
**Road vehicles — Clock extension
peripheral interface (CXPI) —**

**Part 4:
Data link layer and physical layer**

*Véhicules routiers — Interface du périphérique d'extension d'horloge
(CXPI) —*

Partie 4: Couches de liaison de données et physique

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Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms	2
4.1 Symbols.....	2
4.2 Abbreviated terms.....	3
5 Conventions	4
6 Introduction to data link layer and physical layer	5
6.1 Frames.....	5
6.2 Frame collision avoidance.....	5
6.3 Error detection and indication.....	5
6.4 Clock transmission and detection.....	5
7 Service interface parameters (SIP)	5
7.1 SIP — General.....	5
7.2 SIP — Data type definitions.....	5
7.3 SIP — Ftype, frame type.....	6
7.4 SIP — ReqId, request identifier.....	6
7.5 SIP — ReqTypeId, request type identifier.....	6
7.6 SIP — PDU, protocol data unit.....	6
7.7 SIP — Length, length of PDU.....	7
7.8 SIP — ev_wakeup_ind, event wake-up indication (optional).....	7
7.9 SIP — cmd_wakeup_req, command wake-up request.....	7
7.10 SIP — NMInfo, network management information.....	8
7.11 SIP — SCT, sequence count.....	8
7.12 SIP — Result, result.....	8
8 Data link layer (DLL)	8
8.1 SI — L_Data.req and L_Data.ind service interface.....	8
8.2 SI — L_Data.req and L_Data.ind service interface parameter mapping.....	9
8.3 DLL — Service interface with L_Ftype parameter mapping.....	10
8.3.1 DLL — L_Data.req and L_Data.ind with L_Ftype = NormalCom (L_Length = NULL).....	10
8.3.2 DLL — L_Data.req and L_Data.ind with L_Ftype = NormalCom (L_Length ≥ 0016).....	11
8.3.3 DLL — L_Data.req and L_Data.ind interface with L_Ftype = DiagNodeCfg.....	12
8.4 DLL — Frame fields.....	13
8.4.1 DLL — Frame field definition.....	13
8.4.2 DLL — Request type identifier and request identifier fields.....	14
8.4.3 DLL — L_FI (frame information) field.....	15
8.4.4 DLL — L_DATA (data field).....	16
8.4.5 DLL — L_CRC field.....	17
8.5 DLL — Internal operation.....	19
8.6 DLL — Timing parameters.....	20
8.6.1 DLL — IBS timing handling.....	20
8.6.2 DLL — IFS timing handling.....	20
8.6.3 DLL — Beginning condition of frame.....	21
8.6.4 DLL — Start of frame.....	22
8.6.5 DLL — Frame transmission time.....	22
8.7 DLL — Completion of frame.....	23
8.7.1 DLL — General.....	23

8.7.2	DLL — Completing condition of L_PTYPE field.....	23
8.7.3	DLL — Completing condition of L_PID field.....	23
8.7.4	DLL — Completing condition of frame.....	24
8.8	DLL — Byte arbitration.....	24
8.9	DLL — Function models.....	24
8.9.1	DLL — Transmission logic.....	24
8.9.2	DLL — Reception logic.....	25
8.10	DLL — Error detection.....	26
8.10.1	DLL — General.....	26
8.10.2	DLL — Byte error (Err_DLL_Byte).....	26
8.10.3	DLL — CRC error (Err_DLL_CRC).....	27
8.10.4	DLL — Parity error (Err_DLL_Parity).....	27
8.10.5	DLL — Data length code error (Err_DLL_DLC).....	27
8.10.6	DLL — Data length code extension error (Err_DLL_DLCext).....	27
8.10.7	DLL — Framing error (Err_DLL_Framing).....	28
8.10.8	DLL — Exception handling for L_FI_DLC = '1111 ₂ ' detection.....	28
9	Physical layer (PHY).....	28
9.1	PHY — Overview.....	28
9.2	PHY — Concept of waveform generation.....	29
9.3	PHY — Physical signalling (PS) requirements.....	30
9.3.1	PHY — PS general.....	30
9.3.2	PHY — PS physical interface configuration.....	31
9.3.3	PHY — PS bit rate.....	31
9.3.4	PHY — PS bit sample timing.....	31
9.3.5	PHY — PS encoding and decoding logic.....	32
9.3.6	PHY — PS clock generation.....	35
9.3.7	PHY — PS node clock synchronization and bit synchronization.....	36
9.3.8	PHY — PS detection of clock existence.....	36
9.3.9	PHY — PS bit-wise collision resolution.....	37
9.3.10	PHY — PS AC parameters.....	37
9.3.11	PHY — PS node transmission of wake-up pulse.....	38
9.4	PHY — Physical medium attachment (PMA) requirements.....	39
9.4.1	PHY — PMA general.....	39
9.4.2	PHY — PMA electrical parameters.....	40
9.4.3	PHY — PMA AC parameters.....	42
9.4.4	PHY — PMA wake-up pulse and dominant pulse filter time.....	50
9.5	PHY — Physical media dependent (PMD) sub-layer requirements.....	53
9.5.1	PHY — PMD entity requirements.....	53
9.5.2	PHY — PMD device interface requirements.....	53
9.6	PHY — Physical media (PM) sub-layer requirements.....	54
9.7	PHY — Control and event services.....	54
9.7.1	PHY — Control and event service interface.....	54
9.7.2	PHY — Wake-up request.....	55
9.7.3	PHY — Wake-up event.....	55
	Bibliography.....	56

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Data communication*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 20794 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

ISO 20794 (all parts) specifies the application (partly), application layer, transport layer, network layer, data link layer, and physical layer requirements of an in-vehicle network called "clock extension peripheral interface (CXPI)".

CXPI is an automotive low-speed single-wire network. It is an enabler for reducing vehicle weight and fuel consumption by reducing wire counts to simple devices like switches and sensors.

CXPI serves as and is designed for automotive control applications, for example door control group, light switch, and HVAC (Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning) systems.

The CXPI services, protocols, and their key characteristics are specified in different parts according to the OSI layers.

- Application and application layer
 - application measurement and control data communication to exchange information between applications in different nodes based on message communication;
 - wake-up and sleep functionality;
 - two kinds of communication methods can be selected at system design by each node:
 - i) the event-triggered method, which supports application measurement- and control-based (event-driven) slave node communication, and
 - ii) the polling method, which supports slave node communication based on a periodic master schedule;
 - performs error detection and reports the result to the application;
 - application error management.
- Transport layer and network layer [ISO 20794-4:2020](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/67c27fd9-2cd6-4397-a124-babbb460cc04/iso-20794-4-2020)
 - transforms a message into a single packet;
 - adds protocol control information for diagnostic and node configuration into each packet;
 - adds packet identifier for diagnostic and node configuration into each packet;
 - performs error detection and reports the result to higher OSI layers.
- Data link layer and physical layer
 - provides long and short data frames;
 - adds a frame identifier into the frame;
 - adds frame information into the frame;
 - adds a cyclic redundancy check into the frame;
 - performs byte-wise arbitration and reports the arbitration result to higher OSI layers;
 - performs frame type detection in reception function;
 - performs error detection and reports the result to higher OSI layers.
 - performs Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA);
 - performs Collision Resolution (CR);

- generates a clock, which is transmitted with each bit to synchronise the connected nodes on the CXPI network;
- supports bit rates up to 20 kbit/s.

To achieve this, it is based on the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Basic Reference Model specified in ISO/IEC 7498-1 and ISO/IEC 10731^[1], which structures communication systems into seven layers.

Figure 1 illustrates an overview of communication frameworks beyond the scope of this document including related standards:

- vehicle normal communication framework, which is composed of ISO 20794-2, and ISO 20794-5;
- vehicle diagnostic communication framework, which is composed of ISO 14229-1, ISO 14229-2^[3], and ISO 14229-8^[4];
- presentation layer standards, e.g. vehicle manufacturer specific or ISO 22901-1 ODX^[6];
- lower OSI layers framework, which is composed of ISO 20794-3, ISO 20794-4, ISO 20794-6, and ISO 20794-7 conformance testing.

ISO 20794 (all parts) and ISO 14229-8^[4] are based on the conventions specified in the OSI Service Conventions (ISO/IEC 10731)^[1] as they apply for all layers and the diagnostic services.

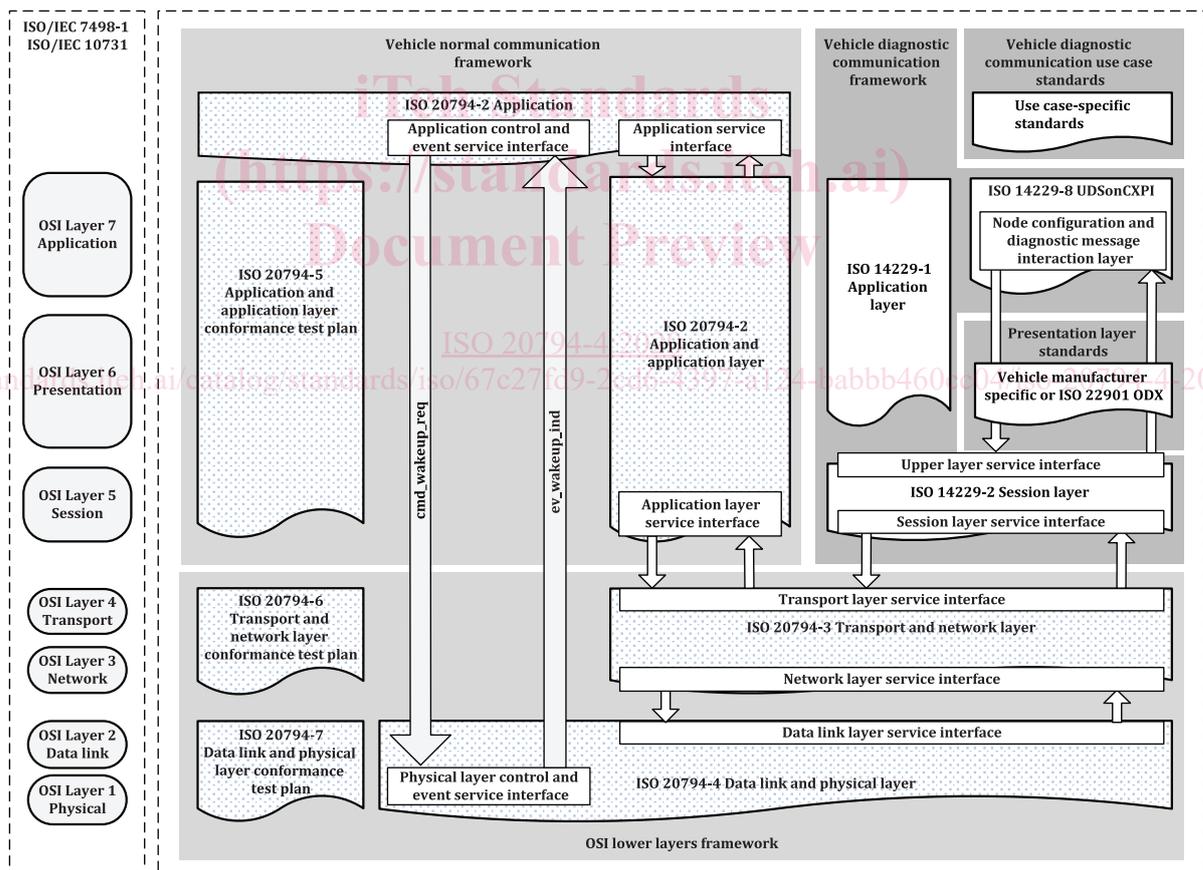


Figure 1 — ISO 20794 documents reference according to OSI model