

# NTAG SmartSensor

NHS31xx SW overview



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PUBLIC

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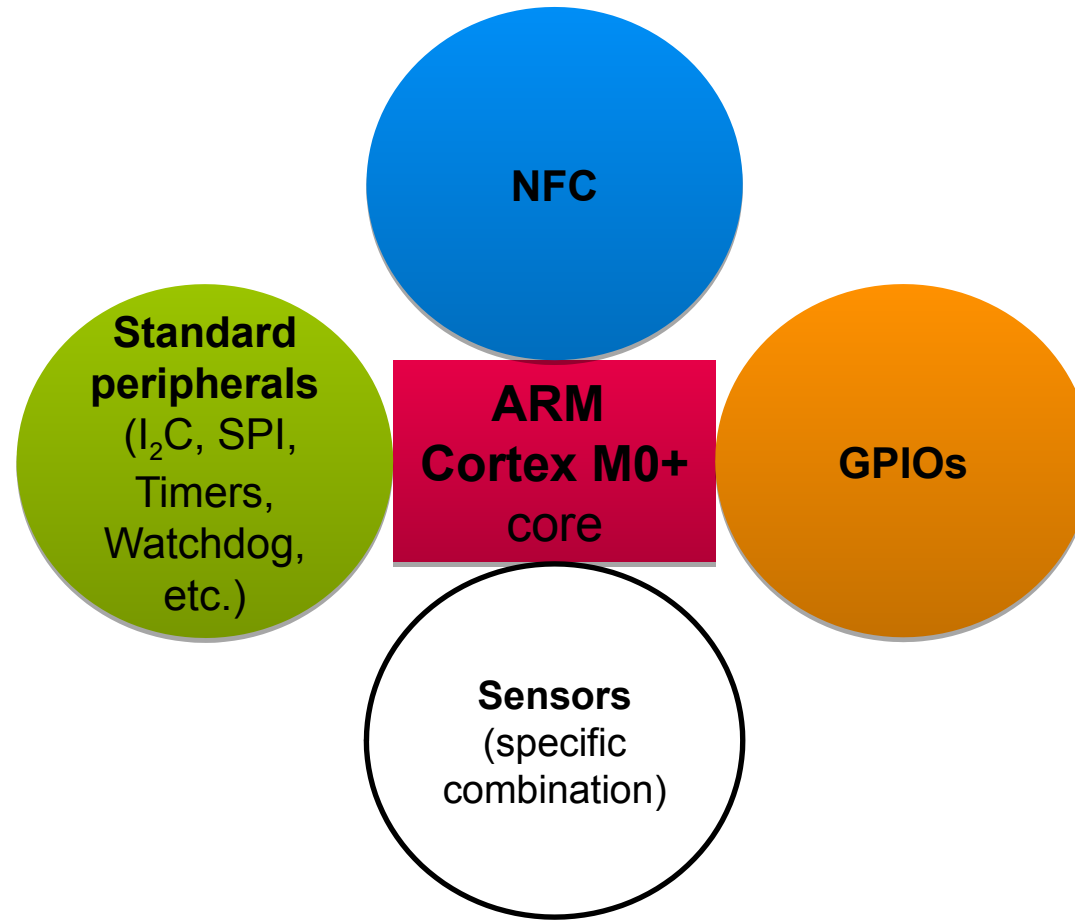
# IC family

## Smart Sensor

- Low cost
- Ultra-low power
- Programmable
- NFC enabled

## Compute core

- 62.5kHz – 8 MHz
- 32k Flash
- 8k Ram
- 4k EEPROM



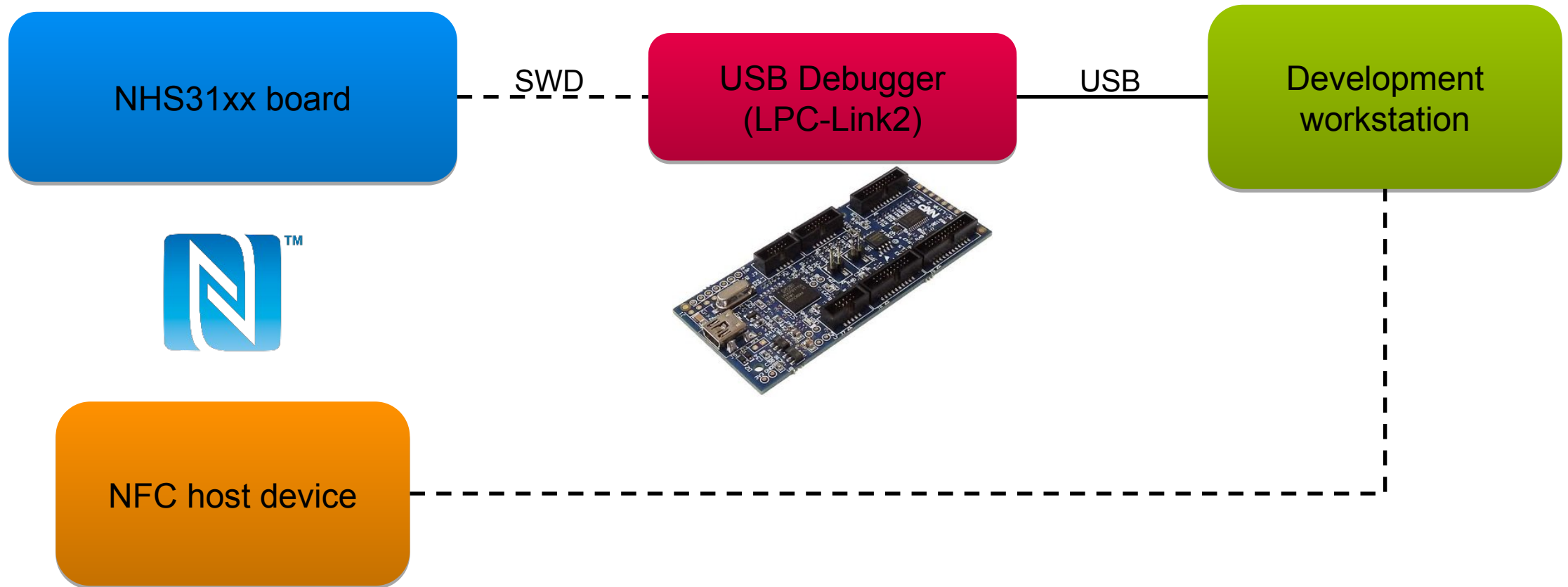
**NHS31xx**

## Built-in sensors

- Voltage – ADC/DAC
- Current – I2D
- Temperature

# Demo/Evaluation HW

## Typical setup



# Development environment

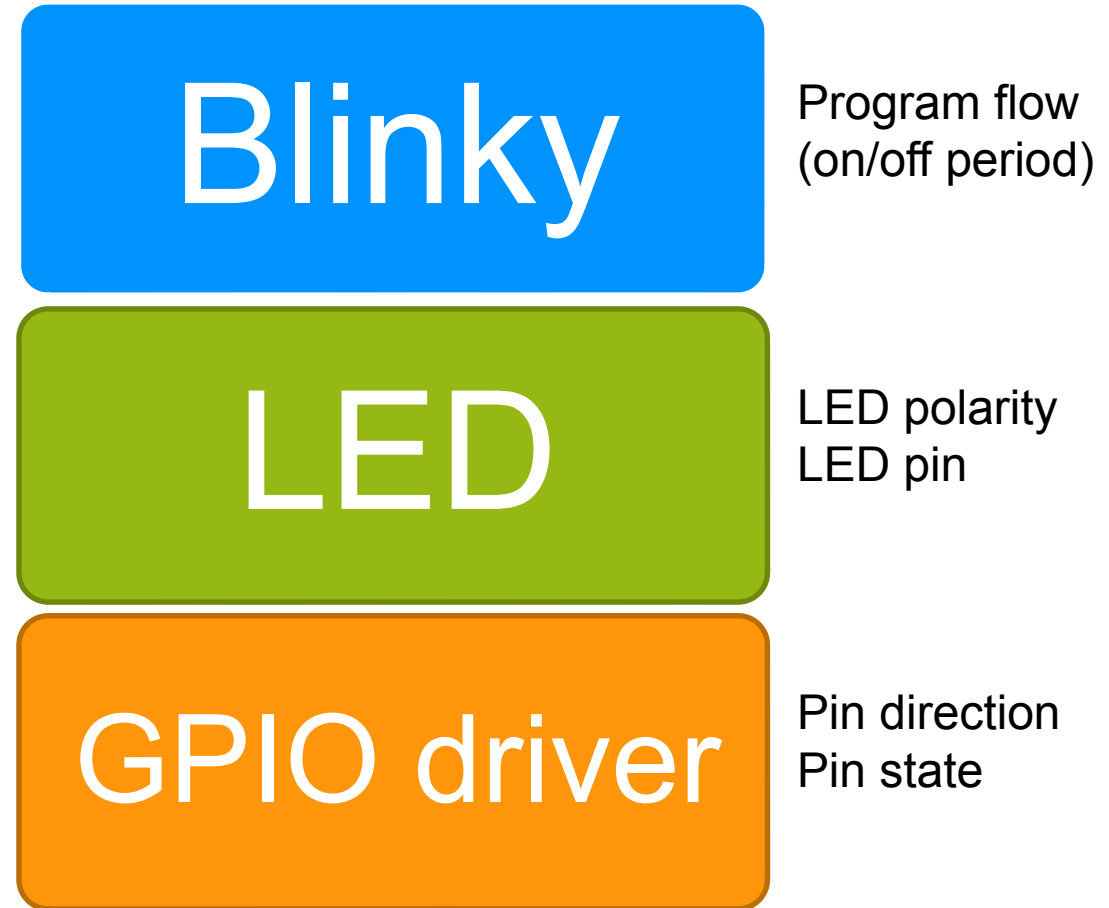
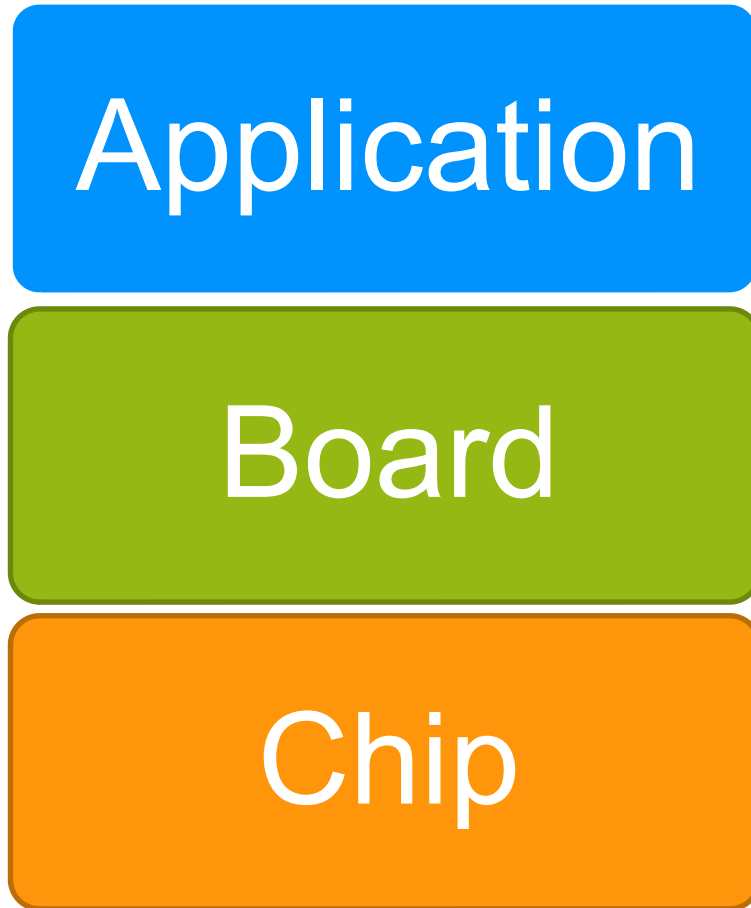
- Adapted for NHS31xx (plugin)
- Eclipse based
- GNU C compiler, linker, libraries
- GDB debugger
- Integration with LPC-Link2
- Freely available



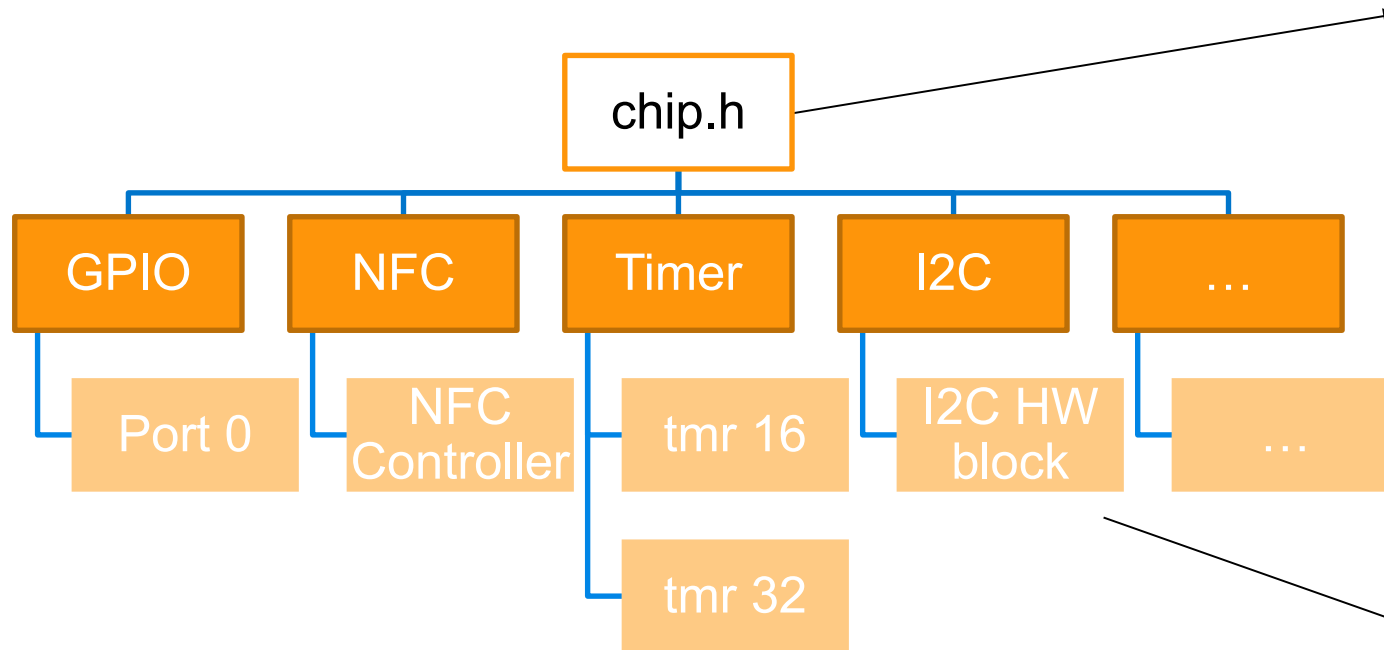
SDK is not compatible with  
the MCUXpresso IDE v10.3.0 and later

# Architecture

An example



# Architecture – Chip layer

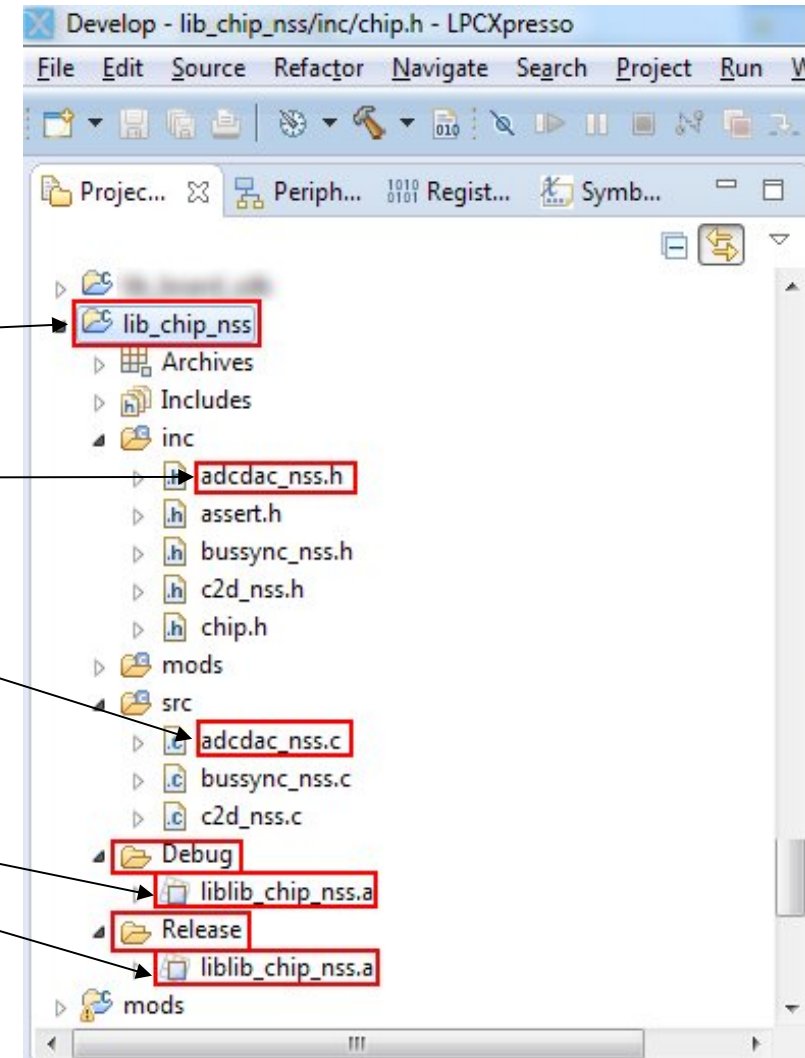


- Single entry point to the drivers
- Describes the specific IC model
- Publishes chip level info
  - PUBLIC oscillators
  - PUBLIC memories
  - Factory data addresses

1 driver per HW block:  
direct mapping with HW

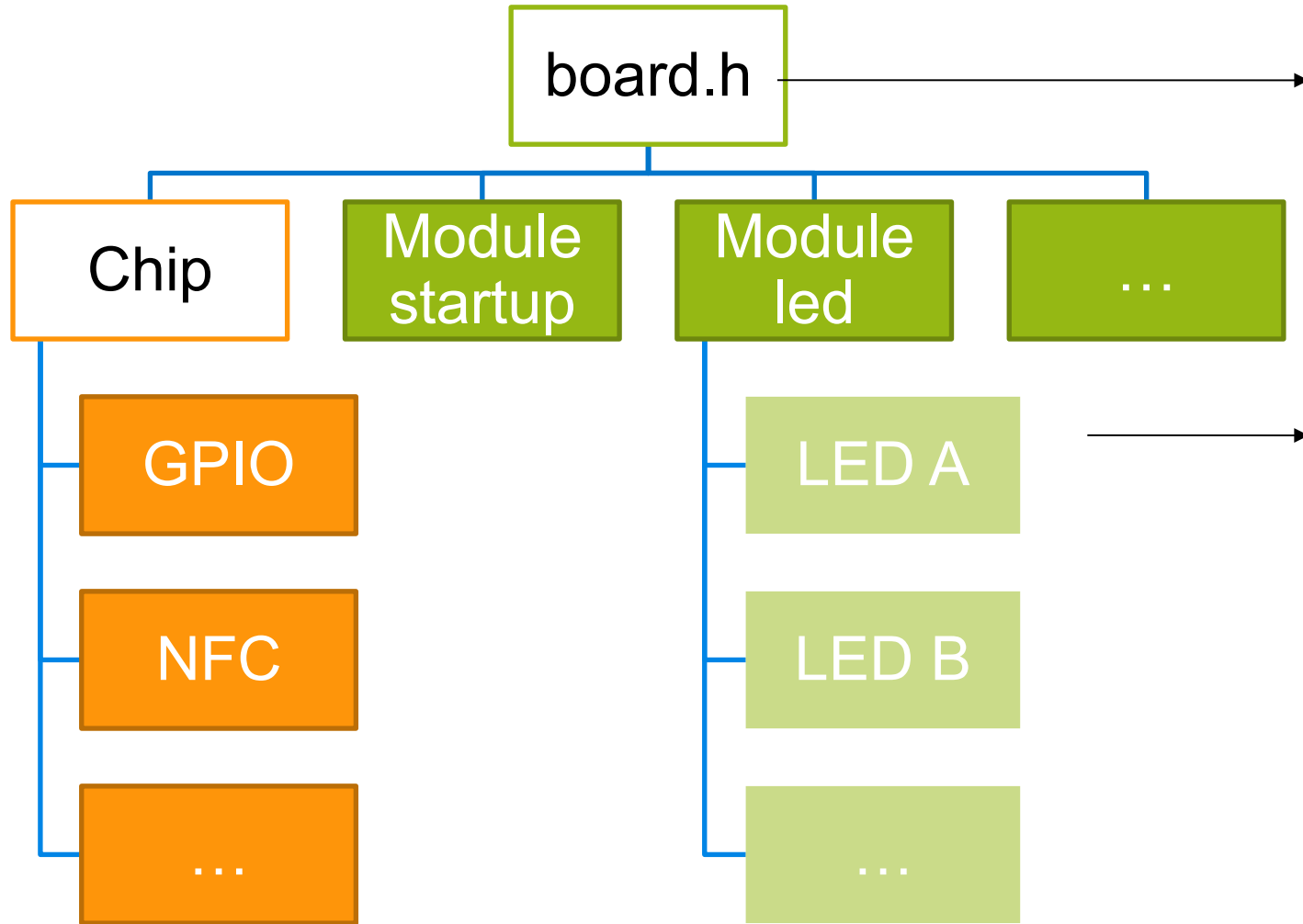
# Architecture – Chip layer in LPCXpresso

- 1 LPCXpresso project
  - 1 .c and 1 .h file per driver
  - 2 flavors: Debug and Release
- build into .a libraries





# Architecture – Board layer

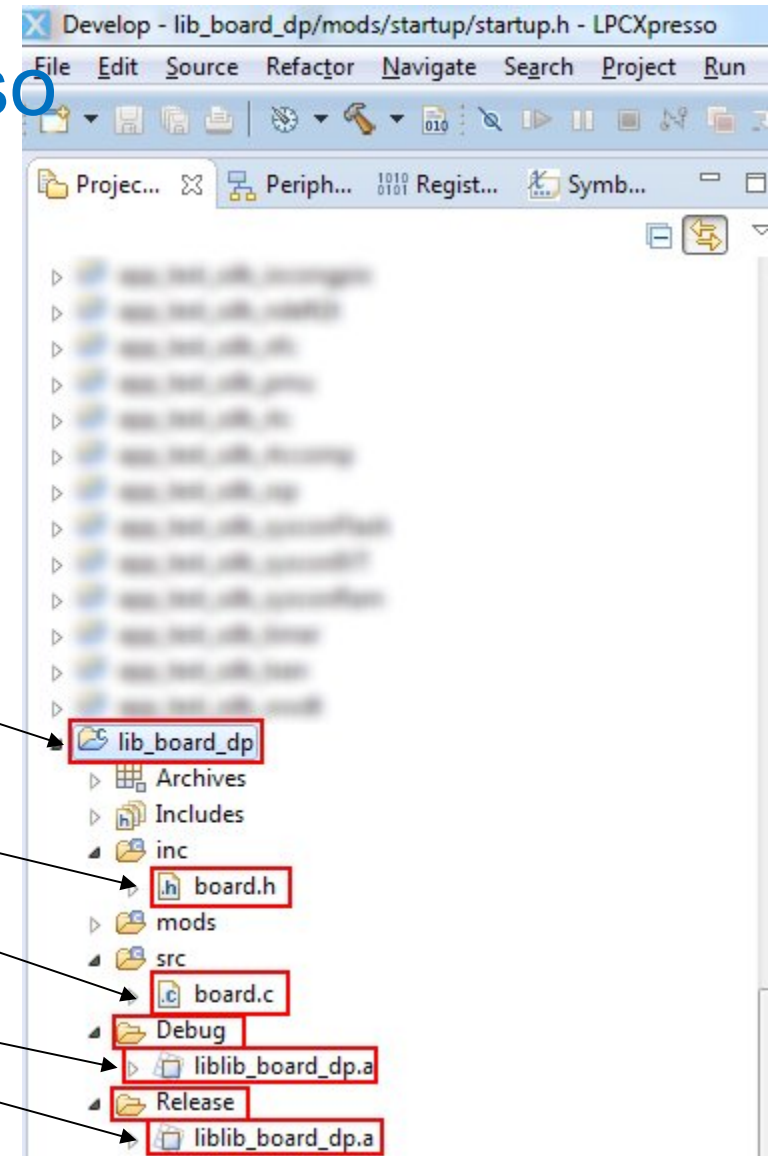


- Single entry point to the HW
  - Describes the specific board
  - Abstracts application from HW
- 
- A board always contains a chip and the startup SW module
  - A board provides an API per HW feature (e.g. LED)

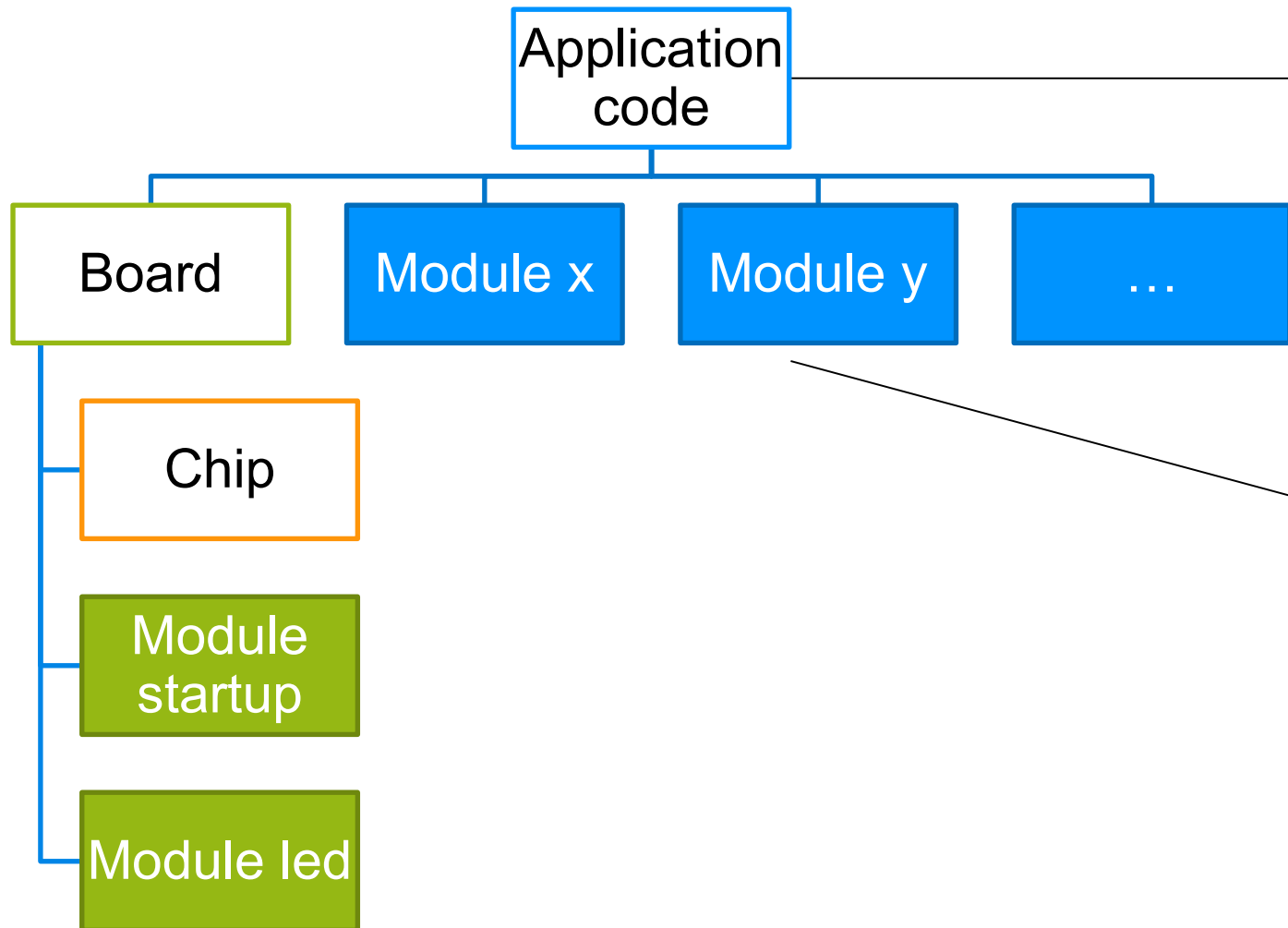
# Architecture – Board layer in LPCXPRESSO

- 1 LPCXpresso project per board
- 1 .c and 1 .h file
- 2 flavors: Debug and Release

build into .a libraries



# Architecture – Application layer

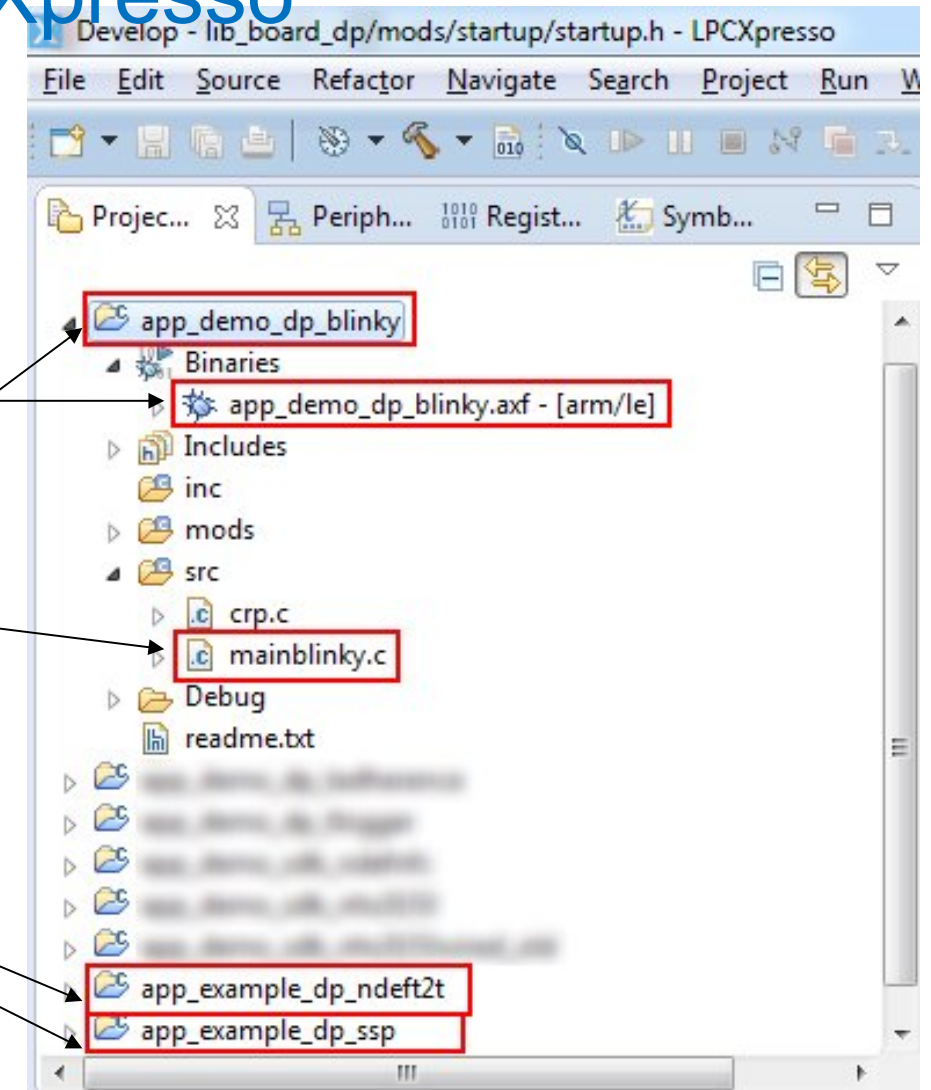


- Implements the application flow
- Accesses HW in an abstracted way

- An application runs on a board
- Modules can be re-used across applications (“mods” folder)

# Architecture – Application layer in LPCXpresso

- Builds into an executable (.axf)
- At least 1 file (main.c)
- Links with chip and board libraries
- 1 LPCXpresso project per application



# Architecture – Code example

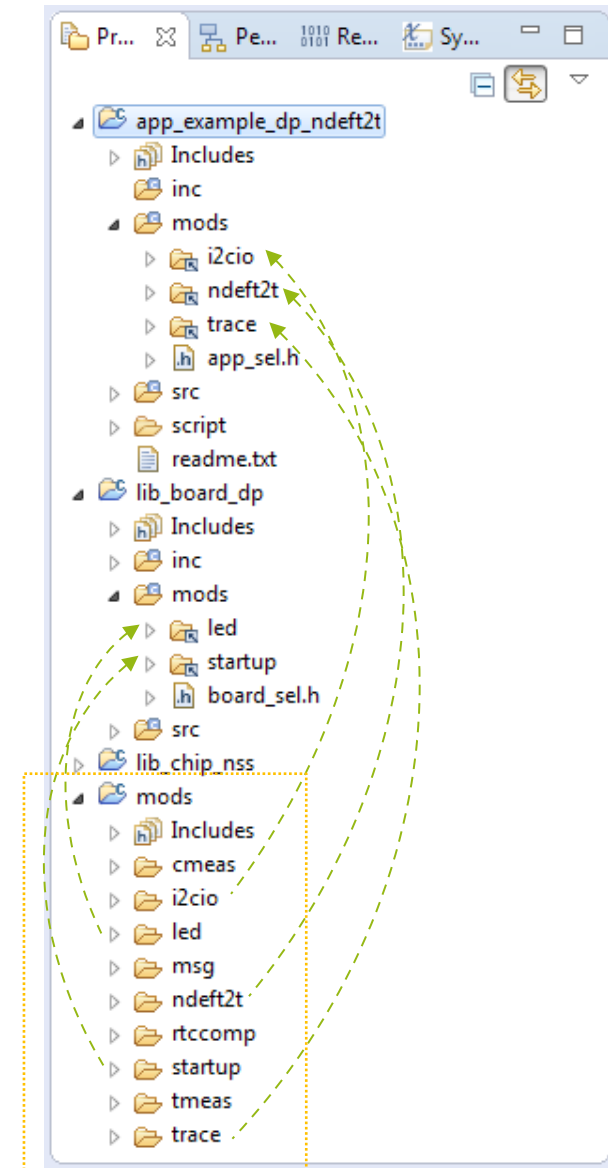
The diagram illustrates the architecture of the code example by linking specific code lines to their functional descriptions:

- Line 1:** `#include "board.h"` is linked to the box: "Includes both the **board** and the **chip** APIs".
- Line 6:** `Board_Init();` is linked to the box: "The **board** library knows how to initialize our board".
- Line 9:** `LED_Toggle(LED_0);` is linked to the box: "The **board** has LEDs, so it will link in its library, the **LED mod**".
- Line 10:** `Chip_Clock_System_BusyWait_ms(250);` is linked to the box: "The **chip** knows how long an instruction takes".

```
1 #include "board.h"
2
3 int main( void )
4 {
5     /* Always initialize the HW */
6     Board_Init();
7
8     while( 1 ) {
9         LED_Toggle(LED_0);
10        Chip_Clock_System_BusyWait_ms(250);
11    }
12
13    return 0;
14 }
15
```

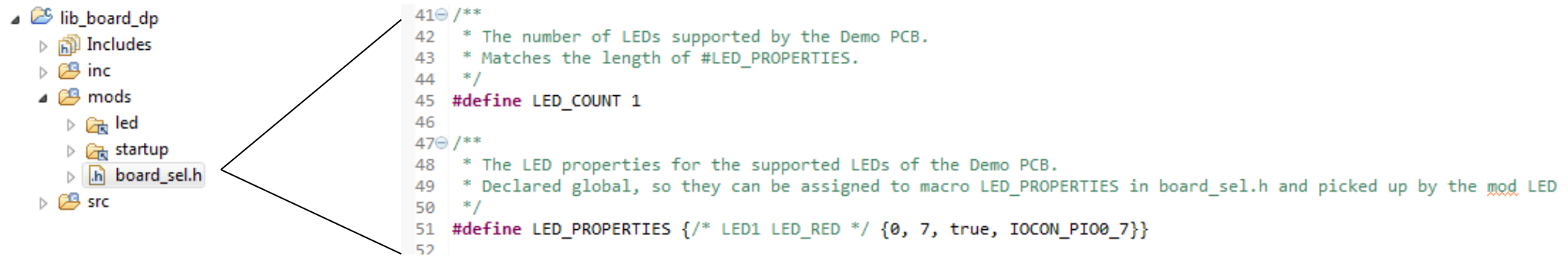
# Architecture – Code reusability

- The “mods” project is just a container of reusable modules (does not build)
- One folder in the “**mods**” project contains one module
- Modules can be reused in every **chip**, **board** or **application** project (a reference to the module is created in the “mods” folder of the respective project)
- The code of the module is compiled by the project they are referenced in



# Architecture – Diversity

- Reusable modules support diversity
- Diversity settings for module “xxx” are described in “xxx\_dft.h”
- The project that reuses the module is responsible for defining the required settings (in [chip|board|app]\_sel.h)
- E.g.: for module ‘led’, the number of LEDs, the physical pins and the polarity differ per board



# Documentation of NHS31xx firmware

- Every API is documented
- Embedded in source code
- Doxygen style
- Output in HTML

```
146
147 /**
148  * @brief Sets the System Clock frequency in Hz
149  * @param frequency: The System Clock frequency in Hz to set
150  * @note This setting affects the core execution speed.
151  * Only a set of frequencies is supported. If not valid,
152  * the 'frequency' will be clipped to the closest supported value
153  * higher than or equal to it.
154  * The System Clock frequency range is (62.5 kHz - 8MHz).
155  * Frequencies of 0 and higher than 8MHz are NOT allowed.
156  * Use the #Chip_Clock_System_GetClockFreq to read to exact
157  * frequency that was set.
158  */
159 void Chip_Clock_System_SetClockFreq(int frequency);
160
```

**void Chip\_Clock\_System\_SetClockFreq ( int frequency )**

Sets the System Clock frequency in Hz.

#### Parameters

**frequency** : The System Clock frequency in Hz to set

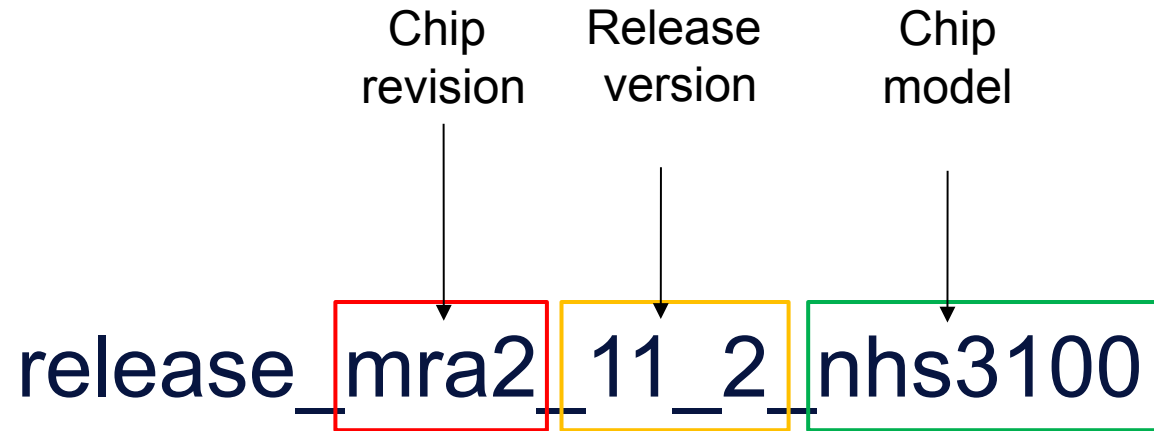
#### Note

This setting affects the core execution speed. Only a set of frequencies is supported. If not valid, the 'frequency' will be clipped to the closest supported value higher than or equal to it. The System Clock frequency range is (62.5 kHz - 8MHz). Frequencies of 0 and higher than 8MHz are NOT allowed. Use the **Chip\_Clock\_System\_GetClockFreq** to read to exact frequency that was set.

Definition at line 91 of file **clock\_nss.c**.

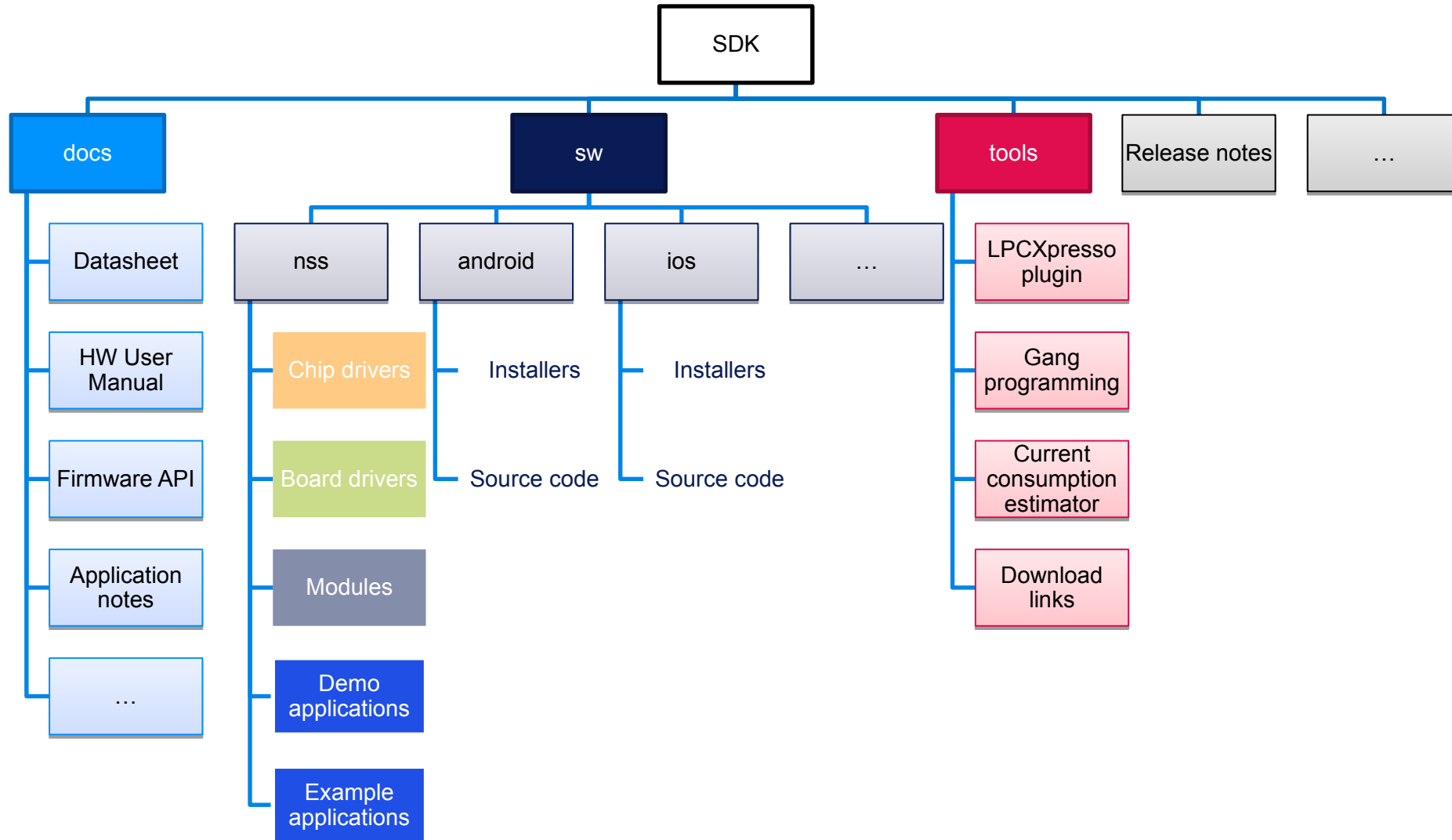


# Release – Naming



- A dedicated release per chip model (NHS3100, NHS3152)
- Valid only for a single revision of the chip
- File tree structure is kept between versions to allow easy upgrade

# SDK contents





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