

# **CAN-BUS Interface for W-IE-NE-R Crate Remote Control**

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## **1.W-IE-NE-R CAN based crate remote control**

Due to the enlargement of the electronic set-up in modern experiments the crate remote control as a part of the slow-control system becomes more and more important.

Based on the development of the W-IE-NE-R  $\mu$ -processor controlled intelligent fan-tray-units which can be equipped with the W-IE-NE-R CAN bus interface this remote control can be integrated within an CAN fieldbus system.

In addition to the remote on / off and SYSRES (VME) the user can control and program remotely every crate parameter via the interface as:

- 1 *All voltages,*
- 1 *All current limits,*
- 1 *Over- and Undervoltage trip off points,*
- 1 *Overcurrent trip off points,*
- 1 *Temperature measurements:*
  - *Power supply*
  - *Fan tray air inlet*
  - *air outlet temperature on top of slot 1*
- 1 *Status signals,*
- 1 *Average speed of the fans and display of every single fan speed,*
- 1 *Identification of the crate,*
- 1 *Configuration and adjustment.*

Some of the values given above can only be changed by authorised persons. All commands for configuration, calibration or maintenance functions for system service are disabled (jumper) for the user. <sup>1</sup>

If any error (e.g. fan failure) is detected, a high priority message is transmitted from the can interface itself (without request from the server).

The crate identification number may be in the range from 1 to 126. It is possible to enable a "general call" access (e.g. to switch on some crates with only one can bus command), and to disable the can interface (for troubleshooting).

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<sup>1</sup>The transfer protocol is identical for all different crates (VME, CAMAC, ...), but the really available commands are dependend of the real target.

## **2.Introduction to the CAN-Bus**

### **2.1.General Features of CAN**

The Controller Area Network (CAN) defined by Bosch in 1985 is an advanced serial multimaster communication protocol. Due to the reliability and technical capability as well as to the available low-price system components CAN is well suited for application in fieldbus system. The most important features of CAN<sup>2</sup> are:

- 1 unlimited number of nodes (depending on physical layer)
- 1 serial, asynchronous, object-oriented, multi-master communication
- 1 2032 priorities (message IDs) in standard frame
- 1 max. 8 data bytes per message
- 1 CSMA(CA (collision avoidance) bus access priority controlled (ID) with non-destructive bit-wise arbitration
- 1 wide range of transmission rates (programmable), high speed up to 1.6Mbit/s (577kbit/s information)
- 1 twisted pair cabling, line or star topology
- 1 real-time capability, guaranteed latency time for high priority messages <134µs (1Mbit/s)
- 1 high level of reliability and safety due to integrated error detection (HD=6), handling and confinement, less than 10<sup>-13</sup> undetected errors per message

### **2.2.Specification and standardisation of CAN**

The CAN specification and standardisation is based on the following ISO reference model for Open Systems Interconnections<sup>3</sup>,

OSI-Layer 7	Application	specified by system designer, several proposals as CMS(CAL)
OSI-Layer 6	Presentation	empty
OSI-Layer 5	Session	empty
OSI-Layer 4	Transport	empty
OSI-Layer 3	Network	empty
OSI-Layer 2	Data Link	covered by CAN-protocol specs and ISO standard, implemented on CAN-controller ICs
OSI-Layer 1	Physical	covered by ISO standard and partially by CAN protocol

The CAN protocol is defined in the CAN specifications version 2.0 part A (standard frame) and B (extended frame). Two draft have been worked out by the ISO,

- 1 ISO/DIS11898 CAN high-speed; 125kbit/s to 1Mbit/s, max 30 nodes
- 1 ISO/DIS11519 part 1 CAN low-speed; up to 125kbit/s, max. 20 nodes

<sup>2</sup>CAN Specification Version 2.0, Philips Semiconductors Hamburg, 1991

<sup>3</sup>ISO 7498 Information Processing System - OSI Basic Reference Model, 1984

### 2.3.CAN high speed physical layer and transmission medium

Both high-speed and low-speed CAN are using a two-wire differential bus line with common return.

The maximum distance between two nodes is determined by the transmission rate

Max. Distance	Bit Rate	Type
10 m	1.6 Mbit/s	high- speed
40 m	1.0 Mbit/s	
130 m	500 kbit/s	
270 m	250 kbit/s	
530 m	125 kbit/s	
620 m	100 kbit/s	low-speed
1300 m	50 kbit/s	
3300 m	20 kbit/s	
6700 m	10 kbit/s	
10.000 m	5 kbit/s	

In case of high-speed CAN the bus line has to be terminated with 120 Ohm (characteristic impedance)

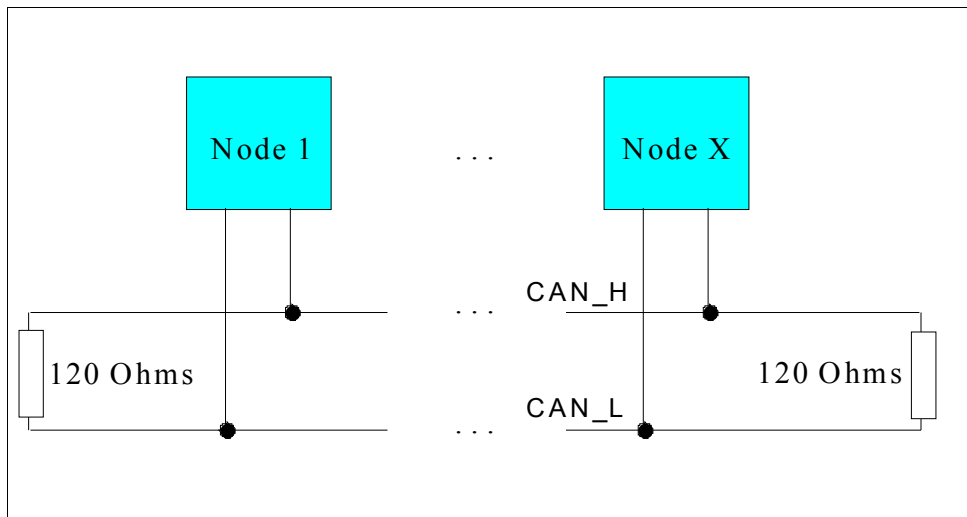


Fig. 1, Can bus line termination

The CAN high-speed bus node levels are:

	recessive	dominant
$V_{CAN\_H} - V_{CAN\_L}$	-500mV to +500mV, no load	+1.5V to +3.0V (60 Ohm load)

## **2.4.CAN data frame**

To guarantee high flexibility and a (theoretically) unlimited number of node the CAN bus data transfer is organised according to the object-oriented transmission principle. CAN nodes don't have a fixed address, i.e. every message can be detected by every bus node at the same time (broadcast). The decision to process the message or not is done by each node itself with the assistance of an acceptance filter.

The CAN data frame is shown in the following figure<sup>4</sup>,

Fig. 2, CAN data frame

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<sup>4</sup>Philips Semiconductor, Application Note HKI/AN 92 001,

### **3.W-Ie-Ne-R CAN Interface Card**

The W-Ie-Ne-R CAN-bus Interface for crate remote control is a plug-on card which can be optionally mounted within our processor-controlled fan trays. It is equipped with the PHILIPS micro controller P80C592 including a 80C51 CPU kernel and a CAN Controller (CAN Spec. 2.0A).

The connection to the physical bus is done with an opto-isolated transceiver with controlled rise and fall slope to reduce RFI and allow the use of unshielded cable (PCA82C250). The transceiver allows to connect at least 110 nodes to a high speed (1 Mbaud) bus.

For CAN-bus interfacing the fan trays are equipped on the front panel with a 9-pin male DSUB connector according to the CiA-spec. DS102-1<sup>5</sup>.

### **4.CAN based Crate Remote Protocol Definition**

The following address range definition as well as the protocol (which is based on a subset of the CAN Application Layer (CAL) protocol) is based on basic principles which are conform to the standards used at BESSY II / Control System Division<sup>6</sup>.

#### **4.1.Identifier / Address bit map definition**

The **Object-ID** (11 bits) space is divided into an **Node-ID** (7 bits) and a **SubObject-ID** (4 bits). The access of up to 127 crates is favoured due to the driver capability of the used CAN Controller P80C592 (up to 110 nodes). In addition, a second „general call“ address (default 127) may be used to simultaneously switch on or call for data to all connected crates. To avoid **Object-ID** = 0 the **Node-ID** = **0** is forbidden.

The **SubObject-ID** bits refer to 13 different ID values for each crate with the following functions (see for detail next page table):

- 1 Status / Control
- 1 Voltage / current values for power channels 0 - 4
- .....
- 1 Voltage / current values for power channels 3 - 7
- 1 Fan speed, Temperatures
- 1 Temperatures
- 1 Ident, configuration
- 1 Voltage configuration

The reduction of the **SubObject-ID** space of 4 bits to 13 different ID-function values considers the reserved COB identifier of the CAL protocol as well as the ID's reserved by the P8x592.

To guarantee nearly same rights to all nodes / crates the **Node-ID** has to be fixed within the 7 lowest significant bits. Due to the 8-bit acceptance code register (ACR) of the applied PHILIPS micro controller P8x592 the ID-check has to be done by the software within the controller chip, i.e. the acceptance code register can not be used. However, this allows the definition and use of the broadcast-ID for a call of all nodes.

Thus the SubObjectID and NodeID definition has the following schema

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<sup>5</sup>CAN Physical Layer for Industrial Applications, Draft Standard CiA/DS 102-1, CiA 1992

<sup>6</sup>Protokoll für den CAN-Bus-Anschluß der HF-Anlagen-SPS, R. Lange, BESSY II, Control System Division, 1995

<b>ID-bit</b>	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>ACR- range</b>	ac.7	ac.6	ac.5	ac.4	ac.3	ac.2	ac.1	ac.0	-	-	-
<b>NodeID</b>					n6	n5	n4	n3	n2	n1	n0
<b>SubObjectID</b>	s3	s2	s1	s0							

This ID-bit mapping does not directly correspond to the CAL / CMS priority definition (priority level 1 ... 7) however, the reserved COB identifier (1761 ... 2031) are considered by reducing the SubObjectID to 13 values:

<b>ID-Function</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>s3</b>	<b>s2</b>	<b>s1</b>	<b>s0</b>	<b>ID-range</b>
Read Status from Crate	IDstat	0	0	0	0	1 ... 127
Write Control Command to Crate	IDctrl	0	0	0	1	129 ... 255
Read voltage/current channel 0+4	IDvc04	0	0	1	0	257 ... 383
Read voltage/current channel 1+5	IDvc15	0	0	1	1	385 ... 511
Read voltage/current channel 2+6	IDvc26	0	1	0	0	513 ... 639
Read voltage/current channel 3+7	IDvc37	0	1	0	1	641 ... 767
Read fan speed	IDfan	0	1	1	0	769 ... 895
Read temperatures	IDtemp	0	1	1	1	897 ... 1023
reserved		1	0	0	0	1025 ... 1151
Crate sends voltage configuration data	IDucfgC	1	0	0	1	1153 ... 1279
Host requests/programs voltage configuration data	IDucfgH	1	0	1	0	1281 ... 1407
Crate sends configuration data	IDcfgC	1	0	1	1	1409 ... 1535
Host requests/programs configuration data	IDcfgH	1	1	0	0	1537 ... 1663

The ID-range 1664 ... 1760 corresponding to the higher part of the CAL CMS priority level 7 is free and can be used for other nodes.

## 4.2.Crate message exchange principles

### 4.2.1. Write data to crate

To set values for control (ON/OFF, SYSRES,...), fan speed, voltage channel parameters, ... the host can send a data frame to a single node or to all crates using the broadcast NodeID. Each crate can be enabled/disabled for broadcast calls.

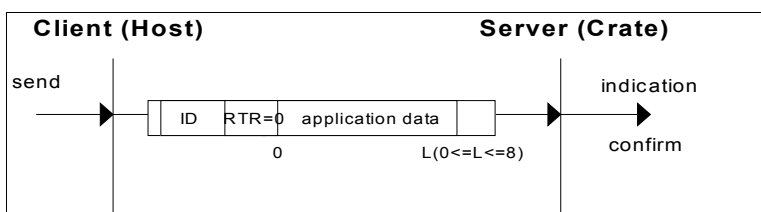


Fig.3, Write data to crate principle

### 4.2.2. Read crate parameters

The main crate parameters are sent by the crate (within standard data frame) after request from the host which is transmitted via remote frame (RTRbit=1).

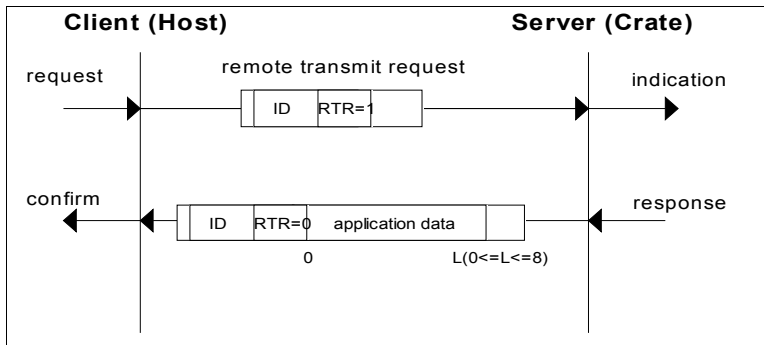


Fig. 5, Standard remote request principle

#### 4.2.3. Indexed Read-Write Access (multiplexed variables)

For the read-out and control of not often required crate parameters (set-up, identifier, calibration, software versions, trip off points, ...) indexed read and write procedures are used which are conform to the read-write access of CAL-multiplexed variables. The first data byte  $i$  corresponds to the index ( $\leq 127$ ) or multiplexor whereby, the highest significant bit is used as a specifier for the command type or returned result. The ID's for host- and crate-write for one multiplexed variable are not identical.



Fig. 6, Indexed data request principle

Read requests may be transmitted by the host at any time without waiting for response. (If there are multiple read requests for the same data, the crate will answer only once.) To avoid data overrun the host is not allowed to send again a write request before receiving the answer (e.g. programming status) from the selected crate.

#### 4.2.4. Failure messages

In case of a crate failure the status is given automatically by this crate to the host. Due to the highest priority of the status-ID within the SubObjectID range this message reaches the host within the shortest time which is possible independently from the crate/node-ID.

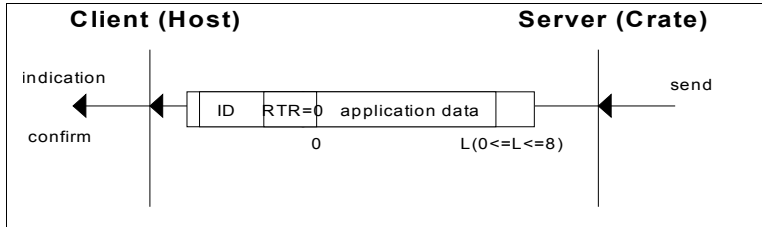


Fig.7, Failure message transfer principle

#### 4.3. Crate commands and SubObjects

##### 1 IDstat - Get Crate Status

	RTR	Byte Count	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8
Host request	1	1-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm	0	same as host request	status byte 0	status byte 1	under-voltage error flags	over-voltage error flags	external temperature error flags <sup>7</sup>	over-current error flags	ovp error flags	power supply temperature error flags

Status Byte 0		
Bit	0	1
0	power is off	power is on
1	external power inhibit	no external power inhibit
2	power fail	ac is in limit
3	any power supply related error, see other flags for specification	no power supply error condition
4	fans are broken	fans are ok
5	trip off if fans are broken is disabled	trip off if fans are broken is enabled
6	trip off if any error is disabled	trip off if any error is enabled
7	vme bus signal sysfail active (low)	vme bus signal sysfail inactive (high)
Status Byte 1		
Bit	0	1
0	reserved (0)	
1	CAN: read/write access	CAN: read access only (local control) <sup>8</sup>
2	Plug&Play: PS and BIN compatible	Plug&Play: PS and BIN not compatible <sup>8</sup>
3	Plug&Play: BIN EEPROM ok	Plug&Play: BIN EEPROM error <sup>8</sup>
4	no softstart	softstart in progress
5	flash/eeprom data has not changed since last access via can bus	flash/eeprom data has changed (e.g. with the manual control of a fan tray)
6	no flash/eeprom data checksum error	flash/eeprom checksum error, default values are used
7	no write protect (service only)	hardware write protect

The error flags in byte 3-8 are 0 if ok and 1 if an error condition is valid. There is one bit for each voltage. If the hardware is not able to detect which voltage makes trouble, all bits are set.

<sup>7</sup> New in CANBUS 1.04, it was reserved for “undercurrent error flags” before, but never implemented

<sup>8</sup> New in CANBUS 1.05, was 0 before

If bit 3 of the status byte changes indicating an error, the crate sends the complete status frame (8 bytes) to the host without request.

### 1 IDctrl - Send Control Command

	RTR	Byte Count	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8
Host writes data to crate	0	1, 2	control byte	fan speed	-	-	-	-	-	-

Control Byte		
Bit	0	1
0	disable crate switch (see bit 1)	enable crate switch (see bit 1)
1	switch crate off (only used if bit 0 = 1)	switch crate on (only used if bit 0 = 1)
2	nothing to do	generate vme-sysreset
3		
4		
5		
6	error trip off enable	error trip off disable
7	don't change the fan speed	change the fan speed (new value in byte 2)

### 1 IDvc04, IDvc15, IDvc26 and IDvc37 - Get measured Voltage and Current of channels 0 ... 7

	RTR	Byte Count	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8
Host request	1	1-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm	0	same as host request	u0 (u1, u2, u3), low byte	u0 (u1, u2, u3), high byte	i0 (i1, i2, i3), low byte	i0 (i1, i2, i3), high byte	u4 (u5, u6, u7), low byte	u4 (u5, u6, u7), high byte	i4 (i5, i6, i7), low byte	i4 (i5, i6, i7), high byte

u, i: 16 bit signed binary data (Voltage or current).  
 You must get the exponent with the „Ucfc“-Command. Only two different exponents are used for each channel: one for the voltages and one for the currents. During initialisation, you must request some voltage data (e.g. „Output Voltage Settings“ and some current data (e.g. Current Limit Settings“) with the Ucfc command to get this two exponents.  
 If the exponents are both -2, the voltage range is between -327.68V and +327.67V and the current range is between -327.68A and +327.67A)

### 1 IDfan - Get Fan speed

	RTR	Byte Count	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8
Host request	1	1-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm	0	same as host request	middle fan speed	nominal fan speed	fan 1 speed	fan 2 speed	fan 3 speed	fan 4 speed	fan 5 speed	fan 6 speed

The fan speed is defined as „turns per second“.  
 Not existing fans are 255.

### 1 ID\_Temp - Get Temperatures

	RTR	Byte Count	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8
Host request	1	1-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	RTR	Byte Count	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8
Crate confirm	0	same as host request	ext/bin temp 1 (if not existing: fan air inlet temp.)	ext./bin temp 2 (or power supply air temp.)	ext/bin temp 3	ext/bin temp 4	ext/bin temp 5	ext/bin temp 6	ext/bin temp 7	ext/bin temp 8

The temperature range is -128 ... +127 °C.  
Not supported temperatures are -128.

## 1 IDucfgC, IDucfgH - Get / Set Voltage Configuration Data

	ID	Byte Count	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8
<b>Output Voltage Settings</b>										
Host request	UcfgH	1	128+ui+0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	UcfgC	8	ui+0	value (low)	value (high)	min. value (low)	min. value (high)	max. value (low)	max. value (high)	exp.
Crate confirm (fail)	UcfgC	2	ui+0	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	UcfgH	3, 5, 7, 8	ui+0	value (low)	value (high)	min. * value (low)	min. * value (high)	max. * value (low)	max. * value (high)	exp. *
Crate confirm	UcfgC	2	ui+0	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Current Limit Settings</b>										
Host request	UcfgH	1	128+ui+1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	UcfgC	8	ui+1	value (low)	value (high)	min. value (low)	min. value (high)	max. value (low)	max. value (high)	exp.
Crate confirm (fail)	UcfgC	2	ui+1	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	UcfgH	3, 5, 7, 8	ui+1	value (low)	value (high)	min. * value (low)	min. * value (high)	max. * value (low)	max. * value (high)	exp. *
Crate confirm	UcfgC	2	ui+1	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Undervoltage Compare Settings</b>										
Host request	UcfgH	1	128+ui+2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	UcfgC	8	ui+2	value (low)	value (high)	min. value (low)	min. value (high)	max. value (low)	max. value (high)	exp.
Crate confirm (fail)	UcfgC	2	ui+2	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	UcfgH	3, 5, 7, 8	ui+2	value (low)	value (high)	min. * value (low)	min. * value (high)	max. * value (low)	max. * value (high)	exp. *
Crate confirm	UcfgC	2	ui+2	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Overvoltage Compare Settings</b>										
Host request	UcfgH	1	128+ui+3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	UcfgC	8	ui+3	value (low)	value (high)	min. value (low)	min. value (high)	max. value (low)	max. value (high)	exp.
Crate confirm (fail)	UcfgC	2	ui+3	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	UcfgH	3, 5, 7, 8	ui+3	value (low)	value (high)	min. * value (low)	min. * value (high)	max. * value (low)	max. * value (high)	exp. *
Crate confirm	UcfgC	2	ui+3	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>minimum Current Compare Settings</b>										
Host request	UcfgH	1	128+ui+4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	UcfgC	8	ui+4	value (low)	value (high)	min. value (low)	min. value (high)	max. value (low)	max. value (high)	exp.
Crate confirm (fail)	UcfgC	2	ui+4	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	UcfgH	3, 5, 7, 8	ui+4	value (low)	value (high)	min. * value (low)	min. * value (high)	max. * value (low)	max. * value (high)	exp. *
Crate confirm	UcfgC	2	ui+4	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-

	ID	Byte Count	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8
<b>Overcurrent Compare Settings</b>										
Host request	UcfgH	1	128+ui+5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	UcfgC	8	ui+5	value (low)	value (high)	min. value (low)	min. value (high)	max. value (low)	max. value (high)	exp.
Crate confirm (fail)	UcfgC	2	ui+4	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	UcfgH	3, 5, 7, 8	ui+5	value (low)	value (high)	min. * value (low)	min. * value (high)	max. * value (low)	max. * value (high)	exp. *
Crate confirm	UcfgC	2	ui+5	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Overvoltage Protection</b>										
Host request	UcfgH	1	128+ui+6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	UcfgC	8	ui+6	value (low)	value (high)	min. value (low)	min. value (high)	max. value (low)	max. value (high)	exp.
Crate confirm (fail)	UcfgC	2	ui+6	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	UcfgH	3, 5, 7, 8	ui+6	value (low)	value (high)	min. * value (low)	min. * value (high)	max. * value (low)	max. * value (high)	exp. *
Crate confirm	UcfgC	2	ui+6	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Temperature Warning (CANBUS 1.01) <sup>9</sup></b>										
Host request	UcfgH	1	128+ui+7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	UcfgC	8	ui+7	value (low)	value (high)	min. value (low)	min. value (high)	max. value (low)	max. value (high)	exp.
Crate confirm (fail)	UcfgC	2	ui+7	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	UcfgH	3, 5, 7, 8	ui+7	value (low)	value (high)	min. * value (low)	min. * value (high)	max. * value (low)	max. * value (high)	exp. *
Crate confirm	UcfgC	2	ui+7	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Temperature Limit (CANBUS 1.01) <sup>9</sup></b>										
Host request	UcfgH	1	128+ui+8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	UcfgC	8	ui+8	value (low)	value (high)	min. value (low)	min. value (high)	max. value (low)	max. value (high)	exp.
Crate confirm (fail)	UcfgC	2	ui+8	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	UcfgH	3, 5, 7, 8	ui+8	value (low)	value (high)	min. * value (low)	min. * value (high)	max. * value (low)	max. * value (high)	exp. *
Crate confirm	UcfgC	2	ui+8	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Output Voltage fine adjustment (CANBUS 1.03) <sup>10</sup></b>										
Host request	UcfgH	1	128+ui+9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	UcfgC	8	ui+9	value (low)	value (high)	min. value (low)	min. value (high)	max. value (low)	max. value (high)	exp.
Crate confirm (fail)	UcfgC	2	ui+9	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	UcfgH	3, 5, 7, 8	ui+9	value (low)	value (high)	min. * value (low)	min. * value (high)	max. * value (low)	max. * value (high)	exp. *
Crate confirm	UcfgC	2	ui+9	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-

ui: channel number \* 16 (0: U/I0, 16: U/I1, 32: U/I2, ..., 112: U/I7)

Value: 16 bit signed binary data (Voltage or current)

Exp.: 8 bit signed exponent of the values. (If the exponent is -2, the value range is between -327.68 and +327.67.) Only two different exponents are allowed for each channel: one for all voltages and one for all currents.

Status: 0: ok


1: trying to program „write protected“ data without permission

2: not allowed value (min. value > max. value, min. value > value, max. value < value)

<sup>9</sup> Temperature warning and limit allways for BIN/external temperature sensors. The ‘ui’ channel from 0...7 is assigned to the temperatures TEMP1...TEMP8

<sup>10</sup> The “Output Voltage Fine Adjust” value is a signed integer (“exp” is zero) used to change the output voltage in small steps. The real voltage change which is done by changing this field is dependent of the connected hardware.

- 3: undefined command
- 4: command is not supported by the existing hardware
- 5: illegal channel number
- 7: write command is not executed because the power supply is in “local control mode”
- 252: not allowed byte count
- 253: data overrun (a new host write request is received before the crate confirm of the previous write request is transmitted). The new data will be ignored by the crate. If there are multiple data overruns, only the first error will be answered; all errors occurring between the first error and the time the error message is transmitted will be ignored quiet)
- 254: hardware error (eeprom checksum not ok)
- 255: hardware error (unable to access the eeprom data)

 \* read-only values

CANBUS X.XX Function is only supportet in CANBUS Software X.XX or higher

## 1 IDcfgC, IDcfgH - Get / Set Configuration and Version Data

	ID	Byte Count	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8
<b>CAN Crate Control Software Version</b>										
Host request	cfgH	1	128+0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm	cfgC	8	0	'C'	'A'	'N'	x	'.'	x	x
<b>Fan Software Version</b>										
Host request	cfgH	1	128+1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	cfgC	8	1	ID0	ID1	ID2	ID3	ID4	ID5	ID6
Crate confirm (fail)	cfgC	2	1	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host request	cfgH	1	128+2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	cfgR	8	2	ID7	ID8	ID9	ID10	ID11	ID12	ID13
Crate confirm (fail)	cfgC	2	2	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Power Supply Software Version</b>										
Host request	cfgH	1	128+3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	cfgC	8	3	ID0	ID1	ID2	ID3	ID4	ID5	ID6
Crate confirm (fail)	cfgC	2	3	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host request	cfgH	1	128+4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	cfgC	8	4	ID7	ID8	ID9	ID10	ID11	ID12	ID13
Crate confirm (fail)	cfgC	2	4	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Fan Operating Time (CANBUS 1.02)</b>										
Host request	cfgH	1	128+5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm	cfgC	4	5	Minutes (low)	Minutes (middle)	Minutes (high)	-	-	-	-
<b>Power Supply Operating Time (CANBUS 1.02)</b>										
Host request	cfgH	1	128+6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm	cfgC	4	6	Minutes (low)	Minutes (middle)	Minutes (high)	-	-	-	-
<b>Fan ID String</b>										
Host request	cfgH	1	128+8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	cfgC	8	8	ID0	ID1	ID2	ID3	ID4	ID5	ID6
Crate confirm (fail)	cfgC	2	8	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host request	cfgH	1	128+9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	cfgC	8	9	ID7	ID8	ID9	ID10	ID11	ID12	ID13
Crate confirm (fail)	cfgC	2	9	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host request	cfgH	1	128+10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	cfgC	8	10	ID14	ID15	ID16	ID17	ID18	ID19	ID20
Crate confirm (fail)	cfgC	2	10	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host request	cfgH	1	128+11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	cfgC	8	11	ID21	ID22	ID23	ID24	ID25	ID26	ID27
Crate confirm (fail)	cfgC	2	11	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	cfgH	8	8	ID0	ID1	ID2	ID3	ID4	ID5	ID6
Crate confirm	cfgC	2	8	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	cfgH	8	9	ID7	ID8	ID9	ID10	ID11	ID12	ID13
Crate confirm	cfgC	2	9	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	cfgH	8	10	ID14	ID15	ID16	ID17	ID18	ID19	ID20
Crate confirm	cfgC	2	10	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	cfgH	8	11	ID21	ID22	ID23	ID24	ID25	ID26	ID27
Crate confirm	cfgC	2	11	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Power Supply ID String</b>										
Host request	cfgH	1	128+12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	cfgC	8	12	ID0	ID1	ID2	ID3	ID4	ID5	ID6
Crate confirm (fail)	cfgC	2	12	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host request	cfgH	1	128+13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	cfgC	8	13	ID7	ID8	ID9	ID10	ID11	ID12	ID13
Crate confirm (fail)	cfgC	2	13	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host request	cfgH	1	128+14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	cfgC	8	14	ID14	ID15	ID16	ID17	ID18	ID19	ID20
Crate confirm (fail)	cfgC	2	14	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host request	cfgH	1	128+15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	cfgC	8	15	ID21	ID22	ID23	ID24	ID25	ID26	ID27
Crate confirm (fail)	cfgC	2	15	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	cfgH	8	12	ID0	ID1	ID2	ID3	ID4	ID5	ID6
Crate confirm	cfgC	2	12	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	cfgH	8	13	ID7	ID8	ID9	ID10	ID11	ID12	ID13
Crate confirm	cfgC	2	13	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-

	ID	Byte Count	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8
Host writes data to crate	cfgH	8	14	ID14	ID15	ID16	ID17	ID18	ID19	ID20
Crate confirm	cfgC	2	14	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	cfgH	8	15	ID21	ID22	ID23	ID24	ID25	ID26	ID27
Crate confirm	cfgC	2	15	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Power Supply Inhibit Outputs (optional)</b>										
Host request	cfgH	1	128+16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crate confirm (ok)	cfgC	5	16	I7-I0	I15-I8	I23-I16	I31-I24	-	-	-
Crate confirm (fail)	cfgC	2	16	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	cfgH	5	16	I7-I0	I15-I8	I23-I16	I31-I24	-	-	-
Crate confirm	cfgC	2	16	Status	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Test and Configuration Data (The user may not use this functions)</b>										
Host writes data to crate	cfgH	8	127	0	BC(0-17)	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4
Crate confirm	cfgC	2	127	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	cfgH	nothing or 8	127	1	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10
Crate confirm	cfgC	2	127	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Host writes data to crate	cfgH	nothing or 8	127	2	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16
Crate confirm	cfgC	2-8	127	0	BC	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4
Crate confirm	cfgC	nothing or 2-8	127	1	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10
Crate confirm	cfgC	nothing or 2-5	127	2	D11	D12	D13	D14	D14	D16

ui: channel number \* 16 (0: U/I0, 16: U/I1, 32: U/I2, ..., 112: U/I7)

Value: 16 bit signed binary data (Voltage or current)

Exp.: 8 bit signed exponent of the values. (If the exponent is -2, the value range is between -327.68 and +327.67.) Only two different exponents are allowed for each channel: one for all voltages and one for all currents.

Status: 0: ok

1: trying to program „write protected“ data without permission

2: not allowed value (min. value > max. value, min. value > value, max. value < value)

3: undefined command

4: command is not supported by the existing hardware

7: write command is not executed because the power supply is in “local control mode”

252: not allowed byte count

253: data overrun (a new host write request is received before the crate confirm of the previous write request is transmitted). The new data will be ignored by the crate. If there are multiple data overruns, only the first error will be answered; all errors occurring between the first error and the time the error message is transmitted will be ignored quiet)

254: hardware error (eeprom checksum not ok)

255: hardware error (unable to access the eeprom data)

\* read-only values

## **5. Technical data W-IE-NE-R CAN bus interface**

CAN controller type: P80C592 (CAN 2.0A protocol)  
 Physical Layer: differential according to ISO 11898  
 Transceiver: PCA82C250, opto-isolated, rise and fall slope control  
 CAN connector: 9-pin DSUB male according to CiA DS 102-1

<b>Pin</b>	<b>Line</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	-	reserved by CiA
2 (10*)	CAN_L	CAN_L bus line (dominant low)
3 (9*)	GND	Ground
4	-	reserved by CiA
5	-	reserved by CiA
6	-	
7 (11*)	CAN_H	CAN_H bus line (dominant high)
8	-	reserved by CiA (failure signal)
9	-	

\* optional connection to 15 pin DSUB female connector (UEV4020 VME Bins only)

Baudrates:

<b>Max. Distance</b>	<b>Bit Rate</b>	<b>Type</b>
10 m	1.6 Mbit/s	high- speed
40 m	1.0 Mbit/s	
130 m	500 kbit/s	
270 m	250 kit/s	
530 m	125 kbit/s	
620 m	100 kbit/s	low-speed
1300 m	50 kbit/s	
3300 m	20 kbit/s	
6700 m	10 kbit/s	
10.000 m	5kbit/s	

## Revision History

10.12.1998 Documentation: Better explanation of the ui-exponent. (Kö)

21.12.1998 Extension CANBUS 1.01 (Monitoring of user supplied temperature sensors.) (Kö)

31.05.1999 Extension CANBUS 1.02 (Operating Time monitoring)  
Documentation: Status Byte 0: VME Sysfail definition was wrong in the manual

28.06.1999 Extension of IDstat: Flash/EEPROM bits (Kö)

27.03.2000 Monitoring of fan temperature and external temperature sensors.

17.04.2000 Extension CANBUS 1.03 (Output Voltage fine adjustment)

23.04.2002 Extension CANBUS 1.04 (Get Crate Status: min. current flags never used, now redefined to External Overtemperature Error Flags)

25.09.2002 Documentation: Clarify the temperature channel numbers , voltage fine adjustment (Kö)

11.11.2002 Extension CANBUS 1.05 (Get Crate Status: local control, Plug&Play), Error-Code 5 (local control mode) added.

17.09.2003 Documentation: Definition of the STATUS bits described better (page 8)

31.03.2004 Documentation: Page 6: 157->257

19.10.2004 Extension: Page 14: Optional INHIBIT output control