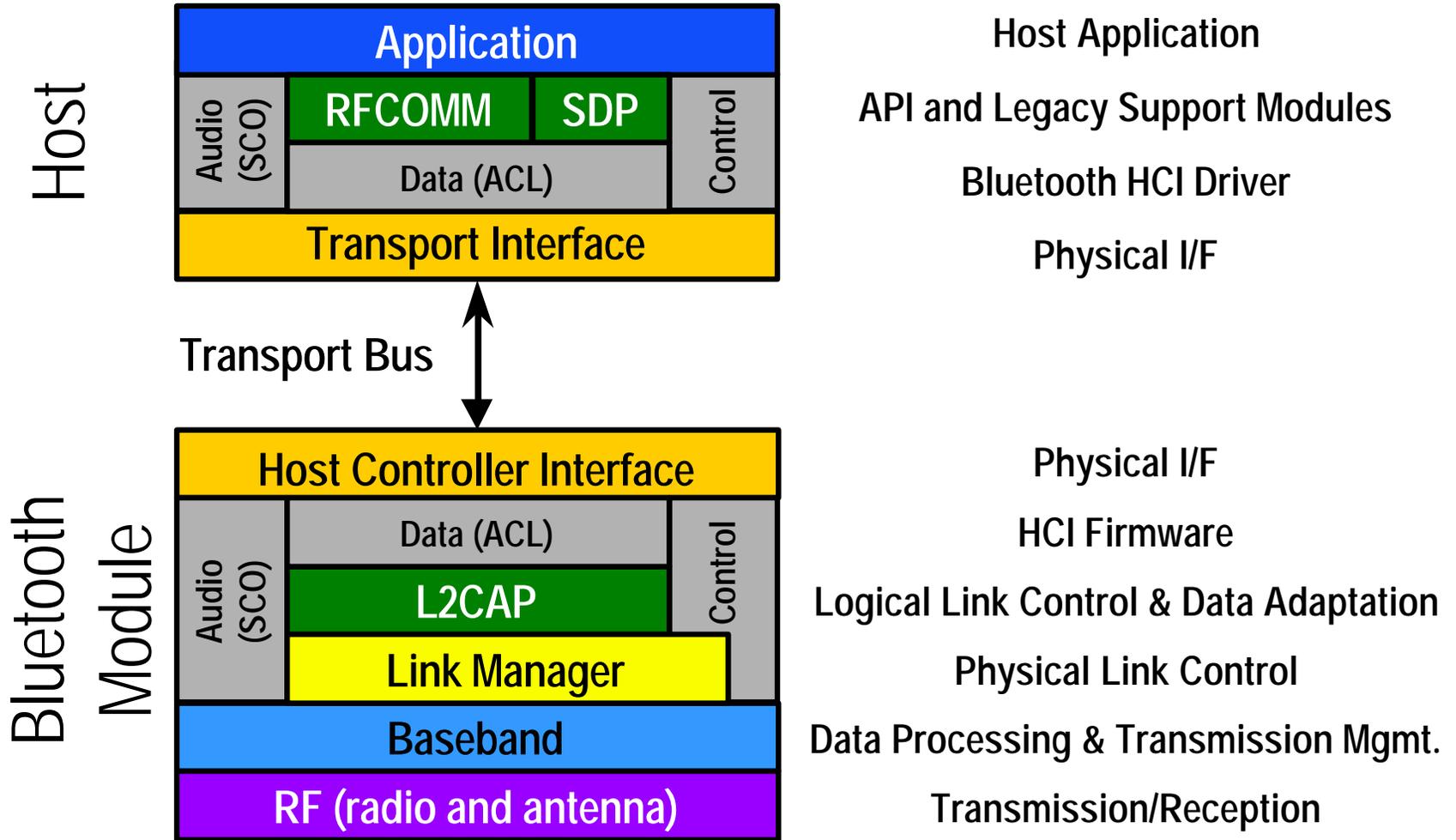


# Inside Bluetooth



# L2CAP

## *Logical Link Control and Adaptation Protocol*

- ◆ Manages the creation and termination of virtual connections with other Bluetooth devices
  - Negotiates and/or dictates parameters
    - Including Security and Quality of Service (QoS)
- ◆ Manages ACL data flow between the host and Link Manager
  - Multiplexing of multiple concurrent host I/O operations
  - Segmentation And Reassembly (SAR) of various data formats for baseband compatibility

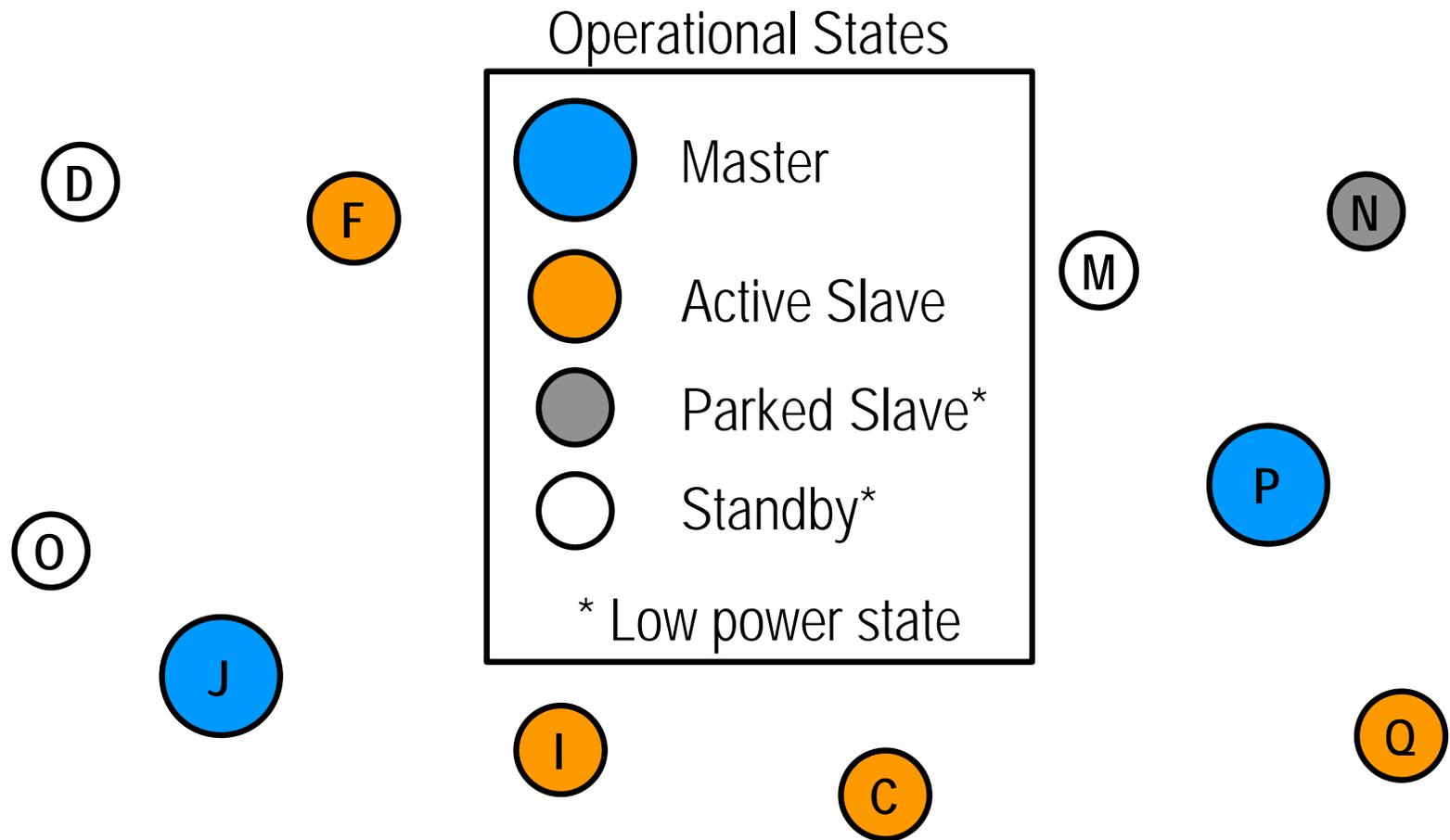
# Link Manager

- ◆ Physically manages creation, configuration, and termination of device to device links
- ◆ Also manages ACL data flow between the L2CAP and Baseband through established links
  - Forwards data from the L2CAP to the Baseband with its associated link specific transmission parameters
  - Forwards data from the Baseband back to the L2CAP associated to its specific source link

# Baseband

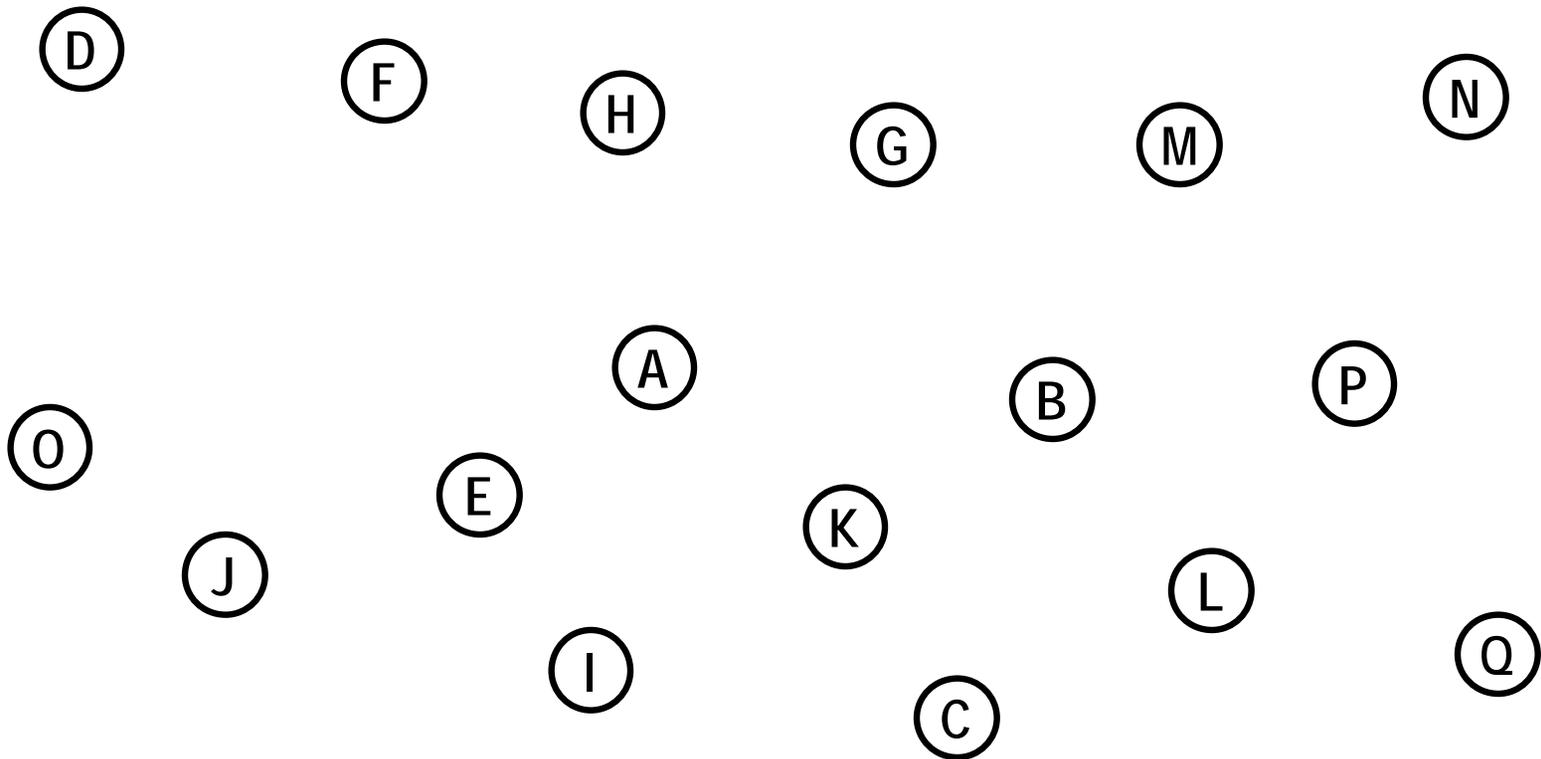
- ◆ Performs all digital data processing operations
  - Speech coding
  - Data whitening
  - Optional encryption/decryption
  - Packetization
  - Header and payload error detection and correction
- ◆ Calculates and controls transmission frequency
  - Supporting Bluetooth's 80 channel Frequency Hopping (FH) spread spectrum transmission method

# How Does Bluetooth Work?



# In the Beginning

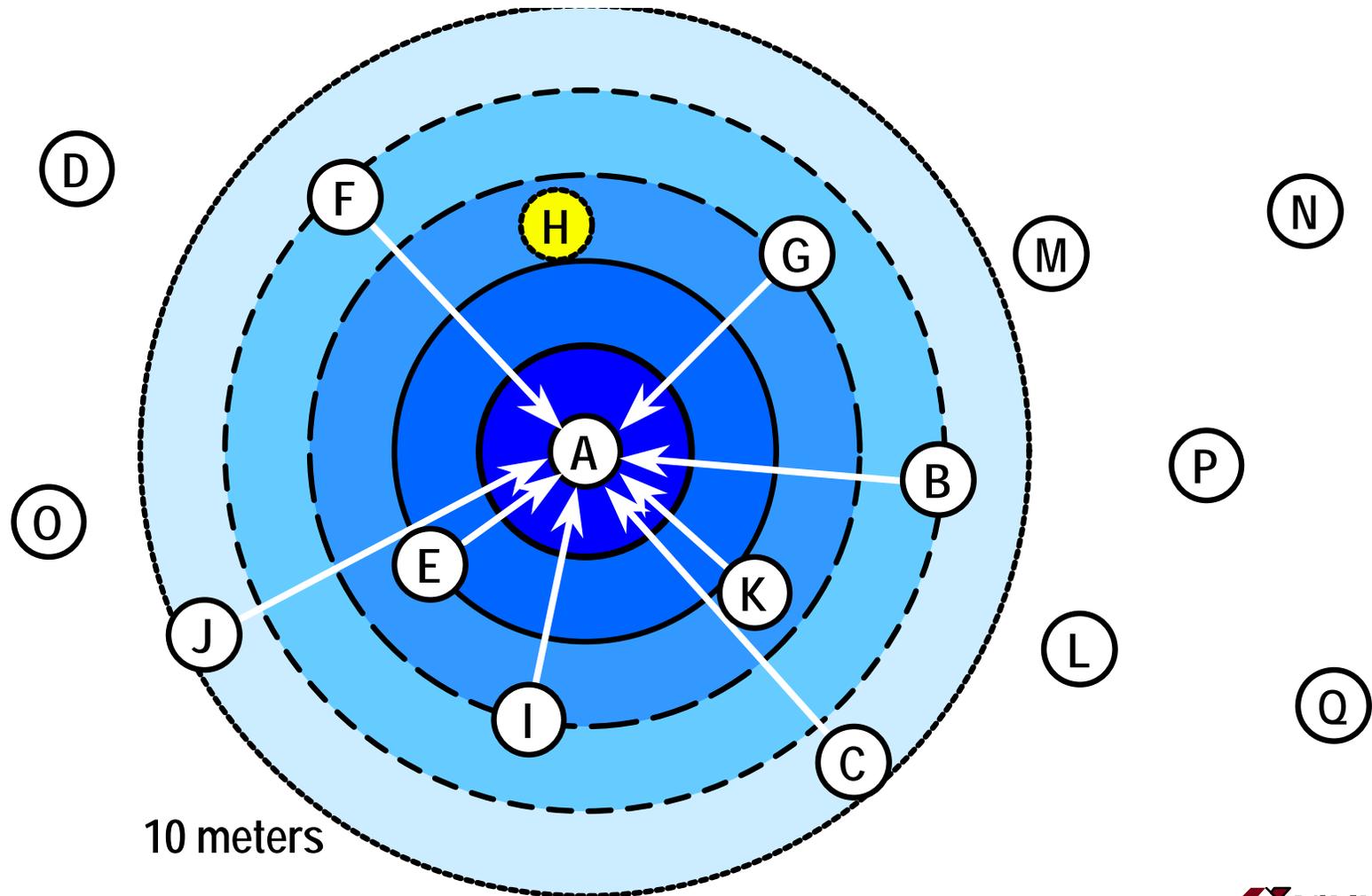
- ◆ Initially Bluetooth devices only know about themselves
  - Everyone passively monitors in Standby mode
  - No devices are synchronized



# Inquiry

## *Discovering Who's Out There*

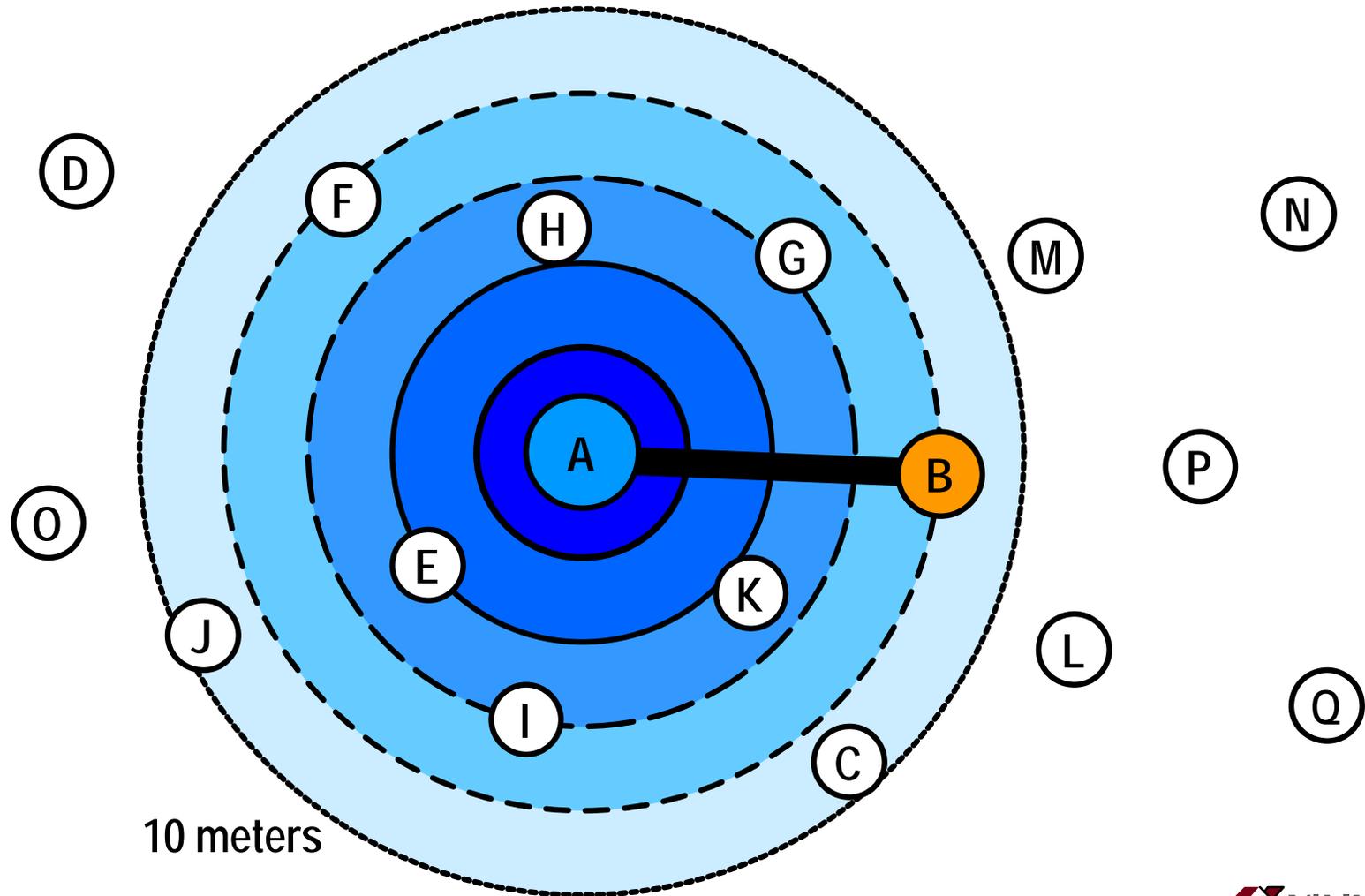
- ◆ Inquiry discovers what other devices within range



# Paging

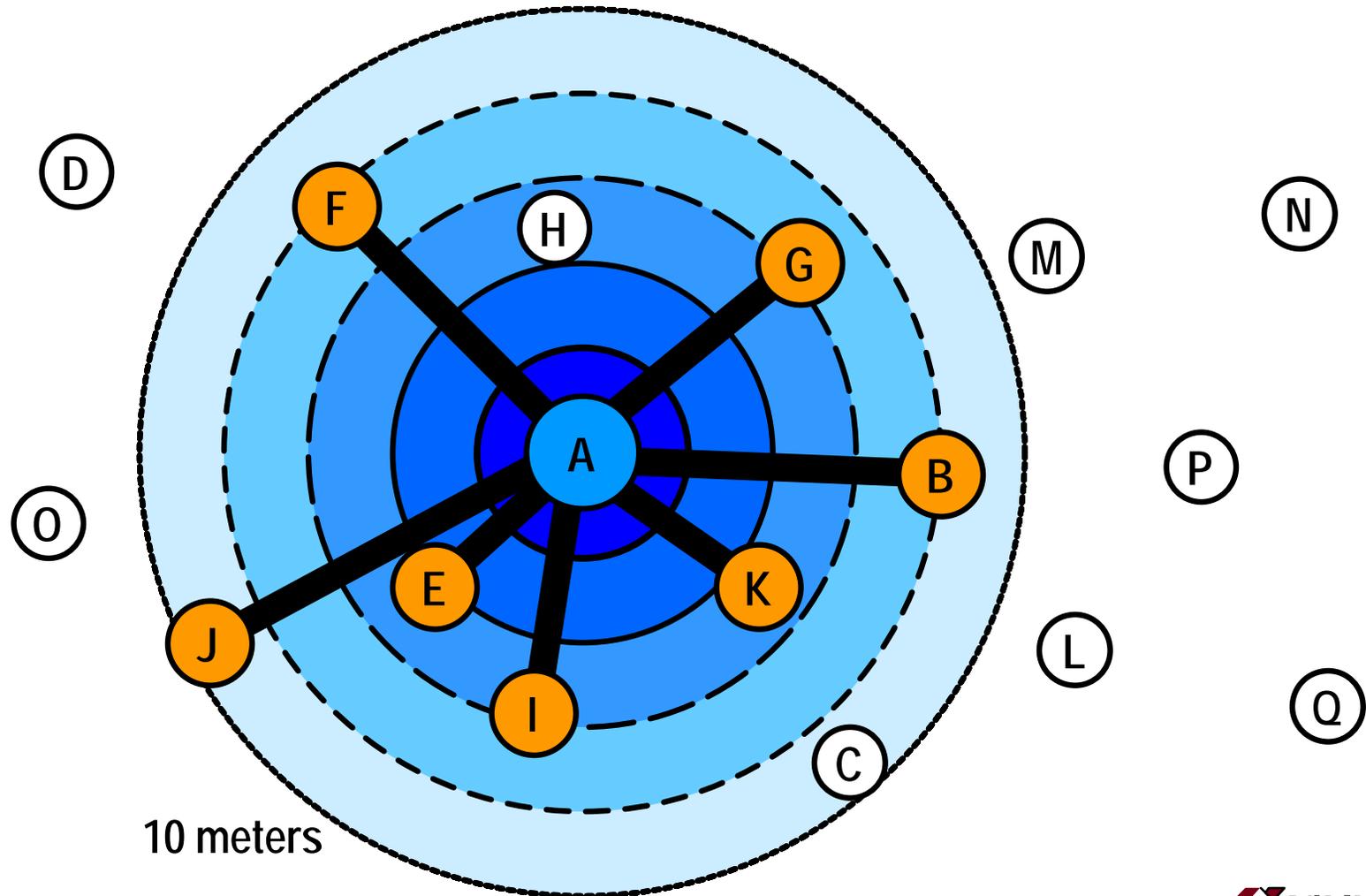
## *Creating a Piconet*

- ◆ Paging creates a Master/Slave link called a Piconet



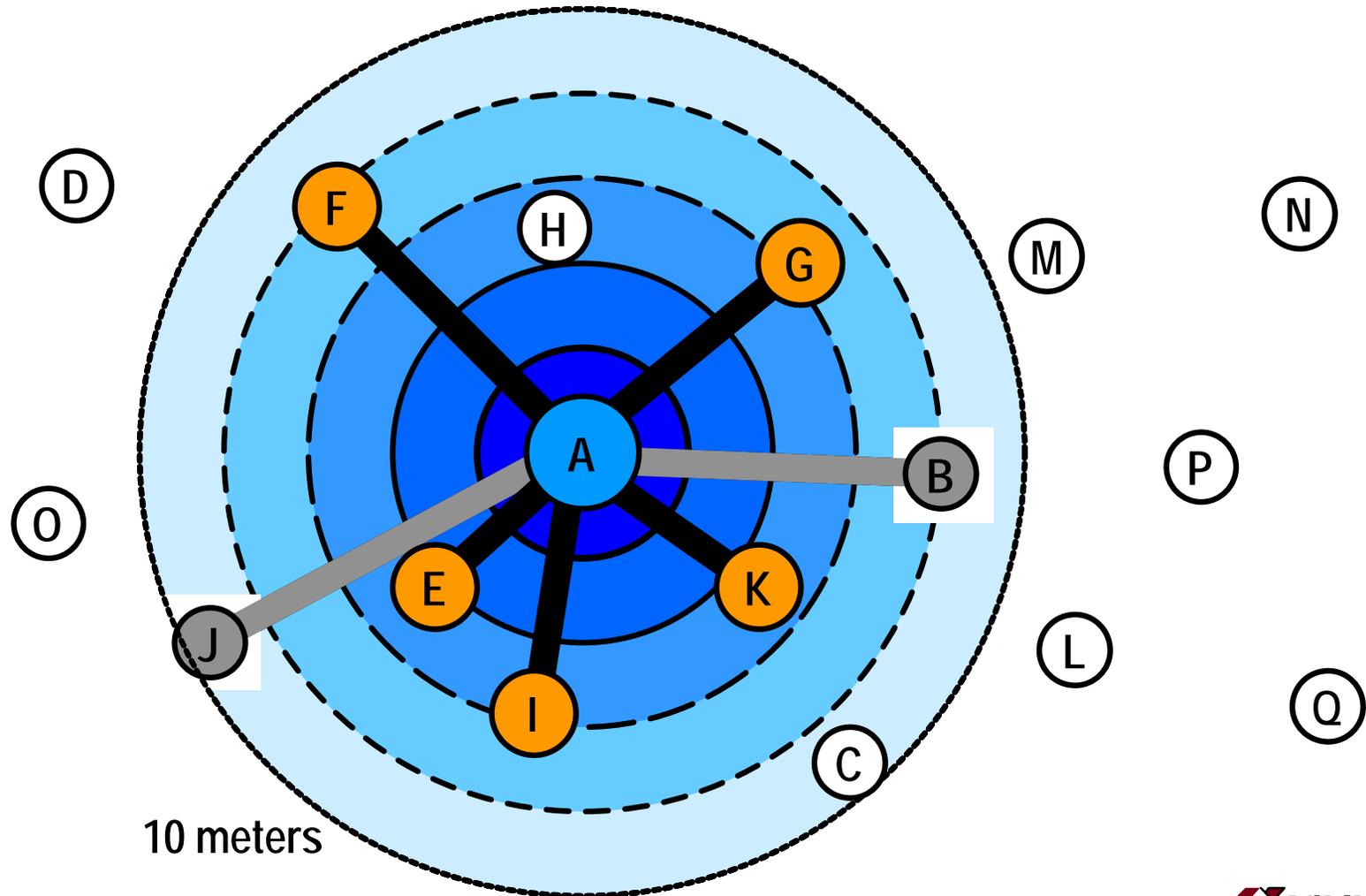
# Expanding a Piconet (1)

- ◆ Successive Pages can attach up to 7 Active Slaves to a Piconet at one time



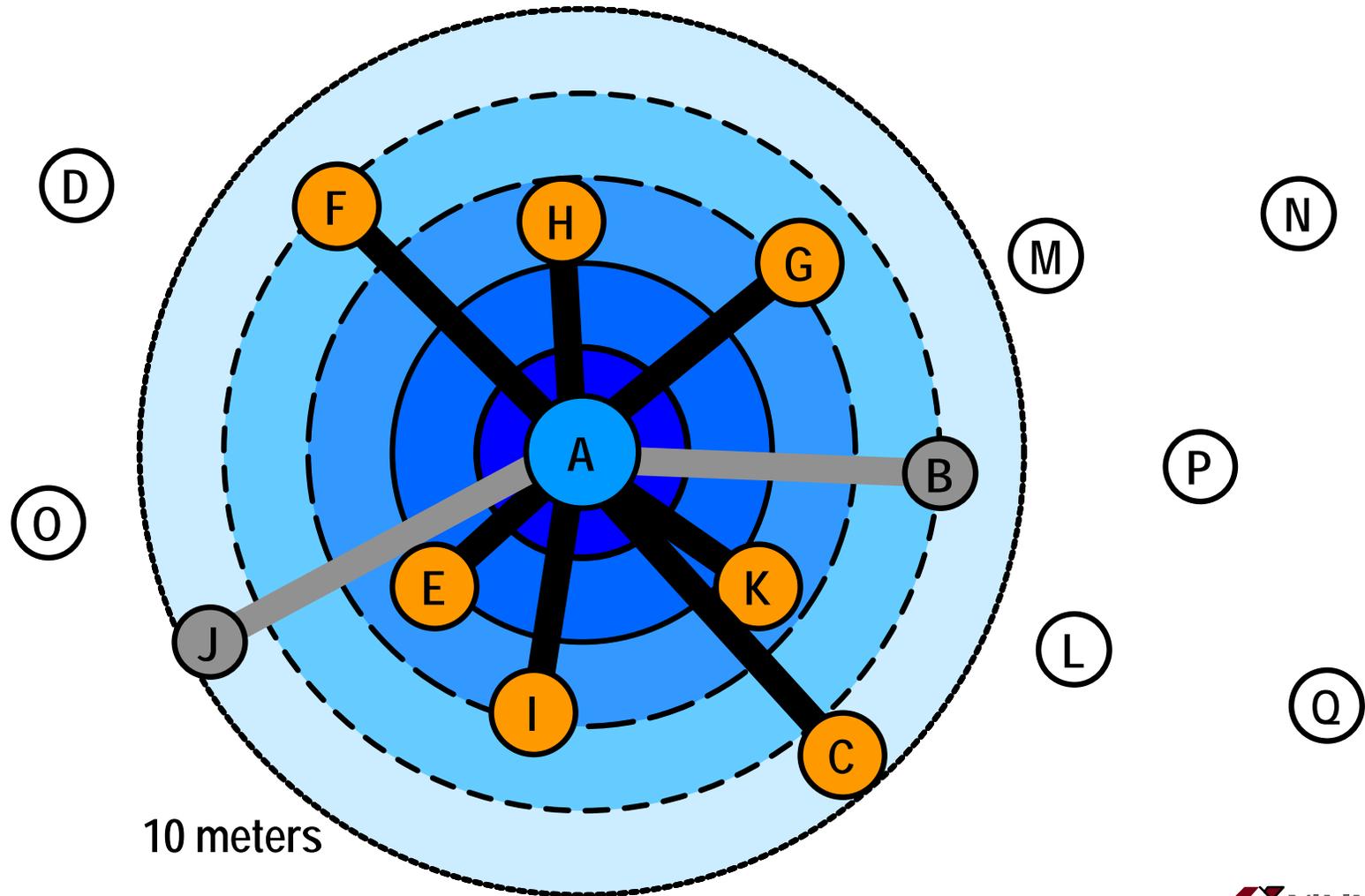
# Parking

- ◆ To save power and/or to connect to even more devices  
Active Slaves can be Parked (*up to 256 total!*)



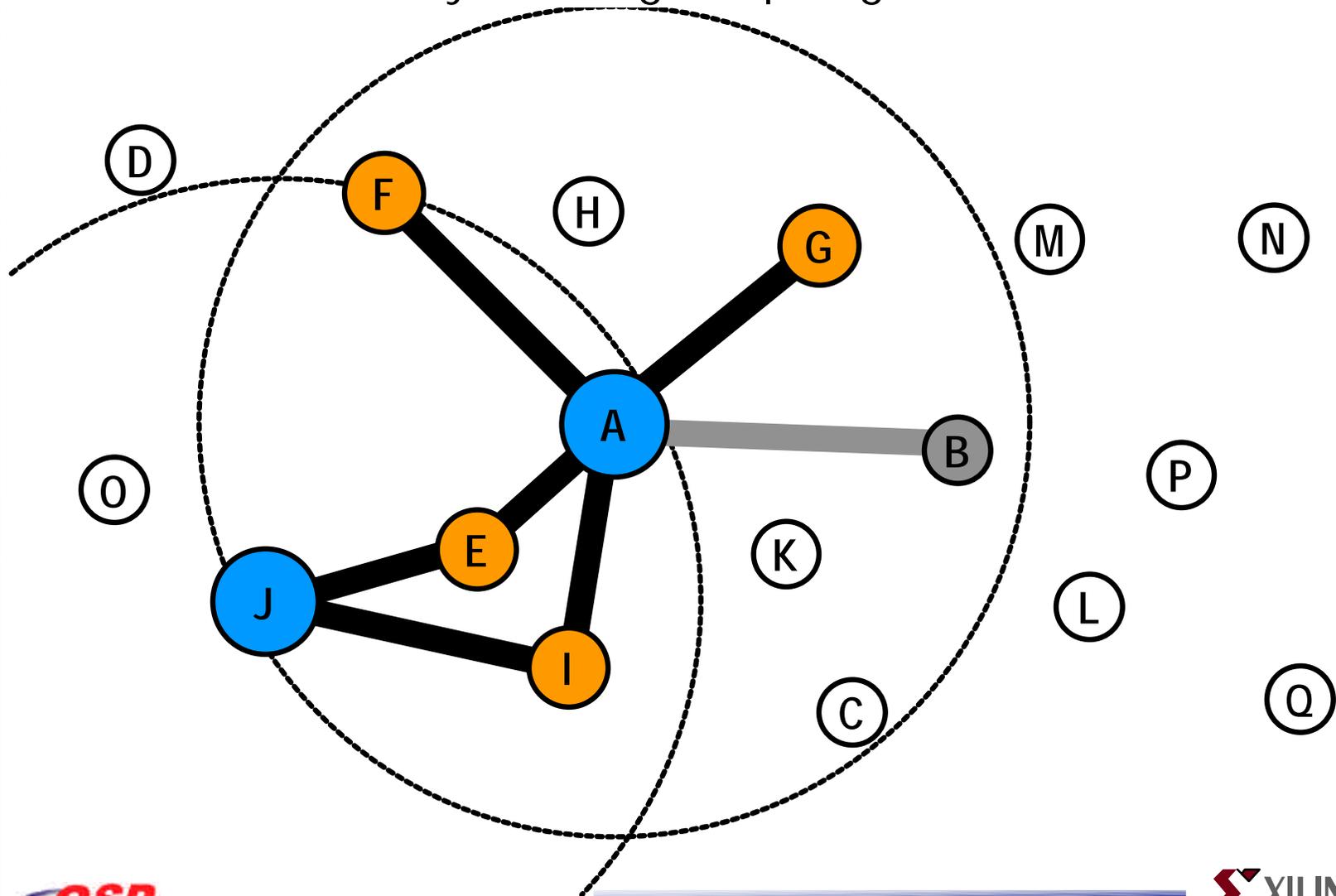
# Expanding a Piconet (2)

- ◆ Masters can then attach additional Active Slaves using Active Member Addresses freed up through Parking



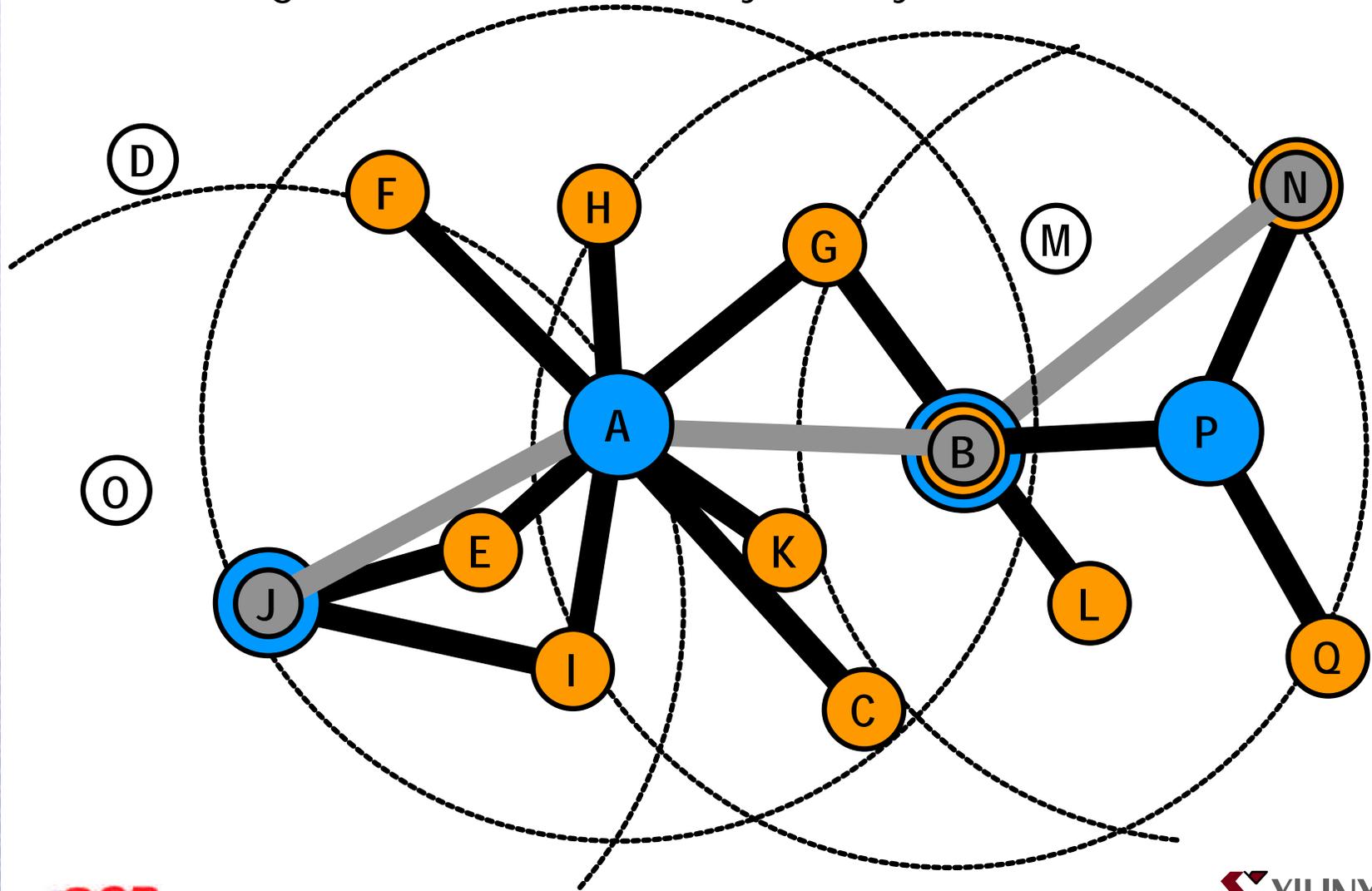
# Scatternets

- ◆ Bluetooth devices can participate in multiple Piconets simultaneously creating a topologies called Scatternets



# Advanced Scatternets

- ◆ Scatternets can evolve into extremely complex structures creating a rich fabric of many, many, devices



# Bluetooth Radio Basics

- ◆ Normal range: 10 meters
- ◆ Normal xmit power: 1 milliWatt
- ◆ Receiver sensitivity: -70 dB
- ◆ Frequency band: 2.4 GHz(ISM)
- ◆ Max data rate: 721Kbps + 56Kbps X 3 (voice)

# Bluetooth Radio Frequency Band

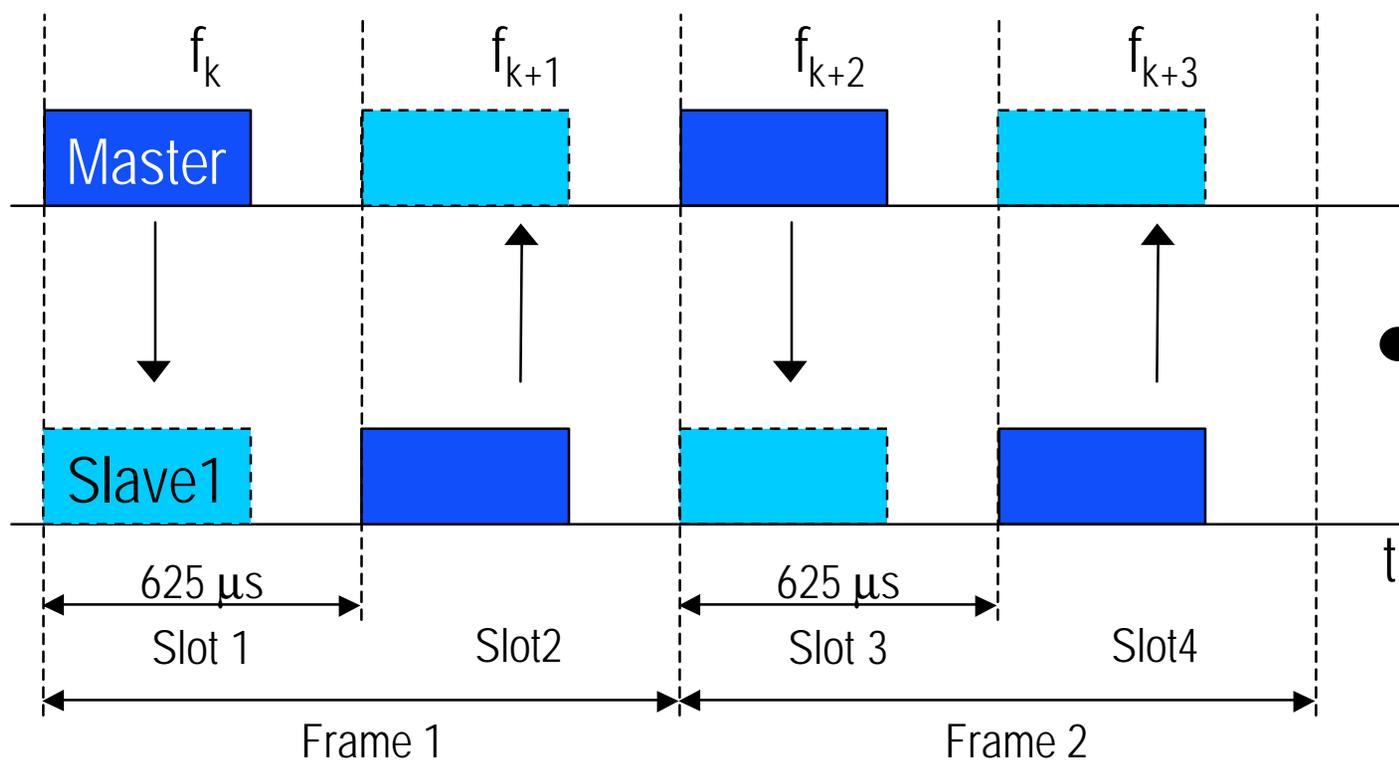
- ◆ ISM (Industrial, Scientific, Medical) band
  - 2.402GHz - 2.480GHz (79MHz total bandwidth)
- ◆ Advantages
  - Free
  - Open to everyone worldwide
- ◆ Disadvantages
  - Noise sources from everywhere
    - Cordless phones, microwave ovens, garage door openers, other wireless LAN technologies, baby monitors,...

# Bluetooth's Noise Solutions

- ◆ Frequency Hopping (FH) Spread Spectrum technology
  - Divides the band into 79 separate 1MHz channels
- ◆ Uses short packets and makes 1600 hops/second
  - Minimizes exposure to noisy channels
  - Enables bad voice packets to be discarded
- ◆ Forward Error Correction (FEC) of data packets
  - Data often recoverable even on a noisy channel without retransmission

# Bluetooth Transmission Protocol

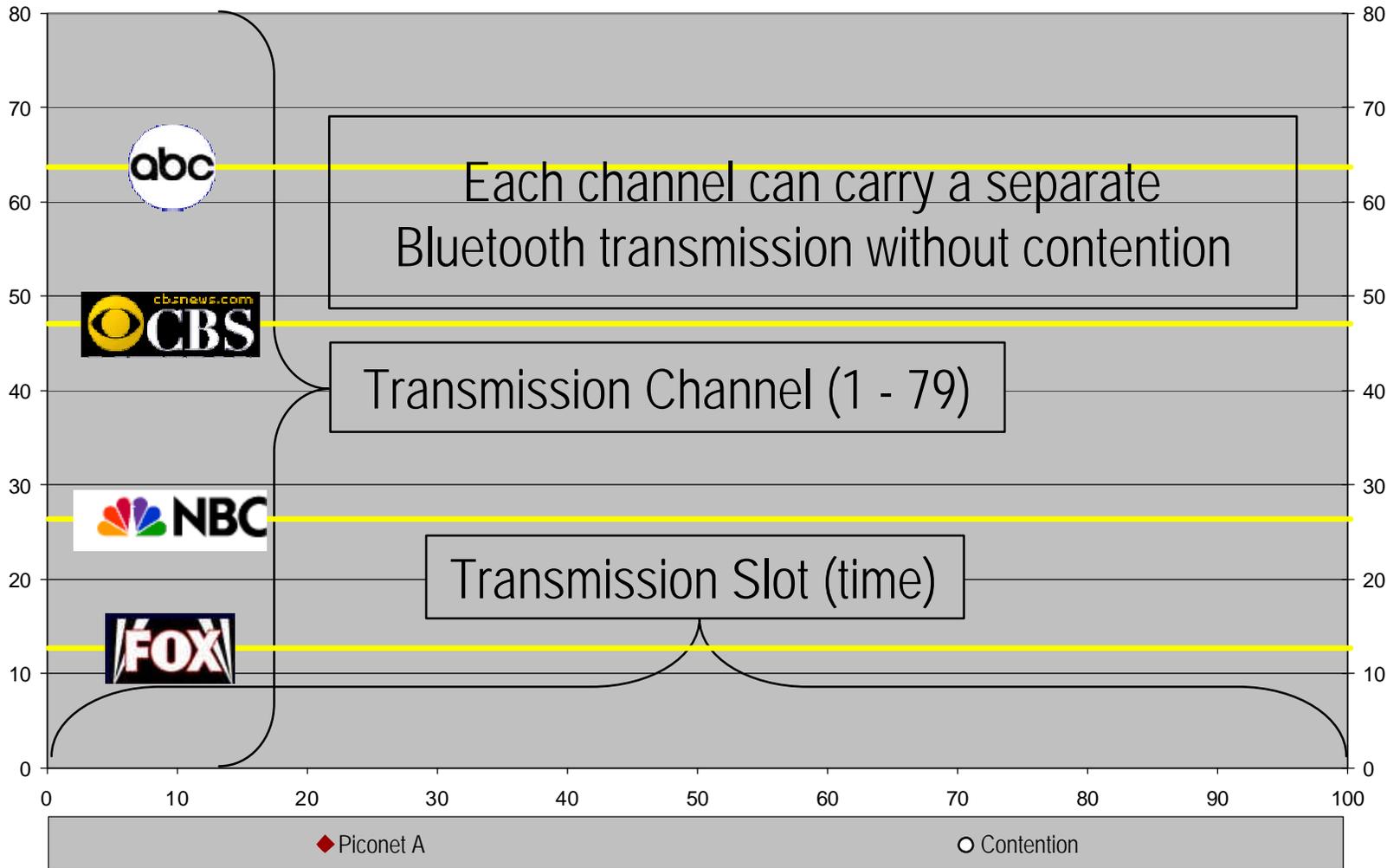
## *Frequency Hopping & Time Division Duplexing*



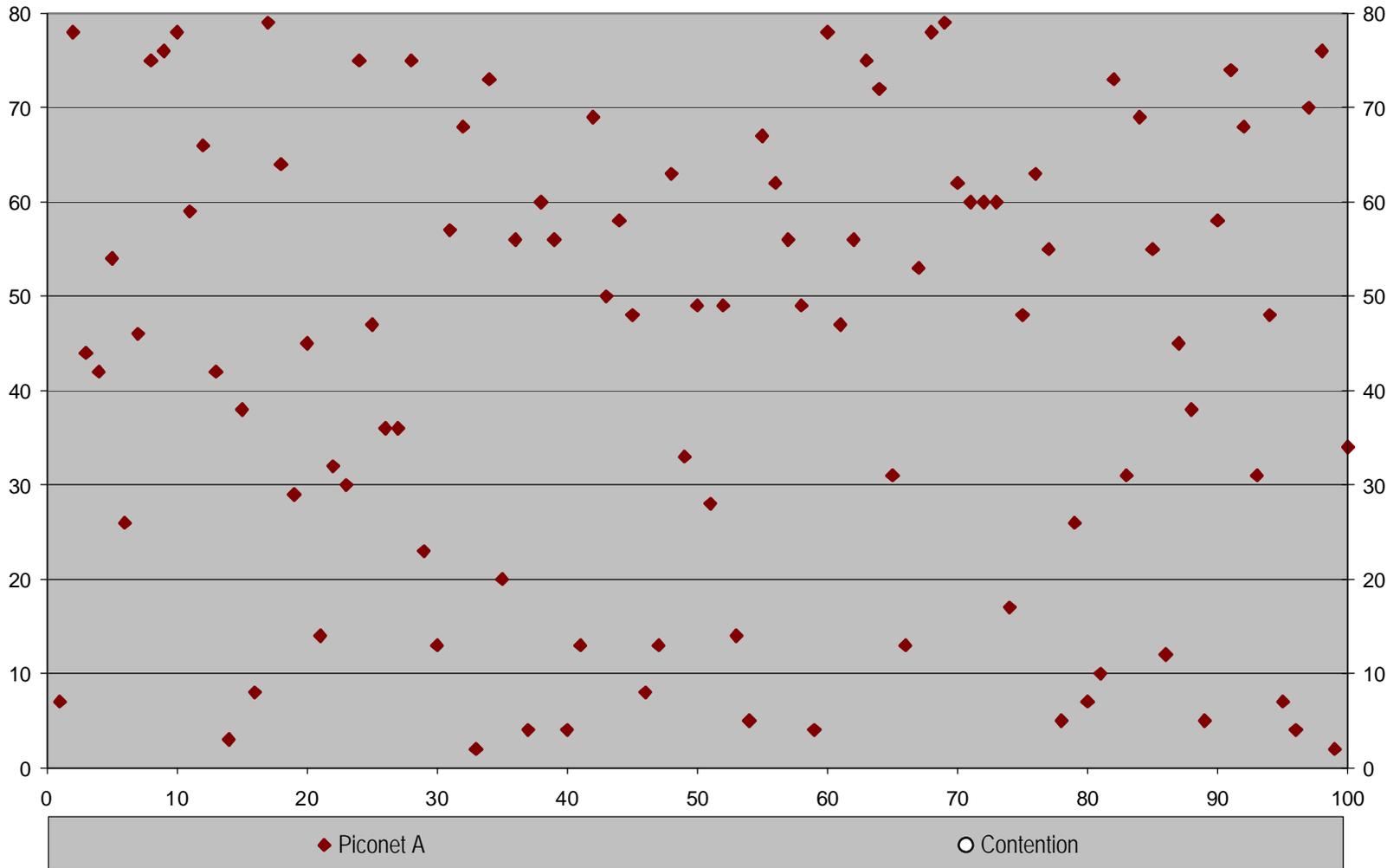
- ◆ Complete packet transmission occurs during a Slot
- ◆ Frequency hops from Slot to Slot to Slot
- ◆ Frames define matched Master / Slave Slot transmissions

# Frequency Hopping

## *Graphically Illustrated*

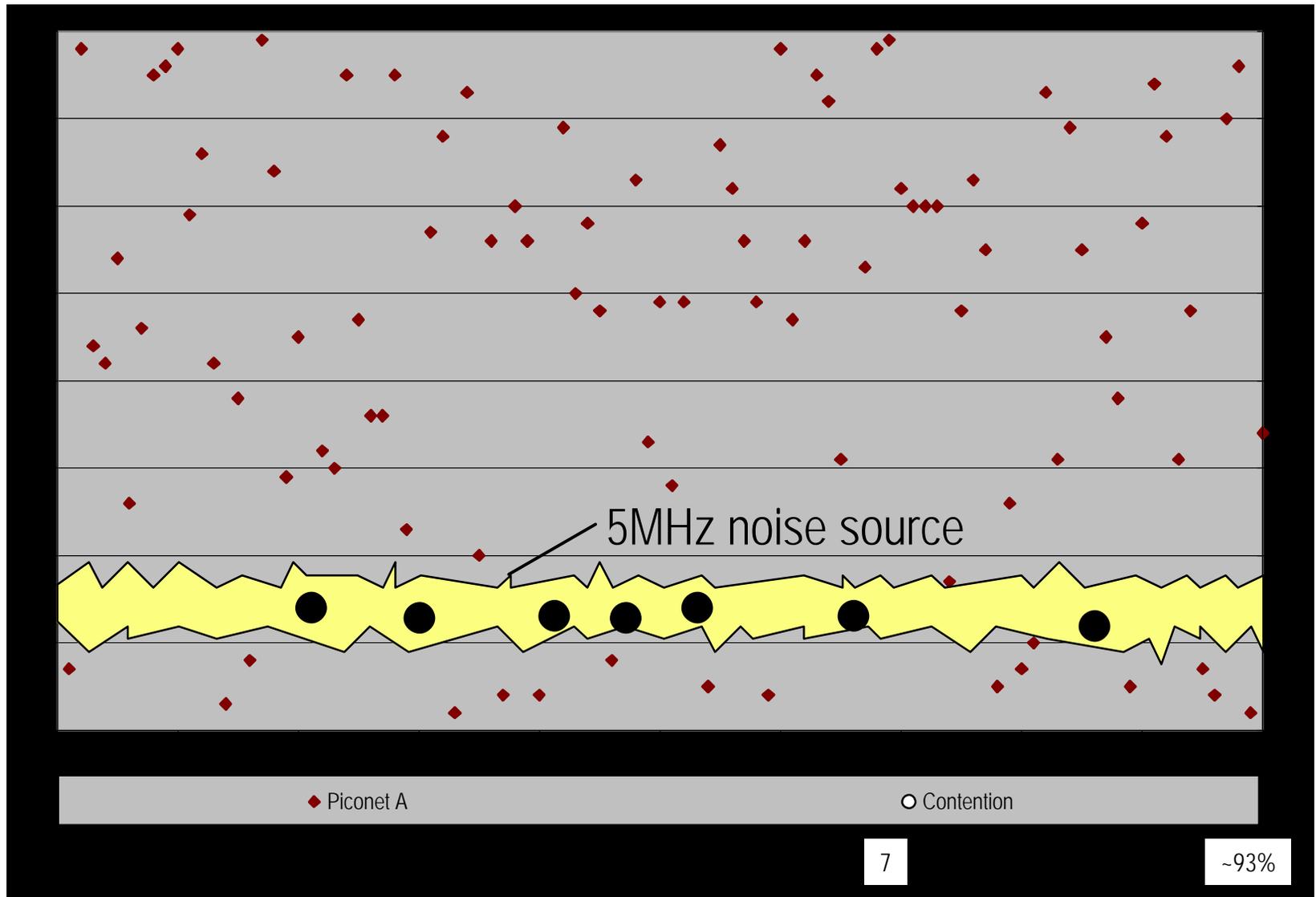


# Each Bluetooth Piconet Randomly Changes Frequency Slot by Slot by Slot

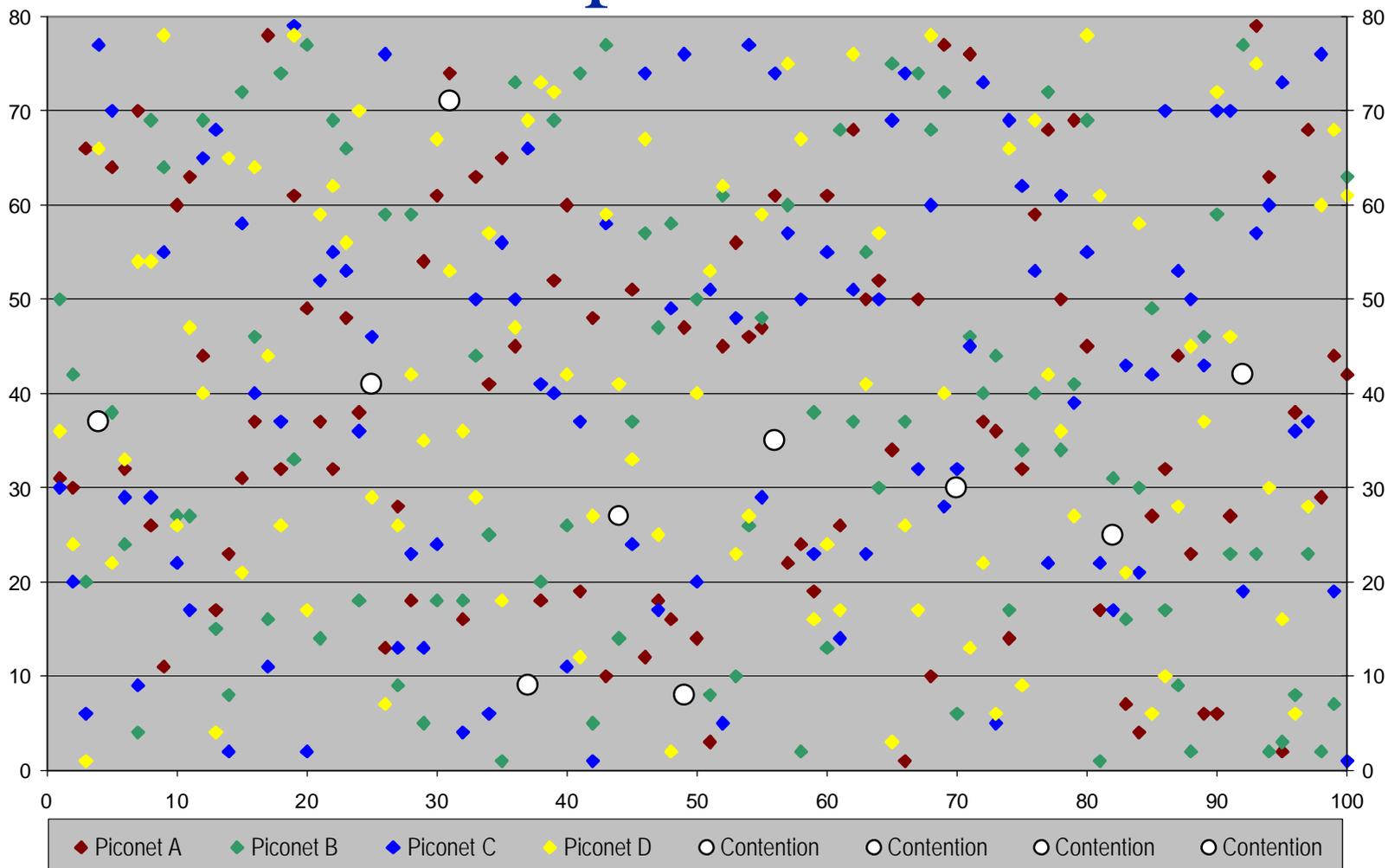


Active Piconets: 1    Total Transmission Slots: 100    Transmission Slots Hit: 0    Transmission Efficiency: ~100%

# Frequency Hopping Minimizes Exposure to Data Loss Due to Noise



# Frequency Hopping With Multiple Piconets



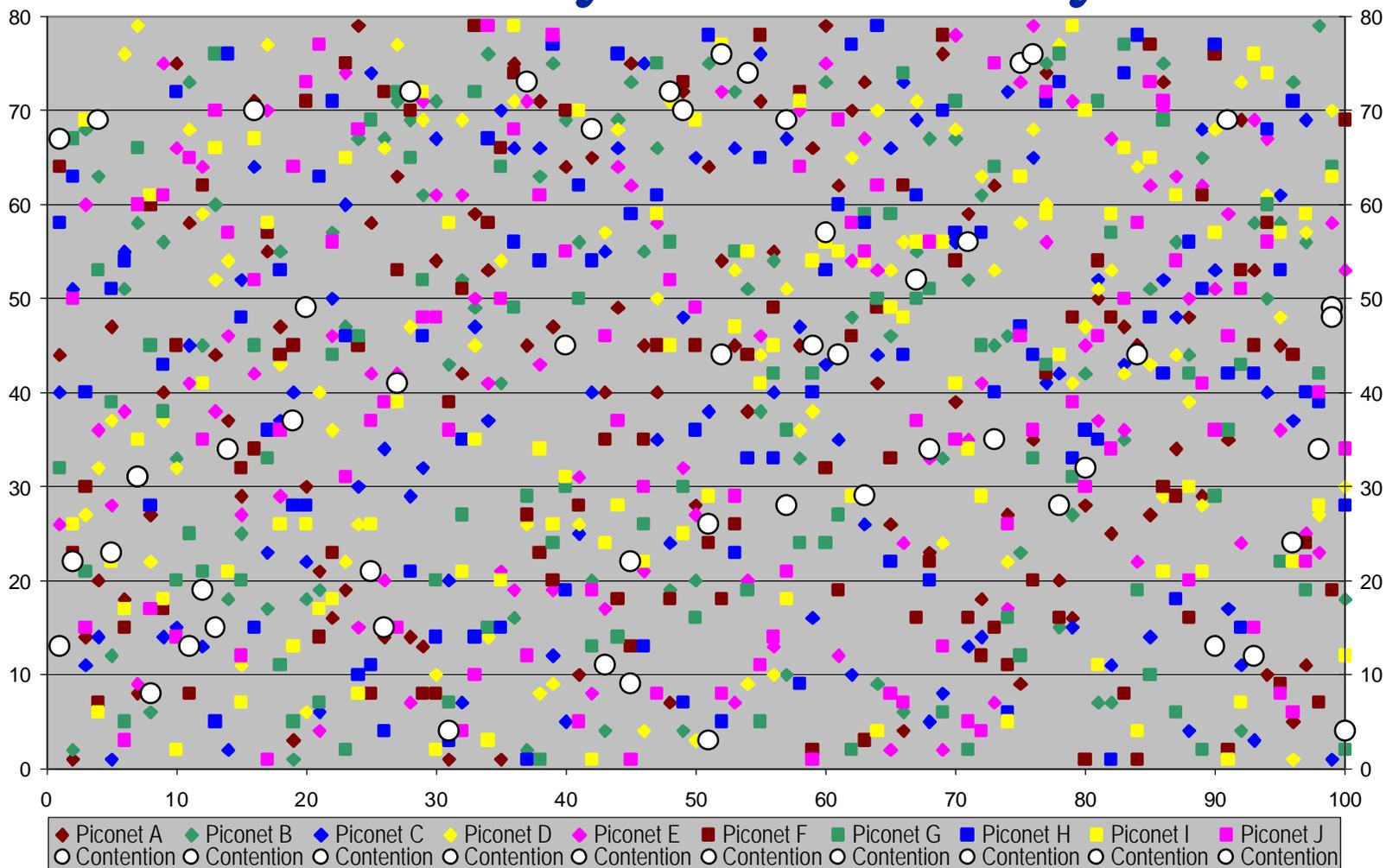
Active Piconets: 4

Total Transmission Slots: 400

Transmission Slots Hit: 20

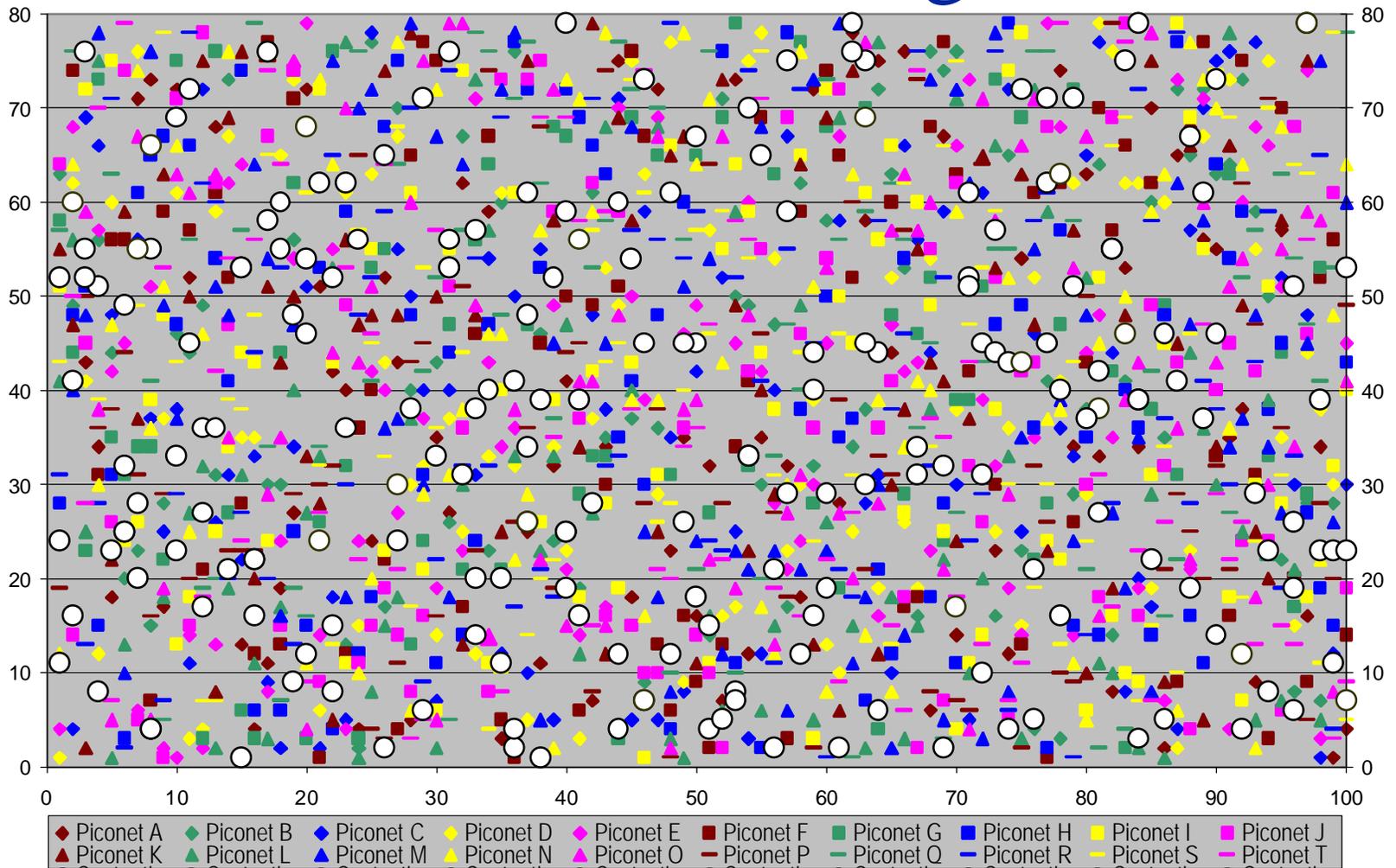
Transmission Efficiency: ~95%

# Bluetooth Piconets Degrade Gracefully with Density...



Active Piconets: 10    Total Transmission Slots: 1000    Transmission Slots Hit: 112    Transmission Efficiency: ~89%

# ...And Maintain Reasonable Performance Even In High Densities



Active Piconets: 20    Total Transmission Slots: 2000    Transmission Slots Hit: 420    Transmission Efficiency: ~79%