


# SK Pang electronics PiCAN FD Zero CAN FD HAT for Raspberry Pi Zero with 1A SMPS User Guide

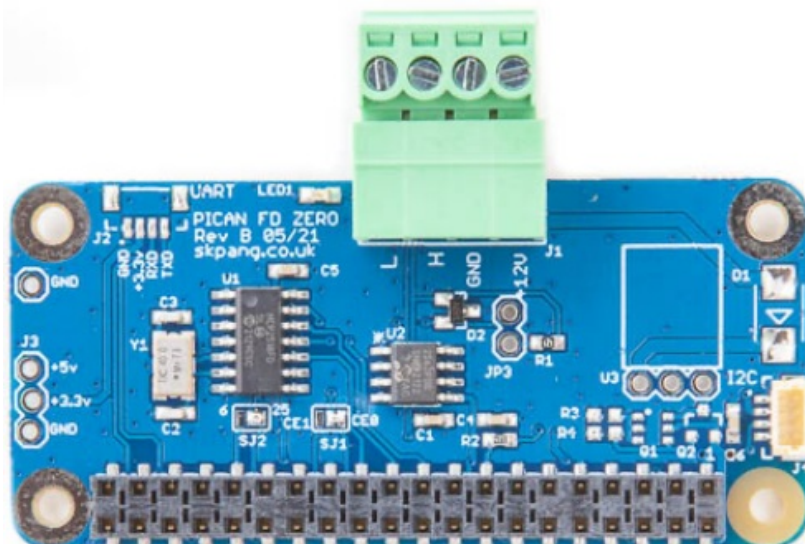
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**SK Pang electronics**

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## Introduction

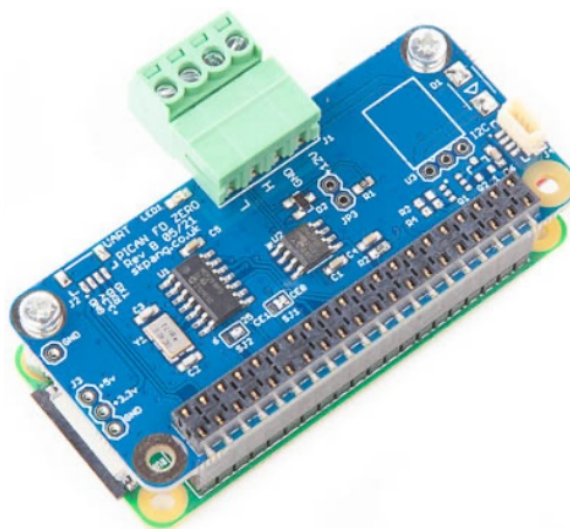
- This PiCAN FD Zero board provide CAN-Bus FD capability for the Raspberry Pi Zero. It uses the Microchip MCP2518FD CAN controller with MCP2562FD CAN transceiver. Connections are made via 4way plug in terminal. CAN\_H, CAN\_L and GND.
- The improved CAN FD extends the length of the data section to up to 64 bytes per frame and a data rate of up to 8 Mbps.
- Easy to install SocketCAN driver. Programming can be done in C or Python.

## Features

- Arbitration Bit Rate upto 1Mbps
- Data Bit Rate up to 8Mbps
- CAN FD Controller modes
- Mixed CAN2.0B and CANFD mode
- CAN2.0B mode
- Conforms to ISO11898-1:2015
- High speed SPI Interface
- 120 $\Omega$  terminator ready
- 4 way plug-in terminal for CAN and power
- 120 $\Omega$  terminator ready
- LED indicator (GPIO 22)
- SocketCAN driver, appears as can0 to application
- Interrupt RX on GPIO25 or GPIO6
- Qwiic (I2C) connector for extra sensors

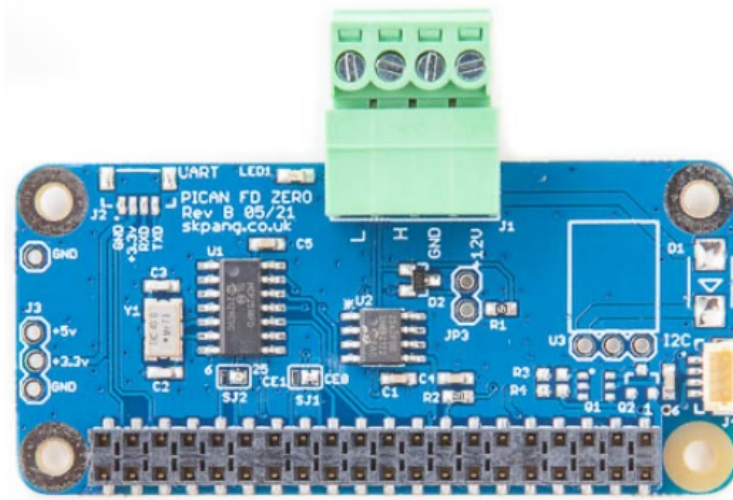
## Hardware Installation

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.



## Screw Terminals

The CAN connections are made via the 4way plug-in terminals.



J1	Function
1	CAN_L
2	CAN_H
3	GND
4	nc

### 120W Terminator

There is a 120W fitted to the board. To use the terminator solder a 2way header pin to JP3 then insert a jumper.

### LED

There is a red LED fitted to the board. This is connected to GPIO22.

## 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 lines to the end of file:
  - `dtoverlay=spi=on`
  - `dtoverlay=mcp251xfd,spi0-0,interrupt=25`
- Reboot Pi:  
`sudo reboot`

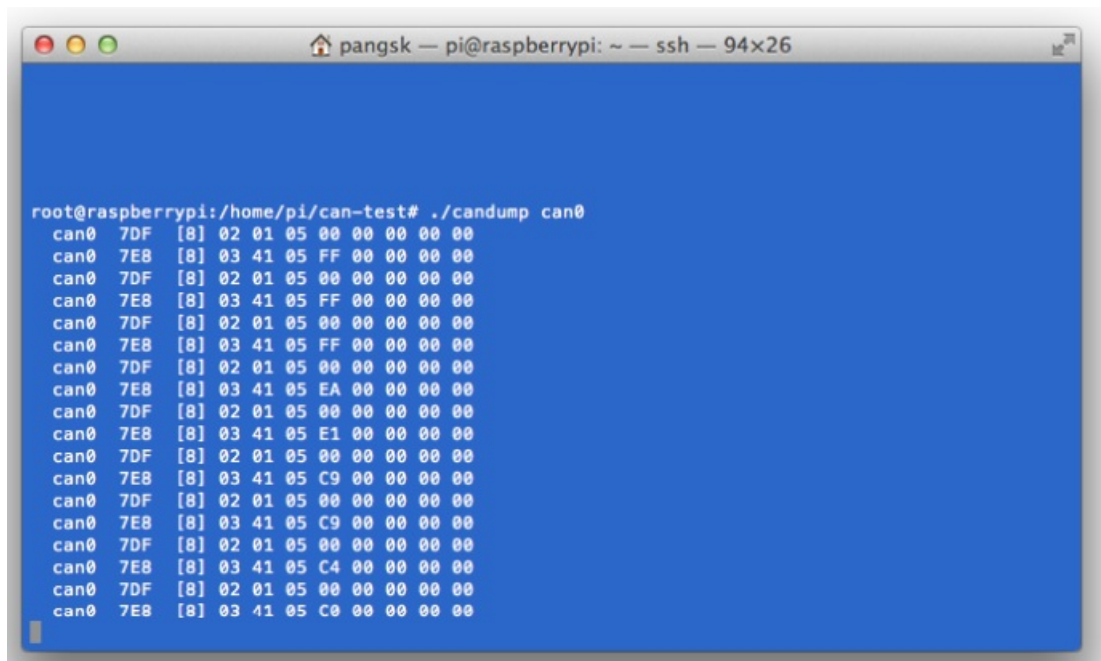
### Installing CAN Utils

- Install the CAN utils by:

```
sudo apt-get install can-utils
```

## Bring Up the Interface

- You can now bring the CAN interface up with CAN 2.0B at 500kbps:  
`sudo /sbin/ip link set can0 up type can bitrate 500000`
- or CAN FD at 500kbps / 2Mbps. Use copy and paste to a terminal.  
`sudo /sbin/ip link set can0 up type can bitrate 500000 dbitrate 2000000 fd on sample-point .8 dsample-point .8`
- Connect the PiCAN FD Zero to your CAN network via the plug-in screw terminal.
  - To send a CAN 2.0 message use :  
`cansend can0 7DF#0201050000000000`
  - This will send a CAN ID of 7DF. Data 02 01 05 – coolant temperature request.
  - To send a CAN FD message with BRS use :  
`cansend can0 7df##155555555555555555`
  - To send a CAN FD message with no BRS use :  
`cansend can0 7df##055555555555555555`
  - 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 output of the command `./candump can0`. The output displays a series of CAN bus messages on the `can0` interface. Each line shows the CAN ID (7DF or 7E8), the message length in bytes (e.g., [8]), and the hexadecimal data bytes. The messages alternate between IDs 7DF and 7E8, with data bytes including 02 01 05, 03 41 05, and 03 41 05 followed by various trailing bytes.

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

## Python Installation and Use

- Ensure the driver for PiCAN FD is installed and working correctly first.
  - Clone the pythonCan repository by:
    - git clone <https://github.com/hardbyte/python-can>
    - cd python-can
    - sudo python3 setup.py install
- Check there is no error been displayed.
  - Bring up the can0 interface:  
`sudo /sbin/ip link set can0 up type can bitrate 500000 dbitrate 2000000 fd on sample-point .8 dsample-`

point .8

- Now start python3 and try the transmit with CAN FD and BRS set.
  - python3
  - import can
  - bus = can.interface.Bus(channel='can0', bustype='socketcan\_native',fd = True)
  - msg = can.Message(arbitration\_id=0x7de,extended\_id=False,is\_fd = True, bitrate\_switch = True,data=[0,0,0,0,0,0x1e,0x21,0xfe, 0x80, 0, 0,1,0])
  - bus.send(msg)

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/python-can $ python3
Python 3.5.3 (default, Jan 19 2017, 14:11:04)
[GCC 6.3.0 20170124] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import can
>>> bus = can.interface.Bus(channel='can0', bustype='socketcan_native',fd = True)
>>> msg = can.Message(arbitration_id=0x7de,extended_id=False,is_fd = True, bitrate_switch = True,data=[0,0,0,0,0,0x1e,0x21,0xfe, 0x80, 0, 0,1,0])
>>> bus.send(msg)
>>>
```

- To receive messages and display on screen type in:

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

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/python-can $ python3
Python 3.5.3 (default, Jan 19 2017, 14:11:04)
[GCC 6.3.0 20170124] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import can
>>> bus = can.interface.Bus(channel='can0', bustype='socketcan_native',fd = True)
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>>> bus.send(msg)
>>> notifier = can.Notifier(bus, [can.Printer()])
>>> Timestamp: 1521407261.782672      ID: 0123      S      DLC: 5      01 22 33 44 04
Timestamp: 1521407262.494297      ID: 0123      S      DLC: 5      01 22 33 44 04
Timestamp: 1521407263.006066      ID: 0123      S      DLC: 5      01 22 33 44 04
Timestamp: 1521407263.406438      ID: 0123      S      DLC: 5      01 22 33 44 04
Timestamp: 1521407265.154456      ID: 07df      S      DLC: 8      23 41 23 41 34 23 04 00
Timestamp: 1521407265.746158      ID: 07df      S      DLC: 8      23 41 23 41 34 23 04 00
Timestamp: 1521407266.226386      ID: 07df      S      DLC: 8      23 41 23 41 34 23 04 00
Timestamp: 1521407307.873616      ID: 0123      S      F      DLC: 12     01 22 33 44 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Timestamp: 1521407308.385764      ID: 0123      S      F      DLC: 12     01 22 33 44 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Timestamp: 1521407308.816160      ID: 0123      S      F      DLC: 12     01 22 33 44 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
>>>
```


- Documentation for python-can can be found at :  
<https://python-can.readthedocs.io/en/stable/index.html>
- More examples in github:  
<https://github.com/sk Pang/PiCAN-FD-Python-examples>

## ABOUT COMPANY

- SK Pang Electronics Ltd Ó 2021
- [www.skpang.co.uk](http://www.skpang.co.uk)

## Documents / Resources



	<p><a href="#">SK Pang electronics PICANFDZ-SMPS PiCAN FD Zero CAN FD HAT for Raspberry Pi Zero with 1A SMPS</a> [pdf] User Guide</p> <p>PICANFDZ-SMPS, PiCAN FD Zero CAN FD HAT for Raspberry Pi Zero with 1A SMPS, PICANFDZ-SMPS PiCAN FD Zero CAN FD HAT for Raspberry Pi Zero with 1A SMPS</p>
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## References

- [SK Pang Electronics Ltd - Electronic supply for engineer and hobbyist](#)
- [GitHub - hardbyte/python-can: The can package provides controller area network support for Python developers](#)
- [GitHub - skpang/PiCAN-FD-Python-examples](#)
- [python-can 4.1.0 documentation](#)
- [Raspberry Pi OS – Raspberry Pi](#)