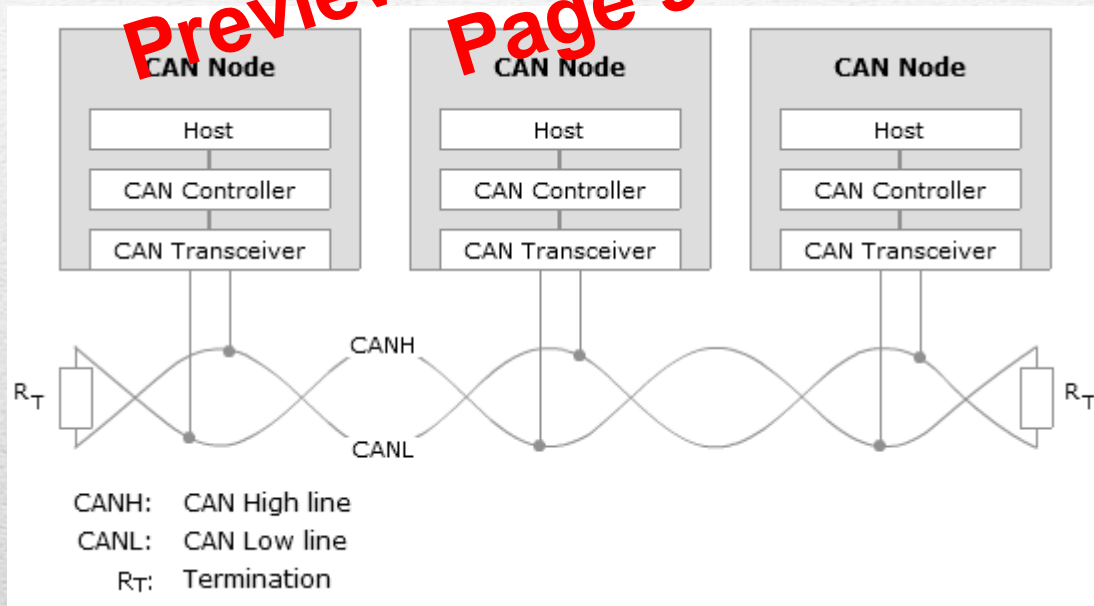


CAN Bus

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Physical signal transmission in a CAN network is based on transmission of differential voltages (**differential signal transmission**). This effectively eliminates the negative effects of interference voltages induced by motors, ignition systems and switch contacts. Consequently, the transmission medium (CAN bus) consists of two lines: **CAN high line (CANH)** and **CAN low line (CANL)**.

Due to finite signal propagation speed, the effects of transient phenomena (**reflections**) grow with increasing data rate and bus extension. Terminating the ends of the communication channel using **termination resistors** (simulation of the electrical properties of the transmission medium) prevents reflections in a high-speed CAN network.

References

- [1] Kvaser CAN Bus User Manual
- [2] Vector Can Bus User Manual
- [3] Texas Instrument Tutorial and CAN Module
- [4] MicroChip Can Module Tutorial
- [5] Bosch Can Bus 2.0A
- [6] Bosch Can Bus 2.0B

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