



**PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3
Development Kit
for 64/80-pin
Enhanced CAN Devices
User's Guide**

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Preface

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains general information about this manual and contacting customer support.

HIGHLIGHTS

Items discussed in this chapter are:

- About this Guide
- Warranty Registration
- Recommended Reading
- Troubleshooting
- Microchip On-Line Support
- Customer Change Notification Service
- Customer Support

ABOUT THIS GUIDE

Document Layout

This document describes how to use the PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3 Development Board as a development system for Microchip Technology's PIC18F6585/6680/8585/8680 family of enhanced CAN microcontrollers. The manual layout is as follows:

- **Chapter 1: Introduction to the PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3 Board** – What the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board is, what makes it a desirable development tool and what features are available.
- **Chapter 2: Getting Started with the PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3 Board** – Describes how to connect and begin to use the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board.
- **Chapter 3: Getting Started with the CANKing Software** – Gives a brief overview of the CANKing host software and the concept of the predefined templates.
- **Chapter 4: Using the CANKing Templates** – Provides a more detailed description of the individual templates and how to use them.
- **Chapter 5: Reconfiguring the PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3 Hardware** – Describes various multi-node configurations of the board, and how to customize certain features.
- **Chapter 6: Troubleshooting** – Provides information on solving common problems.
- **Appendix A: PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3 Technical Information** – Provides the block diagram and detailed schematics of the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board.
- **Appendix B: FAQs on Configuring PIC18 CAN Devices** – Provides a list of the most commonly encountered issues when programming PIC18 CAN microcontrollers, as well some solutions.
- **Appendix C: PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3 Software CD** – Provides a summary of the software on the accompanying CD-ROM.

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- **Index** – Cross-reference listing of terms, features and sections of this document.
- **Worldwide Sales and Service** – Lists the address, telephone and fax number for Microchip Technology Inc. sales and service locations throughout the world.

Conventions Used in This Guide

This manual uses the following documentation conventions:

TABLE 1: DOCUMENTATION CONVENTIONS

Description	Represents	Examples
Code (Courier font):		
Plain characters	Sample code File names and paths	<code>#define START</code> <code>c:\autoexec.bat</code>
Angle brackets: < >	Variables	<label>, <exp>
Square brackets []	Optional arguments	MPASMWIN [main.asm]
Curly brackets and pipe character: { | }	Choice of mutually exclusive arguments; An OR selection	errorlevel {0|1}
Lower case characters in quotes	Type of data	"filename"
Ellipses...	Used to imply (but not show) additional text that is not relevant to the example	list ["list_option...", "list_option"]
0xnnn	A hexadecimal number where n is a hexadecimal digit	0xFFFF, 0x007A
Italic characters	A variable argument; it can be either a type of data (in lower case characters) or a specific example (in upper case characters).	char isascii (char, ch);
Interface (Arial font):		
Underlined, italic text with right arrow	A menu selection from the menu bar	<u>File > Save</u>
Bold characters	A window or dialog button to click	OK, Cancel
Characters in angle brackets < >	A key on the keyboard	<Tab>, <Ctrl-C>
Documents (Arial font):		
Italic characters	Referenced books	<i>MPLAB® IDE User's Guide</i>

Documentation Updates

All documentation becomes dated and this user's guide is no exception. Since MPLAB® IDE, MPLAB C1X and other Microchip tools are constantly evolving to meet customer needs, some actual dialogs and/or tool descriptions may differ from those in this document. Please refer to our web site to obtain the latest documentation available.

Documentation Numbering Conventions

Documents are numbered with a "DS" number. The number is located on the bottom of each page, in front of the page number. The numbering convention for the DS Number is: DSXXXXXA,

where:

- XXXXX = The document number.
A = The revision level of the document.

WARRANTY REGISTRATION

Please complete the enclosed Warranty Registration Card and mail it promptly. Sending in your Warranty Registration Card entitles you to receive new product updates. Interim software releases are available at the Microchip web site.

RECOMMENDED READING

This user's guide describes how to use the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Development Kit. The data sheets contain current information on programming the specific microcontroller devices.

MPLAB® IDE User's Guide (DS51025)

Comprehensive guide that describes installation and features of Microchip's MPLAB Integrated Development Environment (IDE), as well as the editor and simulator functions in the MPLAB IDE environment.

MPASM™ User's Guide with MPLINK™ and MPLIB™ (DS33014)

This user's guide describes how to use the Microchip PICmicro® MCU MPASM assembler, the MPLINK object linker and the MPLIB object librarian.

Technical Library CD-ROM (DS00161)

This CD-ROM contains comprehensive application notes, data sheets and technical briefs for all Microchip products. To obtain this CD-ROM, contact the nearest Microchip Sales and Service location (see back page) or download individual data sheet files from the Microchip web site (<http://www.microchip.com>).

Embedded Control Handbook (DS00711)

This handbook consists of several documents that contain a wealth of information about microcontroller applications. To obtain these documents, contact the nearest Microchip Sales and Service location (see back page).

The application notes described in these manuals are also obtainable from Microchip Sales and Service locations or from the Microchip web site (<http://www.microchip.com>).

PICmicro® Mid-Range MCU Family Reference Manual (DS33023) and PICmicro® 18C MCU Family Reference Manual (DS39500)

These manuals explain the general details and operation of the mid-range and advanced MCU family architecture and peripheral modules. They are designed to complement the device data sheets.

PIC18F6585/6680/8585/8680 Device Data Sheet (DS30491)

This is the definitive reference for Microchip's 64 and 80-pin Enhanced CAN microcontrollers, that are at the heart of the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Demonstration Kit.

Microsoft® Windows® Manuals

This manual assumes that users are familiar with the Microsoft Windows operating system. Many excellent references exist for this software program and should be consulted for general operation of Windows.

TROUBLESHOOTING

See **Chapter 6 "Troubleshooting"** for information on common problems.

MICROCHIP ON-LINE SUPPORT

Microchip provides on-line support on the Microchip web site at:

<http://www.microchip.com>

A file transfer site is also available by using an FTP service connecting to:

<ftp://ftp.microchip.com>

The web site and file transfer site provide a variety of services. Users may download files for the latest development tools, data sheets, application notes, user's guides, articles and sample programs. A variety of Microchip specific business information is also available, including listings of Microchip sales offices and distributors. Other information available on the web site includes:

- Latest Microchip press releases
- Technical support section with FAQs
- Design tips
- Device errata
- Job postings
- Microchip consultant program member listing
- Links to other useful web sites related to Microchip products
- Conferences for products, development systems, technical information and more
- Listing of seminars and events

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The Development Systems product group categories are:

- Compilers
- Emulators
- In-Circuit Debuggers
- MPLAB IDE
- Programmers

Here is a description of these categories:

Compilers – The latest information on Microchip C compilers and other language tools. These include the MPLAB C17, MPLAB C18 and MPLAB C30 C Compilers; MPASM and MPLAB ASM30 assemblers; MPLINK and MPLAB LINK30 linkers; and MPLIB and MPLAB LIB30 librarians.

Emulators – The latest information on Microchip in-circuit emulators. This includes the MPLAB ICE 2000.

In-Circuit Debuggers – The latest information on Microchip in-circuit debuggers. These include the MPLAB ICD and MPLAB ICD 2.

MPLAB – The latest information on Microchip MPLAB IDE, the Windows Integrated Development Environment for development systems tools. This list is focused on the MPLAB IDE, MPLAB SIM simulator, MPLAB IDE Project Manager and general editing and debugging features.

Programmers – The latest information on Microchip device programmers. These include the PRO MATE® II device programmer and PICSTART® Plus development programmer.

CUSTOMER SUPPORT

Users of Microchip products can receive assistance through several channels:

- Distributors
- Local Sales Office
- Field Application Engineers (FAEs)
- Corporate Applications Engineers (CAEs)
- Systems Information and Upgrade Hot Line

Customers should call their distributor or field application engineer (FAE) for support. Local sales offices are also available to help customers. See the last page of this document for a listing of sales offices and locations.

Corporate applications engineers (CAEs) may be contacted at (480) 792-7627.

Systems Information and Upgrade Line

The Systems Information and Upgrade Information Line provides system users with a listing of the latest versions of all of Microchip's development systems software products. Plus, this line provides information on how customers can receive the most current upgrade kits. The Information Line numbers are:

1-800-755-2345 for U.S. and most of Canada.

1-480-792-7302 for the rest of the world.

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NOTES:

Chapter 1. Introduction to the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3 Development Kit has been developed for the evaluation or development of CAN network nodes, utilizing Microchip's family of 64 and 80-pin CAN microcontrollers. This tool is ideal for beginning CAN designers, as well as those new to the PIC18F6585/6680/8585/8680 family of enhanced CAN devices.

The Demonstration Board provides three nodes (two CAN and one LIN bus) that can be configured in numerous ways through jumpers and component selection. The CAN nodes implement basic input and output functionality and can send and receive CAN bus messages. The Host Software, included with the kit, allows fine manipulation of the CAN devices down to the bit level, as well as high-level control of the microcontroller. It also provides predefined templates for demonstration, evaluation and development uses. Finally, the Demonstration Board provides new options for added communications and motor control functionality.

1.2 HIGHLIGHTS

This chapter discusses:

- PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Development Kit Contents
- Overview of the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board
- PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board Features
- CANKing Host Software

1.3 PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 DEVELOPMENT KIT CONTENTS

Your PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Development Kit contains the following items:

1. PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Development Board, complete with three Microchip controllers (PIC18F6680, PIC18F8680 and PIC18F1320) preprogrammed with demo firmware.
2. A universal power supply (110-230 VAC input, 12 VDC output) and power cable for the Development Board.
3. A male-to-female DB9 serial cable for use in communicating with the board.
4. The PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 CD-ROM with CANKing host software, User's Guide and other supporting documents.
5. A warranty registration card.

1.4 OVERVIEW OF THE PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 BOARD

Most demonstration or evaluation systems use a single microcontroller and are designed to show off that controller's features. While this makes sense in most situations, it also means that users must set up several boards to evaluate even a simple network of a few nodes. The drawbacks to this arrangement should be obvious.

In contrast, PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 provides three network nodes on one circuit board. By using a common power supply and allowing the nodes to be configured in multiple ways, the process of evaluating and developing network nodes can be significantly streamlined.

The three nodes on the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board are:

- Node0, a CAN node implemented with a 64-pin PIC18F6680 microcontroller. This node interfaces to the external host computer through a standard serial (RS-232) interface and is directly controlled by the host software. It monitors both the on-board and external CAN busses and can be used for basic PIC18F6X8X/8X8X evaluation/development.
- Node1, a CAN node implemented with an 80-pin PIC18F8680 microcontroller. This node communicates with Node0 over the on-board CAN bus. It also implements the CAN-to-LIN bus gateway to Node2 (below) and acts as the LIN bus master node. Like Node0, Node1 can also be used for basic PIC18F6X8X/8X8X evaluation/development.
- Node2, a LIN bus slave node, is implemented with the 20-pin PIC18F1320 microcontroller. It communicates to Node1 via the LIN bus.

Both the CAN and LIN busses are routed off-board through connectors, which allows the board to be connected to an external bus.

1.4.1 Benefits of Using the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board

Putting three nodes on one board gives the developer some definite benefits:

MULTIPLE HARDWARE CONFIGURATIONS WITH ONE BOARD: Of course, the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board accommodates a large selection of CAN and LIN node combinations. In addition, users can implement any one of three oscillator configurations for the CAN nodes, or easily add other hardware to the board using the prototyping area and headers.

Many of these configuration changes are performed with jumpers, while others require component additions or removals. The board configurations and jumper locations are discussed in detail in **Chapter 5 “Reconfiguring the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Hardware”** and **Chapter 6 “Troubleshooting”**.

EASIER CAN NODE EVALUATION: The CANKing host software included with the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Development Kit allows for fast evaluation of CAN node operation, as well as the CAN protocol. Using one of the included template sets, users can evaluate everything from bit-level status of registers to node operation and bus status. The host software and the templates are discussed in detail in **Chapter 3 “Getting Started with the CANKing Software”** and **Chapter 4 “Using the CANKing Templates”**.

ENHANCED CAN NODE DEVELOPMENT: Including two CAN nodes on the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board provides an additional tool for developing PIC18F6X8X/8X8X-based CAN nodes, either by themselves or together. For example, a user might use the controller in Node1 to prototype a CAN node, while using Node0 as a simple bus monitor (using the basic template). Node0 could also be used as a tool to set or verify bit timings, masks or filters.

The possibilities are not limited to what can be developed with just the nodes on the board either. For example, Node0 can be included as part of a more complex developmental network of many CAN nodes and serve as the “tap point” for monitoring the entire network.

Introduction to the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board

1.5 PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 BOARD FEATURES

As mentioned, the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board consists of two CAN nodes (PIC18F8680 and PIC18F6680) and one LIN node (PIC18F1320). Node0, implemented by the PIC18F6680 controller, acts as the main node. It interfaces with the host software through a serial connection (RS-232) and either executes commands from the host system or passes them to Node1. Node0 also interfaces with the on-board LCD header. If an LCD is connected, Node0 can display text messages under host software control.

Node1, implemented by the PIC18F8680, also acts as a CAN node and demonstrates a CAN-to-LIN bridge. This node is controlled via Node0, which relays commands for Node1 from the host system. Node1 receives these messages and performs the appropriate actions. This node also acts as a LIN Master mode and provides CAN-to-LIN bridge functionality to Node2. As a LIN master, it receives messages from Node0 and relays them to the LIN slave node.

Node2 is a LIN slave node implemented by the PIC18F1320. It communicates with Node1 through its own external LIN bus transceiver, waiting for commands from Node1 and performing the appropriate actions.

As configured from the box, the behavior of the CAN nodes is determined by their hardware configuration. While Node0 and Node1 both execute the exact same code, the function of the node is decided by its hardware configuration. When either node is reset, its firmware attempts to communicate with the external EEPROM. If the EEPROM is found, the code assumes the role of Node0 and uses the USART to communicate with the host system. If the EEPROM is not found, it assumes the role of Node1 and uses the USART for LIN bus communication. Since the EEPROM is hard-wired to the Node0 (PIC18F6680) controller, this essentially ensures that this controller will always be Node0.

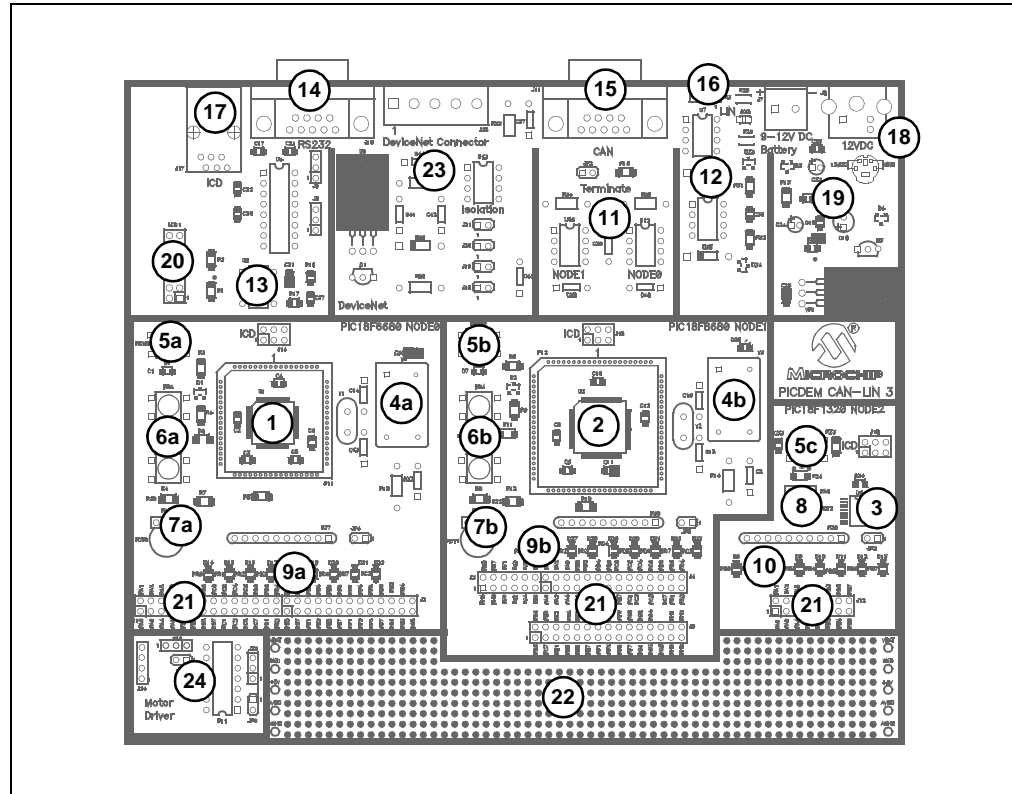
Node0 and Node1 are connected via the on-board CAN bus, which is also available to an external CAN bus through a D-shell connector. Node1 and Node2 are connected via the on-board LIN bus. Node1 uses a separate LIN transceiver, while Node2 uses an integrated LIN transceiver. The board routes the on-board LIN bus to the 3-pin header for connection to external LIN devices.

To enhance its versatility in prototyping CAN nodes, the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board also provides unpopulated circuits to implement an H-bridge driver and an isolated DeviceNet™ interface. The latter also includes a 5-wire DeviceNet connector. Both of these circuits are connected to Node0. To use either of these interfaces, it is necessary to populate the circuits and make other appropriate changes to the board. These are summarized in **Section 5.4 “Configuring the Development Board Options”**.

Finally, Node0 and Node1 both include the option to add on-board header plugs. Users can add headers at the designated locations and interface the node through an appropriate device adapter to an MPLAB ICE 2000/4000 system, emulating and debugging a system through the MPLAB development environment. (It will be necessary, of course, to remove the existing microcontrollers first.)

The overall layout of the board is shown in Figure 1-1.

FIGURE 1-1: THE PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 BOARD (TOP ASSEMBLY VIEW)



The main features of the board include:

- Node0 Microcontroller:** This is a 64-pin TQFP PIC18F6680 with integrated Enhanced CAN (ECAN) module. It also controls the communications to the host computer (via RS-232), as well as the external serial EEPROM and the optional LCD module.

The microcontroller is directly mounted to the board. It is surrounded by a 68-pin pad which can be used to mount a header plug for interfacing with Microchip's MPLAB ICE 2000/4000 emulator system.
- Node1 Microcontroller:** This is an 80-pin TQFP PIC18F8680 with integrated ECAN module. This node communicates with Node0 and any external CAN nodes over the on-board CAN bus. It also serves as the LIN master and communicates to Node2 and other external LIN nodes over the on-board LIN bus. Like Node0, the microcontroller is directly mounted to the board. It is surrounded by an 84-pin pad which can be used to mount a header plug for interfacing with Microchip's MPLAB ICE 2000/4000 emulator system.
- Node2 Microcontroller:** This is a 20-pin SSOP PIC18F1320. It acts as a LIN slave and transfers data to and from Node1. Like the other nodes, the microcontroller is directly mounted to the board.
- Oscillators:** Node0 and Node1 each support three different oscillator configurations (Crystal, RC and Canned). The board is factory equipped with 25 MHz canned oscillators for both of the CAN nodes. If a different oscillator type is required, the board hardware must be reconfigured (see **Section 5.3 "Oscillator Configurations"** for more information). Node2 uses an RC oscillator only (not shown). It cannot be reconfigured.
- Reset Push Buttons:** Each of the microcontrollers has its own Reset push button switch, tied to the MCLR pin. Pressing the switch causes a hard controller Reset.

Introduction to the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board

6. **CAN Node User Defined Switches:** Two push button switches are connected to each of the CAN nodes to simulate digital inputs. Their status can be monitored through the host software.
7. **CAN Node Potentiometers:** These analog potentiometers (7a and 7b) are connected to Node0 and Node1, respectively. These potentiometers simulate analog inputs for their controllers and control the brightness of the PWM controlled LED on the *other* CAN node (i.e., the Node0 potentiometer controls the brightness of Node1's LED and vice versa). Their real-time status is also displayed by the host software.
8. **Node2 Potentiometer:** This analog potentiometer is connected to Node2. When Node2 is configured for "Poll Automatically" option, the real-time status of this potentiometer is displayed by the host software.
9. **CAN Node LED Banks:** Both Node0 and Node1 are connected to their own bank of nine LEDs: one 8-bit LED port and one PWM controlled LED. The 8-bit LED shows the (digital) status of PORTD of the controller and can be modified under software control. The output of the PWM controlled LED is continuously variable and is determined by the value of the *other* CAN node's potentiometer (7a or 7b), as noted. By default, the jumpers controlling these LEDs (JP4 and JP5) are shorted by a metal trace, leaving them functional all the time.
10. **Node2 LED Bank:** An 8-bit LED port is connected to PORTA and PORTB of the LIN slave node, and shows their (digital) status. The display can be modified under software control. As with the CAN Node LED Banks, the controlling jumper (JP3) is shorted with a trace by default, leaving the bank functional at all times.
11. **CAN Transceivers:** The MCP2551 transceivers (one for each CAN node) convert the differential signal on the CAN bus to levels that are compatible with the PIC18 microcontrollers.
12. **LIN Transceivers:** The twin MCP201 transceivers convert the high-voltage signals from the LIN bus to levels compatible with the Node1 and Node2 microcontrollers. Both transceivers are socket mounted.
13. **External EEPROM:** A 24LC16B serial EEPROM is included for the use of developers in creating a full range of prototype devices. This is a 16 Kbit device which is programmable by a two-wire I²C™ interface. The EEPROM memory is controlled by Node0. Its contents may be read or modified via the host software interface.
14. **RS-232 (DB9F) Port:** A standard D-shell connector provides a serial connection to control and monitor the Demonstration Board. Since it uses a standard 232 level shifter, this connector can also be used as a standard serial port for prototype applications.
15. **CAN Connector (DB9M):** This connector allows the on-board CAN nodes to be connected to an external CAN bus.
16. **LIN Connector (3-pin) Pad:** A space is provided to add a 3-pin connector, allowing the on-board LIN node to connect with an external LIN bus.
17. **ICD Connector:** A pad is provided to add a 6-wire RJ-11 jack as a programming or in-circuit debugger interface. The target microcontroller for programming is determined by using jumper blocks J14, J15 and J16 (see **Section 5.5 "Restoring the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Firmware"** for more information).
18. **Power Connector:** Power (12 VDC) is supplied to the board from the power adapter through a 4-pin mini-DIN jack. Alternatively, external power can be provided through the 2-pin terminal block. On-board regulators provide separate +5 VDC sources for analog and digital circuits. Both inputs are protected from accidental polarity reversal. Direct 12 VDC is also available to appropriate circuits.

19. **Power LED (Red):** This is lit to show that power is being supplied to the Demonstration Board.
20. **LCD Connector:** This 14-pin header allows the addition of a standard LCD controller module (such as Hitachi HD4478 or equivalent) to the Demonstration Board.
21. **Prototype Headers:** These connector pads are provided for users to directly access the I/O port signals for all the microcontrollers. As an option, headers may be installed in these locations.
22. **MCU Prototype Area:** This grid is provided for prototyping controllers that are not supported by the existing sockets. The area is provided with connections for analog and digital power (separate +5 VDC sources), VBAT for LIN (up to +12 VDC) and ground connections.
23. **DeviceNet Interface:** This unpopulated area allows users to install an isolated DeviceNet interface on Node0. When configured, the interface and the Node0 CAN transceiver are powered separately from the rest of the board, using power provided by the DeviceNet connector. Configuration of the interface is described in **Section 5.4.3 “Enabling DeviceNet Support”**.
24. **H-Bridge Driver:** This unpopulated circuit allows users to create an H-bridge driver for power control applications; the interface is driven by the enhanced PWM module of Node0. The circuit is based on Microchip's TC4468 quad MOSFET driver. Configuration of this circuit is described in **Section 5.4.4 “Enabling and Configuring the H-Bridge Interface”**

1.6 CANKing HOST SOFTWARE

Included with the Development Kit is the CANKing host software. Developed by Kvaser AB, the CANKing package allows users to examine and control the board's operation in detail, as well as monitor CAN node operations. Interfaces are implemented through a series of three predesigned templates which are grouped by functionality (CAN node evaluation and control, board-level control, etc.). CAN related templates are designed around the CAN Kingdom upper layer protocol primitives; previous experience with this CAN design system is helpful but not strictly necessary.

Installation and overall operation of the host software is discussed in **Chapter 3 “Getting Started with the CANKing Software”**. The CANKing templates are detailed in **Chapter 4 “Using the CANKing Templates”**.

Chapter 2. Getting Started with the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board

2.1 HIGHLIGHTS

This chapter will cover the following topics:

- Host Computer Requirements
- Using the PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3 Board for the First Time
- Checking the Board in Evaluation Mode

2.2 HOST COMPUTER REQUIREMENTS

To communicate with and program the PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3 Development Board, you must have a system that meets the following hardware and software requirements:

- PC-compatible system with an Intel® 80486 class or higher processor, or equivalent
- A minimum of 16 MB RAM
- A minimum of 5 MB available hard drive space
- CD-ROM drive (for use with the accompanying CD)
- One available standard serial port, with a matching COM port available through the operating system
- Any 32-bit version of Microsoft® Windows® (Windows 95 or 98, Windows NT, Windows 2000 or Windows XP)

2.3 USING THE PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 BOARD FOR THE FIRST TIME

For evaluating the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board, the simplest configuration uses a host computer connected directly to the board using a crossover cable. Creating this setup involves the following steps:

1. Installing the CANKing Host Software
2. Connecting the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board to the Host System
3. Starting the Host Software

2.3.1 Installing the Host Software

The installation of the host software package is completely automated and does not require any user intervention or configuration once the process is started. The process is identical for all 32-bit Windows operating systems. Users with Windows NT-based desktops (NT 4.0, 2000 and XP) should not need to have administrative rights to their systems for this installation. Closing all background applications before proceeding is helpful but not required.

Note: It is possible that some organizations may implement a desktop computer policy sufficiently restrictive to prevent the user from loading any software at all. In theory, this can be done with **any** 32-bit Windows operating system on a network – including Windows 95. If this describes your situation, contact your local Information Services provider for assistance in installing this software.

To install the host software:

1. Insert the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Software CD into your system's CD-ROM drive.
2. Double-click on "My Computer", then on the icon for the CD-ROM.
3. Double-click on the "wc32mchip_pic.exe" icon. Installation will proceed automatically and take 1-2 minutes.

Alternatively, run the installation by selecting *Run* from the Start menu. At the dialog box, enter:

```
x:\wc32mchip_pic
```

where "x" is the drive letter of your CD-ROM.

The installation process will install the host software package, as well as the templates and help files. By default, all files are installed in the directory \Program Files\Microchip under the root level of your hard drive. A shortcut for the host software is also installed under Programs from the Start menu (*Programs > Microchip > CANKing*).

Note: Always use the suggested default path for installing the host software. Because of certain software dependence, it may not work correctly if installed elsewhere.

2.3.2 Connecting the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board

The basic connections are shown in Figure 2-1.

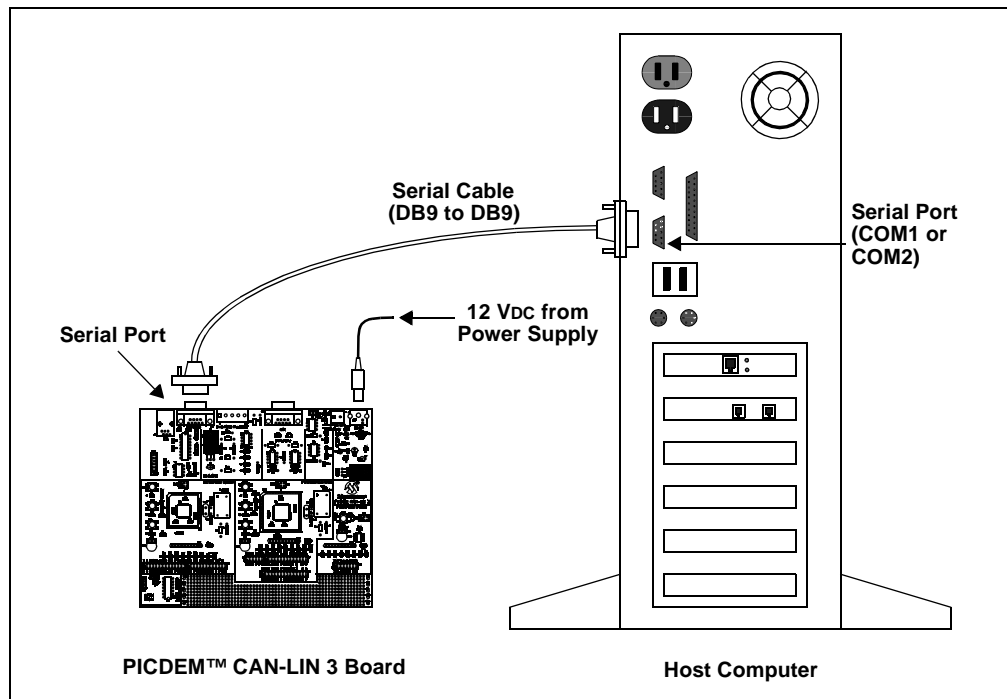
1. Power-down the host system. (This isn't strictly necessary, but it's always a good safety idea – particularly if you need to rearrange cables or move the system.)
2. Unbox and unwrap the board and set it on a non-conductive surface near the host system.
3. If they aren't installed already, install the microcontrollers in their respective sockets. Check that they are completely seated and that all pins are making contact.
4. Connect the serial cable (supplied in the kit) to the RS-232 connector on the board, then to the open serial port on your computer.

Note: If your available serial port is a DB25 male connector, you will need to use a DB25F-to-DB9M port adapter, sometimes known as an "external modem adapter". Check with your local electronics parts store or your Information Services provider for additional information.

5. Connect the mini-DIN plug of the power supply to the Power Input jack on the board.
6. Plug the power adapter into your wall socket or power strip.
7. Check the board. The green Power LED should light and the Node0 port LEDs should briefly flash once. If they don't, check all connections with the power supply and the board. For additional assistance, refer to **Chapter 6 "Troubleshooting"**.
8. Power-up the host system.

Getting Started with the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board

FIGURE 2-1: CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 BOARD AND THE HOST COMPUTER



2.3.3 Starting the Host Software for the First Time

With the software installed and the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board connected, all you need to do is to actually start the host software and confirm communications.

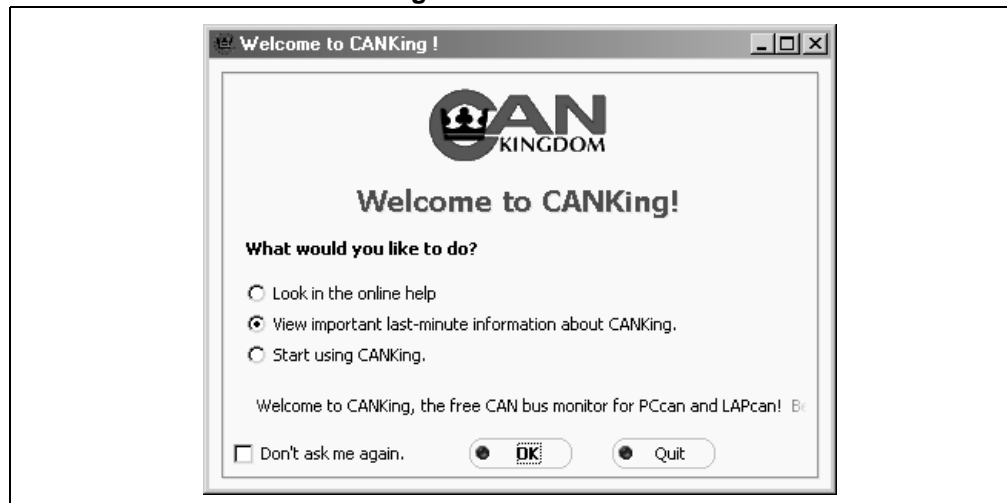
1. From the Start menu, select *Programs > Microchip > CANKing*;
OR

From a command window (DOS® window on Windows 95/98), navigate to the directory\program files\microchip, then enter:

```
wc32
```

However it is started, the CANKing welcome dialog box appears (Figure 2-2).

FIGURE 2-2: THE CANKING WELCOME DIALOG



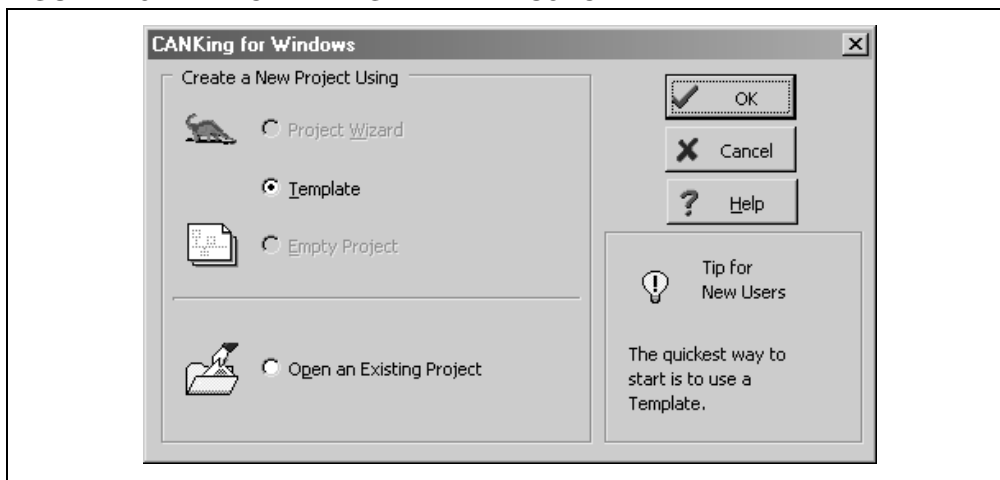
PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3 User's Guide

2. Select the **Start using CANKing** option. Optionally, to remove the dialog from future start-ups, check the **Don't ask me again** box. Click on **OK**.
3. At the subsequent "Warning!" dialog, click on **OK, I Know What I'm Doing** to proceed. Optionally, check **Don't show me this warning in the future** to remove this dialog from future start-ups.

Note: The cautions against personal injuries in this dialog refer to those cases where the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board is being used in the evaluation and development of live automotive and industrial networks. Obviously, this doesn't apply to situations where the board is being used in isolation to prototype network nodes.

4. At the next dialog box (Figure 2-3), select the **Template** option under "Create a New Project Using". Click **OK**.

FIGURE 2-3: CREATING A NEW PROJECT



5. At the "Templates" dialog, select **PIC18+CAN Evaluation Board**. Click on **OK**.
6. A series of smaller windows and dialog boxes is launched as part of the Evaluation Board template (Figure 2-4). Go to the "CANKing for Windows" menu at the top of the screen and select **Options > PIC18+CAN...** (you will need to close the "Tip of the Day" window at center screen first).
7. At the "Evaluation Board Options" dialog, select the following options from the appropriate drop-down menus:
 - Clock Frequency: 25000 kHz (25 MHz)
 - COM Baud Rate: 38400 bps
 - COM Port: (the port that the board is connected to)Under "Options for the Current Configuration", check **Reset PIC18+CAN on Open**.
Click **OK**.
8. In the Evaluation Board window (which launched along with the other windows of the Evaluation Board template), the "Connected" status indicator turns green and a message indicating a successful serial connection appears.
Click on **Reset Board**. The green light stays on and the message below it changes to "Eval Board is in Disable Mode" (Figure 2-5).

Getting Started with the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board

FIGURE 2-4: THE EVALUATION BOARD TEMPLATE AT LAUNCH (CANKing MAIN MENU BAR AT TOP LEFT)

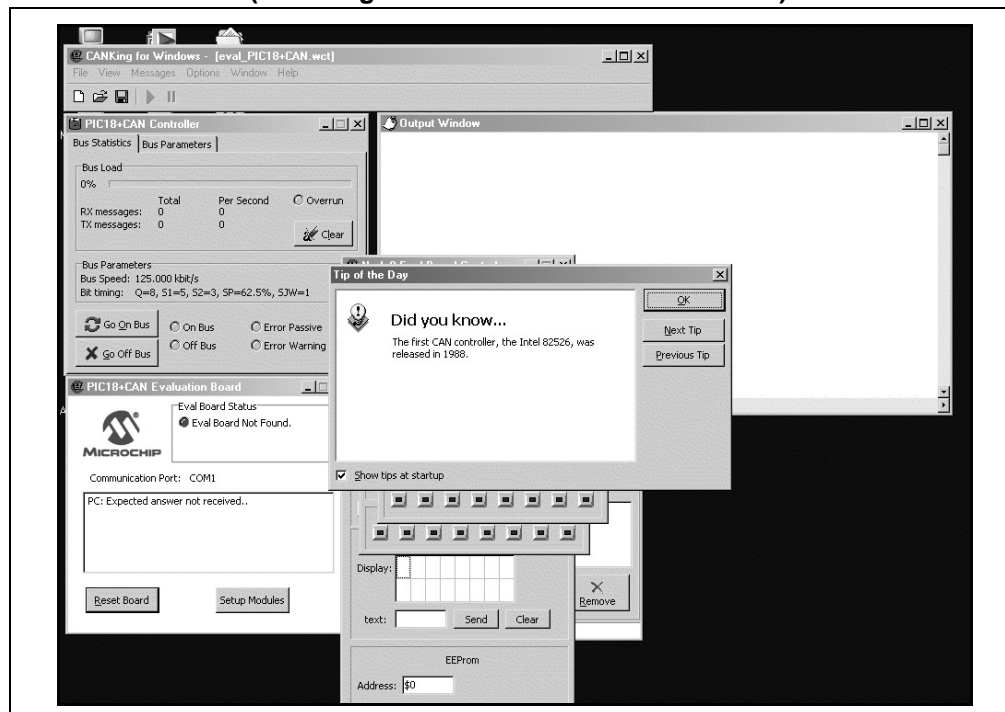
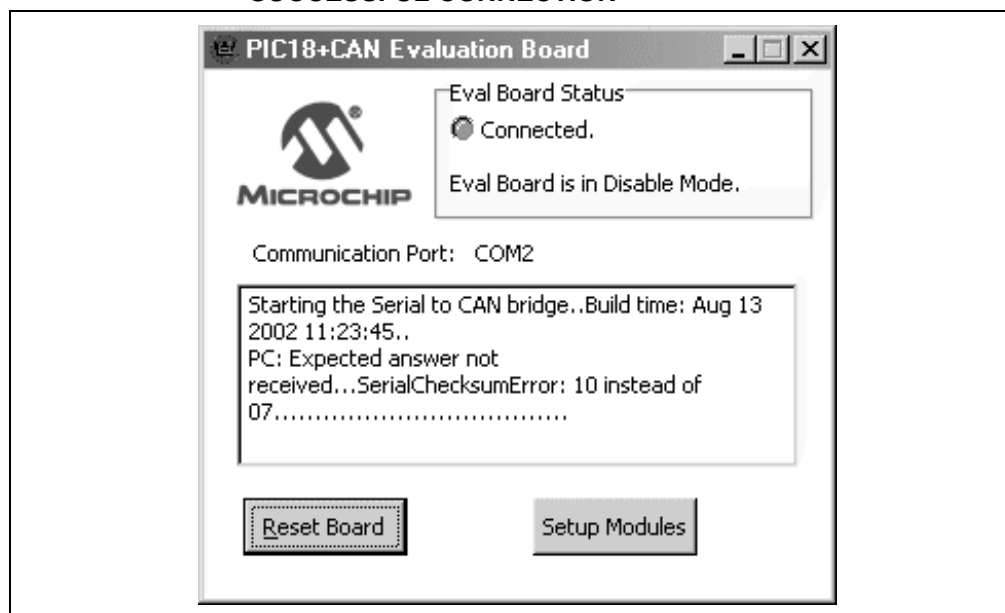


FIGURE 2-5: THE EVALUATION BOARD WINDOW SHOWING A SUCCESSFUL CONNECTION



9. In the CAN Controller window, click on **Go on Bus**. The On Bus light turns green. At the same time, the message in the Evaluation Board window changes to “Eval Board is in Normal Mode”.
10. In the Evaluation Board window, click on **Setup Modules**. Output information from the board appears in the Output window.

The PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board is now ready to respond to control inputs from the host software.

2.4 CHECKING THE BOARD IN EVALUATION MODE

While the board is connected to the host system and the host software is using the Evaluation template, it may be useful to verify its operation. This is also a good way to show off the board's capabilities.

After following the instructions in **Section 2.3 “Using the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board for the First Time”**, do the following:

1. Slowly turn the Node0 potentiometer clockwise and counterclockwise. The right most LED of Node1's LED bank should brighten and dim. At the same time, the “Pot Value” displayed in the Node0 Eval Board window should increase and decrease, while the “PWM Intensity” indicator in the Node1 Eval Board window should increase and decrease by the same amount.
2. Slowly turn the Node1 potentiometer clockwise and counterclockwise. The rightmost LED of Node0's LED bank should brighten and dim. At the same time, the “Pot Value” displayed in the Node1 Eval Board window should increase and decrease, while the “PWM Intensity” indicator in the Node0 Eval Board window should increase and decrease by the same amount.

Note: While this may seem anti-intuitive, using one node's potentiometer to affect the other's LED does prove a point. For this demonstration, we are showing that an analog input from one microcontroller can be communicated across the CAN bus to control the PWM output of the other microcontroller.

3. Click on any of the LED buttons in either of the CAN node's windows. The corresponding LED on the board should toggle on or off.
4. In the Node2 Eval Board window, select the **Count LEDs** check box. Both the LED buttons in the window, as well as the Node2 LEDs on the board, should start counting up in binary and in sync with each other.

If all of these tests worked, you are now ready to start working with the board.

Chapter 3. Getting Started with the CANKing Software

3.1 HIGHLIGHTS

The items discussed in this chapter are:

- Software Overview
- Starting the Program
- Introduction to the Templates
- The Main Menu
- The Output Window
- Customizing Projects

3.2 SOFTWARE OVERVIEW

The CANKing Host Software provides a comprehensive interface to control the board's operation. To make things easier, the program uses three distinct, predefined templates that perform specific functions.

3.3 STARTING THE PROGRAM

To run CANKing, select *Programs > Microchip > CANKing* from the Start menu. Alternatively, double-click on the CANKing icon or shortcut.

If you have not disabled them on the first use of the software, you will see the initial CANKing dialog and Warning window (see **Section 2.3.3 “Starting the Host Software for the First Time”** for details). If they appear, click **OK** at these dialogs to continue.

At the Open a Project or Template dialog (simply titled “CANKing for Windows”), select the **Template** option for creating a new project. (The other options listed are not available in this version of CANKing and should be grayed out.) Click **OK**.

At the “Templates”, select the appropriate template and click **OK** to launch it. You can also directly launch the template by double-clicking on its icon.

If you have an alternate template or project you wish to use, select the **Open an Existing Project** option at the Open a Project dialog. A standard Windows dialog allows you to browse for the desired folder. Custom projects and templates are covered in more detail in **Section 3.7 “Customizing Projects”**.

3.4 INTRODUCTION TO THE TEMPLATES

Much of the host software's versatility comes from its use of predefined templates. Because of the potential complexity of managing a microcontroller at the bit level – let alone a network protocol such as CAN – the problem of organizing all the information and controls that a user might need to evaluate and manage becomes a major challenge. CANKing simplifies matters by grouping all the necessary controls for a particular type of task into a template. Launching the template activates the necessary individual control or monitor windows that are required for the task. Users have the option to close or reopen particular windows as needed.

The individual templates and their controls are covered in detail in **Chapter 4 “Using the CANKing Templates”**. A brief overview is given below.

3.4.1 PIC® Register View Template

The PIC Register View template allows low-level control of Node0. It is typically used to evaluate and test the Node0 device at the register and bit level. All of the registers required for Mode 0 of the ECAN module are available in this template.

3.4.2 Basic Template

The Basic template is a high-level tool which focuses on CAN bus traffic. It is typically used to observe the PIC18F6X8X/8X8X device while on the bus. The development of a CAN node based on Node1 can be evaluated by using this template with Node0.

3.4.3 PIC18+CAN Evaluation Board Template

The Evaluation Board template provides real-time control of the entire board as a demonstration tool. It allows users to control the LEDs for each of the nodes and monitor in real-time the status of the user push buttons and potentiometers.

3.5 THE MAIN MENU

Launching any of the templates, or opening any existing CANKing project, always places a common toolbar at the top of the screen. The overall operation of CANKing is controlled from here. The menu options available are, with a very few exceptions, universal across all of the templates.

The *File* menu implements a standard set of Windows options. Users can create a new project, save an existing project, open or reopen an existing saved project, close the existing project without exiting CANKing and exit CANKing entirely.

The *View* menu allows the user to selectively open and close any of the windows and dialogs available within the template. By default, each template opens only some of the windows available to it. All of the windows available within a template are listed in the View menu, allowing the user to select only those that are needed (or all windows, if required).

The *Messages* menu is context sensitive. Depending on the template, it either opens (or shifts focus to) a specific configuration or message window, or selects the format for the next CAN message to be sent. This is covered in more detail in **Section 4.5 “Template Specific Variations in the Main Menu”**.

The *Options* menu sets program-wide operational options for CANKing. The *PIC18+CAN...* selection configures hardware and communication options with the board, such as baud rate and COM port for communication. The *Global...* selection configures software options for CANKing's operation, such as the displayed numeric base of data and auto-save on exit.

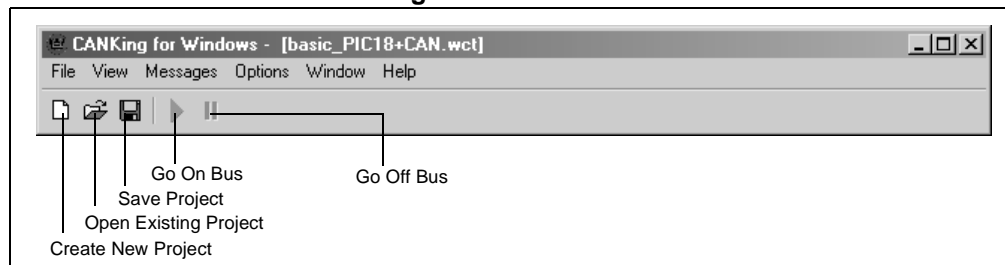
Getting Started with the CANKing Software

The *Window* menu lists the open windows and dialogs, and lets the user bring any one of the windows to the foreground. Unlike the *View* menu, this menu only shows those windows which are active.

The *Help* menu provides access to indexed and interactive on-line product help, as well as Internet links to Kvaser's CANKing web site. Context sensitive help is also available by pressing F1.

The main menu toolbar (Figure 3-1) is the same for all templates. It provides standard Windows toolbar buttons for creating a new project and opening and saving an existing project. Icons are also provided to go on and off the CAN bus; they are always present, but functional only in the Basic and Evaluation templates.

FIGURE 3-1: THE CANKing MAIN MENU



3.6 THE OUTPUT WINDOW

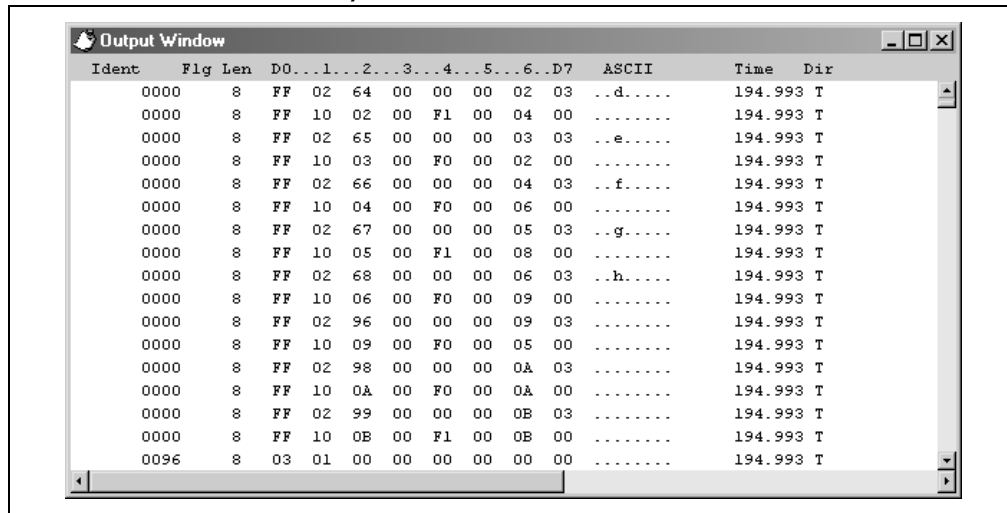
Common to both Basic and PIC18+CAN Evaluation templates is an output window, which displays the messages that are received and transmitted by Node0. This window can be reconfigured to display messages in different formats. The formats are changed using a combination of the Message Formatter dialog box and the right mouse button.

The Message Formatter window (titled "Select Formatter") selects one or more of several predefined formats for the window. The format type may be specific to a particular usage (e.g., a King's page interpreter or a LIN bus message interpreter) or a generic text format. More than one formatter may be selected and their order of display may be arranged at will. Many of the formats can be fine-tuned with their own configuration options. For additional information, see **Section 4.3.3 "Select Formatters Window"**.

Using the right mouse button in this window brings up a menu with several options:

- *Options* allows the user to set the font used in the window, as well as the maximum number of lines available in the window's buffer.
- *Fixed Positions* effectively assigns a slot for each message identifier. As messages with the same ID are received or transmitted, they overwrite the contents of the previous message with the same ID. Used in conjunction with the delta time feature, the frequency of each message type can be observed.
- *Copy to Clipboard* copies the contents of the window's buffer to the Windows clipboard.
- *Clear* empties the window and its buffer.

FIGURE 3-2: TYPICAL OUTPUT WINDOW (STANDARD TEXT FORMAT SHOWN)



Ident	Flg	Len	D0	1	2	3	4	5	6	D7	ASCII	Time	Dir
0000	8	FF	02	64	00	00	00	02	03	..d.....	194.993 T		
0000	8	FF	10	02	00	F1	00	04	00	.....	194.993 T	
0000	8	FF	02	65	00	00	00	03	03	..e.....	194.993 T		
0000	8	FF	10	03	00	F0	00	02	00	.....	194.993 T	
0000	8	FF	02	66	00	00	00	04	03	..f.....	194.993 T		
0000	8	FF	10	04	00	F0	00	06	00	.....	194.993 T	
0000	8	FF	02	67	00	00	00	05	03	..g.....	194.993 T		
0000	8	FF	10	05	00	F1	00	08	00	.....	194.993 T	
0000	8	FF	02	68	00	00	00	06	03	..h.....	194.993 T		
0000	8	FF	10	06	00	F0	00	09	00	.....	194.993 T	
0000	8	FF	02	96	00	00	00	09	03	.....	194.993 T	
0000	8	FF	10	09	00	F0	00	05	00	.....	194.993 T	
0000	8	FF	02	98	00	00	00	0A	03	.....	194.993 T	
0000	8	FF	10	0A	00	F0	00	0A	00	.....	194.993 T	
0000	8	FF	02	99	00	00	00	0B	03	.....	194.993 T	
0000	8	FF	10	0B	00	F1	00	0B	00	.....	194.993 T	
0096	8	03	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....	194.993 T	

3.7 CUSTOMIZING PROJECTS

The templates furnished with the CANKing host software provide a quick way to connect to the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board and examine its operation. As you gain experience with the board and the software, however, you may want to customize your environment. For example, you may want to launch a different set of controls than those that a particular template uses as its default. Alternatively, you may want to use different communications settings. The host software accommodates these needs by allowing users to save CANKing projects with their particular settings, preserving both hardware and window configurations.

To save a configuration, use the *File > Save As* menu option. CANKing allows you to save either as a project (.wcc file extension) or a new template (.wct extension). A standard Windows dialog permits you to browse folders for the desired location.

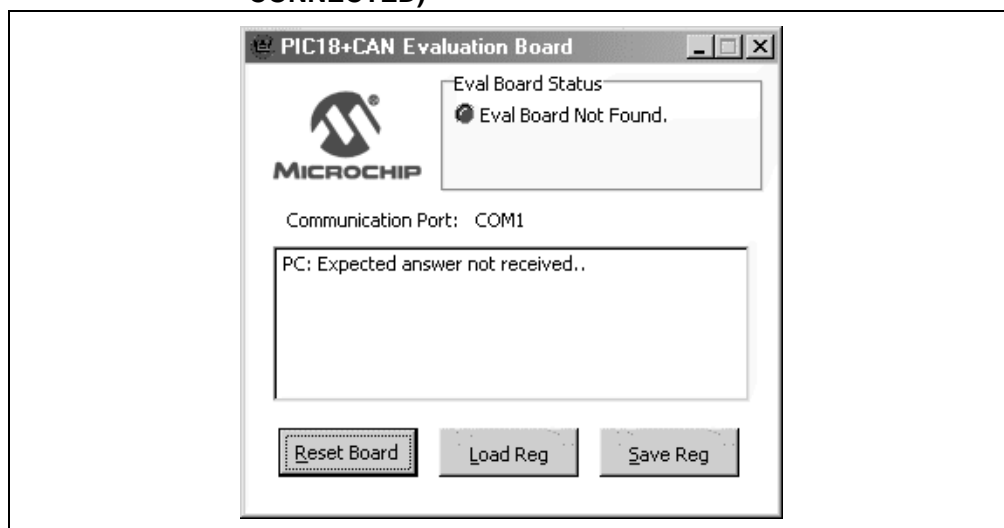
To open a previously saved project, either choose the "Open an Existing Project" from the dialog box or use the *File > Open* menu option. A standard Windows dialog box permits you to browse folders for the desired file.

4.2.1 PIC18+CAN Evaluation Board

This window is functionally available in all three templates, but is named and configured in a slightly different manner for each. In each template, it displays the current communication status with the board. When a successful connection is detected, the “Eval Board Status” LED turns green and displays a “connected” message. The window also shows the current COM port setting and any log messages as the host software communicates with the board.

In the PIC Register template, the window provides three control buttons. **Reset Board** causes a Reset of the board's firmware and erases all previous settings. **Save Reg** saves the current register values as a hex file; a standard Windows dialog allows the user to browse for the file location. **Load Reg** restores previously saved register values from a hex file and also uses a Windows dialog to search for the file's location.

FIGURE 4-2: PIC18+CAN EVALUATION BOARD WINDOW (REGISTER TEMPLATE VERSION, BOARD NOT CONNECTED)

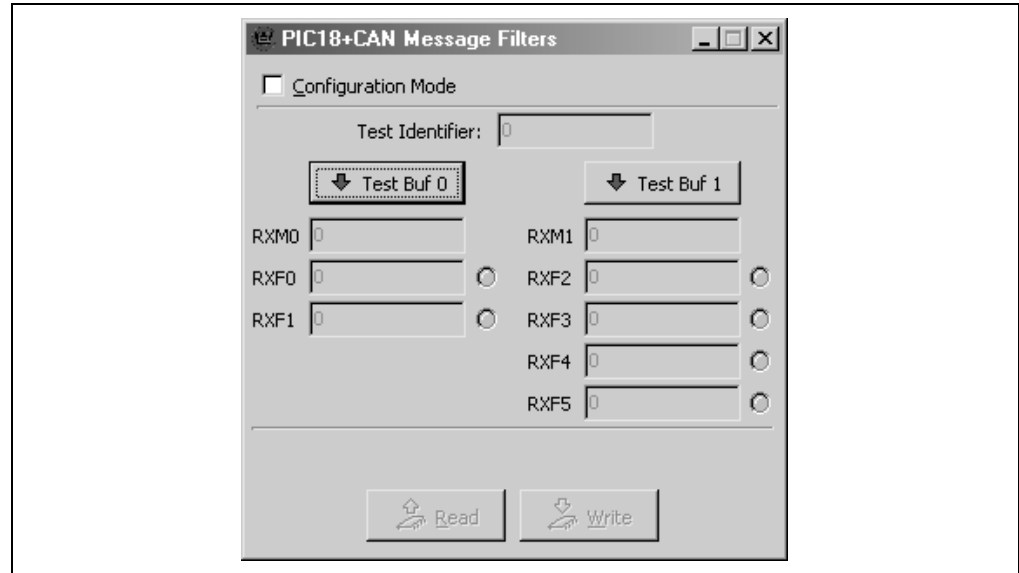


4.2.2 PIC18+CAN Message Filters

This window is used to set up and test mask and filter combinations with different message identifiers. Each mask and filter can be tested without actually writing the configuration to Node0. This is done to allow the user to test different configurations against message identifiers that would appear on the bus. When the desired mask and filter combinations are achieved, the values can be written to the Node0 by clicking the **Write** button.

Note: The masks and filters can be written only when the Node0 is in Configuration mode.

FIGURE 4-3: MESSAGE FILTER WINDOW



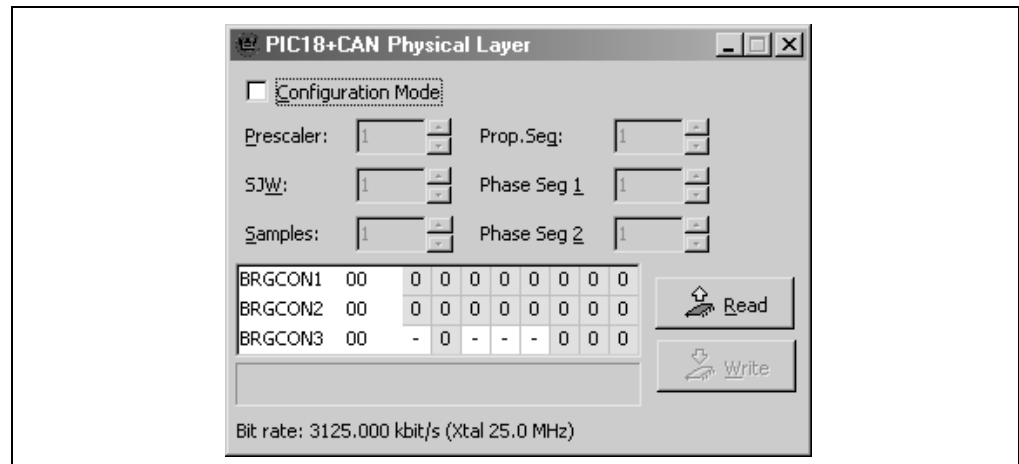
4.2.3 PIC18+CAN Physical Layer

The Physical Layer window is where the CAN bus rate is configured. The user has bit-level control of the three BRGCON registers (BRGCON1, BRGCON2 and BRGCON3), which sets up all items required for CAN bit timing including the time quanta (Tq), bit segments, the Synchronization Jump Width (SJW) and the Baud Rate Prescaler (BRP).

The calculated bit rate is shown at the bottom of the window. For this calculation to be valid, the oscillator value must be correct. To change the oscillator value, select [Options->PIC18+CAN...](#) from the main menu.

The BRGCON registers can be modified only when Node0 is in Configuration mode. The bit will be shaded and cannot be modified in other modes of operation.

FIGURE 4-4: PHYSICAL LAYER WINDOW



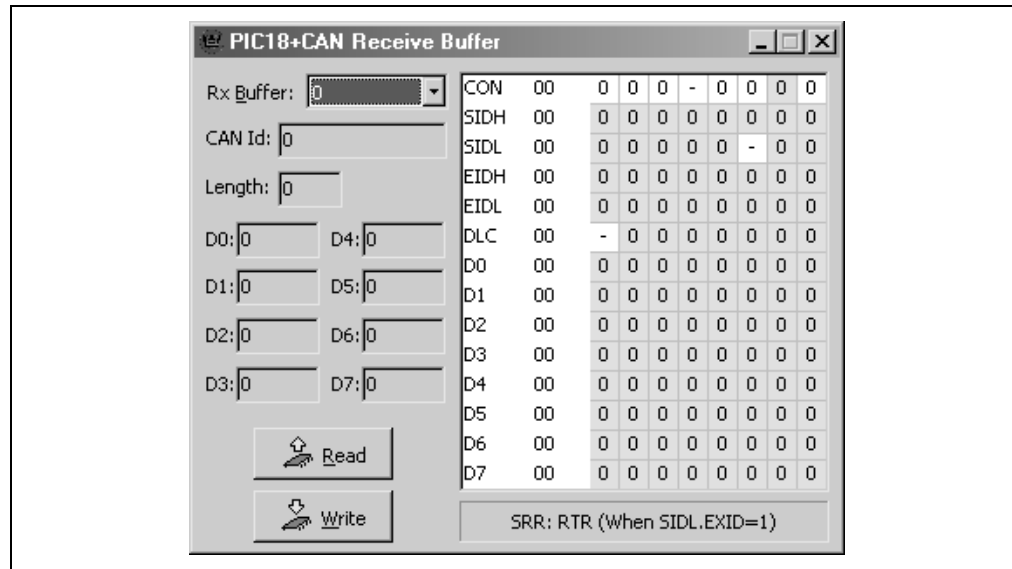
4.2.4 PIC18+CAN Receive Buffer

This window contains all of the buffer contents for the receive buffers, including RXBnCON, the identifier registers and the data registers.

RXB0CON and RXB1CON are the only registers in this window that are not read-only, as indicated by the unshaded bit locations. These two registers set up the receive modes and enables or disables the hardware double-buffer function.

The Receive Buffer windows allows users to select one buffer to view at a time. Multiple Receive Buffer windows can be opened for simultaneous viewing by holding down the Shift key while selecting the Receive Buffer option from the Windows menu (*Messages > PIC18+CAN Eval Board > Receive Buffer*).

FIGURE 4-5: RECEIVE BUFFER WINDOW

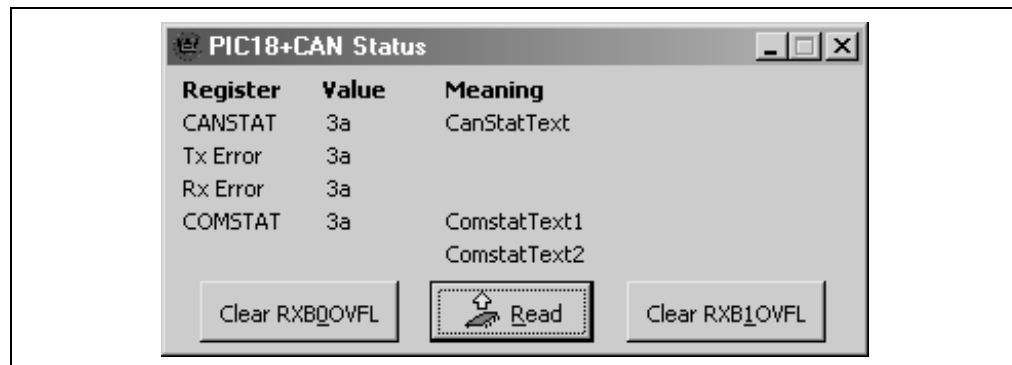


4.2.5 PIC18+CAN Status Window

The Status window displays the contents of the CANSTAT register, the COMSTAT register and the counts for the receive and transmit error counters. The condition of the registers is also shown (for example, a CANSTAT value of 80h displays the condition as Configuration mode with no interrupts pending).

The window also contains controls to clear overrun conditions for each of the receive buffers.

FIGURE 4-6: PIC18+CAN STATUS WINDOW



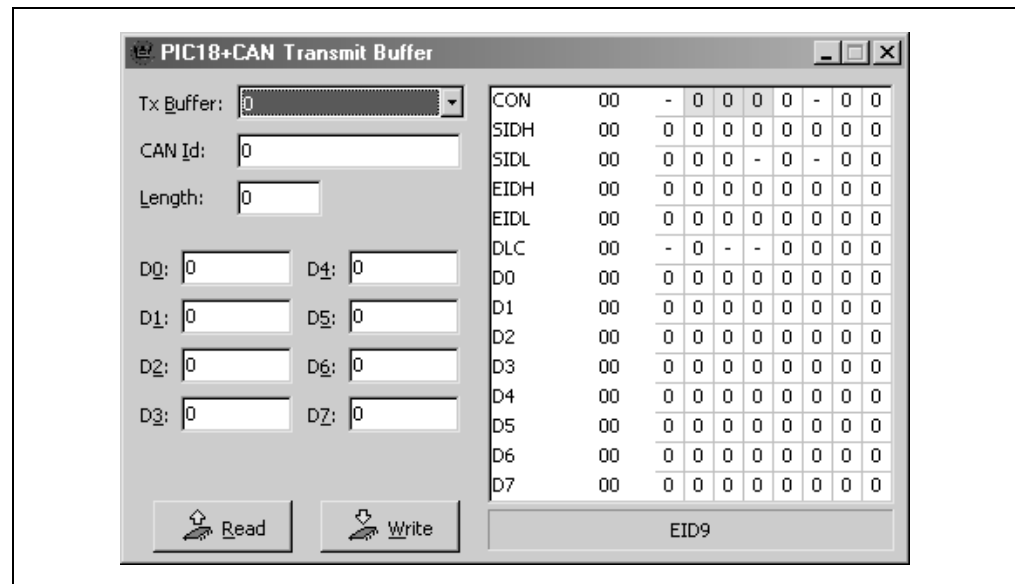
4.2.6 PIC18+CAN Transmit Buffer

This window controls the buffer contents for the three transmit registers, including TXBnCON, the identifier registers and the data registers.

Like the other register windows, the Transmit window maps the byte values to the bit boxes. Entering data into the CAN ID box maps to multiple registers (SIDH, SIDL, EIDH and EIDL). For example, entering '1FFFFFFF' in the CAN ID box maps all '1's to SIDH, SIDL, EIDH and EIDL.

Like the Receive Buffer, the Transmit Buffer window allows users to select one buffer to view at a time. Multiple Transmit Buffer windows can be opened for simultaneous viewing by holding down the Shift key while selecting the Receive Buffer option from the Windows menu (*Messages > PIC18+CAN Eval Board > PIC18+CAN Transmit Buffer*).

FIGURE 4-7: TRANSMIT BUFFER WINDOW

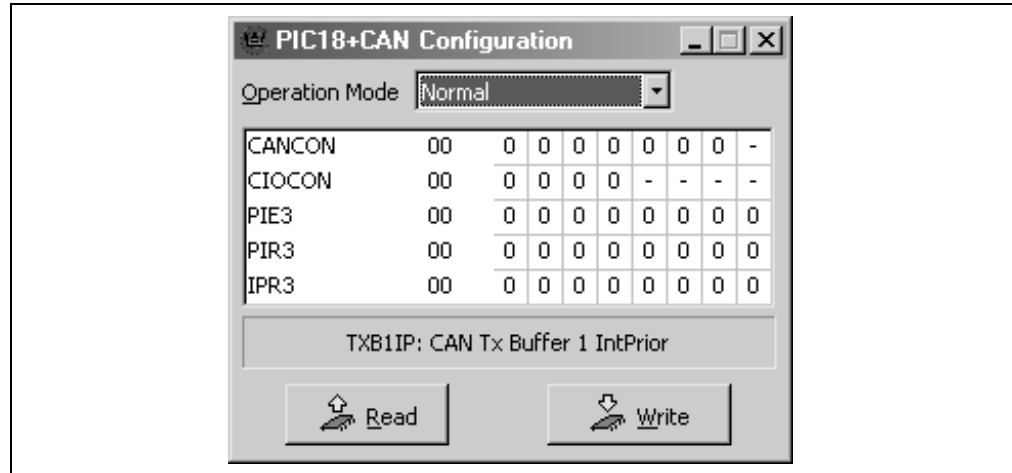


4.2.7 PIC18+CAN Configuration

This window displays and can directly control the contents of the CAN control and peripheral interrupt registers (CANCON, CIOCON, PIE3, PIR3 and IPR3). These are the control and flag registers for the PIC18F6680 microcontroller.

A complete discussion of the function of these registers is beyond the scope of this manual. Interested readers are referred to the PIC18F6X8X/8X8X Data Sheet (DS30491) for more information.

FIGURE 4-8: PIC18+CAN CONFIGURATION WINDOW



4.3 THE BASIC TEMPLATE

The Basic template is a high-level tool which focuses on CAN bus traffic. The user only has high-level control of Node0 (i.e., no direct register control) which includes:

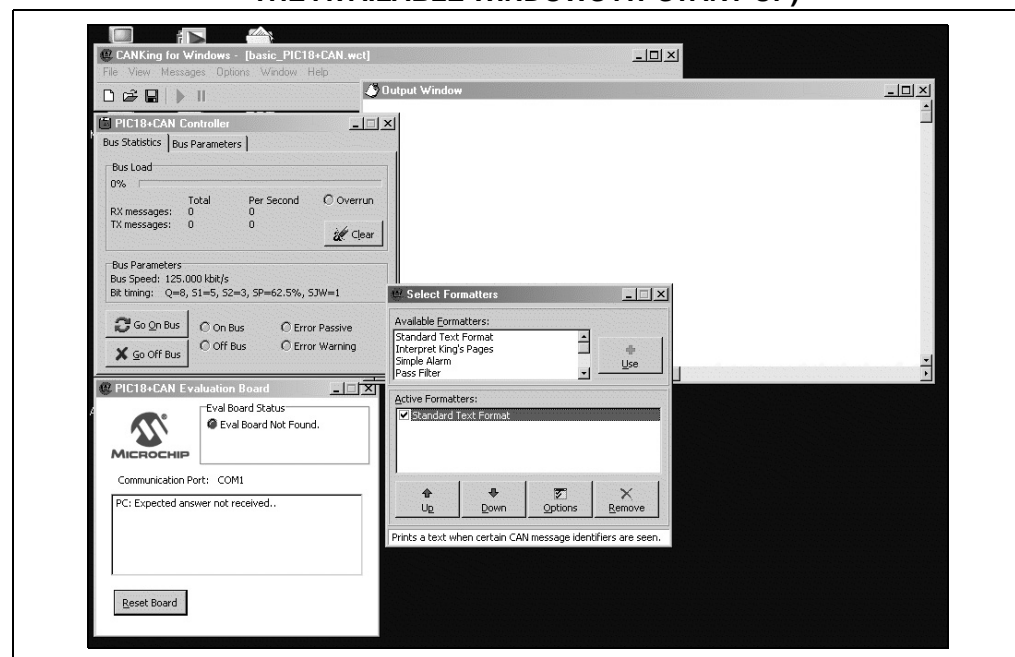
- Configuring the bus rate
- Changing modes of operation (Configuration and Normal)
- Configuring a transmit register (the register number is predefined)
- Transmitting messages
- Resetting Node0

Other functions of the basic template are receiving messages, saving transmitted messages, starting timed transmissions and observing the bus loading. Details of these functions can be found later in this section under the details of the individual windows.

This template would typically be used as a simple bus monitor that could be used to evaluate the PIC18F6X8X/8X8X on a CAN bus. It could also assist in network development by monitoring how Node1 is operating.

By default, the Basic template configures Node0 to receive ALL messages. The user has the option to maintain Node0 configurations when switching templates by selecting *Options > PIC18+CAN...* and deselecting the **Reset PIC18+CAN on Opening** check box. Keep in mind that deselecting this box may create unforeseen problems if the Node0 was not configured properly previously.

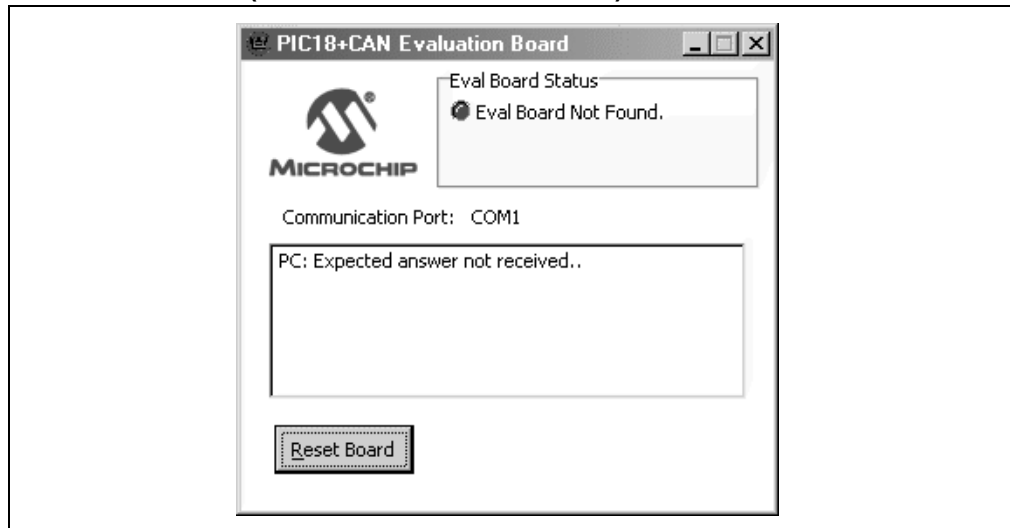
FIGURE 4-9: THE BASIC TEMPLATE (WHOLE SCREEN VIEW SHOWING THE AVAILABLE WINDOWS AT START-UP)



4.3.1 PIC18+CAN Evaluation Board

This window is similar in function to the Evaluation Board window in the PIC Register template (**Section 4.2.1 "PIC18+CAN Evaluation Board"**) in displaying the current communication status of the board. For the Basic template, there is only one control: the **Reset Board** button; it resets the firmware and writes power-on default values to all of Node0's CAN registers.

FIGURE 4-10: PIC18+CAN EVALUATION BOARD WINDOW (BASIC TEMPLATE VERSION)



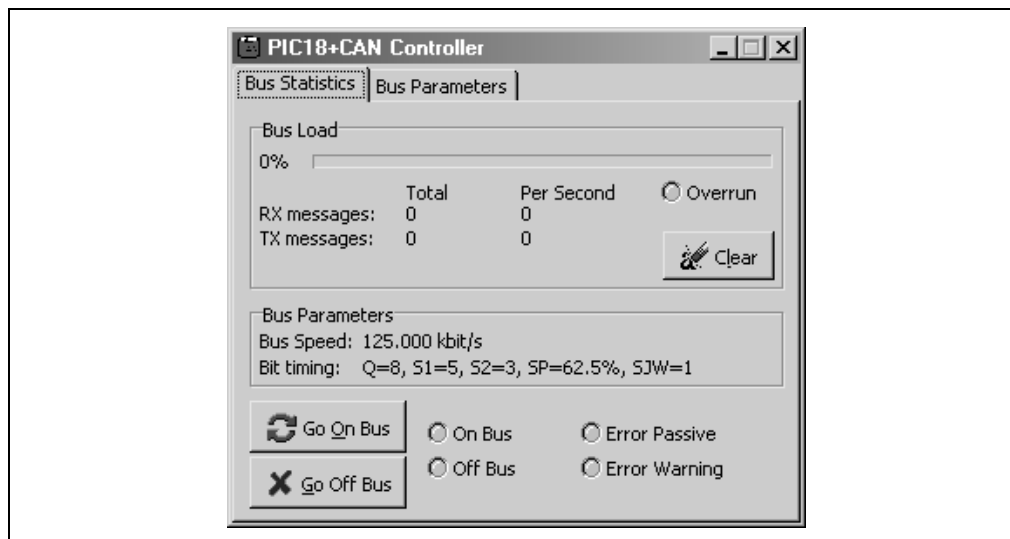
4.3.2 PIC18+CAN Controller

This window provides information about the status of the bus, including nominal bus loading, status of node (on or off the bus), and bus bit rate. The tabs at the top of the window select between “Bus Statistics” and “Bus Parameters” pages.

On the “Bus Statistics” page, the bus loading, bus parameters and bus status can be viewed. The bus loading shows the nominal load on the CAN bus as a percentage and as a number, as well as the total number of messages sent and received. The bus parameters reflect the parameters set in the Bus Parameters view (i.e., bit rate, number of TQ, bit segment lengths and the location of the sample point). The Bus Status shows the mode of operation and error states; this is also where the controls to put the board “On Bus” (Normal Operation) or “Off Bus” (Configuration mode) are located.

Options on the “Bus Parameters” page allow the user to configure the bus rate, the sample point, the Synchronization Jump Width (SJW) and switching between Normal and Listen Only modes of operation.

FIGURE 4-11: PIC18+CAN CONTROLLER WINDOW



4.3.3 Select Formatters Window

This window determines the format of the displayed data in the output window.

CANKing provides a number of predefined general and specialized format options for data display. Many of these formats can in turn be fine-tuned with specific configuration options. The default is “Standard Text Format” which displays the message data as normal data.

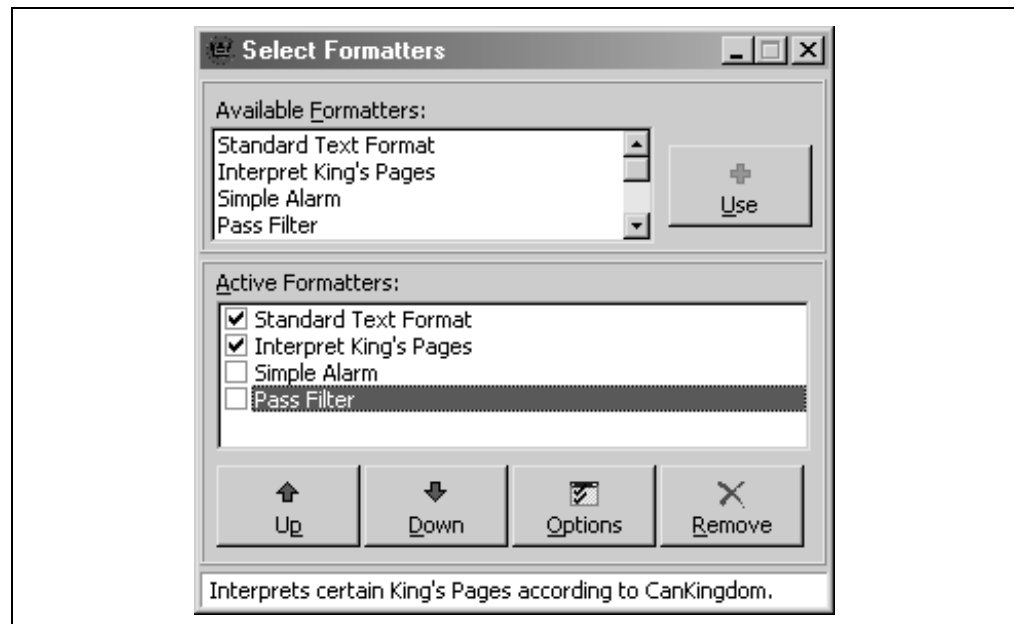
To add a formatter for the output window, select an option from the “Available Formatters” spin box and click on the **Use** button. Alternatively, you can double-click on the item. The formatter is successfully selected when it appears in the “Active Formatters” window and its check box is selected.

To deactivate a formatter, select the item from the Active Formatters window and click the **Remove** button. You can also temporarily deactivate an option by deselecting the check box next to it.

To change the order that formatters are applied to the output window, select a formatter in the Active Formatters window and click on the **Up** or **Down** buttons.

The properties of the formatter can be changed by pressing the **Properties** button while the selection is highlighted in the Active Formatter list. The properties of the Standard Text Format are the numeric base of the display (octal, decimal or hexadecimal) and whether or not to display the message time-stamp as a running total or as delta time. Many of the other formatters have their own unique configuration properties (e.g., filter limits, message interpreters).

FIGURE 4-12: MESSAGE FORMATTERS WINDOW



4.3.4 Output Window

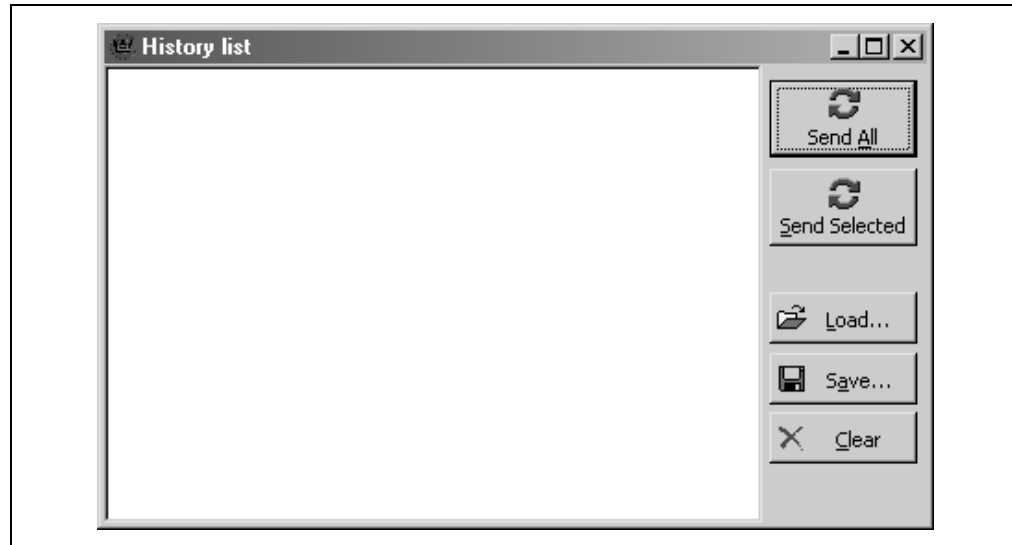
The Output window is discussed in detail in **Section 3.6 “The Output Window”**.

4.3.5 History List

This window is used to collect transmitted messages for saving to a file. It is not opened by default when opening a new template but by selecting *View > History List* from the main menu. Once opened, every transmitted message is captured in the History List window for saving to a file if desired. Each line consists of Identifier, Data Len and Data Byte D0 through Data Byte D7. One or more messages can be selected for retransmission. There is also a button for sending all the captured messages.

The History List window works in conjunction with the Timed Transmission window. Messages can be retransmitted once or continually at defined intervals. See the Timed Transmission window (**Section 4.3.6 “Timed Transmission”**) for more details.

FIGURE 4-13: HISTORY LIST WINDOW



4.3.6 Timed Transmission

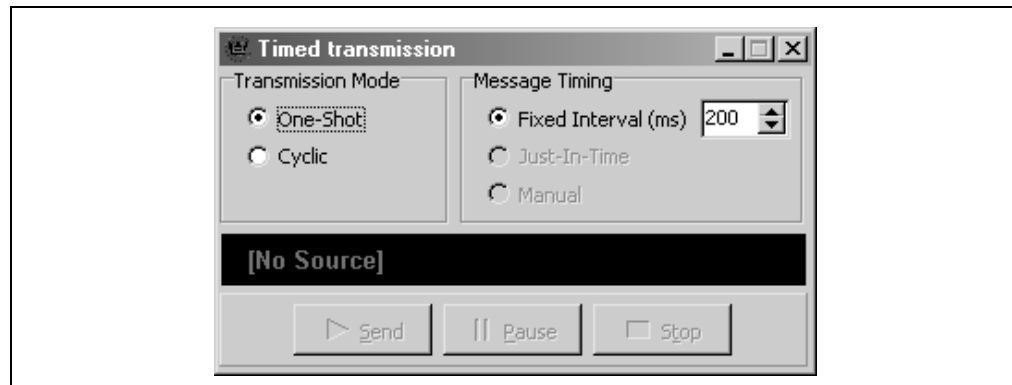
The Timed Transmissions window is used to send the messages in the history list, either once or continually at timed intervals.

The *One Shot* mode sends the selected (in the History List window) messages one time each time the send buttons are pressed in the History List window.

The *Cyclic* selection sends the selected messages at regular intervals (from 1 ms to 10s). The interval is set with the fixed interval spin box.

The other Message Timing selections (*Just-in-Time* and *Manual*) are not available in this version of the software.

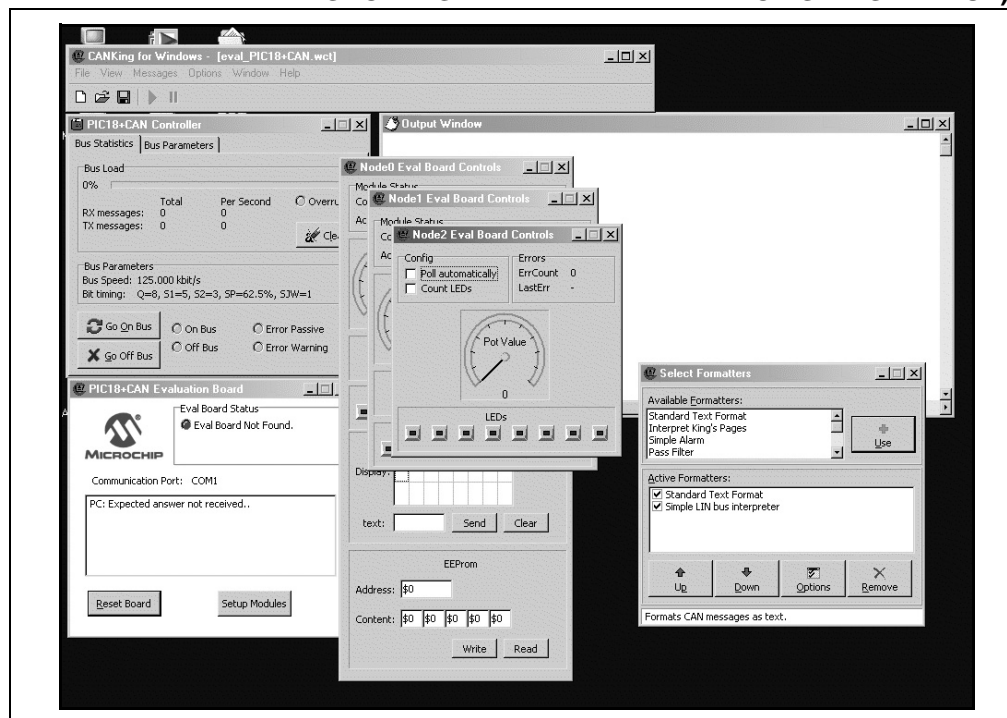
FIGURE 4-14: TIMED TRANSMISSION WINDOW



4.4 PIC18+CAN EVALUATION BOARD TEMPLATE

For most users, this is the very first template used when the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board is first set up and configured. It provides real-time control of the board's interactive features and serves as the demo application for the on-board controls. The individual Board Evaluation windows allow users to, among other things, toggle the LEDs and monitor the real-time status of the push button switches and potentiometers.

FIGURE 4-15: THE EVALUATION BOARD TEMPLATE (WHOLE SCREEN VIEW SHOWING THE AVAILABLE WINDOWS AT START-UP)



4.4.1 Putting the Board in Evaluation Mode

Unlike the other templates, the PIC18+CAN Evaluation Board template requires additional action by the user beyond a firmware Reset. This involves initializing that section of the firmware which allows interactive control of the board's features, which are not available when operating with the other templates. The initial setup, described in **Section 2.3 "Using the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board for the First Time"**, describes the process in detail. If the board is already connected, however, it is only necessary to do the following:

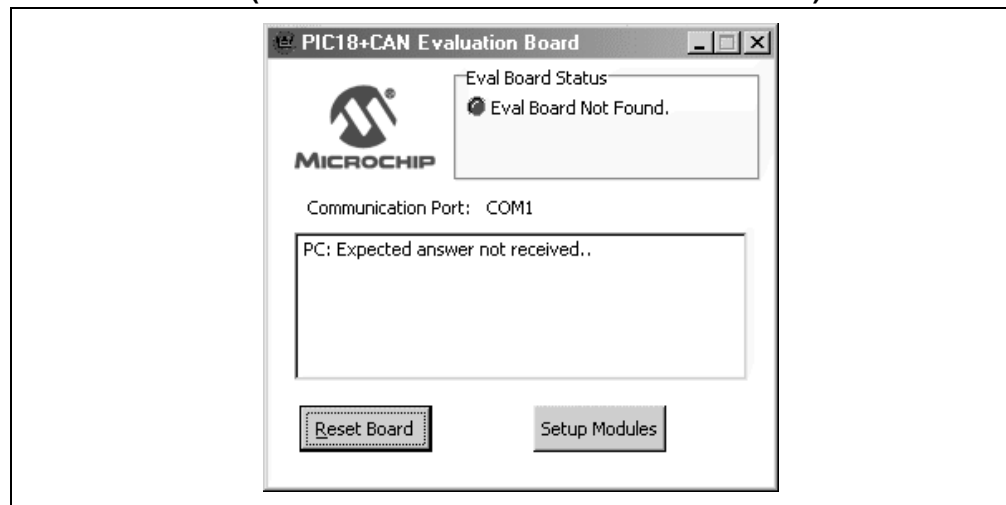
1. Open a new project using the Evaluation Board template.
2. In the "PIC18+CAN Controller" window, click **Go on Bus**.
3. In the PIC18+CAN Evaluation Board window, click **Setup Modules**. This command causes multiple CAN messages to be transmitted and initializes all nodes on the board.

The interactive features of the board are now available.

4.4.2 PIC18+CAN Evaluation Board Window

As with its counterparts in the other templates, this window displays the current communication status with the board. In this template, there are two control buttons. **Reset Board** resets the firmware and writes power-on default values to all CAN registers. **Setup Modules** initializes the firmware for the Interactive (Demonstration) mode.

FIGURE 4-16: PIC18+CAN EVALUATION BOARD WINDOW (EVALUATION BOARD TEMPLATE VERSION)

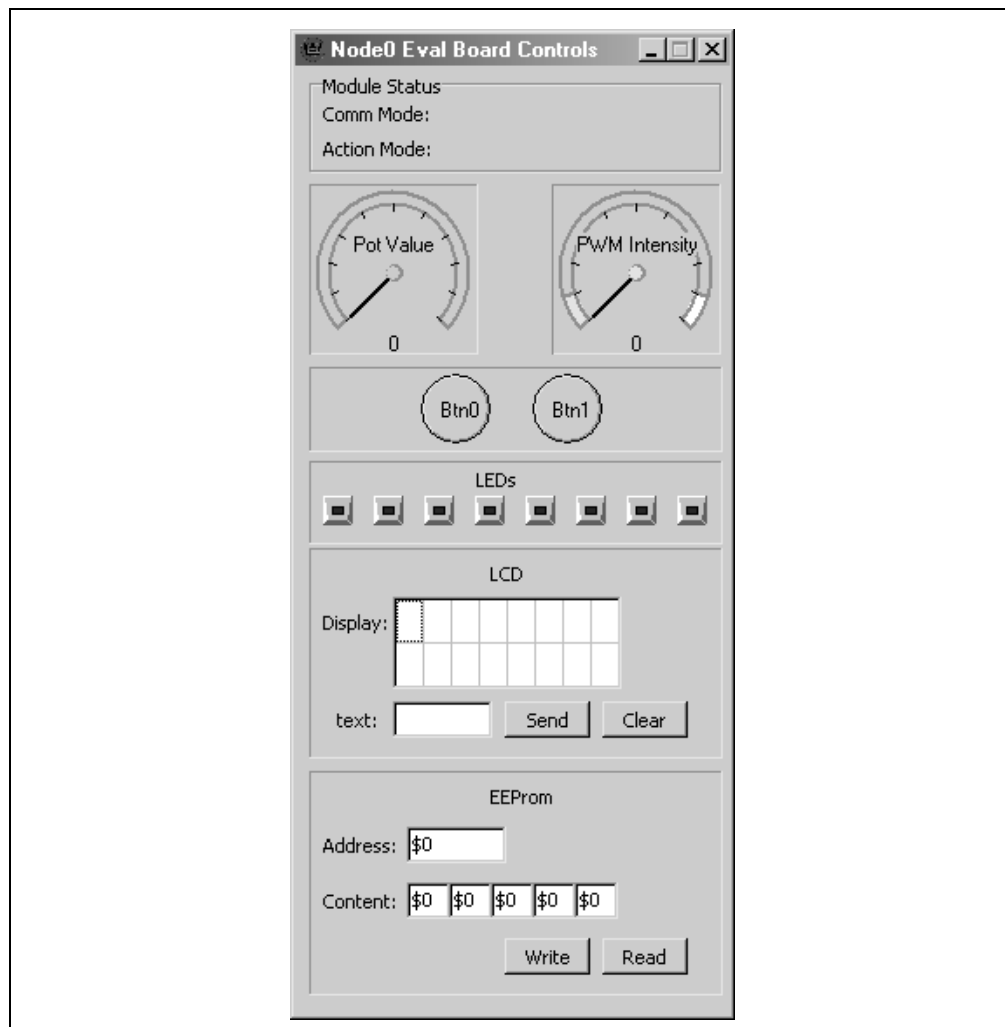


4.4.3 Node0 Eval Board (Control) Window

This window controls the interactive features on the Node0. Once initialized, this window displays the correct status for the user defined devices connected to Node0. Node0 has the most interactive features, which means that this control window is the largest of the three. From top to bottom, the controls are:

- **Pot Value:** This indicator is updated in real-time to display the approximate position of the Node0 potentiometer. The value is also displayed in numerical format, ranging from 0 to 1000 (approximately).
- **PWM Intensity:** This indicator shows the output of the PWM module in relative terms, from minimum to maximum. It also shows the value numerically, ranging from 0 to 1000 (approximately); this value is controlled by and should match that of the Node1 potentiometer in the Node1 Eval Board window. The relative value should also correspond to the brightness of the ninth LED which is controlled by the PWM module's output.
- **Push Button Status:** The two indicators (btn0 and btn1) show the status of the node's user defined push buttons. Pressing the buttons on the board will change the indicators.
- **LED Status:** These eight buttons control and indicate the status of the first 8 LEDs of the LED bank (the ninth LED is controlled by Node1's potentiometer). Clicking on any of the buttons will toggle the corresponding LED on or off. The LED Enable jumper (JP3) must be installed for this feature to work.
- **LCD:** If a compatible LCD display is attached at the header, a message can be written to it by using this area. To send a line of text, type into the "Text" text box (up to 7 characters), then click **Send**. To erase the display, click **Clear**.
- **EEPROM:** The on-board serial EEPROM can be read from and written to from this area. To write, enter a valid address in the "Address" text box, enter data values into one or more of the "Content" boxes, then click **Write**. To read, enter a valid address in "Address", then click **Read**.

FIGURE 4-17: NODE0 EVAL BOARD CONTROL WINDOW



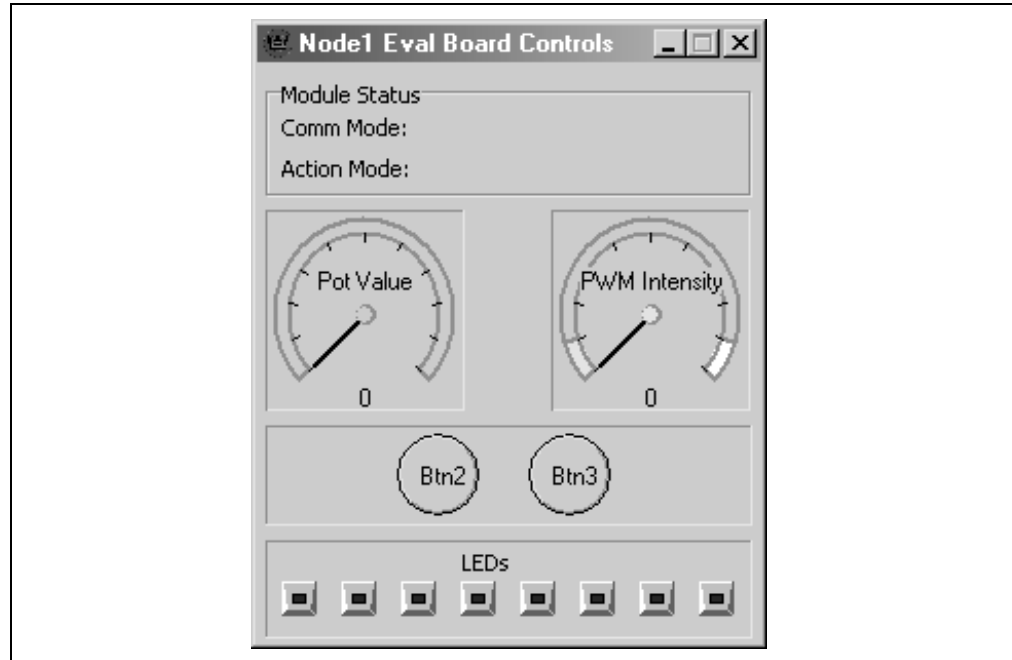
4.4.4 Node1 Eval Board (Control) Window

This window controls Node1, the PIC18F8680 CAN and LIN master node. When the board is properly initialized, this window will also display the correct “Module Status”.

The interactive features are:

- **Pot Value and PWM Intensity:** These function identically to their counterparts for the Node0 Eval Board control window, except these refer to Node1. The PWM intensity displayed and brightness of the ninth LED is controlled by the Node0 potentiometer, the value of which is displayed in the Node0 Eval Board window.
- **Push Button Status:** These are identical in function to Node0.
- **LED Status:** These are also identical to Node0. The LED Enable jumper (JP4) must be installed for this feature to work.

FIGURE 4-18: NODE1 EVAL BOARD CONTROL WINDOW



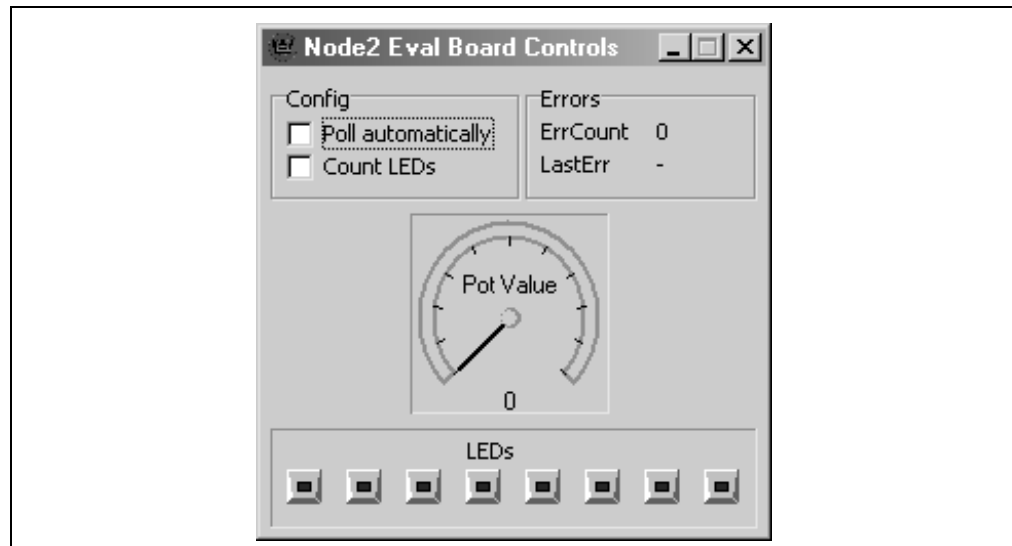
4.4.5 Node2 Eval Board (Control) Window

This window shows real-time status of Node2, the LIN slave node.

Its features are:

- **Poll Automatically:** When this check box is selected, the status of the Node2 potentiometer is monitored in real-time and shown on the “Pot Value” display. Like the other nodes, the value is also reported numerically.
- **Count LEDs:** Checking this box causes the Node2 LEDs to count up in binary sequence (Least Significant digit on the left). The LEDs on the board and the Eval window display count synchronously.
- **LED Status:** Like the other nodes, the LEDs for Node2 can also be individually toggled on and off. For this feature (and the **Count LEDs**) to work, the LED Enable jumper (JP5) must be installed.

FIGURE 4-19: NODE2 EVAL BOARD CONTROL WINDOW



4.4.6 PIC18+CAN Controller

This window is identical to the PIC18+CAN Controller window in the Basic template (Section 4.3.2 “PIC18+CAN Controller”).

4.4.7 Select Formatters

This window is identical to the Message Formatters window in the Basic template (Section 4.3.3 “Select Formatters Window”).

4.4.8 History List

This window is identical to the History List window in the Basic template (Section 4.3.5 “History List”).

4.4.9 Timed Transmission

This is identical in form and function to the Timed Transmission window in the Basic template (Section 4.3.6 “Timed Transmission”).

4.4.10 Output Window

The output window is discussed in Section 3.6 “The Output Window”.

4.5 TEMPLATE SPECIFIC VARIATIONS IN THE MAIN MENU

For the most part, the options available from the CANKing main menu are identical in all three template views. The few exceptions are described below. Only two menu items will be discussed in this section, as the others are self-explanatory.

Messages Menu

In the Basic and PIC18+CAN Evaluation templates, the *Messages* menu selects the CAN message type to be transmitted. Each option opens a dialog box for configuring the message; the dialog is unique to the message type.

Two message options are available: Universal or CAN Kingdom. The *Universal* option allows the user to send standard, generic format messages using a normal (up to eight-byte) integer, long integer, 32-bit floating point or string page format. The *CAN Kingdom* option lets the user transmit a message that adheres to the CAN Kingdom higher layer protocol in one of 20 predefined King’s page formats or a default letter format.

In the PIC Register template, the Messages menu provides alternate access to the various buffer and register configuration windows; these are available as submenu options from the single menu option (*PIC18+CAN Eval Board*).

Options Menu

All of the templates offer the *Global* and *PIC18+CAN...* options in the Options menu. These are used to configure communications with the board and global features of CANKing and are discussed in Section 3.5 “The Main Menu”.

The Basic and PIC18+CAN Evaluation templates also include the *King’s Pages* option. Selecting this allows the user to set a default King’s envelope and city/group address.

<p>Note: The oscillator frequency must be set in software to match the hardware so the software can configure the bit timing registers correctly. The formulas for bit timing contain an oscillator frequency.</p>

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The Options menu contains the configurable properties of both the hardware and the software.

The default numeric base is selected by *Options > Global*. Auto-save switches are also contained here.

Options > PIC18+CAN... is where the COM port is selected and where the oscillator frequency is set in software. This menu also contains a switch that determines whether or not the Node0 controller will be reset on file open. This feature is for those users who want to switch between templates without changing the PIC18F6X8X/8X8X configuration (e.g., masks and filters are set to receive ALL messages in the Basic template unless this box is deselected).

Chapter 5. Reconfiguring the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Hardware

5.1 HIGHLIGHTS

This chapter covers the following:

- Node Configurations
- Oscillator Configurations
- Configuring the Development Board Options
- Restoring the PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3 Firmware

5.2 NODE CONFIGURATIONS

The PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board can be operated in many different configurations; only a few of the possibilities are listed here. Most of these can be implemented without any changes to the board; some may require the addition of some components or wiring. Access to the external LIN bus will require the addition of a LIN bus connector at the pads provided for J13 (item 16 in Figure 1-1).

5.2.1 Two CAN Nodes, One LIN Node, Embedded System

This is the default configuration. The two CAN nodes (Node0 and Node1) are connected via the on-board CAN bus, while Node1 and Node2 are connected via the on-board LIN bus. There are no external CAN or LIN bus connections.

This configuration can be used for evaluation or development. For design evaluation, use one of the three templates to monitor or control the board. For development, use Node1 for the development of applications; Node0 can then be used with the CANKing software to monitor the development node. If required, Node1 may also communicate with Node2.

5.2.2 Two CAN Nodes, One LIN Node, Distributed System

In this configuration, external CAN and LIN bus devices can be connected to the on-board bus.

This configuration can be used for evaluation or development, using a similar approach as an embedded system configuration (above).

5.2.3 Two CAN Nodes, Embedded System

In this configuration, Node2 is deactivated by removing U7, the LIN transceiver for Node1 (with the power off, of course). This effectively isolates Node2 from the CAN nodes.

In Development mode, Node0 can be used to monitor Node1.

5.2.4 Two CAN Nodes, Distributed System

This configuration connects both on-board CAN nodes to an external CAN bus.

In Evaluation mode, Node0 can be used to monitor the external bus. In Development mode, Node0 can be used to monitor both Node1 and the external bus.

5.3 OSCILLATOR CONFIGURATIONS

The PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board is designed to accommodate three different types of oscillators for the PIC18F6X8X/8X8X-based nodes:

- Crystal controlled oscillator
- RC oscillator
- Self-contained oscillator module (“canned” oscillator)

There are two oscillator sections on the board, one for each of the CAN controllers. As shipped from the factory, the board is configured with two 25 MHz canned oscillators. If a different clock frequency is desired, it is only necessary to remove the existing oscillator modules and insert new ones.

To implement the other options, it will be necessary for users to make changes to the board.

5.3.1 Crystal Oscillator

The on-board oscillator module(s) (Y3 and/or Y4) must be removed from their sockets.

Either one (or both) of the CAN controllers can be configured to use a crystal oscillator. Pads Y1 and Y4 (for Node0 and Node1, respectively) have been provided to add a crystal. Depending on frequency and crystal used, capacitors may also need to be added at pads C13/C14 (Node0) and C15/C16 (Node 1). It is the user's responsibility to select values for these components to obtain a frequency compatible with the controller. If the RC oscillator option has been previously used, it will be necessary to remove the RC network components.

5.3.2 RC Oscillator

The on-board oscillator module(s) (Y3 and/or Y4) must be removed from their sockets.

The RC network for the oscillator is not provided and must be added by the user. Each CAN controller has pads provided for an RC network. Pads R18/C32 (for Node0) and R14/C29 (for Node1) are provided for the addition of these components. It is the user's responsibility to select values for these components to obtain a frequency compatible with the controller.

5.4 CONFIGURING THE DEVELOPMENT BOARD OPTIONS

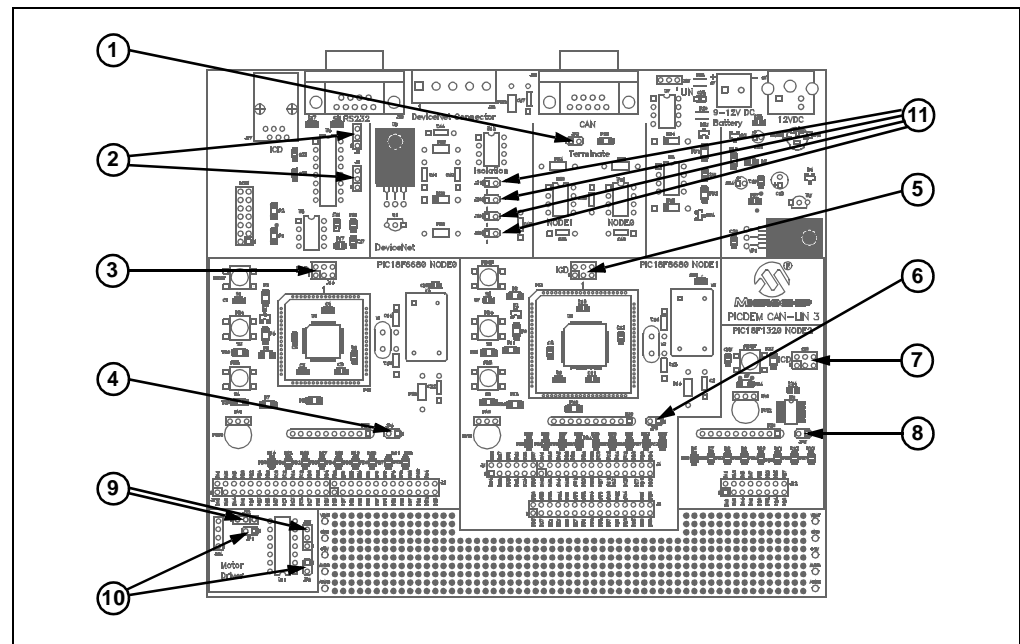
The PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board can be configured in several ways to take advantage of its optional features. These are controlled by several jumpers located in various places around the board. Their functions are listed in Table 5-1 and locations are shown in Figure 5-1. Some jumper locations are bridged and require modification by the user. Two of the options also require the addition or removal of components. The necessary modifications are described in the sections that follow.

Reconfiguring the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Hardware

TABLE 5-1: JUMPER DESCRIPTION

Number	Board ID(s)	Type	Function
1	JP2	Jumper	Connects 120Ω terminating resistor to the CAN bus
2	J8, J9	Jumpers	RS-232 to Node0/1 Select
3	J14	Jumpers	ICD Enable for Node0
4	JP4	Trace	LED Enable for Node0
5	J15	Jumpers	ICD Enable for Node1
6	JP5	Trace	LED Enable for Node1
7	J16	Jumpers	ICD Enable for Node2
8	JP3	Trace	LED Enable for Node2
9	J22, J23	Traces	H-Bridge Configuration Select (Half or Full-bridge)
10	JP6, JP7	Traces	H-Bridge Interface Enable
11	J18, J19, J20, J21	Traces	DeviceNet™ Interface Enable

FIGURE 5-1: JUMPER LOCATIONS



5.4.1 Disabling the LED Banks

Jumper positions JP3, JP4 and JP5 are bridged by metal traces. As shipped, these traces are intact and the LED banks for each node are enabled. To disable the LEDs, cut through the appropriate trace or traces. To allow for more convenient configuration, cut the traces and add a standard 2-pin header and suitcase jumper where indicated.

5.4.2 Changing the Serial Port to Node1

By default, the RS-232 driver for the serial port is connected to the Node0 microcontroller. This is determined by jumpers J8 and J9. For both jumpers, pins 1 and 2 are bridged by metal traces; this ties I/O ports RC6 and RC7 of the Node0 controller to the serial port. Cutting these traces will disable the port completely. To make the port assignment configurable, cut the traces and install suitcase jumpers. Bridging pins 1 and 2 on both jumpers assigns the serial port to Node0. Bridging pins 2 and 3 assigns the port to Node1. It is also necessary to remove U7 from its socket.

5.4.3 Enabling DeviceNet Support

Although the circuitry is provided for a current isolated DeviceNet interface, the necessary active components are not populated on the board. Additionally, the default board configuration permanently bypasses both the CAN I/O isolation and the isolated regulated voltage supply. In order to enable the DeviceNet interface, it is necessary to cut the four traces at J18 through J21. This allows Node0 CAN I/O to be routed through the isolation circuit and an isolated and regulated voltage to be supplied to the DeviceNet connector.

To complete the configuration, the user must also add the active components for the isolation circuits. This includes an LM2940 isolation regulator at U9, an IL712 opto-isolator at U11 and the 5-pin DeviceNet connector. Pads are provided on the board on the silkscreen (assembly) side. The component specifications are provided in **Appendix A “PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board Technical Information”**.

5.4.4 Enabling and Configuring the H-Bridge Interface

Like the DeviceNet interface, the active component for the H-bridge is not populated on the board. To complete the configuration, the user must also add a MOSFET quad driver at U11 and a 4-pin standard header at J24.

The H-bridge interface to Node0 is enabled with jumpers JP6 and JP7. By default, they are bridged with metal traces, permanently connecting the interface to I/O pins RC2 and RE6 of the microcontroller and enabling the interface (assuming the quad driver is present, of course). To disable the interface, cut both of the traces. To allow for more convenient configuration, cut the traces and add a standard 2-pin header and suitcase jumper where indicated.

The H-bridge can be configured to operate in both Half-Bridge and Full-Bridge modes, with two or four PWM inputs from the Node0 microcontroller. The configuration is selected with the 3-pin jumpers, J22 and J23. By default, pins 2 and 3 of J22 and pins 1 and 2 of J23 are bridged by traces; this permanently connects bridge inputs 1 to 3 and 2 to 4, creating a half-bridge topology. To change the configuration, cut the bridging traces on J22 and J23 and install suitcase jumpers. The interface can then be changed between half-bridge and full-bridge configurations, with the latter also being driven by I/O pins RE5 and RG6 of the microcontroller. The jumper configuration for the mode is summarized in Table 5-2.

TABLE 5-2: JUMPER CONFIGURATION FOR THE H-BRIDGE INTERFACE

H-Bridge Configuration	JP6	JP7	J22	J23
Half-Bridge	Yes	Yes	Pins 2-3	Pins 1-2
Full-Bridge	Yes	Yes	Pins 1-2	Pins 2-3

Note: When the H-bridge interface is configured for half-bridge or full-bridge operation, the Node0 microcontroller must still be appropriately configured for two or four PWM outputs for the interface to work. Refer to the Device Data Sheet for information on how to configure the Enhanced CCP module.

Reconfiguring the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Hardware

5.5 RESTORING THE PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 FIRMWARE

As shipped from the factory, the microcontrollers on the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board are preprogrammed with special firmware. This provides the code that makes the interactive Evaluation mode possible and enables communication with the CANKing host software.

As users develop their own CAN applications, it is likely that the controllers will be reprogrammed with new firmware. Should it ever become necessary to return the board to its original state, it will be necessary to restore the original firmware.

To make this process easier, the required source and hex files for the firmware have been included on the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Software CD, in the Firmware folder. To reprogram the microcontrollers directly with the original firmware, use these hex files:

- `ccannode.hex`: for Node0 and Node1 devices (PIC18F6X8X/8X8X)
- `clinnode.hex`: for the Node2 device (PIC18F1320)

Users should follow the procedure appropriate for their device programmer and development environment.

5.5.1 Reprogramming Nodes via the ICD Connector

The optional RJ-11 plug at J17 allows users to directly reprogram any of the three microcontrollers on the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board. The standard six-wire interface also permits those using the MPLAB 2 development environment and interface hardware to use in-circuit debugging and monitor the microcontrollers and debug code in the actual application.

To use board space efficiently, only one programming interface is provided. All three microcontrollers are connected to the interface through three jumper blocks (J14, J15 and J16 for Node0, Node1 and Node2, respectively). Selecting the microcontroller to program or monitor is done by bridging all three jumpers in the block for a particular microcontroller, while clearing the jumpers for the other controllers.

Note: Because all three nodes are directly connected to the interface, it is **imperative** that only one jumper block be set at one time. Also, it is critical to verify that the correct jumper block is set for the target microcontroller to be programmed. Failure to do so may result in erratic board operation or even, component damage.

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NOTES:

Chapter 6. Troubleshooting

6.1 HIGHLIGHTS

This chapter discusses the following:

- Common Problems – Issues with the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Demonstration Board and how to solve them

6.2 COMMON PROBLEMS

1. The Power LED is not lit.

Check the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 board for power:

- Verify that the power supply is plugged in and the wall outlet has power. If battery connection is used, verify that the correct polarity is used.
- Check that voltage is available (12 VDC) at the plug. If the original power supply is not being used, check for appropriate voltage (12 VDC).
- Check that the regulated voltage (5 VDC) is available at the connectors at the prototype area of the board.

2. The host software cannot communicate with the board.

Check that the board is receiving power (see issue 1, above).

Check the serial cable for proper connections to the board and the computer. Verify that the cable is connected to the correct serial port on the computer. If necessary, verify the serial cable by swapping in another cable that is known to be good.

Verify through Windows Device Manager (accessed through the System applet in the Control Panel) that the selected COM port is recognized by the operating system and is working.

Verify that you are using the correct serial port. Check that the COM port you have selected in the terminal software is actually the physical port that the serial cable is connected to.

Verify that the Node0 LEDs flash briefly on Reset or power-up of the board.

If you are using the optional LCD module, verify that the text "PIC CAN" is briefly displayed on Reset or power-up and an underscore cursor is displayed.

3. The board is operational, but neither of the CAN nodes are recognized on an external network.

See **Appendix B "FAQs on Configuring PIC18 CAN Devices"** for the most common CAN troubleshooting hints.

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NOTES:

Appendix A. PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board Technical Information

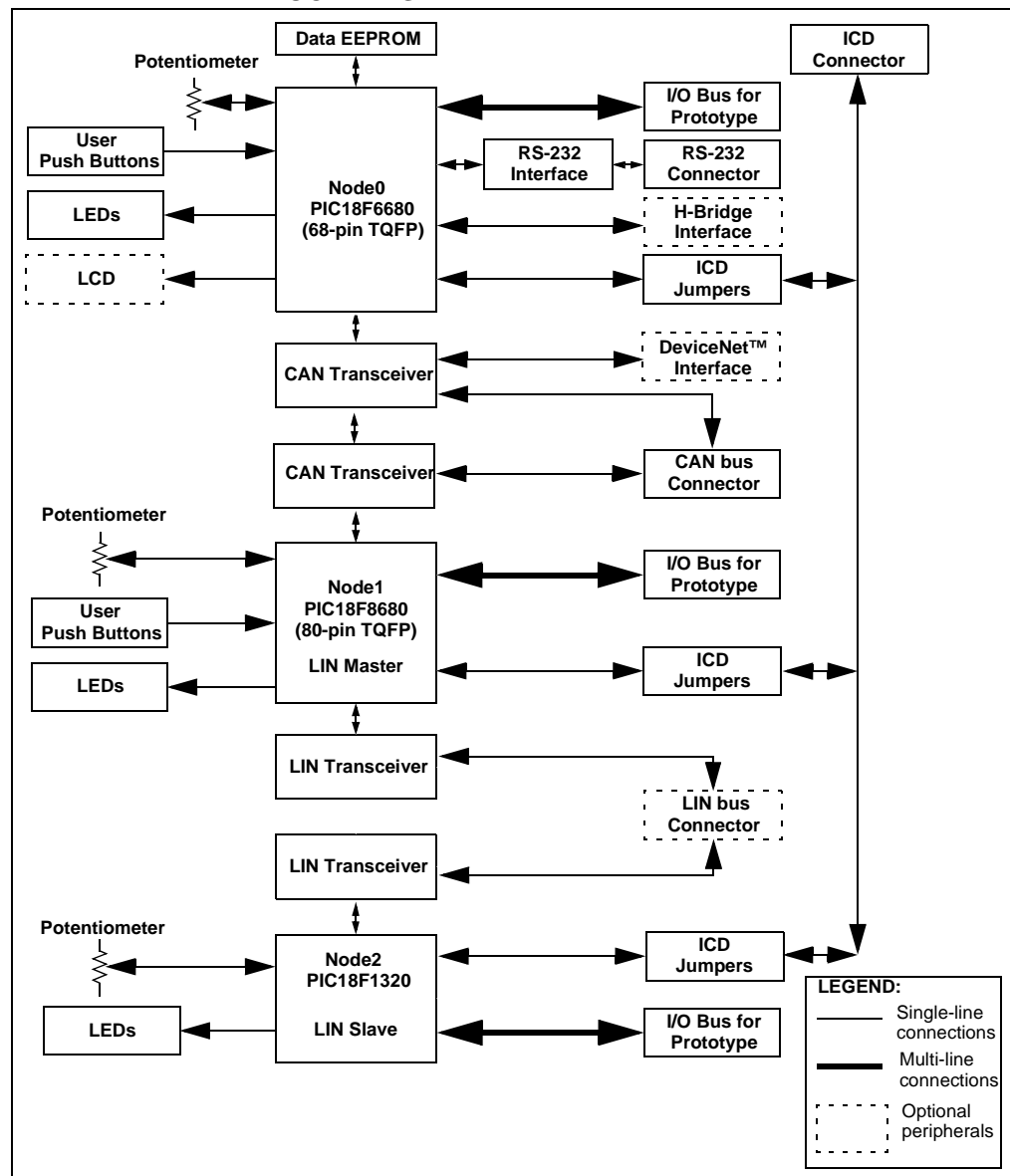
A.1 HIGHLIGHTS

This chapter will cover the following topics:

- PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3 Block Diagram
- PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Board Schematics

A.2 PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 BLOCK DIAGRAM

FIGURE A-1: PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 DEVELOPMENT BOARD FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



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A.3 PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 BOARD SCHEMATICS

FIGURE A-2: BOARD SCHEMATIC, PART 1 (NODE0 MICROCONTROLLER AND ASSOCIATED PARTS)

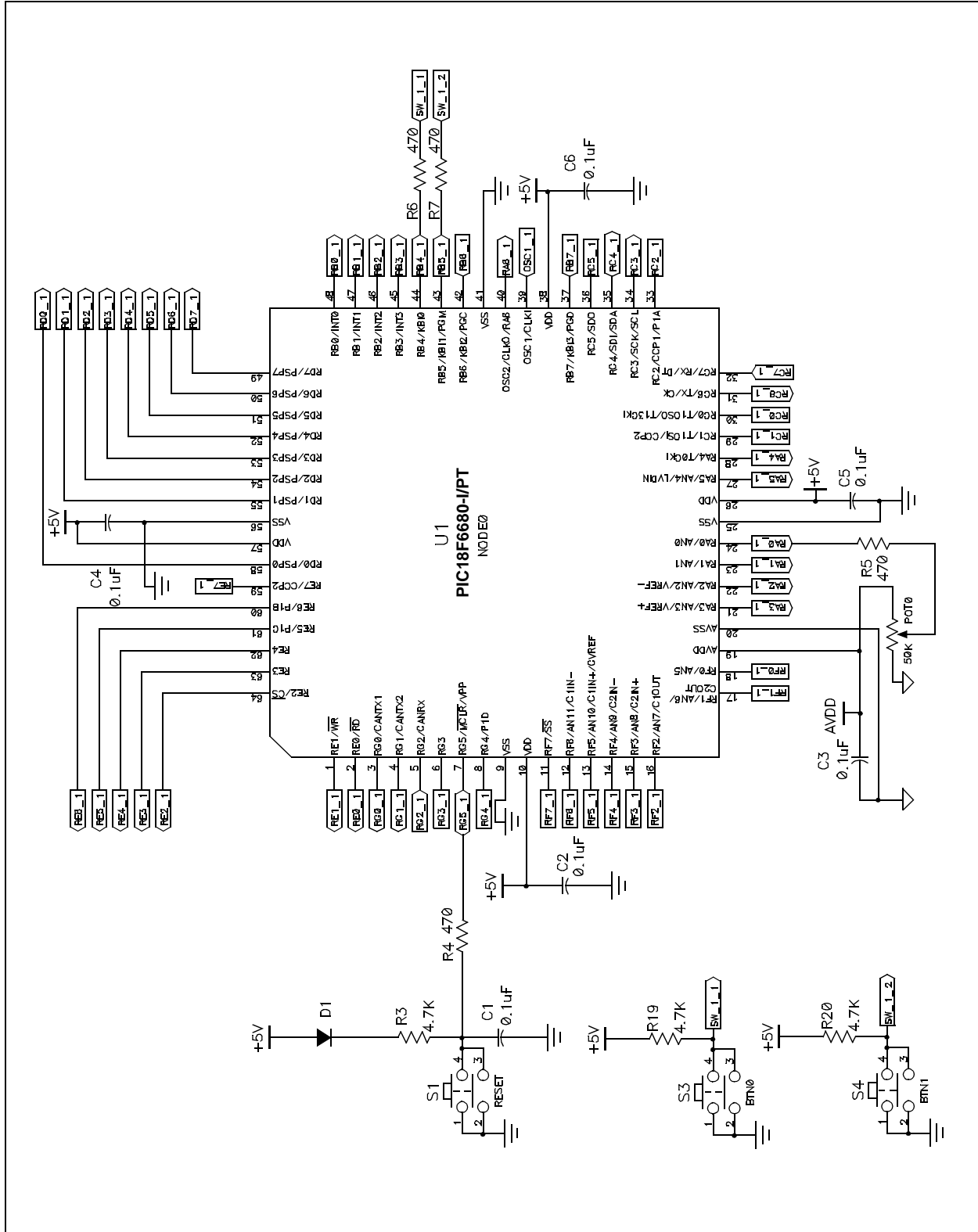
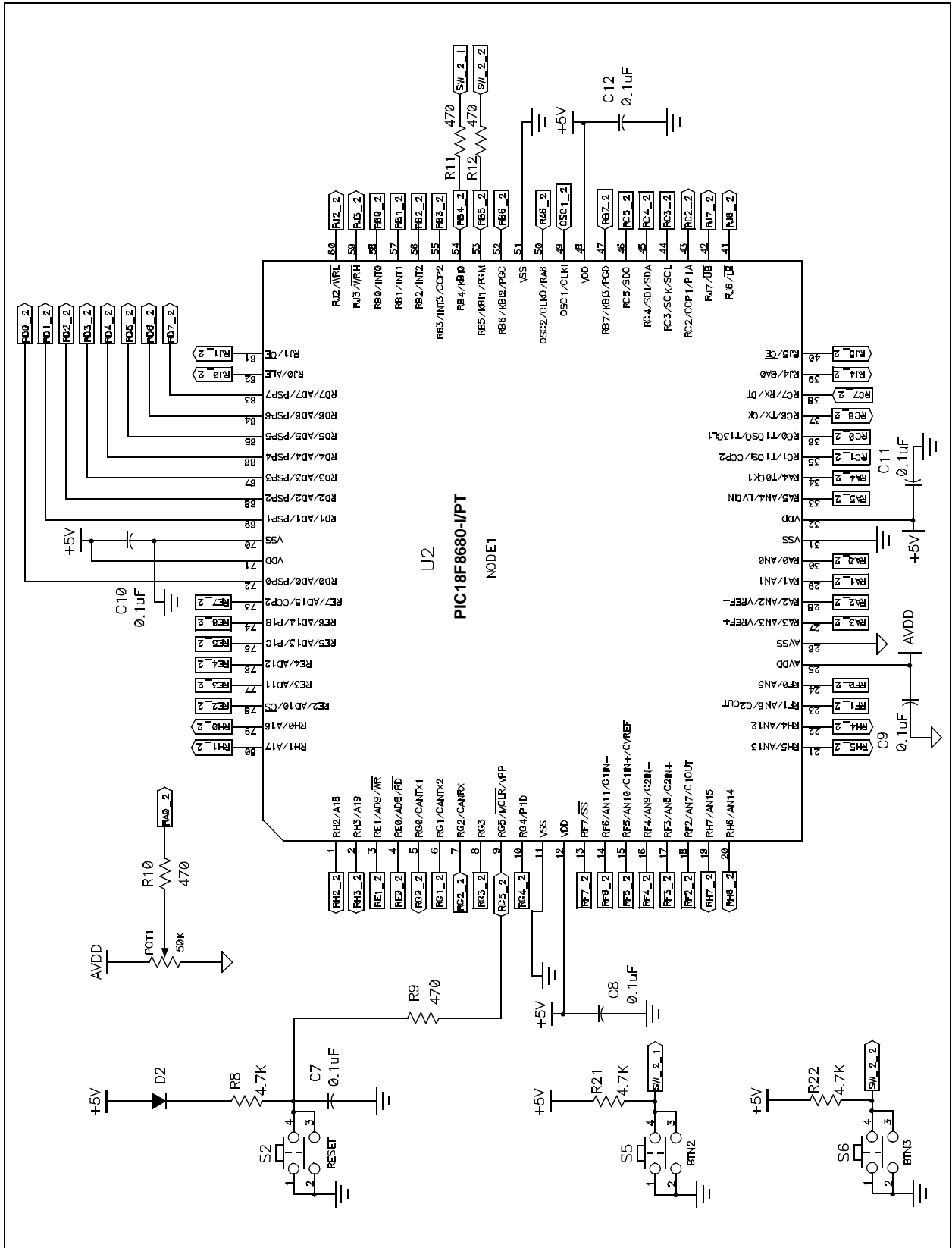


FIGURE A-3: BOARD SCHEMATIC, PART 2 (NODE1 MICROCONTROLLER AND ASSOCIATED PARTS)



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FIGURE A-4: BOARD SCHEMATIC, PART 3 (NODE2 MICROCONTROLLER, LIN AND CAN TRANSCEIVERS, EEPROM)

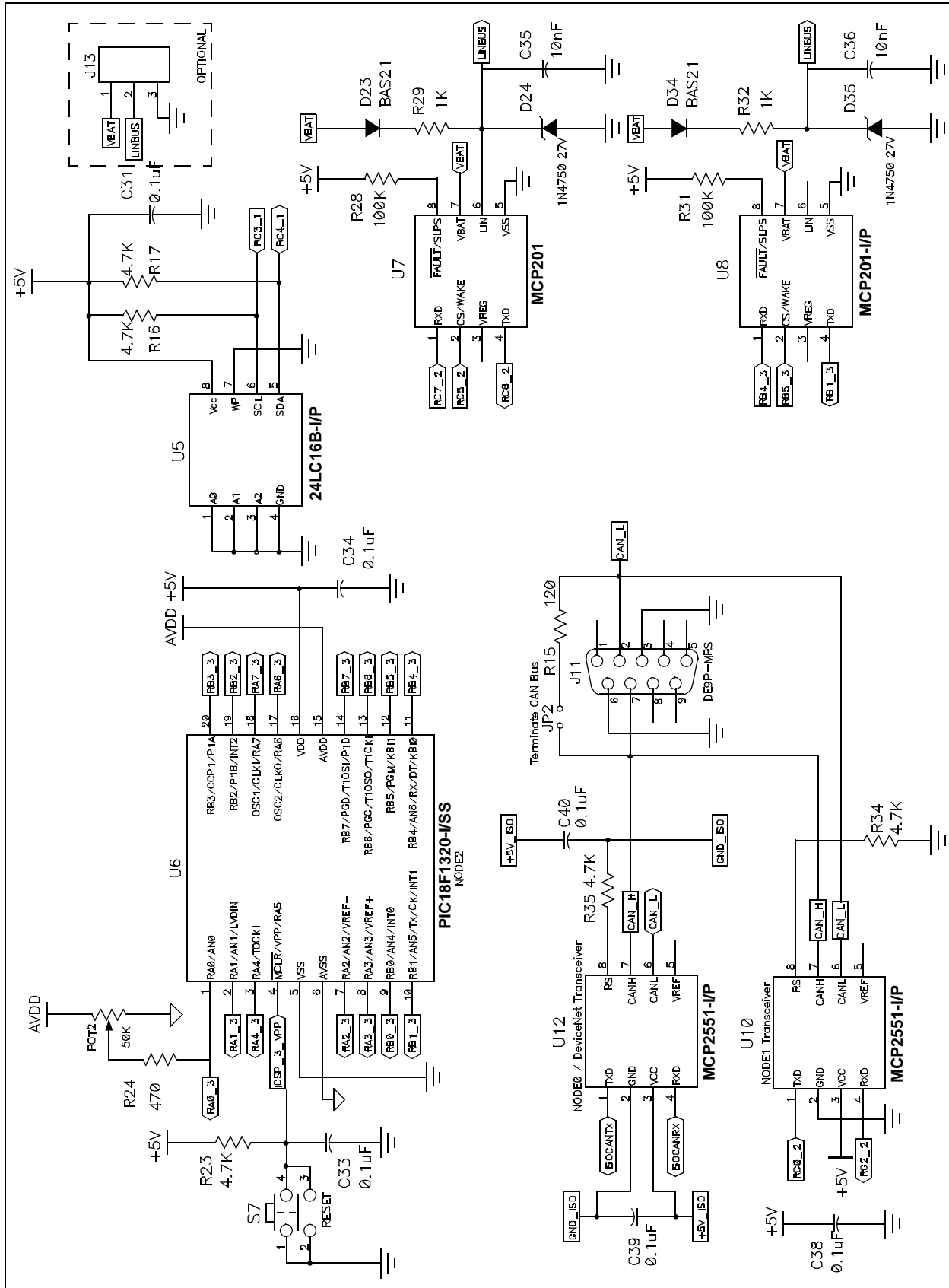
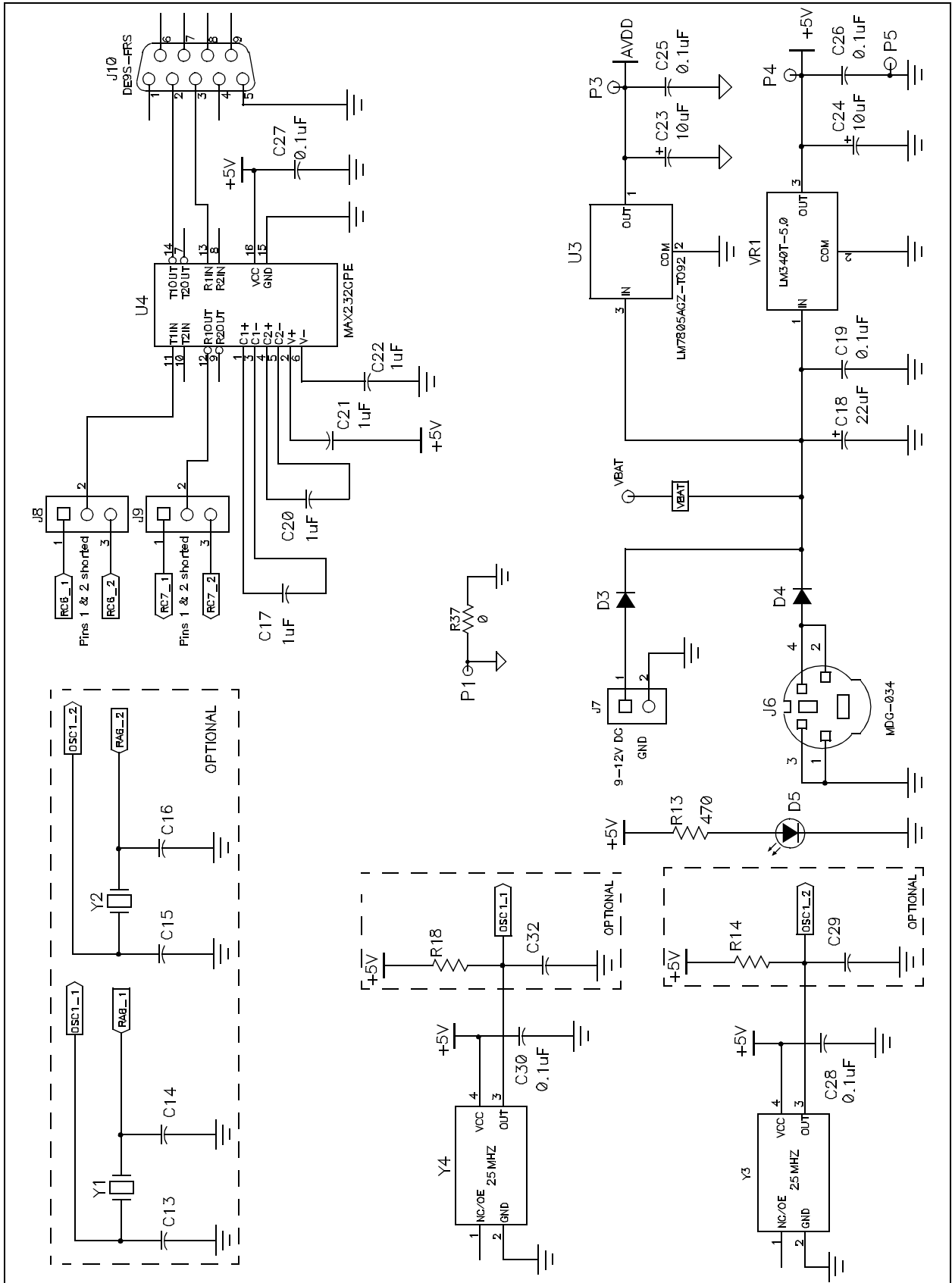


FIGURE A-5: BOARD SCHEMATIC, PART 4 (USART, OSCILLATOR OPTIONS AND POWER SUPPLY)



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FIGURE A-6: BOARD SCHEMATIC, PART 5 (OPTIONAL DeviceNet™ AND H-BRIDGE INTERFACES)

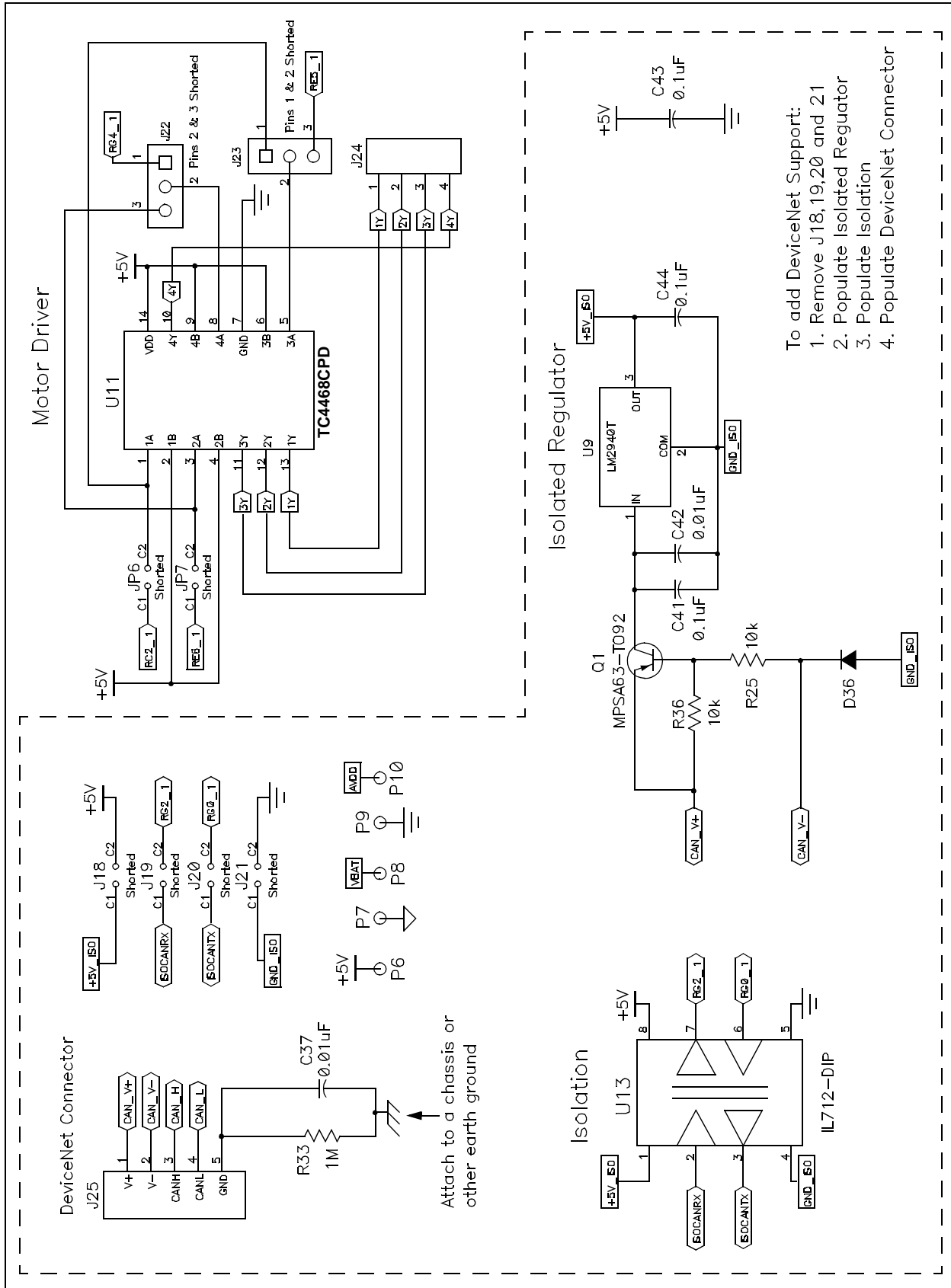
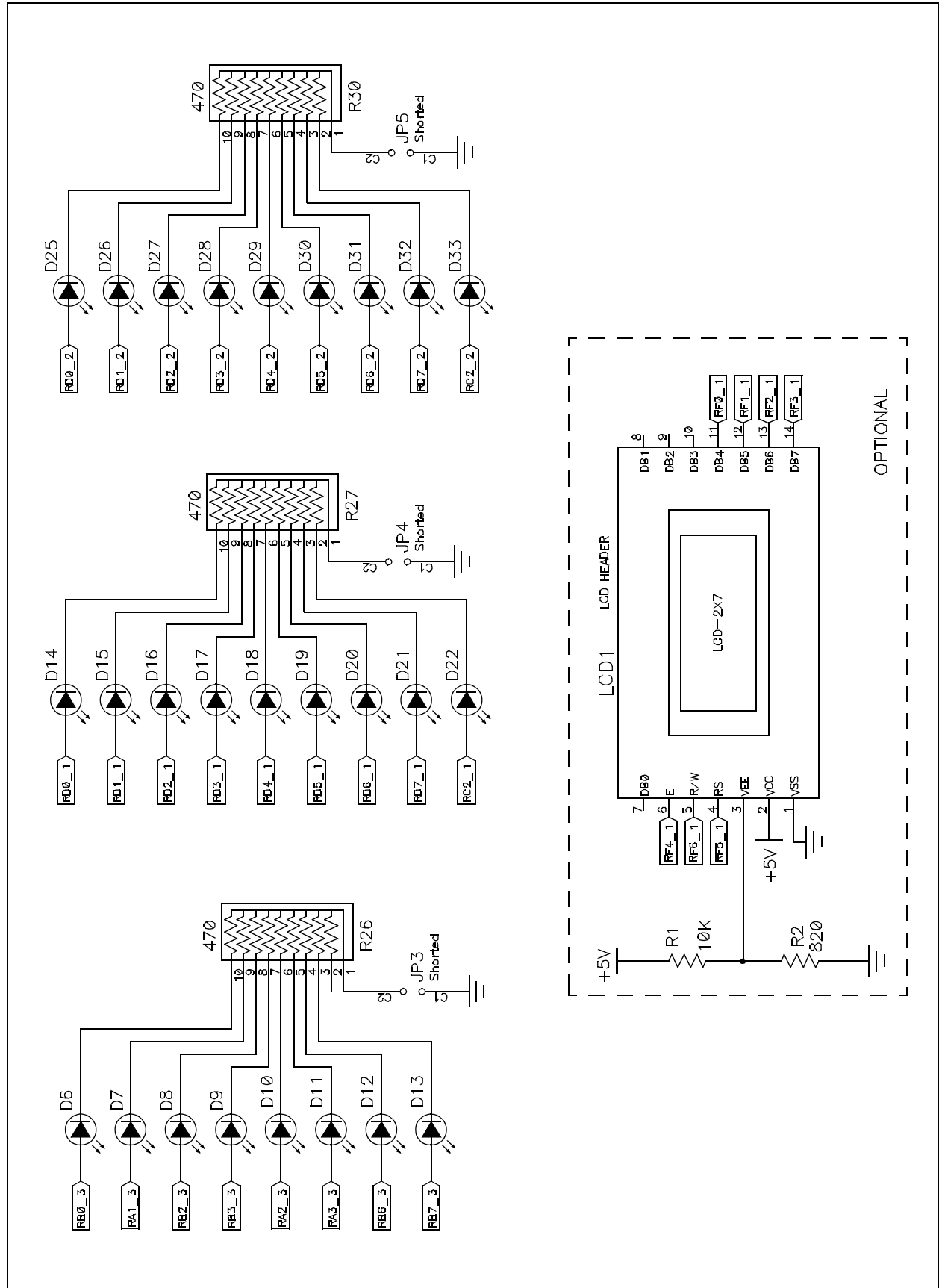


FIGURE A-7: BOARD SCHEMATIC, PART 6 (LEDS AND LCD DISPLAY OPTION)



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FIGURE A-8: BOARD SCHEMATIC, PART 7 (OPTIONAL PROTOTYPE HEADERS AND CONNECTORS)

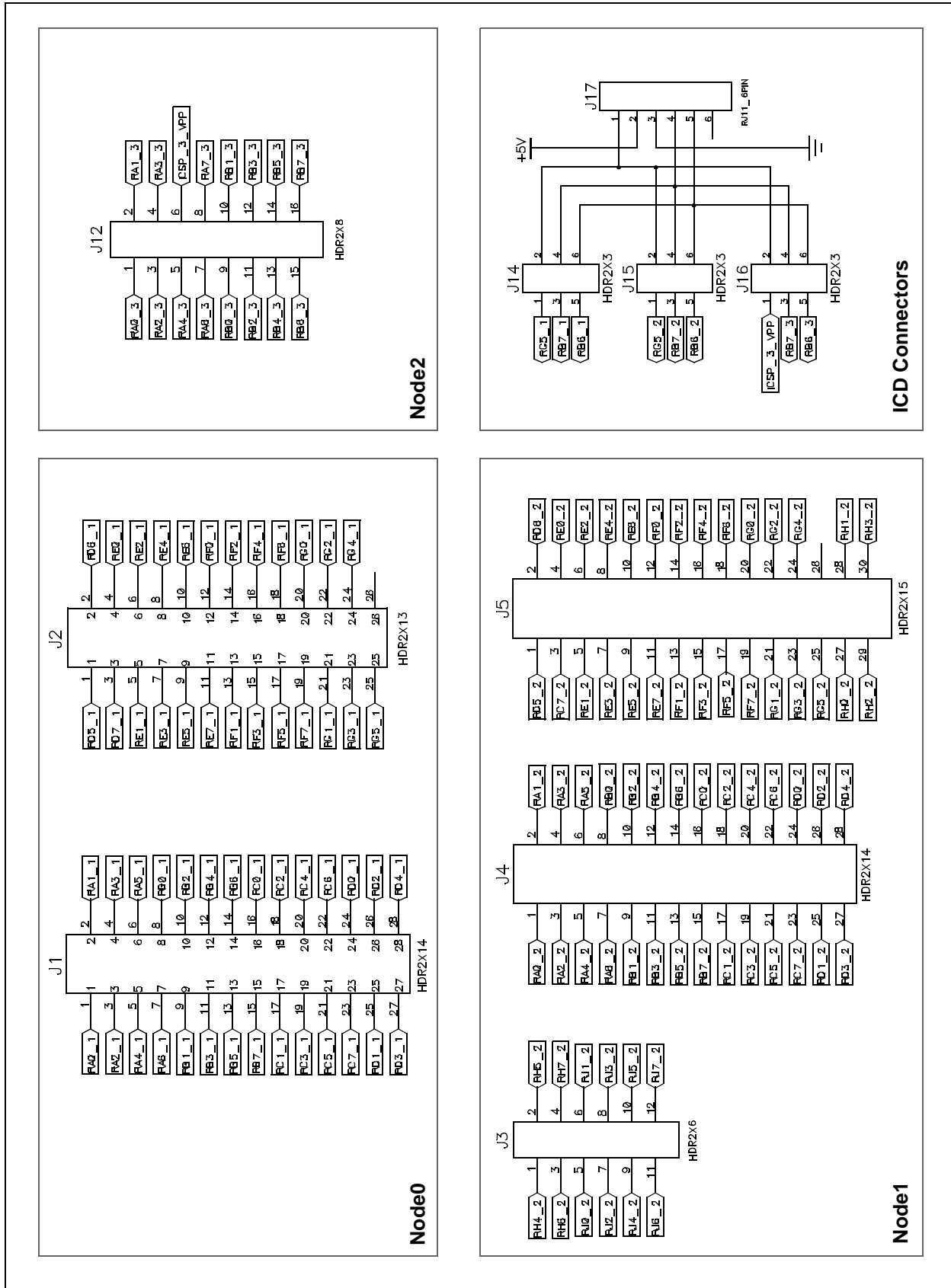
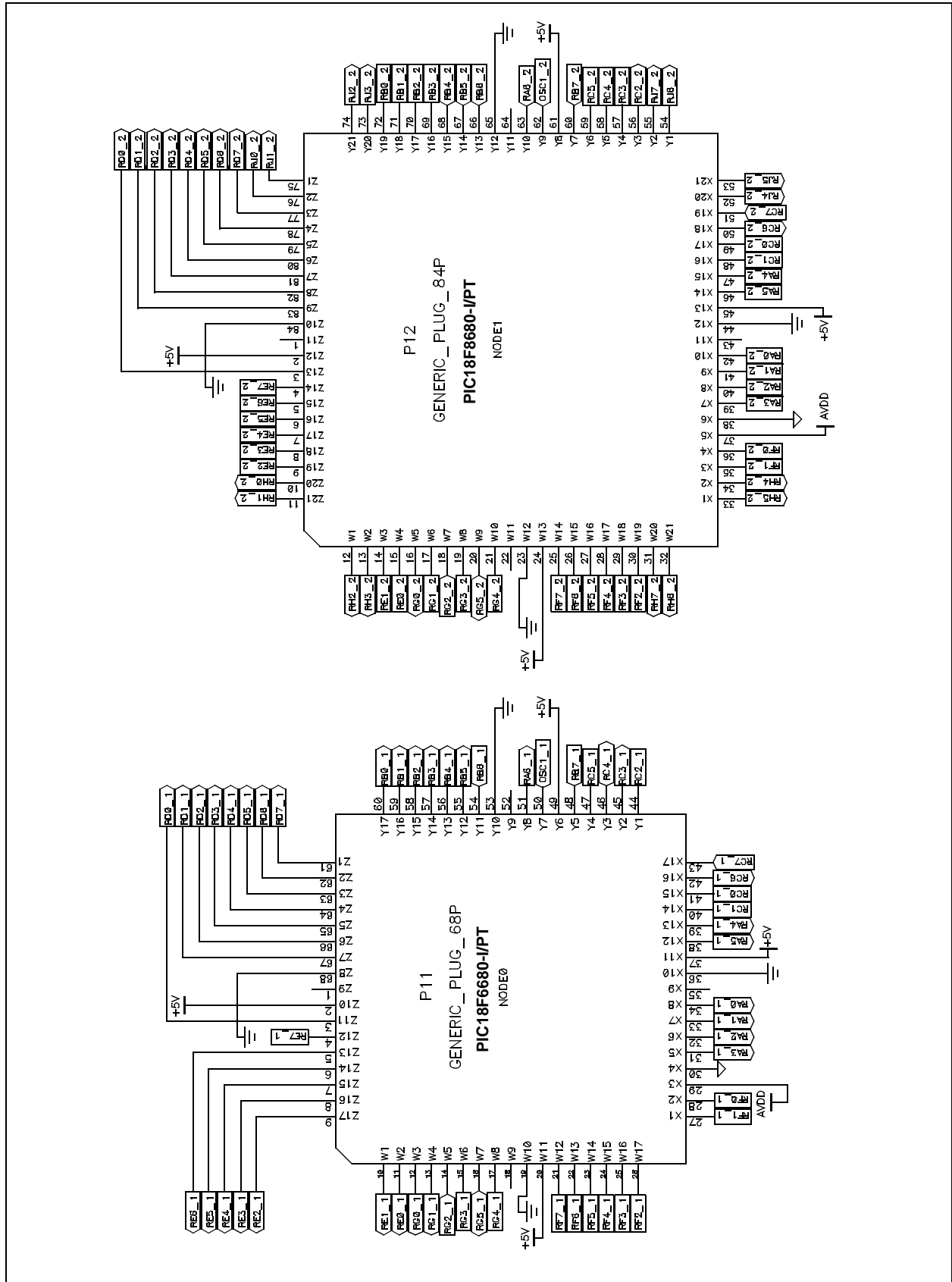


FIGURE A-9: BOARD SCHEMATIC, PART 8 (SOCKETS FOR OPTIONAL NODE0 AND NODE1 MICROCONTROLLERS)



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TABLE A-1: SIGNALS USED IN THE PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 SCHEMATIC

Signal Name	Function
+5V_ISO, GND_ISO	Isolated voltage source and ground for DeviceNet™ interface
CAN_H, CAN_L	Differential high and low CAN bus signals
ICSP_n_VPP	ICSP™ programming voltage and Reset for the designated controller: 1 – CAN Node0 (PIC18F6680) 2 – CAN Node1 (PIC18F8680) 3 – LIN Node (PIC18F1320)
ISOCANTX, ISOCANRX	Isolated CAN I/O for DeviceNet interface
LINBUS	Differential LIN bus signal
OSC1_n	External oscillator input for the designated controller: 1 – CAN Node0 (PIC18F6680) 2 – CAN Node1 (PIC18F8680)
SW_1_n or SW_2_n	Push button input from switch n for the designated controller: 1 – CAN Node0 (PIC18F6680) 2 – CAN Node1 (PIC18F8680)
RXn_1, RXn_2 or RXn_3	Bit n of Port X for the designated controller: 1 – CAN Node0 (PIC18F6680) 2 – CAN Node1 (PIC18F8680) 3 – LIN Node (PIC18F1320)
VBAT	LIN bus battery voltage (+9 to +12 VDC)

TABLE A-2: LCD CONTROLLER HEADER

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	GND	2	+5V
3	VEE	4	RS
5	R/W	6	E
7	NC	8	NC
9	NC	10	NC
11	DB4	12	DB5
13	DB6	14	DB7

Appendix B. FAQs on Configuring PIC18 CAN Devices

B.1 HIGHLIGHTS

This section discusses some of the most frequently asked questions (FAQs) on configuring and programming PIC18F6X8X/8X8X microcontrollers.

B.2 FAQs

Q: Why doesn't the development tool successfully communicate on an external bus?

A: There are several possible reasons why this happens. The following are the most common problems:

Condition	Fix
The Node is off the bus (not in Normal mode).	Basic template – Go on Bus button in the "Bus Status" window.
The COM port is not configured correctly.	Make sure COM port selection is correct (<i>Options > PIC18+CAN...</i>).
The bus rate is not set to match the bus.	Basic template – Set the bus rate in the Bus Status window. Register template – change BRGCON registers.
The oscillator frequency not set to match hardware (FOSC is required in bit rate formula).	Set the oscillator frequency (<i>Options > PIC18+CAN...</i>).
Board is not connected to the external bus.	Connect to the external bus using the DB9 labeled CAN. Pinouts: CANH - pin 7, CANL - pin 2.

Q: Why does the node Acknowledge messages in the Basic template but not display them?

A: The device's filters are not matching the incoming messages. This can be caused because the **Reset PIC18+CAN on Open** is deselected, causing the old register contents (masks and filters) to remain unchanged when switching templates.

Press Reset or select the **Reset PIC18+CAN on Open** box and reopen the template.

Q: Why can't I enter values in the Physical Layer window?

A: The device is not in Configuration mode. The three BRGCON registers are only modifiable while in Configuration mode. Change modes.

Q: Why don't the mask and filter registers change after pressing the Write button?

A: The device is not in Configuration mode. Masks and filters are changeable only in Configuration mode.

Q: How do I enter extended IDs into a field?

A: Lead off the number with an 'x' which indicates an extended frame (e.g., x12345).

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Appendix C. PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Software CD

C.1 HIGHLIGHTS

This chapter summarizes the contents of the PICDEM™ CAN-LIN 3 Software CD-ROM.

C.2 WHAT'S ON THE CD

The PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 CD includes the following software tools and support documentation.

CANKing Host Software

The entire utility is contained in the self-extracting installer file `wc32mchip_pic.exe`. Executing this file will install the CANKing software described in **Chapter 3 “Getting Started with the CANKing Software”** and the predefined templates covered in **Chapter 4 “Using the CANKing Templates”**.

PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Firmware

The firmware for the Demonstration Board's microcontrollers are located in the Firmware folder. The device specific files are located in the subfolders: CANNode (for PIC18F6X8X/8X8X devices) and LINNode (for PIC18F1320). In addition to the hex files for device programming, assembler and C language source files are provided for creating custom projects.

All necessary project, header and linker files are also included so that users with MPLAB IDE may begin to create custom projects immediately.

Note: The MPLAB Integrated Development software is not included with the PICDEM CAN-LIN 3 Kit. Users who do not have MPLAB software may download it without charge from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

Support Files for Microchip PICmicro Microcontrollers with CAN

Also provided is a complete library of support information for Microchip's line of microcontrollers with CAN functionality. This includes:

- The latest data sheet for the PIC18F6585/6680/8585/8680 family of Enhanced CAN microcontrollers;
- The In-Circuit Serial Programming specification for the PIC18F6X8X/8X8X family;
- Application Note *AN247, A CAN Bootloader for PIC18F CAN Microcontrollers*, which describes the implementation of a bootloader on a CAN node;
- Application Note *AN738, PIC18C CAN Routines in 'C'*, which presents a library of CAN functions;
- Application Note *AN853, PIC18XXX8 CAN Driver with Prioritized Transmit Buffer*, which provides an assembler-based firmware driver for a CAN node; and
- Application Note *AN877, DeviceNet™ Group 2 Slave Firmware for PIC18 with CAN*, which shows how to implement DeviceNet firmware; and
- Sales and support literature for the PIC18F6X8X/8X8X family.

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The application notes are provided with a complete set of the source code files discussed in each document, allowing the user to begin working with the CAN modules immediately.

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This single file is the electronic version of this Development Kit manual, provided in Adobe® Acrobat® format.

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