
**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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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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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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
 - 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.

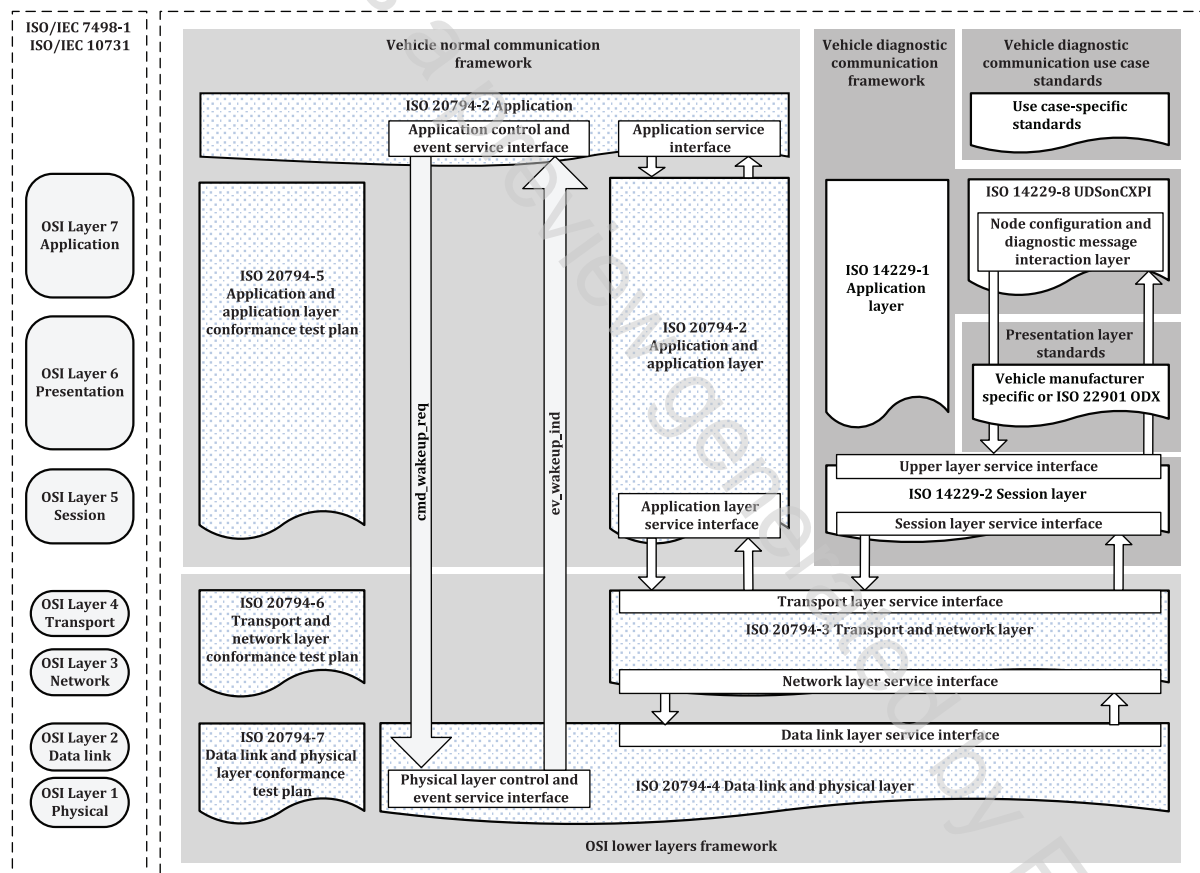


Figure 1 — ISO 20794 documents reference according to OSI model

Road vehicles — Clock extension peripheral interface (CXPI) —

Part 4: Data link layer and physical layer

1 Scope

This document specifies the CXPI data link layer and the CXPI physical layer.

The DLL is based on:

- priority-based CXPI network access;
- non-destructive content-based arbitration;
- broadcast frame transfer and acceptance filtering; and
- node related error detection and error signalling.

The CXPI physical layer (PHY) requirements comprise of:

- physical signalling (PS) sub-layer, which specifies the requirements of the clock generation function, the encoding and decoding of CXPI frames, and bit-wise collision resolution logic;
- physical media attachment (PMA) sub-layer, which specifies the requirements of the signal shaping waveform logic;
- physical media dependent (PMD) sub-layer, which specifies the requirements of the CXPI network termination, electrostatic discharge protection, etc., and device connector requirements; and
- physical media (PM), which specifies the requirements of the CXPI network cable/wiring harness.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 7498-1, *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model*

ISO 20794-2, *Road vehicles — Clock extension peripheral interface (CXPI) — Part 2: Application layer*

ISO 20794-3, *Road vehicles — Clock extension peripheral interface (CXPI) — Part 3: Transport and network layer*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 20794-2, ISO 20794-3, and ISO/IEC 7498-1 and the following apply.