

旧的 SDK 可用的函数参考

```
#include "../../proj/tl_common.h"
#include "../../proj_lib/blt_ll/blt_ll.h"
#include "../../proj/mcu_spec/gpio_17H26.h"
#include "ui.h"
#if 1
// 本地变量 Local Variables 用于显示系统当前状态的 led 以及 buzzer 结构定义
//
ui_type_t buzzer_ui_buffer_MS[] = {
     //off
                on
                      count
                            next mode
     {{0}}
                0},
                      0,
                            0}, //normal mode
     {{40,
                       0x02, 0}, // power on 1S/50ms, adjust power mode
                200},
                      0xff,
                           0}, // alert mode
     {{180,
                60},
                            0}, // button mode
     {{0}
                60},
                      0x01,
};//由于控制 buzzer 的 GPIO 口开启了 PWM 功能, 当用到 alert mode 时, buzzer 设备循环 0xff
次执行: 每经过 180ms 时间的停顿, 使能 pwm 输出从而使得 buzzer 以某一设定频率响持续 60ms。
当用到 button mode 时,设备执行一次: 使能 pwm 输出,令 buzzer 以一设定频率响持续 60ms
ui_type_t led_ui_buffer_MS[] = {
                            next mode
     //off
                on
                      count
                            0},
                                    //power off and connect state
     {{0}}
                0},
                      0,
                            2}, //power on:0ms /2S: 1time
                2000},
     {{0}}
                      0x01,
     {{2950,
                60},
                      0xff,
                            2},
                                 //adv : 3S /50ms :2950 + 50
                            2},
                                    //button
     {{0}}
                60},
                      ĺ,
                                 // alert mode
     {{180,
                60},
                      0xff,
                            0},
};//由于控制 led 的 GPIO 口开启了普通 GPIO 功能, 当用到 alert mode 时, led 设备循环 0xff//
次执行: 每经过 180ms 时间的停顿, 开启对应 GPIO 输出从而使得 LED 亮灯 60ms。
//当用到 button mode 时,设备执行一次: 使能 pwm 输出,令 LED 亮灯 60ms.
ui_param_t led_param ={led_ui_buffer_MS};
ui_param_t buzzer_param = {buzzer_ui_buffer_MS};
u8 ui suspend en = 0;
External Variable 外部变量
extern u8 blt suspend mask;
        power_mode;//0->power off ; 1->power on
extern u8
extern u8
        is_power_switch_exist;
///////
```



```
常用函数 led beep() 用于控制 LED 对应亮灭状态
static inline void led beep(u8 onOff){
#if LED_USE_PWM
  write_reg8 (0x780, (buzzer_param.cur_state << 1) | onOff);</pre>
  led param.cur state = onOff;
  gpio_write(GPIO_GP7,onOff);
#endif
}
常用函数 buzzer_beep() 用于控制 Buzzer 对应启停状态
//
static inline void buzzer_beep(u8 onOff){
#if LED_USE_PWM
  write_reg8 (0x780, led_param.cur_state | (onOff << 1));</pre>
  buzzer param.cur state = onOff;
#else
  if(onOff){
     write_reg8(0x780,0x02);
  }else{
     write_reg8(0x780,0x00);
  }
#endif
}
///////
           常用函数
                  calculate next tick and change led/buzzer mode
////// 用于控制 led,或 buzzer 外设对应启停状态切换,其返回值 next_wakeup_tick 用于
///PM 电源控制的省电模式
u32 calc_led_ui(ui_param_t *ui_bl)
{
  if(ui_bl->cur_mode == 0) return 0;
  if(ui_bl->next_wakeup_tick - (clock_time() + 2*CLOCK_SYS_CLOCK_1MS) <
BIT(30)){
     return ui_bl->next_wakeup_tick;
  }
  if(ui_bl->cur_state && ui_bl->cur_cnt && ui_bl->cur_cnt != 0xff){//!=0 !=0xff
==on
     ui_bl->cur_cnt --;
  if(ui_bl->cur_cnt == 0 ){
     ui_bl->cur_mode = ui_bl->ui_type[ui_bl->cur_mode].next_mode;
```



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```
ui_bl->cur_cnt = ui_bl->ui_type[ui_bl->cur_mode].offOn_cnt;
   }
  ui_bl->cur_state = ui_bl->cur_state ? 0: 1;
   ui_bl->next_wakeup_tick = clock_time() +
ui_bl->ui_type[ui_bl->cur_mode].offOn_Ms[ui_bl->cur_state] *
CLOCK SYS CLOCK 1MS;
   return ui_bl->next_wakeup_tick; // calculate next tick
}
常用函数 buzzer led ui() 用于控制外设 Buzzer 以及 led 对应的启停状态
//
      其返回值 next_wakeup_tick 用于 PM 电源控制的睡眠时间判定
u32 buzzer_led_ui ( )
{
   u32 next_led_wakeup_tick = calc_led_ui(&led_param);
   u32 next_buzzer_wakeup_tick = calc_led_ui(&buzzer_param);
   led_beep(led_param.cur_state);
   buzzer_beep(buzzer_param.cur_state);
// return the min of(next_buzzer wakeup_tick,next_led_wakeup_tick except 0) or
//return 0;
#if LED USE PWM
   if(buzzer_param.cur_state | led_param.cur_state){
   if(buzzer_param.cur_state){
#endif
     blt_suspend_mask = 0;
   }else{
     blt_suspend_mask = ui_suspend_en;
   if((next_led_wakeup_tick - next_buzzer_wakeup_tick < BIT(30) &&
next_buzzer_wakeup_tick) || next_led_wakeup_tick == 0){
     return next_buzzer_wakeup_tick;
   return next_led_wakeup_tick;
}
// ui enter mode 用于控制外设 LED 或 BUZZER 对应要进入的模式,并根据结构体设定的
on,off,count,next_mode 来实现具体的启停特征
```



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```
void ui enter mode(ui param t *ui param,u8 mode){
  if(ui_param->cur_mode == 1 || ui_param->cur_mode == mode){
     return;
  }
  ui_param->cur_cnt = ui_param->ui_type[mode].offOn_cnt;
  ui param->cur mode = mode;
  ui_param->cur_state = 0;
  ui_param->next_wakeup_tick = clock_time();
}
// led enter mode 用于控制 LED 要进入的模式,和对应的数据结构
void led_enter_mode(u8 mode){
  ui_enter_mode(&led_param, mode);
  return;
}
// buzzer_enter_mode 用于控制 buzzer 要进入的模式,和对应的数据结构
void buzzer_enter_mode(u8 mode){
  ui enter mode(&buzzer param, mode);
  return;
}
// test init tmp 用于完成初始化系统输入输出端口的功能
void test init_tmp()
{
  blt_set_wakeup_source(PM_WAKEUP_CORE);//初始化系统为硬件唤醒
  write_reg8 ( 0x597, 0x02); //GPIO 初始化时指定 GPIO17 作为中断唤醒源
  write_reg8 ( 0x594, 0x02);//GPIO 初始化时指定 GPIO17 为低电平输入时唤醒
  gpio_set_interrupt(GPIO_GP18, 0); // rising edge
  /*set gpio18 wakeup deepsleep*/
  analog_write (0x16, 0x01);//set enable gp17
  analog_write (0x14, analog_read (0x14) & 0xef);// set polarity
  gpio_set_func(GPIO_GP7, AS_GPIO);
  gpio_set_output_en(GPIO_GP7, 1);
  gpio_set_input_en(GPIO_GP7, 0);
  gpio_set_func(GPIO_GP22, AS_GPIO);
  gpio_set_output_en(GPIO_GP22, 0);
  gpio_set_input_en(GPIO_GP22, 1);
  gpio_set_func(GPIO_GP18, AS_GPIO);
  gpio_set_output_en(GPIO_GP18, 0);
```



```
gpio set input en(GPIO GP18, 1);
  gpio_set_func(GPIO_GP17, AS_GPIO);
  gpio_set_output_en(GPIO_GP17, 0);
  gpio_set_input_en(GPIO_GP17, 1);
}
//函数 task connection terminated
// This event is returned once connection is terminated
//ex:notify application connection terminated; reset connection para
// callback format task connection terminated(&conn terminate);
//当连接终止的时候, SDK 会自动调用这个函数, 用户可以根据需要传入一个参数单独调用它, 亦可
以在其中加入自定义的 led ,buzzer 以及定时,来完成项目需要的状态显示功能
void task_connection_terminated(rf_packet_connect_t* p){
  u8 is terminate = *(u8*)p;
  if ( is_terminate == 1){// master send terminate
     proshutter_disconnect_state = 0;
     //start led mode
     buzzer_enter_mode(2);
     led_enter_mode(2);
     //change led next mode
     led_ui_buffer_MS[3].next_mode = 2;
     led_ui_buffer_MS[1].next_mode = 2;
     led_ui_buffer_MS[4].next_mode = 2;
     //change alert mode: alert frequency and button next mode
     buzzer_ui_buffer_MS[2].offOn_Ms[0] = 1000;
     buzzer_ui_buffer_MS[3].next_mode = 0;//next_mode = 0 while disconnected
  }else{
     proshutter_disconnect_state = 1;
  }
  //clear and init flag
   selfie_adv_mode_start_tick = clock_time ();
   blt_is_reconnection = 0;
   button_need_send_pkt = 0;
   shutter_mode_start_tick = 0;
   return;
}
// proc_power_onoff 用于控制芯片开启或关闭
void proc_power_onoff(u8 cur_state,u32 poweron_start_tick)
{
```



```
//未使用开关开启按键时, 默认设备开机即时启动
  if(is_power_switch_exist == 0){
     power_mode = Mode_Power_On;
     return;
  }
//当前设备处于关机状态时,判断离最近一次调用本函数的时间差是否超过 2.4s, 若未超过,则读
取 GPIO 按键状态以确定 PM 电源管理模式是定时唤醒还是硬件唤醒。若时间差超过 2.4s,则开机
  if(!cur_state){//power off state
     while(!clock_time_exceed(poweron_start_tick,2400*1000)){
         if(gpio_read(GPIO_GP18)){
//按键按下时,芯片进入 suspend ,并每 1s 定时醒来一次
           blt_sleep_wakeup(0,PM_WAKEUP_TIMER,clock_time() +
100*CLOCK_SYS_CLOCK_1MS);
        }else{
//无按键按下时,芯片进入 deepsleep 模式并开启按键唤醒使能,需在 GPIO 初始化时指定一个特定
//IO 口作为唤醒源
           blt_sleep_wakeup(1,PM_WAKEUP_PAD,0);
        }
     }
     power_mode = Mode_Power_On;
  }
//当前设备处于开机状态时,判断离最近一次调用本函数的时间差是否超过 2.4s, 若超过 2.4s,则
关机
    else{
     if(clock_time_exceed(poweron_start_tick,2400*1000)){
         power_mode = Mode_Power_Off;
     }
  }
}
// powerOff handle 用于控制芯片进入关闭状态时,buzzer 响一声,led 以 0.1s 间隔闪 3 下
void proc_powerOff_handle()
{
  buzzer_beep(1);
  u8 i = 0;
   for(i=1; i<7; ++i) //power down ui_led
     led_beep (i&0x01);
     sleep_us (100*1000);
   sleep_us(100*1000);
  //recover gp17 and gp18 to pulldn 100k
  while(gpio read(GPIO GP18))//按键按下时,芯片进入 suspend ,并每 1s 定时醒来一次
      blt_sleep_wakeup(0,PM_WAKEUP_TIMER,clock_time() + CLOCK_SYS_CLOCK_1S);
```



```
blt sleep wakeup(1,PM WAKEUP PAD,0);//无按键按下时,芯片进入 deepsleep 模式并开
//启按键唤醒使能
// blt_set_ui_suspend_en 用于控制芯片是否使能 suspend 省电模式
void blt set ui suspend en( u8 suspend en){
  ui_suspend_en = suspend_en;
}
#endif
// public loop 用于控制芯片广播以及连接状态下的数据包发送,进入 suspend PM 电源管理模式,
//详情查看<Lenze 17H26 BLE SDK User Guide v1.01>中的第 3,4 章 BLE 以及 PM 工作方式
static inline void public_loop()
{
  tick_app_wakeup = buzzer_led_ui ();
  blt_brx_sleep (tick_app_wakeup);
  if(blt_state!=BLT_LINK_STATE_ADV)
    blt_brx ();
    if(blt_conn_inst > 20 && os_check
      os_check = 2;
      vr_autoSetMode();
      hid_setting_flag(1);
                        android set ccc at default
  }else{
    // Must be on the final
    blt_send_adv (BLT_ENABLE_ADV_ALL);
    //blt_send_adv (BLT_ENABLE_ADV_38);
  }
}
// main_loop 用于综合控制芯片的广播状态,连接状态,外设以及调用内置的省电接口函数,完成
//一个完整的系统功能
void main_loop()
 {//
  if (blt_state == BLT_LINK_STATE_ADV)
     shutdown_cnt = 90 ;
//PM 电源管理,开机后 60s 刷新 selfie_adv_mode_start_tick 的值,之后再 60s 进入关机模式
    if(clock_time_exceed(selfie_adv_mode_start_tick,60*1000*1000)){
```



```
if(mle 15 mode && proximity le mode){
              power_mode = Mode_Power_Off;
          }
          if(proximity_le_mode == 0 ){
              proximity_le_mode = 1;
              selfie_adv_mode_start_tick = clock_time();
          }
       }
//PM 电源管理,开机后 60s 若 proximity_le_mode=1,更新广播间隔参数为 2000ms
       if(proximity_le_mode){
          blt adv interval = ((rand()%80) +2000)*CLOCK SYS CLOCK 1MS;
          led_enter_mode(0);
       }
   else {//若 proximity_le_mode=0,则每满足更新广播间隔参数的条件,就更新参数
          if(clock_time_exceed(selfie_adv_mode_start_tick,60*100*1000)) {
//若开机后超过 60s, 且 proshutter_disconnect_state 标志位被置 1,则主动断开连接
              if(proshutter_disconnect_state) {
                  u8 disconnect = 1;
                  task_connection_terminated(&disconnect);
              }
          }
          if(clock_time_exceed(selfie_adv_mode_start_tick,6*1000*1000)) {
//若开机后超过 6s,则更新广播间隔参数为 600ms
              blt_adv_interval = ((rand()%20) + 600)*CLOCK_SYS_CLOCK_1MS;
          }
          else if(clock_time_exceed(selfie_adv_mode_start_tick,4*1000*1000)) {
//若开机后超过 4s,则更新广播间隔参数为 50ms
              blt_adv_interval = ((rand()%20) + 50)*CLOCK_SYS_CLOCK_1MS;
          }
          else if(clock_time_exceed(selfie_adv_mode_start_tick,2*1000*1000)) {
//若开机后超过 2s,则更新广播间隔参数为 500ms
              blt_adv_interval = ((rand()%20) + 500)*CLOCK_SYS_CLOCK_1MS;
          else {
//否则,更新广播间隔参数为 15ms
              blt_adv_interval = ((rand()%5) + 15)*CLOCK_SYS_CLOCK_1MS;
          }
//若"设备处于连接状态,且完成连接之后的时间超过了 6s" ,blt fifo num()<3,则请求更新
参数
   if((device_status_tmp==CONNECTED_DEVICE_STATUS) &&
clock_time_exceed(tick_connected_timer_tmp,6*1000*1000))// 6s timer out
       {
          if(blt_fifo_num()<3) {</pre>
             device_status_tmp = AFTER_CONNECTED_DEVICE_STATUS;
```



```
//void blt update connPara request (u16 min interval, u16 max interval, u16
//latency,u16 timeout); 用于更新需要发送的关于更新连接包的参数。注意 interval min 和
//interval max 的值是实际 interval 时间值除以 1.25 ms (如申请 7.5ms 的连接,该值为 6),
//timeout 的值为实际 supervision timeout 时间值除以 10ms(如 1 s 的 timeout 该值为
//100) 。
        blt update connPara request(16,32,4,600);
       }
    }
//若不满足"设备处于连接状态,且完成连接之后的时间超过了 6s",则对 proximity le mode 🛚
0, 令 led 进入模式 1
    proximity le mode = 0;
    led_enter_mode(1); }
  }
//若当前设备状态为关机,且处于广播模式,蓝牙发送区为空,那么进入关机模式
  if(Mode_Power_Off == power_mode && (blt_state == BLT_LINK_STATE ADV ||
              //must be after send button pkt.
blt_fifo_empty())){
    proc powerOff handle();
  }
/******public area
  public_loop();
}
// GPIO 模拟串口 uart 用于 输出 串口数据并与其他设备通信
 u32 simulation BaudRate = 22;
// GPIO 模拟串口 uart 初始化用于设定 gpio 初始电平和每个 bit 输出到切换到下一 bit 的时间
 void my_uart_init(void)
{
  gpio_write(GPIO_GP17, 1);
// simulation BaudRate = 53;/// baud rate: 57600 17.361us
  simulation_BaudRate = 22;/// baud rate: 115200 8.56us
}
// GPIO 模拟串口延时程序 : 每个 bit 输出到切换到下一 bit 的时间
 _attribute_ram_code_ _attribute_no_inline_ void delay_uart_Tx(void)
  volatile int i =0;
  while((i++)<simulation_BaudRate);</pre>
}
// GPIO 模拟串口 uart ,用于从当前 GPIO 口输出单字节数据
```

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```
void uart_tx_byte(u8 temp_data){
  for(u8 bit=0;bit<10;bit++){</pre>
     if(bit == 0){
       gpio_write(GPIO_GP17, 0);
     }
     else if(bit == 9){
       gpio_write(GPIO_GP17, 1);
     }
     else {
       if(temp_data & (1<<(bit-1))){</pre>
          gpio_write(GPIO_GP17, 1);
       }
       else {
          gpio_write(GPIO_GP17, 0);
       }
     }
     delay_uart_Tx();
  }
// GPIO 模拟串口 uart ,用于从当前 GPIO 口输出任意长度的数组
 void uart_tx_array(u8 *uart_tx_array,u8 length)
{
  for(u8 i=0;i<length;i++){</pre>
     uart_tx_byte(uart_tx_array[i]);
}
```