

1

# iND83212 SDK User Guide V0.1



### **2 REVISION HISTORY**

#### **Table 1 Revision History**

Rev#	Date	Action	Ву
0.1	10/10/2022	First draft	JackPan



#### 目录

1	
IND83212 SDK USER GUIDE	
2 REVISION HISTORY	
Table 1 Revision History	2
3 SYSTEM OVERVIEW	4
3.1 TASK	6
3.2 SOFT TIMER	
3.2.1 Define and Run a Software Timer	<del>-</del>
3.2.2 Define a Serial Software Timers	
3.2.3 Notes of Software Timer	
3.3 COLOR MIXING TASK	12
3.3.1 Led Color Parameters Settings	12
3.3.1 Led Color Parameters Settings	13
3.3.3 System and LED Protection Settings	14
3.3.4 LED Color Control	15
3.3.5 Accurate Color Control	18
3.4 LIN SLAVE TASK	
3.4.1 LIN Command Register Table:	



#### 3 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

iND83212 SDK function structure is based on infinite loop with task priority. Task handling is based on event trigger which means that each task would have a flag to figure out the task to be handled.

The priority and the task id should be assigned before use:

```
11 - /*! The list of task IDs. The IDs are sorted according to descending
12 - priority. For each task ID there is the corresponding task handler function. */
13 typedef enum
14 = {
      TASK_ID_SOFT_TIMER = OU, /*!< Task ID of Global timer*/
15
      TASK_ID_LIN_STACK,
                                          /*!< Task ID of LIN stack*/
16
17 TASK_ID_LINS,
18 TASK_ID_PDS,
                                          /*!< Task ID of LIN slave*/
                                        /*!< Task ID of persistance data storage*/
TASK_ID_COLOR_MIXING, /*!< Task ID of colorMixing*/
TASK_ID_ADC_MEASURE, /*!< Task ID of ADC measurement*/
TASK_ID_SAFETY_MONITOR, /*!< Task ID of Safety protection*/
TASK_ID_COLOR_COMPENSATION, /*!< Task ID of color compensation*/
23 TASK ID APPL,
                            /*!< Task ID of APPlication purpose for debug and demo*/</pre>
24 - ) TM TaskId t;
25
```

For example, according to the task id definition above, the Soft Timer has the top priority (the task id is 0) which means when more than 1 task is handled, the Soft Timer would be handled firstly until the Soft Timer task is idle.

The infinite loop function keeps checking continuously whether there is any task which is triggered and to be handled.

```
void main(void)

{
    /* !!!!!!!MUST BE called firstly here for initializing system parameters !!!!*/
    PDS_Init();
    /* System init for hardwre init */
    SYS Init();

    /* system main infinite loop */
    for(;;) {
        TM_RunTasks();
    }
}
```



```
void TM_RunTasks(void)
₽ {
      uint8 t taskId;
      for (taskId = 0U; taskId < (uint8_t)(sizeof(taskHandlers) / sizeof(taskHandlers[0])); taskId++){</pre>
          if ((((uint16_t)1UL << taskId) & (taskFlags & tasksMask)) != 0U ){
              __atomic_enter()
                                                                                       check task to be handled
                 taskFlags &= ~((uint16_t)1UL << taskId);
                atomic exit()
              if (taskHandlers[taskId] != NULL) {
                  taskHandlers[taskId]();
                                                             execute the task
              break;
          }
#if WATCH_DOG_EN == 1U
      WDTA_Clear(); /* Feeding Watch dog */
  #endif
      if (taskFlags == 0U) {
          IdleTask();
```

#### The task function to be handled by calling TM\_PostTask.

```
81 void TM_DisableTask(TM_TaskId_t taskId)
82 🖵 {
                                                        Disable the task even though the task is post
83 84 }
         tasksMask &= ~(uint16 t)(1UL << taskId);
85
86 🖵 🖊
      * brief Enables specified task.
87
     * @param [in] taskId - task to be enabled.
88
89 * @return none
90 */
91 void TM_EnableTask(TM_TaskId_t taskId)
                                                         Enable the task to enable the TM PostTask function
92 🖵 {
93
         tasksMask |= (uint16_t)(1UL << taskId);</pre>
94 | }
95
96 🖂 🖊
     * brief runs specified task.
* @param [in] taskId - task
97
         @param [in] taskId - task to be run.
      * @return none
99
100

    Set the task id would trigger the task to be handled

    void TM_PostTask(TM_TaskId_t taskId)
101
102 🖵 {
103
           atomic enter()
         taskFlags |= (uint16_t)(1UL << taskId);
104
         __atomic_exit()
105
106 | }
107
    uint8_t TM_TaskIsPending(TM_TaskId_t taskId) Read task status
108
109 🗐 {
         uintl6_t flags = taskFlags;
uintl6_t tasks = (uintl6_t) lU << taskId;</pre>
110
111
112 🛱
         if ( (tasks & flags)!= 0U ) {
113
             return 1U;
114 🖨
         }else{
115
             return OU;
116
117 - }
```



#### **3.1 TASK**

In order to make the code readable and maintainable, task is recommended to be used in this SDK.

Take LINS Task as an example:

Firstly, add task ID in the definition:

```
11 [ /*! The list of task IDs. The IDs are sorted according to descending
   priority. For each task ID there is the corresponding task handler function. */
13
    typedef enum
14 = {
                                     Add LINS task
15
      TASK ID SOFT TIMER =
                                    /*! < Task ID of LIN stack*/
16
      TASK ID LIN STACK
17
       TASK ID LINS,
                                    /*! < Task ID of LIN slave*/
18
       TASK ID PDS,
                                   /*!< Task ID of persistance data storage*/
19
       TASK ID COLOR MIXING,
                                    /*! < Task ID of colorMixing*/
                                /*!< Task ID of ADC measurement*/
      TASK ID ADC MEASURE,
20
       TASK ID SAFETY MONITOR, /*! < Task ID of Safety protection*/
21
       TASK ID COLOR COMPENSATION, /*! < Task ID of color compensation*/
22
23
       TASK ID APPL,
                                    /*! Task ID of APPlication purpose for debug and demo*/
24
   - } TM TaskId t;
25
```

Secondly, add callback function in the register table:

```
typedef void (*taskHandler_t)(void);
                                                                                            Add LINS TaskHandler to the

    static taskHandler t taskHandlers[] = {
                                                                                            [TASK ID LINS] position in the task
      [TASK_ID_SOFT_TIMER] = SoftTimer_TaskHandler,/* Global Timer task */
                                = LinStack_TaskHandler, /* LIN stack task
      [TASK_ID_LIN_STACK]
                                                                                            handle table
                                  = LINS TaskHandler,
      TASK ID LINSI
                                                         /* LIN Slave task
      [TASK_ID_PDS]
                                 = PDS TaskHandler,
                                                       /*!< Task ID of persistance data storage*/
#if LIN_MASTER_EN == 1U
      [TASK_ID_LINM]
                                 = LINM_TaskHandler,
                                                        /* LIN Master task */
  #endif
                              = CLM_TaskHandler,
      [TASK ID COLOR MIXING]
                                                        /* Color mixing and control task*/
      [TASK_ID_ADC_MEASURE] = MES_TaskHandler,

[TASK_ID_SAFETY_MONITOR] = SAFM_TaskHandler,
                                                        /* ADC measurement, chip temperature, Led PN volt, Battery Volt etc. */
                                                      /* safe monitor task */
      [TASK_ID_COLOR_COMPENSATION] = CCP_TaskHandler,
                                                        /* Color compensation task
      [TASK_ID_APPL]
                                 = APPL_TaskHandler,
                                                        /* design for debug and demo
```

#### Thirdly, define LINS TaskHandle function in the LinSlaveTask.c



Generally, task needs to be initialized before starting the task, in the task management, 4 states are defined below:

```
typedef enum{
   TASK_STATE_INIT = 0U,
   TASK_STATE_ACTIVE,
   TASK_STATE_PROCESSING,
   TASK_STATE_IDLE,
- }TaskState_t;
```

The initial state of every task is TASK\_STATE\_INIT, every task would be initialized in the SYS\_init function by default:

```
void SYS_Init(void)
54
55 🖵 {
56
          /* Enable trim revise access enable*/
         HWCFG_TrimAccessUnlock();
57
58
         CRGA_SFRS->MODULERSTREQ = 0xFFU;
59
         /* Init system clock */
         Clock_SystemMainClockInit(SYS_MAIN_CLOCK_DIV);
60
61
         pmu_init();
62
         /* Init global timer engine for driving soft timer */
         SysTick_Init(SOFT_TIMER_INTERVAL *1000U * MAIN_CPU_CLOCK, SoftTimer_ExpireCallback);
63
64
    #if WATCH_DOG_EN == 1U
65
           WDTA_Enable(WDTA_INTERVAL_8S); /* 8s */
    - #endif
66
67
         /* Init gpios settings */
68
         gpios_init();
          /* Init LED current and PWM settings */
69
70
         leds_driver_Init();
71
         /*HWCFG TrimAccessLockUntilReset(); */
72
          /* tasks init must be called before use.
73
74
         TM PostTask(TASK ID SOFT TIMER);
75
         TM_PostTask(TASK_ID_SAFETY_MONITOR);
                                                                      Task init
76
         TM_PostTask(TASK_ID_LINS);
77
         TM_PostTask(TASK_ID_PDS);
         TM_PostTask(TASK_ID_ADC_MEASURE);
78
79
         TM_PostTask(TASK_ID_COLOR_MIXING);
80
         TM_PostTask(TASK_ID_COLOR_COMPENSATION);
81
         TM PostTask (TASK ID APPL);
82
```

#### 3.2 SOFT TIMER

For the convenience of timing function, a serial software timer which is based the hardware global timer can be defined and used in the application.

#### 3.2.1 Define and Run a Software Timer

Before using a software timer, a definition needs to be executed as following:



Note that don't change the other parameters which are not mentioned above.

The Software timer mode can be set to two modes: one-shot mode, and period mode.

- 1) For the one-shot mode, the time expired function would be executed only once and it will stop when the timer expired.
- 2) For the period mode, the expired function would be executed periodically according to the interval setting.
- 3) The defined software timer can be started and stopped by the following functions:

```
* Start running target timer

* @param [in] timer: target defined global/ static timer

* @return none

*/

void SoftTimer_Start(SoftTimer_t *timer);

/*

* Stop target timer

* @param [in] timer: target defined global/ static timer

* @return none

*/

void SoftTimer_Stop(SoftTimer_t *timer);

call to stop timer
```

#### 3.2.2 Define a Serial Software Timers

In some applications, a serial software timer needs to be defined and uses the same callback function. In this time, the "param" variable parameter is useful to help handle this use case, there is an example as follows:



```
static SoftTimer_t colorTransitionTimer[4] = {
□ [0]={
      .mode = TIMER PERIODIC MODE,
      .interval = COLOR TRANSITION INTERVAL,
      .handler = colorTransitionTimerExpired,
     .param = 0,
    },
   [1]={
     .mode = TIMER PERIODIC MODE,
                                             define 4 timer with different
      .interval = COLOR_TRANSITION_INTERVAL,
      .handler = colorTransitionTimerExpired,
                                             param setting value
      .param = 1,
   [2]={
      .mode = TIMER_PERIODIC_MODE
      .interval = COLOR_TRANSITION_INTERVAL
      .handler = colorTra rtionTimerEx 1red,
      .param = 2, 4
    },
   [3]={
      .mode = TIMER PERIOTC MODE,
      .interval = COLOR_T.NSITION_INTERVAL,
     .handler = color ransitionTimerExpired,
      .param = 3,
    },
 };
```

To read out the callback function timer param to distinguish who is the timer source:

```
void colorTransitionTimerExpired(struct SoftTimer *timer)
{
    if (timer->param == 0) {
        }else if (timer->param == 1) {
        }else if (timer->param == 2) {
        }else if (timer->param == 3) {
        }
    }
}
```



#### 3.2.3 Notes of Software Timer

- 1) Software timer definition must be global variable or static variable. Global and static variable is recommended.
  - a) Wrong definition:

```
void ApplTimerExpired(SoftTimer_t *timer)
□ {
L }
  void APPL TaskHandler (void)
                                                         wrong definition
      SoftTimer_t ApplTimer = {
          .mode = TIMER PERIODIC MODE,
          .interval = 10000U,
          .param = 1,
          .handler = ApplTimerExpired
      switch(applState){
      case TASK_STATE_INIT:
        SoftTimer_Start(&ApplTimer);
        l_ifc_wake_up_bus();
        applState = TASK_STATE_ACTIVE;
        break;
      case TASK_STATE_ACTIVE:
        break;
      default:
        break:
```

b) Right definition:

2) Timer Interval limitation:

The hardware timer interval is about 8ms, so the shortest time interval of software timer is 8ms and the time resolution is 8ms correspondingly. Using hardware timer if more accurate time interval is needed.



#### 3) Timer priority:

- a) Software timer has the highest priority, so don't do complex work in the timer expired callback function. Suggest using TM\_PostTask to trigger task to handle the complex work.
- b) For the accuracy of software timer, make sure that every Task handle time is less than the minimum time interval(8ms) of hardware timer interval.





#### 3.3 COLOR MIXING TASK

Color mixing task is used to set color mixing configuration and do color controlling, the color parameters should be initialized when calling color mixing task after system initialization.

#### 3.3.1 Led Color Parameters Settings

- 1) The following parameters of Color Led need to be configured before use:
  - a) Red, Green, Blue coordinate (x, y)
  - b) Typical Red, Green, Blue intensity

The following function would be used:

```
** Set Led physical param : xy coordinate, intensity in Lumin (for example)

** Sparam [in] type: LED type

** Sparam [in] temperatureR, G, B: current temperature -40-100 in 0.1C

** Sparam [in] coordinate: Led coordinate for example:P(0.3333, 0.3333) = P(21845, 21845);

** Sparam [in] intensity: 0-65535 in mcd (for example)

** Seturn 0:OK. others:FAIL

*/

uint8_t CLM_SetLedPhyParams(LedNum_t ledIndex,ColorTemperature_t temperature,LedcolorParam_t *param);

/*

** Get Led physical param : x, y coordinate, intensity in Lumin (for example)

** Sparam [in] type: LED type

** Sparam [in] temperatureR, G, B: current temperature -40-100 in 0.1C

** Sparam [Out] coordinate: Led coordinate for example:P(0.3333, 0.3333) = P(21845, 21845);

** Sparam [Out] intensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)

** Sparam [Out] intensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)

** Sparam [Out] coordinate: Led coordinate for example:P(0.3333, 0.3333) = P(21845, 21845);

** Sparam [Out] coordinate: Led coordinate for example:P(0.3333, 0.3333) = P(21845, 21845);

** Sparam [Out] coordinate: Led coordinate for example)

** Sparam [Out] coordinate: Led coordinate for example)

** Sparam [Out] coordinate: Led coordinate for example)

** Sparam [Out] coordinate: Led coordinate for example)
```

2) In order to make the stability of light intensity in different temperature and the light intensity between different LEDs, the minimum intensity of Red, Green and Blue need to configured:

```
* In order to make the stability of light intensity in different temperature,
* Sparam [in] redIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [in] greenIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [in] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [in] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* The stability of light intensity, uint16_t greenIntensity, uint16_t blueIntensity);

* In order to make the stability of light intensity in different temperature
* Sparam [out] redIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] greenIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)
* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 i
```

3) Set the white balance point to unify the color display:



```
/*
  * Set calibration point physical param : x,y coordinate
  * @param [in] coordinate: Led whitePoint coordinate for example:P(0.3333, 0.3333) = P(21845, 21845);
  * @return 0
  */
int8_t CLM_SetWhitePointParams(Coordinate_t const *coordinate);

/*
  * Get calibration point physical param : x,y coordinate
  * @param [in] coordinate: Led coordinate for example:P(0.3333, 0.3333) = P(21845, 21845);
  * @return coordinate
  */
uint8_t CLM_GetWhitePointParams(Coordinate_t *coordinate);
```

4) Set the initial Led PN voltage for Led temperature compensation:

In general, this configuration is often done in room temperature, the parameter "temperature" should be close to 25'C.

```
* Set Led PN volt @specifical temperature in mV

* Sparam [in] temperatureR, G, B: current temperature -40-100 in 0.1C

* Sparam [in] volt R: Red Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [in] volt B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Steturn 0:0K. others: FAIL

uint8_t CLM_SetLedPNVolts(LedNum_t ledIndex, ColorTemperature_t temperature, int16_t volt_R, int16_t volt_G, int16_t volt_B);

/*

* Get Led PN volt @25C in mV

* Sparam [out] volt_R: Red Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_R: Red Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_G: Green Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);

* Sparam [out] volt_B: Blue Led PN volt (mV);
```

5) After configuration, executing storage to save the parameters to flash:

```
/*
    * storage color settings to flash
    * @return 0, OK, others: NG
    */
int8_t CLM_StoragColorParams(void);
```

#### 3.3.2 Led Color Calibrating

In general, after the parameters' configuration mentioned above, the color configuration should be finished, but in real application, some customers want more accurate color control. For these requirements, the color mixing task provides white balance point calibration API functions. There are two calibrating API functions and a color control API function to finish the calibration operation below:

1) Do white balance point calibrating:



```
# * whitePoint intensity calculating, the room temperature is MUST when doing white point calculating.
# @param [in] temperatureR, G, B: current temperature -40-100 in 0.1C
# @param [in] whitePoint: white point coordinatefor example: P(0.3333, 0.3333) = P(21845, 21845):
# @return 0:0K. others: FAIL
# uint8_t CLM_CalculatingWhitePoint(LedNum_t ledIndex, ColorTemperature_t temperature, Coordinate_t *whitePoint);
```

Measure the real white balance point coordinate with color instrument. Go to step2 or go to step 4 until the measured coordinate has reached to acceptable range, for example: the set white balance point is (0.3333,0.3333), and measured value with color instrument is very close to this value, then stop the calibration step and go to step 4.

2) Read out maximum typical intensity of red, green and blue:

```
* get typical max red, green and blue intensity

* Sparam [in] ledIndex: led index

* Sparam [out] redIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)

* Sparam [out] greenIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)

* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)

* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)

* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 10-65535 in Lumin (for example)

* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 10-65535 in Lumin (for example)

* Sparam [out] blueIntensity: 10-65535 in Lumin (for example)
```

3) Adjust the maximum typical intensity of red, green value which were read out from the above API function, and set the adjusted intensities with API function:

```
* Set typical max red, green and blue intensity

* Sparam [in] ledIndex: led index

* Sparam [in] redIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for exemple)

* Sparam [in] greenIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)

* Sparam [in] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)

* Sparam [in] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)

* Sparam [in] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)

* Sparam [in] blueIntensity: 0-65535 in Lumin (for example)

* United to CLM_SetTypicalMaxIntensity (LedNum_t ledIndex, uint16_t redIntensity, uint16_t greenIntensity, uint16_t blueIntensity);
```

Go to step 1.

4) Execute storage to save data to flash:

```
/*
    * storage color settings to flash
    * @return 0, OK, others: NG
    */
int8_t CLM_StoragColorParams(void);
```

#### 3.3.3 System and LED Protection Settings

In some critical situation, system needs to downgrade the Led intensity to protect the system. Color mixing task provides API function to limit the maximum Led intensity to protect LED and microcontroller from being in danger:

```
* Set max limited intensity level for all of color control commands excepts CLM_SetPWMs command, this function often is used to limit the led brightness when Led is hot for led over hot protection.

* Gretum 0

* Get max limited intensity level see "CLM_SetLimitedMaxIntensity" function for the specific function introduction .

* Sparms (out) intensity: 0-1024, means 0% -100%

* Get max limited intensity level see "CLM_SetLimitedMaxIntensity" function for the specific function introduction .

* Sparms (out) intensity: 0-1024, means 0% -100%

* Gretum 0

* Gretum 0
```



#### 3.3.4 LED Color Control

#### 3.3.4.1 CLM\_SetFadingMode

Color mixing task provides two dimming modes when Led color and intensity are changed from one setting to the other one:

- 1) Proportion Mode: the intensity would change in liner mode; this mode is better for dynamic scene and color fast change application.
- 2) Derivative Mode: the intensity would change in nonlinear mode; the intensity changes is softer; this mode is better for slow color and intensity change application.

The following function is used for mode switch:

```
/*
    * set Fading mode
    * derivative mode more accurate at low brightness, FADING_MODE_PROPORATION: proporation in whole range
    * @return none
    * *

void CLM_SetFadingMode(FadingMode_t mode);
```

The default mode is Derivative Mode if no operation.

#### 3.3.4.2 CLM\_SetXYY

Use absolute color coordinate to control color:

```
* Set xyY output

* General [in] temperatureR, G, B: current temperature -40-100 in 0.1C

* General [in] x: 0-65535

* General [in] y: 0-65535

* General [in] Y: 0-1023

* General [in] transitionTime: 0-65535ms

* General [in] transitionTime: 0-65535ms

* General [in] transitionTime: temperature_t temperature, uint16_t x, uint16_t y, uint16_t Y, uint16_t transitionTime);
```

#### 3.3.4.3 CLM\_SetLUV

Use u'v'L color coordinate to control color:

```
/*

* Set Lu'v' output

* @param [in] temperatureR, G, B: current temperature -40-100 in 0.1C

* @param [in] u': 0-65535

* @param [in] level: 0-1023

* @param [in] transitionTime: 0-65535ms

* @return 0:OK. others :FAIL

*/
uint8_t CLM_SetLUV(LedNum_t ledIndex, ColorTemperature_t temperature, uint16_t u, uint16_t v, uint16_t level, uint16_t transitionTime);
```

#### 3.3.4.4 CLM\_SetRGBL

```
* Set RGBL output

* Oparam [in] temperatureR, G, B: current temperature -40-100 in 0.1C

* Oparam [in] red: 0-255

* Oparam [in] blue: 0-255

* Oparam [in] level: 0-1023

* Oparam [in] level: 0-1023

* Oparam [in] level: 0-1023

* Oparam [in] level: 0-85535ms

* Ore turn 0:OK. others: FAIL

*/
uint8_t CLM_SetRGEL(LedNum_t ledIndex, ColorTemperature_t temperature, uint8_t red, uint8_t green, uint8_t blue, uint16_t level, uint16_t transitionTime);
```



#### 3.3.4.5 CLM SetHSL

```
/*

* Set hue saturation level output

* Sparam [in] temperatureR, G, B: current temperature -40-100 in 0.1C

* Sparam [in] hue: 0-655555

* Sparam [in] saturation: 0-255

* Sparam [in] level: 0-1023

* Sparam [in] level: 0-1023

* Sparam [in] ransitionTime: 0-65535ms

* Creturn 0:0K. others :FAIL

*/

uint8 t CLM SetHSL(LedNum t ledIndex, ColorTemperature t temperature, uint16 t hue, uint8 t saturation, uint16 t level, uint16 t transitionTime):
```

#### 3.3.4.6 CLM\_SetRGB

```
* Set RCB output

* Sparam [in] temperatureR, G, B: current temperature -40-100 in 0.1C

* Sparam [in] red: 0-255

* Sparam [in] green: 0-255

* Sparam [in] blue: 0-255

* Sparam [in] transitionTime: 0-65535ms

* Sreturn 0:OK. others :FAIL

*/
uint8_t CLM_SetRGB(LedNum_t ledIndex, ColorTemperature_t temperature, uint8_t red, uint8_t green, uint8_t blue, uint16_t transitionTime);
```

#### 3.3.4.7 CLM\_SetPWMs

```
* Directly Set PWMs output , only for test purpose, don't use for color mixing parameters

* @param [in] PWM_R: 0-65535 Red Channel PWM value

* @param [in] PWM_G: 0-65535 Green Channel PWM value

* @param [in] PWM_B: 0-65535 Blue Channel PWM value

* @param [in] ransitionTime: 0-65535ms

* @return 0:OK. others :FAIL

*/
uint8_t CLM_SetPWMs(LedNum_t ledIndex, uint16_t pwmR, uint16_t pwmG, uint16_t pwmB, uint16_t transitionTime);
```

#### 3.3.4.8 CLM\_SetXYAbsY

```
* Set xy absolute physical intensity output for example: P(x,y) = (0.33333,0.3333) x = 0.33333*65536 = 21845, y = 0.33333*65536 = 21845 AbsY: lumen or mcd

* Sparam [in] temperature: -40-100 in IC

* Sparam [in] x: 0-65535

* Sparam [in] y: 0-65535

* Sparam [in] intensity: 0-65535, lumen or mcd, if intensity value is higher than maximum intensity of the target color, it would display maximum intensity of the target color.

* Sparam [in] transitionTime: 0-65535ms

* Sparam [in] transitionTime: 0-65535ms
```

#### 3.3.4.9 CLM\_SetAbsLUV

```
/*

* Set uv absolute phy level output, level: lumen or mcd

* &param [in] temperature: -40-100 in 1C

* &param [in] u: 0-1023

* &param [in] v: 0-1023

* &param [in] level: 0-65535, lumen or mcd, if intensity value is higher than maximum intensity of the target color, it would display maximum intensity of the target color.

* &param [in] transitionTime: 0-65535ms

* &return 0

* uint0_t CLM_SetAbsLUV(LedNum t ledIndex,ColorTemperature_t temperature, uint16_t u, uint16_t v, uint16_t transitionTime);
```

#### 3.3.4.10 CLM\_SetSRGBAbsL

```
/*

Set sRGB absolute phy intensity output lumen or mcd,

# Sparam [in] temperature: -40-100 in 1C

# Sparam [in] green: 0-255

# Sparam [in] plue: 0-255

# Sparam [in] blue: 0-255

# Sparam [in] blue: 0-65535, lumen or mcd, if intensity value is higher than maximum intensity of the target color, it would display maximum intensity of the target color.

# Sparam [in] transitionTime: 0-65535ms

# Sparam [in] transitionTime: 0-65535ms

# Sparam [in] transitionTime: 0-65535ms

# United to CLM_SetSRGBAbsL(LedNum_t ledIndex,ColorTemperature_t temperature, uint8_t green, uint8_t blue,uint16_t intensity, uint16_t transitionTime);
```



## 3.3.4.11 The minimum Intensity parameters are invalid when using CLM\_SetXYAbsY(), CLM\_SetAbsLUV(),CLM\_SetSRGBAbsL().



#### 3.3.4.12 CLM\_SetIntensityDegradation

The color mixing would degrade the Red, Green, Blue value with about 3% by default, disable the degrade through using this function.

```
108 📥 🖊
109
      * ColorMixing Intensity Degradation enable, there is about 3% Intensity Degradation by default
110
       * @param [in] enable: OU: disable degradation, others: enable degradation
       * @return 0
111
112
113    uint8_t CLM_SetIntensityDegradation(uint8_t enable);
57
     void APPL_TaskHandler(void)
58 □ {
                                                                  Init
59 🖨
         switch(applState) {
60
         case TASK STATE INIT:
61
             CLM SetIntensityDegradation(0);
             SoftTimer Start(&ApplTimer);
62
63
           applState = TASK STATE ACTIVE;
      break;
 64
         case TASK_STATE_ACTIVE:
65
66
           break;
67
         default:
68
           break;
69
70 L }
```



#### 3.3.5 Accurate Color Control

Generally, each color with different intensity would have some color deviation. In the extremely accurate color control application, each color with different intensity needs to be calibrated. Color mixing task provides some color control APIs with start with "Accurate" characters. The iRatio parameters can be used to adjust the color ratio of Red, Green and Blue to adapt the real requirements slightly. For example, saving calibrated iRatio value of specific color into flash. When executing this color control, reading out the iRatio from flash to do the accurate color control.

There is an example for ratio adjustment:

During color calibrating, color instrument measured the target color had more red percentage than expected, then you can adjust iRatio.red value to high to decrease the red percentage to achieve accurate color calibration.

#### 3.3.5.1 CLM SetAccurateXYY

```
* Set accurate color xyV output with calibration parameters
* Oparam [in] iRatio:0-255 for 100M-125M of max Intensity, for accurate calibrated color Intensity compensation, set all 0 for normal color control
* Oparam [in] temperatureR, G, B: current temperature -40-100 in 0.1C
* Oparam [in] x: 0-65535
* Oparam [in] y: 0-65535
* Oparam [in] y: 0-100
* Oparam [in] transitionTime: 0-65535ms
```

#### 3.3.5.2 CLM\_SetAccurateLUV

#### 3.3.5.3 CLM SetAccurateRGBL

```
* Set accurate color RCBL output with calibration parameters
* Sparam [in] iRatio:0-255 for 100%-125% of max Intensity, for accurate calibrated color Intensity compensation, set all 0 for normal color control
* Sparam [in] temperature R.G.B. current temperature -40-100 in 0.1C
* Sparam [in] red: 0-255
* Sparam [in] green: 0-255
* Sparam [in] blue: 0-255
* Sparam [in] level: 0-256
* Sparam [in] level: 0-256
* Sparam [in] level: 0-100
* Sparam [in] level: 0-100
* Sparam [in] tensitionTime: 0-65535ms
* Sparam [in] tensitionTime: FAIL
*/
* Units t CLM_SetAccurateRCBL(LedWum_t ledIndex, IntensityRatio_t irationTime);
```



#### 3.4 LIN SLAVE TASK

Task manager assigns a dedicated task "LINS\_TaskHandler" for LIN slave commands handling:

Callback functions and transport layer parameters settings:

There are four callback functions for LIN slave commands handling:

```
/* LIN command handle callback declarations */
static ls LinsFramesCallback t linsFramesCallback ={
                                                            user defined subscribed commands handling
    UnconditionalSubscribedCmdsHandle,
                                                    interrupt function, please fill the data as fast as possible */
    UnconditionalPublishedCmdsISR,
    DiagnosticSubscribedCmdsHandle
                                                                  user defined published command handling
    DiagnosticSleepRequestHandle,
  /* LIN command handle callback declarations
static ls_LinsFramesCallback_t linsFramesCallback ={
UnconditionalSubscribedCmdsHandle,
    UnconditionalPublishedCmdsISR.
                                    /* it's an interrupt function, please fill the data as fast as possible
    DiagnosticSubscribedCmdsHandle,
                                                                                                         diagnostic command handling
    DiagnosticSleepRequestHandle,
                                                 sleep request handling
```

- void UnconditionalSubscribedCmdsHandle(LIN\_Device\_Frame\_t const \*frame):
   this callback function is used to handling the command and data from LIN master. for ambient
   light controlling system, it's often a color control command from LIN master.
- 2) void UnconditionalPublishedCmdsISR(LIN\_Device\_Frame\_t \*const frame): this callback function is used to handling the command head from LIN master and send back the data to LIN master. It's often used to send back LIN status to LIN master. Note that it's interrupt function, don't do complex work in this function.
- 3) void DiagnosticSubscribedCmdsHandle(const DiagReqInfo\_t \* const frameInfo): LIN Diagnostic commands handling function includes LIN node configuration and identification commands handling which are defined in LIN spec, self-defined the multi PDUs and single PDU examples code. Refers to LIN specification for more detailed information.



4) void DiagnosticSleepRequestHandle(SleepRequestType\_t type): there are two kinds of sleep request types:

```
typedef enum{
SLEEP_REQ_TYPE_MASTER_REQ = 0,
SLEEP_REQ_TYPE_BUS_IDLE_TIMEROUT,
}SleepRequestType_t;

master send command request to sleep

LIN bus idle timeout to sleep
```

#### 3.4.1 LIN Command Register Table:

All the commands to be handled are defined in the command Register Table:

```
/* **FID table declarations****/
static LIN_Device_Frame_t UnconditionalCmdsTable[DEFAULT_LINS_FID_SIZE] = {
   [FID_COLOR_CTRL_INDEX] = {
       .frame_id = FID_COLOR_CTRL,
       .msg_type = LIN_MSG_TYPE_RX,
      .checksum = LIN_CHECKSUM_ENHANCED,
       .length = LIN_BUFF_SIZE,
       .frameIsValid = TRUE,
   [FID_STATUS_FRAME_INDEX] = {
       .frame id = FID STATUS FRAME,
                                 /* status management frame */
       .msg_type = LIN_MSG_TYPE_TX,
       .checksum = LIN_CHECKSUM_ENHANCED,
       .length = LIN BUFF SIZE,
       .frameIsValid = TRUE,
   [USER_DATA_REPORT_INDEX] = {
       .frame_id = USER_DATA_REPORT, /* user data report */
       .msg type = LIN MSG TYPE TX,
       .checksum = LIN_CHECKSUM_ENHANCED,
       .length = LIN BUFF SIZE,
       .frameIsValid = TRUE,
       .linkedEventTriggerFidTableIndex = EVENT_TRIGGERED_INDEX,
   [EVENT_TRIGGERED_INDEX] = {
      .checksum = LIN CHECKSUM ENHANCED,
       .length = LIN_BUFF_SIZE,
       .frameIsValid = TRUE,
       .eventTriggered = FALSE,
       .linkedEventTriggerFidTableIndex = USER_DATA_REPORT_INDEX,
```

Then followings parameters should be configured when defining a new frame command:

- 1) frame id: the frame to be handled, the parity is not included.
- 2) msg type: message includes three types:
  - a) LIN\_MSG\_TYPE\_RX: Received data frame from master, it's a subscriber.
  - b) LIN\_MSG\_TYPE\_TX: Received frame head from master and response data frame to master, it's a publisher.
  - c) LIN\_MSG\_TYPE\_TX\_EVENT: Received frame head from master and response data frame to master when a specific defined event has been triggered, it's a publisher.



3) checksum: there are two types of checksum which is defined in LIN specification:

```
typedef enum{
    LIN_CHECKSUM_CLASSIC = 0U, /*!< classic checksum does not include ID Byte. */
    LIN_CHECKSUM_ENHANCED /*!< "enhanced" checksum includes ID Byte. */
- }ChecksumType_t;
```

- 4) length: data buffer length.
- 5) frameIsValid: this parameter should be set to TRUE when the frame is defined and to be used, the command from LIN master would be ignored if this parameter was set to FALSE.
- 6) linkedEventTriggerFidTableIndex: this parameter should be configured when this frame msg\_type was set to LIN MSG TYPE TX EVENT.

the linkedEventTriggerFidTableIndex parameter should be assigned a frame ID which was defined in the table and was used to solve the event collision issue and the parameter: linkedEventTriggerFidTableIndex in the frame ID should be assigned to the event trigger frame ID, for example:

```
/* **FID table declarations****/
static LIN_Device_Frame_t UnconditionalCmdsTable[DEFAULT_LINS_FID_SIZE] = {

[FID_COLOR_CTRL_INDEV1 - '
    [FID_COLOR_CTRL_INDEX] = {
        .frame_id = FID_COLOR_CTRL,
        .msg_type = LIN_MSG_TYPE_RX,
        .checksum = LIN_CHECKSUM_ENHANCED,
        .length = LIN_BUFF_SIZE,
        .frameIsValid = TRUE,
    [FID_STATUS_FRAME_INDEX] = {
        .frame_id = FID_STATUS_FRAME,
                                      /* status management frame */
        .msg_type = LIN_MSG_TYPE_TX,
        .checksum = LIN_CHECKSUM_ENHANCED,
        .length = LIN_BUFF_SIZE,
        .frameIsValid = TRUE.
    [USER DATA REPORT INDEX] = {
        .frame id = USER DATA REPORT.
                                       /* user data report */
                                                                      it should be a publisher
        .msq type = LIN MSG TYPE TX,
        .checksum = LIN_CHECKSUM_ENHANCED,
        .length = LIN BUFF SIZE,
        .frameIsValid = TRUE,
                                                                           point to event trigger frame id
        .linkedEventTriggerFidTableIndex = EVENT_TRIGGERED_INDEX,
        .frame_id = EVENT_TRIGGER_DATA_REPORT, /* event trigger data report */
.msg type = LIN msg type TV preparation.
    [EVENT_TRIGGERED_INDEX] = {
        .msg_type = LIN_MSG_TYPE_TX_EVENT,
                                                /*event trigger data request from sender for slave; */
        .checksum = LIN_CHECKSUM_ENHANCED,
        .length = LIN_BUFF_SIZE,
        .frameIsValid = TRUE.
        .eventTriggered = FALSE,
        .linkedEventTriggerFidTableIndex = USER_DATA_REPORT_INDEX,

    event collission solve fram id
```

Refers to LIN specification 2.2A page 34, 2.3.3.2 Event triggered frame for more information.