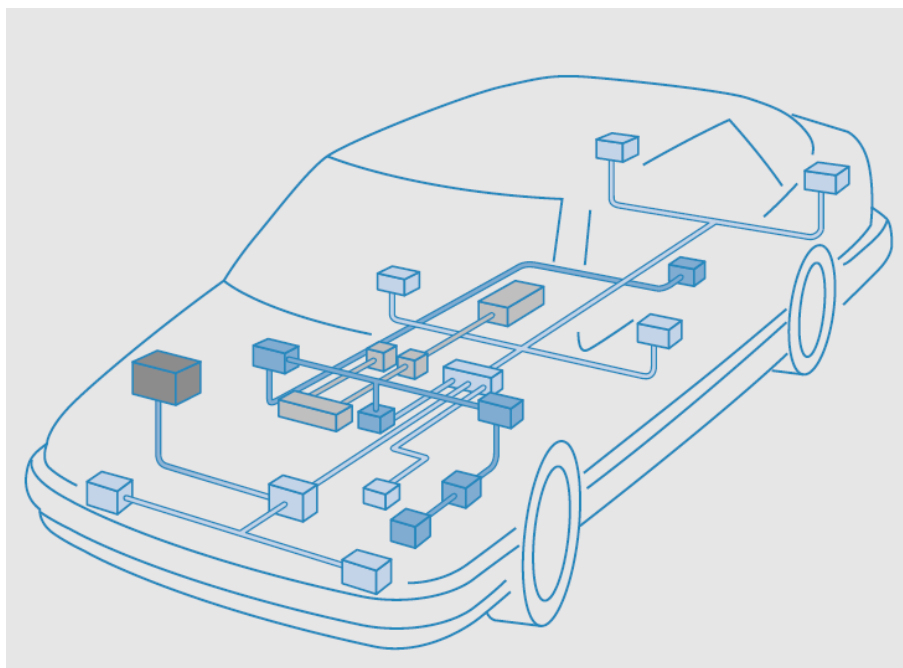
ویرایش پنجم - بهمن 99

تهیه و تنظیم: بهروز خطیبی



فهرست

- * مقدمه - دلایل نیاز به شبکه ها
- * مفاهیم پرکاربرد در شبکه
- * دسته بندی شبکه ها
- * پروتکل های شبکه
- * شیوه های عمومی عیب یابی
- * شبکه در 206

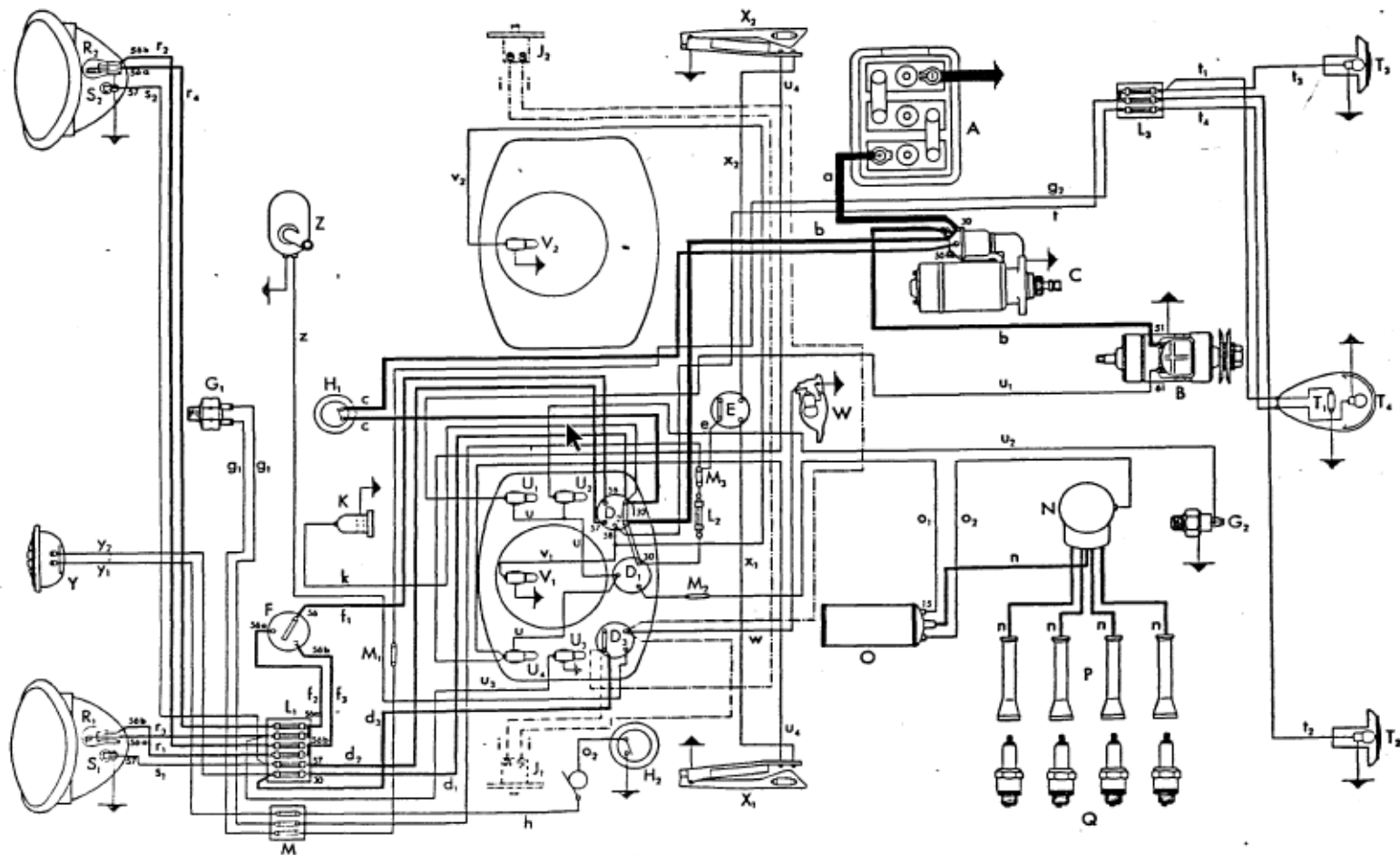


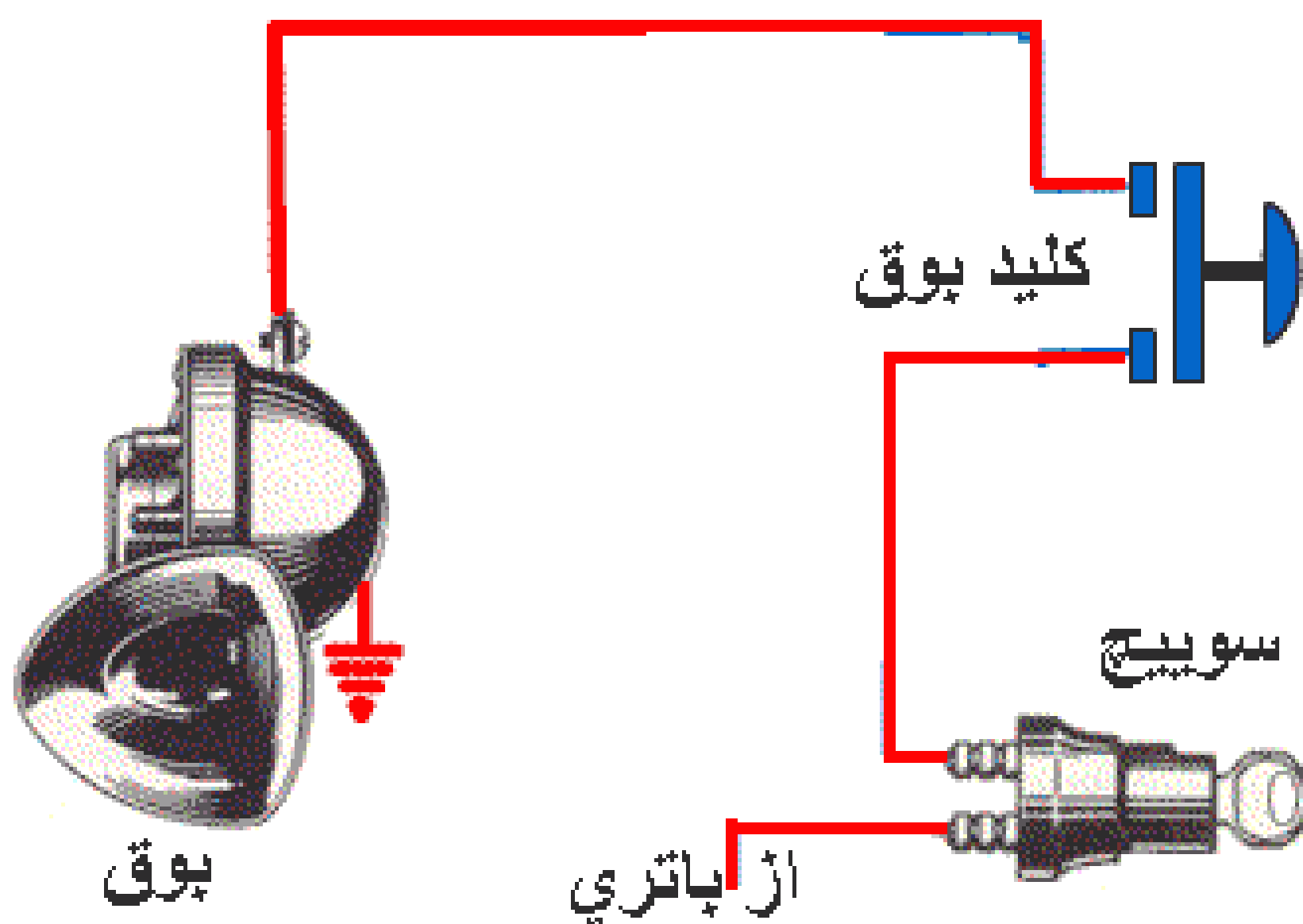
Why Vehicle need Network

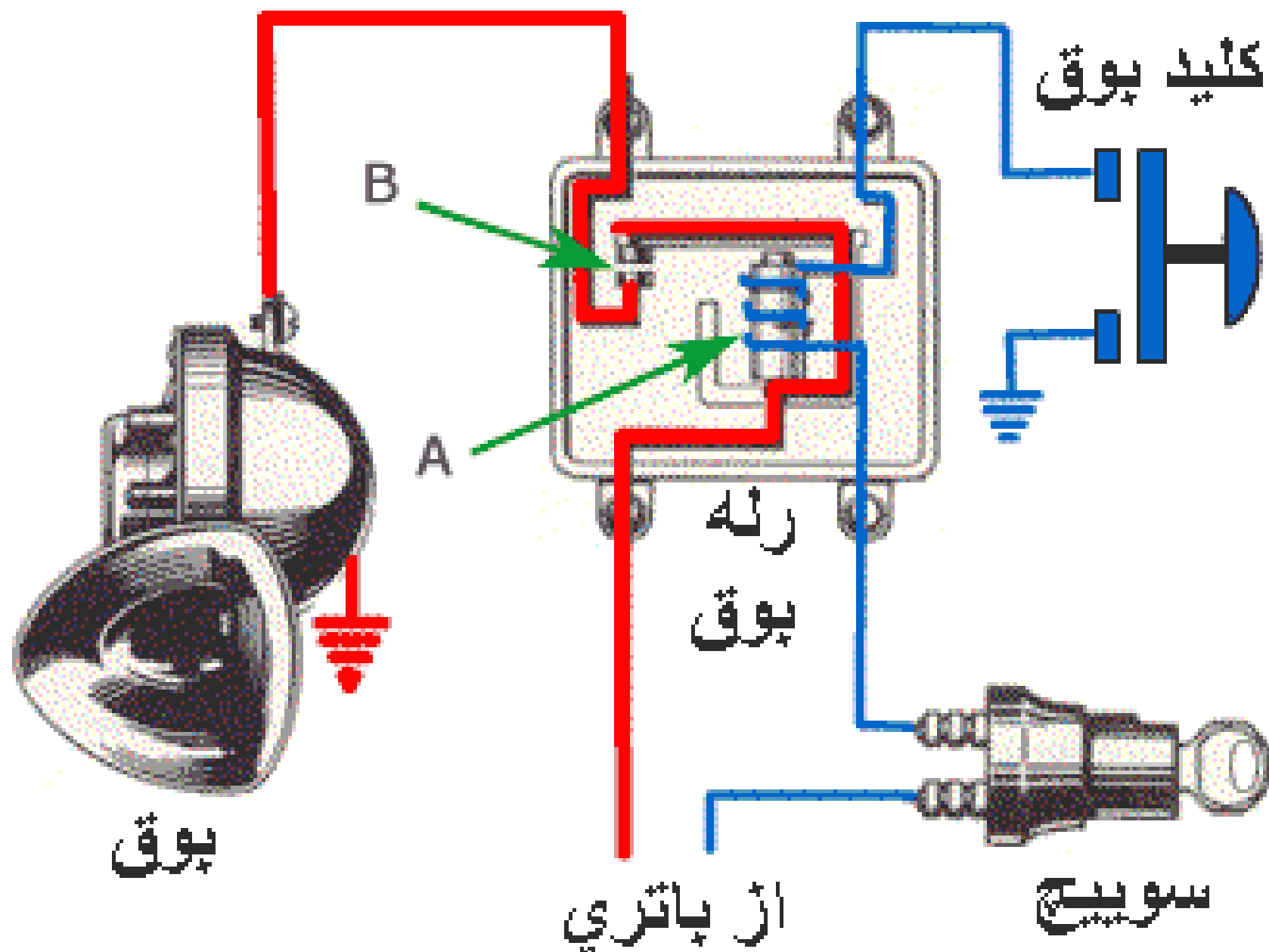
یا

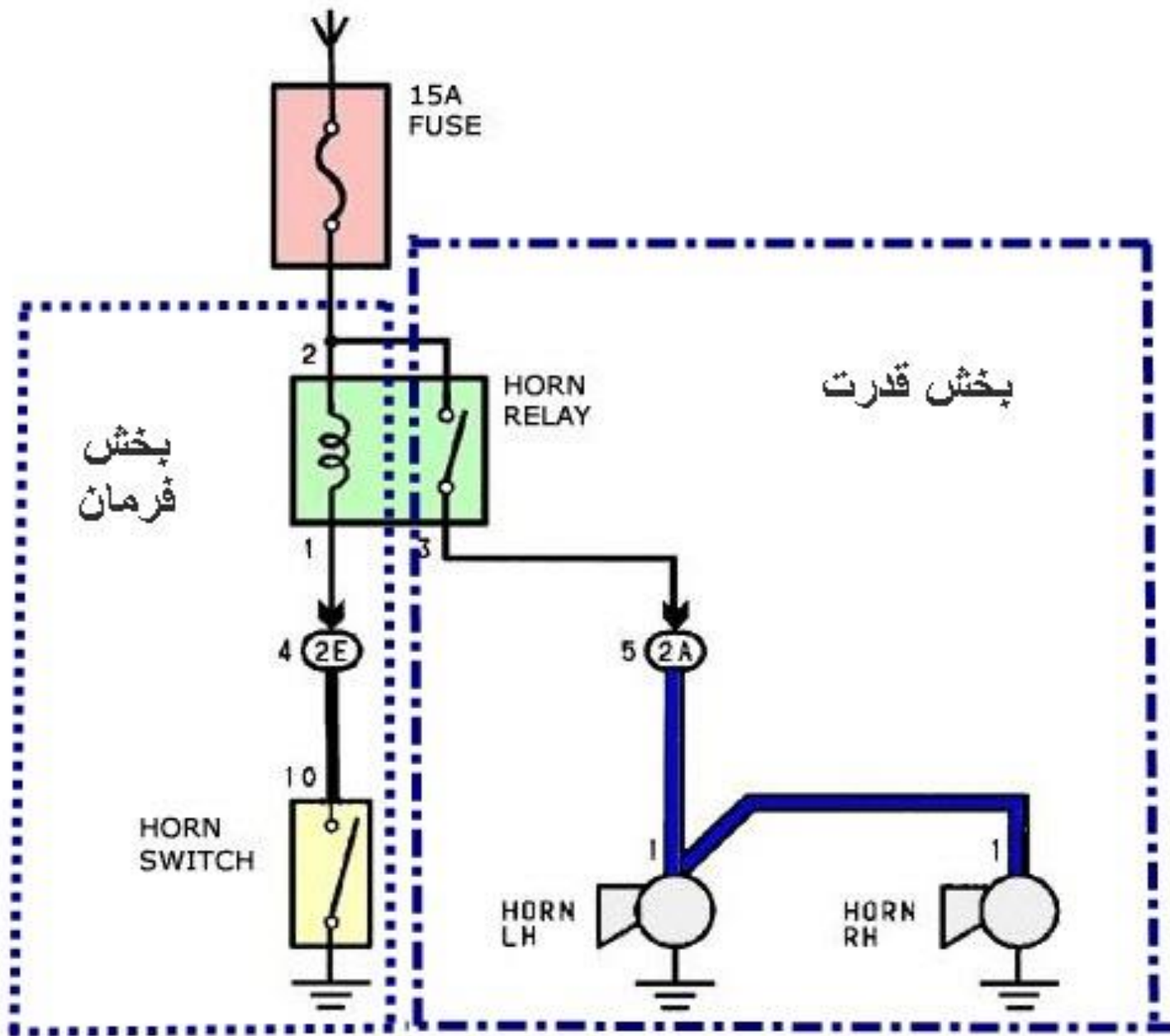
چی شد که شبکه (در خودرو ها) لازم شد

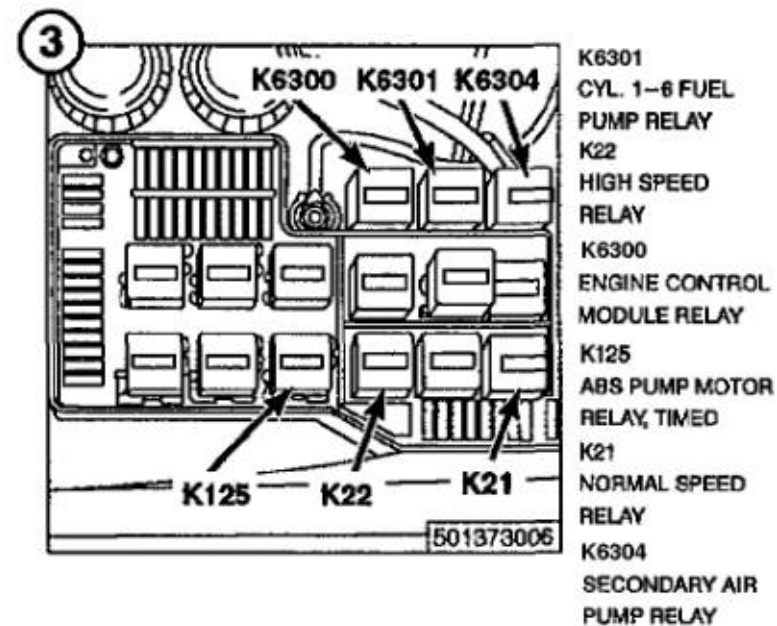
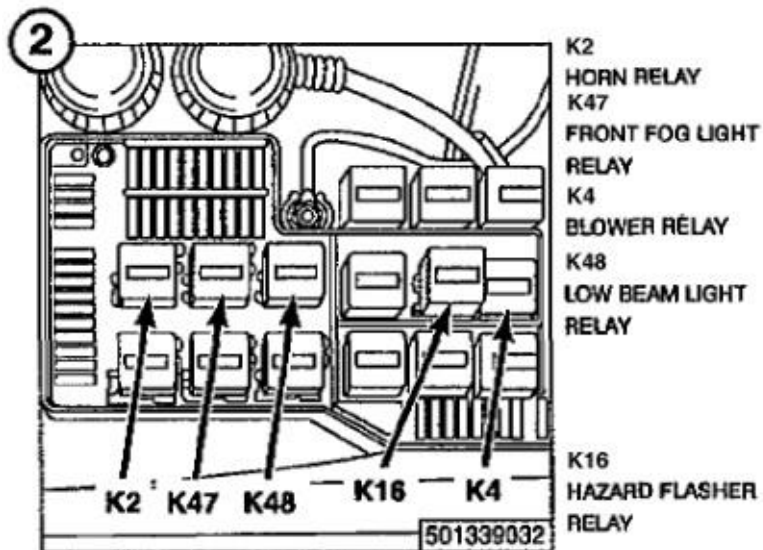
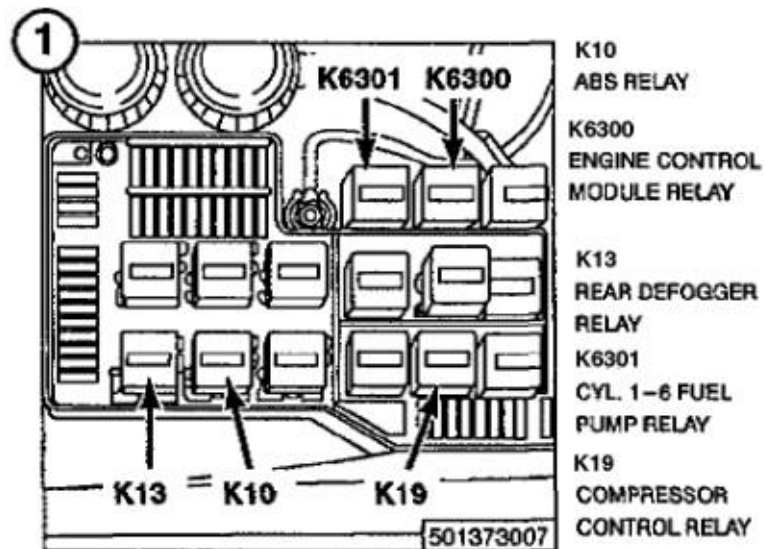
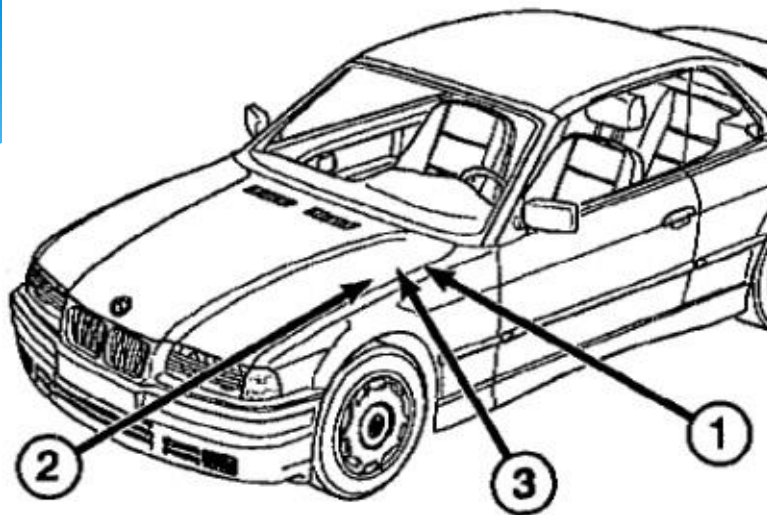
Elektrischer Schaltplan (Volkswagen)

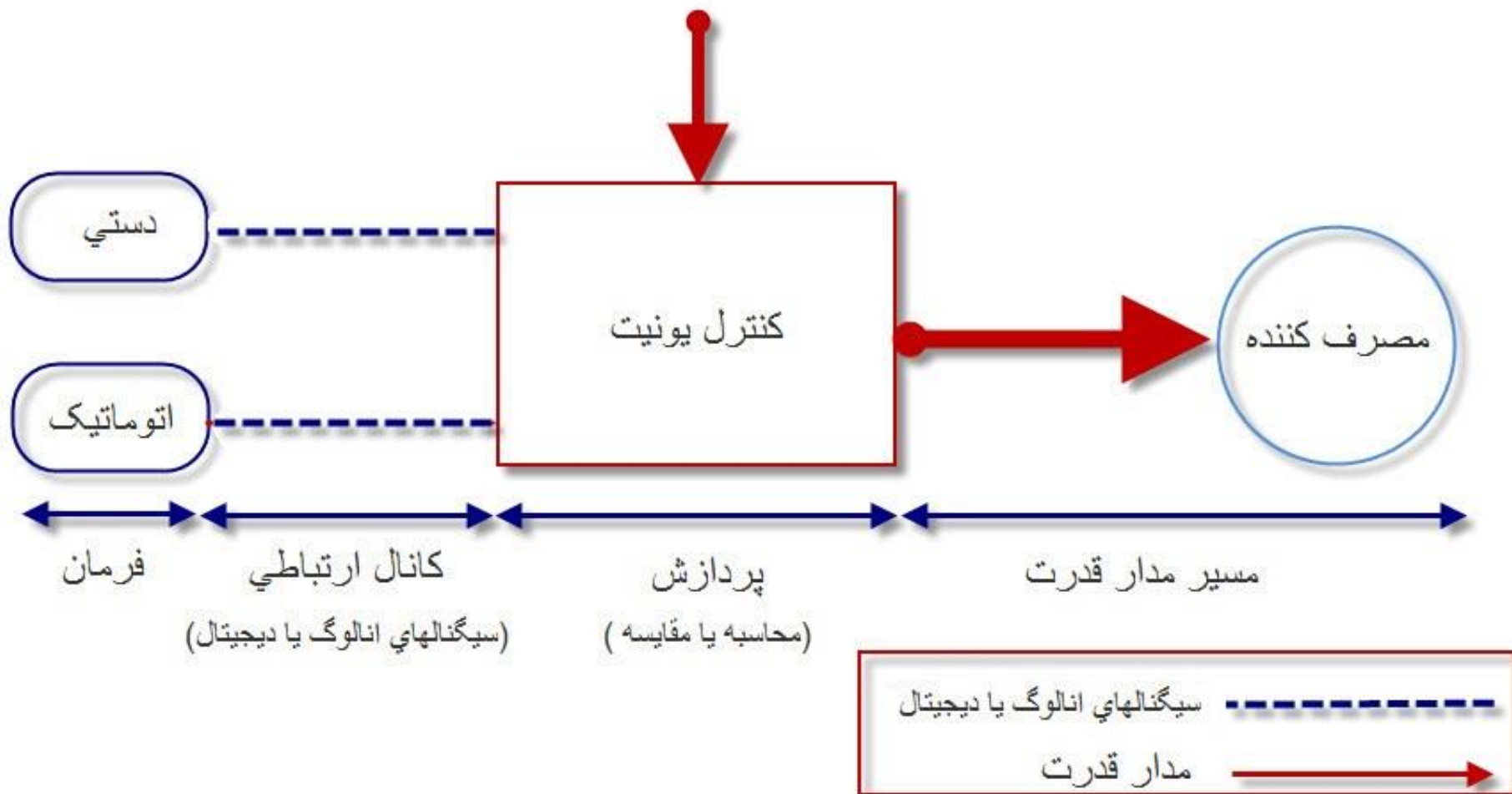




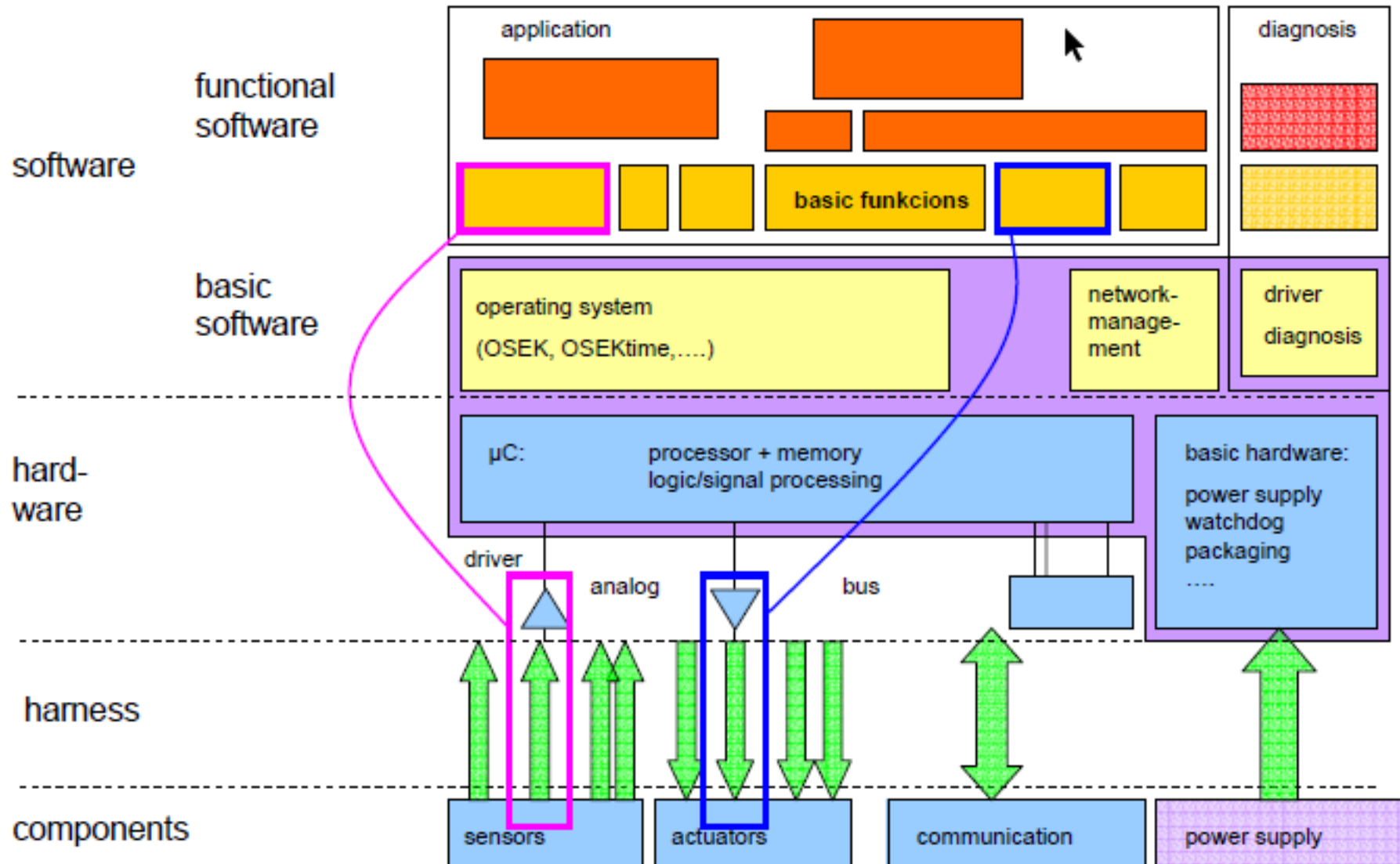


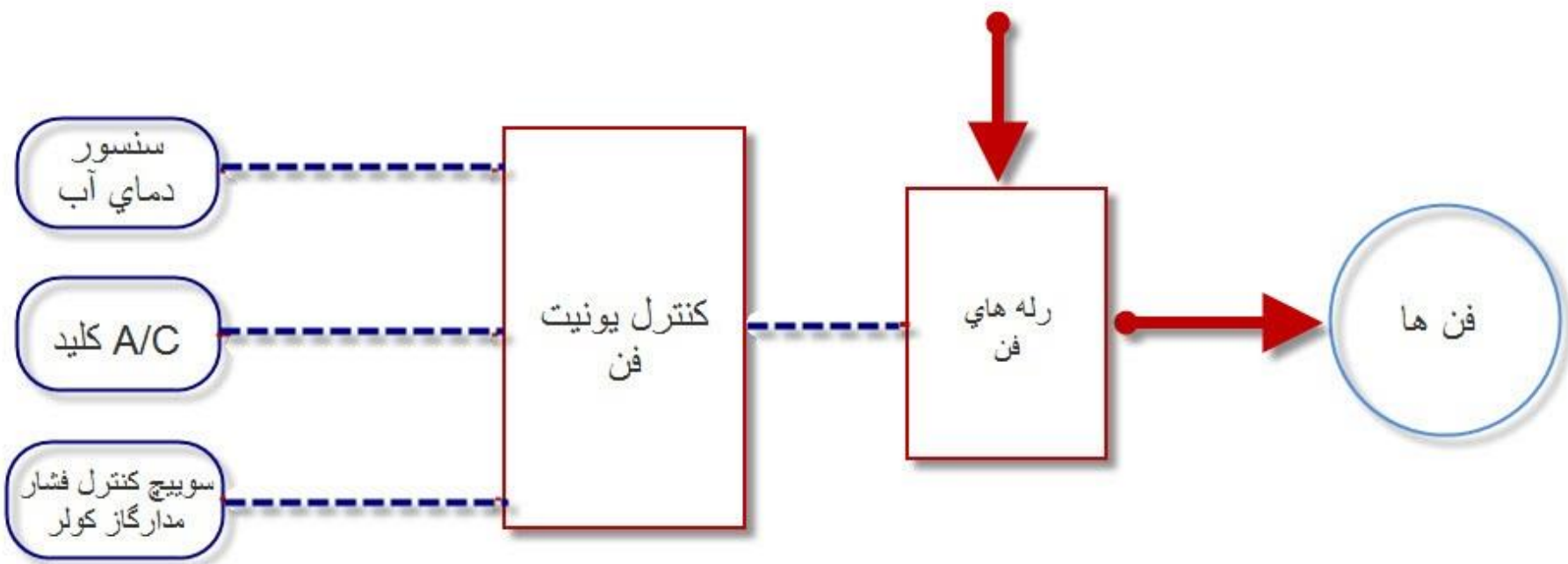






ECU and system architecture





- Current middle and upper class vehicles carry 80 .. 100 networked Electronic Control Units (ECUs)



AL Die Casting Case



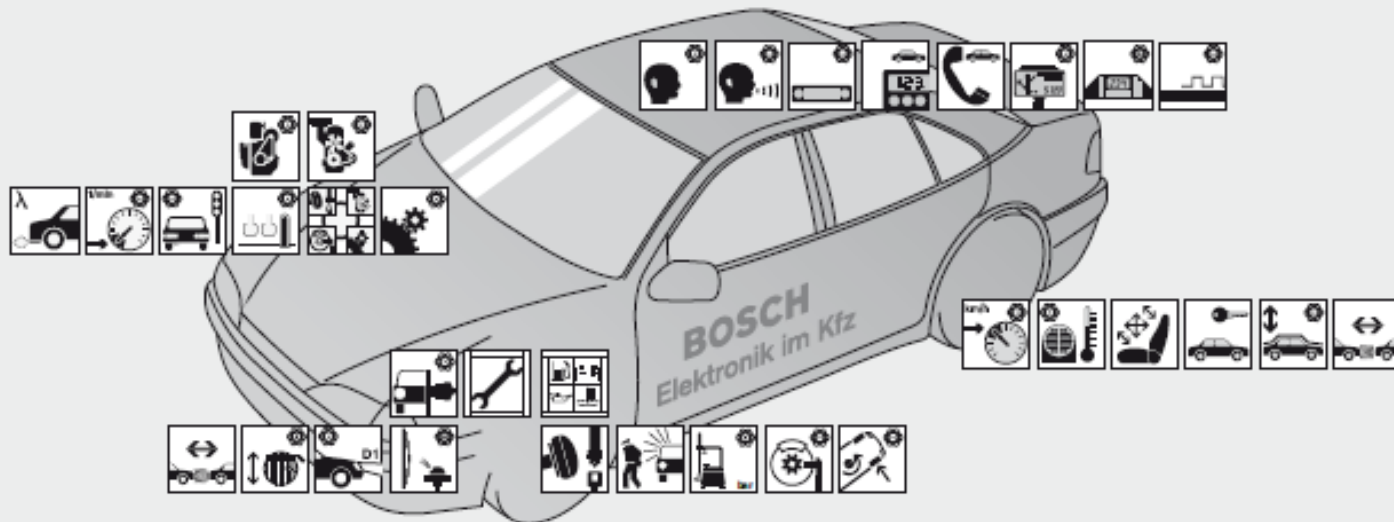
Image: Mitsubishi Electric

Drivetrain

- Digital engine management
- Gasoline engine: Motronic
- Diesel engine: electronic diesel control (EDC) with electronically controlled fuel injection, electronic ignition (gasoline engine), Lambda control, boost-pressure control (turbocharger) etc.
- Electronic transmission control
- On-board diagnosis

Communication

- Electronic voice output (speech control of functions)
- Audio equipment (radio, CD etc.)
- Video
- On-board computer
- Car phone
- Navigation (display, head-up display)
- Internet and PC



Safety

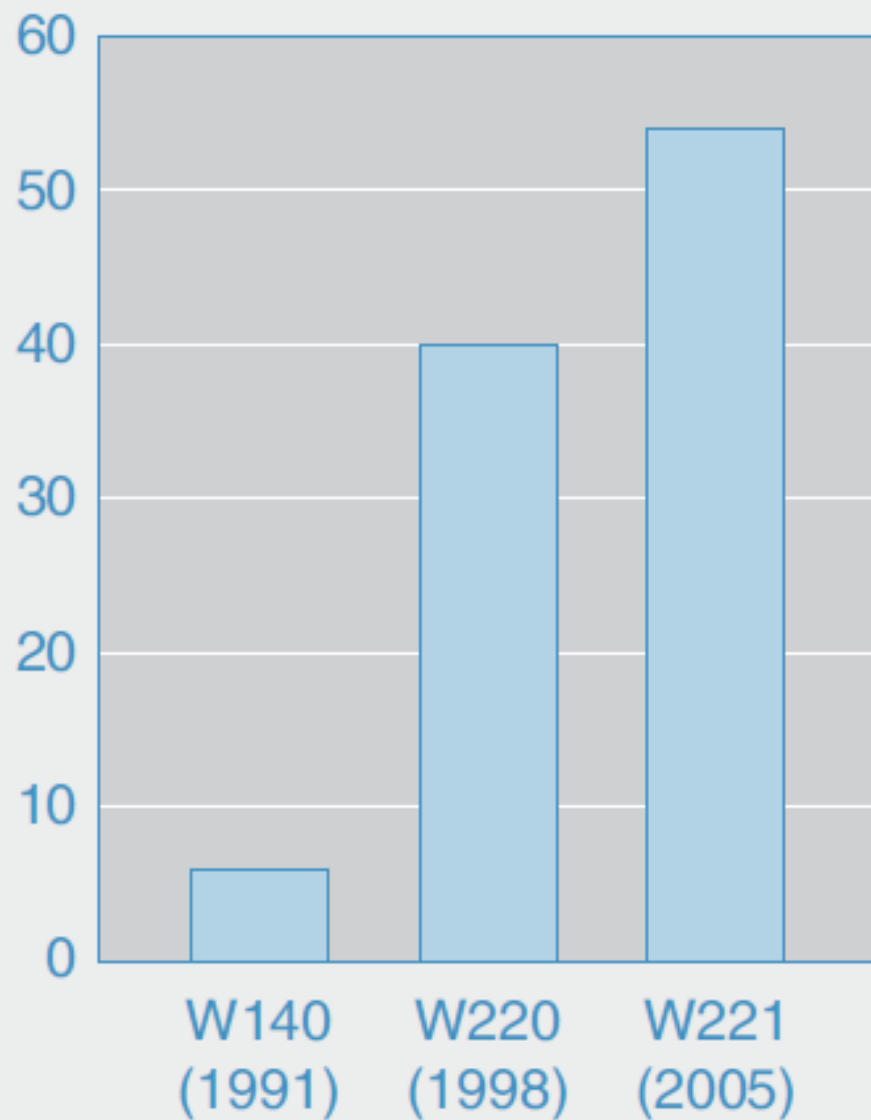
- Antilock brake system (ABS)
- Traction-control system (TCS)
- Electronic stability program (ESP)
- Headlamp adjustment and cleaning
- Litronic
- Wash-wipe control
- Individualised service interval display
- Monitoring systems for consumables and wearing parts
- Triggering systems for airbag, seatbelt tensioner and roll-over bar
- Vehicle security systems
- Tire-pressure monitoring

Comfort/convenience

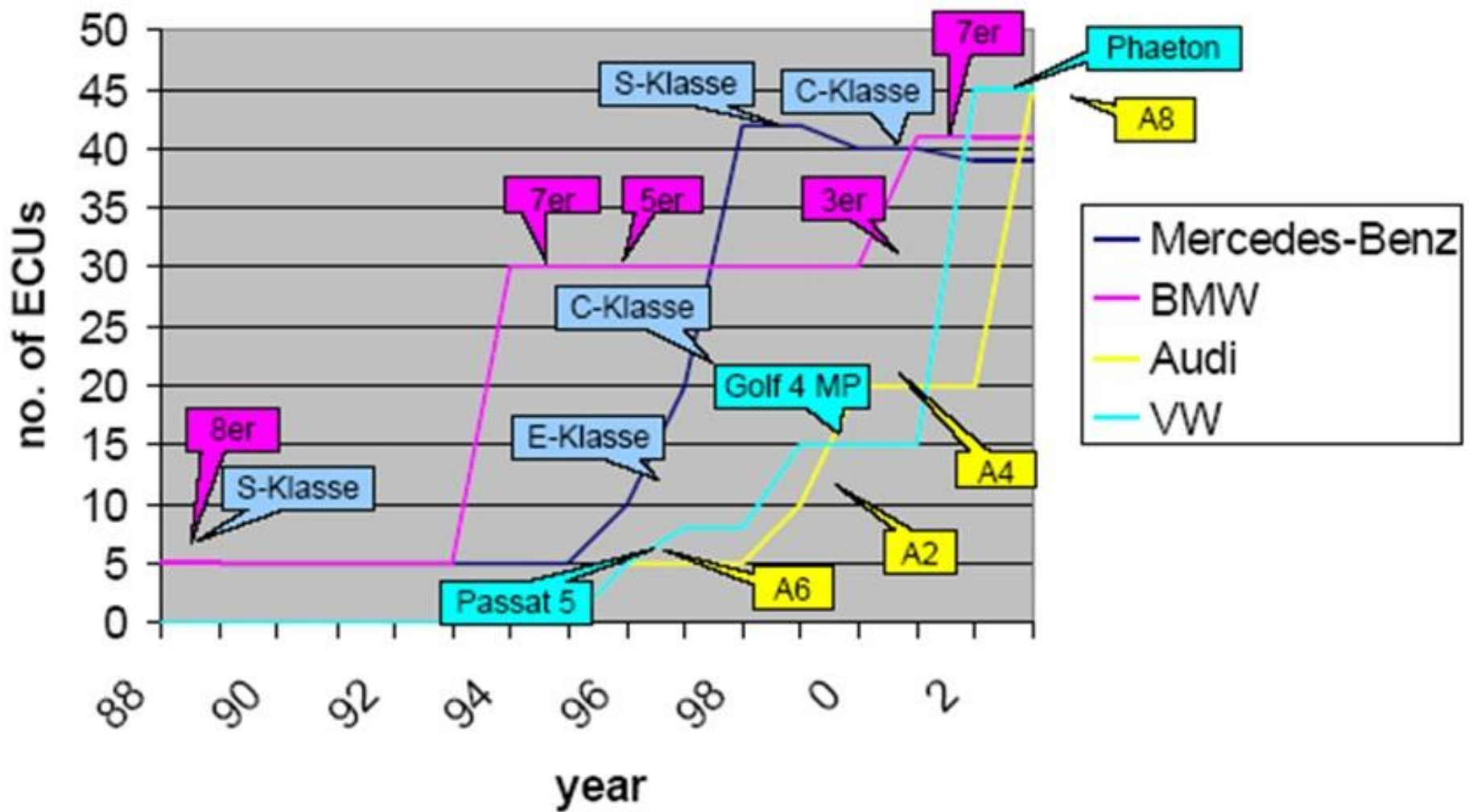
- Cruise control
- Adaptive cruise control (ACC)
- Heating and air-conditioning
- Seat adjustment
- Position memory
- Power-window and -sunroof
- Central drive
- Chassis control system
- Back-up monitoring
- Parking-aid assistant (Parktronic)

2

Number of control units in the Mercedes S-class
that are networked via CAN



SVC0012-1Y



VW Phaeton:

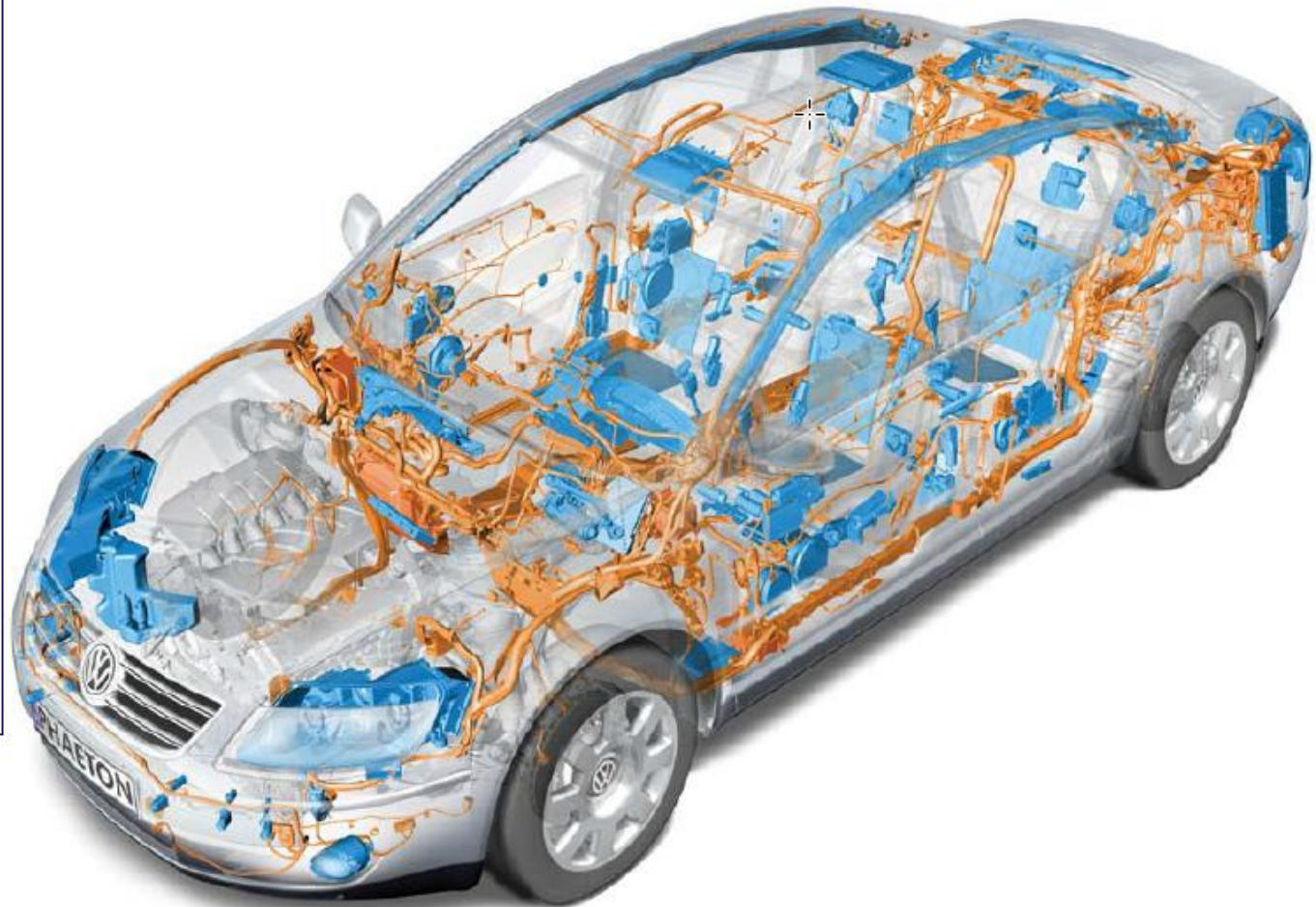
- 11.136 electrical parts in total

communication:

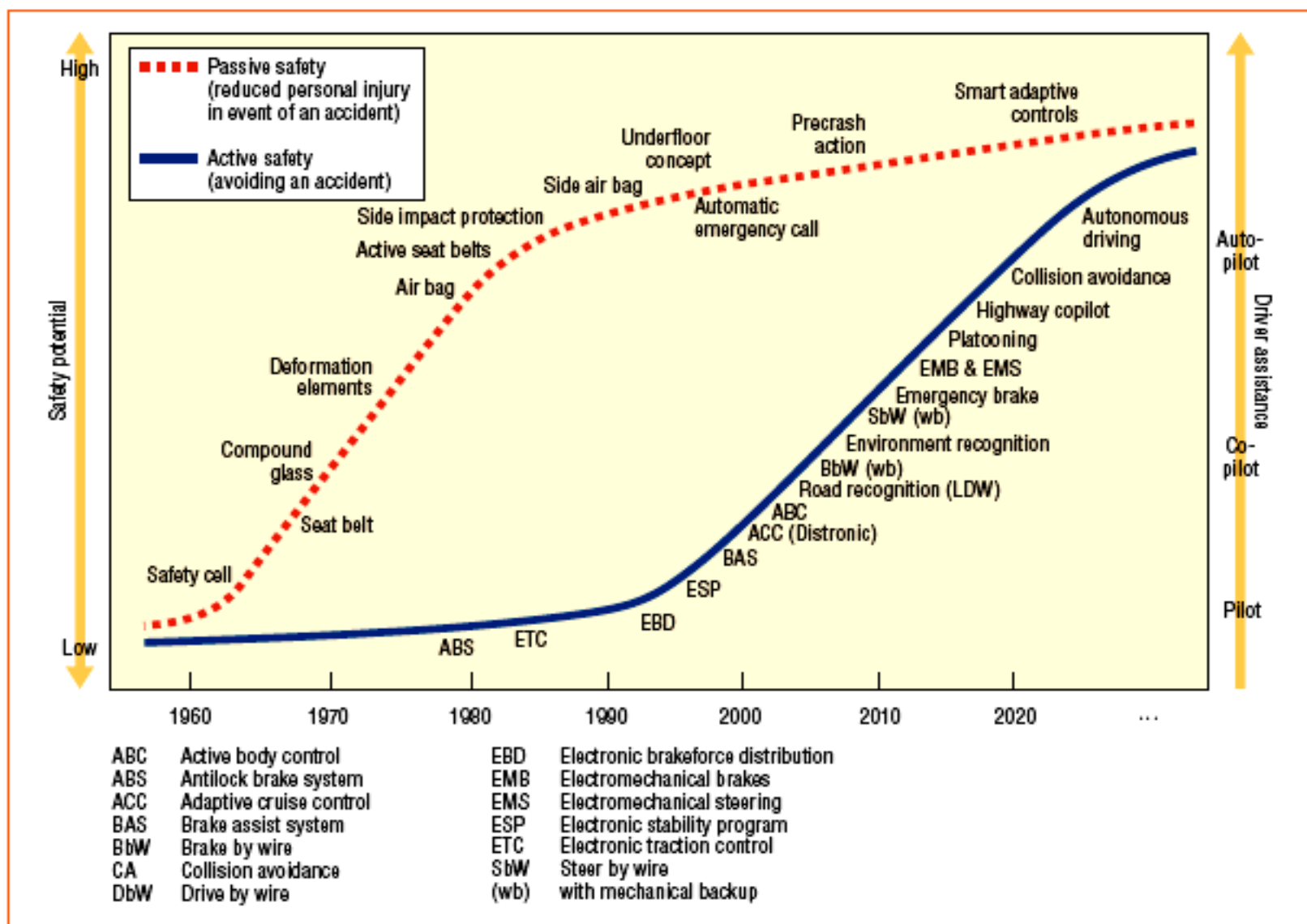
- **61 ECUs** in total
- external diagnosis for 31 ECUs via serial communication
- optical bus for high bandwidth Infotainment-data
- **sub-networks** based on proprietary serial bus
- **35 ECUs** connected by **3 CAN-busses**

sharing

- appr. 2500 signals
- in 250 CAN messages



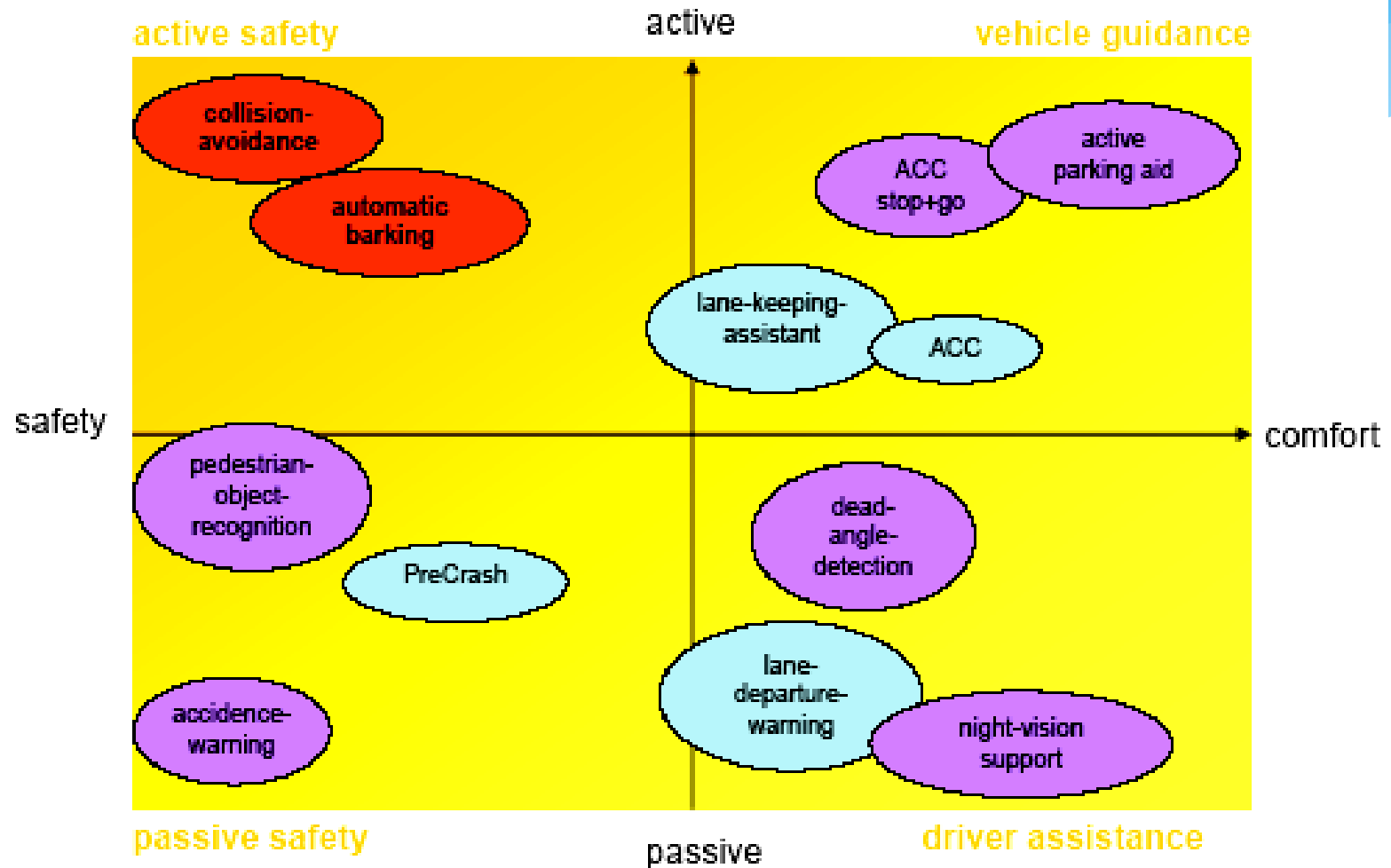
Increasing of ECSs is mandatory !!!



Evolution of automotive electronics

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Drivetrain	• Ignition		• Fuel Injection • Enginecontrol Otto	• Valve control • Diesel pump • Slip control	• FSI • Pumpe-Düse-ECU • 32bit Controller • Hybrid	• electromagn. Valves? Fuel cell •
Chassis			• ABS	• ESP • Bremsassistent	• Autom. Cruise Control • ACC Stop+go • Lenkhilfe • Überlagerungslenkung • skyhook-control • Wankausgleich	• elektrohydr. Brake • brake-by-wire? • autom.emerg. stop • UVF? • steer-by-wire?
Safety			• Airbag		• 2step Airbags • bytflight • precrash	• Pedestrian Protect.
Comfort	• intervall Wiper		• Climate control	• Xenon-lights	• Keyless Entry • advanced frontlighting • 2Motor-Wiper	
Power+Wirung	• 12V		• CAN	• D2B • watercooled.Generator • elektron. ZE	• MOST,LIN • TTP/Flexray • Startergenerator • power module • 42V?	• APU?
Information	• Radio		• Trip computer	• Sound systems • Satellite radio • GSM • GPS Navigation	• TV • DAB • bluetooth • Internet	• Infotainment • UMTS • Veh.-Veh.-Comm.

GOAL ?





مدیریت سوخت رسانی
و جرقه

کنترل یونیت فن

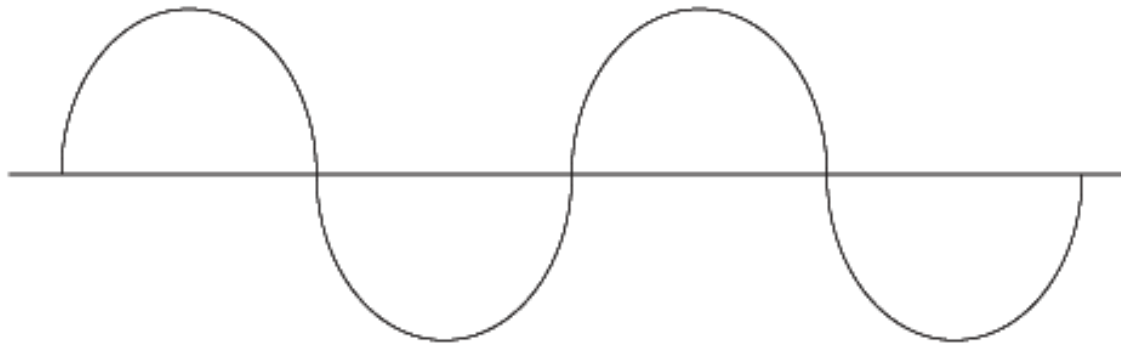
نشاندنده دمای آب
موتور

سنسورهای دمای آب

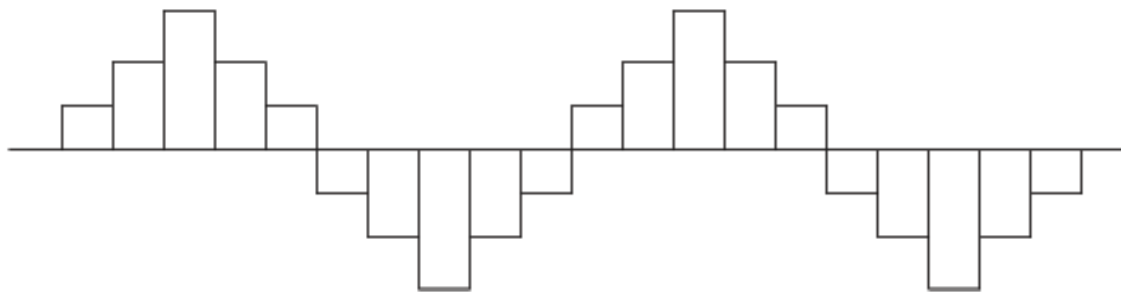


Analog – Digital
Open loop - Close loop
Node
BUS
Protocol
Gateway
Master-slave
Multi-master
Topology

Analog



Digital

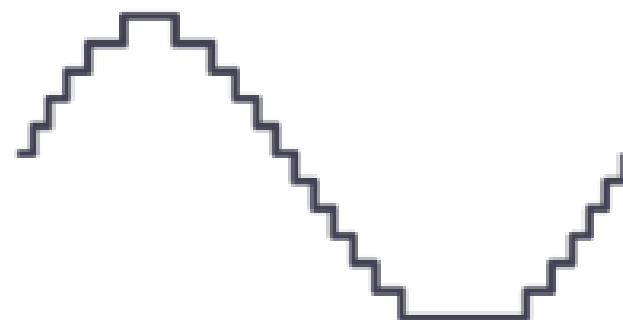




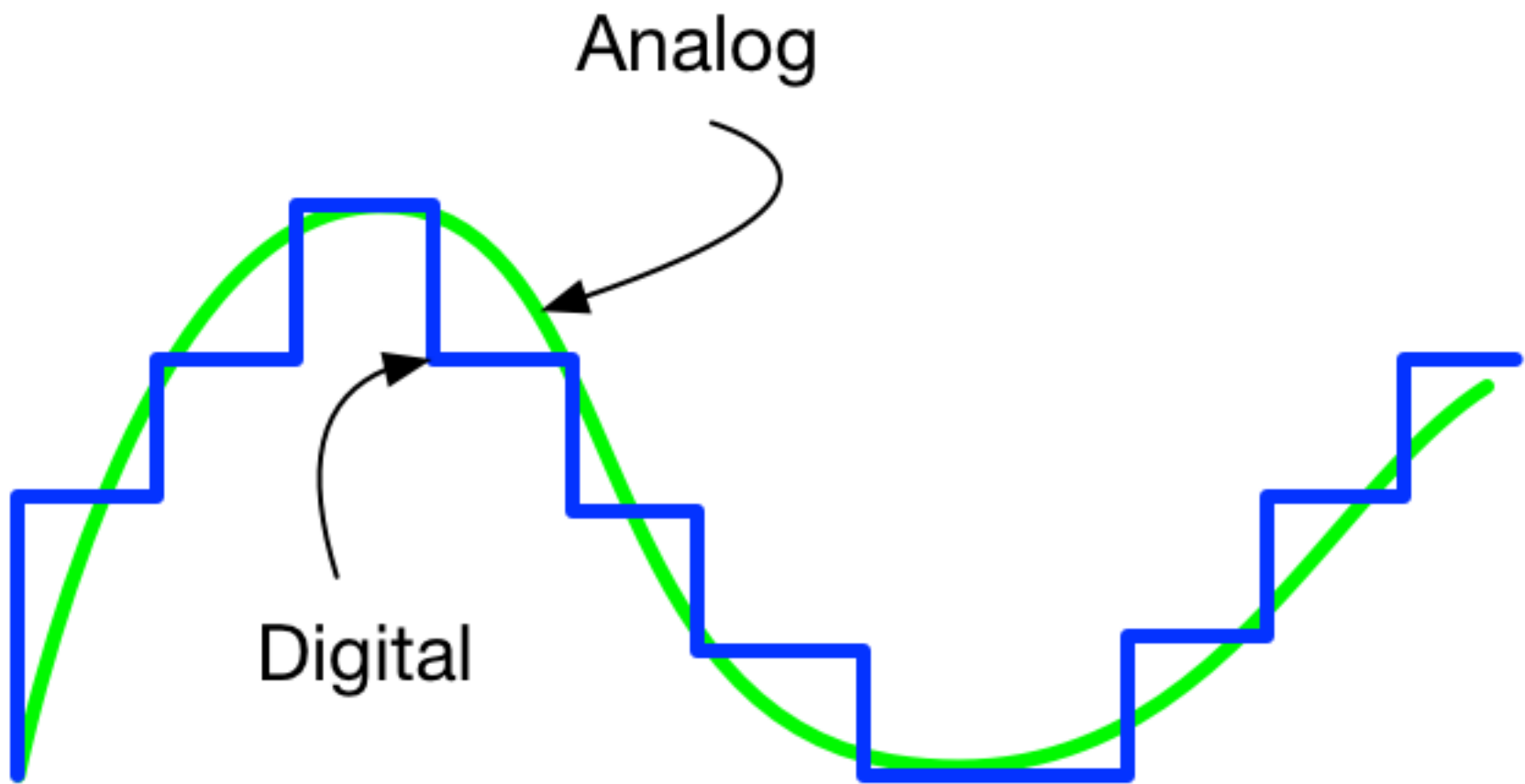
ORIGINAL SOUND WAVE

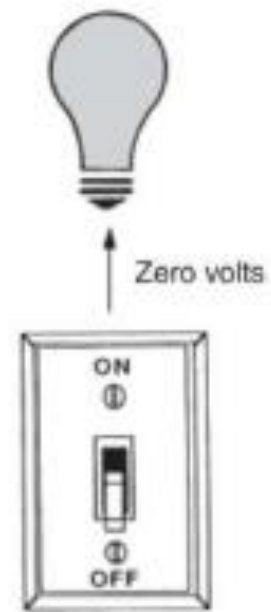
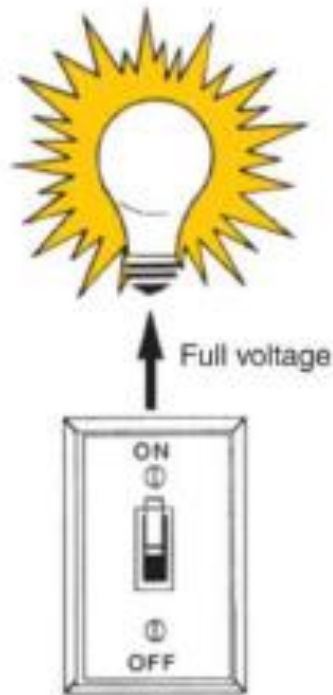
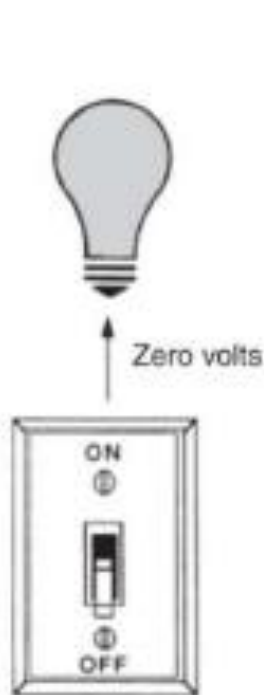
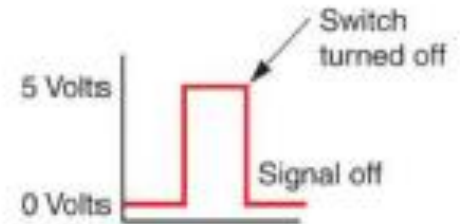
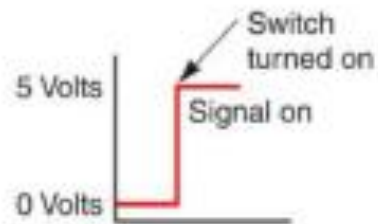
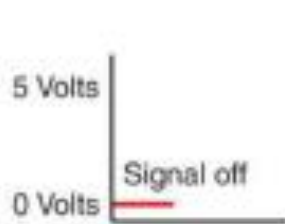


ANALOG SOUND WAVE

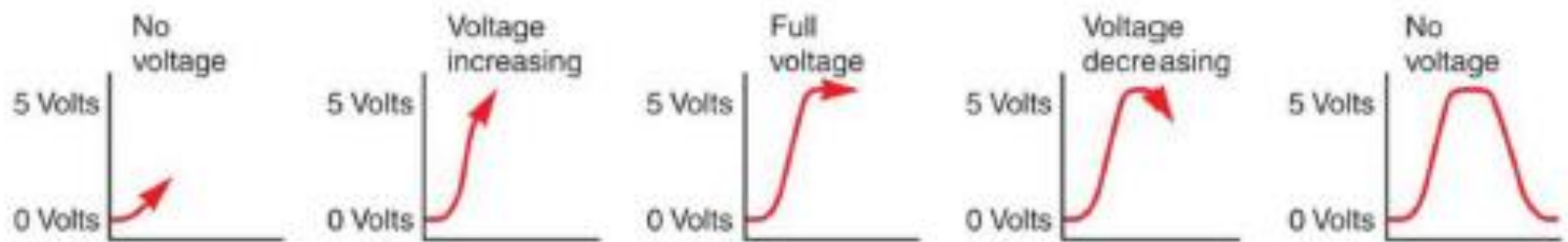


DIGITAL SOUND WAVE





A



No signal

0 Volts



Low signal

3 Volts



Strong signal

5 Volts



Low signal

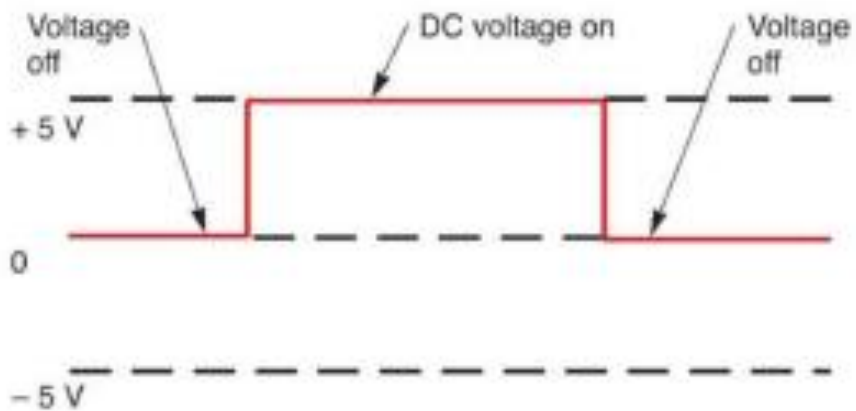
3 Volts



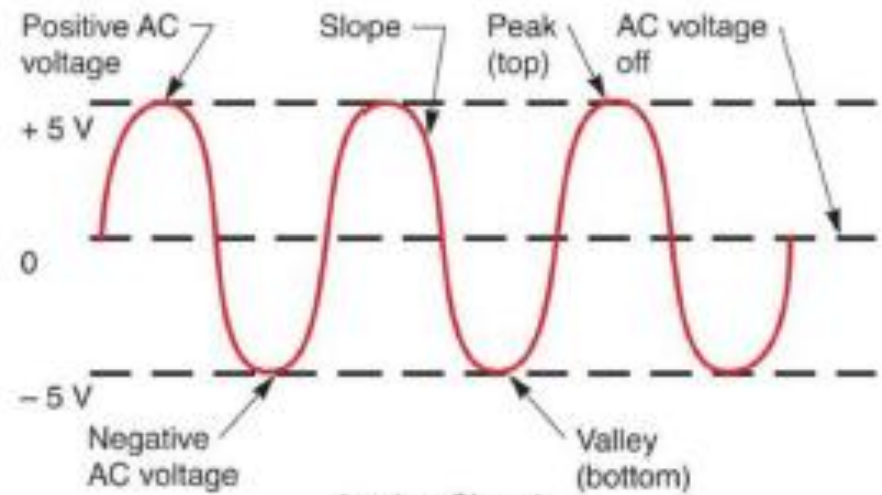
No signal

0 Volts

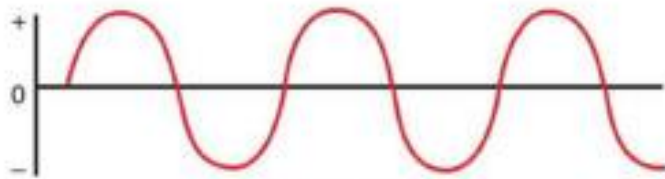
B



Digital Signal



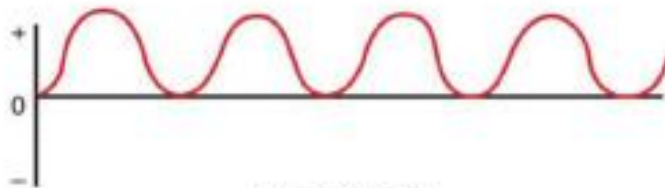
Analog Signal



AC Sine Wave



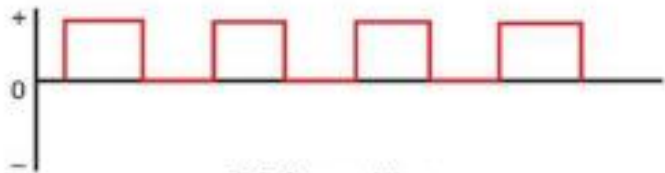
Pulse Signal Wave



DC Sine Wave



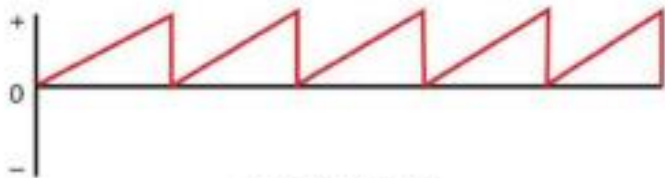
Complex Sine Wave



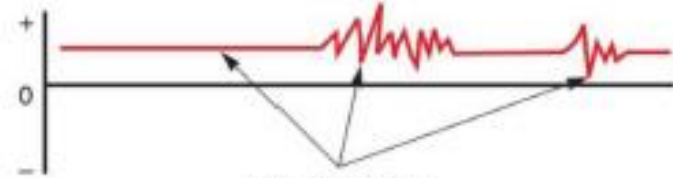
DC Square Wave



Voice Waves

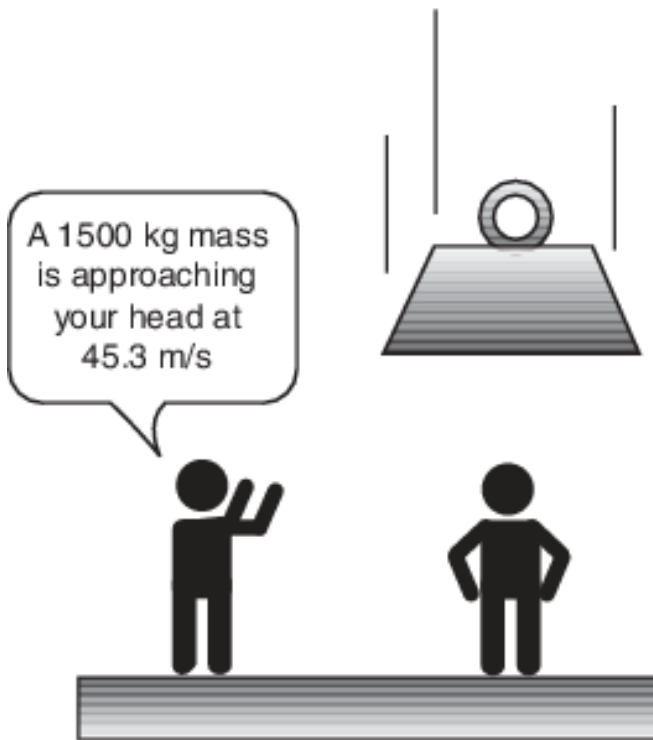


DC Ramp Wave

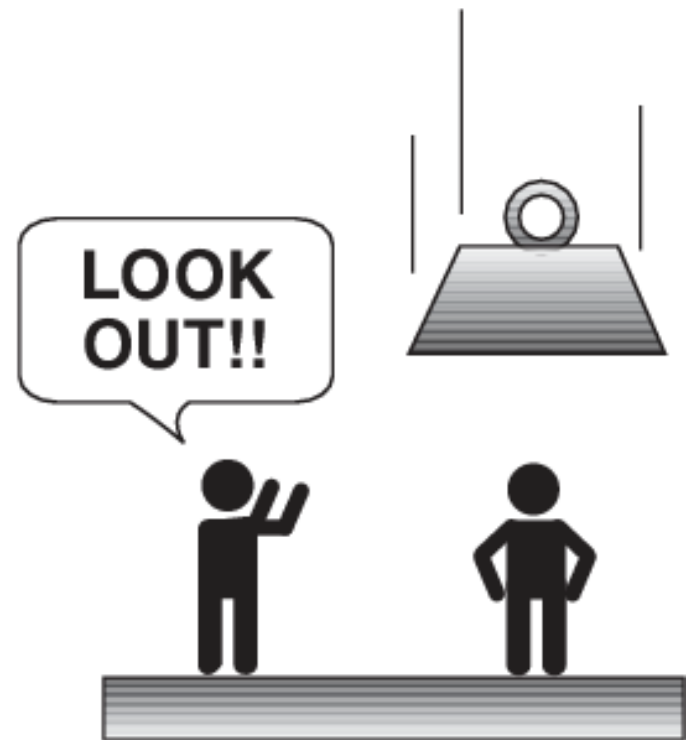


DC with Noise

Precision and Significance in the Real World

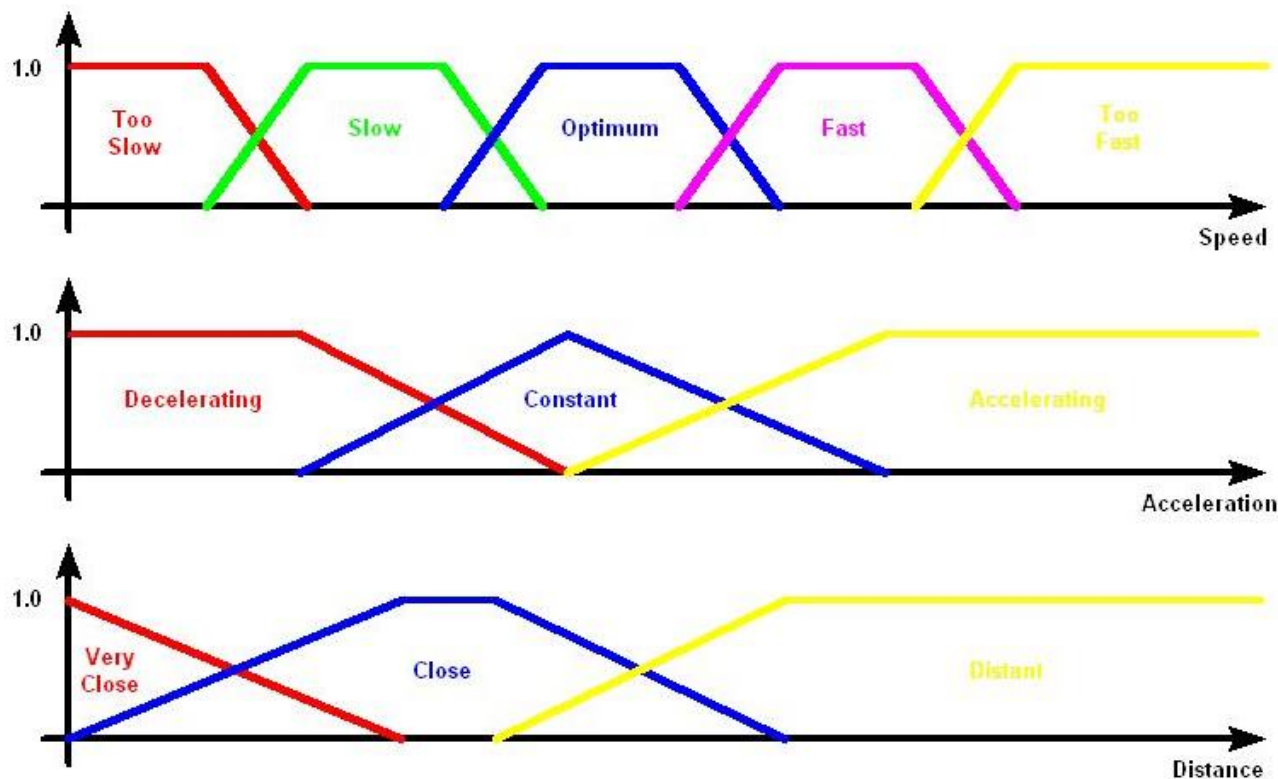


Precision

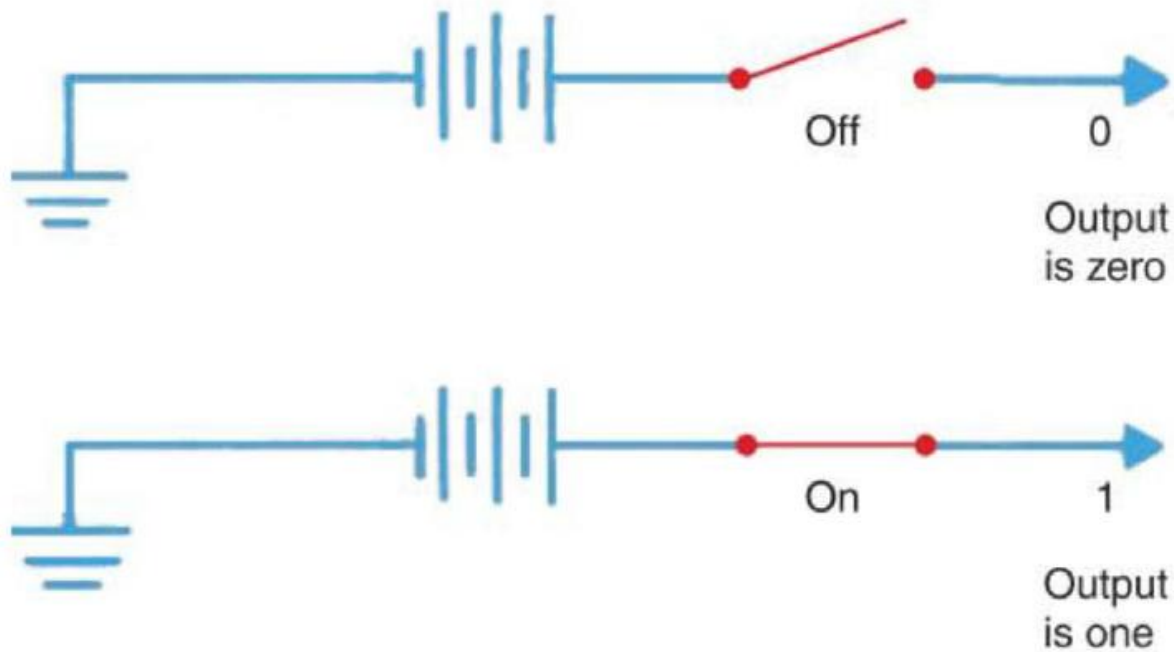


Significance

Fuzzy Logic Example



منطق فازی : در سال
پروفسور لطفی زاده در
سال 1965 به دنیا
معرفی شد.

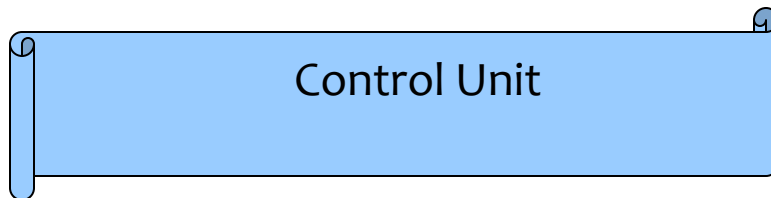
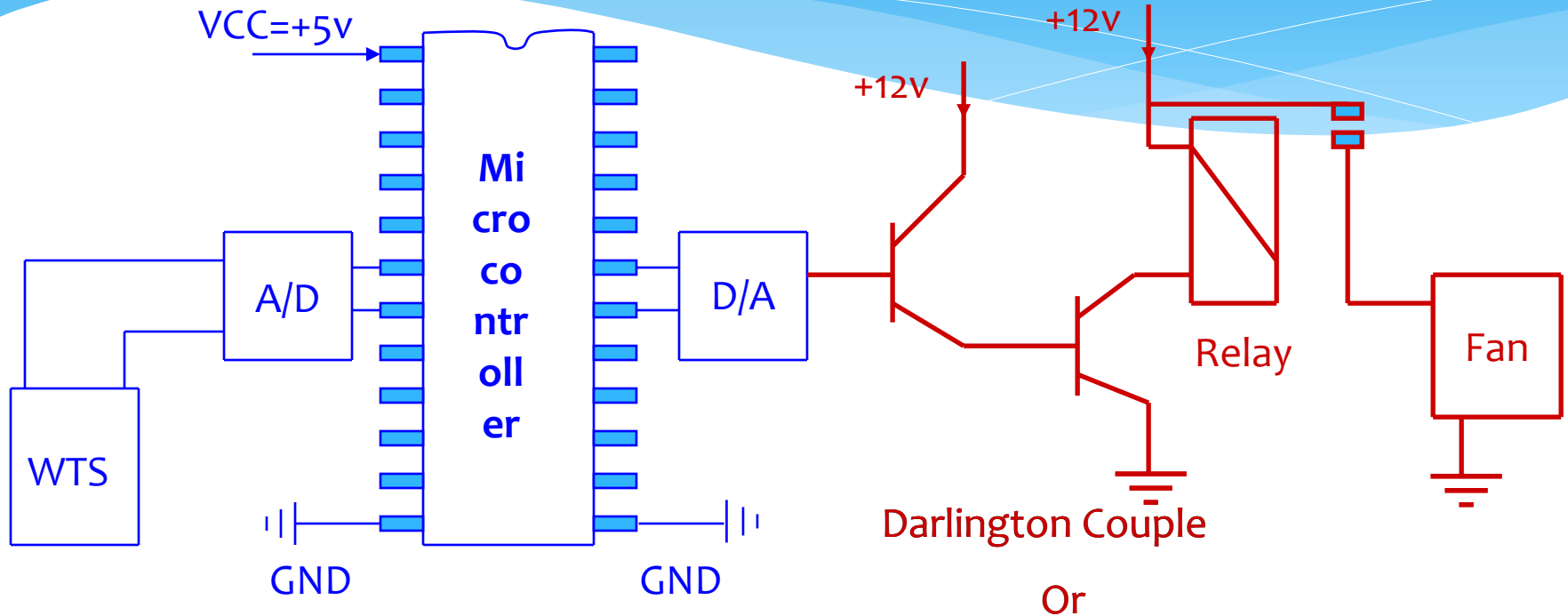


Goodheart-Willcox Publisher

Figure 23-2. Since electronic components can be either on or off, the binary numbering system is ideal for digital logic and computer circuits. The binary system has only two numbers, zero and one, which represent off and on conditions.

Microcontroller

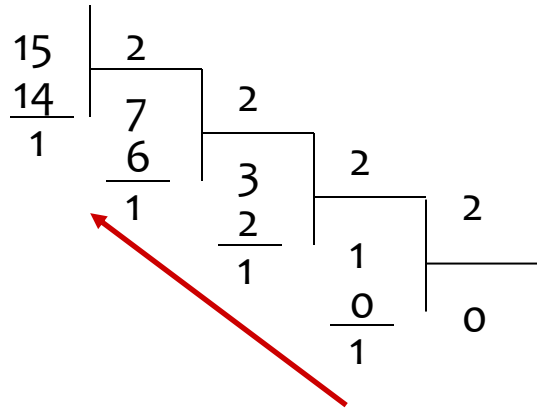
It can programmed by software like Code Vision



A/D & D/A Converter

* A/D Converter

$$15 = 1111$$



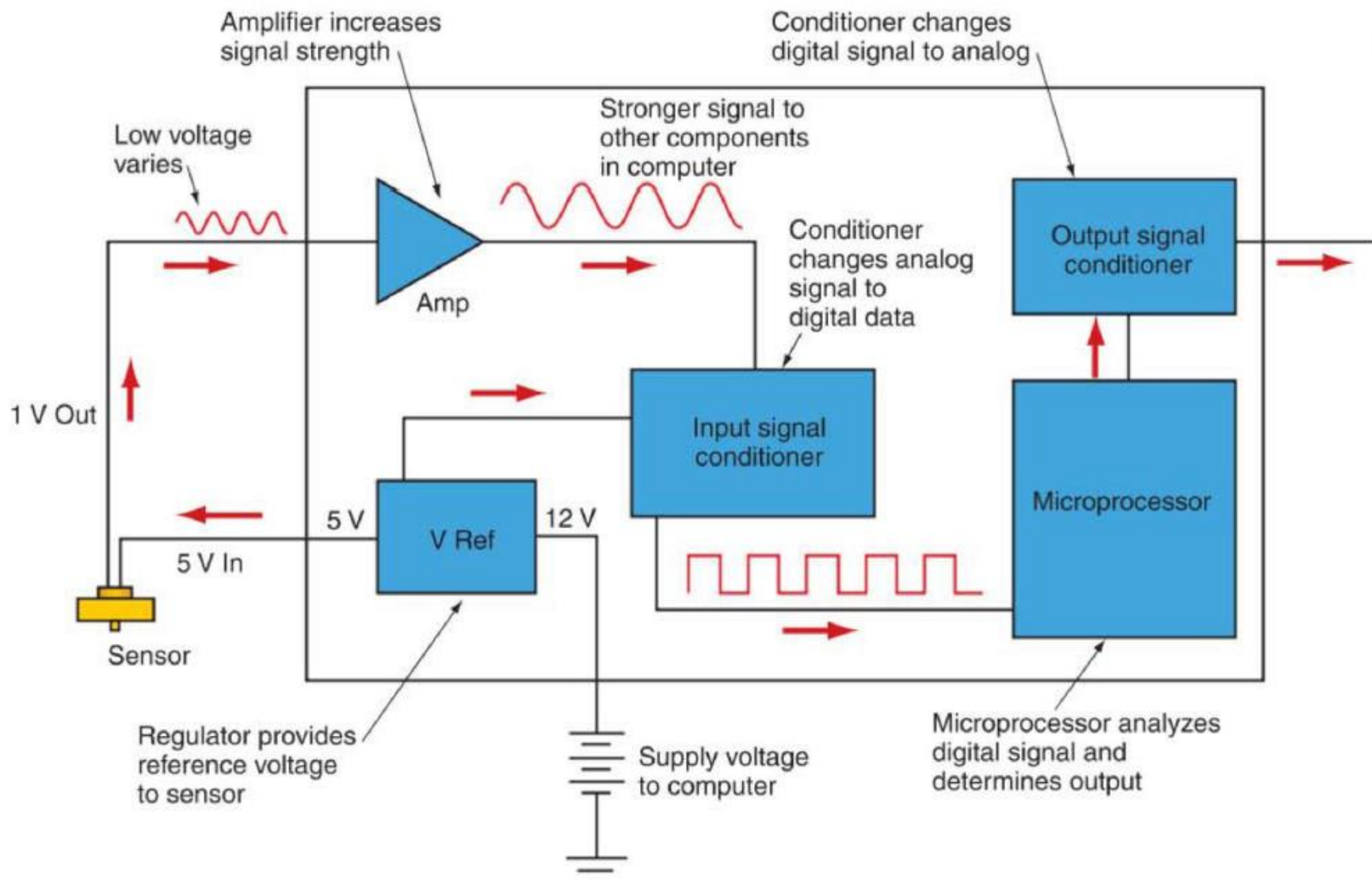
* D/A Converter

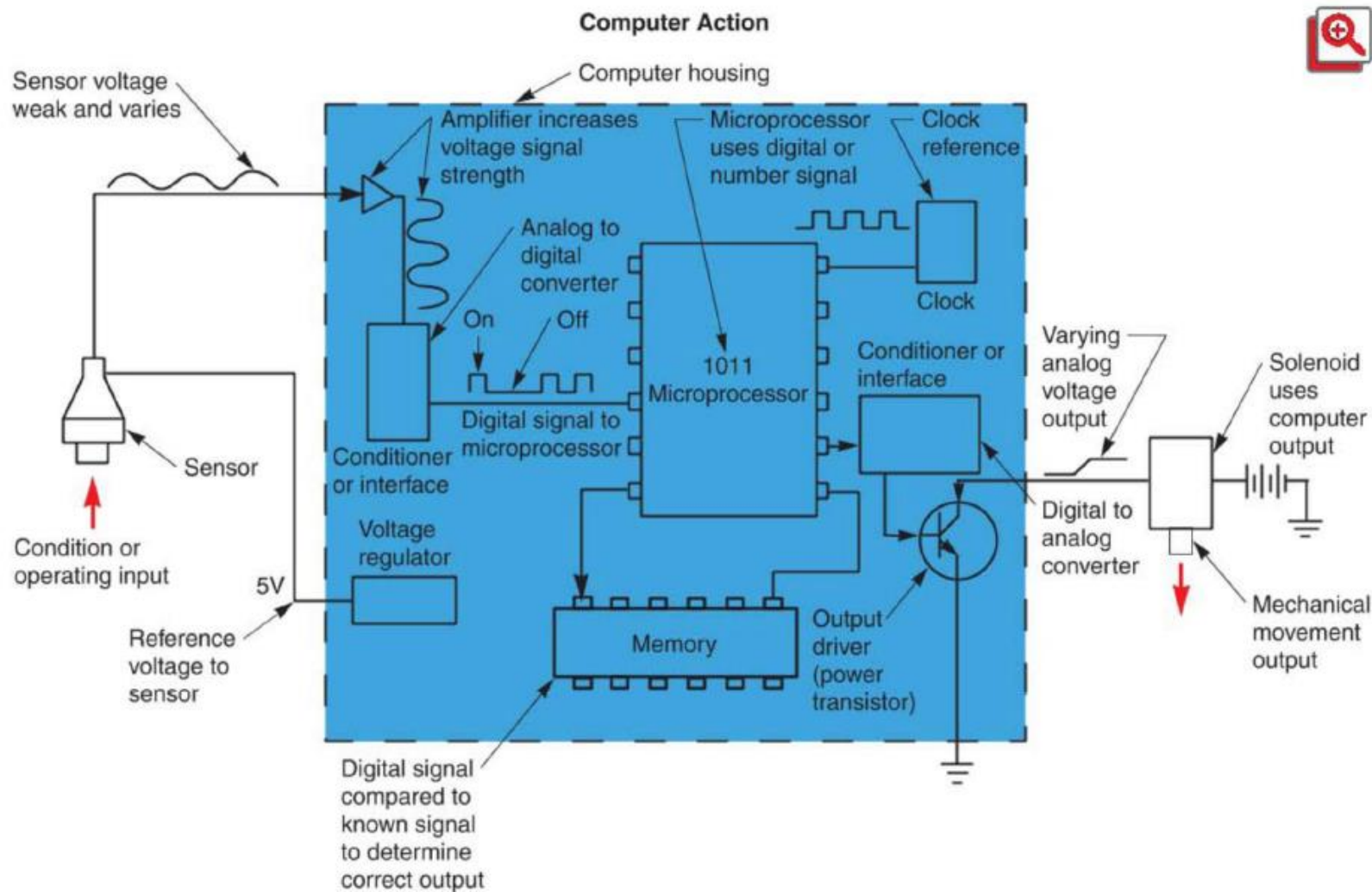
1111

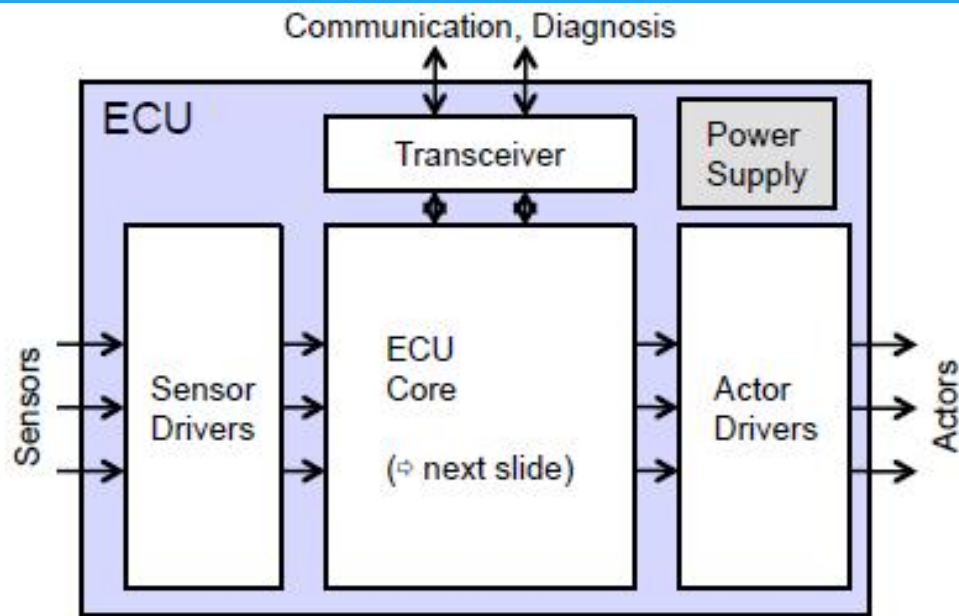


$$1 * 2^0 + 1 * 2^1 + 1 * 2^2 + 1 * 2^3 = 15$$

Decimal number	Binary number code 8 4 2 1	Binary to decimal conversion
0	0 0 0 0	$= 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$
1	0 0 0 1	$= 0 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 1$
2	0 0 1 0	$= 0 + 0 + 2 + 0 = 2$
3	0 0 1 1	$= 0 + 0 + 2 + 1 = 3$
4	0 1 0 0	$= 0 + 4 + 0 + 0 = 4$
5	0 1 0 1	$= 0 + 4 + 0 + 1 = 5$
6	0 1 1 0	$= 0 + 4 + 2 + 0 = 6$
7	0 1 1 1	$= 0 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 7$
8	1 0 0 0	$= 8 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 8$



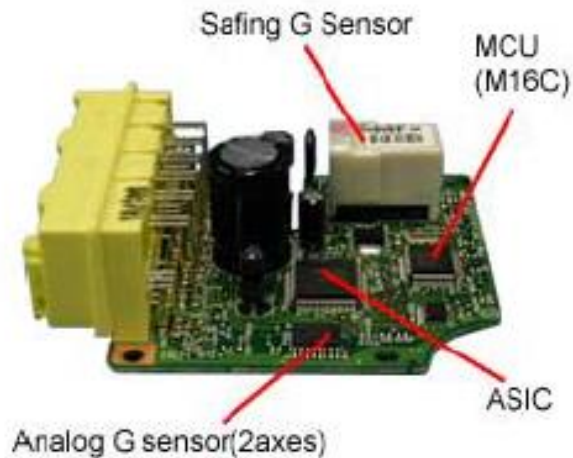


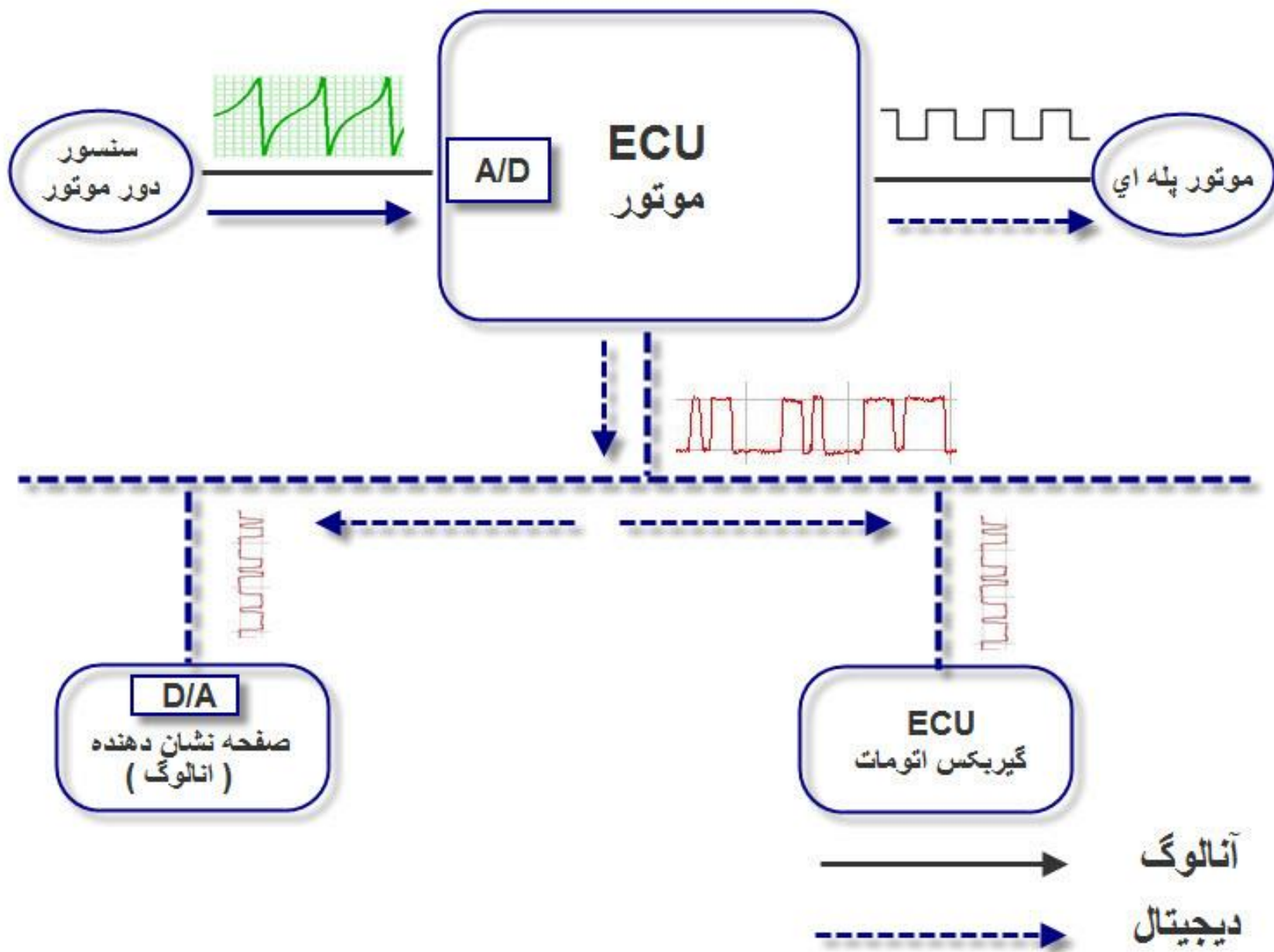


AL Die Casting Case

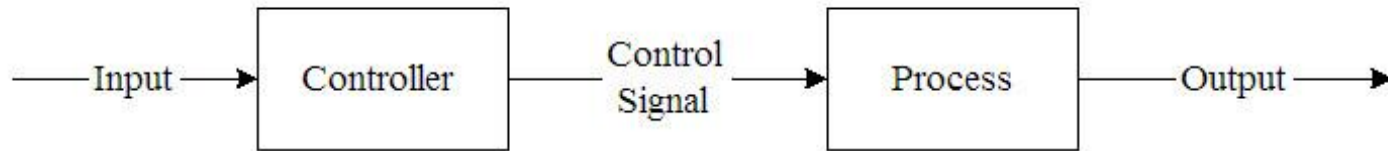


Images: Mitsubishi Electric

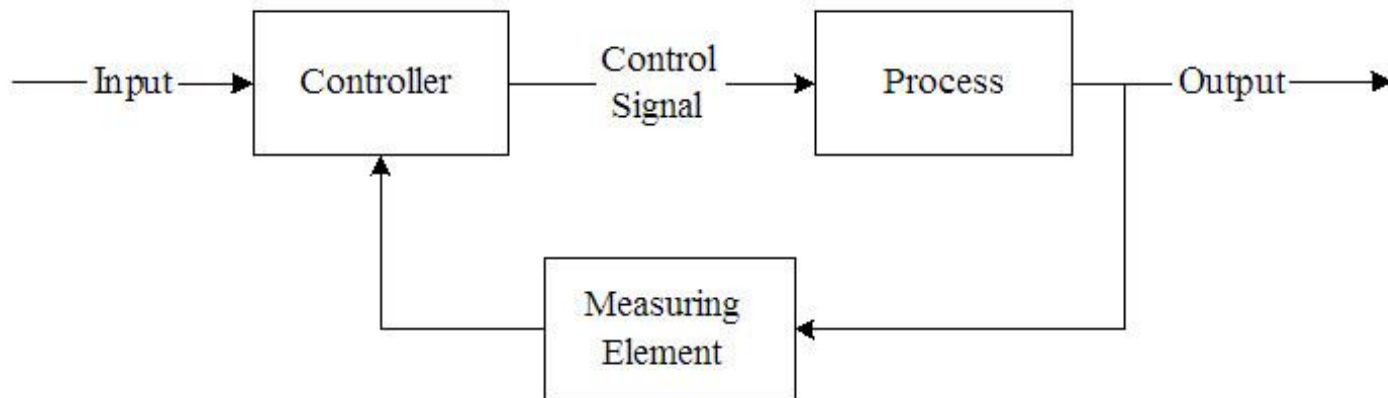




Open Loop Control (OLC) & Close Loop Control (CLC)



Open Loop System

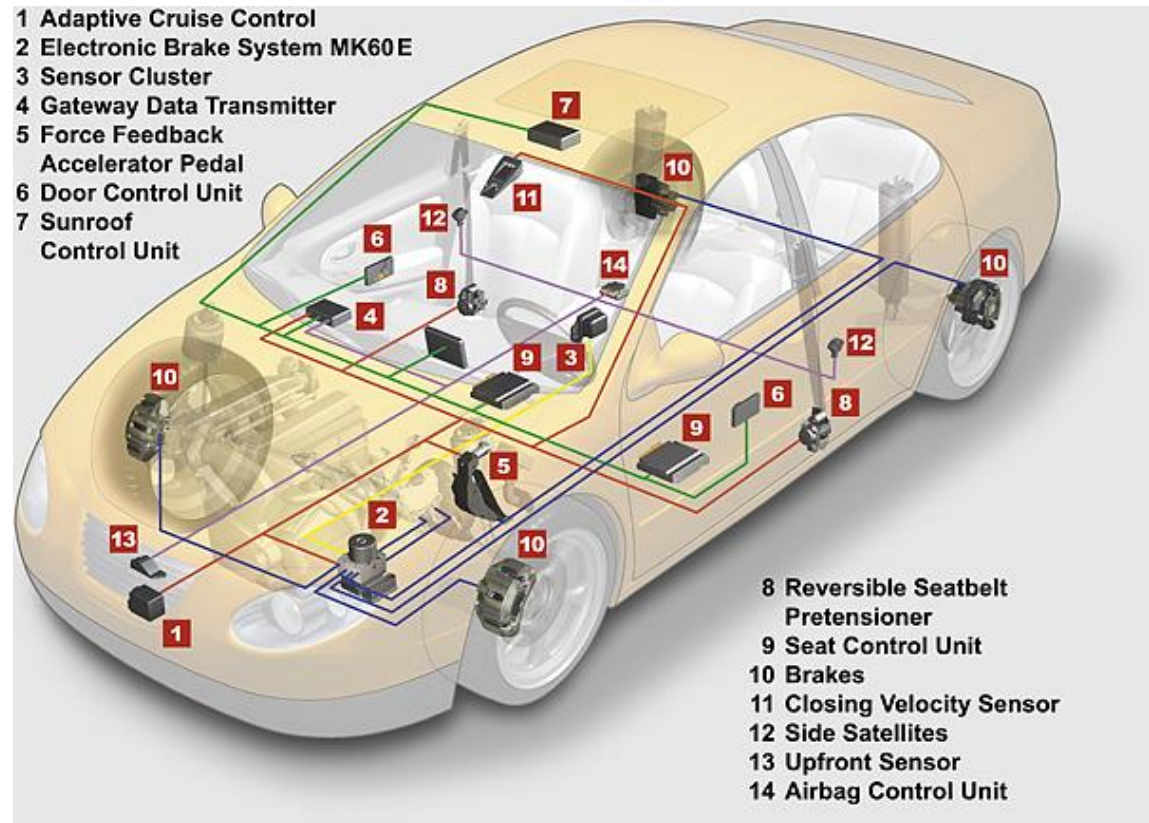


Closed Loop System

Node:

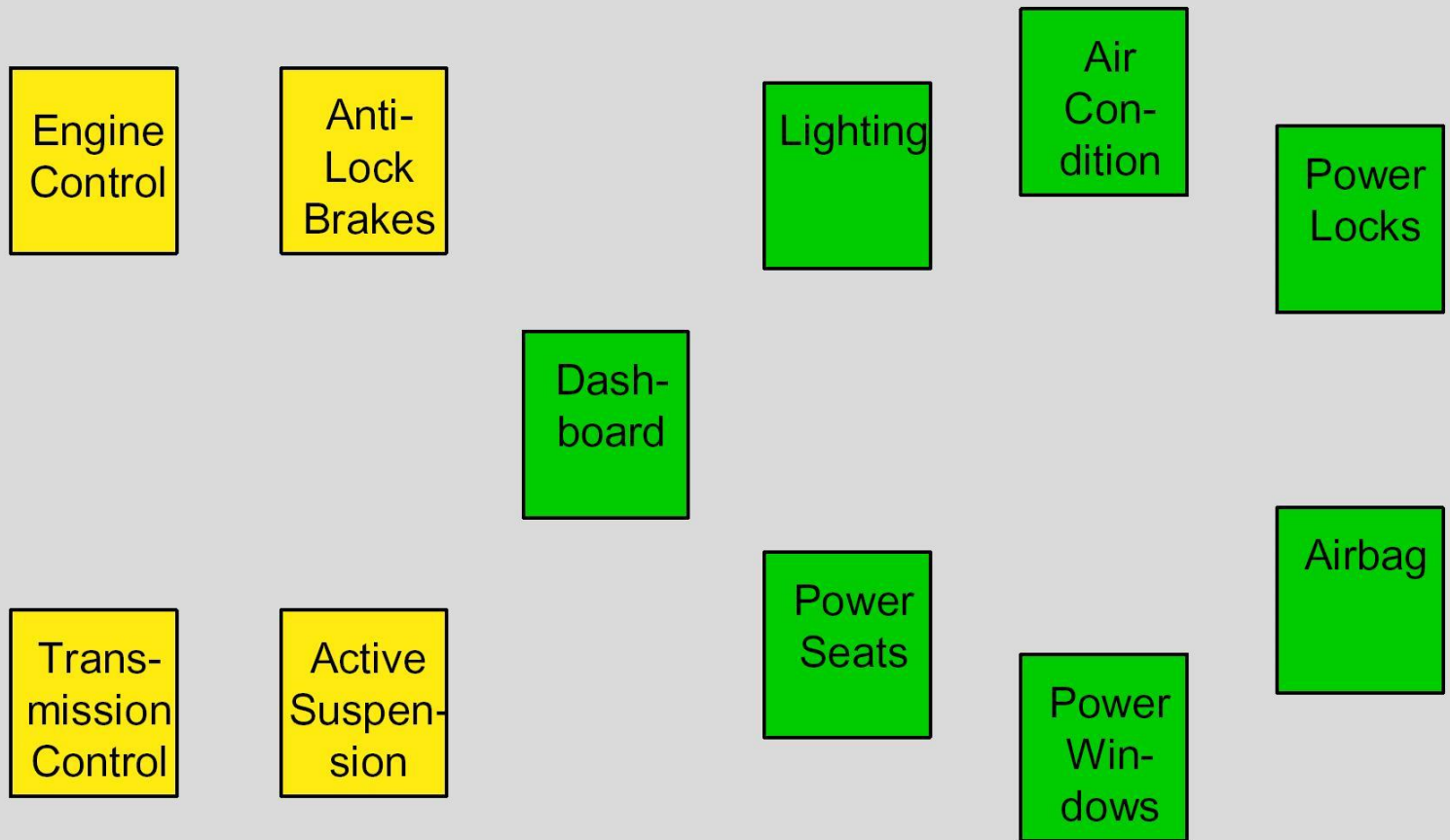
واحد های کنترل در یک شبکه
نود میگویند

توجه : هر گره در شبکه نیز
نود خوانده می شود



---NODE---

Some ECUs are used in the vehicle



BUS

به صورت کلی به مفهوم کانال
ارتباطی شبکه

نوعی ارتباط سیمی
(هندسه شبکه)

Protocol's

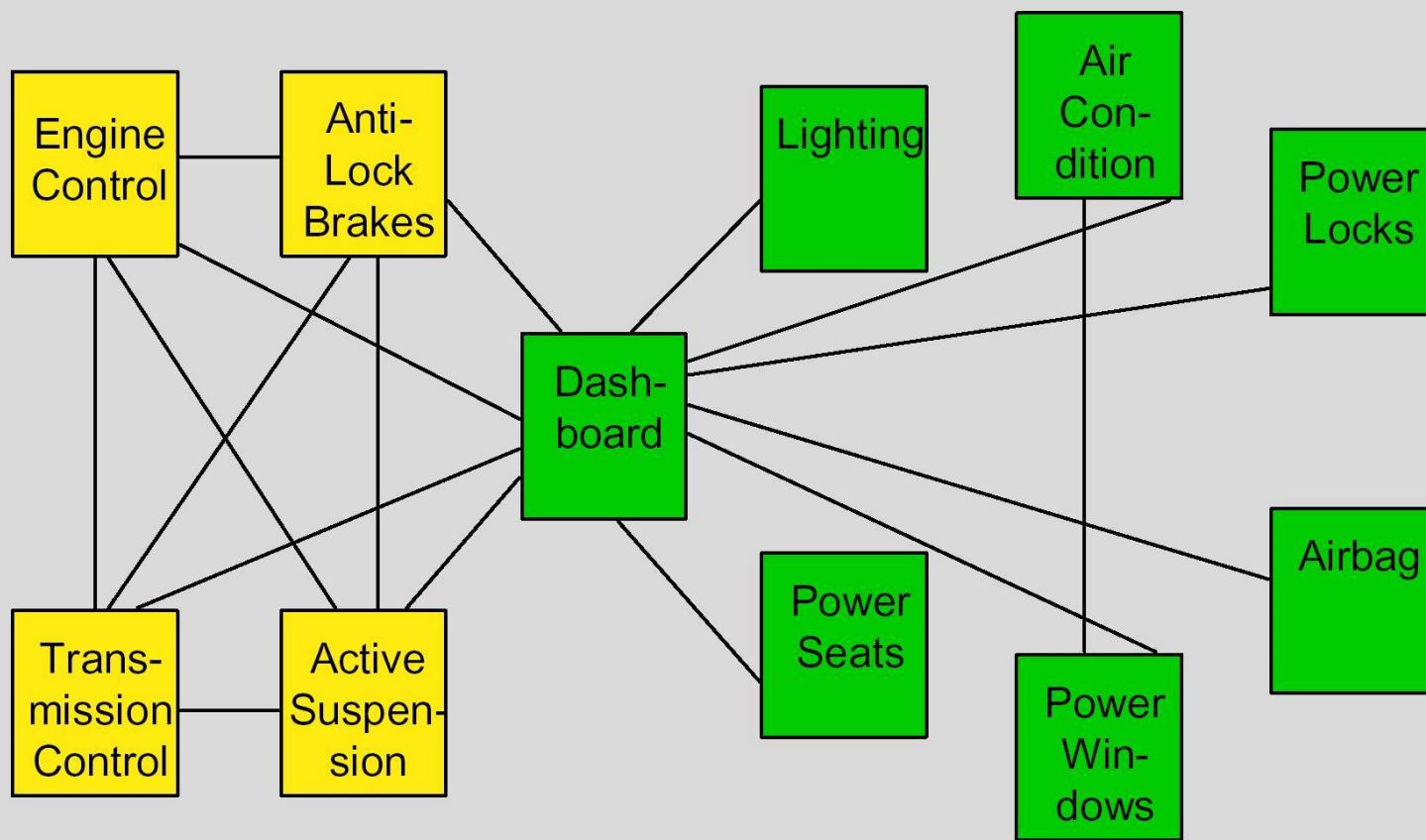
مجموعه قوانین سخت افزاری و نرم افزاری در یک شبکه

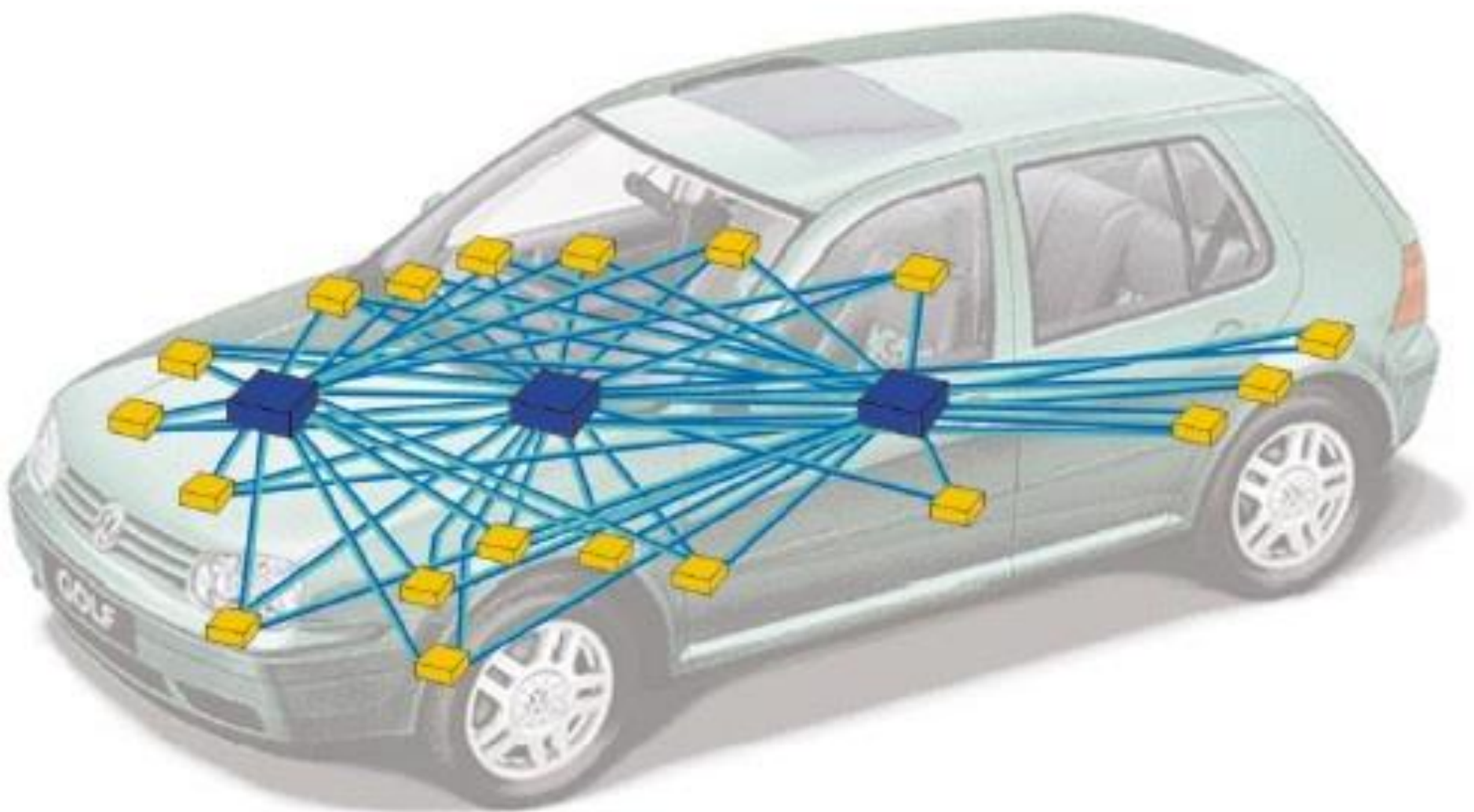
پروتکل

نامیده میشود

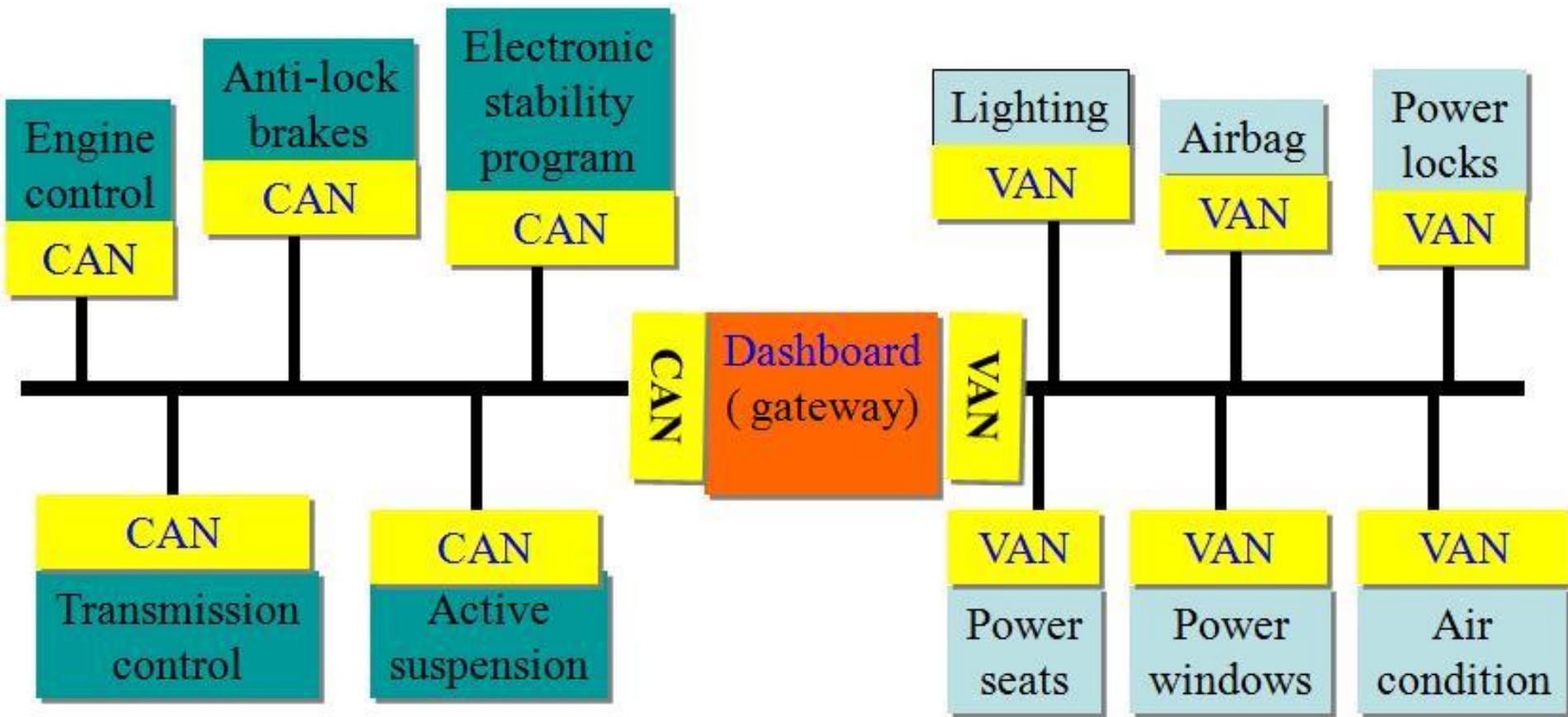
Analog – Digital
Open loop - Close loop
Node
BUS
Protocol
Gateway
Master-slave
Multi-master
Topology

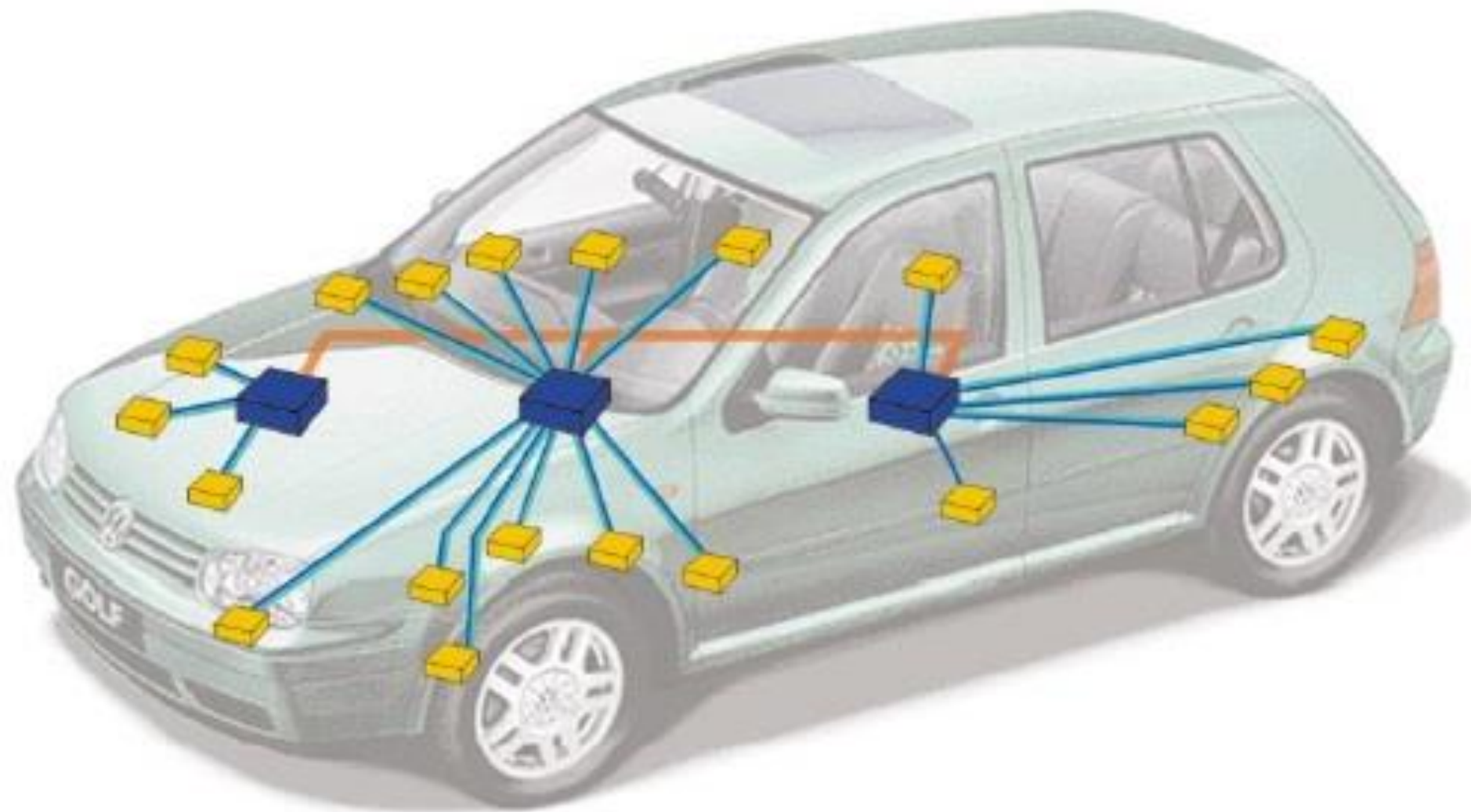
Traditional Network connection



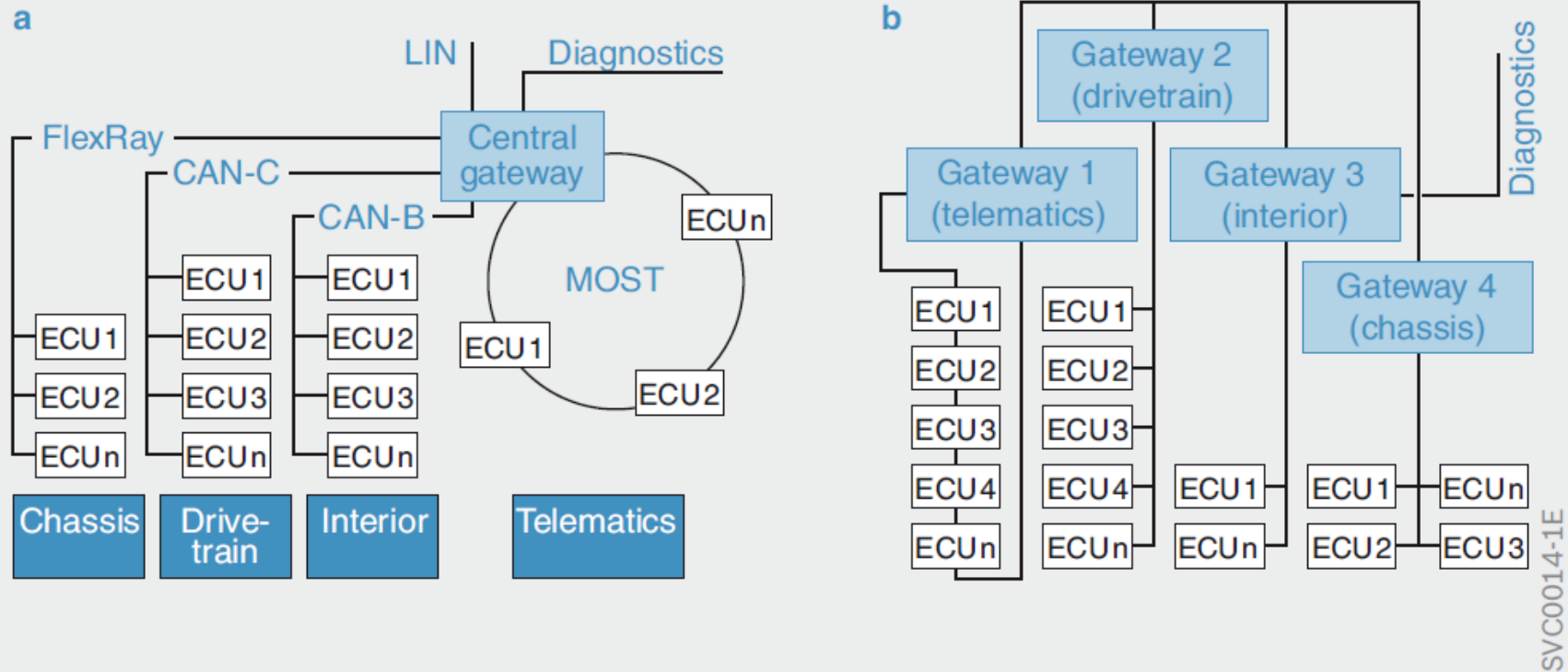


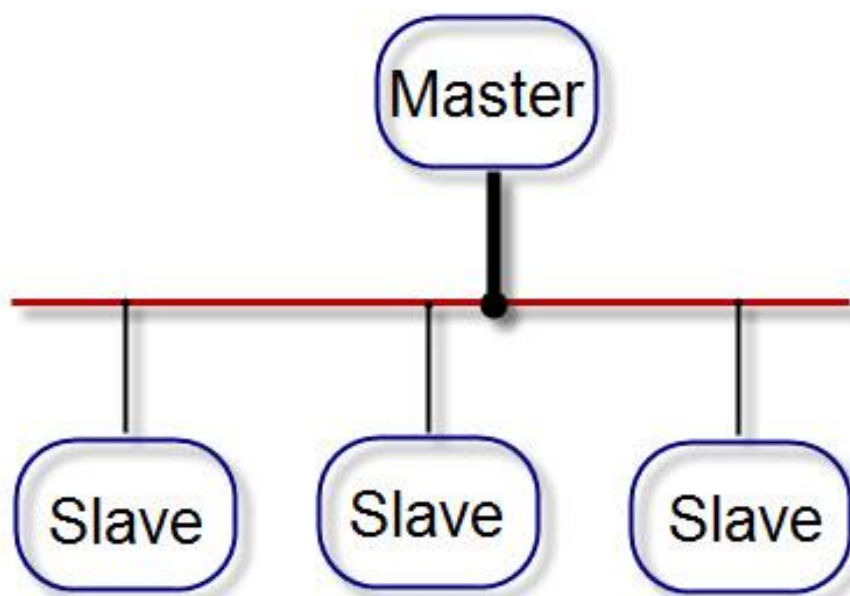
Today Network connection



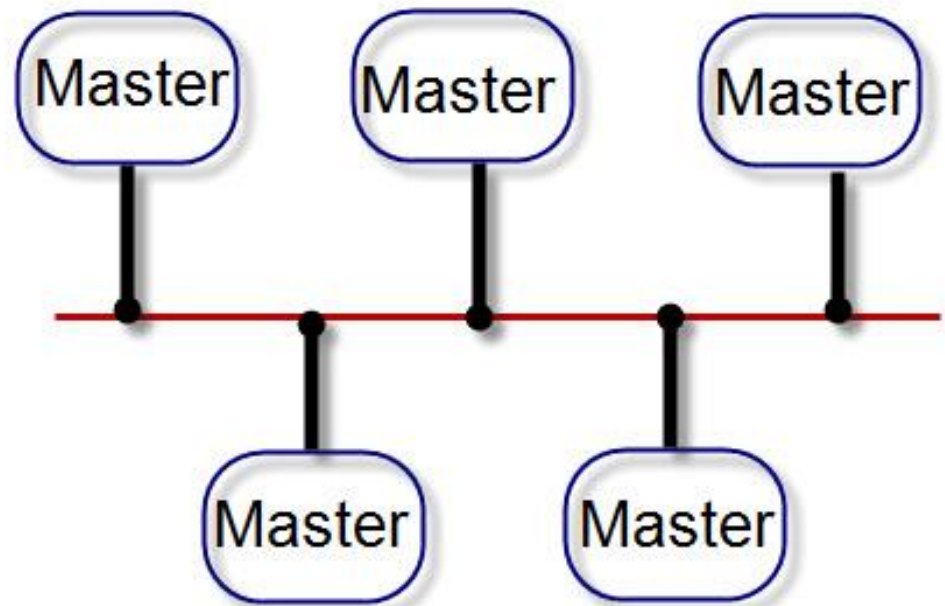


4 Gateway structures

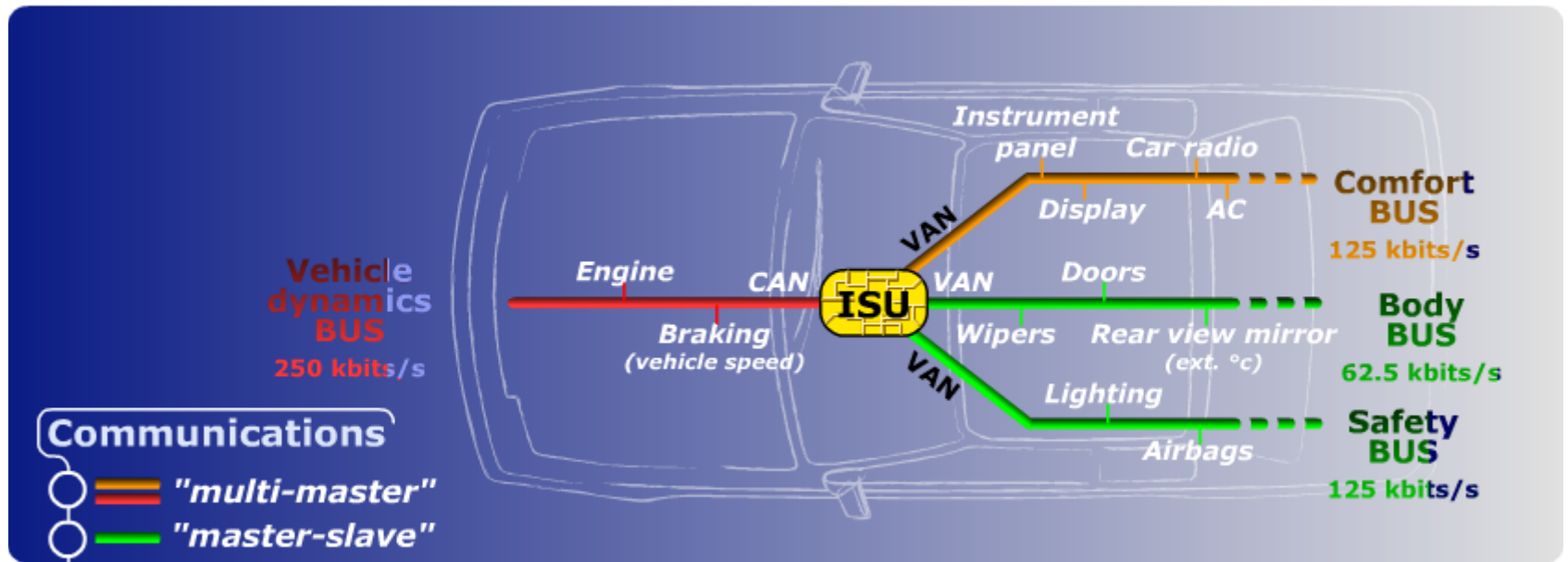




(b)



(a)



Network type

دسته بندی از نظر نوع اتصال

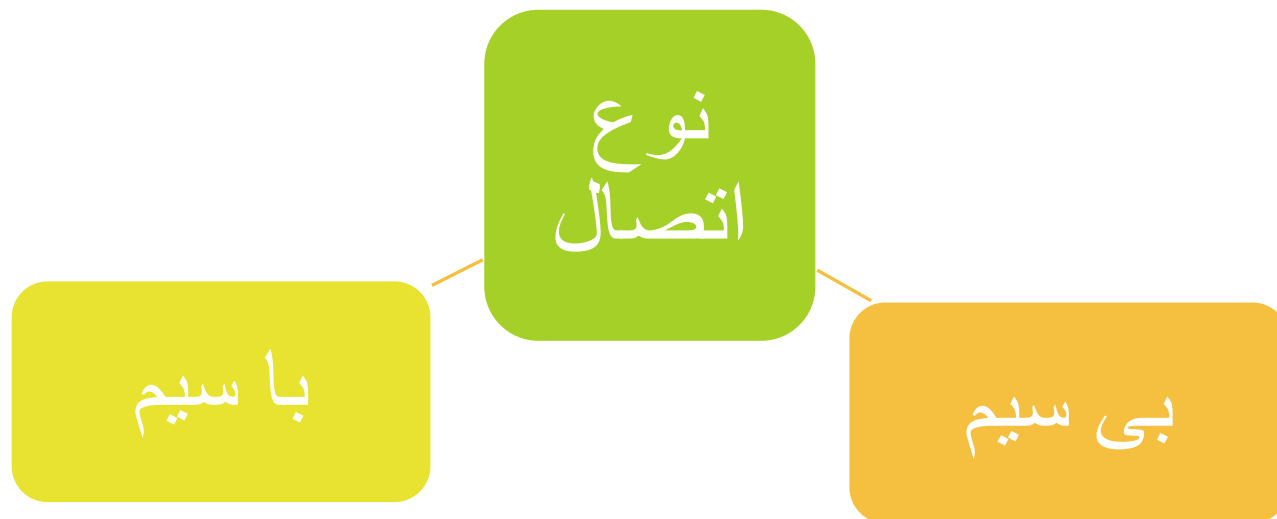
دسته بندی از نظر روش اتصال

دسته بندی از نظر نوع مالتی پلکس

دسته بندی از نظر سرعت SAE

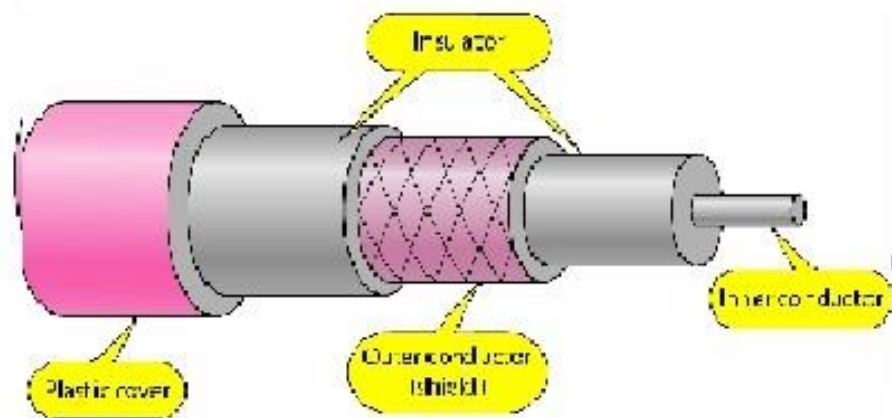
دسته بندی از نظر هندسه شبکه - توپولوژی

دسته بندی از نظر نوع پروتکل

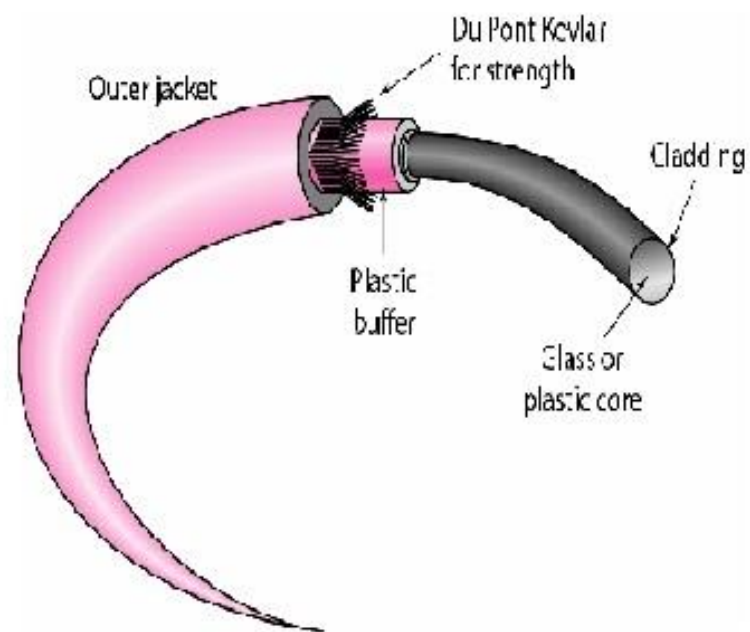




a



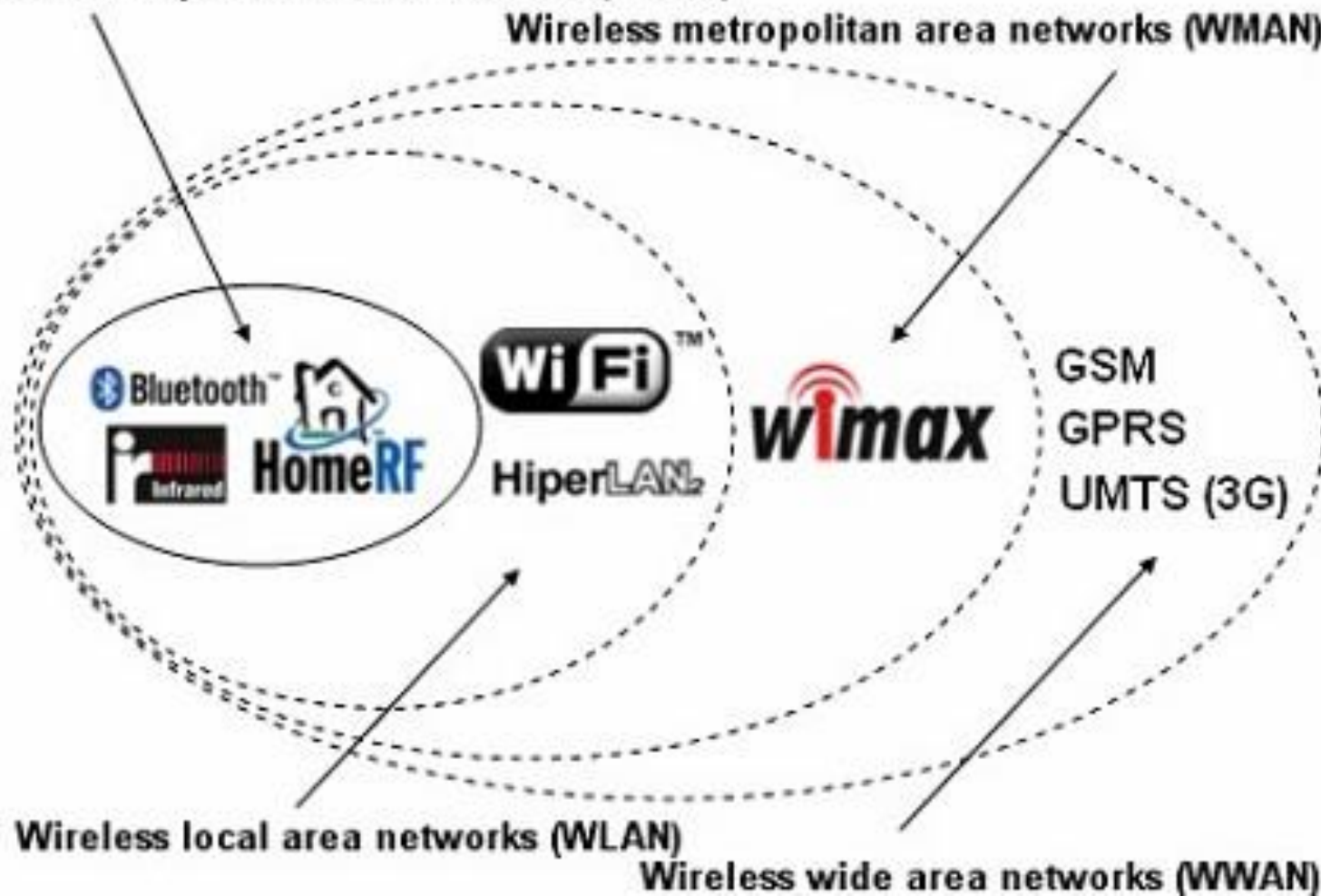
b

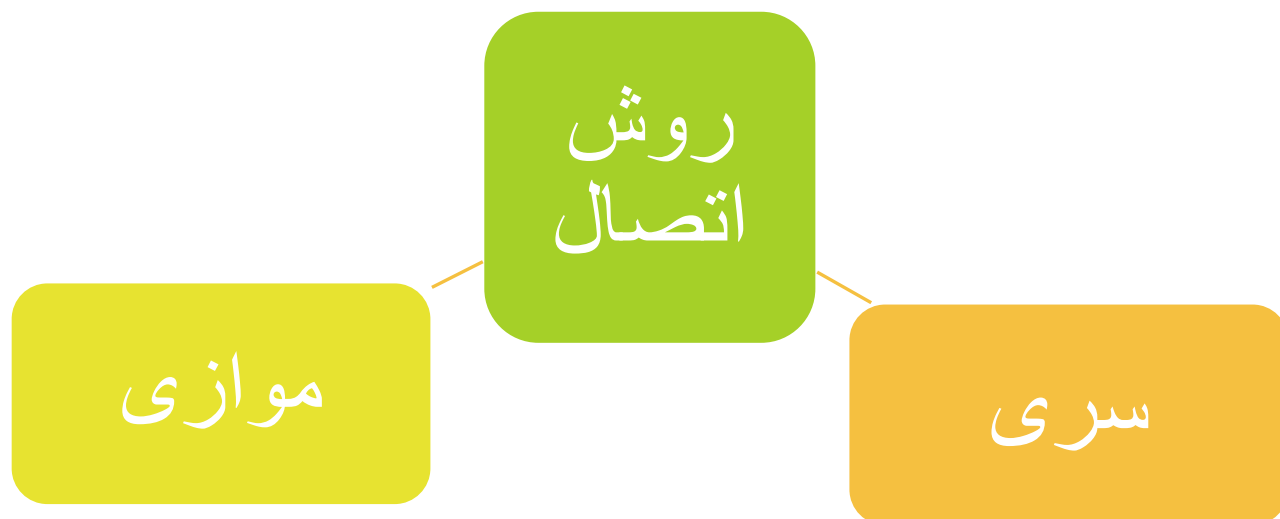


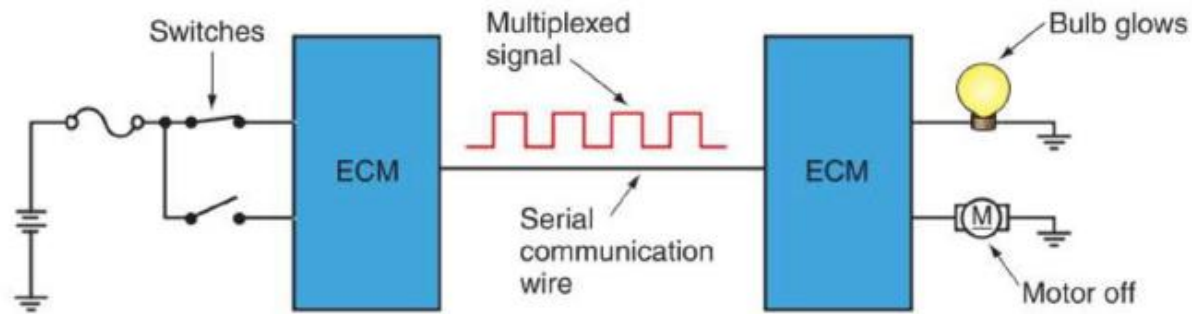
c

Wireless personal area network (WPAN)

Wireless metropolitan area networks (WMAN)

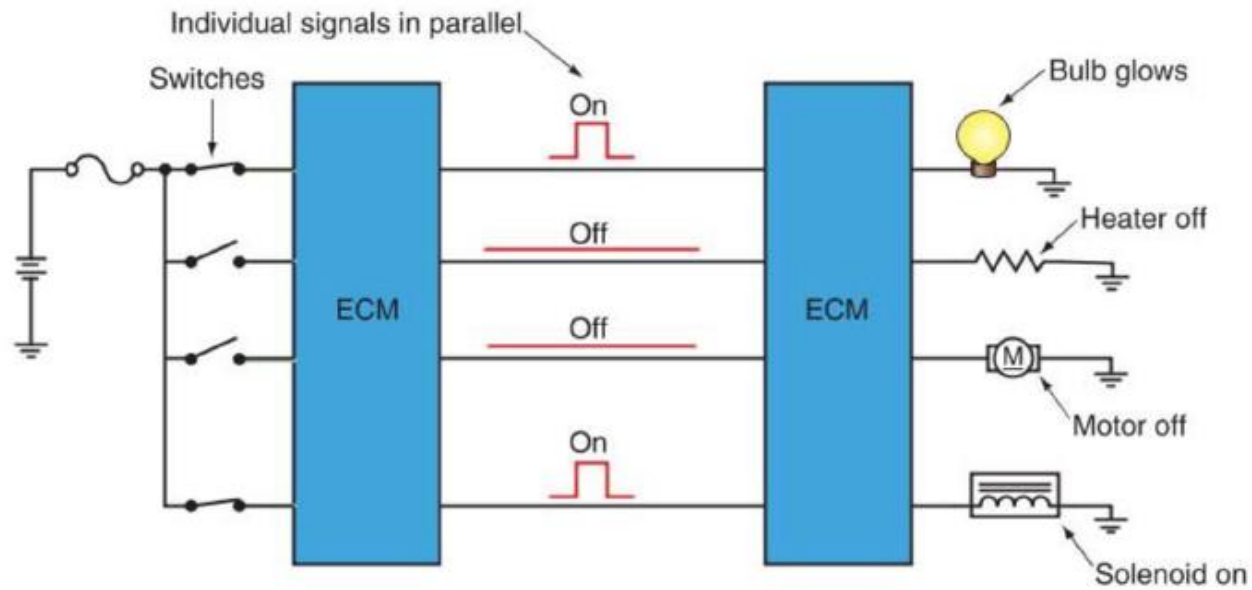






A

Serial (Multiplexed) Communication

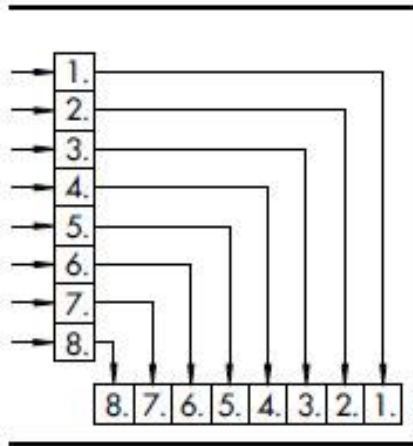


B

Parallel Communication

فرستنده

8-bit unit

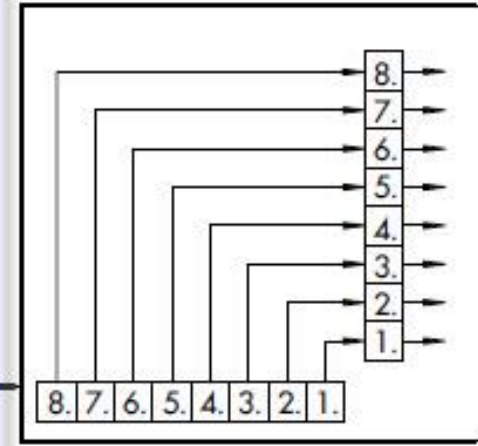


مدول کنترل الکترونیکی 1

8. 7. 6. 5. 4. 3. 2. 1.

گیرنده

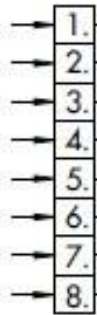
8-bit unit



مدول کنترل الکترونیکی 2

فرستنده

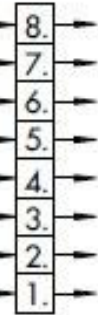
8-bit unit



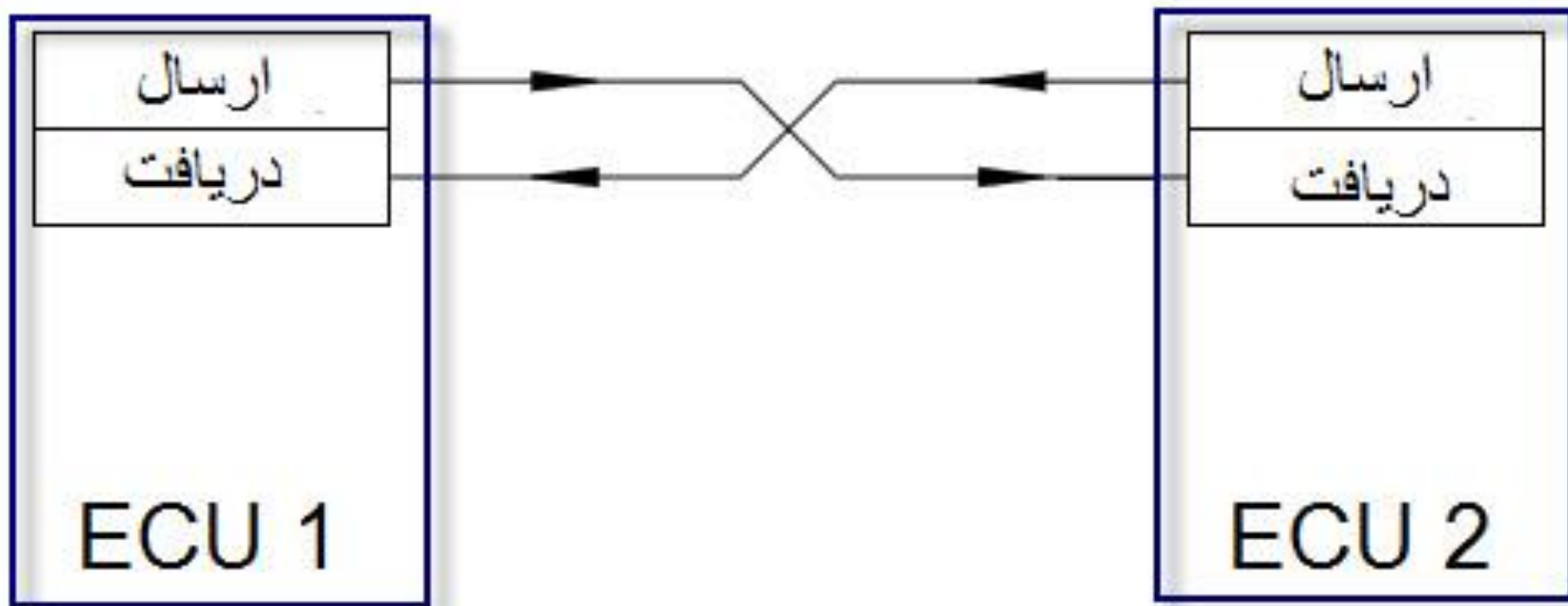
مدول كنترل الكترونيكي 1

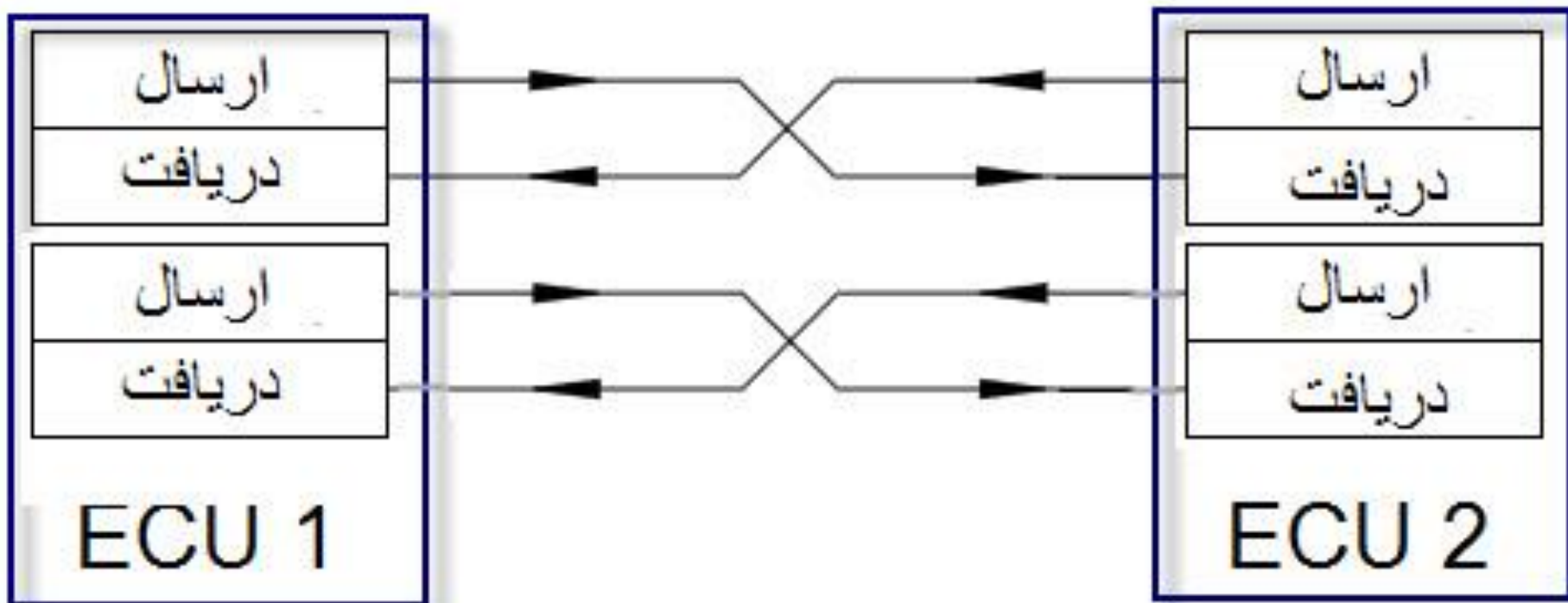
گیرنده

8-bit unit



مدول كنترل الكترونيكي 2





Direction of communication.



By Natcha Phohan

Direction of communication.

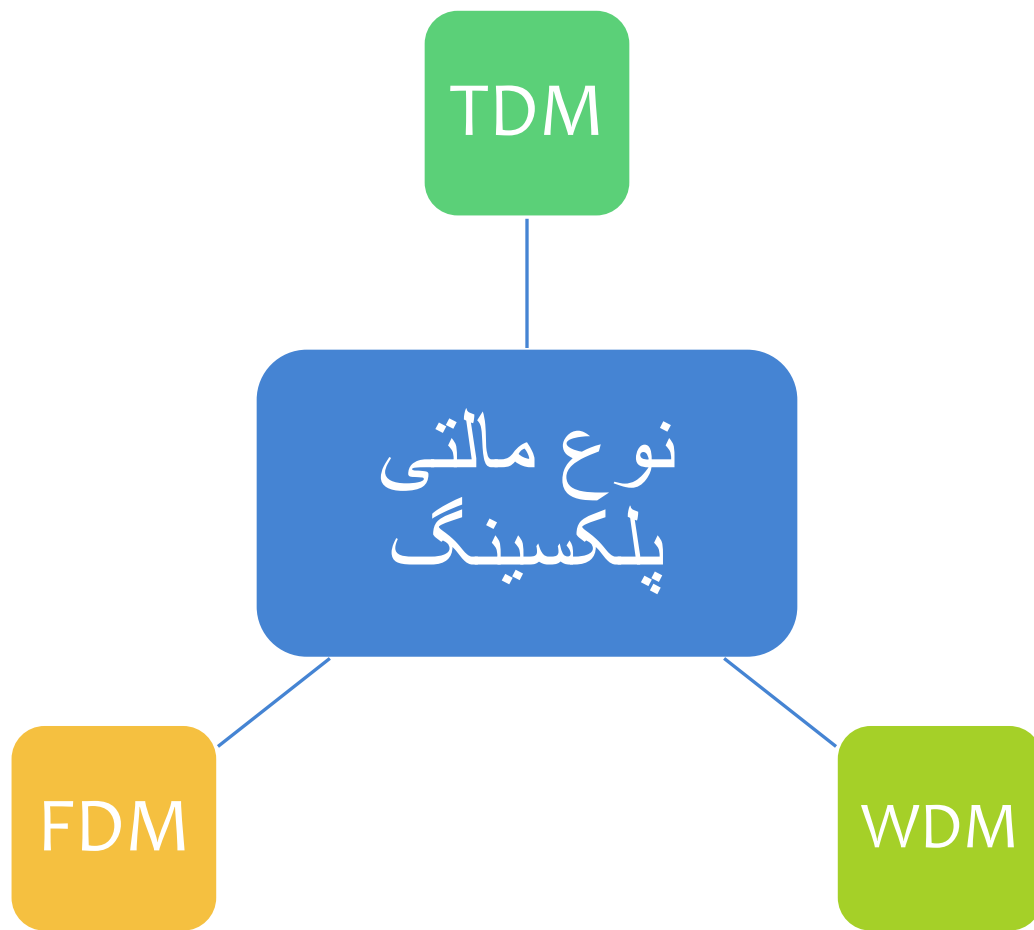


By Natcha Phohan

Direction of communication.



By Natcha Phohan

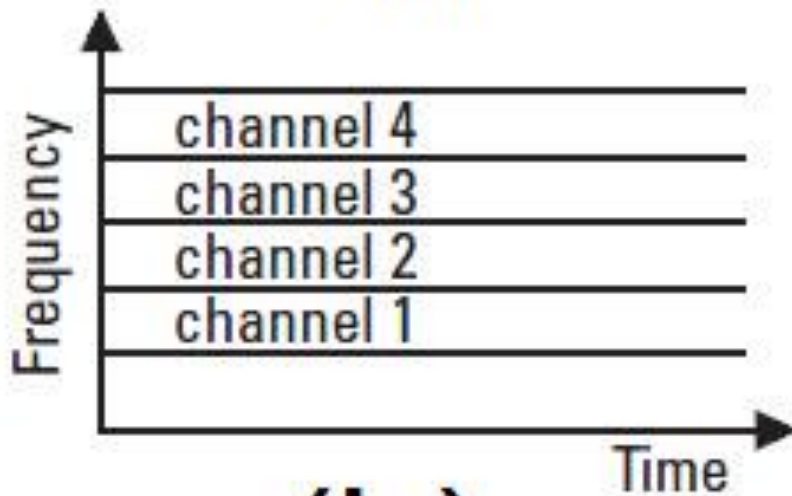


TDM



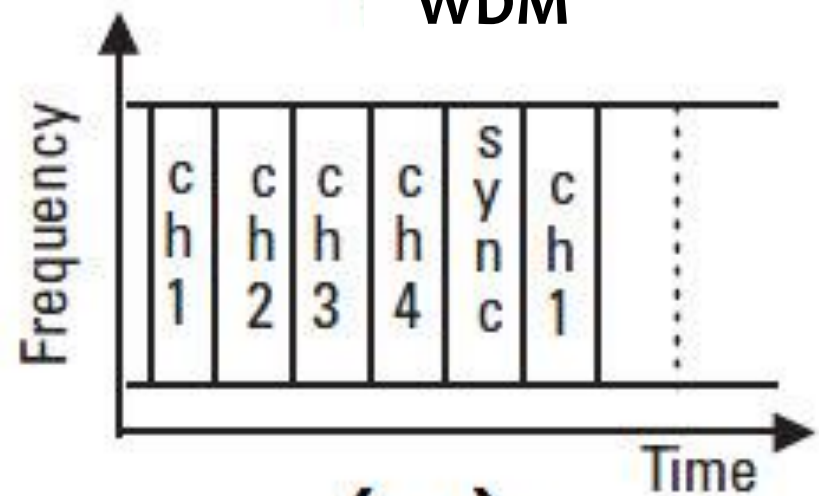
(a)

FDM

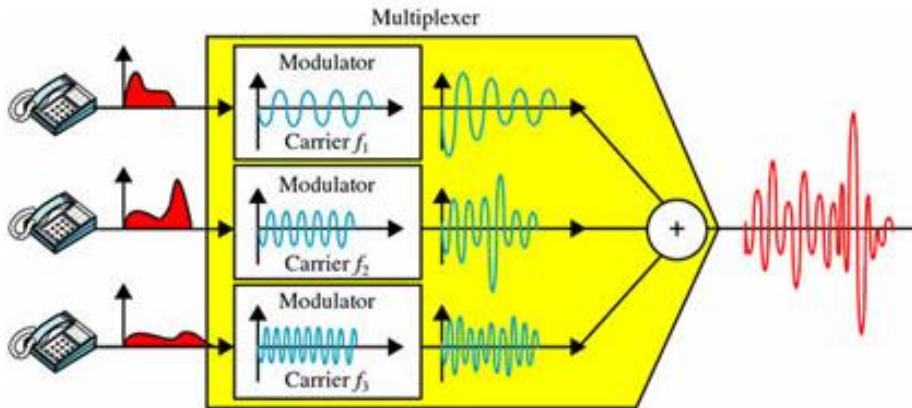


(b)

WDM



(c)

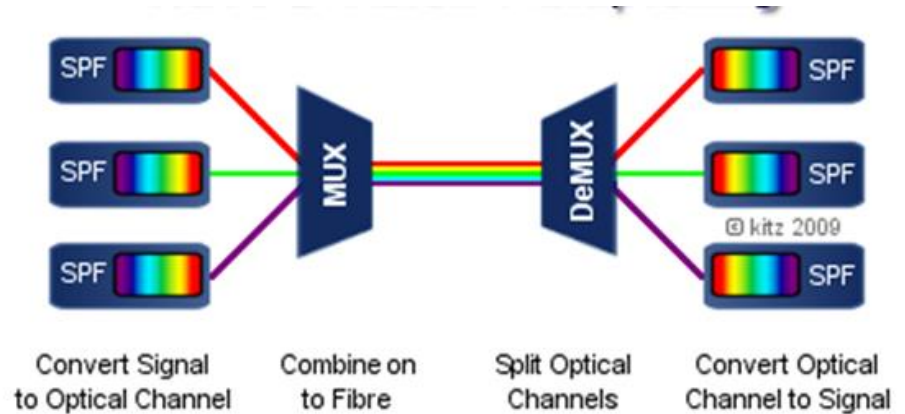


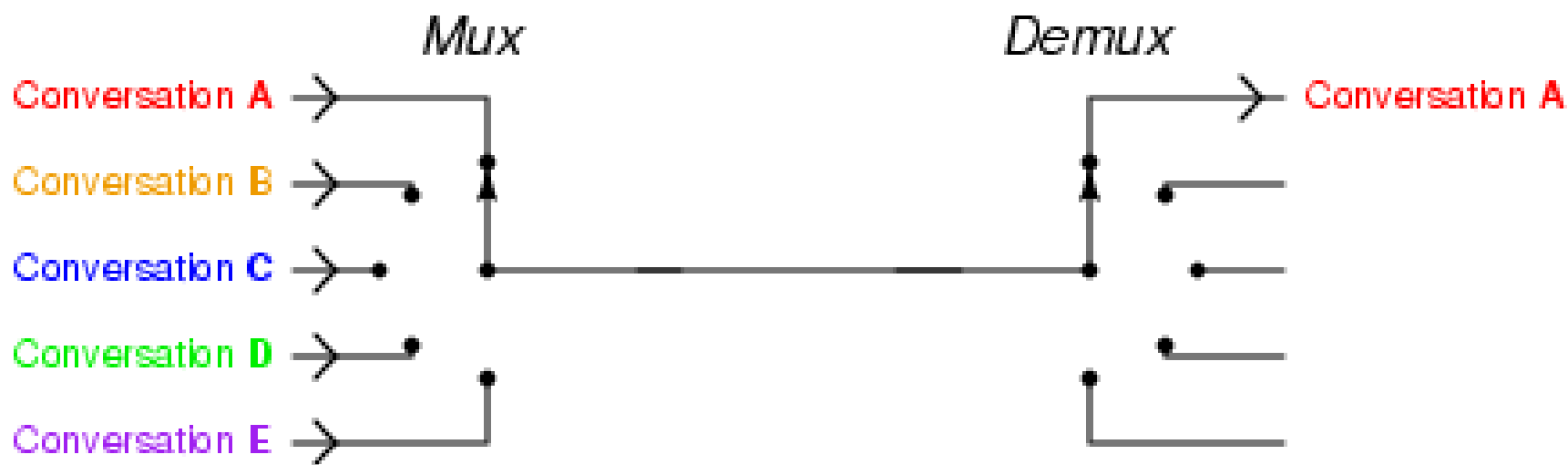
FDM

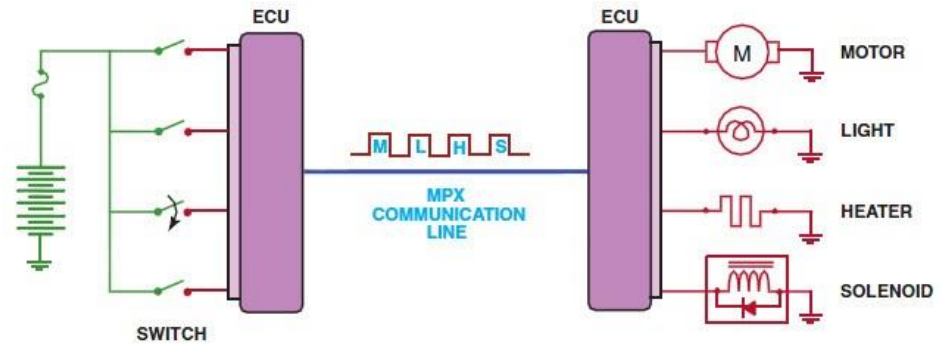
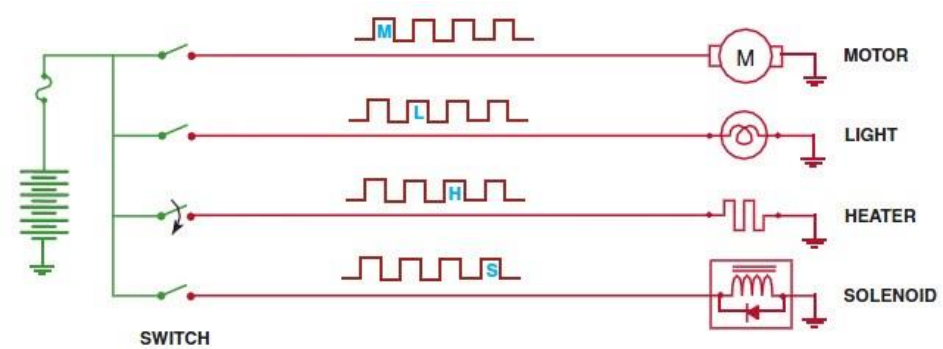
Frequency division Multiplexing

WDM

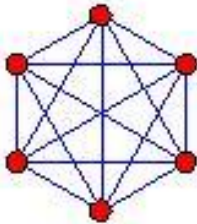
Wave division Multiplexing



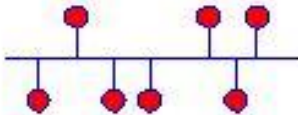




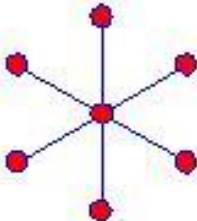
Networks Topology



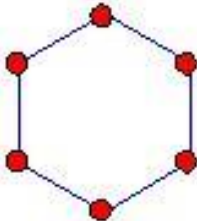
a) Fully Connected Topology



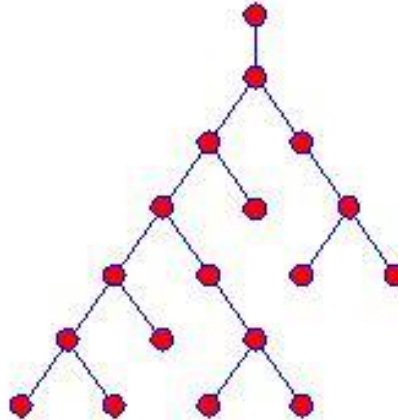
b) Bus Topology



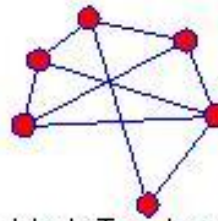
d) Star Topology



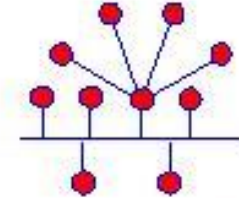
d) Ring Topology



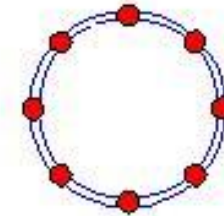
e) Tree Topology



f) Mesh Topology



g) Hybrid Topology
(example: combination of
Star topology and Bus topology)

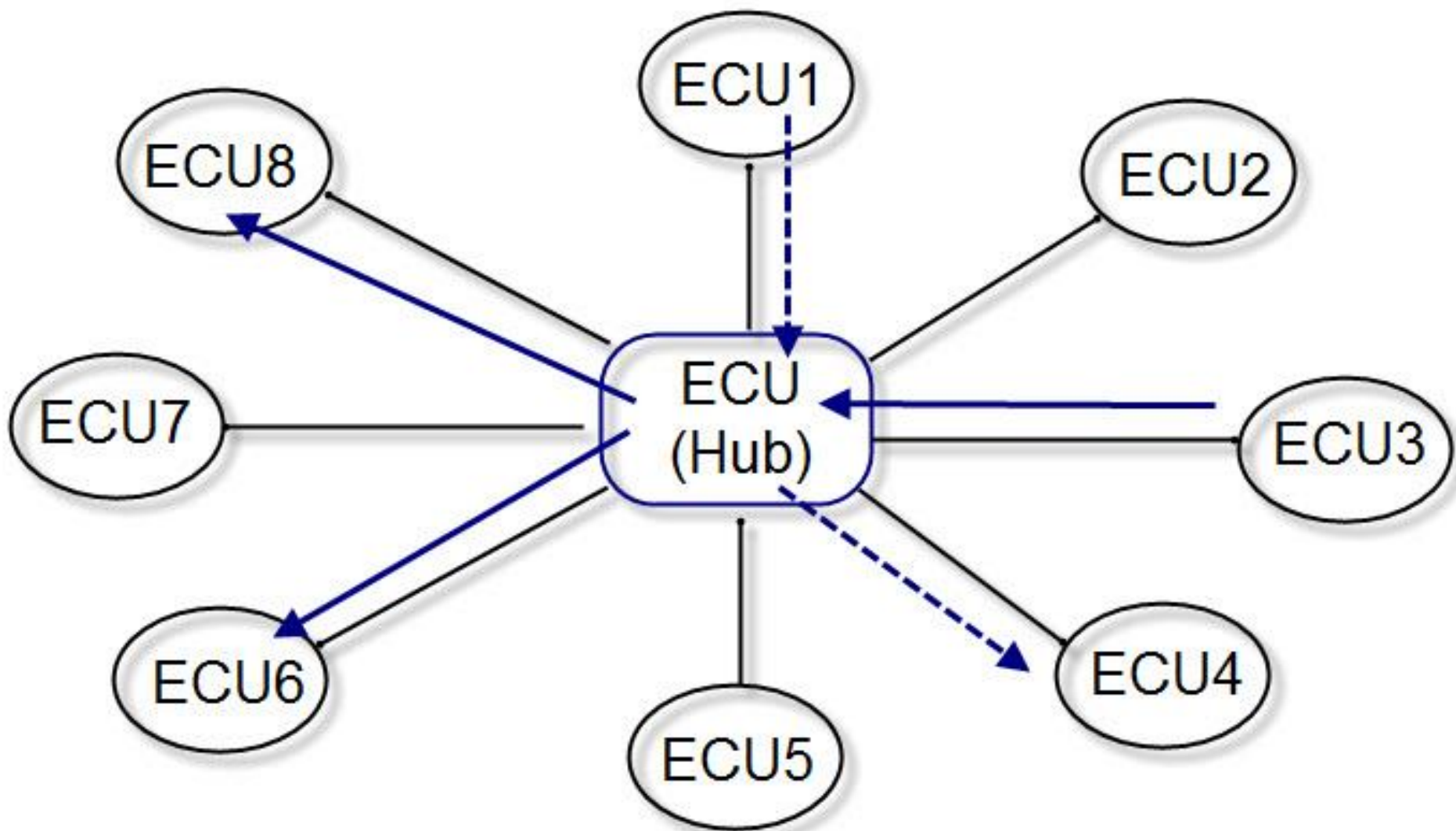


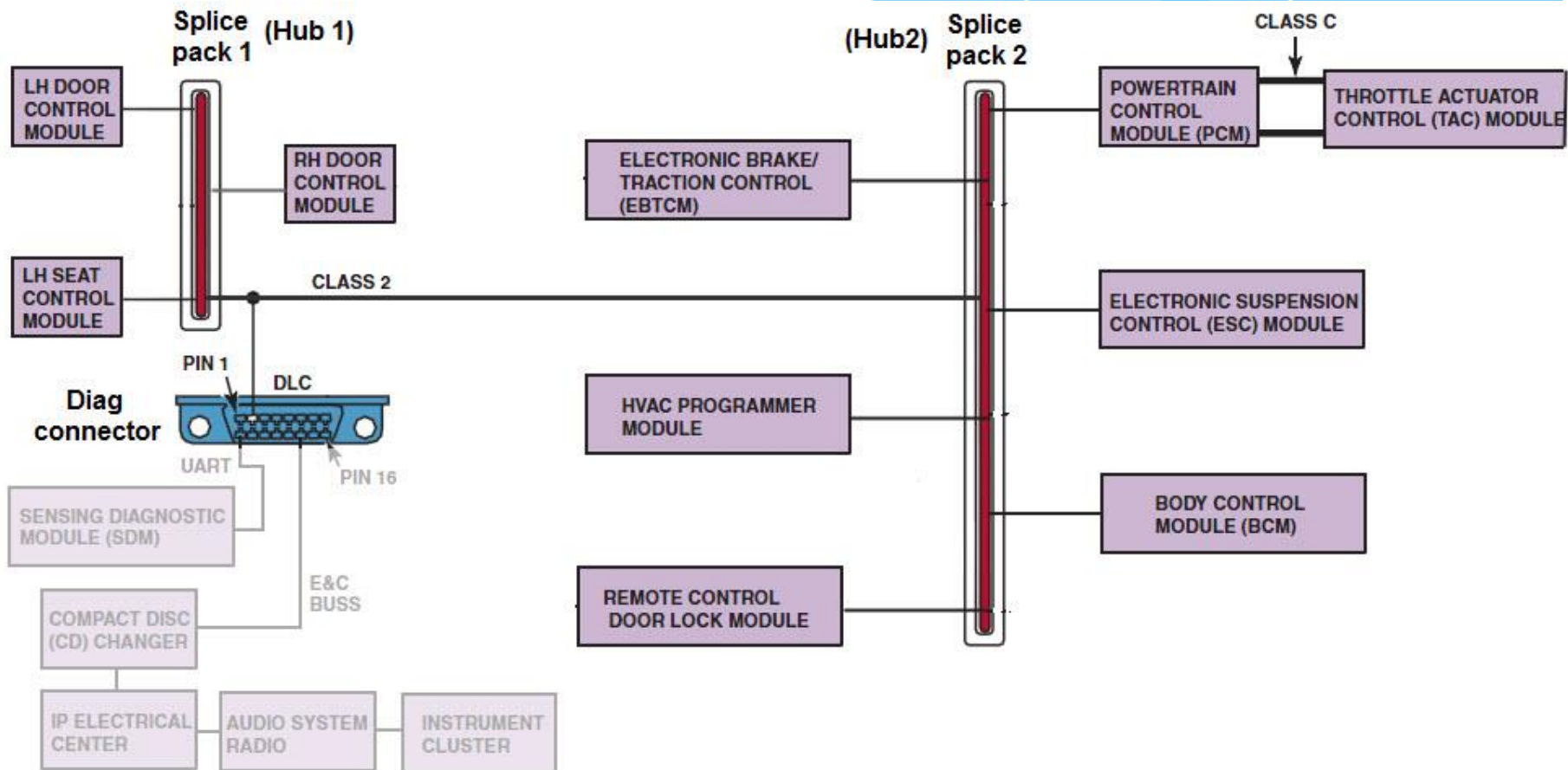
h) Dual Ring Topology

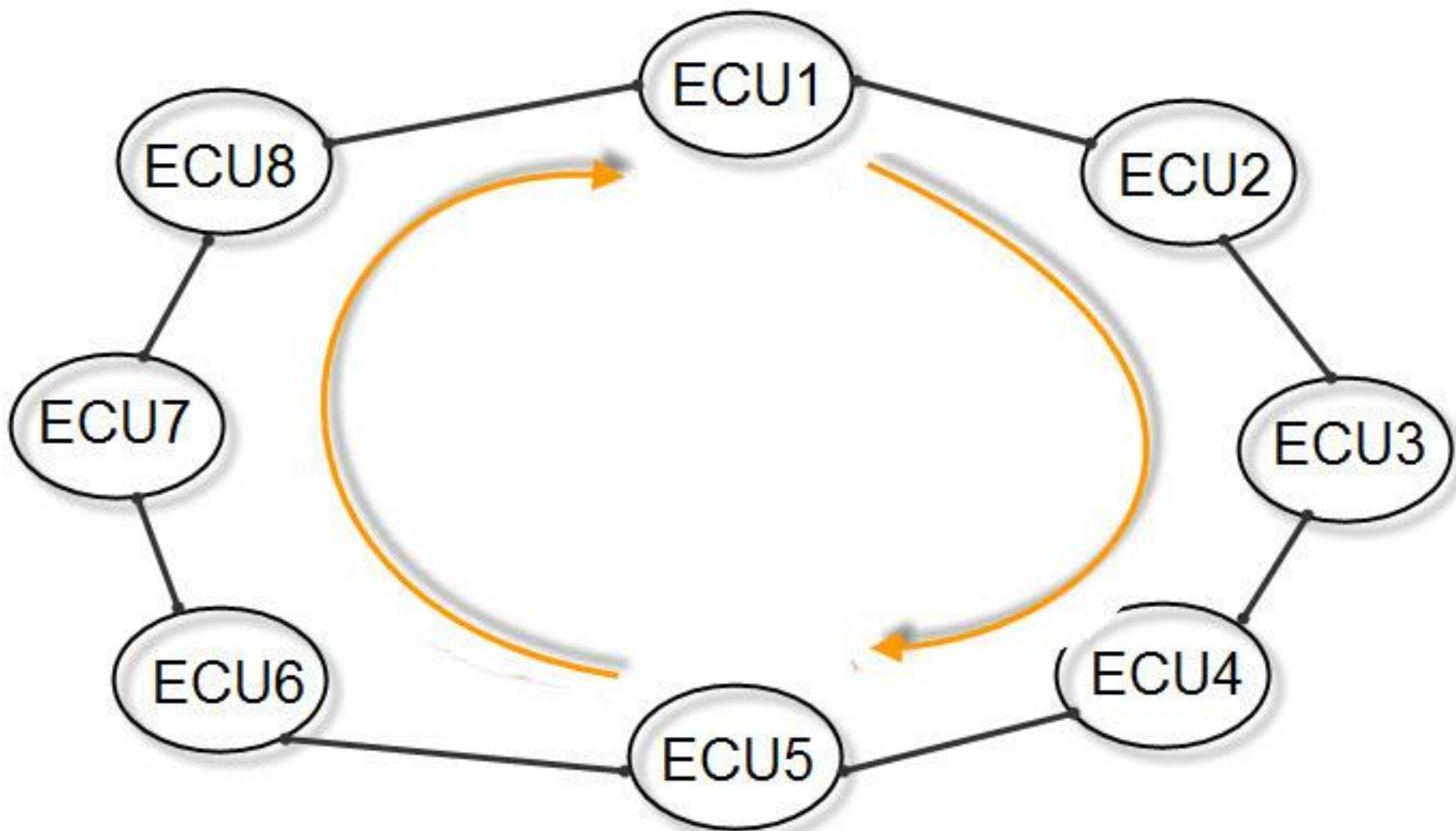


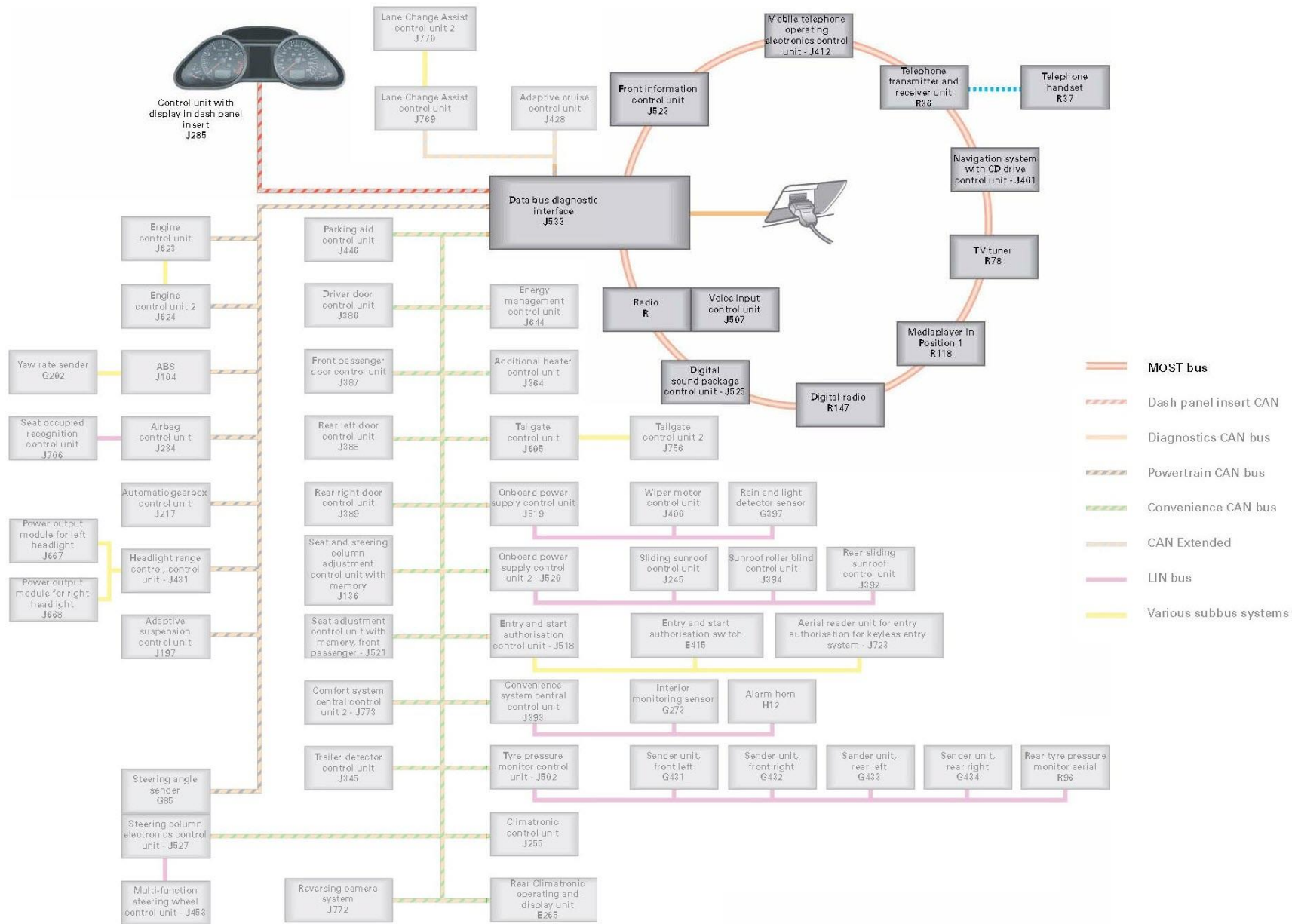
i) Linear Topology

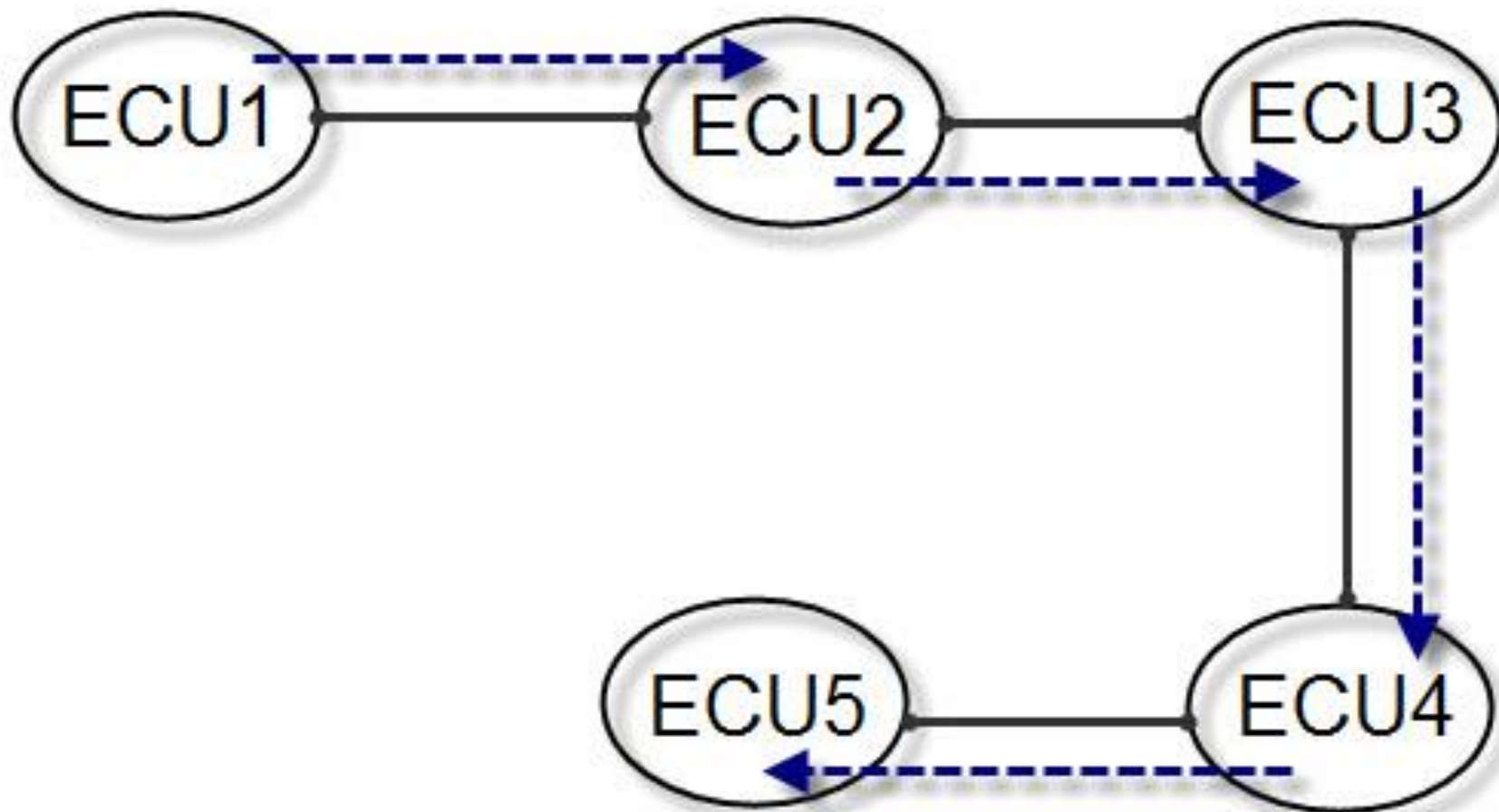
Nodes ● — Branches

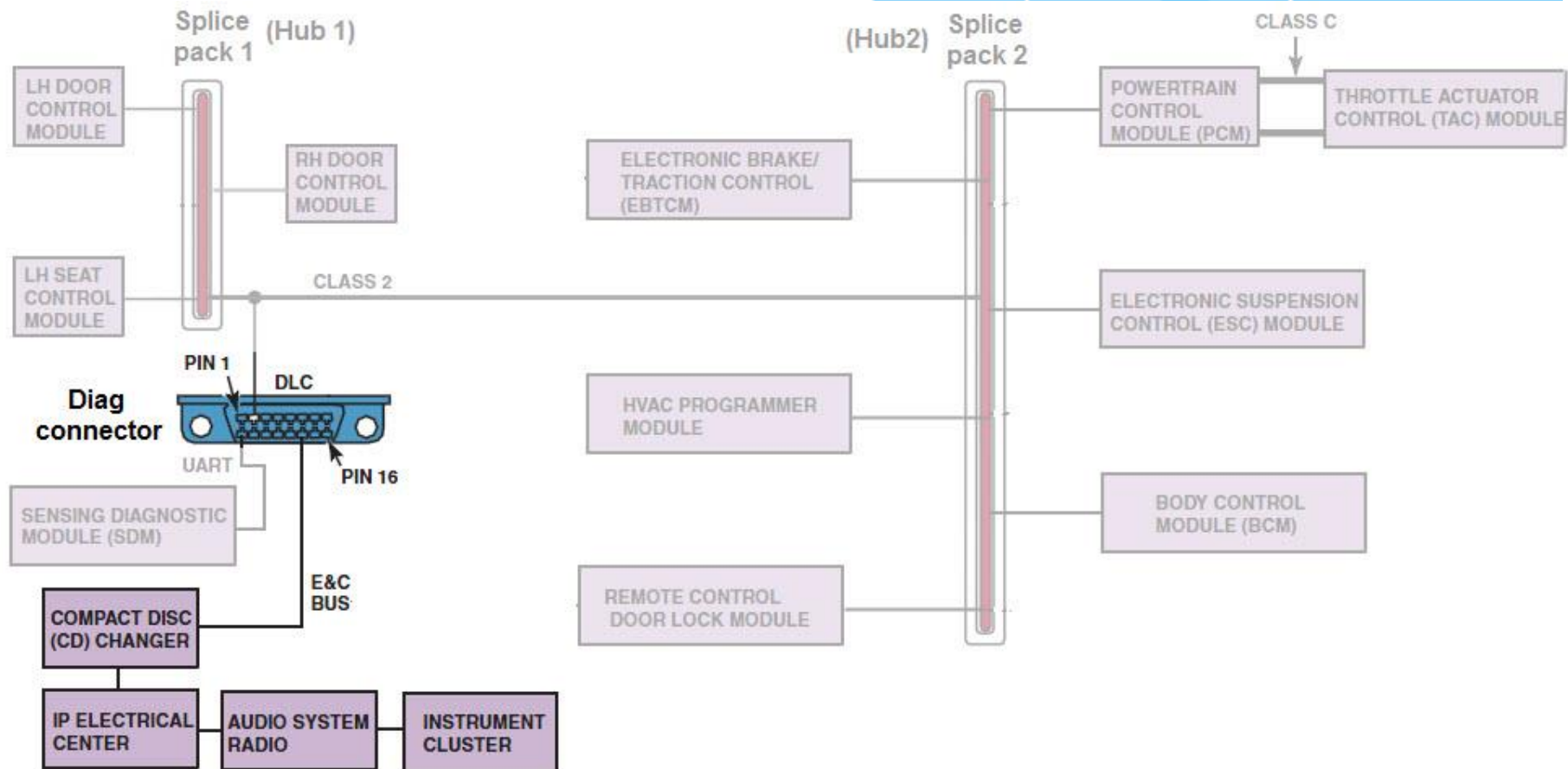


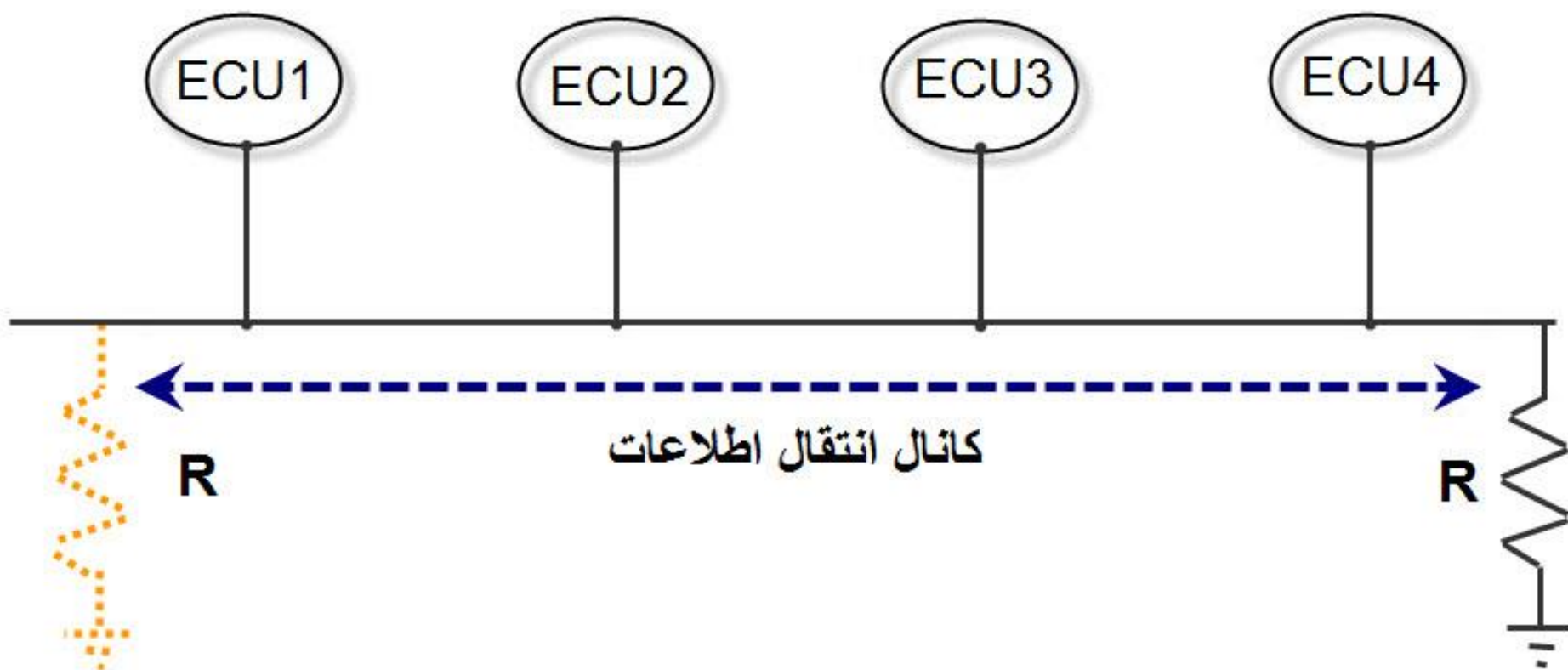


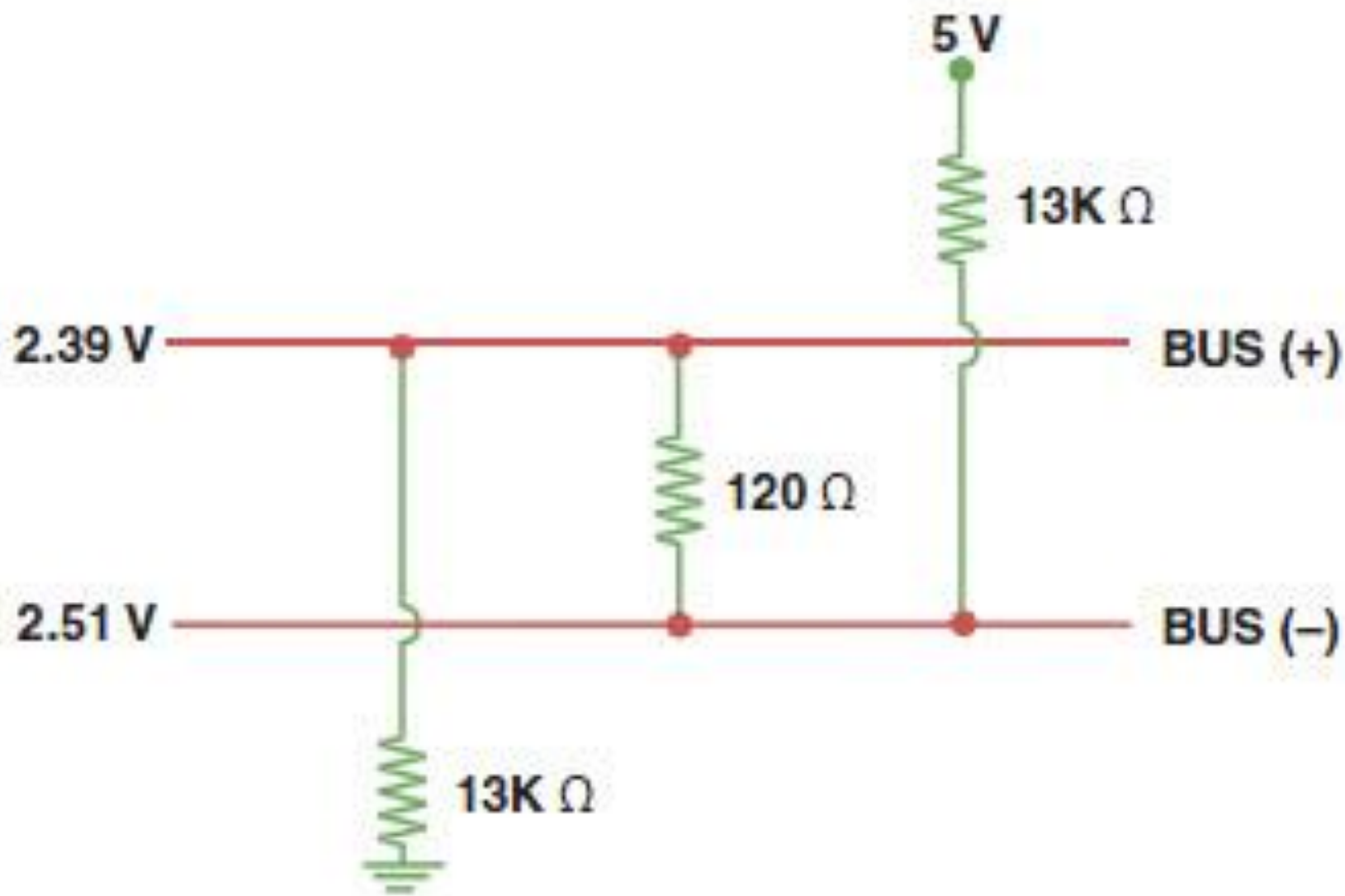


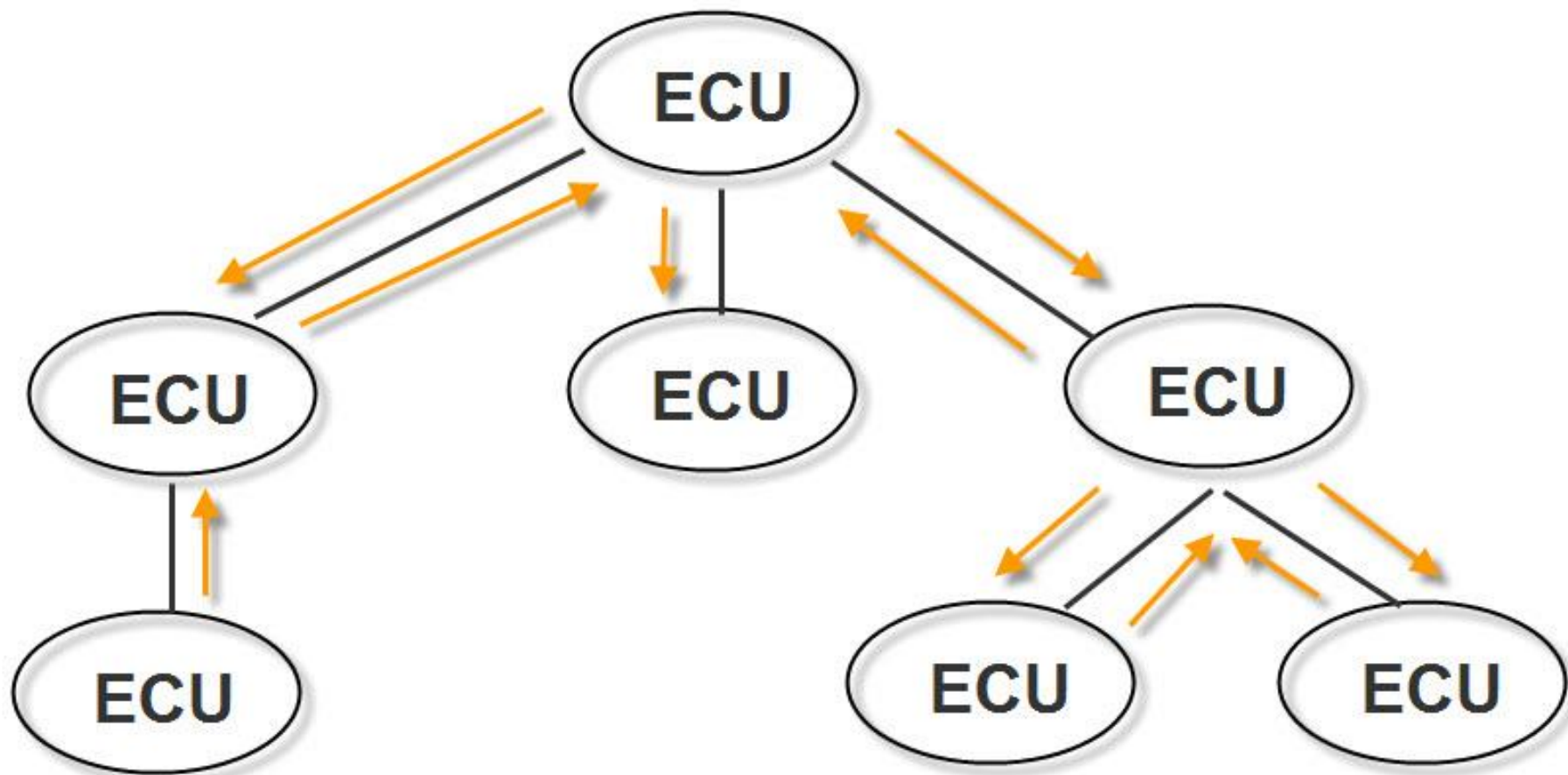






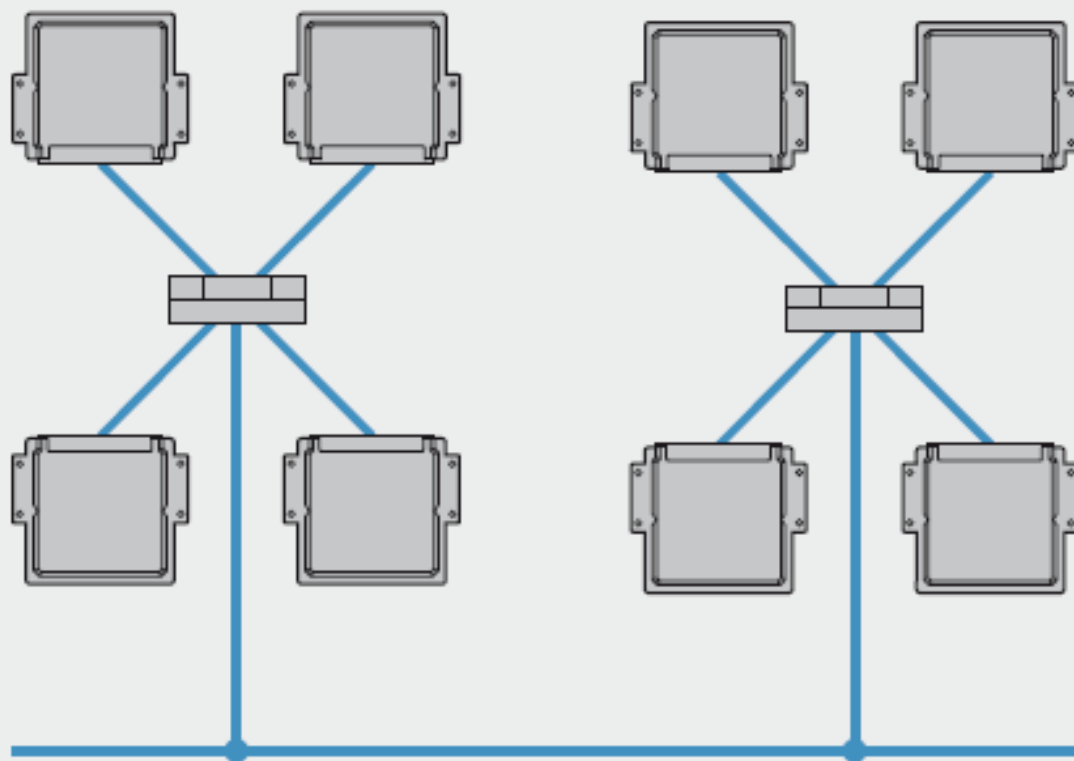




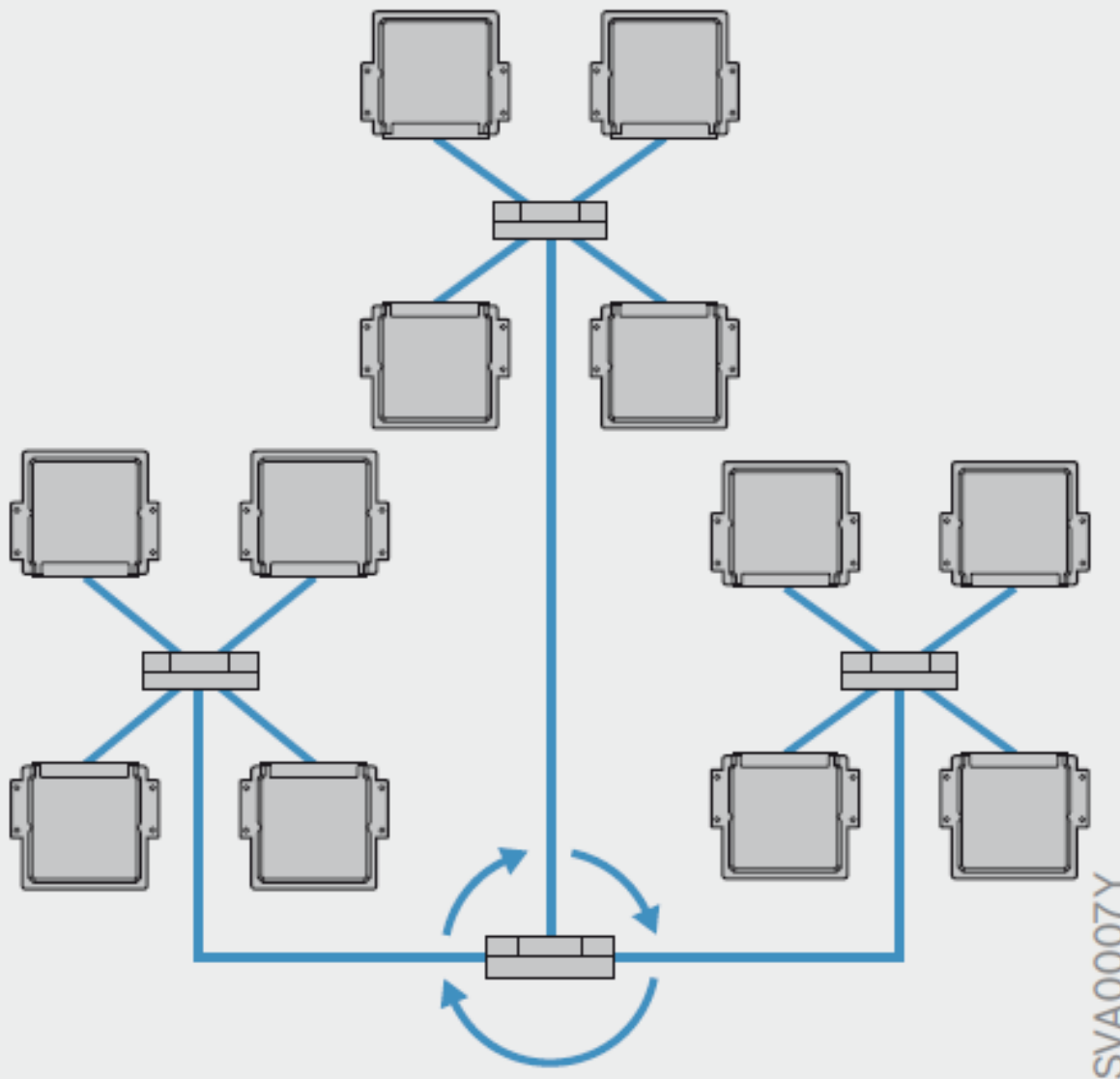


6

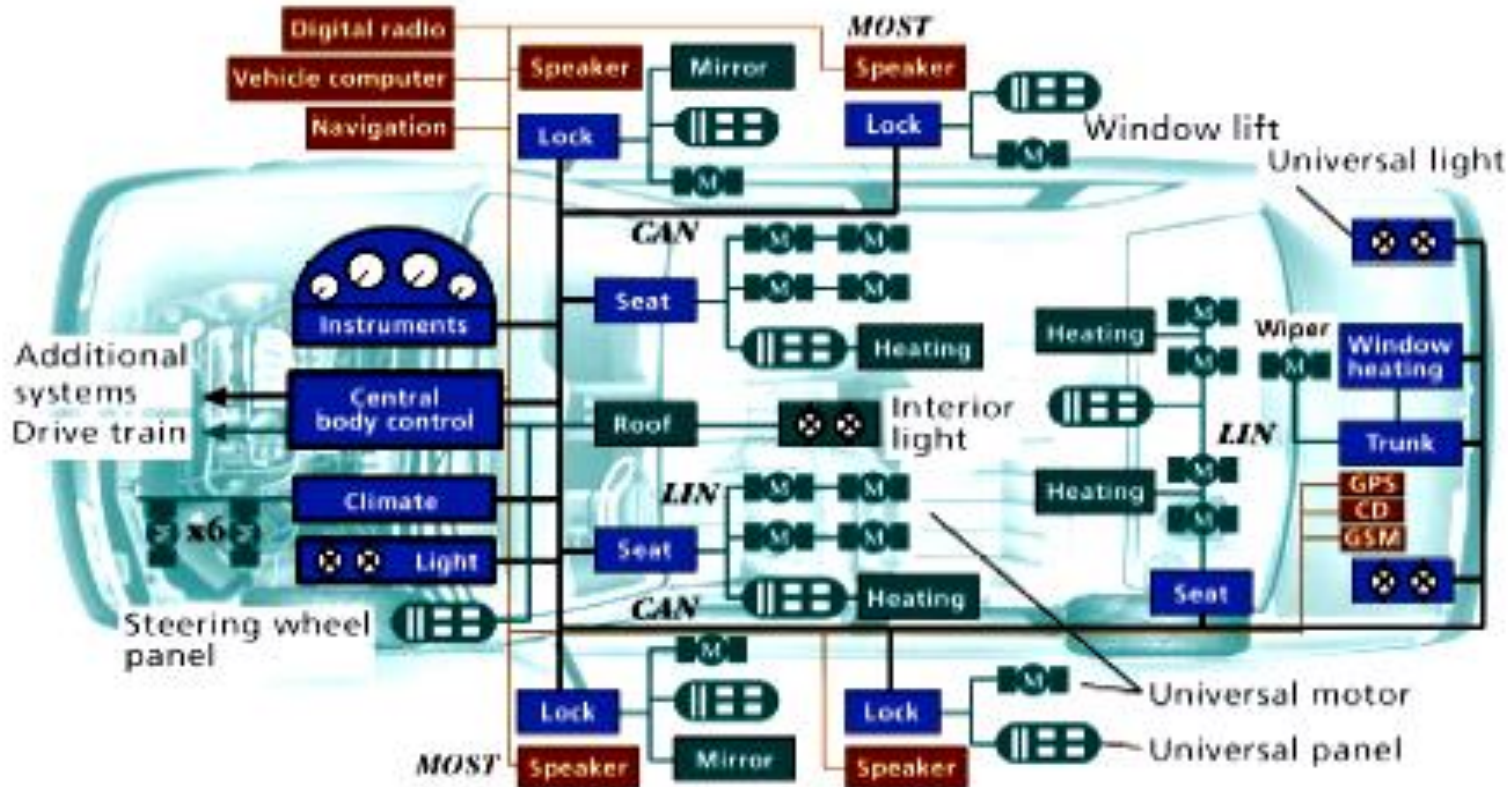
Star bus topology



SVA0006Y



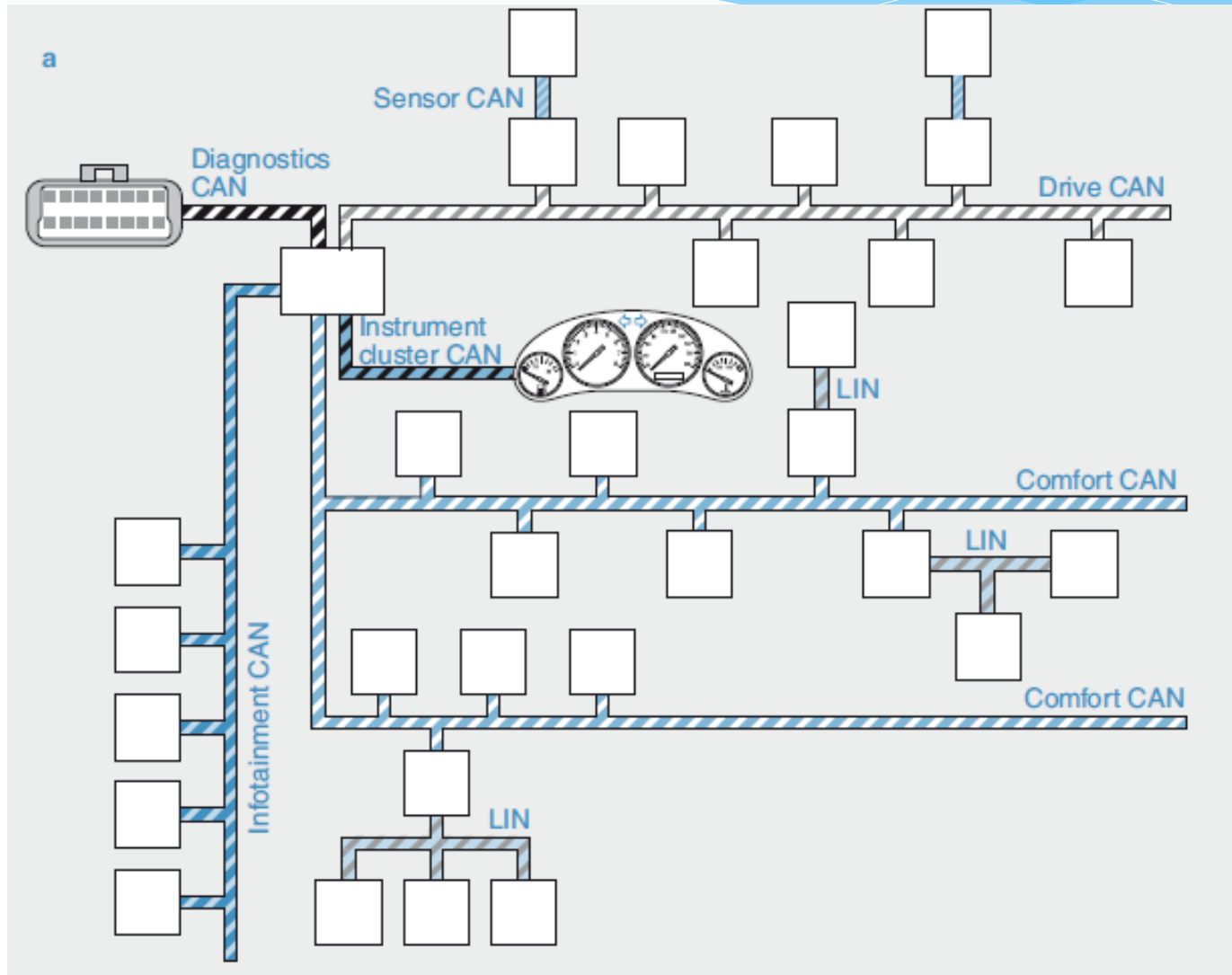
Sample



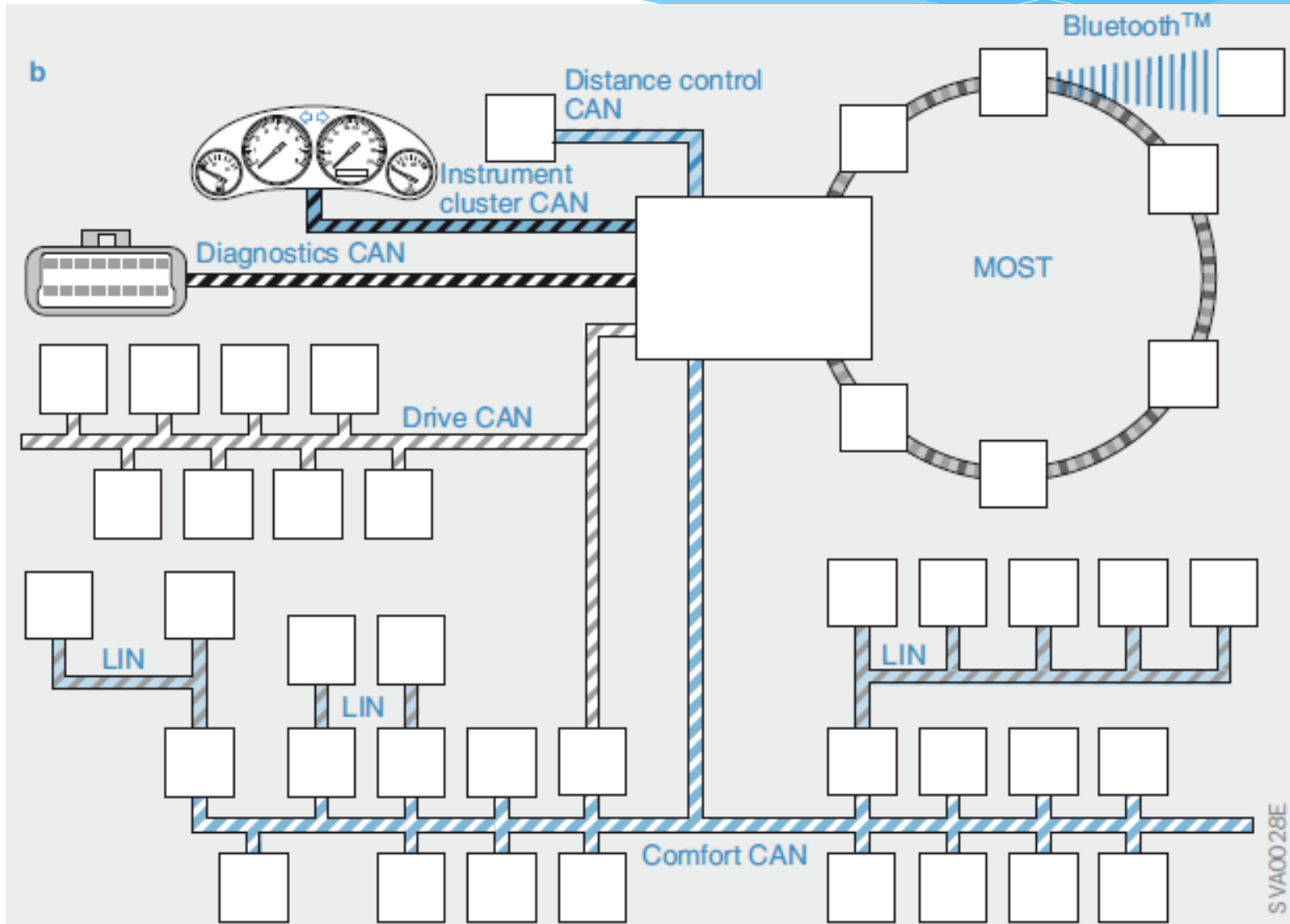
VOLVO
XC90

CAN Controller area network
GPS Global Positioning System
GSM Global System for Mobile Communications
LIN Local interconnect network
MOST Media-oriented systems transport

Sample

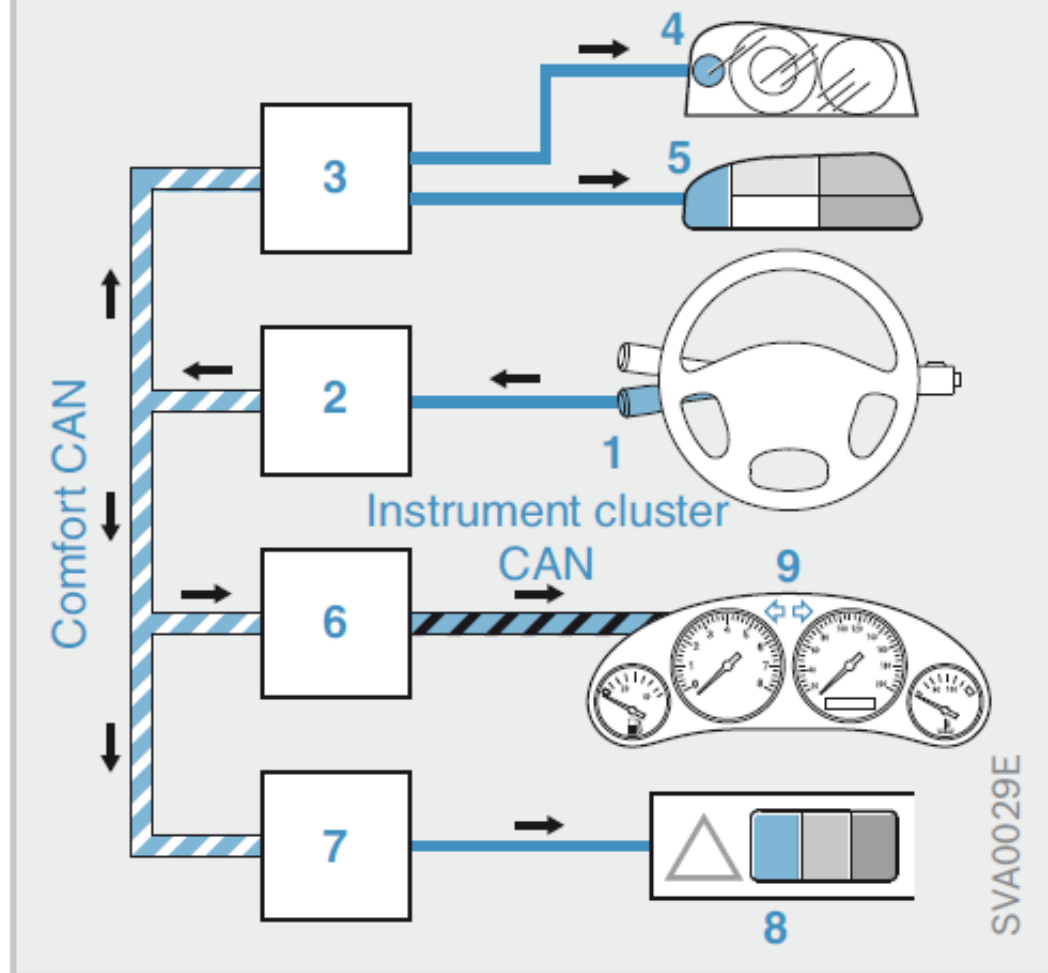


Sample



- 1 Turn signal lever
- 2 Steering column control unit
- 3 Vehicle electrical system control unit
- 4, 5 Turn-signal lamp
- 6 Gateway
- 7 Trailer recognition control unit
- 8 Turn-signal lamp on trailer
- 9 Instrument cluster

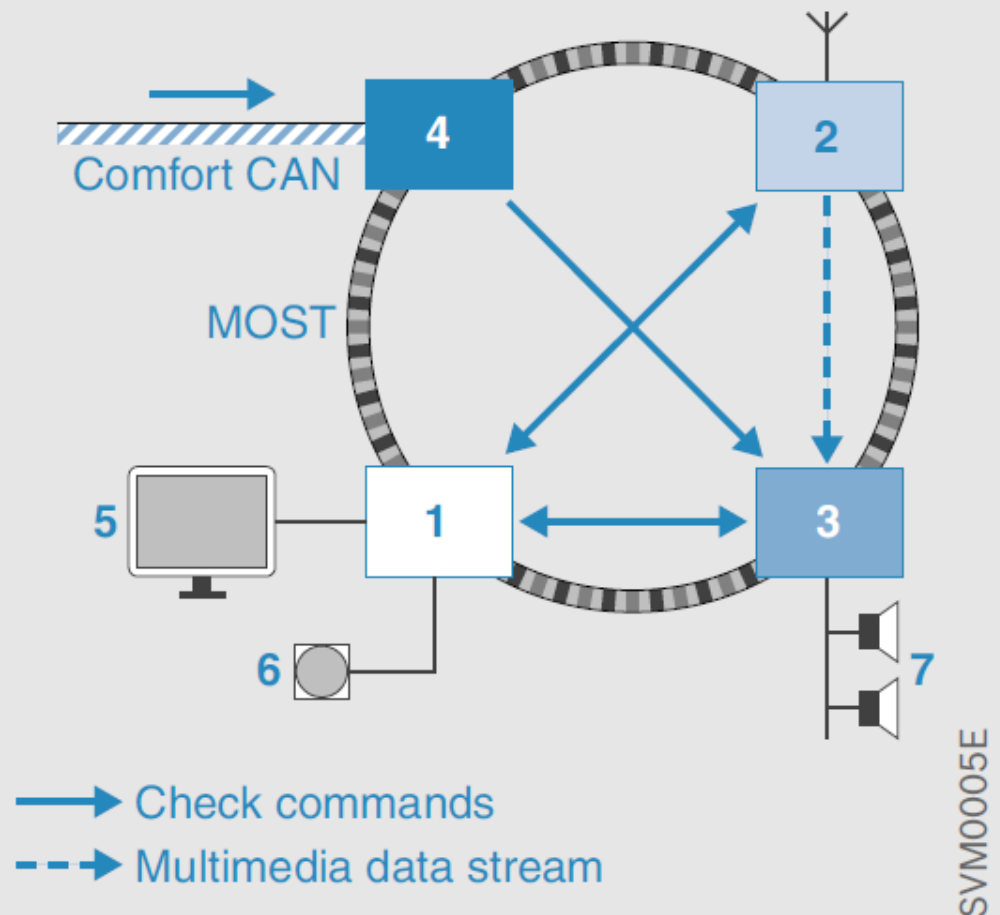
6 Data transfer during turn signaling



8 Multimedia networking

Fig. 8

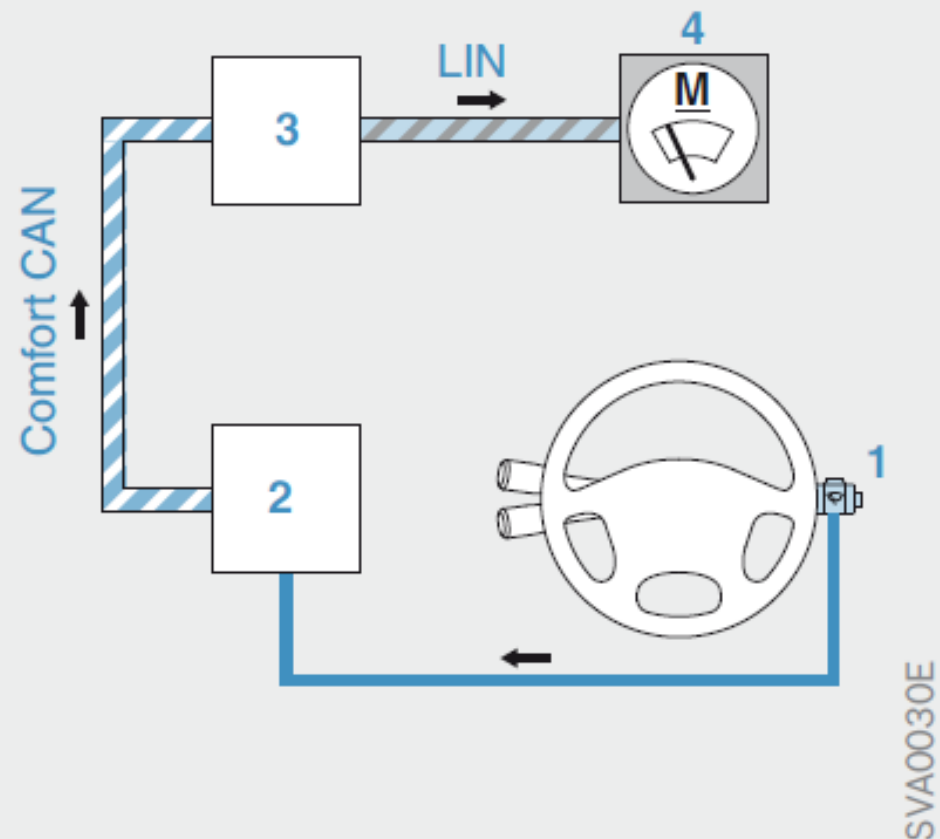
- 1 Head unit
- 2 Radio tuner
- 3 Amplifier
- 4 CAN/MOST gateway
- 5 Screen
- 6 Control element
- 7 Speakers

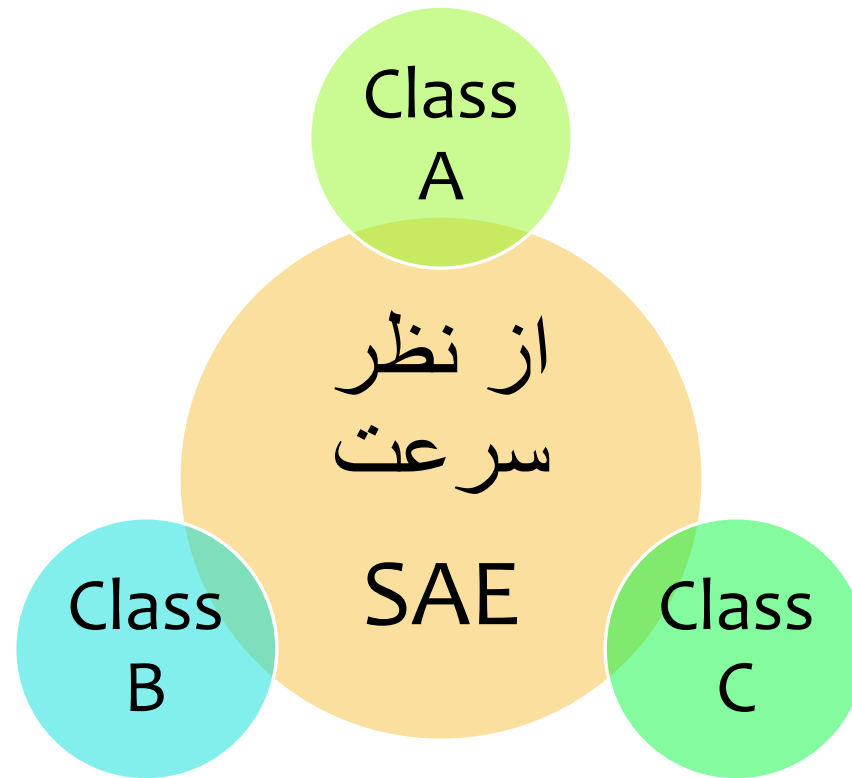


7

Data transfer during windshield wiper operation

- 1 Windshield wiper lever
- 2 Steering column control unit
- 3 Vehicle electrical system control unit
- 4 Wiper motor





کلاس های اصلی

Class A	
Transfer rates	Low data rates (up to 10 kBit/s.)
Applications	Actuator and sensor networking
Representative	LIN

Class B	
Transfer rates	Average data rates (up to 125 kBit/s.)
Applications	Complex mechanisms for error handling, control unit networking in the comfort functions
Representative	Low speed CAN

Class C	
Transfer rates	High data rates (up to 1 MBit/s.)
Applications	Real-time requirements, control unit networking in the drive and running gear functions
Representative	High speed CAN

نام پروتکل	UART(ALDL)	SINEBUS	E & C	I ² C	SAE J1708	ACP	BEAN	LIN
استفاده کننده	GM	DELCO	GM	PHILIPS	TMC - ATA	FORD	TOYOTA	Motorola
کاربرد	GENERAL & DIAGNOSTICS	AUDIO	GENERAL		CONTROL & DIAGNOSTICS	AUDIO CONTROL	BODY CONTROL & DIAGNOSTICS	SMART SENSORS
روش اتصال	SINGLE WIRE	SINGLE WIRE	SINGLE WIRE	TWISTED PAIR	TWISTED PAIR	TWISTED PAIR	SINGLE WIRE	SINGLE WIRE
روش کد گذاری	NRZ	SAM	PWM	AM	NRZ	NRZ	NRZ	NRZ
نوع ارتباط	MASTER/SLAVE	MASTER/SLAVE	CONTENTION		MASTER/SLAVE	MASTER/SLAVE	CONTENTION	MASTER/SLAVE
نحوه تعیین خطا	8-bit CS	NONE	PARITY	ACK bit	8-bit CS	8-bit CS	8-bit CRC	8-bit CS
طول آغاز پیام	16 BITS	2 BITS	11 - 12 BITS		16 BITS	12 - 24 BITS	25 BITS	2 BITS/BYTE
طول پیام	0 - 85 BYTES	10 - 18 bits	1 - 8 BITS			6 - 12 BYTES	1 - 11 BYTES	8 BYTES
هم پوشانی	Variable	75 %	Variable	45 %	Variable	25 %	28 %	2 BYTES
نیاز به دریافت پاسخ	NO	NO	NO		NO	NO	NO	NO
سرعت انتقال	8192 b/s	66.6 KHz – 200 KHz	1000 b/s	1 - 100 Kb/s	9600	9600 b/s	10 Kb/s	20 Kb/s
بیشترین طول	Not Specified	10 METERS	20 METERS	Not Specified	Not Specified	40 METERS	Not Specified	40 METERS
ماکزیمم نود ها	10		10			20	20	16
μ NEEDED?	YES	NO	YES		YES	YES	YES	NO
حالت خواب / بیدار	NO	NO	NO		NO	NO	NO	
H/W AVAIL?	YES	NO	YES		YES	YES	YES (?)	NO
هزینه	LOW	LOW	LOW		MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	LOW

نام پروتکل :	SINGLE-WIRE CAN (SWC)	CAN 2.0 ISO 11898-1,2,3 ISO 11992 J2284	J1850 ISO 11519-4			SAE J 1939	VAN ISO 11519-3
استفاده کننده	SAE/ISO	BOSCH/SAE/ISO	GM	FORD	CHRYSLER	TMC - ATA	PSA peugeot citroen
کاربرد	DIAGNOSTICS	CONTROL & DIAGNOSTICS	GENERAL & DIAGNOSTICS	GENERAL & DIAGNOSTICS	GENERAL & DIAGNOSTICS	CONTROL & DIAGNOSTICS	GENERAL & DIAGNOSTICS
روش اتصال	SINGLE WIRE	TWISTED PAIR	SINGLE WIRE	TWISTED PAIR	SINGLE WIRE	TWISTED PAIR	TWISTED PAIR
روش کد گذاری	NRZ-5 MSb first	NRZ-5 MSb first	VPW MSb first	PWM MSb first	VPW MSb first	NRZ-5 MSb first	Manchester
نوع ارتباط	CONTENTION	CONTENTION	CONTENTION	CONTENTION	CONTENTION	CONTENTION	CONTENTION
نحوه تعیین خطا	CRC	CRC	CRC	CRC	CRC	CRC	CRC
طول آغاز پیام	11 BITS	11 or 29 BITS	32 BITS	32 BITS	8 BITS	29 BITS	29 BITS
طول پیام	0-8 BYTES	0-8 BYTES	0-8 BYTES	0-8 BYTES	0-10 BYTE	8 BYTES	0-10 BYTE
هم پوشایی	9.9 %	9.9 % - 22 %	33.3 %	33.3 %	8.3 %	9.9 % - 22 %	
نیاز به دریافت پاسخ	NO	NO	Optional Normally NO	Optional Normally YES	Optional Normally YES	NO	NO
سرعت انتقال	33.33 Kb/s 83.33 Kb/s	10 Kb/s to 1 Mb/s	10.4 K b/s	41.6 K b/s	10.4 K b/s	250 Kb/s	125 K b/s
بیشترین طول	30 METERS	Not Specified 40 (Typical)	35 METERS (5 Meters for scan tool)	35 METERS (5 Meters for scan tool)	35 METERS (5 Meters for scan tool)	40 METERS	
ماکزیمم نود ها	16	Not Specified 32 (Typical)	32	32	32	30 FOR STP 10 FOR UTP	
μ NEEDED?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
حالت خواب / بیدار	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
H/W AVAIL?	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
هزینه	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM

BUS NAME

	BUS NAME		
نام پروتکل	CAN 2.0 ISO 11898 ISO 11519-2 ISO 11992 J2284 J1939	SAE J1939	Intellibus
استفاده کننده	BOSCH/SAE/ISO	TMC - ATA	Boeing/SAE
کاربرد	CONTROL & DIAGNOSTICS	CONTROL & DIAGNOSTICS	CONTROL & DIAGNOSTICS
روش اتصال	TWISTED PAIR	TWISTED PAIR	TWISTED PAIR
روش کد گذاری	NRZ-5 MSb first	NRZ-5 MSb first	Manchester Bi-phase
نوع ارتباط	CONTENTION	CONTENTION	Master/Slave
نحوه تعیین خطا	CRC	CRC	CRC, Parity
طول آغاز پیام	11 or 29 BITS	29 BITS	16 - 48 Bits
طول پیام	0-8 BYTES 11 or 29-bit ID	MOST ARE 8 BYTES 29-bit ID	0 - 32 Bytes
هم یوسانی	9.9 % - 22 %	9.9 % - 22 %	28% - 75%
نیاز به دریافت پاسخ	NO	NO	Optional
سرعت انتقال	10 Kb/s to 1 Mb/s	250 Kb/s	12.5 Mb/s
بیشترین طول	Not Specified 40 (Typical)	40 METERS	30 METERS
ماکزیم نود ها	Not Specified 32 (Typical)	30 W/ SHIELDED TWISTED PAIR 10 W/ UNSHIELDED TP	64
μ NEEDED?	YES	YES	NO
حالت خواب /بیدار	NO	NO	YES
H/W AVAIL?	YES	YES	FPGA
هزینه	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM

کلاس های خاص

Class C+	
Transfer rates	Extremely high data rates (up to 10 MBit/s.)
Applications	Real-time requirements, control unit networking in the drive and running gear functions
Representative	FlexRay

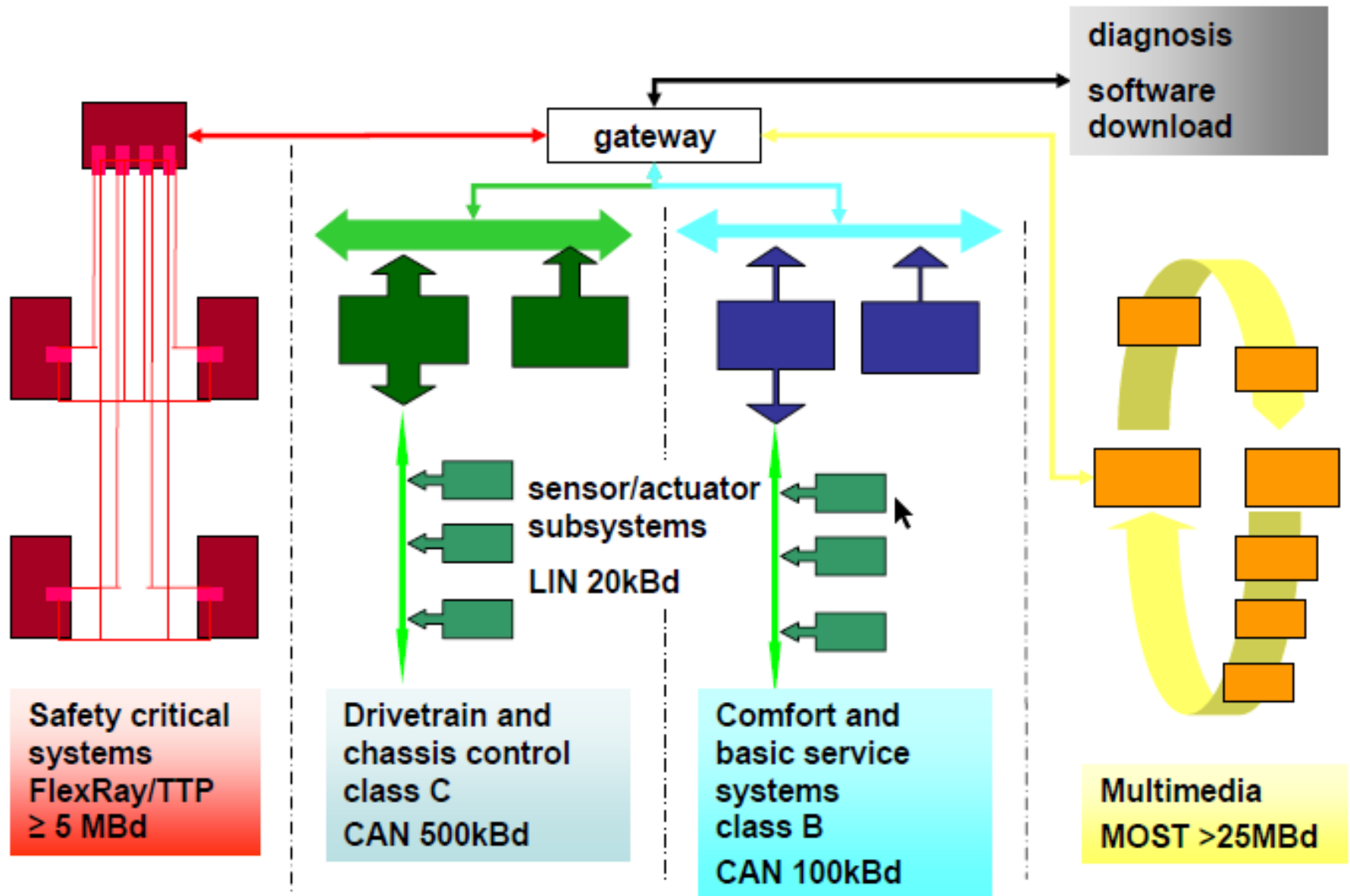
Class D	
Transfer rates	Extremely high data rates (> 10 MBit/s.)
Applications	Control unit networking in the telematics and multi-media functions
Representative	MOST

BUS NAME

نام پروتکل	ISO 15765	J1850 ISO 11519-4			ISO/DIS 9141 ISO/DIS 9141-2	KEYWORD XX
استفاده کننده	ISO	GM	FORD	CHRYSLER	WORLD	Various
کاربرد	EMISSIONS DIAGNOSTICS	GENERAL & DIAGNOSTICS	GENERAL & DIAGNOSTICS	GENERAL & DIAGNOSTICS	DIAGNOSTICS ONLY	DIAGNOSTICS
روش اتصال	TWISTED PAIR	SINGLE WIRE	TWISTED PAIR	SINGLE WIRE	SINGLE WIRE	1-WIRE
روش کد گذاری	NRZ	VPW MSb first	PWM MSb first	VPW MSb first	NRZ (strt, 7D, P, stop) LSb first	NRZ
نوع ارتباط	CONTENTION	CONTENTION	CONTENTION	CONTENTION	TESTER/SLAVE	MASTER/ SLAVE
نحوه تعیین خطا	CRC	CRC	CRC	CRC	PARITY (odd)	x-bit CS
طول آغاز پیام	11 and 29-BITS	32 BITS	32 BITS	8 BITS	Not Specified	16 BITS
طول پیام	8 BYTES	0-8 BYTES	0-8 BYTES	0-10 BYTE	Not Specified	0 - 85 BYTES
هم‌یوشایی	About 50%	33.3 %	33.3 %	8.3 %	Variable	Variable
نیاز به دریافت پاسخ	NO	Optional Normally NO	Optional Normally YES	Optional Normally YES	NO	NO
سرعت انتقال	250 or 500 Kb/s	10.4 K b/s	41.6 K b/s	10.4 K b/s	<10.4 Kb/s	5 b/s - 10.4 Kb/s
بیشترین طول	40 METERS	35 METERS (5 Meters for scan tool)	35 METERS (5 Meters for scan tool)	35 METERS (5 Meters for scan tool)	Limited by total impedance to ground	Not Specified
ماکزیمم نود ها	32	32	32	32	Limited by total impedance to ground	10
μ NEEDED?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
حالت خواب /بیدار	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
H/W AVAIL?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
هزینه	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW

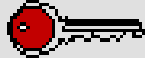
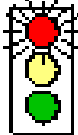
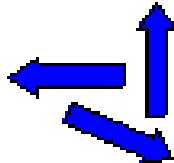
نام پروتکل	IDB-C	Intellibus	MOST	SmartWireX	MML	USB	IEEE 1394
استفاده کننده	SAE	Boeing/SAE	Oasis	C&C	DELCO	Commercial	IEEE
کاربرد	Aftermarket Entertainment	CONTROL & DIAGNOSTICS	Stream Data & Control	STREAM DATA & CONTROL	STREAM DATA & CONTROL	PC DEVICES	PC DEVICES
روش اتصال	2-Wire	TWISTED PAIR	Optical	TWISTED PAIR	OPTICAL FIBER	SHIELDED TWISTED PAIR	SHIELDED TWISTED PAIR
روش کد گذاری	NRZ	Manchester Bi-phase	BiPhase	PWM	NRZ	NRZ	NRZ
نوع ارتباط	Token-slot	Master/Slave	Master/Slave	Master/Slave	Master/Slave	Contention	Contention
نحوه تعیین خطا	15-bit CRC	CRC, Parity	CRC	Parity	CORRECTING (optional)	CRC	CRC
طول آغاز پیام	11 BITS	16 - 48 Bits			1 BYTE		
طول پیام	8 BYTES	0 - 32 Bytes			1 - 200+ BYTES		
هم پوشانی	~ 32 BITS	28% - 75%			5 - 10 %	25 %	25 - 30 %
نیاز به دریافت پاسخ	1 ACK BIT	Optional	No	No	No		
سرعت انتقال	250 Kb/s	30 Mb/s	25 Mb/s	tbd kb/s	110 Mb/s	12 Mb/s	98 - 393 Mb/s
بیشترین طول	TBD	30 METERS	TBD	150 METERS	10 METERS		72 METERS
ماکزیمم نود ها	16	64	24	50	16	127	16
μ NEEDED?	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
حالت خواب / بیدار	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
H/W AVAIL?	NO	FPGA	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
هزینه	LOW	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM

Communication system architecture



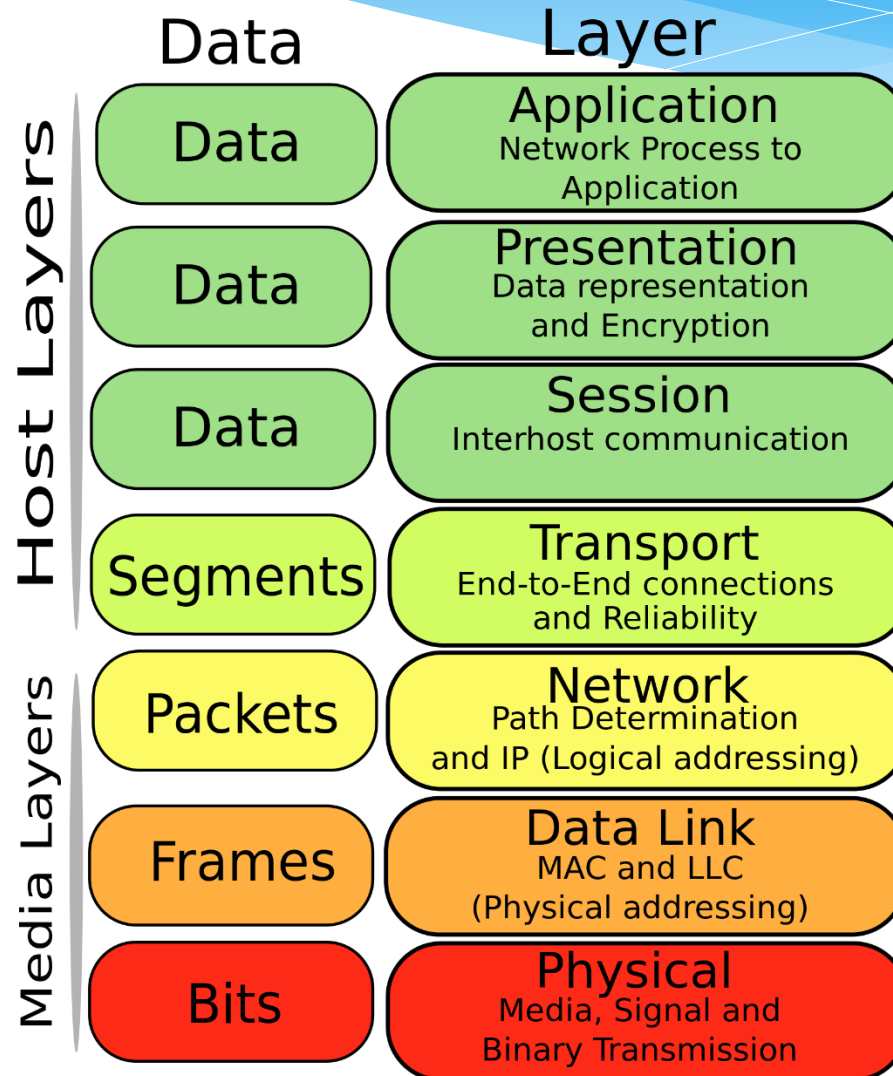
	CAN-C high-speed CAN	CAN-B low-speed CAN	LIN	TTP
Definition	Controller area network	Controller area network	Local interconnect network	Time-triggered protocol
Bus type	Conventional bus	Conventional bus	Conventional bus	Conventional and optical bus
Domains	Drivetrain	Comfort/ convenience	Comfort/ convenience	Safety-related networking
Applications	Engine management, transmission control and ABS/ESP networking	Body and comfort and convenience electronics networking	Low-cost expansion of CAN bus for simple applications in the comfort and convenience electronics area	Networking in safety-related environments such as brakes, steering, railway signal boxes or aircraft landing gear
Most frequently used topology	Linear bus	Linear bus	Linear bus	Star topology
Data transfer rate	10 kbit/s to 1Mbit/s	Max. 125 kbit/s	Max. 20 kbit/s	Unspecified, typ. 10 Mbit/s
Max. number of nodes	10	24	16	Unspecified
Control mechanism	Event-driven	Event-driven	Time-driven	Time-driven
Bus lines	Copper conductors (twisted pair)	Copper conductors (twisted pair)	Copper conductor (single wire)	Copper conductors (twisted pair)
Deployment	in all vehicles	in all vehicles	in all vehicles	Premium class vehicles, aircraft, rail control systems
Standard	ISO 1198	ISO 11519-2	LIN consortium	TTA group
SAE classification	Class C	Class B	Class A	Drive-by-wire

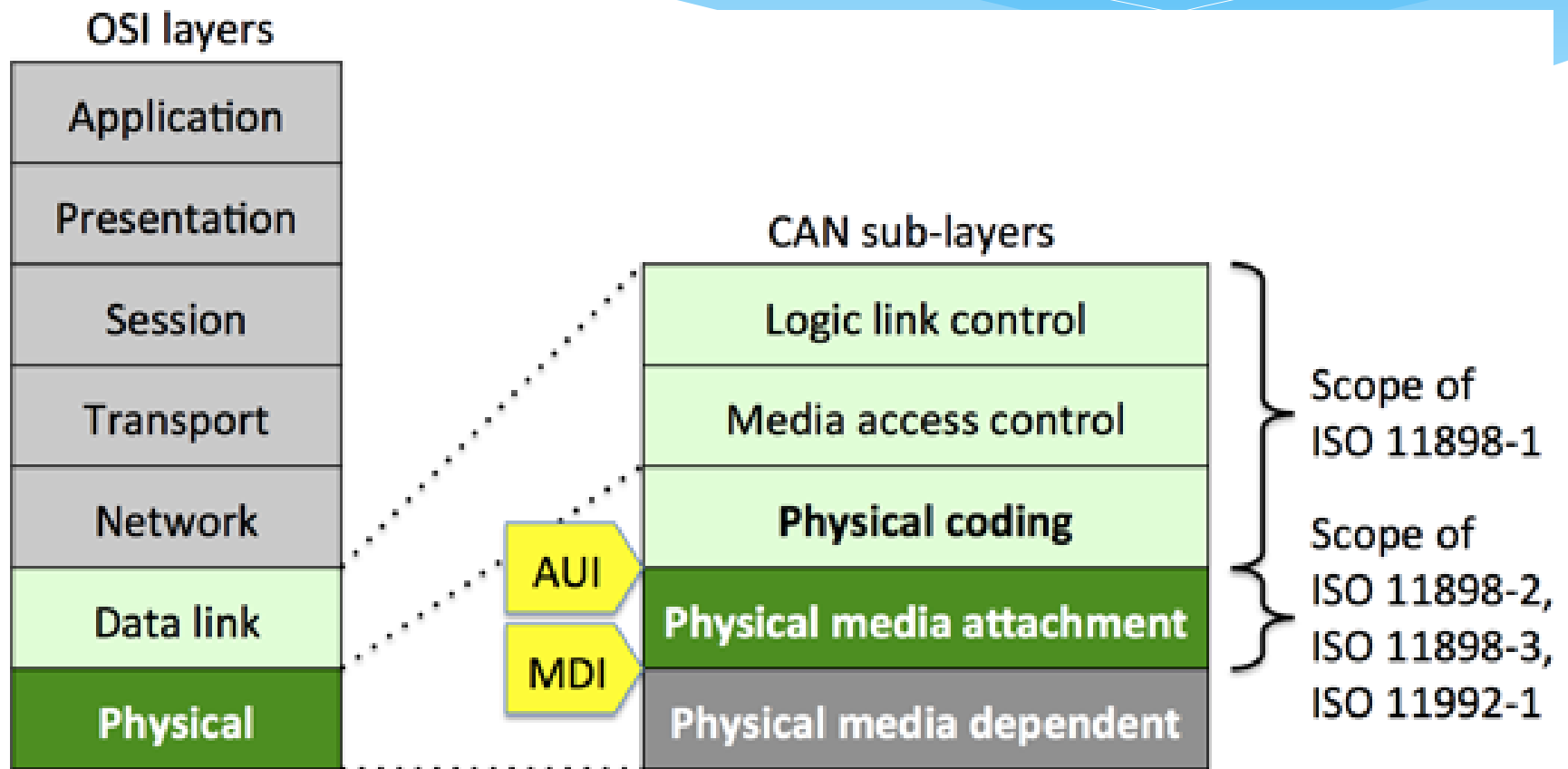
	MOST Bus	Bluetooth	Flexray
Definition	Media oriented systems transport	Proprietary name (Danish king)	Proprietary name
Bus type	Optical bus	Wireless	Conventional and optical bus
Domains	Multimedia and Infotainment	Multimedia and Infotainment	Deployment across all domains
Applications	Transmission of control, audio and video information	Data transfers over short distances, e.g. mobile phone integration in the infotainment system	A network system for use in safety-related and simple applications
Most frequently used topology	Ring topology	Network topology (radio)	Star topology
Data transfer rate	Max. 22.5 Mbit/s	Max. 3 Mbit/s (v2.0) Max. 723 kbit/s (v1.2)	Typ. 10 Mbit/s Max. 20 Mbit/s
Max. number of nodes	64	8 active (up to 256 passive)	Theoretically up to 2,048 Max. 22 per passive bus/star
Control mechanism	Time and event-driven	Event-driven	Time and event-driven
Bus lines	Plastic or glass optical waveguides	Electromagnetic radio waves	Copper conductors (twisted pair)
Deployment	Premium class vehicles made by European manufacturers	All vehicles, connection between multimedia equipment and infotainment system	Pilot application
Standard	MOST cooperation	Bluetooth SIG	Flexray consortium
SAE classification	Mobile Media	Wireless	Drive-by-wire

OSI MODEL		
7	 Application Layer Type of communication: E-mail, file transfer, client/server.	UPPER LAYERS
6	 Presentation Layer Encryption, data conversion: ASCII to EBCDIC, BCD to binary, etc.	
5	 Session Layer Starts, stops session. Maintains order.	
4	 Transport Layer Ensures delivery of entire file or message.	
3	 Network Layer Routes data to different LANs and WANs based on network address.	LOWER LAYERS
2	 Data Link (MAC) Layer Transmits packets from node to node based on station address.	
1	 Physical Layer Electrical signals and cabling.	

OSI layers

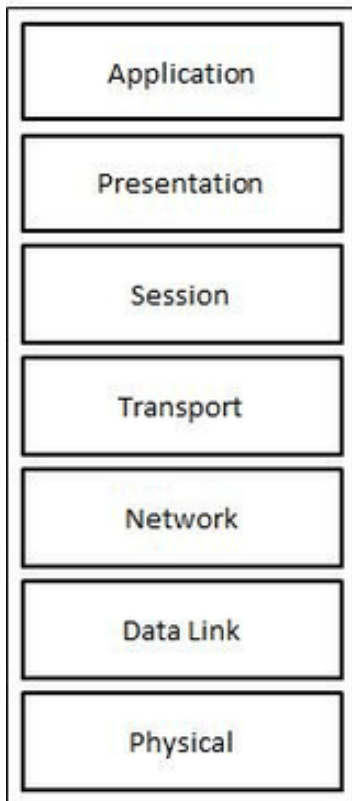
OSI Model



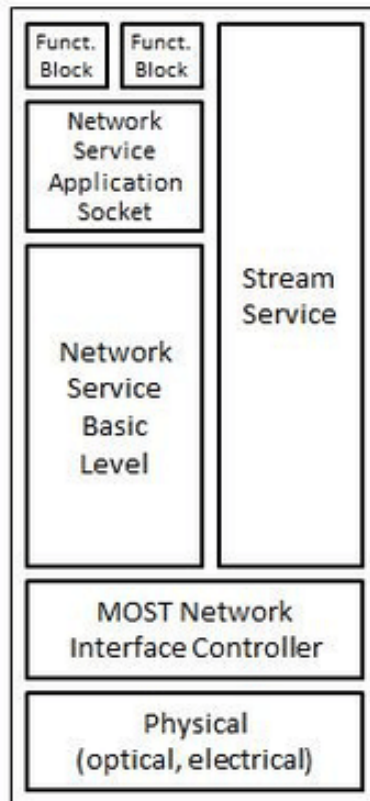


OSI and Protocols

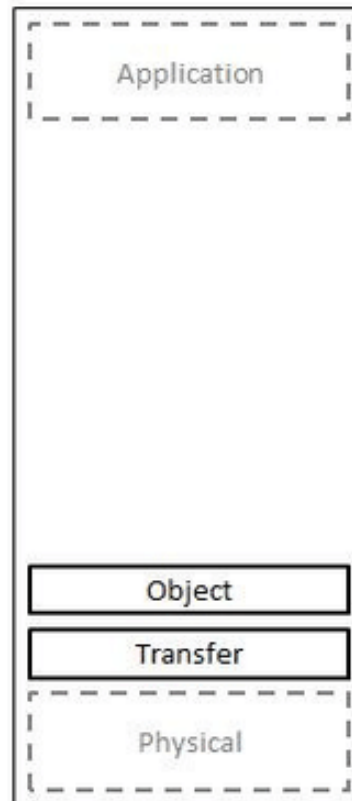
ISO-OSI



MOST



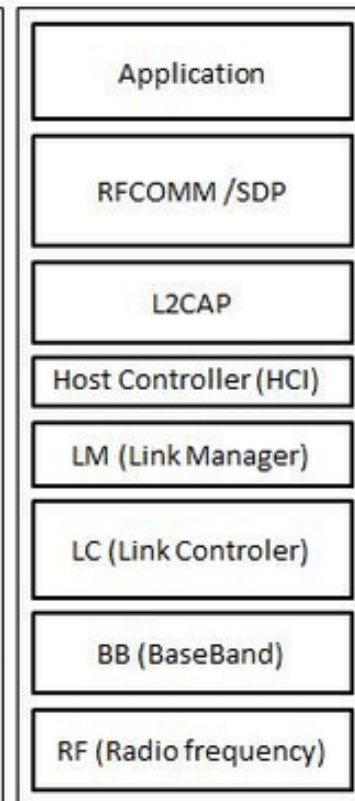
CAN 2.0A



CAN 2.0B



Bluetooth



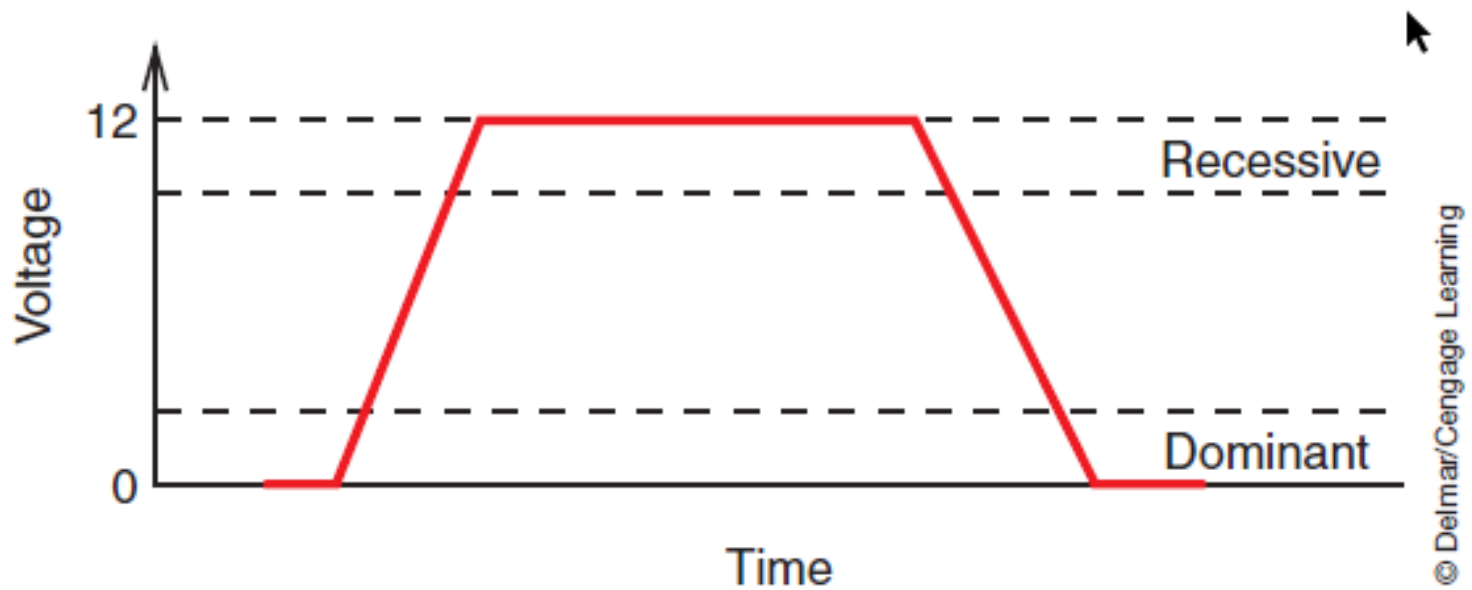


FIGURE 11-20 Voltages of the LIN bus.

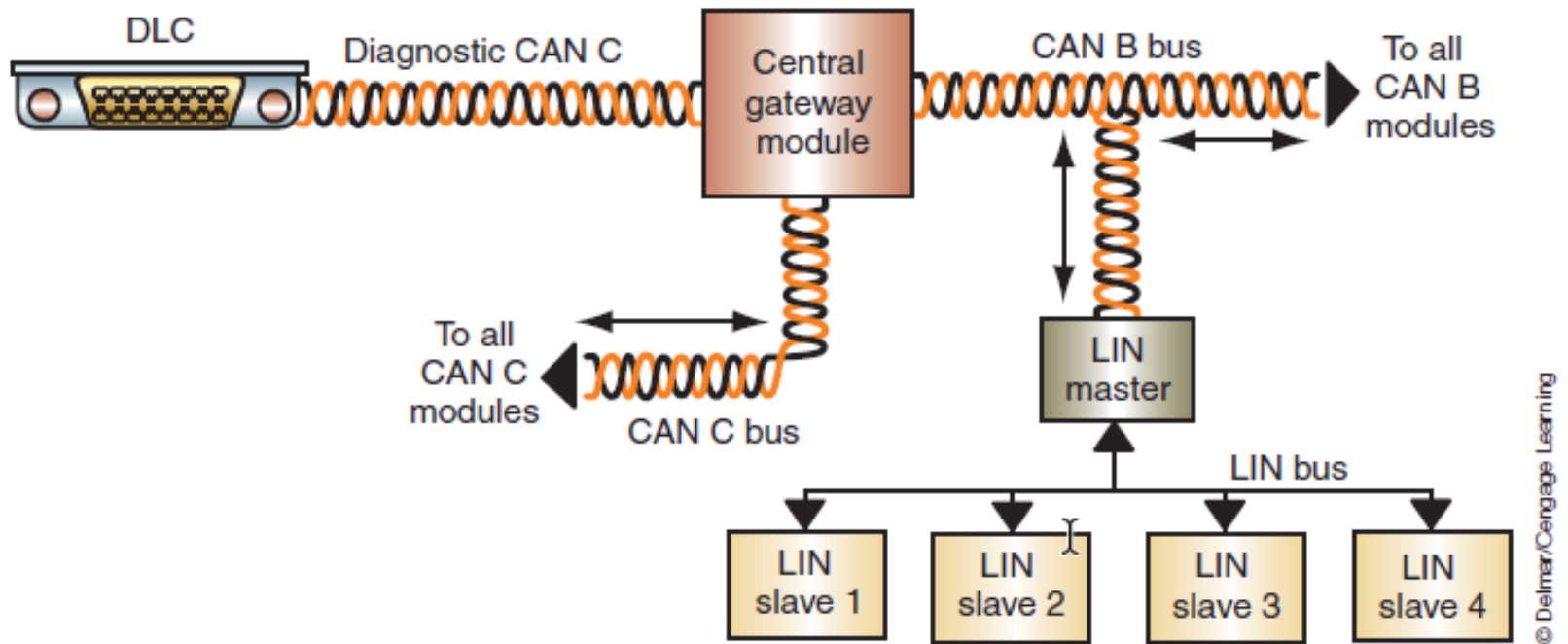


FIGURE 11-19 The LIN master communicates messages from the slaves onto the CAN bus.

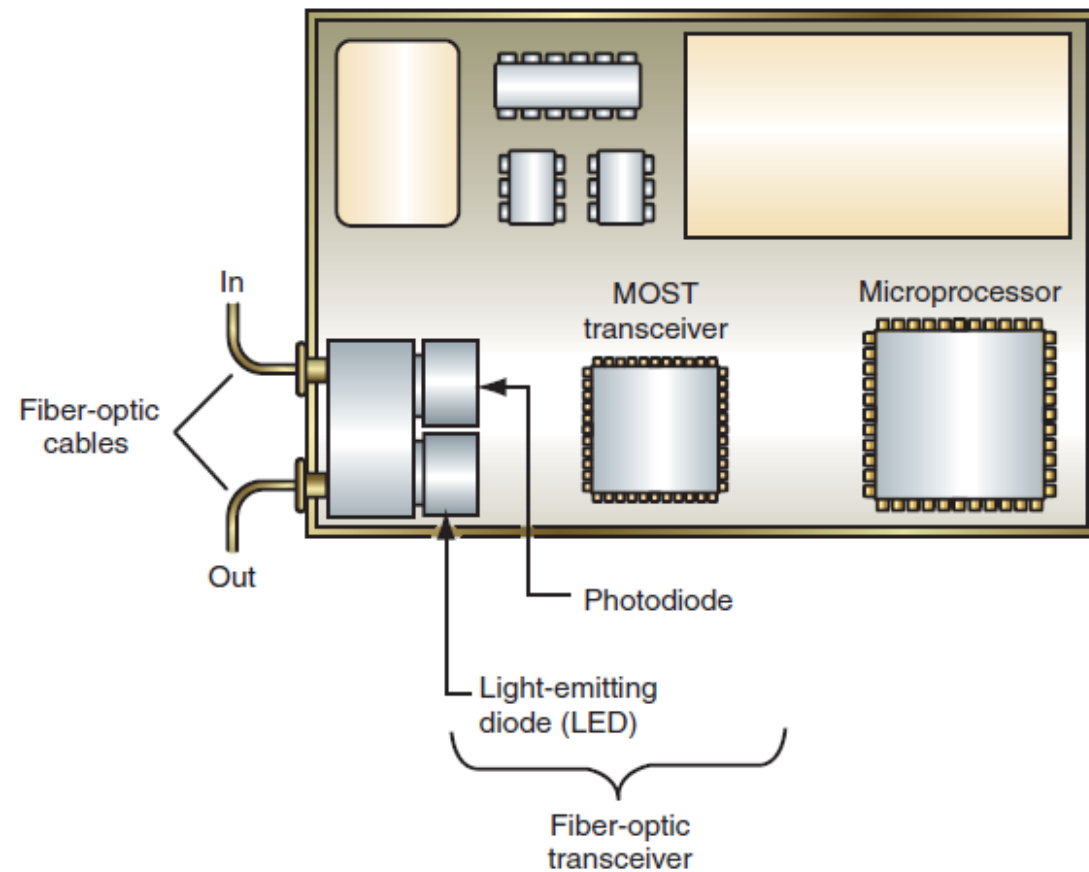


FIGURE 11-21 Typical MOST data system controller components.

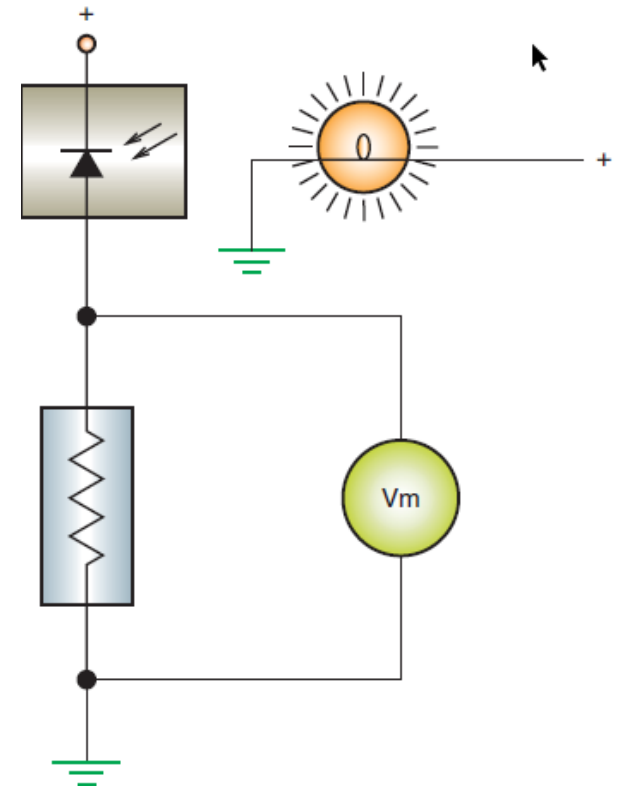


FIGURE 11-22 The voltage drop over the resistor changes in relation to the amount of light applied to the photodiode.

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© Delmar/Cengage Learning

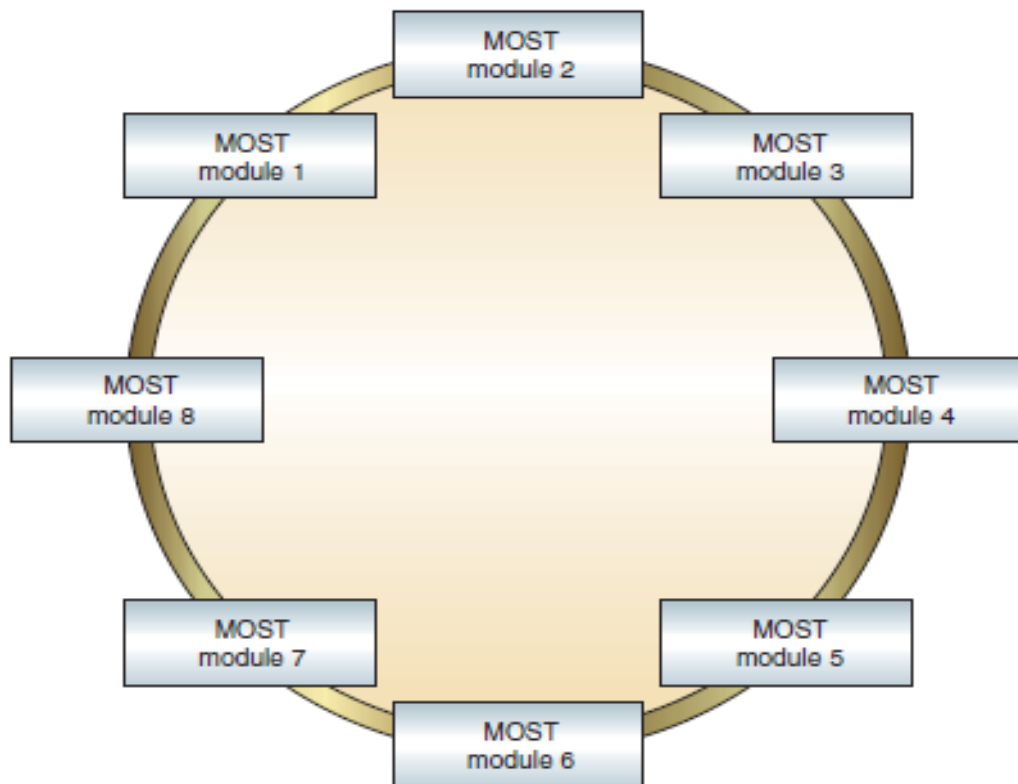
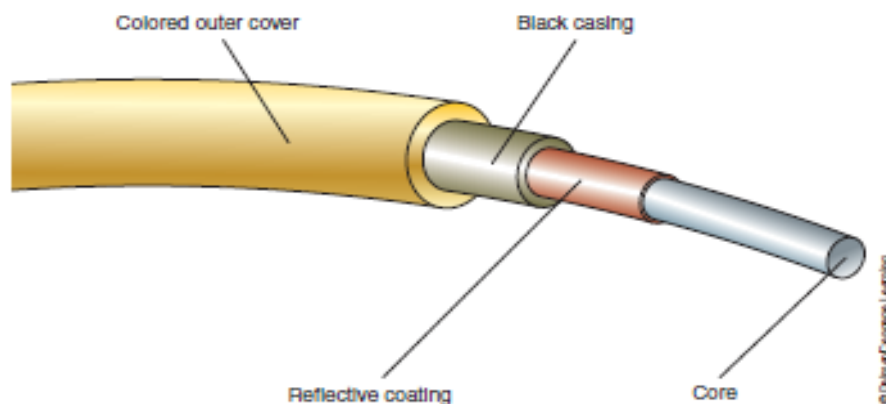


FIGURE 11-23 The MOST data system transfers data in a single direction through the use a ring configuration.

© Delmar/Cengage Learning



© Delmar/Cengage Learning

FIGURE 11-24 Fiber optic cable construction.

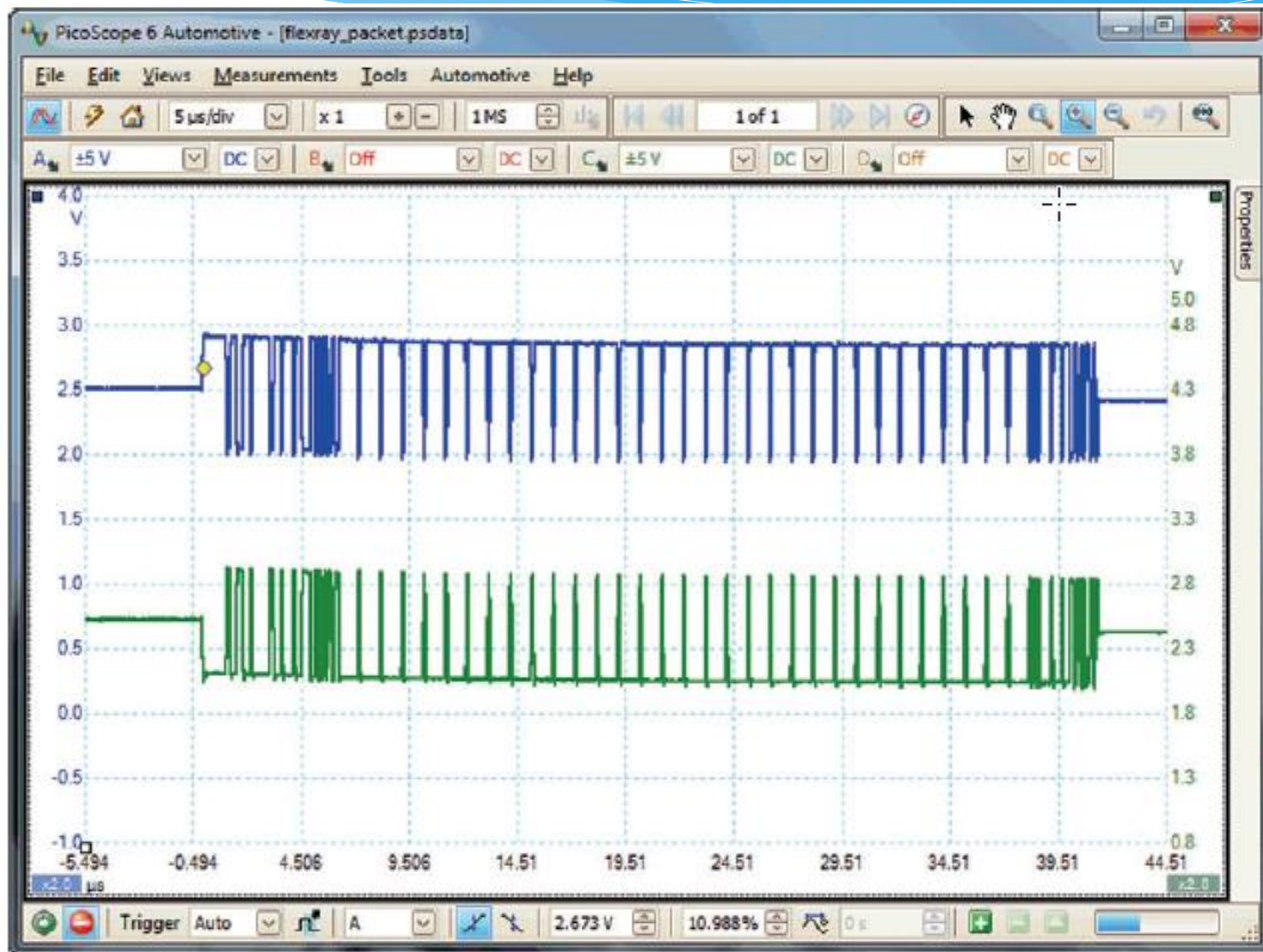


Figure 4.72 FlexRay signal

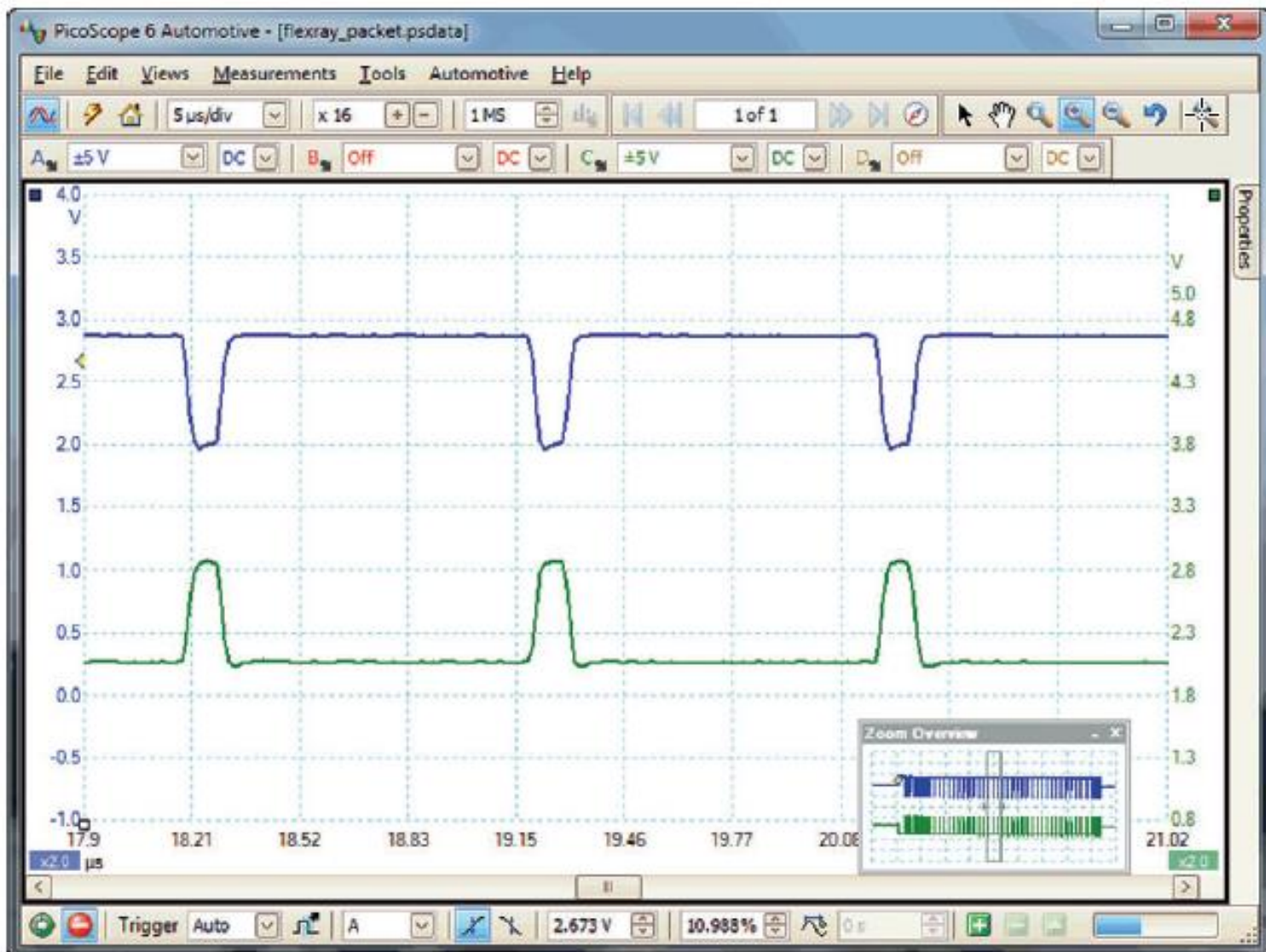
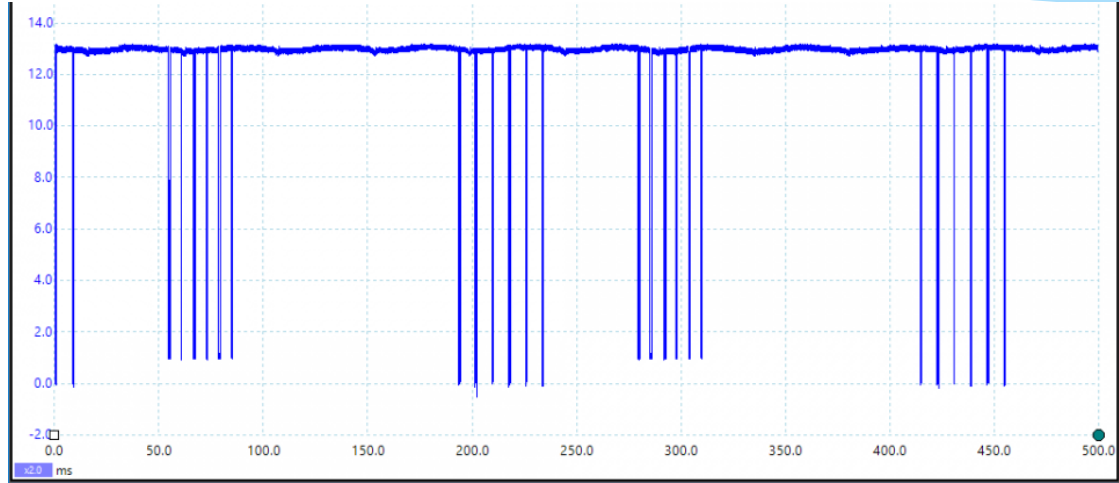


Figure 4.73 A closer view of a FlexRay signal

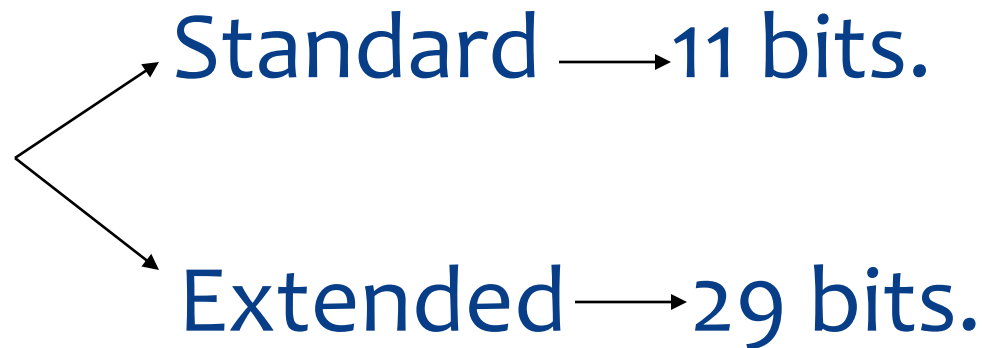


K Line of ISO9141-2 & Keyword 2000485A Logic Table

Digital Logic	Voltage
0	12V
1	0V

CAN (Controller Area Network)

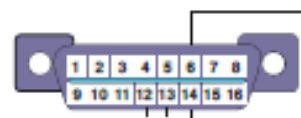
* It equals SAE Class C and has speed up to 1 Mb/s.



Basic CAN = J 1939

CAN (500Kb/s) = J 2284-500

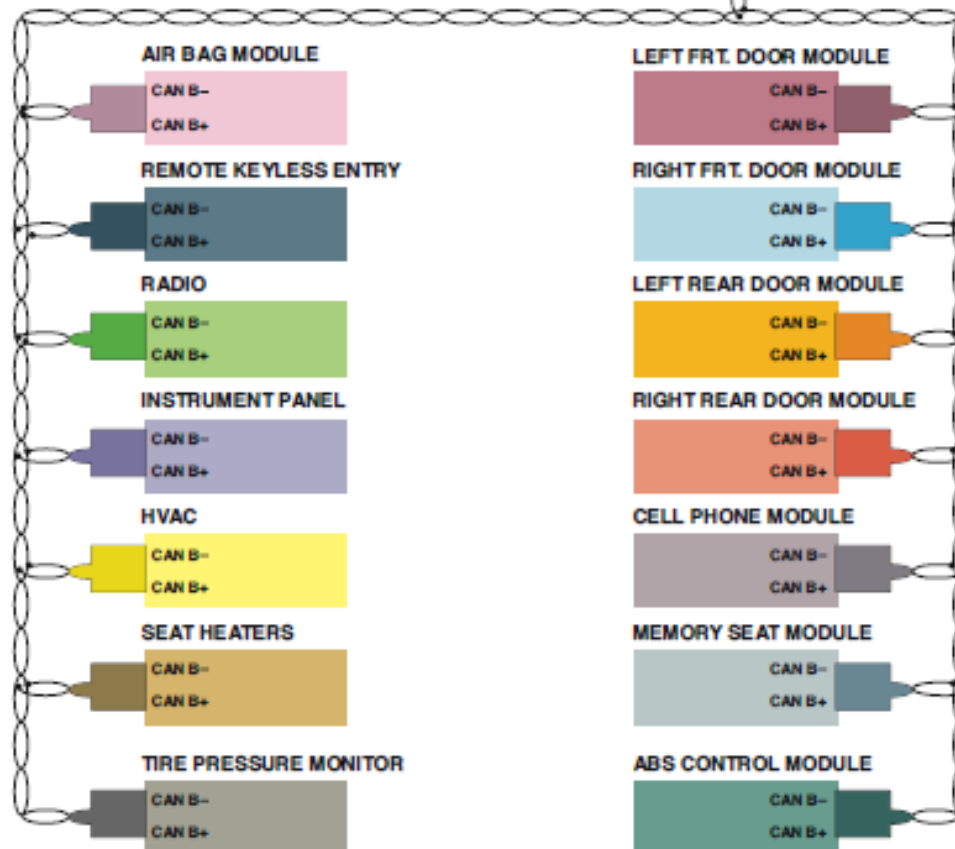
CAN Single Wire = J 2411



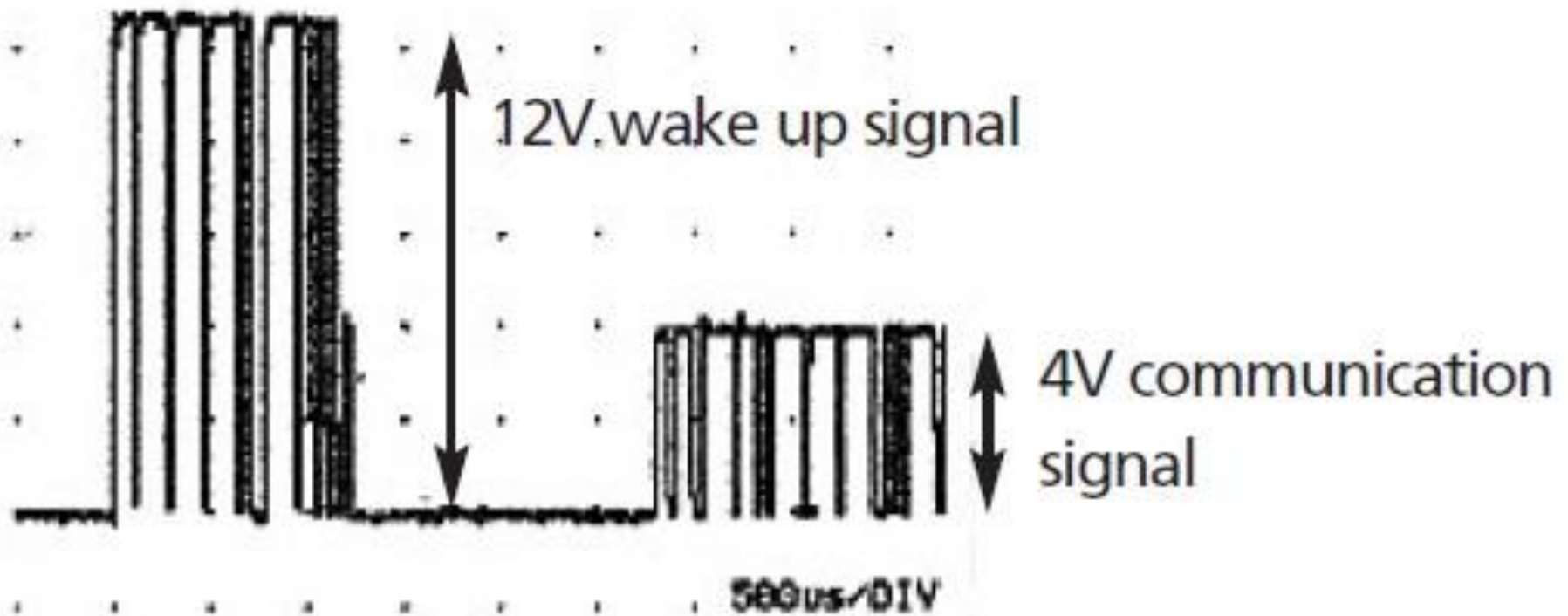
SCAN
TOOL

- CAN C
DIAGNOSTIC +
- CAN C
DIAGNOSTIC -

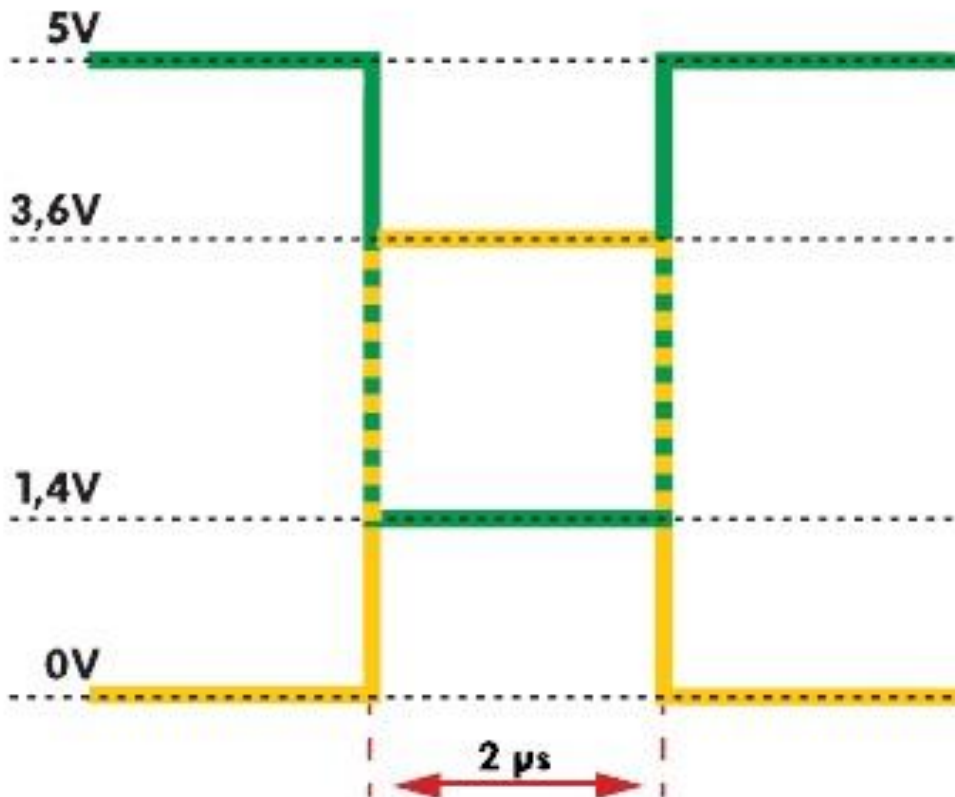
CAN
B+ CAN
B-



CAN LOW SPEED (one wire)



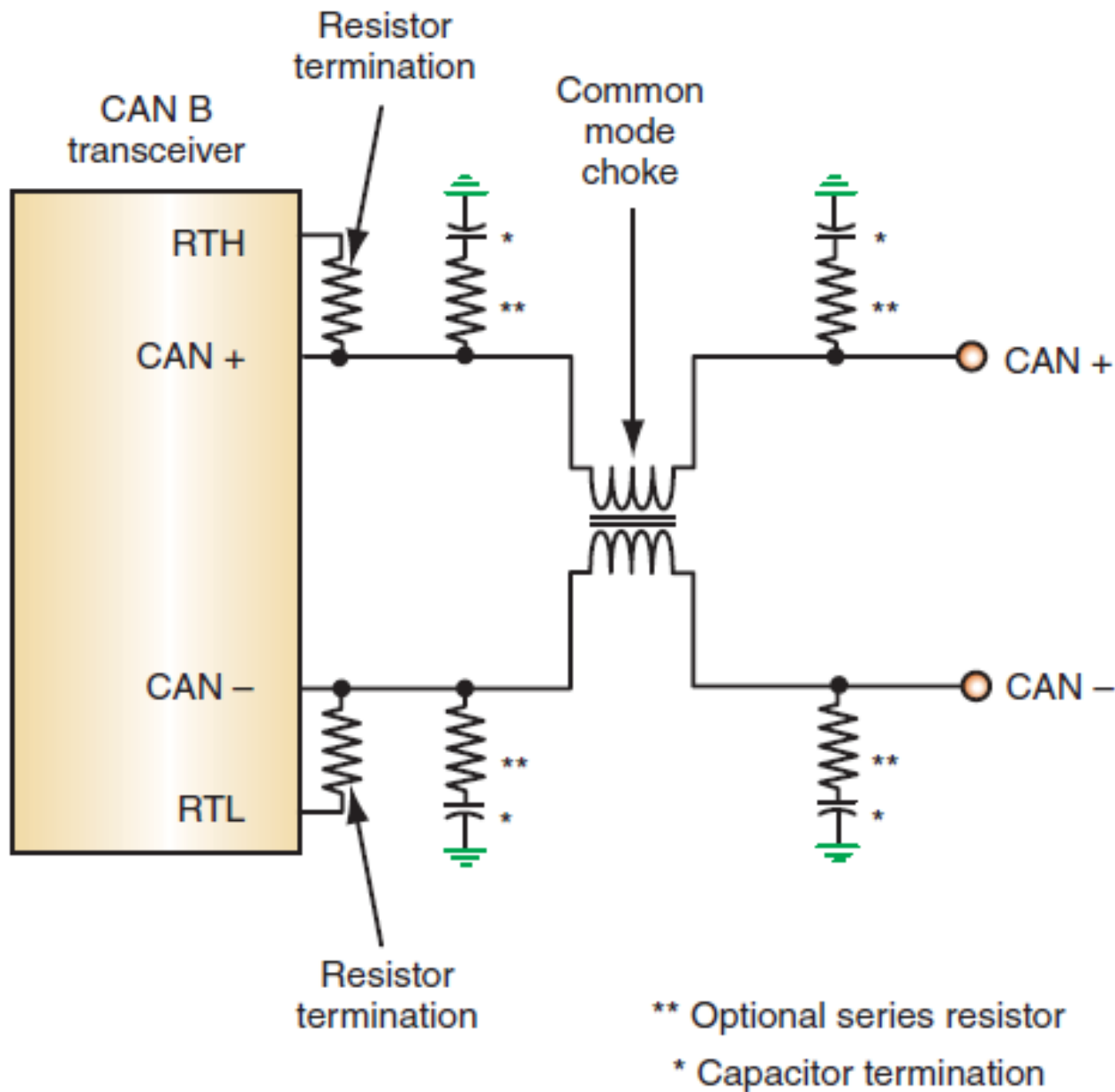
(CAN B)-Medium speed



In a **dominant** state, the CAN low wire drops to **approx. 1.4V**.

In a **recessive** state, the CAN high wire is at approx. **0V** and the CAN low wire is at approx. **5V**.

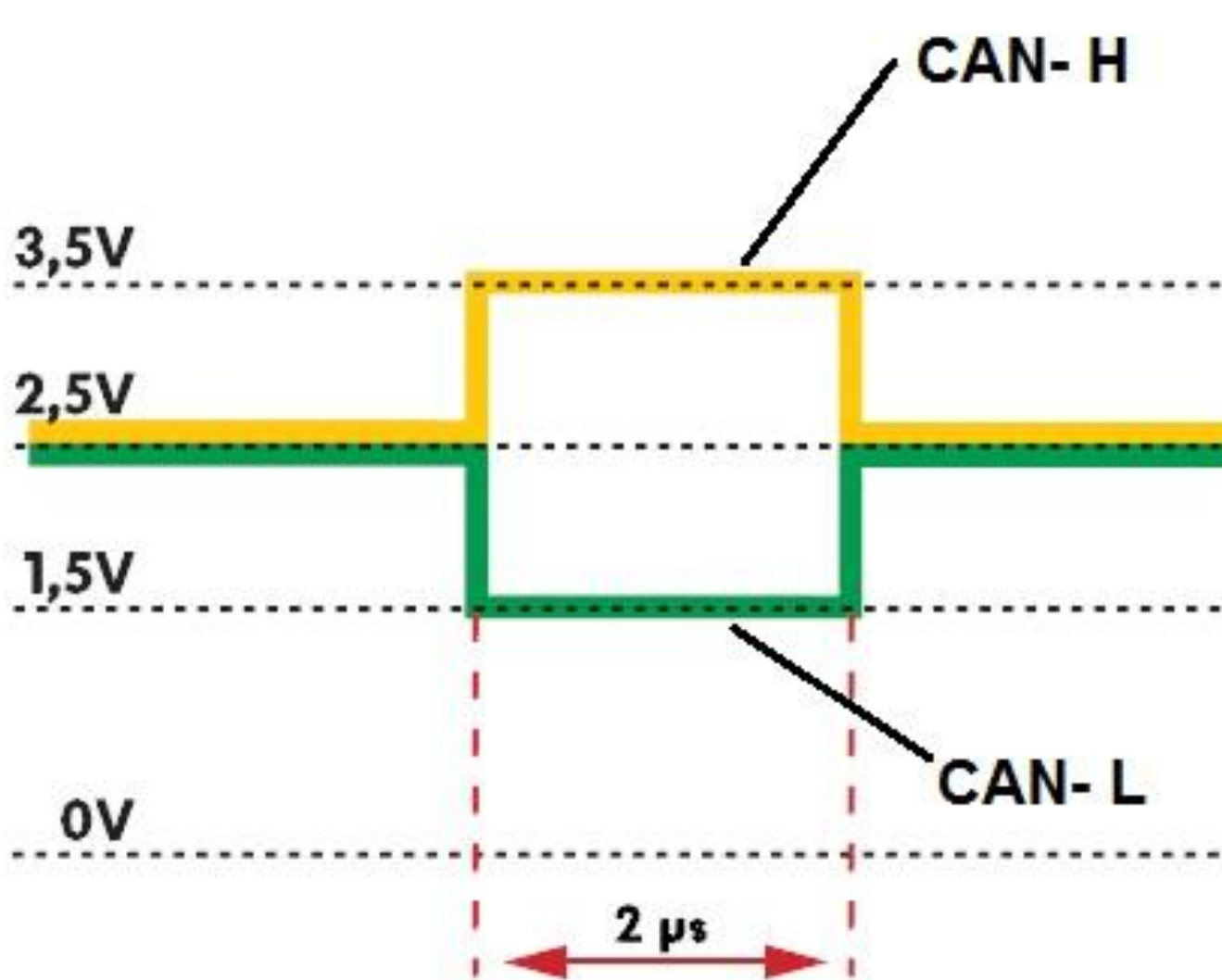
In a **dominant** state, the CAN high wire is at approx. **3.6V**.



© Delmar/Cengage Learning

FIGURE 11-18 CAN B bus module termination resistance.

CAN High SPEED



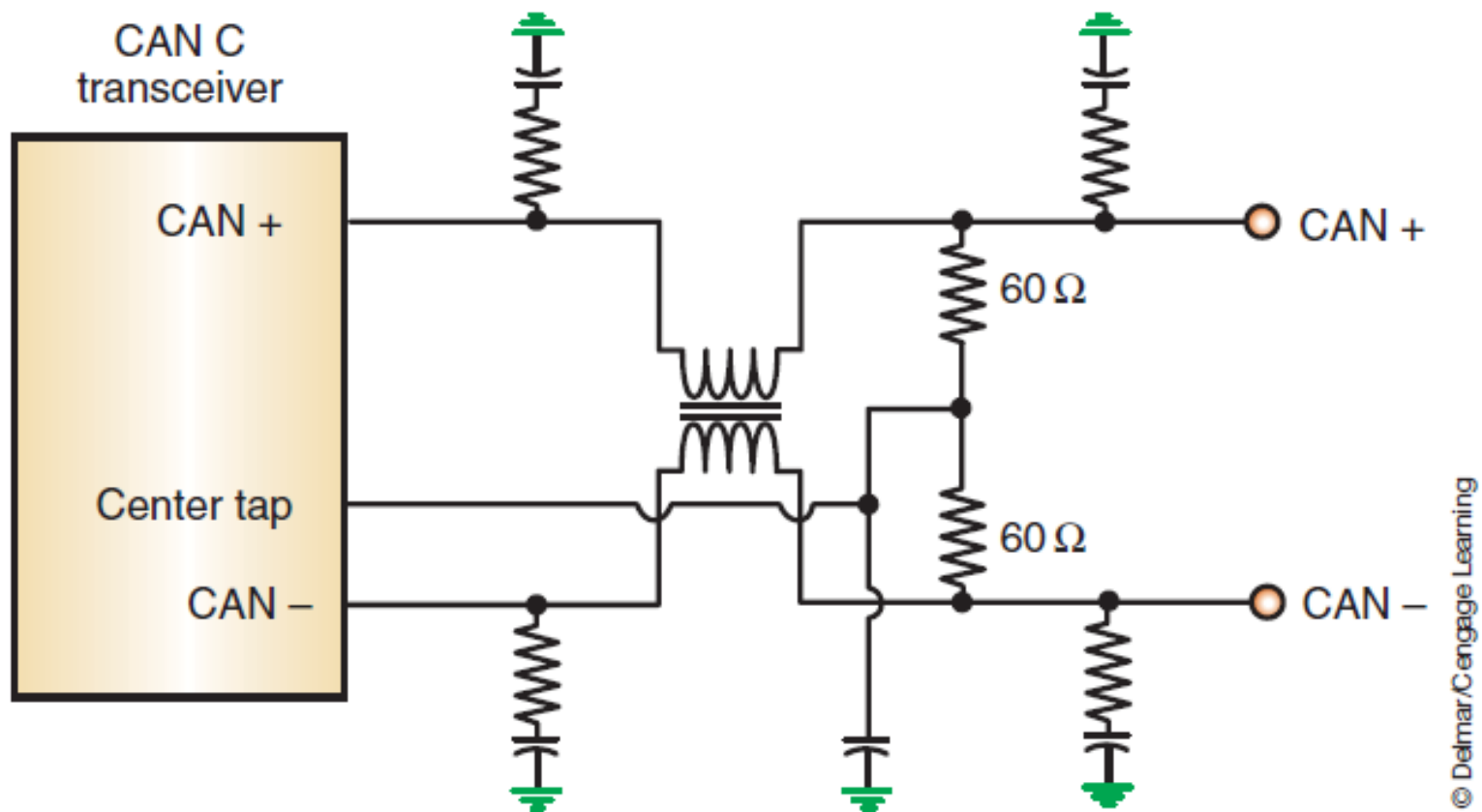
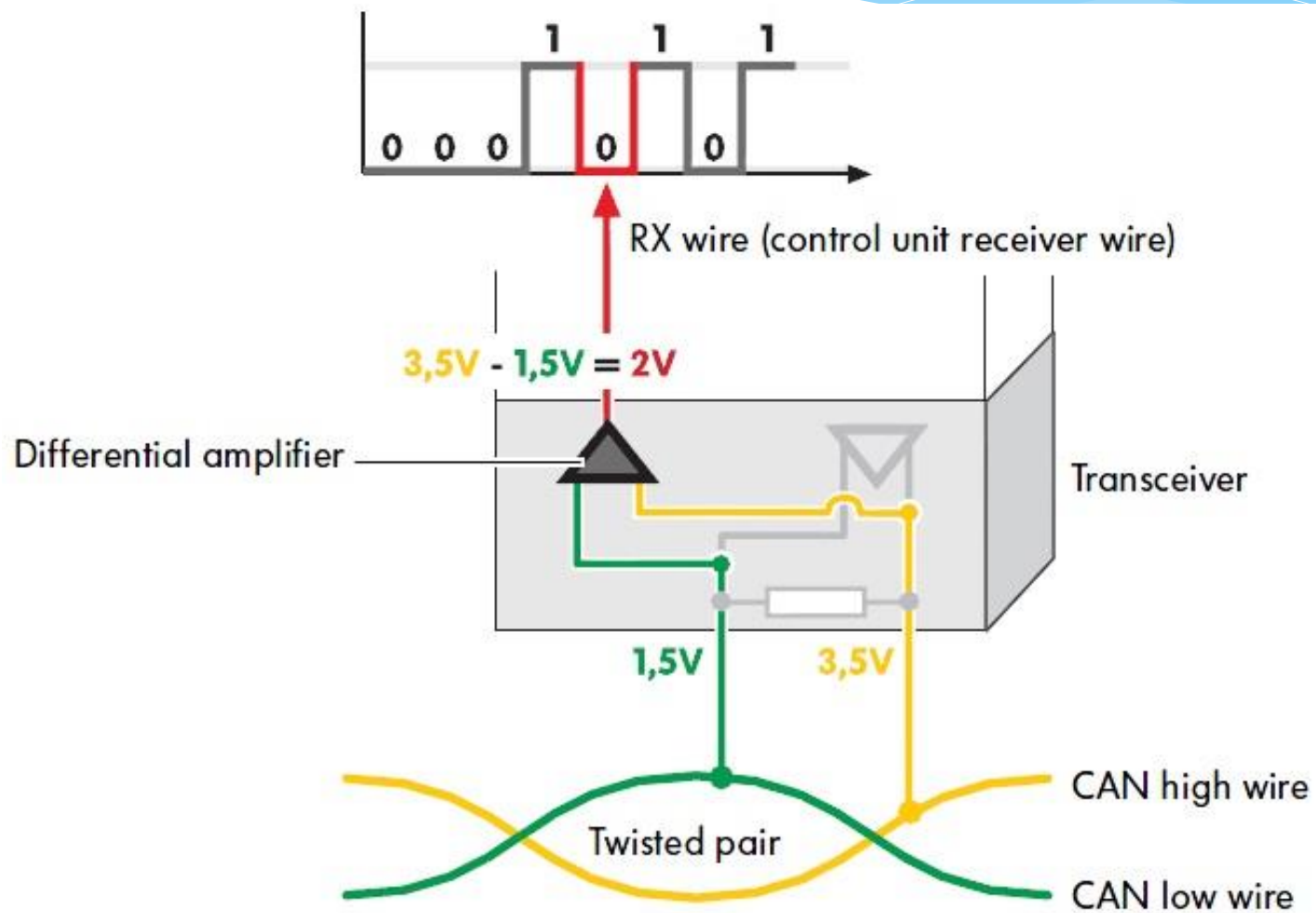
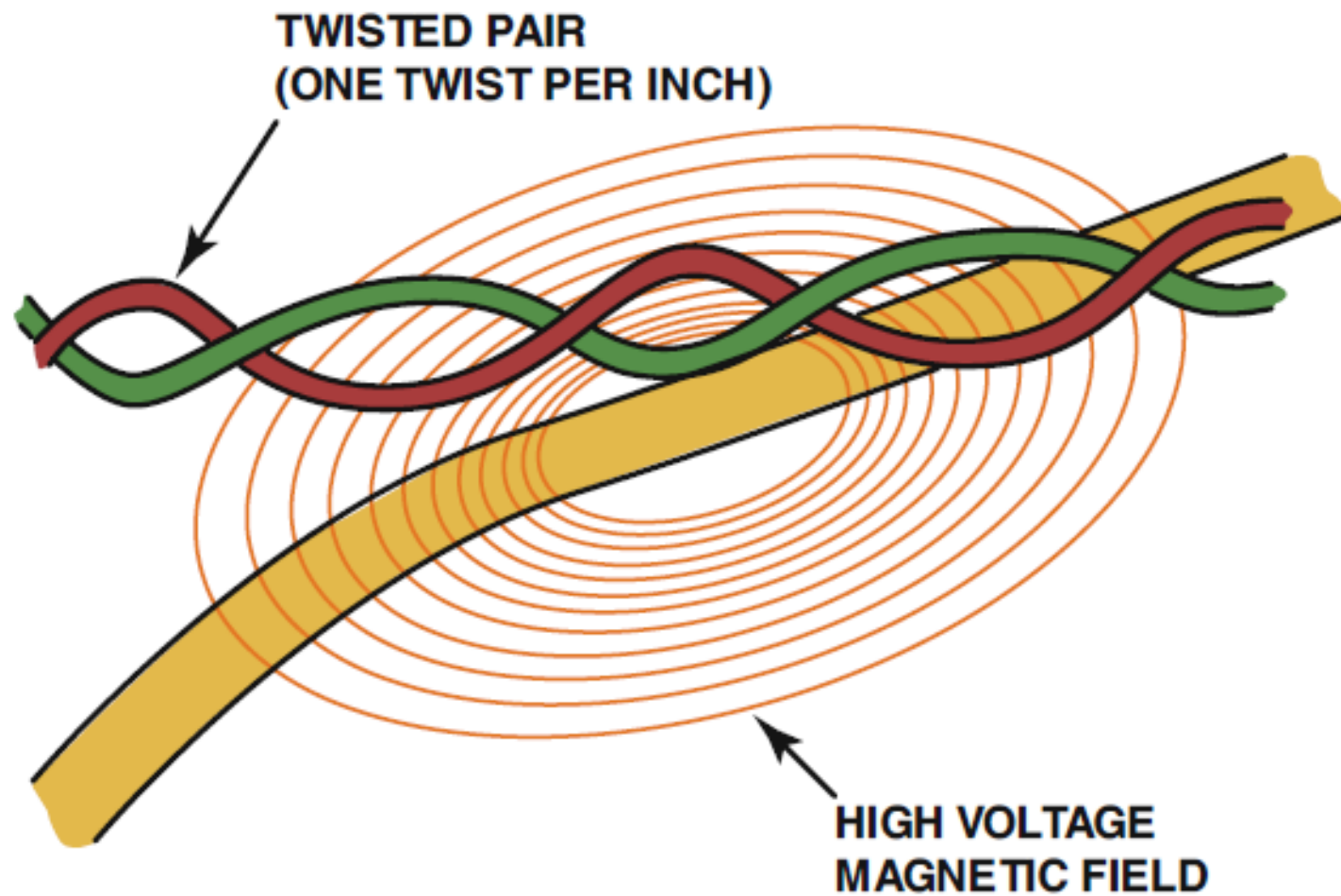


FIGURE 11-16 Termination resistance of a CAN C module.

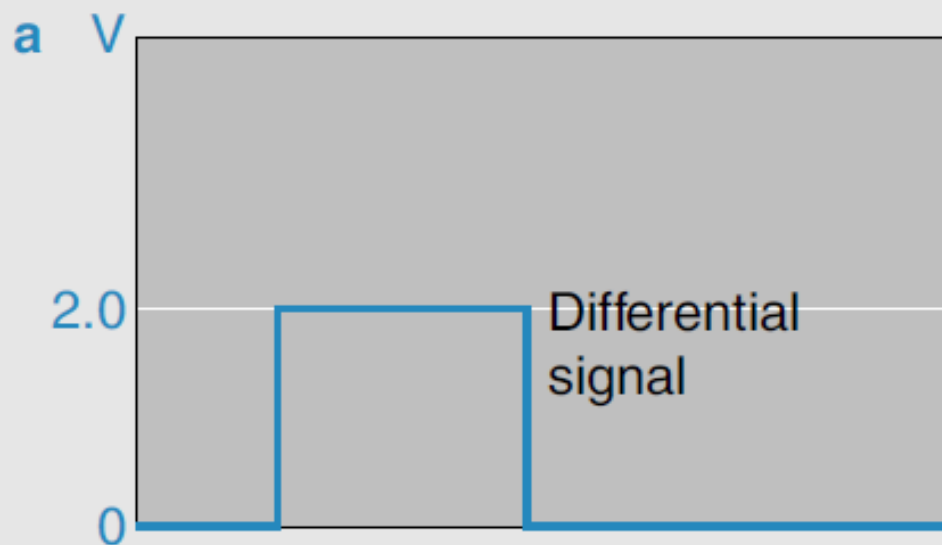
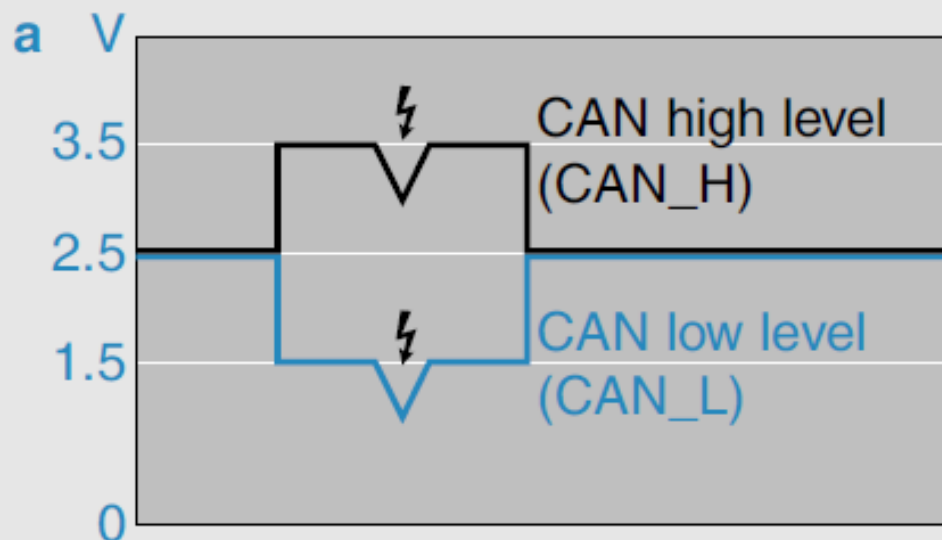




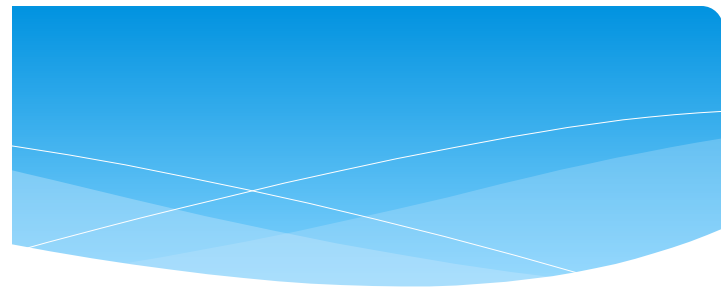
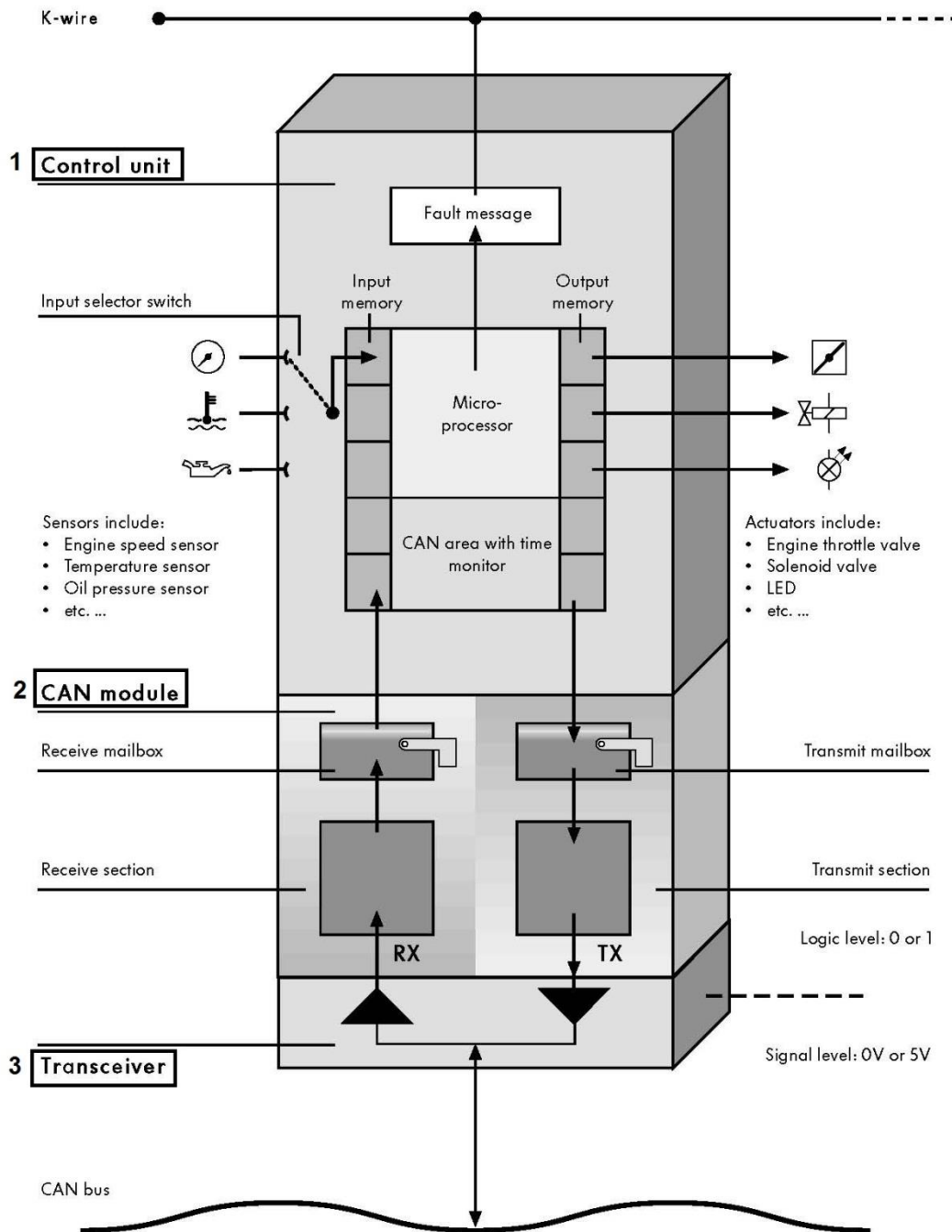
روش های عمومی پرازیت گیری

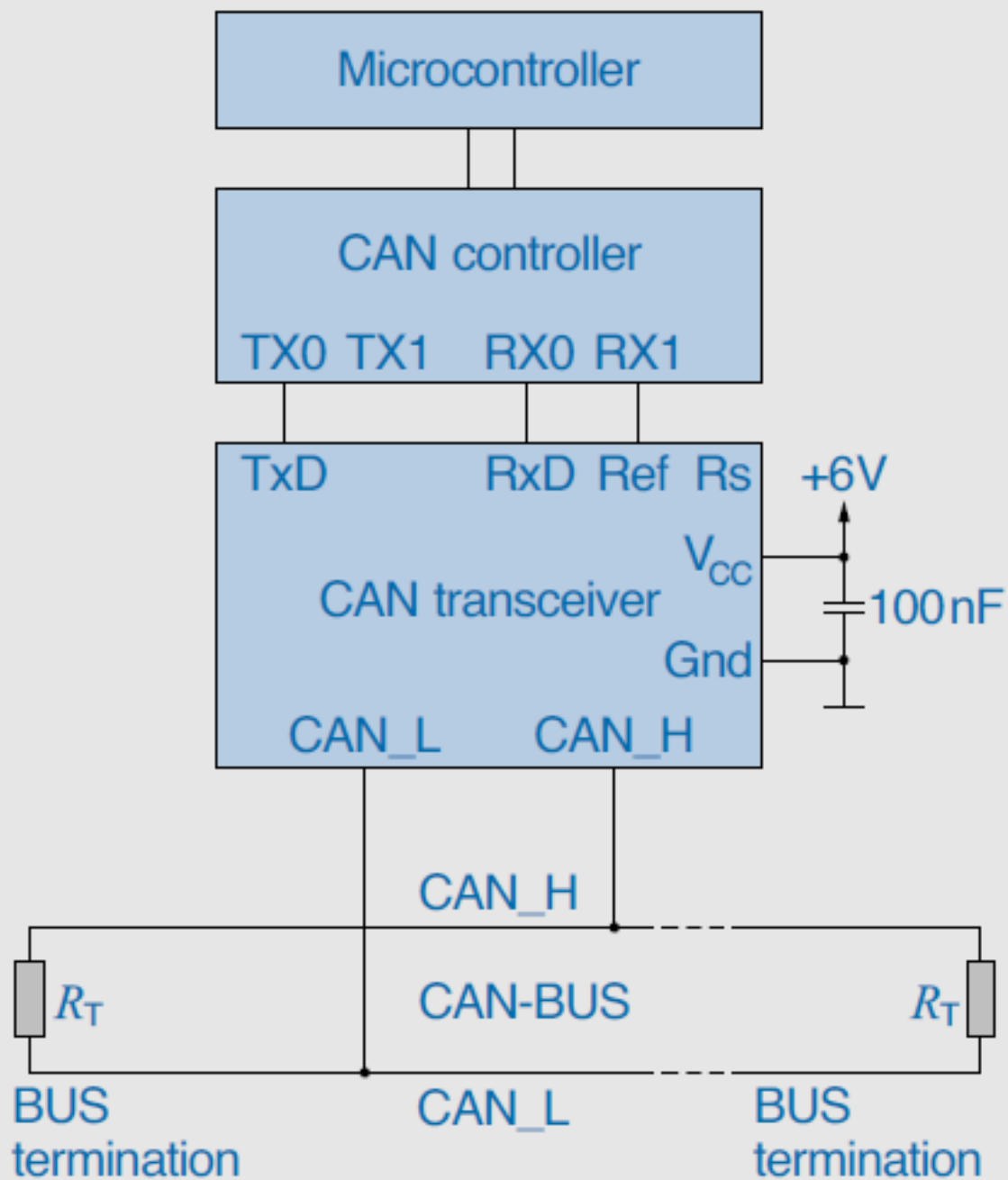
- استفاده از سیگنال های دیجیتال
- استفاده از سیم شیلد
- با استفاده از IC های هوشمند و فیلتر ها
- روش تفاضلی

3 Filtering out interference on the CAN bus



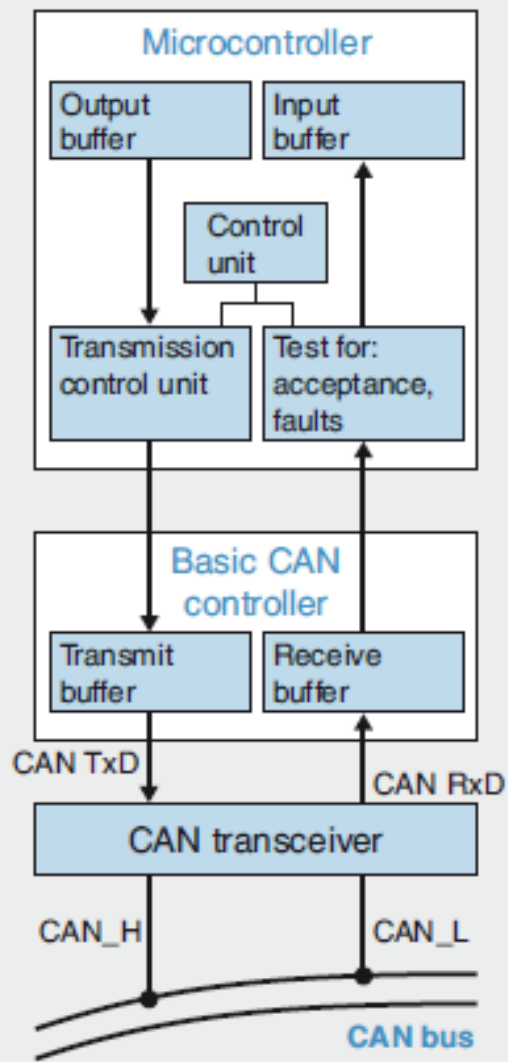
SVC0018E





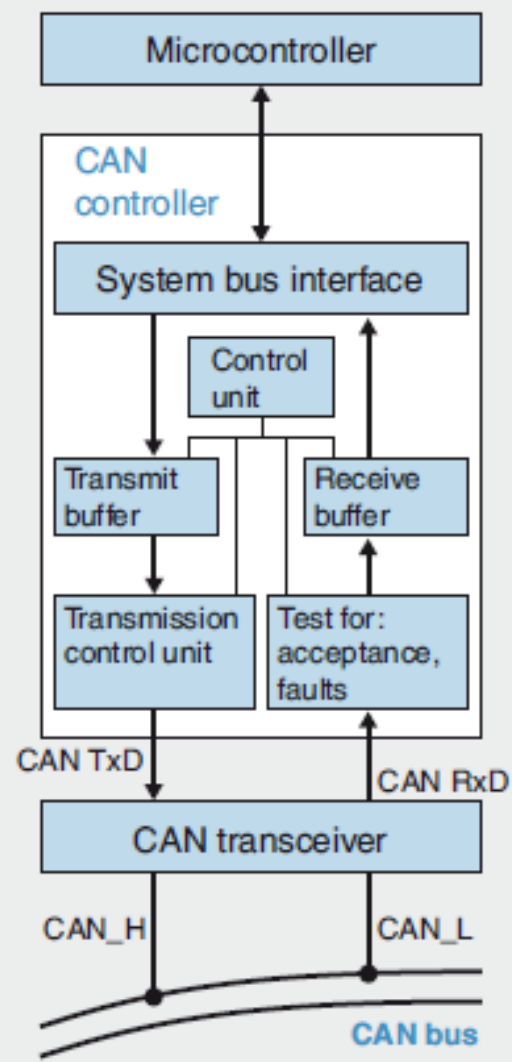
© UTS0339E

10 Basic-CAN module

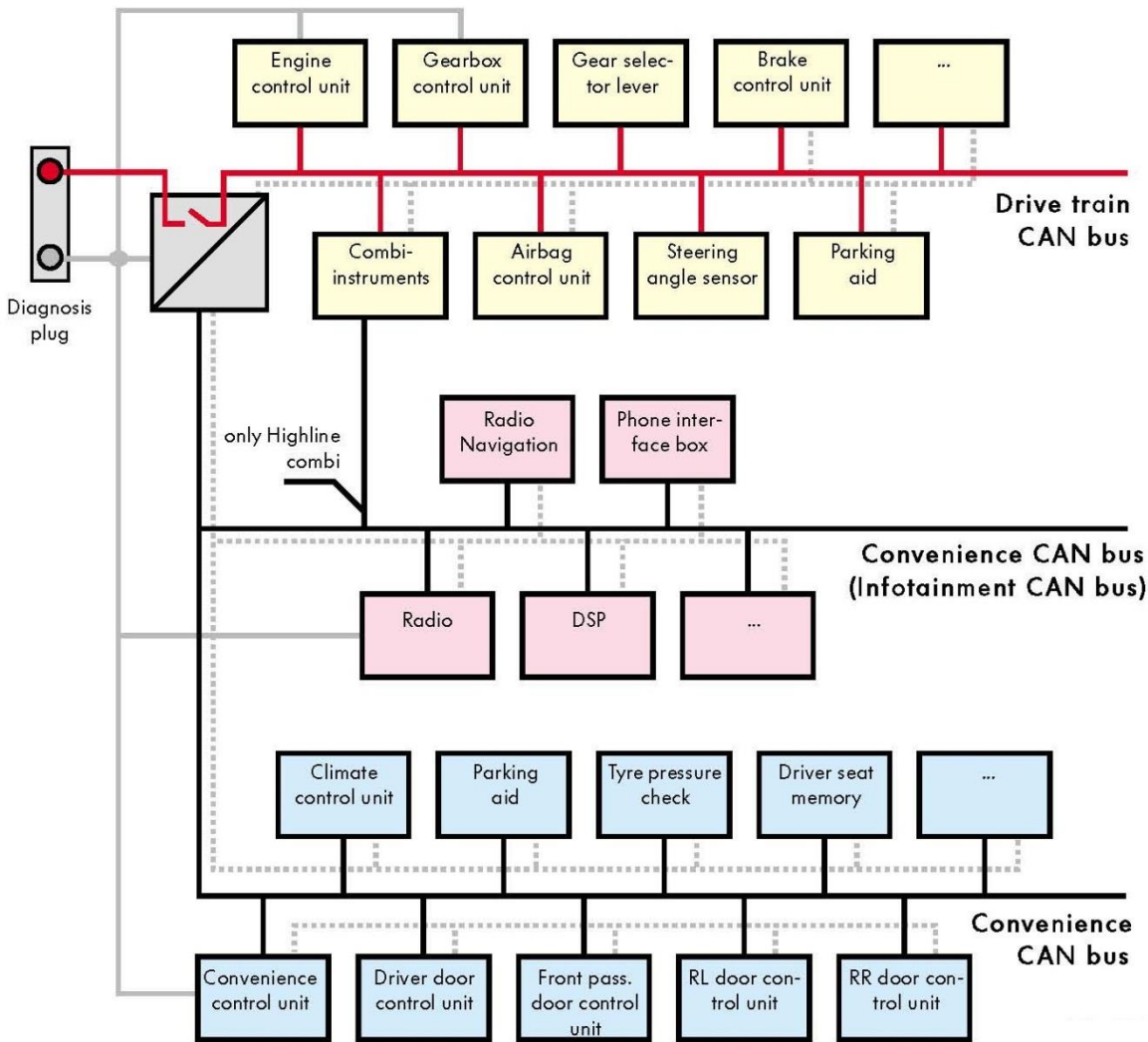


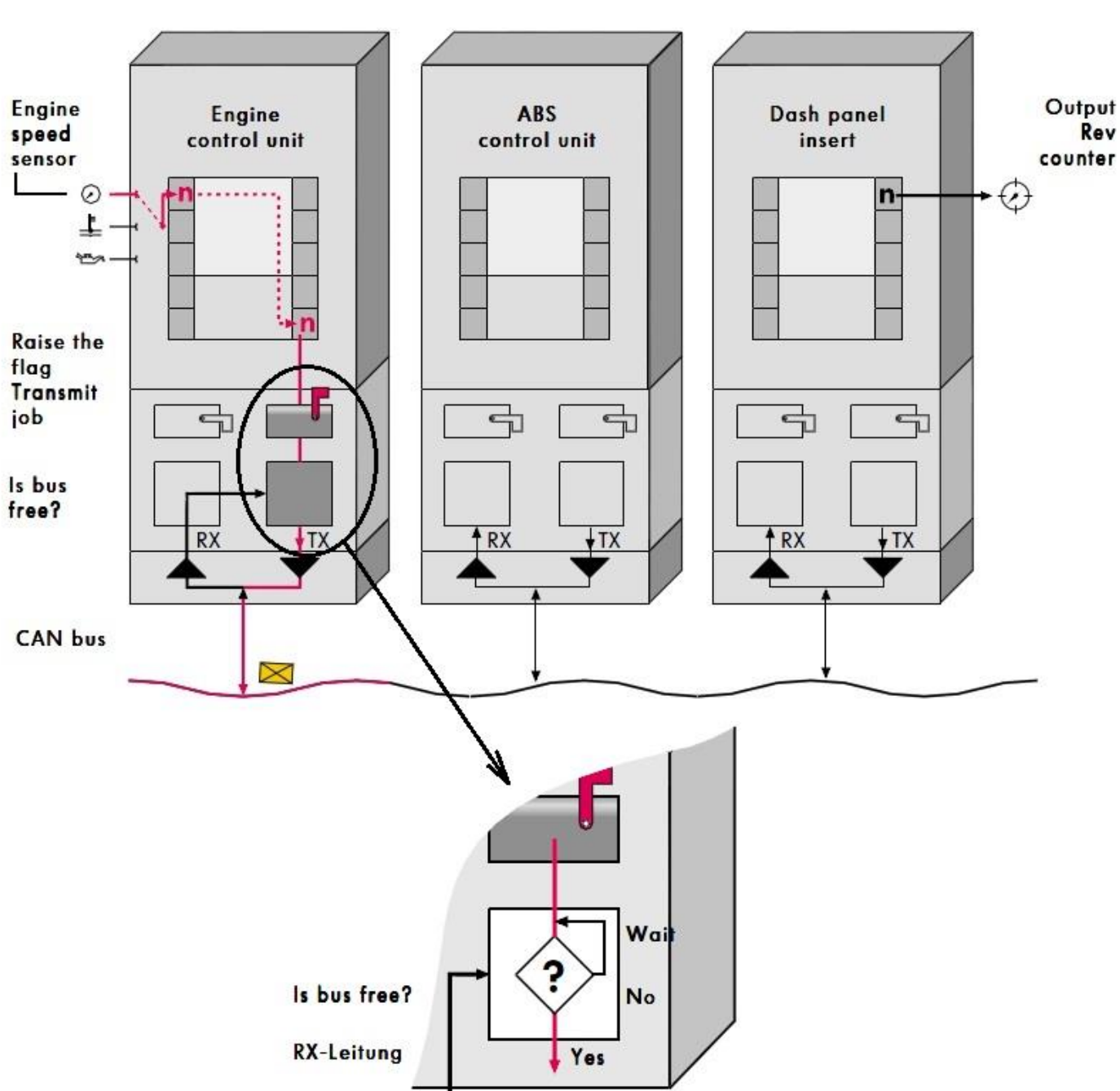
SVC0022E

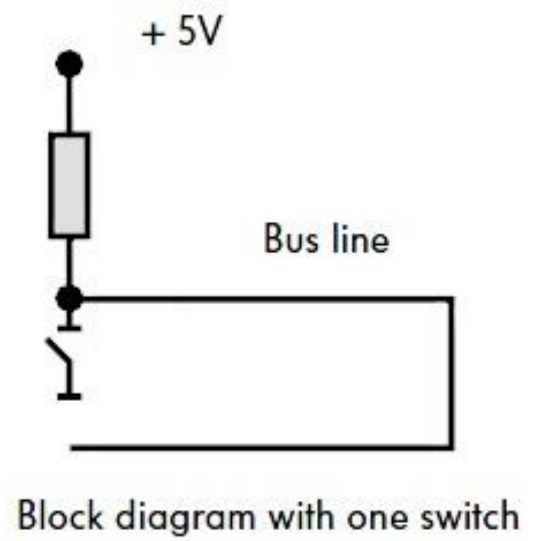
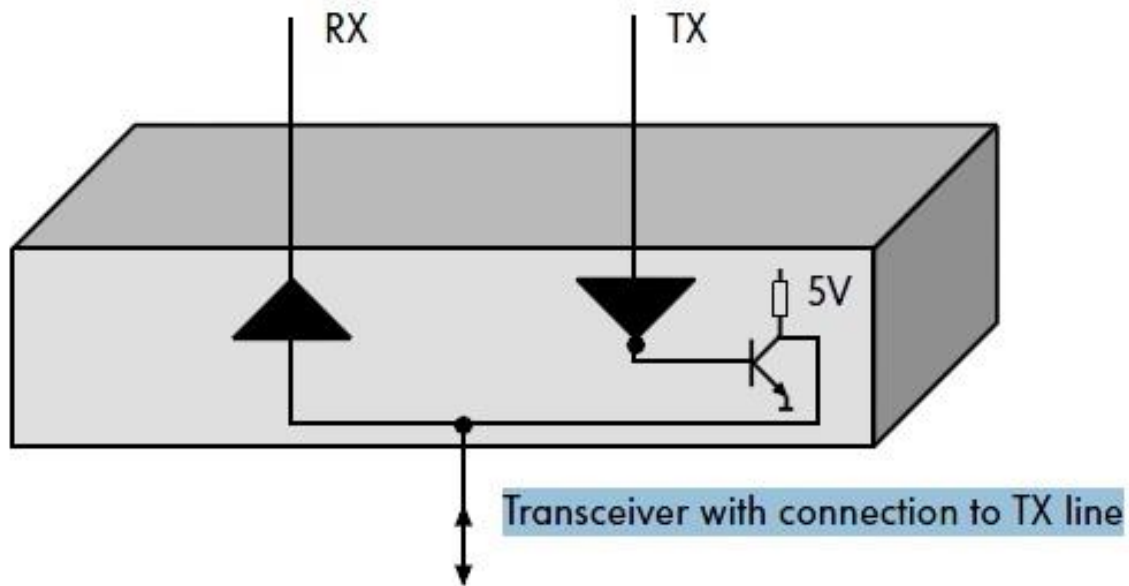
11 Full-CAN module

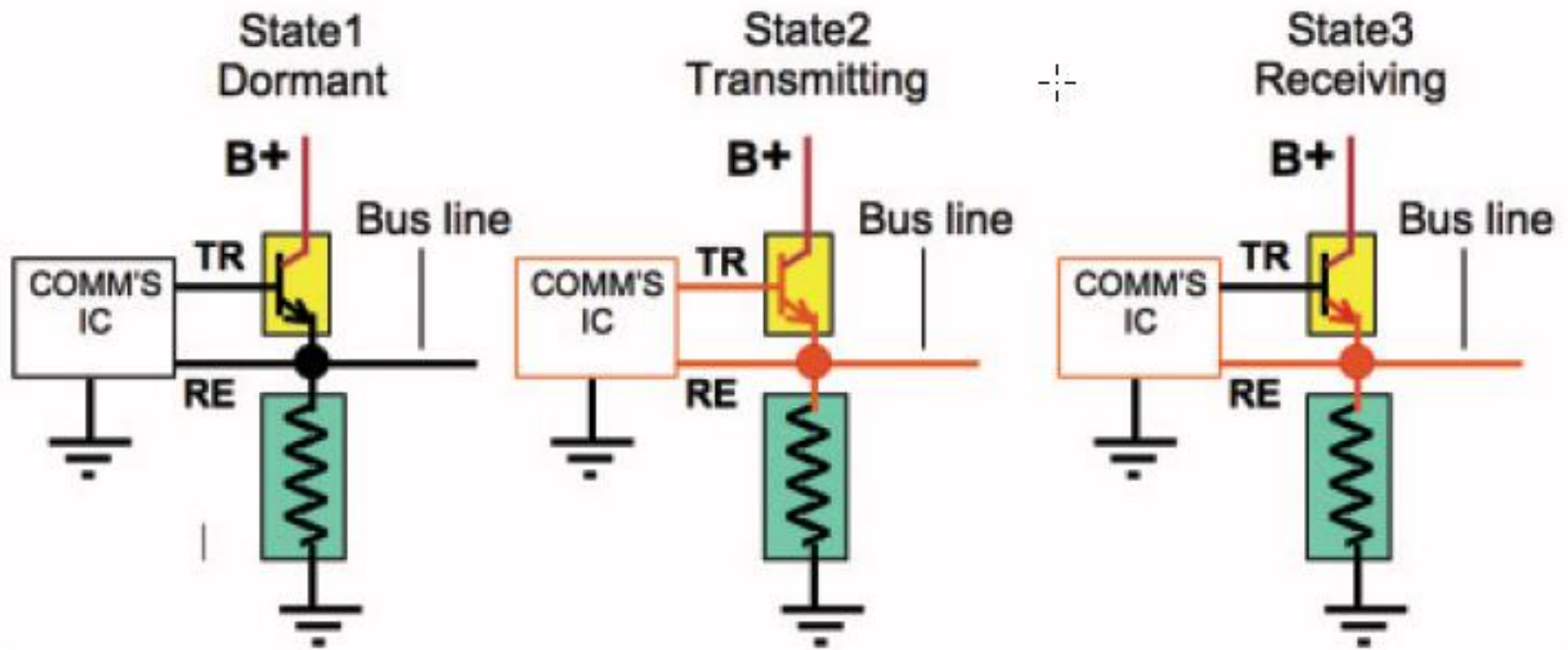


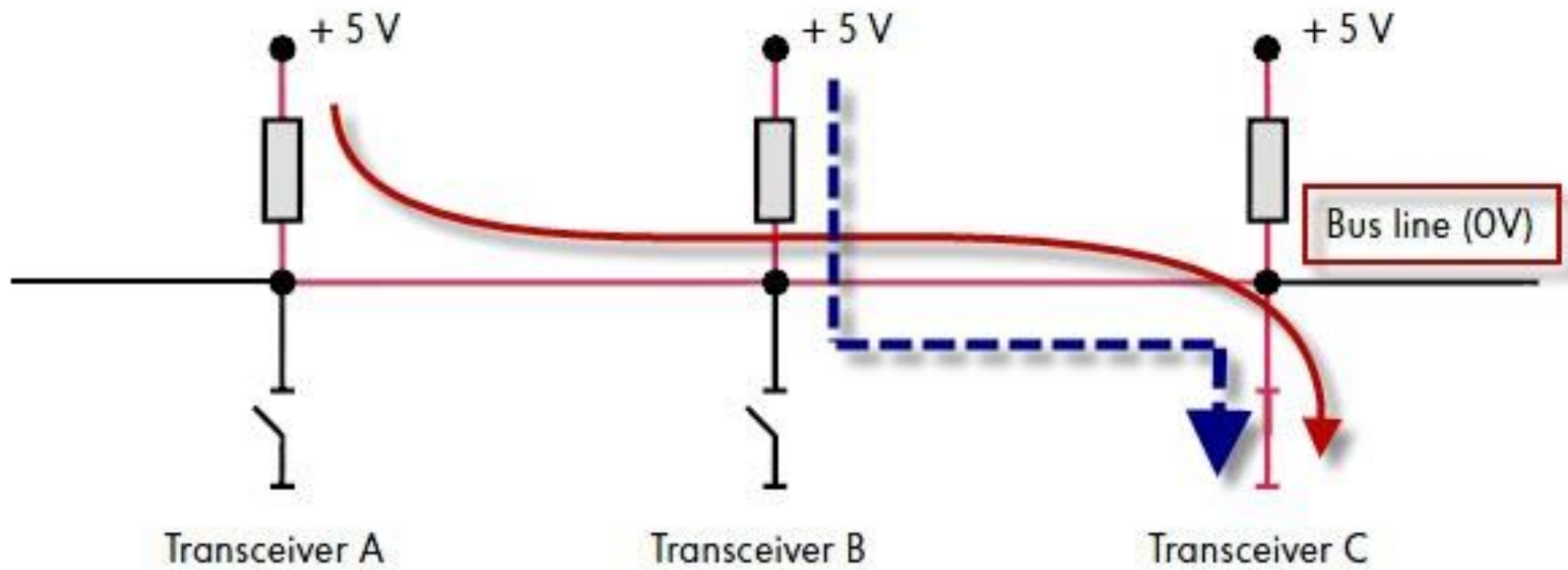
SVC0023E

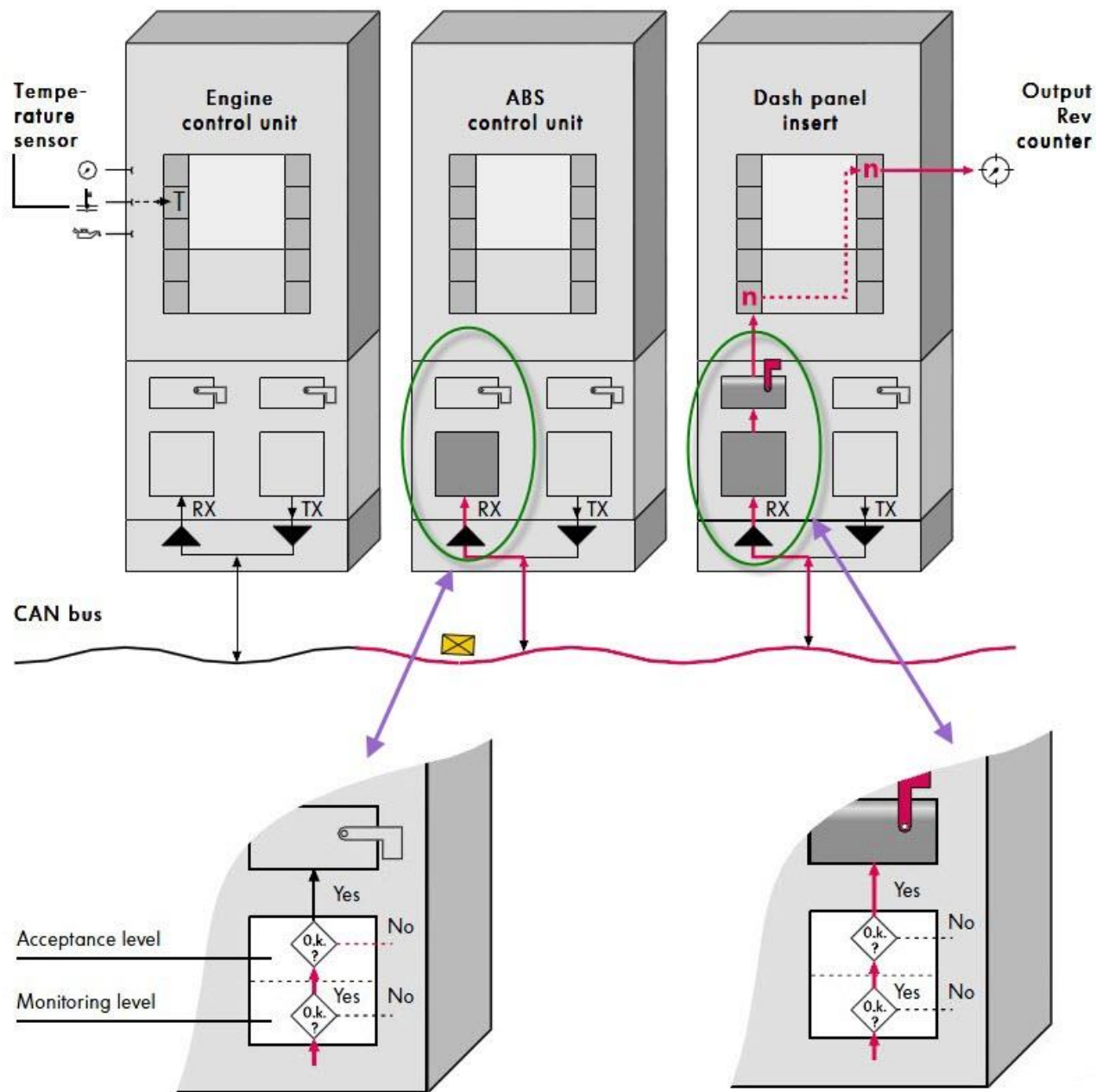


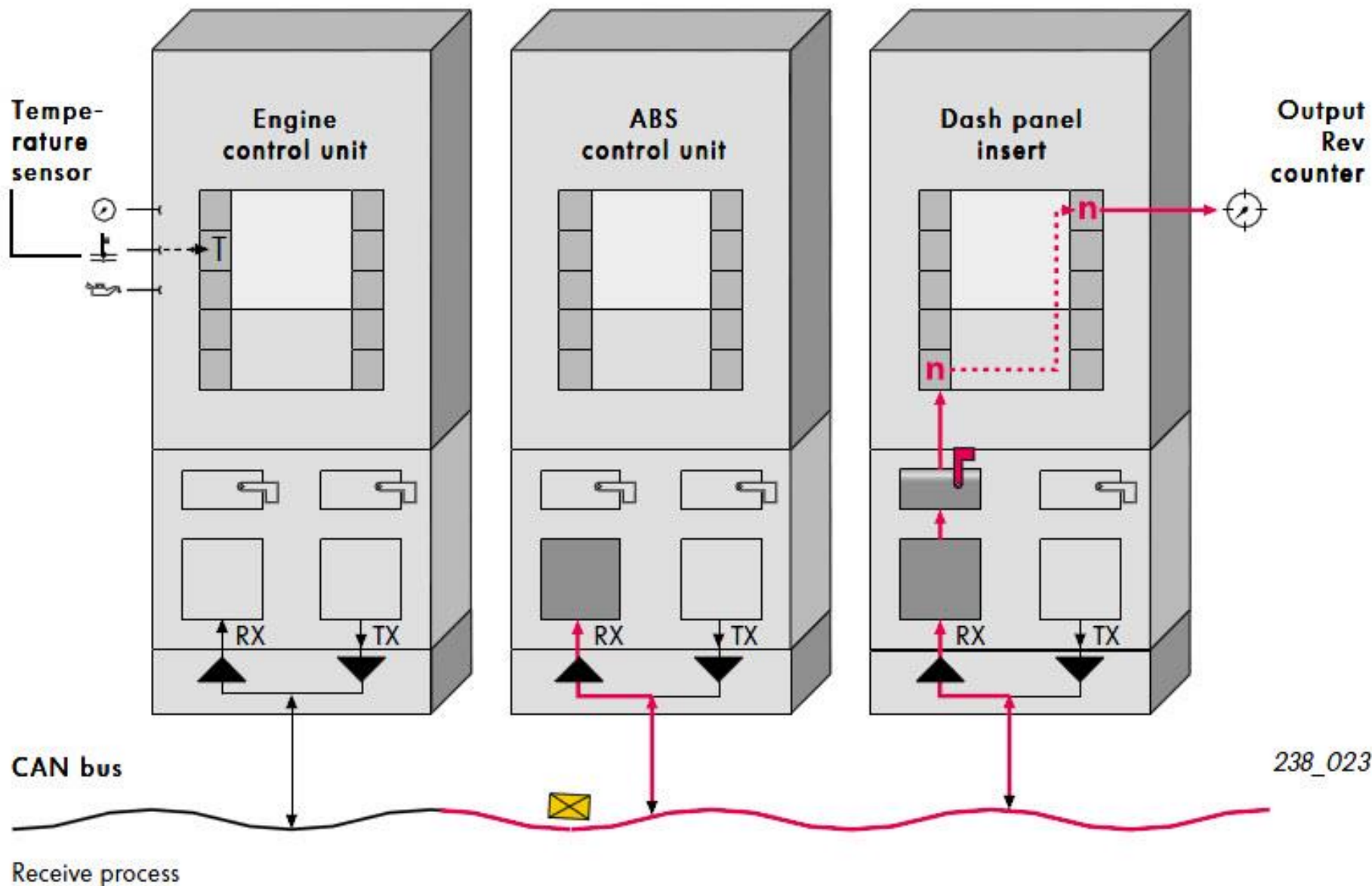




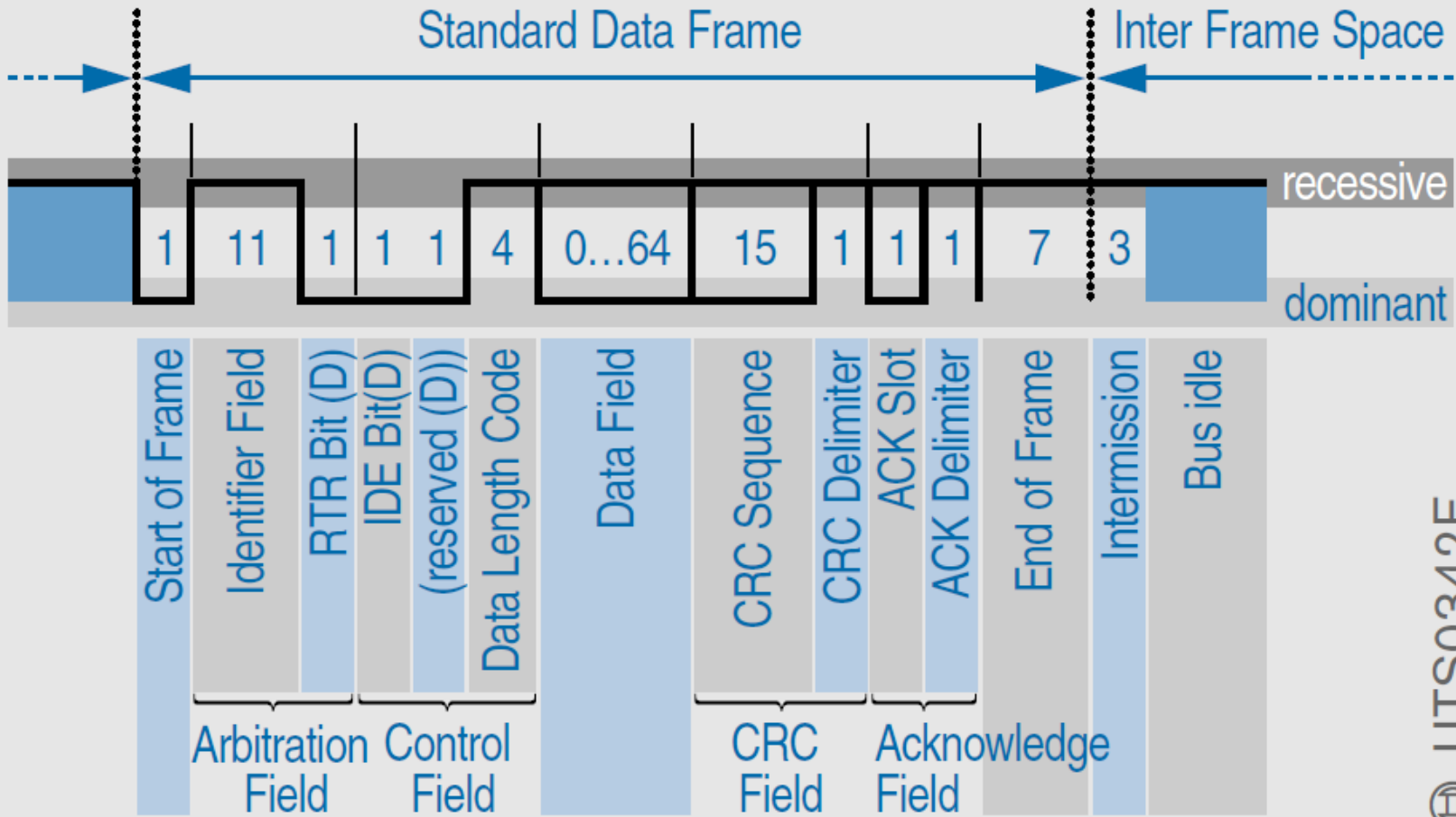






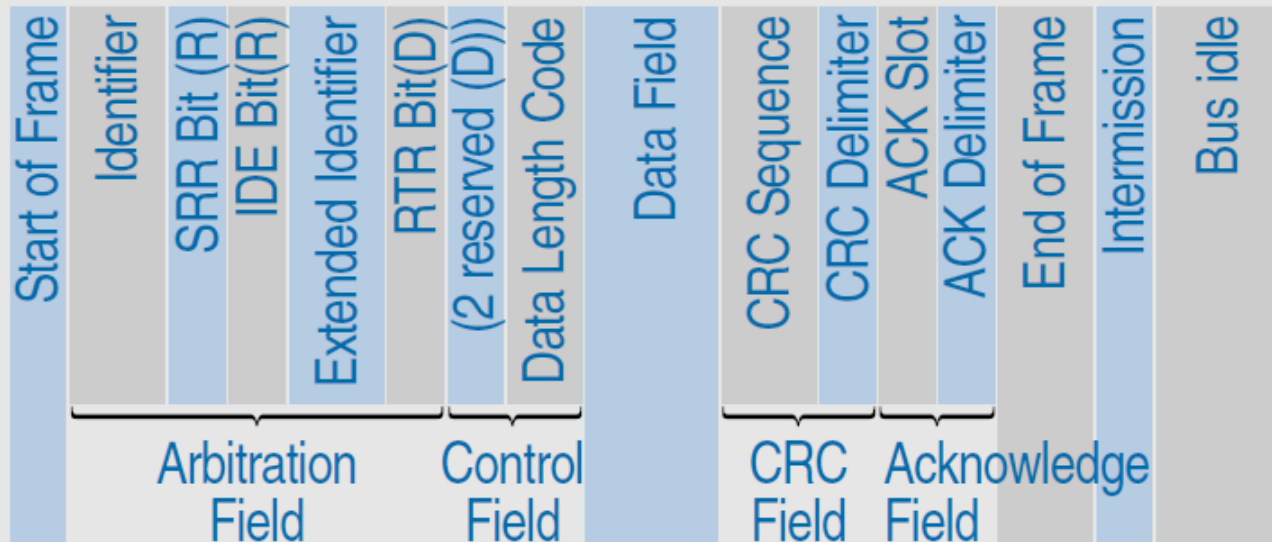
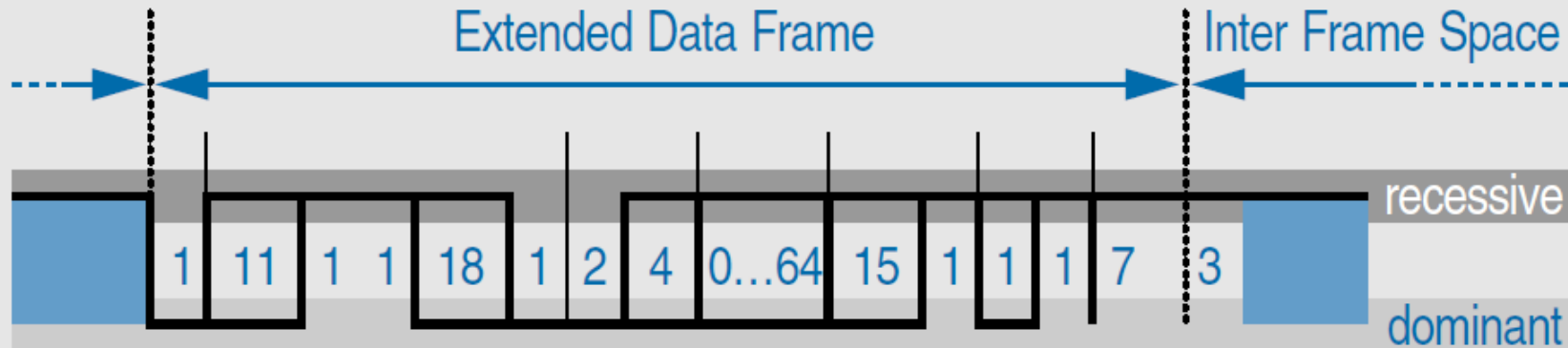


CAN standard Data Frame



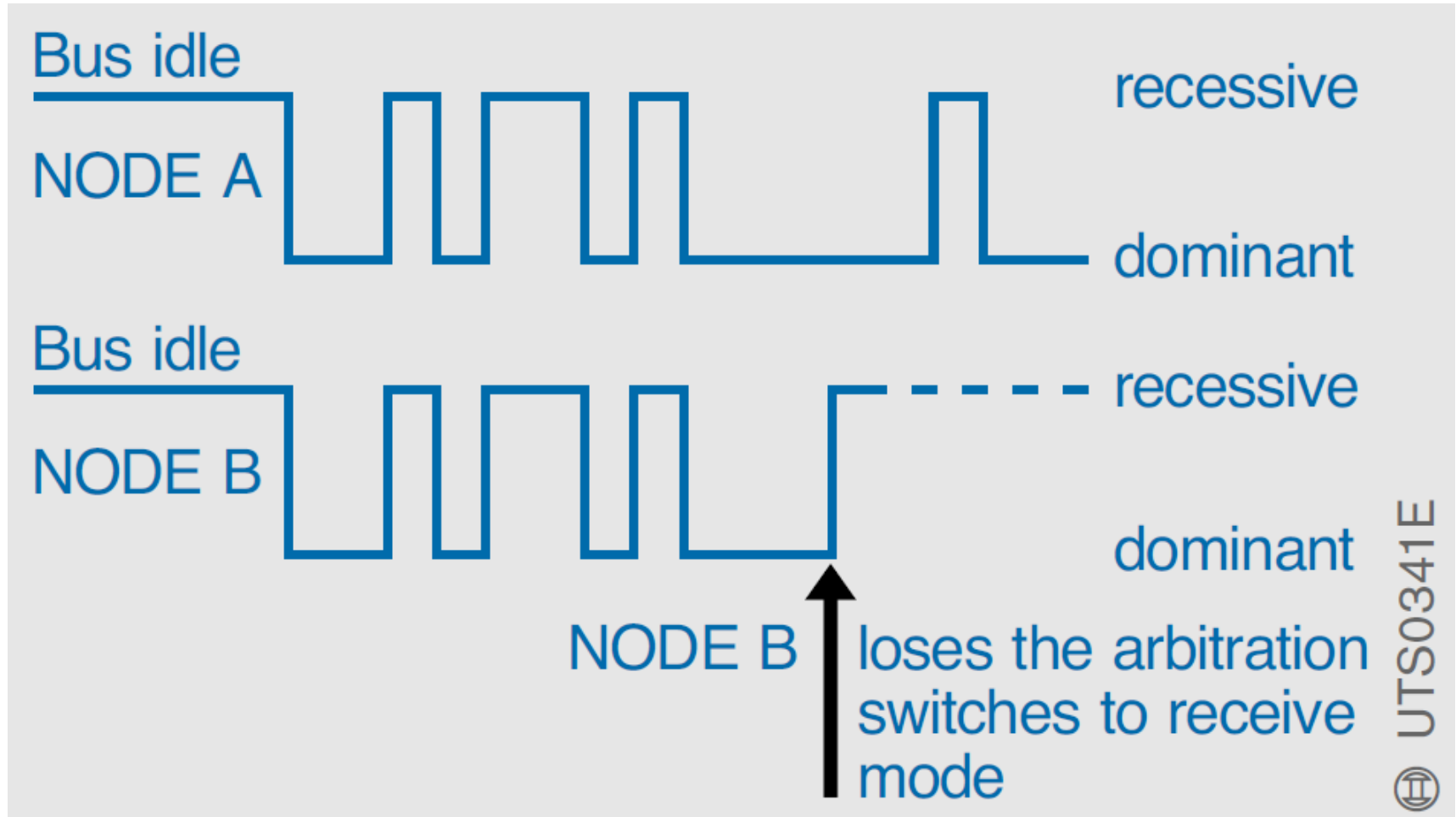
© UTS0342E

CAN Extended(Developed) Data Frame



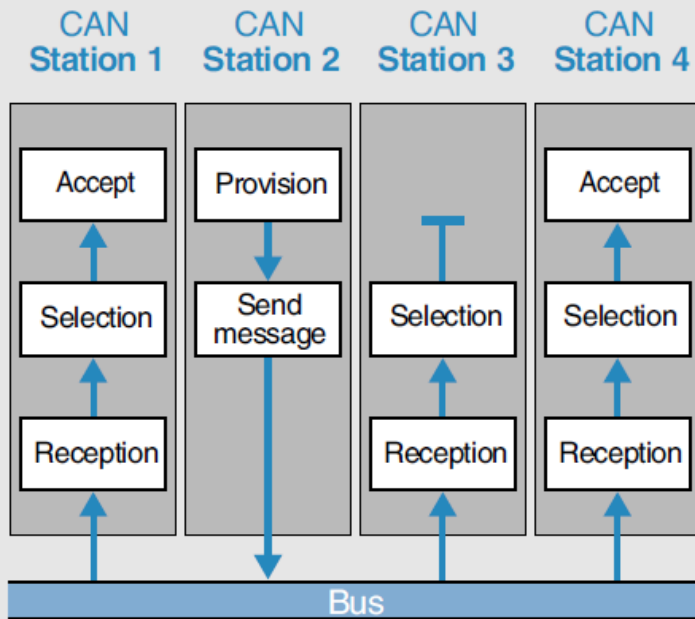
© UTS0343E

Arbitration



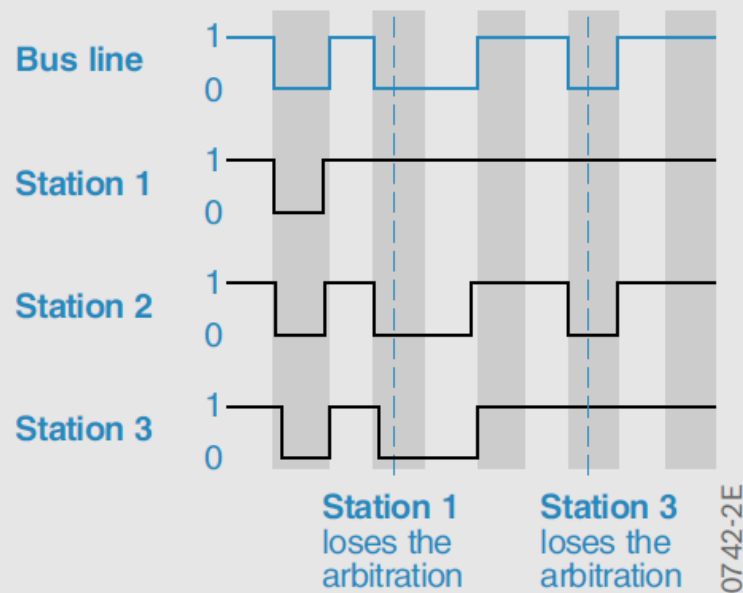
Arbitration

7 Addressing and message filtering (acceptance check)



UAE0284-3E

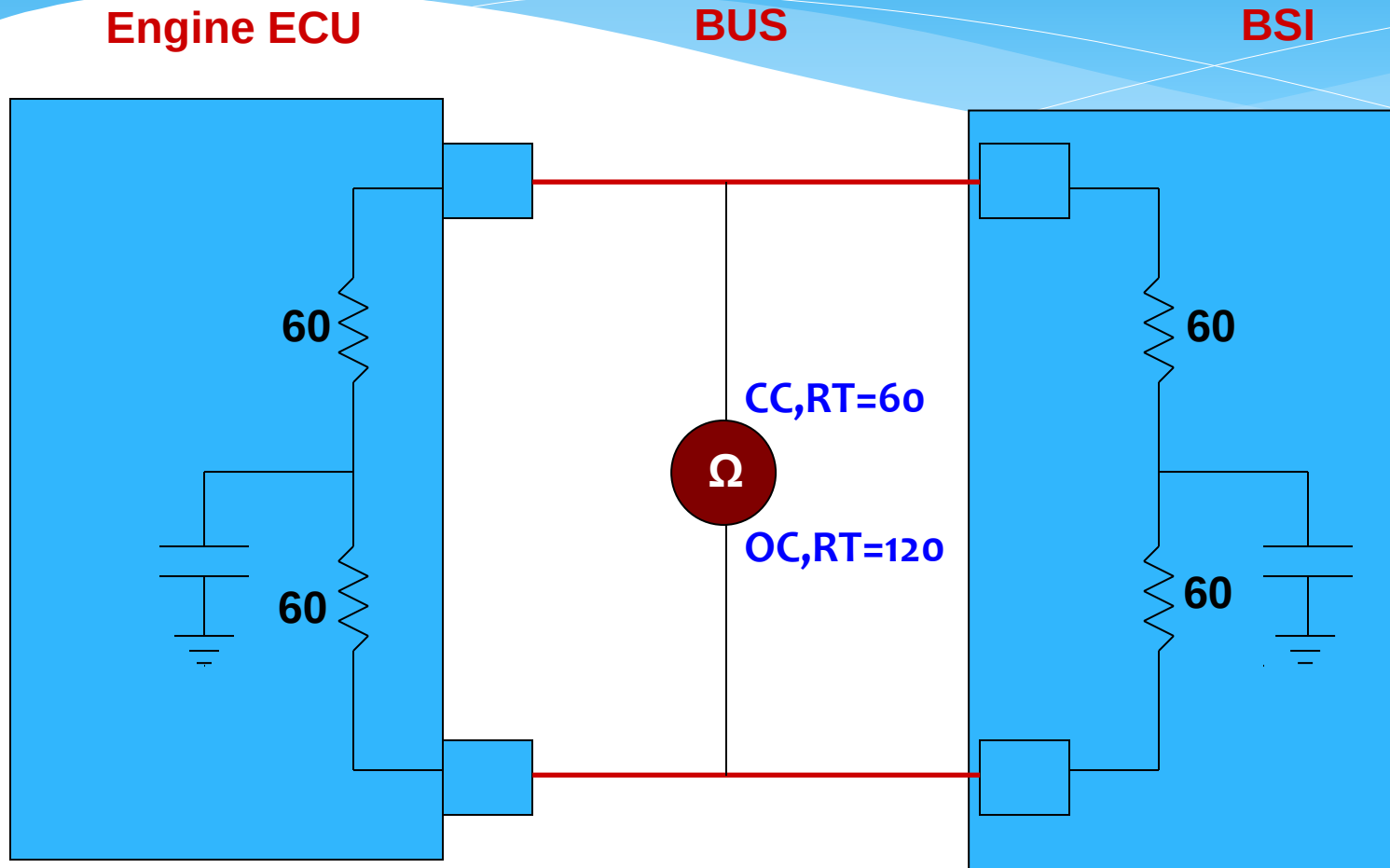
8 Bit arbitration



UAE0742-2E

CAN Construction

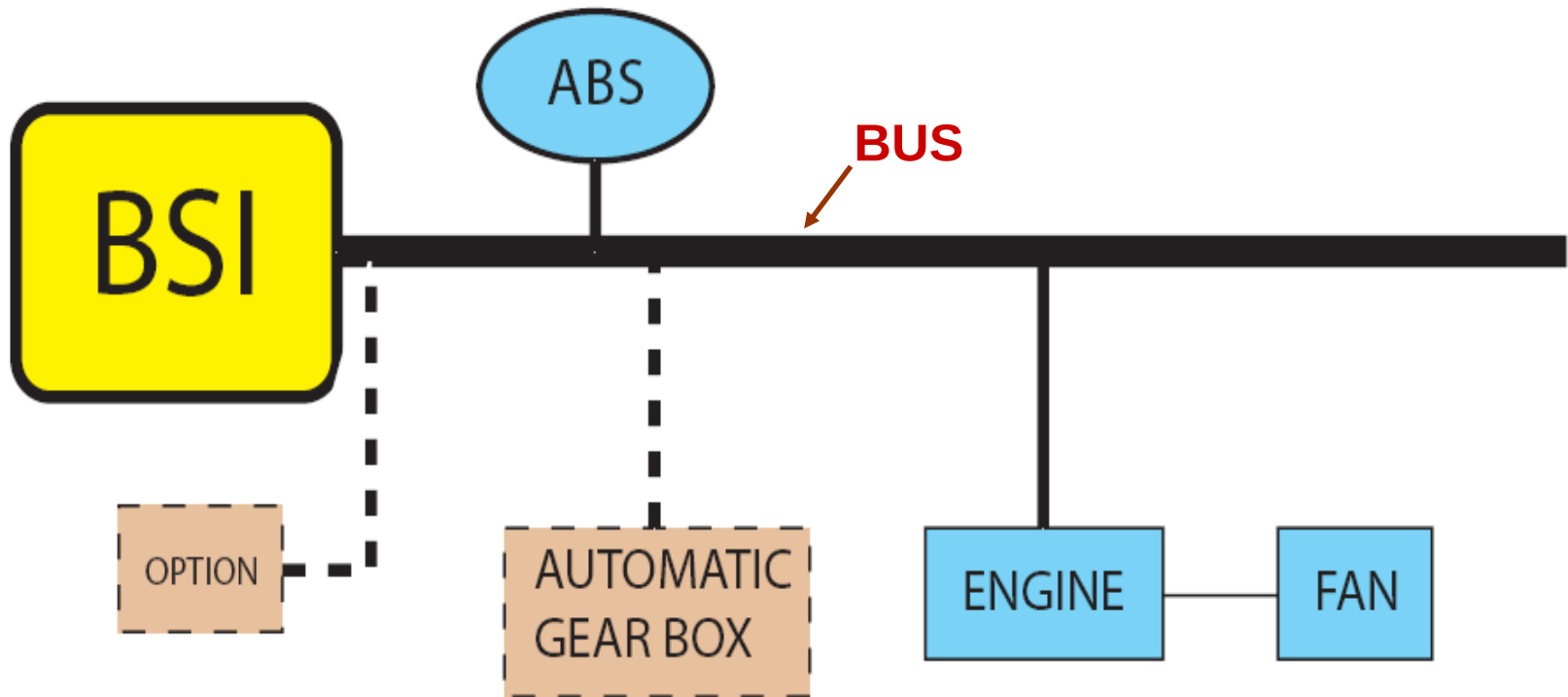
We need at least 5 mins switched off for going to asleep and doing it.



Preventing interferences of reflection of electrical, optical or audio waves.

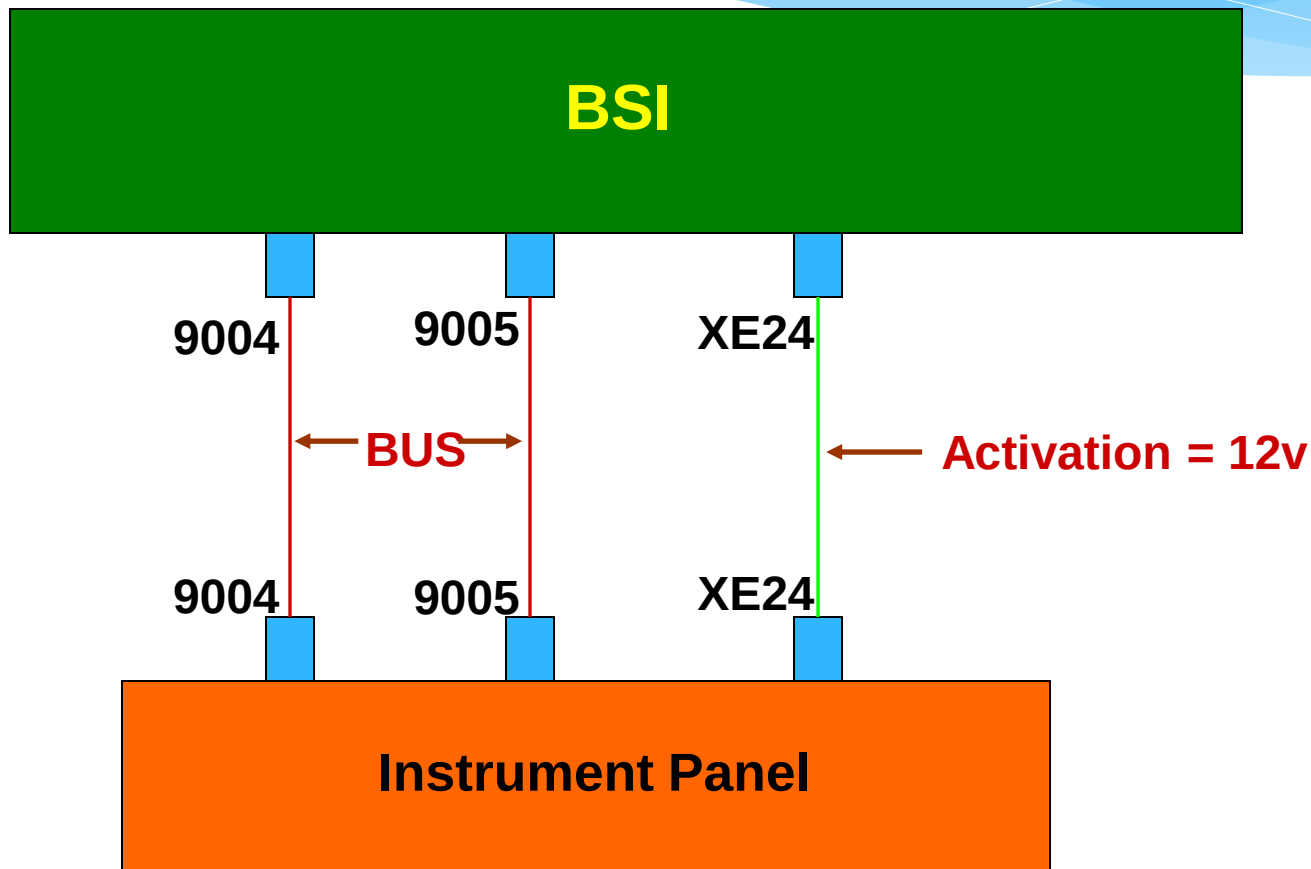
تهیه و تنظیم: بهروز خطیبی

CAN in Peugeot 206



VAN Construction

It can support up to 17 ECUs



Message construction in VAN



Start: Start of frame (10 bits)

Identifier: Identify of priority (12 Bits)

Com: Command and Control(4 bits)

Information: (28 bits)

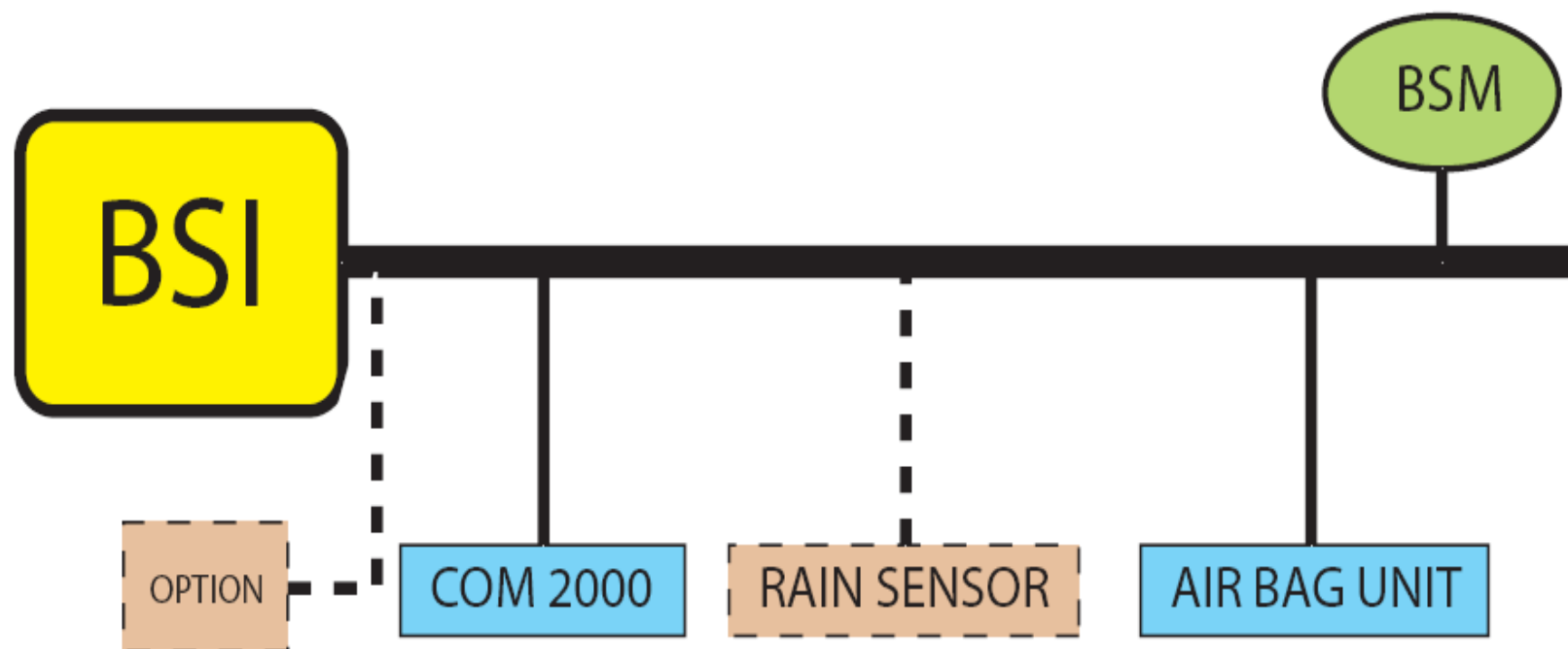
Control: Control

End data: End data

Ack: Acknowledgement

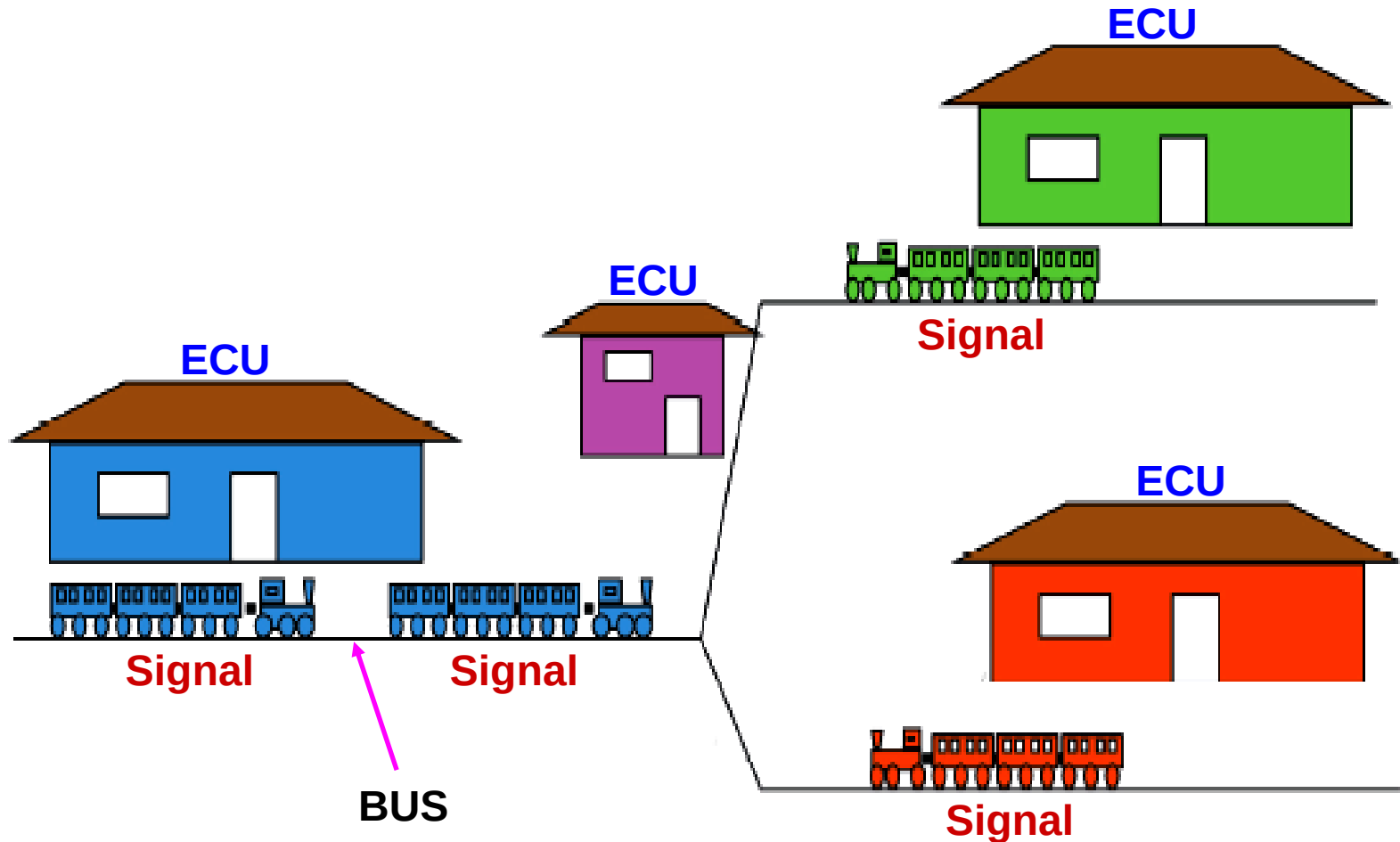
End: End of frame

VAN Body1



Multiplex

Sending several signals through a wire



Continued of XC90

Powertrain and chassis

TCM: Transmission control module

ECM: Engine control module

BCM: Brake control module

BSC: Body sensor cluster

SAS: Steering angle sensor

SUM: Suspension module

AUD: Audio module

Infotainment/Telematics

MP1,2: Media players 1 and 2

PHM: Phone module

MMM: Multimedia module

SUB: Subwoofer

ATM: Antenna tuner module

Body electronics

CEM: Central electronic module

SWM: Steering wheel module

DDM: Driver door module

REM: Rear electronic module

SWM: Steering wheel module

DDM: Driver door module

PDM: Passenger door module

REM: Rear electronic module

CCM: Climate control module

ICM: Infotainment control

UEM: Upper electronic module

DIM: Driver information module

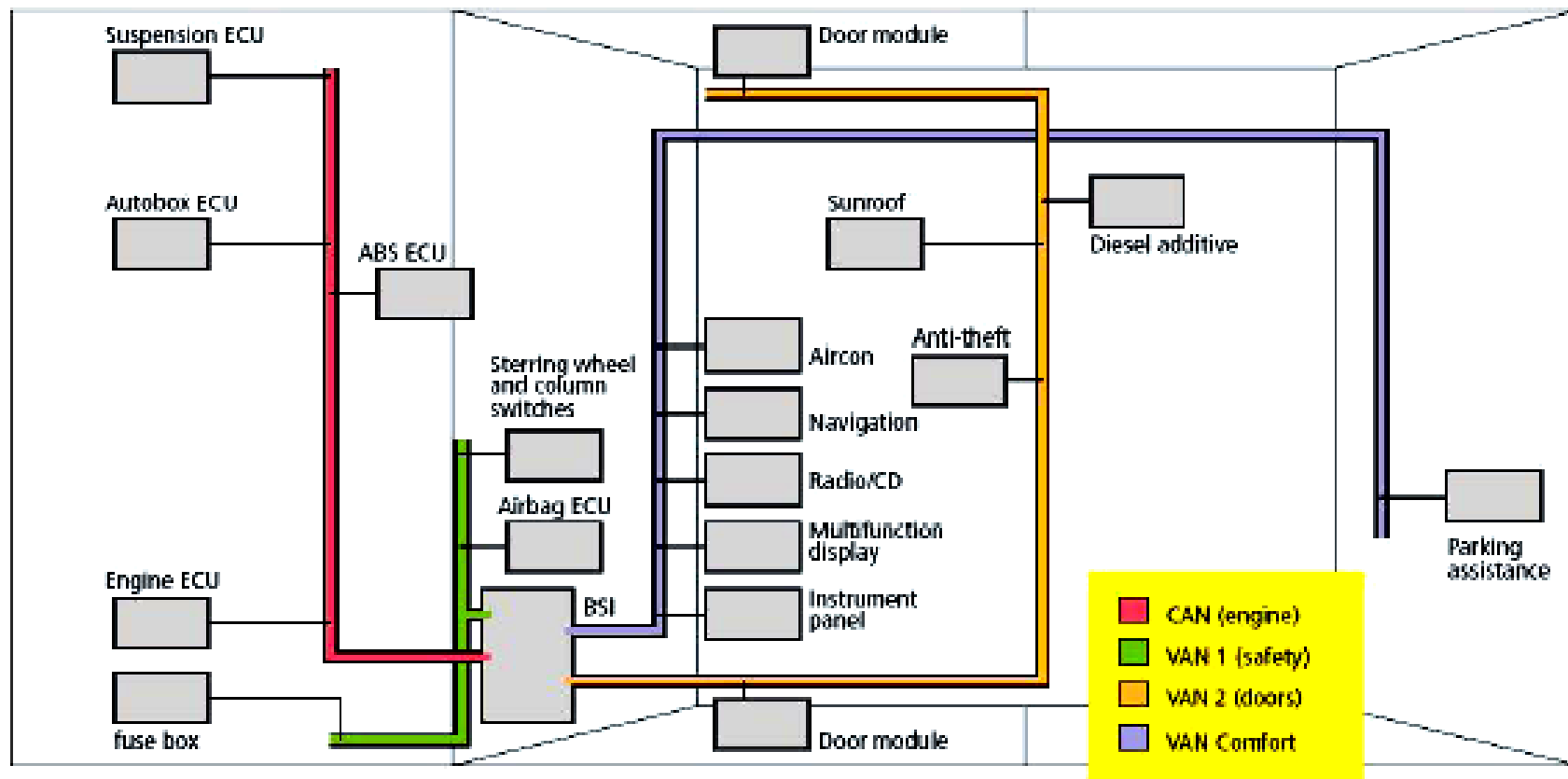
AEM: Auxiliary electronic

Continued of XC90

- + It's used 40 ECUs.
- +CAN1 : (TCM, ECM, BCM, etc.) and has a communication rate of 500 kbps.
- +CAN2 : (DDM, PDM, CCM, etc.) and has a communication rate of 125 kbps.
- +The central electronic module (CEM) is an ECU that acts as a gateway between the two CAN buses.
- +A media oriented system transport (MOST) network defines networking for infotainment and telematics subsystems. It consequently connects ECUs for multimedia, phone, and antenna
- +Finally, local interconnect networks (LINs) are used to connect slave nodes into a subsystem

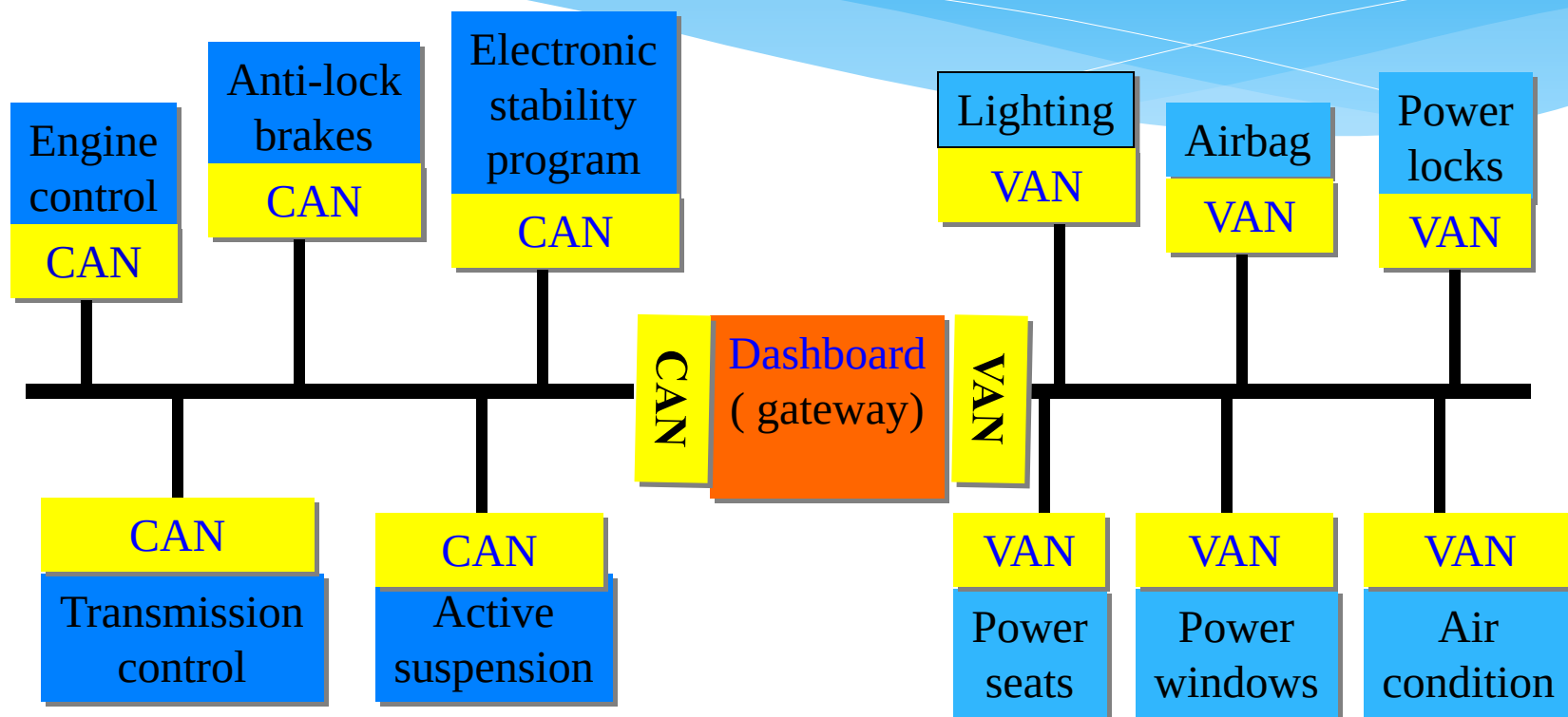
Smple1: Citroën C5

Buses in the C5

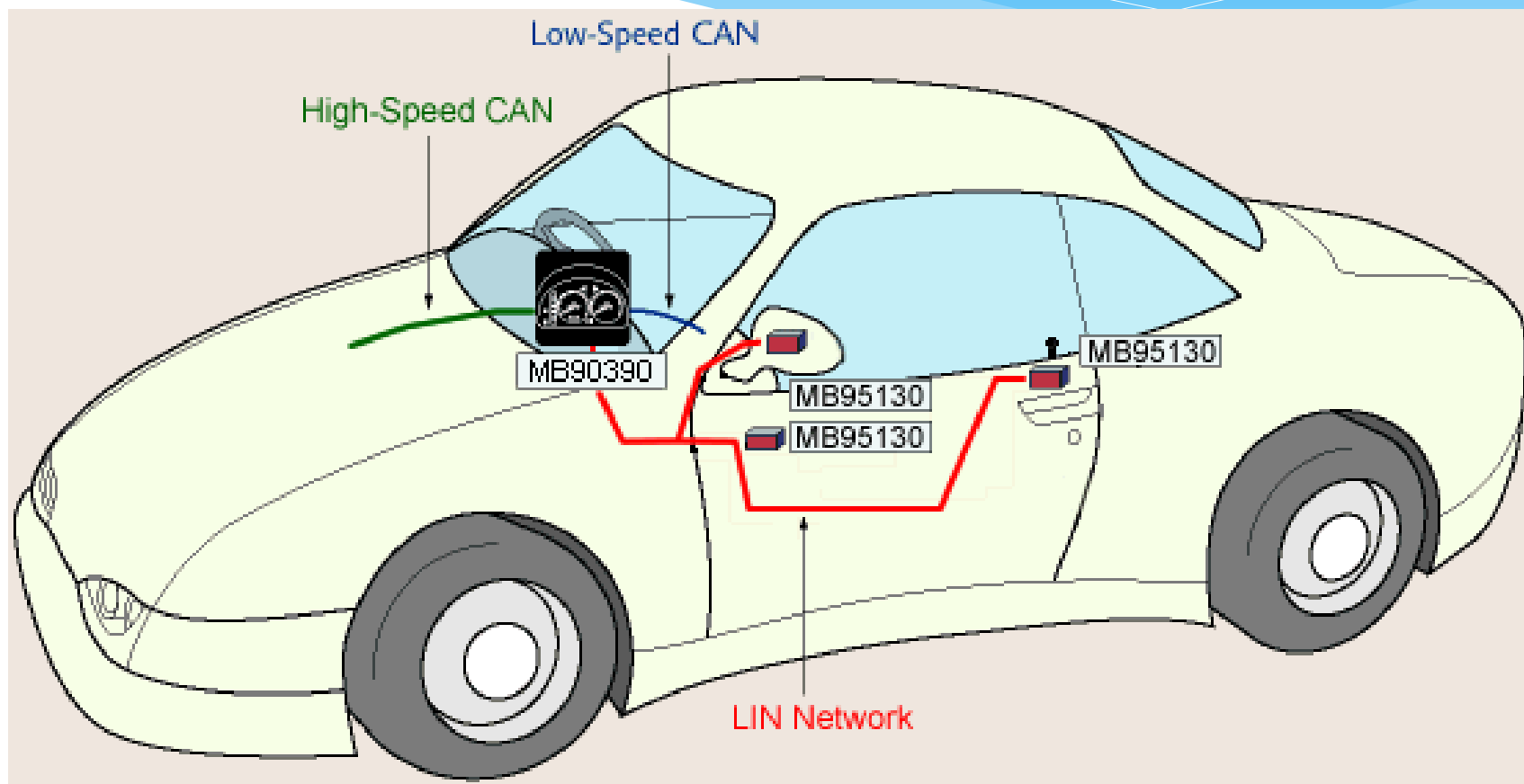


BUS استفاده از دو یکی

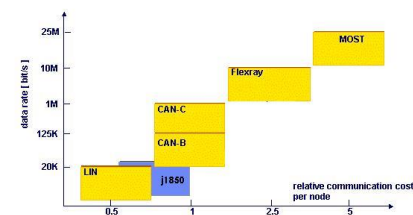
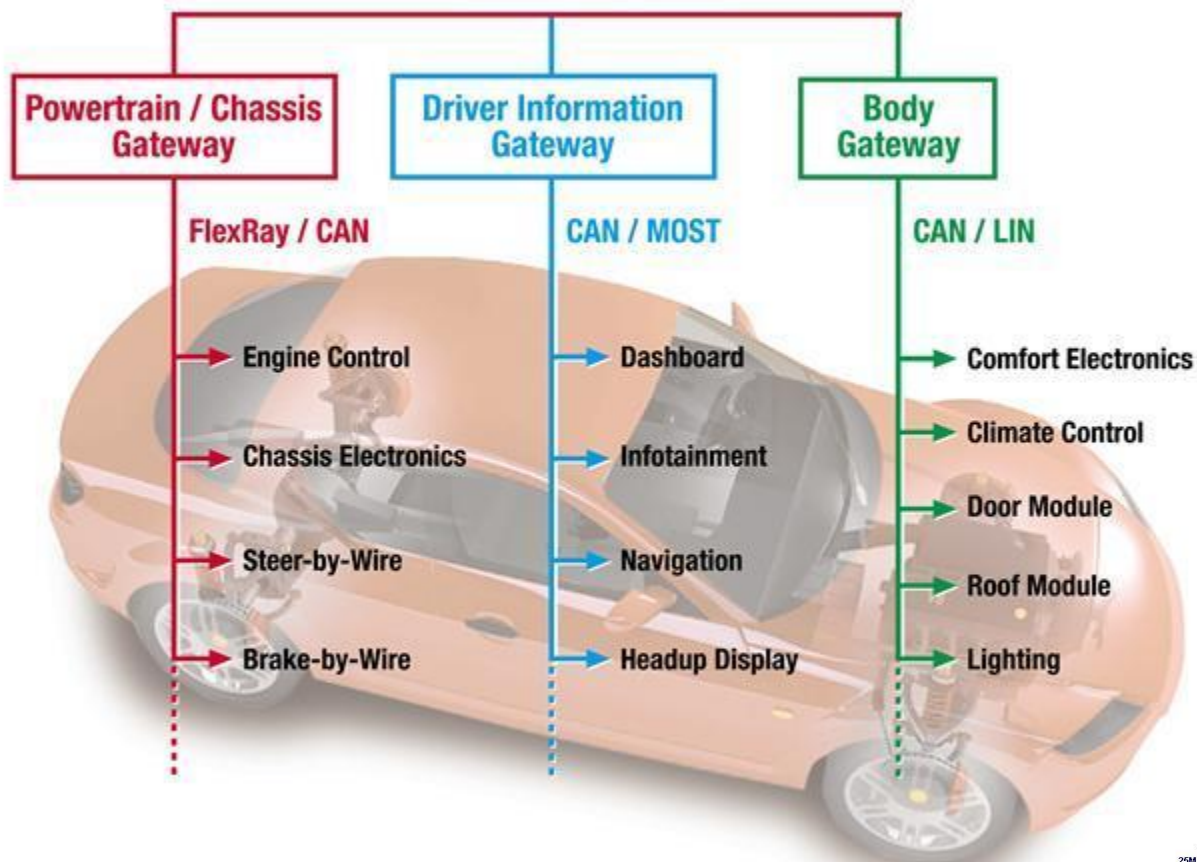
CAN دیگری VAN

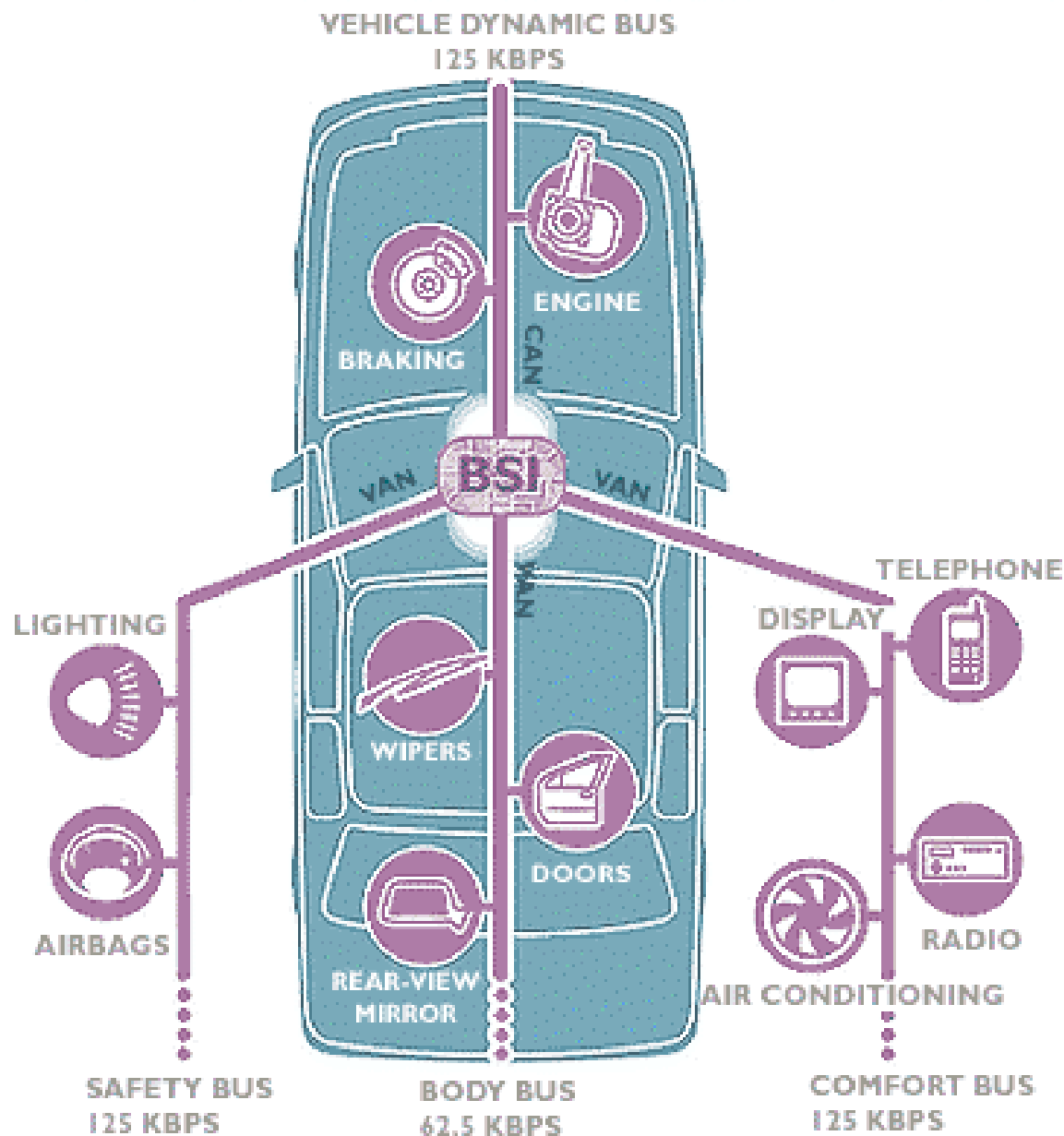


بیشترین کاربرد شبکه LIN و نمایش آن



استفاده های معمول از CAN, MOST, LIN, FlexRay



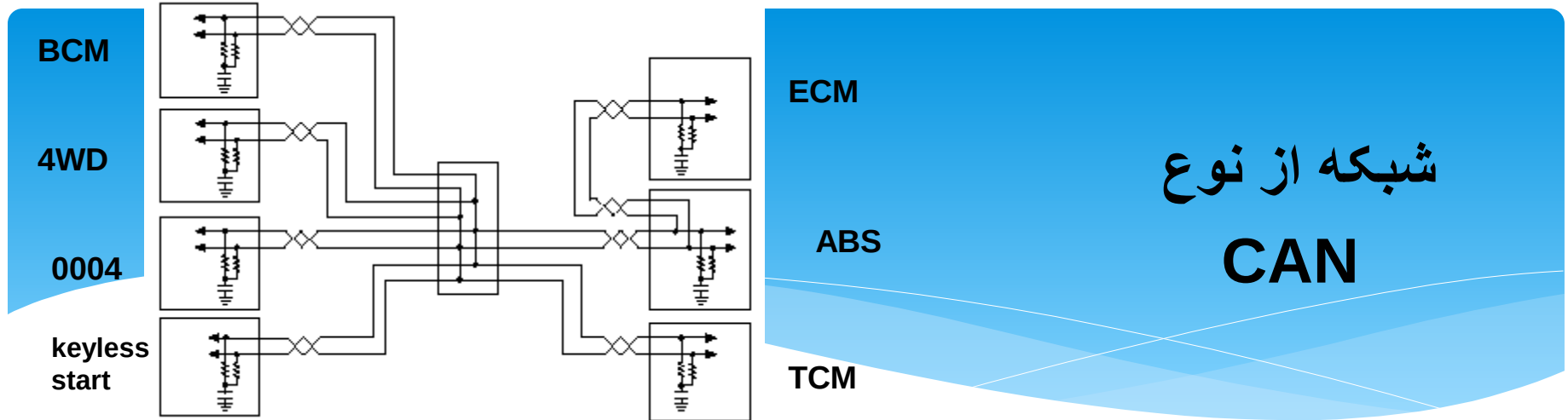


پژو

استفاده از BUS 4

3 شبکه VAN

1 شبکه CAN



Diagnosis protocols

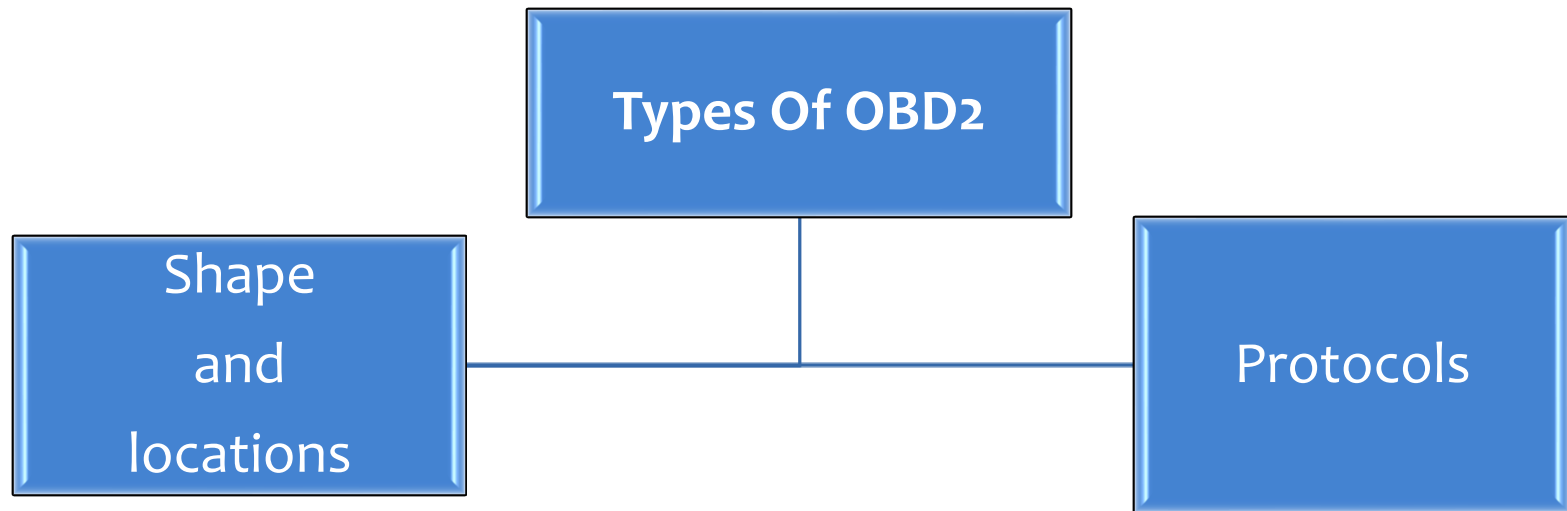
History

YEAR	NAME	Propose
1970's	California Air Resources Board (CARB)	healthy air quality for people
	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA),	
	Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE)	
1985 (1991)	on-board diagnostic(OBD)	emission system diagnostics
1989 (1996)	on-board diagnostic (OBD II)	drivability and emission system diagnostics
2001	European on-board diagnostics (EOBD)	
2006	Enhanced On-Board Diagnostics (EOBD II)	access additional data and parameters than OBD II

OBD vs OBD II

	OBD1	OBD2
Introduction	1991	1996
Nature	Semi-automatic self-diagnostic system	Fully automatic self-diagnostic system
Function	Access ECU and diagnose sensors and actuators	Access ECU and diagnose sensors and actuators
Standardization	Not standardized	Standardized on all vehicles made from 1996
Application	Californian standard	Federal standard
Interface	Manufacturer-specific	Universal

Types Of OBD2



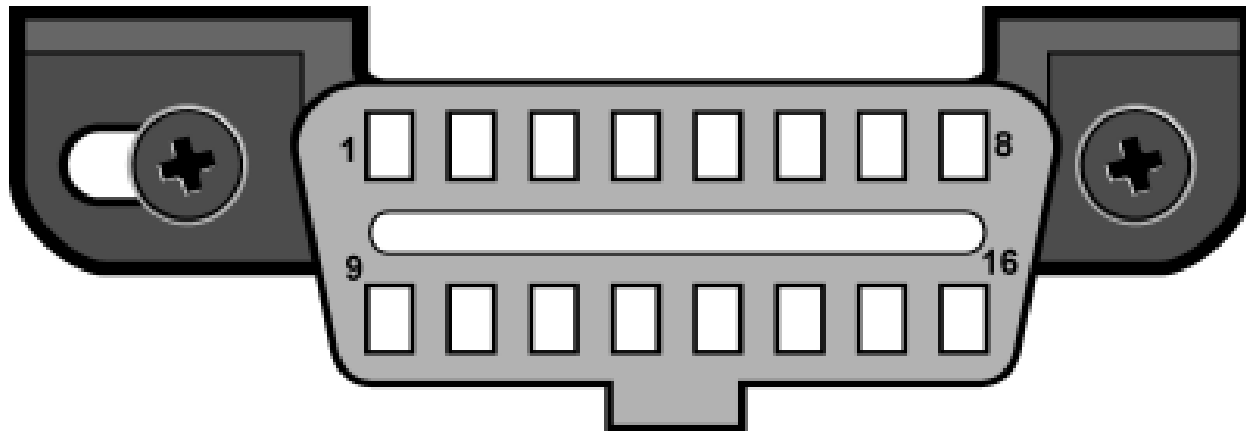
Types Of OBD2 Shape & Location

- * There are two types of diagnostic link connectors (DLCs) defined by **SAE J1962 - Type A** and **Type B**.
- * . The main difference between the two connectors is in the shape of the alignment tab.

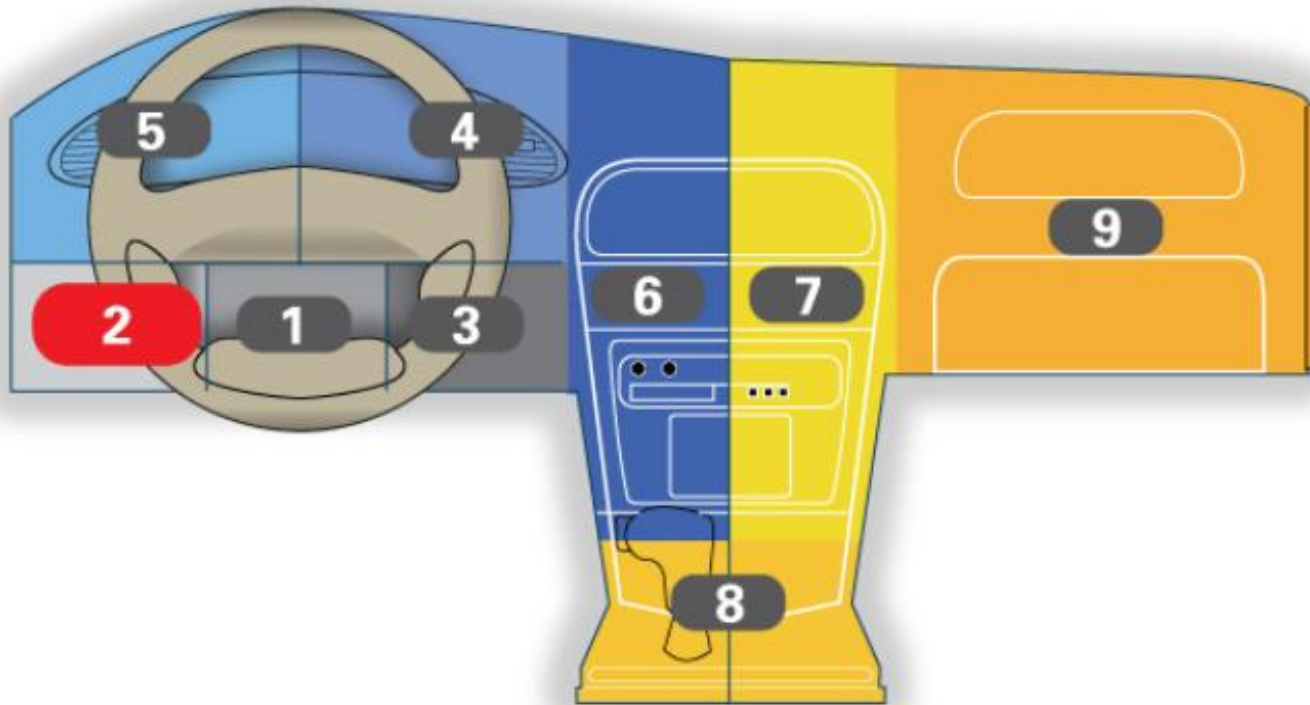
Type A

(J1962 - Vehicle Connector-12 V)

- * **Location** - According to J1962, Type A DLC "shall be located in the passenger or driver's compartment in the area bounded by the driver's end of the instrument panel to 300 mm (~1 ft) beyond the vehicle centerline, attached to the instrument panel and easy to access from the driver's seat. The preferred location is between the steering column and the vehicle centerline."



OBD II port location 12 V- type A



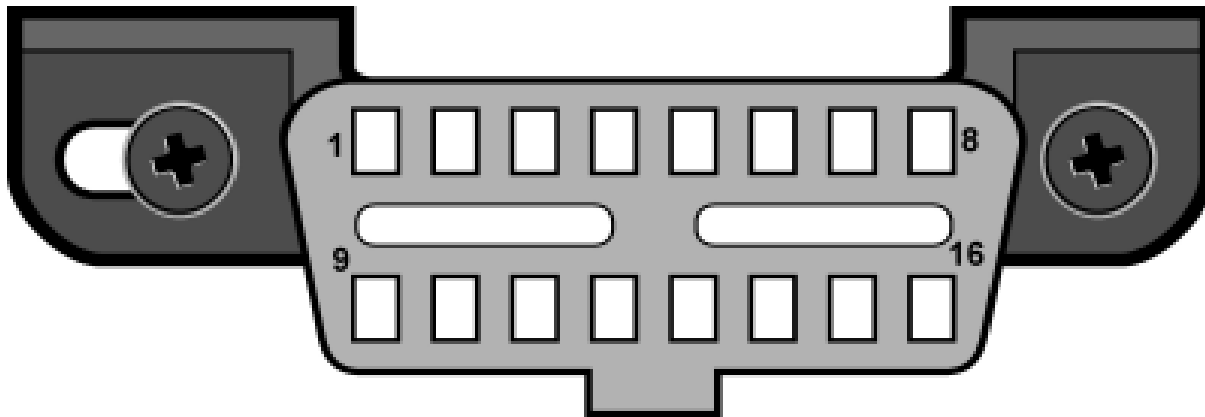
OBD II port location



Type B

(J1962 -Vehicle Connector -24 V)

- * Type B DLC "shall be located in the passenger or driver's compartment in the area bounded by the driver's end of the instrument panel, including the outer side, and an imagined line 750 mm (~2.5 ft) beyond the vehicle centerline. It shall be attached to the instrument panel and easy to access from the driver's seat or from the Co-drivers seat or from the outside. The vehicle connector shall be mounted to facilitate mating and unmating."



Types Of OBD2 Protocols

There are 5 protocols in the OBD2 system and a car will normally only use 1 of them

PROTOCOLS

J1850 PWM (pulse width modulation) used by Ford Motor Company and Mazda

J1850 VPW (variable width modulation) used by General Motors and in light trucks

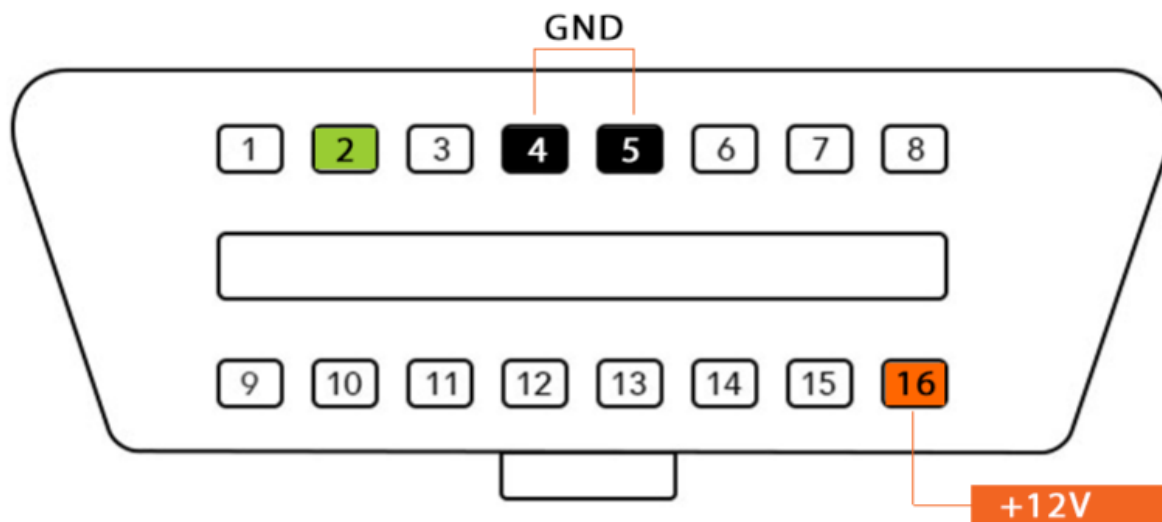
ISO9141-2 = older protocol in Chrysler, European, and Asian vehicles between 2000-2004

ISO14230-4 KWP2000 (keyword protocol 2000) commonly used in cars from 2003

ISO 15765-4 CAN-BUS = first introduced in 2004 then mandatory in all vehicles from 2008

SAE J1850 VPW

SAE J1850 VPW



J1850 VPW must have pins 2, 4, 5, and 16, but not 10

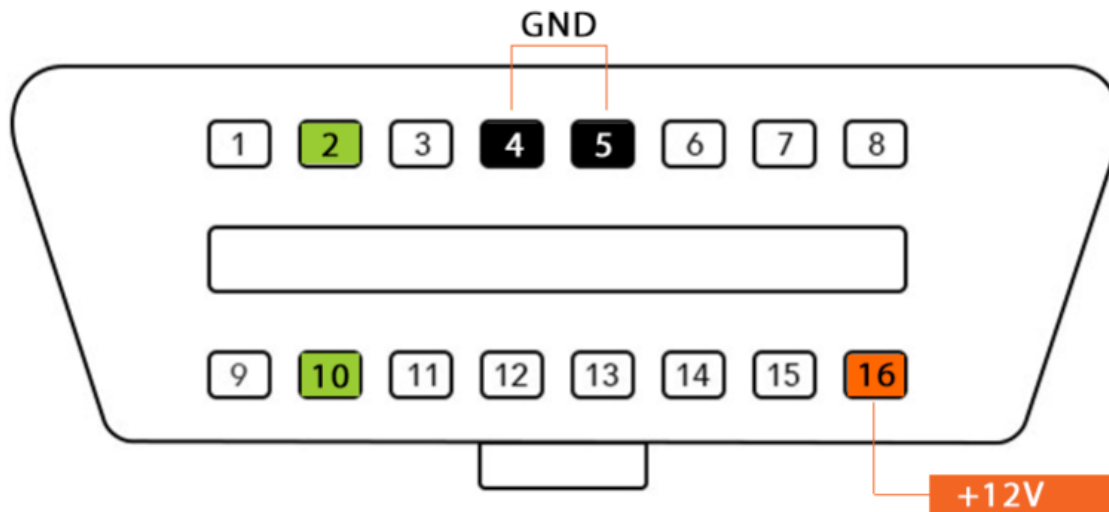
Pin 2: BUS+ signal

B	class
10.4kb/s	speed
GM	company
2007	Used
Single	wire

SAE J1850 PWM

(Common Motors utilize this protocol)

SAE J1850 PWM



J1850 PWM must have pins 2, 4, 5, 10 and 16

Pin 2: BUS+ signal

Pin 10: BUS- signal

B	class
40.6kb/s	speed
Ford	company
2007	Used
Pair	wire

PWM

(SAE J1850)

pulse-width modulated

- most DW busses and some SW busses
- all bits (zeros and ones) will be the same length
- With this type of binary code, a binary one is usually a high-voltage pulse (which may be 2 1/2 V, 5 V, or 6 to 8 V) and a binary zero is a low-voltage pulse (zero volts or even a negative voltage)

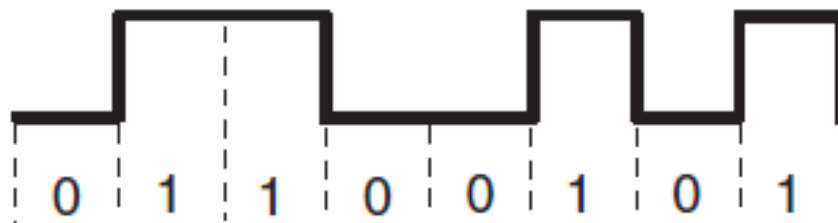


Figure 9-4 Pulse-width-modulated serial data is formed from binary code in which all bits of information

VPW (SAE J1850)

variable pulse width

- SW busses use
- a binary one may be represented as a short, high-voltage pulse, but it may also be represented as a long, low-voltage pulse. Conversely, a binary zero may be represented as a short, low-voltage pulse or a long, high-voltage pulse.
- that the wave forms not truly vertical at the bits' edges, but, rather, the edges are slanted. This allows the nodes on the data bus to distinguish between serial data and an induced voltage from a nearby circuit, which would tend to be more vertical at the edges.

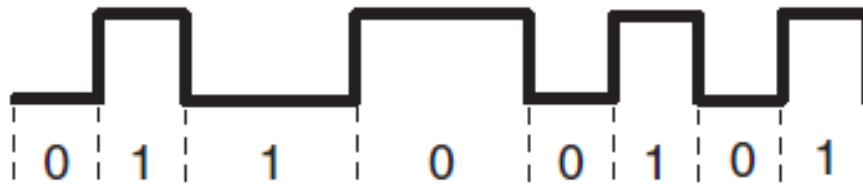
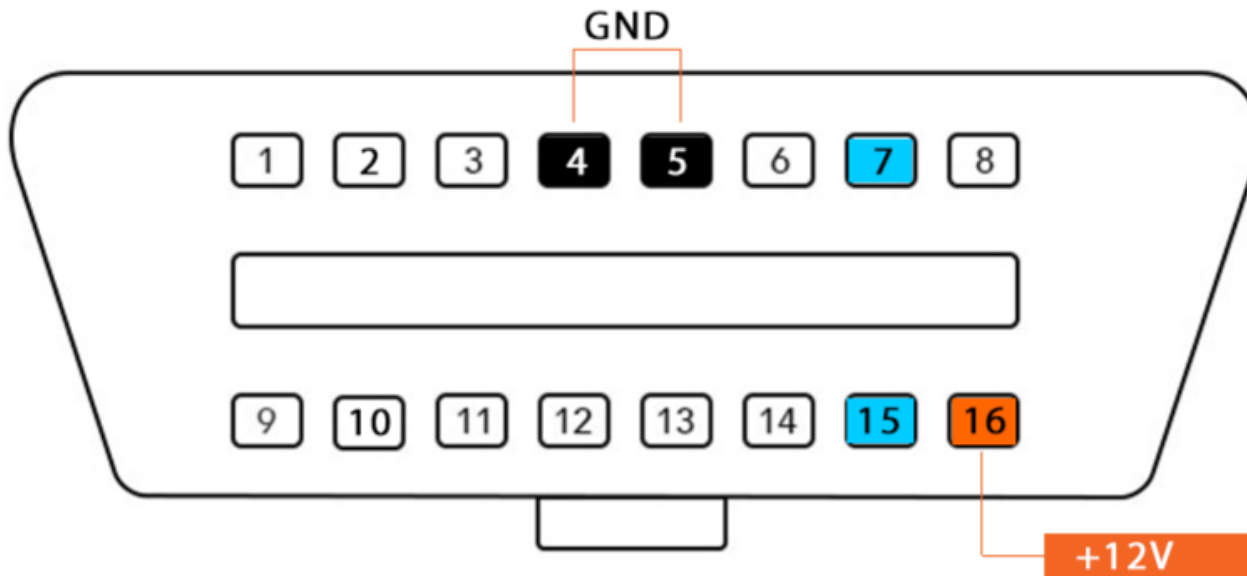


Figure 9–5 Variable-pulse-width serial data is formed from binary code in which bits of information are of different lengths. © Cengage Learning 2012

ISO 9141-2

(Asian, Chrysler, and European cars)

ISO 9141-2 & KWP2000



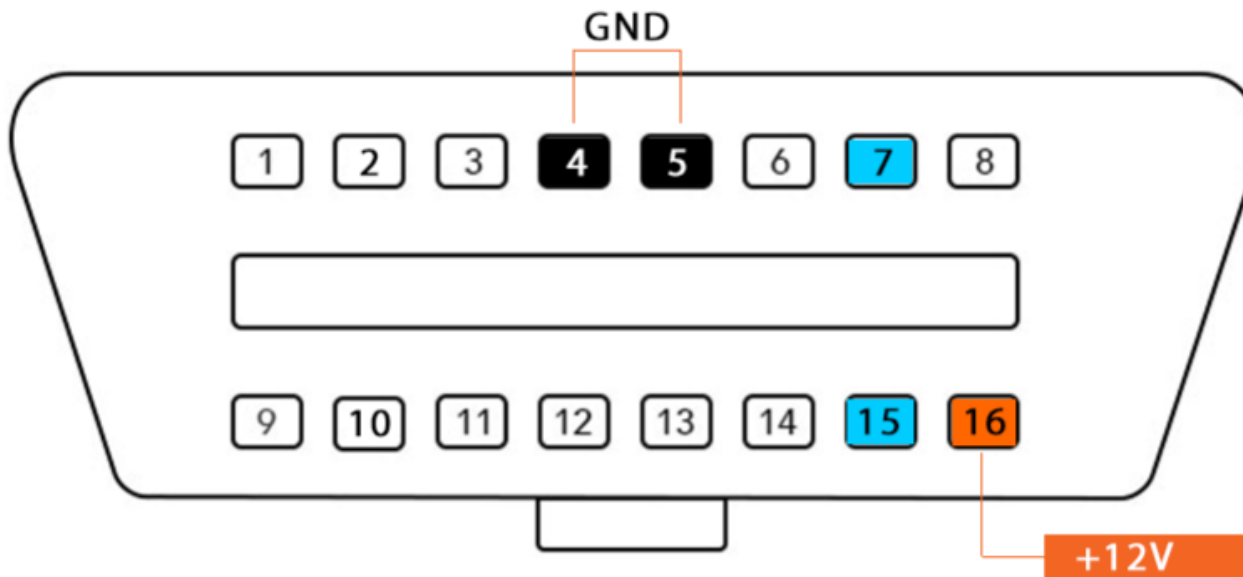
ISO 9141-2 must have pins 4, 5, 7, 15 and 16

Pin 7: K-line bidirectional for communication

Pin 15: L-line unidirectional for waking up the ECU

ISO 14230 (KWP2000) (Asian vehicles)

ISO 9141-2 & KWP2000

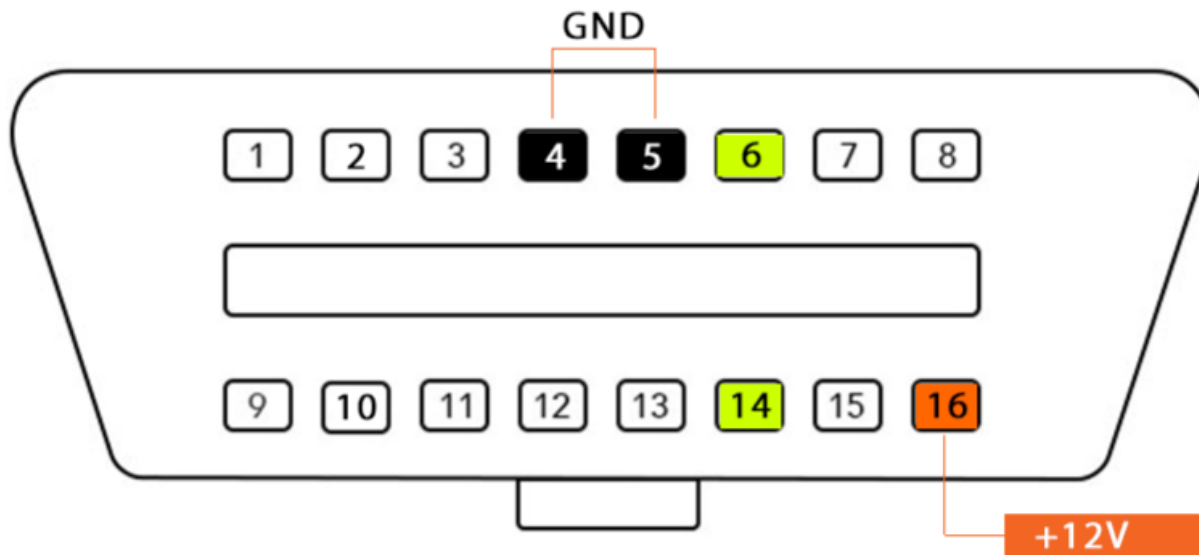


ISO 9141-2 must have pins 4, 5, 7, 15 and 16
Pin 7: K-line bidirectional for communication
Pin 15: L-line unidirectional for waking up the ECU

ISO 15765-4/SAE J2480 (CAN)

(many vehicles made after 2008)

ISO 15765-4/SAE J2480 (CAN)

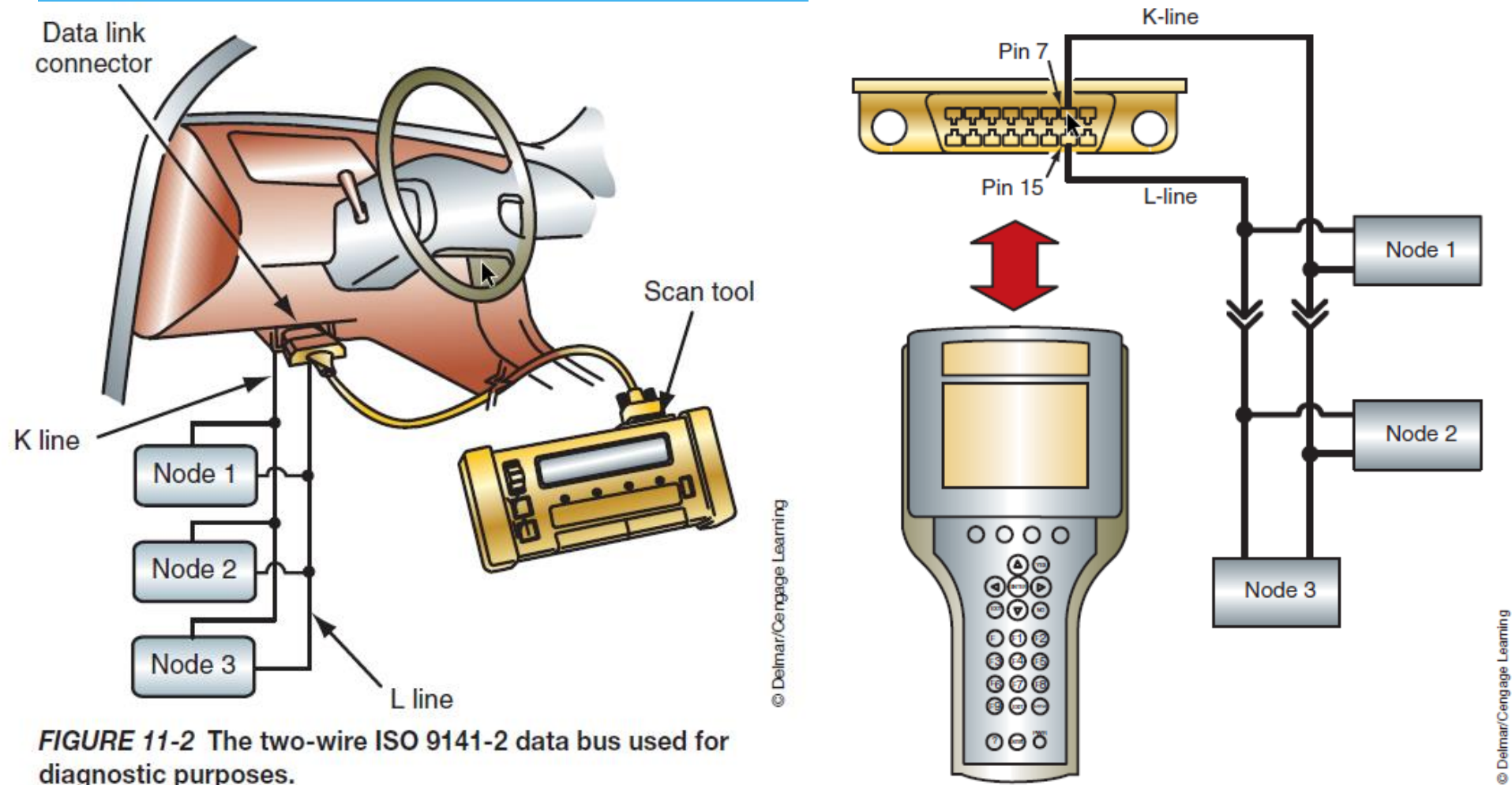


ISO 15765 (CAN) must have pins 4, 5, 6, and 14

Pin 6: CAN high

Pin 14: CAN low

ISO 9141-2, ISO 14230 (KWP2000)



ISO 9141-2, ISO 14230 (KWP2000)

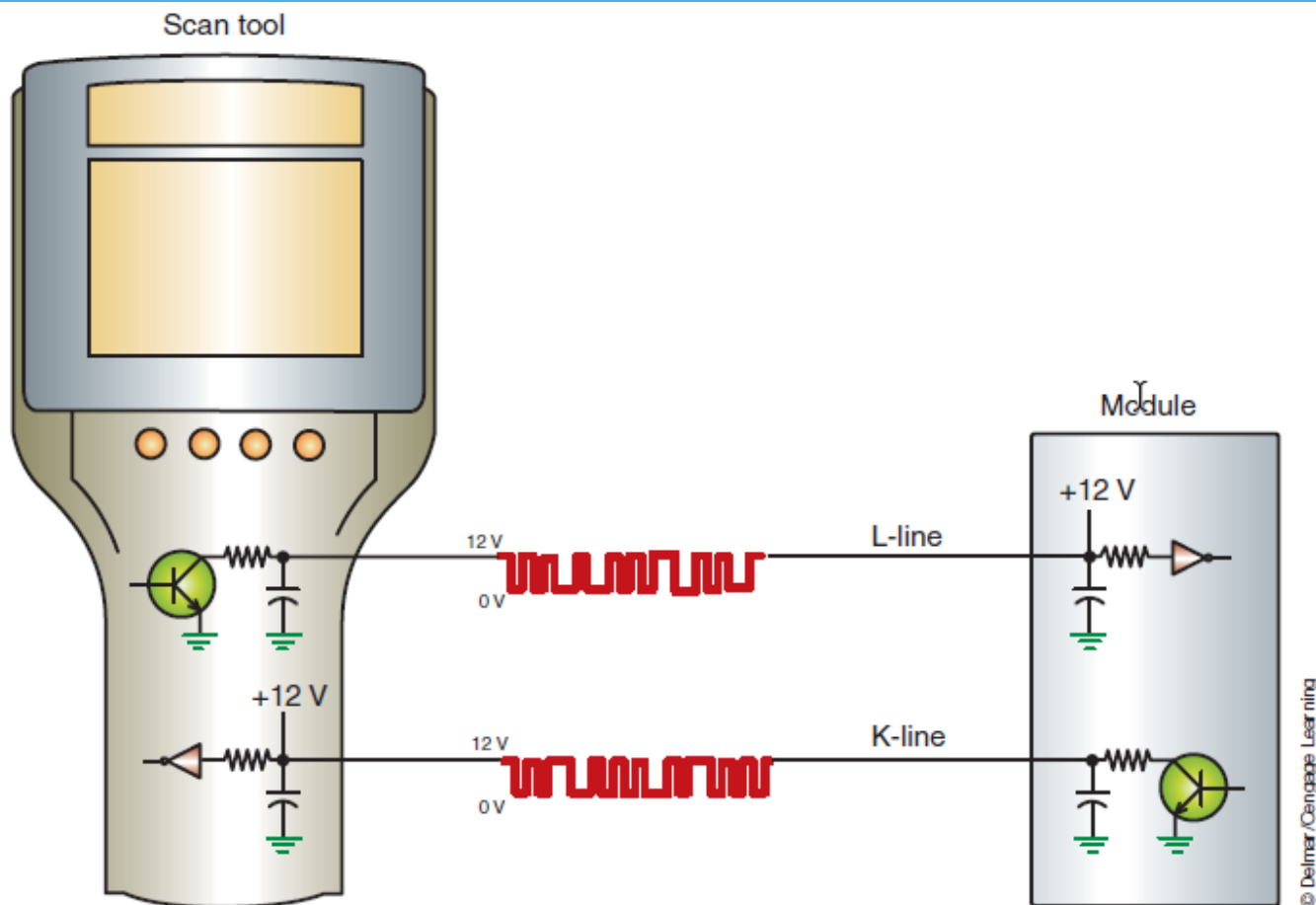
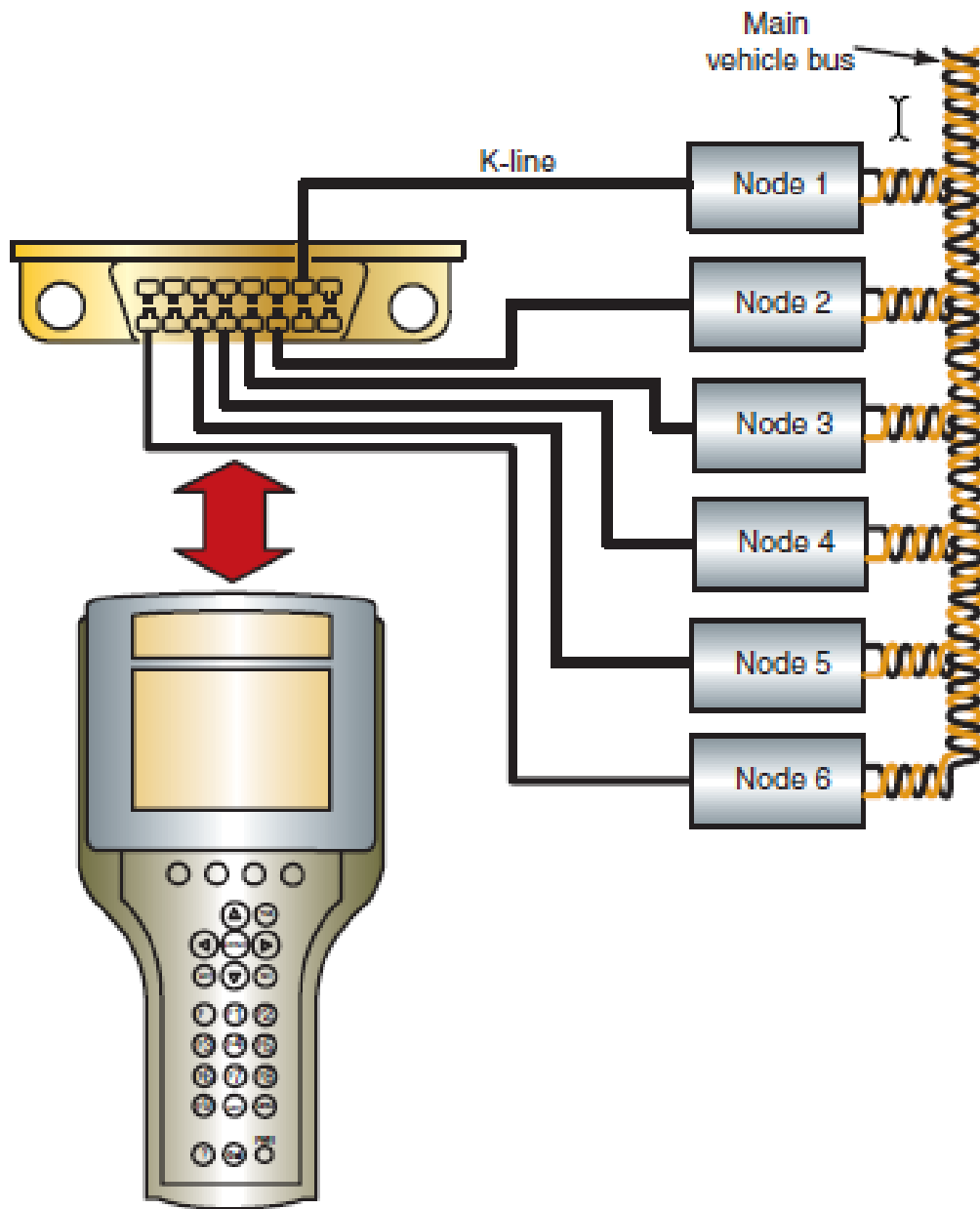


FIGURE 11-3 The K-line transmits data from the module to the scan tool and an L-line receives data from the scan tool.

پروتکل ارتباط با دستگاه عیب یاب

ISO-K Bus

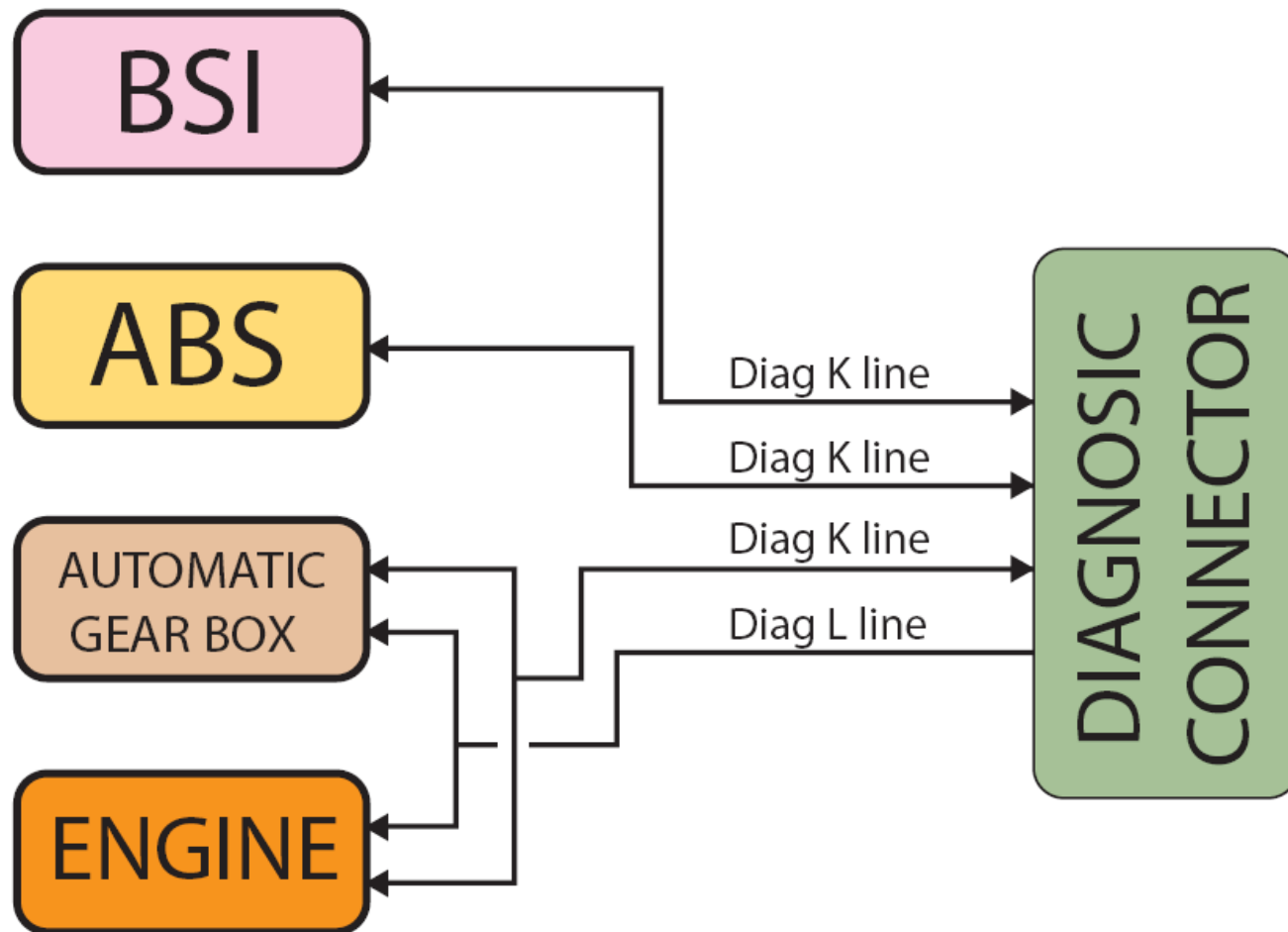
* خودرو هایی که از پروتکل ISO –K bus برای ارتباط با دستگاه عیب یاب استفاده می کنند برای دریافت DTC احتمالا از پایه های دیگری نیز در ترمینال OBD استفاده می کنند. پایه اصلی pin شماره 7 است



© Delmar/Cengage Learning

FIGURE 11-4 An ISO-K bus circuit used to connect several modules to the scan tool. Each module uses its own dedicated circuit from the DLC.

KWP2000(Key Word Protocol)



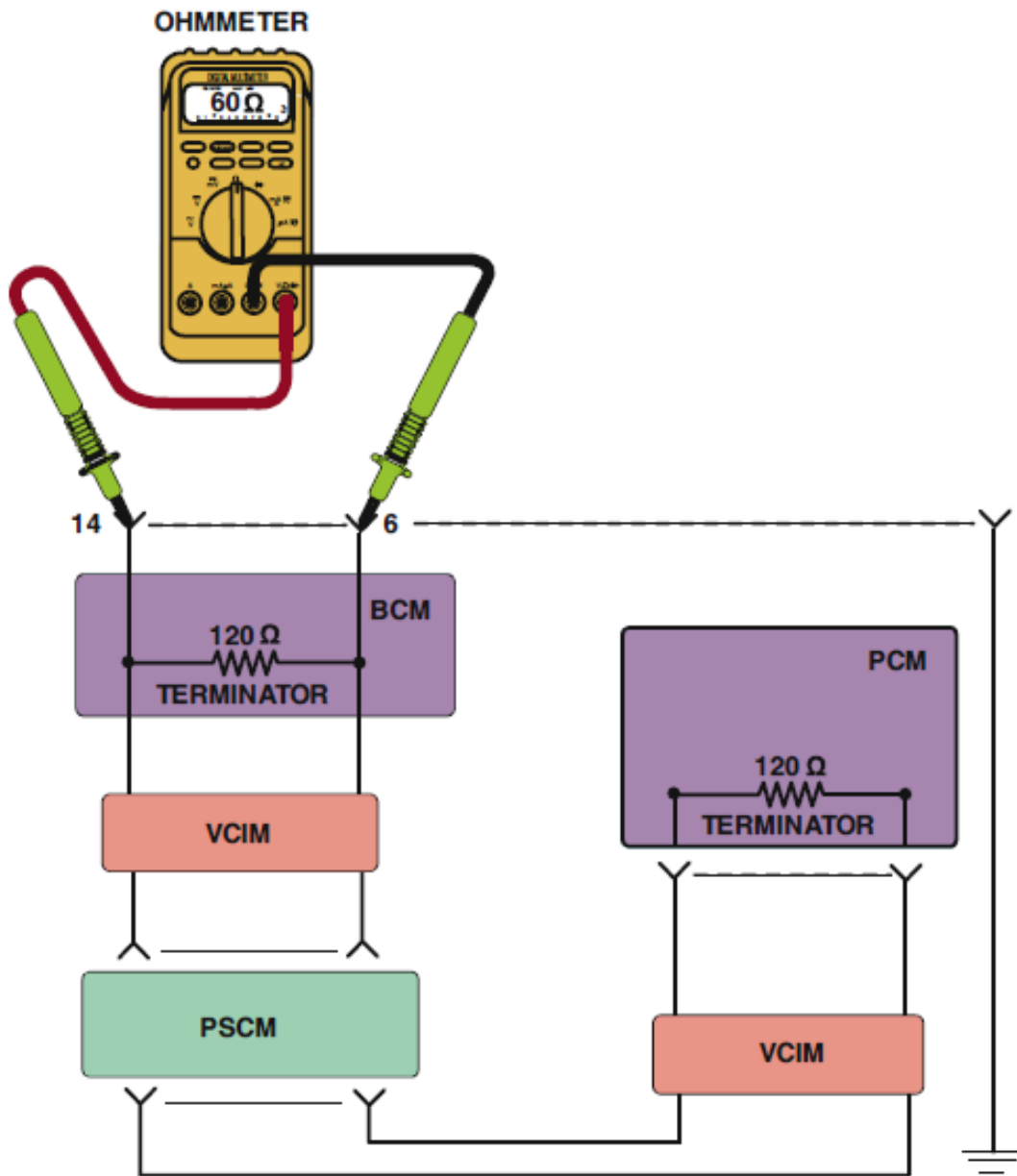
تهیه و تنظیم: بهروز خطیبی

No modules can communicate

- * If **no modules** can communicate with the scan tool, then a total bus failure is indicated.
- * If a total bus failure is indicated, then possible causes include:
 - * ■ A fault in scan tools connection links(cables and connectors)
 - * ■ A faulty master module.
 - * ■ Faulty power or ground circuits to the master module.
 - * ■ An open in one of the bus circuits from the master module.
 - * ■ A short to ground in one of the bus circuits.
 - * ■ A short to voltage in one of the bus circuits.
 - * ■ The two bus wires are shorted together.

OBD II BOB(Break Out Box)





Resistance testing

FIGURE 49-27 Checking the terminating resistors using an ohmmeter at the DLC.

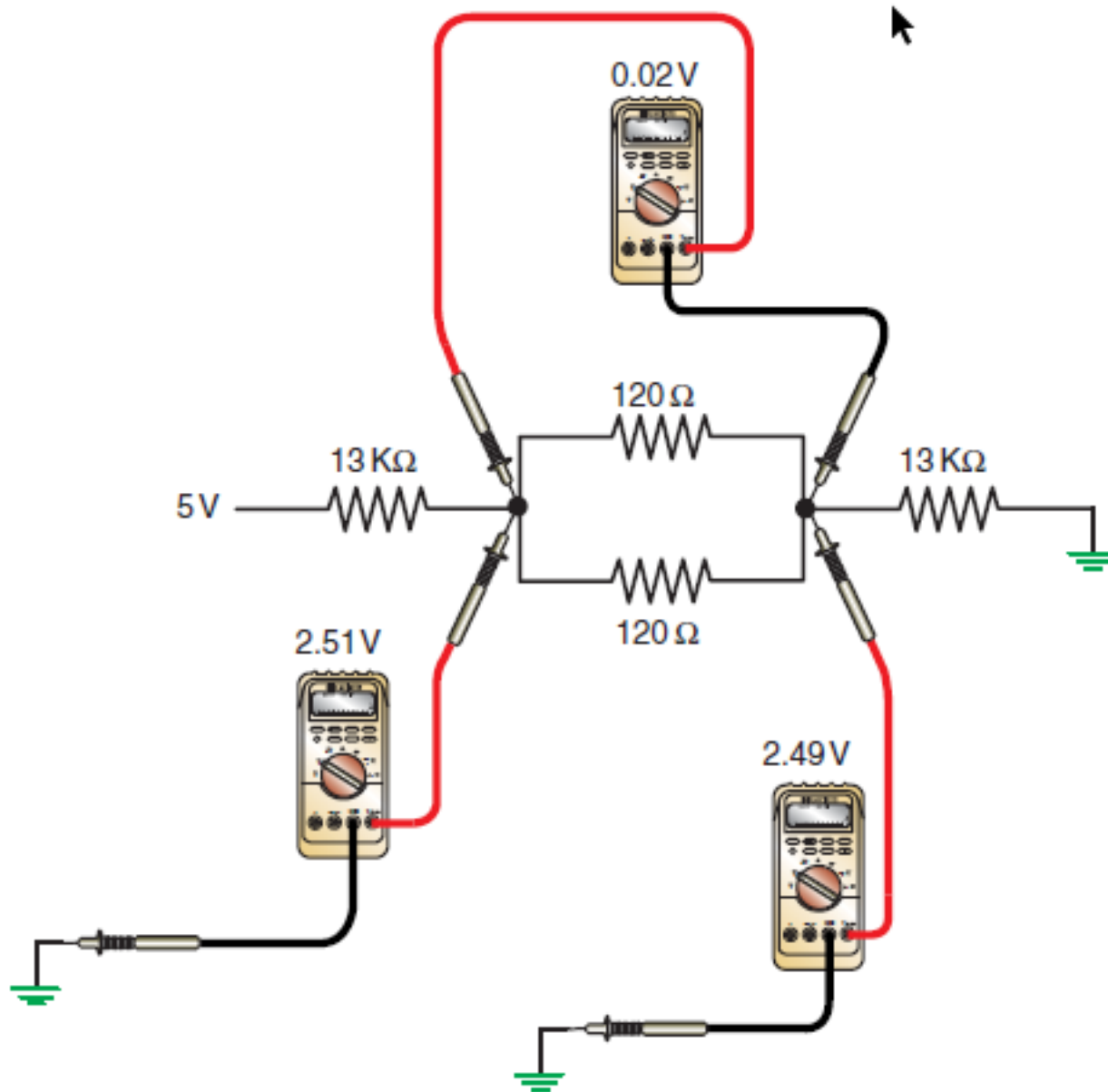


FIGURE 11-7 Simplified bus bias circuit for clarification.

© Delmar/Cengage Learning

Voltage testing

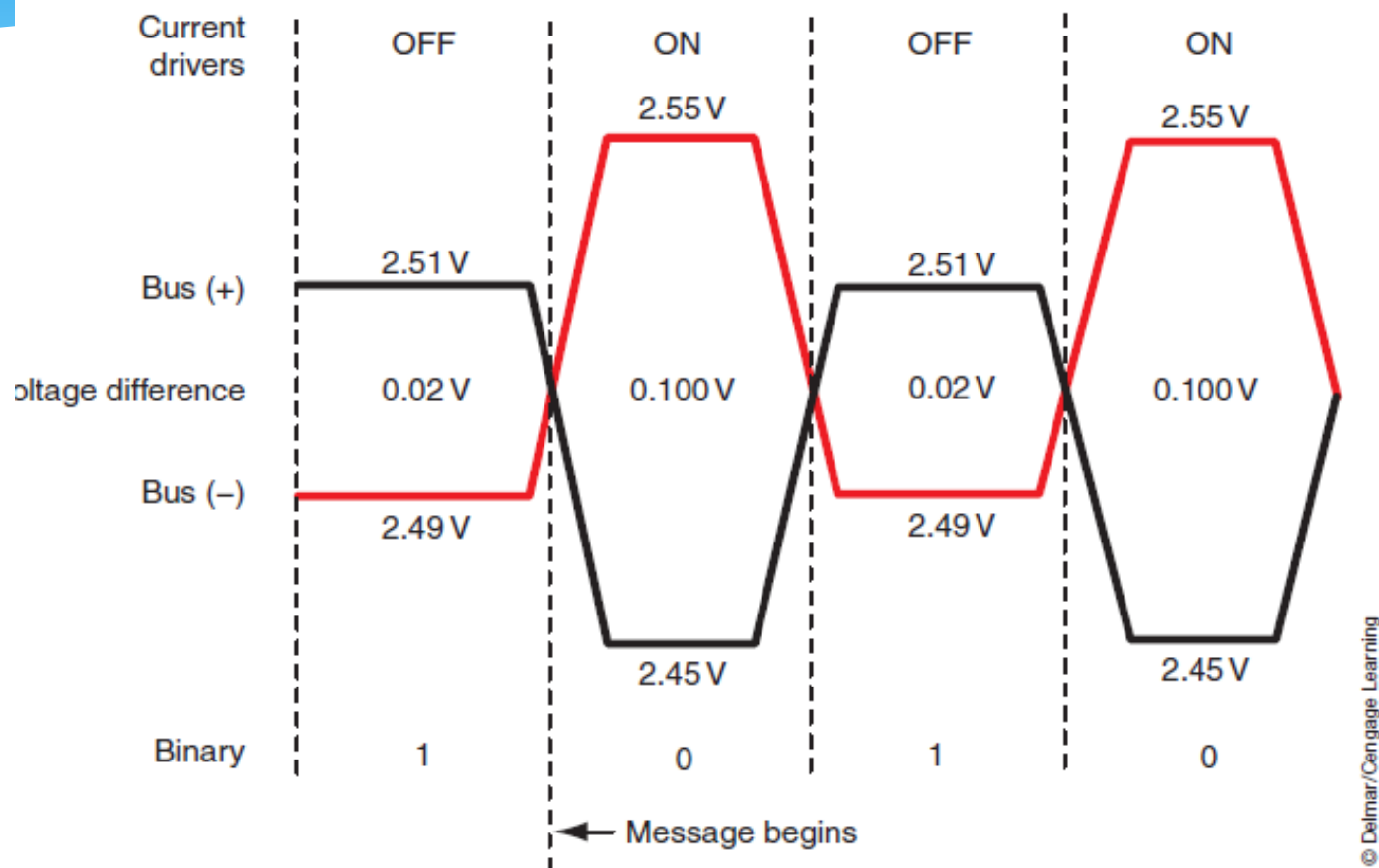
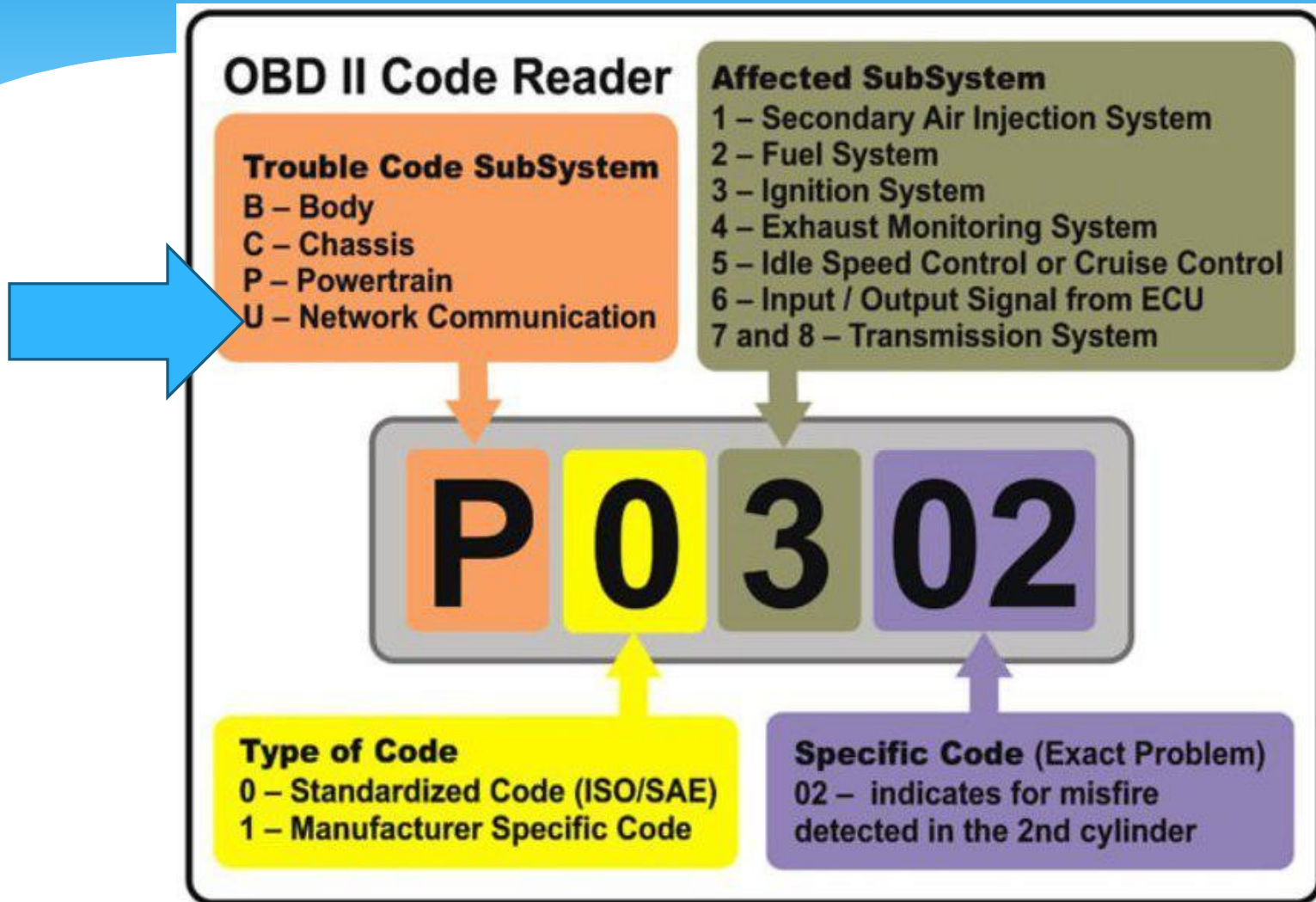


FIGURE 11-9 As the drivers are activated, the voltage difference between bus (+) and bus (-) increases over their voltage values at idle. The difference in voltage determines if a binary 1 or 0 is being transmitted.

Network DTC Code



Network Common DTC's message

* on the screen. The messages displayed can be as follows:

- * ■ Bus (–) open.
- * ■ Bus (+) and bus (–) open.
- * ■ Bus (+) open.
- * ■ Bus (+) shorted to bus (–).
- * ■ Bus bias level too high.
- * ■ Bus bias level too low.
- * ■ Bus shorted to 5 volts.
- * ■ Bus shorted to battery voltage.
- * ■ Bus shorted to ground.
- * ■ No bus bias.
- * ■ No bus termination.
- * ■ Not receiving bus messages correctly.

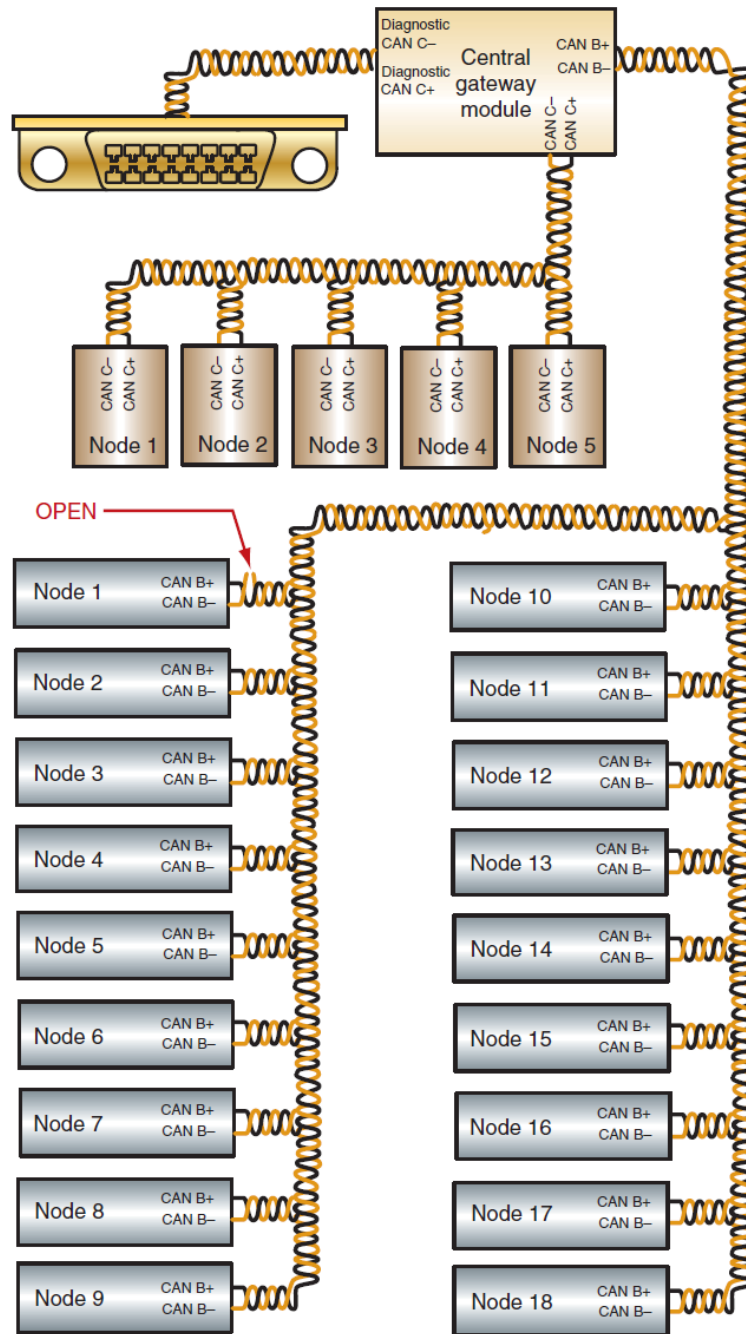


FIGURE 11-10 An open bus(-) wire at CAN B bus Node 1 does not prevent the other nodes from being active on the bus.

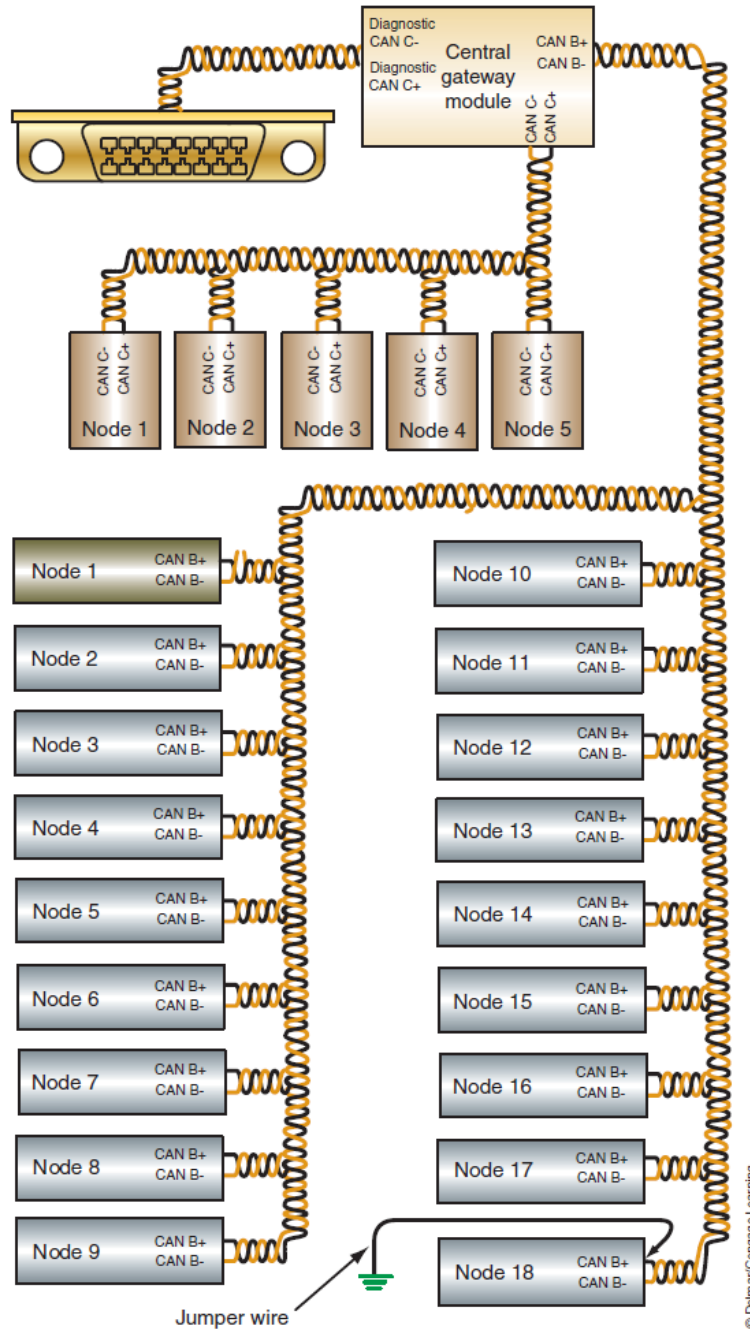


FIGURE 11-11 When the bus(+) wire at CAN B bus node 18 is shorted to ground all modules continue to communicate except Node 1. Node 1 cannot communicate since it no longer has a circuit.

Sample DTC's

DTC code	U0101 Lost Communication with Transmission Control Module
What does that mean?	that the Transmission Control Module (TCM) and other control modules on the vehicle are not talking to each other.
Symptoms	• Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) on • Vehicle will not shift • Vehicle stays in one gear (usually 2nd or 3rd)
Potential Causes	• Open in the CAN bus + circuit • Open in the CAN bus - circuit • Short to power in either CAN bus circuit • Short to ground in either CAN bus circuit • Rarely - faulty control module
Diagnostic and Repair Procedures	always to check for technical service bulletins (TSB) for your particular vehicle

Sample DTC's

DTC code	U0102 Lost Communication with Transfer Case Control Module
What does that mean?	the Transfer Case Control Module (TCCM) and other control modules on the vehicle are not talking to each other
Symptoms	• Malfunction Indicator Light (MIL) On • 4WD / AWD / TCCM Light On or Flashing • Vehicle will not shift – stays in neutral • Vehicle stays in one gear (usually neutral; no forward gears)
Potential Causes	• Open in the CAN bus + circuit • Open in the CAN bus - circuit • Short to power in either CAN bus circuit • Short to ground in either CAN bus circuit • Rarely - faulty control module
Diagnostic and Repair Procedures	always to check for technical service bulletins (TSB) for your particular vehicle

Sample DTC's

DTC code	U0100-Lost Communication With ECM/PCM
What does that mean?	a serious situation where the signals between the electronic control module (ECM) or the powertrain control module (PCM) and a particular module have been lost
Symptoms	• Vehicle stalls and will not crank or restart • OBD trouble code U0100 will be set and the check engine light illuminated • Vehicle may start after sitting idle for a period of time, however, it would be risky to operate because it could fail again at a most inopportune moment
Potential Causes	various
Diagnostic and Repair Procedures	always to check for technical service bulletins (TSB) for your particular vehicle