



USER MANUAL UMAX030780
Version 1.0.3

1x Input, 2x Analog & 2x 5A Proportional Outputs Controller SAE J1939

USER MANUAL

P/N: AX030780

VERSION HISTORY

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1.0.1	September 11, 2025	M Ejaz	Marketing review Updated the product title Updated the dimensional drawing, block diagram, and technical specifications
1.0.2	December 2, 2025	Weixin Kong	Updated P/N
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ACRONYMS

ACK	Positive Acknowledgement (from SAE J1939 standard)
BATT +/-	Battery positive (a.k.a. Vps) or Battery Negative (a.k.a. GND)
DIN	Digital Input used to measure active high or low signals
DM	Diagnostic Message (from SAE J1939 standard)
DTC	Diagnostic Trouble Code (from SAE J1939 standard)
EA	Axiomatic Electronic Assistant (A Service Tool for Axiomatic ECUs)
ECU	Electronic Control Unit (from SAE J1939 standard)
GND	Ground reference (a.k.a. BATT-)
I/O	Inputs and Outputs
MAP	Memory Access Protocol
NAK	Negative Acknowledgement (from SAE J1939 standard)
PDU1	A format for messages that are to be sent to a destination address, either specific or global (from SAE J1939 standard)
PDU2	A format used to send information that has been labeled using the Group Extension technique and does not contain a destination address.
PGN	Parameter Group Number (from SAE J1939 standard)
PropA	Message that uses the Proprietary A PGN for peer-to-peer communication
PropB	Message that uses a Proprietary B PGN for broadcast communication
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
RPM	Rotations per Minute
SPN	Suspect Parameter Number (from SAE J1939 standard)
TP	Transport Protocol
UIN	Universal input used to measure voltage, current, frequency or digital inputs
Vps	Voltage Power Supply (a.k.a. BATT+)
%dc	Percent Duty Cycle (Measured from a PWM input)

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J1939/21	Data Link Layer, SAE, December 2010
J1939/71	Vehicle Application Layer, SAE, March 2011
J1939/73	Application Layer-Diagnostics, SAE, February 2010
J1939/81	Network Management, SAE, Marc 2017
TDAX030780	Technical Datasheet, Axiomatic Technologies
UMAX07050x	User Manual, Axiomatic Electronic Assistant and USB-CAN, Axiomatic Technologies

This document assumes the reader is familiar with the SAE J1939 standard. Terminology from the standard is used but not described in this document.



NOTE: This product is supported by Axiomatic Electronic Assistant V5.18.149.0 and higher.

1. OVERVIEW OF CONTROLLER

The AX030780 (Controller/ECU) is a versatile device designed to manage a wide range of output types and a single digital input. It features two proportional output channels, each capable of delivering up to 5A, as well as two analog outputs that support either $\pm 10V$ or 0-20mA signals. Additionally, it includes one digital on/off input. Thanks to its flexible circuit design, users can configure various combinations of input and output types to suit specific needs. Advanced control algorithms further enhance usability, allowing the controller to be easily programmed for diverse applications without the need for custom software development.

The Axiomatic Electronic Assistant is used to configure the Controller. Programming configurable properties, EA setpoints, are listed in chapter 4. Setpoint configuration can be saved in a file which can then be utilized to program the same configuration to another Controller. Throughout this document EA setpoint names are referred to with bolded text in double-quotes and the setpoint option is referred to with italicized text in single-quotes. For example, “**Output Type**” setpoint set to option ‘*Proportional Voltage*’.

In this document the configurable properties of the ECU are divided into function blocks, namely output function block, diagnostic function block, lookup table function block, PID Control block, programmable logic function block, math function block, CAN transmit message function block and CAN receive message function block. Input function block includes properties used to select input sensor functionality. Diagnostic function block properties are used to configure fault detection and reaction functionalities. Lookup table function blocks, programmable logic function blocks, math function blocks offer some logical programming to convert signals. The CAN transmit message function block configures properties of the messages sent to the CAN buses. And the CAN receive message function block configures properties of the messages received from the CAN buses. These function blocks are presented in detail in the next subchapters.

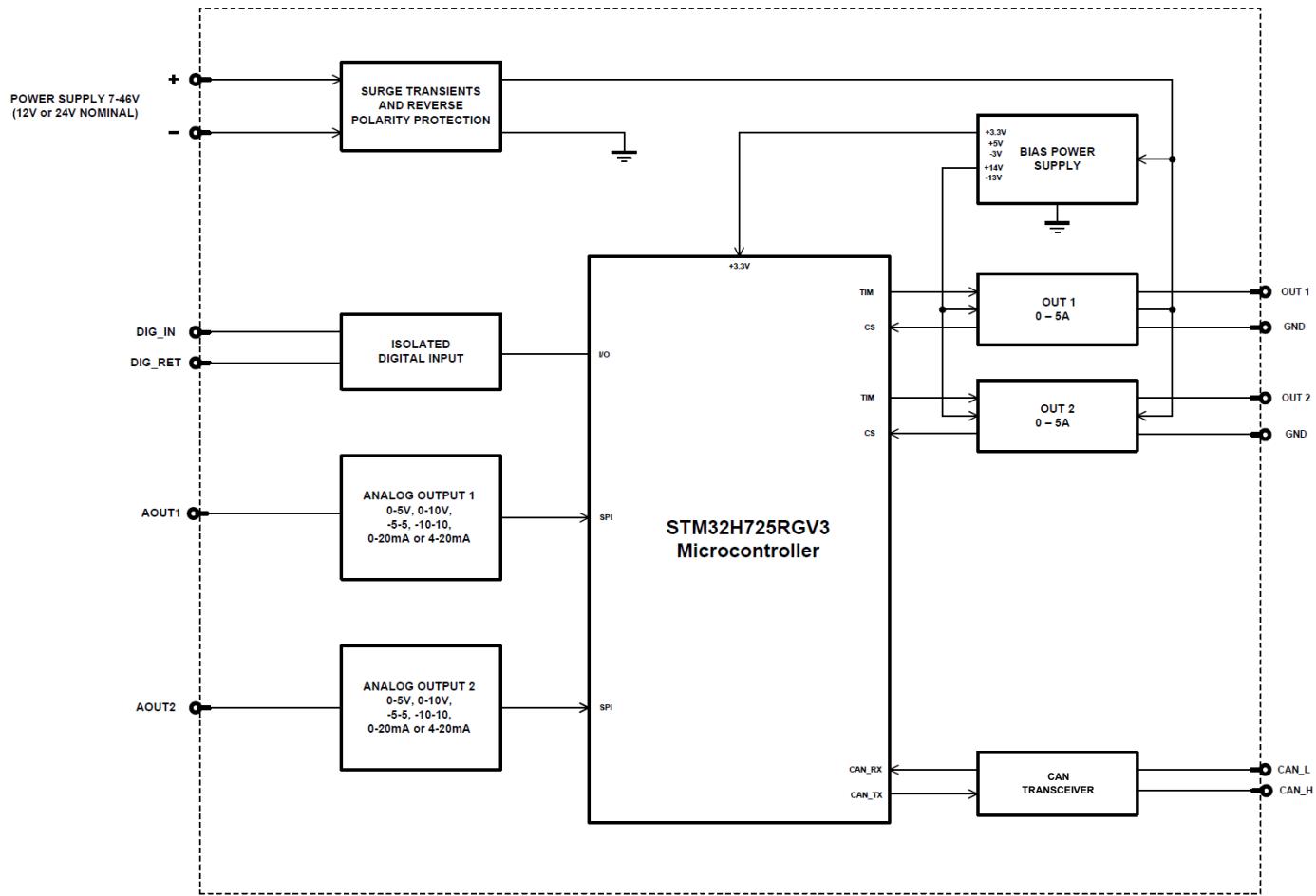


Figure 1 – The ECU Block Diagram

1.1. Digital Input Function Blocks

The controller is equipped with a total of 1 input. Input only supports Discrete Input (ON/OFF).

1.1.1. Input Polarity

In the case of Discrete Voltage Input, the options **Input Polarity** are used to configure how a signal high, or signal low is interpreted. The following table below is the available options provided. By default, *Active High* is selected.

0	<i>Active High</i>
1	<i>Active Low</i>

Table 1 – Input Polarity

1.1.2. Discrete Input Debounce Time

The input states are sampled every 1ms. If debouncing is required, it is set by the Discrete Input Debounce Time configuration parameter. If the Discrete Input Debounce Time is zero, the discrete voltage level input is not debounced.

1.2. Proportional Output Function Blocks

The controller has altogether two Proportional Outputs. The Proportional Output is half-bridge drive with high side sourcing up to 5A. The current drawn from the output is measured to form a current feedback loop. All outputs have configurable setpoints. The Proportional Output and its setpoints are discussed in detail in the Section 4.4.

The “**Control Source**” setpoint together with “**Control Number**” setpoint determine which signal is used to drive the output. For example, setting “**Control Source**” to ‘*Universal Input Measured*’ and “**Control Number**” to ‘1’, connects signal measured from Universal Input1 to the output in question. The input signal is scaled per input type range between 0 and 1 to form control signal. Outputs respond in a linear fashion to changes in control signal.

The “**Enable Source**” setpoint together with “**Enable Number**” setpoint determine the enable signal for the output in question. The “**Enable Response**” setpoint is used to select how output will respond to the selected Enable signal. “**Enable Response**” setpoint options are listed in Table 2. If “**Enable Source**” is set to ‘*Control not used*’, the Enable signal is interpreted to be ON. If a non-digital signal is selected as Enable signal the signal is interpreted as shown in Figure 6.

Table 2 – Proportional Output Enable Response Options

Proportional Output Enable Response Options	
0	Enable When On, Else Shutoff
1	Enable When On, Else Rampoff
2	Enable When On, Else Keep
3	Enable When Off, Else Shutoff
4	Enable When Off, Else Rampoff
5	Enable When Off, Else Keep

The Override option allows the user to choose whether to drive the output with the override input engaged/disengaged, depending on the logic selected in “**Override Response**.” The options for “**Override Response**” are listed in Table 3. When override is active, the output will be driven to the value in “**Output at Override Command**” regardless of the value of the Control input.

Table 3 – Override Response Options

0	Override When ON
1	Override When OFF

The options for both “**Enable Source**” and “**Override Source**” are the same as the sources listed in Table 7.

Please note that the using parameters “Override/Enable When Off/On, Else Ramp” are not recommended and should not be used for the Digital On/Off and Digital Hotshot.

Another fault response which can be enabled is that of a microprocessor over-temperature or power faults automatically disabling the outputs until it has cooled back to the operating range, if the corresponding setpoint is enabled. This will be described in more detail in Section 1.6

Fault conditions are checked first, and the control signal will then be evaluated only if they are not present. If Enable, Override and Control inputs are all used, the Enable logic is evaluated first, then the Override, and lastly the Control.

“**Output Type**” setpoint options for the Proportional Output are listed in Table 4. “**Output Type**” setpoint determines what kind of signal the output produces. Changing this setpoint causes other setpoints in the group to update to match selected type, thus the “**Output Type**” should be selected before configuring other setpoints within the setpoint group.

For Proportional outputs signal minimum and maximum values are configured with “**Output At Minimum Command**” and “**Output At Maximum Command**” setpoints. Value range for both setpoints is limited by selected “**Output Type**”.

Regardless of what type of control input is selected, the output will always respond in a linear fashion to changes in the input per Equation 1.

$$y = mx + a$$

$$m = \frac{Y_{max} - Y_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$$

$$a = Y_{min} - m * X_{min}$$

Equation 1 - Linear Slope Calculations

In the case of the Output Control Logic function block, X and Y are defined as

X_{min} = Control Input Minimum Y_{min} = “**Output at Minimum Command**”

X_{max} = Control Input Maximum Y_{max} = “**Output at Maximum Command**”

In all cases, while X-axis has the constraint that $X_{min} < X_{max}$, there is no such limitation on the Y-axis. Thus configuring “**Output At Minimum Command**” to be greater than “**Output At Maximum Command**” allows output to follow control signal inversely.

To prevent abrupt changes at the output due to sudden changes in the command input, the user can choose to use the independent up or down ramps to smooth out the coil’s response. The “**Ramp Up**” and “**Ramp Down**” setpoints are in milliseconds, and the step size of the output change will be determined by taking the absolute value of the output range and dividing it by the ramp time.

Table 4 – Output Type Options for Proportional Output

0	<i>Disabled</i>
1	<i>Proportional Current (0-5000mA)</i>
2	<i>Digital Hotshot (0-5000mA)</i>
3	<i>Proportional Voltage (0-Vps)</i>
4	<i>Digital On/off (0-Vps)</i>
5	<i>PWM Duty Cycle</i>

‘Proportional Current’ type has associated with it two setpoints not used by other types, which are the “Dither Frequency” and “Dither Amplitude” values. The output is controlled by high frequency signal (25kHz), with the low frequency dither superimposed on top. The dither frequency will match exactly what is programmed into the setpoint, but the exact amplitude of the dither will depend on the properties of the load coil. When adjusting the dither amplitude value, select one that is high enough to ensure an immediate response to the coil to small changes in the control inputs, but not so large as to affect the accuracy or stability of the output. Refer to the coil’s datasheet for more information.

The ‘Proportional Voltage’ uses the measured value of the power supply and adjusts the duty cycle of the output such that the average value will match the target output voltage. Since the output is running at a high frequency (25kHz), the voltage can be easily averaged using a simple low pass filter.

The ‘PWM Duty Cycle’ option allows the user to run the output at fixed frequency configure with “PWM Output Frequency” setpoint, while the duty cycle changes depending on the control signal.

Instead of proportional, there are also two types of digital responses possible as well. With the ‘Digital On/Off’ type, should the control require the output to be on, it will be turned on at whatever the system power supply is. The output will source whatever current is required by the load, up to 3.5A.

If a digital “Output Type” has been selected the “Digital Response” setpoint will be enabled as shown in Table 5.

Table 5 – Digital Response Options

0	Normal On/Off
1	Inverse Logic
2	Latched Logic
3	Blinking Logic

In a ‘Normal’ response, when the Control input commands the output ON, then the output will be turned ON. However, in an ‘Inverse’ response, the output will be ON unless the input commands the output ON, in which case it turns OFF.

If a ‘Latched’ response is selected, when the input commands the state from OFF to ON, the output will change state.

If a ‘Blinking’ response is selected, then while the input commands the output ON, it will blink at the rate in the “Output Ramp Down Time” setpoint (when output type configurated as Digital ON/OFF or Digital Hotshot, this setpoint will act as Digital Blink Rate). When commanded OFF, the output will stay off. A blinking response is only available with a ‘Digital On/Off’ type of output (not a Hotshot type.)

The ‘Hotshot Digital’ type is different from a simple ‘Digital On/Off’ in that it still controls the current through the load. This type of output is used to turn on a coil then reduce the current so that the valve will remain open, as shown in Figure 2. Since less energy is used to keep the output engaged, this type of response is very useful to improve overall system efficiency. With this output type there are associated three setpoints: “Hold Current”, “Hotshot Current” and “Hotshot Time” which are used to configure form of the output signal as shown in Figure 2.

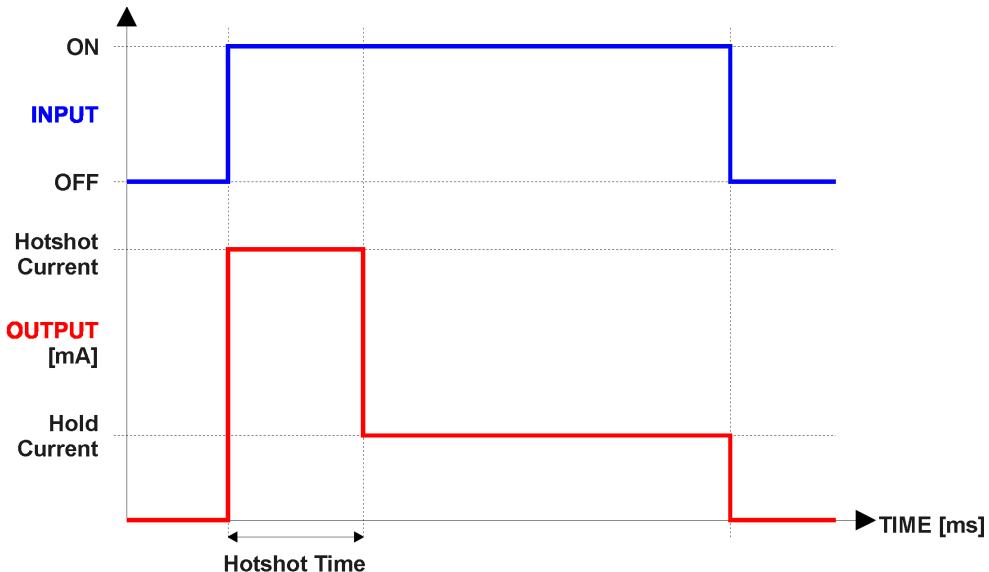


Figure 2 – Hotshot Digital Profile

Fault detection is available for current output types. A current feedback signal is measured and compared to desired output current value. Fault detection and associated setpoints are presented in section 1.6. When fault is detected, the output will respond per “**Control Fault Response**” setpoint as outlined in Table 6.

Table 6 – Fault Response Options

0	<i>Shutoff Output</i>
1	<i>Apply Fault Value</i>
2	<i>Hold Last Value</i>

Another fault response that can be enabled is that a power supply over voltage or under voltage will automatically disable ALL outputs. Note: this setpoint is associated with the **Power Supply Diag** function block. Also, if the **Over Temperature Diag** function block is enabled, then a microprocessor over-temperature reading disables all the outputs until it has cooled back to the operating range.

The proportional output is inherently protected against a short to GND or +Vps by circuitry. In case of a dead short, the hardware will automatically disable the output drive, regardless of what the processor is commanding for the output. When this happens, the processor detects output hardware shutdown and commands off the output in question. It will continue to drive non-shorted outputs normally and periodically (every 5 seconds) try to re-engage the short load, if still commanded to do so. If the fault has gone away since the last time the output was engaged while shorted, the controller will automatically resume normal operation.

In the case of an open circuit, there will be no interruption of the control for the output. The processor will continue to attempt to drive the open load.

The measured current through the load is available to be broadcasted on a CAN message if desired. It is also used as the input to the diagnostic function block for each output, and an open or shorted output can be broadcasted in a DM1 message on the CAN network.

1.3. H-Bridge Function Block

The H-Bridge Function Block combines two proportional outputs into one to provide an H-Bridge output driver. To enable it, the “**H-Bridge Enabled**” setpoint needs to be set to 1, True. In this case, both proportional outputs will be controlled by this function block.

Please note: if the “**H-Bridge Enabled**” setpoint is set to 1, True, the Proportional Output Blocks 1 and 2 will not be available for modification. However, the PID coefficients still can be modified and visible via Axiomatic Electronic Assistant tool.

The control sources, direction source, ramp up/down time, and responses are available in this function block. “**Output At Maximum/Minimum Command**” setpoints define the current output limits that can be set according to the “**Control Source**” settings. The momentary direction of the h-bridge is defined according to the “**Direction Source**”. The “**Output At Maximum/Minimum Command**” setpoints provide a bipolar range defined by the direction control source. If the range is set to 0...5000mA, it means that the possible output will vary in this range if direction is forward and -5000...0mA if the direction is backward. It is the case for the “**Override Output Value**” setpoint as well.

Please note: if “**Control Source**” or “**Direction Source**” is set to 0, ‘No Source’, the output will be disabled. Both sources should be set to any non-zero value to allow further configuration.

The control source has also an additional setting: the “**Control Response**” setpoint. It matches the one from Proportional Output Function Block. All possible options for this setpoint are shown below.

Table 7 – Control Response Options

0	Single Out Profile
1	OFF When Below Minimum
2	OFF When Above Maximum

To control the speed of output rising or falling the “**Ramp Up/Down Time**” should be used. These setpoints define the time needed to rise the output from “**Output At Minimum Command**” to “**Output At Maximum Command**” value for the ramp up and vice versa for the ramp down. For example, if range is set to 0 to 1000mA, current output is 0mA, and the “**Ramp Up Time**” is set to 5000, the ECU will require 5s to ramp the output up to the maximum. If the current target output value is 500mA, the ECU will spend 2.5s to set it to the maximum. Both ramp up and down setpoints cannot be set to a value lower than 100ms.

Please note: the “**Ramp Up/Down Time**” setpoints are meant to ramp output in one direction per time only. If the direction is changed, the Output will drop to 0 and then will ramp up/down to a needed value. For example, if the current output’s value is 500mA and the direction is backward (the actual output is -500mA), at the direction change, the output will drop to 0mA and only after that will ramp up to a 500mA (or to any new commanded value).

The “**Enable Source**”, and “**Override Source**” setpoints match the functionality of the Proportional Output Function Block and are shown in the Section 1.1.

The “**Enable Response**” setpoint has the same configuration options as Proportional Output block. However, options ‘Enable When ON Else Shutoff’ and ‘Enable When OFF Else Shutoff’ are not recommended to be used since they will rapidly reset output to 0mA.

1.4. Analog Output

The controller has 2 analog outputs that can be configured and they are inherently independent of each other. The “**Output Type**” parameter determines what kind of signal the output produces. Changing this parameter will update other parameters in the group to match the selected type. For this reason, it should be the first parameter to be changed. The supported output types by the controller are listed in Table 1 below. By default, outputs are configured as ‘1, Analog Voltage’ type.

Value	Meaning
0	Output Not Used
1	Analog Voltage
2	Analog Current

Table 8 – Analog Output Type Options

The control signal of the outputs will have associated with it a minimum and maximum values. Besides type ‘*Digital ON/OFF*’, all the other output types are always responding in a linear fashion to changes in the control source per the calculation in Equation 2

$$y = mx + a$$

$$m = \frac{Y_{\max} - Y_{\min}}{X_{\max} - X_{\min}}$$

$$a = Y_{\min} - m * X_{\min}$$

Equation 2 - Linear Slope Calculations

Where X and Y are defined as:

X_{\min} = Control Input Minimum

Y_{\min} = “**Output At Minimum Command**”

X_{\max} = Control Input Maximum

Y_{\max} = “**Output At Maximum Command**”

In all cases, while the X-axis has the constraint that $X_{\min} < X_{\max}$, there is no such limitation on the Y-axis. This allows for a negative slope so that as the control input signal increases, the target output value decreases. Or it allows output to follow control signal inversely.

1.4.1. Analog Current/Voltage

Current Outputs can be configured to different ranges as 0-20mA, 4-20mA and Voltage Outputs can be configured to 0-5V, 0-10V, +/-5V and +/-10V. Simply setting the “**Output at Minimum Command**” and “**Output at Maximum Command**” to corresponding value in each range will drive the output to different range options. The unit of measurement for current output variables is millamps [mA] and volts [V] for voltage outputs.

1.4.2. Digital ON/OFF

The “Digital Type VPS range” setpoint determines if the output is at +5V when ON. If a non-digital control is selected for this type, the command state will be OFF at or below the minimum input, ON at or above the maximum input, and it will not change between those points. In other words, the input has its built-in hysteresis, as shown in Figure 3. This relationship is true for any function block that has a non-digital input mapped to digital control.

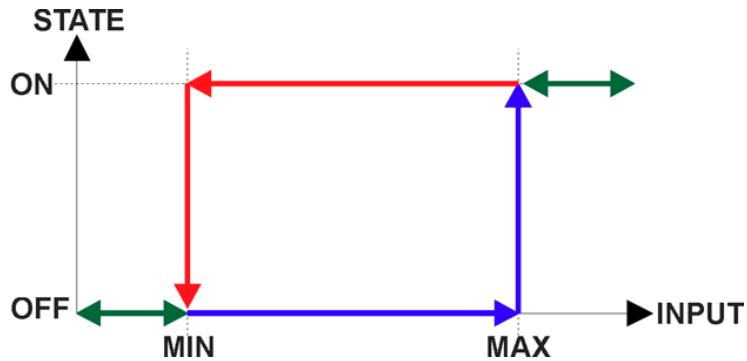


Figure 3 – Analog to Digital Input

1.4.3. Common Parameters

In order to prevent abrupt changes at the output due to sudden changes in the command input, the user can choose to use the independent up or down ramps to smooth out the response. The “Ramp Up (Min to Max)” and “Ramp Down (Max to Min)” parameters are in milliseconds, and the step size of the output change will be determined by taking the absolute value of the output range and dividing it by the ramp time. However, these setpoints are set to zero by default since in most signal conversion applications, fast response times are desired.

By default, the “Control Source” is setup to be ‘CAN Receive Message’ In other words, all the outputs will response in a linear fashion to the corresponding CAN received command data.

The “Control Source” together with “Control Number” parameter determine which signal is used to drive the output. For example, setting “Control Source” to ‘CAN Receive Message’ and “Control Number” to ‘1’ will connect signal measured from CAN Receive 1 to the output in question. The options for “Control Sources” and available “Control Number” are listed in Table 23.

In addition to the Control input, the function block also supports an enable input which can be setup as either an enable or disable signal.

When an Enable input is used, the Analog Output will follow the ‘Analog Output Enable Response’ in Table 9.

Analog Output Enable Response Options	
0	Enable When on Else Shutoff
1	Enable When on Else Rampoff
2	Enable When on Else Ramp to Min
3	Enable When on Else Ramp to Max
4	Enable When on Else Keep Last
5	Enable When off Else Shutoff
6	Enable When off Else Rampoff
7	Enable When off Else Ramp to Min
8	Enable When off Else Ramp to Max
9	Enable When off Else Keep Last

Table 9 – Analog Output Enable Response Options

The Override option allows the user to choose whether or not to drive the output with the override input being engaged/disengaged, depending on the logic selected in “**Override Response**.” The options for “**Override Response**” listed in Table 7. When override is active, the output will be driven to the value in “**Output at Override Command**” regardless of the value of the Control input.

Value	Meaning
0	Override When ON
1	Override When OFF

Table 10 – Override Response Options

The options for both “**Enable Source**” and “**Override Source**” are same as sources listed in Table 23.

Another fault response that can be enabled is that a power supply fault (under/over voltage) will automatically disable the outputs. Note: this setpoint is associated with the **Under Voltage Diagnostics** and **Over Voltage Diagnostics blocks**. Also, a microprocessor over-temperature fault can be used to disable all the outputs until it has cooled back to the operating range if the corresponding setpoints is enabled. These will be described in more details in Section 1.6.

1.5. PID Control Function Block

The PID Control function block is an independent logic block, but it is normally intended to be associated with proportional output control blocks described in the chapters before. When the Control Source for an output has been setup as a PID Function Block, the command from the selected PID block drives the physical output on the motor controller unit.

To enable the PID Control function the “PID Enabled” setpoint should be set to ‘1, True’. The “Target Source” and “Target Number” setpoints determine control input and the “Feedback Source” and “Feedback Number” setpoints determine the established feedback signal to the PID Control function block. The “Control Response” will use the selected inputs as per the options listed in Table 11. When active, the PID algorithm will be called every “Cycle Time” in milliseconds.

Table 11 – PID Response Options

0	Single Output
1	Setpoint Control
2	On When Over Target
3	On When Below Target

When a ‘Single Output’ response is selected, the Target and Feedback inputs do not have to share the same units. In both cases, the signals are converted to a percentage value based on the minimum and maximum values associated with the source function block.

For example, a CAN command could be used to set the target value, in which case it would be converted to a percentage value using “Data Minimum” and “Data Maximum” setpoints in the appropriate CAN Receive X function block. The closed-loop feedback signal, i.e. a Current Feedback from the proportional current output, could be selected as the feedback source. In this case the value of the input would be converted to a percentage based on the “Output Data Min” and “Output Data Max” setpoints in the output block. The output of the PID function would depend on the difference between the commanded target and the measured feedback as a percentage of each signals range. In this mode, the output of the block would be a value from 0 to 100%.

In Order to allow the output to stabilize, the user can select a non-zero value for “Output Tolerance”. If the absolute value of ErrorK is less than this value, ErrorK in the formula below will be set to zero.

The PID algorithm used is shown below, where G, Ki, Ti, Kd, Td and Loop_Update_Rate are configurable parameters.

$$PIDOutput_k = P_k + I_k + D_k$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_k &= P_Gain * Error_k \\I_k &= I_Gain * ErrorSum_k \\D_k &= D_Gain * (Error_k - Error_{k-1})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Error_k &= Target - Feedback \\ErrorSum_k &= ErrorSum_{k-1} + Error_k\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_Gain &= G \\I_Gain &= G * Ki * T/Ti \text{ (Note: If Ti is zero, I_Gain = 0)} \\D_Gain &= G * Kd * Td/T\end{aligned}$$

$$T = Loop_Update_Rate * 0.001$$

Please Note: Each system will have to be tuned for the optimum output response. Response times, overshoots and other variables will have to be decided by the customer using an appropriate PID tuning strategy. Axiomatic is not responsible for tuning the control system.

1.6. Diagnostic Function Blocks

This ECU supports diagnostic messaging. DM1 message is a message, containing Active Diagnostic Trouble Codes (DTC) that is sent to the J1939 network in case a fault has been detected. A Diagnostic Trouble Code is defined by the J1939 standard as a four byte value which is a combination of:

SPN	Suspect Parameter Number	(User defined)
FMI	Failure Mode Identifier	(See Table 14)
CM	Conversion Method	(Always set to 0)
OC	Occurrence Count	(Number of times the fault has happened)

In addition to supporting the DM1 message, Interface Module Input also supports:

DM2	Previously Active Diagnostic Trouble Codes	Sent only on request
DM3	Diagnostic Data Clear/Reset of Previously Active DTCs	Done only on request
DM11	Diagnostic Data Clear/Reset for Active DTCs	Done only on request

Fault detection and reaction is a standalone functionality that can be configured to monitor and report diagnostics of various controller parameters. The Interface Module supports 16 Diagnostics Definitions, each freely configurable by the user.

There are 4 fault types that can be used, “**Minimum and maximum error**”, “**Absolute value error**”, “**State error**” and “**Double minimum and maximum error**”.

Minimum and maximum error has two thresholds, “MIN Shutdown” and “MAX Shutdown” that have configurable, independent diagnostics parameters (SPN, FMI, Generate DTCs, delay before flagging status). In case the parameter to monitor stays between these two thresholds, the diagnostic is not flagged.

Absolute value error has one configurable threshold with configurable parameters. In case the parameter to monitor stays below this threshold, the diagnostic is not flagged.

State error is similar to the Absolute value error, the only difference is that State error does not allow the user to specify specific threshold values; thresholds ‘1’ and ‘0’ are used instead. This is ideal for monitoring state information, such as received message timeouts.

Double minimum and maximum error lets user to specify four thresholds, each with independent diagnostic parameters. The diagnostic status and threshold values is determined and expected as show in Figure 4 below.

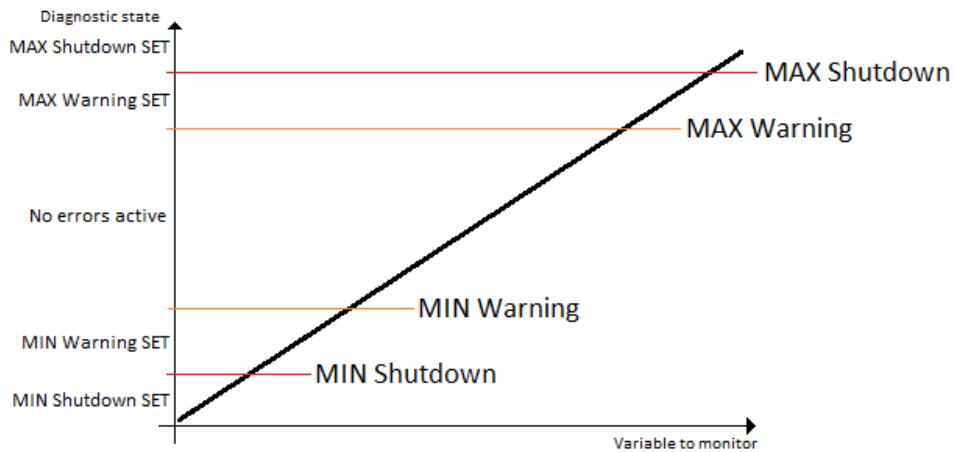


Figure 4 – Double Minimum and Maximum Error Thresholds

In case any of the Diagnostics blocks is configured to monitor Output Current Feedback, there is an internal error status flag maintained automatically for that particular output. This internal flag can be used for driving the particular output to a specified state in case of diagnostic event using Proportional Current Output setpoints “Control Fault Response”, “Output in Fault Mode” and “Fault Detection Enabled”.

There is also built in error status flags for power supply and CPU temperature monitoring. In case any of the diagnostics blocks is measuring these two parameters, the corresponding internal error status flags can be used for shutting down the unit in case of failure. The setpoints “**Power Fault Disables Outputs**” and “**Over Temperature Shutdown**” can be used for enabling the shutdown of the unit (shutdown == output driving is turned off).

While there are no active DTCs, the Interface Module will send “No Active Faults” message. If a previously inactive DTC becomes active, a DM1 will be sent immediately to reflect this. As soon as the last active DTC goes inactive, a DM1 indicating that there are no more active DTCs will be sent.

If there is more than one active DTC at any given time, the regular DM1 message will be sent using a multipacket message to the Requester Address using the Transport Protocol (TP).

i At power up, the DM1 message will not be broadcasted until after 5 second delay. This is done to prevent any power up or initialization conditions from being flagged as an active error on the network.

When the fault is linked to a DTC, a non-volatile log of the occurrence count (OC) is kept. As soon as the controller detects a new (previously inactive) fault, it will start decrementing the “**Delay before Event is flagged**” timer for that Diagnostic function block. If the fault has remained present during the delay time, then the controller will set the DTC to active, and will increment the OC in the log. A DM1 will immediately be generated that includes the new DTC. The timer is provided so that intermittent faults do not overwhelm the network as the fault comes and goes, since a DM1 message would be sent every time the fault shows up or goes away.

By default, the fault flag is cleared when error condition that has caused it goes away. The DTC is made Previously Active and is it is no longer included in the DM1 message. To identify a fault having happened, even if the condition that has caused is one away, the “**Event Cleared only by DM11**” setpoint can be set to ‘*True*’. This configuration enables DTC to stay Active, even after the fault flag has been cleared, and be included in DM1 message until a Diagnostic Data Clear/Reset for Active DTCs (DM11) has been requested.

As defined by J1939 Standard the first byte of the DM1 message reflects the Lamp status. “**Lamp Set by Event**” setpoint determines the lamp type set in this byte of DTC. “**Lamp Set by Event**” setpoint options are listed in Table 12. By default, the ‘*Amber, Warning*’ lamp is typically the one set be any active fault.

Table 12 – Lamp Set by Event in DM1 Options

0	<i>Protect</i>
1	<i>Amber Warning</i>
2	<i>Red Stop</i>
3	<i>Malfunction</i>

“**SPN for Event**” defines suspect parameter number used as part of DTC. The default value zero is not allowed by the standard, thus no DM will be sent unless “**SPN for Event**” is configured to be different from zero. **It is the user's responsibility to select SPN that will not violate J1939 standard.** When the “**SPN for Event**” is changed, the OC of the associated error log is automatically reset to zero.

Table 13 – FMI for Event Options

0	<i>Data Valid But Above Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level</i>
1	<i>Data Valid But Below Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level</i>
2	<i>Data Intermittent</i>
3	<i>Voltage Above Normal, Or Shorted To High Source</i>
4	<i>Voltage Below Normal, Or Shorted To Low Source</i>
5	<i>Current Below Normal Or Open Circuit</i>
6	<i>Current Above Normal Or Grounded Circuit</i>
7	<i>Mechanical Error</i>
8	<i>Abnormal Frequency Or Pulse Width Or Period</i>
9	<i>Abnormal Update Rate</i>
10	<i>Abnormal Rate Of Change</i>
11	<i>Root Cause Not Known</i>
12	<i>Bad Component</i>
13	<i>Out Of Calibration</i>
14	<i>Special Instructions</i>
15	<i>Data Valid But Above Normal Operating Range – Least Severe Level</i>
16	<i>Data Valid But Above Normal Operating Range – Moderately Severe Level</i>
17	<i>Data Valid But Below Normal Operating Range – Least Severe Level</i>
18	<i>Data Valid But Below Normal Operating Range – Moderately Severe Level</i>
19	<i>Network Error</i>
20	<i>Data Drifted High</i>
21	<i>Data Drifted Low</i>
31	<i>Condition Exists</i>

Every fault has associated a default FMI with them. The used FMI can be configured with “**FMI for Event**” setpoint, presented in Table 13. When an FMI is selected from Low Fault FMIs in Table 14 for a fault that can be flagged either high or low occurrence, it is recommended that the user would select the high occurrence FMI from the right column of Table 14. There is no automatic setting of High and Low FMIs in the firmware, the user can configure these freely.

Table 14 – Low Fault FMIs and corresponding High Fault FMIs

Low Fault FMIs	High Fault FMIs
<i>FMI=1, Data Valid But Below Normal Operation Range – Most Severe Level</i>	<i>FMI=0, Data Valid But Above Normal Operational Range – Most Severe Level</i>
<i>FMI=4, Voltage Below Normal, Or Shorted to Low Source</i>	<i>FMI=3, Voltage Above Normal, Or Shorted To High Source</i>
<i>FMI=5, Current Below Normal Or Open Circuit</i>	<i>FMI=6, Current Above Normal Or Grounded Circuit</i>
<i>FMI=17, Data Valid But Below Normal Operating Range – Least Severe Level</i>	<i>FMI=15, Data Valid But Above Normal Operating Range – Least Severe Level</i>
<i>FMI=18, Data Valid But Below Normal Operating Level – Moderately Severe Level</i>	<i>FMI=16, Data Valid But Above Normal Operating Range – Moderately Severe Level</i>
<i>FMI=21, Data Drifted Low</i>	<i>FMI=20, Data Drifted High</i>

1.7. Math Function Block

There are five mathematical function blocks that allow the user to define basic algorithms. A math function block can take up to six input signals. Each input is then scaled according to the associated limit and scaling setpoints.

Inputs are converted into percentage value based on the “Input X Minimum” and “Input X Maximum” values selected. For additional control the user can also adjust the “Input X Gain” setpoint to increase the resolution of the input data and the min and max values.

A mathematical function block includes three selectable functions, in which each implements equation A operator B, where A and B are function inputs and operator is function selected with a setpoint “Math Function X”. Setpoint options are presented in Table 15. The functions are connected together, so that result of the preceding function goes into Input A of the next function. Thus Function 1 has both Input A and Input B selectable with setpoints, where Functions 2 to 4 have only Input B selectable. Input is selected by setting “Function X Input Y Source” and “Function X Input Y Number”. If “Function X Input B Source” is set to 0 ‘Control not used’ signal goes through function unchanged.

$$\text{Math Block Output} = ((A1 \text{ op1 } B1) \text{ op2 } B2) \text{ op3 } B3 \text{ op4 } B4$$

Table 15 – Math function X Operator Options

0	=, True when InA equals InB
1	!=, True when InA not equal InB
2	>, True when InA greater than InB
3	>=, True when InA greater than or equal InB
4	<, True when InA less than InB
5	<=, True when InA less than or equal InB
6	OR, True when InA or InB is True
7	AND, True when InA and InB are True
8	XOR, True when either InA or InB is True, but not both
9	+, Result = InA plus InB
10	-, Result = InA minus InB
11	x, Result = InA times InB
12	/, Result = InA divided by InB
13	MIN, Result = Smallest of InA and InB
14	MAX, Result = Largest of InA and InB

For logic operations (6, 7, and 8) scaled input greater than or equal to 1 is treated as TRUE. For logic operations (0 to 8), the result of the function will always be 0 (FALSE) or 1 (TRUE). For the arithmetic functions (9 to 14), it is recommended to scale the data such that the resulting operation will not exceed full scale (0 to 100%) and saturate the output result.

When dividing, a zero divider will always result in a 100% output value for the associated function.

Lastly the resulting mathematical calculation, presented as a percentage value, can be scaled into the appropriate physical units using the “Math Output Minimum Range” and “Math Output Maximum Range” setpoints. These values are also used as the limits when the Math Function is selected as the input source for another function block.

1.8. Conditional Block

The Conditional Block compares up to four different input sources with different logical or relational operators. The result of each block can therefore only be true (1) or false (0). Figure 5 demonstrates the connections between all parameters.

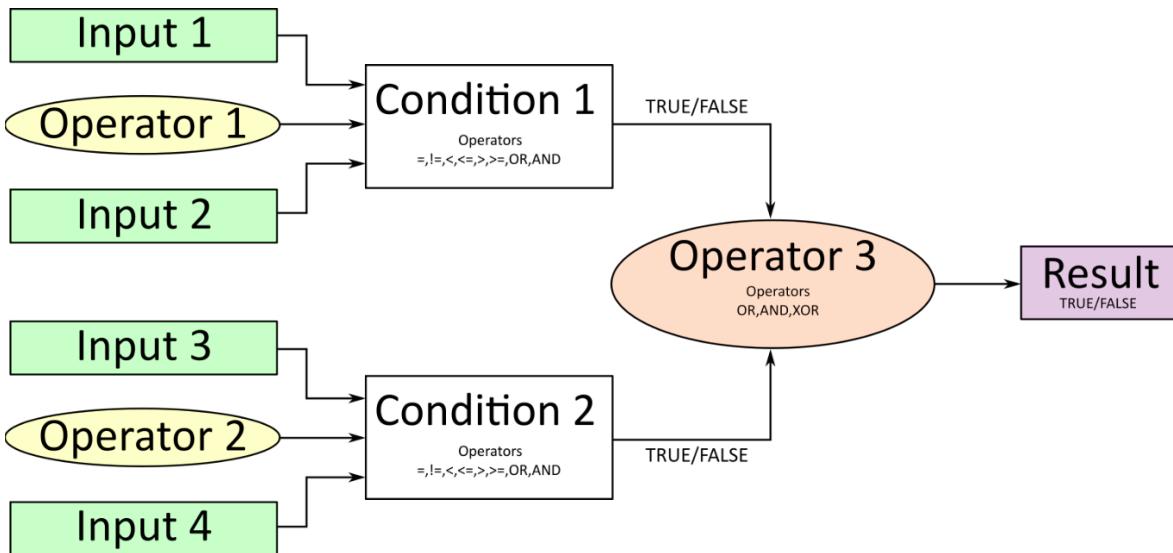


Figure 5 – Conditional Block Diagram

Each Conditional Block offers two conditions. Both compare two inputs, which can hold a logical value or an integer value. The output of the conditions can only be true or false and will be compared by Operator 3 with a logical operator. This comparison is the result of the Conditional Block and can control any output source.

Value of each source will then be compared to each other with an operator of Table 16. If no source is selected, the output value of an Input will be zero.

Table 16 – Input Operator Options

Value	Meaning
0	==, True when Argument 1 is equal to Argument 2
1	!=, True when Argument 1 is not equal to Argument 2
2	>, True when Argument 1 is greater than Argument 2
3	>=, True when Argument 1 is greater than or equal Argument 2
4	<, True when Argument 1 is less than Argument 2
5	<=, True when Argument 1 is less than or equal Argument 2
6	OR, True when Argument 1 or Argument 2 is True
7	AND, True when Argument 1 and Argument 2 are True

Operator 1 and Operator 2 are configured to OR by default. The table above cannot be used for comparing the conditions because they can only be compared with logical operators, which are listed in Table 17.

Table 17 – Condition Operator Options

Value	Meaning
0	OR, True when Argument 1 or Argument 2 is True
1	AND, True when Argument 1 and Argument 2 are True
2	XOR, True when Argument 1 is not equal to Argument 2

If only one condition is used, it is to make sure that Operator 3 is set to OR so that the result is based solely on the condition which has been chosen.

1.9. Set / Reset Latch Function Block

Set-Reset Block consists of only 2 control sources: Reset Source and Set Source. The purpose of these blocks is to simulate a modified latching function in which the 'Reset Signal' has more precedence. The 'latching' function works as per the Table 18 below.

Table 18 – Set-Reset Function block operation.

'Set Signal'	'Reset Signal'	'Set-Reset Block Output' (Initial State: OFF)
OFF	OFF	Latched State
OFF	ON	OFF
ON	OFF	ON
ON	ON	OFF

The Reset and Set sources have associated with them a minimum and maximum threshold values which determine the ON and OFF state. For the Reset Source are Reset Minimum Threshold and Reset Maximum Threshold. Similarly, for the Set Source are Set Minimum Threshold and Set Maximum Threshold. These setpoints also allow to have a dead band in between ON/OFF states and they are in terms of percentage of input selected.

As seen in Table 18 above, the 'Reset Signal' has more precedence over the 'Set Signal' - if the state of 'Reset Signal' is ON, the state of 'Set-Reset Block Output' will be OFF. To create an ON state in 'Set-Reset Block Output' the state of 'Reset Signal' must be OFF while the state of 'Set Signal' is ON. In this case, the state of 'Set-Reset Block Output' will remain ON even if 'Set Signal' turns OFF as long as 'Reset Signal' remains OFF. As soon as the 'Reset Signal' turns ON the 'Set-Reset Block Output' will turn OFF regardless of the state of 'Set Signal'.

1.10. Lookup Table Function Block

Lookup Tables are used to give output response up to 10 slopes per input. If more than 10 slopes are required, A Programmable Logic Block can be used to combine up to three tables to get 30 slopes as described in 1.11.

Lookup tables have two differing modes defined by “X-Axis Type” setpoint, given in Table 19. Option ‘0 – Data Response’ is the normal mode where block input signal is selected with the “X-Axis Source” and “X-Axis Number” setpoints and X values present directly input signal values. With option ‘1 – Time Response’ the input signal is time and X values present time in milliseconds. And selected input signal is used as digital enable.

Table 19 – X-Axis Type Options

0	Data Response
1	Time Response

The slopes are defined with (x, y) points and associated point response. X value presents input signal value and Y value corresponding Lookup Table output value. “PointN – Response” setpoint defines type of the slope from preceding point to the point in question. Response options are given in Table 20. ‘Ramp To’ gives a linearized slope between points, whereas ‘Jump to’ gives a point to point response, where any input value between XN-1 and XN will result Lookup Table output being YN. “Point0 – Response” is always ‘Jump To’ and cannot be edited. Choosing ‘Ignored’ response causes associated point and all the following points to be ignored.

Table 20 – PointN – Response Options

0	Ignore
1	Ramp To
2	Jump To

The X values are limited by minimum and maximum range of the selected input source if the source is a Math Function Block. For the fore mentioned sources X-Axis data will be redefined when ranges are changed, therefore inputs should be adjusted before changing X-Axis values. For other sources Xmin and Xmax are -100000 and 1000000. The X-Axis is constraint to be in rising order, thus value of the next index is greater than or equal to preceding one. Therefore, when adjusting the X-Axis data, it is recommended that X10 is changed first, then lower indexes in descending order.

$$X_{min} \leq X_0 \leq X_1 \leq X_2 \leq X_3 \leq X_4 \leq X_5 \leq X_6 \leq X_7 \leq X_8 \leq X_9 \leq X_{10} \leq X_{max}$$

The Y-Axis has no constraints on the data it presents, thus inverse, decreasing, increasing or other response can be easily established. The Smallest of the Y-Axis values is used as Lookup Table output min and the largest of the Y-Axis values is used as Lookup Table output max (i.e. used as Xmin and Xmax values in linear calculation.). Ignored points are not considered for min and max values.

1.11. Programmable Logic Function Block

The Programmable Logic Function Block is a powerful tool. Programmable Logic can be linked to up to three Lookup Tables, any of which would be selected only under given conditions. Thus, the output of a Programmable Logic at any given time will be the output of the Lookup Table selected by the defined logic. Therefore, up to three different responses to the same input, or three different responses to different inputs, can become the input to another function block.

In order to enable any one of the Programmable Logic blocks, the “Logic Enabled” setpoint must be set to ‘True’. By default, all Logic blocks are disabled.

The three associated tables are selected by setting “Table Number X” setpoint to desired Lookup Table number, for example selecting 1 would set Lookup Table 1 as TableX.

For each TableX there are three conditions that define the logic to select the associated Lookup Table as Logic output. Each condition implements function *Argument1 Operator Argument2* where Operator is logical operator defined by setpoint “Table X – Condition Y Operator”. Setpoint options are listed in Table 21. Condition arguments are selected with “Table X – Condition Y Argument Z Source” and “Table X – Condition Y Argument Z Number” setpoints. If ‘0 – Control not Used’ option is selected as “Table x – Condition Y Argument Z Source” the argument is interpreted as 0.

Table 21 – Table X – Condition Y Operator Options

0	=, Equal
1	!=, Not Equal
2	>, Greater Than
3	>=, Greater Than or Equal
4	<, Less Than
5	<=, Less Than or Equal

The three conditions are evaluated and if the result satisfies logical operation defined with “Logical Operator X” setpoint, given in Table 22, the associated Lookup Table is selected as output of the Logical block. Option ‘0 – Default Table’ selects associated Lookup Table in all conditions.

Table 22 – Table X – Conditions Logical Operator Options

0	Default Table (Table1)
1	Cnd1 And Cnd2 And Cnd3
2	Cnd1 Or Cnd2 Or Cnd3
3	(Cnd1 And Cnd2) Or Cnd3
4	(Cnd1 Or Cnd2) And Cnd3

The three logical operations are evaluated in order and the first to satisfy gets selected, thus if Table1 logical operation is satisfied, the Lookup Table associated with Table1 gets selected regardless of two other logical operations. In addition, if none of the logical operations is satisfied the Lookup Table associated with Table1 gets selected.

1.12. Constant Data

The Constant Data Block contains 2 fixed (False/True) and 13 configurable constant data setpoints which can be used as a control source for other functions. While they are available as a control source to all functions, it is recommended not to use constant data as a control source for the Set-Reset Latch Block.

1.13. DTC React

DTC React is a function block that allows the ECU to receive and process the DM1 messages. There are 16 separated function blocks that can capture up to 16 different DM1 messages. Each DTC React has two mandatory and 2 optional parameters. The mandatory parameters are the SPN and FMI. If only these parameters are used, the output will be set to high if the DM1 message with the combination of selected SPN and FMI. The state will remain high for five seconds and will be set if the DM1 message will be received again.

Among optional parameters there are lamp setting and the source address. To enable them, the **“Lamp Used to Trigger Reaction”** and **“Source Address Used to Trigger Reaction”** should be set to 1, *True*. In this case, beside SPN and FMI the ECU will compare the Lamp Setting and/or Source Address of the received message.

The exceptions are the following SPN:

- SPN 1213 and Lamp Status 0x40;
- SPN623 and Lamp Status 0x10;
- SPN624 and Lamp Status 0x04;
- SPN624 and Lamp Status 0x01;

In case if the SPNs above are chosen, the DTC React function block will set the output to HIGH if SPN and Lamp Status matches even if FMI doesn't match. However, if the **“Source Address Used to Trigger Reaction”** is set to 1, *True* and selected address doesn't match, the DTC React output will be set to FALSE.

1.14. CAN Transmit Message Function Block

The CAN Transmit function block is used to send any output from another function block (i.e. input, CAN receive) to the J1939 network. The AX030780 ECU has 10 CAN Transmit Messages and each message has 10 completely user defined signals.

1.14.1. CAN Transmit Message Setpoints

Each CAN Transmit Message setpoint group includes setpoints that effect the whole message and are thus mutual for all signals of the message. These setpoints are presented in this section. The setpoints that configure an individual signal are presented in next section.

The “**Transmit PGN**” setpoint sets PGN used with the message. **User should be familiar with the SAE J1939 standard, and select values for PGN/SPN combinations as appropriate from section J1939/71.**

“**Repetition Rate**” setpoint defines the interval used to send the message to the J1939 network. If the “**Repetition Rate**” is set to zero, the message is disabled unless it shares its PGN with another message. In case of a shared PGN repetition rate of the LOWEST numbered message are used to send the message ‘bundle’.



At power up, transmitted message will not be broadcasted until after a 5 second delay. This is done to prevent any power up or initialization conditions from creating problems on the network.

By default, all messages are sent on Proprietary B PGNs as broadcast messages. Thus “**Transmit Message Priority**” is always initialized to 6 (low priority) and the “**Destination Address**” setpoint is not used. This setpoint is only valid when a PDU1 PGN has been selected, and it can be set either to the Global Address (0xFF) for broadcasts, or sent to a specific address as setup by the user.

1.14.2. CAN Transmit Signal Setpoints

Each CAN transmit message has four associated signals, which define data inside the Transmit message. “**Control Source**” setpoint together with “**Control Number**” setpoint define the signal source of the message. “**Control Source**” and “**Control Number**” options are listed in Table 23. Setting “**Control Source**” to ‘*Control Not Used*’ disables the signal.

“**Transmit Data Size**” setpoint determines how many bits signal reserves from the message.

“**Signal X Byte Index**” determines in which of 8 bytes of the CAN message LSB of the signal is located. Similarly “**Signal X Bit Index**” determines in which of 8 bits of a byte the LSB is located. These setpoints are freely configurable, thus **it is the user's responsibility to ensure that signals do not overlap and mask each other.**

“Signal X Resolution” setpoint determines the scaling done on the signal data before it is sent to the bus. “Signal X Offset” setpoint determines the value that is subtracted from the signal data before it is scaled. Offset and Resolution are interpreted in units of the selected source signal.

1.15. CAN Receive Function Block

The CAN Receive function block is designed to take any SPN from the J1939 network, and use it as an input to another function block (i.e. Outputs).

“**CAN Interface**” setpoint is used to define from which of the two CAN Interfaces the message in question is received.

The “**Signal Type**” is the most important setpoint associated with this function block and it should be selected first.

Once a message has been set to Discrete/Continuous, a Lost Communication fault will be flagged if that message is not received off the bus within the “**Receive Message Timeout**” period. This could trigger a Lost Communication event as described in section 1.6. In order to avoid timeouts on a heavily saturated network, it is recommended to set the period at least three times longer than the expected update rate. To disable the timeout feature, simply set this value to zero, in which case the received message will never trigger a Lost Communication fault.

By default, all control messages are expected to be sent to the Interface Module on Proprietary B PGNs. However, should a PDU1 message be selected, the Interface Module can be setup to receive it from any ECU by setting the “**Specific Address that sends the PGN**” to the Global Address (0xFF). If a specific address is selected instead, then any other ECU data on the PGN will be ignored.

The “**Receive Data Size**”, “**Receive Data Index in Array (LSB)**”, “**Receive Bit Index in Byte (LSB)**”, “**Receive Resolution**” and “**Receive Offset**” can all be used to map any SPN supported by the J1939 standard to the output data of the Received function block.

As mentioned earlier, a CAN receive function clock can be selected as the source of the control input for the output function blocks. When this is the case, the “**Received Data Min (Off Threshold)**” and “**Received Data Max (On Threshold)**” setpoints determine the minimum and maximum values of the control signal. As the names imply, they are also used as the On/Off thresholds for digital output types. These values are in whatever units the data is AFTER the resolution and offset is applied to CAN receive signal.

The Controller supports up to ten unique CAN Receive Messages. Defaults setpoint values are listed in section 4.15.

1.16. Available Control Sources

Many of the Function Blocks have selectable input signals, which are determined with “[Name] Source” and “[Name] Number” setpoints. Together, these setpoints uniquely select how the I/O of the various function blocks are linked together. “[Name] Source” setpoint determines the type of the source and “[Name] Number” selects the actual source if there is more than one of the same type. Available “[Name] Source” options and associated “[Name] Number” ranges are listed in Table 23. All sources, except “CAN message reception timeout”, are available for all blocks, including output control blocks and CAN Transmit messages. Thought input Sources are freely selectable, not all options would make sense for any particular input, and it is up to the user to program the controller in a logical and functional manner.

Table 23 – Available Control Sources and Numbers

Control Source	Number Range	Notes
0: Control Not Used	N/A	When this is selected, it disables all other setpoints associated with the signal in question.
1: Received CAN Message	1 to 10	
2: Lookup Table	1 to 10	
3: Programmable Logic	1 to 4	
4: Math Logic	1 to 5	
5: Conditional Logic	1 to 10	
6: Set-Reset Latch	1 to 5	
7: Constant Data	1 to 15	
8: DTC React	1 to 16	
9: Power Supply Measured	0 to 255	Measured power supply value in Volts. The Parameter sets the threshold in Volts to compare with.
10: Processor Temperature Measured	0 to 255	Measured processor temperature in °C. The Parameter sets the threshold in Celsius to compare with.
11: PID Block	1 to 2	
12: Output Target Value	1 to 2	
13: Output Current Feedback	N/A	Measured Feedback current from the proportional output in mA, used in Output Diagnostics.
14: CAN Reception Timeout	N/A	

If a non-digital signal is selected to drive a digital input, the signal is interpreted to be OFF at or below the minimum of selected source and ON at or above the maximum of the selected source, and it will not change in between those points. Thus analog to digital interpretation has a built in hysteresis defined by minimum and maximum of the selected source, as shown in Figure 6. For example Universal Input signal is interpreted to be ON at or above “Maximum Range” and OFF at or below “Minimum Range”.

Control Constant Data has no unit nor minimum and maximum assigned to it, thus user has to assign appropriate constant values according to intended use.

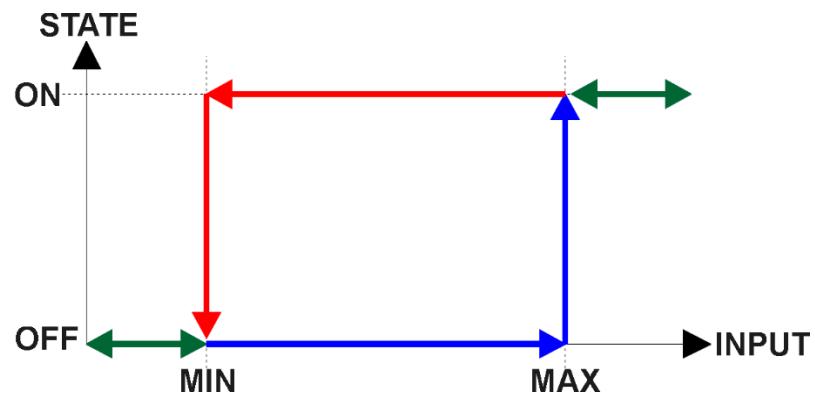


Figure 6 – Analog source to Digital input

2. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

2.1. Dimensions and Pinout

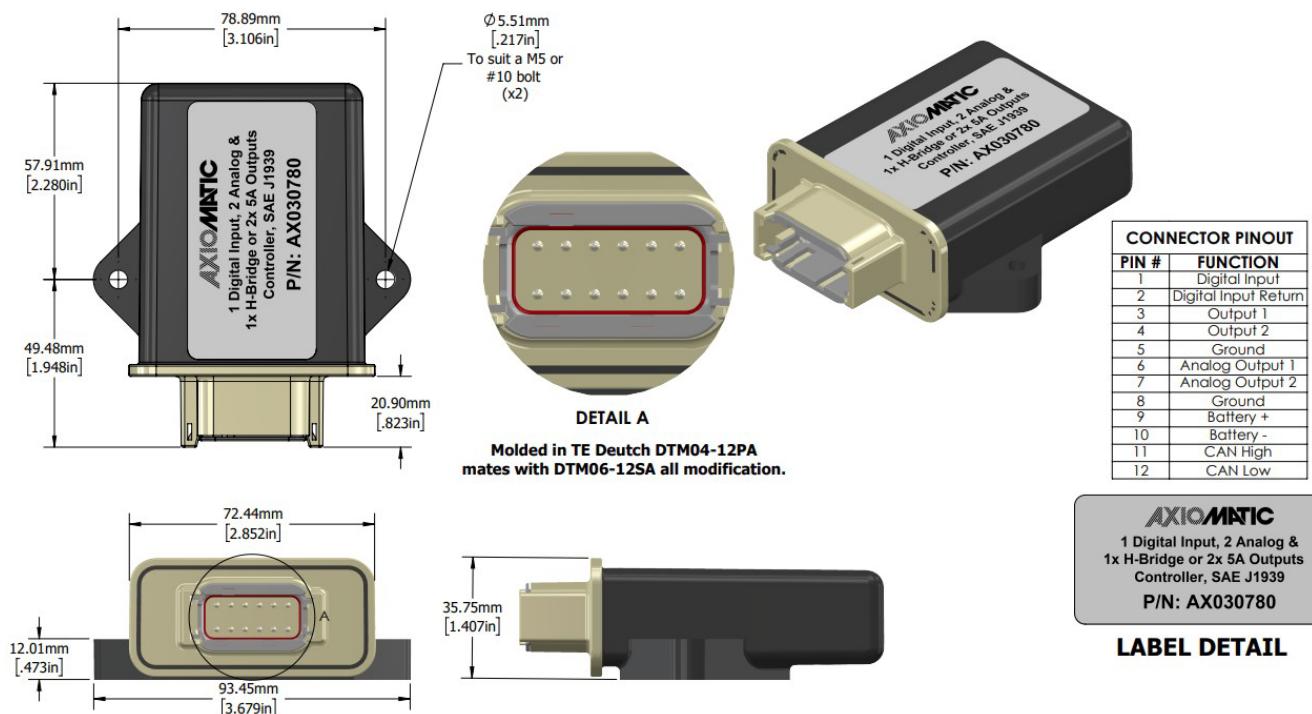


Figure 7 – AX030780 Dimensional Drawing

Table 24 – AX030780 Connector Pinout

Pin	Function
1	Digital Input
2	Digital Input Return
3	Proportional / Digital Output 1
4	Proportional / Digital Output 2
5	Ground
6	Analog Output 1
7	Analog Output 2
8	Ground
9	Battery +
10	Battery -
11	CAN High
12	CAN Low

3. OVERVIEW OF J1939 FEATURES

The software was designed to provide flexibility to the user with respect to messages sent from the ECU by providing:

- Configurable ECU Instance in the NAME (to allow multiple ECUs on the same network)
- Configurable Input Parameters
- Configurable PGN and Data Parameters
- Configurable Diagnostic Messaging Parameters, as required
- Diagnostic Log, maintained in non-volatile memory

3.1. Introduction to Supported Messages

The ECU is compliant with the standard SAE J1939 and supports following PGNs from the standard.

From J1939-21 – Data Link Layer

• Request	59904	0x00EA00
• Acknowledgement	59392	0x00E800
• Transport Protocol – Connection Management	60416	0x00EC00
• Transport Protocol – Data Transfer Message	60160	0x00EB00
• Proprietary B	from 65280	0x00FF00
	to 65535	0x00FFFF

From J1939-73 – Diagnostics

• DM1 – Active Diagnostic Trouble Codes	65226	0x00FECA
• DM2 – Previously Active Diagnostic Trouble Codes	65227	0x00FECB
• DM3 – Diagnostic Data Clear/Reset for Previously Active DTCs	65228	0x00FECC
• DM11 – Diagnostic Data Clear/Reset for Active DTCs	65235	0x00FED3

From J1939-81 – Network Management

• Address Claimed/Cannot Claim	60928	0x00EE00
• Commanded Address	65240	0x00FED8

From J1939-71 – Vehicle Application Layer

• Software Identification	65242	0x00FEDA
• Software Identification	65242	0x00FEDA
• Component Identification	65259	0x00FEEB

None of the application layer PGNs are supported as part of the default configurations, but they can be selected as desired for transmit function blocks.

Setpoints are accessed using standard Memory Access Protocol (MAP) with proprietary addresses. The Axiomatic Electronic Assistant (EA) allows for quick and easy configuration of the unit over CAN network.

3.2. NAME, Address and Software ID

The Interface Module ECU has the following default for the J1939 NAME. The user should refer to the SAE J1939/81 standard for more information on these parameters and their ranges.

Arbitrary Address Capable	Yes
Industry Group	0, Global
Vehicle System Instance	0
Vehicle System	0, Non-specific system
Function	124, I/O Controller
Function Instance	8, Axiomatic AX030780
ECU Instance	0, First Instance
Manufacture Code	162, Axiomatic Technologies
Identity Number	Variable, uniquely assigned during factory programming for each ECU

The ECU Instance is a configurable setpoint associated with the NAME. Changing this value will allow multiple ECUs of this type to be distinguishable from one another when they are connected on the same network.

The default value of the “ECU Address” setpoint is 128 (0x80), which is the preferred starting address for self-configurable ECUs as set by the SAE in J1939 tables B3 and B7. The EA will allow the selection of any address between 0 and 253. ***It is user's responsibility to select an address that complies with the standard.*** The user must also be aware that since the unit is arbitrary address capable, if another ECU with a higher priority NAME contends for the selected address, the 2 Out CAN Controller will continue select the next highest address until it finds one that it can claim. See J1939/81 for more details about address claiming.

ECU Identification Information

PGN 64965		ECU Identification Information	-ECUID
Transmission Repetition Rate:		On request	
Data Length:		Variable	
Extended Data Page:		0	
Data Page:		0	
PDU Format:		253	
PDU Specific:		197 PGN Supporting Information:	
Default Priority:		6	
Parameter Group Number:		64965 (0x00FDC5)	
Start Position	Length	Parameter Name	SPN
a	Variable	ECU Part Number, Delimiter (ASCII "")	2901
b	Variable	ECU Serial Number, Delimiter (ASCII "")	2902
c	Variable	ECU Location, Delimiter (ASCII "")	2903
d	Variable	ECU Type, Delimiter (ASCII "")	2904
e	Variable	ECU Manufacturer Name, Delimiter (ASCII "")	4304
(a)*(b)*(c)*(d)*(e)*			

Parameter	Value	Description
ECU Part Number	AX130780	
ECU Serial Number	0000121001	
ECU J1939 NAME		PGN 60928, 64-bit ECU Identifier sent in Address Claimed Messages
Arbitrary Address Capable	0X01	Yes
Industry Group	0X00	Global
Vehicle System Instance	0X00	
Vehicle System	0X00	Non-specific system
Reserved	0X00	
Function	0X7C	Axiomatic IO Controller
Function Instance	0X08	
ECU Instance	0X00	#1 - First Instance
Manufacturer Code	0XA0A2	Axiomatic Technologies
Identity Number	0X048BE4	Unique ECU network ID number
ECU Address	0X80	Reserved for future assignment by SAE, but available for use by self configurable ECUs
ECU ID		PGN 64965 -ECUID
ECU Part Number	AX130780	
ECU Serial Number	0000121001	
ECU Type	Controller	
ECU Manufacturer Name	Axiomatic	
Software ID		PGN 65242 -SOFT
Field #1	1 Digital Input, 4 Proportional Outputs CAN Controller	
Field #2	Firmware: V99.99, June 2025	

Figure 8 – General ECU Information

Software Identifier

PGN 65242	Software Identification - SOFT		
Transmission Repetition Rate:	On request		
Data Length:	Variable		
Extended Data Page:	0		
Data Page:	0		
PDU Format:	254		
PDU Specific:	218 PGN Supporting Information:		
Default Priority:	6		
Parameter Group Number:	65242 (0xFEDA)		
Start Position	Length	Parameter Name	SPN
1	1 Byte	Number of software identification fields	965
2-n	Variable	Software identification(s), Delimiter (ASCII "")	234

For the Interface Module ECU, Byte 1 is set to 5, and the identification fields are as follows.

(Part Number)*(Version)*(Date)*(Owner)*(Description)

The EA shows all this information in “General ECU Information”, as shown below.

Note: The information provided in the Software ID is available for any J1939 service tool which supports the PGN -SOFT.

Component Identification

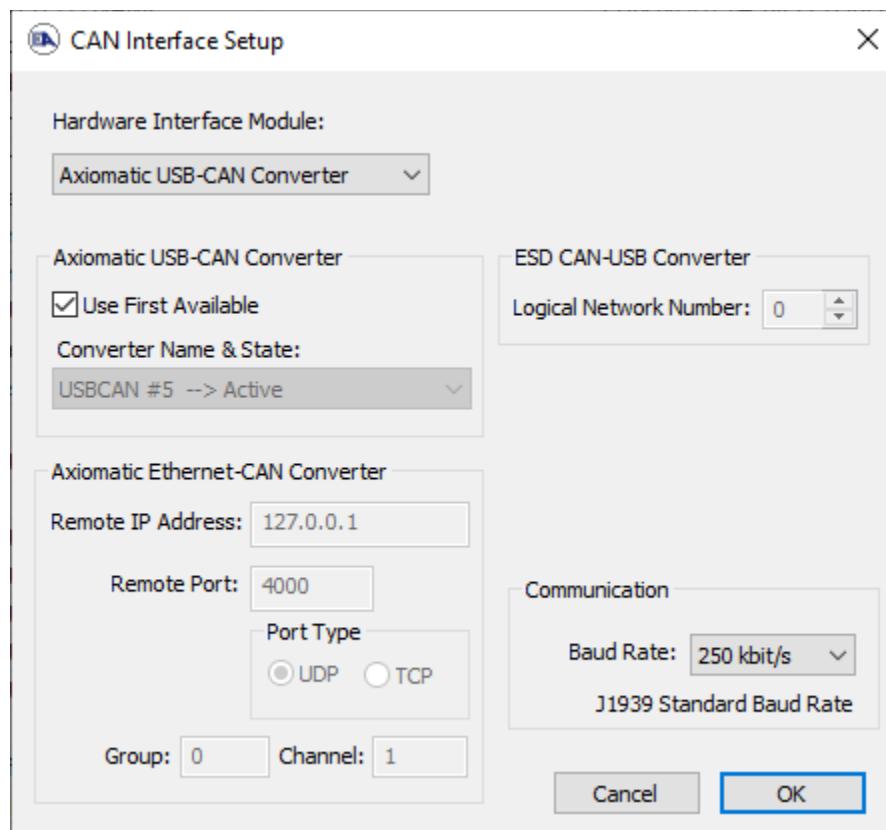
PGN 65259	Component Identification	-CI	
Transmission Repetition Rate:	On request		
Data Length:	Variable		
Extended Data Page:	0		
Data Page:	0		
PDU Format:	254		
PDU Specific:	235 PGN Supporting Information:		
Default Priority:	6		
Parameter Group Number:	65259 (0x00FEEB)		
Start Position	Length	Parameter Name	SPN
a	1-5 Byte	Make, Delimiter (ASCII "")	586
b	Variable	Model, Delimiter (ASCII "")	587
c	Variable	Serial Number, Delimiter (ASCII "")	588
d	Variable	Unit Number (Power Unit), Delimiter (ASCII "")	233
(a)*(b)*(c)*(d)*(e)*			

4. ECU SETPOINTS ACCESSED WITH AXIOMATIC ELECTRONIC ASSISTANT

This section describes in detail each setpoint, and their defaults and ranges. The setpoints are divided into setpoint groups as they are shown in EA. For more information on how each setpoints, refer to the relevant section in this user manual.

4.1. Accessing the ECU Using Axiomatic Electronic Assistant

ECU with P/N AX030780 does not need any specific setup for EA. In order to access the high-speed versions, the CAN bus Baud Rate needs to be set accordingly. The CAN Interface Setup can be found from “Options” menu in EA. Please refer to **UMAX03050x Connecting to the J1939 Bus** section for Axiomatic Electronic Assistant CAN Interface Setup instructions.



4.2. J1939 Network Parameters

“ECU Instance Number” and “ECU Address” setpoints and their effect are defined in section 3.2.

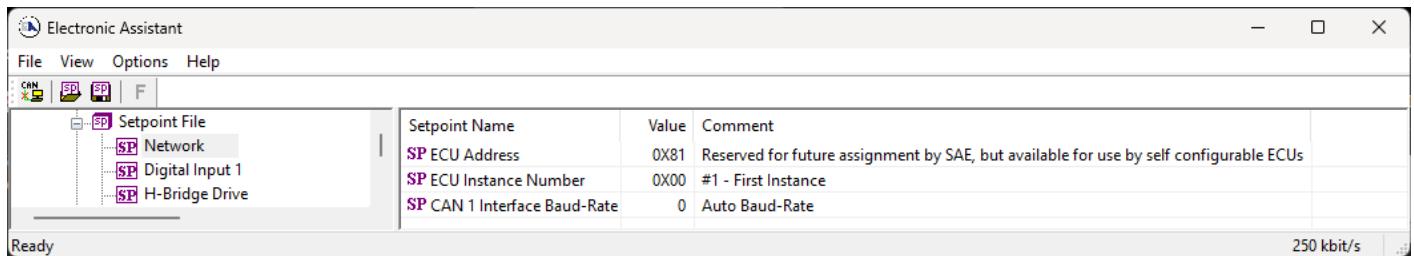


Figure 9 – Screen Capture of J1939 Setpoints

Table 25 – J1939 Network Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
ECU Address	0x80	0-253	Preferred address for a self-configurable ECU
ECU Instance	0-7	0x00	Per J1939-81
CAN Interface Baud-Rate	0-4	0	Use to configure fixed baud rate or Auto Baud Rate

If non-default values for the “**ECU Instance Number**” or “**ECU Address**” are used, they will be mirrored during a setpoint file flashing and will only take effect once the entire file has been downloaded to the unit. After the setpoint flashing is complete, the unit will claim the new address and/or re-claim the address with the new NAME. If these setpoints are changing, it is recommended to close and re-open the CAN connection on EA after the file is loaded so that only the new NAME and address are showing in the J1939 CAN Network ECU list.

4.3. Digital Input

The Digital Input are defined in Section 1.1

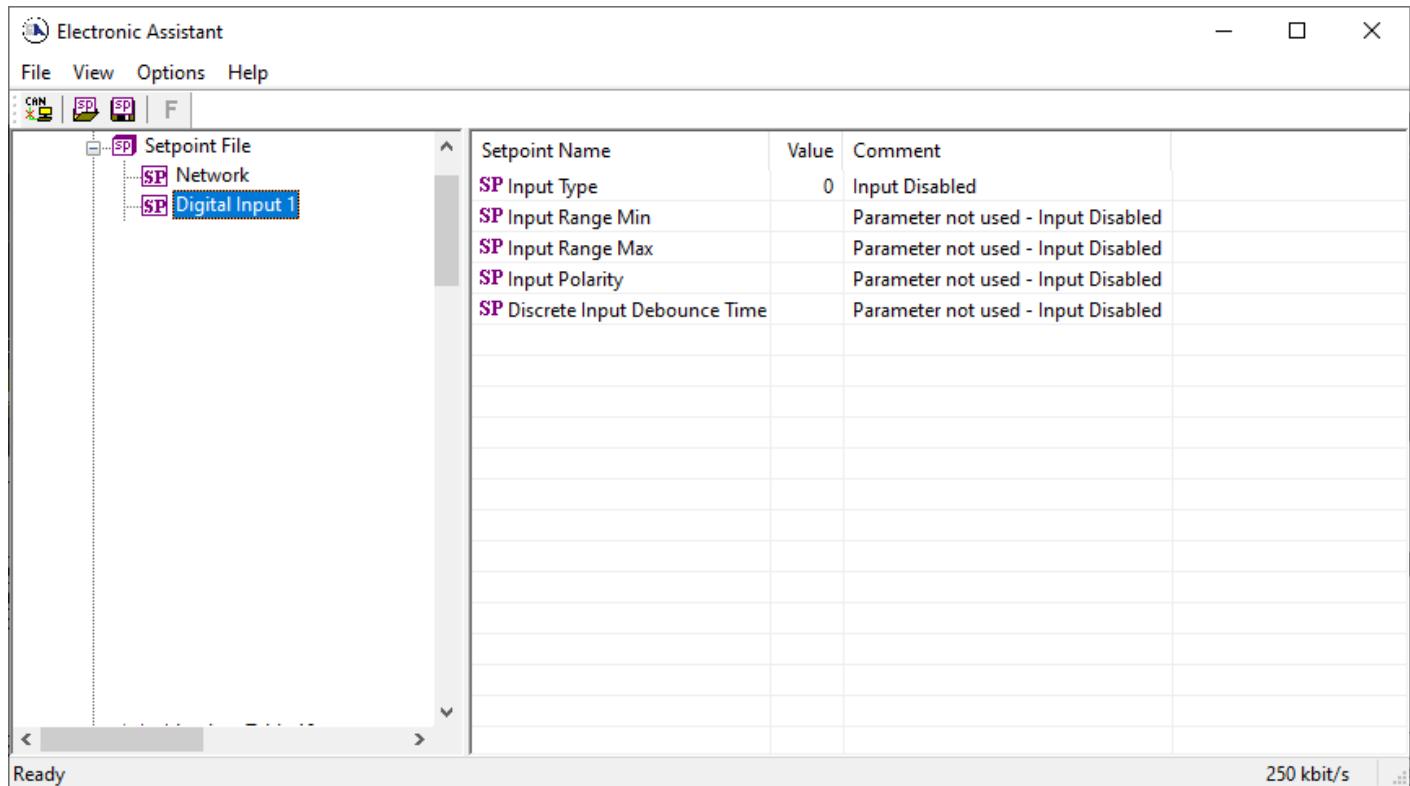
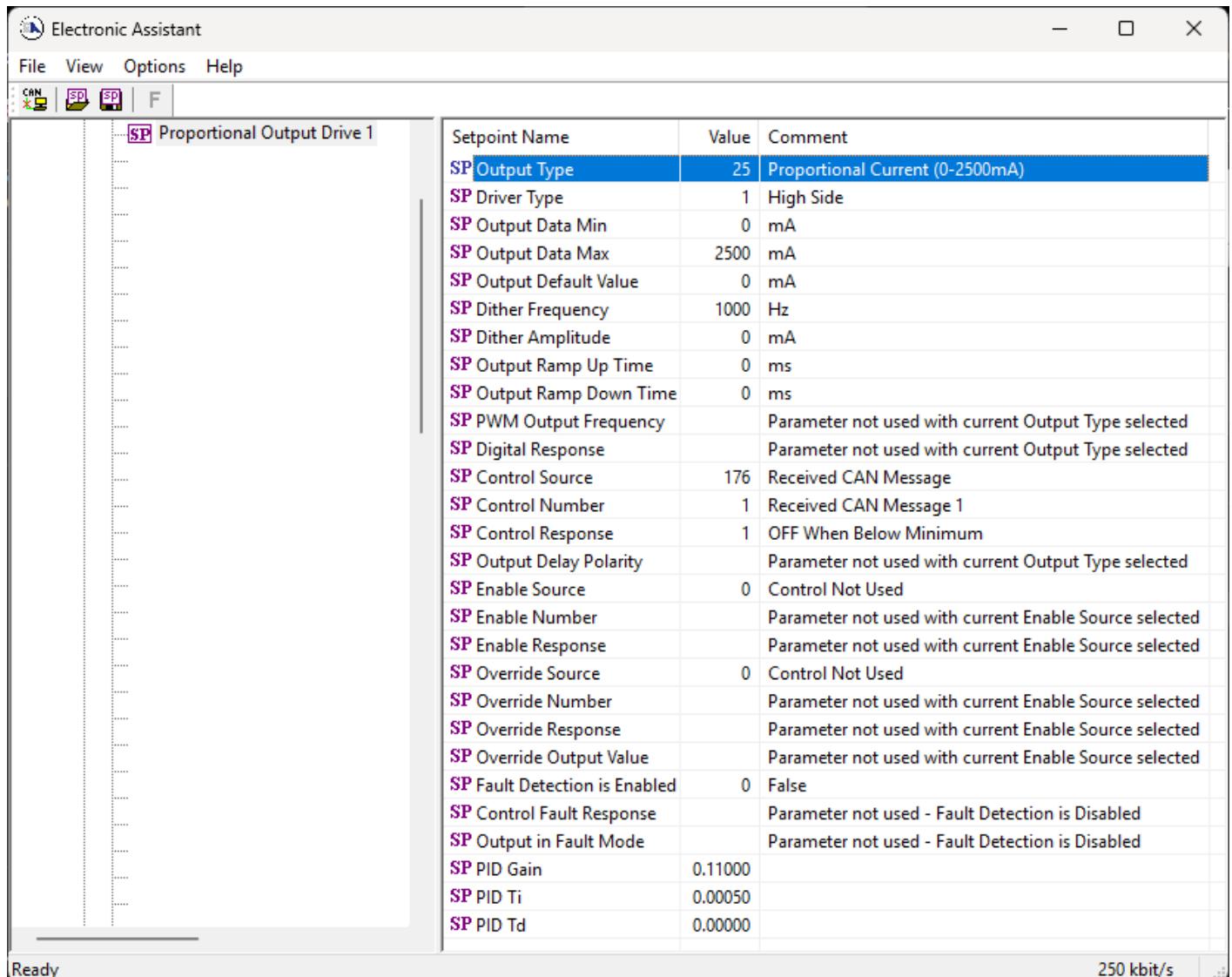


Table 26 – Proportional Output Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Input Type	Drop List	Input Disabled	See 1.1
Input Range Min	0	0	
Input Range Max	1	1	
Input Polarity	Drop List	Active High	
Discrete Input Debounce Time	0 to 65000 ms	50	

4.4. Proportional Output Setpoints

The Proportional Outputs are defined in sections 1.1.



The screenshot shows the Electronic Assistant software interface with the title bar "Electronic Assistant". The menu bar includes "File", "View", "Options", and "Help". The toolbar has icons for "CAN", "SD", "SP", and "F". The main window displays a table of "Proportional Output Setpoints" for "Drive 1". The table has three columns: "Setpoint Name", "Value", and "Comment". The "SP Output Type" row is highlighted with a blue background, showing a value of 25 and a comment "Proportional Current (0-2500mA)".

Setpoint Name	Value	Comment
SP Output Type	25	Proportional Current (0-2500mA)
SP Driver Type	1	High Side
SP Output Data Min	0	mA
SP Output Data Max	2500	mA
SP Output Default Value	0	mA
SP Dither Frequency	1000	Hz
SP Dither Amplitude	0	mA
SP Output Ramp Up Time	0	ms
SP Output Ramp Down Time	0	ms
SP PWM Output Frequency		Parameter not used with current Output Type selected
SP Digital Response		Parameter not used with current Output Type selected
SP Control Source	176	Received CAN Message
SP Control Number	1	Received CAN Message 1
SP Control Response	1	OFF When Below Minimum
SP Output Delay Polarity		Parameter not used with current Output Type selected
SP Enable Source	0	Control Not Used
SP Enable Number		Parameter not used with current Enable Source selected
SP Enable Response		Parameter not used with current Enable Source selected
SP Override Source	0	Control Not Used
SP Override Number		Parameter not used with current Enable Source selected
SP Override Response		Parameter not used with current Enable Source selected
SP Override Output Value		Parameter not used with current Enable Source selected
SP Fault Detection is Enabled	0	False
SP Control Fault Response		Parameter not used - Fault Detection is Disabled
SP Output in Fault Mode		Parameter not used - Fault Detection is Disabled
SP PID Gain	0.11000	
SP PID Ti	0.00050	
SP PID Td	0.00000	

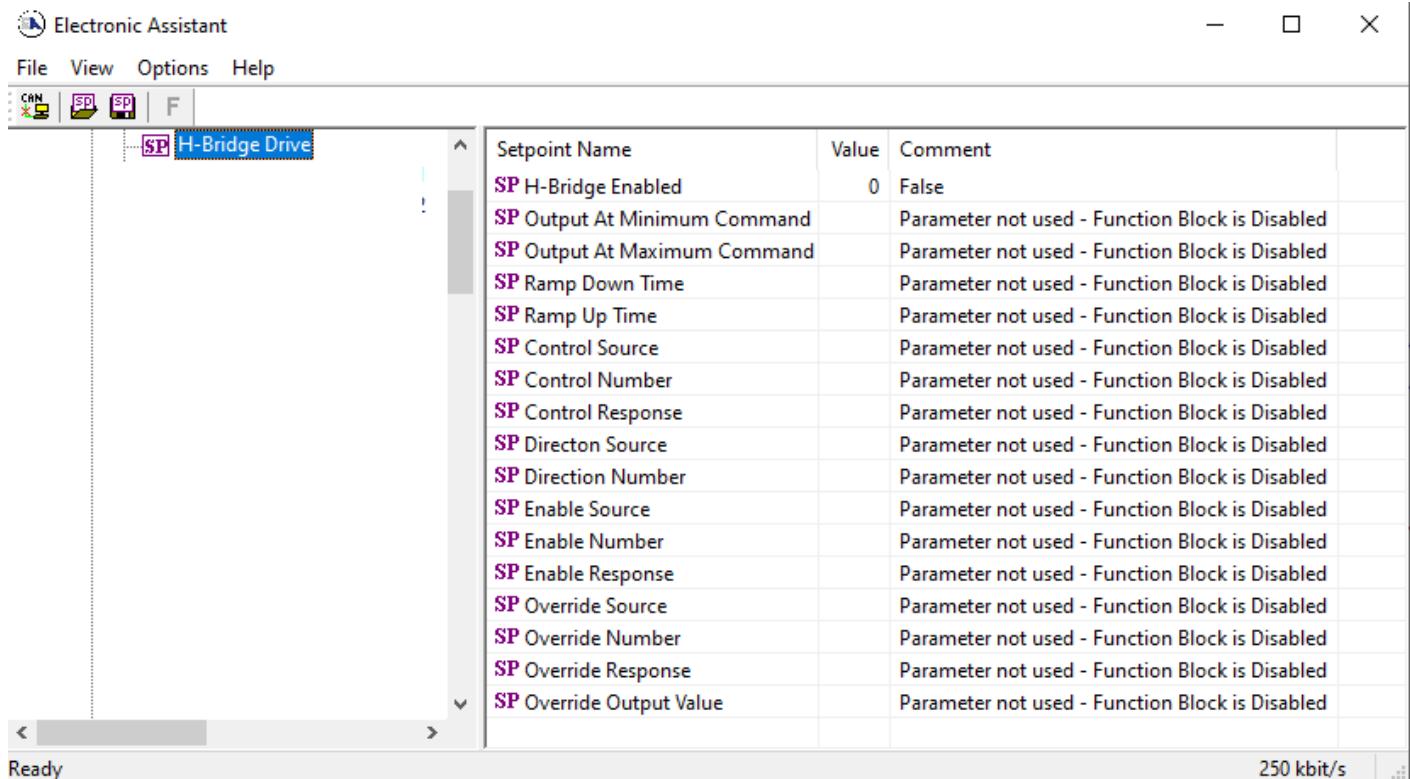
Figure 10 – Screen Capture of Proportional Output Setpoints

Table 27 – Proportional Output Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Output Type	Drop List	Proportional current	See Table 4
Driver Type	Drop List	High Side	This setpoint configures the Output Driver to operate in either High-Side or Low-Side mode.
Output Data Min	0 to Limit	0mA	This setpoint is Hold Current in Digital Hotshot mode
Output Data Max	0 to Limit	5000mA	This setpoint is Hotshot Current in Digital Hotshot mode
Output Default Value	0 to Limit	0mA	
Dither Frequency	50 to 500Hz	250Hz	
Dither Amplitude	0 to 500 mA	0	
Ramp Up (Min to Max)	0 to 10 000ms	1000ms	This setpoint is Hotshot Time in Digital Hotshot mode and Digital Delay Time in Digital ON/OFF mode
Ramp Down (Max to Min)	0 to 10 000ms	1000ms	This setpoint is Digital Blink Rate in Digital Hotshot and Digital ON/OFF mode
PWM Output Frequency	1Hz to 25 000Hz	2000Hz	
Digital Response	Drop List	Normal On/Off	See Table 5
Control Source	Drop List	Not Used	See Table 23
Control Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23
Enable Source	Drop List	Control not used	See Table 23
Enable Number	Depends on enable source	1	See Table 23
Enable Response	Drop List	Enable When On, Else Shutoff	See Table 2
Override Source	Drop List	Control not used	See Table 23
Override Number	Depends on enable source	1	See Table 23
Override Response	Drop List	Override When On, Else Shutoff	See Table 2
Override Output Value	0-2000	0	
Fault Detection is Enabled	Drop List	0, False	
Control Fault Response	Drop List	1, Apply Fault Value	See Table 6
Override Output Value	0-2000	0	
PID Gain	0-10000	0.7	
PID Ti	0-10000	0.0010	
PID Td	0-10000	0.00001	

4.5. H-Bridge

The H-Bridge Outputs are defined in sections 1.3



The screenshot shows the Electronic Assistant software interface with the following details:

- Top Bar:** Electronic Assistant, File, View, Options, Help.
- Toolbars:** CAN, SP, F.
- Table:** Setpoint Name, Value, Comment.
- Table Data:**

Setpoint Name	Value	Comment
SP H-Bridge Enabled	0	False
SP Output At Minimum Command		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Output At Maximum Command		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Ramp Down Time		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Ramp Up Time		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Control Source		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Control Number		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Control Response		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Directon Source		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Direction Number		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Enable Source		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Enable Number		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Enable Response		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Override Source		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Override Number		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Override Response		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
SP Override Output Value		Parameter not used - Function Block is Disabled
- Bottom Status:** Ready, 250 kbit/s.

Table 28 – H-Bridge Output Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
H-Bridge Enabled	Drop List	False	
Output Data Min Command	-5000mA to Max Limit	0mA	
Output Data Max Command	Min Limit to 5000	2500mA	
Ramp Down (Max to Min)	0 to 10 000ms	1000ms	
Ramp Up (Min to Max)	0 to 10 000ms	1000ms	
Control Source	Drop List	Not Used	See Table 23
Control Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23
Control Response	Drop List	Single Out Profile	
Enable Source	Drop List	Control not used	See Table 23
Enable Number	Depends on enable source	1	See Table 23
Enable Response	Drop List	Enable When On, Else Shutoff	See Table 2
Override Source	Drop List	Control not used	See Table 23
Override Number	Depends on enable source	1	See Table 23
Override Response	Drop List	Override When On, Else Shutoff	See Table 2
Override Output Value	±5000mA	0	

4.6. Analog Output Drive

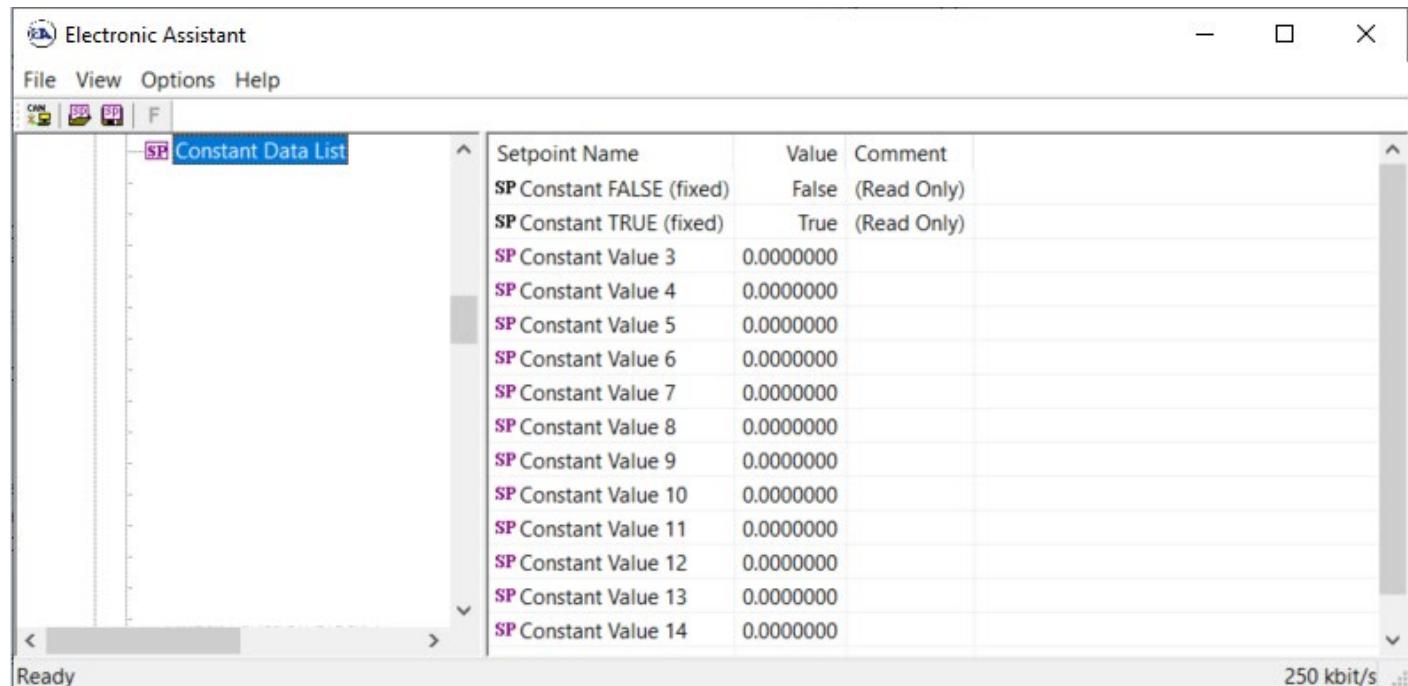
The Analog Outputs are defined in sections 1.4

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Output Type	Drop List	1, Analog Voltage	Refer to Section Table 8
Output At Minimum Command	-10...10	0	Refer to Section 1.4
Output At Maximum Command	-10...10	5	Refer to Section 1.4
Ramp Up (Min to Max)	0...10000	1000	Refer to Section 1.4
Ramp Down (Max to Min)	0...10000	1000	Refer to Section 1.4
Control Source	Drop List	0, Control Not Used	Refer to 1.16
Control Number		0	Refer to 1.16
Control Response	Drop List	0, Single Output Profile	Refer to Section 1.4.3
Enable Source	Drop List	0, Control Not Used	Refer to 1.16
Enable Number		0	Refer to 1.16
Enable Response	Drop List	0, Enable When on Else Shutoff	Refer to Section 1.4.3
Override Source	Drop List	0, Control Not Used	Refer to 1.16
Override Number		0	Refer to 1.16
Override Response	Drop List	0, Override when ON	Refer to Section 1.4.3
Output at Override Command	0-50000	0	Refer to Section 1.4.3
Fault Response	Drop List	0, Output Shutdown	Refer to Section 1.4.3
Output at Fault Command	0-50000	0	Refer to Section 1.4.3

4.7. Constant Data List

The Constant Data List Function Block is provided to allow the user to select values as desired for various logic block functions.

The first two constants are fixed values of 0 (False) and 1 (True) for use in binary logic. The remaining 13 constants are fully user programmable to any value between +/- 1 000 000. The default values (shown in Figure 11) are arbitrary and should be configured by the user as appropriate for their application.



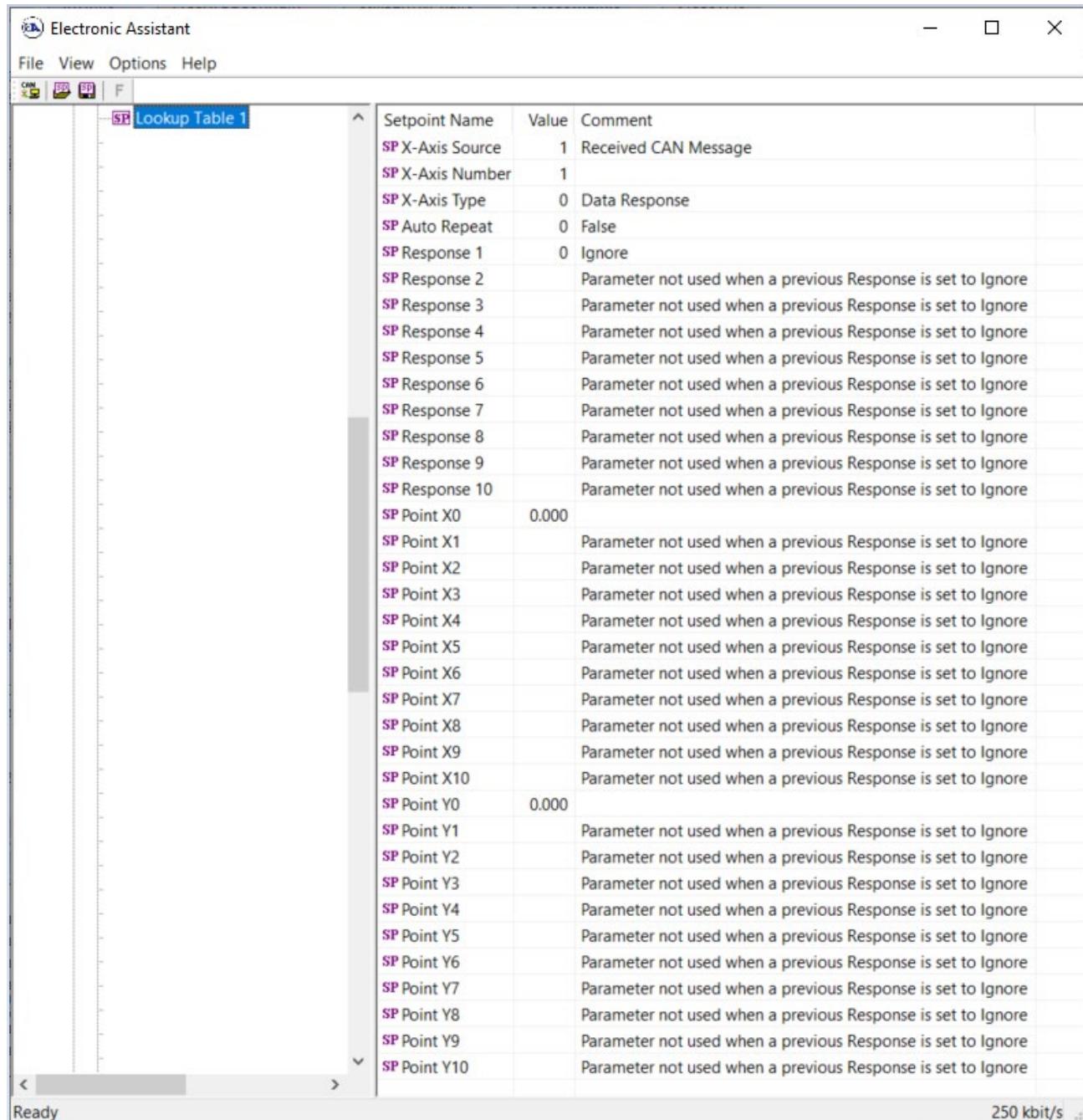
The screenshot shows a software interface titled 'Electronic Assistant' with a menu bar (File, View, Options, Help) and a toolbar with icons for CN, SP, and F. The main window displays a table titled 'Constant Data List'. The table has three columns: 'Setpoint Name', 'Value', and 'Comment'. The first two rows are fixed values: 'SP Constant FALSE (fixed)' with value 'False (Read Only)' and 'SP Constant TRUE (fixed)' with value 'True (Read Only)'. The remaining 13 rows are programmable, all with a value of '0.0000000': 'SP Constant Value 3', 'SP Constant Value 4', 'SP Constant Value 5', 'SP Constant Value 6', 'SP Constant Value 7', 'SP Constant Value 8', 'SP Constant Value 9', 'SP Constant Value 10', 'SP Constant Value 11', 'SP Constant Value 12', 'SP Constant Value 13', and 'SP Constant Value 14'. The bottom of the window shows a status bar with 'Ready' and '250 kbit/s'.

Setpoint Name	Value	Comment
SP Constant FALSE (fixed)	False (Read Only)	
SP Constant TRUE (fixed)	True (Read Only)	
SP Constant Value 3	0.0000000	
SP Constant Value 4	0.0000000	
SP Constant Value 5	0.0000000	
SP Constant Value 6	0.0000000	
SP Constant Value 7	0.0000000	
SP Constant Value 8	0.0000000	
SP Constant Value 9	0.0000000	
SP Constant Value 10	0.0000000	
SP Constant Value 11	0.0000000	
SP Constant Value 12	0.0000000	
SP Constant Value 13	0.0000000	
SP Constant Value 14	0.0000000	

Figure 11 – Screen Capture of Constant Data List Setpoints

4.8. Lookup Table

The Lookup Table Function Block is defined in Section 1.10 Please refer there for detailed information about how all these setpoints are used. “**X-Axis Source**” is set to ‘*Control Not Used*’ by default. To enable a Lookup Table select appropriate “**X-Axis Source**”.



The screenshot shows the Electronic Assistant software interface with a table titled "Lookup Table 1". The table has three columns: Setpoint Name, Value, and Comment. The "Setpoint Name" column contains numerous entries starting with "SP" followed by a combination of letters and numbers (e.g., SP X-Axis Source, SP X-Axis Number, SP X-Axis Type, SP Auto Repeat, SP Response 1, SP Response 2, SP Response 3, SP Response 4, SP Response 5, SP Response 6, SP Response 7, SP Response 8, SP Response 9, SP Response 10, SP Point X0, SP Point X1, SP Point X2, SP Point X3, SP Point X4, SP Point X5, SP Point X6, SP Point X7, SP Point X8, SP Point X9, SP Point X10, SP Point Y0, SP Point Y1, SP Point Y2, SP Point Y3, SP Point Y4, SP Point Y5, SP Point Y6, SP Point Y7, SP Point Y8, SP Point Y9, SP Point Y10). The "Value" column contains the corresponding numerical or boolean values. The "Comment" column provides a detailed description of the purpose of each setpoint, often stating that it is a parameter not used when a previous response is set to Ignore. The software interface includes a menu bar (File, View, Options, Help) and a toolbar with various icons.

Setpoint Name	Value	Comment
SP X-Axis Source	1	Received CAN Message
SP X-Axis Number	1	
SP X-Axis Type	0	Data Response
SP Auto Repeat	0	False
SP Response 1	0	Ignore
SP Response 2		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Response 3		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Response 4		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Response 5		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Response 6		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Response 7		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Response 8		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Response 9		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Response 10		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point X0	0.000	
SP Point X1		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point X2		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point X3		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point X4		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point X5		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point X6		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point X7		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point X8		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point X9		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point X10		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point Y0	0.000	
SP Point Y1		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point Y2		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point Y3		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point Y4		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point Y5		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point Y6		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point Y7		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point Y8		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point Y9		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore
SP Point Y10		Parameter not used when a previous Response is set to Ignore

Figure 12 – Screen Capture of Lookup table Setpoints

Table 29 – Lookup Table Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
X-Axis Source	Drop List	Control Not Used	See Table 23
X-Axis Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23
X-Axis Type	Drop List	Data Response	See Table 19
Table Auto-Cycle	Drop List	0	
Point 1 - Response	Drop List	Ramp To	See Table 20
Point 2 - Response	Drop List	Ramp To	See Table 20
Point 3 - Response	Drop List	Ramp To	See Table 20
Point 4 - Response	Drop List	Ramp To	See Table 20
Point 5 - Response	Drop List	Ramp To	See Table 20
Point 6 - Response	Drop List	Ramp To	See Table 20
Point 7 - Response	Drop List	Ramp To	See Table 20
Point 8 - Response	Drop List	Ramp To	See Table 20
Point 9 - Response	Drop List	Ramp To	See Table 20
Point 10 - Response	Drop List	Ramp To	See Table 20
Point 0 - X Value	From X-Axis source minimum	X-Axis source minimum 0.000	See Section 1.10
Point 1 - X Value	From X-Axis source minimum to Point 1 - X Value	0.500	See Section 1.10
Point 2 - X Value	From Point 0 - X Value to Point 2 - X Value	1.000	See Section 1.10
Point 3 - X Value	From Point 1 - X Value to Point 3 - X Value	1.500	See Section 1.10
Point 4 - X Value	From Point 2 - X Value to Point 4 - X Value	2.000	See Section 1.10
Point 5 - X Value	From Point 3 - X Value to Point 5 - X Value source	2.500	See Section 1.10
Point 6 - X Value	From Point 4 - X Value to Point 6 - X Value	3.000	See Section 1.10
Point 7 - X Value	From Point 5 - X Value to Point 7 - X Value	3.500	See Section 1.10
Point 8 - X Value	From Point 6 - X Value to Point 8 - X Value	4.000	See Section 1.10
Point 9 - X Value	From Point 7 - X Value to Point 9 - X Value	4.500	See Section 1.10
Point 10 - X Value	From Point 8 - X Value to Point 10 - X Value	5.000	See Section 1.10
Point 0 - Y Value	-10^6 to 10^6	0.000	
Point 1 - Y Value	-10^6 to 10^6	10.000	
Point 2 - Y Value	-10^6 to 10^6	20.000	
Point 3 - Y Value	-10^6 to 10^6	30.000	
Point 4 - Y Value	-10^6 to 10^6	40.000	
Point 5 - Y Value	-10^6 to 10^6	50.000	
Point 6 - Y Value	-10^6 to 10^6	60.000	
Point 7 - Y Value	-10^6 to 10^6	70.000	
Point 8 - Y Value	-10^6 to 10^6	80.000	
Point 9 - Y Value	-10^6 to 10^6	90.000	
Point 10 - Y Value	-10^6 to 10^6	100.000	

4.9. PID Control

The PID Control Function Block is defined in Section 1.5. Please refer there for detailed information about how all these setpoints are used.

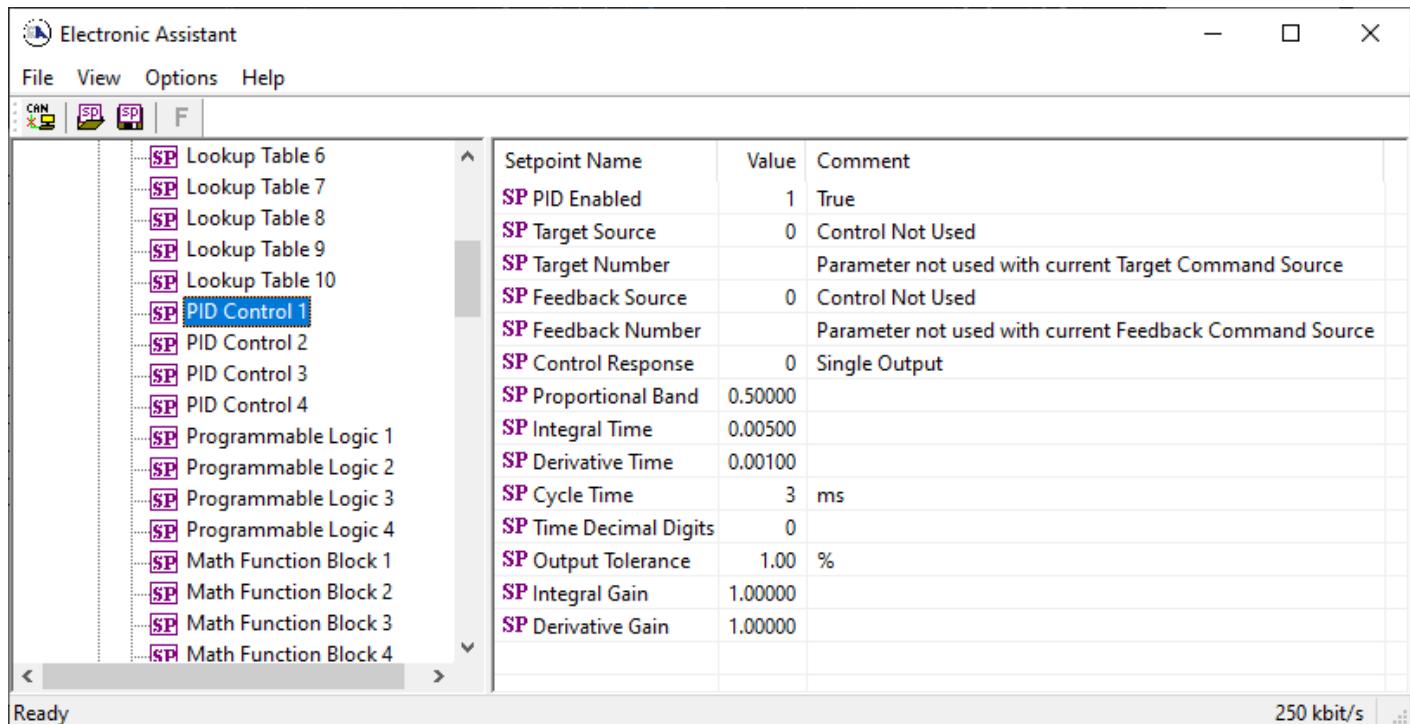


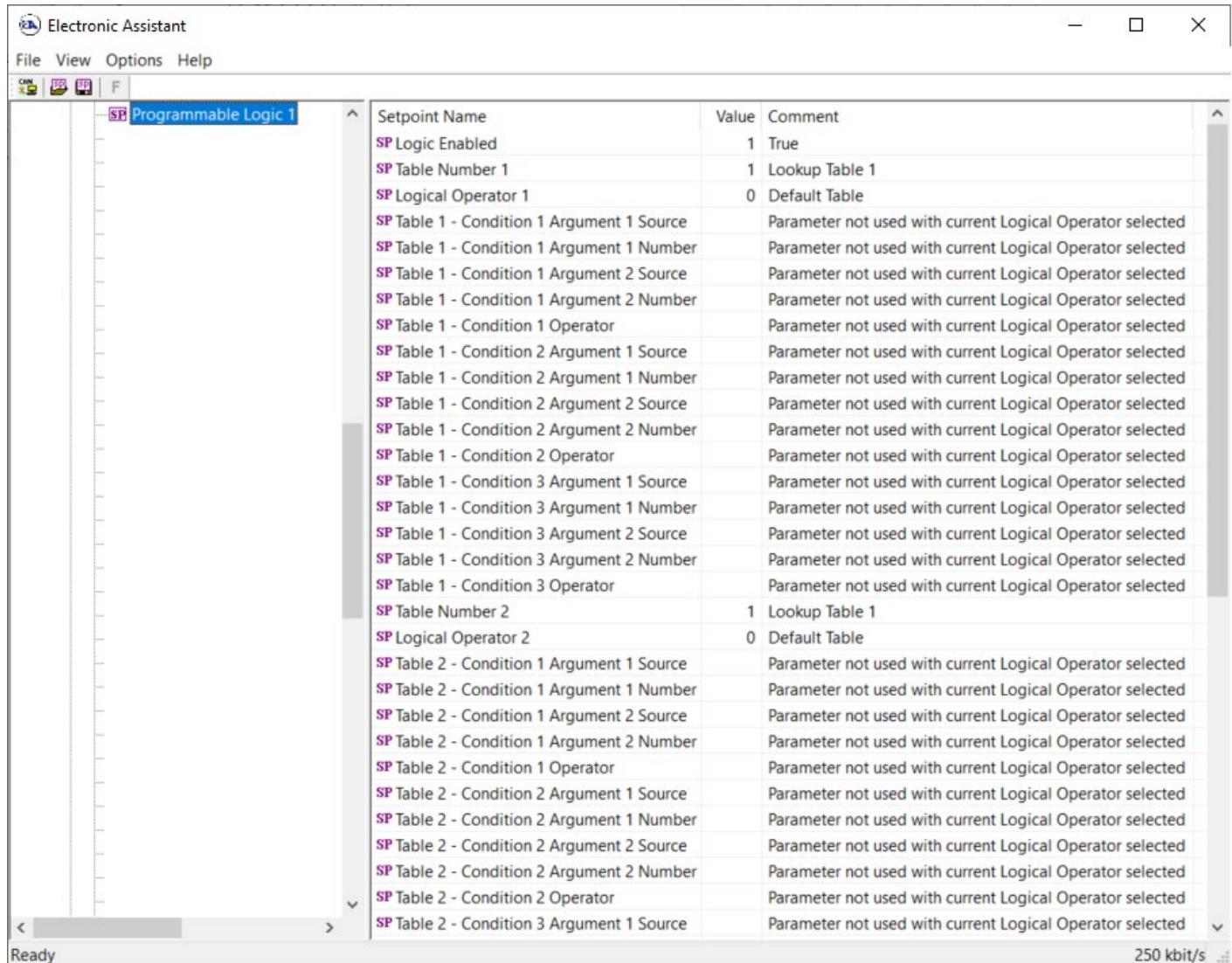
Figure 13 – Screen Capture of PID Blok setpoints

Table 30 – PID Function Block Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
PID Enabled	Drop List	False	See 1.5
Target Source	Drop List	No Source	See 1.5
Target Number	Depends on Control Source	1	See 1.5
Feedback Source	Drop List	No Source	See 1.5
Feedback Number	Depends on Control Source	1	See 1.5
Control Response	Drop list	0, Single Output	See 1.5
Proportional Band	0 – 10000	0.5	See 1.5
Integral Gain	0 – 10000	0.005	See 1.5
Derivative Time	0 – 10000	0.001	See 1.5
Cycle Time	0 – 1000	3 ms	See 1.5
Time Decimal Digits	0 – 3	0	See 1.5
Output Tolerance	0 – 100	1%	See 1.5
Integral Gain	0 – 10	1	See 1.5
Derivative Gain	0 – 10	1	See 1.5

4.10. Programmable Logic

The Programmable Logic function block is defined in Section 1.11. Please refer there for detailed information about how all these setpoints are used. “**Programmable Logic Enabled**” is ‘False’ by default. To enable Logic set “**Programmable Logic Enabled**” to ‘True’ and select appropriate “**Argument Source**”.



The screenshot shows a software interface titled "Electronic Assistant" with a menu bar (File, View, Options, Help) and a toolbar with icons for new, open, save, and print. The main window displays a table titled "Programmable Logic 1" under the "Setpoint Name" column. The table has four columns: Setpoint Name, Value, and Comment. The "Value" column contains binary values (0 or 1) and the "Comment" column provides descriptions for each setpoint. The table includes rows for SP Logic Enabled (Value: 1, Comment: True), SP Table Number 1 (Value: 1, Comment: Lookup Table 1), and SP Logical Operator 1 (Value: 0, Comment: Default Table). The table also lists numerous rows for SP Table 1 and SP Table 2, each with 12 rows corresponding to various condition and argument setpoints. The "Comment" column for these rows states "Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected". The bottom of the window shows a status bar with "Ready" and "250 kbit/s".

Setpoint Name	Value	Comment
SP Logic Enabled	1	True
SP Table Number 1	1	Lookup Table 1
SP Logical Operator 1	0	Default Table
SP Table 1 - Condition 1 Argument 1 Source		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 1 Argument 1 Number		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 1 Argument 2 Source		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 1 Argument 2 Number		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 1 Operator		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 2 Argument 1 Source		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 2 Argument 1 Number		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 2 Argument 2 Source		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 2 Argument 2 Number		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 2 Operator		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 3 Argument 1 Source		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 3 Argument 1 Number		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 3 Argument 2 Source		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 3 Argument 2 Number		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 1 - Condition 3 Operator		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table Number 2	1	Lookup Table 1
SP Logical Operator 2	0	Default Table
SP Table 2 - Condition 1 Argument 1 Source		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 2 - Condition 1 Argument 1 Number		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 2 - Condition 1 Argument 2 Source		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 2 - Condition 1 Argument 2 Number		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 2 - Condition 1 Operator		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 2 - Condition 2 Argument 1 Source		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 2 - Condition 2 Argument 1 Number		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 2 - Condition 2 Argument 2 Source		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 2 - Condition 2 Argument 2 Number		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 2 - Condition 2 Operator		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected
SP Table 2 - Condition 3 Argument 1 Source		Parameter not used with current Logical Operator selected

Figure 14 – Screen Capture of Programmable Logic Setpoints

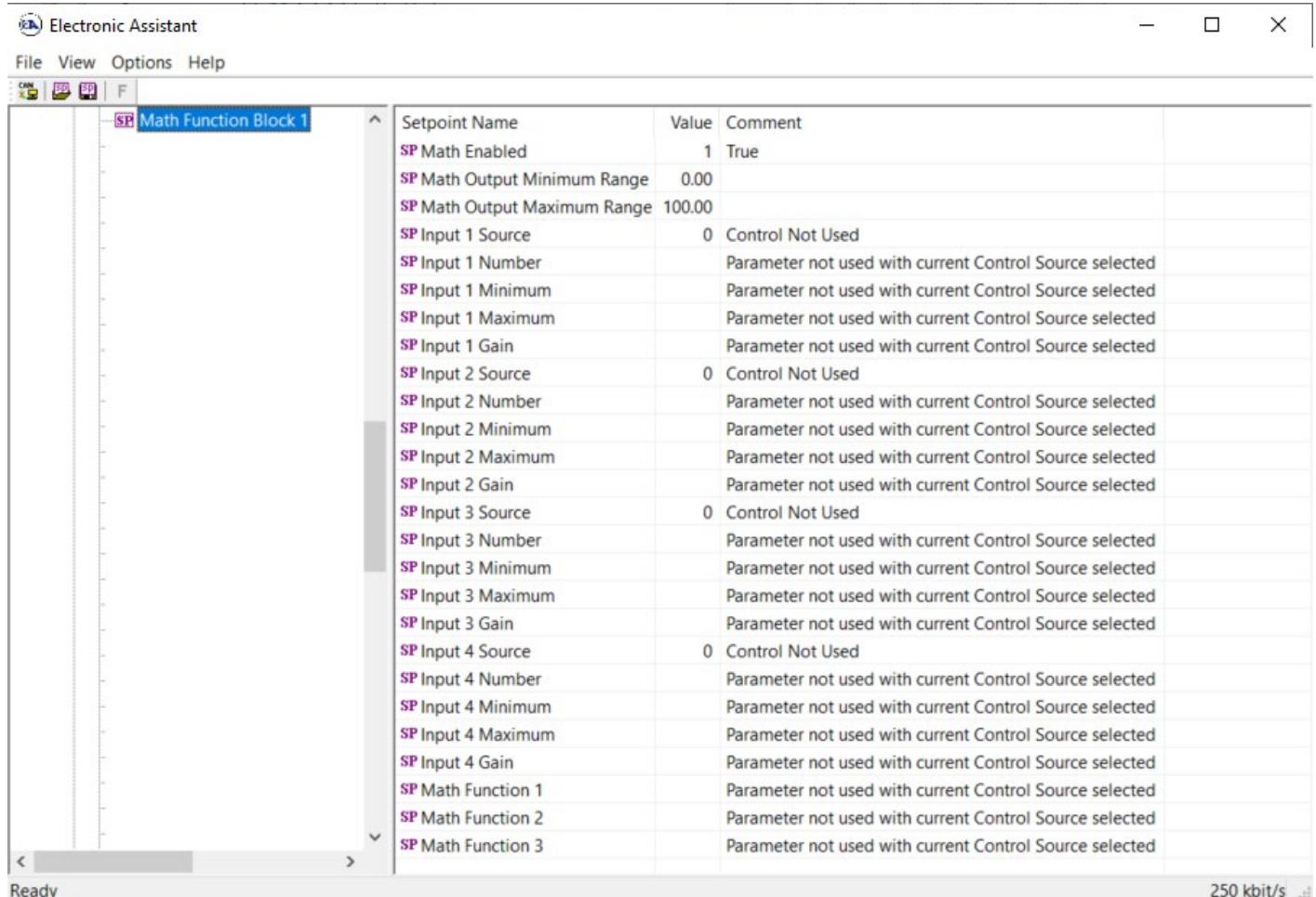
Setpoint ranges and default values for Programmable Logic Blocs are listed in Table 31. Only “**Table1**” setpoint are listed, because other “**TableX**” setpoints are similar, except for the default value of the “**Lookup Table Block Number**” setpoint, which is X for “**TableX**”.

Table 31 – Programmable Logic Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Programmable Logic Enabled	Drop List	False	
Table1 - Lookup Table Block Number	1 to 8	Look up Table 1	
Table1 - Conditions Logical Operation	Drop List	Default Table	See Table 22
Table1 - Condition1, Argument 1 Source	Drop List	Control Not Used	See Table 23
Table1 - Condition1, Argument 1 Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23
Table1 - Condition1, Operator	Drop List	=, Equal	See Table 21
Table1 - Condition1, Argument 2 Source	Drop List	Control Not Used	See Table 23
Table1 - Condition1, Argument 2 Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23
Table1 - Condition2, Argument 1 Source	Drop List	Control Not Used	See Table 23
Table1 - Condition2, Argument 1 Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23
Table1 - Condition2, Operator	Drop List	=, Equal	See Table 21
Table1 - Condition2, Argument 2 Source	Drop List	Control Not Used	See Table 23
Table1 - Condition2, Argument 2 Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23
Table1 - Condition3, Argument 1 Source	Drop List	Control Not Used	See Table 23
Table1 - Condition3, Argument 1 Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23
Table1 - Condition3, Operator	Drop List	=, Equal	See Table 21
Table1 - Condition3, Argument 2 Source	Drop List	Control Not Used	See Table 23
Table1 - Condition3, Argument 2 Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23

4.11. Math Function Block

The Math Function Block is defined in Section 1.7. Please refer there for detailed information about how all these setpoints are used. “**Math Function Enabled**” is ‘False’ by default. To enable a Math function Block, set “**Math Function Enabled**” to ‘True’ and select appropriate “**Input Source**”.



The screenshot shows the Electronic Assistant software interface with a table of setpoints for a Math Function Block. The table has columns for Setpoint Name, Value, and Comment. Most values are 0 or 1, and comments indicate they are not used with the current control source.

Setpoint Name	Value	Comment
SP Math Enabled	1	True
SP Math Output Minimum Range	0.00	
SP Math Output Maximum Range	100.00	
SP Input 1 Source	0	Control Not Used
SP Input 1 Number		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 1 Minimum		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 1 Maximum		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 1 Gain		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 2 Source	0	Control Not Used
SP Input 2 Number		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 2 Minimum		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 2 Maximum		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 2 Gain		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 3 Source	0	Control Not Used
SP Input 3 Number		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 3 Minimum		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 3 Maximum		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 3 Gain		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 4 Source	0	Control Not Used
SP Input 4 Number		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 4 Minimum		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 4 Maximum		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Input 4 Gain		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Math Function 1		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Math Function 2		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Math Function 3		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected

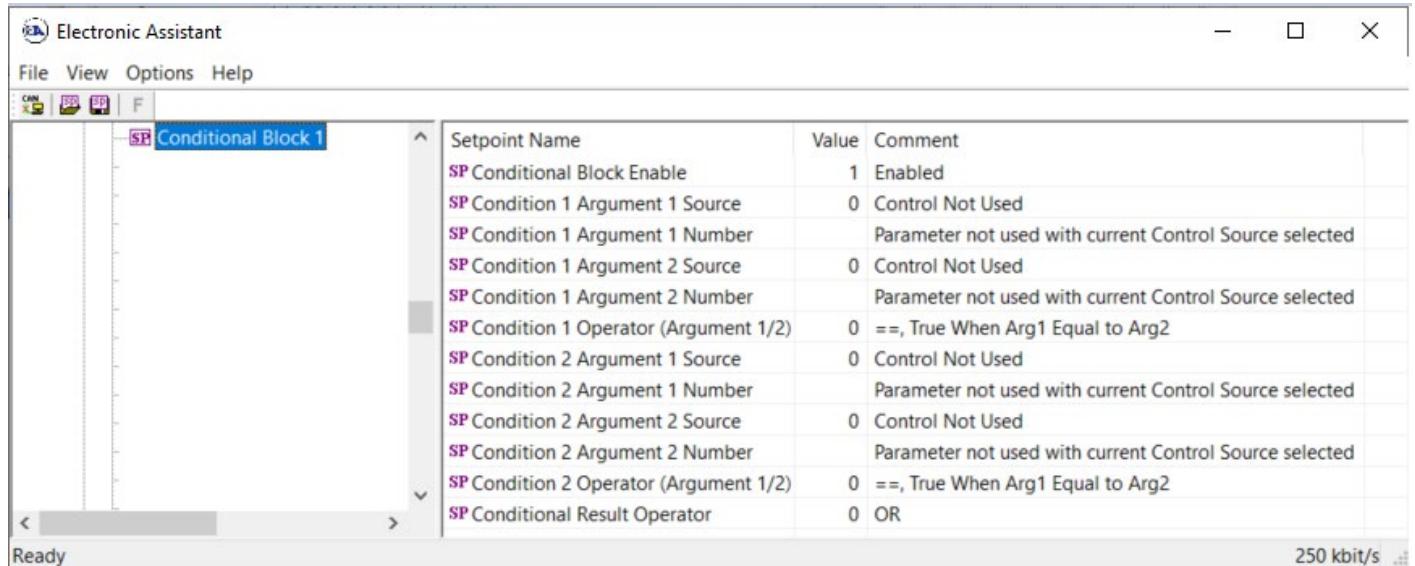
Figure 15 – Screen Capture of Math Function Block Setpoints

Table 32 – Math Function Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Math Function Enabled	Drop List	False	
Function 1 Input A Source	Drop List	Control not used	See Table 23
Function 1 Input A Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23
Function 1 Input A Minimum	-10^6 to 10^6	0.0	
Function 1 Input A Maximum	-10^6 to 10^6	100.0	
Function 1 Input A Scaler	-1.00 to 1.00	1.00	
Function 1 Input B Source	Drop List	Control not used	See Table 23
Function 1 Input B Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23
Function 1 Input B Minimum	-10^6 to 10^6	0.0	
Function 1 Input B Maximum	-10^6 to 10^6	100.0	
Function 1 Input B Scaler	-1.00 to 1.00	1.00	
Math Function 1 Operation	Drop List	=, True when InA Equals InB	See Table 15
Function 2 Input B Source	Drop List	Control not used	See Table 23
Function 2 Input B Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23
Function 2 Input B Minimum	-10^6 to 10^6	0.0	
Function 2 Input B Maximum	-10^6 to 10^6	100.0	
Function 2 Input B Scaler	-1.00 to 1.00	1.00	
Math Function 3 Operation	Drop List	=, True when InA Equals InB	See Table 15
Function 3 Input B Source	Drop List	Control not used	See Table 23
Function 3 Input B Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23
Function 3 Input B Minimum	-10^6 to 10^6	0.0	
Function 3 Input B Maximum	-10^6 to 10^6	100.0	
Function 3 Input B Scaler	-1.00 to 1.00	1.00	
Math Function 3 Operation	Drop List	=, True when InA Equals InB	See Table 15
Function 4 Input B Source	Drop List	Control not used	See Table 23
Function 4 Input B Number	Depends on control source	1	See Table 23
Function 4 Input B Minimum	-10^6 to 10^6	0.0	
Function 4 Input B Maximum	-10^6 to 10^6	100.0	
Function 4 Input B Scaler	-1.00 to 1.00	1.00	
Math Function 4 Operation	Drop List	=, True when InA Equals InB	See Table 15
Math Output Minimum Range	-10^6 to 10^6	0.0	
Math Output Maximum Range	-10^6 to 10^6	100.0	

4.12. Conditional Logic Block Setpoints

The Conditional Block setpoints are defined in Section 1.8. Refer to that section for detailed information on how these setpoints are used. The screen capture in Figure 16 displays the available setpoints for each of the Conditional Blocks. The table below the screen capture highlights the allowable ranges for each setpoint.



The screenshot shows a software interface titled 'Electronic Assistant' with a menu bar (File, View, Options, Help) and a toolbar with icons for CN, CB, ED, and F. A table titled 'Conditional Block 1' is displayed, listing 14 setpoints. The columns are 'Setpoint Name', 'Value', and 'Comment'. The setpoints are:

Setpoint Name	Value	Comment
SP Conditional Block Enable	1	Enabled
SP Condition 1 Argument 1 Source	0	Control Not Used
SP Condition 1 Argument 1 Number		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Condition 1 Argument 2 Source	0	Control Not Used
SP Condition 1 Argument 2 Number		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Condition 1 Operator (Argument 1/2)	0	$==$, True When Arg1 Equal to Arg2
SP Condition 2 Argument 1 Source	0	Control Not Used
SP Condition 2 Argument 1 Number		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Condition 2 Argument 2 Source	0	Control Not Used
SP Condition 2 Argument 2 Number		Parameter not used with current Control Source selected
SP Condition 2 Operator (Argument 1/2)	0	$==$, True When Arg1 Equal to Arg2
SP Conditional Result Operator	0	OR

Figure 16 – Screen Capture of Conditional Block Setpoints

Table 33 – Default Conditional Block Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Conditional Function Enabled	Drop List	Disabled	
Condition 1 Argument 1 Source	Drop List	Digital Input	Refer to Table 23
Condition 1 Argument 1 Number	Depends on Source Selected	0	Refer to Table 23
Condition 1 Argument 2 Source	Drop List	Digital Input	Refer to Table 23
Condition 1 Argument 2 Number	Depends on Source Selected	0	Refer to Table 23
Condition 1 Operator (Argument 1/2)	Drop List	0	Refer to Table 16
Condition 2 Argument 1 Source	Drop List	Digital Input	Refer to Table 23
Condition 2 Argument 1 Number	Depends on Source Selected	0	Refer to Table 23
Condition 2 Argument 2 Source	Drop List	Digital Input	Refer to Table 23
Condition 2 Argument 2 Number	Depends on Source Selected	0	Refer to Table 23
Condition 2 Operator (Argument 1/2)	Drop List	0	Refer to Table 16
Conditional Result Operator	Drop List	OR	Refer to Table 17

4.13. Set-Reset Latch Block

The Set-Reset Latch Block setpoints are defined in Section 1.9. Refer to that section for detailed information on how these setpoints are used. The screen capture in Figure 17 displays the available setpoints for each of the Set-Reset Latch Blocks. The table below the screen capture highlights the allowable ranges for each setpoint.

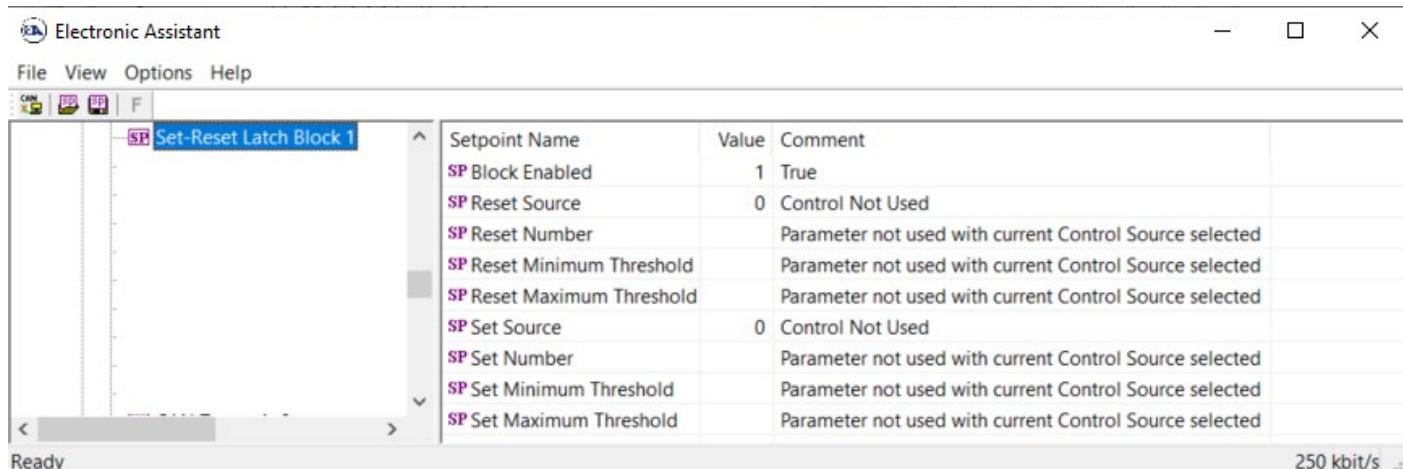


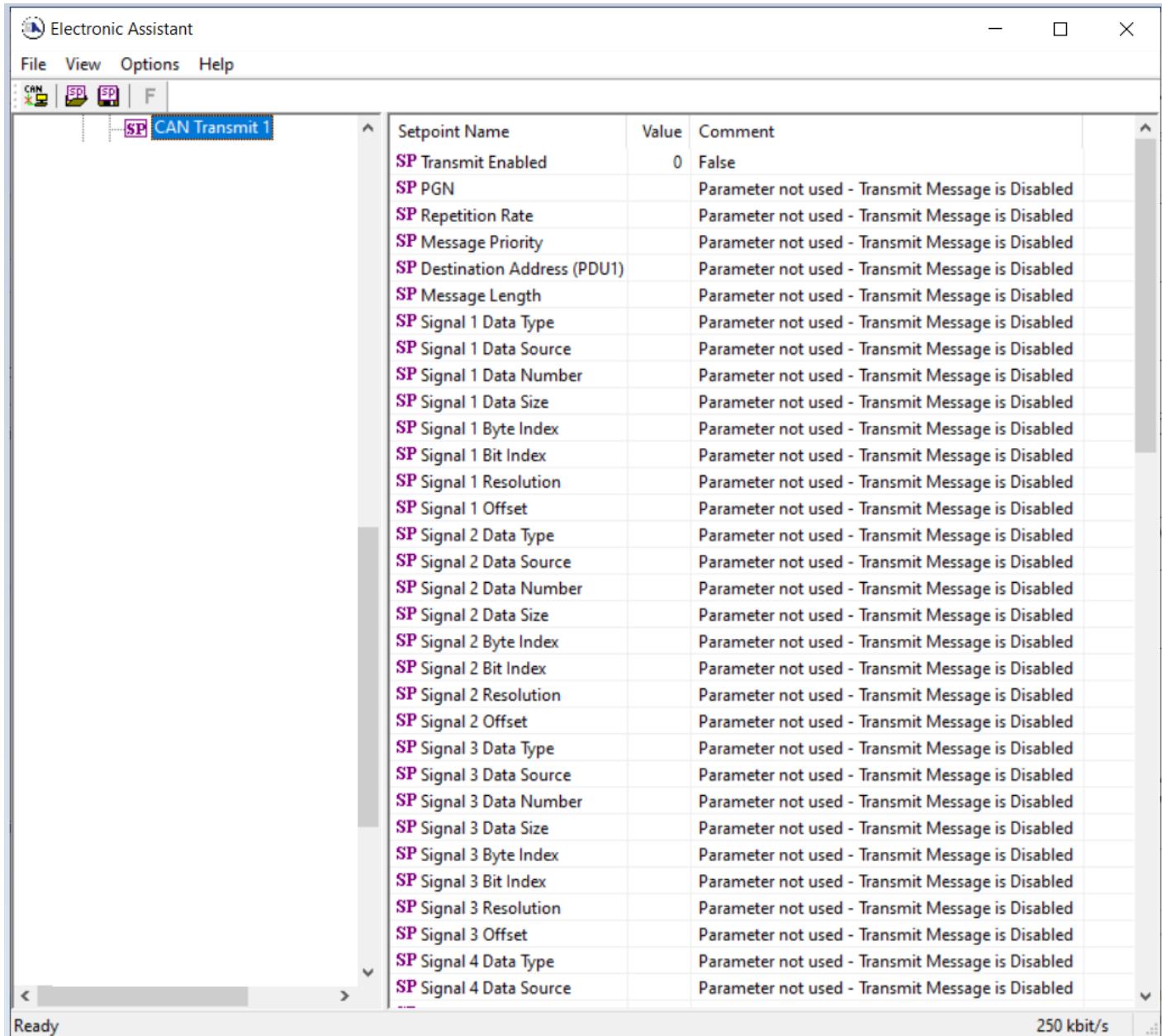
Figure 17 – Screen Capture of Set-Reset Latch Block Setpoints

Table 34 – Default Set-Reset Latch Block Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Block Enabled	Drop List	False	
Reset Source	Drop List	Control Not Used	Refer to Table 23
Reset Number	Depends on Source Selected	1	Refer to Table 23
Reset Minimum Threshold	Drop List	0%	Refer to Section 1.9
Reset Maximum Threshold	Depends on Source Selected	100%	Refer to Section 1.9
Set Source	Drop List	Control Not Used	Refer to Table 23
Set Number	Drop List	1	Refer to Table 23
Set Minimum Threshold	Depends on Source Selected	0%	Refer to Section 1.9
Set Maximum Threshold	Drop List	100%	Refer to Section 1.9

4.14. CAN Transmit Setpoints

CAN Transmit Message Function Block is presented in section 1.14. Please refer there for detailed information how these setpoints are used. “**Transmit Repetition Rate**” is 0ms by default, thus no message will be sent.



The screenshot shows the Electronic Assistant software interface with the title bar "Electronic Assistant". The menu bar includes "File", "View", "Options", and "Help". The toolbar has icons for CAN, PDU, SP, and F. The main window displays a table of setpoints for the "CAN Transmit 1" block. The table has columns for "Setpoint Name", "Value", and "Comment". Most setpoints are marked as "Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled".

Setpoint Name	Value	Comment
SP Transmit Enabled	0	False
SP PGN		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Repetition Rate		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Message Priority		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Destination Address (PDU1)		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Message Length		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 1 Data Type		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 1 Data Source		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 1 Data Number		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 1 Data Size		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 1 Byte Index		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 1 Bit Index		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 1 Resolution		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 1 Offset		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 2 Data Type		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 2 Data Source		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 2 Data Number		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 2 Data Size		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 2 Byte Index		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 2 Bit Index		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 2 Resolution		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 2 Offset		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 3 Data Type		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 3 Data Source		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 3 Data Number		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 3 Data Size		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 3 Byte Index		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 3 Bit Index		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 3 Resolution		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 3 Offset		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 4 Data Type		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled
SP Signal 4 Data Source		Parameter not used - Transmit Message is Disabled

Figure 18 – Screen Capture of CAN Transmit Message Setpoints

Table 35 – CAN Transmit Message Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
CAN Interface	Drop List	CAN Interface #1	
Transmit Enabled	Drop List	0, False	
Transmit PGN	0xff00 ... 0xffff	Different for each	See section 1.14.1
Transmit Repetition Rate	0 ... 65000 ms	0ms	0ms disables transmit
Transmit Message Priority	0...7	6	Proprietary B Priority
Destination Address	0...255	255	Not used by default
Signal X Control Source	Drop List	Different for each	See Table 23
Signal X Control Number	Drop List	Different for each	See 1.14.2
Signal X Transmit Data Size	Drop List	2 bytes	
Signal X Transmit Data Index in Array	0-7	0	
Signal X Transmit Bit Index In Byte	0-7	0	
Signal X Transmit Data Resolution	-100000.0 to 100000	1/bits	
Signal X Transmit Data Offset	-10000 to 10000	0.0	
Signal X Transmit Data Minimum	-100000.0 to 100000	0.0	
Signal X Transmit Data Maximum	-100000.0 to 100000	65535.0	

4.15. CAN Receive Setpoints

The CAN Receive Block is defined in section 1.14. Please refer there for detailed information about how these setpoints are used. “Receive Message Timeout” is set to 0ms by default. To enable Receive message set “Receive Message Timeout” that differs from zero.

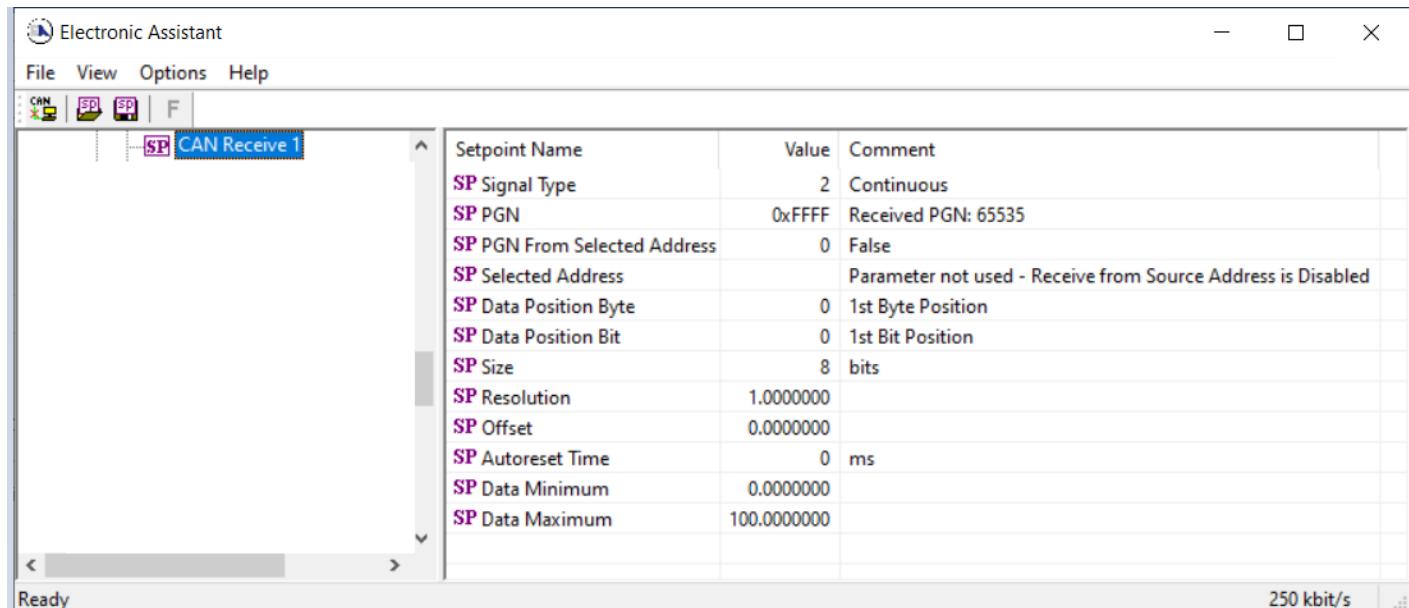


Figure 19 – Screen Capture of CAN Receive Message Setpoints

Table 36 – CAN Receive Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
CAN Interface	Drop List	CAN Interface #1	
Received Message Enabled	Drop List	False	
Received PGN	0 to 65536	Different for each	
Received Message Timeout	0 to 60 000 ms	0ms	
Specific Address that sends PGN	0 to 255	254 (0xFE, Null Addr)	
Receive Transmit Data Size	Drop List	2 bytes	
Receive Transmit Data Index in Array	0-7	4	
Receive Transmit Bit Index In Byte	0-7	0	
Receive Transmit Data Resolution	-100000.0 to 100000	0.001	
Receive Transmit Data Offset	-10000 to 10000	0.0	
Receive Data Min (Off Threshold)	-100000 to Max	0.0	
Receive Data Max (On Threshold)	-100000 to 100000	2.0	

4.16. General Diagnostics Options

These setpoints control the shutdown of the ECU in case of a power supply or CPU temperature related errors. Refer to section 1.6 for more info.

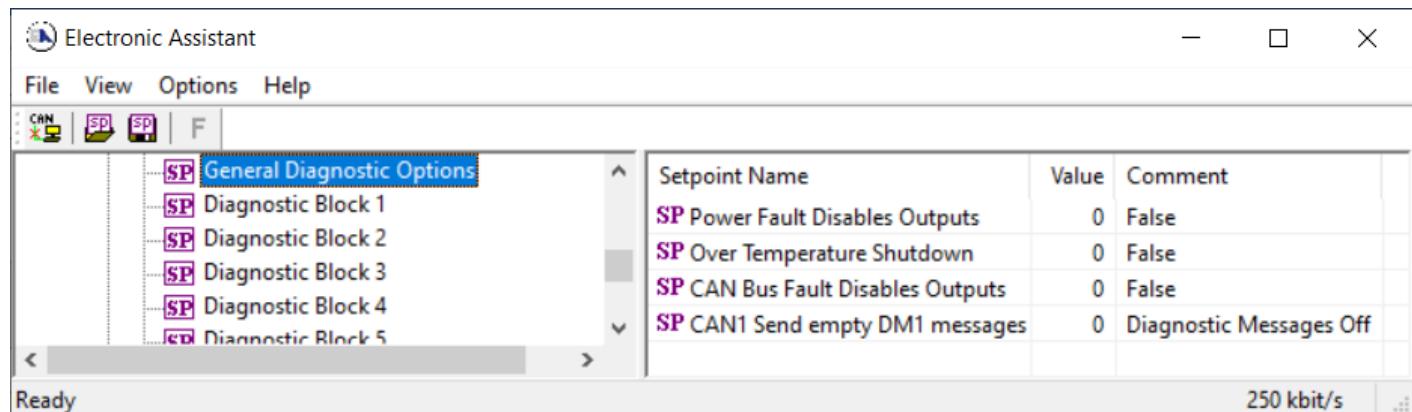


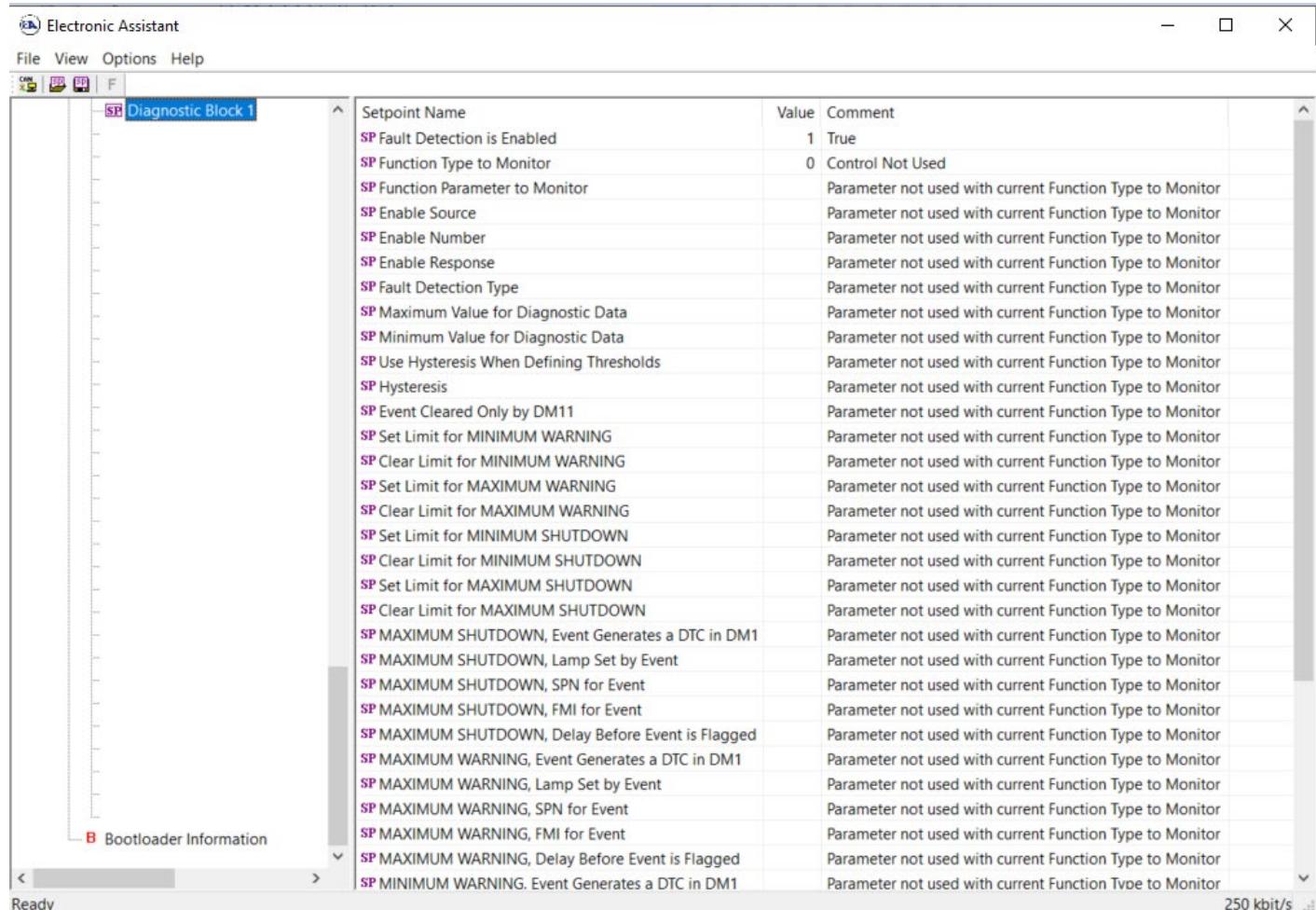
Figure 20 – Screen Capture of General Diagnostics Options Setpoints

Table 37 – General Diagnostics Options Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Power Fault Disables Outputs	Drop List	0	
Over Temperature Shutdown	Drop List	0	

4.17. Diagnostics Blocks

There are 16 Diagnostics blocks that can be configured to monitor various parameters of the Controller. The Diagnostic Function Block is defined in section 1.6. Please refer there for detailed information how these setpoints are used.



Setpoint Name	Value	Comment
SP Fault Detection is Enabled	1 True	
SP Function Type to Monitor	0 Control Not Used	Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Function Parameter to Monitor		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Enable Source		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Enable Number		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Enable Response		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Fault Detection Type		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Maximum Value for Diagnostic Data		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Use Hysteresis When Defining Thresholds		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Hysteresis		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Event Cleared Only by DM11		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Set Limit for MINIMUM WARNING		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Clear Limit for MINIMUM WARNING		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Set Limit for MAXIMUM WARNING		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Clear Limit for MAXIMUM WARNING		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Set Limit for MINIMUM SHUTDOWN		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Clear Limit for MINIMUM SHUTDOWN		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Set Limit for MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP Clear Limit for MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Event Generates a DTC in DM1		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Lamp Set by Event		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, SPN for Event		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, FMI for Event		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Delay Before Event is Flagged		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP MAXIMUM WARNING, Event Generates a DTC in DM1		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP MAXIMUM WARNING, Lamp Set by Event		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP MAXIMUM WARNING, SPN for Event		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP MAXIMUM WARNING, FMI for Event		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP MAXIMUM WARNING, Delay Before Event is Flagged		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor
SP MINIMUM WARNING, Event Generates a DTC in DM1		Parameter not used with current Function Type to Monitor

Figure 21 – Screen Capture of Diagnostic Block Setpoints

Table 38 – Diagnostic Block Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Fault Detection is Enabled	Drop List	False	
Function Type to Monitor	Drop List	0 – Control not used	
Function parameter to Monitor	Drop List	0 – No selection	
Fault Detection Type	Drop List	0 – Min and Max Error	See section 1.6
Maximum Value for Diagnostic Data	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data ... 4.28e ⁹	5.0	
Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data	0.0 ... Maximum Value for Diagnostic Data	0.0	
Use Hysteresis When Defining Thresholds	Drop List	False	
Hysteresis	0.0 ... Maximum Value for Diagnostic Data	0.0	
Event Cleared only by DM11	Drop List	False	
Set Limit for MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data ... Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	4.8	
Clear Limit for MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data ... Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	4.6	
Set Limit for MAXIMUM WARNING	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data ... Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	0.0	
Clear Limit for MAXIMUM WARNING	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data ... Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	0.0	
Set Limit for MINIMUM WARNING	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data ... Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	0.0	
Clear Limit for MINIMUM SHUTDOWN	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data ... Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	0.4	
Set Limit for MINIMUM SHUTDOWN	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data ... Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	0.2	
MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Event Generates a DTC in DM1	Drop List	True	
MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Lamp Set by Event	Drop List	0 – Protect	See Table 12
MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, SPN for Event	0...524287	520448 (\$7F100)	It is the user's responsibility to select an SPN that will not violate the J1939 standard.
MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, FMI for Event	Drop List	3, Voltage Above Normal	See Table 13

MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Delay Before Event is Flagged	0...60000 ms	1000	
MAXIMUM WARNING, Event Generates a DTC in DM1	Drop List	True	
MAXIMUM WARNING, Lamp Set by Event	Drop List	0 – Protect	See Table 12
MAXIMUM WARNING, SPN for Event	0...524287	520704 (\$7F200)	It is the user's responsibility to select an SPN that will not violate the J1939 standard.
MAXIMUM WARNING, FMI for Event	Drop List	3, Voltage Above Normal	See Table 13
MAXIMUM WARNING, Delay Before Event is Flagged	0...60000 ms	1000	
MINIMUM WARNING, Event Generates a DTC in DM1	Drop List	True	
MINIMUM WARNING, Lamp Set by Event	Drop List	0 – Protect	See Table 12
MAXIMUM WARNING, SPN for Event	0...524287	520960 (\$7F300)	It is the user's responsibility to select an SPN that will not violate the J1939 standard.
MINIMUM WARNING, FMI for Event	Drop List	4, Voltage Below Normal	See Table 13
MINIMUM WARNING, Delay Before Event is Flagged	0...60000 ms	1000	
MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, Event Generates a DTC in DM1	Drop List	True	
MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, Lamp Set by Event	Drop List	Amber Warning	See Table 12
MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, SPN for Event	0...524287	521216 (\$7F400)	It is the user's responsibility to select an SPN that will not violate the J1939 standard.
MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, FMI for Event	Drop List	4, Voltage Below Normal	See Table 13
MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, Delay Before Event is Flagged	0...60000 ms	1000	

4.18. DTC React Function Block

The DTC React function block is described in Section 1.13. The Figure below shows the DTC React function block setpoints. The Table below show the default values. Please note: *The setpoint "DTC React is Enabled" was changed to 1, True.*

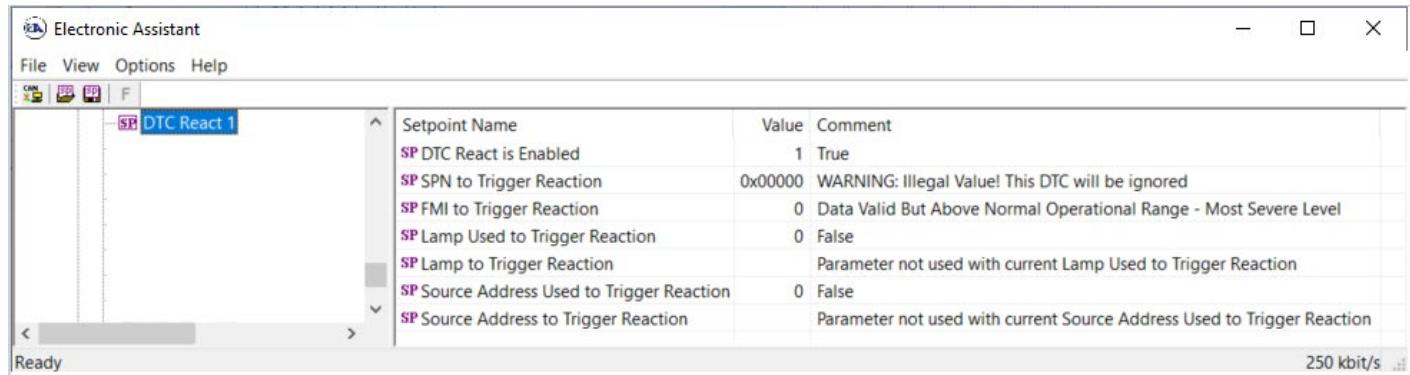


Figure 22 – TC React Setpoints

Table 39 – DTC React Setpoints

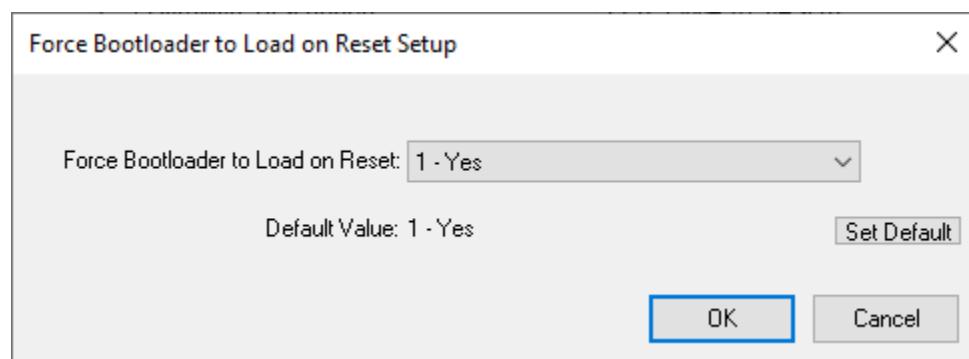
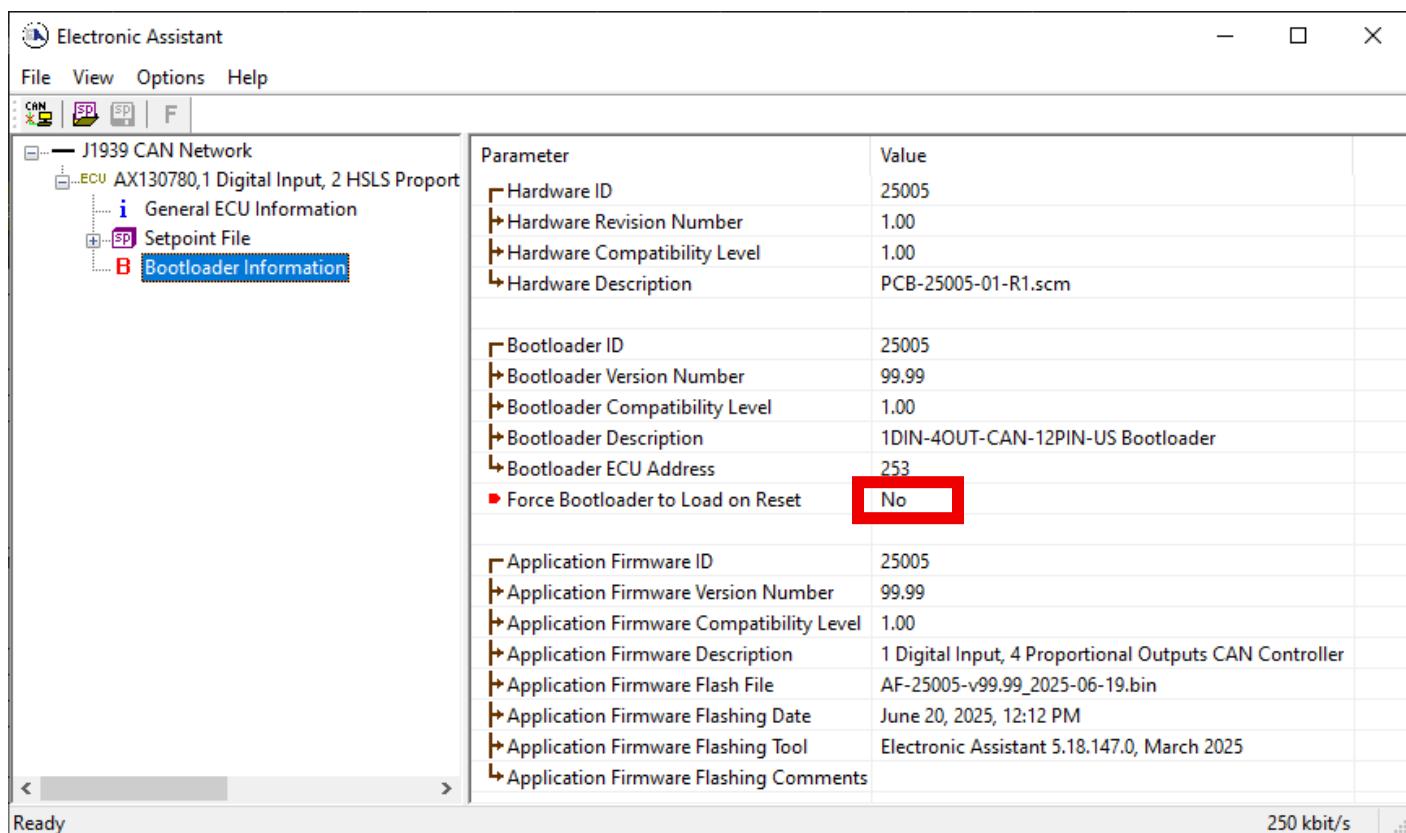
Name	Range	Default	Notes
DTC React is Enabled	Drop List	0, False	
SPN to Trigger Reaction	0x00 to 0x3FFF	0	
FMI to Trigger Reaction	Drop List	0	
Lamp Used to Trigger Reaction	Drop list	0, False	
Lamp to Trigger Reaction	Drop List	0, Protect	
Source Address Used to Trigger Reaction	Drop list	0, False	
Source Address to Trigger Reaction	0x00 to 0xFF	0	

5. REFLASHING OVER CAN WITH EA BOOTLOADER

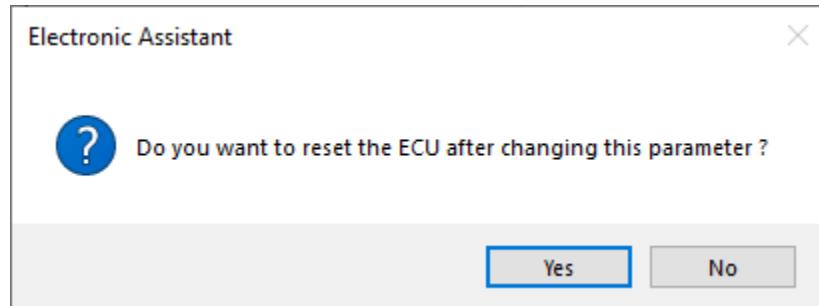
The AX030780 can be upgraded with new application firmware using the **Bootloader Information** section. This section details the simple step-by-step instructions to upload new firmware provided by Axiomatic onto the unit via CAN, without requiring it to be disconnected from the J1939 network.

Note: To upgrade the firmware use Axiomatic Electronic Assistant V5.18.149.0 or higher.

1. When EA first connects to the ECU, the **Bootloader Information** section will display the following information.
2. To use the bootloader to upgrade the firmware running on the ECU, change the variable “**Force Bootloader To Load on Reset**” to Yes.



3. When the prompt box asks if you want to reset the ECU, select Yes.



4. Upon reset, the ECU will no longer show up on the J1939 network as an AX030780 but rather as **J1939 Bootloader #1**.

ECU	J1939 NAME	Address	J1939 Preferred ...
ECU J1939 Bootloader #1	0X00FEFF00145B88EE	0XF0	Reserved for OEM

Parameter	Value	Description
► ECU Part Number	AX130780	
► ECU Serial Number	0000121001	
► ECU J1939 NAME		PGN 60928. 64-bit ECU Identifier sent in Address Claimed Messages
► Arbitrary Address Capable	0X00	No
► Industry Group	0X00	Global
► Vehicle System Instance	0X00	
► Vehicle System	0X7F	Not Available
► Reserved	0X00	
► Function	0XF0	Not Available
► Function Instance	0X00	
► ECU Instance	0X00	#1 - First Instance
► Manufacturer Code	0XA2	Axiomatic Technologies
► Identity Number	0X048BE4	Unique ECU network ID number
► ECU Address	0XF0	Reserved for OEM
— ECU ID	N/A	PGN 64965 -ECUID
— Software ID	N/A	PGN 65242 -SOFT

Note that the bootloader is NOT Arbitrary Address Capable. This means that if you want to have multiple bootloaders running simultaneously (not recommended) you would have to manually change the address for each one before activating the next, or there will be address conflicts. And only one ECU would show up as the bootloader. Once the 'active' bootloader returns to regular functionality, the other ECU(s) would have to be power cycled to re-activate the bootloader feature.

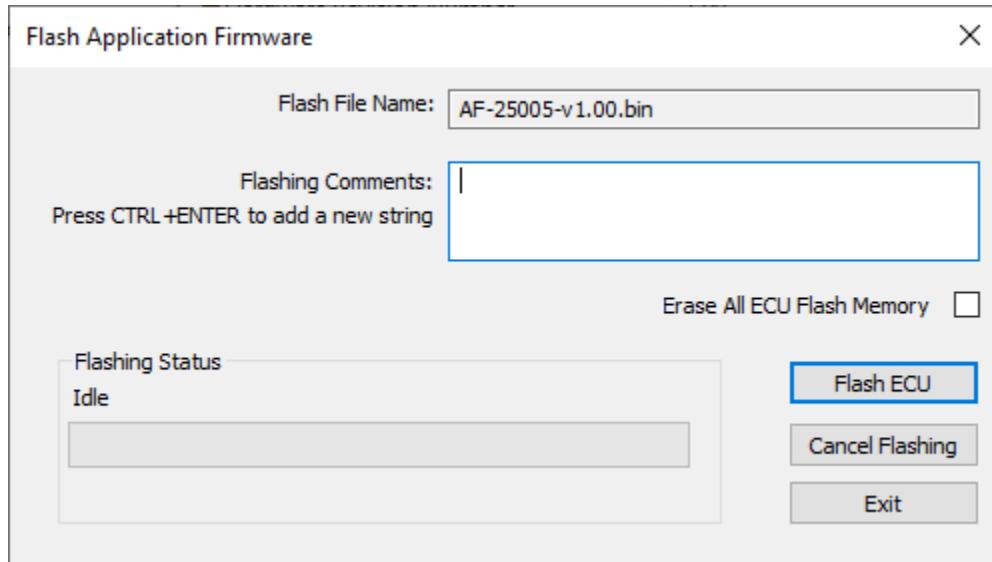
- When the **Bootloader Information** section is selected, the same information is shown as when it was running the AX030780 firmware, but in this case the Flashing feature has been enabled.

Parameter	Value
Hardware ID	25005
Hardware Revision Number	1.00
Hardware Compatibility Level	1.00
Hardware Description	PCB-25005-01-R1.scm
Bootloader ID	25005
Bootloader Version Number	99.99
Bootloader Compatibility Level	1.00
Bootloader Description	1DIN-4OUT-CAN-12PIN-US Bootloader
Bootloader ECU Address	253
Force Bootloader to Load on Reset	Yes
Application Firmware ID	25005
Application Firmware Version Number	99.99
Application Firmware Compatibility Level	1.00
Application Firmware Description	1 Digital Input, 4 Proportional Outputs CAN Controller
Application Firmware Flash File	AF-25005-v99.99_2025-06-19.byyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
Application Firmware Flashing Date	June 20, 2025, 12:12 PM
Application Firmware Flashing Tool	Electronic Assistant 5.18.147.0, March 2025
Application Firmware Flashing Comments	

- Select the **Flashing** button and navigate to where you had saved the **AF-25005-VX.XX.bin** file sent from Axiomatic. (Note: only binary (.bin) files can be flashed using the EA tool.)

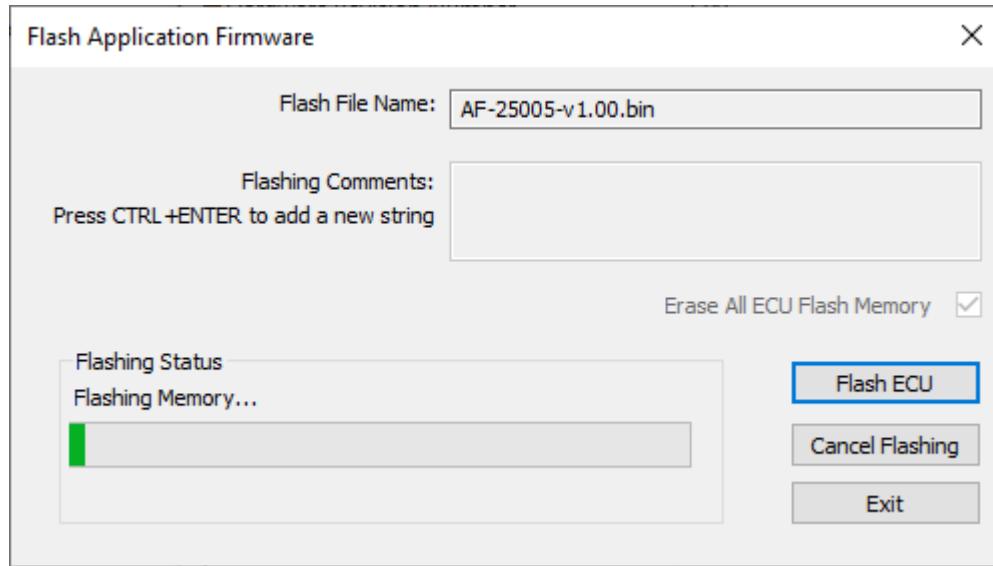
7. Once the Flash Application Firmware window opens, you can enter comments such as “Firmware upgraded by [Name]” if you so desire. This is not required, and you can leave the field blank if you do not want to use it.

Note: You do not have to date/timestamp the file, as this is done automatically by the EA tool when you upload the new firmware.

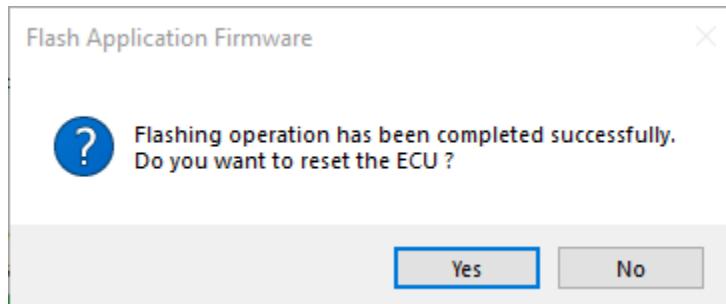


WARNING: Do not check the “Erase All ECU Flash Memory” box unless instructed to do so by your Axiomatic contact. Selecting this will erase ALL data stored in non-volatile flash, including the calibration done by Axiomatic during factory testing. It will also erase any configuration of the setpoints that might have been done to the ECU, and reset all setpoints to their factory defaults. By leaving this box unchecked, none of the setpoints will be changed when the new firmware is uploaded.

A progress bar will show how much of the firmware has been sent as the upload progresses. The more traffic there is on the J1939 network, the longer the upload process will take.



Once the firmware has finished uploading, a message will pop up indicating the successful operation. If you select to reset the ECU, the new version of the AX030780 application will start running, and the ECU will be identified as such by EA. Otherwise, The next time the ECU is power-cycled, the AX030780 application will run rather than the bootloader function.



i Note: If at any time during the upload the process is interrupted, the data is corrupted (bad checksum) or for any other reason the new firmware is not correct, i.e. bootloader detects that the file loaded was not designed to run on the hardware platform, the bad or corrupted application will not run. Rather, when the ECU is reset or power-cycled the **J1939 Bootloader** will continue to be the default application until valid firmware has been successfully uploaded into the unit.

APPENDIX A - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Specifications are indicative and subject to change. Actual performance will vary depending on the application and operating conditions. Users should satisfy themselves that the product is suitable for use in the intended application. All our products carry a limited warranty against defects in material and workmanship. Please refer to our Warranty, Application Limitations & Return Materials Process as described on <https://www.axiomatic.com/service/>.

Power

Power Input	12 or 24 VDC (nominal) 7 to 46 VDC range
Quiescent Current	TBD mA @ 12 VDC; TBD mA @ 24 VDC (typical)
Protections	Surge and transient protection is provided. Reverse polarity protection up to -80 VDC is provided. Undervoltage protection is provided. Hardware shutdown at 6 V. Overvoltage protection is provided. Hardware shutdown at 37 V.

Input

Digital Input	1 isolated digital input Low: 13.6 V High: 14.3 V Input impedance: 12 KΩ
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Outputs

H-Bridge, Proportional, or Digital Outputs	2x outputs programmable as follows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2x proportional / digital outputs 1x full H-bridge ±5 A output (Load connected between "Proportional / Digital Output 1" and "Proportional / Digital Output 2") 	
	The proportional outputs are further configurable as follows.	
	Proportional Voltage	Range: 0 to Vps Resolution: 100 mV Accuracy: ±1 % error
	Proportional Current	Ranges: Up to ±5 A Resolution: 1 mA Accuracy: ±1 % error
	Hotshot Digital	Ranges: Up to ±5 A Resolution: 1 mA Accuracy: ±1 % error See profile diagram below.
	PWM	Range: 1 Hz to 10 kHz Duty Cycle: 0 to 100 % Resolution: 0.1 % Accuracy: ±1 % error Amplitude: Vps ±0.5 %
	Digital On/Off	ON = Vps ±0.5 % OFF = 0 V Load up to 3.5 A is supported.
Disabled Output		
Current sensing is provided. Note: Load at supply voltage must not draw more than TBD.		
Analog Outputs	2 analog outputs configurable as voltage or current type.	
	Analog Voltage	Ranges: 0 to 5 V, 0 to 10 V, -5 to 5 V, or -10 to 10 V Resolution: 0.01 V Accuracy: ±0.5 % error Maximum Load: 30 mA
	Analog Current	Ranges: 0 to 20 mA or 4 to 20 mA Resolution: 0.01 mA Accuracy: ±0.5 % error Maximum Load Resistance: 400 Ω
12-bit Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC)		
Protection	Protected against shorts to Ground or Battery +.	

General Specifications

Microcontroller	STM32H725RGV3
Communications	1 CAN port (SAE J1939) Supported baud-rates: 250 kbit/s, 500 kbit/s, 667 kbit/s, and 1 Mbit/s with auto-baud-rate detection
User Interface	Axiomatic Electronic Assistant P/N: AX070502 or AX070506K
Compliance	RoHS
Operating Conditions	-40 to 85 °C (-40 to 185 °F)
Storage Temperature	-40 to 105 °C (-40 to 221 °F)
Weight	TBD lb. (TBD kg)
Protection Rating	IP67
Enclosure	Molded Enclosure, integral connector Nylon 6/6, 30% glass, laser welded Flammability rating: UL 94 HB 4.228 in. x 3.679 in. x 1.407 in. (107.39 mm x 93.45 mm x 35.75 mm) Note: L x W x H includes the integral connector Refer to Dimensional Drawing.
Electrical Connections	Integral 12-pin receptacle (equivalent to TE Deutsch P/N: DTM04-12PA)
Mating Connectors	Mating Plug KIT P/N: PL-DTM06-12SA (includes 1x DTM06-12SA plug, 1x WM-12S wedgelock, 12x 0462-201-20141 solid contacts, and 6x 0413-204-2005 sealing plugs)
Mounting	Mounting holes are sized for #10 or M5 bolts. The bolt length will be determined by the end-user's mounting plate thickness. The mounting flange of the controller is 0.47 in. (12 mm) thick. It should be mounted with connectors facing left or right to reduce likelihood of moisture entry. All field wiring should be suitable for the operating temperature range. Install the unit with appropriate space available for servicing and for adequate wire harness access (6 in. or 15 cm) and strain relief (12 in. or 30 cm).

OUR PRODUCTS

- AC/DC Power Supplies
- Actuator Controls/Interfaces
- Automotive Ethernet Interfaces
- Battery Chargers
- CAN Controls, Routers, Repeaters
- CAN/WiFi, CAN/Bluetooth, Routers
- Current/Voltage/PWM Converters
- DC/DC Power Converters
- Engine Temperature Scanners
- Ethernet/CAN Converters, Gateways, Switches
- Fan Drive Controllers
- Gateways, CAN/Modbus, RS-232
- Gyroscopes, Inclinometers
- Hydraulic Valve Controllers
- Inclinometers, Triaxial
- I/O Controls
- LVDT Signal Converters
- Machine Controls
- Modbus, RS-422, RS-485 Controls
- Motor Controls, Inverters
- Power Supplies, DC/DC, AC/DC
- PWM Signal Converters/Isolators
- Resolver Signal Conditioners
- Service Tools
- Signal Conditioners, Converters
- Strain Gauge CAN Controls
- Surge Suppressors

OUR COMPANY

Axiomatic provides electronic machine control components to the off-highway, commercial vehicle, electric vehicle, power generator set, material handling, renewable energy and industrial OEM markets. **We innovate with engineered and off-the-shelf machine controls that add value for our customers.**

QUALITY DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING

We have an ISO9001:2015 registered design/manufacturing facility in Canada.

WARRANTY, APPLICATION APPROVALS/LIMITATIONS

Axiomatic Technologies Corporation reserves the right to make corrections, modifications, enhancements, improvements, and other changes to its products and services at any time and to discontinue any product or service without notice. Customers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. Users should satisfy themselves that the product is suitable for use in the intended application. All our products carry a limited warranty against defects in material and workmanship. Please refer to our Warranty, Application Approvals/Limitations and Return Materials Process at <https://www.axiomatic.com/service/>.

COMPLIANCE

Product compliance details can be found in the product literature and/or on axiomatic.com. Any inquiries should be sent to sales@axiomatic.com.

SAFE USE

All products should be serviced by Axiomatic. Do not open the product and perform the service yourself.



This product can expose you to chemicals which are known in the State of California, USA to cause cancer and reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

SERVICE

All products to be returned to Axiomatic require a Return Materials Authorization Number (RMA#) from rma@axiomatic.com. Please provide the following information when requesting an RMA number:

- Serial number, part number
- Runtime hours, description of problem
- Wiring set up diagram, application and other comments as needed

DISPOSAL

Axiomatic products are electronic waste. Please follow your local environmental waste and recycling laws, regulations and policies for safe disposal or recycling of electronic waste.

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