# 2023-12-21 基于web浏览器进行蓝牙配网的设计方案

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## 1. 目的

微信小程序蓝牙配网在中国大陆是比较常见的一种配网方式,其原理是 微信小程序 能够访问到手机蓝牙(配网使用的是BLE蓝牙)硬件,IOT设备内置BLE蓝牙,小程序和IOT设备 定义了基于GAP/GATT协议的顶层应用协议,双方通过应用协议完成网络配置信息的交换,从而实现配网功能。

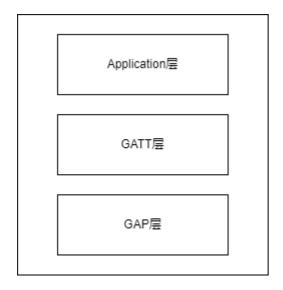
IOT设备销售到海外后,遇见一个 跨地区 不适用当地的问题,那就是 微信 在 海外地区不是主流的 APP热门软件,海外地区的用户在手机上 安装 微信APP的 比例比较低,所以微信小程序配网 不适用于海外地区。

为了达成 中国大陆用 微信小程序蓝牙配网和 海外地区 某形态蓝牙配网 的 目标,我们提出了 基于 浏览器(目前主流的浏览器内核都是chromium)的蓝牙配网方案,好处如下,通过该努力,我们实现了 主体技术架构不变的情况下的 跨地区支持,并且支持成本最优。

- 浏览器排名前二 主要是 Microsoft Edge 和 Google Chrome, 国内 国外都在使用。
- 仍然选型蓝牙作为链路层的好处是,蓝牙应用协议保持一致,IOT设备无需做更改。

## 2. 定义蓝牙协议

## 2.1. 协议框架



### 2.2. GAP层协议

IOT设备是外设角色,浏览器是中心角色,浏览器主动发现IOT设备完成连接和配对。

IOT设备的名称规范为 BSF [四个字符],四个字符取 IOT设备蓝牙地址的 最后两个十六进制字符。比如

- 蓝牙地址 2B:B7:7C:2C:34:FF, 四个字符取 34FF
- 蓝牙地址 2B:B7:7C:2C:35:00, 四个字符取 3500

浏览器跟IOT设备时需要输入配对码,默认IOT设备设置静态的配对码,配对码为8888。

The central-peripheral relationship in BLE

Your Android device acting as a central can connect to multiple peripherals (external BLE devices) simultaneously, but each BLE device acting as a peripheral can typically only interact with one central at a time. The most common behavior is that when a BLE device is connected to a central, it'll stop advertising as a peripheral because it's no longer able to be connected to.

It helps to also think of the relationship between a BLE central and peripheral as a client-server relationship. The server (peripheral) hosts a GATT database that provides information which the client (central) accesses via BLE. It's important to note that your Android device can also behave as a peripheral, but for this post we'll focus on the vastly more popular scenario of it acting as a BLE central.

## 2.3. GATT层协议

### 2.3.1. Service WIFI配置

UUID: 0000fee0-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb

#### 2.3.1.1. Characteristic 写通道

UUID: 0000fee3-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb

操作符: Write

Payload: 见 Application层协议

Write: The client (app) writes some bytes to a characteristic or descriptor on the server (BLE device). The server's firmware processes the write and performs some server-side operation in response to it. For example, a smart thermostat may have a characteristic that changes the target temperature when written to.

#### 2.3.1.2. Characteristic 读通道

UUID: 0000fee4-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb

操作符: Notify

Payload: 见 Application层协议

Notify/Indicate: The client (app) subscribes to a characteristic for notifications or indications, and is notified by the server when the value of the characteristic changes. A smart thermostat may have a notifiable characteristic that will report changes in ambient temperature when it's subscribed to.

## 2.4. Application层协议

协议语言:采用JSON语言描述。

协议规则:浏览器是客户端角色,发送请求,IOT设备是服务端角色,发送响应。

### 2.4.1. Payload 添加WIFI

WIFI缓存记忆的数量: WIFI缓存记忆的热点名称最大数量为5个,新添加WIFI热点后,记忆的最大数量不能超过5个。

WIFI热点记忆顺序: 遵循先入后出的原则,即就是最近一次添加的WIFI热点 总是插入列表的表头,当自动连接网络启用时,IOT设备总是从列表取第一个WIFI热点进行连接,然后取第二个,依次类推。

#### 请求:

```
{
    "cmd" : 1,
```

响应:

```
{
    "msg" : "",
    "code" : 0 // 0成功 1失败
}
```

## 2.4.2. Payload 查询WIFI记忆列表

请求:

```
{
    "cmd" : 2
}
```

响应:

## 2.4.3. Payload 删除wifi

请求:

```
{
    "cmd" : 3,
    "data": {
```

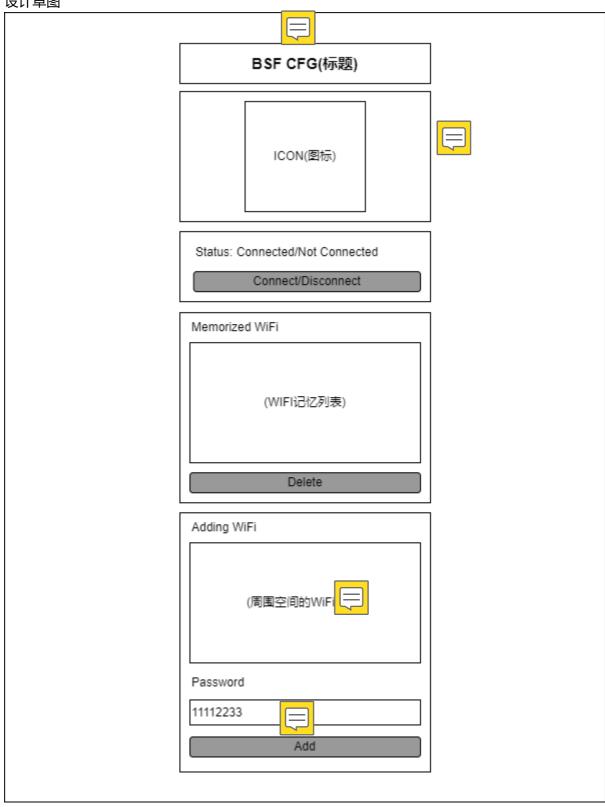
```
"ssid":"xxx"
}
}
```

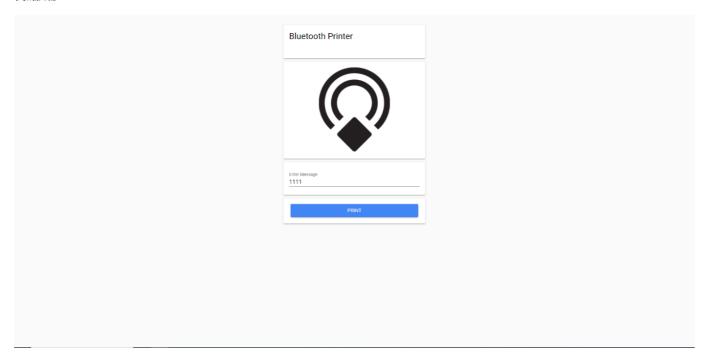
响应:

```
{
    "msg" : "",
    "code" : 0 // 0成功 1失败
}
```

# 3. 设计页面

## 3.1. 页面草图





#### 解释:

- 1. 标题 常规文字全部用英文, 免除需要二次翻译为 日文。
- 2. 图示仅体现布局方案,不代表颜色方案,颜色方案用参考样式即可。
- 3. 页面操作流程
  - 1. 默认: Status: Not Connected
  - 2. 用户点击 Connect, 弹出窗口, 完成蓝牙连接
  - 3. 连接成功后,Status:Connected,按钮显示Disconnect,自动显示 Memorized WiFi区域的记忆列表,Delete按钮变亮,自动显示 Adding WiFi区域的周围WIFI列表,Add按钮变亮。
  - 4. 连接失败后,Status: Not Connected,按钮显示Connect, Delete按钮变灰,Add按钮变灰。

## 4. 附录

了解蓝牙GAP、GATT协议

了解Google Web API如何与BLE蓝牙设备交互

BLE数据操作