

# **PiCAN2 DUO ISO USER GUIDE**

## **V1.2**

Product name	PiCAN2 DUO CAN-Bus ISO Board for Raspberry Pi
Model number	RSP-PiCAN2DUO-ISO
Manufacturer	SK Pang Electronics Ltd

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## 1. Introduction

This PiCAN2 DUO ISO board provide two independent isolated CAN-Bus channels for the Raspberry Pi 2. It uses the Microchip MCP2515 CAN controller with ISO1050 isolated CAN transceiver. Connections are made via 4 way screw terminal plugs.

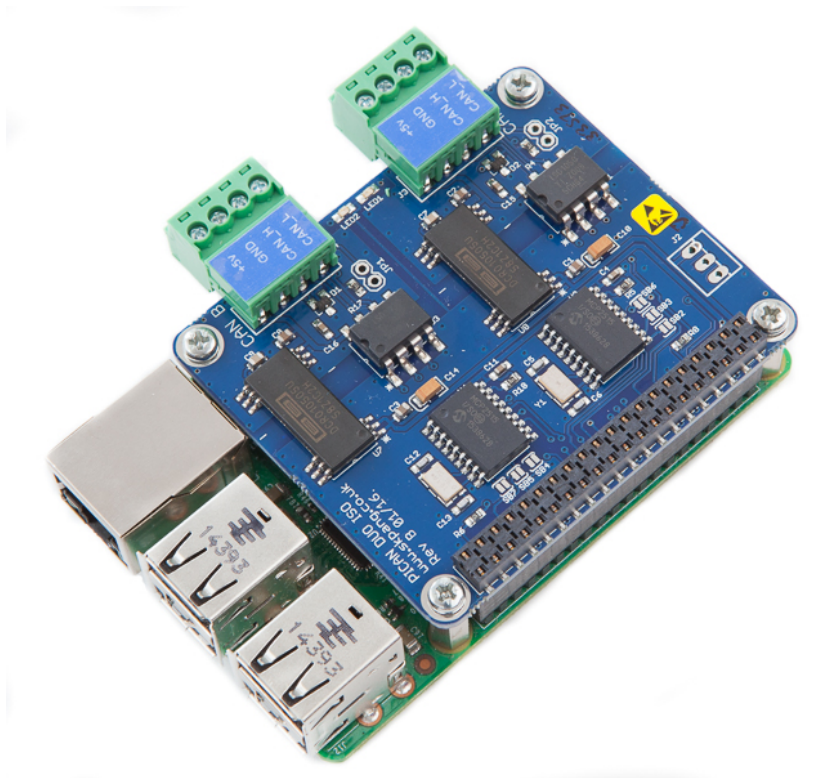
Easy to install SocketCAN driver. Programming can be done in C or Python.

### 1.1. Features

- Two galvanically isolated CAN channels
- 70mA 5v output per channel that can be use to power other CAN nodes
- CAN v2.0B at 1 Mb/s
- High speed SPI Interface (10 MHz)
- Standard and extended data and remote frames
- CAN connection via screw terminal
- 120Ω terminator ready
- Serial LCD ready
- LED indicator
- Four fixing holes, comply with Pi Hat standard
- SocketCAN driver, appears as can0 and can1 to application
- Interrupt RX on GPIO25 and GPIO24

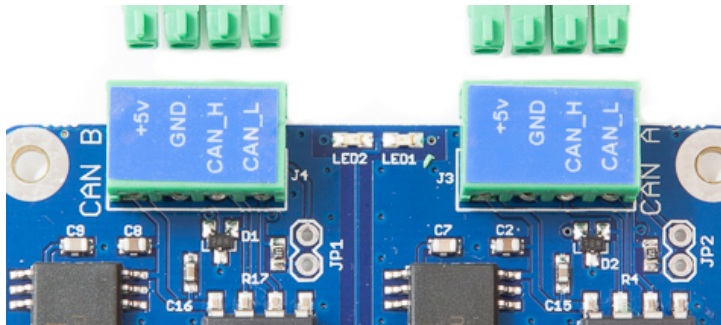
## 2. Hardware Installation

Before installing the board make sure the Raspberry is switched off. Carefully align the 40way connector on top of the Pi. Use spacer and screw (optional items) to secure the board.



## 1.2. Screw Terminal

The CAN connection can also be made via the 4 way screw terminal.



CAN B (J4)	
Pin number	Function
1	+5v (70mA)
2	GND
3	CAN_H
4	CAN_L

CAN A (J3)	
Pin number	Function
1	+5v (70mA)
2	GND
3	CAN_H
4	CAN_L

The +5v output can source a maximum of 70mA per channel that can be use to power other CAN nodes.

## 1.3. 120Ω Terminator

There is a 120Ω fitted to the board. To use the terminator solder a 2way header pin to JP1 and JP2 then insert a jumper.

## 1.4. LED

There are two red LEDs fitted to the board. This is connected to GPIO04 (CAN A) and GPIO26 (CAN B).

## 1.5. Not Fitted Items

J2 can be use to power a serial LCD with data on TXD line from the Pi. There is also 5v supply on J2.

## 3. Software Installation

It is best to start with a brand new Raspbian image. Download the latest from:

<https://www.raspberrypi.org/downloads/raspbian/>

After first time boot up, do an update and upgrade first.

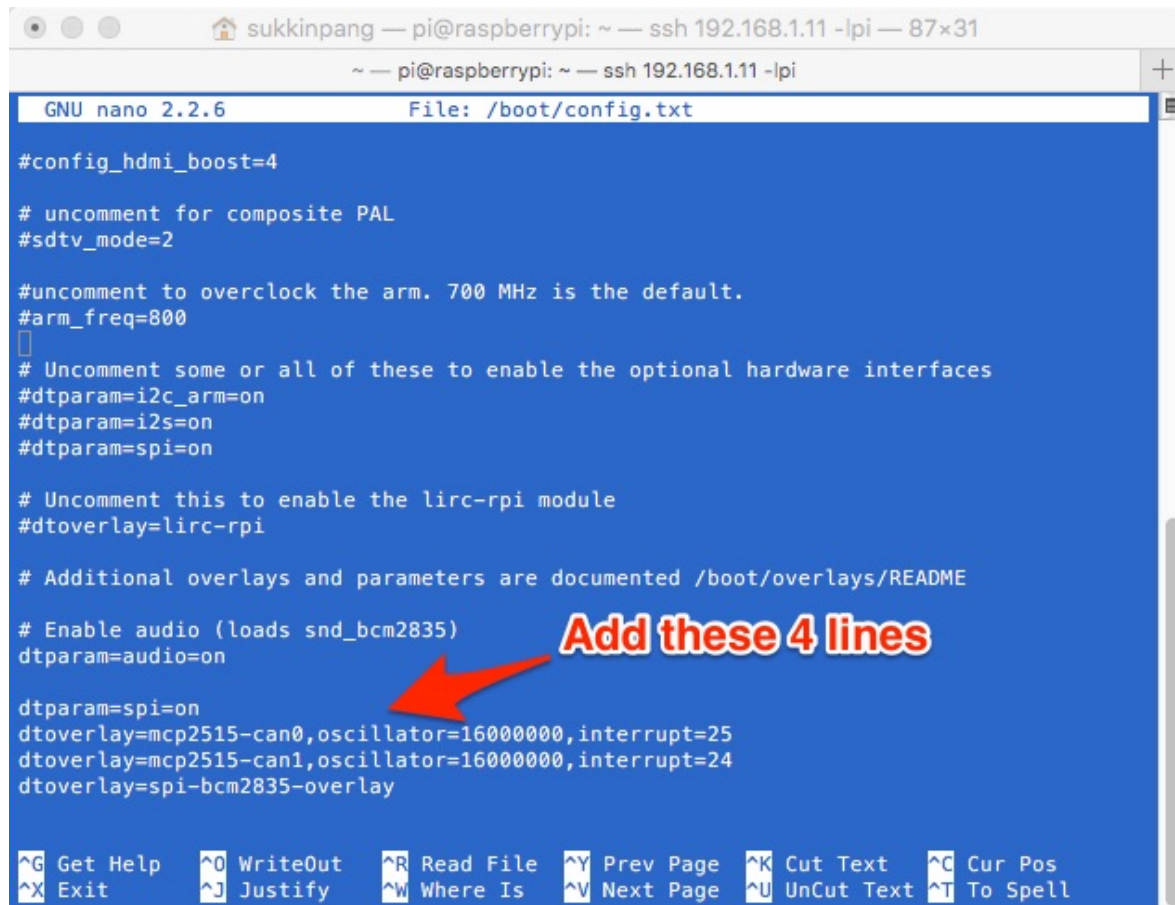
```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get upgrade
sudo reboot
```

Add the overlays by:

```
sudo nano /boot/config.txt
```

Add these 4 lines to the end of file:

```
dtparam=spi=on
dtoverlay=mcp2515-can0,oscillator=16000000,interrupt=25
dtoverlay=mcp2515-can1,oscillator=16000000,interrupt=24
dtoverlay=spi-bcm2835-overlay
```



```
GNU nano 2.2.6 File: /boot/config.txt
#config_hdmi_boost=4
# uncomment for composite PAL
#sdtv_mode=2
#uncomment to overclock the arm. 700 MHz is the default.
#arm_freq=800
[]
# Uncomment some or all of these to enable the optional hardware interfaces
#dtparam=i2c_arm=on
#dtparam=i2s=on
#dtparam=spi=on
# Uncomment this to enable the lirc-rpi module
#dtoverlay=lirc-rpi
# Additional overlays and parameters are documented /boot/overlays/README
# Enable audio (loads snd_bcm2835)
dtparam=audio=on
dtparam=spi=on
dtoverlay=mcp2515-can0,oscillator=16000000,interrupt=25
dtoverlay=mcp2515-can1,oscillator=16000000,interrupt=24
dtoverlay=spi-bcm2835-overlay
```

Reboot Pi:

```
sudo reboot
```

## 1.6. Bring Up the Interface

You can now bring the CAN interfaces up:

```
sudo /sbin/ip link set can0 up type can bitrate 500000
sudo /sbin/ip link set can1 up type can bitrate 500000
```

Download and copy the CAN test programs to the Pi.

[http://www.skpang.co.uk/dl/can-test\\_pi2.zip](http://www.skpang.co.uk/dl/can-test_pi2.zip)

Connect the PiCAN2 to your CAN network via screw terminal .

To send a CAN message on can0 (CAN B J4) use :

```
./cansend can0 7DF#0201050000000000
```

This will send a CAN ID of 7DF. Data 02 01 05 – coolant temperature request.

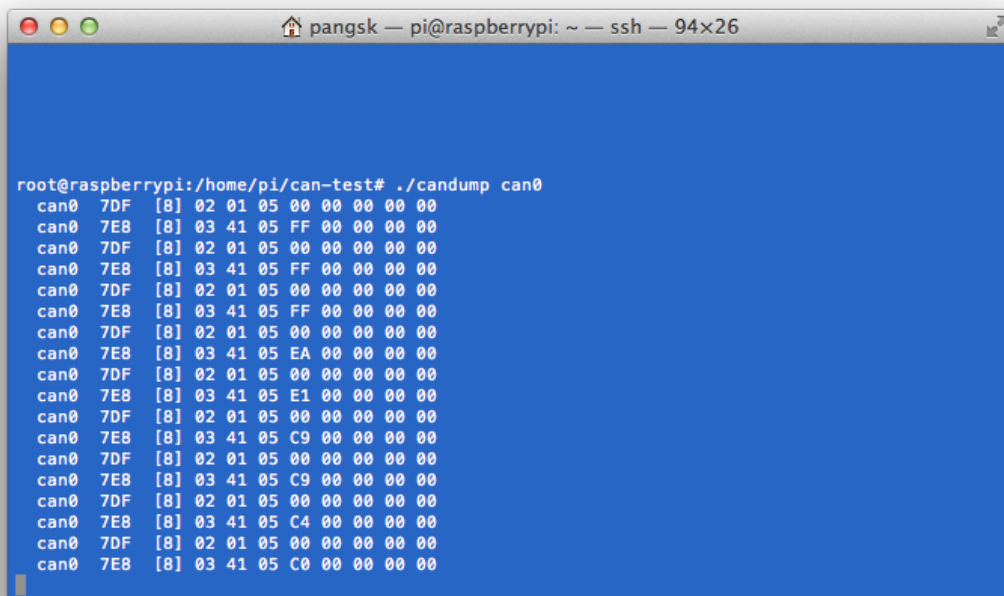
To send a CAN message on can1 (CAN A J3) use :

```
./cansend can1 7DF#0201050000000000
```

Connect the PiCAN to a CAN-bus network and monitor traffic by using command:

```
./candump can0
```

You should see something like this:

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'pangsk — pi@raspberrypi: ~ — ssh — 94x26'. The terminal shows the command './candump can0' being executed. The output displays a series of CAN bus messages on can0, alternating between IDs 7DF and 7E8. Each message shows the ID, a priority level of [8], and a 7-byte data field. The data fields for ID 7DF are 02 01 05 followed by four zeros. The data fields for ID 7E8 are 03 41 05 followed by three zeros and a final byte that varies between FF, EA, E1, C9, and C0.

```
root@raspberrypi:/home/pi/can-test# ./candump can0
can0 7DF [8] 02 01 05 00 00 00 00
can0 7E8 [8] 03 41 05 FF 00 00 00
can0 7DF [8] 02 01 05 00 00 00 00
can0 7E8 [8] 03 41 05 FF 00 00 00
can0 7DF [8] 02 01 05 00 00 00 00
can0 7E8 [8] 03 41 05 FF 00 00 00
can0 7DF [8] 02 01 05 00 00 00 00
can0 7E8 [8] 03 41 05 FF 00 00 00
can0 7DF [8] 02 01 05 00 00 00 00
can0 7E8 [8] 03 41 05 EA 00 00 00
can0 7DF [8] 02 01 05 00 00 00 00
can0 7E8 [8] 03 41 05 E1 00 00 00
can0 7DF [8] 02 01 05 00 00 00 00
can0 7E8 [8] 03 41 05 C9 00 00 00
can0 7DF [8] 02 01 05 00 00 00 00
can0 7E8 [8] 03 41 05 C9 00 00 00
can0 7DF [8] 02 01 05 00 00 00 00
can0 7E8 [8] 03 41 05 C4 00 00 00
can0 7DF [8] 02 01 05 00 00 00 00
can0 7E8 [8] 03 41 05 C0 00 00 00
```

## 4. Writing Your Own Software

You can write your own application software in either C or Python.

### 1.7. Application in Python

Download the Python-CAN files from:

<https://bitbucket.org/hardbyte/python-can/get/4085cffd2519.zip>

Unzip and install by

```
sudo python3 setup.py install
```

Bring the CAN interface up if it is not already done:

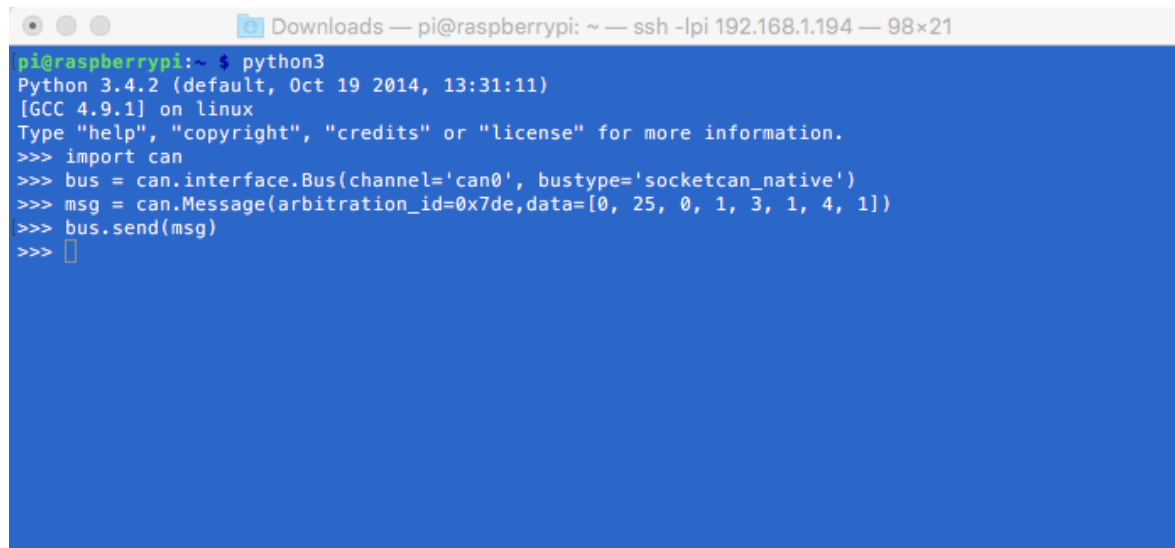
```
sudo /sbin/ip link set can0 up type can bitrate 500000
```

Now start python3

```
python3
```

To sent a message out type the following lines:

```
import can
bus = can.interface.Bus(channel='can0', bustype='socketcan_native')
msg = can.Message(arbitration_id=0x7de,
                  data=[0, 25, 0, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1],
                  extended_id=False)
bus.send(msg)
```

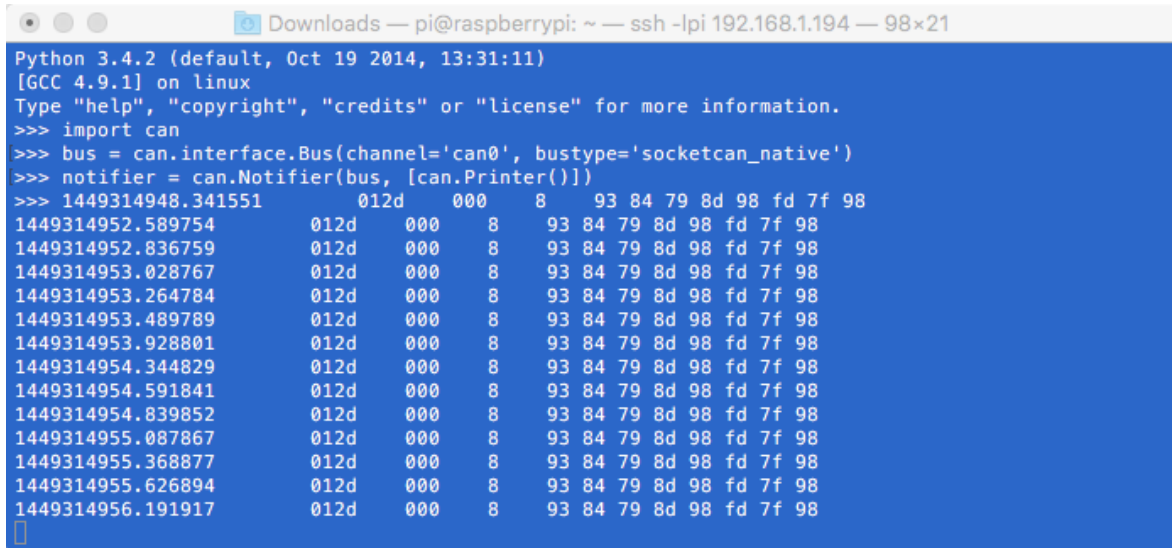
A screenshot of a terminal window on a Raspberry Pi. The window title is "Downloads — pi@raspberrypi: ~ — ssh -lpi 192.168.1.194 — 98x21". The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ python3
Python 3.4.2 (default, Oct 19 2014, 13:31:11)
[GCC 4.9.1] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import can
>>> bus = can.interface.Bus(channel='can0', bustype='socketcan_native')
>>> msg = can.Message(arbitration_id=0x7de,data=[0, 25, 0, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1])
>>> bus.send(msg)
>>> 
```



To received messages and display on screen type:

```
notifier = can.Notifier(bus, [can.Printer()])
```



```

Python 3.4.2 (default, Oct 19 2014, 13:31:11)
[GCC 4.9.1] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import can
>>> bus = can.interface.Bus(channel='can0', bustype='socketcan_native')
>>> notifier = can.Notifier(bus, [can.Printer()])
>>> 1449314948.341551      012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98
1449314952.589754        012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98
1449314952.836759        012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98
1449314953.028767        012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98
1449314953.264784        012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98
1449314953.489789        012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98
1449314953.928801        012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98
1449314954.344829        012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98
1449314954.591841        012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98
1449314954.839852        012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98
1449314955.087867        012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98
1449314955.368877        012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98
1449314955.626894        012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98
1449314956.191917        012d      000      8      93 84 79 8d 98 fd 7f 98

```

## 1.8. Application in C

Bring the CAN interface up if it is not already done:

```
sudo /sbin/ip link set can0 up type can bitrate 500000
```

Download the source code and example files by typing the following in the command prompt:

```
wget http://skpang.co.uk/dl/cantest.tar
```

Unpack the tar file and change into directory by:

```
tar xf cantest.tar
cd linux-can-utils
```

The example file is called cantest.c to edit this file, type the following in the command prompt:

```
nano cantest.c
```

Line 77 is the CAN message to be sent out.

```
unsigned char buff[] = "7DF#0201050000000000";
```

7DF is the message ID and 0201050000000000 is the data. Change the data to suit. Press CTRL-X to exit.

To compile the program type:

```
make
```

Check there are no errors. To run the program type:

```
./cantest
```