

Mini PCI to CAN Interface

Mini PCI to CAN Interface

User Manual v2.1.1



Products taken into account

Product Name	Model	Part Number
PCAN-miniPCI Single Channel	One CAN channel	IPEH-003044
PCAN-miniPCI Dual Channel	Two CAN channels	IPEH-003045
PCAN-miniPCI Single Channel opto-decoupled	One CAN channel, galvanic isolation for CAN connection	IPEH-003046
PCAN-miniPCI Dual Channel opto-decoupled	Two CAN channels, galvanic isolation for CAN connections	IPEH-003047

The cover picture shows the product PCAN-miniPCI Dual Channel with opto-decoupling. Other product versions have an identical form factor but vary in equipment.

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1 Introduction

The PCAN-miniPCI card provides one or two CAN channels in computers with Mini PCI slots (e.g. in the embedded domain). Device drivers and programming interfaces exist for different operating systems, so programs can easily access a connected CAN bus.



Tip: At the end of this manual (Appendix C) you can find a [Quick Reference](#) with brief information about the installation and operation of the PCAN-miniPCI card.

1.1 Properties at a Glance

- └ CAN interface for the Mini PCI slot
- └ 1 or 2 High-speed CAN channels (ISO 11898-2)
- └ Bit rates up to 1 Mbit/s
- └ Compliant with CAN specifications 2.0A (11-bit-ID) and 2.0B (29-bit-ID)
- └ CAN bus connection via connection cable and D-Sub, 9-pin (in accordance with CiA® 102)
- └ NXP SJA1000 CAN controller, 16 MHz clock frequency
- └ TJA1040 CAN transceiver
- └ Space-saving dimension thanks to SMD technology
- └ Galvanic isolation on the CAN connection up to 300 V, separate for each CAN channel
- └ 5-Volts supply to the CAN connection can be connected through a solder jumper, e.g. for external bus converter
- └ Operating temperature range from 0 to 70 °C (32 to 158 °F)



Note: This manual describes the use of the PCAN-miniPCI card with **Windows**. You can find device drivers for **Linux** and the corresponding application information on the provided CD in the directory branch `Develop` and on our website under www.peak-system.com/linux.

1.2 System Requirements

- └ A vacant Mini PCI slot in the computer
- └ Operating system Windows 7/Vista/XP (32/64-bit) or Windows CE6.x (x86 and ARMv4 processor support) or Linux (32/64-bit)

1.3 Scope of supply

- └ PCAN-miniPCI card
- └ Connection cable inc. D-Sub plug
- └ Device drivers for Windows 7/Vista/XP(32/64-bit) and Linux (32/64-bit)
- └ Device driver for Windows CE6.x (x86 and ARMv4 processor support)
- └ PCAN-View CAN monitor for Windows
- └ PCAN-Basic programming interface consisting of an interface DLL, examples, and header files for all common programming languages
- └ Manual in PDF format

2 Installing the Software and the Card

This chapter covers the software setup for the PCAN-miniPCI card under Windows and the installation in the computer.

Setup the driver before installing the PCAN-miniPCI card.

► Do the following to install the driver:

1. Windows XP only: Make sure that you are logged in as user with administrator privileges (not needed for normal use of the PCAN-miniPCI card later on).
2. Insert the supplied CD into the appropriate drive of the computer. Usually a navigation program appears a few moments later. If not, start the file `Intro.exe` from the root directory of the CD.
3. On the page **English > Drivers** activate the entry **PCAN-PCI**.
4. Click on **Install now**. The setup program for the driver is executed.
5. Follow the instructions of the setup program.



Tip: If you don't want to install the CAN monitor PCAN-View for Windows onto the hard disk together with the driver, you have the option to start the program later directly from CD without prior installation.

▶ Do the following to install the card in the computer:

Attention! Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage or destroy components on the PCAN-miniPCI card. Take precautions to avoid ESD when handling the card.

1. Shut down the computer.
2. Disconnect the computer from the power supply.
3. Open the computer's casing.
4. Insert the PCAN-miniPCI card into an empty Mini PCI slot. For details please refer to the documentation of the computer.
5. For each CAN channel mount a D-Sub connector with connection PCB into a respective hole of the computer casing.
6. For each CAN channel interconnect a D-Sub connector and the corresponding port on the PCAN-miniPCI card.

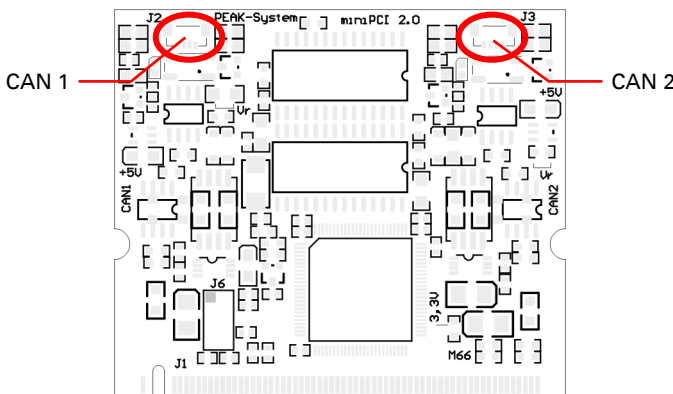


Figure 1: Positions of the CAN ports on the PCAN-miniPCI card

7. Close the computer's casing.
8. Reconnect the power supply of the computer.

▶ Do the following to complete the initialization:

1. Turn on the computer and start Windows. Make sure that you are logged in as user with administrator privileges.

Windows notifies that new hardware has been detected.

2. Windows XP only: A Wizard dialog box appears. Follow its instructions. Deny the search for driver software at Windows update and select the automatic software installation during the procedure.

All Windows operating systems: The drivers are found and installed by Windows.

3. Afterwards you can work as user with restricted rights again.

After the initialization process is finished successfully you can find the entry "PCAN-miniPCI" in the branch "CAN-Hardware" of the Windows Device Manager.

3 Connecting the CAN Bus

3.1 D-Sub connector

A High-speed CAN bus (ISO 11898-2) is connected to the 9-pin D-Sub connector. The pin assignment corresponds to the specification CiA® 102.

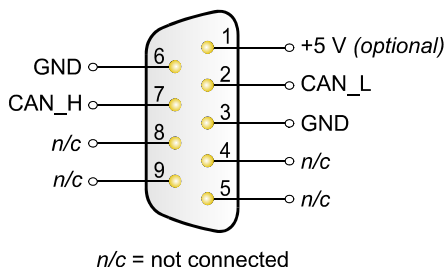


Figure 2: Pin assignment High-speed CAN
(view onto a D-Sub connector)

With pin 1 devices with low power consumption (e.g. bus converters) can be directly supplied via the CAN connector. At delivery this pin is not assigned. You can find a detailed description in the following section 3.2.



Tip: You can connect a CAN bus with a different transmission standard via a bus converter. PEAK-System offers different bus converter modules (e.g. PCAN-TJA1054 for a Low-speed CAN bus according to ISO 11898-3).

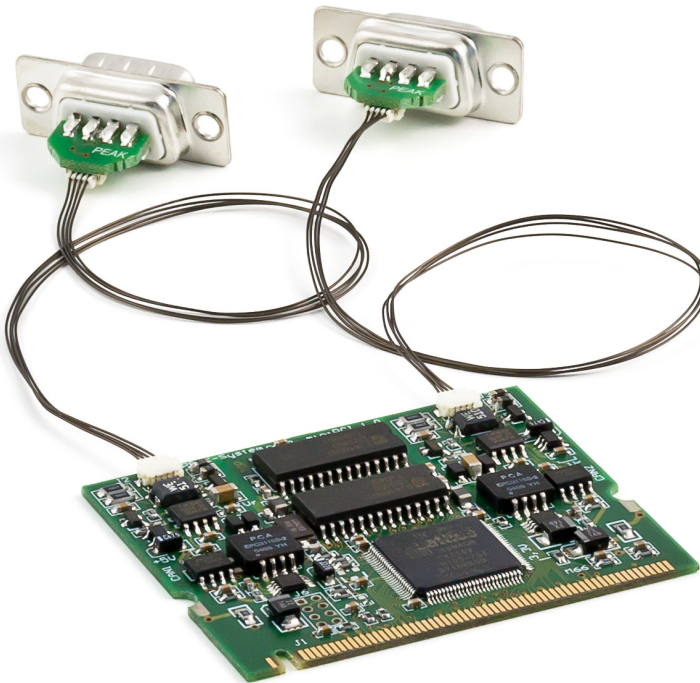


Figure 3: PCAN-miniPCI card with connection cable

To connect a CAN bus to the PCAN-miniPCI card, use the supplied special connection cables. After you've plugged in the cable on the PCAN-miniPCI card, you can connect a CAN bus to the D-sub socket.

3.2 Supplying External Devices via the CAN Connector

A 5-Volt supply can optionally be routed to pin 1 of a D-Sub connector on the PCAN-miniPCI card (independently for each connector on the Dual Channel versions). Thus devices with low power consumption (e.g. bus converters) can be directly supplied via the CAN connector. The current consumption may not exceed **50 mA** per CAN connector.

When using this option the 5-Volt supply is connected to the power supply of the computer. The opto-decoupled versions of the card contain an interconnected DC/DC converter. In each case resettable 100-mA fuses are interposed.

 **Important note:** The specification for Mini PCI slots provides a **maximum current output of 100 mA** on the 5-Volt bar. By the additional current consumption of external devices this limit can be exceeded and as a result the correct function of the computer may be affected.

 Proceed as follows to activate the 5-Volt supply:



Attention! Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage or destroy components on the PCAN-miniPCI card. Take precautions to avoid ESD when handling the card.

Set the solder bridge(s) on the PCAN-miniPCI card according to the desired settings. During this procedure take especially care not to produce unwanted short circuits on the card.

Figure 4 shows the positions of the solder fields on the PCAN-miniPCI card. The table below contains the possible settings.

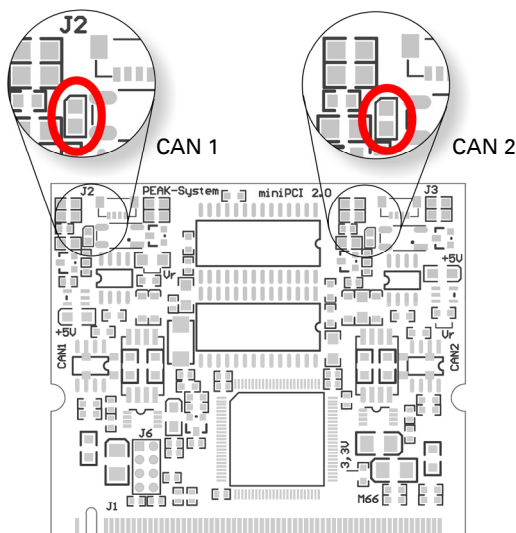


Figure 4: Positions of the solder fields on the PCAN-miniPCI card

5-Volt supply →	None	Pin 1
CAN channel 1 (left, near J2)		
CAN channel 2 (right, near J3)		



Attention! Risk of short circuit! If the option described in this section is activated, you may only connect or disconnect CAN cables or peripheral systems (e.g. bus converters) to or from the PCAN-miniPCI card while the computer is de-energized.

3.3 Cabling

3.3.1 Termination

A High-speed CAN bus (ISO 11898-2) must be terminated on both ends with 120 Ohms. Otherwise, there are interfering signal reflections and the transceivers of the connected CAN nodes (CAN-interface, control device) will not work.

The PCAN-miniPCI card does not have an internal termination. Use the card on a terminated CAN bus.

3.3.2 Example of a Connection



Figure 5: Simple CAN connection

In this example, the PCAN-miniPCI card is connected with a control unit by a cable that is terminated at both ends.

3.3.3 Maximum Bus Length

High-speed CAN networks may have bit rates of up to 1 Mbit/s, where all CAN nodes must be able to process messages simultaneously. The maximum bus length depends primarily on the bit rate.

The following table shows the maximum possible CAN bus length at different bit rates:

Bit rate	Bus length
1 Mbit/s	40 m
500 kbit/s	110 m
250 kbit/s	240 m
125 kbit/s	500 m
50 kbit/s	1.3 km
20 kbit/s	3.3 km
10 kbit/s	6.6 km
5 kbit/s	13.0 km

The listed values have been calculated on the basis of an idealized system and can differ from reality.

4 Using the Software

This chapter covers the provided software PCAN-View and the programming interface PCAN-Basic.

4.1 CAN Monitor PCAN-View for Windows

PCAN-View for Windows is a simple CAN monitor for viewing, transmitting, and logging CAN messages.

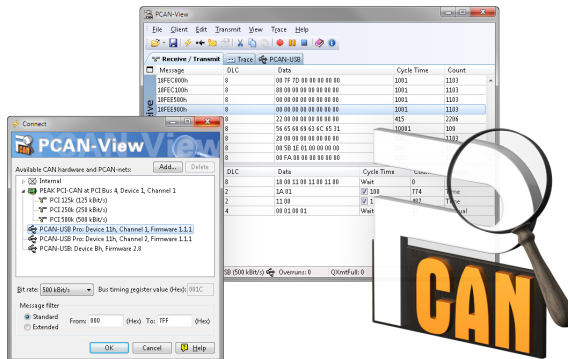


Figure 6: The main window of PCAN-View for Windows

▶ Do the following to start and initialize PCAN-View:

1. If PCAN-View is already installed on the hard disk, open the Windows Start menu, go to **Programs > PCAN-Hardware**, and select the entry **PCAN-View**.

If you haven't installed PCAN-View together with the device driver, you can start the program directly from the supplied

CD. In the navigation program (**Intro.exe**), go to **English > Tools**, and under **PCAN-View for Windows** select the link **Start**.

The dialog box for selecting the CAN hardware and for setting the CAN parameters appears.

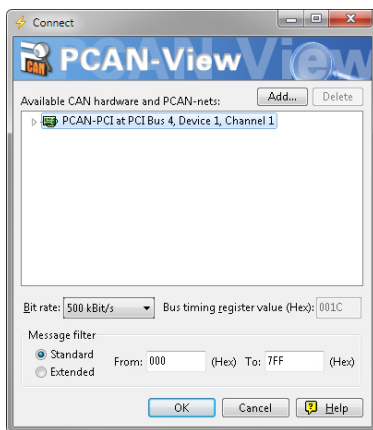
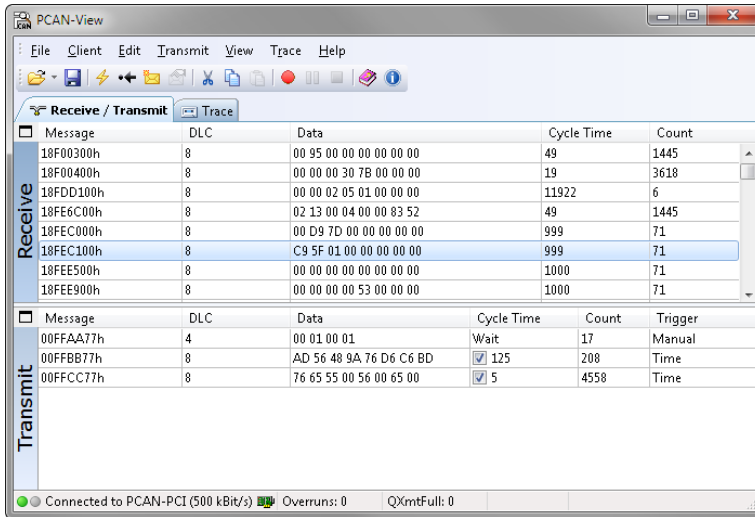


Figure 7: Selection of the CAN hardware and parameters

2. From the list **Available CAN hardware** select the CAN channel to be used.
3. Select the bit rate that is used by all nodes on the CAN bus from the dropdown list **Bit rate**.
4. Under **Filter settings** you can limit the range of CAN IDs to be received, either for standard frames (11-bit IDs) or for extended frames (29-bit IDs).
5. Finally confirm the settings in the dialog box with **OK**. The main window of PCAN-View appears (see Figure 8).

4.1.1 Receive/Transmit Tab



Receive				
Message	DLC	Data	Cycle Time	Count
18F00300h	8	00 95 00 00 00 00 00 00	49	1445
18F00400h	8	00 00 00 30 7B 00 00 00	19	3618
18FDD100h	8	00 00 02 05 01 00 00 00	11922	6
18FE6C00h	8	02 13 00 04 00 00 83 52	49	1445
18FEC000h	8	00 D9 7D 00 00 00 00 00	999	71
18FEC100h	8	C9 5F 01 00 00 00 00 00	999	71
18FEE500h	8	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1000	71
18FEE900h	8	00 00 00 00 53 00 00 00	1000	71

Transmit					
Message	DLC	Data	Cycle Time	Count	Trigger
00FFAA77h	4	00 01 00 01	Wait	17	Manual
00FFBB77h	8	AD 56 48 9A 76 D6 C6 BD	☒ 125	208	Time
00FFCC77h	8	76 65 55 00 56 00 65 00	☒ 5	4558	Time

Figure 8: Receive/Transmit Tab

The Receive/Transmit tab is the main element of PCAN-View. It contains two lists, one for received messages and one for the transmit messages. Representation of CAN data is in hexadecimal format.

➤ Do the following to transmit a CAN message with PCAN-View:

1. Select the menu command **Transmit > New Message** (alternatively  or **Ins**).

The dialog box **New Transmit Message** is shown.

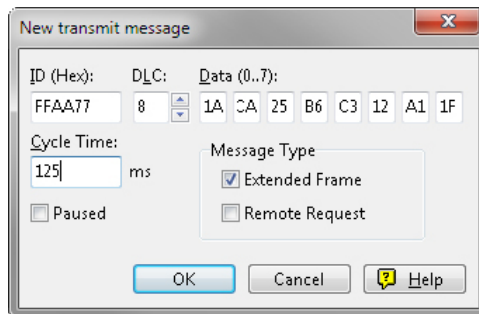


Figure 9: Dialog box New transmit message

2. Enter the ID and the data for the new CAN message.
3. The field **Cycle Time** indicates if the message shall be transmitted manually or periodically. If you want to transmit the message periodically, you must enter a value greater than 0. For a manual-only transmission enter 0.
4. Confirm the entries with **OK**.

The created transmit message appears on the **Receive/Transmit** tab.

5. You trigger selected transmit messages manually with the menu command **Transmit > Send** (alternatively **Space** bar). The manual transmission for CAN messages being transmitted periodically is carried out additionally.



Tip: Using the menu command **File > Save** the current transmit messages can be saved to a list and loaded for reuse later on.

4.1.2 Trace Tab

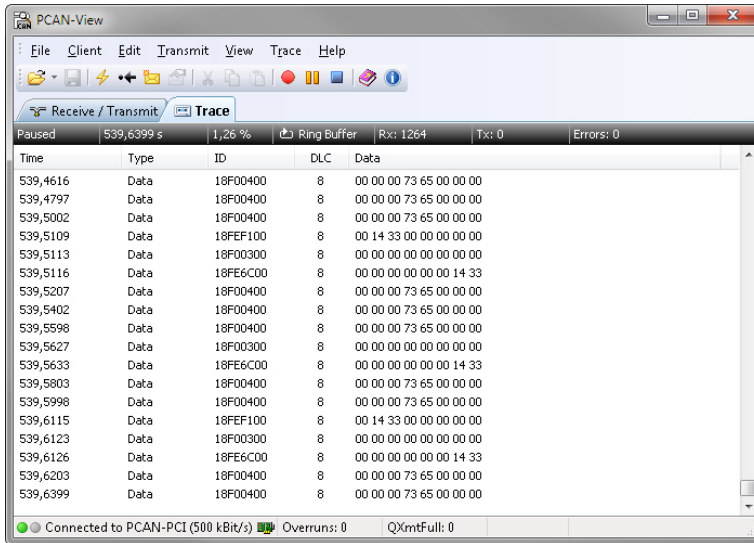


Figure 10: Trace Tab

On the Trace tab the data tracer of PCAN-View is used for logging the communication on a CAN bus. During this process the CAN messages are cached in the working memory of the PC. Afterwards they can be saved to a file.

The tracer can be configured to run in linear or in ring buffer mode. In linear buffer mode the logging is stopped as soon as the buffer is filled completely. In ring buffer mode the oldest messages are overwritten by incoming ones.

4.1.3 Status Bar



Figure 11: Display of the Status Bar

The status bar shows information about the current CAN connection, about error counters (Overruns, QXmtFull) and shows error messages.

You can find further information about the use of PCAN-View in the help which you can invoke in the program via the menu **Help** or the **F1** key.

4.2 Linking Own Programs with PCAN-Basic

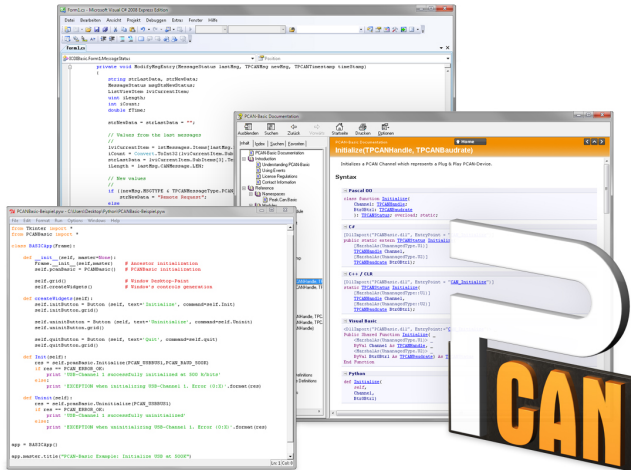


Figure 12: PCAN-Basic

On the provided CD you can find files of the programming interface PCAN-Basic in the directory branch `Develop`. This API provides basic functions for linking own programs to CAN interfaces by PEAK-System and can be used for the following operating systems:

- Windows 7/Vista/XP (32/64-bit)
- Windows CE 6.x (x86/ARMv4)

The API is designed for cross-platform use. Therefore software projects can easily be ported between platforms with low efforts. PEAK-System has created examples for the following programming languages: C++, C#, C++/CLR, Visual Basic, Delphi, Python, and Java.

4.2.1 Features of PCAN-Basic

- └ Supports Windows 7/Vista/XP (32/64-bit) and Windows CE 6.x operating system
- └ Multiple PEAK-System applications and your own can be operated on a physical CAN channel at the same time
- └ Use of a single DLL for all supported hardware types
- └ Use of up to 8 channels for each hardware unit (depending on the PEAK CAN interface used)
- └ Simple switching between channels of a PEAK CAN interface
- └ Driver-internal buffering of 32,768 messages per CAN channel
- └ Precision of time stamps on received messages up to 1 μ s (depending on the PEAK CAN interface used)
- └ Access to specific hardware parameters, such as listen-only mode
- └ Notification of the application through Windows events when a message is received
- └ Extended system for debugging operations
- └ Multilingual debugging output
- └ Output language depends on operating system
- └ Debugging information can be defined individually

An overview of the API functions is located in the header files. You can find detailed information about the PCAN-Basic API on the provided CD in the text and help files (file name extensions `.txt` and `.chm`).

4.2.2 Principle Description of the API

The PCAN-Basic API is the interface between the user application and device driver. In Windows operating systems this is a DLL (Dynamic Link Library).

The sequence of accessing the CAN interface is divided into three phases:

1. Initialization
2. Interaction
3. Completion

Initialization

A CAN channel must be initialized before using it. This is done by the simple call of the function `CAN_Initialize`. Depending on the type of the CAN hardware, up to eight CAN channels can be opened at the same time. After a successful initialization the CAN channel is ready for communication with the CAN hardware and the CAN bus. No further configuration steps are required.

Interaction

For receiving and transmitting CAN messages the functions `CAN_Read` and `CAN_Write` are available. Additional settings can be made, e.g. setting up message filters to confine to specific CAN IDs or setting the CAN controller to listen-only mode.

When receiving CAN messages, events are used for an automatic notification of an application (client). This offers the following advantages:

- The application no longer needs to check for received messages periodically (no polling).
- The response time at reception is reduced.

Completion

To end the communication the function `CAN_Uninitialize` is called in order to release the reserved resources for the CAN channel, among others. In addition the CAN channel is marked as "Free" and is available to other applications.

4.2.3 Notes about the License

Device drivers, the interface DLL, and further files needed for linking are property of the PEAK-System Technik GmbH and may be used only in connection with a hardware component purchased from PEAK-System or one of its partners. If a CAN hardware component of third-party suppliers should be compatible to one of PEAK-System, then you are not allowed to use or to pass on the driver software of PEAK-System.

If a third-party supplier develops software based on the PCAN-Basic and problems occur during the use of this software, consult the software provider.

5 Technical specifications

PCAN-miniPCI

Connectors

Computer	Mini PCI, type 3A (124-pin)
CAN	D-Sub (m), 9 pins Pin assignment according to specification CiA® 102

CAN

Specification	ISO 11898-2, High-speed CAN 2.0A (standard format) and 2.0B (extended format)
Bit rates	40 kbit/s - 1 Mbit/s Lower bit rates on request
Controller	NXP (Philips) SJA1000
Transceiver	NXP (Philips) TJA1040
Galvanic isolation	PCAN-miniPCI: none PCAN-miniPCI opto: up to 300 V, separate for each CAN connector
Supply external devices	D-Sub pin 1; 5 V, max. 50 mA Not assigned at delivery
Termination	none

Supply

Current consumption to 3.3-Volt pin	max. 20 mA		
Current consumption to 5-Volt pin		typ.	max.
	PCAN-miniPCI Single Ch.:	30 mA	50 mA
	PCAN-miniPCI Dual Ch.:	40 mA	80 mA
	PCAN-miniPCI Single Ch. opto:	40 mA	60 mA
	PCAN-miniPCI Dual Ch. opto:	60 mA	100 mA

Continued on the next page

Measures

Size	59.6 x 51 x 4 mm (W x L x H) See also dimension drawing in Appendix B on page 28.		
Weight		Card	Cable + D-Sub
	PCAN-miniPCI Single Ch.:	10 g	8 g
	PCAN-miniPCI Dual Ch.:	11 g	16 g
	PCAN-miniPCI Single Ch. opto:	11 g	8 g
	PCAN-miniPCI Dual Ch. opto:	12 g	16 g
Length connection cable card - D-Sub	15 cm		
	Other cable lengths on request		

Environment

Operating temperature	0 - 70 °C (32 - 158 °F)
Temperature for storage and transport	-40 - 100 °C (-40 - 212 °F)
Relative humidity	15% - 90 %, not condensing
EMC	EN 55024:2003-10 EN 55022:2008-05 EC directive 2004/108/EG

Appendix A CE Certificate

PCAN-miniPCI IPEH-003044/45/46/47 – EC Declaration of Conformity
PEAK-System Technik GmbH



Notes on the CE Symbol

The following applies to the PCAN-miniPCI products
IPEH-003044/45/46/47

EC Directive

This product fulfills the requirements of EC directive
2004/108/EG on "Electromagnetic Compatibility" and is
designed for the following fields of application as per the
CE marking:

Electromagnetic Immunity

DIN EN 55024, Publication date: 2003-10
Information technology equipment, immunity characteristics – Limits and methods of
measurement (IEC/CISPR 24:1997, modified + A1:2001 + A2:2003);
German version EN 55024:1998 + A1:2001 + A2:2003

Electromagnetic Emission

DIN EN 55022, Publication date: 2008-05
Information technology equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods
of measurement (IEC/CISPR 22:2005, modified + A1:2005);
German version EN 55022:2006 + A1:2007

Declarations of Conformity

In accordance with the above mentioned EU directives,
the EC declarations of conformity and the associated
documentation are held at the disposal of the competent
authorities at the address below:

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Mr. Wilhelm
Otto-Roehm-Strasse 69
64293 Darmstadt
Germany

Phone: +49 (0)6151 8173-20
Fax: +49 (0)6151 8173-29
E-mail: info@peak-system.com

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "U. W. M.", is written over a horizontal line.

Signed this 4th day of October 2011

Appendix B Dimension Drawing

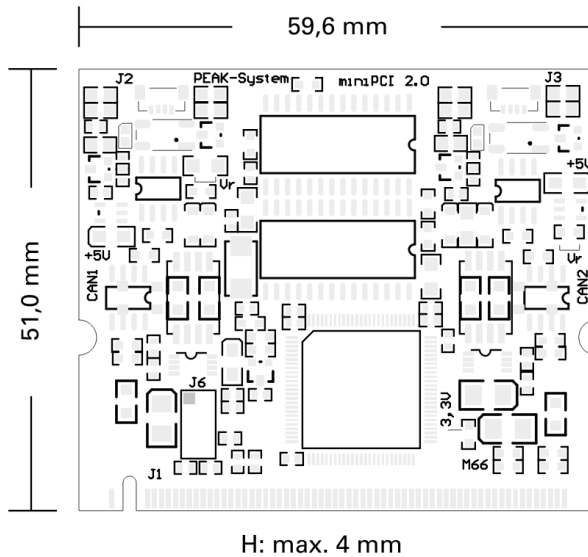


Figure 13: View PCAN-miniPCI

The figure doesn't show the actual size of the product.

Appendix C Quick Reference

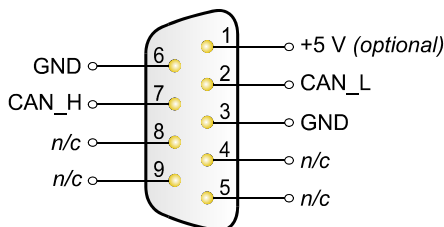
Software/Hardware Installation under windows

Before installing the PCAN-miniPCI card into the computer set up the corresponding software package from the supplied CD (with administrator privileges). Afterwards, insert the PCAN-miniPCI card into a vacant Mini PCI slot of the switched off computer. The PCAN-miniPCI card is recognized by Windows and the driver is initialized. After the installation process is finished successfully you can find the entry "PCAN-miniPCI" in the branch "CAN-Hardware" of the Windows Device Manager.

Getting Started under windows

Run the CAN monitor PCAN-View from the Windows Start menu as a sample application for accessing the PCAN-miniPCI card. For initialization of the PCAN-miniPCI card select the CAN channel and the CAN bit rate.

High-speed CAN connector (D-Sub, 9 pins)



n/c = not connected