

学校编码： 10384

分类号 _____ 密级 _____

学号： 19920101152741

UDC _____

厦门大学

硕士 学位 论文

基于 TWI 总线的汽车车身电气控制技术
研究

Research of Vehicle Body Electrical Control Technology

Based on TWI Bus

王玮

指导教师姓名： 陈文彦 教授

专业名称： 机械工程

论文提交日期： 2013 年 5 月

论文答辩时间： 2013 年 月

学位授予日期： 2013 年 月

答辩委员会主席： _____

评 阅 人： _____

厦门大学学位论文原创性声明

本人呈交的学位论文是本人在导师指导下, 独立完成的研究成果。本人在论文写作中参考其他个人或集体已经发表的研究成果, 均在文中以适当方式明确标明, 并符合法律规范和《厦门大学研究生学术活动规范(试行)》。

另外, 该学位论文为()课题(组)的研究成果, 获得()课题(组)经费或实验室的资助, 在()实验室完成。(请在以上括号内填写课题或课题组负责人或实验室名称, 未有此项声明内容的, 可以不作特别声明。)

声明人(签名):

年 月 日

厦门大学学位论文著作权使用声明

本人同意厦门大学根据《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办法》等规定保留和使用此学位论文，并向主管部门或其指定机构送交学位论文（包括纸质版和电子版），允许学位论文进入厦门大学图书馆及其数据库被查阅、借阅。本人同意厦门大学将学位论文加入全国博士、硕士学位论文共建单位数据库进行检索，将学位论文的标题和摘要汇编出版，采用影印、缩印或者其它方式合理复制学位论文。

本学位论文属于：

- () 1. 经厦门大学保密委员会审查核定的保密学位论文，于 年 月 日解密，解密后适用上述授权。
() 2. 不保密，适用上述授权。

(请在以上相应括号内打“√”或填上相应内容。保密学位论文应是已经厦门大学保密委员会审定过的学位论文，未经厦门大学保密委员会审定的学位论文均为公开学位论文。此声明栏不填写的，默认为公开学位论文，均适用上述授权。)

声明人（签名）：

年 月 日

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

摘要

随着人们对汽车舒适性、智能性以及节能环保的要求不断提高，越来越多的电器设备被运用到汽车上，传统的点对点配电方式必然导致整车线束复杂庞大，占用更多的车内空间。为了解决上述问题，现代汽车设计时都采用了串行总线的方式控制车身电器设备，目前主流使用的总线是 CAN 总线，CAN 总线有很多适应汽车电气控制的优点，但是对于许多微处理器来说，必须使用专门的接口芯片才能进行 CAN 总线通讯，这使得在设计时芯片的选择性不够友好，一定程度上限制了使用，也提高了成本。针对上述情况，本文尝试着将 TWI 总线技术用于汽车车身电气控制，该总线系统采用通用的嵌入式芯片即可实现总线协议处理及发送等关键环节，可以将总线节点尽可能多地贴近用电器，更好的减少车身线束与总线通讯成本。

文章完成的工作主要包括以下几个部分：首先，针对汽车车身电气特点，根据 TWI 总线结构的要求，定义了总线数据传输格式，分析了开关量信号的输入与车身电器输出之间的逻辑关系。其次，对车身控制总线节点的功能进行了划分，设计制作了主节点、从节点的硬件电路，主要解决了主控芯片的选型及最小系统的搭建，并针对汽车车身几种典型用电器进行相关驱动电路的设计实现。第三，编写完成了车身控制总线系统的软件程序，包括 TWI 总线通讯信道的建立；根据汽车用电器功能的实现，设计了相应用电器的驱动程序；通过建立输入输出映射表，使开关量信号的输入能够正确地对应相应电器的功率输出。最后，对 TWI 总线通信、开关量的输入输出逻辑对应关系和各用电器控制驱动模块进行了测试实验，实验结果表明，该总线系统能够较好的实现预定目标。

关键词：车身电控；嵌入式系统；TWI 总线

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

Abstract

With the people's requirement of car's comfort, Intelligence, energy conservation and environmental protection developing, more and more electrical equipments are applied to the car. Traditional peer-to-peer distribution methods will inevitably lead to the vehicle's wiring harness and complicated. It also take up more space inside the car. In order to solve the problem that we have talked above, modern vehicles are designed using the serial bus to control body Appliances. At present, the mainstream bus is CAN bus which has many advantages to be adapted to the automotive electric control technology. But for many microprocessors, they must use specialized interface chip to complete the CAN bus communication. It makes that the selection of chip is restricted when we design a system. In this case, the using of CAN bus has been limited and increasing costs also. According to the phenomenon we have talked above, this paper tries to apply TWI bus technology to car body electrical control bus. This bus system which only adopts the general embedded chip can achieve the key link in communications, such as bus protocol processing, sending data and so on. Therefore we can make bus nodes close to the appliances as much as possible. It will help to reduce the wiring harness and communication costs

This paper mainly has completed the following tasks: Firstly, according to the characteristics of the automobile body electric and the requirements of TWI bus structure, this paper has defined the form of data transmission. We also has analyzed the logical relationship between switching signal input and electric output, which laid a foundation for the vehicle body electrical control. Secondly, this paper has designed the hardware circuit of the TWI automotive body control bus master node and slave node. Aim at solving the master embedded processor selection and structuring the minimum system of processor, and carrying on the design of typical drive circuit. Thirdly, Design the software program of body control system, including the establishment of TWI bus communication program; according to the function

electrical equipment, design the corresponding driving program; through establishment of the input-output mapping table, so that the input of the switch signal can correspond to the respective electrical power output. At last, debug the TWI bus communicate program, complete the performance test of electrical equipment driving module and the relationship between switch signal input and logic output. The results show that the bus system can achieve the intended target.

Keywords: vehicle body electrical control; embedded system; TWI bus

目 录

第一章 绪论	1
1.1 课题研究背景与意义	1
1.2 汽车车身电气控制技术发展现状与趋势	2
1.2.1 汽车车身电气控制技术发展现状.....	2
1.2.2 汽车车身电气控制技术发展趋势.....	3
1.3 本文的主要内容	4
第二章 系统方案确定	5
2.1 系统总体方案分析	5
2.2 系统通讯方案的确定	6
2.2.1 通讯总线的选择.....	6
2.2.2 TWI 总线协议	8
2.2.3 数据传输格式的制定.....	12
2.2.4 总线数据的传输.....	13
2.3 开关量信息的获取	14
2.3.1 开关量输入输出逻辑分析.....	14
2.3.2 输入输出矩阵的建立.....	15
2.4 功率输出方案的确定	17
2.4.1 功率 MOS 管的选择.....	17
2.4.2 功率输出方案选择.....	18
2.5 LED 车灯驱动方案	20
2.5.1 LED 特性分析.....	20
2.5.2 LED 驱动方式选择.....	20
2.6 电机控制方案	22
2.6.1 鼓风机控制方案.....	22
2.6.2 座椅调整电机控制方案.....	24
2.7 本章小结	25
第三章 系统硬件设计	26

3.1 硬件电路整体设计	26
3.2 微处理器控制单元	27
3.2.1 微处理器的选择.....	27
3.2.2 ATmega16 最小系统	29
3.3 开关量采集电路	33
3.4 功率开关模块设计	35
3.4.1 功率开关输出控制模块整体设计	35
3.4.2 +17V 升压电路设计	36
3.5 LED 车灯驱动电路设计	38
3.6 电机控制电路设计	40
3.6.1 鼓风机控制电路设计.....	40
3.6.2 座椅调整电机控制电路设计.....	42
3.7 本章小结	43
第四章 系统软件设计	44
4.1 软件开发环境简介	44
4.2 软件总体设计	46
4.3 ATmega16 初始化程序模块	48
4.3.1 系统时钟初始化.....	48
4.3.2 TWI 总线初始化	49
4.3.3 定时器/计数器初始化	50
4.4 TWI 总线通信程序	51
4.5 开关量处理程序设计	53
4.5.1 软件功能分析.....	53
4.5.2 输入输出映射表.....	54
4.5.3 软件流程图.....	55
4.6 转向灯控制程序设计	56
4.7 电机控制程序设计	57
4.7.1 鼓风机控制程序设计.....	57
4.7.2 座椅调整电机控制程序设计	58
4.8 本章小结	59
第五章 系统调试与测试	60

5.1 系统通信调试	60
5.2 电机控制模块测试	62
5.3 车灯控制电路测试	64
5.4 系统实验总结	66
5.5 本章小结	67
第六章 总结与展望	68
6.1 总结.....	68
6.2 展望.....	68
参考文献.....	70
致谢.....	73
攻读硕士学位期间发表论文	74

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Research background and significance.....	1
1.2 The development of vehicle body electrical control technology	2
1.2.1 The present situation of vehicle body electrical control technology	2
1.2.2 The trends of vehicle body electrical control technology	3
1.3 The Contents of this Paper.....	4
Chapter 2 The overall system design	5
2.1 Analysis of overall solution schedule.....	5
2.2 The confirmation of communication scheme.....	6
2.2.1 Selection of communication bus	6
2.2.2 TWI bus description.....	8
2.2.3 Design of data-transport format.....	12
2.2.4 Bus data transmission	13
2.3 Acquisition of switch amounts information.....	14
2.3.1 Logic analysis of input and output.....	14
2.3.2 Establishment of logic matrix	15
2.4 The confirmation of power output	17
2.4.1 Selection of MOSFET.....	17
2.4.2 Selection of power output scheme	18
2.5 The confirmation of LED lamp's driving way	20
2.5.1 Analysis of LED's properties	20
2.5.2 Selection of LED's driving way	20
2.6 The scheme of motor control.....	22
2.6.1 The scheme of air blower control	22
2.6.2 The scheme of seat adjustment motor control	24
2.7 Summary.....	25
Chapter 3 Hardware design.....	26

3.1 The overall design of hardware	26
3.2 Processor control unit	27
3.2.1 Processor selection.....	27
3.2.2 Minimum system of ATmega16.....	29
3.3 Design of switch signal acquisition circuit.....	33
3.4 Design of power output module	35
3.4.1 Overall design of power output module.....	35
3.4.2 Design of +17V boosted ciruit.....	36
3.5 Design of LED lamp's driving circuit.....	38
3.6 Design of motor control circuit	40
3.6.1 Design of air blower control circuit	40
3.6.2 Design of seat adjustment motor control circuit.....	42
3.7 Summary.....	43
Chapter 4 Software design	44
4.1 Software development environment description.....	44
4.2 Overall design of software	46
4.3 ATmega16 initialization program module	48
4.3.1 System clock configuration.....	48
4.3.2 TWI bus initialization	49
4.3.3 Timer initialization.....	50
4.4 Design of TWI bus communications program	51
4.5 Design of switch signal processing program.....	53
4.5.1 Analysis of software function	53
4.5.2 Mapping table of input and output.....	54
4.5.3 Software flow pattern.....	55
4.6 Design of steering lamp control program	56
4.7 Design of motor control program	57
4.7.1 Design of air blower control program.....	57
4.7.2 Design of seat adjustment motor control program.....	58
4.8 Summary.....	59
Chapter 5 System debugging and testing	60

5.1 System communication debugging	60
5.2 motor control moudle testing	62
5.3 Car lamp control moudle testing	64
5.4 Summary of system debugging	66
5.5 Summary	67
Chapter 6 Summary and Outlook	68
6.1 Summary.....	68
6.2 Outlook.....	68
References	70
Acknowledgements	73
Published Paper introduction	74

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

Degree papers are in the "[Xiamen University Electronic Theses and Dissertations Database](#)". Full texts are available in the following ways:

1. If your library is a CALIS member libraries, please log on <http://etd.calis.edu.cn/> and submit requests online, or consult the interlibrary loan department in your library.
2. For users of non-CALIS member libraries, please mail to etd@xmu.edu.cn for delivery details.

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库