



# Low Power Connectivity

Long Range, Low Power, Ease of Use



ZigBee®










802.15.4g



Mar 2017

# Wireless Connectivity Portfolio

Proximity	Personal area networks		Local area networks			Neighborhood area networks
<div><div>NFC RFID</div><div>Identification</div><div></div></div>	<div><div>Bluetooth® Bluetooth LE</div><div>Personal Connection</div><div></div></div>	<div><div>Proprietary 2.4GHz</div><div>Customizable</div><div></div></div>	<div><div>ZigBee &amp; RF4CE</div><div>Mesh/ P2P</div><div></div></div>	<div><div>Wi-Fi®</div><div>Existing Infrastructure</div><div></div></div>	<div><div>6LoWPAN</div><div>IP Mesh</div><div></div></div>	<div><div>Sub-1GHz (standards or proprietary)</div><div>Customizable</div><div></div></div>
Key Differences						
Data Up to 848 Kbps  No battery to coin cell	Data or Voice Up to 3 Mbps  Coin cell to AAA	Data Up to 1 Mbps  Coin cell	Data Up to 256 Kbps  Energy harvesting to AAA	Voice or video Up to 100 Mbps  AA battery	Data Up to 256 Kbps  Energy harvesting to AAA	Data Up to 1 Mbps  Coin cell
Key Attributes						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Passive operation &amp; data storage</li><li>Dedicated multi-tag read zone</li><li>In Portable devices</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Interoperable with other Bluetooth devices</li><li>Large install base</li><li>In mobile devices</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Customizable to application</li><li>Robust RF</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Standards based</li><li>Self-healing mesh</li><li>Low power</li><li>Large area coverage</li><li>Remote control</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Existing infrastructure</li><li>High throughput</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IPv6 stack</li><li>Ultra low power</li><li>IoT platform</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Longest range (20km)</li><li>Customizable to application</li><li>Robust RF</li></ul>
cm	Up to 100m			km		
Range						

# LPC Low power, long-range IoT

## Home automation



Lighting control  
Door locks  
White goods

## Smart grid



Flow Meters  
E-Meters  
Heat cost allocators

## Alarm & security



Security alarms  
Smoke/CO2 alarms  
Security sensors

## Retail



ESL / Price Tags  
Locationing  
Cold chain mgmt

## Logistics



Tollroad tags  
Asset Tracking

## Factory automation



Monitoring sensors  
Cable replacement

## Agriculture



Irrigation systems  
Rodent traps  
Animal tracking

## Other



Rescue tracking  
RC toys

# Why Sub-1GHz?

## It's Physics: Better Range, Power, Robustness

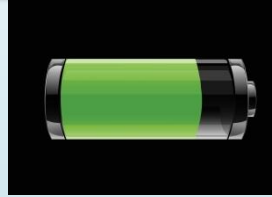
### Range, Range, Range



- 100x more than Wi-Fi, BLE
- Full house coverage with a simple Star network
- Choice of long range modulations

[100 km Range Demo](#)  
[CC1120 into space](#)

### Lower Power

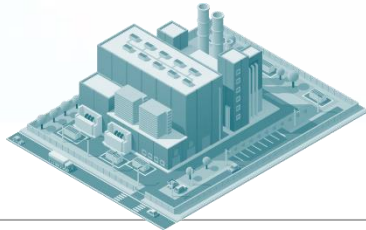
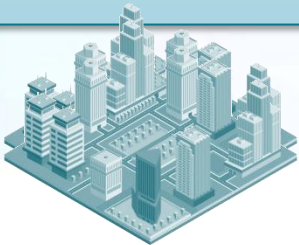


- 20 km on coin cell battery
- 10 years on coin cell battery
- Lower power vs. other technologies for the same range

### Robustness



- Lower attenuation by walls and obstacles
- Avoid the crowded 2.4 GHz
- Narrow band provides better resilience to jammers

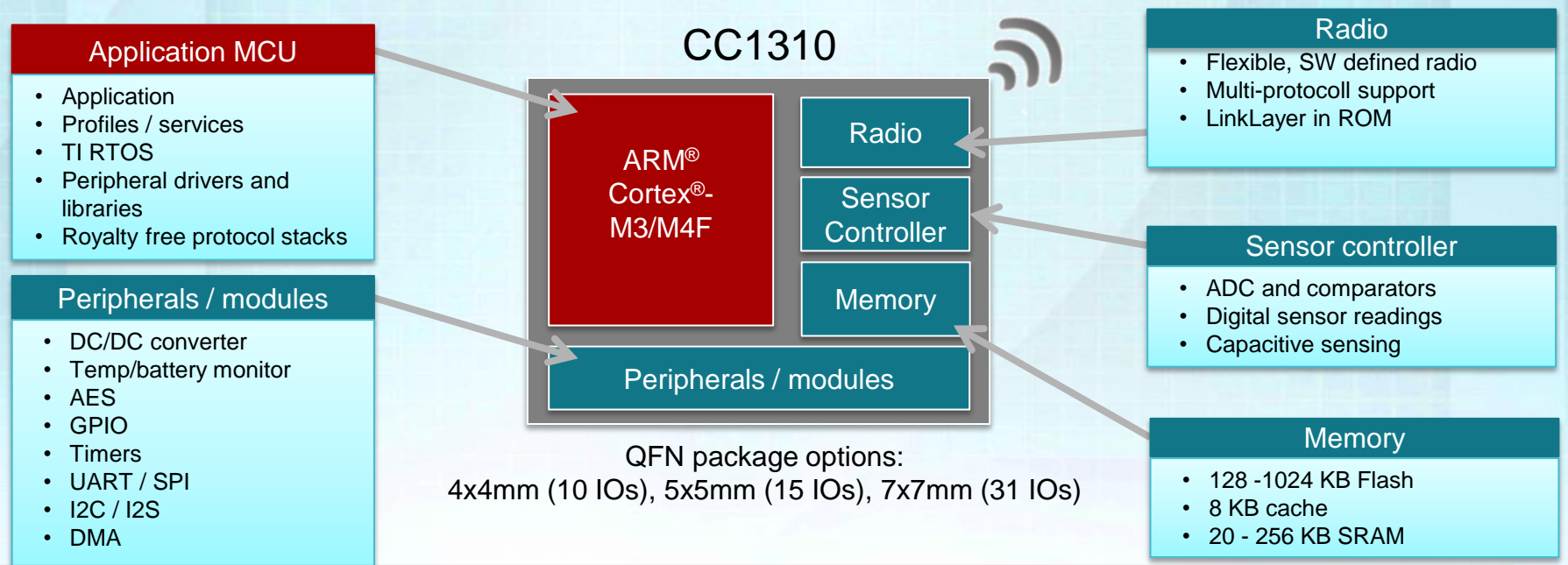


# Low Power Connectivity

## Product offering - HW



# One architecture, several technologies



Sub-1GHz

RF4CE

Bluetooth®  
SMART

ZigBee®

LoWPAN

M-Bus®  
wireless

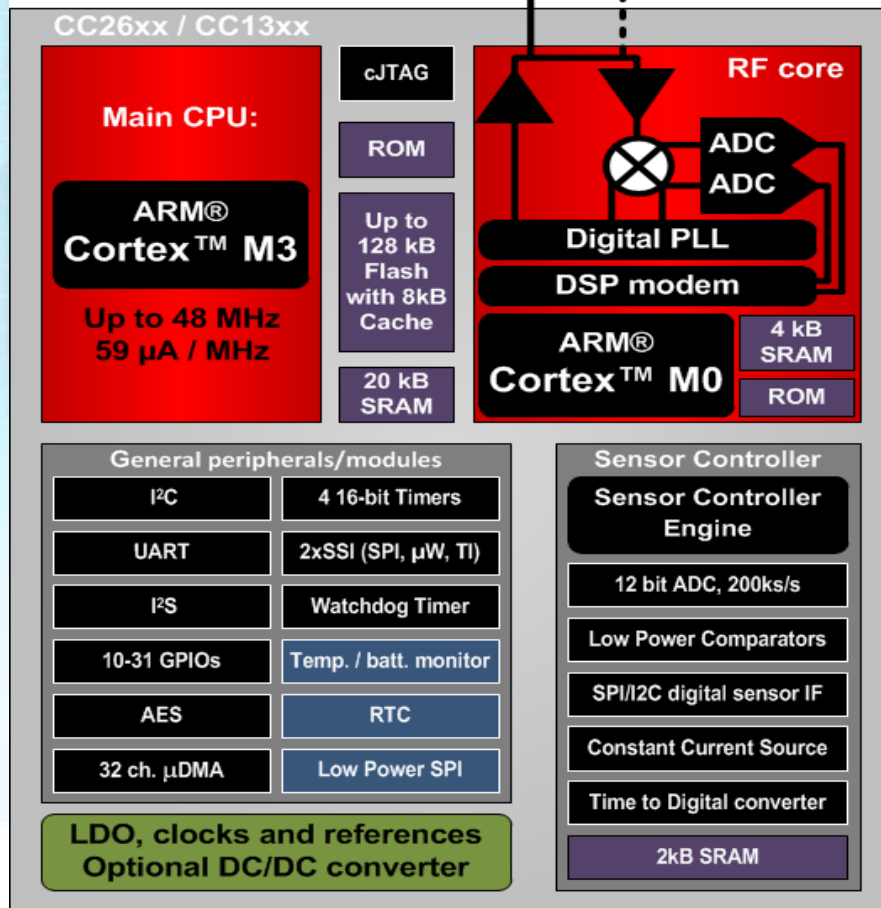
SIGFOX  
One network A billion dreams

802.15.4g

THREAD

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

# CC1310 20 year, 20km on a coin cell



## Quick Facts

### Low Power

- 61 µA/MHz ARM Cortex M3
- 8.2 µA/MHz Sensor Controller
- 0.7 µA sleep with retention and RTC
- 5.5 mA RX (single-ended)
- 13 mA TX (single-ended) @10dBm

### Long Range

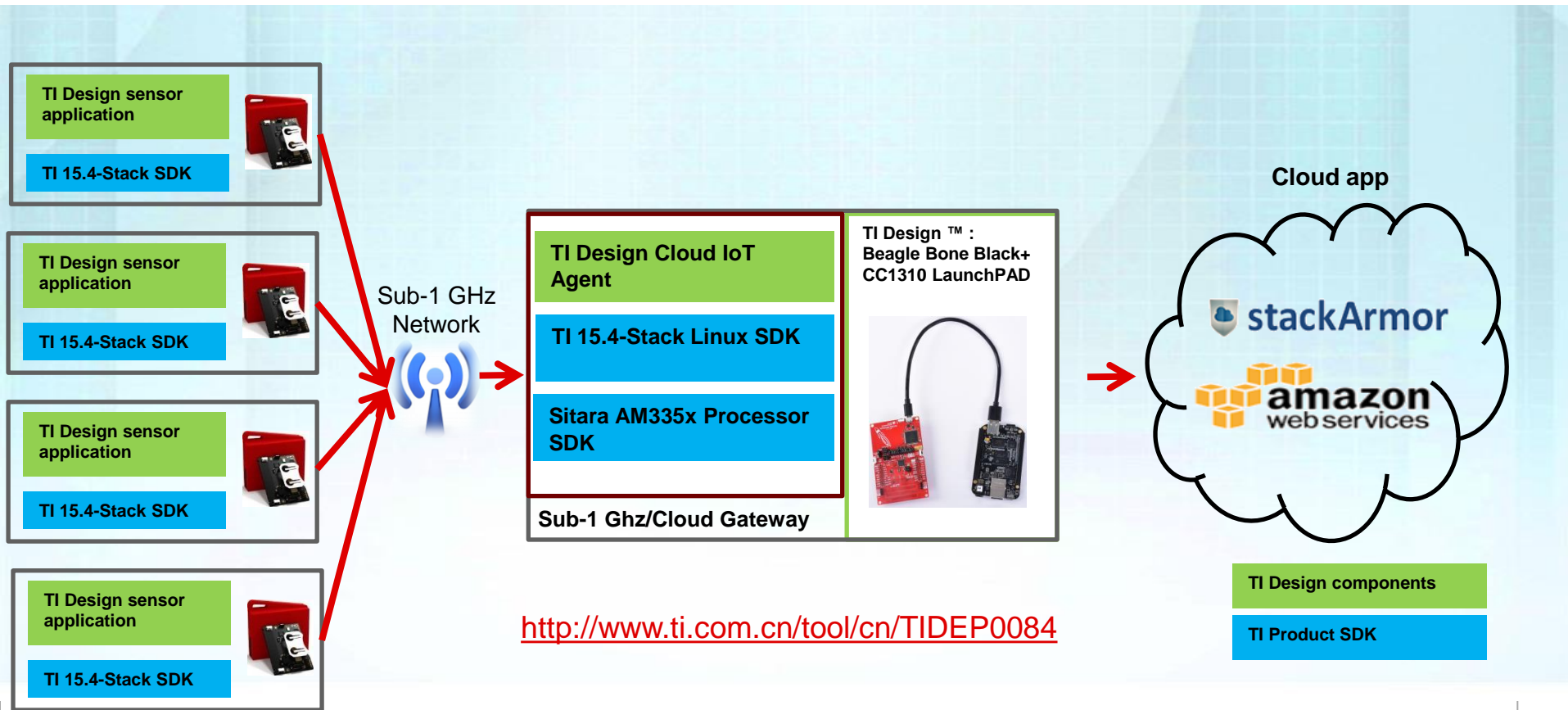
- High sensitivity
  - -110 dBm @ 50 kbps
  - -124 dBm @ 0.625 kbps
- +14 dBm output power
- Strong co-existence - Up to 90 dB blocking

### High Integration

- Up to 1.5Mbps
- 4x4, 5x5, 7x7 mm QFN
- 1.7 - 1.95 V or 1.8 – 3.8 V supply range
- 128 KB Flash + 8 KB Cache
- 20 KB RAM



# Sensor to Cloud TI Design™ system overview





# Sub-1 GHz Sensor to Cloud Industrial IoT Gateway

- Shows how a sub-1GHz based long range/low power sensor node can be connected to IoT cloud service providers (e.g AWS, Microsoft Azure, Google IoT)
- **End to End** reference, **built around** BeagleBone Black and Sub-1GHz SensorTag™/Launchpad
- Software development based on TI-15.4MAC Sub-1GHz SDK, BBB SDK, AWS agent

Shorter time to market of new product



Ease of design and integration



- IoT agent integration
- Sub-1 GHz - IP Gateway proxy application
- TI-15.4MAC for Sub-1GHz out-of-the-box networking
- End-to-end system design

Rapid prototyping  
Quick project spins  
Easy-to-demo at end customers



Low cost and modular development platform



- CC13xx adaptor
- BeagleBone Black
- Sensor Tag
- Launchpad ecosystem

Seamless interface with any cloud provider



Flexibility and robustness



- Standard protocol cloud connectivity interface (e.g. MQTT)
- Local link control backup

# Sub-1GHz Made Easy



## Software

### TI-15.4STACK

Standard 802.15.4g/e implementation

No need to build your own network protocol

*Available now!*

### Certified SIGFOX solution

US: CC1120+CC1190

EMEA: CC1125

WW: CC1310TX



**SIGFOX**



## EVMs



### CC1310 LaunchPad

Only \$29!



### CC1350 LaunchPad

Sub-1GHz+BLE solution  
Only \$29!



### CC1350 Sensor Tag

First Sub-1GHz+BLE  
Dual-band demo kit

**CC1120+CC1190 - US SIGFOX**

**CC1125 - EMEA SIGFOX**



## Tools/Resources



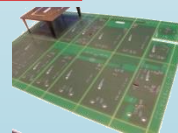
### Sensor to Cloud

TI-Design for full Sub-1GHz based network gateway to cloud

- **Antenna Kit**

Antenna design and selection kit

Get coin cell design with CC1310



**TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**

# SimpleLink™

## Sub-1GHz device: CC1310

硬件射频——从设计到成型

315 / 433 / 470 / 500 / 779 / 868 / 915 / 920 MHz

*Speaker: TI engineer, Albin Zhang*

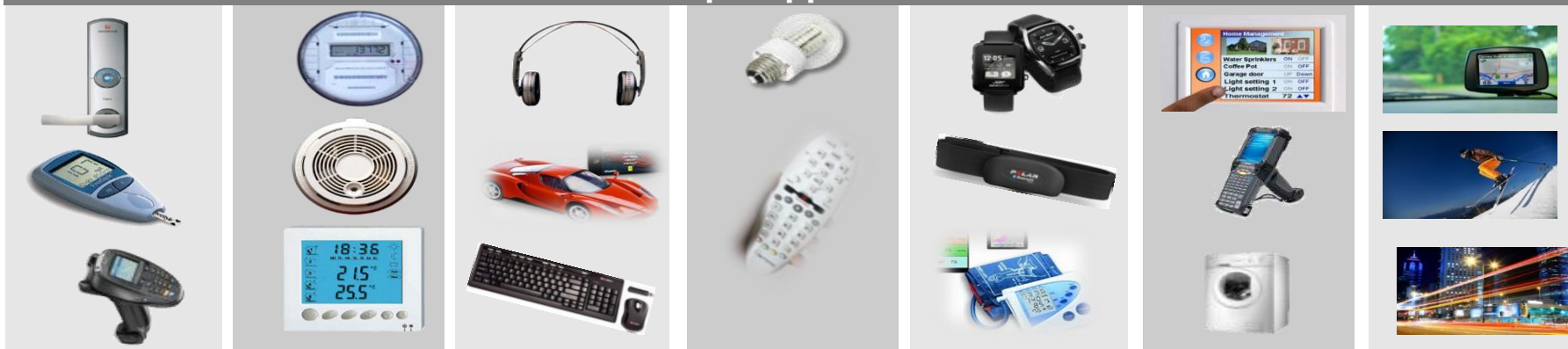


# The industry's broadest wireless connectivity portfolio

## Supported standards

134KHz /13.56MHz	Sub 1GHz	2.4GHz to 5GHz				Satellite
RFID NFC ISO14443A/B ISO15693	SimpliciTI 6LoWPAN W-MBus	SimpliciTI PurePath Wireless	ZigBee® 6LoWPAN RF4CE	Bluetooth® technology Bluetooth® low energy	Wi-Fi®	GNSS

## Example applications



## Product line up

TMS37157 TRF796x TRF7970	CC112X CC120X CC1180 <b>CC1310</b> <b>CC1350</b>	CC2500 CC2543/44/45 CC2590/91 CC8520/21 CC2530/31	CC2530 CC2530ZNP CC2531 CC2533 CC2520 CC2630	CC2560/4 CC2540/1 CC2570/1 <b>CC1350</b>	WL127x WL18xx CC3000 CC31xx CC32xx CC3x20	WL18xx CC4000
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# CC1310

## TI introduces the next generation Sub-1 GHz family

Improving the three key challenges for a *Sub-1 GHz Wireless MCU*:

### Longest Range



- High sensitivity
  - -110 dBm @ 50 kbps
  - -124 dBm @ 625 bps
  - -119 dBm @ 5kbps
- Strong co-existence
  - Up to 80 dB blocking

*Full-building to city-wide RF coverage*

### Lowest Power



- 5.5 mA Radio RX peak current
- 61  $\mu$ A / MHz ARM Cortex M3
- 700 nA standby current w/RTC + full memory retention
- Sensor Controller Engine (SCE)

*Up to 20 year battery life for sensor nodes and flow meters*

### Most Integrated



- 4x4, 5x5, 7x7 mm QFN
- On-Chip Flash
- Single Ended Output possible
- Integrated DCDC

*Complete 315 / 433 / 470 / 500 /  
868 / 915 / 920 MHz wireless  
MCU on a finger-tip size*

# CC13xx HW Training

HW requirements and considerations for the CC13xx

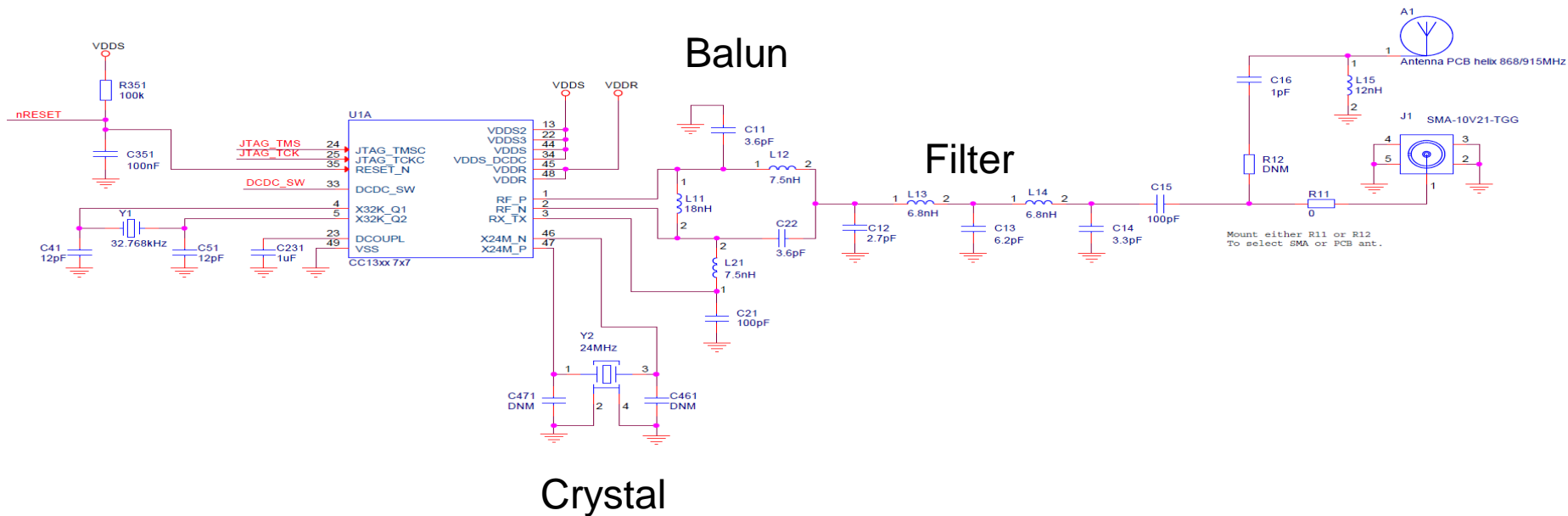
# Agenda

- Schematic overview
  - Walkthrough of external components
  - RF front end alternatives
- CC1310EM PCB designs with layout considerations
- Design process and testing briefing
- Antenna kits
- China Band supporting
- How to get your reference and support

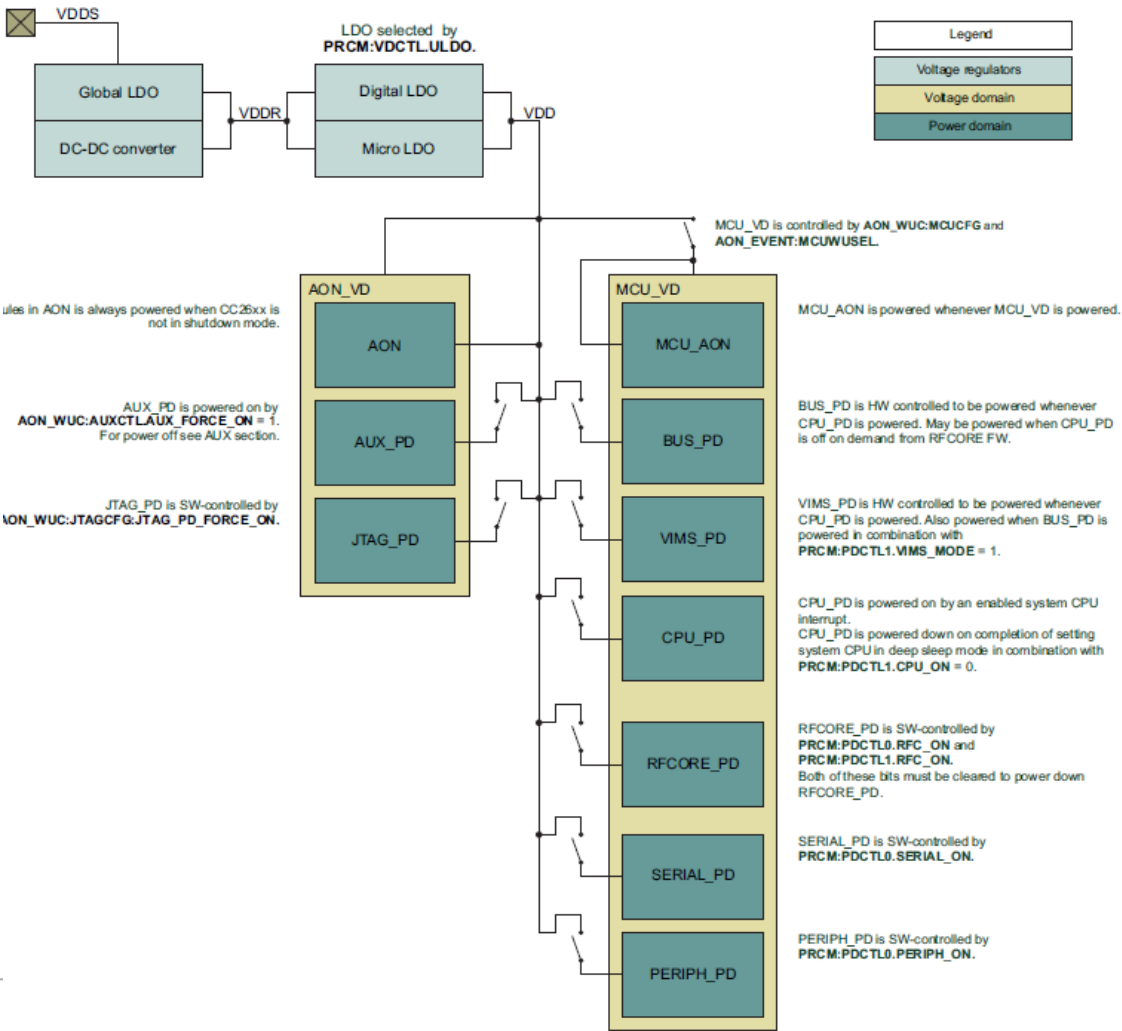


# Schematic overview

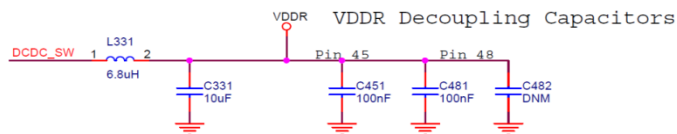
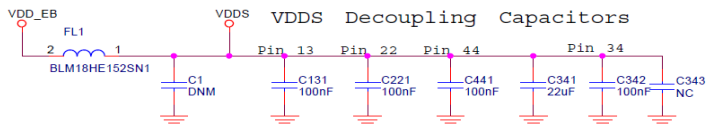
# Reference Schematic



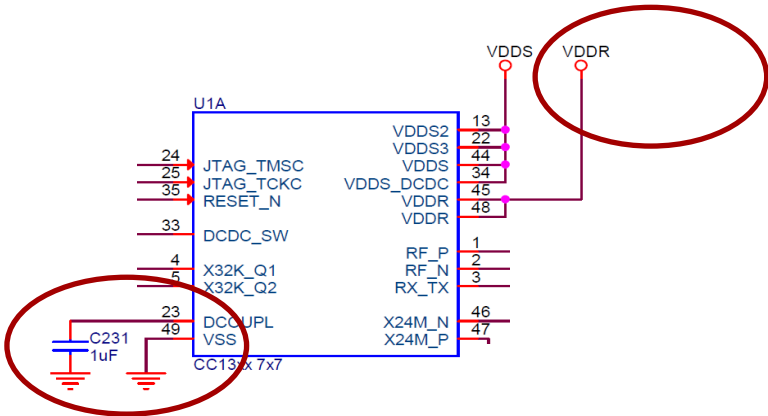
# Power Supply - Overview



# Power Supply - Decoupling



Place L331 and C331 close to pin 33.  
Low inductance ground for C331



## VDD5 (pin 44):

- Main device supply pin, input voltage = 1.8 V – 3.8 V
- Decoupling: 100 nF

## VDD52 / VDD53 (pin 13 / 22) (7x7 mm package only):

- Supply for a set of DIO pins.
- Decoupling: 100 nF (each)

## VDD5\_DCDC (pin 34):

- Input to internal DC/DC regulator
- Decoupling: 22 uF + 100 nF

## DCDC\_SW (pin 33):

- Output of internal DC/DC regulator
- Connect to 6.8 uH inductor and 10 uF capacitor
- Output is supply to the VDDR pins

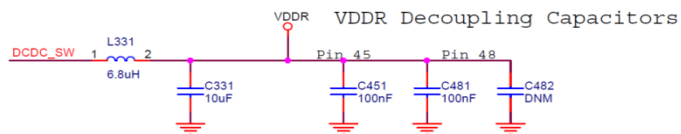
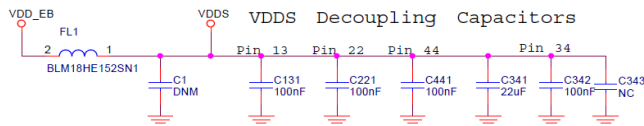
## VDDR (pin 45 and 48):

- Regulated supply pins, input voltage = 1.7 V – 1.95 V
- Decoupling: 100 nF (each)

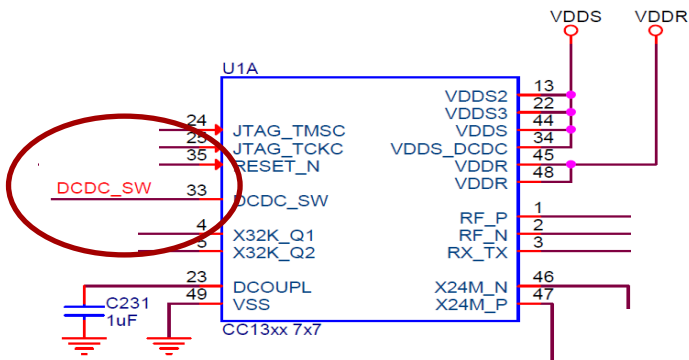
## DCOUP1:

- Decoupling of internal LDO. Connect to 1 uF capacitor

# Internal DCDC Regulator Mode

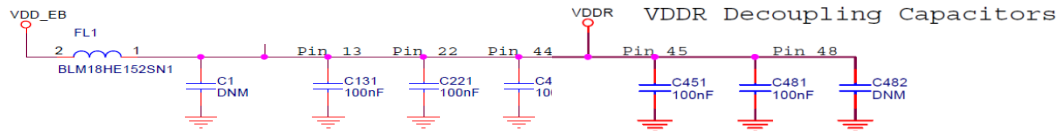


Place L331 and C331 close to pin 33.  
Low inductance ground for C331

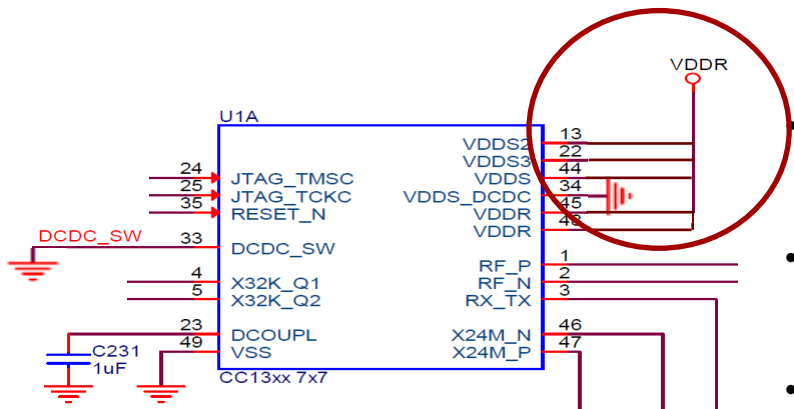


- Input voltage = 1.8 V – 3.8 V to all VDDS pins
- DCDC\_SW connected to VDDR through 6.8 uH inductor (CC13xx)
- C331 is an important part of the DCDC regulator and not a decoupling capacitor

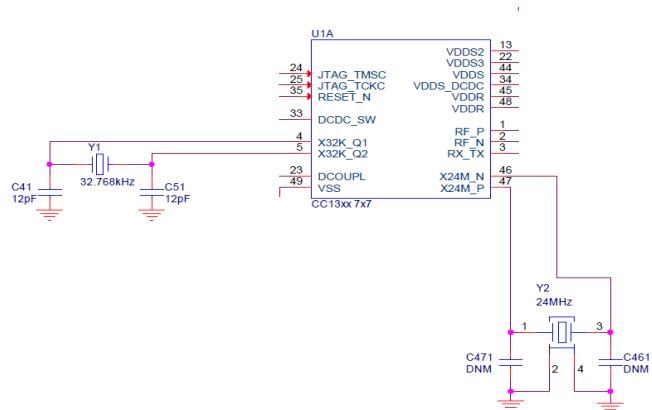
# External Regulator Mode, 1.8 V supply



- Input voltage = 1.7 V – 1.95 V
- VDDS and VDDR pins tied together (except VDDS\_DCDC)
- VDDS\_DCDC and DCDC\_SW must be connected to ground
- Typically used in applications with existing 1.8 V rail
- Recommended regulator: TPS62740



# Reference Schematic - Oscillators



## 32 kHz RC Oscillator (internal):

- Can be calibrated automatically to have +/- 500 ppm tolerance and can thus be used for BLE (removing the requirement for 32 kHz crystal)
  - Calibration must be performed periodically while in a connection. Calibration period is dependent on maximum temperature change

## 32 kHz XOSC:

- Will increase the sleep clock accuracy and thus reduce the power consumption for BLE (shorter RX windows around connection events)
- Connect to crystal and load capacitors. Lower CL will give lower power consumption
- Externally generated clock signal is supported. Input is through DIO-pin

## 24 MHz XOSC:

- 24 MHz, **+/- x ppm (determined by RF spec)**, CL = 5 – 9 pF, ESR\_max < 60 ohm
- Internal cap array (no need for external load caps)



## Reference Schematic – JTAG / Reset

**JTAG:**

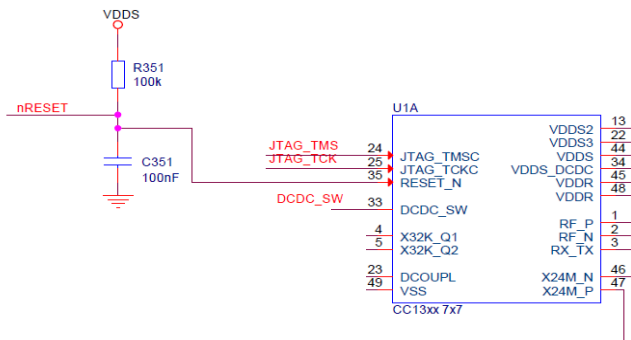
- Used for programming and debugging
- Default is cJTAG, 2-pin JTAG, using TCKC and TMSC
- 4-pin JTAG can be enabled, 2 of the DIOs are used for TDI and TDO (these are fixed pins, refer to the Technical Reference Manual)
- Supported debuggers:
  - XDS100 v3 (cJTAG)
  - XDS110 (cJTAG)
  - XDS200 (cJTAG)
  - IAR I-Jet (4-pin JTAG)
  - Segger J-Link (4-pin JTAG)

### Reset Pin:

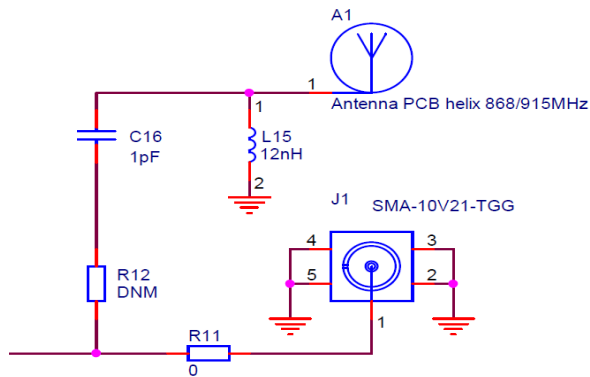
- Active low
- No internal pull-up
- Reset is a low power state

### Recommended Debug Header:

- 10 pin 1.27 mm pitch header
- Official name: «Cortex Debug Connector»



# Reference Schematic – Antenna / SMA



## SMA connector:

- R11 and R12 are used to select SMA connector or PCB antenna
- Only one of R11 and R12 should be mounted
- Default in kits
  - CC13xx: SMA connector
  - CC26xx: PCB antenna

## PCB antenna:

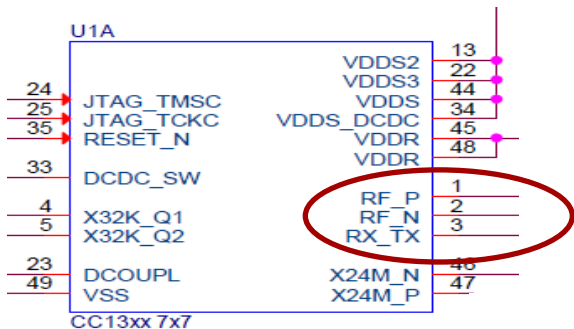
- CC1350EM-XD-7793. C16 and L15 are used for PCB antenna impedance matching

# RF Pins

**RF\_P:** RF positive output / input

**RF\_N:** RF negative output / input

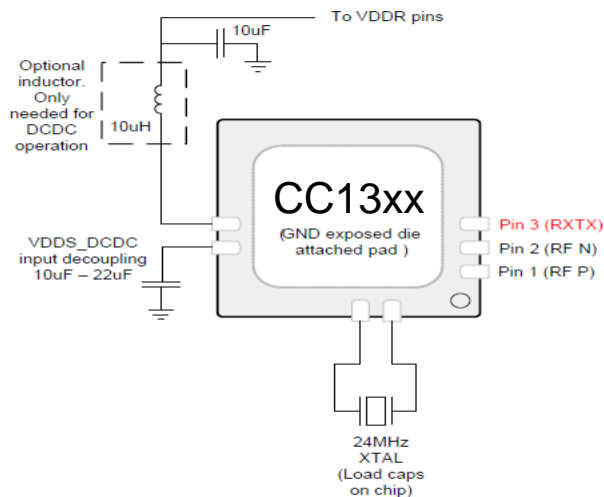
**RX\_TX:** Optional RF bias pin



Several output configuration options:

- **Differential output:** Both RF pins are used and a balun + a pi-filter is required between the CC13xx and the antenna
- **Single ended output:** Only one of the RF pins is used for RF output. Only a pi-filter is required between the CC13xx and the antenna. Output power is reduced and sensitivity is degraded
- **External biasing** of the RF pins can be applied through the RX\_TX pin. This will improve sensitivity, but requires an additional inductor.
- For single ended configuration, the unused RF pin may alternatively be used as bias pin
- RX\_TX can be used for external control of for example an RF switch

# CC13xx Front-End Options (1)

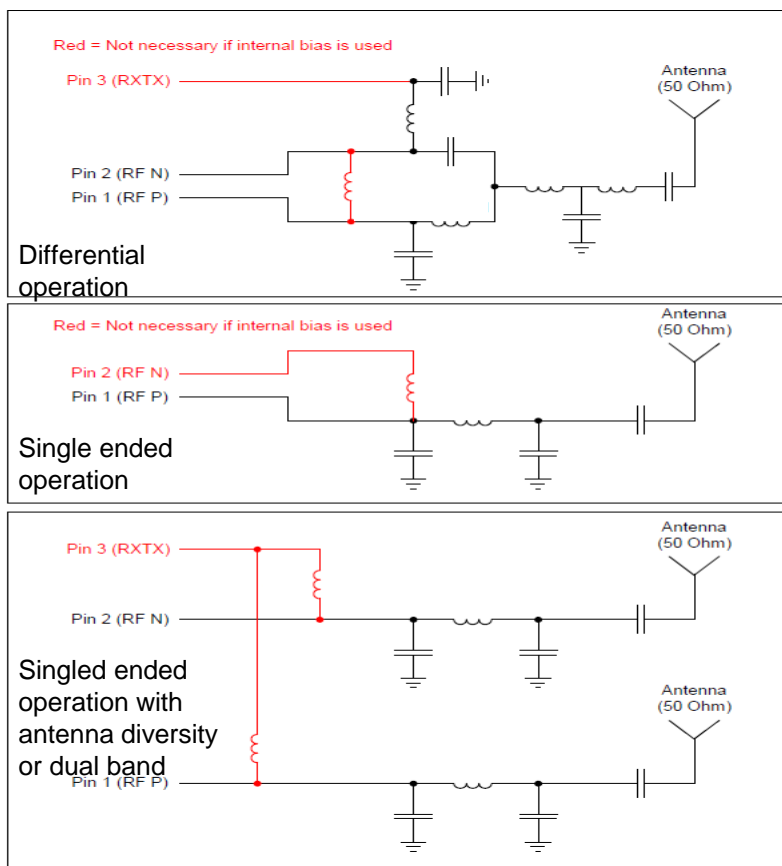


Differential vs Single ended:

- Approx. +1 dB sensitivity, +3 dB output power

External vs Internal bias:

- Approx. +2 dB



# CC13xx Front-End Options (2)

## Single-ended Differential

### External bias

#### Pros

- Best RX performance
- Best TX performance

#### Cons

- Biggest footprint
- Highest BOM cost

#### Pros

- Small footprint
- Lower BOM cost

#### Cons

- 1 dB lower sensitivity
- 3 dB lower output power

### Internal bias

#### Pros

- Slightly smaller footprint
- Slightly lower BOM

#### Cons

- 2 dB lower sensitivity

#### Pros

- Smallest footprint
- Lowest BOM cost

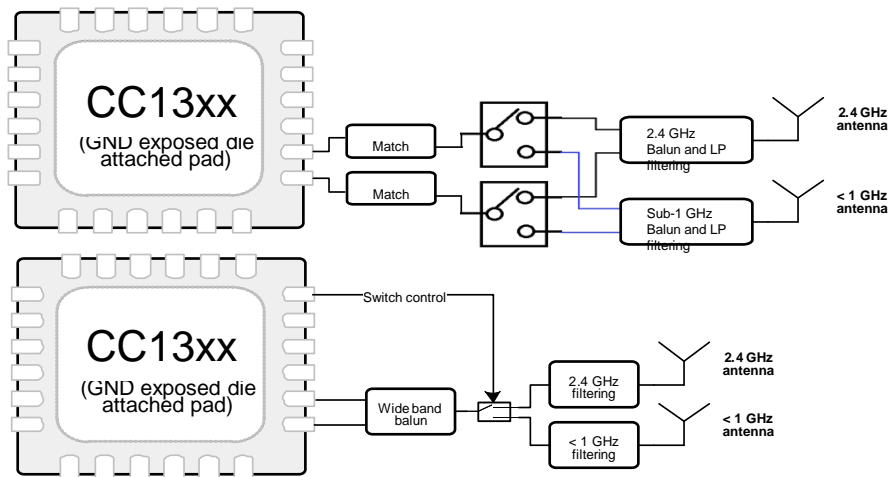
#### Cons

- 3 dB lower sensitivity
- 3 dB lower output power

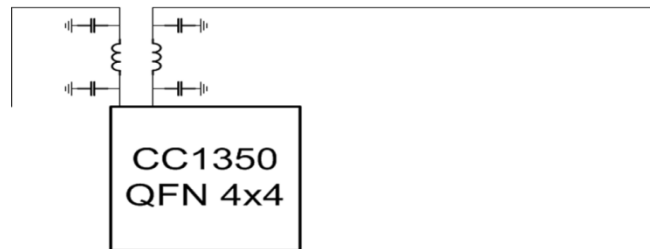
# Dual Band: Sub-1 GHz and 2.4 GHz

CC1350 is the first device that handles both sub-1 GHz and 2.4 GHz frequency bands  
CC1350 has a highly flexible RF interface, hence there are several ways to get a dual band design.

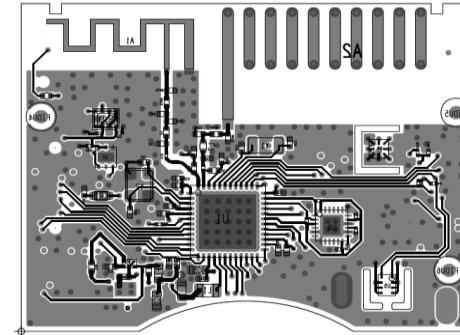
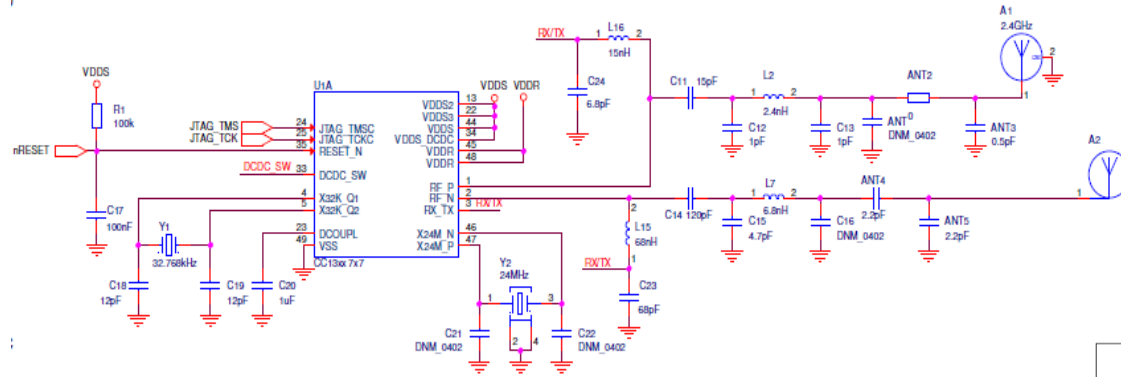
## Differential:



## Single ended: Lowest cost dual band solution

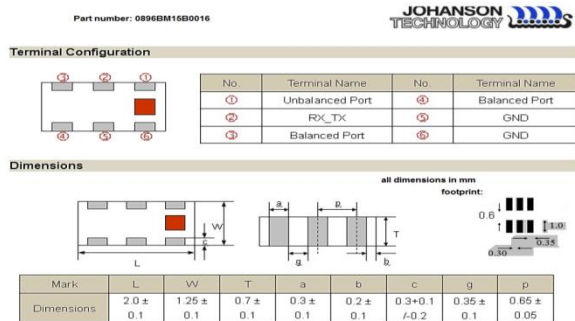


# Dual Band HW





# CC13xx – Integrated Balun

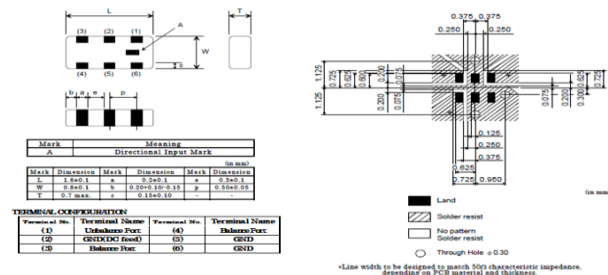


- Integrated Baluns will be available from Murata and Johanson

- Form factor: 6 pins 0603-package

- Murata will support external bias, Johanson will not

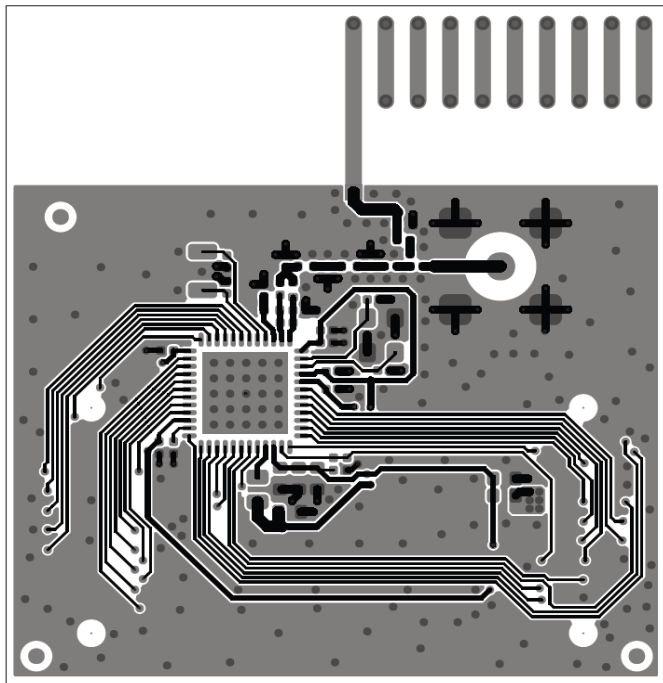
## Pin Layout & Land Pattern



- Murata size for differential single frequency 868-915 MHz balun: 1.6 x 0.8 mm
- Johanson size for differential single frequency 868-915 MHz balun: 2.0 x 1.25 mm
- RF performance compared to discrete solution (may change):
  - 0.5 dB to 1 dB insertion loss
  - Improved suppression of harmonic emission

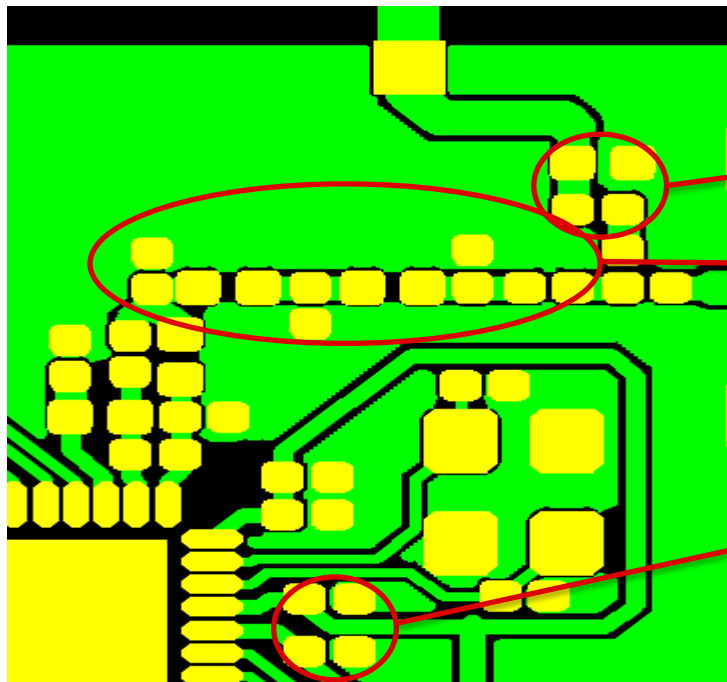
# PCB design considerations

# Reference Layout



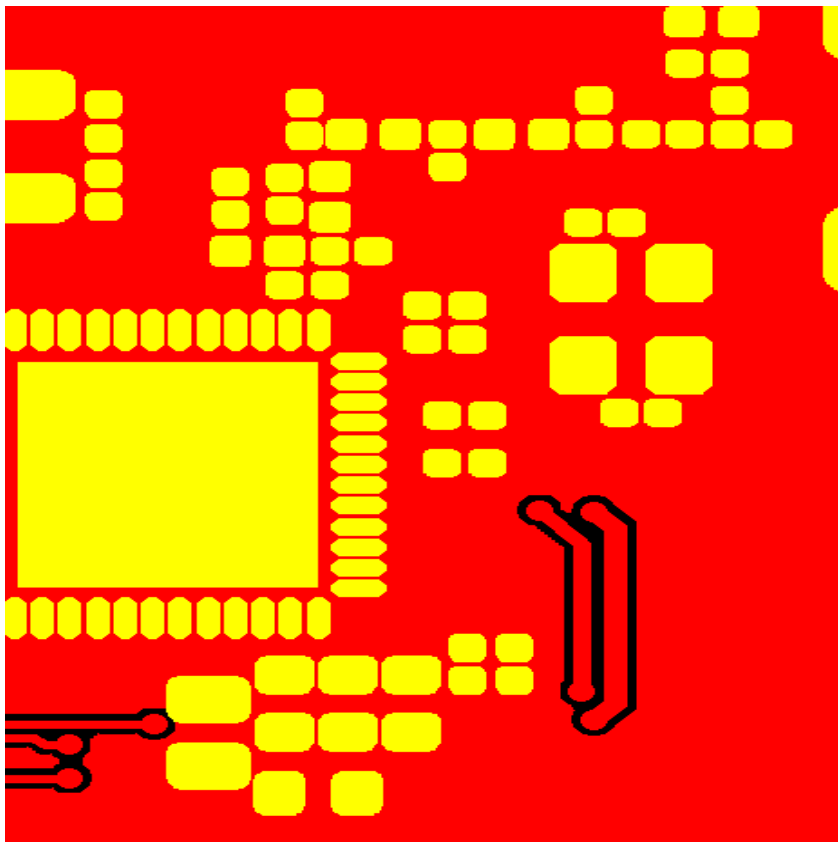
- Follow the reference layout! 😊
- 4-layer PCB for lowest harmonics at max power
  - 2- and 4-layer PCB design available
  - Board stack-up is in the reference design zip file
- Place the RF match close to the RF pins
  - Balun should be symmetrical wrt to RF ports for differential operation
- Solid ground plane
  - No signal traces underneath the RF path!
  - Keep as much signal- and power routing on the top layer as possible
- Place decoupling caps as close to the VDD pins as possible
  - Ground return paths between decoupling caps and CC13xx should be short and direct
- DC/DC-regulator must have a short and direct ground connection to CC13xx
- Balun should be symmetrical wrt to RF ports for differential operation

# Reference Layout – Differential Output



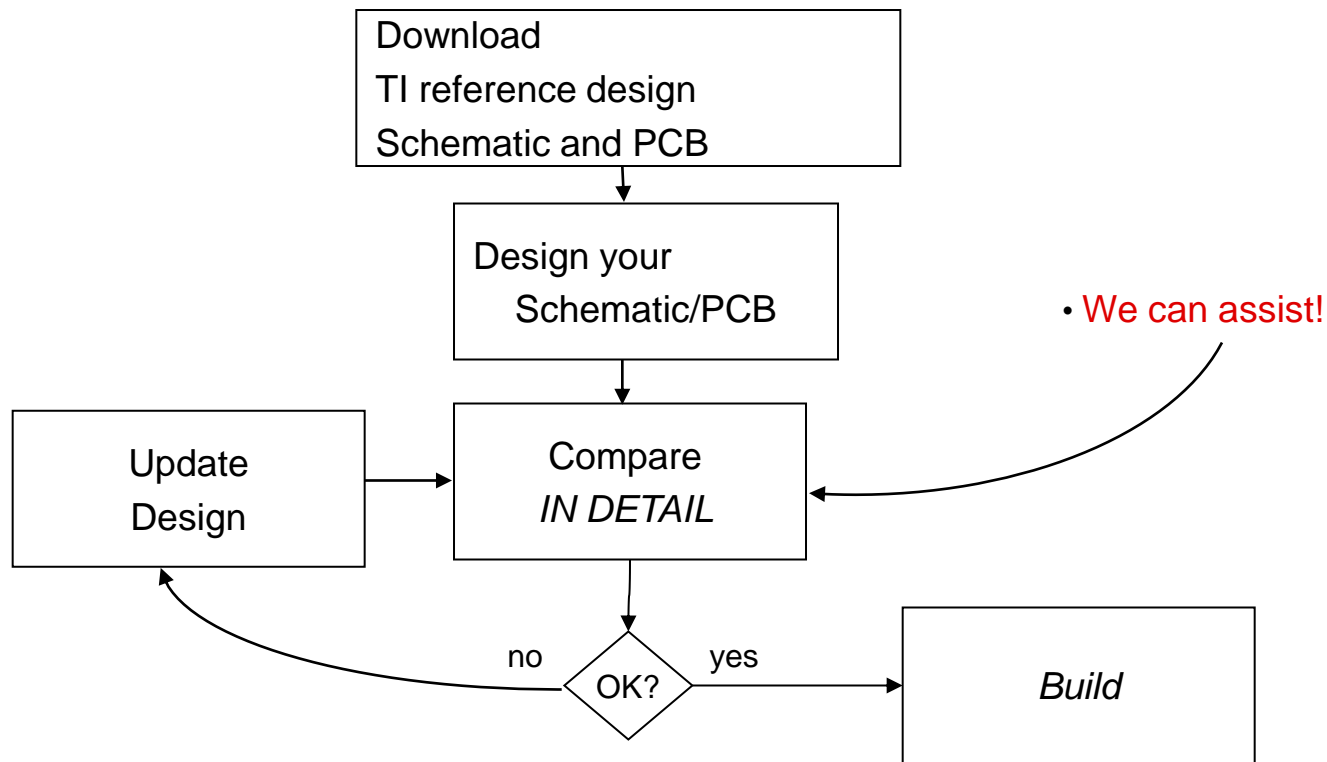
- Antenna match components
- Notice orientation of pi-filter layout
  - Shunt components oriented opposite way to avoid crosstalk
  - Notice symmetry in balun placement
- Notice placement of decoupling capacitors

# Reference Layout – Differential Output



- No traces underneath the RF path
  - Failure to follow this may lead to reduced RF performance and spuriuos emission
- Make sure decoupling ground paths are short and direct (low impedance)
  - Failure to follow this may lead to reduced RF performance and spuriuos emission
- Make sure the DCDC switch ground path is short and direct (low impedance)
- Try to locate as much routing as possible on the top layer in 2-layer PCBs

# Design Process



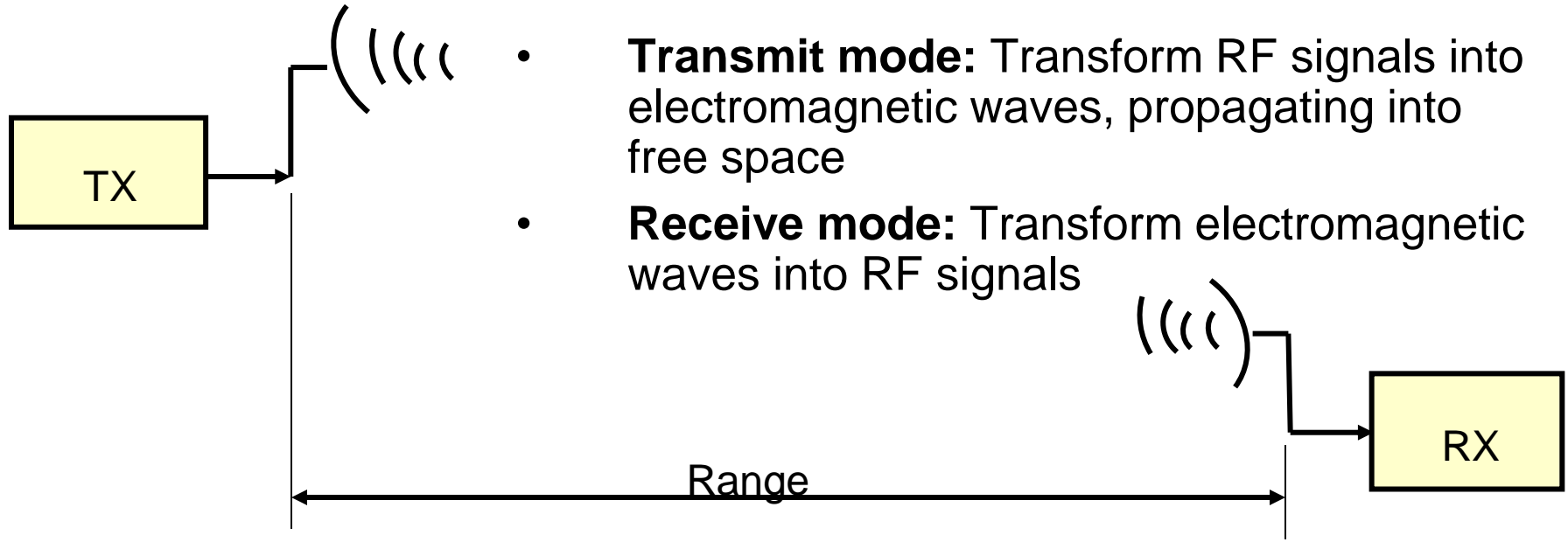
# How and What to Test?

- Testing **shall** be divided up into separate parts, independent of each other
- Hardware, software, and antenna **shall** be tested separately
- Test the SW with well-known working HW.
  - E.g. evaluation modules
- Test the HW with well-known working SW.
  - E.g. SmartRF® Studio, SW examples from TI
- Test the antenna with a network analyzer



# Antenna Design







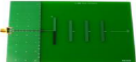













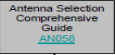



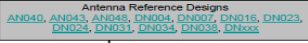
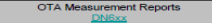
# Basic Function of an Antenna



- The antenna is a key component for the successful design of a wireless communication system.

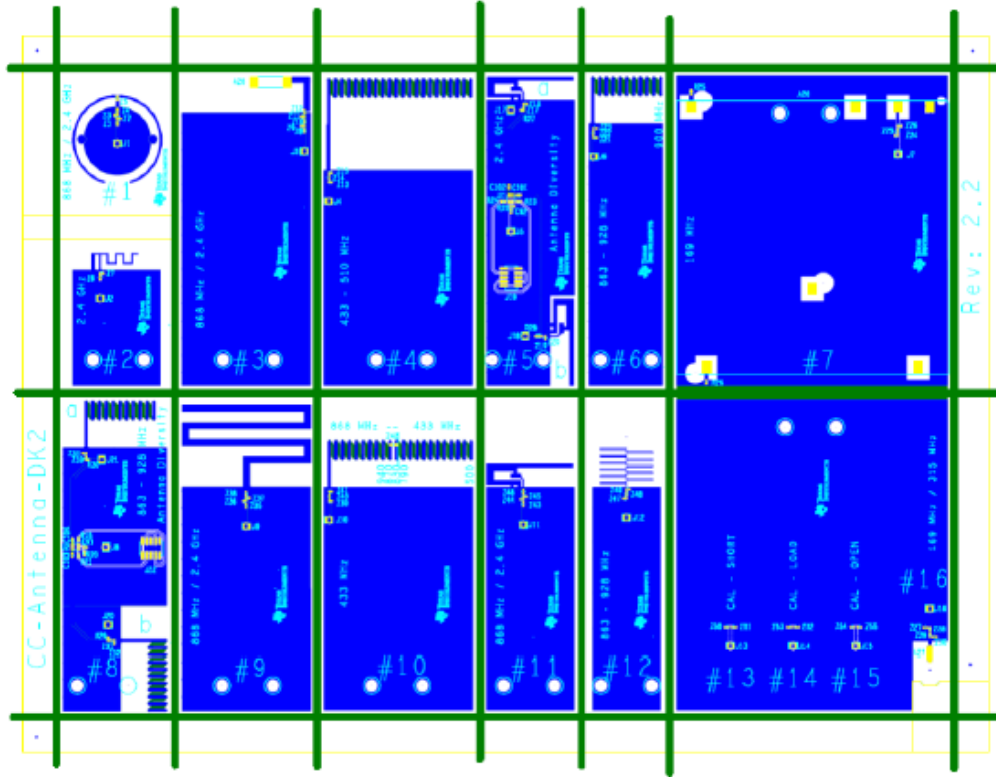
# Antenna Selection Quick Guide

DN035

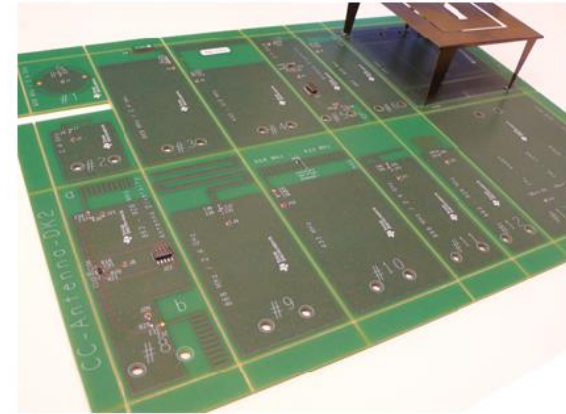
		Antenna Selection Quick Guide						DN035
								
Design / Application Note		<a href="#">DN007 *1</a>	<a href="#">AN043 *2</a>	<a href="#">DN004</a>	<a href="#">DNxxx</a>	<a href="#">DN024</a>	<a href="#">DN034</a>	<a href="#">AN048</a>
Frequency		2.4 GHz	2.4 GHz	2.4 GHz	2.4 GHz	2.4 GHz	2.4 GHz	2.4 GHz
Typical Efficiency		80%(EB) 94%(SA)	68%(EB)	80%(EB)	65%(Zlight2)	76%(EB) 94%(SA)	72%(SA)	55%(USB)
Bandwidth @ VSWR 2:0		280 MHz	101 MHz	100 MHz	150 MHz	354 MHz (SA)	497 MHz	150 MHz
Dimensions (mm)		26 x 8	15 x 6	46 x 9	45 x 2.5	38 x 25	150 x 100	7 x 3
								
Design / Application Note		<a href="#">DN024 *1</a>	<a href="#">DN023</a>	<a href="#">DN031</a>	<a href="#">DN031</a>	<a href="#">DN033</a>	<a href="#">DN031</a>	<a href="#">DN038 *2</a>
Frequency		868 / 915 / 920 MHz	868 / 915 / 920 MHz	868 / 915 / 920 MHz	868 / 915 / 920 MHz	868 / 915 / 920 MHz	868 / 915 / 920 MHz	868 / 915 / 920 MHz
Typical Efficiency		64%(EB) 98%(SA)	80%(SA)	69%(EB)	64%(EB)	48%(EB)	63%(EB)	66%(EB)
Bandwidth @ VSWR 2:0		88 MHz (SA)	40 MHz	62 MHz	56 MHz	56 MHz	60 MHz	40 MHz
Dimensions (mm)		38 x 25	43 x 20	10 x 28	48 x 8	15 x (5 to 29)	10 x 14	19 x 12
							<b>Antenna Support Documentation</b>      	
Design / Application Note		<a href="#">DN031</a>	<a href="#">DN031 *1</a>	<a href="#">DN031</a>	<a href="#">DN031 *1</a>	<a href="#">DN031 *1</a>		
Frequency		433 MHz	433 MHz	433 MHz	315 MHz	136 - 240 MHz		
Typical Efficiency		20%(EB)	26%(EB)	15%(EB)	15%(EB)	7%(EB)		
Bandwidth @ VSWR 2:0		23 MHz	38 MHz	30 MHz	4 MHz	3 MHz		
Dimensions (mm)		37 x 9	42 x (10 to 29)	15 x (5 to 29)	37 x 9	42 x (22 to 29)		
EB: SmartRF Evaluation Board SA: Stand Alone		*1 First Choice Recommended Antenna	*2 Second Choice Recommended Antenna		SWRA351A	By Richard Wallace		

All the antenna documentation can be hyperlinked through DN035

# Reference Designs – CC-Antenna-DK2



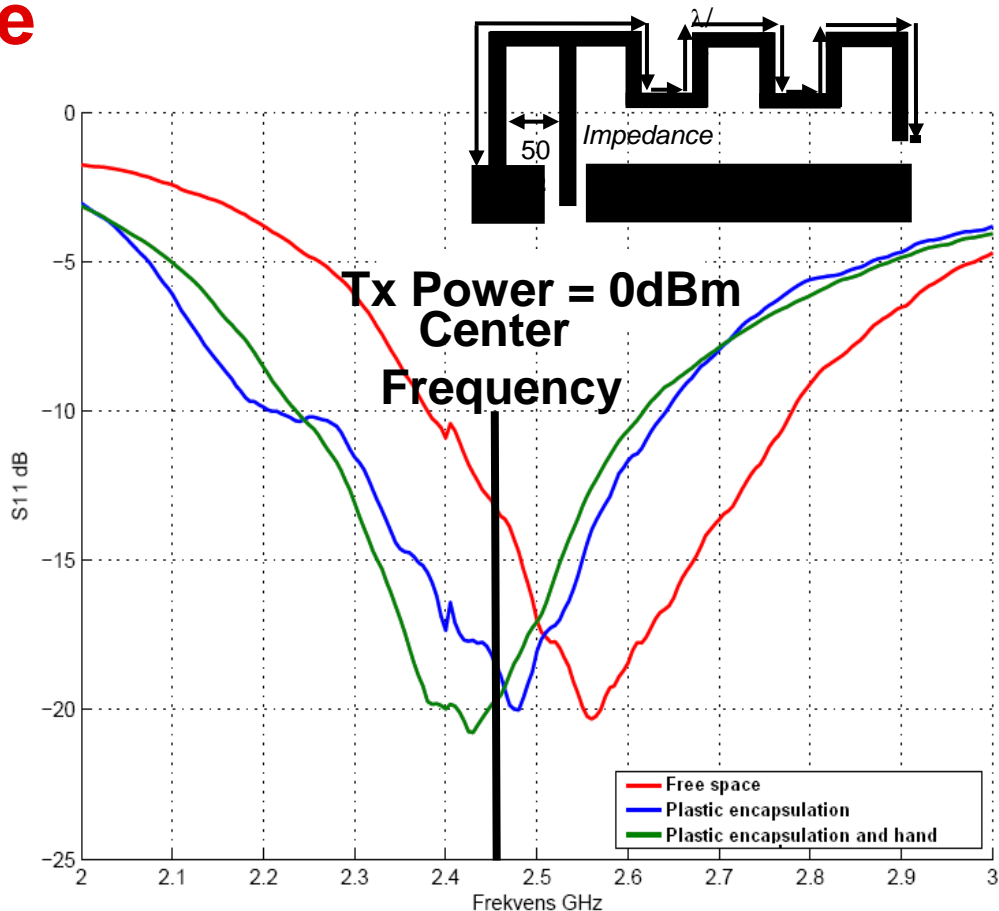
SWRA496



# Antenna Performance

## Tuning the antenna:

- Make sure the metals, plastics and human body close to the antenna are factored into the tuning
- The impedance and resonance frequency of the antenna get affected
- Need to re-tune in your realistic product in most of cases
- Strong recommend to involve the professional Antenna Manufacture for a serious product.



# CC13xx with 433MHz, 470-510 MHz

# Reference designs

[http://www.deyisupport.com/question\\_answer/wireless\\_connectivity/f/45/t/124625.aspx](http://www.deyisupport.com/question_answer/wireless_connectivity/f/45/t/124625.aspx)

**1)Standard 430-510 MHz reference design (14dBm, 15dBm under boost mode) .**

<http://www.ti.com/lit/zip/swrc330> 规格书里的所有指标都是在这块板子上测的。

**2)High TX power (20dBm) reference design**

a)Skyworks PA 433MHz

reference design: <http://www.ti.com/lit/zip/swrc334>

APN will publish soon.

b)Skyworks PA 470-510MHz

reference design: <http://www.ti.com/lit/zip/swrc334>

App Note: <http://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/swra527>

c)Discrete PA 470-510MHz.

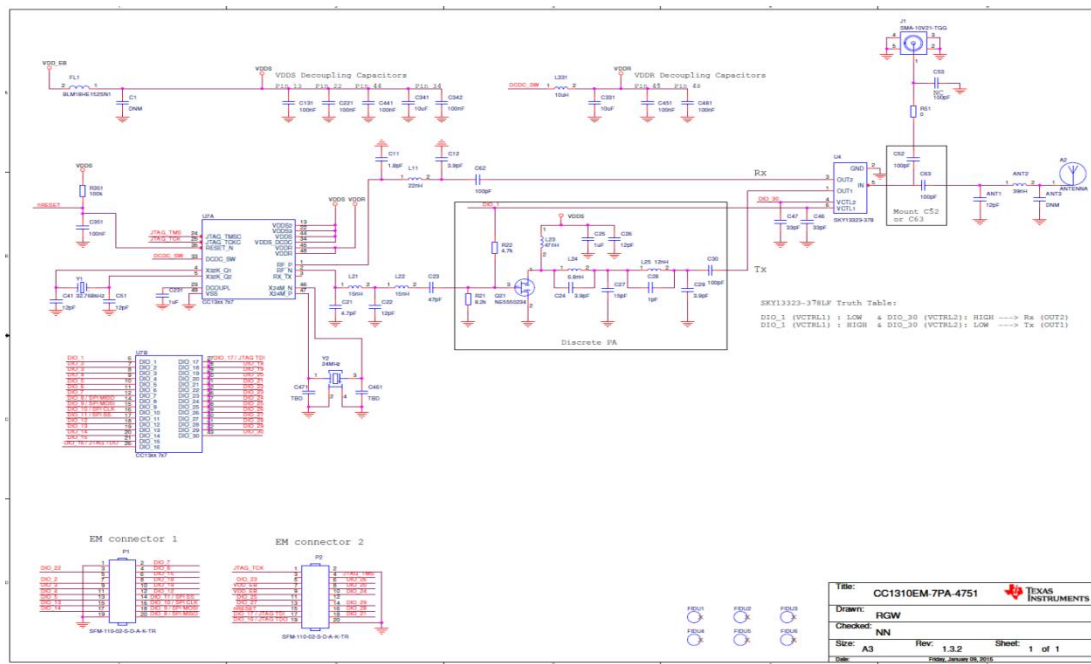
Reference design: <http://www.ti.com/lit/zip/swrc311>

App Notes: <http://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/swra490>

d)Dual Band reference design. 2.4GHz/433MHz with [CC1350](#).

敬请期待。。。。。

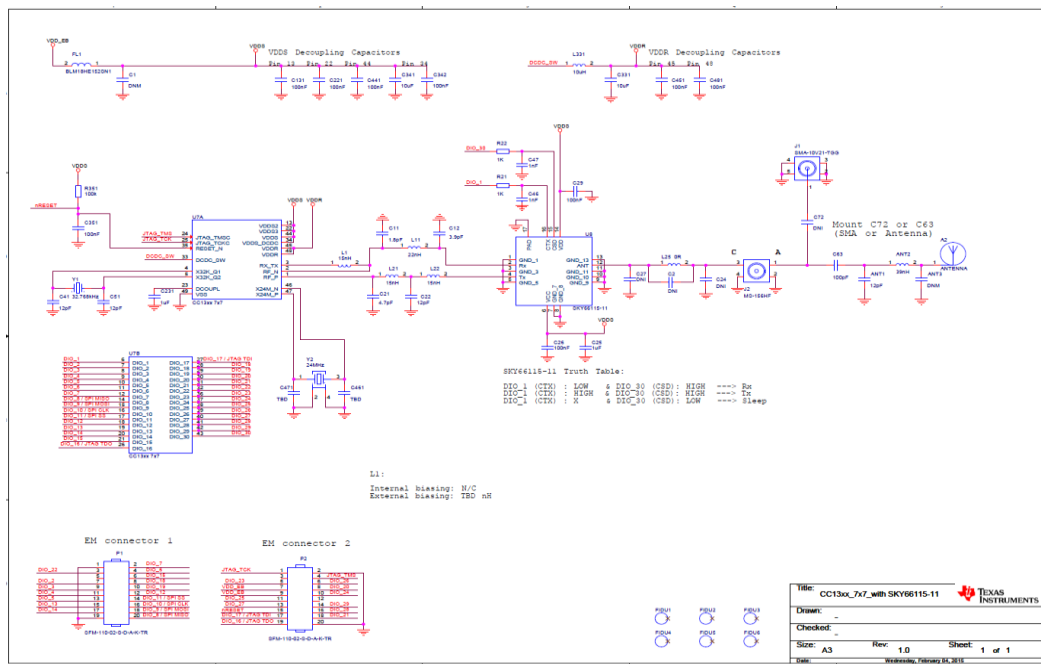
# CC13xx Discrete PA Ref Design



- RF\_P set to Rx
- RF\_N set to Tx
- Internal biasing
- Switch control: DIO1 & DIO30
- Skyworks SPDT:
  - SKY13323-378LF
- Power Transistor: Renesas NE5550234
- DIO1: Power Transistor Gate Control
- PA design can handle open/short circuits or extreme antenna mismatches.
- Tx: 20 dBm at 3.3V (80 mA)
- Rx: -105 dBm (50 kbps)
- Supported in SmartRF studio
- Integrated antenna

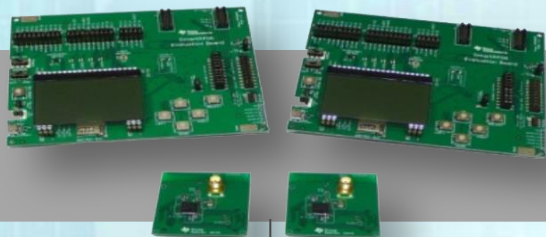


# CC13xx Skyworks PA Ref Design



- Reduced component count
- External biasing
- RF\_N set to Rx
- RF\_P set to Tx
- Control: DIO1 & DIO30
- Skyworks FEM: SKY66115-11
- Tx: 20 dBm at 3.3V
- Rx: -106.5 dBm (50 kbps)
- Supported in SmartRF studio
- Integrated antenna

# Get Started Fast: Development Kits



## CC1310DK development kit

- Full-feature emulator for development and debugging
- For Evaluation of Sub-1GHz only for proprietary RF Networks
- \$299 through the TI Store and distribution
- Additional EMK kits available for \$99



## CC1350 SensorTag kit

- Sensor-based DK for **IoT** and **Long Range** applications
- Get connected to the cloud in 3 minutes
- Easy programming and prototyping with add-on JTAG daughter card
- Free app for iOS & Android
- \$29 through the TI Store and distribution



## CC1310/CC1350 Launchpad

- Single Band: Sub-1GHz
- Dualband : Sub-1GHz + BLE
- Low-cost MCU evaluation kits and plug-in modules for quick development
- Leverages existing TI MCU ecosystem

# Quick starter on-line!

Once you have your **myTI account**, you will get

## On line resources:

### **HW and system documentations:**

[www.ti.com/CC1310](http://www.ti.com/CC1310)

<http://processors.wiki.ti.com/index.php/Category:Sub-1GHz>

### **SW SDK and documentations:**

<http://www.ti.com/tool/simplelink-cc13x0-sdk>

[C:\ti\simplelink\\_cc13x0\\_sdk\\_1\\_00\\_00\\_13\docs](C:\ti\simplelink_cc13x0_sdk_1_00_00_13\docs)

### **On line training:**

Training in English: <http://training.ti.com>

Training in Chinese: <http://www.TI.com.cn/training> link to **21Dianyuan/21IC/eeWorld**

Academy: coming soon

### **Technical support forum:**

E2E in English:

[https://e2e.ti.com/support/wireless\\_connectivity/proprietary\\_sub\\_1\\_ghz\\_simpliciti/f/156](https://e2e.ti.com/support/wireless_connectivity/proprietary_sub_1_ghz_simpliciti/f/156)

Deyisupport in Chinese:

[http://www.deyisupport.com/question\\_answer/wireless\\_connectivity/f/45.aspx](http://www.deyisupport.com/question_answer/wireless_connectivity/f/45.aspx)

# CC13xx Software Development

## *SimpleLink MCU*

Mar, 2017

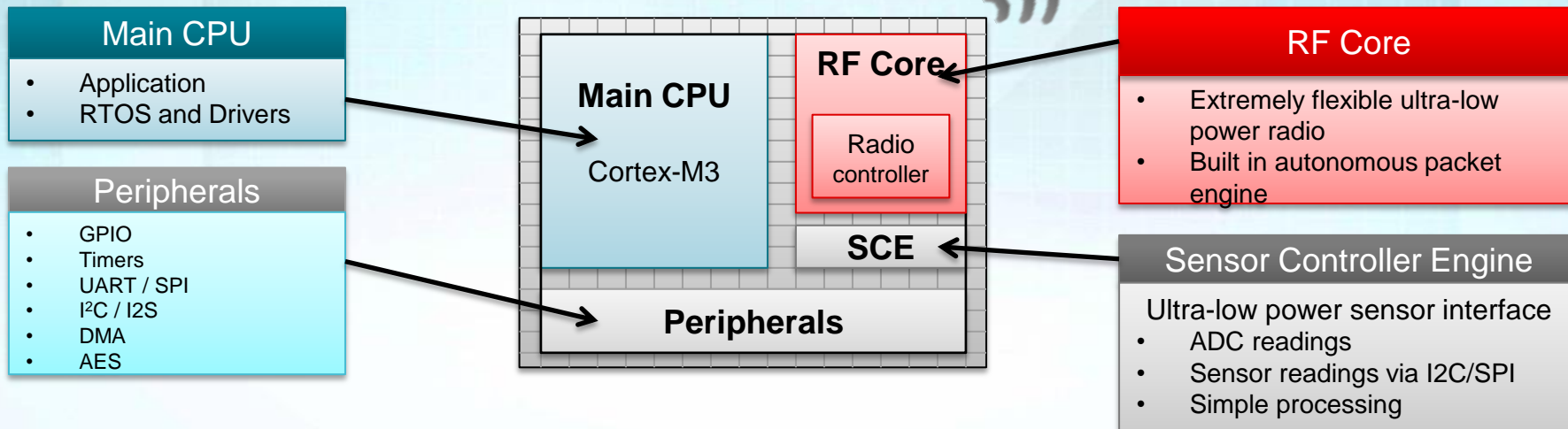
Barbara Wu



# CC1310 Overview

## ULP Wireless MCU

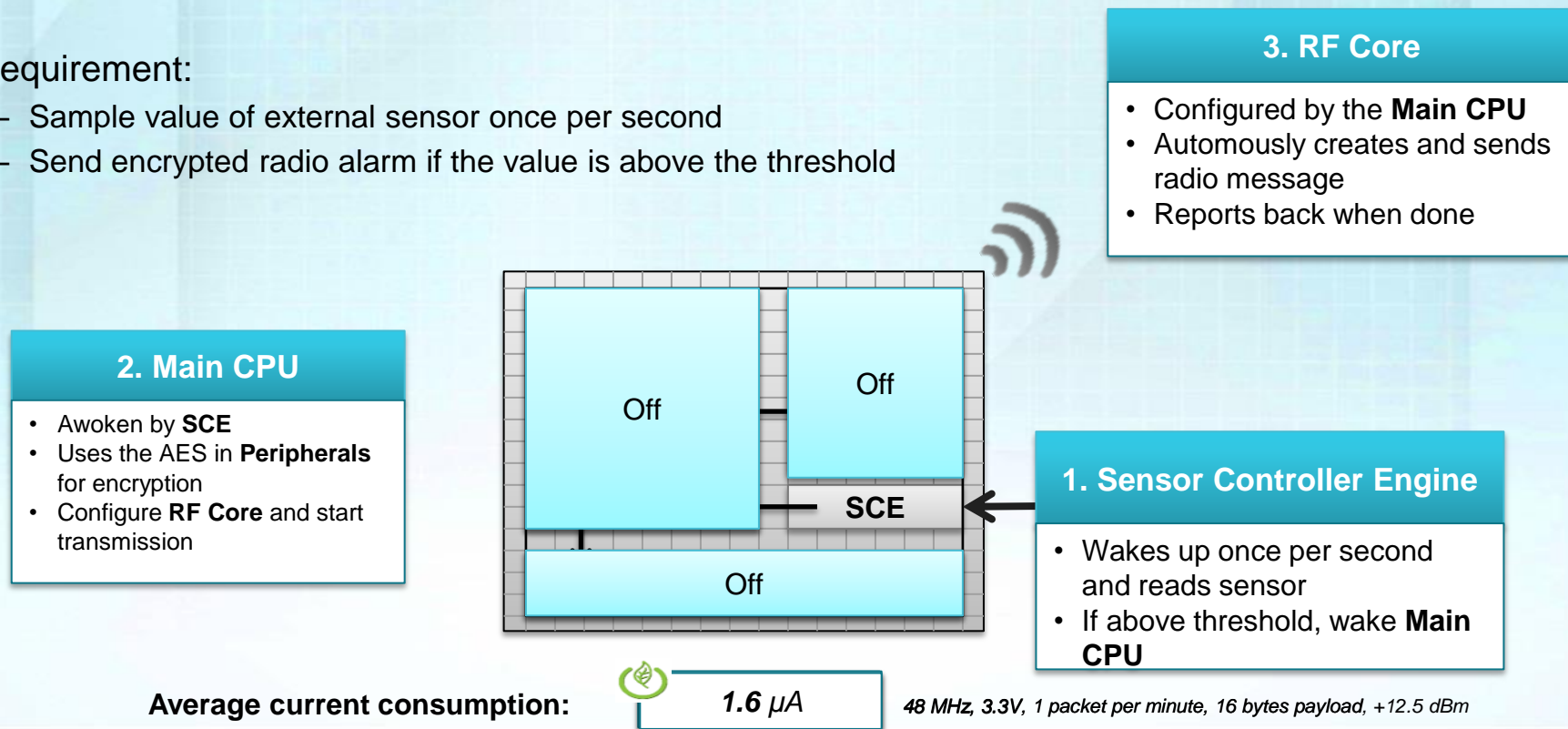
- Dedicated processors for dedicated tasks:
  - ARM Cortex-M3 Main Application CPU
  - RF Core Radio Controller
  - Sensor Controller Engine (SCE)



# CC1310 How does it work?

## Whole system example

- Requirement:
  - Sample value of external sensor once per second
  - Send encrypted radio alarm if the value is above the threshold



# RF Core API *Background*

- Previous devices
  - Radio configured by writing directly to different registers.
  - Modes of operation (RX, TX, IDL, or SLEEP) have been entered by issuing strobe commands.
- CC1310
  - The RF Core is told what to do through an API (RX, TX, RX Sniff Mode) and the necessary registers are set internally based on the API command



# Register Write vs. Command API

- CC1120
  - Registers associated with the Frequency Synthesizer:

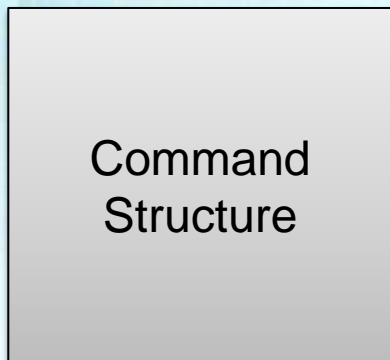
FREQ2	SETTING_CFG	FS_DIG0	FS_CAL1	FS_DIVTWO	FS_DVC1	FS_PFD	FS_SPARE	FS_VCO2
FREQ1	FS_CFG	FS_CAL3	FS_CAL0	FS_DSM1	FS_DVC0	FS_PRE	FS_VCO4	FS_VCO1
FREQ0	FS_DIG1	FS_CAL2	FS_CHP	FS_DSM0	FS_LBI	FS_REG_DIV_CML	FS_VCO3	

- CC1310
  - **CMD\_FS**

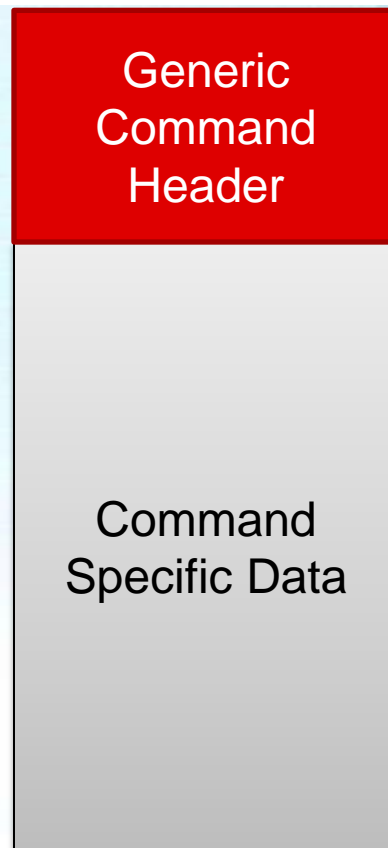
Byte Index	Field Name	Bit Index	Bitfield Name
14..15	frequency		
16..17	fractFreq		
18	synthConf	0	bTxMode
		1..5	refFreq
19	calibConf	0	bOverrideCalib
		1	bSkipTdcCalib
		2	bSkipCoarseCalib
		3	bSkipMidCalib
		4..7	coarsePecal
20	midPecal		
21	ktPecal		
22..23	tdcPecal		



# RF Core API *Radio Command*



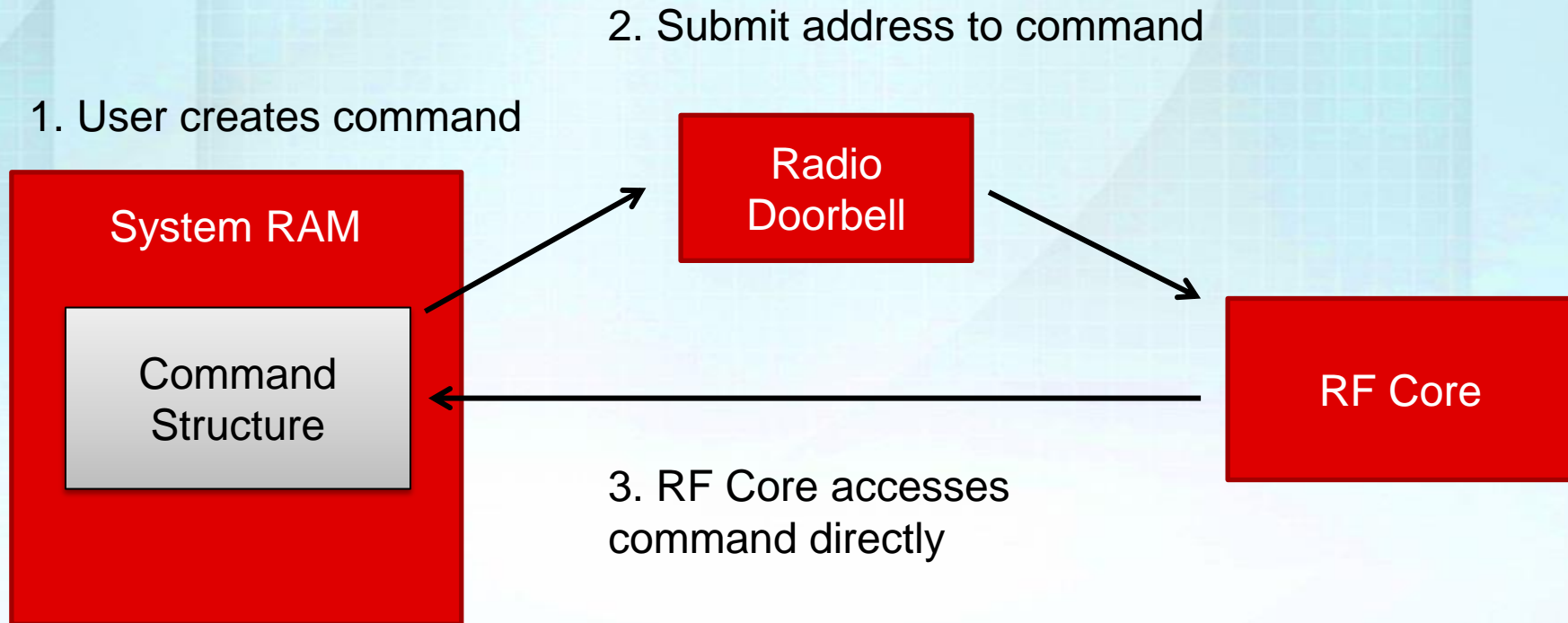
=



# RF Core API *Command Header*

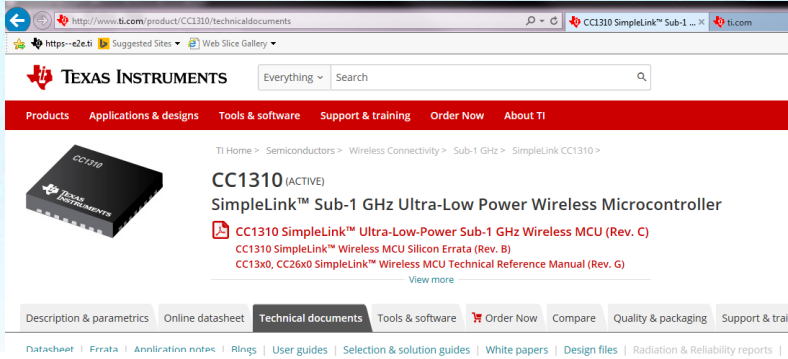
- commandNo - Command identifier (ID number)
- status - Current status of the command (can be read by the system CPU at any time)
- pNextOp - Pointer to the next operation to run
- startTime - Absolute or relative start time
- startTrigger - Identification of the trigger that starts the operation (TRIG\_NOW, TRIG\_NEVER, TRIG\_ABSTIME, etc.)
- condition - Condition for running next operation (COND\_ALWAYS, COND\_NEVER, COND\_STOP\_ON\_FALSE, etc.)

# RF Core API *Submit Command (Simplified)*



# Radio Command *Reference Document*

- CC13x0, CC26x0 SimpleLink Wireless MCU Technical Reference Manual



## User guides (7)

Title	Type	Size (KB)	Date	Views
CC13x0, CC26x0 SimpleLink™ Wireless MCU Technical Reference Manual (Rev. G)	PDF	7696	21 Feb 2017	29,144
TI 15.4-Stack Linux® Gateway Example Application – Quick Start Guide (Rev. A)	PDF	4083	01 Dec 2016	1,946
TI 15.4-Stack CC1310 SimpleLink™ Embedded Example Applications – Quick Start (Rev. B)	PDF	735	01 Dec 2016	2,780
CC1310 SimpleLink™ TI-15.4 Stack 2.x.x Developer's Guide (Rev. A)	PDF	10653	01 Dec 2016	3,001

Title	Type	Size (KB)	Date	Views
1 GHz Wireless MCU (Rev. C)	PDF	1471	24 Oct 2016	

Title	Type	Size (KB)	Date	Views
Errata (Rev. B)	PDF	36	05 Dec 2016	3,415

Title	Abstract	Type	Size (KB)	Date	Views
Using CC1190 Front End With CC13xx Under EN300220		PDF	238	09 Mar 2017	5

# Sub1GHz Software Component

Sub-1GHz

**Wireless  
M-Bus**



CC1120+CC1190  
CC1310+CC1190

**Contiki**

6LoWPAN  
IP/Mesh



Open source  
CC1310/CC1350

**SIGFOX**



CC1120+CC1190  
CC1125  
Ultra Long Range

**TI 15.4-Stack2.0**

CC1310

802.15.4g/e star network



## Connectivity Technology



Wireless Meter Bus



Sub-1 GHz



6LoWPAN



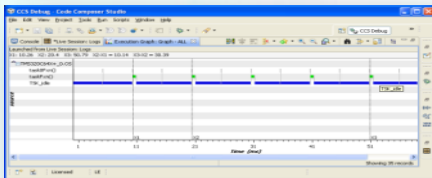
Sigfox

# TI-RTOS Flexible Software Solution

- Real Time Operating System (RTOS)
  - Pre-emptive multi-threading
  - Deterministic scheduler
  - Tailored TI-RTOS Kernel
  - Completely integrated Power Manager

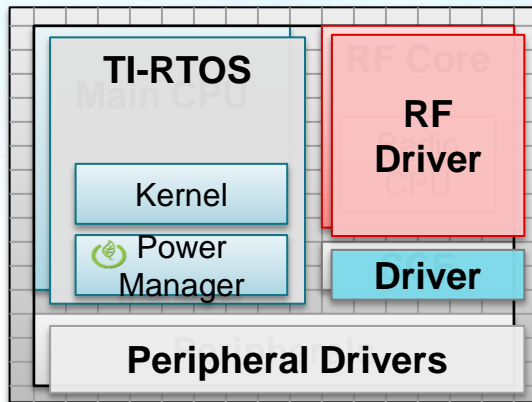
- Extensive toolbox

- Semaphores
- Mutexes
- Mailboxes and more



*Powerful RTOS tools*

- RF driver
  - Fully integrated with power module
- Peripheral Drivers
  - GPIO, I2C, SPI, UART, LCD



*Whole system RTOS solution*

- Power Manager

- Easy to get ultra-low power with no configuration
- Fully integrated with drivers

# What is TI 15.4-Stack ?

Star networking solution based on IEEE standard

## Robust



- Supports **sub-1 GHz band**: avoid crowded 2.4GHz spectrum + **Long Range**
- **Frequency Hopping**
- Built-in **acknowledgments and retries**
- **Secure operation**: supports AES encryption and authentication

*Uncompromised robustness*

## Easy



- Feature **rich Out of the Box Example Applications**
- Sensor to cloud solutions with **IoT agent reference design**
- Radio resource & **network management**
- **Supports** large network
- **Compliant** with regional regulations

*Accelerate your time to market*

## Ultra-low power



- Best-in-class CC1310 platform
  - **<6 mA** peak current
  - **0.6 uA** sleep current (RTC)
  - Autonomous **sensor controller**
- Protocol designed around **sleepy devices with low overhead**

*Very long battery life or energy harvesting*



TEXAS INSTRUMENTS



# What is EasyLink ?

- Simple to use abstraction layer, abstract RF complexity away from user  
`EasyLink_init()`  
`EasyLink_transmit(), EasyLink_receive()`
- Distributed in SimpleLink™ CC13x0 SDK
- Support for different PHY settings, both sub-1GHz and 2.4GHz
  - IEEE802.15.4g (GFSK 50kbps), SimpleLink™ Long Range (5kbps) and Legacy Long Range Mode (LRM) 625bps
  - Custom settings exported from SmartRF Studio
- Multi purpose: 1) abstraction layer example/start 2) building block
- Platforms: CC1310/50LP, CC1350STK, CC2650
- CCS cloud & TI-RTOS based

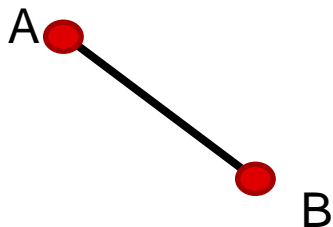




# CC1310 What software should I use?

## What does the end wireless network look like?

### point-to-point



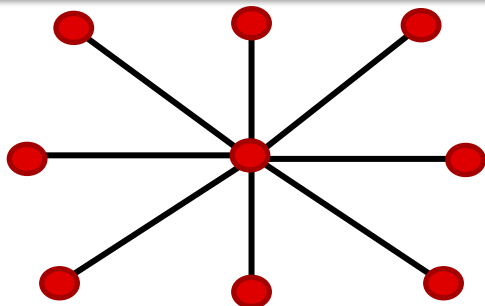
### software protocol

TI-RTOS  
Range Test

### use cases

Long Range Test for RF  
Performance Measurements,  
Simple Point-to-Point Network

### star



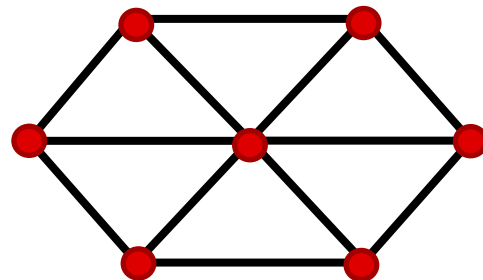
### software protocol

Contiki-6LoWPAN  
wM-Bus (EMEA metering)  
TI-15.4, TI-RTOS

### use cases

Home & Building Automation,  
Metering, WAN, Long Range  
Cloud Connections

### mesh



### software protocol

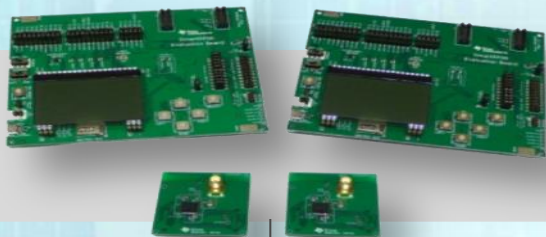
TI-RTOS  
Contiki-6LoWPAN

### use cases

Long Range Cloud  
Connections, Metering,  
Home & Building Automation

# Get started fast: Development kit offering

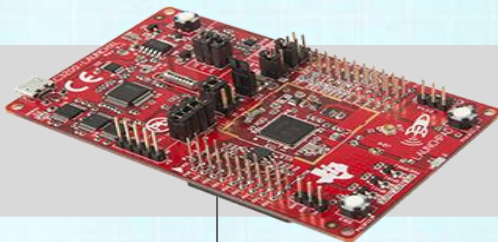
**Available now!**



## CC1310 Development Kit

- Full-feature emulator for development and debugging
- For Evaluation of Sub-1 GHz RF Networks
- \$299 through the TI Store and distribution
- Additional EMKs (with CCS license) available for \$99

**Available now!**



## CC1310, CC1350 Launchpad

- CC1310 Launchpad – Sub-1 GHz: Can be bundled with LCD screen boosterpack
- CC1350 Launchpad - Dualband : sub-1 GHz + 2.4GHz
- Low-cost MCU evaluation kits and plug-in modules for quick development
- Leverages existing TI MCU ecosystem

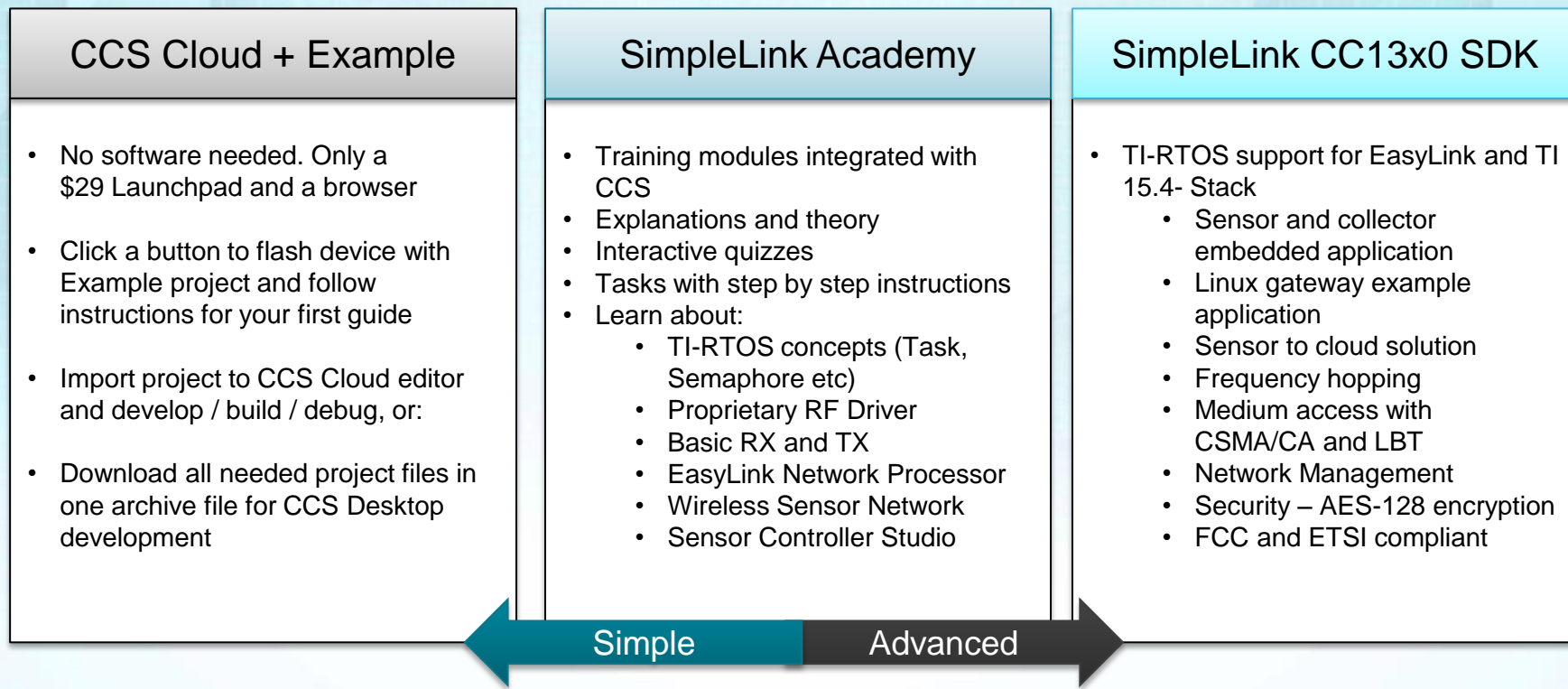
**Available now!**



## CC1350 SensorTag kit

- Sensor-based DK for IoT and Long Range applications
- Get connected to the cloud in 3 minutes
- Easy programming and prototyping with add-on JTAG daughter card
- Free app for iOS & Android
- \$29 through the TI Store and distribution

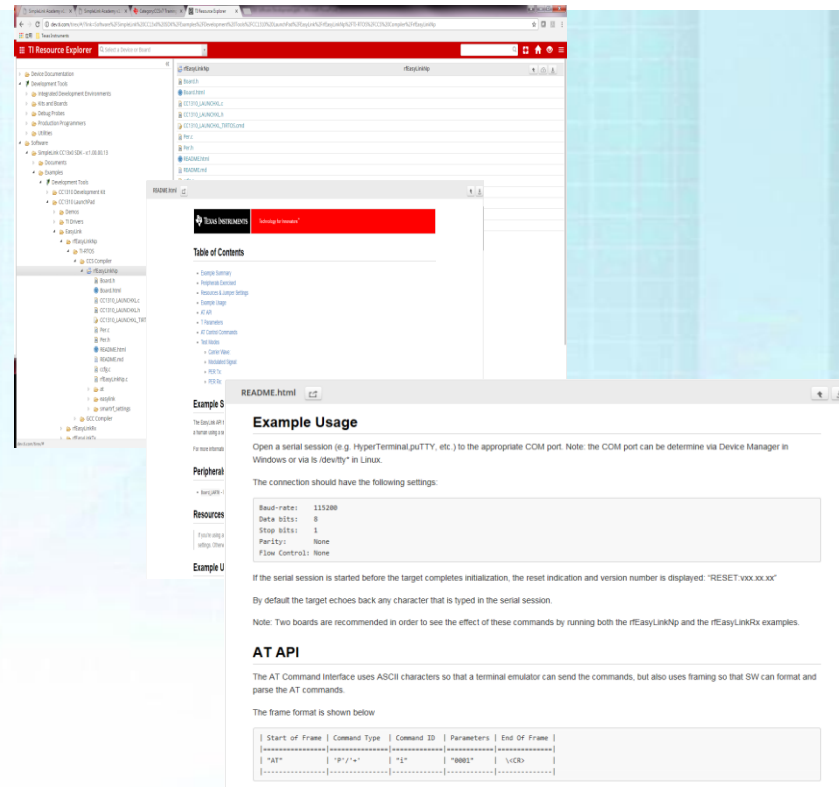
# Getting Started *with CC1310 SW Development*



# Resource Explorer *EasyLink Network Processor*

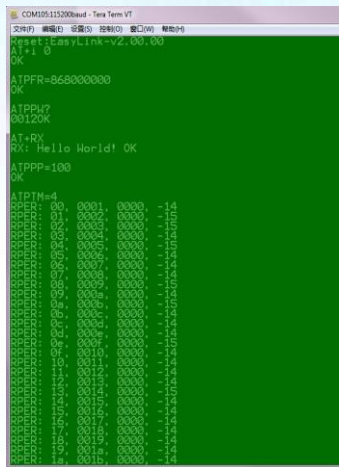
Visit [dev.ti.com/tirex](https://dev.ti.com/tirex)

- Get up and running in < 5 minutes with Launchpad as a terminal which use the Easylink serial AT command API to control the proprietary radio to send and receive data
  1. Locate rfEasyLinkNp in Resource Explorer
  2. Optionally download or import to CCS Cloud editor
  3. Build and download to the CC1310 LaunchPad
- EasyLink Network Processor also used in SimpleLink Academy

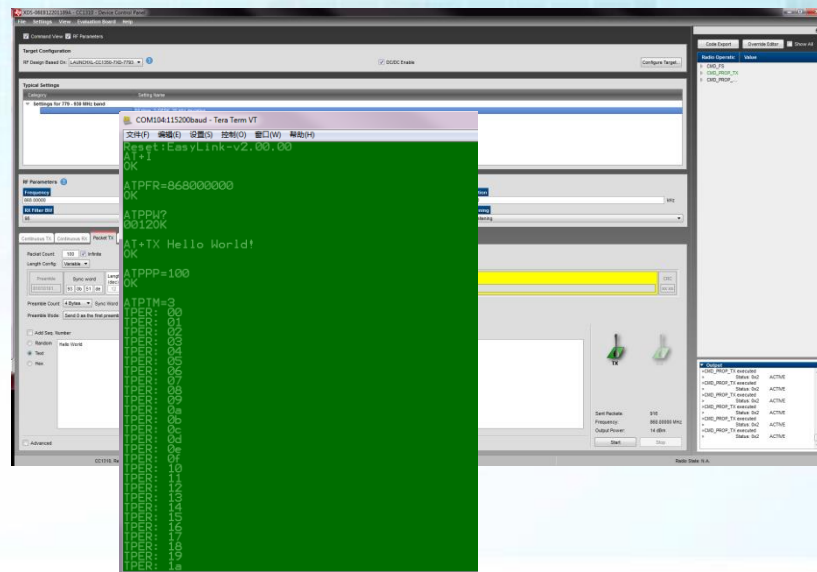


# EasyLink Network Processor *Details*

- Two main features
  - AT API
    - Start of Frame : AT
    - Two Command types :
      1. Pxx: Parameters
      2. +x: Control Commands
  - Test Modes
    - Carrier Wave
    - Modulated Signal
    - PER Tx
    - PER Rx

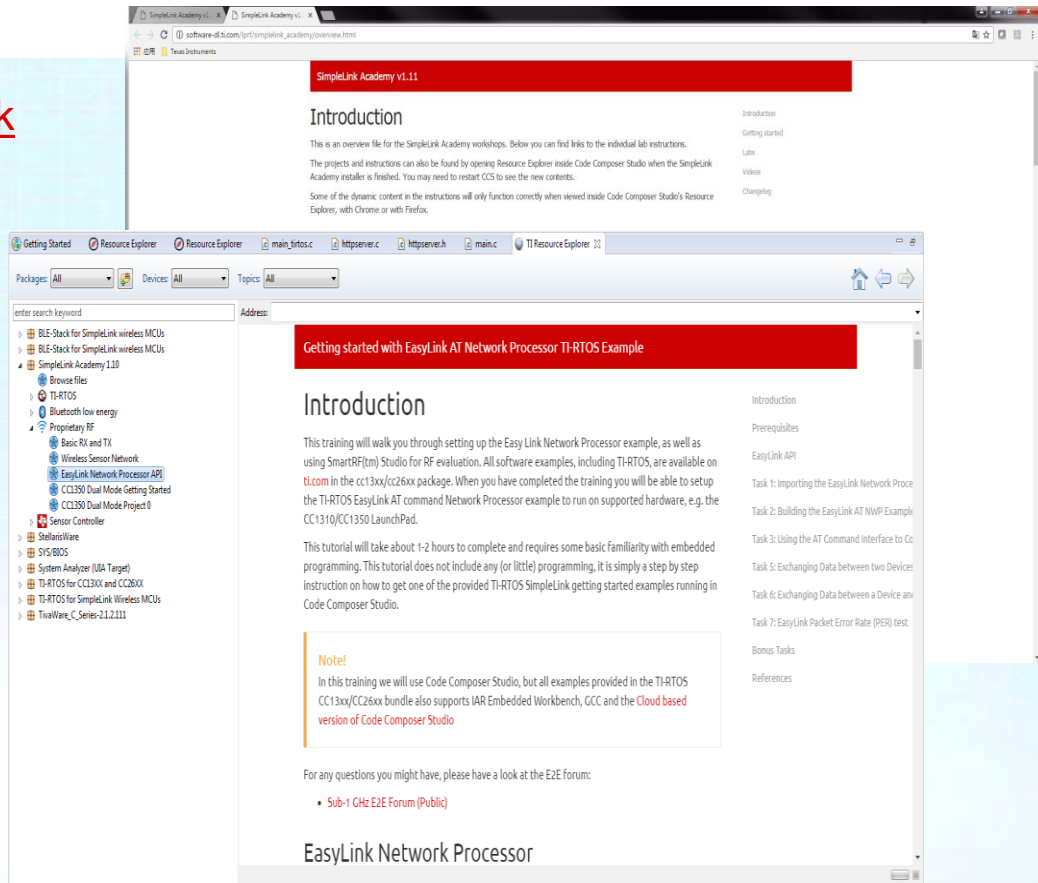


- Serial Session Connection
  - Input AT command to control
  - Output result/response



# SimpleLink Academy

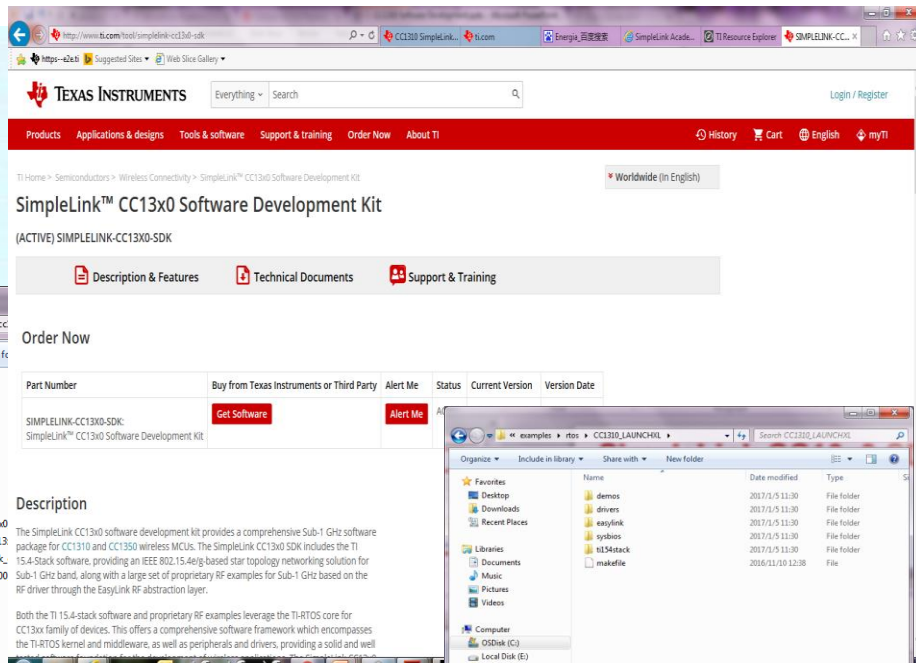
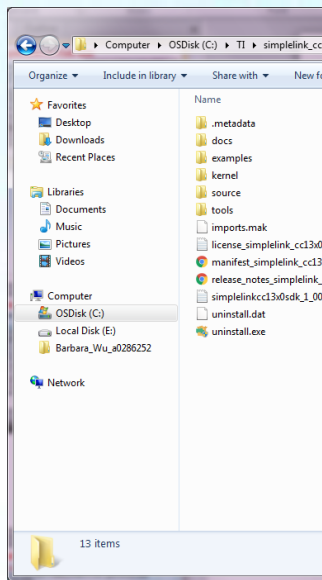
- Available at: [SimpleLink Academy link](#)
- Gets «anybody» up to speed on SW development for CC1310
- Integrated with CCS Desktop via separate installer
- Continuous roll-out of new labs and features.
- Richly formatted lab instructions
- Theory of operation
- Interactive quiz
- Learning by doing
- Quick links to further documentation





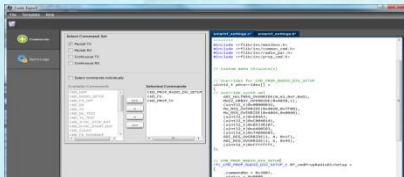
# SimpleLink CC13x0 SDK

- Available at: [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com)
- Support IDE:
  - CCS
  - IAR
- Software components:
  - TI-RTOS
  - Peripheral drivers
  - TI 15.4-Stack
  - RF-Proprietary
- Documentation support
  - TI 15.4-Stack documentation
  - Proprietary RF documentation
  - CORE-SDK documentation
  - Drivers documentation
  - Kernel documentation
  - Additional online support



# TI-RTOS – Proprietary tools example

## SmartRF™ Studio 7



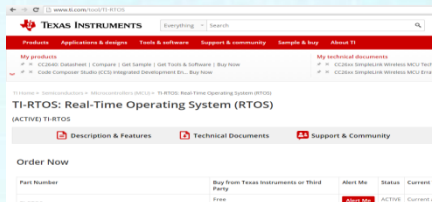
Radio  
Settings



Driver source  
Code



## Sensor Controller Studio



RTOS



Drivers

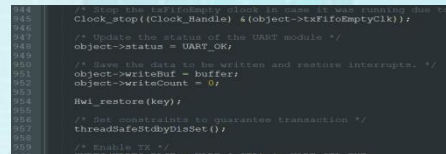
IDE & Compiler  
CCS  IAR  
SYSTEMS



CC13x0 LaunchPad



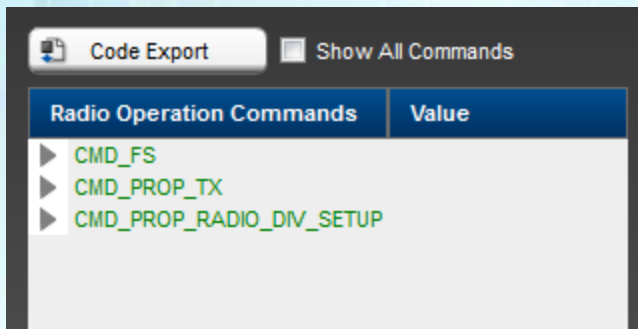
## SimpleLink CC13x0 SDK





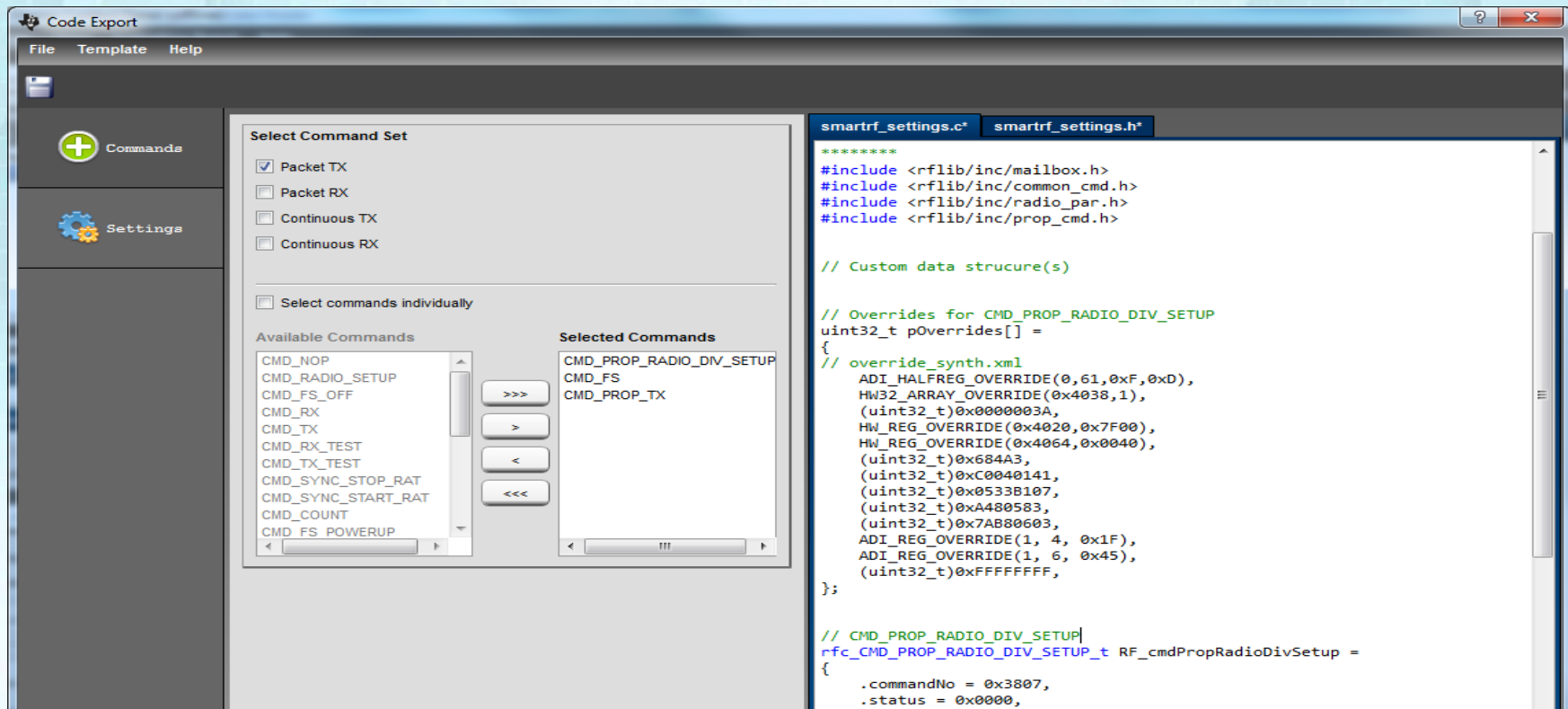
# SmartRF™ Studio 7 (code export)

- Code export of radio operation commands



- Generates a .c and a .h file (smartrf\_settings.c and smartrf\_settings.h) that should be included in the code

# SmartRF™ Studio 7 (code export)



# Sensor Controller Engine (SCE)

A proprietary low power CPU to offload the M3

## Key features

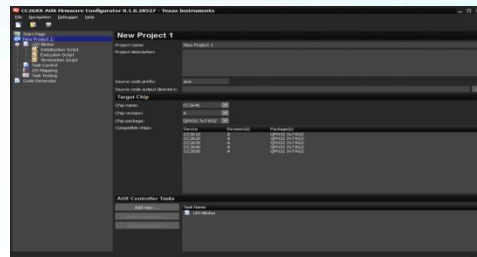
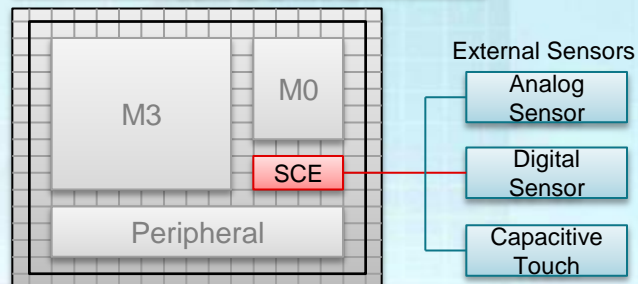
- Handles sensor polling and performs simple processing
- Operates while the rest of the system is in powered down

Examples of sensors that will greatly benefit from using the Sensor Controller:

- PIR (motion detector)
- Capacitive touch keys
- Proximity sensors
- Accelerometers
- ADC measurements
- Pulse counting
- Use Sensor Controller Studio for configuration

## Data Sheet – Key Features

- Autonomous 16-bit RISC CPU
- 2 KB SRAM (code + data)
- Clock Frequency:
  - 32kHz-24MHz



# What is Sensor Controller Studio (SCS) ?

SCS is an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) with integrated compiler and debug capability. The tool has an intuitive GUI interface and the installer includes application examples.

1

## Develop

- Write C style code to initialize, execute and terminate tasks
- A task is a small program running from RAM in the SC
- Many examples exist to show how to control the various peripherals

2

## Test

- Visualize output from tasks in the Task Testing pane
- Debug assembly code if necessary

3

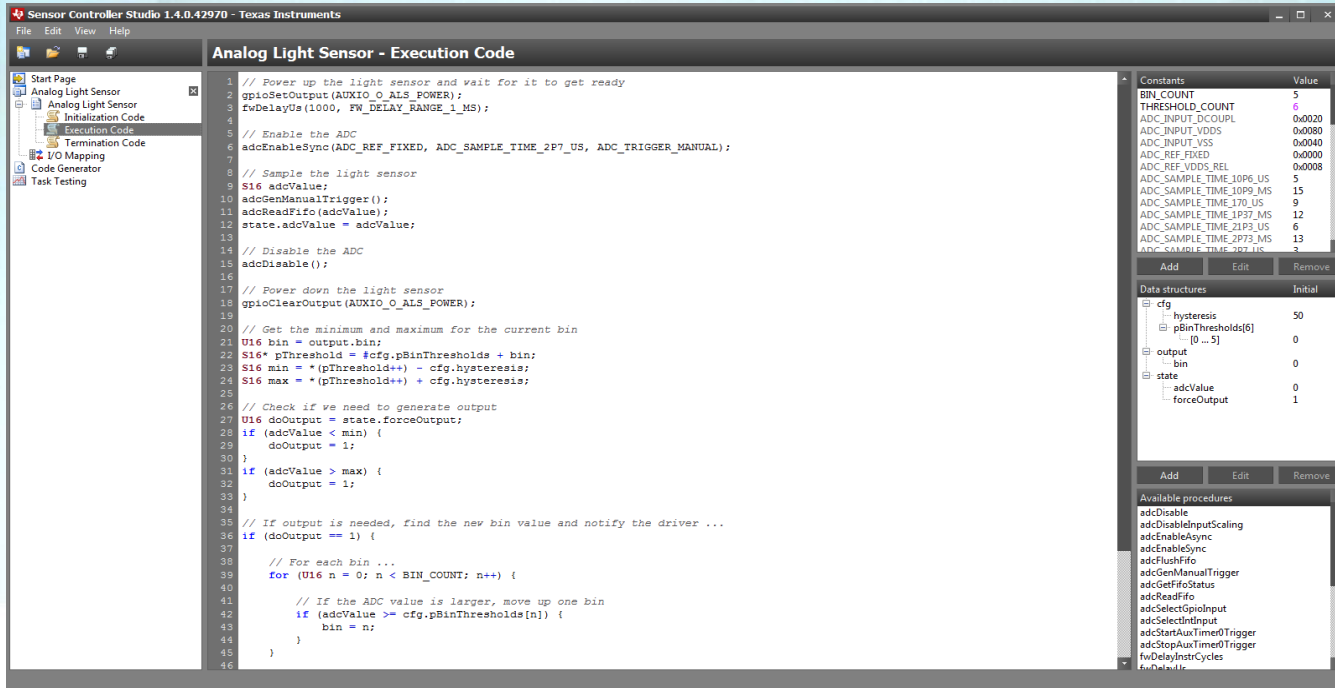
## Export

- Generate driver and machine code.
- Export to main IDE for your software project

# SCS 1 Develop code

## Write C style code to initialize, execute and terminate tasks

- A task is a small program running from RAM in the SC
- Many examples exist to show how to control the various peripherals
- Up to 8 tasks are possible to export from 1 project



```
1 // Power up the light sensor and wait for it to get ready
2 gpioSetOutput(AUXIO_0_ALS_POWER);
3 twDelayUs(1000, FW_DELAY_RANGE_1_MS);
4
5 // Enable the ADC
6 adcEnableSync(ADC_REF_FIXED, ADC_SAMPLE_TIME_2PT_US, ADC_TRIGGER_MANUAL);
7
8 // Sample the light sensor
9 S16 adcValue;
10 adcGenManualTrigger();
11 adcReadFifo(adcValue);
12 state.adcValue = adcValue;
13
14 // Disable the ADC
15 adcDisable();
16
17 // Power down the light sensor
18 gpioClearOutput(AUXIO_0_ALS_POWER);
19
20 // Get the minimum and maximum for the current bin
21 U16 bin = output.bin;
22 S16* pThreshold = &cfg.pBinThresholds[bin];
23 S16 min = *pThreshold;
24 S16 max = *pThreshold;
25
26 // Check if we need to generate output
27 U16 doOutput = state.forceOutput;
28 if (adcValue < min) {
29     doOutput = 1;
30 }
31 if (adcValue > max) {
32     doOutput = 1;
33 }
34
35 // If output is needed, find the new bin value and notify the driver ...
36 if (doOutput == 1) {
37     // For each bin ...
38     for (U16 n = 0; n < BIN_COUNT; n++) {
39         // If the ADC value is larger, move up one bin
40         if (adcValue >= *pBinThresholds[n]) {
41             bin = n;
42         }
43     }
44 }
```

**Constants**

Constant	Value
BIN_COUNT	5
THRESHOLD_COUNT	6
ADC_INPUT_DC0UPL	0x0020
ADC_INPUT_VDD5	0x0080
ADC_REF_VSS	0x0040
ADC_REF_FIXED	0x0000
ADC_REF_VDD5_REL	0x0008
ADC_SAMPLE_TIME_10P6_US	5
ADC_SAMPLE_TIME_10P9_MS	15
ADC_SAMPLE_TIME_170_US	9
ADC_SAMPLE_TIME_1P37_MS	12
ADC_SAMPLE_TIME_21P3_US	6
ADC_SAMPLE_TIME_2P73_MS	13
ADC_SAMPLE_TIME_3P21_US	3

**Data structures**

Data structure	Initial
cfg	
hysteresis	50
pBinThresholds[6]	
[0 ... 5]	0
output	
bin	0
state	
adcValue	0
forceOutput	1

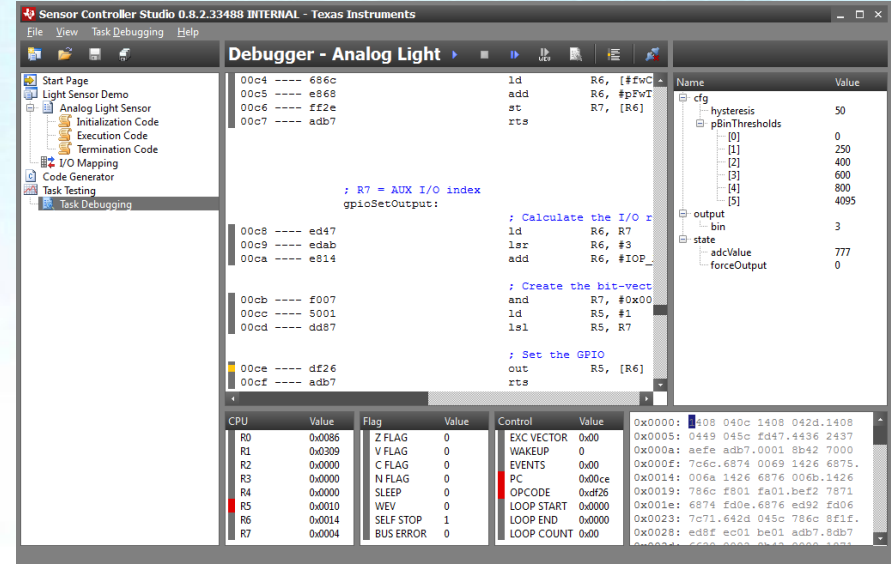
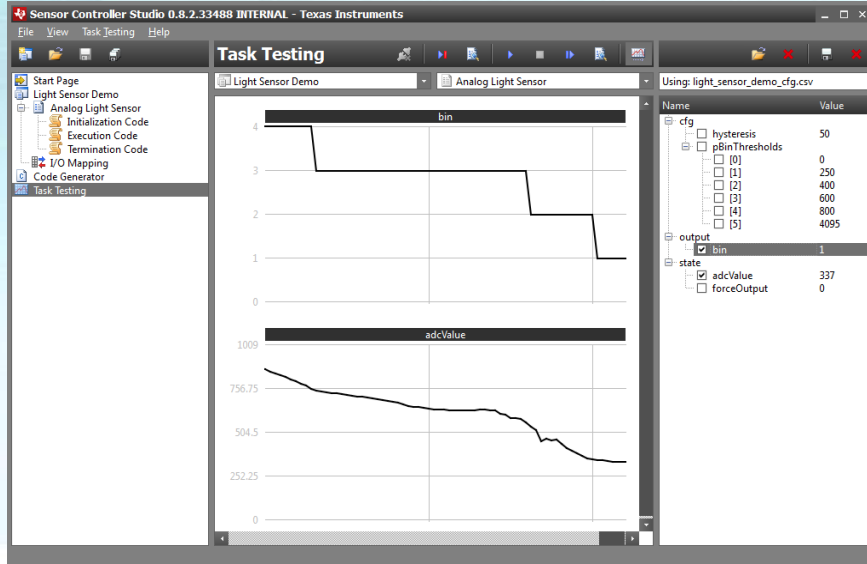
**Available procedures**

- adcDisable
- adcDisableInputScaling
- adcEnableSync
- adcEnableSync
- adcFlushFifo
- adcGenManualTrigger
- adcGetFifoStatus
- adcReadFifo
- adcSelectGpioInput
- adcSelectInput
- adcStartAuxTimer0Trigger
- adcStopAuxTimer0Trigger
- fwDelayInstrCycles
- fwDelayUs

# SCS 2 Test your task and debug

## Visualize output from tasks in the Task Testing pane

- Debug assembly code if necessary
- Single step, set breakpoints etc
- A task is executed at a defined interval. If multiple tasks are defined, each task is executed each n intervals (n can be defined for each task)

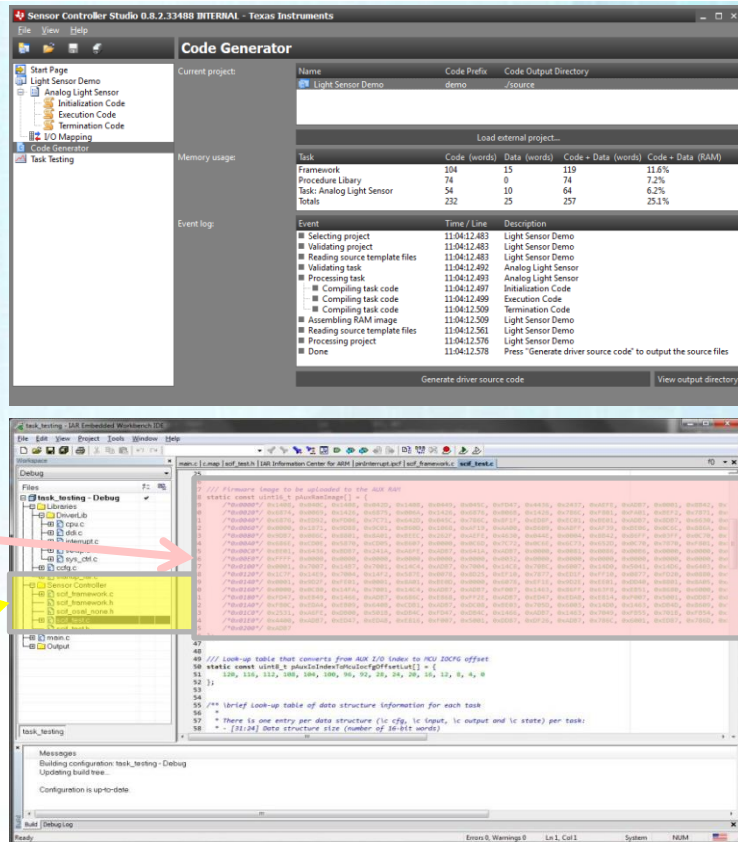


# SCS 3 Code export

- Generate code and export to main IDE
- Support for IAR and CCS, with and without TI-RTOS

Image loaded to Sensor Controller RAM on startup

Project files exported from Sensor Controller Studio





# SimpleLink™ Sub-1 GHz Support

## Web Page:

[http://www.ti.com/lscs/ti/wireless\\_connectivity/sub-1\\_ghz/overview.page](http://www.ti.com/lscs/ti/wireless_connectivity/sub-1_ghz/overview.page)

- Data Sheets
- Technical Reference Manual
- Application Notes
- Software & Tools Downloads and Updates
- Order Evaluation and Development Kits

## Engineer 2 Engineer Support Forum:

[http://e2e.ti.com/support/wireless\\_connectivity/f/156.aspx](http://e2e.ti.com/support/wireless_connectivity/f/156.aspx) (English language)

[http://www.deyisupport.com/question\\_answer/f/45.aspx](http://www.deyisupport.com/question_answer/f/45.aspx) (Chinese language)

- News and Announcements
- Useful Links
- Ask Technical Questions
- Search for Technical Content

## Wiki:

<http://processors.wiki.ti.com/index.php/Category:Sub-1GHz>

- How to guides
- Intro Videos
- General Information



# Thank you!

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