



BluetoothTM

Bluetooth Low Energy

Crash course in the Bluetooth Low Energy protocol

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October 2018

Bluetooth Low Energy



- Wireless Personal Area Network technology
- Operates in the 2.4GHz ISM (Industrial, Scientific and Medical) band
- Specification defined by the Bluetooth SIG (Special Interest Group)
- Optimized for low-power consumption
 - Racing to idle
 - Low range
 - Low bandwidth

Bluetooth modes

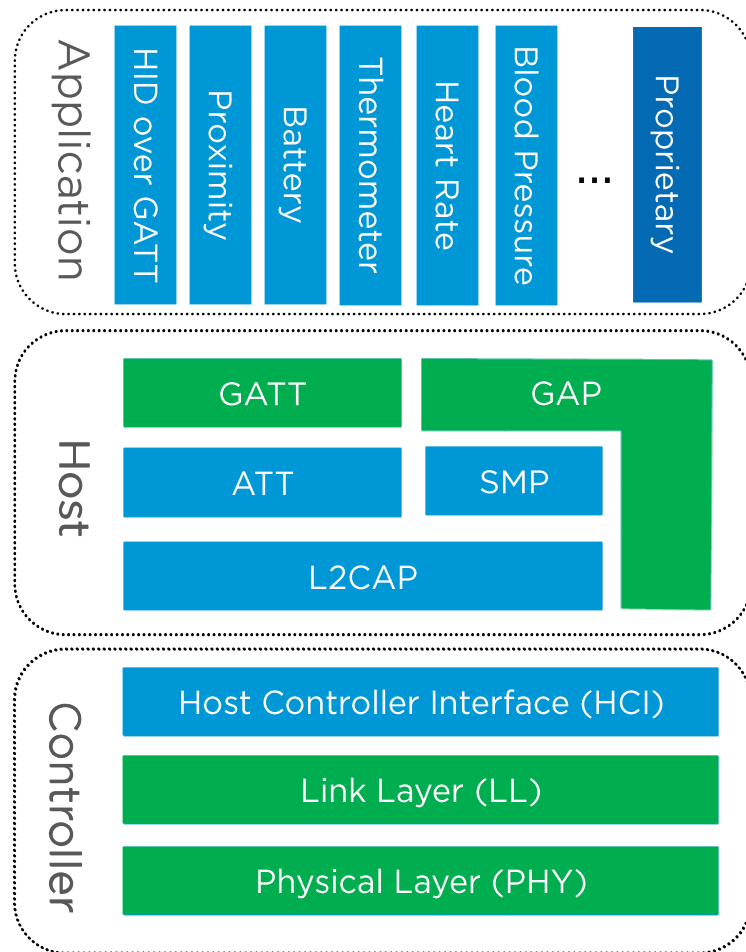
Term	Introduced	Means
BR	1.1 (2002)	Basic Rate (1 Mbit/s)
EDR	2.0 (2004)	Enhanced Data Rate (2 and 3 Mbit/s)
HS	3.0 (2009)	High Speed (up to 24 Mbit/s)
LE	4.0 (2010)	Low Energy (1 Mbit/s ultra low power)

Bluetooth modes

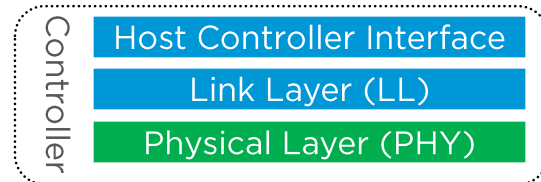
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	4.1 (2013)	L2CAP CoC, Low Duty Cycle directed adv., multi role, Privacy 1.1, ++
	4.2 (2014)	LESC, DLE, Privacy 1.2, ++
	5.0 (2016)	High Speed(2 Mbit/s), Long Range, LE Adv. Extensions, LE Channel Selection Algorithm #2, Increased max power, ++

Bluetooth LE Architecture

- Split into three main building blocks
 - Application
 - User application interfacing with the Bluetooth protocol stack
 - Host
 - Upper layers of the Bluetooth protocol stack
 - Controller
 - Low layers of the Bluetooth protocol stack, including the radio



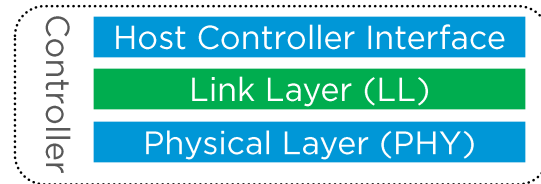
Physical Layer(PHY)



Frequency	LL
2402 MHz	37
2404 MHz	0
2406 MHz	1
2408 MHz	2
2410 MHz	3
2412 MHz	4
2414 MHz	5
2416 MHz	6
2418 MHz	7
2420 MHz	8
2422 MHz	9
2424 MHz	10
2426 MHz	38
2428 MHz	11
2430 MHz	12
2432 MHz	13
2434 MHz	14
2436 MHz	15
2438 MHz	16
2440 MHz	17
2442 MHz	18
2444 MHz	19
2446 MHz	20
2448 MHz	21
2450 MHz	22
2452 MHz	23
2454 MHz	24
2456 MHz	25
2458 MHz	26
2460 MHz	27
2462 MHz	28
2464 MHz	29
2466 MHz	30
2468 MHz	31
2470 MHz	32
2472 MHz	33
2474 MHz	34
2476 MHz	35
2478 MHz	36
2480 MHz	39

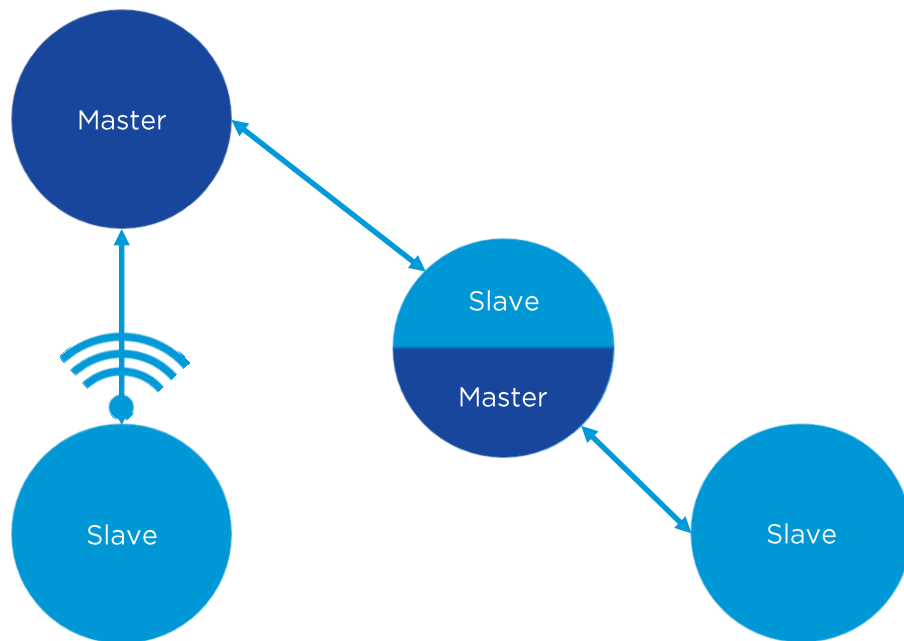
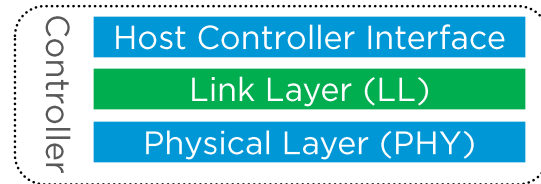
- 2.4 GHz ISM band
- Divided into 40 channels from 2.400GHz to 2.4835GHz
- Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum(FHSS)
- Channel 37, 38 and 39 are used for advertising
- Remaining channels used during connections

Link Layer (LL)

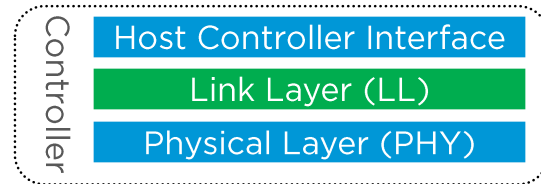


- Combination of hardware and software.
- Interfaces directly with the PHY layer and responsible for:
 - Framing the data from the upper layers in a link layer packet(BLE packet).
 - Meeting the timing requirements of the BLE specification.
 - Encryption of the link
 - CRC generation and verification
- Defines the following roles:
 - **Advertiser:** A device sending advertisement packets
 - **Scanner:** A device scanning for advertisement packets
 - **Master:** A device that initiates a connection and manages it later
 - **Slave:** A device that accepts a connection request and follows the master's timing

Network topology

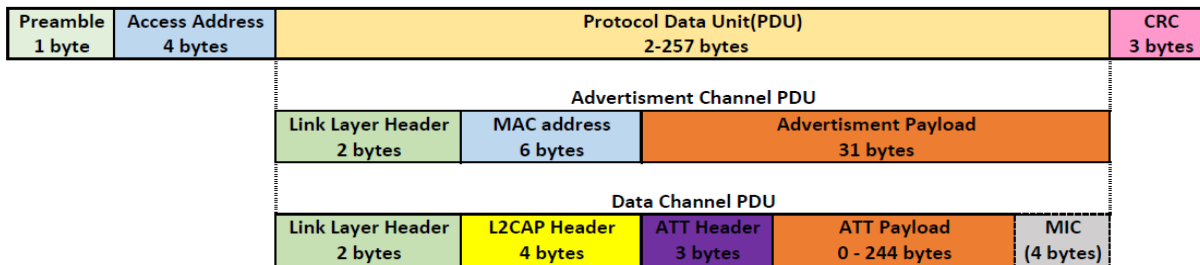


BLE Packet

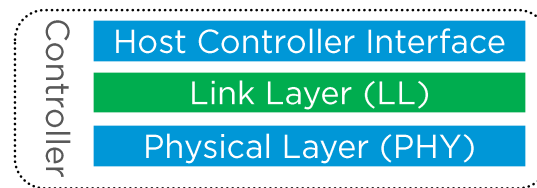


BLE has one packet structure and two packet types:

- Advertisement packets
 - BT 4.0: (31 byte payload + optional 31 byte in scan response packet)
 - BT 5.0: (255 byte payload with advertising extensions)
- Data packets
 - BT 4.0: (27 byte payload, only 20 byte available for user data)
 - BT 4.2: (251 byte payload, 244 byte available for user data)

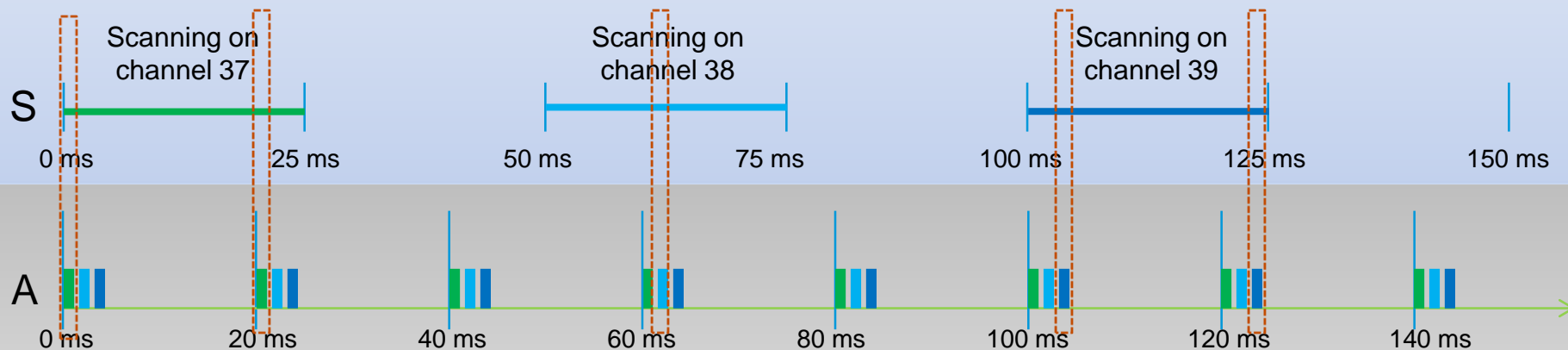


Advertising & Scanning



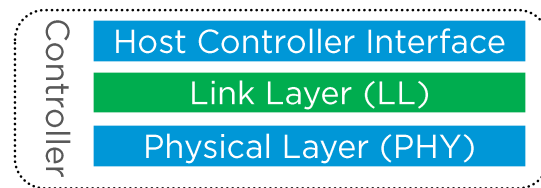
Scanner scan interval = 50 ms

Scanner scan window = 25 ms



Advertising on 37, 38 and 39

Advertiser advertising, interval = 20 ms

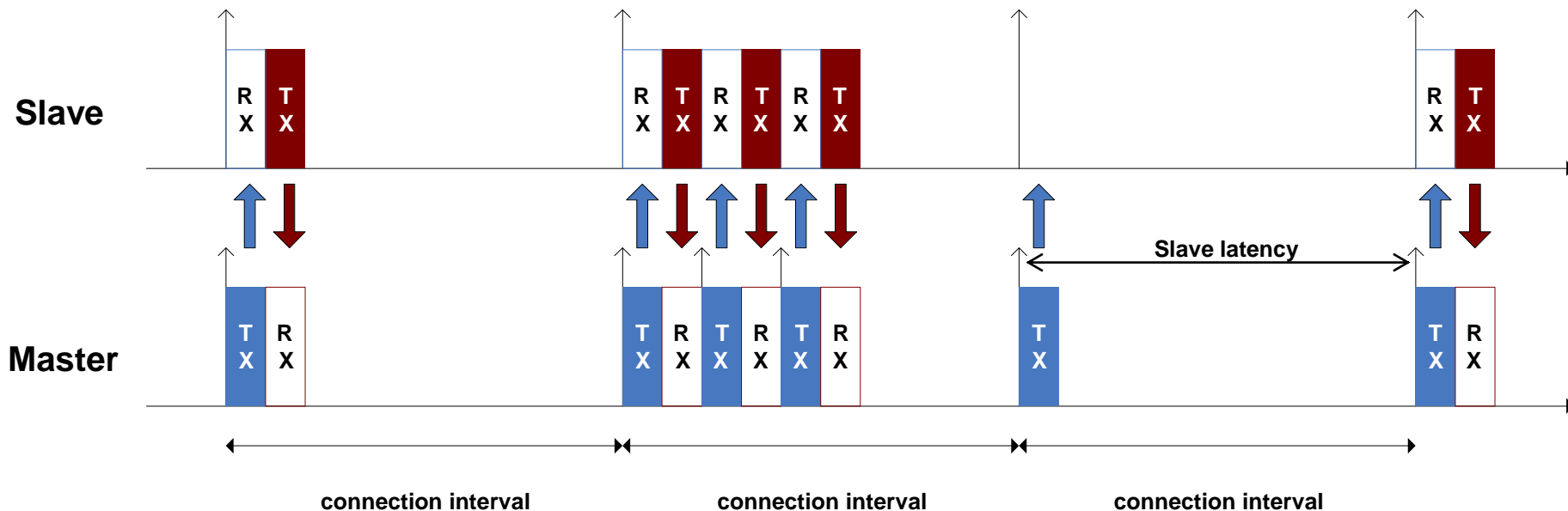
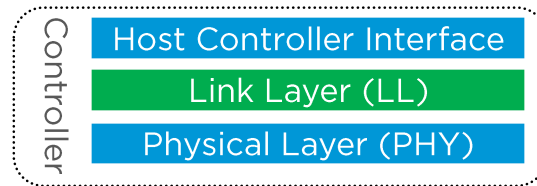


Connection Establishment

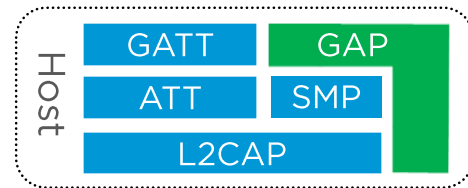
- Master starts scanning for advertising devices that are connectable
- Master initiates the connection process based on data in advertisement packet
- When a suitable advertising device is found, the master sends a connection request packet containing the following:
 - **Frequency hop increment:** *Which channel that should be used for the next connection event*
 - **Connection interval:** *The time between two consecutive connection events*
 - **Slave latency:** *The number of connection events that a slave can choose to skip with out risking disconnecting*
 - **Connection supervision timeout:** *Length of time the master will wait for a response from the slave before the connection is terminated.*

Connection

- Master sends first, slave responds
- Multiple data packets can be sent per connection event occurring at each connection interval
- Connection interval can be from 7.5 ms to 4 seconds



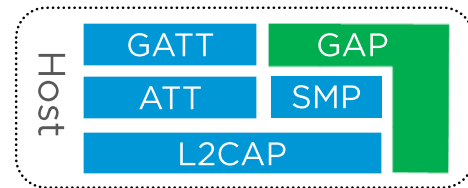
Generic Access Profile(GAP)



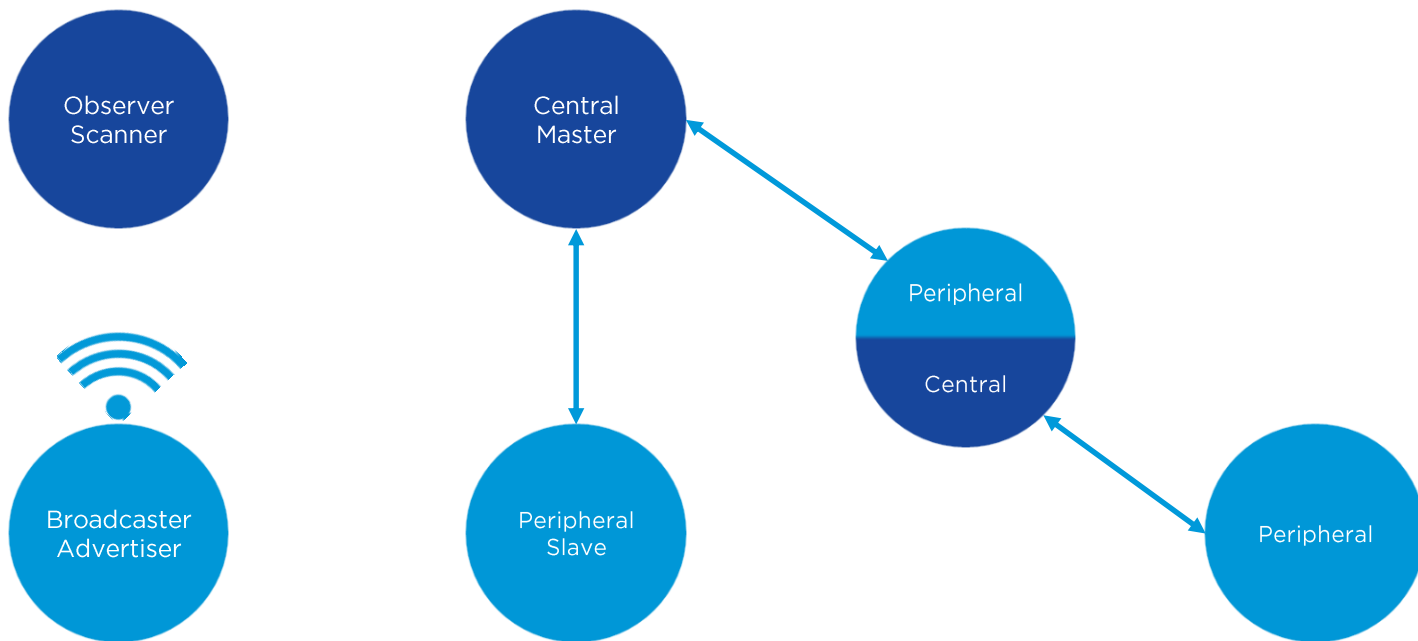
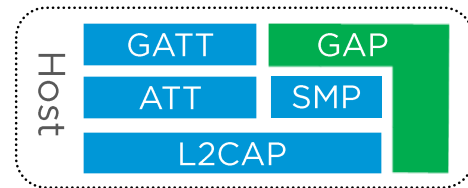
- Defines procedures on how devices discover, connect and present information to each other.
- Roles
 - **Peripheral** (Link Layer Slave)
 - **Central** (Link Layer Master)
 - **Broadcaster** (Link Layer advertiser)
 - **Observer** (Link Layer scanner)
- Security
 - Pairing and creating bonds with peer devices
 - Attribute access security requirements
 - Privacy and address control

GAP Operations

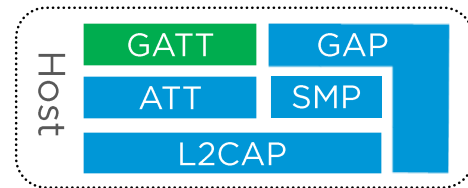
- Set advertisement data
- Start/stop advertising
- Start/stop scanning
- Connect/disconnect to a device
- Update Connection Parameters
- Encrypt link



Network topology



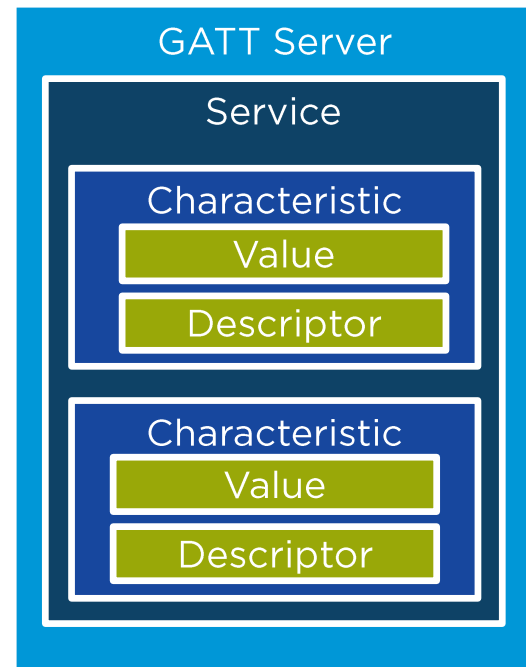
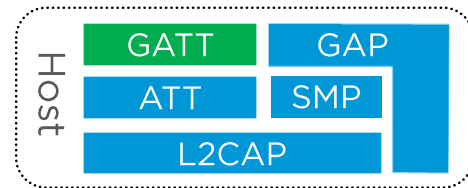
Generic Attribute Profile (GATT)



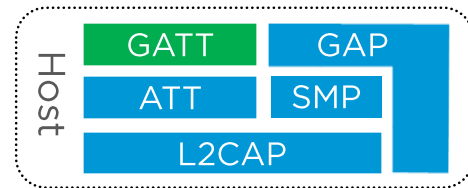
- Defines procedures on how to exchange data over a BLE connection
- Uses the Attribute Protocol(ATT) as its transport layer
- Uses a client-server architecture, like the Attribute Protocol(ATT)
- Attributes organized hierarchically
 - Services
 - Characteristics
 - Descriptors

Services, Characteristics and Descriptors

- Services
 - Group of characteristics
- Characteristic
 - Data containers, e.g. temperature, battery voltage
- Descriptor
 - Additional meta-data of the characteristic, e.g. “Celcius” or “Volts”



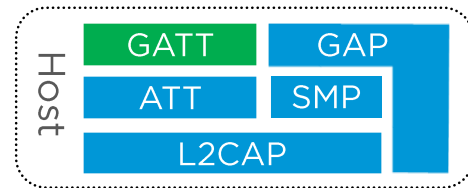
Services, Characteristics and Descriptors cont'd



Services, characteristics and descriptors all have an UUID

- **UUID** – Universal Unique Identifier
 - 16-bit short UUID using Bluetooth Base 0000XXXX-0000-1000-8000-00805F9B34FB
 - 128-bit UUID
- In addition Characteristics and Descriptors have
 - **Permissions** – Read, Write.
 - **Value** – data that can be read/written by client

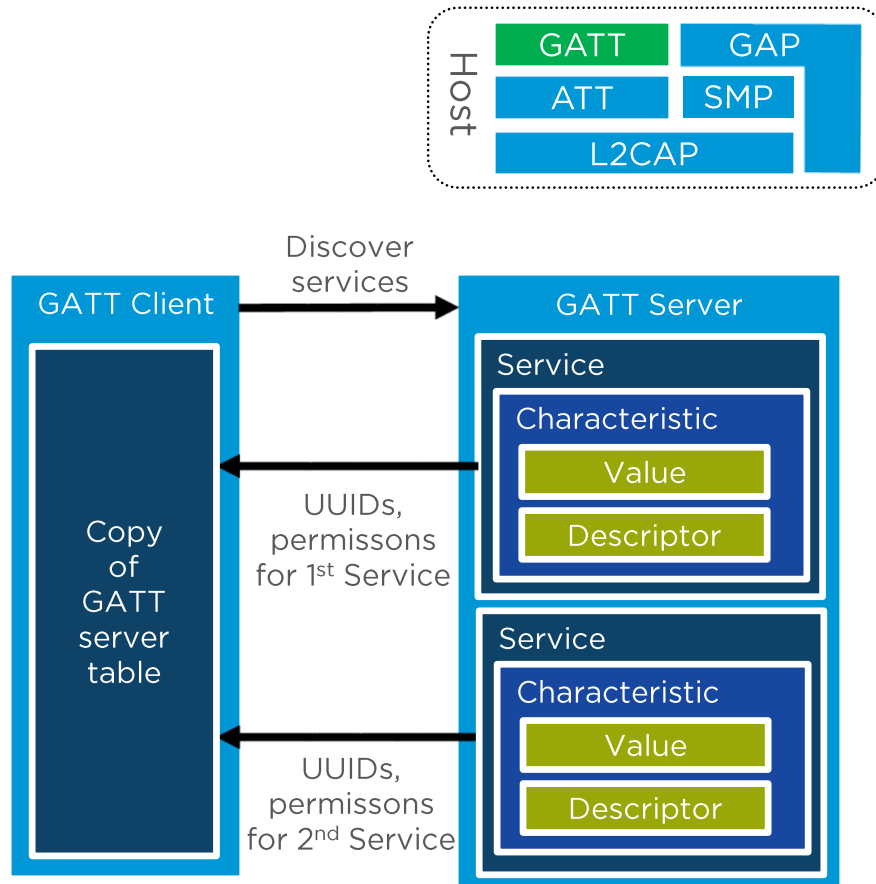
GATT Operations



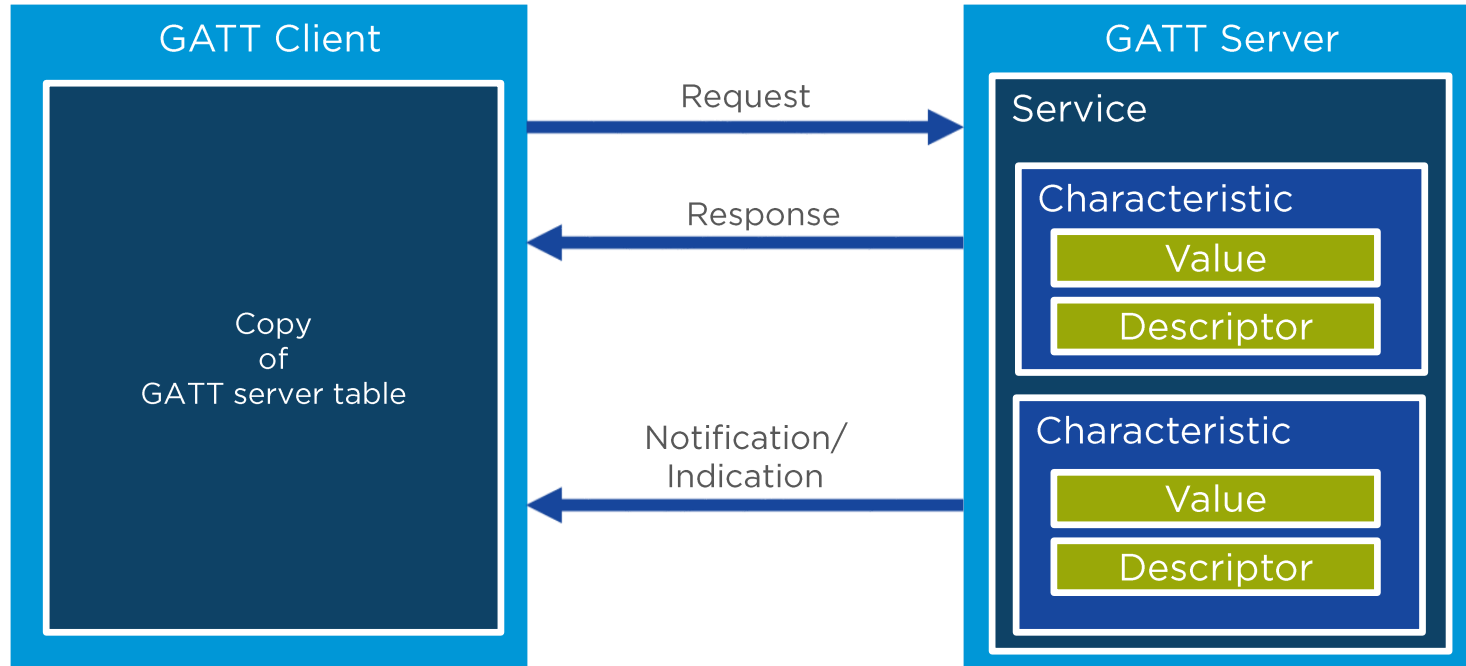
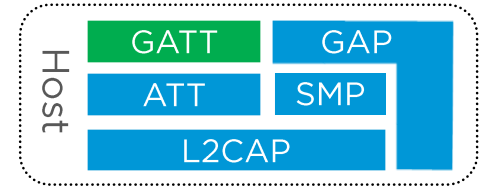
- Service and Characteristic Discovery
- Writing to Characteristics and Descriptors
- Reading from Characteristics and Descriptors
- Server initiated updates
 - Characteristic Value Notification:
 - Characteristic Value Indication:

Service Discovery

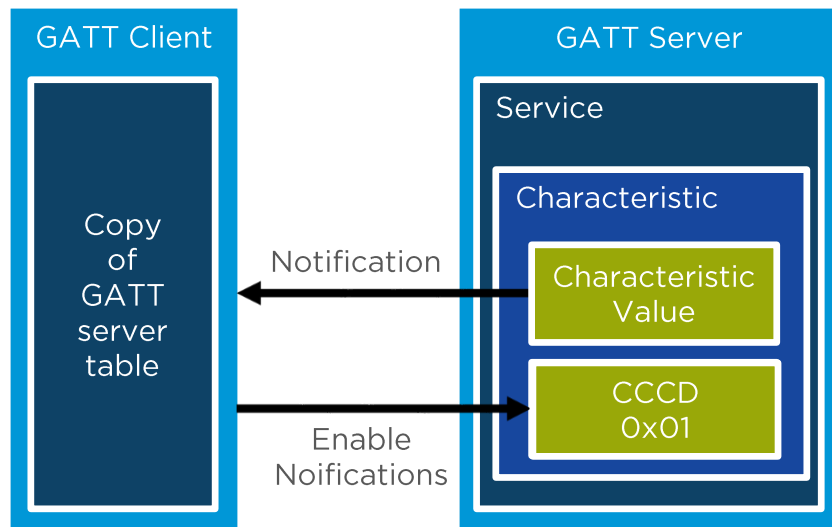
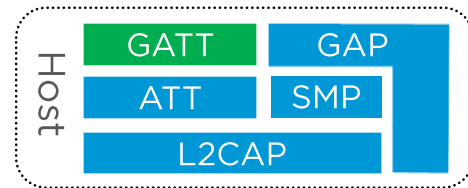
- Client does not know which services/characteristics/descriptors the server has implemented.
- Performs Service discovery and stores copy of the GATT server structure.
- Uses copy as a lookup table when reading/writing to characteristics or descriptors



GATT Transaction

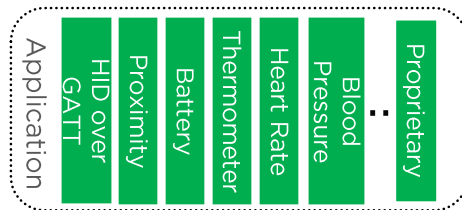


Client Characteristic Configuration Descriptor (CCCD)



- Notification and indication switch
- Two-bit field value
 - 0x01: Enables Notifications
 - 0x02: Enables Indications
- Client can turn on/off Notifications/Indications by writing to the CCCD.

Application



- Profile:
 - Collection of services
 - Selects required features from GAP and GATT
- Use-case specific profiles
 - Bluetooth SIG defined, e.g. Heart Rate Profile (Heart Rate Service + Device Information Service)
 - Vendor-specific (proprietary), Apple iBeacon, Google Eddystone
- Key to interoperability

Application

Application

Proprietary
Blood Pressure
Heart Rate
Thermometer
Battery
Proximity
HID over GATT



BATTERY



PROXIMITY



HRM



TEMP



BP



WEIGHT



TIME SYNC



FIND ME



ALERT



BIKING



LOC/NAV



CGM



RUNNING



HID



BluetoothTM

Bluetooth Low Energy

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February 2018