

Dual Motor Controller CAN ICD

Rev 1.0

1. Introduction

This document is an interface control document defining the CAN messages supported by the CAN Controlled Dual Closed-Loop Motor Controller. This system uses standard 11-bit CAN identifiers, with a bus speed of 1Mbps. All multi-byte values are sent as little endian.

2. CAN Frame Identifier Breakdown

The most significant bit indicates a message type: either a command or info message. The next 3 most significant bits indicate a message class. The next 3 most significant bits indicate a message index. Finally, the 4 least significant bits indicate what device should be commanded (in case of a command message), or is sending the informational message (in case of an info message.)

Bits	x	xxx	xxx	xxxx
Use	Message type: 1 - command 0 - info	Message class	Message index	Message device index

3. CAN Messages List

Command Messages

Message Class 0: Command control

Class 0, Index 0: Command position

Length	5 bytes
Value 0: Motor index	1 byte: uint8_t, the motor to be commanded

Value 1: Position command	4 bytes: float32, the position to be commanded in degrees of the output shaft (gear ratio accounted for)
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Class 0, Index 1: Command speed

Length	5 bytes
Value 0: Motor index	1 byte: uint8_t, the motor to be commanded
Value 1: Speed command	4 bytes: int32_t, the position to be commanded in degrees/s of the output shaft (gear ratio accounted for)

Class 0, Index 2: Command current

Length	5 bytes
Value 0: Motor index	1 byte: uint8_t, the motor to be commanded
Value 1: Current command	4 bytes: int32_t, the current in mA to be commanded

Class 0, Index 3: Command motion primitive

Length	7 bytes
Value 0: Primitive index	1 byte: uint8_t, the motion primitive to be used
Value 1: Primitive period	2 bytes: int16_t, the motion primitive period in ms
Value 2: Primitive time offset	2 bytes: int16_t, the time offset of the motion primitive in ms
Value 3: Invert	1 byte: uint8_t, inverts motion in joint space if value > 0
Value 4: Time reversal	1 byte: uint8_t, reverses motion in time if value > 0

Class 0, Index 4: Command duty

Length	5 bytes
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Value 0: Motor index	1 byte: uint8_t, the motor to be commanded
Value 1: Duty command	4 bytes: float32, the open-loop duty cycle command to be set in [-1,+1]

Message Class 1: Command time

Class 1, Index 0: Command sync time

Length	4 bytes
Value 0: External time	4 bytes: uint32_t, the time of main controller in ms

Message Class 2: Command set parameter

Class 2, Index 0: Command motion primitive scaling

Length	5 bytes
Value 0: Primitive index	1 byte: uint8_t, the motion primitive to be used
Value 1: Primitive x offset	1 byte: int8_t, x-axis offset of primitive in mm
Value 2: Primitive y offset	1 byte: int8_t, y-axis offset of primitive in mm
Value 3: Primitive x scale	1 byte: uint8_t, scale of primitive in x, percentage (e.g. value of 100 does no scaling)
Value 4: Primitive y scale	1 byte: uint8_t, scale of primitive in y, percentage (e.g. value of 100 does no scaling)

Class 2, Index 1: Command pd and min/max parameters

Length	8 bytes
Value 0: Motor index, control type	1 byte: uint8_t, 1sb is motor index, next 2 lsbs are 0-position, 1-speed, 2-current
Value 1: kp	2 bytes: int16_t, kp proportional gain parameter * 100 (eg. for kp=75.0, send 7500)

Value 2: kd	2 byte: int16_t, kd proportional gain parameter * 100
Value 3: speed filter	1 byte: uint8_t, Speed is filtered as: $speed = \alpha * last_speed + (1.0 - \alpha) * new_speed$. This value is $\alpha * 100$. (e.g. for $\alpha = 0.95$, send 95). Must be <100
Value 4: Command max	1 byte: uint8_t, command max in percentage of max. Must be ≤ 100
Value 5: Command min	1 byte: uint8_t, command min in percentage of min. Must be ≤ 100

Class 2, Index 2: Command integral gain param

Length	5 bytes
Value 0: Motor index, control type	1 byte: uint8_t, lsb is motor index, next 2 lsb are 0-position, 1-speed, 2-current
Value 1: ki	4 byte: float32, ki integral gain parameter

Class 2, Index 3: Command max integral windup

Length	5 bytes
Value 0: Motor index, control type	1 byte: uint8_t, lsb is motor index, next 2 lsb are 0-position, 1-speed, 2-current
Value 1: max windup	4 byte: float32, maximum integral windup

Class 2, Index 4: Command min integral windup

Length	5 bytes
Value 0: Motor index, control type	1 byte: uint8_t, lsb is motor index, next 2 lsb are 0-position, 1-speed, 2-current
Value 1: min windup	4 byte: float32, minimum integral windup

Class 2, Index 5: Command ticks per output shaft revolution

Length	5 bytes
Value 0: Motor index	1 byte: uint8_t, motor index
Value 1: ticks per rev	4 byte: int32_t, Number of ticks per revolution of output shaft. Must incorporate both CPR and gearbox ratio.

Class 2, Index 6: Command motion primitive keyframe

Length	8 bytes
Value 0: Primitive index	1 byte: uint8_t, primitive index
Value 1: Keyframe index	1 byte: uint8_t, keyframe index
Value 2: Keyframe X	2 bytes: int16_t, position in mm
Value 3:: Keyframe Y	2 bytes: int16_t, position in mm
Value 4: Keyframe time part	2 bytes: uint16_t, part of time period, multiplied by $2^{16}-1$. (e.g. for $t_{part} = 0.5$, send 32768)

Message Class 3: Command zero position

Class 3, Index ANY: Command zero position

Length	1 byte
Value 0: Motor index	1 byte: uint8_t, the motor to have its position zeroed

Info Messages

Message Class 0: Info motor telemetry

Class 0, Index 0: Info position

Length	8 bytes
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Value 0: Motor 0 position	4 bytes: int32_t, the ticks count of motor
Value 1: Motor 1 position	4 bytes: int32_t, the ticks count of motor

Class 0, Index 1: Info current

Length	8 bytes
Value 0: Motor 0 current	4 bytes: int32_t, the current of motor in mA
Value 1: Motor 1 current	4 bytes: int32_t, the current of motor in mA

Class 0, Index 2: Info speed

Length	8 bytes
Value 0: Motor 0 speed	4 bytes: int32_t, the speed of motor in output shaft deg/s
Value 1: Motor 1 speed	4 bytes: int32_t, the speed of motor in output shaft deg/s