

# MCP251XFD driver library

## Guide

Visibility and dissemination of the document:

**Can be widely distributed**

Language: **C**  
Language version: **C99**  
Endianness: **Little endian only**

Synchronous: **yes**  
Asynchronous: **no**  
OS: **need adaptation**

MCU compatibility:  
**no limit except endianness**

Tests: **partial, ~20% coverage**

MISRA C: **to be determined**  
CERT C: **to be determined**

PBIT: **yes**  
CBIT: **possible**

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## MCP251XFD driver library

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This library is compatible with components:

- MCP2517FD
- MCP2518FD

The MCP251XFD component is a CAN-bus controller supporting CAN2.0A, CAN2.0B and CAN-FD with SPI interface

**Established by**

**Reviewed**

**Approved**

**Name:        FMA**

**Name:        FMA**

**Name:        FMA**

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to explain how the driver library works and how to use it. It can work with either MCP2517FD controllers or MCP2518FD controllers or both.

The driver features are:

- Can be use with any MCU if its CPU use little endian
- Only take care of the controller, not the communication with it
- All functions and functionalities are implemented
- Configuration is very simplified
- Can communicate with virtually an infinite count of controllers
- Different configurations can be used with different controllers (no duplication of the driver needed)
- Direct communication with the controller, the driver has no buffer
- Can use the driver defines, enums, structs to create your own functions

## 1.2. Documents, References, and abbreviations

### 1.2.1. Applicable documents

IDENTIFICATION	TITLE	DATE
<a href="#">DS20005678D</a>	MCP25XXFD CAN FD Controller Module Family Reference Manual	14 May 2019

### 1.2.2. Reference documents

IDENTIFICATION	TITLE	DATE
<a href="#">DS20005688B</a>	MCP2517FD Datasheet Rev.B – External CAN FD Controller with SPI Interface	July 2019
<a href="#">DS20006027A</a>	MCP2518FD Datasheet Rev.A – External CAN FD Controller with SPI Interface	April 2019

### 1.2.3. Abbreviations and Acronyms

This is the list of all the abbreviations and acronyms used in this document and their definitions. They are arranged in alphabetical order.

<b>CAN</b>	Controller Area Network
<b>CAN-FD</b>	Controller Area Network Flexible Data-Rate
<b>CBIT</b>	Continuous Built-In Test
<b>CERT</b>	Computer Emergency Response Team
<b>CLK</b>	Clock
<b>CS</b>	Chip Select
<b>FIFO</b>	First In First Out
<b>MCU</b>	Micro-Controller Unit
<b>MISO</b>	Master In Slave Out
<b>MISRA</b>	Motor Industry Software Reliability Association
<b>MOSI</b>	Master Out Slave In
<b>OS</b>	Operating System
<b>PBIT</b>	Power Up Built-In Test
<b>PIO</b>	Programmable Input/Output
<b>RAM</b>	Random Access Memory
<b>SPI</b>	Serial Peripheral Interface
<b>TEF</b>	Transmit Event FIFO
<b>TXQ</b>	Transmit Queue

## 2. PRESENTATION

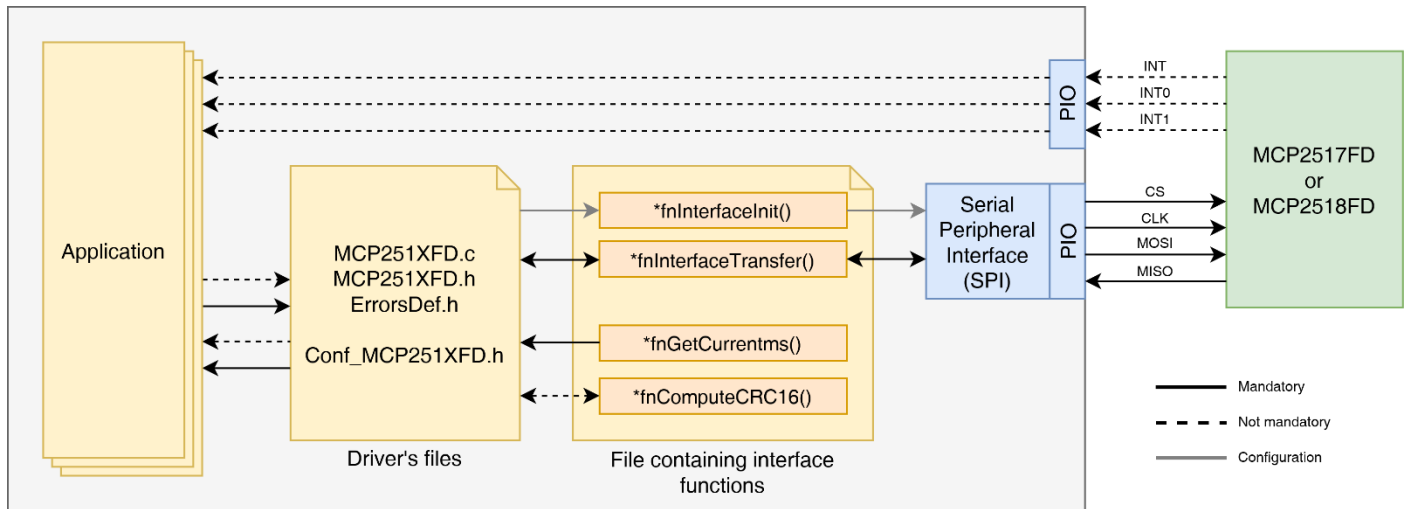


Figure 1 - Driver overview

This driver only takes care of configuration and check of the internal registers and the formatting of the communication with the device. That means it does not directly take care of the physical communication, there is functions interfaces to do that. By doing this, the driver can control a MCP2517FD through a I2C to SPI converter without any change, the transformation will be done in the interface functions.

Each driver's functions need a device structure that indicate with which device he must threat and communicate. Each device can have its own configuration.

The driver can detect which one of the MCP2517FD or the MCP2518FD is connected.

To set up one or more devices in the project, you must:

- Configure the driver which will be the same for all devices but modify only its behavior in the project
- Create and define the configuration of as many device structures as there are devices to use
- Create and define controller and CAN controller configuration for each device. Multiple devices can share the same configuration
- Initialize the device with the configuration structure previously defined

## 3. DRIVER CONFIGURATION

The configuration is done by use of "Conf\_MCP251XFD.h" file.

This file contains the some defines:

- `#define MCP251XFD_TRANS_BUF_SIZE`
- `#define CHECK_NULL_PARAM`

See example in §17.

### 3.1. MCP251XFD\_TRANS\_BUF\_SIZE define

This defines the max size for the transfer buffer. Adjust for 1 max full frame that is needed of all controllers in use otherwise the message will be cut into parts that slow the transfer. In case of use write safe by all controllers set 9, which is the minimum allowed, because all data will be send by 4 bytes max.

All read and write possibilities will be presented later.

### 3.2. CHECK\_NULL\_PARAM define

This define enables check of pointing parameters are not NULL. It checks if function parameters point to something.

This define can be enabled only in debug. Normally in a static pure C programming, these parameters and function pointer are set and fix, so always checking them is not useful.

## 4. DEVICE CONFIGURATION

Each first parameter of a function is the device configuration. The purpose of this device configuration is to specify to the driver how and by which interface to communicate with the device selected. The device configuration type is `MCP251XFD`.

The `MCP251XFD.DriverConfig` specify how the driver will communicate with the device. Driver configurations, parameters can be OR'ed. The device has 3 ways protocols to communicate with:

- Normal protocol: just read and write data without verification
- Read and Write with CRC: which read and write data with length and CRC verification
- Safe Write: which write each data with CRC. One byte at a time for SFR and 4 bytes at a time for RAM write

`MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_READ_WRITE_CRC` will always replace `MCP251XFD_DRIVER_NORMAL_USE` when communicating with the device. `MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_SAFE_WRITE` will always replace `MCP251XFD_DRIVER_NORMAL_USE` and `MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_READ_WRITE_CRC` when communicating with the device in case of a write. For more information see datasheets.

All other driver configuration is explained in the `eMCP251XFD_DriverConfig` enumerator.

The `MCP251XFD.fnSPI_Init`, `MCP251XFD.fnSPI_Transfer`, `MCP251XFD.fnGetCurrenttms`, and `MCP251XFD.fnComputeCRC16` are explained at §14.1.4 and an example at §18.

The `MCP251XFD.SPIClockSpeed` is the desired frequency of the SPI clock in Hertz. This allows the driver to change the SPI speed and return to the specify clock by its own when necessary. The maximum clock speed is  $\text{SYSCLK}/2$  (see §5.1 for `SYSCLK`).

The `MCP251XFD.GPIOsOutState` is the wanted state of GPIOs after initialization. It also indicates the last programmed state of the GPIO output thus this value is changed by the driver.

The `MCP251XFD.UserDriverData` is a generic pointer to what the user need. It can be used as context or bringing information for the interface functions for example. This variable is never touch by the driver.

### 4.1. Example

Example of driver configuration in a .c file:

```
MCP251XFD MCP251XFD_Ext1 =
{
    .UserDriverData = NULL,
    /*--- Driver configuration ---*/
    .DriverConfig = MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_READ_WRITE_CRC
                    | MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_SAFE_WRITE
                    | MCP251XFD_DRIVER_ENABLE_ECC
                    | MCP251XFD_DRIVER_INIT_SET_RAM_AT_0
                    | MCP251XFD_DRIVER_CLEAR_BUFFER_BEFORE_READ,
    /*--- IO configuration ---*/
    .GPIOsOutState = MCP251XFD_GPIO0_LOW | MCP251XFD_GPIO1_HIGH,
    /*--- Interface driver call functions ---*/
    .SPI_ChipSelect = SPI_CS_EXT1, // Here the chip select of the EXT1 interface is 1
    .InterfaceDevice = SPI0, // Here this point to the address memory of the peripheral SPI0
    .fnSPI_Init = MCP251XFD_InterfaceInit_V71,
    .fnSPI_Transfer = MCP251XFD_InterfaceTransfer_V71,
    /*--- Time call function ---*/
    .fnGetCurrenttms = GetCurrenttms_V71,
    /*--- CRC16-CMS call function ---*/
    .fnComputeCRC16 = ComputeCRC16_V71,
    /*--- Interface clocks ---*/
    .SPIClockSpeed = 20000000, // 20MHz
};
```

Example of driver configuration in a .h file:

```
extern MCP251XFD MCP251XFD_Ext1;
#define CANEXT1 &MCP251XFD_Ext1
```



## 5. CONTROLLER AND CAN CONTROLLER CONFIGURATION

The controller and CAN controller configuration is only used at initialization by the `Init_MCP251XFD()` function. The controller and CAN controller configuration type is `MCP251XFD_Config`.

It configures the controller SYSCLK, configures the CAN controller, the GPIO/interrupt pins, and the interruptions.

### 5.1. Controller clocks configuration

First, you need to specify the CLKIN frequency. It is indicated in the schematic of the board that contains the MCP251XFD. This clock is either a crystal, a ceramic resonator, or an oscillator.

If both OSC1 and OSC2 is connected then it is a crystal or a ceramic oscillator, in this case put the frequency in Hertz to `MCP251XFD_Config.XtalFreq` and set `MCP251XFD_Config.OscFreq` to 0. If only OSC1 is connected and OSC2 is left unconnected then it is an oscillator, in this case put the frequency in Hertz to `MCP251XFD_Config.OscFreq` and set `MCP251XFD_Config.XtalFreq` to 0.

Why specify if it is a crystal or an oscillator? Because frequency range differ, and the driver check this.

Next specify the factor of CLKIN which is used for SYSCLK. SYSCLK is the MCP251XFD internal clock used for all its functions like maximum SPI clock, Nominal and Data bit rates. This clock is generated from CLKIN (the clock specified in `MCP251XFD_Config.XtalFreq` or `MCP251XFD_Config.OscFreq`).

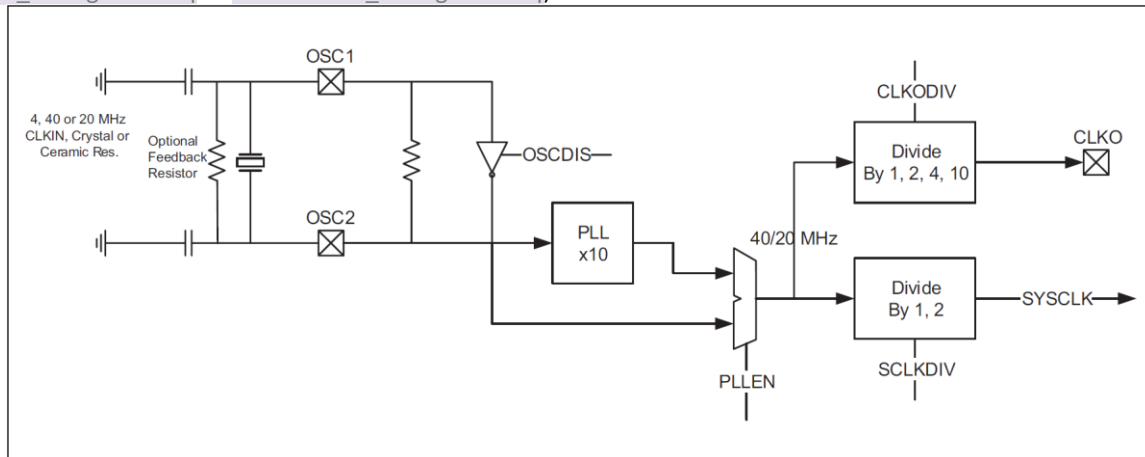


Figure 2 - MCP251XFD Oscillator block diagram (extracted from document DS20005678D page 13)

The minimum operating SYSCLK is 2MHz and the maximum is 40MHz. It is recommended to set a SYSCLK at 20MHz or 40MHz by the CAN specification:

CLKIN (XtalFreq/OscFreq)	Factor ( <code>MCP251XFD_Config.SysclkConfig</code> )	SYSCLK
2MHz Oscillator	<code>MCP251XFD_SYSCLK_IS_CLKIN_MUL_10</code>	20MHz
4MHz	<code>MCP251XFD_SYSCLK_IS_CLKIN_MUL_5</code>	20MHz
4MHz	<code>MCP251XFD_SYSCLK_IS_CLKIN_MUL_10</code>	40MHz
20MHz	<code>MCP251XFD_SYSCLK_IS_CLKIN</code>	20MHz
40MHz	<code>MCP251XFD_SYSCLK_IS_CLKIN_DIV_2</code>	20MHz
40MHz	<code>MCP251XFD_SYSCLK_IS_CLKIN</code>	40MHz

Table 1 - Recommended SYSCLK configuration

The SYSCLK frequency is returned in the variable `MCP251XFD_Config.SYSCLK_Result` if it points to a `uint32_t`.

The `MCP251XFD_Config.ClkoPinConfig` is the configuration of the CLKO pin output. All possible value of configuration is indicated in the `eMCP251XFD_CLKODIV` enumerator.

As you see in Figure 2 - MCP251XFD Oscillator block diagram (extracted from document DS20005678D page 13), the CLKO pin is not linked to SYSCLK but CLKIN or CLKIN+PLL. So, the CLKO output frequency can be superior to SYSCLK. The value at the input of the CLKO divider cannot be superior to 40MHz (like 8MHz CLKIN and PLL enabled for example) and is checked by the driver.

---

If there is an error while configuring the SYSClk, the driver will return an `ERR_FREQUENCY_ERROR`. If the `MCP251XFD_Config.SYSClk_Result` point to an `uint32_t` variable, the SYSClk out of range will be stored inside. With these protections, the device cannot be set wrongly and crash. There is no RESET pin, so these checks are mandatory. If the device crash because the frequency has not been correctly set, there is no choice other than power down and up the card to reset the device.

## 5.2. CAN controller configuration

The `MCP251XFD_Config.NominalBitrate` is the desired Nominal bit rate in bits per second.

The `MCP251XFD_Config.DataBitrate` is the desired Data bit rate in bits per second. If you do not use the CAN-FD feature, then set this variable to 0 or `MCP251XFD_NO_CANFD`.

Both `MCP251XFD_Config.NominalBitrate` and `MCP251XFD_Config.DataBitrate` are used to calculate the bit time configuration of the CAN controller with the minimum quantization error (NBRP and DBRP identical) during bit rate switching. The calculus is done at initialization and set to the controller. The only return of this calculus is the `MCP251XFD_Config.BitTimeStats` variable where it indicates the actual Nominal and Data bitrates and oscillator tolerances (the calculus is described in the document DS20005678D, §3.4).

If you want to set the bit time configuration manually, fill the `MCP251XFD_BitTimeConfig` structure and use the `MCP251XFD_SetBitTimeConfiguration()` function after using `Init_MCP251XFD()`.

The `MCP251XFD_Config.Bandwidth` variable specifies the delay between two consecutive transmissions. All possible values of configuration are explained in the `eMCP251XFD_Bandwidth` enumerator.

The `MCP251XFD_Config.ControlFlags` variable is the CAN control flags to configure the CAN controller. Configuration can be OR'ed. The complete configuration flags are explained in the `eMCP251XFD_CANCtrlFlags` enumerator.

## 5.3. GPIOs and Interrupts pins

The `MCP251XFD_Config.GPIO0PinMode` variable configures what the INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY pin will do. See the `eMCP251XFD_GPIO0Mode` enumerator for all possibilities.

The `MCP251XFD_Config.GPIO1PinMode` variable configures what the INT1/GPIO1 pin will do. See the `eMCP251XFD_GPIO1Mode` enumerator for all possibilities.

The `MCP251XFD_Config.INTsOutMode` variable specifies the output mode of all interrupt pins (INT, INT0 and INT1). The `MCP251XFD_Config.TXCANOutMode` variable specifies the output mode of the TXCAN pin. See the `eMCP251XFD_OutMode` enumerator for all possibilities.

## 5.4. Interrupts

The `MCP251XFD_Config.SysInterruptFlags` variable specifies which interrupt event will be activated in the controller and the CAN controller. Interrupt event configuration can be OR'ed. All interrupt events are explained in the document DS20005678D, page 60. For more information about the configuration in the driver see `eMCP251XFD_InterruptEvents` enumerator.

## 5.5. Example

Example of controller and CAN controller configuration in a .c file:

```
MCP251XFD_BitTimeStats MCP2517FD_Ext1_BTStats;
uint32_t SYSCLK_Ext1;

MCP251XFD_Config MCP2517FD_Ext1_Config =
{
    //--- Controller clocks ---
    .XtalFreq      = 0,          // CLKIN is not a crystal
    .OscFreq       = 40000000,  // CLKIN is a 40MHz oscillator
    .SysclkConfig  = MCP251XFD_SYSCLK_IS_CLKIN,
    .ClkoPinConfig = MCP251XFD_CLKO_SOF,
    .SYSCLK_Result = &SYSCLK_Ext1,
    //--- CAN configuration ---
    .NominalBitrate = 1000000, // Nominal Bitrate to 1Mbps
    .DataBitrate    = 2000000, // Data Bitrate to 2Mbps
    .BitTimeStats   = &MCP2517FD_Ext1_BTStats,
    .Bandwidth      = MCP251XFD_NO_DELAY,
    .ControlFlags   = MCP251XFD_CAN_RESTRICTED_MODE_ON_ERROR
                    | MCP251XFD_CAN_ESI_REFLECTS_ERROR_STATUS
                    | MCP251XFD_CAN_RESTRICTED_RETRANS_ATTEMPTS
                    | MCP251XFD_CANFD_BITRATE_SWITCHING_ENABLE
                    | MCP251XFD_CAN_PROTOCOL_EXCEPT_AS_FORM_ERROR
                    | MCP251XFD_CANFD_USE_ISO_CRC
                    | MCP251XFD_CANFD_DONT_USE_RRS_BIT_AS_SID11,
    //--- GPIOs and Interrupts pins ---
    .GPIO0PinMode  = MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_GPIO0_OUT,
    .GPIO1PinMode  = MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_INT1_RX,
    .INTsOutMode   = MCP251XFD_PINS_PUSH_PULL_OUT,
    .TXCANOutMode  = MCP251XFD_PINS_PUSH_PULL_OUT,
    //--- Interrupts ---
    .SysInterruptFlags = MCP251XFD_INT_ENABLE_ALL_EVENTS,
};
```

Example of controller and CAN controller configuration in a .h file:

```
extern MCP251XFD_BitTimeStats MCP2517FD_Ext1_BTStats;
extern uint32_t SYSCLK_Ext1;
extern MCP251XFD_Config MCP2517FD_Ext1_Config;
```

## 6. FIFO AND FILTER CONFIGURATION

FIFO and Filter configuration can only be done when the device is in Configuration mode. If not, functions will return an `ERR_NEED_CONFIG_MODE` error.

### 6.1. FIFO configuration

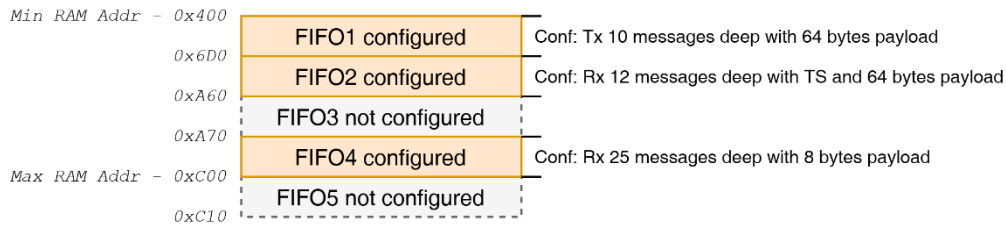
It is recommended to prepare a full configuration of FIFO in a list of `MCP251XFD_FIFO` struct and call the `MCP251XFD_ConfigureFIFOList()` function. In this case, the driver will check the whole place taken in RAM to store all FIFO, if the amount of RAM taken by FIFO list configuration exceeds the maximum RAM of the device, then the function will return a `ERR_OUT_OF_MEMORY` error. The function will configure FIFO of the device to be identical to the list.

If you choose to configure one FIFO at a time, the driver cannot check the whole FIFO configuration, you must calculate manually the amount of RAM taken by your configuration.

The RAM usage always starts with the TEF, followed by the TXQ and after all the FIFO from 1 to 31. The total RAM size is 2048 bytes. See §14.3 for more information about functions and structures.

There is no way to disable a FIFO, except for the TEF and the TXQ, so it is mandatory to not leave a FIFO not configured between two FIFO configured. If not, this FIFO will take 16 bytes of unused RAM. If the amount of RAM used by your FIFO configuration take the limit and you leave some FIFO unconfigured which will go beyond the maximum of RAM, it is not a problem for the device as long as you do not try to work with these FIFO.

Example:



Here is the calculus to know how many RAM a FIFO will take in RAM.

A TEF:

$$T_{TEFSize} = \left( 2 \times 4 + \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } TimeStamp \text{ disable} \\ 4 & \text{if } TimeStamp \text{ enable} \end{cases} \right) \times MessageDeepSize \quad (1.1)$$

A TXQ:

$$T_{TXQSize} = (2 \times 4 + Payload) \times MessageDeepSize \quad (1.2)$$

A Transmission FIFO:

$$T_{TransmitFIFOSize} = (2 \times 4 + Payload) \times MessageDeepSize \quad (1.3)$$

A Receive FIFO:

$$T_{ReceiveFIFOSize} = \left( 2 \times 4 + Payload + \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } TimeStamp \text{ disable} \\ 4 & \text{if } TimeStamp \text{ enable} \end{cases} \right) \times MessageDeepSize \quad (1.4)$$

### 6.2. Filter configuration

It is recommended to prepare a full configuration of Filter in a list of `MCP251XFD_Filter` struct and call the `MCP251XFD_ConfigureFilterList()` function. The function will configure Filters of the device to be identical to the list.

You can also configure each filter manually as you want by using the `MCP251XFD_ConfigureFilter()` function for each Filter. At initialization, all Filters are disable.

These functions verify the Filter consistency, format the ID to correspond to the filter specification.

If you want a Filter to accept all messages, you can use the `MCP251XFD_ACCEPT_ALL_MESSAGES` for both `MCP251XFD_Filter.AcceptanceID` and `MCP251XFD_Filter.AcceptanceMask`.

See §14.4 for more information about functions and structures.

### 6.3. Example

Example of FIFO and Filter configuration in a .c file:

```
MCP251XFD_RAMInfos Ext1_TEF_RAMInfos;
MCP251XFD_RAMInfos Ext1_TXQ_RAMInfos;
MCP251XFD_RAMInfos Ext1_FIFOs_RAMInfos[MCP2517FD_EXT1_FIFO_COUNT - 2];

MCP251XFD_FIFO MCP2517FD_Ext1_FIFOlist[MCP2517FD_EXT1_FIFO_COUNT] =
{
    { .Name = MCP251XFD_TEF, .Size = MCP251XFD_FIFO_10_MESSAGE_DEEP, .ControlFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_ADD_TIMESTAMP_ON_OB,
      .InterruptFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_OVERFLOW_INT + MCP251XFD_FIFO_EVENT_FIFO_NOT_EMPTY_INT,
      .RAMInfos = &Ext1_TEF_RAMInfos, },
    { .Name = MCP251XFD_TXQ, .Size = MCP251XFD_FIFO_4_MESSAGE_DEEP, .Payload = MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_64BYTE,
      .Attempts = MCP251XFD_THREE_ATTEMPTS, .Priority = MCP251XFD_MESSAGE_TX_PRIORITY16,
      .ControlFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_NO_RTR_RESPONSE,
      .InterruptFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_TX_ATTEMPTS_EXHAUSTED_INT + MCP251XFD_FIFO_TRANSMIT_FIFO_NOT_FULL_INT,
      .RAMInfos = &Ext1_TXQ_RAMInfos, },
    { .Name = MCP251XFD_FIFO1, .Size = MCP251XFD_FIFO_4_MESSAGE_DEEP, .Payload = MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_64BYTE,
      .Direction = MCP251XFD_RECEIVE_FIFO, .ControlFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_ADD_TIMESTAMP_ON_RX,
      .InterruptFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_OVERFLOW_INT + MCP251XFD_FIFO_RECEIVE_FIFO_NOT_EMPTY_INT,
      .RAMInfos = &Ext1_FIFOs_RAMInfos[1], }, // SID: 0x000..0x1FF ; No EID
    { .Name = MCP251XFD_FIFO2, .Size = MCP251XFD_FIFO_2_MESSAGE_DEEP, .Payload = MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_64BYTE,
      .Direction = MCP251XFD_RECEIVE_FIFO, .ControlFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_ADD_TIMESTAMP_ON_RX,
      .InterruptFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_OVERFLOW_INT + MCP251XFD_FIFO_RECEIVE_FIFO_NOT_EMPTY_INT,
      .RAMInfos = &Ext1_FIFOs_RAMInfos[2], }, // SID: 0x200..0x3FF ; No EID
    { .Name = MCP251XFD_FIFO3, .Size = MCP251XFD_FIFO_4_MESSAGE_DEEP, .Payload = MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_64BYTE,
      .Direction = MCP251XFD_RECEIVE_FIFO, .ControlFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_ADD_TIMESTAMP_ON_RX,
      .InterruptFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_OVERFLOW_INT + MCP251XFD_FIFO_RECEIVE_FIFO_NOT_EMPTY_INT,
      .RAMInfos = &Ext1_FIFOs_RAMInfos[3], }, // SID: 0x400..0x5FF ; No EID
    { .Name = MCP251XFD_FIFO4, .Size = MCP251XFD_FIFO_2_MESSAGE_DEEP, .Payload = MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_64BYTE,
      .Direction = MCP251XFD_RECEIVE_FIFO, .ControlFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_ADD_TIMESTAMP_ON_RX,
      .InterruptFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_OVERFLOW_INT + MCP251XFD_FIFO_RECEIVE_FIFO_NOT_EMPTY_INT,
      .RAMInfos = &Ext1_FIFOs_RAMInfos[4], }, // SID: 0x600..0x7FF ; No EID
    { .Name = MCP251XFD_FIFO5, .Size = MCP251XFD_FIFO_4_MESSAGE_DEEP, .Payload = MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_64BYTE,
      .Direction = MCP251XFD_TRANSMIT_FIFO, .Attempts = MCP251XFD_THREE_ATTEMPTS,
      .Priority = MCP251XFD_MESSAGE_TX_PRIORITY16, .ControlFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_NO_RTR_RESPONSE,
      .InterruptFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_TX_ATTEMPTS_EXHAUSTED_INT + MCP251XFD_FIFO_TRANSMIT_FIFO_NOT_FULL_INT,
      .RAMInfos = &Ext1_FIFOs_RAMInfos[5], },
    { .Name = MCP251XFD_FIFO6, .Size = MCP251XFD_FIFO_2_MESSAGE_DEEP, .Payload = MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_64BYTE,
      .Direction = MCP251XFD_TRANSMIT_FIFO, .Attempts = MCP251XFD_THREE_ATTEMPTS,
      .Priority = MCP251XFD_MESSAGE_TX_PRIORITY16, .ControlFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_NO_RTR_RESPONSE,
      .InterruptFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_TX_ATTEMPTS_EXHAUSTED_INT + MCP251XFD_FIFO_TRANSMIT_FIFO_NOT_FULL_INT,
      .RAMInfos = &Ext1_FIFOs_RAMInfos[6], },
    { .Name = MCP251XFD_FIFO7, .Size = MCP251XFD_FIFO_2_MESSAGE_DEEP, .Payload = MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_64BYTE,
      .Direction = MCP251XFD_TRANSMIT_FIFO, .Attempts = MCP251XFD_THREE_ATTEMPTS,
      .Priority = MCP251XFD_MESSAGE_TX_PRIORITY16, .ControlFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_NO_RTR_RESPONSE,
      .InterruptFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_TX_ATTEMPTS_EXHAUSTED_INT + MCP251XFD_FIFO_TRANSMIT_FIFO_NOT_FULL_INT,
      .RAMInfos = &Ext1_FIFOs_RAMInfos[7], },
    { .Name = MCP251XFD_FIFO8, .Size = MCP251XFD_FIFO_2_MESSAGE_DEEP, .Payload = MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_64BYTE,
      .Direction = MCP251XFD_TRANSMIT_FIFO, .Attempts = MCP251XFD_THREE_ATTEMPTS,
      .Priority = MCP251XFD_MESSAGE_TX_PRIORITY16, .ControlFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_NO_RTR_RESPONSE,
      .InterruptFlags = MCP251XFD_FIFO_TX_ATTEMPTS_EXHAUSTED_INT + MCP251XFD_FIFO_TRANSMIT_FIFO_NOT_FULL_INT,
      .RAMInfos = &Ext1_FIFOs_RAMInfos[8], },
};

MCP251XFD_Filter MCP2517FD_Ext1_FilterList[MCP2517FD_EXT1_FILTER_COUNT] =
{
    { .Filter = MCP251XFD_FILTER0, .EnableFilter = true, .Match = MCP251XFD_MATCH_ONLY_SID,
      .AcceptanceID = 0x000, .AcceptanceMask = 0x600, .PointTo = MCP251XFD_FIFO1, }, // 0x000..0x1FF
    { .Filter = MCP251XFD_FILTER1, .EnableFilter = true, .Match = MCP251XFD_MATCH_ONLY_SID,
      .AcceptanceID = 0x200, .AcceptanceMask = 0x600, .PointTo = MCP251XFD_FIFO2, }, // 0x200..0x3FF
    { .Filter = MCP251XFD_FILTER2, .EnableFilter = true, .Match = MCP251XFD_MATCH_ONLY_SID,
      .AcceptanceID = 0x400, .AcceptanceMask = 0x600, .PointTo = MCP251XFD_FIFO3, }, // 0x400..0x5FF
    { .Filter = MCP251XFD_FILTER3, .EnableFilter = true, .Match = MCP251XFD_MATCH_ONLY_SID,
      .AcceptanceID = 0x600, .AcceptanceMask = 0x600, .PointTo = MCP251XFD_FIFO4, }, // 0x600..0x7FF
};
```

Example of FIFO and Filter configuration in a .h file:

```
#define MCP2517FD_EXT1_FIFO_COUNT 10
extern MCP251XFD_RAMInfos Ext1_TEF_RAMInfos;
extern MCP251XFD_RAMInfos Ext1_TXQ_RAMInfos;
extern MCP251XFD_FIFO MCP2517FD_Ext1_FIFOlist[MCP2517FD_EXT1_FIFO_COUNT];

#define MCP2517FD_EXT1_FILTER_COUNT 4
extern MCP251XFD_Filter MCP2517FD_Ext1_FilterList[MCP2517FD_EXT1_FILTER_COUNT];
```

## 7. DEVICE INITIALIZATION

*Note: After Power On, the device needs 3ms for the clock to stabilize. Be sure that the MCU takes more than 3ms to configure or put a 3ms delay before Initialization.*

After configuring the device, you need to apply its configuration. To do this, it is pretty simple, first you need to call the `Init_MCP251XFD()` function with the `MCP251XFD` struct and the `MCP251XFD_Config` struct. If all went well, the function would return `ERR_OK`.

Next you need to call the `MCP251XFD_ConfigureFIFOList()` function with the list of `MCP251XFD_FIFO` struct. If all went well, the function would return `ERR_OK`.

Next you need to call the `MCP251XFD_ConfigureFilterList()` function with the list of `MCP251XFD_Filter` struct. If all went well, the function would return `ERR_OK`.

Currently, the device is still in configuration mode. You can call optional configurations like:

- The `MCP251XFD_ConfigureTimeStamp()` function if you need to use the Time Stamping of received frames or TEF. If all went well, the function would return `ERR_OK`.
- The `MCP251XFD_ConfigureSleepMode()` function if you need to put to sleep the device. If all went well, the function would return `ERR_OK`.

At this time, if all went fine, the device is fully configured and ready to be connected on the CAN bus.

To do this, execute the function:

- `MCP251XFD_StartCAN20()` to start the device in CAN2.0 only mode
- `MCP251XFD_StartCANFD()` to start the device in both CAN2.0 and CAN-FD mode.

If all went well, the function would return `ERR_OK`.

### 7.1. Example

Example of device initialization:

```
#define TIMESTAMP_TICK_us    ( 25 ) // TimeStamp tick is 25µs
#define TIMESTAMP_TICK(sysclk) ((sysclk) / 1000000) * TIMESTAMP_TICK_us )

//=====
// Configure the MCP251XFD device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT ConfigureMCP251XFDDeviceOnEXT1(void)
{
    //--- Initialize Int pins or GPIOs ---
    MCP251XFD_Ext1_IntPinInit_V71(CANEXT1); // Hardware dependent, not used by driver
    MCP251XFD_Ext1_Int0Gpio0PinInit_V71(CANEXT1); // Hardware dependent, not used by driver
    MCP251XFD_Ext1_Int1Gpio1PinInit_V71(CANEXT1); // Hardware dependent, not used by driver

    //--- Configure module on Ext1 ---
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1 = ERR_NO_DEVICE_DETECTED;
    ErrorExt1 = Init_MCP251XFD(CANEXT1, &MCP2517FD_Ext1_Config);
    if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
    ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_ConfigureTimeStamp(CANEXT1, true, MCP251XFD_TS_CAN20_SOF_CANFD_SOF,
                                              TIMESTAMP_TICK(SYSCLK_Ext1), true);
    if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
    ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_ConfigureFIFOList(CANEXT1, &MCP2517FD_Ext1_FIFOlist[0], MCP2517FD_EXT1_FIFO_COUNT);
    if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
    ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_ConfigureFilterList(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_DISABLE,
                                              &MCP2517FD_Ext1_FilterList[0], MCP2517FD_EXT1_FILTER_COUNT);
    if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
    ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_StartCANFD(CANEXT1);
    return ErrorExt1;
}
```

This example is based on the example of configuration showed in §4.1, §5.5, and §6.3.



## 8. TRANSMIT A FRAME AND TRANSMIT FIFO MANAGEMENT

The simplest way to send a frame to a device is to call the `MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageToFIFO()` function for a FIFO (accept also TXQ) or the `MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageToTXQ()` function for the TXQ. But this function does not check the actual state of the FIFO. If you try to write a full FIFO, you will overwrite older FIFO/TXQ data.

So, before sending a message, you need to check the state of the FIFO by using the `MCP251XFD_GetFIFOStatus()` function and check if there is an interrupt flag that indicates there is a room for a frame.

If you have multiple transmit FIFO/TXQ, you can have all their status by calling:

- The `MCP251XFD_GetTransmitInterruptStatusOfAllFIFO()` function, which gives you a bit field image of the TXQ and all the 31 FIFO about their interrupt pending flag, and their attempt exhaust status flag.
- The `MCP251XFD_GetTransmitPendingInterruptStatusOfAllFIFO()` function, which gives you a bit field image of the TXQ and all the 31 FIFO about their interrupt pending flag only.

After you can check each bit in the field to know which FIFO has a room for a message, and then use the `MCP251XFD_GetFIFOStatus()` function to have more details.

If the MCU has access to interrupt pins of the device (INT and/or INT0), you can call:

- The `MCP251XFD_GetCurrentTransmitFIFONameAndStatusInterrupt()` function, which gives you the FIFO name and its status that generate the interrupt
- The `MCP251XFD_GetCurrentTransmitFIFONameInterrupt()` function, which gives you only the FIFO name that generate the interrupt

When you are sure that there is a room for a message, call the `MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageToFIFO()` (or `MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageToTXQ()`) function and you will send the message. If there are multiple room for messages, call the `MCP251XFD_GetFIFOStatus()` function at each time.

You do not need to clear the interrupts, the CAN controller will do it for you.

The `MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromFIFO()` (or `MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageToTXQ()`) function needs a `MCP251XFD_CANMessage` struct where all data and information of the frame have to be sent. Do not forget to set a byte array for the payload data with the configured FIFO payload, the driver does not store this information and it will take too much time to get the information from the device.

### 8.1. Example

#### 8.1.1. Send message to the only one Transmit FIFO with INT0

Example of how to send a message to a single transmit FIFO with interrupt INT0. Only FIFO2 is a transmit FIFO with interrupt on FIFO not full set, INT0 interrupt is set on GPIO0.

```
//=====
// Transmit a message to MCP251XFD device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT TransmitMessageFromEXT1(void)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1 = ERR_OK;

    if (ioport_get_pin_level(EXT1_INT0_PIN) == 0)    // Check INT0 pin status of the MCP251XFD (Active low state)
    {
        MCP251XFD_CANMessage TansmitMessage;
        //***** Fill the message as you want *****
        //TansmitMessage.MessageID = messageID;
        //TansmitMessage.MessageSEQ = messageSEQ;
        //TansmitMessage.ControlFlags = controlFlags;
        //TansmitMessage.DLC = dlc;
        //TansmitMessage.PayloadData = &payloadData[0];
        ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageToFIFO(CANEXT1, &TansmitMessage, MCP251XFD_FIFO2, true); // Send message and
flush
    }
    return ErrorExt1;
}
```

### 8.1.2. Send message to the only one Transmit FIFO without INTO

Example of how to send a message to a single transmit FIFO. Only FIFO2 is a transmit FIFO with interrupt on FIFO not full set, INTO pin is not used.

```
//=====
// Transmit a message to MCP251XFD device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT TransmitMessageFromEXT1(void)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1 = ERR_OK;
    eMCP251XFD_FIFOstatus FIFOstatus = 0;

    ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_GetFIFOStatus(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_FIFO2, &FIFOstatus); // First get FIFO2 status
    if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
    if ((FIFOstatus & MCP251XFD_TX_FIFO_NOT_FULL) > 0) // Second check FIFO not full
    {
        MCP251XFD_CANMessage TansmitMessage;
        /*** Fill the message as you want ***/
        //TansmitMessage.MessageID = messageID;
        //TansmitMessage.MessageSEQ = messageSEQ;
        //TansmitMessage.ControlFlags = controlFlags;
        //TansmitMessage.DLC = dlc;
        //TansmitMessage.PayloadData = &payloadData[0];

        // Send message and flush
        ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageToFIFO(CANEXT1, &TansmitMessage, MCP251XFD_FIFO2, true);
    }
    return ErrorExt1;
}
```

### 8.1.3. Send message to a Transmit FIFO with INTO

Example of how to send a message to a single transmit FIFO with interrupt INTO. Multiple FIFO are a transmit FIFO with interrupt on FIFO not full set, INTO interrupt is set on GPIO0.

```
//=====
// Transmit a message to MCP251XFD device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT TransmitMessageFromEXT1(void)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1 = ERR_OK;
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO FIFOname;
    eMCP251XFD_FIFOstatus FIFOstatus = 0;

    if (ioport_get_pin_level(EXT1_INT0_PIN) == 0) // Check INTO pin status of the MCP251XFD (Active low state)
    {
        ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_GetCurrentTransmitFIFONameAndStatusInterrupt(CANEXT1, &FIFOname, &FIFOstatus);
        if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1; // First get which FIFO set interrupt and its status
        // Second check FIFO not empty
        if (((FIFOstatus & MCP251XFD_TX_FIFO_NOT_FULL) > 0) && (FIFOname != MCP251XFD_NO_FIFO))
        {
            MCP251XFD_CANMessage TansmitMessage;
            /*** Fill the message as you want ***/
            //TansmitMessage.MessageID = messageID;
            //TansmitMessage.MessageSEQ = messageSEQ;
            //TansmitMessage.ControlFlags = controlFlags;
            //TansmitMessage.DLC = dlc;
            //TansmitMessage.PayloadData = &payloadData[0];

            // Send message and flush
            ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageToFIFO(CANEXT1, &TansmitMessage, FIFOname, true);
        }
    }
    return ErrorExt1;
}
```



#### 8.1.4. Send message to a Transmit FIFO without INTO

Example of how to send a message to a single transmit FIFO. Multiple FIFO are a transmit FIFO with interrupt on FIFO not full set.

```
//=====
// Transmit messages to MCP251XFD device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT TransmitMessageFromEXT1(void)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1 = ERR_OK;
    eMCP251XFD_FIFOstatus FIFOstatus = 0;
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptOnFIFO InterruptOnFIFO = 0;
    ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_GetTransmitPendingInterruptStatusOfAllFIFO(CANEXT1, &InterruptOnFIFO); // Get all FIFO status
    if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
    for (eMCP251XFD_FIFO zFIFO = 0; zFIFO < MCP251XFD_TX_FIFO_MAX; zFIFO++) // For each transmit FIFO, TXQ but not TEF
        if ((InterruptOnFIFO & (1 << zFIFO)) > 0) // If an Interrupt is flagged
        {
            ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_GetFIFOstatus(CANEXT1, zFIFO, &FIFOstatus); // Get the status of the flagged FIFO
            if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
            if ((FIFOstatus & MCP251XFD_TX_FIFO_NOT_FULL) > 0) // Check FIFO not empty
            {
                MCP251XFD_CANMessage TansmitMessage;
                //***** Fill the message as you want *****
                //TansmitMessage.MessageID = messageID;
                //TansmitMessage.MessageSEQ = messageSEQ;
                //TansmitMessage.ControlFlags = controlFlags;
                //TansmitMessage.DLC = dlc;
                //TansmitMessage.PayloadData = &payloadData[0];
                ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageToFIFO(CANEXT1, &TansmitMessage, zFIFO, true); // Send message and flush
            }
        }
    return ErrorExt1;
}
```

## 9. RECEIVE A FRAME AND RECEIVE FIFO MANAGEMENT

The simplest way to get a receive frame from a device is to call the `MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromFIFO()` function for a FIFO (accept also TEF) or the `MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageToTEF()` function for the TEF. But this function does not check the actual state of the FIFO. If you try to read an empty FIFO, you will get garbage data.

So, before getting a message, you need to check the state of the FIFO/TEF by using the `MCP251XFD_GetFIFOStatus()` function and check if there is an interrupt flag that indicates there is a frame received.

If you have multiple receive FIFO (TEF needs to be address specifically), you can have all their status by calling:

- The `MCP251XFD_GetReceiveInterruptStatusOfAllFIFO()` function, which gives you a bit field image of all the 31 FIFO (TEF not included) about their interrupt pending flag, and their overflow status flag.
- The `MCP251XFD_GetReceivePendingInterruptStatusOfAllFIFO()` function, which gives you a bit field image of all the 31 FIFO about their interrupt pending flag only.

After you can check each bit in the field to know which FIFO has a message pending, and then use the `MCP251XFD_GetFIFOStatus()` function to have more details.

If the MCU has access to interrupt pins of the device (INT and/or INT1), you can call:

- The `MCP251XFD_GetCurrentReceiveFIFONameAndStatusInterrupt()` function, which gives you the FIFO/TEF name and its status that generated the interrupt
- The `MCP251XFD_GetCurrentReceiveFIFONameInterrupt()` function, which gives you only the FIFO/TEF name that generated the interrupt

When you are sure that a message is pending, call the `MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromFIFO()` (or `MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageToTEF()`) function and you will get the message. If there are multiple messages pending, call the `MCP251XFD_GetFIFOStatus()` function at each time.

You do not need to clear the interrupts, the CAN controller will do it for you.

The `MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromFIFO()` (or `MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageToTEF()`) function needs a `MCP251XFD_CANMessage` struct where all known data of the frame will be stored. Do not forget to set a byte array for the payload data with the configured FIFO payload, the driver doesn't store this information and it will take too much time to get the information from the device.

### 9.1. Example

#### 9.1.1. Get message from the only one Receive FIFO with INT1

Example of how to get a message from a single receive FIFO with interrupt INT1. Only FIFO0 is a receive FIFO with interrupt on FIFO not empty set, INT1 interrupt is set on GPIO1.

```
//=====
// Receive a message from MCP251XFD device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT ReceiveMessageFromEXT1(void)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1 = ERR_OK;

    if (ioport_get_pin_level(EXT1_INT1_PIN) == 0)    // Check INT1 pin status of the MCP251XFD (Active low state)
    {
        uint32_t MessageTimeStamp = 0;
        uint8_t RxPayloadData[64];                  // In this example, the FIFO0 have 64 bytes of payload
        MCP251XFD_CANMessage ReceivedMessage;
        ReceivedMessage.PayloadData = &RxPayloadData[0]; // Add receive payload data pointer to the message structure
                                                    // that will be received
        ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromFIFO(CANEXT1, &ReceivedMessage, MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_64BYTE,
                                                    &MessageTimeStamp, MCP251XFD_FIFO0);

        if (ErrorExt1 == ERR_OK)
        {
            //***** Do what you want with the message *****
        }
    }
    return ErrorExt1;
}
```

### 9.1.2. Get message from the only one Receive FIFO without INT1

Example of how to get a message from a single receive FIFO. Only FIFO1 is a receive FIFO with interrupt on FIFO not empty set, INT1 pin is not used.

```
//=====
// Receive a message from MCP251XFD device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT ReceiveMessageFromEXT1(void)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1 = ERR_OK;
    eMCP251XFD_FIFOstatus FIFOstatus = 0;

    ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_GetFIFOStatus(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_FIFO1, &FIFOstatus); // First get FIFO1 status
    if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
    if ((FIFOstatus & MCP251XFD_RX_FIFO_NOT_EMPTY) > 0) // Second check FIFO not empty
    {
        uint32_t MessageTimeStamp = 0;
        uint8_t RxPayloadData[64]; // In this example, the FIFO1 have 64 bytes of payload
        MCP251XFD_CANMessage ReceivedMessage;
        ReceivedMessage.PayloadData = &RxPayloadData[0]; // Add receive payload data pointer to the message structure
        // that will be received
        ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromFIFO(CANEXT1, &ReceivedMessage, MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_64BYTE,
            &MessageTimeStamp, MCP251XFD_FIFO1);

        if (ErrorExt1 == ERR_OK)
        {
            //***** Do what you want with the message *****
        }
    }
    return ErrorExt1;
}
```

### 9.1.3. Get message from a Receive FIFO with INT1

Example of how to get a message from a single receive FIFO with interrupt INT1. Multiple FIFO are a receive FIFO with interrupt on FIFO not empty set, INT1 interrupt is set on GPIO1.

```
//=====
// Receive a message from MCP251XFD device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT ReceiveMessageFromEXT1(void)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1 = ERR_OK;
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO FIFOname;
    eMCP251XFD_FIFOstatus FIFOstatus = 0;

    if (ioport_get_pin_level(EXT1_INT1_PIN) == 0) // Check INT1 pin status of the MCP251XFD (Active low state)
    {
        ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_GetCurrentReceiveFIFONameAndStatusInterrupt(CANEXT1, &FIFOname, &FIFOstatus);
        if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1; // First get which FIFO set interrupt and its status
        // Second check FIFO not empty
        if (((FIFOstatus & MCP251XFD_RX_FIFO_NOT_EMPTY) > 0) && (FIFOname != MCP251XFD_NO_FIFO))
        {
            uint32_t MessageTimeStamp = 0;
            uint8_t RxPayloadData[8]; // In this example, all the FIFO have 8 bytes of payload
            MCP251XFD_CANMessage ReceivedMessage;
            ReceivedMessage.PayloadData = &RxPayloadData[0]; // Add receive payload data pointer to the message structure
            // that will be received
            ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromFIFO(CANEXT1, &ReceivedMessage, MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_8BYTE,
                &MessageTimeStamp, MCP251XFD_FIFO1);

            if (ErrorExt1 == ERR_OK)
            {
                //***** Do what you want with the message *****
            }
        }
    }
    return ErrorExt1;
}
```

#### 9.1.4. Get message from a Receive FIFO without INT1

Example of how to get a message from a single receive FIFO. Multiple FIFO are a receive FIFO with interrupt on FIFO not empty set.

```
//=====
// Receive messages from MCP251XFD device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT ReceiveMessageFromEXT1(void)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1 = ERR_OK;
    eMCP251XFD_FIFOstatus FIFOstatus = 0;
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptOnFIFO InterruptOnFIFO = 0;
    ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_GetReceivePendingInterruptStatusOfAllFIFO(CANEXT1, &InterruptOnFIFO); // Get all FIFO status
    if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
    for (eMCP251XFD_FIFO zFIFO = 1; zFIFO < MCP251XFD_FIFO_MAX; zFIFO++) // For each receive FIFO but not TEF, TXQ
        if ((InterruptOnFIFO & (1 << zFIFO)) > 0) // If an Interrupt is flagged
        {
            ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_GetFIFOstatus(CANEXT1, zFIFO, &FIFOstatus); // Get the status of the flagged FIFO
            if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
            if ((FIFOstatus & MCP251XFD_RX_FIFO_NOT_EMPTY) > 0) // Check FIFO not empty
            {
                uint32_t MessageTimeStamp = 0;
                uint8_t RxPayloadData[8]; // In this example, all the FIFO have 8 bytes of payload
                MCP251XFD_CANMessage ReceivedMessage;
                ReceivedMessage.PayloadData = &RxPayloadData[0]; // Add receive payload data pointer to the message
                                                                    // structure that will be received
                ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromFIFO(CANEXT1, &ReceivedMessage, MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_8BYTE,
                                                            &MessageTimeStamp, zFIFO);

                if (ErrorExt1 == ERR_OK)
                {
                    //***** Do what you want with the message *****
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return ErrorExt1;
}
```

## 10. SLEEP

First of all, you need to configure to device Sleep Mode with the `MCP251XFD_ConfigureSleepMode()` function. You can configure at device initialization if you will use always the same Sleep Mode (see §7) or right before putting the device in Sleep Mode. It is at the configuration of the Sleep Mode that you indicate the Sleep Mode or Deep Sleep Mode.

To put a device in Sleep Mode (MCP2517FD and MCP2518FD) or Deep Sleep Mode (MCP2518FD only), just use the `MCP251XFD_EnterSleepMode()` function. If all went well, the function would return `ERR_OK`.

If you want to manually wake up the device, simply use the `MCP251XFD_WakeUp()` function. If all went well, the function would return `ERR_OK`.

After waking up, if the device was in Sleep Mode, then the device is in configuration mode.

After waking up, if the device was in Deep Sleep Mode, then the device needs a complete initialization (see §7) because a wake up from Deep Sleep Mode is similar to a Power-On-Reset. *After Power On, the device needs 3ms for the clock to stabilize.*

The `MCP251XFD_WakeUp()` function can tell from which Sleep Mode the device is wake up. You can use it to take the proper action. If you know the Sleep Mode, then put a NULL on this parameter.

If the device is wake up from the CAN bus, then there is two ways to know that:

- By using the `MCP251XFD_IsDeviceInSleepMode()` function regularly. This function works only if the device is not in Deep Sleep Mode, because a simple assert of SPI Chip Select wakes up from Deep Sleep Mode, so it is impossible to ask the device if it is actually in Deep Sleep Mode.
- By checking `MCP251XFD_WAKEUP_INTERRUPT` flag code and `MCP251XFD_INT_BUS_WAKEUP_EVENT` interrupt event regularly or when the INT pin goes low level.

The `MCP251XFD_WAKEUP_INTERRUPT` flag code is mainly available when the device is in Sleep Mode whereas `MCP251XFD_INT_BUS_WAKEUP_EVENT` interrupt event stays up after a Deep Sleep wake up or after a Sleep. If you want to know from which state the device was wake up by CAN bus, use the `MCP251XFD_BusWakeUpFromState()` function.

After a wake up from bus, it is mandatory to call the `MCP251XFD_BusWakeUpFromState()` function, otherwise the driver will think that the device is still in Sleep Mode and will refuse most of interactions with the device by thinking the device is in Sleep Mode.

Note: You can also use the `MCP251XFD_Config.ClkPinConfig` configured as `MCP251XFD_CLKO_SOF` and linked to the MCU as an interrupt pin to detect the device wake up.

### 10.1. Examples

#### 10.1.1. Put device in sleep mode

Example of putting device in sleep mode:

```
//=====
// Put in Sleep Mode device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT PutInSleepModeDeviceOnEXT1(void)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1;
    ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_ConfigureSleepMode(CANEXT1, false, MCP251XFD_T11FILTER_300ns, true);
    if (ErrorExt1 == ERR_OK)
    {
        ErrorExt1 == MCP251XFD_EnterSleepMode(CANEXT1);
        // Here the device is in sleep mode
    }
    return ErrorExt1;
}

//=====
// Put in Deep Sleep Mode device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT PutInDeepSleepModeDeviceOnEXT1(void)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1;
    ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_ConfigureSleepMode(CANEXT1, true, MCP251XFD_T11FILTER_300ns, true);
    if (ErrorExt1 == ERR_OK)
    {
        ErrorExt1 == MCP251XFD_EnterSleepMode(CANEXT1);
        // Here the device is in deep sleep mode
    }
}
```

```

else
{
    if (ErrorExt1 == ERR__NOT_SUPPORTED)
    {
        // Goes here if the device is a MCP2517FD which does not support DeepSleep
    }
}
return ErrorExt1;
}

```

### 10.1.2. Manually wake up device from sleep mode

Example of manually wake up device from sleep mode:

```

//=====
// Do actions after a wake up of the MCP251XFD device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT AfterWakeUpActionsOnEXT1(eMCP251XFD_PowerStates fromState)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1 = ERR_OK;
    switch (fromState)
    {
        case MCP251XFD_DEVICE_SLEEP_STATE: // In sleep state, the device is wake up but in configuration mode
            ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_StartCANFD(CANEXT1); // Start the CAN-FD mode
            break;
        case MCP251XFD_DEVICE_LOWPPOWER_SLEEP_STATE: // The device is wake up from deep sleep is similar to a Power On Reset
            delay_ms(3); // Wait 3ms for the clock to stabilize. This is mandatory for the wake up from deep sleep mode
            ErrorExt1 = ConfigureMCP251XFDDeviceOnEXT1(); // The device need a complete reconfiguration
            break;
        default:
            break;
    }
    return ErrorExt1;
}

//=====
// Wake Up device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT WakeUpDeviceOnEXT1(void)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1 = ERR_OK;
    eMCP251XFD_PowerStates PowerStateBeforeWakeUp;
    ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_WakeUp(CANEXT1, &PowerStateBeforeWakeUp); // Wake up device
    if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
    // Device is wake up
    ErrorExt1 = AfterWakeUpActionsOnEXT1(PowerStateBeforeWakeUp);
    return ErrorExt1;
}

```

### 10.1.3. Automatic wake up device from sleep mode by CAN

Example of how to know the device is wake up from sleep mode by CAN:

```

//=====
// Do actions after a wake up of the MCP251XFD device on EXT1
//=====
eERRORRESULT AfterWakeUpActionsOnEXT1(eMCP251XFD_PowerStates fromState)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1 = ERR_OK;
    switch (fromState)
    {
        case MCP251XFD_DEVICE_SLEEP_STATE: // In sleep state, the device is wake up but in configuration mode
            ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_StartCANFD(CANEXT1); // Start the CAN-FD mode
            break;
        case MCP251XFD_DEVICE_LOWPPOWER_SLEEP_STATE: // The device is wake up from deep sleep is similar to a Power On Reset
            delay_ms(3); // Wait 3ms for the clock to stabilize. This is mandatory for the wake up from deep sleep mode
            ErrorExt1 = ConfigureMCP251XFDDeviceOnEXT1(); // The device need a complete reconfiguration
            break;
        default:
            break;
    }
    return ErrorExt1;
}

//=====
// Check device interrupt on EXT1

```

```

//=====
void CheckDeviceINTOnEXT1(void)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1;
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptEvents Events;
    eMCP251XFD_PowerStates PowerStateBeforeWakeUp;
    eMCP251XFD_InterruptFlagCode InterruptCode = 0;

    ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_GetCurrentInterruptEvent(CANEXT1, &InterruptCode); // Get the current Interrupt event
    if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
    switch (InterruptCode)
    {
        // Here handle others interrupts

        case MCP251XFD_WAKEUP_INTERRUPT: // Wake-up interrupt
            ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_ClearInterruptEvents(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_INT_BUS_WAKEUP_EVENT);
            if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
            PowerStateBeforeWakeUp = MCP251XFD_BusWakeUpFromState(CANEXT1);
            ErrorExt1 = AfterWakeUpActionsOnEXT1(PowerStateBeforeWakeUp);
            if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
            break;

        default:
            //--- Check others interrupts ---
            ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_GetInterruptEvents(CANEXT1, &Events);
            if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
            if ((Events & MCP251XFD_INT_BUS_WAKEUP_EVENT) > 0) // Wake-up event (here is the one for the deep sleep state
                                                                // with wakeup from bus)
            { // Why here? Because there is a flood of events when wakeup in this specific case, and this one is the most
              important but not the one with the highest priority
                ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_ClearInterruptEvents(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_INT_BUS_WAKEUP_EVENT);
                if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
                PowerStateBeforeWakeUp = MCP251XFD_BusWakeUpFromState(CANEXT1);
                ErrorExt1 = AfterWakeUpActionsOnEXT1(PowerStateBeforeWakeUp);
                if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
            }
            break;
    }
    return ErrorExt1;
}

```

## 11. INTERRUPT MANAGEMENT

The interrupt management can return multiple interrupts at the same time, depending on which interrupt you have enabled on the `MCP251XFD_Config.SysInterruptFlags` configuration. If there is an interrupt the INT pin will be in low level state.

If you use the INT pin, regularly check its state to know if there are pending interrupt flags. If you do not use the INT pin, you must check regularly the interrupt flags.

You have 2 main ways to check interrupts, both are complementary:

- The `MCP251XFD_GetCurrentInterruptEvent()` function, which gives you the current interrupt including from specific FIFO/TEF/TXQ but not some specific errors and is lost after a wake up from Deep Sleep
- The `MCP251XFD_GetInterruptEvents()` function, which gives you general and specific errors (all at once) but not what FIFO generate the interrupt but is available after a wake up from Deep Sleep

All depend on how you configure the device and what do you want to do. Of course, you can use both as shown in the example §11.1 but if you use INT0 and INT1 pins the `MCP251XFD_GetCurrentInterruptEvent()` function may not be useful. If you use the Deep Sleep Mode, the `MCP251XFD_GetInterruptEvents()` function is almost mandatory to use (see §10).

Some interrupt needs to be cleared manually, see `eMCP251XFD_InterruptEvents` or the example §11.1.

For more information about the interrupt, see DS20005678D, §10.0.

### 11.1. Example

Example of all possible interrupt that can be catch:

```
//=====
// Check device interrupt (INT) on EXT1
//=====
void CheckDeviceINTOnEXT1(void)
{
    eERRORRESULT ErrorExt1;

#ifdef APP_USE_EXT1_INT_PIN
    if (iport_get_pin_level(EXT1_INT_PIN) != 0) return; // Check INT pin status of the MCP251XFD (Active low state)
#endif
    eMCP251XFD_InterruptFlagCode InterruptCode = 0;
    ErrorExt1 = MCP251XFD_GetCurrentInterruptEvent(CANEXT1, &InterruptCode); // Get the current Interrupt event
    if (ErrorExt1 != ERR_OK) return ErrorExt1;
    switch (InterruptCode)
    {
        case MCP251XFD_ERROR_INTERRUPT: // Error Interrupt
            LOGERROR("Ext1: CAN Bus Error");
            MCP251XFD_ClearInterruptEvents(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_INT_BUS_ERROR_EVENT);
            break;

        case MCP251XFD_WAKEUP_INTERRUPT: // Wake-up interrupt
            // See Sleep §10
            MCP251XFD_ClearInterruptEvents(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_INT_BUS_WAKEUP_EVENT);
            break;

        case MCP251XFD_RECEIVE_FIFO_OVF: // Receive FIFO Overflow Interrupt
            // Only available on INT pin not on INT1 pin
            // Use MCP251XFD_GetReceiveOverflowInterruptStatusOfAllFIFO() function to get all FIFOs with overflow
            // and clear them manually with MCP251XFD_ClearFIFOOverflowEvent() function (for FIFO and TEF)
            // or MCP251XFD_ClearTEFOverflowEvent for the TEF
            break;

        case MCP251XFD_TRANSMIT_ATTEMPT: // Transmit Attempt Interrupt
            // Only available on INT pin not on INT1 pin
            // Use MCP251XFD_GetTransmitAttemptInterruptStatusOfAllFIFO() function to get all FIFOs with attempt exhaust
            // and clear them manually with MCP251XFD_ClearFIFOAttemptsEvent() function (for FIFO and TXQ)
            // or MCP251XFD_ClearTXQAttemptsEvent for the TXQ
            break;

        case MCP251XFD_ADDRESS_ERROR_INTERRUPT: // Address Error Interrupt (illegal FIFO address presented to system)
            MCP251XFD_ClearInterruptEvents(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_INT_SYSTEM_ERROR_EVENT);
            break;

        case MCP251XFD_RTX_MAB_OVF_UVF: // RX MAB Overflow (RX: message received before previous message was saved to memory)
            MCP251XFD_ClearInterruptEvents(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_INT_SYSTEM_ERROR_EVENT);
            break;
    }
}
```



```

case MCP251XFD_TBC_OVF_INTERRUPT:      // TBC Overflow
    // The time base for the timestamp overflow (32-bits)
    MCP251XFD_ClearInterruptEvents(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_INT_TIME_BASE_COUNTER_EVENT);
    break;

case MCP251XFD_OPMODE_CHANGE_OCCURED:  // Operation Mode Change Occurred
    //eMCP251XFD_OperationMode OpMode;
    //MCP251XFD_GetActualOperationMode(CANEXT1, &OpMode);
    MCP251XFD_ClearInterruptEvents(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_INT_OPERATION_MODE_CHANGE_EVENT);
    break;

case MCP251XFD_INVALID_MESSAGE_OCCURED: // Invalid Message Occurred
    // Invalid Message Occurred
    MCP251XFD_ClearInterruptEvents(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_INT_RX_INVALID_MESSAGE_EVENT);
    break;

case MCP251XFD_TRANSMIT_EVENT_FIFO:    // Transmit Event FIFO Interrupt (TEF)
    // Events on TEF are only available on INT pin not on INT1 pin
    // Use MCP251XFD_GetTEFStatus() function to get its status
    // and MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromFIFO() to get the frame
    break;

case MCP251XFD_TXQ_INTERRUPT:          // TXQ Interrupt (TFIF<0> set)
case MCP251XFD_FIFO1_INTERRUPT:        // FIFO 1 Interrupt (TFIF<1> or RFIF<1> set)
    /* ... */
case MCP251XFD_FIFO31_INTERRUPT:       // FIFO 31 Interrupt (TFIF<31> or RFIF<31> set)
    // If you only have the INT pin an no INT0 or INT1, TXQ and FIFO1 through FIFO31 interrupts can be catch here
    // See §8 and §9 to know what to do here
    break;

case MCP251XFD_NO_INTERRUPT:           // No interrupt, do nothing
    break;

default:
    //--- Check others interrupts ---
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptEvents Events;
    MCP251XFD_GetInterruptEvents(CANEXT1, &Events);

    if ((Events & MCP251XFD_INT_BUS_WAKEUP_EVENT) > 0) // Wake-up event (deep sleep state with wakeup from bus)
    {
        // See Sleep §10
        MCP251XFD_ClearInterruptEvents(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_INT_BUS_WAKEUP_EVENT);
    }

    if ((Events & MCP251XFD_INT_SPI_CRC_EVENT) > 0) // SPI CRC event
    {
        setMCP251XFD_CRCEvents CRCEvent;
        MCP251XFD_GetCRCEvents(CANEXT1, &CRCEvent, NULL);
        if (CRCEvent == MCP251XFD_CRC_CRCERR_EVENT)
            LOGERROR("Ext1: CRC mismatch occurred");
        else LOGERROR("Ext1: Number of Bytes mismatch during 'SPI with CRC' command occurred");
        MCP251XFD_ClearCRCEvents(CANEXT1);
    }

    if ((Events & MCP251XFD_INT_RAM_ECC_EVENT) > 0) // ECC event
    {
        uint16_t AddrError = 0;
        setMCP251XFD_ECCEvents ECCEvent;
        MCP251XFD_GetECCEvents(CANEXT1, &ECCEvent, &AddrError);
        if (ECCEvent == MCP251XFD_ECC_SEC_EVENT)
            /* ECC Single Error was corrected */;
        else /* ECC Double Error was detected */;
        MCP251XFD_ClearECCEvents(CANEXT1);
    }

    if ((Events & MCP251XFD_INT_BUS_ERROR_EVENT) > 0) // Bus error event
    {
        //MCP251XFD_GetBusDiagnostic();
        //MCP251XFD_ClearBusDiagnostic();
        MCP251XFD_ClearInterruptEvents(CANEXT1, MCP251XFD_INT_BUS_ERROR_EVENT);
    }
    break;
}
}

```

## 12. GPIO USAGE

Normally the GPIOs are already configured when calling the `init_MCP251XFD()` function with the `MCP251XFD` struct and the `MCP251XFD_Config` struct, but you can change the configuration thereafter by calling the `MCP251XFD_ConfigurePins()` function.

To change the direction of one or more pins, you need to call the `MCP251XFD_SetGPiOPinsDirection()` function. This function have a 'pinsChangeMask' parameter to select which pin have to be modified. For both parameters, the bit 0 is the GPIO0 and the bit 1 is the GPIO1.

pinsDirection	pinsChangeMask	GPIO0	GPIO1
-	0b00	No change	No change
0b00	0b01	OUTPUT	No change
0b01	0b01	INPUT	No change
0b10	0b01	OUTPUT	No change
0b11	0b01	INPUT	No change
0b00	0b10	No change	OUTPUT
0b01	0b10	No change	OUTPUT
0b10	0b10	No change	INPUT
0b11	0b10	No change	INPUT
0b00	0b11	OUTPUT	OUTPUT
0b01	0b11	INPUT	OUTPUT
0b10	0b11	OUTPUT	INPUT
0b11	0b11	INPUT	INPUT

The defines indicate in 15.8.2 can be used and OR'ed if necessary.

The `MCP251XFD_GetGPiOPinsInputLevel()` function return the actual status of all GPIO where a corresponding 'pinsState' status bit '0' is low level and '1' is high level.

To change the output level of one or more pins, you need to call the `MCP251XFD_SetGPiOPinsOutputLevel()` function. This function have a 'pinsChangeMask' parameter to select which pin have to be modified. For both parameters, the bit 0 is the GPIO0 and the bit 1 is the GPIO1.

pinsLevel	pinsChangeMask	GPIO0	GPIO1
-	0b00	No change	No change
0b00	0b01	LOW	No change
0b01	0b01	HIGH	No change
0b10	0b01	LOW	No change
0b11	0b01	HIGH	No change
0b00	0b10	No change	LOW
0b01	0b10	No change	LOW
0b10	0b10	No change	HIGH
0b11	0b10	No change	HIGH
0b00	0b11	LOW	LOW
0b01	0b11	HIGH	LOW
0b10	0b11	LOW	HIGH
0b11	0b11	HIGH	HIGH

The defines indicate in 15.8.2 can be used and OR'ed if necessary.

## 13. BITRATES, SPEED, AND TIMING CALCULATION

The purpose of this paragraph is to give some formulas and data to determine the SPI bus load and the CAN bus load in some cases.

### 13.1. CAN Bitrates

Here are all possible configurations with exact bitrate with a SYSCLK of 20MHz and 40MHz. Here are listed only the normalized bitrates by CAN specification.

#### 13.1.1. Data, characteristics, and specifications

As indicate in the datasheets (Table 7-4), this is the CAN bit rate range:

AC Specifications		Electrical Characteristics: Extended (E): TAMB = -40°C to +125°C; High (H): TAMB = -40°C to +150°C VDD = 2.7V to 5.5V				
Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions/Comments
BRNOM	Nominal Bit Rate	0.125	0.5	1	Mbps	
BRDATA	Data Bit Rate	0.5	2	8	Mbps	BRDATA ≥ BRNOM

Table 2 - CAN bit rate range

These are tested bit rates by Microchip. Device allows the configuration of more bit rates, including slower bit rates than the minimum stated. Lower or higher bitrates than specified are more stable with the MCP2518FD device than the MCP2517FD device. In such case, the device can enter in Restricted Operation Mode and/or have some errors counted in the bus diagnostic registers (see §15.16 for functions to get it).

#### 13.1.2. CAN 2.0 possible CAN Bitrates

Following the Table 2, the normalized possible Nominal Bitrates with exact bitrate are:

20MHz	40MHz
125kbps	125kbps
160kbps	160kbps
200kbps	200kbps
250kbps	250kbps
312.5kbps	312.5kbps
-	320kbps
400kbps	400kbps
500kbps	500kbps
625kbps	625kbps
800kbps	800kbps
1000kbps	1000kbps

Table 3 - CAN2.0 exact Nominal Bitrates

#### 13.1.1. CAN-FD possible CAN Bitrates

Following the Table 2, the normalized possible Nominal and Data Bitrates with exact bitrate are:

20MHz		40MHz	
Nominal Bitrate	Data Bitrate	Nominal Bitrate	Data Bitrate
125 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps	125 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 1.6Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps, 8Mbps
160 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 2Mbps, 2Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps	160 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 1.6Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps, 8Mbps
200 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps	200 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 1.6Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps, 8Mbps

250 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps	250 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 1.6Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps, 8Mbps
312,5 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps	312,5 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 1.6Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps, 8Mbps
	-	320 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 1.6Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps, 8Mbps
400 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps	400 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 1.6Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps, 8Mbps
500 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps	500 kbps	500kbps, 625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 1.6Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps, 8Mbps
625 kbps	625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps	625 kbps	625kbps, 800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 1.6Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps, 8Mbps
800 kbps	800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps	800 kbps	800kbps, 1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 1.6Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps, 8Mbps
1000 kbps	1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps	1000 kbps	1Mbps, 1.25Mbps, 1.6Mbps, 2Mbps, 2.5Mbps, 4Mbps, 5Mbps, 8Mbps

Table 4 - CAN-FD exact Nominal and Data Bitrates

## 13.2. CAN Nominal and Data speed frames count

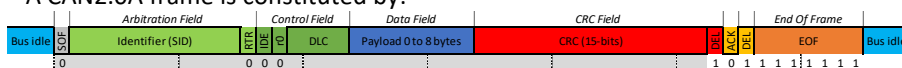
CAN 2.0 frame speed use only the Nominal bit time. CAN-FD frame speed use both Nominal and Data bit time.

A CAN frame begin with 1 bit of Start-Of-Frame, followed with an Arbitration Field. Next is the Control Field. After that the Data Field which is variable. At the end is the CRC Field followed with End-Of-Frame. A minimum of 3 bit is necessary between frames.

CAN protocol use a Non-Return-Zero. This force a bit change every 5 consecutive bits of the same polarity. This bit stuffing begins with the Start-Of-Frame. It ends on the last bit of the CRC Field for the CAN2.0 frames and the CAN-FD NON-ISO frames. It ends on the last bit of the Data Field for the CAN-FD ISO frames.

### 13.2.1. CAN2.0A - Base Data Frames

A CAN2.0A frame is constituted by:



The minimum bit count to send a frame is:  $MinCAN20ABitCount = 44 + 8 \times DLC$ . But with bit stuffing the minimum is:

$$MinCAN20ABitCount = 44 + 8 \times DLC + 1 \quad (1.5)$$

This is because there is a bit stuffing in the Control Field that is impossible to skip.

The maximum possible frame with 0-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate is:  $\frac{1000000}{45+3} = 20833 \text{ frame per second}$ .

The maximum possible frame with 8-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate is:  $\frac{1000000}{109+3} = 8928 \text{ frame per second}$ .

Here are some real data for the minimum bit count:

DLC	Min theoretical	Min real	Frame example
0	45	45	SID: 0x084; RTR: 0; IDE: 0; r0: 0; DLC: 0
1	53	53	SID: 0x085; RTR: 0; IDE: 0; r0: 0; DLC: 1; Data0: 0x08
2	61	61	SID: 0x089; RTR: 0; IDE: 0; r0: 0; DLC: 2; Data0: 0x11, Data1: 0x08
3	69	69	SID: 0x084; RTR: 0; IDE: 0; r0: 0; DLC: 3; Data0: 0x09, Data1: 0x09, Data2: 0x08
4	77	-	
5	85	?	
6	93	?	
7	101	?	
8	109	?	

The maximum theoretical bit count to send a frame is:

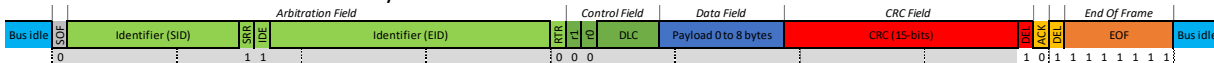
$$MaxCAN20ABitCount = (44 + 8 \times DLC) + \frac{34+8 \times DLC - 1}{4} - 3 \quad (1.6)$$

Here are some real data for the maximum bit count:

DLC	Max theoretical	Max real	Frame example
0	49	50	SID: 0x000; RTR: 0; IDE: 0; r0: 0; DLC: 0
1	59	59	SID: 0x078; RTR: 0; IDE: 0; r0: 0; DLC: 1; Data0: 0x01
2	69	69	SID: 0x041; RTR: 0; IDE: 0; r0: 0; DLC: 2; Data0: 0x04, Data1: 0x00
3	79	80	SID: 0x41F; RTR: 0; IDE: 0; r0: 0; DLC: 3; Data0: 0xDF, Data1: 0x0F, Data2: 0x08
4	89	-	
5	99	?	
6	109	?	
7	119	?	
8	129	?	

### 13.2.2. CAN2.0B - Extended Data Frames

A CAN2.0B frame is constituted by:



The minimum bit count to send a frame is:  $MinCAN20BBitCount = 64 + 8 \times DLC$ . But with bit stuffing the minimum is:

$$MinCAN20BBitCount = 64 + 8 \times DLC + 1 \quad (1.7)$$

The maximum possible frame with 0-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate is:  $\frac{1000000}{65+3} = 14705 \text{ frame per second}$ .

The maximum possible frame with 8-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate is:  $\frac{1000000}{129+3} = 7575 \text{ frame per second}$ .

This is because there is a bit stuffing in the Control Field that is impossible to skip.

Here are some real data for the minimum bit count:

DLC	Min theoretical	Min real	Frame example
0	65	65	SID: 0x084; EID: 0x02109; RTR: 0; IDE: 1; r1: 0; r0: 0; DLC: 0
1	73	73	SID: 0x086; EID: 0x02108; RTR: 0; IDE: 1; r1: 0; r0: 0; DLC: 1; Data0: 0x08
2	81	?	
3	89	?	
4	97	?	
5	105	?	
6	113	?	
7	121	?	
8	129	?	

The maximum theoretical bit count to send a frame is:

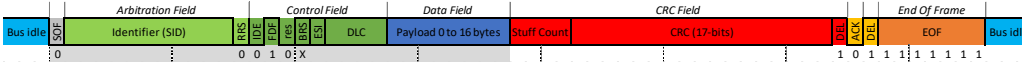
$$MaxCAN20BBitCount = (64 + 8 \times DLC) + \frac{54+8 \times DLC - 1}{4} - 3 \quad (1.8)$$

Here are some real data for the maximum bit count:

DLC	Max theoretical	Max real	Frame example
0	74	75	SID: 0x3E1; EID: 0x21FF8; RTR: 0; IDE: 1; r1: 0; r0: 0; DLC: 0
1	84	85	SID: 0x7C3; EID: 0x03FF0; RTR: 0; IDE: 1; r1: 0; r0: 0; DLC: 1; Data: 0xF0
2	94	?	
3	104	?	
4	114	?	
5	124	?	
6	134	?	
7	144	?	
8	154	?	

### 13.2.3. CAN-FD ISO - Base Data Frames (Up to 16 bytes)

A CAN-FD ISO base frame is constituted by:



The minimum bit count to send a frame is:

$$MinBaseCANFDISOBitCount = 59 + 8 \times DLC + 1 \quad (1.9)$$

The maximum possible frame with 0-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

$$\frac{1s}{\frac{26+3}{1000000} + \frac{33}{8000000}} = 30188 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum possible frame with 16-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

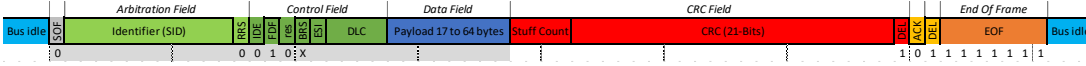
$$\frac{1s}{\frac{26+3}{1000000} + \frac{33+16 \times 8}{8000000}} = 20356 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum theoretical bit count to send a frame is:

$$MaxBaseCANFDISOBitCount = (59 + 8 \times DLC) + \frac{22+8 \times DLC-1}{4} - 3 \quad (1.10)$$

### 13.2.4. CAN-FD ISO - Base Data Frames (17 to 64 bytes)

A CAN-FD ISO base frame is constituted by:



The minimum bit count to send a frame is:

$$MinBaseCANFDISOBitCount = 64 + 8 \times DLC + 1 \quad (1.11)$$

The maximum possible frame with 20-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

$$\frac{1s}{\frac{26+3}{1000000} + \frac{38+20 \times 8}{8000000}} = 18604 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum possible frame with 64-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

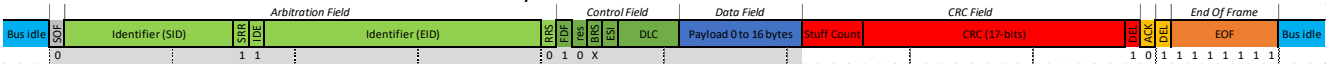
$$\frac{1s}{\frac{26+3}{1000000} + \frac{38+64 \times 8}{8000000}} = 10230 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum theoretical bit count to send a frame is:

$$MaxBaseCANFDISOBitCount = (64 + 8 \times DLC) + \frac{22+8 \times DLC-1}{4} - 3 \quad (1.12)$$

### 13.2.5. CAN-FD ISO - Extended Data Frames (Up to 16 bytes)

A CAN-FD ISO extended frame is constituted by:



The minimum bit count to send a frame is:

$$MinExtendedCANFDISOBitCount = 78 + 8 \times DLC + 1 \quad (1.13)$$

The maximum possible frame with 0-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

$$\frac{1s}{\frac{45+3}{1000000} + \frac{33}{8000000}} = 19184 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum possible frame with 16-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

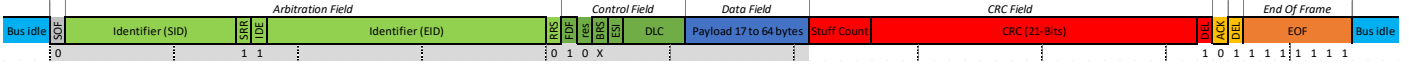
$$\frac{1s}{\frac{45+3}{1000000} + \frac{33+16 \times 8}{8000000}} = 14678 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum theoretical bit count to send a frame is:

$$MaxExtendedCANFDISOBitCount = (78 + 8 \times DLC) + \frac{41+8 \times DLC-1}{4} - 3 \quad (1.14)$$

### 13.2.6. CAN-FD ISO - Extended Data Frames (17 to 64 bytes)

A CAN-FD ISO extended frame is constituted by:



The minimum bit count to send a frame is:

$$MinExtendedCANFDISOBitCount = 83 + 8 \times DLC + 1 \quad (1.15)$$

The maximum possible frame with 20-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

$$\frac{1s}{\frac{45+3}{1000000} + \frac{38+20 \times 8}{8000000}} = 13745 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum possible frame with 64-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

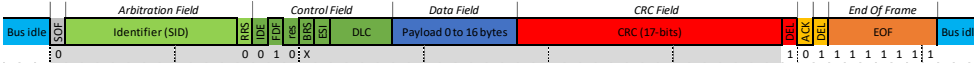
$$\frac{1s}{\frac{45+3}{1000000} + \frac{38+64 \times 8}{8000000}} = 8565 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum theoretical bit count to send a frame is:

$$MaxExtendedCANFDISOBitCount = (83 + 8 \times DLC) + \frac{41+8 \times DLC - 1}{4} - 3 \quad (1.16)$$

### 13.2.7. CAN-FD NON-ISO - Base Data Frames (Up to 16 bytes)

A CAN-FD NON-ISO base frame is constituted by:



The minimum bit count to send a frame is:

$$MinBaseCANFDNONISOBitCount = 49 + 8 \times DLC + 1 \quad (1.17)$$

The maximum possible frame with 0-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

$$\frac{1s}{\frac{26+3}{1000000} + \frac{23}{8000000}} = 31372 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum possible frame with 16-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

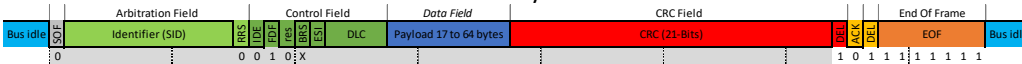
$$\frac{1s}{\frac{26+3}{1000000} + \frac{23+16 \times 8}{8000000}} = 20887 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum theoretical bit count to send a frame is:

$$MaxBaseCANFDNONISOBitCount = (49 + 8 \times DLC) + \frac{39+8 \times DLC - 1}{4} - 3 \quad (1.18)$$

### 13.2.8. CAN-FD NON-ISO - Base Data Frames (17 to 64 bytes)

A CAN-FD NON-ISO base frame is constituted by:



The minimum bit count to send a frame is:

$$MinBaseCANFDNONISOBitCount = 53 + 8 \times DLC + 1 \quad (1.19)$$

The maximum possible frame with 0-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

$$\frac{1s}{\frac{26+3}{1000000} + \frac{27+20 \times 8}{8000000}} = 19093 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum possible frame with 16-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

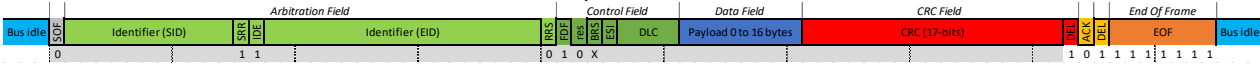
$$\frac{1s}{\frac{26+3}{1000000} + \frac{27+64 \times 8}{8000000}} = 10376 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum theoretical bit count to send a frame is:

$$MaxBaseCANFDNONISOBitCount = (53 + 8 \times DLC) + \frac{43+8 \times DLC - 1}{4} - 3 \quad (1.20)$$

### 13.2.9. CAN-FD NON-ISO - Extended Data Frames (Up to 16 bytes)

A CAN-FD NON-ISO extended frame is constituted by:



The minimum bit count to send a frame is:

$$MinExtendedCANFDNONISOBitCount = 72 + 8 \times DLC + 1 \quad (1.21)$$

The maximum possible frame with 0-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

$$\frac{1s}{\frac{45+3}{1000000} + \frac{27}{8000000}} = 19464 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum possible frame with 16-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

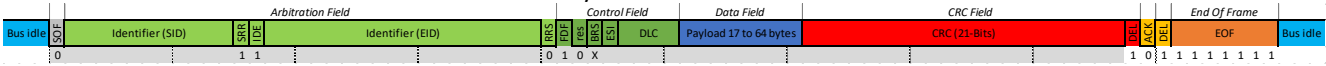
$$\frac{1s}{\frac{45+3}{1000000} + \frac{27+16 \times 8}{8000000}} = 14842 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum theoretical bit count to send a frame is:

$$MaxExtendedCANFDNONISOBitCount = (72 + 8 \times DLC) + \frac{62+8 \times DLC - 1}{4} - 3 \quad (1.22)$$

### 13.2.10. CAN-FD NON-ISO - Extended Data Frames (17 to 64 bytes)

A CAN-FD NON-ISO extended frame is constituted by:



The minimum bit count to send a frame is:

$$MinExtendedCANFDNONISOBitCount = 76 + 8 \times DLC + 1 \quad (1.23)$$

The maximum possible frame with 0-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

$$\frac{1s}{\frac{45+3}{1000000} + \frac{31+20 \times 8}{8000000}} = 13913 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum possible frame with 16-byte DLC at 1Mbit/s Nominal Bit Rate and 8Mbit/s Data Bit Rate is:

$$\frac{1s}{\frac{45+3}{1000000} + \frac{31+64 \times 8}{8000000}} = 8630 \text{ frame per second.}$$

The maximum theoretical bit count to send a frame is:

$$MaxExtendedCANFDNONISOBitCount = (76 + 8 \times DLC) + \frac{66+8 \times DLC - 1}{4} - 3 \quad (1.24)$$



### 13.3. Communication timings with the controller

Here will be indicate all communication timings through the SPI interface when sending a message, configure the device or simply change a GPIO state. All timings indicate in this section are for a direct communication with the component through an SPI interface and therefore no component in the middle.

Why this section? Because in a synchronous system, the MCU will be blocked for the time the SPI communication works and a little more. With these metrics, you will be able to determinate how much time the communication with the device will take and therefore how much time remains for the rest of your program. In an asynchronous system, it will only indicate how much time the SPI interface will be busy.

#### 13.3.1. Data, characteristics, and specifications

As indicate in the datasheets (Table 7-6), this is the SPI AC characteristics:

AC Specifications			Electrical Characteristics:				
			Extended (E): TAMB = -40°C to +125°C				
			High (H): TAMB = -40°C to +150°C; VDD = 2.7V to 5.5V				
Param.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions/Comments
	F <sub>SCK</sub>	SCK Input Frequency	—	—	20	MHz	F <sub>SCK</sub> must be less than or equal to F <sub>SYSCLK</sub> /2
	T <sub>SCK</sub>	SCK Period, T <sub>SCK</sub> =1/F <sub>SCK</sub>	50	—	—	ns	F <sub>SCK</sub> must be less than or equal to F <sub>SYSCLK</sub> /2
1	T <sub>SCKH</sub>	SCK High Time	20	—	—	ns	
2	T <sub>SCKL</sub>	SCK Low Time	20	—	—	ns	
3	T <sub>SCKR</sub>	SCK Rise Time	—	—	100	ns	Design guidance only
4	T <sub>SCKF</sub>	SCK Fall Time	—	—	100	ns	Design guidance only
5	T <sub>CS2SCK</sub>	nCS ↓ to SCK ↑	T <sub>SCK</sub> /2	—	—	ns	
6	T <sub>SCK2CS</sub>	SCK ↑ to nCS ↑	T <sub>SCK</sub>	—	—	ns	
7	T <sub>SDI2SCK</sub>	SDI Setup: SDI ↓ to SCK ↑	5	—	—	ns	
8	T <sub>SCK2SDI</sub>	SDI Hold: SCK ↑ to SDI ↓	5	—	—	ns	
9	T <sub>SCK2SDO</sub>	SDO Valid: SCK ↓ to SDO ↓	—	—	20	ns	C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 50 pF
10	T <sub>CS2SDOZ</sub>	SDO High Z: nCS ↑ to SDO Z	—	—	2 T <sub>SCK</sub>	ns	C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 50 pF
11	T <sub>CSD</sub>	nCS ↑ to nCS ↓	T <sub>SCK</sub>	—	—	ns	Design guidance only

Table 5 - SPI timings

This information is linked to Figure 3 - SPI I/O Timing.

Below is the SPI I/O timing which is extract from datasheet (Figure 7-1):

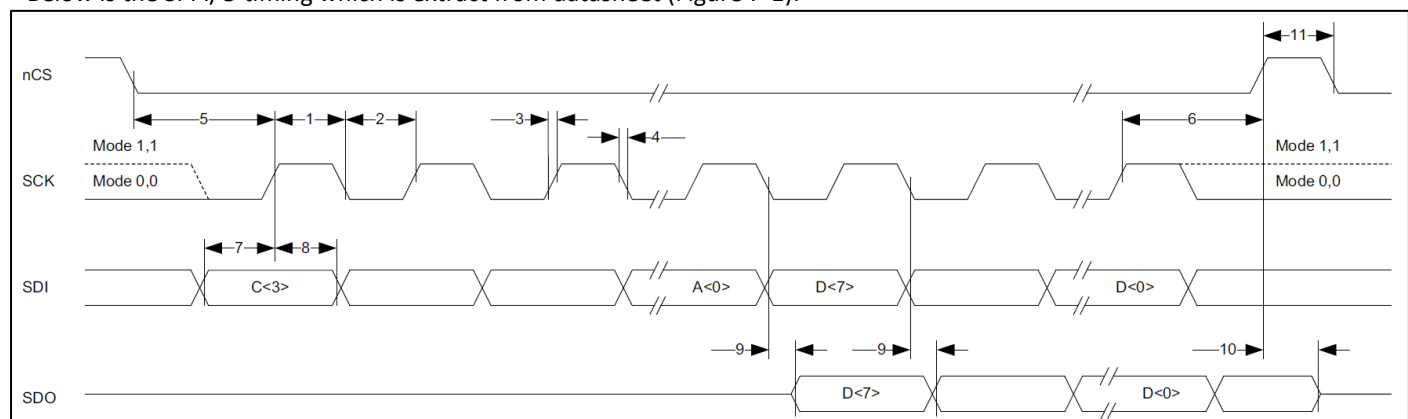


Figure 3 - SPI I/O Timing

Below is the number of bytes that are sent according to the command:

	Driver configuration	Byte count
Normal read	eMCP251XFD_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD_DRIVER_NORMAL_USE	2 + Data
Normal write	eMCP251XFD_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD_DRIVER_NORMAL_USE	2 + Data
Read with CRC	eMCP251XFD_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_READ_WRITE_CRC	5 + Data
Write with CRC	eMCP251XFD_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_READ_WRITE_CRC	5 + Data
Safe write	eMCP251XFD_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_SAFE_WRITE	4 + Data

Table 6 - Byte count according to driver configuration

According to the Errata and Data Sheet Clarification (DS80000792B page 1 with Figure 1 and Table 1), the SPI communication can block the CAN FD controller module when the communication between bytes takes too long time in case of SPI Read or SPI Read CRC. The maximum time between bytes and time at end of transmission depends on the Nominal and Data bit time:

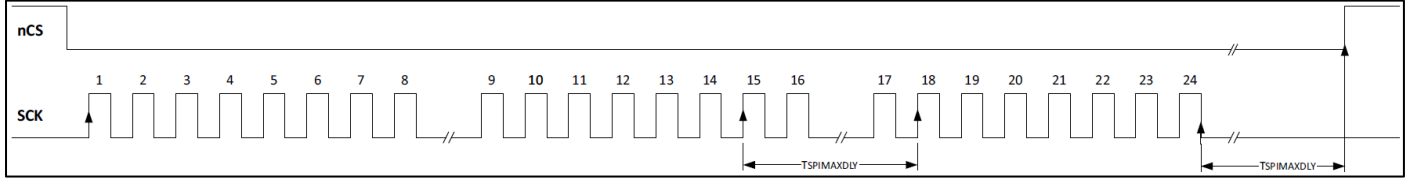


Table 7 - Maximum delay between SPI bytes

Scenario	Frame Format	T <sub>SPIMAXDLY</sub>
1	CAN Base Frame	5 NBT (Nominal bit time)
2	CAN FD Control Field	3 NBT (Nominal bit time) + 5 DBT (Data bit time)
3	CAN FD Data Phase	32 DBT (Data bit time)

Table 8 - Worst-case scenarios

### 13.3.2. General formula to access SFR or RAM register

With a normal driver communication (eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_NORMAL\_USE), the communication takes 2 control bytes. The address is internally incremented. The time to read  $x$  bytes from an SFR register or write  $x$  bytes to an SFR register takes:

$$\text{- Time for } x \text{ byte: } T_{ReadXBytes} = T_{WriteXBytes} = T_{CS2SCK} + (2 + x) \times 8T_{SCK} + (1 + x) \times T_{BetweenBytes} + T_{SCK2CS} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\text{- Minimum time: } T_{ReadXBytesMin} = T_{WriteXBytesMin} = \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (2 + x) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \quad (2.2)$$

$$\text{- Maximum time: } T_{ReadXBytesMax} = T_{CS2SCK} + (2 + x) \times 8T_{SCK} + (1 + x) \times (T_{SPIMAXDLY} - 3T_{SCK}) + T_{SPIMAXDLY} \quad (2.3)$$

With a CRC communication (eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_USE\_READ\_WRITE\_CRC), the communication takes 5 control bytes. The address is internally incremented. The time to read  $x$  bytes from an SFR register or write  $x$  bytes to an SFR register takes:

$$\text{- Time for } x \text{ byte: } T_{CRCReadXBytes} = T_{CRCWriteXBytes} = T_{CS2SCK} + (5 + x) \times 8T_{SCK} + (4 + x) \times T_{BetweenBytes} + T_{SCK2CS} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\text{- Minimum time: } T_{CRCReadXBytesMin} = T_{CRCWriteXBytesMin} = \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (5 + x) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\text{- Maximum time: } T_{CRCReadXBytesMax} = T_{CS2SCK} + (5 + x) \times 8T_{SCK} + (4 + x) \times (T_{SPIMAXDLY} - 3T_{SCK}) + T_{SPIMAXDLY} \quad (2.6)$$

With a Safe Write communication (eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_USE\_SAFE\_WRITE), the communication takes 4 control bytes + the data byte. The time to write 1 byte to an SFR register or 4 bytes to a RAM register takes:

$$\text{- Time for } x \text{ byte: } T_{SafeWriteXBytes} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SFR register} \\ 4 & \text{if RAM register} \end{cases} \times \left( T_{CS2SCK} + \left( 4 + \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SFR register} \\ 4 & \text{if RAM register} \end{cases} \right) \times 8T_{SCK} \right. \\ \left. + \left( 3 + \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SFR register} \\ 4 & \text{if RAM register} \end{cases} \right) \times T_{BetweenBytes} + T_{SCK2CS} \right) \quad (2.7)$$

$$\text{- Minimum time: } T_{SafeWriteXBytesMin} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SFR register} \\ 4 & \text{if RAM register} \end{cases} \times \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + \left( 4 + \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SFR register} \\ 4 & \text{if RAM register} \end{cases} \right) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) \quad (2.8)$$

$$\text{- Maximum time: } T_{SafeWriteXBytesMax} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SFR register} \\ 4 & \text{if RAM register} \end{cases} \times \left( T_{CS2SCK} + \left( 4 + \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SFR register} \\ 4 & \text{if RAM register} \end{cases} \right) \times 8T_{SCK} \right. \\ \left. + \left( 3 + \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SFR register} \\ 4 & \text{if RAM register} \end{cases} \right) \times (T_{SPIMAXDLY} - 3T_{SCK}) + T_{SPIMAXDLY} \right) \quad (2.9)$$

### 13.3.3. Time to toggle GPIO

The toggle of GPIO need to address only one byte of SFR register. In this case only count formula (2.1), (2.4) or (2.7) depending to the driver configuration.

The maximum possible speed to toggle GPIO is with eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_NORMAL\_USE and 20MHz SPI clock. For this, use of the formula (2.2):

$$T_{MinToggleGPIONTime} = \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (2 + 1) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{20MHz} + 25 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} = 25ns + 25 \times 50ns = 1275ns = 1.275\mu s$$

### 13.3.4. Time to get one CAN2.0 frame

For this, there is some checks to do before retrieving the frame like the message address in RAM who takes a read of 4-byte SFR. And after, get the frame who takes 8 bytes plus 8 bytes for the payload plus 4 bytes for the time stamp if stored by the FIFO to retrieve from RAM. And to finish, update the tail of the FIFO who takes 1-byte SFR to write. These actions are mandatory for the driver for each message. If the application does not use the Rx interrupt pin (INT1), it takes 1-byte SFR more.

If there are more than one FIFO, it takes more data to read to get the list where a message is available.

#### 13.3.4.1. With a Normal driver configuration

With a normal driver communication (eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_NORMAL\_USE), the time to get one message with TimeStamp and 8-bytes of payload takes:

$$\text{- Time for 1 frame + TS: } T_{\text{Read2.0Frame+TS}} = T_{\text{Read4Bytes}} + T_{\text{Read20Bytes}} + T_{\text{Write1Bytes}} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\text{- Minimum time: } T_{\text{Read2.0Frame+TSMin}} = T_{\text{Read4BytesMin}} + T_{\text{Read20BytesMin}} + T_{\text{Write1BytesMin}} \quad (3.2)$$

The minimum possible time to get a CAN 2.0 frame with 8-bytes of payload + TimeStamp and a 20MHz SPI clock. For this, use the formula (3.2):

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\text{MinRead2.0Frame8BytesWithTimeStampTime}} &= \left( \frac{T_{\text{SCK}}}{2} + (2 + 4) \times 8T_{\text{SCK}} + T_{\text{SCK}} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{\text{SCK}}}{2} + (2 + 20) \times 8T_{\text{SCK}} + T_{\text{SCK}} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{\text{SCK}}}{2} + (2 + 1) \times 8T_{\text{SCK}} + T_{\text{SCK}} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20\text{MHz}}}{2} + 49 \times \frac{1}{20\text{MHz}} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20\text{MHz}}}{2} + 177 \times \frac{1}{20\text{MHz}} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20\text{MHz}}}{2} + 25 \times \frac{1}{20\text{MHz}} \right) \\ &= (25\text{ns} + 49 \times 50\text{ns}) + (25\text{ns} + 177 \times 50\text{ns}) + (25\text{ns} + 25 \times 50\text{ns}) = 2475\text{ns} + 8875\text{ns} + 1275\text{ns} \\ &= 12625\text{ns} = 12.625\mu\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

This means 79207 frames per second.

The maximum possible CAN2.0A frames on a CAN bus is 8928 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 11.2% of its execution time.

The maximum possible CAN2.0B frames on a CAN bus is 7575 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 9.6% of its execution time.

#### 13.3.4.2. With a CRC communication driver configuration

With a CRC communication (eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_USE\_READ\_WRITE\_CRC), the time to get one message with TimeStamp and 8-bytes of payload takes:

$$\text{- Time for 1 frame + TS: } T_{\text{CRCRead2.0Frame+TS}} = T_{\text{CRCRead4Bytes}} + T_{\text{CRCRead20Bytes}} + T_{\text{CRCWrite1Bytes}} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\text{- Minimum time: } T_{\text{CRCRead2.0Frame+TSMin}} = T_{\text{CRCRead4BytesMin}} + T_{\text{CRCRead20BytesMin}} + T_{\text{CRCWrite1BytesMin}} \quad (3.4)$$

The minimum possible time to get a CAN 2.0 frame with 8-bytes of payload + TimeStamp and a 20MHz SPI clock. For this, use the formula (3.4):

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\text{MinRead2.0Frame8BytesWithTimeStampTime}} &= \left( \frac{T_{\text{SCK}}}{2} + (5 + 4) \times 8T_{\text{SCK}} + T_{\text{SCK}} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{\text{SCK}}}{2} + (5 + 20) \times 8T_{\text{SCK}} + T_{\text{SCK}} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{\text{SCK}}}{2} + (5 + 1) \times 8T_{\text{SCK}} + T_{\text{SCK}} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20\text{MHz}}}{2} + 73 \times \frac{1}{20\text{MHz}} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20\text{MHz}}}{2} + 201 \times \frac{1}{20\text{MHz}} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20\text{MHz}}}{2} + 49 \times \frac{1}{20\text{MHz}} \right) \\ &= (25\text{ns} + 73 \times 50\text{ns}) + (25\text{ns} + 201 \times 50\text{ns}) + (25\text{ns} + 49 \times 50\text{ns}) = 3675\text{ns} + 10075\text{ns} + 2475\text{ns} \\ &= 16225\text{ns} = 16.225\mu\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

This means 61633 frames per second.

The maximum possible CAN2.0A frames on a CAN bus is 8928 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 14.4% of its execution time.

The maximum possible CAN2.0B frames on a CAN bus is 7575 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 12.3% of its execution time.

### 13.3.5. Time to send one CAN2.0 frame

For this, there is some checks to do before sending the frame like the message address in RAM who takes a read of 4-byte SFR. And after, send of the frame who takes 8 bytes plus 8 bytes for the payload to send to RAM. And to finish, update the head of the FIFO who takes 1-byte SFR to write. These actions are mandatory for the driver for each message. If the application does not use the Tx interrupt pin (INT0), it takes 1-byte SFR more.

If there are more than one FIFO, it takes more data to read to get the list where a message room is available.

#### 13.3.5.1. With a Normal driver configuration

With a normal driver communication (eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_NORMAL\_USE), the time to send one message and 8-bytes of payload takes:

- Time for 1 frame:  $T_{Write2.0Frame} = T_{Read4Bytes} + T_{Write16Bytes} + T_{Write1Bytes}$  (3.5)

- Minimum time:  $T_{Write2.0FrameMin} = T_{Read4BytesMin} + T_{Write16BytesMin} + T_{Write1BytesMin}$  (3.6)

The minimum possible time to send a CAN 2.0 frame with 8-bytes of payload and a 20MHz SPI clock. For this, use the formula (3.6):

$$\begin{aligned} T_{MinWrite2.0Frame8BytesTime} &= \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (2 + 4) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (2 + 16) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (2 + 1) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 49 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 145 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 25 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) \\ &= (25ns + 49 \times 50ns) + (25ns + 145 \times 50ns) + (25ns + 25 \times 50ns) = 2475ns + 7275ns + 1275ns \\ &= 11025ns = 11.025\mu s \end{aligned}$$

This means 90702 frames per second.

The maximum possible CAN2.0A frames on a CAN bus is 8928 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 9.8% of its execution time.

The maximum possible CAN2.0B frames on a CAN bus is 7575 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 8.4% of its execution time.

#### 13.3.5.2. With a CRC communication driver configuration

With a CRC communication (eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_USE\_READ\_WRITE\_CRC), the time to send one message and 8-bytes of payload takes:

- Time for 1 frame:  $T_{CRCWrite2.0Frame} = T_{CRCRead4Bytes} + T_{CRCWrite16Bytes} + T_{CRCWrite1Bytes}$  (3.7)

- Minimum time:  $T_{CRCWrite2.0FrameMin} = T_{CRCRead4BytesMin} + T_{CRCWrite16BytesMin} + T_{CRCWrite1BytesMin}$  (3.8)

The minimum possible time to send a CAN 2.0 frame with 8-bytes of payload and a 20MHz SPI clock. For this, use the formula (3.8):

$$\begin{aligned} T_{MinWrite2.0Frame8BytesTime} &= \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (5 + 4) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (5 + 16) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (5 + 1) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 73 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 169 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 49 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) \\ &= (25ns + 73 \times 50ns) + (25ns + 169 \times 50ns) + (25ns + 49 \times 50ns) = 3675ns + 8475ns + 2475ns \\ &= 14625ns = 14.625\mu s \end{aligned}$$

This means 68376 frames per second.

The maximum possible CAN2.0A frames on a CAN bus is 8928 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 13.1% of its execution time.

The maximum possible CAN2.0B frames on a CAN bus is 7575 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 11.1% of its execution time.

### 13.3.5.3. With a Safe Write communication driver configuration

With a CRC communication (eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_USE\_SAFE\_WRITE), the time to send one message and 8-bytes of payload takes:

- Time for 1 frame:  $T_{SafeWrite2.0Frame} = T_{CRCRead4Bytes} + T_{SafeWrite16Bytes} + T_{SafeWrite1Bytes}$  (3.9)

- Minimum time:  $T_{SafeWrite2.0FrameMin} = T_{CRCRead4BytesMin} + T_{SafeWrite16BytesMin} + T_{SafeWrite1BytesMin}$  (3.10)

The minimum possible time to send a CAN 2.0 frame with 8-bytes of payload and a 20MHz SPI clock. For this, use the formula (3.10):

$$\begin{aligned} T_{MinWrite2.0Frame8BytesTime} &= \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (5 + 4) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) + \frac{16}{4} \times \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (4 + 4) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (4 + 1) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 73 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) + 4 \times \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 65 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 41 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) \\ &= (25ns + 73 \times 50ns) + 4 \times (25ns + 65 \times 50ns) + (25ns + 41 \times 50ns) = 3675ns + 13100ns + 2075ns \\ &= 18850ns = 18.85\mu s \end{aligned}$$

This means 53050 frames per second.

The maximum possible CAN2.0A frames on a CAN bus is 8928 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 16.8% of its execution time.

The maximum possible CAN2.0B frames on a CAN bus is 7575 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 14.3% of its execution time.

### 13.3.6. Time to get a full CAN-FD frame

For this, there is some checks to do before retrieving the frame like the message address in RAM who takes a read of 4-byte SFR. And after, get the frame who takes 8 bytes plus 64 bytes for the payload plus 4 bytes for the time stamp if stored by the FIFO to retrieve from RAM. And to finish, update the tail of the FIFO who takes 1-byte SFR to write. These actions are mandatory for the driver for each message. If the application does not use the Rx interrupt pin (INT1), it takes 1-byte SFR more.

If there are more than one FIFO, it takes more data to read to get the list where a message is available.

#### 13.3.6.1. With a Normal driver configuration

With a normal driver communication (eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_NORMAL\_USE), the time to get one message with TimeStamp and 64-bytes of payload takes:

$$\text{Time for 1 frame + TS: } T_{\text{ReadFDFrame+TS}} = T_{\text{Read4Bytes}} + T_{\text{Read76Bytes}} + T_{\text{Write1Bytes}} \quad (3.11)$$

$$\text{Minimum time: } T_{\text{ReadFDFrame+TSMin}} = T_{\text{Read4BytesMin}} + T_{\text{Read76BytesMin}} + T_{\text{Write1BytesMin}} \quad (3.12)$$

The minimum possible time to get a CAN-FD frame with 64-bytes of payload + TimeStamp and a 20MHz SPI clock. For this, use the formula (3.12):

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\text{MinRead2FDFrame64BytesWithTimeStampTime}} &= \left( \frac{T_{\text{SCK}}}{2} + (2 + 4) \times 8T_{\text{SCK}} + T_{\text{SCK}} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{\text{SCK}}}{2} + (2 + 76) \times 8T_{\text{SCK}} + T_{\text{SCK}} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{\text{SCK}}}{2} + (2 + 1) \times 8T_{\text{SCK}} + T_{\text{SCK}} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20\text{MHz}}}{2} + 49 \times \frac{1}{20\text{MHz}} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20\text{MHz}}}{2} + 625 \times \frac{1}{20\text{MHz}} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20\text{MHz}}}{2} + 25 \times \frac{1}{20\text{MHz}} \right) \\ &= (25\text{ns} + 49 \times 50\text{ns}) + (25\text{ns} + 625 \times 50\text{ns}) + (25\text{ns} + 25 \times 50\text{ns}) = 2475\text{ns} + 31225\text{ns} + 1275\text{ns} \\ &= 34975\text{ns} = 34.975\mu\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

This means 28591 frames per second.

The maximum possible frames on a Base CAN-FD bus is 10230 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 35.8% of its execution time.

The maximum possible frames on an Extended CAN-FD bus is 8565 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 30.0% of its execution time.

#### 13.3.6.2. With a CRC communication driver configuration

With a CRC communication (eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_USE\_READ\_WRITE\_CRC), the time to get one message with TimeStamp and 64-bytes of payload takes:

$$\text{Time for 1 frame + TS: } T_{\text{CRCReadFDFrame+TS}} = T_{\text{CRCRead4Bytes}} + T_{\text{CRCRead76Bytes}} + T_{\text{CRCWrite1Bytes}} \quad (3.13)$$

$$\text{Minimum time: } T_{\text{CRCReadFDFrame+TSMin}} = T_{\text{CRCRead4BytesMin}} + T_{\text{CRCRead76BytesMin}} + T_{\text{CRCWrite1BytesMin}} \quad (3.14)$$

The minimum possible time to get a CAN-FD frame with 64-bytes of payload + TimeStamp and a 20MHz SPI clock. For this, use the formula (3.14):

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\text{MinRead2.0Frame64BytesWithTimeStampTime}} &= \left( \frac{T_{\text{SCK}}}{2} + (5 + 4) \times 8T_{\text{SCK}} + T_{\text{SCK}} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{\text{SCK}}}{2} + (5 + 76) \times 8T_{\text{SCK}} + T_{\text{SCK}} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{\text{SCK}}}{2} + (5 + 1) \times 8T_{\text{SCK}} + T_{\text{SCK}} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20\text{MHz}}}{2} + 73 \times \frac{1}{20\text{MHz}} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20\text{MHz}}}{2} + 649 \times \frac{1}{20\text{MHz}} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20\text{MHz}}}{2} + 49 \times \frac{1}{20\text{MHz}} \right) \\ &= (25\text{ns} + 73 \times 50\text{ns}) + (25\text{ns} + 649 \times 50\text{ns}) + (25\text{ns} + 49 \times 50\text{ns}) = 3675\text{ns} + 32475\text{ns} + 2475\text{ns} \\ &= 38625\text{ns} = 38.625\mu\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

This means 25889 frames per second.

The maximum possible frames on a Base CAN-FD bus is 10230 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 39.5% of its execution time.

The maximum possible frames on an Extended CAN-FD bus is 8565 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 33.1% of its execution time.

### 13.3.7. Time to send a full CAN-FD frame

For this, there is some checks to do before sending the frame like the message address in RAM who takes a read of 4-byte SFR. And after, send of the frame who takes 8 bytes plus 64 bytes for the payload to send to RAM. And to finish, update the head of the FIFO who takes 1-byte SFR to write. These actions are mandatory for the driver for each message. If the application does not use the Tx interrupt pin (INT0), it takes 1-byte SFR more.

If there are more than one FIFO, it takes more data to read to get the list where a message room is available.

#### 13.3.7.1. With a Normal driver configuration

With a normal driver communication (eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_NORMAL\_USE), the time to send one message and 64-bytes of payload takes:

- Time for 1 frame:  $T_{WriteFDFrame} = T_{Read4Bytes} + T_{Write72Bytes} + T_{Write1Bytes}$  (3.15)

- Minimum time:  $T_{WriteFDFrameMin} = T_{Read4BytesMin} + T_{Write72BytesMin} + T_{Write1BytesMin}$  (3.16)

The minimum possible time to send a CAN-FD frame with 64-bytes of payload and a 20MHz SPI clock. For this, use the formula (3.16):

$$\begin{aligned} T_{MinWriteFDFrame64BytesTime} &= \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (2 + 4) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (2 + 72) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (2 + 1) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 49 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 593 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 25 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) \\ &= (25ns + 49 \times 50ns) + (25ns + 593 \times 50ns) + (25ns + 25 \times 50ns) = 2475ns + 29625ns + 1275ns \\ &= 33375ns = 33.375\mu s \end{aligned}$$

This means 29962 frames per second.

The maximum possible frames on a Base CAN-FD bus is 10230 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 34.1% of its execution time.

The maximum possible frames on an Extended CAN-FD bus is 8565 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 28.6% of its execution time.

#### 13.3.7.2. With a CRC communication driver configuration

With a CRC communication (eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_USE\_READ\_WRITE\_CRC), the time to send one message and 64-bytes of payload takes:

- Time for 1 frame:  $T_{CRCWriteFDFrame} = T_{CRCRead4Bytes} + T_{CRCWrite72Bytes} + T_{CRCWrite1Bytes}$  (3.17)

- Minimum time:  $T_{CRCWriteFDFrameMin} = T_{CRCRead4BytesMin} + T_{CRCWrite72BytesMin} + T_{CRCWrite1BytesMin}$  (3.18)

The minimum possible time to send a CAN-FD frame with 64-bytes of payload and a 20MHz SPI clock. For this, use the formula (3.18):

$$\begin{aligned} T_{MinWriteFDFrame64BytesTime} &= \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (5 + 4) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (5 + 72) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (5 + 1) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 73 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 617 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 49 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) \\ &= (25ns + 73 \times 50ns) + (25ns + 617 \times 50ns) + (25ns + 49 \times 50ns) = 3675ns + 30875ns + 2475ns \\ &= 37025ns = 37.025\mu s \end{aligned}$$

This means 27008 frames per second.

The maximum possible frames on a Base CAN-FD bus is 10230 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 37.9% of its execution time.

The maximum possible frames on an Extended CAN-FD bus is 8565 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 31.7% of its execution time.



### 13.3.7.3. With a Safe Write communication driver configuration

With a CRC communication (eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig::MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_USE\_SAFE\_WRITE), the time to send one message and 64-bytes of payload takes:

- Time for 1 frame:  $T_{SafeWriteFDFrame} = T_{CRCRead4Bytes} + T_{SafeWrite72Bytes} + T_{SafeWrite1Bytes}$  (3.19)

- Minimum time:  $T_{SafeWriteFDFrameMin} = T_{CRCRead4BytesMin} + T_{SafeWrite72BytesMin} + T_{SafeWrite1BytesMin}$  (3.20)

The minimum possible time to send a CAN-FD frame with 64-bytes of payload and a 20MHz SPI clock. For this, use the formula (3.20):

$$\begin{aligned} T_{MinWriteFDFrame64BytesTime} &= \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (5 + 4) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) + \frac{72}{4} \times \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (4 + 4) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) + \left( \frac{T_{SCK}}{2} + (4 + 1) \times 8T_{SCK} + T_{SCK} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 73 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) + 18 \times \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 65 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{20MHz}}{2} + 41 \times \frac{1}{20MHz} \right) \\ &= (25ns + 73 \times 50ns) + 18 \times (25ns + 65 \times 50ns) + (25ns + 41 \times 50ns) = 3675ns + 58950ns + 2075ns \\ &= 64700ns = 64.7\mu s \end{aligned}$$

This means 15455 frames per second.

The maximum possible frames on a Base CAN-FD bus is 10230 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 66.2% of its execution time.

The maximum possible frames on an Extended CAN-FD bus is 8565 frames which means at full capability, the MCU will be blocked at maximum approximatively 55.4% of its execution time.

This means that if you want to use more than one device which sends continuously FD frames on separates buses, you need an Asynchronous system with DMA and as many SPI buses as device.



## 14. CONFIGURATION STRUCTURES

### 14.1. Device object structure

The MCP251XFD device object structure contains all information that is mandatory to work with a device. It is always the first parameter of each functions of the driver.

Source code:

```
typedef struct MCP251XFD MCP251XFD;
typedef uint8_t DriverInternal;

struct MCP251XFD
{
    void *UserDriverData;

    /*--- Driver configuration ---*/
    eMCP251XFD_DriverConfig DriverConfig;
    TMCP251XFDDriverInternal InternalConfig;

    /*--- IO configuration ---*/
    uint8_t GPIOsOutState;

    /*--- Interface driver call functions ---*/
    uint8_t SPI_ChipSelect;
    void *InterfaceDevice;
    MCP251XFD_SPIInit_Func fnSPI_Init;
    MCP251XFD_SPITransfer_Func fnSPI_Transfer;

    /*--- Time call function ---*/
    GetCurrentTms_Func fnGetCurrentTms;

    /*--- CRC16-CMS call function ---*/
    ComputeCRC16_Func fnComputeCRC16;

    /*--- Interface clocks ---*/
    uint32_t SPIClockSpeed;
};
```

#### 14.1.1. Data fields

##### **`void *UserDriverData`**

Optional, can be used to store driver data related to the project and the device or NULL. This field is not used or modified by the driver.

##### **`eMCP251XFD_DriverConfig DriverConfig`**

This is the driver's configuration. Configuration can be OR'ed. See type enum for the possible configurations.

##### **Type**

enum `eMCP251XFD_DriverConfig`

##### **Initial value / default**

`MCP251XFD_DRIVER_NORMAL_USE`

##### **`TMCP251XFDDriverInternal InternalConfig`**

This is the internal driver configuration. The user should not change the value, only the driver can change values. The value is changed following driver usage.

##### **Type**

typedef `uint8_t` `TMCP251XFDDriverInternal`

##### **Initial value / default**

Regardless of the value set when filling the struct, the value will be modify at device initialization when using the function `Init_MCP251XFD()`

### **`uint8_t GPIOsOutState`**

This is the current GPIO output state. By checking this value, you can know the latest status set.

#### **Initial value / default**

The value indicate when filling the structure set the output state of the pin GPIO0 and GPIO1 when put in output at initialization when using `Init_MCP251XFD()`.

### **`uint8_t SPI_ChipSelect`**

This is the Chip Select index that will be set at the call of a transfer.

### **`void *InterfaceDevice`**

This is the pointer that will be in the first parameter of all interface call functions.

### **`MCP251XFD_SPIInit_Func fnSPI_Init`**

This function will be called at driver initialization to configure the interface driver SPI.

#### **Type**

```
typedef eERRORRESULT (*MCP251XFD_SPIInit_Func)(MCP251XFD *, void *, uint8_t, const uint32_t)
```

#### **Initial value / default**

This function must point to a function else a `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` is returned by the function `Init_MCP251XFD()`.

### **`MCP251XFD_SPITransfer_Func fnSPI_Transfer`**

This function will be called at driver read/write data from/to the interface driver. It cannot point to NULL.

#### **Type**

```
typedef eERRORRESULT (*MCP251XFD_SPITransfer_Func)(MCP251XFD *, uint8_t, uint8_t *, uint8_t *, size_t)
```

#### **Initial value / default**

This function must point to a function else an `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` is returned when using a function that require to communicate with the device.

### **`GetCurrentms_Func fnGetCurrentms`**

This function will be called when the driver needs to get current millisecond. Some functions need a timeout, without, they can be stuck forever.

#### **Type**

```
typedef uint32_t (*GetCurrentms_Func)(void)
```

#### **Initial value / default**

This function has to point to a function else an `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` is returned by the functions `Init_MCP251XFD()`, `MCP251XFD_WaitOperationModeChange()`, `MCP251XFD_ResetFIFO()` or `MCP251XFD_ResetDevice()`.

### **`ComputeCRC16_Func fnComputeCRC16`**

This function will be called when a CRC16-CMS computation is needed (`MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_READ_WRITE_CRC` or `MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_SAFE_WRITE` flags set in the field `MCP251XFD::DriverConfig`). In normal mode, this can point to NULL.

#### **Type**

```
typedef uint16_t (*ComputeCRC16_Func)(const uint8_t *, size_t)
```

#### **Initial value / default**

This function has to point to a function in case of using else an `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` is returned by the functions `Init_MCP251XFD()`, `MCP251XFD_WaitOperationModeChange()`, `MCP251XFD_ResetFIFO()` or `MCP251XFD_ResetDevice()`.

### **`uint32_t SPIClockSpeed`**

This is the SPI nominal clock speed in Hertz. This value cannot be higher than device SYSCLK divide by 2.

### 14.1.2.Enumerators

**enum eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig**

**typedef eMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig setMCP251XFD\_DriverConfig**

Driver configurations, parameters can be OR'ed. MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_USE\_READ\_WRITE\_CRC will always replace MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_NORMAL\_USE when communicating with the device. MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_USE\_SAFE\_WRITE will always replace MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_NORMAL\_USE and MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_USE\_READ\_WRITE\_CRC when communicating with the device in case of a write.

#### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_DRIVER_NORMAL_USE	0x00	Use the driver with no special verifications, just settings verifications (usually the fastest mode)
MCP251XFD_DRIVER_SAFE_RESET	0x01	Set Configuration mode first and next send a Reset command with a SPI clock at 1MHz max (MCP251XFD_OSCFREQ_MIN div by 2)
MCP251XFD_DRIVER_ENABLE_ECC	0x02	Enable the ECC just before the RAM initialization and activate ECCCON_SECIE and ECCCON_DEDIE interrupt flags
MCP251XFD_DRIVER_INIT_CHECK_RAM	0x04	Check RAM at initialization by writing some data and checking them on all the RAM range (slower at initialization, take a long time)
MCP251XFD_DRIVER_INIT_SET_RAM_AT_0	0x08	Set all bytes of the RAM to 0x00 (slower at initialization)
MCP251XFD_DRIVER_CLEAR_BUFFER_BEFORE_READ	0x10	This send 0x00 byte while reading SPI interface, mainly for cybersecurity purpose (little bit slower)
MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_READ_WRITE_CRC	0x20	Use CRC with all commands and data going to and from the controller (add 3 more bytes to each transaction, 2 for CRC + 1 for length)
MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_SAFE_WRITE	0x40	Each SFR write or memory write is sent one at a time (slower but send only the 2 bytes for CRC)

### 14.1.3.TMCP251XFDDriverInternal type and InternalConfig variable

Warning: This variable should never be changed by the application.

This variable is used by the driver to estimate the state of the device. This save some unnecessary transfer communications and some information that is impossible to retrieve directly from device.

For information, the TMCP251XFDDriverInternal type is defined from a uint8\_t and is constituted as this C1.LDSS where:

C	'0' → CAN2.0 '1' → CAN-FD (set by using the define MCP251XFD_CANFD_ENABLED)
1	'0' → Do not use RRS as SID11 '1' → Use RRS as SID11 (set by using the enum eMCP251XFD_CANCtrlFlags::CANFD_USE_RRS_BIT_AS_SID11)
.	Not used
L	'0' → LowPower mode disable '1' → LowPower mode enable (set by using the define MCP251XFD_SFR_OSC8_LPMEN)
D	'0' → MCP2517FD (enum eMCP251XFD_Devices::MCP2517FD) '1' → MCP2518FD (enum eMCP251XFD_Devices::MCP2518FD)
S	'00' → Sleep not configured (enum eMCP251XFD_PowerStates::MCP251XFD_DEVICE_SLEEP_NOT_CONFIGURED) '01' → Normal power (enum eMCP251XFD_PowerStates::MCP251XFD_DEVICE_NORMAL_POWER_STATE) '10' → Sleep state (enum eMCP251XFD_PowerStates::MCP251XFD_DEVICE_SLEEP_STATE) '11' → LowPower Sleep state (enum eMCP251XFD_PowerStates::MCP251XFD_DEVICE_LOWPOWER_SLEEP_STATE)

#### 14.1.4.Driver interface handle functions

```
eERRORRESULT (*MCP251XFD_SPIInit_Func)(  
    void *pIntDev,  
    uint8_t chipSelect  
    const uint32_t sckFreq)
```

Function for interface driver initialization of the MCP251XFD. This function will be called at driver initialization to configure the interface driver.

##### Parameters

Input	*pIntDev	Is the MCP251XFD.InterfaceDevice of the device that call the interface initialization
Input	chipSelect	Is the Chip Select index to use for the SPI initialization
Input	sckFreq	Is the SCK frequency in Hz to set at the interface initialization

##### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator dependent of how the return error is implemented by the user. It is recommended, during the implement of the pointer interface function, to return only `ERR_SPI_PARAMETER_ERROR`, `ERR_SPI_COMM_ERROR`, `ERR_SPI_CONFIG_ERROR`, or `ERR_SPI_TIMEOUT` when there is an error and `ERR_OK` when all went fine.

```
eERRORRESULT (*MCP251XFD_SPITransfer_Func)(  
    void *pIntDev,  
    uint8_t chipSelect,  
    uint8_t *txData,  
    uint8_t *rxData,  
    size_t size)
```

Function for interface transfer of the MCP251XFD. This function will be called at driver read/write data from/to the interface driver.

##### Parameters

Input	*pIntDev	Is the MCP251XFD.InterfaceDevice of the device that call the data transfer
Input	chipSelect	Is the Chip Select index to use for the SPI transfer
Input	*txData	Is the data to send through the interface
Output	*rxData	Is where the data received through the interface will be stored. This parameter can be nulled by the driver if no received data is expected
Input	size	Is the size of the data to send and receive through the interface

##### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator dependent of how the return error is implemented by the user. It is recommended, during the implement of the pointer interface function, to return only `ERR_SPI_PARAMETER_ERROR`, `ERR_SPI_COMM_ERROR`, `ERR_SPI_CONFIG_ERROR`, or `ERR_SPI_TIMEOUT` when there is an error and `ERR_OK` when all went fine.

```
uint32_t (*GetCurrentTms_Func)(void)
```

Function that give the current millisecond of the system to the driver. This function will be called when the driver needs to get current millisecond.

##### Return

Returns the current millisecond of the system

```
uint16_t (*ComputeCRC16_Func)(  
    const uint8_t* data,  
    size_t size)
```

Function that compute CRC16-CMS for the driver. This function will be called when a CRC16-CMS computation is needed (`MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_READ_WRITE_CRC` or `MCP251XFD_DRIVER_USE_SAFE_WRITE` flags set in the field `MCP251XFD::DriverConfig`). In normal mode, this can point to NULL.

##### Parameters

Input	*data	Is the byte steam of data to compute
Input	size	Is the size of the byte stream

##### Return

Returns the result of the CRC16-CMS computation

## 14.2. Controller and CAN configuration structure

The MCP251XFD configuration structure contains all information to configure most of the controller and CAN controller of the device at initialization. This structure is used once, when using `Init_MCP251XFD()` function.

Source code:

```
typedef struct MCP251XFD_Config
{
    //--- Controller clocks ---
    uint32_t XtalFreq;
    uint32_t OscFreq;
    eMCP251XFD_CLKINTtoSYSCLK SysclkConfig;
    eMCP251XFD_CLKODIV ClkoPinConfig;
    uint32_t *SYSCLK_Result;

    //--- CAN configuration ---
    uint32_t NominalBitrate;
    uint32_t DataBitrate;
    MCP251XFD_BitTimeStats *BitTimeStats;
    eMCP251XFD_Bandwidth Bandwidth;
    setMCP251XFD_CANCtrlFlags ControlFlags;

    //--- GPIOs and Interrupts pins ---
    eMCP251XFD_GPIO0Mode GPIO0PinMode;
    eMCP251XFD_GPIO1Mode GPIO1PinMode;
    eMCP251XFD_OutMode INTsOutMode;
    eMCP251XFD_OutMode TXCANOutMode;

    //--- Interrupts ---
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptEvents SysInterruptFlags;
} MCP251XFD_Config;
```

### 14.2.1. Data fields

#### **`uint32_t XtalFreq`**

Component CLKIN Xtal/Resonator frequency (min 4MHz, max 40MHz). Set it to 0 if oscillator is used.

#### **`uint32_t OscFreq`**

Component CLKIN oscillator frequency (min 2MHz, max 40MHz). Set it to 0 if Xtal/Resonator is used.

#### **`eMCP251XFD_CLKINTtoSYSCLK SysclkConfig`**

Factor of frequency for the SYSCLK.  $SYSCLK = CLKIN \times SysclkConfig$  where CLKIN is XtalFreq or OscFreq.

Type

enum `eMCP251XFD_SCLKDIV`

#### **`eMCP251XFD_CLKODIV ClkoPinConfig`**

Configure the CLKO pin (SCLK div by 1, 2, 4, 10 or Start Of Frame).

Type

enum `eMCP251XFD_CLKODIV`

Initial value / default

`MCP251XFD_CLKO_DivBy10`

#### **`uint32_t *SYSCLK_Result`**

This is the SYSCLK of the component after configuration (can be NULL if the internal SYSCLK of the component do not have to be known). If not NULL, this pointed variable is filled by the `Init_MCP251XFD()` following XtalFreq or OscFreq and Use10xPLL.

#### **`uint32_t NominalBitrate`**

Speed of the Frame description and arbitration.

#### **`uint32_t DataBitrate`**

Speed of all the data bytes of the frame (if CAN2.0 only mode, set to value `MCP251XFD_NO_CANFD`).

### **MCP251XFD\_BitTimeStats \*BitTimeStats**

Point to a Bit Time stat structure (set to NULL if no statistics are necessary). If not NULL, this pointed variable is filled with the result of the MCP251XFD\_Config::NormalBtrrate and MCP251XFD\_Config::DataBtrrate computation and result calculus.

#### **Type**

struct `MCP251XFD_BitTimeStats`

### **eMCP251XFD\_Bandwidth Bandwidth**

Transmit Bandwidth Sharing, this is the delay between two consecutive transmissions (in arbitration bit times) for the CiCON.TXBWS register.

#### **Type**

enum `eMCP251XFD_Bandwidth`

#### **Initial value / default**

MCP251XFD\_NO\_DELAY

### **setMCP251XFD\_CANCtrlFlags ControlFlags**

Set of CAN control flags to configure the CAN controller. Configuration can be OR'ed.

#### **Type**

Set of enum `setMCP251XFD_CANCtrlFlags`

#### **Initial value / default**

MCP251XFD\_CAN\_RESTRICTED\_MODE\_ON\_ERROR | MCP251XFD\_CAN\_ESI\_REFLECTS\_ERROR\_STATUS |  
MCP251XFD\_CAN\_UNLIMITED\_RETRANS\_ATTEMPTS | MCP251XFD\_CANFD\_BITRATE\_SWITCHING\_ENABLE |  
MCP251XFD\_CAN\_PROTOCOL\_EXEPT\_ENTER\_INTEGRA | MCP251XFD\_CANFD\_USE\_NONISO\_CRC |  
MCP251XFD\_CANFD\_DONT\_USE\_RRS\_BIT\_AS\_SID11

### **eMCP251XFD\_GPIO0Mode GPIO0PinMode**

Startup INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY pins mode (INT0 => Interrupt for TX).

#### **Type**

enum `eMCP251XFD_GPIO0Mode`

### **eMCP251XFD\_GPIO1Mode GPIO1PinMode**

Startup INT1/GPIO1 pins mode (INT1 => Interrupt for RX).

#### **Type**

enum `eMCP251XFD_GPIO1Mode`

### **eMCP251XFD\_OutMode INTsOutMode**

Define the output type of all interrupt pins (INT, INT0 and INT1).

#### **Type**

enum `eMCP251XFD_OutMode`

### **eMCP251XFD\_OutMode TXCANOutMode**

Define the output type of the TXCAN pin.

#### **Type**

enum `eMCP251XFD_OutMode`

### **setMCP251XFD\_InterruptEvents SysInterruptFlags**

Set of system interrupt flags to enable. Configuration can be OR'ed.

#### **Type**

enum `setMCP251XFD_InterruptEvents`

### 14.2.2. Enumerators

#### enum eMCP251XFD\_CLKINToSYCLK

Xtal/Oscillator (CLKIN) multiplier/divisor to SYCLK.

##### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_SYCLK_IS_CLKIN	SYCLK is CLKIN (no PLL, SCLK divide by 1). For CLKIN at 20MHz or 40MHz
MCP251XFD_SYCLK_IS_CLKIN_DIV_2	SYCLK is CLKIN divide by 2 (no PLL, SCLK divide by 2). For CLKIN at 20MHz or 40MHz
MCP251XFD_SYCLK_IS_CLKIN_MUL_5	SYCLK is CLKIN multiply by 5 (PLL enable, SCLK divide by 2). For CLKIN at 2MHz or 4MHz
MCP251XFD_SYCLK_IS_CLKIN_MUL_10	SYCLK is CLKIN multiply by 10 (PLL enable, SCLK divide by 1). For CLKIN at 2MHz or 4MHz

#### enum eMCP251XFD\_CLKODIV

Clock Output Divisor for the OSC.CLKODIV register and IOCON.SOF configuration.

##### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_CLKO_DivBy1	0b000	Clock Output Divisor by 1
MCP251XFD_CLKO_DivBy2	0b001	Clock Output Divisor by 2
MCP251XFD_CLKO_DivBy4	0b010	Clock Output Divisor by 4
MCP251XFD_CLKO_DivBy10	0b011	Clock Output Divisor by 10 (default)
MCP251XFD_CLKO_SOF	0b111	CLKO pin output Start Of Frame (Not configured in the OSC.CLKODIV register)

#### enum eMCP251XFD\_Bandwidth

CAN Controller Transmit Bandwidth Sharing bits for the CICON.TXBWS register. Delay between two consecutive transmissions (in arbitration bit times).

##### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_NO_DELAY	0b0000	No delay (default)
MCP251XFD_DELAY_2BIT_TIMES	0b0001	Delay 2 arbitration bit times
MCP251XFD_DELAY_4BIT_TIMES	0b0010	Delay 4 arbitration bit times
MCP251XFD_DELAY_8BIT_TIMES	0b0011	Delay 8 arbitration bit times
MCP251XFD_DELAY_16BIT_TIMES	0b0100	Delay 16 arbitration bit times
MCP251XFD_DELAY_32BIT_TIMES	0b0101	Delay 32 arbitration bit times
MCP251XFD_DELAY_64BIT_TIMES	0b0110	Delay 64 arbitration bit times
MCP251XFD_DELAY_128BIT_TIMES	0b0111	Delay 128 arbitration bit times
MCP251XFD_DELAY_256BIT_TIMES	0b1000	Delay 256 arbitration bit times
MCP251XFD_DELAY_512BIT_TIMES	0b1001	Delay 512 arbitration bit times
MCP251XFD_DELAY_1024BIT_TIMES	0b1010	Delay 1024 arbitration bit times
MCP251XFD_DELAY_2048BIT_TIMES	0b1011	Delay 2048 arbitration bit times
MCP251XFD_DELAY_4096BIT_TIMES	0b1100	Delay 4096 arbitration bit times

#### enum eMCP251XFD\_GPIO0Mode

INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY configuration for the IOCON register.

##### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_INT0_TX	0b00	INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY pin as TX Interrupt output (active low)
MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_GPIO0_IN	0b01	INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY pin as GPIO input
MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_GPIO0_OUT	0b10	INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY pin as GPIO output
MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_XSTBY	0b11	INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY pin as Transceiver Standby output

#### enum eMCP251XFD\_GPIO1Mode

INT1/GPIO1 configuration for the IOCON register.

##### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_INT1_RX	0b00	INT1/GPIO1 pin as RX Interrupt output (active low)
MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_GPIO1_IN	0b01	INT1/GPIO1 pin as GPIO input
MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_GPIO1_OUT	0b10	INT1/GPIO1 pin as GPIO output



### enum eMCP251XFD\_OutMode

Output configuration for the IOCON.INTOD and the IOCON.TXCANOD register.

#### Enumerator

<i>MCP251XFD_PINS_PUSH_PULL_OUT</i>	<b>0b0</b>	Pin with Push/Pull output
<i>MCP251XFD_PINS_OPENDRAIN_OUT</i>	<b>0b1</b>	Pin with Open Drain output

### enum eMCP251XFD\_CANCtrlFlags

#### typedef eMCP251XFD\_CANCtrlFlags setMCP251XFD\_CANCtrlFlags

CAN control configuration flags. Configuration can be OR'ed.

#### Enumerator

<i>MCP251XFD_CAN_RESTRICTED_MODE_ON_ERROR</i>	<b>0x00</b>	Transition to Restricted Operation Mode on system error
<i>MCP251XFD_CAN_LISTEN_ONLY_MODE_ON_ERROR</i>	<b>0x01</b>	Transition to Listen Only Mode on system error
<i>MCP251XFD_CAN_ESI_REFLECTS_ERROR_STATUS</i>	<b>0x00</b>	ESI reflects error status of CAN controller
<i>MCP251XFD_CAN_GATEWAY_MODE_ESI_RECESSIVE</i>	<b>0x02</b>	Transmit ESI in Gateway Mode, ESI is transmitted recessive when ESI of message is high or CAN controller error passive
<i>MCP251XFD_CAN_UNLIMITED_RETRANS_ATTEMPTS</i>	<b>0x00</b>	Unlimited number of retransmission attempts, MCP251XFD_FIFO.Attempts (CiFIFOCONm.TXAT) will be ignored
<i>MCP251XFD_CAN_RESTRICTED_RETRANS_ATTEMPTS</i>	<b>0x04</b>	Restricted retransmission attempts, MCP251XFD_FIFO.Attempts (CiFIFOCONm.TXAT) is used
<i>MCP251XFD_CANFD_BITRATE_SWITCHING_ENABLE</i>	<b>0x00</b>	Bit Rate Switching is Enabled, Bit Rate Switching depends on BRS in the Transmit Message Object
<i>MCP251XFD_CANFD_BITRATE_SWITCHING_DISABLE</i>	<b>0x08</b>	Bit Rate Switching is Disabled, regardless of BRS in the Transmit Message Object
<i>MCP251XFD_CAN_PROTOCOL_EXEPT_ENTER_INTEGRA</i>	<b>0x00</b>	If a Protocol Exception is detected, the CAN FD Controller Module will enter Bus Integrating state. A recessive "res bit" following a recessive FDF bit is called a Protocol Exception
<i>MCP251XFD_CAN_PROTOCOL_EXEPT_AS_FORM_ERROR</i>	<b>0x10</b>	Protocol Exception is treated as a Form Error. A recessive "res bit" following a recessive FDF bit is called a Protocol Exception
<i>MCP251XFD_CANFD_USE_NONISO_CRC</i>	<b>0x00</b>	Do NOT include Stuff Bit Count in CRC Field and use CRC Initialization Vector with all zeros
<i>MCP251XFD_CANFD_USE_ISO_CRC</i>	<b>0x20</b>	Include Stuff Bit Count in CRC Field and use Non-Zero CRC Initialization Vector according to ISO 11898-1:2015
<i>MCP251XFD_CANFD_DONT_USE_RRS_BIT_AS_SID11</i>	<b>0x00</b>	Do not use RRS; SID<10:0> according to ISO 11898-1:2015
<i>MCP251XFD_CANFD_USE_RRS_BIT_AS_SID11</i>	<b>0x40</b>	RRS is used as SID11 in CAN FD base format messages: SID<11:0> = {SID<10:0>, SID11}

### enum eMCP251XFD\_InterruptEvents

#### typedef eMCP251XFD\_InterruptEvents setMCP251XFD\_InterruptEvents

Interrupt Events, can be OR'ed.

#### Enumerator

<i>MCP251XFD_INT_NO_EVENT</i>	<b>0x0000</b>	No interrupt events
<i>MCP251XFD_INT_TX_EVENT</i>	<b>0x0001</b>	Transmit events. Equivalent to INTO
<i>MCP251XFD_INT_RX_EVENT</i>	<b>0x0002</b>	Receive events. Equivalent to INT1
<i>MCP251XFD_INT_TEF_EVENT</i>	<b>0x0010</b>	TEF events. Clearable in specific FIFO
<i>MCP251XFD_INT_TX_ATTEMPTS_EVENT</i>	<b>0x0400</b>	Transmit attempts events. Clearable in specific FIFO
<i>MCP251XFD_INT_RX_OVERFLOW_EVENT</i>	<b>0x0800</b>	Receive overflow events. Clearable in specific FIFO
<i>MCP251XFD_INT_TIME_BASE_COUNTER_EVENT</i>	<b>0x0004</b>	Time base counter events. Clearable in CiINT
<i>MCP251XFD_INT_OPERATION_MODE_CHANGE_EVENT</i>	<b>0x0008</b>	Operation mode change events. Clearable in CiINT



<i>MCP251XFD_INT_RAM_ECC_EVENT</i>	<b>0x0100</b>	ECC RAM events. Clearable in ECCSTA
<i>MCP251XFD_INT_SPI_CRC_EVENT</i>	<b>0x0200</b>	SPI CRC events. Clearable in CRC
<i>MCP251XFD_INT_SYSTEM_ERROR_EVENT</i>	<b>0x1000</b>	System error events. Clearable in CiINT
<i>MCP251XFD_INT_BUS_ERROR_EVENT</i>	<b>0x2000</b>	Bus error events. Clearable in CiINT
<i>MCP251XFD_INT_BUS_WAKEUP_EVENT</i>	<b>0x4000</b>	Bus wakeup events, only when sleeping. Clearable in CiINT
<i>MCP251XFD_INT_RX_INVALID_MESSAGE_EVENT</i>	<b>0x8000</b>	Invalid receipt message events. Clearable in CiINT
<i>MCP251XFD_INT_ENABLE_ALL_EVENTS</i>	<b>0xFF1F</b>	Enable all events

### 14.3. FIFO configuration structure

The MCP251XFD FIFO configuration structure contains all information to configure each FIFO of the device at initialization. This structure is used when using *MCP251XFD\_ConfigureFIFO()* and in case of configuration of one FIFO, an array of the struct can be used when using *MCP251XFD\_ConfigureFIFOList()* function.

Source code:

```
typedef struct MCP251XFD_FIFO
{
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO Name;

    /*--- FIFO Size ---*/
    eMCP251XFD_MessageDeep Size;
    eMCP251XFD_PayloadSize Payload;

    /*--- Configuration ---*/
    eMCP251XFD_SelTXRX Direction;
    eMCP251XFD_Attempts Attempts;
    eMCP251XFD_Priority Priority;
    eMCP251XFD_FIFOctrlFlags ControlFlags;
    eMCP251XFD_FIFOIntFlags InterruptFlags;

    /*--- FIFO RAM Infos ---*/
    MCP251XFD_RAMInfos *RAMInfos;
} MCP251XFD_FIFO;
```

#### 14.3.1. Data fields

##### *eMCP251XFD\_FIFO* Name

FIFO name (MCP251XFD\_TXQ, MCP251XFD\_FIFO1..31 or MCP251XFD\_TEF).

Type

enum *eMCP251XFD\_FIFO*

##### *eMCP251XFD\_MessageDeep* Size

FIFO Message size deep (1 to 32).

Type

enum *eMCP251XFD\_MessageDeep*

Initial value / default

MCP251XFD\_FIFO\_1\_MESSAGE\_DEEP

##### *eMCP251XFD\_PayloadSize* Payload

Message Payload Size (8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 32, 48 or 64 bytes).

Type

enum *eMCP251XFD\_PayloadSize*

Initial value / default

MCP251XFD\_PAYLOAD\_8BYTE

##### *eMCP251XFD\_SelTXRX* Direction

TX/RX FIFO Selection.

Type

enum *eMCP251XFD\_SelTXRX*

Initial value / default

MCP251XFD\_RECEIVE\_FIFO

### ***eMCP251XFD\_Attempts Attempts***

Retransmission Attempts. This feature is enabled when CiCON.RTXAT is set.

#### **Type**

enum `eMCP251XFD_Attempts`

#### **Initial value / default**

MCP251XFD\_UNLIMITED\_ATTEMPTS

### ***eMCP251XFD\_Priority Priority***

Message Transmit Priority ('0x00' = Lowest Message Priority and '0x1F' = Highest Message Priority).

#### **Type**

enum `eMCP251XFD_Priority`

#### **Initial value / default**

MCP251XFD\_MESSAGE\_TX\_PRIORITY1

### ***eMCP251XFD\_FIFOCtrlFlags ControlFlags***

FIFO control flags to configure the FIFO.

#### **Type**

enum `eMCP251XFD_FIFOCtrlFlags`

#### **Initial value / default**

MCP251XFD\_FIFO\_NO\_CONTROL\_FLAGS

### ***eMCP251XFD\_FIFOIntFlags InterruptFlags***

FIFO interrupt flags to configure interrupts of the FIFO.

#### **Type**

enum `eMCP251XFD_FIFOIntFlags`

#### **Initial value / default**

MCP251XFD\_FIFO\_NO\_INTERRUPT\_FLAGS

### ***MCP251XFD\_RAMInfos \*RAMInfos***

Point to a RAM Information's structure of the FIFO (set to NULL if no RAM use is necessary). If not NULL, this pointed variable is filled with the result of the RAM used and addresses of the FIFO.

#### **Type**

struct `MCP251XFD_RAMInfos`

## **14.3.2. Enumerators**

### ***enum eMCP251XFD\_FIFO***

Available FIFO list.

#### **Enumerator**

<code>MCP251XFD_TEF</code>	<b>-1</b>	TEF - Transmit Event FIFO
<code>MCP251XFD_TXQ</code>	<b>0</b>	TXQ - Transmit Queue
<code>MCP251XFD_FIFO1</code>	<b>1</b>	FIFO 1
...	...	...
<code>MCP251XFD_FIFO31</code>	<b>31</b>	FIFO 31
<code>MCP251XFD_NO_FIFO</code>	<b>32</b>	No FIFO code for FIFO status functions

### ***enum eMCP251XFD\_MessageDeep***

FIFO Size for the CiTEFCON.FSIZE, CiTXQCON.FSIZE and CiFIFOCONm.FSIZE.

#### **Enumerator**

<code>MCP251XFD_FIFO_1_MESSAGE_DEEP</code>	<b>-1</b>	FIFO is 1 Message deep
...	...	...
<code>MCP251XFD_FIFO_32_MESSAGE_DEEP</code>	<b>31</b>	FIFO is 32 Message deep

### enum eMCP251XFD\_Attempts

Retransmission Attempts for the CiTXQCON.TXAT and CiFIFOCONm.TXAT.

#### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_DISABLE_ATTEMPTS	0b00	Disable retransmission attempts
MCP251XFD_THREE_ATTEMPTS	0b01	Three retransmission attempts
MCP251XFD_UNLIMITED_ATTEMPTS	0b10	Unlimited number of retransmission attempts

### enum eMCP251XFD\_PayloadSize

Payload Size for the CiTXQCON.PLSIZE and CiFIFOCONm.PLSIZE.

#### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_8BYTE	0b000	Payload 8 data bytes
MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_12BYTE	0b001	Payload 12 data bytes
MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_16BYTE	0b010	Payload 16 data bytes
MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_20BYTE	0b011	Payload 20 data bytes
MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_24BYTE	0b100	Payload 24 data bytes
MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_32BYTE	0b101	Payload 32 data bytes
MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_48BYTE	0b110	Payload 48 data bytes
MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_64BYTE	0b111	Payload 64 data bytes

### enum eMCP251XFD\_SelTXRX

FIFO Direction for the CiFIFOCONm.TXEN.

#### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_RECEIVE_FIFO	0b0	Receive FIFO
MCP251XFD_TRANSMIT_FIFO	0b1	Transmit FIFO

### enum eMCP251XFD\_Priority

Message Transmit Priority for the CiTXQCON.TXPRI.

#### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_MESSAGE_TX_PRIORITY1	0x00	Message transmit priority 1 (Lowest)
...	...	...
MCP251XFD_MESSAGE_TX_PRIORITY32	0x1F	Message transmit priority 32 (Highest)

### enum eMCP251XFD\_FIFOctrlFlags

MCP251XFD FIFO configuration flags.

#### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_FIFO_NO_CONTROL_FLAGS	0x00	Set no control flags
MCP251XFD_FIFO_NO_RTR_RESPONSE	0x00	When a remote transmit is received, Transmit Request (TXREQ) of the FIFO will be unaffected
MCP251XFD_FIFO_AUTO_RTR_RESPONSE	0x40	When a remote transmit is received, Transmit Request (TXREQ) of the FIFO will be set
MCP251XFD_FIFO_NO_TIMESTAMP_ON_RX	0x00	Do not capture time stamp
MCP251XFD_FIFO_ADD_TIMESTAMP_ON_RX	0x20	Capture time stamp in received message object in RAM
MCP251XFD_FIFO_ADD_TIMESTAMP_ON_OBJ	0x20	Capture time stamp in objects in TEF

---

**enum eMCP251XFD\_FIFOIntFlags**

MCP251XFD FIFO interruption flags.

**Enumerator**

<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO_NO_INTERRUPT_FLAGS</i>	<b>0x00</b>	Set no interrupt flags
<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO_TX_ATTEMPTS_EXHAUSTED_INT</i>	<b>0x10</b>	Transmit Attempts Exhausted Interrupt Enable
<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO_OVERFLOW_INT</i>	<b>0x08</b>	Overflow Interrupt Enable (Not available on TXQ (FIFO0))
<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO_TRANSMIT_FIFO_EMPTY_INT</i>	<b>0x04</b>	Transmit FIFO Empty Interrupt Enable
<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO_TRANSMIT_FIFO_HALF_EMPTY_INT</i>	<b>0x02</b>	Transmit FIFO Half Empty Interrupt Enable (Not available on TXQ (FIFO0))
<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO_TRANSMIT_FIFO_NOT_FULL_INT</i>	<b>0x01</b>	Transmit FIFO Not Full Interrupt Enable
<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO_RECEIVE_FIFO_FULL_INT</i>	<b>0x04</b>	Receive FIFO Full Interrupt Enable
<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO_RECEIVE_FIFO_HALF_FULL_INT</i>	<b>0x02</b>	Receive FIFO Half Full Interrupt Enable
<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO_RECEIVE_FIFO_NOT_EMPTY_INT</i>	<b>0x01</b>	Receive FIFO Not Empty Interrupt Enable
<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO_EVENT_FIFO_FULL_INT</i>	<b>0x04</b>	Transmit Event FIFO Full Interrupt Enable
<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO_EVENT_FIFO_HALF_FULL_INT</i>	<b>0x02</b>	Transmit Event FIFO Half Full Interrupt Enable
<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO_EVENT_FIFO_NOT_EMPTY_INT</i>	<b>0x01</b>	Transmit Event FIFO Not Empty Interrupt Enable

## 14.4. Filter configuration structure

The MCP251XFD filter configuration structure contains all information to configure each filter of the device at initialization. This structure is used when using `MCP251XFD_ConfigureFilter()` and in case of configuration of one filter, an array of the struct can be used when using `MCP251XFD_ConfigureFilterList()` function.

Source code:

```
typedef struct MCP251XFD_Filter
{
    /*--- Configuration ---*/
    eMCP251XFD_Filter Filter;
    bool EnableFilter;
    eMCP251XFD_FilterMatch Match;
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO PointTo;

    /*--- Message Filter ---*/
    uint32_t AcceptanceID;
    uint32_t AcceptanceMask;
    bool ExtendedID;
} MCP251XFD_Filter;
```

### 14.4.1.Data fields

#### ***eMCP251XFD\_Filter Filter***

Filter to configure.

**Type**

enum `eMCP251XFD_Filter`

#### ***bool EnableFilter***

If 'true' it enables the filter else it disables the filter.

#### ***eMCP251XFD\_FilterMatch Match***

Filter match type of the frame (SID and/or EID).

**Type**

enum `eMCP251XFD_FilterMatch`

#### ***eMCP251XFD\_FIFO PointTo***

Message matching filter is stored in pointed FIFO name (FIFO1 to 31).

**Type**

enum `eMCP251XFD_FIFO`

#### ***uint32\_t AcceptanceID***

Message Filter Acceptance SID+(SID11 in FD mode)+EID.

#### ***uint32\_t AcceptanceMask***

Message Filter Mask SID+(SID11 in FD mode)+EID. Corresponding bits to AcceptanceID: '1': bit to filter ; '0' bit that do not care.

#### ***bool ExtendedID***

If 'true' it uses the extended ID else, it does not use the extended ID.

### 14.4.2.Enumerators

#### ***enum eMCP251XFD\_Filter***

Available Filter list.

**Enumerator**

<code>MCP251XFD_FILTER0</code>	<b>0</b>	Filter 0
...	...	...
<code>MCP251XFD_FILTER31</code>	<b>31</b>	Filter 31

---

#### **enum eMCP251XFD\_FilterMatch**

Filter match type.

##### **Enumerator**

<i>MCP251XFD_MATCH_ONLY_SID</i>	<b>0</b>	Match only messages with standard identifier (+SID11 in FD mode if configured)
<i>MCP251XFD_MATCH_ONLY_EID</i>	<b>1</b>	Match only messages with extended identifier
<i>MCP251XFD_MATCH_SID_EID</i>	<b>2</b>	Match both standard and extended message frames

#### **14.4.3. Defines**

#### **#define MCP251XFD\_ACCEPT\_ALL\_MESSAGES**

Indicate that the filter will accept all messages.

##### **Value**

0x00000000u

## 14.5. Bit Time Statistics structure

The MCP251XFD bit time statistics structure contains all information about the calculated bit time configuration regarding Nominal Bitrate and Data Bitrate of the device at initialization. This structure is filled by the function `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitrateStatistics()` when using `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitTimeConfiguration()` function. The calculus of bit time configuration is done when using `Init_MCP251XFD()` function.

Source code:

```
typedef struct MCP251XFD_BitTimeStats
{
    uint32_t NominalBitrate;
    uint32_t DataBitrate;
    uint32_t MaxBusLength;
    uint32_t NSamplePoint;
    uint32_t DSamplePoint;
    uint32_t OscTolC1;
    uint32_t OscTolC2;
    uint32_t OscTolC3;
    uint32_t OscTolC4;
    uint32_t OscTolC5;
    uint32_t OscTolerance;
} MCP251XFD_BitTimeStats;
```

### 14.5.1. Data fields

#### `uint32_t NominalBitrate`

This is the actual nominal bitrate with the current configuration after calculus of bit time configuration with `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitTimeConfiguration()` function.

#### `uint32_t DataBitrate`

This is the actual data bitrate with the current configuration after calculus of bit time configuration with `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitTimeConfiguration()` function.

#### `uint32_t MaxBusLength`

This is the maximum bus length according to parameters of the bit time configuration. This is calculated in the `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitrateStatistics()` function.

#### `uint32_t NSamplePoint`

Nominal Sample Point of the bit time configuration. This is calculated in the `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitrateStatistics()` function. Should be as close as possible to 80%.

#### `uint32_t DSamplePoint`

Data Sample Point of the bit time configuration. This is calculated in the `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitrateStatistics()` function. Should be as close as possible to 80%.

#### `uint32_t OscTolC1`

Condition 1 for the maximum tolerance of the oscillator (Equation 3-12 of MCP25XXFD Family Reference Manual) of the bit time configuration. This is calculated in the `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitrateStatistics()` function.

#### `uint32_t OscTolC2`

Condition 2 for the maximum tolerance of the oscillator (Equation 3-13 of MCP25XXFD Family Reference Manual) of the bit time configuration. This is calculated in the `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitrateStatistics()` function.

#### `uint32_t OscTolC3`

Condition 3 for the maximum tolerance of the oscillator (Equation 3-14 of MCP25XXFD Family Reference Manual) of the bit time configuration. This is calculated in the `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitrateStatistics()` function.

#### **`uint32_t OscToLC4`**

Condition 4 for the maximum tolerance of the oscillator (Equation 3-15 of MCP25XXFD Family Reference Manual) of the bit time configuration. This is calculated in the `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitrateStatistics()` function.

#### **`uint32_t OscToLC5`**

Condition 5 for the maximum tolerance of the oscillator (Equation 3-16 of MCP25XXFD Family Reference Manual) of the bit time configuration. This is calculated in the `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitrateStatistics()` function.

#### **`uint32_t OscTolerance`**

Oscillator Tolerance, minimum of conditions 1-5 (Equation 3-11 of MCP25XXFD Family Reference Manual) of the bit time configuration. This is calculated in the `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitrateStatistics()` function.

## **14.6. RAM FIFO information structure**

The MCP251XFD RAM FIFO information structure contains all information about the RAM composition of a FIFO of the device when configured. This structure is filled by `MCP251XFD_ConfigureTEF()`, `MCP251XFD_ConfigureTXQ()` and `MCP251XFD_ConfigureFIFO()` functions. With TXQ and FIFO functions, the start address is set to 0 because it is impossible to know the actual start in RAM without knowing all the others configured FIFO. With the TEF it is easy, this FIFO is always the first.

If you want the complete RAM structure, create an array of `MCP251XFD_FIFO` with `MCP251XFD_FIFO.RAMInfos` of each FIFO configuration linked to a `MCP251XFD_RAMInfos` structure and use the `MCP251XFD_ConfigureFIFOList()` instead.

Source code:

```
typedef struct MCP251XFD_RAMInfos
{
    uint16_t ByteInFIFO;
    uint16_t RAMStartAddress;
    uint8_t ByteInObject;
} MCP251XFD_RAMInfos;
```

### **14.6.1. Data fields**

#### **`uint16_t ByteInFIFO`**

Total number of bytes that FIFO takes in RAM.

#### **`uint16_t RAMStartAddress`**

RAM Start Address of the FIFO.

#### **`uint8_t ByteInObject`**

How many bytes in an object of the FIFO.



## 14.7. Function's return error enumerator

### enum eERRORRESULT

There is only one error code at the same time returned by the functions. The only code that indicates that all went fine is `ERR_OK`.

#### Enumerator

<code>ERR_OK</code>	<b>0</b>	Succeeded
<code>ERR_NO_DEVICE_DETECTED</code>	<b>1</b>	No device detected
<code>ERR_OUT_OF_RANGE</code>	<b>2</b>	Value out of range
<code>ERR_UNKNOWN_ELEMENT</code>	<b>3</b>	Unknown element (type or value)
<code>ERR_CONFIGURATION</code>	<b>4</b>	Configuration error
<code>ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED</code>	<b>5</b>	Not supported
<code>ERR_OUT_OF_MEMORY</code>	<b>6</b>	Out of memory
<code>ERR_NOT_AVAILABLE</code>	<b>7</b>	Function not available
<code>ERR_DEVICE_TIMEOUT</code>	<b>8</b>	Device timeout
<code>ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR</code>	<b>9</b>	Parameter error
<code>ERR_NO_DATA_AVAILABLE</code>	<b>11</b>	No data available
<code>ERR_FREQUENCY_ERROR</code>	<b>12</b>	Frequency error
<code>ERR_CRC_ERROR</code>	<b>13</b>	CRC mismatch error
<code>ERR_BAUDRATE_ERROR</code>	<b>14</b>	Baudrate error
<code>ERR_NOT_IN_SLEEP_MODE</code>	<b>90</b>	Operation impossible in sleep mode
<code>ERR_ALREADY_IN_SLEEP</code>	<b>91</b>	Already in sleep mode
<code>ERR_NEED_CONFIG_MODE</code>	<b>93</b>	Device not in configuration mode
<code>ERR_RAM_TEST_FAIL</code>	<b>100</b>	RAM test fail
<code>ERR_BITTIME_ERROR</code>	<b>101</b>	Can't calculate a good Bit Time
<code>ERR_TOO_MANY_TEF</code>	<b>102</b>	Too many TEF to configure
<code>ERR_TOO_MANY_TXQ</code>	<b>103</b>	Too many TXQ to configure
<code>ERR_TOO_MANY_FIFO</code>	<b>104</b>	Too many FIFO to configure
<code>ERR_SID11_NOT_AVAILABLE</code>	<b>105</b>	SID11 not available in CAN2.0 mode
<code>ERR_FILTER_CONSISTENCY</code>	<b>106</b>	Filter inconsistency between Mask and filter
<code>ERR_FILTER_TOO_LARGE</code>	<b>107</b>	Filter too large between filter and config
<code>ERR_BYTE_COUNT_MODULO_4</code>	<b>108</b>	Byte count should be modulo 4
<code>ERR_SPI_PARAMETER_ERROR</code>	<b>200</b>	SPI parameter error
<code>ERR_SPI_COMM_ERROR</code>	<b>201</b>	SPI communication error
<code>ERR_SPI_CONFIG_ERROR</code>	<b>202</b>	SPI configuration error
<code>ERR_SPI_TIMEOUT</code>	<b>203</b>	SPI communication timeout
<code>ERR_SPI_FREQUENCY_ERROR</code>	<b>204</b>	SPI frequency error
<code>ERR_TEST_ERROR</code>	<b>255</b>	Test error

## 15. DRIVER'S FUNCTIONS

Here is the use of all functions related to the driver.

### 15.1. Init and reset

```
eERRORRESULT Init_MCP251XFD(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    const MCP251XFD_Config *pConf)
```

This function initializes the MCP251XFD driver and call the initialization of the interface driver (SPI). It checks parameters and perform a RESET. Next this function configures the MCP251XFD Controller and the CAN controller.

#### Warning

This function has to be used after component power-on otherwise the reset function call can fail when the component is used with MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_SAFE\_RESET

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be initialized
Input	*pConf	Is the pointed structure of the device configuration

#### Return

Returns an **eERRORRESULT** value enumerator. Below are some returned by the function itself but not errors returned by called functions.

- **ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR** when pComp or pConf is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL
- **ERR\_FREQUENCY\_ERROR** when XtalFreq or OscFreq parameters are out of range, or SysclkConfig try to set an out of range frequency
- **ERR\_CONFIGURATION** when both XtalFreq and OscFreq are configured to 0
- **ERR\_NO\_DEVICE\_DETECTED** when no communication with the device is possible
- **ERR\_DEVICE\_TIMEOUT** when the device does not respond
- **ERR\_SPI\_FREQUENCY\_ERROR** when the SPI clock is too high compared to SYSCLK (max SYSCLK / 2)
- **ERR\_RAM\_TEST\_FAIL** when the driver's internal device RAM test failed

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ResetDevice(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

Reset the MCP251XFD device.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be reset
-------	--------	--

#### Return

Returns an **eERRORRESULT** value enumerator.

- **ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR** when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

### 15.2. Read from RAM and registers

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ReadData(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint16_t address,  
    uint8_t* data,  
    uint16_t size)
```

Read data from the MCP251XFD. In case of data reading data from the RAM, the size should be modulo 4.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	address	Is the address where data will be read in the MCP251XFD (address will be incremented automatically)
Output	*data	Is where the data will be read
Input	size	Is the size of the data array to read

#### Return

Returns an **eERRORRESULT** value enumerator.

- **ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR** when pComp or data is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or Address is too high
- **ERR\_OUT\_OF\_RANGE** when you want to send a not multiple of 4 data to RAM
- **ERR\_CRC\_ERROR** when the CRC returned by the device is wrong

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ReadSFR8(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    uint16_t address,
    uint8_t* data)
```

Read a byte data from an SFR register of the MCP251XFD device.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	address	Is the SFR address where data will be read in the MCP251XFD
Output	*data	Is where the data will be read

#### Return

Returns an [eERRORRESULT](#) value enumerator. See [MCP251XFD\\_ReadData\(\)](#)'s returns value for more information.

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ReadSFR16(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    uint16_t address,
    uint8_t* data)
```

Read a 2-bytes data from an SFR address of the MCP251XFD device.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	address	Is the SFR address where data will be read in the MCP251XFD
Output	*data	Is where the data will be read

#### Return

Returns an [eERRORRESULT](#) value enumerator. See [MCP251XFD\\_ReadData\(\)](#)'s returns value for more information.

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ReadSFR32(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    uint16_t address,
    uint8_t* data)
```

Read a word data (4 bytes) from an SFR address of the MCP251XFD device.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	address	Is the SFR address where data will be read in the MCP251XFD
Output	*data	Is where the data will be read

#### Return

Returns an [eERRORRESULT](#) value enumerator. See [MCP251XFD\\_ReadData\(\)](#)'s returns value for more information.

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ReadRAM32(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    uint16_t address,
    uint8_t* data)
```

Read a word data (4 bytes) from a RAM address of the MCP251XFD device.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	address	Is the SFR address where data will be read in the MCP251XFD
Output	*data	Is where the data will be read

#### Return

Returns an [eERRORRESULT](#) value enumerator. See [MCP251XFD\\_ReadData\(\)](#)'s returns value for more information.

## 15.3. Write to RAM and registers

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_WriteData(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint16_t address,  
    uint8_t* data,  
    uint16_t size)
```

Write data to the MCP251XFD. In case of data writing data to the RAM, the size should be modulo 4.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	address	Is the address where data will be written in the MCP251XFD (address will be incremented automatically)
Input	*data	Is the data array to write
Input	size	Is the size of the data array to write

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp or data is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or Address is too high
- `ERR_OUT_OF_RANGE` when you want to send a not multiple of 4 data to RAM

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_WriteSFR8(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint16_t address,  
    uint8_t* data,  
    uint16_t size)
```

Write a byte data to an SFR register of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	address	Is the address where data will be written in the MCP251XFD
Input	*data	Is the data array to write

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_WriteData()`'s returns value for more information.

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_WriteSFR16(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint16_t address,  
    uint8_t* data,  
    uint16_t size)
```

Write a 2-bytes data to an SFR register of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	address	Is the address where data will be written in the MCP251XFD
Input	*data	Is the data array to write

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_WriteData()`'s returns value for more information.

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_WriteSFR32(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint16_t address,  
    uint8_t* data,  
    uint16_t size)
```

Write a word data (4 bytes) to an SFR register of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	address	Is the address where data will be written in the MCP251XFD
Input	*data	Is the data array to write

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_WriteData()`'s returns value for more information.

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_WriteRAM32(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    uint16_t address,
    uint8_t* data,
    uint16_t size)
```

Write a word data (4 bytes) to a RAM register of the MCP251XFD device.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	address	Is the address where data will be written in the MCP251XFD
Input	*data	Is the data array to write

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_WriteData()`'s returns value for more information.

## 15.4. Device ID

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetDeviceID(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_Devices* device,
    uint8_t* deviceId,
    uint8_t* deviceRev)
```

Get actual device of the MCP251XFD device.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*device	Is the device found (MCP2517FD or MCP2518FD)
Output	*deviceId	Is the returned device ID (This parameter can be NULL if not needed)
Output	*deviceRev	Is the returned device Revision (This parameter can be NULL if not needed)

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp or device is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

### 15.4.1.Enumerators

```
enum eMCP251XFD_Devices
```

List of supported devices.

#### Enumerator

<code>MCP2517FD</code>	<code>0x00</code>	Device MCP2517FD
<code>MCP2518FD</code>	<code>0x01</code>	Device MCP2518FD

## 15.5. Messages

### 15.5.1. Transmit messages

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageObjectToFIFO(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint8_t* messageObjectToSend,  
    uint8_t objectSize,  
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO toFIFO,  
    bool andFlush)
```

Transmit the message to the specified FIFO. This function uses the specific format of the component (T0, T1, Ti (data)). This function gets the next address where to put the message object on, send it and update the head pointer.

#### Warning

This function does not check if the FIFO have a room for the message or if the FIFO is actually a transmit FIFO or the actual state of the FIFO

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	*messageObjectToSend	Is the message object to send with all its data
Input	objectSize	Is the size of the message object (with its data). This value needs to be modulo 4
Input	toFIFO	Is the name of the FIFO to fill
Input	andFlush	Indicate if the FIFO will be flush to the CAN bus right after this message

#### Return

Returns an eERRORRESULT value enumerator.

- ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR when pComp or messageObjectToSend is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or toFIFO is MCP251XFD\_TEF.
- ERR\_BYTE\_COUNT\_MODULO\_4 when the objectSize parameter is not modulo 4

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageObjectToTXQ(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint8_t* messageObjectToSend,  
    uint8_t objectSize,  
    bool andFlush)
```

Transmit the message to the TXQ. This function uses the specific format of the component (T0, T1, Ti (data)). This function gets the next address where to put the message object on, send it and update the head pointer.

#### Warning

This function does not check if the TXQ have a room for the message or the actual state of the TXQ.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	*messageObjectToSend	Is the message object to send with all its data
Input	objectSize	Is the size of the message object (with its data). This value needs to be modulo 4
Input	andFlush	Indicate if the TXQ will be flush to the CAN bus right after this message

#### Return

Returns an eERRORRESULT value enumerator. See MCP251XFD\_TransmitMessageObjectToFIFO()'s returns value for more information.

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageToFIFO(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    MCP251XFD_CANMessage* messageToSend,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO toFIFO, bool andFlush)
```

Transmit the message to the specified FIFO. This function gets the next address where to put the message object on, send it and update the head pointer.

#### Warning

This function does not check if the FIFO have a room for the message or if the FIFO is actually a transmit FIFO or the actual state of the FIFO

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	*messageToSend	Is the message to send with all the data attached with
Input	toFIFO	Is the name of the FIFO to fill
Input	andFlush	Indicate if the FIFO will be flush to the CAN bus right after this message

#### Return

Returns an eERRORRESULT value enumerator.

- ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR when pComp or messageToSend is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or toFIFO is MCP251XFD\_TEF.
- ERR\_BYTE\_COUNT\_MODULO\_4 when the objectSize parameter is not modulo 4
- ERR\_NO\_DATA\_AVAILABLE when messageToSend->PayloadData is NULL and the messageToSend->DLC is more than 0 bytes

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageToTXQ(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    MCP251XFD_CANMessage* messageToSend,
    bool andFlush)
```

Transmit the message to the TXQ. This function gets the next address where to put the message object on, send it and update the head pointer.

#### Warning

This function does not check if the TXQ have a room for the message or the actual state of the TXQ

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	*messageToSend	Is the message to send with all the data attached with
Input	andFlush	Indicate if the TXQ will be flush to the CAN bus right after this message

#### Return

Returns an eERRORRESULT value enumerator. See MCP251XFD\_TransmitMessageToFIFO()'s returns value for more information.

### 15.5.2. Receive messages

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageObjectFromFIFO(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint8_t* messageObjectGet,  
    uint8_t objectSize,  
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO fromFIFO)
```

Receive the message from the specified FIFO. This function uses the specific format of the component (R0, R1, (R2,) Ri (data)). This function gets the next address where to get the message object from, get it and update the tail pointer.

#### Warning

This function does not check if the FIFO have a message pending or if the FIFO is a receive FIFO or the actual state of the FIFO or if the TimeStamp is set or not

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*messageObjectGet	Is the message object retrieve with all its data
Input	objectSize	Is the size of the message object (with its data). This value needs to be modulo 4
Input	fromFIFO	Is the name of the FIFO to extract

#### Return

Returns an eERRORRESULT value enumerator.

- ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR when pComp or messageObjectGet is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or fromFIFO is MCP251XFD\_TXQ.
- ERR\_BYTE\_COUNT\_MODULO\_4 when the objectSize parameter is not modulo 4

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageObjectFromTEF(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint8_t* messageObjectGet,  
    uint8_t objectSize,  
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO fromFIFO)
```

Receive a message from the TEF. This function uses the specific format of the component (TE0, TE1 (, TE2)). This function gets the next address where to get the message object from, get it and update the tail pointer.

#### Warning

This function does not check if the TEF have a message pending or the actual state of the TEF or if the TimeStamp is set or not

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*messageObjectGet	Is the message object retrieve with all its data
Input	objectSize	Is the size of the message object (with its data). This value needs to be modulo 4

#### Return

Returns an eERRORRESULT value enumerator. See MCP251XFD\_ReceiveMessageObjectFromFIFO()'s returns value for more information.



```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromFIFO(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    MCP251XFD_CANMessage* messageGet,
    eMCP251XFD_PayloadSize payloadSize,
    uint32_t* timeStamp,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO fromFIFO)
```

Receive a message from the specified FIFO. This function gets the next address where to get the message object from, get it and update the tail pointer.

#### Warning

This function does not check if the FIFO have a message pending or if the FIFO is a receive FIFO or the actual state of the FIFO or if the TimeStamp is set or not

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*messageGet	Is the message retrieve with all the data attached with
Input	payloadSize	Indicate the payload of the FIFO (8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 32, 48 or 64)
Output	*timeStamp	Is the returned TimeStamp of the message (can be set to NULL if the TimeStamp is not set in this FIFO)
Input	fromFIFO	Is the name of the FIFO to extract

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp or messageGet is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or fromFIFO is `MCP251XFD_TXQ`.
- `ERR_BYTE_COUNT_MODULO_4` when the objectSize parameter is not modulo 4
- `ERR_NO_DATA_AVAILABLE` when messageGet->PayloadData is NULL and the messageGet->DLC is more than 0 bytes

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromTEF(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    MCP251XFD_CANMessage* messageGet,
    uint32_t* timeStamp)
```

Receive a message from the TEF. This function gets the next address where to get the message object from, get it and update the tail pointer.

#### Warning

This function does not check if the TEF have a message pending or the actual state of the TEF or if the TimeStamp is set or not

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*messageGet	Is the message retrieve with all the data attached with
Output	*timeStamp	Is the returned TimeStamp of the message (can be set to NULL if the TimeStamp is not set in the TEF)

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromFIFO()`'s returns value for more information.

### 15.5.3. CAN message configuration structure

The CAN message configuration structure is used as a simple structure to simplify the configuration or reading of messages. This structure avoids the complex header messages filling and decoding. This structure is used by `MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageToFIFO()`, `MCP251XFD_TransmitMessageToTXQ()`, `MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromFIFO()` and `MCP251XFD_ReceiveMessageFromTEF()` functions.

Source code:

```
typedef struct MCP251XFD_CANMessage
{
    uint32_t MessageID;
    uint32_t MessageSEQ;
    eMCP251XFD_MessageCtrlFlags ControlFlags;
    eMCP251XFD_DataLength DLC;
    uint8_t* PayloadData;
} MCP251XFD_CANMessage;
```

#### 15.5.3.1. Data fields

##### `uint32_t MessageID`

Contain the message ID to send.

##### `uint32_t MessageSEQ`

This is the context of the CAN message. This sequence will be copied in the TEF to trace the message sent.

##### `eMCP251XFD_MessageCtrlFlags ControlFlags`

Contain the CAN controls flags.

###### Type

enum `eMCP251XFD_MessageCtrlFlags`

###### Initial value / default

`MCP251XFD_NO_MESSAGE_CTRL_FLAGS`

##### `eMCP251XFD_DataLength DLC`

Indicate how many bytes in the payload data will be sent or how many bytes in the payload data is received.

###### Type

enum `eMCP251XFD_DataLength`

##### `uint8_t* PayloadData`

Pointer to the payload data that will be sent. PayloadData array should be at least the same size as indicate by the DLC.

### 15.5.4. Enumerators

#### enum `eMCP251XFD_MessageCtrlFlags`

Control flags of CAN message.

##### Enumerator

<code>MCP251XFD_NO_MESSAGE_CTRL_FLAGS</code>	<b>0x00</b>	No Message Control Flags
<code>MCP251XFD_CAN20_FRAME</code>	<b>0x00</b>	Indicate that the frame is a CAN2.0A/B
<code>MCP251XFD_CANFD_FRAME</code>	<b>0x01</b>	Indicate that the frame is a CAN-FD
<code>MCP251XFD_NO_SWITCH_BITRATE</code>	<b>0x00</b>	The data bitrate is not switched (only CAN-FD frame)
<code>MCP251XFD_SWITCH_BITRATE</code>	<b>0x02</b>	The data bitrate is switched (only CAN-FD frame)
<code>MCP251XFD_REMOTE_TRANSMISSION_REQUEST</code>	<b>0x04</b>	The frame is a Remote Transmission Request; not used in CAN FD
<code>MCP251XFD_STANDARD_MESSAGE_ID</code>	<b>0x00</b>	Clear the Identifier Extension Flag that set the standard ID format
<code>MCP251XFD_EXTENDED_MESSAGE_ID</code>	<b>0x08</b>	Set the Identifier Extension Flag that set the extended ID format
<code>MCP251XFD_TRANSMIT_ERROR_PASSIVE</code>	<b>0x10</b>	Error Status Indicator: In CAN to CAN gateway mode (CiCON.ESIGM=1), the transmitted ESI flag is a "logical OR" of T1.ESI and error passive state of the CAN controller; In normal mode ESI indicates the error status

## enum eMCP251XFD\_DataLength

Data Length Size for the CAN message.

### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_DLC_0BYTE	0b0000	The DLC is 0 data byte
MCP251XFD_DLC_1BYTE	0b0001	The DLC is 1 data byte
MCP251XFD_DLC_2BYTE	0b0010	The DLC is 2 data bytes
MCP251XFD_DLC_3BYTE	0b0011	The DLC is 3 data bytes
MCP251XFD_DLC_4BYTE	0b0100	The DLC is 4 data bytes
MCP251XFD_DLC_5BYTE	0b0101	The DLC is 5 data bytes
MCP251XFD_DLC_6BYTE	0b0110	The DLC is 6 data bytes
MCP251XFD_DLC_7BYTE	0b0111	The DLC is 7 data bytes
MCP251XFD_DLC_8BYTE	0b1000	The DLC is 8 data bytes
MCP251XFD_DLC_12BYTE	0b1001	The DLC is 12 data bytes
MCP251XFD_DLC_16BYTE	0b1010	The DLC is 16 data bytes
MCP251XFD_DLC_20BYTE	0b1011	The DLC is 20 data bytes
MCP251XFD_DLC_24BYTE	0b1100	The DLC is 24 data bytes
MCP251XFD_DLC_32BYTE	0b1101	The DLC is 32 data bytes
MCP251XFD_DLC_48BYTE	0b1110	The DLC is 48 data bytes
MCP251XFD_DLC_64BYTE	0b1111	The DLC is 64 data bytes
MCP251XFD_PAYLOAD_MAX	64	This is the max payload byte size

## 15.5.5. CAN Transmit message Object Identifier structure

The CAN transmit message Object Identifier structure is an image of the frame header object of the frame in RAM which is 8 bytes size.

Source code:

```
typedef union MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message
{
    uint32_t Word[2];
    uint8_t Bytes[8];
    struct
    {
        MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message_Identifier T0;
        MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message_Control T1;
    };
} MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message;
```

### 15.5.5.1. Data fields

#### uint32\_t Word[2]

Words access of the MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message. The first is a MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message\_Identifier and the second is a MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message\_Control.

#### uint8\_t Bytes[8]

Bytes access of the MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message.

#### MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message\_Identifier T0

CAN Transmit Message Identifier (T0).

##### Type

struct MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message\_Identifier

#### MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message\_Control T1

CAN Transmit Message Control Field (T1).

##### Type

struct MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message\_Control

### 15.5.5.2. Structures

#### 15.5.5.2.1. CAN Transmit Message Identifier (T0)

The CAN Transmit Message Identifier (T0) structure is an image of the first 4-bytes in RAM of the frame header object of the frame in RAM. Source code:

```
typedef union MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message_Identifier
{
    uint32_t T0;
    uint8_t Bytes[4];
    struct
    {
        uint32_t SID : 11;
        uint32_t EID : 18;
        uint32_t SID11: 1;
        uint32_t      : 2;
    };
} MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message_Identifier;
```

##### 15.5.5.2.1.1. Data fields

###### **uint32\_t T0**

Word access of the MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message\_Identifier.

###### **uint8\_t Bytes**

Bytes access of the MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message\_Identifier.

###### **uint32\_t SID**

Standard Identifier of the frame.

###### **uint32\_t EID**

Extended Identifier of the frame.

###### **uint32\_t SID11**

In FD mode the standard ID can be extended to 12 bits using RRS.

#### 15.5.5.2.2. CAN Transmit Message Control Field (T1)

The CAN Transmit Message Control Field (T1) structure is an image of the second 4-bytes in RAM of the frame header object of the frame in RAM.

Source code:

```
typedef union __PACKED__ MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message_Control
{
    uint32_t T1;
    uint8_t Bytes[4];
    struct
    {
        uint32_t DLC: 4;
        uint32_t IDE: 1;
        uint32_t RTR: 1;
        uint32_t BRS: 1;
        uint32_t FDF: 1;
        uint32_t ESI: 1;
        uint32_t SEQ: 23;
    };
} MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message_Control;
```

##### 15.5.5.2.2.1. Data fields

###### **uint32\_t T1**

Word access of the MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message\_Control.

###### **uint8\_t Bytes**

Bytes access of the MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message\_Control.

#### ***uint32\_t DLC***

Data Length Code.

#### ***uint32\_t IDE***

Identifier Extension Flag; distinguishes between base and extended format.

#### ***uint32\_t RTR***

Remote Transmission Request; not used in CAN-FD.

#### ***uint32\_t BRS***

Bit Rate Switch; selects if data bit rate is switched.

#### ***uint32\_t FDF***

FD Frame; distinguishes between CAN and CAN-FD formats.

#### ***uint32\_t ESI***

Error Status Indicator. In CAN to CAN gateway mode (CiCON.ESIGM=1), the transmitted ESI flag is a "logical OR" of T1.ESI and error passive state of the CAN controller. In normal mode ESI indicates the error status: '1' = Transmitting node is error passive ; '0' = Transmitting node is error active.

#### ***uint32\_t SEQ***

Sequence to keep track of transmitted messages in Transmit Event FIFO (Only bit <6:0> for the MCP2517X. Bits <22:7> should be at '0').

### **15.5.6. CAN Receive message Object Identifier structure**

The CAN receive message Object Identifier structure is an image of the frame header object of the frame in RAM which is 8 bytes size. To this is added the TimeStamp as R2 but not mandatory.

Source code:

```
typedef union MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message
{
    uint32_t Word[2];
    uint8_t Bytes[8];
    struct
    {
        MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Identifier R0;
        MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Control   R1;
        uint32_t TimeStamp;
    };
} MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message;
```

#### **15.5.6.1. Data fields**

#### ***uint32\_t Word[2]***

Words access of the `MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message`. The first is a `MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Identifier` and the second is a `MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Control`.

#### ***uint8\_t Bytes[8]***

Bytes access of the `MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message`.

#### ***MCP251XFD\_CAN\_RX\_Message\_Identifier R0***

CAN Receive Message Identifier (R0).

**Type**

struct `MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Identifier`

## **MCP251XFD\_CAN\_RX\_Message\_Control R1**

CAN Receive Message Control Field (R1).

### **Type**

struct `MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Control`

## **uint32\_t TimeStamp**

Transmit Message Time Stamp. R2 (RXMSGTS) only exists in objects where CiFIFOCONm.RXTSEN is set.

### **15.5.6.2. Structures**

#### **15.5.6.2.1. CAN Receive Message Identifier (R0)**

The CAN Receive Message Identifier (R0) structure is an image of the first 4-bytes in RAM of the frame header object of the frame in RAM. Source code:

```
typedef union __PACKED__ MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Identifier
{
    uint32_t R0;
    uint8_t Bytes[4];
    struct
    {
        uint32_t SID : 11; //!< 0-10 - Standard Identifier
        uint32_t EID : 18; //!< 11-28 - Extended Identifier
        uint32_t SID11: 1; //!< 29 - In FD mode the standard ID can be extended to 12 bit using RRS
        uint32_t : 2; //!< 30-31
    };
} MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Identifier;
```

##### **15.5.6.2.1.1. Data fields**

### **uint32\_t R0**

Word access of the `MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Identifier`.

### **uint8\_t Bytes**

Bytes access of the `MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Identifier`.

### **uint32\_t SID**

Standard Identifier of the frame.

### **uint32\_t EID**

Extended Identifier of the frame.

### **uint32\_t SID11**

In FD mode the standard ID can be extended to 12 bits using RRS.

#### **15.5.6.2.2. CAN Receive Message Control Field (R1)**

The CAN Receive Message Control Field (R1) structure is an image of the second 4-bytes in RAM of the frame header object of the frame in RAM.

Source code:

```
typedef union __PACKED__ MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Control
{
    uint32_t R1;
    uint8_t Bytes[4];
    struct
    {
        uint32_t DLC : 4;
        uint32_t IDE : 1;
        uint32_t RTR : 1;
        uint32_t BRS : 1;
        uint32_t FDF : 1;
        uint32_t ESI : 1;
        uint32_t : 2;
        uint32_t FILTHIT: 5;
        uint32_t : 16;
    };
} MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Control;
```

#### 15.5.6.2.2.1. Data fields

##### ***uint32\_t R1***

Word access of the `MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Control`.

##### ***uint8\_t Bytes***

Bytes access of the `MCP251XFD_CAN_RX_Message_Control`.

##### ***uint32\_t DLC***

Data Length Code.

##### ***uint32\_t IDE***

Identifier Extension Flag; distinguishes between base and extended format.

##### ***uint32\_t RTR***

Remote Transmission Request; not used in CAN-FD.

##### ***uint32\_t BRS***

Bit Rate Switch; selects if data bit rate is switched.

##### ***uint32\_t FDF***

FD Frame; distinguishes between CAN and CAN-FD formats.

##### ***uint32\_t ESI***

Error Status Indicator: '1' = Transmitting node is error passive ; '0' = Transmitting node is error active.

##### ***uint32\_t FILTHIT***

Filter Hit, number of filters that matched.

#### 15.5.7. CAN Transmit message Object Identifier structure

The Transmit Event Object Register (TEF) structure is an image of the frame header object of the frame in RAM which is 8 bytes size.

Source code:

```
typedef union __PACKED__ MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_EventObject
{
    uint32_t Word[2];
    uint8_t Bytes[8];
    struct
    {
        MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message_Identifier TE0;
        MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message_Control TE1;
        uint32_t TimeStamp;
    };
} MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_EventObject;
```

#### 15.5.7.1. Data fields

##### ***uint32\_t Word[2]***

Words access of the `MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_EventObject`. The first is a `MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message_Identifier` and the second is a `MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message_Control`.

##### ***uint8\_t Bytes[8]***

Bytes access of the `MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_EventObject`.

---

### ***MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message\_Identifier TE0***

CAN Transmit Event Object Identifier (TE0).

#### **Type**

struct `MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message_Identifier`

### ***MCP251XFD\_CAN\_TX\_Message\_Control TE1***

CAN Transmit Event Object Control Field (TE1).

#### **Type**

struct `MCP251XFD_CAN_TX_Message_Control`

### ***uint32\_t Word[2]***

Transmit Message Time Stamp. TE2 (TXMSGTS) only exists in objects where CITEFCON.TEFTSEN is set.



## 15.6. CRC

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigureCRC(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    setMCP251XFD_CRCEvents interrupts)
```

At initialization if the driver has the flag MCP251XFD\_DRIVER\_USE\_READ\_WRITE\_CRC then all CRC interrupts are enabled.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device where the CRC will be configured
Input	interrupts	Corresponding bit to '1' enable the interrupt. Flags can be OR'ed

### Return

Returns an eERRORRESULT value enumerator.

- ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetCRCEvents(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    setMCP251XFD_CRCEvents* events,  
    uint16_t* lastCRCMismatch)
```

Get CRC Status of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device where the CRC status will be obtained
Output	*events	Is the return value of current events flags of the CRC. Flags can be OR'ed
Output	*lastCRCMismatch	Is the Cycle Redundancy Check from last CRC mismatch. This parameter can be NULL if the last mismatch is not needed

### Return

Returns an eERRORRESULT value enumerator.

- ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR when pComp or events is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ClearCRCEvents(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

Clear CRC Status Flags of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device where the CRC status will be cleared
-------	--------	---

### Return

Returns an eERRORRESULT value enumerator.

- ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

### 15.6.1. Enumerators

```
enum eMCP251XFD_CRCEvents  
typedef eMCP251XFD_CRCEvents setMCP251XFD_CRCEvents
```

CRC Events.

### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_CRC_NO_EVENT	0x00	No CRC events
MCP251XFD_CRC_CRCERR_EVENT	0x01	CRC Error Interrupt event
MCP251XFD_CRC_FORMERR_EVENT	0x02	CRC Command Format Error Interrupt event
MCP251XFD_CRC_ALL_EVENTS	0x03	All CRC interrupts events

## 15.7. ECC

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigureECC(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    bool enableECC,  
    setMCP251XFD_ECCEvents interrupts,  
    uint8_t fixedParityValue)
```

At initialization if the driver has the flag `MCP251XFD_DRIVER_ENABLE_ECC` then ECC is enable and all ECC interrupts are enable.

### Warning

If the ECC is configured after use of the device without reset, ECC interrupts can occur if the RAM is not fully initialize by setting `MCP251XFD_DRIVER_INIT_SET_RAM_AT_0` in `MCP251XFD::DriverConfig`

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device where the ECC will be configured
Input	enableECC	Is at 'true' to enable ECC or 'false' to disable ECC
Input	interrupts	Corresponding bit to '1' enable the interrupt. Flags can be OR'ed
Input	fixedParityValue	Is the value of the parity bits used during write to RAM when ECC is disabled

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetECCEvents(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    setMCP251XFD_ECCEvents* events,  
    uint16_t* lastErrorAddress)
```

Get ECC Status Flags of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device where the ECC status will be obtained
Output	*events	Is the return value of current events flags of the ECC. Flags can be OR'ed
Output	*lastErrorAddress	Is the address where last ECC error occurred. This parameter can be NULL if the address is not needed

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp or events is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ClearECCEvents(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

Clear ECC Status Flags of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device where the ECC status will be cleared
-------	--------	---

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

### 15.7.1. Enumerators

```
enum eMCP251XFD_ECCEvents  
typedef eMCP251XFD_ECCEvents setMCP251XFD_ECCEvents
```

CRC Events.

### Enumerator

<code>MCP251XFD_ECC_NO_EVENT</code>	<code>0x00</code>	No ECC events
<code>MCP251XFD_ECC_SEC_EVENT</code>	<code>0x02</code>	ECC Single Error Correction Interrupt
<code>MCP251XFD_ECC_DED_EVENT</code>	<code>0x04</code>	ECC Double Error Detection Interrupt
<code>MCP251XFD_ECC_ALL_EVENTS</code>	<code>0x06</code>	All ECC interrupts events

## 15.8. Pin configuration

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigurePins(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    eMCP251XFD_GPIO0Mode GPIO0PinMode,  
    eMCP251XFD_GPIO1Mode GPIO1PinMode,  
    eMCP251XFD_OutMode INTOutMode,  
    eMCP251XFD_OutMode TXCANOutMode,  
    bool CLK0asSOF)
```

Configure pins of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be configured
Input	GPIO0PinMode	Set the INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY pins mode
Input	GPIO1PinMode	Set the INT1/GPIO1 pins mode
Input	INTOutMode	Set the INTs (INT, INT0 and INT1) output pin mode
Input	TXCANOutMode	Set the INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY pins mode
Input	CLK0asSOF	If 'true', then SOF signal is on CLK0 pin else it is a clock on CLK0 pin

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR__PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_SetGPIOpinsDirection(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint8_t pinsDirection,  
    uint8_t pinsChangeMask)
```

Set GPIO pins direction of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be configured
Input	pinsDirection	Return the actual level of all I/O pins. If bit is '1' then the corresponding GPIO is level high else, it is level low
Input	pinsChangeMask	If the bit is set to '1', then the corresponding GPIO must be modified

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR__PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetGPIOpinsInputLevel(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint8_t *pinsState)
```

Get GPIO pins input level of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be configured
Input	*pinsState	Return the actual level of all I/O pins. If bit is '1' then the corresponding GPIO is level high else, it is level low

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR__PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp or pinsState is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_SetGPIOpinsOutputLevel(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    uint8_t pinsLevel,
    uint8_t pinsChangeMask)
```

Set GPIO pins output level of the MCP251XFD device.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be configured
Input	pinsLevel	Set the IO pins output level, if bit is '1' then the corresponding GPIO is level high else it is level low
Input	pinsChangeMask	If the bit is set to '1', then the corresponding GPIO must be modified

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

### 15.8.1. Enumerators

#### enum eMCP251XFD\_GPIO0Mode

INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY configuration for the IOCON register.

##### Enumerator

<code>MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_INT0_TX</code>	<b>0b00</b>	INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY pin as TX Interrupt output (active low)
<code>MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_GPIO0_IN</code>	<b>0b01</b>	INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY pin as GPIO input
<code>MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_GPIO0_OUT</code>	<b>0b10</b>	INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY pin as GPIO output
<code>MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_XSTBY</code>	<b>0b11</b>	INT0/GPIO0/XSTBY pin as Transceiver Standby output

#### enum eMCP251XFD\_GPIO1Mode

INT1/GPIO1 configuration for the IOCON register.

##### Enumerator

<code>MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_INT1_RX</code>	<b>0b00</b>	INT1/GPIO1 pin as RX Interrupt output (active low)
<code>MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_GPIO1_IN</code>	<b>0b01</b>	INT1/GPIO1 pin as GPIO input
<code>MCP251XFD_PIN_AS_GPIO1_OUT</code>	<b>0b10</b>	INT1/GPIO1 pin as GPIO output

#### enum eMCP251XFD\_OutMode

Output configuration for the IOCON.INTOD and the IOCON.TXCANOD register.

##### Enumerator

<code>MCP251XFD_PINS_PUSH_PULL_OUT</code>	<b>0b00</b>	Pin with Push/Pull output
<code>MCP251XFD_PINS_OPENDRAIN_OUT</code>	<b>0b01</b>	Pin with Open Drain output

### 15.8.2. Defines

#### #define MCP251XFD\_GPIO0\_Mask

Define the GPIO0 mask for the pinsChangeMask parameter.

##### Value

0b01

#### #define MCP251XFD\_GPIO1\_Mask

Define the GPIO1 mask for the pinsChangeMask parameter.

##### Value

0b10

---

**#define MCP251XFD\_GPIO0\_OUTPUT**

Define the GPIO0 pin direction as output for the pinsDirection parameter.

**Value**

0b00

**#define MCP251XFD\_GPIO0\_INPUT**

Define the GPIO0 pin direction as input for the pinsDirection parameter.

**Value**

0b01

**#define MCP251XFD\_GPIO1\_OUTPUT**

Define the GPIO1 pin direction as output for the pinsDirection parameter.

**Value**

0b00

**#define MCP251XFD\_GPIO1\_INPUT**

Define the GPIO1 pin direction as input for the pinsDirection parameter.

**Value**

0b10

**#define MCP251XFD\_GPIO0\_LOW**

Define the GPIO0 pin low status for the pinsLevel parameter.

**Value**

0b00

**#define MCP251XFD\_GPIO0\_HIGH**

Define the GPIO0 pin high status for the pinsLevel parameter.

**Value**

0b01

**#define MCP251XFD\_GPIO1\_LOW**

Define the GPIO1 pin low status for the pinsLevel parameter.

**Value**

0b00

**#define MCP251XFD\_GPIO1\_HIGH**

Define the GPIO1 pin high status for the pinsLevel parameter.

**Value**

0b10

## 15.9. Bitrate and BitTime configuration

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_CalculateBitTimeConfiguration(  
    const uint32_t fsysclk,  
    const uint32_t desiredNominalBitrate,  
    const uint32_t desiredDataBitrate,  
    MCP251XFD_BitTimeConfig *pConf)
```

Calculate the best Bit Time configuration following desired bitrates for CAN-FD. This function call automatically the `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitrateStatistics()` function.

### Parameters

Input	fsysclk	Is the SYSCLK of the device
Input	desiredNominalBitrate	Is the desired Nominal Bitrate of the CAN-FD configuration
Input	desiredDataBitrate	Is the desired Data Bitrate of the CAN-FD configuration (If not CAN-FD set it to 0 or <code>MCP251XFD_NO_CANFD</code> )
Output	*pConf	Is the pointed structure of the Bit Time configuration

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp or pConf is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or fsysclk is out of range
- `ERR_BAUDRATE_ERROR` when desiredNominalBitrate or desiredDataBitrate is out of range (when different to `MCP251XFD_NO_CANFD`)
- `ERR_BITTIME_ERROR` when it is impossible to find a proper BRP with this configuration

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_CalculateBitrateStatistics(  
    const uint32_t fsysclk,  
    MCP251XFD_BitTimeConfig *pConf,  
    bool can20only)
```

Calculate bus length, sample points, bitrates and oscillator tolerance following BitTime Configuration.

### Parameters

Input	fsysclk	Is the SYSCLK of the device
In/Out	*pConf	Is the pointed structure of the Bit Time configuration
Input	can20only	Indicate that parameters for Data Bitrate are not calculated if true

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp or pConf is NULL, or pConf->Stats is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or fsysclk is out of range

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_SetBitTimeConfiguration(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    MCP251XFD_BitTimeConfig *pConf,  
    bool can20only)
```

Set the Nominal and Data Bit Time to registers.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be configured
Input	*pConf	Is the pointed structure of the Bit Time configuration
Input	can20only	Indicate that parameters for Data Bitrate are not set to registers (CiDBTCFG and CiTDC)

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

### 15.9.1. Bit Time Configuration structure for CAN speed

This is the bit time configuration structure for nominal and data bitrates. It contains all the information to configure nominal and data bitrates for the CAN controller. This structure is used by `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitTimeConfiguration()`, `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitrateStatistics()` and `MCP251XFD_SetBitTimeConfiguration()` functions.

Source code:

```
typedef struct MCP251XFD_BitTimeConfig
{
    //--- Nominal Bit Times ---
    uint32_t NBRP;
    uint32_t NTSEG1;
    uint32_t NTSEG2;
    uint32_t NSJW;
    //--- Data Bit Times ---
    uint32_t DBRP;
    uint32_t DTSEG1;
    uint32_t DTSEG2;
    uint32_t DSJW;
    //--- Transmitter Delay Compensation ---
    eMCP251XFD_TDCMode TDCMOD;
    int32_t TDC0;
    uint32_t TDCV;
    bool EDGE_FILTER;
    //--- Result Statistics ---
    MCP251XFD_BitTimeStats *Stats;
} MCP251XFD_BitTimeConfig;
```

#### 15.9.1.1. Data fields

##### `uint32_t NBRP`

Nominal Bit Times - Baud Rate Prescaler bits;  $TQ = \text{value} / F_{\text{sys}}$ .

##### `uint32_t NTSEG1`

Nominal Bit Times - Time Segment 1 bits (Propagation Segment + Phase Segment 1); Length is value x TQ.

##### `uint32_t NTSEG2`

Nominal Bit Times - Time Segment 2 bits (Phase Segment 2); Length is value x TQ.

##### `uint32_t NSJW`

Nominal Bit Times - Synchronization Jump Width bits; Length is value x TQ.

##### `uint32_t DBRP`

Data Bit Times - Baud Rate Prescaler bits;  $TQ = \text{value} / F_{\text{sys}}$ .

##### `uint32_t DTSEG1`

Data Bit Times - Time Segment 1 bits (Propagation Segment + Phase Segment 1); Length is value x TQ.

##### `uint32_t DTSEG2`

Data Bit Times - Time Segment 2 bits (Phase Segment 2); Length is value x TQ.

##### `uint32_t DSJW`

Data Bit Times - Synchronization Jump Width bits; Length is value x TQ.

##### `eMCP251XFD_TDCMode TDCMOD`

Transmitter Delay Compensation Mode; Secondary Sample Point (SSP).

Type

enum `eMCP251XFD_TDCMode`

#### ***uint32\_t TDCO***

Transmitter Delay Compensation Offset; Secondary Sample Point (SSP). Two's complement: offset can be positive, zero, or negative (used as positive only here).

#### ***uint32\_t TDCV***

Transmitter Delay Compensation Value; Secondary Sample Point (SSP).

#### ***bool EDGE\_FILTER***

Enable Edge Filtering during Bus Integration state. In case of use of `MCP251XFD_CalculateBitTimeConfiguration()` with CAN-FD this parameter will be set to 'true'.

#### ***MCP251XFD\_BitTimeStats \*Stats***

Point to a stat structure (set to NULL if no statistics are necessary).

### **15.9.2.Enumerators**

#### ***enum eMCP251XFD\_TDCMode***

Control flags of CAN message.

##### **Enumerator**

<i>MCP251XFD_TDC_DISABLED</i>	<b>0b00</b>	TDC Disabled
<i>MCP251XFD_MANUAL_MODE</i>	<b>0b01</b>	Manual; Do not measure, use TDCV + TDCO from register
<i>MCP251XFD_AUTO_MODE</i>	<b>0b10</b>	Auto; measure delay and add TDCO

### **15.9.3.Defines**

#### ***#define MCP251XFD\_NO\_CANFD***

This value specify that the driver will not calculate CAN-FD bitrate.

##### **Value**

0



## 15.10. Operation modes and CAN control

**`eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_AbortAllTransmissions(MCP251XFD *pComp)`**

Abort all pending transmissions of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input    `*pComp`                    Is the pointed structure of the device to be used

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when `pComp` is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

**`eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetActualOperationMode(MCP251XFD *pComp, eMCP251XFD_OperationMode* actualMode)`**

Get actual operation mode of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input    `*pComp`                    Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
Output   `*actualMode`                Is where the result of the actual mode will be saved

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when `pComp` is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

**`eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_RequestOperationMode(MCP251XFD *pComp, eMCP251XFD_OperationMode newMode, bool waitOperationChange)`**

Request operation mode change of the MCP251XFD device. In case of wait operation change, the function calls `MCP251XFD_WaitOperationModeChange()`.

### Parameters

Input    `*pComp`                    Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
Input    `newMode`                    Is the new operational mode to set  
Input    `waitOperationChange`       Set to 'true' if the function must wait for the actual operation mode change (wait up to 7ms)

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when `pComp` is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL
- `ERR_CONFIGURATION` when you try to request a CAN-FD mode while the device is not configured for

**`eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_WaitOperationModeChange(MCP251XFD *pComp, eMCP251XFD_OperationMode askedMode)`**

The function can wait up to 7ms. After this time, if the device doesn't change its operation mode, the function returns an `ERR_DEVICE_TIMEOUT` error.

### Parameters

Input    `*pComp`                    Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
Input    `askedMode`                   Is the mode asked after a call of `MCP251XFD_RequestOperationMode()`

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when `pComp` is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_StartCAN20(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

Start the MCP251XFD device in CAN2.0 mode. This function asks for a mode change to CAN2.0 but do not wait for its actual change because normally the device is in configuration mode and the change to CAN2.0 mode will be instantaneous

#### Parameters

Input    \*pComp                    Is the pointed structure of the device to be used

#### Return

Returns an **eERRORRESULT** value enumerator. See **MCP251XFD\_RequestOperationMode()**'s returns value for more information.

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_StartCANFD(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

Start the MCP251XFD device in CAN-FD mode. This function asks for a mode change to CAN-FD but do not wait for its actual change because normally the device is in configuration mode and the change to CAN-FD mode will be instantaneous

#### Parameters

Input    \*pComp                    Is the pointed structure of the device to be used

#### Return

Returns an **eERRORRESULT** value enumerator. See **MCP251XFD\_RequestOperationMode()**'s returns value for more information.

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigureCANController(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    setMCP251XFD_CANCtrlFlags flags,  
    eMCP251XFD_Bandwidth bandwidth)
```

Configure CAN Controller of the MCP251XFD device.

#### Parameters

Input    \*pComp                    Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
Input    flags                      Is all the flags for the configuration  
Input    bandwidth                Is the Delay between two consecutive transmissions (in arbitration bit times)

#### Return

Returns an **eERRORRESULT** value enumerator.

- **ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR** when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL
- **ERR\_NEED\_CONFIG\_MODE** when you try to configure the device while not in configuration mode

### 15.10.1. Enumerators

```
enum eMCP251XFD_OperationMode
```

CAN Controller Operation Modes for the CiCON.OPMOD and CiCON.REQOP registers.

#### Enumerator

<b>MCP251XFD_NORMAL_CANFD_MODE</b>	<b>0b000</b>	Set Normal CAN FD mode; supports mixing of CAN FD and Classic CAN 2.0 frames
<b>MCP251XFD_SLEEP_MODE</b>	<b>0b001</b>	Set Sleep mode
<b>MCP251XFD_INTERNAL_LOOPBACK_MODE</b>	<b>0b010</b>	Set Internal Loopback mode
<b>MCP251XFD_LISTEN_ONLY_MODE</b>	<b>0b011</b>	Set Listen Only mode
<b>MCP251XFD_CONFIGURATION_MODE</b>	<b>0b100</b>	Set Configuration mode
<b>MCP251XFD_EXTERNAL_LOOPBACK_MODE</b>	<b>0b101</b>	Set External Loopback mode
<b>MCP251XFD_NORMAL_CAN20_MODE</b>	<b>0b110</b>	Set Normal CAN 2.0 mode; possible error frames on CAN FD frames
<b>MCP251XFD_RESTRICTED_OPERATION_MODE</b>	<b>0b111</b>	Set Restricted Operation mode

## 15.11. Sleep and Deep-Sleep modes

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigureSleepMode(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    bool useLowPowerMode,  
    eMCP251XFD_WakeUpFilter wakeUpFilter,  
    bool interruptBusWakeUp)
```

Sleep mode configuration of the MCP251XFD device. Sleep mode is a low-power mode, where register and RAM contents are preserved, and the clock is switched off. LPM is an Ultra-Low Power mode, where most of the chip is powered down. Only the logic required for wake-up is powered.

### Warning

Exiting LPM is similar to a POR. The CAN FD Controller module will transition to Configuration mode. All registers will be reset, and RAM data will be lost. The device must be reconfigured.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device where the sleep will be configured
Input	useLowPowerMode	Is at 'true' to use the low power mode if available or 'false' to use the simpler sleep
Input	wakeUpFilter	Indicate which filter to use for wake-up due to CAN bus activity. This feature can be used to protect the module from wake-up due to short glitches on the RXCAN pin
Input	interruptBusWakeUp	Is at 'true' to enable bus wake-up interrupt or 'false' to disable the interrupt

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL
- `ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED` when you try to configure a Deep Sleep Mode on a MCP2517FD device (not supported by this device)

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_EnterSleepMode(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

This function asks for a mode change to CAN-FD but do not wait for its actual change because normally the device is in configuration mode and the change to CAN-FD mode will be instantaneous.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
-------	--------	---

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL
- `ERR_CONFIGURATION` when the Sleep Mode is not previously configured. See §10
- `ERR_ALREADY_IN_SLEEP` when the device is already in Sleep or Deep Sleep Mode

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_IsDeviceInSleepMode(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    bool* isInSleepMode)
```

Verify if the MCP251XFD device is in sleep mode. This function verifies if the device is in sleep mode by checking the OSC.OSCDIS.

### Warning

In low power mode, it is impossible to check if the device is in sleep mode or not without wake it up because a simple asserting of the SPI CS will exit the LPM.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*isInSleepMode	Indicate if the device is in sleep mode

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL
- `ERR_CONFIGURATION` when the Sleep Mode is not previously configured. See §10
- `ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED` when the device is in Deep Sleep Mode. See warning. Here the function always returns `isInSleepMode` at 'true'

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_WakeUp(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_PowerStates *fromState)
```

Manually wake up the MCP251XFD device. After a wake-up from sleep, the device will be in configuration mode. After a wake-up from low power sleep, the device is at the same state as a Power On Reset, the device has to be reconfigured.

#### Parameters

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
Output \*fromState Is the power mode state before the wake up (Can be NULL if not necessary to know)

#### Return

Returns an eERRORRESULT value enumerator.

- ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL
- ERR\_CONFIGURATION when the Sleep Mode is not previously configured. See §10

```
eMCP251XFD_PowerStates MCP251XFD_BusWakeUpFromState(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

Retrieve from which state mode the MCP251XFD device get a bus wake up from. Use this function when the wake up interrupt occur (wake up from bus) and it's not from a manual wake up with the function MCP251XFD\_WakeUp(). This function will indicate from which sleep mode (normal or low power) the wake up occurs.

#### Warning

If you call this function, the driver will understand that the device is awake without verifying and configure itself as well.

#### Parameters

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used

#### Return

Return the sleep mode state before waking up.

### 15.11.1. Enumerators

```
enum eMCP251XFD_PowerStates
```

Device power states.

#### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_DEVICE_SLEEP_NOT_CONFIGURED	0x0	Device sleep mode is not configured so the device is in normal power state
MCP251XFD_DEVICE_NORMAL_POWER_STATE	0x1	Device is in normal power state
MCP251XFD_DEVICE_SLEEP_STATE	0x2	Device is in sleep power state
MCP251XFD_DEVICE_LOWPPOWER_SLEEP_STATE	0x3	Device is in low-power sleep power state

```
enum eMCP251XFD_WakeUpFilter
```

Wake-up Filter Time bits for the CiCON.WFT register. Pulse on RXCAN shorter than the minimum TFILTER time will be ignored; pulses longer than the maximum TFILTER time will wake-up the device.

#### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_T00FILTER_60ns	0b000	Time min = 40ns (MCP2517FD) / 50ns (MCP2518FD) max = 75ns (MCP2517FD) / 100ns (MCP2518FD)
MCP251XFD_T01FILTER_100ns	0b001	Time min = 70ns (MCP2517FD) / 80ns (MCP2518FD) max = 120ns (MCP2517FD) / 140ns (MCP2518FD)
MCP251XFD_T10FILTER_170ns	0b010	Time min = 125ns (MCP2517FD) / 130ns (MCP2518FD) max = 215ns (MCP2517FD) / 220ns (MCP2518FD)
MCP251XFD_T11FILTER_300ns	0b011	Time min = 225ns (MCP2517FD) / 225ns (MCP2518FD) max = 390ns (MCP2517FD) / 390ns (MCP2518FD)
MCP251XFD_TO_FILTER	0b111	Do not use a filter for wake-up

## 15.12. Time Stamp

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigureTimeStamp(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    bool enableTS,  
    eMCP251XFD_SamplePoint samplePoint,  
    uint16_t prescaler,  
    bool interruptBaseCounter)
```

Configure the Time Stamp of frames in the MCP251XFD device. This function configures the 32-bit free-running counter of the Time Stamp.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device where the time stamp will be configured
Input	enableTS	Is at 'true' to enable Time Stamp or 'false' to disable Time Stamp
Input	samplePoint	Is an enumerator that indicate where the Time Stamp sample point is at
Input	prescaler	Is the prescaler of the Time Stamp counter (time in $\mu$ s is: 1/SYSCLK/TBCPRE)
Input	interruptBaseCounter	Is at 'true' to enable time base counter interrupt or 'false' to disable the interrupt. A rollover of the TBC will generate an interrupt if interruptBaseCounter is set

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or prescaler is out of range

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_SetTimeStamp(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint32_t value)
```

Set the Time Stamp counter the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	value	Is the value to set into the counter

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetTimeStamp(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint32_t value)
```

Get the Time Stamp counter the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*value	Is the value to get from the counter

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

### 15.12.1. Enumerators

```
enum eMCP251XFD_SamplePoint
```

TimeStamp sample point.

### Enumerator

<code>MCP251XFD_TS_CAN20_SOF</code>	<code>0b00</code>	Time Stamp at "beginning" of Frame: CAN2.0 at sample point of SOF
<code>MCP251XFD_TS_CAN20_SOF_CANFD_SOF</code>	<code>0b00</code>	Time Stamp at "beginning" of Frame: CAN2.0 at sample point of SOF & CAN-FD at sample point of SOF
<code>MCP251XFD_TS_CAN20_SOF_CANFD_FDF</code>	<code>0b10</code>	Time Stamp at "beginning" of Frame: CAN2.0 at sample point of SOF & CAN-FD at sample point of the bit following the FDF bit
<code>MCP251XFD_TS_CAN20_EOF</code>	<code>0b01</code>	Time Stamp at "end-on-frame" of Frame: CAN2.0 at sample point of EOF
<code>MCP251XFD_TS_CAN20_EOF_CANFD_EOF</code>	<code>0b01</code>	Time Stamp at "end-on-frame" of Frame: CAN2.0 at sample point of EOF & CAN-FD at sample point of EOF

## 15.13. FIFOs

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigureTEF(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    bool enableTEF,  
    MCP251XFD_FIFO *confTEF)
```

Configure TEF of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	enableTEF	Indicate if the TEF must be activated or not
Input	*confTEF	Is the configuration structure of the TEF

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or confTEF is NULL with enableTEF at 'true', or confTEF->Name is not `MCP251XFD_TEF`
- `ERR_NEED_CONFIG_MODE` when the device is not in Configuration Mode

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigureTXQ(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    bool enableTXQ,  
    MCP251XFD_FIFO *confTXQ)
```

Configure TXQ of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	enableTXQ	Indicate if the TXQ must be activated or not
Input	*confTXQ	Is the configuration structure of the TXQ

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or confTXQ is NULL with enableTXQ at 'true', or confTXQ->Name is not `MCP251XFD_TXQ`
- `ERR_NEED_CONFIG_MODE` when the device is not in Configuration Mode
- `ERR_OUT_OF_MEMORY` when the amount of RAM memory taken by the TXQ configuration is too high

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigureFIFO(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    MCP251XFD_FIFO *confFIFO)
```

Configure a FIFO of the MCP251XFD device. FIFO are enabled by configuring the FIFO and, in case of receive FIFO, a filter point to the FIFO.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	*confFIFO	Is the configuration structure of the FIFO

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or confFIFO->Name is `MCP251XFD_TEF` or `MCP251XFD_TXQ`, or confFIFO->Name is superior at `MCP251XFD_FIFO31`
- `ERR_NEED_CONFIG_MODE` when the device is not in Configuration Mode
- `ERR_OUT_OF_MEMORY` when the amount of RAM memory taken by the FIFO configuration is too high

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigureFIFOList(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    MCP251XFD_FIFO *listFIFO,
    size_t count)
```

Configure a FIFO list of the MCP251XFD device. This function configures a set of FIFO at once.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	*listFIFO	Is the list of FIFO to configure
Input	count	Is the count of FIFO in the list

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR__PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or listFIFO is NULL
- `ERR__OUT_OF_RANGE` when there are more than 33 entries (31 FIFO + TEF + TXQ)
- `ERR__TOO_MANY_TEF` when there are more than one TEF in the list
- `ERR__TOO_MANY_TXQ` when there are more than one TXQ in the list
- `ERR__OUT_OF_MEMORY` when the amount of RAM memory taken by the list of FIFO configuration is too high
- See `MCP251XFD_ConfigureTEF()`'s returns value for more information.
- See `MCP251XFD_ConfigureTXQ()`'s returns value for more information.
- See `MCP251XFD_ConfigureFIFO()`'s returns value for more information.

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ResetFIFO(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO name)
```

Reset a FIFO of the MCP251XFD device. The function will wait until the reset is effective. In Configuration Mode, the FIFO is automatically reset.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	name	Is the name of the FIFO to be reset

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR__PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or the name is superior to `MCP251XFD_FIFO31`
- `ERR__DEVICE_TIMEOUT` when the device takes too much time to respond to the reset

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ResetTEF(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

Reset the TEF of the MCP251XFD device. The function will wait until the reset is effective. In Configuration Mode, the TEF is automatically reset.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
-------	--------	---

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_ResetFIFO()`'s returns value for more information.

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ResetTXQ(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

Reset the TXQ of the MCP251XFD device. The function will wait until the reset is effective. In Configuration Mode, the TXQ is automatically reset.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
-------	--------	---

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_ResetFIFO()`'s returns value for more information.



```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_UpdateFIFO(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO name,
    bool andFlush)
```

Update (and flush) a FIFO of the MCP251XFD device. Increment the Head/Tail of the FIFO. If flush too, a message send request is ask.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	name	Is the name of the FIFO to be update (and flush)
Input	andFlush	Indicate if the FIFO must be flush too

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or the name is superior to MCP251XFD\_FIFO31

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_UpdateTEF(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

Update the TEF of the MCP251XFD device. Increment the Head/Tail of the TEF.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
-------	--------	---

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_UpdateFIFO()`'s returns value for more information.

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_UpdateTXQ(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    bool andFlush)
```

Update (and flush) the TXQ of the MCP251XFD device. Increment the Head/Tail of the TXQ. If flush too, a message send request is ask.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	andFlush	Indicate if the TXQ must be flush too

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_UpdateFIFO()`'s returns value for more information.

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_FlushFIFO(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO name)
```

Flush a FIFO of the MCP251XFD device. A message send request is ask to the FIFO.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	name	Is the name of the FIFO to be flush

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or the name is superior to MCP251XFD\_FIFO31
- `ERR_NOT_AVAILABLE` when the name is `MCP251XFD_TEF`



---

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_FlushTXQ(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

Flush a TXQ of the MCP251XFD device. A message send request is ask to the TXQ.

**Parameters**

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used

**Return**

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_FlushFIFO()`'s returns value for more information.

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_FlushALLFIFO(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

Flush all FIFOs (+TXQ) of the MCP251XFD device. Flush all TXQ and all transmit FIFOs.

**Parameters**

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used

**Return**

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetFIFOStatus(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO name,  
    eMCP251XFD_FIFOstatus *statusFlags)
```

Get status of a FIFO of the MCP251XFD device. Get messages status and some interrupt flags related to this FIFO (First byte of CiFIFOStAm).

**Parameters**

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
Input name Is the name of the FIFO where status flags will be got  
Output \*statusFlags Is the return value of status flags

**Return**

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or statusFlags is NULL, or the name is superior to MCP251XFD\_FIFO31

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetTEFStatus(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    eMCP251XFD_TEFstatus *statusFlags)
```

Get status of a TEF of the MCP251XFD device. Get messages status and some interrupt flags related to this TEF (First byte of CiTEFSTA).

**Parameters**

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
Output \*statusFlags Is the return value of status flags

**Return**

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_GetFIFOStatus()`'s returns value for more information.

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetTXQStatus(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    eMCP251XFD_TXQstatus *statusFlags)
```

Get status of a TXQ of the MCP251XFD device. Get messages status and some interrupt flags related to this TXQ (First byte of CiTXQSTA).

**Parameters**

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
Output \*statusFlags Is the return value of status flags

**Return**

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_GetFIFOStatus()`'s returns value for more information.

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetNextMessageAddressFIFO(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO name,
    uint32_t *nextAddress,
    uint8_t *nextIndex)
```

Get next message address and/or index of a FIFO of the MCP251XFD device. If it's a transmit FIFO then a read of this will return the address and/or index where the next message is to be written (FIFO head). If it's a receive FIFO then a read of this will return the address and/or index where the next message is to be read (FIFO tail)

#### Warning

This register is not guaranteed to read correctly in Configuration mode and should only be accessed when the module is not in Configuration mode

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	name	Is the name of the FIFO
Output	*nextAddress	Is the next user address of the FIFO. This parameter can be NULL if not needed
Output	*nextIndex	Is the next user index of the FIFO. This parameter can be NULL if not needed

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or the name is superior to MCP251XFD\_FIFO31
- `ERR_NOT_AVAILABLE` when nextIndex is not NULL and name is `MCP251XFD_TEF`

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetNextMessageAddressTEF(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    uint32_t *nextAddress)
```

A read of this register will return the address where the next object is to be read (FIFO tail). This register is not guaranteed to read correctly in Configuration mode and should only be accessed when the module is not in Configuration mode.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*nextAddress	Is the next user address of the TEF. This parameter can be NULL if not needed

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_GetNextMessageAddressFIFO()`'s returns value for more information.

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetNextMessageAddressTXQ(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    uint32_t *nextAddress,
    uint8_t *nextIndex)
```

A read of this register will return the address where the next message is to be written (TXQ head). This register is not guaranteed to read correctly in Configuration mode and should only be accessed when the module is not in Configuration mode.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*nextAddress	Is the next user address of the TXQ. This parameter can be NULL if not needed
Output	*nextIndex	Is the next user index of the TXQ. This parameter can be NULL if not needed

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator. See `MCP251XFD_GetNextMessageAddressFIFO()`'s returns value for more information.

---

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ClearFIFOConfiguration(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO name)
```

Clear the FIFO configuration of the MCP251XFD device. Clearing FIFO configuration do not totally disable it, all filter that point to it must be disabled too

**Warning**

Never clear a FIFO in the middle of the FIFO list or it will destroy messages in RAM after this FIFO

**Parameters**

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	name	Is the name of the FIFO where the configuration will be cleared

**Return**

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR__PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

### 15.13.1. Enumerators

#### **enum eMCP251XFD\_FIFOstatus**

Transmit and Receive FIFO status.

##### **Enumerator**

<i>MCP251XFD_TX_FIFO_FULL</i>	<b>0x00</b>	Transmit FIFO full
<i>MCP251XFD_TX_FIFO_NOT_FULL</i>	<b>0x01</b>	Transmit FIFO not full
<i>MCP251XFD_TX_FIFO_HALF_EMPTY</i>	<b>0x02</b>	Transmit FIFO half empty
<i>MCP251XFD_TX_FIFO_EMPTY</i>	<b>0x04</b>	Transmit FIFO empty
<i>MCP251XFD_TX_FIFO_ATTEMPTS_EXHAUSTED</i>	<b>0x10</b>	Transmit FIFO attempts exhausted
<i>MCP251XFD_TX_FIFO_BUS_ERROR</i>	<b>0x20</b>	Transmit bus error
<i>MCP251XFD_TX_FIFO_ARBITRATION_LOST</i>	<b>0x40</b>	Transmit arbitration lost
<i>MCP251XFD_TX_FIFO_ABORTED</i>	<b>0x80</b>	Transmit aborted
<i>MCP251XFD_RX_FIFO_EMPTY</i>	<b>0x00</b>	Receive FIFO empty
<i>MCP251XFD_RX_FIFO_NOT_EMPTY</i>	<b>0x01</b>	Receive FIFO not empty
<i>MCP251XFD_RX_FIFO_HALF_FULL</i>	<b>0x02</b>	Receive FIFO half full
<i>MCP251XFD_RX_FIFO_FULL</i>	<b>0x04</b>	Receive FIFO full
<i>MCP251XFD_RX_FIFO_OVERFLOW</i>	<b>0x08</b>	Receive overflow

#### **enum eMCP251XFD\_TEFstatus**

Transmit Event FIFO status.

##### **Enumerator**

<i>MCP251XFD_TEF_FIFO_EMPTY</i>	<b>0x00</b>	TEF FIFO empty
<i>MCP251XFD_TEF_FIFO_NOT_EMPTY</i>	<b>0x01</b>	TEF FIFO not empty
<i>MCP251XFD_TEF_FIFO_HALF_FULL</i>	<b>0x02</b>	TEF FIFO half full
<i>MCP251XFD_TEF_FIFO_FULL</i>	<b>0x04</b>	TEF FIFO full
<i>MCP251XFD_TEF_FIFO_OVERFLOW</i>	<b>0x08</b>	TEF overflow

#### **enum eMCP251XFD\_TXQstatus**

Transmit Queue status.

##### **Enumerator**

<i>MCP251XFD_TXQ_FIFO_FULL</i>	<b>0x00</b>	TXQ full
<i>MCP251XFD_TXQ_FIFO_NOT_FULL</i>	<b>0x01</b>	TXQ not full
<i>MCP251XFD_TXQ_FIFO_EMPTY</i>	<b>0x04</b>	TXQ empty
<i>MCP251XFD_TXQ_FIFO_ATTEMPTS_EXHAUSTED</i>	<b>0x10</b>	TXQ attempts exhausted
<i>MCP251XFD_TXQ_FIFO_BUS_ERROR</i>	<b>0x20</b>	TXQ bus error
<i>MCP251XFD_TXQ_FIFO_ARBITRATION_LOST</i>	<b>0x40</b>	TXQ arbitration lost
<i>MCP251XFD_TXQ_FIFO_ABORTED</i>	<b>0x80</b>	TXQ aborted

## 15.14. Filters

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigureDeviceNetFilter(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    eMCP251XFD_DNETFilter filter)
```

Configure the Device NET filter of the MCP251XFD device. When a standard frame is received and the filter is configured for extended frames, the EID part of the Filter and Mask Object can be selected to filter on data bytes

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	filter	Is the Device NET Filter to apply on all received frames and filters

### Return

Returns an **eERRORRESULT** value enumerator.

- **ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR** when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigureFilter(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    MCP251XFD_Filter *confFilter)
```

Configure a filter of the MCP251XFD device.

### Warning

This function does not check if the pointed FIFO is a receive FIFO.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	*confFilter	Is the configuration structure of the Filter

### Return

Returns an **eERRORRESULT** value enumerator.

- **ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR** when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or confFilter is NULL
- **ERR\_CONFIGURATION** when confFilter->PointTo is **MCP251XFD\_TEF**, **MCP251XFD\_TXQ**, or is superior to **MCP251XFD\_FIFO31**
- **ERR\_FILTER\_CONSISTENCY** when AcceptanceID and AcceptanceMask does not correspond
- **ERR\_FILTER\_TOO\_LARGE** when AcceptanceID and AcceptanceMask are too large for the specified configuration

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigureFilterList(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    eMCP251XFD_DNETFilter filter,  
    MCP251XFD_Filter *listFilter,  
    size_t count)
```

Configure a filter list and the DNCNT of the MCP251XFD device. This function configures a set of Filters at once.

### Warning

This function does not check if the pointed FIFO is a receive FIFO.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	filter	Is the Device NET Filter to apply on all received frames, it call directly <b>MCP251XFD_ConfigureDeviceNetFilter()</b>
Input	*listFilter	Is the list of Filters to configure
Input	count	Is the count of Filters in the list

### Return

Returns an **eERRORRESULT** value enumerator.

- **ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR** when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or listFilter is NULL
- See **MCP251XFD\_ConfigureFilter()**'s returns value for more information.

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_DisableFilter(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_Filter name)
```

Disable a Filter of the MCP251XFD device.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	name	Is the name of the Filter to disable

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or the name is superior to MCP251XFD\_FILTER31

### 15.14.1. Enumerators

#### enum eMCP251XFD\_DNETFilter

Device Net Filter Bit Number bits for the CICON.DNCNT register.

If DNCNT is greater than 0 and the received message has DLC = 0, indicating no data payload, the filter comparison will terminate with the identifier.

If DNCNT is greater than 8 and the received message has DLC = 1, indicating a payload of one data byte, the filter comparison will terminate with the 8th bit of the data.

If DNCNT is greater than 16 and the received message has DLC = 2, indicating a payload of two data bytes, the filter comparison will terminate with the 16th bit of the data.

If DNCNT is greater than 18, indicating that the user selected a number of bits greater than the total number of EID bits, the filter comparison will terminate with the 18th bit of the data.

#### Enumerator

MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_DISABLE	0b00000	Do not compare data bytes
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_1Bit	0b00001	Compare up to data byte 0 bit 7 with EID0 (Data Byte 0[7] = EID[0])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_2Bits	0b00010	Compare up to data byte 0 bit 6 with EID1 (Data Byte 0[7:6] = EID[0:1])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_3Bits	0b00011	Compare up to data byte 0 bit 5 with EID2 (Data Byte 0[7:5] = EID[0:2])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_4Bits	0b00100	Compare up to data byte 0 bit 4 with EID3 (Data Byte 0[7:4] = EID[0:3])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_5Bits	0b00101	Compare up to data byte 0 bit 3 with EID4 (Data Byte 0[7:3] = EID[0:4])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_6Bits	0b00110	Compare up to data byte 0 bit 2 with EID5 (Data Byte 0[7:2] = EID[0:5])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_7Bits	0b00111	Compare up to data byte 0 bit 1 with EID6 (Data Byte 0[7:1] = EID[0:6])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_8Bits	0b01000	Compare up to data byte 0 bit 0 with EID7 (Data Byte 0[7:0] = EID[0:7])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_9Bits	0b01001	Compare up to data byte 1 bit 7 with EID8 (Data Byte 0[7:0] and Data Byte 1[7] = EID[0:8])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_10Bits	0b01010	Compare up to data byte 1 bit 6 with EID9 (Data Byte 0[7:0] and Data Byte 1[7:6] = EID[0:9])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_11Bits	0b01011	Compare up to data byte 1 bit 5 with EID10 (Data Byte 0[7:0] and Data Byte 1[7:5] = EID[0:10])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_12Bits	0b01100	Compare up to data byte 1 bit 4 with EID11 (Data Byte 0[7:0] and Data Byte 1[7:4] = EID[0:11])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_13Bits	0b01101	Compare up to data byte 1 bit 3 with EID12 (Data Byte 0[7:0] and Data Byte 1[7:3] = EID[0:12])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_14Bits	0b01110	Compare up to data byte 1 bit 2 with EID13 (Data Byte 0[7:0] and Data Byte 1[7:2] = EID[0:13])
MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_15Bits	0b01111	Compare up to data byte 1 bit 1 with EID14 (Data Byte 0[7:0] and Data Byte 1[7:1] = EID[0:14])

<i>MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_16Bits</i>	<b>0b10000</b>	Compare up to data byte 1 bit 0 with EID15 (Data Byte 0[7:0] and Data Byte 1[7:0] = EID[0:15])
<i>MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_17Bits</i>	<b>0b10001</b>	Compare up to data byte 2 bit 7 with EID16 (Data Byte 0[7:0] and Data Byte 1[7:0] and Byte 2[7] = EID[0:16])
<i>MCP251XFD_D_NET_FILTER_18Bits</i>	<b>0b10010</b>	Compare up to data byte 2 bit 6 with EID17 (Data Byte 0[7:0] and Data Byte 1[7:0] and Byte 2[7:6] = EID[0:17])

## 15.15. Interrupts

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ConfigureInterrupt(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptEvents interruptsFlags)
```

Configure interrupt of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
 Input interruptsFlags Is the set of events where interrupts will be enabled. Flags can be OR'ed

### Return

Returns an **eERRORRESULT** value enumerator.

- **ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR** when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetInterruptEvents(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptEvents* interruptsFlags)
```

Get interrupt events of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
 Input \*interruptsFlags Is the return value of interrupt events. Flags are OR'ed

### Return

Returns an **eERRORRESULT** value enumerator.

- **ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR** when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetCurrentInterruptEvent(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_InterruptFlagCode* currentEvent)
```

Get the current interrupt event of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
 Input \*currentEvent Is the return value of the current interrupt event

### Return

Returns an **eERRORRESULT** value enumerator.

- **ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR** when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ClearInterruptEvents(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptEvents interruptsFlags)
```

Get the current interrupt event of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
 Input interruptsFlags Is the set of events where interrupts will be cleared. Flags can be OR'ed

### Return

Returns an **eERRORRESULT** value enumerator.

- **ERR\_PARAMETER\_ERROR** when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetCurrentReceiveFIFONameAndStatusInterrupt(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO *name,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFOstatus *flags)
```

This function can be called to check if there is a receive interrupt. It gives the name and the status of the FIFO. If more than one object has an interrupt pending, the interrupt or FIFO with the highest number will show up. Once the interrupt with the highest priority is cleared, the next highest priority interrupt will show up.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*name	Is the returned name of the FIFO that generate an interrupt
Output	*flags	Is the return value of status flags of the FIFO (can be NULL if it is not needed)

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or name is NULL

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetCurrentReceiveFIFONameInterrupt(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO *name)
```

Get current receive FIFO name that generate an interrupt (if any). This function can be called to check if there is a receive interrupt. It gives the name of the FIFO. If more than one object has an interrupt pending, the interrupt or FIFO with the highest number will show up. Once the interrupt with the highest priority is cleared, the next highest priority interrupt will show up.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*name	Is the returned name of the FIFO that generate an interrupt

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetCurrentTransmitFIFONameAndStatusInterrupt(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO *name,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFOstatus *flags)
```

Get current transmit FIFO name and status that generate an interrupt (if any). This function can be called to check if there is a transmit interrupt. It gives the name and the status of the FIFO. If more than one object has an interrupt pending, the interrupt or FIFO with the highest number will show up. Once the interrupt with the highest priority is cleared, the next highest priority interrupt will show up.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*name	Is the returned name of the FIFO that generate an interrupt
Output	*flags	Is the return value of status flags of the FIFO (can be NULL if it is not needed)

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetCurrentTransmitFIFONameInterrupt(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO *name)
```

Get current transmit FIFO name that generate an interrupt (if any). This function can be called to check if there is a transmit interrupt. It gives the name of the FIFO. If more than one object has an interrupt pending, the interrupt or FIFO with the highest number will show up. Once the interrupt with the highest priority is cleared, the next highest priority interrupt will show up.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*name	Is the returned name of the FIFO that generate an interrupt

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL



```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ClearFIFOEvents(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO name,
    uint8_t events)
```

Clear selected FIFO events of the MCP251XFD device.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	name	Is the name of the FIFO where events will be cleared
Input	events	Are the set of events to clear. Can be ether an <code>eMCP251XFD_FIFOstatus</code> , an <code>eMCP251XFD_TEFstatus</code> or an <code>eMCP251XFD_TXQstatus</code> type.

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL, or the name is superior to MCP251XFD\_FIFO31

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ClearTEFOverflowEvent(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

Clear the overflow event of the TEF.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
-------	--------	---

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ClearFIFOOverflowEvent(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO name)
```

Clear the overflow event of the FIFO selected.

#### Warning

This function does not check if it's a receive FIFO

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	name	Is the name of the FIFO where event will be cleared

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ClearFIFOAttemptsEvent(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    eMCP251XFD_FIFO name)
```

Clear the attempt event of the FIFO selected.

#### Warning

This function does not check if it is a transmit FIFO

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	name	Is the name of the FIFO where event will be cleared

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ClearTXQAttemptsEvent(MCP251XFD *pComp)
```

Clear the attempt event of the TXQ selected.

#### Warning

This function does not check if it is a transmit FIFO

#### Parameters

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR__PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetReceiveInterruptStatusOfALLFIFO(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptOnFIFO* interruptPending,  
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptOnFIFO* overflowStatus)
```

Get the status of receive pending interrupt and overflow pending interrupt of all FIFOs at once, OR'ed in one variable.

#### Parameters

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
Output \*interruptPending Is the return of the receive pending interrupt of all FIFOs (This parameter can be NULL)  
Output \*overflowStatus Is the return of the receive overflow pending interrupt of all FIFOs (This parameter can be NULL)

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR__PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetReceivePendingInterruptStatusOfALLFIFO(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptOnFIFO* interruptPending)
```

Get the status of receive overflow interrupt of all FIFOs at once, OR'ed in one variable.

#### Warning

This function does not check if it is a transmit FIFO

#### Parameters

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
Output \*interruptPending Is the return of the receive pending interrupt of all FIFOs

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR__PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetReceiveOverflowInterruptStatusOfALLFIFO(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptOnFIFO* overflowStatus)
```

Get the status of receive overflow interrupt of all FIFOs at once, OR'ed in one variable.

#### Warning

This function does not check if it is a transmit FIFO

#### Parameters

Input \*pComp Is the pointed structure of the device to be used  
Output \*overflowStatus Is the return of the receive overflow pending interrupt of all FIFOs

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR__PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetTransmitInterruptStatusOfALLFIFO(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptOnFIFO* interruptPending,
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptOnFIFO* attemptStatus)
```

Get the status of transmit pending interrupt and attempt exhaust pending interrupt of all FIFOs at once, OR'ed in one variable.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*interruptPending	Is the return of the transmit pending interrupt of all FIFOs (This parameter can be NULL)
Output	*attemptStatus	Is the return of the transmit attempt exhaust pending interrupt of all FIFOs (This parameter can be NULL)

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR__PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetTransmitPendingInterruptStatusOfALLFIFO(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptOnFIFO* interruptPending)
```

Get the status of transmit pending interrupt of all FIFOs at once, OR'ed in one variable.

#### Warning

This function does not check if it is a transmit FIFO

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*interruptPending	Is the return of the transmit pending interrupt of all FIFOs

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR__PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetTransmitAttemptInterruptStatusOfALLFIFO(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    setMCP251XFD_InterruptOnFIFO* attemptStatus)
```

Get the status of attempt exhaust pending interrupt of all FIFOs at once, OR'ed in one variable.

#### Warning

This function does not check if it is a transmit FIFO

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*attemptStatus	Is the return of the transmit attempt exhaust pending interrupt of all FIFOs

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR__PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

### 15.15.1. Enumerators

#### enum eMCP251XFD\_InterruptFlagCode

Interrupt Flag Code bits for the CiVEC.ICODE.

##### Enumerator

<i>MCP251XFD_TXQ_INTERRUPT</i>	<b>0b0000000</b>	TXQ Interrupt (TFIF<0> set). If for RXCODE, FIFO 0 can't receive so this flag code is reserved
<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO1_INTERRUPT</i>	<b>0b0000001</b>	FIFO 1 Interrupt (TFIF<1> or RFIF<1> set)
...	...	...
<i>MCP251XFD_FIFO31_INTERRUPT</i>	<b>0b0011111</b>	FIFO 31 Interrupt (TFIF<31> or RFIF<31> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_NO_INTERRUPT</i>	<b>0b1000000</b>	No interrupt
<i>MCP251XFD_ERROR_INTERRUPT</i>	<b>0b1000001</b>	Error Interrupt (CERRIF/IE)
<i>MCP251XFD_WAKEUP_INTERRUPT</i>	<b>0b1000010</b>	Wake-up interrupt (WAKIF/WAKIE)
<i>MCP251XFD_RECEIVE_FIFO_OVF</i>	<b>0b1000011</b>	Receive FIFO Overflow Interrupt (any bit in CiRXOVIF set)
<i>MCP251XFD_ADDRESS_ERROR_INTERRUPT</i>	<b>0b1000100</b>	Address Error Interrupt (illegal FIFO address presented to system) (SERRIF/IE)
<i>MCP251XFD_RXTX_MAB_OVF_UVF</i>	<b>0b1000101</b>	RX/TX MAB Overflow/Underflow (RX: message received before previous message was saved to memory; TX: cannot feed TX MAB fast enough to transmit consistent data) (SERRIF/IE)
<i>MCP251XFD_TBC_OVF_INTERRUPT</i>	<b>0b1000110</b>	TBC Overflow (TBCIF/IE)
<i>MCP251XFD_OPMODE_CHANGE_OCCURED</i>	<b>0b1000111</b>	Operation Mode Change Occurred (MODIF/IE)
<i>MCP251XFD_INVALID_MESSAGE_OCCURED</i>	<b>0b1001000</b>	Invalid Message Occurred (IVMIF/IE)
<i>MCP251XFD_TRANSMIT_EVENT_FIFO</i>	<b>0b1001001</b>	Transmit Event FIFO Interrupt (any bit in CiTEFIF set)
<i>MCP251XFD_TRANSMIT_ATTEMPT</i>	<b>0b1001010</b>	Transmit Attempt Interrupt (any bit in CiTXATIF set)

#### enum eMCP251XFD\_InterruptOnFIFO

#### typedef eMCP251XFD\_InterruptOnFIFO setMCP251XFD\_InterruptOnFIFO

Receive Interrupt Status for the CiRXIF, CiRXOVIF, CiTXIF and CiTXATIF registers. Can be OR'ed.

##### Enumerator

<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_TXQ</i>	<b>0x00000001</b>	Interrupt is pending on TXQ (TFIF<0> or TFATIF<0> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO1</i>	<b>0x00000002</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 1 (TFIF<1> or TFATIF<1> or RFIF<1> or RFOVIF<1> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO2</i>	<b>0x00000004</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 2 (TFIF<2> or TFATIF<2> or RFIF<2> or RFOVIF<2> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO3</i>	<b>0x00000008</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 3 (TFIF<3> or TFATIF<3> or RFIF<3> or RFOVIF<3> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO4</i>	<b>0x00000010</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 4 (TFIF<4> or TFATIF<4> or RFIF<4> or RFOVIF<4> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO5</i>	<b>0x00000020</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 5 (TFIF<5> or TFATIF<5> or RFIF<5> or RFOVIF<5> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO6</i>	<b>0x00000040</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 6 (TFIF<6> or TFATIF<6> or RFIF<6> or RFOVIF<6> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO7</i>	<b>0x00000080</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 7 (TFIF<7> or TFATIF<7> or RFIF<7> or RFOVIF<7> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO8</i>	<b>0x00000100</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 8 (TFIF<8> or TFATIF<8> or RFIF<8> or RFOVIF<8> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO9</i>	<b>0x00000200</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 9 (TFIF<9> or TFATIF<9> or RFIF<9> or RFOVIF<9> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO10</i>	<b>0x00000400</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 10 (TFIF<10> or TFATIF<10> or RFIF<10> or RFOVIF<10> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO11</i>	<b>0x00000800</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 11 (TFIF<11> or TFATIF<11> or RFIF<11> or RFOVIF<11> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO12</i>	<b>0x00001000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 12 (TFIF<12> or TFATIF<12> or RFIF<12> or RFOVIF<12> set)

<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO13</i>	<b>0x00002000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 13 (TFIF<13> or TFATIF<13> or RFIF<13> or RFOVIF<13> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO14</i>	<b>0x00004000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 14 (TFIF<14> or TFATIF<14> or RFIF<14> or RFOVIF<14> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO15</i>	<b>0x00008000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 15 (TFIF<15> or TFATIF<15> or RFIF<15> or RFOVIF<15> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO16</i>	<b>0x00010000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 16 (TFIF<16> or TFATIF<16> or RFIF<16> or RFOVIF<16> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO17</i>	<b>0x00020000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 17 (TFIF<17> or TFATIF<17> or RFIF<17> or RFOVIF<17> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO18</i>	<b>0x00040000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 18 (TFIF<18> or TFATIF<18> or RFIF<18> or RFOVIF<18> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO19</i>	<b>0x00080000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 19 (TFIF<19> or TFATIF<19> or RFIF<19> or RFOVIF<19> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO20</i>	<b>0x00100000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 20 (TFIF<20> or TFATIF<20> or RFIF<20> or RFOVIF<20> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO21</i>	<b>0x00200000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 21 (TFIF<21> or TFATIF<21> or RFIF<21> or RFOVIF<21> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO22</i>	<b>0x00400000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 22 (TFIF<22> or TFATIF<22> or RFIF<22> or RFOVIF<22> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO23</i>	<b>0x00800000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 23 (TFIF<23> or TFATIF<23> or RFIF<23> or RFOVIF<23> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO24</i>	<b>0x01000000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 24 (TFIF<24> or TFATIF<24> or RFIF<24> or RFOVIF<24> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO25</i>	<b>0x02000000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 25 (TFIF<25> or TFATIF<25> or RFIF<25> or RFOVIF<25> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO26</i>	<b>0x04000000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 26 (TFIF<26> or TFATIF<26> or RFIF<26> or RFOVIF<26> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO27</i>	<b>0x08000000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 27 (TFIF<27> or TFATIF<27> or RFIF<27> or RFOVIF<27> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO28</i>	<b>0x10000000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 28 (TFIF<28> or TFATIF<28> or RFIF<28> or RFOVIF<28> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO29</i>	<b>0x20000000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 29 (TFIF<29> or TFATIF<29> or RFIF<29> or RFOVIF<29> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO30</i>	<b>0x40000000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 30 (TFIF<30> or TFATIF<30> or RFIF<30> or RFOVIF<30> set)
<i>MCP251XFD_INTERRUPT_ON_FIFO31</i>	<b>0x80000000</b>	Interrupt is pending on FIFO 31 (TFIF<31> or TFATIF<31> or RFIF<31> or RFOVIF<31> set)

## 15.16. Error management

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetTransmitReceiveErrorCountAndStatus(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint8_t* transmitErrorCount,  
    uint8_t* receiveErrorCount,  
    eMCP251XFD_TXRXErrorStatus* status)
```

Get transmit/receive error count and status of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*transmitErrorCount	Is the result of the transmit error count (this parameter can be NULL)
Output	*receiveErrorCount	Is the result of the receive error count (this parameter can be NULL)
Output	*status	Is the return transmit/receive error status (this parameter can be NULL)

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetTransmitErrorCount(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint8_t* transmitErrorCount)
```

Get transmit error count of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*transmitErrorCount	Is the result of the transmit error count

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetReceiveErrorCount(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    uint8_t* receiveErrorCount)
```

Get transmit error count of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*receiveErrorCount	Is the result of the receive error count

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
inline eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetTransmitReceiveErrorStatus(  
    MCP251XFD *pComp,  
    eMCP251XFD_TXRXErrorStatus* status)
```

Get transmit/receive error status of the MCP251XFD device.

### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*status	Is the return transmit/receive error status

### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_GetBusDiagnostic(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    MCP251XFD_CiBDIAG0_Register* busDiagnostic0,
    MCP251XFD_CiBDIAG1_Register* busDiagnostic1)
```

Get Bus diagnostic of the MCP251XFD device.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Output	*busDiagnostic0	Is the return value that contains separate error counters for receive/transmit and for nominal/data bit rates. The counters work differently than the counters in the CiTREC register. They are simply incremented by one on every error. They are never decremented (this parameter can be NULL)
Output	*busDiagnostic1	Is the return value that keeps track of the kind of error that occurred since the last clearing of the register. The register also contains the error-free message counter (this parameter can be NULL)

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

```
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_ClearBusDiagnostic(
    MCP251XFD *pComp,
    bool clearBusDiagnostic0,
    bool clearBusDiagnostic1)
```

Clear Bus diagnostic of the MCP251XFD device.

#### Parameters

Input	*pComp	Is the pointed structure of the device to be used
Input	clearBusDiagnostic0	Set to 'true' to clear the bus diagnostic0
Input	clearBusDiagnostic1	Set to 'true' to clear the bus diagnostic1

#### Return

Returns an `eERRORRESULT` value enumerator.

- `ERR_PARAMETER_ERROR` when pComp is NULL, or Interface functions are NULL

### 15.16.1. Bus Diagnostic Register 0 structure

This is the Bus Diagnostic Register 0 structure for the bus diagnostic. It contains all the information about bus errors counts on nominal and data bitrates of the CAN controller. This structure is used by `MCP251XFD_GetBusDiagnostic()` function.

Source code:

```
typedef union MCP251XFD_CiBDIAG0_Register
{
    uint32_t CiBDIAG0;
    uint8_t Bytes[4];
    struct
    {
        uint8_t NominalBitRateReceiveErrorCount;
        uint8_t NominalBitRateTransmitErrorCount;
        uint8_t DataBitRateReceiveErrorCount;
        uint8_t DataBitRateTransmitErrorCount;
    } Reg;
    struct
    {
        uint32_t NRERRCNT: 8;
        uint32_t NTERRCNT: 8;
        uint32_t DRERRCNT: 8;
        uint32_t DTERRCNT: 8;
    } Bits;
} MCP251XFD_CiBDIAG0_Register;
```



#### 15.16.1.1. Data fields

##### **`uint32_t CiBDIAG0`**

This is the complete word of the CiBDIAG0 register.

##### **`uint8_t Bytes[4]`**

This is the byte access to the CiBDIAG0 register.

##### **`uint8_t NominalBitRateReceiveErrorCount`**

##### **`uint32_t NRERRCNT: 8`**

Nominal Bit Rate Receive Error Counter.

##### **`uint8_t NominalBitRateTransmitErrorCount`**

##### **`uint32_t NTERRCNT: 8`**

Nominal Bit Rate Transmit Error Counter.

##### **`uint8_t DataBitRateReceiveErrorCount`**

##### **`uint32_t DRERRCNT: 8`**

Data Bit Rate Receive Error Counter.

##### **`uint8_t DataBitRateTransmitErrorCount`**

##### **`uint32_t DTERRCNT: 8`**

Data Bit Rate Transmit Error Counter.

#### 15.16.2. Bus Diagnostic Register 1 structure

This is the Bus Diagnostic Register 1 structure for the bus diagnostic. It contains all the information about message error count and errors related to nominal and data bitrates of messages plus the bus of the CAN controller. This structure is used by [`MCP251XFD\_GetBusDiagnostic\(\)`](#) function.

Source code:

```
typedef union MCP251XFD_CiBDIAG1_Register
{
    uint32_t CiBDIAG1;
    uint16_t Uint16[sizeof(uint32_t) / sizeof(uint16_t)];
    uint8_t Bytes[4];
    struct
    {
        uint16_t ErrorFreeCounter;
        eMCP251XFD_DiagStatus Flags;
    } Reg;
    struct
    {
        uint32_t EFMSGCNT: 16;
        uint32_t NBIT0ERR: 1;
        uint32_t NBIT1ERR: 1;
        uint32_t NACKERR: 1;
        uint32_t NFORMERR: 1;
        uint32_t NSTUFERR: 1;
        uint32_t NRCERR: 1;
        uint32_t: 1;
        uint32_t TXBOERR: 1;
        uint32_t DBIT0ERR: 1;
        uint32_t DBIT1ERR: 1;
        uint32_t: 1;
        uint32_t DFORMERR: 1;
        uint32_t DSTUFERR: 1;
        uint32_t DCRRCERR: 1;
        uint32_t ESI: 1;
        uint32_t DLCMM: 1;
    } Bits;
} MCP251XFD_CiBDIAG1_Register;
```



### 15.16.2.1. Data fields

#### `uint32_t CiBDIAG1`

This is the complete word of the CiBDIAG1 register.

#### `Uuint16_t Uuint16[2]`

This is the unsigned int16 access to the CiBDIAG1 register. The first one is for the message error count and the second for the errors related to nominal and data bitrates of messages plus the bus.

#### `uint8_t Bytes[4]`

This is the byte access to the CiBDIAG1 register.

#### `uint16_t ErrorFreeCounter`

Nominal Bit Rate Receive Error Counter.

#### `eMCP251XFD_DiagStatus Flags`

Transmit and Receive Error status.

##### Type

enum `eMCP251XFD_DiagStatus`

#### `struct bitfield Bits`

##### Enumerator

<code>EFMSGCNT</code>	<b>Bit 0 to 15</b>	Error Free Message Counter bits
<code>NBITOERR</code>	<b>Bit 16</b>	Normal Bitrate: During the transmission of a message (or acknowledge bit, or active error flag, or overload flag), the device wanted to send a dominant level (data or identifier bit logical value '0'), but the monitored bus value was recessive
<code>NBIT1ERR</code>	<b>Bit 17</b>	Normal Bitrate: During the transmission of a message (except for the arbitration field), the device wanted to send a recessive level (bit of logical value '1'), but the monitored bus value was dominant
<code>NACKERR</code>	<b>Bit 18</b>	Normal Bitrate: Transmitted message was not acknowledged
<code>NFORMERR</code>	<b>Bit 19</b>	Normal Bitrate: A fixed format part of a received frame has the wrong format
<code>NSTUFERR</code>	<b>Bit 20</b>	Normal Bitrate: More than 5 equal bits in a sequence have occurred in a part of a received message where this is not allowed
<code>NCRCERR</code>	<b>Bit 21</b>	Normal Bitrate: The CRC check sum of a received message was incorrect. The CRC of an incoming message does not match with the CRC calculated from the received data
<code>TXBOERR</code>	<b>Bit 23</b>	Device went to bus-off (and auto-recovered)
<code>DBITOERR</code>	<b>Bit 24</b>	Data Bitrate: During the transmission of a message (or acknowledge bit, or active error flag, or overload flag), the device wanted to send a dominant level (data or identifier bit logical value '0'), but the monitored bus value was recessive
<code>DBIT1ERR</code>	<b>Bit 25</b>	Data Bitrate: During the transmission of a message (except for the arbitration field), the device wanted to send a recessive level (bit of logical value '1'), but the monitored bus value was dominant
<code>DFORMERR</code>	<b>Bit 27</b>	Data Bitrate: A fixed format part of a received frame has the wrong format
<code>DSTUFERR</code>	<b>Bit 28</b>	Data Bitrate: More than 5 equal bits in a sequence have occurred in a part of a received message where this is not allowed
<code>DCRCERR</code>	<b>Bit 29</b>	Data Bitrate: The CRC check sum of a received message was incorrect. The CRC of an incoming message does not match with the CRC calculated from the received data
<code>ESI</code>	<b>Bit 30</b>	ESI flag of a received CAN FD message was set
<code>DLCMM</code>	<b>Bit 31</b>	DLC Mismatch bit. During a transmission or reception, the specified DLC is larger than the PLSIZE of the FIFO element

### 15.16.3. Enumerators

#### **enum eMCP251XFD\_TXRXErrorStatus**

Transmit and Receive Error status.

##### **Enumerator**

<i>MCP251XFD_TX_RX_WARNING_STATE</i>	<b>0x01</b>	Transmitter or Receiver is in Error Warning State
<i>MCP251XFD_TX_NO_ERROR</i>	<b>0x00</b>	No Transmit Error
<i>MCP251XFD_TX_WARNING_STATE</i>	<b>0x04</b>	Transmitter in Error Warning State
<i>MCP251XFD_TX_BUS_PASSIVE_STATE</i>	<b>0x10</b>	Transmitter in Error Passive State
<i>MCP251XFD_TX_BUS_OFF_STATE</i>	<b>0x20</b>	Transmitter in Bus Off State
<i>MCP251XFD_RX_WARNING_STATE</i>	<b>0x02</b>	Receiver in Error Warning State
<i>MCP251XFD_RX_BUS_PASSIVE_STATE</i>	<b>0x08</b>	Receiver in Error Passive State

#### **enum eMCP251XFD\_DiagStatus**

Transmit Event FIFO status.

##### **Enumerator**

<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_NBIT0_ERR</i>	<b>0x0001</b>	Normal Bitrate: During the transmission of a message (or acknowledge bit, or active error flag, or overload flag), the device wanted to send a dominant level (data or identifier bit logical value '0'), but the monitored bus value was recessive
<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_NBIT1_ERR</i>	<b>0x0002</b>	Normal Bitrate: During the transmission of a message (except for the arbitration field), the device wanted to send a recessive level (bit of logical value '1'), but the monitored bus value was dominant
<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_NACK_ERR</i>	<b>0x0004</b>	Normal Bitrate: Transmitted message was not acknowledged
<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_NFORM_ERR</i>	<b>0x0008</b>	Normal Bitrate: A fixed format part of a received frame has the wrong format
<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_NSTUFF_ERR</i>	<b>0x0010</b>	Normal Bitrate: More than 5 equal bits in a sequence have occurred in a part of a received message where this is not allowed
<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_NCRC_ERR</i>	<b>0x0020</b>	Normal Bitrate: The CRC check sum of a received message was incorrect. The CRC of an incoming message does not match with the CRC calculated from the received data
<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_TXBO_ERR</i>	<b>0x0080</b>	Device went to bus-off (and auto-recovered)
<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_DBIT0_ERR</i>	<b>0x0100</b>	Data Bitrate: During the transmission of a message (or acknowledge bit, or active error flag, or overload flag), the device wanted to send a dominant level (data or identifier bit logical value '0'), but the monitored bus value was recessive
<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_DBIT1_ERR</i>	<b>0x0200</b>	Data Bitrate: During the transmission of a message (except for the arbitration field), the device wanted to send a recessive level (bit of logical value '1'), but the monitored bus value was dominant
<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_DFORM_ERR</i>	<b>0x0800</b>	Data Bitrate: A fixed format part of a received frame has the wrong format
<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_DSTUFF_ERR</i>	<b>0x1000</b>	Data Bitrate: More than 5 equal bits in a sequence have occurred in a part of a received message where this is not allowed
<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_DCRC_ERR</i>	<b>0x2000</b>	Data Bitrate: The CRC check sum of a received message was incorrect. The CRC of an incoming message does not match with the CRC calculated from the received data
<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_ESI_SET</i>	<b>0x4000</b>	ESI flag of a received CAN FD message was set
<i>MCP251XFD_DIAG_DLC_MISMATCH</i>	<b>0x8000</b>	DLC Mismatch bit. During a transmission or reception, the specified DLC is larger than the PLSIZE of the FIFO element

---

## 15.17. Tools

```
uint32_t MCP251XFD_MessageIDtoObjectMessageIdentifier(  
    uint32_t messageID,  
    bool extended,  
    bool UseSID11)
```

Message ID to Object Message Identifier.

### Parameters

Input	messageID	Is the message ID to convert
Input	extended	Indicate if the message ID is extended or standard
Input	UseSID11	Indicate if the message ID use the SID11

### Return

Returns the Message ID.

```
uint32_t MCP251XFD_ObjectMessageIdentifierToMessageID(  
    uint32_t objectMessageID,  
    bool extended,  
    bool UseSID11)
```

Object Message Identifier to Message ID.

### Parameters

Input	objectMessageID	Is the object message ID to convert
Input	extended	Indicate if the object message ID is extended or standard
Input	UseSID11	Indicate if the object message ID use the SID11

### Return

Returns the Object Message Identifier.

```
uint32_t MCP251XFD_PayloadToByte(eMCP251XFD_PayloadSize payload)
```

Payload to Byte Count.

### Parameters

Input	payload	Is the enum of Message Payload Size (8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 32, 48 or 64 bytes)
-------	---------	---

### Return

Returns the byte count.

```
uint32_t MCP251XFD_DLCToByte(eMCP251XFD_DataLength dlc, bool isCANFD)
```

Data Length Content to Byte Count.

### Parameters

Input	dlc	Is the enum of Message DLC Size (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 32, 48 or 64 bytes)
Input	isCANFD	Indicate if the DLC is from a CAN-FD frame or not

### Return

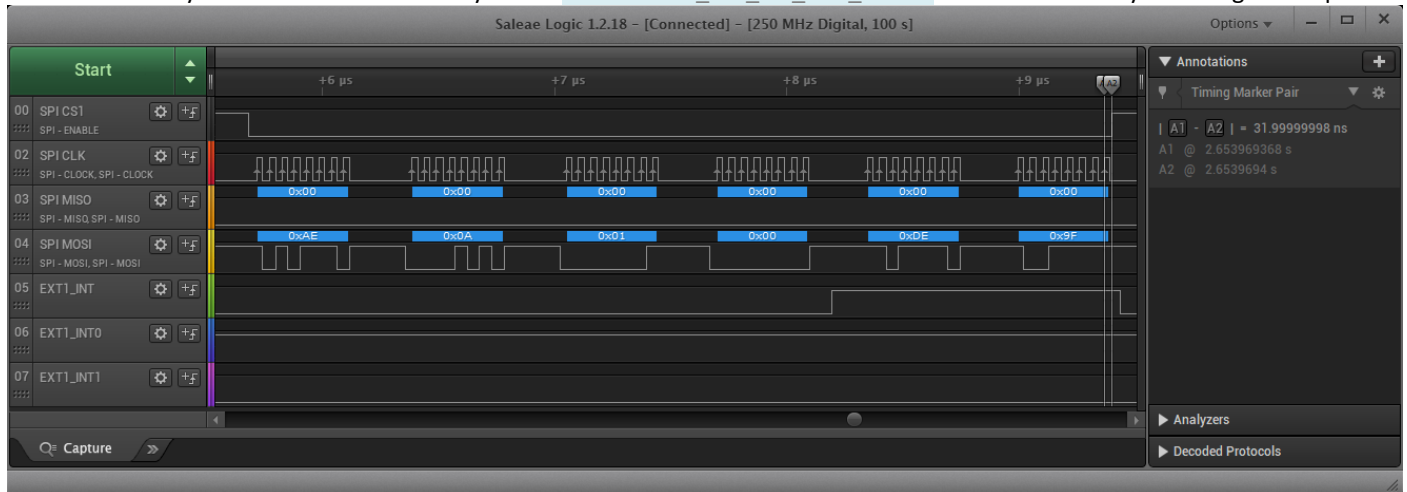
Returns the byte count.

## 16. TROUBLESHOOTING

### 16.1. Regularly get MCP251XFD\_INT\_SPI\_CRC\_EVENT

If your SPI interface with the device is not properly configured, you can get the `MCP251XFD_INT_SPI_CRC_EVENT`. The SPI timing (see Table 5) is very important with this component.

Example, here the  $T_{SCK2CS}$  (32ns) is less than  $T_{SCK}$  (54ns). The instruction sent to the device is to clear this interrupt but at the end of the last CRC byte the device issue directly a new `MCP251XFD_INT_SPI_CRC_EVENT` for this transfer by asserting its INT pin.



As you understand, just put a higher  $T_{SCK2CS}$  time (superior or equal to  $T_{SCK}$ ) to correct this issue.

## 17. EXAMPLE OF “CONF\_MCP251XFD.H” FILE

Source:

```
#ifndef CONF_MCP251XFD_H
#define CONF_MCP251XFD_H
//=====

// If in debug mode, check NULL parameters that are mandatory in each functions of the driver
#ifdef DEBUG
# define CHECK_NULL_PARAM
#endif

// This define the max size for the transfer buffer. Adjust for 1 max full frame that is needed of all controllers
// in use otherwise, the message will be cut into parts that slow the transfer
// In case of use write safe by all controllers set 9, which is the minimum allowed, because all data will be send
// by 4 bytes max
#define MCP251XFD_TRANS_BUF_SIZE ( 2+1+8+64+4+2 ) // here it is set to 1 full CAN-FD frame with CRC
// (2 for Command + 1 for length + 8 for CAN frame header + 64 for CAN-FD max payload + 4 for time stamp + 2 for CRC)

//-----
#endif /* CONF_MCP251XFD_H */
```

## 18. EXAMPLE OF DRIVER INTERFACE HANDLE FUNCTIONS

This is an extract from the project for the SAMV71 Xplained Ultra board.

Example of driver interface handle functions in a .c file:

```
//=====
// MCP251XFD_X get millisecond
//=====
uint32_t GetCurrentms_V71(void)
{
    return msCount;
}

//=====
// MCP251XFD_X compute CRC16-CMS
//=====
uint16_t ComputeCRC16_V71(const uint8_t* data, size_t size)
{
    return ComputeCRC16CMS(data, size);
}

//*****
//=====
// MCP251XFD SPI driver interface configuration for the ATSAMV71
//=====
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_InterfaceInit_V71(void *pIntDev, uint8_t chipSelect, const uint32_t sckFreq)
{
    if (pIntDev == NULL) return ERR_SPI_PARAMETER_ERROR;
    Spi *SPI_Ext = (Spi *)pIntDev; // MCU specific: #define SPI0 ((Spi*)0x40008000U) // (SPI0 ) Base Address

    ioport_set_pin_mode(SPI0_NPCS1_GPIO, SPI0_NPCS1_FLAGS);
    ioport_disable_pin(SPI0_NPCS1_GPIO);
    ioport_set_pin_mode(SPI0_NPCS3_GPIO, SPI0_NPCS3_FLAGS);
    ioport_disable_pin(SPI0_NPCS3_GPIO);

    //--- Configure an SPI peripheral ---
    spi_enable_clock(SPI_Ext);
    spi_disable(SPI_Ext);
    if (SPIconfigured == false)
    {
        spi_reset(SPI_Ext);
        spi_set_lastxfer(SPI_Ext);
        spi_set_master_mode(SPI_Ext);
        spi_disable_mode_fault_detect(SPI_Ext); // For multimaster SPI bus. Not used here
        spi_disable_peripheral_select_decode(SPI_Ext);
        spi_set_variable_peripheral_select(SPI_Ext);
        spi_enable_tx_on_rx_empty(SPI_Ext);
    }
    spi_set_clock_polarity(SPI_Ext, chipSelect, SPI_CLK_POLARITY);
    spi_set_clock_phase(SPI_Ext, chipSelect, SPI_CLK_PHASE);
    spi_set_bits_per_transfer(SPI_Ext, chipSelect, SPI_CSR_BITS_8_BIT);
    spi_configure_cs_behavior(SPI_Ext, chipSelect, SPI_CS_KEEP_LOW);
    // spi_configure_cs_behavior(SPI_Ext, chipSelect, SPI_CS_RISE_FORCED);
    // spi_configure_cs_behavior(SPI_Ext, chipSelect, SPI_CS_RISE_NO_TX);

    int16_t div = spi_calc_baudrate_div(sckFreq, sysclk_get_peripheral_hz());
    if (div < 0) return ERR_SPI_CONFIG_ERROR;
    spi_set_baudrate_div(SPI_Ext, chipSelect, (uint8_t)div);
    spi_set_transfer_delay(SPI_Ext, chipSelect, SPI_DLYBS, SPI_DLYBCT);
    // spi_set_delay_between_chip_select(SPI_Ext, SPI_DLYBCS);

    spi_enable(SPI_Ext);
    SPIconfigured = true;
    return ERR_OK;
}
```

```

//=====
// MCP251XFD SPI transfer data for the ATSAMV71
//=====
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_InterfaceTransfer_V71(void *pIntDev, uint8_t chipSelect, uint8_t *txData, uint8_t *rxData,
size_t size)
{
    if (pIntDev == NULL) return ERR__SPI_PARAMETER_ERROR;
    if (txData == NULL) return ERR__SPI_PARAMETER_ERROR;
    Spi *SPI_Ext = (Spi *)pIntDev;          // MCU specific: #define SPI0 ((Spi*)0x40008000U) // (SPI0 ) Base Address
    uint8_t DataRead;

    __disable_irq();
    uint32_t Timeout;
    while (size > 0)
    {
        //--- Transmit data ---
        Timeout = TIMEOUT_SPI_INTERFACE;
        while (!(SPI_Ext->SPI_SR & SPI_SR_TDRE))    // SPI Tx ready ?
            if (!Timeout--) return ERR__SPI_TIMEOUT; // Timeout ? return an error

        uint32_t value = SPI_TDR_TD(*txData) | SPI_TDR_PCS(spi_get_pcs(chipSelect));
        if (size == 1) value |= SPI_TDR_LASTXFER;
        SPI_Ext->SPI_TDR = value;
        txData++;

        //--- Receive data ---
        Timeout = TIMEOUT_SPI_INTERFACE;
        while (!(SPI_Ext->SPI_SR & SPI_SR_RDRF))    // SPI Rx ready ?
            if (!Timeout--) return ERR__SPI_TIMEOUT; // Timeout ? return an error

        DataRead = (uint8_t)(SPI_Ext->SPI_RDR & 0xFF);
        if (rxData != NULL) *rxData = DataRead;
        rxData++;

        size--;
    }
    SPI_Ext->SPI_CR |= SPI_CR_LASTXFER;
    __enable_irq();

    return ERR_OK;
}

```

Example of driver interface handle functions in a .h file:

```
/*! @brief MCP251XFD_X get millisecond
 *
 * This function will be called when the driver needs to get current millisecond
 */
uint32_t GetCurrentms_V71(void);

/*! @brief MCP251XFD_X compute CRC16-CMS
 *
 * This function will be called when a CRC16-CMS computation is needed (ie. in CRC mode or Safe Write). In normal
 mode, this can point to NULL.
 * @param[in] *data Is the pointed byte stream
 * @param[in] size Is the size of the pointed byte stream
 * @return The CRC computed
 */
uint16_t ComputeCRC16_V71(const uint8_t* data, size_t size);

//*****

/*! @brief MCP251XFD_Ext1 SPI interface configuration for the ATSAMV71
 *
 * This function will be called at driver initialization to configure the interface driver SPI
 * @param[in] *pIntDev Is the MCP251XFD_Desc.InterfaceDevice of the device that call the interface initialization
 * @param[in] chipSelect Is the Chip Select index to use for the SPI initialization
 * @param[in] sckFreq Is the SCK frequency in Hz to set at the interface initialization
 * @return Returns an #eERRORRESULT value enum
 */
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_InterfaceInit_V71(void *pIntDev, uint8_t chipSelect, const uint32_t sckFreq);

/*! @brief MCP251XFD_Ext1 SPI transfer for the ATSAMV71
 *
 * This function will be called at driver read/write data from/to the interface driver SPI
 * @param[in] *pIntDev Is the MCP251XFD_Desc.InterfaceDevice of the device that call this function
 * @param[in] chipSelect Is the Chip Select index to use for the SPI transfer
 * @param[in] *txData Is the buffer to be transmit to through the SPI interface
 * @param[out] *rxData Is the buffer to be received to through the SPI interface (can be NULL if it's just a send of
 data)
 * @param[in] size Is the size of data to be send and received trough SPI. txData and rxData shall be at least the
 same size
 * @return Returns an #eERRORRESULT value enum
 */
eERRORRESULT MCP251XFD_InterfaceTransfer_V71(void *pIntDev, uint8_t chipSelect, uint8_t *txData, uint8_t *rxData,
size_t size);
```