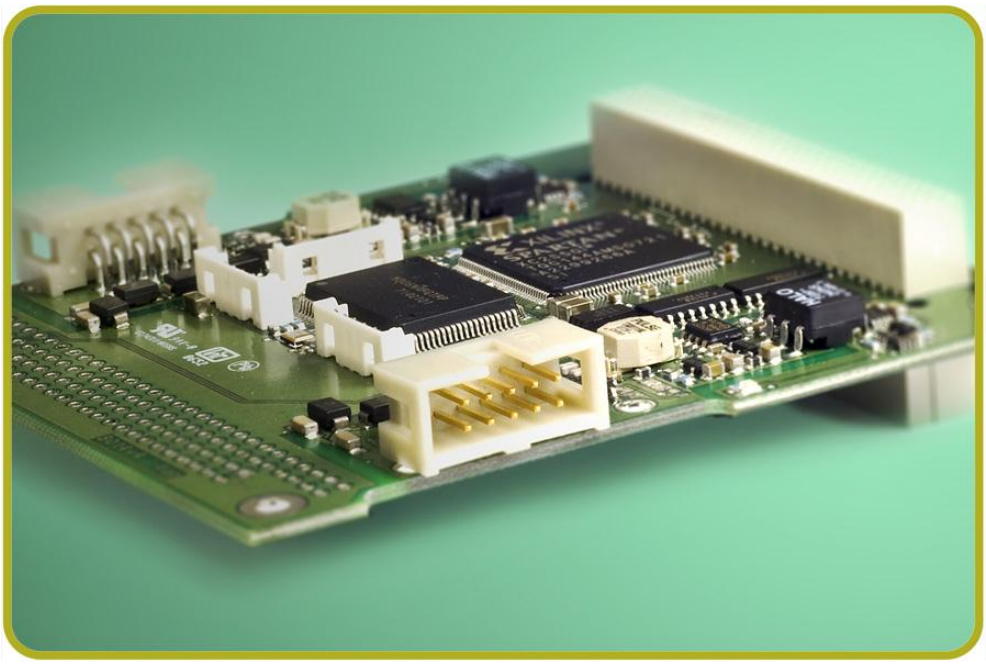
Kvaser PCI104 User's Guide



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1 Table of contents

2 Introduction

Since 1985, Kvaser has turned its full attention towards Controller Area Network and associated technologies. Based in Sweden, Kvaser develops and manufactures innovative and high performance PC interfaces for the global market.

2.1 Scope of This Document

This manual is applicable for the following Kvaser products:

Product Name	Product Number[1]	Description
Kvaser PCI104 HS/HS	00424-5	Two channels CAN interface with IDC Headers CAN connectors.

[1] The full part numbers 733-0130-*nnnnn-n* are usually written *nnnnn-n*. You can use either number when ordering.

2.2 General Description

The Kvaser PCI104 board is an interface between the PCI bus of a PCI-104 system and the CAN bus. Compact and self-stacking, it complies with the flexible PCI-104 specification. You can with benefit use several Kvaser PCI104 boards on the same PCI-104 system.

The powerful M16C microcontroller from Renesas, with two built-in CAN controllers, provides accurate time stamping and high data throughput of CAN messages. Kvaser PCI104 supports 11 bit (CAN 2.0A) as well as 29 bit (CAN 2.0B) identifiers. Remote frames can be transmitted and received without restrictions. Kvaser PCI104 can detect and generate error frames on the CAN bus. Kvaser PCI104 offers two completely independent CAN channels with separate connectors. The CAN bus transceivers are integrated into the device.

Kvaser offers excellent software support. All Kvaser products utilize the common and user friendly Application Programming Interface, Kvaser CANlib API. It enables you to run any applications using Kvaser CANlib API on any Kvaser products, without the need of editing the code and recompile it. Example of supported PCI, PCI104, PC/104-Plus, USB and PCMCIA interfaces:

- Kvaser PCIcanx II
- Kvaser PCIcanx
- Kvaser PC104+
- Kvaser PCI104
- Kvaser PCIcan II
- Kvaser PCIcan
- Kvaser PCcan
- Kvaser Leaf Professional / SemiPro / Light
- Kvaser Memorator II
- Kvaser Memorator
- Kvaser LAPcan II
- Kvaser LAPcan

2.3 PCI104 Features

- PCI-104 compliant
- Stack-through connector
- Communicates with the PC through fast DPRAM
- M16C CAN controller from Renesas
- High performance on board microcontroller
- On board message buffer
- CAN 2.0 A and CAN 2.0 B (active)
- Supports “Silent Mode”
- Two completely independent CAN channels
- ISO11898-2 compliant transceivers
- DC/DC power supply to galvanically isolated bus drivers – no need for extra external power supply
- High-speed isolator circuits between CAN circuits and CAN drivers
- Supports bit rates from 5kbit/s up to 1Mbit/s
- Extended temperature range of -40˚ - +85˚
- Plug and play installation

3 Kvaser PCI104 Hardware

This chapter describes the hardware properties of the Kvaser PCI104 board.

3.1 Schematics

The connectors and switches on the Kvaser PCI104 board are shown below in Figure 1.

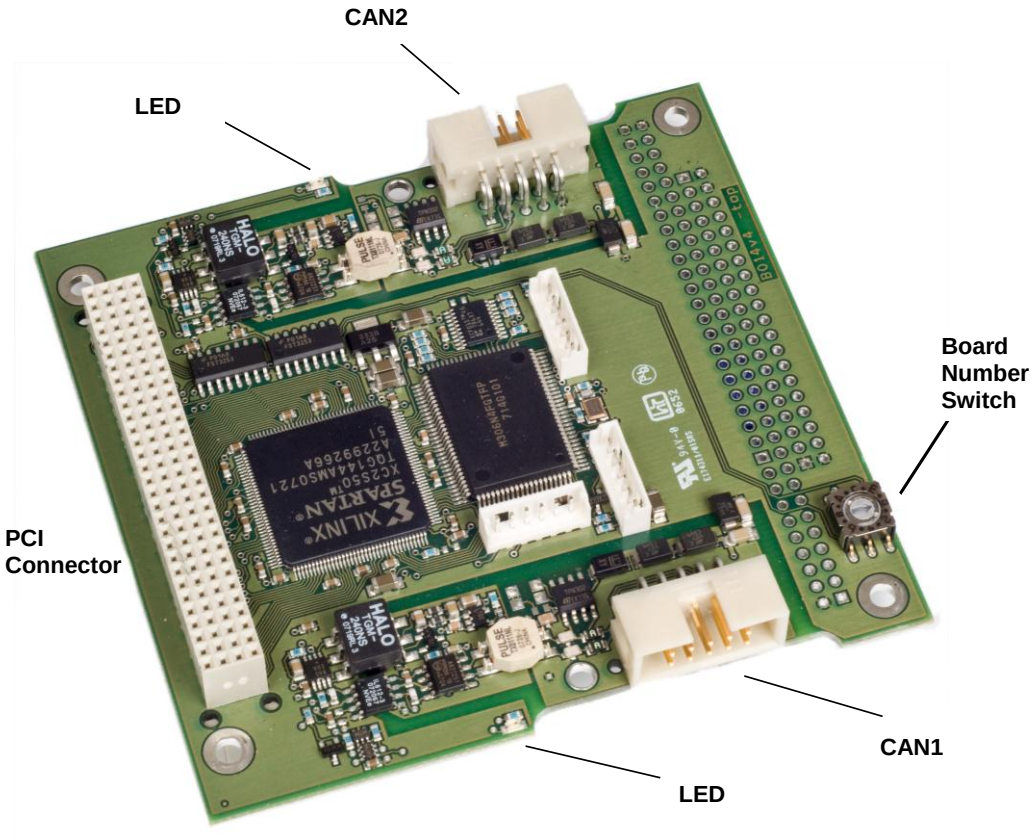

Figure 1: Connectors and switches on the Kvaser PCI104.

3.2 Technical Specification

The technical specification for the product version of the Kvaser PCI104 board presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Kvaser PCI104 with IDC Headers CAN connectors.

PC interface	PCI104
Stack-through connector	Yes
Voltage Signaling	Supports 5V and 3.3V
Required Supply Voltages	5V and 3.3V
PCI bus rate	32bit, 33MHz
Galvanic Isolation	Yes
Number of CAN channels	2
CAN 2.0A and 2.0B active	Yes
CAN connectors	2 x 10 pin IDC Male Headers.
CAN Transceivers	High Speed CAN, ISO 11898-2 compliant.
CAN Controller	Built into the M16C, ISO 11898-1 compliant.
Microcontroller	Renesas M16C/6N, 256 kB Flash and 10 kB RAM.
Bit rate, CAN bus	5 kbit/s to 1 Mbit/s
Timestamp resolution	1 µs
Error Frame Detection	Yes
Error Frame Generation	Yes
Error Counters Reading	Yes
Silent Mode	Yes
Hardware requirements	Industrial computer with a free PCI104 slot.
Power consumption	Approximately 1 W @ 200 mA
Software requirements[2]	Windows XP or later. (For other operating systems, see Kvaser web or contact Kvaser support.)
Configuration	Done by software via Plug & Play
Dimensions (W*L)	91 x 96 mm (approx. 3.6 x 3.8 in.)
Operating temperature	-40 ºC ... +85 ºC
Storage temperature	-40 ºC ... +85 ºC
Relative Humidity	0% ... 85% (non condensing.)

[2] Contact us for other operating systems.

3.3 Isolated CAN Drivers

Each CAN transceiver is isolated from the CAN controller and all other CAN transceivers. The CAN driver will get the necessary power from the PCI bus via an isolated DC/DC convert. The isolation between the CAN controller and the CAN transceiver has a delay of maximum 50 ns in each direction. This will reduce the possible cable length with 20 meter compared to having no isolation.

3.4 Stack-Through Connector

The PCI104 specification establishes a standard for the use of a high speed PCI bus in embedded applications. The Kvaser PCI104 modules are self-stacking and do not require a card cage or other interconnect support. In addition, the modules are also stackable with standard PC/104-plus modules.

3.5 Inner and Outer Shield

There is two shield connections to this board: the inner and outer shield, see chapter 3.6. The inner shield, pin 9 at IDC, is the EMC filter shield ground. This shield ground must be kept within +/- 50 Volt from CAN GND. If the CAN GND has a voltage above +/- 30 Volt, CAN GND and inner shield be shorted together. For EMC performance it is best if inner shield and CAN GND is shorted together. The reason to keep them separated is to make it possible to have inner shield connected to the metallic cover of the electronic device and still have CAN GND floating, but limited to +/- 30 Volt from the shield.

The outer shield is the normal shield that should be connected to the shield of the CAN bus cable. It is connected to IDC pin 10. The outer shield can have a voltage +/- 540 Volt from CAN GND and +/- 270 Volt from internal ground. If the voltage increase above those levels will the current flow increase up to 200 ampere. There is no current limit, so high current energies will burn away a component or the wire. ESD and high voltage noise will by this function be discharged to ground and prevent users from getting sparks when touching the isolated wires.

Inner shield is AC shorted to outer shield via a 10 nF capacitor. Also the outer shield is AC-shorted to internal ground. This will reduce the slew rate in the change of the CAN GND level relative to internal ground.

3.6 Protection against over voltage

The CAN bus interface do have a protection against over voltage at the CANH and CANL signals. If the voltage will increase above 28 Volt will there be a current flow from CANH and CANL to ground. An increased voltage level will cause the CANH and CANL to be shorted to ground and the current flow can increase to 100 ampere or more. The current flow will after a few milliseconds be reduced to 200 mA. The same is true if there is an over voltage between CANH and CANL. This part will prevent the CAN bus driver interface to break down due to ESD, sparks and shortcut to power supply. A continues over voltage at the interface will break down the protection device. It is the energy that breaks down the device. 30 kV during 10 microseconds is less damaging than 32 Volt over few seconds.

4 Kvaser PCI104 Installation

For easy installation, all Kvaser PCI104 boards are Plug & Play. For best results, install the device drivers first. Follow the instructions on the Kvaser CD to do so. Important – you must read this entire chapter before installing your Kvaser PCI104 board.

4.1 Install Hardware

For driver installation and firmware update, see the driver installation documentation on the Kvaser CD. To install the hardware, follow these steps:

- Power down the computer.
- For your personal safety, unplug the computer from mains.
- Touch the metal chassis of the computer before you remove the Kvaser PC104+ from its protective antistatic plastic bag.
- Insert the board anywhere in a PCI-104/PC-104+ stack.
- Power up the computer.

4.2 Updated Drivers and Device Firmware

Updated drivers and device firmware is available from our web site, http://www.kvaser.com.

4.3 Setting the I/O Address Range

The computer's BIOS is responsible for allocating an address range for use by the card. This is normally done when the computer starts. The address range can normally not be adjusted.

4.4 Setting the Interrupt

The computer's BIOS is responsible for allocating the interrupt vector. Normally you can't change this allocation, although some computer BIOS's will let you do so.

Note that it is perfectly normal for PCI devices to share a single interrupt in the PC. Kvaser PCI104 will work without problems when sharing the interrupt with other PCI devices.

4.5 Setting the Board Number Switch

You can stack up to four Kvaser PCI104 devices on a PCI-104 system, but each board must have a unique slot address. The board number switch for that purpose, see Figure 2. This switch can be set to 0, 1, 2 and 3 programming the board to be located at slot 1, 2, 3 or 4 respectively. Do not use the other switch values. The physical location of the board in the stack does not matter; the slot number is given by the board number switch, and every board connected must have a unique slot number compared to all other installed boards.

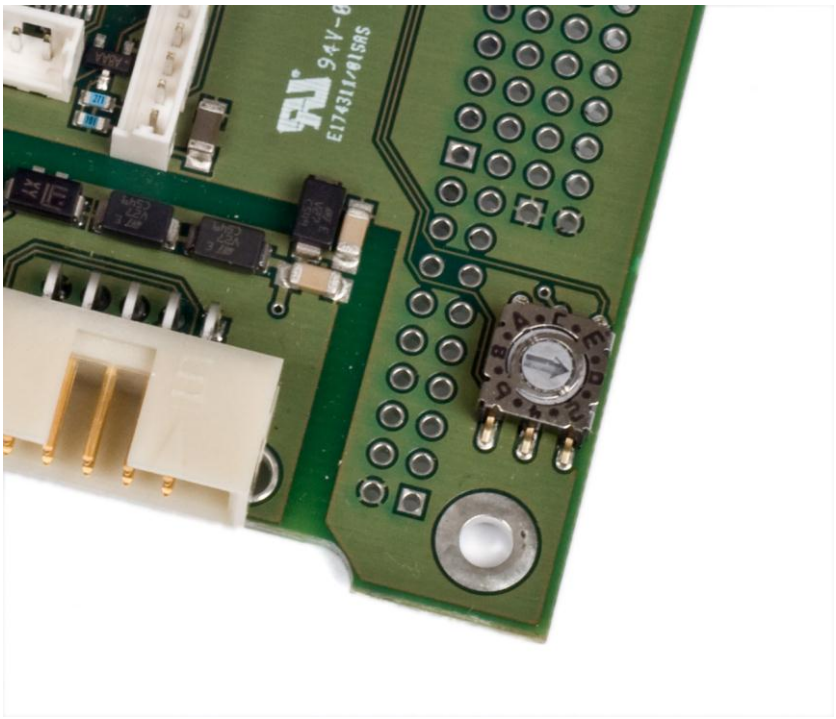

Figure 2: The board number switch.

4.6 The CAN Channels

The Kvaser PCI104 has two independent CAN channels located as seen in Figure 1.

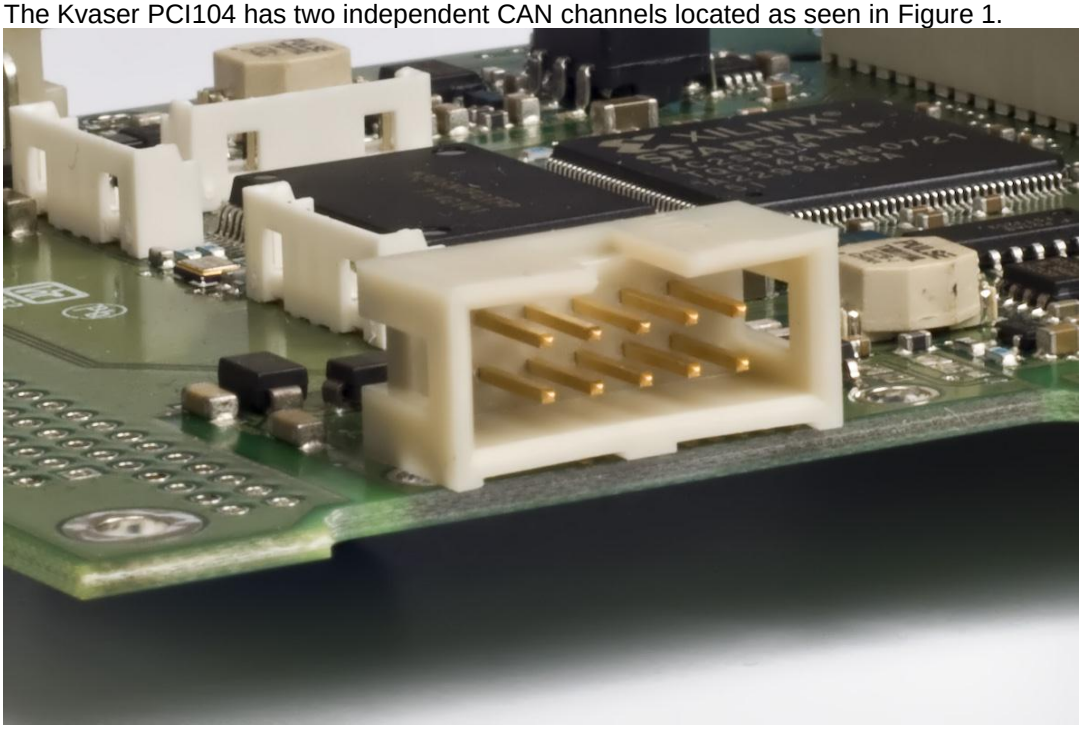

Figure 3: One of the CAN connectors on a PCI104 HS/HS board with IDC male headers.

The CAN channels have a 10 pin IDC male header connector as seen in Figure 3.

4.6.1 10 pin IDC Male Header Connector

The pin numbering of the IDC male header is seen in Figure 4 (when viewed as in Figure 3) and the functions of the pins are listed in Table 2 below. The pin numbering is chosen so you can use DSUB connectors by mounting them (the IDC type) on a piece of flat ribbon cable and connect to the Kvaser PCI104 board.

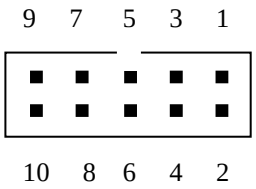

Figure 4. The IDC connector pin numbers on a CAN channel.

Table 2. Functions of the pins in the IDC Male Header CAN connector.

IDC header pin number	Function
1	Not connected.
2	Not connected.
3	CAN_L
4	CAN_H
5	GND
6	Not connected.
7	Not connected.
8	Not connected.
9	Inner Shield, read chapter 2.6
10	Outer Shield, read chapter 2.6

4.7 CAN Bus Termination

There are no on board CAN bus terminators on the PCI104 board. You must terminate the CAN bus yourself by placing a 120 Ohms resistor between CAN_H and CAN_L at each end of the CAN bus.

Note that without terminators on the CAN bus, the communication may or may not work – it's totally unpredictable. For laboratory use the termination need not be perfect but you will always need some load resistance between CAN_H and CAN_L somewhere on the CAN bus.

4.8 LED Indicators

The on board LEDs indicate the status of the card according to Table 3. For the LED's position on the board, see Figure 1.

Table 3. Meaning of the LED activity on the PCI104 boards.

LED Activity	Meaning of LED Activity
Both LEDs are blinking continuously with a frequency of around 5 Hz	The built-in self-test failed.
Steady light	The card is OK.
Blinking irregularly	The card is OK, and there is activity (transmit or receive) on the CAN bus.

4.9 Motherboard Power Supply

The PCI standard mandates that if a PCI connector on the computer motherboard provides 5V, it must also provide 3.3V. However, not all computers follow the standard here. If your Kvaser PCI104 board is not responding after installation, it could be a good idea to check the computer documentation if the PCI slots really are compliant to the PCI standard.

4.10 Do's and Don'ts

In case of trouble, **do** verify that you have **at least one terminator on the CAN bus**.

5 Software Support

The Kvaser PCI104 boards are supported by drivers routines and program examples for Windows, Linux, etc[3]. The software and its documentation are available from our web site, and not further documented here. Kvaser CANKing - a free-of-charge and general-purpose interactive CAN bus monitor can be download from our web site.

Please visit our homepage http://www.kvaser.com to find software updates, hints and tips and other helpful information. You are always welcome to contact our Support Team - support@kvaser.com.

[3] Contact us for other operating systems.

6 Legal Information

We believe that the information contained herein was accurate in all respects at the time of printing. Kvaser AB cannot, however, assume any responsibility for errors or omissions in this text. Please also note that the information in this document is subject to change without notice and should not be construed as a commitment on the part of Kvaser AB.

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This line of products has been CE marked. We will be pleased to inform you on which standards this equipment has been tested for compliance.

RoHS Directive
This product is manufactured in accordance with directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS.)

WEEE Directive

This product is sold in compliance with the directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE.)

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NOTE
This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

7 Document Revision History

Date	Version	Changes
2008-01-18	1	Initial edition
2008-12-01	2	Updated legal information
2011-01-14	3	Updated supported OS list