



Welcome to STM32WBA52 workshop

Hands-on #2
Build basic p2pServer
application and connect

Workshop team



SW prerequisites

- STM32CubeMX software (v6.9.0 or up) Optional
- STM32CubeWBA MCU package (v1.1.0 or up)
- IDE: STM32CubeIDE (v1.13.0 or up)
- A serial terminal (e.g. TeraTerm)
- ST BLE ToolBox Smartphone application

HW prerequisites

- NUCLEO-WBA52
- USB A to Micro-B Cable

Prerequisites Refresh

















Agenda

1 Hands-on Presentation

3

Step 2 : Application code

Step 1 : Profile creation demystification and details



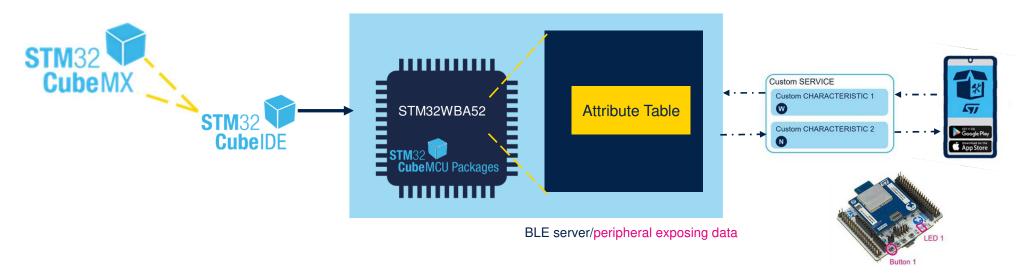


Hands-on presentation



Purpose

- The purpose is to start from WBA52 chipset level and build a basic server (p2pServer) application using STM32CubeMX and associated STM32CubeIDE
- In this second part, focus is to enhance existing application code (Hands-on #1) to control
 device and share data



Enhance application code to enable a Bluetooth® Low Energy Application Profile (p2pServer)







Legenda

• Slides including following symbol are purely theoretical ones



Source code for development is included inside blue boxes

HAL_Delay(500);

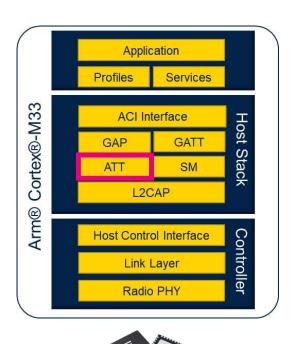


Step1: GAP/GATT custom application configuration: Profile creation

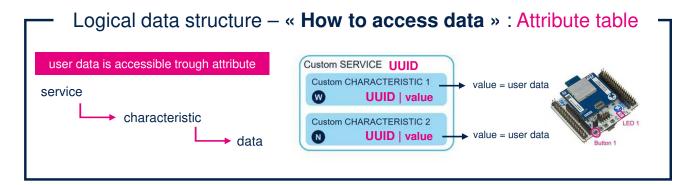




What is a Bluetooth Low Energy Profile Attribute Protocol (ATT)





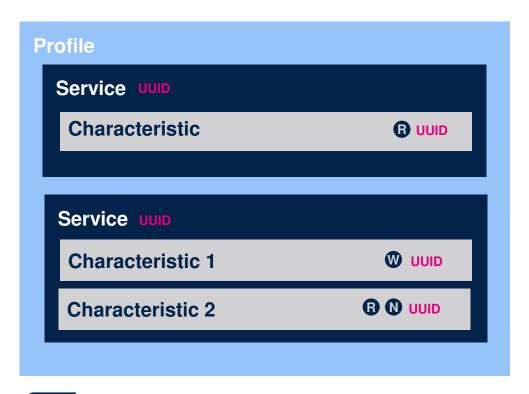






What is a Bluetooth Low Energy Profile?

A profile is a collection data (attributes) exposes by device trough associated Service and Characteristic



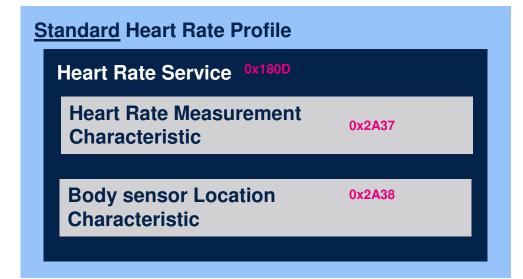
- All attributes have a type which is identified by a UUID (Universally Unique Identifier)
- Characteristic can take 3 types of propreties: **R**EAD, **W**RITE, **N**OTIFY
- Profile can be defined by Bluetooth® SIG
 - → UUID: 16 bits
 Service Heart Rate 0x180D
 Characteristic Heart Rate Measurement 0x2A37
- Profile can be a **custom** (proprietary) profile
 - UUID: 128 bits
 Service P2P 0000FE40-cc7a-482a-984a-7f2ed5b3e58f
 Characteristic LED 0000FE41-cc7a-482a-984a-7f2ed5b3e58f

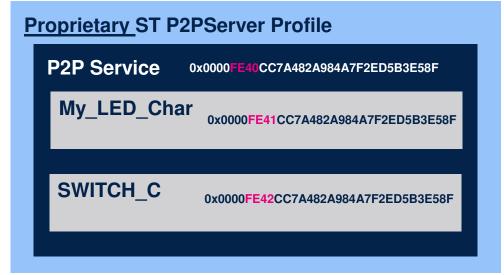






Bluetooth® Low Energy standard profile vs. proprietary profile





Define by the **SIG**, define the role, requirements, behavior and the structure of Attribute Table of each entity (central & peripheral)

... Any standard smartphone App will be able to communicate

Define your own behavior using your own Attribute Table based in 128 bits UUID



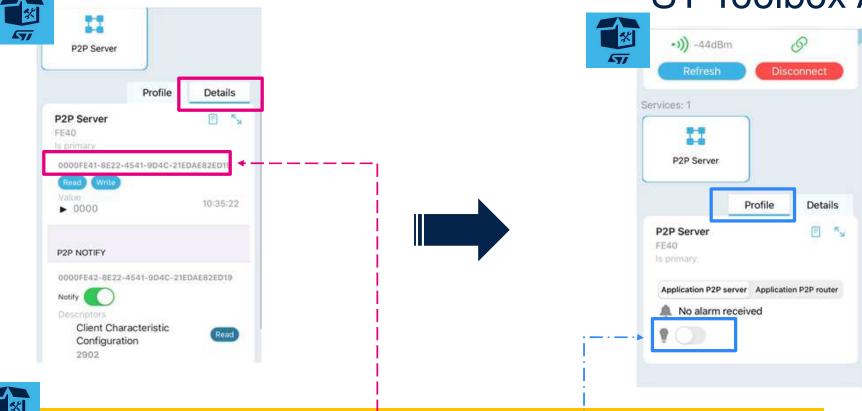
Only your own App will be able to communicate







Proprietary profile ST Toolbox App



ST ToolBox App knows that My_LED_Char proprietary UUID is defined to toggle led .

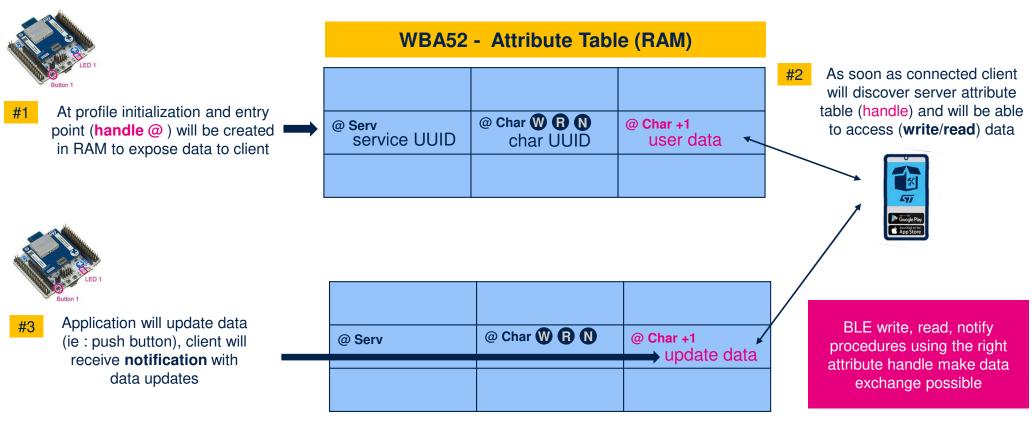
As consequence App displays nice toggle button







Data exchanges what is the magic behind?



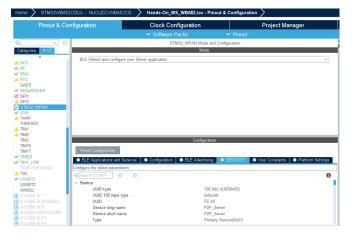






Profile Creation



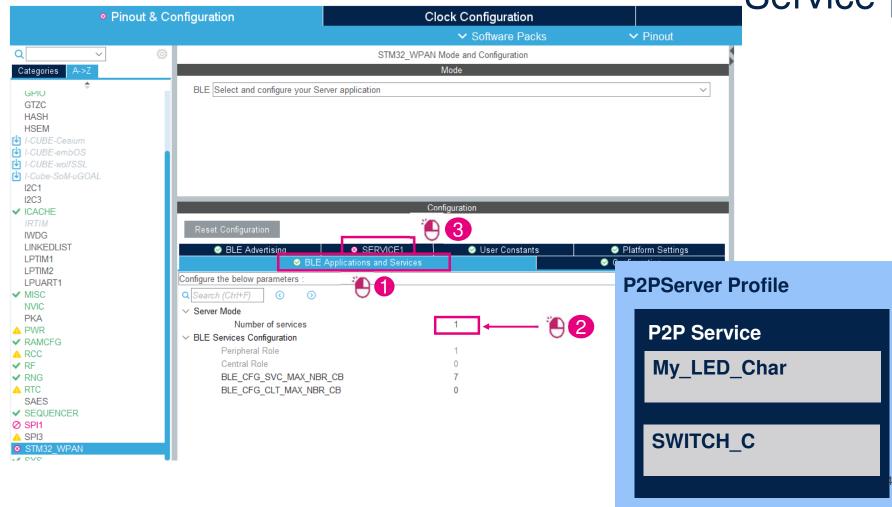








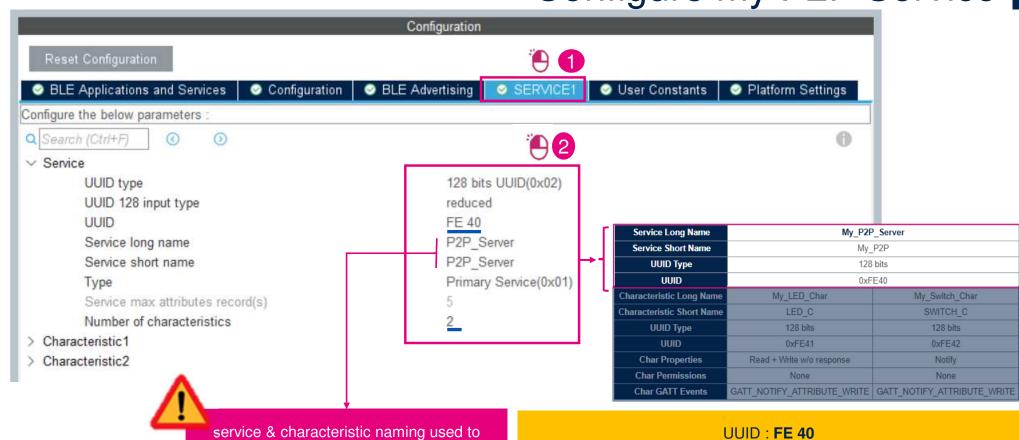
Profile Creation
Service







Profile Creation Configure my P2P Service



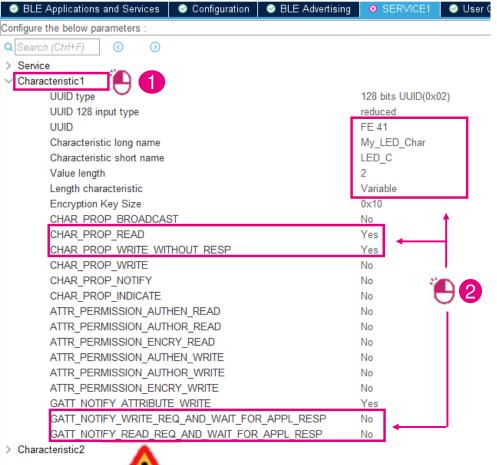


The application code will append 112 bits (based on UUID generator) to have a complete 128 bits UUID 15





life.augmented



Profile Creation Configure 1st Characteristic

UUID: FE 41

Application code will complete to have a complete 128 bits UUID

Properties

Data (2 bytes) can be read and write.

The purpose of characteristic 1 is to write data in order to control LED

Permission

Thanks to **notify write**, application is informed that attribute has been modified and can accordingly process expected use case

		Characteristic 1	Characteristic 2
UUID type		128 bits UUID (0x02)	128 bits UUID (0x02)
UUID 128 Input type		Reduced	Reduced
UUID		FE 41	FE 42
Characteristic long name		My_LED_Char	My_Switch_Char
Characteristic Short Name		LED_C	SWITCH_C
Value length	2		2
Length characteristic	Variable		Variable
Encryption key size	0x10		0x10
Char Properties	READ	WRITE_WITHOUT_RESP	NOTIFY
GATT events	GATT_N	NOTIFY_ATTRIBUTE_WRITE	GATT_NOTIFY_ATTRIBUTE_WRITE

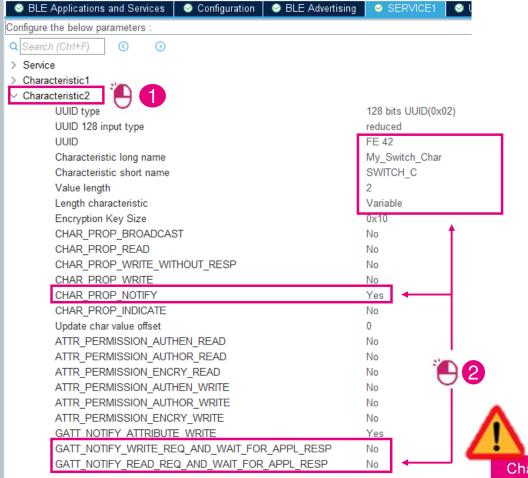
Characteristic short name used at code generation

Use: "LED C"



life.augmented

Profile Creation Configure 2nd Characteristic



UUID : FE 42
Application code will complete to have a complete 128 bits UUID

Properties

Data (2 bytes) as a notify characteristic Each time user press button over NUCLEO, information sent to client

Permission

Here permission has not impact. The server is here sending data to client

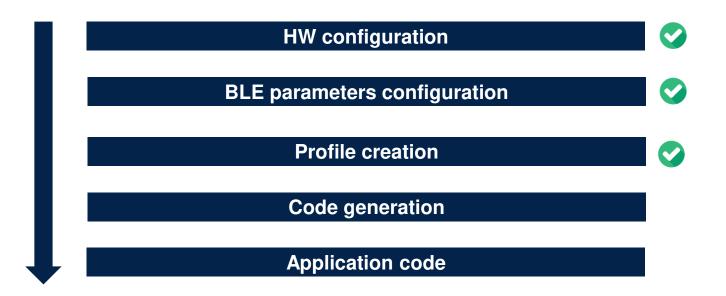
		Characteristic 1	Characteristic 2
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UUID		FE 41	FE 42
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Characteristic Short Name		LED_C	SWITCH_C
Value length		2	2
Length characteristic	Variable		Variable
Encryption key size	0x10		0x10
Char Properties	READ	WRITE_WITHOUT_RESP	NOTIFY
GATT events	GATT_N	NOTIFY_ATTRIBUTE_WRITE	GATT_NOTIFY_ATTRIBUTE_WRITE

Characteristic short name used at code generation

Use: "SWITCH_C"



Configuration completed What's next - Yes code generation



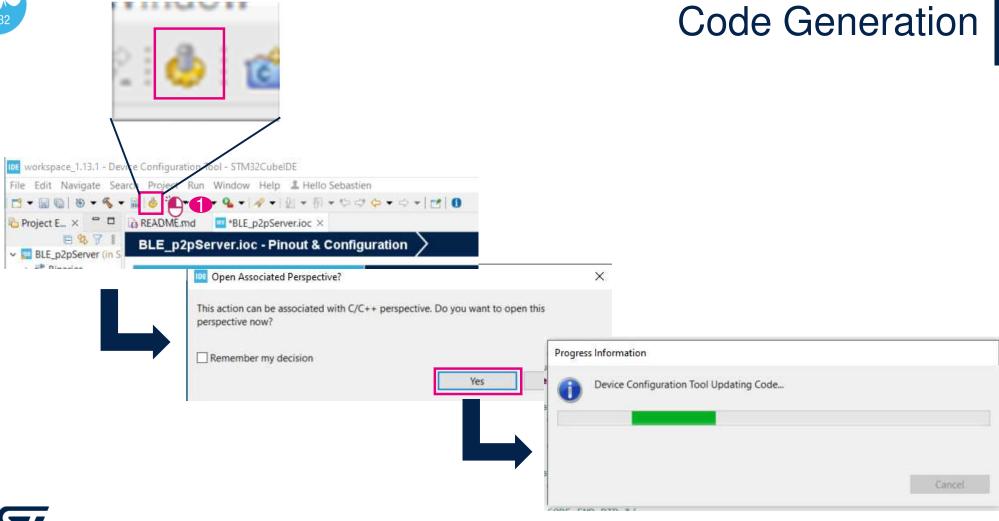




Step 2: Code generation and user application code



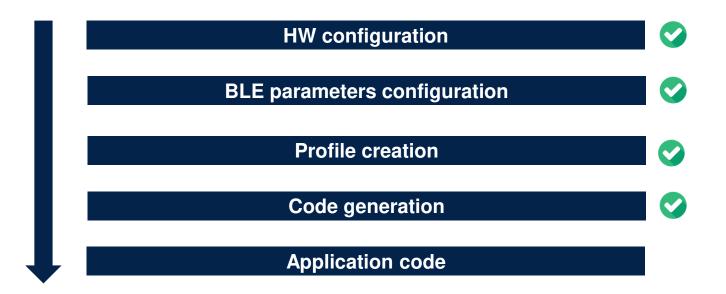








Configuration completed What's next - Yes code generation



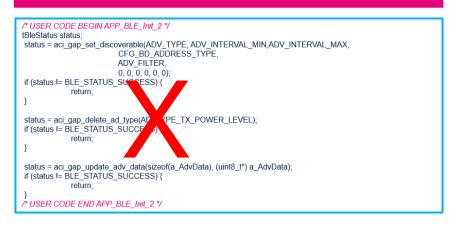






Remove previous code

Why should I remove previous <u>functional</u> code ?





As we have created profile, STM32CubeMX generated new skeleton code with more friendly APIs

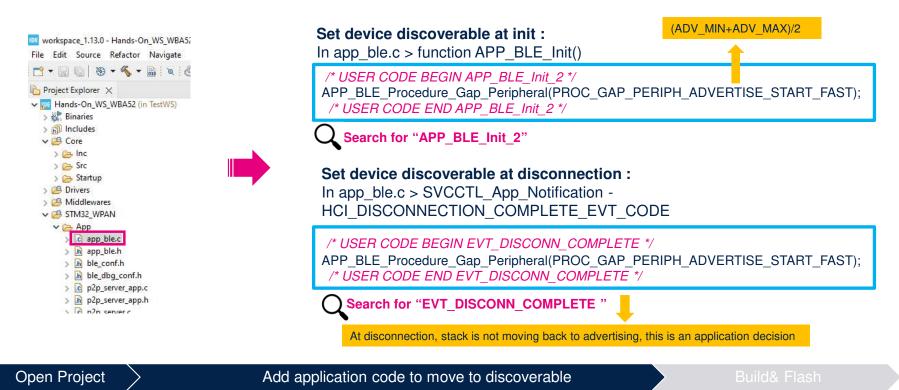
Let's use this API to move to discoverable!

```
Q Search for "APP_BLE_Init_2"
```

Search for "EVT_DISCONN_COMPLETE"



Add application code to move to discoverable



life, guamented

Please refer to cheatsheet for copy/paste

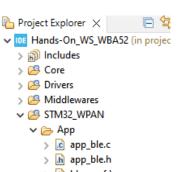


Add application code Toggle LED from client



write to My LED Char (FE 41)







- p2p_server_app.c
- h p2p_server_app.h
- > c p2p_server.c
- > In p2p server.h





/* USER CODE BEGIN Service1Char1 WRITE NO RESP EVT*/ HAL GPIO TogglePin(GPIOB, LD2 Pin|LD3 Pin|LD1 Pin); /* USER CODE END Service1Char1 WRITE NO RESP EVT */<

Search for "Service1Char1_WRITE_NO_RESP_EVT"



write client procedure triggers an ACI_GATT_ATTRIBUTE_MODIFIED_VSEVT_CODE at server application level

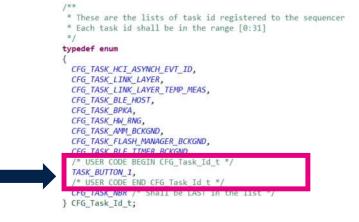




How to add a task in sequencer?

#1 Define a **TaskID** for your « new task » :

In app_conf.h
define a new ID in enum CFG_Task_Id_t
(USER code **section**)



#2 UTIL_SEQ_RegTask() to register your task in the sequencer

UTIL_SEQ_RegTask(1U << TASK_BUTTON_1, UTIL_SEQ_RFU, APPE_Button1Action);</pre>



It associates a callback to your Task.

To be done only Once

#3 UTIL_SEQ_SetTask() to notify the sequencer shall execute the registered task

UTIL_SEQ_SetTask(1U << TASK_BUTTON_1, CFG_SEQ_PRIO_0);



It notify the sequencer that the task must be triggered.

It will generate a call to registered function

(here: APPE Button1Action())







Add application code

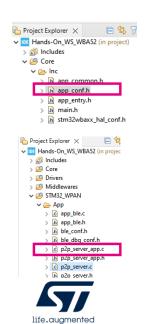
Raise an alarm from device to Smartphone (1/3)

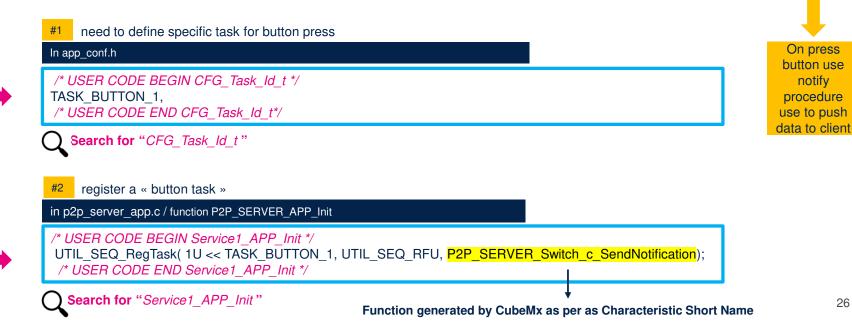


notify peer device trough SWITCH C (FE 42)



		Characteristic 1	Characteristic 2
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UUID 128 Input type		Reduced	Reduced
UUID		FE 41	FE 42
Characteristic long name		My_LED_Char	My_Switch_Char
Characteristic Short Name		LED_C	SWITCH_C
Value length		2	2
Length characteristic	Variable		Variable
Encryption key size	0x10		0::10
Char Properties	READ	WRITE_WITHOUT_RESP	NOTIFY
GATT events	GATT_NOTIFY_ATTRIBUTE_WRITE		GATT_NOTIFY_ATTRIBUTE_WRITE





On press

notify



Add application code

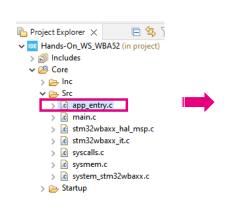
Raise an alarm from device to Smartphone(2/3)



notify peer device trough SWITCH_C (FE 42)



press button



```
#3 Manage Button1 interrupt : implement IRQ callback
```

```
In app_entry.c / function HAL_GPIO_EXTI_Rising_Callback

/* USER CODE BEGIN FD_WRAP_FUNCTIONS */
void HAL_GPIO_EXTI_Rising_Callback(uint16_t GPIO_Pin)
{
    if (GPIO_Pin == B1_Pin)
    {
        UTIL_SEQ_SetTask(1U << TASK_BUTTON_1, CFG_SEQ_PRIO_0);
    }

    return;
} /* USER CODE END FD_WRAP_FUNCTIONS */
```

Copy function (weak) at end of file – under FD_WRAP_FUNCTIONS tags





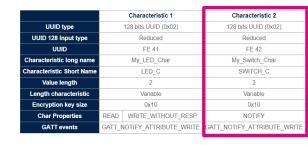
Add application code

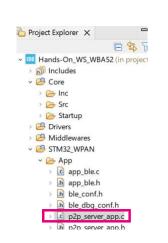
Raise an alarm from device to Smartphone (3/3)

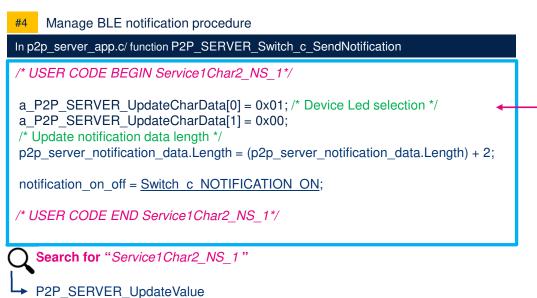


notify peer device trough SWITCH_C (FE 42)











STM32WBA Bluetooth® LE - Peer 2 Peer Applications - stm32mcu

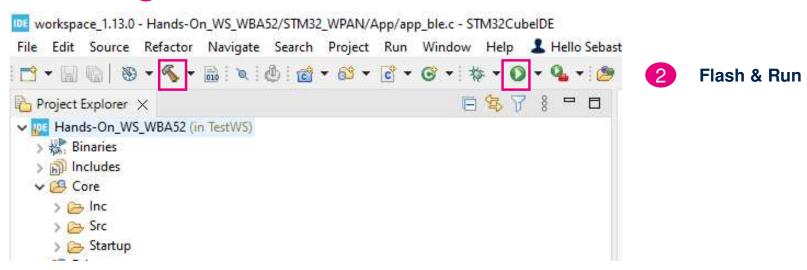


aci gatt update char value

BLE stack API

Time to build, flash and execute!

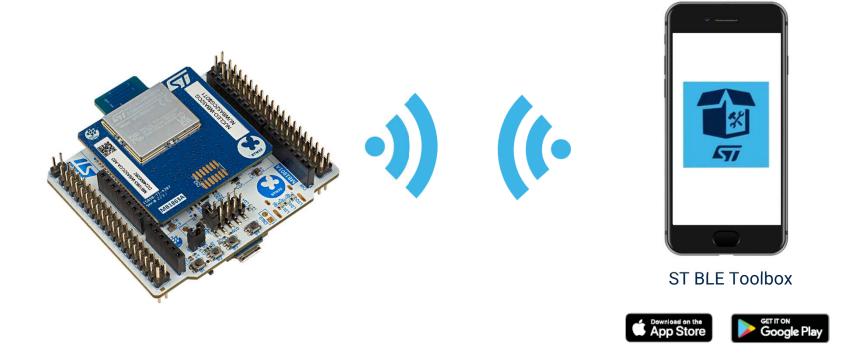
1 Build







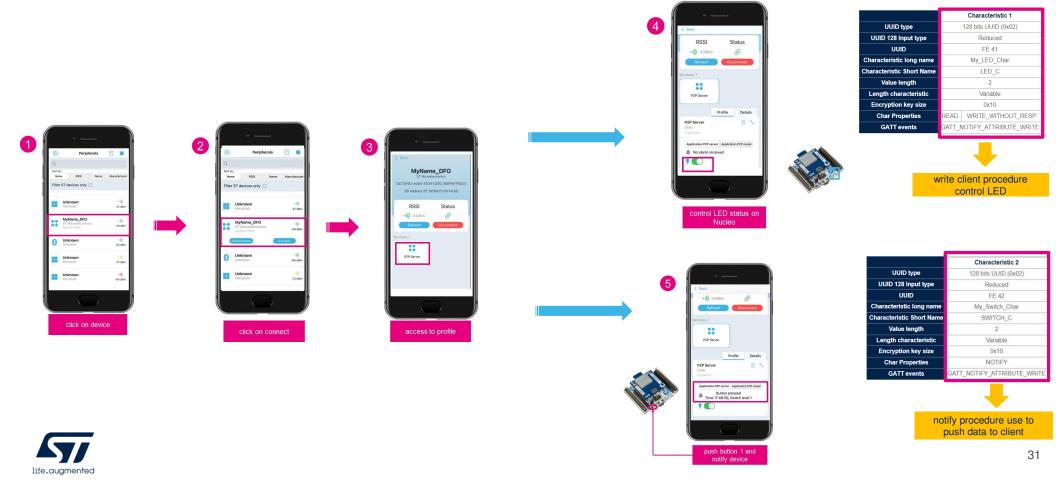
Open your App and Connect





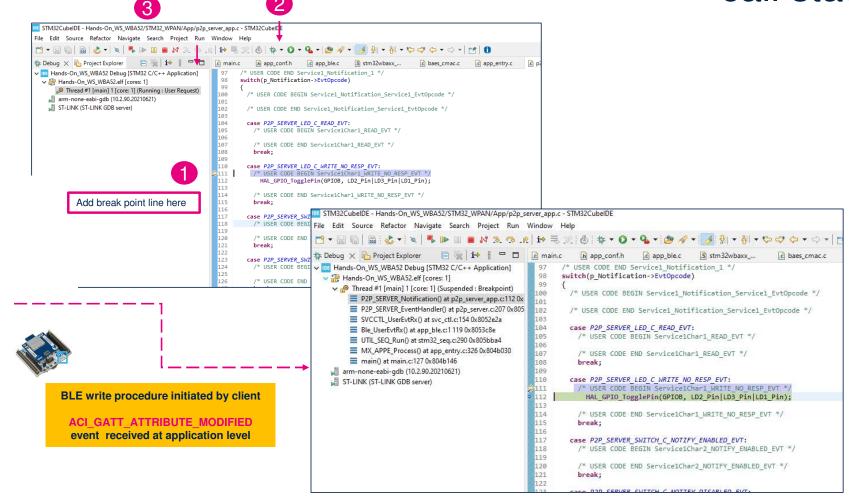


Open your App and Connect (1/2)





Bonus : Open your App and Connect call stack



control LED status on

11



Takeaways What's next



Hands-on#2 – Build a BLE advertising device

Evaluate, prototype & customize your own project with your own BLE proprietary profile requirements.



Build and optimize you PCB and move to certification

HW guideline, what are the available resources what I should focus on.





Thank you

