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**BLE Enabled IoT Node on High-Performance Microcontrollers**

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**Design Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Feature</th>
<th>Design Folder</th>
<th>Product Folder</th>
<th>Tools Folder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIDM-TM4C129XBLE</td>
<td>Design Folder</td>
<td>Product Folder</td>
<td>Tools Folder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TM4C1294NCPDT</td>
<td>SimpleLink CC2650</td>
<td>Tools Folder</td>
<td>Tools Folder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EK-TM4C1294XL</td>
<td>CC2650EMK</td>
<td>Tools Folder</td>
<td>Tools Folder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOST-CCEM</td>
<td>ADAPTER</td>
<td>Tools Folder</td>
<td>Tools Folder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC2650DK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Design Features**

- The Master is a TM4C1294 MCU and the CC2650 as BLE Central.
- The Slave is a TM4C1294 MCU and the CC2650 as BLE Peripheral.
- LWIP-Based Web Server Runs on the Master Side TM4C1294 MCU.
- The BLE Stack Runs on CC2650.
- The TM4C1294 Works as the Host Processor Performing a Demo Application.
- HTML Code Remotely Controls Slave Operation of the TM4C1294 From a Web Browser.
- Code Composer Studio™ is for Development and Debugging.
- TI RTOS is for Task Scheduling and Peripheral Access.

**Featured Applications**

- Industrial Application and Automation
- Home Automation
- Smart Grid and Energy
- Test and Measurement

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1 System Description

Bluetooth® low energy, also known as Bluetooth Smart (BLE), is one of the most common low-power wireless connectivity technologies. BLE is the intelligent, power-friendly version of Bluetooth wireless technology. While the power-efficiency of BLE is perfect for devices that run off a tiny battery for long periods, the magic of BLE is its ability to work with an application on a smartphone or tablet you already own. BLE lets developers and OEMs easily create solutions that work with the billions of Bluetooth-enabled products already in the market.

This reference design shows how to create a BLE node using the TM4C129 high-performance microcontroller and the single-mode CC2650. For more information about this BLE node application, refer to BLE-Enabled IoT Node With High-Performance MCU Reference Design.

The software accompanying this design works on an EK-TM4C1294XL LaunchPad™ integrated with a CC2650EMK.

TIRTOS schedules various tasks. TI recommends using RTOS to distribute the load and make the application easily scalable.

1.1 TM4C1294NCPDT

The TM4C1294NCPDT device is a 120-MHz high-performance microcontroller with 1MB of on-chip flash and 256KB on-chip SRAM, and features an integrated Ethernet MAC+PHY for connected applications. The device has high-bandwidth interfaces such as a memory controller and a high-speed USB2.0 digital interface. With the integration of numerous low-to-mid speed serials (up to 4 million samples per second [MSPS]), a 12-bit ADC, and motion control peripherals, the TM4C1294NCPDT microcontroller is ideal for use with industrial communication equipment applications to Smart Energy or Smart Grid applications.

Figure 1. TM4C1294NCPDT Microcontroller High-Level Block Diagram
1.2 CC2650

The CC2650 is a cost-effective, ultralow power, 2.4-GHz RF wireless MCU targeting Bluetooth® Smart, ZigBee® and 6LoWPAN, and ZigBee RF4CE remote control applications. A very low active RF and MCU current and low-power mode current consumption provides excellent battery lifetime, operates on small coin-cell batteries, and operates in energy-harvesting applications.

The CC2650 contains a 32-bit ARM® Cortex®-M3 running at 48MHz as the main processor and has a rich peripheral feature set, including an ultralow power sensor controller. The ultralow power sensor controller is ideal for interfacing external sensors or collecting analog and digital data while the rest of the system is in sleep mode. The Bluetooth low-energy controller and the IEEE 802.15.4 MAC are embedded into ROM and are running partially on a separate ARM Cortex®-M0 processor. This architecture improves overall system performance and power consumption and frees up flash memory for the application.

![Figure 2. CC2650 Hardware Overview](image)
1.3 **TM4C129 and CC265 Interface**

Figure 3 illustrates the interface between the TM4C1294 and the CC2650. The TM4C1294 communicates to the CC2650 through UART. A simple command response protocol is implemented for this demonstration. UART0 is used in CC2650 and UART7 is used in TM4C of this demonstration.

![Figure 3. TM4C129 and CC2650 Interface Overview](image)

2 **System Functionality Block Diagram**

The TM4C BLE node can be configured in two modes: central and peripheral. The wired master node acts as BLE central and RF node acts as BLE peripheral. For this demonstration, the CC2650 is configured in single-processor mode and the TM4C acts as the application controller. The demo BLE profiles and services are in the CC2650. Network processor architecture is beyond the scope for this software design.

![Figure 4. General Setup and Dataflow for BLE-Enabled IoT Node](image)

2.1 **TM4C BLE Node as a Central**

The TM4C performs the following tasks:

- Runs LWIP Ethernet-based Web server.
- Displays assigned IP addresses through UART0.
- Receives user commands requested through a hosted Web page.
- Sends user commands to the CC2650 device through UART, and waits for a response.
- Responds to the web page http request for the selected demo command.
The CC2650 performs the following tasks:

- Waits for commands from the TM4C through UART.
- Discovers and connects to the BLE Peripheral node after receiving a Connect command.
- Interacts with the BLE peripheral node depending on the requested command. Read and Write characteristics value requests are sent to the BLE peripheral node.
- Responds to the TM4C with the data read from the TM4C BLE peripheral node.

2.2 TM4C BLE Node as a Peripheral

The CC2650 performs the following tasks:

- Advertises primary characteristics for connection.
- Connects to the TM4C BLE central on request.
- Receives Read or Write characteristics value request coming from the TM4C BLE central.
- Sends user commands to the TM4C device through UART, and waits for a response.
- Responds to the Read or Write characteristic value request coming from the TM4C BLE central

The TM4C performs the following tasks:

- Receives demo commands coming through the BLE peripheral.
- Performs actions or tasks associated with the user demo command.
- Responds with the appropriate data or acknowledgment to the CC2650 BLE peripheral through TM4C UART7.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handle (dec)</th>
<th>Type (hex)</th>
<th>Type (#define)</th>
<th>Value (default)</th>
<th>Local Parameter Name</th>
<th>Application Permissions</th>
<th>GATT Server Permissions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0x2800</td>
<td>GATT_PRIMARY_SERVICE_UUID</td>
<td>0xFFD0 (TD DEMO_UUID)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Start of Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0x2803</td>
<td>GATT_CHARACTER_UUID</td>
<td>0 (properties: notify only)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TM4C BLE IoT Node Characteristic Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>0xFFD1</td>
<td>TD_TOGGLBLEDD_UUID</td>
<td>0 (1 byte)</td>
<td>TD_TOGGLBLEDD</td>
<td>Read / Write</td>
<td>Notify</td>
<td>LED Toggle Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>0x2902</td>
<td>GATT_CLIENT Char_CFG_UUID</td>
<td>00:00 (2 bytes)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LED Toggle Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>0x2901</td>
<td>GATT_CHAR_USERDESC_UUID</td>
<td>00FF (LUID: 0xFFD1)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Button 2 Press Count Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0x2803</td>
<td>GATT_CHARACTER_UUID</td>
<td>0 (properties: notify only)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Set LED Speed Characteristic Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>0xFFD2</td>
<td>TD_SETLEDSPED_UUID</td>
<td>0 (1 byte)</td>
<td>TD_SETLEDSPED</td>
<td>Read / Write</td>
<td>Notify</td>
<td>Set LED Speed Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>0x2902</td>
<td>GATT_CLIENT Char_CFG_UUID</td>
<td>00:00 (2 bytes)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Button 1 Press Count Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>0x2901</td>
<td>GATT_CHAR_USERDESC_UUID</td>
<td>00FF (LUID: 0xFFD2)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Button 1 Press Count Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>0x2803</td>
<td>GATT_CHARACTER_UUID</td>
<td>0 (properties: notify only)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clear Button 1 Press Count Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0xFFD3</td>
<td>TD_GETBUTTON1COUNT_UUID</td>
<td>0 (1 byte)</td>
<td>TD_GETBUTTON1COUNT</td>
<td>Read / Write</td>
<td>Notify</td>
<td>Clear Button 1 Press Count Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>0x2902</td>
<td>GATT_CLIENT Char_CFG_UUID</td>
<td>00:00 (2 bytes)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Button 2 Press Count Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>0x2901</td>
<td>GATT_CHAR_USERDESC_UUID</td>
<td>00FF (LUID: 0xFFD3)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Button 2 Press Count Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>0x2803</td>
<td>GATT_CHARACTER_UUID</td>
<td>0 (properties: notify only)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clear Button 2 Press Count Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>0xFFD4</td>
<td>TD_CLRBUTTON1COUNT_UUID</td>
<td>0 (1 byte)</td>
<td>TD_CLRBUTTON1COUNT</td>
<td>Read / Write</td>
<td>Notify</td>
<td>Clear Button 2 Press Count Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>0x2902</td>
<td>GATT_CLIENT Char_CFG_UUID</td>
<td>00:00 (2 bytes)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Button 2 Press Count Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>0x2901</td>
<td>GATT_CHAR_USERDESC_UUID</td>
<td>00FF (LUID: 0xFFD4)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Button 2 Press Count Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>0x2803</td>
<td>GATT_CHARACTER_UUID</td>
<td>0 (properties: notify only)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Button 2 Press Count Characteristic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>0xFFD5</td>
<td>TD_GETBUTTON2COUNT_UUID</td>
<td>0 (1 byte)</td>
<td>TD_GETBUTTON2COUNT</td>
<td>Read / Write</td>
<td>Notify</td>
<td>Get Temperature data Characteristic Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>0x2902</td>
<td>GATT_CLIENT Char_CFG_UUID</td>
<td>00:00 (2 bytes)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Temperature data Characteristic Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>0x2901</td>
<td>GATT_CHAR_USERDESC_UUID</td>
<td>00FF (LUID: 0xFFD5)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Temperature data Characteristic Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>0x2803</td>
<td>GATT_CHARACTER_UUID</td>
<td>0 (properties: notify only)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Temperature data Characteristic Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>0xFFD6</td>
<td>TD_CLRBUTTON2COUNT_UUID</td>
<td>0 (1 byte)</td>
<td>TD_CLRBUTTON2COUNT</td>
<td>Read / Write</td>
<td>Notify</td>
<td>Get Temperature data Characteristic Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>0x2902</td>
<td>GATT_CLIENT Char_CFG_UUID</td>
<td>00:00 (2 bytes)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Temperature data Characteristic Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>0x2901</td>
<td>GATT_CHAR_USERDESC_UUID</td>
<td>00FF (LUID: 0xFFD6)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Temperature data Characteristic Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0x2803</td>
<td>GATT_CHARACTER_UUID</td>
<td>0 (properties: notify only)</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get Temperature data Characteristic Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>0xFFD7</td>
<td>TD_GETTEMP_UUID</td>
<td>00:00 (2 bytes)</td>
<td>TD_GETTEMP</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Read / Write</td>
<td>Notify</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5. TM4C BLE Peripheral Profile Table
3 Getting Started Hardware

For both the master central and slave peripheral nodes, the hardware is the EK-TM4C129XL-connected LaunchPad and the CC2650 EMK board. The EK-TM4C129XL-connected LaunchPad board is connected to the SimpleLink™ CC2650 BoosterPack™ board through the BoosterPack connector 1 and an adapter board. The communication channel is UART in 2-pin standard mode. Table 1 lists the necessary signal mapping for the demonstration.

### Table 1. Signal Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BoosterPack Connector</th>
<th>TM4C1294 LaunchPad</th>
<th>CC2650EMK</th>
<th>EM Adapter BoosterPack</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1-1</td>
<td>3.3 V</td>
<td>3.3 V</td>
<td>VDD_LP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1-2</td>
<td>PE4</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>PE4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1-3</td>
<td>PC4_U7RX</td>
<td>IOID_2</td>
<td>LP1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1-4</td>
<td>PC5_U7TX</td>
<td>IOID_3</td>
<td>LP1-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1-5</td>
<td>PC6</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1-6</td>
<td>PE5</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1-7</td>
<td>PD3_SSI2CLK</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1-8</td>
<td>PC7</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1-9</td>
<td>PB2</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1-10</td>
<td>PB3</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1-1</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1-2</td>
<td>PM3</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1-3</td>
<td>PH2</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1-4</td>
<td>PH3</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
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<td>D1-5</td>
<td>RESET</td>
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<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1-6</td>
<td>PD1_I2C7SDA</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1-7</td>
<td>PD0_I2C7SCL</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1-8</td>
<td>PN2</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1-9</td>
<td>ON3</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1-10</td>
<td>PP2</td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Getting Started Software

4.1 TM4C BLE Node as a Central Software Architecture

Figure 6 illustrates the architecture of the TM4C1294 BLE central node.

TM4C software blocks:
- TivaWare™ C – Allows for TM4C hardware register access and UART communication.
- LWIP Ethernet stack for Web server
- Demo packet handler
  - Converts http requests to UART demo commands.
  - Converts UART command responses to string format for Web page display.

CC2650 software blocks:
- TI RTOS – for general scheduling
  (a) Manages the demo command or response handling over UART.
  (b) Operates the BLE central.
- CC26xxWare – Performs CC2650 hardware access and UART operation.
- BLE Stack – Supports BLE protocol.

The following TI RTOS functions are statically-configured in the TI RTOS configuration file:
- cmdReceived_sem: Waits until the demo command is received.
- cmdResponse_sem: Waits until the demo response is ready.
- Task_externalMCUComm: Performs UART command receive and response transmit.
4.2 **TM4C BLE Node as a Peripheral Software Architecture**

Figure 7 illustrates the architecture of the TM4C1294 BLE peripheral node.

CC2650 software blocks:
- TI RTOS – for general scheduling
  (a) Manages the demo command or response handling over UART.
  (b) Operates the BLE peripheral.
- CC26xxWare – Performs CC2650 hardware access and UART operation.
- BLE Stack – Supports the BLE protocol.

TM4C software blocks:
- TI RTOS – for general scheduling
  (a) Manages the demo command and response handling over UART.
  (b) Runs the demo application that performs LED control, temperature, button counts, and so forth
- TivaWare C – Performs TM4C hardware register access and UART communication.
- Demo packet handler – Decodes UART-based demo commands to demo tasks.

![Diagram of TM4C BLE Peripheral Architecture Block Diagram](image)

The following TI RTOS functions are statically configured in the TI RTOS configuration file:
- TM4C:
  - ledAnimationClock: LED animation control
  - updateTempClock: Updates the temperature value every second.
  - updateButtonCountClock: Updates the button press status every 10 ms.
  - cmdReceived_sem: Waits until the demo command is received.
– cmdResponse_sem: Waits until the demo response is ready.
– Task_demoRFnode: Performs demo applications such as LED control, temperature, update button counts, and so forth.

• CC2650:
  – cmdReceived_sem: Waits until demo command is received.
  – cmdResponse_sem: Waits until demo response is ready.
5 Software Setup

These tools and software packages are required to build and test access point and station projects:

- Composer Studio (http://www.ti.com/tool/ccstudio)
- CC2650 BLE Stack-2 (http://www.ti.com/tool/ble-stack-archive)
- TI-RTOS for CC2650 v2_11_01_0910 (Part of CC2650 BLE Stack-2 Installer). CC26xxWare is included.
- TivaWare_C v2.1.1.71 (http://www.ti.com/tool/sw-tm4c)
- TI-RTOS for TIVA v2.14.0.10 (Resource Explorer in CCS)

NOTE: The demonstration is not compatible to BLE-STACK-2-1 (http://www.ti.com/tool/ble-stack).

The demonstration is not compatible with tirtos_simplelink version 2_12_x, 2_13_x, 2_14_x due to the UART driver changes in these releases. TI recommends using 2_11_01_0910 for this demonstration.

TI recommends installing these packages in the default location under C:\ti to avoid making any changes in the CCS project. When the previous tools are installed, follow these steps:

1. Unzip the software release zip file.
2. Place the extracted TM4C_CC26xx_Demo_Central, TM4C_CC26xx_Demo_Peripheral, TM4C_BLE_Master, and TM4C_BLE_RF_Node directories in your workspace. See Figure 8.

Figure 8. CCS Workspace
3. Import all projects into CCS (see Figure 9).

Figure 9. CCS Projects

4. Check the Linked Resources Path Variables (see Figure 10) to confirm that they correspond to the actual folders in the current setup.

Figure 10. Path Variables – TM4C Master
### Figure 11. Path Variables – CC2650 Central

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Path Variables</th>
<th>Linked Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC2650WARE</td>
<td>D:/Code/cc2650/CC2650WARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCS_BASE_ROOT</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\ccs_base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCS_INSTALL_ROOT</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\ccs_install</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C:\eclipse6</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\ccs_eclipse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C:\extbuild</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\extbuild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C:\proj_dir</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\proj_dir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C:\source</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C:\workspace</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\workspace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 12. Path Variables – CC2650 Central Stack

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Path Variables</th>
<th>Linked Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC2650WARE</td>
<td>D:/Code/cc2650/CC2650WARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCS_BASE_ROOT</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\ccs_base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCS_INSTALL_ROOT</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\ccs_install</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C:\eclipse6</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\ccs_eclipse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C:\extbuild</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\extbuild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C:\proj_dir</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\proj_dir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C:\source</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C:\workspace</td>
<td>C:\\Users\\\temp\\\workspace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Figure 13. Path Variables – CC2650 Peripheral**

**Figure 14. Path Variables – CC2650 Peripheral Stack**
5. Check the TI-RTOS version and platform selection (see Figure 16 and Figure 17).
Figure 17. TI-RTOS Product Selection – TM4C Slave

6. Demo executable list
   • TM4C:
     – Wired Master – TM4C_BLE_Master.out
     – RF Node Slave – TM4C_BLE_RF_Node.out
   • CC2650:
     – Central
       • TM4C_CC26xx_Demo_CentralStack.out
       • TM4C_CC26xx_Demo_Central.out
     – Peripheral RF Node
       • TM4C_CC26xx_Demo_PeripheralStack.out
       • TM4C_CC26xx_Demo_Peripheral.out

   NOTE: <project_name>Stack.out must be loaded before loading the <project_name>.out.
6 Demonstration Execution

For details about demonstration execution, see BLE-Enabled IoT Node With High-Performance MCU Reference Design.

6.1 Debug Port Setup for TM4C Wired Master Device

1. Open a terminal window (like Hyperterminal or TeraTerm) and connect to the Stellaris® Virtual Serial Port COM port corresponding to the TM4C-wired master device.
2. Select the baud rate as 9600, data bits as 8, parity as none, stop bits as 1, and flow control as none.
3. When the Ethernet cable is connected to TM4C-wired master device, the IP address is acquired and displayed on the debug terminal.

![Debug Terminal](image)

Figure 18. Debug Terminal

6.2 Demonstration Execution on the Web Page

1. Power on the peripheral RF node.
2. From a PC connected to the same network as the central node, open a browser and enter the assigned IP address to open the Web page.
3. Press Connect and wait until the status displays as CONNECTED (can take up to 8 seconds).
4. Demo 1: Toggle LED – Pressing Toggle LED toggles the LED1 on the Slave TM4C-Connected LaunchPad.
5. Demo 2: LED Animation – Controls the LED animation speed on the Slave TM4C. 0% is 1-s period and 100% is 20 ms.
6. Demo 3: Get and Clear Button Press Count
   - Get Button 1 Count displays the press count of the button SW1 on the slave TM4C board.
   - Clear Button 1 Count clears the press count of the button SW1 on the slave TM4C board.
   - Get Button 2 Count displays the press count of the button SW2 on the slave TM4C board.
   - Clear Button 2 Count clears the press count of the button SW2 on the slave TM4C board.
7. Demo 4: Get Temperature – Get Temperature gives the device junction temperature of the Slave TM4C microcontroller.
Figure 19. Tiva™ C Series TM4C1294XL Evaluation Kit
7 Resources
To download the resource files for this reference design, refer to http://www.ti.com/tool/TIDM-TM4C129XBLE.

8 References
1. TivaWare for C Series: http://www.ti.com/tool/SW-TM4C
2. Stellaris In-Circuit Debug Interface (ICDI) and Virtual COM Port Driver Installation Instructions (SPMU287)
5. EK-TM4C1294XL LaunchPad: http://www.ti.com/tool/ek-tm4c1294xl
6. CC2650 Development Kit: http://www.ti.com/tool/cc2650dk
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