

# ACAN2517 Arduino library

## For MCP2517FD, in CAN 2.0B mode

### Version 1.1.4

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## 1 Versions

Version	Date	Comment
1.1.4	March 22, 2019	Several speed enhancements (thanks to <code>thomasfla</code> ). Fixed TxQ enable bug (thanks to <code>danielhenz</code> for having fixed this in <code>ACAN2517FD</code> ).
1.1.3	February 8, 2019	Compatibility for Arduino Uno. Added demo sketch <code>LoopBackDemoArduinoUno</code> .
1.1.2	February 3, 2019	Added setting <code>mINTIsOpenDrain</code> (section 17.7.2 page 34). Remove useless mutex (ESP32).
1.1.1	January 31, 2019	New option: no interrupt pin (section 6.5 page 13).
1.1.0	January 27, 2019	First release running on ESP32 (section 6.4 page 12).
1.0.4	January 14, 2019	Fixed mask and acceptance filters for extended messages. New <code>LoopBackDemoTeensy3xStandardFilterTest.ino</code> sample code for checking standard reception filters. New <code>LoopBackDemoTeensy3xExtendedFilterTest.ino</code> sample code for checking extended reception filters.
1.0.3	January 6, 2019	Fixed identifiers for extended messages. Updated <code>TestWithACAN.ino</code> sample code for checking extended message identifiers. Changed mode names. <code>MCP2517Filters</code> -> <code>ACAN2517Filters</code>
1.0.2	November 3, 2018	Changed mode names.
1.0.1	October 24, 2018	Corrected typos.
1.0.0	October 23, 2018	Initial release

## 2 Features

The `ACAN2517` library is a MCP2517FD CAN ("Controller Area Network") Controller driver for any board running Arduino.

This driver configures the MCP2517FD in CAN 2.0B mode. It does not handle the CANFD capabilities.

This library is compatible with:

- the ACAN 1.0.6 and above library (<https://github.com/pierremolinaro/acan>), CAN driver for FlexCan module embedded in Teensy 3.1 / 3.2, 3.5, 3.6 microcontrollers;
- the ACAN2515 1.0.1 and above library (<https://github.com/pierremolinaro/acan2515>), CAN driver for MCP2515 CAN controller;
- the ACAN2517FD library (<https://github.com/pierremolinaro/acan2517FD>), CAN driver for MCP2517FD CAN controller, in CANFD mode.

It has been designed to make it easy to start and to be easily configurable:

- default configuration sends and receives any frame – no default filter to provide;
- efficient built-in CAN bit settings computation from user bit rate;
- user can fully define its own CAN bit setting values;
- all 32 reception filter registers are easily defined;
- reception filters accept call back functions;
- driver and controller transmit buffer sizes are customisable;
- driver and controller receive buffer size is customisable;
- overflow of the driver receive buffer is detectable;
- MCP2517FD internal RAM allocation is customizable and the driver checks no overflow occurs;
- *loop back, self reception, listing only* MCP2517FD controller modes are selectable.

### 3 Data flow

Two figures illustrate message flow for sending and receiving CAN messages: [figure 1](#) is the default configuration, [figure 2](#) is the customized configuration.

#### 3.1 Data flow in default configuration

The [figure 1](#) illustrates message flow in the default configuration.

**Sending messages.** The ACAN2517 driver defines a *driver transmit FIFO* (default size: 16 messages), and configures the MCP2517FD with a *controller transmit FIFO* with a size of 32 messages.

A message is defined by an instance of `CANMessage` class. For sending a message, user code calls the `tryToSend` method – see [section 12 page 18](#), and the `idx` property of the sent message should be equal to 0 (default value).

**Receiving messages.** The MCP2517FD *CAN Protocol Engine* transmits all correct frames to the *reception filters*. By default, they are configured as pass-all, see [section 14 page 21](#) for configuring them. Messages that pass the filters are stored in the *Controller Reception FIFO*; its size is 32 message by default. The interrupt service routine transfers the messages from this FIFO to the *Driver Receive FIFO*. The size of the *Driver Receive Buffer* is 32 by default – see [section 13.1 page 20](#) for changing the default value. Three user methods are available:

- the `available` method returns `false` if the *Driver Receive Buffer* is empty, and `true` otherwise;
- the `receive` method retrieves messages from the *Driver Receive Buffer* – see [section 13 page 19](#);
- the `dispatchReceivedMessage` method if you have defined the reception filters that name a call-back function – see [section 15 page 24](#).

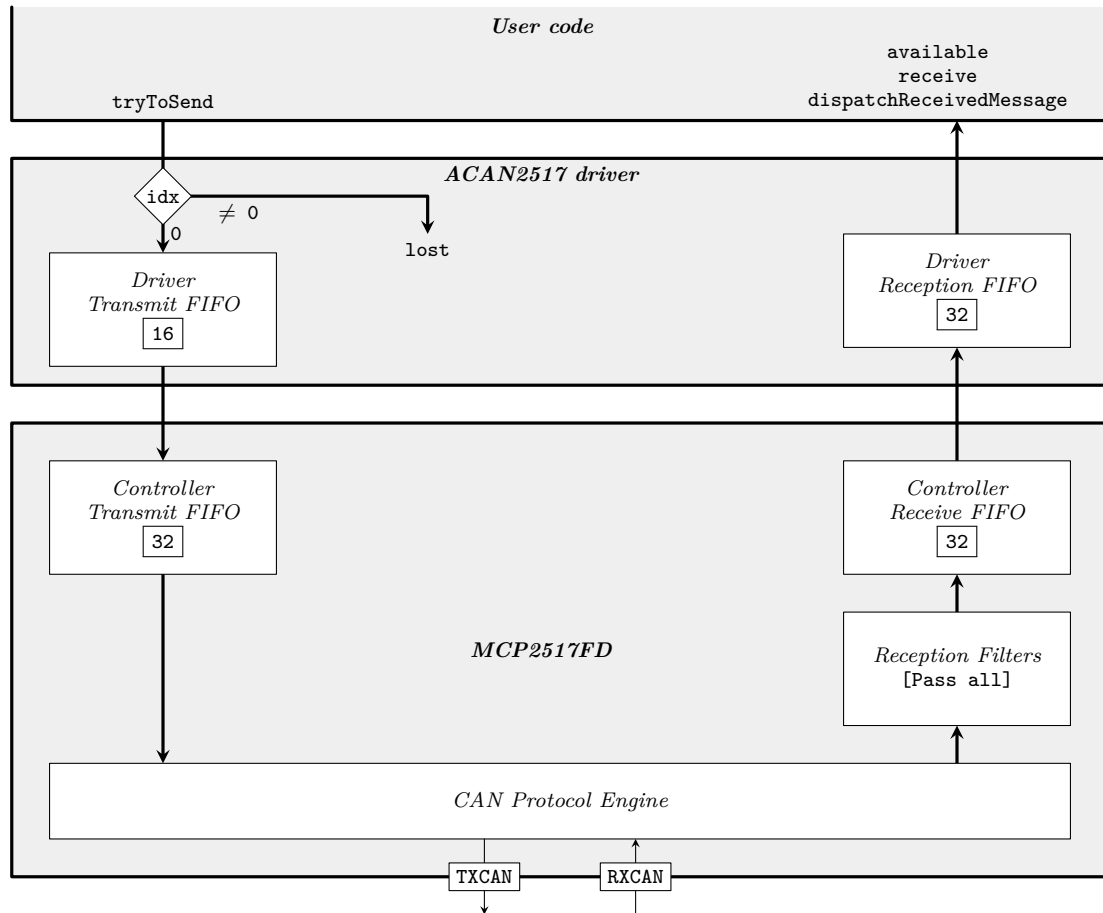


Figure 1 – Message flow in ACAN2517 driver and MCP2517FD CAN Controller, default configuration

### 3.2 Data flow, custom configuration

The figure 2 illustrates message flow in a custom configuration.

**Note.** The *transmit Event FIFO* and the `transmitEvent` function are not currently implemented.

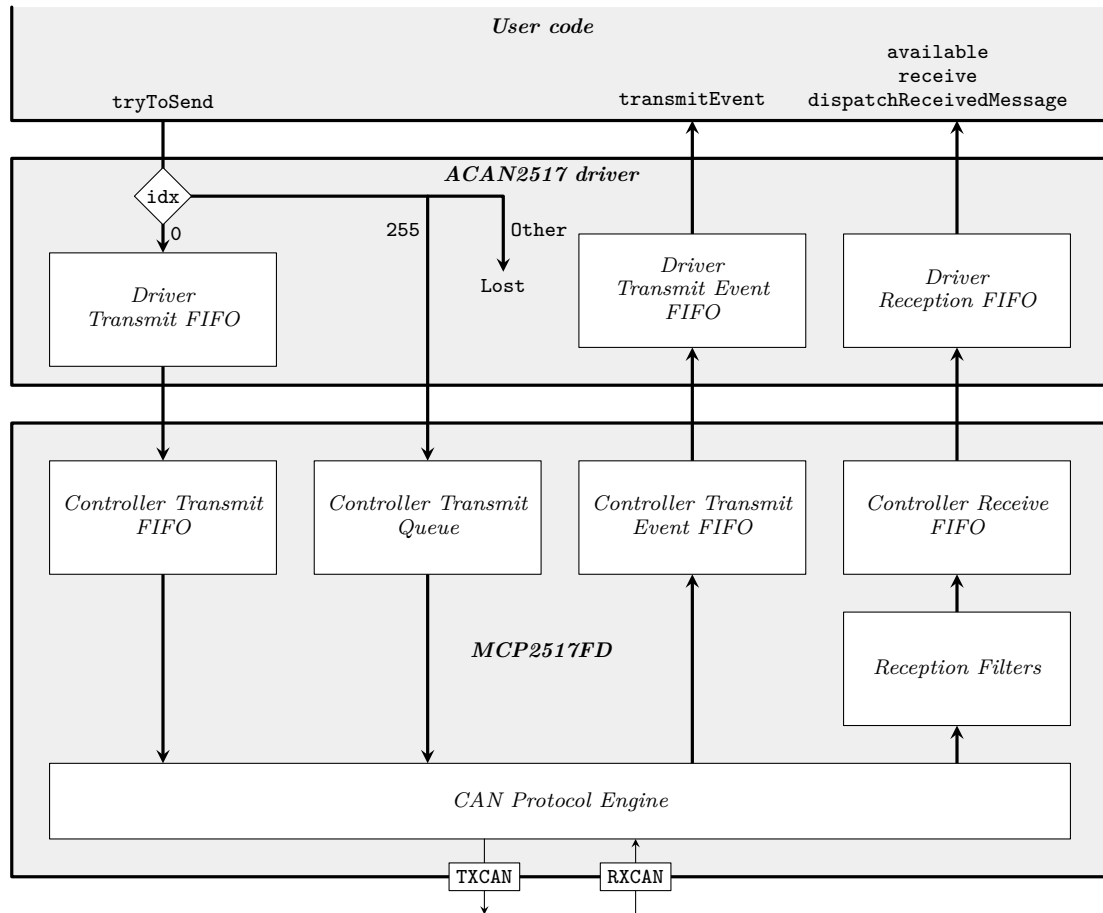
You can allocate the *Controller transmit Queue*: send order is defined by frame priority (see section 9 page 16). You can also define up to 32 receive filters (see section 14 page 21). Sizes of MCP2517FD internal buffer are easily customizable.

## 4 A simple example: LoopBackDemo

The following code is a sample code for introducing the ACAN2517 library, extracted from the LoopBackDemo sample code included in the library distribution. It runs natively on any Arduino compatible board, and is easily adaptable to any microcontroller supporting SPI. It demonstrates how to configure the driver, to send a CAN message, and to receive a CAN message.

Note: this code runs without any CAN transceiver (the TXCAN and RXCAN pins of the MCP2517FD are left open), the MCP2517FD is configured in the *loop back* mode.

```
#include <ACAN2517.h>
```



**Figure 2** – Message flow in ACAN2517 driver and MCP2517FD CAN Controller, custom configuration

This line includes the ACAN2517 library.

```
static const byte MCP2517_CS = 20 ; // CS input of MCP2517FD
static const byte MCP2517_INT = 37 ; // INT output of MCP2517FD
```

Define the pins connected to  $\overline{CS}$  and  $\overline{INT}$  pins.

```
ACAN2517 can (MCP2517_CS, SPI, MCP2517_INT) ;
```

Instantiation of the ACAN2517 library, declaration and initialization of the `can` object that implements the driver. The constructor names: the number of the pin connected to the  $\overline{CS}$  pin, the `SPI` object (you can use `SPI1`, `SPI2`, ...), the number of the pin connected to the  $\overline{INT}$  pin.

```
void setup () {
  //--- Switch on builtin led
  pinMode (LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT) ;
  digitalWrite (LED_BUILTIN, HIGH) ;
  //--- Start serial
  Serial.begin (38400) ;
  //--- Wait for serial (blink led at 10 Hz during waiting)
  while (!Serial) {
```

```

    delay (50) ;
    digitalWrite (LED_BUILTIN, !digitalRead (LED_BUILTIN)) ;
}

```

Builtin led is used for signaling. It blinks led at 10 Hz during until serial monitor is ready.

```

SPI.begin () ;

```

You should call `SPI.begin`. Many platforms define alternate pins for SPI. On Teensy 3.x ([section 6.2 page 10](#)), selecting alternate pins should be done before calling `SPI.begin`, on Adafruit Feather M0 ([section 6.3 page 11](#)), this should be done after. Calling `SPI.begin` explicitly allows you to fully handle alternate pins.

```

ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL, 125 * 1000) ;

```

Configuration is a four-step operation. This line is the first step. It instantiates the `settings` object of the `ACAN2517Settings` class. The constructor has two parameters: the MCP2517FD quartz specification, and the desired CAN bit rate (here, 125 kb/s). It returns a `settings` object fully initialized with CAN bit settings for the desired bit rate, and default values for other configuration properties.

```

settings.mRequestedMode = ACAN2517Settings::InternalLoopBack ;

```

This is the second step. You can override the values of the properties of `settings` object. Here, the `mRequestedMode` property is set to `InternalLoopBack` – its value is `Normal2OB` by default. Setting this property enables *loop back*, that is you can run this demo sketch even if you have no connection to a physical CAN network. The [section 17.7 page 34](#) lists all properties you can override.

```

const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, [] { can.isr () ; }) ;

```

This is the third step, configuration of the `can` driver with `settings` values. The driver is configured for being able to send any (standard / extended, data / remote) frame, and to receive all (standard / extended, data / remote) frames. If you want to define reception filters, see [section 14 page 21](#). The second argument is the *interrupt service routine*, and is defined by a C++ lambda expression<sup>1</sup>. See [section 16.2 page 25](#) for using a function instead.

```

if (errorCode != 0) {
    Serial.print ("Configuration error 0x") ;
    Serial.println (errorCode, HEX) ;
}
}

```

Last step: the configuration of the `can` driver returns an error code, stored in the `errorCode` constant. It has the value 0 if all is ok – see [section 16.3 page 25](#).

```

static uint32_t gBlinkLedDate = 0 ;
static uint32_t gReceivedFrameCount = 0 ;
static uint32_t gSentFrameCount = 0 ;

```

<sup>1</sup><https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/language/lambda>

The `gSendDate` global variable is used for sending a CAN message every 2 s. The `gSentCount` global variable counts the number of sent messages. The `gReceivedCount` global variable counts the number of received messages.

```
void loop() {
    CANMessage frame ;
```

The `message` object is fully initialized by the default constructor, it represents a standard data frame, with an identifier equal to 0, and without any data – see [section 5 page 8](#).

```
if (gBlinkLedDate < millis ()) {
    gBlinkLedDate += 2000 ;
    digitalWrite (LED_BUILTIN, !digitalRead (LED_BUILTIN)) ;
    const bool ok = can.tryToSend (frame) ;
    if (ok) {
        gSentFrameCount += 1 ;
        Serial.print ("Sent: ") ;
        Serial.println (gSentFrameCount) ;
    }else{
        Serial.println ("Send failure") ;
    }
}
```

We try to send the data message. Actually, we try to transfer it into the *Driver transmit buffer*. The transfer succeeds if the buffer is not full. The `tryToSend` method returns `false` if the buffer is full, and `true` otherwise. Note the returned value only tells if the transfer into the *Driver transmit buffer* is successful or not: we have no way to know if the frame is actually sent on the the CAN network. Then, we act the successful transfer by setting `gSendDate` to the next send date and incrementing the `gSentCount` variable. Note if the transfer did fail, the send date is not changed, so the `tryToSend` method will be called on the execution of the `loop` function.

```
if (can.available ()) {
    can.receive (frame) ;
    gReceivedFrameCount ++ ;
    Serial.print ("Received: ") ;
    Serial.println (gReceivedFrameCount) ;
}
}
```

As the MCP2517FD controller is configured in *loop back* mode, all sent messages are received. The `receive` method returns `false` if no message is available from the *driver reception buffer*. It returns `true` if a message has been successfully removed from the *driver reception buffer*. This message is assigned to the `message` object. If a message has been received, the `gReceivedCount` is incremented and displayed.

## 5 The CANMessage class

**Note.** The `CANMessage` class is declared in the `CANMessage.h` header file. The class declaration is protected by an include guard that causes the macro `GENERIC_CAN_MESSAGE_DEFINED` to be defined. The ACAN<sup>2</sup> (version 1.0.3 and above) driver, the ACAN2515<sup>3</sup> driver contain an identical `CANMessage.h` file header, enabling using ACAN driver, ACAN2515 driver and ACAN2517 driver in a same sketch.

<sup>2</sup>The ACAN driver is a CAN driver for FlexCAN modules integrated in the Teensy 3.x microcontrollers, <https://github.com/pierremolinaro/acan>.

<sup>3</sup>The ACAN2515 driver is a CAN driver for the MCP2515 CAN controller, <https://github.com/pierremolinaro/acan2515>.



A *CAN message* is an object that contains all CAN frame user informations. All properties are initialized by default, and represent a standard data frame, with an identifier equal to 0, and without any data.

```
class CANMessage {
public : uint32_t id = 0 ; // Frame identifier
public : bool ext = false ; // false -> standard frame, true -> extended frame
public : bool rtr = false ; // false -> data frame, true -> remote frame
public : uint8_t idx = 0 ; // Used by the driver
public : uint8_t len = 0 ; // Length of data (0 ... 8)
public : union {
    uint64_t data64 ; // Caution: subject to endianness
    uint32_t data32 [2] ; // Caution: subject to endianness
    uint16_t data16 [4] ; // Caution: subject to endianness
    uint8_t data [8] = {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0} ;
} ;
} ;
```

Note the message datas are defined by an **union**. So message datas can be seen as eight bytes, four 16-bit unsigned integers, two 32-bit, or one 64-bit. Be aware that multi-byte integers are subject to endianness (Cortex M4 processors of Teensy 3.x are little-endian).

The `idx` property is not used in CAN frames, but:

- for a received message, it contains the acceptance filter index (see [section 15 page 24](#));
- on sending messages, it is used for selecting the transmit buffer (see [section 12 page 18](#)).

## 6 Connecting a MCP2517FD to your microcontroller

Connecting a MCP2517FD requires 5 pins ([figure 3](#)):

- hardware SPI requires you use dedicated pins of your microcontroller. You can use alternate pins (see below), and if your microcontroller supports several hardware SPIs, you can select any of them;
- connecting the  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  signal requires one digital pin, that the driver configures as an **OUTPUT** ;
- connecting the  $\overline{\text{INT}}$  signal requires one other digital pin, that the driver configures with **INPUT\_PULLUP** and uses as an external interrupt input; so this pin should have interrupt capability (checked by the **begin** method of the driver object);
- the  $\overline{\text{INT0}}$  and  $\overline{\text{INT1}}$  signals are not used by driver and are left not connected.

### 6.1 Pullup resistor on $\overline{\text{nCS}}$ pin

Note the  $10\text{ k}\Omega$  resistor between  $\overline{\text{nCS}}$  and  $\text{Vcc}$ . I have experienced that this resistor is useful in the following case: a sketch using the MCP2517FD is running, and I upload a new sketch. During this process, the microcontroller is reset, leaving its  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  pin floating. Without the  $10\text{ k}\Omega$  resistor, the  $\overline{\text{nCS}}$  level is unpredictable, and if it becomes low, initiates transactions. I think this can crash the MCP2517FD firmware, and the following reset command sent by the driver not handled. With the resistor, the  $\overline{\text{nCS}}$  level remains high until the driver sets the  $\overline{\text{nCS}}$  as output.

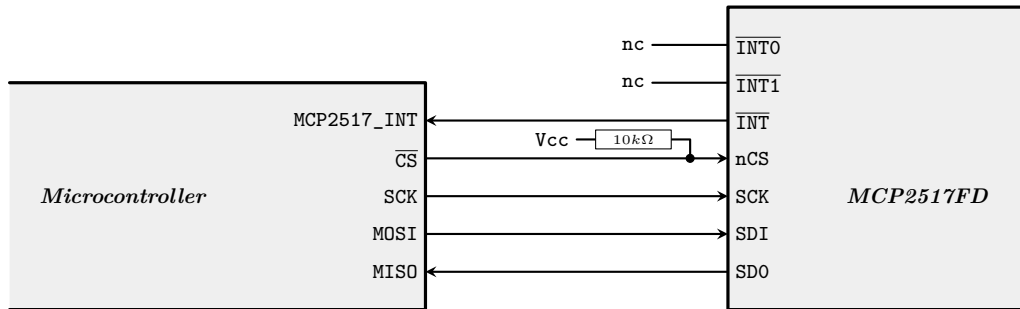


Figure 3 – MCP2517FD connection to a microcontroller

## 6.2 Using alternate pins on Teensy 3.x

**Demo sketch:** LoopBackDemoTeensy3x.

On Teensy 3.x, “the main SPI pins are enabled by default. SPI pins can be moved to their alternate position with `SPI.setMOSI(pin)`, `SPI.setMISO(pin)`, and `SPI.setSCK(pin)`. You can move all of them, or just the ones that conflict, as you prefer.”<sup>4</sup>

For example, the LoopBackDemoTeensy3x sketch uses SPI1 on a Teensy 3.5 with these alternate pins<sup>5</sup>:

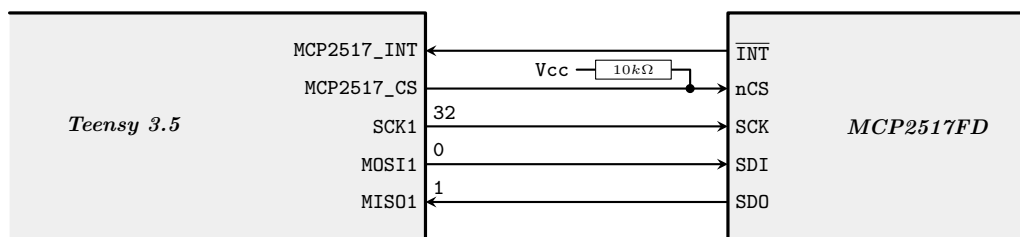


Figure 4 – Using SPI alternate pins on a Teensy 3.5

You call the `SPI1.setMOSI`, `SPI1.setMISO`, and `SPI1.setSCK` functions **before** calling the `begin` function of your ACAN2517 instance:

```
ACAN2517 can (MCP2517_CS, SPI1, MCP2517_INT);
...
static const byte MCP2517_SCK = 32; // SCK input of MCP2517
static const byte MCP2517_SDI = 0; // SDI input of MCP2517
static const byte MCP2517_SDO = 1; // SDO output of MCP2517
...
void setup () {
    ...
    SPI1.setMOSI (MCP2517_SDI);
    SPI1.setMISO (MCP2517_SDO);
    SPI1.setSCK (MCP2517_SCK);
    SPI1.begin ();
    ...
    const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, [] { can.isr (); });
    ...
}
```

Note you can use the `SPI1.pinIsMOSI`, `SPI1.pinIsMISO`, and `SPI1.pinIsSCK` functions to check if the alternate pins you select are valid:

<sup>4</sup>See [https://www.pjrc.com/teensy/td\\_libs\\_SPI.html](https://www.pjrc.com/teensy/td_libs_SPI.html)

<sup>5</sup>See <https://www.pjrc.com/teensy/pinout.html>

```

void setup () {
    ...
    Serial.print ("Using pin #") ;
    Serial.print (MCP2517_SDI) ;
    Serial.print (" for MOSI: ") ;
    Serial.println (SPI1.pinIsMOSI (MCP2517_SDI) ? "yes" : "NO!!!") ;
    Serial.print ("Using pin #") ;
    Serial.print (MCP2517_SD0) ;
    Serial.print (" for MISO: ") ;
    Serial.println (SPI1.pinIsMISO (MCP2517_SD0) ? "yes" : "NO!!!") ;
    Serial.print ("Using pin #") ;
    Serial.print (MCP2517_SCK) ;
    Serial.print (" for SCK: ") ;
    Serial.println (SPI1.pinIsSCK (MCP2517_SCK) ? "yes" : "NO!!!") ;
    SPI1.setMOSI (MCP2517_SDI) ;
    SPI1.setMISO (MCP2517_SD0) ;
    SPI1.setSCK (MCP2517_SCK) ;
    SPI1.begin () ;
    ...
    const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, [] { can.isr () ; }) ;
    ...
}

```

### 6.3 Using alternate pins on an Adafruit Feather M0

Demo sketch: LoopBackDemoAdafruitFeatherM0.

See <https://learn.adafruit.com/using-atsamd21-sercom-to-add-more-spi-i2c-serial-ports/overview> document that explains in details how configure and set alternate SPI pins on Adafruit Feather M0.

For example, the LoopBackDemoAdafruitFeatherM0 sketch uses SERCOM1 on an Adafruit Feather M0 as illustrated in figure 5.

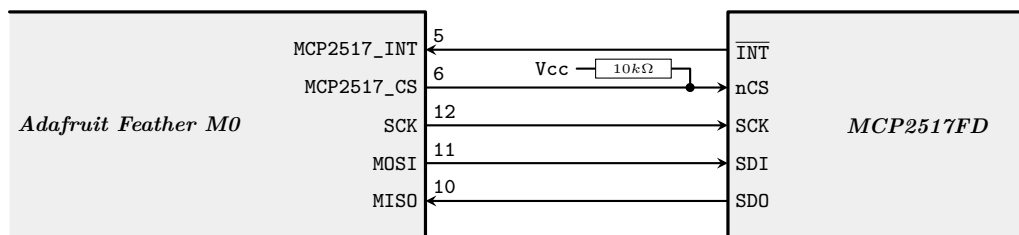


Figure 5 – Using SPI alternate pins on an Adafruit Feather M0

The configuration code is the following. Note you should call the `pinPeripheral` function **after** calling the `mySPI.begin` function.

```

#include <wiring_private.h>
...
static const byte MCP2517_SCK = 12 ; // SCK pin, SCK input of MCP2517FD
static const byte MCP2517_SDI = 11 ; // MOSI pin, SDI input of MCP2517FD
static const byte MCP2517_SD0 = 10 ; // MISO pin, SDO output of MCP2517FD

SPIClass mySPI (&sercom1,
               MCP2517_SD0, MCP2517_SDI, MCP2517_SCK,
               SPI_PAD_O_SCK_3, SERCOM_RX_PAD_2);

static const byte MCP2517_CS = 6 ; // CS input of MCP2517FD

```

```

static const byte MCP2517_INT = 5 ; // INT output of MCP2517FD
...
ACAN2517 can (MCP2517_CS, mySPI, MCP2517_INT) ;
...
void setup () {
    ...
    mySPI.begin () ;
    pinPeripheral (MCP2517_SDI, PIO_SERCOM);
    pinPeripheral (MCP2517_SCK, PIO_SERCOM);
    pinPeripheral (MCP2517_SDO, PIO_SERCOM);
    ...
    const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, [] { can.isr () ; }) ;
    ...
}

```

## 6.4 Connecting to an ESP32

**Demo sketches:** LoopBackDemoESP32 and LoopBackESP32-intensive. See also the ESP32 demo sketch SPI\_Multiple\_Busses.

**Link:** <https://randomnerdtutorials.com/esp32-pinout-reference-gpios/>

Two ESP32 SPI busses are available in Arduino, HSPI and VSPI. By default, Arduino SPI is VSPI. The ESP32 default pins are given in [table 1](#).

Port	SCK	MOSI	MISO
VSPI	I018	I023	I019
HSPI	I014	I013	I012

**Table 1** – ESP32 SPI default pins

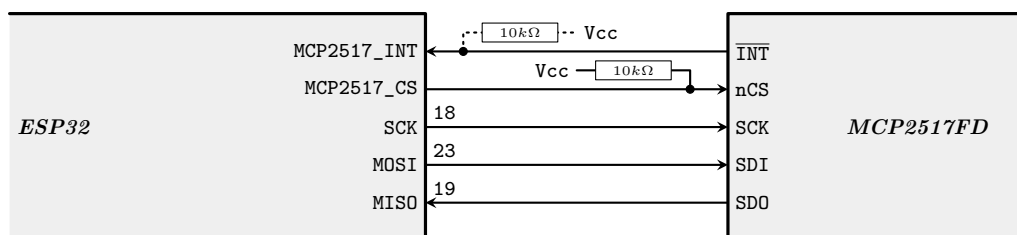
### 6.4.1 Connecting MCP2517\_CS and MCP2517\_INT

For MCP2517\_CS, you can use any port that can be configured as digital output. ACAN2517 does not support hardware chip select. For MCP2517\_INT, you can use any port that can be configured as digital input, as ESP32 provides interrupt capability on any input pin.

**Note.** I034 to I039 are input only pins, without internal pullup or pulldown. So you cannot use these pins for MCP2517\_CS. If you use one of these pins for MCP2517\_INT, you should add an external pullup resistor if you configure the  $\overline{\text{INT}}$  pin as Open Drain ([section 17.7.2 page 34](#)).

### 6.4.2 Using SPI

Default SPI (i.e. VSPI) pins are: SCK=18, MISO=19, MOSI=23 ([figure 6](#)).



**Figure 6** – Using VSPI default pins on an ESP32

You can change the default pins with additional arguments (up to three) for `SPI.begin` :

```
SPI.begin (SCK_PIN) ; // Uses MISO and MOSI default pins
```

or

```
SPI.begin (SCK_PIN, MISO_PIN) ; // Uses MOSI default pin
```

or

```
SPI.begin (SCK_PIN, MISO_PIN, MOSI_PIN) ;
```

Note that `SPI.begin` accepts a fourth argument, for CS pin. Do not use this feature with ACAN2517.

### 6.4.3 Using HSPI

The ESP32 demo sketch `SPI_Multiple_Busses` shows how to use both HSPI and VSPI. However for ACAN2517, we proceed in a slightly different way:

```
#include <SPI.h>
....
SPIClass hspi (HSPI) ;
ACAN2517 can (MCP2517_CS, hspi, MCP2517_INT) ;
....
void setup () {
    ....
    hspi.begin () ; // You can also add parameters for not using default pins
    ....
}
```

You declare the `hspi` object before declaring the `can` object. You can change the `hspi` name, the important point is the HSPI argument that specifies the HSPI bus. Then, instead of using the `SPI` name, you use the `hspi` name in:

- `can` object declaration;
- in `begin SPI` instruction.

See the `LoopBackESP32-intensive` sketch for an example with VSPI.

## 6.5 Connection with no interrupt pin

See the `LoopBackDemoTeensy3xNoInt` and `LoopBackDemoESP32NoInt` sketches.

**Note that not using an interruption is only valid if the message throughput is not too high. Received messages are recovered by polling, so the risk of MCP2517FD internal buffers overflowing is greater.**

For not using the interrupt signal, you should adapt your sketch as following:

1. the last argument of `can` constructor should be 255, meaning no interrupt pin;
2. the second argument of `can.begin` should be `NULL` (no interrupt service routine);
3. in the `loop` function, you should call `can.poll` as often as possible.

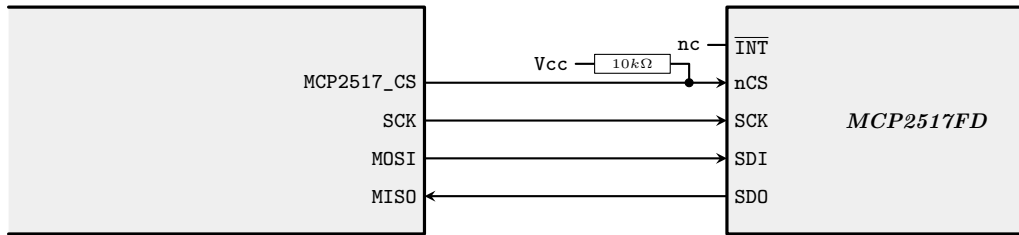


Figure 7 – Connection with no interrupt pin

```

ACAN2517 can (MCP2517_CS, SPI, 255) ; // Last argument is 255 -> no interrupt pin

void setup () {
    ...
    const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, NULL) ; // ISR is null
    ...
}

void loop () {
    can.poll () ;
    ...
}

```

## 7 Clock configuration

The MCP251xFD Oscillator Block Diagram is given in [figure 8](#). Microchip recommends using a 4, 40 or 20 MHz CLKIN, Crystal or Ceramic Resonator. A PLL can be enabled to multiply a 4 MHz clock by 10 by setting the *PLLEN* bit. Setting the *SCLKDIV* bit divides the *SYSCLK* by 2.<sup>6</sup>

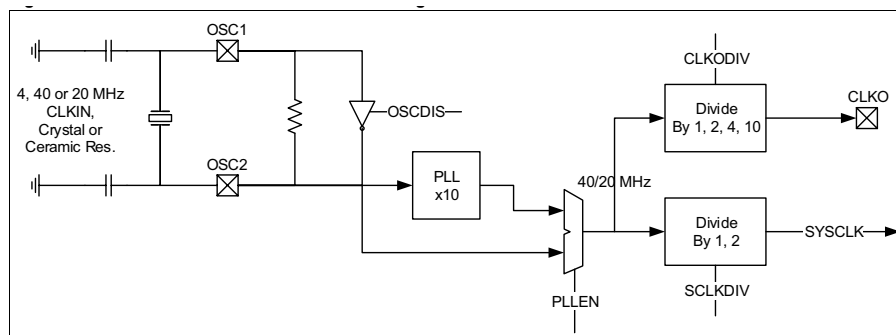


Figure 8 – MCP251xFD Oscillator Block Diagram (DS20005678B, figure 3.1 page 13)

The `ACAN2517Settings` class defines an enumerated type for specifying your settings:

```

class ACAN2517Settings {
public: typedef enum {
    OSC_4MHz,
    OSC_4MHz_DIVIDED_BY_2,
    OSC_4MHz10xPLL,
    OSC_4MHz10xPLL_DIVIDED_BY_2,
    OSC_20MHz,

```

<sup>6</sup>DS20005678B, page 13.

```

    OSC_20MHz_DIVIDED_BY_2,
    OSC_40MHz,
    OSC_40MHz_DIVIDED_BY_2
  } Oscillator ;
  ...
} ;

```

The first argument of the `ACAN2517Settings` constructor specifies the oscillator. For example, with a 4 MHz clock, the following settings lead to a 40 MHz `SYSCLK`, and a 1 MHz bit rate:

```

ACAN2517Settings settings2517 (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL, 1000 * 1000) ;

```

The eight clock settings are given in the [table 2](#). Note Microchip recommends a 40 MHz or 20 MHz `SYSCLK`. The `ACAN2517Settings` class has two accessors that return current settings: `oscillator()` and `sysClock()`.

Quartz	Oscillator parameter	SYSCLK
4 MHz	<code>OSC_4MHz</code>	4 MHz
4 MHz	<code>OSC_4MHz_DIVIDE_BY_2</code>	2 MHz
4 MHz	<code>OSC_4MHz10xPLL</code>	40 MHz
4 MHz	<code>OSC_4MHz10xPLL_DIVIDE_BY_2</code>	20 MHz
20 MHz	<code>OSC_20MHz</code>	20 MHz
20 MHz	<code>OSC_20MHz_DIVIDE_BY_2</code>	10 MHz
40 MHz	<code>OSC_40MHz</code>	40 MHz
40 MHz	<code>OSC_40MHz_DIVIDE_BY_2</code>	20 MHz

**Table 2** – The ACAN2517 oscillator selection

The `begin` function of `ACAN2517` library first configures the selected SPI with a frequency of 1 Mbit/s, for resetting the `MCP2517FD` and programming the `PLEN` and `SCLKDIV` bits. Then SPI clock is set to a frequency equal to `SYSCLK / 2`, the maximum allowed frequency. More precisely, the SPI library of your microcontroller may adopt a lower frequency; for example, the maximum frequency of the Arduino Uno SPI is 8 Mbit/s.

Note that an incorrect setting may crash the `MCP2517FD` firmware (for example, enabling the PLL with a 20 MHz or 40 MHz quartz). In such case, no SPI communication can then be established, and in particular, the `MCP2517FD` cannot be reset by software. As the `MCP2517FD` has no `RESET` pin, the only way is to power off and power on the `MCP2517FD`.

## 8 Transmit FIFO

The transmit FIFO (see [figure 1 page 5](#)) is composed by:

- the *driver transmit FIFO*, whose size is positive or zero (default 16); you can change the default size by setting the `mDriverTransmitFIFOSize` property of your `settings` object;
- the *controller transmit FIFO*, whose size is between 1 and 32 (default 32); you can change the default size by setting the `mControllerTransmitFIFOSize` property of your `settings` object.

Having a *driver transmit FIFO* of zero size is valid; in this case, the FIFO must be considered both empty and full.

For sending a message throught the *Transmit FIFO*, call the `tryToSend` method with a message whose `idx` property is zero:

- if the *controller transmit FIFO* is not full, the message is appended to it, and `tryToSend` returns `true`;

- otherwise, if the *driver transmit FIFO* is not full, the message is appended to it, and `tryToSend` returns `true`; the interrupt service routine will transfer messages from *driver transmit FIFO* to the *controller transmit FIFO* when it becomes not full;
- otherwise, both FIFOs are full, the message is not stored and `tryToSend` returns `false`.

The transmit FIFO ensures sequentiality of emissions.

There are two other parameters you can override:

- `inSettings.mControllerTransmitFIFORetransmissionAttempts` is the number of retransmission attempts; by default, it is set to `UnlimitedNumber`; other values are `Disabled` and `ThreeAttempts`;
- `inSettings.mControllerTransmitFIFOPriority` is the priority of the transmit FIFO: between 0 (lowest priority) and 31 (highest priority); default value is 0.

The *controller transmit FIFO* is located in the MCP2517FD RAM. It requires 16 bytes for each message (see [section 11 page 17](#)).

### 8.1 The `driverTransmitBufferSize` method

The `driverTransmitBufferSize` method returns the allocated size of this driver transmit buffer, that is the value of `settings.mDriverTransmitBufferSize` when the `begin` method is called.

```
const uint32_t s = can.driverTransmitBufferSize ();
```

### 8.2 The `driverTransmitBufferCount` method

The `driverTransmitBufferCount` method returns the current number of messages in the driver transmit buffer.

```
const uint32_t n = can.driverTransmitBufferCount ();
```

### 8.3 The `driverTransmitBufferPeakCount` method

The `driverTransmitBufferPeakCount` method returns the peak value of message count in the driver transmit buffer

```
const uint32_t max = can.driverTransmitBufferPeakCount ();
```

If the transmit buffer is full when `tryToSend` is called, the return value of this call is `false`. In such case, the following calls of `driverTransmitBufferPeakCount()` will return `driverTransmitBufferSize ()+1`.

So, when `driverTransmitBufferPeakCount()` returns a value lower or equal to `transmitBufferSize ()`, it means that calls to `tryToSend` have always returned `true`, and no overflow occurs on driver transmit buffer.

## 9 Transmit Queue (TXQ)

The *Transmit Queue* is handled by the MCP2517FD, its contents is located in its RAM. **It is not a FIFO.** Messages inside the TXQ will be transmitted based on their ID. The message with the highest priority ID, lowest ID value will be transmitted first<sup>7</sup>.

By default, the *transmit queue* is disabled (its default size is 0); you can change the default size by setting the `mControllerTXQSize` property of your `settings` object. The maximum valid size is 32.

<sup>7</sup>DS20005678B, section 4.5, page 28.



For sending a message through the *transmit queue*, call the `tryToSend` method with a message whose `idx` property is 255:

- if the *transmit queue* size is not zero and if it is not full, the message is appended to it, and `tryToSend` returns `true`;
- otherwise, the message is not stored and `tryToSend` returns `false`.

There are two other parameters you can override:

- `inSettings.mControllerTXQBufferRetransmissionAttempts` is the number of retransmission attempts; by default, it is set to `UnlimitedNumber`; other values are `Disabled` and `ThreeAttempts`;
- `inSettings.mControllerTXQBufferPriority` is the priority of the TXQ buffer: between 0 (lowest priority) and 31 (highest priority); default value is 31.

The *transmit queue* is located in the MCP2517FD RAM. It requires 16 bytes for each message (see [section 11 page 17](#)).

## 10 Receive FIFO

The receive FIFO (see [figure 1 page 5](#)) is composed by:

- the *driver receive FIFO*, whose size is positive (default 32); you can change the default size by setting the `mDriverReceiveFIFOSize` property of your `settings` object;
- the *controller receive FIFO*, whose size is between 1 and 32 (default 32); you can change the default size by setting the `mControllerReceiveFIFOSize` property of your `settings` object.

When an incoming message is accepted by a receive filter:

- if the *controller receive FIFO* is full, the message is lost;
- otherwise, it is stored in the *controller receive FIFO*.

Then, if the *driver receive FIFO* is not full, the message is transferred by the *interrupt service routine* from *controller receive FIFO* to the *driver receive FIFO*. So the *driver receive FIFO* never overflows, but *controller receive FIFO* may.

The `ACAN2517::available`, `ACAN2517::receive` and `ACAN2517::dispatchReceivedMessage` methods work only with the *driver receive FIFO*. As soon as it becomes not full, messages from *controller receive FIFO* are transferred by the *interrupt service routine*.

The receive FIFO ensures sequentiality of reception.

The *controller receive FIFO* is located in the MCP2517FD RAM. It requires 16 bytes for each message (see next section).

## 11 RAM usage

The MCP2517FD contains a 2048 bytes RAM that is used to store message objects<sup>8</sup>. There are three different kinds of message objects:

---

<sup>8</sup>DS20005688B, section 3.3, page 63.

- Transmit Message Objects used by the TXQ buffer;
- Transmit Message Objects used by the transmit FIFO;
- Receive Message Objects used by the receive FIFO.

Every message object is 16 bytes<sup>9</sup>, so you can use up to 128 message objects.

By default, the transmit FIFO is 32 message deep (512 bytes), the TXQ buffer is disabled (0 byte), and the receive FIFO is 32 message deep (512 bytes), given a total amount of 1024 bytes.

The `ACAN2517Settings::ramUsage` method computes the required memory amount:

```
uint32_t ACAN2517Settings::ramUsage (void) const {
    uint32_t result = 0 ;
    //--- TXQ
    result += 16 * mControllerTXQSize ;
    //--- Receive FIFO (FIFO #1)
    result += 16 * mControllerReceiveFIFOSize ;
    //--- Send FIFO (FIFO #2)
    result += 16 * mControllerTransmitFIFOSize ;
    //---
    return result ;
}
```

The `ACAN2517::begin` method checks the required memory amount is lower or equal than 2048 bytes. Otherwise, it raises the error code `kControllerRamUsageGreaterThan2048`.

You can also use the *MCP2517FD RAM Usage Calculations* Excel sheet from Microchip<sup>10</sup>.

## 12 Sending frames: the tryToSend method

```
...
CANMessage message ;
// Setup message
const bool ok = can.tryToSend (message) ;
...
```

You call the `tryToSend` method for sending a message in the CAN network. Note this function returns before the message is actually sent; this function only appends the message to a transmit buffer.

The `idx` field of the message specifies the transmit buffer:

- 0 for the transmit FIFO (section 8 page 15) ;
- 255 for the transmit Queue (section 9 page 16).

The method `tryToSend` returns:

- `true` if the message has been successfully transmitted to the transmit buffer; note that does not mean that the CAN frame has been actually sent;
- `false` if the message has not been successfully transmitted to the transmit buffer, it was full.

<sup>9</sup>16 bytes because the MCP2517FD is in the CAN 2.0B mode, otherwise a CANFD message object can require up to 72 bytes.

<sup>10</sup><http://ww1.microchip.com/downloads/en/DeviceDoc/MCP2517FD%20RAM%20Usage%20Calculations%20-%20UG.xlsx>

So it is wise to systematically test the returned value.

A way is to use a global variable to note if the message has been successfully transmitted to driver transmit buffer. For example, for sending a message every 2 seconds:

```
static uint32_t gSendDate = 0 ;

void loop () {
    if (gSendDate < millis ()) {
        CANMessage message ;
        // Initialize message properties
        const bool ok = can.tryToSend (message) ;
        if (ok) {
            gSendDate += 2000 ;
        }
    }
}
```

An other hint to use a global boolean variable as a flag that remains `true` while the message has not been sent.

```
static bool gSendMessage = false ;

void loop () {
    ...
    if (frame_should_be_sent) {
        gSendMessage = true ;
    }
    ...
    if (gSendMessage) {
        CANMessage message ;
        // Initialize message properties
        const bool ok = can.tryToSend (message) ;
        if (ok) {
            gSendMessage = false ;
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

## 13 Retrieving received messages using the receive method

There are two ways for retrieving received messages :

- using the `receive` method, as explained in this section;
- using the `dispatchReceivedMessage` method (see [section 15 page 24](#)).

This is a basic example:

```
void loop () {
    CANMessage message ;
    if (can.receive (message)) {
        // Handle received message
    }
}
```

```

    }
    ...
}

```

The `receive` method:

- returns `false` if the driver receive buffer is empty, `message` argument is not modified;
- returns `true` if a message has been removed from the driver receive buffer, and the `message` argument is assigned.

You need to manually dispatch the received messages. If you did not provide any receive filter, you should check the `rtr` bit (remote or data frame?), the `ext` bit (standard or extended frame), and the `id` (identifier value). The following snippet dispatches three messages:

```

void loop () {
    CANMessage message ;
    if (can.receive (message)) {
        if (!message.rtr && message.ext && (message.id == 0x123456)) {
            handle_myMessage_0 (message) ; // Extended data frame, id is 0x123456
        } else if (!message.rtr && !message.ext && (message.id == 0x234)) {
            handle_myMessage_1 (message) ; // Standard data frame, id is 0x234
        } else if (message.rtr && !message.ext && (message.id == 0x542)) {
            handle_myMessage_2 (message) ; // Standard remote frame, id is 0x542
        }
    }
    ...
}

```

The `handle_myMessage_0` function has the following header:

```

void handle_myMessage_0 (const CANMessage & inMessage) {
    ...
}

```

So are the header of the `handle_myMessage_1` and the `handle_myMessage_2` functions.

### 13.1 Driver receive buffer size

By default, the driver receive buffer size is 32. You can change it by setting the `mReceiveBufferSize` property of `settings` variable before calling the `begin` method:

```

ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL, 125 * 1000) ;
settings.mReceiveBufferSize = 100 ;
const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, [] { can.isr () ; }) ;
...

```

As the size of `CANMessage` class is 16 bytes, the actual size of the driver receive buffer is the value of `settings.mReceiveBufferSize * 16`.

### 13.2 The `receiveBufferSize` method

The `receiveBufferSize` method returns the size of the driver receive buffer, that is the value of the `mReceiveBufferSize` property of `settings` variable when the `begin` method is called.

```
const uint32_t s = can.receiveBufferSize () ;
```

### 13.3 The receiveBufferCount method

The `receiveBufferCount` method returns the current number of messages in the driver receive buffer.

```
const uint32_t n = can.receiveBufferCount () ;
```

### 13.4 The receiveBufferPeakCount method

The `receiveBufferPeakCount` method returns the peak value of message count in the driver receive buffer.

```
const uint32_t max = can.receiveBufferPeakCount () ;
```

Note the driver receive buffer can overflow, if messages are not retrieved (by calling the `receive` or the `dispatchReceivedMessage` methods). If an overflow occurs, further calls of `can.receiveBufferPeakCount ()` return `can.receiveBufferSize ()+1`.

## 14 Acceptance filters

**Note.** The acceptance filters `ACAN2517FD` library, that handles a `MCP2517FD` CAN Controller in the `CANFD` mode<sup>11</sup>, are almost identical, they differ only from the prototype of the callback routine.

If you invoke the `ACAN2517.begin` method with two arguments, it configures the `MCP2517FD` for receiving all messages.

```
const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, [] { can.isr () ; }) ;
```

If you want to define receive filters, you have to set up an `ACAN2517Filters` instance object, and pass it as third argument of the `ACAN2517.begin` method:

```
ACAN2517Filters filters ;
... // Append filters
const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, [] { can.isr () ; }, filters) ;
...
```

### 14.1 An example

**Sample sketch:** the `LoopBackDemoTeensy3xWithFilters` sketch is an example of filter definition.

```
ACAN2517Filters filters ;
```

First, you instantiate an `ACAN2517Filters` object. It represents an empty list of filters. So, if you do not append any filter, `can.begin (settings, [] { can.isr () ; }, filters)` configures the controller in such a way that no messages can be received.

```
// Filter #0: receive standard frame with identifier 0x123
filters.appendFrameFilter (kStandard, 0x123, receiveFromFilter0) ;
// Filter #1: receive extended frame with identifier 0x12345678
filters.appendFrameFilter (kExtended, 0x12345678, receiveFromFilter1) ;
```

<sup>11</sup><https://github.com/pierremolinaro/acan2517FD>

You define the filters sequentially, with the four methods: `appendPassAllFilter`, `appendFormatFilter`, `appendFrameFilter`, `appendFilter`. These methods have as last argument an optional callback routine, that is called by the `dispatchReceivedMessage` method (see [section 15 page 24](#)).

The `appendFrameFilter` defines a filter that matches for an extended or standard identifier of a given value.

You can define up to 32 filters. Filter definition registers are outside the MCP2517FD RAM, so defining filter does not restrict the receive and transmit buffer sizes. Note that MCP2517FD filter does not allow to establish a filter based on the data / remote information.

```
// Filter #2: receive standard frame with identifier 0x3n4 (0 <= n <= 15)
filters.appendFilter (kStandard, 0x70F, 0x304, receiveFromFilter2) ;
```

The `appendFilter` defines a filter that matches for an identifier that matches the condition:

$$\text{identifier} \ \& \ 0x70F == 0x304$$

The `kStandard` argument constraints to accept only standard frames. So the accepted standard identifiers are 0x304, 0x314, 0x324, ..., 0x3E4, 0x3F4.

```
//----- Filters ok ?
if (filters.filterStatus () != ACAN2517Filters::kFiltersOk) {
    Serial.print ("Error filter ") ;
    Serial.print (filters.filterErrorIndex ()) ;
    Serial.print (": ") ;
    Serial.println (filters.filterStatus ()) ;
}
```

Filter definitions can have error(s), you can check error kind with the `filterStatus` method. If it returns a value different than `ACAN2517Filters::kFiltersOk`, there is at least one error: only the last one is reported, and the `filterErrorIndex` returns the corresponding filter index. Note this does not check the number of filters is lower or equal than 32.

```
const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, [] { can.isr () ; }, filters) ;
```

The `begin` method checks the filter definition:

- it raises the `kMoreThan32Filters` error if more than 32 filters are defined;
- it raises the `kFilterDefinitionError` error if one or more filter definitions are erroneous (that is if `filterStatus` returns a value different than `ACAN2517Filters::kFiltersOk`).

## 14.2 The `appendPassAllFilter` method

```
void ACAN2517Filters::appendPassAllFilter (const ACANCallbackRoutine inCallbackRoutine) ;
```

This defines a filter that accepts all (standard / extended, remote / data) frames.

If used, this filter must be the last one: as the MCP2517FD tests the filters sequentially, the following filters will never match.

### 14.3 The appendFormatFilter method

```
void ACAN2517Filters::appendFormatFilter (const tFrameFormat inFormat,
                                           const ACANCallbackRoutine inCallbackRoutine) ;
```

This defines a filter that accepts:

- if `inFormat` is equal to `kStandard`, all standard remote frames and all standard data frames;
- if `inFormat` is equal to `kExtended`, all extended remote frames and all extended data frames.

### 14.4 The appendFrameFilter method

```
void ACAN2517Filters::appendFrameFilter (const tFrameFormat inFormat,
                                          const uint32_t inIdentifier,
                                          const ACANCallbackRoutine inCallbackRoutine) ;
```

This defines a filter that accepts:

- if `inFormat` is equal to `kStandard`, all standard remote frames and all standard data frames with a given identifier;
- if `inFormat` is equal to `kExtended`, all extended remote frames and all extended data frames with a given identifier.

If `inFormat` is equal to `kStandard`, the `inIdentifier` should be lower or equal to `0x7FF`. Otherwise, `settings.filterStatus ()` returns the `kStandardIdentifierTooLarge` error.

If `inFormat` is equal to `kExtended`, the `inIdentifier` should be lower or equal to `0xFFFFFFFF`. Otherwise, `settings.filterStatus ()` returns the `kExtendedIdentifierTooLarge` error.

### 14.5 The appendFilter method

```
void ACAN2517Filters::appendFilter (const tFrameFormat inFormat,
                                     const uint32_t inMask,
                                     const uint32_t inAcceptance,
                                     const ACANCallbackRoutine inCallbackRoutine) ;
```

The `inMask` and `inAcceptance` arguments defines a filter that accepts frame whose identifier verifies:

$$\text{identifier} \& \text{inMask} == \text{inAcceptance}$$

The `inFormat` filters standard (if `inFormat` is equal to `kStandard`) frames, or extended ones (if `inFormat` is equal to `kExtended`).

Note that `inMask` and `inAcceptance` arguments should verify:

$$\text{inAcceptance} \& \text{inMask} == \text{inAcceptance}$$

Otherwise, `settings.filterStatus ()` returns the `kInconsistencyBetweenMaskAndAcceptance` error.

If `inFormat` is equal to `kStandard`:

- the `inAcceptance` should be lower or equal to `0x7FF`; Otherwise, `settings.filterStatus ()` returns the `kStandardAcceptanceTooLarge` error;
- the `inMask` should be lower or equal to `0x7FF`; Otherwise, `settings.filterStatus ()` returns the `kStandardMaskTooLarge` error.

If `inFormat` is equal to `kExtended`:

- the `inAcceptance` should be lower or equal to `0x1FFFFFFF`; Otherwise, `settings.filterStatus ()` returns the `kExtendedAcceptanceTooLarge` error;
- the `inMask` should be lower or equal to `0x1FFFFFFF`; Otherwise, `settings.filterStatus ()` returns the `kExtendedMaskTooLarge` error.

## 15 The `dispatchReceivedMessage` method

**Sample sketch:** the `LoopBackDemoTeensy3xWithFilters` shows how using the `dispatchReceivedMessage` method.

Instead of calling the `receive` method, call the `dispatchReceivedMessage` method in your `loop` function. It calls the call back function associated with the matching filter.

If you have not defined any filter, do not use this function, call the `receive` method.

```
void loop () {
    can.dispatchReceivedMessage () ; // Do not use can.receive any more
    ...
}
```

The `dispatchReceivedMessage` method handles one message at a time. More precisely:

- if it returns `false`, the driver receive buffer was empty;
- if it returns `true`, the driver receive buffer was not empty, one message has been removed and dispatched.

So, the return value can be used for emptying and dispatching all received messages:

```
void loop () {
    while (can.dispatchReceivedMessage ()) {
    }
    ...
}
```

If a filter definition does not name a call back function, the corresponding messages are lost.

The `dispatchReceivedMessage` method has an optional argument – `NULL` by default: a function name. This function is called for every message that pass the receive filters, with an argument equal to the matching filter index:

```
void filterMatchFunction (const uint32_t inFilterIndex) {
    ...
}

void loop () {
    can.dispatchReceivedMessage (filterMatchFunction) ;
    ...
}
```



You can use this function for maintaining statistics about receiver filter matches.

## 16 The ACAN2517::begin method reference

### 16.1 The prototypes

```
uint32_t ACAN2517::begin (const ACAN2517Settings & inSettings,
                          void (* inInterruptServiceRoutine) (void)) ;
```

This prototype has two arguments, a `ACAN2517Settings` instance that defines the settings, and the interrupt service routine, that can be specified by a lambda expression or a function (see [section 16.2 page 25](#)). It configures the controller in such a way that all messages are received (*pass-all* filter).

```
uint32_t ACAN2517::begin (const ACAN2517Settings & inSettings,
                          void (* inInterruptServiceRoutine) (void),
                          const ACAN2517Filters & inFilters) ;
```

The second prototype has a third argument, an instance of `ACAN2517Filters` class that defines the receive filters.

### 16.2 Defining explicitly the interrupt service routine

In this document, the *interrupt service routine* is defined by a lambda expression:

```
const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, [] { can.isr () ; }) ;
```

Instead of a lambda expression, you are free to define the *interrupt service routine* as a function:

```
void canISR () {
    can.isr () ;
}
```

And you pass `canISR` as argument to the `begin` method:

```
const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, canISR) ;
```

### 16.3 The error code

The `ACAN2517::begin` method returns an error code. The value 0 denotes no error. Otherwise, you consider every bit as an error flag, as described in [table 3](#). An error code could report several errors. The `ACAN2517` class defines static constants for naming errors.

#### 16.3.1 kRequestedConfigurationModeTimeOut

The `ACAN2517::begin` method first configures SPI with a 1 Mbit/s clock, and then requests the configuration mode. This error is raised when the `LCP2517FD` does not reach the configuration mode with 2ms. It means that the `MCP2517FD` cannot be accessed via SPI.

#### 16.3.2 kReadBackErrorWith1MHzSPIClock

Then, the `ACAN2517::begin` method checks accessibility by writing and reading back 32-bit values at the first `MCP2517FD` RAM address (0x400). The values are  $1 < n$ , with  $0 \leq n \leq 31$ . This error is raised when the read value is different from the written one. It means that the `MCP2517FD` cannot be accessed via SPI.

Bit	Static constant Name	Link
0	kRequestedConfigurationModeTimeOut	<a href="#">section 16.3.1 page 25</a>
1	kReadBackErrorWith1MHzSPIClock	<a href="#">section 16.3.2 page 25</a>
2	kTooFarFromDesiredBitRate	<a href="#">section 16.3.3 page 26</a>
3	kInconsistentBitRateSettings	<a href="#">section 16.3.4 page 26</a>
4	kINTPinIsNotAnInterrupt	<a href="#">section 16.3.5 page 26</a>
5	kISRIsNull	<a href="#">section 16.3.6 page 26</a>
6	kFilterDefinitionError	<a href="#">section 16.3.7 page 27</a>
7	kMoreThan32Filters	<a href="#">section 16.3.8 page 27</a>
8	kControllerReceiveFIFOSizeIsZero	<a href="#">section 16.3.9 page 27</a>
9	kControllerReceiveFIFOSizeGreaterThan32	<a href="#">section 16.3.10 page 27</a>
10	kControllerTransmitFIFOSizeIsZero	<a href="#">section 16.3.11 page 27</a>
11	kControllerTransmitFIFOSizeGreaterThan32	<a href="#">section 16.3.12 page 27</a>
12	kControllerRamUsageGreaterThan2048	<a href="#">section 16.3.13 page 27</a>
13	kControllerTXQPriorityGreaterThan31	<a href="#">section 16.3.14 page 27</a>
14	kControllerTransmitFIFOPriorityGreaterThan31	<a href="#">section 16.3.15 page 27</a>
15	kControllerTXQSizeGreaterThan32	<a href="#">section 16.3.16 page 27</a>
16	kRequestedModeTimeOut	<a href="#">section 16.3.17 page 28</a>
17	kX10PLLNotReadyWithin1MS	<a href="#">section 16.3.18 page 28</a>
18	kReadBackErrorWithFullSpeedSPIClock	<a href="#">section 16.3.19 page 28</a>
19	kISRNotNullAndNoIntPin	<a href="#">section 16.3.20 page 28</a>

Table 3 – The ACAN2517::begin method error code bits

### 16.3.3 kTooFarFromDesiredBitRate

This error occurs when the `mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate` property of the `settings` object is `false`. This means that the `ACAN2517Settings` constructor cannot compute a CAN bit configuration close enough to the desired bit rate. For example:

```
void setup () {
    ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL, 1) ; // 1 bit/s !!!
    // Here, settings.mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate is false
    const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, [] { can.isr () ; }) ;
    // Here, errorCode contains ACAN2517::kCANBitConfigurationTooFarFromDesiredBitRate
}
```

### 16.3.4 kInconsistentBitRateSettings

The `ACAN2517Settings` constructor always returns consistent bit rate settings – even if the settings provide a bit rate too far away the desired bit rate. So this error occurs only when you have changed the CAN bit properties (`mBitRatePrescaler`, `mPropagationSegment`, `mPhaseSegment1`, `mPhaseSegment2`, `mSJW`), and one or more resulting values are inconsistent. See [section 17.2 page 31](#).

### 16.3.5 kINTPinIsNotAnInterrupt

The pin you provide for handling the MCP2517FD interrupt has no interrupt capability.

### 16.3.6 kISRIsNull

The interrupt service routine argument is `NULL`, you should provide a valid function.

**16.3.7 kFilterDefinitionError**

`settings.filterStatus()` returns a value different than `ACAN2517Filters::kFiltersOk`, meaning that one or more filters are erroneous. See [section 14.1 page 21](#).

**16.3.8 kMoreThan32Filters**

You have defined more than 32 filters. MCP2517FD cannot handle more than 32 filters.

**16.3.9 kControllerReceiveFIFOSizeIsZero**

You have assigned 0 to `settings.mControllerReceiveFIFOSize`. The *controller receive FIFO size* should be greater than 0.

**16.3.10 kControllerReceiveFIFOSizeGreaterThan32**

You have assigned a value greater than 32 to `settings.mControllerReceiveFIFOSize`. The *controller receive FIFO size* should be lower or equal than 32.

**16.3.11 kControllerTransmitFIFOSizeIsZero**

You have assigned 0 to `settings.mControllerTransmitFIFOSize`. The *controller transmit FIFO size* should be greater than 0.

**16.3.12 kControllerTransmitFIFOSizeGreaterThan32**

You have assigned a value greater than 32 to `settings.mControllerTransmitFIFOSize`. The *controller transmit FIFO size* should be lower or equal than 32.

**16.3.13 kControllerRamUsageGreaterThan2048**

The configuration you have defined requires more than 2048 bytes of MCP2517FD internal RAM. See [section 11 page 17](#).

**16.3.14 kControllerTXQPriorityGreaterThan31**

You have assigned a value greater than 31 to `settings.mControllerTXQBufferPriority`. The *controller transmit FIFO size* should be lower or equal than 31.

**16.3.15 kControllerTransmitFIFOPriorityGreaterThan31**

You have assigned a value greater than 31 to `settings.mControllerTransmitFIFOPriority`. The *controller transmit FIFO size* should be lower or equal than 31.

**16.3.16 kControllerTXQSizeGreaterThan32**

You have assigned a value greater than 32 to `settings.mControllerTXQSize`. The *controller transmit FIFO size* should be lower than 32.

**16.3.17 kRequestedModeTimeout**

During configuration by the `ACAN2517::begin` method, the MCP2517FD is in the *configuration* mode. At this end of this process, the mode specified by the `inSettings.mRequestedMode` value is requested. The switch to this mode is not immediate, a register is repetitively read for checking the switch is done. This error is raised if the switch is not completed within a delay between 1 ms and 2 ms.

**16.3.18 kX10PLLNotReadyWithin1MS**

You have requested the `QUARTZ_4MHz10xPLL` oscillator mode, enabling the 10x PLL. The `ACAN2517::begin` method waits during 2ms the PLL to be locked. This error is raised when the PLL is not locked within 2 ms.

**16.3.19 kReadBackErrorWithFullSpeedSPIClock**

After the oscillator configuration has been established, the `ACAN2517::begin` method configures the SPI at its full speed (`SYSCLOCK/2`), and checks accessibility by writing and reading back 32-bit values at the first MCP2517FD RAM address (`0x400`). The values are  $1 \ll n$ , with  $0 \leq n \leq 31$ . This error is raised when the read value is different from the written one.

**16.3.20 kISRNotNullAndNoIntPin**

This error occurs when you have no INT pin, and a not-null interrupt service routine:

```
ACAN2517 can (MCP2517_CS, SPI, 255) ; // Last argument is 255 -> no interrupt pin

void setup () {
    ...
    const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, [] { can.isr () ; }) ; // ISR is not null
    ...
}
```

Interrupt service routine should be NULL if no INT pin is defined:

```
ACAN2517 can (MCP2517_CS, SPI, 255) ; // Last argument is 255 -> no interrupt pin

void setup () {
    ...
    const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, NULL) ; // Ok, ISR is null
    ...
}
```

See the `LoopBackDemoTeensy3xNoInt` and `LoopBackDemoESP32NoInt` sketches.

**17 ACAN2517Settings class reference**

**Note.** The `ACAN2517Settings` class is not Arduino specific. You can compile it on your desktop computer with your favorite C++ compiler. In the <https://github.com/pierremolinaro/ACAN2517-dev> GitHub repository, a command line tool is defined for exploring all CAN bit rates from 1 bit/s and 20 Mbit/s. It also checks that computed CAN bit decompositions are all consistent, even if they are too far from the desired baud rate.

## 17.1 The ACAN2517Settings constructor: computation of the CAN bit settings

The constructor of the `ACAN2517Settings` has two mandatory arguments: the quartz frequency, and the desired bit rate. It tries to compute the CAN bit settings for this bit rate. If it succeeds, the constructed object has its `mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate` property set to `true`, otherwise it is set to `false`. For example:

```
void setup () {
  ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL,
                             1 * 1000 * 1000) ; // 1 Mbit/s
  // Here, settings.mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate is true
  ...
}
```

Of course, with a 40 MHz or 20 MHz `SYSClk`, CAN bit computation always succeeds for classical bit rates: 1 Mbit/s, 500 kbit/s, 250 kbit/s, 125 kbit/s. But CAN bit computation can also succeed for some unusual bit rates, as 727 kbit/s. You can check the result by computing actual bit rate, and the distance from the desired bit rate:

```
void setup () {
  ...
  ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL,
                             727 * 1000) ; // 727 kbit/s
  Serial.print ("mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate: ") ;
  Serial.println (settings.mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate) ; // 1 (--> is true)
  Serial.print ("actual bit rate: ") ;
  Serial.println (settings.actualBitRate ()) ; // 727272 bit/s
  Serial.print ("distance: ") ;
  Serial.println (settings.ppmFromDesiredBitRate ()) ; // 375 ppm
  ...
}
```

The actual bit rate is 727,272 bit/s, and its distance from desired bit rate is 375 ppm. "ppm" stands for "part-per-million", and  $1 \text{ ppm} = 10^{-6}$ . In other words,  $10,000 \text{ ppm} = 1\%$ .

By default, a desired bit rate is accepted if the distance from the computed actual bit rate is lower or equal to  $1,000 \text{ ppm} = 0.1\%$ . You can change this default value by adding your own value as third argument of `ACAN2517Settings` constructor:

```
void setup () {
  ...
  ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL,
                             727 * 1000, 100) ;
  Serial.print ("mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate: ") ;
  Serial.println (settings.mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate) ; // 0 (--> is false)
  Serial.print ("actual bit rate: ") ;
  Serial.println (settings.actualBitRate ()) ; // 727272 bit/s
  Serial.print ("distance: ") ;
  Serial.println (settings.ppmFromDesiredBitRate ()) ; // 375 ppm
  ...
}
```

The third argument does not change the CAN bit computation, it only changes the acceptance test for setting the `mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate` property. For example, you can specify that you want the computed actual bit to be exactly the desired bit rate:

```
void setup () {
  ...
  ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL,
                             500 * 1000, 0) ; // Max distance is 0 ppm
  Serial.print ("mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate: ") ;
  ...
}
```

```

Serial.println (settings.mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate) ; // 1 (--> is true)
Serial.print ("actual bit rate: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.actualBitRate ()) ; // 500,000 bit/s
Serial.print ("distance: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.ppmFromDesiredBitRate ()) ; // 0 ppm
...
}

```

In any way, the bit rate computation always gives a consistent result, resulting an actual bit rate closest from the desired bit rate. For example:

```

void setup () {
...
ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL,
                           423 * 1000) ; // 423 kbit/s
Serial.print ("mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate) ; // 0 (--> is false)
Serial.print ("actual bit rate: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.actualBitRate ()) ; // 421052 bit/s
Serial.print ("distance: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.ppmFromDesiredBitRate ()) ; // 4603 ppm
...
}

```

You can get the details of the CAN bit decomposition. For example:

```

void setup () {
...
ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL,
                           423 * 1000) ; // 423 kbit/s
Serial.print ("mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate) ; // 0 (--> is false)
Serial.print ("actual bit rate: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.actualBitRate ()) ; // 421052 bit/s
Serial.print ("distance: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.ppmFromDesiredBitRate ()) ; // 4603 ppm
Serial.print ("Bit rate prescaler: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.mBitRatePrescaler) ; // BRP = 1
Serial.print ("Phase segment 1: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.mPhaseSegment1) ; // PS1 = 75
Serial.print ("Phase segment 2: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.mPhaseSegment2) ; // PS2 = 19
Serial.print ("Resynchronization Jump Width: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.mSJW) ; // SJW = 19
Serial.print ("Triple Sampling: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.mTripleSampling) ; // 0, meaning single sampling
Serial.print ("Sample Point: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.samplePointFromBitStart ()) ; // 80, meaning 80%
Serial.print ("Consistency: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.CANBitSettingConsistency ()) ; // 0, meaning Ok
...
}

```

The `samplePointFromBitStart` method returns sample point, expressed in per-cent of the bit duration from the beginning of the bit.

Note the computation may calculate a bit decomposition too far from the desired bit rate, but it is always consistent. You can check this by calling the `CANBitSettingConsistency` method.

You can change the property values for adapting to the particularities of your CAN network propagation time. By example, you can increment the `mPhaseSegment1` value, and decrement the `mPhaseSegment2` value in order to sample the CAN Rx pin later.

```
void setup () {
    ...
    ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL,
                               500 * 1000) ; // 500 kbit/s
    Serial.print ("mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate: ") ;
    Serial.println (settings.mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate) ; // 1 (--> is true)
    settings.mPhaseSegment1 -= 8 ; // 63 -> 55: safe, 1 <= PS1 <= 256
    settings.mPhaseSegment2 += 8 ; // 16 -> 24: safe, 1 <= PS2 <= 128
    settings.mSJW += 8           ; // 16 -> 24: safe, 1 <= SJW <= PS2
    Serial.print ("Sample Point: ") ;
    Serial.println (settings.samplePointFromBitStart ()) ; // 68, meaning 68%
    Serial.print ("actual bit rate: ") ;
    Serial.println (settings.actualBitRate ()) ; // 500000: ok, bit rate did not change
    Serial.print ("Consistency: ") ;
    Serial.println (settings.CANBitSettingConsistency ()) ; // 0, meaning 0k
    ...
}
```

Be aware to always respect CAN bit timing consistency! The MCP2517FD constraints are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 &\leq \text{mBitRatePrescaler} \leq 256 \\
 2 &\leq \text{mPhaseSegment1} \leq 256 \\
 1 &\leq \text{mPhaseSegment2} \leq 128 \\
 1 &\leq \text{mSJW} \leq \text{mPhaseSegment2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Resulting actual bit rate is given by:

$$\text{Actual bit rate} = \frac{\text{SYSCLK}}{\text{mBitRatePrescaler} \cdot (1 + \text{mPhaseSegment1} + \text{mPhaseSegment2})}$$

And the sampling point (in per-cent unit) are given by:

$$\text{Sampling point} = 100 \cdot \frac{1 + \text{mPhaseSegment1}}{1 + \text{mPhaseSegment1} + \text{mPhaseSegment2}}$$

## 17.2 The CANBitSettingConsistency method

This method checks the CAN bit decomposition (given by `mBitRatePrescaler`, `mPhaseSegment1`, `mPhaseSegment2`, `mSJW` property values) is consistent.

```
void setup () {
    ...
    ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL,
```

```

        500 * 1000) ; // 500 kbit/s
Serial.print ("mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate) ; // 1 (--> is true)
settings.mPhaseSegment1 = 0 ; // Error, mPhaseSegment1 should be >= 1 (and <= 8)
Serial.print ("Consistency: 0x") ;
Serial.println (settings.CANBitSettingConsistency (), HEX) ; // 0x10, meaning error
...
}

```

The `CANBitSettingConsistency` method returns 0 if CAN bit decomposition is consistent. Otherwise, the returned value is a bit field that can report several errors – see [table 4](#).

The `ACAN2517Settings` class defines static constant properties that can be used as mask error. For example:

```

public: static const uint32_t kBitRatePrescalerIsZero = 1 << 0 ;

```

Bit	Error Name	Error
0	kBitRatePrescalerIsZero	mBitRatePrescaler == 0
1	kBitRatePrescalerIsGreaterThan256	mBitRatePrescaler > 256
2	kPhaseSegment1IsLowerThan2	mPhaseSegment1 < 2
3	kPhaseSegment1IsGreaterThan256	mPhaseSegment1 > 256
4	kPhaseSegment2IsZero	mPhaseSegment2 == 0
5	kPhaseSegment2IsGreaterThan128	mPhaseSegment2 > 128
6	kSJWIsZero	mSJW == 0
7	kSJWIsGreaterThan128	mSJW > 128
8	kSJWIsGreaterThanPhaseSegment1	mSJW > mPhaseSegment1
9	kSJWIsGreaterThanPhaseSegment2	mSJW > mPhaseSegment2

Table 4 – The `ACAN2517Settings::CANBitSettingConsistency` method error codes

### 17.3 The actualBitRate method

The `actualBitRate` method returns the actual bit computed from `mBitRatePrescaler`, `mPropagationSegment`, `mPhaseSegment1`, `mPhaseSegment2`, `mSJW` property values.

```

void setup () {
...
ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL,
        440 * 1000) ; // 440 kbit/s
Serial.print ("mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate) ; // 0 (--> is false)
Serial.print ("actual bit rate: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.actualBitRate ()) ; // 444,444 bit/s
...
}

```

**Note.** If CAN bit settings are not consistent (see [section 17.2 page 31](#)), the returned value is irrelevant.

### 17.4 The exactBitRate method

The `exactBitRate` method returns `true` if the actual bit rate is equal to the desired bit rate, and `false` otherwise.

```

void setup () {

```



```

...
ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL,
                          727 * 1000) ; // 727 kbit/s
Serial.print ("mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate) ; // 1 (--> is true)
Serial.print ("actual bit rate: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.actualBitRate ()) ; // 727272 bit/s
Serial.print ("distance: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.ppmFromDesiredBitRate ()) ; // 375 ppm
Serial.print ("Exact: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.exactBitRate ()) ; // 0 (---> false)
...
}

```

**Note.** If CAN bit settings are not consistent (see [section 17.2 page 31](#)), the returned value is irrelevant.

With a 40 MHz SYSCCLK, the 46 exact bit rates are : 500 bit/s, 625 bit/s, 640 bit/s, 800 bit/s, 1 kbit/s, 1250 bit/s, 1280 bit/s, 1600 bit/s, 2 kbit/s, 2500 bit/s, 2560 bit/s, 3125 bit/s, 3200 bit/s, 4 kbit/s, 5 kbit/s, 6250 bit/s, 6400 bit/s, 8 kbit/s, 10 kbit/s, 12500 bit/s, 12800 bit/s, 15625 bit/s, 16 kbit/s, 20 kbit/s, 25 kbit/s, 31250 bit/s, 32 kbit/s, 40 kbit/s, 50 kbit/s, 62500 bit/s, 64 kbit/s, 78125 bit/s, 80 kbit/s, 100 kbit/s, 125 kbit/s, 156250 bit/s, 160 kbit/s, 200 kbit/s, 250 kbit/s, 312500 bit/s, 320 kbit/s, 400 kbit/s, 500 kbit/s, 625 kbit/s, 800 kbit/s, 1 Mbit/s.

### 17.5 The ppmFromDesiredBitRate method

The ppmFromDesiredBitRate method returns the distance from the actual bit rate to the desired bit rate, expressed in part-per-million (ppm): 1 ppm =  $10^{-6}$ . In other words, 10,000 ppm = 1%.

```

void setup () {
...
ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL,
                          727 * 1000) ; // 727 kbit/s
Serial.print ("mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate) ; // 1 (--> is true)
Serial.print ("actual bit rate: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.actualBitRate ()) ; // 727272 bit/s
Serial.print ("distance: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.ppmFromDesiredBitRate ()) ; // 375 ppm
...
}

```

**Note.** If CAN bit settings are not consistent (see [section 17.2 page 31](#)), the returned value is irrelevant.

### 17.6 The samplePointFromBitStart method

The samplePointFromBitStart method returns the distance of sample point from the start of the CAN bit, expressed in part-per-cent (ppc): 1 ppc = 1% =  $10^{-2}$ . If triple sampling is selected, the returned value is the distance of the first sample point from the start of the CAN bit. It is a good practice to get sample point from 65% to 80%. The bit rate calculator tries to set the sample point at 80%.

```

void setup () {
...

```

```

ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL,
                          500 * 1000) ; // 500 kbit/s
Serial.print ("mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate) ; // 1 (--> is true)
Serial.print ("Sample point: ") ;
Serial.println (settings.samplePointFromBitStart ()) ; // 80 --> 80%
...
}

```

**Note.** If CAN bit settings are not consistent (see [section 17.2 page 31](#)), the returned value is irrelevant.

## 17.7 Properties of the ACAN2517Settings class

All properties of the ACAN2517Settings class are declared **public** and are initialized ([table 5](#)). The default values of properties from `mDesiredBitRate` until `mTripleSampling` corresponds to a CAN bit rate of `QUARTZ_FREQUENCY / 64`, that is 250,000 bit/s for a 16 MHz quartz.

Property	Type	Initial value	Comment
<code>mOscillator</code>	<code>Oscillator</code>	Constructor argument	
<code>mSysClock</code>	<code>uint32_t</code>	Constructor argument	
<code>mDesiredBitRate</code>	<code>uint32_t</code>	Constructor argument	
<code>mBitRatePrescaler</code>	<code>uint16_t</code>	0	See <a href="#">section 17.1 page 29</a>
<code>mPhaseSegment1</code>	<code>uint16_t</code>	0	See <a href="#">section 17.1 page 29</a>
<code>mPhaseSegment2</code>	<code>uint8_t</code>	0	See <a href="#">section 17.1 page 29</a>
<code>mSJW</code>	<code>uint8_t</code>	0	See <a href="#">section 17.1 page 29</a>
<code>mBitRateClosedToDesiredRate</code>	<code>bool</code>	<code>false</code>	See <a href="#">section 17.1 page 29</a>
<code>mTXCANIsOpenDrain</code>	<code>bool</code>	<code>false</code>	See <a href="#">section 17.7.1 page 34</a>
<code>mINTIsOpenDrain</code>	<code>bool</code>	<code>false</code>	See <a href="#">section 17.7.2 page 34</a>
<code>mCLKOPin</code>	<code>CLKOPin</code>	<code>CLK0_DIVIDED_BY_10</code>	See <a href="#">section 17.7.3 page 35</a>
<code>mRequestedMode</code>	<code>RequestedMode</code>	<code>Normal120B</code>	See <a href="#">section 17.7.4 page 35</a>
<code>mDriverTransmitFIFOSize</code>	<code>uint16_t</code>	16	See <a href="#">section 8 page 15</a>
<code>mControllerTransmitFIFOSize</code>	<code>uint8_t</code>	32	See <a href="#">section 8 page 15</a>
<code>mControllerTransmitFIFOPriority</code>	<code>uint8_t</code>	0	See <a href="#">section 8 page 15</a>
<code>mControllerTransmitFIFO-RetransmissionAttempts</code>	<code>RetransmissionAttempts</code>	<code>UnlimitedNumber</code>	See <a href="#">section 8 page 15</a>
<code>mControllerTXQSize</code>	<code>uint8_t</code>	0	See <a href="#">section 9 page 16</a>
<code>mControllerTXQBufferPriority</code>	<code>uint8_t</code>	31	See <a href="#">section 9 page 16</a>
<code>mControllerTXQBuffer-RetransmissionAttempts</code>	<code>RetransmissionAttempts</code>	<code>UnlimitedNumber</code>	See <a href="#">section 9 page 16</a>
<code>mDriverReceiveFIFOSize</code>	<code>uint16_t</code>	32	See <a href="#">section 10 page 17</a>
<code>mControllerReceiveFIFOSize</code>	<code>uint8_t</code>	32	See <a href="#">section 10 page 17</a>

**Table 5** – Properties of the ACAN2517Settings class

### 17.7.1 The mTXCANIsOpenDrain property

This property defines the output mode of the TXCAN pin:

- if `false` (default value), the TXCAN pin is a push/pull output;
- if `true`, the TXCAN pin is an open drain output.

### 17.7.2 The mINTIsOpenDrain property

This property defines the output mode of the MCP2517FD INT pin:

- if `false` (default value), the INT pin is a push/pull output;
- if `true`, the INT pin is an open drain output.

### 17.7.3 The CLK0/SOF pin

The CLK0/SOF pin of the MCP2517FD controller is an output pin has five functions<sup>12</sup>:

- output *internally generated clock*;
- output *internally generated clock* divided by 2;
- output *internally generated clock* divided by 4;
- output *internally generated clock* divided by 10;
- output SOF ("Start Of Frame").

By default, after power on, CLK0/SOF pin outputs *internally generated clock* divided by 10.

The ACAN2517Settings class defines an enumerated type for specifying these settings:

```
class ACAN2517Settings {
public: typedef enum {CLK0_DIVIDED_BY_1, CLK0_DIVIDED_BY_2,
                    CLK0_DIVIDED_BY_4, CLK0_DIVIDED_BY_10,
                    SOF} CLK0pin ;
    ...
} ;
```

The `mCLKOPin` property lets you select the CLK0/SOF pin function; by default, this property value is `CLK0_DIVIDED_BY_10`, that corresponds to MCP2517FD power on setting. For example:

```
ACAN2517Settings settings (ACAN2517Settings::OSC_4MHz10xPLL, CAN_BIT_RATE) ;
...
settings.mCLKOPin = ACAN2517Settings::SOF ;
...
const uint32_t errorCode = can.begin (settings, [] { can.isr () ; }) ;
```

### 17.7.4 The mRequestedMode property

This property defines the mode requested at this end of the configuration: `Normal120B` (default value), `InternalLoopBack`, `ExternalLoopBack`, `ListenOnly`.

<sup>12</sup> *Internally generated clock* is not SYSCLK, see [figure 8 page 14](#).