

User Manual

DA1458x Using SUOTA

AN-B-10

Abstract

This document describes how to run a SUOTA (Software-Update-Over-The-Air) demo from iOS and Android platforms, using Dialog SmartSnippets.

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1 Terms and definitions

BLE	Bluetooth® Low Energy (now: Bluetooth Smart)
GAP	Generic Access Profile
GATT	Generic ATTribute Profile
HW	HardWare
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit
NVDS	Non-Volatile Data Storage
SPOTA	Software Patch Over the Air
SUOTA	Software Update Over the Air
SW	SoftWare

2 References

1. DA1458X datasheet, Dialog Semiconductor
2. UM-B-003, DA1458x Software development guide, User manual, Dialog Semiconductor
3. UM-B-012, DA1458x Creation of a secondary boot loader, User manual, Dialog Semiconductor
4. UM-B-015, DA1458x Software architecture, User manual, Dialog Semiconductor
5. UM-B-018, DA1458x SmartTag reference application, User manual, Dialog Semiconductor
6. UM-B-025, DA1458x Basic Development kit, User manual, Dialog Semiconductor
7. AN-B-003, DA1458x Software Patching over the Air (SPotA), Application note, Dialog Semiconductor
8. AN-B-023, DA1458x Interfacing with external memory, Application note, Dialog Semiconductor
9. UM-B-019, DA1458x Beacon reference design User Manual, Dialog Semiconductor
10. AN-B-001, DA1458x Booting from serial interfaces, Application note, Dialog Semiconductor

3 Introduction

This document describes how to update the image on a DA1458X device that supports Dialog's Software Update Over The Air (SUOTA) proprietary service.

In this document, the following project will be used:

`projects\target_apps\ble_examples\prox_reporter`

The DA1458x SDK provides software (for both Central & Peripheral roles) for software update over the air (SUOTA). Over the air update refers simply to a software update that is distributed over a Bluetooth Smart link.



Figure 1: SUOTA feature

This functionality can be achieved by using the SUOTA service. This service is based on Dialog's proprietary Software Patch Over The Air service (SPOTA) which is already implemented in the software stack as shown below. For more info about SUOTA, please see [7].

Table 1: SPOTA profile enabled location in the SW

Parameter	Variable/macro	Source file
SUOTA profile	<code>#include "spotar.h"</code>	<code>user_profiles_config.h</code>

The SPOTAR profile is implemented in the following files:

`sdk\ble_stack\profiles\spotar\spotar\spotar.c`
`sdk\ble_stack\profiles\spotar\spotar\spotar_task.c`

To run SUOTA, a non-volatile memory (SPI flash or I2C EEPROM) must be hooked up to the DA1458X.

SPOTA is instantiated as a GATT Primary Service.

The service exposes a control point to allow a peer device to initiate software update over the air and define two roles:

- The "SPOTA Initiator" which transmits the new software image. It is the GATT client for the SPOTA service (GAP Central Role)
- The "SPOTA Receiver" which receives the new software image, stores the image into the external FLASH/EEPROM device and runs the new image. It is the GATT server for SPOTA service (GAP Peripheral Role).

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The proximity reporter (internal processor solution) uses the SPOTA profile to:

- Receive a new software image that is sent by the Central over the Bluetooth Smart link.
- Validate the new image and send informative status updates to the Central.
- Store the new image into an external non-volatile memory (FLASH/EEPROM devices).
- Restart the system.

A dual image bootloader detects and executes the active (latest valid) image. For more information about the secondary bootloader, please refer to [3].

Two different schemes are provided when SUOTA is used:

- **Scheme 1:** The secondary bootloader is stored in the external non-volatile memory.
- **Scheme 2:** The secondary bootloader is burnt into the internal OTP.

The main differences between these 2 schemes are outlined in the table below:

Table 2: Pros and cons of the different schemes

	Scheme 1	Scheme 2
Advantages	OTP can stay blank Useful for development purposes and/or when very low power consumption is not a requirement for the final product.	Fastest boot-up time. Guarantee to boot up anytime.
Disadvantages	In case the external memory is in power down mode and a software reset (e.g.: Watchdog) is triggered, the DA1458X will not boot up properly. The battery has to be removed and replaced.	OTP must be burnt.

4 Security, external memory and product header parameters

4.1 Security when SUOTA is used

The best solution to ensure that an application cannot be hacked or bricked by somebody is to:

- ✓ Use the bonding procedure straight after the connection is established
- ✓ A physical action on the device is needed to delete the bonding information.

The bonding device information is stored in an external non-volatile memory. A push button is used to delete the current bonding information. When no bonding information is stored in the external memory, the device can bond with a new central.

By default, the SUOTA profile uses the Security Mode 1 Level 1: No security level. This can be easily changed in the `app_spotar_enable()` function by adding the following code:

```
#if (BLE_APP_SEC)
    req->sec_lvl = PERM(SVC, UNAUTH); // Security enabled
#else
    req->sec_lvl = PERM(SVC, ENABLE);
#endif // BLE_APP_SEC
```

Figure 2: Security of the service enabled

The security modes and levels which can be used are outlined below:

- ✓ Security Mode 1 Level 1: No security (default mode used when SUOTA profile is activated)
- ✓ Security Mode 1 Level 2: Unauthenticated pairing with encryption
- ✓ Security Mode 1 Level 3: Authenticated pairing with encryption

The table below describes where the security levels can be changed in the software.

Table 3: Different security levels defined in the SW

Parameter	Variable/macro	Source file
Different security levels	gapm_write_att_perm	gapm_task.h

4.2 Choice of the external memory to store the images

The choice of the external memory can be easily selected from the secondary boot loader project as outlined below. By default, a SPI memory type is defined in the `bootloader.h` file.

Table 4: Choice of the external memory

Parameter	Variable/macro	Source file
Use of the SPI Flash	SPI_FLASH_SUPPORTED	bootloader.h
Use of the I2C EEPROM	EEPROM_FLASH_SUPPORTED	bootloader.h

For more information about how to handle external memories, please refer to [8].

4.3 Address of the product header

By default, the address of the product header is at `0x1F000`. In case, the address of the product header has to be changed, two files as outlined below must be changed.

Table 5: Address of the product header defined in the secondary bootloader project

Parameter	Variable/macro	Source file
Address of the product header	PRODUCT_HEADER_POSITION	bootloader.h
Address of the product header	PRODUCT_HEADER_POSITION	app_spotar.h

IMPORTANT NOTE

The product header can be stored at any addresses. By default, it is stored at the address `0x1F000` of the external flash. This can be easily changed as shown below. For more info about the product header, see the section 5 or 6.

5 Hardware needed

5.1 Central side

- The tablets and phones which are running iOS.
- The tablets and phones which are running Android with following versions:
 - Android devices that run version 5.0.0 and above always stall during the image upload.
 - ✓ Android devices that run 4.4.4 work fine.
 - ✓ The SUOTA app is not very stable with devices that run 4.4.2. It works most of the time, but stalling problems during image upload have been seen.

5.2 Peripheral side

5.2.1 Using Dialog's reference designs

- For the Beacon reference design, please refer to [9], section 4.
- For the Proximity Tag reference design, please refer to [5], section 5.

5.2.2 Using Dialog's PRO Development Kit

The picture below shows the right jumper's positions to program the external flash via the JTAG interface. This jumper setting will allow the DA1458X to boot from the external flash too.



Figure 3: PRO development HW configuration

- For more information about the pro reference design, please refer to: <http://support.dialog-semiconductor.com/resource/pro-all-documents-development-kit-pro-manual-gerber-bom-schematics>

5.2.3 Using Dialog's BASIC Development Kit

The picture below shows the right jumper position to program the external flash via the JTAG interface. This jumper setting will also allow the DA1458X to boot from the external flash.



Figure 4: BASIC development HW configuration

- For more information about the basic reference design, please refer to [6].

6 Running SUOTA with scheme 1

The system configuration of scheme 1 is described below:

- SPI/EEPROM flash only (no OTP is used).
- The dual image bootloader is stored at address 0x0 (according to [10]).
- Image #1 is stored at address 0x8000.
- Image #2 is stored at address 0x13000.
- The product header is stored at address 0x1F000.
- Production settings are stored after the product header.

The memory architecture of scheme 1 is shown below:

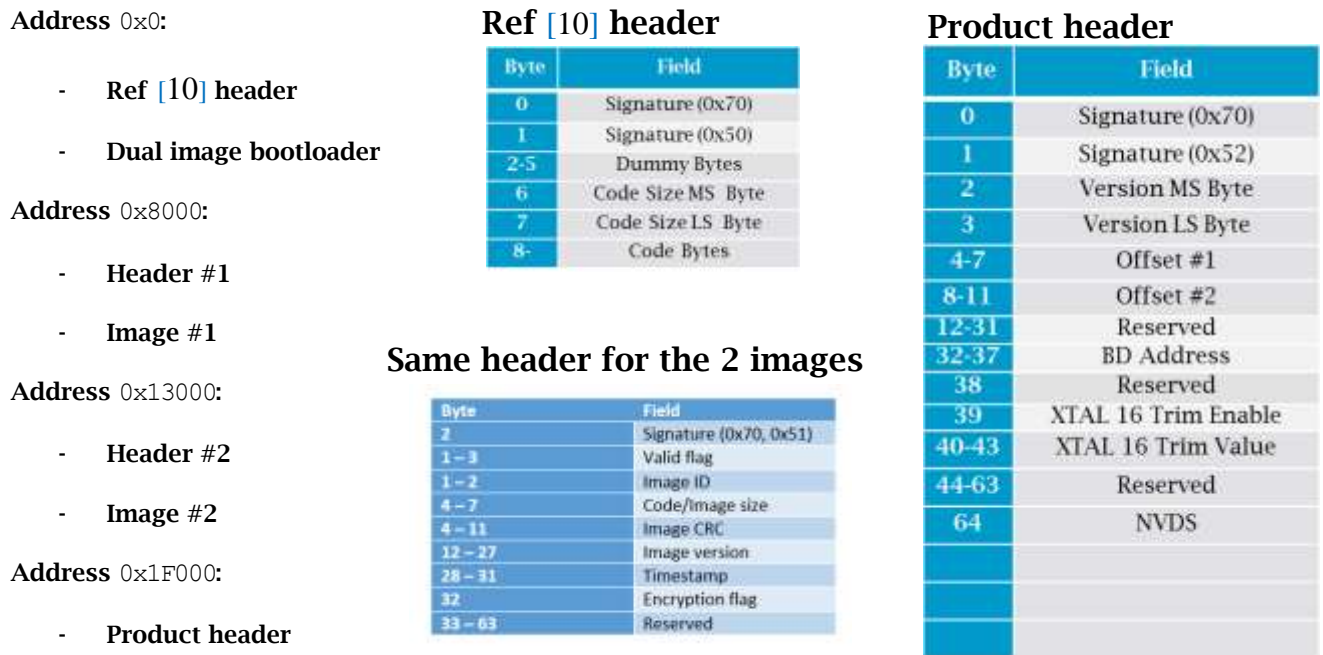


Figure 5: Memory architecture of scheme 1

Booting sequence:

- Boot according to [10] from SPI Flash or EEPROM
- The dual image bootloader will:
 - Retrieve the image addresses by reading the product header.
 - Find the last updated (active) image.
 - Load the active image to SRAM and execute the application
- SUOTA for firmware update:
 - Update specific image bank or update an older image

7 Running SUOTA with scheme 2

The system configuration of scheme 2 is shown below:

- SPI/EEPROM flash & OTP are used.
- The dual image bootloader is burnt into the OTP.
- Image #1 is stored at address 0x8000.
- Image #2 is stored at address 0x13000.
- The product header is stored at address 0x1F000.
- Production settings are stored after the product header or in OTP.

The memory architecture of Scheme 1 is shown below:

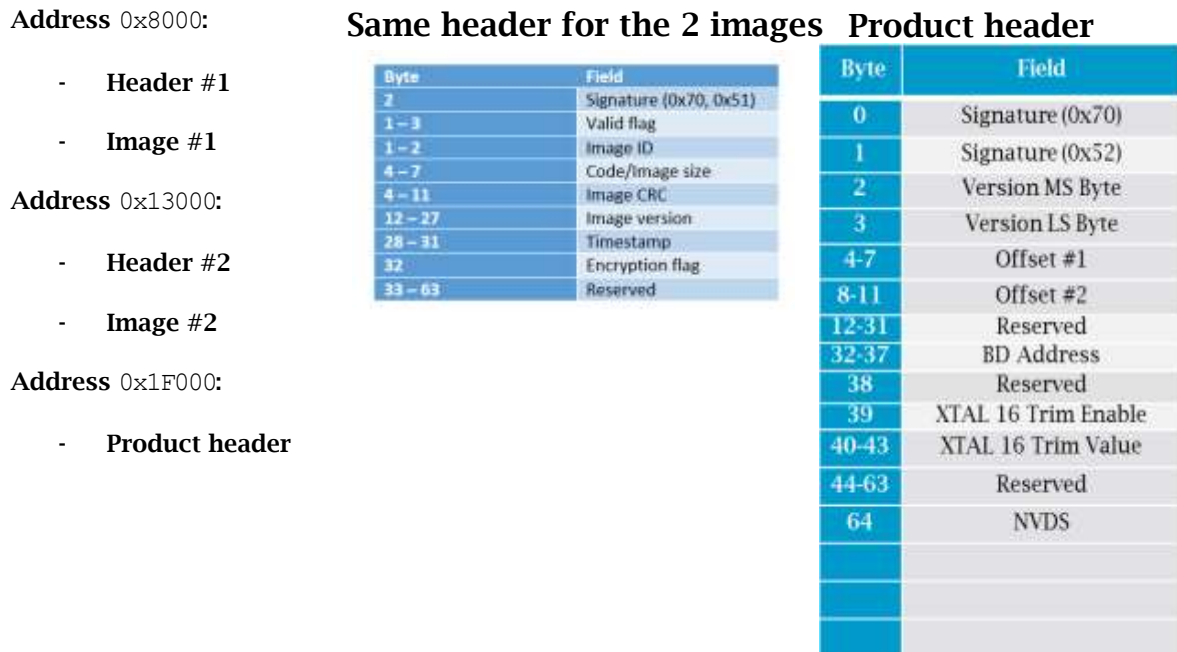


Figure 6: Memory architecture of Scheme 2

Booting sequence:

- System boots in normal mode with a faster booting time than Scheme 1.
- The dual image bootloader will:
 - Retrieve the image addresses by reading the product header.
 - Find the last updated (active) image.
 - Load the active image to SRAM and execute the application
- SUOTA for firmware update:
 - Update specific image bank or update an older image

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8 Use of PYTHON tool to create the binary files, images & programming the flash

8.1 Step by step process

To create the binary files, the following steps must be carried out.

1. **Download** Python 3.5 from www.python.org.
2. **Download** DA1458x_SDK_5.x.x.zip from the Dialog Semiconductor support website.
3. **Download** DA1458x_SUOTA_Multipart_Binary_Generator.zip from the Dialog Semiconductor support website from tutorial section.



Figure 7: DA1458x_SUOTA_Multipart_Binary_Generator tools in support website

4. **Install** python and **unzip** DA1458x_SDK_5.x.x.zip and DA1458x_SUOTA_Multipart_Binary_Generator.zip in a suitable location.
5. Figure 7: DA1458x_SUOTA_Multipart_Binary_Generator tools in support website
6. **Open** in KEIL IDE 5 the “..\projects\target_apps\ble_examples\prox_reporter\Keil_5\prox_reporter.uvprojx” from DA1458x_SDK_5.x.x.
7. **Change** the default BD_ADDRESS.
@File da1458x_config_advanced.h
Example:

```
#define CFG_NVDS_TAG_BD_ADDRESS          {0x19, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x19}
```
8. **Define** DLG_SPOTAR module in your application code.
@File user_modules_config.h */
Example:

```
#define EXCLUDE_DLG_SPOTAR          (0)    /* included */
```
9. **Define** spotar.h.
@File user_profiles_config.h
Example:

```
#include "spotar.h"
```
10. **Turn off** sleep mode
@File user_config.h
Example:

```
const static sleep_state_t app_default_sleep_mode = ARCH_SLEEP_OFF;
```

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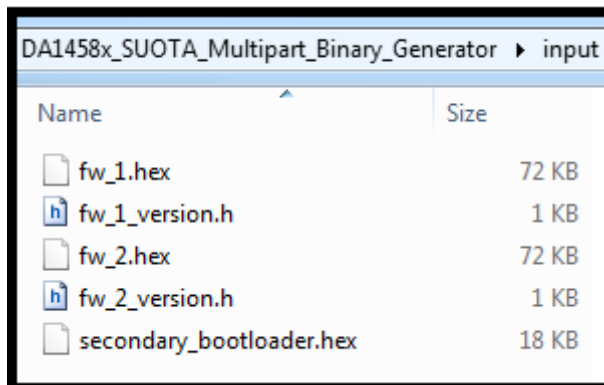
11. **Change** the device advertising name.
 @File user_config.h
 Example:

```
#define USER_DEVICE_NAME ("SUOTA-1")
```
12. **Change** the software version
 @File ble_580_sw_version.h
 Example:

```
#define DA14580_SW_VERSION "v_5.0.4.0"
#define DA14580_SW_VERSION_DATE "2016-06-14 15:51 "
#define DA14580_SW_VERSION_STATUS "REPOSITORY VERSION"
```
13. **Build** the project and *rename* `..\out_580\prox_reporter_580.hex` to `fw_1.hex`
Rename `ble_580_sw_version.h` to `fw_1_version.h`
14. **Create** a folder with the name 'temp'
15. **Copy** `fw_1_version.h` and `fw_1.hex` to the folder 'temp'.
16. **Change** the device advertising name.
 @File user_config.h
 Example:

```
#define USER_DEVICE_NAME ("SUOTA-2")
```
17. **Change** the software version
 @File ble_580_sw_version.h
 Example:

```
#define DA14580_SW_VERSION "v_5.0.4.1"
#define DA14580_SW_VERSION_DATE "2016-06-14 16:01 "
#define DA14580_SW_VERSION_STATUS "REPOSITORY VERSION"
```
18. **Build** the project and *rename* `..\out_580\prox_reporter_580.hex` to `fw_2.hex`
Rename `ble_580_sw_version.h` to `fw_2_version.h`.
19. **Copy** `fw_2_version.h` and `fw_2.hex` to the folder 'temp'.
20. **Build** the project utilities\secondary_bootloader\secondary_bootloader.uvprojx and **copy** \Out\secondary_bootloader.hex to the folder named input.
21. **Copy** and **paste** the *temp* folder contents inside `DA1458x_SUOTA_Multipart_Binary_Generator input` folder.


Figure 8: Content of input folder

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22. Run command prompt and change the directory to *DA1458x_SUOTA_Multipart_Binary_Generator* folder.
23. Execute *project_multipart_binary_v2.py* from command prompt.

```

\DA1458x_SUOTA_Multipart_Binary_Generator>python project_multipart_binary_v2.py
##### FREE SCRIPT FOR CREATING DA1458x MULTI PART IMAGE #####
##### M ALAM and contributors #####
##### version      :: sw_v_0000.00002 #####
##### Developed in 2016 March #####
hex2bin v1.0.10, Copyright (C) 2012 Jacques Pelletier & contributors

Lowest address = 00000000
Highest address = 0000665B
Pad Byte      = FF
8-bit Checksum = 91
hex2bin v1.0.10, Copyright (C) 2012 Jacques Pelletier & contributors

Lowest address = 00000000
Highest address = 0000665B
Pad Byte      = FF
8-bit Checksum = 93
hex2bin v1.0.10, Copyright (C) 2012 Jacques Pelletier & contributors

Lowest address = 00000000
Highest address = 0000184B
Pad Byte      = FF
8-bit Checksum = 43

INFO:: fw_image_1.img  is successfully created with no data encryption.
INFO:: fw_image_2.img  is successfully created with no data encryption.

Creating image 'output\fw_multi_part_spi.bin' ...
[00000000] AN-B-001 SPI header
[00000008] Bootloader
[00001854] Padding (FF's)
[00008000] 'output\fw_image_1.img'
[0000e69c] Padding (FF's)
[00013000] 'output\fw_image_2.img'
[0001969c] Padding (FF's)
[0001f000] Product header
fw_multi_part_spi.bin is created successfully.
#####
  
```

Figure 9: Python script in action

24. Check the *output* folder and you will find *fw_multi_part_spi.bin* is created.

Name	Size
fw_1.bin	26 KB
fw_2.bin	26 KB
fw_image_1.img	26 KB
fw_image_2.img	26 KB
fw_multi_part_spi.bin	125 KB
secondary_bootloader.bin	7 KB

Figure 10: Generated output folder

Proceed to Section 8.5 to download SUOTA in your peripheral device.

8.2 Details about the python script

Inside the script you will find a section "USER DATA CONFIGURATION SECTION". It ends with "USER DATA CONFIGURATION SECTION ENDS". A user is only concerned to change input values in this section. Below you will find all the details necessary to modify variables and work with the SUOTA:

Variable name	FW_1
Default value	"fw_1"
Description	Set the name of firmware 1 hex file and represents the fw_1.hex file from the input folder.

Variable name	FW_1_SW_VER
Default value	"fw_1_version"
Description	Set the name of firmware 1 header file with file extension and represents the fw_1_version.h file from the input folder.

Variable name	FW_2
Default value	"fw_2"
Description	Set the name of firmware 2 hex file without file extension and represents the fw_2.hex file from the input folder.

Variable name	FW_2_SW_VER
Default value	"fw_2_version"
Description	Set the name of firmware 2 header file without file extension and represents the fw_2_version.h file from the input folder.

Variable name	BOOT_2ND_LOADER
Default value	"secondary_bootloader"
Description	Set the name of secondary bootloader file without file extension and represents the secondary_bootloader.hex file from the input folder.

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Variable name	BOOT_2ND_LOADER_IN_OTP
Default value	False
Description	If set to false then multi partition binary file is not burnt in OTP; therefore secondary bootloader will be stored in external memory. Check section 8.3 for detailed memory map.

Variable name	BOOT_2ND_LOADER_IN_OTP
Default value	False
Description	<p>If set to false then multi partition binary file is not burnt in OTP; therefore secondary bootloader will be stored in external memory. Check section 8.3 for detailed memory map.</p> <p>If set to true then multi partition binary file is to be burnt in OTP; therefore secondary bootloader will NOT be stored in external memory. Check section 8.4 for detailed memory map.</p>

Variable name	EXTERNAL_MEMORY
Default value	"spi"
Description	<p>Set 'spi' (lowercase only) to create multi partition binary file to program in spi external memory.</p> <p>Set 'eeprom' (lowercase only) to create multi partition binary file to program in eeprom external memory.</p> <p>Check section 8.3 and 8.4 for detailed memory map and tricks to make eeprom to work.</p>

Variable name	MEM_LOC_FOR_FW_1_IMG
Default value	"0x8000"
Description	Set memory location off-sets for firmware 1 image

Variable name	MEM_LOC_FOR_FW_2_IMG
Default value	"0x13000"
Description	Set memory location off-sets for firmware 2 image

Variable name	MEM_LOC_FOR_PRODUCT_HEADER
Default value	"0x1F000"

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Description	Set memory location off-sets for product header
--------------------	---

Variable name	IMG_1_ENC
Default value	False
Description	Set True or False; if True then output image of firmware 1 will be created with default encryption key and init vector values. IMG_ENC_KEY_DEF = "06A9214036B8A15B512E03D534120006" IMG_ENC_INIT_VEC_DEF = "3DAFBA429D9EB430B422DA802C9FAC41"

Variable name	IMG_2_ENC
Default value	False
Description	Set True or False; if True then output image of firmware 2 will be created with default encryption key and init vector values. IMG_ENC_KEY_DEF = "06A9214036B8A15B512E03D534120006" IMG_ENC_INIT_VEC_DEF = "3DAFBA429D9EB430B422DA802C9FAC41"

Variable name	IMG_1_ENC_MANUAL
Default value	False
Description	Set True or False; if True then output image of firmware 1 file will be created with user defined encryption key and init vector values;

Variable name	IMG_2_ENC_MANUAL
Default value	False
Description	Set True or False; if True then output image of firmware 2 file will be created with user defined encryption key and init vector values;

Variable name	IMG_ENC_KEY_1
Default value	""
Description	If IMG_1_ENC is set True; AND IMG_1_ENC_MANUAL is set True then a set 32 byte user defined number Format: IMG_ENC_KEY_1 = "AAAABBBBCCCCDDDEEEEEFFFF00001111"

Variable name	IMG_ENC_INIT_VEC_1
Default value	""
Description	If IMG_1_ENC is set True; AND IMG_1_ENC_MANUAL is set True then a set 32 byte user defined number Format: IMG_ENC_INIT_VEC_1 = "AAAABBBBCCCCDDDDDEEEEEFFFF11112222"

Variable name	IMG_ENC_KEY_2
Default value	""
Description	If IMG_2_ENC is set True; AND IMG_2_ENC_MANUAL is set True then a set 32 byte user defined number Format: IMG_ENC_KEY_2 = "AAAABBBBCCCCDDDDDEEEEEFFFF00001111"

Variable name	IMG_ENC_INIT_VEC_2
Default value	""
Description	If IMG_2_ENC is set True; AND IMG_2_ENC_MANUAL is set True then a set 32 byte user defined number Format: IMG_ENC_INIT_VEC_2 = "AAAABBBBCCCCDDDDDEEEEEFFFF11112222"

8.3 Creation of the fw_multi_part_spi.bin for the SPI memory using Scheme 1

Scheme 1 has the OTP blank. Therefore, the secondary bootloader will have to be stored in the external memory.

Using Scheme 1, the file fw_multi_part_spi.bin which will be programmed into the SPI memory has the outline architecture shown below:

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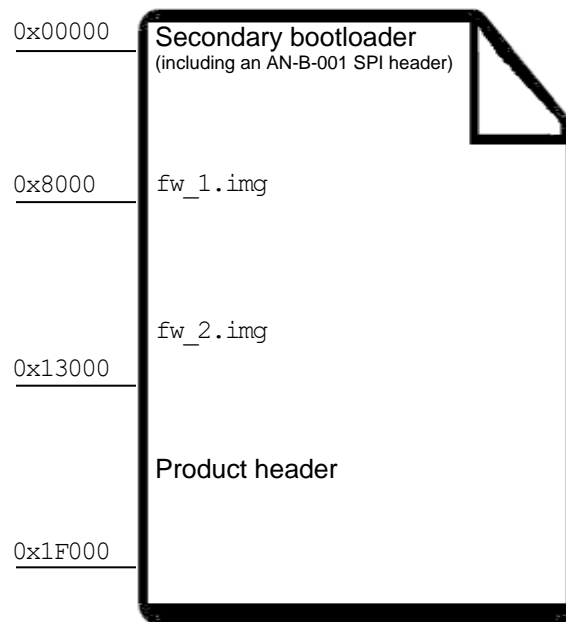


Figure 7: `multi_part.bin` file

In the python script simply set `BOOT_2ND_LOADER_IN_OTP` to `False` (`False` is also the default value) to make this scheme 1 to be activated. `EXTERNAL_MEMORY = 'spi'` (`spi` is also the default value) will use `spi` flash external memory to store the secondary bootloader, `fw_1`, `fw_2` and product header.

IMPORTANT NOTE

In case, the EEPROM is used as an external memory, then assign

`EXTERNAL_MEMORY = 'eeprom'` and `BOOT_2ND_LOADER_IN_OTP = False` then secondary bootloader to be stored in eeprom.

`fw_multi_part_eeprom.bin` will be created instead of `fw_multi_part_spi.bin` in output folder

8.4 Creation of the `multi_part.bin` for the SPI memory using Scheme 2

Scheme 2 has the secondary bootloader burnt in the OTP. Therefore, the secondary bootloader will not be stored in the external memory.

Using Scheme 2, the file `fw_multi_part_spi.bin` which will be programmed into the SPI memory has the outline architecture shown below:

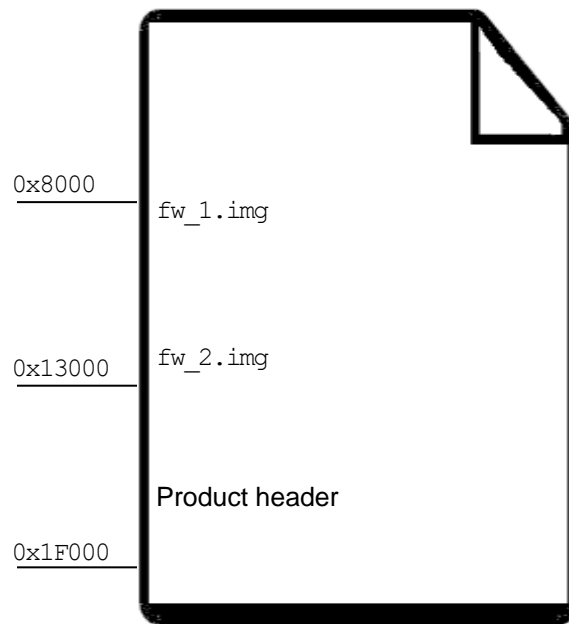


Figure 8: multi_part.bin file

In the python script simply set `BOOT_2ND_LOADER_IN_OTP` to True (False is also the default value) to make this scheme 2 to be activated. `EXTERNAL_MEMORY = 'spi'` (spi is also the default value) will use spi flash external memory to store the fw_1, fw_2 and product header.

IMPORTANT NOTE

In case, the EEPROM is used as an external memory, then assign `EXTERNAL_MEMORY = 'eeprom'` and `BOOT_2ND_LOADER_IN_OTP = True` then secondary bootloader to be stored in OTP.
`fw_multi_part_eeprom.bin` will be created instead of `fw_multi_part_spi.bin` in output folder

8.5 Preparing the SPI memory: erasing the SPI memory

First of all, make sure you have selected the JTAG connection from the SmartSnippet window as shown below:

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Figure 9: Select JTAG connection

If the external memory is a SPI flash device, proceed as follows:

1. Click on the FLASH tab on the left side of the SmartSnippets windows
2. Select the multi_part.bin file to be downloaded into the external memory
3. Press the 'Connect' button
4. Press the 'ERASE;' button

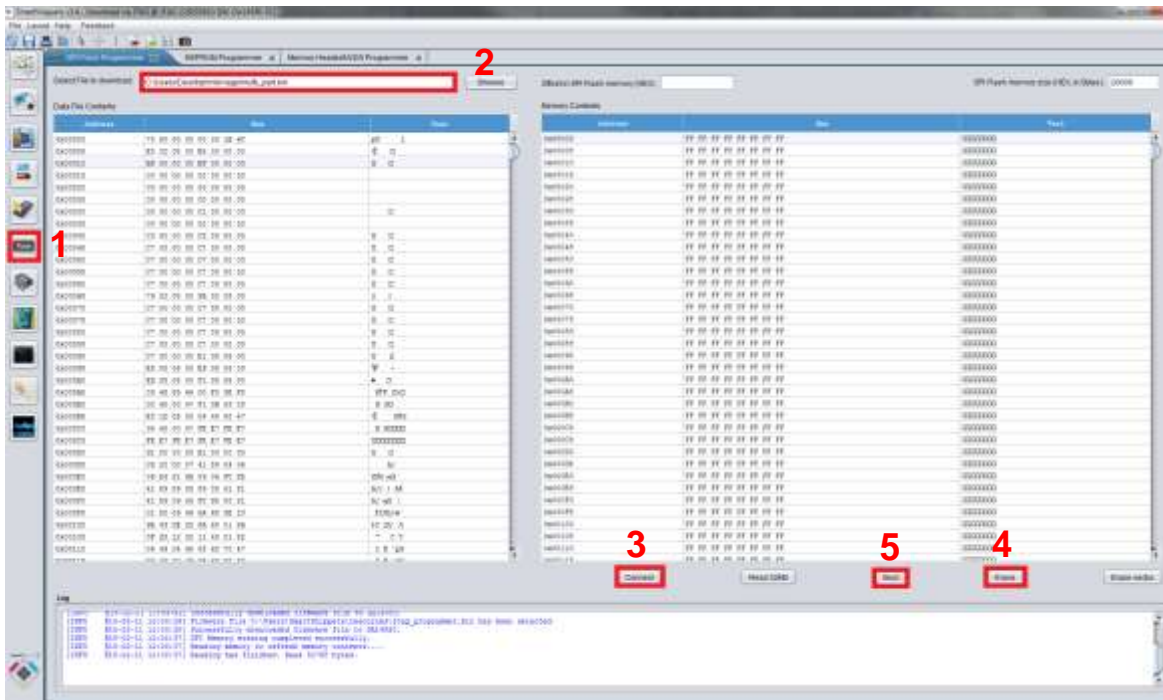


Figure 10: ERASE operation

5. Press the 'Burn' button

After pressing the 'burn' button, the windows shown in Figure 11: NON-bootable mode Figure 11: NON-bootable mode (below) will appear:

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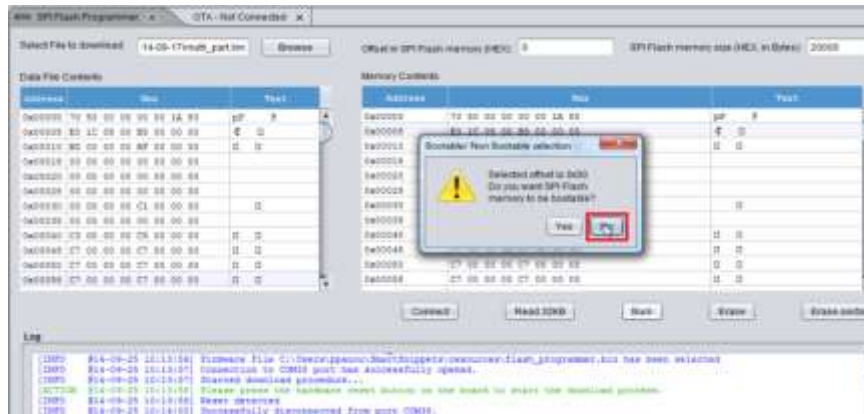


Figure 11: NON-bootable mode

- Now press NO in the bootable/Non-bootable pop-up window.

You must now **reset the DevKit** and verify that it has started advertising. The name **SUOTA-1** should be displayed from the SUOTA application (This application is available from both the App store (iOS version) & the Google Play store (Android version)).

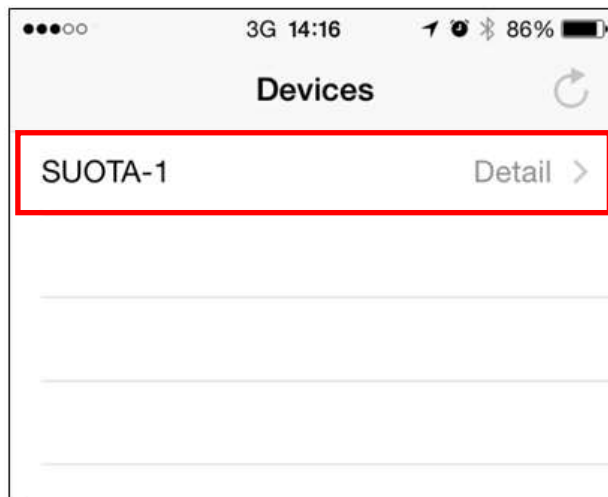


Figure 12: Detection of the DA1458X advertisements

9 Running SUOTA from an iOS platform

IMPORTANT NOTE

If the iOS SUOTA app cannot connect to an advertising DA1458X device make sure any old DA1458X devices that the iOS device has paired in the past are “forgotten” (settings->Bluetooth->click on the “i” next to the device name and select “Forget This Device”).

First, make sure the Dialog SUOTA app is installed (available from the App Store).



Start iTunes, connect the iOS device to the PC via USB and:

1. Go to the ‘Apps’ section
2. Scroll down to ‘File Sharing’ (see 2a, below) and click on SUOTA app (2b)
3. Drag and drop the image files to the ‘SUOTA documents’ section from the mkimage folder.



Figure 13: Copying images into the SUOTA app

Then:

1. Start the SUOTA application on the iOS device
2. The DA1458X should advertise at this point and the device name should be detected by the application. If not, click on the clockwise arrow to initiate scanning.
3. Click on the SUOTA-1 device to connect and see the DIS info screen. Verify that the “Firmware rev.” field has the same value as the DA1458X_SW_VERSION string set during image creation.
4. After clicking on the “Update” button, the file selection screen appears. Select fw_2.img to update.

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Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4

Figure 14: First 4 steps to use SUOTA with iOS

- After the file selection, the memory parameters configuration screen is shown. In this screen, the default GPIO settings for SPI FLASH configuration are pre-set. Also, the “Image Bank” is set by default to “Oldest” and the “Block size” to “240”.
- As soon as the “Send to device” button is pressed, the log screen appears with a status bar.
- When the image is uploaded successfully, reboot the device in order to start advertising as SUOTA-2
- The DA1458X should advertise at this point and the SUOTA-2 device should be detected by the application. Click on the device to connect and verify the “Firmware rev.” value.

Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8

Figure 15: Second 4 steps to use SUOTA with iOS

IMPORTANT NOTE: AVOID THE SAME IMAGE ERROR

When the user tries to update an image that has the same software version **and** the same timestamp as the new image, a “Same Image Error” message is displayed on the iOS screen.

To avoid this error during a demo do one of the following:

- If two images are used, as in this example, then always update both memory banks with the same image. For example, in this demo description, the SUOTA_1.img was used for both image banks when creating the multi_part.bin (step 11). When the SUOTA app was used to

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upload SUOTA_02.img, only one of the memory banks has been updated. The other one still holds SUOTA_1.img. To make sure that the remaining SUOTA_1.img is updated with SUOTA_2.img, upload SUOTA_2.img again. If you want to switch back to SUOTA_1.img, then upload SUOTA_1.img twice to replace both image banks. By uploading the same image twice (replacing the old images in both memory banks), the “Same Image error” is eliminated.

- Create and use three images and sequentially upload one after the other. By doing this it is guaranteed that “Same Image Error” will not happen.
- Note that in normal use the “Same Image Error” rarely happens. Customer will normally create a new image to update an old one. However, in the case of a demo, the same files are used to switch from one image to another and back, so it is possible that a “Same Image Error” might occur if the two memory banks implementation is not well understood.

10 Running SUOTA from an Android platform

IMPORTANT NOTE: Make sure that the SmartTag device is not paired with another device

When the SmartTag device is in Advertising mode, the user can 'forget' a bonded central device by keeping the button pressed for 3 seconds, until a tone is heard. This indicates that the security information has been deleted from the SPI FLASH memory and a new central device can then pair with the SmartTag device.


When deleting the bonding data from the SmartTag SPI FLASH, when it is paired to an Android device, the SmartTag device needs to be removed from the list of paired devices of the Android device (this is usually done via menu *Settings -> Bluetooth -> Forget Device*).

1. Install and start the application on the Android device:

After successful installation, the following icon should appear under the installed applications menu. Click on the icon to start the application.



2. Initial menu, scan for advertising devices:

Press the  icon to initiate scanning. Assuming the SmartTag device is advertising, the device name and the Bluetooth Device address of the device will be displayed as shown in [Figure 9](#).

3. Connect to the SmartTag device:

Click on the SmartTag device to connect. Upon successful connection to the SmartTag device, the DIS information will be displayed on the screen as shown in [Figure 16](#).

4. Update SmartTag software image:

Click on the 'Update device' button and a list of files will appear on the screen. In order for the file to appear in this 'File Selection' screen it has to be copied to the 'Suota' directory of the Android device. **Connect the Android device via USB to the PC where the SmartTag images were created and copy these images under the 'Suota' directory.** An example of the 'File Selection' screen is shown in the table below. Verify that the target image is listed on this screen.




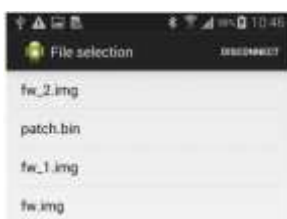
Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
			

Figure 16: First four steps when using SUOTA with Android

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5. Set the SUOTA parameters:

As soon as the image is selected, the 'Parameter settings' screen appears. See [Figure 17](#) (below) at Step 5.

First, set the memory type. The image update procedure is only supported for non-volatile memory types of SPI (FLASH memory) and I2C (EEPROM). In this example SPI (FLASH) has been selected. Then select the Image (memory) bank:

- 1: Use the first bank with start address as indicated in the Product Header
- 2: Use the second bank with start address as indicated in the Product Header
- 0: Burn the image into the bank that holds the oldest image

Next, define the GPIO pins of the memory device.

In the SmartTag device the SPI FLASH GPIO configuration is as follows:

```
MISO => P0_5
MOSI => P0_6
CS => P0_3
SCK => P0_0
```

Finally, scroll down to choose the block size. A few points should be considered when this size is set:

- It has to be larger than 64 bytes, which is the size of the image header.
- It must be a multiple of 20 bytes, which is the maximum amount of data that can be written at once in the `SPOTA_PATCH_DATA` characteristic.
- It should not be larger than the SRAM buffer in the SUOTA Receiver implementation, which holds the image data received over the BLE link before burning it into the non-volatile memory.

This example uses a block size of 240 bytes. After all the parameters have been set, the user can click on the 'Send to device' button at the bottom of the screen.

6. Reboot the device:

As soon as the 'Send to device' button is clicked, a log screen appears that shows the image data blocks sent over the BLE link. In case an error occurs, a pop up indication will inform the user. When no error occurs and the SmartTag device has received and programmed the image successfully, the screen at Step 6 will appear, prompting the user to reset the SmartTag device.

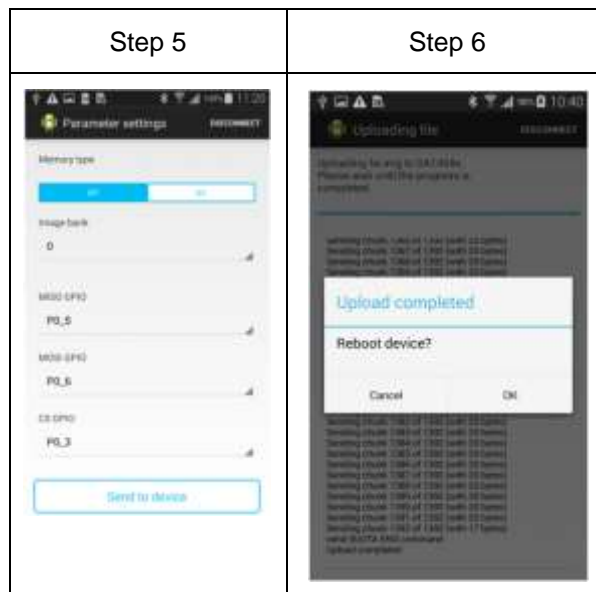


Figure 17 Steps 5 and 6 when using SUOTA with Android

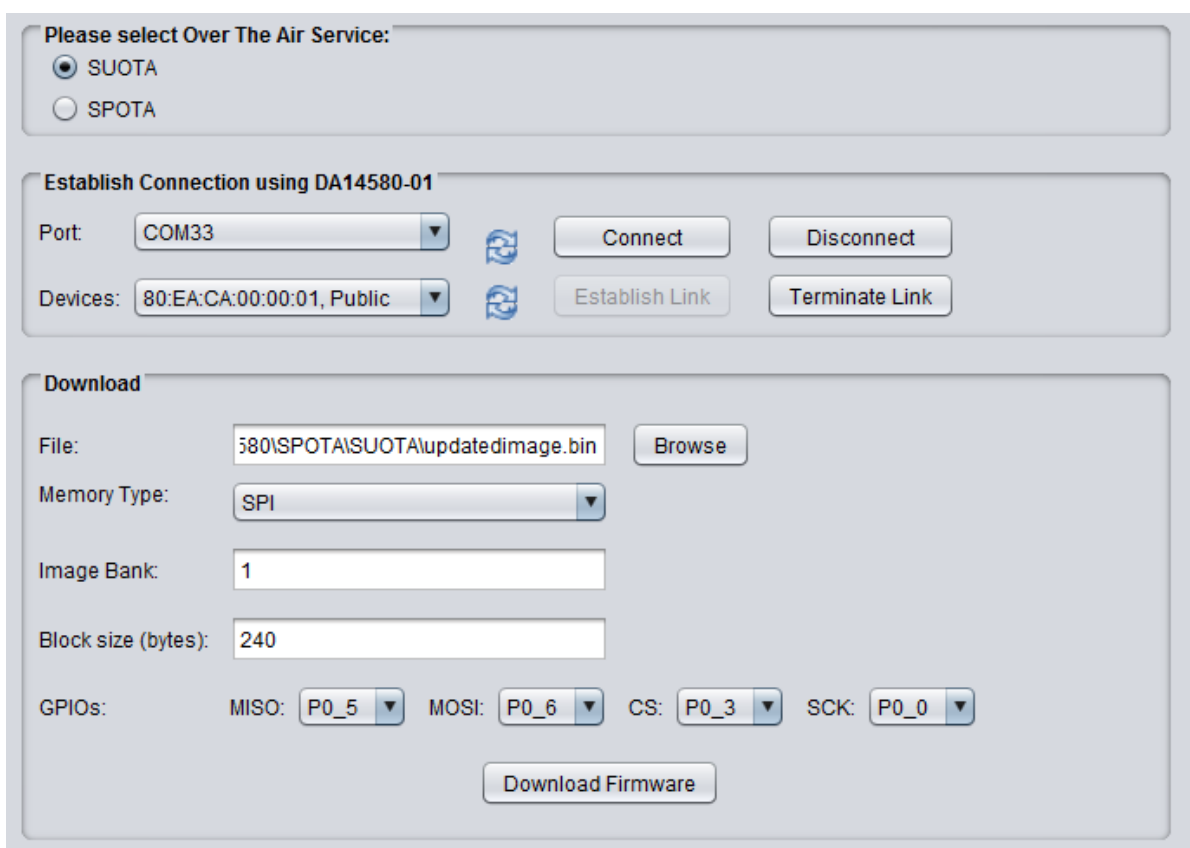
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- Verify that the new software is running on the SmartTag device:
Repeat steps 2 and 3 to verify that the DIS screen shows the firmware and software version of the new software.

10.1 Running SUOTA with SmartSnippets as a SUOTA Initiator

SmartSnippets toolkit version 3.2 or later can be used as a SUOTA Initiator. The toolkit's help menu includes a "User Guide" that provides information on how to configure the Initiator to perform an image update. Figure 18 (below) illustrates the SUOTA Initiator screen of the SmartSnippets toolkit. This screen is part of the Over The Air services menu of the toolkit.

This application, in conjunction with the DA1458X USB Dongle, implements an external processor solution of SUOTA Initiator. Therefore, to run this application it is assumed that the DA1458X USB Dongle is already installed and can be used by the Windows machine.




The screenshot shows the following configuration options:

- Please select Over The Air Service:**
 - SUOTA
 - SPOTA
- Establish Connection using DA14580-01**
 - Port: COM33
 - Devices: 80:EA:CA:00:00:01, Public
 - Buttons: Connect, Disconnect, Establish Link, Terminate Link
- Download**
 - File: 580\SPOTA\SUOTA\updatedimage.bin
 - Memory Type: SPI
 - Image Bank: 1
 - Block size (bytes): 240
 - GPIOs: MISO: P0_5, MOSI: P0_6, CS: P0_3, SCK: P0_0
 - Button: Download Firmware

Figure 18: SmartSnippets SUOTA Initiator configuration options

Figure 18 shows an example of how one could configure the Initiator to perform an image update:

- Firstly, choose the Over the Air service (or mode of operation): SUOTA or SPOTA. In this case SUOTA has been selected.
- Select the com port of the DA1458X USB Dongle that is used as the SUOTA Initiator device. When the dongle is inserted in a Windows machine (e.g. laptop) a J-Link device should be discovered in Windows devices and printers. In the J-Link's properties, a JLink CDC UART Port is displayed.
- Press  to download firmware and connect to DA1458X USB dongle. Upon connection, the Initiator will start to scan for advertising SUOTA Receiver devices.

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- Assuming that the DA1458X SDK is running the Proximity Reporter application (note that the SUOTA Receiver application is part of the Proximity Reporter Integrated processor project), then the Bluetooth address of the Receiver will be discovered and displayed in :

Devices: 80:EA:CA:00:00:01, Public ▼

- Press **Establish Link** to connect to the Receiver device.
- After the BLE link has been established, browse to find the image file to be sent to the Receiver.
- Choose the memory type. Note that image update is only supported for non-volatile memory types of SPI/FLASH and I2C/EEPROM. In this example SPI has been selected.
- Choose memory bank:
 - “1” means use the 1st bank with start address as indicated in the Product Header
 - “2” means use the 2nd bank with start address as indicated in the Product Header
 - “0” means burn the image into the bank that holds the oldest image
- Choose block size. A few points should be considered when this size is set. Firstly it has to be greater than 64 bytes which is the size of the image header. Secondly, it should be a multiple of 20 bytes which is the maximum amount of data that can be written in SPOTA_PATCH_DATA characteristic at once. Lastly, it should not be greater than the SRAM buffer in the Receiver implementation that stores the image data received over BLE link before it burn them to non-volatile memory. A size of 240 bytes is set in this example.
- Set the GPIO pins of the memory device.
- Press **Download Firmware** to initiate the image update process. It is advisable to look at the log window to detect any error messages that will be displayed in red colour.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Block size (in bytes) parameter

The block size can be set higher than 240 bytes. But the larger the block size the larger the RAM buffer required in the SPOTA receiver to store the data before burning the data to flash. The maximum block size can be as big as the RAM buffer you can afford using. Also, it has to be smaller than the size of the image. A size that is a multiple of 20 bytes (the size of the data packet per notification) is advised.

11 Total time vs energy consumption to update a new image

11.1 A Real life example

The environment was as shown below in order to estimate how much time it takes to update the image:

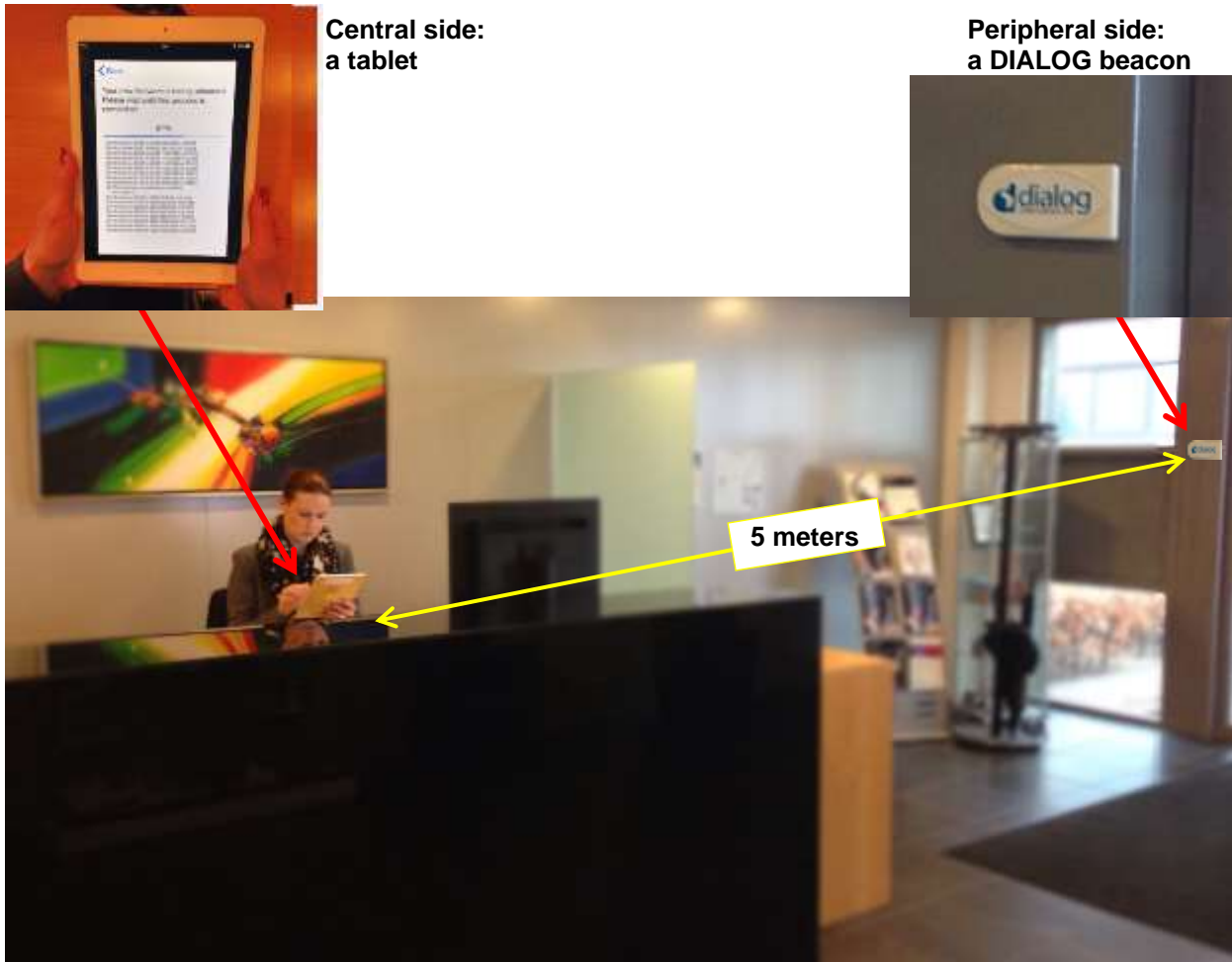


Figure 19: Real life example

- Range from the Peripheral to the Central = 5 meters.
- Average of 4 packets sent per connection interval
- Connection interval = 30 ms (set by the iOS central device)
- Image size = 27 kB
- MTU size = 20 bytes/packet, which is the default size in the software.

Table 6: Define the MTU size in the SW

Parameter	Variable/macro	Source file
MTU size	ATT_DEFAULT_MTU	atm_cfg.h

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11.2 Total time to update a new image

The total time to update a new image using SUOTA is depending on many parameters:

- The range from the Central to the Peripheral;
- The environment;
- The average number of packets that the Central can send per connection interval;
- The connection interval set from the Central device;
- The MTU & images sizes.

The following equation gives a roughly estimate of the time needed to update the image:

$$rate \left(\frac{kbit}{s} \right) = 4 (packets) \times 20 \left(\frac{bytes}{packet} \right) \times 8 \left(\frac{bits}{byte} \right) / connection\ interval\ (ms)$$

11.2.1 Result in practise



Figure 20: Time needed to update a 27 kB image

It takes 11.80 seconds to update a new image of 27 kB (including the erasing + writing operation into the flash).

11.2.2 Result in theory

The following formula must be applied:

$$rate \left(\frac{kbit}{s} \right) = 4 (packets) \times 20 \left(\frac{bytes}{packet} \right) \times 8 \left(\frac{bits}{byte} \right) / 30 (connection\ interval\ in\ ms)$$

$$rate \left(\frac{kbit}{s} \right) = 4 \times 20 \times 8 / 30$$

$$rate \left(\frac{kbit}{s} \right) = 21.333\ kbit/sec$$

So, **21 333 bits** are sent **during 1 second**.

The **image size** is 27 kB = 27,648 bytes = **221,184 bits**.

Therefore, the total time needed to update a new image can be calculated as follow:

$$\Delta t = \frac{Image\ size\ (in\ bits)}{number\ of\ bit\ sent\ per\ second} = \frac{221\ 184}{21\ 333} = 10.4\ seconds$$

The total time needed to **update a 27 kB image** is around **10.4 seconds**. Also, the time to erase the flash plus the writing operation time should be added.

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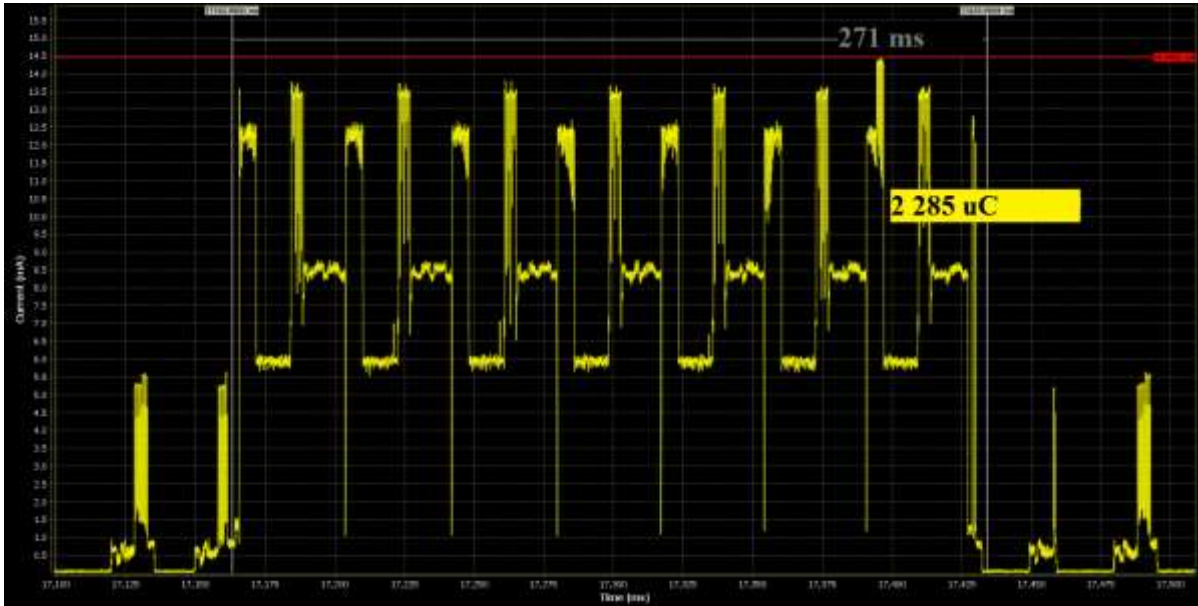
11.3 Energy consumption to update a new image

When SUOTA is running, the image is stored in the external flash memory. Obviously, depending on the external flash memory used, the energy consumption may vary. For more information about external flash/EEPROM, refer to [8].

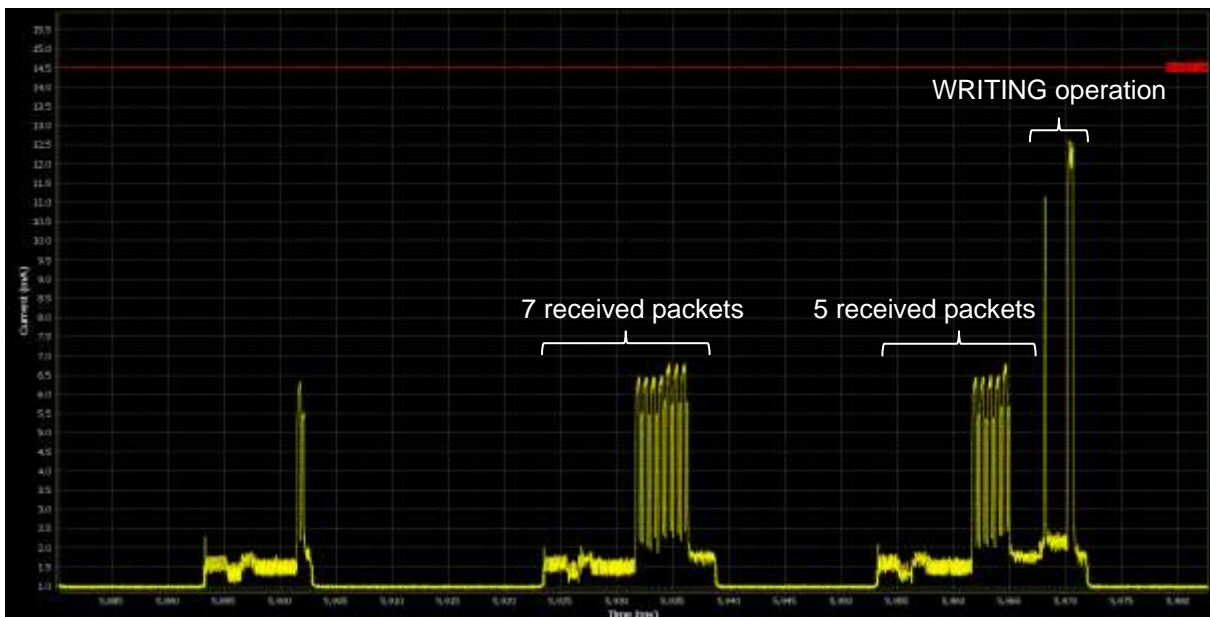
For this example, the MX25V1006E SPI flash memory from MACRONIX was been used. The maximum peak current recorded reached 14.5 mA for 2.4 ms.

When SUOTA is running, the following steps occur:

1. **ERASE the Flash** (time needed: 271 ms, charge: 2 285 μC @3V).



2. **Every 12 packets (240 bytes) sent over the air, a WRITING operation is done.**
(time needed to receive 12 packets + writing operation: 92 ms, charge: 154 μC @3V).



12 Important notes

- SDK5.0.4 has [`..\ble_examples\ble_app_ota\Keil_5\ble_app_ota.uvproj`]. API `user_app_disconnect()` is defined to send a platform reset after SPOTA update if reset is requested by the Application layer. It is an optimal improvement made which does not exist in older SDK's.

Revision history

Revision	Date	Description
1.0	06-July-2015	Initial version.
1.1	24-Feb-2016	Document consistent with SDK5
1.1	24-Feb-2016	Added description of python scripts for preparing images
1.2	02-Dec-2016	Added Important notes section
1.3	19-Jan-2022	Updated logo, disclaimer, copyright.

Status definitions

Status	Definition
DRAFT	The content of this document is under review and subject to formal approval, which may result in modifications or additions.
APPROVED or unmarked	The content of this document has been approved for publication.

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