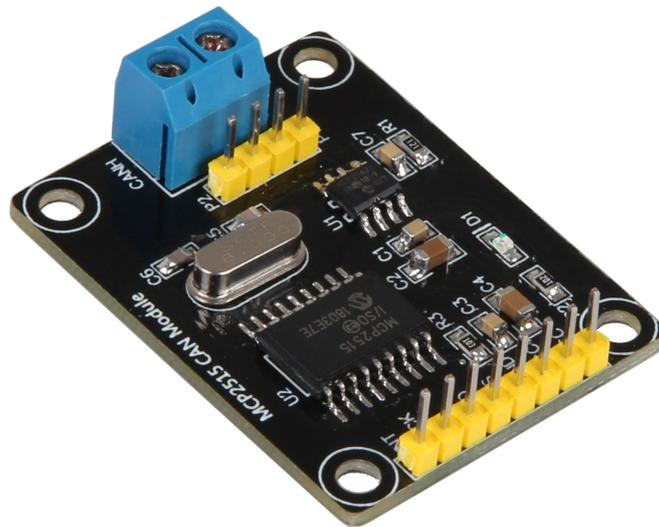


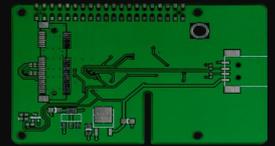
# CAN Module

with MCP2515 CAN Interface & MCP 2562 Transceiver

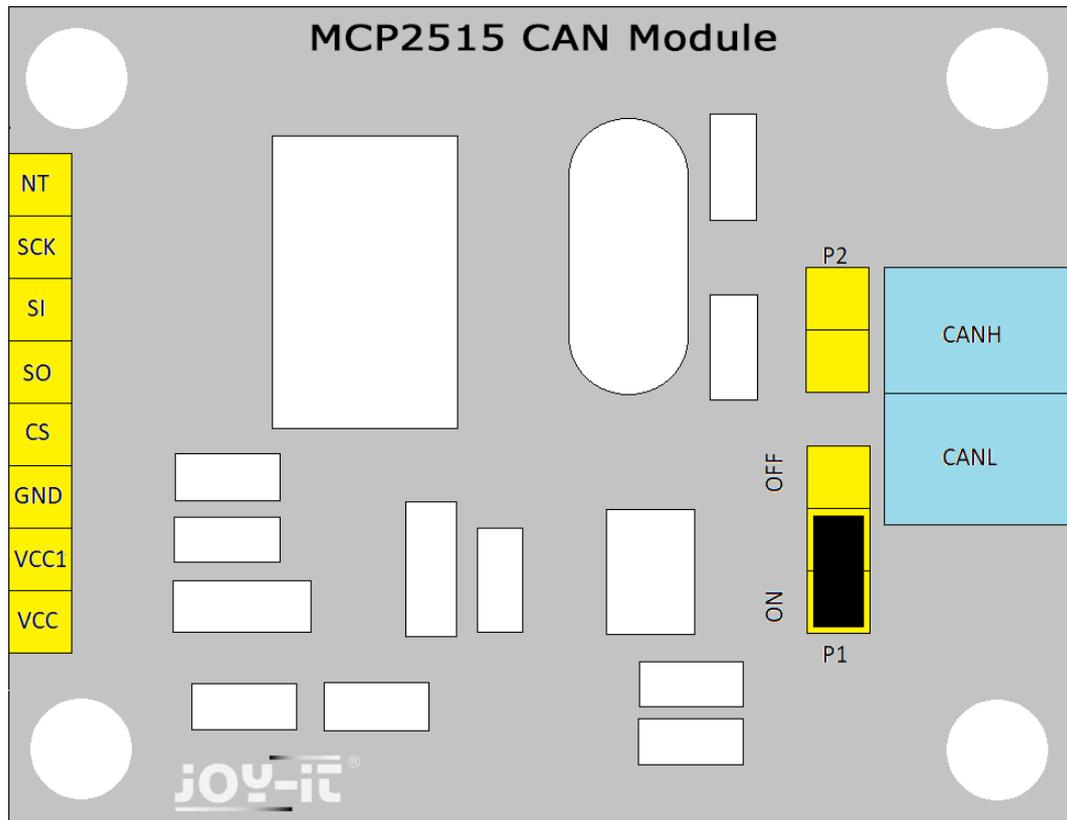


## Technical Specifications

<b>Model</b>	CAN Module
<b>Article No.</b>	SBC-CAN01
<b>Chipset</b>	MCP2515, TJA1050
<b>CAN Specification</b>	CAN V2.0B
<b>Communicationspeed</b>	1Mb/s
<b>Oscillator</b>	8MHz Crystal Oscillator
<b>Termination Resistors</b>	120Ω with impedance matching (ensures drive capacity and long-distance data transmission against signal radiation)
<b>Interface</b>	SPI, CAN
<b>Input Voltage</b>	5V
<b>Power Consumption</b>	5mA
<b>Standby current</b>	1μA
<b>Operating temperature</b>	-40°C - 85°C
<b>Compatible to</b>	Arduino, Raspberry Pi and other common microcontrollers
<b>Scope of delivery</b>	CAN-Module
<b>EAN</b>	4250236817187



## Connection diagram



SBC-CAN01	Raspberry Pi	Arduino
VCC	1 (3.3V)	5V
VCC1	2 (5V)	5V
GND	6 (GND)	GND
CS	24 (CE0)	D10
SO	21 (MISO)	D12
SI	19 (MOSI)	D11
SCK	23 (SCK)	D13
NT	22 (GPIO25)	D2

## Other informations

For a Raspberry Pi (and other ARM single board computers) the CAN board requires a voltage of +3.3V at the VCC connector and a voltage of +5V at the VCC1 connector. With an Arduino, a voltage of +5V is connected to both terminals (VCC and VCC1).

The terminal resistance can be activated or deactivated at terminal P1.

Via P2, the two signals CanH and CanL can be connected in addition to the screw terminal.