

CAN Message Format

This document describes the CAN message format used in Barrett products.

Data Link Specifications

1Mbaud CANbus
8 time quanta per bit
75% sampling point
Sync jump width = 1 time quanta (TQ)
11-bit MsgID (standard CAN)
Proprietary protocol, not compatible with DeviceNet or CANopen
Recommended reading: Controller Area Network by Konrad Etschberger

CANbus Timing

75µS to ask for position
75µS per puck to respond with the positions
Control-side processing time on PC
125µS to send a packed torque to the lower 4DOF
125µS to send a packed torque to the wrist

For the 4-DOF WAM, it is: $75+(4*75)+PC+125 = 500\mu S + PC$
For the 7-DOF WAM, it is: $75+(7*75)+PC+(2*125) = 850\mu S + PC$

These numbers are limited by the 1 Mbps CANbus. Each message has a 47-bit frame (47µS), plus payload data (3 bytes, 24µS typ).

CANbus transceivers are not rated above 1 Mbps due to slew-rate limitations.

Raw CAN frame

SOF MSGID RTR S/E R DLC DO CRC DLM ACK DLM EOF INT
0 10000000100 0 0 0 0001 00001001 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 1 x 1 1111111 111

/*

0 = Dominant
1 = Recessive

	NOTE
SOF = Start of Frame	Always zero
MSGID = 11-bit Message Identifier	User-supplied
RTR = Remote Transmit Request	Always zero
S/E = Select standard(0)/extended(1) frame	Always zero
R = Reserved bit	Always zero
DLC = Data Length Code	Valid values: 0-8 (bytes of data payload)
DO = Data payload, first byte	Payload can be from zero to 8 bytes long
CRC = 15-bit Cyclic Redundancy Check field	Calculated by hardware/driver
DLM = Delimiter	1-bit recessive, handled by hardware
ACK = Acknowledgement slot	0 = ACK, 1 = NACK, handled by hardware
EOF = 7-bit End of Frame	Handled by hardware/driver
INT = 3-bit Intermission field	Handled by hardware/driver

47-bit minimum frame size (plus 0-8 8-bit bytes of data payload)

*/

```
Barrett MSGID
-----
GRP FROM TO
G FFFFF TTTT
1 00000 00100
```

```
/*
G = Group flag. If '1', then interpret 'To' as GroupID
F = 5-bit 'From' address
T = 5-bit 'To' address (or GroupID)
---
The example above is interpreted as, "From node ID 0, to GroupID 4"
*/
```

```
/* CAN GroupID defaults:
0 = All pucks (except safety puck)
1 = 4DOF torques, packed (nodes 1-4)
2 = Wrist torques, packed (nodes 5-7)
3 = Position feedback (P), packed
4 = Whole WAM (nodes 1-7)
5 = Whole BHand (nodes 11-14)
6 = Property feedback (non-position)
7 = Secondary encoder feedback (JP), packed
8 = Tactile Top10 data
9 = Tactile Full data
10 = F/T Sensor, force data
11 = F/T Sensor, torque data
*/
```

Every CAN node has 4 mailboxes. The primary mailbox always receives messages that are addressed directly to that node's ID. For example, if my ID is 3 and I hear a message with this MSGID on the CAN bus: "0 00000 00011", I will receive and process that message. This is a non-group message, from ID 0 (control PC), to ID 3 (me). The other 3 mailboxes can be configured to receive group broadcast messages. Their associated configuration properties are named GRPA, GRPB, and GRPC.

Example configuration for WAM puck ID 3:

```
MBX
1 Primary, receive messages directed to my ID (=3)
2 GRPA = 0, receive messages broadcast to GroupID 0 (all WAM pucks)
3 GRPB = 1, receive messages broadcast to GroupID 1 (receive 4DOF packed data)
4 GRPC = 4, receive messages broadcast to GroupID 4 (receive WAM broadcast properties)
```

Example configuration for WAM Safety Board (ID 10):

```
MBX
1 Primary, receive messages directed to my ID (=10)
2 GRPA = 1, receive messages broadcast to GroupID 1 (receive 4DOF packed torques)
3 GRPB = 2, receive messages broadcast to GroupID 2 (receive Wrist packed torques)
4 GRPC = 3, receive messages broadcast to GroupID 3 (receive packed positions)
```

Barrett Data Payload

CAN specifies a maximum of 8 bytes/frame payload - our typical payload consists of 4-6 bytes:

[RPPPPPPP] [00000000] [LLLLLLLL] [mmmmmmmm] [MMMMMMMM] [HHHHHHHH]

R: Request, 0 = Get property, 1 = Set property

P: Property (128 possible values, 0..127, 0000000..1111111)

For a list of Properties, see:

http://web.barrett.com/support/Puck_Documentation/PuckProperties.pdf

http://web.barrett.com/support/ForceTorque_Documentation/ForceTorqueProperties.doc

0: Second byte (almost) always set to zero (see exceptions below)

L: Low byte of data value

m: mid-low byte of data value

If sending a 32-bit integer value, the following are used:

M: Mid-high byte of data value

H: High byte of data value

Exceptions

PACKED POSITION FEEDBACK

22-bit packed position, only sent from pucks in response to a Get Position (P/JP) command:

MSGID DLC D0 D1 D2

10011000011 0011 [10MMMMMM] [mmmmmmmm] [LLLLLLLL]

This example is from puck ID 6, to GroupID 3.

Dual 22-bit packed positions, only sent from pucks having both a motor and a secondary encoder, in response to a Get Position (P):

MSGID DLC D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5

10011000011 0011 [10MMMMMM] [mmmmmmmm] [LLLLLLLL] [10MMMMMM] [mmmmmmmm] [LLLLLLLL]

This example is from puck ID 6, to GroupID 3. First 3 bytes are P, last three are JP.

4 * 14-bit packed values:

D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7

[0x80 | prop] [AAAAAAaa] [aaaaaaBB] [BBBBbbbb] [bbbbCCCC] [Cccccccc] [ccDDDDDD] [dddddddd]

Note: Each puck's PIDX property governs which of the 4 packed values is used. PIDX = [1..4]

Note: Must be sent from host (from ID = 0)

FORCE/TORQUE SENSOR FEEDBACK

Reading property 'FT' from the F/T sensor will generate 2 CAN frames:

MSGID DLC D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5

10100001010 0110 [aaaaaaaa] [AAAAAAAA] [bbbbbbbb] [BBBBBBBB] [cccccccc] [CCCCCCCC]

10100001011 0110 [dddddddd] [DDDDDDDD] [eeeeeeee] [EEEEEEEE] [ffffffff] [FFFFFFFF]

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA = 16-bit force in X, divide by 256 to get N

BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB = 16-bit force in Y, divide by 256 to get N

CCCCCCCCcccccccc = 16-bit force in Z, divide by 256 to get N

DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD = 16-bit torque about X, divide by 4096 to get Nm

EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE = 16-bit torque about Y, divide by 4096 to get Nm

FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF = 16-bit torque about Z, divide by 4096 to get Nm

If any of the F/T sensor's strain gages have been saturated since the last Tare command, a 7th byte will be appended to the torque frame in the format: D6 = [RBGGGGGG]

R: Re-tare suggested (always '1' when this byte is present)

B: Bad data present (if '1', then force and torque data should be discarded)

GGGGGG: Latched saturated gage flags.

Example: D6 = [11001001] means "The force and torque data should be discarded because either gage 1 or gage 4 is presently saturated. Gages 1 and 4 have experienced saturation since the last Tare command. A re-tare is suggested."

This extra byte will be dropped from the torque frame after the next Tare command.

Reading property 'A' from the F/T sensor will generate the following CAN frame:

MSGID DLC D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5

10100001100 0110 [aaaaaaaa] [AAAAAAAA] [bbbbbbbb] [BBBBBBBB] [cccccccc] [CCCCCCCC]

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA = 16-bit acceleration in X, divide by 1024 to get m/s^2

BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB = 16-bit acceleration in Y, divide by 1024 to get m/s^2

CCCCCCCCcccccccc = 16-bit acceleration in Z, divide by 1024 to get m/s^2

TACTILE SENSOR FEEDBACK

Tactile Top10 (generated after "SET TACT = 1" or "GET TACT" when TACT == 1)

[HighSSSS] [Mid SSSS] [Low SSSS] [AAAABBBB] [CCCCDDDD] [EEEEFFFF] [GGGGHHHH] [JJJKKKK]
SSSS = 24-bit sensor map, exactly 10 bits will be '1', the rest '0'
AAAA = 4-bit value of the lowest sensor ID in the map (N/cm2)
BBBB = 4-bit value of the next lowest sensor ID in the map (N/cm2)

Top10 Example:

24.....17 16.....9 8.....1 AAAABBBB CCCCDDDD EEEEEFFF GGGGHHHH JJJKKKK
[10011000] [00111010] [10000011] [01100100] [01011110] [01110111] [10110110] [10010011]
Sensors 1, 2, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, and 24 are reporting the highest pressures.
The pressures are, respectively: 6, 4, 5, 14, 7, 7, 11, 6, 9, 3 (N/cm2)

Tactile Full (generated after "SET TACT = 2" or "GET TACT" when TACT == 2)

5 messages are generated in the form:

[NNNNAAAA] [aaaaaaaa] [BBBBbbbb] [bbbbCCCC] [cccccccc] [DDDDdddd] [ddddEEEE] [eeeeeeee]
NNNN = 4-bit sensor group: 0 = sensors 1-5, 1 = sensors 6-10, etc.
AAAAaaaaaaaa = 12-bit sensor data from first sensor in group, divide by 256 to get N/cm2
BBBBbbbbbbbb = 12-bit sensor data from second sensor in group, divide by 256 to get N/cm2

Example messages for a WAM

```
MSGID      DLC      D0
          RPPPPPPP
0000000001 0001 00000101
0x0001      1      5
```

From PC, to ID 1, Len = 1, Get STAT
 Read as: Hello Puck 1, this is the PC, what is your STAT?

```
MSGID      DLC      D0      D1      D2      D3
          RPPPPPPP 00000000 LLLLLLLL mmmmmmmm
10000100110 0100 10000101 00000000 00000010 00000000
0x0426      4 0x80 | 5      0      2      0
```

From ID 1, to GroupID 6, Len = 4, Set STAT = 2
 Non-position property feedback from a Puck is sent to GroupID 6 (see page 2).
 Read as:
 Hello nodes listening to Group6 messages, this is Puck 1, my STAT is 2 [STATUS_READY].

```
MSGID      DLC      D0      D1      D2      D3      D4      D5
          RPPPPPPP 00000000 LLLLLLLL mmmmmmmm MMMMMMMM HHHHHHHH
00000000001 0110 10110000 00000000 10000111 11010110 00010010 00000000
0x0001      6 0x80 | 48      0      0x87      0xD6      0x12      0x00
```

From PC, to ID 1, Len = 6, Set P = 1234567

```
MSGID      DLC      D0      D1      D2      D3
          RPPPPPPP 00000000 LLLLLLLL mmmmmmmm
00000000001 0100 10001000 00000000 00000010 00000000
0x0001      4 0x80 | 8      0      2      0
```

From PC, to ID 1, Len = 4, Set MODE = 2

```
MSGID      DLC      D0
          RPPPPPPP
10000000000 0001 00110000
0x0400      1      48
```

From PC, to GroupID 0, Len = 1, Get motor positions

```
MSGID      DLC      D0      D1      D2
          10MMMMMM mmmmmmmm LLLLLLLL
10000100011 0011 10010010 11010110 10000111
0x423      3 0x12      0xD6      0x87
```

From ID 1, to GroupID 3, Len = 3, Packed position = 1234567

```
MSGID      DLC      D0      D1      D2      D3      D4      D5      D6      D7
          RPPPPPPP AAAAAAaa aaaaaaBB BBBBbbbb bbbbCCCC Cccccccc ccDDDDDD dddddddd
10000000001 1000 10101010 00000000 01000111 11111100 11100000 00010010 11111111 10011100
```

From PC, to GroupID 1, Len = 8, Set 4DOF torques to [17, -50, 75, -100]

Example messages for a BarrettHand

```
-----  
MSGID      DLC    D0          D1          D2          D3  
           RPPPPPPP 00000000  LLLLLLLL  mmmmmmmm  
10000000101 0100 10011101  00000000  00001101  00000000  
0x0405      4      29        0          13         0  
From PC, to Group 5 (BHand, nodes 11-14), Len = 4, Set CMD (Prop #29) to 13 (CMD_HI)
```

For a list of possible CMD values, see:
http://web.barrett.com/support/Puck_Documentation/PuckCommandList.doc

```
MSGID      DLC    D0          D1          D2          D3  
           RPPPPPPP 00000000  LLLLLLLL  mmmmmmmm  
00000001100 0100 10011101  00000000  00010010  00000000  
           4      0x80 | 29  0          18         0  
From PC, to Puck 12, Len = 4, Set CMD (Prop #29) to 18 (CMD_CLOSE), Close finger 2
```

```
MSGID      DLC    D0          D1          D2          D3  
           RPPPPPPP 00000000  LLLLLLLL  mmmmmmmm  
00000001101 0100 10011101  00000000  00010100  00000000  
           4      0x80 | 29  0          20         0  
From PC, to Puck 13, Len = 4, Set CMD (Prop #29) to 20 (CMD_OPEN), Open finger 3
```

```
MSGID      DLC    D0          D1          D2          D3  
           RPPPPPPP 00000000  LLLLLLLL  mmmmmmmm  
00000001011 0100 10110100  00000000  00010000  00100111  
           4      0x80 | 52  0          10,000  
From PC, to Puck 11, Len = 4, Set E (Prop #52) to 10,000  
This sets the desired Endpoint position of finger 1 to 10,000 encoder cts.
```

```
MSGID      DLC    D0          D1          D2          D3  
           RPPPPPPP 00000000  LLLLLLLL  mmmmmmmm  
00000001011 0100 10001000  00000000  00000101  00000000  
           4      0x80 | 8   0          5          0  
From PC, to Puck 11, Len = 4, Set MODE (Prop #8) to 5 (Trapezoidal Mode)  
This begins a trapezoidal profile move from the present position to the specified Endpoint.
```

*** At this point, finger 1 will start to move. To determine when the move is complete,
*** you may poll for the MODE of Node 11 (finger 1). When the MODE is no longer 5, the move
*** is complete. The recommended polling frequency for MODE is 10Hz.
*** The following two messages represent typical communication when polling for MODE.

```
MSGID      DLC    D0  
           RPPPPPPP  
00000001011 0001 00001000  
           1      8  
From PC, to Puck 11, Len = 1, Get MODE (Prop #8)
```

```
MSGID      DLC    D0          D1          D2          D3  
           RPPPPPPP 00000000  LLLLLLLL  mmmmmmmm  
10101100110 0100 10001000  00000000  00000101  00000000  
           4      0x80 | 8   0          5  
From Puck 11, to GroupID 6, Len = 4, Return value of 5 for MODE (Prop #8)
```

```
MSGID      DLC    D0  
           RPPPPPPP  
00000001100 0001 00011001  
           1      25  
From PC, to Puck 12, Len = 1, Get SG (Prop #25)
```

```
MSGID      DLC    D0          D1          D2          D3  
           RPPPPPPP 00000000  LLLLLLLL  mmmmmmmm  
10110000110 0100 10011001  00000000  11000101  00001001  
           4      0x80 | 25  0          2501  
From Puck 12, to GroupID 6, Len = 4, Return value of 2501 for SG (Prop #25)
```

```
MSGID      DLC   D0
           RPPPPPPP
00000001100 0001 00110000
           1     48
```

From PC, to Puck 12, Len = 1, Get P (Prop #48)

*** The message you receive in response will be a dual 22-bit packed position.
 *** Nodes 11-13 (Fingers 1-3) will respond in this way because they have dual encoders.
 *** The first 3 bytes are P (motor encoder). The last three are JP (inner link encoder).
 *** The encoder-count to joint-angle conversion formulas can be found here:
 *** <http://support.barrett.com/wiki/Hand/280/KinematicsJointRangesConversionFactors>

```
MSGID      DLC   D0      D1      D2      D3      D4      D5
           10MMMMMM mmmmmmmm LLLLLLLL 10MMMMMM mmmmmmmm LLLLLLLL
10110000011 0110 10000001 11101000 01001000 10000000 00111010 10011000
           6
```

From Puck 12, to GroupID 3, Len = 6
 Return value of 125000 for P (Prop #48) and 15000 for JP (Prop #96)

```
MSGID      DLC   D0
           RPPPPPPP
00000001100 0001 01100000
           1     96
```

From PC, to Puck 12, Len = 1, Get JP (Prop #96)
 *** When asking for JP (Prop #96), the response will be a single 22-bit packed position.

```
MSGID      DLC   D0      D1      D2
           10MMMMMM mmmmmmmm LLLLLLLL
10110000111 0011 10000000 00111010 10011000
           3                15000
```

From Puck 12, to GroupID 7, Len = 3
 Return value of 15000 for JP (Prop #96)

```
MSGID      DLC   D0
           RPPPPPPP
00000001110 0001 00001001
           1     9
```

From PC, to Puck 14, Len = 1, Get TEMP (Prop #9)

```
MSGID      DLC   D0      D1      D2      D3
           RPPPPPPP 00000000 LLLLLLLL mmmmmmmm
10111000110 0100 10001001 00000000 00100011 00000000
           4     0x80 | 9 0 35
```

From Puck 14, GroupID 6, Len = 4
 Return value of 35 (degrees Celsius) for TEMP (Prop #9)

```
MSGID      DLC   D0      D1      D2      D3
           RPPPPPPP 00000000 LLLLLLLL mmmmmmmm
00000001011 0100 10110100 00000000 00110111 00000000
           4     0x80 | 52 0 55 0
```

From PC, to Puck 11, Len = 4, Set V (Prop #44) to 55
 Set the desired velocity of finger 1 to 55 encoder counts / ms

```
MSGID      DLC   D0      D1      D2      D3
           RPPPPPPP 00000000 LLLLLLLL mmmmmmmm
00000001011 0100 10001000 00000000 00000100 00000000
           4     0x80 | 8 0 4 0
```

From PC, to Puck 11, Len = 4, Set MODE (Prop #8) to 4 (MODE_VELOCITY)
 Set the MODE of finger 1 to "velocity mode"