



CY8CKIT-042-BLE

Bluetooth® Low Energy (BLE)
Pioneer Kit Guide

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Safety Information



The CY8CKIT-042-BLE Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) Pioneer Kit is intended for use as a development platform for hardware or software in a laboratory environment. The board is an open system design, which does not include a shielded enclosure. Due to this reason, the board may cause interference with other electrical or electronic devices in close proximity. In a domestic environment, this product may cause radio interference. In such cases, the user may be required to take adequate preventive measures. Also, this board should not be used near any medical equipment or critical RF devices.

The CY8CKIT-042-BLE Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) Pioneer Kit is intended for use as a development, demonstration and evaluation platform for hardware or software in a laboratory environment. The kit is not intended for general consumer use. Cypress recommends that the kit only be used in a shielded room.

Attaching additional wiring to this product or modifying the product operation from the factory default may affect its performance and cause interference with other apparatus in the immediate vicinity. If such interference is detected, suitable mitigating measures should be taken.



The CY8CKIT-042-BLE boards contain electrostatic discharge (ESD) sensitive devices. Electrostatic charges readily accumulate on the human body and any equipment, which can cause a discharge without detection. Permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high-energy discharges. Proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality. Store unused CY8CKIT-042-BLE boards in the protective shipping package.



End-of-Life/Product Recycling

The end-of-life cycle for this kit is five years from the date of manufacture mentioned on the back of the box. Contact your nearest recycler to discard the kit.



General Safety Instructions

ESD Protection

ESD can damage boards and associated components. Cypress recommends that the user perform procedures only at an ESD workstation. If an ESD workstation is not available, use appropriate ESD protection by wearing an antistatic wrist strap attached to the chassis ground (any unpainted metal surface) on the board when handling parts.

Handling Boards

CY8CKIT-042-BLE boards are sensitive to ESD. Hold the board only by its edges. After removing the board from its box, place it on a grounded, static-free surface. Use a conductive foam pad if available. Do not slide the board over any surface.

Battery Care and Use

- Use the correct size and type of battery specified in this guide.
- Keep battery contact surfaces and battery compartment contacts clean by rubbing them with a clean pencil eraser or a rough cloth each time you replace batteries.
- Remove the battery from a device when it is not expected to be in use for several months.
- Make sure that you insert the battery into your device properly, with the + (plus) and – (minus) terminals aligned correctly.
- Do not place the battery next to metallic objects such as keys and coins.
- Never throw the battery into fire.
- Do not open up the battery.
- Do not short the battery.
- Do not subject the battery to high temperatures or high humidity.
- Store the battery in a dry place.
- Do not recharge a battery unless it is marked “rechargeable.”

Battery Disposal

Batteries can be safely disposed of with normal household waste. Never dispose of batteries in fire because they can explode. It is important not to dispose of large amounts of batteries in a group. Used batteries are often not completely “dead.” Grouping used batteries together can bring these “live” batteries into contact with one another, creating safety risks.

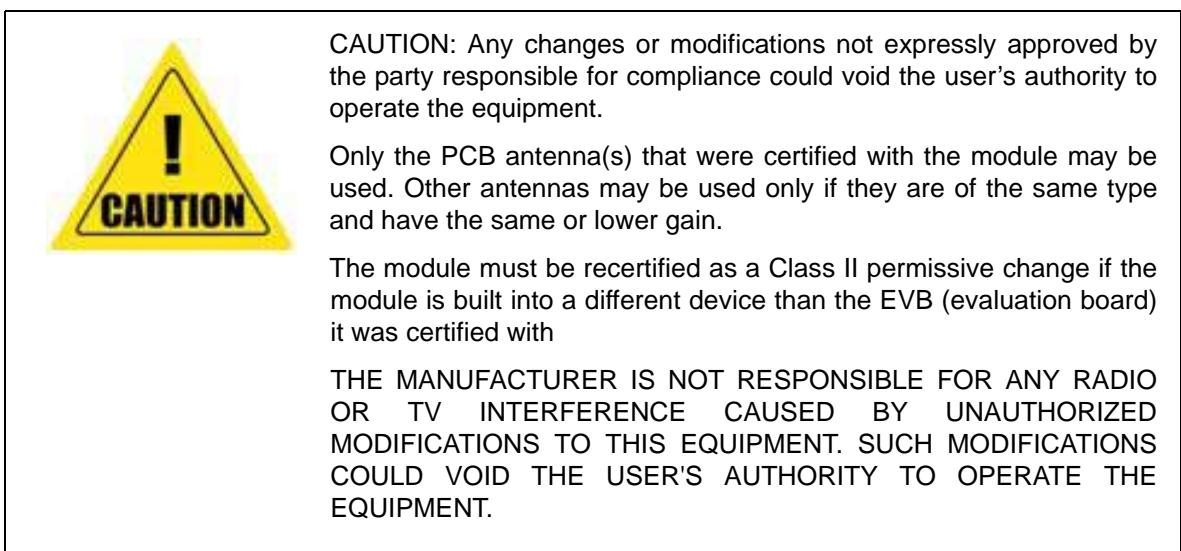
Regulatory Compliance Information

The kit contains devices that transmit and receive radio signals in accordance with the spectrum regulations for the 2.4-GHz unlicensed frequency range.

Cypress Semiconductor Corporation has obtained regulatory approvals for this kit to be used in specific countries. These countries include United States (FCC Part 15), Canada (IC RSS210) and Japan (JRF/ TELEC). Additional regional regulatory agency approval may be required to operate these throughout the world.

This kit as shipped from the factory has been tested and found to comply with the limits/ requirements for following compliances:

- FCC as a class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules.
- This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003



Regulatory statements and Product Labeling

United States (FCC)

This equipment complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

The CY8CKIT-142 PSoC 4 BLE and CY5671 PRoC BLE modular transmitter must be labeled with its own FCC ID number, and, if the FCC ID is not visible when the module is installed in to another device, then the outside of the device into which the module is installed must also display a label referring to the enclosed module. This exterior label can use wording such as the following:

Contains FCC ID: **WAP-CY8CKIT-142** and **WAP-CY5671**, The enclosed device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation. Any similar wording that expresses the same meaning may be used.



CAUTION: The changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for Compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Canada (IC)

This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

This equipment complies with radio frequency exposure limits set forth by Industry Canada for an uncontrolled environment.

CAUTION: Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This Module is labelled with its own IC ID. If the IC ID Certification Number is not visible while installed inside another device, then the device should display the label on it referring the enclosed module. In that case, the final end product must be labelled in a visible area with the following:

"Contains Transmitter Module IC **7922A-CY8CKIT142** and **7922A-CY5671**"

OR

"Contains IC: **7922A-CY8CKIT142** and **7922A-CY5671**"

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes: (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

Cet équipement est conforme aux limites d'exposition aux radiofréquences définies par Industrie Canada pour un environnement non contrôlé.

Ce module est étiqueté avec son propre ID IC. Si le numéro de certification IC ID n'est pas visible lorsqu'il est installé à l'intérieur d'un autre appareil, l'appareil doit afficher l'étiquette sur le module de référence ci-joint. Dans ce cas, le produit final doit être étiqueté dans un endroit visible par le texte suivant:

"Contains Transmitter Module IC **7922A-CY8CKIT142** and **7922A-CY5671**"

OR

"Contains IC: **7922A-CY8CKIT142** and **7922A-CY5671**"

Japan (TELEC)

CY8CKIT-142

Manufactured by Cypress Semiconductor.



R 005-100919

CY5671

Manufactured by Cypress Semiconductor.



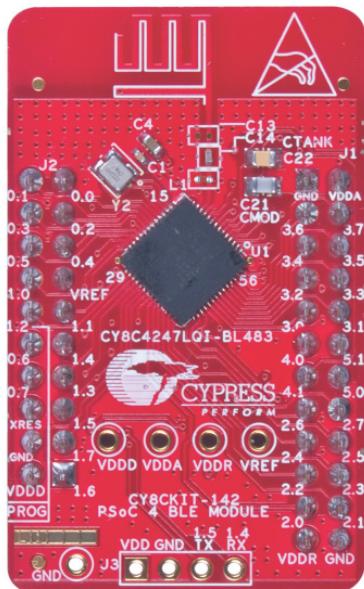
R 005-100920

Model:CY8CKIY-142

FCC ID : WAP-CY8CKIT-142

IC : 7922A-CY8CKIT142

TELEC : 005-100919

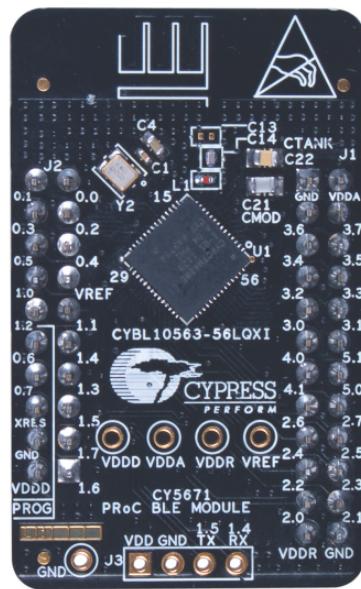


Model:CY5671

FCC ID: WAP-CY5671

IC: 7922A-CY5671

TELEC: 005-100920



1. Introduction



Thank you for your interest in the CY8CKIT-042-BLE Bluetooth® Low Energy (BLE) Pioneer Kit. This kit is designed to showcase the functionality and ease-of-use of the PSoC® 4 BLE and PRoC™ BLE devices while developing Bluetooth Low Energy (Bluetooth Smart) applications. Cypress's BLE solution has an easy-to-use, intuitive GUI to configure the BLE protocol stack using the BLE component available in the Cypress standard integrated development environment (IDE), PSoC Creator. The CySmart PC tool allows emulation of a BLE Central device and quick access to peripheral connections and debugging. The solution is a true single-chip solution with an integrated balun, Cypress's industry-leading capacitive sensing technology, an analog front end (AFE) for biometric sensors, and digital peripherals suited to a wide variety of applications. Designed for flexibility, this kit offers footprint compatibility with several third-party Arduino™ shields. The kit includes a provision to populate an extra header to support Digilent® Pmod™ peripheral modules. In addition, the board features a CapSense® slider, an RGB LED, a push-button switch, an integrated USB programmer, a program and debug header, an F-RAM™, and USB-UART/I²C bridges.

1.1 Kit Contents

The BLE Pioneer Kit contains the following items, as shown in [Figure 1-1](#).

- BLE Pioneer Baseboard preloaded with the CY8CKIT-142 PSoC 4 BLE Module
- CY5671 PRoC BLE Module
- CY5670 CySmart USB Dongle
- Quick start guide
- USB standard A to mini-B cable
- Four jumper wires (4 inch) and two proximity sensor wires (5 inch)
- Coin cell

Figure 1-1. Kit Contents



If any part of the kit is missing, contact your nearest Cypress sales office for help: www.cypress.com/go/support.

1.2 Board Details

The BLE Pioneer baseboard consists of the blocks shown in Figure 1-2.

1. RGB LED
2. BLE module reset button
3. CapSense proximity header
4. User button
5. CapSense slider
6. Arduino compatible I/O header (J2)
7. Arduino compatible power header (J1)
8. Digilent Pmod compatible I/O header (J5)
9. Cypress F-RAM 1 Mb (FM24V10-G)
10. PSoC 5LP - programmer and debugger (CY8C5868LTI-LP039)
11. PSoC 5LP I/O header (J8)
12. Coin cell holder (bottom side)
13. USB connector (J13)
14. Power LED
15. Status LED
16. System power supply jumper (J16) - LDO 1.9 V~5 V
17. Arduino compatible I/O header (J3/J4)

18.BLE power supply jumper (J15) - for current measurement

19.BLE module headers (J10/J11)

Figure 1-2. BLE Pioneer Baseboard

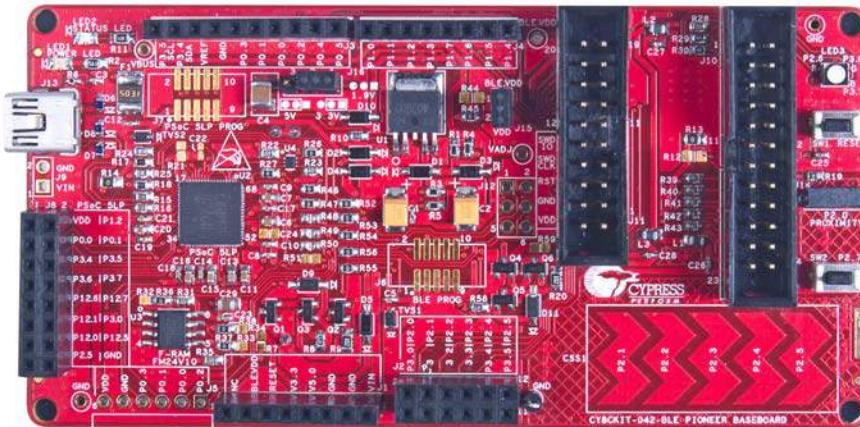
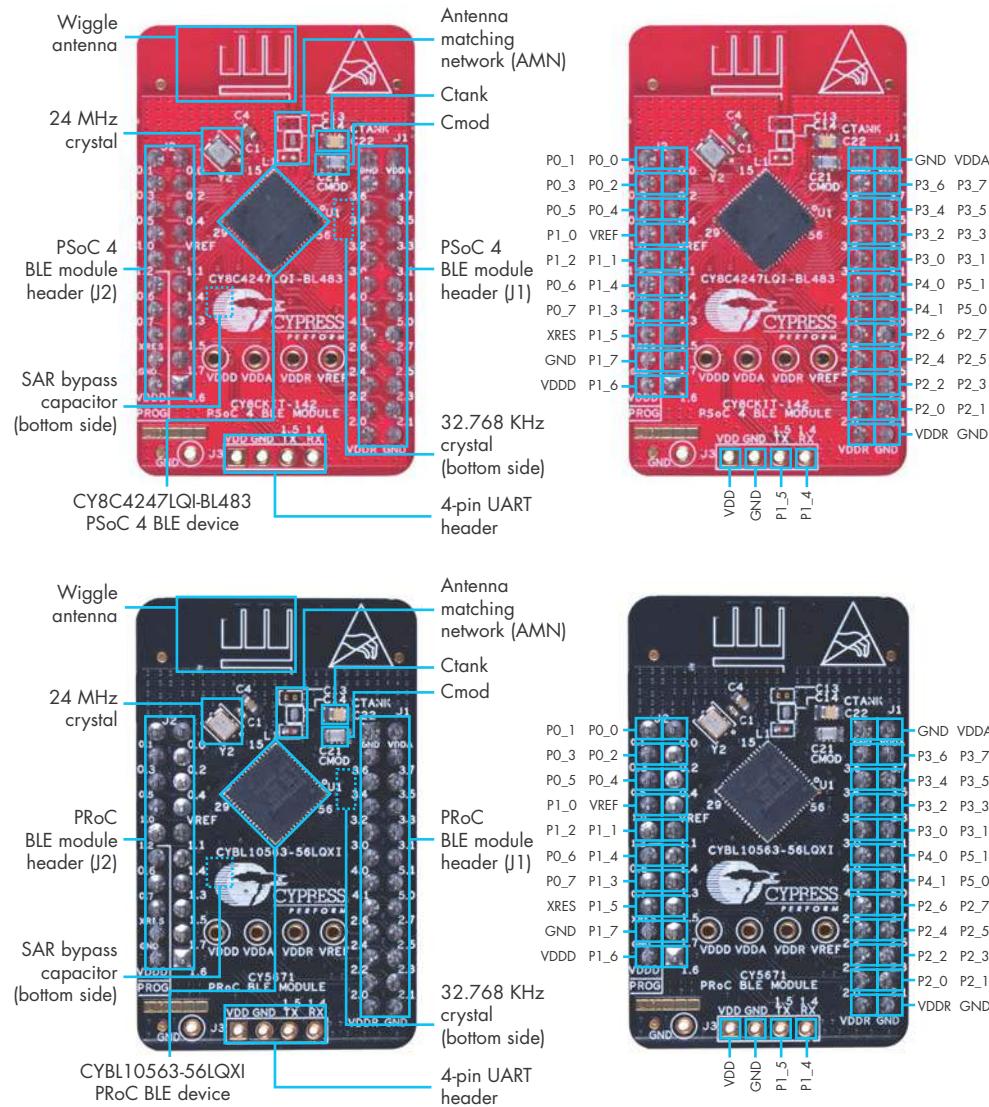


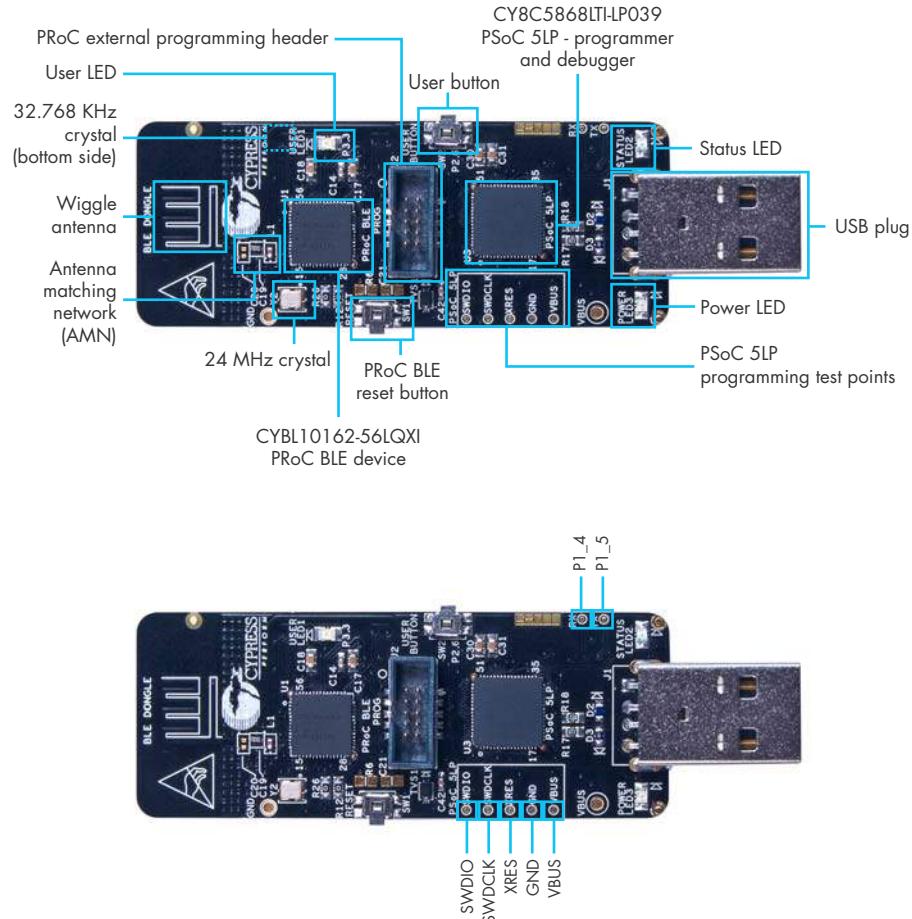
Figure 1-3 shows a markup of the onboard components, where red BLE module denotes the PSoC 4 BLE module and black BLE module denotes the PRoC BLE module.

Figure 1-3. BLE Module Markup



The dongle board consists of the blocks shown in Figure 1-4.

Figure 1-4. BLE Dongle Markup



1.3 PSoC Creator™

PSoC Creator is a state-of-the-art, easy-to-use integrated design environment (IDE). It is a revolutionary hardware and software co-design environment, powered by a library of preverified and precharacterized PSoC Components™.

With PSoC Creator, you can:

- Drag and drop PSoC Components to build a schematic of your custom design
- Automatically place and route components and configure GPIOs
- Develop and debug firmware using the included component APIs

PSoC Creator also enables you to tap into an entire tool ecosystem with integrated compiler chains and production programmers for PSoC devices.

For more information, visit www.cypress.com/psoccreator.

1.4 Getting Started

This guide will help you get acquainted with the BLE Pioneer Kit:

- The [Software Installation chapter on page 20](#) describes the installation of the kit software. This includes the PSoC Creator IDE for development and debugging applications, PSoC Programmer for programming hex files, and the CySmart PC tool for BLE host emulation.
- The [Kit Operation chapter on page 24](#) describes the major features of the BLE Pioneer Kit such as USB-UART and USB-I²C bridges and functionalities such as programming and debugging.
- The [Example Projects chapter on page 42](#) describes multiple PSoC 4 BLE and PRoC BLE code examples that will help you understand how to create your own BLE application using the BLE component and device.
- The [Hardware chapter on page 88](#) details the hardware content of the kit and dongle, and the hardware operation.
- The [Advanced Topics chapter on page 115](#) explains the functionality of the kit features, such as the USB-UART bridge, USB-I²C bridge, F-RAM, iOS app, and the CySmart PC tool.
- The [Appendix on page 168](#) provides schematics, board layouts, KitProg LED status, and the bill of materials (BOM).

1.5 Additional Learning Resources

Visit www.cypress.com/go/psoc4ble and www.cypress.com/procble for additional learning resources including datasheets, technical reference manuals, and application notes.

Visit www.cypress.com/go/cysmart for information on the CySmart PC tool.

1.5.1 Beginner Resources

PSoC Creator Training: www.cypress.com/go/creatorstart/creatortraining

1.5.2 Application Notes

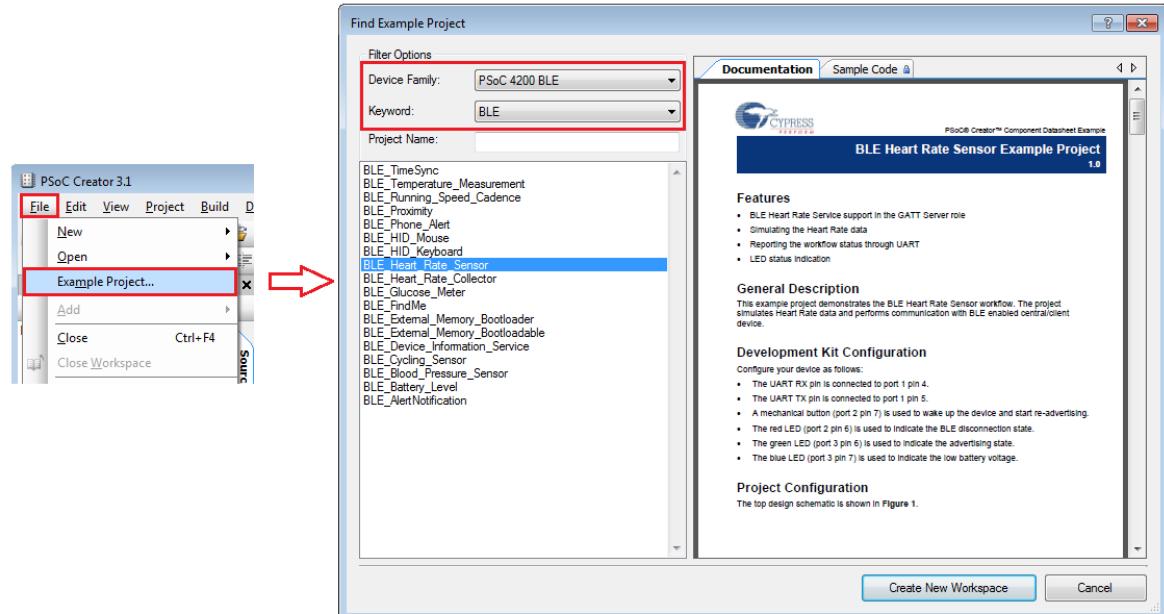
Visit www.cypress.com/appnotes to view a growing list of application notes for PSoC 3, PSoC 4, PSoC 4 BLE, PRoC BLE, and PSoC 5LP.

Visit [this site](#) for PSoC 4BLE and PRoC BLE application notes.

1.5.3 PSoC Creator Example Projects

These simple example projects demonstrate how to configure and use PSoC Creator components. To open an example project in PSoC Creator, go to **File > Example Project** (see [Figure 1-5](#)) and choose the required example project.

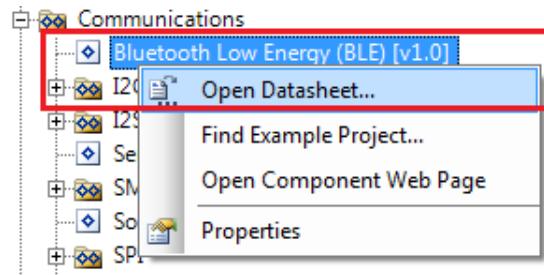
Figure 1-5. PSoC Creator Example Projects



1.5.4 Component Datasheets

Right-click a component and select **Open Datasheet** (see [Figure 1-6](#)). Visit [this page](#) for the BLE component datasheet.

Figure 1-6. Opening Component Datasheet



1.5.5 Bluetooth Learning Resources

The [Bluetooth Developer Portal](#) provides material by the Special Interest Group (SIG) for learning various aspects of the Bluetooth Low Energy protocol and systems. Some of them are:

- [Training videos](#)
- [GATT profiles](#)
- [Bluetooth community forum](#)

1.5.6 Learning From Peers

Cypress Developer Community Forums: Visit www.cypress.com/forums

1.5.7 Other Related Resources

- Digilent PMod: www.digilentinc.com/pmods/
- Arduino: <http://arduino.cc/en/Main/ArduinoBoardUno>

1.6 Technical Support

For assistance, go to our support web page, www.cypress.com/support, or contact our customer support at +1 (800) 541-4736 Ext. 2 (in the USA) or +1 (408) 943-2600 Ext. 2 (International).

1.7 Documentation Conventions

Table 1-1. Document Conventions for Guides

Convention	Usage
Courier New	Displays file locations, user entered text, and source code: C:\...\cd\icc\
<i>Italics</i>	Displays file names and reference documentation: Read about the <i>sourcefile.hex</i> file in the <i>PSoC Creator User Guide</i> .
[Bracketed, Bold]	Displays keyboard commands in procedures: [Enter] or [Ctrl] [C]
File > Open	Represents menu paths: File > Open > New Project
Bold	Displays commands, menu paths, and icon names in procedures: Click the File icon and then click Open .
Times New Roman	Displays an equation: 2 + 2 = 4
Text in gray boxes	Describes cautions or unique functionality of the product.

1.8 Acronyms

Table 1-2. Acronyms Used in this Document

Acronym	Definition
ADC	Analog-to-Digital Converter
API	Application Programming Interface
BD address	Bluetooth Device address
BLE	Bluetooth Low Energy
CD	Compact Disc
CDC	Communications Device Class
COM	Communication Port
DVD	Digital Video Disc
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
F-RAM	Ferroelectric Random Access Memory
GUI	Graphical User Interface
GPIO	General Purpose Input/Output
I2C	Inter-Integrated Circuit
IAS	Immediate Alert Service
IDAC	Interconnecting Digital-Analog Converter
IDE	Integrated Development Environment
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LDO	Low Drop Out (voltage regulator)
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
LP	Low Power
LPT	Line Print Terminal
PrISM	Precise Illumination Signal Modulation
PRoC	Programmable Radio-on-Chip
PRM	Protocol Service Multiplexer
PSoC	Programmable Systems-on-Chip
PWM	Pulse-Width Modulation
QFN	Quad Flat No-lead (package)
RGB	Red Green Blue
SAR	Successive Approximation Register
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface
SWD	Serial Wire Debug
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USB CDC	Universal Serial Bus Communications Device Class

2. Software Installation



This chapter describes the steps to install the software tools and packages on a PC for using the BLE Pioneer Kit. This includes the IDE in which the projects will be built and used for programming the kit.

2.1 Before You Begin

All Cypress software installations require administrator privileges. Ensure you have the required privileges on the system for successful installation. Before you install the kit software, close any other Cypress software that is currently running.

2.2 Install Software

Follow these steps to install the BLE Pioneer Kit software:

1. Download the BLE Pioneer Kit software from www.cypress.com/CY8CKIT-042-BLE. The kit software is available in the following formats:
 - a. CY8CKIT-042-BLE Kit Setup: This installation package contains the files related to the kit. However, it does not include the Windows Installer or Microsoft .NET framework packages. If these packages are not on your computer, the installer directs you to download and install them from the Internet.
 - b. CY8CKIT-042-BLE Kit Only: This executable file installs only the kit contents, which include kit code examples, hardware files, and user documents. This package can be used if all the software prerequisites (listed in step 5) are installed on your PC.
 - c. CY8CKIT-042-BLE DVD ISO: This file is a complete package, stored in a DVD-ROM image format, that you can use to create a DVD or extract using an ISO extraction program such as WinZip or WinRAR. The file can also be mounted similar to a virtual CD/DVD using virtual drive programs such as 'Virtual CloneDrive' and 'MagicISO'. This file includes all the required software, utilities, drivers, hardware files, and user documents.
2. If you have downloaded the ISO file, mount it on a virtual drive; if you do not have a virtual drive to mount, extract the ISO contents using the appropriate ISO extractor (such as MagicISO or PowerISO). Double-click *cyautorun.exe* in the root directory of the extracted content or mounted ISO if "Autorun from CD/DVD" is not enabled on the PC. The installation window will appear automatically.

Note: If you are using the "Kit Setup" or "Kit Only" file, then go to step 4 for installation.

3. Click **Install CY8CKIT-042-BLE Kit** to start the kit installation, as shown in [Figure 2-1](#).

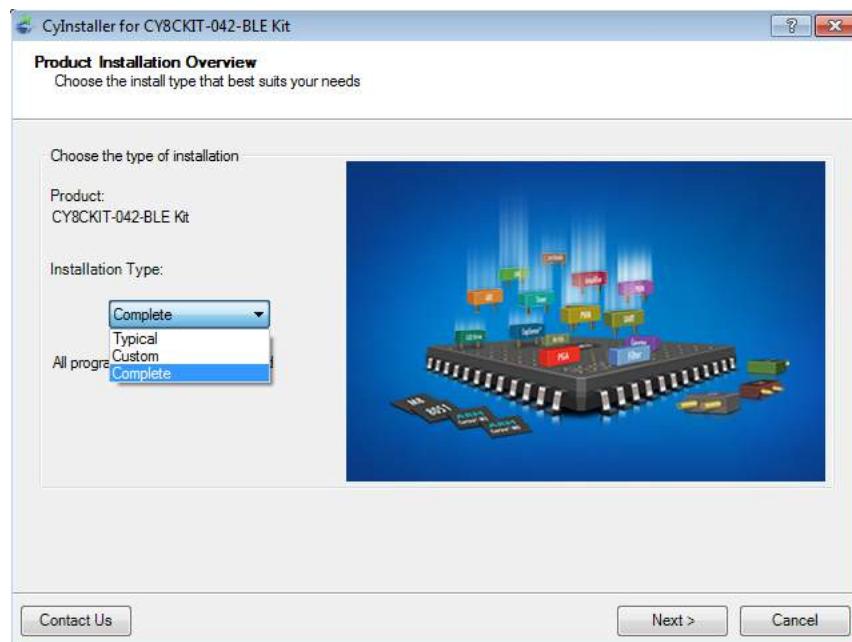
Figure 2-1. Kit Installer Screen



4. Select the folder in which you want to install the CY8CKIT-042-BLE kit-related files. Choose the directory and click **Next**.
5. When you click **Next**, the CY8CKIT-042-BLE Kit installer automatically installs the required software, if it is not present on your computer. The following software packages are required:
Note: For the Setup Only installer package, download and install the following prerequisites.
 - a. PSoC Creator 3.1 or later: Download the latest version from www.cypress.com/psoccreator.
 - b. PSoC Programmer 3.21.1 or later: This is installed as part of PSoC Creator installation (www.cypress.com/programmer).
 - c. CySmart 1.0 or later: Download the latest version from www.cypress.com/go/cysmart.

6. Choose the Typical/Custom/Complete installation type in the **Product Installation Overview** window, as shown in [Figure 2-2](#). Click **Next** after you select the installation type.

Figure 2-2. Product Installation Overview



7. Read the license agreement and select **I accept the terms in the license agreement** to continue with installation. Click **Next**.
 8. When the installation begins, a list of packages appears on the installation page. A green check mark appears next to each package after successful installation.
 9. Click **Finish** to complete the CY8CKIT-042-BLE kit installation.
 10. Enter your contact information or select the **Continue Without Contact Information** check box. Click **Finish** to complete the CY8CKIT-042-BLE kit installation.
 11. After the installation is complete, the kit contents are available at the following location:

<Install Directory>\CY8CKIT-042-BLE Kit

Default location:

Windows 7 (64-bit): C:\Program Files (x86)\Cypress\CY8CKIT-042-BLE Kit

Windows 7 (32-bit): C:\Program Files\Cypress\CY8CKIT-042-BLE Kit

Note: For Windows 7/8/8.1 users, the installed files and the folder are read only. To use the installer example project, follow the steps outlined in the [Example Projects chapter on page 42](#).

The kit installer also installs the CySmart PC tool for PC. This software, along with the dongle, allows the PC to emulate as a BLE Central device. Refer to [CySmart PC Tool on page 160](#) for more details on how to use the CySmart PC tool.

2.3 Uninstall Software

The software can be uninstalled using one of the following methods:

- Go to **Start > All Programs > Cypress > Cypress Update Manager > Cypress Update Manager**; select the **Uninstall** button.
- Go to **Start > Control Panel > Programs and Features** for Windows 7 or **Add/Remove Programs** for Windows XP; select the **Uninstall/Change** button.

3. Kit Operation

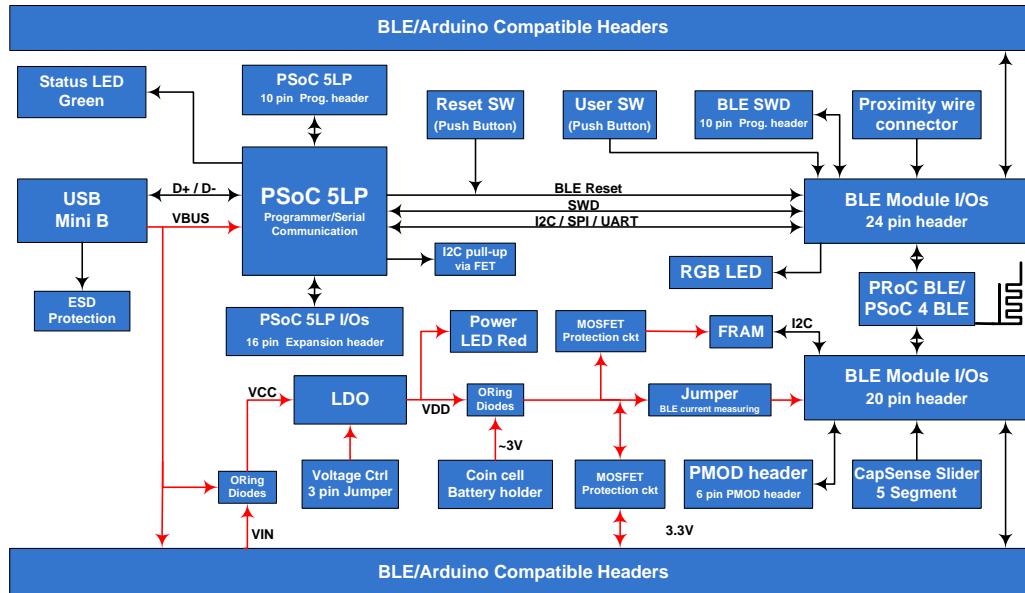


This chapter introduces you to the BLE Pioneer kit and the features that will be used as part of the kit operation. We will discuss features such as USB connection, programming/debugging, and programmer firmware update. The chapter also describes the USB-UART and USB-I²C bridges along with the PC tools that can be used to communicate with the BLE device on the kit.

3.1 Theory of Operation

Figure 3-1, Figure 3-2, and Figure 3-3 show the block diagrams for the BLE Pioneer baseboard, BLE module board, and BLE dongle.

Figure 3-1. BLE Pioneer Baseboard Block Diagram

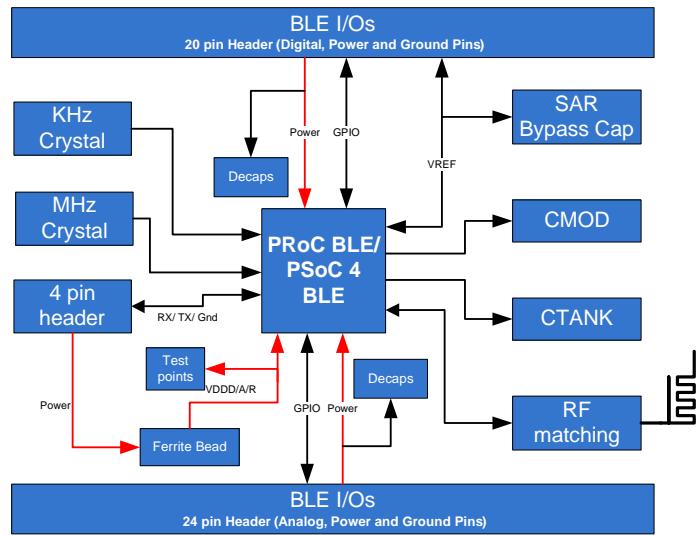


The BLE Pioneer board acts as the baseboard for the PSoC 4 BLE (red module) and PRoC BLE (black module). The Pioneer board contains a PSoC 5LP that is used as an onboard programmer or debugger, and for the USB-Serial interface.

The baseboard is Arduino form-factor compatible, enabling Arduino shields to be connected on top of the board to extend the functionality of BLE modules. The board also features a 1-Mb F-RAM, an RGB LED, a five-segment CapSense slider, a proximity header, a user switch, and a reset switch for the PSoC 4 BLE and PRoC BLE devices on the module. The Pioneer board supports three voltage levels: 1.9 V, 3.3 V, and 5 V.

The baseboard can also be used as a standalone programmer to program and debug other PSoC 4 BLE/PRoC BLE devices using serial wire debug (SWD), and as a USB-Serial bridge. The firmware on PSoC 5LP device enables bootloading PSoC 5LP over USB to upgrade the firmware.

Figure 3-2. BLE Module Block Diagram



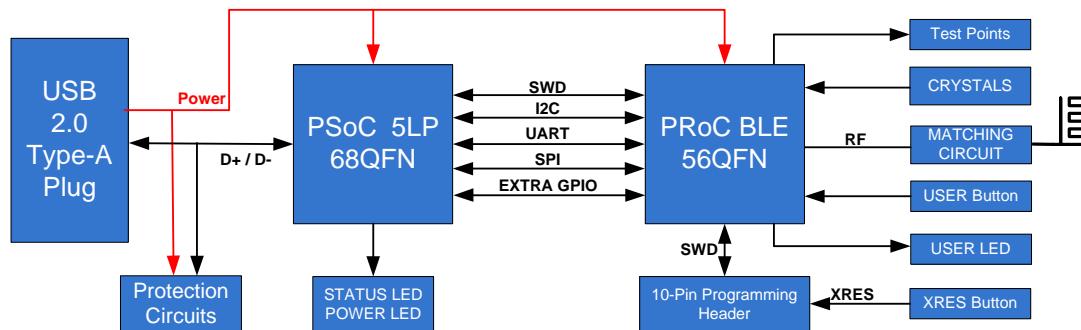
This kit includes two modules boards. These boards act as a basic breakout board for the CY8C4247LQI-BL483 and CYBL10563-56LQXI BLE silicon. The PSoC 4 BLE and PRoC BLE Modules are identical except for the silicon. In addition to including the PSoC 4 BLE and PRoC BLE devices, the module boards also contain the BLE passives (resistors, capacitors, external crystals, and antenna-matching network), an onboard antenna, and headers for connecting to the baseboard.

The BLE dongle is the host's wireless interface for the BLE device or project on the baseboard. The dongle has a PRoC BLE device, to allow BLE connection with other kits. It also contains a PSoC 5LP, to be used as an onboard programmer or debugger, and for the USB-Serial interface, as shown in Figure 3-3.

The dongle has a USB A-type plug to connect the PSoC 5LP to the USB port of the host PC. The PSoC 5LP then communicates with the PRoC BLE device over UART or multiplexed I²C or an SPI bus. The board also features a user LED, a user switch, and a reset switch for the PRoC BLE device. The dongle is powered directly through the USB port (VBUS) at 5.0 V.

The BLE dongle can also be used as a standalone programmer to program and debug other PSoC devices (outside the dongle board) using SWD, and as a USB-Serial bridge after removing the resistor between the SWD pins of PSoC 5LP and PRoC BLE.

Figure 3-3. BLE Dongle Block Diagram



3.2 BLE Pioneer Kit USB Connection

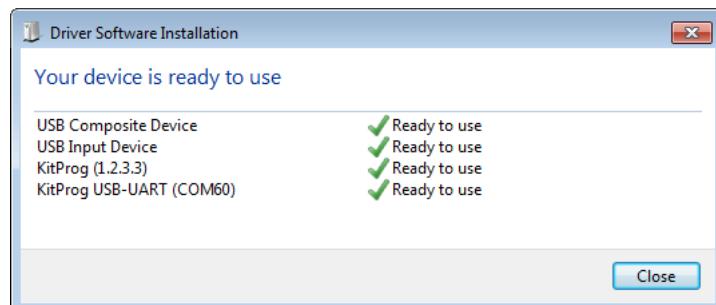
The BLE Pioneer kit connects to and powers from a PC over the USB interface (J13). The kit enumerates as a composite device, as shown in [Table 3-1](#).

Note: Ensure that you install the kit installer on the system for successful enumeration. To download and install the BLE Pioneer Kit, visit www.cypress.com/go/CY8CKIT-042-BLE.

Table 3-1. BLE Pioneer Kit Enumerated Interfaces

Port	Description
USB Composite Device	Composite device
USB Input Device	Programmer and debugger
KitProg	USB-I ² C bridge, programmer
KitProg USB-UART	USB-UART bridge, which appears as a COM# port

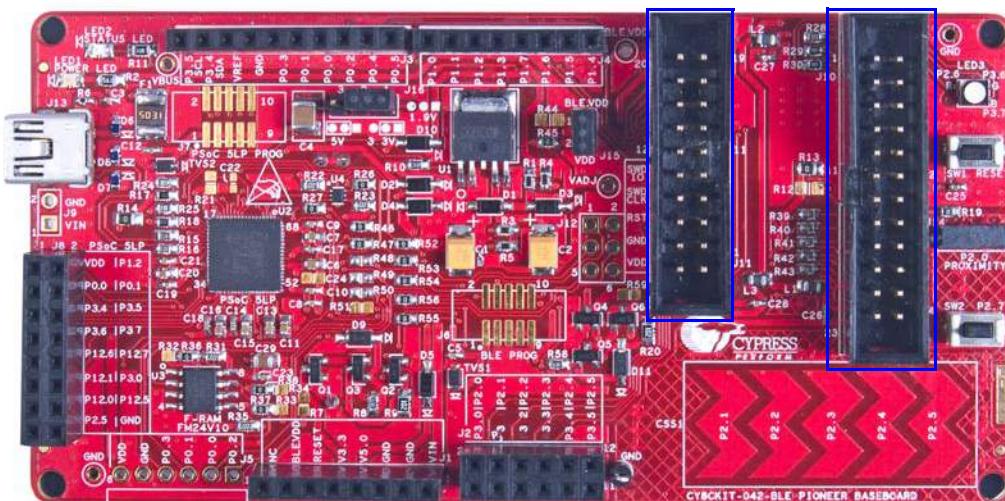
Figure 3-4. KitProg Driver Installation (appearance may differ depending on Windows platform)



3.3 Placing Modules on Baseboard

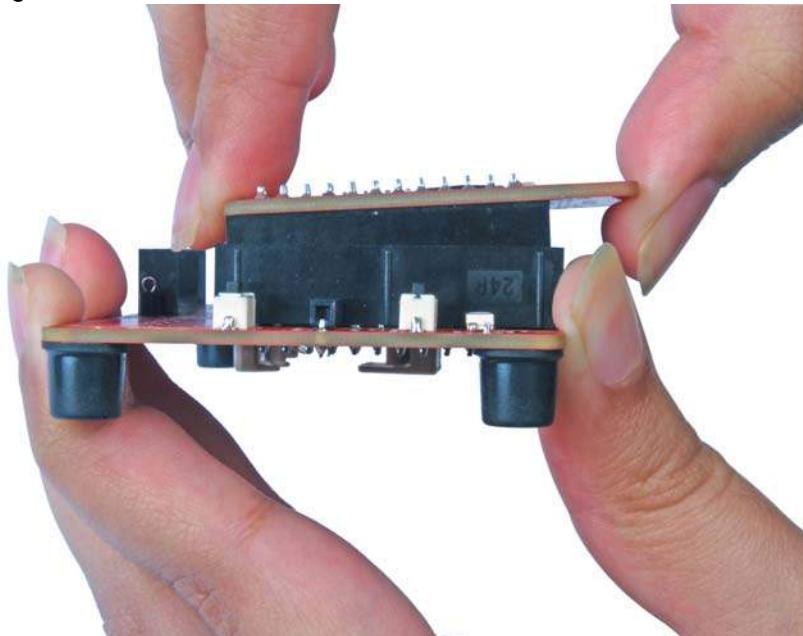
Plug the BLE module into the baseboard on headers J10 and J11, while keeping the antenna directed outside of the baseboard. Note that the two parallel headers J10 and J11 are not equal (24-pin and 20-pin, respectively) and will not allow the BLE module to be inserted in the opposite direction.

Figure 3-5. Baseboard with J10 and J11 Headers to Connect BLE Modules



To remove the BLE modules from the BLE Pioneer kit, hold the BLE Pioneer kit in one hand and the BLE module in the other, as shown in [Figure 3-6](#), and pull it out using a rocking motion.

Figure 3-6. Remove BLE Module Connected on BLE Pioneer Kit



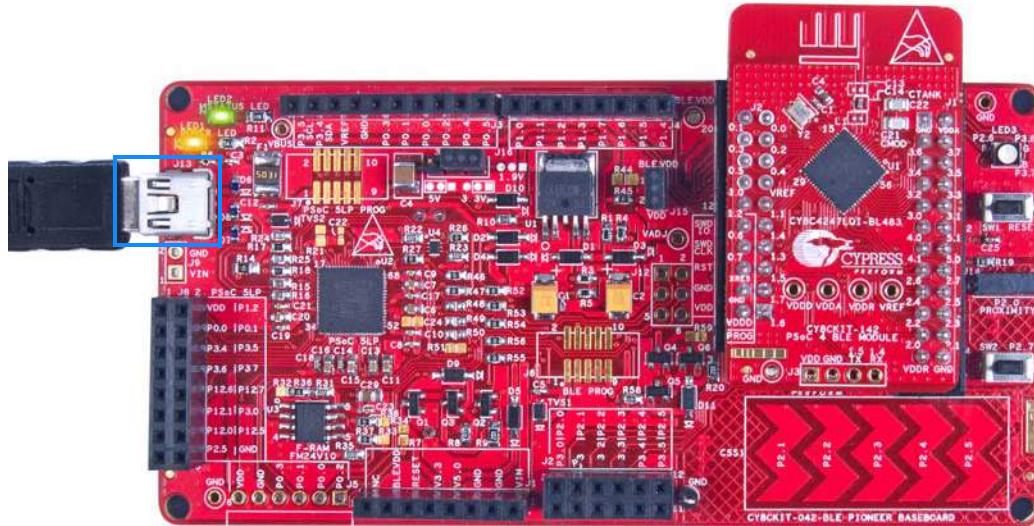
3.4 Programming and Debugging BLE Device

The BLE Pioneer kit and BLE dongle can be programmed and debugged using the onboard PSoC 5LP programmer and debugger. Before programming the device, ensure that PSoC Creator and PSoC Programmer are installed on the PC. See the section [Install Software on page 20](#) for more information.

3.4.1 Programming and Debugging using PSoC Creator

1. To program the BLE Pioneer kit, plug the USB cable into the programming USB connector, J13, and connect it to the USB port on the PC, as shown in [Figure 3-7](#). The kit will enumerate as a composite device.

Figure 3-7. Connect USB Cable to J13



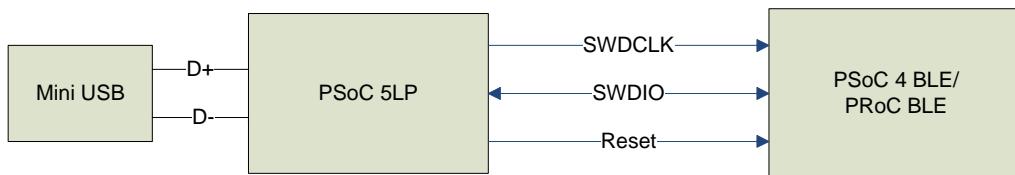
2. To program the BLE dongle, plug the dongle into the USB port of the PC, as shown in Figure 3-8. The dongle will enumerate as a composite device.

Figure 3-8. Connect BLE Dongle to PC



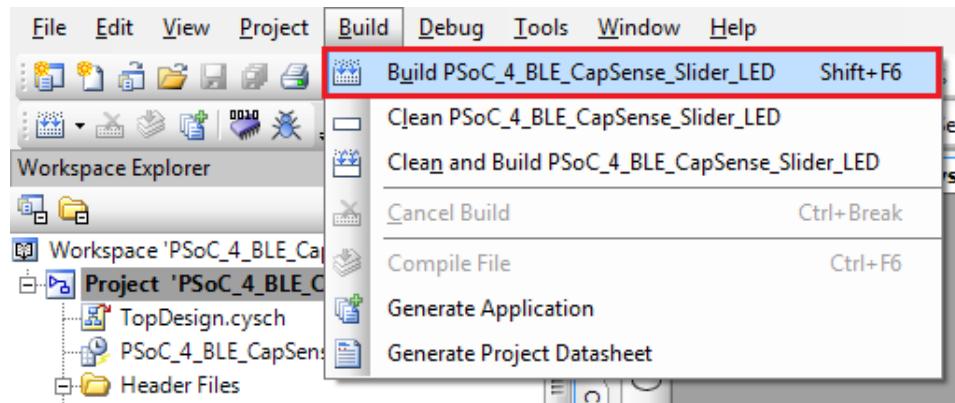
3. The onboard PSoC 5LP uses SWD to program the PSoC 4 BLE or PRoC BLE device. See [Figure 3-9](#) for this implementation.

Figure 3-9. SWD Programming PSoC 4 BLE/PRoC BLE using PSoC 5LP



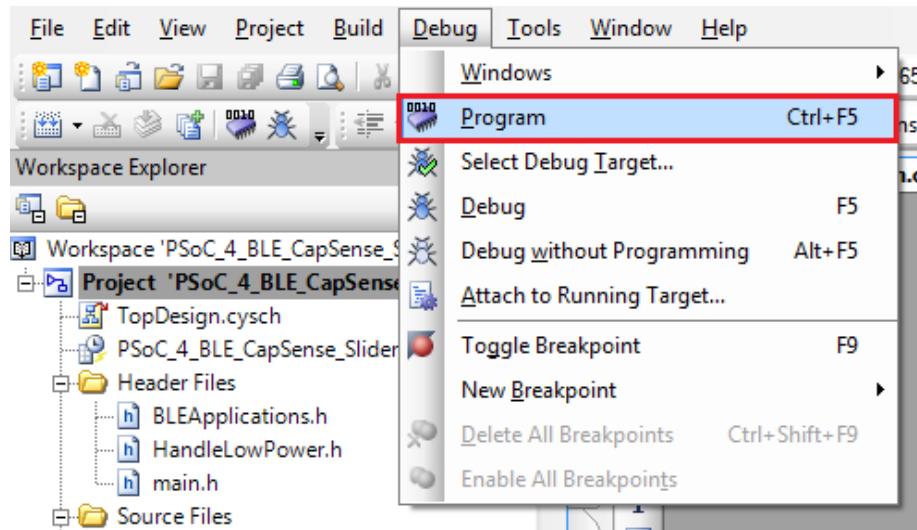
4. To load the desired example project, open PSoC Creator and go to **File > Open > Project/Workspace**. This will provide the option to browse to and open your saved project.
5. Build the project by choosing **Build > Build <Project Name>** or **[Shift] [F6]**, as shown in [Figure 3-10](#).

Figure 3-10. Build an Example Project



6. If there are no errors during build, program the firmware into the kit by choosing **Debug > Program** or pressing **[Ctrl] [F5]**, as shown in [Figure 3-11](#). This will program the device on the BLE Pioneer Kit/BLE dongle and it will be ready for use. If debugging is needed on the project, go to step 6.

Figure 3-11. Programming Device From PSoC Creator



7. To debug the project using PSoC Creator, choose **Debug > Debug** or press **[F5]**.
8. When the project is built and programmed into the device on the BLE Pioneer kit/BLE dongle, PSoC Creator will enter the Debug mode; you can use it to debug your application. For more details on using the debug features, see the Cypress application note [Getting Started with PSoC 4 BLE](#).

3.4.2 Programming using PSoC Programmer

PSoC Programmer (3.21 or later) can be used to program existing hex files into the BLE Pioneer kit or BLE dongle. To do this, follow these steps.

1. To program the BLE Pioneer kit, plug the USB cable into the programming USB connector, J13, and connect it to the PC USB port, as shown in [Figure 3-7](#). The kit will enumerate as a composite device.

Figure 3-12. Connect BLE Pioneer Kit to PC



2. To program the BLE dongle, plug the dongle to the USB port of the PC, as shown in [Figure 3-13](#). The kit will enumerate as a composite device.

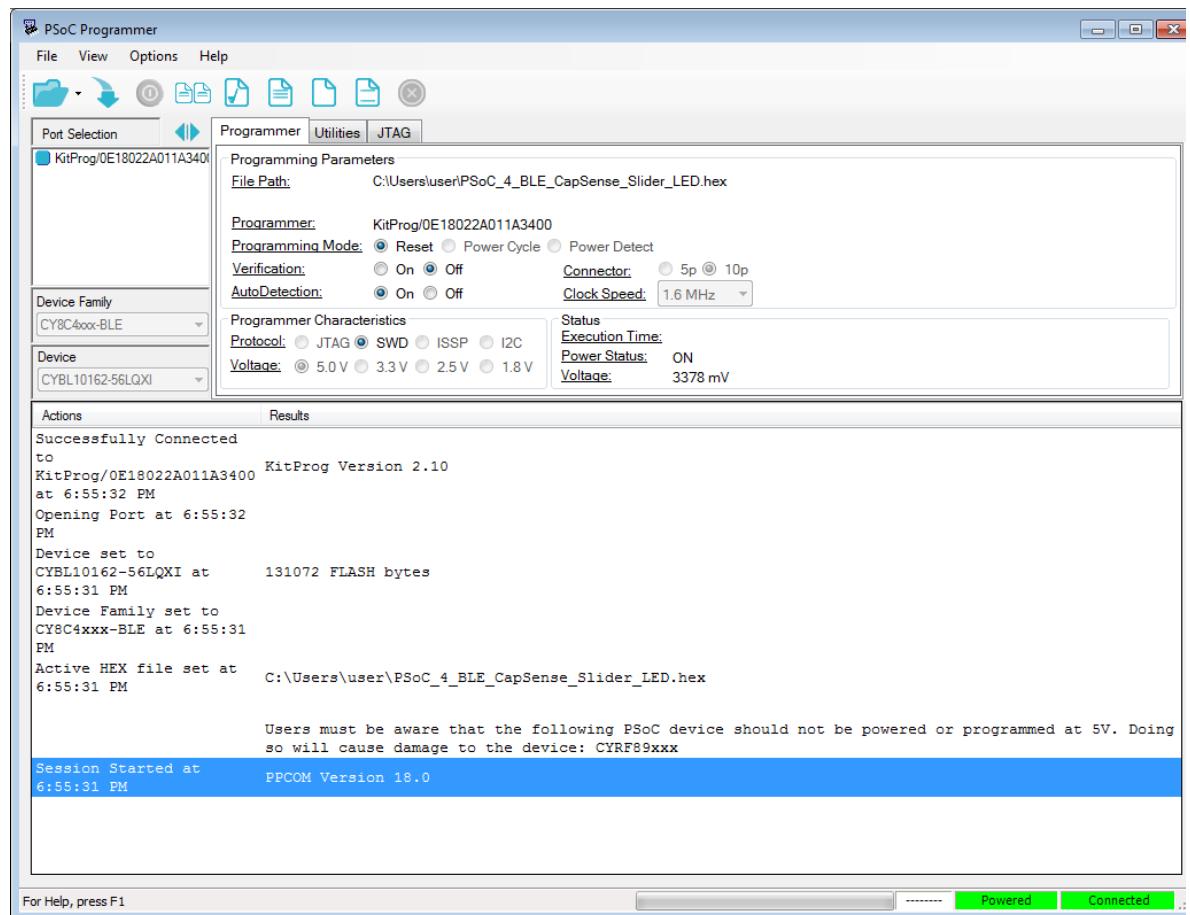
Figure 3-13. Connect BLE Dongle to PC



3. Go to **Start > All Programs > Cypress > PSoC Programmer <version> > PSoC Programmer <version>**. The PSoC Programmer window will open as shown in Figure 3-13.

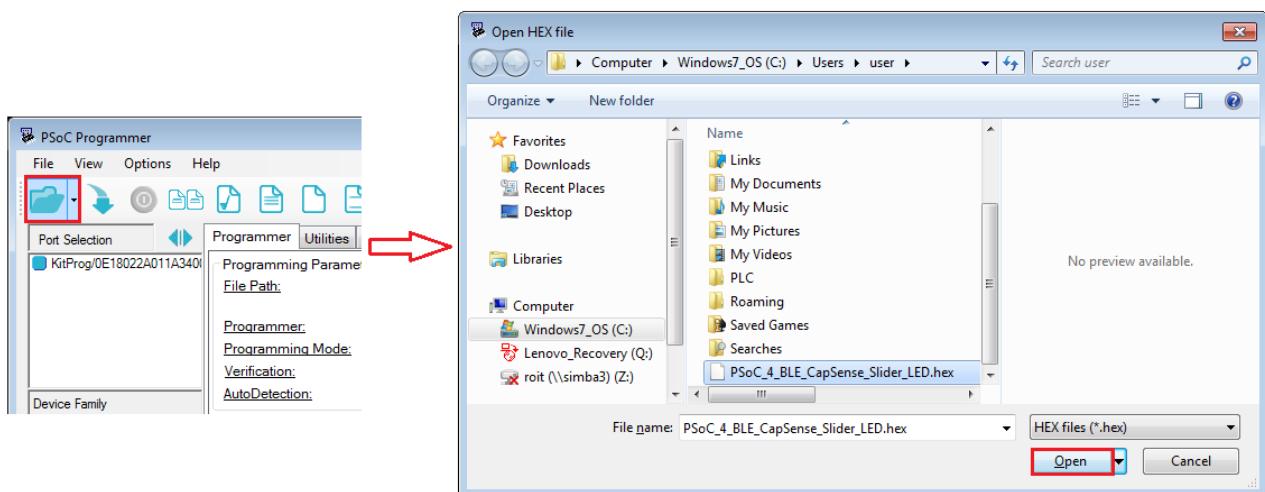
Note: BLE projects support PSoC Programmer 3.21 or later.

Figure 3-14. PSoC Programmenr GUI



- Click the **File Load** button at the top left corner of the window. Browse for the desired hex file and click **Open**.

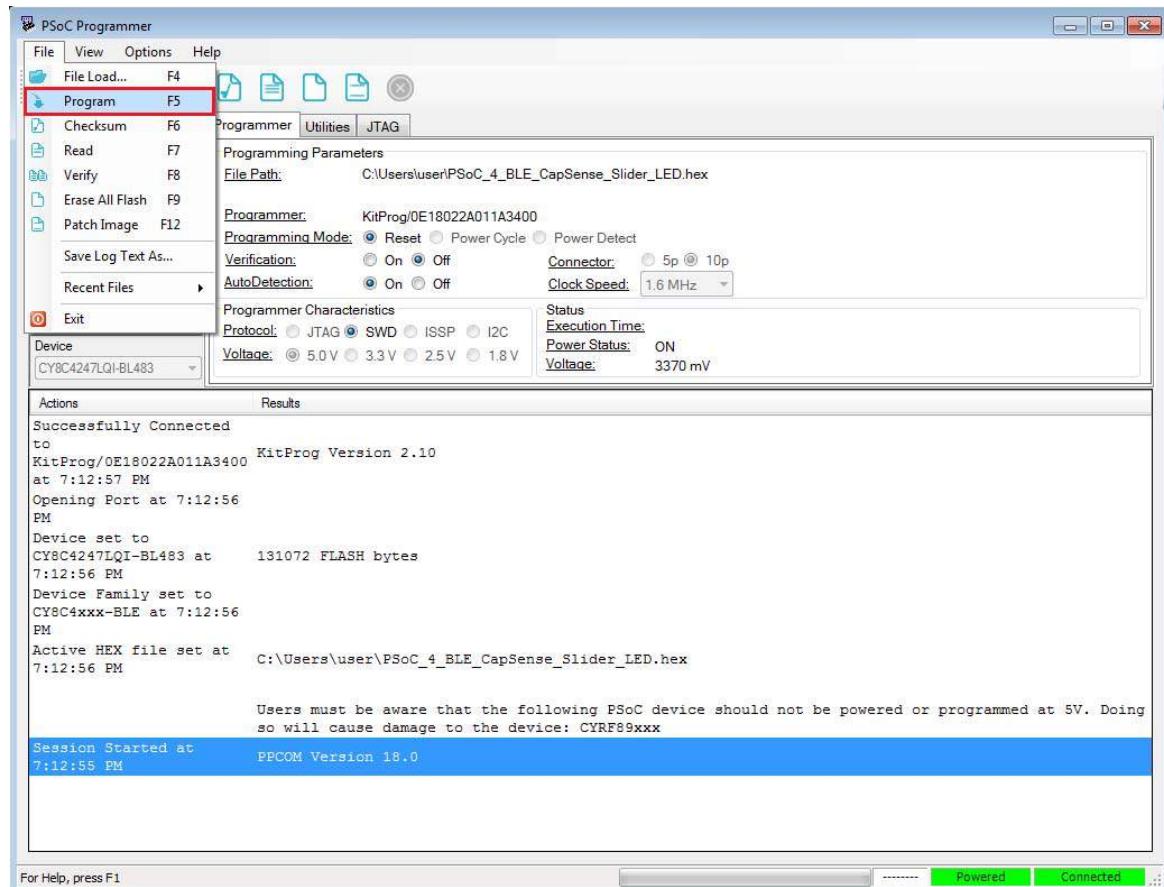
Figure 3-15. Select Hex File



- Go to **File > Program** to start programing the kit with the selected file.

Note: If the hex file for a device is selected and programmed on the kit with a different device, then PSoC Programmer will throw an error of device mismatch and terminate programming.

Figure 3-16. Program Hex File to Kit



- When the programming is finished successfully, indicated by a PASS message on the status bar, the kit is ready for use. Close PSoC Programmer.

3.5 Updating BLE Dongle for CySmart PC Tool

The dongle, shown in [Figure 3-17](#), provides a BLE Central mode capability using the CySmart PC tool (see [CySmart PC Tool on page 160](#)) on the PC. The CySmart PC tool is used to connect and validate the example projects loaded on the BLE Pioneer Kit (baseboard with one of the modules) through BLE. The CySmart PC tool on the PC is the interface with which to configure the dongle and analyze the BLE data transferred after connecting with a BLE peripheral.

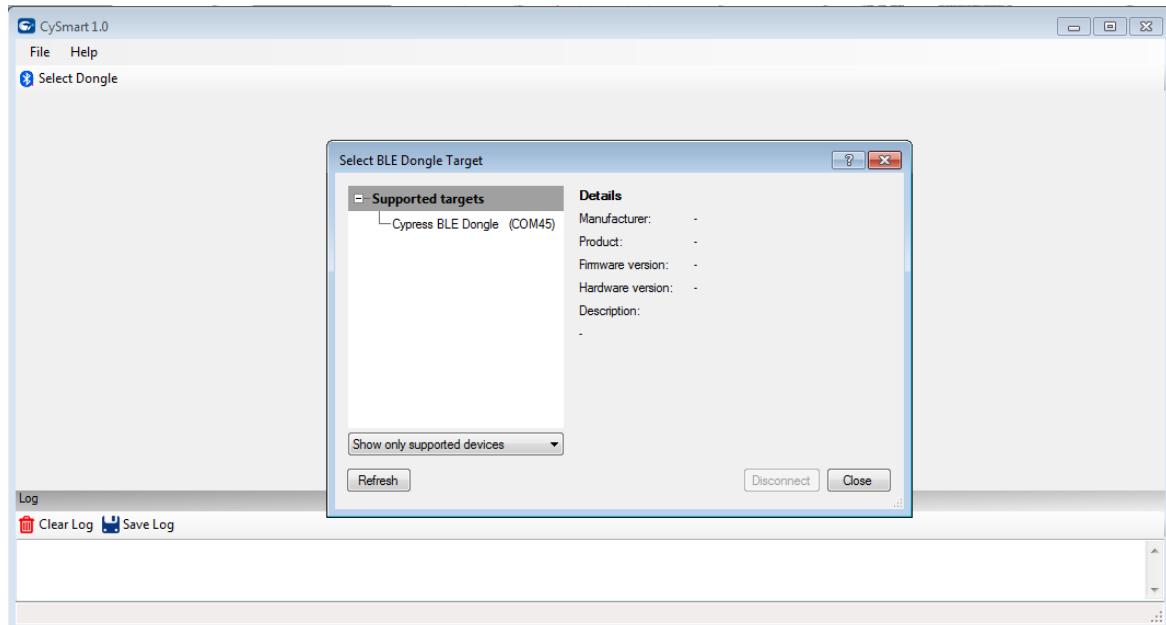
Figure 3-17. Dongle



After being connected to the PC through the USB port, the dongle enumerates as a composite device, similar to the BLE Pioneer kit. When enumerated, it allows similar features, such as programming/debugging of the onboard PRoC BLE, USB-UART bridge, and USB-I²C bridge. Additionally, the interface is used to communicate with the CySmart PC tool and emulate a BLE Central device on PRoC BLE.

The dongle works along with the CySmart PC tool, as shown in [Figure 3-18](#). The CySmart PC tool is installed as part of the BLE Pioneer Kit installation and can be opened from **Start > All Programs > Cypress > CySmart <version> > CySmart <version>**. The tool operation is explained in [CySmart PC Tool on page 160](#).

Figure 3-18. Dongle Interface on CySmart PC Tool



If the dongle contains custom firmware on PRoC BLE, the original CySmart firmware can be programmed back to restore the CySmart functionality. It is not required to use the 10-pin programming header on the dongle for this purpose. The dongle must be connected through the USB and enumerated as KitProg. To do this, follow these steps:

1. Connect the dongle to the USB port on the PC.
2. Open PSoC Programmer by going to **Start > All Programs > Cypress > PSoC Programmer <version> > PSoC Programmer <version>**.
3. When PSoC Programmer opens, it will automatically detect the KitProg on the dongle. Note that every BLE dongle KitProg ID will start with the string 'BLE'. Click the **File Load** button and browse to the location of the *BLE_Dongle_CySmart.hex* file. The hex file is located at:

C:\Program Files (x86)\Cypress\CY8CKIT-042-BLE Kit\<version>\Firmware\BLE Dongle\Hex Files

Note: If Cypress releases new versions of the CySmart PC tool and the BLE dongle firmware, then the CySmart PC tool will display a message requesting to update the firmware on the BLE dongle, as shown in the following figures.

Figure 3-19. Update Dongle Firmware with Hex from Latest Kit Installer

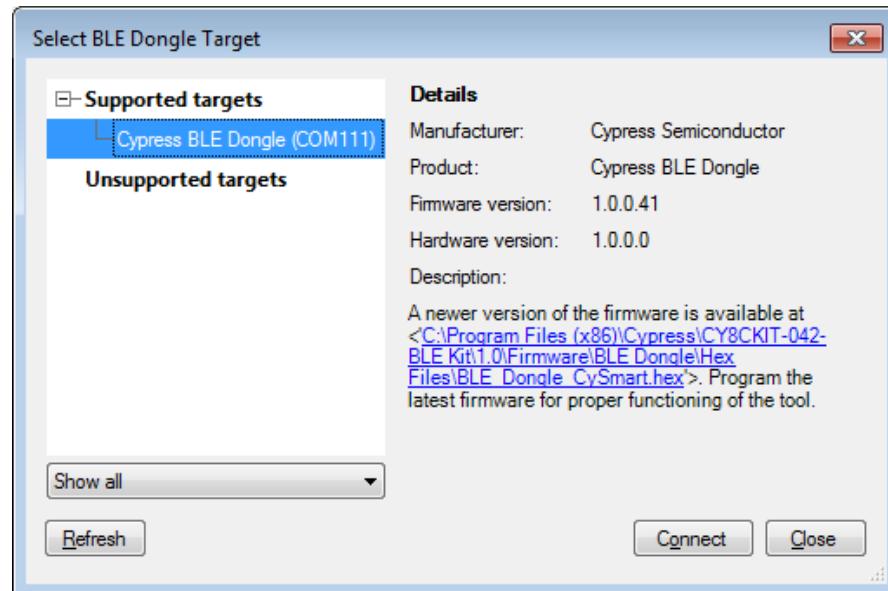
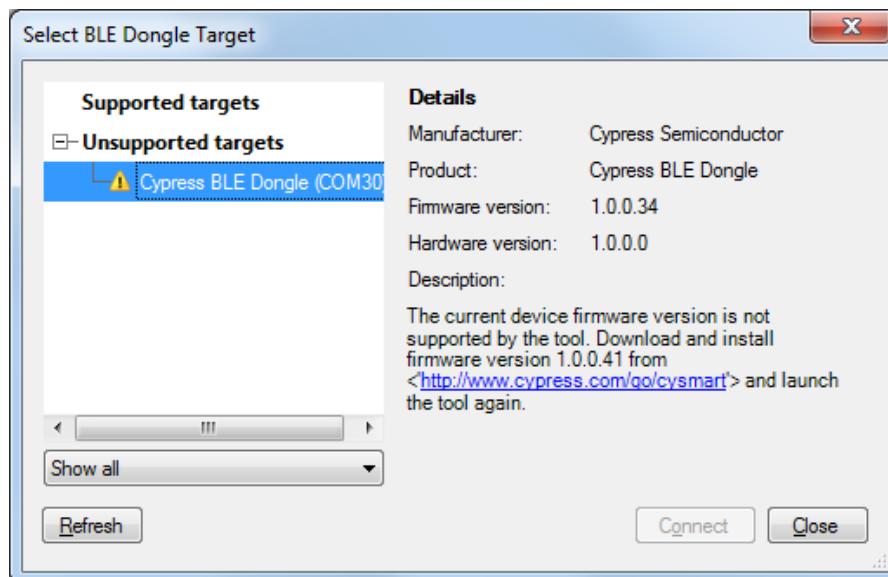
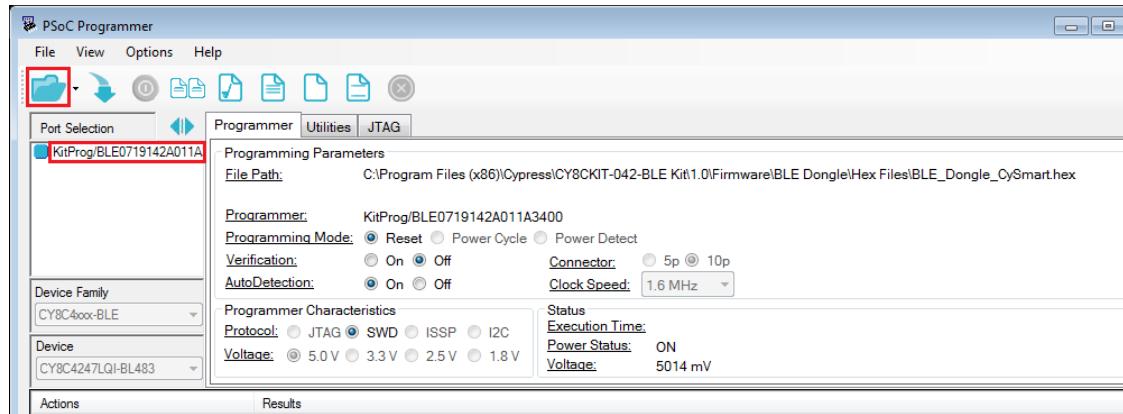


Figure 3-20. Update Dongle Firmware with Hex from Web



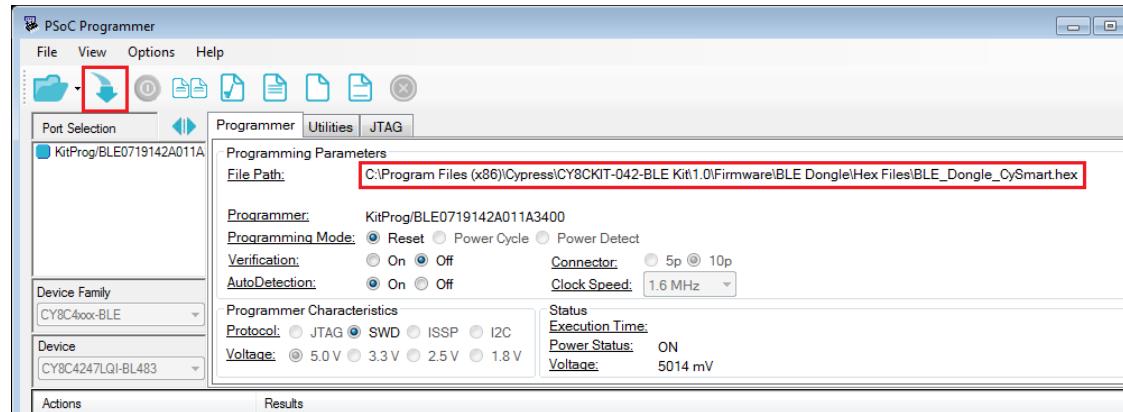
In this scenario, choose the hex file from the respective location and update the dongle firmware with the following steps.

Figure 3-21. Open Hex File



4. Ensure the other settings match as shown in [Figure 3-21](#). Click the **Program** button to start programming. The status bar at the bottom of the PSoC Programmer window will show the programming status and the result (Pass/Fail).

Figure 3-22. Programming Hex File to Dongle



5. After programming is completed successfully, the dongle firmware is updated and can be used to connect to the CySmart PC tool.

3.6 USB-UART Bridge

The onboard PSoC 5LP on both the baseboard and dongle acts as a USB-UART bridge to transfer and receive data from the PSoC 4 BLE or PRoC BLE device to the PC via the COM terminal software. When the USB mini-B cable is connected to J13 of the baseboard or the dongle is connected to the PC, a device named “**KitProg USB-UART**” is available under **Ports (COM & LPT)** in the Device Manager. To use this functionality, a project supporting UART communication must be created on the BLE device. More details are available in the section [Using PSoC 5LP as USB-UART Bridge on page 115](#).

For both the baseboard and the dongle, the UART lines are hardwired onboard between the PSoC 5LP and BLE Modules. No external UART connection between the two devices is needed. Simply

place the UART component in the PSoC 4 BLE or PRoC BLE and assign the UART pins as shown in [Table 3-2](#).

Table 3-2. UART Pin Assignment in BLE Devices for USB-UART Bridge

Pin	BLE Pioneer Kit	BLE Dongle
UART_RX	P1_4	P1_4
UART_TX	P1_5	P1_5

[Table 3-3](#) lists the specifications supported by the USB-UART bridge.

Table 3-3. Specifications Supported by USB-UART Bridge

Parameter	Supported Values
Baud Rate	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, and 115200
Data Bits	8
Parity	None
Stop Bits	1
Flow Control	None
File Transfer Protocols supported	Xmodem, 1K Xmodem, Ymodem, Kermit, and Zmodem (only speeds greater than 2400 baud)

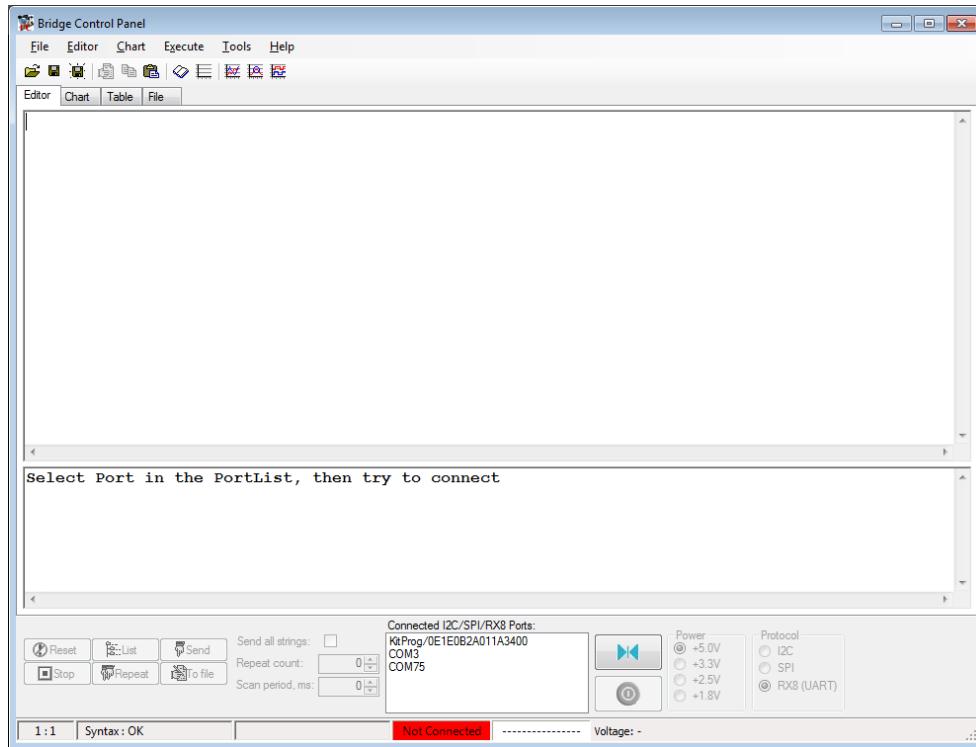
3.7 USB-I²C Bridge

The PSoC 5LP also functions as a USB-I²C bridge. In this role, PSoC 5LP communicates with PSoC 4 BLE/PRoC BLE using an I²C interface, and sends that data over the USB to the USB-I²C software utility running on the PC, called the **Bridge Control Panel** (BCP). This feature is available for both the BLE Pioneer Kit and the BLE dongle.

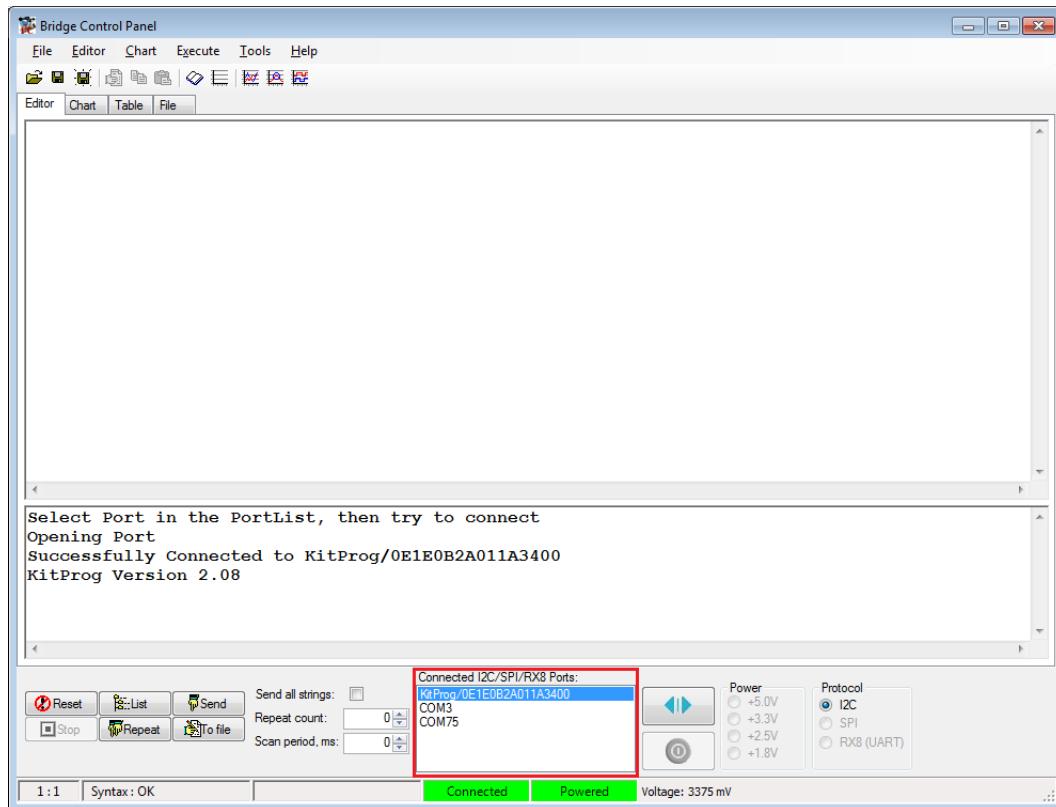
The BCP is available as part of the PSoC Programmer installation. This software can be used to send and receive USB-I²C data from the PSoC 5LP. When the USB mini-B cable is connected to header J13 on the BLE Pioneer Kit or when the dongle is connected to the PC, the **KitProg USB-I²C** is available under **Connected I²C/SPI/RX8 Ports** in the BCP, as shown in [Figure 3-23](#).

To open BCP in your system, go to **Start > All Programs > Cypress > Bridge Control Panel**.

Figure 3-23. Bridge Control Panel



To use the USB-I²C functionality, select the **KitProg** USB-I²C in the BCP. On successful connection, the **Connected** and **Powered** tabs turn green, as shown in [Figure 3-24](#).

Figure 3-24. KitProg USB-I²C Connected in Bridge Control Panel


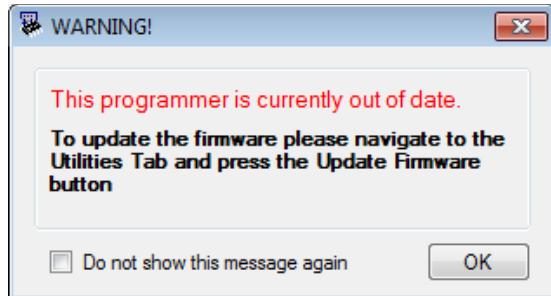
USB-I²C is implemented using the USB and I²C components of PSoC 5LP. For the BLE Pioneer Kit, the SCL (P12_0) and SDA (P12_1) lines from the PSoC 5LP are connected to the SCL (P3_5) and SDA (P3_4) lines of the BLE module header. For the dongle, the SCL (P12_0) and SDA (P12_1) lines from the PSoC 5LP are connected to the SCL (P3_5) and SDA (P3_4) lines. The USB-I²C bridge currently supports I²C speed of 50 kHz, 100 kHz, 400 kHz, and 1 MHz.

See [Using PSoC 5LP as USB-I²C Bridge](#) on page 126 to build a project that uses the USB-I²C bridge functionality.

3.8 Updating the Onboard PSoC 5LP Programmer Firmware

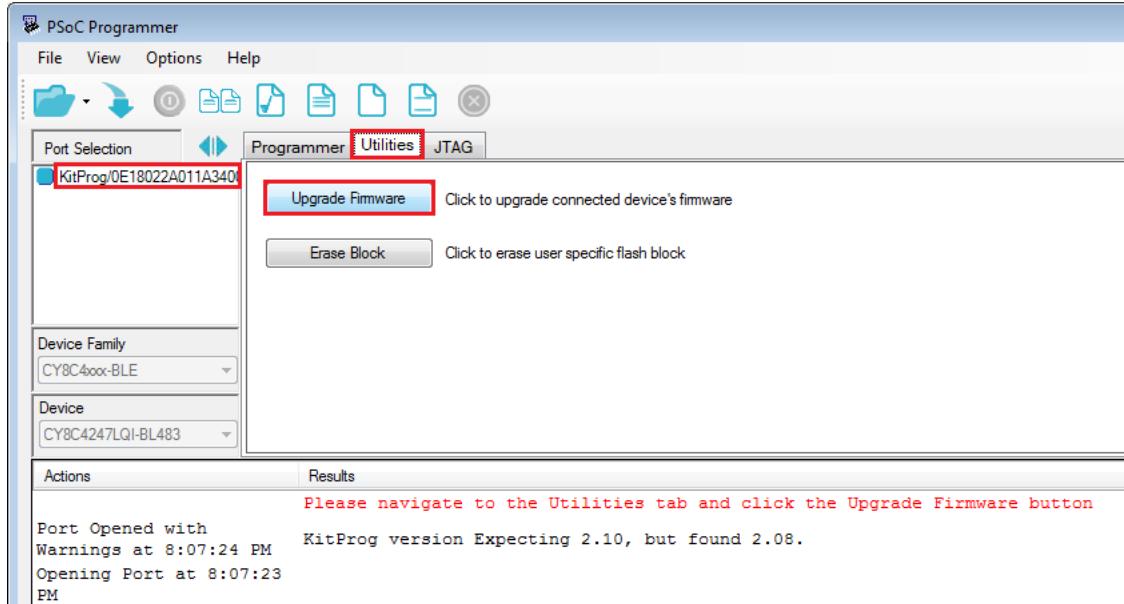
The BLE Pioneer kit and BLE dongle contains the PSoC 5LP programmer (KitProg) required for programming, debugging and communication over the COM port. The KitProg normally does not require any update. If an update is required, then PSoC Programmer will display a warning message when the kit or dongle is connected to it, as shown in [Figure 3-25](#).

Figure 3-25. Update KitProg



To update the KitProg, go to the **Utilities** tab on PSoC Programmer and click **Upgrade Firmware**, as shown in [Figure 3-26](#).

Figure 3-26. Update KitProg from PSoC Programmer



3.9

Measure Coin Cell Power Consumption

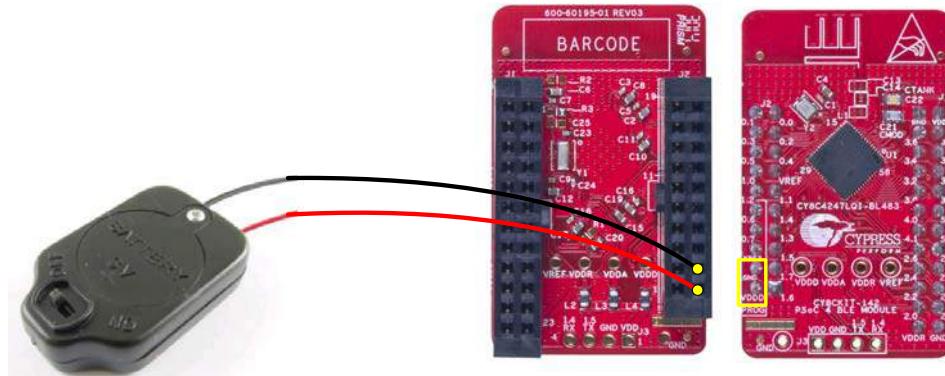
To measure the power consumption of a project with coin cell, connect the coin cell directly to the BLE modules, as shown in [Figure 3-27](#). The baseboard is designed with additional circuits to protect the PSoC 4 BLE/PRoC BLE device and the F-RAM in Arduino environment. Note that power consumption measurements on the baseboard will also include the power consumed by these additional circuits.

After you have programmed your application on the CY8CKIT-142 PSoC 4 BLE Module or the CY5671 PRoC BLE Module, remove the BLE module from the baseboard and connect the coin cell ([Figure 3-27](#)). This setup enables an accurate power consumption measurement for the application.

The other pins on the BLE module can be used to build the desired application.

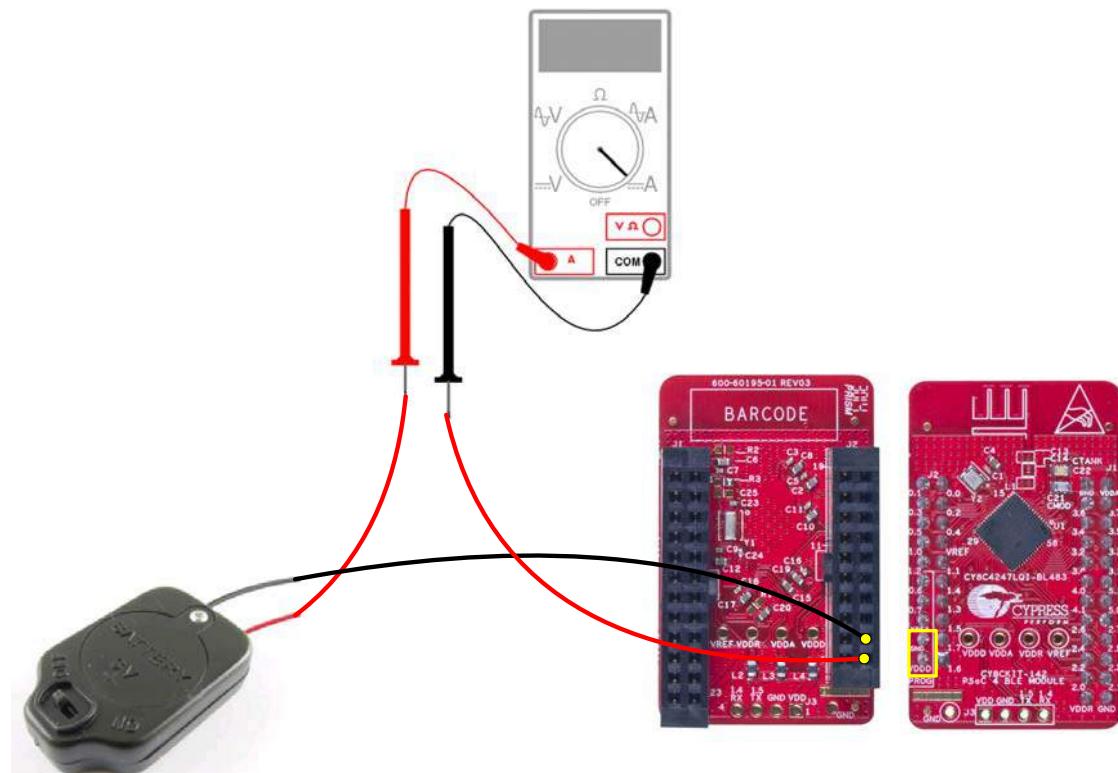
Connect the positive terminal of the coin cell to pin J2.2 and negative terminal to pin J2.4 using wires.

Figure 3-27. Powering the BLE Module using a Coin Cell



Connect an ammeter in series with the battery to measure the power consumption as shown in Figure 3-28.

Figure 3-28. Current Measurement of BLE Module when Powered from a Coin Cell



4. Example Projects



This chapter demonstrates the functionality of the PSoC 4 BLE and PRoC BLE devices using the BLE Pioneer kit-based example projects. To access these example projects, download and install the kit setup file from the [kit web page](#). The example projects are available in the firmware folder under the installed directory.

The Cypress BLE device comes in two variants:

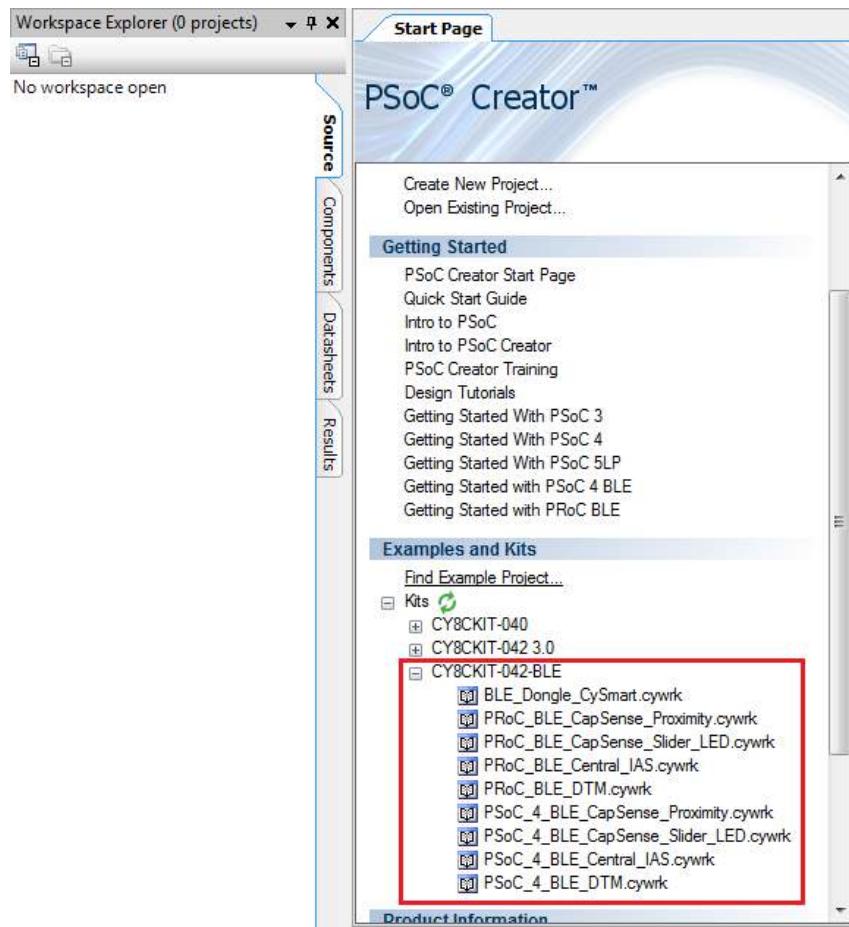
- **PSoC 4 BLE:** The PSoC 4 BLE product family is the new wireless member of the PSoC 4 architecture platform. The family provides a full programmable analog and digital system and a complete schematic view of PSoC Creator. The PSoC 4 BLE family provides a 32-bit ARM Cortex-M0 based MCU subsystem with programmable analog and digital peripherals, such as universal digital blocks (UDBs), 12-bit SAR ADC, opamp, LP comparator, IDACs, UART, I²C, SPI, and timer/counter/PWM block. It also has a dedicated CapSense block (in select part numbers) to implement the touch-sensing solution, with a practical system SNR of 100:1.
- **PRoC BLE:** This family provides prebuilt part numbers for applications such as human interface devices (HID), remote control, trackpad, and toys. PRoC BLE also supports up to two-finger gestures for trackpad and remote control applications. The PRoC BLE product family enriches the PRoC wireless capacitive touch devices with the Bluetooth Low Energy protocol. The PRoC BLE family has embedded gestures (in select part numbers) to implement the touch-sensing solution for trackpad implementation. It also provides a 32-bit ARM Cortex-M0 based MCU subsystem with analog and digital peripherals, such as 12-bit SAR ADC, UART, I²C, PWMs, and timer/counter/PWM blocks. The family uses a special PSoC Creator schematic view for easy configuration of PRoC BLE devices.

4.1 Using Example Projects

Follow these steps to open and use the example projects:

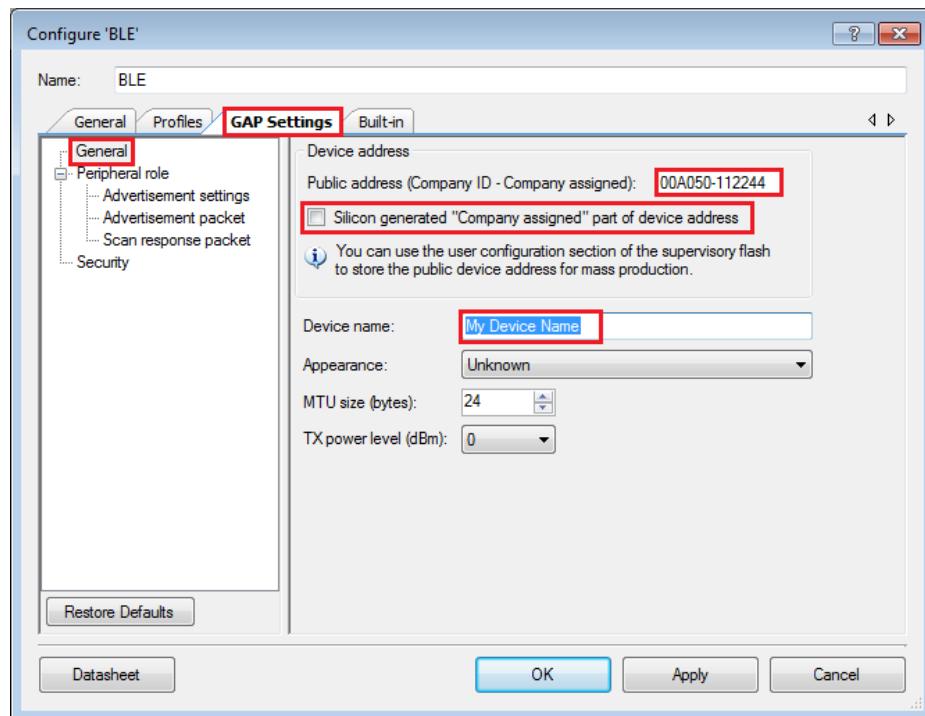
1. Launch PSoC Creator from **Start > All Programs > Cypress > PSoC Creator 3.1 > PSoC Creator 3.1**.
2. On the Start Page, choose **Examples and Kits > Kits > CY8CKIT-042-BLE**. A list of example projects appears, as shown in [Figure 4-1](#). Projects named with the prefix '*PSoC_4_BLE_*' work on the BLE Pioneer kit with the PSoC 4 BLE Module; projects named with the prefix '*PRoC_BLE_*' work on the BLE Pioneer kit with the PRoC BLE Module.
3. Click on the desired example project.

Figure 4-1. Open Example Project from PSoC Creator



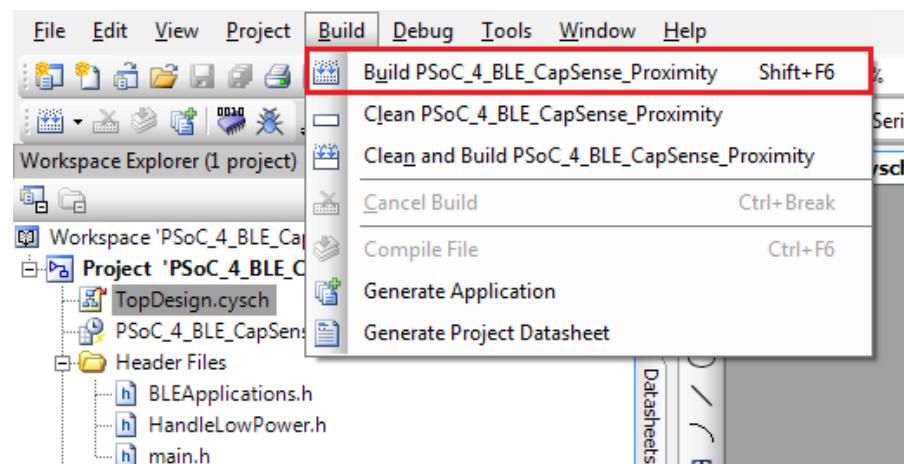
4. Select the folder where you want to save the project and click **OK**.
 5. BLE projects use a public device address set in the BLE component GUI to advertise and scan, depending on the role: peripheral or central mode. If there are other kits in close proximity, which have the same public device address, then wrong devices may be connected or connections can fail. To prevent this, you can change the **Public device address** (and preferably **Device name**) in the BLE component. To do this, double-click the BLE component in TopDesign, go to the **GAP Settings** tab, and choose the **General** setting. Add the desired public device address (non-zero) and device name in the respective fields, as shown in [Figure 4-2](#). Click **OK**.
- Alternatively, you can select the 'Silicon generated' device address by selecting the check box. This way, the BD address is generated using the silicon ID, unique to each silicon. Click **OK**.

Figure 4-2. Change BLE Public Device Address and Name



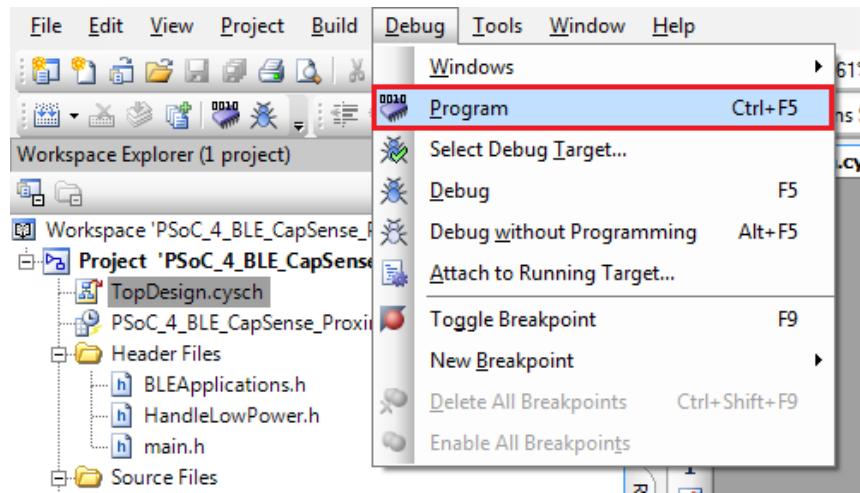
6. Build the example project by choosing **Build > Build <Project Name>**, as shown in Figure 4-3. A hex file will be generated.

Figure 4-3. Build Project from PSoC Creator



7. To program the kit with this example project, connect the baseboard to the PC by plugging it into the USB mini-B connector (J13) on the baseboard, as described in [BLE Pioneer Kit USB Connection on page 26](#). Ensure that the correct BLE Module (PSoC 4 BLE or PRoC BLE) is placed on the baseboard, depending on the project opened.
8. Choose **Debug > Program** in PSoC Creator, as shown in Figure 4-4.

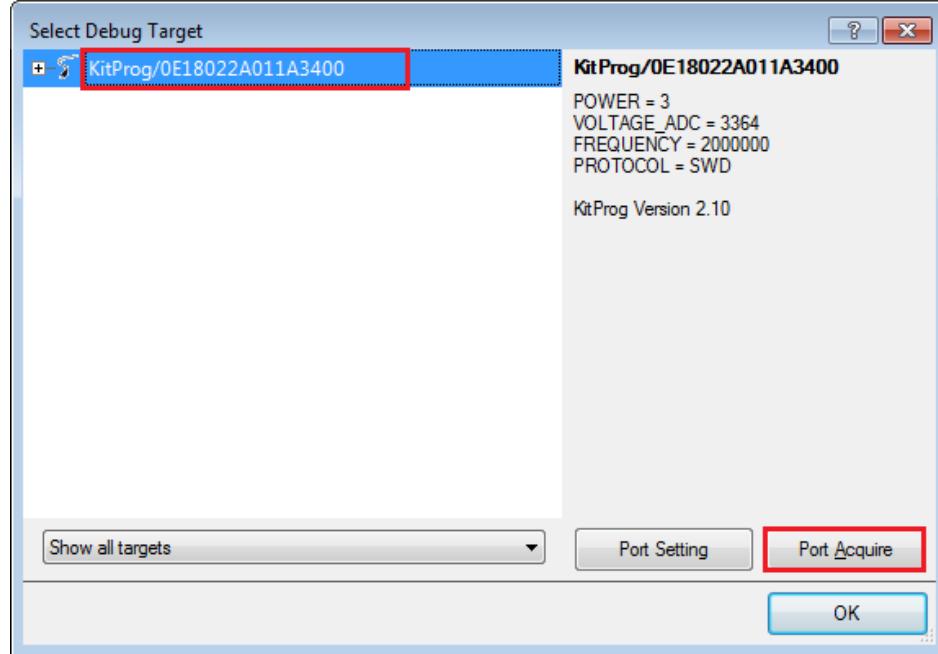
Figure 4-4. Program Device in PSoC Creator



9. If the device is not yet acquired, PSoC Creator will open the programming window. Select **KitProg** and click the **Port Acquire** button, as shown in [Figure 4-5](#).

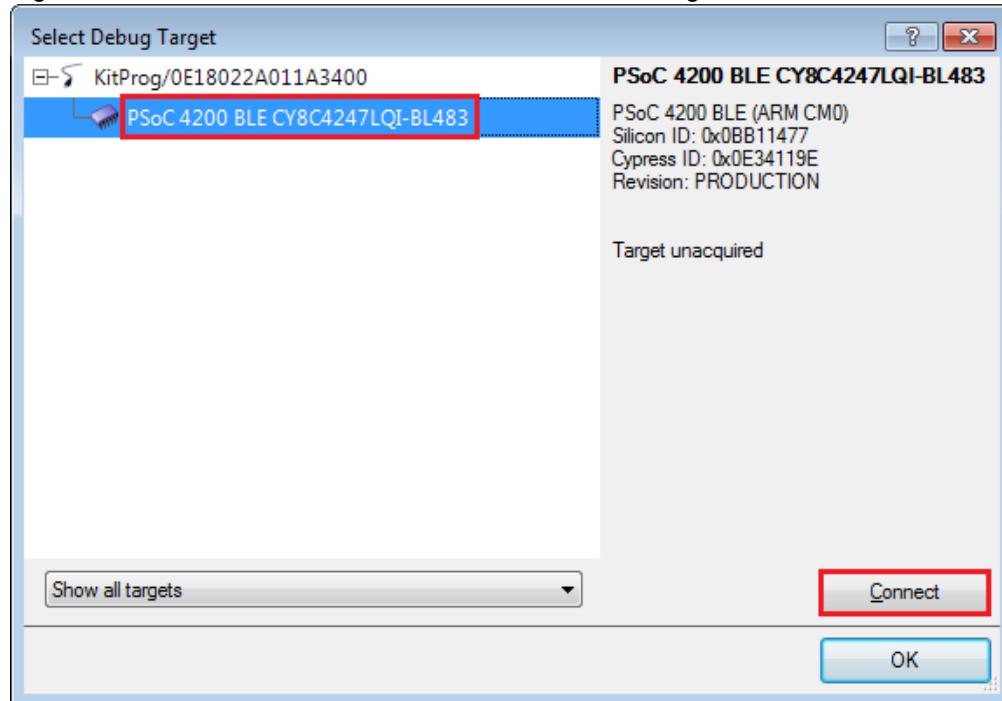
Note: The string following 'KitProg' is the serial ID for the programmer on the kit. Each kit will have a unique serial ID. If various kits are connected to the same system, the serial ID can be used to select the correct kit to program the firmware. Additionally, the serial ID starting with 'BLE' belongs to the dongle (see [Updating BLE Dongle for CySmart PC Tool on page 33](#)) and provides visual confirmation for dongles connected to the system.

Figure 4-5. Port Acquire



10. After the device is acquired, it is shown in a structure below the KitProg. Click the **Connect** button and then **OK** to exit the window and start programming, as shown in [Figure 4-6](#).

Figure 4-6. Connect Device From PSoC Creator and Program



Note: As stated previously, the BLE Pioneer kit supports both Cypress BLE devices: PSoC 4 BLE and PRoC BLE. Thus, there are two versions of each of the kit example projects demonstrating the same functionality. Projects named with the prefix *PSoC_4_BLE_* work with the PSoC 4 BLE Module placed on the baseboard. Projects named with the prefix *PRoC_BLE_* work with the PRoC BLE Module placed on the baseboard. Ensure that the correct module is placed on the baseboard before programming the device with the corresponding kit example projects.

The description, hardware configurations, and verification method of the kit example projects explained in the following sections are valid for both PSoC 4 BLE and PRoC BLE devices. Unless explicitly mentioned, the theory and usability for these example projects should be considered the same for both the modules/devices.

This document refers to the BLE Pioneer kits, dongle, and PC/mobile as BLE Central or peripheral devices. A BLE Central device is normally the master and requests/commands data from the peripheral device. BLE-enabled phones and PCs are one such example. BLE peripheral devices, on the other hand, store the actual data and send it to central devices when requested. Examples include BLE-enabled sensors, proximity beacons, and so on.

4.2 CapSense Slider and LED

4.2.1 Project Description

This project demonstrates BLE connectivity between the BLE Pioneer kit (acting as a peripheral and server device) and BLE dongle or mobile device running the CySmart application (acting as a central and client device). This project demonstrates following:

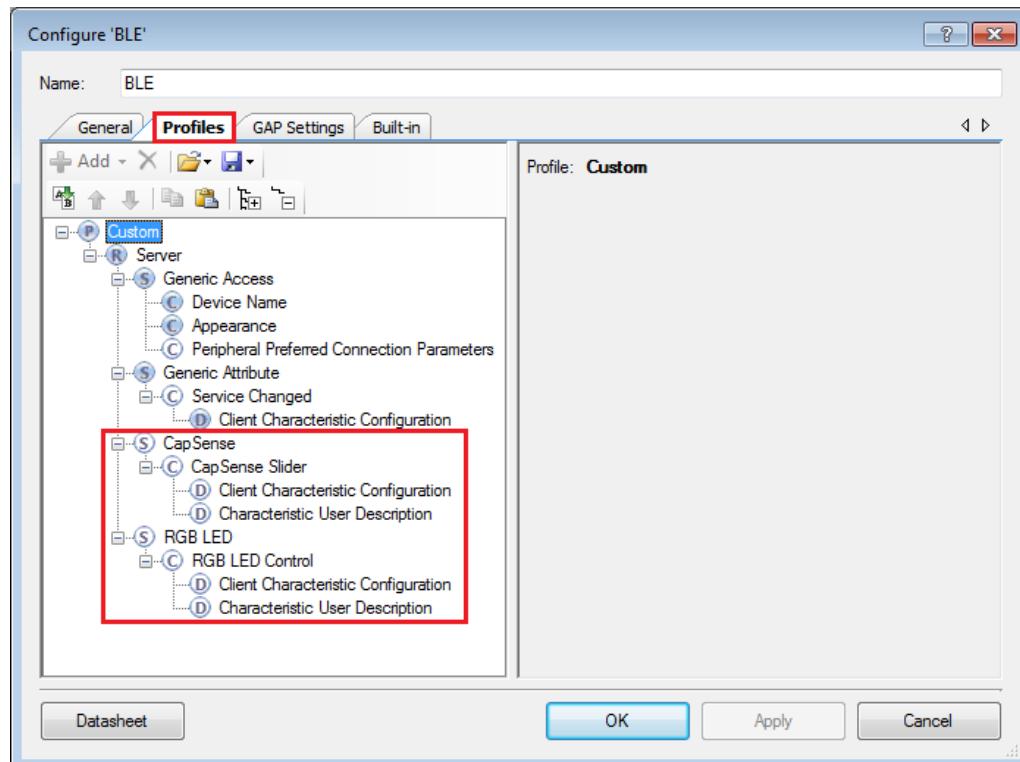
- Advertisement with timeout
- Connection with any BLE Central device
- Two custom services in single profile
- Data transfer over BLE custom service using notifications, read, and write
- Low-power mode implementation for battery operation

The BLE profile in this project consists of two BLE custom services: CapSense and RGB LED. The **CapSense service** consists of one custom characteristic, termed as CapSense Slider. The CapSense slider characteristic is used to send one byte data, ranging from 0 to 100, as notification to the client device. This data is the finger location read by the CapSense component on the five-segment slider (CSS1) present on the kit. This characteristic supports notification, which allows the BLE server to send data to the connected client device whenever new data is available.

The **RGB LED service** also consists of one custom characteristic, termed as RGB LED Control. This characteristic supports two operations, read and write, through which the connected client device can read data as well as write a new value to the characteristic. This data has four byte values indicating red, green, blue, and intensity values for the onboard RGB LED.

These properties for the custom service/characteristics are configured in the BLE component under the Profiles tab, as shown in [Figure 4-7](#).

Figure 4-7. Attributes Configuration in BLE Component for Custom Services



The project consists of the following files:

- **main.c.h**

These files contain the main function, which is the entry point and execution of the firmware application. It also contains function definition for initialization of the system and reading the CapSense slider data from the CapSense component.

- **BLEApplications.c.h**

These files contain all the macros and function definitions related to BLE communication and operation. It contains the event callback function definition that is registered with the BLE component startup and used by the component to send BLE-related events from the BLE stack to the application layer for processing. It contains a method to send CapSense notifications to the client device and process the Read and Write commands on the RGB LED characteristic by the client device. It updates the BLE Connection parameter, which is important for low-power mode usage.

- **HandleLowPower.c.h**

These files contain the function to handle low-power mode. This function is continuously called in the main loop and is responsible for pushing the BLE hardware block (BLESS) as well as the CPU to Deep Sleep mode as much as possible. The wakeup source is either the BLE hardware block Link Layer internal timer or the interrupt from the user button press (**SW2**). This allows for very low power mode implementation and operation using a coin cell.

Additionally, the PRoC BLE version of this project consists of the RGB_PRSm.c/h file, which contains the function to drive the software-based PRISM method and drive the color and intensity on the RGB LED.

This is the default firmware that comes in the BLE modules shipped with the kit.

Two projects demonstrate this functionality on two different devices:

- **PSoC_4_BLE_CapSense_Slider_LED** works with the PSoC 4 BLE Module
- **PRoC_BLE_CapSense_Slider_LED** works with the PRoC BLE Module.

The PSoC 4 BLE project implements RGB color and intensity control using the PRISM component whereas the PRoC BLE uses the software implementation of the PRISM mode.

Figure 4-8. TopDesign for PSoC_4_BLE_CapSense_Slider_LED Project

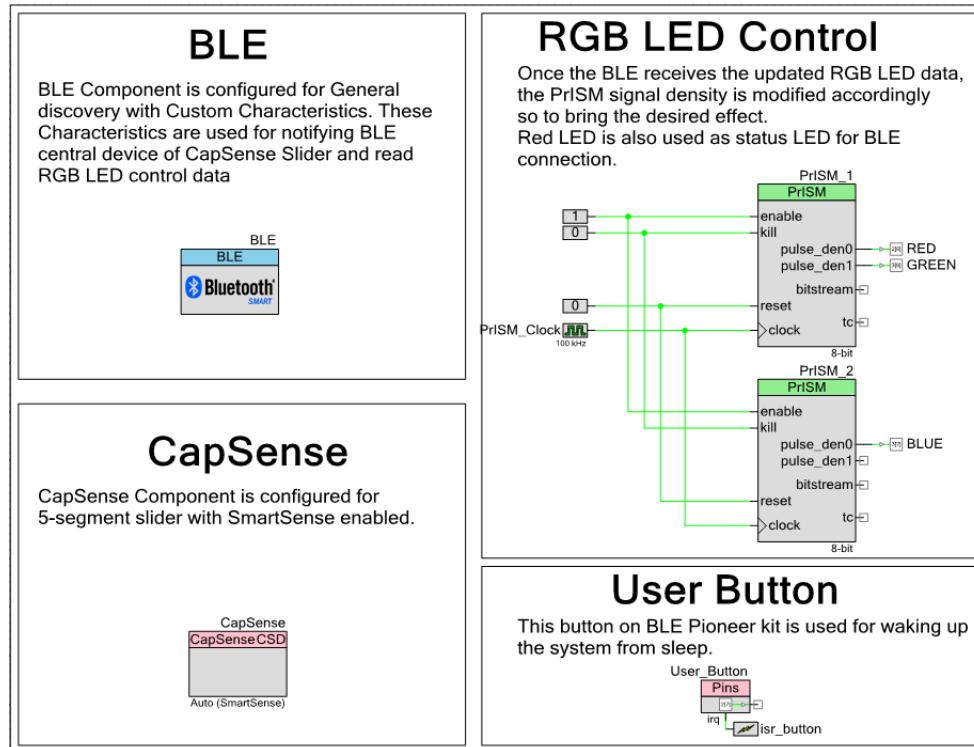
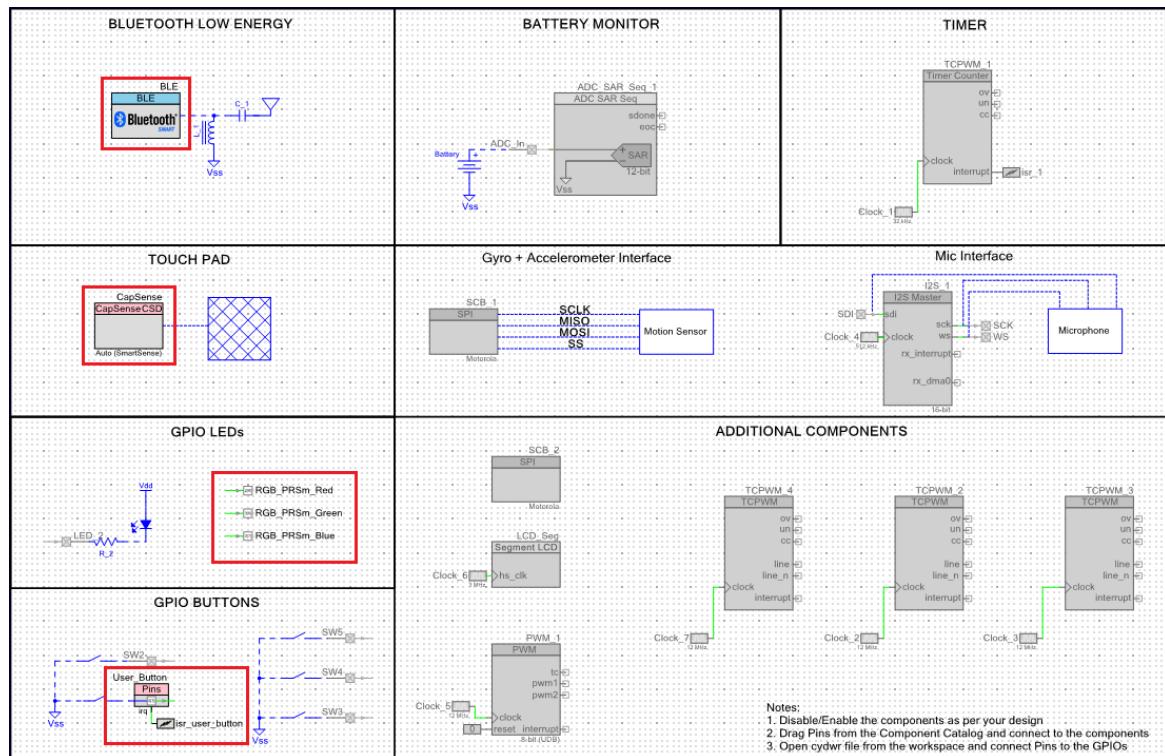


Figure 4-9. TopDesign for PRoC_BLE_CapSense_Slider_LED Project



4.2.2 Hardware Connections

No specific hardware connections are required for this project because all connections are hardwired on the board. Ensure that the correct BLE Module is placed on the baseboard corresponding to the project being used. PSoC_4_BLE_CapSense_Slider_LED works with the PSoC 4 BLE Module. PRoC_BLE_CapSense_Slider_LED works with the PRoC BLE Module.

The pin assignment for this project is in **PSoC_4_BLE_CapSense_Slider_LED.cydwr**/
PRoC_BLE_CapSense_Slider_LED.cydwr in the Workspace Explorer, as shown in [Figure 4-10](#).

Table 4-1. Pin Assignments for CapSense Slider and LED Project

Pin Name	Port Name
CapSense CMOD	P4_0
CapSense Slider 1	P2_1
CapSense Slider 2	P2_2
CapSense Slider 3	P2_3
CapSense Slider 4	P2_4
CapSense Slider 5	P2_5
BLUE	P3_7
GREEN	P3_6
RED	P2_6
User_Button	P2_7

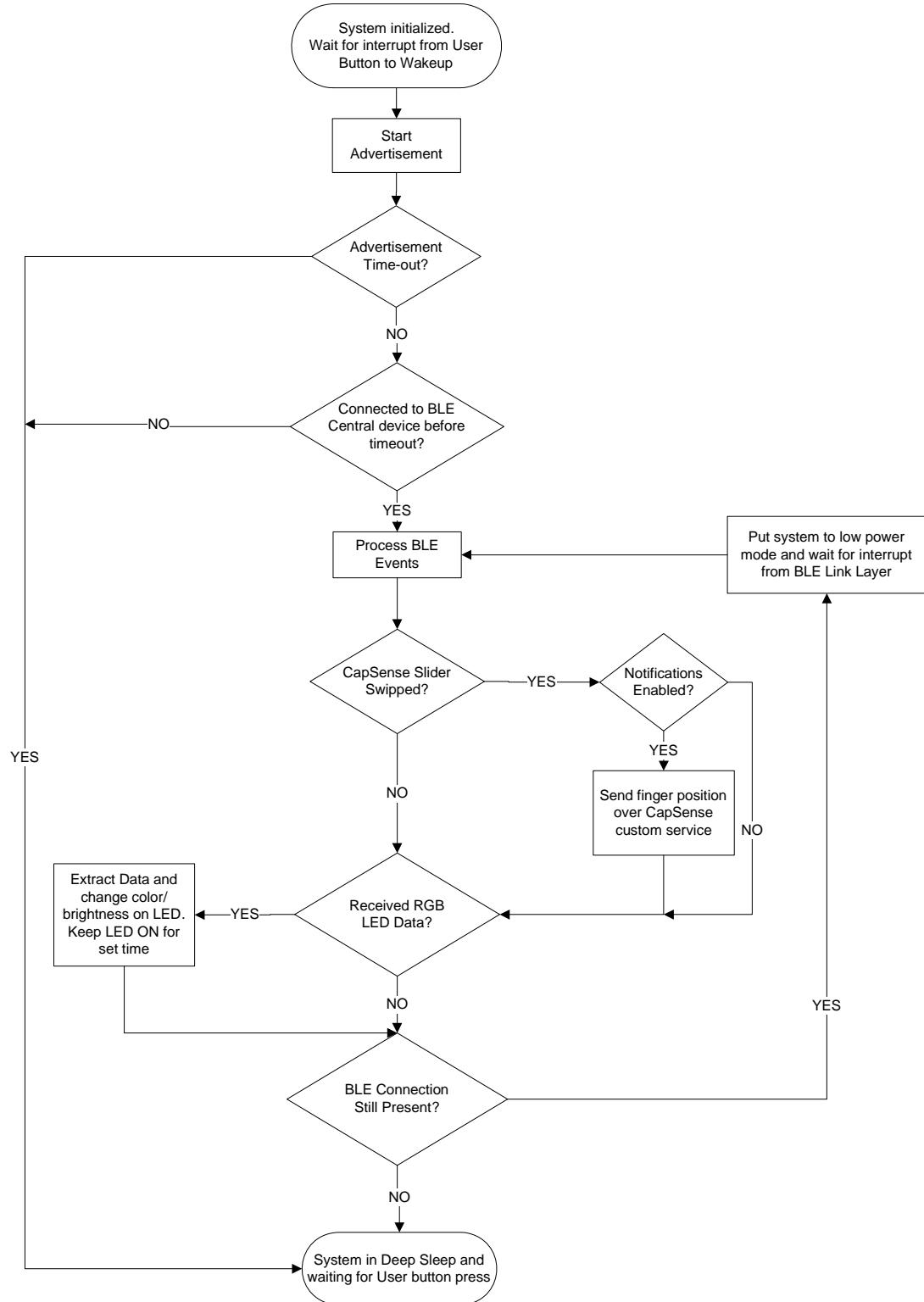
Figure 4-10. Pin Selection for CapSense Slider and LED Project

Alias	Name	Port	Pin	Lock
Cmod	\CapSense:Cmod\	P4[0] CSD:c_mod, TCPWM0:line_out, SCB1:uart rts, SCB1:spi mosi	5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LinearSlider0_e0_LS	\CapSense:Sns[0]\	P2[1] OA0:vminus, SCB0:spi_select[2]	38	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LinearSlider0_e1_LS	\CapSense:Sns[1]\	P2[2] OA0:vout_10x, SRSS:wakeup, SCB0:spi select[3]	39	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LinearSlider0_e2_LS	\CapSense:Sns[2]\	P2[3] OA1:vout_10x, SRSS:ext_clk_lf	40	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LinearSlider0_e3_LS	\CapSense:Sns[3]\	P2[4] OA1:vminus	41	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LinearSlider0_e4_LS	\CapSense:Sns[4]\	P2[5] OA1:vplus	42	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	BLUE	P3[7] SARMUX:pads[7], TCPWM3:line_out_compl, SCB1:uart cts, SRSS:ext clk lf	54	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	GREEN	P3[6] SARMUX:pads[6], TCPWM3:line_out, SCB1:uart rts	53	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	RED	P2[6] OA0:vplus_alt	43	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	User_Button	P2[7] OA1:vplus_alt, SRSS:ext_clk	44	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.2.3 Flow Chart

Figure 4-11 shows the flow chart of the code implemented.

Figure 4-11. CapSense Slider and LED Project Flow Chart



4.2.4 Verify Output

The project can be verified by two methods: using the CySmart PC tool and dongle or using the CySmart iOS/Android BLE app.

To install and use the CySmart PC tool, see [CySmart PC Tool on page 160](#).

To install and use the CySmart iOS/Android app, see [CySmart iOS/Android Application on page 152](#).

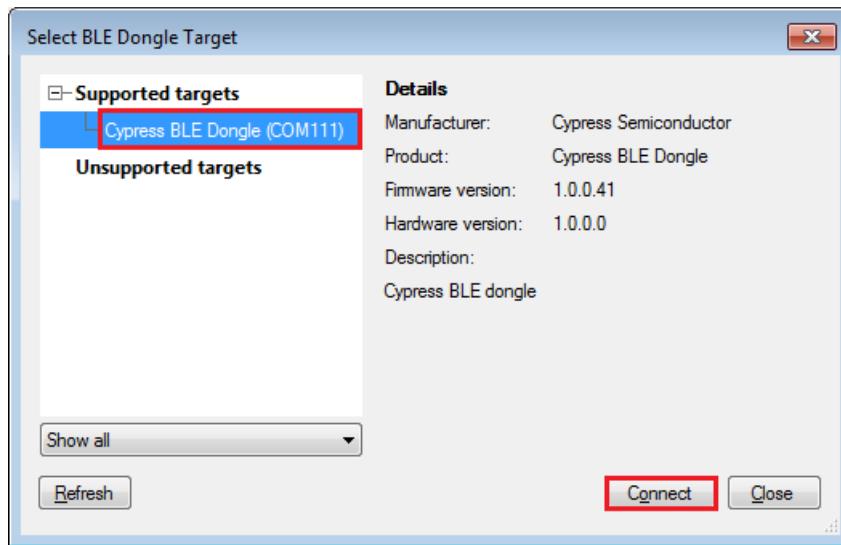
4.2.4.1 CySmart PC Tool

To verify the CapSense and LED project using the CySmart PC tool, follow these steps:

Note: See [CySmart PC Tool on page 160](#) to learn how to use the tool.

1. Connect the dongle to one of the USB ports on the PC.
2. Start the CySmart PC tool on the PC by going to **Start > All Programs > Cypress > CySmart <version> > CySmart <version>**. You will see a list of dongles connected to it. If no dongle is found, click **Refresh**. Select the BLE dongle and click **Connect**.

Figure 4-12. Connect to BLE Dongle



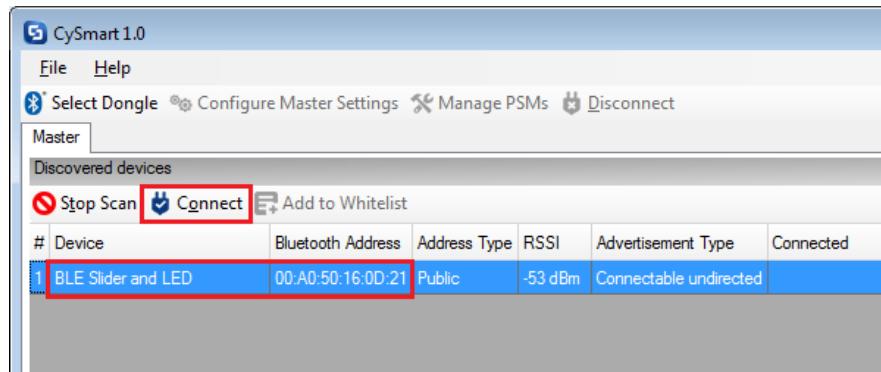
3. Place either the PSoC 4 BLE Module or PRoC BLE Module, on the BLE Pioneer kit, depending on the project chosen.
4. Power the BLE Pioneer kit through the USB connector **J13**.
5. Program the BLE Pioneer kit with the CapSense and LED example projects. Follow steps in [Using Example Projects on page 42](#) to program the device.
6. After programming successfully, press the user button (**SW2**) on the BLE Pioneer kit to start the advertisement. Advertisement is indicated by a blinking red LED on the baseboard.

Note: The project has an advertisement timeout of 30 seconds. If the BLE client device does not connect to this peripheral within 30 seconds of starting the advertisement, the system goes back to low-power mode. Press **SW2** again to restart the advertisement.

7. On the CySmart PC tool, click **Start Scan** to see the list of available BLE peripheral devices. You can confirm your device by the device name and Bluetooth address on the list. This should be same as the one configured in the BLE component GUI.

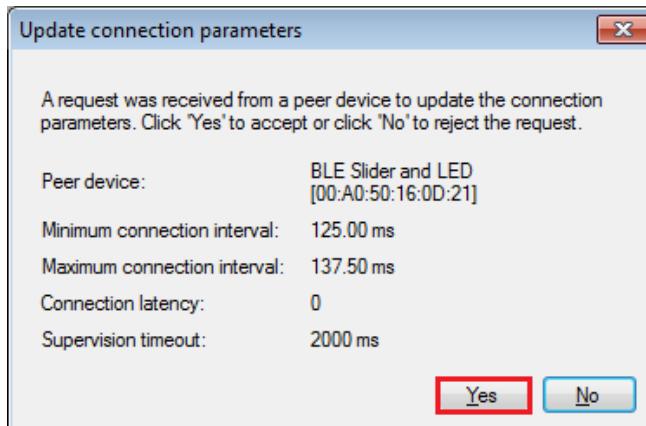
- After the available devices are listed, double-click the **BLE Slider and LED** device to connect, or click **BLE Slider and LED** and then click **Connect**.

Figure 4-13. Connect to BLE Slider and LED Peripheral



- When the connection is made, the CySmart PC tool will display a message for the **Update Connection parameters**. This is the request from the BLE peripheral to update the existing connection parameters, such as connection interval, latency, and supervision timeout, to a new value. Select **Yes**, as shown in Figure 4-14.

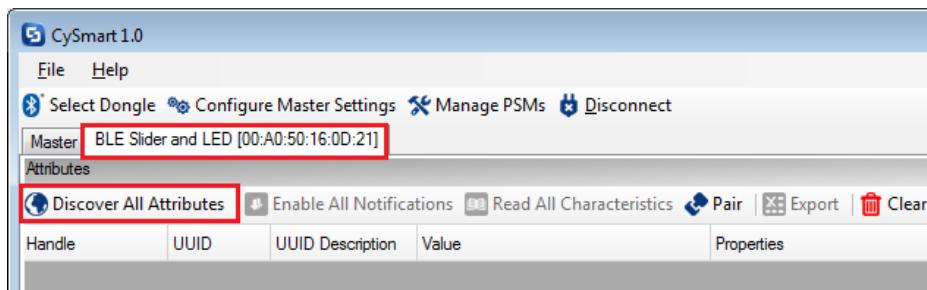
Figure 4-14. Update Connection Parameter Option



Note: If you select **No**, the project will still work. However, the current consumption will be higher due to faster connection interval.

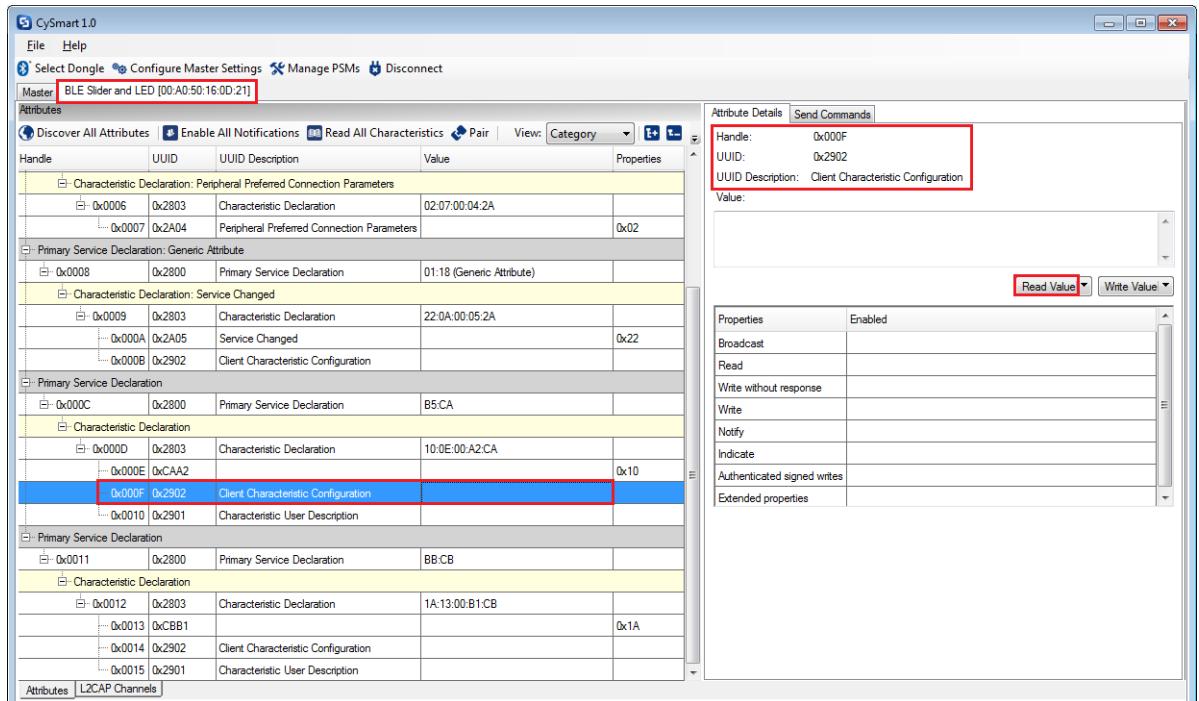
- If the connection is successful, you will see another tab opening besides the **Master** tab. Click **Discover All Attributes** to find all the services and attributes supported by the BLE peripheral.

Figure 4-15. Discover All Attributes



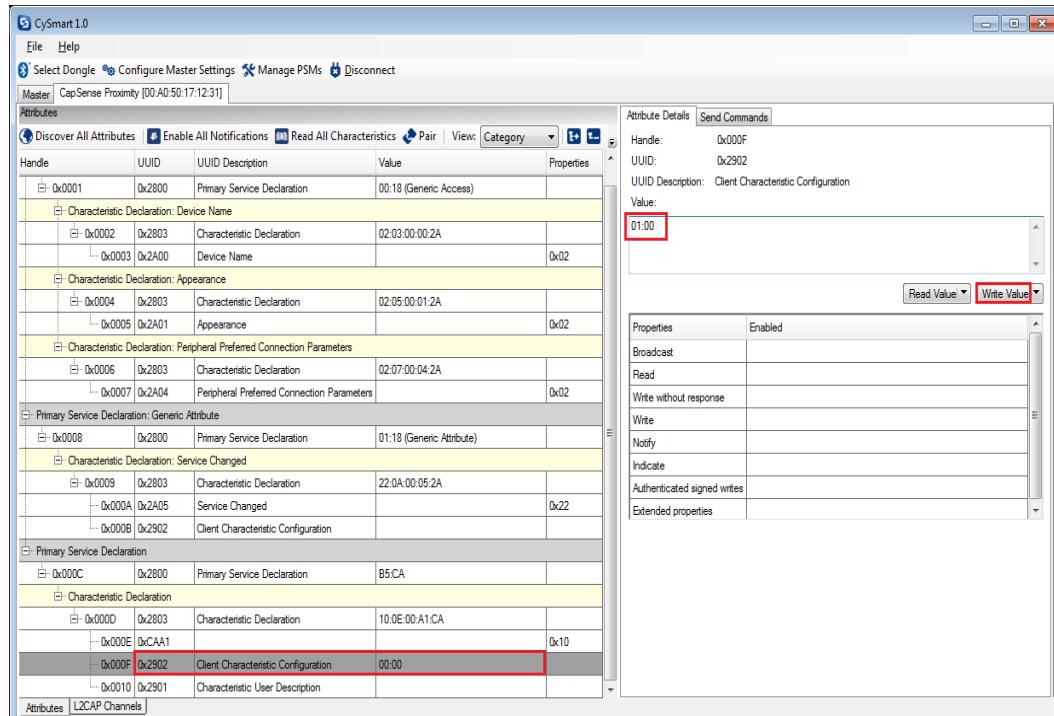
11. When all the attributes are listed, locate the attribute with a **UUID** value of **0xCAA2**, which is the characteristic under **CapSense Slider** custom service. It will also have a **Client Characteristic Configuration** descriptor (UUID 0x2902). The properties of the descriptor appear in the Attribute Details window, as shown in [Figure 4-16](#). Click **Read Value** to read the existing Client Characteristic Configuration Descriptor (CCCD) value.

Figure 4-16. Read CCCD for CapSense Slider Characteristic



12. Modify the **Value** field of CCCD to '01:00' and click **Write Value**. This enables the notifications on the **CapSense Slider** characteristic. The notifications received are displayed in the **Value** field of the CapSense Slider characteristic.

Figure 4-17. Write CCCD to Enable Notifications



13. Swipe your finger on the CapSense slider on the BLE Pioneer kit, as shown in Figure 4-19 and see the notification values in the CapSense Slider value field, as shown in Figure 4-18.

Figure 4-18. CapSense Slider Notification Received

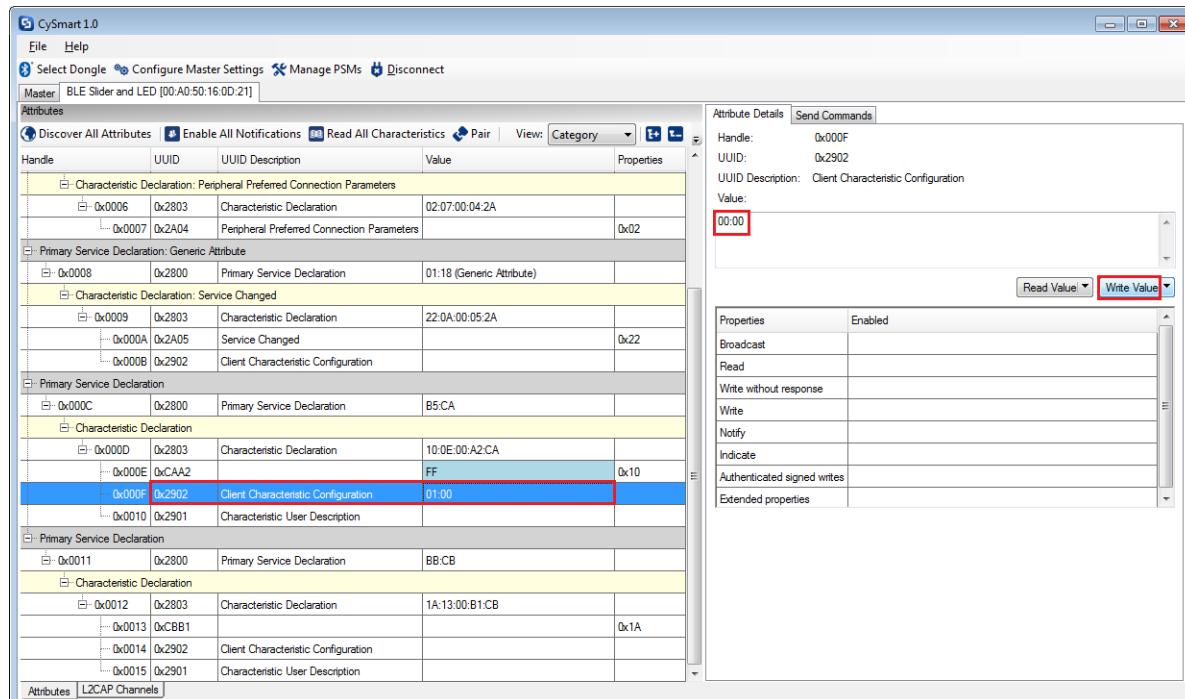
Primary Service Declaration				
Handle	UUID	UUID Description	Value	Properties
0x000C	0x2800	Primary Service Declaration	B5:CA	
0x000D	0x2803	Characteristic Declaration	10:0E:00:A2:CA	
0x000E	0xCAA2		44	0x10
0x000F	0x2902	Client Characteristic Configuration	01:00	
0x0010	0x2901	Characteristic User Description		

Figure 4-19. CapSense Slider



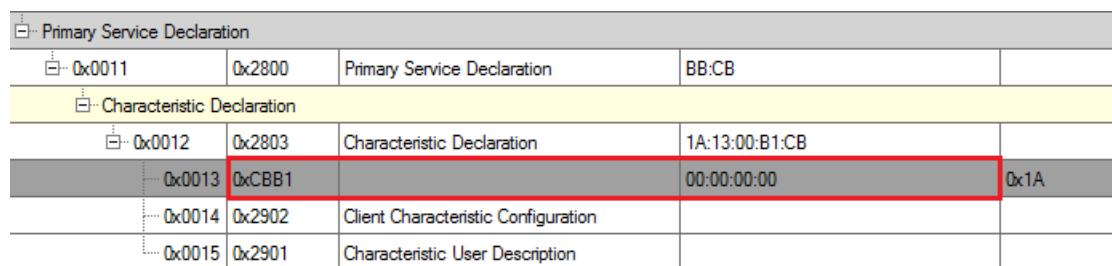
14. Modify the **Value** field of the **Client Characteristic Configuration** descriptor to '00:00' to disable notifications.

Figure 4-20. Disable Notifications



15. Now, locate the **UUID** value of **0xCBB1**, which is the **RGB LED Control** characteristic. Under the Attribute Details tab on the right, the read and write properties are enabled. Click **Read Value** to read the existing 4-byte onboard RGB LED color information, as shown in [Figure 4-21](#). The first three bytes have the color values Red, Green, and Blue; the fourth byte is the overall intensity value, all in the range of hexadecimal 0x00 to 0xFF.

Figure 4-21. Read RGB LED Control Characteristic Value



Primary Service Declaration				
Handle	UUID	UUID Description	Properties	
0x0011	0x2800	Primary Service Declaration	B8:CB	
Characteristic Declaration				
0x0012	0x2803	Characteristic Declaration	1A:13:00:B1:CB	
0x0013	0xCBB1		00:00:00:00	0x1A
0x0014	0x2902	Client Characteristic Configuration		
0x0015	0x2901	Characteristic User Description		

16. Modify the four bytes of data in the **Value** field and click **Write Value**. You will see the corresponding change in the color and intensity of the RGB LED on the BLE Pioneer kit, as shown in [Figure 4-22](#). The RGB LED will be on for 3 seconds before switching off to conserve power.

Note: If the BLE Pioneer kit is powered from a coin cell and not the USB Vbus, then the color mixing and intensity will vary. This is because the coin cell provides a lower driving voltage for RGB LEDs.

Figure 4-22. Write RGB LED Control Characteristic Value

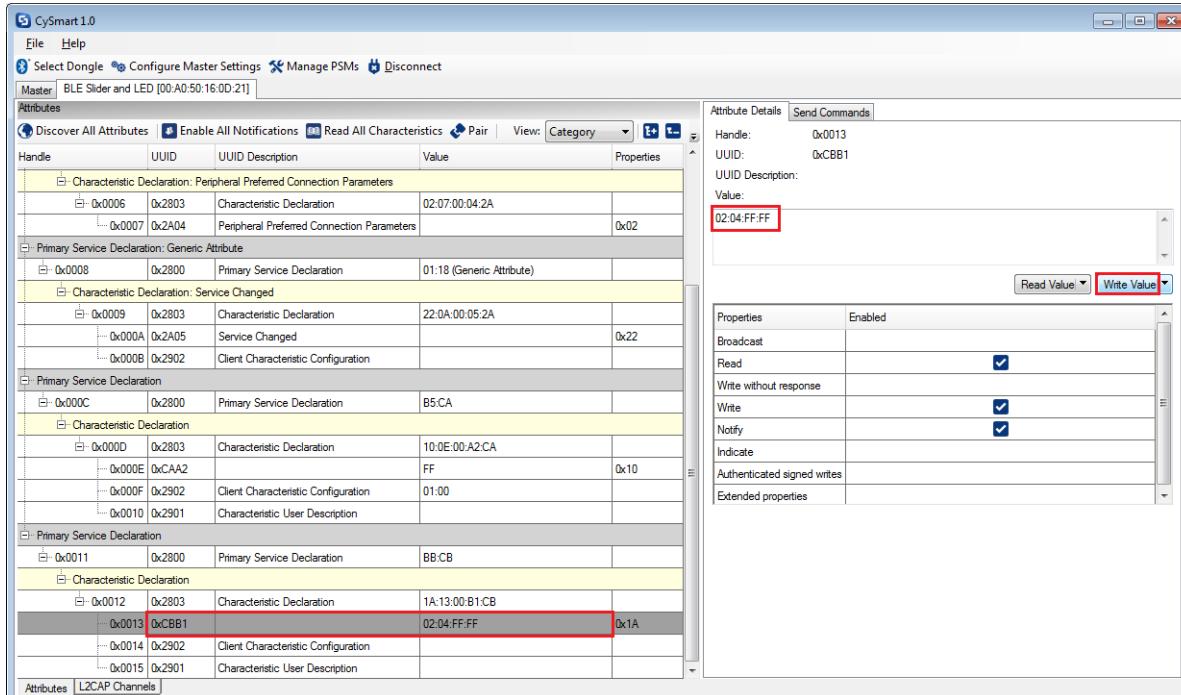
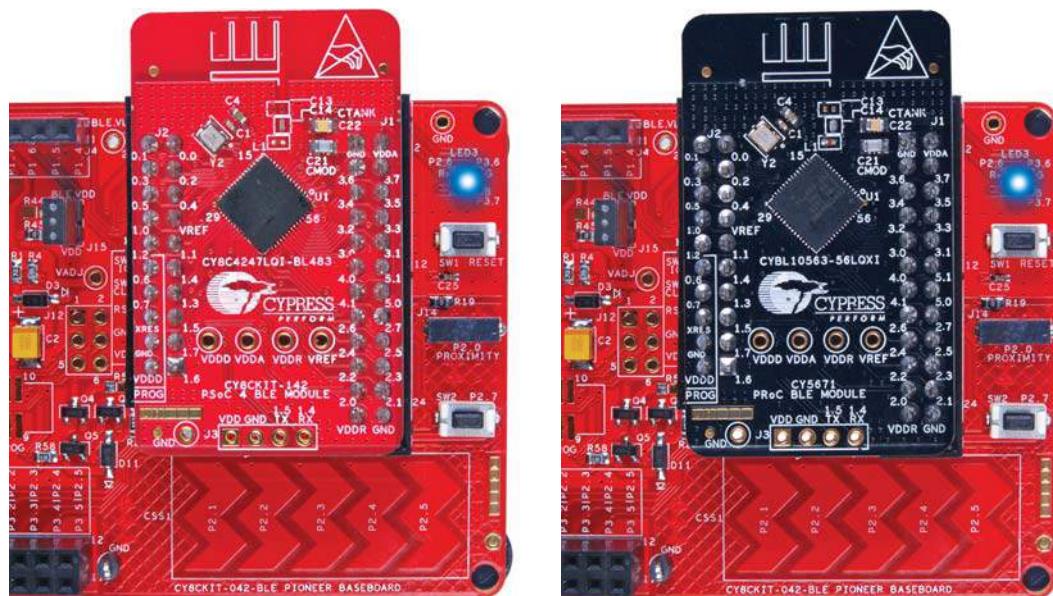
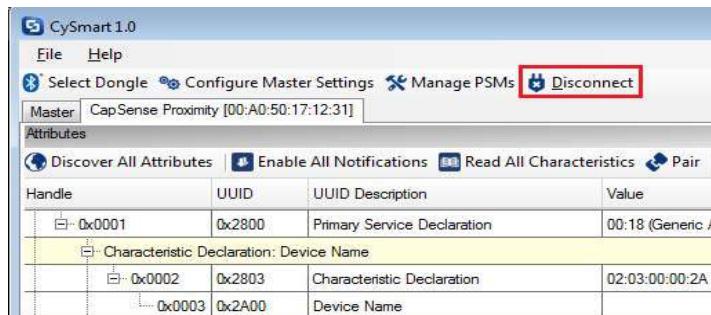


Figure 4-23. RGB LED Control with PSoC 4 BLE Module and PRoC BLE Module



17. To disconnect from the device, click **Disconnect**, as shown in Figure 4-24.

Figure 4-24. Disconnect from the Device



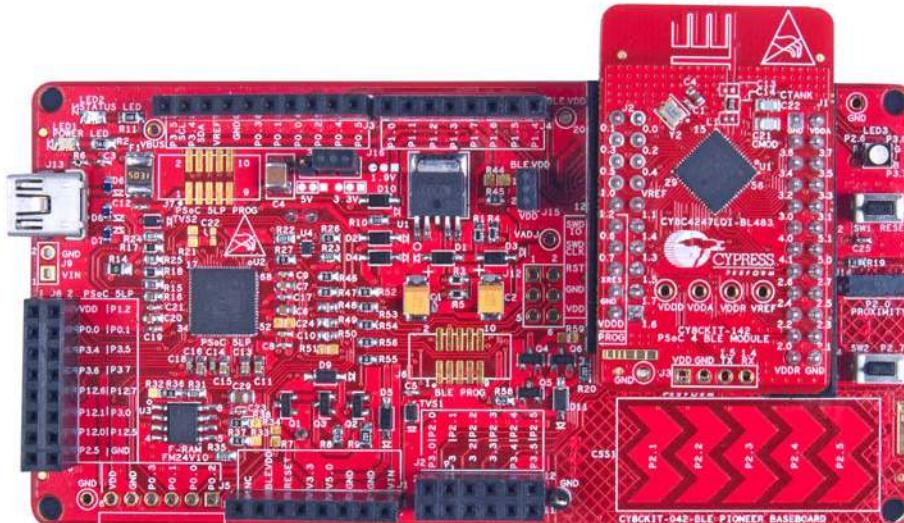
18. To connect to this peripheral again, restart advertising by pressing the user button (**SW2**) on the BLE Pioneer kit. Advertising is indicated by the blinking red LED.

4.2.4.2 CySmart iOS/Android App

To verify the CapSense and LED project using the CySmart mobile application (see [CySmart iOS/Android Application](#) on page 152), follow these steps:

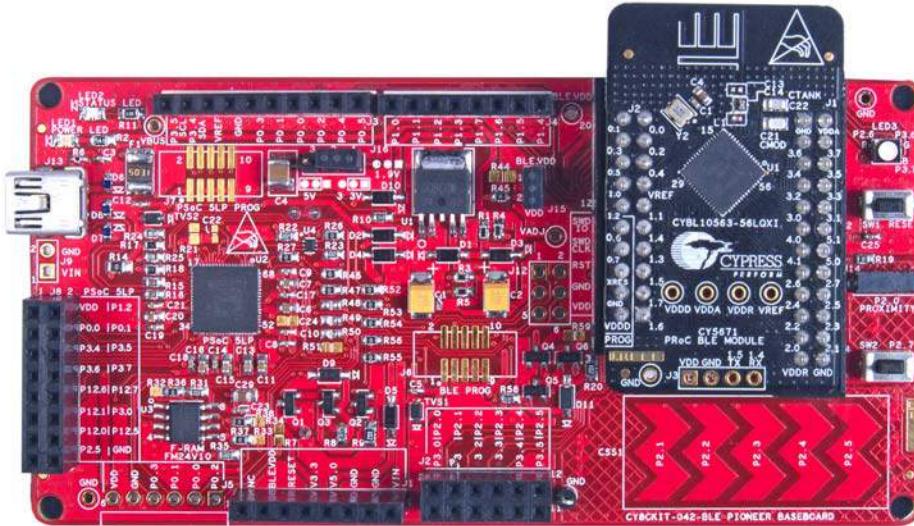
1. To verify the PSoC_4_BLE_CapSense_Slider_LED project, plug in the PSoC 4 BLE Module on the baseboard.

Figure 4-25. BLE Pioneer Kit with PSoC 4 BLE Module



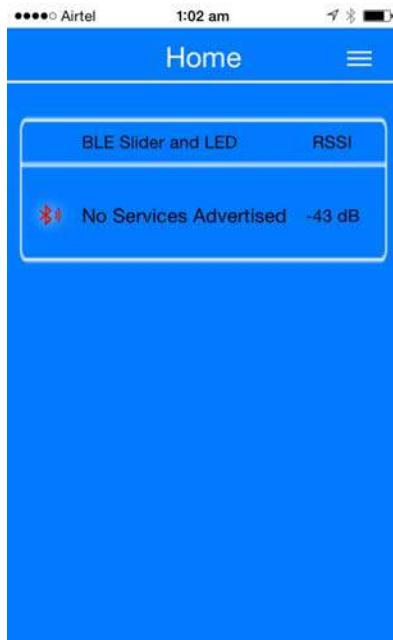
To verify the PRoC_BLE_CapSense_Sider_LED project, plug in the PRoC BLE Module on the baseboard.

Figure 4-26. BLE Pioneer Kit with PRoC BLE Module



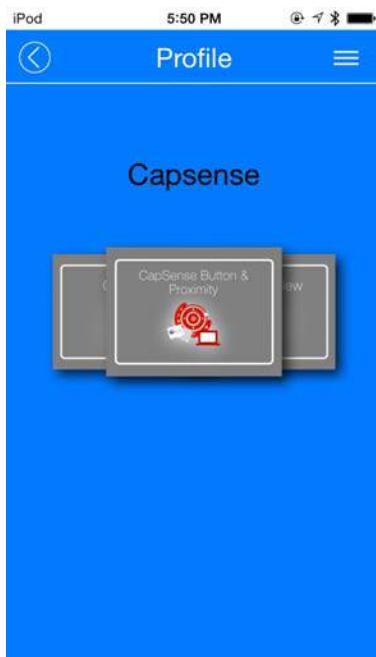
2. Plug the BLE Pioneer kit into the PC to power using the J13 USB connector.
3. Program the kit with the CapSense and LED example projects. See [Using Example Projects on page 42](#) for programming instructions.
4. Press the user button (**SW2**) on the BLE Pioneer kit to start the advertisement. This is indicated by the blinking red LED on the BLE Pioneer kit.
5. Open the application on the mobile device. If Bluetooth is not enabled on the device, the application will ask to enable it.
6. After Bluetooth is enabled, the application will automatically search for available BLE peripherals and list them. Select the **BLE Slider and LED** peripheral as shown in [Figure 4-27](#).

Figure 4-27. BLE Slider and LED Peripheral



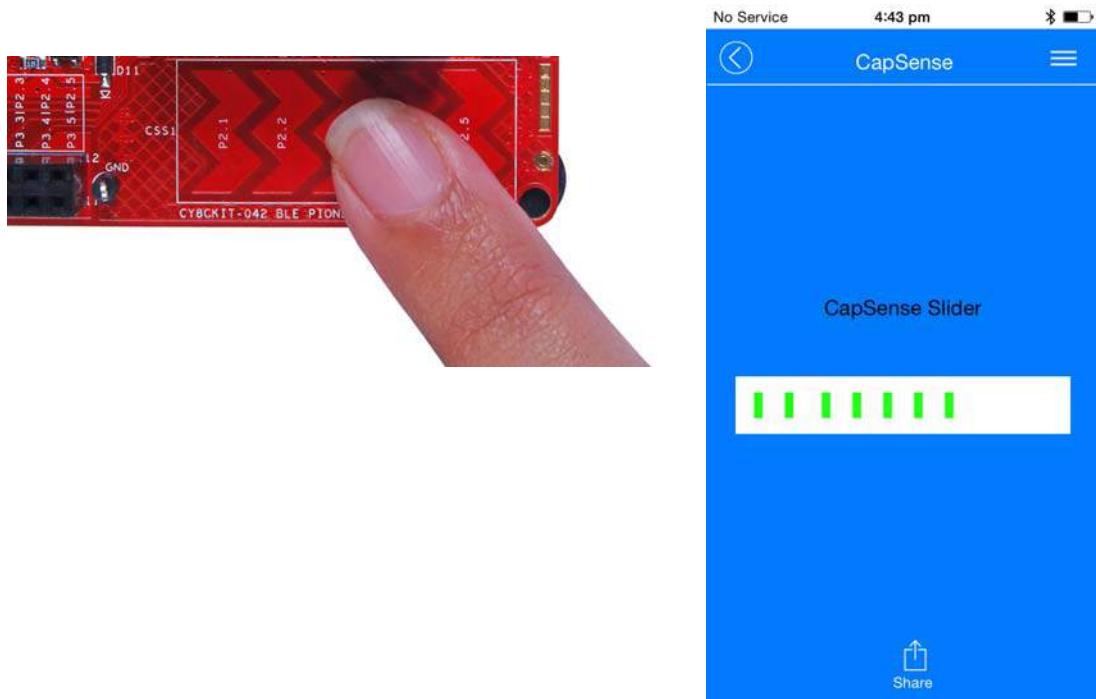
- When connected, the application will list the supported profiles by the peripherals. Scroll and select the **CapSense** page, as shown in [Figure 4-28](#).

Figure 4-28. CapSense Service Page



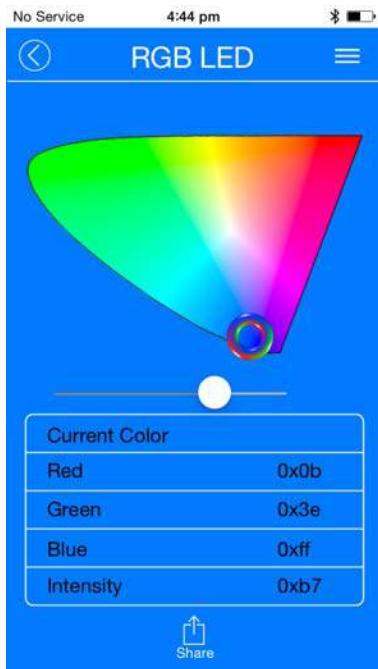
- Swipe your finger on the CapSense slider on the BLE Pioneer kit and see a similar response on the **CapSense** page in the CySmart application ([Figure 4-29](#)).

Figure 4-29. CapSense Slider



9. Press the back button in the top left corner of the application to return to the service selection page. Scroll and tap on the **RGB LED** service shown in [Figure 4-30](#).

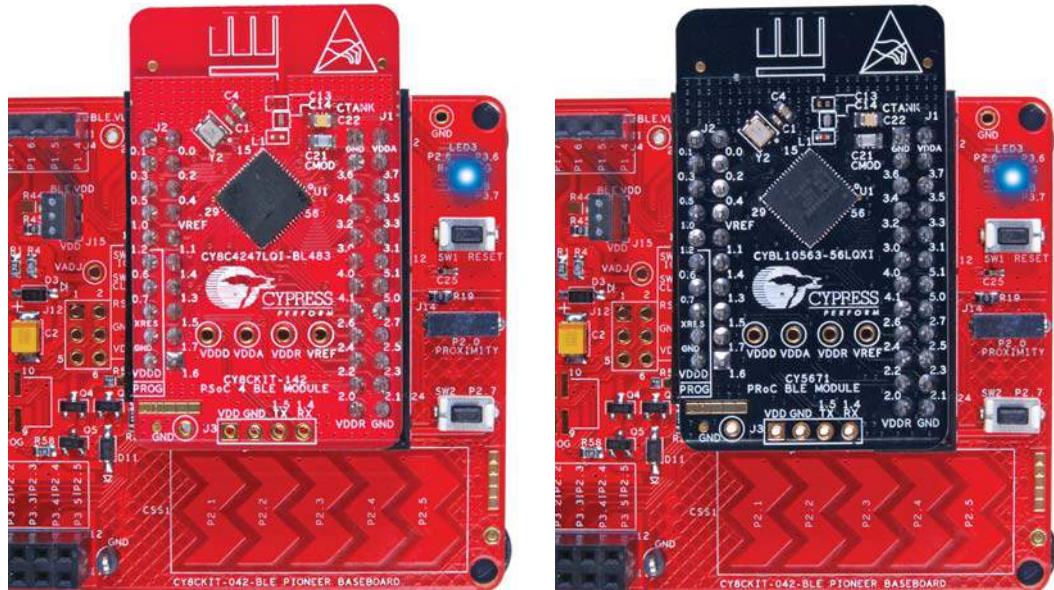
Figure 4-30. RGB LED Service Page



10. On the RGB LED service page, swipe over the color gamut to see a similar color response on the BLE Pioneer kit RGB LED. The slider below the color gamut controls the intensity of the RGB LED color. The RGB LED will be on for 3 seconds before switching off. This is done to conserve power.

If the BLE Pioneer kit is powered from the coin cell and not the USB Vbus power, then the color mixing and intensity will vary. This is because the coin cell provides a lower driving voltage for RGB LEDs.

Figure 4-31. RGB LED Control with PSoC 4 BLE Module and PRoC BLE Module



11. To disconnect from the BLE Pioneer kit, return to the CySmart app home screen by pressing the back button.
12. To reconnect to the peripheral, press the user button (**SW2**) on the BLE Pioneer kit again and then scan for devices using CySmart mobile app.

4.3 CapSense Proximity

4.3.1 Project Description

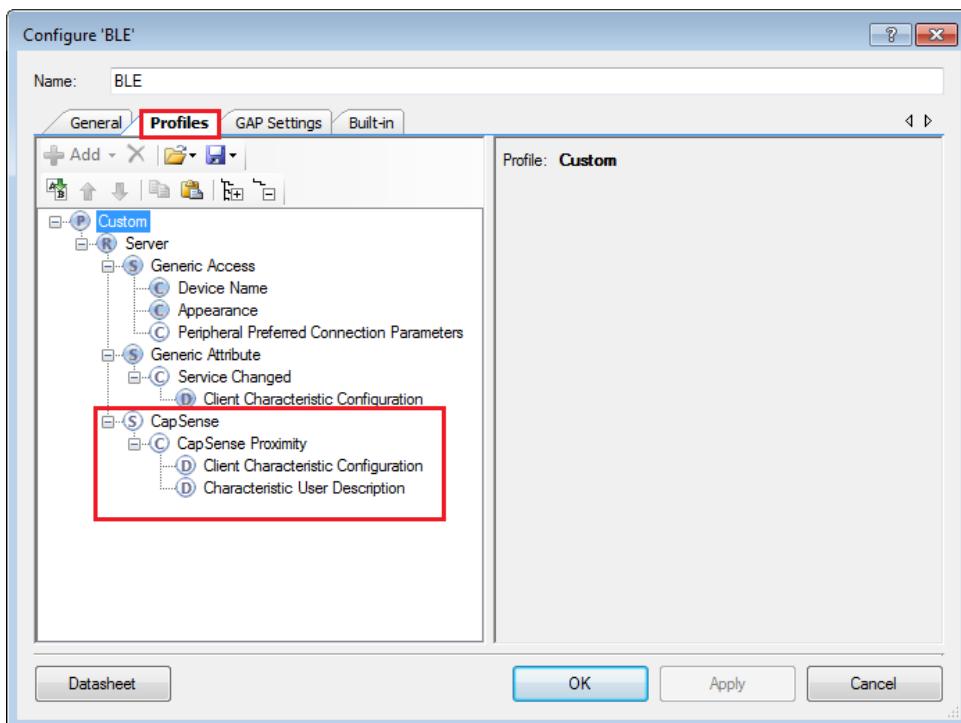
This project demonstrates BLE connectivity between the BLE Pioneer kit (acting as a peripheral and server device) and the BLE dongle or mobile device running the CySmart application (acting as a central and client device). This project demonstrates the following:

- Advertisement with timeout
- Connection with any BLE Central device
- One custom service
- Data transfer over BLE custom service using notifications
- Low-power mode implementation for coin cell operation

The BLE profile in this project consists of a single BLE custom service, called CapSense. The **CapSense service** consists of a custom characteristic, termed as CapSense Proximity. The CapSense proximity characteristic is used to send one byte data, ranging from 0 to 255, as notification to the client device. This data is the difference count read by the CapSense component on the one-wire proximity sensor (J14) connected on the kit. This characteristic supports notification, which allows the BLE server to send data to the connected client device whenever new data is available.

The properties for the custom service/characteristics are configured in the BLE component under the Profiles tab, as shown in [Figure 4-32](#).

Figure 4-32. Attributes Configuration in BLE Component for CapSense Proximity



The project consists the following files:

- **main.c.h**

These files contain the main function, which is the entry point and execution of the firmware application. It contains function definition for initialization of the system and reading the CapSense proximity data from the CapSense component.

- **BLEApplications.c.h**

These files contain all the macros and function definitions related to BLE communication and operation. It contains the event callback function definition that is registered with the BLE component startup and used by the component to send BLE-related event from the BLE stack to the application layer for processing. It contains a method to send CapSense notifications to the client device. It updates the BLE Connection parameter, which is important for low-power mode usage.

- **HandleLowPower.c.h**

These files contain the function to handle low-power mode. This function is continuously called in the main loop and is responsible for pushing the BLE hardware block (BLESS) as well as the CPU to Deep Sleep mode as much as possible. The wakeup source is either the BLE hardware block Link Layer internal timer or the interrupt from the user button press (**SW2**). This allows for very low-power mode implementation and operation using a coin cell.

The red LED is used as the status LED and provides visual confirmation on advertising or connection states. A blinking red LED indicates advertising state.

Two projects demonstrate this functionality on two different devices:

- **PSoC_4_BLE_CapSense_Proximity** works with the PSoC 4 BLE Module.
- **PRoC_BLE_CapSense_Proximity** works with the PRoC BLE Module.

Figure 4-33. Top Design for PSoC_4_BLE_CapSense_Proximity Project

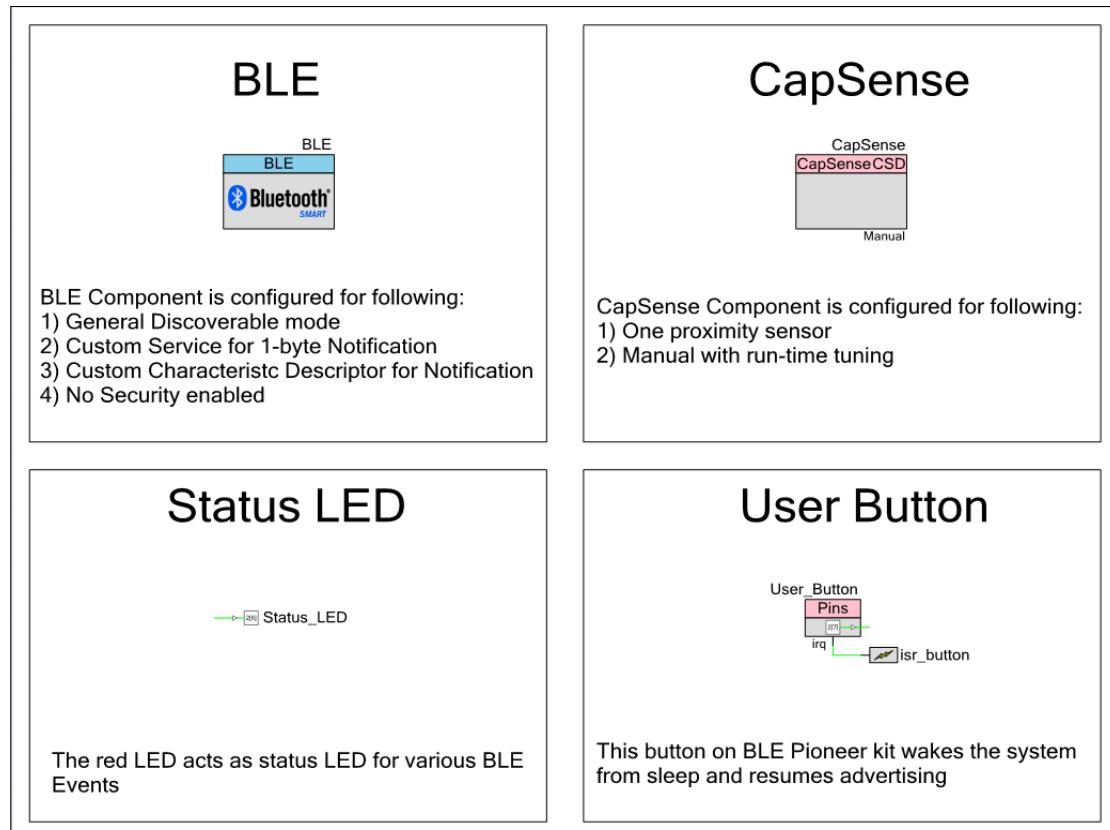
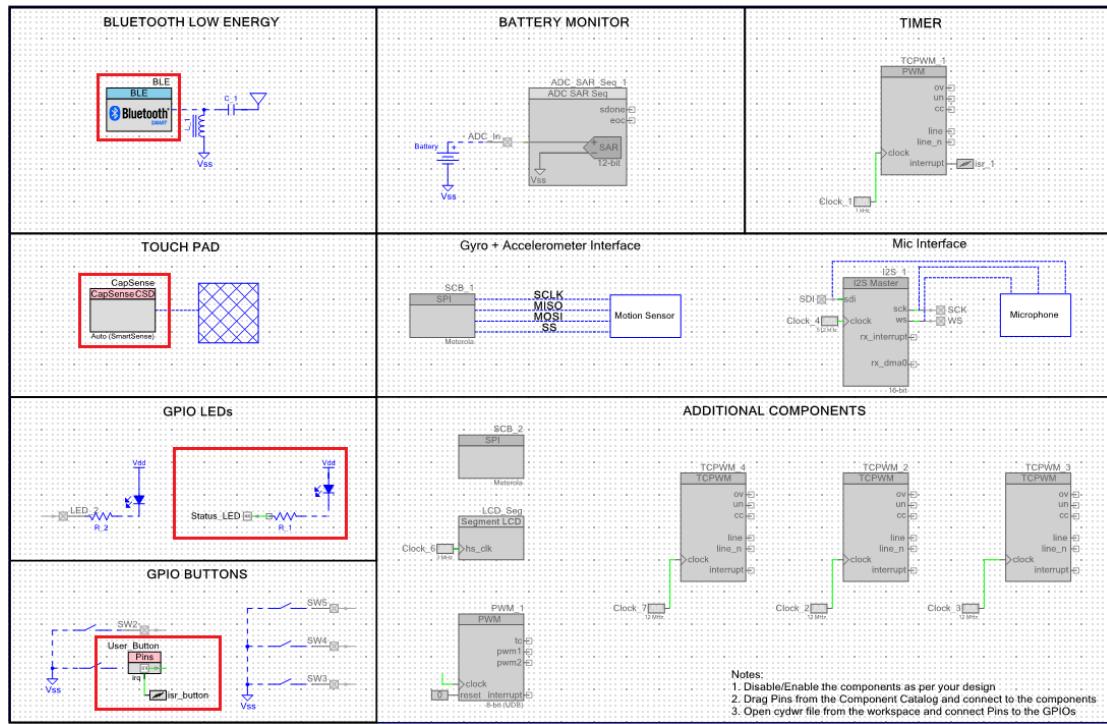


Figure 4-34. Top Design for PRoC_BLE_CapSense_Proximity Project



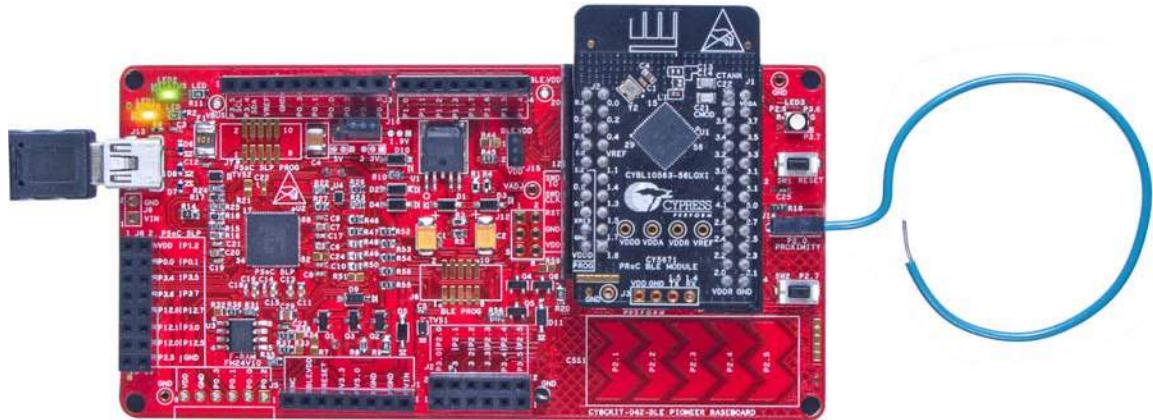
4.3.2 Hardware Connections

- Ensure that the correct BLE module is placed on the baseboard corresponding to the project being used. PSoC_4_BLE_CapSense_Proximity works with the PSoC 4 BLE Module. PRoC_BLE_CapSense_Proximity works with the PRoC BLE Module.
 - Connect a five-inch wire (provided as part of this kit) to the proximity connector J14 on the baseboard. Loop the wire as shown in Figure 4-35.
- Note:** Ensure that the proximity sensor loop wire is kept away as much as possible from the BLE antenna on the modules.

Figure 4-35. Proximity Sensor Connection on BLE Pioneer Kit with PSoC 4 BLE Module



Figure 4-36. Proximity Sensor Connection on BLE Pioneer Kit with PRoC BLE Module



The pin assignment for this project is in **PSoC_4_BLE_CapSense_Proximity.cydwr**/
PRoC_BLE_CapSense_Proximity.cydwr in the Workspace Explorer, as shown in Figure 4-37.

Table 4-2. Pin Assignments for CapSense Proximity Project

Pin Name	Port Name
CapSense CMOD	P4_0
CapSense Proximity Sensor	P2_0
User Button	P2_7
Status LED	P2_6

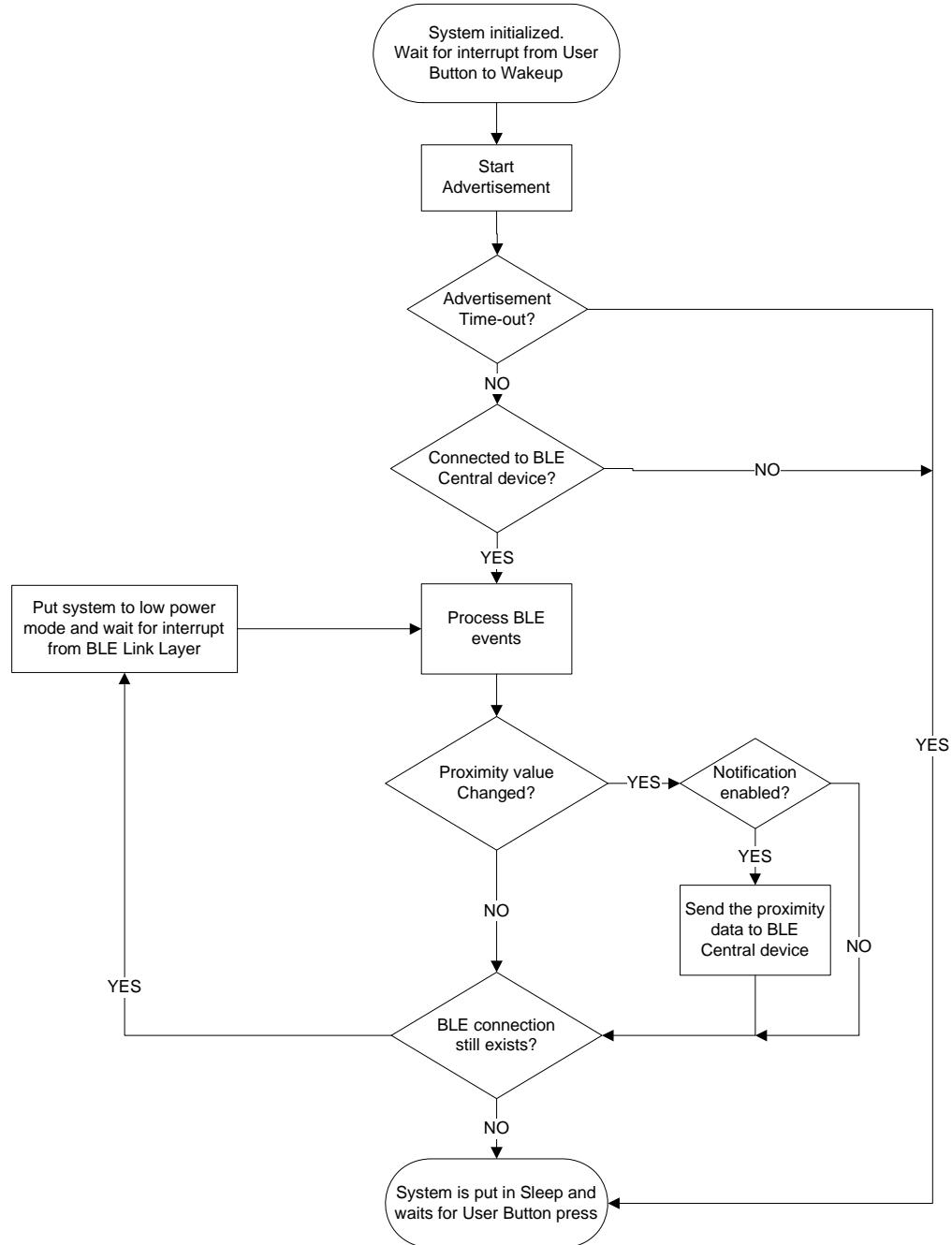
Figure 4-37. Pin Selection for CapSense Proximity Project

Alias	Name	Port	Pin	Lock
Cmod	\CapSense:Cmod\	P4[0] CSD:c_mod, TCPWM0:line_out, SCB1:uart_rts, SCB1:spi_mosi	5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ProximitySensor0_0_PROX	\CapSense:Sns\	P2[0] OA0:vplus, SCB0:spi_select[1]	37	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Status_LED	P2[6] OA0:vplus_alt	43	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	User_Button	P2[7] OA1:vplus_alt, SRSS:ext_clk	44	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.3.3 Flow Chart

Figure 4-38 shows the flow chart of code implemented.

Figure 4-38. CapSense Proximity Project Flow Chart



4.3.4 Verify Output

The project can be verified by two methods: using the CySmart PC tool and dongle or using the CySmart iOS/Android BLE app.

To install and use the CySmart PC tool, see [CySmart PC Tool on page 160](#).

To install and use the CySmart iOS/Android app, see [CySmart iOS/Android Application on page 152](#).

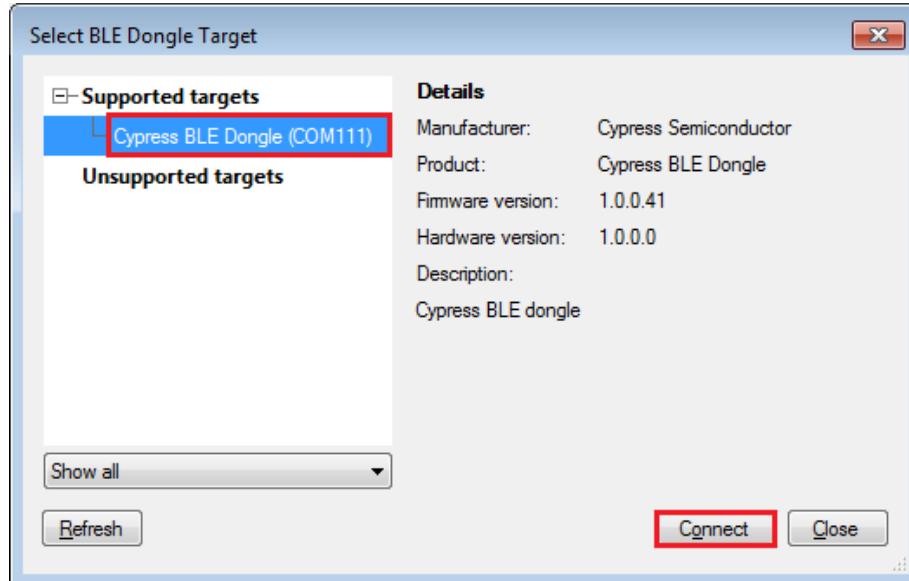
4.3.4.1 CySmart PC Tool

To verify the CapSense proximity project using the CySmart PC tool, follow these steps:

Note: See [CySmart PC Tool on page 160](#) to know how to use the tool.

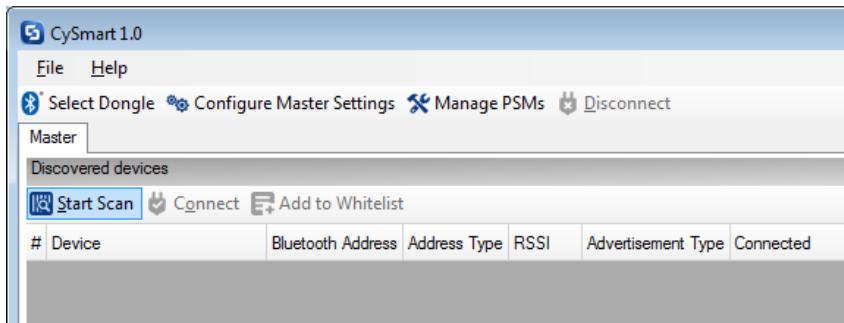
1. Connect the dongle to one of the USB ports on the PC.
2. Start the CySmart PC tool on the PC by going to **Start > All Programs > Cypress > CySmart <version> > CySmart <version>**. You will see a list of dongles connected to it. If no dongle is found, click **Refresh**. Select the BLE dongle and click **Connect**.

Figure 4-39. Connect to BLE Dongle



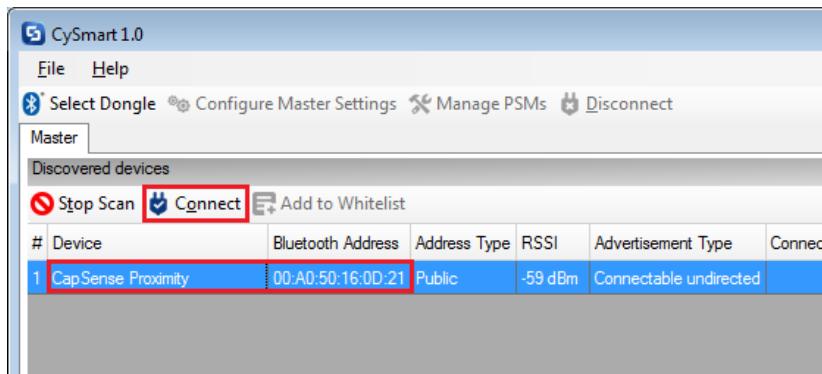
3. Depending on the example project chosen, place the PSoC 4 BLE Module or PRoC BLE Module on the baseboard.
4. Power the BLE Pioneer kit through the USB connector **J13**.
5. Connect a five-inch wire (included in the kit) to the proximity sensor connector **J14** and make a loop of it.
6. Program the BLE Pioneer kit with the CapSense proximity example project. Follow the steps in [Using Example Projects on page 42](#) to program the device.
7. After programming successfully, press the user button (**SW2**) on the BLE Pioneer kit to start the advertisement. This is indicated by a blinking red LED on the baseboard.
8. On the CySmart PC tool, click **Start Scan** to see the list of available BLE peripheral devices. You can recognize your device by the device name and Bluetooth address on the list. This should be the same as the one in the Gap Settings tab of the BLE component GUI in PSoC Creator.

Figure 4-40. Start Scanning



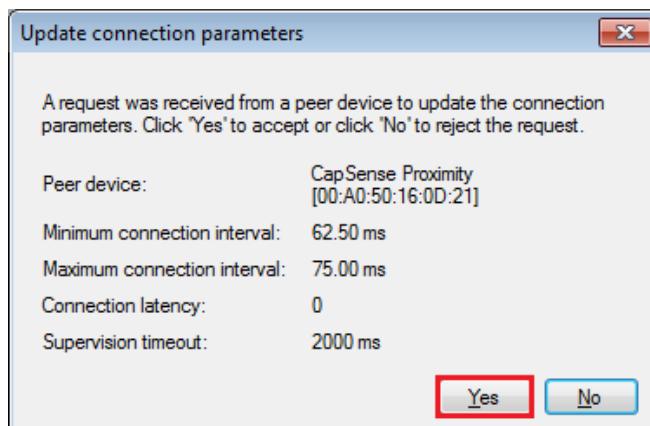
- After the available devices are listed, double-click **CapSense Proximity** to connect or click **Stop Scan** and then click **Connect** to connect to the device.

Figure 4-41. Connect to CapSense Proximity Peripheral



- When the connection is made, the CySmart PC tool will display a message for the Update Connection parameter. This is the request from the BLE peripheral to update the existing connection parameters, such as connection interval, latency, and supervision timeout, to a new value. Select **Yes**, as shown in Figure 4-42.

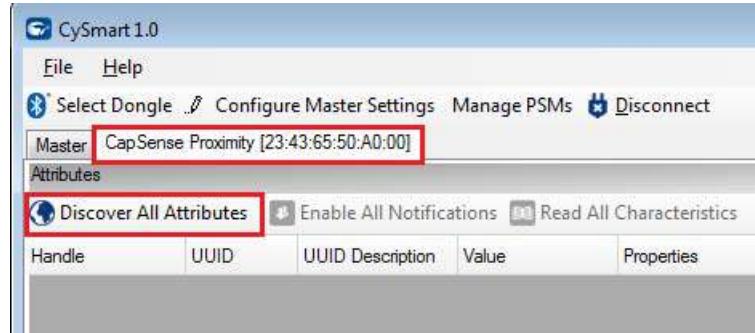
Figure 4-42. Update Connection Parameter Option



Note: If you select **No**, the project will still work. However, the current consumption will be higher due to faster connection interval.

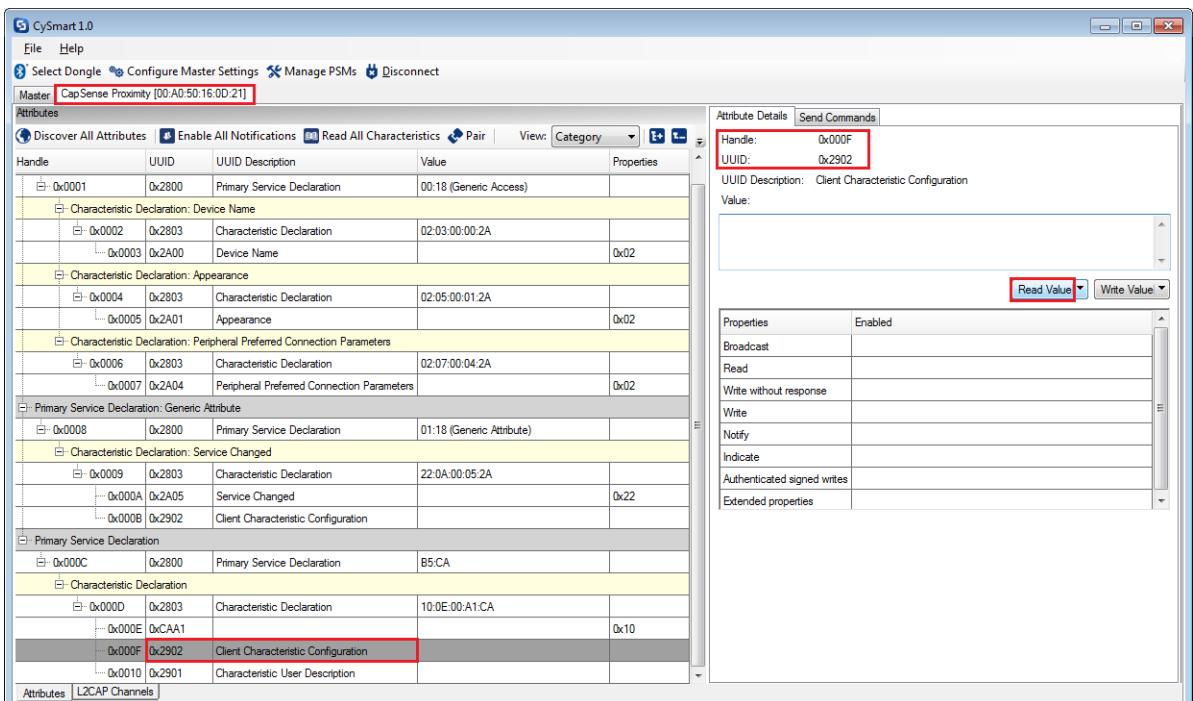
11. If the connection is successful, you will see another tab opening besides the **Master** tab. Click **Discover All Attributes** to find all the services and attributes supported by the BLE peripheral.

Figure 4-43. Discover All Attributes



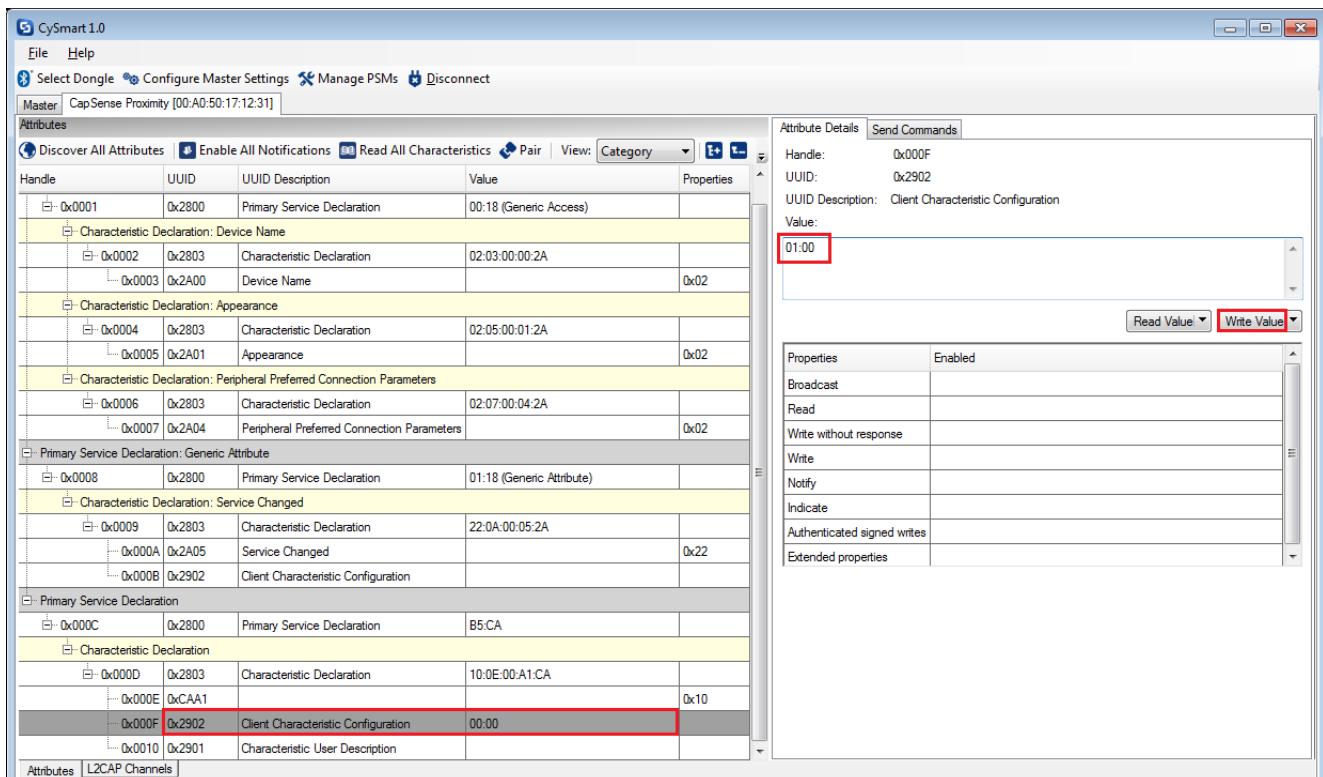
12. When all the attributes are listed, locate the **UUID** value of **0xCAA1**, which is the characteristic for **CapSense Proximity**. It will also have a **Client Characteristic Configuration** descriptor (UUID 0x2902). The properties of the descriptor appear in the Attribute Details window, as shown in [Figure 4-44](#). Click **Read Value** to read the existing CCCD value.

Figure 4-44. Read CapSense Proximity CCCD



13. Modify the **Value** field to '01:00' and click **Write Value**. This enables the notifications on the CapSense Proximity characteristic. The notifications received are displayed in the **Value** field of the CapSense Proximity characteristic.

Figure 4-45. Write CCCD to Enable Notifications

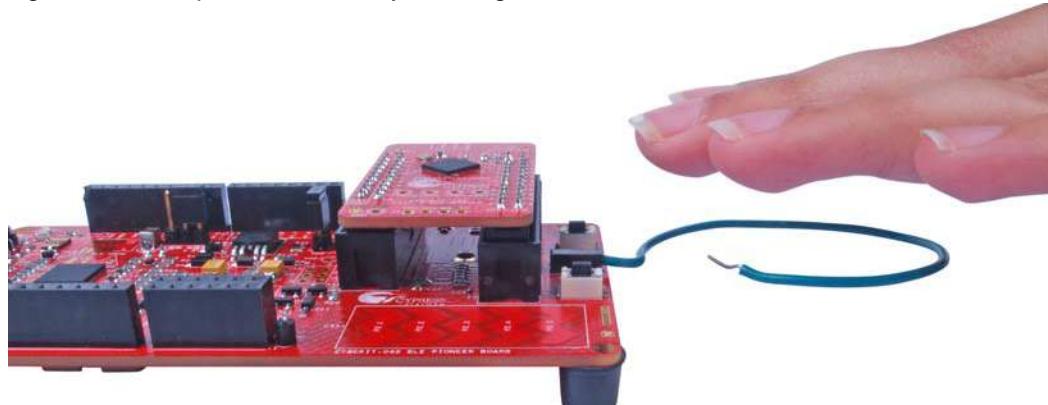


14. Bring your hand closer to the proximity sensor on the BLE Pioneer kit, as shown in [Figure 4-47](#) and observe the value changing in the characteristic value field, as shown in [Figure 4-46](#).

Figure 4-46. CapSense Proximity Notification Received

Primary Service Declaration				
Handle	UUID	UUID Description	Properties	
0x000C	0x2800	Primary Service Declaration	B5:CA	
0x000D	0x2803	Characteristic Declaration	10:0E:00:A1:CA	
0x000E	0xCAA1		71	0x10
0x000F	0x2902	Client Characteristic Configuration	01:00	
0x0010	0x2901	Characteristic User Description		

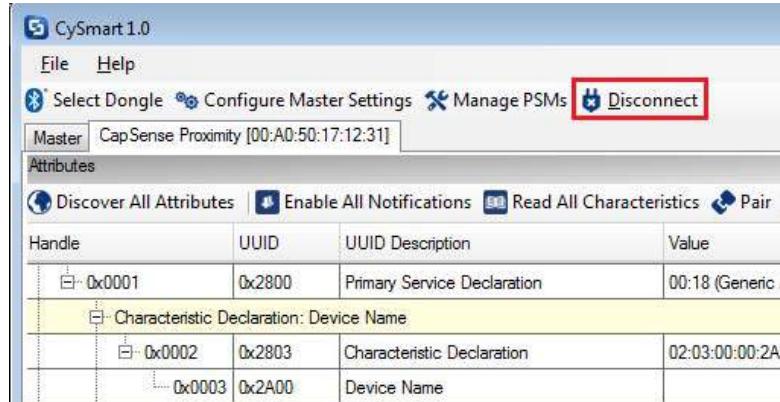
Figure 4-47. CapSense Proximity Sensing with PSoC 4 BLE Module



15. Modify the Value field of the Client Characteristic Configuration descriptor to '00:00' to disable notifications.

16. To disconnect from the device, click **Disconnect**, as shown in Figure 4-48.

Figure 4-48. Disconnect from the Device



17. Press user button (**SW2**) to wake up from sleep and restart the advertisement for the next connection.

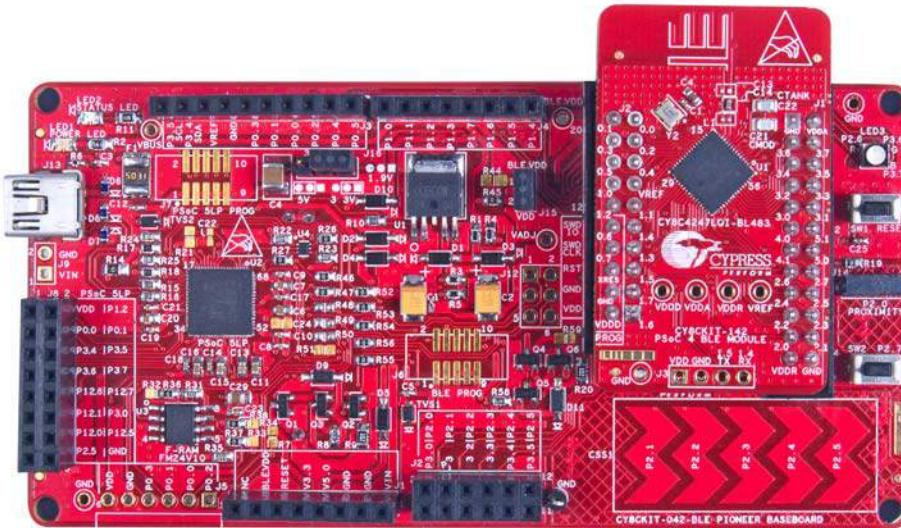
4.3.4.2 CySmart iOS/Android App

To learn how to use the CySmart iOS/Android application, see [CySmart iOS/Android Application on page 152](#) or the [app user guide](#).

To verify the CapSense proximity project using the CySmart mobile app, follow these steps:

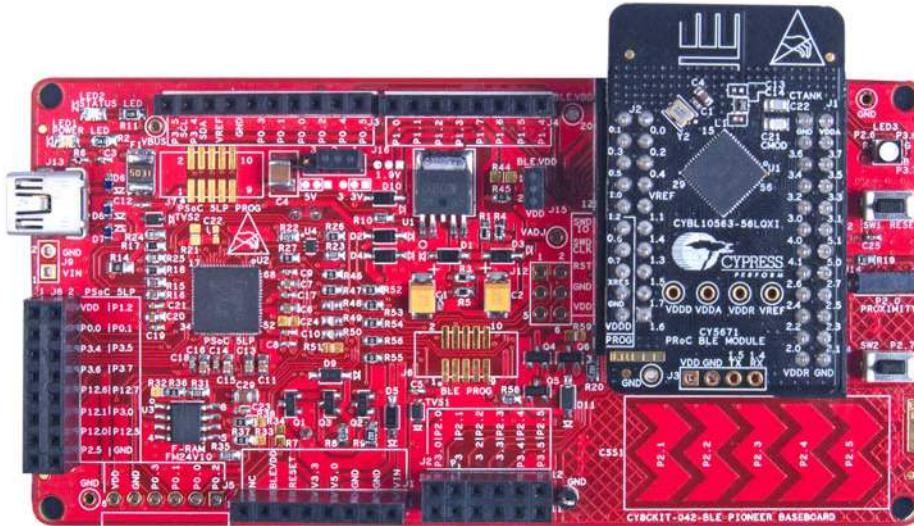
1. To verify the PSoC_4_BLE_CapSense_Proximity project, plug in the PSoC 4 BLE Module on the baseboard.

Figure 4-49. BLE Pioneer Kit with PSoC 4 BLE Module



To verify the PRoC_BLE_CapSense_Proximity project, plug in the PRoC BLE Module on the baseboard.

Figure 4-50. BLE Pioneer Kit with PRoC BLE Module



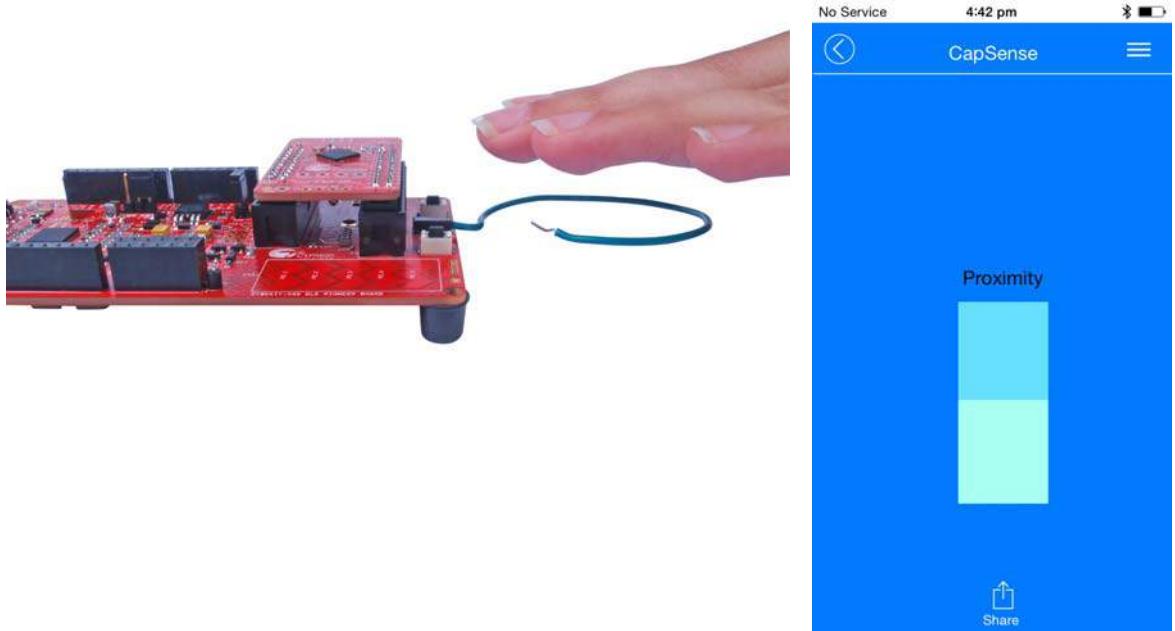
2. Connect the five-inch wire as a loop to the proximity connector J14 on the baseboard.
3. Plug the BLE Pioneer kit into the PC for power, using the J13 USB connector.
4. Program the kit with the CapSense proximity example project. Follow steps in [Using Example Projects on page 42](#) to program the device.
5. Press the user button (**SW2**) on the BLE Pioneer kit to start the advertisement.
6. Open the CySmart app on the mobile device. If Bluetooth is not enabled on the device, the app will ask to enable it.
7. The app will automatically search for available BLE peripherals and list them. Select the **CapSense Proximity** peripheral, as shown in [Figure 4-51](#).

Figure 4-51. Connect to CapSense Proximity Peripheral



8. When connected, the app will list the services supported by the peripherals. Scroll and select the **CapSense** service.
9. When the CapSense service page opens, bring your hand near the sensor wire on the BLE Pioneer kit and see a similar response in the app as a bar graph, as shown in [Figure 4-52](#).

Figure 4-52. CapSense Proximity Sensing with PSoC 4 BLE Module



10. To disconnect from the BLE Pioneer kit, return to the device selection screen on the CySmart app.
11. To reconnect to the peripheral, press the user button (**SW2**) on the BLE Pioneer Kit to restart the advertisement and scan for the device in the CySmart app.

4.4 BLE Central Mode

4.4.1 Project Description

The BLE projects described above have been functioning as BLE peripheral devices. This means that the firmware role was set to be a BLE peripheral and server; another device such as the CySmart PC tool or CySmart mobile application will connect to it and collect the data.

This example project demonstrates the BLE central and client mode where it will scan for a peripheral device, connect to it, and send commands. In this project, the BLE Pioneer kit scans and auto-connects to a particular peripheral device supporting **Immediate Alert Service (IAS)**. Whenever the peripheral with a predetermined address is found, a connection request is sent followed by discovering the attributes. When the discovery is over, you can send one of the three alert levels to the BLE peripheral device over the IAS. This is done by pressing the **SW2** button on the BLE Pioneer kit and cycling through the alert levels.

The BLE central project supports low-power mode operation, where the firmware supports BLESS and CPU Deep Sleep mode whenever possible. The system remains in deep sleep when disconnected. Press **SW2** to wake up the system and start scanning (blinking blue LED). The scanning timeout interval is set to 30 seconds. If the particular BLE peripheral device is found advertising before timeout, a connection is made (blue LED always ON). If no such device is found, then the

system stops scanning and returns to Deep Sleep mode (LED OFF). Press **SW2** again to wake the system and restart scanning.

To aid in evaluation, the BLE peripheral project with the particular BD address is provided in the same workspace. This peripheral project supports IAS and has fixed BD address that the central device will recognize and auto-connect to. This peripheral project is programmed on the BLE dongle and powered through the USB port of PC. The received alert levels (No, Mid, and High alert) on the BLE dongle are represented by different LED status. No Alert is represented by LED OFF, Mid Alert by blinking LED, and High Alert with LED always ON. Upon each successive button press on the BLE Pioneer kit, the LED state on the BLE dongle changes in a circular fashion.

Two projects demonstrate the BLE Central functionality on the two devices:

- **PSoC_4_BLE_Central_IAS** works with the PSoC 4 BLE Module.
- **PRoC_BLE_Central_IAS** works with the PRoC BLE Module.

Additionally, the **BLE_Dongle_Peripheral_IAS** project is to be programmed on the dongle. This project is present in both the PSoC_4_BLE_Central_IAS and the PRoC_BLE_Central_IAS workspace and can be used to program the dongle separately.

Note: If the dongle is programmed with the **BLE_Dongle_Peripheral_IAS** example, it will not work with the CySmart PC utility. Reprogram the dongle with the CySmart firmware according to [Updating BLE Dongle for CySmart PC Tool on page 33](#) to use the CySmart PC tool.

Figure 4-53. PSoC_4_BLE_Central_IAS TopDesign

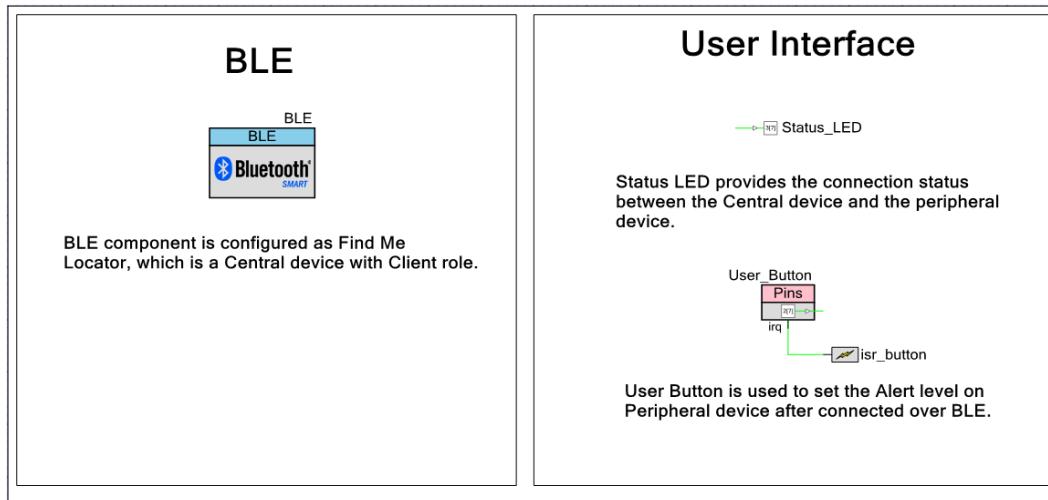


Figure 4-54. PRoC_BLE_Central_IAS TopDesign

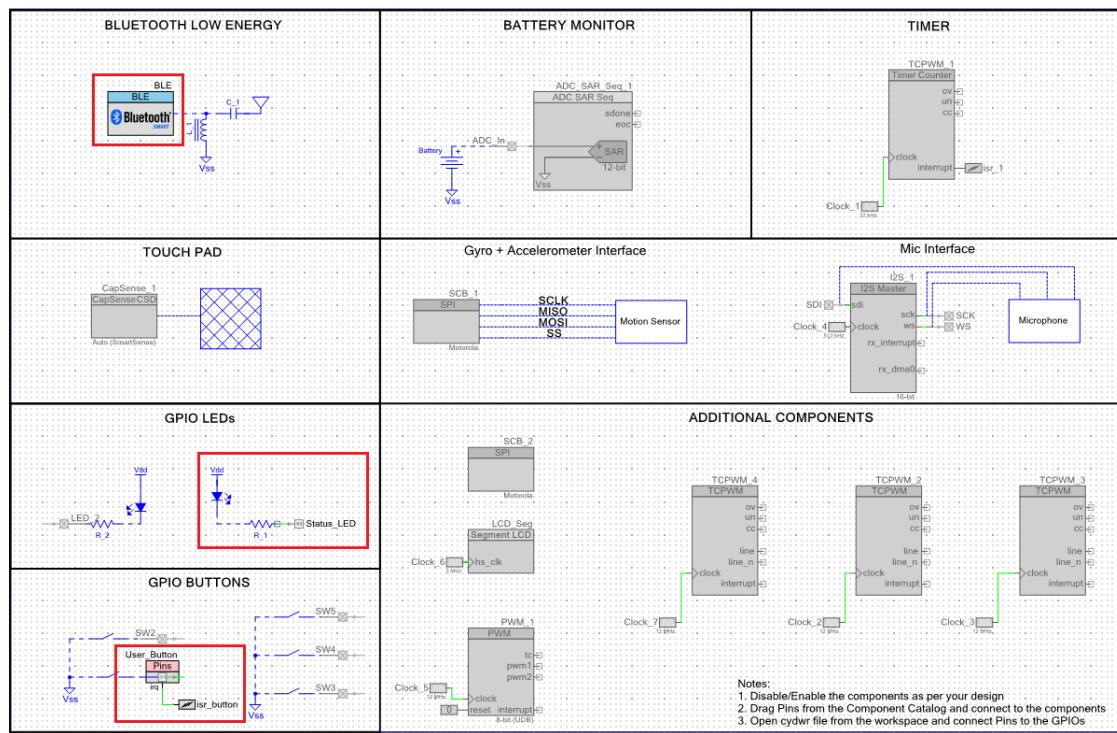
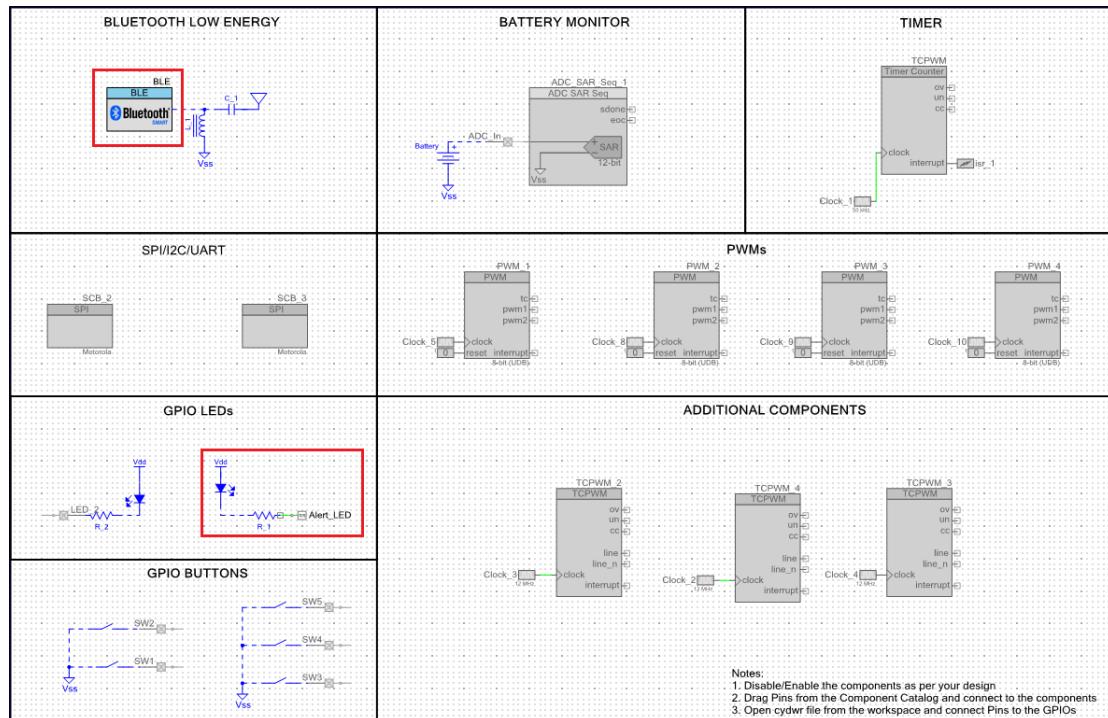


Figure 4-55. BLE_Dongle_Peripheral_IAS TopDesign



4.4.2 Hardware Connections

No specific hardware connections are required for this project because all connections are hardwired on the board.

Ensure that the correct BLE module is placed on the baseboard corresponding to the project being used. PSoC_4_BLE_Central_IAS works with the PSoC 4 BLE Module. PRoC_BLE_Central_IAS works with the PRoC BLE Module. BLE_Dongle_Peripheral_IAS is the common project for both workspaces and programs the BLE dongle with peripheral mode firmware.

The pin assignment for this project is in **PSoC_4_BLE_Central_IAS.cydwr**/
PRoC_BLE_Central_IAS.cydwr in the Workspace Explorer, as shown in [Figure 4-56](#).

Figure 4-56. Pin Selection for BLE IAS Central Example Project

Alias	Name	Port	Pin	Lock
	Status_LED	P3 [7] SARMUX:pads[7], TCPWM3:line_out_compl, SCB1:uart cts, SRSS:ext clk lf	54	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	User_Button	P2 [7] OA1:vplus_alt, SRSS:ext_clk	44	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Similarly, the pin assignment for the dongle peripheral project is in **BLE_Dongle_Peripheral_IAS.cydwr** in the Workspace Explorer as shown in [Figure 4-57](#).

Figure 4-57. Pin Selection for BLE IAS Peripheral Example Project

Alias	Name	Port	Pin	Lock
	Alert_LED	P3 [3] SARMUX:pads[3], TCPWM1:line_out_compl, SCB0:uart cts	50	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.4.3 Flow Chart

Figure 4-58 shows the flow chart for the IAS client mode example project.

Figure 4-58. IAS Client Mode Flow Chart

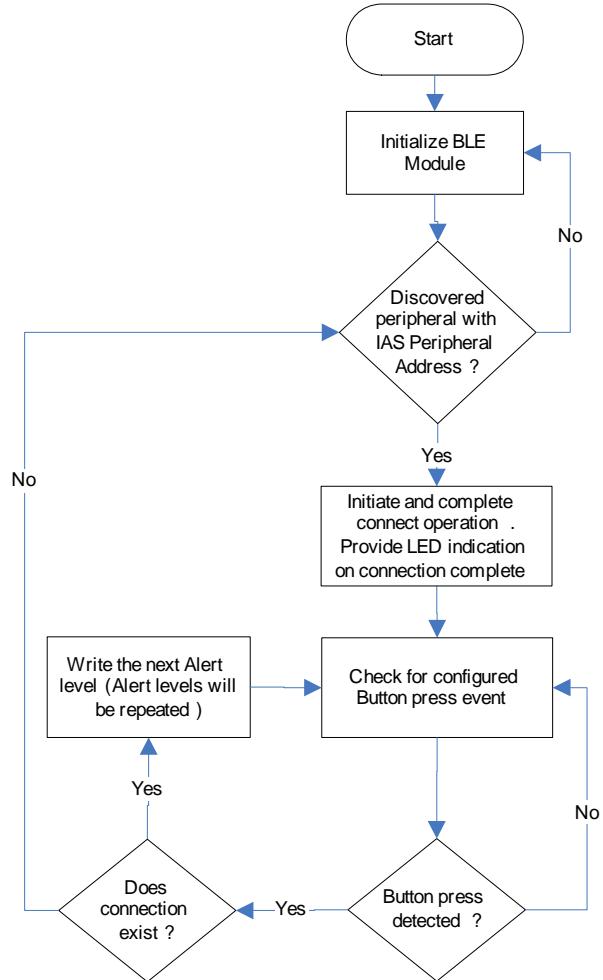
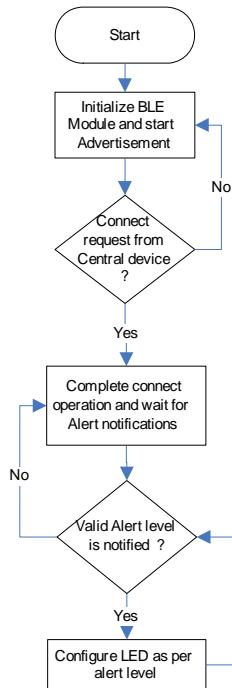


Figure 4-59 shows the flow chart for the IAS peripheral mode example project.

Figure 4-59. IAS Peripheral Mode Flow Chart



4.4.4 Verify Output

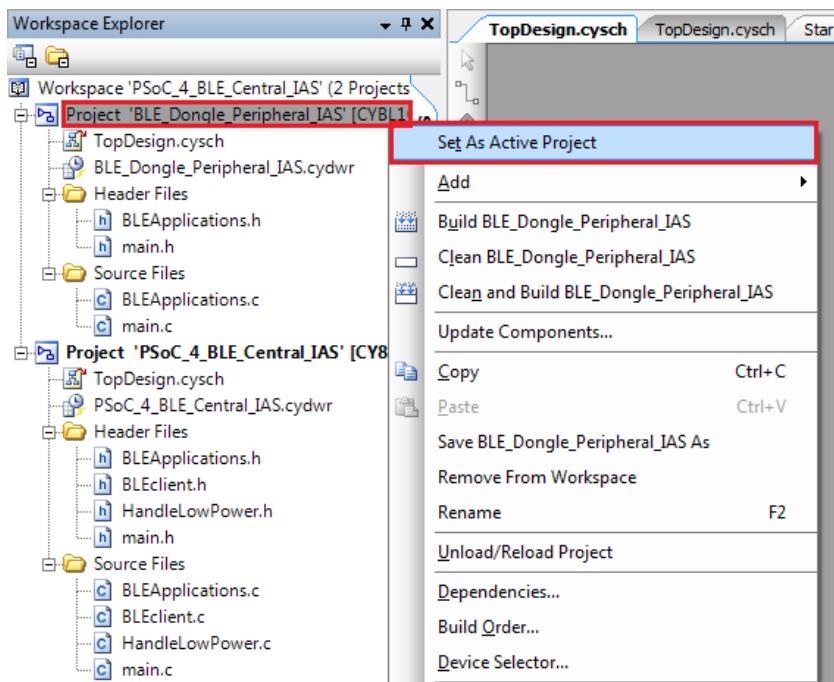
1. Connect the BLE dongle to one of the USB ports on the PC.

Figure 4-60. Connect Dongle to USB Port



2. In the PSoC Creator Workspace Explorer, right-click on the **BLE_Dongle_Peripheral_IAS** project and select **Set As Active Project**, as shown in Figure 4-61.

Figure 4-61. Set Dongle Peripheral Project as Active

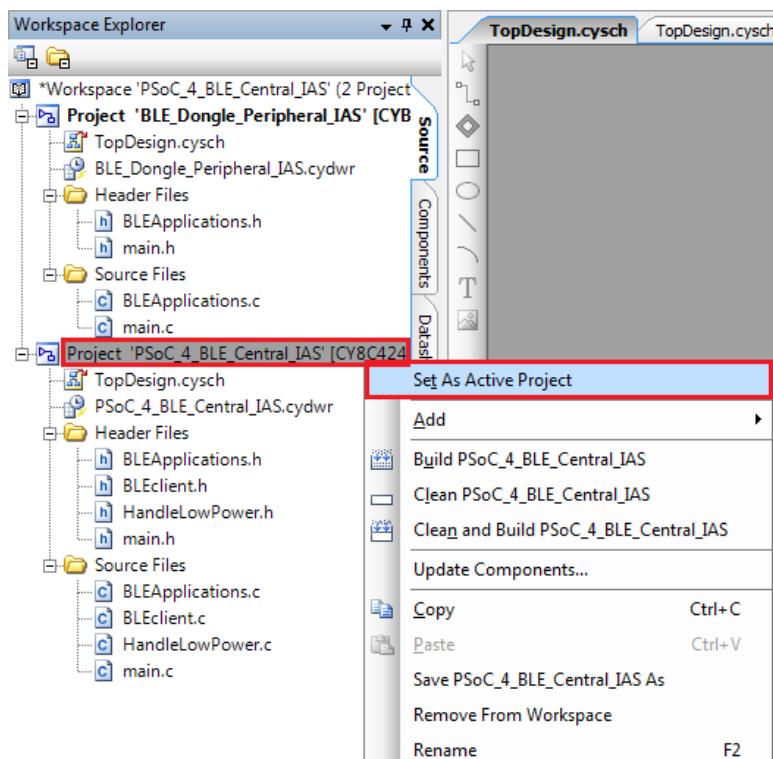


3. Program the dongle with the **BLE_Dongle_Peripheral_IAS** project described in [Using Example Projects on page 42](#).

Note: Do not update the public device address (inside the BLE component) for the **BLE_Dongle_Peripheral_IAS** example project. This is because the central example project looks for a particular public address equal to the one set on the peripheral BLE component. Changing the **BLE_Dongle_Peripheral_IAS** example project public address will lead to no connection with the BLE Central device on the BLE Pioneer kit.

4. Power the BLE Pioneer kit through USB connector **J13**.
5. In the Workspace Explorer, right-click on the **PSoC_4_BLE_Central_IAS** project and select **Set As Active Project**, as shown in Figure 4-62.

Figure 4-62. Set Central IAS Project as Active



6. Program the BLE Pioneer kit with either the **PSoC_4_BLE_Central_IAS** or the **PRoC_BLE_Central_IAS** project, depending on the BLE module placed on the BLE Pioneer kit.
7. Press button **SW2** on the BLE Pioneer kit to wake the system and start scanning. Scanning is indicated by a blinking LED.
8. Wait for the BLE connection between the dongle and the Pioneer baseboard. The connection success status is indicated on the baseboard in the following three stages:
 - a. Fast blinking blue LED represents scanning mode. During this mode, the BLE Pioneer kit is scanning for peripheral devices.
 - b. Slow blinking blue LED represents discovery mode. During this mode, the BLE Pioneer kit has found the dongle peripheral device and has started the connection procedure.
 - c. The blue LED remains on, representing the connected mode. This mode indicates that the peripheral device has been connected and the application can now send alert levels.
9. Press button **SW2** on the BLE Pioneer kit to send the next alert level to the dongle. The alert level will rotate from No Alert to Mid Alert to High Alert.
10. Check if the LED behavior changes for each alert notification on the dongle according to the following table:

Alert Level	LED State
No Alert	LED OFF
Mild Alert	LED blinking
High Alert	LED ON

Figure 4-63. User Button on BLE Pioneer Kit with PSoC 4 BLE Module



Note: To revert the CySmart functionality to the dongle, program the dongle hex file, as described in [Updating BLE Dongle for CySmart PC Tool on page 33](#).

4.5 BLE Dongle and LED Control

4.5.1 Project Description

This firmware supports the CySmart debug tool (see [CySmart PC Tool on page 160](#)) by acting as the BLE host emulator. This is the default firmware that comes in the BLE dongle shipped with the kit.

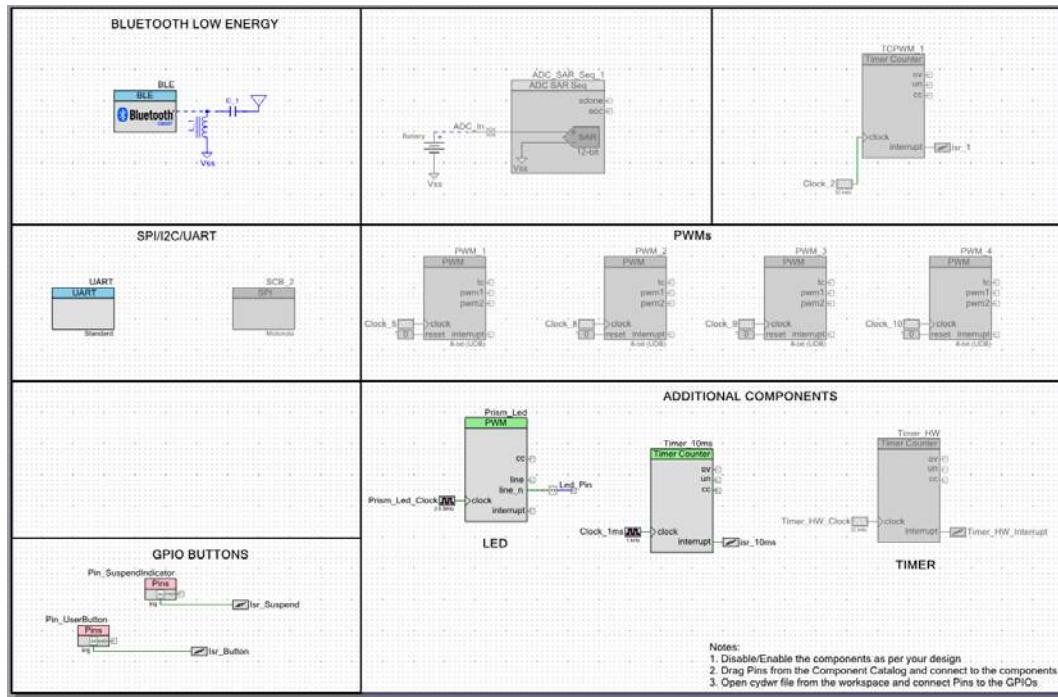
This project additionally demonstrates LED brightness control via a custom BLE profile, which works with the CapSense slider example explained in [CapSense Slider and LED on page 47](#).

The device will scan for the peripheral acting as a CapSense slider and LED device, and connect to it automatically. This is achieved by filtering the advertisement packets for the CapSense Slider service data, which will be sent by the CapSense slider example. Then, it will enable slider notifications and process the received notifications. Whenever CapSense detects activity, it will notify the finger location to the dongle; the dongle will update the LED brightness using PWM.

The custom client LED control will be stopped if the CySmart PC tool acquires the dongle. The dongle will enter the CySmart emulator mode, in which it will process all BLE commands as triggered by the user via the tool. The project uses custom command/event protocol to exchange data between the CySmart PC tool and the BLE component via a USB-CDC interface. It uses the Cypress USB-UART bridge functionality from the PSoC 5LP-based KitProg module described in [Using PSoC 5LP as USB-UART Bridge on page 115](#).

Note: This project is meant only for the PRoC BLE device and works on the dongle hardware.

Figure 4-64. Top Design for BLE_Dongle_CySmart Project



4.5.2 Hardware Connections

No specific hardware connections are required for this project because all connections are hardwired on the dongle board.

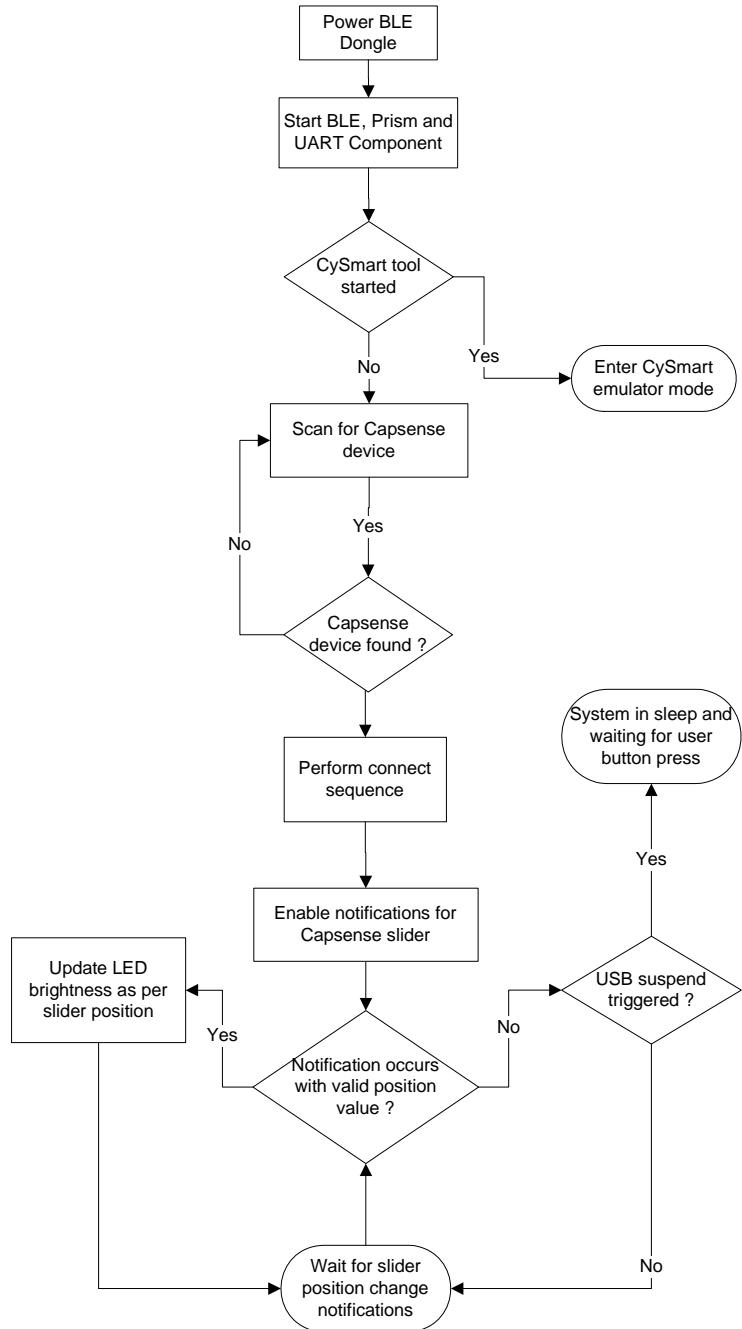
The pin assignment for this project is in **BLE_Dongle_CySmart.cydwr** in the Workspace Explorer, as shown in [Figure 4-65](#).

Figure 4-65. Pin Selection for BLE Dongle Project

Alias	Name	Port	Pin	Lock
\UART:rx_wake\	P1[4] OA3:vminus, TCPWM2:line_out, SCB0:uart_rx, SCB0:i2c_sda, SCB0:spi_mosi		32	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
\UART:tx\	P1[5] OA3:vplus, TCPWM2:line_out_compl, SCB0:uart_tx, SCB0:i2c_scl, SCB0:spi_miso		33	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Led_Pin	P3[3] SARMUX:pads[3], TCPWM1:line_out_compl, SCB0:uart_cts		50	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pin_SuspendIndicator	P3[2] SARMUX:pads[2], TCPWM1:line_out, SCB0:uart_rts		49	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pin_UserButton	P2[6] OA0:vplus_alt		43	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.5.3 Flow Chart

Figure 4-66. Flow Chart for BLE_Dongle_CySmart Project



4.5.4 Verify Output

This project will be used whenever the CySmart PC tool (see [CySmart PC Tool on page 160](#)) is invoked for testing other example projects. In addition, the LED control operation can be verified as follows.

1. Power the BLE Pioneer kit through the USB connector J13.
2. Program the BLE Pioneer kit with the CapSense and LED example project described in [CapSense Slider and LED on page 47](#).
3. Connect the BLE dongle to one of the USB ports on the PC.
4. Program the dongle with the **BLE_Dongle_CySmart** project. See [Using Example Projects on page 42](#) for programming instructions.
5. Press the user button **SW2** on both the BLE dongle and the BLE Pioneer kit. The BLE dongle will start scanning and the BLE Pioneer kit will start advertising.
6. Wait for the BLE connection between the BLE dongle and the Pioneer baseboard. The connection success status will be indicated by a 3-second ON state of the red LED followed by the OFF state on the baseboard.
7. Swipe your finger on the CapSense slider and check the LED brightness variation on the dongle.

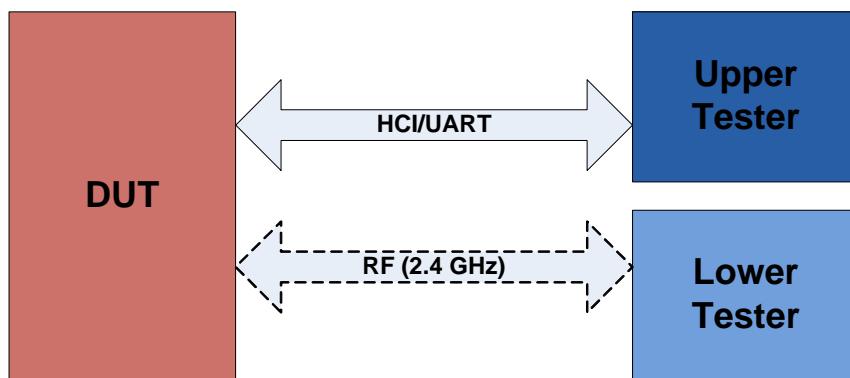
4.6 Direct Test Mode (DTM)

4.6.1 Project Description

[Bluetooth Core specification](#) (v4.0 and later), Volume 6, Part F defines Direct Test Mode (DTM) as a method to test the BLE PHY layer and provide a report back to the tester. It uses one of the two methods, over **Host Controller Interface (HCI)** or through a **two-wire UART interface**.

Device under test (DUT) is the BLE system that is to be tested (for example, BLE Pioneer kit). With DTM, the RF performance of the BLE system can be verified during development or in production line. The environment consists of the DUT and a tester. The tester has two parts; the **upper tester** sends commands through one of the two methods (HCI or two-wire UART) and the **lower tester** performs the corresponding action over the RF link. The tester compares the command sent over HCI and the response received over RF, and provides a result of the performance.

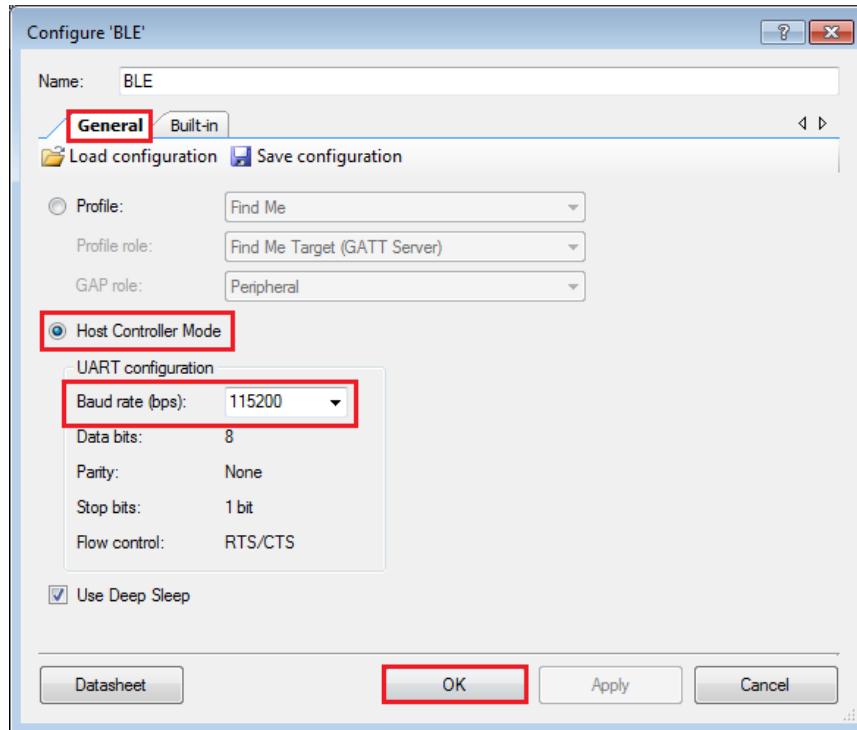
Figure 4-67. Direct Test Mode (DTM) Setup



The BLE component allows configuring the device in DTM by enabling the HCI. The appropriate response to commands from the tester are performed by the BLE stack and does not involve separate application handling. The only task is to start the BLE component and call the API to process the events.

The HCI is enabled in the BLE component under the General Settings. Note that when the HCI mode is selected, all other tabs are hidden and cannot be configured. This is because in HCI mode, there are no upper layer processes. On enabling HCI mode in the components, the components automatically reserves a UART block to allow communication between the tester and BLE stack. The UART exposes the pins that can be assigned in **Design Wide Resource > Pins**. The only option to be configured for HCI mode is the baud rate and the pins for communication with the tester.

Figure 4-68. HCI Mode in BLE Component

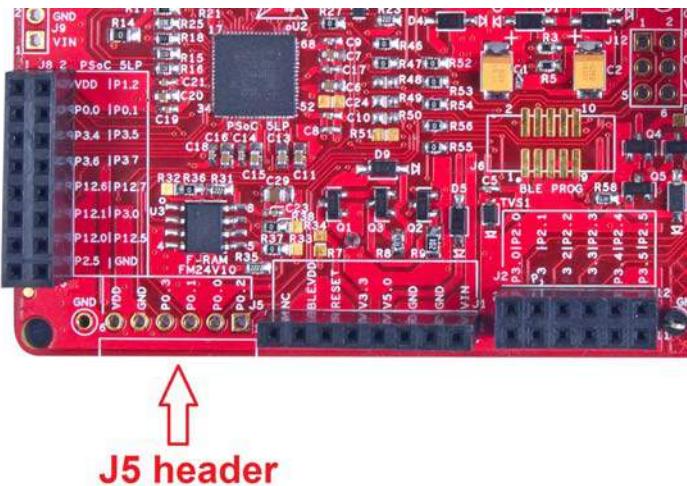


Many companies develop BLE testers for Direct Test Mode. It is also possible to create PC-based software tools that will send HCI commands over serial communication links.

For PC-based software, the serial communication link is the COM port, which is enumerated by KitProg on PSoC 5LP of the BLE Pioneer kit. In such a case, the UART pins in PSoC 4 BLE/PRoC BLE should be assigned to P1_4 and P1_5. These pins are hardwired to pins on PSoC 5LP and allows USB-UART data communication between the PC tool and the BLE device.

For separate BLE testers, the serial communication is mostly over the RS232. To test with this system, an external RS232 voltage translator is required, such as [Digilent's Pmod RS232](#). This translator will modify the signal level of the serial communication between the BLE device and the RS232 port on the tester. The UART pins of the BLE device can be assigned to P0_0 and P0_1 and the header J5 can be used to connect to the RS232 translator.

Figure 4-69. J5 Header to Interface RS232 Translator



4.6.2 Hardware Connection

For DTM test mode, it is recommended to use SMA connectors and connect the tester and DUT using a SMA to SMA connector cable. This ensures that there is minimum interference to RF communication between the DUT and tester, and the performance measured is the true RF performance of the device. The BLE Pioneer kit module with SMA connector (CY8CKIT-141 PSoC 4 BLE) is available separately and can be ordered from the [Cypress web page](#).

Four UART pins are exposed when HCI mode is selected in the BLE component. These pins should be assigned to allow communication with the external tester. The connection depends on the tester being used.

If the tester is a PC-based software and communicated with HCI over serial link, then the onboard PSoC 5LP on the BLE Pioneer kit can act as the USB-UART bridge. The KitProg on the PSoC 5LP enumerates as a USB-UART interface and opens a COM port in the PC. This COM port is then used by the software tool to communicate commands to the BLE device. In this case, the UART pins should be assigned as follows.

Table 4-3. UART Pin Assignment for PC Software Tester

UART Pins	Pin Assigned
RX	P1_4
TX	P1_5
RTS	P1_6
CTS	P1_7

The UART for HCI communication exposes hardware flow control lines CTS and RTS. They can either be connected to the hardware control lines of the tester or CTS connected to ground for operation without hardware flow control.

If the tester is an external hardware tester (CBT), then connect any of the RS232 voltage translators to header J5 on the BLE Pioneer kit. The UART pins should be assigned as follows.

Table 4-4. UART Pin Assignment for RS232 Voltage Translator

UART Pins	Pin Assigned
RX	P0_0
TX	P0_1
RTS	P0_2
CTS	P0_3

4.6.3 Verify Output

1. Connect the BLE Pioneer kit through the USB connector J13.
2. Program the BLE Pioneer kit with the PSoC_4_BLE_DTM or PRoC_BLE_DTM project, depending on the BLE module used (PSoC 4 BLE or PRoC BLE), as described in [Using Example Projects on page 42](#). Programming should complete successfully.
3. Connect the Serial link, UART or RS232 to the tester.
4. On the software tool for tester, configure the UART communication with the correct COM port and baud rate, as set in the BLE component.
5. Start the test. The tool will generate the report after the end of the test. This depends on the tester/tool being used.

5. Hardware



This chapter describes the contents of the BLE Pioneer kit hardware and its different blocks, such as the power block, USB connection, Arduino-compatible headers, BLE module connectors, and CapSense slider.

5.1 Pioneer Baseboard

5.1.1 PSoC 5LP

An onboard PSoC 5LP is used to program and debug the BLE silicon. The PSoC 5LP connects to the USB port of the PC through a USB mini-B connector and to the SWD interface of the BLE device. PSoC 5LP is a true system-level solution providing MCU, memory, analog, and digital peripheral functions in a single chip. The CY8C58LPxx family offers a modern method of signal acquisition, signal processing, and control with high accuracy, high bandwidth, and high flexibility. The analog capability spans the range from thermocouples (near DC voltages) to ultrasonic signals.

For more information, visit the [PSoC 5LP web page](#).

See [Serial Interconnection Between PSoC 5LP and BLE Module on page 104](#) for more details.

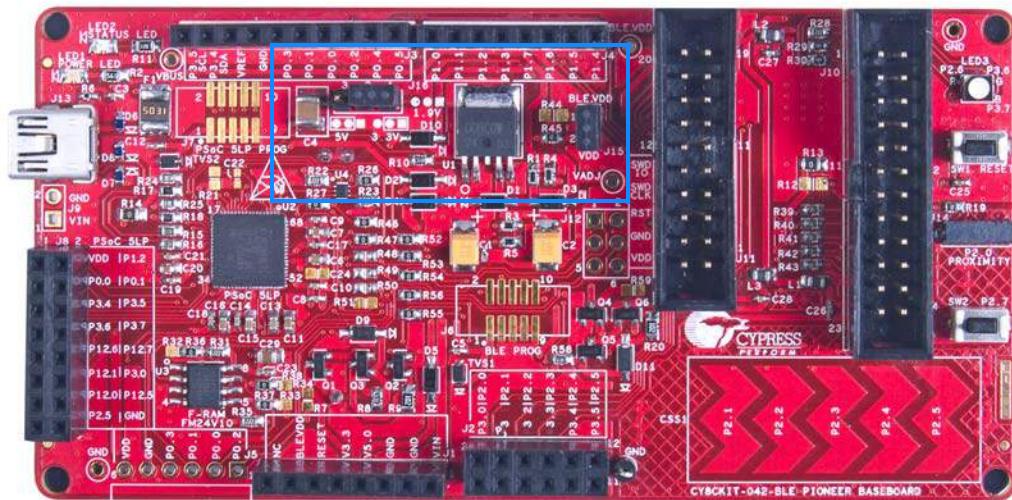
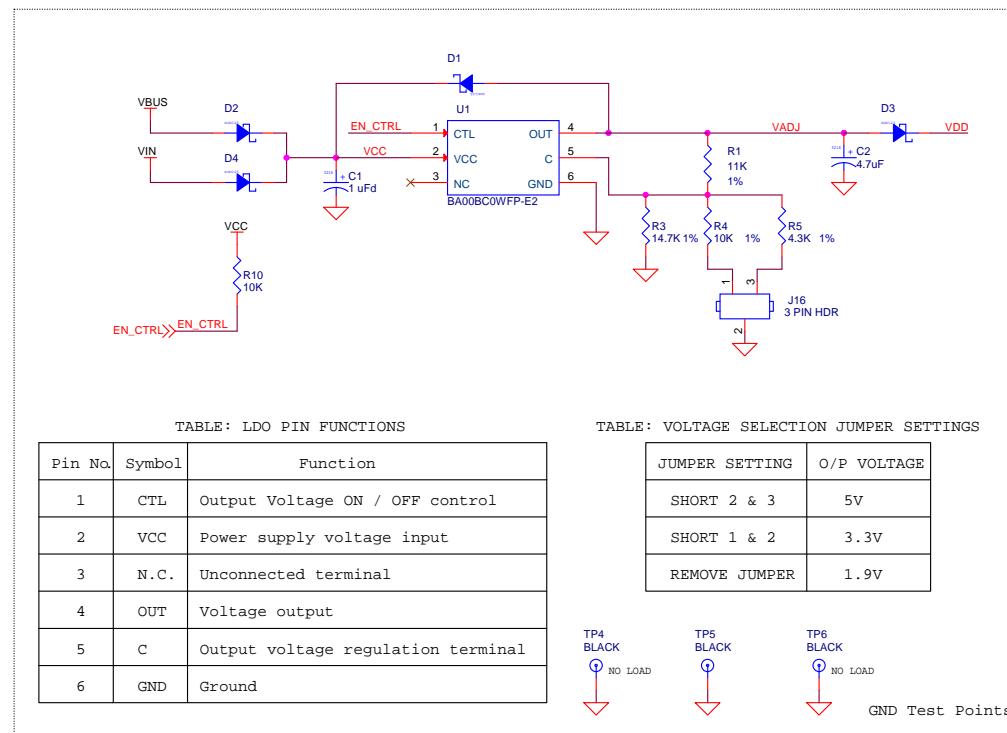
5.1.2 Power System

The power supply system on this board is versatile, allowing the input supply to come from the following sources:

- 5-V power from onboard USB connector
- 5-V to 12-V VIN power from Arduino shield at J1
- 3.3 V from I/O header J1
- 3 V from CR2032 coin cell

An adjustable LDO is used to output three different voltage levels (1.9 V, 3.3 V, and 5 V) to power the BLE module. These voltages are selected with the J16 jumper, as shown in [Figure 5-1](#).

Figure 5-1. Schematics and Board Highlight of LDO and Power Selection Jumper

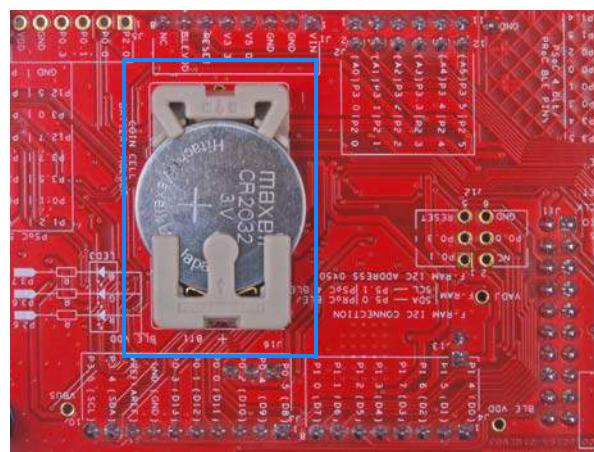
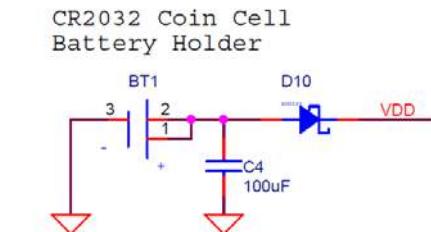


The input to the LDO can come from either the USB, the VIN pin in the Arduino header J1 or header J9.

Note: The typical dropout voltage of the selected LDO is 0.3 V at 500-mA output current. This gives a minimum output of 4.6 V from the input voltage of 5 V from the VBUS. This drop also takes into account the voltage drop across the Schottky diode connected at the output of the LDO to protect against voltage applied at the output terminal of the regulator.

The board also contains a CR2032 coin cell holder to power the board using a coin cell, as shown in [Figure 5-2](#).

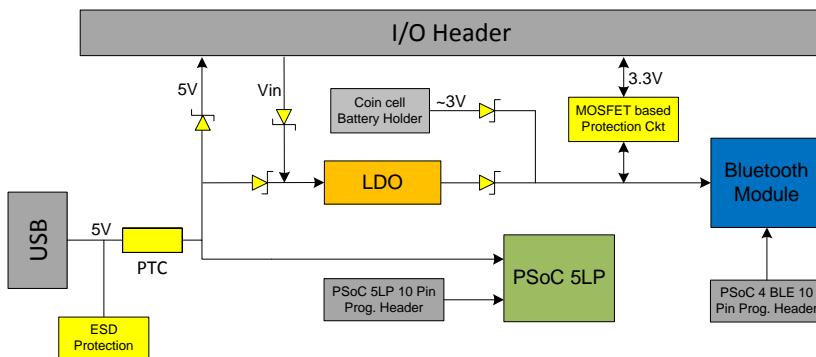
Figure 5-2. Schematics and Board Highlight of Coin Cell Holder



5.1.2.1 Protection Circuits

The power supply rail has reverse-voltage, overvoltage, short circuits, and excess current protection features, as shown in [Figure 5-3](#).

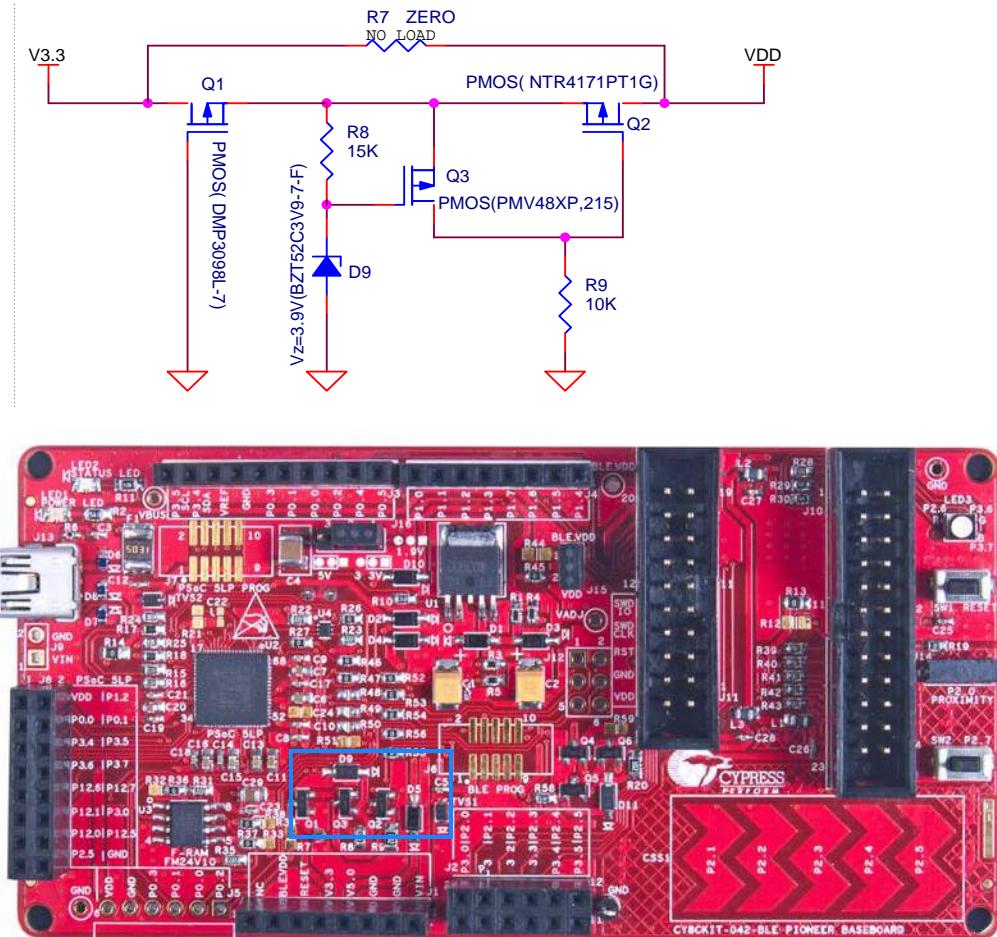
Figure 5-3. Power Supply Block Diagram With Protection Circuits



- A PTC resettable fuse is connected to protect the computer's USB ports from shorts and overcurrent.
- ORing diodes prevent damage to components when the board is powered from different voltage sources at the same time.
- ESD protection is provided for the USB mini-B connector.

- A MOSFET-based protection circuit is provided for overvoltage and reverse-voltage protection for the 3.3-V rail from J1.5, as shown in [Figure 5-4](#). When a voltage greater than 3.6 V is applied from J1.5, the Q2 PMOS will turn off, which will cut off the power to the BLE module from J1.5. When reverse voltage is applied from J1.5, the Q1 PMOS will turn off, protecting the onboard components from reverse voltage.

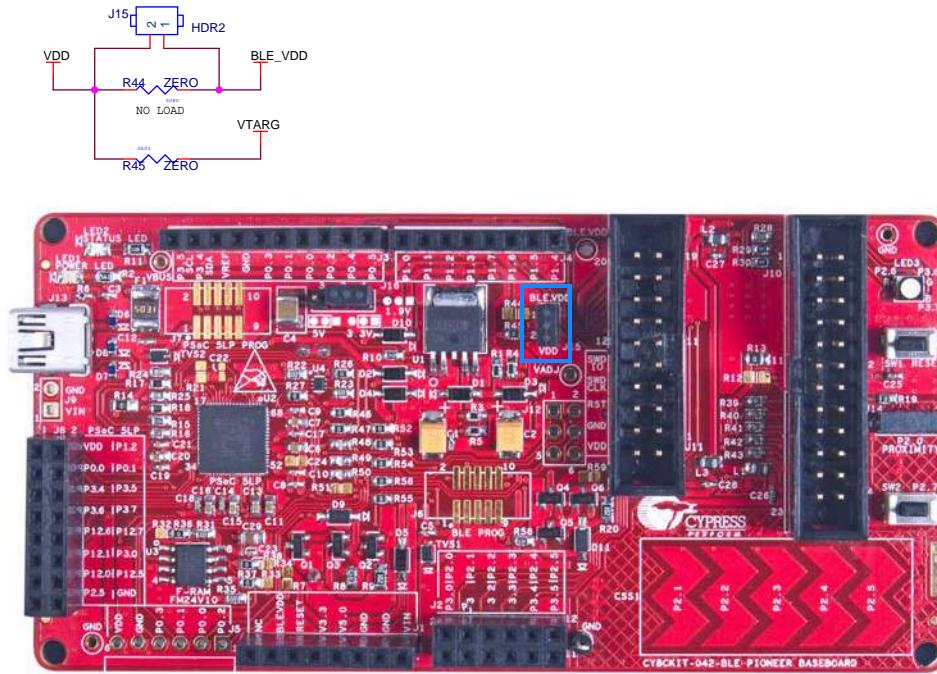
Figure 5-4. Schematics and Board Highlight of MOSFET Protection Circuit for 3.3-V Input



5.1.2.2 Current Measurement Jumper

To demonstrate the low power consumption of PSoC 4/PRoC BLE, a two-pin header is populated in series with the power supply to the PSoC 4 BLE. This can be used to measure current using an ammeter without the need to desolder any components from the board, as shown in [Figure 5-5](#).

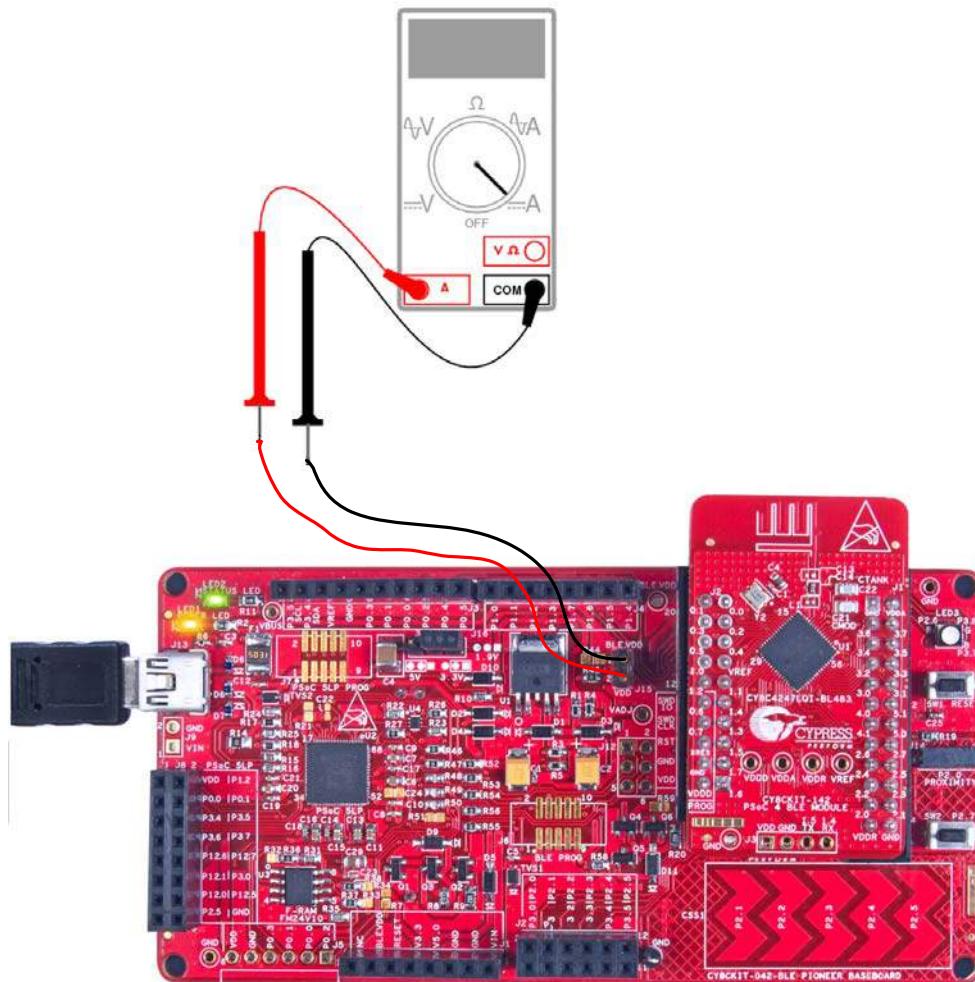
Figure 5-5. Schematics and Board Highlight of Current Measurement Jumper



The following methods are supported for measuring the current consumption of the BLE device.

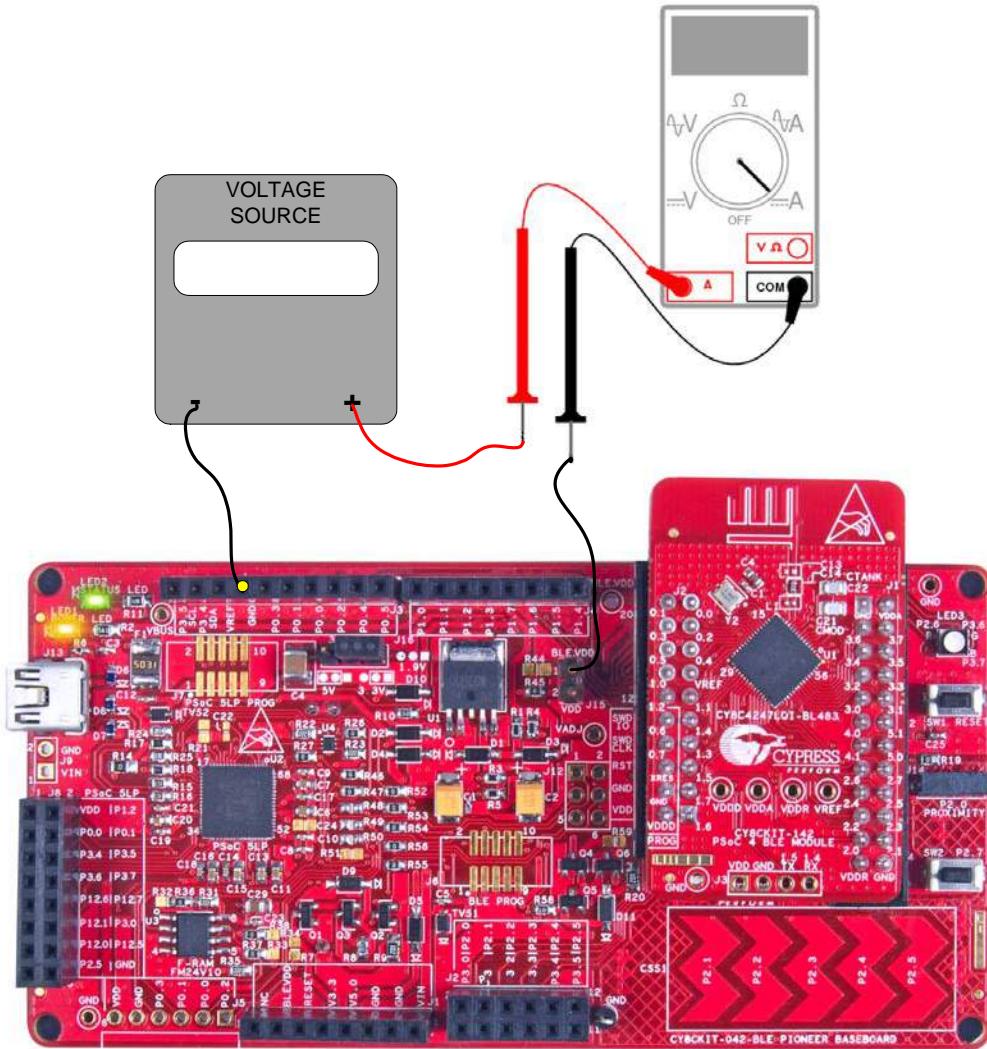
- When the board is powered through the USB port (J13), remove jumper J15 and connect an ammeter, as shown in [Figure 5-6](#).

Figure 5-6. Current Measurement when Powered from USB Port



- When the board is powered from an external voltage supply, remove the USB port (J13). Connect the positive terminal of the external voltage supply to the positive terminal of the ammeter and the negative terminal of the ammeter to the upper pin of J15. Connect the negative terminal of the external voltage supply to and GND pin on board. [Figure 5-7](#) shows the required connections.

Figure 5-7. Current Measurement when Powered Separately



5.1.3 Programming Interface

The kit allows you to program and debug the PSoC 4 BLE/PRoC BLE in two ways:

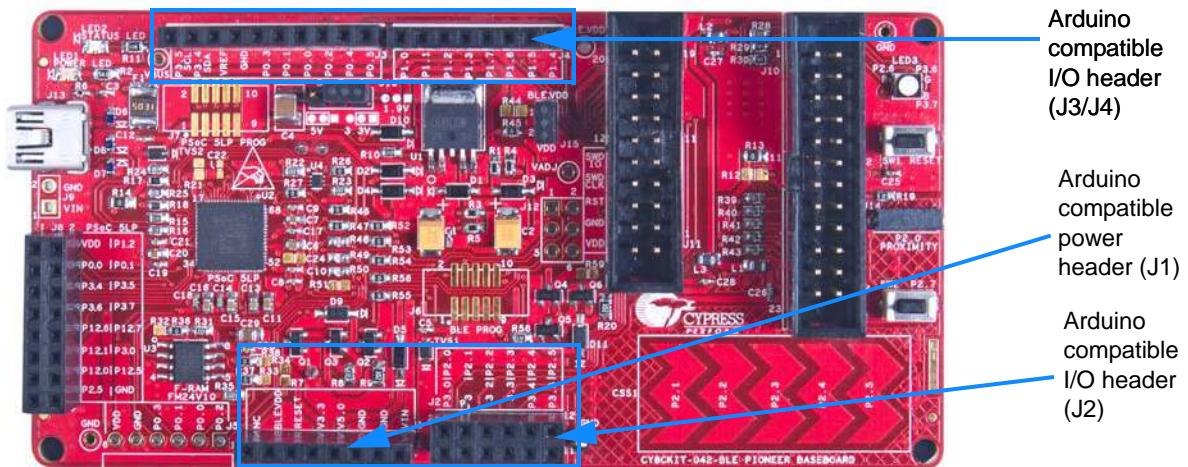
- Using the onboard PSoC 5LP Programmer and Debugger
- Using a CY8CKIT-002 MiniProg3 Programmer and Debugger

5.1.4 Expansion Connectors

5.1.4.1 Arduino Compatible Headers (J1, J2, J3, J4, and J12-unpopulated)

This kit has five Arduino compatible headers: J1, J2, J3, J4, and J12, as shown in [Figure 5-8](#). You can develop applications based on the Arduino shield's hardware.

Figure 5-8. Arduino Headers



The J1 header contains I/O pins for reset, I/O reference voltage (IOREF), and power supply line. The J2 header is an analog port that contains I/O pins for SAR ADC, comparator, and opamp. The J3 header is primarily a digital port that contains I/O pins for PWM, I²C, SPI, and analog reference. The J4 header is also a digital port that contains I/O pins for UART and PWM. The J12 header is an Arduino ICSP compatible header for the SPI interface and is not populated. Refer to the “No Load Components” section of [Bill of Materials \(BOM\) on page 184](#) for the header part number.

Additional Functionality of Header J2

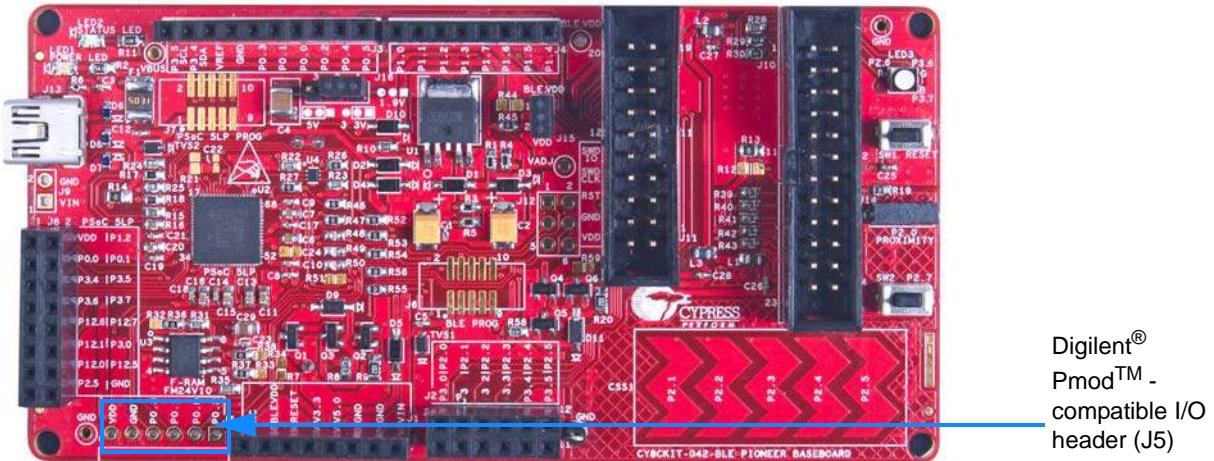
The J2 header is a 6x2 header that supports Arduino shields. The Port 2 and Port 3 pins of PSoC 4 BLE and PRoC BLE are brought to this header. The Port 2 pins also connect to the onboard CapSense slider through 560-ohm resistors. When the CapSense feature is not used, remove these resistors to help ensure better performance with these pins.

5.1.4.2 PMod Connector - Digilent Pmod Compatible (J5-unpopulated)

This port supports Digilent Pmod peripheral modules (see [Figure 5-9](#)). Pmods are small I/O interfaces that connect with the embedded control boards through either 6- or 12-pin connectors. The BLE Pioneer kit supports the 6-pin Pmod type 2 (SPI) interface. For Digilent Pmod cards, go to www.digilentinc.com.

This header is not populated on the BLE Pioneer board. You must populate this header before connecting the Pmod daughter cards. Refer to the “No Load Components” section of [Bill of Materials \(BOM\) on page 184](#) for the header part number.

Figure 5-9. Schematics and Board Highlight of PMod Connector

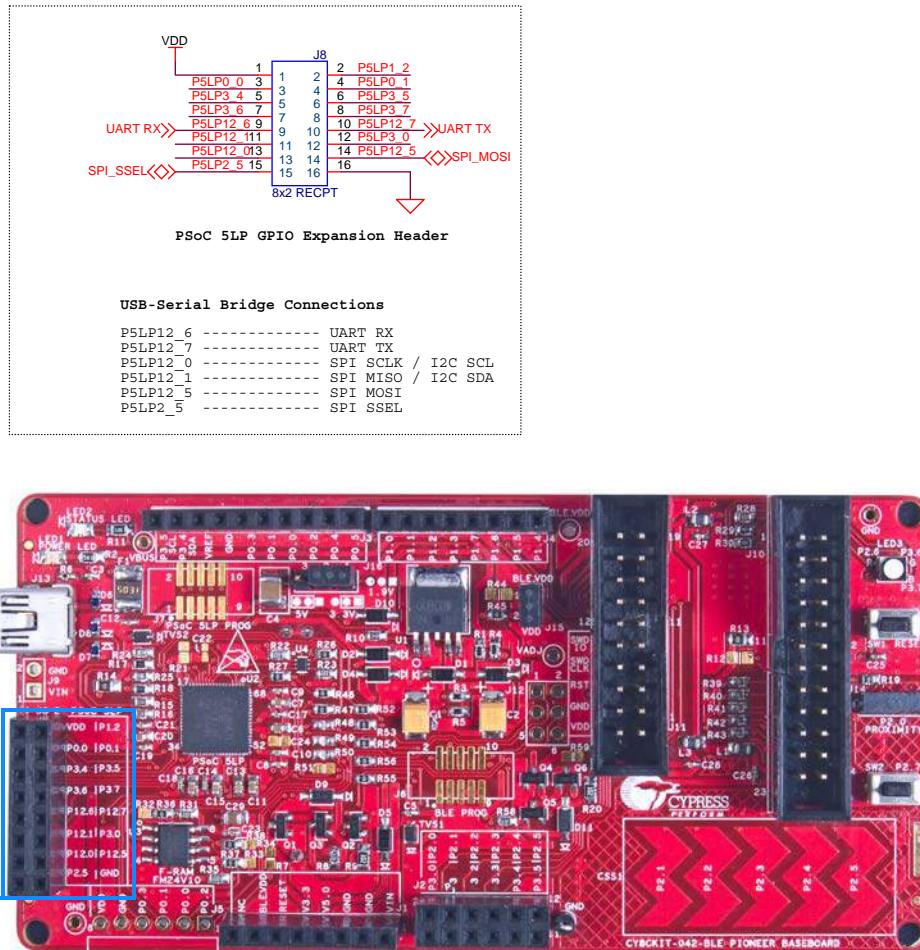


5.1.4.3 PSoC 5LP GPIO Header (J8)

An 8x2 header is provided on the board to pull out several pins of PSoC 5LP to support advanced features such as a low-speed oscilloscope and a low-speed digital logic analyzer (see [Figure 5-10](#)). This header also contains the USB-Serial bridge pins that can be used when these pins are not accessible on the Arduino headers because a shield is connected.

Note: You can use PSoC 5LP for your own custom firmware. See [Developing Applications for PSoC 5LP](#) on page 134 for details.

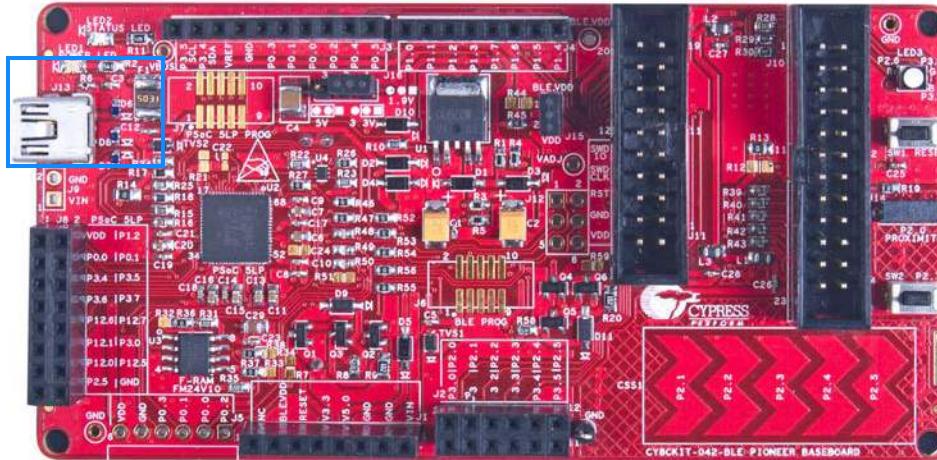
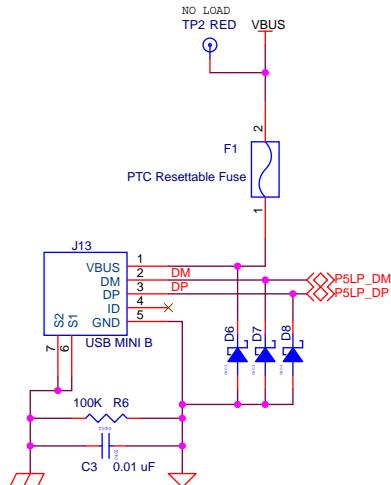
Figure 5-10. Schematics and Board Highlight of PSoC 5LP GPIO Expansion Header



5.1.5 USB Mini-B Connector

The PSoC 5LP connects to the USB port of a PC through a mini-B connector (see [Figure 5-11](#)), which can also be used to power the board. A resettable polyfuse is used to protect the computer's USB ports from shorts and overcurrent. If more than 500 mA is drawn from the USB port, the fuse will automatically break the connection until the short or overload is removed.

Figure 5-11. Schematics and Board Highlight of USB Mini-B Connector

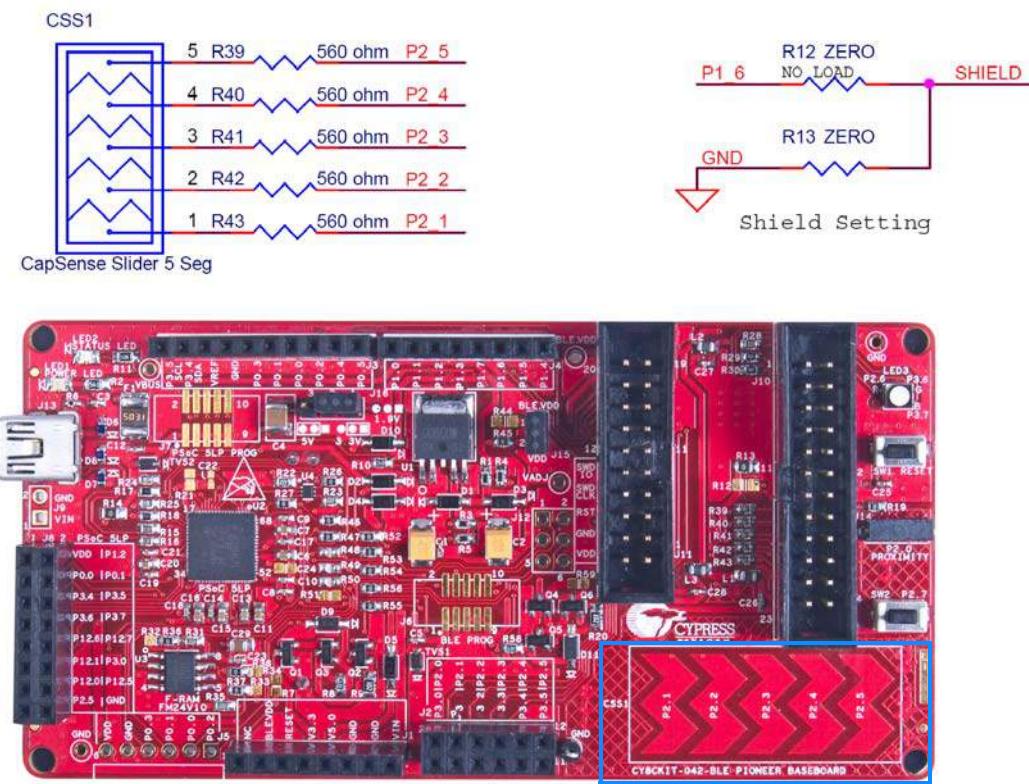


5.1.6 CapSense Circuit

5.1.6.1 CapSense Slider

The kit has a five-segment linear capacitive touch slider, which is connected to the BLE module pins (see [Figure 5-12](#)). The CMOD and CTANK capacitors are required for CapSense functionality and are provided on the BLE modules (see [BLE Module Board on page 106](#)). A 2.2-nF capacitor is present on the CMOD pin, P4[0], for CapSense operation. This kit also supports CapSense designs that enable waterproofing. On this kit, the connection of the shield to the pin or to ground is made by resistors R12 and R13, respectively. By default, R13 is mounted on the board, which connects the shield to ground. Populate R12 and remove R13 when evaluating waterproofing designs, which will connect the shield to the designated pin, P1[6].

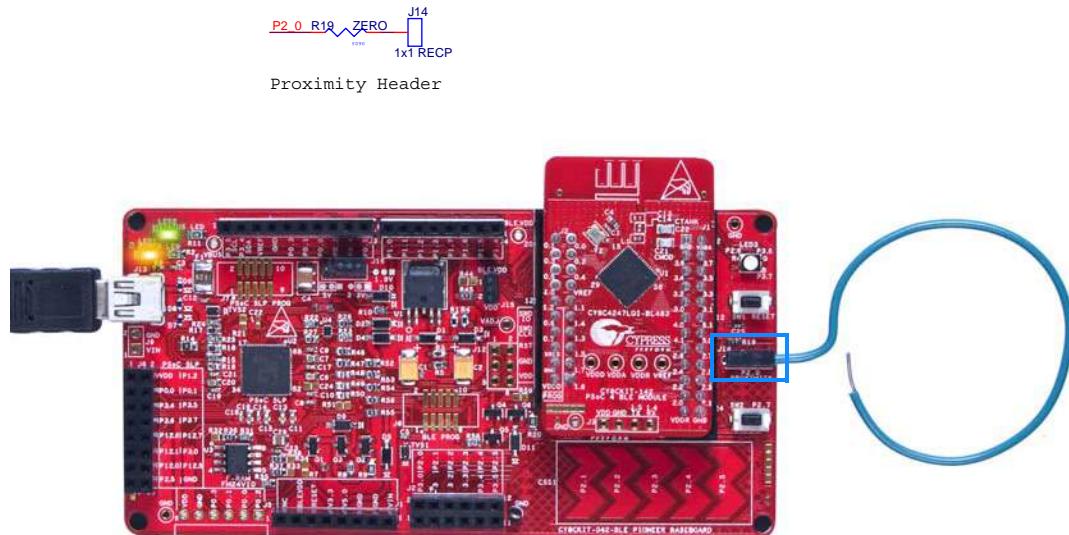
Figure 5-12. Schematics and Board Highlight of CapSense Slider and Shield Setting



Proximity Header

The baseboard contains a header (J14) for CapSense proximity wire connection (see [Figure 5-13](#)).

Figure 5-13. Schematics and Board Highlight of Proximity Header



5.1.7 Pioneer Board LEDs

The Pioneer board has three LEDs. A green LED (LED2) indicates the status of the programmer. An amber LED (LED1) indicates the status of power supplied to the board. The kit also has a general-purpose tricolor LED (LED3) for user applications. These are connected to P2_6 (Red LED), P3_6 (Green LED) and P3_7 (Blue LED). [Figure 5-14](#) and [Figure 5-15](#) show the schematics of these LEDs.

Figure 5-14. Schematics of Status and Power LED

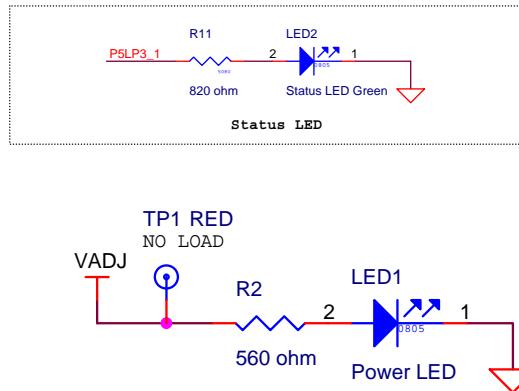
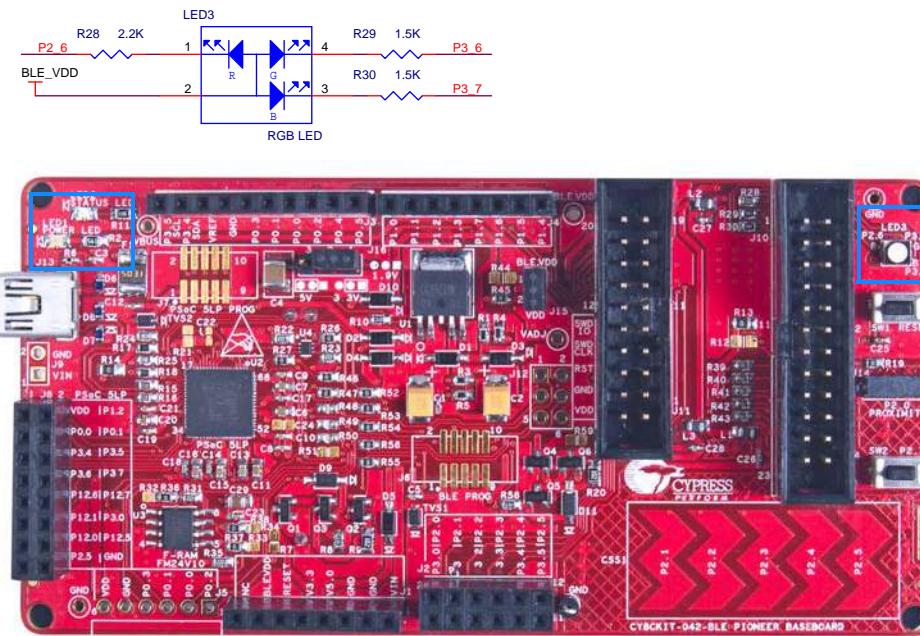


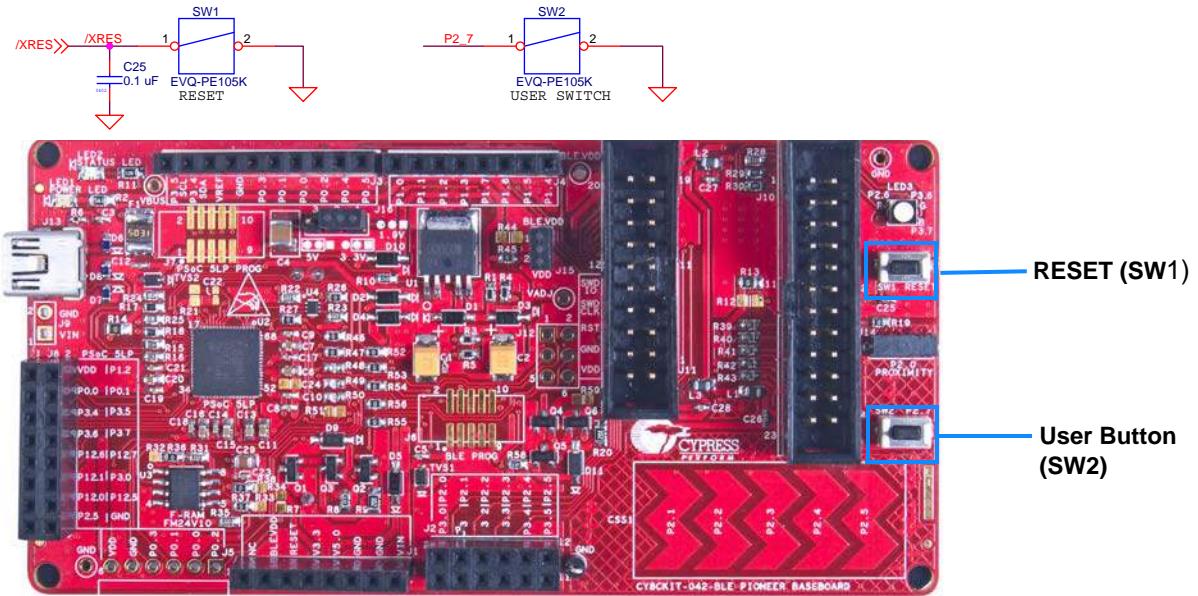
Figure 5-15. Schematics and Board Highlight of RGB LED



5.1.8 Push Buttons

The board contains a reset push button and a user push button, as shown in [Figure 5-16](#). The reset button is connected to the XRES pin of BLE and is used to reset the BLE device. The user button is connected to P2[7] of the BLE device. Both the push buttons connect to ground on activation (active low).

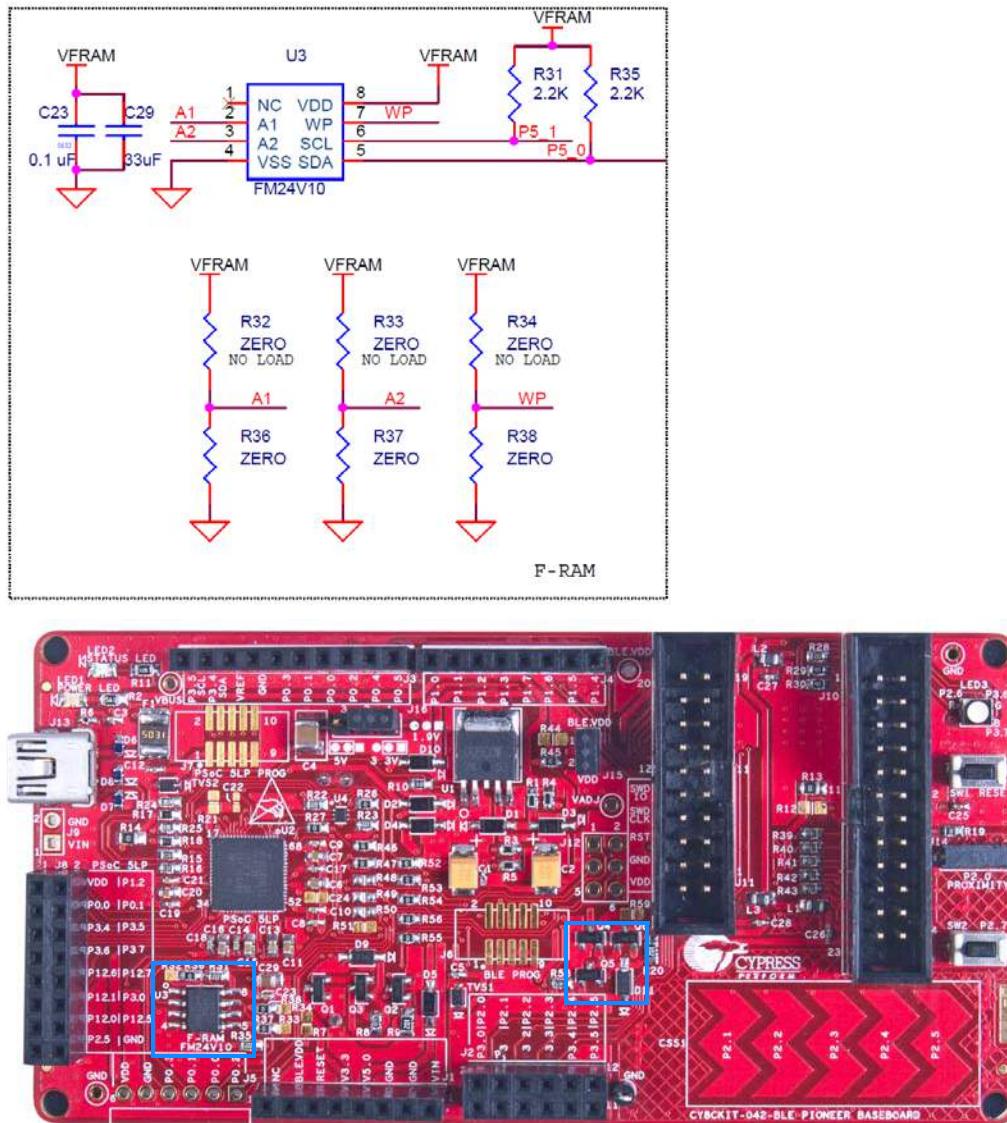
Figure 5-16. Schematics and Board Highlight of Reset Button and User Push Button



5.1.9 Cypress Ferroelectric RAM (F-RAM)

The baseboard contains an F-RAM device (FM24V10) (see [Figure 5-17](#)) that can be accessed through I²C lines P5[0] and P5[1] of the PSoC 4 BLE/PRoC BLE device. The F-RAM is 1-Mbit (128 KB) with an I²C speed up to 1 Mbps. The I²C slave address of the F-RAM device is seven bits wide, and the LSB two bits are configurable through physical pins and are hardwired to 00 on the board. By default, the address of the F-RAM device used on the board is 0x50. This address can be modified by changing the R32/R36 and R33/R37 pairs. The operating voltage range of the F-RAM is between 2 V and 3.6 V. To prevent the application of 5 V from the adjustable LDO regulator on the board, a MOSFET based protection circuit similar to the one used for the 3.3-V rail is connected between the output of the regulator and the VDD pin of the F-RAM. The protection circuit cuts off the power to the F-RAM when the output of the regulator is greater than 3.6 V.

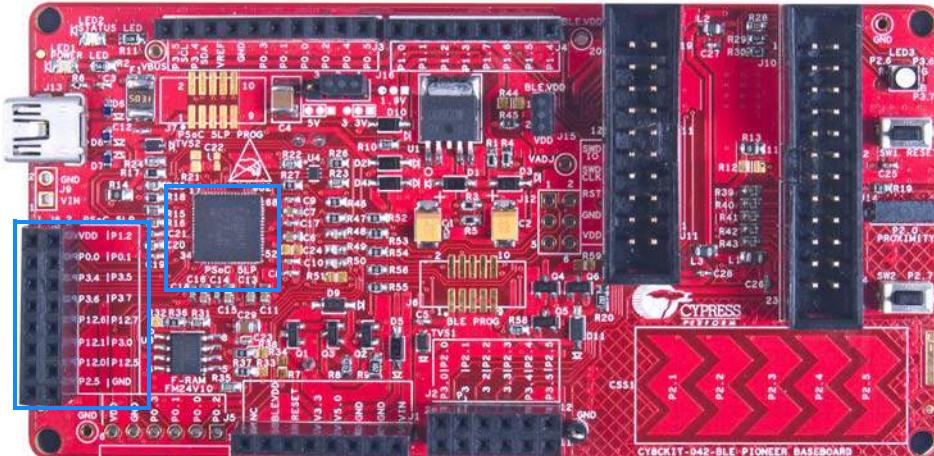
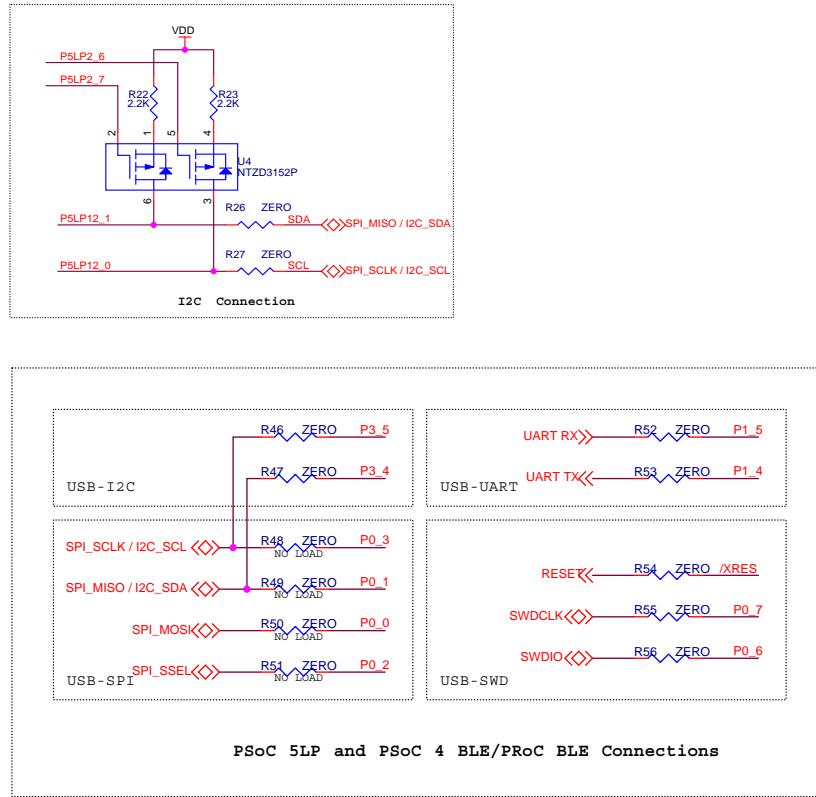
Figure 5-17. Schematics and Board Highlight of F-RAM



5.1.10 Serial Interconnection Between PSoC 5LP and BLE Module

The PSoC 5LP onboard programmer is also a USB-Serial interface, It supports USB-UART and USB-I²C bridges (see [Figure 5-18](#)). The pull-ups resistors on I²C bus are enabled when the protocol is selected from user interface (like bridge control panel). The USB-Serial pins of the PSoC 5LP are also available on the Arduino header; therefore, the PSoC 5LP can be used to control Arduino shields with the SPI/I²C/UART interface. Refer [Using PSoC 5LP as USB-UART Bridge on page 115](#) and [Using PSoC 5LP as USB-I²C Bridge on page 126](#) for more information on how to use these serial interconnections

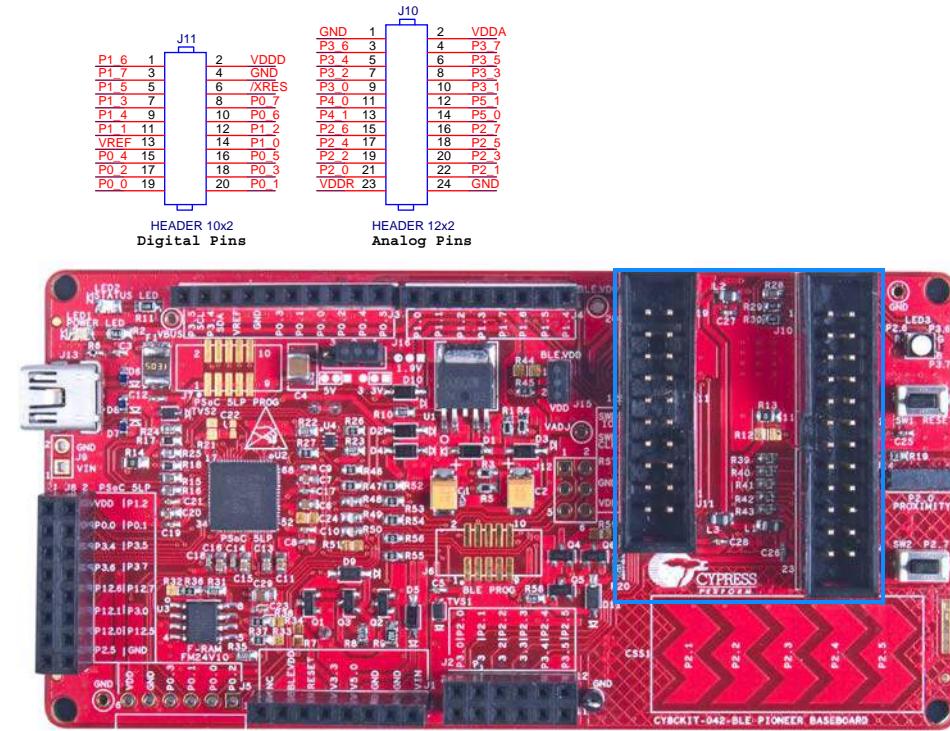
Figure 5-18. Schematics and Board Highlight of Serial Interface and I²C Pull-Up via FET



5.1.11 Bluetooth Module Headers

The PSoC 4 BLE and PRoC BLE Modules are connected to the Pioneer board using the two (24-pin and 20-pin) Bluetooth module headers, as shown in [Figure 5-19](#).

Figure 5-19. Schematics and Board Highlight of Bluetooth Module Headers



For information on how to add these on your own board refer to [Adding BLE module compatible headers on your own baseboard on page 195](#).