### Relevant Products

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<th>Model</th>
<th>Part number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>PCAN-PCI Single Channel</td>
<td>1 CAN channel</td>
<td>IPEH-002064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCAN-PCI Dual Channel</td>
<td>2 CAN channels</td>
<td>IPEH-002065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCAN-PCI Single Channel opto-decoupled</td>
<td>1 CAN channel, galvanic isolation for CAN connection</td>
<td>IPEH-002066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCAN-PCI Dual Channel opto-decoupled</td>
<td>2 CAN channels, galvanic isolation for CAN connection</td>
<td>IPEH-002067</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Imprint

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www.peak-system.com
info@peak-system.com

Document version 3.1.0 (2023-08-30)
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1 Introduction

The plug-in card PCAN-PCI enables the connection of a PC with PCI slots to CAN networks. The card is available as a single or dual channel version. The opto-decoupled versions also guarantee galvanic isolation of up to 500 V between the PC and the CAN sides.

The monitor software PCAN-View and the programming interface PCAN-Basic for the development of applications with CAN connection are included in the scope of supply.

Device drivers exist for different operating systems, so programs can easily access a connected CAN bus.

This manual describes the use of the CAN interface with Windows. Device drivers and application information for Linux:
www.peak-system.com/quick/DL-Driver-E

At the end of this manual you can find a Quick Reference with brief information about the installation and operation of the CAN interface.
1.1 Properties at a Glance

- PC plug-in card for PCI slots
- 1 or 2 High-speed CAN channels (ISO 11898-2)
- Bit rates from 5 kbit/s up to 1 Mbit/s
- Compliant with CAN specifications 2.0A (11-bit ID) and 2.0B (29-bit ID)
- CAN bus connection via D-Sub, 9-pin (in accordance with CiA® 106)
- NXP SJA1000 CAN controller, 16 MHz clock frequency
- NXP PCA82C251 CAN transceiver
- 5-Volt supply to the CAN connection can be connected through a solder jumper, e.g. for external bus converter
- Galvanic isolation on the CAN connection up to 500 V, separate for each CAN channel (only for IPEH-002066 and IPEH-002067)
- Extended operating temperature range from -40 to +85 °C (-40 to +185 °F)
1.2 System Requirements

Computer with
- operating system Windows 11 (x64), 10 (x64), or Linux
- a vacant PCI slot

1.3 Scope of Supply

- Plug-in card PCAN-PCI

Downloads
- Device drivers for Windows 11 (x64), 10 (x64), and Linux
- CAN monitor PCAN-View for Windows
- Programming interface PCAN-Basic for developing applications with CAN connection
- Programming interfaces for standardized protocols from the automotive sector
- Manual in PDF format
2 Setting

The following describes the setting for the power supply of external devices. If you do not need this setting, skip this chapter.

2.1 Voltage Supply of External Devices

Optionally, an external power supply can be connected separately for each CAN channel via solder bridges at pin 1 and/or pin 9 on the D-Sub connector. This allows external devices to be supplied with a voltage of 5 V DC, such as the PCAN-TJA1054 bus converter for Low-speed CAN. Pin 1 and pin 9 are not connected at delivery.

The opto-decoupled versions of the card contain an interconnected DC/DC converter. Therefore, the current output is limited to about 50 mA.

2.1.1 Activate Voltage Supply

Risk of short circuit! Soldering on the CAN interface may only be performed by qualified electrical engineering personnel.

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

Set the solder bridge(s) corresponding to the desired settings.

The following figure shows the solder field positions on the quad channel card. The table below contains the possible settings.
Position of the solder fields on the card for a 5 V supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D-Sub connector</th>
<th>Solder field</th>
<th>5 V supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Without (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN 1</td>
<td>LJ21</td>
<td>Pin 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pin 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pin 1 and Pin 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attention! The voltage supply for external devices is not protected separately. Therefore, turn off the computer before you connect and disconnect CAN cables or peripheral systems.
3  Installation

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

**Note:** For installation on Linux, see Appendix E *Linux.*

Install the driver before you install the CAN interface.

3.1  Install Device Driver Setup

1. Download the device driver setup from our website:
   [www.peak-system.com/quick/DL-Driver-E](http://www.peak-system.com/quick/DL-Driver-E)

2. Unpack the file `PEAK-System_Driver-Setup.zip`

3. Double-click the file `PeakOemDrv.exe`
   The driver setup starts.

4. Follow the program instructions.
3.2 Installing the PCAN-PCI card

**Attention!** Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage or destroy components on the card. Take precautions to avoid ESD.

1. Shut down the computer.
2. Disconnect the computer’s power supply.
3. Open the computer case.
4. Insert the plug-in card into an available PCI Express slot and attach it to the slot.
5. Close the computer case.
6. Reconnect the computer power supply.
7. Turn on the computer and start Windows.
   Windows detects the new hardware and completes the driver installation.

3.3 Check Operational Readiness

1. Open the Windows Start menu.
2. Type Peak Settings and press Enter.
   The window PEAK Settings appears.
3. Select CAN Hardware.
   The connected CAN interface is displayed.
4 Connecting the CAN Bus

4.1 Connection over D-Sub connector

After installation of the CAN interface a CAN bus can be connected to the D-Sub connector. The pin assignment of the D-Sub connector corresponds to the specification CiA® 106:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>D-Sub plug</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>+5 V (optional)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CAN_Low</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CAN_GND</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CAN_GND</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CAN_High</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>+5 V (optional)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Cabling

4.2.1 Termination

The High-speed CAN bus (ISO 11898-2) must be terminated with 120 Ω on both ends. The termination prevents interfering signal reflections and ensures the proper operation of the transceivers of the connected CAN nodes (CAN interfaces, control devices).

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

4.2.2 Example of a Connection

This example shows a connection between the PCAN Interface and a control unit (ECU). The upper example shows a connection with a cable which is terminated with 120 Ω at both ends. At the lower example the connection is made with termination adapters.
4.2.3 Maximum Bus Length

The maximum bus length depends primarily on the bit rate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal bit rate</th>
<th>Buslength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Mbit/s</td>
<td>40 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 kbit/s</td>
<td>110 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 kbit/s</td>
<td>240 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 kbit/s</td>
<td>500 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 kbit/s</td>
<td>1.3 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 kbit/s</td>
<td>3.3 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 kbit/s</td>
<td>6.6 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 kbit/s</td>
<td>13 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

4.3 Example Application under Windows

As an example application for accessing the CAN interface, run the CAN monitor PCAN-View from the Windows Start menu.
5 CAN Monitor PCAN-View

The CAN monitor PCAN-View is a Windows software for viewing, sending, and recording CAN and CAN FD messages. The software is installed with the installation of the device driver package under Windows.

In the following the initialization of a CAN interface is described as an example.

Detailed information about using PCAN-View can be found in the program window under the menu item Help.
5.1 Initialize CAN-Interface

1. Open the program *PCAN-View* via the Windows Start menu.
   Depending on the CAN-Interface the *Connect* dialog is displayed with or without settings for CAN FD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAN interface</th>
<th>List entry in <em>Available Hardware</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USB Interface, 1-channel</td>
<td>see example above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB Interface, 2-channel</td>
<td>![PCAN-USB Pro FD: Device ID 251181Fh, Channel 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![PCAN-USB Pro FD: Device ID 251181Fh, Channel 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCIe Interface, 2-channel</td>
<td>![PCAN-PCI Express at PCI Bus 1, Device 0, Channel 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![PCAN-PCI Express at PCI Bus 1, Device 0, Channel 2]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. If there are several CAN-Interfaces, select the desired interface. For multiple channels, select the desired channel from the list.

3. Enter the *bit rate(s)* and other settings according to the connected CAN bus.

4. Confirm the entries with *OK*. The main window appears and displays the *Receive / Transmit* tab.

5. For initializing another channel or CAN-Interface, open another instance of *PCAN-View*. 
5.2 Transmit CAN message

1. Select the menu command *Transmit / New Message*.
   Depending on the CAN-Interface, the dialog box *New Transmit Message* is displayed with or without settings for CAN FD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAN</th>
<th>CAN FD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Enter the *ID*, *Length* and *Data* of the message. Other settings can be made according to the connected CAN bus.
2. Enter a value into the *Cycle Time* field to choose manually or periodically message transmission.
   - To transmit periodically enter a value greater than 0.
   - To transmit only manually enter the value 0.
3. Confirm the entries with *OK*.
   The created transmit message appears on the *Receive / Transmit* tab.
4. To send the message manually, select the menu command *Transmit > Send* or press the space bar.
   The manual transmission process is performed additionally for periodically transmitted CAN messages.
5.3 Additional Tabs

Depending on the CAN interface, additional tabs are available.

5.3.1 Trace Tab

The tracer (data logger) records the communication of the CAN bus in linear or ring buffer mode. The trace data can be saved to a file.
5.3.2 CAN Interface Tab

The **CAN interface** tab shows information about the hardware and the used Windows device driver. In this case exemplary for the PCAN-miniPCIe FD. Depending on the CAN interface, a hardware ID can be determined to distinguish several interfaces of the same type. For interfaces with CAN FD a transmission according to "ISO" or "Non-ISO" can be set as default of the hardware.
The Bus Load tab displays the current bus load, its time history and statistical information of the connected CAN channel.
5.3.4 Error Generator Tab

Via the Error Generator tab the communication on the CAN bus in test environments or during the development of CAN buses can be disturbed in a controlled way by 6 consecutive dominant bits. This is a violation of the CAN protocol on the CAN bus which must be recognized as an error by the connected CAN nodes.

**Note:** The Error Generator should only be used by experienced users and in the development environment. For further information, please contact our customer support: support@peak-system.com

You can destroy CAN frames with the error generator by one of two methods:
- once after activation
- repeatedly at specific intervals related to a CAN ID
**Destroy Single CAN Frame**

The *Destroy Single Frame* area refers to the next CAN frame that is recognized after activation.

1. Enter the *Bit Position* where in the CAN frame the error is to be generated. The bit position must start after the identifier. The count includes the stuff bits.
2. Execute the destroy action with *Do it*.

   The next received or transmitted CAN frame will be destroyed at the selected bit position.

**Destroy Multiple CAN Frames**

1. Enter the *CAN ID* of the CAN frame that is intended to be destroyed multiple times. The following specifications refer to this ID.
2. Enter the *Bit Position* where in the CAN frame the error is to be generated. The bit position must start after the identifier. The count includes the stuff bits.
3. If CAN messages are to be sent unharmed before being destroyed, specify the *Number of Frames to ignore*.
4. Determine the *Number of Frames to destroy*.
5. Confirm the entries with *Apply* to activate the error generator.
6. Stop destroying further CAN frames with *Disable*. 
The intended use of PCAN-Basic requires compliance with the license rights. Read the license agreement for end users at: https://www.peak-system.com/quick/eula

The programming interface (API) PCAN-Basic provides basic functions for the connection of own programs to the CAN and CAN FD Interfaces of PEAK-System. PCAN-Basic is the interface between the program and the device driver. In Windows operating systems this is a DLL (Dynamic Link Library) and in Linux operating systems an SO (Dynamic Shared Object). PCAN-Basic is designed to be cross-operating system compatible. Software projects can be ported between supported systems with little effort.

With the installation of the device driver package under Windows the DLL files of the API PCAN-Basic are placed in the system folder. Examples for all common programming languages as well as libraries and help files are available as a download package at: www.peak-system.com/quick/DL-Develop-E
For Linux, a download of the API is available under this link. For a use of PCAN-Basic another driver package with a chardev driver is needed, because an access under SocketCAN is not possible. The "Driver Package for Proprietary Purposes", the user manual, and further information about the implementation can be found at www.peak-system.com/linux.

6.1 Features of PCAN-Basic

- API for developing applications with CAN and CAN FD connections
- Support for CAN specifications 2.0 A/B and FD
- Application development for the platforms Windows 11 (x64/ARM64), 10 (x64), and Linux
- Multiple PEAK-System applications and your own can be operated on a physical channel at the same time
- Use of a single DLL for all supported hardware types
- Use of up to 16 channels for each hardware type (depending on the PEAK CAN interface used)
- Simple switching between channels of a PEAK CAN interface
- Access to the CAN channels of a PCAN-Gateway via the new PCAN-LAN hardware type
- Driver-internal buffering of up to 32,768 CAN messages per CAN channel
- Precision of time stamps on received messages up to 1 µs (depending on the PEAK CAN interface used)
- Supports PEAK-System’s trace formats version 1.1 and 2.0 (for CAN FD applications)
- Access to specific hardware parameters, such as listen-only mode
- Notification of the application through Windows® events when a message is received
- Support of CAN error frames
- Confirmation of physical transmission by CAN echo frames
- Extended system for debugging operations
- Multilingual debugging output
- Output language depends on operating system
- Debugging information can be defined individually
- Thread-safe API
6.2 Principle Description of the API

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

**Initialization**
A CAN channel must be initialized before using it. This is done by the simple call of the function `CAN_Initialize` for CAN and `CAN_InitializeFD` for CAN FD. Depending on the type of the CAN hardware, up to 16 CAN channels can be opened at the same time. After a successful initialization the CAN channel is ready. No further configuration steps are required.

**Interaction**
For receiving and transmitting messages the functions `CAN_Read` and `CAN_Write` as well as `CAN_ReadFD` and `CAN_WriteFD` are available depending on the initialization mode. Additional settings can be made, such as setting up message filters to confine to specific CAN IDs or setting the CAN controller to Listen-only mode.

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

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

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

## Connectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Computer</th>
<th>PCI bus (Rev. 2.2), PC98, 32-bit bus width, for 3.3 V and 5 V systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>D-Sub (m), 9 pins, pin assignment according to CiA® 106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocols</th>
<th>CAN ISO 11898-1:2015, CAN 2.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical transmission</td>
<td>ISO 11898-2 (High-speed CAN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit rates</td>
<td>5 kbit/s to 1 Mbit/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controller</td>
<td>NXP SJA1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transceiver</td>
<td>NXP PCA82C251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time stamp resolution</td>
<td>1 µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanic isolation</td>
<td>PCAN-PCI: none PCAN-PCI opto: up to 500 V, separate for each connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplying external devices</td>
<td>PCAN-PCI: D-Sub pin 1 / pin 9; 5 V, max. 100 mA PCAN-PCI opto: D-Sub pin 1 / pin 9; 5 V, max. 50 mA not assigned at delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal termination</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Power supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply voltage</th>
<th>3.3 V / 5 V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max. current consumption at 12 V pin without power supply for external devices</td>
<td>Single Channel 150 mA Dual Channel 280 mA Single Channel opto 260 mA Dual Channel opto 490 mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size (PCB H x W)</th>
<th>92,2 x 120 mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Single Channel 54 g Dual Channel 63 g Single Channel opto 55 g Dual Channel opto 65 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Temperature Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature</td>
<td>-40 to +85 °C / -40 to +185 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature for storage and transport</td>
<td>-40 to +125 °C / -40 to +257 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative humidity</td>
<td>15 to 90 %, not condensing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Conformity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Regulations/Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Appendix A  CE Certificate

EU Declaration of Conformity

This declaration applies to the following product:

Product name: PCAN-PCI
Item number(s): IPEH-002064, IPEH-002065, IPEH-002066, IPEH-002067
Manufacturer: PEAK-System Technik GmbH
Otto-Röhm-Straße 69
64293 Darmstadt
Germany

We declare under our sole responsibility that the mentioned product is in conformity with the following directives and the affiliated harmonized standards:

EU Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) + 2015/863/EU (amended list of restricted substances)
DIN EN IEC 63000:2019-05
Technical documentation for the assessment of electrical and electronic products with respect to the restriction of hazardous substances (IEC 63000:2016);
German version of EN IEC 63000:2018

EU Directive 2014/30/EU (Electromagnetic Compatibility)
DIN EN 55032:2022-08
Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment - Emission requirements (CISPR 32:2015);

DIN EN 55035:2018-04
Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment - Immunity requirements (CISPR 35:2016, modified);
German version of EN 55035:2017

Darmstadt, 29 August 2023

[Signature]

Uwe Wilhelm, Managing Director
Appendix B  UKCA Certificate

UK Declaration of Conformity

This declaration applies to the following product:
Product name: PCAN-PCI
Item number(s): IPEH-002064, IPEH-002065, IPEH-002066, IPEH-002067

Manufacturer: PEAK-System Technik GmbH
Otto-Röhm-Straße 69
64293 Darmstadt
Germany

UK authorized representative: Control Technologies UK Ltd
Unit 1, Stoke Mill,
Mill Road, Sharnbrook,
Bedfordshire, MK44 1NN, UK

We declare under our sole responsibility that the mentioned product is in conformity with the following UK legislations and the affiliated harmonized standards:

The Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2012
DIN EN IEC 63000:2019-05
Technical documentation for the assessment of electrical and electronic products with respect to the restriction of hazardous substances (IEC 63000:2016);
German version of EN IEC 63000:2018

Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016
DIN EN 55032:2022-08
Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment - Emission requirements (CISPR 32:2015);

DIN EN 55035:2018-04
Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment - Immunity requirements (CISPR 35:2016, modified);
German version of EN 55035:2017

Darmstadt, 29 August 2023

Uwe Wilhelm, Managing Director
Appendix C Dimension Drawing

PCAN-PCI Dual Channel

21.5 mm
19.0 mm
45.5 mm
39.3 mm
46.3 mm
92.2 mm
120.0 mm
121.0 mm
18.5 mm
Appendix D  Quick Reference

Software/Hardware Installation under Windows

Download the device drivers installation package from our website www.peak-system.com/quick/DL-Driver-E. Install the driver before you install the CAN interface.

Turn off the computer and insert the card into an available PCI slot.

The new hardware is detected at the next Windows start and the driver is initialized. Check the operational readiness. Open the Windows Start menu. Type Peak Settings and press Enter. The window PEAK settings appears. The connected CAN interface is displayed under CAN Hardware.

Getting Started under Windows

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>D-Sub plug</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>+5 V (optional)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CAN_Low</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CAN_GND</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CAN_GND</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CAN_High</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>+5 V (optional)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix E  Linux

Depending on the Kernel version, device drivers for the CAN interfaces from PEAK-System are already included in the operating system. The PCAN interfaces are handled as network devices (SocketCAN, netdev). You can find the documentation for SocketCAN under: https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/networking/can.txt

The following command lists the available drivers:

```
  grep PEAK_ /boot/config-`uname -r`
```

Whether the required driver for the PCAN interface is present and loaded can be checked with the following command:

```
  lsmod | grep ^peak check
```

If the initialization was successful, the response line starts with `peak_pci`.

You can find a recent list of which PCAN interface is supported from which kernel version onwards on our Linux website.

If the required drivers are not listed, install the "Driver Package for Proprietary Purposes". The download and documentation for the driver can also be found on: www.peak-system.com/linux

This driver package is also needed to use the APIs based on the chardev driver, for example PCAN-Basic, libpcan, or libpcanfd.
Appendix F   Disposal

The product must not be disposed of in household waste. Dispose of the product properly in accordance with local regulations.