

iNAV

... when it comes to motion analysis

Inertial Measurement System for Kinematic Control

CAN Interface for iNav 32

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1 File Definition of the CAN-Interface

If the system is to be operated via the NAV_Command software, the operator does not need to read this documentation.

If the IMS is to send data via CAN after power-up without additional commands via the XIO interface, this document must be read by the operator.

The CAN-Module of the navigator needs a CAN definition file (*.CAN) to define the CAN-IDs and to correlate the navigator data to the CAN-IDs. This file must be located in the folder 'CAN' of the IMS file system and the name of the file must be given in the navigator CAN configuration (for instructions how to do this and to set other configuration values like the baudrate of the CAN interface, see the CAN section of the NavCommand documentation – in short words: copy the file *.CAN into the upd-folder of the IMS and re-boot the IMS). In the following the syntax of the definition file is given.

Syntax (case insensitive):

```
<ID> <f> <Name> [<OptList>]
```

```
<ID> :=          Base CAN-identifier (hex)
                  Data output will start on CAN identifier <ID>; if
                  data contains more the 8 bytes, this data will be
                  on <ID> + 1, <ID> + 2, ...
                  Range: 0x001...0x800 for standard address range
                  and 0x0001...0xFFFF for extended address range
```

```
<f> :=          Output frequency in Hz, 0.0 = remote frame or
                  triggered (see <SyncOption>)
```

```
<Name>:=       Navigator/XIO-Name of datas (xxx for DAT_ID_xxx,
                  i.e. RACC for DAT_ID_RACC)
```

```
<OptList> :=   <OptList>, <Option> | <Option>
                  (all in this line are options, seperated by ',')
```

```
<Option> :=   <WidthOption> | <ScfOption> | <OffsetOption> |
                  <MaskOption> | <AkkumulOption> | <TriggerOption>
```

```
<WidthOption> := long | short | float | double
                  modifies the data width
                  long = 32 bit signed int for integers
                  double = 64 bit double for floating points
                  short = 16 bit signed int for integers
                  float = 32 bit double for floating points
```

```
<ScfOption> := (Scf[.<Index>]=<Value>
                  scale factor for integer output
                  output = (navigator data - off) / scf
                  if zero, output is floating point
                  see below (Index is zero based)
```

```
<OffsetOption>:= Off[.<Index>]=<Value>
```

offset for integer output (Index is zero based)
ignored for floating point
<MaskOption> := Mask=<Value>
<Value> is a hex number in the range 0x0000 to 0xFFFF, where each bit set selects the corresponding component of the data
<AkkumulOption> := Akkumul or Accumul
not possible for remote frame
if set, the data will be averaged instead of using the actual sample (if the data supports this); average length is given through IMS sample frequency divided by the output frequency <f>
<SyncOption> := PPTSync or PPTSyncOnce
not possible for remote frame
PPTSync : output data with every PPT (pulse per time); output frequency <f> must be set to zero
PPTSyncOnce : start output with next PPT (pulse per time), output frequency <f> should be > 0.0

Scale factor and offset can be set on a per data base or on a per component base with the Scf.<Index> and Off.<Index> option. Index is the zero based index of the data components selected by the mask option.

Sample:

<Name> = NLLH (= longitude latitude height)

<MaskOption> = 0006 (this selects latitude and height)

Scf.0 = scale factor of latitude

Scf.1 = scale factor of height

The byte order of the data is Little Endian, the floating format is IEEE 754.

The default settings for not given options are:

Scf=0.0

Off=0.0

Mask=FFFF

Example of a file CAN output definition file (this file, located on the IMS file system, must have the extension *.CAN!):

200 0. TIME

201 0.1 RACC Scf=0.01, Akkumul, Mask=0003

202 0.1 RACC Scf=0.01, Akkumul, Mask=0004

I.e. the output of TIME on CAN-ID 200 (decimal ID number) as remote-frame and output of acceleration raw data (x- and y-component) accumulated on identifier 201 and z-component on ID 202 all 10 seconds with Scale factor 0.01. Because RACC is



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scaled in in m/s^2 , the integer value is scaled then to $b = \text{RACC} / 0.01$; therefore one LSB is equal to 0.01 m/s^2 (resp. 0.01 m/s^2 leads to the value 1).

2 General Operation Principle of the CAN-Interface

On a free definable identifier commands can be sent to command the IMS. These commands have the following format:

Cmd (WORD)

Arg (variable type, exactly 6 Bytes today, fill up if necessary)

The implemented commands are: (see also 'NavCANTest.chm' help file)

Cmd=0: [GETDAT](#), Get data from Navigator

Arg=DatID (WORD), CanID (WORD), Incr

DatID=ID of navigator datum, see NAVDAT.H, DAT_ID_XXX

CanID=CAN basic identifier

Incr=Increment value

All N components of the datum will be output on the identifiers CanID, CanID+Incr, CanID+2*Incr, ... CanID+(N-1)*Incr as double-value one single time.

Cmd=1: [GETPAR](#), Read of navigator parameters

Arg=ParID (WORD), CanID (WORD), Incr

ParID=ID of parameters, see NAVPARAM.H, PAR_ID_XXX

CanID=CAN basic identifier

Incr=Increment value

All N components of the datum will be output on the identifiers CanID, CanID+Incr, CanID+2*Incr, ... CanID+(N-1)*Incr as double-value one single time.

Cmd=2: [SETPAR](#), setting of internal navigator's parameters

Arg=ParID (WORD)

The parameter stored before with PARAM will be commanded.

Attention: It is (yet) not possible to check, whether all N components of the parameter were stored before with PARAM.

Cmd=3: [PARAM](#), Storing of parameter components

Arg=Indx (WORD), Value (float)

The component Indx of a parameter will be stored, to set the parameter later completely.

Cmd=4: [FA](#), Setting of sampling frequency

Arg=Val (WORD)

Val is the sampling frequency in Hz (> 0)

Cmd=5: [BEGALO](#), Start of standard alignment (XIO_CMD_BEGALO)

Arg=--

Cmd=6: [ENDALO](#), End of standard alignment (XIO_CMD_ENDALO)

Arg=--

Cmd=7: **EXIT**, End of program
Arg=Exit-Code (WORD, 0..255)

The program will be terminated with the given Exit-Code (corresponding to XIO_CMD_EXIT)

Cmd=8: RPY, command Eulerian angles
Arguments: Roll, Pitch, Yaw (16bit signed int). Scale factor = $180^\circ \times 2^{-15}$, unit=rad

Cmd=9: LAT (float), command latitude
Arguments: Latitude (float), unit=rad

Cmd=0x0A: LAT (signed short int), command latitude.
Argument: Latitude (16/32 bit signed int),
Scale factor= $90^\circ \times 2^{-15} / 90^\circ \times 2^{-31}$

Cmd=0x0B: UPDT, Set update mask (XIO_CMD_UPDT)
Argument: update mask (WORD) + Flag (WORD, 0 or 1)

Cmd=0x0C: enable/disable sending of CAN frames [SEND]
Arguments: Flag (WORD), 0=disable, 1=enable

CMD=0x0D: Define output frequency for the following CAN-Logs
Argument: FRQ (float), Frequency in Hz, default 0 Hz

CMD=0x0E: Define scale factor for the following CAN-Logs
Argument: SCF (float), Scale factor, default 0.0

CMD=0x0F: Define offset for the following CAN-Logs
Argument: OFF (float), Offset, default 0.0

CMD=0x10: Command a CAN-Log
Arguments: CAN-ID (WORD), Navigator-Datum-ID (WORD), MASK (WORD)
MASK defines, which components of the ID will be selected (0003 e.g. to select the 1st und 2nd component)

CMD=0x11: Install CAN-ID for Navigator-Status
Argument: CAN-ID (WORD); this ID can be installed once and cannot be changed again without IMU restart!.

CMD=0x12: send status
Argument: Status-Index (WORD),
Index, which defines, which status is selected. The status (DWORD-Bitmask, see XIO_CMD_STATUS) can be send only, if a CAN-ID for the Navigator Status is defined previously (with command CMD=0x12 or preset in configuration/Edit).

Cmd=0x13: set/reset accumulation [AKKUMUL] flag for CAN Log
Argument: Flag (WORD), 0=off, 1=on

Status Information:

The IMS can send status information on the "status ID" (ID defined in the system configuration) every time the status will change. For this the CAN message contains 6 byte:

Double Word (4 Byte): Status Content Information
(status flag, low byte first)
Word (2 Byte): Index number of status
(as defined in XIO, low byte first)

Example: If in the Status 5 (NMEA status) e.g. the height of GPS is valid, the double-word **0x00000020UL** is transmitted followed by **0x00000010UL**