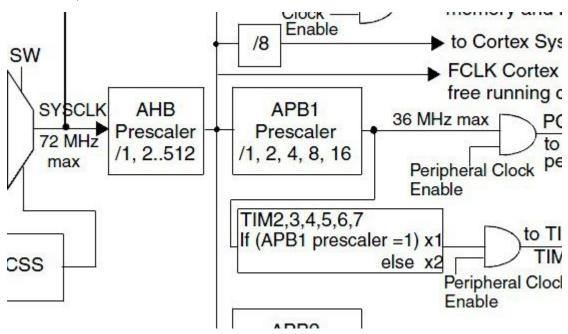
STM32 的 CAN 波特率计算

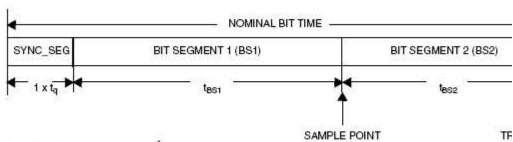
STM32 里的 CAN 支持 2.0A,2.0B, 带有 FIFO,中断等,这里主要提一下内部的时钟应用. bxCAN 挂接在 APB1 总线上,采用总线时钟,所以我们需要知道 APB1 的总线时钟是多少. 我们先看看下图,看看 APB1 总线时钟:



APB1 时钟取自 AHB 的分频, 而 AHB 又取自系统时钟的分频, 系统时钟可选 HSI,HSE, PLLCLK, 这个在例程的 RC 设置里都有的,

然后再看看有了 APB1 的时钟后,如何算 CAN 的总线速率, 先看下图:

Figure 203. Bit timing



 $BaudRate = \frac{1}{NominalBitTime}$

NominalBitTime = $1 \times t_q + t_{BS1} + t_{BS2}$

with:

$$\begin{split} t_{BS1} &= t_q \text{ x (TS1[3:0] + 1),} \\ t_{BS2} &= t_q \text{ x (TS2[2:0] + 1),} \\ t_q &= (BRP[9:0] + 1) \text{ x } t_{PCLK} \\ &\quad \text{where } t_q \text{ refers to the Time quantum } \\ t_{PCLK} &= \text{time period of the APB clock,} \end{split}$$

BRP[9:0], TS1[3:0] and TS2[2:0] are defined in the CAN_BTR Register.

有了上边的这个图,基本就清楚了.

```
总线时钟 MHz (3+TS1+TS2)*(BRP+1)
```

```
下面是我的计算:
CAN_InitStructure.CAN_SJW = CAN_SJW_1tq;
CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS1 = CAN_BS1_3tq;
注意//#define CAN_BS1_3tq
                                 ((uint8_t)0x02) /*!< 3 time quantum */
CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS2 = CAN_BS2_5tq;
CAN_InitStructure.CAN_Prescaler = 4;//2
nominal bit time (3+5+1) tq=9tq
关于分频系数 查看 system stm32f10x.c 下面的
static void SetSysClockTo72(void) 函数
/* HCLK = SYSCLK */
/* PCLK2 = HCLK */
/* PCLK1 = HCLK/2 */
所以 can 时钟 72MHZ/2/4=9 Mhz
tq=1/36Mhz
波特率为 1/nominal bit time= 9/9=1MHZ
```

```
void CAN_Configuration(void)
```

{

```
CAN_InitTypeDef
                   CAN_InitStructure;
CAN FilterInitTypeDef CAN_FilterInitStructure;
/* CAN register init */
CAN DeInit();
CAN StructInit(&CAN InitStructure);
/* CAN cell init */
CAN InitStructure.CAN TTCM=DISABLE;
CAN_InitStructure.CAN_ABOM=DISABLE;
CAN InitStructure.CAN AWUM=DISABLE;
CAN_InitStructure.CAN_NART=DISABLE;
CAN_InitStructure.CAN_RFLM=DISABLE;
CAN_InitStructure.CAN_TXFP=DISABLE;
CAN_InitStructure.CAN_Mode=CAN_Mode_Normal;
CAN InitStructure.CAN SJW=CAN SJW 1tq;
CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS1=CAN_BS1_9tq;
CAN InitStructure.CAN BS2=CAN BS2 8tg;
CAN_InitStructure.CAN_Prescaler=200;
CAN Init(&CAN InitStructure);
/* CAN filter init */
CAN_FilterInitStructure.CAN_FilterNumber=0;
CAN_FilterInitStructure.CAN_FilterMode=CAN_FilterMode_IdMask;
CAN FilterInitStructure.CAN FilterScale=CAN FilterScale 16bit;
CAN_FilterInitStructure.CAN_FilterIdHigh=0x0000;
CAN FilterInitStructure.CAN FilterIdLow=0x0000;
CAN_FilterInitStructure.CAN_FilterMaskIdHigh=0x0000;
CAN_FilterInitStructure.CAN_FilterMaskIdLow=0x0000;
CAN_FilterInitStructure.CAN_FilterFIFOAssignment=0;
CAN_FilterInitStructure.CAN_FilterActivation=ENABLE;
CAN FilterInit(&CAN FilterInitStructure);
}
注意//#define CAN BS1 3tg
                                 ((uint8 t)0x02) /*!< 3 time quantum */
拨特率 10K, 公式: 72MHZ/2/200/(1+9+8)=0.01, 即 10K, 和 SJA1000测试通过
_____
120 欧姆电阻要加上!!!
哦 确实是
                   CAN->BTR
                                   (u32)((u32)CAN_InitStruct->CAN_Mode << 30)
((u32)CAN InitStruct->CAN SJW << 24) |
        ((u32)CAN_InitStruct->CAN_BS1 << 16) | ((u32)CAN_InitStruct->CAN_BS2 << 20) |
        ((u32)CAN_InitStruct->CAN_Prescaler - 1);
```

```
总结一下
```

Fpclk=36M 时 can 波特率为 250k 的配置为

```
/* CAN cell init */
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_TTCM=DISABLE;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_ABOM=DISABLE;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_AWUM=DISABLE;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_NART=DISABLE;
 CAN InitStructure.CAN RFLM=DISABLE;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_TXFP=DISABLE;
 CAN InitStructure.CAN Mode=CAN Mode LoopBack;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_SJW=CAN_SJW_1tq;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS1=CAN_BS1_8tq;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS2=CAN_BS2_7tq;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_Prescaler=9;
 CAN Init(&CAN InitStructure); 250k
_____
的:将 can 总线波特率设置为 250k
  在官方的 can 例程上 给出了 100k 查询 和 500k 中断方式的例子 分别设置如下:
 CAN Polling:
 /* CAN cell init */
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_TTCM=DISABLE;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_ABOM=DISABLE;
 CAN InitStructure.CAN AWUM=DISABLE;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_NART=DISABLE;
 CAN InitStructure.CAN RFLM=DISABLE;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_TXFP=DISABLE;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_Mode=CAN_Mode_LoopBack;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_SJW=CAN_SJW_1tq;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS1=CAN_BS1_8tq;
 CAN InitStructure.CAN BS2=CAN BS2 7tq;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_Prescaler=5;
 CAN Init(&CAN InitStructure); 100k
 /* CAN cell init */ CAN_Interrupt
 CAN InitStructure.CAN TTCM=DISABLE;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_ABOM=DISABLE;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_AWUM=DISABLE;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_NART=DISABLE;
 CAN InitStructure.CAN RFLM=DISABLE;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_TXFP=DISABLE;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_Mode=CAN_Mode_LoopBack;
 CAN_InitStructure.CAN_SJW=CAN_SJW_1tq;
```

CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS1=CAN_BS1_8tq;
CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS2=CAN_BS2_7tq;

CAN_InitStructure.CAN_Prescaler=1;

CAN Init(&CAN InitStructure); //500k

can 时钟是 RCC_APB1PeriphClock, 你要注意 CAN 时钟频率

CAN 波特率 = RCC_APB1PeriphClock/CAN_SJW+CAN_BS1+CAN_BS2/CAN_Prescaler;

如果 CAN 时钟为 8M, CAN_SJW = 1,CAN_BS1 = 8,CAN_BS2 = 7,CAN_Prescaler = 2 那么波特率就是=8M/(1+8+7)/2=250K

得到 500Kb/s 的波特率

CAN_InitStructure.CAN_SJW=CAN_SJW_1tq;

CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS1=CAN_BS1_8tq;

CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS2=CAN_BS2_7tq;

CAN_InitStructure.CAN_Prescaler=1;

每一位的 Tq 数目 = 1 (固定 SYNC_SEG) + 8 (BS1) + 7 (BS2) = 16

如果 CAN 时钟是 8 MHz:(8M/1)/16 = 500K

其中:

1 为分频系数

16 为每一位的 Tq 数目

为了设置为 100K, 把分频系数改为 5 即可, BS1 BS2 不变

每一位的 Tq 数目 = 1 (固定) + 8 (BS1) + 7 (BS2) = 16 如果 CAN 时钟是 8 MHz: (8M / 5) / 16 = 100K

XIX CAN H1 V1 λΕ 8 WITZ. (8W1/3//10 = 100K

如果想得到 1M 的波特率, CAN 时钟仍然是 8 MHz 的情况下, 分频系数不变

应该改变 BS1 BS2

CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS1=CAN_BS1_5tq; CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS2=CAN_BS2_2tq;

每一位的 Tq 数目 = 1 (固定) + 5 (BS1) + 2 (BS2) = 8 如果 CAN 时钟是 8 MHz: (8M/1)/8 = 1000K

另外尽可能的把采样点设置为 CiA 推荐的值:

75% when 波特率 > 800K 80% when 波特率 > 500K 87.5% when 波特率 <= 500K

所以对于 100K 的波特率 (假定使用 8MHz 时钟) 可以修改该 BS1 BS2 为:

CAN_InitStructure.CAN_Prescaler=5; CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS1=CAN_BS1_13tq; CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS2=CAN_BS2_2tq;

(1+13) / (1+13+2) = 87.5%

所以对于 500K 的波特率 (假定使用 8MHz 时钟) 可以修改该 BS1 BS2 为:

CAN_InitStructure.CAN_Prescaler=1; CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS1=CAN_BS1_13tq; CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS2=CAN_BS2_2tq;

(1+13) / (1+13+2) = 87.5%

所以对于 1000K 的波特率(假定使用 8MHz 时钟)可以修改该 BS1 BS2 为:

CAN_InitStructure.CAN_Prescaler=1; CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS1=CAN_BS1_5tq; CAN_InitStructure.CAN_BS2=CAN_BS2_2tq;

(1+5) / (1+5+2) = 75%

个人见解, 仅供参考。 上边这个公式算出来的就是 CAN 的速率了.