

# ***Developing a ZigBee® System Using a CC2530-ZNP Approach***

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## **ABSTRACT**

This application note describes how to use the CC2530-ZNP approach for developing a ZigBee-compliant system. The CC2530-ZNP (ZigBee Network Processor) is a reliable, quick and simple approach for developing a ZigBee system. In this approach the ZigBee-compliant networking and communication is handled by TI Z-Stack™. The host MCU is responsible for all the Z-Stack configuration and data handling (command and response) over SPI or UART.

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## 1 Introduction

Z-Stack is a ZigBee certified stack from TI available at the [TI website](#) for free download. It is running on the ZigBee system-on-chip radio-CC2530. TI Z-Stack with combination of CC2530 is a ZigBee certified and compliant platform by ZigBee alliance listed on the ZigBee organization website too. In this document we will discuss in detail the hardware and software setup for the ZigBee system development composing CC2530 and a host MCU. The reader is expected to have a basic fundamental understanding of ZigBee standard and ZigBee network entities. In this example I have used the CC2530 (ZigBee SOC) and CC2591 (Radio Front End-Power Amplifier) based LPRF module as ZigBee Radio and value line MSP430 as a Host MCU.

## 2 System Requirements

### 2.1 Hardware

**Table 1. Hardware Tools and Functional Description**

Device	Tool	Function
CC2530 and CC2591 Low Power RF Module	CC2530-CC2591EMK	This tool is flashed with TI Z-Stack. It takes care of the Physical, MAC and networking layer of the ZigBee Network.
MSP430G2553 value line MCU	MSP430G2553IPW20	This MCU acts as a HOST in the example and does the ZigBee network parameter configuration and data handling over the network too.
MSP430 value line Launchpad	MSP-EXP430G2	This hardware platform is used for host-side application development on MSP430G2553.
Hardware interface between CC2530 and MSP430	BOOST-CCEMADAPTER	This acts as the hardware interface between the CC2530 serial port and Host MCU.
Sniffer Tool	CC2531EMK	This tool is used along with the Packet sniffer software tool to sniff and analyze the communication over the air between the radios.

### 2.2 Software

**Table 2. Software Tools and Functional Description**

Software	Role	Function
CC2530 and CC2591 Low Power RF Module	TI Z-Stack	The Z-Stack is flashed on to the CC2530 SOC.
MSP430G2553 value line MCU	Stack configuration and Application Code	This software runs from Host MCU and configures the Z-Stack over UART. The Host configures Z-Stack for all the necessary and relevant parameters and also manages the data communication over the network.
Compiler IDE (IAR or CCS)	Development Environment	This IDE tool is used to develop, debug and compile the application code and Z-Stack code.
Sniffer Tool(TI-packet Sniffer or Ubiqua)	PC tool for sniffing the over-the-air ZigBee packets	This tool is used to sniff and analyze the communication packets over the air between the radios.

### 3 Design Procedure

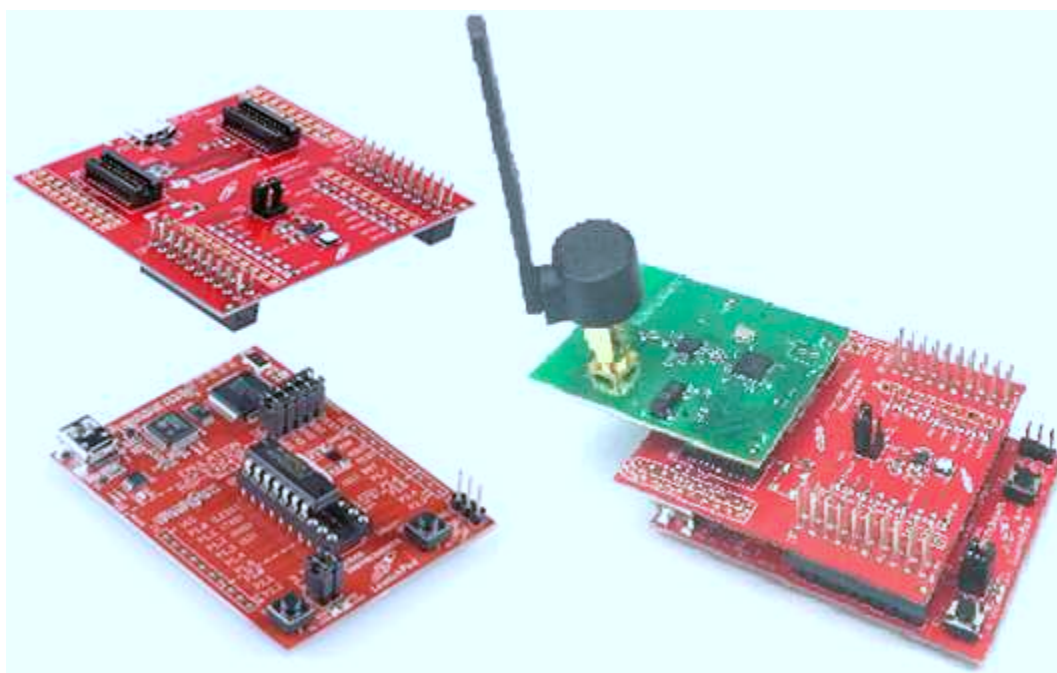
#### 3.1 Hardware Configuration

In the ZNP configuration/approach of Z-Stack, the connection interface between CC2530 and Host MCU can be SPI/UART/USB. We will be using the UART approach as an example. In [Figure 1](#), the connection setup details are mentioned. The CCEMADAPTER mounts on the MSP430 Launchpad and the CC2530-CC2591EM can be mounted on the adapter connecting to MSP430. The pin out connections are shown in [Table 3](#).

**Table 3. Device Pin Out Description**

Function	MSP430G2553IPW20		Function	CC2530	
UART-RXD	Port 1.1	Pin 2	UART-RXD	Port 0.2	Pin 17
UART-TXD	Port 1.2	Pin 3	UART-TXD	Port 0.3	Pin 16
Supply	VCC	Pin 1	Supply	VCC	Pin 10
Ground	GND	Pin 20	Ground	GND	Pin 41

The pin connection details of SPI/UART/USB are given in document *CC2530ZNP Interface Specification*. This document also has a comprehensive set of API commands defined for configuring/communicating between host MCU and CC2530.



**Figure 1. Hardware Connections Setup**

The various steps along with command and response sets used for configuring the Z-Stack to construct a ZigBee System follow:

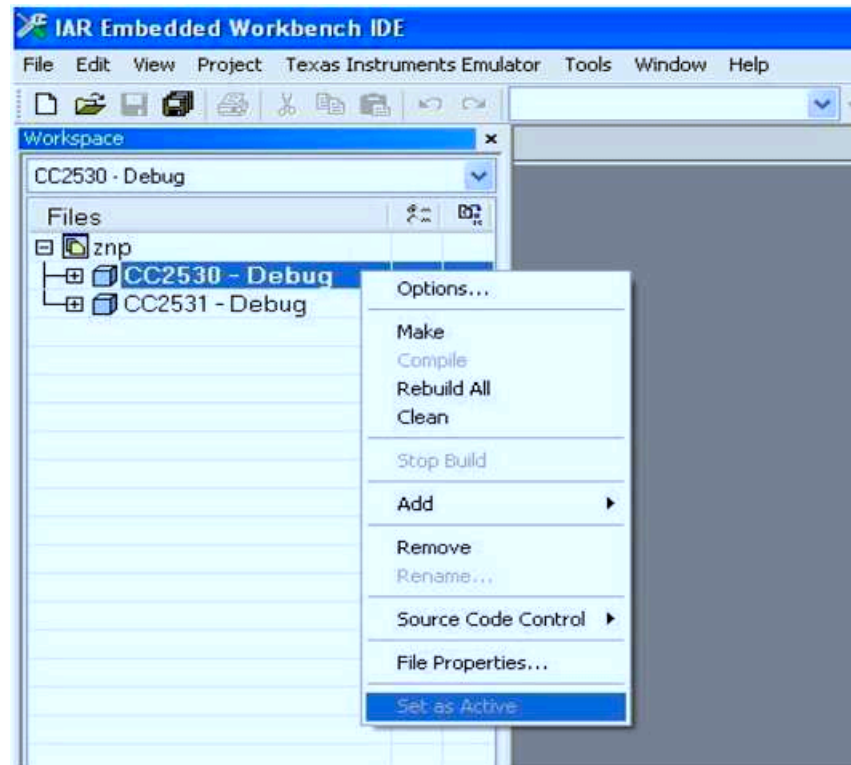
**STEP 1:** Connecting the CC2530 radio on UART of host MCU as per connections suggested in [Table 3](#) and [Figure 1](#).

**STEP 2:** For changing the baud rate and configuring other parameters in Z-Stack following steps need to be followed.

**STEP 2.1:** In the folder where you have installed the Z-Stack on your PC you can find the workspace of Z-Stack:

`\Texas Instruments\ZSTACK-CC2530-2.5.0\Projects\ZSTACK\ZNP\CC253x`

Open the workspace in IAR-8051, and select the respective project as per your device used. That is if you are using CC2530 then select the CC2530 workspace as shown in [Figure 2](#).



**Figure 2. Workspace Lookup in IAR IDE**

**STEP 2.2:** Open the file named “f8wconfig.cfg”. This is the configuration file for the . Ensure the following items in f8wconfig.cfg:

1. **DZIGBEEPRO** is enabled. This will enable the ZigBee Pro features in Z-Stack.
2. **DSECURE** is equal to 1. This enables the security in ZigBee. On enabling the security in ZigBee the network association, authentication and formation will only be possible if the Radio Device will have the correct TRUST CENTRE LINK KEY(TC LINK KEY) and NETWORK KEY.

**Note:** The Security in Z-Stack can also be enabled thru compile options, by mentioning ‘SECURE=1’ in the preprocessor as shown in the following paragraph.

In Z-Stack the NETWORK KEY is defined in f8wconfig.cfg by name of -DDEFAULT\_KEY. I have configured the security key as “ZIGBEE” thru the ZNP command. If needed you can change the DEFAULT\_KEY in the “f8wconfig.cfg” also.

In Z-Stack the Trust Center LINK KEY is defined in “nwk\_globals.h” as DEFAULT\_TC\_LINK\_KEY.

**STEP 2.3:** Now for changing the baud rate of UART, open the file “znp.cfg”. You will see that the default value of ‘-DZNP\_UART\_BAUD’ is HAL\_UART\_BR\_115200. For 9600 change this statement to ‘-DZNP\_UART\_BAUD=HAL\_UART\_BR\_9600’.

**STEP 2.4:** To retain all the configurations made in network parameters of radio device during commissioning, you will have to compile the stack with one more compile option of ‘NV\_RESTORE’. This compile option configures the stack for storing all the commissioned parameters of the radio device in non-volatile memory and reload at the time of initialization. This option can also be configured using the ZNP command as shown ahead in the document.

**STEP 3:** Now compile this Z-Stack and program the CC253x device on your application board.

**STEP 4:** For configuration of network radio device, the following set of commands in the respective order will be sent by HOST MCU on UART to CC2530. All these commands are described in detail in the CC2530 ZNP Interface Specification document.

**NOTE:** The DATA section is made GREEN, and the COMMAND section is made white.

**Table 4. Abbreviations**

Abbreviations for Command and Response	
<b>SOF</b>	Start of Flag
<b>Len</b>	Length
<b>Cmd-0</b>	Command ID 0
<b>Cmd-1</b>	Command ID 1
<b>CRC</b>	Cyclic Redundancy Check
<b>S/W</b>	Software
<b>H/W</b>	Hardware
<b>Rev</b>	Revision
<b>NOIC</b>	Number of Input Clusters
<b>NOOC</b>	Number of Output Clusters
<b>APID</b>	Application Profile Identification
<b>EP</b>	End Point
<b>Ack</b>	Acknowledgment
<b>Nack</b>	Non-Acknowledgment

**COMMAND-1: SYS\_RESET\_REQ**

FE	01	41	00	00	40
<b>SOF</b>	<b>Len</b>	<b>Cmd-0</b>	<b>Cmd-1</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>CRC</b>

**RESPONSE-1:**

FE	06	41	80	02	02	00	02	05	00	C0
<b>SOF</b>	<b>Len</b>	<b>Cmd-0</b>	<b>Cmd-1</b>	<b>Reason</b>	<b>Transport ID</b>	<b>Product ID</b>	<b>Major Release</b>	<b>Minor Release</b>	<b>H/W Rev</b>	<b>CRC</b>

**REMARK:** This command ensures the proper reset of the radio and brings the radio in configuration mode.

**COMMAND-2: ZB\_WRITE\_CONFIGURATION -> ZCD\_NV\_STARTUP\_OPTION ->**

STARTOPT\_CLEAR\_STATE

FE	03	26	05	0.3	01	02	20
----	----	----	----	-----	----	----	----

**RESPONSE-2:**

FE	01	66	05	00	62
----	----	----	----	----	----

**REMARK:** The CC2530-ZNP device has two kinds of information stored in non-volatile memory: The configuration parameters (listed in this section) and network state information. The configuration parameters are user configured before starting the ZigBee operation. The network state information is collected by the device after it joins a network and creates bindings, and so forth (at runtime). This is not set by the application processor. This information is stored so that if the device were to reset accidentally, it can restore itself without going through all the network joining and binding process again.

We have configured the radio to *clear the network state at every power up*.

**COMMAND-3: SYS\_RESET\_REQ**

FE	01	41	00	00	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	-----

**RESPONSE-3:**

FE	06	41	80	02	02	00	02	05	00	<b>CRC</b>
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------------

**REMARK:** This command ensures the proper reset of the radio and brings the radio in configuration mode.

**COMMAND-4: ZB\_WRITE\_CONFIGURATION ->ZCD\_NV\_PANID**

FE	04	26	05	83	02	FF	FF	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

**RESPONSE-4:**

FE	01	66	05	00	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	-----

**REMARK:** This command configures the PAN ID in the **Z-Stack** to be used by the radio device. The device in ROUTER configuration starts the scan of this PAN ID at power up and keeps searching till it joins the network with this PAN ID.

We have configured the Z-Stack with OPEN PAN ID, that is, 0xFFFF.

**COMMAND-5: ZB\_WRITE\_CONFIGURATION ->ZCD\_NV\_EXTPANID**

FE	0A	26	05	2D	08	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

**RESPONSE-5:**

FE	01	66	05	00	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	-----

**REMARK:** This command configures the EXTENDED PAN ID in Z-Stack. The extended pan id is used to further segregate the sub network(s) among a bigger PAN network. We have configured Z-Stack with extended PAN ID of 0xDD, 0xDD, 0xDD, 0xDD, 0xDD, 0xDD, 0xDD, 0xDD.

**COMMAND-6: ZB\_WRITE\_CONFIGURATION -> ZCD\_NV\_CHANLIST**

FE	06	26	05	84	04	03	FF	F8	00	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

**RESPONSE-6:**

FE	01	66	05	00	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	-----

**REMARK:** This command configures the stack for the list of channels to be used. We have configured the Z-Stack to use first 15 channels only; hence the channel mask of 0x03FFF800 is used.

**COMMAND-7: ZB\_WRITE\_CONFIGURATION -> ZCD\_NV\_LOGICAL\_TYPE**

FE	03	26	05	87	01	01	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

**RESPONSE-7:**

FE	01	66	05	00	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	-----

**REMARK:** This command configures the LOGICAL TYPE of the radio device. When the device will start the application then will emerge as ROUTER, and will join the network as ROUTER, only. The device can be configured in any of the 3 LOGICAL TYPES: Coordinator, Router, and END Device.

**COMMAND-8: ZB\_WRITE\_CONFIGURATION -> ZCD\_NV\_PRECFGKEY**

FE	12	26	05	62	10	16 bytes Long Network Key	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	----	---------------------------	-----

**RESPONSE-8:**

FE	01	66	05	00	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	-----

**REMARK:** This command is used to change the network key of the radio device. This network key can be configured thru 'f8wconfig.cfg' file also.

**COMMAND-9: ZB\_WRITE\_CONFIGURATION -> ZCD\_NV\_PRECFGKEYS\_ENABLE**

FE	03	26	05	63	01	01	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

**RESPONSE-9:**

FE	01	66	05	00	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	-----

**COMMAND-10: ZB\_WRITE\_CONFIGURATION -> ZCD\_NV\_TC\_LINK\_KEY**

FE	24	21	09	01	01	00	20	8 bytes of 0xFF	16 bytes Long Trust Center Link Key	8 bytes of 0x00	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------	-----

**RESPONSE-10:**

FE	01	61	09	00	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	-----

**COMMAND-11: AF\_REGISTER**

FE	11	24	00	08	0D	BF	01	05	01		
SOF	Len	Cmd-0	Cmd-1	EP	AP ID-0	AP ID-1	App Device ID-0	App Device ID-1	App Device Version		
00	04	00	00	15	00	02	07	XX	XX	00	CRC
Latency	NOIC	Basic Cluster		Commissioning Cluster		Simple Metering Cluster		Manufacturer Specific Cluster		NOOC	

**RESPONSE-11:**

FE	01	64	00	00	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	-----

**REMARK:** This command is used by the Router to register the application with the coordinator, basically indicating what clusters it supports. Here we are registering

- Basic Cluster.(0x00)
- Commissioning Cluster.(0x0015)
- Simple Metering Cluster.(0x0702)
- User Specific Cluster.(XXXX)

**COMMAND-12: ZDO\_STARTUP\_FROM\_APP**

FE	02	25	40	00	00	CRC
----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

**RESPONSE-12: Part-1**

FE	01	66	40	01	25
----	----	----	----	----	----

**RESPONSE-12: Part 2: ZDO\_STATE\_CHANGE\_IND**

FE	01	45	C0	02	86
----	----	----	----	----	----

**REMARK:** The value 0x02 indicates that the device is discovering PAN's to join.

**RESPONSE-12: Part 3: ZDO\_STATE\_CHANGE\_IND**

FE	01	45	C0	05	86
----	----	----	----	----	----

**REMARK:** The value 0x05 indicates that the device has joined but not yet authenticated by the trust center.

**RESPONSE-12: Part 4: ZDO\_STATE\_CHANGE\_IND**

FE	01	45	C0	07	86
----	----	----	----	----	----

**REMARK:**The value 0x07 indicated that the device has joined, authenticated and is a Router.

In case of Coordinator, the response is as follows:

**RESPONSE-12: Part 1: ZDO\_STATE\_CHANGE\_IND**

FE	01	45	C0	09	86
----	----	----	----	----	----

**REMARK:**The value 0x09 indicates that the device has started the PAN successfully.

The point to be noted here is that there can be multiple *ZDO\_STATE\_CHANGE\_IND* responses from ZNP on UART in case of coordinator functionality, till the PAN is not formed which is ultimately confirmed by 0x09 in *ZDO\_STATE\_CHANGE\_IND*. In the case of router functionality the *ZDO\_STATE\_CHANGE\_IND* will continue to send the 0x02 or 0x05 or even RESET indication on UART until it gets associated and authenticated by a coordinator in a network.

After the successful configuration and startup of the device and forming and joining the network, the nodes can exchange the data on the network. To send the data command over the network and receive the data response thru network, the ZNP approach provided in the following mentions command and responses.

**COMMAND: AF\_DATA\_REQUEST**

0x0F	24	01	27	C0	08	08	34	12	00
<b>Len</b>	<b>Cmd-0</b>	<b>Cmd-1</b>	<b>Destination Short Address</b>		<b>Destination EP</b>	<b>Source EP</b>	<b>Cluster ID</b>		<b>Trans ID</b>
80	0F	05	00	02	00	00	00	00	CRC
<b>Ack Request Type</b>	<b>Radius</b>	<b>Data Length</b>	<b>Data Packet/Payload</b>						

**RESPONSE:**

01	64	01	00	CRC
----	----	----	----	-----

**REMARK:** In this the host MCU of coordinator (Source Short Address: '0x0000') is instructing the radio to send data ('0x00, 0x02, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00') to the Destination router (Short Address: '0xC027'). In case of router pinging the parent, as done in the workspace also the destination address will be 0x0000 (short address of the coordinator).

**COMMAND: AF\_DATA\_INCOMING**

0x0F	44	81	xx	xx	34	12	00	00	08	08	
Len	Cmd-0	Cmd-1	Group ID		Cluster ID		Source Address		Source EP	Destination EP	
xx		xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	Data Packet/Payload	CRC
Was Broadcast		LQI	Security Use	Time Stamp				Len	Seq No		

**RESPONSE:**

01	64	01	00	CRC
----	----	----	----	-----

**REMARK:** In this the host MCU of router (Source Short Address: '0x0000') is getting an incoming message from ZNP which was sent by coordinator over the network as a response of the data command sent by the router.

Figure 3 shows the synopsis of entire UART and over the air communication.

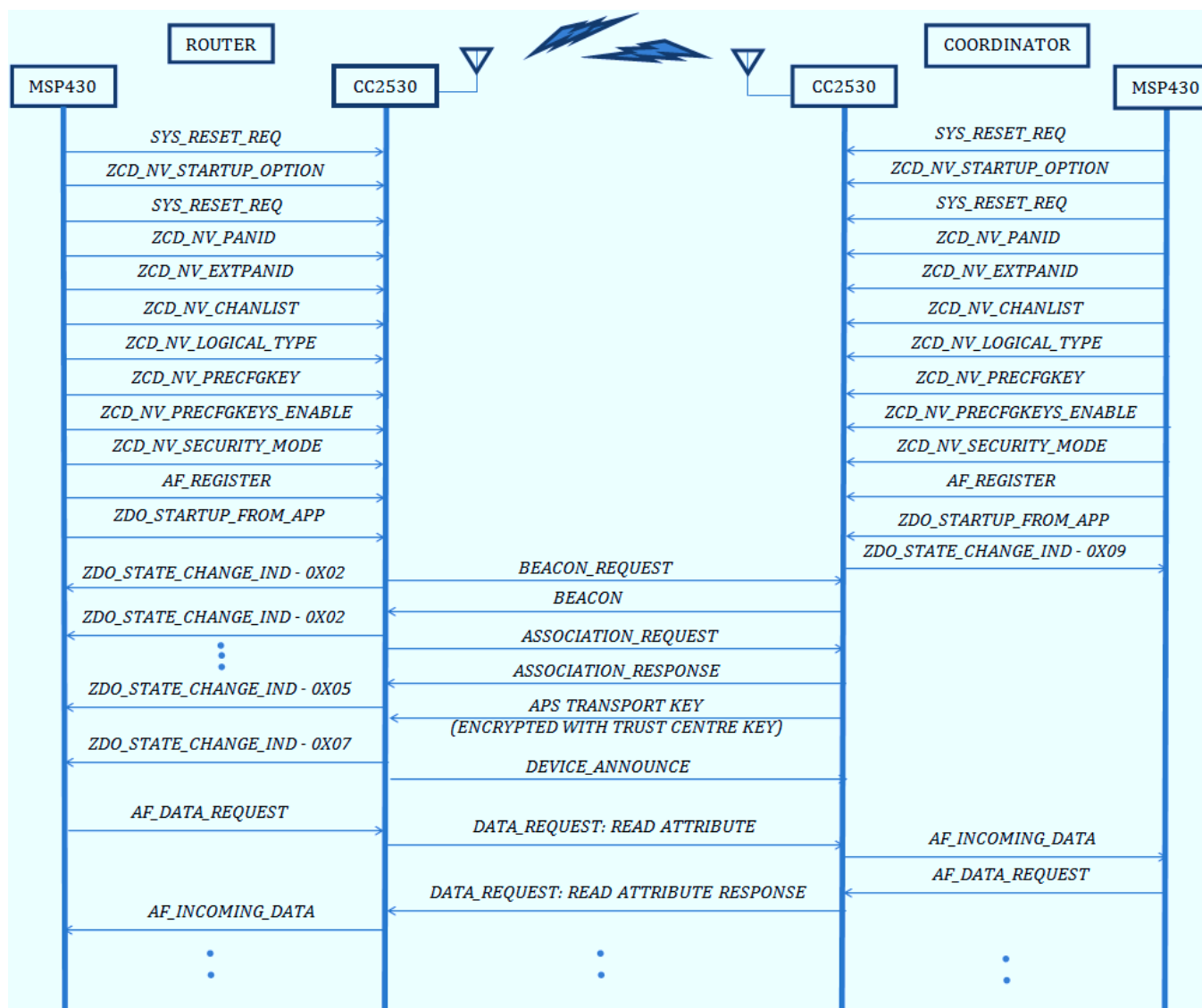


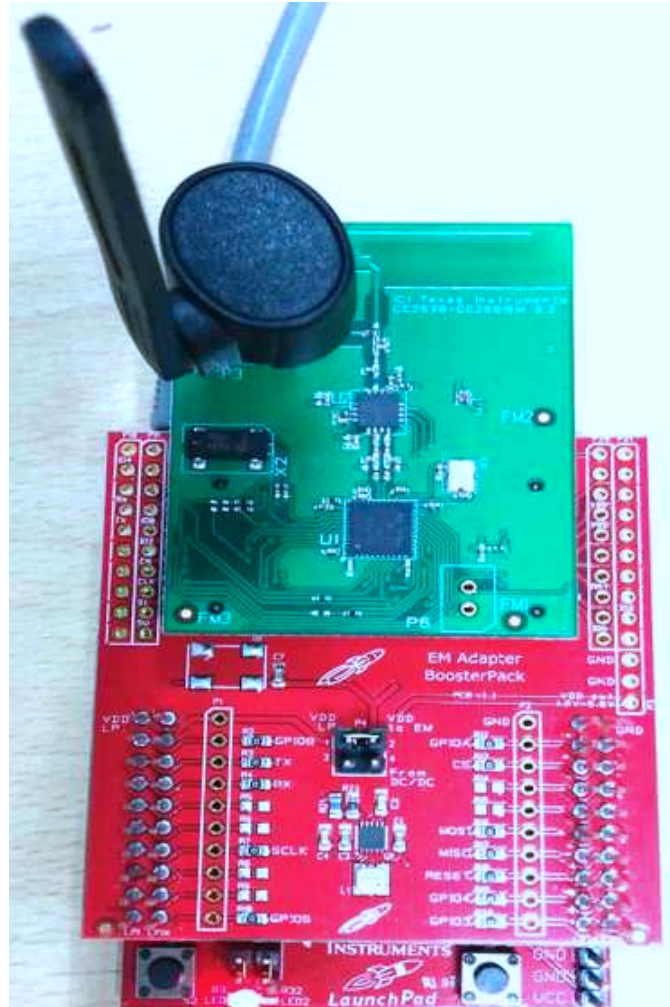
Figure 3. Communication Between Host-Radio and Coordinator-Router

## 4 Application

The application code on MSP430 (Host) performs the following functions:

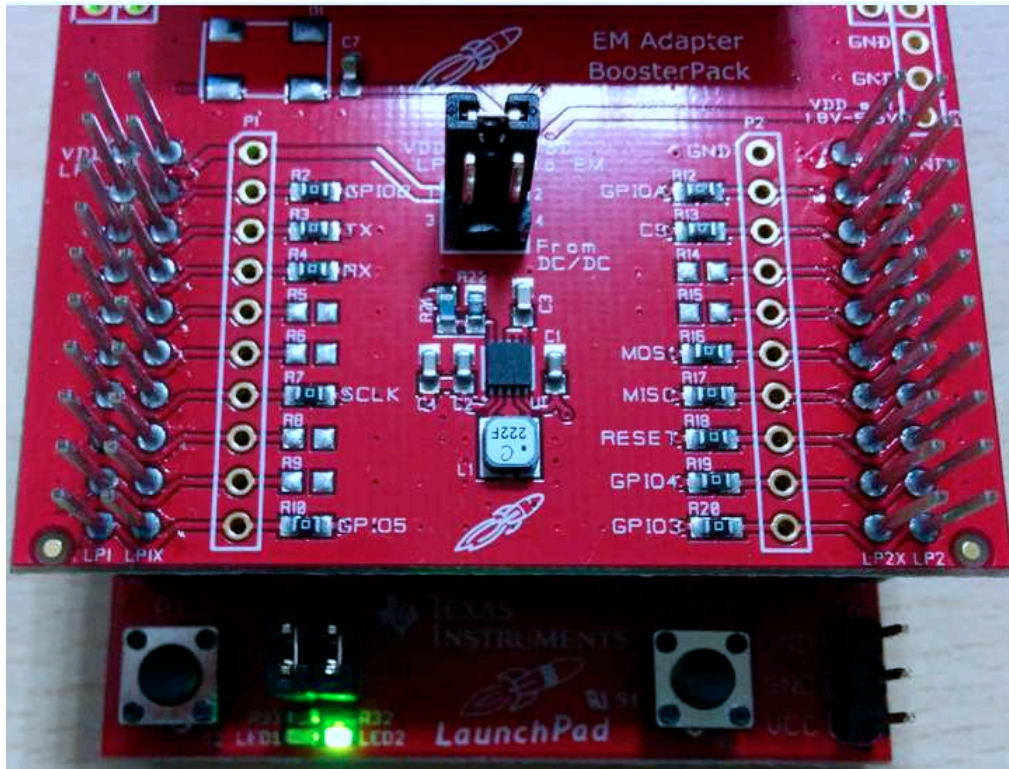
1. Configures the Z-Stack on CC2530 thru UART for all the ZigBee parameters.
2. Exchanges DATA packets over the network thru CC2530 radio.
3. Pings parent (coordinator) of the network for its presence periodically. If the parent doesn't respond it restarts itself and again tries for a parent/network to join. When no parents are available, the Host enters in a fault state.

During configuration of Z-Stack on CC2530, the application blinks LED1 on the MSP430 Launchpad as an indication. On successfully joining the parent or network, LED1 becomes still as shown in [Figure 4](#).



**Figure 4. LED1 Indicating the Device Joined the Network**

LED2 starts blinking slowly to indicate the parent pinging by the router. In case the parent goes OFF or disappears the application again restarts the configuration of Z-Stack after resetting the CC2530. If the router is not able to find any parent then LED1 is switched OFF and LED2 starts blinking fast indicating the FAULT state, as shown in Figure 5. The application is written in such a way that the user can integrate their own user-specific cluster and have different attribute data exchanged over the air.



**Figure 5. LED2 Indicating the Fault in Router Joining the Network**

The application code can be completely ported on any general purpose MCU.

## 5 Test Tools

To test the desired configuration and communication between the Host MCU and CC2530 we used the third party serial communication port sniffers. The following tools were used for the over-the-air communication:

1. Texas Instruments: Smart-RF Packet Sniffer: Packet Sniffer
2. Ubilogix: Ubiqua Protocol Sniffer

As an example, a screenshot of Ubiqua is illustrated in Figure 6, showing the data communication happening between Coordinator and Router.

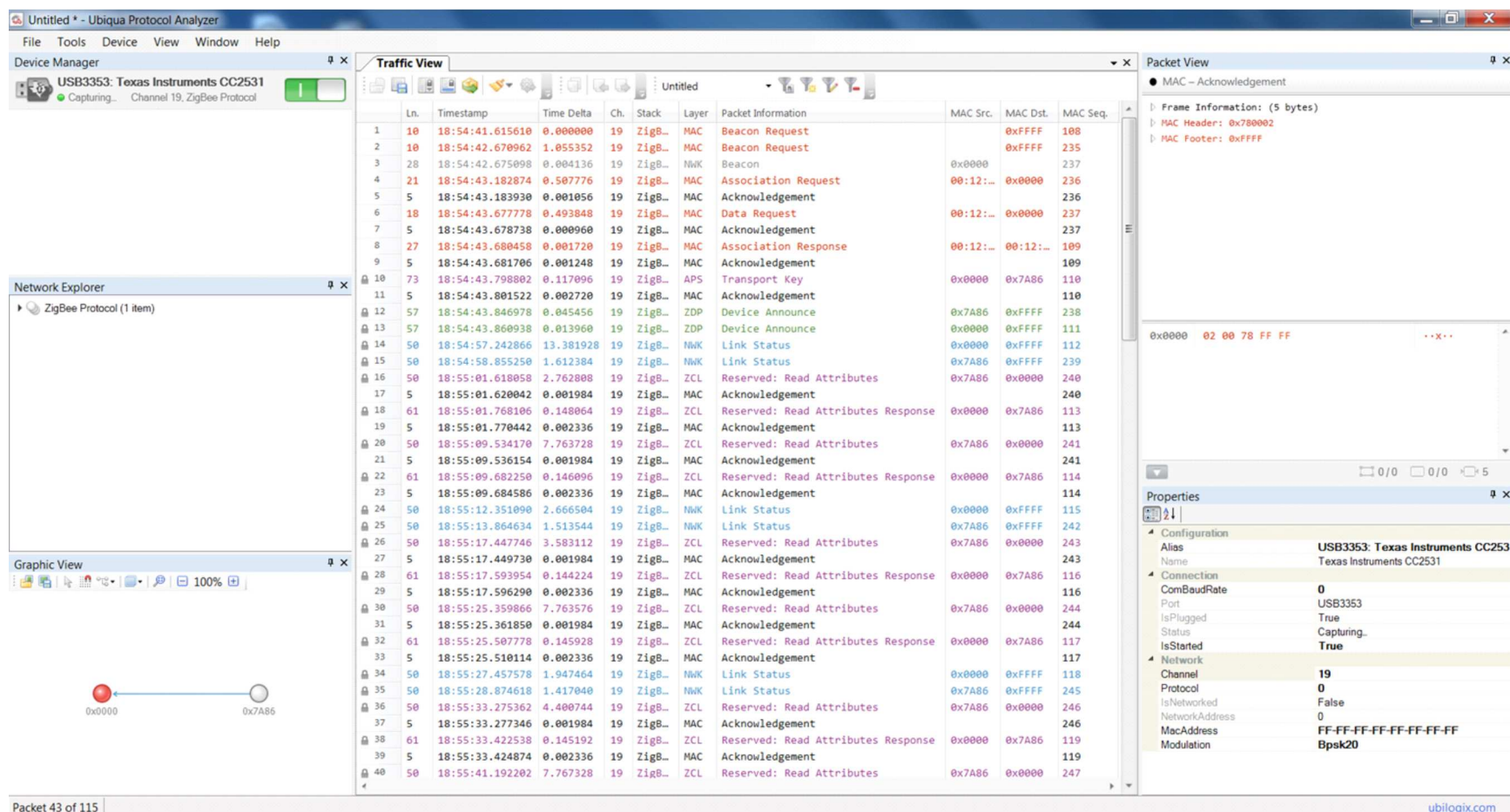


Figure 6. UBIQUA Sniffer Log of the ZigBee N/W Communication

## 6 References

1. CC2530: Second Generation System-on-Chip Solution for 2.4 GHz IEEE 802.15.4 / RF4CE / ZigBee Data Sheet ([SWRS081B](#)).
2. MSP430 Value Line Launchpad Development Kit White Paper ([SLAY017](#)).
3. EM Adapter Booster Pack User's Guide. ([SWRU338A](#)).
4. Ubiqua: Your toolbox for sensor networks ([www.ubilogix.com](http://www.ubilogix.com)).
5. CC2530ZNP Interface Specification document.
6. IEEE std. 802.15.4 – 2006: Wireless Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications for Low Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs) (<http://standards.ieee.org/findstds/standard/802.15.4-2006.html>)
7. ZigBee Standard Specification. (<https://www.zigbee.org/Standards/Downloads.aspx>)

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Wireless Connectivity	<a href="http://www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity">www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity</a>

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Communications and Telecom	<a href="http://www.ti.com/communications">www.ti.com/communications</a>
Computers and Peripherals	<a href="http://www.ti.com/computers">www.ti.com/computers</a>
Consumer Electronics	<a href="http://www.ti.com/consumer-apps">www.ti.com/consumer-apps</a>
Energy and Lighting	<a href="http://www.ti.com/energy">www.ti.com/energy</a>
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