RX23W Group Bluetooth Mesh Stack

Startup Guide

Introduction

Bluetooth Mesh Stack is the software library to build a mesh network that is compliant with Bluetooth Mesh Networking Specification and to perform many-to-many wireless communication.

This document describes how to get started with Bluetooth Mesh Stack Package. For more information on the software architecture and its layers of the Bluetooth Mesh Stack Package and how to develop a mesh application, refer to "RX23W Group Bluetooth Mesh Stack Development Guide" (R01AN4875).

Target Device

RX23W Group

Related Documents

The following documents are published on Renesas website.

Document Title	Document No.
RX23W Group User's Manual: Hardware	R01UH0823
CC-RX Compiler User's Manual	R20UT3248
Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol Stack Basic Package User's Manual	R01UW0205
RX23W Group Bluetooth Mesh Stack Startup Guide	R01AN4874 This document
RX23W Group Bluetooth Mesh Stack Development Guide	R01AN4875
RX23W Group Target Board for RX23W User's Manual	R20UT4634
RX23W Group Renesas Solution Stater Kit for RX23W CPU Board User's Manual	R20UT4446

Contents

1. Features

This chapter introduces the features of Bluetooth Mesh Network implemented by the Bluetooth Mesh Stack software.

1.1 Communication Topology

Communication topologies provided by Bluetooth Low Energy technology are Point-to-Point and Broadcast. Bluetooth Mesh Stack software uses the Bluetooth Low Energy technology and build a Mesh network. Figure 1-1 shows the communication topologies.

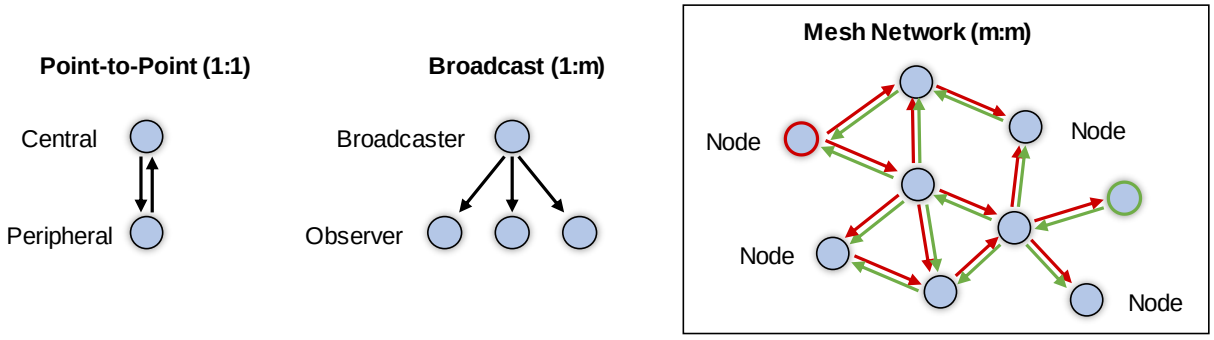


Figure 1-1 Communication Topologies

- **Point-to-Point**

  In a Point-to-Point topology, Central communicates with Peripheral bidirectionally. For example, central device is a smartphone and peripheral device is a fitness tracker respectively. Smartphone informs the tracker that a user starts exercise and then the tracker sends measurement data such as user's exercise intensity.

- **Broadcast**

  In a Broadcast topology, Broadcaster broadcasts data to unspecified Observers, while each Observer decides whether to use received data. For example, Broadcaster device is a beacon for shopping coupon and Observer device is a smartphone respectively. Beacon sends a coupon ID and then the smartphone gets a coupon corresponding the coupon ID via internet.

- **Mesh Network**

  In a Mesh Network topology, many Nodes communicate with each other bidirectionally. Each node can send messages in any timing. Moreover, a node can communicate with the nodes in a place where the message originator node cannot communicate directly, because neighbor nodes relay the message. An example of use-case is a building automation system composed of lightings, air-conditioners, control panel, and smartphones. Building administrator controls whole lightings and air-conditioners of a floor, and building users adjust operations of the lightings and air-conditioner in a room.

1.2 Mesh Network Operation

Operation of Bluetooth Mesh Network is shown below. Also, a network implementing this mesh operation is defined as a **Managed-Flood-based Mesh Network**.

Figure 1-2 shows the operation of nodes making a mesh network. One node (SRC in the figure) sends a message, and neighbor nodes relay the message one after another. The message spreads in whole network and finally arrives at destination node (DST in the figure).

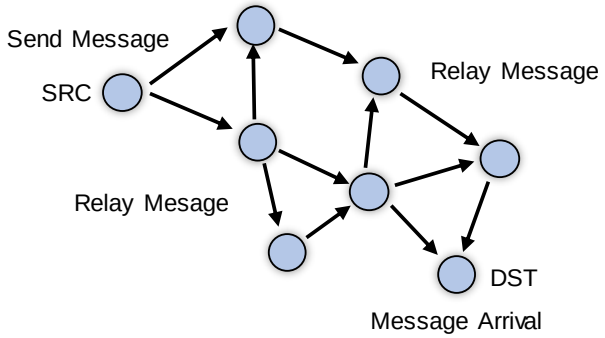


Figure 1-2 Mesh Network Operation

Moreover, nodes use the two method not to relay each message unlimitedly.

- **Message Cache method**

  When receiving a message, each node relays it and caches it in own list. After that, when receiving the same message again, the node does not relay it.

- **Time to Live method**

  Before sending a message, each node sets limitation of the number of relaying times to TTL (Time to Live) value in the message. Maximum number that can be set is 127. Other nodes decrement the TTL value by 1 and relays the message. Message which TTL value is 0 is not relayed.

1.3 Lifecycle of a Mesh Device

Figure 1-3 shows typical lifecycle of a device supporting Bluetooth Mesh.

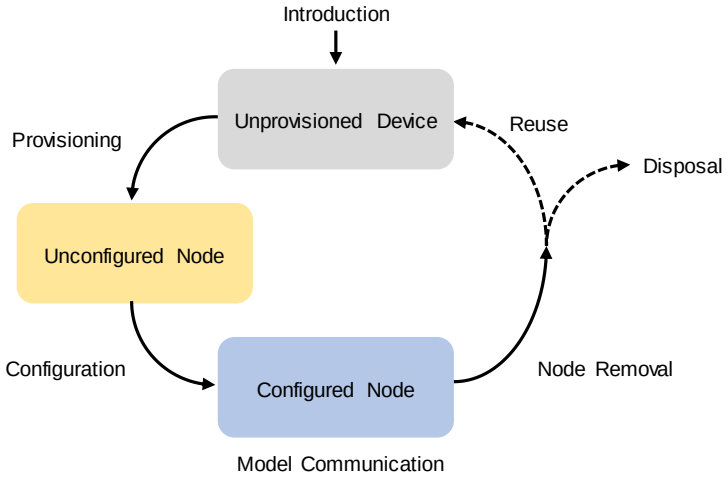


Figure 1-3 Mesh Network Operation

A device supporting Bluetooth Mesh is authenticated and receives Provisioning Data such as a Network Key and Unicast Addresses of each element by Provisioning process.

After Provisioning, device referred to as a node receives configuration required for model operations such as Application Keys, Publish Address, and Subscription Addresses by Configuration process.

After Configuration, the node can communicate with other nodes with models. Also, configuration of the node may be changed by performing Configuration process again.

When there can be a security risk related to Network Keys or/and Application Keys, Configuration Client refreshes these encryption keys. Moreover, unnecessary nodes have risks such as leakage of currently used encryption keys, so the Configuration adds unnecessary nodes into blacklist. Blacklisted nodes cannot receive new encryption keys.

Configuration Client can remove unnecessary node to from a network by Node Removal Procedure. Device removed from a network may be reused or discarded.

2. Overview

2.1 Bluetooth Mesh Demonstration

The sample program included in Bluetooth Mesh Stack Package performs the following four demonstration phases.

- Demo Phase1: Provisioning
- Demo Phase2: Configuration
- Demo Phase3: Model Communication
- Demo Phase4: Node Removal

To perform the demonstration, Mesh Mobile Application which works on a smart phone is also included in the package.

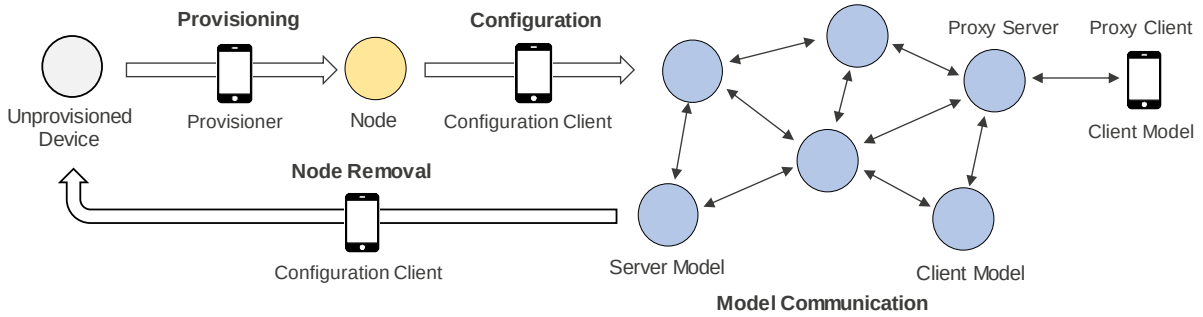


Figure 2-1 Overview of Mesh Demonstration

2.1.1 Demo-Phase1: Provisioning

Each Unprovisioned Device needs to be provisioned by a Provisioner. Provisioning is the process of authenticating and providing basic information such as Unicast Addresses and a Network Key to transmit or receive messages in a mesh network as a node. Also, Provisioner is typically mobile computing device such as smart phone.

The sample program works as a Unprovisioned Device (Provisioning Server). After power on, the sample program starts transmitting Unprovisioned Device beacon and connectable advertising alternately to be discovered by a Provisioner.

On the other hand, Mesh Mobile Application works as a Provisioner (Provisioning Client) and performs provisioning by receiving a connectable advertising.

2.1.2 Phase2: Configuration

After provisioned, provisioned device is called a Node. Configuration Client distributes configuration for mesh model communication such as Application Keys, Publish Address and Subscription List to each Node which works as Configuration Server. Also, Configuration Client is typically a smart phone or other mobile computing device.

The sample program works as a Configuration Server. After Provisioning, the sample program transmits Connectable Advertising to connect to Configuration Client.

On the other hand, Mesh Mobile Application works as a Configuration Client and performs configuration by receiving a connectable advertising.

2.1.3 Phase3: Model Communication

After Configuration, each node encrypts messages with the Application Key and sends them to the Publish Address. Also, it receives the message sent to the address in the Subscription List and decrypts it with the Application Key.

Original Vendor Server and Vendor Client as well as Generic OnOff Server and Generic OnOff Client are implemented in the sample program.

When a switch on development board is pushed, Generic OnOff Client sends Generic OnOff Set Unacknowledged message that includes value representing either On or Off. When receiving the message, Generic OnOff Server controls a LED on development board in accordance with the value included in the message.

When character string is input to console on PC connected to development board, Vendor Client sends Vendor Set Unacknowledged message that includes the character string. When receiving the message, Vendor Server Vendor Client outputs the character string included in the message to console on PC.

Mesh Mobile Application can work as Generic OnOff Client and Vendor Client and send messages. It connects to a Proxy node to transmit and receive messages. Proxy node forwards massages to neighbor nodes, and each node relays messages, then messages spread in the mesh network.

2.1.4 Phase4: Node Removal

Configuration Clien can remove a node from a mesh network by sending Config Node Reset message.

When receiving a Config Node Reset message, the sample program reset its configuration information and perform Provisioning again.

3. Hardware Requirement

Bluetooth Mesh Stack Package includes the sample program that works on the following development boards for RX23W. It is recommended to use two or more boards for developing applications.

- Target Board for RX23W
- Renesas Solution Starter Kit for RX23W

3.1 Target Board for RX23W

Target Board for RX23W (hereinafter referred to as "TB") can be used for developing applications using Bluetooth Mesh Stack. It has on-board debugging emulator that is equivalent to E2 emulator Lite, so you can develop software without external emulator.

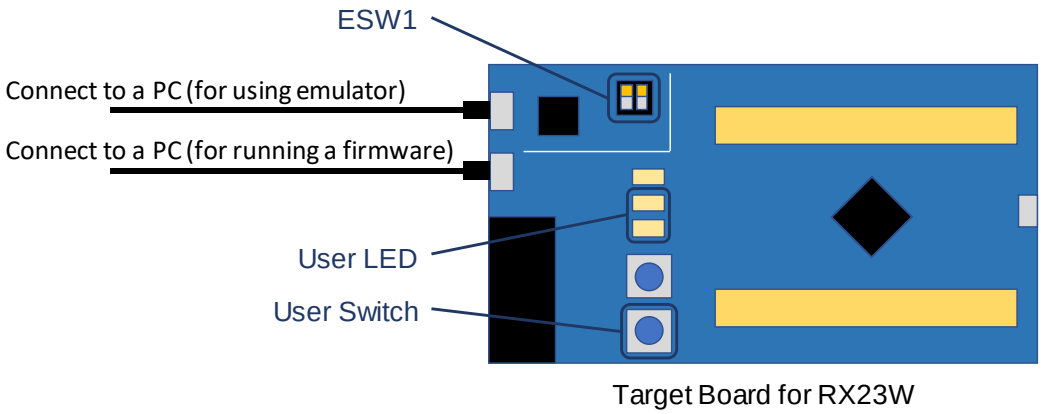


Figure 3-1 Target Board for RX23W

NOTE: Keep in mind that it is necessary to configure the switch ESW1 appropriately as follows:

- Before you use on-board emulator for writing a firmware or debugging, switch on the 2-4 of ESW1.
- Before you run a firmware without on-board emulator, switch off the 2-4 of ESW1.

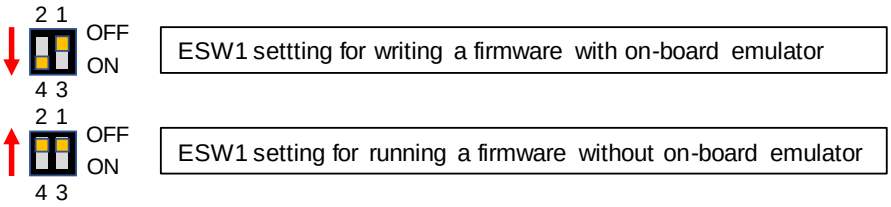


Figure 3-2 Switch ESW1 settings on Target Board for RX23W

For more information regarding TB, refer to "RX23W Group Target Board for RX23W User's Manual" (R20UT4634).

3.2 Renesas Solution Starter Kit for RX23W

Renesas Solution Starter Kit for RX23W (hereinafter referred to as "RSSK") can also be used for developing applications using Bluetooth Mesh Stack.

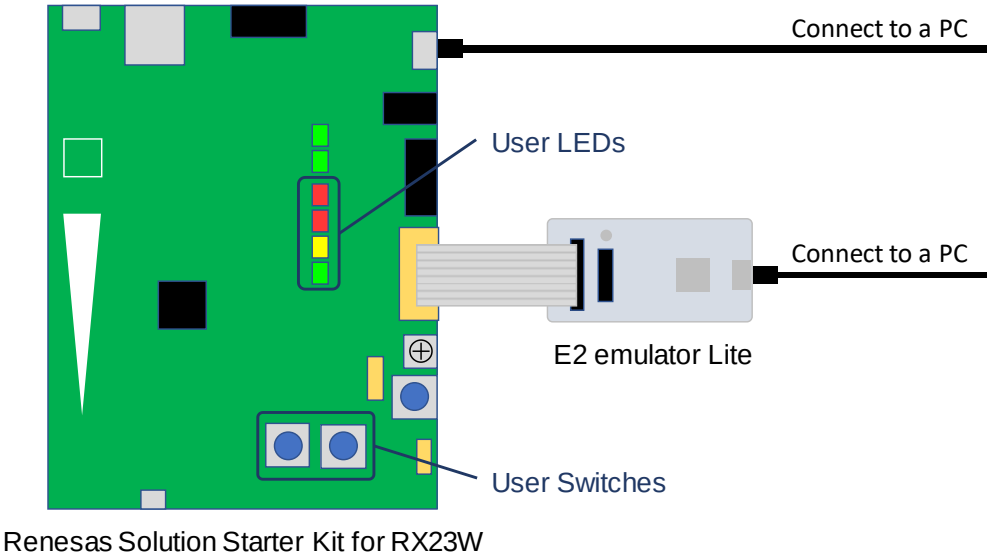


Figure 3-3 Renesas Solution Starter Kit for RX23W

For more information regarding RSSK, refer to "RX23W Group Renesas Solution Stater Kit for RX23W CPU Board User's Manual" (R20UT4446).

3.3 E2 emulator Lite

E2 emulator Lite is an emulator that supports real-time debugging on the actual chip and a flash programmer for MCUs of the RX and RL78 families. If you use another emulator, check if it supports RX23W.

3.4 Smart Phone or Mobile Computing Device

Typically, Mobile Computing Device such as Smart Phone is used as A Provisioner and Configuration Client. Also, the sample program included in Bluetooth Mesh Stack Package needs either Android device or iOS device which can perform Bluetooth Low Energy communication to perform demonstration.

4. Software Requirement

4.1 Bluetooth Mesh Stack

Bluetooth Mesh Stack (hereinafter referred to as "Mesh Stack") provides applications with the Bluetooth Mesh Networking features for many-to-many wireless communication in a mesh network. Mesh Stack is provided as a FIT Module. Also, Mesh Stack and sample programs are included in Bluetooth Mesh Stack Package (hereinafter referred to as "MESH Package").

4.2 Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol Stack

Mesh Stack requires the Bluetooth Protocol Stack to use Bluetooth Low Energy technology. Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol Stack is provided as a FIT Module. Also, Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol Stack is included in the MESH Package.

4.3 Mesh Mobile Application

Bluetooth Mesh Mobile Application (hereinafter referred to as "Mesh Mobile") is a sample application for demonstration and works on Android and iOS. Mesh Mobile is also included in the MESH Package.

4.4 e² studio IDE and CC-RX Compiler

The demo projects included in MESH Package were generated by the following IDE.

IDE : Renesas Electronics e² studio V7.8.0

Mesh Stack library was built by the following compiler.

Compiler : Renesas Electronics CC-RX V2.08.01

e² studio is a development environment based on the popular Eclipse CDT (C/C++ Development Tooling), covers build (editor, compiler and linker control) and debug. You can get the installer from the following web site.

e² studio:
https://www.renesas.com/products/software-tools/tools/ide/e2studio.html#downloads

Moreover, C/C++ Compiler Package for RX Family (CC-RX) is required for building the RX23W firmware. It can be installed during above e² studio installation process. To use this compiler, compiler license is required. For more information, refer to the following website.

Compiler Licenses:
https://www.renesas.com/products/software-tools/tools/compiler-assembler/compiler-licenses.html

4.5 Renesas Flash Programmer

Renesas Flash Programmer (hereinafter referred to as "RFP") is a tool for writing firmware to the on-chip flash memory of Renesas MCUs in each phase of development and mass production. You can get the installer from the following website.

Renesas Flash Programmer (Programming GUI):
https://www.renesas.com/products/software-tools/tools/programmer/renesas-flash-programmer-programming-gui.html#downloads

4.6 Third-party Software

4.6.1 Serial Terminal Emulator

The sample program sends log messages over UART. Serial terminal emulator that supports CSI (Control Sequence Indicator) of ANSI escape sequence can be used for checking log message.

Tera Term

For example of log messages sent from the sample program, refer to Section 8.1.

4.6.2 Development Tools required for building the Mesh Mobile

The following development tools are required for building Mesh Mobile. You can get them from the internet. For more details on how to build the Mesh Mobile, refer to Section 6.3.

npm (Node Package Manager) included in Node.js

Python

Apache Cordova framework and Ionic framework

Android Studio, for building the Mesh Mobile for Android

Xcode, for building the Mesh Mobile for iOS

NOTE: Xcode works on Mac PC only. To download this, Apple ID is required. Moreover, to develop the iOS App products, paid license is required.

Apple Developer Program, for distributing Apps via App Store
Apple Developer Enterprise Program, for In-house Apps

5. Bluetooth Mesh Stack Package

5.1 Contents

Contents of the MESH Package "r01an4930xx0120-rx23w-blemesh-fit.zip" are shown as follows:

```
r01an4930xx0120-rx23w-blemesh-fit.zip
   |   blemesh_api.chm                      :  Mesh Stack API Manual
   |   r01an4874ej0120-blemesh.pdf          :  Mesh Startup Guide (en)
   |   r01an4874jj0120-blemesh.pdf          :  Mesh Startup Guide (ja)
   |   r01an4875ej0120-blemesh.pdf          :  Mesh Development Guide (en)
   |   r01an4875jj0120-blemesh.pdf          :  Mesh Development Guide (jp)
   |   r01an4930ej0120-rx23w-blemesh.pdf    :  Mesh FIT Module Document (en)
   |   r01an4930jj0120-rx23w-blemesh.pdf    :  Mesh FIT Module Document (ja)
   |   readme.txt                           :  Mesh Stack Package Information File
   |                                        :
   +---FITDemos\                            :  ---- Mesh FIT Demonstration Projects ----
   |   |   make_workspace_rsskrx23w.bat     :  Batch File to make workspace for RSSK
   |   |   make_workspace_tbrx23w.bat       :  Batch File to make workspace for TB
   |   |   rsskrx23w_mesh_cli.zip           :  Command Line Interface Program for RSSK
   |   |   rsskrx23w_mesh_client.zip        :  Client Models Sample Program for RSSK
   |   |   rsskrx23w_mesh_server.zip        :  Server Models Sample Program for RSSK
   |   |   tbrx23w_mesh_cli.zip             :  Command Line Interface Program for TB
   |   |   tbrx23w_mesh_client.zip          :  Client Models Sample Program for TB
   |   |   tbrx23w_mesh_server.zip          :  Server Models Sample Program for TB
   |   |                                    :
   |   +---ROM_Files\                       :  ---- Pre-built Firmware files ----
   |           rsskrx23w_mesh_cli.mot       :  Command Line Interface Program for RSSK
   |           rsskrx23w_mesh_client.mot    :  Client Models Sample Program for RSSK
   |           rsskrx23w_mesh_server.mot    :  Server Models Sample Program for RSSK
   |           tbrx23w_mesh_cli.mot         :  Command Line Interface Program for TB
   |           tbrx23w_mesh_client.mot      :  Client Models Sample Program for TB
   |           tbrx23w_mesh_server.mot      :  Server Models Sample Program for TB
   |                                        :
   +---FITModules\                          :  ---- Mesh FIT Module ----
   |       r_mesh_rx23w_v1.20.xml           :  Plug-in File
   |       r_mesh_rx23w_v1.20.zip           :  Mesh FIT Module
   |       r_mesh_rx23w_v1.20_extend.mdf    :  Configuration Description File
   |                                        :
   +---mesh_mobile\                         :  ---- Mesh Mobile Application ----
```

In this document, Client Models Sample Program Server Models Sample Program are used. Regarding the Command Line Interface Program, refer to Section 4.1 in "RX23W Group Bluetooth Mesh Stack Development Guide" (R01AN4875).

Contents of the Mesh FIT Module "r_mesh_rx23w_v1.20.zip" are shown as follows:

```
r_mesh_rx23w_v1.20.zip
   +---r_config\                                          :  ---- FIT Configurations ----
   |       r_mesh_rx23w_config.h                          :  Mesh FIT Configuration File
   |                                                      :
   +---r_mesh_rx23w\                                      :  ---- Mesh FIT Module ----
       |   r_mesh_rx23w_if.h                              :  Mesh Stack API Header File
       |   readme.txt                                     :  Mesh FIT Module Information
       |                                                  :
       +---doc\                                           :
       |   |   blemesh_api.chm                            :  Mesh Stack API Manual
       |   +---en\                                        :
       |   |       r01an4930ej0120-rx23w-blemesh.pdf      :  Mesh FIT Module Application Note (en)
       |   +---ja\                                        :
       |           r01an4930jj0120-rx23w-blemesh.pdf      :  Mesh FIT Module Application Note (ja)
       |                                                  :
       +---lib\                                           :
       |       lib_ble_ms_ccrx.lib                        :  Mesh Stack Library
       |                                                  :
       +---src\                                           :
           +---bearer\                                    :  ---- Bluetooth Bearer ----
           +---drivers\                                   :  ---- Mesh Drivers ----
           +---include\                                   :  ---- Mesh Stack Header Files ----
```

Regarding the Mesh FIT Module Configuration, refer to Section 3.1 in "RX23W Group Bluetooth Mesh Module Using Firmware Integration Technology" (R01AN4930).

6. Development Environment Setup

This chapter describes how to set up a development environment for developing applications using Bluetooth Mesh Stack.

In the case that you need to perform demonstration as soon as possible, skip this chapter and go on to the Chapter 7; you can perform demonstration by using prebuilt firmware that is included in MESH Package.

6.1 e² studio and CC-RX

Launch the e² studio installer and follow the installation wizard. In the installation process, select RX Devices as a Device Family to be supported. Next, CC-RX is installed by default, so it is not necessary to change configuration of Optional Components to be installed.

NOTE: Installation directory name and its path should not include space codes, multi-byte characters, and some symbols such as '$','#' and '%'. That is because those characters may prevent installation or build/debug process. Similarly, workspace name and its path should not include those characters.

NOTE: Workspace directory name and its path should be as short as possible. That is because long workspace path may prevent compilation and/or linkage of any source code placed in the workspace.

6.2 Demo Project

Follow the steps bellow:

1. Run the batch files to make workspace.
   Batch files for each development board are included in MESH Package.

   If you use TB, run the "FITDemos\make_workspace_tbrx23w.bat".
   After running the batch file, you can find the workspace directory:

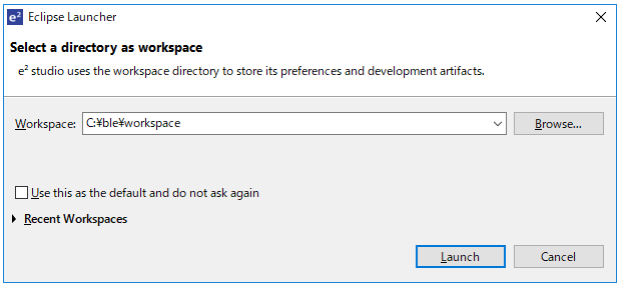
```
FITDemos\workspace\
   +---tbrx23w_mesh_client\     :  Project for Client Models
   +---tbrx23w_mesh_server\     :  Project for Server Models
   +---tbrx23w_mesh_cli\        :  Project for Command Line Interface (CLI)
```

   If you use RSSK, run the "FITDemos\make_workspace_rsskrx23w.bat".
   After running the batch file, you can find the following workspace directory:

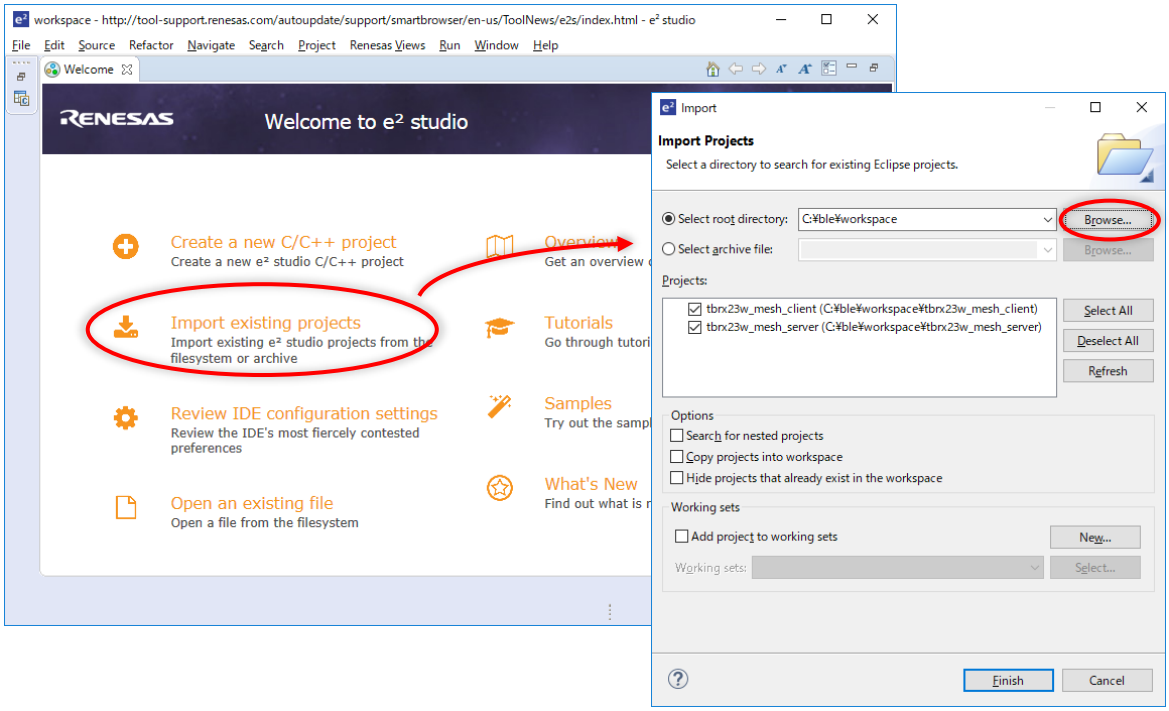
```
FITDemos\workspace\
   +---rsskrx23w_mesh_client\   :  Project for Client Models
   +---rsskrx23w_mesh_server\   :  Project for Server Models
   +---rsskrx23w_mesh_cli\      :  Project for Command Line Interface (CLI)
```

NOTE: When the error indicating "Insufficient memory" occurs, copy "FITDemos" directory to a directory in a short path and run the batch file again.

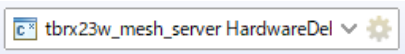
2. Launch the e² studio and select the workspace directory.



3. Import projects in the workspace.
   Click the Import existing project in Welcome page to open the Import dialog.
   In the Import dialog, select the workspace as a root directory and then put a check on each project for Client Models (mesh_client) and for Server Models (mesh_server).



4. Click Build icon  to build the project.

   You can see and change current project with Launch Configuration 

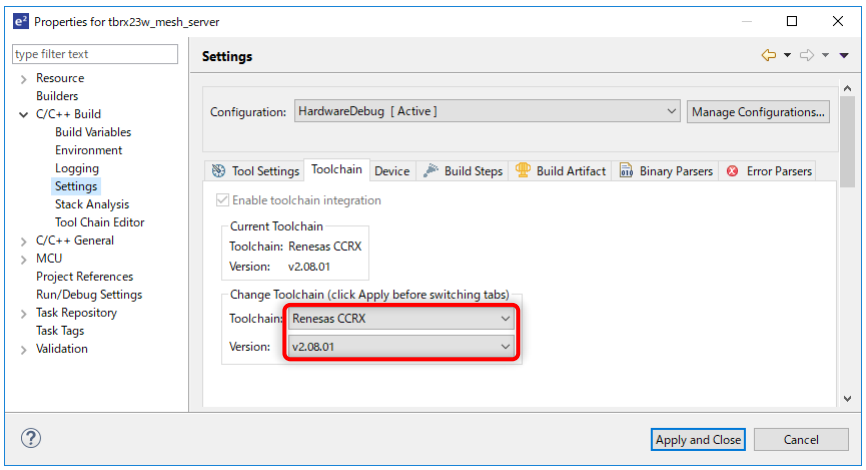
   .
   After building, firmware (.mot file) is generated in the "HardwareDebug\" in the project directory.

5. Connect development board and E2 emulator Lite to a PC and connect the emulator to the board.
6. Click Debug icon  to launch the project in a debug mode.
   After launching the project, the firmware is downloaded to development board.

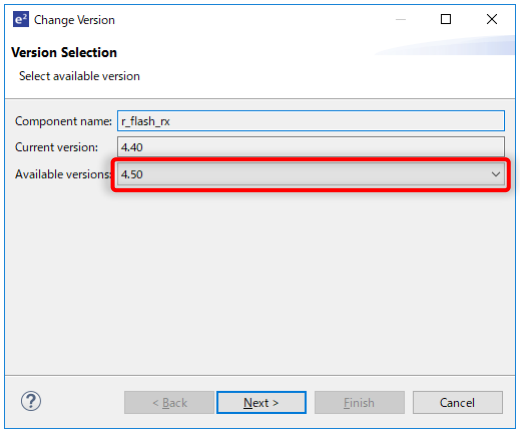
7. Click Resume icon  on Debug Perspective to run the project.
8. After debugging the project, click Terminate icon  on Debug Perspective.
   Firmware of the project remains on the flash memory of RX23W even after termination and power off.

To perform the demonstration described in Chapter 7, it is recommended to use at least two development boards; at least one board works as a Client and the other boards work as a Server. Before going to Chapter 7, write the firmware of Server to some boards and then write the firmware of Client to the other boards by either repeating Step 6 and Step 8 or using the RFP.

NOTE: When the error indicating "No toolchain set or toolchain not integrated." occurs and building fails, open the project properties dialog and move to [C/C++ Build]→ [Settings]→[Toolchain] tag, then set the toolchain.



NOTE: The project includes source codes generated by FIT Modules. You can perform code generation by using Smart Configurator. When the error indicating "W04020001: The configuration r_flash_rx has been unloaded because the module could not be found" occurs, download the latest FIT Modules and select [Change version] in right-click menu of each component in Smart Configurator and then select the downloaded version.



6.3 Mesh Mobile

Regarding how to build and install Mesh Mobile, refer to "mesh_mobile\mobile_guide.pdf".

7. Demonstration

This chapter describes how to operate the sample program and Mesh Mobile for mesh demonstration. It is recommended to use at least two development boards for this demonstration; one works as a Client and the other works as a Server.

If you skip the Chapter 6, write firmware to development boards by using the RFP. Firmware for demonstration is included in Mesh Package as follows:

```
FITDemos\ROM_Files\rsskrx23w_mesh_client.mot
FITDemos\ROM_Files\rsskrx23w_mesh_server.mot
FITDemos\ROM_Files\tbrx23w_mesh_client.mot
FITDemos\ROM_Files\tbrx23w_mesh_server.mot
```

If the Mesh Mobile is not installed yet, follow the steps bellow:

NOTE: Application for Android only is included in the Package. If you will use iOS device, build and install the application in accordance with Section 6.3.

1. Copy the following package file from PC to Android via USB.

```
mesh_mobile\android-debug.apk
```

2. Execute the package file using any file manager application on Android.

Also, you can observe the log message sent from each development board by using serial terminal emulator with the following settings:

Table 7-1 Serial Port Setting

Item	Setting
Baud rate	115200 bps
Data	8 bits
Parity	none
Stop	1 bit
Flow Control	none

7.1 Phase1: Provisioning

To start demonstration, power on all development boards and launch the Mesh Mobile.

NOTE: Mesh Mobile for Android requires some permissions; Location and Storage.

Repeat the following steps to provision all development boards.

1. To start searching Unprovisioned Devices, move to PROVISION tab and tap SCAN button.
2. Select any device in result of searching to provision it.
3. Establishing a connection and provisioning are performed.

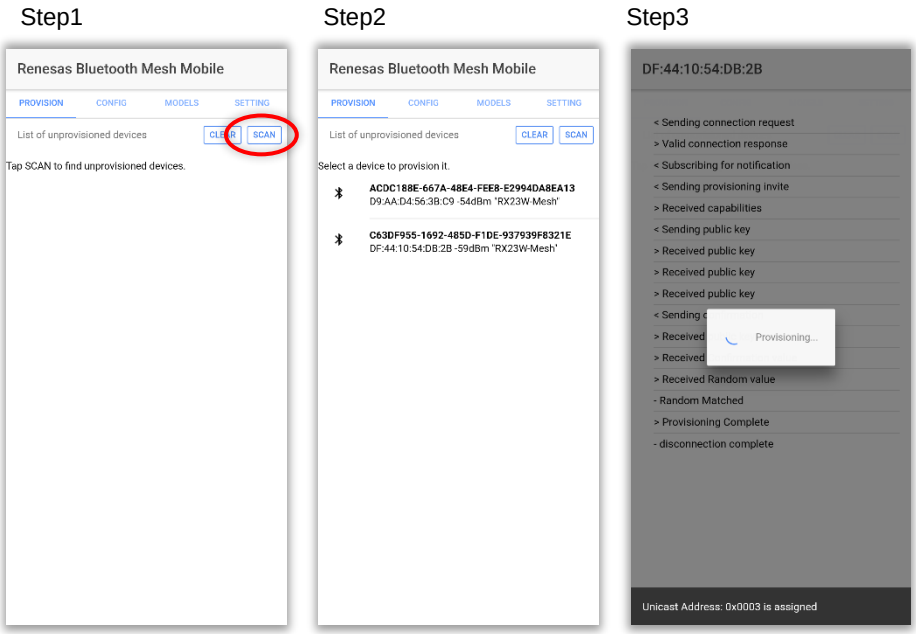


Figure 7-1 Provisioning

7.2 Phase2: Configuration

After all development boards are provisioned, repeat the following steps to configure all development boards.

1. To start searching nodes, move to CONFIG tab and tap SCAN button.
2. Connectable nodes are displayed in green. To connect and perform Configuration, select any node displayed in green.

   NOTE: Node suspends Connectable Advertising transmission after 60seconds. If device to be configured is not displayed in green, long-press the SW1 of development board longer than 2seconds to resume Connectable Advertising transmission.
3. After Composition Data is displayed, move to CONFIGURATION tab.

Step1 Step2 Step3

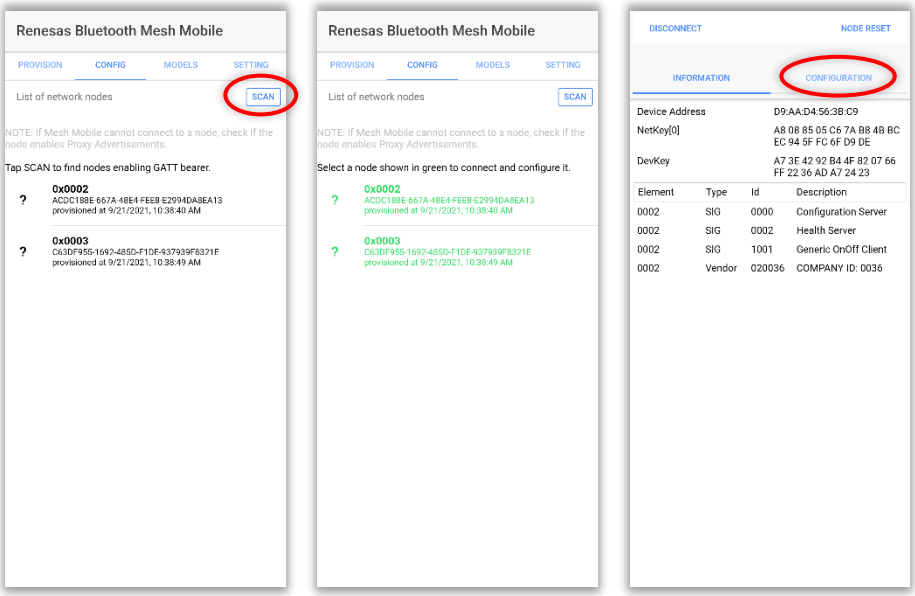


Figure 7-2 Configuration (1/2)

4. In the CONFIGURATION tab, configure to enable Relay, Proxy, and Friend and register "Demo" Group.
5. Tap APPLY button.
6. After Configured, tap DISCONNECT button.

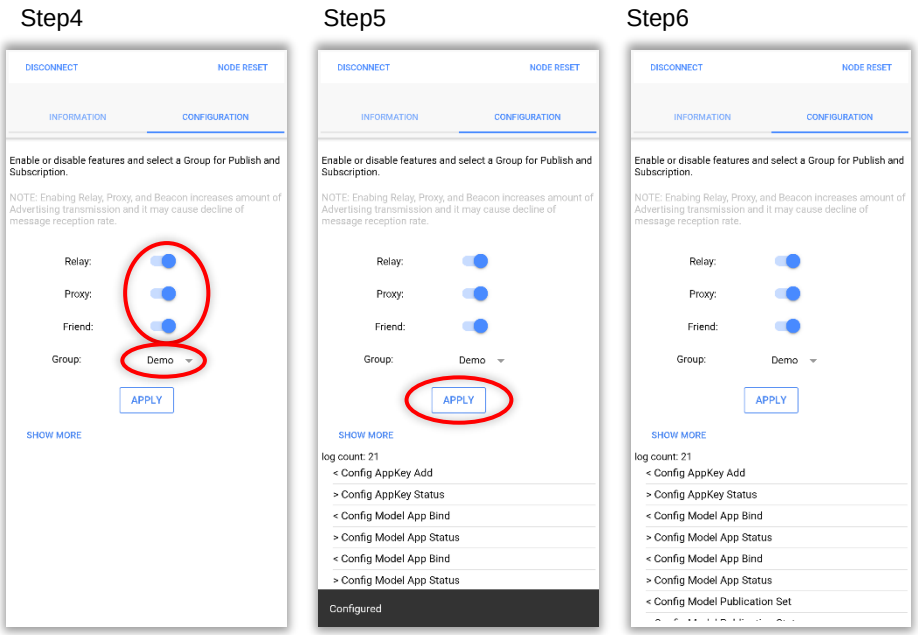


Figure 7-3 Configuration (2/2)

Group selected by Configuration is used when the application makes a group to operate multiple nodes. Any group can be added by the following steps.

1. Move to MODELS tab and tap ADDGROUP button.
2. In the Add Group dialog, enter any group name like a "Kitchen".
3. Check the group is added.

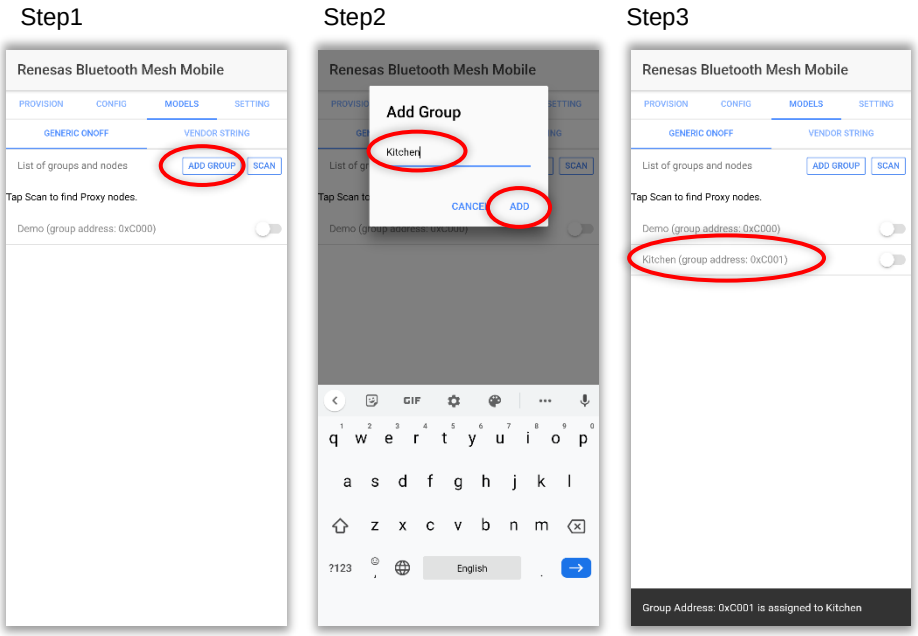


Figure 7-4 Add Group

7.3 Phase3: Model Communication

After development boards are configured, Mesh Mobile and development boards can send model messages. First, follow the steps below to establish a Proxy connection between Mesh Mobile and one of development boards. Mesh Mobile sends messages to any nodes over the connected Proxy node.

1. To start searching Proxy Nodes, move to MODELS tab and tap SCAN button.
2. To connect a Proxy node, select any node displayed in green. After a connection is established, node is displayed in blue.
3. Tapping the node displayed in blue can disconnect a connection.

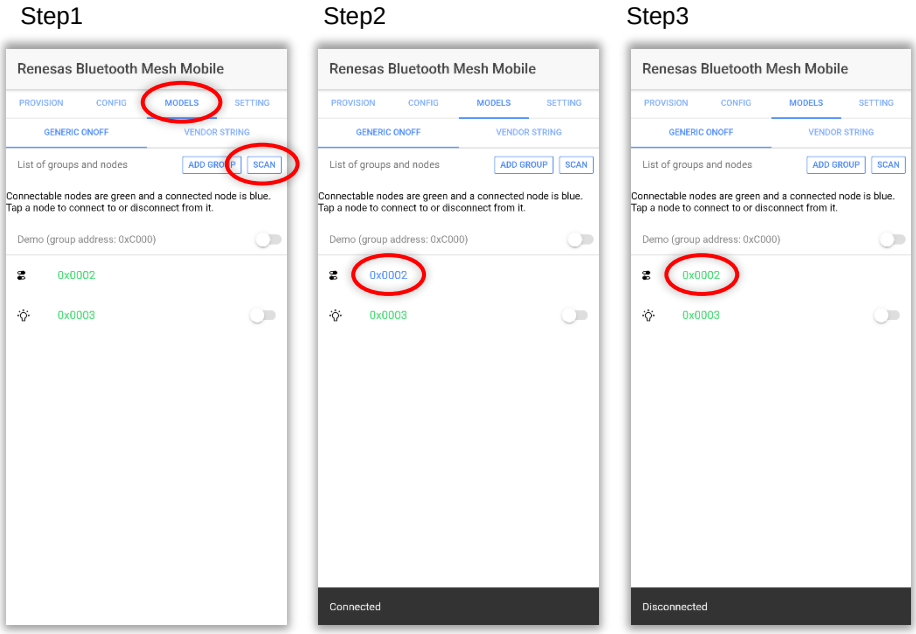


Figure 7-5 Proxy Connection

7.3.1 Generic OnOff State Control by Mesh Mobile

1. In the GENERIC ONOFF of the MODELS tab, switch a toggle button of the group repeatedly.

   You can see that LEDs of all development boards working as Generic OnOff Server follow the Generic OnOff SET messages received.

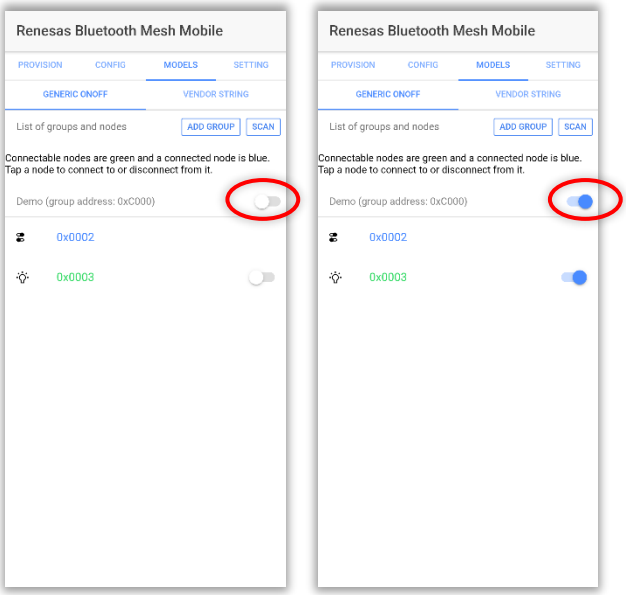


Figure 7-6 Publication of Generic OnOff SET Messages to Unicast Address

2. In the GENERIC ONOFF tab of the MODELS tab, switch a toggle button of any development board repeatedly.

   You can see that a LED of the development board working as Generic OnOff Server follows the Generic OnOff SET messages received.

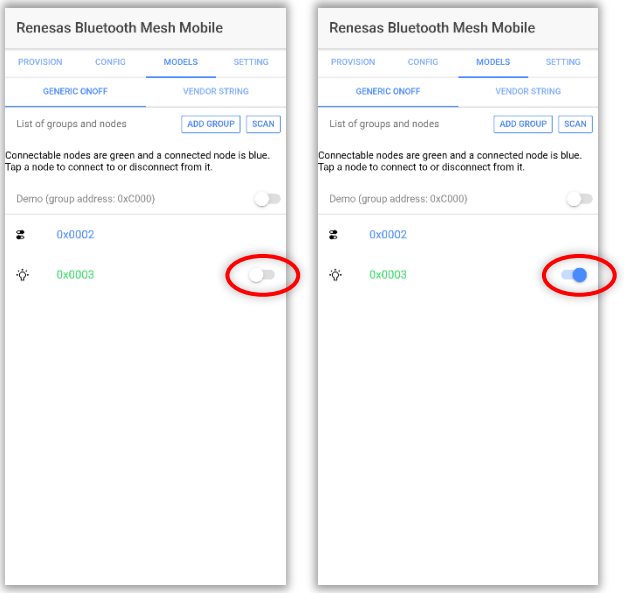


Figure 7-7 Publication of Generic OnOff SET Messages to Group Address

7.3.2 Generic OnOff State Control by Development Board

1. Push the SW1 on each development board working as Generic OnOff Client repeatedly.

   You can see that LEDs of all development boards working as Generic OnOff Server follow the Generic OnOff SET messages received.

7.3.3 Vendor State Control by Mesh Mobile

1. In the VENDOR STRING of the MODELS tab, tap the STRING button of the group. Next, enter any character string and tap SEND button in the dialog.

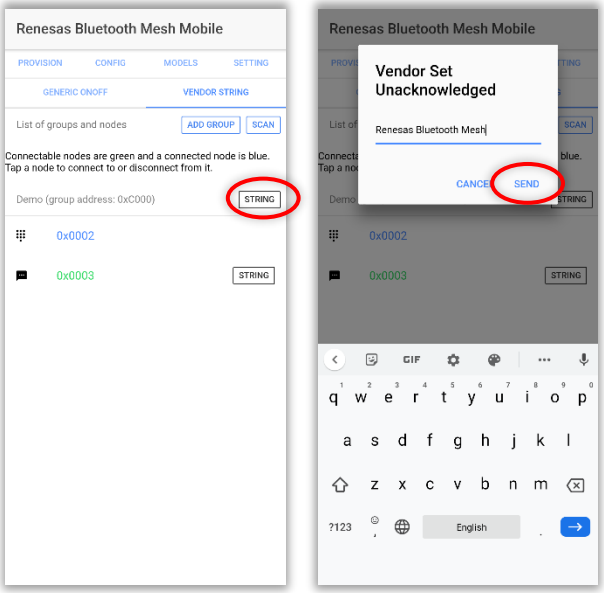


Figure 7-8 Publication of Vendor SET Messages to Group Address

You can see that all development boards working as Vendor Server output the character string included in the Vendor SET messages received to console.

```
[VENDOR] Vendor Set src: 0x7F00 dst: 0xC001 len = 23 value: "Renesas bluetooth mesh"
```

Figure 7-9 Console Log of Vendor Server Nodes

2. In the VENDOR STRING of the MODELS tab, tap the STRING button of any development node. Next, enter any character string and tap SEND button in the dialog.

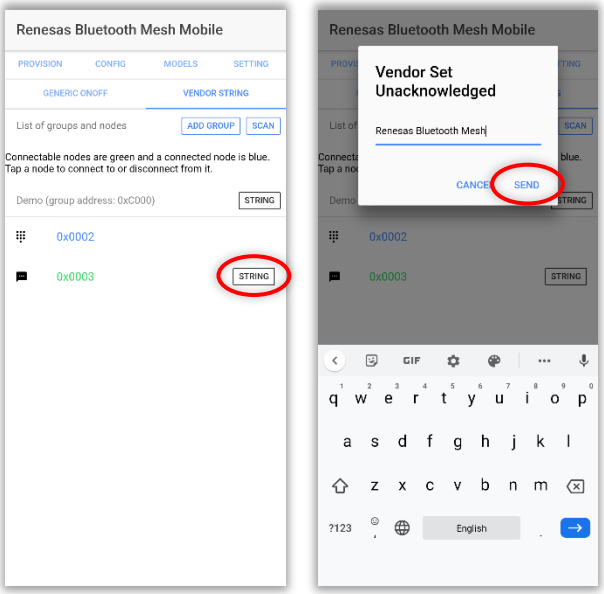


Figure 7-10 Publication of Vendor SET Messages to Unicast Address

You can see that the development board working as Vendor Server outputs the character string included in the Vendor SET messages received to console.

```
[VENDOR] Vendor Set src: 0x7F00 dst: 0x0003 len = 23 value: "Renesas bluetooth mesh"
```

Figure 7-11 Console Log of a Vendor Server Node

7.3.4 Vendor State Control by Development Board

1. Enter any character string and press enter key in the console connected to the development board which works as Vendor Client.

```
Renesas Bluetooth Mesh
[VENDOR] MS_vendor_set_unack()
```

Figure 7-12 Entering Character String in Console of a Vendor Client Node

You can see that the development board working as Vendor Server outputs the character string included in the Vendor SET messages received to console.

```
[VENDOR] Vendor Set src: 0x7F00 dst: 0xC001 len = 23 value: "Renesas bluetooth mesh"
```

Figure 7-13 Console Log of a Vendor Server Node

7.3.5 Node Reset by Mesh Mobile

1. Connect a node in the CONFIG tab and tap the RESET button. Next, tap the SEND button in the dialog.

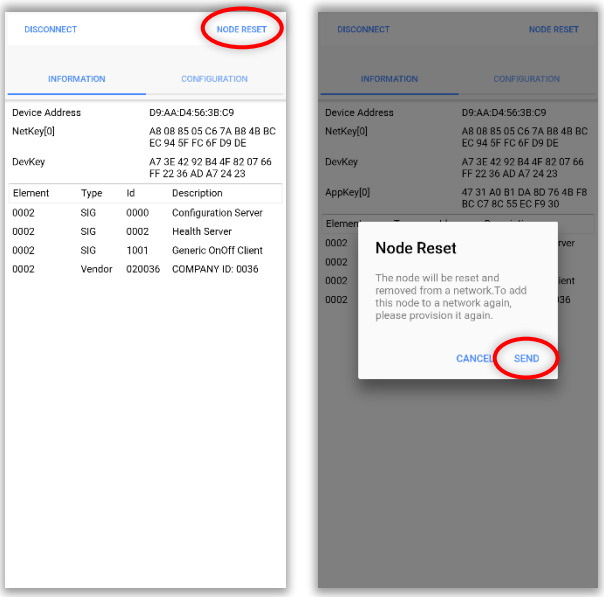


Figure 7-14 Publication of Config Node Reset Message to a Node

You can see that the development board connecting to Mesh Mobile performs Provisioning again by receiving the Config Node Reset message.

```
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_NODE_RESET_OPCODE
Reboot platform

[BEARER] Bearer Initialization Completed
         Device Address: D1:7A:AE:3E:B5:CF rnd
[ACCESS] MS_access_create_node()
[ACCESS] MS_access_register_element()
[CONFIG] MS_config_server_init()
[HEALTH] MS_health_server_init()
[GENERIC_ONOFF] MS_generic_onoff_client_init()
[VENDOR] MS_vendor_client_init()
[PROV] MS_prov_register()
[PROV] MS_prov_setup()
         Bearer: BOTH
         Device UUID: 9DFE158E-4EBF-4074-BC05-69347BCD3673
```

Figure 7-15 Console Log of the Node that received Config Node Reset message

8. Appendix

8.1 Log Message

An example of log message sent from the sample program is shown below. Regarding the serial port setting for terminal tool, refer to Table 7-1 in Section 7.

```
[BEARER] Bearer Initialization Completed
         Device Address: DF:BC:49:8F:BA:9A rnd
[ACCESS] MS_access_create_node()
[ACCESS] MS_access_register_element()
[CONFIG] MS_config_server_init()
[HEALTH] MS_health_server_init()
[GENERIC_ONOFF] MS_generic_onoff_server_init()
[VENDOR] MS_vendor_server_init()
[PROV] MS_prov_register()
[PROV] MS_prov_setup()
         Bearer: BOTH
         Device UUID: C8010B0A-429B-4899-F853-7F72EDA2BBAA
[BEARER] BLEBRR_GATT_IFACE_UP
         Device Address: 52:04:EE:2F:0E:91 rnd
[BEARER] BLEBRR_GATT_IFACE_ENABLE
         Device Address: 52:04:EE:2F:0E:91 rnd
[PROV] MS_prov_bind()
[PROV] PROV_EVT_PROVISIONING_SETUP                          Start of Provisioning
[PROV] PROV_EVT_PROVDATA_INFO
         Unicast Address: 0x0235
         IV Index: 0x00000006
         Flags: 0x00
[ACCESS] MS_access_cm_set_prov_data()
[PROV] PROV_EVT_PROVISIONING_COMPLETE                       End of Provisioning
[ACCESS] MS_access_cm_get_netkey()
         NetKey: F9 8B 2D 37 B3 1D 45 51 01 D8 0E B5 5D 41 A9 4E
[ACCESS] MS_access_cm_get_device_key()
         DevKey: FA CE 0A 41 07 ED D8 15 5B 37 C0 3D D8 D6 AF A1
[BEARER] BLEBRR_GATT_IFACE_DOWN
         Device Address: 52:04:EE:2F:0E:91 rnd

[PROXY] MS_proxy_register()
[PROXY] MS_proxy_server_adv_start()
         Identification Type: Node Identity
[BEARER] BLEBRR_GATT_IFACE_UP
         Device Address: F4:03:2A:25:12:60 rnd
[PROXY] MS_PROXY_UP_EVENT                                   Establishment of Proxy Connection
[NET] MS_net_broadcast_secure_beacon()
[BEARER] BLEBRR_GATT_IFACE_ENABLE
         Device Address: F4:03:2A:25:12:60 rnd

[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_APPKEY_GET_OPCODE                 Start of Configuration
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_BEACON_GET_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_RELAY_GET_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_FRIEND_GET_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_GATT_PROXY_GET_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_DEFAULT_TTL_GET_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_APPKEY_ADD_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_MODEL_APP_BIND_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_MODEL_APP_BIND_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_MODEL_SUBSCRIPTION_ADD_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_MODEL_SUBSCRIPTION_ADD_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_BEACON_SET_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_GATT_PROXY_SET_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_RELAY_SET_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_FRIEND_SET_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_DEFAULT_TTL_SET_OPCODE
[CONFIG] MS_ACCESS_CONFIG_NETWORK_TRANSMIT_SET_OPCODE       End of Configuration
```

```
[GENERIC_ONOFF] Generic OnOff Set src: 0x7F00 dst: 0xC001 tid: 0x00 state: ON
[GENERIC_ONOFF] Generic OnOff Set src: 0x7F00 dst: 0xC001 tid: 0x01 state: OFF
```

Generic OnOff Server Model

```
[VENDOR] Vendor Set src: 0x7F00 dst: 0xC001 len = 36 value: "Renesas bluetooth mesh vendor model"
```

Vendor Server Model

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- crackle; AES-CCM, AES-128bit functionality
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Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
1.00	Sep. 30, 2019	-	First edition
1.01	Nov. 29, 2019	P.4	Added Section 1 "Features"
		P.27	Added Section 8 "Appendix"
1.10	Sep. 30, 2020	P.6	Added Section 1.3 "Lifecycle of a Mesh Device"
		P.24	Added Subsection 7.3.3 "Vendor State Control by Mesh Mobile"
		P.25	Added Subsection 7.3.4 "Vendor State Control by Development Board"
		P.26	Added Subsection 7.3.5 "Node Reset by Mesh Mobile"
		P.27	Updated log in Section 8.1 "Log Message "
		Overall	Updated some description, figures, and screenshots
1.20	Sep. 30, 2021	P.13	Updated Mesh Package contents and Mesh FIT Module contents described in Section 5.1 "Contents"
		P.18	Updated Demo procedures described in Chapter 7 "Demonstration"
		Overall	Updated some description, figures, and screenshots

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1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

   A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can easily build up static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.
2. Processing at power-on

   The state of the product is undefined at the time when power is supplied. The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the time when power is supplied. In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the reset process is completed. In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting is specified.
3. Input of signal during power-off state

   Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.
4. Handling of unused pins

   Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under handling of unused pins in the manual. The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of the LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible.
5. Clock signals

   After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal becomes stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal is stabilized. When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator or from an external oscillator during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Additionally, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator or by an external oscillator while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.
6. Voltage application waveform at input pin

   Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.) due to noise, for example, the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.).
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(Rev.5.0-1 October 2020)

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