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**Road vehicles - Controller area network(CAN) - Part 3:
Low-speed, fault-tolerant, medium-dependent interface**

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Foreword

This Document was drafted as per the rules specified in GB/T 1.1-2020 Directives for Standardization - Part 1: Rules for the Structure and Drafting of Standardizing Documents.

This Document is Part 3 of GB/T 41588 Road Vehicles - Controller Area Network. GB/T 41588

has published the following parts:

- Part 1: Data Link Layer and Physical Signaling;
- Part 2: High-Speed Medium Access Unit;

--- Part 3: Low-Speed Fault-Tolerant, Medium-Dependent Interface;

--- Part 4: Time-Triggered Communication.

This Document equivalently adopts ISO 11898-3:2006 Road Vehicles - Controller Area Network (CAN) - Part 3: Low-Speed, Fault-Tolerant, Medium-Dependent Interface.

This Document added a Clause of "Normative References".

This Document made the minimum editorial modification:

--- Include the corrigendum content of ISO 11898-3:2006/COR 1:2006.

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Road Vehicles - Controller Area Network (CAN) - Part 3:

Low-Speed, Fault-Tolerant, Medium-Dependent Interface

1 Scope

This Document specifies the interaction characteristics of digital information between CAN-

based electronic control units of road vehicles, the fault-tolerant behavior of the low-speed CAN application layer, and the media-dependent interface and physical-media-attachment physical layer based on the ISO/OSI layer model.

This Document applies to CAN serial communication protocol with transmission rate between

40kbps~125kbps, supporting distributed control and multiplexing.

2 Normative References

This Document has no normative References.

3 Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 Bus

Topology of a communication network where all nodes are reached by passive links which allow transmission in both directions.

3.2 Bus failure

Failures caused by a malfunction of the physical bus such as interruption, short circuits.

3.3 Bus value

One of two complementary logical values: dominant or recessive.

NOTE: The dominant value represents a logical "0" the recessive represents a logical "1". During

simultaneous transmission of dominant and recessive bits, the resulting bus value will be dominant.

3.4 Bus voltage

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