# Controller Area Network Protocol For Vehicle System

1<sup>st</sup> Sheikh Muhammad Adib Bin Sh Abu Bakar *Hochshule Hamm-Lippstadt B.Eng. Electronic Engineering*Lippstadt, Germany

sheikh-muhammad-adib.bin-sh-abu-bakar@stud.hshl.de

2<sup>nd</sup> Given Name Surname dept. name of organization (of Aff.) name of organization (of Aff.) City, Country email address or ORCID

3<sup>rd</sup> Given Name Surname dept. name of organization (of Aff.) name of organization (of Aff.)
City, Country
email address or ORCID

Abstract—
Index Terms—real time system, resource, protocol

#### I. INTRODUCTION

### II. TYPE OF COMMUNICATION

- A. wireless network
  - 1) bluetooth:
  - 2) near field communication:
  - *3) wifi:*
- B. wired network
  - 1) ethernet:
  - 2) *I2C*:
  - *3) UART:*

# III. PROBLEM

Wired communication protocol always being used in many application because of its reliability in term of the connection and it efficiency especially in transferring long sequence of data.

Today, there is many protocol that support weird communication such as UART, SPI and I2C as written in the previous subtopic. each protocol have their on advantage to solve many problem in a curtain application domain. For instance, SPI support many salve to be controlled by one master that almost impossible to be implemented using UART. This kind of protocol use atleast 4 wire to connect between one master and one slave. By using this protocol, increasing number of slave means that the used number of wire for the communication also will be increased. This is a huge problem for a system that use a lot of distinct sensors and actuators smartphone, computer and machine in production line. Here is where the I2C play a big role because with the I2C, only two wire are

Identify applicable funding agency here. If none, delete this.

need for the communication between a master and their slaves regardless of the number of the salve.

Another problem that arrive when using I2C in a more rugged application is their reliability and efficiency. Imagine a main controller for a car system that is located at the front of ther car want to communicate withe the brake lamp at the back of the car, where the length of the used wire could be 5 meter. Since the I2C protocol only support for low voltage application, with that long, it is possible that output from the controller will not be well received by the brake lamp system. If the output is well receive it cloud be very slow becouse with that long, we only allowed to use very low frequency to make the communication works. But to make it work is not only the purpose. In case on emergency brake, it is important for the car behind to that this car a breaking through the brake lamp. If the signal is to slow this can cause a catastrophic event.

To solve this problem which is to reduce the number of used wire, reliable and efficient communication protocol for rugged application, Controller Area Network protocol or CAN protocol should be used.

We will explain more bout this protocol in the next subtopic followed by the application to make user more understand and able to implement this kind of protocol.

## IV. CAN COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

#### A. The CAN Standard

2. The CAN Standard 3. Standard CAN 3.1 The Bit Fields of Standard CAN 4. A CAN Message 4.1 Arbitration 4.2 Message Types 4.3 A Valid Frame 4.4 Error Checking and Fault Confinement 5. The CAN Bus 5.1 CAN Transceiver Features 5.2 CAN Transceiver Selection Guide

### V. APPLICATION PROTOCOL

VI. STATE OF THE ART

VII. DISCUSSION

VIII. CONCLUSION

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We, Sheikh Muhammad Adib and .. and ... thanks..

#### REFERENCES

- [1] G. C. Buttazzo, "Hard real-time computing systems: Predictable scheduling algorithms and applications". New York: Springer, 2011.
- [2] L. Sha, R. Rajkumar and J. P. Lehoczky, "Priority inheritance protocols: an approach to real-time synchronization," in IEEE Transactions on Computers, vol. 39, no. 9, pp. 1175-1185, Sept. 1990, doi: 10.1109/12.57058.
- [3] L. M. dos Santos, G. Gracioli, T. Kloda and M. Caccamo, "On the Design and Implementation of Real-Time Resource Access Protocols," 2020 X Brazilian Symposium on Computing Systems Engineering (SBESC), 2020, pp. 1-8, doi: 10.1109/SBESC51047.2020.9277858.
- [4] Rajkumar, Raj and Juvva, Kanaka and Molano, Anastasio and Oikawa, Shuichi "Resource Kernels: A Resource-centric Approach to Real-Time and Multimedia Systems" 1997 Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering. 3310. 10.1117/12.298417.
- [5] Nakajima, Tatsuo and Tokuda, Hideyuki, "Real-Time Synchronization in Real-Time Mach", 1994