DW1000 DEVICE DRIVER APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACE (API) GUIDE

USING API FUNCTIONS TO CONFIGURE AND PROGRAM THE DW1000 UWB TRANSCEIVER

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Figures

1 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The DW1000 IC is a radio transceiver IC implementing the UWB physical layer defined in IEEE 802.15.4-2011 standard [3]. For more details of this device the reader is referred to:

- The DW1000 Data Sheet [1]
- The DW1000 User Manual [2]

This document, "*DW1000 Device Driver - Application Programming Interface (API) Guide*" is a guide to the device driver software developed by Decawave to drive Decawave's DW1000 UWB radio transceiver IC.

The device driver is essentially a set of low-level functions providing a means to exercise the main features of the DW1000 transceiver without having to deal with the details of accessing the device directly through its SPI interface register set.

The device driver is provided as source code to allow it to be ported to any target microprocessor system with an SPI interface[1]. The source code employs the C programming language.

The DW1000 device driver is controlled through its Application Programming Interface (API) which is comprised of a set of functions. This document is predominately a guide to the device driver API describing each of the API functions in detail in terms of its parameters, functionality and utility.

This document relates to: `"DW1000 Device Driver Version 05.00.xx"`

The device driver version information may be found in source code file "deca_version.h".

[1] Since the DW1000 is controlled through its SPI interface, an SPI interface is a mandatory requirement for the system.

2 General Framework

Figure 1 shows the general framework of the software system encompassing the DW1000 device driver. The DW1000 device driver controls the DW1000 IC through its SPI interface. The DW1000 device driver abstracts the target SPI device by calling it through generic functions *writetospi()* and *readfromspi()*. In porting the DW1000 device driver to different target hardware, the body of these SPI functions are written/re-written/provided to drive the target microcontroller device's physical SPI hardware. The initialisation of the physical SPI interface mode and data rate is considered to be part of the target system outside the DW1000 device driver.

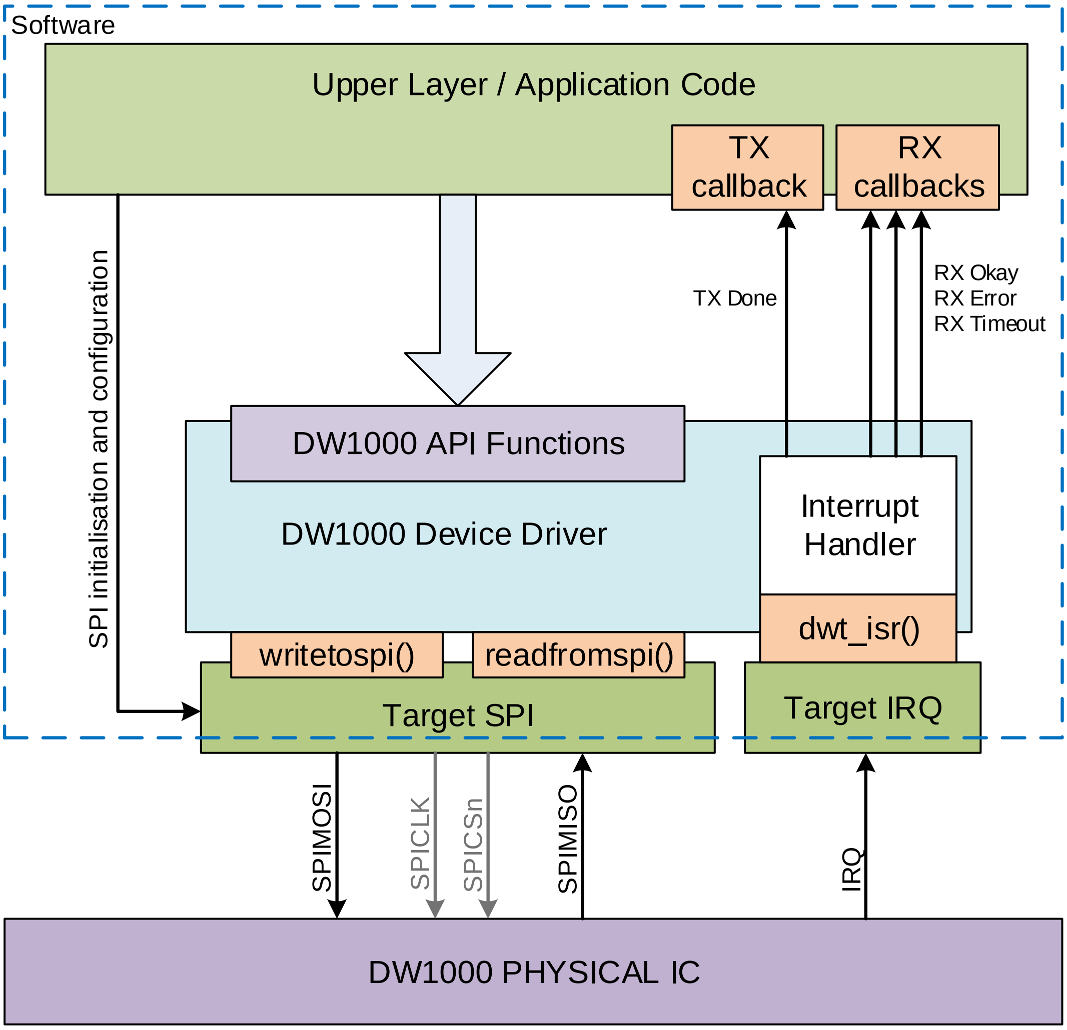


Figure 1: General software framework of DW1000 device driver

The control of the DW1000 IC through the DW1000 device driver software is achieved via a set of API functions, documented in section 5 *– API function descriptions* below, and called from the upper layer application code.

The IRQ interrupt line output from the DW1000 IC (assuming interrupts are being employed) is connected to the target microcontroller system's interrupt handling logic. Again this is considered to be outside the DW1000 device driver. It is assumed that the target systems interrupt handling logic and its associated target specific interrupt handling software will correctly identify the assertion of the DW1000's IRQ and will as a result call the DW1000 device driver's interrupt handling function *dwt_isr()* to process the interrupt.

The DW1000 device driver's *dwt_isr()* function processes the DW1000 interrupts and calls TX and RX call-back functions in the upper layer application code. This is done via function pointers **cbTxDone(), *cbRxOk(), *cbRxTo* and **cbRxErr()* which are configured to call the upper layer application code's own call-back functions via the *dwt_setcallbacks()* API function.

Using interrupts is recommended, but it is possible to drive the DW1000 without employing interrupts. In this case the background loop can periodically call the DW1000 device driver's *dwt_isr()* function, which will poll the DW1000 status register and process any events that are active.

The following is IMPORTANT:

Note *background* application activity invoking API functions employing the SPI interface can conflict with *foreground* interrupt activity also needing to employ the SPI interface.

The DW1000 device driver's interrupt handler accesses the DW1000 IC through the *writetospi()* and *readfromspi()* functions, and, it is generally expected that the call-back functions will also access the DW1000 IC through the DW1000 device driver's API functions which ultimately also call the *writetospi()* and *readfromspi()* functions.

This means that the *writetospi()* and *readfromspi()* functions need to incorporate protection against *foreground* activity occurring when they are being used in the *background*. This is achieved by incorporating calls to *decamutexon()* and *decamutexoff()* within the *writetospi()* and *readfromspi()* functions to disable interrupts from the DW1000 from being recognised while the *background* SPI access is in progress.

Examples of be *decamutexon()*and *decamutexoff()* within the *writetospi()* and *readfromspi()* functions found in source code file "deca_irq.c" and the definitions of the *writetospi()* and *readfromspi()* functions in "deca_spi.c" source file.

Other than the provisions for interrupt handling, the DW1000 device driver and its API functions are not written to be re-entrant or for simultaneous use by multiple threads. The design in general assumes a single caller that allows each function to complete before it is called again.

3 TYPICAL SYSTEM START-UP

Figure 2 shows the typical flow of initialisation of the DW1000 in a microprocessor system.

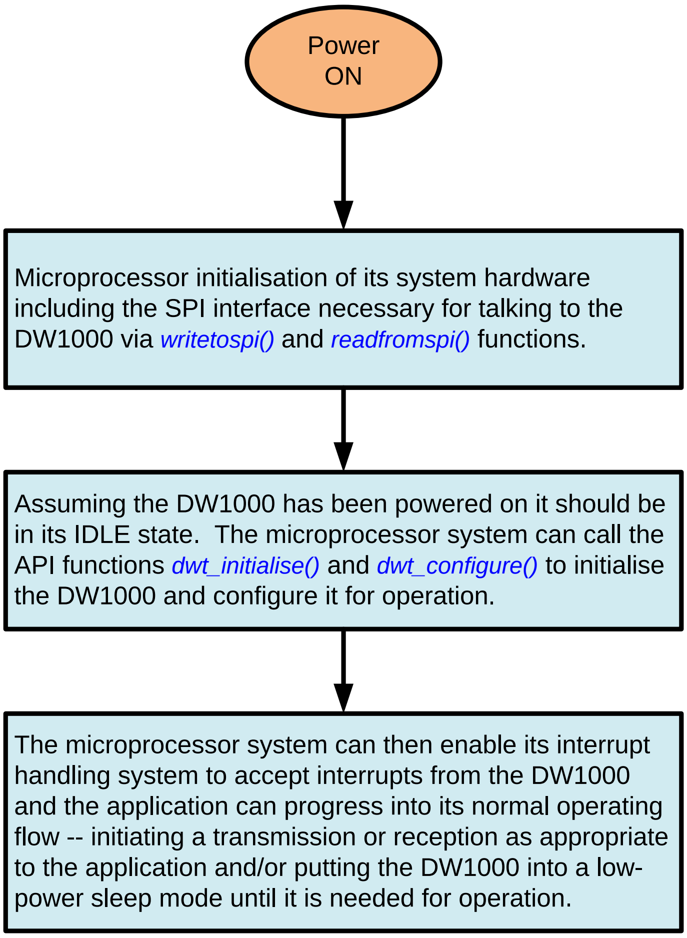

Power ON
Microprocessor initialisation of its system hardware including the SPI interface necessary for talking to the DW1000 via writetospi() and readfromspi() functions.
Assuming the DW1000 has been powered on it should be in its IDLE state. The microprocessor system can call the API functions dwt_initialise() and dwt_configure() to initialise the DW1000 and configure it for operation.
The microprocessor system can then enable its interrupt handling system to accept interrupts from the DW1000 and the application can progress into its normal operating flow -- initiating a transmission or reception as appropriate to the application and/or putting the DW1000 into a low-power sleep mode until it is needed for operation.

Figure 2: Typical flow of initialisation

4 INTERRUPT HANDLING

Figure 3 shows how the DW1000 interrupts should be processed by the microcontroller system. Once the interrupt is active, the microcontroller's target specific interrupt handler for that interrupt line should get called. This in turn calls the DW1000 device driver's interrupt handler service routine, the *dwt_isr()* API function, which processes the event that triggered the interrupt.

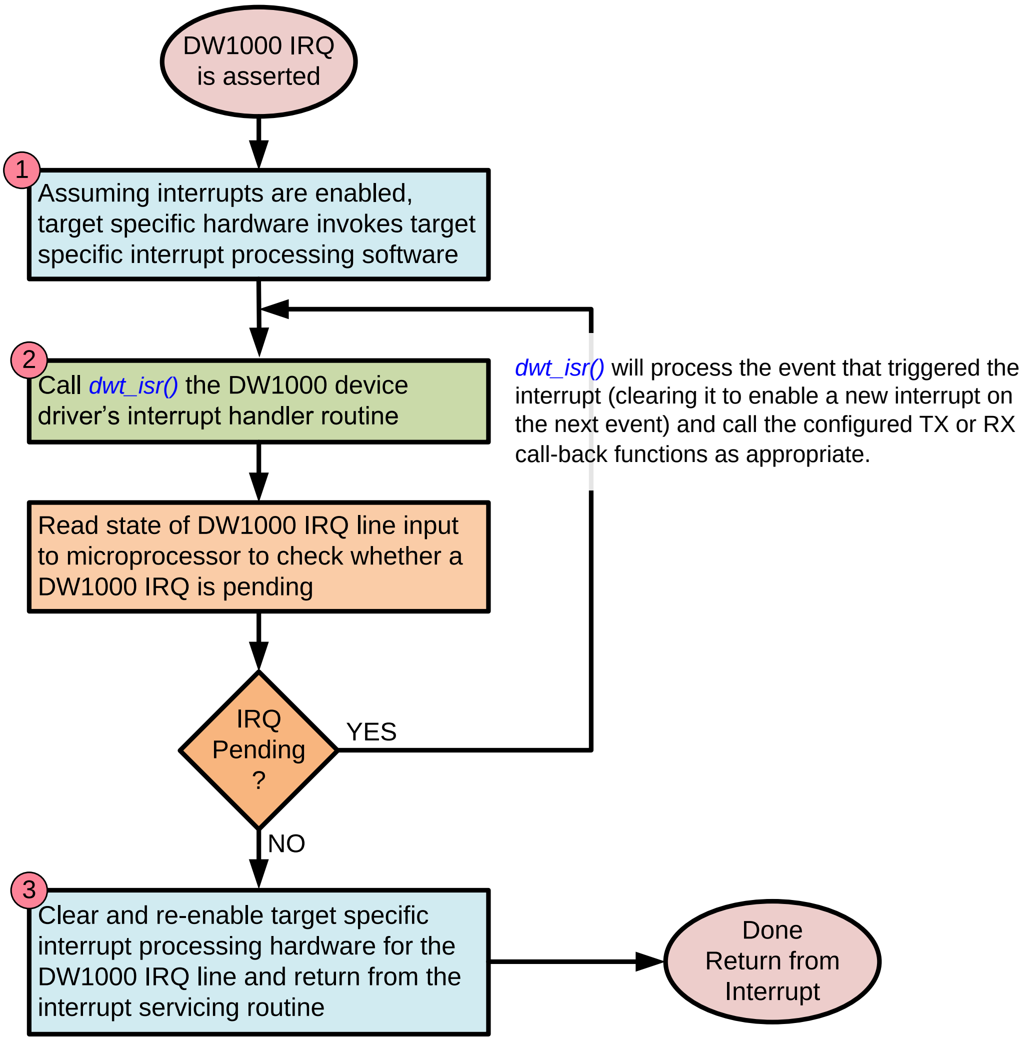

DW1000 IRQ is asserted
1
Assuming interrupts are enabled, target specific hardware invokes target specific interrupt processing software
2
Call *dwt_isr()* the DW1000 device driver's interrupt handler routine
dwt_isr() will process the event that triggered the interrupt (clearing it to enable a new interrupt on the next event) and call the configured TX or RX call-back functions as appropriate.
Read state of DW1000 IRQ line input to microprocessor to check whether a DW1000 IRQ is pending
IRQ Pending ?
YES
NO
3
Clear and re-enable target specific interrupt processing hardware for the DW1000 IRQ line and return from the interrupt servicing routine
Done Return from Interrupt

Figure 3: Interrupt handling

The flow shown above, with the rechecking of DW1000 to check for continued IRQ line activation and calling the *dwt_isr()* API function again, is only required for edge sensitive interrupts. This is done in case another interrupt becomes pending during the processing of the first interrupt, in this case if all interrupt sources are not cleared the IRQ line will not be de-asserted and edge sensitive interrupt processing hardware will not see another edge. For proper level sensitive interrupts only steps numbered 1, 2, and 3 are required – any still pending interrupt should cause the interrupt handler to be re-invoked as soon as it finishes processing the first interrupt.

More information about individual interrupt events and associated processing is shown in Figure 4.

5 API FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

This section describes DW1000 device driver's API function calls. The API functions are provided to aid developers in driving the DW1000 (Decawave's ScenSor IEEE 802.15.4 UWB transceiver IC).

These functions are implemented in the device driver source code file "deca_device.c", written in the 'C' programming language.

The device driver code interacts with the DW1000 IC using simple SPI read and write functions. These are abstracted from the physical hardware, and are easily ported to any specific SPI implementation of the target system. There are two SPI functions: *writetospi()* and *readfromspi()* these prototypes are defined in the source code file "deca_spi.c".

The functions of the device driver are covered below in individual sub-sections.

5.1 dwt_apiversion

int32 dwt_apiversion(void);

This function returns the version of the API as defined by DW1000_DRIVER_VERSION.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	Description
int32	Driver version e.g. 0x040200

Notes:

5.2 dwt_readdevid

uint32 dwt_readdevid(void);

This function returns the device identifier (DEV_ID) register value (32 bit value). It reads the DEV_ID register (0x00) and returns the result to the caller. This may be used for instance by the application to verify the DW IC is connected properly over the SPI bus and is running.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint32	32-bit device ID value, e.g. for DW1000 the device ID is 0xDECA0130.

Notes:

This function can be called any time to read the device ID value. A return value of 0xFFFFFFFF indicates an error unless the device is in DEEP_SLEEP or SLEEP mode.

Example code:

```
uint32 devID = dwt_readdevid();
```

5.3 *dwt_getpartid*

uint32 dwt_getpartid(void);

This function returns the part identifier as programmed in the factory during device test and qualification.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint32	32-bit part ID value.

Notes:

This function can be called any time to read the locally stored value which will be valid after device initialisation has been completed by a call to the *dwt_initalise()* API function.

Example code:

```
uint32 partID = dwt_getpartid();
```

5.4 *dwt_getlotid*

uint32 dwt_getlotid(void);

This function returns the lot identifier as programmed in the factory during device test and qualification.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint32	32-bit lot ID value.

Notes:

This function can be called any time to read the locally stored value which will be valid after device initialisation has been completed by a call to the *dwt_initalise()* API function.

Example code:

```
        uint32 lotID = dwt_getlotid();
```

5.5 *dwt_geticrefvolt*

uint8 dwt_geticrefvolt(void);

During the IC manufacturing test, a 3.3 volt reference level is applied to the power the device and the battery voltage reported by the battery voltage monitor SAR A/D convertor is sampled and programmed into OTP address 0x8 (VBAT_ADDRESS). This reference value may be used to calibrate/interpret battery voltage monitor values during IC use. The *dwt_geticrefvolt()* function returns this factory reference voltage value.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint8	8-bit SAR A/D value factory measured with a 3.3 volt reference input level.

Notes:

This function can be called any time to read the locally stored value which will be valid after device initialisation has been completed by a call to the *dwt_initalise()* API function.

5.6 *dwt_geticreftemp*

uint8 dwt_geticreftemp(void);

During the IC manufacturing test, in a controlled environment with approximately 23 °C ambient temperature the temperature monitor SAR A/D convertor is sampled and programmed into OTP address 0x9 (VTEMP_ADDRESS). This reference value may be used to calibrate/interpret temperature monitor values during IC use. The *dwt_geticreftemp()* API function returns this factory reference temperature value.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint8	8-bit Temperature measured value at 23 ˚C.

Notes:

This function can be called any time to read the locally stored value which will be valid after device initialisation has been completed by a call to the *dwt_initalise()* API function.

5.7 dwt_setlocaldataptr

int dwt_setlocaldataptr(unsigned int index) ;

The DW1000 API uses an internal data structure to hold some local state data. The device driver is able to handle multiple DW1000 devices by using an array of those structures, as set by the #define of the DWT_NUM_DW_DEV pre-processor symbol. This *dwt_setlocaldataptr()* API function sets the local data structure pointer to point to the element in the local array as given by the index.

Parameters:

type	name	description
unsigned int	index	This selects the array element to point to. Must be within the array bounds, i.e. < DWT_NUM_DW_DEV.

Return Parameters:

type	description
int	Return value can be either DWT_SUCCESS = 0 or DWT_ERROR = -1.

Notes:

The local device static data is an array to support multiple DW1000 devices, e.g. in testing applications and platforms. This function selects which element of the array is being accessed. For example if two DW1000 devices are controlled in your application then this function should be called before accessing either of the devices to configure the local structure pointer. To handle multiple devices the low level SPI access function also needs to be set to talk to the correct device.

5.8 dwt_otprevision

uint8 dwt_otprevision(void) ;

This function returns OTP revision as read while DW1000 was initialised with a call to dwt_initialise. This location is suggested for customer programming, (and is used in Decawave's evaluation board products to identify different/changes in usage of the OTP area).

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint8	8-bit OTP revision value.

Notes:

none

5.9 dwt_softreset

void dwt_softreset(void) ;

This function performs a software controlled reset of DW1000. All of the IC configuration will be reset back to default. Please refer to the DW1000 User Manual [2] for details of IC default configuration register values.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

NB: the SPI frequency has to be set to < 3 MHz before a call to this function.

This function is used to reset the IC, e.g. before applying new configuration to clear all of the previously set values. After reset the DW1000 will be in the IDLE state, and all of the registers will have default values. Any values programmed into the always on (AON) low-power configuration array store will also be cleared.

Note: DW1000 RSTn pin can also be used to reset the device. Host microprocessor can use this pin to reset the device instead of calling *dwt_softreset()* function. The pin should be driven low (for 10 ns) and then left in open-drain mode. **It should never be driven high.**

5.10 dwt_rxreset

void dwt_rxreset(void) ;

This function performs a software controlled reset of DW1000 receiver. This can be used to put it back to a clean state after some errors, for example.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

None

5.11 dwt_initalise

int dwt_initialise(int config);

This function serves two purposes. Firstly it initialises the DW1000 transceiver and secondly it sets up values in an internal static data structure used within the device driver functions, which is private data for use in the device driver implementation. The *dwt_initalise()* function can also, optionally, kick off loading of LDE microcode, if *config* parameter has **DWT_LOADUCODE** bit set, (from the IC ROM into its runtime location) so that it is available to for future receiver use. If this is not configured the automatic execution of LDE (LDERUNE bit) will be disabled. The LDE algorithm is responsible for generating an accurate RX timestamp and calculating some signal quality statistics related to the received packet.

This function can also be called after device is woken up from DEEP SLEEP to re-populate the internal structure (if it has not been preserved, e.g. if the microprocessor was also in low power mode and the RAM contents were not preserved). In this instance the DW1000 device does not have to be fully initialised as it has already loaded all of the configurations preserved during the DEEP SLEEP. The *dwt_initalise()* function must have **DWT_DW_WAKE_UP** set in the *config* parameter to prevent full DW1000 device reset. See code examples below for further info.

Parameters:

type	name	description
int	config	This is a bitmask which specifies which configuration to load from OTP as part of initialisation Table 1 shows the values of individual bit fields.

Return Parameters:

type	description
int	Return value can be either DWT_SUCCESS = 0 or DWT_ERROR = -1.

Notes:

NB: the SPI frequency has to be set to < 3 MHz before a call to this function.

This *dwt_initalise()* function is the first function that should be called to initialise the device, e.g. after the power has been applied. It reads the device ID to verify the IC is one supported by this software (e.g. DW1000 32-bit device ID value is 0xDECA0130). Then it performs a software reset of the DW1000 to make sure it is in its default state, and does some initial once only device configurations (e.g. configures the clocks for normal TX/RX functionality) needed for use. It also reads some data from OTP:

- LDO tune and crystal trim values, which are applied directly if they are valid.
- Device's Part ID and Lot ID which are stored in driver's local structure for future access.

If the DWT_ERROR is returned by *dwt_initalise()* then further configuration and operation of the IC is not advised, as the IC will not be functioning properly.

If *dwt_initalise()* function is called after wakeup and no OTP reading is required, the SPI frequency can be > 3MHz.

Table 1: Config parameter to dwt_initialise() function

Mode	Mask Value	Description
DWT_LOADNONE	0x0	Do not load LDE microcode, and disable its running. The timestamp after frame reception will be 0.
DWT_LOADUCODE	0x1	Loads LDE microcode (from the IC ROM into its runtime location) so that it is available to for future receiver use. The LDE algorithm is responsible for generating an accurate RX timestamp and calculating some signal quality statistics related to the received packet.
DWT_DW_WAKE_UP	0x2	Usually it is not necessary to call *dwt_initalise()* after sleep, as DW IC will restore its configuration from AON, however if the host MCU also goes to sleep and the internal data structure is not preserved while MCU is in low-power mode, then this should be set and *dwt_initalise()* called to populate internal data structure.
DWT_DW_WUP_NO_UCODE	0x4	Must be used if no UCODE loaded, and calling *dwt_initalise()* after sleep to populate internal data structure.
DWT_DW_WUP_RD_OTPREV	0x8	Must be set if OTP reading not required when *dwt_initalise() is* called after wake up.
DWT_READ_OTP_PID	0x10	Reads part ID from OTP, and stores it in internal structure. The *dwt_getpartid()* API can then be used to access it.
DWT_READ_OTP_LID	0x20	Reads lot ID from OTP, and stores it in internal structure. The *dwt_getlotid()* API can then be used to access it.
DWT_READ_OTP_BAT	0x40	Reads reference (measured @ 3.3 V) raw Voltage value from OTP, and stores it in internal structure. The *dwt_geticrefvolt()* API can then be used to access it.
DWT_READ_OTP_TMP	0x80	Reads reference (measured @ 23 ˚C) raw Temperature value from OTP, and stores it in internal structure. The *dwt_geticreftemp()* API can then be used to access it.

For more details of the OTP memory programming please refer to section *dwt_otpwriteandverify()*. **Programming OTP memory is a one-time only activity, any values programmed in error cannot be corrected. Also, please take care when programming OTP memory to only write to the designated areas – programming elsewhere may permanently damage the DW1000's ability to function normally.**

Example 1: - On power up

```
//Initialise DW1000 device, load OTP values and load UCODE
dwt_initialise(DWT_LOADUCODE | DWT_READ_OTP_PID | DWT_READ_OTP_LID |
DWT_READ_OTP_BAT | DWT_READ_OTP_TMP)
```

Example 2: - After wake up

```
//Initialise dw1000_local structure only, assume DW1000 already initialise as per
Example 1 above (assume OTP values are not needed)
dwt_initialise(DWT_DW_WAKE_UP | DWT_DW_WUP_RD_OTPREV)
```

5.12 dwt_configure

void dwt_configure(dwt_config_t *config);

This function is responsible for setting up the channel configuration parameters for use by both the Transmitter and the Receiver. The settings are specified by the *dwt_config_t* structure passed into the function, see notes below. (Note also there is a separate function *dwt_configuretxrf()* for setting certain TX parameters. This is described in section 5.13 below).

Parameters:

type	name	description
dwt_config_t*	config	This is a pointer to the configuration structure, which contains the device configuration data. Individual fields are described in detail in the notes below.

```
typedef struct
{
        uint8 chan ;                //!< channel number {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7}
        uint8 prf ;                 //!< Pulse Repetition Frequency
                                    //{DWT_PRF_16M or DWT_PRF_64M}
        uint8 txPreambLength;       //!< DWT_PLEN_64..DWT_PLEN_4096
        uint8 rxPAC ;               //!< Acquisition Chunk Size (Relates to RX
                                    // preamble length)
        uint8 txCode ;              //!< TX preamble code
        uint8 rxCode ;              //!< RX preamble code
        uint8 nsSFD ;               //!< Boolean, use non-std SFD for better
                                    // performance
        uint8 dataRate ;            //!< Data Rate {DWT_BR_110K, DWT_BR_850K or
                                    // DWT_BR_6M8}
        uint8 phrMode ;             //!< PHR mode:
                                            // 0x0 - standard DWT_PHRMODE_STD
                                            // 0x3 - extended frames
                                    DWT_PHRMODE_EXT
        uint16 sfdTO ;              //!< SFD timeout value (in symbols)

} dwt_config_t ;
```

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

The *dwt_configure()* function should be used to configure the DW1000 channel (TX/RX) parameters before receiver enable or before issuing a start transmission command. It can be called again to change configurations as needed, however before using *dwt_configure()*the DW1000 should be returned to idle mode using the *dwt_forcetrxoff()* API call.

The *config* parameter points to a *dwt_config_t* structure that has various fields to select and configure different parameters within the DW1000. The fields of the *dwt_config_t* structure are identified are individually described below:

Fields	Description of fields within the *dwt_config_t* structure
chan	The *chan* parameter sets the UWB channel number, (defining the centre frequency and bandwidth). The supported channels are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.
txCode and *rxCode*	The *txCode* and *rxCode* parameters select the preamble codes to use in the transmitter and the receiver – these are generally both set to the same values. For correct operation of the DW1000, the selected preamble code should follow the rules of IEEE 802.15.4-2011 UWB with respect to which codes are allowed in the particular channel and PRF configuration, this is shown in Table 2 below.
prf	The *prf* parameter allows selection of the nominal PRF (pulse repetition frequency) being used by the receiver which can be either 16 MHz or 64 MHz, via the symbolic definitions DWT_PRF_16M and DWT_PRF_64M.
nsSFD	The *nsSFD* parameter enables the use of an alternate non-standard SFD (Start Frame Delimiter) sequence, which Decawave has found to be more robust than that specified in the IEEE 802.15.4 standard, and which therefore gives improved performance.
dataRate	The *dataRate* parameter specifies the data rate to be one of 110kbps, 850kbps or 6800kbps, via symbolic definitions DWT_BR_110K, DWT_BR_850K and DWT_BR_6M8.
txPreambLength	The *txPreambLength* parameter specifies preamble length which has a range of values given by symbolic definitions: DWT_PLEN_4096, DWT_PLEN_2048, DWT_PLEN_1536, DWT_PLEN_1024, DWT_PLEN_512, DWT_PLEN_256, DWT_PLEN_128, DWT_PLEN_64. Table 3 gives recommended preamble sequence lengths to use depending on the data rate.
rxPAC	The *rxPAC* parameter specifies the Preamble Acquisition Chunk size to use. Allowed values are DWT_PAC8, DWT_PAC16, DWT_PAC32 or DWT_PAC64. Table 4 below gives the recommended PAC size to use in the receiver depending on the preamble length being used in the transmitter. PAC size is specified in preamble symbols, which are approximately 1 µs each. Note: The *dwt_setsniffmode()* and *dwt_setpreambledetecttimeout()* API functions use PACs as the unit to specify the time the receiver is on looking for preamble.
phrMode	The *phrMode* parameter selects between either the standard or extended PHR mode is set, either DWT_PHRMODE_STD for standard length frames 5 to 127 octets long or non-standard DWT_PHRMODE_EXT allowing frames of length 5 to 1023 octets long.

Fields	Description of fields within the *dwt_config_t* structure
sfdTO	The *sfdTO* parameter sets the SFD timeout value. The purpose of the SFD detection timeout is to recover from the occasional false preamble detection events that may occur. By default this value is 4096 + 64 + 1 symbols, which is just longer the longest possible preamble and SFD sequence. This is the maximum value that is sensible. When it is known that a shorter preamble is being used then the value can be reduced appropriately. The function does not allow a value of zero. (If a 0 value is selected the default value of 4161 symbols (*DWT_SFDTOC_DEF*) will be used). The recommended value is preamble length + 1 + SFD length – PAC size.

The *dwt_configure()* function does not error check the input parameters unless the DWT_API_ERROR_CHECK code switch is defined. If this is defined, it will assert in case an error is detected. It is up to the developer to ensure that the assert macro is correctly enabled in order to trap any error conditions that arise. If DWT_API_ERROR_CHECK switch is not defined, error checks are not performed.

NOTE: SFD timeout cannot be set to 0; if a zero value is passed into the function the default value will be programmed. To minimise power consumption in the receiver, the SFD timeout of the receiving device, *sfdTO* parameter, should be set according to the TX preamble length of the transmitting device. As an example if the transmitting device is using 1024 preamble length, an SFD length of 64 and a PAC size of 32, the corresponding receiver should have *sfdTO* parameter set to 1057 (1024 + 1 + 64 - 32).

Table 2: DW1000 supported UWB channels and recommended preamble codes

Channel number	Preamble Codes (16 MHz PRF)	Preamble Codes (64 MHz PRF)
1	1, 2	9, 10, 11, 12
2	3, 4	9, 10, 11, 12
3	5, 6	9, 10, 11, 12
4	7, 8	17, 18, 19, 20
5	3, 4	9, 10, 11, 12
7	7, 8	17, 18, 19, 20

In addition to the preamble codes in shown in Table 2 above, for 64 MHz PRF there are eight additional preamble codes, (13 to 16, and 21 to 24), available for use on all channels. These should only be selected as part of implementing dynamic preamble selection (DPS). Please refer to the IEEE 802.15.4-2011 standard [3] for more details of the dynamic preamble selection technique.

The preamble sequence used on a particular channel is the same at all data rates, however its length, (i.e. the number of symbol times for which it is repeated), has a significant effect on the operational range. Table 3 gives some recommended preamble sequence lengths to use depending on the data rate. In general, a longer preamble gives improved range performance and better first path time of arrival information while a shorter preamble gives a shorter air time and saves power. When operating a low data rate for long range, then a long preamble is needed to achieve that range. At higher data rates the operating range is naturally shorter so there is no point in sending an overly long preamble as it wastes time and power for no added range advantage.

Table 3: Recommended preamble lengths

Data Rate	Recommended preamble sequence length
6.8Mbps	64 or 128 or 256
850kbps	256 or 512 or 1024
110kbps	1024 or 1536, or 2048

The preamble sequence is detected by cross-correlating in chunks which are a number of preamble symbols long. The size of chunk used is selected by the PAC size configuration, which should be selected depending on the expected preamble size. A larger PAC size gives better performance when the preamble is long enough to allow it. But if the PAC size is too large for the preamble length then receiver performance will reduce, or fail to work at the extremes – (e.g. a PAC of 64 will never receive frames with just 64 preamble symbols). Table 4 below gives the recommended PAC size configuration to use in the receiver depending on the preamble length being used in the transmitter.

Table 4: Recommended PAC size

Expected preamble length of frames being received	Recommended PAC size
64	8
128	8
256	16
512	16
1024	32
1536	64
2048	64
4096	64

`See also:` *dwt_configuretxrf()* for setting certain TX parameters

dwt_setsniffmode() for setting certain RX (preamble hunt) operating mode.

5.13 dwt_configuretxrf

void dwt_configuretxrf(dwt_txconfig_t *config);

The *dwt_configuretxrf()* function is responsible for setting up the transmit RF configuration parameters. One is the pulse generator delay value which sets the width of transmitted pulses effectively setting the output bandwidth. The other value is the transmit output power setting.

`Parameters:`

type	name	description
dwt_txconfig_t*	config	This is a pointer to the TX parameters configuration structure, which contains the device configuration data. Individual fields are described in detail below.

```
typedef struct
{
             uint8  PGdly;                //Pulse generator delay value
             uint32 power;                //the TX power – 4 bytes

} dwt_txconfig_t ;
```

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function can be called any time and it will configure the DW1000 spectrum parameters. The *config* parameter points to a *dwt_txconfig_t* structure (shown below) with fields to configure the pulse generator delay (*PGdly*) and TX power (*power*). Recommended values for *PGdly* are given in Table 5 below.

Table 5: PGdly recommended values

TX Channel	recommended PGdly value
1	0xC9
2	0xC2
3	0xC5
4	0x95
5	0xC0
7	0x93

Table 6: TX power recommended values (when *smart power* is disabled)

TX Channel	recommended TX power value 16 MHz	recommended TX power value 64 MHz
1	0x75757575	0x67676767
2	0x75757575	0x67676767
3	0x6F6F6F6F	0x8B8B8B8B
4	0x5F5F5F5F	0x9A9A9A9A
5	0x48484848	0x85858585
7	0x92929292	0xD1D1D1D1

Table 6 above includes the recommended TX power spectrum vales, for use in the case of *smart power* being disabled using the *dwt_setsmarttxpower()* API function, while Table 7 below applies when *smart power* is enabled.

Table 7: TX power recommended values (when *smart power* is enabled)

TX Channel	recommended TX power value 16 MHz	recommended TX power value 64 MHz
1	0x15355575	0x07274767
2	0x15355575	0x07274767
3	0x0F2F4F6F	0x2B4B6B8B
4	0x1F1F3F5F	0x3A5A7A9A
5	0x0E082848	0x25456585
7	0x32527292	0x5171B1D1

NB: The values in Table 6 and Table 7 have been chosen to suit Decawave's EVB1000 evaluation boards. For other hardware designs the values here may need to be changed as part of the transmit power calibration activity, and there is a location in OTP memory where the calibrated values can be stored and then read as part of device initialisation (see function *dwt_initalise()*). Please consult with Decawave's applications support team for details of transmit power calibration procedures and considerations.

5.14 dwt_setsmarttxpower

void dwt_setsmarttxpower(int enable);

This function enables or disables smart TX power functionality of DW1000.

Parameters:

type	name	description
int	enable	1 to enable, 0 to disable the smart TX power feature.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function enables or disables smart TX power functionality.

Regional power output regulations typically specify the transmit power limit as -41 dBm in each 1 MHz of channel bandwidth, and generally measure this using a 1 ms dwell time in each 1 MHz segment. When sending short frames at 6.8 Mbps it is possible for a single frame to be sent in a fraction of a millisecond, and then as long as the transmitter does not transmit again within that same millisecond the power of that transmission can be increased and still comply with the regulations. This power increase will increase the transmission range. To make use of this the DW1000 includes functionality we call "Smart Transmit Power Gating" which automatically boosts the TX power for a transmission when the frame is short.

Smart TX power control acts at the 6.8 Mbps data rate. When sending short data frames at this rate (and providing that the frame transmission rate is at most 1 frame per millisecond) it is possible to increase the transmit power and still remain within regulatory power limits which are typically specified as average power per millisecond.

NB: When enabling/disabling smart TX power, the TX power values programmed via the *dwt_configuretxrf()* function also need to be set accordingly. When smart TX power is disabled the appropriate value from Table 6 should be used, and when smart TX power is enabled the appropriate value from Table 7 should be used. The values in Table 6 and Table 7 have been chosen to suit Decawave's evaluation boards. For other hardware designs the values here may need to be changed as part of the transmit power calibration activity. Please consult with Decawave's applications support team for details of transmit power calibration procedures and considerations.

5.15 dwt_setrxantennadelay

void dwt_setrxantennadelay(uint16 antennaDelay);

This function sets the RX antenna delay. The *antennaDelay* value passed is programmed into the RX antenna delay register. This needs to be set so that the RX timestamp is correctly adjusted to account for the time delay between the antenna and the internal digital RX timestamp event. This is determined by a calibration activity. Please consult with Decawave applications support team for details of antenna delay calibration procedures and considerations.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint16	antennaDelay	The delay value is in DWT_TIME_UNITS (15.65 picoseconds ticks)

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function is used to program the RX antenna delay.

5.16 dwt_settxantennadelay

void dwt_settxantennadelay(uint16 antennaDelay);

This function sets the TX antenna delay. The *antennaDelay* value passed is programmed into the TX antenna delay register. This needs to be set so that the TX timestamp is correctly adjusted to account for the time delay between internal digital TX timestamp event and the signal actually leaving the antenna. This is determined by a calibration activity. Please consult with Decawave applications support team for details of antenna delay calibration procedures and considerations.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint16	antennaDelay	The delay value is in DWT_TIME_UNITS (15.65 picoseconds ticks)

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function is used to program the TX antenna delay.

5.17 dwt_writetxdata

int dwt_writetxdata(uint16 txFrameLength, uint8 *txFrameBytes, uint16 txBufferOffset) ;

This function is used to write the TX message data into the DW1000 TX buffer.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint16	txFrameLength	This is the total frame length, including the two byte CRC.
uint8*	txFrameBytes	Pointer to the buffer containing the data to send.
uint16	txBufferOffset	This specifies an offset in the DW1000's TX Buffer at which to start writing data.

Return Parameters:

type	description
int	Return value can be either DWT_SUCCESS = 0 or DWT_ERROR = -1.

Notes:

This function writes two bytes less than the specified *txFrameLength* from the memory, pointed to by the *txFrameBytes* parameter, into the DW1000 IC's transmit data buffer, starting at the specified offset (*txBufferOffset*). During transmission, the DW1000 will automatically add the two CRC bytes to complete the TX frame to its full *txFrameLength.*

NOTE: standard PHR mode allows frames of up to 127 bytes. For longer lengths non-standard PHR mode DWT_PHRMODE_EXT needs to be set in the *phrMode* configuration passed into the *dwt_configure()* function.

The *dwt_writetxdata()* function checks that the sum of *txFrameLength* and *txBufferOffset* is less than DW1000's TX buffer length to avoid messing with DW1000's other registers and memory. If such an error occurs, the write is not performed and the function returns DWT_ERROR. Otherwise, the functions returns DWT_SUCCESS.

If DWT_API_ERROR_CHECK code switch is defined, the function will perform additional checks on input parameters. If an error is detected, the function will assert. It is up to the developer to ensure that the assert macro is correctly enabled in order to trap any error conditions that arise.

Example code:

Typical usage is to write the data, configure the frame control with starting buffer offset and frame length and then enable transmission as follows:

```
dwt_writetxdata(frameLength,DataBufferPtr,0);  // write the frame data at
                                               // offset 0
dwt_writetxfctrl(frameLength,0,0);             // set the frame control
                                               // register
dwt_starttx(DWT_START_TX_IMMEDIATE);           // send the frame
```

5.18 dwt_writetxfctrl

void dwt_writetxfctrl(uint16 txFrameLength, uint16 txBufferOffset, int ranging) ;

This function is used to configure the TX frame control register.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint16	txFrameLength	This is the total frame length, including the two byte CRC.
uint16	txBufferOffset	This specifies an offset in the DW1000’s TX Buffer at which to start writing data.
int	ranging	This specifies whether the TX frame is a ranging frame or not, i.e. whether the ranging bit is set in the PHY header (PHR) of the frame. A value of 1 will cause the ranging bit to be set in the PHR of the outgoing frame, while a value of 0 will cause it to be clear.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function configures the TX frame control register parameters, namely the length of the frame and the offset in the DW1000 IC’s transmit data buffer where the data starts. It also controls whether the ranging bit is set in the frame’s PHR.

The ranging bit identifies a frame as a ranging frame. This has no operational effect on the DW1000, but in some receiver implementations, it might be used to enable hardware or software associated with time stamping the frame. In the DW1000 receiver, the time stamping does not depend or use the ranging bit in the received PHR. The status of the ranging bit in received frames is reported by the cbRxOk function (if enabled) in the *rx_flags* element of its dwt_cb_data_t structure parameter. See the *dwt_isr()* and the *dwt_setcallbacks()* functions.

The *dwt_writetxfctrl()* function does not error check the *txFrameLength* input parameter unless the DWT_API_ERROR_CHECK code switch is defined. If this is defined it will assert if an error is detected. It is up to the developer to ensure that the assert macro is correctly enabled in order to trap any error conditions that arise.

Example code:

Typical usage is to write the data, configure the frame control with starting buffer offset and frame length and then enable transmission as follows:

```
dwt_writetxdata(frameLength,DataBufferPtr,0);  // write the frame data at
                                               // offset 0
dwt_writetxfctrl(frameLength,0,0);             // set the frame control
                                               // register
dwt_starttx(DWT_START_TX_IMMEDIATE);           // send the frame
```

5.19 *dwt_starttx*

int dwt_starttx(uint8 mode) ;

This function initiates transmission of the frame. The *mode* parameter is described below.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8	mode	This is a bit mask defining the operation of the function, see notes and Table 8 below.

Return Parameters:

type	description
int	Return value can be either DWT_SUCCESS = 0 or DWT_ERROR = -1.

Notes:

This function is called to start the transmission of a frame.

Transmission begins immediately if the *mode* parameter is zero. When the *mode* parameter is 1 transmission begins when the system time reaches the *starttime* specified in the call to the *dwt_setdelayedtrxtime()* function described below. The *mode* parameter, when 2 or 3, is used to turn the receiver on immediately after the TX event is complete (see table below). This is used to make sure that there are no delays in turning on the receiver and that the DW1000 can start receiving data (e.g. ACK/response) which might come within 12 symbol times from the end of transmission. It returns 0 for success, or -1 for error.

In performing a delayed transmission, if the host microprocessor is late in invoking the *dwt_starttx()* function, (i.e. so that the DW1000's system clock has passed the specified *starttime* and would have to complete almost a whole clock count period before the start time is reached), then the transmission is aborted (transceiver off) and the *dwt_starttx()* function returns the -1 error indication.

Table 8: Mode parameter to dwt_starttx() function

Mode	Mask Value	Description
DWT_START_TX_IMMEDIATE	0x0	The transmitter starts sending frame immediately.

Mode	Mask Value	Description
DWT_START_TX_DELAYED	0x1	The transmitter will start sending a frame once the programmed *starttime* is reached. See *dwt_setdelayedtrxtime().*
DWT_RESPONSE_EXPECTED	0x2	Response is expected, once the frame is sent the transceiver will enter receive mode to wait for response message. See *dwt_setrxaftertxdelay().*
DWT_START_TX_DELAYED + DWT_RESPONSE_EXPECTED	0x3	The transmitter will start sending a frame once the programmed delayed TX time is reached, see *dwt_setdelayedtrxtime(),* and once the frame is sent the transceiver will enter receive mode to wait for response message.

Example code:

Typical usage is to write the data, configure the frame control with starting buffer offset and frame length and then enable transmission as follows:

```
dwt_writetxdata(frameLength,DataBufferPtr,0);  // write the frame data at
                                               // offset 0
dwt_writetxfctrl(frameLength,0,0);             // set the frame control
                                               // register
dwt_starttx(DWT_START_TX_IMMEDIATE);            // send the frame
```

5.20 dwt_setdelayedtrxtime

void dwt_setdelayedtrxtime (uint32 starttime) ;

This function sets a send time to use in delayed send or the time at which the receiver will turn on (a delayed receive). This function should be called to set the required send time before invoking the *dwt_starttx()* function (above) to initiate the transmission (in *DELAYED_TX* mode), or *dwt_rxenable()* (below) with *delayed* parameter set to 1.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint32	starttime	The TX or RX start time. The 32-bit value is the high 32-bits of the system time value at which to send the message, or at which to turn on the receiver. The low order bit of this is ignored. This essentially sets the TX or RX time in units of approximately 8 ns. (or more precisely 512/(499.2e6*128) seconds) For transmission this is the raw transmit timestamp not including the antenna delay, which will be added. For reception it specifies the time to turn the receiver on.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function is called to program the delayed transmit or receive start time. The *starttime* parameter specifies the time at which to send/start receiving, when the system time reaches this time (minus the times it needs to send preamble etc.) then the sending of the frame begins. The actual time at which the frame's RMARKER transits the antenna (the standard TX timestamp event) is given by the *starttime* + the transmit antenna delay. If the application wants to embed this time into the message being sent it must do this calculation itself.

The system time counter is 40 bits wide, giving a wrap period of 17.20 seconds.

NOTE: Typically delayed sending might be used to give a fixed response delay with respect to an incoming message arrival time, or, because the application wants to embed the message send time into the message itself. The delayed receive might be used to save power and turn the receiver on only when response message is expected.

Example code:

Typical usage is to write the data, configure the frame control with starting buffer offset and frame length and then enable transmission as follows:

In this example the previous frame's TX timestamp time is read and new TX time calculated by adding 100 ms to it. The full 40-bit representation of 100ms would be 0x17CDC0000, however as the code is operating on just the high 32 bits a value of 0x17CDC00 is used. (The TX timestamp value should be read after a TX done interrupt triggers.)

```
uint32 dlyTxTime ;
dlyTxTime = dwt_readtxtimestamphi32() ;         // read last TX time
dlyTxTime = dlyTxTime + 0x17CDC00;              // add 100ms
dwt_writetxdata(frameLength,dataBufferPtr,0);  // write the frame data at
                                               // offset 0
dwt_writetxfctrl(frameLength,0,0);              // set the frame control
                                               // register
dwt_setdelayedtrxtime(dlyTxTime);               // set previously calculated
                                               // TX time
r = dwt_starttx(DWT_START_TX_DELAYED);          // send the frame at
                                               // appropriate time
if (r != DWT_SUCCESS)
{
    // start TX was late, TX has been aborted.
    // Application should take appropriate recovery activity
}
```

5.21 *dwt_readtxtimestamp*

void dwt_readtxtimestamp(uint8* timestamp);

This function reads the actual time at which the frame's RMARKER transits the antenna (the standard TX timestamp event). This time will include any TX antenna delay if programmed via the *dwt_settxantennadelay()* API function. The function returns a 40-bit timestamp value in the buffer passed in as the input parameter.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8*	timestamp	The pointer to the buffer into which the timestamp value is read. (The buffer needs to be at least 5 bytes long.) The low order byte is the first element.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function can be called after the transmission complete event, DWT_INT_TFRS (see *dwt_isr()* function).

5.22 *dwt_readtxtimestamplo32*

uint32 dwt_readtxtimestamplo32(void);

This function returns the low 32-bits of the 40-bit transmit timestamp.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint32	Low 32-bits of the 40-bit transmit timestamp.

Notes:

This function can be called after the transmission complete event, DWT_INT_TFRS (see *dwt_isr()* function).

5.23 *dwt_readtxtimestamphi32*

uint32 dwt_readtxtimestamphi32(void);

This function returns the high 32-bits of the 40-bit transmit timestamp.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint32	High 32-bits of the 40-bit transmit timestamp.

Notes:

This function can be called after the transmission complete event, DWT_INT_TFRS (see *dwt_isr()* function).

5.24 dwt_readrxtimestamp

void dwt_readrxtimestamp(uint8* timestamp);

This function returns the time at which the frame's RMARKER is received, including the antenna delay adjustments if this is programmed via the *dwt_setrxantennadelay()* API function. The function returns a 40-bit value.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8*	timestamp	The pointer to the buffer into which the timestamp value is read. (The buffer needs to be at least 5 bytes long.) The low order byte is the first element.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function can be called after the frame received event, DWT_INT_RFCG (see *dwt_isr()* function).

5.25 dwt_readrxtimestamplo32

uint32 dwt_readrxtimestamplo32(void);

This function returns the low 32-bits of the 40-bit received timestamp.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint32	Low 32-bits of the 40-bit received timestamp.

Notes:

This function can be called after the frame received event, DWT_INT_RFCG (see *dwt_isr()* function).

5.26 dwt_readrxtimestamphi32

uint32 dwt_readrxtimestamphi32(void);

This function returns the high 32-bits of the 40-bit received timestamp.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint32	High 32-bits of the 40-bit received timestamp.

Notes:

This function can be called after the frame received event, DWT_INT_RFCG (see *dwt_isr()* function).

5.27 dwt_readsystime

void dwt_readsystime(uint8* timestamp);

This function returns the system time. The function returns a 40-bit value.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8*	timestamp	The pointer to the buffer into which the timestamp value is read. (The buffer needs to be at least 5 bytes long.) The low order byte is the first element. The low order 9 bits will always be 0, as the system timer runs in units of approximately 8 ns. (more precisely 512/(499.2e6*128) seconds or 63.8976GHz).

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function can be called to read the DW1000 system time.

5.28 dwt_readsystimestamphi32

uint32 dwt_readsystimestamphi32(void);

This function returns the high 32-bits of the 40-bit system time.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint32	High 32-bits of the 40-bit system timestamp.

Notes:

This function can be called to read the DW1000 system time.

5.29 dwt_forcetrxoff

void dwt_forcetrxoff(void);

This function may be called at any time to disable the active transmitter or the active receiver and put the DW1000 back into idle mode (transceiver off).

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

The *dwt_forcetrxoff()* function can be called any time and it will disable the active transmitter or receiver and put the device in IDLE mode. It issues a transceiver off command to the DW1000 IC and also clears status register event flags, so that there should be no outstanding/pending events for processing.

5.30 dwt_syncrxbufptrs

void dwt_syncrxbufptrs(void);

This function synchronizes RX buffer pointers. This is needed to make sure that the host and DW1000 buffer pointers are aligned before starting RX.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

The function is called as part of *dwt_rxenable()* and *dwt_forcetrxoff()*, to make sure the buffers are synchronized as the receiver is switched off or switched on. For more information see *dwt_setdblrxbuffmode*() function below.

5.31 dwt_rxenable

int dwt_rxenable(int mode);

This function turns on the receiver to wait for a receive frame. The mode parameter is a bit field that allows for selection of immediate or delayed RX operation. In delayed RX the receiver is not turned on until as specific time, set via *dwt_setdelayedtrxtime()*. This facility is useful to save power in the case when the timing of a response is known. The mode parameter also controls whether the receiver is enabled in case of error, i.e. the delayed RX being late, see notes below for details.

Parameters:

type	name	description
int	mode	This is a bit field value interpreted as follows: DWT_START_RX_IMMEDIATE / DWT_START_RX_DELAYED (bit 0) - If this is clear, the receiver is activated immediately, otherwise the receiver will be turned on when the time reaches the start time set through the *dwt_setdelayedtrxtime()* function. DWT_IDLE_ON_DLY_ERR (bit 1) - This bit applies only when a delayed start is determined to be late (see notes below). If this is set the receiver will not be enabled in case of a late error, i.e. the DW1000 will be left in IDLE mode. Otherwise, the receiver will be enabled. DWT_NO_SYNC_PTRS (bit 2) - This bit is used to control whether or not the double-buffering pointers are realigned or not. In the case of double-buffering for the initial enable we want to synchronise the pointers, but during the double-buffering IRQ handling we do not want to do this, as we re-enable the receiver, since we have not yet read the data, (in this case the toggle of the pointers in done separately when data reading is completed). When the caller knows that double buffering is not being used this bit can be set to save some time by suppressing the alignment of host and IC double-buffer pointers. Other bits are reserved

Return Parameters:

type	description
int	Return value can be either DWT_SUCCESS = 0 or DWT_ERROR = -1.

Notes:

This function can be called any time to enable the receiver. The device should be initialised and have its RF configuration set.

In performing a delayed RX, the host microprocessor can be late in invoking the *dwt_rxenable()* function, (i.e. the DW1000's system clock has passed the *starttime* specified in the call to the *dwt_setdelayedtrxtime()* function). The DW1000 has a status flag warning when the specified start time is more than a half period (of the system clock) away. If this is the case, since the clock has a period of over 17 seconds, it is assumed that such a long RX delay is not needed, and the delayed RX is cancelled. The receiver is then either immediately enabled or left off depending on whether DWT_IDLE_ON_DLY_ERR was set in the supplied "mode" parameter, and error flag is returned indicating that the RX on was late. It is up to the application to take whatever remedial action is needed in the case of this late error.

5.32 dwt_setsniffmode

void dwt_setsniffmode(int enable, uint8 timeOn, uint8 timeOff);

When the receiver is enabled, it begins looking for preamble sequence symbols, and by default, in this preamble-hunt mode the receiver is continuously active. This *dwt_setsniffmode()* function allows the configuration of a lower power preamble-hunt mode. In *SNIFF mode* the receiver (RF and digital) is not on all the time, but rather is sequenced on and off with a specified duty-cycle. Using *SNIFF mode* causes a reduction in RX sensitivity depending on the ratio and durations of the on and off periods. See “Low-Power SNIFF mode” chapter in the DW1000 User Manual [2] for more details.

Parameters:

type	name	description
int	enable	1 to activate SNIFF mode, 0 to deactivate it and go back to the normal higher-powered reception mode.
uint8	timeOn	The receiver ON time in PACs (as per the *rxPAC* parameter in the *dwt_config_t* structure parameter to the *dwt_configure()* API function call). The DW1000 automatically adds 1 to the value configured. The minimum value for correct operation is 1, giving an on time of 2 PACs. The maximum value is 15.
uint8	timeOff	The receiver OFF time, expressed in multiples of 128/125 µs (~1 µs).

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function can be called as part of device receiver configuration.

By default (where this API is not invoked) the DW1000 will operate its receiver in normal reception mode. If this API is used to enable SNIFF mode this will be maintained until a reset or it is disabled or re-configured by another call to this *dwt_setsniffmode()* function. The SNIFF mode setting is not affected by the *dwt_configure()* function.

5.33 dwt_setdblrxbuffmode

void dwt_setdblrxbuffmode (int enable);

This function enables double buffered receive mode.

Parameters:

type	name	description
int	enable	1 to enable, 0 to disable the double buffer RX feature.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

The *dwt_setdblrxbuffmode()* function is used to configure the receiver in double buffer mode. This should not be done when the receiver is enabled. It should be selected in idle mode before the *dwt_rxenable()* function is called.

As automatic re-enabling is not supported by this API, it is required to manually re-enable the receiver between two frame receptions. To make the best possible use of double buffering, this can be done as soon as entering the RX callback, before reading the data from the received frame. This can be done using the *dwt_rxenable()* API with DWT_NO_SYNC_PTRS bit set in "mode" parameter.

Once the data for the received frame is read, the host side buffer pointer must be toggled to be ready to read the next received frame. This is done in the *dwt_isr()* which handles the DW1000 IRQ.

The reader is referred to "Double Receive Buffer" chapter in the DW1000 User Manual [2] for more details.

5.34 dwt_setrxtimeout

void dwt_setrxtimeout (uint16 time) ;

The *dwt_setrxtimeout()* function sets the receiver to timeout (and disable) when no frame is received within the specified time. This function should be called before the *dwt_rxenable()* function is called to turn on the receiver. The time parameter used here is in 1.0256 us (512/499.2 MHz) units. The maximum RX timeout is ~ 65 ms.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint16	time	Timeout time in micro seconds (1.0256 us). If this is 0, the timeout will be disabled.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

If RX timeout is being employed then this function should be called before *dwt_rxenable()* to configure the frame wait timeout time, and enable the frame wait timeout.

5.35 dwt_setpreambledetecttimeout

void dwt_setpreambledetecttimeout (uint16 time);

This *dwt_setpreambledetecttimeout()* API function sets the receiver to timeout (and disable) when no preamble is received within the specified time. This function should be called before the *dwt_rxenable()* function is called to turn on the receiver. The time parameter units are PACs (as per the *rxPAC* parameter in the *dwt_config_t* structure parameter to the *dwt_configure()* API function call).

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint16	time	This is the preamble detection timeout duration. If preamble is not detected within this time, counted from the time the receiver is enabled, the receiver will be turned off. The time here is specified in multiples of PAC size, (as per the *rxPAC* parameter in the *dwt_config_t* structure parameter to the *dwt_configure()* API function call). The DW1000 automatically adds 1 to the configured value. A value of 0 disables the timer and timeout.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

If preamble detection timeout is being employed then this function should be called before *dwt_rxenable()* is called.

5.36 dwt_configurefor64plen

void dwt_configurefor64plen (int prf) ;

This *dwt_configurefor64plen()* API function, together with *dwt_loadopsettabfromotp()* configures the receiver for best performance when 64 preamble length is used in the transmitting device.

Parameters:

type	name	description
int	Prf	Either DWT_PRF_16M or DWT_PRF_64M.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

5.37 dwt_loadopsettabfromotp

void dwt_loadopsettabfromotp (uint8 ops_sel);

The *dwt_loadopsettabfromotp()* function selects which Operational Parameter Set table to load from OTP memory. The DW1000 receiver has the capability of operating with specific parameter sets that relate to how it acquires the preamble signal and decodes the data. Three distinct operating parameter sets are defined within the IC for selection by the host system designer depending on system characteristics. Table 9 below lists and defines these operating parameter sets indicating their recommended usages.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8	ops_sel	This specifies the table to use, see Table 9 below.

Return Parameters:

none

Table 9: Values for dwt_loadopsettabfromotp() *ops_sel* parameter

Mode	Mask Value	Description
DWT_OPSET_64LEN	0x0	This operating parameter set is designed to give good performance for very short preambles, i.e. the length 64 preamble. However, this performance optimization comes at a cost, which is that it cannot tolerate large crystal offsets. In order to use this operating parameter set the total clock offset from transmitter to receiver needs to be kept below ±15 ppm. See also *dwt_configurefor64plen()* API function.
DWT_OPSET_TIGHT	0x1	This operating parameter set maximises the operating range of the system. However, this performance optimization again comes at a cost, which is that the total crystal offset must be kept very tight, at or below about ±1 ppm. This might be done for example by using very high quality 0.5 ppm TCXO in both the transmitter and the receiver.
DWT_OPSET_DEFLT	0x2	This is the default operating parameter set. This parameter set is designed to work at all data rates and can tolerate crystal offsets of the order of ±40 ppm (e.g. 20ppm XTAL in transmitter and receiver) between the transmitter and receiver. It is however not optimum for the very short preamble.

Notes:

NB: the SPI frequency has to be set to < 3 MHz before a call to this function.

5.38 dwt_configuresleepcnt

void dwt_configuresleepcnt (uint16 sleepcnt);

The *dwt_configuresleepcnt()* function configures the sleep counter to a new value.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint16	sleepcnt	This is the sleep count value to set. The high 16-bits of 28-bit counter. See note below for details of units and code example for configuration detail.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

NB: the SPI frequency has to be set to < 3 MHz before a call to this function.

The units of the *sleepcnt* parameter depend on the oscillating frequency of the IC's internal L-C oscillator, which is between approximately 7,000 and 13,000 Hz depending on process variations within the IC and on temperature and voltage. This frequency can be measured using the *dwt_calibratesleepcnt()* function so that sleep times can be more accurately set.

The *sleepcnt* is actually setting the upper 16 bits of a 28-bit counter, i.e. the low order bit is equal to 4096 counts. So, for example, if the L-C oscillator frequency is 9500 Hz then programming the *sleepcnt* with a value of 24 would yield a sleep time of 24 × 4096 ÷ 9500, which is approximately 10.35 seconds.

Example code:

This example shows how to calibrate the low-power oscillator and set the sleep time to 10 seconds.

```
Double t;
uint32 sleep_time = 0;
uint16 lp_osc_cal = 0;
uint16 sleepTime16;

// MUST SET SPI <= 3 MHz for this calibration activity.

Setspibitrate(SPI_3MHz);   // target platform function to set SPI rate to 3
                           // MHz

// Measure low power oscillator frequency

lp_osc_cal = dwt_calibratesleepcnt();

// calibrate low power oscillator
// the lp_osc_cal value is number of XTAL/2 cycles in one cycle of LP OSC
// to convert into seconds (38.4 MHz/2 = 19.2 MHz (XTAL/2) => 1/19.2 MHz ns)
// so to get a sleep time of 10s we need a value of:
// 10 / period and then >> 12 as the register holds upper 16-bits of 28-bit
// counter

t = ((double) 10.0 / ((double) lp_osc_cal/19.2e6));
sleep_time = (int) t;
sleepTime16 = sleep_time >> 12;

dwt_configuresleepcnt(sleepTime16);      //configure sleep time

// CAN restore/increase SPI clock up to its maximum after the calibration
// activity.

Setspibitrate(SPI_20MHz);               // target platform function to set
                                        // SPI rate to 20 MHz
```

5.39 dwt_calibratesleepcnt

uint16 dwt_calibratesleepcnt (void);

The *dwt_calibratesleepcnt()* function calibrates the low-power oscillator. It returns the number of XTAL/2 cycles per one low-power oscillator cycle.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint16	This is number of XTAL/2 cycles per one low-power oscillator cycle.

Notes:

NB: the SPI frequency has to be set to < 3 MHz before a call to this function.

The DW1000's internal L-C oscillator has an oscillating frequency which is between approximately 7,000 and 13,000 Hz depending on process variations within the IC and on temperature and voltage. To do more precise setting of sleep times its calibration is necessary. See also example code given under the *dwt_configuresleepcnt()* function.

5.40 dwt_configuresleep

void dwt_configuresleep(uint16 mode, uint8 wake);

The *dwt_configuresleep()* function may be called to configure the activity of DW1000 DEEPSLEEP or SLEEP modes. Note TX and RX configurations are maintained in DEEPSLEEP and SLEEP modes so that upon "waking up" there is no need to reconfigure the devices before initiating a TX or RX, although as the TX data buffer is not maintained the data for transmission will need to be written before initiating transmission.

Parameters:

Type	name	description
uint16	mode	A bit mask which configures which configures the SLEEP parameters, see Table 10.
uint8	wake	A bit mask that configures the wakeup event.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function is called to configure the DW1000 sleep and on wake parameters.

Table 10: Bitmask values for dwt_configuresleep() *mode* bit mask

Event	Bit mask	Description
DWT_PRESRV_SLEEP	0x0100	Preserves sleep. When this is set to these sleep controls are not cleared upon wakeup, so that the DW1000 can be returned to sleep without needing to call configuresleep again.
DWT_LOADOPSET	0x0080	On Wake-up load the receiver operating parameter When the bit is 0 the receiver operating parameter set reverts to its power-on-reset value (the default operating parameter set) when the DW1000 wakes from SLEEP or DEEP-SLEEP.
DWT_CONFIG	0x0040	Restore saved configurations.

Event	Bit mask	Description
DWT_LOADEUI	0x0008	On Wake-up load the EUI value from OTP memory into register 0x1. The 64-bit EUI value will be stored in register 0x1 when the DW1000 wakes from DEEPSLEEP or SLEEP states.
DWT_GOTORX	0x0002	On Wake-up turn on the receiver. With this bit it is possible to make the IC transition into RX automatically as part of IC wake up.
DWT_TANDV	0x0001	On Wake-up run the (temperature and voltage) ADC. Setting this bit will cause the automatic initiation of temperature and input battery voltage measurements when the DW1000 wakes from DEEPSLEEP or SLEEP states. The sampled temperature value may be accessed using the *dwt_readwakeuptemp()* function.

Table 11: Bitmask values for dwt_configuresleep() *wake* bit mask

Event	Bit mask	Description
DWT_WAKE_SLPCNT	0x8	Wake up after sleep count expires. By default this configuration is set enabling the sleep counter as a wake-up signal. Setting this configuration bit to 0 will mean that the sleep counter cannot awaken the DW1000 form SLEEP.
DWT_WAKE_CS	0x4	Wakeup on chip select, SPICSn, line.
DWT_WAKE_WK	0x2	Wake up on WAKEUP line.
DWT_SLP_EN	0x1	This is the sleep enable configuration bit. This needs to be set to enable DW1000 SLEEP/DEEPSLEEP functionality.

The DEEPSLEEP state is the lowest power state except for the OFF state. In DEEPSLEEP all internal clocks and LDO are off and the IC consumes approximately 100 nA. To wake the DW1000 from DEEPSLEEP an external pin needs to be activated for the “power-up duration” approximately 300 to 500 µs .This can be either be the SPICSn line pulled low or the WAKEUP line driven high. The duration quoted here is dependent on the frequency of the low power oscillator (enabled as the DW1000 comes out of DEEPSLEEP) which will vary between individual DW1000 IC and will also vary with changes of battery voltage and different temperatures. To ensure the DW1000 reliably wakes up it is recommended to either apply the wakeup signal until the 500 µs has passed, or to use the SLP2INIT event status bit (in Register file: 0x0F – System Event Status Register) to drive the IRQ interrupt output line high to confirm the wake-up. Once the DW1000 has detected a “wake up” it progresses into the WAKEUP state. While in DEEPSLEEP power should not be applied to GPIO, SPICLK or SPIMISO pins as this will cause an increase in leakage current.

There are three mechanisms to awaken the DW1000:

a) By driving the WAKEUP pin (pin 23) of the DW1000 high for a period > 500 µs (as per DW1000 Data Sheet [1])

b) Driving SPICSn low for a period > 500 µs. This can also be achieved by an SPI read (of register 0, offset 0) of sufficient length

c) If the DW1000 is sleeping using its own internal sleep counter it will be awoken when the timer expires. This is configured by setting the *wake* parameter to 0x8 (+ 0x1 – to enable sleep).

Example code:

This example shows how to configure the device to enter DEEPSLEEP mode after some event e.g. frame transmission. The mode parameter into the *dwt_configuresleep()* function has value 0x0140 which is a combination of parameters to load IC configurations, and preserve the sleep setting. The wake parameter value, 5, enables the sleeping with SPICSn as the wakeup signal.

```
dwt_configuresleep(0x0140, 0x5); //configure sleep and wake parameters

// then ... later... after some event we can instruct the IC to go into
// DEEPSLEEP mode

dwt_entersleep();                //go to sleep

/// then ... later ... when we want to wake up the device

dwt_spicswakeup(buffer, len);

// buffer is declared locally and needs to be of length (len) which must be
// sufficiently long keep the SPI CSn pin low for at least 500us this
// depends on SPI speed – see also dwt_spicswakeup() function
```

5.41 dwt_entersleep

void dwt_entersleep(void);

This function is called to put the device into DEEPSLEEP or SLEEP mode.

NOTE: *dwt_configuresleep()* needs to be called before calling this function to configure the sleep and on wake parameters.

(Before entering DEEPSLEEP, the device should be programmed for TX or RX, then upon “waking up" the TX/RX settings will be preserved and the device can immediately perform the desired action TX/RX see *dwt_configuresleep()*).

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function is called to enable (put the device into) DEEPSLEEP mode. The *dwt_configuresleep()* should be called first to configure the sleep/wake parameters. (See code example on the *dwt_configuresleep()* function).

5.42 dwt_entersleepaftertx

void dwt_entersleepaftertx (int enable);

The *dwt_entersleepaftertx()* function configures the “enter sleep after transmission completes” bit. If this is set, the device will automatically go to DEEPSLEEP/SLEEP mode after a TX event.

Parameters:

type	name	description
int	enable	If set the “enter DEEPSLEEP/SLEEP after TX” bit will be set, else it will be cleared.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

When this mode of operation is enabled the DW1000 will automatically transition into SLEEP or DEEPSLEEP mode (depending on the sleep mode configuration set in *dwt_configuresleep()*) after transmission of a frame has completed so long as there are no unmasked interrupts pending. See *dwt_setinterrupt()* for details of controlling the masking of interrupts.

To be effective *dwt_entersleepaftertx()* function should be called before *dw_starttx()* function and then upon TX event completion the device will enter sleep mode.

Example code:

This example shows how to configure the device to enter DEEP_SLEEP mode after frame transmission.

```
dwt_configuresleep(0x0140, 0x5);         //configure the on-wake parameters
                                         //(upload the IC config settings)

dwt_entersleepaftertx(1);                //configure the auto go to sleep
                                         //after TX

dwt_setinterrupt(DWT_INT_TFRS, 0);       //disable TX interrupt

// won’t be able to enter sleep if any other unmasked events are pending

dwt_writetxdata(frameLength,DataBufferPtr,0);  // write the frame data at
                                               //offset 0

dwt_writetxfctrl(frameLength,0,0)        // set the frame control register

dwt_starttx(DWT_START_TX_IMMEDIATE);     // send the frame immediately

// when TX completes the DW1000 will go to sleep....then…..later...when we
// want to wake up the device

dwt_spicswakeup(buffer, len);

// buffer is declared locally and needs to be of length (len) which must be
// sufficiently long keep the SPI CSn pin low for at least 500us this
// depends on SPI speed – see also dwt_spicswakeup() function
```

5.43 dwt_spicswakeup

int dwt_spicswakeup (uint8 *buff, uint16 length);

The *dwt_spicswakeup()* function uses an SPI read to wake up the DW1000 from SLEEP or DEEPSLEEP.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8*	buff	This is the pointer to a buffer where the data from SPI read will be read into.
uint16	length	This is the length of the input buffer.

Return Parameters:

type	description
int	Return value can be either DWT_SUCCESS = 0 or DWT_ERROR = -1.

Notes:

When the DW1000 is in DEEPSLEEP or SLEEP mode, this function can be used to wake it up, assuming SPICSn has been configured as a wakeup signal in the *dwt_configuresleep()*) call. This is done using an SPI read. The duration of the SPI read, keeping SPICSn low, has to be long enough to provide the low for a period > 500 µs.

See example code below.

Example code:

This example shows how to configure the device to enter DEEPSLEEP mode after some event e.g. frame transmission.

```
dwt_configuresleep(0x0140, 0x5);  //configure sleep and wake parameters

// then ... later....after some event we can instruct the IC to go into
// DEEPSLEEP mode

dwt_entersleep();                 //go to sleep

// then ... later ... when we want to wake up the device

dwt_spicswakeup(buffer, len);

// buffer is declared locally and needs to be of length (len) which must be
// sufficient to keep the SPI CSn pin low for at least 500us This depends
// on SPI speed
```

5.44 dwt_setlowpowerlistening

void dwt_setlowpowerlistening (int enable);

This function is used to enable/disable and configure low-power listening mode.

Low-power listening is a feature whereby the DW1000 is predominantly in the SLEEP state but wakes periodically for a very short time to sample the air for a preamble sequence. The listening phase is actually two reception phases separated by a very short time ("short sleep"). See "Low-Power Listening" section in [2] for more details.

Parameters:

type	name	Description
int	enable	1 to activate set low-power listening, 0 to deactivate it.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

In addition, the following functions have to be called to totally configure low-power listening:

- *dwt_configuresleep()* to configure long sleep phase. "mode" parameter should at least have DWT_PRESRV_SLEEP, DWT_CONFIG and DWT_RX_EN set and "wake" parameter should at least have DWT_WAKE_SLPCNT and DWT_SLP_EN set.
- *dwt_calibratesleepcnt()* and *dwt_configuresleepcnt()* to define the "long sleep" phase duration.
- *dwt_setsnoozetime()* to define the "short sleep" phase duration.
- *dwt_setpreambledetecttimeout()* to define the reception phases duration.
- *dwt_setinterrupt()* to activate RX good frame interrupt (DWT_INT_RFCG) only.

Once all this is done, low-power listening mode can be triggered either by putting the DW1000 to sleep (using *dwt_entersleep()*) or by activating reception (using *dwt_rxenable()*).

5.45 dwt_setsnoozetime

void dwt_setsnoozetime (uint8 snooze_time);

This function is used to set the duration of the "short sleep" phase when in low-power listening mode.

Parameters:

type	name	Description
uint8	snooze_time	"short sleep" phase duration, expressed in multiples of 512/19.2 µs (~26.7 µs). The DW1000 adds 1 to the configured value. The minimum value that can be set is 1 (i.e. a snooze time of 2*512/19.2 µs (~53 µs)).

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

none

5.46 dwt_setcallbacks

void dwt_setcallbacks(dwt_cb_ t cbTxDone, dwt_cb_ t cbRxOk, dwt_cb_ t cbRxTo, dwt_cb_ t cbRxErr));

This function is used to configure the TX/RX callback function pointers. These callback functions will be called when TX or RX events happen and the *dwt_isr()* is called to handle them (See *dwt_isr()* description below for more details about the events and associated callbacks).

Parameters:

type	name	Description
dwt_cb_ t	cbTxDone	Function pointer for the cbTxDone function. See type description below.
dwt_cb _t	cbRxOk	Function pointer for the cbRxOk function. See type description below.
dwt_cb _t	cbRxTo	Function pointer for the cbRxTo function. See type description below
dwt_cb _t	cbRxErr	Function pointer for the cbRxErr function. See type description below

```
// Call-back type for all events
typedef void (*dwt_cb_t)(const dwt_cb_data_t *);

// TX/RX call-back data
typedef struct
{
       uint32 status;      //initial value of register as ISR is entered
       uint16 datalength;  //length of frame
       uint8  fctrl[2];    //frame control bytes
       uint8  rx_flags;    //RX frame flags
}dwt_cb_data_t;
```

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function is used to set up the TX and RX events call-back functions.

Fields	Description of fields within the *dwt_cb_data_t* structure
status	The *status* parameter holds the initial value of the status (0xF) register as read on entry into the ISR.
datalength	The *datalength* parameter specifies the length of the received frame.
fctrl[2]	The *fctrl* is the two byte array holding the two frame control bytes.
rx_flags	The *rx_flags* parameter is a bit field value valid only for received frames. It is interpreted as follows: - Bit 0: 1 if the ranging bit was set for this frame, 0 otherwise. - Bit 1-7: Reserved.

For more detailed information on interrupt events and especially for details on which status events trigger each one of the different callbacks, see *dwt_isr()* function description below.

5.47 dwt_setinterrupt

void dwt_setinterrupt(uint32 bitmask, uint8 operation);

This function sets the events which will generate an interrupt. The bit mask parameter may be used to enable or disable single events or multiple events at the same time. Table 12 shows the main events that are typically configured as interrupts:

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint32	bitmask	This specifies the events being acted on by this API. See Table 12 for the relevant events.
uint8	operation	The operation parameter selects the operation being applied to the selected event bits. This can be: 0 = clear only selected bits (other bits settings unchanged). 1 = set only selected bits (other bits settings unchanged). 2 = set only selected bits, force other bits to clear.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function is called to enable/set events which are going to generate interrupts.

For the transmitter it is sufficient to enable the SY_STAT_TFRS event which will trigger when a frame has been sent, and for the receiver it is sufficient to enable the good frame reception event and also any error events which will disable the receiver.

Table 12: Bitmask values for dwt_setinterrupt() interrupt mask enabling/disabling

Event	Bit mask	Description
DWT_INT_TFRS	0x00000080	Transmit Frame Sent: This is set when the transmitter has completed the sending of a frame.
DWT_INT_RPHE	0x00001000	Receiver PHY Header Error: Reception completed, Frame Error
DWT_INT_RFCG	0x00004000	Receiver FCS Good: The CRC check has matched the transmitted CRC, frame should be good
DWT_INT_RFCE	0x00008000	Receiver FCS Error: The CRC check has not matched the transmitted CRC, frame has some error

Event	Bit mask	Description
DWT_INT_RFSL	0x00010000	Receiver Frame Sync Loss: The RX lost signal before frame was received, indicates excessive Reed Solomon decoder errors
DWT_INT_RFTO	0x00020000	Receiver Frame Wait Timeout: The RX_FWTO time period expired without a Frame RX.
DWT_INT_SFDT	0x04000000	SFD Timeout
DWT_INT_RXPTO	0x00200000	Preamble detection timeout
DWT_INT_ARFE	0x20000000	ARFE – frame rejection status

5.48 dwt_checkirq

uint8 dwt_checkirq(void);

This API function checks the DW1000 interrupt line status.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	Description
uint8	1 if the DW1000 interrupt line is active (IRQS bit in STATUS register is set), 0 otherwise.

Notes:

This function is typically intended to be used in a PC based system using (Cheetah or ARM) USB to SPI converter, where there can be no interrupts. In this case we can operate in a polled mode of operation by checking this function periodically and calling *dwt_isr()* if it returns 1.

5.49 dwt_isr

void dwt_isr(void);

This function processes device events, (e.g. frame reception, transmission). It is intended that this function be called as a result of an interrupt from the DW1000 – the mechanism by which this is achieved is target specific. Where interrupts are not supported this function can be called from a simple runtime loop to poll the DW1000 status register and take the appropriate action, but this approach is not as efficient and may result in reduced performance depending on system characteristics.

The *dwt_isr()* function makes use of call-back functions in the application to indicate that received data is available to the upper layers (application) or to indicate when frame transmission has completed. The *dwt_setcallbacks()* API function is used to configure the call back functions.

The *dwt_isr()* function reads the DW1000 status register and recognises the following events:

Table 13: List of events handled by the *dwt_isr()* function and signalled in call-backs

Event	Corresponding DW1000 status register event flags	Comments
Reception of a good frame (cbRxOk callback)	RXFCG	This means that a frame with a good CRC has been received and that the RX data and the frame receive time stamp can be read. Frame length and frame control information are reported through "datalength" and "fctrl" fields of the *dwt_cb_data_t* structure. The value of the Ranging bit (from the PHY header), is reported through RNG bit in the rx_flags field of the *dwt_cb_data_t* structure. When automatic acknowledgement is enabled (via the *dwt_enableautoack()* API function), if a frame is received with the ACK request bit set then the AAT bit will be set in the "status" field of the *dwt_cb_data_t* structure, indicating that an ACK is being sent (or has been sent).
Reception timeout (cbRxTo callback)	RXRFTO/RXPTO	These events indicate that a timeout occurred while waiting for an incoming frame. If needed, the "status" field of the *dwt_cb_data_t* structure can be examined to distinguish between these events.
Reception error (cbRxErr callback)	RXRXPHE/RXSFDTO/ RXRFSL/RXRFCE/ LDEERR/AFFREJ	This means that an error event occurred while receiving a frame. If needed, the "status" field of *dwt_cb_data_t* structure can be examined to determine which DW1000 event caused the interrupt.
Transmission of a frame completed (cbTxDone callback)	TXFRS	This means that the transmission of a frame is complete and that the transmit time stamp can be read.

When an event is recognised and processed the status register bit is cleared to clear the event interrupt. Figure 4 below shows the *dwt_isr()* function flow diagram.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

The *dwt_isr()* function should be called from the microprocessor's interrupt handler that is used to process the DW1000 interrupt.

It is recommended to read the DW1000 User Manual [2], especially chapters 3, 4, and 5 to become familiar with DW1000 events and their operation.

Also if the microprocessor is not fast enough and two events are set in the status register, the order in which they are processed is as shown in Figure 4 below. This may not be the order in which they were triggered.

Automatic RX re-enabling support in both single buffering and double buffering mode has been removed in DW1000 driver from version 4.0.0, due to some IC issues that made its management too complex and inefficient in most of the useful cases.

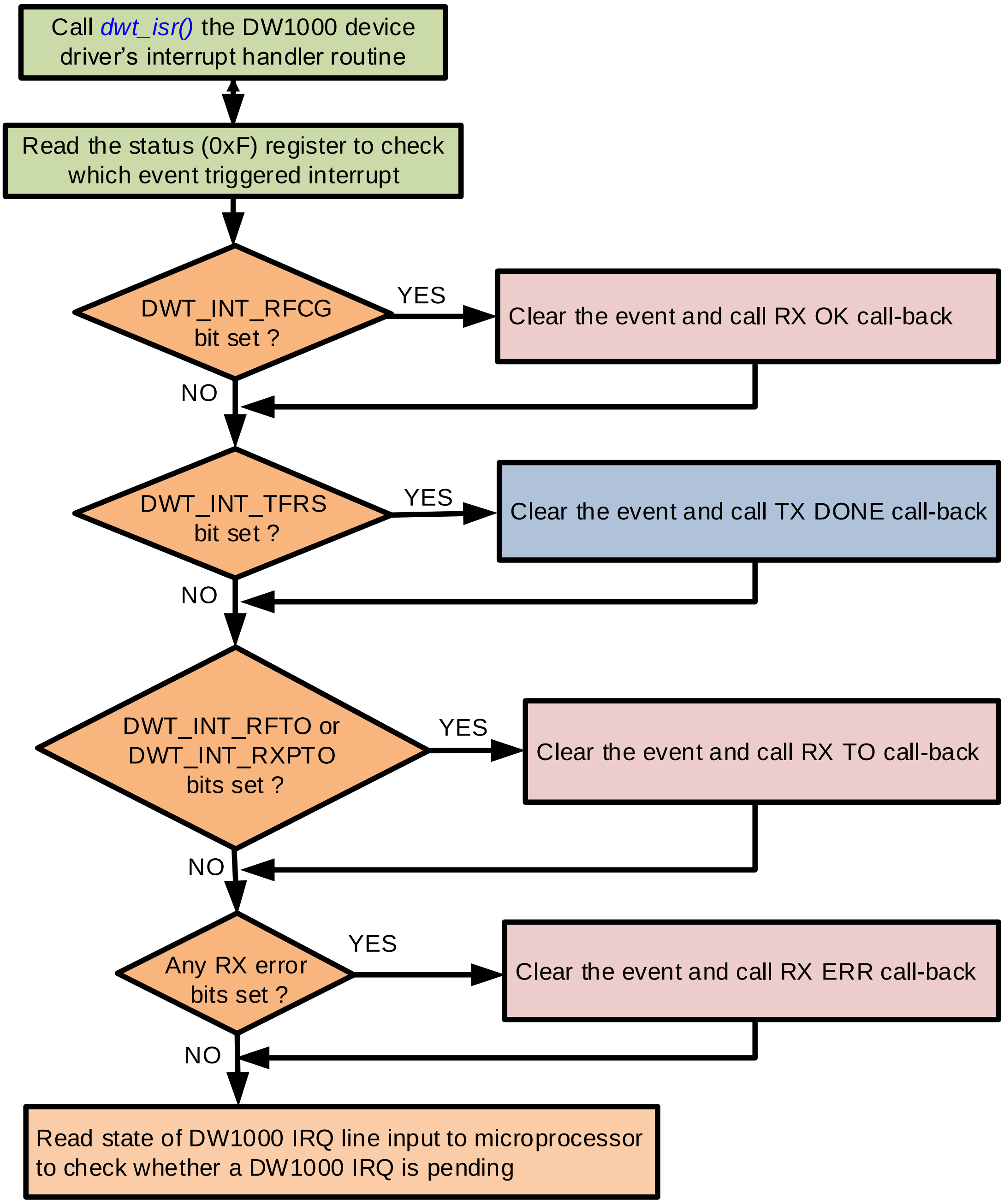

Call dwt_isr() the DW1000 device driver's interrupt handler routine
Read the status (0xF) register to check which event triggered interrupt
DWT_INT_RFCG bit set ?
YES
Clear the event and call RX OK call-back
NO
DWT_INT_TFRS bit set ?
YES
Clear the event and call TX DONE call-back
NO
DWT_INT_RFTO or DWT_INT_RXPTO bits set ?
YES
Clear the event and call RX TO call-back
NO
Any RX error bits set ?
YES
Clear the event and call RX ERR call-back
NO
Read state of DW1000 IRQ line input to microprocessor to check whether a DW1000 IRQ is pending

Figure 4: Interrupt handling

5.50 dwt_lowpowerlistenisr

```
void dwt_lowpowerlistenisr(void);
```

This function is the ISR intended to be used when low-power listening mode is activated. The differences compared to the normal *dwt_isr*() are the following:

- RX frame good (RXFCG) event is the only event handled.
- The very first thing this ISR does is to deactivate low-power listening mode. This is done before clearing the interrupt. This is needed to prevent the DW1000 from going back to sleep when the interrupted is cleared.
- This ISR only supports single buffering mode, i.e. there is no toggling of the RX buffer pointer after the call of the RX OK call-back.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

none

5.51 dwt_setpanid

void dwt_setpanid(uint16 panID) ;

This function sets the PAN ID value. These are typically assigned by the PAN coordinator when a node joins a network. This value is only used by the DW1000 for frame filtering. See the *dwt_enableframefilter()* function.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint16	panID	This is the PAN ID.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function can be called to set device's PANID for frame filtering use, it does not need to be set if frame filtering is not being used. Insertion of PAN ID in the TX frames is the responsibility of the upper layers calling the *dwt_writetxdata()* function.

5.52 dwt_setaddress16

void dwt_setaddress16(uint16 shortAddress) ;

This function sets the 16-bit short address values. These are typically assigned by the PAN coordinator when a node joins a network. This value is only used by the DW1000 for frame filtering. See the *dwt_enableframefilter()* function.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint16	shortAddress	This is the 16-bit address to set.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function is called to set device's short (16-bit) address, it does not need to be set if frame filtering is not being used. Insertion of short (16-bit) address, in the TX frames is the responsibility of the upper layers calling the *dwt_writetxdata()* function.

5.53 *dwt_seteui*

void dwt_seteui (uint8* eui) ;

The *dwt_seteui()* function sets the 64-bit address.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8*	eui	This is a pointer to the 64-bit address to set, arranged as 8 unsigned bytes. The low order byte comes first.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function may be called to set a long (64-bit) address into the DW1000 internal register used for address filtering. If address filtering is not being used then this register does not need to be set.

It is possible for a 64-bit address to be programmed into the DW1000's one-time programmable memory (OTP memory) during customers' manufacturing processes and automatically loaded into this register on power-on reset or wake-up from sleep. *dwt_seteui()* may be used subsequently to change the value automatically loaded.

5.54 *dwt_geteui*

void dwt_geteui (uint8* eui) ;

The *dwt_geteui()* function gets the programmed 64-bit EUI value from the DW1000.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8*	eui	This is a pointer to the 64-bit address to read, arranged as 8 unsigned bytes. The low order byte comes first.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function may be called to get programmed the DW1000 EUI value. The value will be 0xFFFFFFFF00000000 if it has not been programmed into OTP memory or has not been set by a call to *dwt_seteui()* function.

It is possible for a 64-bit address to be programmed into the DW1000's one-time programmable memory (OTP memory) during customers' manufacturing processes and automatically loaded into this register on power-on reset or wake-up from sleep. *dwt_seteui()* may be used subsequently to change the value automatically loaded.

5.55 dwt_enableframefilter

void dwt_enableframefilter(uint16 mask) ;

This *dwt_enableframefilter()* function enables frame filtering according to the *mask* parameter.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint16	mask	The bit mask which enables particular frame filter options, see Table 14.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function is used to enable frame filtering, the device address and pan ID should be configured beforehand.

Table 14: Bitmask values for frame filtering enabling/disabling

Definition	Value	Description
DWT_FF_NOTYPE_EN	0x000	no frame types allowed – frame filtering will be disabled
DWT_FF_COORD_EN	0x002	behave as coordinator (can receive frames with no destination address (PAN ID has to match))
DWT_FF_BEACON_EN	0x004	beacon frames allowed
DWT_FF_DATA_EN	0x008	data frames allowed
DWT_FF_ACK_EN	0x010	ACK frames allowed
DWT_FF_MAC_EN	0x020	MAC command frames allowed
DWT_FF_RSVD_EN	0x040	reserved frame types allowed

5.56 dwt_enableautoack

void dwt_enableautoack(uint8 responseDelayTime) ;

This function enables automatic ACK to be automatically sent when a frame with ACK request is received. The ACK frame is sent after a specified responseDelayTime (in preamble symbols, max is 255).

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8	responseDelayTime	The delay between the ACK request reception and ACK transmission.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This *dwt_enableautoack()* function is used to enable the automatic ACK response. It is recommended that the *responseDelayTime* is set as low as possible consistent with the ability of the frame transmitter to turn around and be ready to receive the response. If the host system is using the *RESPONSE_EXP* mode (with *rxDelayTime* in *dwt_setrxaftertxdelay*() function set to 0) in the *dwt_starttx()* function then the *responseDelayTime* can be set to 3 symbols (3 µs) without loss of preamble symbols in the receiver awaiting the ACK.

5.57 *dwt_setrxaftertxdelay*

void dwt_setrxaftertxdelay(uint32 rxDelayTime) ;

This function sets the delay in turning the receiver on after a frame transmission has completed. The delay, *rxDelayTime*, is in *UWB microseconds* (1 *UWB microsecond* is 512/499.2 microseconds). It is a 20-bit wide field. This should be set before start of frame transmission after which a response is expected, i.e. before invoking the *dwt_starttx()* function (above) to initiate the transmission (in *RESPONSE_EXP* mode). E.g. transmission of a frame with an ACK request bit set.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint32	rxDelayTime	The turnaround time, in UWB microseconds, between the TX completion and the RX enable.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function is used to set the delay time before automatic receiver enable after a frame transmission. The smallest value that can be set is 0. If 0 is set the DW1000 will turn the RX on as soon as possible, which approximately takes 6.2 µs. So if setting a value smaller than 7 µs it will still take 6.2 µs to switch to receive mode.

5.58 dwt_readrxdata

void dwt_readrxdata(uint8 *buffer, uint16 len, uint16 bufferOffset);

This function reads a number, *len*, bytes of rx buffer data, from a given offset, *bufferOffset*, into the given buffer, *buffer*.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8*	buffer	The pointer to the buffer into which the data will be read.
Uint16	len	The length of data to be read (in bytes).
Uint16	bufferOffset	The offset at which to start to read the data.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function should be called on the reception of a good frame to read the received frame data. The offset might be used to skip parts of the frame that the application is not interested in, or has read previously.

5.59 dwt_readaccdata

void dwt_readaccdata(uint8 *buffer, uint16 len, uint16 bufferOffset);

This API function reads data from the DW1000 accumulator memory. This data represents the impulse response of the RF channel. Reading this data is not required in normal operation but it may be useful for diagnostic purposes. The accumulator contains complex values, a 16-bit real integer and a 16-bit imaginary integer, for each tap of the accumulator, each of which represents a 1ns sample interval (or more precisely half a period of the 499.2 MHz fundamental frequency). The span of the accumulator is one symbol time. This is 992 samples for the nominal 16 MHz mean PRF, or, 1016 samples for the nominal 64 MHz mean PRF. The *dwt_readaccdata()* function reads, *len*, bytes of accumulator buffer data, from a given offset, *bufferOffset*, into the given destination buffer, *buffer*. The output data starts from *buffer[1]*. The first byte, *buffer[0]*, is always a dummy byte, so the length read should always be 1 larger that the length required.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8*	buffer	The pointer to the destination buffer into which the read accumulator data will be written.
Uint16	len	The length of data to be read (in bytes). Since each complex value occupies four octets, the value used here should

type	name	description
		naturally be a multiple of four. Maximum lengths are 3968 bytes (@ 16 MHz PRF) and 4064 bytes (@ 64 MHz PRF).
Uint16	bufferOffset	The offset at which to start to read the data. Offset 0 should be used when reading the full accumulator. Since each complex value is 4 octets, the offset should naturally be a multiple of 4.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

dwt_readaccdata() may be called after frame reception to read the accumulator data for diagnostic purposes. The accumulator is not double buffered so this access must be done before the receiver is re-enabled since the accumulator data is overwritten during the reception of the next frame. The data returned in the buffer has the following format (for *bufferOffset* input of zero):

buffer index	Description of elements within buffer
0	Dummy Octet
1	Low 8 bits of real part of accumulator sample index 0
2	High 8 bits of real part of accumulator sample index 0
3	Low 8 bits of imaginary part of accumulator sample index 0
4	High 8 bits of imaginary part of accumulator sample index 0
5	Low 8 bits of real part of accumulator sample index 1
6	High 8 bits of real part of accumulator sample index 1
7	Low 8 bits of imaginary part of accumulator sample index 1
8	High 8 bits of imaginary part of accumulator sample index 1
:	:

In examining the CIR it is normal to compute the magnitude of the complex values.

5.60 dwt_readdiagnostics

void dwt_readdiagnostics(dwt_diag_t * diagnostics);

This function reads receiver frame quality diagnostic values.

Parameters:

type	name	description
dwt_rxdiag_t*	diagnostics	Pointer to the diagnostics structure which will contain the read data.

```
Typedef struct
{
        uint16 maxNoise ;            // LDE max value of noise
        uint16 firstPathAmp1 ;       // Amplitude at floor(index FP) + 1
        uint16 stdNoise ;            // Standard deviation of noise
        uint16 firstPathAmp2 ;       // Amplitude at floor(index FP) + 2
        uint16 firstPathAmp3 ;       // Amplitude at floor(index FP) + 3
        uint16 maxGrowthCIR ;        // Channel Impulse Response max growth CIR
        uint16 rxPreamCount;          // count of preamble symbols accumulated
        uint16 firstPath ;            // First path index

    }dwt_rxdiag_t ;
```

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function is used to read the received frame diagnostic data. They can be read after a frame is received (e.g. after DWT_SIG_RX_OKAY event reported in the RX call-back function called from *dwt_isr()*).

Fields	Description of fields within the *dwt_rxdiag_t* structure
maxNoise	The *maxNoise* parameter.
firstPathAmp1	First path amplitude is a 16-bit value reporting the magnitude of the leading edge signal seen in the accumulator data memory during the LDE algorithm's analysis. The amplitude of the sample reported in this *firstPathAmp* parameter is the value of the accumulator tap at index given by floor(*firstPath)* reported below. This amplitude value can be used in assessing the quality of the received signal and/or the receive timestamp produced by the LDE.
firstPathAmp2	Is a 16-bit value reporting the magnitude of signal at index floor (*firstPath)* +2.
firstPathAmp3	Is a 16-bit value reporting the magnitude of signal at index floor (*firstPath)* + 3.
stdNoise	The *stdNoise* parameter is a 16-bit value reporting the standard deviation of the noise level seen during the LDE algorithm's analysis of the accumulator data. This value can be used in assessing the quality of the received signal and/or the receive timestamp produced by the LDE.
maxGrowthCIR	Channel impulse response max growth is a 16-bit value reporting a growth factor for the accumulator which is related to the receive signal power. This value can be used in assessing the quality of the received signal and/or the receive timestamp produced by the LDE.
rxPreamCount	This reports the number of symbols of preamble accumulated. This may be used to estimate the length of TX preamble received and also during diagnostics as an aid to interpreting the accumulator data. It is possible for this count to be a little larger than the transmitted preamble length, because of very early detection of preamble and because the accumulation count may include accumulation that continues through the SFD (until the SFD is detected).

Fields	Description of fields within the *dwt_rxdiag_t* structure
firstPath	First path index is a 16-bit value reporting the position within the accumulator that the LDE algorithm has determined to be the first path. This value is set during the LDE algorithm's analysis of the accumulator data. This value may be of use during diagnostic graphing of the accumulator data, and may also be of use in assessing the quality of the received message and/or the receive timestamp produced by the LDE. The first path (or leading edge) is a sub-nanosecond quantity. Each tap in the accumulator corresponds to a sample time, which is roughly 1 nanosecond (or 30 cm in terms of the radio signal's flight time through air). To report the position of the leading edge more accurately than this 1-nanosecond step size, the index value consist of a whole part and a fraction part. The 16-bits of *firstPath* are arranged in a fixed point "10.6" style value where the low 6 bits are the fractional part and the high 10 bits are the integer part. Essentially this means if the *firstPath* is read as a whole number, then it has to be divided by 64 to get the fractional representation.

5.61 *dwt_configeventcounters*

void dwt_configeventcounters (int enable) ;

This function enables event counters (TX, RX, error counters) in the DW1000.

Parameters:

type	name	description
int	enable	Set to 1 to clear and enable the DW1000's internal digital counters. Set to 0 to disable.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function is used to enable DW1000 counters, which count the number of frames transmitted, and received, and various types of error events.

5.62 *dwt_readeventcounters*

void dwt_readeventcounters (dwt_deviceentcnts_t *counters) ;

This function reads the event counters (TX, RX, error counters) in the DW1000.

Parameters:

type	name	description
dwt_deviceentcnts_t *	counters	Pointer to the device event counters structure.

```
Typedef struct
{
        uint16 PHE ;            //number of received header errors
        uint16 RSL ;            //number of received frame sync loss events
        uint16 CRCG ;           //number of good CRC received frames
        uint16 CRCB ;           //number of bad CRC (CRC error) received frames
        uint16 ARFE ;           //number of address filter rejections
        uint16 OVER ;           //number of RX overflows (used in double buffer mode)
        uint16 SFDTO ;          //SFD timeouts
        uint16 PTO ;            //Preamble timeouts
        uint16 RTO ;            //RX frame wait timeouts
        uint16 TXF ;            //number of transmitted frames
        uint16 HPW ;            //half period warnings
        uint16 TXW ;            //power up warnings

} dwt_deviceentcnts_t ;
```

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

This function is used to read the internal counters. These count the number of frames transmitted, received, and also number of errors received/detected.

Fields	Description of fields within the *dwt_deviceentcnts_t* structure
PHE	PHR error counter is a 12-bit counter of PHY header errors.
RSL	RSE error counter is a 12-bit counter of the non-correctable error events that can occur during Reed Solomon decoding.
CRCG	Frame check sequence good counter is a 12-bit counter of the frames received with good CRC/FCS sequence.
CRCB	Frame check sequence error counter is a 12-bit counter of the frames received with bad CRC/FCS sequence.
ARFE	Frame filter rejection counter is a 12-bit counter of the frames rejected by the receive frame filtering function.
OVER	RX overrun error counter is a 12-bit counter of receive overrun events. This is essentially a count of the reporting of overrun events, i.e. when using double buffer mode, and the receiver has already received two frames, and the host has not processed the first one. The receiver will flag an overrun when it starts receiving a third frame.
SFDT	SFD timeout errors counter is a 12-bit counter of SFD timeout error events.

Fields	Description of fields within the *dwt_deviceentcnts_t* structure
PTO	Preamble detection timeout event counter is a 12-bit counter of preamble detection timeout events.
RTO	RX frame wait timeout event counter is a 12-bit counter of receive frame wait timeout events.
TXF	TX frame sent counter is a 12-bit counter of transmit frames sent events. This is incremented every time a frame is sent.
HPW	Half period warning counter is a 12-bit counter of “Half Period Warning” events. These relate to late invocation of delayed transmission or reception functionality.
TXW	TX power-up warning counter is a 12-bit counter of “Transmitter Power-Up Warning” events. These relate to a delayed sent time that is too short to allow proper power up of TX blocks before the delayed transmission.

5.63 dwt_readtempvbat

uint16 dwt_readtempvbat(uint8 fastSPI);

This *dwt_readtempvbat()* API function reads the temperature and battery voltage. Note, although there is an option of reading the temperature and voltage with the “fast” SPI (i.e. > 3 MHz), this will not always return a correct result. When using slow SPI the read values will be correct, as the DW1000 will switch to XTAL clock before reading the values.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8	fastSPI	Should be set to 1 if this function is called when SPI rate used is > 3 MHz. If this is set to 0, then the SPI rate has to be < 3 MHz and the DW1000 has to be in IDLE.

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint16	The low 8-bits are voltage value, and the high 8-bits are temperature value.

Notes:

This function can be called to read the battery voltage and temperature of DW1000. It enables the DW1000 internal convertors to sample the current IC temperature and battery.

To correctly read temperature and voltage values the DW1000 should be configured to use xtal clock and a SPI rate of < 3 MHz needs to be used. However if the application wants to read this e.g.

while receiver is turned on or using fast SPI rate then the function will use a delay of 1 ms to stabilise the values being read.

5.64 dwt_convertrawtemperature

float dwt_convertrawtemperature(uint8 raw_temp);

This function takes a raw temperature value and applies the conversion factor to return a temperature in degrees.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8	raw_temp	Raw 8-bit temperature value, as returned by *dwt_readtempvbat*

Return Parameters:

type	description
float	The temperature value in degrees.

Notes:

This function is called to convert the raw IC temperature to degrees, the conversion is given by:

Temperature (°C) = ((SAR_LTEMP – OTP_READ(Vtemp @ 23°C)) x 1.14) + 23

5.65 dwt_convertdegtemptoraw

uint8 dwt_convertdegtemptoraw(int16 externaltemp);

This function takes an externally measured temperature in 10ths of degrees Celsius and converts it into IC temperature units, as if produced by the SAR A/D. The *dwt_initalise() API* needs to be called before calling this *dwt_convertdegtemptoraw()* API to ensure internal structure contains the SAR_LTEMP (reference measured @ 23 ˚C) value from OTP.

Parameters:

type	name	description
int16	externaltemp	Externally measured temperature value, in 10ths of ˚C.

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint8	The temperature value in DW IC temperature units.

Notes:

5.66 dwt_convertrawvoltage

float dwt_convertrawvoltage (uint8 raw_volt);

This function takes a raw voltage value and applies the conversion factor to return a voltage in volts.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8	raw_volt	Raw 8-bit voltage value, as returned by dwt_readtempvbat

Return Parameters:

type	description
float	The voltage value in volts.

Notes:

This function is called to convert the raw IC voltage to volts, the conversion is given by:

Voltage (V) = ((SAR_LVBAT – OTP_READ(Vmeas @ 3.3 V)) / 173) + 3.3

5.67 dwt_convertvoltstoraw

float dwt_convertvoltstoraw (int32 externalmvolt);

This function takes a voltage value in millivolts and converts it into “raw” IC voltage units, as if produced by the SAR A/D. The *dwt_initalise() API* needs to be called before calling this *dwt_convertvoltstoraw()* API to ensure that the local data structure contains the SAR_LVBAT (reference measured @ 3.3 V) value from OTP.

Parameters:

type	name	description
int32	externalmvolt	This is a true voltage in millivolts to convert to IC units

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint8	The voltage value in DW IC voltage units.

Notes:

5.68 dwt_readwakeuptemp

uint8 dwt_readwakeuptemp(void);

This function reads the IC temperature sensor value that was sampled during IC wake-up.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint8	The 8-bits are temperature value sampled at wakeup event.

Notes:

This function may be used to read the temperature sensor value that was sampled by DW1000 on wake up, assuming the DWT_TANDV bit in the mode parameter was set in a call to *dwt_configuresleep()* before entering sleep mode. If the wakeup sampling of the temperature sensor was not enabled then the value returned by *dwt_readwakeuptemp()*

5.69 dwt_readwakeupvbat

uint8 dwt_ readwakeupvbat (void);

This function reads the battery voltage sensor value that was sampled during IC wake-up.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	description
uint8	The 8-bits are voltage value sampled at wake up event.

Notes:

This function may be used to read the battery voltage sensor value that was sampled by DW1000 on wake up, assuming the DWT_TANDV bit in the mode parameter was set in the call to *dwt_configuresleep()* before entering sleep mode. If the wakeup sampling of the battery voltage sensor was not enabled then the value returned by *dwt_readwakeupvbat()* will not be valid.

5.70 dwt_otpread

void dwt_otpread(uint16 address, uint32 *array, uint8 length);

This function is used to read a number (given by length) of 32-bit values from the DW1000 OTP memory, starting at given address. The given array will contain the read values.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint16	address	This is starting address in the OTP memory from which to read
uint16*	array	This is the 32-bit array that will hold the read values. It should be of at least *length* 32-bit words long.
uint8	length	The number of values to read

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

5.71 dwt_otpwriteandverify

int dwt_otpwriteandverify(uint32 value, uint16 address);

This function is used to program 32-bit value into the DW1000 OTP memory.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint32	value	this is the 32-bit value to be programmed into OTP memory
uint16	address	this is the 16-bit OTP memory address into which the 32-bit value is programmed

Return Parameters:

type	description
int	Return value can be either DWT_SUCCESS = 0 or DWT_ERROR = -1.

Notes:

The DW1000 has a small amount of one-time-programmable (OTP) memory intended for device specific configuration or calibration data. Some areas of the OTP memory are used to save device calibration values determined during DW1000 testing, while other OTP memory locations are intended to be set by the customer during module manufacture and test.

Programming OTP memory is a one-time only activity, any values programmed in error cannot be corrected. Also, please take care when programming OTP memory to only write to the designated areas – programming elsewhere may permanently damage the DW1000's ability to function normally.

The OTP memory locations are as defined in Table 15. The OTP memory locations are each 32-bits wide, OTP addresses are word addresses so each increment of address specifies a different 32-bit word.

Table 15: OTP memory map

OTP Address	Size (Used Bytes)	Byte [3]	Byte [2]	Byte [1]	Byte [0]	Programmed By
0x000	4	64 bit EUID (These 64 bits get automatically copied over to *Register File 0x01:EUI* on each reset.)				Customer
0x001	4					
0x002	4	Alternative 64bit EUID				Customer
0x003	4					
0x004	4	40 bit LDOTUNE_CAL (These 40 bits can be automatically copied over to *Sub Register File 0x28:30 LDOTUNE* on wakeup)				Decawave Test
0x005	1					
0x006	4	{“0001,0000,0001“, "CHIP ID (20 bits)"}				Decawave Test
0x007	4	{“0001”“, "LOT ID (28 bits)"}				DecawaveTest
0x008	2	-	-	V_{meas} @ 3.7 V	V_{meas} @ 3.3 V	DecawaveTest
0x009	1 / 1	-	-	T_{meas} @ Ant Cal	T_{meas} @ 23 °C	Customer / Decawave Test
0x00A	0	-				Reserved
0x00B	4	-				Reserved
0x00C	2	-				Reserved
0x00D	4	-				Reserved
0x00E	4	-				Reserved
0x00F	4	-				Reserved
0x010	4	CH1 TX Power Level PRF 16				Customer
0x011	4	CH1 TX Power Level PRF 64				Customer
0x012	4	CH2 TX Power Level PRF 16				Customer
0x013	4	CH2 TX Power Level PRF 64				Customer
0x014	4	CH3 TX Power Level PRF 16				Customer
0x015	4	CH3 TX Power Level PRF 64				Customer
0x016	4	CH4 TX Power Level PRF 16				Customer
0x017	4	CH4 TX Power Level PRF 64				Customer
0x018	4	CH5 TX Power Level PRF 16				Customer
0x019	4	CH5 TX Power Level PRF 64				Customer
0x01A	4	CH7 TX Power Level PRF 16				Customer
0x01B	4	CH7 TX Power Level PRF 64				Customer
0x01C	4	TX/RX Antenna Delay – PRF 64		TX/RX Antenna Delay – PRF 16		Customer
0x01D	0	-	-	-	-	Customer
0x01E	2	-	-	OTP Revision	XTAL_Trim[4:0]	Customer
0x01F	0	-	-	-	-	Customer
:	:	:	:	:	:	Reserved
0x400	4	SR Register (see below)				Customer

The SR ("Special Register") is a 32-bit segment of OTP that is directly readable via the register interface upon power up. To program the SR register follow the normal OTP programming method but set the OTP address to 0x400. The value of the SR register can be directly read back at address.

For more information on OTP memory programming please consult the DW1000 User Manual [2] **and Data Sheet [1].**

5.72 *dwt_setleds*

void dwt_setleds(uint8 mode);

This is used to set up Tx/Rx GPIOs which are then used to control (for example) LEDs. This is not completely IC dependent and requires that LEDs are connected to the DW1000 GPIO lines.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8	mode	This is a bit field value interpreted as defined in Table 16

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

For more information on GPIO control and configuration please consult the DW1000 User Manual [2] and Data Sheet [1].

Table 16: Mode parameter to dwt_setleds() function

Mode	Mask Value	Description
DWT_LEDS_DISABLE	0x0	Disable LEDs functionality.
DWT_LEDS_ENABLE	0x1	Configure GPIOs to drive TX/RX LEDs.
DWT_LEDS_INIT_BLINK	0x2	Blink the TX/RX LEDs.

5.73 *dwt_setfinegraintxseq*

void dwt_setfinegraintxseq(int enable);

This is used to activate/deactivate fine grain TX sequencing. This is needed for some modes of operation, e.g. continuous wave mode or when driving an external PA. Please refer to [2] for more details about those modes.

Parameters:

type	name	description

int	enable	Set to 1 to enable fine grain TX sequencing, 0 to disable it.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

none

5.74 dwt_setlnapamode

void dwt_setlnapamode(int config);

This is used to enable GPIO for external LNA or PA functionality – HW dependent, consult the DW1000 User Manual [2]. This can also be used for debug as enabling TX and RX GPIOs is can help monitoring DW1000's activity.

Parameters:

type	name	description
int	config	Configuration to enable or disable GPIOs to support external LNA/PA functionality, see Table 17 .

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

Enabling PA functionality requires that fine grain TX sequencing is deactivated. This can be done using the *dwt_setfinegraintxseq()* API function.

For more information on GPIO control and configuration please consult the DW1000 User Manual [2] and Data Sheet [1].

Table 17: Config parameter to dwt_setlanpamode() function

Mode	Mask Value	Description
DWT_LNA_PA_DISABLE	0x0	Do not configure GPIOs for external PA or LNA functionality.
DWT_LNA_ENABLE	0x1	Configure GPIOs for external LNA functionality.
DWT_PA_ENABLE	0x2	Configure GPIOS for external PA functionality

5.75 dwt_enablegpioclocks

void dwt_enablegpioclocks(void);

This is used to enable clocks needed for correct GPIO operation.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

For more information on GPIO control and configuration please consult the DW1000 User Manual [2] and Data Sheet [1]

5.76 *dwt_setgpiodirection*

void dwt_setgpiodirection(uint32 gpioNum, uint32 direction);

This is used to configure the direction of DW1000 GPIOs. The GPIOs can be used as either inputs (1) or outputs (0). Reader should study this functionality in the DW1000 User Manual [2].

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint32	gpioNum	This selects the GPIOs ports to configure. It is a bitmask, which allows for many ports to be configured simultaneously. The mask values (GxM0... GxM8) are defined in deca_regs.h
uint32	direction	This sets the GPIOs direction. A value of zero is used to set the direction to output, and the appropriate direction mask value is used to set the port as input. This allows multiple ports to be configured simultaneously. Any ports not selected by the gpioNum (mask) parameter are unchanged.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

For more information on GPIO control and configuration please consult the DW1000 User Manual [2] and Data Sheet [1].

5.77 *dwt_setgpiovalue*

void dwt_setgpiovalue(uint32 gpioNum, uint32 value);

This is used to set GPIO output lines high (1) or low (0).

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint32	gpioNum	This selects the GPIOs ports to output on. It is a bitmask, which allows for many ports to be changed simultaneously. The mask values (GxM0... GxM8) are defined in deca_regs.h.

uint32	value	This sets the GPIOs value. A value of zero outputs a low voltage, and the appropriate output mask value is used to set the port high. This allows multiple ports to be controlled simultaneously. Any ports not selected by the gpioNum (mask) parameter or not configured as outputs are unchanged.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

For more information on GPIO control and configuration please consult the DW1000 User Manual [2] and Data Sheet [1].

5.78 dwt_getgpiovalue

void dwt_getgpiovalue(uint32 gpioNum);

This is used to return 1 or 0 depending if the GPIO is high or low, only one GPIO should be tested at a time.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint32	gpioNum	This selects the GPIOs ports to output on. It is a bitmask, which allows for many ports to be changed simultaneously. The mask values (GxM0... GxM8) are defined in deca_regs.h.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

For more information on GPIO control and configuration please consult the DW1000 User Manual [2] and Data Sheet [1]

5.79 dwt_setxtaltrim

void dwt_setxtaltrim(uint8 value);

This function writes the crystal trim value parameter into the DW1000 crystal trimming register.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8	value	Crystal trim value (in range 0x0 to 0x1F, 31 steps (~1.5ppm per step).

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

NB: the SPI frequency has to be set to < 3 MHz before a call to this function.

This function can be called any time to set the crystal trim register value. This is used to fine tune and adjust the XTAL frequency. Better long range performance may be achieved when crystals are more closely matched. Crystal trimming may allow this without using expensive TCXO devices. Please consult the DW1000 User Manual [2], Data Sheet [1] and application notes available on www.decawave.com.

5.80 dwt_getxtaltrim

uint8 dwt_getxtaltrim(void);

This function returns the current value of XTAL trim. If called after *dwt_initalise()* on power up, it will either contain crystal trim value loaded from OTP memory or a default value.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	Description
uint8	Current crystal trim value.

Notes:

5.81 dwt_configcwmode

void dwt_configcwmode(uint8 chan);

This function configures the device to transmit a Continuous Wave (CW) at a specified channel frequency. This may be of use as part of crystal trimming procedure. Please consult with Decawave’s applications support team for details of crystal trimming procedures and considerations.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint8	chan	This sets the UWB channel number, (defining the centre frequency and bandwidth). The supported channels are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

NB: the SPI frequency has to be set to < 3 MHz before a call to this function.

Example code below of how to use this function in conjunction with *dwt_setxtaltrim()* function is given by the Example 4a: continuous wave mode sample example in the API package [5].

Example code:

```
// The table below specifies the default TX spectrum configuration
// parameters... this has been tuned for DW EVK hardware units

const tx_struct tx_spectrumconfig[NUM_CH] =
{
    // Channel 1
    {
             0xc9,                //PG_DELAY
            {
                    0x75757575,   //16M prf power
                    0x67676767    //64M prf power
            }

    },
    // Channel 2
    {
// Add other channels here
    },
    // Channel 7
    {
            0x93,                 //PG_DELAY
            {
                    0x92929292,   //16M prf power
                    0xd1d1d1d1    //64M prf power
            }
    }
};


void xtalcalibration(void)
{
       int i;
       uint8 chan = 2 ;
       uint8 prf = DWT_PRF_16M ;
       dwt_txconfig_t  configTx ;

       // MUST SET SPI <= 3 MHz for this calibration activity.

       Setspibitrate(SPI_3MHz);   // target platform function to set SPI rate
                                  // to 3 MHz

       //
       //    reset device
       //
       dwt_softreset();

       //
       //    configure TX channel parameters
       //

       configTx.pGdly = tx_spectrumconfig[chan-1].PG_DELAY ;

       configTx.power = tx_spectrumconfig[chan-1].tx_pwr[prf - DWT_PRF_16M];
```

```
        dwt_configuretxrf(&configTx);

        dwt_configcwmode(chan);

        for(i=0; i<=0x1F; i++)
        {
                dwt_setxtaltrim(i);
                // measure the frequency
                // Spectrum Analyser set:
                // FREQ to be channel default e.g. 3.9936 GHz for channel 2
                // SPAN to 10MHz
                // PEAK SEARCH
        } // end for

        // when the crystal trim has completed, the device should be reset
        // with a call to dwt_softreset()after which it can be programmed
        // using the API functions for desired operation


        return;
} // end xtalcalibration()
```

5.82 dwt_configcontinuousframemode

void dwt_configcontinuousframemode(uint32 framerepetitionrate);

This function configures the DW1000 in continuous frame mode. This facilitates measurement of the power in the transmitted spectrum**.**

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint32	framerepetitionrate	This is a 32-bit value that is used to set the interval between transmissions. The minimum value is 4. The units are approximately 8 ns. (or more precisely 512/(499.2e6*128) seconds)).

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

NB: the SPI frequency has to be set to < 3 MHz before a call to this function.

This function is used to configure continuous frame (transmit power spectrum test) mode, used in TX power spectrum measurements. This test mode is provided to help support regulatory approvals spectral testing. Please consult with Decawave's applications support team for details of regulatory approvals considerations. The *dwt_configcontinuousframemode()* function enables a repeating transmission of the data from the transmit buffer. To use this test mode, the operating channel, preamble code, data length, offset, etc. should all be set-up as if for a normal transmission.

The *framerepititionrate* parameter value is programmed in units of one quarter of the 499.2 MHz fundamental frequency, (~ 8 ns).   To send one frame per millisecond, a value of 124800 or 0x0001E780 should be set. A value <4 will not work properly, and a time value less than the frame length will cause the frames to be sent back-to-back without any pause.

We expect there to be two use cases for the *dwt_configcontinuousframemode()* function:

(a) Testing to figure out the TX power/pulse width to meet the regulations.

(b) In the approvals house to enable the spectral test.

To end the test and return to normal operation the device can be rest with *dwt_softreset()* function.

Please see Example 4b: continuous frame mode, of the API package [5] for an example of the use of this API function.

Example code:

```
// The table below specifies the default TX spectrum configuration
// parameters... this has been tuned for DW EVK hardware units

const tx_struct tx_s [NUM_CH] =
{
    {// Channel 1
             0xc9,                //PG_DELAY
            {
                    0x75757575,   //16M prf power
                    0x67676767    //64M prf power
            }

    },
    {// Channel 2
… Add other channels should be added here
    },
    {// Channel 7
            0x93,                 //PG_DELAY
            {
                    0x92929292,   //16M prf power
                    0xd1d1d1d1    //64M prf power
            }
    }
};
int powertest(void)
{
        dwt_config_t    config ;
        dwt_txconfig_t  configTx ;

        uint8 msg[127]= "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."
                        "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."
                        "The quick brown fox jumps over the l";

        // MUST SET SPI <= 3 MHz for this calibration activity.

        Setspibitrate(SPI_3MHz);  // target platform function to set SPI rate
                                  // to 3 MHz
        //     reset device

        dwt_softreset();

        //     configure channel parameters

        config.chan = 2;
        config.rxCode = 9;
        config.txCode = 9;
        config.prf = DWT_PRF_64M;
        config.dataRate = DWT_BR_110K;
        config.txPreambLength = DWT_PLEN_2048;
        config.rxPAC = DWT_PAC64;
        config.nsSFD = 1;

        dwt_configure(&config) ;

        configtx.Pgdly = tx_s[config.chan-1].PG_DELAY ;
```

```
          configTx.power = tx_s[config.chan-1].tx_pwr[config.prf - DWT_PRF_16M];

          dwt_configuretxrf(&configTx);

          // the value here 0x1000 gives a period of 32.82 µs

          dwt_configcontinuousframemode(0x1000);

          dwt_writetxdata(127, (uint8 *)  msg, 0) ;
          dwt_writetxfctrl(127, 0, 0);

           //to start the first frame - set TXSTRT

          dwt_starttx(DWT_START_TX_IMMEDIATE);

          //measure the channel power
          //Spectrum Analyser set:
          //FREQ to be channel default e.g. 3.9936 GHz for channel 2
          //SPAN to 1GHz
          //SWEEP TIME 1s
          //RBW and VBW 1MHz

          // After the power is measured, the values in configTx can be changed
          // to tune the spectrum. To stop the continuous frame mode, a call to
          // dwt_softreset()is needed, after which the device can be programmed
          // using the API functions for desired operation

          return DWT_SUCCESS ;
    }
```

5.83 dwt_calcbandwidthtempadj

uint8 dwt_calcbandwidthtempadj(uint16 target_count);

This function runs a bandwidth compensation algorithm that adjusts the bandwidth of the DW1000 output spectrum to correct for the effects of different temperatures. This ensures that the bandwidth is constant at any temperature. The target count parameter is a reference value taken at a known temperature for a known good bandwidth using the *dwt_calcpgcount()* API call, which relates directly to the bandwidth of the spectrum.

Parameters:

Type	name	description
uint16	target_count	This is a 16-bit value that is used by the DW1000 to calculate a bandwidth adjust value

Return Parameters:

type	Description
uint8	This is an 8-bit value that represents a pulse generator delay (PG_DELAY) value

Notes:

See the app note in [4] for more details. The return value should that should be set in the *PGdly* member of the *dwt_txconfig_t* struct and passed to *dwt_configtxrf()* to adjust the bandwidth correctly at the current temperature. See the section on *dwt_configtxrf() for details.*

5.84 dwt_calcpgcount

uint16 dwt_calcpgcount(uint8 pgdly);

This function returns a pulse generator count value that is used as a reference for bandwidth compensation over temperature. The pulse generator delay value that is passed in should be the current bandwidth setting.

Parameters:

Type	Name	description
uint8	pgdly	This is an 8-bit value representing the current pulse generator delay for the current bandwidth setting for the DW1000

Return Parameters:

type	Description
uint16	This is a 16-bit value that represents the pulse generator count value for the current pulse generator delay. It is directly related to the bandwidth.

Notes:

See the app note in [4] for more details. The return value should be stored as a reference to be used with *dwt_calcbandwidthtempadj()*.

5.85 dwt_calcpowertempadj

uint32 dwt_calcpowertempadj(uint8 channel, uint32 ref_powerreg, int delta_temp);

The transmit level of the DW1000 varies depending on temperature. This *dwt_calcpowertempadj()* API can be used to calculate an adjustment to the TX power register setting to compensate for this variation based on the difference between the reference calibration temperature (e.g. accessed via *dwt_geticreftemp()* API function) and the current temperature (e.g. as can be ascertained via the *dwt_readtempvbat()* API function). This *dwt_calcpowertempadj()* API returns an adjusted TX power register value for the temperature delta, which is also dependant on the operating channel. The reference measurements are made during calibration of the DW1000, namely the device temperature and the TX power register values are recorded during calibration.

Parameters:

Type	Name	Description

uint8	channel	This is an 8-bit value containing the channel number at which the DW1000 is operating. **NB: Only channels 2 and 5 are supported.**
uint32	ref_powerreg	This is a 32-bit value containing the TX power register value at the time of calibration.
int	delta_temp	This is a delta (in “raw” IC temperature units) between the current temperature of the IC and the reference temperature at which calibration was carried.

Return Parameters:

type	Description
uint32	This is a 32-bit value that represents the TX power register value adjusted to account for the effects of temperature on the output power of the DW1000

Notes:

Only channels 2 and 5 are supported, to use other channels will require calculation of new temperature compensation factors, and revision of the internal code of the API function.

See the app note in [4] for more details. The return value should be set as the *power* element of the *dwt_txconfig_t* structure passed into the *dwt_configtxrf()* *API function,* see *dwt_configtxrf()* for details.

5.86 dwt_readcarrierintegrator

int32 dwt_readcarrierintegrator(void) ;

The *dwt_readcarrierintegrator()* API function reads the receiver carrier integrator value and returns it as a 32-bit signed value. The receive carrier integrator value is valid at the end of reception of a frame, (and before the receiver is re-enabled). It reflects the frequency offset of the remote transmitter with respect to the local receive clock. A positive carrier integrator value means that the local receive clock is running faster than that of the remote transmitter device.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

type	Description
int32	Receiver carrier integrator value

Notes:

This *dwt_readcarrierintegrator()* API may be called after receiving a frame to determine the clock offset of the remote transmitter the sent the frame. The receive frame should be valid (i.e. with good CRC) otherwise the clock offset information may be incorrect. The following constants are defined to allow the returned carrier integrator be converted to a frequency offset in Hertz (which depends on the data rate, 110Kb/s is different to the rest), and from that to a clock offset in PPM (which depends on the channel centre frequency): FREQ_OFFSET_MULTIPLIER, FREQ_OFFSET_MULTIPLIER_110KB, HERTZ_TO_PPM_MULTIPLIER_CHAN_1, HERTZ_TO_PPM_MULTIPLIER_CHAN_2, HERTZ_TO_PPM_MULTIPLIER_CHAN_3 and HERTZ_TO_PPM_MULTIPLIER_CHAN_5.

The HERTZ_TO_PPM_xxx multipliers are negative quantities, so when the resultant clock offsets are positive it means that the local receiver's clock is running slower than that of the remote transmitter.

Example code:

```
int32 ci ;
float clockOffsetHertz ;
float clockOffsetPPM ;

ci = dwt_readcarrierintegrator() ; // Read carrier integrator value

// at 110 kb/s data rate convert carrier integrator to clock offset in Hz.
clockOffsetHertz = ci * FREQ_OFFSET_MULTIPLIER_110KB ;

// On channel 5 convert this to clock offset in PPM.
clockOffsetPPM = clockOffsetHertz * and HERTZ_TO_PPM_MULTIPLIER_CHAN_5 ;
```

NB: Please also refer to simple example 6: single-sided two-way ranging (SS TWR) where the initiator end (since driver version 4.0.6) uses the carrier integrator to correct the range estimate calculation for the clock offset of the remote responder node.

5.87 *SPI driver functions*

These functions are platform specific SPI read and write functions, external to the DW1000 driver code, used by the device driver to send and receive data over the SPI interface to and from the DW1000. The DW1000 device driver abstracts the target SPI device by calling it through generic functions *writetospi()* and *readfromspi()*. In porting the DW1000 device driver, to different target hardware, the body of these SPI functions should be written, re-written, or provided in the target specific code to drive the target microcontroller device's physical SPI hardware. The initialisation of the target host controller's physical SPI interface mode and its data rate is considered to be part of the target system and is done in the host code outside of the DW1000 device driver functions.

5.87.1 writetospi

int writetospi (uint16 hLen, const uint8 *hbuff, uint32 bLen, const uint8 *buffer) ;

This function is called by the DW1000 device driver code (from the *dwt_writetodevice()* function) when it wants to write to the DW1000's SPI interface (registers) over the SPI bus.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint16	hLen	This is gives the length of the header buffer (*hbuff*)
uint8*	hbuff	This is a pointer to the header buffer byte array. The LSB is the first element.
Uint32	bLen	This is gives the length of the data buffer (*buffer*), to write.
Uint8*	buffer	This is a pointer to the data buffer byte array. The LSB is the first element. This holds the data to write.

Return Parameters:

Type	description
int	Return value can be either DWT_SUCCESS = 0 or DWT_ERROR = -1.

Notes:

The return values can be used to notify the upper application layer that there was a problem with SPI write. In DW1000 API *dwt_writetodevice()* function the return value from this function is returned. However it should be noted that the DW1000 device driver itself does not take any notice of success/error return value but instead assumes that SPI accesses succeed without error.

5.87.2 readfromspi

int readfromspi (uint16 hLen, const uint8 *hbuff, uint32 bLen, uint8 *buffer) ;

This function is called by the DW1000 device driver code (from the *dwt_readfromdevice()* function) when it wants to read from the DW1000's SPI interface (registers) over the SPI bus.

Parameters:

type	name	description
uint16	hLen	This is gives the length of the header buffer (*hbuff*)
uint8*	hbuff	This is a pointer to the header buffer byte array. The LSB is the first element.
Uint32	bLen	This is gives the number of bytes to read.
Uint8*	buffer	This is a pointer to the data buffer byte array. The LSB is the first element. This holds the data being read.

Return Parameters:

Type	description
int	Return value can be either DWT_SUCCESS = 0 or DWT_ERROR = -1.

Notes:

The return values can be used to notify the upper application layer that there was a problem with SPI read. In DW1000 API *dwt_readfromdevice()* function the return value from this function is returned. However it should be noted that the DW1000 device driver itself does not take any notice of success/error return value but instead assumes that SPI accesses succeed without error.

5.88 Mutual-exclusion API functions

The purpose of these functions is to provide for microprocessor interrupt enable/disable, which is used for ensuring mutual exclusion from critical sections in the DW1000 device driver code where interrupts and background processing may interact. The only use made of this is to ensure SPI accesses are non-interruptible.

The mutual exclusion API functions are *decamutexon()* and *decamutexoff().* These are external to the DW1000 driver code but used by the device driver when it wants to ensure mutual exclusion from critical sections. This usage is kept to a minimum and the disable period is also kept to a minimum (but is dependent on the SPI data rate). A blanket interrupt disable may be the easiest way to provide this mutual exclusion functionality in the target system, but at a minimum those interrupts coming from the DW1000 device should be disabled/re-enabled by this activity.

In implementing the *decamutexon()* and *decamutexoff()* functions in a particular microprocessor system, the implementer may choose to use #defines to map these calls transparently to the target system. Alternatively the appropriate code may be embedded in the functions provided in the deca_mutex.c source file.

5.88.1 decamutexon

decaIrqStatus_t decamutexon (void) ;

This function is used to turn on mutual exclusion (e.g. by disabling interrupts). **This is called at the start of the critical section of SPI access.** The *decamutexon()* function should operate to read the current system interrupt status in the target microcontroller system’s interrupt handling logic with respect to the handling of the DW1000’s interrupt. Let’s call this “IRQ_State” Then it should disable the interrupt relating to the DW1000, and then return the original IRQ_State.

Parameters:

none

Return Parameters:

Type	Description

decaIrqStatus_t	This is the state of the target microcontroller's interrupt logic with respect to the handling the DW1000's interrupt, as it was on entry to the *decamutexon()* function before it did any interrupt disabling.

```
Typedef int decaIrqStatus_t ;
```

Notes:

The *decamutexon()* function returns the DW1000 interrupt status, which can be noted and appropriate action taken. The returned status is intended to be used in the call to *decamutexoff()* function to be used to restore the interrupt enable status to its original pre-*decamutexon()* state.

5.88.2 decamutexoff

void decamutexoff (decaIrqStatus_t state) ;

This function is used to restore the DW1000's interrupt state as returned by *decamutexon()* function. It is used to turn off mutual exclusion (e.g. by enabling interrupts if appropriate). **This is called at the end of the critical section of SPI access.** The *decamutexoff()* function should operate to restore the system interrupt status in the target microcontroller system's interrupt handling logic to the state indicated by the input "IRQ_State" parameter, *state*.

Parameters:

type	name	description
decaIrqStatus_t	state	This is the state of the target microcontroller's interrupt logic with respect to the handling of the DW1000's interrupt, as it was on entry to the *decamutexon()* function before it did any interrupt disabling.

Return Parameters:

none

Notes:

The state parameter passed into *decamutexoff()* function should be used to appropriately set/restore the system interrupt status in the target microcontroller system's interrupt handling logic.

5.89 Sleep function

The purpose of this function is to provide a platform dependent implementation of sleep feature, i.e. waiting for a certain amount of time before proceeding with the application's next step.

This is an external function used by DW1000 driver code to wait for the end of a process, e.g. the stabilization of a clock or the completion of a write command. This function is provided in the deca_sleep.c source file.

5.89.1 deca_sleep

void deca_sleep (unsigned int time_ms) ;

This function is used to wait for a given amount of time before proceeding to the next step of the calling function.

Parameters:

type	name	description
unsigned int	time_ms	The amount of time to wait, expressed in milliseconds.

Return Parameters:

None

Notes:

The implementation provided here is designed for a simple single-threaded system and is blocking, i.e. it will prevent the system from doing anything else during the waiting time.

5.90 Subsidiary functions

These functions are used to provide low-level access to individually numbered registers and buffers (or register files). These may be needed to access IC functionality not included in the main API functions above.

5.90.1 dwt_writetodevice

dwt_writetodevice (uint16 regID, uint16 index, uint32 length, const uint8 *buffer) ;

This function is used to write to the DW1000's registers and buffers. The *regID* specifies the main address of the register or parameter block being accessed, e.g. a *regID* of 9 selects the transmit buffer. The *index* parameter selects a sub-address within the register file. A *regID* value of 0 is used for most of the accesses employed in the device driver. The *length* parameter specifies the number of bytes to write, and the *buffer* parameter points at the bytes to actually write. If DWT_API_ERROR_CHECK code switch is defined, this function will check input parameters and assert if an error is detected.

5.90.2 dwt_readfromdevice

void dwt_readfromdevice (uint16 regID, uint16 index, uint32 length, uint8 *buffer) ;

This function is used to read from the DW1000's registers and buffers. The parameters are the same as for the *dwt_writetodevice* function above except that the *buffer* parameter points at a location where the bytes being read are placed by the function call. If DWT_API_ERROR_CHECK code switch is defined, this function will check input parameters and assert if an error is detected. It is up to the developer to ensure that the assert macro is correctly enabled in order to trap any error conditions that arise.

5.90.3 dwt_read32bitreg

```
uint32 dwt_read32bitreg(int regFileID) ;
```

This function is used to read 32-bit DW1000 registers.

5.90.4 dwt_read32bitoffsetreg

```
uint32 dwt_read32bitoffsetreg(int regFileID, int regOffset) ;
```

This function is used to read a 32-bit DW1000 register that is part of a sub-addressed block.

5.90.5 dwt_write32bitreg

```
void dwt_write32bitreg(int regFileID, uint32 regval);
```

This function is used to write a 32-bit DW1000 register that is part of a sub-addressed block.

5.90.6 dwt_write32bitoffsetreg

```
void dwt_write32bitoffsetreg(int regFileID, int regOffset, uint32 regval);
```

This function is used to write to a 32-bit DW1000 register that is part of a sub-addressed block.

5.90.7 dwt_read16bitoffsetreg

```
uint16 dwt_read16bitoffsetreg(int regFileID, int regOffset) ;
```

This function is used to read a 16-bit DW1000 register that is part of a sub-addressed block.

5.90.8 dwt_write16bitoffsetreg

```
void dwt_write16bitoffsetreg(int regFileID, int regOffset, uint16 regval);
```

This function is used to write a 16-bit DW1000 register that is part of a sub-addressed block.

5.90.9 dwt_read8bitoffsetreg

```
uint8 dwt_read8bitoffsetreg(int regFileID, int regOffset) ;
```

This function is used to read an 8-bit DW1000 register that is part of a sub-addressed block.

5.90.10 dwt_write8bitoffsetreg

```
void dwt_write8bitoffsetreg(int regFileID, int regOffset, uint8 regval);
```

This function is used to write an 8-bit DW1000 register that is part of a sub-addressed block.

6 APPENDIX 1 – DW1000 API EXAMPLES APPLICATIONS

The DW1000 API package [5] provides, along with the DW1000 driver itself, a set of simple example applications designed to show how to achieve a number of basic features of the DW1000 IC like sending a frame, receiving a frame, putting the DW1000 IC to sleep, etc.

All these examples have been designed to be as simple as possible. The main idea is to make the code self-explanatory and include the least possible amount of code not directly involved in the achievement of the example-related feature. One of the consequences of this design is that the examples output very little (or even no) debug information, and are designed so that the application flow can be followed using a debugger to examine run-time operations.

On the hardware side, the examples have been designed to run on an EVB1000 board. The base layers included in this package (see detail below) provide specific implementations for this HW.

6.1 Package structure

The folder structure of the package is the following:

Table 18: DW1000 API package structure for Coocox based IDE

Folder		Brief description
decadriver		DW1000 device driver
examples		Example applications
	example 1	Specific code and CooCox project file for example application 1
	example 2	Specific code and CooCox project file for example application 2
	…	…
Libraries		ARM and STM32 low-level layers
	CMSIS	Hardware abstraction layer for ARM Cortex-M processors
	STM32F10x_StdPeriph_Driver	Hardware abstraction layer for ST STM32 F1 processors
Linkers		Linker script for STM32F105RC processor
platform		Platform dependent implementation of low-level features (IT management, mutex, sleep, etc.)

Table 19: the API package structure for System Workbench based IDE

Folder			Brief description
Src	decadriver		Decawave UWB transceiver IC device driver
	examples		Example applications
		example 1	Specific code for example application 1
		example 2	Specific code for example application 2
		…	…
	platform		Platform dependent implementation of low-level features (IT management, mutex, sleep, etc.)

Middle wares	ST	STM32_USB_Device_Library	STM32 USB device driver library
Drivers	CMSIS		Hardware abstraction layer for ARM Cortex-M processors
	STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver		Hardware abstraction layer for ST STM32 F1 processors

All example applications are named after the feature or set of features they implement.

6.2 Building and running the examples

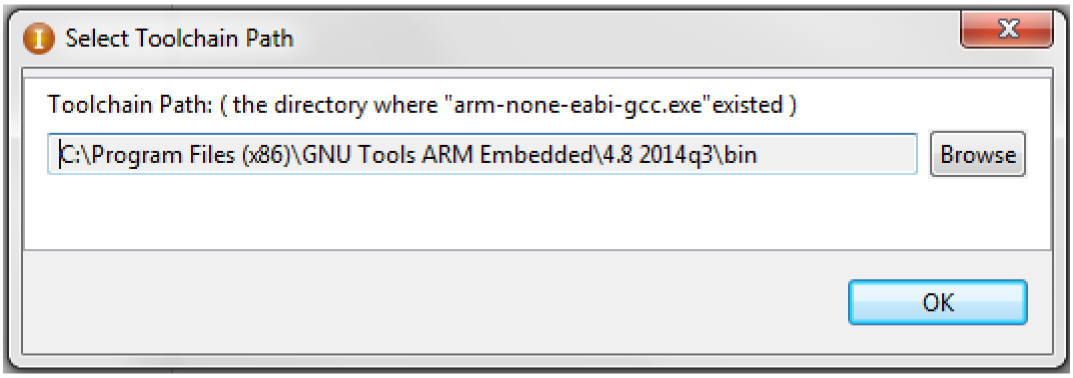
6.2.1 Using Coocox IDE

This section describes building and running of example code using Coocox IDE, for this a Coocox based API package release needs to be used. All examples provide a specific main.c source file and a CooCox project file. To build and run the code, just unzip the source and open the *.coproj* project file corresponding to the example one wants to build.

CooCox IDE can be downloaded from: http://www.coocox.org/software.html. Please follow the "Read More" link and download version 1.7.8. These examples have been developed using version 1.7.8.

This code building guide assumes that the reader has ARM Toolchains installed and is familiar with building code using the CooCox IDE. Those examples have been developed using the GNU Tools ARM for Embedded.

As shown in Figure 5 please enter the path to ARM tools for embedded toolchain – e.g. "C:\GNUToolsARMEmbedded\4.8_2014q1\bin". GNU Tools ARM for Embedded can be found here: https://launchpad.net/gcc-arm-embedded



Select Toolchain Path

Toolchain Path: (the directory where "arm-none-eabi-gcc.exe"existed)

C:\Program Files (x86)\GNU Tools ARM Embedded\4.8 2014q3\bin

Figure 5: Select toolchain path

Please note that an ST-LINK/V2 probe will be needed to be able to program a board with an example application and observe the application flow using the debugger mode of CooCox.

6.2.2 Using System Workbench IDE

This section describes building and running of example code using System Workbench IDE for STM32, for this a System Workbench based API package release needs to be used. All examples provide a specific ex_#_main.c source file and a separate project build configuration. To build and run the code, just unzip the source and import the project as “Existing Projects into Workspace” into your ST Workbench IDE.

ST Workbench IDE (SW4STM32) and CubeMX project generator can be downloaded from ST website. [6]

6.3 Examples list

All examples have been designed to be self-explanatory and quite straightforward to read. The following is a list of all the examples provided with a brief description of the function of each.

6.3.1 Example 1a: simple TX

This example application repeatedly sends a hard-coded standard blink frame. Hard-coded delay between frames is 1 second.

6.3.2 Example 1b: TX with sleep

This is a variation of example 1a, where the DW1000 is commanded to sleep and then awaken after the delay between each frame.

6.3.3 Example 1c: TX with auto sleep

This is a variation of example 1b where the DW1000 automatically goes to sleep after the transmission of a frame. DW1000 is still commanded to wake up after the desired sleep period has elapsed before sending the next frame.

6.3.4 Example 1d: TX with timed sleep

This is a variation of example 1c where the DW1000 automatically wakes up using an internal sleep timer. Before the DW1000 is put to sleep for the first time, the internal low-power oscillator driving the sleep counter is calibrated so that the desired sleep time can be properly set through the sleep timer counter.

6.3.5 Example 1e: TX with CCA

Here we implement a simple Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) mechanism before frame transmission. The CCA can be used to avoid collisions with other frames on the air.

Note this example is not doing CCA the way a continuous carrier radio would do it by looking for energy/carrier in the band. It is only looking for preamble so will not detect PHR or data phases of the frame. In a UWB data network it is advised to also do a random back-off before re-transmission in the event of not receiving acknowledgement to a data frame transmission.

6.3.6 Example 2a: simple RX

This example application waits indefinitely for an incoming frame. When a frame is received, it is read into a local buffer where it can be examined and then the application re-enables the receiver to start waiting for another frame. It is intended that the simple TX examples (like that in *6.3.1 above*) should be used as a source of frames when running these simple RX examples.

6.3.7 Example 2b: simple RX configured for preamble length of 64 symbols

This is a variation of example 2a where the DW1000 is configured to receive frames that have a short preamble of just 64 symbols in length. This code applies a configuration change to give more success in receiving the short preamble. Where it is known that the preamble is longer, it is not recommended to use this mode of operation.

6.3.8 Example 2c: simple RX with diagnostics

This is a variation of example 2a where RX frame diagnostic information (first path index, channel impulse response power) and accumulator (channel impulse response) values are read for each received frame. This information is read into a local structure where it can be examined.

6.3.9 Example 2d: low duty-cycle SNIFF mode

This is a variation of example 2a where the low duty-cycle SNIFF mode of DW1000 is used. When the receiver is enabled, it begins preamble-hunt mode with the receiver on. In SNIFF mode, the receiver is not on all the time, but is sequenced on and off, with a defined duty-cycle. In this example, these durations are defined to give roughly a 50% duty-cycle, which allows a corresponding reduction in the preamble-hunt power consumption while still being able to receive frames. It is suggested that the simple TX example, from *6.3.1 above*, is used as a source of frames to test this.

Note: SNIFF mode reduces RX sensitivity depending on the on and off period configurations. Please see the “Low-Power SNIFF mode” chapter in the DW1000 User Manual [2] for more details.

6.3.10 Example 2e: RX using double buffering

This is a variation of example 2a where the double buffering mode of the DW1000 is used. This example uses interrupts. It is suggested that the reader reviews/tries the “Example 3d: TX then wait for a response using interrupts”, see *6.3.15 below*, before reviewing/examining this example. Automatic RX re-enable is not used/supported by the API, instead code in the RX callback calls dwt_rxenable() to re-enable the receiver. The double buffering management (switching between RX buffers) is integrated to driver’s ISR for performance reasons. The RX interrupt callback handles the RX re-enabling. It also handles all processing of the received frame to simplify the code flow of this example. In a larger application, the RX callback (at interrupt level) would typically read the data from the IC and set a flag (or use some operating system mechanism) to signal the arrival of the frame (to the background code) for further processing.

6.3.11 Example 2f: RX with XTAL trimming

This is an example of a receiver that measures the clock offset of a remote transmitter and then uses the XTAL trimming function to modify the local clock to achieve a target clock offset. Note: To keep a system stable it is recommended to only adjust trimming at one end of a link.

6.3.12 Example 3a: TX then wait for a response

This example application is a combination of examples 1a and 2a. This example sends a frame then waits for a response (with receive timeout enabled). If a response is received, it is stored in a local buffer for examination and then flow proceeds to the transmission of the next frame. If a response is not received, the timeout will trigger and the application will proceed to the next transmission.

6.3.13 Example 3b: RX then send a response

This example application is the complement of example 3a. It waits indefinitely for a frame. When a frame is received, it is stored in a local buffer. If the received frame is the one transmitted by the example 3a application, then a response is sent. In any case, when the received frame is processed this simple example application re-enables the receiver to starts waiting again for another frame.

6.3.14 Example 3c: TX then wait for a response with GPIOs/LEDs

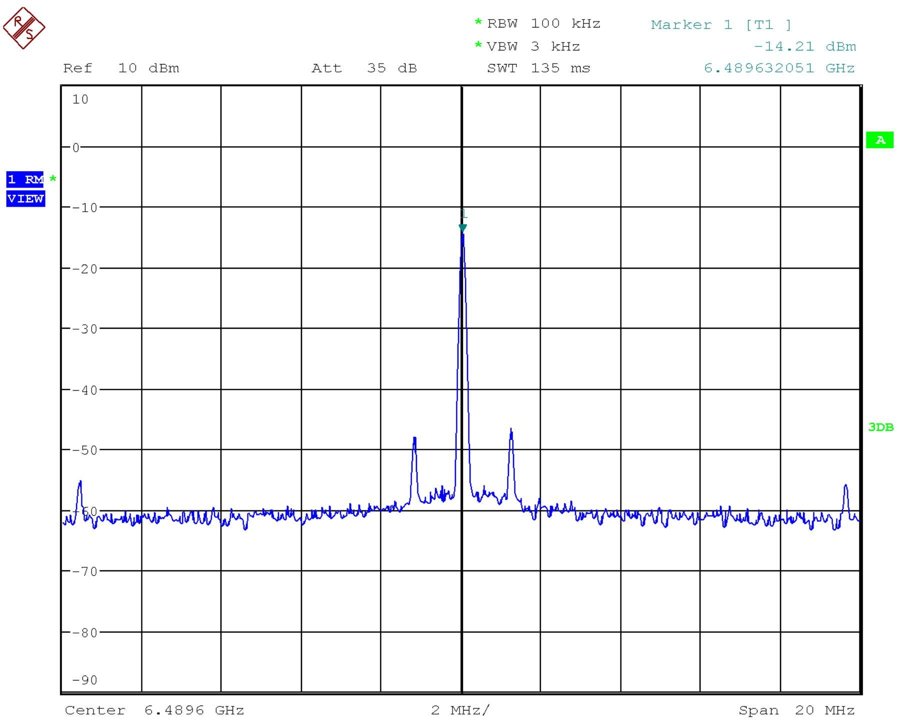
This is a variation of example 3a where TX/RX LEDs and TX/RX GPIO lines are activated so that TX and RX activity can be monitored.

6.3.15 Example 3d: TX then wait for a response using interrupts

This is a variation of example 3a where interrupts and call-backs are used to process received frames, reception errors and timeouts and transmission confirmation instead of polling with an infinite loop.

6.3.16 Example 4a: continuous wave mode

This example application activates continuous wave mode for 2 minutes with a predefined configuration. On a correctly configured spectrum analyser (use configuration values on the picture below), the output should look like this:

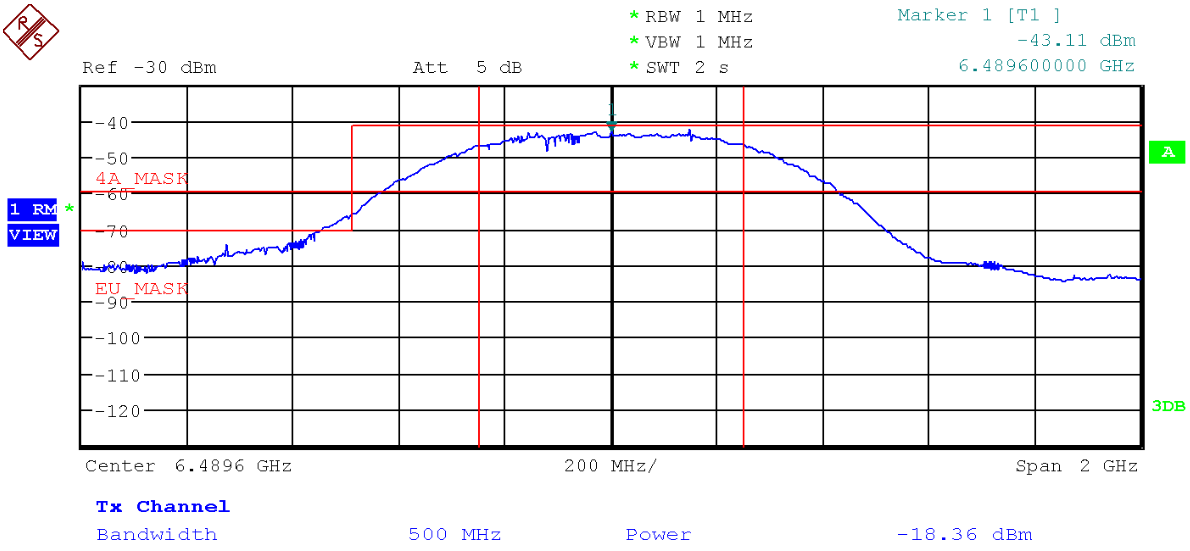


```
*RBW 100 kHz     Marker 1 [T1 ]
*VBW 3 kHz            -14.21 dBm
Ref 10 dBm     Att 35 dB     SWT 135 ms     6.489632051 GHz
Center 6.4896 GHz     2 MHz/     Span 20 MHz
```

Figure 6: Continuous wave output

6.3.17 Example 4b: continuous frame mode

This example application activates continuous frame mode for 2 minutes with a predefined configuration. On a correctly configured spectrum analyser (use configuration values on the picture below), the output should look like this:



```
*RBW 1 MHz     Marker 1 [T1 ]
*VBW 1 MHz          -43.11 dBm
Ref -30 dBm     Att 5 dB     *SWT 2 s     6.489600000 GHz
Center 6.4896 GHz     200 MHz/     Span 2 GHz

Tx Channel
Bandwidth     500 MHz     Power     -18.36 dBm
```

Figure 7: Continuous frame output

6.3.18 Example 5a: double-sided two-way ranging (DS TWR) initiator

This is a simple code example that acts as the initiator in a DS TWR distance measurement exchange. This application sends a "poll" frame (recording the TX time-stamp of the poll), and then waits for a "response" message expected from the "DS TWR responder" example code (companion to this application – see section *6.3.19 below*). When the response is received its RX time-stamp is recorded and we send a "final" message to complete the exchange. The final message contains all the time-stamps recorded by this application, including the calculated/predicted TX time-stamp for the final message itself. The companion "DS TWR responder" example application works out the time-of-flight over-the-air and, thus, the estimated distance between the two devices.

6.3.19 Example 5b: double-sided two-way ranging responder

This is a simple code example that acts as the responder in a DS TWR distance measurement exchange. This application waits for a "poll" message (recording the RX time-stamp of the poll) expected from the "DS TWR initiator" example code (companion to this application), and then sends a "response" message recording its TX time-stamp, after which it waits for a "final" message from the initiator to complete the exchange. The final message contains the remote initiator's time-stamps of poll TX, response RX and final TX. With this data and the local time-stamps, (of poll RX, response TX and final RX), this example application works out a value for the time-of-flight over-the-air and, thus, the estimated distance between the two devices, which it writes to the LCD.

6.3.20 Example 6a: single-sided two-way ranging (SS TWR) initiator

This is a simple code example that acts as the initiator in a SS TWR distance measurement exchange. This application sends a "poll" frame (recording the TX time-stamp of the poll), after which it waits for a "response" message from the "SS TWR responder" example code (companion to this application) to complete the exchange. The response message contains the remote responder's time-stamps of poll RX, and response TX. With this data and the local time-stamps, (of poll TX and response RX), this example application works out a value for the time-of-flight over-the-air and, thus, the estimated distance between the two devices, which it writes to the LCD.

Heretofore, we would have recommended use of double-sided TWR (as per examples 5a and 5b) instead of this single-sided two-way ranging because the SS-TWR time-of-flight estimation typically suffers poor accuracy due to the clock offset between the two nodes participating in the TWR exchange. However since driver version 4.0.6 we are now making use of the carrier integrator diagnostic from the DW1000 (accessible via the new *dwt_readcarrierintegrator()* API function) to measure the clock offset and improve the accuracy SS-TWR range estimate calculation.

6.3.21 Example 6b: single-sided two-way ranging responder

This is a simple code example that acts as the responder in a SS TWR distance measurement exchange. This application waits for a "poll" message (recording the RX time-stamp of the poll) expected from the "SS TWR initiator" example code (companion to this application), and then sends a "response" message to complete the exchange. The response message contains all the time-stamps recorded by this application, including the calculated/predicted TX time-stamp for the response message itself. The companion “SS TWR initiator” example application works out the time-of-flight over-the-air and, thus, the estimated distance between the two devices.

6.3.22 Example 7a: Auto ACK TX

This example, with its companion example 8b below, demonstrates the operation of the DW1000’s auto-ACK function. The code here is based on example 3a, except that in this case the transmitted frame has the AR (acknowledgement request) bit set in the frame control field of the MAC header, (following the MAC frame definitions of IEEE 802.15.4), and the turn-around to await response is immediate, reflecting the ACK response timing of the DW1000.

6.3.23 Example 7b: Auto ACK RX

This complement to example 8a. Here the Auto ACK feature of DW1000 is activated so that frames sent by companion example 8a are automatically acknowledged.

6.3.24 Example 8a: Low-power listening RX

This example sets up low-power listening mode and then waits to be woken-up by the wake-up sequence that is sent by the companion example 8b "Low-power listening TX". When a wake up-frame is received, this example checks if it is the intended recipient of the wake-up sequence, and if so, it sleeps until the expected end of the wake-up sequence and then takes part in the subsequent interaction period by sending a frame. After this interaction it reactivates low-power listening. If the received wake-up sequence is addressed to some other node the code sleeps until after the end of wakeup and the subsequent the interaction period before reactivating low-power listening.

See "Low-Power Listening" section in [2] for more details.

6.3.25 Example 8b: Low-power listening TX

This example is a companion to example 8a "Low-power listening RX". It sends the wake-up sequence (a sufficient number of frames sent back-to-back) so that the companion example can be woken up every once in a while. In every second wake-up sequence sent, the destination address is changed to a dummy one, to show the effect in the companion receive example of a wakeup for another node. After the wake-up sequence is sent, an interaction period is started during which this example waits for an incoming (response) frame from the woken node. When the interaction period is over, the code of this example waits for 5 seconds before proceeding to another transmission of the wake-up sequence. (In a real use case for low-powered listening, the time between such wake-ups is expected to be much longer).

6.3.26 Example 9a: TX Bandwidth and Power Reference Measurements

This example is a prerequisite for example 9b “TX Bandwidth and Power Compensation”. It sets the DW1000 to chip default settings for transmit bandwidth and power. It then takes reference measurements that are used during the compensation algorithm in normal operation. The measurements that it takes are the IC temperature, pulse generator delay and count values (which are related to bandwidth) and transmit power settings (related to power). The data is displayed on the LCD screen of the device.

6.3.27 Example 9b: TX Bandwidth and Power Compensation

This example is a companion to example 9a “TX Bandwidth and Power Reference Measurements”. The recorded reference measurements from example 9a should be set in this example before running. The compensation algorithm corrects the bandwidth and power settings for the effects of temperature. Using the reference measurements as a base, it samples the current temperature and performs the correction algorithm for bandwidth and then for power. The DW1000 is then put into TX continuous frame mode with these corrected settings applied and the spectrum can be measured on a spectrum analyser.

6.3.28 Example 10a: Use of DW1000 GPIO lines

This example demonstrates how to enable the GPIO lines as inputs and outputs, and drive the output to turn on/off LED on the EVB1000 board hardware. GPIO2 will be used to flash the RXOK LED (LED4 on EVB1000) GPIO5 and GPIO6 are configured as inputs, toggling S3-3 and S3-4 will change them, as S3-3 is connected to GPIO5 and S3-4 to GPIO6

NOTE: The switch S3-3 and S3-4 on EVB1000 board should be OFF before this example is run to make sure the DW1000 SPI mode is correctly set to mode 0 on IC start up.

7 APPENDIX 2 – BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Table 20: Bibliography

[1]	Decawave DW1000 Data Sheet
[2]	Decawave DW1000 User Manual
[3]	IEEE 802.15.4-2011 or "IEEE Std 802.15.4™-2011" (Revision of IEEE Std 802.15.4-2006). IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks— Part 15.4: Low-Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks (LR-WPANs). IEEE Computer Society Sponsored by the LAN/MAN Standards Committee. Available from http://standards.ieee.org/
[4]	Application note APS023 Part 2: TX Bandwidth and Power Compensation
[5]	DW1000 Application Programming Interface with application examples package downloadable from http://www.decawave.com/support/software
[6]	Installation of tools and drivers, www.st.com

8 Document History

Table 21: Document History

Revision	Date	Description
1.0	1st November 2013	Initial release for production device.
1.5	4th November 2014	Scheduled update
1.7	1st July, 2015	Scheduled update
2.0	4th December, 2015	Added new simple example project descriptions
2.1	22nd July, 2016	Added new examples and updated API after driver review
2.2	2nd December, 2016	Added new API calls and examples for TX bandwidth/power compensation
2.3	22nd February, 2017	Added new dwt_setdevicedataptr API function, some minor corrections
2.4	27th February, 2017	Added new *dwt_readcarrierintegrator()* API function.
2.5	8th June, 2017	Added System Workbench IDE reference
2.6	28th November, 2017	Updated to match API version 5.0.0

9 Major Changes

9.1 Release 1.5

Page	Change Description
All	Update of version number to 1.5
All	Various typographical changes
9	Updated the API to match driver version 2.12.0

9.2 Release 1.7

Page	Change Description
All	Update of version number to 1.7
All	Various typographical changes
3	New Disclaimer as new source includes ST's library files
9	Updated the API to match driver version 2.16.0
New APIs	New API functions: dwt_OTPrevision, dwt_setGPIOvalue, dwt_setGPIOdirection, dwt_setGPIOforEXTTRX,
Table 17	New OTP map

9.3 Release 2.0

Page	Change Description
All	Update of version number to 2.0
All	Various typographical changes
9	Updated the API to match driver version 3.0.0
API removal	Removal of the following APIs: dwt_getldotune, dwt_getotptxpower, dwt_readantennadelay

Page	Change Description
17	Updated dwt_initialise parameters
18	Updated dwt_configure parameters
40	Updated dwt_configuresleep parameters
41 to 44	Fixed wake-up time value occurrences from 200 to 500 microseconds
54	Renamed dwt_readdignostics to dwt_readdiagnostics
59	Added new dwt_otp read API
68	Added missing function dwt_checkoverrun
71	Added new deca_sleep API
Appendix 1	Added new simple example project descriptions

9.4 Release 2.1

Page	Change Description
All	Update of version number to 2.1
All	Various typographical changes
All	Changed DWT_DECA_ERROR to DWT_ERROR and DWT_DECA_SUCCESS to DWT_SUCCESS
9	Updated the API to match driver version 04.00.xx
17	Updated dwt_initialise description
18	Updated dwt_configure return value and description
25	Updated dwt_writetxdata description
26	Updated dwt_writetxfctrl parameters and return value
33	Updated dwt_rxenable parameters and description
34	Added new API dwt_setsniffmode
44	Added new API set_lowpowerlistening
44	Added new API set_snoozetime
45	Updated dwt_setcallbacks parameters and description
47	Added missing API dwt_checkirq
47	Updated dwt_isr description
50	Added new API dwt_lowpowerlistenisr
63	Update Table 15 (OTP memory map)
64	Updated dwt_setleds parameters
64	Added new API dwt_setfinegraintxseq
65	Added new API dwt_setlnapamode
65	Renamed dwt_setGPIOdirection to dwt_setgpiodirection
66	Renamed dwt_setGPIOvalue to dwt_setgpiovalue
66	Renamed dwt_xtaltrim to dwt_setxtaltrim
67	Added new dwt_getinitxtaltrim API
67	Updated dwt_configcwmode description
75	Updated dwt_writetodevice return value and description
75	Updated dwt_readfromdevice return value and description
76	Updated dwt_write32bitoffsetreg return value
76	Updated dwt_write16bitoffsetreg return value

Page	Change Description
76	Added new dwt_read8bitoffsetreg and dwt_write8bitoffsetreg APIs
77 to 84	Added the descriptions of the following new examples: 1d, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3c, 3d, 7a, 7b, 8a, 8b.
API removal	Removal of the following APIs: dwt_getrangebias, dwt_setrxmode, dwt_checkoverrun, dwt_setautorxreenable, dwt_setGPIOforEXTTRX
Table removal	Removal of former tables 9 and 14

9.5 Release 2.2

Page	Change Description
All	Update of version number to 2.2
New APIs	New API functions: dwt_calcpowertempadj, dwt_calcbandwidthtempadj, dwt_calcpgcount
86	Added new examples for the new API calls

9.6 Release 2.3

Page	Change Description
All	Update of version number to 2.3
47	Fixed dwt_spicswakeup API return value and description to match the return values in the driver code
76	Add new dwt_setdevicedataptr API function

9.7 Release 2.4

Page	Change Description
22	Fix *dwt_configure()* API function, the parameters did not match the code.
80	Added new *dwt_readcarrierintegrator()* API function.
93	Updated text of 6.3.20 Example 6a: single-sided two-way ranging (SS TWR) initiator.
All	Update of version number to 2.4

9.8 Release 2.5

Page	Change Description
All	Updated with new logo
All	Update of version number to 2.5
84	Add new section of System Workbench IDE
New APIs	Added new APIs: dwt_apiversion, dwt_geticrefvolt, dwt_geticreftemp, dwt_convertrawtemperature, dwt_convertrawvoltage
48	Updated API: dwt_setinterrupt

9.9 Release 2.6

Page	Change Description
All	Update of version number to 2.6
New APIs	Added new APIs dwt_convertdegtemptoraw, dwt_convertvoltstoraw, dwt_setlocaldataptr, dwt_getgpiovalue, dwt_enablegpioclocks
19	Modified existing APIs: dwt_initialise – input parameter changed

79	Modified existing APIs: dwt_calcpowertempadj – uses integer maths, and input parameter changed

9.10 Release 2.7

Page	Change Description
All	Update of version number to 2.7
*	Fix/correct formatting issues in the last version
20	Update dwt_initialise description and add examples.
74	dwt_getinitxtaltrim has been changed to dwt_getxtaltrim

10 FURTHER INFORMATION

Decawave develops semiconductors solutions, software, modules, reference designs - that enable real-time, ultra-accurate, ultra-reliable local area micro-location services. Decawave's technology enables an entirely new class of easy to implement, highly secure, intelligent location functionality and services for IoT and smart consumer products and applications.

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