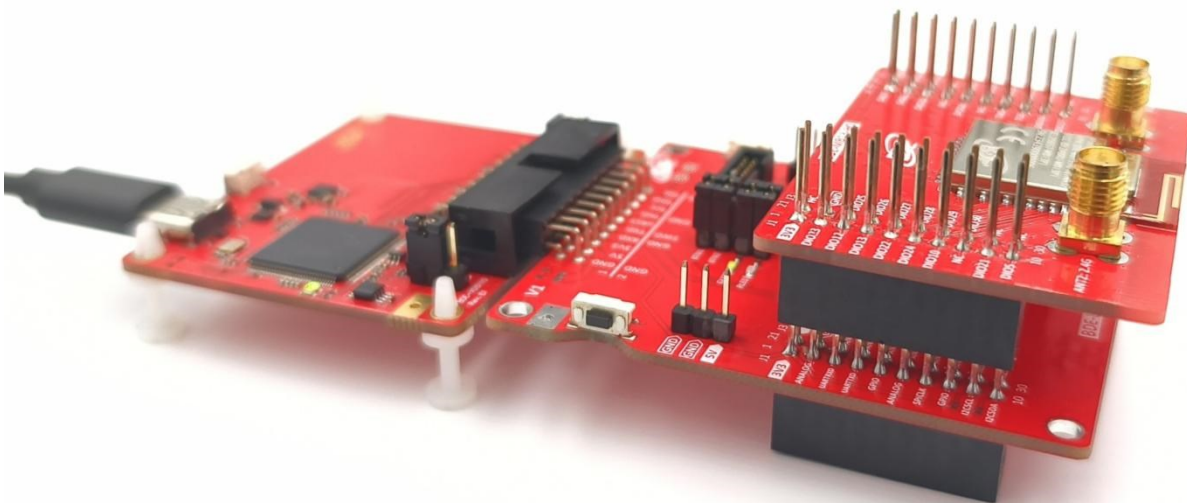


BDE-MB1354P102 Module User Guide

V1.0



Contents

1. General Description	3
2. Launchpad Evaluation Module: BDE-LPEM	3
3. Breakout Board: BDE-MB13-BO	4
3.1. Breakout Board Header Pin Assignment	4
3.2. Debug Header Pin Assignment	6
4. Getting Started	7
4.1. Prerequisites	7
4.1.1. Hardware	7
4.1.2. Software and Tools	7
4.2. Hardware Setup	8
4.3. Software Setup	8
4.3.1. Download and Install CCS	8
4.3.2. Download and Install SDK	12
4.4. BLE5-STACK	15
4.4.1. Import Project into CCS	16
4.4.2. Modify XOSC Cap Setting	18
4.4.3. Modify RF Switch Configuration	18
4.4.4. Build and Download Project	21
4.4.5. Running the Demo	22
4.5. Host_test Project & Btool Software	25
4.6. TI154STACK	28
4.6.1. Import Projects into CCS	28
4.6.2. Modify XOSC Cap Setting	31
4.6.3. Modify RF Switch Configuration	31
4.6.4. Build and Download Project	34
4.6.5. Running the demo	36
4.6.6. Change to a Different PHY	39
4.7. Use UniFlash to Download Firmware	39
4.7.1. Configure UniFlash	39
4.7.2. Programming	40
4.8. SmartRF™ Studio	41
4.8.1. Connect to the Module	41
4.8.2. Change the Default Settings	42
4.8.3. Perform RF Test	44
5. Other Resources	45
6. Ordering Information	45
7. Revision History	46
8. Additional Information	46
8.1. Trademarks	46
Important Notice and Disclaimer	47
Contact	47

1. General Description

This user guide is intended to assist the users in evaluating the module by providing instructions on how to effectively use the evaluation kit.

The BDE-MB1354P102 is a multi-band Sub-1GHz and 2.4GHz wireless module supporting Thread, Zigbee®, Bluetooth® 5.2 low Energy, IEEE 802.15.4g, IPv6-enabled smart objects (6LoWPAN), mioty, Wi-SUN, Amazon Sidewalk, proprietary systems including TI 15.4-Stack (Sub-1GHz and 2.4GHz), and concurrent multiprotocol through a Dynamic Multiprotocol Manager (DMM) driver.

The kit includes a breakout board with module (board number: BDE-MB13-BO), a Launchpad™ evaluation module which can connect with the breakout board through the BoosterPack™ interface (board number: BDE-LPEM), and also a XDS110 debugger used for debugging BDE-MB1354P102 device (board number: BDE-XDS110).

2. Launchpad Evaluation Module: BDE-LPEM

The BDE-LPEM is an evaluation module designed as an interface module with BoosterPack interface which can connect with any boards that come with the standard BoosterPack interface, including the BDE-MB13-BO board. For more details on the BoosterPack pinout standard, please refer to this [link](#).

The board overview is shown as [Figure 1](#).

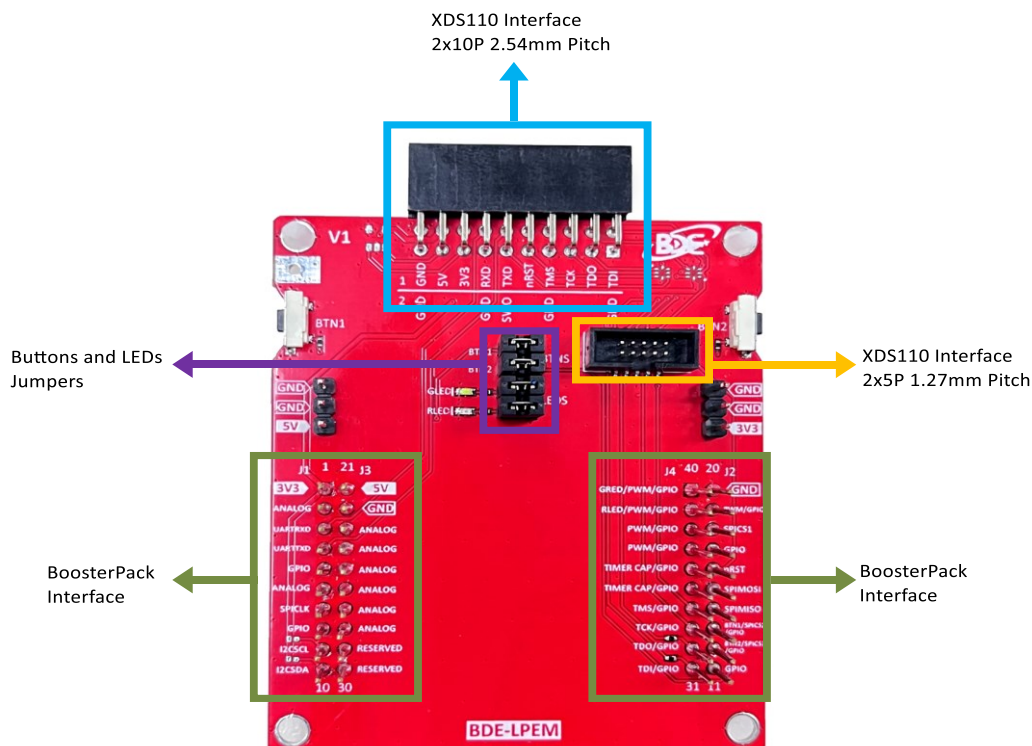


Figure 1. Board Overview of BDE-LPEM

3. Breakout Board: BDE-MB13-BO

We provide a breakout board for module to enable easy access to every exposed pad on module with the 2.54mm-pitch pins. The breakout board can be stacked to the BDE-LPEM board for evaluation.

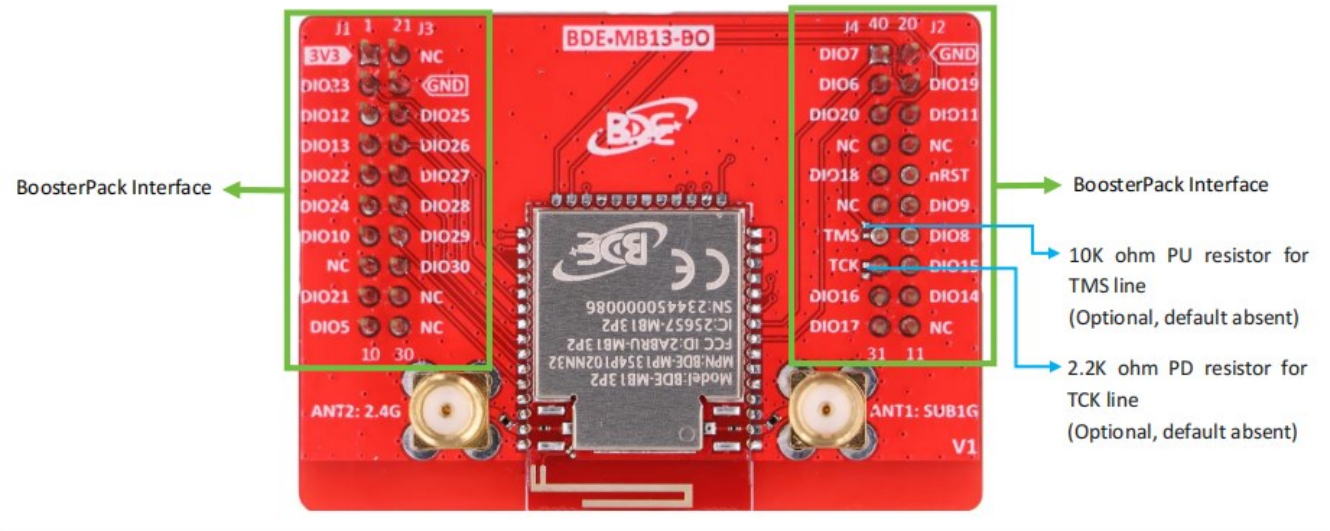


Figure 2. Board Overview of BDE-MB13-BO

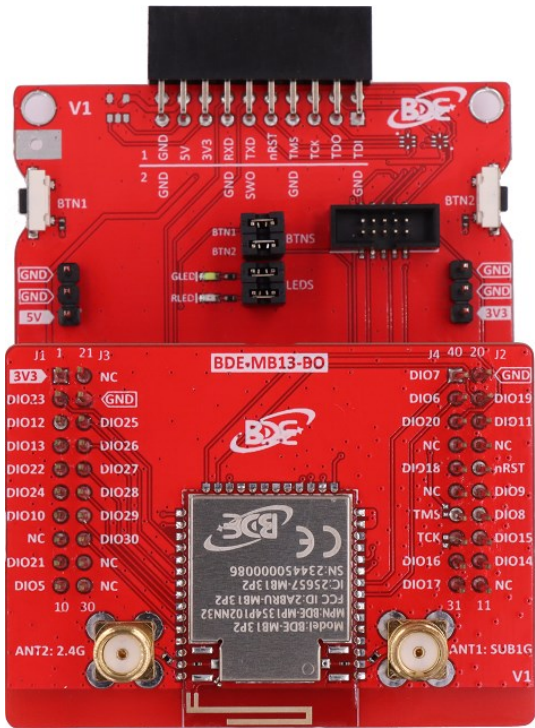


Figure 3. The Photo of BDE-LPEM Stacked with the Breakout Board with Module

3.1. Breakout Board Header Pin Assignment

[Table 1](#) shows the pin assignment for breakout board header J1, J2, J3 and J4.

Table 1. Breakout Board Headers Pin Assignment

Pin Number	Pin Name	Type/Direction	Description
1	3V3	Power	Board power supply, connect with module VDD through a ferrite bead
2	DIO23	I/O	GPIO
3	DIO12	I/O	GPIO, module RX in BoosterPack pin
4	DIO13	I/O	GPIO, module TX in BoosterPack pin
5	DIO22	I/O	GPIO
6	DIO24	I/O	GPIO
7	DIO10	I/O	GPIO, SPI_CLK in BoosterPack pin
8	NC	-	No connect
9	DIO21	I/O	GPIO, I2C_SCL in BoosterPack pin
10	DIO5	I/O	GPIO, I2C_SDA in BoosterPack pin
11	NC	-	No connect
12	DIO14	I/O	GPIO, Button 2 in BoosterPack pin
13	DIO15	I/O	GPIO, Button 1 in BoosterPack pin
14	DIO8	I/O	GPIO, SPI_MISO in BoosterPack pin
15	DIO9	I/O	GPIO, SPI_MOSI in BoosterPack pin
16	nRST	Input	Reset pin, active low
17	NC	-	No connect
18	DIO11	I/O	GPIO, SPI_CS in BoosterPack pin
19	DIO19	I/O	GPIO
20	GND	GND	Board ground
21	NC	-	No connect
22	GND	GND	Board ground
23	DIO25	I/O	GPIO
24	DIO26	I/O	GPIO
25	DIO27	I/O	GPIO
26	DIO28	-	No connect
27	DIO29	-	No connect
28	DIO30	I/O	GPIO
29	NC	-	No connect
30	NC	-	No connect
31	DIO17	I/O	GPIO
32	DIO16	I/O	GPIO
33	TCK	-	TCK for JTAG/XDS110
34	TMS	-	TMS for JTAG/XDS110
35	NC	-	No connect
36	DIO18	I/O	GPIO
37	NC	-	No connect
38	DIO20	I/O	GPIO, PWM/GPIO in BoosterPack pin
39	DIO6	I/O	GPIO, RED LED in BoosterPack pin
40	DIO7	I/O	GPIO, Green LED in BoosterPack pin

3.2. Debug Header Pin Assignment

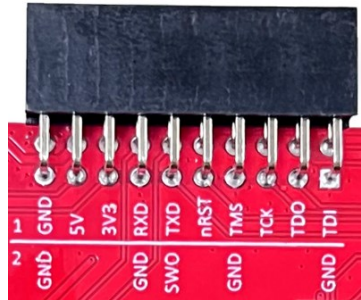


Figure 4. Debug Header

[Table 2](#) shows the pin assignment for the debug header.

Table 2. Debug Header Pin Assignment

Pin Number	Pin Name	Type/Direction	Description
1, 2, 8, 14, 20	GND	GND	Board ground
3	5V	Power	5V supply from XDS110
4, 6, 12, 16, 18	NC	-	No connect
5	3V3	Power	Module power supply
7	RXD	Input	Module UART RXD
9	TXD	Output	Module UART TXD
10	SWO	I/O	SWO for JTAG
11	nRST	Input	Reset pin, active low
13	TMS	I/O	TMS for JTAG/XDS110, or SWDIO for SWD debug
15	TCK	I/O	TCK for JTAG/XDS110, or SWDCK for SWD debug
17	TDO	I/O	TDO for JTAG/XDS110
19	TDI	I/O	TDI for JTAG/XDS110

BDE recommends using XDS110 for the debug. J-Link or other debuggers support SWD could also work.

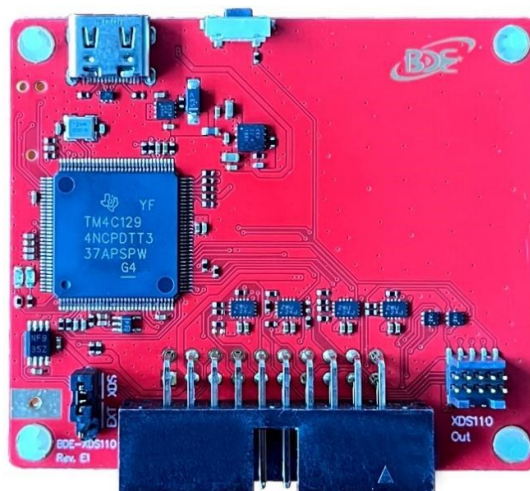
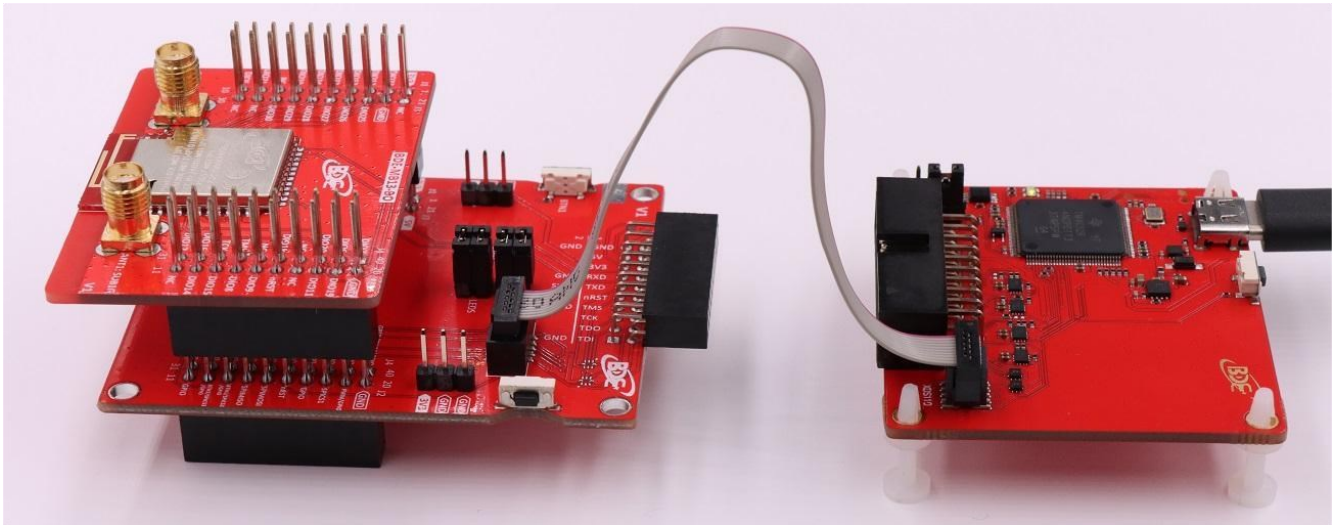


Figure 5. BDE-XDS110

The board can also be connected via a 2x5P 1.27-pitch ribbon cable to the XDS110 debugger.



4. Getting Started

Below section describes how to set up the development environment of BDE-MB1354P102xx module, including the hardware and software.

4.1. Prerequisites

4.1.1. Hardware

- BDE-MB13-BO, breakout board with module BDE-MB1354P102xxx, depending on what module variant you are choosing;
- BDE-LPEM, Launchpad evaluation interface module;
- BDE-XDS110, XDS110 debugger;
- USB type C cable;
- PC

4.1.2. Software and Tools

- [Code Composer Studio](#)
- [SIMPLELINK-LOWPOWER-F2-SDK](#)
- [SimpleLink Connect mobile app](#)
- [UniFlash](#)
- [SmartRF Studio](#)
- [PuTTY](#)

4.2. Hardware Setup

1. Plug BDE-MB13-BO into the BDE-LPEM evaluation module and connect BDE-LPEM to BDE-XDS110, as shown in [Figure 6](#);
2. Connect the jumpers as shown in [Figure 6](#);
3. Connect the BDE-XDS110 to the PC via a USB type C cable. The XDS110 will power the module with 3.3V if the jumper on BDE-XDS110 is plugged to XDS.

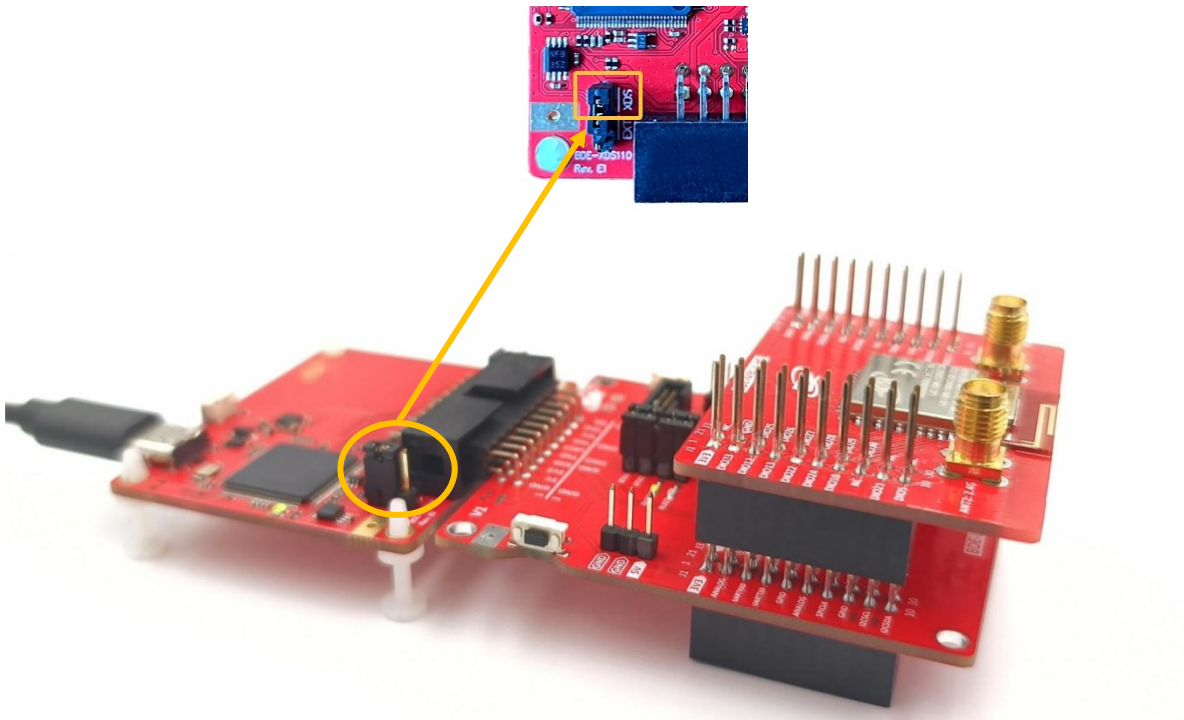


Figure 6. Hardware Setup

4.3. Software Setup

4.3.1. Download and Install CCS

1. Visit the following link.
<https://www.ti.com/tool/CCSTUDIO>
2. Find CCSTUDIO item, and click “Download options”.

Downloads



IDE, CONFIGURATION, COMPILER OR DEBUGGER
CCSTUDIO — Code Composer Studio™ integrated development environment (IDE)
Supported products & hardware

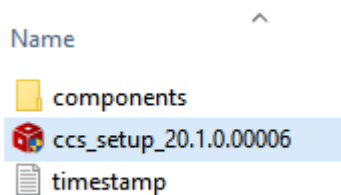
Launch
Download options
Notifications

3. Choose the target platform, in this case, Windows is selected.

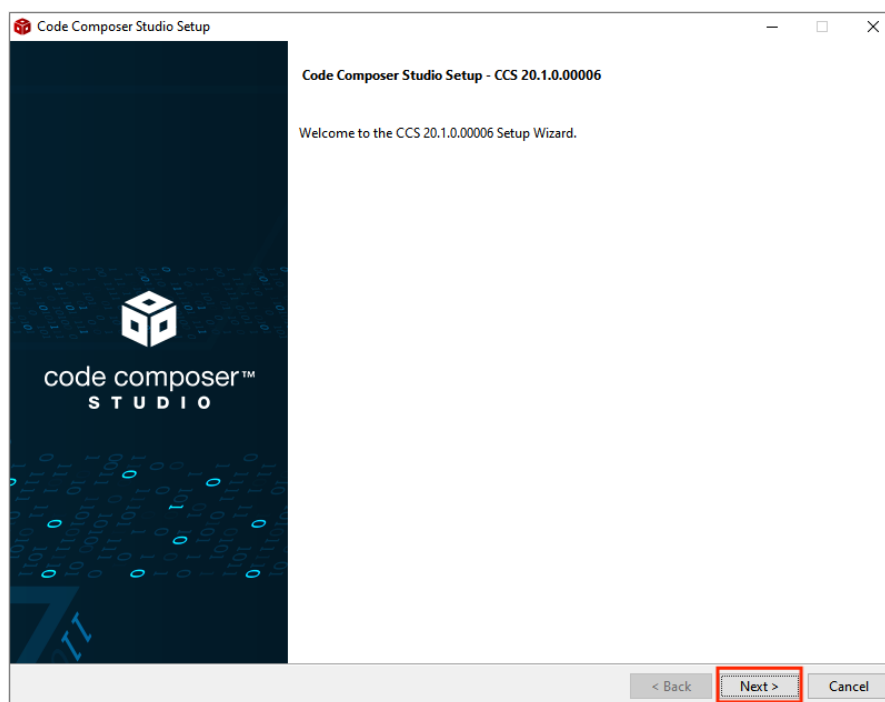
[Downloads](#) Supported products & hardware

Windows single file (offline) installer for Code Composer Studio IDE (all features, devices) — 925937 K	MD5 checksum	03bed76dcd6af85b8bd8789c6500d70f 
Linux single file (offline) installer for Code Composer Studio IDE (all features, devices) — 1017375 K	MD5 checksum	3b85c52574e07f18028b3f496d28d466 
macOS single file (offline) installer for Code Composer Studio IDE (all features, devices) — 1132582 K	MD5 checksum	dda2478c5250cf79e877c941361772f1 

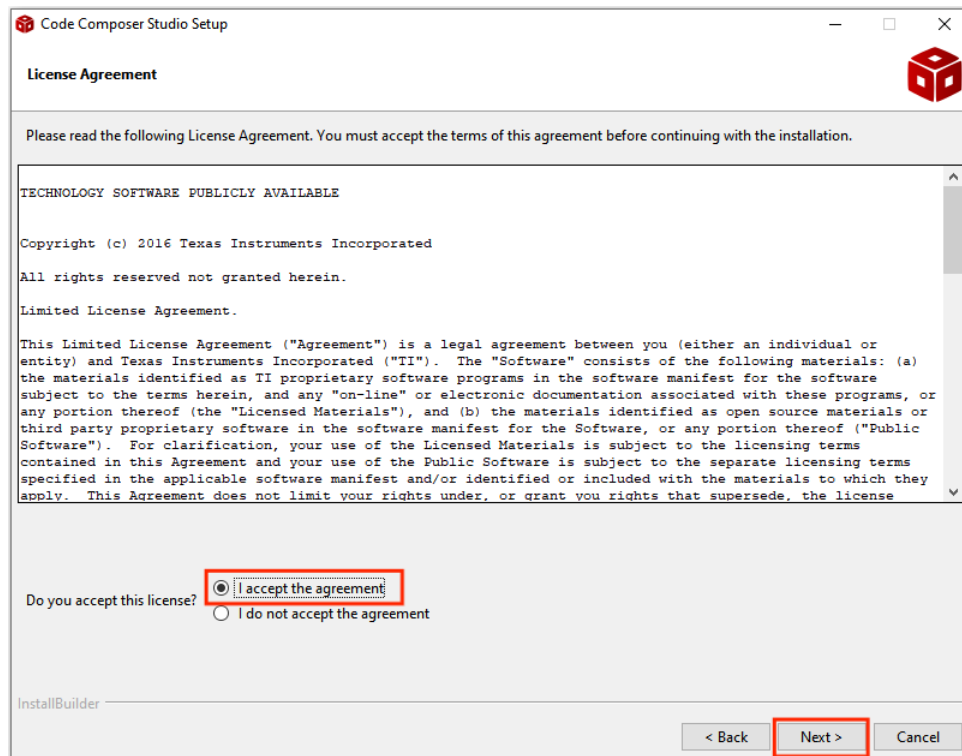
- Decompress the zip file, and double-click “ccs_setup_xx.exe”.



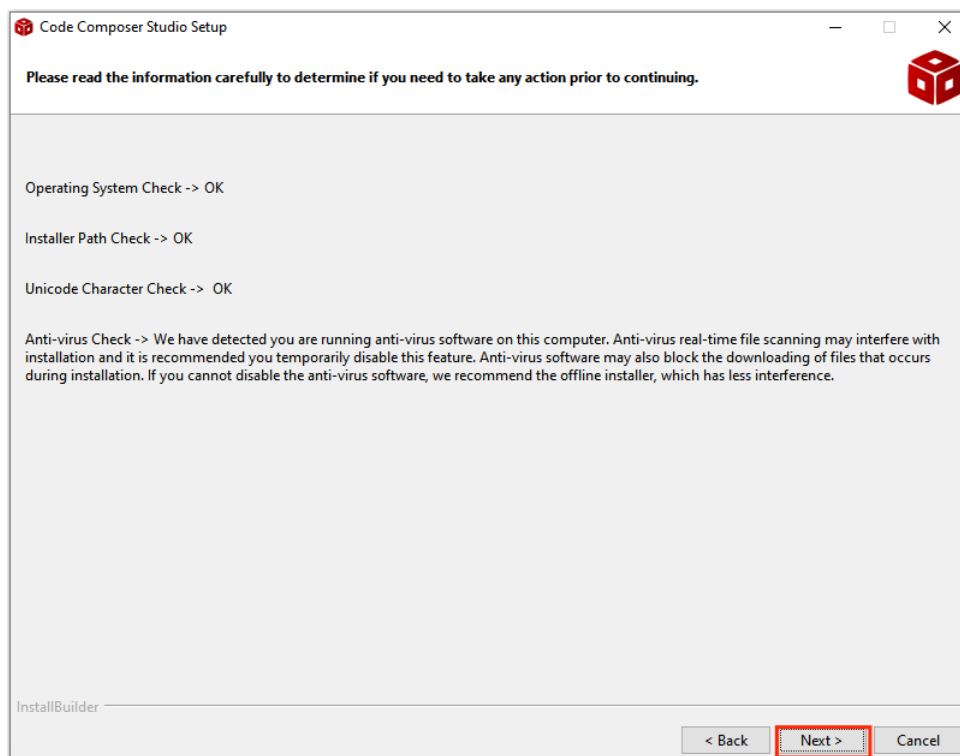
- Click “Next”.



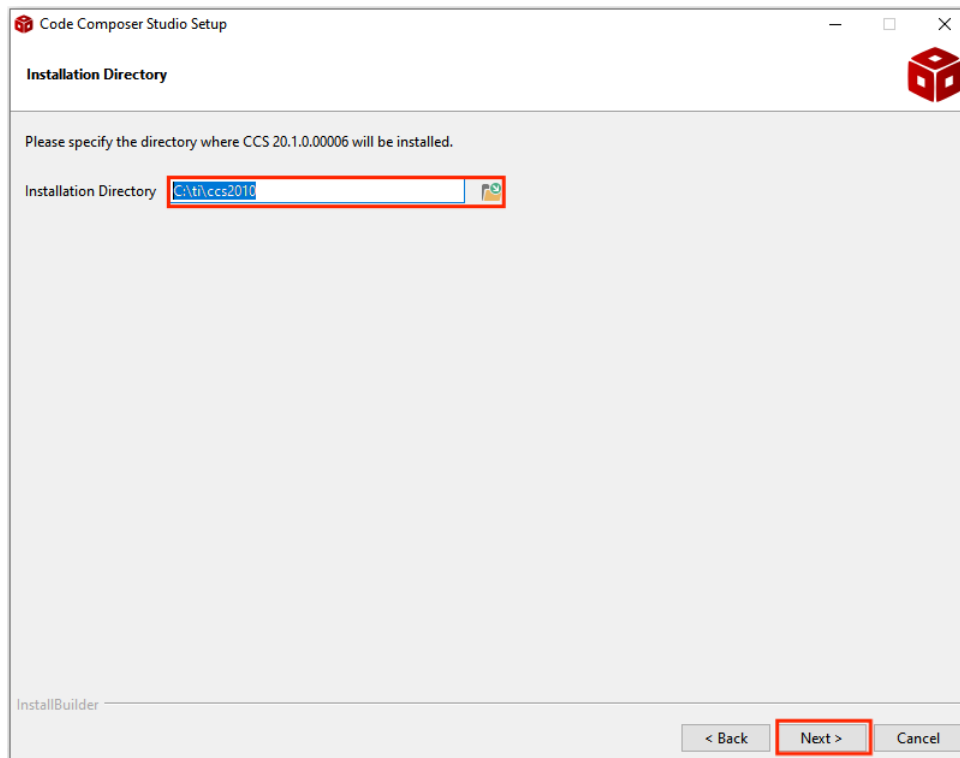
- Select “I accept the agreement”, and then click “Next”.



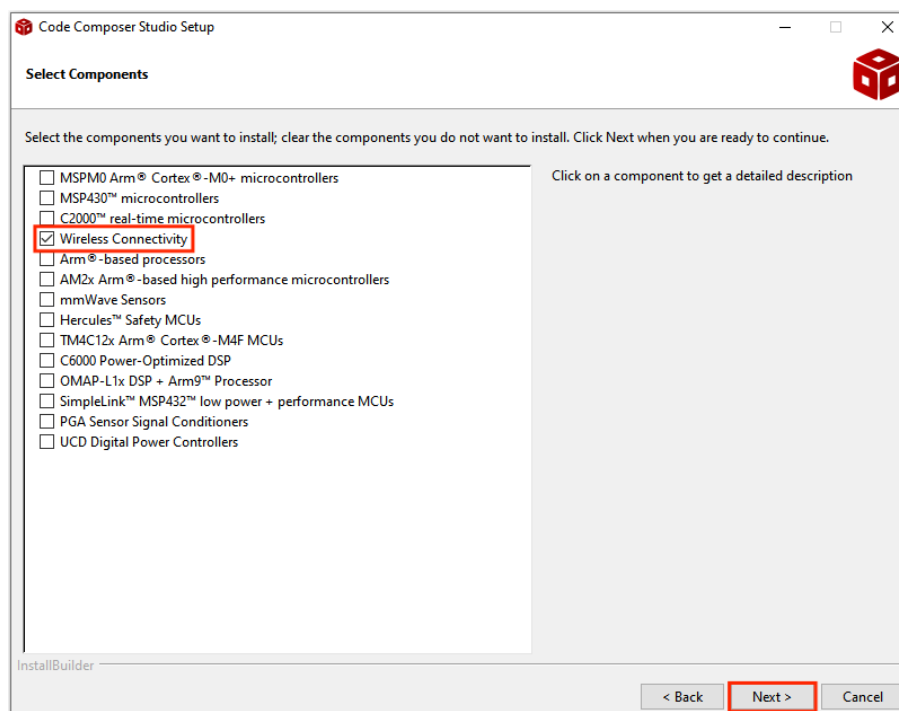
7. Click "Next".



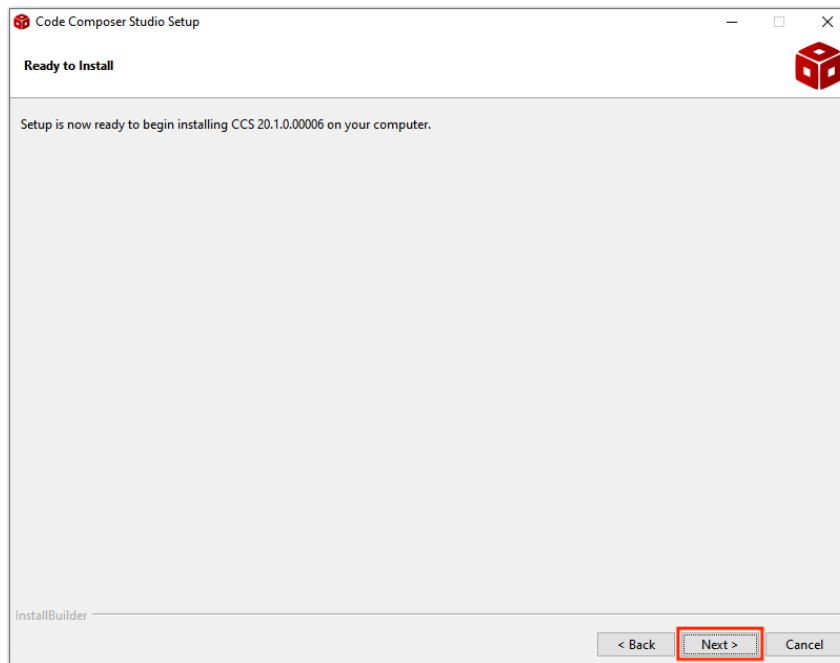
8. Choose the installation directory, and then click "Next".



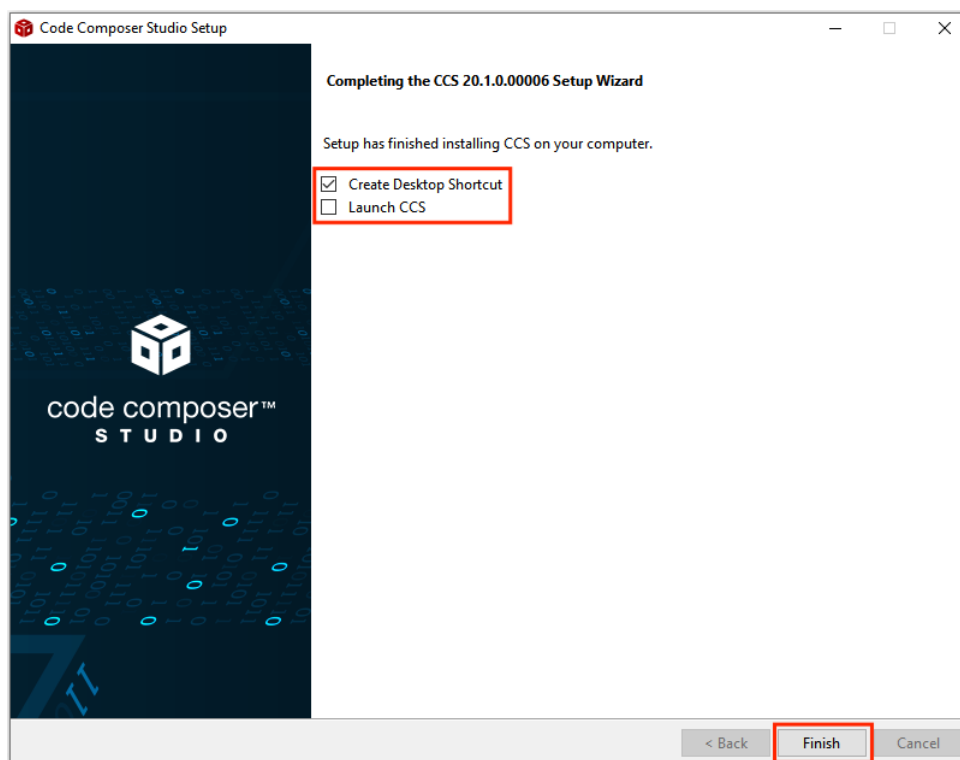
9. Select “Wireless connectivity” components, and then click “Next”.



10. Click “Next”, and the installation will start. Wait until the installation is complete.



11. Click “Finish”.



4.3.2. Download and Install SDK

1. Visit the following link.
<https://www.ti.com/tool/download/SIMPLELINK-LOWPOWER-F2-SDK>
2. Find “SIMPLELINK-LOWPOWER-F2-SDK” item, and click “Download options”.



SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT KIT (SDK)

SIMPLELINK-LOWPOWER-F2-SDK – SimpleLink™ Low Power F2 software development kit (SDK) for the CC13x1, CC13x2, CC13x4, CC26x1, CC26x2 and CC26x4 devices

The SimpleLink™ Low Power SDKs support the CC13xx, CC23xx and CC26xx family of products. Together, these SDKs provide comprehensive software packages for the development of Sub-1 GHz and 2.4 GHz applications including support for Bluetooth® Low Energy, Mesh, Zigbee®, Matter, Thread, 802.15.4-based, (...)

[Supported products & hardware](#)

[Browse](#)

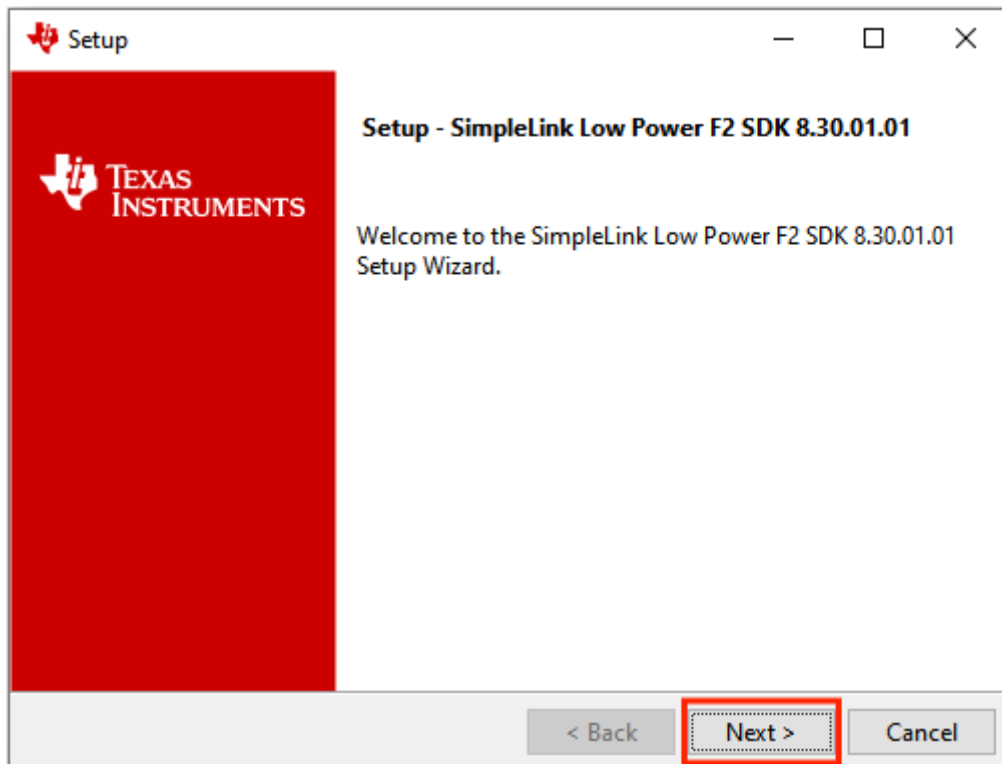
[Download options](#)

[Notifications](#)

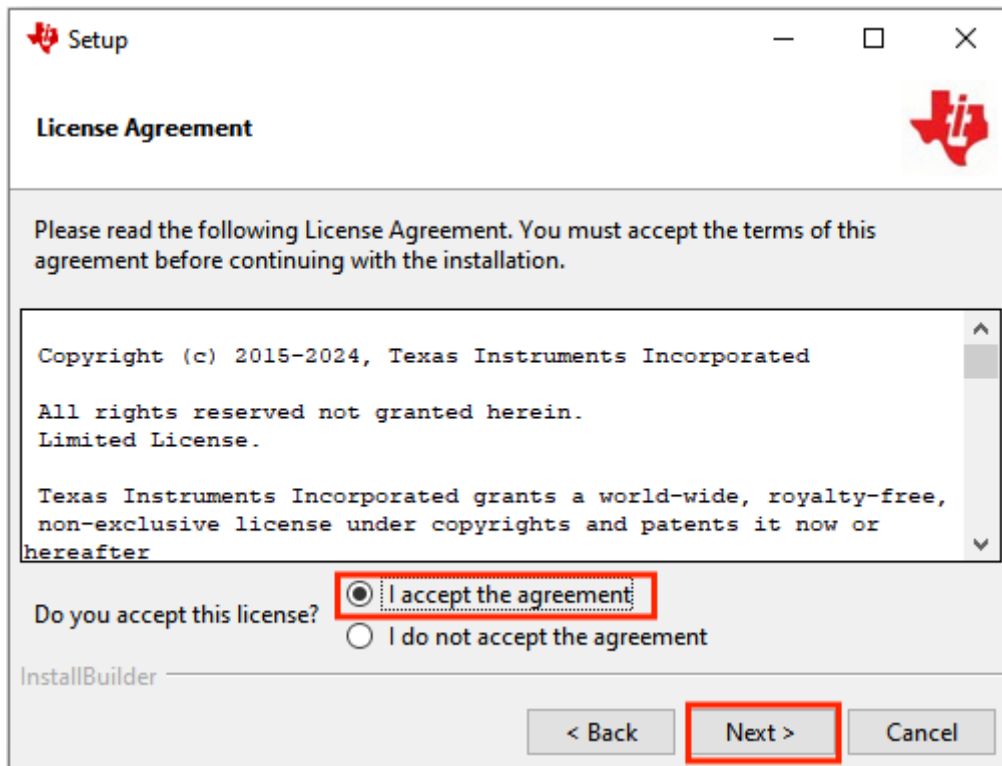
- Choose the target platform, in this case, Windows is selected.

Downloads	Supported products & hardware
Windows Installer for SimpleLink CC13XX CC26XX SDK – 817328 K	Checksum: 6bf8bf6d0ed1dbedf3ae256f127aefff Download
Linux Installer for SimpleLink CC13XX CC26XX SDK – 841416 K	Checksum: 9e8c13c6120f4f5f7f9854b7127d824b Download
Mac OS Installer for SimpleLink CC13XX CC26XX SDK – 798418 K	Checksum: 2cbf4c3a2e2d703a0d4b5ac3195d14fc Download
Windows Zipfile for SimpleLink CC13XX CC26XX SDK – 1591218 K	Checksum: dc5699f56b18e50d4e5f8ddca8044edc Download
Mac OS Zipfile for SimpleLink CC13XX CC26XX SDK – 1578922 K	Checksum: 2c5f6183848bc138d31d0db6fa3720d8 Download
Linux Zipfile for SimpleLink CC13XX CC26XX SDK – 1605828 K	Checksum: 1c8f736a65326a65bb39406dd9d1ba77 Download

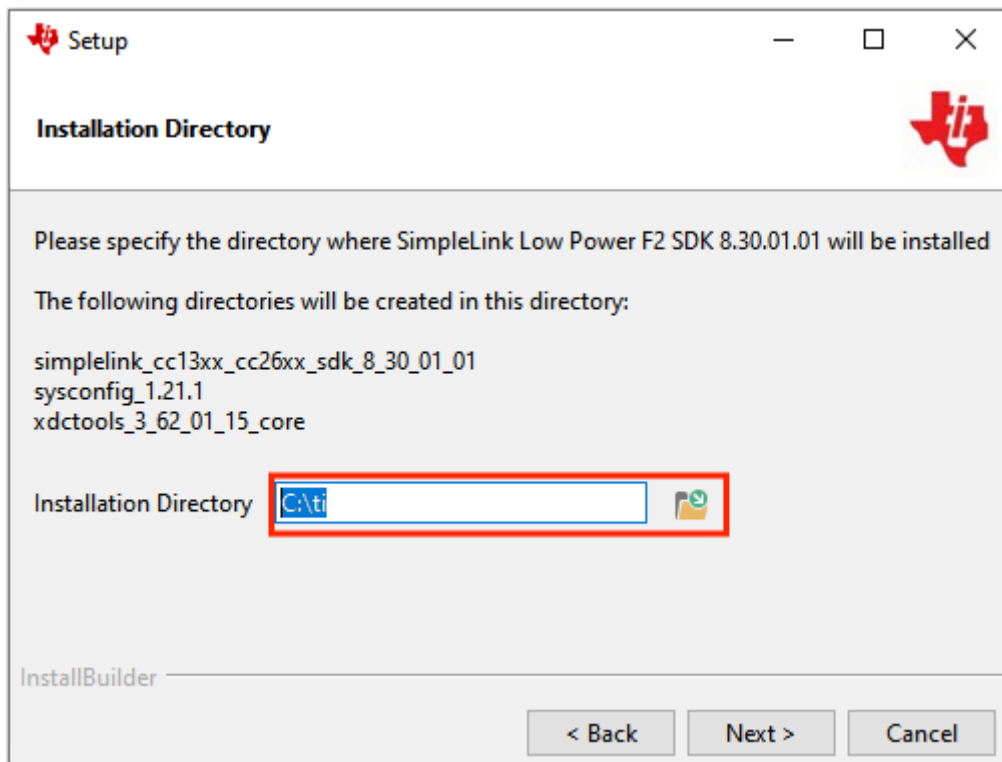
- Double-click the installation package.
- Click “Next”.



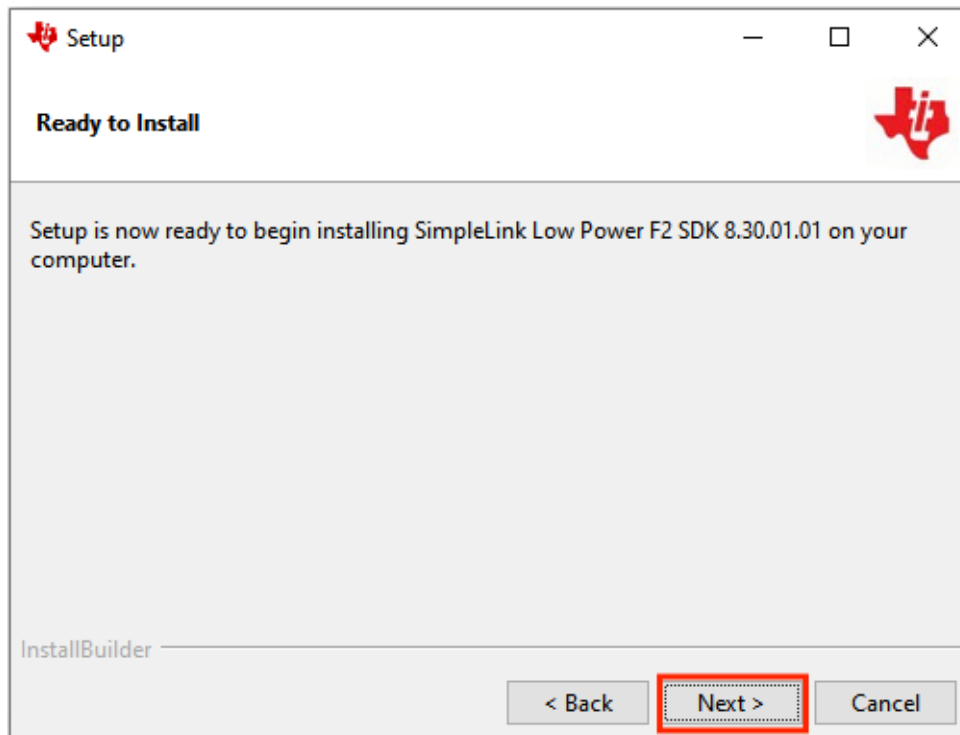
- Select “I accept the agreement”, and then click “Next”.



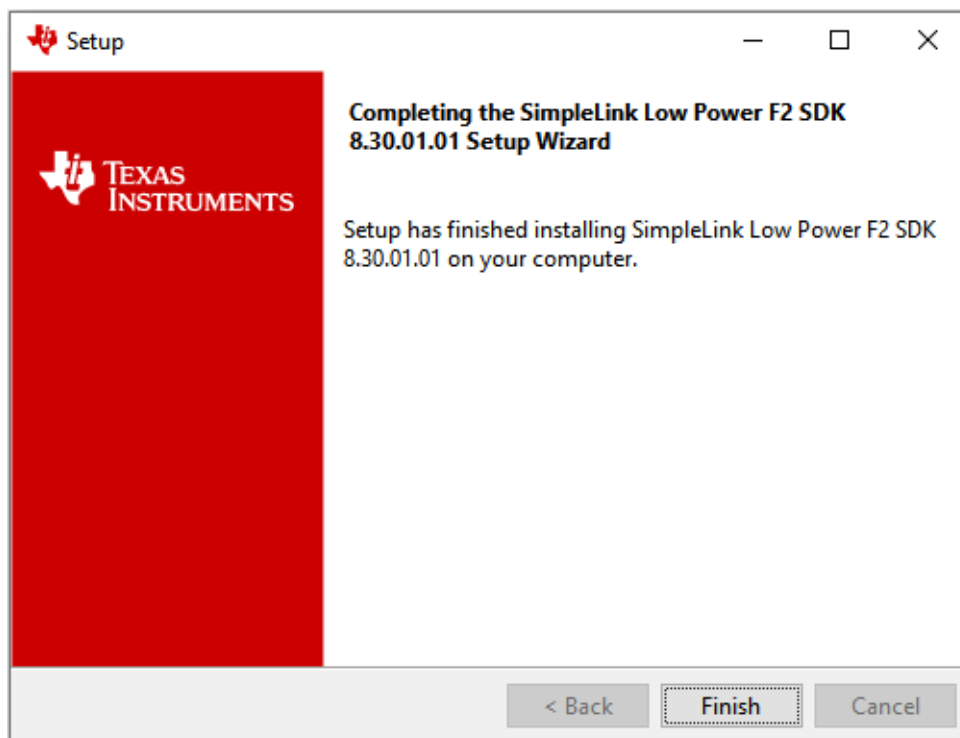
7. Choose the installation directory, and then click “Next”. Make sure the installation directory does not include non-ASCII characters or spaces.



8. Click “Next”, and the installation will start. Wait until the installation is complete.



9. Click "Finish".



4.4. BLE5-STACK

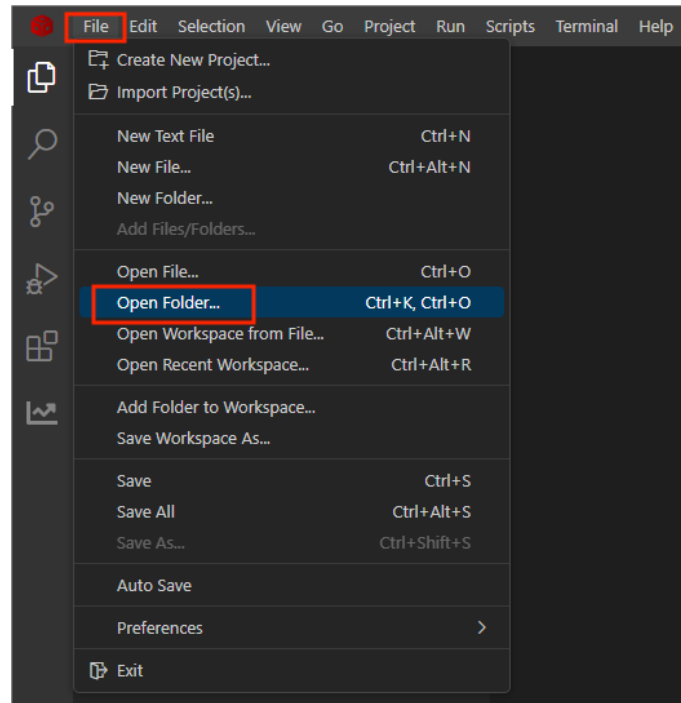
This section describes how to use the BLE5-Stack projects with CCS.

The BLE5-Stack examples are located at

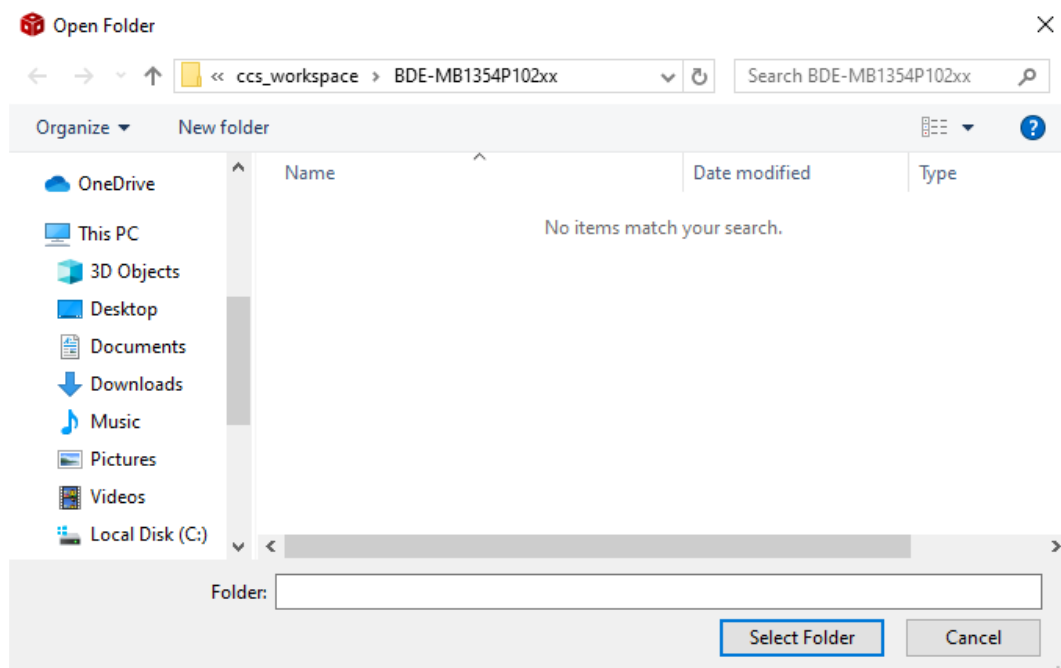
C:\ti\simplelink_cc13xx_cc26xx_sdk_8_30_01_01\examples\rtos\LP_EM_CC1354P10_6\ble5stack

4.4.1. Import Project into CCS

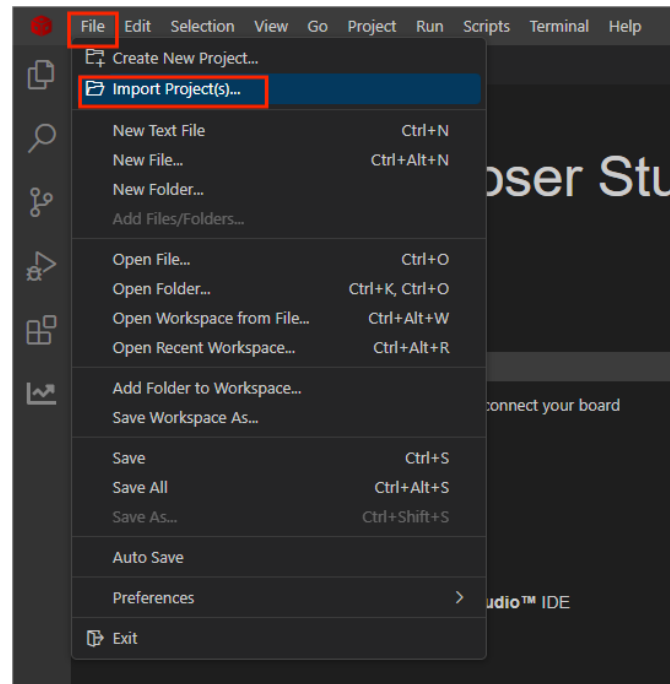
1. Open the CCS IDE.
2. Go to **File** -> **Open Folder**.



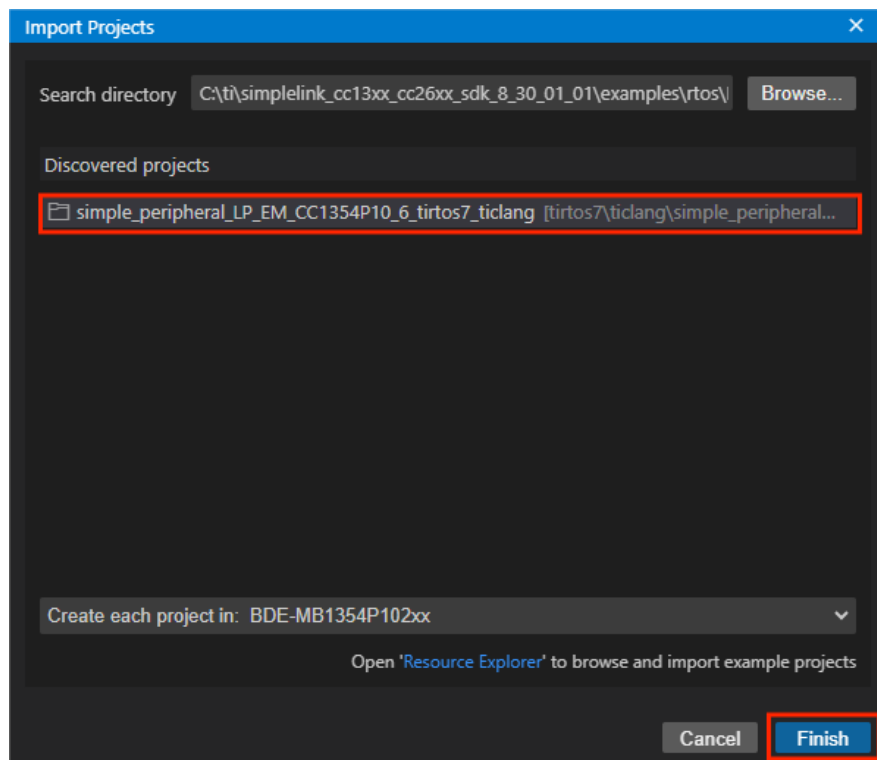
3. Select a custom path as the workspace.



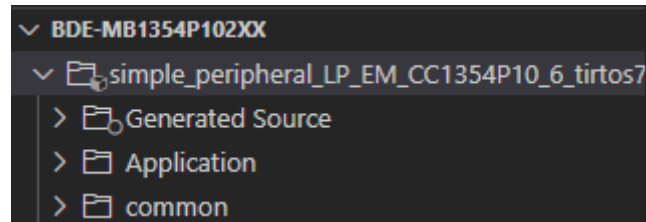
4. Go to **File** -> **Import Project(s)**.



5. Click “Browse”, navigate to the “simple_peripheral” project folder. The default path is:
C:\ti\simplelink_cc13xx_cc26xx_sdk_8_30_01_01\examples\rtos\LP_EM_CC1354P10_6\ble5stack\simple_peripheral
6. Select the project, and click “Finish”.



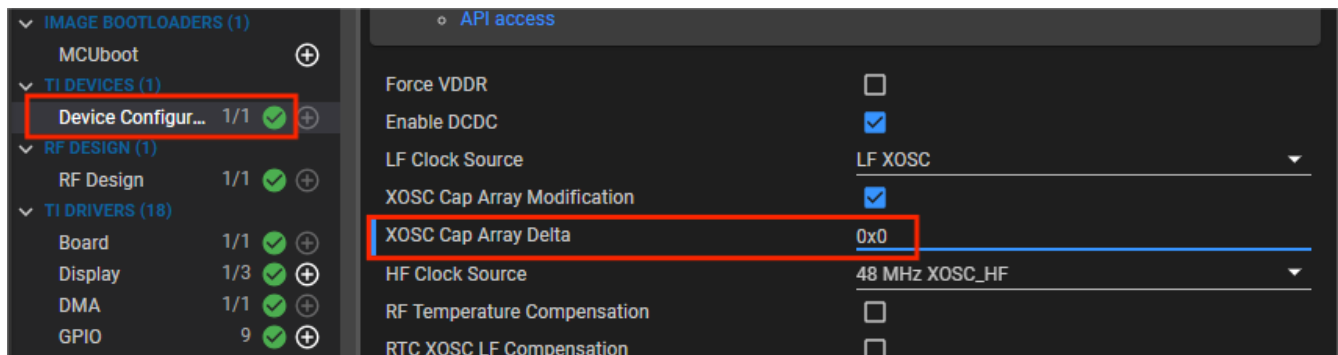
7. The “simple_peripheral” project will be imported into the IDE.



4.4.2. Modify XOSC Cap Setting

The “XOSC Cap Array Delta” parameter will impact the radio frequency offset. An inappropriate value can affect the RF performance. Follow the steps below to set the value that fits the module.

1. Open “simple_peripheral.syscfg” file by double-click it.
2. Select the “Device Configuration” item. Modify “XOSC Cap Array Delta” to 0x00.



3. Save the changes.

4.4.3. Modify RF Switch Configuration

The BDE-MB1354P102 module uses a different RF switch design compared to TI LP-EM-CC1354P10-6. Follow the steps below to adjust the RF configuration to fit the module.

1. Open syscfg file.
2. Select “RF” item under “TI DRIVERS”. Modify the RF settings according to the following diagram.

RF 

 ADD  REMOVE ALL

Use Hardware None

 The board 'CC1354P10 LaunchPad Band 6' requires the 'RF Antenna Switch' to be selected. [\(Suppress\)](#)

No. of Antenna Switch Control Pins 2

RF Coexistence ☐

Hardware Interrupt Priority 7 - Lowest Priority

Software Interrupt Priority 0 - Lowest Priority

XOSC Needed ☒

Global Event Mask RF_GlobalEventRadioPowerDown, RF_Glob...

Global Callback Function rfDriverCallback

 Please see function 'rfDriverCallbackAntennaSwitching' in 'ti_drivers_config.c'. The antenna switching functionality must be implemented by the user.

RF Pin Symbols

RF Antenna Pin 0 CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_HIGH_PA

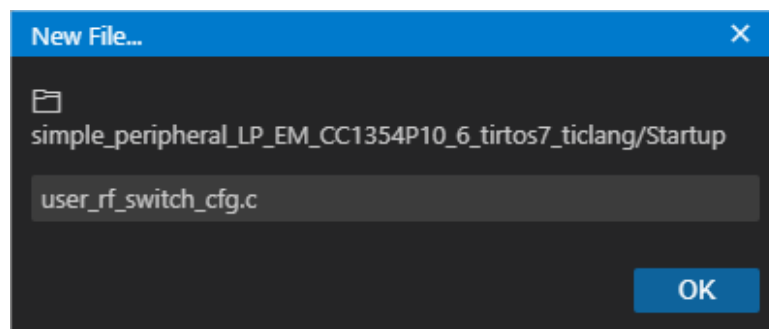
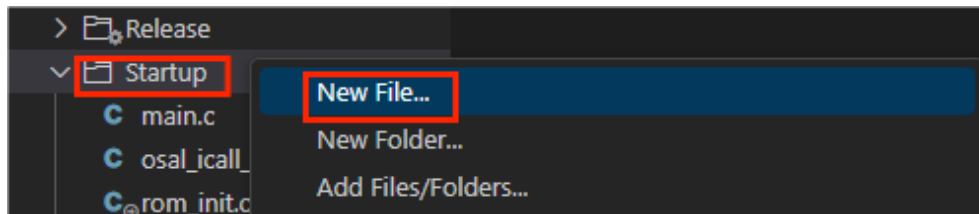
RF Antenna Pin 1 CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_2_4_G

PinMux Peripheral and Pin Configuration

RF Antenna Pin 0 DIO29/27 (Header)

RF Antenna Pin 1 DIO28/26 (Header)

3. Save the changes.
4. Right-click the "Startup" folder in the project and create a new C file named "user_rf_switch_cfg.c".



5. Copy the following source code to user_rf_switch_cfg.c.

```
#include <stddef.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#ifndef DeviceFamily_CC13X4
#define DeviceFamily_CC13X4
```

```

#endif
#include <ti/devices/DeviceFamily.h>
#include "ti_drivers_config.h"
#include <ti/drivers/GPIO.h>
#include <ti/drivers/rf/RF.h>
/*
 * ===== rfDriverCallbackAntennaSwitching =====
 * Sets up the antenna switch depending on the current PHY configuration.
 * Fit BDE-MB13P2 module's switch
 *
 * Truth table:
 *
 * Path      DI029 DI028
 * =====
 * Off       0      0
 * TX        1      0
 * RX        0      1
 */
void rfDriverCallbackAntennaSwitching(RF_Handle client, RF_GlobalEvent events, void *arg)
{
    if (events & RF_GlobalEventRadioSetup) {
        bool    sub1GHz    = false;
        uint8_t loDivider = 0;

        /* Switch off all paths. */
        GPIO_write(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_2_4_G, 0);
        GPIO_write(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_HIGH_PA, 0);

        /* Decode the current PA configuration. */
        RF_TxPowerTable_PAType paType = (RF_TxPowerTable_PAType)RF_getTxPower(client).paType;

        /* Decode the generic argument as a setup command. */
        RF_RadioSetup* setupCommand = (RF_RadioSetup*)arg;

        switch (setupCommand->common.commandNo) {
            case (CMD_RADIO_SETUP):
            case (CMD_BLE5_RADIO_SETUP):
                loDivider = RF_LODIVIDER_MASK & setupCommand->common.loDivider;

                /* Sub-1GHz front-end. */
                if (loDivider != 0) {
                    sub1GHz = true;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```



```

        break;
    case (CMD_PROP_RADIO_DIV_SETUP):
        loDivider = RF_LODIVIDER_MASK & setupCommand->prop_div.loDivider;

        /* Sub-1GHz front-end. */
        if (loDivider != 0) {
            sub1GHz = true;
        }
        break;
    default:break;
}

if (!sub1GHz) {
    /* 2.4 GHz */
    if (paType == RF_TxPowerTable_HighPA) {
        /* Note: RFC_GPO3 is a work-around because the RFC_GPO1 (PA enable signal) is sometimes not
           de-asserted on CC1352 Rev A. */
        GPIO_setConfigAndMux(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_2_4_G, GPIO_CFG_OUTPUT, IOC_PORT_RFC_GPO0);
        GPIO_setConfigAndMux(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_HIGH_PA, GPIO_CFG_OUTPUT, IOC_PORT_RFC_GPO3);
    } else {
        /* RF core active --> 2.4 GHz */
        GPIO_setConfigAndMux(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_HIGH_PA, GPIO_CFG_OUTPUT, IOC_PORT_GPIO);
        GPIO_setConfigAndMux(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_2_4_G, GPIO_CFG_OUTPUT | GPIO_CFG_OUT_HIGH,
IOC_PORT_GPIO);
    }
}

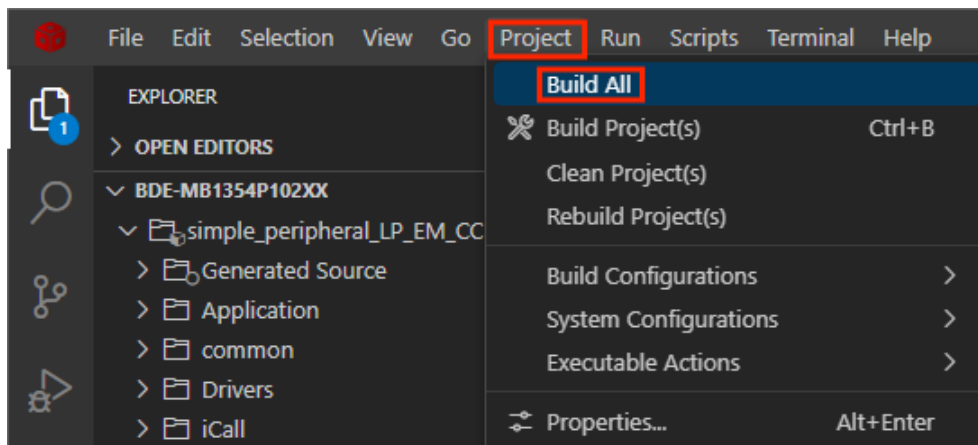
}
else if (events & RF_GlobalEventRadioPowerDown) {
    /* Switch off all paths. */
    GPIO_write(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_2_4_G, 0);
    GPIO_write(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_HIGH_PA, 0);

    /* Reset the IO multiplexer to GPIO functionality */
    GPIO_setConfigAndMux(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_2_4_G, GPIO_CFG_OUTPUT, IOC_PORT_GPIO);
    GPIO_setConfigAndMux(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_HIGH_PA, GPIO_CFG_OUTPUT, IOC_PORT_GPIO);
}
}
}

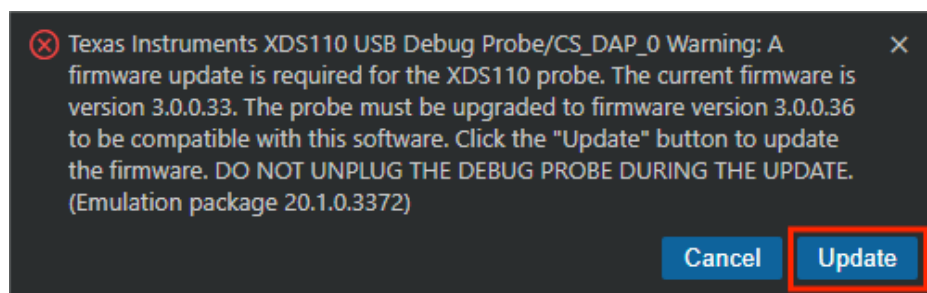
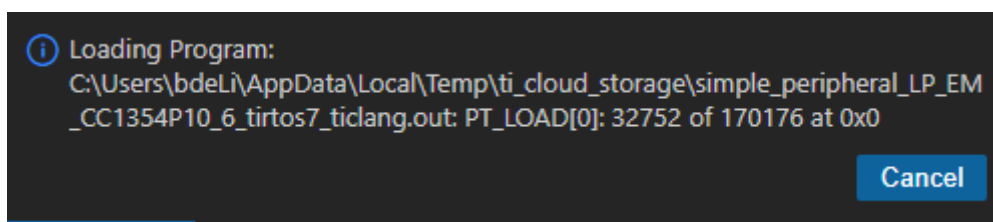
```

4.4.4. Build and Download Project

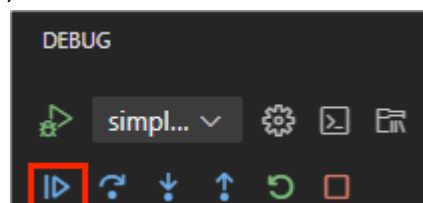
1. Select **Project** -> **Build All** to build the application project.



- After building successfully, select **Run -> Debug** to download the application to the module. If the following message occur, click "Update".

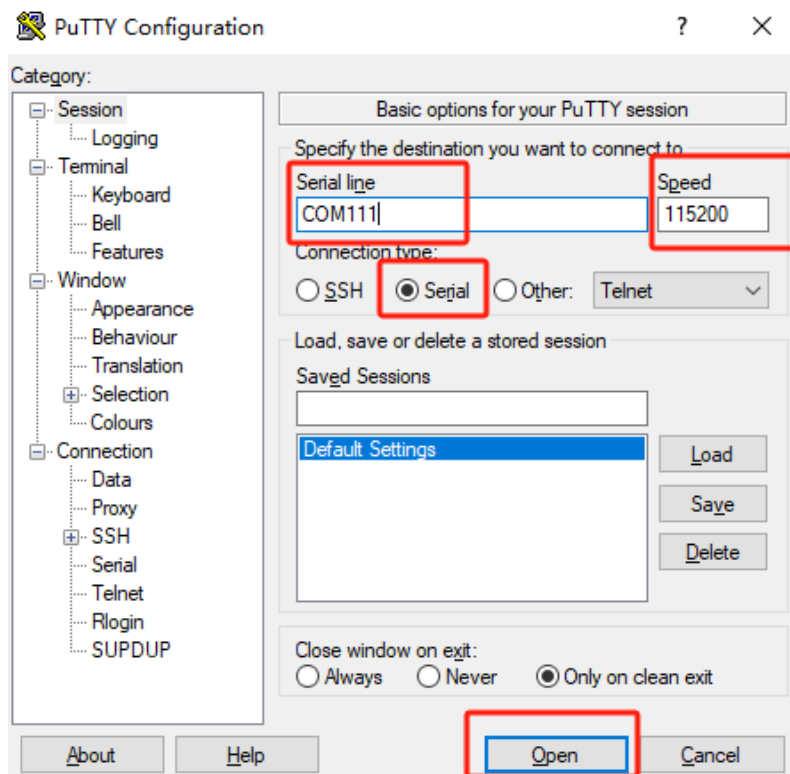


- After the update process is finished, click "Continue".

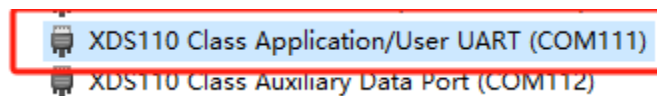


4.4.5. Running the Demo

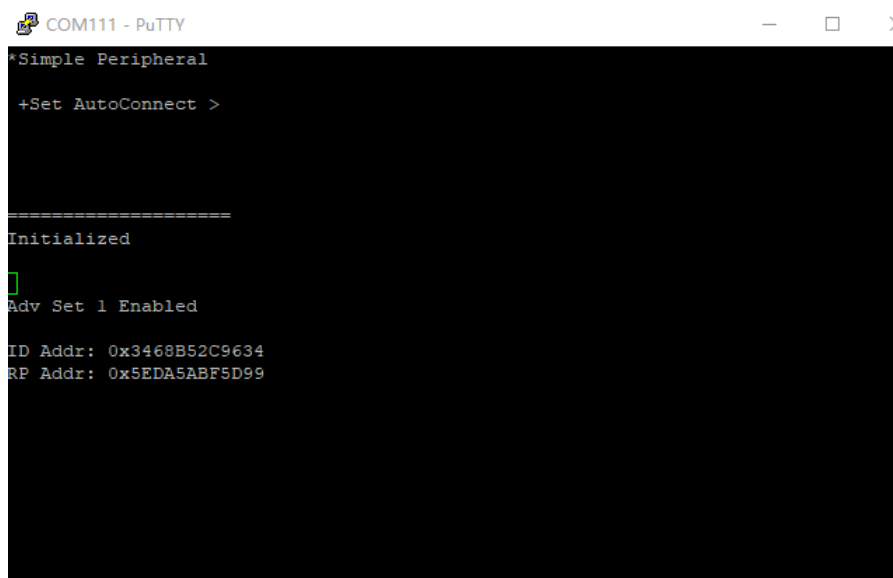
- Open PuTTY, open the serial port with the following settings:



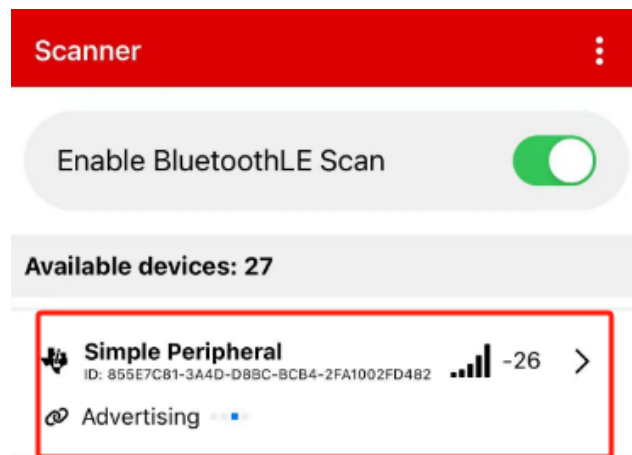
The COM number can be found in the System Device Manager:



2. Debug the project and click "Continue" in CCS. The demo will begin execution. The PuTTY will display the menu as shown below:



3. Open SimpleLink Connect mobile app. Click "Enable BluetoothLE Scan", and you will see that the module is advertising.

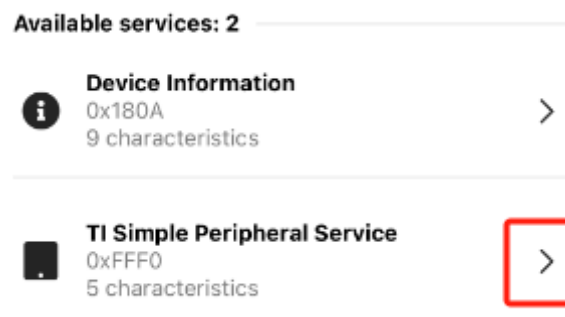


4. Click the right arrow on the right of “Simple Peripheral” item to connect to the module. After a successful connection, you will see PuTTY update the information.

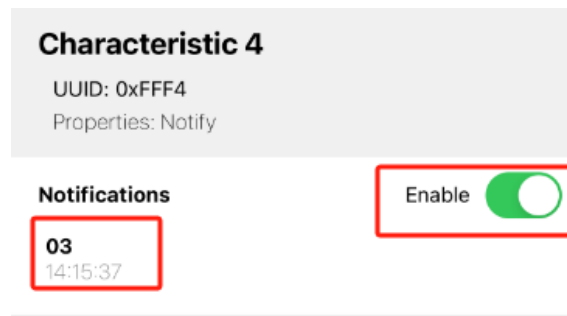
```
COM111 - PuTTY
*Simple Peripheral
+Work with >

=====
MTU Size: 65
Link Param Updated: 0x612647B701E1
Adv Set 0 Enabled
ID Addr: 0x3468B52C9634
RP Addr: 0x553C91B88D2B
```

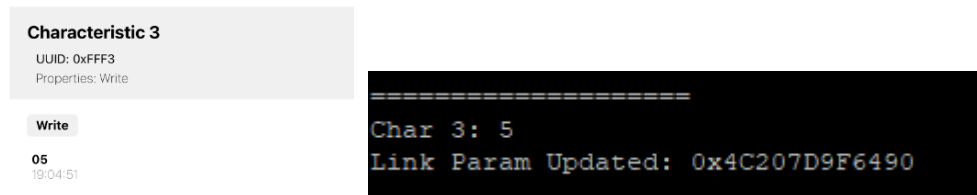
5. Select “TI Simple Peripheral Service”.



6. Enable the notification of “Characteristic 4”, the app will receive notification sent by the module.



7. Write “05” to “Characteristic 3”. PuTTY will print the write information.



4.5. Host_test Project & Btool Software

TI provides a PC tool called “btool” to help developers simplify development. Developers can use Btool to scan and connect to peripheral devices, or to send raw HCI commands.

The directory for Btool is:

C:\ti\simplelink_cc13xx_cc26xx_sdk_8_30_01_01\tools\ble5stack\btool.

Before using Btool, the module must have the host_test application flashed onto it first.

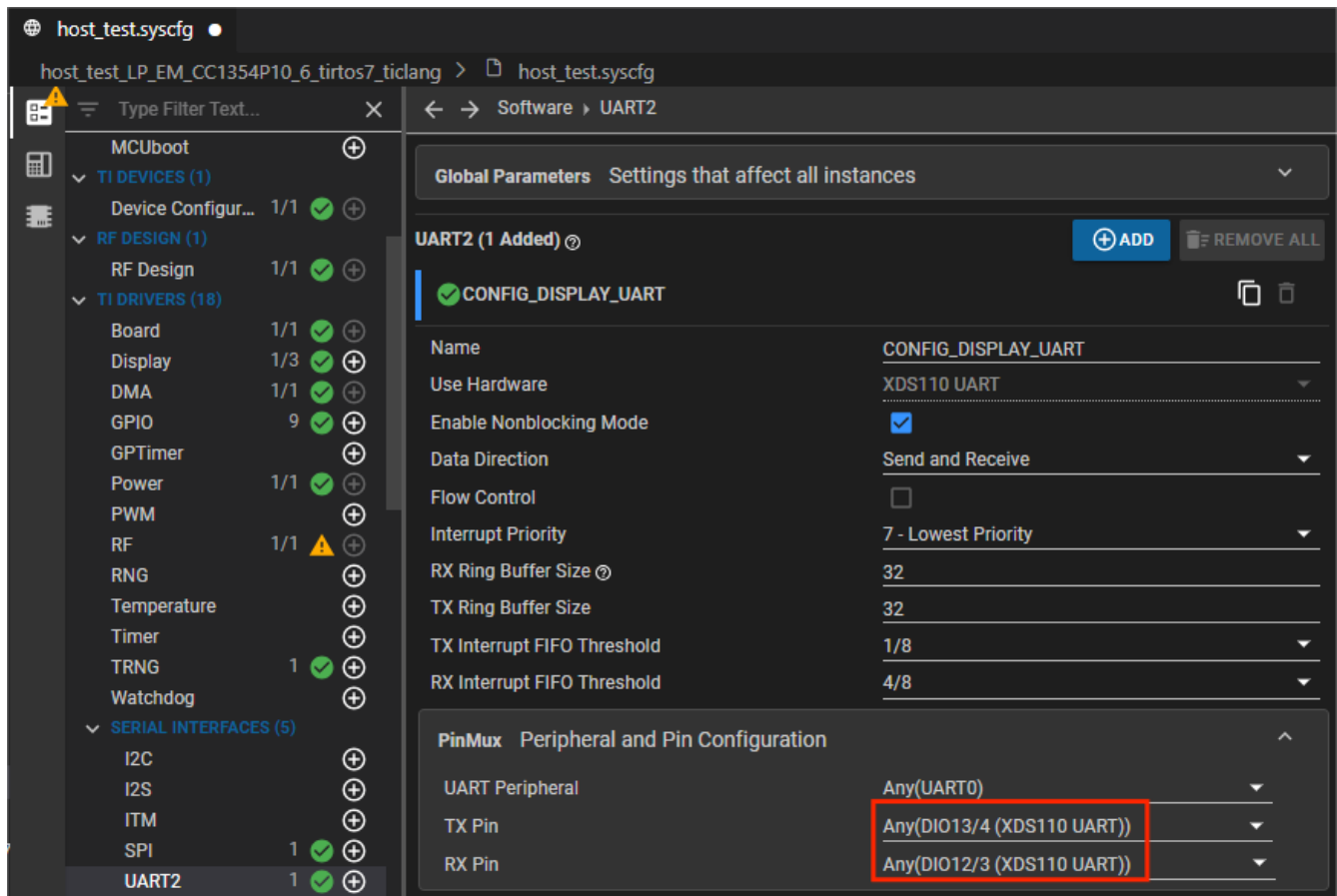
The project directory for host_test is:

C:\ti\simplelink_cc13xx_cc26xx_sdk_8_30_01_01\examples\rtos\LP_EM_CC1354P10_6\ble5stack\host_test.

Before building the host_test project, developers should perform the additional steps mentioned in sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.3.

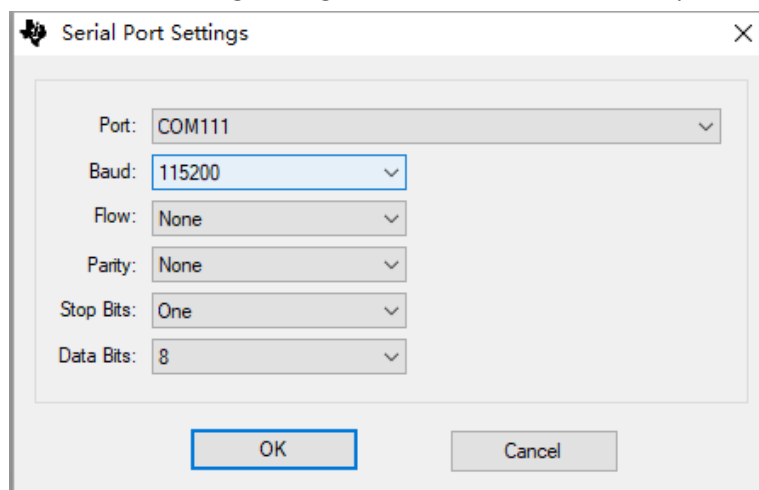
The module will enter DTM mode once the host_test application is flashed. Btool can connect to the module through UART interface.

The pins used by UART can be found in the following diagram:



The following steps demonstrate how to operate Btool.

1. Open Btool.
2. Open the serial port with the following settings, and make sure the correct port is selected.



3. If the hardware functions properly, the following UART logs will be printed.

```
[1] : <Info> - 02:40:25.158
Port opened at 2024/10/22 14:40:25

-----

[2] : <Tx> - 02:40:25.237
-Type           : 0x01 (Command)
-OpCode         : 0xFC1D (HCIExt_ResetSystemCmd)
-Data Length    : 0x01 (1) byte(s)
-Type           : 0x00 (0) (Chip Reset)
Dump (Tx) :
0000:01 1D FC 01 00

-----

[3] : <Rx> - 02:40:25.384
-Type           : 0x04 (Event)
-EventCode      : 0x00FF (HCI_LE_ExtEvent)
-Data Length    : 0x05 (5) bytes(s)
-Event          : 0x041D (1053) (HCIExt_ResetSystemCmdDone)
-Status         : 0x00 (0) (SUCCESS)
-CmdOpCode      : 0xFC1D (HCIExt_ResetSystemCmd)
Dump (Rx) :
0000:04 FF 05 1D 04 00 1D FC

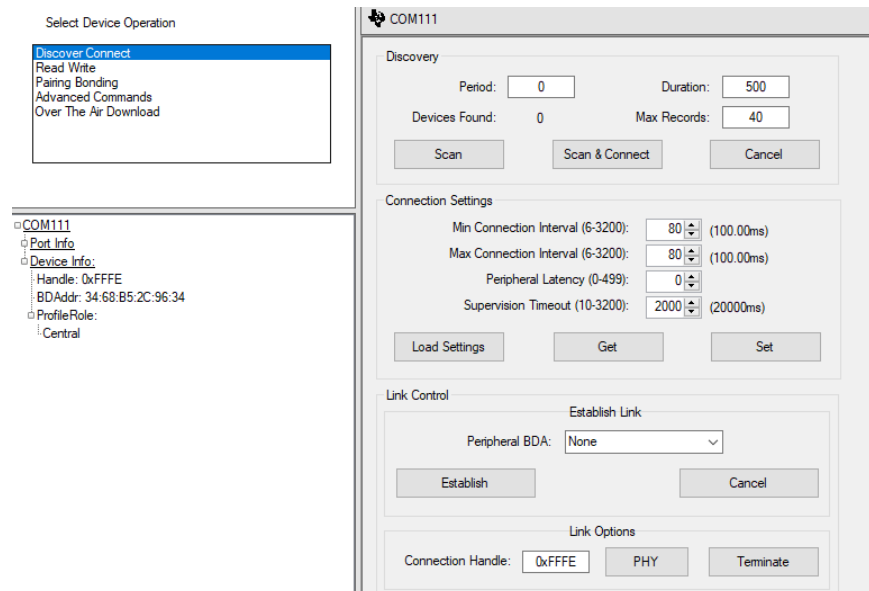
-----

[4] : <Tx> - 02:40:25.903
-Type           : 0x01 (Command)
-OpCode         : 0xFE00 (GAP_DeviceInit)
-Data Length    : 0x08 (8) byte(s)
-ProfileRole    : 0x08 (8) (
                  Central)
-AddrMode       : 0x00 (0) (ADDRMODE_PUBLIC)
-RandomAddr     : 00:00:00:00:00:00
Dump (Tx) :
0000:01 00 FE 08 08 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

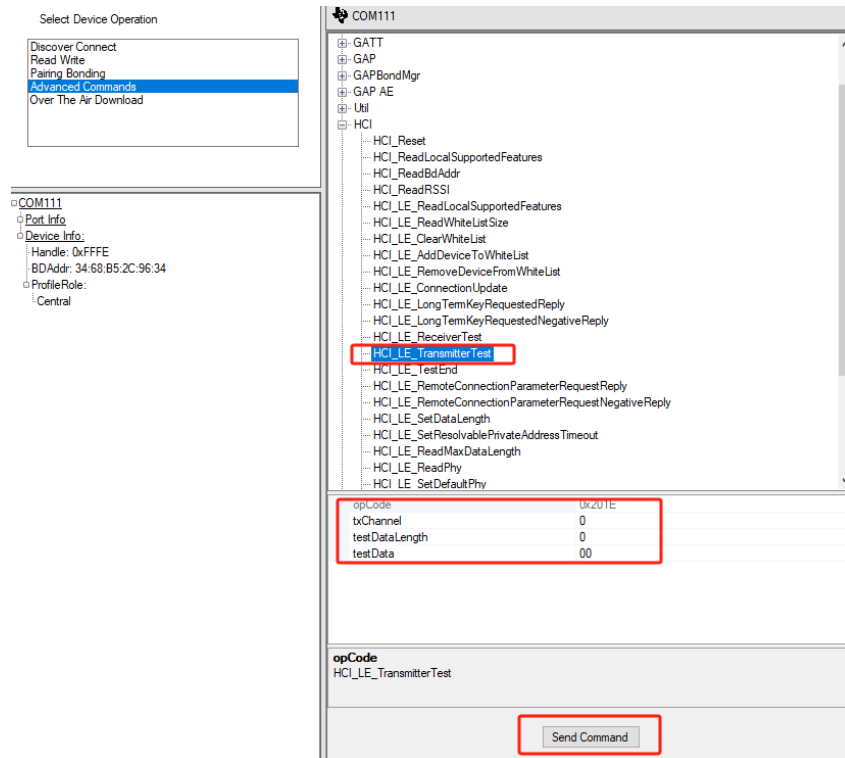
-----

[5] : <Rx> - 02:40:25.980
-Type           : 0x04 (Event)
-EventCode      : 0x00FF (HCI_LE_ExtEvent)
-Data Length    : 0x06 (6) bytes(s)
-Event          : 0x067F (1663) (GAP_HCI_ExtentionCommandStatus)
-Status         : 0x00 (0) (SUCCESS)
```

4. Developers can scan for and connect to peripheral devices on the “Discover Connect” page.



5. The “Advanced Commands” page provides a variety of HCI commands. For example, developers can send “HCI_LE_Transmitter_Test” command in the following diagram.



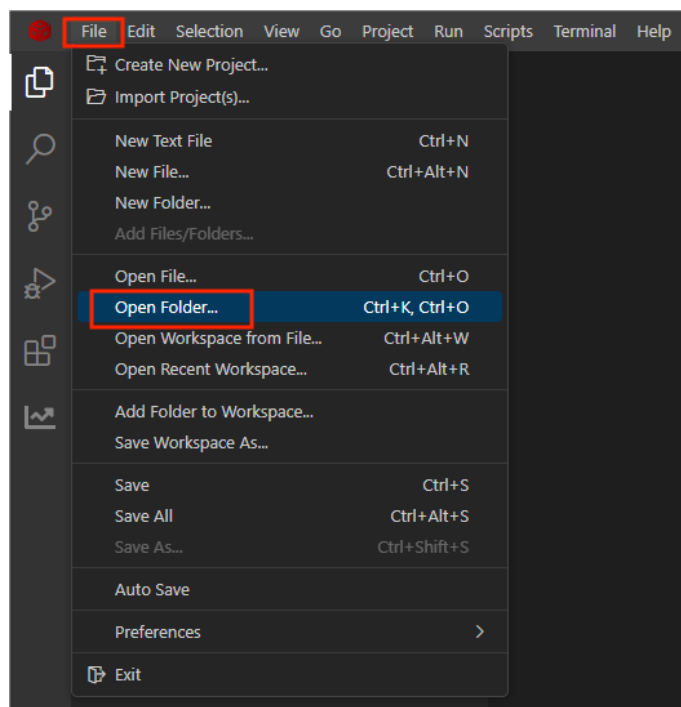
4.6. TI154STACK

TI's royalty-free TI 15.4-Stack is a complete software platform for developing applications that require extremely low-power, long-range, reliable, robust and secure wireless star-topology-based networking solutions. This section describes how to use the TI 15.4-Stack projects with CCS.

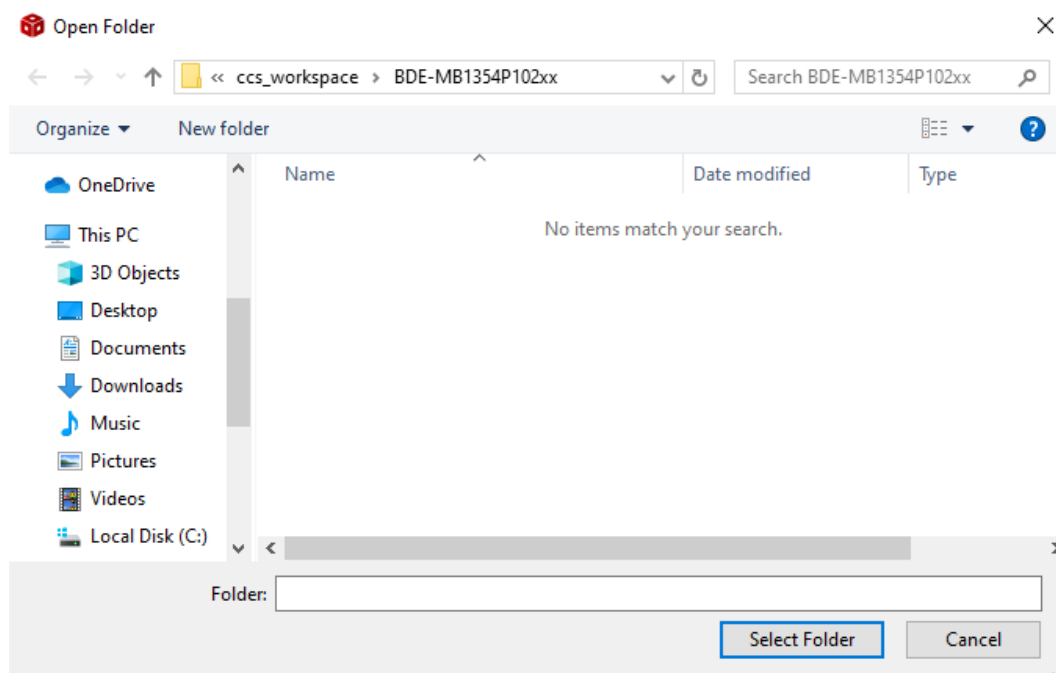
To demonstrate the TI 15.4-Stack demos, two modules are required.

4.6.1. Import Projects into CCS

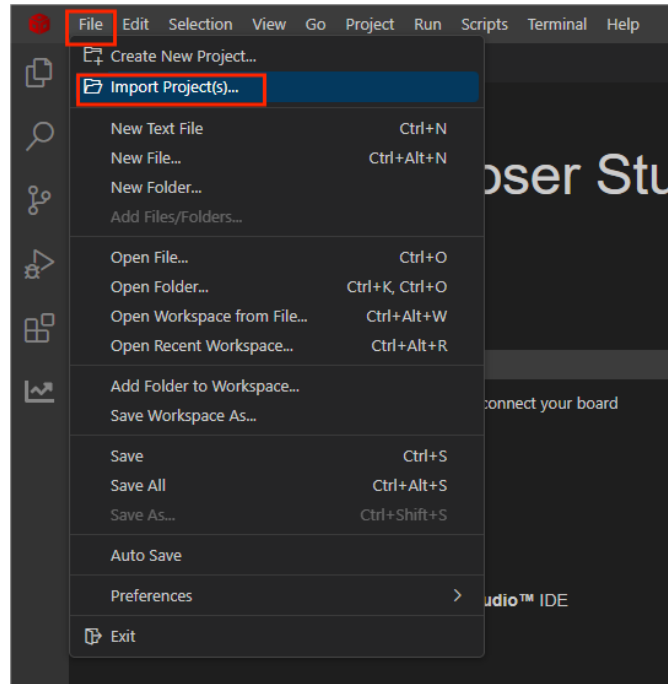
1. Open the CCS IDE.
2. Go to **File -> Open Folder**.



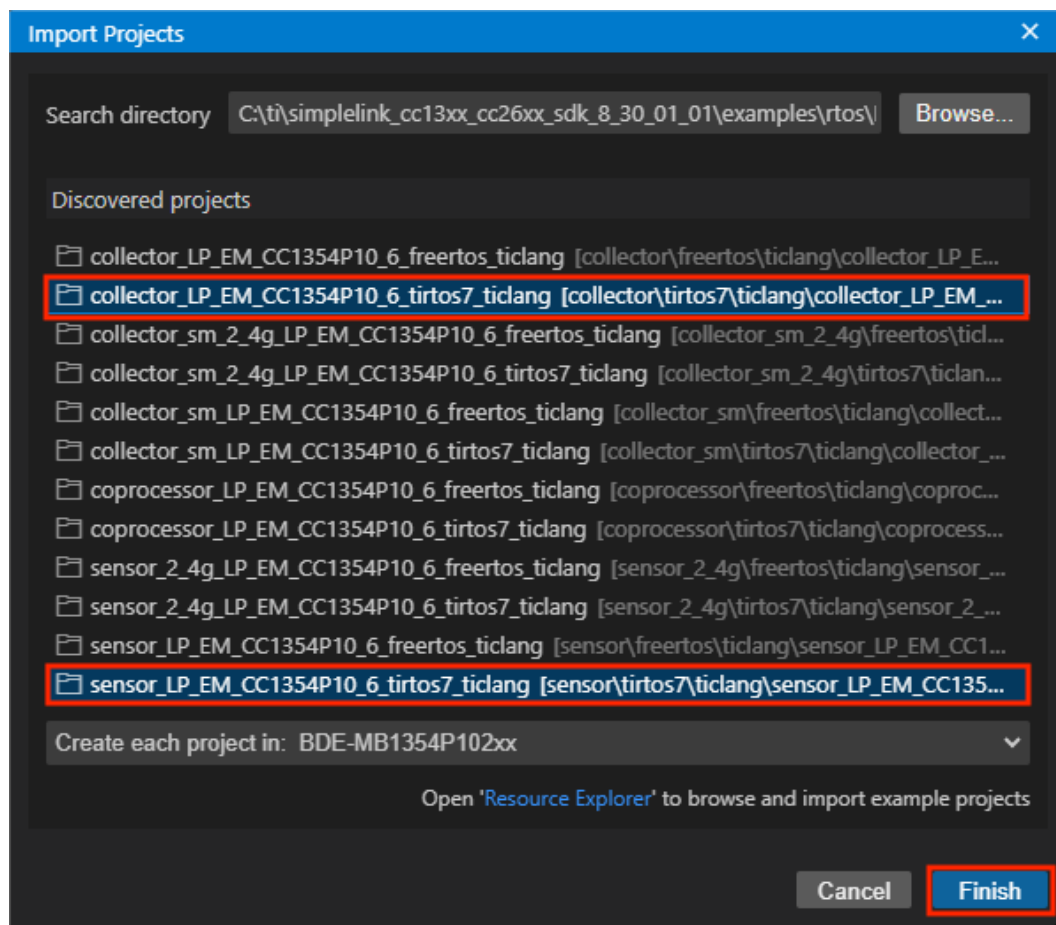
3. Select a custom path as the workspace.



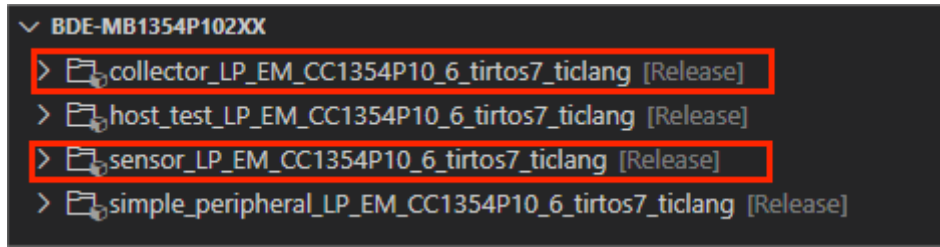
4. Go to **File -> Import Project(s)**.



5. Click “Browse”, navigate to the ti154stack folder. The default path is:
C:\ti\simplelink_cc13xx_cc26xx_sdk_8_30_01_01\examples\rtos\LP_EM_CC1354P10_6\ti154stack.
6. Select “collector_LP_EM_CC1354P10_6_tirtos7_ticlang” and
“sensor_LP_EM_CC1354P10_6_tirtos7_ticlang” projects, then click ‘Finish’ .



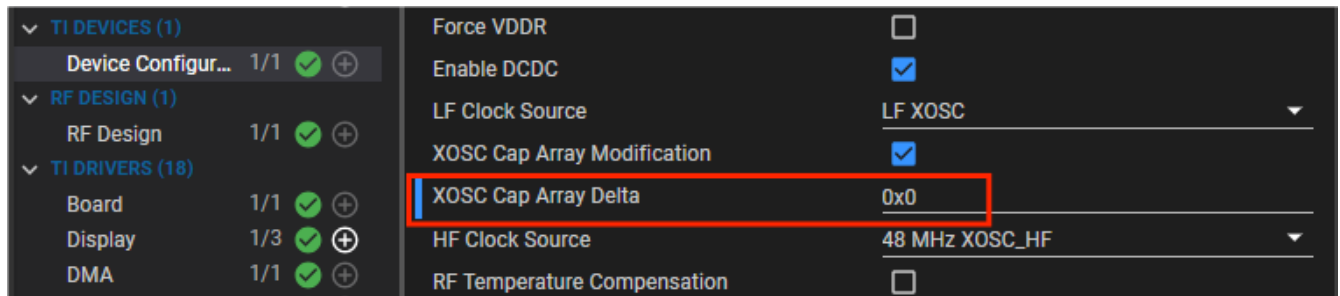
- The two projects will be imported into the IDE.



4.6.2. Modify XOSC Cap Setting

The 'XOSC Cap Array Delta' parameter will impact the radio frequency offset. An inappropriate value can affect the RF performance. Follow the steps below to set the value that fits the module.

- Open "collector.syscfg" file by double-click it.
- Select the "Device Configuration" item. Modify "XOSC Cap Array Delta" to 0x00.

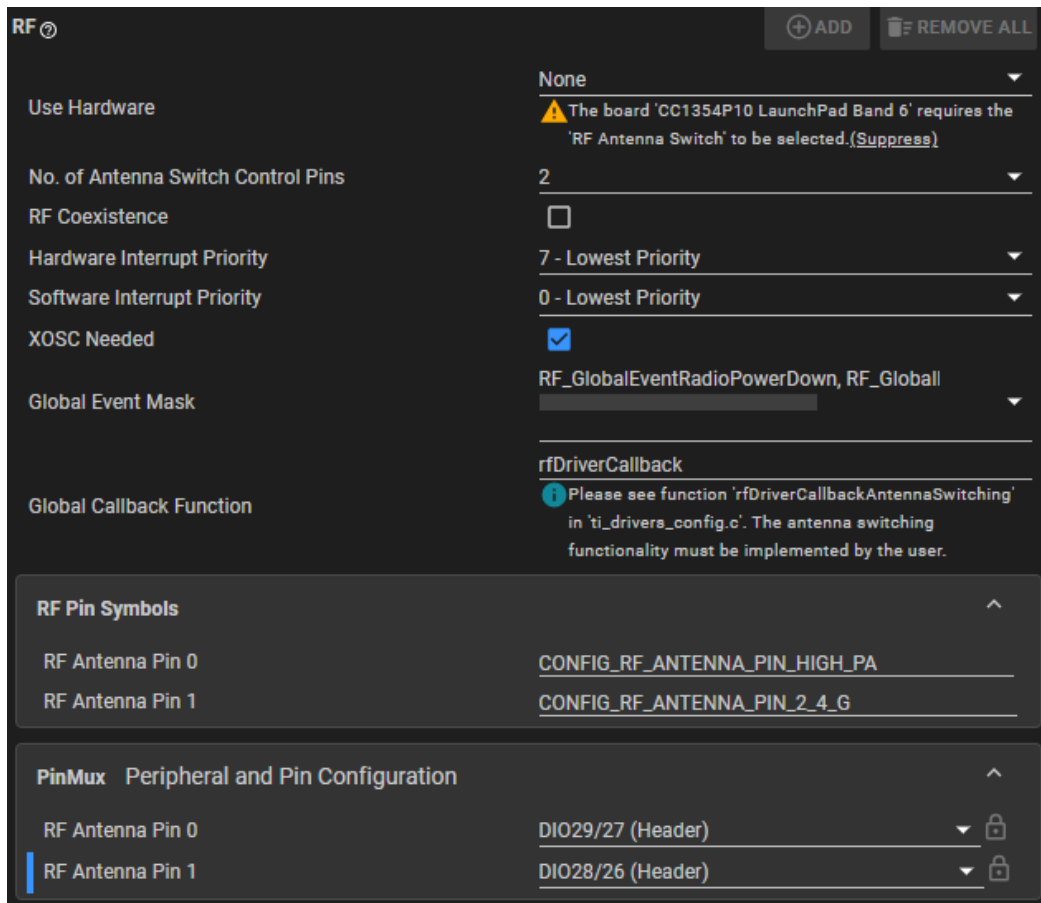


- Save the changes.
- Similarly, modify the "XOSC Cap Array Delta" value in sensor.syscfg.

4.6.3. Modify RF Switch Configuration

The BDE-MB1354P101 module uses a different RF switch design compared to TI LP-EM-CC1354P10-1. Follow the steps below to adjust the RF configuration to fit the module.

- Open syscfg file.
- Select 'RF' item under "TI DRIVERS". Modify the RF settings according to the following diagram.



RF ⓘ + ADD REMOVE ALL

Use Hardware None ⌵
 ⚠ The board 'CC1354P10 LaunchPad Band 6' requires the 'RF Antenna Switch' to be selected. [\(Suppress\)](#)

No. of Antenna Switch Control Pins 2 ⌵

RF Coexistence ☐

Hardware Interrupt Priority 7 - Lowest Priority ⌵

Software Interrupt Priority 0 - Lowest Priority ⌵

XOSC Needed ☒

Global Event Mask RF_GlobalEventRadioPowerDown, RF_Global ⌵

Global Callback Function rfDriverCallback
 ⓘ Please see function 'rfDriverCallbackAntennaSwitching' in 'ti_drivers_config.c'. The antenna switching functionality must be implemented by the user.

RF Pin Symbols ⌵

RF Antenna Pin 0 CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_HIGH_PA

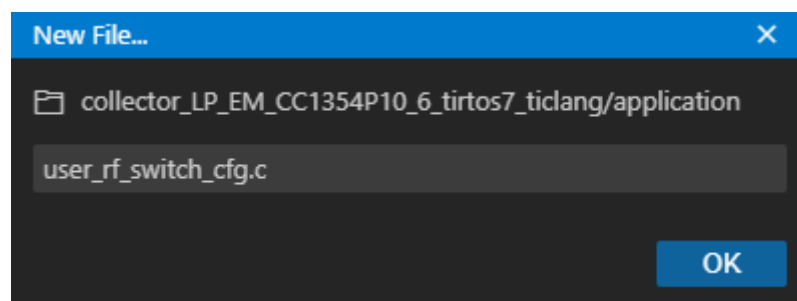
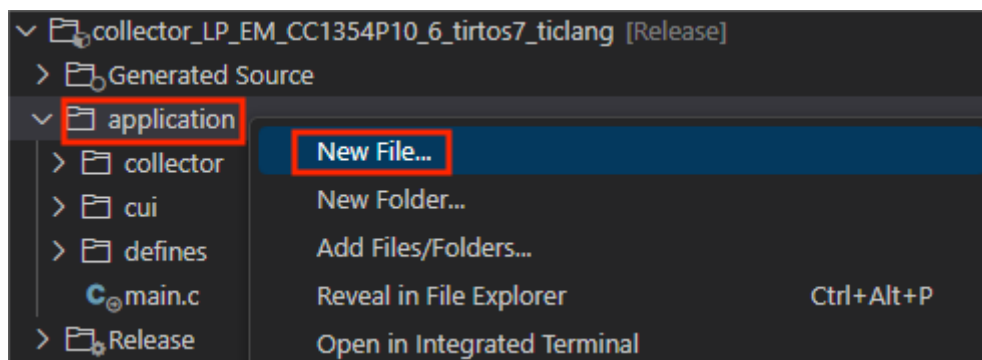
RF Antenna Pin 1 CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_2_4_G

PinMux **Peripheral and Pin Configuration** ⌵

RF Antenna Pin 0 DIO29/27 (Header) ⌵ 🔒

RF Antenna Pin 1 DIO28/26 (Header) ⌵ 🔒

3. Save the changes.
4. Right-click the "application" folder in the project and create a new C file named "user_rf_switch_cfg.c".



5. Copy the following source code to user_rf_switch_cfg.c.

```
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdint.h>
```

```

#ifndef DeviceFamily_CC13X4
#define DeviceFamily_CC13X4
#endif

#include <ti/devices/DeviceFamily.h>
#include "ti_drivers_config.h"
#include <ti/drivers/GPIO.h>
#include <ti/drivers/rf/RF.h>

/*
 * ===== rfDriverCallbackAntennaSwitching =====
 * Sets up the antenna switch depending on the current PHY configuration.
 * Fit BDE-MB13P2 module's switch
 *
 * Truth table:
 *
 * Path      DIO29 DIO28
 * =====
 * Off       0      0
 * TX        1      0
 * RX        0      1
 */

void rfDriverCallbackAntennaSwitching(RF_Handle client, RF_GlobalEvent events, void *arg)
{
    if (events & RF_GlobalEventRadioSetup) {
        bool    sub1GHz    = false;
        uint8_t loDivider = 0;

        /* Switch off all paths. */
        GPIO_write(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_2_4_G, 0);
        GPIO_write(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_HIGH_PA, 0);

        /* Decode the current PA configuration. */
        RF_TxPowerTable_PAType paType = (RF_TxPowerTable_PAType)RF_getTxPower(client).paType;

        /* Decode the generic argument as a setup command. */
        RF_RadioSetup* setupCommand = (RF_RadioSetup*)arg;

        switch (setupCommand->common.commandNo) {
            case (CMD_RADIO_SETUP):
            case (CMD_BLE5_RADIO_SETUP):
                loDivider = RF_LODIVIDER_MASK & setupCommand->common.loDivider;

                /* Sub-1GHz front-end. */
                if (loDivider != 0) {

```

```

        sub1GHz = true;
    }
    break;
case (CMD_PROP_RADIO_DIV_SETUP):
    loDivider = RF_LODIVIDER_MASK & setupCommand->prop_div.loDivider;

    /* Sub-1GHz front-end. */
    if (loDivider != 0) {
        sub1GHz = true;
    }
    break;
default:break;
}

if (!sub1GHz) {
    /* 2.4 GHz */
    if (paType == RF_TxPowerTable_HighPA) {
        /* Note: RFC_GP03 is a work-around because the RFC_GP01 (PA enable signal) is sometimes not
           de-asserted on CC1352 Rev A. */
        GPIO_setConfigAndMux(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_2_4_G, GPIO_CFG_OUTPUT, IOC_PORT_RFC_GP00);
        GPIO_setConfigAndMux(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_HIGH_PA, GPIO_CFG_OUTPUT, IOC_PORT_RFC_GP03);
    } else {
        /* RF core active --> 2.4 GHz */
        GPIO_setConfigAndMux(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_HIGH_PA, GPIO_CFG_OUTPUT, IOC_PORT_GPIO);
        GPIO_setConfigAndMux(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_2_4_G, GPIO_CFG_OUTPUT | GPIO_CFG_OUT_HIGH,
IOC_PORT_GPIO);
    }
}

}

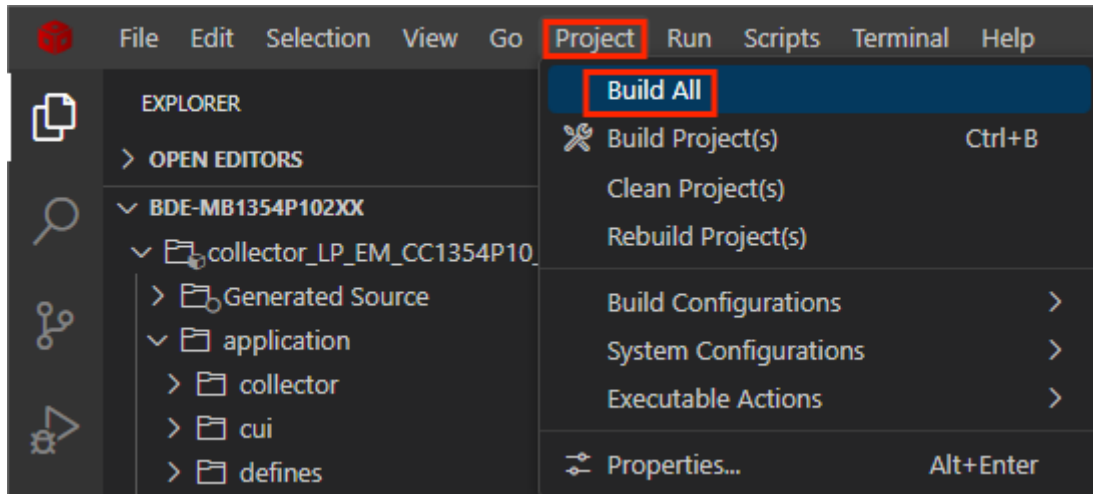
else if (events & RF_GlobalEventRadioPowerDown) {
    /* Switch off all paths. */
    GPIO_write(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_2_4_G, 0);
    GPIO_write(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_HIGH_PA, 0);

    /* Reset the IO multiplexer to GPIO functionality */
    GPIO_setConfigAndMux(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_2_4_G, GPIO_CFG_OUTPUT, IOC_PORT_GPIO);
    GPIO_setConfigAndMux(CONFIG_RF_ANTENNA_PIN_HIGH_PA, GPIO_CFG_OUTPUT, IOC_PORT_GPIO);
}
}

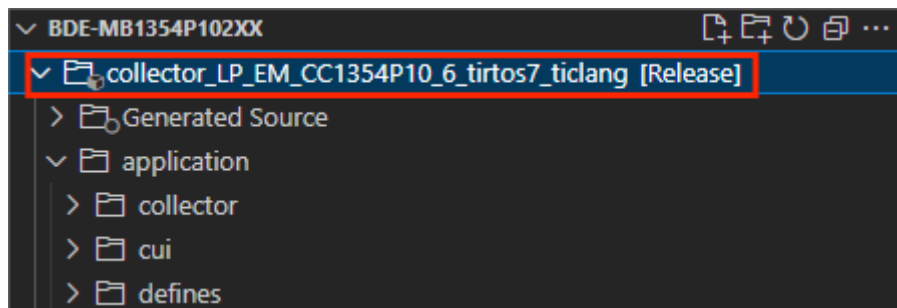
```

4.6.4. Build and Download Project

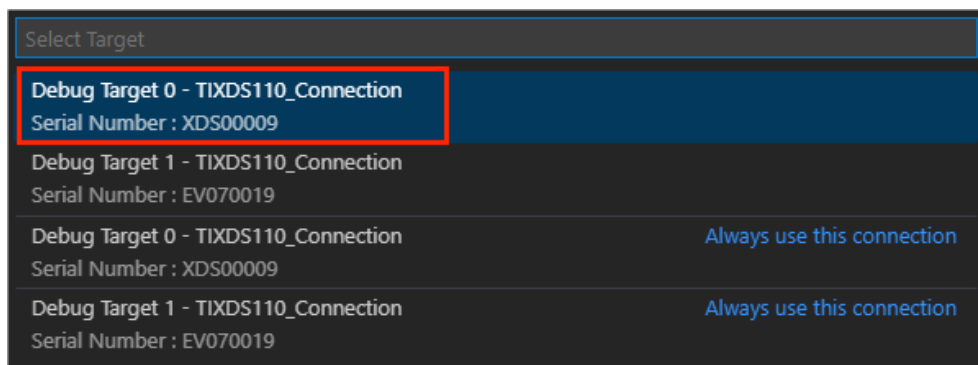
1. Select **Project** -> **Build All** in the toolbar menu. Both the “collect” and “sensor” projects will be built.



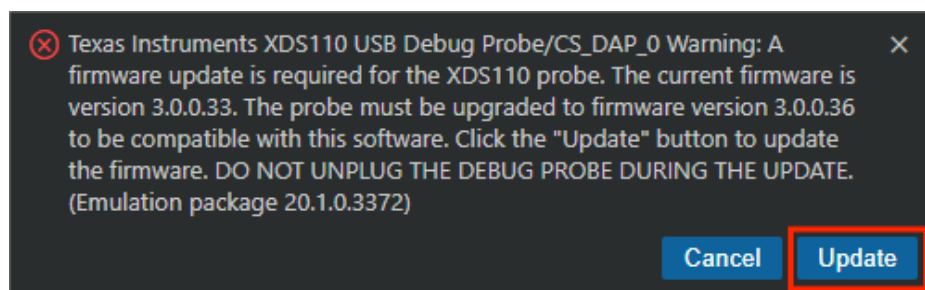
2. Select the "collector" project as the current active project by clicking the "collector" project root directory in the "Project Explorer" view.

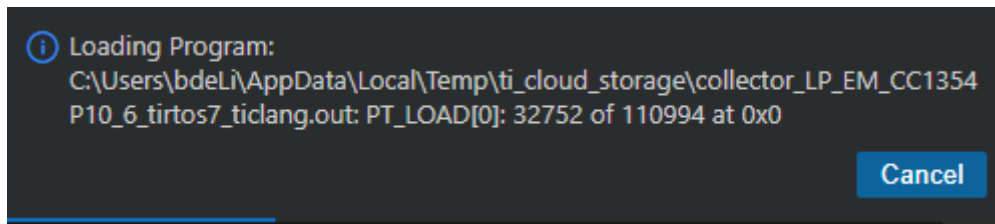


3. Select **Run** -> **Debug** to download the "collector" application to one of the two modules.

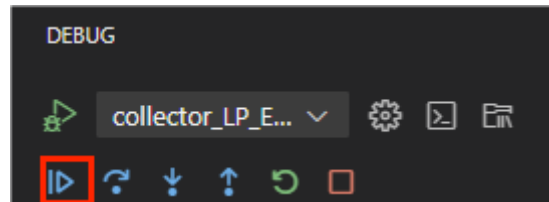


4. If the following message occur, click "Update".

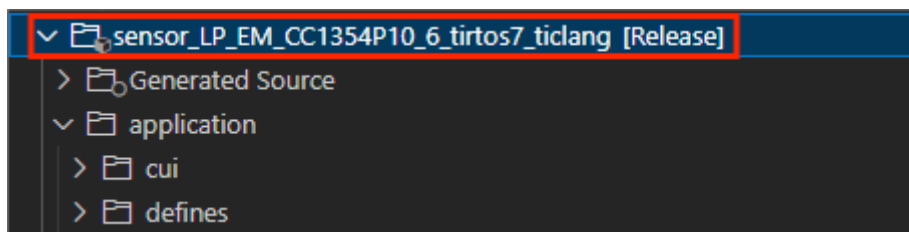




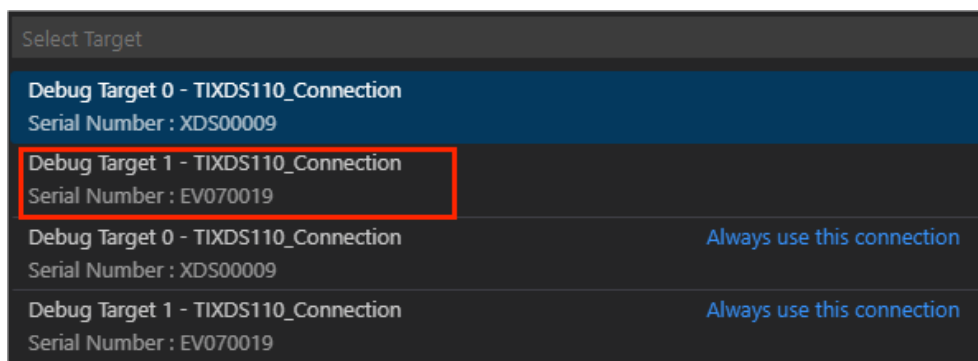
- After the update process is finished, click "Continue".



- Select the "sensor" project as the current active project by clicking the "sensor" project root directory in the "Project Explorer" view.

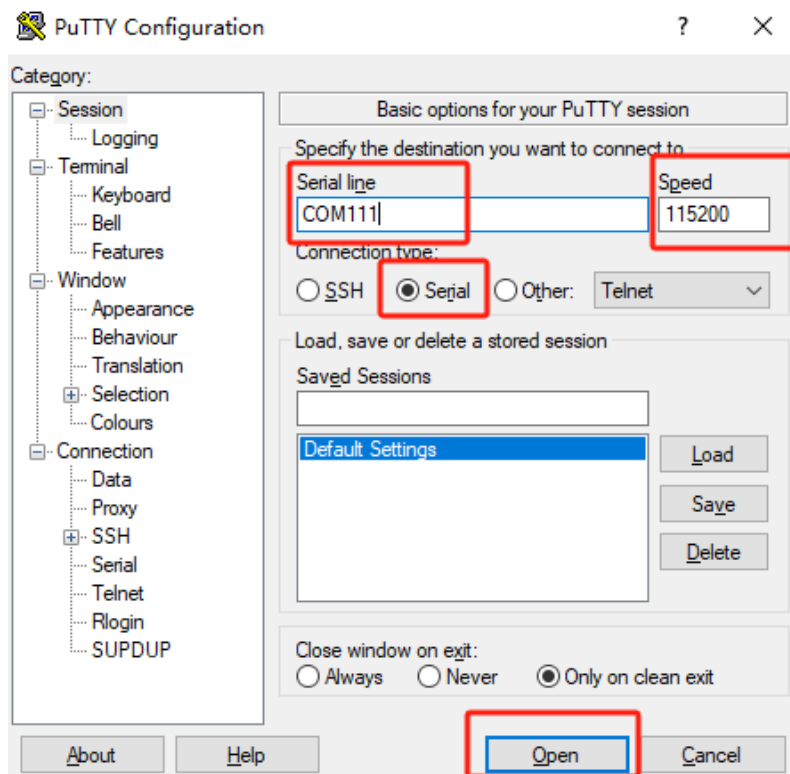


- Select **Run** -> **Debug** to download the "sensor" application to the other module.

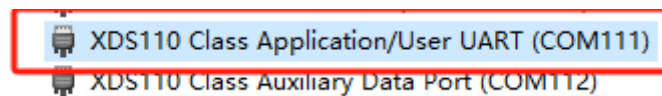


4.6.5. Running the demo

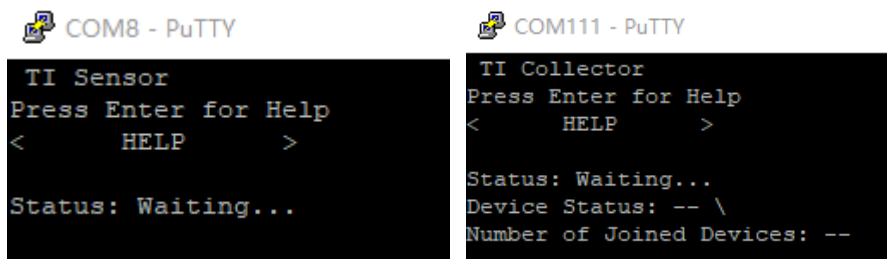
- Open two instances of PuTTY. Open the correct serial ports separately using the following settings.



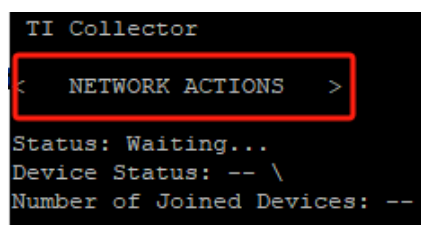
The COM number can be found in the System Device Manager:



- Reset the two modules by pressing the reset button on the BDE-XDS110 board. PuTTY will display the menu.



- On the collector terminal side, press the right arrow key on the keyboard twice to switch to the "NETWORK ACTIONS" menu.



- Press the enter key on the keyboard to open the "NETWORK ACTIONS" menu.

```

TI Collector
<      FORM NWK      >
Status: Waiting...
Device Status: -- \
Number of Joined Devices: --

```

5. The “NETWORK ACTIONS” menu has three actions: “FORM NWK”, “OPEN NWK”, “CLOSE NWK”. You can switch between these actions by pressing the left/right arrow keys.
6. Switch to “FORM NWK”, then press the Enter key to form a TI 15.4 network. By default, the network forbids other devices from joining.

```

TI Collector
<      FORM NWK      >
Status: Started--Mode=NBCN, Addr=0xaabb, PanId=0x0001, Ch=0, PermitJoin=Off
Device Status: -- \
Number of Joined Devices: 0

```

7. Switch to “OPEN NWK”, then press the Enter key to allow devices to join. At this time, the red LED on the collector board will blink.

```

TI Collector
<      OPEN NWK      >
Status: Started--Mode=NBCN, Addr=0xaabb, PanId=0x0001, Ch=0, PermitJoin=On
Device Status: -- \
Number of Joined Devices: 0

```

8. On the sensor terminal side, open the “NETWORK ACTIONS” menu and perform the “ASSOCIATE” action. After a while, the sensor will join the network created by the collector. The red LED on the sensor board will turn on.

```

TI Sensor
<      ASSOCIATE      >
Status: Joined--Mode=NBCN, Addr=0x0001, PanId=0x0001, Ch=0

```

```

TI Collector
<      OPEN NWK      >
Status: Restarted--Mode=NBCN, Addr=0xaabb, PanId=0x0001, Ch=0, PermitJoin=On
Device Status: Sensor - Addr=0x0001, Temp=27, RSSI=-37 \
Number of Joined Devices: 1

```

9. On the collector terminal side, press the Esc key to return to the root menu, then switch to the “APP” menu and perform the “SEND TOGGLE” action. The red LED on the sensor board will toggle.

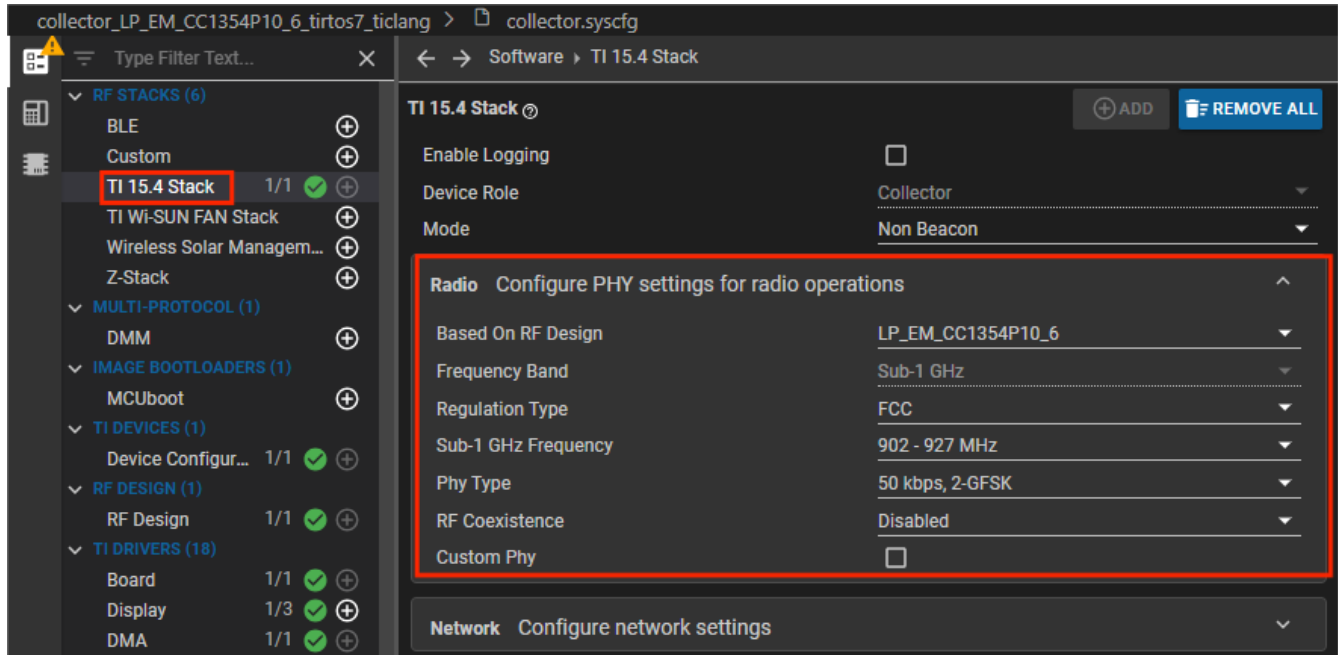
```

TI Collector
<      SEND TOGGLE    >
Status: Restarted--Mode=NBCN, Addr=0xaabb, PanId=0x0001, Ch=0, PermitJoin=On
Device Status: Sensor - Addr=0x0001, Temp=27, RSSI=-37 /
Number of Joined Devices: 1

```

4.6.6. Change to a Different PHY

The PHY settings are located under the 'TI 15.4 Stack' item in the syscfg file.



Developers can change the PHY settings according to their needs.

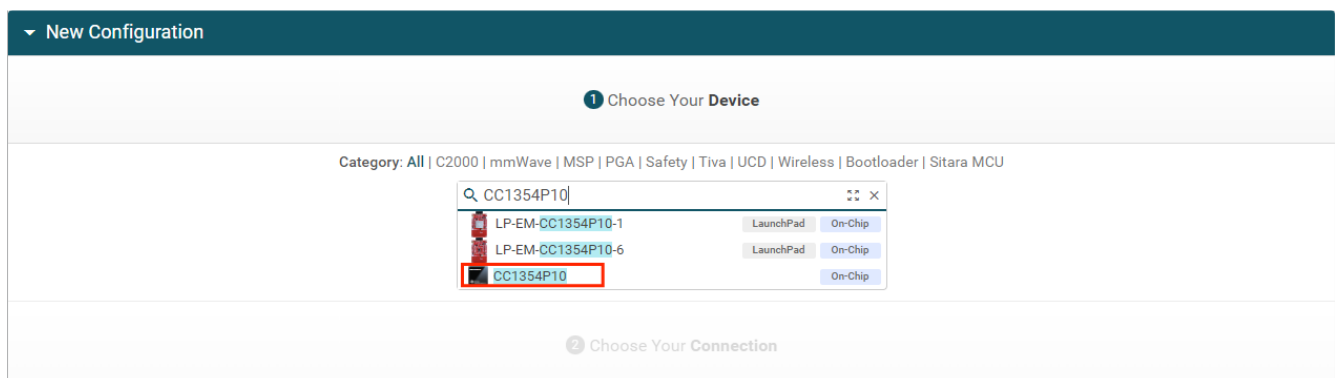
4.7. Use UniFlash to Download Firmware

In the section above, the method to flash the firmware is through debugging in the CCS IDE.

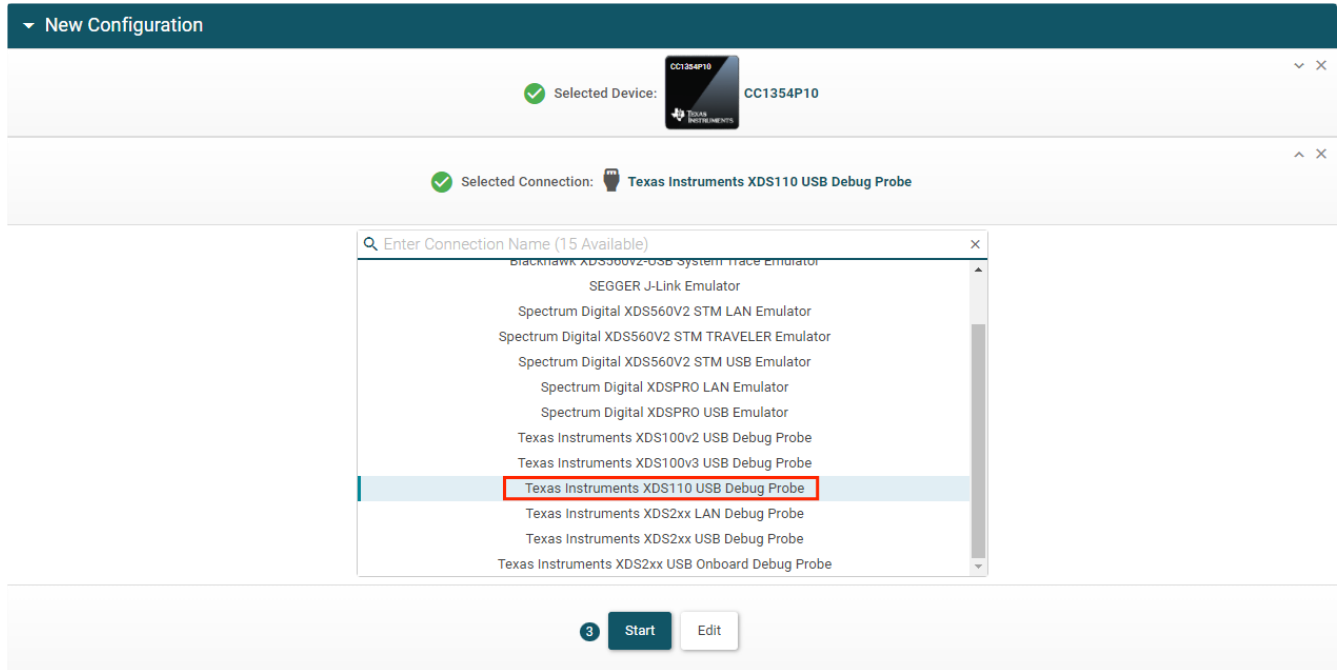
TI provides a software tool called UniFlash, which can be used for programming on-chip flash on TI microcontrollers and wireless connectivity devices.

4.7.1. Configure UniFlash

1. Open UniFlash.
2. Select "CC1354P10".

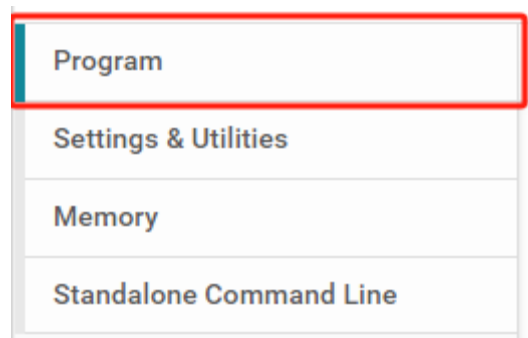


3. Select "Texas Instruments XDS110 USB Debug Probe", then click the "Start" button.

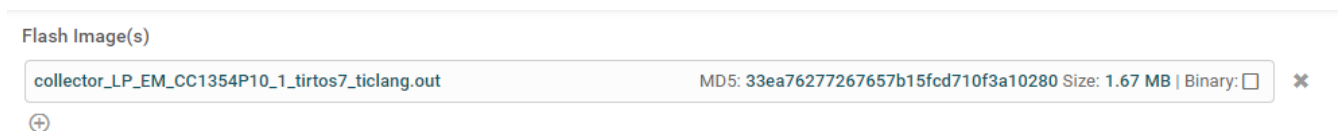


4.7.2. Programming

1. Select “Program” item.



2. Select the image file prepared for programming. By default, the image file is located in the Release/Debug folder within the project folder in the workspace.



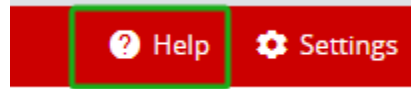
3. Click the “Load Image” button to begin programming.



4. When programming is successful, the console will display the following information.

[SUCCESS] Program Load completed successfully.

Please refer to the UniFlash quick start guide for more information about the UniFlash tool. Click the “Help” icon to open the quick start guide.



4.8. SmartRF™ Studio

SmartRF™ Studio is a Windows application that helps developers to easily evaluate the radio for all TI CC1xxx and CC2xxx low-power RF devices.

This tool can also be used for RF certification testing.

Visit the link below to download and install SmartRF™ Studio.

<https://www.ti.com/tool/SMARTRFSTUDIO>



CALCULATION TOOL

SMARTRF-STUDIO-7 – SmartRF Studio 7 application software

Supported products & hardware

Download options

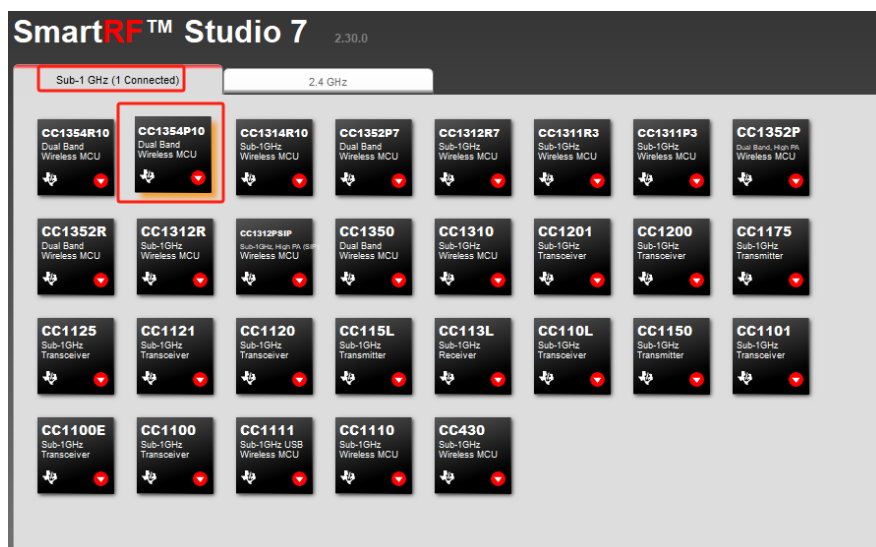
Notifications

If the installer becomes locked during the download process, follow the instructions provided by TI.

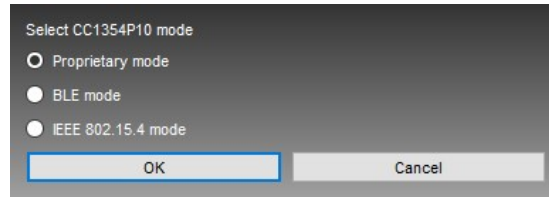
 smartrfstm_studio-2.32.0.zip – 73596 K

4.8.1. Connect to the Module

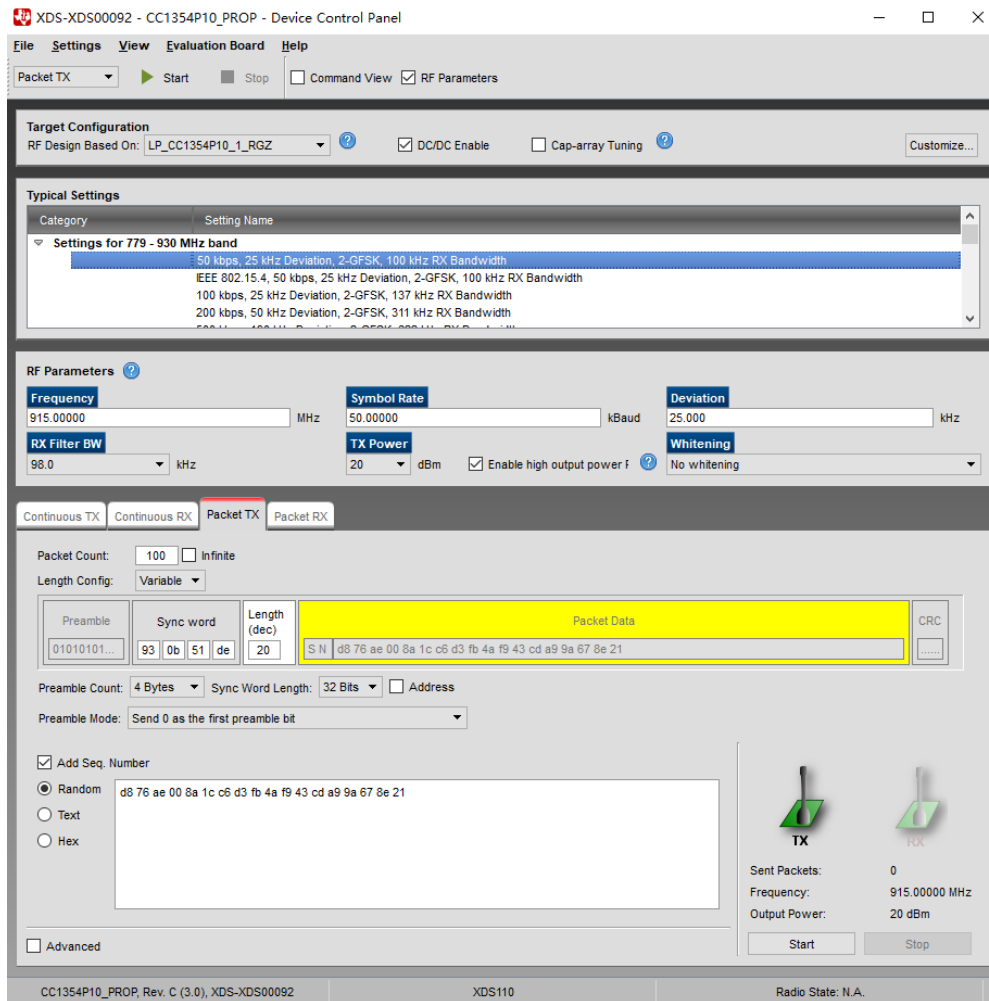
1. Connect the module to the PC using the XDS debug probe.
2. Open SmartRF Studio 7.
3. SmartRF Studio will show that one Sub-1 GHz device is connected.



- Double-click the “CC1354P10” item.
- Select the mode you want; in this example, the “Proprietary mode” is selected.

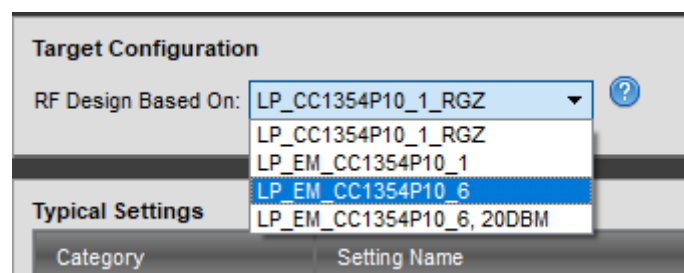


- After clicking OK, SmartRF Studio will open a new window called “Device Control Panel”.

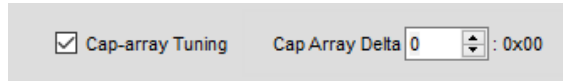


4.8.2. Change the Default Settings

- Select “LP_EM_CC1354P10_6” or “LP_CC1354P10_6, 20DBM”.

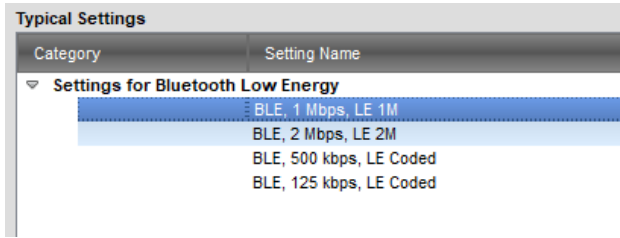


2. Select “Cap-array Tuning” and modify the “Cap Array Delta” to 0.



Cap-array Tuning ☒ Cap Array Delta 0 : 0x00

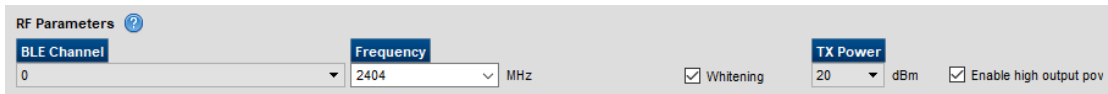
3. Select the PHY setting.



Typical Settings

Category	Setting Name
Settings for Bluetooth Low Energy	BLE, 1 Mbps, LE 1M
	BLE, 2 Mbps, LE 2M
	BLE, 500 kbps, LE Coded
	BLE, 125 kbps, LE Coded

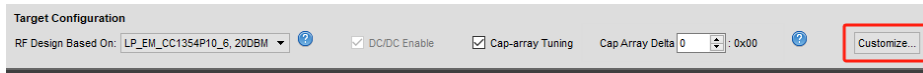
4. Select the “BLE Channel” or “Frequency” and “TX Power”.



RF Parameters

BLE Channel 0 Frequency 2404 MHz Whitering ☒ TX Power 20 dBm Enable high output pov ☒

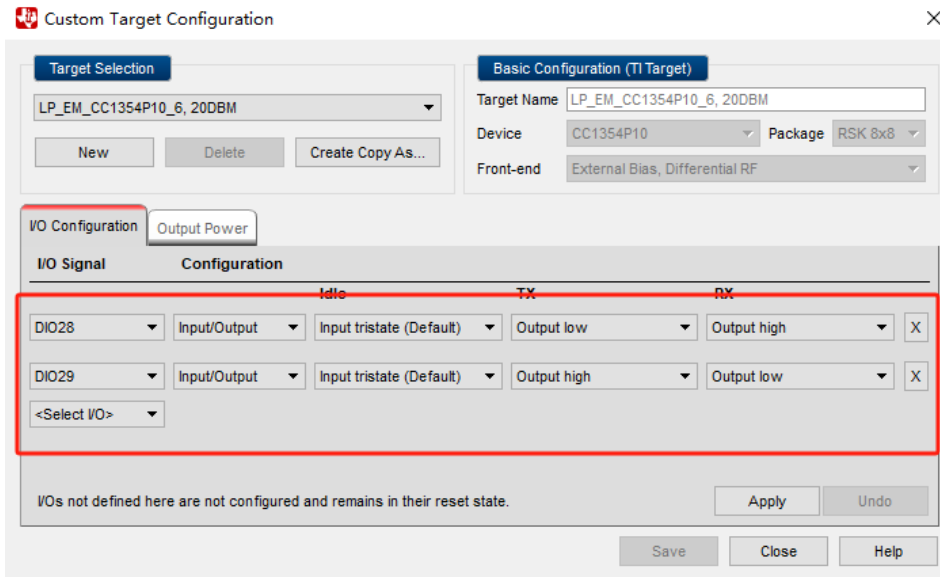
5. Click “Customize...” button to open the “Custom Target Configuration” window.



Target Configuration

RF Design Based On: LP_EM_CC1354P10_6, 20DBM DC/DIC Enable ☒ Cap-array Tuning ☒ Cap Array Delta 0 : 0x00 Customize...

6. Modify the I/O configuration according to the following diagrams. Click “Apply” and then click “Close”.



Custom Target Configuration

Target Selection: LP_EM_CC1354P10_6, 20DBM

Basic Configuration (TI Target)

Target Name: LP_EM_CC1354P10_6, 20DBM

Device: CC1354P10 Package: RSK 8x8

Front-end: External Bias, Differential RF

I/O Configuration

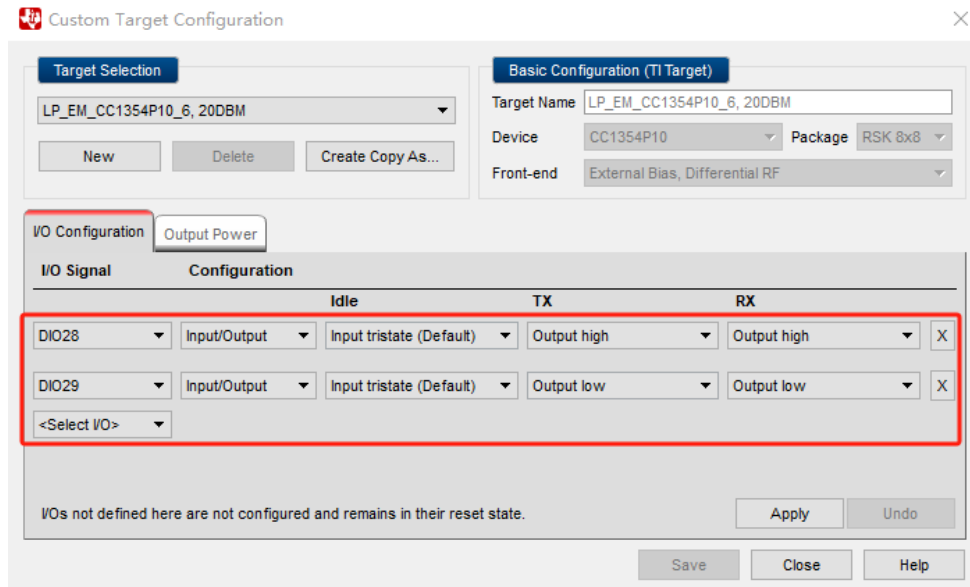
I/O Signal	Configuration	Idle	TX	RX
DIO28	Input/Output	Input tristate (Default)	Output low	Output high
DIO29	Input/Output	Input tristate (Default)	Output high	Output low
<Select I/O>				

I/Os not defined here are not configured and remains in their reset state.

Apply Undo

Save Close Help

I/O configuration with PA enabled

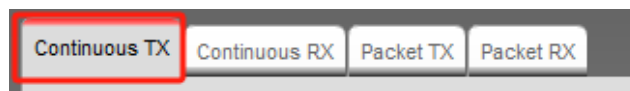


I/O configuration with PA disabled

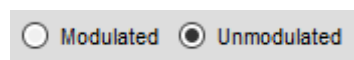
4.8.3. Perform RF Test

RF testing is divided into continuous TX/RX and packet TX/RX. The signal duty cycle is 100% when operating in continuous mode. The following steps use continuous TX as an example to demonstrate how to start the RF test.

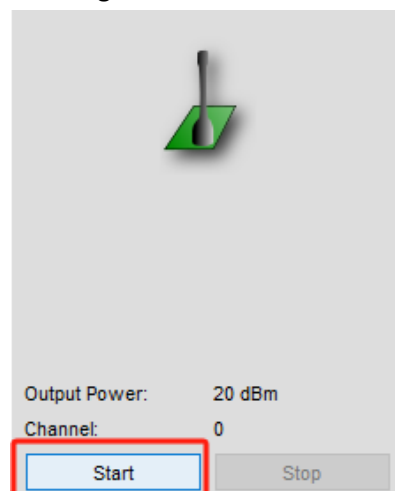
1. Click "Continuous TX".



2. Enable or disable modulation of the transmitted signal. When the "Unmodulated" radio box is selected, the signal is a carrier wave.

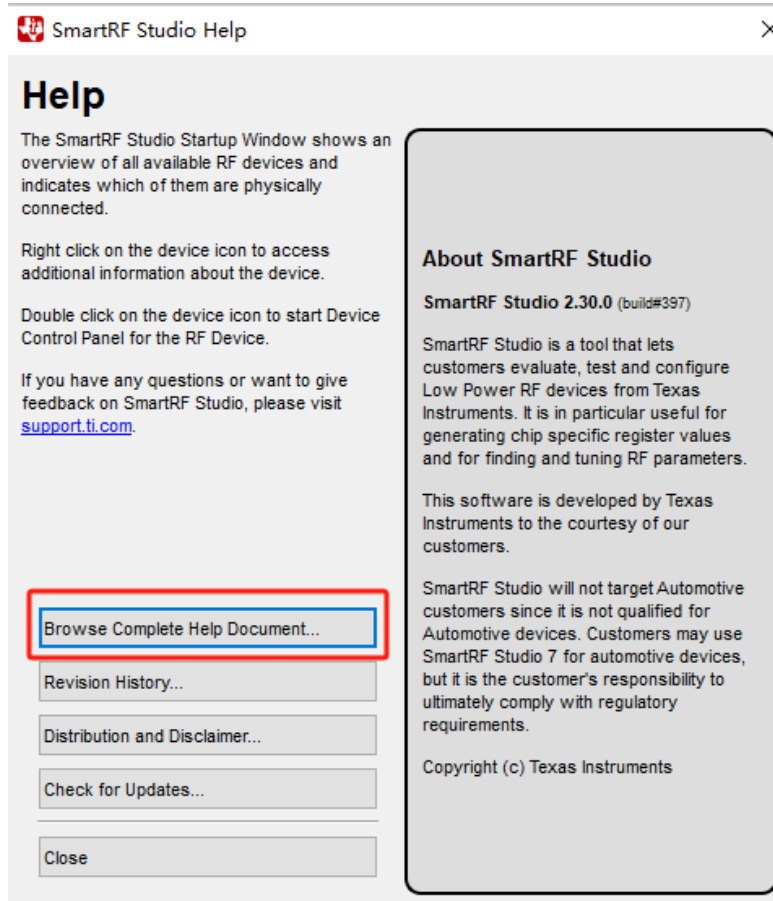


3. Click "Start" to start transmitting the RF signal.



NOTE: Each time the RF testing type or “Enable high output power PA” setting is changed, the I/O configuration must be reconfigured.

Please refer to the help document for more information about the SmartRF Studio tool. Click icon  to open the “SmartRF Studio Help” window, then click the “Browse Complete Help Document...” button to access the help document.



5. Other Resources

Access more documents by visiting the TI CC1354P10 page at the link below.

<https://www.ti.com/product/CC1354P10>

Additionally, refer to the guides for different components for more information about the Simplelink SDK. The guides are located in the directory below:

C:\ti\simplelink_cc13xx_cc26xx_sdk_8_30_01_01\docs

For other related documentations of the module, please visit the module product page at bdecomm.com.

6. Ordering Information

Table 3. Ordering Information

Product Type	Orderable Part Number	Description
Evaluation Kit	BDE-MB1354P102xxx-K1	Evaluation kit 1 for module BDE-MB1354P102xxx, includes 1x BDE-MB13-BO, 1x BDE-LPEM, 1x BDE-XDS110, 1x USB type C cable. Refer to module datasheet for module variants. For example, BDE-MB1354P102UA0-K1 is the evaluation kit 1 for module BDE-MB1354P102UA0
Module Breakout Board	BDE-MB13-BO	Breakout board with BDE-MB1354P102module
Interface Evaluation Module	BDE-LPEM	Launchpad evaluation module with BoosterPack interface
Debugger	BDE-XDS110	XDS110 debugger

7. Revision History

Table 4. Revision History

Revision	Date	Description
V1.0	2025-5-27	First release

8. Additional Information

8.1. Trademarks

Bluetooth® is a registered trademark of Bluetooth SIG, Inc.

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BoosterPack™ is a registered trademark of Texas Instruments.

SmartRF™ is a registered trademark of Texas Instruments.

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