

OOB Demo Architecture Description

Pinnacle 100 Modem

Application Note

v1.0

1 INTRODUCTION

This application note describes the architecture and functionality of the Pinnacle 100 OOB Demo [A], [B]. It is intended to outline how the OOB Demo is structured and how it can be used as the basis for further development or as a template for new applications.

2 NOMENCLATURE

- Source code snippets are displayed using the `Courier New font`.
- References to Zephyr API content in code snippets and main body text are displayed using ***bold, italicized text***.
- References to user code in the main body text are displayed using **bold text**.
- Datatypes used throughout are defined by the Zephyr API.

3 OVERVIEW

The Pinnacle 100 [C] is Laird Connectivity's first entry into the Cellular/IoT module market. It supports LTE-M [D] and NB-IoT [E] connectivity via a Sierra HL7800 cellular radio [F]. A Nordic nRF52840 SOC [G] acts both as the host controller and implements support for BLE v5.2.

4 ASSUMPTIONS

This document describes the functionality of the v2.1.0 OOB demo release.

The OOB Demo is shipped and compiled for v2.3 of Zephyr [H].

To support initial development efforts, a development kit (DVK) for the Pinnacle 100 is provided by Laird Connectivity [I], [J], [K]. It is assumed that the OOB Demo is initially executed in this environment.

5 PINNACLE 100 HARDWARE ARCHITECTURE

The hardware architecture of the Pinnacle 100 Modem is shown in Figure 1. Its elements are described as in Table 1.

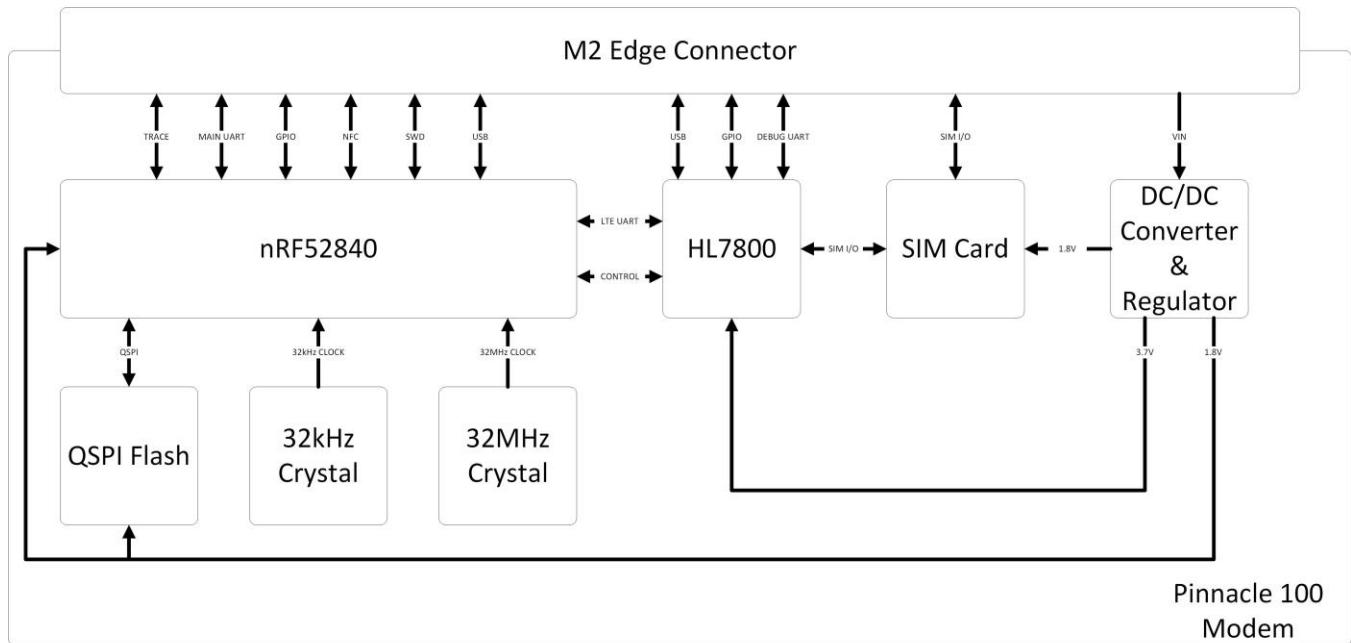


Figure 1: Pinnacle 100 Modem hardware architecture

Table 1: Pinnacle 100 Modem hardware elements and interfaces

| Element | Description | Interface | Details |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------|--|
| 32kHz Crystal | A software selectable 32kHz clock source for the nRF52840. | 32 kHz CLOCK | The output from the crystal to the nRF52840. |
| 32Mhz Crystal | A software selectable 32Mhz clock source for the nRF52840. | 32 MHz CLOCK | The output from the crystal to the nRF52840. |
| DC/DC Converter & Regulator | This is the power supply circuit for the module. It accepts an input voltage in the range of 2.2 to 5.5V. A buck/boost DC/DC converter is used to derive the initial 3.7V stage, with a regulator being used to derive the 1.8V supply. | 1.8V | This is the 1.8V output from the final regulator stage. |
| | | 3.7V | This is the 3.7V output from the boost/buck DC/DC converter stage. |
| | | VIN | This is the input voltage to the boost/buck DC/DC converter stage. |
| HL7800 | This is the Sierra HL7800 modem used to provide LTE connectivity. | Debug UART | Provides access to the debug UART for viewing HL7800 behavior. |
| | | GPIO | Allows access to GPIO exposed by the HL7800. |
| | | USB | Interface to the HL7800 USB controller. |
| M2 Edge Connector | Provides an M2 standard [L] edge connector for physical interfacing with the Pinnacle 100 module. | | |
| nRF52840 | This is the host microcontroller and BLE SOC. | Control | These are the control I/O lines for detecting modem events and configuring behavior. |
| | | Main UART | This is the UART allowing user connectivity to the nRF52840. |

| Element | Description | Interface | Details |
|------------|---|-----------|--|
| | | GPIO | These are the GPIO lines available for external user connectivity. |
| | | LTE UART | This is the UART used to control the HL7800 modem. |
| | | NFC | Allows connectivity to an external NFC antenna for NFC functionality. |
| | | SWD | These are the SWD lines [M] used for programming the nRF52840 in situ, and for connectivity of an appropriate ICD. |
| | | Trace | These are the trace lines [N] used to interact with the nRF52840 Trace module. |
| | | USB | Allows connectivity to the nRF52840 USB module. |
| QSPI Flash | This is a 64Mb QSPI flash memory device [O] used for storage of user configuration settings and application update files. | QSPI | This is the QSPI interface used for control of the QSPI Flash part. |
| SIM Card | This is the SIM Card used to unique identify the modem on the LTE network. | SIM I/O | These are the control lines used to interact with the inserted SIM Card. |

6 OOB DEMO SENSOR SUPPORT

Data from two sensor types can be collected by the OOB Demo. These are described as follows.

6.1 BL654-BME280

The Pinnacle 100 DVK includes a BL654-BME280 sensor (refer to [Figure 2](#)). This is based upon the Laird Connectivity BL654 module [\[P\]](#), and incorporates a Bosch BME280 sensor [\[Q\]](#). The BME280 allows measurement of humidity, temperature and pressure. The BL654-BME280 is supplied with a smartBASIC application [\[R\]](#), [\[S\]](#) pre-programmed which in addition to the measurement of the above, also calculates dew-point. The smartBASIC application implements the Environmental Sensing Service [\[T\]](#) via a GATT Server. This allows the Pinnacle 100 DVK BLE Client to connect to it and read back the measured and calculated data.



Figure 2: BL654-BME280 Sensor

Note: The BLE654-BME280 can be replaced with any sensor implementing the Environmental Sensing Service.

Note: The ESS implementation has not been submitted for PTS compliance [\[U\]](#).

6.2 BT510

The BT510 (refer to [Figure 3](#)) is a BLE based sensor intended for IoT applications [\[V\]](#). It supports measurement of temperature, vibration/acceleration and proximity via a magnetic reed switch. Unlike the BL654-BME280, the BT510 can be configured to publicize its measured data via BLE extended advertisements. This allows data to be retrieved in a connectionless manner which requires less overhead than the connection orientated type. The BT510 is intended to be fully user programmable via Zephyr development [\[W\]](#).



Figure 3: BT510 sensor

7 OOB DEMO OPERATING MODES

The OOB Demo can be compiled to operate in one of two modes, as follows. In both cases, sensor data is collected via BLE and relayed to a cloud-based service.

7.1 LTE-M connectivity

In this mode [X], as shown in Figure 4, sensor BLE data is gathered and transmitted to an instance of Laird Connectivity's Bluegrass application [Y] hosted by AWS. Data from up to one BL654-BME280 sensor and up to 15 BT510 sensors can be transmitted.

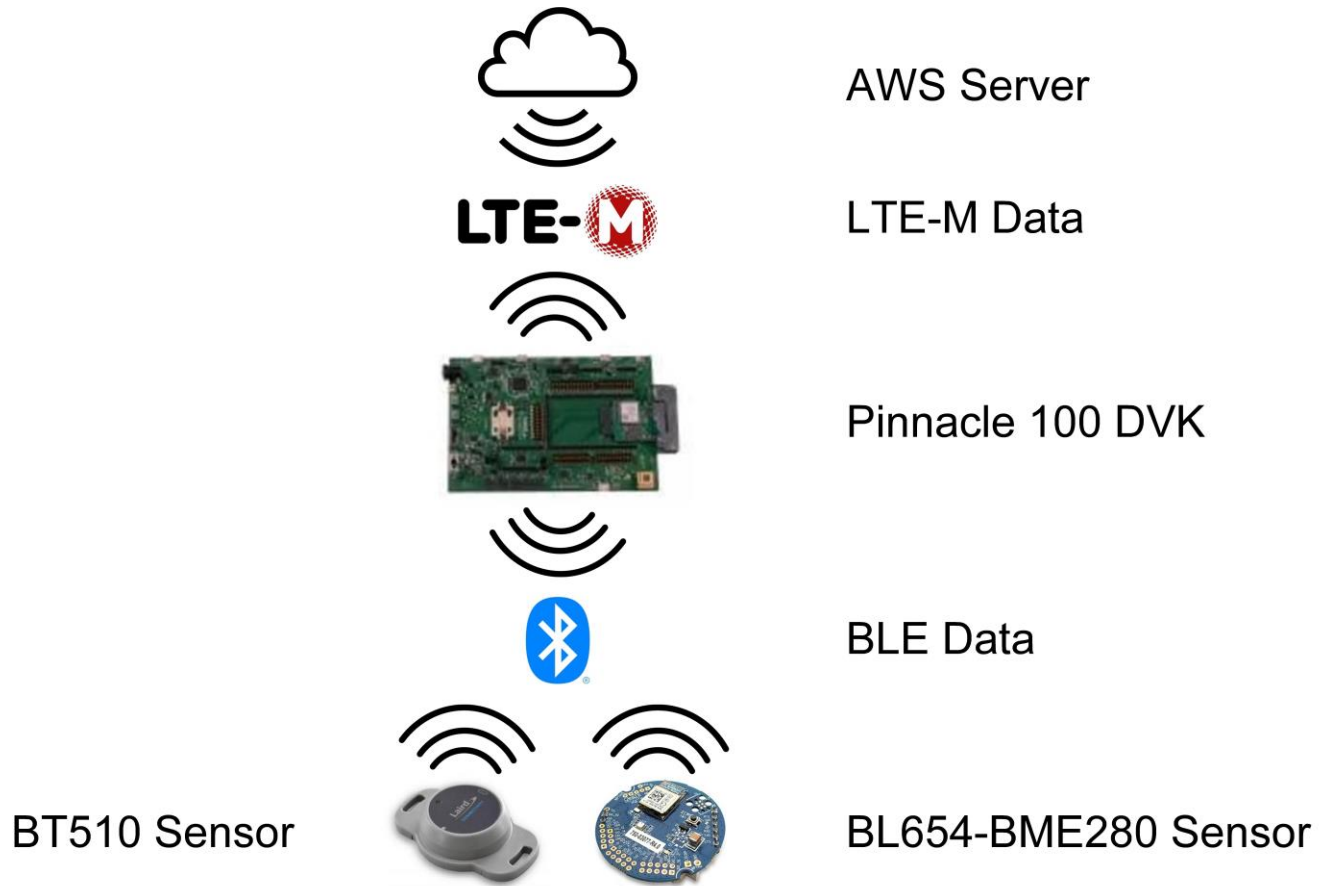


Figure 4: Pinnacle 100 OOB Demo configured for LTE-M operation

7.1.1 LTE-M Connectivity Protocol Layers

Figure 5 shows the layering of protocols used for the LTE-M connectivity variant from an OSI reference model perspective [Z]. Application level messages are relayed to and from an MQTT broker [A1]. Message security is ensured via usage of TLS [B1], with TCP [C1] being used to establish a connection with the host system.

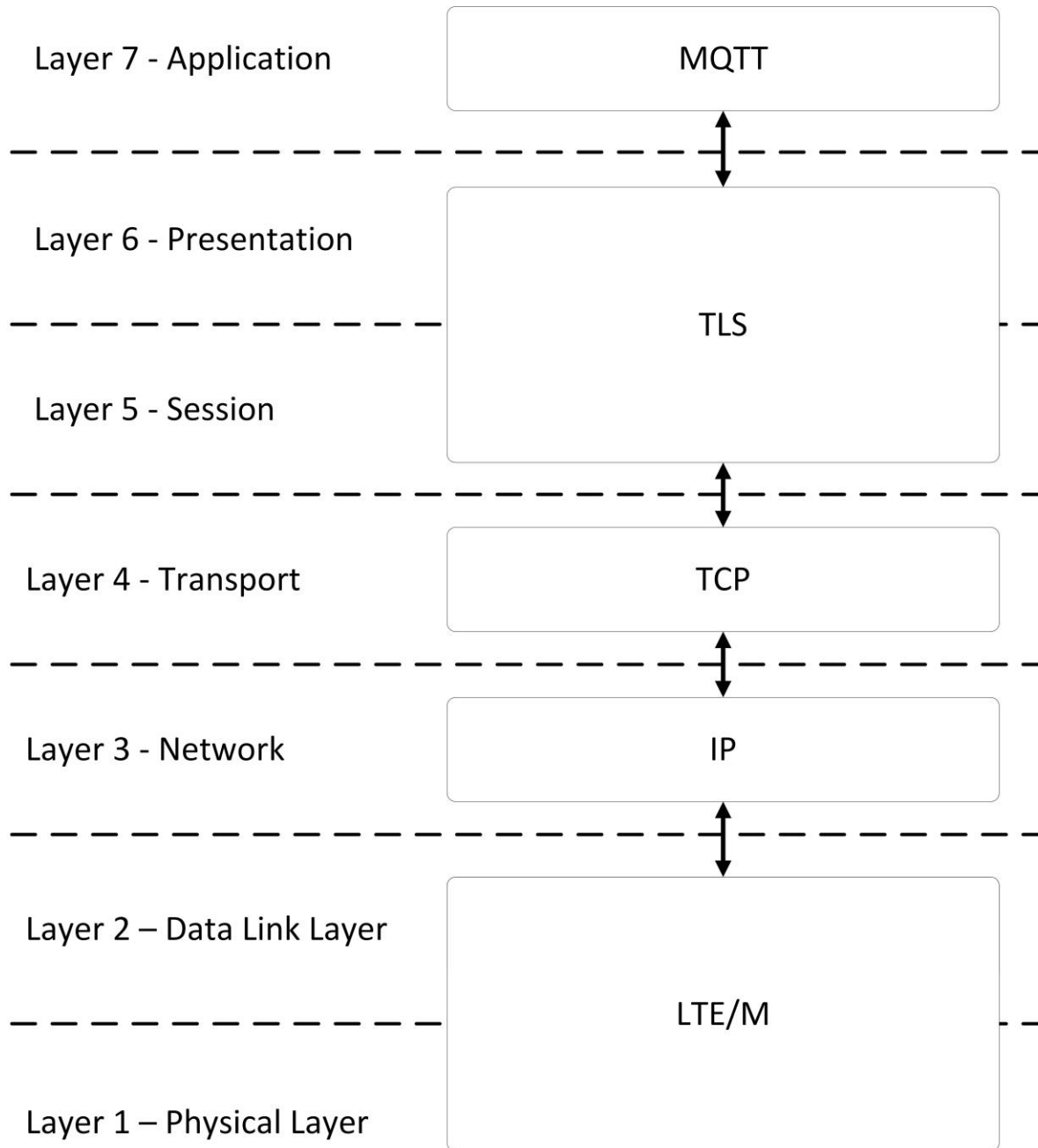


Figure 5: LTE-M connectivity protocol layers

7.2 NB-IoT Connectivity

In this configuration [D1], a single BL654-BME280 is connected to via BLE and its data forwarded to a Leshan server instance [E1].

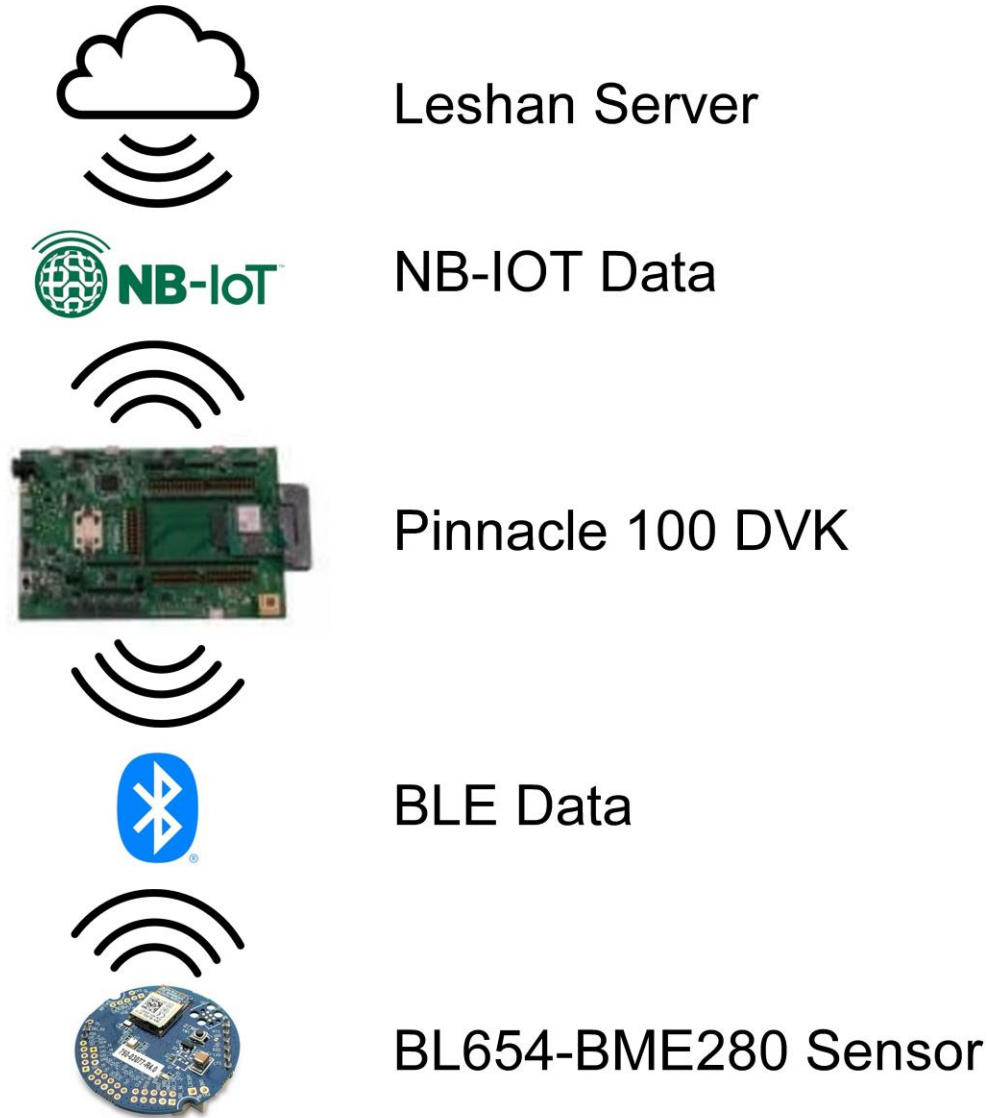


Figure 6: Pinnacle 100 OOB Demo configured for NB-IoT operation

7.2.1 NB-IoT Connectivity Protocol Layers

The protocol layers implemented for the NB-IoT connectivity demo are shown in Figure 7. LwM2M [F1] over CoAP [G1] is used at the Application level. To minimize overhead, UDP [H1] is used for the transport layer, with this necessitating the usage of DTLS [I1] for securing the data.

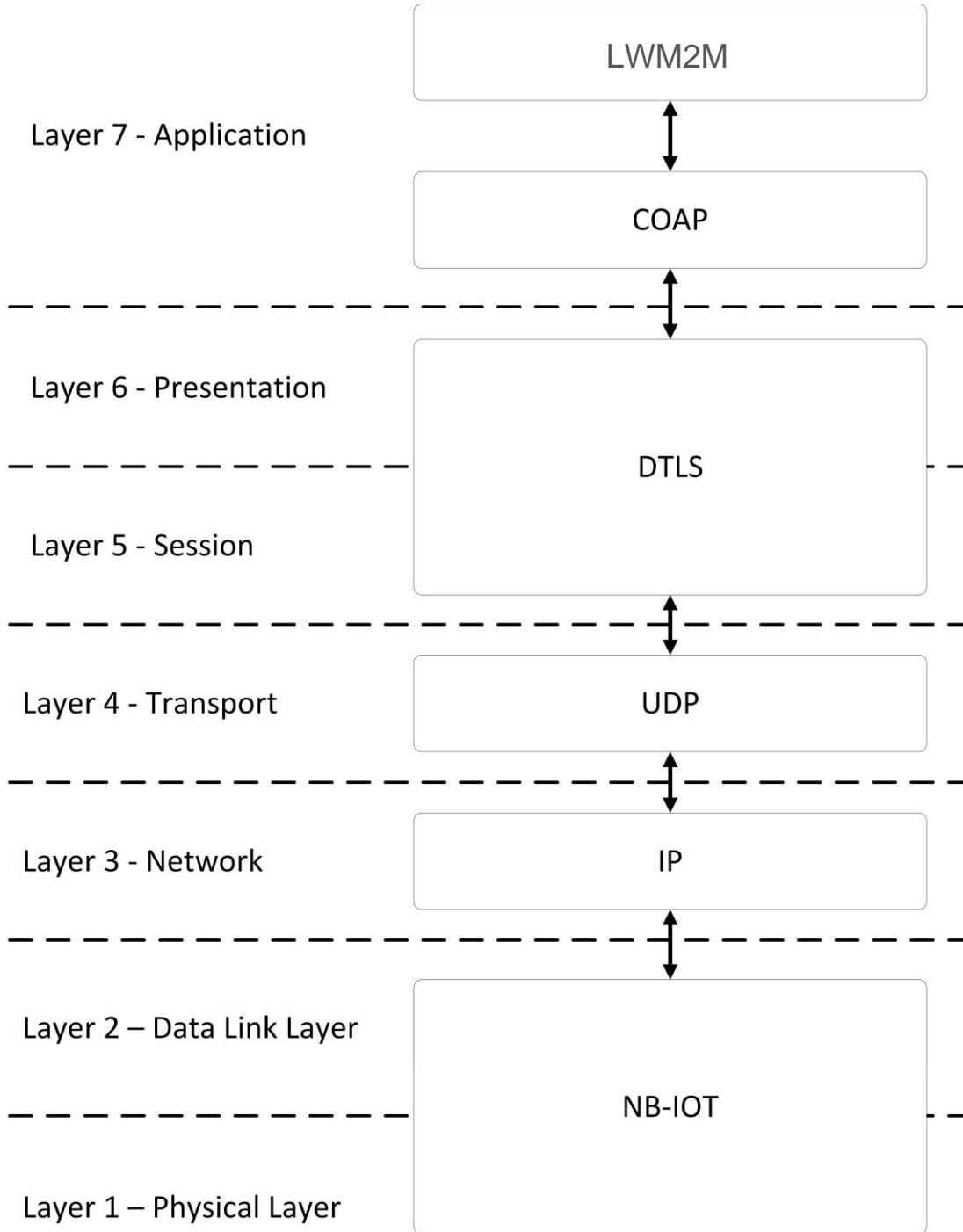


Figure 7: NB-IoT connectivity protocol layers

8 OOB-DEMO SOURCE CODE PACKAGES

The following describes the high-level source code packages used within the OOB Demo. Packages common to both implementations are first described, followed by the packages specific to the different implementations.

8.1 Common Source Code Packages

Error! Reference source not found. shows details of the source code packages used by both OOB Demo implementations.

Table 2: Common source code packages

| Package Name | Description | File | Description |
|----------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Coordinator | Application coordination. | main.c | Implements the application entry point and initial thread. Initialises the application and provides the main application state machine. |
| BLE Peripheral | BLE Peripheral functionality for application configuration and interrogation. | single_peripheral.c | Low level interface for interacting with underlying BLE hardware. |
| | | dis.c | Extended version of Zephyr's in-built Device Information Service. Exposes the standard Device Information Service characteristics and maps to application values. |
| | | ble_cellular_service.c | Custom service that exposes modem related parameters for read and write access. |
| | | ble_power_service.c | Custom service that exposes the power level of the modem as a pair of 8-bit numbers. Also controls reboot of the module. |
| BL654 Sensor | BLE Central functionality for interfacing with BL654-BME280 sensors. | bl654_sensor.c | High level interface to BL654-BME280 sensors. Implements the state machine used to read back and format data from connected sensors. |
| | | ble_sensor_service.c | Low level interface for interacting with underlying BLE hardware. |
| Framework | Utility code and inter-thread messaging service | framework.c | Public interface to the inter-thread messaging service. |
| | | frameworkstubs.c | Base implementations of overrideable inter-thread messaging service functions. |
| | | bufferpool.c | Heap based memory buffer allocation service. |
| | | template.c | Template file used for successive module development. |
| | | bracket.c | Container for JSON messages. |
| NV | Application non-volatile data management. | nv.c | Non-volatile data management and interface to underlying Zephyr nvs [J1] . |

| Package Name | Description | File | Description |
|--------------|--|----------|---|
| LTE | LTE-M & NB-IoT connectivity and communications management. | lte.c | Interface to the underlying Zephyr networking subsystem [K1] and HL7800 modem driver. |
| | | hl7800.c | Driver for the HL7800 modem. |

8.2 LTE-M Connectivity-Specific Source Code Packages

The source code packages specific to the LTE-M Connectivity implementation are shown in [Error! Reference source not found.](#)

Table 3: LTE-M connectivity specific source code packages

| Package Name | Description | File | Description |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| AWS | AWS connectivity and communications management. | aws.c | AWS connectivity and communications management. Connects to the AWS MQTT broker and publicizes events for processing elsewhere. |
| Bluegrass | Connectivity and communications management with Laird Connectivity's Bluegrass implementation. | bluegrass.c | Public interface to Bluegrass connectivity management. |
| | | sensor_adv_format.c | Describes the content of BT510 sensor advertisements and scan responses. |
| | | sensor_cmd.c | JSON prototypes of the commands used to interact with BT510 sensor instances. |
| | | sensor_gateway_parser.c | Processes JSON messages received from Bluegrass for configuring modem and sensor behavior. |
| | | sensor_log.c | Circular buffer for storing event data from BT510 sensors. |
| | | sensor_table.c | |
| | | sensor_task.c | Implements the thread used to communicate with sensors and the Bluegrass instance. |
| | | shadow_builder.c | Utility module for building AWS shadow data for BT510 sensor instances. |
| | | to_string.c | Utility module for converting numeric data to textual format. |

The source code packages and dependencies for the LTE-M Connectivity implementation are shown in [Figure 8](#).

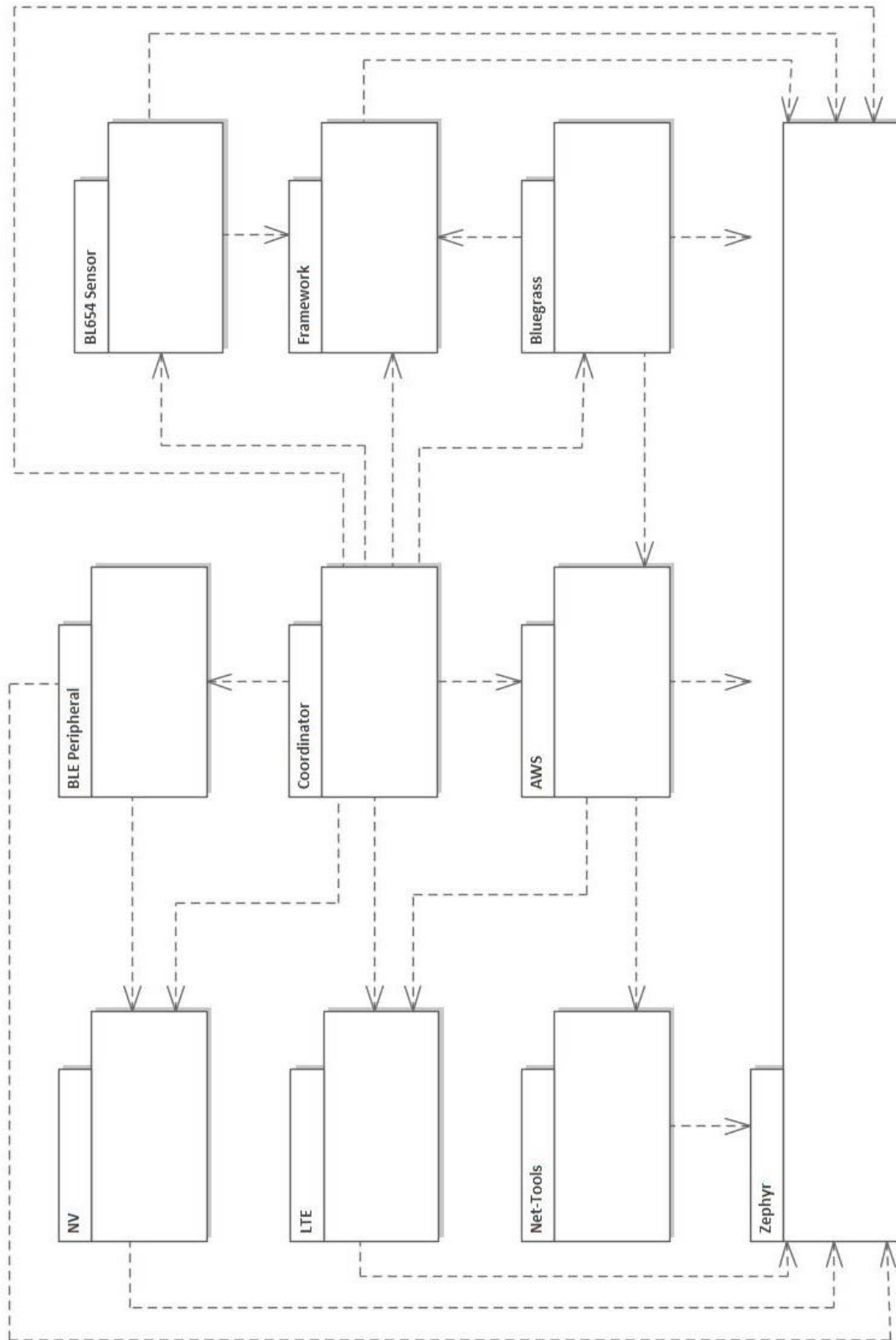


Figure 8: LTE-M implementation packages and dependencies

8.3 NB-IoT Connectivity-Specific Source Code Packages

The source code packages specific to the NB-IoT Connectivity implementation are shown in [Error! Reference source not found.](#)

Table 4: NB-IoT connectivity specific source code packages

| Package Name | Description | File | Description |
|--------------|--|----------------|---|
| LwM2M | LwM2M interface and collection and formatting of BL654-BME280 sensor data. | lwm2m_client.c | Manages the connection to the Leshan server instance and forwards BL654-BME280 sensor data. |

The source code packages and dependencies for the NB-IoT Connectivity implementation are shown in Figure 9.

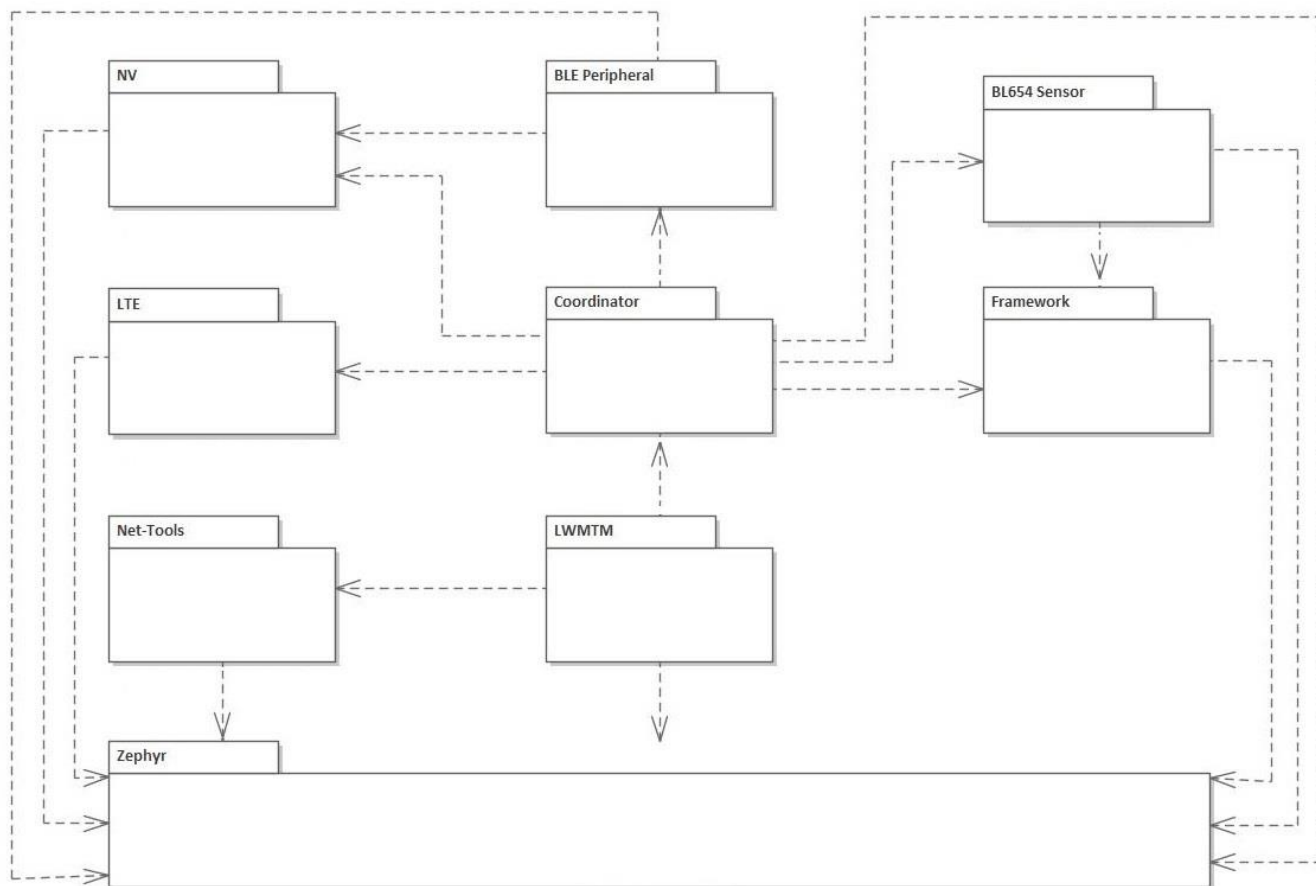


Figure 9: NB-IoT Connectivity demo source code packages and dependencies

9 OOB DEMO STATE MACHINES

The following describe the state machines implemented by the OOB Demo versions.

9.1 LTE-M Connectivity State Machine

The state machine execute by the LTE-M Connectivity implementation is shown in Figure 10.

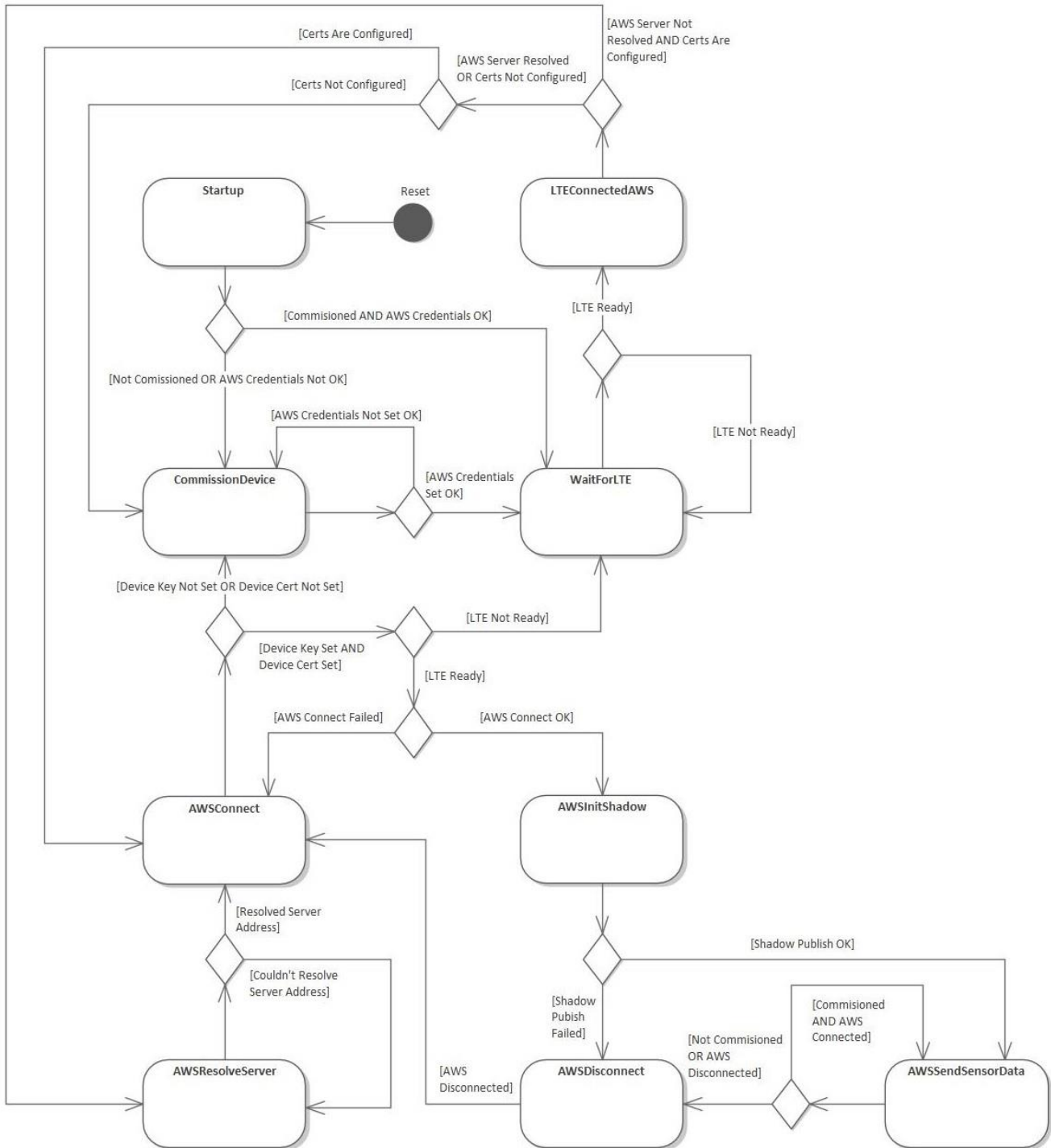


Figure 10: LTE-M Connectivity State Machine

Activities performed by each state are described in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 5: LTE-M Connectivity state machine states and transitions

| State | Description | Transitions to | Condition |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| AWSConnect | During this state, connectivity to the AWS server is established. Unsuccessful attempts to connect to the AWS server result in transitioning back to this state to reattempt establishing the connection. | CommisionDevice | If insufficient certificate or key information is available, the CommisionDevice state is transitioned to where the user can enter the data via the mobile app. |
| | | WaitForLTE | If a connection is unavailable to the LTE network, the WaitForLTE state is returned to. |
| | | AWSInitShadow | Once a connection with the AWS server is successfully established, the AWSInitShadow is transitioned to for initializing AWS device shadow data. |
| AWSDisconnect | This disconnects from the AWS server. | AWSConnect | Transitions to this state upon disconnecting from the AWS server. |
| AWSInitShadow | The AWSInitShadow state handler attempts to publish sensor shadow data with the AWS server. | AWSDisconnect | If publishing of sensor shadow data fails, the AWSDisconnect state is transitioned to where disconnection from the AWS server is performed. |
| | | AWSSendSensorData | Upon successful publishing of sensor shadow data, a transition is made to the AWSSendSensorData where data read from connected sensors is continuously uploaded. |
| AWSResolveServer | Upon entry to this state, an attempt is made to perform a DNS lookup of the AWS server IP address. If unsuccessful, a transition is performed back to this state to reattempt the DNS lookup. | AWSConnect | A transition is performed to the AWSConnect state once the IP address of the AWS server has successfully been looked up via the DNS. |
| AWSSendSensorData | Whilst a connection to the AWS server is available, and sufficient commissioning data is available, this state is maintained continuously to process messages received from the AWS server, and for forwarding sensor data read over BLE to the AWS server. | AWSDisconnect | If insufficient commissioning data, or a connection to the AWS server is unavailable, a transition is made to perform the disconnection from the AWS server. |
| CommisionDevice | Commisioning data consists of certificate and key information. If unavailable or, validation of them fails, this state is re-entered. | WaitForLTE | Upon successful validation of user certificate and key information, a transition is made to the WaitForLTE state to wait for establishment of a connection to the LTE network. |

| State | Description | Transitions to | Condition |
|-----------------|--|------------------|---|
| LTEConnectedAWS | The LTEConnectedAWS state is entered once connectivity to the LTE network is established. During this state, connectivity to AWS is established. | AWSConnect | If the IP address of the AWS server has been resolved, and sufficient certificate data is available, this state is transitioned to for establishment of a connection with the server. |
| | | AWSResolveServer | With sufficient certificate data, but the IP address of the AWS server unresolved, this state is transitioned to perform a DNS lookup of the AWS server address. |
| | | CommisionDevice | If certificate data is not available, the CommisionDevice state is reverted to such that the user can add the certificate data via the mobile app. |
| Startup | This state is entered following initialization of the system. | CommisionDevice | If the application does not have sufficient commissioning and AWS credential data, it enters this state and waits here until the user enters the data via the mobile app. |
| | | WaitForLTE | With sufficient commissioning and AWS credential data, this state is entered and the main thread suspended via the lte_ready_sem semaphore. |
| WaitForLTE | The WaitForLTE state is entered whilst waiting for a connection to the LTE network to be made. | LTEConnectedAWS | Upon successful connection to the LTE network, the lte_ready_sem semaphore is signaled. This restarts the main thread which then transitions to the LTEConnectedAWS state. |

9.2 NB-IoT Connectivity Demo State Machine

The state machine of the NB-IoT Connectivity OOB Demo implementation is shown in [Figure 11](#).

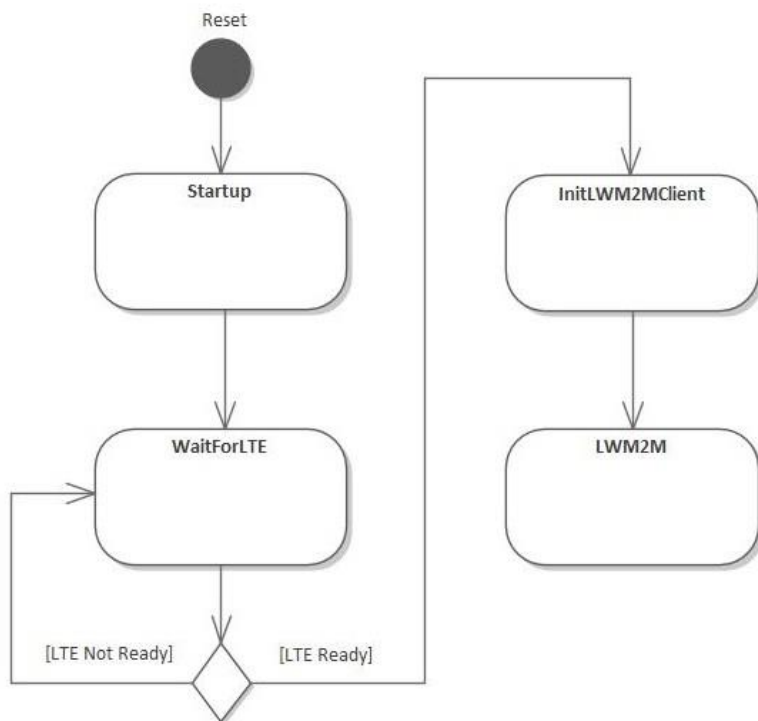


Figure 11: NB-IoT Connectivity state machine

Activities performed by each state are described in [Error! Reference source not found.](#)

Table 6: NB-IoT Connectivity state machine states and transitions

| State | Description | Transitions to | Condition |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|
| InitLWM2MClient | Initializes connectivity with the Leshan server instance and any data structures associated with data for upload. | LWM2M | Upon successful initialization of the LwM2M client, a transition is performed to the LWM2M state to begin uploading BL654-BME280 sensor data. |
| LWM2M | This state waits for BL654-BME280 messages to be received and forwards them to the Leshan server when received. | N/A | This state is maintained once entered for the lifespan of the application. |
| Startup | This state is entered following initialization of the system. | WaitForLTE | No additional behaviour is performed in this state for the NB-IoT Connectivity demo, it transitions immediately to the WaitForLTE state. |
| WaitForLTE | The WaitForLTE state is entered whilst waiting for a connection to the LTE network to be made. | InitLWM2MClient | Upon successful connection to the LTE network, the lte_ready_sem semaphore is signaled. This restarts the main thread which then transitions to the InitLWM2MClient state. |

10 HL7800 MODEM DRIVER

The HL7800 modem driver is supplied as part of the OOB Demo. Zephyr provides a generic modem implementation - this is extended to support the HL7800 functionality. The HL7800 acts as the network interface for the application and is interacted with via calls to Zephyr's Network Interface [L1].

This section describes the usage of the HL7800 modem driver.

10.1 Compile Time Configuration

Compile time configuration of the modem is achieved via addition of configuration data to the application prj.conf file. This is located at the same folder level as the CMakeLists file used to instruct CMake what files the user application consists of. Modem related settings are applied to the modem during compilation of the user application.

These are summarised in Table 7.

Table 7: HL7800 modem driver compile time configuration

| Configuration setting | Purpose | Type | Default |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| MODEM_HL7800_FW_UPDATE | Enables updates of the modem firmware via XModem from the main user application. | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_SET_APN_NAME_ON_STARTUP | Automatically sets the modem APN during start-up. | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_APN_NAME | Defines the APN to be set when the SET_APN_NAME_ON_STARTUP option is enabled. | string | - |
| MODEM_HL7800_DEFAULT_RAT | Defines the RAT to be used upon start-up. If set to -1, the RAT is not changed. If set to another value, this RAT is always selected at start-up. Note that the RAT can be changed at run-time, although the configuration value defined here will be reverted to following reset. | integer | -1 |
| MODEM_HL7800_CONFIGURE_BANDS | When enabled, this setting allows selection of what LTE bands should be enabled for usage by the modem. | bool | Y |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_1 | Enables LTE Band 1 (Transmit 1920–1980MHz, Receive 2110–2170MHz). | bool | Y |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_2 | Enables LTE Band 2 (Transmit 1850–1910MHz, Receive 1930–1990MHz). | bool | Y |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_3 | Enables LTE Band 3 (Transmit 1710–1785MHz, Receive 1805–1880MHz). | bool | Y |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_4 | Enables LTE Band 4 (Transmit 1710–1755MHz, Receive 2110–2155MHz). | bool | Y |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_5 | Enables LTE Band 5 (Transmit 824–849MHz, Receive 869–894MHz). | bool | Y |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_8 | Enables LTE Band 8 (Transmit 880–915MHz, Receive 925–960MHz). | bool | Y |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_9 | Enables LTE Band 9 (Transmit 1749.9–1784.9MHz, Receive 1844.9–1879.9MHz). | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_10 | Enables LTE Band 10 (Transmit 1710–1770MHz, Receive 2110–2170MHz). | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_12 | Enables LTE Band 12 (Transmit 699–716MHz, Receive 729–746MHz). | bool | Y |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_13 | Enables LTE Band 13 (Transmit 777–787MHz, Receive 746–756MHz). | bool | Y |

| Configuration setting | Purpose | Type | Default |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|-------------|
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_14 | Enables LTE Band 14 (Transmit 788–798 MHz, Receive 758–768 MHz) | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_17 | Enables LTE Band 17 (Transmit 704–716 MHz, Receive 734–746 MHz) | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_18 | Enables LTE Band 18 (Transmit 815–830 MHz, Receive 860–875 MHz) | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_19 | Enables LTE Band 19 (Transmit 830–845 MHz, Receive 875–890 MHz) | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_20 | Enables LTE Band 20 (Transmit 832–862 MHz, Receive 791–821 MHz) | bool | Y |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_25 | Enables LTE Band 25 (Transmit 1850–1915 MHz, Receive 1930–1995 MHz) | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_26 | Enables LTE Band 26 (Transmit 814–849MHz, Receive 859–894MHz) | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_27 | Enables LTE Band 27 (Transmit 807–824 MHz, Receive 852–869 MHz) | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_28 | Enables LTE Band 28 (Transmit 703–748 MHz, Receive 758–803 MHz) | bool | Y |
| MODEM_HL7800_BAND_66 | Enables LTE Band 66 (Transmit 1710–1780 MHz, Receive 2110–2200 MHz) | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_LOW_POWER_MODE | Enables modem low power modes | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_EDRX | Enables eDRX modem low power mode | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_PSM | Enables PSM modem low power mode | bool | N |
| MODEM_HL7800_EDRX_VALUE | Sets the desired eDRX value. Refer to [M1] , section 10.5.5.32. Also refer to [N1] and [O1] for further details | 4-bit | b'0101' |
| MODEM_HL7800_PSM_PERIODIC_TAU | Sets the desired PSM TAU length. Refer to [P1] , section 4.5.4. Also refer to [N1] and [O1] for further details | 8-bit | b'10000010' |
| MODEM_HL7800_PSM_ACTIVE_TIME | Sets the desired PSM active time. Refer to [P1] , section 4.5.4. Also refer to [N1] and [O1] for further details | 8-bit | b'00001111' |
| MODEM_HL7800_RX_STACK_SIZE | Defines the size of the stack in bytes used by the receiving thread of the modem driver | int | 1024 |
| MODEM_HL7800_RX_WORKQ_STACK_SIZE | Defines the size of the stack in bytes used by the work queue owned by the receiving thread of the modem driver | int | 2048 |
| MODEM_HL7800_INIT_PRIORITY | Defines the priority of the main modem thread. Note that this must be set lower than that of the Zephyr networking subsystem such that the modem is initialised first | int | 80 |

10.2 Run-Time Configuration

Run-time configuration of the modem driver is possible via the interface published in the hl7800.h header file. The interface functions available are described in [Table 8](#).

Table 8: HL7800 modem driver run-time configuration

| Function name | Arguments | Details |
|------------------------|--|--|
| mdm_hl7800_power_off | - | Powers the modem off, reducing its power consumption to the minimum. |
| mdm_hl7800_reset | - | Resets the modem and applies its start-up configuration. |
| mdm_hl7800_wakeup | [in] bool wakeup | If asleep, wakes the modem from sleep mode, if awake, sends the modem to sleep. NOTE: <i>This function is for debug purposes only. It should not be used in normal operation by any app.</i> |
| mdm_hl7800_send_at_cmd | [in] const uint8_t *data | Sends the AT command specified in the data parameter to the modem. NOTE: <i>This function is for debug purposes only. It should not be used in normal operation by any app.</i> |
| mdm_hl7800_update_apn | [in] char *access_point_name | Sets the modem APN via the access_point_name parameter. |
| mdm_hl7800_update_rat | [in] enum mdm_hl7800_radio_mode value | Sets the modem RAT. |
| mdm_hl7800_valid_rat | [in] uint8_t value | Determines if the RAT passed via the value argument is supported by the modem. |

10.3 Run-time Parameterisation

The functions described in [Table 9](#) allow the modem parameters to be interrogated during run-time.

Table 9: HL7800 modem driver run-time parameterisation

| Function name | Arguments | Details |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| mdm_hl7800_get_signal_quality | [out] int *rsrp , [out] int *sinr | Returns the Reference Signals Received Power in the rsrp parameter and the Signal to Interference plus Noise Ratio in the sinr parameter. |
| mdm_hl7800_get_iccid | - | Returns the modem SIM card ICCID. |
| mdm_hl7800_get_sn | - | Returns the modem serial number. |
| mdm_hl7800_get_imei | - | Returns the modem IMEI. |
| mdm_hl7800_get_fw_version | - | Returns the modem firmware revision number. |

11 REFERENCES

| Ref | Description |
|-----|--|
| [A] | Pinnacle 100 OOB Demo Source Code https://github.com/LairdCP/Pinnacle_100_oob_demo |
| [B] | Pinnacle 100 OOB Demo Markdown https://github.com/LairdCP/Pinnacle_100_oob_demo/blob/master/README.md#lte-m-and-aws |
| [C] | Pinnacle 100 Modem Datasheet https://connectivity-staging.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/2020-06/CS-DS-PINNACLE-100%20v1_4_2.pdf |
| [D] | LTE-M Overview https://www.gsma.com/iot/mobile-iot-technology-lte-m/ |
| [E] | NB-IoT Overview https://www.gsma.com/iot/narrow-band-internet-of-things-nb-iot/ |
| [F] | Sierra Wireless HL7800 Home Page https://www.sierrawireless.com/products-and-solutions/embedded-solutions/products/hl7800/ |
| [G] | Nordic nRF52840 Home Page https://www.nordicsemi.com/Products/Low-power-short-range-wireless/nRF52840 |
| [H] | Zephyr RTOS https://www.zephyrproject.org/ |
| [I] | Pinnacle 100 Development Kit User Manual https://connectivity-staging.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/2020-04/CS-GUIDE-PINNACLE-100-DVK%20HW%20v1_1.pdf |
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12 DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND ACRONYMS

| Term | Definition |
|------------|--|
| API | Application Programming Interface |
| APN | Access Point Name |
| AWS | Amazon Web Services |
| BLE | Bluetooth Low Energy |
| CoAP | Constrained Application Protocol |
| DNS | Domain Name Server |
| DTLS | Datagram Transmit Layer Security |
| DVK | Development Kit |
| eDRX | Extended Discontinuous Reception |
| GPIO | General Purpose Input/Output |
| ICCID | Integrated Circuit Card Identifier |
| ICD | In-Circuit Debugger |
| IMEI | International Mobile Equipment Identity |
| I/O | Input/Output |
| IoT | Internet of Things |
| IP | Internet Protocol |
| JSON | Java Standard Object Notation |
| LTE-M | Long Term Evolution Machine Type Communication |
| LwM2M | Lightweight Machine to Machine |
| MQTT | Message Queuing Telemetry Transport |
| NB-IoT | Narrow Band Internet of Things |
| NFC | Near Field Communication |
| OOB | Out of Box |
| PSM | Power Saving Mode |
| PTS | Profile Tuning Suite |
| QSPI | Quad Serial Peripheral Interface |
| RAT | Radio Access Technology |
| SDK | Software Development Kit |
| SIM | Subscriber Identification Module |
| SOC | System on Chip |
| Softdevice | Bluetooth protocol stack supplied in precompiled binary format by Nordic |
| TAU | Tracking Area Update |
| TCP | Transmit Control Protocol |
| TLS | Transport Layer Security |
| UART | Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter |
| UDP | Universal Datagram Protocol |
| USB | Universal Serial Bus |
| VSP | Virtual Serial Port |

13 REVISION HISTORY

| Version | Date | Notes | Contributor(s) | Approver |
|---------|----------------|--|----------------|---------------|
| 1.0 | 14 August 2020 | Initial Release | Greg Leach | Jonathan Kaye |
| 1.1 | 17 August 2020 | Fixed broken table link; changed LWMTM to LWM2M in image 7 | | Jonathan Kaye |