

1 介绍

1.1 概述

本应用笔记旨在构建一个USB-CAN适配器，USB数据可以通过该适配器再传输到CAN总线，反之亦然。NXP LPC55S16有一个高速USB端口和CANFD控制器。HSUSB可以达到480 Mbit/s的传输速率，足以在最高的CAN波特率下传输CANFD帧。

为了让系统易于使用并能与其他设备兼容，采用USB CDC虚拟COM端口作为与PC通讯的接口，并使用一个从开源项目USBtinViewer延续下来的简单的ASCII协议。

2 实施方案

2.1 概述

如图1所示，USB CDC使用两个USB物理批量传输端点以在PC和MCU之间传输数据。每个端点负责单向的数据传输。

SDK已经提供了MCAN驱动程序和USB协议栈。在软件中，为每个管道添加了两个缓冲区，一个用于USB->CAN总线，另一个用于CAN总线->USB。为了保证最佳的性能，这两个管道是独立的。

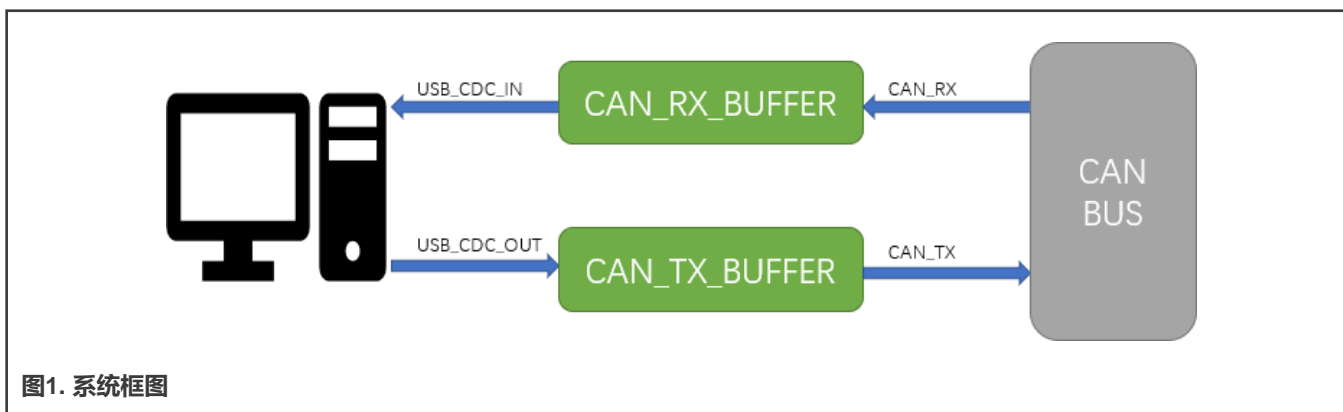


图1. 系统框图

2.2 相关的SDK示例

在继续任务之前，需要了解USB CDC和CAN的用法的背景知识。幸而，SDK提供了两个示例。

- MCAN的环回示例

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MCAN示例是一个简单的CAN环回示例，演示了LPC54608的CAN模块的用法。此示例启用了CAN模块的内部环回并发送一个CAN帧。该CAN帧环回到CAN接收器，之后MCU在UART终端上显示所有接收到的CAN帧。要熟悉此示例，请阅读readme文档并运行该示例。

示例位置：\boards\pcxpresso55s16\driver_examples\mcan\loopback

- `usb_device_cdc_vcom`示例

此示例是USB CDC类的示例，将USB枚举为通信设备类。当USB的枚举完成后，器件上会弹出一个COM端口。通过此COM端口发送的所有字符都会环回显示出来。有关如何安装器件驱动程序和如何运行此示例的信息，请参见此示例的readme文档。

示例位置：\boards\pcxpresso55s16\usb_examples\usb_device_cdc_vcom\bm

在继续阅读此文档之前，请先熟悉以上两个示例。这两个示例是USB-CAN适配器设计的基石。

2.3 硬件

表1列出了USB-CAN适配器中使用的GPIO引脚。

表1. USB-CAN适配器中使用的GPIO引脚

GPIO	信号	说明
PIO1_2	CAN0_TX	CAN总线信号
PIO1_3	CAN0_RX	CAN总线信号
USB1_DM	USB1_DM	HSUSB DM
USB1_DP	USB1_DP	HSUSB DP
PIO0_29	UART_RXD	调试UART RXD
PIO0_30	UART_TXD	调试UART TXD

有关完整的原理图，请参见“[USB CAN适配器的原理图](#)”。

2.4 串行通信协议

USB-CAN适配器会在主机上注册为一个虚拟的串行端口。使用简单的ASCII命令，可以通过该串行端口控制CAN总线的配置。用户可以从[任何串行终端程序](#)或[自己的程序](#)发送/接收命令。

表2. ASCII协议的命令列表：

ASCII命令	响应	说明
O[CR]	[CR]	打开CAN通道
C[CR]	[CR]	关闭CAN通道
tiildd.[CR]	发送标准（11位）帧。	iii：十六进制格式的标识符（000-7FF） l：数据长度（0-8） dd：十六进制格式的数据字节值（00-FF）

表格续下一页...

表2. ASCII协议的命令列表： (续)

ASCII命令	响应	说明
Sx[CR]	设置波特率	x: 比特率id (0-8) S0 = 10 kBaud S1 = 20 kBaud S2 = 50 kBaud S3 = 100 kBaud S4 = 125 kBaud S5 = 250 kBaud S6 = 500 kBaud S7 = 800 kBaud S8 = 1 MBaud
TiiiiiiiIdd..[CR]	发送扩展 (29位) 帧。	iiiiiii: 十六进制格式的标识符 (0000000-1FFFFFFF) I: 数据长度 (0-8) dd: 十六进制格式的数据字节值 (00-FF)
riiii[CR]	发送标准RTR (11位) 帧。	iii: 十六进制格式的标识符 (000-7FF) I: 数据长度 (0-8)
RiiiiiiiI[CR]	发送扩展RTR (29位) 帧。	iiiiiii: 十六进制格式的标识符 (0000000-1FFFFFFF) I: 数据长度 (0-8)
mxxxxxxx[CR]	设置接收过滤器掩码	SJA1000格式 (AM0.....AM3)。 只有前11位是相关的。 xxxxxxx: 接收过滤器掩码
Mxxxxxxx[CR]	设置接收过滤器代码。	SJA1000格式 (AC0.....AC3)。 只有前11位是相关的。 xxxxxxx: 接收过滤器代码。

示例:

设置10 k波特率, 打开CAN通道, 发送CAN消息 (id=001 h, dlc=4, data=11 22 33 44), 然后关闭CAN。

表3. CAN消息

命令	响应
S0[CR]	[CR]
O[CR]	[CR]

表格续下一页...

表3. CAN消息 (续)

命令	响应
t001411223344[CR]	z[CR]
C[CR]	[CR]

通过状态机，软件会接收来自CDC端口的串行流，解析ASCII码，并应用此命令。下面列出了该软件中使用的一些重要代码片段。有关完整的源代码，请参见AN13515SW。

- 要发送一个CAN帧，

```
txFrame.xtd = kMCAN_FrameIDStandard;
txFrame.rtr = kMCAN_FrameTypeData;
txFrame.fdf = 0;
txFrame.brs = 0;
txFrame.dlc = len;
txFrame.id = id << STDID_OFFSET;
txFrame.data = buf;
txFrame.size = CAN_DATASIZE;

txXfer.frame = &txFrame;
txXfer.bufferIdx = 0;
MCAN_TransferSendNonBlocking(EXAMPLE_MCAN, &mcanHandle, &txXfer);
```

- 要接收一个CAN帧，

```
static void mcan_callback(CAN_Type *base, mcan_handle_t *handle, status_t status, uint32_t
result, void *userData)
{
    switch (status)
    {
        case kStatus_MCAN_RxFifo0Idle:
        {
            memcpy(rx_data, rxFrame.data, rxFrame.size);
            MCAN_TransferReceiveFifoNonBlocking(EXAMPLE_MCAN, 0, &mcanHandle, &rxXfer);
            can_rx_cb(rxFrame.id >> STDID_OFFSET, rx_data, rxFrame.dlc);
        }
        break;

        case kStatus_MCAN_TxIdle:
        {

        }
        break;

        default:
            break;
    }
}
```

- 要通过USB CDC发送数据，

```
void usbd_cdc_send(uint8_t *buf, uint32_t len)
{
    USB_DeviceCdcAcmSend(s_cdcVcom.cdcAcmHandle, USB_CDC_VCOM_BULK_IN_ENDPOINT, buf, len);
}
```

- 要从USB CDC接收数据,

```
usb_status_t USB_DeviceCdcVcomCallback(class_handle_t handle, uint32_t event, void *param)
{
    switch (event)
    {
        ...

        case kUSB_DeviceCdcEventRecvResponse:
        {
            if ((1 == s_cdcVcom.attach) && (1 == s_cdcVcom.startTransactions))
            {
                uint8_t rx_size;
                rx_size = epCbParam->length;
                {
                    error = USB_DeviceCdcAcmRecv(handle, USB_CDC_VCOM_BULK_OUT_ENDPOINT,
                    cdc_rx_buf, g_UsbDeviceCdcVcomDicEndpoints[1].maxPacketSize);
                }

                cdc_rx_cb(cdc_rx_buf, rx_size);
            }
        }
        break;
    }
}
```

3 上手使用USBtinViewer

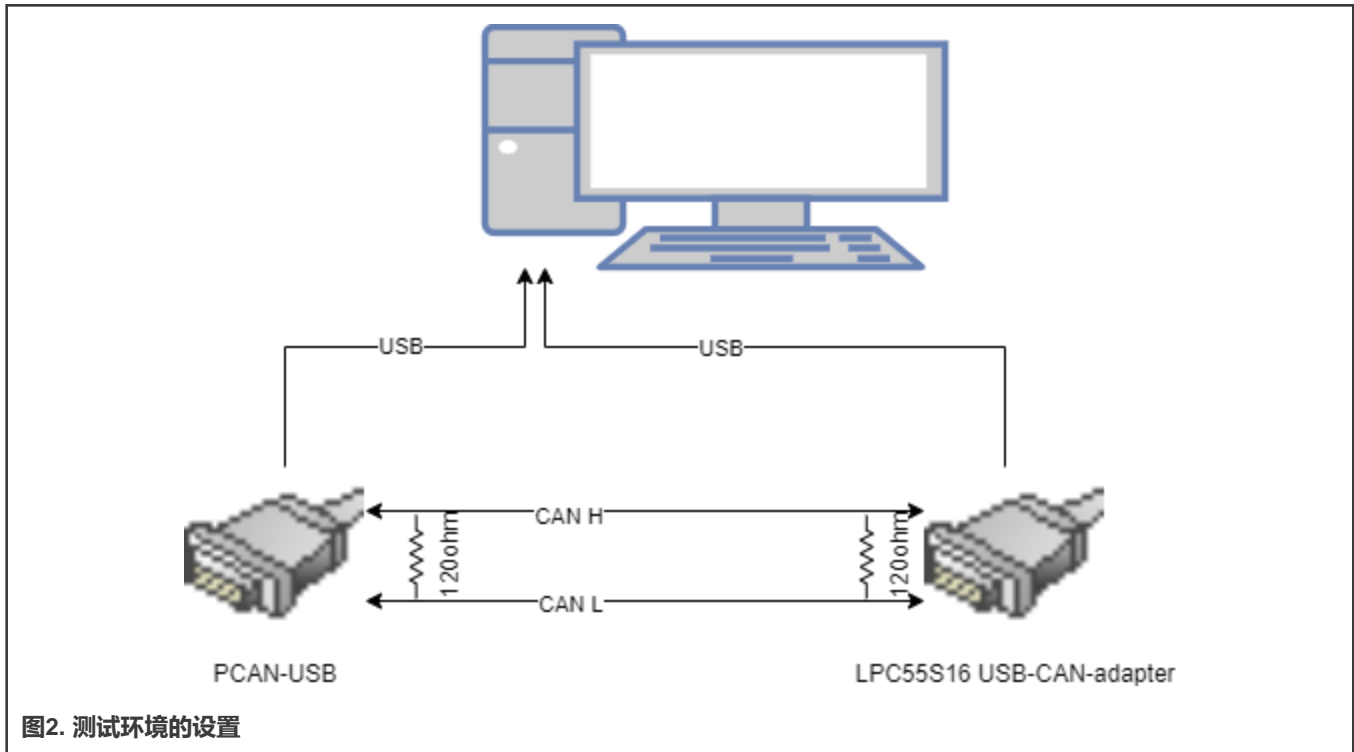
为了验证USB-CAN适配器的功能，在本节中，我们使用了开源软件USBtinViewer和一个商用的USB CAN适配器（PCAN-USB）。

USBtinViewer可以从<https://www.fischl.de/usbtin/#usbtinviewer>下载。

我们使用PCAN-USB作为商用的USB-CAN适配器，使用busmaster作为软件。

Busmaster可以从<https://rbei-etas.github.io/busmaster/>下载。

图2所示为硬件测试环境。



3.1 将硬件连接到USBtinViewer

1. 下载USBtinViewer，将USB-CAN适配器的USB端口连接到PC。会弹出一个USB CDC COM端口。

注意
不同PC的COM端口号不同。



打开USBtinViewer，选择COM端口和CAN波特率（本例中为500 K）。点击“**连接**”（Connect），USBtinViewer会返回固件信息，如图4所示。此信息表示连接成功。

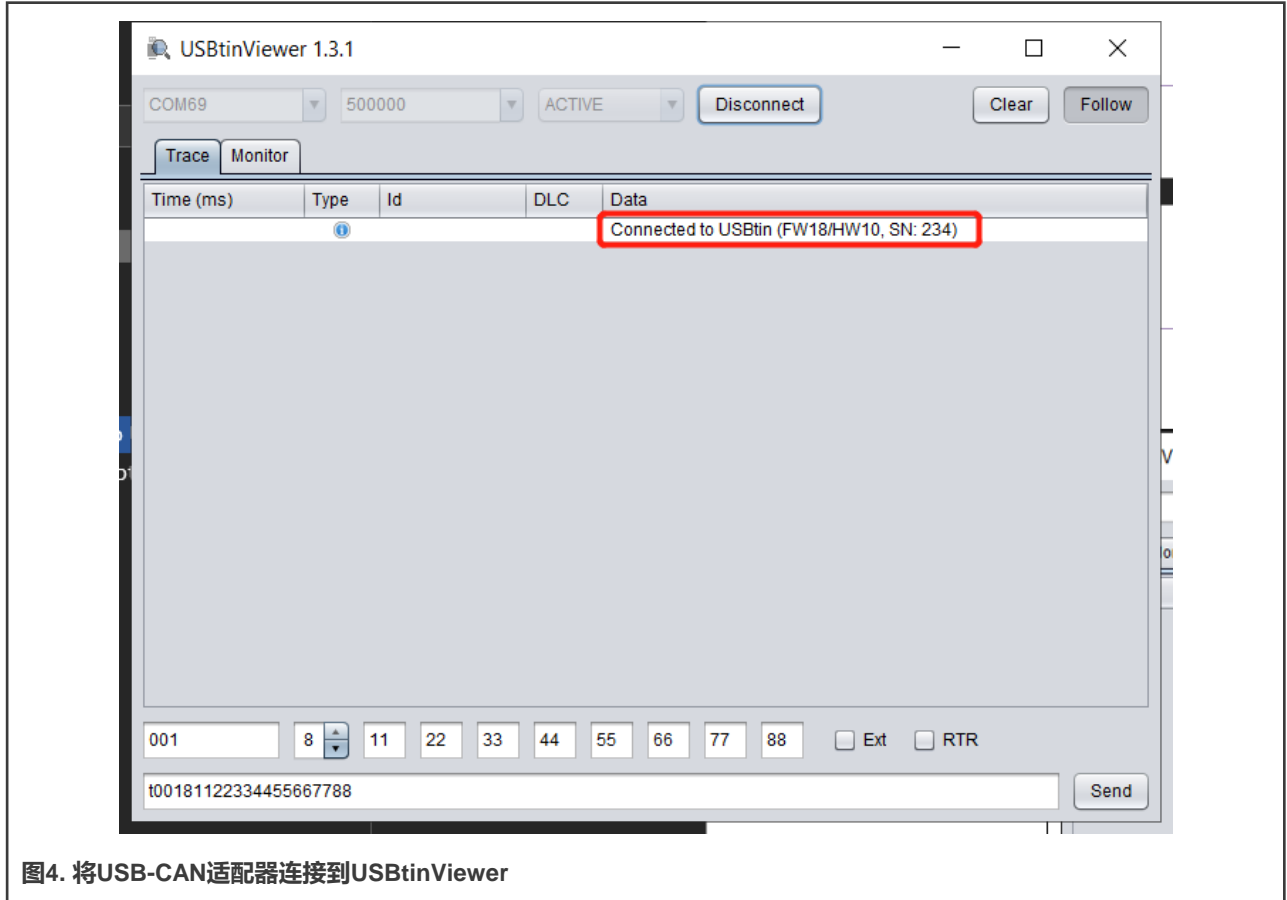


图4. 将USB-CAN适配器连接到USBtinViewer

2. 打开busmaster，连接PCAN-USB。选择500 K波特率，如图5所示。

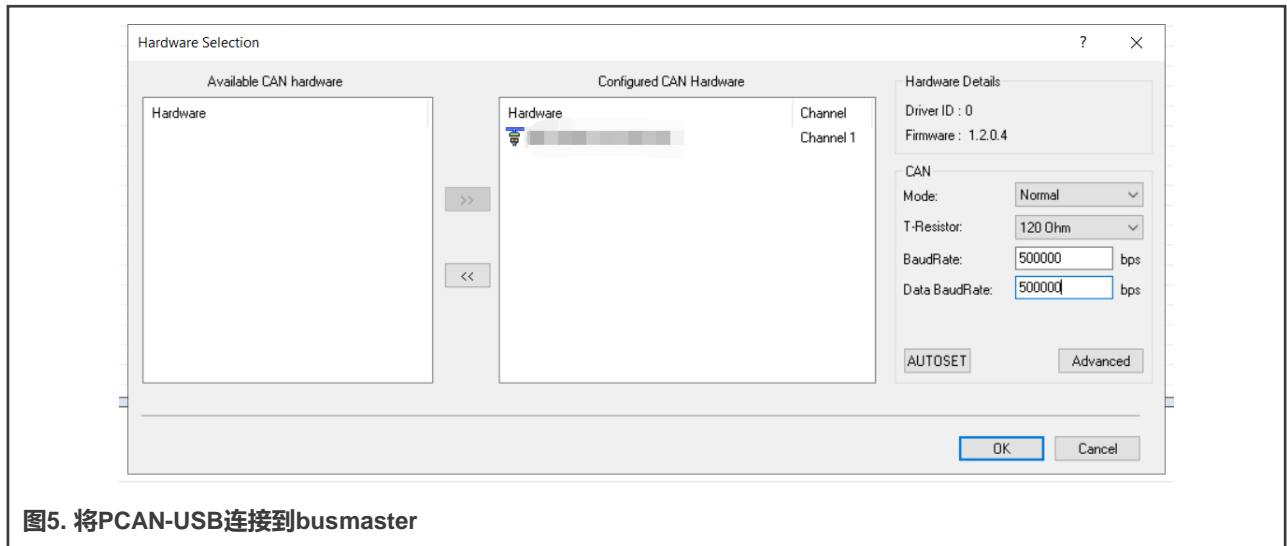
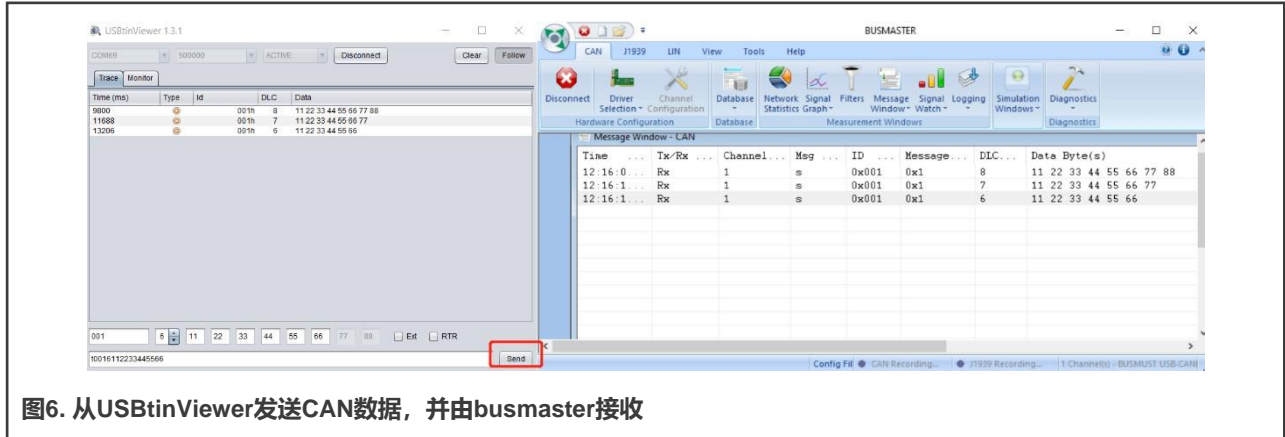


图5. 将PCAN-USB连接到busmaster

3. 从USBtinViewer发送CAN数据，并由busmaster接收。

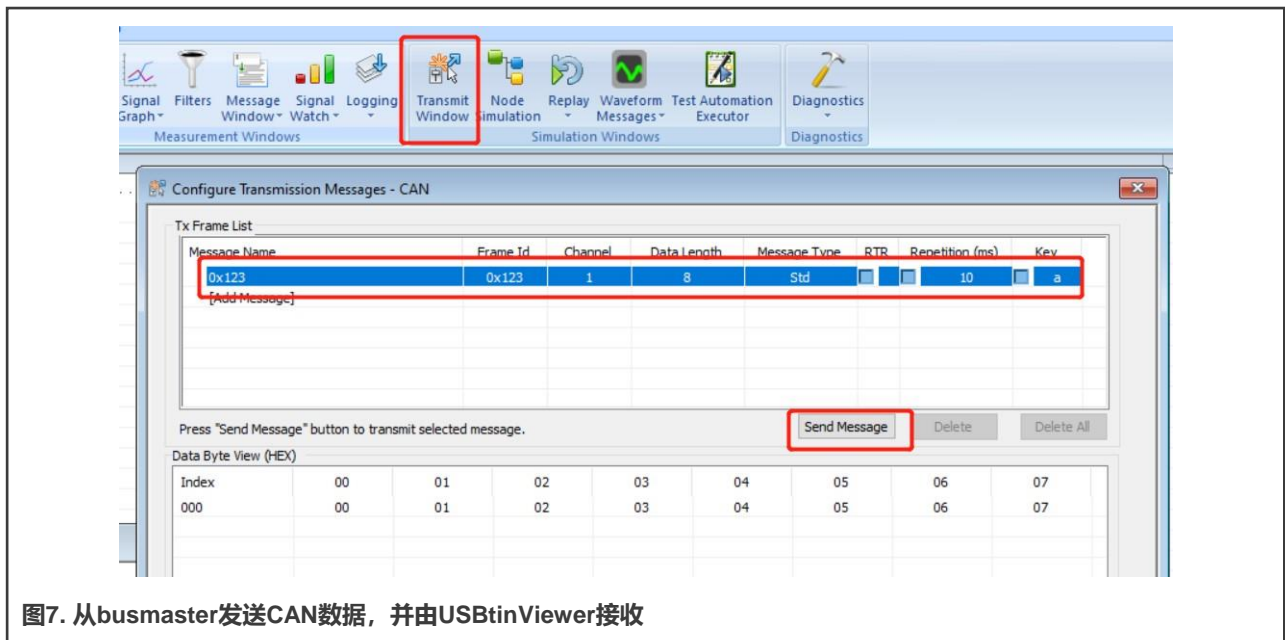
连接USB-CAN适配器和PCAN-USB。在USBtinViewer底部的CAN TX框中，输入CAN消息的ID、DLC和数据字段。点击“发送”（Send），USB-CAN适配器将发送CAN消息。



在busmaster的“消息”窗口中，可以接收到相同的CAN消息，如图6所示。

4. 从busmaster发送CAN数据，并由USBtinViewer进行验证。

在busmaster中，打开“发送”窗口。点击“消息名称”（Message Name）列下的空白区域。输入新消息的名称、DLC和帧数据字段。点击“发送消息”（Send message），busmaster将发送CAN消息。在USBtinViewer上，可以监控到该CAN消息，如图8所示。



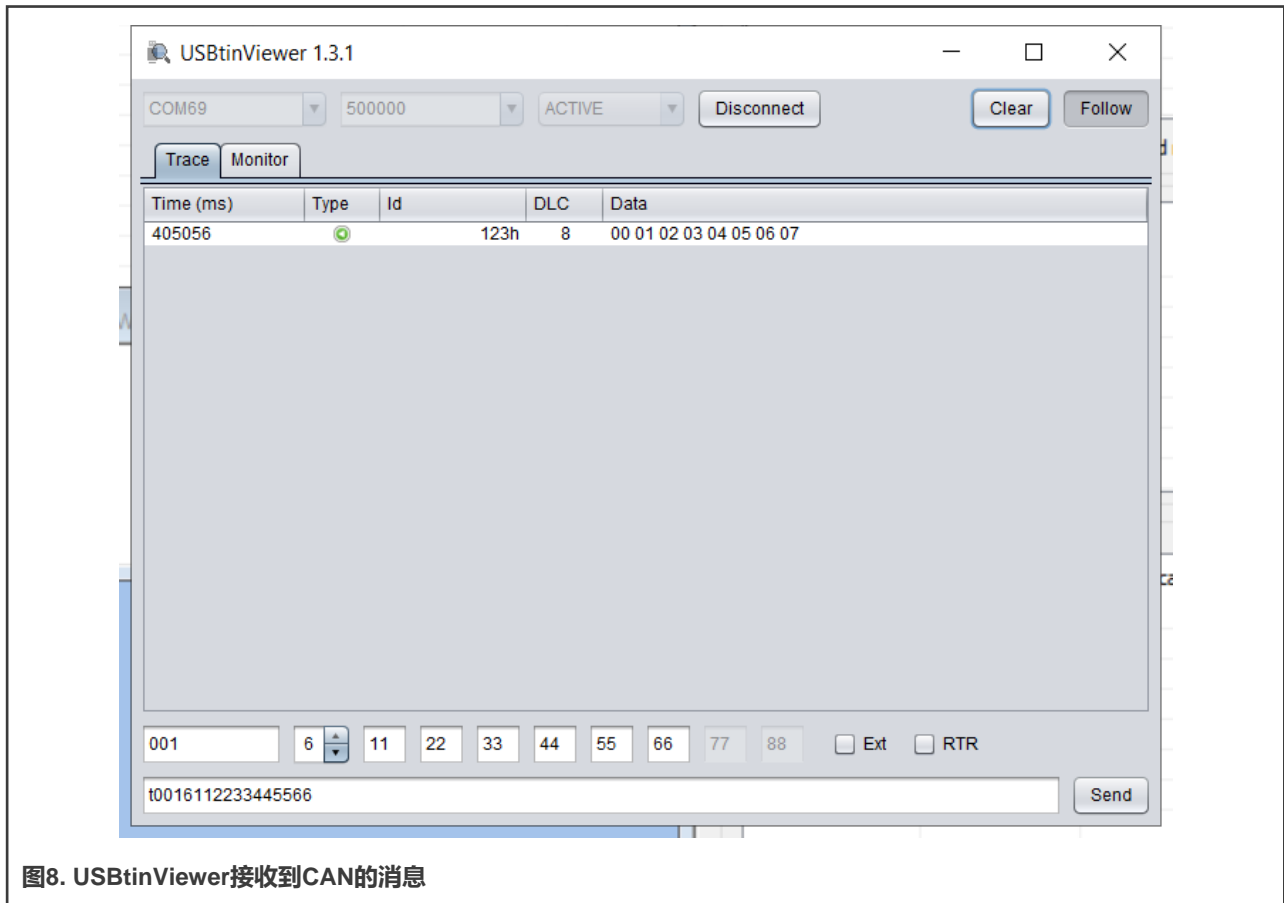


图8. USBtinViewer接收到CAN的消息

4 第三方和社区资源

USBtin网页上提供了许多实用的第三方资源。其中包括支持USBtin的库和工具。它提供了丰富的资源，并支持多种编程语言。

Third party and community projects - Software supporting USBtin

Libraries and tools supporting USBtin:

- [pyUSBtin](#) - Python implementation of the USBtin API
- [CsharpUSBtinLib](#) - C# USBtin library
- [CANFlasherUTNL](#) - Bootloader GUI for NXP LPC11C22/24 devices
- [CANToolz](#) - Framework for analysing CAN networks and devices
- [CANopen API for Windows \(C++, C#/.NET\)](#) by Datalink Engineering
- [UsbTinQt](#) - Qt application written in C++
- [CANcool](#) - Open Source CAN bus Analyser and Simulation Software (Pascal / Delphi 7)

图9. 第三方工具支持USBtin

5 USB-CAN适配器的原理图

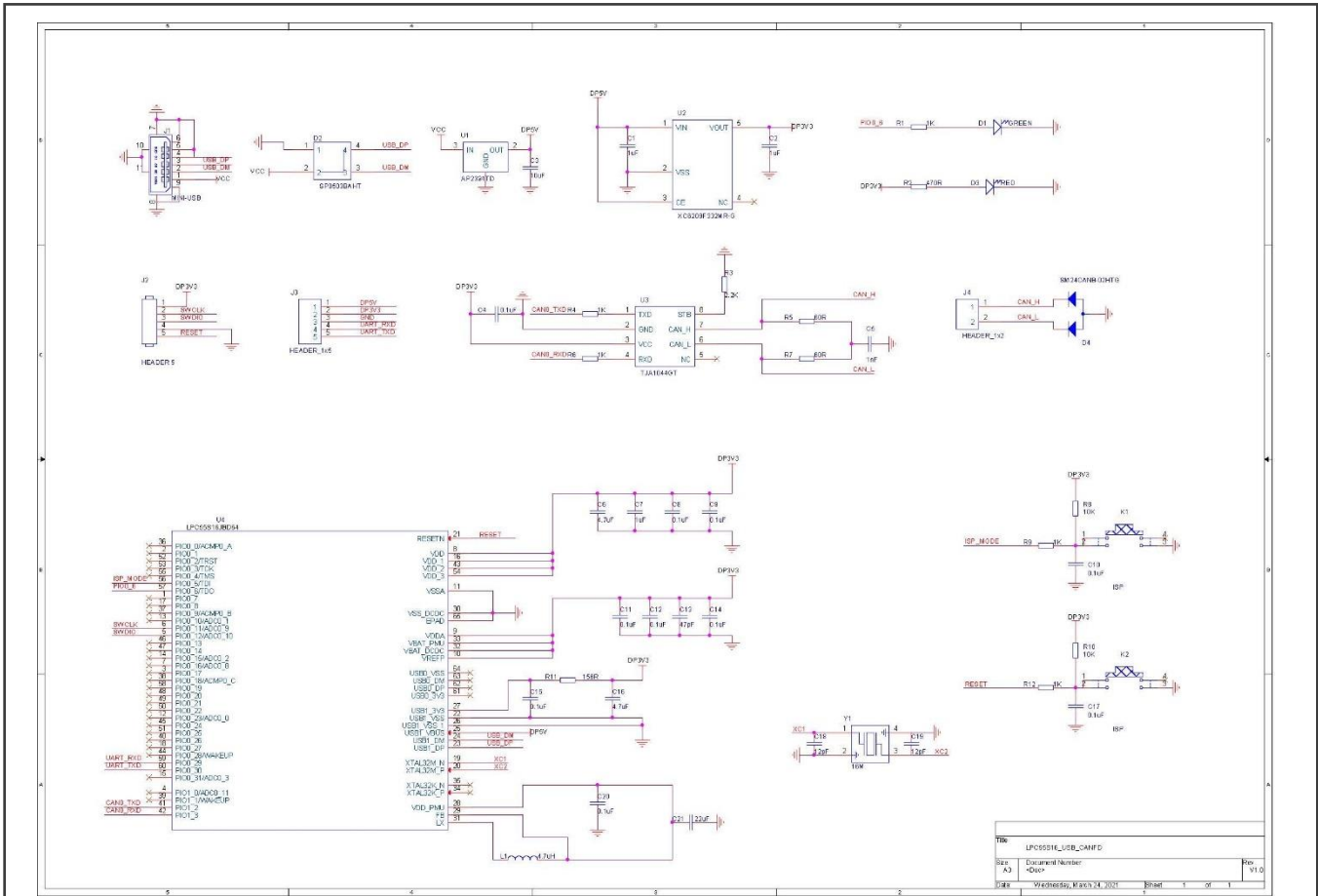


图10. USB-CAN适配器的原理图

6 参考资料

1. <https://www.fischl.de/usbtin/#usbtinviewer>
2. <https://rbei-etas.github.io/busmaster/>

7 修订历史

版本号	日期	说明
第0版	2022年1月18日	初版发布

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