User's Manual

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Bluetooth® Low Energy Protocol Stack Basic Package

User's Manual

RENESAS MCU
RX Family / RX200 Series / RX23W Group

Renesas Electronics
www.renesas.com

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General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all Microprocessing unit and Microcontroller unit products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

   A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can easily build up static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.

2. Processing at power-on

   The state of the product is undefined at the time when power is supplied. The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the time when power is supplied. In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the reset process is completed. In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting is specified.

3. Input of signal during power-off state

   Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.

4. Handling of unused pins

   Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under handling of unused pins in the manual. The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of the LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible.

5. Clock signals

   After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal becomes stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal is stabilized. When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator or from an external oscillator during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Additionally, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator or by an external oscillator while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.

6. Voltage application waveform at input pin

   Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.) due to noise, for example, the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.).

7. Prohibition of access to reserved addresses

   Access to reserved addresses is prohibited. The reserved addresses are provided for possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses as the correct operation of the LSI is not guaranteed.

8. Differences between products

   Before changing from one product to another, for example to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems. The characteristics of a microprocessing unit or microcontroller unit products in the same group but having a different part number might differ in terms of internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a system-evaluation test for the given product.

How to Use This Manual

1. Purpose and Target Readers

This manual is designed to provide the user with an understanding of the usages and the provided functions of the Bluetooth® Low Energy protocol stack. It is intended for users designing applications incorporating the software. A basic knowledge of MCUs and software development environment and Bluetooth® Low Energy is necessary in order to use this manual.

The manual comprises an overview of the product; how to install, how to build and the usage of the provided functions.

> Particular attention should be paid to the precautionary notes when using the manual. These notes occur within the body of the text and at the end of each section.

> The revision history summarizes the locations of revisions and additions. It does not list all revisions. Refer to the text of the manual for details.

The following documents apply to the RX23W Group. Make sure to refer to the latest versions of these documents. The newest versions of the documents listed may be obtained from the Renesas Electronics Web site.

Document Type	Description	Document Title	Document No.
Data Sheet	Hardware overview and electrical characteristics	RX23W Group Datasheet	R01DS0342EJ
User's manual for Hardware	Hardware specifications (pin assignments, memory maps, peripheral specifications, electrical characteristics, and timing charts) and descriptions of operation	RX23W Group User's Manual: Hardware	R01UH0823EJ
User's manual for Software	Detailed descriptions of the CPU and instruction set	RX Family RXv2 Instruction Set Architecture User's Manual: Software	R01US0071EJ
User's manual for Middleware	Overview of the product, how to install, how to build and usage of the provided function	Bluetooth® Low Energy Protocol Stack Basic Package User's Manual	This User's manual
Application Note	Notes on Printed Circuit Board Patterns	RX Family Hardware Design Guide	R01AN1411EJ
		RX23W Group Tuning procedure of Bluetooth dedicated clock frequency	R01AN4762EJ
	Examples of applications and sample programs	RX23W Group BLE Module Firmware Integration Technology	R01AN4860EJ
		RX23W Group Bluetooth Low Energy Profile Developer's Guide	R01AN4553EJ
Renesas Technical Update	Product specifications, updates on documents, etc.	—	—

2. List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation	Full Form
API	Application Programming Interface
ATT	Attribute Protocol
BD	Bluetooth Device
BD_ADDR	Bluetooth Device Address
BLE	Bluetooth Low Energy
BSP	Board Support Package
BTTS	Bluetooth Trial Tool Suite
CLI	Command Line Interface
CMT	Compare Match Timer
CSRK	Connection Signature Resolving Key
DFU	Device Firmware Update
ECDH	Elliptic curve Diffie–Hellman key exchange
EDIV	Encrypted Diversifier
FIT	Firmware Integration Technology
GAP	Generic Access Profile
GATT	Generic Attribute Profile
HCI	Host Controller Interface
L2CAP	Logical Link Control and Adaptation Protocol
IRK	Identity Resolving Key
LE	Low Energy
LL	Link Layer
LTK	Long Term Key
MCU	Micro Controller Unit
MITM	Man-in-the-middle
OOB	Out of Band
OS	Operating System
OTA	Over The Air
PHY	Physical layer
QE	Quick and Effective tool solution
RF	Radio Frequency
RFP	Renesas Flash Programmer
RPA	Resolvable Private Address
RSK	Renesas Starter Kit
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indication
RSSK	Renesas Solution Starter Kit

Abbreviation	Full Form
SC	Smart Configurator
SCI	Serial Communication Interface
SM	Security Manager
SMP	Security Manager Protocol
STK	Short Term Key
TB	Target Board
TK	Temporary Key
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
USB	Universal Serial Bus
UUID	Universal Unique Identifier
VS	Vendor Specific
WDT	Watchdog Timer

Contents

1. Overview

1.1 Features

The Bluetooth® Low Energy (BLE) Protocol Stack Basic Package (R01AN4860) includes BLE FIT module for RX23W group compliant with Bluetooth Core Specification version 5.0 defined by Bluetooth SIG and sample application project for checking BLE initial operation.

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1.1.1 Specifications

Table 1-1. Specifications (1)

Item	Description
BLE FIT module	The BLE FIT module for RX23W group provides the following BLE features by R_BLE API. <Feature of Bluetooth 5.0> • LE 2M PHY • LE Coded PHY • LE Advertising Extensions • LE Channel Selection Algorithm #2 • High Duty Cycle Non-Connectable Advertising <Feature of Bluetooth 4.2> • LE Secure Connections • Link Layer Privacy • LE Data Packet Length Extension • Link Layer Extended Scanner Filter Policies <Feature of Bluetooth 4.1> • LE L2CAP Connection Oriented Channel Support • Low Duty Cycle Directed Advertising • 32-bit UUID Support in LE • LE Link Layer Topology • LE Ping The following functions for applications are provided. • Abstraction API • Profile common • Software timer • Command Line Interface • Logger • Security data management • RF communication timing notification • Device-specific data management
Sample Application	The following projects are provided as sample applications for BLE initial operation check. • Custom profile GATT server application • Custom profile GATT client application • HCI mode
Utility	The following tools (Windows applications) are provided for HCI mode. • Public BD address writing tool for HCI mode • Operation tool for calibration for HCI mode

2. Installation

2.1 Package Contents

The Bluetooth Low Energy protocol stack basic package is shown in Table 2-1

Table 2-1. Contents of Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol Stack Basic Package

r01an4860xxXXXX-rx23w-ble-fit.zip	XXXX: Revision number
FITDemos\	Sample application folder
ble_demo_rsskrx23w_profile_client.zip	GATT client project for RSSK RX23W
ble_demo_rsskrx23w_profile_server.zip	GATT server project for RSSK RX23W
ble_demo_rsskrx23w_uart_hci.zip	HCI mode project for RSSK RX23W
ble_demo_tbrx23w_profile_client.zip	GATT client project for Target Board for RX23W
ble_demo_tbrx23w_profile_server.zip	GATT server project for Target Board for RX23W
ble_demo_tbrx23w_uart_hci.zip	HCI mode project for Target Board for RX23W
ROM_Files\	Mot files
ble_demo_rsskrx23w_profile_client.mot	GATT client project mot file for RSSK RX23W
ble_demo_rsskrx23w_profile_server.mot	GATT server project mot file for RSSK RX23W
ble_demo_rsskrx23w_uart_hci.mot	HCI mode project mot file for RSSK RX23W
ble_demo_tbrx23w_profile_client.mot	GATT client project mot file for Target Board for RX23W
ble_demo_tbrx23w_profile_server.mot	GATT server project mot file for Target Board for RX23W
ble_demo_tbrx23w_uart_hci.mot	HCI mode project mot file for Target Board for RX23W
FITModules\	FIT module folder
r_ble_rx23w_vX.XX.xml	BLE FIT module xml file
r_ble_rx23w_vX.XX.zip	BLE FIT module body package
r_ble_rx23w_vX.XX_extend.mdf	BLE FIT module mdf file
utilities\	Utility folder
BDAddrWriter.zip	Public BD address writing tool for HCI mode
CLVALTune.zip	Operation tool for calibration for HCI mode
r01an4860ejXXXX-rx23w-ble.pdf	BLE FIT Module Application Note (English)
r01an4860jjXXXX-rx23w-ble.pdf	BLE FIT Module Application Note (Japanese)
r_ble_api_spec.chm	R_BLE API document (English)

2.2 Build Environment

Table 2-2 shows the hardware requirements for building and debugging BLE software.

Table 2-2. Hardware requirements

Hardware	Description
Host PC	Windows 10 PC with USB interface.
RX23W Board	Target Board for RX23W [RTK5RX23W0C00000BJ] or RSSK RX23W [RTK5523W8AC00001BJ]
On-chip debugging emulators	E2 emulator Lite [RTE0T0002LKCE00000R] or E1 emulator [R0E000010KCE00] When using the RSSK, either emulator is required. The Target Board has an on-board debugger equivalent to the E2 emulator Lite, so there is no need to prepare an emulator.
USB cables	Used to connect to the emulator and RX23W board. E2 or E1 emulator: 1 USB A-miniB cable Target Board: 2 USB A-microB cable RSSK: 1 USB A-microB cable

Table 2-3 shows the software requirements for build and debug BLE software.

Table 2-3. Software requirements

Software		Version	Description
CC-RX environment	e² studio	v7.5.0	Integrated development environment (IDE) for Renesas devices.
	CC-RX compiler	v2.08.00	C/C++ Compiler for RX Family. (download from e^2 studio installer)
	Renesas Flash Programmer	v3.06.00	Tool for programming the on-chip flash memory of Renesas microcontrollers.
IAR environment	IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RX	v4.12.1	Integrated development environment (IDE) for Renesas devices made by IAR Systems. Note: Supported by Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol Stack Basic Package v1.10 or later.

2.3 Install

2.3.1 BLE FIT Module

This module must be added to each project in which it is used. Renesas recommends using “Smart Configurator” described in (1) or (3).

(1) Adding the FIT module to your project using “Smart Configurator” in e^2 studio.
By using the “Smart Configurator” in e^2 studio, the FIT module is automatically added to your project. Refer to “Renesas e^2 studio Smart Configurator User Guide (R20AN0451)” for details.

(2) Adding the FIT module to your project using “FIT Configurator” in e^2 studio
By using the “FIT Configurator” in e^2 studio, the FIT module is automatically added to your project. Refer to “Adding Firmware Integration Technology Modules to Projects (R01AN1723)” for details.

(3) Adding the FIT module to your project using “Smart Configurator” on CS+
By using the “Smart Configurator Standalone version” in CS+, the FIT module is automatically added to your project. Refer to “Renesas e^2 studio Smart Configurator User Guide (R20AN0451)” for details.

(4) Adding the FIT module to your project in CS+
In CS+, please manually add the FIT module to your project. Refer to “Adding Firmware Integration Technology Modules to CS+ Projects (R01AN1826)” for details.

2.3.2 Demo projects

2.3.2.1 e^2 studio Project

Import the demo project zip file under the “FITDemos” folder to the lowest possible hierarchy.
(e.g. C:\RenesasBLE) If the folder hierarchy is deep, intermediate files can not be output when building with e^2 studio, and the build may fail.

Also, select a location that does not contain blank character, multi-byte characters, and ampersand character “&” in the decompression destination path.

Refer to “BLE Module Firmware Integration Technology Application Note (R01AN4860)” for details on importing the demo project zip file to the e^2 studio workspace.

Note: If the demo project import location is not appropriate, the e^2 studio build may fail.

2.3.2.2 IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RX Project

Unzip the demo project zip file under the “FITDemos” folder and double-click the eww file. Build the project by [Project]→[Rebuild All] on IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RX. After successful build, download the firmware to the board by selecting [Project]→[Download and Debug].

3. Software Structure

Figure 3.1 shows the software structure of the Bluetooth Low Energy protocol stack basic package.

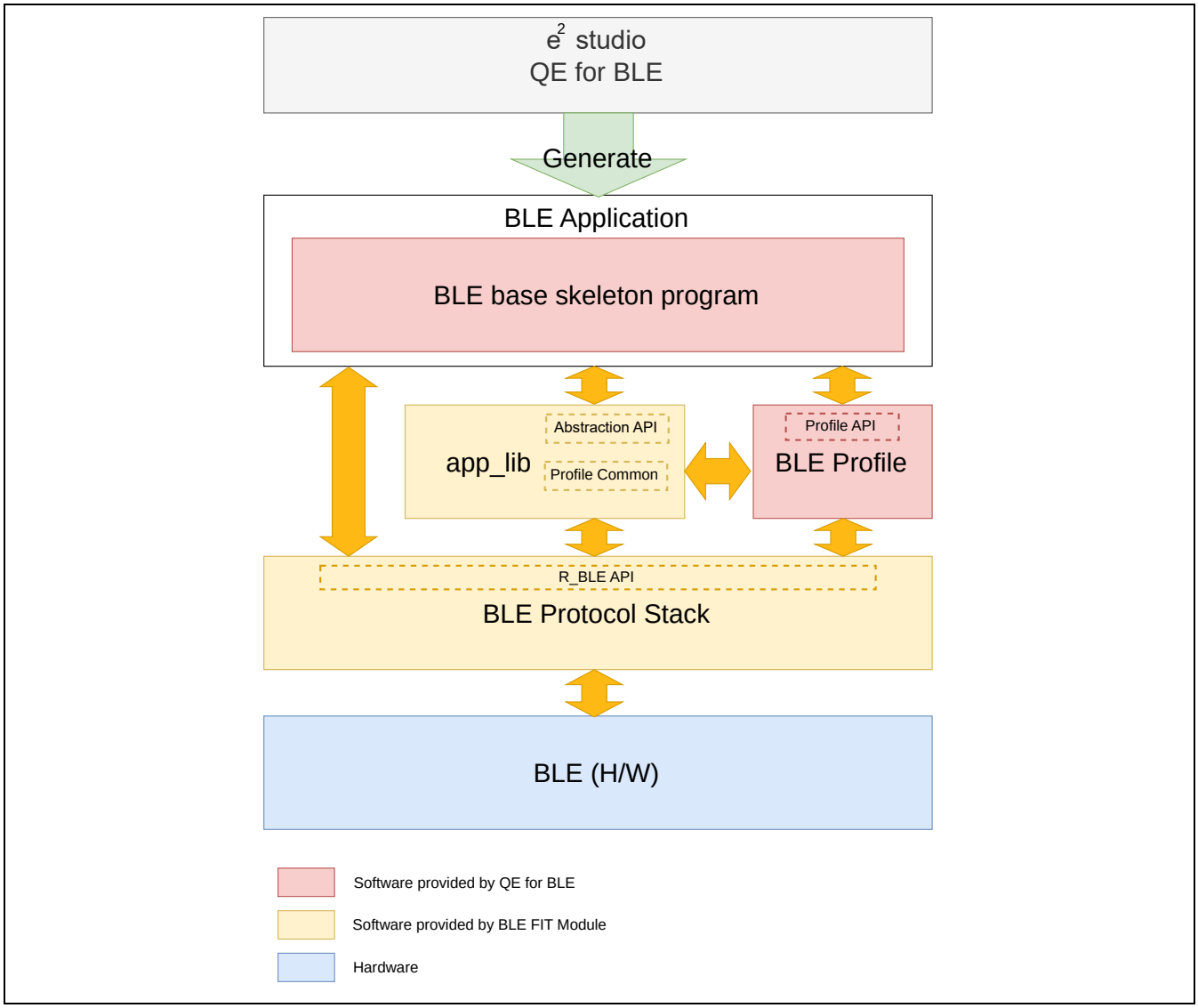


Figure 3.1. Software structure of Bluetooth Low Energy protocol stack basic package

The Bluetooth Low Energy protocol stack basic package consists of BLE Protocol Stack and app_lib.

By calling the R_BLE API function provided by the BLE Protocol Stack, the BLE application can use the BLE function.

The app_lib provides auxiliary functions that can be used by BLE applications. The BLE communication can be easily used by using “Abstraction API” that abstracts R_BLE API included in app_lib.

QE for BLE, a solution toolkit that runs on e^2 studio, generates skeleton programs for application and profile development using BLE Protocol Stack and Abstraction API.

Renesas recommends BLE application development using QE for BLE.

3.1 BLE Protocol Stack

3.1.1 Structure of BLE Protocol Stack

Figure 3.2 shows the structure of BLE Protocol Stack.

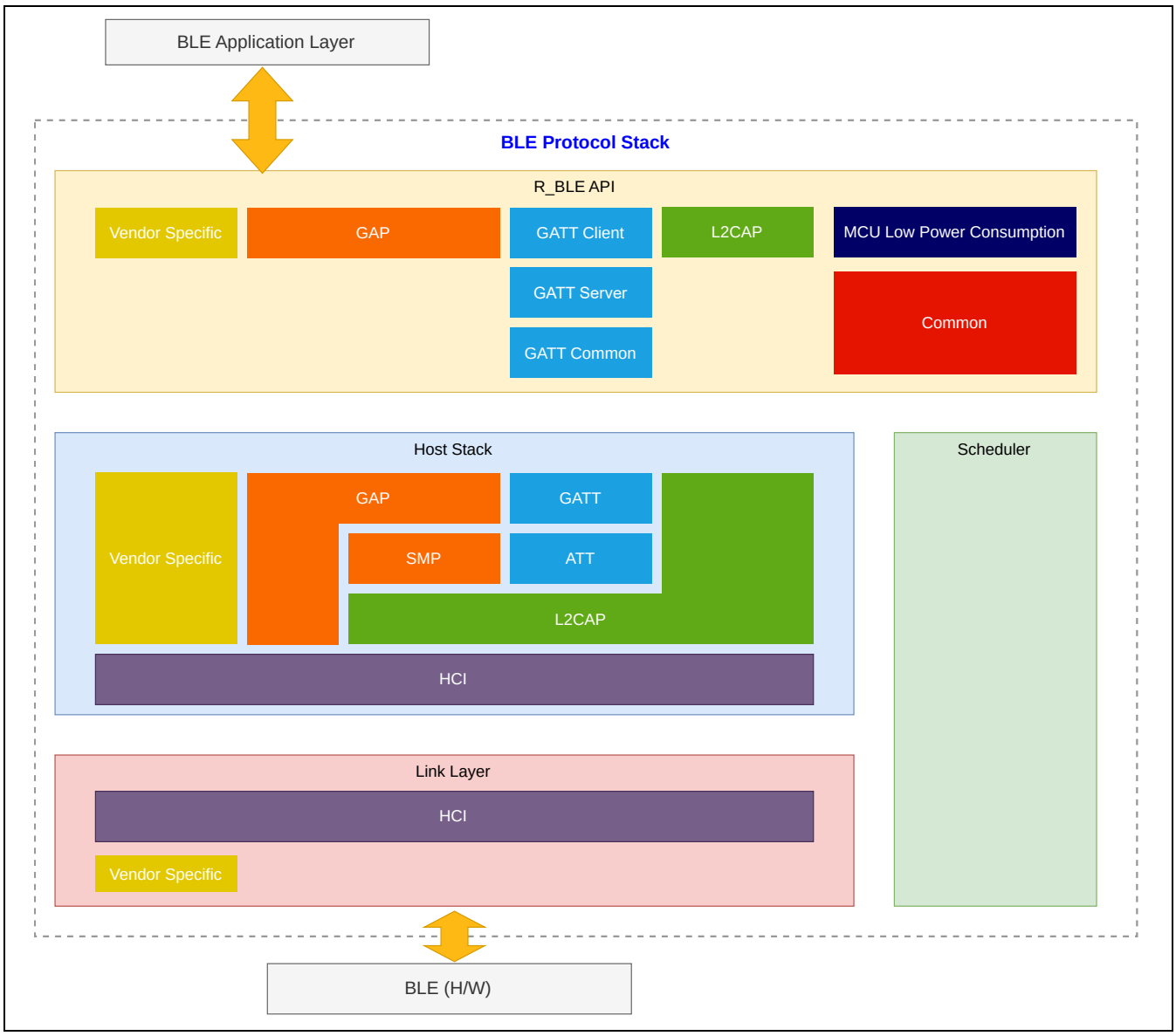


Figure 3.2. Structure of BLE Protocol Stack

BLE Protocol Stack consists of R_BLE API, Host Stack, Link Layer, and Scheduler.

- R_BLE API

The R_BLE API provides the APIs shown in Table 3.1 to provide BLE functions for BLE applications. Refer to “R_BLE API document (r_ble_api_spec.chm)” for detailed specifications of each API.

Table 3-1. R_BLE API overview

R_BLE_API	Protocol/Profile	Description
Common API	—	API for control BLE Open / Close and scheduler processing. Main features • Open/Close the BLE protocol stack. • Execute the BLE task. • Add an event in the BLE protocol stack internal queue.
GAP API	GAP SMP	API for supports procedures defined in GAP and SMP. Main features • GAP Advertising, Scan, Connection, Security • SMP Pairing
GATT Server API	ATT GATT	API for GATT Server that publishes service-related attributes and data sets (GATT Database). Main features • Access to GATT Database • Notification / Indication
GATT Client API	ATT GATT	API for GATT Client that makes requests to GATT Server. Main features • Service/Characteristic Discovery • Characteristic Read/Write
GATT Common API	ATT GATT	API for functions used in common with GATT Server/Client.
L2CAP API	L2CAP	API for data transfer on channels that perform credit-based flow control.
Vendor Specific API	—	API that provides Renesas original extended features. Main features • Enhanced Direct Test Mode • Set/Get BD Address
MCU Low Power Consumption API	—	API for reducing MCU power consumption.

The supported API differs depending on the type of BLE Protocol Stack. See Table 3-4 for the APIs supported by each library.

- Host Stack

Host Stack provides the protocol and profile functions specified by Bluetooth SIG. The data received from the R_BLE API is sent to the Link Layer according to the procedures specified in each protocol and profile, and the data received from the Link Layer is notified as an R_BLE API event or data.

- Link Layer

The Link Layer controls the BLE hardware implemented in the MCU and provides BLE functions such as Advertising, Scan, Connection, and Data Communication to the Host Stack via HCI (Host Controller Interface). BLE commands and transmission data are sent from Host Stack to Link Layer. BLE command results and data received from remote devices are sent from Link Layer to Host Stack.

- Scheduler

Scheduler processes the task according to the message queue sent to the task of each layer of BLE Protocol Stack by *R_BLE_Execute()* of Common API. Figure 3.3 shows the basic sequence chart of BLE Protocol Stack.

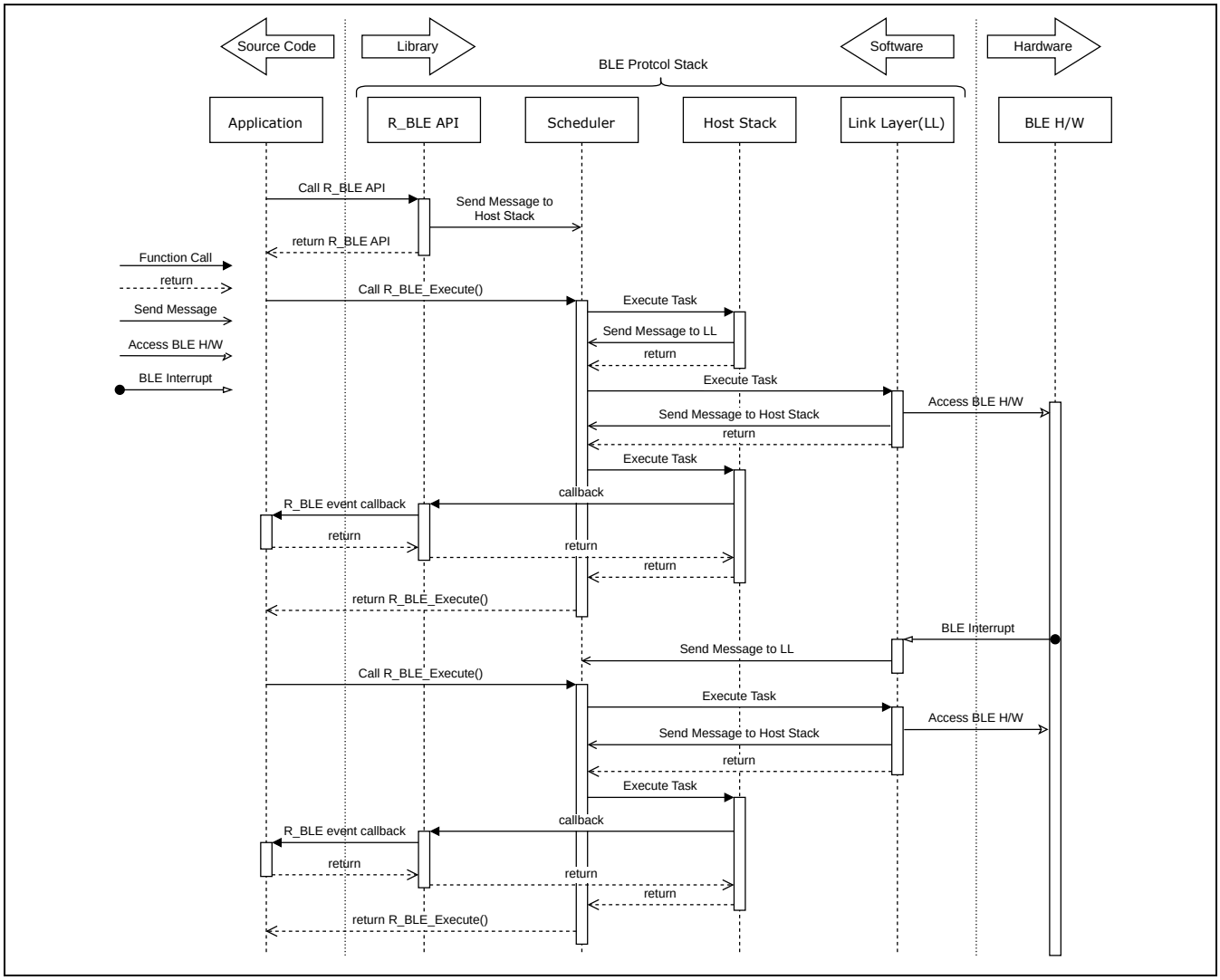


Figure 3.3. Basic sequence chart of BLE Protocol Stack

3.1.2 Library of BLE Protocol Stack

The Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol Stack Basic Package provides the following three types of BLE Protocol Stack as a static library according to the supported BLE features. By selecting the type according to the feature used in the BLE application, it is possible to reduce the ROM/RAM code size of the program.

Refer to “BLE Module Firmware Integration Technology (R01AN4860) 2.10 Code Size” for the code size of each type.

Table 3-2. Library of BLE Protocol Stack

Library Type	Library File Name	Description
All Feature	lib_ble_ps_ccrx_a.lib	All features supported by BLE Protocol Stack can be used.
Balance	lib_ble_ps_ccrx_b.lib	LE Advertising Extensions with large ROM/RAM size usage is disabled. However, LE 2M PHY and LE Coded PHY can be changed after connection.
Compact	lib_ble_ps_ccrx_c.lib	Dedicated to BLE slave operation, it can be used in applications that do not require master operation, such as sensor devices.

Table 3-3 shows the BLE features supported by each type of BLE Protocol Stack.

Table 3-3. Features supported by each type of BLE Protocol Stack

BLE Features	Library Type		
	All Feature	Balance	Compact
LE 2M PHY	Yes	Yes	No
LE Coded PHY	Yes	Yes	No
LE Advertising Extensions	Yes	No	No
LE Channel Selection Algorithm #2	Yes	Yes	No
High Duty Cycle Non-Connectable Advertising	Yes	Yes	Yes
LE Secure Connections	Yes	Yes	Yes
Link Layer privacy	Yes	Yes	Yes
Link Layer Extended Scanner Filter policies	Yes	Yes	No
LE Data Packet Length Extension	Yes	Yes	Yes
LE L2CAP Connection Oriented Channel Support	Yes	No	No
Low Duty Cycle Directed Advertising	Yes	Yes	Yes
LE Link Layer Topology	Yes	Yes	No
LE Ping	Yes	Yes	Yes
GAP Role	Central Peripheral Observer Broadcaster	Central Peripheral Observer Broadcaster	Peripheral Broadcaster
GATT Role	Sever Client	Sever Client	Sever Client
32-bit UUID Support in LE	Yes	Yes	Yes

- LE 2M PHY
  Supports BLE communication with 2Msym/s PHY.

- LE Coded PHY
  Supports BLE communication with Coded PHY.
  Communication over a long range than 1M PHY and 2M PHY is possible.

- LE Advertising Extensions
  An extension of Advertising. The features of this function are as follows.
  - Up to 4 independent advertising can be executed simultaneously.
    (Use the configuration option BLE_CFG_RF_ADV_SET_MAX to set the number of Advertising executed simultaneously.)
  - Expansion of Advertising Data / Scan Response Data size up to 1650 bytes.
    (Set the maximum size (bytes) with the configuration option BLE_CFG_RF_ADV_DATA_MAX.)
  - Periodic Advertising is possible.

- LE Channel Selection Algorithm # 2
  This function selects a channel using the algorithm for selecting a hopping channel added in Version 5.0.

- High Duty Cycle Non-Connectable Advertising
  This function supports non-connectable advertising with a minimum interval of 20 msec.

- LE Secure Connections
  Elliptic curve Diffie-Hellman key agreement method (ECDH) supports passive eavesdropping pairing.

- Link Layer privacy
  This function avoids tracking from other BLE devices by changing the BD Address periodically.

- LE Data Packet Length Extension
  This function expands the BLE data communication packet size.
  It can be expanded to 251 bytes.

- LE L2CAP Connection Oriented Channel Support
  This function supports communication using the L2CAP credit based flow control channel.

- Low Duty Cycle Directed Advertising
  This function supports low duty cycle advertising for reconnection with known devices.

- LE Link Layer Topology
  This function supports both Master and Slave roles and can operate as Master when connected to a remote device and as Slave when connected to another remote device.

- LE Ping
  After connection encryption, this feature checks whether connection is maintained by a packet transmission request including MIC field.

- GAP Role
  GAP Role supports the following.
  - Central: A device that sends a connection request to a peripheral device.
  - Peripheral: A device that accepts connection requests from Central and establishes a connection.
  - Observer: A device that scans Advertising.
  - Broadcaster: A device that sends Advertising.

- GATT Role
  GATT Role supports the following.
  - Server: A device that prepares Characteristic provided by service in GATT Database and responds to requests from Client.
  - Client: A device that makes request for services provided by Server.

- 32-bit UUID Support in LE
  Supports GATT 32-bit UUID.

Table 3-4 shows R_BLE API support for each BLE Protocol Stack library.

Table 3-4. R_BLE API support for BLE Protocol Stack library

R_BLE_API	Library Type		
	All Feature	Balance	Compact
Common API	Yes	Yes	Yes
GAP API	Yes	C.1	C.1
GATT Common API	Yes	Yes	Yes
GATT Server API	Yes	Yes	Yes
GATT Client API	Yes	Yes	Yes
L2CAP API	Yes	No	No
Vendor Specific API	Yes	Yes	Yes
MCU Low Power Consumption API	Yes	Yes	Yes

C.1: Support for each GAP API varies depending on the type of BLE Protocol Stack library.
Refer to “R_BLE API document (r_ble_api_spec.chm)” for details.

The BLE Protocol Stack type is determined by the BLE_CFG_LIB_TYPE definition value in the configuration file (r_ble_rx23w_config.h). Determine which type is used by BLE_CFG_LIB_TYPE at the time of build, rename lib_ble_ps_ccrx_x.lib (x: a or b or c) to lib_ble_ps_ccrx.lib and link.

3.2 app_lib

Figure 3.4 shows the configuration of app_lib. Details of each are explained in “5 Original Features”.

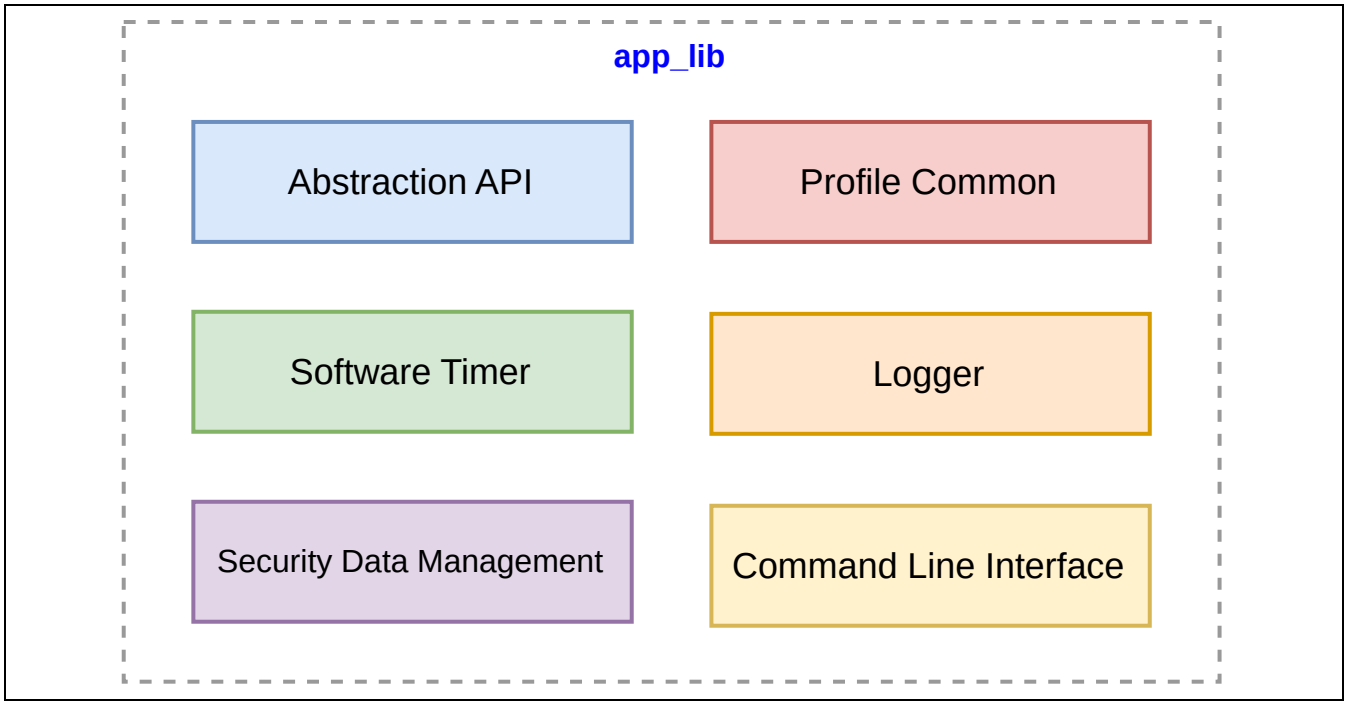


Figure 3.4. Structure of app_lib

The functions provided by app_lib are described below.

3.2.1 Abstraction API

Abstraction API is an API that makes it easy to use frequently used functions in BLE Protocol Stack. Refer to “R_BLE API document (r_ble_api_spec.chm)” for detailed specifications of Abstraction API.

3.2.2 Software Timer

The software timer uses Compare Match Timer (CMT).
When using this function, add CMT FIT module to the application. The CMT channel to be used is dynamically allocated by FIT. Refer to “5.3 Software Timer” for details.

3.2.3 Security Data Management

Provides an interface for automatically saving bonding information to Data Flash when pairing is successful.
When using this function, set BLE_CFG_EN_SEC_DATA to “1” from the BLE FIT module component settings.
Refer to “5.4 Security Data Management” for details.

3.2.4 Profile Common

The Profile Common is a common functions to BLE Profile. It is called from the profile source code generated by QE for BLE.

3.2.5 Logger

Outputs a log message. The output level is set by the configuration option BLE_CFG_LOG_LEVEL. Refer to “5.2 Logger” for details.

3.2.6 Command line

This function uses the BLE feature via a command input from serial. The command line uses Serial Communication Interface (SCI). Refer to “5.1 Command Line Interface” for details.

4. Software Setting

4.1 Configuration options

The Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol Stack Basic Package can be changed with configuration options. Configuration option settings are determined by the macro definition in r_ble_rx23w_config.h. When using Smart Configurator, configuration options can be set on the software component setting screen. The setting value is automatically reflected in r_ble_rx23w_config.h when adding a module. The following explains the option names and setting values.

Table 4-1. List of configuration options (1/8)

Configuration Options	Description
BLE_CFG_LIB_TYPE Default : "0"	Type of the BLE Protocol Stack. Select one of the followings. 0: All features 1: Balance 2: Compact Refer to “3.1.2 Library of BLE Protocol Stack” for details.
BLE_CFG_RF_DBG_PUB_ADDR Default : "{0xFF,0xFF,0xFF,0x50,0x90,0x74}"	Initial Public Address. If the public addresses in the Code Flash and the Data Flash are all 0x00 or 0xFF, the device adopts this public address. If all 0x00 or 0xFF is set, the device uses ‘74:90:50:FF:FF:FF’ as public address.
BLE_CFG_RF_DBG_RAND_ADDR Default : “{0xFF,0xFF,0xFF,0xFF,0xFF,0xFF}"	Initial Static Address. If the static addresses in the Code Flash and the Data Flash are all 0x00 or 0xFF, the device adopts this static address. If all 0x00 or 0xFF is set, the device uses the value generated with the device specific value the static address.
BLE_CFG_RF_CONN_MAX Default : "7"	Maximum number of simultaneous connections. Range : 1 to 7
BLE_CFG_RF_CONN_DATA_MAX Default : "251"	Maximum packet data length (bytes). Range : 27 to 251
BLE_CFG_RF_ADV_DATA_MAX Default : "1650"	Maximum advertising data length (bytes). Range : 31 to 1650 The maximum advertising data length of the BLE Protocol Stack libraries other than "All features" is fixed to 31bytes.
BLE_CFG_RF_ADV_SET_MAX Default : "4"	Maximum number of the advertising set. Range : 1 to 4 The number of the advertising set of the BLE Protocol Stack libraries other than "All features" is fixed to one.
BLE_CFG_RF_SYNC_SET_MAX Default : "2"	Maximum number of periodic sync set. Range : 1 to 2 If the BLE Protocol Stack library is other than "All features", this option is not used.

Table 4-1. List of configuration options (2/8)

Configuration Options	Description
BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_CONN_START Default : "0"	Enable or disable start interrupt notification of a connection complete event. 0: Disable 1: Enable Because the start notification is triggered by the interrupt, it occurs after the actual RF event.
BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_CONN_CLOSE Default : "0"	Enable or disable end interrupt notification of a connection complete event. 0: Disable 1: Enable
BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_ADV_START Default : "0"	Enable or disable the advertising event start interrupt notification. 0: Disable 1: Enable The notification occurs at the following timings. • Start Primary Advertising channel. • Start Secondary Advertising Channel • Start Periodic Advertising. (When the Extended Advertising is enabled.) Because the start notification is triggered by the interrupt, it occurs after the actual RF event.
BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_ADV_CLOSE Default : "0"	Enable or disable the advertising event complete interrupt notification. 0: Disable 1: Enable The notification occurs at the following timings. • Complete Primary Advertising channel. • Complete Secondary Advertising Channel • Complete Periodic Advertising.(When the Extended Advertising is enabled.) Because the start notification is triggered by the interrupt, it occurs after the actual RF event. If the advertising is terminated by a command, the notification doesn't occur.

Table 4-1. List of configuration options (3/8)

Configuration Options	Description
BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_SCAN_START Default : "0"	Enable or disable the scan start interrupt notification. 0: Disable 1: Enable If the scan interval is equal to the scan window, this notification doesn't occur. Because the start notification is triggered by the interrupt, it occurs after the actual RF event.
BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_SCAN_CLOSE Default : "0"	Enable or disable the scan complete interrupt notification 0: Disable 1: Enable If the scan interval is equal to the scan window, this notification doesn't occur. If the scan is terminated by a command, the notification doesn't occur.
BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_INIT_START Default : "0"	Enable or disable the notification that the scan start interrupt has occurred in sending a connection request. 0: Disable 1: Enable If the scan interval is equal to the scan window, this notification doesn't occur. Because the start notification is triggered by the interrupt, it occurs after the actual RF event.
BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_INIT_CLOSE Default : "0"	Enable or disable the notification that the scan complete interrupt has occurred in sending a connection request. 0: Disable 1: Enable If the scan interval is equal to the scan window, this notification doesn't occur. If the connection request is terminated by a command, the notification doesn't occur.
BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_DS_START Default : "0"	Enable or disable the RF_DEEP_SLEEP start notification. 0: Disable 1: Enable
BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_DS_WAKEUP Default : "0"	Enable or disable the RF_DEEP_SLEEP wakeup notification. 0: Disable 1: Enable

Table 4-1. List of configuration options (4/8)

Configuration Options	Description
BLE_CFG_RF_CLVAL Default : "6"	Adjustment value of the 32MHz crystal oscillator for RF part. Set this option according to the board environment. Range : 0 to 15 Refer to"RX23W Group Tuning procedure of Bluetooth dedicated clock frequency(R01AN4762)" for details.
BLE_CFG_RF_DDC_EN Default : "0"	Enable or disable the DC-DC on the RF. 0: Disable 1: Enable
BLE_CFG_RF_EXT32K_EN Default : "0"	Slow clock source to the RF. 0: RF_LOCO 1: External 32.768kHz If this option is set to 1, the sub clock is required to be enabled in the Smart Configurator clock configuration.
BLE_CFG_RF_MCU_CLKOUT_PORT Default : "0"	Port of the MCU CLKOUT. 0: PE3 1: PE4 If BLE_CFG_RF_EXT32K_EN option is 0, this option is ignored.
BLE_CFG_RF_MCU_CLKOUT_FREQ Default : "0"	Output frequency from the MCU CLKOUT. 0: MCU CLKOUT frequency 32.768kHz 1: MCU CLKOUT frequency 16.384kHz If BLE_CFG_RF_EXT32K_EN option is 0, this option is ignored.
BLE_CFG_RF_SCA Default : "250"	Sleep Clock Accuracy(SCA) for the RF slow clock. Range : 0 to 500 If BLE_CFG_RF_EXT32K_EN option is 0, the SCA is fixed to more than 250 [ppm] and this option is ignored.
BLE_CFG_RF_MAX_TX_POW Default : "1"	Maximum transmit power configuration. 0: max +0dBm 1: max +4dBm

Table 4-1. List of configuration options (5/8)

Configuration Options	Description
BLE_CFG_RF_DEF_TX_POW Default : "0"	Default transmit power level. Range : 0 to 2 This option depends on BLE_CFG_RF_MAX_TX_POW option. If the BLE_CFG_RF_MAX_TX_POW option is 0 (0dBm), BLE_CFG_RF_DEF_TX_POW is as follows. 0 (High) : 0 dBm 1 (Mid) : 0 dBm 2 (Low) : -18 dBm If the BLE_CFG_RF_MAX_TX_POW option is 1 (+4dBm), BLE_CFG_RF_DEF_TX_POW is as follows. 0 (High) : +4 dBm 1 (Mid) : 0 dBm 2 (Low) : -20 dBm
BLE_CFG_RF_CLKOUT_EN Default : "0"	CLKOUT_RF output. Select one of the followings. 0: No output 5: 4MHz output 6: 2MHz output 7: 1MHz output
BLE_CFG_RF_DEEP_SLEEP_EN Default : "1"	Enable or disable the RF Deep Sleep. 0: Disable 1: Enable
BLE_CFG_MCU_MAIN_CLK_KHZ Default : "4000"	MCU main clock frequency (kHz). This option needs to be configured according to the board environment. Set the clock frequency configured in the Smart Configurator clock configuration. If the HOCO is used, this option is ignored. If the Main Clock is used, set a value within the range between 1000 and 20000. If the PLL Circuit is used, set a value within the range between 4000 and 12500.
BLE_CFG_DEV_DATA_CF_BLOCK Default : "16"	The Code Flash(ROM) block stored the device specific data. Range : -1 to 255 If this option is set to “-1”, the device specific data in the Code Flash is not used. The blocks from "0" to "15" are the Start-Up Program Protection block. If the Start-Up Program Protection is used, don’t use the blocks from "0" to "15".

Table 4-1. List of configuration options (6/8)

Configuration Options	Description
BLE_CFG_DEV_DATA_DF_BLOCK Default : "-1"	The E2 Data Flash block stored the device specific data. Range : -1 to 7 If this option is set to “-1”, the device specific data in the E2 DataFlash is not used.
BLE_CFG_GATT_MTU_SIZE Default : "247"	The MTU size (bytes) for the GATT communication. Range : 23 to 247
BLE_CFG_NUM_BOND Default : "7"	Maximum number of the bonding information stored in the Data Flash. Range : 1 to 7
BLE_CFG_EN_SEC_DATA Default : "0"	Enable or disable the security data management. The bonding information is stored in the Data Flash block specified by BLE_CFG_SECD_DATA_DF_BLOCK by this option. 0: Disable 1: Enable If this option is enabled, add the Data Flash FIT module.
BLE_CFG_SECD_DATA_DF_BLOCK Default : "0"	The Data Flash block for the security data management to store the bonding information. Range : 0 to 7 Specify a block number different from the block number specified by BLE_CFG_DEV_DATA_DF_BLOCK.
BLE_CFG_CMD_LINE_EN Default : "0"	Enable or disable the command line function. 0: Disable 1: Enable If this option is enabled, add the SCI FIT module.

Table 4-1. List of configuration options (7/8)

Configuration Options	Description
BLE_CFG_CMD_LINE_CH Default : "1"	SCI Channel for the command line function. Set one of the following values: 1: SCI1 5: SCI5 8: SCI8 12: SCI12 (BGA 85pin only) Enable the SCI channel for the command line in the SCI FIT module configuration. If the BLE_CFG_CMD_LINE_EN is 0, this option is ignored. The SCI used in the HCI mode must be set in "6.3.1 Configuration Options of UART Driver" instead of this macro.
BLE_CFG_BOARD_LED_SW_EN Default : "0"	Enable or disable support the board LED & Switch control. 0: Disable 1: Enable If the option is enabled, add the IRQ FIT module and the GPIO FIT module.
BLE_CFG_BOARD_TYPE Default : "0"	Board type. Range : 0 to 3 0 : Customer board 1 : Target Board 2 : RSSK 3: Evaluation board
BLE_CFG_LOG_LEVEL Default : "3"	Log level. Range : 0 to 3 0 : disable 1 : Error 2 : Error & Warning 3 : Error & Warning & Debug

Table 4-1. List of configuration options (8/8)

Configuration Options	Description
BLE_CFG_ABS_API_EN Default : “1”	Set enable/disable of the Abstraction API. 0: Disable 1: Enable
BLE_CFG_SOFT_TIMER_EN Default : “1”	Set enable/disable of the software timer provided by app_lib. 0: Disable 1: Enable To use the Abstraction API, enable this option.
BLE_CFG_MCU_LPC_EN Default : “1”	Set enable/disable the low power consumption function of the MCU. 0: Disable 1: Enable
BLE_CFG_HCI_MODE_EN Default : “0”	Set startup in HCI mode. 0: Startup in normal mode 1: Startup in HCI mode

4.2 Sections

The Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol Stack Basic Package provides a mechanism for Device Firmware Update (DFU) by Over The Air (OTA) using BLE communication. In order to specify the section allocation of the BLE Protocol Stack library, the section name different from the standard section name shown in Table 4-2 is added to the code of the BLE Protocol Stack library ("BLE_" is added to the beginning of the standard section name) Specified name).

Table 4-2. Section name of BLE Protocol Stack library

#	Name	BLE Protocol Stack Section Name
1	Program area	BLE_P
2	Constant area	BLE_C
		BLE_C_2
		BLE_C_1
3	Initialized data area (ROM)	BLE_D
		BLE_D_2
		BLE_D_1
4	Initialized data area (RAM)	BLE_R
		BLE_R_2
		BLE_R_1
5	Uninitialized data area	BLE_B
		BLE_B_2
		BLE_B_1
6	switch statement branch table area	BLE_W
		BLE_W_2
		BLE_W_1
7	Literal area	BLE_L

The section name of the BLE Protocol Stack library must be set as described in “4.2.1 Linker settings for application project”.

Since the BLE section is initialized by the *R_BLE_Open()* API that performs BLE initialization, there is no need to change the program code in the DTBL/BTBL table.

4.2.1 Linker settings for application project

Add the section name of the BLE Protocol Stack library shown in Table 4-2 in the application section allocation settings. In CC-RX compiler, the wildcard character "*" can be specified for the section name.

The section layout of the e² studio project is set in [Section] of [Linker].

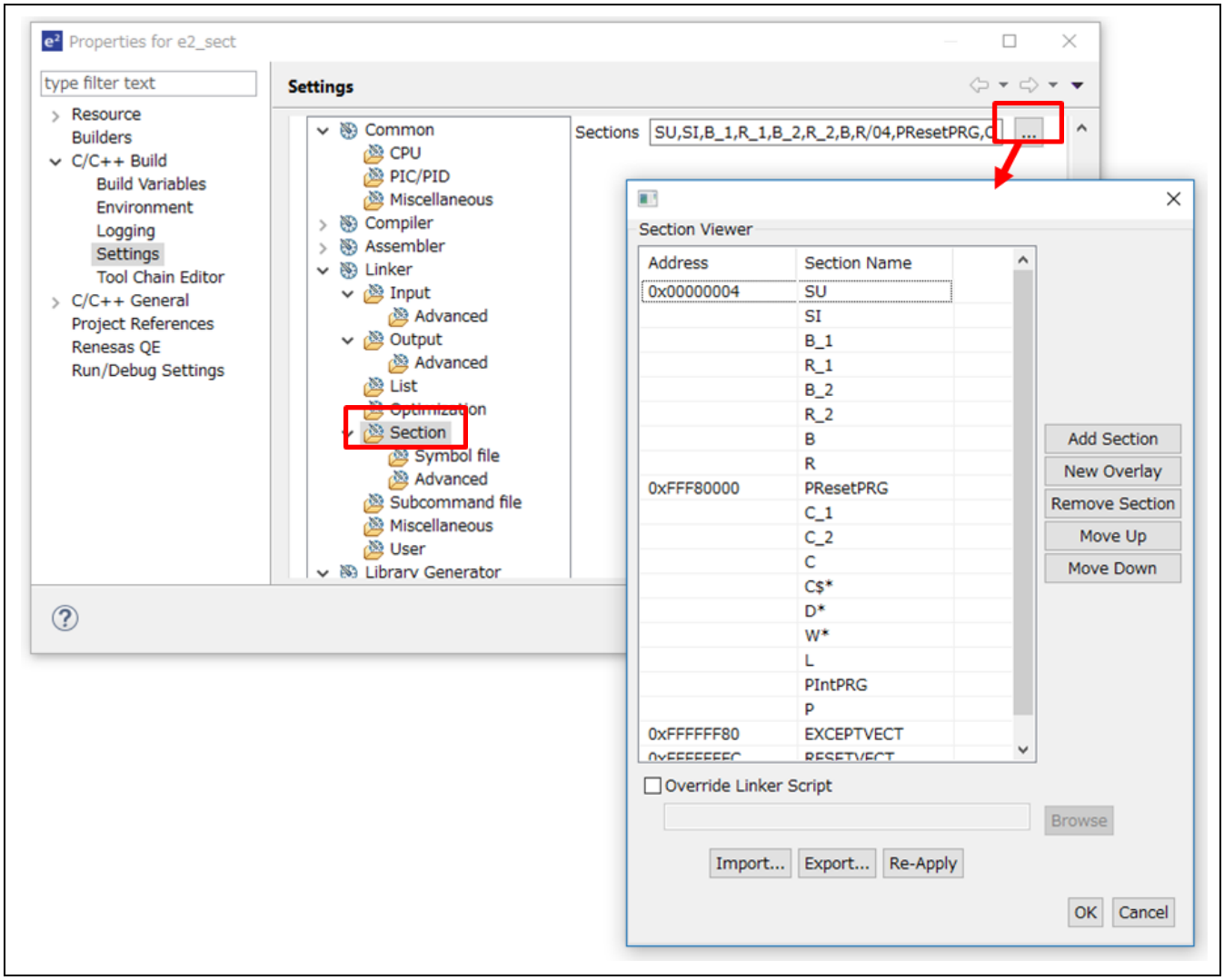


Figure 4.1. e² studio project section layout

Table 4-3 shows the section allocation settings when OTA is not used. Wildcards are used so that the section specification is not complicated.

Table 4-3. Section layout of BLE library section (when OTA is not used)

Address	Section Name
0x00000004 (RAM)	SU
	SI
	B_1
	R_1
	B_2
	R_2
	B
	R
	BLE_B*
	BLE_R*
0xFFF80000 (ROM)	PResetPRG
	C_1
	C_2
	C
	C$*
	D*
	W*
	L
	PIntPRG
	P
	BLE_C*
	BLE_D*
	BLE_W*
	BLE_L
	BLE_P
0xFFFFFF80	EXCEPTVECT
0xFFFFFFFC	RESETVECT

Also, add the BLE Protocol Stack library section in Table 4-2 to the section that mapped from ROM to RAM. This setting does not allow the use of wildcards. You only need to add sections that have assignments.

In e^2 studio, set [Linker] → [Section] → [Symbol file] → [ROM to RAM mapped section].

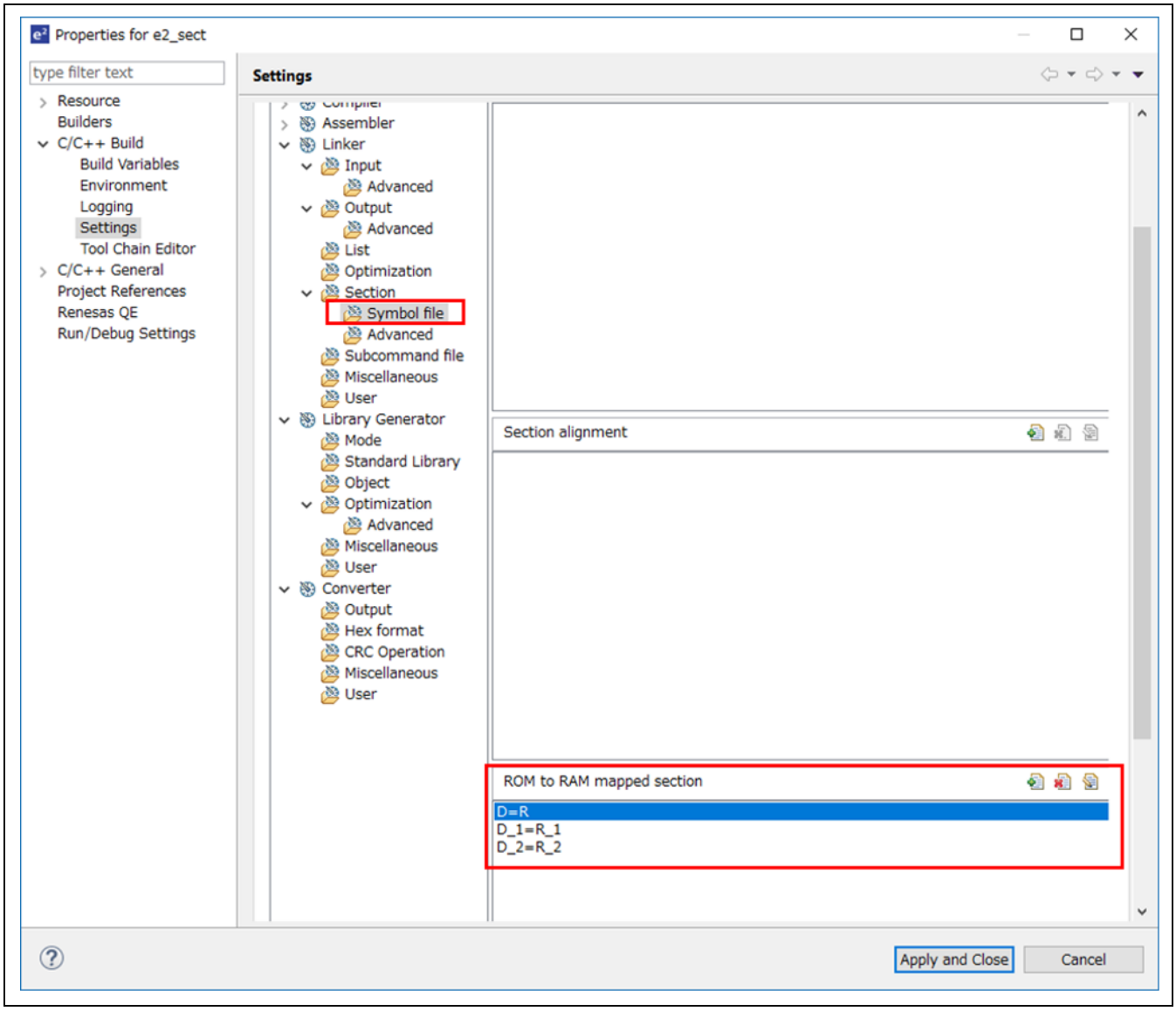


Figure 4.2. Setting "ROM to RAM to RAM mapped section" in e² studio project

Add the BLE_D/BLE_R section of the BLE library as shown below.

```
D=R
D_1=R_1
D_2=R_2
BLE_D=BLE_R
BLE_D_1=BLE_R_1
BLE_D_2=BLE_R_2
```

Note: If there is no assignment to the corresponding section, a link error will occur. The "BLE_D_8" section is not used in the BLE Protocol Stack library.

4.3 Board LED and Push-Switch setting

LED and Push-switch on the board can be controlled by using the configuration options shown in Table 4-4 according to the board environment.

Table 4-4. LED and Push-switch Configuration Options

Configuration Options	Set Value
BLE_CFG_BOARD_LED_SW_EN	1
BLE_CFG_BOARD_TYPE	0 (Customer board) 1 (Target Board) 2 (RSSK)

When using the Customer board, change the configuration option settings in Table 4-4 and the following points in app_lib\board\r_ble_board.c file.

(1) Macro definition of LED and Push-Switch(SW)

Change the following macro definition to match the Customer board environment.

BLE_BOARD_SW1_IRQ
BLE_BOARD_SW2_IRQ
BLE_BOARD_LED1_PIN
BLE_BOARD_LED2_PIN

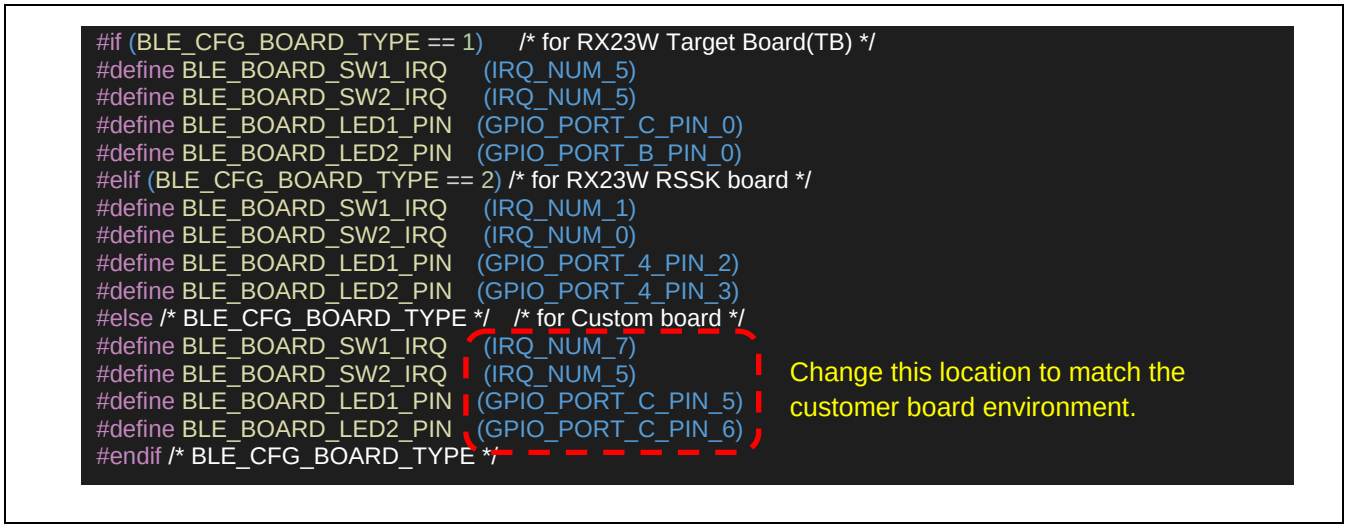


Figure 4.3. Change location of macro definitions

In the example in Figure 4.3, IRQ7 is assigned to SW1 and IRQ5 is assigned to SW2, LED1 is set to PC5 pin, and LED2 is set to PC6 pin.

(2) Register setting in irq_pin_set()

In order to set the pins used in the IRQ for the Push-Switch (SW) on the customer board, change code the MCU register setting location in the *irq_pin_set()* function to match the customer board environment.

```
#if    (BLE_CFG_BOARD_TYPE == 1)
      /*Set IRQ5 pin */
      PORT1.PMR.BIT.B5 = 0U;
      PORT1.PDR.BIT.B5 = 0U;
      MPC.P15PFS.BYTE   = 0x40U;
#elif (BLE_CFG_BOARD_TYPE == 2)
      /*Set IRQ0 pin */
      PORT3.PMR.BIT.B0 = 0U;
      PORT3.PDR.BIT.B0 = 0U;
      MPC.P30PFS.BYTE   = 0x40U;
      /*Set IRQ1 pin */
      PORT3.PMR.BIT.B1 = 0U;
      PORT3.PDR.BIT.B1 = 0U;
      MPC.P31PFS.BYTE   = 0x40U;
#else /* (BLE_CFG_BOARD_TYPE == x) */
    /*Set IRQ5 pin */
    PORT1.PMR.BIT.B5 = 0U;
    PORT1.PDR.BIT.B5 = 0U;
    MPC.P15PFS.BYTE   = 0x40U;
    /*Set IRQ7 pin */
    PORT1.PMR.BIT.B7 = 0U;
    PORT1.PDR.BIT.B7 = 0U;
    MPC.P17PFS.BYTE   = 0x40U;
#endif /* (BLE_CFG_BOARD_TYPE == x) */
```

Change this location to match the customer board environment.

Figure 4.4. Change location of *irq_pin_set()* function

In the example shown in Figure 4.4, P17 pin is set for IRQ7 for SW1, and P15 pin is set for IRQ5 for SW2.

4.4 MCU Low Power setting

The MCU can be shifted to a low power consumption state even when using the BLE function.

The basic policy of the transition to a low-power consumption state is as follows.

- After completing the execution of *R_BLE_Execute()* API, until the next *R_BLE_Execute()* is executed, BLE Protocol Stack does not prevent the MCU from transitioning to the MCU low power consumption state.
- After confirming that all the components used (including the BLE function), can move the MCU to the low power consumption mode, the application moves the MCU to the low power consumption state.

As a sample program code for low power consumption, a program code (r_ble_pf_lowpower.c) with the following functions is provided.

- Use the LPC FIT module to moves the MCU to a low power consumption state.
- Sleep mode, deep sleep mode, and software standby mode are available as low power consumption states.
- Use *R_BLE_LPC_Init()* API to initialize the low power consumption function.
- Use *R_BLE_LPC_EnterLowPowerMode()* API to moves to the low power consumption state.
  - Disable MCU interrupts
  - Confirm that there is no problem even if each component moves low power consumption state
  - Implementation of moves to low power consumption state of each component
  - Enter MCU to low power consumption state
  - After the MCU wake up from the low power consumption state, resume processing of each component to the normal state
- When BLE communication occurs, it wake up from the low power consumption state by interrupt of RF part.
  However, since there is a possibility that an interrupt from RF may occur during interrupt disable processing, check the status of BLE task once after disabling the interrupt. If BLE task state is not free, skip transition to the low power consumption state of MCU.

The operation status of each component in each low power consumption state is listed “11. Low Power Consumption Table 11-2” in “RX23W Group User's Manual: Hardware (R01UH0823)”.

For components other than the BLE function, change the following location of “r_ble_pf_lowpower.c” if you want to add processing for transition to low power consumption state and resume.

(1) Checking transition to low power consumption state

- Software standby mode
  In the *check_software_standby()* function, add processing to check if there is no problem even if the component enters software standby mode. Add processing to the location of "/* add check for other components */" comment in Figure 4.5.

```
static bool check_software_standby(void)
{
    if (g_inhibit_software_standby)
    {
        return false;
    }

                                .
                                .
                                .

    /* If DTC/DMAC/DataFlash is in active, MCU can not enter software standby.
       This code is copied from r_lpc_rx23w.c lpc_lowpower_activate_check. */
    if ((0x0000 != (FLASH.FENTRYR.WORD & 0x0081)) ||
        ((0 == SYSTEM.MSTPCRA.BIT.MSTPA28) &&
         ((1 == DTC.DTCST.BIT.DTCST) || (1 == DMAC.DMAST.BIT.DMST))))
    {
        return false;
    }
    /* add check for other components */

    return true;
}
```

Figure 4.5. Location to check for transition to software standby mode

- Deep Sleep mode
  In the *check_deep_sleep()* function, add processing to check if there is no problem even if the deep sleep mode when using the Watchdog Timer(WDT). There is no need to add any components other than the Watchdog Timer(WDT) for checking the transition to deep sleep mode. Add processing to the location of "/* add check for other components */" in Figure 4.6.

```
static bool check_deep_sleep(void)
{
    /* If DTC/DMAC/DataFlash is in active, MCU can not enter deep sleep.
       This code is copied from r_lpc_rx23w.c lpc_lowpower_activate_check. */
    if ((0x0000 != (FLASH.FENTRYR.WORD & 0x0081)) ||
        (0 == SYSTEM.MSTPCRA.BIT.MSTPA28))
    {
        return false;
    }
    /* add check for other components */
    return true;
}
```

Figure 4.6. Location to check for transition to deep sleep mode

(2) Component preparation processing for transition to low power consumption mode

Add the preparation processing for transitioning each component to the low power consumption mode in the *suspend_peripherals()* function. Add a transition preparation process at the location of "/* add implementation for transiting xxx mode */" in Figure 4.7 according to each low power consumption mode.

```
static void suspend_peripherals(lpc_low_power_mode_t mode)
{
    if (LPC_LP_SW_STANDBY == mode)
    {
        R_BLE_CLI_Terminate();

        /* add implementation for transiting the software standby mode. */
    }
    else if(LPC_LP_DEEP_SLEEP == mode)
    {
        /* add implementation for transiting the deep sleep mode. */
    }
    else if(LPC_LP_SLEEP == mode)
    {
        /* add implementation for transiting the sleep mode. */
    }
    else
    {

    }

}
```

Figure 4.7. Location to add transition preparation for each low power consumption mode

(3) Resume processing from low power consumption mode

In the *resume_peripherals()* function, add resume processing from the low power consumption mode of each component. Add a resume process according to each low power consumption mode to the location of "/* add implementation for transiting the active state. */" In Figure 4.8.

```
static void resume_peripherals(lpc_low_power_mode_t mode)
{
    if (LPC_LP_SW_STANDBY == mode)
    {
        R_BLE_CLI_Init();

        /* add implementation for transiting the active state. */
    }
    else if(LPC_LP_DEEP_SLEEP == mode)
    {
        /* add implementation for transiting the active state. */
    }
    else if(LPC_LP_SLEEP == mode)
    {
        /* add implementation for transiting the active state. */
    }
    else
    {

    }
}
```

Figure 4.8. Location to add resume processing from each low power consumption mode

4.5 Bluetooth Device Address

Refer to "5.6 Device-specific Data Management" for Bluetooth Device Address used in BLE Protocol Stack.

4.6 Bluetooth Device Name

The following settings are required for Bluetooth Device Name depending on the inform method.

4.6.1 Inform by Advertising packet

Using the API shown in Table 4-5, it is possible to start advertising including the Bluetooth Device Name in Advertising Data or Scan Response Data, and to inform Bluetooth Device Name to the Scanner device.

Table 4-5. API to set Advertising Data

R_BLE_API	Parameter structure	Member name for setting Advertising Data or Scan Response Data
R_BLE_GAP_SetAdvSresData()	st_ble_gap_adv_data_t	p_data
R_BLE_ABS_StartLegacyAdv()	st_ble_abs_legacy_adv_param_t	p_adv_data
		p_sres_data
R_BLE_ABS_StartExtAdv()	st_ble_abs_ext_adv_param_t	p_adv_data
R_BLE_ABS_StartNonConnAdv()	st_ble_abs_non_conn_adv_param_t	p_adv_data

Set the data in the format shown in Figure 4.9 to Advertising Data or Scan Response Data.

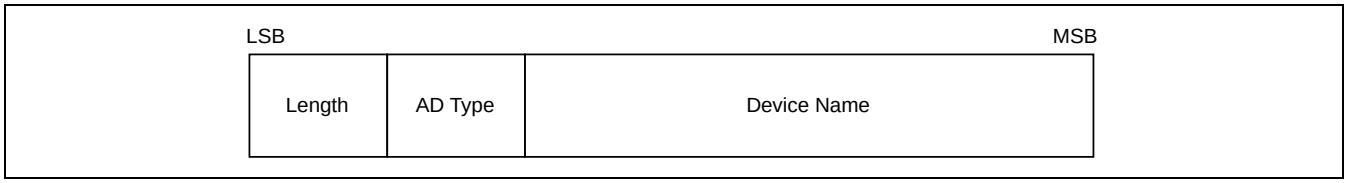


Figure 4.9. Bluetooth Device Name format in Advertising packet

Table 4.6 describes the fields in the Bluetooth device name format.

Table 4-6. Bluetooth Device Name field

Field	Description
Length	The total number of bytes for “Device Name” and “AD Type”.
AD Type *1 (Advertising Data Type)	Indicates the type to be inform in the “Device Name” field. 0x08: «Shortened Local Name» 0x09: «Complete Local Name»
Device Name	Bluetooth Device Name string.

*1: For other AD types, refer to Bluetooth SIG, “Assigned numbers and GAP”.

Figure 4.10 shows an example of setting Bluetooth Device Name using *R_BLE_GAP_SetAdvSresData()* API.

```
/* Advertising Data */
static uint8_t gs_adv_data[] =
{
                        .
                        .
                        .
      /* Complete Local Name */
      11,     /* Length */
      0x09, /* AD Type */
      'B', 'L', 'E', '-', 'S', 'E', 'R', 'V', 'E', 'R', /* Device Name */
                        .
                        .
                        .
};

/* Advertising Parameters */
static st_ble_gap_adv_data_t gs_adv_param =
{
                        .
                        .
                        .
      .p_data          = gs_adv_data,
                        .
                        .
                        .
};

/* GAP callback function */
static void ble_app_gapcb(uint16_t type, ble_status_t result, st_ble_evt_data_t *p_data)
{
      switch (type)
      {
                        .
                        .
                        .
            case BLE_GAP_EVENT_ADV_PARAM_SET_COMP :
            {
                  R_BLE_GAP_SetAdvSresData (&gs_adv_param);
            } break;
                        .
                        .
                        .
}
```

Figure 4.10. Setting example Bluetooth Device Name using *R_BLE_GAP_SetAdvSresData()*

4.6.2 Inform by Device Name Characteristic

By setting the Device Name Characteristic of GAP Service, it is possible to respond to the Bluetooth Device Name when receiving a Device Name Characteristic read request from GATT Client.

Device Name Characteristic can be set from QE for BLE. For details on QE for BLE settings, refer to “3.3 Configuration of characteristic” in “Bluetooth Low Energy Profile Developer’s Guide (R01AN4553)”.

5. Original Features

This section describes Renesas original features provided by Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol Stack basic package.

In addition to the features provided by “3.2 app_lib”, there are features provided by BLE Protocol Stack. Table 5-1 shows the original features provided by the BLE Protocol Stack.

Table 5-1.Original features provided by BLE Protocol Stack

Features	Description
RF communication timing notification	The RF communication timing notification function notifies the user application layer of the timing before and after BLE RF communication is performed with a callback. Refer to “5.5 RF communication timing notification” for details.
Device-specific Data Management	Bluetooth Device Address used by BLE Protocol Stack can be written as device-specific data in the user area (ROM) or data area (E2 DataFlash) of flash memory. Refer to “5.6 Device-specific Data Management” for details.

5.1 Command Line Interface

Command Line Interface (CLI) provides a function to execute BLE control commands through a terminal emulator that supports VT100 emulation. Terminal emulators that support VT100 emulation can be used with Tera Term application. The debug console provided by e^2 studio does not support VT100 emulation.

The features provided by Command Line Interface are shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2. Command Line Interface Features

Features	Description
Prompt display	"$" is displayed as a prompt to indicate that the command can be executed.
Specifying the editing position with the left and right arrow keys	With the left and right arrow keys, you can specify the position to edit the characters in the command line.
Edit characters with backspace and delete keys	Use the BS and DEL keys to delete characters in the command line.
Command help	Enter "help" after a command and execute it, help message shown at each command.
Support hierarchical command system with subcommands	Provides a hierarchical command system.
Support multiple command sets	Multiple command sets can be registered.
Abort command execution	Press “Ctrl + C” or “Ctrl + D” keys to aborts the current command.
Command completion	Press TAB key to complete command input.

In addition to the BLE control command provided by the BLE FIT module, you can create your own commands for used in the application. Refer to "5.1.2 Command creation procedure" for details.

When using Command Line Interface features, set the BLE_CFG_CMD_LINE_EN configuration option to “1”. Also, specify the SCI channel in the BLE_CFG_CMD_LINE_CH configuration option.

Set the following items in the terminal emulator of the computer connected to the board.

Table 5-3. Terminal emulator settings

Items	Settings
New-line (Receive)	LF
New-line (Transmit)	CR
Terminal Mode	VT100
Baud rate	115200
Data	8bit
Parity	none
Stop bits	1bit
Flow Control	none

5.1.1 BLE control command

BLE control command provided by BLE FIT module using the command line interface features are shown in the following sections.

5.1.1.1 GAP command

(1) Advertising command

adv command		
Format :	gap adv [adv_type] [operation]	
	Start or stop advertising.	
Parameters :	[adv_type]	Select one of the followings as the type of advertising. legacy : legacy advertising ext : extended advertising non-conn : non-connectable advertising periodic : periodic advertising
	[operation]	Start or stop advertising. start : start advertising stop : stop advertising.
Example :	gap adv legacy start Start legacy advertising. gap adv ext stop Stop extended advertising.	

Other parameters related to Advertising that cannot be set from this command are set in the Advertising parameter variables of gs_legacy_adv_param, gs_ext_adv_param, gs_non_conn_adv_param, and gs_periodic_adv_param in app_lib\cmd\r_ble_cmd_abs.c. Changing these variables will change the setting of Advertising parameters.

Table 5-4. legacy advertising parameter: gs_legacy_adv_param

Parameter Structure st_ble_abs_legacy_adv_param_t		gs_legacy_adv_param	
Type	**Field Name**	**Description**	**Default Value**
st_ble_dev_addr_t *	p_addr	Direct Connectable Advertising is performed to the remote address specified by p_addr. When p_addr is NULL, Undirect Connectable Advertising is performed according to the policy of filter.	NULL
uint8_t *	p_adv_data	Specify Advertising Data. If NULL is specified, Advertising Data is not set.	gs_adv_data
uint8_t *	p_sres_data	Specify Scan Response Data. If NULL is specified, Scan Response Data is not set.	gs_sres_data
uint32_t	fast_adv_intv	Advertising is performed at the interval specified by fast_adv_intv for the period specified by the fast_period parameter. Time (ms) = fast_adv_intv * 0.625. Ignored if fast_period is 0. The range is 0x00000020-0x00FFFFFF.	0x00000100
uint32_t	slow_adv_intv	After the time specified by the fast_period parameter elapses, advertising is performed at the interval specified by slow_adv_intv for the period specified by the slow_period parameter. Time (ms) = adv_intv_max * 0.625 The range is 0x00000020-0x00FFFFFF.	0x00000200
uint16_t	fast_period	Specify the period for advertising in fast_adv_intv. Time = duration * 10ms. When the time specified in duration elapses, the BLE_GAP_EVENT_ADV_OFF event notifies that Advertising has stopped. Range : 0x0000-0xFFFF. If 0x0000 is specified, fast_period is ignored.	0x0100
uint16_t	slow_period	Specify the period for performing Advertising with slow_adv_intv. Time = duration * 10ms. When the time specified in duration elapses, the BLE_GAP_EVENT_ADV_OFF event notifies that Advertising has stopped. The range is 0x0000-0xFFFF. If 0x0000 is specified, slow_period is ignored.	0x0000
uint16_t	adv_data_length	Specify Advertising Data size (byte). For Legacy Advertising PDU, the range is 0 to 31. If 0 is specified, Advertising Data is not set.	sizeof(gs_adv_data)
uint16_t	sres_data_length	Specify the size (in bytes) of Scan Response Data. For Legacy Advertising PDU, the range is 0 to 31. If 0 is specified, Scan Response Data is not set.	sizeof(gs_sres_data)
uint8_t	adv_ch_map	Specify the channel to be used for advertising packet transmission. It is possible to specify by the logical sum of the following macros. **BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_37 (0x01)** 37 CH is used. **BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_38 (0x02)** 38 CH is used. **BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_39 (0x04)** 39 CH is used. **BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_ALL (0x07)** 37-39 CH is used.	BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_ALL

Parameter Structure st_ble_abs_legacy_adv_param_t		gs_legacy_adv_param	
Type	**Field Name**	**Description**	**Default Value**
uint8_t	filter	Specify Advertising Filter Policy. When p_addr parameter is NULL, advertising is performed according to the filter policy. This parameter is ignored if the remote device address is specified in the p_addr parameter. **BLE_ABS_ADV_ALLOW_CONN_ANY (0x00)** Accepts Connection Requests from all devices. **BLE_ABS_ADV_ALLOW_CONN_WLST (0x01)** Only devices registered in the White List will accept Connection Requests.	BLE_ABS_ADV_ALLOW_CONN_ANY
uint8_t	o_addr_type	Specify Own BD Address Type. **BLE_GAP_ADDR_PUBLIC (0x00)** Indicates a public address. **BLE_GAP_ADDR_RPA_ID_PUBLIC (0x02)** Indicates that RPA is to be used. If there is no IRK registered in the Resolving List, use Public Address.	BLE_GAP_ADDR_PUBLIC

Table 5-5. Extended advertising parameter: gs_ext_adv_param

Parameter Structure st_ble_abs_ext_adv_param_t		gs_ext_adv_param	
Type	**Field Name**	**Description**	**Default Value**
st_ble_dev_addr_t *	p_addr	Direct Connectable Advertising is performed to the remote address specified by p_addr. When p_addr is NULL, Undirect Connectable Advertising is performed according to the policy of filter.	NULL
uint8_t *	p_adv_data	Specify Advertising Data. If NULL is specified, Advertising Data is not set.	gs_adv_data
uint32_t	fast_adv_intv	Advertising is performed at the interval specified by fast_adv_intv for the period specified by the fast_period parameter. Time (ms) = fast_adv_intv * 0.625. Ignored if fast_period is 0. The range is 0x00000020-0x00FFFFFF.	0x00000100
uint32_t	slow_adv_intv	After the time specified by the fast_period parameter elapses, advertising is performed at the interval specified by slow_adv_intv for the period specified by the slow_period parameter. Time (ms) = adv_intv_max * 0.625 The range is 0x00000020-0x00FFFFFF.	0x00000200
uint16_t	fast_period	Specify the period for advertising in fast_adv_intv. Time = duration * 10ms. When the time specified in duration elapses, the BLE_GAP_EVENT_ADV_OFF event notifies that Advertising has stopped. The range is 0x0000-0xFFFF. If 0x0000 is specified, fast_period is ignored.	0x0300
uint16_t	slow_period	Specify the period for performing Advertising with slow_adv_intv. Time = duration * 10ms. When the time specified in duration elapses, the BLE_GAP_EVENT_ADV_OFF event notifies that Advertising has stopped. The range is 0x0000-0xFFFF. If 0x0000 is specified, slow_period is ignored.	0x0000
uint16_t	adv_data_length	Specify Advertising Data size (byte). The range is from 0 to 229. If 0 is specified, Advertising Data will not be set.	sizeof(gs_adv_data)
uint8_t	adv_ch_map	Specify the channel to be used for advertising packet transmission. It is possible to specify by the logical sum of the following macros. **BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_37 (0x01)** 37 CH is used. **BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_38 (0x02)** 38 CH is used. **BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_39 (0x04)** 39 CH is used. **BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_ALL (0x07)** 37-39 CH is used.	BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_ALL

Parameter Structure st_ble_abs_ext_adv_param_t		gs_ext_adv_param	
Type	**Field Name**	**Description**	**Default Value**
uint8_t	filter	Specify Advertising Filter Policy. When p_addr parameter is NULL, advertising is performed according to the filter policy. This parameter is ignored if the remote device address is specified in the p_addr parameter. **BLE_ABS_ADV_ALLOW_CONN_ANY (0x00)** Accepts Connection Requests from all devices. **BLE_ABS_ADV_ALLOW_CONN_WLST (0x01)** Only devices registered in the White List will accept Connection Requests.	BLE_ABS_ADV_ALLOW_CONN_ANY
uint8_t	o_addr_type	Specify Own BD Address Type. **BLE_GAP_ADDR_PUBLIC (0x00)** Indicates a public address. **BLE_GAP_ADDR_RPA_ID_PUBLIC (0x02)** Indicates that RPA is to be used. If there is no IRK registered in the Resolving List, use Public Address.	BLE_GAP_ADDR_PUBLIC
uint8_t	adv_phy	Specify Primary ADV PHY. In this parameter, only 1M PHY and Coded PHY can be specified, and 2M PHY cannot be specified. **BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_1M (0x01)** 1M PHY is used as Primary Advertising PHY. **BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_CD (0x03)** Use Coded PHY as Primary Advertising PHY. Coding scheme is the contents set by *R_BLE_VS_SetCodingScheme()*.	BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_1M
uint8_t	sec_adv_phy	Specify Secondary ADV Phy. **BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_1M (0x01)** 1M PHY is used for Secondary Advertising PHY. **BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_2M (0x02)** 2M PHY is used for Secondary Advertising PHY. **BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_CD (0x03)** Use Coded PHY for Secondary Advertising PHY. Coding scheme is the contents set by *R_BLE_VS_SetCodingScheme()*.	BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_1M

Table 5-6. Non-Connectable advertising parameter: gs_non_conn_adv_param

Parameter Structure st_ble_abs_non_conn_adv_param_t		gs_non_conn_adv_param	
Type	**Field Name**	**Description**	**Default Value**
st_ble_dev_addr_t *	p_addr	For the remote address specified by p_addr Direct non-connectable advertising. If p_addr is NULL, Undirect Non-Connectable Advertising is performed.	NULL
uint8_t *	p_adv_data	Specify Advertising Data. If NULL is specified, Advertising Data is not set.	gs_adv_data
uint32_t	adv_intv	Advertising is performed at the interval specified by adv_intv for the period specified by the duration parameter. Time (ms) = adv_intv * 0.625 When duration is 0x0000, the interval advertisement specified by adv_intv is continued. The range is 0x00000020-0x00FFFFFF.	0x000000a0
uint16_t	duration	Specify the period for performing Advertising in adv_intv. Time = duration * 10ms. When the time specified in duration elapses, a BLE_GAP_EVENT_ADV_OFF event occurs. The range is 0x0000-0xFFFF. If 0x0000 is specified, duration is ignored.	0x0000
uint16_t	adv_data_length	Specify Advertising Data size (byte). If BLE_ABS_ADV_PHY_LEGACY (0x00) is specified in the adv_phy parameter, the range is 0-31. Otherwise, it is 0-1650. If 0 is specified, Advertising Data is not set.	sizeof(gs_adv_data)
uint8_t	adv_ch_map	Specify the channel to be used for advertising packet transmission. It is possible to specify by the logical sum of the following macros. **BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_37 (0x01)** 37 CH is used. **BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_38 (0x02)** 38 CH is used. **BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_39 (0x04)** 39 CH is used. **BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_ALL (0x07)** 37-39 CH is used.	BLE_GAP_ADV_CH_ALL
uint8_t	o_addr_type	Specify Own BD Address Type. **BLE_GAP_ADDR_PUBLIC (0x00)** Indicates a public address. **BLE_GAP_ADDR_RPA_ID_PUBLIC (0x02)** Indicates that RPA is to be used. If there is no IRK registered in the Resolving List, use Public Address.	BLE_GAP_ADDR_PUBLIC

Parameter Structure st_ble_abs_non_conn_adv_param_t		gs_non_conn_adv_param	
Type	**Field Name**	**Description**	**Default Value**
uint8_t	adv_phy	Specify Primary ADV PHY. In this parameter, only 1M PHY and Coded PHY can be specified, and 2M PHY cannot be specified. **BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_1M (0x01)** 1M PHY is used as Primary Advertising PHY. **BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_CD (0x03)** Use Coded PHY as Primary Advertising PHY. Coding scheme is the contents set by R_BLE_VS_SetCodingScheme ().	BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_1M
uint8_t	sec_adv_phy	Specify Secondary ADV Phy. **BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_1M (0x01)** 1M PHY is used for Secondary Advertising PHY. **BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_2M (0x02)** 2M PHY is used for Secondary Advertising PHY. **BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_CD (0x03)** Use Coded PHY for Secondary Advertising PHY. Coding scheme is the contents set by R_BLE_VS_SetCodingScheme ().	BLE_GAP_ADV_PHY_1M

Table 5-7. Periodic advertising parameter: gs_periodic_adv_param

Parameter Structure st_ble_abs_perd_adv_param_t		gs_periodic_adv_param	
Type	**Field Name**	**Description**	**Default Value**
st_ble_abs_non_conn_adv_param_t	param	Specify the non-connectable advertising parameter.	gs_non_conn_adv_param (*1)
uint8_t *	p_perd_adv_data	Specify Periodic Advertising Data. If NULL is specified, Periodic Advertising Data is not set.	gs_adv_data
uint16_t	perd_intv	Specify Periodic Advertising Interval. Time (ms) = perd_intv * 1.25. The range is 0x0006-0xFFFF.	0x0040
uint16_t	perd_adv_data_length	Specify the size (bytes) of Periodic Advertising Data. The range is 0-1650. If 0 is specified, Periodic Advertising Data is not set.	sizeof(gs_adv_data)

*1: It is set in *exec_abs_adv()* of app_lib\cmd\r_ble_cmd_abs.c.

(2) Scan command

scan command		
Format :	gap scan (filter_ad_type) (filter_data)	
	Start scan. When scan stops, input [ctrl] + [c].	
Parameters :	(filter_ad_type)	The AD type for filtering. Refer to Bluetooth SIG, "Assigned numbers and GAP" for the definition of the AD type. If the filter is not used, this parameter can be omitted.
	(filter_data)	The data for filtering. Specify the data for the filter_ad_type. If the filter is not used, this parameter can be omitted. If the filter_ad_type is not used, this parameter is ignored.
Example :	gap scan Start scan. gap scan 2 0x01,0x29 Search the advertising report which of the AD Type : Incomplete List of 16-bit Service Class UUIDs(0x02) and the service UUID : 0x2901.	

Other parameters related to Scan that cannot be set from this command are set in the scan parameter variables of gs_phy_param_1m and gs_scan_param in app_lib\cmd\r_ble_cmd_abs.c. Changing these variables will change the scan parameter settings.

Table 5-8. Scan parameter: gs_phy_param_1m

Parameter Structure st_ble_abs_scan_phy_param_t		gs_phy_param_1m	
Type	**Field Name**	**Description**	**Default Value**
uint16_t	fast_intv	Specify Fast Scan interval. Fast Scan interval (ms) = fast_intv * 0.625 The range is 0x0004-0xFFFF.	0x0200 (320ms)
uint16_t	slow_intv	Specify the Slow Scan interval. Slow Scan interval (ms) = slow_intv * 0.625 The range is 0x0004-0xFFFF.	0x0800 (1.28s)
uint16_t	fast_window	Specify Fast Scan window. Fast Scan window (ms) = fast_window * 0.625 The range is 0x0004-0xFFFF.	0x0100 (160ms)
uint16_t	slow_window	Specify Slow Scan window. Slow Scan window (ms) = slow_window * 0.625 The range is 0x0004-0xFFFF.	0x0100 (160ms)
uint8_t	scan_type	Specify Passive Scan / Active Scan as the scan type. **BLE_GAP_SCAN_PASSIVE (0x00)** Indicates that a passive scan is to be performed. **BLE_GAP_SCAN_ACTIVE (0x01)** Indicates that Active Scan is to be performed.	BLE_GAP_SCAN_PASSIVE

Table 5-9. Scan parameter: gs_scan_param

Parameter Structure st_ble_abs_scan_param_t		gs_scan_param	
Type	**Field Name**	**Description**	**Default Value**
st_ble_abs_scan_phy_param_t *	p_phy_param_1M	Specify the Scan parameter for 1M PHY. Specify NULL when not scanning with 1M PHY. Specify scan parameter for either p_phy_param_1M or p_phy_param_coded.	&gs_phy_param_1M
st_ble_abs_scan_phy_param_t *	p_phy_param_coded	Specify the Scan parameter for Coded PHY. Specify NULL when not scanning with Coded PHY. Specify scan parameter for either p_phy_param_1M or p_phy_param_coded.	NULL
uint8_t *	p_filter_data	Specify the data to be filtered. Data included in a single Advertising Data PDU is targeted. Filtering is not performed for data indicated by multiple Advertising Data PDUs. When NULL is specified or when 0 is specified for filter_data_length, filtering is not performed.	gs_filt_data
uint16_t	fast_period	Specify the scanning time in Fast scan interval / Fast scan window. Time (ms) = fast_period * 10. The range is 0x0000-0xFFFF. When 0x0000 is specified, scanning by Fast scan interval / Fast scan window is not performed. When the time specified in fast_period elapses, a BLE_GAP_EVENT_SCAN_TO event occurs.	0x0100
uint16_t	slow_period	Specify the scan time in Slow scan interval / Slow scan window. Time (ms) = slow_period * 10. The range is 0x0000-0xFFFF. When 0x0000 is specified, scanning with Slow scan interval / Slow scan window continues. When the time specified by slow_period elapses, a BLE_GAP_EVENT_SCAN_TO event occurs.	0x0000
uint16_t	filter_data_length	Specifies the size of the filtering data indicated by the p_filter_data parameter. If 0 is specified, or p_filter_data is NULL, no filtering is performed. Up to 16 bytes can be specified.	0

Parameter Structure st_ble_abs_scan_param_t		gs_scan_param	
Type	**Field Name**	**Description**	**Default Value**
uint8_t	dev_filter	Specify the Scan Filter Policy. Set one of the following values. **BLE_GAP_SCAN_ALLOW_ADV_ALL (0x00)** All Advertising PDUs and Scan Response PDUs are accepted. **BLE_GAP_SCAN_ALLOW_ADV_WLST (0x01)** Only Advertising PDUs and Scan Response PDUs of devices registered in the White List are accepted. **BLE_GAP_SCAN_ALLOW_ADV_EXCEPT_DIRECTED (0x02)** All Advertising PDUs and Scan Response PDUs are accepted, except when the Directed Advertising PDU destination is not the Scanner identity address. Directed Advertising PDUs are accepted even if the destination is the RPA of the local device. **BLE_GAP_SCAN_ALLOW_ADV_EXCEPT_DIRECTED_WLST (0x03)** Except for the following cases, all advertising, scan response PDUs are accepted. • The address included in the Direct Advertising PDU is not the Scanner identity address. • The Advertiser Identity Address is not registered in the White List.	BLE_GAP_SCAN_ALLOW_ADV_ALL
uint8_t	filter_dups	Specify the presence or absence of duplicates filter to filter duplicate advertising packet notifications. The number of devices that can be filtered is eight. The duplicate filter is disabled for the ninth and subsequent devices. **BLE_GAP_SCAN_FILT_DUPLIC_DISABLE (0x00)** Disable duplicate filter. **BLE_GAP_SCAN_FILT_DUPLIC_ENABLE (0x01)** Enable duplicate filter.	BLE_GAP_SCAN_FILT_DUPLIC_DISABLE
uint8_t	filter_ad_type	Specify the AD type of the filtering data indicated by the p_filter_data parameter. For details on AD type, refer to "Assigned numbers and GAP" of Bluetooth SIG.	—

(3) Connection command

conn command		
Format :	gap conn [addr] [addr_type]	
	Send a connection request. In case of stopping connection request, input [ctrl] + [c].	
Parameters :	[addr]	Remote device address.
	[addr_type]	Specify the followings as remote device address type. pub : Public Address rnd : Random Address
Example :	gap conn 74:90:50:00:95:a8 pub Send a connection request to the remote device whose public address is 74:90:50:00:95:a8.	

Other parameters related to Connection that cannot be set from this command are set in the connection parameter variables of gs_conn_phy_1m and gs_conn_param in app_lib\cmd\r_ble_cmd_abs.c. Changing these variables will change the connection parameter settings.

Table 5-10. Connection parameter: gs_conn_phy_1m

Parameter Structure st_ble_abs_conn_phy_param_t		gs_conn_phy_1m	
Type	**Field Name**	**Description**	**Default Value**
uint16_t	conn_intv	Specify the Connection interval. Time (ms) = conn_intv * 1.25. The range is 0x0006-0x0C80.	0x00A0 (200ms)
uint16_t	conn_latency	Specify Slave latency. The range is 0x0000-0x01F3.	0x0000
uint16_t	sup_to	Specify Supervision timeout. Time (ms) = sup_to * 10 The range is 0x000A-0x0C80.	0x03E8 (10s)

Table 5-11. Connection parameter: gs_conn_param

Parameter Structure st_ble_abs_conn_param_t		gs_conn_param	
Type	**Field Name**	**Description**	**Default Value**
uint8_t	filter	Specify how to select a remote device to establish a connection. **BLE_GAP_INIT_FILT_USE_ADDR (0x00)** Establish a connection with the remote device specified by p_addr. **BLE_GAP_INIT_FILT_USE_WLST (0x01)** Establish a connection with a remote device registered in the White List.	BLE_GAP_INIT_FILT_USE_ADDR
uint8_t	conn_to	Specify the time (s) from when the connection establishment request is issued until cancellation. The range is 0 <= conn_to <= 10. If 0 is specified, no cancellation is performed.	7(s)
st_ble_abs_conn_phy_param_t *	p_conn_1M	Specify 1M PHY connection parameters. When NULL is specified, connection with 1M PHY is not performed.	&gs_conn_phy_1m
st_ble_abs_conn_phy_param_t *	p_conn_2M	Specify 2M PHY connection parameters. If NULL is specified, 2M PHY connection is not performed.	NULL
st_ble_abs_conn_phy_param_t *	p_conn_coded	Specify the connection parameters for Coded PHY. If NULL is specified, connection with Coded PHY is not performed.	NULL
st_ble_dev_addr_t *	p_addr	Specify the address of the remote device to be connected. This parameter is ignored if the filter parameter is BLE_GAP_INIT_FILT_USE_WLST (0x01).	&gs_conn_bd_addr (*1)

*1: Use the address entered on the command line.

(4) Disconnection command

disconn command		
Format :	gap disconn [conn_hdl]	
	Disconnect the connection.	
Parameters :	[conn_hdl]	Connection handle of which the connection is disconnected.
Example :	gap disconn 0x0020 Disconnect the connection with connection handle 0x0020.	

(5) Device command

device command	
Format :	gap device
	Display the addresses of the connected devices.
Parameters :	None
Example :	gap device Display the addresses of the connected devices.

(6) Privacy command

priv command		
Format :	gap priv set (IRK) [priv_mode]	
	Register the local device's IRK in the resolving list and enable the address generation function.	
Parameters :	(IRK)	The local device's IRK which is registered in the resolving list. If this parameter is omitted, the IRK is generated with the random generation function.
	[priv_mode]	Privacy mode. Select one of the followings. net : network privacy mode. dev : device privacy mode.
Example :	gap priv set 000102030405060708090a0b0c0d0e0f dev Register IRK : 0x0f0e0d0c0b0a09080706050403020100 and set the privacy mode to "device privacy mode". gap priv set net IRK is generated by the random number generation . The privacy mode is set to "network privacy mode".	

(7) Connection config command

conn_cfg command		
Format :	gap conn_cfg [operation] {params, ...}	
	Connection configuration command.	
Parameters :	[operation]	Type of connection configuration. Select one of the followings. update : Connection parameter update. phy : Set PHY. def_phy : Set default phy. data_len : Set data packet length or data transmit time.
	{params, ...}	[operation] : update Parameter1 : Connection handle. Parameter2 : Connection interval. Time(ms) = Parameter2 x 1.25. Valid range is 0x0006-0x0C80. Parameter3 : Slave latency. Valid range is 0x0000-0x01F3. Parameter4 : Supervision timeout. Time(ms) = Parameter4 x 10. Valid range is 0x000A-0x0C80. Input Parameter2-4 to meet the following condition. Parameter4 x 10 >= (1 + Parameter3) x Parameter2 x 1.25
		[operation] : phy Parameter1 : Connection handle Parameter2 : Transmitter PHY. Parameter2 is set to a bitwise OR of the following values. bit0 : 1M PHY bit1 : 2M PHY bit2 : Coded PHY Parameter3 : Receiver PHY. Parameter3 is set to a bitwise OR of the following values. bit0 : 1M PHY bit1 : 2M PHY bit2 : Coded PHY Parameter4 : Coding scheme of Coded PHY. Select one of the following. 0x00 : The controller's preferred value. 0x01 : S=2 Coding scheme. 0x02 : S=8 Coding scheme.
		[operation] : def_phy Parameter1 : Transmitter PHY preferences which a remote device may change. Parameter1 is set to a bitwise OR of the following values. bit0 : 1M PHY bit1 : 2M PHY bit2 : Coded PHY Parameter2 : Receiver PHY preferences which a remote device may change. Parameter2 is set to a bitwise OR of the following values. bit0 : 1M PHY bit1 : 2M PHY bit2 : Coded PHY
		[operation] : data_len Parameter1 : Connection handle Parameter2 : Maximum transmit packet data length (in bytes). Valid range is 0x001B-0x00FB. Parameter3 : Maximum transmit time (us). Valid range is 0x0148-0x4290.

Example :

gap conn_cfg update 0x0026 0x0100 0 0x0100

Change the connection parameters of the connection handle : 0x0026 to the following values.

connection interval : 0x0100
slave latency : 0
supervision timeout : 0x0100

gap conn_cfg phy 0x0026 2 2 0

Change the PHY of the connection (connection handle : 0x0026)
Transmitter PHY : 2M
Receiver PHY : 2M

gap conn_cfg def_phy 7 7

Accept the following change request.
Transmitter PHY : 1M, 2M and Coded PHY.
Receiver PHY : 1M, 2M and Coded PHY.

gap conn_cfg data_len 0x0026 0x00FB 0x4290

Change the following transmit packet length or transmit time
Max transmit packet length : 251 bytes
Max transmit time : 0x4290 us

(8) White List command

wl command		
Format :	gap wl [operation] {params, ...}	
	White List operation command.	
Parameters :	[operation]	White List operation. Select one of the followings. reg : Register a device specified with the {params, ...} on the White List. del : Delete the device specified with the {params, ...} on the White List. clear : Clear the White List.
	{params, ...}	[operation] : reg Parameter1 : Address of a device to be registered on the White List. Parameter2 : Address type of a device to be registered on the White List. pub : Public Address rnd : Random Address
		[operation] : del Parameter1 : Address of a device to be deleted on the White List. Parameter2 : Address type of a device to be deleted on the White List. pub : Public Address rnd : Random Address
		[operation] : clear Not used.
Example :	gap wl reg 74:90:50:00:95:a8 pub Register the device whose public address is 74:90:50:00:95:a8 on the White List. gap wl del 74:90:50:00:95:a8 pub Delete the device whose public address is 74:90:50:00:95:a8 on the White List. gap wl clear Clear the White List.	

(9) Authentication command

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">auth command</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Format :</td><td colspan="2">gap auth [operation] {params, ...}</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Pairing or encryption command.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Parameters :</td><td>[operation]</td><td>Security operation.
start : Start pairing or encryption.
passkey : Input 6-digit number(decimal) to be required in passkey entry pairing.
numcmp : Return the result of a numeric comparison.
del : Delete the pairing keys.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">{params,...}</td><td>[operation] : start
Parameter1 : Connection handle identifying the connection which local device starts pairing or encryption.</td></tr>
<tr><td>[operation] : passkey
Parameter1 : 6 digit passkey (decimal)</td></tr>
<tr><td>[operation] : numcmp
Parameter1 : Result of a numeric comparison.("yes" or "no")
Return "yes" if both devices display same number, otherwise "no".</td></tr>
<tr><td>[operation] : del
Parameter1 : Type of key to be deleted.
local : keys which local device distributes.
remote : keys distributed from the remote devices.
all : the above two types of keys.
Parameter2: Type of the remote device key deletion.
addr : Delete the keys specified by the Parameter3, 4.
all : Delete all the keys distributed from remote devices.
not_conn : Delete the keys of the unconnected remote devices.
Parameter3 : Address of the remote device whose keys to be deleted.
Parameter4 : Address type of the remote device whose keys to be deleted.
pub : Public Address
rnd : Random Address</td></tr>
</table>

Example :	gap auth start 0x0026 Start pairing or encryption with the connection (connection handle : 0x0026). gap auth passkey 123456 Input "123456" as a passkey. gap auth numcmp yes Return "yes" as a result of numeric comparison. gap auth del remote all Delete all the keys distributed from the remote devices.

(10) Synchronization command

sync command		
Format :	gap sync [operation] {params...}	
	Create or Terminate a periodic sync.	
Parameters :	[operation]	Periodic sync operation. create : Create a periodic sync with the device whose address is specified by the {params...}. Scanning runs until a periodic sync is established. In case of stopping creating periodic sync, input [ctrl] + [c]. term : Terminate the periodic sync whose sync_hdl is specified by the {params...}.
	{params,...}	[operation] : create Parameter1 : Address of the advertiser. Parameter2 : Address type of the advertiser.
		[operation] : term Parameter1 : Sync handle identifying the periodic sync to be terminated. If no parameters are given, all the established periodic syncs are terminated.
Example :	gap sync create 74:90:50:00:95:a8 pub Establish a periodic sync with the advertiser whose public address is 74:90:50:00:95:a8. gap sync term 0x01 Terminate the periodic sync (sync handle : 0x01).	

(11) Version command

ver command	
Format :	gap ver Get the following BLE Protocol Stack version information. - Link Layer - HCI - Host Stack - Manufacturer ID - BLE FIT module - library type
Parameters :	None
Example :	gap ver Get the version information. Result sample : Link Layer / HCI Version HCI version : 0x09 *1 HCI revision : 0x000b Link Layer version : 0x09 *1 Link Layer subversion : 0x1908 Manufacturer ID : 0x0036 Host stack Version major version : 0x0d minor version : 0x19 subminor version : 0x08 BLE FIT module Version major | minor version : 0x00010000 *2 lib type : 0x00000001 *3

*1 : The version number defined by Bluetooth SIG (https://www.bluetooth.com/specifications/assigned-numbers).
The version number 0x09 shows Bluetooth 5.0 .

*2 : The upper 2 bytes shows the major version and the lower 2 bytes shows the minor version.

*3 : 0: All features, 1: Balance, 2: Compact

5.1.1.2 Vendor Specific (VS) command

(1) Tx Power command

txp command		
Format :	vs txp [operation] [conn_hdl] {params,...}	
	Set / Get the transmit power.	
Parameters :	[operation]	Transmit power operation. set : Set the transmit power. get : Get the transmit power.
	[conn_hdl]	Connection handle identifying the connection whose transmit power to be set or retrieved. Inputting 0xFFFF sets / gets the transmit power in the non-connected state.
	{params,...}	[operation] : set Parameter1 : Tx power level to be set. 0 : High 1 : Middle 2 : Low
		[operation] : get Not used.
Example :	vs txp set 0xFFFF 0 Set the non-connected state transmit power to the High level. vs txp get 0x0026 Get the transmit power of the connection (connection handle : 0x0026).	

(2) Coded Scheme command

scheme command		
Format :	vs scheme [type]	
	Set the coding scheme of the Coded PHY.	
Parameters :	[type]	Coding scheme for Primary advertising PHY, Secondary advertising PHY, request for connection establishment. This parameter is set to a bitwise OR of the following values. By default, S=8 coding scheme is enabled. bit0 : Coding scheme for Primary Advertising PHY(0:S=8/1:S=2). bit1 : Coding scheme for Secondary Advertising PHY(0:S=8/1:S=2). bit2 : Coding scheme for Connection(0:S=8/1:S=2).
Example :	vs scheme 7 Set coding scheme for Primacy Advertising, for Secondary Advertising, and for Connection to S=2.	

(3) Extended Direct Test Mode(DTM) command

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">test command</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Format :</td><td colspan="2">vs test [operation] {params, ...}</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">DTM test command.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Parameters :</td><td rowspan="2">[operation]</td><td>DTM test operation. Select one of the followings.</td></tr>
<tr><td>tx : Start DTM transmitter test.
Set "channel", "length", "payload", "phy", "tx_power", "option" and "number of packet" to {params, ...,}.
rx : Start DTM receiver test.
Set "channel" and "phy" to {params, ...}.
end : Terminate DTM test.
No parameter.</td></tr>
<tr><td>{params, ...}</td><td>[operation] : tx
Parameter1 : Channel used in Tx test.
Valid range is 0 to 39.
Frequency range is 2402 MHz to 2480 MHz.
Parameter2 : Length(in bytes) of the packet used in Tx Test.
Valid range is 0 to 255.
Parameter3 : Packet Payload.
Valid range is 0x00-0x07.
If the Parameter6 is set to "non-modulation", this parameter is ignored.

<u>Payload type:</u>
0x00 : PRBS9 sequence '11111111100000111101..'.
0x01 : Repeated '11110000'
0x02 : Repeated '10101010'
0x03 : PRBS15 sequence
0x04 : Repeated '11111111'
0x05 : Repeated '00000000'
0x06 : Repeated '00001111'
0x07 : Repeated '01010101'
Parameter4 : Transmitter PHY used in test. Select one of the following.
If the Parameter6 is set to "non-modulation", this parameter is ignored.
If the Parameter6 is configured to "modulation" and "continuous transmission",
0x03 : Coded PHY (S=8) and 0x04 : Coded PHY (S=2) are not supported.

0x01 : 1M PHY
0x02 : 2M PHY
0x03 : Coded PHY (S=8)
0x04 : Coded PHY (S=2)</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Parameters :</td><td rowspan="4">{params, ...}</td><td>Parameter5 : Tx Power Level used in DTM Tx Test.
Select one of the following.
0x00 : High
0x01 : Middle
0x02 : Low

Parameter6 : The test option configuration.
This parameter is set to a bitwise OR of the following bits.
bit0 : 0:modulation, 1:non-modulation
bit1 : 0:packet transmission, 1:continuous transmission

Parameter7 : The number of packets to be sent. Valid range is 0x0000-0xFFFF.
If the Parameter6 is configured to "continuous transmission", this parameter is ignored. If this parameter is set to 0x0000, the packets are continuously transmitted until test end command is issued.</td></tr>
<tr><td>[operation] : rx

Parameter1 : Channel used in the test.
Valid range is 0 to 39.
Frequency range is 2402 MHz to 2480 MHz.

Parameter2 : Receiver PHY used in the test. Select one of the following.

0x01 : 1M PHY
0x02 : 2M PHY
0x03 : Coded PHY

The coding scheme (S=8/S=2) doesn't need to be specified in the receiver test.</td></tr>
<tr><td>[operation] : end

Not used.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">vs test tx 39 251 1 3 1 0 1
Start DTM transmitter test.
CH : 39ch
Packet length : 251 bytes
payload : Repeated '11110000' sequence
phy : Coded PHY(S=8)
tx_power : Middle
option : modulation packet transmission
num_of_packet : 1

vs test rx 39 2
Start DTM receiver test.
CH : 39ch
phy : 2M PHY

vs test end
Terminate DTM test.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Example :</td></tr>
</table>

(4) BD Address command

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">addr command</th></tr>
<tr><td>Format :</td><td colspan="2">vs addr [operation] [area] {params...}</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Set/Get the address of the local device.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Parameters :</td><td>[operation]</td><td>Address operation. Select one of the followings.
set : Set an address to the local device.
Set address type and address to {params...} .
If [area] is "df", the address is enabled after reset.
get : Get the address of the local device.
Set the address type to {params...}.</td></tr>
<tr><td>[area]</td><td>The area where the address is stored.
curr : The temporary area storing the address.
df : The area storing the address in the Data Flash.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">{params...}</td><td>[operation] : set
Parameter1 : Address type
pub : Public Address
rnd : Random Address
Parameter2 : Address</td></tr>
<tr><td>[operation] : get
Parameter1 : Address type
pub : Public Address
rnd : Random Address</td></tr>
<tr><td>Example :</td><td colspan="2">vs addr set df pub 78:90:50:00:95:a8
Set the public address : 78:90:50:00:95:a8 to the Data Flash.
vs addr get curr pub
Get the current public address.</td></tr>
</table>

(5) Random Number generation command

rand command		
Format :	vs rand [rand_size]	
	Generate a random number.	
Parameters :	[rand_size]	Specify the size of the random number to be generated. Range: 4 to 16 [bytes].
Example :	vs rand 16 Generate a 16 bytes random number.	

5.1.1.3 SYS command

(1) MCU Software Standby command

stby command		
Format :	sys stby [operation]	
	Control the software standby mode.	
Parameters :	[operation]	Software standby operation. Select one of the followings. on : Enter the software standby mode. off : Come back from the software standby mode. get : Get the current software standby status.
Example :	sys stby on Enter the software standby mode.	

5.1.1.4 BLE command

(1) BLE protocol stack Reset command

stby command	
Format :	ble reset
	Reset the BLE protocol stack.
Parameters :	None
Example :	ble reset

(2) BLE protocol stack Close command

stby command	
Format :	ble close
	Terminate the BLE protocol stack. To restart the BLE protocol stack, execute “ble reset” command.
Parameters :	None
Example :	ble close

5.1.2 Command creation procedure

In the command line interface feature, you can create your own commands by defining commands in the st_ble_cli_cmd_t type variable.

This section describes an example of creating a new command to operate the custom profile LED Switch service Client (hereafter “lsc”) provided in the demo project.

(1) Command definition

Defines command name, subcommand group, number of subcommands, and the message string output by “help” command. For “lsc” command, define a command structure variables as shown in Figure 5.1.

```
/* command definition */
const st_ble_cli_cmd_t g_lsc_cmd =
{
    .p_name       = "lsc",                                  /* command name */
    .p_cmds       = lsc_sub_cmds,                           /* subcommand group */
    .num_of_cmds = ARRAY_SIZE(lsc_sub_cmds),     /* number of subcommands */
    .p_help       = "Sub Command: set_switch_state_ntf, write_led_blink_rate\n"
                    "Try 'lsc sub-cmd help' for more information",    /* help message */
};
```

Figure 5.1. Command definition example

(2) Subcommand definition

Defines subcommand. For “lsc” command, define a subcommand structure variables as shown in Figure 5.2.

If you want to create a command such as the "Connection command” or "Scan command” that manually abort the process, you need to set a abort handler.

During execution of a command for which the abort handler is set, no other command input will be accepted until the command execution is aborted by pressing Ctrl+C key.

```
/* subcommand1 definition */
static const st_ble_cli_cmd_t lsc_set_switch_state_ntf_cmd =
{
    .p_name = "set_switch_state_ntf",                          /* subcommand1 name */
    .exec = cmd_lsc_set_switch_state_ntf,                      /* subcommand1 function */
    .p_help = "Usage: lsc set_switch_state_ntf conn_hdl value",  /* help message */
};

...

/* subcommand2 definition */
static const st_ble_cli_cmd_t lsc_write_led_blink_rate_cmd =
{
    .p_name = "write_led_blink_rate",                          /* subcommand2 name*/
    .exec = cmd_lsc_write_led_blink_rate,                      /* subcommand2 function */
    .p_help = "Usage: lsc write_led_blink_rate conn_hdl blink_rate", /* help message*/
};

...

/* subcommand group definition */
static const st_ble_cli_cmd_t * const lsc_sub_cmds[] =
{
    &lsc_set_switch_state_ntf_cmd,    /* subcommand1 */
    &lsc_write_led_blink_rate_cmd,    /* subcommand2 */
};
```

Figure 5.2. Subcommand definition example

(3) Subcommand function definition

Define the function to be processed when the subcommand is executed.

For “lsc” command, define a subcommand function as shown in Figure 5.3.

```
/*----------------------------------------------------------------------
lsc set_switch_state_ntf command
----------------------------------------------------------------------*/
static void cmd_lsc_set_switch_state_ntf(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    if (argc != 3)
    {
        pf("lsc %s: unrecognized operands\n", argv[0]);
        return;
    }

    uint16_t conn_hdl;
    conn_hdl = (uint16_t)strtol(argv[1], NULL, 0);

    long value = strtol(argv[2], NULL, 0);
    ble_status_t ret;
    ret = R_BLE_LSC_WriteSwitchStateCliCnfg(conn_hdl, (uint16_t *)&value);

    if (ret != BLE_SUCCESS)
    {
        pf("lsc %s: failed with 0x%04X\n", argv[0], ret);
        return;
    }
}
```

Figure 5.3. Subcommand function example

(4) Registering commands

After defining the command and subcommand, register the command using *R_BLE_CLI_RegisterCmds()* API as shown in Figure 5.4 so that it can be used as an application-specific command.

```
/* command registered */
static const st_ble_cli_cmd_t * const gsp_cmds[] =
{
    &g_abs_cmd,
    &g_vs_cmd,
    &g_lsc_cmd    /* add new command */
};

...

int main(void)
{
    ...

    R_BLE_CLI_Init();                                                    /* Initialized CLI feature */
    R_BLE_CLI_RegisterCmds(gsp_cmds, ARRAY_SIZE(gsp_cmds));    /* Registering commands */

    ...
}
```

Figure 5.4. Command register example

5.2 Logger

The Logger function provides the following log message output functions.

- Three log levels (ERROR, WARNING, DEBUG)
- Log message output is written in the same format as *printf()* function.
- Provision of functions that convert BD addresses and UUID into character strings

Log messages are output on “Renesas Debug Virtual Console” (debug console) feature in e^2 studio.

Therefore, it is possible to display arbitrary character strings even in an application environment that does not use a terminal emulator such as a command line interface feature. However, if there are many outputs to the debug console, the MCU processing may be occupied and BLE communication may not be performed normally. If a phenomenon such as BLE communication disconnection occurs while using the logger function, disable the logger function or reduce the output information..

The log level is set using BLE_CFG_LOG_LEVEL configuration option that specifies the log level for the entire project. Table 5-12 shows the setting values of BLE_CFG_LOG_LEVEL and log output settings.

Table 5-12. Setting BLE_CFG_LOG_LEVEL

BLE_CFG_LOG_LEVEL value	Description
0	No log message output
1	ERROR log message output
2	ERROR and WARNING log message output
3	ERROR and WARNING and DEBUG log message output

The log output uses the macro for log output shown in Table 5.12, which is defined in r_ble_logger.h.

Table 5-13. Setting BLE_CFG_LOG_LEVEL

Macro Name	LOG_LABEL	Description
BLE_LOG_ERR	ERR	For ERROR log message output
BLE_LOG_WRN	WRN	For WARNING log message output
BLE_LOG_DBG	DBG	For DEBUG log message output

Use the log message output macro to set the log in the same format as *printf()* as follows.

```
BLE_LOG_DBG("BLE_GAP_EVENT_STACK_ON \n");
```

Log messages are output in the following format.

```
module_tag: [LOG_LABEL] (function:line) log_body \n
```

“module_tag” can specify the tag to be added to the log for each module by “BLE_LOG_TAG” macro. Define “BLE_LOG_TAG” macro before including r_lib_logger.h.

```
#define BLE_LOG_TAG “app_main”
#include “logger/r_lib_logger.h”
```

In the previous example, the log is output as follows: “module_tag” is set to “app_main”.

```
app_main: [DBG] (ble_app_gapcb:238) BLE_GAP_EVENT_STACK_ON
```

In addition, *BLE_BD_ADDR_STR()* and *BLE_UUID_STR()* functions are provided for output of BD address and 16-bit/128-bit UUID log messages. *BLE_BD_ADDR_STR()* function returns string in BD address format when BD address byte array and address type are specified as parameters. *BLE_UUID_STR()* function returns a UUID format string when UUID byte array and UUID type are specified as parameters. Refer to “R_BLE API document (r_ble_api_spec.chm)” for details.

BLE_ADDR_STR() and BLE_UUID_STR() functions are used as follows:

```
BLE_LOG_DBG(“Connected to %s\n”, BLE_ADDR_STR(addr, addr_type));
BLE_LOG_DBG(“UUID: %s\n”, BLE_UUID_STR(uuid, uuid_type));
```

5.3 Software Timer

Software timers with the following features can be used from BLE applications and profiles.

- Use the Compare Match Timer (CMT) FIT module (r_cmt_rx). The CMT channel to use is dynamically determined by r_cmt_rx.
- When the software timer is started and the timeout period expires, the callback function registered at startup is called.
- The maximum number of software timers is defined by BLE_TIMER_NUM_OF_SLOT (default 10).
- CMT does not support wake-up from MCU software standby.

Figure 5.5 shows the state transitions by software timer API and events.

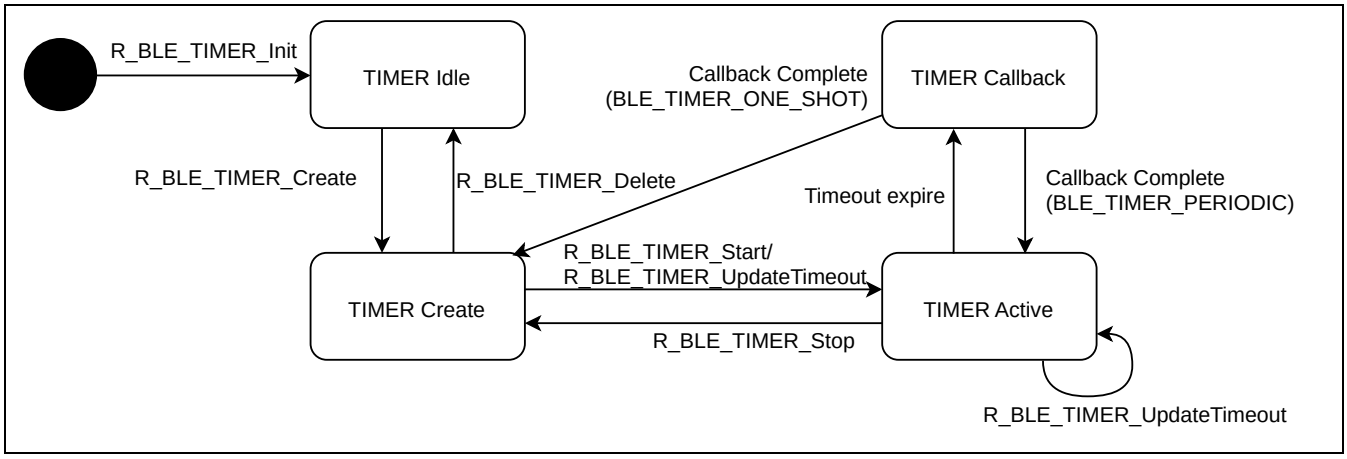


Figure 5.5. Software timer state diagram

The following shows how to use the software timer.

- The software timer is initialized by *R_BLE_TIMER_Init()* when the application starts.
- Specify the following with *R_BLE_TIMER_Create()* to create a software timer.
  - Timeout (msec)
  - Callback function to call on timeout
  - Select whether to start periodically timer (BLE_TIMER_PERIODIC) or one shot timer (BLE_TIMER_ONE_SHOT)
- Software timer is started by *R_BLE_TIMER_Start()*.
- After the software timer starts, the timeout can be updated by *R_BLE_TIMER_UpdateTimeout()*. The software timer is stopped by *R_BLE_TIMER_Stop()*.
- After the timeout expires, the registered callback function is called. After the callback is completed, the state transition of the specified operation mode is performed.
  - When BLE_TIMER_ONE_SHOT is specified, it returns to the TIMER Crate state.
  - When BLE_TIMER_PERIODIC is selected, the timer is restarted and the callback function is processed at the specified timeout period.
- Delete the created software timer by *R_BLE_TIMER_Delete()*.

Refer to the “R_BLE API document (r_ble_api_spec.chm)” for detailed specifications of Software Timer API.

5.4 Security Data Management

The security data management function manages the following data in the E2 DataFlash(hereafter data flash) area.

- Local device key to distribute during pairing
- Key and information obtained from the remote device during pairing

The local device key and remote device key stored in the data flash can be reconfigured in the BLE Protocol Stack using the security data management API.

The Abstraction API uses the security data management API to manage security data for local and remote devices.

The security data management function is set using the configuration options shown in Table 5-14.

Table 5-14. Security data management configuration options

Configuration Options	Description
BLE_CFG_EN_SEC_DATA Default : "1"	Enable or disable the security data management. The bonding information is stored in the Data Flash block specified by "BLE_CFG_SECD_DATA_DF_BLOCK" by this option. 0: Disable 1: Enable If this option is enabled, add the Data Flash FIT module.
BLE_CFG_SECD_DATA_DF_BLOCK Default : "0"	The Data Flash block for the security data management to store the bonding information. Range : 0 to 7 Specify a block number different from the block number specified by BLE_CFG_DEV_DATA_DF_BLOCK.
BLE_CFG_NUM_BOND Default : "7"	Maximum number of the bonding information stored in the Data Flash. Range : 1 to 7

The security data management function manages security data management information, local device security data, and remote device security data. The memory map in the data flash is as shown in Figure 5.6.

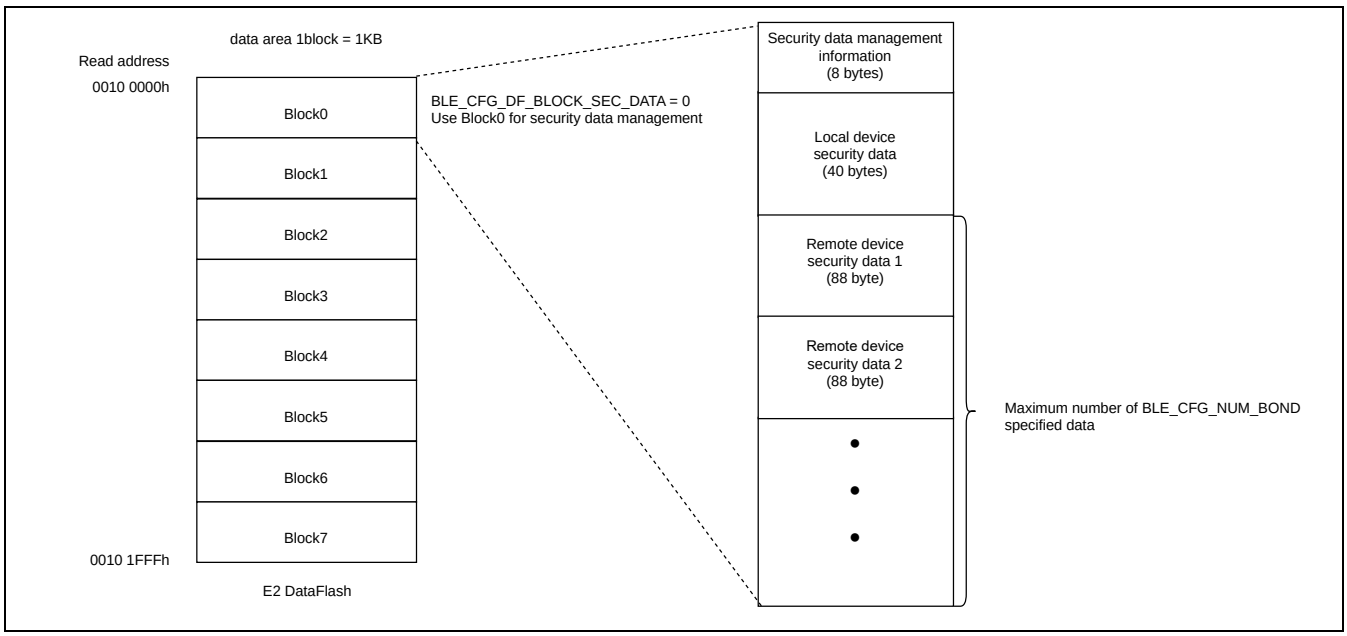


Figure 5.6. Memory map of security data in data flash

Each data information is described below.

5.4.1 Security data management information

This area stores information related to security data. The structure and structure elements of security data management information are shown in Figure 5.7 and Table 5-15. This data is handled internally by the security data management function and does not need to be updated by the user application.

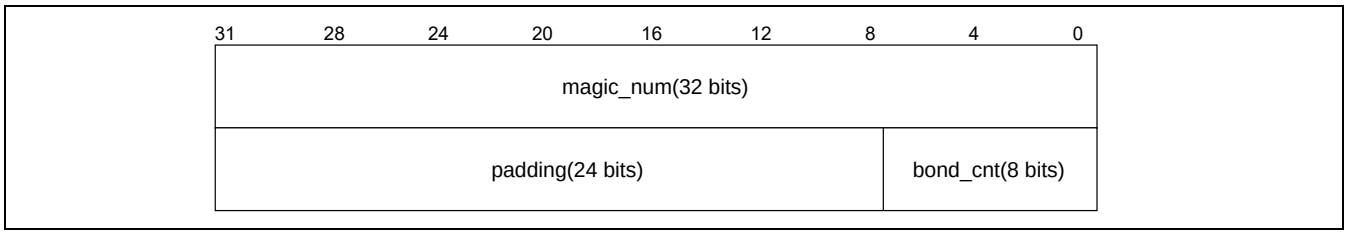


Figure 5.7. Security data management information structure

Table 5-15. Security management information structure elements

Type	Element Name	size [bytes]	Description
uint32_t	magic_num	4	Magic number of security data. Check whether security data is written. Fixed to 0x12345678. 0xFFFFFFFF when not written.
uint8_t	bond_cnd	1	Number of bonding information stored.
uint8_t	padding[3]	3	Padding

5.4.2 Local device security data

The security data structure and structure elements of the local device are shown in Figure 5.8 and Table 5-16.

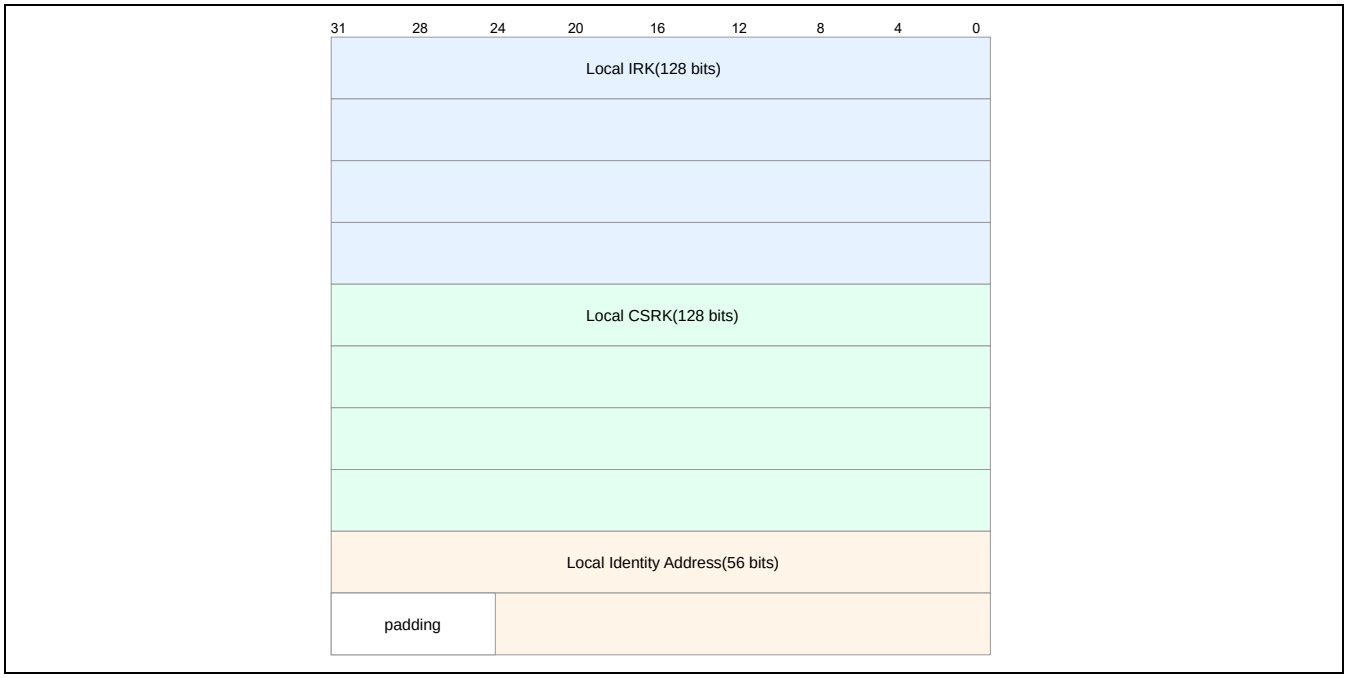


Figure 5.8. Local device security data structure

Table 5-16. Local device security data structure elements

Element Name	size [bytes]	Description
Local Identity Resolving Key (IRK)	16	IRK distributed to remote devices during pairing. Resolvable Private Address (RPA) is used when generating by Privacy feature.
Local Connection Signature Resolving Key (CSRK)	16	CSRK distributed to remote devices during pairing. Used when sending with signed data.
Local Identity Address	7	The local device that informs the remote device during pairing Identity Address.
Padding	1	Padding

The following describes security data settings for local devices.

- IRK and CSRK generate and set a 16-byte random number.
- To set BLE Protocol Stack, use *R_BLE_GAP_SetLocInfo()* (IRK, Identity Address) and *R_BLE_GAP_SetLocCsrk()* (CSRK).
- Write to the data flash using *R_BLE_SECD_WriteLocInfo()*.
- Read from the data flash using *R_BLE_SECD_ReadLocInfo()*.
- Delete from the data flash using *R_BLE_SECD_DelLocInfo()*.

By using API of security data management function, the generated security data can be written to data flash. It is possible to reconfigure to BLE Protocol Stack after reboot device. Figure 5.9 shows an example of local device security data setting processing that is performed when the BLE Protocol Stack is started.

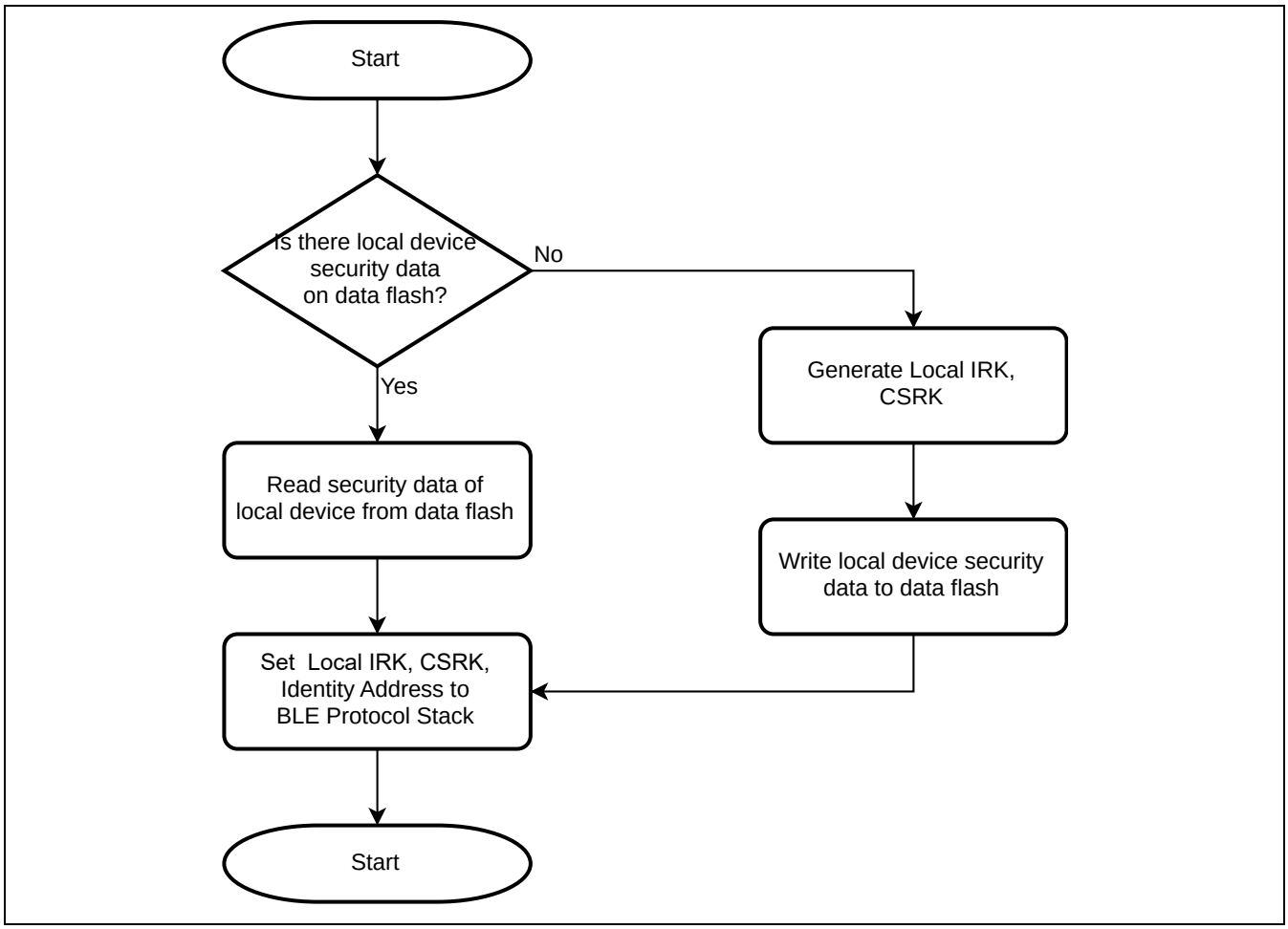


Figure 5.9. Example of setting local device security data

5.4.3 Remote device security data

The structure and structural elements of the remote device security data are shown in Figure 5.10 and Table 5-17.

Figure 5.10. Remote device security data structure

Table 5-17. Remote device security data structure elements

Element Name	size [bytes]	Description
Remote Address	7	BD address used by remote device during pairing.
security	1	Security level of the pairing performed. 0x01: Perform pairing with Unauthenticated pairing. 0x02: Perform pairing with Authenticated pairing
pair_mode	1	Type of pairing performed. 0x01: Perform pairing with Legacy Pairing. 0x02: Perform pairing with Secure Connections.
bonding	1	Bonding policy of remote device. 0x00: Indicates that remote device does not bonding performed. 0x00: Indicates that remote device is bonding performed.
ekey_size	1	Size of LTK.
remote key address	4	Start address of the data flash to store the remote device key (Remote LTK to Remote CSRK).
keys	1	Type of key distributed by remote device.
Remote LTK	16	LTK distributed by remote device. Used for connection encryption.
Remote EDIV and Rand	10	EDIV and Random number distributed by the remote device. Used for connection encryption.
Remote IRK	16	IRK distributed by remote device. Used for address resolution when the remote device uses the privacy feature.
Remote Identity Address	7	Identity address of remote device. Used for address resolution when remote device uses the privacy feature.
Remote CSRK	16	CSRK distributed by remote device. Used when receiving signed data.

The following describes security data settings for remote devices.

- The remote device security data is received during pairing.
- security, pair_mode, bonding, and ekey_size in Table 5-17 are written to data flash by *R_BLE_SECD_WriteRemKeys()* at the BLE_GAP_EVENT_PAIRING_COMP event. Other data is written to the data flash with *R_BLE_SECD_WriteRemKeys()* at the BLE_GAP_EVENT_PEER_KEY_INFO event.
- *R_BLE_SECD_Init()* reads the remote device security data from data flash and calls *R_BLE_GAP_SetBondInfo()* to set remote device security data in the BLE Protocol Stack.
- Delete from the data flash using *R_BLE_SECD_DelRemKeys()*.
- If number of data written to data flash exceeds number specified by BLE_CFG_NUM_BOND macro, oldest security data entry is overwritten.

By using API of security data management function, the received remote device security data can be written to data flash. It is possible to reconfigure to BLE Protocol Stack after reboot device.

5.5 RF communication timing notification

The RF communication timing notification function notifies the user application layer of the timing before and after BLE RF communication is performed with a callback. Callback notification before and after transition to RF sleep mode can also be performed.

For the RF communication timing notification feature, you can select the BLE RF event type to be executed and whether to enable or disable the timing notification at before and after BLE RF event.

Note: This function performs a callback within the BLE Protocol Stack software task processing. Therefore, callback notification is delayed from the actual RF communication timing. In addition, the delay time may not be constant depending on the operating frequency of the MCU, the interrupts of other peripheral functions, and the processing contents of the user application.

Table 5.17 shows the event types that can be notified.

Table 5-18. RF communication timing notification event type

Event Types	Description
Connection event start / event close	Callback notification at start or close of the Connection event. <Configuration options> • BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_CONN_START • BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_CONN_CLOSE
Advertising event start / event close	Callback notification at start or close of the Advertising event. <Configuration options> • BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_ADV_START • BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_ADV_CLOSE
Scan event start / event close	Callback notification at start or close of the Scan event. If Scan Interval is the same value as Scan Window, callback notification is not performed. <Configuration options> • BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_SCAN_START • BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_SCAN_CLOSE
Initiator event start / event close	Callback notification at start or close of the Initiator event. If Scan Interval is the same value as Scan Window, callback notification is not performed. <Configuration options> • BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_INIT_START • BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_INIT_CLOSE
RF sleep mode start / wakeup	Callback notification at start or wakeup of the RF sleep mode. <Configuration options> • BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_DS_START • BLE_CFG_EVENT_NOTIFY_DS_WAKEUP

5.5.1 Connection event notification timing

The Connection event notification is callback at the RF communication timing for each Connection Interval.

Figure 5.11 shows the connection event notification timing.

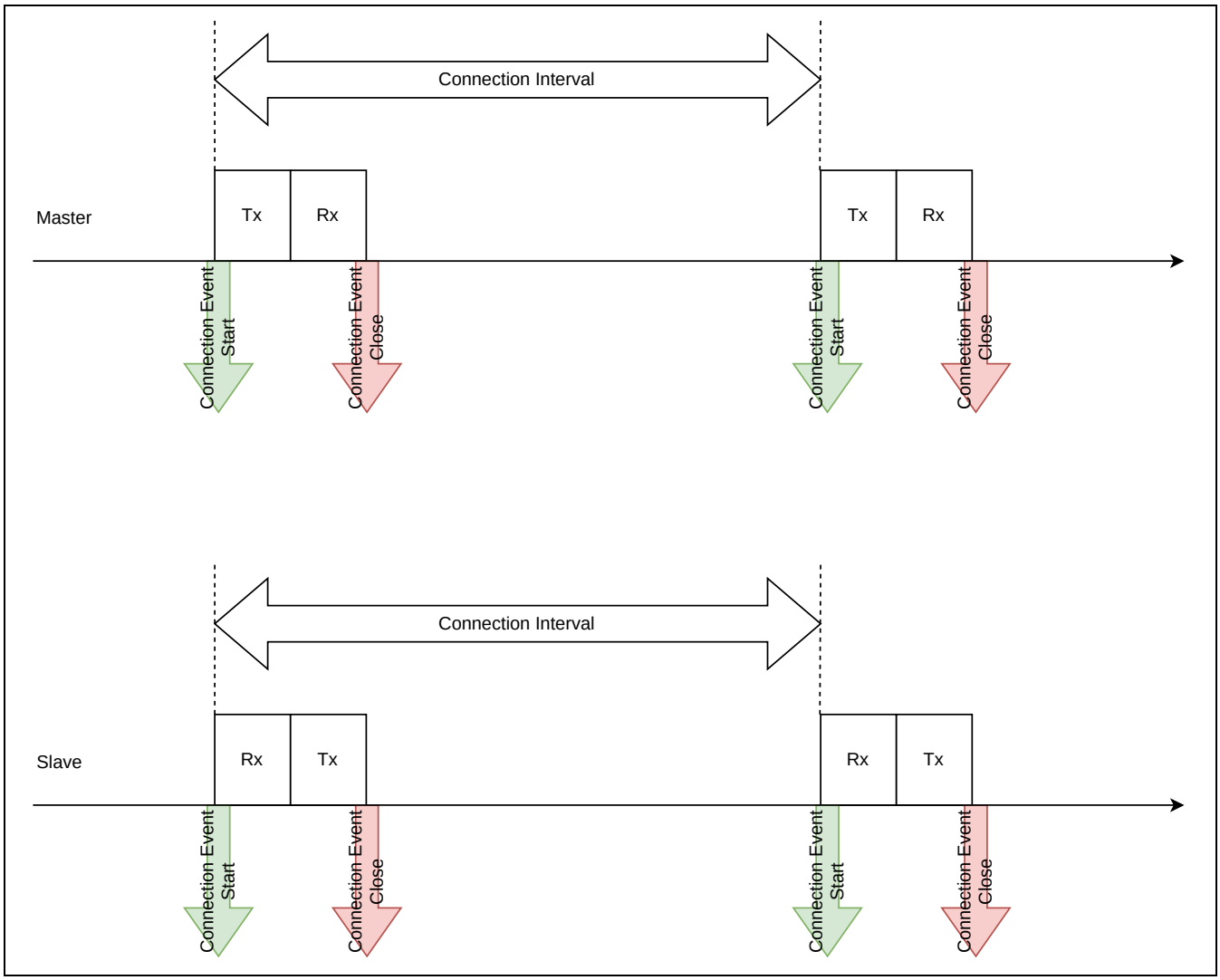


Figure 5.11. Connection event notification timing

5.5.2 Advertising event notification timing

The Advertising event notification is callback at the RF communication timing for each Advertising Interval.

Figure 5.12 shows the advertising event notification timing.

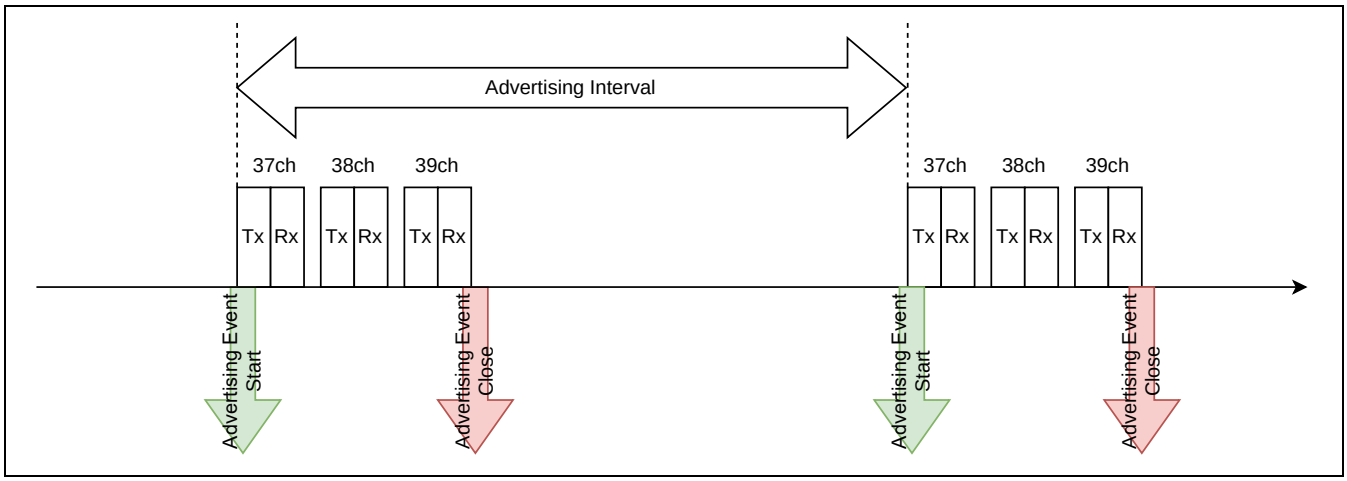


Figure 5.12. Advertising event notification timing

5.5.3 Scan / Initiator event notification timing

The Scan / Initiator event notification is callback at the RF communication timing for each Scan Interval.

Figure 5.13 shows the Scan / Initiator event notification timing.

Note: If Scan Interval is the same value as Scan Window, callback notification is not performed.

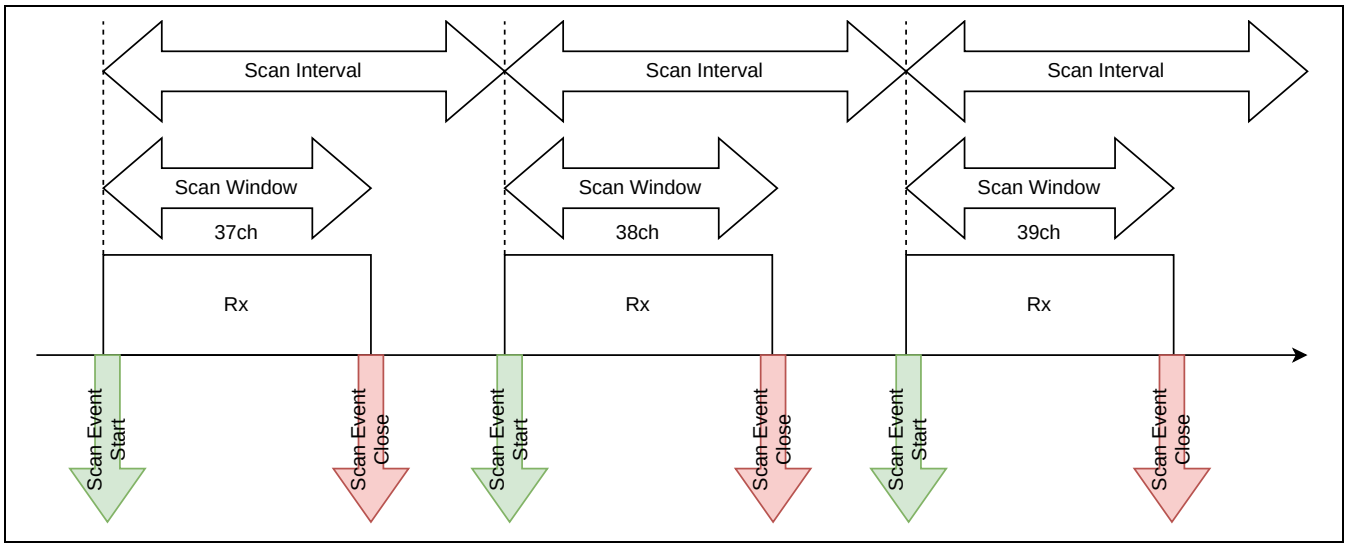


Figure 5.13. Scan / Initiator event notification timing

5.5.4 RF sleep mode event notification timing

When BLE_CFG_RF_DEEP_SLEEP_EN macro is set to 1 (Enable) and the time until the next RF event is longer than a certain time, the RF sleep mode transition is performed in the scheduler of the BLE Protocol Stack.

The RF sleep mode event notification is callback when there is an RF sleep mode state transition between each RF events.

Figure 5.14 shows the RF sleep mode event notification timing during Advertising execution.

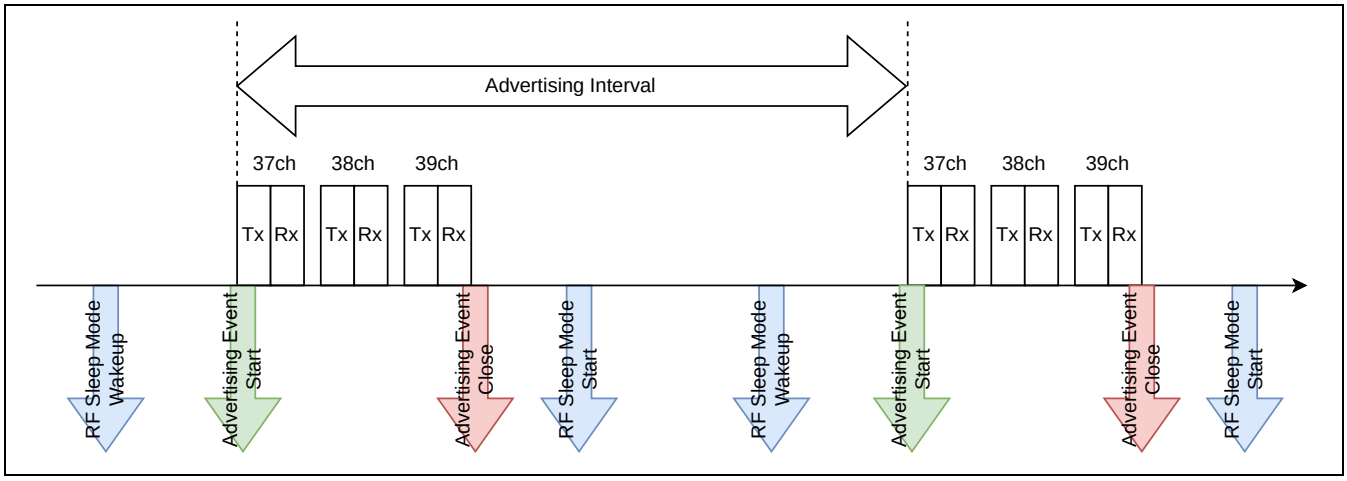


Figure 5.14. RF sleep mode event notification timing during Advertising

5.5.5 RF communication timing notification specifications

RF communication timing notification is enable/disable using the configuration options shown in Table 5-18. For an overview of each option, see “4.1 Configuration options”.

The timing notification callback function is registered in r_ble_pf_functions.c. Add processing within each callback function as necessary.

Note: When processing with a large cycle is added, the throughput performance may be affected.

Table 5-19 outlines the RF communication timing notification callback function.

Table 5-19. RF communication timing notification callback functions

Callback functions	Description
void r_ble_rf_notify_event_start(uint32_t param)	Notification callback function for each RF event start.
	Parameter: uint32_t param [31:16] Event type (see Table 5-20) [15: 0] Event identification code (see Table 5-21)
void r_ble_rf_notify_event_close(uint32_t param)	Notification callback function for each RF event close.
	Parameter: uint32_t param [31:16] Event type (see Table 5-20) [15: 0] Event identification code (see Table 5-21)
void r_ble_rf_notify_deep_sleep(uint32_t param)	Notification callback function for RF sleep mode start/wakeup event.
	Parameter: uint32_t param 0x0: RF sleep mode wakeup (return from RF sleep mode) 0x1: RF sleep mode start (transition to RF sleep mode)

Table 5-20. RF communication event type definition macros

Event Type	Macro Name	Defined Value
Connection event	BLE_EVENT_TYPE_CONN	0x0000
Advertising event	BLE_EVENT_TYPE_ADV	0x0001
Scan event	BLE_EVENT_TYPE_SCAN	0x0002
Initiator event	BLE_EVENT_TYPE_INITIATOR	0x0003

Table 5-21. RF communication event identification code

Event Type	Identification code
Connection event	Set the executed connection handle (conn_hdl).
Advertising event	Set the executed advertising handle (adv_hdl).
Scan event	Set 0x0000
Initiating event	Set 0x0000

5.6 Device-specific Data Management

Bluetooth Device Address (hereinafter referred to as BD address) used by BLE Protocol Stack can be written as device-specific data in the user area (ROM) or data area (E2 DataFlash) of flash memory. This allows user to set different BD address for multiple RX23W devices using the same firmware.

Device-specific data is placed in a different area from the firmware program area. If the device-specific data is not deleted when rewriting the firmware, the same BD address can be used continuously. If the device-specific data is deleted, determine the BD address according to “5.6.6 BD address adoption flow”.

5.6.1 Specifying Device-specific data location block

The block number of the user area (ROM) and data area (E2 data flash) where device-specific data is located can be specified with the BLE_CFG_DEV_DATA_CF_BLOCK and BLE_CFG_DEV_DATA_DF_BLOCK configuration options in r_ble_rx23w_config.h.

The block number of user area is block 0 at end of address (0xFFFFF800) and block 255 at beginning of address (0xFFF80000). The block number of data area is block 0 at beginning of address (0x00100000) and block 7 at end of address (0x00101C00).

Figure 5.15 shows the block configuration of RX23W.

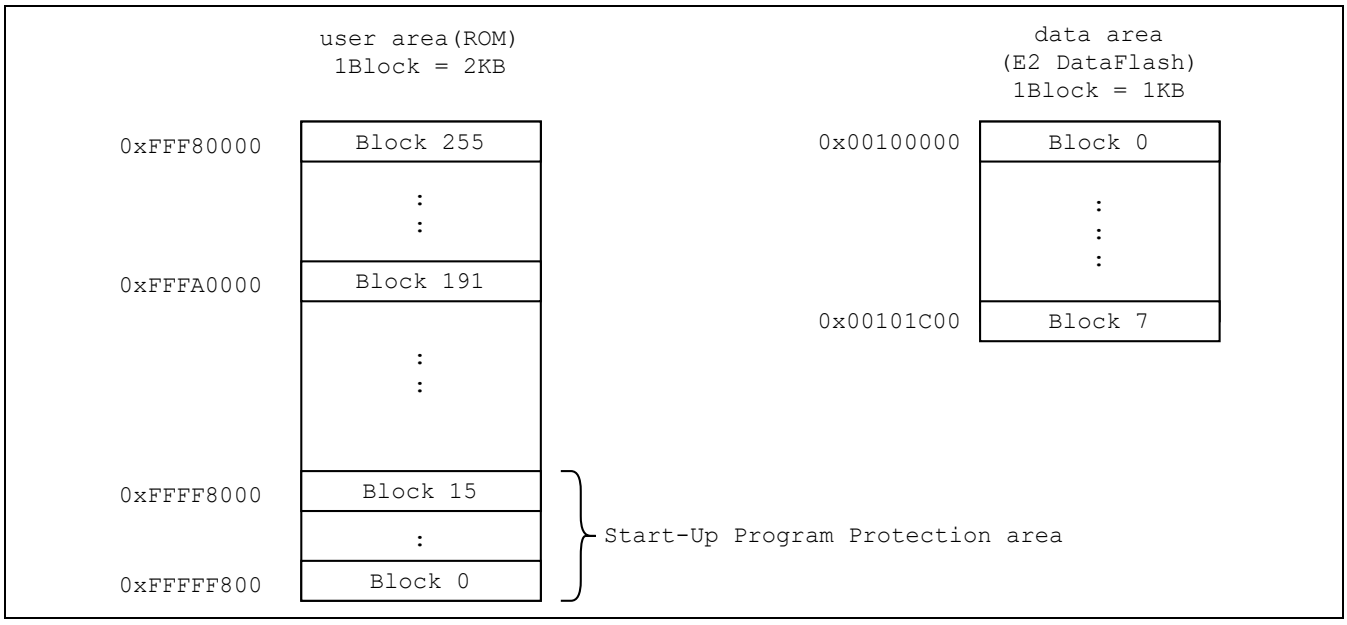


Figure 5.15. RX23W flash memory block configuration

When placing device-specific data in user area, it is necessary to specify blocks that are not used in program code. In addition, it is necessary to write device-specific data to the top address in specified user area block.

When using RX23W Start-Up Program Protection function, do not place device-specific data in blocks 0 to 15 of user area.

When placing device-specific data in data area, device-specific data is written to top address in specified data area block. Do not write other data to the block where device-specific data is placed.

5.6.2 Device-specific data format

Table 5.21 shows the device-specific data format.

Table 5-22. device-specific data format

Offset	Size[bytes]	Type	Description
0	4	uint32_t	Data length after magic number (fixed to 0x00000010)
4	4	uint32_t	Magic number (fixed 0x12345678)
8	6	uint8_t [6]	Public BD address
14	6	uint8_t [6]	Random BD address

Each data must be written in little endian. For example, if BD address is “01:02:03:04:05:06”, write to the flash memory in the order of 0x06,0x05,0x04,0x03,0x02,0x01.

Figure 5.16 shows an example of device-specific data flash memory layout.

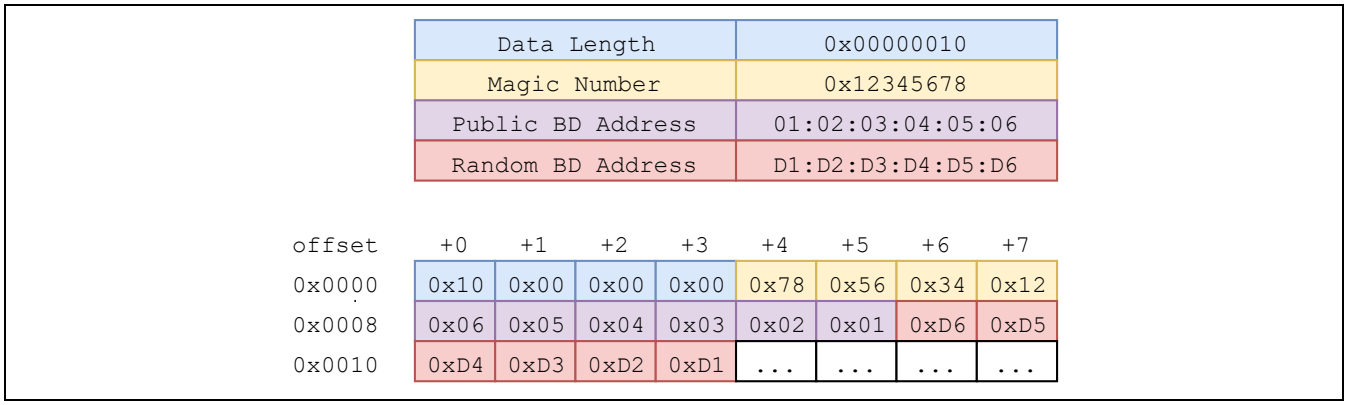


Figure 5.16. Device-specific data flash memory layout

5.6.3 Writing to user area (ROM)

To write device-specific data to user area (ROM), use Renesas Flash Programmer (RFP) unique code function to write to user area at the same time as firmware program data.

Figure 5.17 shows an overview of writing device-specific data using RFP.

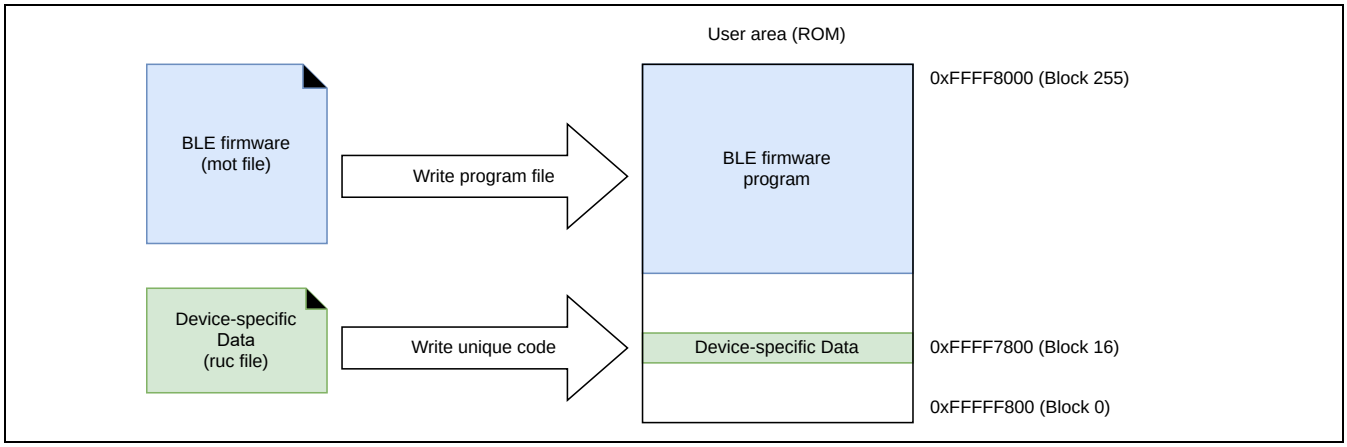


Figure 5.17. Writing device-specific data using RFP

Figure 5.18 shows an example of setting device-specific data for RFP Unique Code (ruc) file.

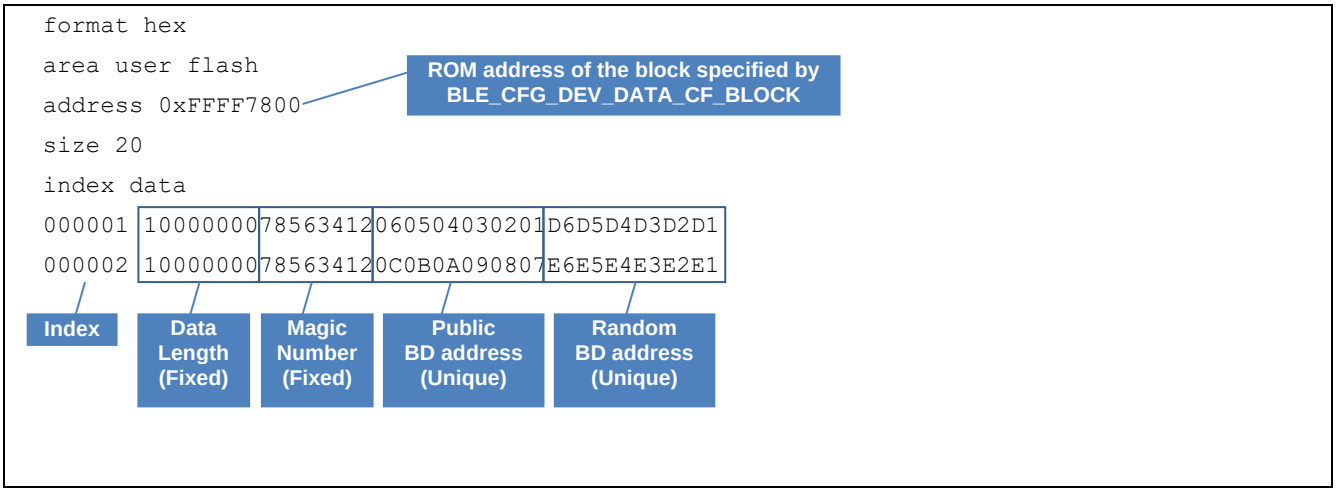


Figure 5.18. Setting device-specific data for RFP Unique Code

5.6.4 Writing to data area (E2 DataFlash)

Use the R_BLE API *R_BLE_VS_SetBdAddr()* to write device-specific data to data area.

For HCI mode firmware, write using the Public BD address writing tool (BDAddrWriter).

When device-specific data is written to the data area, BD address written by reboot once RX23W is adopt.

5.6.4.1 Write to data area using R_BLE API

Write to the data area using *R_BLE_VS_SetBdAddr()*.

Refer to “R_BLE API document (r_ble_api_spec.chm)” for details of API.

In the demo project, BD address can be written from the command line using the “BD Address command”.

5.6.4.2 Write to data area using BDAddrWriter tool

User can write Public BD address to data area by using Public BD address writing tool (BDAddrWriter) for the RX23W device with HCI mode firmware.

Note: BDAddrWriter does not support Random BD address writing.

The procedure for writing Public BD address using BDAddrWriter tool is shown below.

1. Select COM port connected to RX23W.
2. Set UART baud rate. If it is not in the list, input value manually.
3. Input Public BD address you want to write in text box. Input 12 digits (6 bytes) of hexadecimal character string (0-9, a-f, A-Z) to need. Discards non-hexadecimal character strings when writing.
4. Click [Write] button.
5. If writing is successful, the message box “Success !!” is displayed. Public BD address written by reboot RX23W device once is adopt.

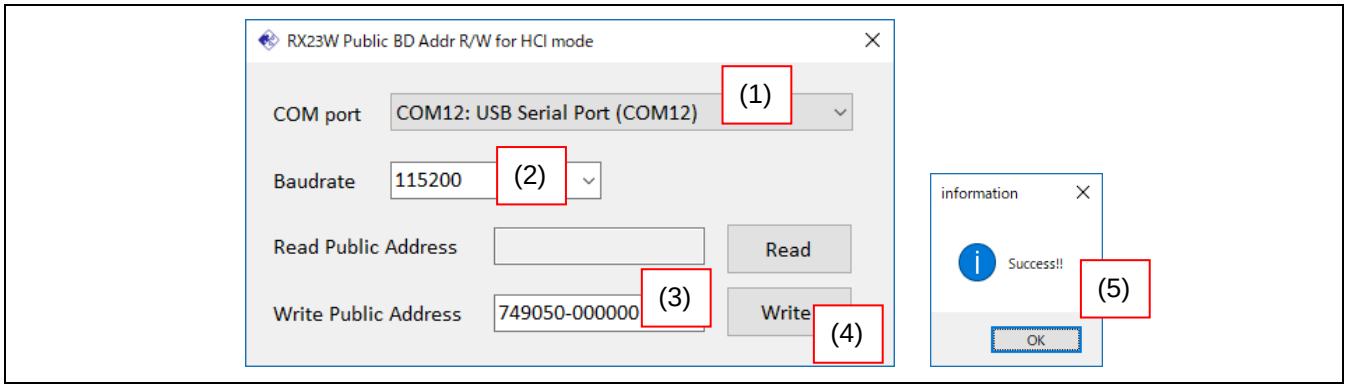


Figure 5.19. BD address writing procedure

5.6.5 RX23W flash memory protection function

RX23W has a flash memory protection function. Flash memory protection prevents the flash memory from being read or rewritten by the third party. For details of flash memory protection function, refer to “RX23W Group User's Manual: Hardware (R01UH0823) 50.9 Flash Memory Protection”.

When using serial programmer such as RFP to write new firmware without erasing device-specific data, it is necessary to enable boot mode ID code protection of RX23W so that block selection for flash memory erasing can be performed.

To enable boot mode ID code protection, set 0x45 or 0x52 to ID code protection control code, and set any ID code 1 to 15.

Note: When setting the control code to 0x52, if the ID codes 1 to 15 are forgotten, the firmware cannot be rewritten by the serial programmer.

The ID code protection control code and ID code settings can be changed from [ID code 1] to [ID code 4] by selecting [r_bsp] from [Components] tab of Smart Configurator.

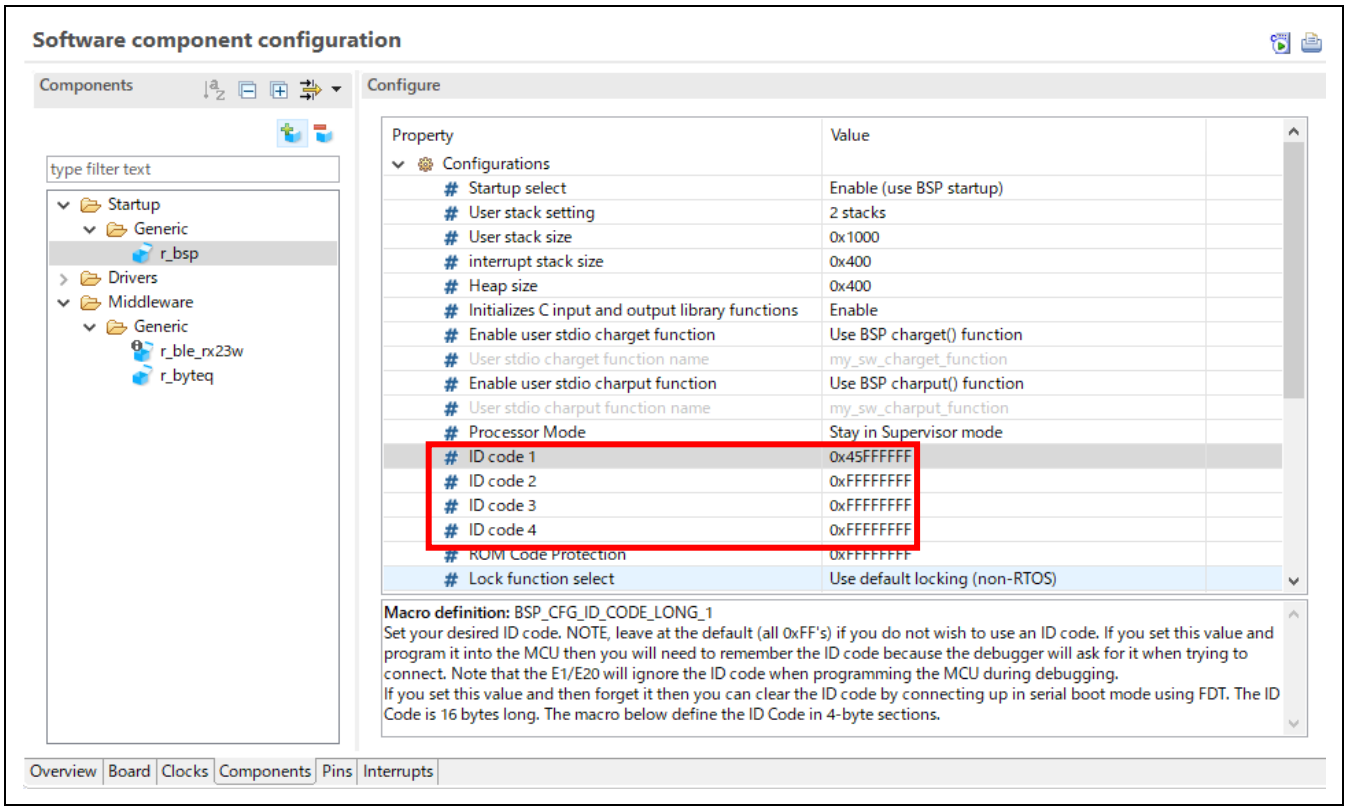


Figure 5.20. BSP configuration option setting screen

ID code protection is written to ID code protection area (address 0xFFFFFFA0) in user area when writing firmware. However, when debug connection from the e^2 studio using E2 or E1 emulator, even if ID code protection is set in firmware, ALL 0xFF is set in the ID code protection area and ID code protection is disabled.

When ID code protection is disabled, all blocks in the user area and data area are erased once when writing firmware with RFP.

Therefore, when performing debug connection in integrated development environment, remember BD address written in the user area or data area, rewrite device-specific data again after flash memory is erased.

5.6.6 BD address adoption flow

BLE Protocol Stack adopts initial value of BD address in following priority order in *R_BLE_Open()* API.

(1) Data area (E2 data flash) specified block
(2) User area (ROM) specified block
(3) Firmware initial value (BLE_CFG_RF_DBG_PUB_ADDR or BLE_CFG_RF_DBG_RAND_ADDR)

For Random BD address, if BD addresses for all areas are not specified, Random BD address is generated from Unique ID of MCU. Generated Random BD address can be get with the *R_BLE_VS_GetBdAddr()* API.

Even after BD address is adopts, the BD address can be changed again with *R_BLE_VS_SetBdAddr()* API.

Figure 5.21 shows BD address adoption flow of BLE Protocol Stack.

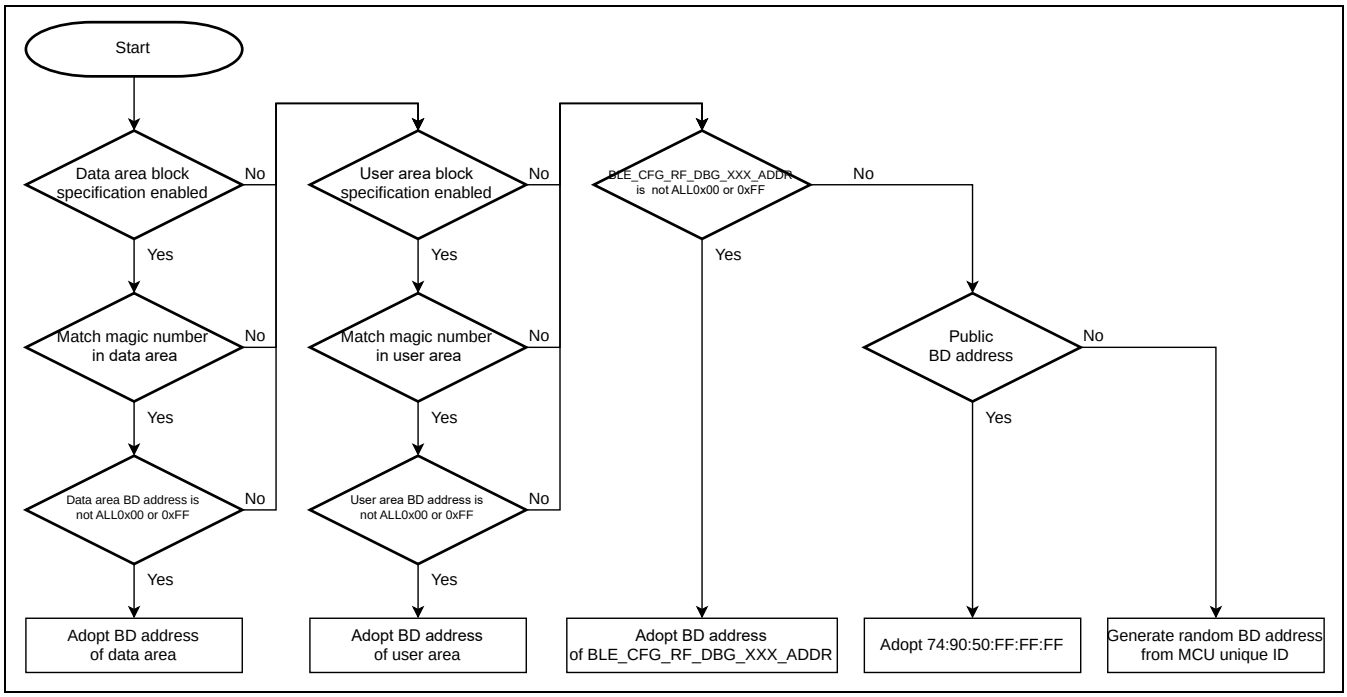


Figure 5.21. BD address adoption flow of BLE Protocol Stack

Since BLE Protocol Stack does not check format of BD address written in each area (1)-(3), when setting static address, set value that matches the format shown in Figure 5.22.

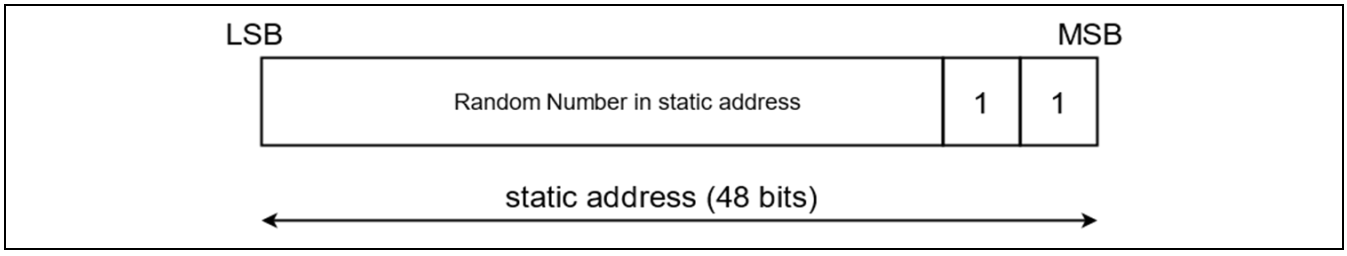


Figure 5.22. Static address format

6. HCI Mode

HCI (Host Controller Interface) mode is firmware for RF characteristics evaluation or BTTS (Bluetooth Trial Tool Suite: R01AN4554). BLE communication can be performed by sending HCI commands from the host device connected to the serial interface such as a PC to the RX23W microcomputer. HCI event corresponding to BLE communication is sent from RX23W to the host device.

HCI mode conforms to Bluetooth Core Spec ver5.0.

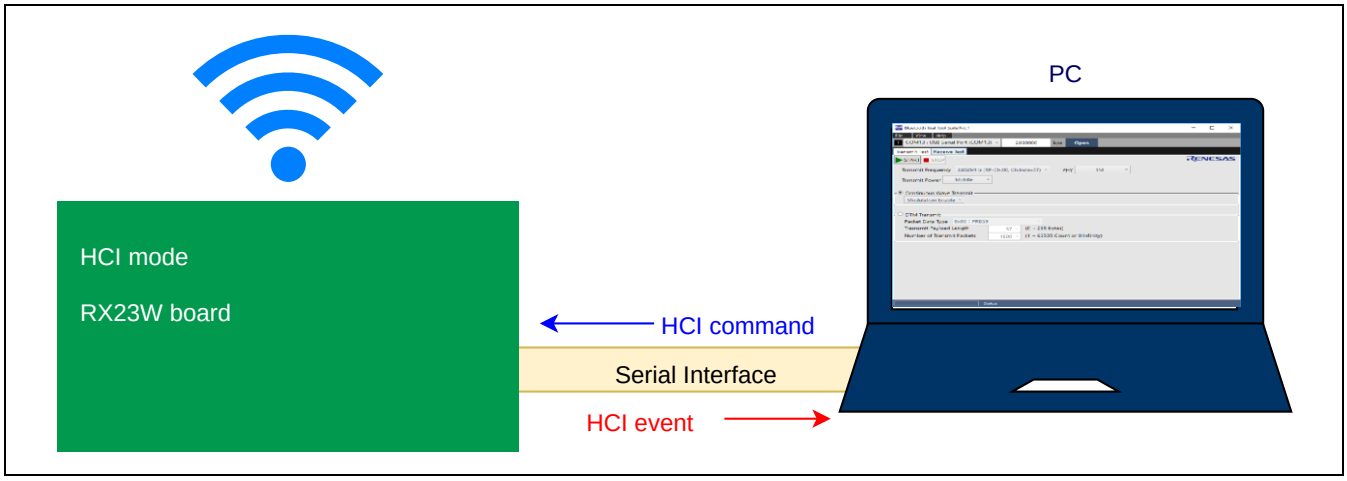


Figure 6.1. HCI mode evaluation board and PC connection

6.1 Software Structure

Figure 6.2 shows the HCI mode software structure.

User applications cannot be implemented in HCI mode.

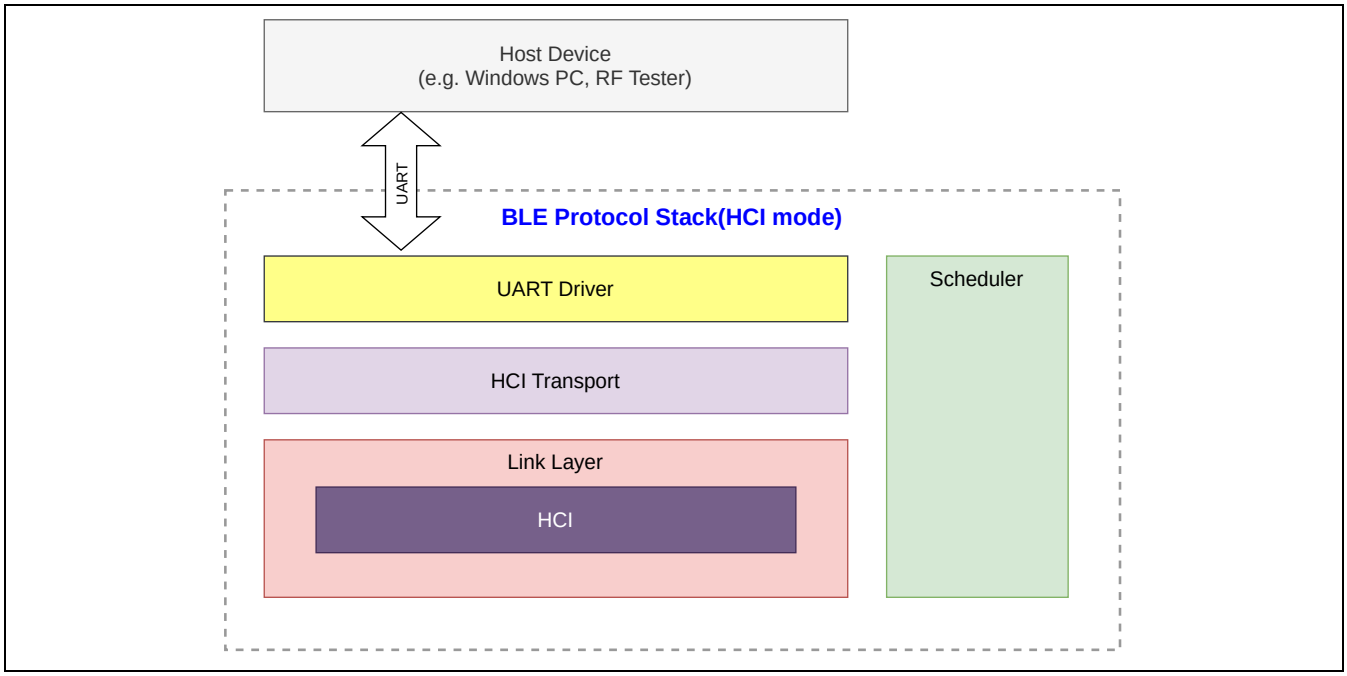


Figure 6.2. HCI mode software structure

6.2 Demo Project

The demo project for HCI mode is included in "FITDemos" folder of Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol Stack Basic Package (R01AN4860). This project can also be used as base project for HCI mode firmware.

Table 6-1 shows sample project in HCI mode.

Table 6-1. Demo project for HCI mode

File Name	Description
ble_demo_rsskrx23w_uart_hci.zip	HCI mode e^2 studio project for RSSK (RX23W 85 pin BGA)
ble_demo_tbrx23w_uart_hci.zip	HCI mode e^2 studio project for Target Board (RX23W 56-pin QFN)

Table 6-2 shows the file contents of demo project for HCI mode.

Table 6-2. Demo project for HCI mode file contents

ble_demo_XXrx23w_uart_hci.zip	XX: rssk or tb
├ .cproject	e^2 studio project file
├ .project	e^2 studio project file
├ ble_demo_section_rom384kb.esi	Section information file for ROM384KB
├ ble_demo_section_rom512kb.esi	Section information file for ROM512KB
├ ble_demo_XXrx23w_uart_hci.launch	Debug information file
├ ble_demo_XXx23w_uart_hci.scfg	Smart configurator setting file
├ ble_demo_rsskrx23w_profile_client.ewd	IAR debugger configuration file
├ ble_demo_rsskrx23w_profile_client.ewp	IAR project file
├ ble_demo_rsskrx23w_profile_client.eww	IAR workspace file
├ lnkr5f523w7.icf	IAR R5F23W7xxxx linker configuration file
├ lnkr5f523w8.icf	IAR R5F23W8xxxx linker configuration file
└ src\	
├ app_main.c	HCI mode main code
├ smc_gen\	Code generation folder (contents omitted)
└ uart_hci\	UART driver folder
├ r_ble_dtc.c	DTC control driver source file
├ r_ble_dtc.h	DTC control driver header file
├ r_ble_uart_hci.c	SCI control driver source file
└ r_ble_uart_hci.h	SCI control driver header file

In HCI mode, following files and folders of BLE FIT module need to be excluded from build targets. When creating HCI mode by new project, set following files and folders to be excluded from build targets.

src\smc_gen\r_ble_rx23w\src\platform\r_ble_pf_lowpower.c
src\smc_gen\r_ble_rx23w\src\app_lib Note: Exclude entire folder from build

- e²studio

As shown in Figure 6.3, right-click relevant file or folder on e² studio, select [Properties], check ON [Exclude resource from build], and click [Apply and Close] button.

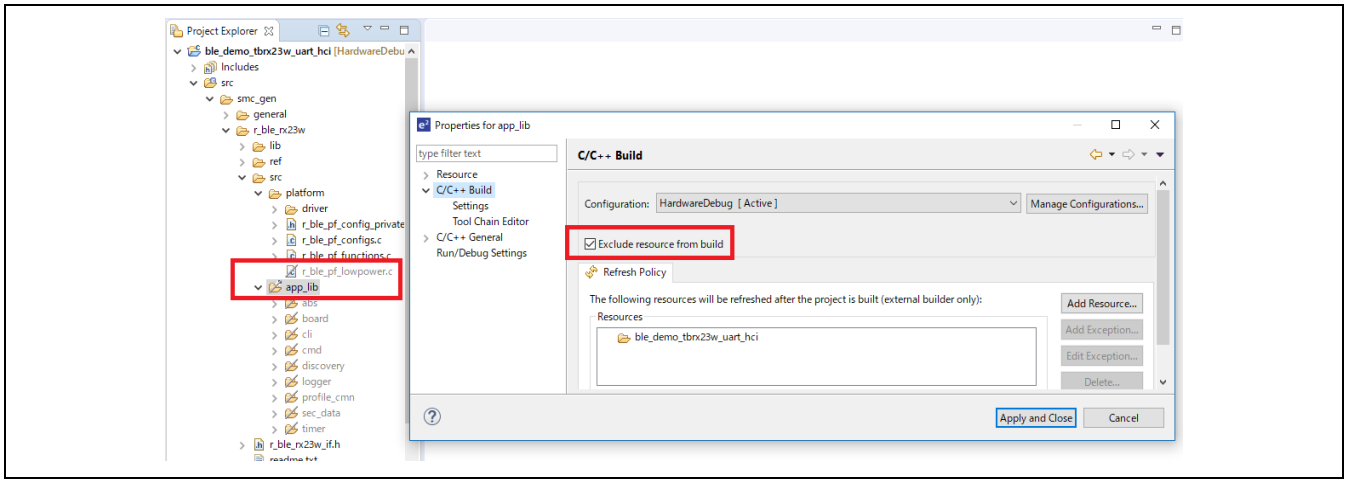


Figure 6.3. excluded from build targets of e² studio

- IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RX

As shown in Figure 6.4, right-click relevant file or folder on IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RX, select [Options], check ON [Exclude from build], and click [OK] button.

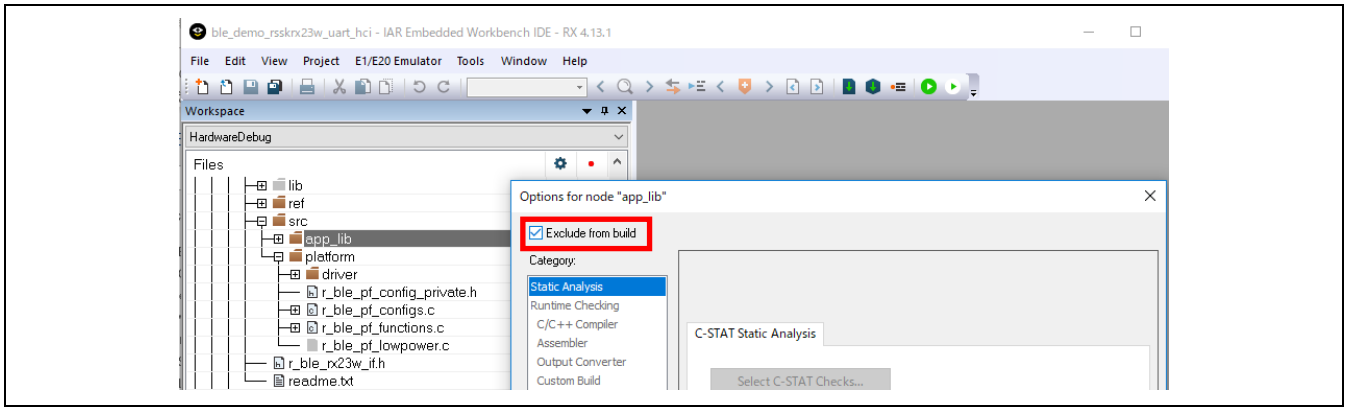


Figure 6.4. excluded from build targets of IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RX

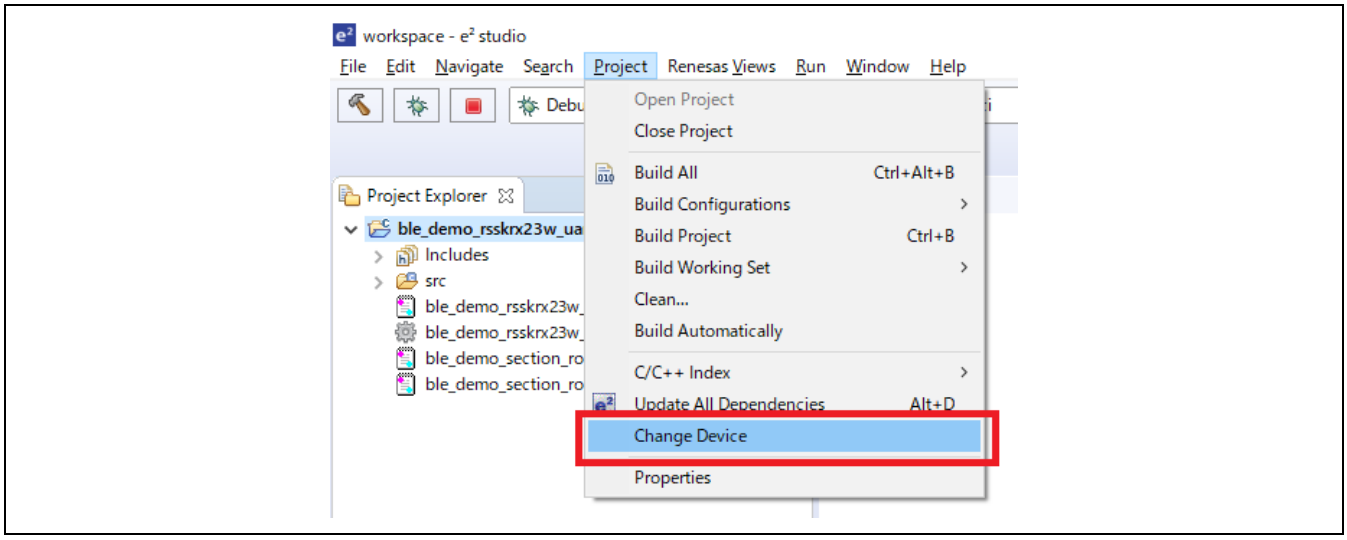
In HCI mode, data flash FIT module (r_flash_rx v4.10 or later) is used as an optional function.

6.2.1 Change device type of project

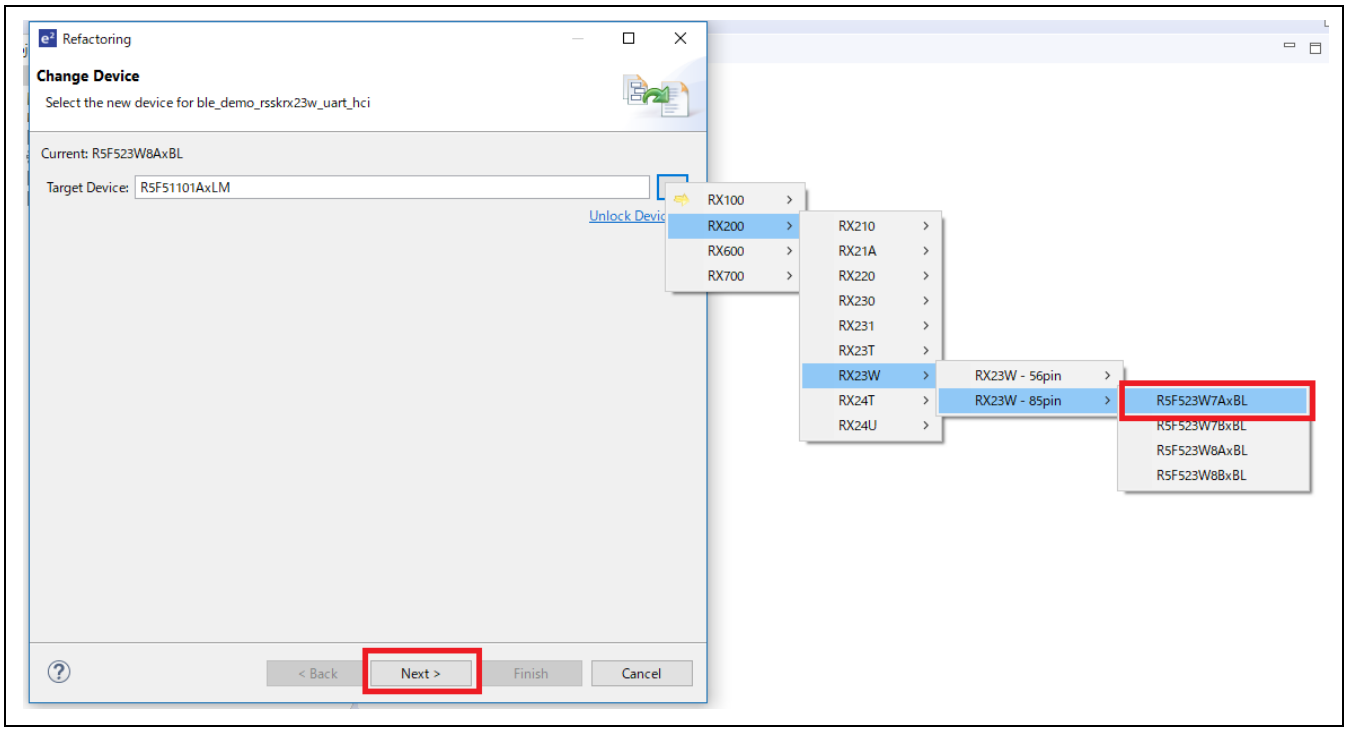
In the demo project, RX23W 512KB device (R5F523W**8**xxxx) is selected.

This section explains how to change ble_demo_rsskrx23w_uart_hci.zip (R5F523W8AxBL) to BGA384KB device (R5F523W7AxBL).

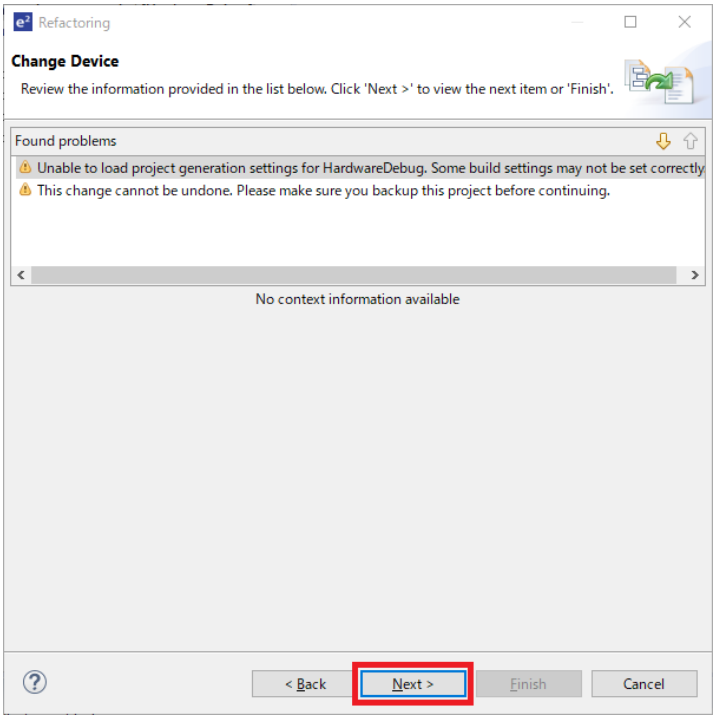
1. Select [Project]→[Change Device] from the menu.



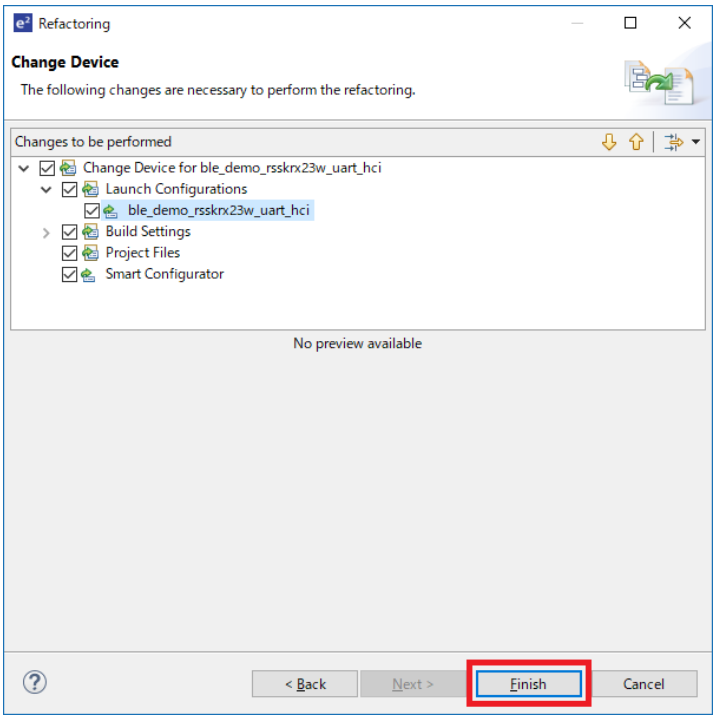
2. Select new RX23W device (85pin R5F523W**7**AxBL in this example) to be changed and click [Next] button.



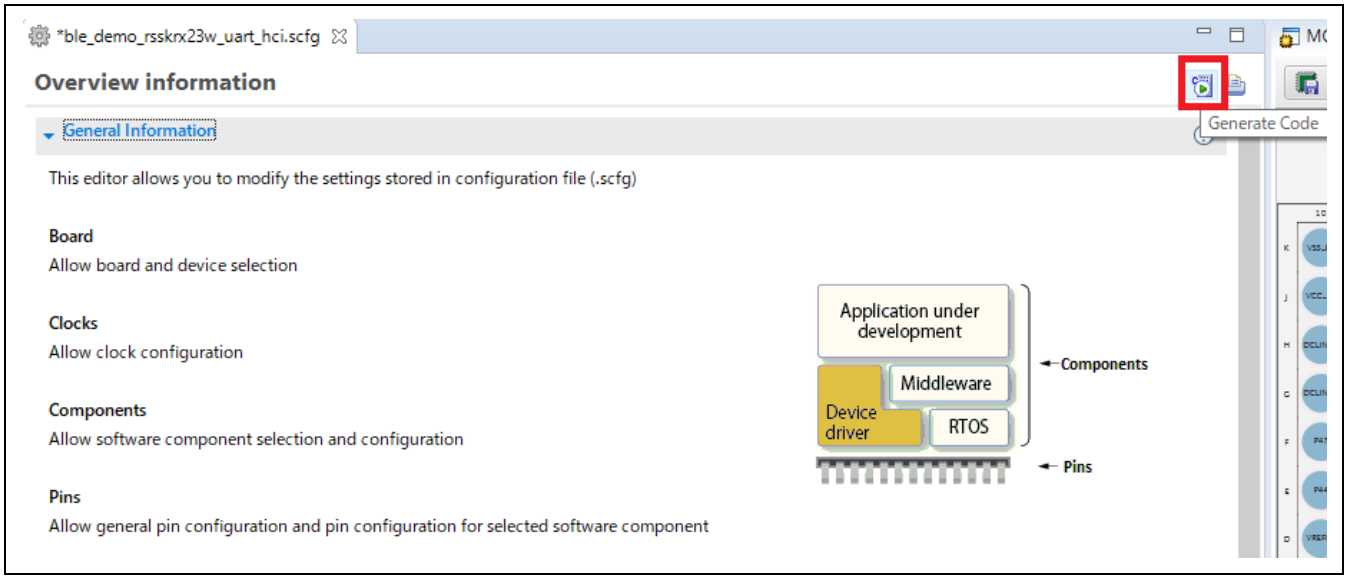
3. Click [Next] button



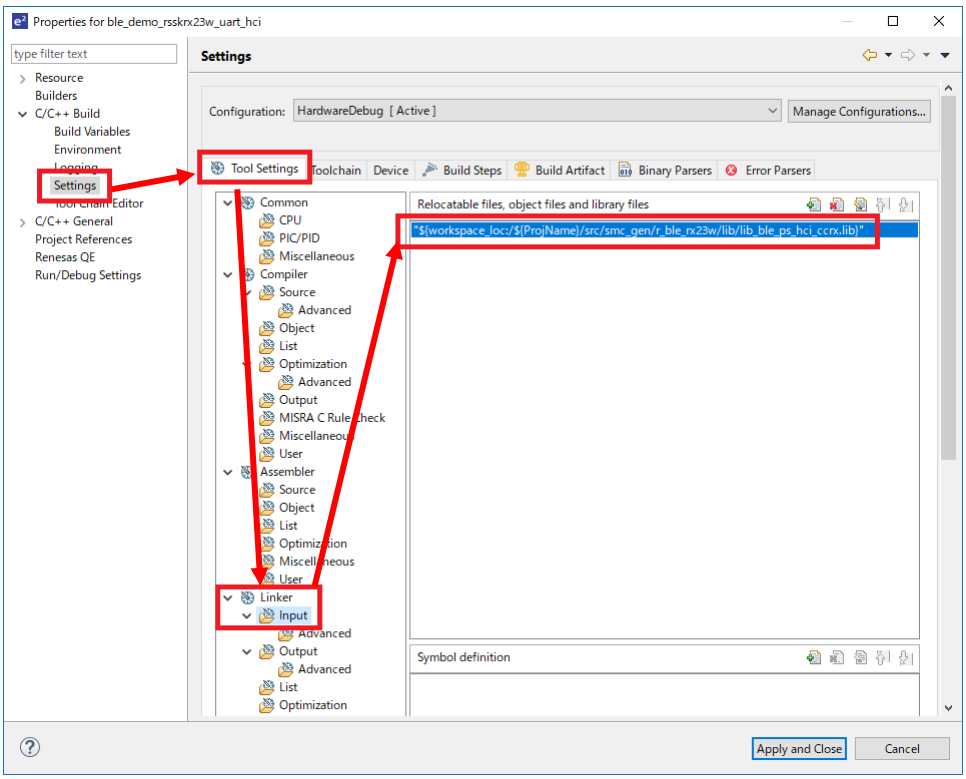
4. Confirm that all items are checked and click [Finish] button.



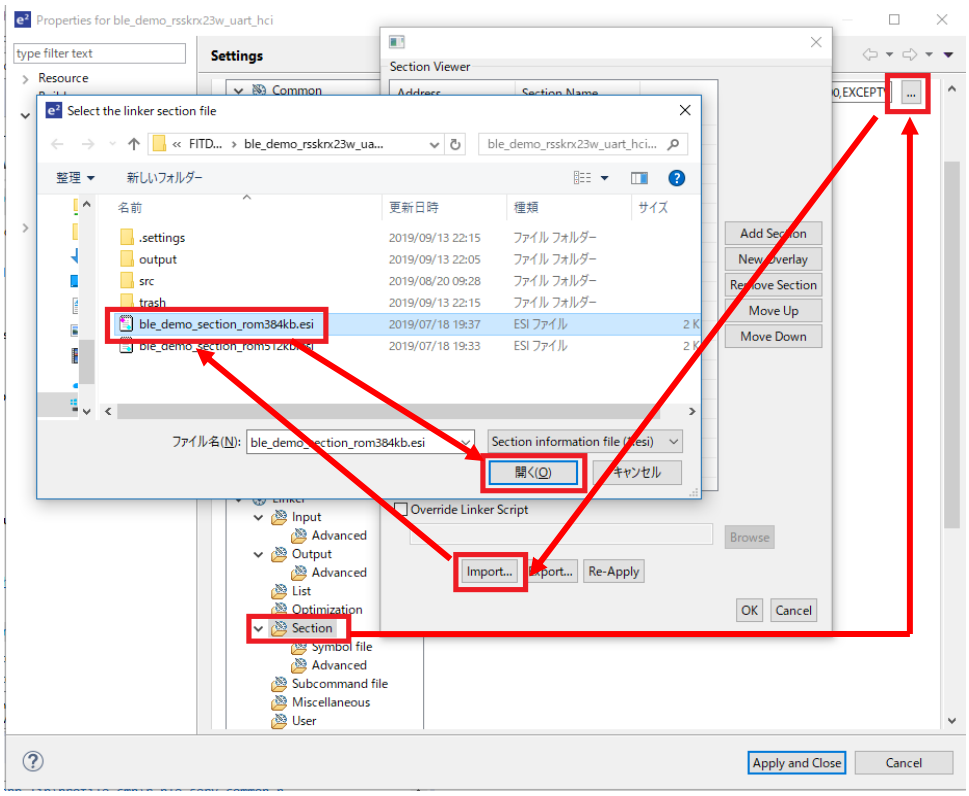
5. Click [Generate Code] button in Smart Configurator. Code generation for the modified device is performed.



6. Select [Project] → [Properties] from the menu, open [C/C++ Build] → [Settings] → [Tool Settings] → [Linker] → [Input], change library file name as bellow.
   Note: This change is required every time [Generate Code] from Smart Configurator.
   Change before: "${workspace_loc:/${ProjName}/src/smc_gen/r_ble_rx23w/lib/lib_ble_ps_ccrx.lib}"
   Change after: "${workspace_loc:/${ProjName}/src/smc_gen/r_ble_rx23w/lib/lib_ble_ps_**hci**_ccrx.lib}"



7. Click [Linker] → [Section] → […] button, and click [Import] button,
   select “ble_demo_section_rom384kb.esi” file, click [Open] button.
   Note: For 512KB devices, select the “ble_demo_section_rom512kb.esi” file.



8. Set SCI channel and port number of board environment to be used. Refer to “6.3.1 Configuration Options of UART Driver” for setting details.
9. Build the project. If build error occurs, review each setting.

6.3 UART Driver

In HCI mode, UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter) communication is performed using RX23W Serial Communication Interface (SCIg, SCIh) and Data Transfer Controller (DTCa) peripheral functions.

In HCI mode, dedicated UART driver is prepared and UART driver APIs are used from BLE Protocol Stack.

Table 6-3 shows the UART driver file contents in HCI mode.

Table 6-3. UART driver file contents

File Name	Description
r_ble_dtc.c	DTC control driver source file
r_ble_dtc.h	DTC control driver header file
r_ble_uart_hci.c	SCI control driver source file
r_ble_uart_hci.h	SCI control driver header file *1

*1: When changing the SCI channel, this file need to edit.

6.3.1 Configuration Options of UART Driver

UART driver can change SCI channel, UART baud rate, etc. by each configuration options in the “r_ble_uart_hci.h” file. Edit this file directly to change configuration options.

For each configuration options, setting location branches depending on the value of BLE_CFG_BOARD_TYPE macro in “r_ble_rx23w_config.h” file.

When setting in customer board environment, set “0” to BLE_CFG_BOARD_TYPE macro.

Table 6-4 outlines UART driver configuration.

Table 6-4. UART driver configuration (when BLE_CFG_BOARD_TYPE is 0)

No.	Macro Name	Default	Description
1	SCI_CHANNEL	1	Set SCI channel number. 1: SCI1 5: SCI5 8: SCI8 12: SCI12
2	SCI_INTR_PRIORITY	14	Sets SCI interrupt priority level. Range: 1 (low priority) to 15 (high priority)
3	SCI_CTS_RTS_EN	1	Sets SCI CTS/RTS function. 0: CTS/RTS disable 1: RTS enable 2: CTS enable
4	SCI_RXD_PIN_X SCI_RXD_PIN_Y	3 0	Set port number used at SCI RXD. Example: P30: X=3, Y=0 PC6: X=C, Y=6
5	SCI_TXD_PIN_X SCI_TXD_PIN_Y	2 6	Set port number used at SCI TXD. Example: P26: X=2, Y=6 PC7: X=C, Y=7
[6]	SCI_CTS_RTS_PIN_X SCI_CTS_RTS_PIN_Y	3 1	When SCI_CTS_RTS_EN is 1, set port number used at SCI CTS/RTS. Example: P31: X=3, Y=1 PC4: X=C, Y=4
7	DBG_CALC_BAUDRATE	Enable	When this macro is enabled, the register setting value corresponding to UART baudrate is automatically calculated. When this macro is disabled, SCI Bit Rate Register (BRR) and Modulation Duty Register (MDDR) must be set manually.
8	DBG_BAUDRATE_SWITCH	Enable	When this macro is enabled, the input status of the port specified by SCI_BR_SW_PIN_X and SCI_BR_SW_PIN_Y is checked when UART driver is initialized, and the baudrate is switched according to the input level. Input level low: Select D_UART_BR_SWITCH Input level high: Select D_UART_BR
9	D_UART_BR	115200	Sets the initial baudrate when DBG_CALC_BAUDRATE macro is enabled.
10	D_UART_BR_SWITCH	2000000	Sets the baudrate for switching when DBG_CALC_BAUDRATE and DBG_BAUDRATE_SWITCH macros are enabled.
11	SCI_BR_SW_PIN_X SCI_BR_SW_PIN_Y	1 4	Sets the port number to check the input level when the DBG_CALC_BAUDRATE and DBG_BAUDRATE_SWITCH macros are enabled. Example: P14, X=1, Y=4

7. Appendix

7.1 Firmware writing procedure for Target Board for RX23W (retaining device-specific data)

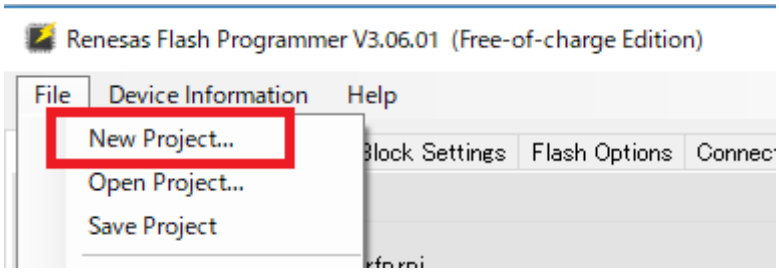
This section describes how to write firmware program files (mot files, etc.) created by building to the RX23W device using Renesas Flash Programmer (hereinafter referred to as RFP).

Note: Use RFP v3.06.00 or later.

The following shows the procedure for writing firmware while retaining device-specific data by RFP for Target Board for RX23W (hereinafter referred to as TB). In order to retain device-specific data, it is prerequisite that firmware with ID code protection enabled is already written.

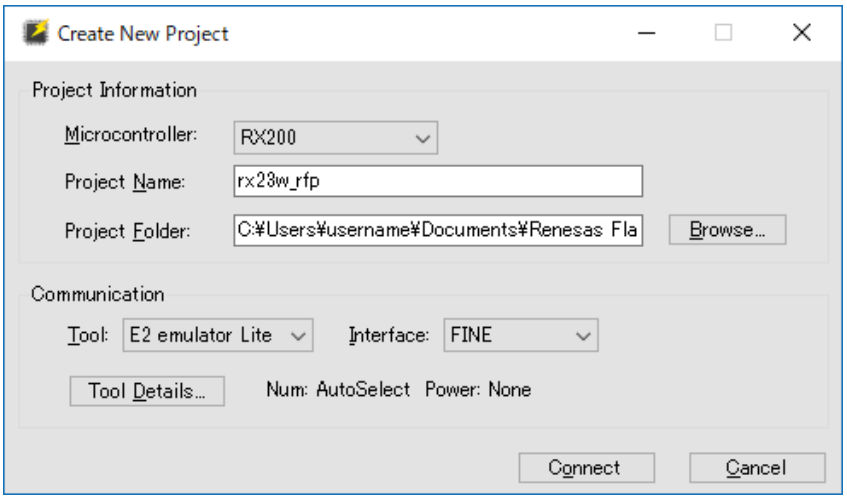
1. Switch ESW1-2 dip-switch on the TB to “ON” side and connect Windows PC and ECN1 connector with USB A-microB cable.

2. Start RFP and select [File] → [New Project].

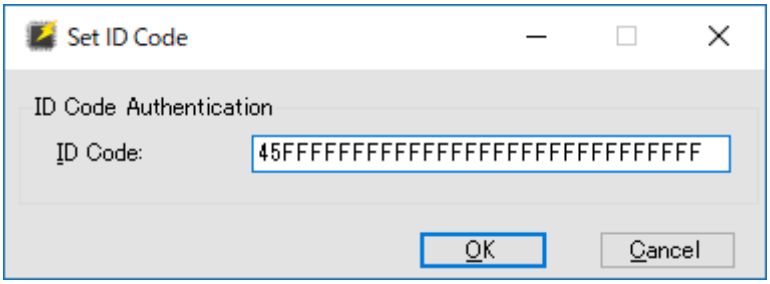


3. In [Create New Project] window, make following settings and click [Connect] button.

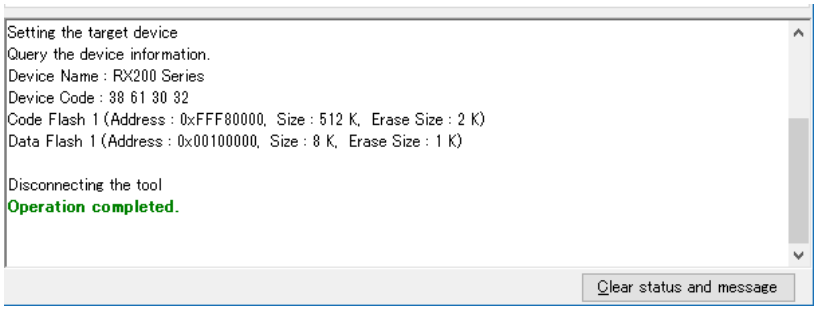
- Microcontroller: RX200
- Project Name: Input any project name
- Project Folder: Select any folder
- Communication Tool: Select “E2 emulator Lite”, Interface: Select “FINE”
- Power: Select “None” (Selected by default)



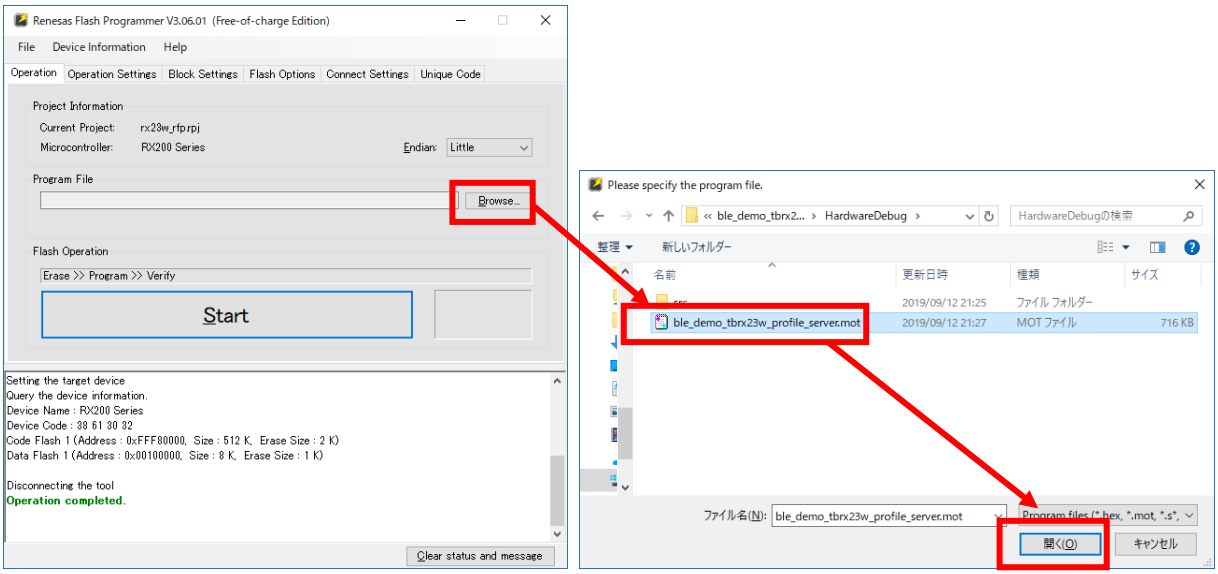
4. If firmware with valid ID protection code is written, user will be prompted to input ID Code in [Set ID Code] window. In that case, input ID code that has been written and click [OK] button. Example here, ID code “**45FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF**” is input. If the user has changed ID code, input an appropriate value.



5. If the connection is successful, "**Operation completed.**" is displayed.

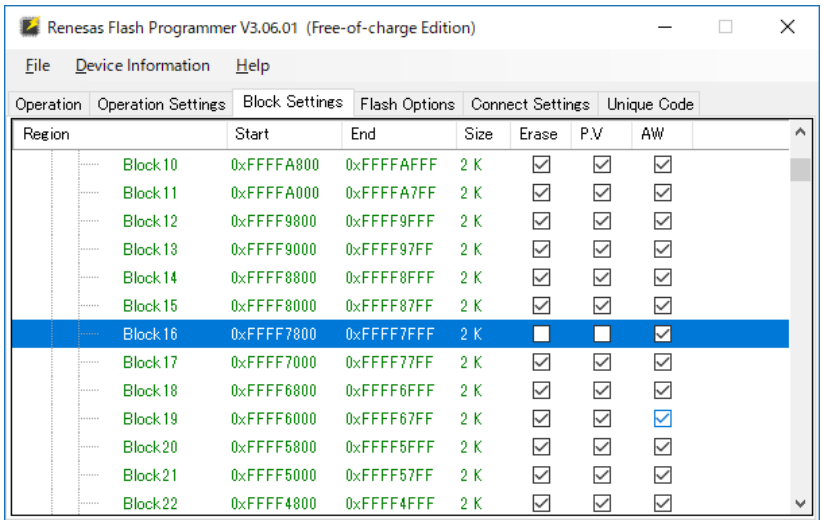


6. Click [Browse] button → Select program file (e.g. mot file) → Click [Open] button.



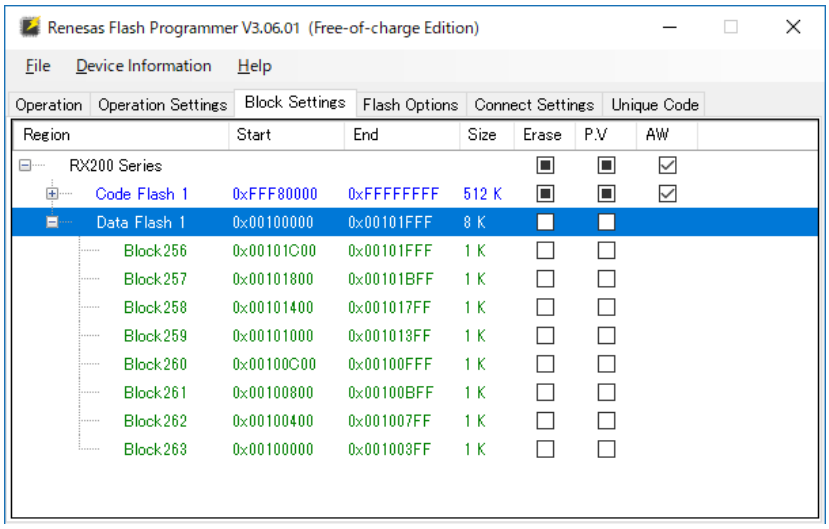
7. In [Block Settings] tab, set the following so that the device-specific data already written is not erased.

- User area (ROM): Turn OFF [Erase] and [P.V] check box for the block specified in BLE_CFG_DEV_DATA_CF_BLOCK (Block 16 in the example)

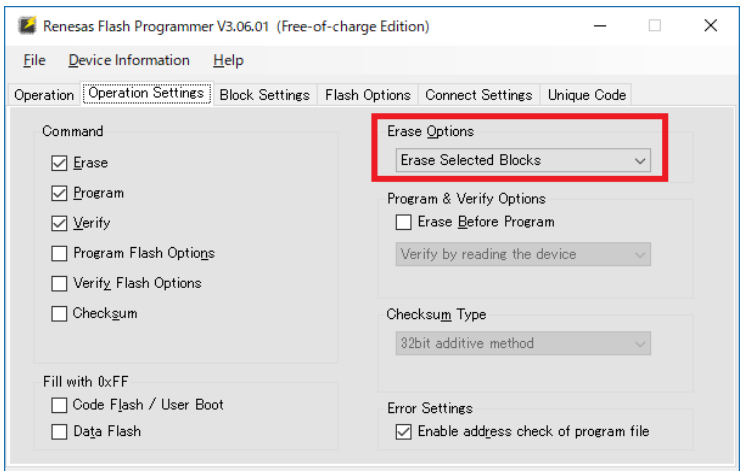


Note: When this check box is turned OFF, unique code writing to specified block cannot be performed. If user want to write a unique code to the specified block, change these check box to ON.

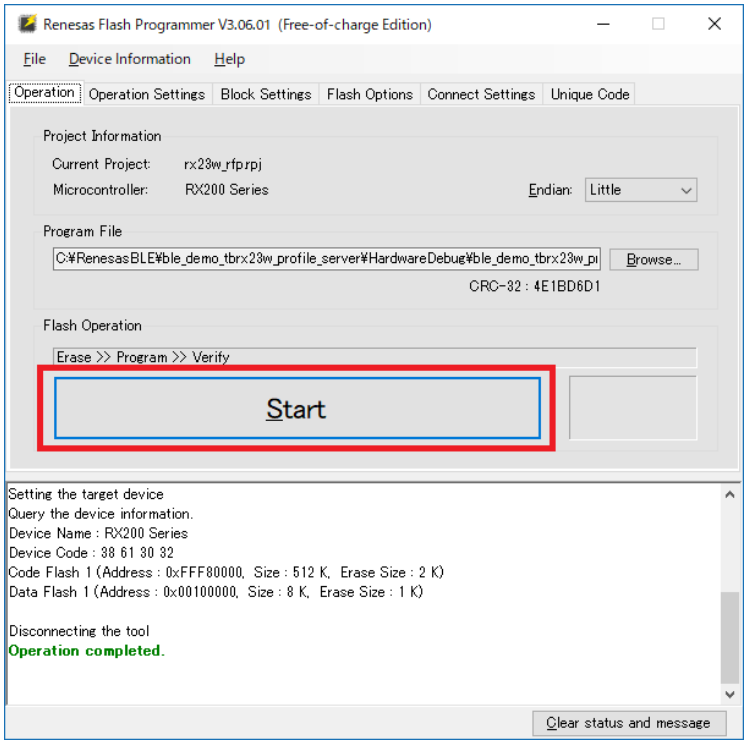
- Data area (E2 DataFlash): Turn OFF [Erase] and [P.V] check box for all Data Flash blocks.



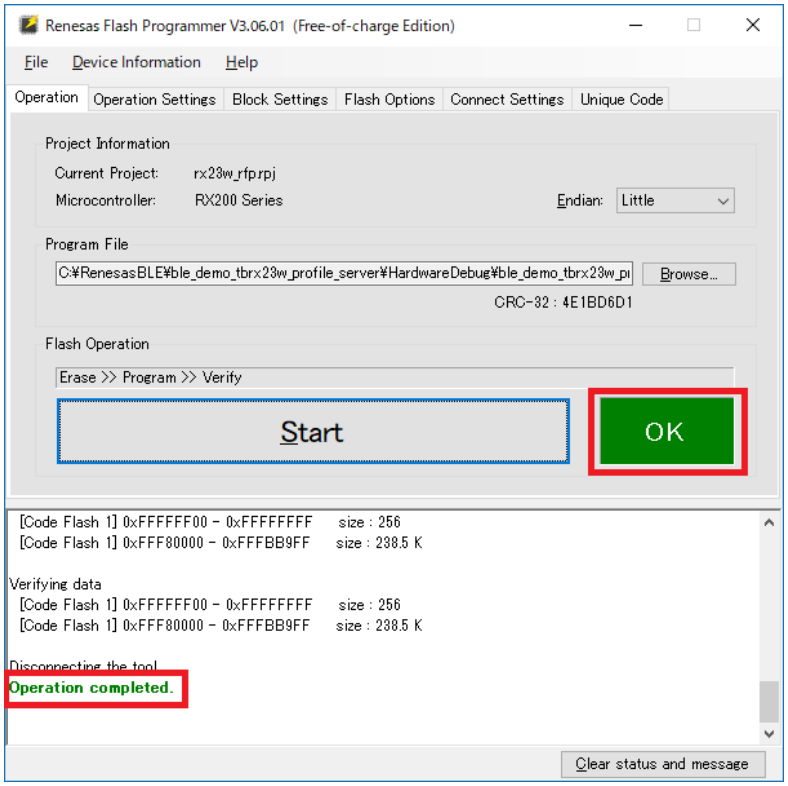
8. In [Operation Settings] tab, select “Erase Selected Blocks” in [Erase Options] combo box. (Selected by default)



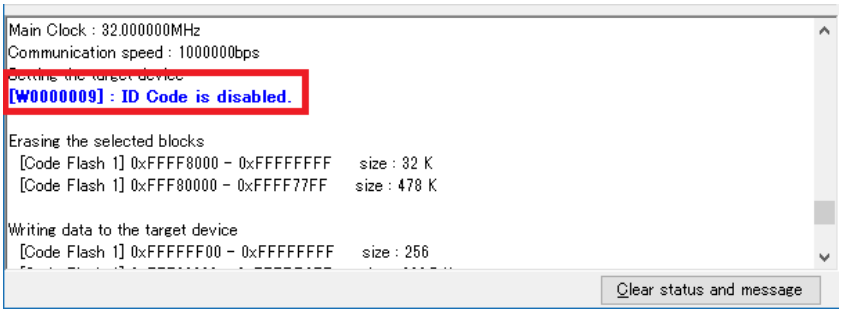
9. Click [Start] button in [Operation] tab to start writing the firmware.



10. When the firmware has been successful written, “**Operation completed.**” and “**OK**” are displayed.



Note: If "**[W0000009]: ID code is disabled.**" is displayed in the message area when writing, all blocks in the flash memory will be erased once and device-specific data will also be deleted. In this case, it is necessary to write device-specific data again.



7.2 Connection Parameter Update Response

When Connection Parameter Update Request is sent from a remote device, local device has to response to it. Add response procedure in the app_main.c gap callback.

```
static void ble_app_gapcb(uint16_t type,
                          ble_status_t result,
                          st_ble_evt_data_t *p_data)
{
                           …

    switch (type)
    {

        …

         case BLE_GAP_EVENT_CONN_PARAM_UPD_REQ:
         {
             st_ble_gap_conn_upd_req_evt_t *p_conn_upd_req_evt_param =
                             (st_ble_gap_conn_upd_req_evt_t *)p_data->p_param;

             st_ble_gap_conn_param_t conn_updt_param = {
                 .conn_intv_min = p_conn_upd_req_evt_param->conn_intv_min,
                 .conn_intv_max = p_conn_upd_req_evt_param->conn_intv_max,
                 .conn_latency  = p_conn_upd_req_evt_param->conn_latency,
                 .sup_to        = p_conn_upd_req_evt_param->sup_to,
             };

             R_BLE_GAP_UpdConn(p_conn_upd_req_evt_param->conn_hdl,
                               BLE_GAP_CONN_UPD_MODE_RSP,
                               BLE_GAP_CONN_UPD_ACCEPT,
                               &conn_updt_param);
         } break;

        …

    }
}
```

Figure 7.1 : Connection parameter update response procedure sample code

R_BLE_GAP_UpdConn() sends a response packet depending on the role(master/slave) and the remote device Connection Parameters Request Procedure feature. For more details, refer to “R_BLE API document (r_ble_api_spec.chm)”.

Revision History	Bluetooth® Low Energy Protocol Stack Basic Package User's Manual

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Oct.31.2019	—	First Edition issued
1.01	Jan.27.2020	3	Added “ROM_Files” to table 2.1.
		4	Added “IAR environment” to table 2.3 .
		5	Added “2.3.2.2 IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RX demo project”.
		15-22	Updated table 4.1 configuration options with changes in Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol Stack Basic Package v1.10.
		67	Added “5.1.1.4 BLE command”.
		93	Added files for IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RX to table 6.2 .
		94	Added “exclusion from build” on IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RX.
		107	Added “7.2 Connection Parameter Update Response”.

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User's Manual

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