CANopen
User Manual
IE25, IWN

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1. Safety instructions

1.1 Scope of validity

This user manual applies exclusively to the following rotary encoders with PROFIsafe interface:

- IWN
- IE25

1.2 Documentation

The following documents must be noted:

- The owner's system-specific operating instructions

- This user manual

- For IWN: Data sheet number 11253
  IE25: Data sheet number 11253 and 11359 as well as the data sheet of the used linear transducer

1.3 Proper use

TWK-ELEKTRONIK GmbH's rotary encoders and linear transducers are used to record rotary and linear positions, and make their measured values available as an electric output signal. As part of a system, they must be connected to the downstream electronics and must only be used for this purpose.

1.4 Commissioning

- The relevant device must only be set up and operated using this document and the documentation specified in point 1.2.
- Protect the device against mechanical damage during installation and operation.
- The device must only be commissioned and set up by a specialist electrician.
- Do not operate the device outside of the limit values which are specified in the data sheet.
- Check all electrical connections before commissioning the system.
- Hazards to the safety of persons or risks of damage to operating facilities due to sensor failure or malfunction must be avoided by corrsponding additional safety measures.

2. General

The displacement transducers IWN and IE25 are designed for direct connection to the CAN bus. The following specifications have been implemented:

Device Profile for Encoders
CiA Draft Standard 406, Version 3.0 /1/

CANopen Application Layer and Communication Profile
CiA Draft Standard 301, Version 4.02 /2/

The CANopen specifications can be obtained from the user organisation CiA (www.can-cia.org).

The following IWN Series transducers with CANopen interface have been taken into consideration:

Model designation	Data sheet	Description
IWN	11253	Inductive linear displacement transducers
IE25	11359	Inductive linear displacement measuring system

3. CANopen features of Inductive Linear Displacement Transducers

- According to device profile DS 406, version 3.0, Device Profile for Encoders /1/
- NMT slave
- One SDO per communication direction for accessing the object directory
- Two transmit PDOs
- PDO identifier adjustable via SDO
- SYNC message
- EMERGENCY message
- Simple boot-up according to DS 301
- Transmission types can be set for all PDOs
- Node number and Baud rate setting via Layer Setting Service (LSS) /4/

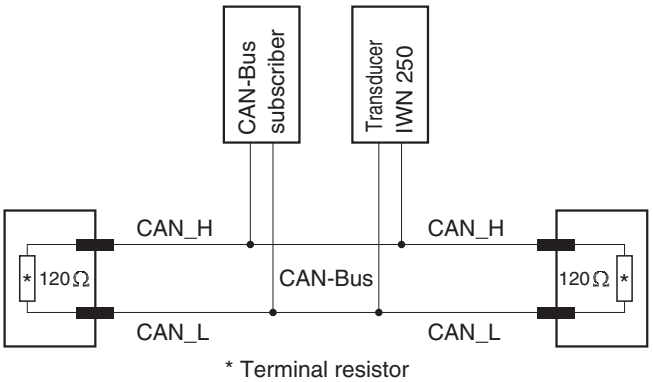
4. Installation instructions

4.1 Electrical connection

CiA Draft Recommendation Proposal 303-1, Version 1.1.1 CANopen Cabling and Connector Pin Assignment /3/ must be adhered to when connecting the encoder. This particularly applies with regard to the terminal resistors, the lead characteristics, the length of the branch lines and the transmission length.

The bus terminal resistors must be installed externally. The precise connector assignment is enclosed with each device.

Principle bus structure:



4.2 Baud rates and lead lengths

Baud rate [kBaud]	20	50	125	250	500	800	1000
Lead length [m]	2500	1000	500	250	100	50	25

(According to CiA DS 301)

Note: The transducers has no galvanic separation between the supply voltage and bus leads; the total bus length is therefore limited to 200 m.

4.3 Setting the address and Baud rate

The node address (node number) and the Baud rate are set via the LSS - Layer Setting Service (see CiA DS 305). In this case, each node has a unique LSS address, via which it can be identified in the network. This is comprised of the following:

Manufacturer ID: **0000 010D$_h$** (TWK manufacturer ID)

Product number: **0000 5000$_h$** (TWK product number)

Revision number: **0001 0001$_h$** (current revision number)

Serial number: **xxxx xxxx$_h$** (relevant serial number of the sensor)

See example in Chapter 8.3

In addition to the option of setting the node address and Baurate via the LSS, the parameters can also be changed via objects 2000$_h$ and 2001$_h$ (see manufacturer-specific object range, Chapter 7.5).

The default values are: Baud rate: **20 kBaud**

Node address: **1**

4.4 EDS file

The EDS file is enclosed on a diskette in order to integrate the sensor into a project planning tool. This file clearly and completely describes the characteristics of the CANopen subscriber in a defined format.

After integrating the EDS file into the project planning tool (e.g. CANsetter from Vektor-Informatik), the transducers parameters can be comfortably set and diagnostic information can be read.

5. Process data exchange

In the case of CANopen, I/O data traffic takes place via the PDO (Process Data Object) message. The IWN and IE25 Series transducers provide two PDOs. Their transmission behaviour (transmission type) can be set independently of each other.

5.1 Operating modes

The following operating modes can be set:

Polling Mode (asynchronous-RTR):

The transducer transmits the current, actual position value, after the current position value has been polled via a „Remote Frame“ message by the master.

Asynchronous Mode (cyclic / acyclic):

Without being requested to do so by the master, the transducer transmits the current, actual position value following a value change and following the expiry of a cyclic time (cyclic timer > 0). The cycle time can be parameterised for values between 1 ms and 65,535 ms.

Synchronous Mode (synchronous-cyclic):

After receiving a SYNC message transmitted by a master, the transducer transmits the current, actual position value. The encoder‘s SYNC counter can be parameterised in such a way that the position value is only transmitted following a defined number of SYNC messages.

Acyclic Mode (synchronous-acyclic):

After receiving a SYNC message, the transducer only transmits the current, actual position value if the position value has changed since the last transmission.

In the case of CANopen, the operating modes (transmission types) and all other parameters are set via so-called SDOs (Service Data Object). The transmission types for PDO1 and PDO2 can be found under the indices 1800_h and 1801_h. (see Chapter 7.2)

The following Table shows the relevant values for the parameters transmission type.

Transmission Type					
Code	Transmission type				
	Cyclic	Acyclic	Synchron	Asynchronous	RTR
0		x	x		
1-240	x		x		
241-251	Reser				
252			x		x
253				x	x
254				x	

Meaning		
0	After SYNC, but only if the value has changed since the last SYNC.	
1-240	Transmit value after 1st or 240th SYNC message.	
252	Cycle Timer = 0	Position integration on SYNC; output of the stored position following request (Remote Frame).
	Cycle Timer ≠ 0	Current position is transmitted in the timer‘s cycle. Position integration on SYNC; output of the stored position following request (Remote Frame) remains active.
253	Cycle Timer = 0	Current position is transmitted upon request (Remote Frame).
	Cycle Timer ≠ 0	Current position is transmitted in the timer‘s cycle. Current position is also transmitted following request (Remote Frame).
254	Cycle Timer = 0	Data output occurs in the event of a position change. Current position is also transmitted following request (Remote Frame).
	Cycle Timer ≠ 0	Current position is transmitted in the timer‘s cycle. Data output also occurs in the event of a position change. Current position is also transmitted following request (Remote Frame).

5.2 Data format

The definition of the output data (mapping) and their depiction is identical for both PDOs. The position value is output in steps (Index 6004_h) as 12 bit value. The resolution in nm/step depends on the measuring range and can be read unter index 6501_h.

Position value

Byte 0								Byte 1							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12 Bit Position data												0	0	0	0

6. Emergency messages

Each time the internal error status register (Index 1001_h) changes, the transducer transmits an emergency message with the identifier: 80_h + node ID (even if an error which has occurred has been rectified).

An emergency message is comprised of 8 data bytes and is structured as follows:

Byte	0	1	2	3…7
Content	Error code		Error register (Index 1001_h)	Manufacturer-specific

See CANopen Specifications /2/ for error code.

The bits in the error register, index 1001_h, (see Chapter 6.1), have the following meaning:

Bit	Meaning
0	General error
1-6	Not used
7	Manufacturer-specific error

In the case of an error, the error register always contains 81_h. The cause of the error is then contained in index 6503_h.

Bytes 3 and 4 of the emergency message reflect the content of the index 6503_h (see Chapter 7.4.4) and may assume the following values:

Bit	Meaning	Error rectification
0-11	Not used	
12	EEPROM error	Re-programming an arbitrary parameter and saving with „save“, index 1010_h /01
13	EEPROM CRC error	Re-programming an arbitrary parameter and saving with „save“, index 1010_h /01
14	Internally error	Transducer defect
15	Sensor error	Transducer voltage supply off/on

7. Programming and diagnosis (object directory)

In the case of CANopen, all parameters and diagnostic information are contained in the object directory. There, they may be changed and/or read with the SDO (Service Data Object) message, specifying their index and sub-index. The object directory is sub-divided into the following areas:

Communication parameters	Index 1000_h - $1FFF_h$
Manufacturer-specific parameters	Index 2000_h - $5FFF_h$
Standardised device parameters	Index 6000_h - $9FFF_h$

Refer to the following Table for a description of the individual parameters and the diagnostic information.

7.1 Overview of the object directory

Index	Object	Name	Data type	Access
Communication Profile Area				
1000_h	VAR	Device type	Unsigned32	ro
1001_h	VAR	Error register	Unsigned8	ro
1005_h	VAR	COB-ID-SYNC	Unsigned32	rw
1008_h	VAR	Manufacturer device name	String	ro
1009_h	VAR	Manufacturer hardware version	String	ro
$100A_h$	VAR	Manufacturer software version	String	ro
1010_h	RECORD	Store parameters		rw
1011_h	RECORD	Restore default parameters		rw
1014_h	VAR	COB-ID-EMCY	Unsigned32	rw
1017_h	VAR	Producer heartbeat time	Unsigned16	rw
1018_h	RECORD	Identity object		ro
1800_h	RECORD	1. Transmit PDO		rw
1801_h	RECORD	2. Transmit PDO		rw
$1A00_h$	RECORD	PDO 1 Mapping		ro
$1A01_h$	RECORD	PDO 2 Mapping		ro
Standardised Device Profile Area				
6000_h	VAR	Operating parameters	Unsigned16	rw
6004_h	VAR	Position value	Unsigned32	ro
6200_h	VAR	Cyclic timer	Unsigned16	rw
6500_h	VAR	Operating status	Unsigned16	ro
6501_h	VAR	Measuring step	Unsigned32	ro
6503_h	VAR	Alarms	Unsigned16	ro
6504_h	VAR	Supported alarms	Unsigned16	ro
6506_h	VAR	Supported warnings	Unsigned16	ro
6507_h	VAR	Profile and software version	Unsigned32	ro
6508_h	VAR	Operating time	Unsigned32	ro
$650A_h$	RECORD	Module identification		ro
$650B_h$	VAR	Serial number	Unsigned32	ro
Manufacturer Specific Profile Area				
2000_h	VAR	Node ID	Unsigned8	rw
2001_h	VAR	Bit timing	Unsigned8	rw

7.2 Communication parameters

7.2.1 Object 1000_h - Device type

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
1000_h	00	Device type	Unsigned32	ro		0x80196

7.2.2 Object 1001_h - Error register

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
1001_h	00	Error register	Unsigned8	ro		

Bit	Meaning
0	General error
1-6	Not used
7	Manufacturer-specific error

The error register is the higher-level error register. Bit 0 and bit 7 are always set in the event of an error (81_h). The cause of the error is then contained in index 6503_h.

7.2.3 Object 1005_h - COB-ID SYNC

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
1005_h	00	COB-ID SYNC	Unsigned32	rw	0 ... 0x7FF	0x80

Object 1005_h defines the COB ID (11-bit identifier) for the Sync message.

7.2.4 Object 1008_h - Manufacturer device name

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
1008_h	00	Manufacturer device name	String	ro		

Contains the manufacturer device name, e.g.: „Linear encoder IWN“

7.2.5 Object 1009_h - Manufacturer hardware version

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
1009_h	00	Manufacturer hardware version	String	ro		

Contains the manufacturer hardware version e.g.: "P-0453"

7.2.6 Object $100A_h$ - Manufacturer software version

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
$100A_h$	00	Manufacturer software version	String	ro		

Contains the manufacturer software version, e.g.: „IWN Std“

7.2.7 Object 1010_h - Store parameters

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
1010_h	00	Largest supported subindex	Unsigned8	ro	1	
	01	Password	Unsigned32	rw	„save“	0

Writing „save“ (in hex: 73 61 76 65) in sub-index 01 saves the current parameters in the transducer's EEPROM, where they are protected against zero-voltage.

7.2.8 Object 1011_h - Restore default parameters

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
1011_h	00	Largest supported subindex	Unsigned8	ro	1	
	01	Password	Unsigned32	rw	“load”	0

Writing „load“ (in hex: 6C 6F 61 64) in sub-index 01 loads the parameter‘s default values and saves them in the transducer's EEPROM, where they are protected against zero-voltage.

7.2.9 Object 1014_h - COB-ID EMCY

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
1014_h	00	COB-ID EMCY	Unsigned32	rw	0 ... 0x7FF	0x80 + Node-ID

Identifier for the emergency message, which the transducer transmits on occurrence of an alarm.

In default status, this has the value 0x80 + node address. If the object is written, the node address is no longer added. The default status can be restored via „load default“ (object 1011_h).

7.2.10 Object 1017_h - Producer heartbeat time

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
1017_h	00	Producer heartbeat time	Unsigned16	rw	0 ... 65535	0

If the value is > 0, the heartbeat message is transmitted on the identifier guard COB ID + node ID in the heartbeat time interval in ms.

7.2.11 Object 1018_h - Identity Object

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
1018_h	00	Largest supported subindex	Unsigned8	ro	4	
	01	Manufacturer ID	Unsigned32	ro	0x10D	
	02	Product ID	Unsigned32	ro	0x5000	
	03	Revision No.	Unsigned32	ro	0x1 0001	
	04	Serial No.	Unsigned32	ro	0xXXXX XXXX	

The information in object 1018_h (also see Chapter 4.3) is required to use the Layer Setting Service (LSS, /4/).

7.2.12 Object 1800_h - First transmit PDO

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
1800_h	00	Largest supported subindex	Unsigned8	ro	3	
	01	COB-ID	Unsigned32	rw	0 ... 0x7FF	0x180 + Node-ID
	02	Transmission type	Unsigned8	rw	252,253,254	253
	03	Inhibit time	Unsigned16	rw	0 ... 65535	0

Object 1800_h defines the first PDO‘s communication data. Only transmission types 252,253,254 are supported.

Sub-index 01 (COB ID) contains the identifier for PDO1.

In default status, this has the value 0x180 + node address. If the object is written, the node address is no longer added. The default status can be restored via „load default“ (object 1011_h).

The inhibit time (ms) is the time before the PDO is permitted to be transmitted again.

(See operating modes in Chapter 5.1)

7.2.13 Object 1801_h - Second transmit PDO

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
1801_h	00	Largest supported subindex	Unsigned8	ro	2	
	01	COB-ID	Unsigned32	rw	0 ... 0x7FF	0x280 + Node-ID
	02	Transmission type	Unsigned8	rw	0 ... 240	1

Object 1801_h defines the second PDO‘s communication data. Only transmission types 0... 240 are supported.

Sub-index 01 (COB ID) contains the identifier for PDO2.

In default status, this has the value 0x280 + node address. If the object is written, the node address is no longer added. The default status can be restored via „load default“ (object 1011_h).

(See operating modes in Chapter 5.1)

7.2.14 Object $1A00_h$ - First transmit PDO mapping

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
$1A00_h$	00	Largest supported subindex	Unsigned8	ro	1	
	01	First mapping object	Unsigned32	ro	0x6004 0010	

(see Chapter 5.2)

7.2.15 Object $1A01_h$ - Second transmit PDO mapping

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
$1A01_h$	00	Largest supported subindex	Unsigned8	ro	1	
	01	First mapping object	Unsigned32	ro	0x6004 0010	

(see Chapter 5.2)

7.3 Standardised device parameters

7.3.1 Object 6000_h - Operating parameters

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
6000_h	00	Operating parameters	Unsigned16	rw		0

The following Table contains an overview of operating parameters for the transducer.

Bit	Name	0	1
0 - 2	Not used		
3	Measuring direction	forward	reward
4 - 15	Not used		

7.3.2 Object 6004_h - Position value

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
6004_h	00	Position value	Unsigned16	ro	0 ... Total measuring range -1	

This value is the position value, and is output via the PDOs (see Chapter 5).

7.3.3 Object 6200_h - Cyclic timer

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
6200_h	00	Cyclic timer	Unsigned16	rw	0 … 65535	0

In the case of values of > 0 ms for the cyclic timer, the position value is transmitted cyclically with PDO 1 (see Chapter 5).

7.4 Standardised device diagnosis

7.4.1 Object 6500_h - Operating status

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
6500_h	00	Operating status	Unsigned16	ro		

Object 6500_h represents the transducer's operating status (also see object 6000_h).

7.4.2 Object 6501_h - Measuring step

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
6501_h	00	Measuring step	Unsigned32	ro	4096	

Length of one step in nm.

7.4.3 Object 6503_h - Alarms

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
6503_h	00	Alarms	Unsigned16	ro		

On occurrence of an error, an emergency message is transmitted, and the transducer switches to pre-operational status (see Chapter 5). The following Table shows the possible errors:

Bit	Meaning	Error rectification
0-11	Not used	
12	EEPROM error	Re-programming an arbitrary parameter and saving with „save“, index 1010_h /01
13	EEPROM CRC error	Re-programming an arbitrary parameter and saving with „save“, index 1010_h /01
14	Internally error	Transducer defect
15	Sensor error	Transducer voltage supply off/on

7.4.4 Object 6504_h - Supported alarms

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
6504_h	00	Supported alarms	Unsigned16	ro	0xB000	

Only the alarms listed under object 6503_h are supported.

7.4.5 Object 6506_h - Supported Warnings

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
6506_h	00	Supported warnings	Unsigned16	ro	0	

No warnings are supported.

7.4.6 Object 6507_h - Profile and software version

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
6507_h	00	Profile and software version	Unsigned32	ro		

Version of the encoder profile which is implemented and transducer software version. The version numbers are each BCD-encoded byte-by-byte.

Profile Version		Software Version	
Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
Bit 7 - 0	Bit 15 - 8	Bit 7 - 0	Bit 15 - 8

7.4.7 Object 6508_h - Operating time

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
6508_h	00	Operating time	Unsigned32	ro	0xFFFF FFFF	

Not supported at present.

7.4.8 Object $650A_h$ - Modul identification

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
$650A_h$	00	Largest supported subindex	Unsigned8	ro	1	
	01	Offset value	Unsigned32	ro	0	

Not supported at present.

7.4.9 Object $650B_h$ - Serial number

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
$650B_h$	00	Serial number	Unsigned32	ro		

The object contains the device‘s serial number.

7.5 Manufacturer-specific parameters

7.5.1 Object 2000_h - Node ID

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
2000_h	00	Node-ID	Unsigned8	rw	1 … 127	1

The sensor‘s node address. After setting the node address via index 2000_h, this must be permanently saved in the EEPROM via index 1010_h. It only comes into effect following power off/on or a reset.

This object can also be changed via the Layer Setting Service (see Chapter 4.3).

7.5.2 Object 2001_h - Bit timing

Index	Sub	Name	Data type	Access	Range/Value	Default
2001_h	00	Bit timing	Unsigned8	rw	0 … 7	7

The sensor‘s Baud rate can be set via this index. After setting the Baud rate via index 2001_h, this must be permanently saved in the EEPROM via index 1010_h. It only comes into effect following power off/on or a reset.

This object can also be changed via the Layer Setting Service (see Chapter 4.3).

The Baud rate is set according to the following Table:

Baud rate [kBit/s]	Bit timing value
1000	00_h
800	01_h
500	02_h
250	03_h
125	04_h
125	05_h
50	06_h
20	07_h

8. Examples

Message traffic between a master and the sensor IWN during boot-up, when changing a parameter and when setting the slave address with LSS is shown in the following. The identifier (ID), the transmission direction (Rx/Tx), the Data Length Code (DLC) and the data bytes are shown in tabular form.

The following applies:
- The sensor has the address 1 (default) and is the only slave
- Sensor with default parameter values
- Tx: Master transmits data to the sensor
- Rx: Sensor transmits data

8.1 Boot-up

The following Table shows the sensor boot-up, from switching on the supply voltage to initial transmission of the position value. The position value is subsequently polled via a Sync command.

Action	Id	Rx/Tx	DLC	Databytes								Remark
				00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	
Bus active, sensor in the bus with node address 1												
Voltage off -> on	701	Rx	1	00								Boot up node 1
Start all nodes	0	Tx	2	1	0							Operational for all nodes
	181	Rx	2	xx LSB	xx MSB							Postion data (PDO1)
Master (user) transmits a Sync												
Sync from the master	80	Tx	0									
	281	Rx	2	xx LSB	xx MSB							Postion data (PDO2)

All values in hex!

8.2 Change parameter

Here the changing of the measuring direction by the parameter "Operating parameters" Index 6000_h is shown. Afterwards the parameters are saved in the encoders EEPROM.

Action	Id	Rx/Tx	DLC	Databytes								Remark
				00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	
Write 0x0008	601	Tx	8	23	00	60	00	08	00	00	00	
	581	Rx	8	60	00	60	00	00	00	00	00	Response from IWN
Save parameters	601	Tx	8	23	10	10	01	73	61	76	65	"save"
	581	Rx	8	60	10	10	01	00	00	00	00	Response from IWN

All values in hex!

8.3 Setting the node address via LSS

In the case of the LSS /4/, either all CANopen subscribers are addressed via a global command or an individual subscriber is addressed via its LSS address, which is comprised of the manufacturer name, the product name, the revision number and the serial number (see Chapter 4.3).

In the following example, the sensor is addressed via its LSS address (i.e. is switched from LSS-Operation-Mode to LSS-Configuration-Mode), node address 2 is programmed and saved. LSS-Operation-Mode is subsequently reset. The sensor then reboots and logs on (without voltage off/on) with its boot-up protocol. It is now ready to operate with its new address.

To do this, a switch first has to be made to stop status.

Attention: During LSS-programming the Heartbeat-Time (Index 1017_h) has to be zero (default status).

Aktion	Id	Rx/Tx	DLC	Databytes								Comment
				00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	
Stop Node	0	Tx	2	02	00							Stop node for all nodes
LSS-Switch Mode Selective	7E5	Tx	8	40	0D	01	00	00	00	00	00	1. Transmission of the manufacturer name
LSS-Switch Mode Selective	7E5	Tx	8	41	00	50	00	00	00	00	00	2. Transmission of the product number
LSS-Switch Mode Selective	7E5	Tx	8	42	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	3. Transmission of the revision number
LSS-Switch Mode Selective	7E5	Tx	8	43	66	BE	02	00	00	00	00	4. Transmission of the serial number (in this case: 179814)
	7E4	Rx	8	44	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Success message from the sensor, which is now in LSS Configuration-Mode
LSS-Configure Modul ID	7E5	Tx	8	11	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	Node address 2 programming
	7E4	Rx	8	11	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Success message from the sensor
LSS-Store Configuration	7E5	Tx	8	17	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Zero-voltage-protected saving
	7E4	Rx	8	17	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Success message from the sensor
LSS-Switch Mode Global: Operation Mode	7E5	Tx	8	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Sensor is reset to LSS-Operation-Mode
	702	Rx	1	00								Boot-up node with new node address

All values in hex!

9. Literature

/1/ CiA Draft Standard 406, Version 3.0, Device Profile for Encoders

/2/ CiA Draft Standard 301, Version 4.02, CANopen Application Layer and Communication Profile

/3/ CiA Draft Recommendation Proposal 303-1, Version 1.1.1 CANopen Cabling and Connector Pin Assignment

/4/ CiA Draft Standard Proposal 305, Version 1.1.1, CANopen Layer Setting Services and Protocol (LSS)