

# **UG409: RAILtest User's Guide**

This version of UG409 has been deprecated with the release of Simplicity SDK Suite 2025.6.1 For the latest version, see <a href="docs.silabs.com">docs.silabs.com</a>.

The RAILtest application (RAILtest) provides you with a simple tool for testing the radio and the functionality of the RAIL library. For more advanced usage, developers must write software against the RAIL library and create a custom radio configuration.

Proprietary is supported on all EFR32FG devices. For others, check the device's data sheet under Ordering Information > Protocol Stack to see if Proprietary is supported. In Proprietary SDK version 2.7.n, Connect is not supported on EFR32xG22.

#### **KEY POINTS**

- · Command Line Interface description
- Application features
- Protocol-specific features
- Testing modes

## 1 Overview

The following is a summary of functionality provided as part of the RAILtest application:

- · Transmit and receive packets
- Schedule transmits at a specific time in the RAIL timebase
- · Configure RAIL address filtering to receive only specific packets
- Enable CCA mechanisms (CSMA/LBT) to validate that a channel is clear before transmit
- . Set a timer callback in the RAIL timebase to see how the RAIL timer API works
- Change the transmit channel within the current configuration's band
- Change the transmit power level
- Enable RF energy sensing of a specified duration across the 2.4 GHz and/or Sub 1-GHz bands, and sleep to wake on this event.
- · Output a continuous unmodulated tone for debugging
- Output a continuous modulated PN9 stream for debugging
- Enter into direct mode where data can be sent and received using asynchronous GPIOs as input and output

## 1.1 About RAILtest Versions

RAILtest version 2.14 was released with Gecko SDK (GSDK) v4.2. Previous versions are as follows:

- GSDK v4.1: RAILtest v2.13
- GSDK v4.0: RAILtest v2.12
- GSDK v3.2: RAILtest v2.11
- GSDK v3.1: RAILtest v2.10
- GSDK v3.0: RAILtest v2.9
- GSDK v2.7: RAILtest v2.8

# 1.2 Modes

RAILtest can be in a number of different modes. Each of these modes enables a subset of the test application's functionality, so that nonsensical commands (such as trying to transmit a tone and a packet at the same time) are ignored. The following are supported modes, with a short description.

- None The app is doing nothing, but the radio may be on. Parameters can be set in this mode based on the current radio state, and the timer can be used.
- Stream Send a stream of pseudo-random bits.
- Tone Send a tone at the carrier frequency.
- ContinuousTx Send an unending stream of packets, separated by a configurable delay.
- DirectMode Send data to and from a GPIO, without any packet handling.
- PacketTx Send a specific number of packets, with a summary print at the end.
- ScheduledTx Send one packet scheduled in the future.
- TxAfterRx Schedule a packet after each RX after a specific delay.
- RxOverflow Overflow on receive by delaying in RAILCb RxPacketReceived.
- TxUnderflow Underflow by not loading data for the next TX sequence.
- TxCancel Cancel a single packet transmit to force an error callback.
- RfSense Sense RF energy to wake the radio.
- PER (Packet Error Rate) test A GPIO is toggled, and stats are gathered on received packets.
- BER (Bit Error Rate) test Statistics are gathered on received bits.

## 2 Command Line Interface

The most powerful way to interact with the sample application is through the provided command line interface.

# 2.1 Command Input

The syntax for this interface is the standard command [arg0, arg1, ...] syntax, where the number and type of arguments depend on the specific command. Numeric values can be prefixed with 0x to indicate hexadecimal values.

In RAILtest 2.8 (GSDK v2.7.x), the maximum number of arguments to any command is set by the value of MAX\_COMMAND\_ARGUMENTS, and the maximum length of each command line is set by the value of APP COMMAND INTERFACE BUFFER SIZE.

Starting in RAILtest 2.9 (GSDK v3.0), the maximum number of arguments to any command is set by the value of SL\_CLI\_MAX\_INPUT\_ARGUMENTS, and the maximum length of each command line is set by the value of SL\_CLI\_INPUT\_BUFFER\_SIZE.

For a full listing of the command options see section 5.3.4 Full Help Text or use the help command.

# 2.2 Command Responses

All responses to commands are formatted in a human readable yet parsable format. This format has two variations: single and multiline. Both follow these rules.

- Start and end with curly braces { }
- List the command name, enclosed in parentheses ()
- Contain any number of tag/value pairs enclosed in curly braces { }
- · Carriage returns and line feeds are treated as whitespace by any parser

# 2.2.1 Single Response

Used when a command has a single response.

- There is a single start/end curly brace wrapper
- Tag/value pairs are wrapped in a single set of curly braces, separated by a colon {tag:value}.

# Example:

```
> getchannel
{{(getchannel)}{channel:4}}
```

# 2.2.2 Multi Response

Used when a command may have multiple responses, such as when reading a block of memory or receiving multiple packets.

- Response starts with a header, delimited by a hash # at the start of the line.
- Header includes the command name, followed by any tags individually wrapped with curly braces { }.
- Following the header, any number of responses can be provided.
- Data lines do not contain the command name or tags, only the values that correspond to the tags in the order described in the header.

#### Example:

```
> getmemw 0x20000000 4
#{{(getmemw)}{address}{value}}
{{0x20000000}{0x0000e530}}
{{0x20000004}{0x000051c6}}
{{0x20000008}{0x0000c939}}
{{0x2000000c}{0x0000e090}}
```

# 3 Peripherals

## 3.1 Buttons

When enabled, RAILtest can use up to two buttons. When pressed for a short duration (less than 1 second), the first button causes RAILtest to transmit one packet. When pressed for a long duration (greater than 1 second), the first button causes RAILtest to continuously transmit packets until the button is pushed again for a long duration. Pressing the second button causes RAILtest to increment the channel number used for TX and RX until the channel number wraps around to its beginning value.

Starting in RAILtest 2.9 (GSDK v3.0), button functionality is disabled by default. To enable button functionality, the Simple Button Driver software component needs to be enabled with an instance name of btn0 for the first button and btn1 for the second button.

## 3.2 LEDs

When enabled, RAILtest can use up to two LEDs. The first LED toggles when a packet is successfully received, and the second LED toggles when a packet is successfully transmitted.

Starting in RAILtest 2.9 (GSDK v3.0), LED functionality is disabled by default. To enable LED functionality, the Simple LED Driver software component needs to be enabled with an instance name of led0 for the first LED and led1 for the second LED.

## 3.3 LCD

When enabled, RAILtest can use the LCD to show packets received and transmitted as well as the channel selected and radio activity.

Starting in RAILtest 2.9 (GSDK v3.0), LCD functionality is disabled by default. To enable LCD functionality, the RAILtest Application, Graphics software component needs to be enabled.

# 4 Application Features

#### 4.1 Packet Mode

The application starts in packet mode with the receiver enabled. In this mode the application receives and transmits packets using the radio's frame controller hardware. To disable receive use the rx = 0 command. To transmit use tx = [numPackets] or press button PB0 if button support is enabled. To toggle the continuous transmit mode, hold PB0 for a couple of seconds if button support is enabled, or run the tx = 0 command. When transmitting multiple packets or infinite packets there is a configurable delay in between each transmit. By default, this is 250 ms, but it can be set with the setTxDelay command.

All received packets are printed to the console with information like CRC, RSSI, and timestamp as long as notifications are enabled. Notifications are enabled by default, but they can be turned off with the setRxNotification 0 command.

The application by default sends a fixed packet, but it is possible to override the values through setTxPayload. The command allows you to modify the values of the payload at specific offsets. For instance, to modify the first 4 bytes sent in the packet to be 0x01 0x02 0x03 0x04, use:

```
setTxPayload 0 0x01 0x02 0x03 0x04
```

To view the currently configured TX Packet information, use printTxPacket.

**Note:** The packet format depends on the current PHY configuration. If your PHY has a dynamic frame length byte then that will be used to determine how much data should be sent.

## 4.2 Direct Mode

In direct mode the radio will still attempt to decode received packets, but it will only be able to transmit packets sent over the DIN pin. The GPIOs for direct mode are fixed for now to the following pins.

```
DOUT - EFR32 PC11 -> EXP_HEADER16/WSTK_P13
DIN - EFR32 PC10 -> EXP_HEADER15/WSTK_P12
```

The data on these pins is an asynchronous stream of bits at the expected data rate from the radio (DOUT) or to the radio (DIN). To enter direct mode, issue the  $directMode\ 1$  command after starting the app. To leave direct mode use  $directMode\ 0$ . If you want to transmit, you must enable the transmitter by issuing  $directTx\ 1$  and later stop it with  $directTx\ 0$ . Receive is controlled using the standard  $rx\ 1/0$  command, but is enabled by default when not transmitting.

**Note:** Direct mode does not work in certain modulations (for example 4FSK). If you require this mode, contact support to verify your configuration.

## 4.3 Channels/Frequencies

The specific channel configuration depends on the PHY configuration you have chosen for your test app. To switch between channels, use the setChannel [num] command. If RX is active (rx 1), then any TX or RX in progress will be aborted and the new channel switched to. In addition, if button support is enabled, you can use button PB1 to cycle through channels.

To modify your frequency to a value not defined in the channel list, you will need to set the application into the <code>FREQUENCY\_OVERRIDE</code> debug mode via <code>setDebugMode</code>, which tells the application to ignore the current channel selection. Once in the <code>FREQUENCY\_OVERRIDE</code> debug mode, you can use the <code>freqOverride</code> command to switch to another center frequency.

**Note:** The freqOverride command requires you to be in FREQUENCY\_OVERRIDE debug mode. The radio state must also be IDLE for the frequency to be modified -- call rx 0 first.

```
setDebugMode 1
freqOverride 865000000
```

To leave FREQUENCY\_OVERRIDE debug mode and return to normal channel-based operation, use setDebugMode 0.

**Caution:** The modem is configured to a specific band. The application will not restrict you from changing the frequency out of band but this could cause significant issues, including forcing a chip reboot.

# 4.4 Command Scripting

The command scripting feature built into RAILtest allows for CLI commands to be executed without back-and-forth interaction on the command line. The same commands that can be executed one by one can be queued up within RAILtest and executed sequentially later. Additionally, a command script can be saved to flash, and any script saved to flash will run automatically on device boot.

In RAILtest 2.8 (GSDK v2.7.x) support is integrated into RAILtest to use a command script in RAM, but to use a command script in flash, the Flash Data plugin must be enabled.

In RAILtest 2.9 (GSDK v3.0), to use a command script in RAM, the CLI Storage in RAM software component needs to be enabled with an instance name of inst0. To use a command script in flash, the CLI Storage in NVM3 software component needs to be enabled with an instance name of inst0.

This is an example of how to enter, print, and run a script from RAM. Note that the wait command needs to be used to allow time for the first scripted command (that is, tx 1) to successfully run to completion before the second scripted command (that is, tx 2) starts.

```
enterScript
tx 1
wait 500000
tx 2
endScript
printScript
runScript
```

This is an example of how to enter, print, run, and clear a script from flash.

```
enterScript 1
tx 1
wait 500000
tx 2
endScript
printScript 1
runScript 1
clearScript 1
```

This is an example of how to enter and run a script from flash on boot.

```
enterScript 1
tx 1
wait 500000
tx 2
endScript
reset
```

Note: For rapid command entry (for example, automated testing), you may need to increase the USART RX buffer from its default value, specified by a define similar to SL\_IOSTREAM\_USART\_VCOM\_RX\_BUFFER\_SIZE in RAILtest 2.9, to account for long command string entry being interrupted by chip interrupts. For lengthy (for example hours long) automated test programs, a notable decrease in test time will come from disabling CLI command history, setting SL\_CLI\_NUM\_HISTORY\_BYTES to 0 (RAILtest 2.9).

# 4.5 RAIL Timebase

The microsecond RAIL timebase is used for features requiring specific timing. You can read this timebase with <code>getTime</code>, and you can also set this microsecond timebase with <code>setTime</code>. Avoid changing the timebase when the timebase is actively being used, such as during clear channel assessment, during scheduled TX or RX, and so on.

#### 4.6 Scheduled TX

The RAIL API has its own timebase that can be used to schedule the start of transmits. It measures time as a 32-bit integer in microseconds. As part of this change, many APIs will now return the time they were run, all RX packets report the time they were received, and all TX packets return the time that the transmit was completed. There is also the command <code>getTime</code> to print the current time in the RAIL timebase.

To test scheduled transmit we provide two commands: txAt and txAfterRx. These allow you to send a packet at an absolute time in the RAIL timebase or exactly some number of microseconds after each receive, respectively.

Note: These APIs should provide reliable timing but you may have to adjust for overhead that relates to preamble and PA ramp time in order to transmit at the exact time you want.

## 4.7 Clear Channel Assessment

The RAIL API provides the ability to specify a Pre-Transmit Operation for every transmit, one of which is Scheduled Transmit discussed above. Others are also provided to support two common medium access methodologies that delay transmission until the channel is clear:

- CSMA-CA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance) -- based on IEEE 802.15.4 specification
- LBT (Listen Before Talk) -- based on ETSI EN 300 220-1 specification

Both CSMA-CA and LBT are similar: Before transmission, a device waits for a random 'backoff' period of time and then performs a CCA (Clear Channel Assessment) for a fixed period of time. If the channel is free, the transmit proceeds; if busy, the process is repeated with a new random backoff period. The random backoff period is determined by a randomly chosen multiple of a fixed backoff unit of time.

For CSMA-CA, the random multiplier is a power-of-2 exponential whose range increases on each try up to a limit, and the CCA period is typically short -- smaller than a backoff unit and around the time it takes a small packet to be transmitted. For LBT, the random multiplier is linear and typically chosen to allow the random period to range up to the CCA period, which can be quite long -- much longer than the on-air time of the actual transmission it's gating. LBT also specifies that if the channel is found busy during CCA, the process cannot repeat until the channel is free.

In RAIL and RAILtest, several parameters are exposed through the setLbtParams and getLbtParams commands to configure either CSMA-CA or LBT operation. Their interpretation depends on which mode has been chosen:

- minBo -- Minimum backoff. For CSMA-CA the first try's power-of-2 random exponential range, that is the backoff multiplier, will range from 0 to 2^minBo 1. Subsequent tries increase minBo by 1 up to maxBo. For LBT this is the minimum backoff multiplier for all tries, typically 0.
- maxBo -- Maximum backoff. For CSMA-CA this is the maximum power-of-2 random exponential range to which subsequent tries can increase. For LBT this is the maximum backoff multiplier for all tries, typically maxBo \* backoff = duration. If both minBo and maxBo are 0, a non-random fixed backoff time is configured.
- tries -- The maximum number of tries ('busy' CCAs), up to 15, that the CSMA-CA or LBT operation will tolerate before declaring the transmission a failure due to channel busy. A value of 0 will perform no CCA assessments, and always transmit immediately.
- thresh -- The CCA RSSI threshold, in dBm, above which the channel is considered 'busy'.
- backoff -- The backoff unit period, in RAIL's microsecond time base. This is multiplied by the random backoff multiplier controlled by minBo and maxBo to determine the overall backoff period. For random backoffs, this value must be in the range 100 to 511 microseconds; for fixed backoffs it can go up to 65535 microseconds.
- duration -- The CCA duration, in RAIL's microsecond time base. The radio determines the maximum RSSI during this period
  for comparison against the CCA threshold.
- timeout -- An overall timeout, in RAIL's microsecond time base, for the operation. If transmission does not start before this timeout expires, the transmission will fail. This is more important for limiting LBT due to LBT's unbounded requirement that if the channel is busy, the next try must wait for the channel to clear. A value of 0 indicates that no timeout is imposed.

#### Several examples:

• RAILtest's default parameters are suitable for the IEEE 802.15.4 PHY for CSMA-CA, equivalent to: setLbtParams 3 5 4 - 75 320 128 0. This specifies up to 4 CCA attempts. The 1st will choose a random multiplier of 0..7 (2^3-1), the 2nd 0..15 (2^4-1), the 3rd 0..31 (2^5-1), and the 4th 0..31 since the maxBo limit is 5.

- ETSI EN 300 220-1 LBT's parameters in the 863 MHz band would be: setLbtParams 0 10 15 -80 500 5000 1000000. This specifies a 5 millisecond CCA duration with random backoff period of 0..5 milliseconds (0..10 \* 0.5 milliseconds) and a 1 second timeout limit in case the channel remains busy.
- A single CCA of 160 microseconds after a fixed 1024 microsecond backoff, against a -70 dBm threshold would be: setLbt-Params 0 0 1 -70 1024 160 0.

In RAILtest, CSMA-CA and LBT are enabled as a mode applied to subsequent transmits through setLbtMode, whose choices are 'off', 'csma', and 'lbt'.

**Note:** On EFR32, LBT is currently implemented using the EFR32's CSMA-based hardware engine, so LBT parameters are mapped to roughly equivalent CSMA parameters.

**Note:** Scheduled Transmit and Clear Channel Assessment are currently mutually exclusive, with Scheduled Transmit taking precedence.

# 4.8 Address Filtering

The address filtering code examines the packet as follows.

Bytes: 0 - 255	0 - 8	0 - 255	0 - 8	Variable
Data0	Field0	Data1	Field1	Data2

In the above structure, anything listed as DataN is an optional section of bytes that will not be processed for address filtering. The FieldN segments reference the specific sections in the packet that will be examined during filtering for addresses. There may be up to four addresses per field, and they may each have a size of up to 8 bytes. To set up address filtering, first configure where the addresses are in the packet and how long they are. Next, configure what combinations of matches in Field0 and Field1 should constitute an address match. Lastly, enter addresses into the tables for each field and enable them.

The configAddressFilter command can be used to set the offsets and sizes for the address fields as well as how combinations of matches in Field0 and Field1 are combined to determine whether or not an address matches.

Configuring which combinations of Field0 and Field1 constitute a match is the most complex portion of the address filter. The easiest way to think about this is with a truth table. If you consider each of the four possible address entries in a field, you can have a match on any one of those or a match for none of them. This is shown in the 5x5 truth table below where Field0 matches are the rows and Field1 matches are the columns.

Fields	No Match	Address 0	Address 1	Address 2	Address 3
No Match	bit0	bit1	bit2	bit3	bit4
Address 0	bit5	bit6	bit7	bit8	bit9
Address 1	bit10	bit11	bit12	bit13	bit14
Address 2	bit15	bit16	bit17	bit18	bit19
Address 3	bit20	bit21	bit22	bit23	bit24

Since this is only 25 bits it can be represented in one 32bit integer, where a 1 indicates filter pass and a 0 indicates filter fail. This is the matchTable parameter in the configAddressFilter command. For a simple one field configuration set the matchTable to 0xlfffffe and for a two field configuration pairing indices across the fields use 0xl04l04l0.

After you have configured address filtering you must also set which addresses are valid and enable them. This can be done with the setAddressEnable commands. You must also turn on the address filtering feature with the setAddressFiltering command.

As an example, to configure an address of 0x00 0x01 0x02 0x03 in field0, index0 for a filter that has one field starting at offset 0 with a length of 4 bytes, use the following commands.

configAddressFilter 0x1fffffe 0 4 0 0
setAddress 0 0 0x00 0x01 0x02 0x03
setAddressEnable 0 0 1
setAddressFiltering 1

In addition to the standard address filtering, if the frame length decoding algorithm is by frame type, then additional filtering functionality is available. Address filtering can be enabled or disabled based on the frame type that is decoded. This can be set by the addressFilterByFrame command. This command takes an 8-bit bitmask, in which each bit represents whether addresses are present in that frame. The least significant bit determines whether to apply the address filter to frame 0, and the most significant bit determines whether to apply the address filter to frame 7. addressFilterByFrame must be called after configAddressFilter for it to take effect.

## 4.9 Automatic State Transitions

RAIL provides an API to configure state transitions to happen automatically on certain radio events:

- · a successful receive
- a failed receive
- · a successful transmission
- · a failed transmission

All of these events can transition to a radio state of idle or receive. In addition, a transmission can be configured to happen after a successful receive.

These states are configured through the <code>setTxTransitions</code> and <code>setRxTransitions</code> commands. Each of these commands take in two radio states, which are passed in as single letter strings. To transition to receive after a transmission, regardless of its success, the command is <code>setTxTransitions r r</code>.

When settings the receive transitions, there is also a third argument, a bitfield to configure which events count as errors. The documentation for this bitfield can be found in the RAIL library documentation. Calling setRxTransitions i i 0xFF will ignore all errors that are possible to ignore, and transition the radio to idle after attempting to receive one packet.

In addition to the state transitions, timings can be set for the transitions. The six timings that are currently configurable are:

- idleToRx
- idleToTx
- rxToTx
- txToRx
- rxSearchTimeout
- txToRxSearchTimeout

Each of these timings configures an amount of delay between two states. The search timeouts allow you to set a maximum time that the chip will sit in the RX search state. These can be used to implement short receive timeouts. The rxSearchTimeout is used when transitioning to receive from idle and the txToRxSearchTimeout is used when transitioning to receive from a past transmit. Setting [rx|txToRx]SearchTimeout to zero disables the timeout and radio will stay in RX until an event changes the state. Transitions to idle simply happen as fast as possible. Each timing is configurable in microseconds, up to a maximum of 13 ms, with the exception of txToRxSearchTimeout which could be up to a quarter of the RAIL timebase, which is 2^32/4 microseconds or 18 minutes. For example, to disable the timeouts and set all other transitions to take 200 µs, use:

setStateTimings 200 200 200 200 0 0

# 4.10 Auto-Acknowledgment

RAIL contains auto-acknowledgment (ACK) APIs that are exposed through the RAILtest command interface. To initialize and enable this functionality use autoAckConfig. For example, autoAckConfig rx 100 192 1000 will configure the 'defaultState', the state at which the radio returns after an ACK operation, to receive. Transitions from idle will take 100  $\mu$ s. Turnaround transitions will take 192  $\mu$ s and will wait for an ACK for 1000  $\mu$ s. To load a custom ACK payload, call setAckPayload and setAckLength.

If a packet is received during the ACK window, then the <code>isAck</code> flag for that packet will be true. The ACK window begins at the end of the turnaround time and lasts for the timeout length. If auto acknowledgment is not enabled, then the <code>isAck</code> flag will always be false.

To customize ACK functionality, users can use the <code>autoAckPause</code> command to either skip the wait for an ACK on the transmit side or skip the transmit of an ACK on the receive side. To modify if/how the ACK is transmitted after a receive operation, use the <code>setTxAckOptions</code> command.

Conversely, after a transmit operation, waiting for ACK is controlled by the TX options configured by configTxOptions.

# 4.11 RF Energy Sensing

The EFR32 has the ability to sense the presence of RF Energy above -20 dBm within either or both the 2.4 GHz and Sub 1-GHz bands and trigger an event if that energy is continuously present for certain durations of time.

This feature is exposed through library RAIL\_RfSense() and RAIL\_RfSensed() APIs, whose use is exemplified by the RAILtest commands rfSense and sleep. Both commands allow you to specify the duration in microseconds of continuous RF energy, and which RF band(s) to monitor. The requested duration will be mapped to the nearest duration supported by the hardware; it is not terribly precise and can be off by a factor of 2 or more. Once RF energy of sufficient duration has been sensed, the sensing operation terminates and a new one must be started if additional sensing is desired.

The rfSense command activates sensing in the background during normal RAILtest operation, and will report when energy of sufficient duration has been detected through an asynchronous rfSensedCheck message. Note that sensing energy within a band on EFR32 precludes normal packet reception in that same band; this is by design.

The sleep command allows you to activate RF sensing in combination with entering one of the Energy-Saving Modes EM0..EM4. To wake from these modes, RF energy of the specified duration and band must be sensed. Energy modes 0 through 3 will also wake and terminate RF sensing on any serial input to the CLI. EM4 does not support waking on serial input. It will only wake on RF sense or a pin reset.

Some examples:

# **RFSENSE Legacy Mode:**

```
> rfSense 500 2 // Sense RF energy of ~0.5ms or longer in sub-GHz band
{{ (rfsense) }{RfSense:MHz}{RfUs:413}} // Closest HW supports is ~0.4ms
...
{{ (rfSensedCheck) }{RfSensed:MHz}{RfUs:413}}
> sleep 2 500 1 // Sleep in EM2 for RF energy of ~0.5ms in 2.4 GHz band
{{ (sleep) }{EM:2}{SerialWakeup:On}{RfSense:GHz}}
...
{{ (sleepWoke) }{EM:2}{SerialWakeup:No}{RfSensed:Yes}{RfUs:413}}
> sleep 4 500 3 // Sleep in EM4 for RF energy of ~0.5ms in any band
{{ (sleep)}{EM:4s}{SerialWakeup:Off}{RfSense:Any}}
...
{{ (reset)}{App:RAILtest}{Built:Jul 19 2019 13:36:24}}
{{ (sleepWoke)}{EM:4s}{SerialWakeup:No}{RfSensed:Yes}}
```

# RFSENSE Selective Mode (Transmit Node Setup):

```
> rx 0
{{(rx)}{Rx:Disabled}{Idle:Enabled}{Time:27993006}}

> configRfSenseWakeupPhy
{{(configRfSenseWakeupPhy)}{RFSense Wakeup PHY:Enabled}}

> fifoModeTestOptions 1 0 // Manually load Tx FIFO to transmit only preamble and syncword
{{(fifoModeTestOptions)}{TxFifoManual:Enabled}{RxFifoManual:Disabled}}

> setRfSenseTxPayload 0x2 0xB16F // <Syncword Size(Bytes) > <Syncword>
{{(setRfSenseTxPayload)}{RFSense Payload:Set}}

> tx 1
{{(tx)}{PacketTx:Enabled}{None:Disabled}{Time:54463886}}
{{(appMode)}{None:Enabled}{PacketTx:Disabled}{Time:57481907}}
{{(txEnd)}{txStatus:Complete}{transmitted:1}{lastTxTime:57481861}{timePos:6}{lastTx-Start:57398486}{ccaSuccess:0}{failed:0}{lastTxStatus:0x0000000000}{isAck:False}}
```

# RFSENSE Selective Mode (Receive Node Setup for EFR32xG22):

```
> sleep 2 2 0xB16F 1 // <EM Mode> <Syncword Size(Bytes)> <Syncword> <RFBand>
{{ (sleep) } {RfSense:Enabled} {None:Disabled} {Time:14176659}}
...
{{ (sleepWoke) } {EM:2} {SerialWakeup:No} {RfSensed:Yes} {RfUs:0}}
> rfsense 2 0xB16F 1 // <Syncword Size(Bytes)> <Syncword> <RFBand>
{{ (rfsense) } {RfSense:Enabled} {None:Disabled} {Time:44817696}}
> {{ (rfSensedCheck) } {RfSensed:GHz} {RfUs:0}}
```

# 4.12 Multi-Timer

If the multi-timer is never enabled (or subsequently disabled with <code>enableMultiTimer</code>), then the RAIL timer is a single-instance, hardware timer. If the multi-timer is enabled, the RAIL timer becomes one instance of the software-based multi-timer. The multi-timer can only be enabled or disabled when no timers are running.

# 5 Protocol-Specific Features

## 5.1 IEEE 802.15.4

RAIL provides IEEE 802.15.4-specific hardware acceleration that can be configured through RAILtest commands. To configure the IEEE 802.15.4 2.4 GHz Radio Configuration, use config2p4GHz802154. This will configure the IEEE 802.15.4 2.4 GHz modem settings as well as channel scheme, making channels 11-26 available for use. To configure IEEE 802.15.4 hardware acceleration, use the enable802154 command. The options exposed in enable802154 allow you to configure similar parameters as autoAckConfig.

The IEEE 802.15.4 ACK payload is already loaded into the ACK buffer; do not call <code>setAckPayload</code> or <code>setAckLength</code>. However, you will want to enable the Wait-For-ACK transmit option through <code>configTxOptions</code> so the hardware looks for the specific ACK corresponding to the transmitted packet. RAILtest is configured to always set frame pending bit in the ACK if it successfully receives a data command to the node. Any ACK modifications should use commands detailed in section 4.10 Auto Acknowledgment.

To configure the IEEE 802.15.4 SubGHZ SUN FSK GB868 mode (802.15.4e and 802.15.4g), use 'config863MHz802154' or 'config915MHz802154'. The different options can be configured using set802154e and set802154g commands. These commands map very closely to the RAIL API that it wraps, so refer to the RAIL Library doxygen for further information.

Further IEEE 802.15.4 configuration is done through acceptFrames, setPromiscuousMode, and setPanCoordinator. To configure the node's address, use the setPanId802154, setShortAddr802154, or setLongAddr802154 commands. These commands map very closely to the RAIL API that it wraps, so refer to the RAIL Library doxygen for further information.

From this point, use the normal tx and rx commands to send packets back and forth.

#### Transmit side:

```
> rx 0
 {{(rx)}{Rx:Disabled}{Idle:Enabled}{Time:1846852}}
> config2p4GHz802154
 {{(config2p4GHz802154)}{802.15.4:Enabled}}
 > enable802154 rx 100 192 1000
 \label{lem:lemble} $$ \{(enable802154)\} $$ 802.15.4: Enabled $$ \{rxDefaultState:Rx\} \{txDefaultState:Rx\} \{idleTiming:100\} \{turnaround-100\} \{tu
Time:192}{ackTimeout:1000}}
// Turn on transmit wait-for-ACK option
> configTxOptions 1
 {{(configTxOptions)}{waitForAck:True}{removeCrc:False}{syncWordId:0}{txAntenna:Any}{altPream-
bleLen:False { ccaPeakRssi:False } }
// Load packet directed towards the receive side
 // Packet has the destination address set on the receive side.
> setTxLength 26
 {{(setTxLength)}{TxLength:26}}
> setTxPayload 0 0x1b 0x61 0x98 0x00 0x34 0x12 0x44 0x33 0x55 0x44
 {{(setTxPayload)}}{len:26}{payload: 0x1b 0x61 0x98 0x00 0x34 0x12 0x44 0x33 0x55 0x44 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
> setTxPayload 10 0x00 0x01 0x02 0x03 0x04 0x05 0x06 0x07 0x08 0x09
 {{(setTxPayload)}{len:26}{payload: 0x1b 0x61 0x98 0x00 0x34 0x12 0x44 0x33 0x55 0x44 0x00 0x01 0x02 0x03 0x04
> setTxPayload 20 0x0a 0x0b 0x0c 0x0d 0x0e 0x0f
 {{(setTxPayload)}{len:26}{payload: 0x1b 0x61 0x98 0x00 0x34 0x12 0x44 0x33 0x55 0x44 0x00 0x01 0x02 0x03 0x04
0x05 0x06 0x07 0x08 0x09 0x0a 0x0b 0x0c 0x0d 0x0e 0x0f}}
// Assumes there is another node that will receive and ACK
> {{ (tx)} {PacketTx:Enabled} {None:Disabled} {Time:157683158}}
 {{(appMode)}{None:Enabled}{PacketTx:Disabled}{Time:157689582}}
 \label{lastTxTime:157689516} \\ \{\text{transmitted:1} \{\text{lastTxTime:157689516}\} \\ \{\text{failed:0}\} \{\text{lastTxStatus:0x0}\} \\ \{\text{isAck:False}\} \} \\ \{\text{failed:0}\} \{\text{lastTxStatus:0x0}\} \\ \{\text{lastTxStatus:0x0}\}
 {{(rxPacket)}{len:4}{timeUs:157689914}{crc:Pass}{rssi:-20}{lqi:96}{phy:0}{isAck:True}{syncWordId:0}{an-
tenna:0}{channelHopIdx:254}{payload: 0x05 0x02 0x00 0x00}}
 // Assumes a node does not ACK
> tx 1
> {{(tx)}{PacketTx:Enabled}{None:Disabled}{Time:165139148}}
 {{(rxAckTimeout)}{ackTimeoutDuration:1021}}
 {{(appMode)}{None:Enabled}{PacketTx:Disabled}{Time:165187375}}
 \label{lastTxTime:165145515} {failed:0} {lastTxStatus:0x0} {isAck:False} {failed:0} {lastTxStatus:0x0} {isAck:False} {failed:0} {lastTxStatus:0x0} {isAck:False} {failed:0} {lastTxStatus:0x0} {isAck:False} {failed:0} {failed:0} {failed:0} {failed:0x0} {failed:0x0}
```

#### Receive side:

```
> rx 0
{{(rx)}{Rx:Disabled}{Idle:Enabled}{Time:1846852}}
> config2p4GHz802154
{{(config2p4GHz802154)}{802.15.4:Enabled}}
> enable802154 rx 100 192 1000
\label{lem:lemble} $$ \{(enable802154)\} $$ 802.15.4: Enabled $$ \{rxDefaultState:Rx\} \{txDefaultState:Rx\} \{idleTiming:100\} \{turnaround-100\} \{tu
Time:192}{ackTimeout:1000}}
> setPanId802154 0x1234 // PANID: 0x1234, OTA Value: 0x34 0x12
{{(setPanId802154)}{802.15.4PanId:Success}}
> setShortAddr802154 0x3344 // Short Addr: 0x3344, OTA Value: 0x44 0x33
{{(setShortAddr802154)}{802.15.4ShortAddress:Success}}
// Long Addr (OTA): 0xDD 0xCC 0xBB 0xAA 0x99 0x88 0x77 0x66
> setLongAddr802154 0xDD 0xCC 0xBB 0xAA 0x99 0x88 0x77 0x66
{{(setLongAddr802154)}{802.15.4LongAddress:Success}}
> rx 1
{{(rx)}{Rx:Enabled}{Idle:Disabled}{Time:2070858}}
// Receive a packet and ACK it
{{(rxPacket)}{len:26}{timeUs:29662246}{crc:Pass}{rssi:-15}{lqi:82}{phy:0}{isAck:False}{syncWordId:0}{an-
tenna:0}{channelHopIdx:254}{payload: 0x1b 0x61 0x98 0x00 0x34 0x12 0x44 0x33 0x55 0x44 0x00 0x01 0x02 0x03 0x04
0x05 0x06 0x07 0x08 0x09 0x0a 0x0b 0x0c 0x0d 0x0e 0x0f}}
```

In 802.15.4, the first byte(s) written in the Tx buffer correspond to the PHR (physical header) and must follow a precise mapping, including at least the frame length. Formatting the PHR can be laborious and is error prone. Silicon Labs recommends using 'set802154PHR'.

For instance, in SUN FSK, to set this PHR:

```
| bit0 | bit15| | | | |
| mode switch | reserved | FCS type | data whitening | frame length |
| 0 | 00 | 0 | 1 | |20=000 0001 0100|
```

#### you can use:

## Or

## Note that 'set802154PHR':

- Only formats (and writes in the Tx buffer) the PHR. It does not check that the requested PHR format is coherent with the loaded PHY.
- Uses the TxLength value (set with 'setTxLength') to process the PHR frame length field.
   If the FCS size is known, then it set it to TxLength-PHRsize+FCSsize.
   If the FCS size is not known, then it set it to TxLength-PHRsize (SUN OFDM and SUN OQPSK cases).

Note that the PHR value is interpreted by the HW both in Tx and Rx to dynamically adapt the processing.

# Typical SUN OFDM usage:

```
> setTxLength 64
{{(setTxLength)}{TxLength:64}{TxLength Written:64}}
> Set802154phr 2 6 0
{{(set802154phr)}{PhrSize:4}{PHR:0x780c00}}
{{(set802154phr)}{len:64}{payload: 0x00 0x0c 0x78 0x00 0x33 0x44 0x55 0x0f 0x77 0x88 0x99 0xaa 0xbb 0xcc 0xdd
0xee 0x10 0x11 0x12 0x13 0x14 0x15 0x16 0x17 0x18 0x19 0x1a 0x1b 0x1c 0x1d 0x1e 0x1f 0x20 0x21 0x22 0x23 0x24
0x25 0x26 0x27 0x28 0x29 0x2a 0x2b 0x2c 0x2d 0x2e 0x2f 0x30 0x31 0x32 0x33 0x34 0x35 0x36 0x37 0x38 0x39 0x3a
0x3b 0x3c 0x3d 0x3e 0x3f}}
> tx 10
{{(tx)}{PacketTx:Enabled}{None:Disabled}{Time:3116912126}}
{{(appMode)}{None:Enabled}{PacketTx:Disabled}{Time:3117028916}}
```

```
 \begin{tabular}{ll} $\{(txEnd)\}\{txStatus:Complete\}\{transmitted:10\}\{lastTxTime:3117028845\}\{timePos:6\}\{lastTxStart:3117026790\}\{ccaSucess:0\}\{failed:0\}\{lastTxStatus:0x0000000000\}\{isAck:False\}\} \end{tabular}
```

# To use 802.15.4 filtering with SUN OFDM PHYs on Rx side

```
> rx 0
{{(rx)}{Rx:Disabled}{Idle:Enabled}{Time:3470713331}}
> Enable802154 rx 200 1000 2000
{{(Enable802154)}{802.15.4:Enabled}{rxDefaultState:Rx}{txDefaultState:Rx}{idleTiming:200}{turnarounTime:1000}
{ackTimeout:2000}{defaultFramePending:False}}
> set802154e 3
{{(set802154e)}{15.4E_GB868:True}{15.4E_EnhAck:True}{15.4E_ImplicitBroadcast:False}}
> setPanId802154 0xCDAB
{{(setPanId802154)}{802.15.4PanId:Success}}
> setLongAddr802154 0x12 0x34 0x56 0x78 0x12 0x34 0x56 0x78
{{(setLongAddr802154)}{802.15.4LongAddress:Success}}
```

#### on Tx side

```
> SetTxPayload 4 0x01 0x2D 0xAB 0xCD 0x12 0x34 0x56 0x78 0x12 0x34 0x56 0x78 {{(SetTxPayload)}{len:64}{payload: 0x00 0x0c 0x78 0x00 0x01 0x2d 0xab 0xcd 0x12 0x34 0x56 0x78 0x12 0x34 0x56 0x78 0x10 0x11 0x12 0x13 0x14 0x15 0x16 0x17 0x18 0x19 0x1a 0x1b 0x1c 0x1d 0x1e 0x1f 0x20 0x21 0x22 0x23 0x24 0x25 0x26 0x27 0x28 0x29 0x2a 0x2b 0x2c 0x2d 0x2e 0x2f 0x30 0x31 0x32 0x33 0x34 0x35 0x36 0x37 0x38 0x39 0x3a 0x3b 0x3c 0x3d 0x3e 0x3f}}
```

# To use continuous Tx (setTxStream) with SUN OFDM PHYs:

- All modes listed in RAIL StreamMode t from 0 to 5 are supported except the 1010 stream option.
- the PHR is interpreted to get the rate, scrambler and frameLength parameters. Thus take care to always format it correctly and load it in the TxFIFO.
- to get a packet of infinit length, PHR frameLength must be set to 0. For that txLength must be set to 4

```
> setTxLength 4
{{(setTxLength)}{TxLength:4}{TxLength Written:4}}
> set802154Phr 2 4 0
{{(set802154Phr)}{PhrSize:4}{PHR:0x400}}
{{(set802154Phr)}{len:4}{payload: 0x00 0x04 0x00 0x00}}
> setTxStream 1
{{(setTxStream)}{Stream:Enabled}{None:Disabled}{StreamMode:PN9}{Time:2504841818}}
```

- If PHR frameLength is set to a value different from 0, it generates an infinite number of packets of size 'frameLength' with an IFS of 1ms.
- for a stream with data filled with a ramp started at a different offset for successive packets:

```
> setTxstream 1 4
```

To send a tone at the carrier frequency:

```
> setTxTone 1
```

#### it is equivalent to

> setTxstream 1 0

For an OFDM PHY the tone can also be generated roughly at channel\_bandwidth/6

```
> setTxstream 1 5
```

## 5.1.1 WiSUN specific

WiSUN is based on IEEE802.15.4 SUN PHYs but with a specific mode switch protocol.

Two commands support the WiSUN mode switch: trigModeSwitchTx and modeSwitchLife.

modeSwitchLife is optional and intended only for test automation or certification use.

You can also activate two specific Rx events MODE\_SWITCH\_START and MODE\_SWITCH\_END. Note that they need to be enabled if modeSwitchLife is set to 1.

For Rx events MODE\_SWITCH\_START and MODE\_SWITCH\_END activation:

```
> setEventConfig 0x0 0x0 0x6000 0x6000 
{{(setEventConfig)}{Mask:0x60000000000}{Values:0x60000000000}}
```

## 5.1.2 Concurrent listening specific

802.15.4 concurrent listening allows one radio switching quickly enough between RF channels to detect 802.15.4 preamble on either RF channel. This allows the application to use two 15.4 channels concurrently. Once preamble is detected, the radio stays on channel to

receive the packet. It will also provide an ACK, if configured, and schedule any subsequent TX responses before resuming concurrent listening.

To configure concurrent listening the following RAILtest commands must be issued:

```
// Setup 802.15.4 on the RX side.
> rx 0
{{(rx)}{Rx:Disabled}{Idle:Enabled}{Time:1010696}}
> config2p4Ghz802154 1 0
{{(config2p4Ghz802154)}{802.15.4:Enabled}}
// Note: Channel must be set to one of the concurrent listening channels before enabling receive.
> setChannel 20
{{(setChannel)}{channel:20}}
> enable802154 rx 110 192 672 0
{{(enable802154)}{802.15.4:Enabled}{rxDefaultState:Rx}{txDefaultState:Rx}{idleTiming:110}{turnaround-
Time:192}{ackTimeout:672}{defaultFramePending:False}}
> setPanId802154 4660 0
{{(setPanId802154)}{802.15.4PanId:Success}}
> setShortAddr802154 13124 0
{{(setShortAddr802154)}{802.15.4ShortAddress:Success}}
> setLongAddr802154 221 204 187 170 153 136 119 102 0
{{(setLongAddr802154)}{802.15.4LongAddress:Success}}
// Configure 802.15.4 concurrent listening on channels 15 and 20.
> configRxChannelSwitching802154 15 20
{{(configRxChannelSwitching802154)}{Success:True}}
// Configure receive options to enable concurrent listening.
> setRxOptions 1024
{{(setRxOptions)}{storeCrc:False}{ignoreCrcErrors:False}{enableDualSync:False}{trackAborted:False}{removeAp-
pendedInfo:False} {rxAntenna:Any} {frameDet:On} {skipDCCal:False} {skipSynthCal:False} {rxChannelSwitch-
ing:True } { fastRx2Rx:False } }
// Enable the radio receive mode
> rx 1
```

Once configured, should the need arise to update the one or both concurrent listening channels:

```
> rx 0
{{(rx)}{Rx:Disabled}{Idle:Enabled}{Time:1010696}}
// Configure 802.15.4 concurrent listening on channels 11 and 17.
> configRxChannelSwitching802154 11 17
{{(configRxChannelSwitching802154)}{Success:True}}
> setChannel 17
{{(setChannel)}{channel:17}}
// Enable the radio receive mode
> rx 1
```

Concurrent listening can be disabled either by switching to a non-concurrent listening channel e.g.

```
> rx 0
{{(rx)}{Rx:Disabled}{Idle:Enabled}{Time:1010696}}
> setChannel 18
{{(setChannel)}{channel:18}}
// Enable the radio receive mode
> rx 1
```

Or, by disabling the rxChannelSwitching RX option, i.e., RAIL\_RX\_OPTION\_CHANNEL\_SWITCHING

```
> rx 0
{{(rx)}{Rx:Disabled}{Idle:Enabled}{Time:1010696}}
> setRxOptions 0
{{(setRxOptions)}{storeCrc:False}{ignoreCrcErrors:False}{enableDualSync:False}{trackAborted:False}{removeAppendedInfo:False}{rxAntenna:Any}{frameDet:On}{skipDCCal:False}{skipSynthCal:False}{rxChannelSwitching:False}{}
// Enable the radio receive mode
> rx 1
```

Note: Loading the PHY via e.g., config2p4Ghz802154, after configuring concurrent listening, will de-initialize concurrent listening and configRxChannelSwitching802154 must be issued again to re-configure the feature.

# 5.2 Bluetooth Low Energy

RAIL provides Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)-specific hardware acceleration. RAILtest provides a few wrappers over these APIs but since BLE is so timing-critical, not much can be done through RAILtest commands. To enable BLE hardware acceleration, use the setBleMode 1 command. You can then configure channel-specific settings with setBleChannelParams. A preset configuration to enable advertising on channel 37 is available using the setBleAdvertising command.

RAILtest can output a BLE advertising packet on channel 37 with the following commands:

```
> rx 0
rx 0
{{(rx)}{Rx:Disabled}{Idle:Enabled}{Time:1999306}}
> setBleMode 1
setBleMode 1
{{(setBleMode)}{BLE:Enabled}}
> setBleAdvertising
setBleAdvertising 37
{{(setBleAdvertising)}{AdvertisingChannel:37}}
{{(setBleAdvertising)}{Ien:28}{payload: 0x02 0x1a 0xff 0xee 0xdd 0xcc 0xbb 0xaa 0x02 0x01 0x06 0x10 0x08 0x53 0x69 0x6c 0x61 0x62 0x73 0x20 0x52 0x41 0x49 0x4c 0x54 0x45 0x53 0x54}}
> tx 0
tx 0
> {{(tx)}{ContinuousTx:Enabled}{None:Disabled}{Time:16160500}}
```

After these commands, use your phone to search for available Bluetooth devices. You should see 'Silabs RAILTEST' as an available device. RAILtest is **not** a connectable device.

## 5.3 Z-Wave

RAIL provides Z-Wave-specific hardware acceleration that can be configured through RAILtest commands. Users can use the setZWaveMode command to enter Z-Wave mode and then setZWaveRegion to specify one of the region-specific PHYs, which generally consist of three separate channels. More about these PHYs can be found in <a href="ITU-T G.9959">ITU-T G.9959</a>. To send packets between nodes, the following commands must be entered on both nodes, using the same region.

#### RX Node:

```
// Turn the radio off first in order to configure it
> rx 0
{{(rx)}{Rx:Disabled}{Idle:Enabled}{Time:99647646}}
// Enable Z-Wave Mode (1) - beam detection enabled (0x2), promiscuous mode off (0x1)
> setzwavemode 1 2
{{(setZWaveMode)}{ZWAVE:Enabled}{Promiscuous:Disabled}{BeamDetect:Enabled}}
// Specify the EU Region
> setzwaveregion 0
{{(setZWaveRegion)}{ZWaveRegion:EU-European Union}{ZWaveRegionIndex:0}}
```

On the transmit side, the user must specify the correct Home ID of the target Z-Wave node. This can be skipped, however, by enabling promiscuous mode on the receiver via setZWaveMode and/or setZWaveOptions. Additionally, the user must specify an accurate length byte, otherwise the transmitter may encounter an underflow. The CRC will be calculated on the fly by the radio hardware, so there is no need to specify it explicitly.

# TX Node:

```
// Specify the Home ID in the packet. This is a 4-byte value, starting at byte 0
> setTxPayload 0 0xCA 0xFE 0xC0 0xDE
{{(setTxPayload)}{len:16}{payload: 0xca 0xfe 0xc0 0xde 0x33 0x44 0x55 0x66 0x77 0x88 0x99 0xaa 0xbb 0xcc 0xdd 0xee}}
// Specify the length byte (byte 7) for a packet
> setTxPayload 7 15
{{(setTxPayload)}{len:16}{payload: 0xca 0xfe 0xc0 0xde 0x33 0x44 0x55 0x0f 0x77 0x88 0x99 0xaa 0xbb 0xcc 0xdd 0xee}}
```

On the receiver side, for basic functionality, the node must configure its own Home ID. Note that this will set parameters for the node on which these commands are executed – they do not set the TX packet contents for outgoing packets. To skip Home ID configuration, promiscuous mode can also be enabled.

# RX Node:

```
// The Home ID is CAFECODE, using a "don't care" hash
```

```
setzwavehomeid 0xCAFEC0DE 0x55
{{(setZWaveHomeId)}{Status:Set}}
```

For more advanced receiver functionality, or to be used as a sniffer, channel hopping must be configured. As used in Z-Wave networks, the three channels in each of the Z-Wave regions can be used in rapid succession for different purposes. For a receiving node to be able to receive these packets on any arbitrary channel, the node uses hardware acceleration to hop through the three different channels at specific intervals, using preamble sense mode. The following specification configures the correct hopping scheme, with the on-channel time and preamble sense mode, as well as zero delay between channels. Note, that while this configuration is accurate for most regions, Japan and Korea regions use 270 µs for all the channels, instead of the 270, 450, and 560 specified below. After this, packets can be transmitted on channel 0, 1, or 2, and will be received on the receiver node, without having explicitly set the channel.

## RX Node:

```
// Configure the channel hopping algorithm
> configRxChannelHopping 0 2 270 0 1 2 450 0 2 2 560 0
{{(configRxChannelHopping)}{numberOfChannels:3}{buffer:0x200048b0}{Success:True}}
// Enable channel hopping
> enableRxChannelHopping 1
{{(enableRxChannelHopping)}{Success:True}}
TX Node:
setChannel 0
{{(setchannel)}{channel:0}}
> tx 1
> {{(tx)}{PacketTx:Enabled}{None:Disabled}{Time:1518591782}}
{{(appMode)}{None:Enabled}{PacketTx:Disabled}{Time:1518601722}}
{{(txEnd)}{txStatus:Complete}{transmitted:1}{lastTxTime:1518601679}{timePos:6}{lastTx-
Start:1518597116} {ccaSuccess:0} {failed:0} {lastTxStatus:0x000000000} {isAck:False}}
setChannel 1
{{(setchannel)}{channel:1}}
> tx 1
> {{(tx)}{PacketTx:Enabled}{None:Disabled}{Time:1522247672}}
{{(appMode)}{None:Enabled}{PacketTx:Disabled}{Time:1522258337}}
\label{lastTxTime:1522258277} {\texttt{timePos:6}} {\texttt{lastTxTime:1522258277}} {\texttt{timePos:6}} {\texttt{lastTxTime:1522258277}} {\texttt{timePos:6}} {\texttt{lastTxTime:1522258277}} {\texttt{lastTxTime:15222258277}} {\texttt{lastTxTime:152222258277}} {\texttt{lastTxTime:152222258277}} {\texttt{lastTxTime:152222258277}} {\texttt{lastTxTime:1522222258277}} {\texttt{las
Start:1522252961}{ccaSuccess:0}{failed:0}{lastTxStatus:0x000000000}{isAck:False}}
setChannel 2
{{(setchannel)}{channel:2}}
> tx 1
> {{(tx)}{PacketTx:Enabled}{None:Disabled}{Time:1526903409}}
{{(appMode)}{None:Enabled}{PacketTx:Disabled}{Time:1526930874}}
{{(txEnd)}{txStatus:Complete}{transmitted:1}{lastTxTime:1526930821}{timePos:6}{lastTx-
Start:1526908743}{ccaSuccess:0}{failed:0}{lastTxStatus:0x000000000}{isAck:False}}
RX Node:
{{(rxPacket)}{len:13}{timeUs:1508290532}{timePos:4}{crc:Pass}{rssi:-
10}{lqi:114}{phy:0}{isAck:False}{syncWordId:0}{antenna:0}{channelHopIdx:0}{payload: 0xca 0xfe 0xc0
0xde 0x33 0x0a 0x55 0x0f 0x77 0x88 0x99 0xaa 0xbb}}
{{(rxPacket)}{len:14}{timeUs:1511945271}{timePos:4}{crc:Pass}{rssi:-
8}{lqi:100}{phy:0}{isAck:False}{syncWordId:0}{antenna:0}{channelHopIdx:1}{payload: 0xca 0xfe 0xc0
0xde 0x33 0x0a 0x55 0x0f 0x77 0x88 0x99 0xaa 0xbb 0xcc}}
{{(rxPacket)}{len:14}{timeUs:1516608125}{timePos:4}{crc:Pass}{rssi:-
10}{lqi:102}{phy:0}{isAck:False}{syncWordId:0}{antenna:0}{channelHopIdx:2}{payload: 0xca 0xfe 0xc0
0xde 0x33 0x0a 0x55 0x0f 0x77 0x88 0x99 0xaa 0xbb 0xcc}}
```

# 5.4 Cancel specific protocol mode

To cancel any of the specific BLE, 802.15.4 or Z-Wave mode, you can simply call deinitProtocol.

# 6 Testing Modes

# 6.1 Packet Error Rate Testing

RAILtest can be used to determine the packet error rate (PER) for a given setup. To set up this test, a piece of test equipment needs to be configured to send a packet on the rising edge of a GPIO. The specific EFR32 pin and port to be used are identified by the defines PER\_PIN and PER\_PORT (RAILtest 2.8) or defines SL\_RAIL\_TEST\_PER\_PIN and SL\_RAIL\_TEST\_PER\_PORT (RAILtest 2.9). perRx 100 10000 configures the Packet Error Rate test to send 100 packets, waiting 10000 µs between each packet. At the end of the test, the app provides an output indicating that Per mode has finished, and the statistics on the test can be recovered with perStatus and status. Calling perRx 0 0 cancels an ongoing test, and calling perRx has the same effect as calling resetCounters.

# 6.2 Bit Error Rate Testing

The EFR32 hardware can enter bit error rate (BER) receive mode for diagnostic purposes. In BER mode, the chip expects to receive a PN9 ( $x^9 + x^5 + 1$ ) transmission. To run the BER test successfully, a radio configuration specific to BER mode must be generated by the radio configurator.

Use the setBerConfig command to specify how many bytes to receive in BER receive mode. The maximum number of bytes is 536870911. Specifying 0 or a number greater than the maximum possible value automatically configures the BER test to receive the maximum number of bytes for testing.

Use the berRx command to enter or exit BER receive mode. If the test is allowed to run to completion, there is no need to exit BER receive mode.

Use the berStatus command to query for test statistics during or after a test. The statistics are reset when setBerConfig is run or when berRx 1 is run. The statistics include:

- BitsToTest (total bits to be tested)
- BitsTested (the number of bits already received and tested)
- PercentDone (percentage of how many configured bytes have been received)
- RSSI (an instantaneous RSSI value corresponding to the last byte received)
- BitErrors (the number of received bits determined to be in error)
- PercentBitError (percentage of bit errors to bits tested)

# Some examples:

```
> setberconfig 100000
> berrx 1
> berstatus
{{ (berStatus) }{BitsToTest:800000}{BitsTested:0}{PercentDone:0.00}
{RSSI:0}{BitErrors:0}{PercentBitError:0.00}}
// PN9 transmission enabled here
> berstatus
{{ (berStatus)} {BitsToTest:800000} {BitsTested:121312} {PercentDone:15.16}
{RSSI:-23}{BitErrors:0}{PercentBitError:0.00}}
> berstatus
{{(berStatus)}{BitsToTest:800000}{BitsTested:800000}{PercentDone:100.00}
{RSSI:-24}{BitErrors:0}{PercentBitError:0.00}}
> herrx 1
> berstatus
{{ (berStatus) }{BitsToTest:800000}{BitsTested:363936}{PercentDone:45.49}
{RSSI:-23}{BitErrors:0}{PercentBitError:0.00}}
> setberconfig 1000000
> berrx 1
```

```
> berstatus
{{(berStatus)}{BitsToTest:8000000}{BitsTested:888672}{PercentDone:11.11}
{RSSI:-23}{BitErrors:0}{PercentBitError:0.00}}

// PN9 transmission disabled here
> berstatus
{{(berStatus)}{BitsToTest:8000000}{BitsTested:4418528}{PercentDone:55.23}
{RSSI:-96}{BitErrors:960478}{PercentBitError:21.74}}
> berstatus
{{(berStatus)}{BitsToTest:8000000}{BitsTested:8000000}{PercentDone:100.00}
{RSSI:-97}{BitErrors:2752908}{PercentBitError:34.41}}
```

# 7 Miscellaneous

# 7.1 RAM Modem Reconfiguration

RAILtest can dynamically change the modem configuration allowing for a quick evaluation of different protocols or settings without the need to compile or flash the chip. This is enabled through the writeRmrStructure, updateConfigurationPointer and reconfigureModem commands. These commands are intended to be used only by Simplicity Studio and not directly from the CLI.

# 7.2 Register/Memory Access

**Note:** These commands provide direct access to the chip's address space. Writing a value to an address can change RAM and register values, and even reading from an address can change the operation of the chip. Any action taken with these commands will potentially conflict with the running program, possibly leading to unexpected behavior or a system crash. Only use these commands when instructed to do so by your Silicon Labs support contact.

To modify any memory on the system, use the <code>getmemw</code> and <code>setmemw</code> commands. To use <code>getmemw</code>, specify the starting address and the number of 32bit words you want to read. Using <code>setmemw</code> is slightly different in that you specify the starting address and the 32bit words to write starting at the specified address. These commands operate on 32bit words so all addresses <code>must</code> be 32bit aligned.

# 7.3 Debug

- To output a tone on the current channel (or overridden frequency) use the setTxTone command.
- To output a PN9 or 101010 stream on the current channel on a certain antenna, TX\_ANTENNA0 or TX\_ANTENNA1, use the setTx-Stream command.

# 7.4 Full Help Text

# 7.4.1 RAILtest 2.14 (GSDK 4.2) Help Text

Note: Each command is displayed (on the left) with its corresponding arguments and associated datatypes (on the right). Required command arguments and their datatypes are listed first (such as uint32) with potential optional arguments and their datatypes listed afterwards (such as uint32opt). The list of required command argument datatypes includes uint8, uint16, uint32, int8, int16, int32, and string. The list of optional command argument datatypes includes uint8opt, uint16opt, uint32opt, int8opt, int16opt, int32opt, and stringopt.

#### > help

```
Application Configuration
setEventConfig
                   Control RAIL events.
                    [uint32] eventsMask<31:0>
                    [uint32] eventsValues<31:0>
                    [uint32opt] eventsMask<63:32>
                    [uint32opt] eventsValues<63:32>
                   Resets the TX and RX counters.
resetCounters
setPeripheralEnable Control LEDs and LCD peripherals.
                    [uint8] [0=Disable] 1=Enable
setNotifications
                    Control asynchronous status prints (rxPacket, txEnd, txError).
                    [uint8] 0=Disable [1=Enable]
getLogLevels
                   Show whether notifications or peripherals are enabled.
getVersion
                    Get version information.
getVersionVerbose Get verbose version information.
                    Set PTI protocol for Network Analyzer.
setPtiProtocol
                    [uint8] 0=Custom 2=Thread 3=BLE 4=Connect 5=Zigbee 6=Z-Wave
aetPti
                    Get PTI configuration.
setPrintingEnable
                    Control all printing in RAILtest, except CLI.
                    [uint8] 0=Disable [1=Enable]
    Receive and Transmit
                    Control receive mode.
                    [uint8] 0=Disable [1=Enable]
```

Configure scheduled receive. rxAt [uint32] startTimeUs [string] 'rel'=Relative 'abs'=Absolute [uint32] endTimeUs [string] 'rel'=Relative 'abs'=Absolute [uint8opt] rxTransEndSched: [0]/1 [uint8opt] hardEnd: [0]/1  ${\tt Show/Configure\ receive\ options\ (RAIL\_RX\ OPTIONs).}$ setRxOptions [uint32opt] rxOptionsValues: bitmask of enabled options Transmit packets with current TX options. [uint32] number of packets, 0=continuous until next 'tx 0' Same tx command. This command is deprecated. txWithOptions [uint32] number of packets, 0=continuous until next 'tx 0' txAfterRx Schedule a TX with specified delay after each RX. [uint32] delayUs: 0=Disable configTxOptions Show/Configure transmit options (RAIL TX OPTIONs). [uint32opt] txOptionsValues: bitmask of enabled options setFixedLength Configure fixed length packet operation. [uint16] fixedLength: payload bytes set.Power Set the transmit power. The radio must be IDLE. [int32] power: deci-dBm unless 'raw' is added [stringopt] 'raw'=units are raw power level getPower Get the transmit power in deci-dBm. Set transmit PA configuration. Must use setpower afterwards. setPowerConfig [uint8] paMode [uint16] millivolts [uint16] rampTimeUs Get the transmit PA configuration. aetPowerConfia Get min and max powerLevel for a power mode. getPowerLimits [uint8opt] powerMode Control automatic PA selection based on the TX power level. enablePaAutoMode [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable configPaAutoMode Configure entries in the default PA Auto Mode plugin. [uint8] start Index [int32opt] min max mode band: PA auto config entries Sweep TX power for the current PA by toning at each level. sweepTxPower offsetLqi Adjust the hardware's LQI value for received packets. [int32] offset: signed value to add The resulting LQI is capped within 0..255 range. Get RSSI in dBm. It'll be invalid if receiver isn't ready. getRssi [uint32opt] [0=don't wait] 1=wait for valid RSSI if possible sweepPower Sweep power by toning low/high in a square wave fashion. [int32] lowPower: deci-dBm [int32] hiPower: deci-dBm [uint32] periodUs startAvgRssi Start AGC RSSI averaging. [uint32] averageTimeUs [uint16opt] channel: if different than current channel getAvgRssi Get AGC RSSI averaging result. Control tone transmission. setTxTone [uint32] 0=Disable 1=Enable [uint32opt] antenna: [0]/1 [uint32opt] mode: [0]/1=phaseNoise setTxStream Control stream transmission. [uint32] 0=Disable 1=Enable [uint32opt] streamMode: [1=PN9] 2=1010 3=phaseNoise 0=tone [uint32opt] antenna: [0]/1 status Print the current status counters. fifoStatus Print the current FIFO-related counters. setTxHoldOff Control transmit hold-off (blocking of transmits). [uint32] 0=Disable 1=Enable setTxDelay Set the inter-packet delay for repeated TX. [uint32] delayMilliseconds Get the inter-packet millisecond delay for repeated TX. getTxDelav Set TX packet payload bytes for future transmits. setTxPayload [uint16] offset [uint8opt] byte0 byte1 ... Set a specified range of bytes in the Tx packet payload to a set.TxRandom random value. Call setTxRandom again to stop randomizing the payload. [uint16opt] Start Index [uint16opt] End Index setTxPayloadQuiet Like setTxPayload, but less verbose. [uint16] offset [uint8opt] byte0 byte1 ... Set how much data to load into the TX FIFO for transmitting. setTxLength Actual packet length may vary based on radio configuration.

[uint16] lengthBytes printTxPacket Print the current TX payload data and byte length. peek Peek at the start of the receive buffer. [uint16] bytes: 1-10 [uint16opt] offset: [0] Get the current RAIL time in microseconds. get.Time Set the current RAIL time. setTime [uint32] timeUs dataConfig Control the data methods for TX and RX. [string] txMethod: 'pkt'/'fifo'
[string] rxMethod: 'pkt'/'fifo' [uint8opt] RAIL RxDataSource t (>0 needs fifo mode) [uint8opt] RAIL\_TxDataSource\_t (>0 needs ping-pong buffer) setRxFifo Set the receive buffer length. [uint16] lengthBytes: range 64-RX BUFFER SIZE  $\verb|setTxFifoThreshold| Set the TX FIFO Almost Empty threshold.$ [uint16] thresholdBytes: below which the event triggers setRxFifoThreshold Set the RX FIFO Almost Full threshold. [uint16] thresholdBytes: above which the event triggers fifoModeTestOptions Manual control over RAILtest FIFO actions. [uint8] txFifo: 1=Manual 0=Automatic [uint8] rxFifo: 1=Manual 0=Automatic rxFifoManualRead Read and print bytes from receive FIFO when in manual mode. [uint8] appendedInfo: 1=include packet metadata [uint16] bytesToRead [uint8opt] [0=don't] 1=show timestamps with appendedInfo txFifoManualLoad Try to load data into available TX FIFO space. fifoReset Reset the transmit and/or receive FIFO. [uint8] tx: 1=reset TX FIFO [uint8] rx: 1=reset RX FIFO abort.RxPacket. Idle the radio shortly after RX sync word detection. [uint32] abortOffsetUs Control printing of TX ACK packets. printTxAcks [uint8] [0=Disable] 1=Enable configRxHopping Configure an RX Channel Hopping sequence. [uint32opt] channel hopMode param delayUs: a hop's config, repeat for additional hops ... Use no arguments to get Z-Wave radio config defaults. enableRxHopping Control RX channel hopping previously configured. [uint8] [0=Disable] 1=Enable [uint8opt] [0=Continue] 1=Restart sequence configRxHoppingOpts Configure options for a hop. Use configRxHopping after. [uint8] hopIndex [uint8] options [int8opt] rssiThreshold: dBm for the threshold option configRxMultiHop Configure multi-sense for a hop. Use configRxHopping after. [uint8] hopIndex [uint32] syncDetectUs [uint32] preambleSenseUs [uint32] timingSenseUs [uint32] timingReSenseUs getRxHoppingRssi Get the latest RSSI for a hopping channel. [uint8] hopIndex Hop across a channel range to see the RSSI distribution. spectrumAnalyzer [uint8] 1=Show ASCII-Art graph (non-parseable output) [uint16opt] minChannel: [0]-65535 [uint16opt] maxChannel: 0-[65535] Channel range is limited by the PHY and by hopping's MAX NUMBER CHANNELS. configRxDutyCycle Configure RX Duty Cycling of the receiver. [uint32] hopMode [int32] parameter(s) {syncUs preamUs timingUs retimingUs} [int32] delayUs [int32opt] options [int32opt] rssiThreshold: dBm for the threshold option enableRxDutyCycle Control RX duty cycling previously configured. [uint8] DutyCycling: 0=Disable 1=Enable [uint8opt] ScheduledWakeup: [0=Disable] 1=Enable getDefaultRxDutyCycleConfig Get the default RX duty cycle configuration. setTxAltPreambleLen Set alternate TX preamble length, enabled via txOptions. [uint16] preambleBits configSyncWords Set sync words and their length. The radio must be off. [uint8] bits: 2-32 [uint32] syncWord1 [uint32opt] syncWord2: [same as syncWord1] getSyncWords Get the sync word length in bits and value(s).

```
Control printing of RX error packets.
printRxErrors
                    [uint8] [0=Disable] 1=Enable
printRxFreqOffsets
                    Control printing of RX frequency offsets.
                    [uint8] [0=Disable] 1=Enable
                    Print the data rates of the current PHY.
printDataRates
stopInfinitePream
                   Stops an infinite preamble transmission.
    Energy_Modes_and_RF_Sensing
                    Sleep until UART input or RF Sensed (if either configured).
                    [string] energyMode: 0-4[hs], for EM1P use 2 with radio on
                    [uint32opt] Legacy: RfSenseUs
                                        RfBand: 0=none, 1=GHz, 2=MHz, 3=both
                          or Selective: SyncwordBytes Syncword RfBand
                    Start RfSensing.
rfsense
                    [uint32] Legacy: RfSenseUs; Selective: SyncwordBytes
                    [uint32opt] Legacy: RfBand: 0=none,1=GHz,2=MHz,3=both
                          or Selective: Syncword RfBand: as above
configRfSenseWakeup Configure RFSense Selective Wakeup PHY for transmitting.
setRfSenseTxPayload Load TX FIFO with RfSense Selective (OOK) Mode wake packet.
                    [uint8] syncwordNumBytes: 1-4
                    [uint32] syncWord: sent from least to most significant byte
    Address Filtering
configAddressFilter Configure the addresss filter.
                     [uint32] matchTable
                    [uint8opt] offset0 size0 offset1 size1 ...
                    Enter more offsets and sizes if required.
setAddressFiltering Control address filtering.
                    [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable
getAddressFiltering Get the current state of address filtering.
                    Print the current address filtering addresses.
printAddresses
setAddress
                    Set a specific filtering address value.
                    [uint8] field: 0-1
                    [uint8] filterIndex: 0-3
                    [uint8opt] addrByte0 addrByte1 ... addrByte7
                    Set a specific filtering address mask.
set AddressMask
                    [uint8] field: 0-1
                    [uint8opt] bitMask
setAddressEnable
                    Control address filtering for a specific address.
                    [uint8] field: 0-1
                    [uint8] filterIndex: 0-3
                    [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable
    Error Rate Testing
                    Start a Packet Error Rate test. 'perRx 0 0' stops test.
perRx
                    [uint32] number of packets
                    [uint32] delayUs
perStatus
                    Get the PER test results. Also see status command.
setBerConfig
                    Set number of bytes to receive in BER mode.
                    [uint32] number of bytes: 0=maximum (536870911)
                    Control BER receive mode.
berRx
                    [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable
berStatus
                    Get status of current or last BER test.
                    Status is reset by setBerConfig and berRx enable.
    Listen Before Talk LBT
set.Lbt.Mode
                    Show/Set the LBT mode for transmits.
                    [stringopt] 'off'/'csma'/'lbt'
get.Lbt.Params
                    Get the current LBT parameters.
setLbtParams
                    Set LBT parameters.
                    [uint8] minBo
                    [uint8] maxBo
                    [uint8] tries
                    [int32] ccaThreshold
                    [uint16] backoffUs
                    [uint16] durationUs
                    [uint32] timeoutUs
set.802154CcaMode
                    Set. 802.15.4 CCA Mode
                    [uint8] ccaMode 0=RSSI 1=Signal 2=RSSI|Signal 3=RSSI&Signal 4=Always transmit
    802 15 4 Mode
enable802154
                    Configure and enable 802.15.4 mode.
                    [string] defaultState: 'idle'/'rx'
                     [uint16] idleToRxUs
                    [uint16] turnaroundTimeUs
                    [int16] ackTimeoutUs: to ACK's sync-detect
```

```
[uint8opt] defaultFP: [0]/1 Frame Pending for poll ACKs
config2p4GHz802154 Configure the radio for 2.4 GHz 802.15.4.
                    Use with enable802154.
                    [uint8opt] antDiv: [0=Disable] 1=Enable
                    [uint8opt] coex: [0=Disable] 1=Enable
                    [uint8opt] fem: [0=Disable] 1=Enable
                    [uint8opt] custom: [0=None] 1=Custom1
config863MHz802154 Configure the radio for 863 MHz 802.15.4 GB868.
                    Use with enable802154.
config915MHz802154
                    Configure the radio for 915 MHz 802.15.4 GB868.
                    Use with enable802154.
set802154e
                    Configure 802.15.4E options.
                    [uint32] RAIL_IEEE802154_EOptions_t
set802154g
                    Configure 802.15.4G options.
                    [uint32] RAIL IEEE802154 GOptions t
set802154FpMode
                    Control early and data frame pending lookup.
                    [uint8] early:
                                      [0=Disable] 1=Enable
                    [uint8] dataframes:[0=Disable] 1=Enable
acceptFrames
                    Control 802.15.4 frame type acceptance.
                    [uint8] command: 0=Reject [1=Accept]
                                   [0=Reject] 1=Accept
                    [uint8] ack:
                    [uint8] data:
                                     0=Reject [1=Accept]
                    [uint8] beacon: 0=Reject [1=Accept]
                    [uint8opt] multipurpose: [0=Reject] 1=Accept
setPromiscuousMode Control promiscuous mode.
                    [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable
                    Control whether node is a PAN coordinator.
setPanCoordinator
                    [uint8] 1=Yes 0=No
                    Set the PAN ID for a filtering index.
setPanId802154
                    [uint16] panId
                    [uint8opt] filterIndex: [0]-2
setShortAddr802154 Set the short address for a filtering index.
                    [uint16] shortAddr
                    [uint8opt] filterIndex: [0]-2
setLongAddr802154
                    Set the long address for a filtering index.
                    [uint8] longAddr 0
                    [uint8] longAddr 1
                    [uint8] longAddr_2
[uint8] longAddr_3
                    [uint8] longAddr 4
                    [uint8] longAddr 5
                    [uint8] longAddr 6
                    [uint8] longAddr 7
                    [uint8opt] filterIndex: [0]-2
setAddresses802154 Set all 802.15.4 address information.
                    [uint16] panId0
                    [uint16] shortAddr0
                    [stringopt] longAddr0
                    [stringopt] panIdl shortAddrl longAddrl ...
                    Set data request event processing latency.
setDataRegLatency
                    [uint32] latencyUs
set802154PHR
                    Set PHR (first 1, 2 or 4 bytes) in Tx buffer according to
                      the 'format' input parameter.
                    PHR 'frameLength' field is derived from TxLength set
                      previously with 'setTxLength'
                    For PHR fields info, refer to 802.15.4 specification.
                    [uint8] PHR format : 0=misc IEEE802154 modulations, PHR 1byte
                                         1=SUN FSK, PHR 2bytes
                                         2=SUN OFDM, PHR 4bytes
                                         3=SUN OQPSK, PHR 4bytes
                    [uint8opt] For SUN OFDM : rate
                               For SUN OQPSK: spreadingMode
                               For SUN FSK : fcsTtype
                               For LEG_OQPSK: none
                    [uint8opt] For SUN OFDM : scrambler
                               For SUN OQPSK: rateMode
                               For SUN FSK : whitening
                               For LEG OQPSK: none
trigModeSwitchTx
                    Transmit a Mode Switch packet then transmit packets on the new PHY with current
                    TX options Depending on modeSwitchLife configuration, after all iterations are
                    done, it either stays on the new PHY or returns to the base PHY.
                    [uint8] new PhyModeId, i.e. ID of the PHYMode we are switching to
                    [uint8] number of packets transmitted on the new PHY
                    [uint32opt] number of times the sequence -mode switch packet followed by data packets- is
                    repeated, default is 1 if argument is absent
                    [uint32opt] delayMilliseconds before switching back to base PHY after all packets have been
```

```
transmitted on the new PHY, default is 0 if argument is absent. Multitimer is
                    used for delay greater than 0.
modeSwitchLife
                    Return to the base PHY after all data packets transmission for TX or after
                    MODE SWITCH START event and multitimer expiration after first data packet
                    reception on new phy for RX.
                    [uint8] O=stay on new PHY (normal Wi-SUN FAN behaviour) 1=return to base PHY (special test
mode)
configRxChannelSwitching802154 Configure RX channel switching for 2.4 GHz 802.15.4.
                                [uint16] First radio channel
                                [uint16] Second radio channel
    BLE Mode
                    Control BLE mode.
setBleMode
                    [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable
                    Get the current BLE mode.
getBleMode
setBleChannelParams Configure channel parameters related to BLE.
                    [uint8] logicalChannel
                    [uint32opt] accessAddr crcInit disableWhiten
setBlePhySwitchToRx Configure BLE PhySwitchToRx parameters. RX is
                    entered timeDeltaUs after sync word of received packet.
                    [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable
                    [uint32opt] phy timeDelta physicalChannel
                    [uint32opt] logicalChannel accessAddr crcInit
                    [uint32opt] disableWhiten
                    [uint32opt] extraDelayUs
setBleAdvertising
                    Configure for BLE advertising.
                    [uint8] advChannel: 37-39
setBle1Mbps
                    Switch to the 1Mbps BLE PHY.
                    [uint8opt] 0=Legacy 1=Viterbi [chip default]
setBle2Mbps
                    Switch to the 2Mbps BLE PHY.
                    [uint8opt] 0=Legacy 1=Viterbi [chip default]
setBleCoding
                    Switch to a BLE coded PHY.
                    [uint8] RAIL BLE Coding t value
setBleSimulscan
                    Switch to a BLE simulscan PHY.
    Z Wave Mode
setZWaveMode
                    Show/Control Z-Wave mode.
                    [uint8opt] 0=Disable 1=Enable
                    [uint8opt] optionsBitmask
getZWaveMode
                    Get the current Z-Wave mode.
                    Set the Z-Wave region.
setZWaveRegion
                    [uint8] region: see listZWaveRegions
                    Perform IRCAL across all channels of the current Z-Wave region.
performZwaveIrcal
                    [uint8opt] [0=Use cached IRCAL values], 1=Force IRCAL
                    Get the current Z-Wave region.
getZWaveRegion
listZWaveRegions
                    List supported Z-Wave regions.
getZWaveBaudRate
                    Get the baudrate of the current Z-Wave channel.
set ZWaveNodeId
                    Sets Z-Wave NodeId.
                    [uint16] nodeId
                    Sets Z-Wave HomeId and its hash.
set ZWaveHomeId
                    [uint32] homeId
                    [uint8] hash
setZWaveOptions
                    Configure Z-Wave options.
                    [uint8opt] optionsBitmask
setZWaveLowPower
                    Set the transmit power for low-power ACKing.
                    [int32] power: deci-dBm unless 'raw' is added
                    [stringopt] 'raw'=units are raw power level
                    Get the low power values (deci-dBm and raw).
getZWaveLowPower
zwaveReceiveBeam
                    Run the Z-Wave beam detection algorithm.
setMfmMode
                    Set MFM mode to enabled or disabled
                    [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable
getMfmMode
                    Get the current MFM mod
    RAIL Timer
                    Set the RAIL timer timeout.
setTimer
                    [uint32] timeout: per mode
                    [string] 'rel'=Relative 'abs'=Absolute
                    Cancel the RAIL timer if it is active.
timerCancel
printTimerStats
                    Print current timer configuration.
enableMultiTimer
                    Control the multiTimer API.
                    [uint8] O=Disable 1=Enable
setMultiTimer
                    Set a specific timer timeout.
                    [uint8] timer: 0..(NUM_MULTI_TIMERS-1)
                    [uint32] timeout: per mode
                    [string] 'rel'=Relative 'abs'=Absolute
multiTimerCancel
                    Cancel a specific timer if it is active.
```

```
getMultiTimerStats Get information about a specific timer.
                    [uint8] timer: 0..(NUM MULTI TIMERS-1)
                    Do a blocking delay for a specified time.
delayUs
                    [uint32] delayUs
    Auto ACK ing
autoAckConfig
                    Configure and enable auto-ACK functionality.
                    [string] defaultState: 'idle'/'rx'
                    [uint16] idleToRxUs
                    [uint16] turnaroundTimeUs
                    [uint16] ackTimeoutUs: to ACK's sync-detect
autoAckDisable
                    Disable auto-ACK. Use autoAckConfig to reenable.
setAckPayload
                    Set the ACK payload to transmit.
                    [uint16] offset
                    [uint8opt] byte0 byte1 ...
setAckLength
                    Set how much data to load into the TXACK FIFO.
                    [uint16] lengthBytes
printAckPacket
                    Print the current TXACK payload data and byte length.
getAutoAck
                    Get the current state of auto-ACKing.
autoAckPause
                    Pause or Resume auto-ACKing
                    [uint8] 1=PauseRx 0=ResumeRx
                    [uint8] 1=PauseTx 0=ResumeTx
                    Control auto-ACK response for just the next receive.
setTxAckOptions
                    [uint8] 1=cancelAck 0=sendAck
                    [uint8] 1=useTxBuf 0=useTxAckBuf
    GPIO Functions
setGpioOutPin
                    Set a GPIO pin data out bit.
                    [string] gpioPort: start from '0' or 'a' or 'A'
                    [uint8] gpioPin
                    [uint8] state: 0/1
    Diagnostic and Test
                    Get the index of the current multi-PHY radio config.
getConfigIndex
                    See the entries in *channelConfigs[]. Start with index 0.
setConfigIndex
                    Activate a multi-PHY radio configuration.
                    See the entries in *channelConfigs[]. Start with index 0.
                    [uint8] multiPhyIndex
setCtune
                    Set the value of HFXO CTUNE. The radio must be IDLE.
                    [uint16] ctune
                    Get the value of HFXO CTUNE
getCtune
                    Set the value of HFXO CTUNE delta
setCtuneDelta
                    [uint16] delta
                    Get the value of HFXO CTUNE delta
get.Ct.uneDelta
setPaCtune
                    Set the PACTUNE value for TX and RX.
                    [uint8] txPaCtune
                    [uint8] rxPaCtune
enablePaCal
                    Control PA power calibration.
                    [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable
setDebugSignal
                    Configure chip specific debug output.
                    Use 'setDebugSignal help me' for more details.
                    [string] pin
                    [string] signal
                    [uint16opt] signalOptions
setDebugMode
                    Control Debug mode which allows freqOverride.
                    [uint32] 0=Disable 1=Enable
                    Set the radio frequency. Requires debug mode.
freq0verride
                    [uint32] freqHz: Only small deviations from the
                                     current configuration are supported.
configDirectMode
                    Configure direct mode
                    [uint8] syncRx: 0=Disable 1=Enable
                    [uint8] syncTx: 0=Disable 1=Enable
                    [uint8] doutPort
                    [uint8] doutPin
                    [uint8] dclkPort
                    [uint8] dclkPin
                    [uint8] dinPort
                    [uint8] dinPin
                    [uint8opt] doutLoc
                    [uint8opt] dclkLoc
                    [uint8opt] dinLoc
directMode
                    Control direct mode.
                    [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable
                    Control TX in direct mode.
directTx
                    [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable
```

[uint8] timer: 0..(NUM MULTI TIMERS-1)

```
Start a TX that will be cancelled.
txCancel
                     [int32] delayUs: when to cancel it
                     [uint8opt] stopMode: [0=RAIL Idle] >0=RAIL StopMode t
configHFXOThermistor Configures the thermistor pin and the HFXO compensation parameters.
configHFXOCompensation Configure the temperature parameters for HFXO compensation.
                    [int8opt] Arg1: enableCompensation
                    Arg2: zoneTemperatureC
                    Arg3: deltaNominal
                    Arg4: deltaCritical
startThermistor
                    Starts a thermistor measurement.
getThermistor
                    Gets the thermistor impedance.
getHFXOPPMError
                    Compute the HFXO PPM deviation.
                    Must be called after a complete thermistor measurement
                    ie after getThermistor.
compensateHFXO
                     Starts the compensation process on the HFXO.
                      Must be called after a complete thermistor measurement
                      ie after getThermistor.
                     [uint8opt] 1=restore the initial frequency not compensated
configThermalProtection Enable thermal protection, configure temperature threshold and cool down
                     [uint8opt] Enable protection
                                New temperature threshold in Celsius degrees
                                New cool down
getTemperature
                    Show chip, FEM, XTAL temperatures in Celsius (255=invalid)
                     [uint8opt] 1=reset temperature values after reading
getRandom
                    Get random data from the radio.
                    [uint16] lengthBytes
                     [uint8opt] [0=show them] 1=hide them
setTxUnderflow
                    Control TX underflows by not loading the TX FIFO.
                    [uint8] 1=Force underflows 0=Disable
setRxOverflow
                    Control RX overflows by delaying in the event handler.
                    [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable
                     [uint32opt] delayUs: [0]
setCalibrations
                    Control calibrations.
                    [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable
                    Set the TX state transitions.
setTxTransitions
                    [string] txSuccess: 'idle'/'rx'
                    [string] txError: 'idle'/'rx'
setRxTransitions
                    Set the RX state transitions.
                     [string] rxSuccess: 'idle'/'rx'/'tx'
                    [string] rxError: 'idle'/'rx'/'tx'
getTxTransitions
                    Get the TX state transitions.
getRxTransitions
                    Get the RX state transitions.
                    Set next transmit's automatic repeat count.
setNextTxRepeat
                    [uint16] number of auto-repeated transmits after the first
                     [uint32opt] delayUs inter-transmit or hop delay
                     [uint32opt] channel (if hopping)
                    repeat delayUs and channel for additional hops.
setNextBleTxRepeat Set next transmit's automatic repeat count.
                     [uint16] number of auto-repeated transmits after the first
                     [uint32opt] delayUs inter-transmit or hop delay
                     [uint32opt] phy railChannel logicalChannel accessAddress
                     (a hop's config, repeat from delayUs for additional hops)
setTxTimePos
                    Set desired TX timestamp position.
                    [uint8] RAIL PacketTimePosition t
setRxTimePos
                    Set desired RX timestamp position.
                    [uint8] RAIL PacketTimePosition t
                    Set RAIL state transition timings (use -1 to keep same).
setTimings
                    [int32] idleToRxUs
                    [int32] txToRxUs
[int32] idleToTxUs
                     [int32opt] rxToTxUs [0]
                     [int32opt] rxSearchTimeoutUs [0]
                    [int32opt] txToRxSearchTimeout [0]
[int32opt] txToTx [0]
forceAssert
                    Force a RAIL assert with the given error code.
                    [uint32] RAIL_AssertErrorCodes_t
                    Get the current RAILtest AppMode t mode.
getAppMode
                    Get the current RAIL_RadioState_t radio state.
getRadioState
verifyRadio
                    Verify radio memory contents.
                    [uint32] durationUs: time limit
                     [uint8] O=Resume if previously didn't finish 1=Restart
                     [uint8] 0=current radio config 1=external radio config
                    [uint8] 0=No callback 1=Use RAILCb_ConfigVerification
getChannel
                    Get the current radio channel.
                    Set the radio channel.
setChannel
                    [uint16] channel
```

```
Perform a reboot of the chip.
reset
writeRmrStructure
                    Reserved for Simplicity Studio use only.
                    [uint8]
                    [uint16]
                    [uint8]
                    [uint32opt]
updateConfigPtr
                    Reserved for Simplicity Studio use only.
                    [uint.8]
                    [uint16]
                    [uint8]
                    Reserved for Simplicity Studio use only.
reconfigureModem
setRfPath
                    Set the RF path.
                    [uint32] 0=Path0 1=Path1
                    Show/Configure printing of RAIL events as they occur.
printEvents
                    [uint32opt] printEvents<31:0> printEvents<63:32>
                    [uint32opt] mask<31:0> mask<63:32>
printChipFeatures
                    Display RAIL features supported at compile and runtime.
                    Read count 32-bit words starting at address.
getmemw
                    [uint32] address
                    [uint32opt] count
                    Write 32-bit values starting at address.
setmemw
                    [uint32] address
                    [uint32opt] value0 value1 ...
throughput
                    Throughput test.
                    [uint32] number of packets
setRssiOffset
                    Sets the RSSI offset.
                    [int32] offsetDbm
getRssiOffset
                    Gets the RSSI offset(s) in dBm.
                    [uint8opt] [0=radio and protocol-specific] 1=radio only
setRssiDetectThresholdSets the RSSI detect threshold.
                    [int8] RSSI detect threshold (in dBm). (-128 disables detection)
getRssiDetectThresholdGets the RSSI detect threshold(in dBm).
                    Transmit a packet at a certain time.
txAt
                    [uint32] time: per mode
                    [stringopt] ['abs'=Absolute] 'rel'=Relative
                    [stringopt] 'abort' RX if TX occurs during packet RX
                                    otherwise TX is delayed to end of RX
setFreqOffset
                    Get/Set the frequency offset adjustment.
                    [int32opt] RAIL FrequencyOffset t
holdRx
                    Control holding of received packets.
                    [uint8] [0=Process packets immediately] 1=Hold packets
wait
                    Suspend processing of CLI input for a while.
                    [uint32] waitTimeUs
                    [stringopt] ['rel'=Relative] 'abs'=Absolute
clearScript
                    Clear the script entered via enterScript.
                    [uint8opt] [0=RAM] 1=Flash
                    Print the script entered via enterScript.
printScript
                    [uint8opt] [0=RAM] 1=Flash
enterScript
                    Enter script entry mode.
                    Conclude entry mode with text 'endScript'.
                    [uint8opt] [0=RAM] 1=Flash-script will run on boot
                    Run the script entered via enterScript.
runScript
                    [uint8opt] [0=RAM] 1=Flash-script will run on boot
                    Control retime options.
setRetimeOption
                    [uint8] optionBitMask: 1=HFXO | 2=HFRCO | 4=DCDC | 8=LCD
enable802154SignalIdentifier Enable Signal Identifier 2.4Ghz 802.15.4 signal detection
                    [uint8] 0=Disable 1=Enable
enableBleSignalIdentifier Enable Signal Identifier for BLE signal detection
                    [uint8] Mode 0=Disable 1=BLE1Mbps 2=BLE2Mbps
getChannelConfigEntry Get the maximum valid channelConfig index, the maximum valid channelConfigEntry index
                    in the selected channelConfig and parameters of the selected channelConfigEntry
                    [uint8] channelConfig index
                    [uint8] channelConfigEntry index
deinitProtocol
                    Deinit the current protocol (BLE, 802.15.4, Z-Wave)
```

# 7.4.2 RAILtest 2.8 (GSDK 2.7.x) Help Text

printDataRates		Print the data rates of the current PHY
resetCounters		Resets the Tx and Rx counters
setPeripheralEnable	u	[enable] Enable(1) or Disable(0) LEDs and LCD peripherals
setNotifications	u	[enable] Enable(1) or Disable(0) status prints that happen asynchronously
beenderreadions	ū	(rxPacket, txEnd, txError)
getLogLevels		Get whether notifications are set or peripherals are enabled
getVersion		Get version information.
getVersionVerbose		Get verbose version information.
setPtiProtocol	u	[protocol] Set PTI protocol for Network Analyzer (0=Custom 2=Thread 3=BLE
50010111000001	u	4=Connect 5=Zigbee 6=Z-Wave)
setPrintingEnable	u	[enable] Universally enable or disable all printing in railtest. Enabled
Secrificingulable	u	by default.
Receive and Transmit -		by default.
rx	W	[enable] Enable(1) or Disable(0) receive mode
rxAt	wbwbu*	[start mode end mode rxTransEndSched hardEnd] Configure scheduled
TM10	WEWEG	receive.
setRxOptions	W*	[rxOptionsBitField] Configure receive options, based on RAIL RX OPTION
Secretoris	vv	defines. If called without any parameters, prints the current state of
		these options.
tx	W	[n] Transmit n packets with tx options. If n is 0 transmit infinitely.
CX	w	Defaults are don't wait for ack, send CRC, use sync word 0.
+wWi+hOn+iona		
txWithOptions txAt	W	[n] Same functionality as tx. This command is deprecated
LXAL	wb*	[time mode (abort)] Transmit a packet at the time and mode specified. If
		the string 'abort' is specified and the TX tries to go out during packet
		reception, the TX will abort, as opposed to being postponed until the RX
		completes.
txAfterRx	W	[time] Schedule a TX for a delay in us after each receive. O to disable
configTxOptions	w*	[txOptionsBitfield] Sets the bitmask to be used as the tx options. See
		#defines starting with "RAIL_TX_OPTION_" in rail_types.h. Can be called
		without any parameters to print the current state of these options.
setFixedLength	V	[fixedLength] Configure fixed length
setchannel	V	[channel] Set the current radio channel
getchannel		Get the current radio channel
setFreqOffset	s*	[(offset)] Sets the frequency offset adjustment. With no argument dis
		plays the current offset setting.
setPower	sb*	[power raw] Set the current transmit power in deci dBm, or raw units if
		'raw' is specified. The radio must be IDLE for setPower to succeed.
getPower		Get the current transmit power in deci dBm
setPowerConfig	uvv	[mode voltage rampTime] Set the current transmit power config.
getPowerConfig		Get the current transmit power config.
enablePaAutoMode	u	[enable] Enable automatic configuration of PA's when setting dBm power
		levels.
configPaAutoMode	ussu	[index min max mode] Confiqure the entries of default PA Auto Mode
-		configuration provided by the PA Auto Mode plugin.
sweepTxPower		Sweep power levels for the current PA and stream at each level.
offsetLqi	S	[offset] Add this offset value to the hardware's 8-bit hardware LQI value
<u>.</u>		before being made available to the application.
getRssi	W*	[wait] Get RSSI in dBm if the receiver is turned on. Optionally specify
90011001	**	whether or not to wait for a valid value in case it is initially invalid.
sweepPower	SSW	[lowPower] [hiPower] [period] Sweep power in square wave fashion. Specify
5wccprower	55 W	power in deci dBm, period in microseconds.
startAvgRssi	wu*	[averageTimeUs] [channel] Start AGC RSSI averaging
getAvgRssi	wu	Get AGC RSSI averaging result.
setRssiOffset	8	Sets the RSSI offset in dBm.
getRssiOffset	S	Gets the RSSI offset.
2	1.11.1 *	
setTxTone	ww*	<pre>[enable (antenna)] Enable(1) or Disable(0) a tone from the radio with option of selecting antenna</pre>
setTxStream	1.11.1 *	[enable (streamMode) (antenna)] Enable(1) or Disable(0) a stream from the
Seciastieam	ww*	
		radio based on selection of RAIL_StreamMode_t and antenna.(Option:
		Unspecified - Any, 0 - TX_ANTENNAO, 1 - TX_ANTENNA1). Default settings
		for streamMode is RAIL_STREAM_PN9_STREAM and for antenna is
0+0+110		RAIL_TX_OPTIONS_DEFAULT.
status		Print the current status counters
fifoStatus		Print the current fifo related counters
setTxHoldOff	W	[enable] Enable(1) or Disable(0) transmit hold-off (blocking of
not m. Dollo		transmits)
setTxDelay	W	[delay] Set the inter-packet delay in milliseconds for repeated Tx
getTxDelay	di.	Get the inter-packet delay in milliseconds for repeated Tx
setTxPayload	vu*	[offset byte0 byte1] Set the packet bytes to be sent
setRfSenseTxPayload	uw	[syncwordNumBytes syncWord] Set the RfSense Wakeup Syncword (1-4 bytes)
		in TX FIFO to wake up a receiving node configured for Selective(OOK)
		RFSENSE.
setTxPayloadQuiet	vu*	[offset byte0 byte1] Functions like 'setTxPayload', but outputs less
		information
setTxLength	V	[length] Set the number of bytes to load into the FIFO before
		transmitting. Actual packet length may vary based on radio configuration

nrintTyDackot		Drint the current Tv data and length
printTxPacket peek	V*	Print the current Tx data and length [number of bytes] [offset] Peek at the start of receive buffer.
getTime	•	Get the current time from the RAIL timebase in microseconds
setTime	W	Set the current time in the RAIL timebase in microseconds
dataConfig	bb	[txMethod rxMethod] Choose between 'pkt' and 'fifo' data methods for RAIL
setRxFifo	V	Tx and Rx [length] Set the receive buffer's length, which is used in both packet mode and FIFO mode. The length cannot be set above RX BUFFER SIZE.
setTxFifoThreshold	V	[txFifoThreshold] Set the Tx Fifo Almost Emtpy threshold
setRxFifoThreshold	V	[rxFifoThreshold] Set the Rx Fifo Almost Emtpy threshold
fifoModeTestOptions	uu	[txFifoManual rxFifoManual] Manual control over RAILTEST fifo actions
rxFifoManualRead	uvu*	[appendedInfo bytesToRead printTiming] Read bytes out of receive fifo and print
txFifoManualLoad		Will attempt to load data into the fifo if there is space
fifoReset	uu	[tx rx] Reset the transmit or receive fifo
abortRxPacket	W	[abortOffset] Delay after sync word before idling radio.
<pre>printTxAcks configRxChannelHopping</pre>	W W*	<pre>[printTxAcks] Enable printing of tx ack packets as they happen. [(channel mode parameter delay)] Configure RX Channel Hopping to hop</pre>
conrigionalmernopping	•	in the sequence provided, for the given RAIL_RxChannelHoppingMode_t mode, parameter, and interchannel delay. One mode and parameter must be provided per channel.
enableRxChannelHopping	uu*	[enable (reset)] Enable/disable rx channel hopping. The channel hopping will start again from the first member of the sequence is reset is true.
configChannelHoppingOptions	s uu	[index options] Configure channel hopping options for the entry of specified index. Must call configRxChannelHopping after this, for options
getChannelHoppingRssi	u	to take effect. [channelIndex] Get the latest RSSI for the channel at the index of the hopping sequence specified.
spectrumAnalyzer	uv*	[(graphics min max)]Emulate spectrum analyzer functionality to get the
		power across min and max channels (number of channels limited by MAX_NUMBER_CHANNELS) of the current PHY using channel hopping. Specify graphics = 1 for an ASCII-Art graph, which will break out of the standard RAILTest response format.
configRxDutyCycle	www	[mode parameter delay] Configure RX Duty Cycle mode to cycle the receiver with the given parameters.
enableRxDutyCycle	u	[enable] Enable/disable rx duty cycle mode.
setTxAltPreambleLen	W	<pre>[length] Set an alternate preable length for transmit, which can be enabled in txOptions.</pre>
configSyncWords	uw*	[bits sync1 $(sync2)$ ] Set the sync word bit length and value(s). It can be only set when radio is off.
getSyncWords	T.T	Get the sync word length(in bits) and value(s).
printRxErrors	W	[enable] Enable (1) or Disable (0) printing of Rx error packets. Defaults to disabled.
stopInfinitePreambleTx		Stops the infinite preamble transmission
Energy Modes and RF Se		
sleep	uw*	[EM# [RfSenseUs RfBand] or [SyncwordSize(bytes) Syncword RfBand]] Sleep in EM# with RFSenseUs on RfBand (0=none,1=2.4GHz,2=SubGHz,3=both) (and UART input) for Legacy Mode or SyncwordSize(bytes) and Syncword on RfBand for Selective(OOK) Mode. To enter EMIP if supported, request EM2 with the
rfsense	ww*	radio on. [[RfSenseUs RfBand] or [SyncwordSize(bytes) Syncword RfBand]] Start
		RfSensing with RSenseUs on RfBand for Legacy Mode or SyncwordSize(bytes) and Syncword on RfBand for Selective(OOK) Mode.
<pre>configRfSenseWakeupPhy Address Filtering</pre>		Configure the transmitting node with RFSense Selective (OOK) Wakeup PHY.
configAddressFilter	wu*	[matchTable offset0 size0 offset1 size1] Configure the addresss filter.
setAddressFiltering	u	[enable] Enable(1) or Disable(0) address filtering.
getAddressFiltering		Print the current state of address filtering.
printAddresses		Print the current address filtering addresses.
setAddress setAddressEnable	uuu* uuu	[field index value] Set the address value at (field, index) to value. [field index enable] Enable address filtering for the given address.
Error Rate Testing		[11010 INDEX EMADIE] EMADIE AUDIESS LITUETING TOT UNE GIVEN AUDIESS.
perRx	WW	[packets delayUs] Start a Packet Error Rate test. 'perRx 0 0' will
		disable ongoing test.
perStatus		Output the results of the PER test. Also see 'status' command
setBerConfig	W	[number bytes] Set number of bytes to receive in BER mode; 536870911 = max number of bytes to test; 0 = set max number of bytes to test
berRx	W	[enable] Enable(1) or Disable(0) BER receive mode
berStatus		Get status of last BER test or of current running test; status
Tighton Daga m.31 (	5m\	information is reset for commands setBerConfig and berRx enable
Listen Before Talk (LE setLbtMode	BT) b*	[modeStr] Set LBT mode off, csma, lbt
getLbtMode getLbtParams	D	Get the current LBT parameters
setLbtParams	uuusvvw	[minBo maxBo tries thresh backoff duration timeout] Set LBT parameters
<b>802.15.4 Mode</b> enable802154	bvvvu	[defaultState idleTime turnaroundTime ackTimeout (defaultFramePending)]

		Enable 802.15.4 mode
config2p4GHz802154	u*	[antDiv coex] Configure the radio for 2.4 GHz 802.15.4. This should be called in addition to 'enable802154'.
config863MHz802154		Configure the radio for 863 MHz 802.15.4 GB868. This should be called in addition to 'enable802154'.
config915MHz802154		Configure the radio for 915 MHz 802.15.4 GB868. This should be called in addition to 'enable802154'.
set802154e	W	[EOptionsBitfield] Configure 802.15.4E options, based on RAIL IEEE802154 E OPTION defines.
set802154g	W	[GOptionsBitfield] Configure 802.15.4G options, based on RAIL IEEE802154 G OPTION defines.
set802154fpmode	uu	[early dataframes] Enable(1) or Disable(0) early frame pending lookup and data frame pending lookup. Default settings are 0 0
acceptFrames	uuuu*	[command ack data beacon (multipurpose)] Enable(1) or Disable(0) 802.15.4 frame acceptance. Default settings for 802.15.4 are 1 0 1 1 0.
setPromiscuousMode	u	[enable] Enable(1) or Disable(0) promiscuous mode
setPanCoordinator setPanId802154	u vu*	[enable] Enable(1) or Disable(0) the node acting as a PAN coordinator [panId index] Set the PAN ID for the given index. Index defaults to 0 if
360141110002134	vu	not given
setShortAddr802154	vu*	[shortAddr index] Set the short address(es) for the given index. Index defaults to 0 if not given
setLongAddr802154	uuuuuuuuu*	[longAddr_0 longAddr_7 index] Set the long address for the given index. Index defaults to 0 if not given
setAddresses802154	vvb*	[panId0 shortAddr0 longAddr0 panId1 ] Set all 802.15.4 address information.
setDataReqLatency BLE Mode	W	[us] Set data request event processing latency.
setBleMode	u	[enable] Set BLE mode to enabled or disabled
getBleMode setBleChannelParams	uw*	Get the current BLE mode [logicalChannel accessAddr crcInit disableWhiten] Configure channel
		parameters related to BLE
setBlePhySwitchToRx	uw*	[enable phy timeDelta physicalChannel logicalChannel accessAddr crcInit disableWhiten] Configure parameters for BLE PhySwitchToRx. RX is entered timeDelta us after sync word of received packet.
setBleAdvertising	u	[advChannel] Configure for BLE advertising on channel 37, 38, or 39
setBle1Mbps	u*	[isViterbi] Switch to the 1Mbps BLE PHY
setBle2Mbps setBleCoding	u* u	<pre>[isViterbi] Switch to the 2Mbps BLE PHY [coding] Switch to the given RAIL_BLE_Coding_t value</pre>
Z-Wave Mode		
setZWaveMode getZWaveMode	u*	<pre>[enable [options]] Set Z-Wave mode to enabled or disabled Get the current Z-Wave mode</pre>
setZWaveRegion	u	[region] Set Z-Wave region
getZWaveRegion	-	Get the current Z-Wave region
listZWaveRegions		List supported Z-Wave regions
getZWaveBaudRate		Get the baudrate of the current Z-Wave channel
setZWaveNodeId setZWaveHomeId	u wu	[nodeId] Sets Z-Wave NodeId [homeId hash] Sets Z-Wave HomeId and its hash
setZWaveOptions	u*	[options] Enable/Disable Z-Wave options
setZWaveLowPower	sb*	[power raw] Set the low transmit power in deci dBm, or raw units if 'raw'
act 7Marral or Davies		is specified. This will be used during Low Power ACKing.
getZWaveLowPower zwaveReceiveBeam		Get the deci dBm value and raw value of the Low transmit power  Do the beam detection algorithm to receive Z-Wave beams.
RAIL Timer		20 0.10 20am decederal dryorromm of receive 2 mare 20ame.
setTimer	wb	[timeout mode] Set the RAIL timer timeout. You can use either an absolute
timerCancel		(abs) or relative (rel) timer mode.  Cancel the RAIL timer if it's active.
printTimerStats		Print current timer configuration.
enableMultiTimer	u	[enable] Enable (1) or disable (0) the multiTimer API for use. By default
		the multiTimer is disabled for single protocol RAIL and enabled for multiprotocol RAIL.
setMultiTimer	uwb	[timer timeout mode] Set a specific timer's timeout, starting with timer 0. You can use either an absolute (abs) or relative (rel) timer mode.
multiTimerCancel	u	[timer] Cancel a specific timer if it's active, starting with timer 0.
<pre>printMultiTimerStats delayUs</pre>	u w	[timer] Print a specific timer's configuration, starting with timer 0. [delay] Blocking delay for specified number of microseconds.
Auto Acking		
autoAckConfig	bvvv	[defaultState idleTime turnaroundTime ackTimeout] Configure and enable auto ack functionality in RAIL.
autoAckDisable		Disable auto ack. Use autoAckConfig to reenable.
setAckPayload	vu*	[offset byte0 byte1] Set the ack bytes to be sent.
setAckLength printAckPacket	V	<pre>[length] Set the number of bytes to transmit for ack payloads Print the current ack data and length</pre>
getAutoAck		Print the current ack data and length Print the current state of auto acking.
autoAckPause	uu	[RxPause TxPause] Pause(1) or Resume(0) Auto Acking
setTxAckOptions	uu	[cancelAck useTxBuf] Enable(1) or Disable(0) feature for one receive

GPIO Functions		
setGpioOutPin	buu	[port pin state] Set a GPIO pin's data out bit.
Diagnostic and Test getConfigIndex		Get the index of the current radio configuration selected for use. See
3		the entries in *channelConfigs[]. Start with index 0.
setConfigIndex	u	[index] Set the index of the current radio configuration selected for use, and associate this new configuration to the current railHandle. See
getmemw	ww*	the entries in *channelConfigs[]. Start with index 0. [address count] Read count 32bit words starting at address
setmemw	ww*	[address value] Write as many 32bit values as specified starting at address
setCtune	V	[ctune] Set the value of CTUNE in the CMU->HFXOSTEADYSTATECTRL register.
		The radio must be IDLE for setCtune to succeed.
getCtune setPaCtune	uu	Get the value of CTUNE in the CMU->HFXOSTEADYSTATECTRL register [txPaCtune] [rxPaCtune] Set the value of PACTUNE for TX and RX mode
enablePaCal	u	[enable] Enable(1) or Disable(0) PA power calibration
setDebugSignal	?	Configure chip specific debug output. Use 'setDebugSignal help' for more details.
setDebugMode	W	[mode] 1 = Frequency Override. 0 = Disable debug mode
freqOverride	W	[freq] Change to freq specified in Hz. Requires debug mode to be enabled.
-		Only small frequency deviations from the current configuration are supported.
directMode	u	[enable] Enable(1) or Disable(0) direct mode
directTx txCancel	u su*	<pre>[enable] Enable(1) or Disable(0) TX in direct mode [delay (stopmode)] Start a single TX that will be cancelled in delay</pre>
txcancer	su^	microseconds using stopmode 0=RAIL Idle(default) or >0=RAIL StopMode t.
startThermistorMeasurement		Configures the thermistor pin and starts a thermistor measurement.
getThermistorImpedance		Gets the thermistor impedance.
getRandom	vu*	[len hidden] Get len bytes of random data from the radio. Only print them
setTxUnderflow		to the screen if hidden is 0 (default).
setTxONderIIOW setRxOverflow	₩ ₩*	<pre>[enable] Enable(1) or Disable(0) TX underflows [enable delayUs] Enable(1) or Disable(0) RX overflows. The overflow will</pre>
		be caused by hanging in the interrupt handler for delayUs
setCalibrations	W	[enable] Enable(1) or Disable(0) RAIL calibrations
setTxTransitions	bb	[txSuccess txError] Set each RAIL TX state transition value to r(x) or
setRxTransitions	bb	<pre>i(dle) [rxSuccess rxError] Set each RAIL RX state transition value to t(x),</pre>
	DD	r(x), or $i(dle)$ .
getTxTransitions		Get the RAIL TX state transitions for success and error.
<pre>getRxTransitions setTxTimePos</pre>	u	Get the RAIL RX state transitions for success and error. [RAIL PacketTimePosition t] Set desired Tx timestamp position.
setRxTimePos	u	[RAIL PacketTimePosition t] Set desired Rx timestamp position.
setTimings	vvvv*	[idleToRx txToRx idleToTx rxToTx rxSearch txToRxSearch] Set RAIL state transition timings in microseconds
forceAssert	W	[errorCode] Force a RAIL assert with the given error code.
printEvents	W*	[printEvents<31:0> [printEvents<63:32>] [mask<31:0>] [mask<63:32>]]
		Configure printing of RAIL events in chronological order as they occur. Pass no parameters to see a list of all available event enum names and
printChipFeatures		values. Display RAIL features supported at compile and runtime on the chip.
getAppMode		Print the current app mode of RAILTEST. Values printed are those to be found in AppMode t.
getRadioState		Get the RAIL radio state. Values returned correspond to
3		RAIL RadioState t.
verifyRadio	wuuu	[durationUs restart override callback] Verify radio memory contents and return after duration in microseconds. Restart (1) or resume (0) from
		last run.
enterScript	u*	[(flash)] Enter script entry mode. Conclude entry mode with text 'end Script'. Specify if script is saved to RAM (0, default) or RAM and flash
		(1). If saved to flash, script will run on boot.
runScript	u*	[(flash)] Run the script entered via enterScript. Run the script in RAM (0, default) or in flash (1).
printScript	u*	[(flash)] Print the script entered via enterScript. Display the script in
alaamCarist	*	RAM (0, default) or in flash (1).
clearScript	u*	[(flash)] Clear the script entered via enterScript. Clear the script in RAM (0, default) or in flash (1).
wait	wb*	[time (mode)] Suspend processing of any input until time in the future.
		Optionally specify whether the time is relative (rel) (default) or absolute (abs).
holdRx	u	[enable] Enable/Disable holding of received packets instead of instantly
		processing them.
reset		Perform a reboot of the chip
Antenna Commands setRfPath	TA7	[rfPath] 0=Path0, 1=Path1
RAM Modem Reconfigurat	ion Command	
writeRmrStructure	uvuw*	This command should only be called by Simplicity Studio and not directly

updateConfigurationPointer uvu
reconfigureModem

from the CI. This command should only be called by Simplicity Studio and not directly from the CI. This command should only be called by Simplicity Studio and not directly from the CI.