



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 16603-50-15:2017

Space engineering - CANbus extention protocol

I.S. EN 16603-50-15:2017

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This document is based on:

EN 16603-50-15:2017

Published:

2017-06-21

This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on:

2017-07-09

ICS number:

49.140

NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

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National Foreword

I.S. EN 16603-50-15:2017 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN 16603-50-15:2017, Space engineering - CANbus extension protocol

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 16603-50-15

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

June 2017

ICS 49.140

English version

Space engineering - CANbus extention protocol

Ingénierie spatiale - Protocole d'extension du CANbus

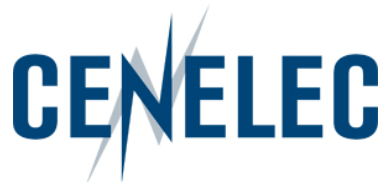
Raumfahrttechnik - CANbus-Erweiterungsprotokoll

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 11 May 2017.

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European foreword

This document (EN 16603-50-15:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN-CENELEC/TC 5 "Space", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This standard (EN 16603-50-15:2017) originates from ECSS-E-ST-50-15C.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2017.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a standardization request given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

This document has been developed to cover specifically space systems and has therefore precedence over any EN covering the same scope but with a wider domain of applicability (e.g.: aerospace).

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard specifies requirements for the use of the CAN (Controller Area Network) data bus in spacecraft onboard applications. These requirements extend the CAN Network specification to cover the aspects required to satisfy the particular needs of spacecraft data handling systems. This standard is one of a series of ECSS standards relating to data link interfaces and communication protocols e.g. MIL-STD-1553 and ECSS-E-ST-50-5x Space Wire.

In order to provide a uniform set of communication services across these standards the CCSDS Spacecraft Onboard Interface Services (SOIS) Subnetwork Recommendations have been applied as driving requirements for protocol specification.

The CAN Network has been successfully used for three decades in automotive and critical control industry. In particular, its use in applications that have demanding safety and reliability requirements, or operate in hostile environments have similarities to spacecraft onboard applications.

The CAN Network is being adopted for a variety of space applications and care has therefore been taken during the drafting of this standard to include existing experience and feedback from European Space industry.

In addition to the CAN Network data link specifications, this standard also specifies the optional use of the CANopen standard as an application layer protocol operating over CANbus.

The set of CANopen specifications comprises the application layer and communication profile as well as application, device, and interface profiles. CANopen provides very flexible configuration capabilities.

1 Scope

This European Standard is applicable to spacecraft projects that opt to use the CAN Network for spacecraft on-board communications and control. It also defines the optional use of the CANopen standard as an application layer protocol operating in conjunction with the CAN Network data link layer.

This standard does not modify the basic CAN Network specification and complies with ISO 11898-1/-2:2003. This standard does define protocol extensions needed to meet spacecraft specific requirements.

This standard covers the vast majority of the on-board data bus requirements for a broad range of different mission types. However, there can be some cases where a mission has particularly constraining requirements that are not fully in line with those specified in this standard. In those cases this standard is still applicable as the basis for the use of CAN Network, especially for physical layer and redundancy management.

This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

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