8 CHANNEL RTD Scanner
SAE J1939

USER MANUAL

P/N: AX180300

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VERSION HISTORY

Version	Date	Author	Modification
1.00	May. 4, 2023	Ilona Korpelainen	Initial Draft
1.00A	June 26, 2023	M Ejaz	Marketing review Fixed legacy issues Updated technical specifications in Appendix A-1 to match the datasheet TDAX180300
1.00B	August 2, 2023	Ilona Korpelainen	Fixed some incorrect values
1.00C	August 15, 2023	Ilona Korpelainen	Changed phrasing
-	January 5, 2024	Amanda Wilkins	Added marine type approvals
1.00D	February 15, 2024	M Ejaz	Updated input accuracy

ACRONYMS

ADC	Analog to digital converter
ACK	Positive Acknowledgement (from SAE J1939 standard)
BATT +/-	Battery positive (a.k.a. Vps) or Battery Negative (a.k.a. GND)
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
RTD	Resistance Temperature Detector
SPN	Suspect Parameter Number (from SAE J1939 standard)
TP	Transport Protocol
Vps	Voltage Power Supply (a.k.a. BATT+)
%dc	Percent Duty Cycle (Measured from a PWM input)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REFERENCES

J1939	Recommended Practice for a Serial Control and Communications Vehicle Network, SAE, April 2011
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, March 2017
TDAX180300	Technical Datasheet, 8 Channel RTD Scanner, Axiomatic Technologies 2024
UMAX07050x	User Manual, Axiomatic Electronic Assistant and USB-CAN, Axiomatic Technologies, 2024

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.

1. OVERVIEW OF CONTROLLER

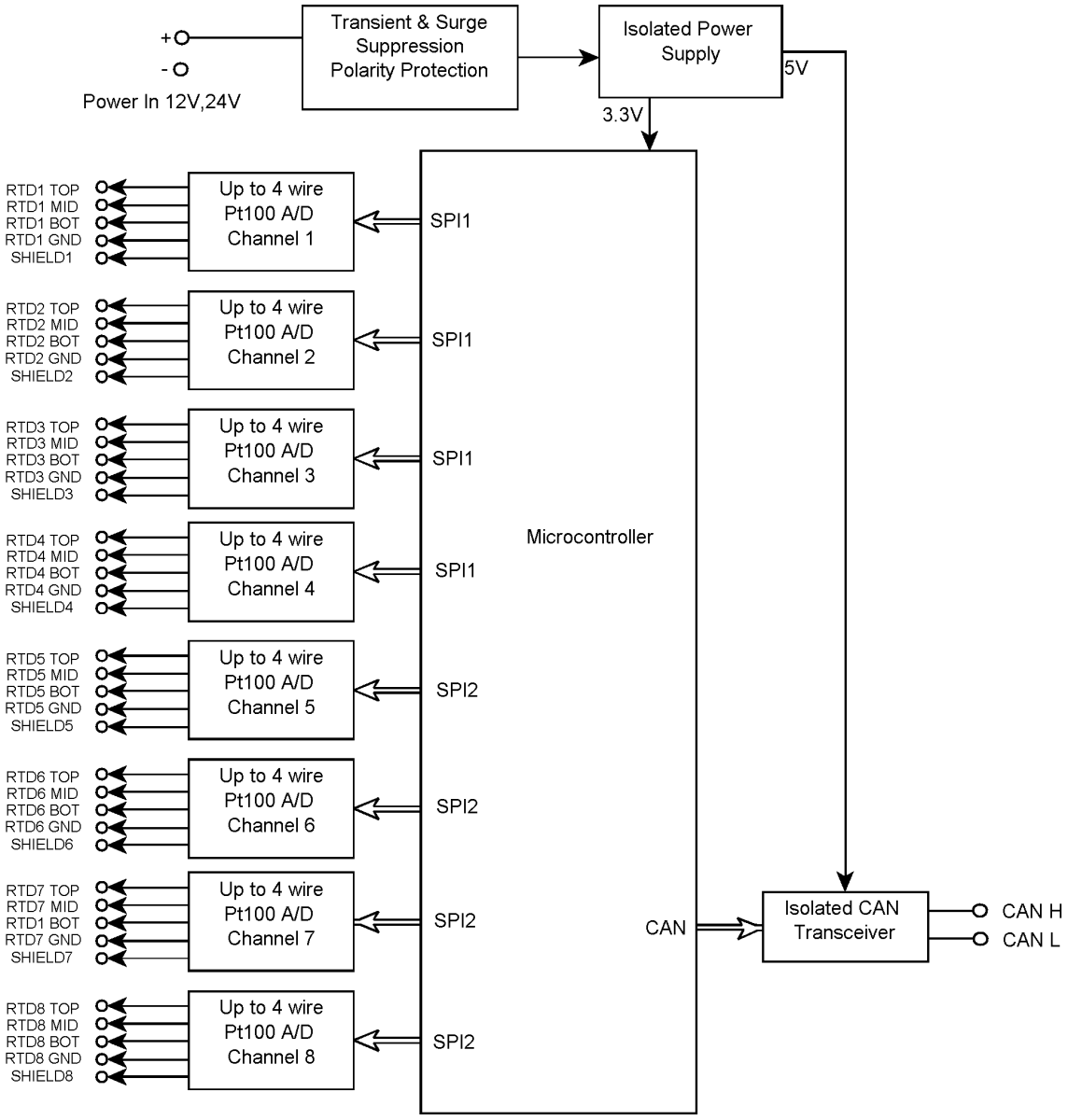


Figure 1 – AX180300 Block Diagram

The 8 Channel RTD Scanner monitors up to 8 Pt100 RTD channels and provides the temperature information over a SAE J1939 CAN bus. The channels are independently configurable for 2, 3 or 4 wire connection. All 8 channels of temperature data are automatically sent over the CAN bus when power is applied with no additional programming or configuration needed.

A *Windows*-based Axiomatic Electronic Assistant (EA) is used to configure the controller via an USB-CAN (AX070501) device. Configurable properties, EA setpoints, are outlined in chapter 4. Setpoint configuration can be saved in a file which can be used to easily program the same configuration into another 8 Channel RTD Scanner. Throughout this document EA setpoint names are referred to with bolded text in double-quotes and the setpoint option is referred with italicized text in single-quotes. For example, "**Input Sensor Type**" setpoint set to option '*Voltage 0 to 5V*'.

In this document, the configurable properties of the ECU are divided into function blocks, namely RTD Input Function Block, Averaging, Diagnostic Function Block, CAN Transmit Message Function Block and CAN Receive Message Function Block. These function blocks are presented in detail in the next subchapters.

The 8 Channel RTD Scanner utilizes passive baud rate scan to detect the J1393 network baud rate. When baud rate is detected successfully, it is saved on flash and used as a default on next start up. Supported baud rate options are 250 kbps, 500 kbps, 667 kbps and 1000 kbps. Passive baud rate scan requires valid CAN frames on the bus to be able to detect the baud rate. If the RTD Scanner is to be connected to a bus without continuous communication, it is advisable to make sure in advance that the correct baud rate is selected, for example with Axiomatic Electronic Assistant.

1.1. RTD Input Function Blocks

The 8 Channel RTD Scanner has eight RTD inputs, each provided with four pins in the connector (see section 2.1) for 2, 3 or 4 wire connection. In addition, there is a shield pin provided for each RTD. The connection type is selected with “RTD Type” setpoint.

0	*Disabled*
1	*2-wire*
2	*3-wire*
3	*4-wire*

Table 1 – RTD Type Options

Eight individual analog-to-digital converters are used to measure voltages between pins of each channel, to calculate resistance of the RTD element. In the case of a 2-wire connection, the voltage between pin A and GND pin, with no lead wire compensation, is measured. For 3-wire connection, automatic lead wire resistance compensation is implemented by using second excitation current. The 4-wire connection allows to measure the voltage over RTD element, which is not affected by the lead wire resistance. All connection types are implemented as ratiometric measurement, where any excitation current noise and drift are effectively cancelled.

The Callendar-Van Dusen equation for Pt100 is used to convert measure resistance to temperature value. According to IEC751, the non-linearity of the platinum thermometer can be expressed as:

$R_t = R_0[1 + At + Bt^2 + C(t - 100)t^3]$ in which C is only applicable when t < 0 °C.

The coefficients A, B and C for the standard sensor are stated at IEC751.The 8RTD Scanner has five predefined Callendar Van Dusen Coefficient sets, which can be selected trough “RTD Coefficient” setpoint. Available setpoints options and corresponding Constant values are listed in the tables below. The ‘User Defined’ option allows the user to define Callendar Van Dusen constants manually, to match the sensor of their choosing.

0	*IEC 0.00385*
1	*JIS 0.003916*

2	*US 0.003902*
3	*Legacy 0.003920*
4	*SAMA 0.003923*
5	*User Defined*

Table 2 – RTD Coefficient Options

	Constant A (E-03)	**Constant B (E-07)**	**Constant C (E-012)**
0	*3.90830*	*-5.77500*	*-4.18301*
1	*3.974673*	*-5.89730*	*-4.35300*
2	*3.96*	*-5.93*	*-4.30*
3	*3.9848*	*-5.870*	*-4.000*
4	*3.981531*	*-5.853116*	*-4.354530*
5	*User Defined*	*User Defined*	*User Defined*

Table 3 – Predefined Callendar Van Dusen Constants

Temperature SPN for the RTD channel can be selected with “Temperature Suspect Parameter Number” setpoint. The SPN drop list includes all temperature SPNs from the J1939-71 standard published up to January of 2009. List of supported SPNs and associated size, PGN, Transmit rate, index and priority are listed in Table 4.

Each SPN that is supported by the 8 RTD Scanner has a predefined size (1 or 2 bytes) and consequently resolution and offset, associated with it.

One-byte parameters have a resolution of 1ºC/bit and an offset of -40ºC, resulting in a measurable range of -40ºC to 210ºC. Temperatures outside of that range are sent as either the minimum or maximum value allowable. Two-byte parameters have a resolution of 0.03125ºC/bit and an offset of -273ºC, resulting in a measurable range of -273ºC to 1735ºC.

When RTD Input block is associated with CAN Transmit (Chapter 1.4) or Diagnostic block (Chapter 1.3), parameters from the SPN list are loaded as default values for the block in question, therefore it is recommended to select SPNs for the RTD channels prior to adjusting Diagnostic and CAN Transmit message setpoints. If an SPN is not supported by the drop list, the user can select a zero SPN, which then allows them to define the SPN and PGN per application requirements.

“RTD Offset” setpoint allows user to define small calibration offset. Offset is defined in Ohms and added to the measured RTD resistance before conversion to Temperature.

In addition to Diagnostic Blocks (Chapter 1.3), which when associated to RTD input allow double over or under temperature detection, there is open circuit and short circuit detection associated with each RTD channel. Each ADC measures its reference voltage after each RTD measurement, to detect a possible wire-break condition. If reference voltage is not present an open circuit fault is flagged. Measured RTD resistance values below 20 Ohm are considered short circuit.

Reference voltage monitoring does not detect B-wire or C-wire breakage, in 3-wire and 4-wire connections.

When diagnostic message generation is enabled, by setting **“Open Circuit, Generate Diagnostic Message”** as ‘*True’*, diagnostic message is sent after delay time defined with **“Open Circuit**

Delay" setpoint. In case the channel in question is associated with a CAN Transmit error indicator (0xFE, 0xFEFF, 0xFEFFFF) is used instead of measurement data. By Default, Open Circuit fault is associated with '*FMI 5 – Current Below Normal or Open Circuit'* and '*Amber Warning Lamp'*.

When diagnostic message generation is enabled, by setting **"Short Circuit, Generate Diagnostic Message"** as '*True'*, diagnostic message is sent after delay time defined with **"Short Circuit Delay"** setpoint. In case the channel in question is associated with a CAN Transmit error indicator (0xFE, 0xFEFF, 0xFEFFFF) is used instead of measurement data. By Default, Short Circuit fault is associated with '*FMI 4 – Voltage Below Normal'* and '*Amber Warning Lamp'*.

SPN	Description	Size (Bytes)	PGN	Rate	Index	Priority
0	User Defined	0	0	0	0	0
52	Engine Intercooler Temperature	1	65262	1000	7	6
75	Steering Axle Temperature	1	65273	1000	1	6
79	Road Surface Temperature	2	65269	1000	7	6
90	Power Takeoff Oil Temperature	1	65264	100	1	6
105	Engine Intake Manifold 1 Temperature	1	65270	500	3	6
110	Engine Coolant Temperature	1	65262	1000	1	6
120	Hydraulic Retarted Oil Temperature	1	65275	1000	2	6
169	Cargo Ambient Temperature	2	65276	1000	5	6
170	Cab Interior Temperature	2	65269	1000	2	6
171	Ambient Air Temperature	2	65269	10000	4	6
172	Engine Air Inlet Temperature	1	65269	1000	6	6
173	Engine Exhaust Gas Temperature	2	65270	500	6	6
174	Engine Fuel Temperature 1	1	65262	1000	2	6
175	Engine Oil Temperature 1	2	65262	1000	3	6
176	Engine Turbocharger Oil Temperature	2	65262	1000	5	6
177	Transmission Oil Temperature	2	65272	1000	5	6
242	Tire Temperature	2	65268	10000	3	6
412	Engine Exhaust Gas Recirculation 1 Temperature	2	65188	1000	7	6
441	Auxiliary Temperature 1	1	65164	0	1	7
442	Auxiliary Temperature 2	1	65164	0	2	7
578	Drive Axle Temperature	1	65273	1000	3	6
1122	Engine Alternator Bearing 1 Temperature	1	65191	1000	1	7
1123	Engine Alternator Bearing 2 Temperature	1	65191	1000	2	7
1124	Engine Alternator Winding 1 Temperature	1	65191	1000	3	7
1125	Engine Alternator Winding 2 Temperature	1	65191	1000	4	7
1126	Engine Alternator Winding 3 Temperature	1	65191	1000	5	7
1131	Engine Intake Manifold 2 Temperature	1	65189	500	1	6
1132	Engine Intake Manifold 3 Temperature	1	65189	500	2	6
1133	Engine Intake Manifold 4 Temperature	1	65189	500	3	6
1135	Engine Oil Temperature 2	2	65188	1000	1	6
1136	Engine ECU Temperature	2	65188	1000	3	6
1137	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 1 Temperature	2	65187	1000	1	6

1138	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 2 Temperature	2	65187	1000	3	6
1139	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 3 Temperature	2	65187	1000	5	6
1140	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 4 Temperature	2	65187	1000	7	6
1141	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 5 Temperature	2	65186	1000	1	6
1142	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 6 Temperature	2	65186	1000	3	6
1143	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 7 Temperature	2	65186	1000	5	6
1144	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 8 Temperature	2	65186	1000	7	6
1145	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 9 Temperature	2	65185	1000	1	6
1146	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 10 Temperature	2	65185	1000	3	6
1147	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 11 Temperature	2	65185	1000	5	6
1148	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 12 Temperature	2	65185	1000	7	6
1149	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 13 Temperature	2	65184	1000	1	6
1150	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 14 Temperature	2	65184	1000	3	6
1151	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 15 Temperature	2	65184	1000	5	6
1152	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 16 Temperature	2	65184	1000	7	6
1153	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 17 Temperature	2	65183	1000	1	6
1154	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 18 Temperature	2	65183	1000	3	6
1155	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 19 Temperature	2	65183	1000	5	6
1156	Engine Exhaust Gas Port 20 Temperature	2	65183	1000	7	6
1157	Engine Main Bearing 1 Temperature	2	65182	1000	1	6
1158	Engine Main Bearing 2 Temperature	2	65182	1000	3	6
1159	Engine Main Bearing 3 Temperature	2	65182	1000	5	6
1160	Engine Main Bearing 4 Temperature	2	65182	1000	7	6
1161	Engine Main Bearing 5 Temperature	2	65181	1000	1	6
1162	Engine Main Bearing 6 Temperature	2	65181	1000	3	6
1163	Engine Main Bearing 7 Temperature	2	65181	1000	5	6
1164	Engine Main Bearing 8 Temperature	2	65181	1000	7	6
1165	Engine Main Bearing 9 Temperature	2	65180	1000	1	6
1166	Engine Main Bearing 10 Temperature	2	65180	1000	3	6
1167	Engine Main Bearing 11 Temperature	2	65180	1000	5	6
1172	Engine Turbocharger 1 Compressor Inlet Temperature	2	65178	1000	7	6
1173	Engine Turbocharger 2 Compressor Inlet Temperature	2	65178	1000	1	6
1174	Engine Turbocharger 3 Compressor Inlet Temperature	2	65178	1000	3	6
1175	Engine Turbocharger 4 Compressor Inlet Temperature	2	65178	1000	5	6
1180	Engine Turbocharger 1 Turbine Inlet Temperature	2	65176	1000	1	6
1181	Engine Turbocharger 2 Turbine Inlet Temperature	2	65176	1000	3	6
1182	Engine Turbocharger 3 Turbine Inlet Temperature	2	65176	1000	5	6
1183	Engine Turbocharger 4 Turbine Inlet Temperature	2	65176	1000	7	6
1184	Engine Turbocharger 1 Turbine Outlet Temperature	2	65175	1000	1	6

1185	Engine Turbocharger 2 Turbine Outlet Temperature	2	65175	1000	3	6
1186	Engine Turbocharger 3 Turbine Outlet Temperature	2	65175	1000	5	6
1187	Engine Turbocharger 4 Turbine Outlet Temperature	2	65175	1000	7	6
1212	Engine Auxiliary Coolant Temperature	1	65172	500	2	6
1636	Engine Intake Manifold 1 Air Temperature (High Resolution)	2	65129	1000	1	6
1637	Engine Coolant Temperature (High Resolution)	2	65129	1000	3	6
1638	Hydraulic Temperature	1	65128	1000	1	6
1687	Auxilary Heater Outlet Coolant Temperature	1	65133	1000	1	6
1688	Auxilary Heater Input Air Temperature	1	65133	1000	2	6
1800	Battery 1 Temperature	1	65104	1000	1	6
1801	Battery 1 Temperature	1	65104	1000	2	6
1802	Engine Intake Manifold 5 Temperature	1	65189	1000	4	6
1803	Engine Intake Manifold 6 Temperature	1	65189	500	5	6
2433	Engine Exhaust Gas Temperature - Right Manifold	2	65031	500	1	6
2434	Engine Exhaust Gas Temperature - Left Manifold	2	65031	500	3	6
2629	Engine Turbocharger 1 Compressor Outlet Temperature	2	64979	500	1	6
2630	Engine Charge Air Cooler 1 Outlet Temperature	2	65129	1000	7	6
2799	Engine Turbocharger 2 Compressor Outlet Temperature	2	64979	1000	3	6
2800	Engine Turbocharger 3 Compressor Outlet Temperature	2	64979	1000	5	6
2801	Engine Turbocharger 4 Compressor Outlet Temperature	2	64979	1000	7	6
2986	Engine Intake Valve Actuation System Oil Temperature	2	65129	1000	5	6
3031	Aftertreatment 1 SCR Catalyst Tank Temparature	1	65110	1000	2	6
3241	Aftertreatment 1 Exhaust Gas Temperature 1	2	64948	500	1	6
3242	Aftertreatment 1 Diesel Particulate Filter Intake Gas Temparature		64948	500	3	6
3245	Aftertreatment 1 Exhaust Gas Temparature 3	2	64947	500	1	6
3246	Aftertreatment 1 Diesel Particulate Filter Outlet Gas Temparature	2	64947	500	3	6
3249	Aftertreatment 1 Exhaust Gas Temperature 2	2	64946	500	1	6
3250	Aftertreatment 1 Diesel Particulate Filter Intermediate Gas Temparature	2	64946	500	3	6
3275	Aftertreatment 2 Exhaust Gas Temperature 1	2	64945	500	1	6
3276	Aftertreatment 2 Diesel Particulate Filter Intake Gas Temperature	2	64945	500	3	6
3279	Aftertreatment 2 Exhaust Gas Temperature 3	2	64944	500	1	6

3280	Aftertreatment 2 Diesel Particulate Filter Outlet Gas Temperature	2	64944	500	3	6
3283	Aftertreatment 2 Exhaust Gas Temperature 2	2	64943	500	1	6
3284	Aftertreatment 2 Diesel Particulate Filter Intermediate Gas Temperature	2	64943	500	3	6
3468	Engine Fuel Temperature 2	1	64930	500	5	4
3515	Aftertreatment 1 SCR Catalyst Reagent Temparature 2	1	64923	1000	1	6
3823	Transmission Torque Converter Oil Outlet Temparature	2	64917	1000	2	6
3831	Aftertreatment 1 Secondary Air Temparature	2	64877	500	3	6
3834	Aftertreatment 2 Secondary Air Temparature	2	64876	500	3	6
4076	Engine Coolant Temparature 2	1	64870	1000	1	6
4151	Engine Exhaust Gas Temperature Average	2	64851	500	1	5
4152	Engine Exhaust Gas Temperature Average - Bank 2	2	64851	500	3	5
4153	Engine Exhaust Gas Temperature Average - Bank 1	2	64851	500	5	5
4193	Engine Coolant Pump Outlet Temperature	1	64870	1000	2	6
4288	Engine Exhaust Valve Actuation System Oil Temparature	2	64870	1000	4	6
4289	Aftertreatment 1 Three Way Catalytic Converter Intake Gas Temparature	2	64838	500	1	6
4290	Aftertreatment 1 Three Way Catalytic Converter Outlet Gas Temparature	2	64838	500	3	6
4295	Aftertreatment 2 Three Way Catalytic Converter Intake Gas Temparature	2	64837	500	1	6
4296	Aftertreatment 2 Three Way Catalytic Converter Outlet Gas Temparature	2	64837	500	3	6
4337	Aftertreatment 1 SCR Dosing Reagent Temparature	1	64833	500	3	6
4360	Aftertreatment 1 SCR Catalyst Intake Gas Temparature	2	64830	500	1	6
4363	Aftertreatment 1 SCR Catalyst Outlet Gas Temparature	2	64830	500	4	6
4368	Aftertreatment 1 SCR Catalyst Reagent Tank 2 Temparature	1	64829	1000	2	6
4390	Aftertreatment 2 SCR Dosing Reagent Temparature	1	64827	500	3	6
4413	Aftertreatment 2 SCR Catalyst Intake Gas Temparature	2	64824	500	1	6
4415	Aftertreatment 2 SCR Catalyst Outlet Gas Temparature	2	64824	500	4	6
4420	Aftertreatment 2 SCR Catalyst Reagent Temparature 2	1	64822	1000	1	6
4427	Aftertreatment 2 SCR Catalyst Tank Temparature	1	64821	1000	2	6
4434	Aftertreatment 2 SCR Catalyst Reagent Tank 2 Temparature	1	64820	1000	2	6

4750	Engine Exhaust Gas Recirculation 1 (EGR1) Cooler Intake Temparature	2	64879	0	3	6
4753	Aftertreatment 1 Gas Oxidation Catalyst Intake Gas Temparature	2	64802	500	1	6
4754	Aftertreatment 1 Gas Oxidation Catalyst Outlet Gas Temparature	2	64802	500	3	6
4759	Aftertreatment 2 Gas Oxidation Catalyst Intake Gas Temparature	2	64801	500	1	6
4760	Aftertreatment 2 Gas Oxidation Catalyst Outlet Gas Temparature	2	64801	500	3	6
4765	Aftertreatment 1 Diesel Oxidation Catalyst Intake Gas Temparature	2	64800	500	1	6
4766	Aftertreatment 1 Diesel Oxidation Catalyst Outlet Gas Temparature	2	64800	500	3	6
4771	Aftertreatment 2 Diesel Oxidation Catalyst Intake Gas Temparature	2	64799	500	1	6
4772	Aftertreatment 2 Diesel Oxidation Catalyst Outlet Gas Temparature	2	64799	500	3	6
4809	Aftertreatment 1 Warm Up Diesel Oxidation Catalyst Intake Temparature	2	64794	500	1	6
4810	Aftertreatment 1 Warm Up Diesel Oxidation Catalyst Outlet Temparature	2	64794	500	3	6
5020	Engine Exhaust Gas Recirculation 1 (EGR1) Mixer Intake Temparature	2	64870	1000	6	6
5148	Low Voltage Disconnect Temparature	1	64769	1000	4	6
5255	Engine Exhaust Gas Recirculation 2 (EGR2) Temparature	2	64767	1000	1	6
5256	Engine Exhaust Gas Recirculation 2 (EGR2) Mixer Intake Temparature	2	64767	0	3	6
5258	Engine Exhaust Gas Recirculation 2 (EGR2) Cooler Intake Temparature	2	64766	1000	1	6
5280	Engine Charge Air Cooler 1 Precooler Intake Temperature	2	64759	1000	1	6
5281	Engine Charge Air Cooler 1 Precooler Outlet Temperature	2	64759	1000	3	6
5283	Engine Charge Air Cooler 1 Intake Temperature	2	64758	1000	1	6
5284	Engine Charge Air Cooler 1 Ambient Air Temperature	2	64758	1000	3	6
5286	Engine Charge Air Cooler 2 Precooler Intake Temperature	2	64757	1000	1	6
5287	Engine Charge Air Cooler 2 Precooler Outlet Temperature	2	64757	1000	3	6
5289	Engine Charge Air Cooler 2 Intake Temperature	2	64756	1000	1	6
5290	Engine Charge Air Cooler 2 Outlet Temperature	2	64756	1000	3	6
5291	Engine Charge Air Cooler 2 Ambient Air Temperature	2	64756	1000	5	6

5315	Aftertreatment 2 Warm Up Diesel Oxidation Catalyst Intake Temparature	2	64749	500	1	6
5316	Aftertreatment 2 Warm Up Diesel Oxidation Catalyst Outlet Temparature	2	64749	500	3	6
5456	Aftertreatment 1 Hydrocarbon Doser Intake Fuel Temparature	1	64869	500	6	6

Table 4 – Supported Suspect Parameter Numbers

1.2. Averaging

Averaging block calculates average temperature of the selected Thermocouple channels and can be used for example to produce data for Engine Average Information message. There are three Averaging blocks with eigth selectable **“Averaging Value”** ’s, which can be selected to be any of the eight Thermocouple channels. When, **“Averaging Value”** is set to ‘Disabled’, the value is omitted from average calculation. The new average value is calculated every 100ms. By default, Averaging 1 is set to produce average temperature of all eight RTD channels, Averaging 2 is set to produce average temperature of RTD channels 1 to 4 and Averaging 3 is set to produce average temperature of RTD channels 5 to 8. Outputs of the Averaging blocks are associated with CAN Transmit 9 to produce PGN 64851 Engine Average Information per J1939-71, January 2009.

1.3. Diagnostic Function Blocks

The 8 Channel RTD Scanner 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.

In addition to supporting the DM1 message, the following are supported:

SPN	Suspect Parameter Number	(user defined)
FMI	Failure Mode Identifier	(see Table 6 and Table 7)
CM	Conversion Method	(always set to 0)
OC	Occurrence Count	(number of times the fault has happened)
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 8 Channel RTD Scanner supports 11 Diagnostics Definitions, each freely configurable by the user.

By default, the monitoring of operating voltage, CPU temperature and receive message timeouts is configured to diagnostics blocks 1, 2 and 3., In case any of these three diagnostics blocks are needed for some other use, the default settings can be adjusted by the user to suit the application.

When a RTD channel is associated with a Diagnostic Block with “Function Type to Monitor” and “Function Parameter to Monitor” setpoints, all the SPNs of the Diagnostic Block in question are initialized with the SPN of the selected SPN channel. Thus “Function Type to Monitor” and “Function Parameter to Monitor” setpoints should be set before adjusting SPNs. By default, diagnostic blocks 4 to 11 are configured to monitor RTD Channels 1 to 8, for high shutdown temperature, high warning temperature and low warning temperature. Setpoint default values are listed in section 4.8. In addition, Open Circuit detection and Short Circuit detection is implemented

for each Thermocouple channel. The Open Circuit and Short Circuit Diagnostics are presented in section 1.1.

There are 5 fault types that can be used, “**Minimum and maximum error**”, “**Absolute value error**”, “**State error**”, “**Double minimum and maximum error**” and “RTD Fault Detection”.

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 2 below.

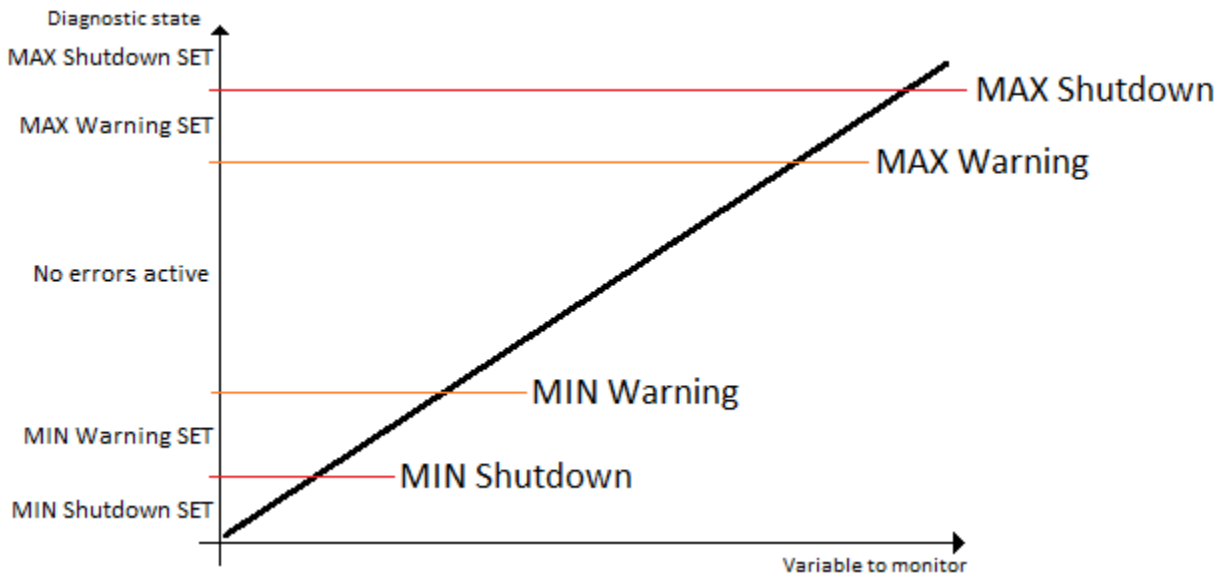


Figure 2 – Double Minimum and Maximum Error Thresholds

RTD Fault Detection implements fault detection that is compatible with preceding AXRTD8 design.

There is built in error status flags for power supply and CPU temperature monitoring.

While there are no active DTCs, The 8 Channel RTD Scanner 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).

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 5. By default, the '*Amber, Warning'* lamp is typically the one set be any active fault.

0	*Protect*
1	*Amber Warning*
2	*Red Stop*
3	*Malfunction*

Table 5 – Lamp Set by Event in DM1 Options

"**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**" in is configured to be different from zero. **It is 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.

0	*Data Valid But Above Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level*
1	*Data Valid But Below Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level*
2	*Data Intermittent*
3	*Voltage Above Normal, Or Shorted To High Source*
4	*Voltage Below Normal, Or Shorted To Low Source*
5	*Current Below Normal Or Open Circuit*
6	*Current Above Normal Or Grounded Circuit*
7	*Mechanical Error*
8	*Abnormal Frequency Or Pulse Width Or Period*

9	*Abnormal Update Rate*
10	*Abnormal Rate Of Change*
11	*Root Cause Not Known*
12	*Bad Component*
13	*Out Of Calibration*
14	*Special Instructions*
15	*Data Valid But Above Normal Operating Range – Least Severe Level*
16	*Data Valid But Above Normal Operating Range – Moderately Severe Level*
17	*Data Valid But Below Normal Operating Range – Least Severe Level*
18	*Data Valid But Below Normal Operating Range – Moderately Severe Level*
19	*Network Error*
20	*Data Drifted High*
21	*Data Drifted Low*
31	*Condition Exists*

Table 6 – FMI for Event Options

Every fault has associated a default FMI with them. The used FMI can be configured with "**FMI for Event**" setpoint, presented in Table 6. When an FMI is selected from Low Fault FMIs in Table 7 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 7. There is no automatic setting of High and Low FMIs in the firmware, the user can configure these freely.

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

Table 7 – Low Fault FMIs and corresponding High Fault FMIs

1.4. 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 AX180300 ECU has nine CAN Transmit Messages and each message has four completely user defined signals. By default, CAN Transmit Messages 1 to 8 are associated with RTD inputs 1 to 8. And CAN Transmit Message 9 is set to produce PGN 64851 Engine Average message.

When, an RTD channel is associated with a CAN transmit message as Signal 1 Source with "**Control Source**" and "**Control Number**" setpoints, if SPN of the Thermocouple channel is

selected from the list of supported suspect parameter numbers Table 4, Signals 2 to 4 Source is set to 0 and CAN Transmit Message setpoints are initialized with associated parameters. Thus "**Control Source**" and "**Control Number**" setpoints should be set, before adjusting other CAN Transmit message setpoints.

Transmit Message "**Transmit PGN**", "**Repetition Rate**", "**Transmit Message Priority**", "**Transmit Data Size**" and "**Transmit Message Priority**" are loaded from Table 4. Signal "**Transmit Data Resolution**", "**Transmit Data Offset**", "**Transmit Data Minimum**" and "**Transmit Data Maximum**" are set per "**Transmit Data Size**": One-byte parameters have a resolution of 1ºC/bit and an offset of -40ºC, resulting in a measurable range of -40ºC to 210ºC and two-byte parameters have a resolution of 0.03125ºC/bit and an offset of -273ºC, resulting in a range of -273ºC to 1735ºC.

If an open circuit or short circuit fault is flagged for a CAN Transmit message source error indicator (0xFE, 0xFEFF, 0xFEFFFF) is send instead of the source data.

1.4.1. CAN Transmit Message Setpoints

Each CAN Transmit Message setpoint group includes setpoints that affect 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 the 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 the 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.

1.4.2. 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 9. Setting "**Control Source**" to '*Control Not Used'* disables the signal.

"**Transmit Data Type**" setpoint options are listed in Table 8. By default, '*CAN signal continuous*' is selected and signal data is presented in continuous form. If '*CAN signal discrete'* the signal data is

considered as digital and is interpreted as 0 below "**CAN Transmit Data Maximum**". When '*CAN signal undefined*' signal data is considered undefined, and all signal bits are set to 1.

0	*CAN signal undefined*
1	*CAN signal discrete*
2	*CAN signal continuous*

Table 8 – CAN Transmit Data Type Options

"**Transmit Data Width**" setpoint determines how many bits signal reserves from the message. "**Transmit Data Index in Array**" determines in which of 8 bytes of the CAN message LSB of the signal is located. Similarly, "**Transmit Bit Index in Byte**" 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**.

"**Transmit Data Resolution**" setpoint determines the scaling done on the signal data before it is sent to the bus. "**Transmit Data 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.

1.5. 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).

The "**Receive Message Enabled**" is the most important setpoint associated with this function block and it should be selected first. Changing it will result in other setpoints being enabled/disabled as appropriate. By default, ALL receive messages are disabled.

Once a message has been enabled, a Lost Communication fault will be flagged if that message is not received off the bud within the "**Receive Message Timeout**" period. This could trigger a Lost Communication event as described in section 1.3. 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 8 Channel RTD Scanner on Proprietary B PGNs. However, should a PDU1 message be selected, the 8 Channel RTD Scanner can be set up 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 Type**", "**Receive Data Width**", "**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 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 8 Channel RTD Scanner supports up to four unique CAN Receive Messages. Defaults setpoint values are listed in Section 4.6.

1.6. 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 9. All sources, except "CAN message reception timeout", are available for all blocks, including output control blocks and CAN Transmit messages. Though 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.

Sources	**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 4	User must enable the function block, as it is disabled by default.
2: RTD Input Measured Temperature	1 to 16	1 to 8 measured temperature in °C 9 to 16 measured temperature in °F
3: RTD Input Measured Resistance	1 to 8	RTD resistance in Ohms (includes RTD offset)
4: Averaging	1 to 3	
5: Power Supply Measured	1 (1 to 255)	1 - Measured power supply value in Volts. (Can be used to define ON limit for Diagnostic Enable Source)
6: Processor Temperature Measured	1 (1 to 255)	1 - Measured processor temperature in °C. (Can be used to define ON limit for Diagnostic Enable Source)
7: CAN Reception Timeout	1	

Table 9 – Available Control Sources and Numbers

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 3.

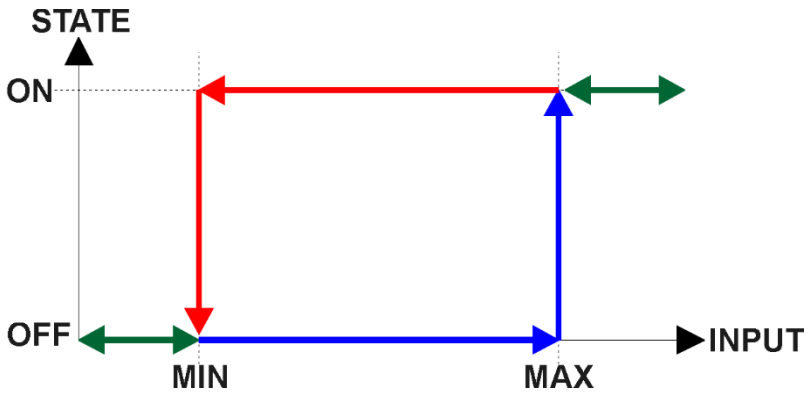


Figure 3 – Analog source to Digital input

2. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

2.1. Dimensions and Pinout

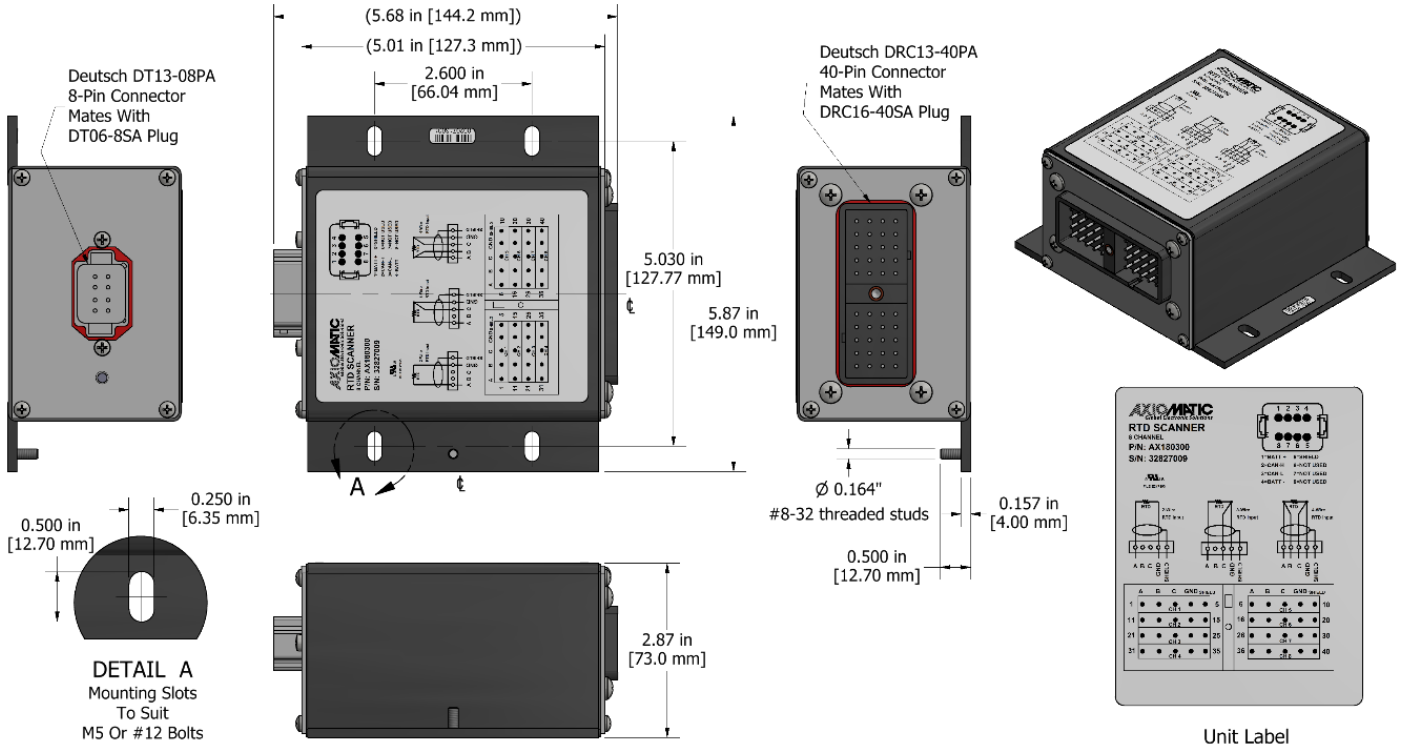
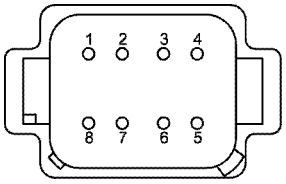


Figure 4 – AX180300 Dimensional Drawing



PIN	Function
1	Power +
2	CAN_H
3	CAN_L
4	Power -
5	Not Used
6	Not Used
7	Not Used
8	Not Used

Figure 5 – AX180300 Electrical Pin Out, Power and CAN

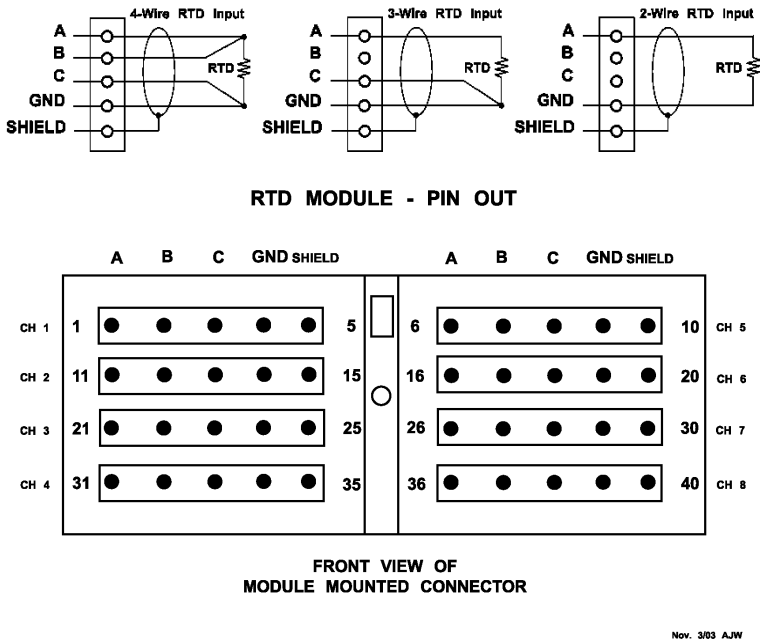


Figure 6 – AX180300 Electrical Pin Out, RTD connections

The device is designed to measure eight individual RTDs. All eight RTD channels are measured continuously. The design does not support connecting GND pins together.

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
• DM14 – Memory Access Request	55552	0x00D900
• DM15 – Memory Access Response	55296	0x00D800
• DM16 – Binary Data Transfer	55040	0x00D700

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

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 8 Channel RTD Scanner 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	5, Industrial-Process Control-Stationary (Gen-Sets)
Vehicle System Instance	0
Vehicle System	0, Non-specific system
Function	128, Supplemental Engine Sensing
Function Instance	18, Axiomatic AX180300
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 235 (0xEB), 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 8 Channel RTD Scanner will continue select the next highest address until it finds one that it can claim. See J1939/81 for more details about address claiming.

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

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.

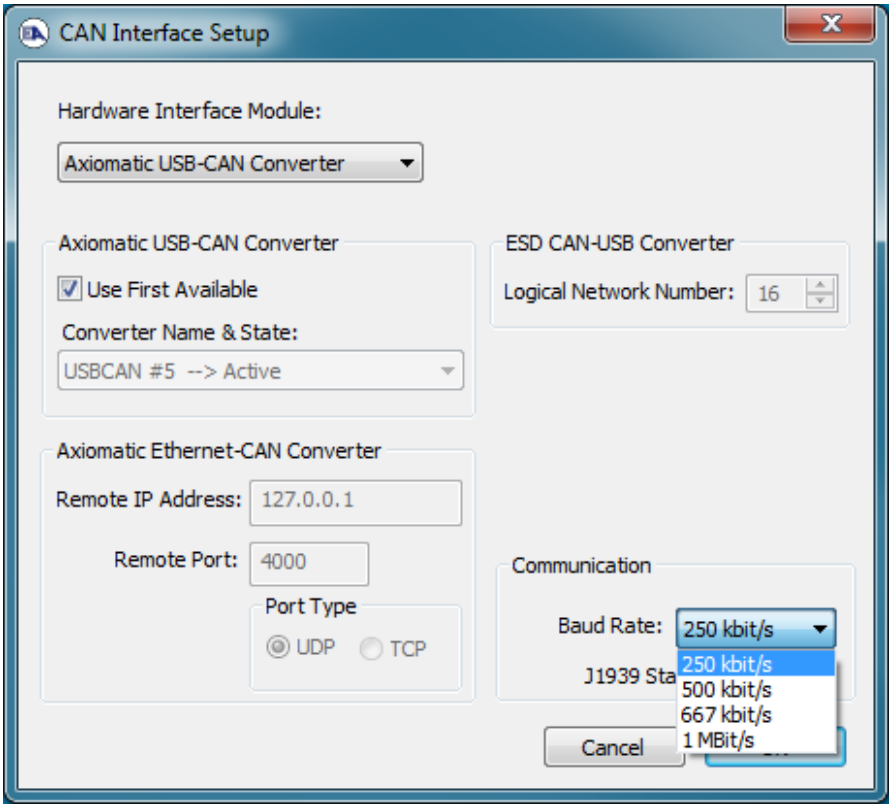
Note: The information provided in the Software ID is available for any J1939 service tool which supports the PGN -SOFT.

4. ECU SETPOINTS ACCESSED WITH AXIOMATIC ELECTRONIC ASSISTANT

This section describes in detail each setpoint, and their defaults and ranges. Default values presented in tables are values used when the setpoint in question is active. Many of the setpoints are dependent on other setpoints and they may not be active by default. Associated Figures show screen capture of initial operation, however some of the setpoints are not in default condition as they are set differently to activate more setpoints for the image. The setpoints are divided into setpoint groups as they are shown in EA. For more information on how each setpoint is used by the 8 Channel RTD Scanner, refer to the relevant section in this user manual.

4.1. Accessing the ECU Using EA

ECU with P/N AX180300 does not need any specific setup for EA. Suitable EA Baud Rate can be selected from trop down menu at CAN Interface Setup. After successful baud rate detection, the ECU will save the new baud rate on flash and use it as default baud rate on next start up unless there are frames with different baud rate on the CAN bus.



4.2. J1939 Network Parameters

"**ECU Instance Number**" and "**ECU Address**" setpoints and their effect are defined in Section 3.2.

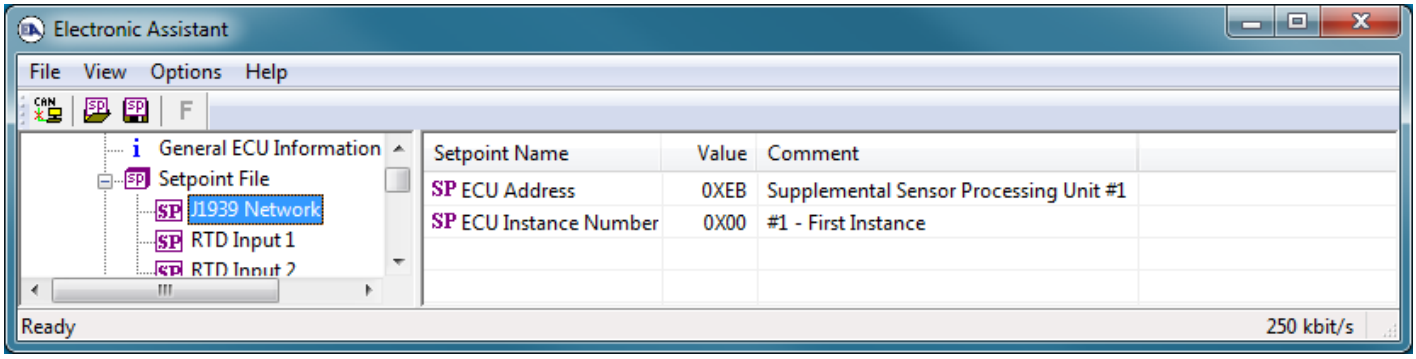


Figure 7 – Screen Capture of J1939 Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
ECU Address	0-253	0xEB	Preferred address for a self-configurable ECU
ECU Instance	0-7	0x00	Per J1939-81

Table 10 – J1939 Network Setpoints

If **"ECU Instance Number"** or **"ECU Address"** values are changed, the unit will claim the new address and/or re-claim the address with the new NAME. These setpoints are not programmable through a setpoint file and can only be changed manually.

4.3. RTD Input Setpoints

The RTD Input Function Block is defined in Section 1.1. Please refer there for detailed information about how these setpoints are used.

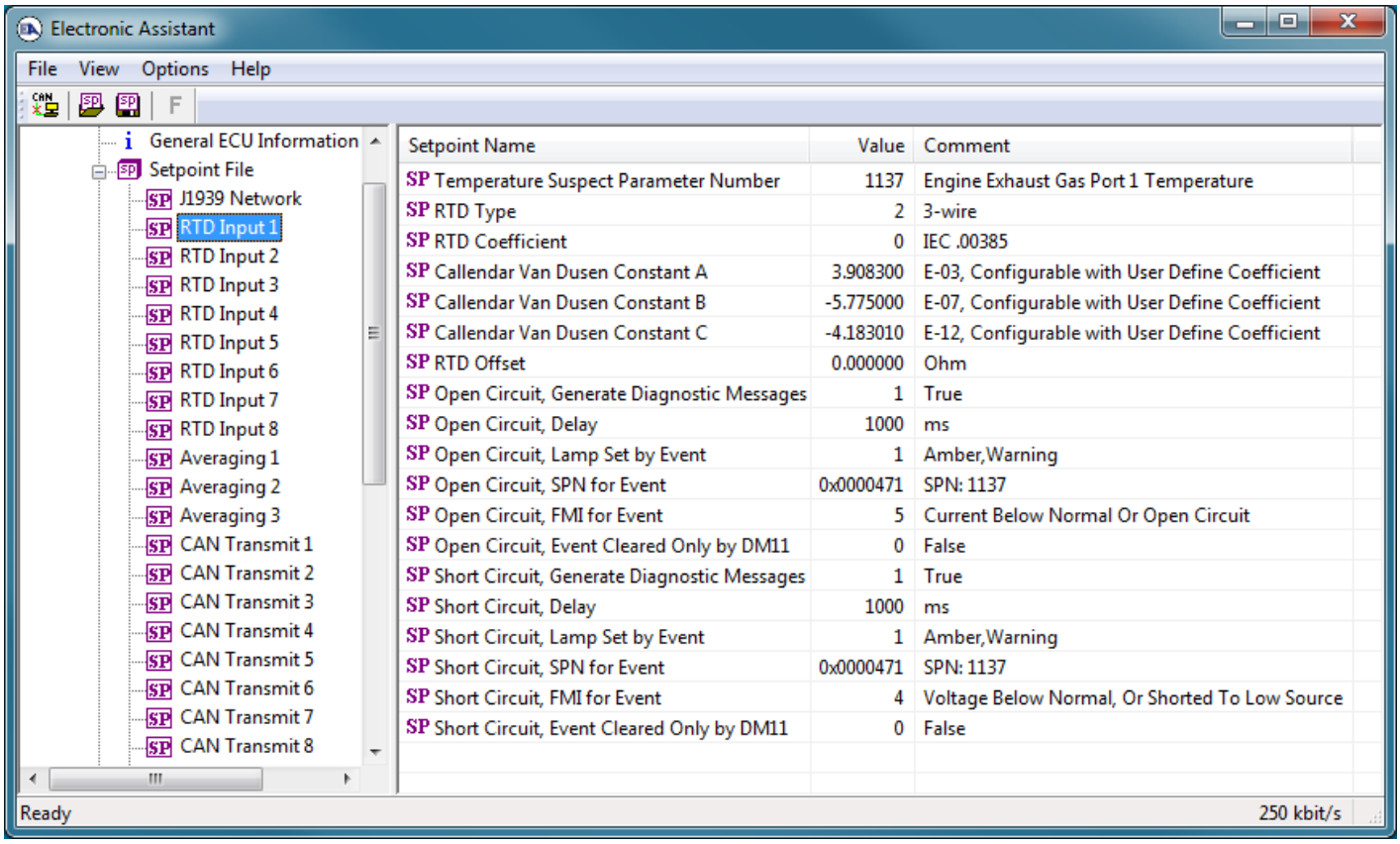


Figure 8 – Screen Capture of TC Input Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Temperature Suspect Parameter Number	Drop List	Different for each	See Table 4
RTD Type	Drop List	3-wire	See Table 1
RTD Coefficient	Drop List	IEC 0.00385	See Table 2
Callendar Van Dusen Constant A	-10.000000 to 10.000000 E-03	3.908300 E-03	See Table 3
Callendar Van Dusen Constant B	-10.000000 to 10.000000 E-07	-5.77500 E-07	See Table 3
Callendar Van Dusen Constant C	-10.000000 to 10.000000 E-012	-4.183010 E-012	See Table 3
RTD Offset	-10.000000 to 10.000000	0.000000 Ohm	See Section 1.1
Open Circuit, Generate Diagnostic messages	False, True	True	See Section 1.1
Open Circuit Delay	0...60000 ms	1000ms	See Section 1.1
Open Circuit, Lamp Set by Event	Drop List	Amber Warning	See Table 5
Open Circuit, SPN for Event	0...524287	Different for each	It is the user's responsibility to select an SPN that will not

			violate the J1939 standard.
Open Circuit, FMI for Event	Drop List	5, Current Below Normal Or Open Circuit	See Table 6
Open Circuit, Event Cleared Only by DM11	False, True	False	
Short Circuit, Generate Diagnostic messages	False, True	True	See Section 1.1
Short Circuit Delay	0...60000 ms	1000ms	See Section 1.1
Short Circuit, Lamp Set by Event	Drop List	Amber Warning	See Table 5
Short Circuit, SPN for Event	0...524287	Different for each	It is the user's responsibility to select an SPN that will not violate the J1939 standard.
Short Circuit, FMI for Event	Drop List	4, Voltage Below Normal Or Shorted To Low Source	See Table 6
Short Circuit, Event Cleared Only by DM11	False, True	False	

Table 11 – RTD Input Setpoints

4.4. Averaging Setpoints

The Averaging function blocks are defined in Section 1.2. Please refer there for detailed information on how these setpoints are used.

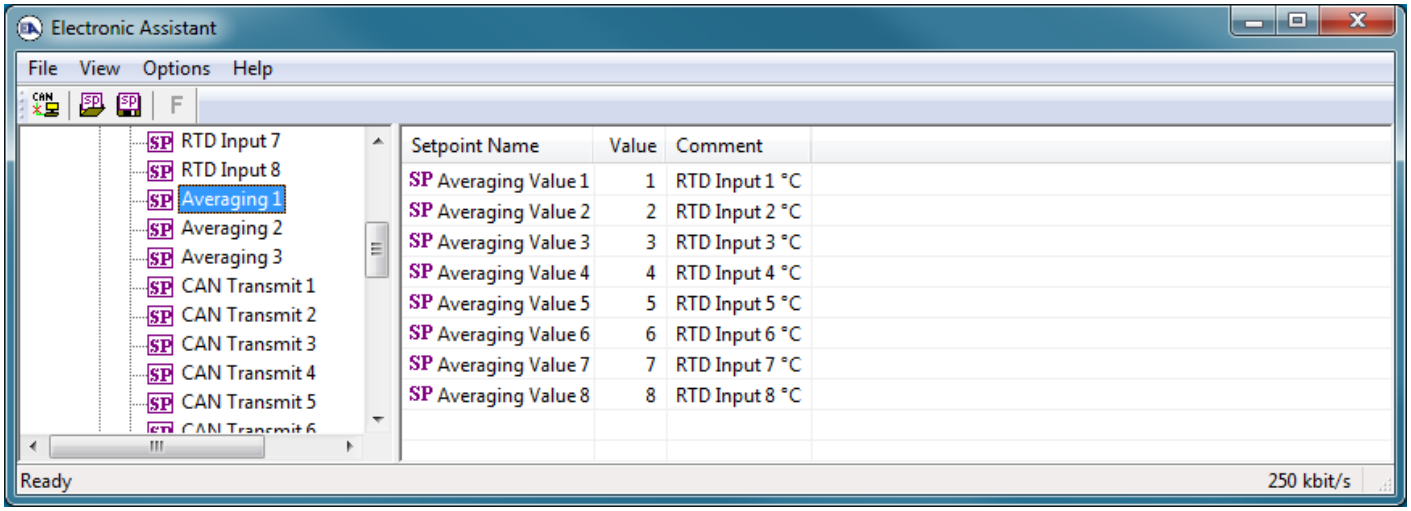


Figure 9 – Screen Capture of Averaging Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Averaging Value 1	Drop List	RTD Input 1	
Averaging Value 2	Drop List	RTD Input 2	
Averaging Value 3	Drop List	RTD Input 3	
Averaging Value 4	Drop List	RTD Input 4	
Averaging Value 5	Drop List	RTD Input 5	
Averaging Value 6	Drop List	RTD Input 6	
Averaging Value 7	Drop List	RTD Input 7	

Averaging Value 8	Drop List	RTD Input 8	

Table 12 – Averaging Setpoints

4.5. CAN Transmit Setpoints

CAN Transmit Message Function Block is presented in Section 1.4. Please refer there for detailed information on how these setpoints are used. By default, CAN Transmit Messages 1 to 9 are associated with RTD inputs 1 to 8. And CAN Transmit Message 9 is set to produce PGN 64851 Engine Average message.

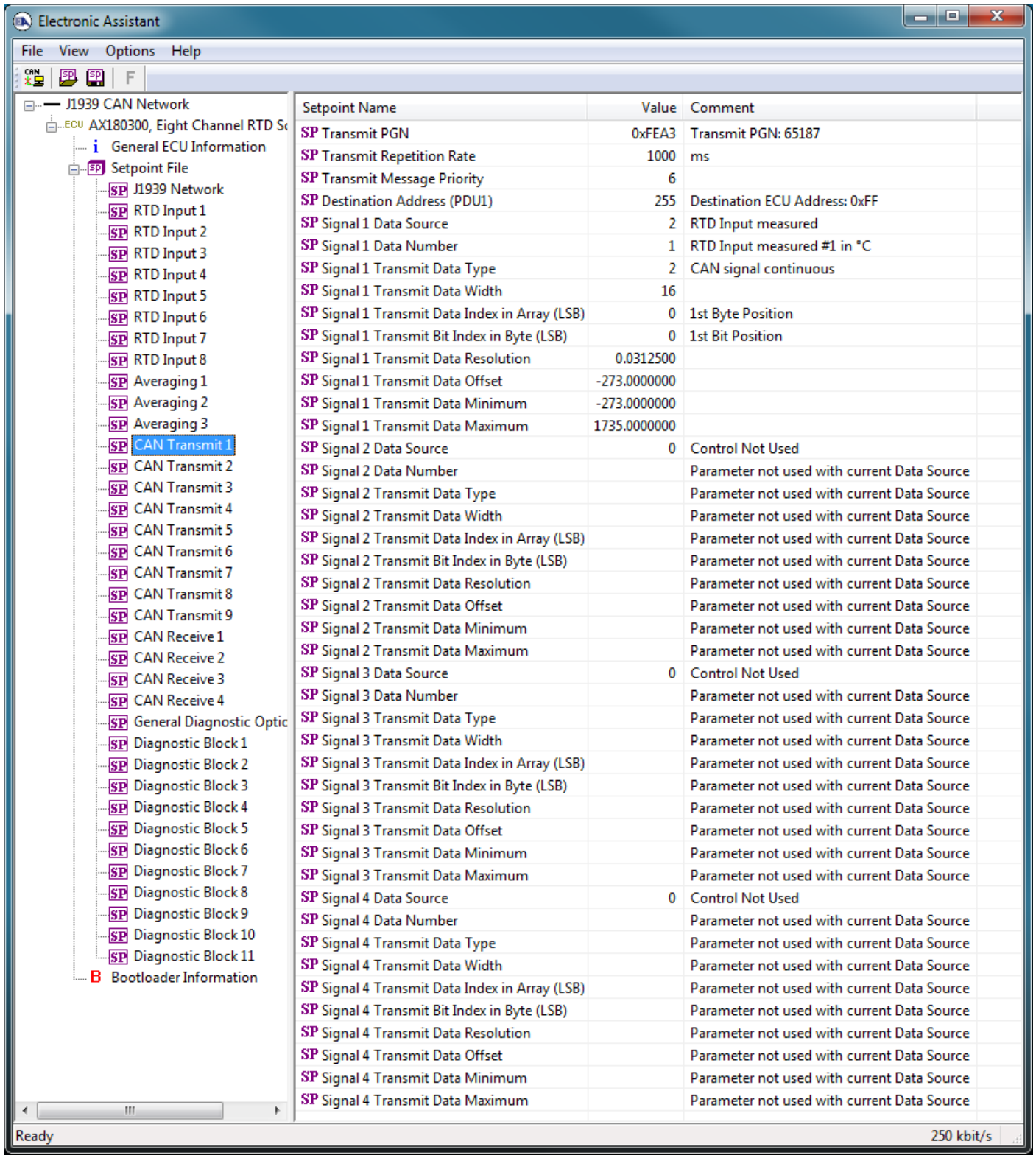


Figure 10 – Screen Capture of CAN Transmit Message Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Transmit PGN	0xff00 … 0xffff	Different for each	See Section 1.4.1
Transmit Repetition Rate	0 … 65000 ms	1000ms	0ms disables transmit
Transmit Message Priority	0...7	6	Proprietary B Priority

Destination Address	0...255	255	Not used by default
Signal 1 Control Source	Drop List	RTD Input measured	See Table 9
Signal 1 Control Number	Drop List	Different for Each	See 1.4.2
Signal 1 Transmit Data Type	Drop List	CAN signal continuous	
Signal 1 Transmit Data Width	0-64	16	
Signal 1 Transmit Data Index in Array	0-7	Different for Each	
Signal 1 Transmit Bit Index In Byte	0-7	Different for Each	
Signal 1 Transmit Data Resolution	-100000.0 to 100000	0.03125	
Signal 1 Transmit Data Offset	-10000 to 10000	-273	
Signal 1 Transmit Data Minimum	-1000000 to Max	-273	
Signal 1 Transmit Data Maximum	Min to 100000	1735	
Signal 2 Control Source	Drop List	Signal undefined	See Table 9
Signal 2 Control Number	Drop List	Signal undefined	See 1.4.2
Signal 2 Transmit Data Type	Drop List	CAN signal continuous	
Signal 2 Transmit Data Width	0-64	4	
Signal 2 Transmit Data Index in Array	0-7	1	
Signal 2 Transmit Bit Index In Byte	0-7	0	
Signal 2 Transmit Data Resolution	-100000.0 to 100000	0.001	
Signal 2 Transmit Data Offset	-10000 to 10000	0.0	
Signal 2 Transmit Data Minimum	-1000000 to Max	0.0	
Signal 2 Transmit Data Maximum	Min to 100000	2.5	
Signal 3 Control Source	Drop List	Signal undefined	See Table 9
Signal 3 Control Number	Drop List	Signal undefined	See 1.4.2
Signal 3 Transmit Data Type	Drop List	CAN signal continuous	
Signal 3 Transmit Data Width	0-64	4	
Signal 3 Transmit Data Index in Array	0-7	2	
Signal 3 Transmit Bit Index In Byte	0-7	0	
Signal 3 Transmit Data Resolution	-100000.0 to 100000	0.001	
Signal 3 Transmit Data Offset	-10000 to 10000	0.0	
Signal 3Transmit Data Minimum	-1000000 to Max	0.0	
Signal 3 Transmit Data Maximum	Min to 100000	2.5	
Signal 4 Control Source	Drop List	Signal undefined	See Table 9
Signal 4 Control Number	Drop List	Signal undefined	See 1.4.2
Signal 4 Transmit Data Type	Drop List	CAN signal continuous	
Signal 4 Transmit Data Width	0-64	4	
Signal 4 Transmit Data Index in Array	0-7	3	
Signal 4 Transmit Bit Index In Byte	0-7	0	
Signal 4 Transmit Data Resolution	-100000.0 to 100000	0.001	
Signal 4 Transmit Data Offset	-10000 to 10000	0.0	
Signal 4 Transmit Data Minimum	-1000000 to Max	0.0	
Signal 4 Transmit Data Maximum	Min to 100000	2.5	

Table 13 – CAN Transmit Message Setpoints

4.6. CAN Receive Setpoints

CAN Receive Function Block is defined in Section 1.5. 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.

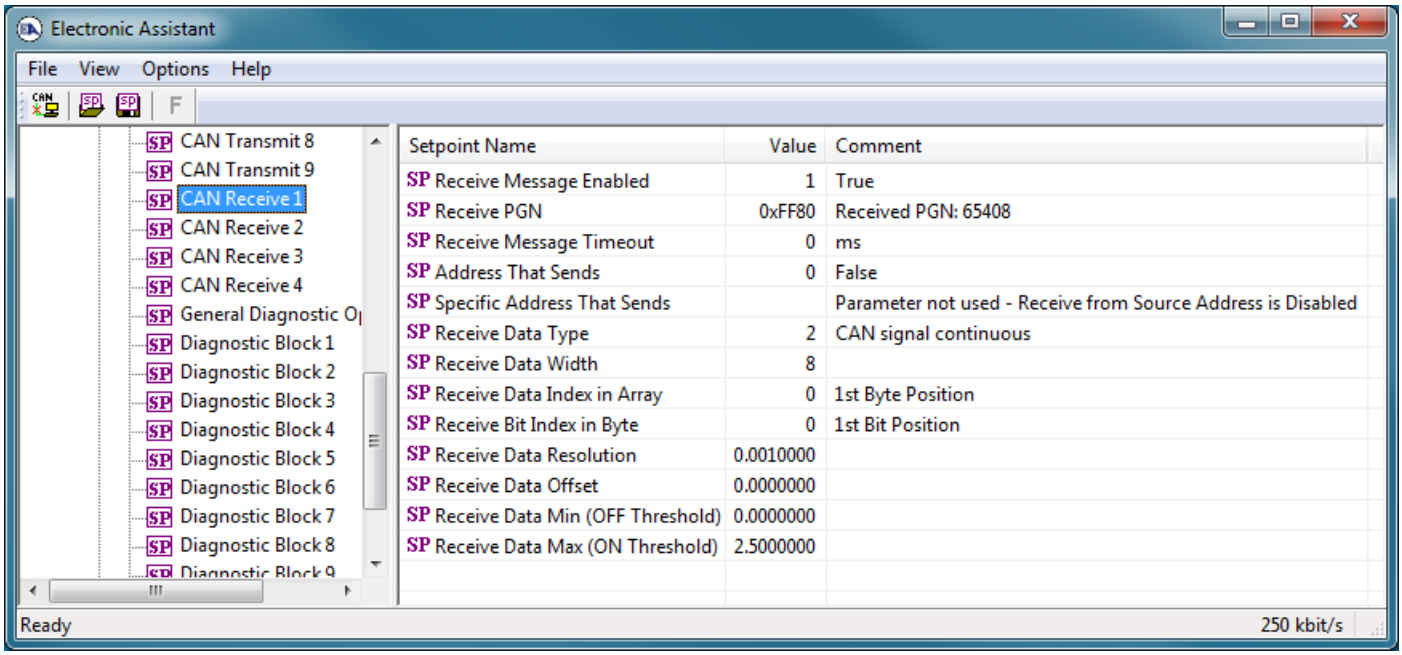


Figure 11 – Screen Capture of CAN Receive Message Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Received Message Enabled	Drop List	False	
Received PGN	0 to 65536	Different for each	
Received Message Timeout	0 to 60 000 ms	0ms	
Address That Sends	Drop List	False	
Specific Address That Sends	0 to 255	0x00	
Receive Data Type	Drop List	CAN signal continuous	
Receive Data Width	0-8	8	
Receive Data Index in Array	0-7	0	
Receive Bit Index In Byte	0-7	0	
Receive Data Resolution	-100000.0 to 100000	0.01	
Receive Data Offset	-10000 to 10000	0.0	
Receive Data Min (OFF Threshold)	-1000000 to Max	0.0	
Receive Data Max (ON Threshold)	-100000 to 100000	2.5	

Table 14 – CAN Receive Setpoints

4.7. General Diagnostics Options Setpoints

Refer to section 1.3 for more info.

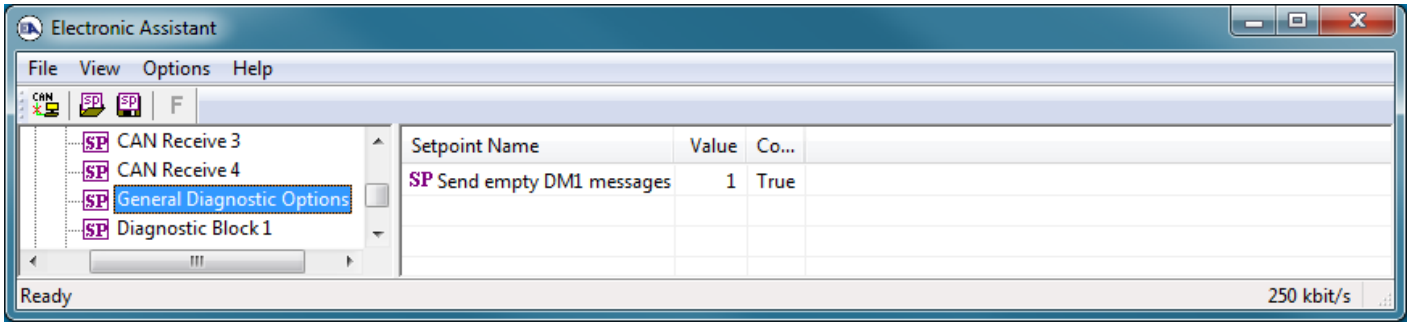


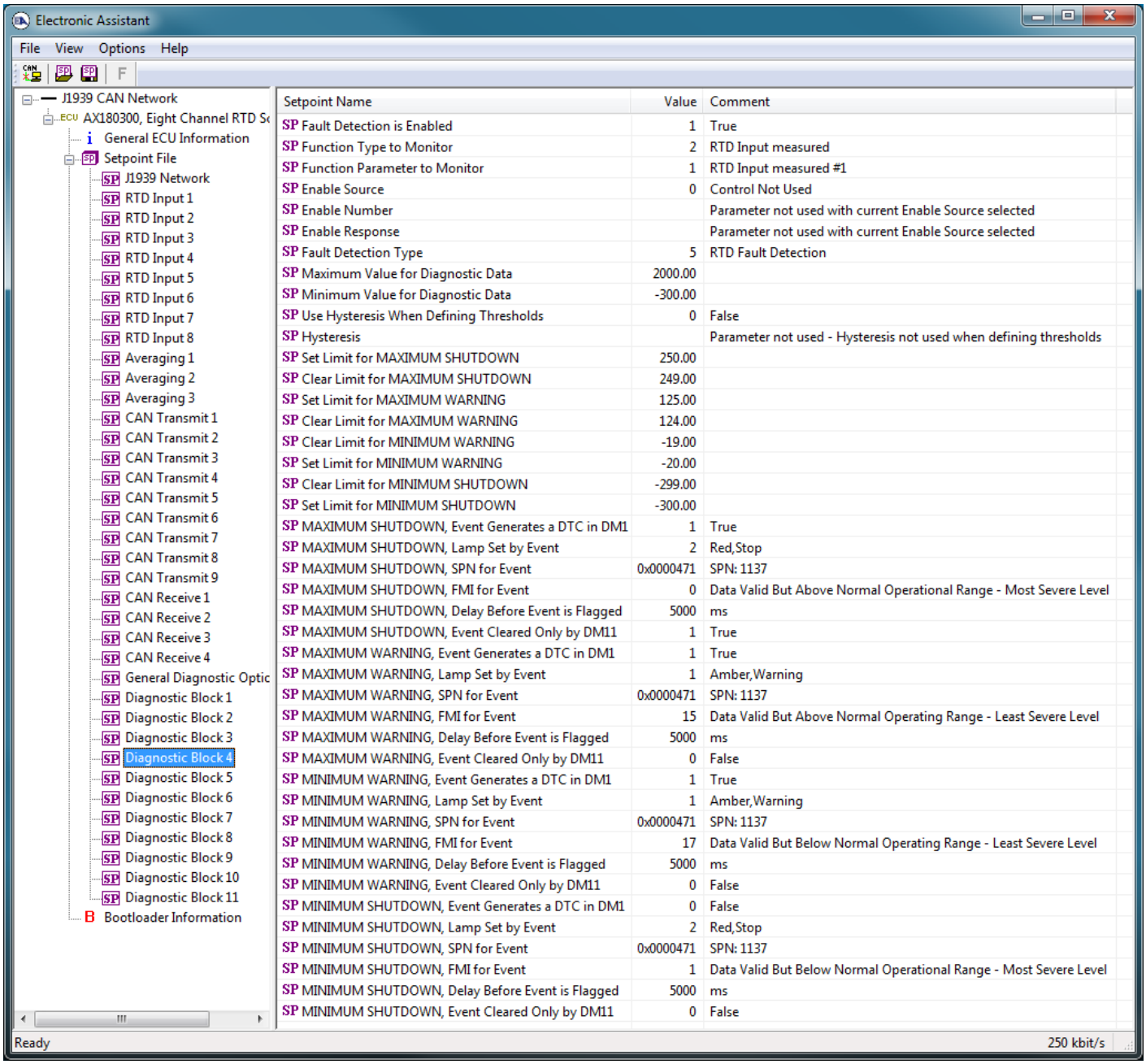
Figure 12 – Screen Capture of General Diagnostics Options Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Send empty DM1 messages	Drop List	True	

Table 15 – General Diagnostics Options Setpoints

4.8. Diagnostics Blocks Setpoints

There are 11 Diagnostics blocks that can be configured to monitor various parameters of the Controller. By default, Diagnostic Block 1 is set to monitor Power voltage, Diagnostic Block 2 is set to monitor processor temperature and Diagnostic Block 3 to monito CAN receive timeout. Diagnostic Blocks 4 to 11 are configured to monitor RTD channels 1 to 8. Table 16 presents setpoint default values for the Diagnostic Blocks 4 to 11. The Diagnostic Function Block is defined in section 1.3. Please refer there for detailed information on how these setpoints are used.



Setpoint Name	Value	Comment
SP Fault Detection is Enabled	1	True
SP Function Type to Monitor	2	RTD Input measured
SP Function Parameter to Monitor	1	RTD Input measured #1
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 Fault Detection Type	5	RTD Fault Detection
SP Maximum Value for Diagnostic Data	2000.00	
SP Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data	-300.00	
SP Use Hysteresis When Defining Thresholds	0	False
SP Hysteresis		Parameter not used - Hysteresis not used when defining thresholds
SP Set Limit for MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN	250.00	
SP Clear Limit for MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN	249.00	
SP Set Limit for MAXIMUM WARNING	125.00	
SP Clear Limit for MAXIMUM WARNING	124.00	
SP Clear Limit for MINIMUM WARNING	-19.00	
SP Set Limit for MINIMUM WARNING	-20.00	
SP Clear Limit for MINIMUM SHUTDOWN	-299.00	
SP Set Limit for MINIMUM SHUTDOWN	-300.00	
SP MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Event Generates a DTC in DM1	1	True
SP MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Lamp Set by Event	2	Red,Stop
SP MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, SPN for Event	0x0000471	SPN: 1137
SP MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, FMI for Event	0	Data Valid But Above Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level
SP MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Delay Before Event is Flagged	5000	ms
SP MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Event Cleared Only by DM11	1	True
SP MAXIMUM WARNING, Event Generates a DTC in DM1	1	True
SP MAXIMUM WARNING, Lamp Set by Event	1	Amber,Warning
SP MAXIMUM WARNING, SPN for Event	0x0000471	SPN: 1137
SP MAXIMUM WARNING, FMI for Event	15	Data Valid But Above Normal Operating Range - Least Severe Level
SP MAXIMUM WARNING, Delay Before Event is Flagged	5000	ms
SP MAXIMUM WARNING, Event Cleared Only by DM11	0	False
SP MINIMUM WARNING, Event Generates a DTC in DM1	1	True
SP MINIMUM WARNING, Lamp Set by Event	1	Amber,Warning
SP MINIMUM WARNING, SPN for Event	0x0000471	SPN: 1137
SP MINIMUM WARNING, FMI for Event	17	Data Valid But Below Normal Operating Range - Least Severe Level
SP MINIMUM WARNING, Delay Before Event is Flagged	5000	ms
SP MINIMUM WARNING, Event Cleared Only by DM11	0	False
SP MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, Event Generates a DTC in DM1	0	False
SP MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, Lamp Set by Event	2	Red,Stop
SP MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, SPN for Event	0x0000471	SPN: 1137
SP MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, FMI for Event	1	Data Valid But Below Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level
SP MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, Delay Before Event is Flagged	5000	ms
SP MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, Event Cleared Only by DM11	0	False

Figure 13 – Screen Capture of Diagnostic Block Setpoints

Name	Range	Default	Notes
Fault Detection is Enabled	Drop List	TRUE	
Function Type to Monitor	Drop List	2 – TC Input Measured	See Table 9
Function parameter to Monitor	Drop List	Different for each	See Table 9
Fault Detection Type	Drop List	5 – RTD Fault Detection	See section 1.3
Maximum Value for Diagnostic Data	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data … $4.28e^{9}$	2000	
Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data	0.0 … Maximum Value for Diagnostic Data	-3000	
Use Hysteresis When Defining Thresholds	Drop List	False	
Hysteresis	0.0 … Maximum Value for Diagnostic Data	0.0	

Set Limit for MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data … Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	250	
Clear Limit for MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data … Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	249	
Set Limit for MAXIMUM WARNING	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data … Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	125	
Clear Limit for MAXIMUM WARNING	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data … Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	124	
Clear Limit for MINIMUM WARNING	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data … Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	-19	
Set Limit for MINIMUM WARNING	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data … Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	-20	
Clear Limit for MINIMUM SHUTDOWN	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data … Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	-299	
Set Limit for MINIMUM SHUTDOWN	Minimum Value for Diagnostic Data … Maximum Value for Diagnostics Data	-300	
MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Event Generates a DTC in DM1	Drop List	True	
MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Lamp Set by Event	Drop List	2 – Red Stop	See Table 5
MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, SPN for Event	0...524287	Different for each 1137 ($471)	It is the user's responsibility to select an SPN that will not violate the J1939 standard.
MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, FMI for Event	Drop List	0 – Data Valid But Above Normal operational Range (Most Severe Level)	See Table 6
MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Delay Before Event is Flagged	0...60000 ms	5000	
MAXIMUM SHUTDOWN, Event Cleared Only by DM11	Drop List	True	
MAXIMUM WARNING, Event Generates a DTC in DM1	Drop List	True	
MAXIMUM WARNING, Lamp Set by Event	Drop List	1 – Amber Warning	See Table 5
MAXIMUM WARNING, SPN for Event	0...524287	Different for each 1137 ($471)	It is the user's responsibility to select an SPN that will not violate the J1939 standard.

MAXIMUM WARNING, FMI for Event	Drop List	15 - Data Valid But Above Normal operational Range (Least Severe Level)	See Table 6
MAXIMUM WARNING, Delay Before Event is Flagged	0...60000 ms	5000	
MAXIMUM WARNING, Event Cleared Only by DM11	Drop List	False	
MINIMUM WARNING, Event Generates a DTC in DM1	Drop List	True	
MINIMUM WARNING, Lamp Set by Event	Drop List	1 – Amber Warning	See Table 5
MAXIMUM WARNING, SPN for Event	0...524287	Different for each 1137 ($471)	It is the user's responsibility to select an SPN that will not violate the J1939 standard.
MINIMUM WARNING, FMI for Event	Drop List	17 – Data Valid But below Normal Operating Range (Least Severe Level)	See Table 6
MINIMUM WARNING, Delay Before Event is Flagged	0...60000 ms	5000	
MINIMUM WARNING, Event Cleared Only by DM11	Drop List	False	
MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, Event Generates a DTC in DM1	Drop List	False	
MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, Lamp Set by Event	Drop List	1 - Amber Warning	See Table 5
MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, SPN for Event	0...524287	Different for each 1137 ($471)	It is the user's responsibility to select an SPN that will not violate the J1939 standard.
MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, FMI for Event	Drop List	1, Data Valid But Below Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level	See Table 6
MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, Delay Before Event is Flagged	0...60000 ms	5000	
MINIMUM SHUTDOWN, Event Cleared Only by DM11	Drop List	False	

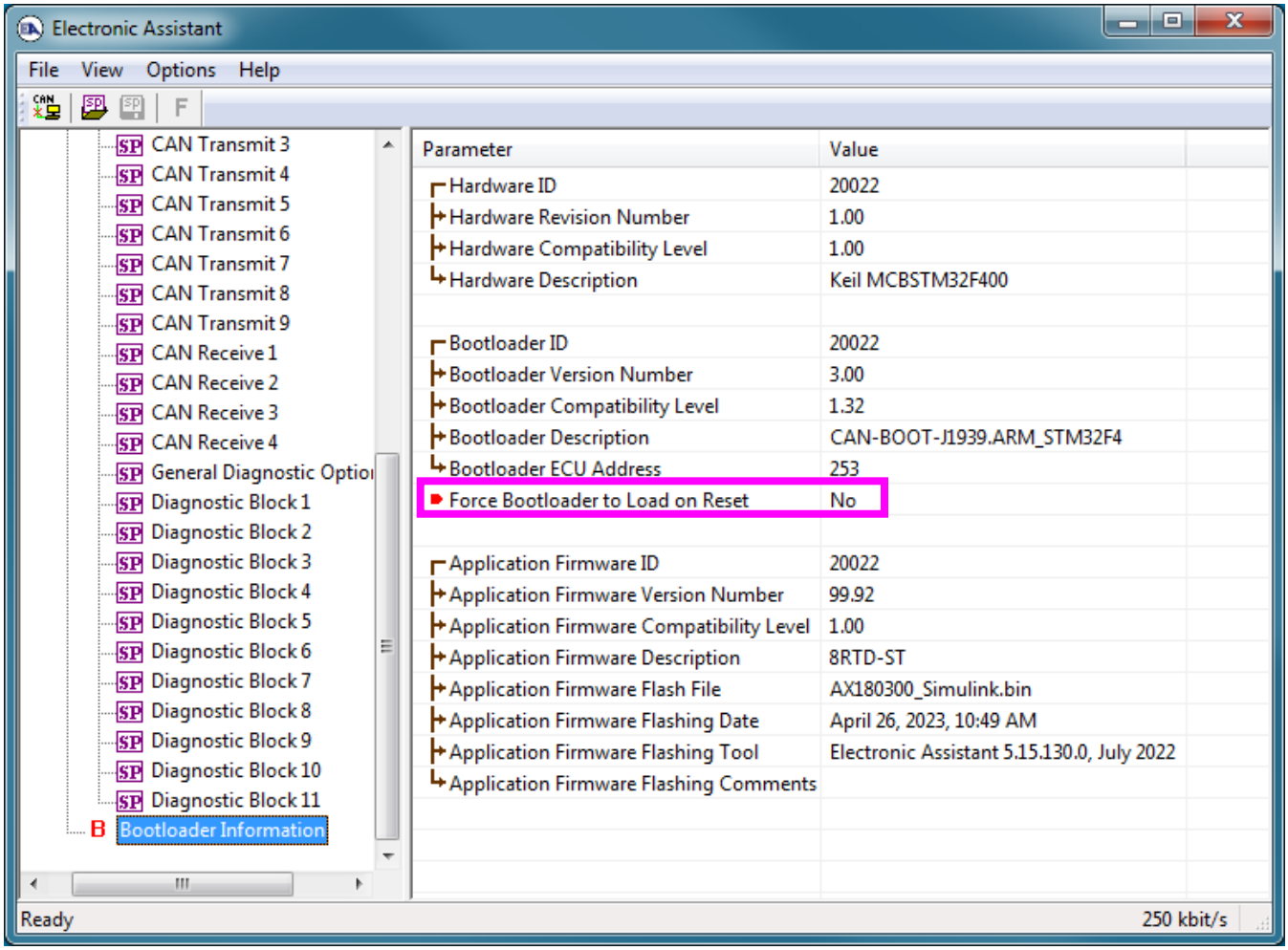
Table 16 – Diagnostic Block Setpoints

5. REFLASHING OVER CAN WITH EA BOOTLOADER

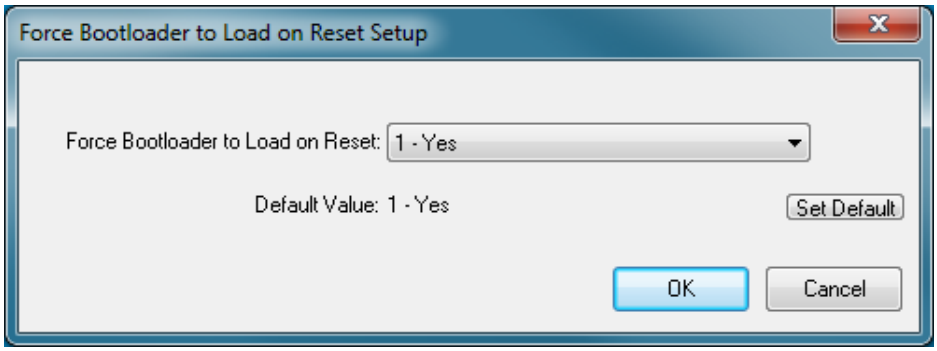
The AX180300 can be upgraded with new application firmware using the **Bootloader Information** section. This section details the simple step-by-step instructions to upload new firmware provided by Axiomatic onto the unit via CAN, without requiring it to be disconnected from the J1939 network.

Note: To upgrade the firmware use the latest version of Axiomatic Electronic Assistant.

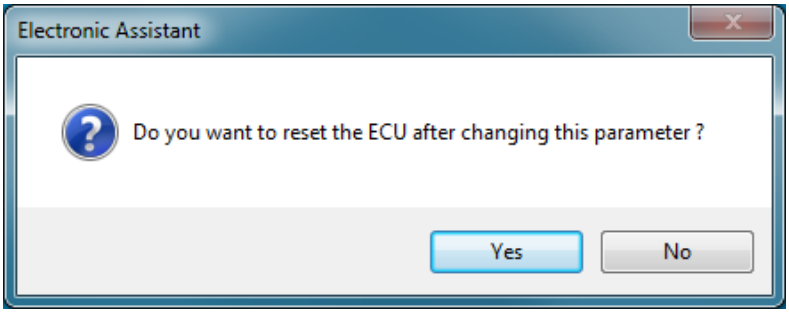
1. When EA first connects to the ECU, the **Bootloader Information** section will display the following information.



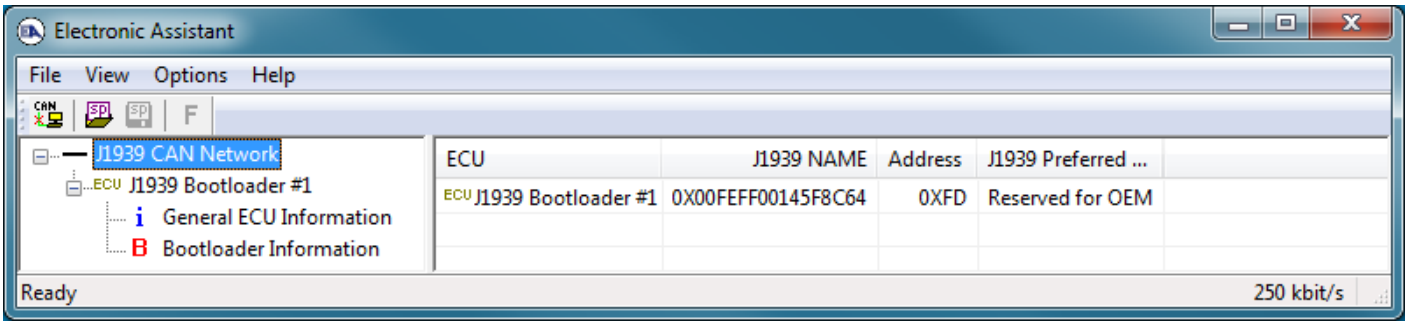
2. To use the bootloader to upgrade the firmware running on the ECU, change the variable **"Force Bootloader To Load on Reset**" to *Yes.*

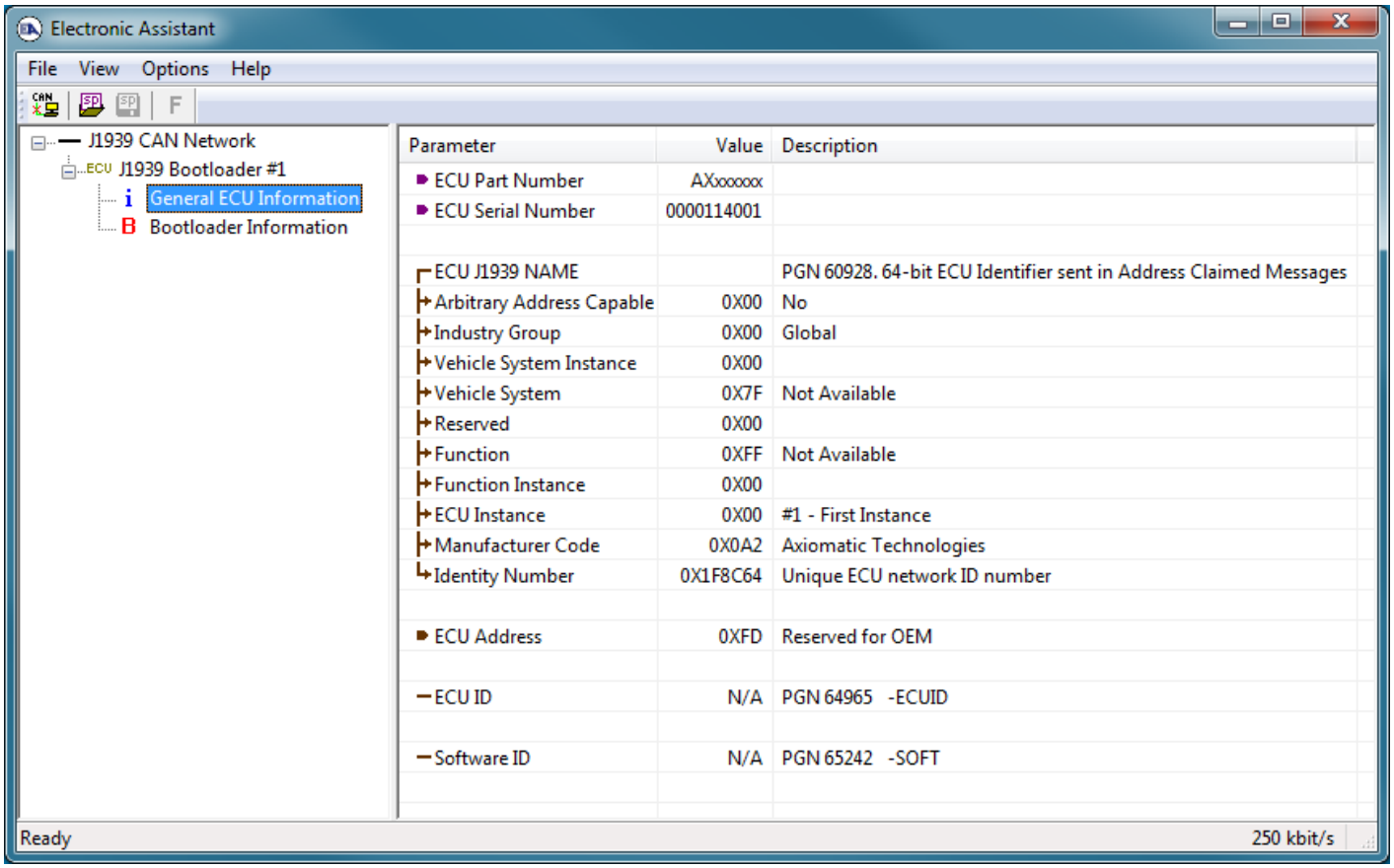


3. When the prompt box asks if you want to reset the ECU, select *Yes*.



4. Upon reset, the ECU will no longer show up on the J1939 network as an AX180300 but rather as **J1939 Bootloader #1**.

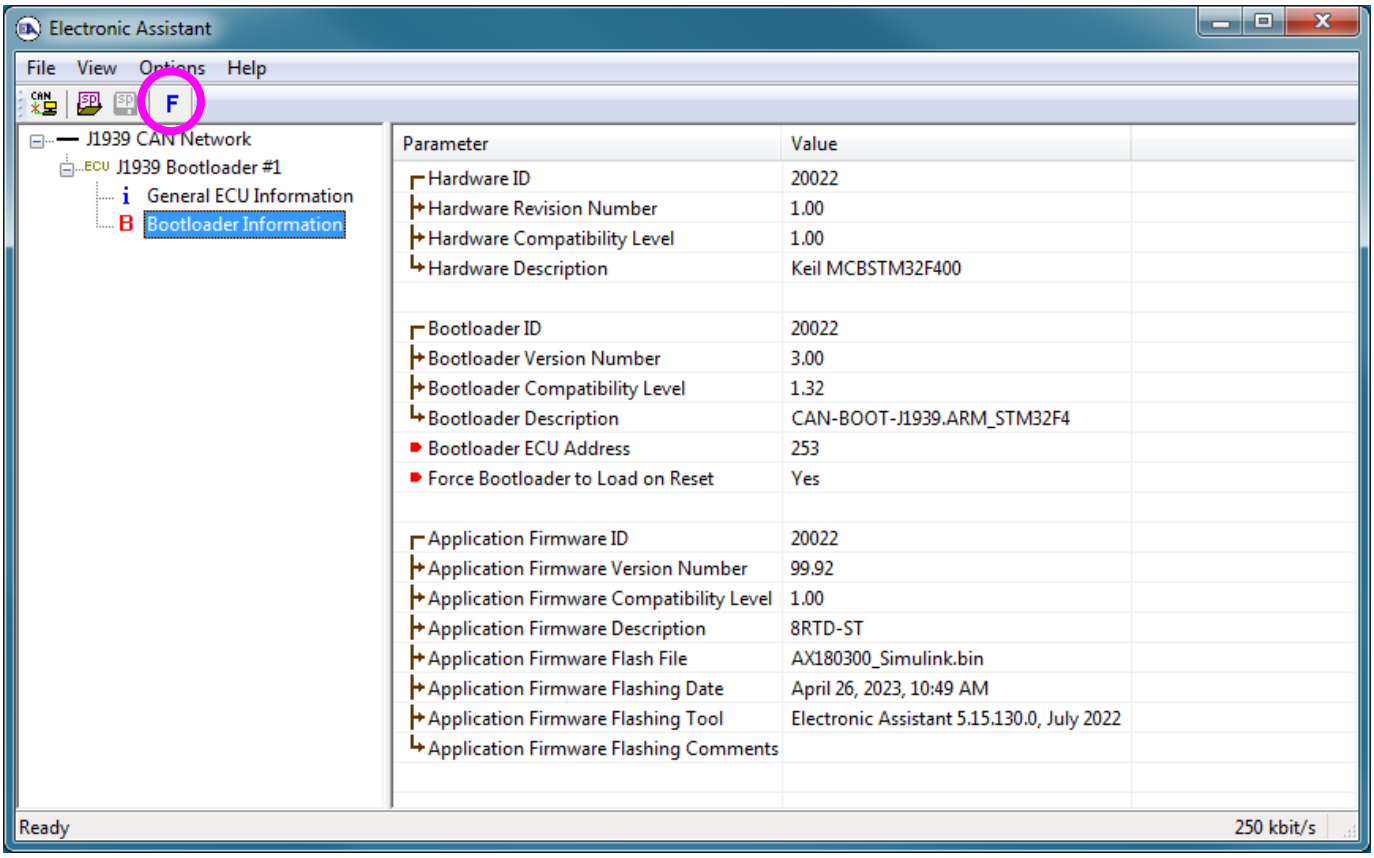




Note that the bootloader is NOT Arbitrary Address Capable. This means that if you want to have multiple bootloaders running simultaneously (not recommended) you would have to manually

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.

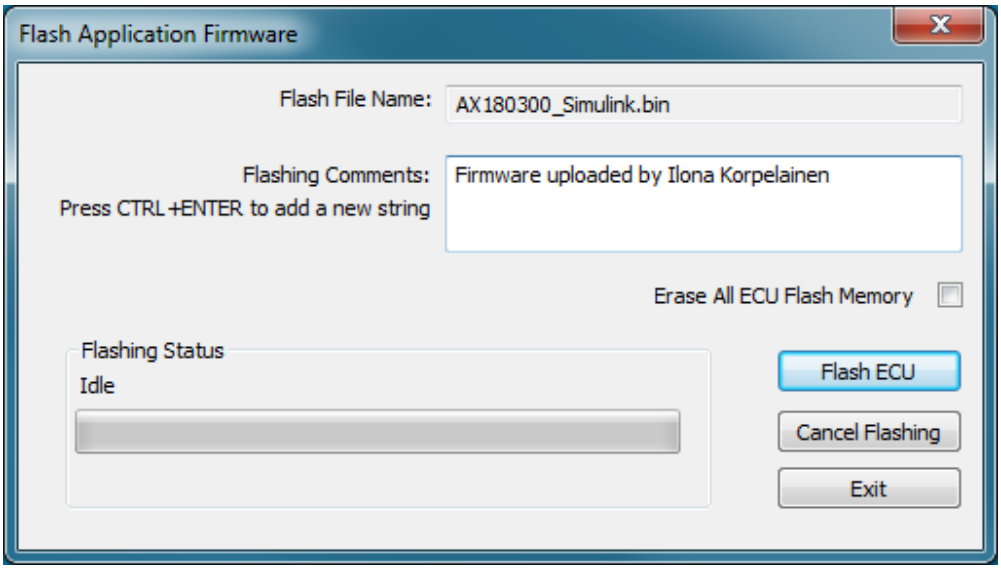
5. When the **Bootloader Information** section is selected, the same information is shown as when it was running the AX180300 firmware, but in this case the **F**lashing feature has been enabled.



6. Select the **F**lashing button and navigate to where you had saved the **AX180300_Simulink.bin** file sent from Axiomatic. (Note: only binary (.bin) files can be flashed using the EA tool.)

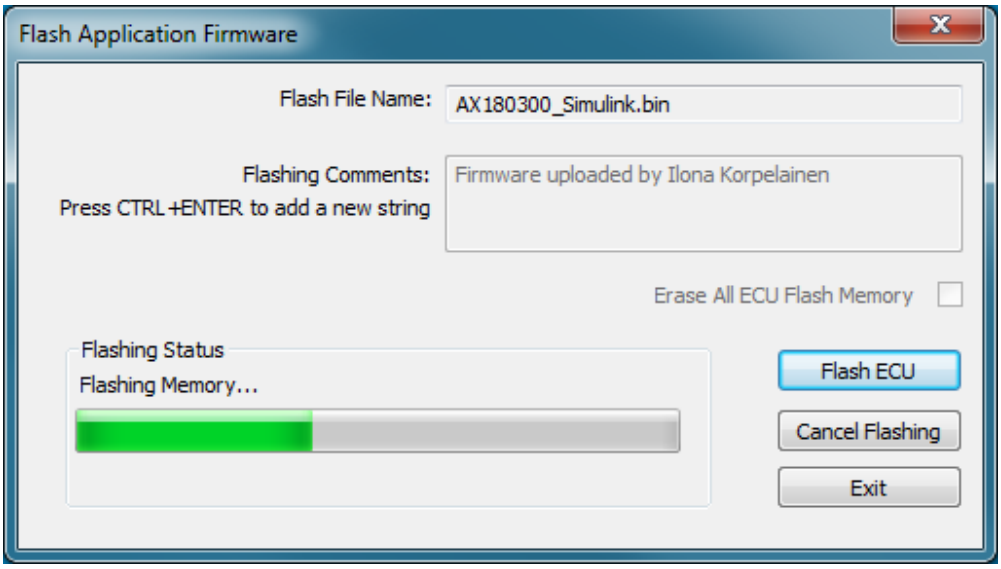
7. Once the Flash Application Firmware window opens, you can enter comments such as "Firmware upgraded by [Name]" if you so desire. This is not required, and you can leave the field blank if you do not want to use it.

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



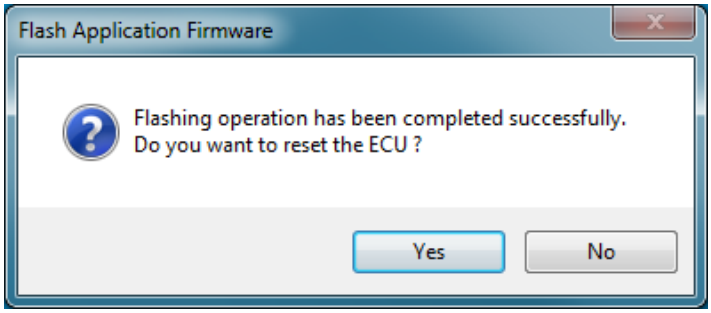
WARNING: Do not check the “Erase All ECU Flash Memory” box unless instructed to do so by your Axiomatic contact. Selecting this will erase ALL data stored in non-volatile flash including the calibration from Axiomatic factory testing. It will also erase any configuration of the setpoints that might have 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 AX180300 application will start

running, and the ECU will be identified as such by EA. Otherwise, the next time the ECU is power-cycled, the AX180300 application will run rather than the bootloader function.



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 Approvals/ Limitations and Return Materials Process as described on https://www.axiomatic.com/service/.

Input

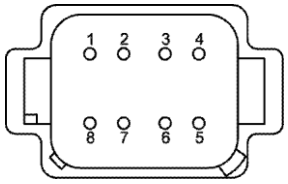
Power Supply Input	12 or 24 VDC nominal (8 to 65 VDC power supply range) 50 or 60 Hz is user selectable.
Quiescent Current	45 mA @ 12 VDC; 20 mA @ 24 VDC typical
Protection	Reverse polarity protection is provided. Power supply input section protects against transient surges and short circuits and is isolated from RTD inputs.
RTD Types	Up to 8 channels, independently configurable for 2-wire, 3-wire, or 4-wire RTDs
RTD Inputs	Each channel independently supports specific sensors IEC 0.00385, JIS 0.003916, US 0.003902, Legacy 0.003920, SAMA 0.003923. A user defined coefficient would enable custom Callendar-Van Dusen constants to be set for sensors not listed above. The device accepts inputs within the following range of 20 to 400 Ω. Accuracy (typical at ambient temperature): • 4% (for 2-wire mode) • 2% (for 3-wire and 4-wire modes) Resolution: 0.001°C Isolation voltage is 1500 VAC (rms) or 2550 V for 1 sec.
Scan Rate	110ms
Common Mode Readings	Input range: ±4 V maximum Rejection: 100 db at 5 Vp-p (50-60 Hz)
Thermal Drift	150 ppm/°C of span (maximum)
Isolation	Digital isolation is 400 VDC from input to ground. Three-way isolation is provided for the CAN line, inputs, and power supply.
SPNs and PGNs	The SPN drop list includes all temperature SPNs from the J1939-71 standard published up to January of 2009. If an SPN is not supported by the drop list, the user can select a zero SPN, which then allows them to define the SPN and PGN per the application requirements. One byte parameters have a resolution of 1°C / bit and a range of -40°C to 210°C. Two byte parameters have resolution of 0.03125°C / bit and a range of -273°C to 1735°C (per SAE J1939). The Parameter Group Number (PGN) that will be used to send a temperature to the J1939 network will be entirely dependent on the Suspect Parameter Number (SPN) that was selected for that channel. In all cases, the PGN is a PDU2 type. Each PGN has a predefined priority and repetition rate associate with it.
Averaging	The average temperature of all the active channels can be broadcasted to the network using the default “Engine Average Information” PGN, or on a Proprietary B message.
Protection	Open circuit detection Over or under temperature detection High temperature shutdown detection

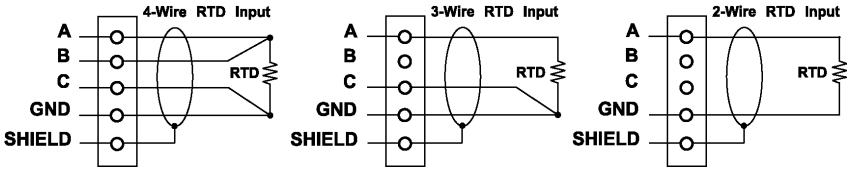
Communication

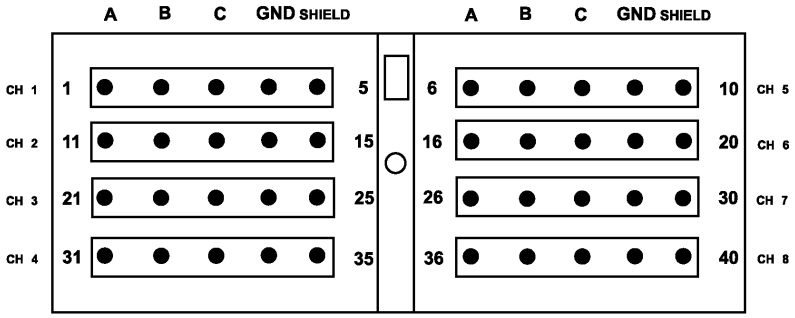
CAN	1 CAN 2.0B port, Protocol SAE J1939 250 kbit/s, 500 kbit/s, 667 kbit/s, 1 Mbit/s auto-baud-rate detection Digital isolation is provided for the CAN line.
Network Termination	According to the CAN standard, it is necessary to terminate the network with external termination resistors. The resistors are 120 Ω, 0.25 W minimum, metal film or similar type. They should be placed between CAN_H and CAN_L terminals at both ends of the network.

General Specifications

Microcontroller	STM32F413CGU6, 1.5MB Flash, 320KB RAM
Control Logic	User programmable functionality with the Axiomatic Electronic Assistant: • Node address is auto configurable as per J1939-81 and/or via customer configuration. • Monitored parameters and diagnostics are user selectable from a drop-down list in the EA. • Monitored parameters and diagnostics are read-only over the network. • All parameter locations have default values that do not conflict. Units are pre-configured with default values at the factory. Refer to the user manual. • Parameter values and diagnostic error codes are retained when the modules are de-energized. • Easily selectable SPNs from a drop-down list of the temperature SPNs supported by SAE J1939. • User defined SPN and PGN's configurable with Axiomatic Electronic Assistant to suit the application. • Configurable ECU Instance in the NAME to allow for multiple ECUs on the same network. • The bit-rate is 250 kbit/s. Other bit-rates (125 kbit/s, 500 kbit/s or 1 Mbit/s) can be factory programmed on request. Contact Axiomatic for an ordering P/N. • Module is fully functional during configuration and communications.
SAE J1939 Profile	For J1939 compliance (SAE, Recommended Practice for a Serial Control and Communications Vehicle Network, October 2007), all modules comply with the applicable portions of the following. • SAE J1939-21, Dec 2006, Data Link Layer • SAE J1939-71, Sep 2013, Application Layer • SAE J1939-73, Feb 2010, Application Layer – Diagnostic • SAE J1939-81, March 2017, Network Management *Customer specific proprietary extensions can also be included in the SAE J1939 profile on request.*
Diagnostics	Configurable Diagnostic Messaging parameters Diagnostic Log is maintained in non-volatile memory. Each RTD channel could be configured to send diagnostic messages to the network if the temperature goes out of range. When sending an "Active Diagnostic Trouble Code" (DM1) or a "Previously Active Diagnostic Trouble Codes" (DM2) message, the controller will use the appropriate Diagnostic Trouble Code (DTC). As defined by the standard, this is a combination of the Suspect Parameter Number (SPN), the Failure Mode Indicator (FMI), Occurrence Count (OC) and the SPN Conversion Method (CM).
User Interface	Axiomatic Electronic Assistant, P/N **AX070502** or **AX070506K** Updates for the EA are found on www.axiomatic.com
UL and cUL Compliance	Standard for Controllers for Use in Power Production, CAN/ULC 6200, 1st edition
CE/ UKCA Compliance	CE/ UKCA marking 2004/108/EC (EMC Directive) 2011/65/EU (RoHS Directive)
Marine Type Approvals	ABS, BV, CCS, DNV, LR, RINA
Vibration	7.32 Grms for a device rigidly mounted to a generator housing The marine type approval process tested to 4.0 G per IEC 60068-2-6, Test Fc.
Operating Temperature	-40°C to 85ºC (-40ºF to 185ºF)
Storage Temperature	-50°C to 120°C (-58°F to 248°F)
Humidity	Protected against 95% humidity non-condensing, 30ºC to 60ºC
Weight	2.1 lbs. (0.953 kg)
Protection	IP67
Enclosure and Dimensions	Rugged aluminum housing, stainless steel end plates, neoprene gaskets 5.86 in x 5.72 in x 2.87 in (149 mm x 145.3 mm x 73 mm)

<table>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Connections</td>
<td>
<u>Power and CAN:</u>
1 8-pin TE Deutsch equivalent connector, P/N: DT13-08PA


<table>
<tr><th>Pin #</th><th>Function</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Power+</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>CAN_H</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>CAN_L</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Power -</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>SHIELD</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Not Used</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Not Used</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Not Used</td></tr>
</table>
<u>RTSs:</u>
1 40-pin TE Deutsch equivalent connector, P/N: DRC13-40PA


RTD MODULE - PIN OUT


FRONT VIEW OF
MODULE MOUNTED CONNECTOR
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mating Connectors</td>
<td>
<u>Power and CAN:</u>
TE Deutsch equivalent connector, P/N: DT06-08SA, wedgelock W8S and sockets 0462-201-16141

<u>RTDs:</u>
TE Deutsch equivalent connector, P/N: DRC16-40SE-A, or DRC18-40SA, or DRC16-40S with sockets 0462-201-16141

<u>Mating Plug KIT</u> P/N: AX070200
This kit includes 1 plug DT06-08SA, 1 plug DRC16-40S, 1 wedgelock W8S, 48 contact sockets 0462-201-16141, and 24 sealing plugs 114017. These items may also be available from any local TE Deutsch distributor.
Note: A crimping tool from TE Deutsch is required to connect wiring to the sockets, P/N: HDT 48-00 or equivalent (not supplied).
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mounting</td>
<td>It can be mounted directly on the power generator set or remotely.</td>
</tr>
</table>

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.

CONTACTS

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