



OCS Training Workshop
LAB3
CANopen Sample Applications

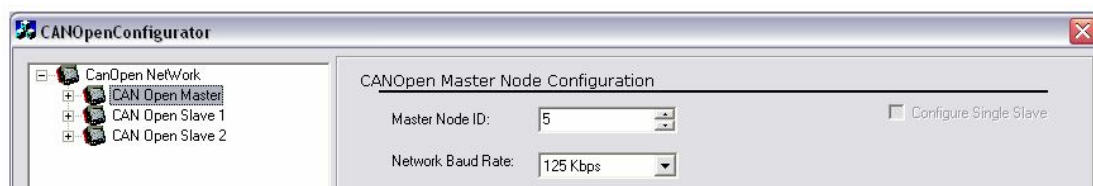
Introduction

The purpose of this lab is to demonstrate the CANopen functionality in the new Cscape 8.70.

Overview

CANopen Configurator

Can be found in the Cscape menu: Program -> Network Configuration... but only if the CANopen hardware is selected.



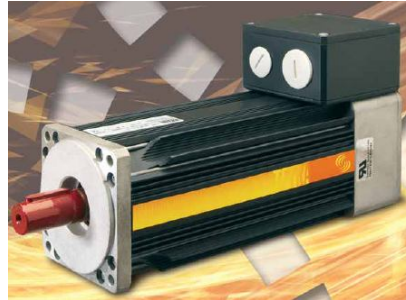
Communication Object (COB) Types: (from the Slave perspective)

COB Type	Bits 8 - 11 of COB-ID	ID Range
NMT	0000	0
SYNC	0001	128 (80h)
Time Stamp	0010	256 (100h)
Emergency	0001	129...255 (81h...ffh)
PDO1 - Transmit	0011	385...511 (181h...1ffh)
PDO1 - Receive	0100	513...639 (201h...27fh)
PDO2 - Transmit	0101	641...767 (281h...2ffh)
PDO2 - Receive	0110	769...895 (301h...37fh)
PDO3 - Transmit	0111	897...1023 (381h...3ffh)
PDO3 - Receive	1000	1025...1151 (401h...47fh)
PDO4 - Transmit	1001	1153...1279 (481h...4ffh)
PDO4 - Receive	1010	1281...1407 (501h...57fh)
SDO - Transmit	1011	1409...1535 (581h...5ffh)
SDO - Receive	1100	1537...1663 (601h...67fh)
Error control (node guarding)	1110	1793...1919 (701h...77fh)

CANopen Help file – helps to get you started, describes configurator tool and covers CANopen basics.

Applications

PART 1 – Elmo Drive + Motor Power Company



Step 1 - Wiring

Same as for standard CsCAN network.

Step 2 – Cscape CANopen Configurator

a) Initial Master configuration

We have to load Horner EDS file first (right click on the CANopen Master node -> Load from EDS) and then configure the Master.

Device Type, Special Function, Error Control and SDO were left as default.

CANopen Master Node Configuration

Master Node ID: ☐ Configure Single Slave

Network Baud Rate:

Additional Settings

☒ Perform NMT Start Node All

☐ Do not enter My Self Operational Automatically

☐ Do not send NMT start command

☐ On Error Control Event of mandatory slave, NMT Reset All Nodes

☐ On Error Control Event of mandatory slave, NMT Stop Command

Register Address

Network Status Register X 4 + X 2 (Number of Slave)

b) Slave Configuration

CANOpen Slave Node Configuration	
Slave Node ID:	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Slave	
<input type="checkbox"/> On Errors, Start "Boot Sequence"	
<input type="checkbox"/> Consume Emergency Message	
Node Bootup Sequence Configuration	

In this case that's all we need to set up on the Slave side (no EDS loading, no SDO/PDO configuration needed)

c) Master Transmit PDO configuration

The screenshot shows the CANOpenConfigurator application. On the left is a tree view of the CANOpen network configuration. The main area on the right is titled 'Transmit PDO Communication Parameters Configuration'. It contains several sections: 'PDO COB-ID entry' with checkboxes for 'Disable PDO' and 'Allow RTR', and a text field for 'PDO COB-ID' containing '0x301'. Below this is the 'PDO Transmission Type' section with a 'Transmission Type' dropdown set to 'Asynchronous', a 'Sync Count' spinner set to '0', and a 'Trigger Register' dropdown set to 'On Change'. The 'PDO Timing Parameters' section at the bottom has 'Event Time' and 'Inhibit Time' spinners, both set to '0' milliseconds. At the bottom right are buttons for 'Add Entry', 'Delete Entry', 'Modify', 'Set to Default', 'OK', and 'Cancel'.

Object Index	Parameter Name
1800	Transmit PDO Parameter
1801	Transmit PDO Parameter

Transmit PDO Communication Parameters Configuration

PDO COB-ID entry

☐ Disable PDO ☐ Allow RTR

PDO COB-ID: 0x301

PDO Transmission Type

Transmission Type: Asynchronous Sync Count: 0

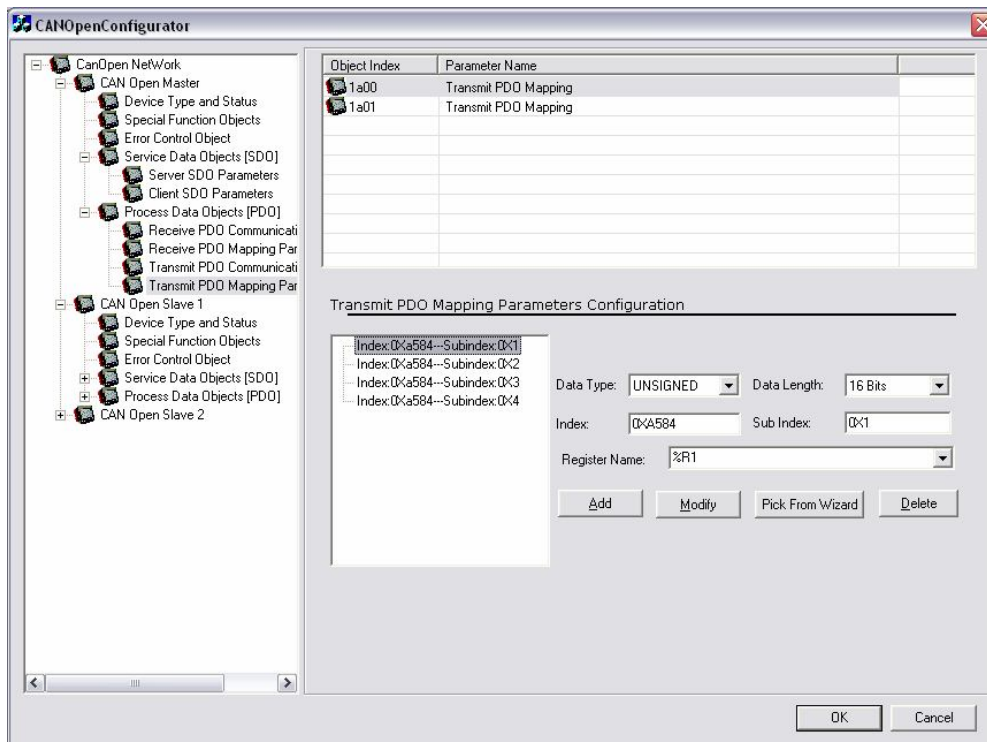
On Change Trigger Register

PDO Timing Parameters

Event Time: 0 millisecond (ms) Inhibit Time: 0 millisecond (ms)

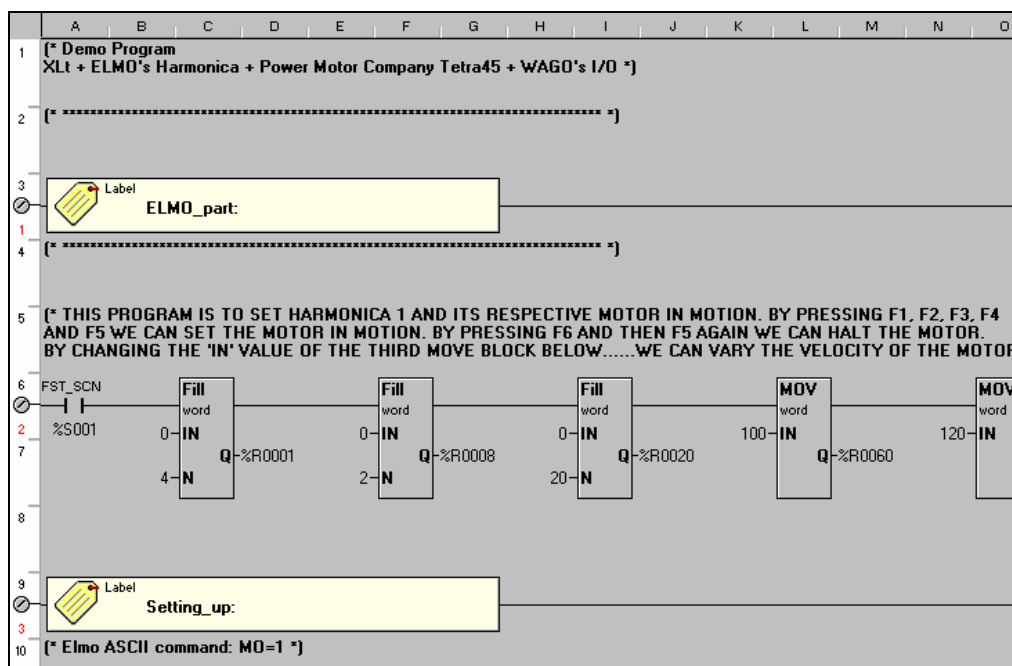
Add Entry Delete Entry Modify Set to Default OK Cancel

- The Object Index (1800) is assigned automatically when we click the 'Add Entry' button.
- COB-ID = 0x301 means that we deal with the standard PDO2, node 1



- In the Mapping section we should select the first object (1a00) and then configure the necessary set of Registers (%R1 to %R4 in this case). We should pick them using Wizard tool

Step 3 – Cscape Application



PART 2 – WAGO I/O



Step 1 - Wiring

Same as for standard CsCAN network.

Step 2 – Cscape CANopen Configurator

- a) Initial Master configuration – Same as before
- b) Initial Slave Configuration

CANOpen Slave Node Configuration

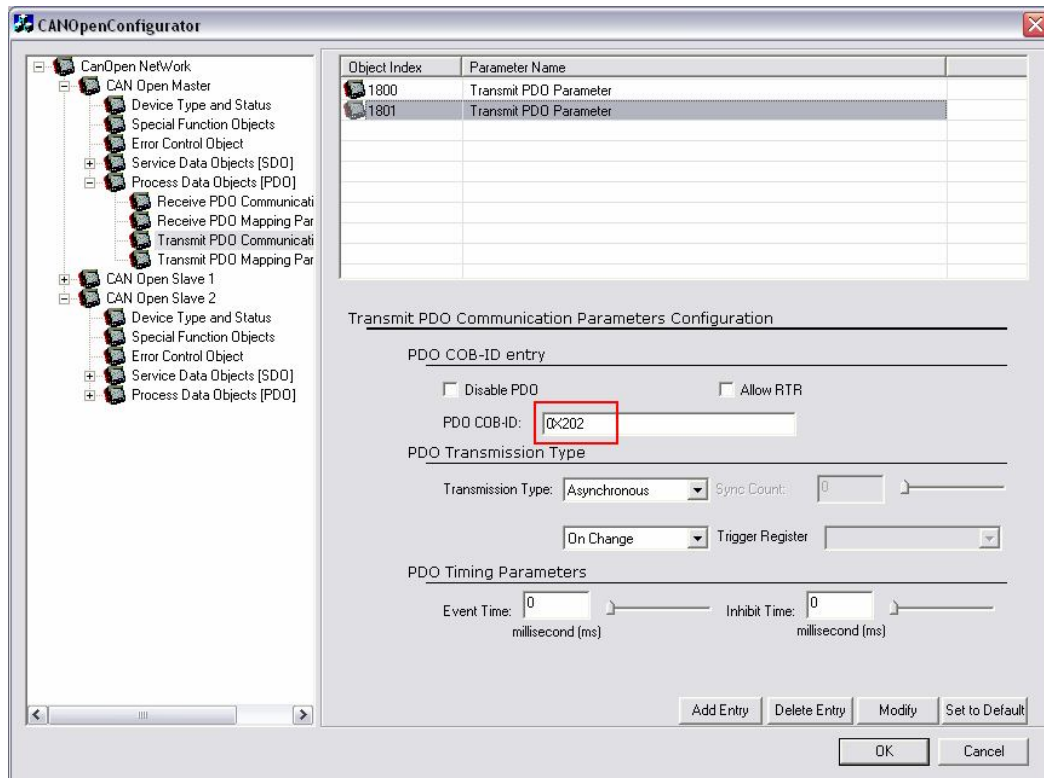
Slave Node ID:

☒ Mandatory Slave
☐ On Errors, Start "Boot Sequence"
☐ Consume Emergency Message

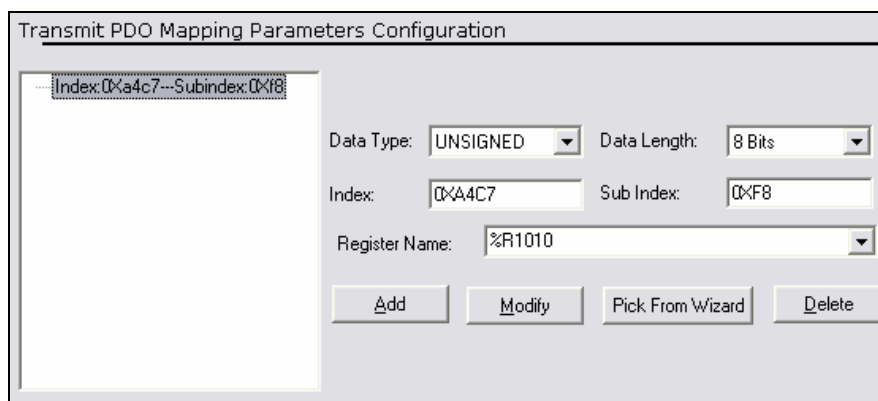
Node Bootstrap Sequence Configuration

Sequence Step	Configuration Options
Power ON	
Node Reset	<input type="checkbox"/> Do not send NMT reset if operational
Check Node Type and Profile	<input type="checkbox"/> Check Node type, Profile, Vendor Id, Product Code, Revision No and Serial No
Check Configuration Date And Time	<input type="checkbox"/> Check Configuration Date and Time <input type="text" value="3/20/1998"/> <input type="text" value="11:07:00"/>
Configuration of Error Control Protocol	<input type="checkbox"/> Configure Error Control Protocol
Configuration of Sync Protocol	<input type="checkbox"/> Configure Sync Protocol Data
Configure Time Stamp Protocol	<input type="checkbox"/> Configure Time Stamp Protocol
Configuration of Emergency Protocol	<input type="checkbox"/> Configure Emergency Protocol Data
Configuration of Other Slave Parameters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Configuration of Slave PDOs and SDOs
Initiate PDO Data	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Transmission Request for all Transmit PDOs and Transmission of Receive Process Data Objects.
PDO Transfer	

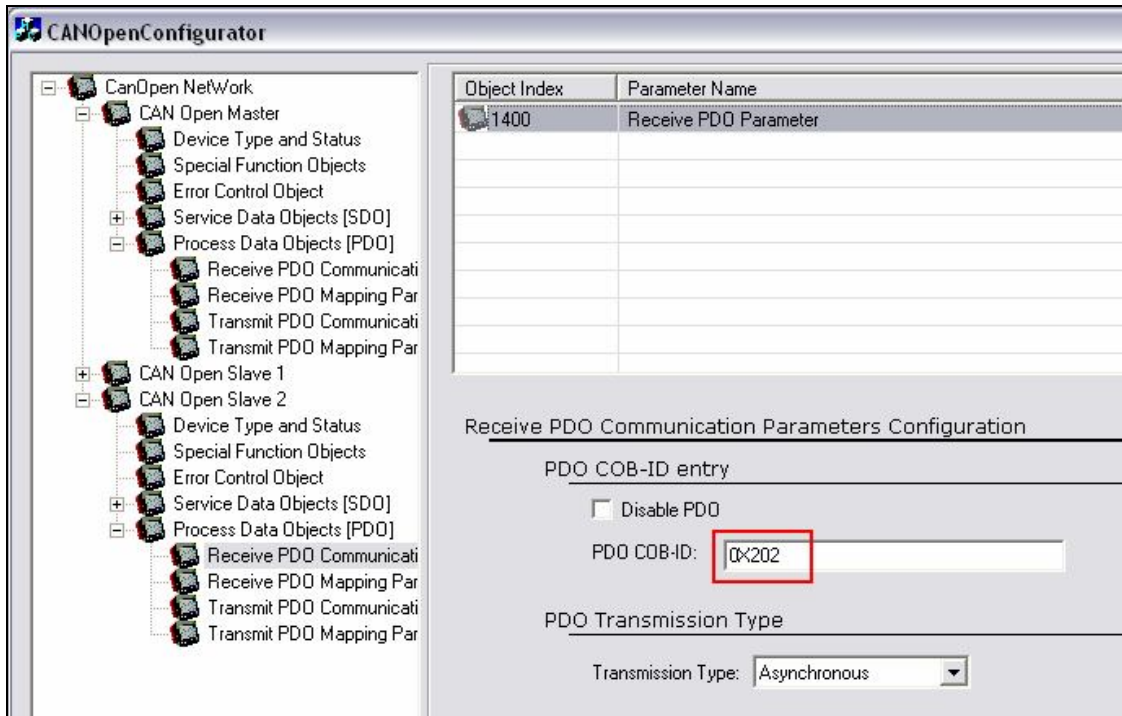
- c) Loading the Wago EDS file
(right click on the CANopen Slave 2 node -> Load from EDS)
- d) Master Transmit / Slave Receive PDO configuration



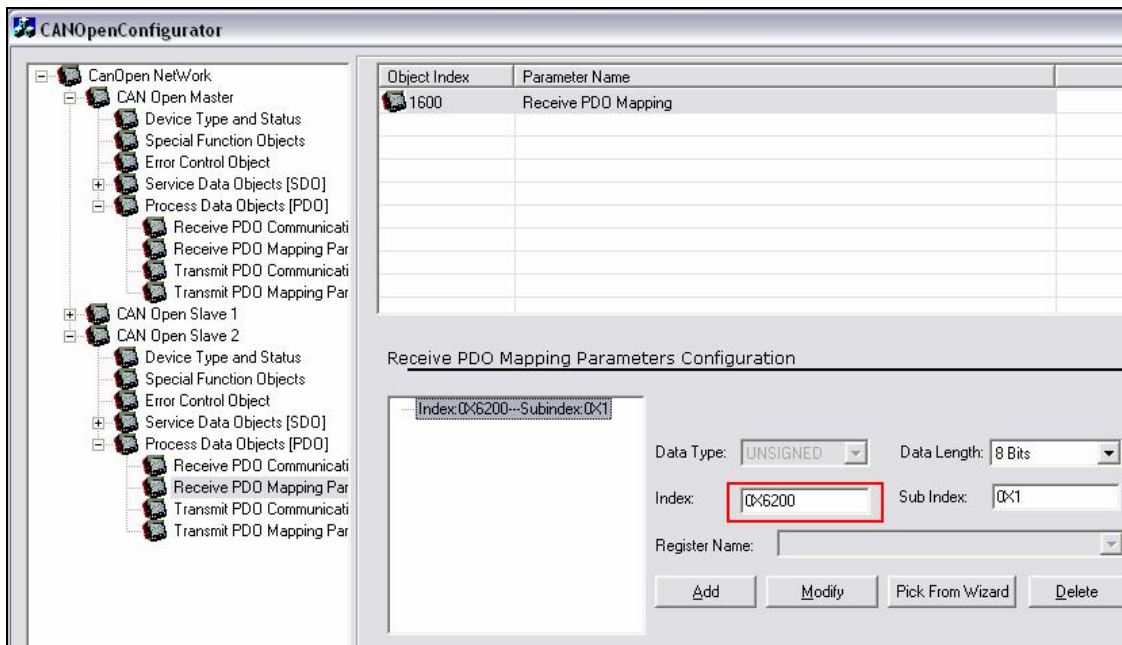
- The Object Index (1801) is assigned automatically when we click the 'Add Entry' button.
- COB-ID = 0x202 means that we deal with the standard PDO1, node 2



- In the Mapping section we should select the second object (1a01) and configure the necessary Register: %R1010 will set the Outputs on WAGO IO module

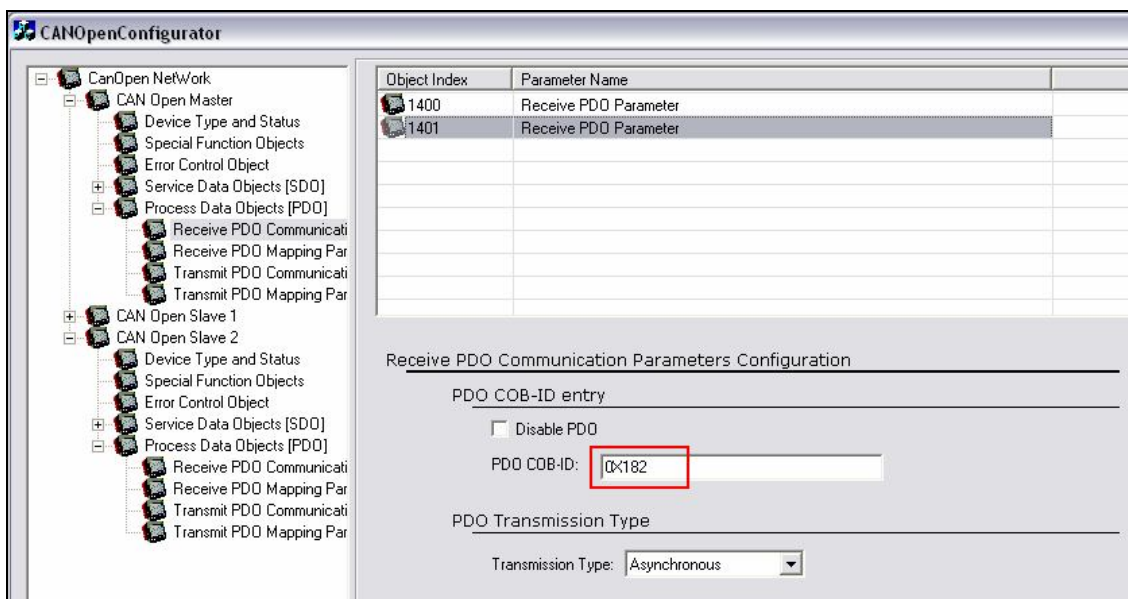


- The same COB-ID should be used on the Slave side in Receive section

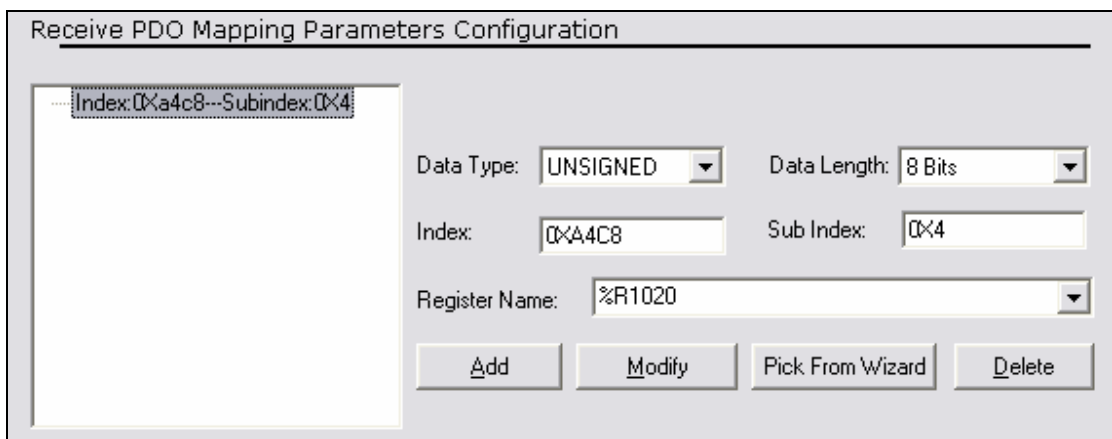


- In the Mapping section we should select the first object (1600) and then by using a Wizard pick the right Index (0x6200 represents WAGO's Output Block 1)

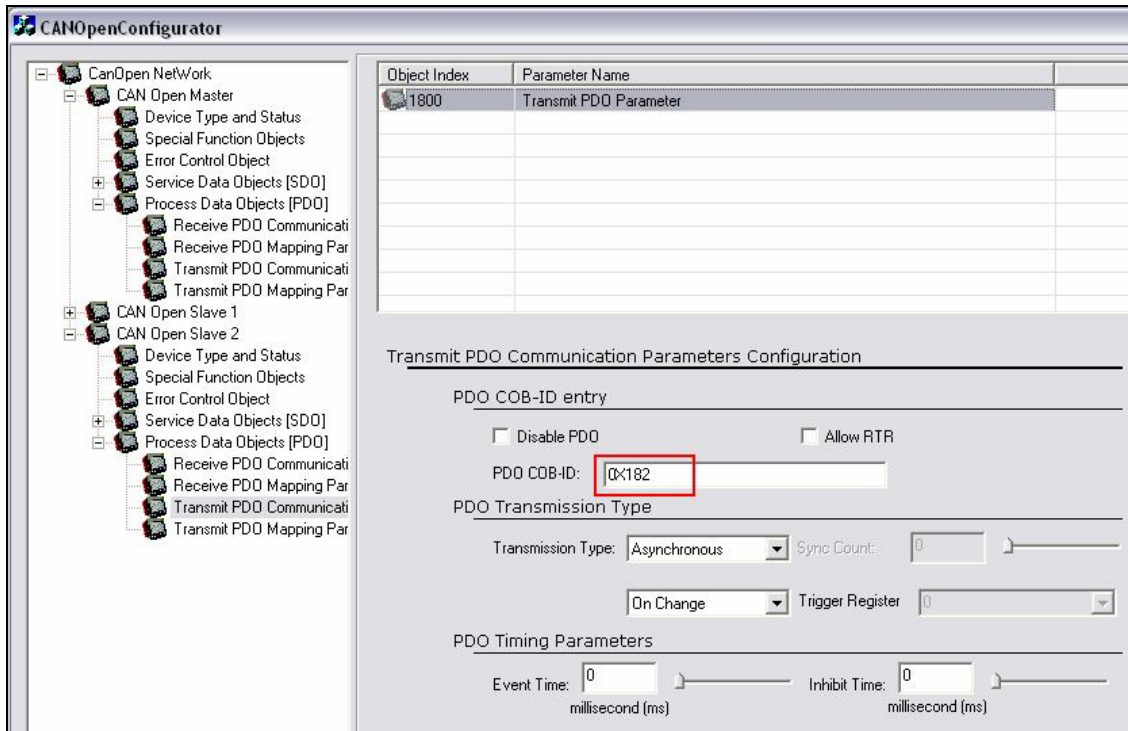
e) Master Receive / Slave Transmit PDO configuration



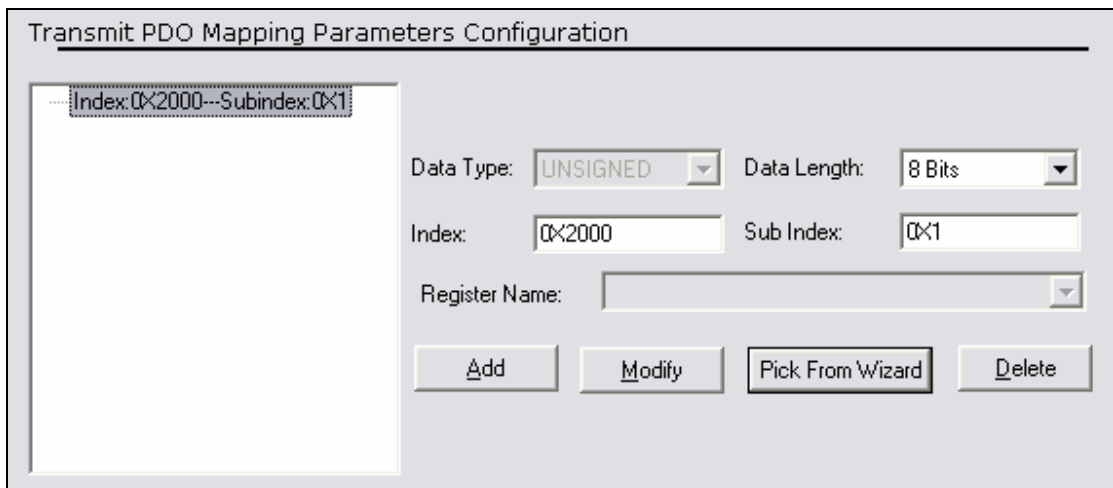
- The Object Index (1401) is assigned automatically when we click the 'Add Entry' button.
- COB-ID = 0x182 means that we deal with the standard PDO1, node 2



- In the Mapping section we should select the second object (1a01) and configure the necessary Register: %R1020 will hold the Inputs from WAGO IO module

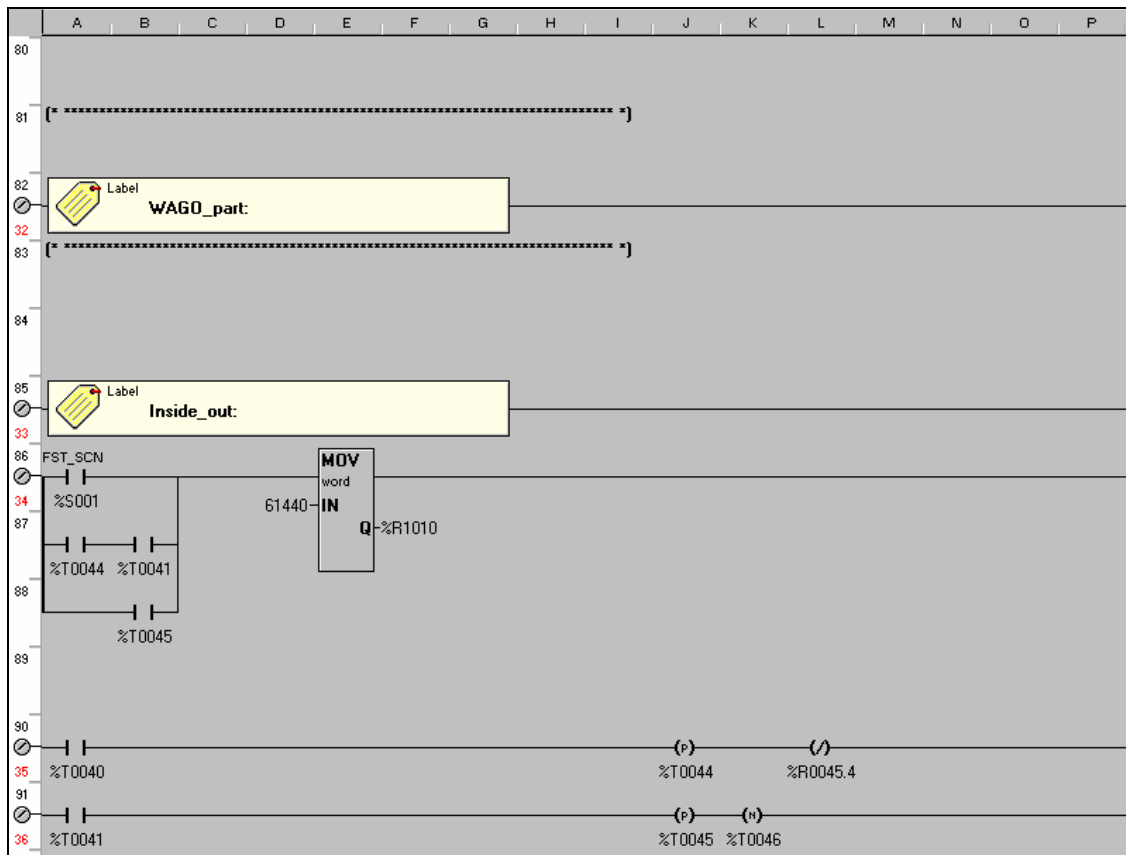


- The same COB-ID should be used on the Slave side in Transmit section



- In the Mapping section we should select the first object (1a00) and then by using a Wizard pick the right Index (0x2000 represents WAGO's Input Block 1)

Step 3 – Cscape Application



End of LAB3

Glossary:

CAN: Controller Area Network is a standardized serial bus system.

COB (Communication Object): A unit of transportation in a CAN network. Data must be sent across a CAN Network inside a COB. There are 2048 different COB's in a CAN network. A COB can contain at most 8 bytes of data.

COB-ID: Each COB is uniquely identified in a CAN network by a number called the COB Identifier (COB-ID). The COB-ID determines the priority of that COB for the MAC sub-layer.

MAC (Medium Access Control): One of the sub-layers of the Data Link Layer in the CAN Reference Model that controls who gets access to the medium to send a message.

Device Profile: A device profile defines the device-specific communication services including the configuration services in all details.

EDS (Electronic Data Sheet): Electronic data sheets describe the functionality of a device in a standardized manner. CANopen and DeviceNet use different EDS formats.

NMT (Network Management): One of the service elements of the application layer in the CAN Reference Model. The NMT serves to configure, initialize, and handle errors in a CAN network

Node ID: The Node-ID of the NMT Slave has to be assigned uniquely.

PDO (Process Data Object): Process Data Object protocol is used to process real time data among various nodes. It can transfer up to 8 bytes (64bits) data in one PDO either from or to the device

RPDO (Receive PDO): RPDO is used for sending data to a device.

SDO (Service Data Object): The SDO protocol is used to set and read values from the object directory of a remote device. The device whose object directory is accessed is the SDO server and the device accessing the remote device is the SDO client.

Sub Index: 8-bit sub-address to access the sub-objects of arrays and records.

SYNC (Synchronization Object): The Sync Object is broadcast periodically by the Sync Producer. The Sync-Producer provides the synchronization-signal for the Sync-Consumer. When the Sync-Consumer receives the signal they start carrying out their synchronous tasks.

TPDO (Transmit PDO): TPDO is used for reading data from a device.