

XCP

Version 1.1

Part 3- Transport Layer Specification

XCP on Ethernet (TCP_IP and UDP_IP)



**Association for Standardisation of
Automation and Measuring Systems**

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Authors:	Roel Schuermans, Vector Informatik GmbH Andreas Zeiser, Vector Informatik GmbH Oliver Kitt, Vector Informatik GmbH Hans-Georg Kunz, VDO Automotive AG Hendirk Amsbeck, dSPACE GmbH Bastian Kellers, dSPACE GmbH Boris Ruoff, ETAS GmbH Reiner Motz, Robert Bosch GmbH Dirk Forwick, Robert Bosch GmbH
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0 INTRODUCTION

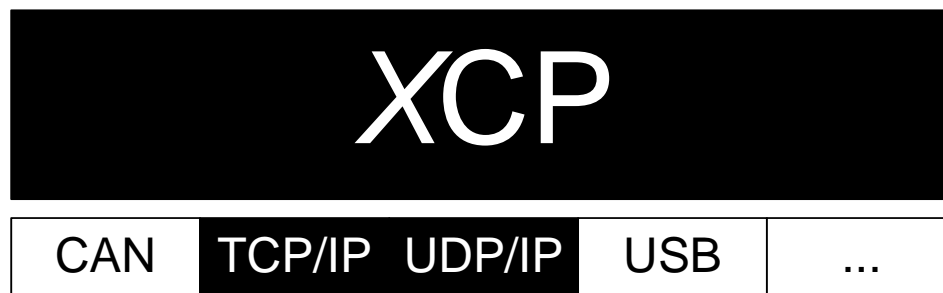
0.1 THE XCP PROTOCOL FAMILY

This document is based on experiences with the **CAN Calibration Protocol (CCP)** version 2.1 as described in feedback from the companies Accurate Technologies Inc., Compact Dynamics GmbH, DaimlerChrysler AG, dSPACE GmbH, ETAS GmbH, Kleinknecht Automotive GmbH, Robert Bosch GmbH, Siemens VDO Automotive AG and Vector Informatik GmbH.

The XCP Specification documents describe an improved and generalized version of CCP.

The generalized protocol definition serves as standard for a protocol family and is called “XCP” (Universal Measurement and **C**alibration **P**rotocol).

The “**X**” generalizes the “various” transportation layers that are used by the members of the protocol family e.g “XCP on CAN”, “XCP on TCP/IP”, “XCP on UDP/IP”, “XCP on USB” and so on.



0.2 DOCUMENTATION OVERVIEW

The XCP specification consists of 5 parts. Each part is a separate document and has the following contents:

Part 1 “Overview” gives an overview over the XCP protocol family, the XCP features and the fundamental protocol definitions.

Part 2 “Protocol Layer Specification” defines the generic protocol, which is independent from the transportation layer used.

Part 3 “Transport Layer Specification” defines the way how the XCP protocol is transported by a particular transportation layer like CAN, TCP/IP and UDP/IP.

This document describes the way how the XCP protocol is transported on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP)

Part 4 “Interface Specification” defines the interfaces from an XCP master to an ASAM MCD 2MC description file and for calculating Seed & Key algorithms and checksums.

Part 5 “Example Communication Sequences” gives example sequences for typical actions performed with XCP.

Everything not explicitly mentioned in this document, should be considered as implementation specific.

0.3 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following table gives an overview about the most commonly used definitions and abbreviations throughout this document.

Abbreviation	Description
A2L	File Extension for an ASAM 2MC Language File
AML	ASAM 2 Meta Language
ASAM	A ssociation for S tandardization of A utomation and M easuring Systems
BYP	BYP assing
CAL	CAL ibration
CAN	C ontroller A rea N etwork
CCP	C an C alibration P rotocol
CMD	C o M man D
CS	C heck S um
CTO	C ommand T ransfer O bject
CTR	C oun T e R
DAQ	D ata A c Q uisition, D ata A c Q uisition Packet
DTO	D ata T ransfer O bject
ECU	E lectronic C ontrol U nit
ERR	E RRor Packet
EV	E Vent Packet
LEN	L ENgth
MCD	M easurement C alibration and D iagnostics
MTA	M emory T ransfer A ddress
ODT	O bject D escriptor T able
PAG	P AGing
PGM	P ro G ra M ming
PID	P acket I Dentifier
RES	command R ESponse packet
SERV	S ERVice request packet
SPI	S erial P eripheral I nterface
STD	S Tan D ard
STIM	Data S TIMulation packet
TCP/IP	T ransfer C ontrol P rotocol / I nternet P rotocol
TS	T ime S tamp
UDP/IP	U nified D ata P rotocol / I nternet P rotocol
USB	U niversal S erial B us
XCP	Universal C alibration P rotocol

Table 1: Definitions and Abbreviations

0.4 MAPPING BETWEEN XCP DATA TYPES AND ASAM DATA TYPES

The following table defines the mapping between data types used in this specification and ASAM data types defined by the Project Data Harmonization Version 2.0 (ref. www.asam.net).

XCP Data Type	ASAM Data Type
BYTE	A_UINT8
WORD	A_UINT16
DWORD	A_UINT32
DLONG	A_UINT64

1 THE XCP TRANSPORT LAYER FOR ETHERNET (TCP/IP AND UDP/IP)

1.1 ADDRESSING

A slave device connected by Ethernet and TCP/IP or UDP/IP protocol is addressed by its IP Address and Port number.

TCP/IP :

The slave device is the listener. It will only accept one connection at the time. If the socket is closed while in XCP connected state, the slave device will perform an XCP disconnect, which means that all data acquisition will be stopped.

Note for RESUME Mode:

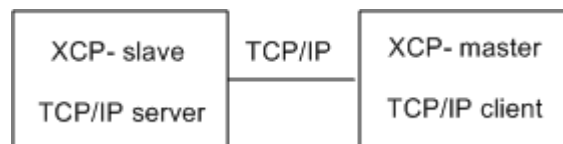


Diagram 1 : RESUME mode with TCP/IP

For TCP/IP the XCP master always has to actively establish a connection to the XCP slave which is passively listening for incoming connections until then. The consequence for the RESUME mode is that the master has to permanently try to open a connection to the slave which itself has to buffer measurement data until the connection is established. Otherwise data will be lost.

UDP/IP:

While not connected, the slave device will answer upon a CONNECT command by sending the response to the IP address and port of the sender of the command. It will continue to answer to this IP address and port for all subsequent responses. When connected, it will respond only to telegrams from the IP address which has sent the CONNECT command even if another port is used . All other command packets will not be responded.

1.2 COMMUNICATION MODEL

XCP on TCP/IP and UDP/IP makes use of the standard communication model.

The block transfer communication is optional.

The interleaved communication model is optional.

1.3 HEADER AND TAIL

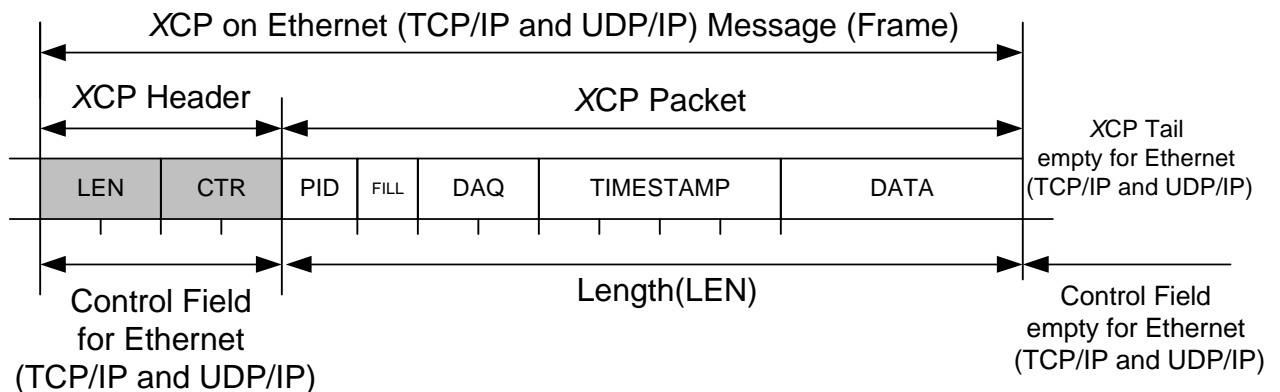


Diagram 2 : Header and Tail for XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP)

1.3.1 HEADER

For XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP) the Header consists of a Control Field containing a **LEN**gth (LEN) and a **CounTeR** (CTR).

Both LEN and CTR always are WORDs in Intel format.

To make optimal use of UDP/IP, multiple XCP Frames may be combined into a single UDP/IP frame, but an XCP Frame may not cross a UDP/IP frame boundary.

The same XCP Frame format is used for the stream oriented protocol TCP/IP to simplify decoding the original XCP messages.

1.3.1.1 LENGTH

LEN is the number of bytes in the original XCP Packet.

1.3.1.2 COUNTER

The CTR value in the XCP Header allows detection of missing Packets.

The master has to generate a CTR value for all packets that are sent to the slave. This CTR value is to be increased for each packet regardless of the type (CMD, STIM).

The slave has to generate a (second, independent) CTR value for all packets that are sent to the master. This CTR value is to be increased for each packet regardless of the type (RES, ERR_EV, SERV, DAQ).

1.3.2 TAIL

For XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP) there's no Tail (empty Control Field).

1.4 THE LIMITS OF PERFORMANCE

The upper limit of MAX_CTO and MAX_DTO depends on protocol stack (TCP/IP and UDP/IP) of the host system.

Name	Type	Representation	Range of value
MAX_CTO	Parameter	BYTE	0x08 – 0xFF
MAX_DTO	Parameter	WORD	0x0008 – 0xFFFF

2 SPECIFIC COMMANDS FOR XCP ON ETHERNET (TCP/IP AND UDP/IP)

There are no specific commands for XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP) at the moment.

3 SPECIFIC EVENTS FOR XCP ON ETHERNET (TCP/IP AND UDP/IP)

There are no specific events for XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP) at the moment.

4 INTERFACE TO ASAM MCD 2MC DESCRIPTION FILE

The following chapter describes the parameters that are specific for XCP on TCP/IP and for XCP on UDP/IP.

4.1 ASAM MCD 2MC AML FOR XCP ON ETHERNET (TCP/IP AND UDP/IP)

```

/*****/
/*
/* ASAP2 meta language for XCP on TCP_IP V1.0
/*
/* 2003-03-03
/*
/* Vector Informatik, Schuermans
/*
/* Datatypes:
/*
/* A2ML    ASAP2    Windows    description
/* -----
/* uchar    UBYTE    BYTE    unsigned 8 Bit
/* char     SBYTE    char    signed 8 Bit
/* uint     UWORD    WORD    unsigned integer 16 Bit
/* int      SWORD    int     signed integer 16 Bit
/* ulong    ULONG    DWORD    unsigned integer 32 Bit
/* long     SLONG    LONG     signed integer 32 Bit
/* float    FLOAT32_IEEE    float 32 Bit
/*
/*****/

/***** start of TCP_IP *****/

struct TCP_IP_Parameters { /* at MODULE */

    uint;                /* XCP on TCP_IP version */
                        /* e.g. "1.0" = 0x0100 */

    uint; /* PORT */

    taggedunion {
        "HOST_NAME" char[256];
        "ADDRESS" char[15];
    };

};/***** end of TCP_IP *****/

```

```

/*****
/*
/* ASAP2 meta language for XCP on UDP_IP V1.0
/*
/* 2003-03-03
/*
/* Vector Informatik, Schuermans
/*
/* Datatypes:
/*
/* A2ML    ASAP2    Windows    description
/* -----
/* uchar    UBYTE    BYTE    unsigned 8 Bit
/* char     SBYTE    char     signed 8 Bit
/* uint     UWORD    WORD     unsigned integer 16 Bit
/* int      SWORD    int      signed integer 16 Bit
/* ulong    ULONG    DWORD    unsigned integer 32 Bit
/* long     SLONG    LONG     signed integer 32 Bit
/* float    FLOAT32_IEEE    float 32 Bit
/*
*****/
***** start of UDP_IP *****/

struct UDP_IP_Parameters { /* at MODULE */

    uint;                /* XCP on UDP_IP version */
                        /* e.g. "1.0" = 0x0100 */

    uint; /* PORT */

    taggedunion {
        "HOST_NAME" char[256];
        "ADDRESS" char[15];
    };

};

*****/***** end of UDP_IP *****/

```

4.2 IF_DATA EXAMPLE FOR XCP ON ETHERNET (TCP/IP AND UDP/IP)

```
/begin XCP_ON_TCP_IP  
    0x0100      /* XCP on TCP_IP version */  
  
    0x5555      /* PORT    */  
  
    "127.0.0.1" /* ADDRESS */  
  
/end XCP_ON_TCP_IP  
  
/begin XCP_ON_UDP_IP  
    0x0100      /* XCP on UDP_IP version */  
  
    0x5555      /* PORT    */  
  
    "127.0.0.1" /* ADDRESS */  
  
/end XCP_ON_UDP_IP
```


ASAM e.V.
Arnikastraße 2
D-85635 Höhenkirchen
Germany

Tel.: (+49) 08102 / 8953 17
Fax.: (+49) 08102 / 8953 10
E-mail: info@asam.net
Internet: www.asam.net