

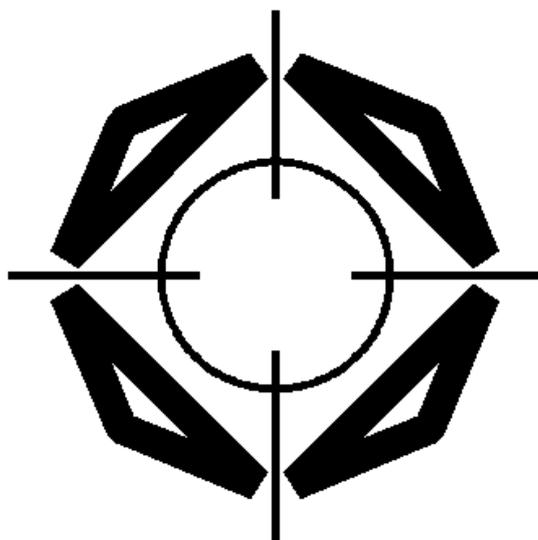
# XCP

Version 1.0

**“The Universal Measurement and Calibration  
Protocol Family”**

**Part 3**

**XCP on Ethernet - Transport Layer Specification**



**Association for Standardization of  
Automation and Measuring Systems**

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## Revision History

This revision history shows only major modifications between release versions.

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## 0 Introduction

### 0.1 The XCP Protocol Family

This document is based on experiences with the **CAN Calibration Protocol (CCP)** version 2.1 as described in feedback from the companies Accurate Technologies Inc., Compact Dynamics GmbH, DaimlerChrysler AG, dSPACE GmbH, ETAS GmbH, Kleinknecht Automotive GmbH, Robert Bosch GmbH, Siemens VDO Automotive AG and Vector Informatik GmbH.

The XCP Specification documents describe an improved and generalized version of CCP.

The generalized protocol definition serves as standard for a protocol family and is called “XCP” (Universal Measurement and **C**alibration **P**rotocol).

The “**X**” generalizes the “various” transportation layers that are used by the members of the protocol family e.g “XCP on CAN”, “XCP on TCP/IP”, “XCP on UDP/IP”, “XCP on USB” and so on.





## 0.2 Documentation Overview

The XCP specification consists of 5 parts. Each part is a separate document and has the following contents:

**Part 1 “Overview”** gives an overview over the XCP protocol family, the XCP features and the fundamental protocol definitions.

**Part 2 “Protocol Layer Specification”** defines the generic protocol, which is independent from the transportation layer used.

**Part 3 “Transport Layer Specification”** defines the way how the XCP protocol is transported by a particular transportation layer like CAN, TCP/IP and UDP/IP.

This document describes the way how the XCP protocol is transported on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP)

**Part 4 “Interface Specification”** defines the interfaces from an XCP master to an ASAM MCD 2MC description file and for calculating Seed & Key algorithms and checksums.

**Part 5 “Example Communication Sequences”** gives example sequences for typical actions performed with XCP.

Everything not explicitly mentioned in this document, should be considered as implementation specific.

### 0.3 Definitions and Abbreviations

The following table gives an overview about the most commonly used definitions and abbreviations throughout this document.

Abbreviation	Description
A2L	File Extension for an <b>ASAM 2MC</b> Language File
AML	<b>ASAM 2 Meta Language</b>
ASAM	<b>A</b> ssociation for <b>S</b> tandardization of <b>A</b> utomation and <b>M</b> easuring <b>S</b> ystems
BYP	<b>BYP</b> assing
CAL	<b>CAL</b> ibration
CAN	<b>C</b> ontroller <b>A</b> rea <b>N</b> etwork
CCP	<b>C</b> an <b>C</b> alibration <b>P</b> rotocol
CMD	<b>CoMmanD</b>
CS	<b>C</b> heck <b>S</b> um
CTO	<b>C</b> ommand <b>T</b> ransfer <b>O</b> bject
CTR	<b>CounTeR</b>
DAQ	<b>D</b> ata <b>AcQ</b> uisition, <b>D</b> ata <b>AcQ</b> uisition Packet
DTO	<b>D</b> ata <b>T</b> ransfer <b>O</b> bject
ECU	<b>E</b> lectronic <b>C</b> ontrol <b>U</b> nit
ERR	<b>ERR</b> or Packet
EV	<b>E</b> vent Packet
LEN	<b>LE</b> ngth
MCD	<b>M</b> easurement <b>C</b> alibration and <b>D</b> iagnostics
MTA	<b>M</b> emory <b>T</b> ransfer <b>A</b> ddress
ODT	<b>O</b> bject <b>D</b> escriptor <b>T</b> able
PAG	<b>PAG</b> ing
PGM	<b>ProGraM</b> ming
PID	<b>P</b> acket <b>ID</b> entifier
RES	command <b>RES</b> ponse packet
SERV	<b>SERV</b> ice request packet
SPI	<b>S</b> erial <b>P</b> eripheral <b>I</b> nterface
STD	<b>STanD</b> ard
STIM	Data <b>STIM</b> ulation packet
TCP/IP	<b>T</b> ransfer <b>C</b> ontrol <b>P</b> rotocol / <b>I</b> nternet <b>P</b> rotocol
TS	<b>T</b> ime <b>S</b> tamp
UDP/IP	<b>U</b> nified <b>D</b> ata <b>P</b> rotocol / <b>I</b> nternet <b>P</b> rotocol
USB	<b>U</b> niversal <b>S</b> erial <b>B</b> us
XCP	Universal <b>C</b> alibration <b>P</b> rotocol

**Table 1: Definitions and Abbreviations**



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# 1 The XCP Transport Layer for Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP)

## 1.1 Addressing

A slave device connected by Ethernet and TCP/IP or UDP/IP protocol is addressed by its IP Address and Port number.

### TCP/IP :

The slave device is the listener. It will only accept one connection at the time. If the socket is closed while in XCP connected state, the slave device will perform an XCP disconnect, which means that all data acquisition will be stopped.

### UDP/IP:

While not connected, the slave device will answer upon a CONNECT command by sending the response to the IP address and port of the sender of the command. It will continue to answer to this IP address and port for all subsequent responses. When connected, it will respond only to telegrams from the IP address which has sent the CONNECT command even if another port is used . All other command packets will not be responded.

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## 1.2 Communication Model

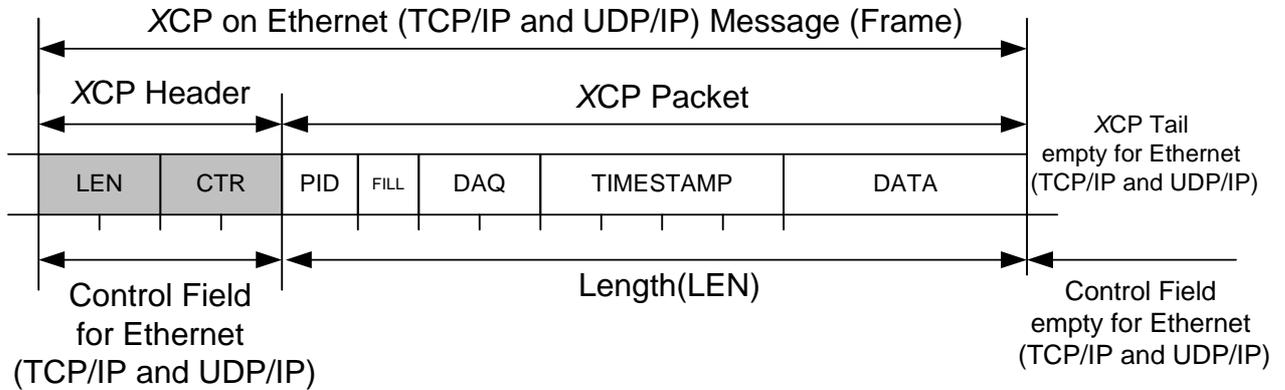
XCP on TCP/IP and UDP/IP makes use of the standard communication model.

The block transfer communication is optional.

The interleaved communication model is optional.



### 1.3 Header and Tail



**Diagram 1 : Header and Tail for XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP)**

#### 1.3.1 Header

For XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP) the Header consists of a Control Field containing a **LEN**gth (LEN) and a **CounTeR** (CTR).

Both LEN and CTR always are WORDs in Intel format.

To make optimal use of UDP/IP, multiple XCP Frames may be combined into a single UDP/IP frame, but an XCP Frame may not cross a UDP/IP frame boundary.

The same XCP Frame format is used for the stream oriented protocol TCP/IP to simplify decoding the original XCP messages.

##### 1.3.1.1 Length

LEN is the number of bytes in the original XCP Packet.

##### 1.3.1.2 Counter

The CTR value in the XCP Header allows to detect missing Packets.

The master has to generate a CTR value when sending a CMD or STIM. The master has to increment the CTR value for each new packet sent from master to slave.

The slave has to generate a (second independent) CTR value when sending a RES, ERR\_EV, SRM or DAQ. The slave has to increment the CTR value for each new packet sent from slave to master.



---

### 1.3.2 Tail

For XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP) there's no Tail (empty Control Field).



## 1.4 The Limits of performance

The upper limit of MAX\_CTO and MAX\_DTO depends on protocol stack (TCP/IP and UDP/IP) of the host system.

Name	Type	Representation	Range of value
MAX_CTO	Parameter	BYTE	0x08 – 0xFF
MAX_DTO	Parameter	WORD	0x0008 – 0xFFFF



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## 2 Specific commands for XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP)

There are no specific commands for XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP) at the moment.



---

### 3 Specific events for XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP)

There are no specific events for XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP) at the moment.



## 4 Interface to ASAM MCD 2MC description file

The following chapter describes the parameters that are specific for XCP on TCP/IP and for XCP on UDP/IP.

### 4.1 ASAM MCD 2MC AML for XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP)

```

/*****/
/* */
/* ASAP2 meta language for XCP on TCP_IP V1.0 */
/* */
/* 2003-03-03 */
/* */
/* Vector Informatik, Schuermans */
/* */
/* Datatypes: */
/* */
/* A2ML    ASAP2    Windows    description */
/* ----- */
/* uchar  UBYTE    BYTE    unsigned 8 Bit */
/* char   SBYTE    char    signed 8 Bit */
/* uint   UWORD    WORD    unsigned integer 16 Bit */
/* int    SWORD    int     signed integer 16 Bit */
/* ulong  ULONG    DWORD   unsigned integer 32 Bit */
/* long   SLONG    LONG    signed integer 32 Bit */
/* float  FLOAT32_IEEE    float 32 Bit */
/* */
/*****/

/***** start of TCP_IP *****/

struct TCP_IP_Parameters { /* at MODULE */

    uint; /* XCP on TCP_IP version */
           /* e.g. "1.0" = 0x0100 */

    uint; /* PORT */

    taggedunion {
        "HOST_NAME" char[256];
        "ADDRESS" char[15];
    };

};/***** end of TCP_IP *****/

```



```

/*****
/*
/* ASAP2 meta language for XCP on UDP_IP V1.0
/*
/* 2003-03-03
/*
/* Vector Informatik, Schuermans
/*
/* Datatypes:
/*
/* A2ML    ASAP2    Windows    description
/* -----
/* uchar   UBYTE    BYTE      unsigned 8 Bit
/* char    SBYTE    char      signed 8 Bit
/* uint    UWORD    WORD      unsigned integer 16 Bit
/* int     SWORD    int       signed integer 16 Bit
/* ulong   ULONG    DWORD     unsigned integer 32 Bit
/* long    SLONG    LONG      signed integer 32 Bit
/* float   FLOAT32_IEEE    float 32 Bit
/*
/*****
/***** start of UDP_IP *****/

struct UDP_IP_Parameters { /* at MODULE */

    uint;                /* XCP on UDP_IP version */
                        /* e.g. "1.0" = 0x0100 */

    uint; /* PORT */

    taggedunion {
        "HOST_NAME" char[256];
        "ADDRESS" char[15];
    };

};/***** end of UDP_IP *****/

```

---

## 4.2 IF\_DATA example for XCP on Ethernet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP)

```
/begin XCP_ON_TCP_IP
    0x0100    /* XCP on TCP_IP version */

    0x5555    /* PORT    */

    "127.0.0.1" /* ADDRESS */

/end XCP_ON_TCP_IP

/begin XCP_ON_UDP_IP
    0x0100    /* XCP on UDP_IP version */

    0x5555    /* PORT    */

    "127.0.0.1" /* ADDRESS */

/end XCP_ON_UDP_IP
```



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