Version	Description	Date	Author
2.0.0	Telink Bluetooth SDK on iOS platform	2016/5/20	Shiqinglu
3.0.0	Fix some bugs	2017/7/13	Shiqinglu

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iOS SDK开发文档的思路简介

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前言

Telink mesh是基于单一BLE连接,多个低功耗蓝牙设备基于mesh通信协议组成的网络;每个单一设备均有网络属性,属性用来标识mesh网络,该属性的主要构成有mesh name、mesh password、ltk(ltk通常会设置成默认值,不建议外界修改),并且该属性可被修改;

mesh这些属性提高了登录的隐私性,可以理解成是一个网络登陆一个登录许可,出厂默认 name: "telink-mesh1", password: "123", ltk则作用于通信过程; 当连接上符合要求的设备后,会请求登录,只有登录成功过后才能对设备指令操作;

由于mesh通信范围较蓝牙通信范围广(mesh为多跳中继网络),通信过程均是由设备地址 (u_DevAdress, 通过Online Status notify获取)来唯一标示设备,而设备地址(u_DevAdress)也可被修改; 为了合理管理设备,通常会建议修改设备mesh信息(name & password),同时合理设置每个设备的地址(u_DevAdress);

一.Telink Mesh 工作流程

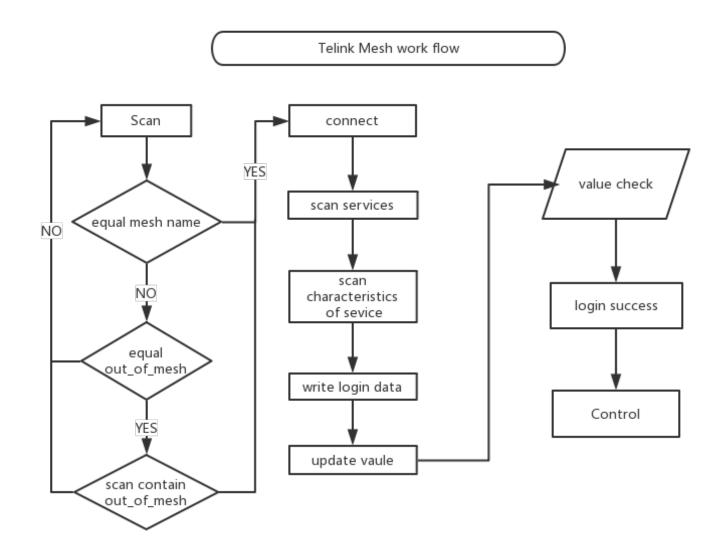


图 1

注:

1.扫描过程,会用传进去的mesh name进行过滤,由于广播包中看不到密码,无法校验密码,当扫描到符合要求 (mesh name一致)的设备;

2.如果参数许可时,才会自动连接登录,其中连接后,会自动扫描服务ATT列表,以及服务中的特征值列表,当扫到目标特征值时,会默认给特征值write登录数据(发起登录请求),当登录成功后,才能控制设备;

- 3. 当设备登陆成功后,会每隔500ms,连续请求3次以获取Online Status,即执行方法
- (void)setNotifyOpenPro;(获取online status)

mesh中所有设备的u_DevAdress和light_Brightness以及light_Stata都是通过此方式获取,并且是通过 u DevAdress来唯一标识,后续是通过该标识来发起控制指令

二. SDK 介绍

在SDK中,有一个单例类"BTCentralManager",该单例类中有一个私有的CBCentralManager属性作为蓝牙管理中心(管理中心和外设组成的Bluetooth mesh),当该私有属性CBCentralManager被初始化时(同时设置单例类作为管理中心代理),蓝牙会检查蓝牙开启状态,如果是开启状态,其中有一个提供一个成员变量参数isNeedScan,供外界选择是否需要扫描,如果isNeedScan是YES,即开始扫描信号,反之亦然;

a. 其静态方法,生成单例管理 会生成一个单例,控制整个代理回调 + (BTCentralManager*) shareBTCentralManager { static BTCentralManager *shareBTCentralManager = nil; static dispatch once t tempOnce=0; dispatch once(&tempOnce, \(\) shareBTCentralManager = [[BTCentralManager alloc] init]; [shareBTCentralManager initData]; **})**; return shareBTCentralManager; } b.蓝牙管理中心初始化 初始化时,会检查蓝牙状态,调用下面代理方法,告知外界centralManager发生变化 - (void)centralManagerDidUpdateState:(CBCentralManager *)central { _centerState=central.state; //whether central'state is on if (central.state == CBCentralManagerStatePoweredOn) { if (isNeedScan) [self startScanWithName:self.userName Pwd:self.userPassword]; }else if (central.state==CBCentralManagerStatePoweredOff){ [self stopConnected]; [self stopScan]; } //call bcak state of central if (_delegate && [_delegate respondsToSelector:@selector(OnCenterStatusChange:)]) { [delegate OnCenterStatusChange:self]; } }

C.发起扫描请求

当蓝牙管理中心被创建完成后, 蓝牙处于开启状态, 外界可通过此方法扫描设备

- (void)startScanWithName:(NSString *)nStr Pwd:(NSString *)pwd AutoLogin:(BOOL)autoLogin; 扫描回调,当发现了设备会回调下面方法,并把对应的参数回调出来

(void)centralManager:(CBCentralManager *)central didDiscoverPeripheral:(CBPeripheral *)peripheral advertisementData: (NSDictionary<NSString *,id> *)advertisementData
 RSSI:(NSNumber *)RSSI

当获取到符合要求的设备广播信息后,用模型BTDevice保存接收,并保存在_srcDevArrs中数据结构如: <11021102 2211ffff 11022211 ffff0500 010f0000 01020304 05060708 090a0b0c 0d0e0f>

- (void)scanResult:(BTDevItem *)item;//代理方法

//flag 为DevChangeFlag_Add

- (void)OnDevChange:(id)sender Item:(BTDevItem *)item Flag:(DevChangeFlag)flag;

d.连接

蓝牙一经发现了设备、发起连接请求后、会可能有下面回调

连接成功

- (void)centralManager:(CBCentralManager *)central didConnectPeripheral:(CBPeripheral *)peripheral

连接断开

- (void)centralManager:(CBCentralManager *)central didFailToConnectPeripheral:(CBPeripheral *)peripheral error:(NSError *)error

连接失败

- (void)centralManager:(CBCentralManager *)central didDisconnectPeripheral:(CBPeripheral *)peripheral error:(NSError *)error

均会通过下面代理回调出去

-(void)OnDevChange:(id)sender Item:(BTDevItem *)item Flag:(DevChangeFlag)flag;

涉及的 API

-(void)connectWithItem:(BTDevItem *)cItem

e.搜索服务特征值列表

当找到设备的 service 时,通过 uuid 订阅 services 中的 characteritics,保存目标 characteristics

- (void)peripheral:(CBPeripheral *)peripheral didDiscoverServices:(NSError *)error
- (void)peripheral:(CBPeripheral *)peripheral didDiscoverCharacteristicsForService:(CBService
 *)service error:(NSError *)error

f.登录模块

当获取到目标登录操作的 characteristic 时,可进行登录

- (void)loginWithPwd:(NSString *)pStr;

//给 characteristic 写数据后,如果设备有相应的回应,通常会通过下面 API 回调上来

- (void)peripheral:(CBPeripheral *)peripheral didUpdateValueForCharacteristic:(CBCharacteristic *)characteristic error:(NSError *)error

h.数据解析

- (void)pasterData:(uint8_t *)buffer IsNotify:(BOOL)isNotify;

当开启了 online status,有 notify回来时,则会通过代理方法回调获取到的 model

(void)notifyBackWithDevice:(DeviceModel *)model;

下面方法是有 feature UpdateValue 回来时

- (void)OnDevNofify:(id)sender Byte:(uint8_t *)byte;// notifyFeature update
- (void)OnDevCommandReport:(id)sender Byte:(uint8_t *)byte;// commandFeature update

解密回来的的数据解析,请参考附1文档1

i.其他 API:

设置新的网络->mesh name & password 以及 ltk, 但是 ltk 设置成默认值,不改变

uint8_t tlkBuffer[20]=

{0xc0,0xc1,0xc2,0xc3,0xc4,0xc5,0xc6,0xc7,0xd8,0xd9,0xda,0xdb,0xdc,0xdd,0xde,0xdf,0x0,0x0,0x0,0x0};

类似的方法有3个,如下:

- (void)setNewNetworkName:(NSString *)nName Pwd:(NSString *)nPwd ltkBuffer:(uint8 t *)buffer;
- (void)setNewNetworkName:(NSString *)nName Pwd:(NSString *)nPwd WithItem:(BTDevItem *)item ItkBuffer:(uint8_t *)buffer;
- (void)setOut_Of_MeshWithName:(NSString *)addName PassWord:(NSString *)addPassWord NewNetWorkName:(NSString *)nName Pwd:(NSString *)nPwd ltkBuffer:(uint8_t *)buffer ForCertainItem:(BTDevItem *)item;

上述配置方法中有连接登录、连接登录前标定为配置网络、当登录成功后、执行

- (void)setNewNetworkDataPro://私有方法

才会进行真正的配置工作->发送指令告知设备修改网络

```
- (void)sendPack:(NSData *)data; //发包
- (void)readFeatureOfselConnectedItem;// 获取直连灯属性
- (void)stopConnected;
j.指令的定制
所有的指令均会走到下面方法
- (void)sendCommand:(uint8_t *)cmd Len:(int)len;
参考附1文档1
指令案例如
 * turn on / off all peripherals in mesh
- (void)turnOffAllLight;//
- (void)turnOnAllLight;
 * turn on/off single peipheral
 * @param u_DevAddress
- (void)turnOnCertainLightWithAddress:(uint32_t)u_DevAddress;//
- (void)turnOffCertainLightWithAddress:(uint32_t)u_DevAddress;
* turn off/on single peipheral
* @param u_DevAddress
- (void)turnOffCertainLightWithAddress:(uint32_t)u_DevAddress; //
- (void)turnOnCertainGroupWithAddress:(uint32_t)u_GroupAddress; //
* add / delete to group

    * @param targetDeviceAddress address of peripheral being added to group

* @param groupAddress
                            address of group
```

```
*/
- (void)addDevice:(uint32 t)targetDeviceAddress ToDestinateGroupAddress:(uint32 t)groupAddress;
- (void)deleteDevice:(uint32_t)deviceAddress ToDestinateGroupAddress:(uint32_t)groupAddress; //
  set luminance of peripheral in group or single
* @param lum
- (void)setLightOrGroupLumWithDestinateAddress:(uint32_t)destinateAddress
WithLum:(NSInteger)lum; //
  setting RGB of peripheral
  @param destinateAddress address of single peripheral or group peripherals
  @param R
* @param G
* @param B

    - (void)setLightOrGroupRGBWithDestinateAddress:(uint32_t)destinateAddress WithColorR:(float)R

WithColorG:(float)G WithB:(float)B; // RGB
* kick out peipheral (or peripherals, for group edit recommendation)
* resset all parameters(like ltk/password/) of peripheral to the state of factory set
* and mesh name is resset "out_of_mesh"
* @param destinateAddress
*/
- (void)kickoutLightFromMeshWithDestinateAddress:(uint32_t)destinateAddress; //
* set CT(0~1) value of peripheral
* @param destinationAddress address of peripheral
*/
- (void)setCTOfLightWithDestinationAddress:(uint32_t)destinationAddress AndCT:(float)CT;
```

k.加解密

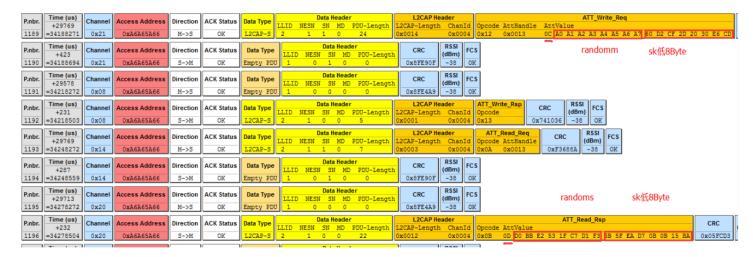


图 2

```
每次login时,都要求生成一个8个bytes的随机数,由Byte[8]表征
+ (BOOL)getRandPro:(uint8_t *)prand Len:(int)len {
  srand((int)time(0));
  memset(prand, 0, len);
  for (int i=0; i< len; i++)
    prand[i]=(uint8 t)random(255);
  return YES.
}
根据 meshName、password、loginRand这 3 个参数生成一个 sk, 然 后把 loginRand和生成的 sk 的低
8 个 byte(校验用)一起发送给模块
aes_att_er (meshName, password, loginRand, pcmd + 1)转化成oc写法,如下:
+ (BOOL)encryptPair:(NSString *)uName Pas:(NSString *)uPas Prand:(uint8 t *)prand
PResult:(uint8_t *)presult {
  uint8_t *tmpNetworkName = (uint8_t *)[uName cStringUsingEncoding:NSUTF8StringEncoding];
  uint8_t *tmpPassword = (uint8_t *)[uPas cStringUsingEncoding:NSUTF8StringEncoding];
  unsigned char
                       pNetworkName[16];
  unsigned char
                       pPassword[16];
  memset(pNetworkName, 0, 16);
  memset(pPassword, 0, 16);
  memcpy(pNetworkName, tmpNetworkName, strlen((char *)tmpNetworkName));
  memcpy(pPassword, tmpPassword, strlen((char *)tmpPassword));
  unsigned char sk[16], d[16], r[16];
```

```
for (int i=0; i<16; i++) {
    d[i] = pNetworkName[i] ^ pPassword[i];
  }
  memcpy (sk, prand, 8);
  memset (sk + 8, 0, 8);
  aes_att_encryption (sk, d, r);
  memcpy (presult, prand, 8);
  memcpy (presult+8, r, 8);
  if (!(memcmp (prand, presult, 16))) return YES;
  return NO;
}
当手机收到模块返回的response后,结合response的data和meshName、password,以及loginRand生
成加解密所需要的sectionKey,
aes_att_get_sk (meshName, password, loginRand, data, sectionKey) 转换成OC写法:
+ (BOOL)getSectionKey:(NSString *)uName Pas:(NSString *)uPas Prandm:(uint8 t *)prandm
Prands:(uint8_t *)prands PResult:(uint8_t *)presult {
  uint8_t *tmpNetworkName = (uint8_t *)[uName cStringUsingEncoding:NSUTF8StringEncoding];
  uint8_t *tmpPassword = (uint8_t *)[uPas cStringUsingEncoding:NSUTF8StringEncoding];
  unsigned char
                        pNetworkName[16];
  unsigned char
                        pPassword[16];
  memset(pNetworkName, 0, 16);
  memset(pPassword, 0, 16);
  memcpy(pNetworkName, tmpNetworkName, strlen((char *)tmpNetworkName));
  memcpy(pPassword, tmpPassword, strlen((char *)tmpPassword));
  unsigned char sk[16], d[16], r[16];
  for (int i=0; i<16; i++) {
    d[i] = pNetworkName[i] ^ pPassword[i];
  }
  memcpy (sk, prandm, 8);
  memcpy (sk + 8, prands, 8);
  aes_att_encryption (d, sk, r);
  memcpy (presult, r, 16);
  return YES.
```

}

固定写法

```
sec ivm [8]数据结构如下:
//
       phone: command
//
       sec_ivm [0] = slave_mac_address[0];
//
       sec_ivm [1] = slave_mac_address[1];
//
       sec_ivm[2] = slave_mac_address [2];
//
       sec_ivm[3] = slave_mac_address [3];
//
       sec_ivm[4] = 1
//
       sec_ivm[5] = sno[0];
//
       sec_ivm[6] = sno[1];;
//
       sec_ivm[7] = sno[2];
sec_ivs [8]数据结构如下:
//
       sec ivs[0] = slave mac address[0];
//
       sec_ivs[1] = slave_mac_address[1];
//
       sec_ivs[2] = slave_mac_address[2];
//
       sec_ivs[3] = sno[0];
//
       sec_ivs[4] = sno[1];
//
       sec_ivs[5] = sno[2];
       sec_ivs[6] = src[0]: //从发送的命令中获取,在 sno 后的第一个 byte
//
       sec_ivs[7] = src[1]; //从发送的命令中获取, 在 sno 后的第二个 byte
//
                                          图3
```

1.加密

当指令buffer经过上图固定转换后、执行下面方法、进行加密 aes_att_encryption_packet(pair_sk, sec_ivm, buff + 13, 2, buff + 15, n - 15) 传参解析:pair sk:就是在 login 成功后得到的 sk; sec ivm:详见图3; buff+13:待发送的命令的 src 字段的第一个字节的地址; 2:此处恒为 2: buff + 15:待发送的命令的 dst 字段的第一个字节的地址; n-15:需要加密的数据长度,从 dst 字段开始到命令结束的总共的长度。 对于 app 开发来说,因为 app 能看到的数据是从 sno 开始的,即 CMD-Status All = $u8 \text{ cmd}[] = \{ 11,11,51,00,00,ff,ff,da,11,02,10 \};$

n-15: 应该等于 总的数据长度-5;即 sizeof(cmd)-5;

所以: buff+13:应该等于"00 00" 的首地址,即 cmd+3buff+15:应该等于"ff ff" 的首地址,即 cmd+5

```
[CryptoAction encryptionPpacket:sectionKey Iv:sec_ivm Mic:buffer+3 MicLen:2 Ps:buffer+5 Len:15];
+ (BOOL)encryptionPpacket:(uint8_t *)key Iv:(uint8_t *)iv Mic:(uint8_t *)mic MicLen:(int)mic_len
Ps:(uint8_t *)ps Len:(int)len {
  uint8 t
           e[16], r[16], i;
  memset (r. 0, 16);
  memcpy (r, iv, 8);
  r[8] = len;
  aes att encryption (key, r, r);
  for (i=0; i<len; i++) {
    r[i \& 15] ^= ps[i];
    if ((i\&15) == 15 \text{ II i} == \text{len - 1})
       aes_att_encryption (key, r, r);
    }
  }
  for (i=0; i<mic_len; i++) {
    mic[i] = r[i];
  }
  memset (r, 0, 16);
  memcpy (r+1, iv, 8);
  for (i=0; i<len; i++) {
    if ((i\&15) == 0) {
      aes_att_encryption (key, r, e);
      r[0]++;
    ps[i] ^= e[i & 15];
  }
  return YES;
}
2.解密
aes att decryption packet(pair sk, sec ivs, p + 14, 2, p + 16, p[2] - 10); 解密数据 传参解析:
pair_sk:就是在 login 成功后得到的 sk;
sec_ivs:详见图3;
p+14:待解密命令的 dst 字段的第一个字节的地址;
2:此处恒为 2;
p + 16:待解密的命令的 op code 字段的第一个字节的地址;
p[2]-10:待解密的数据长度,从 op code 字段开始到命令结束的总共的长度。
P[2]就是收到的命令的 L2cap_length
对于 app开发来说,因为 app 能看到的数据是从 sno 开始的,即 CMD-Status_All_Response =
```

```
u8 response[] = { 11,11,51,02,00, 02,00,db,11,02,ff,ff,ff,ff,ff,00,00,04,01 };
所以:
p + 14:应该等于第二个"02 00" 的首地址,即 response +5
p + 16:应该等于"db"的地址,即 response +7
p[2] - 10: 应该等于 总长度 - 7;即 sizeof(response) - 7;
[CryptoAction decryptionPpacket:sectionKey Iv:sec_ivm Mic:buffer+5 MicLen:2 Ps:buffer+7 Len:13];
+ (BOOL)decryptionPpacket:(uint8_t *)key Iv:(uint8_t *)iv Mic:(uint8_t *)mic MicLen:(int)mic_len
Ps:(uint8_t *)ps Len:(int)len {
  uint8_t e[16], r[16], i;
  memset (r, 0, 16);
  memcpy (r+1, iv, 8);
  for (i=0; i<len; i++) {
    if ((i\&15) == 0) {
       aes_att_encryption (key, r, e);
       r[<mark>0</mark>]++;
    }
    ps[i] ^= e[i & 15];
  }
  memset (r, 0, 16);
  memcpy (r, iv, 8);
  r[8] = len;
  aes_att_encryption (key, r, r);
  for (i=0; i<len; i++) {
    r[i \& 15] ^= ps[i];
    if ((i\&15) == 15 \text{ II i} == \text{len - 1}) {
       aes_att_encryption (key, r, r);
    }
  }
  for (i=0; i<mic_len; i++) {
    if (mic[i] != r[i]) {
       return NO;
                              //Failed
```

}

```
}
return YES;
}
```

三.SDK 修改记录

1

修改时间: 2017/05/22, 修改人: 石晴露

修复之前因错误修改手机时间造成命令延时错误的问题;

修改详情:

在Class BTCentralManager.m文件中

- (void)sendCommand:(uint8_t *)cmd Len:(int)len//对此方法做相应调整

2

修改时间: 2017/7/13 修改人: 石晴露

修改详情:修改文档

附 1

1: AN_BLE-15120203-C2_Communication Protocol for Telink BLE Mesh Light APP.pdf