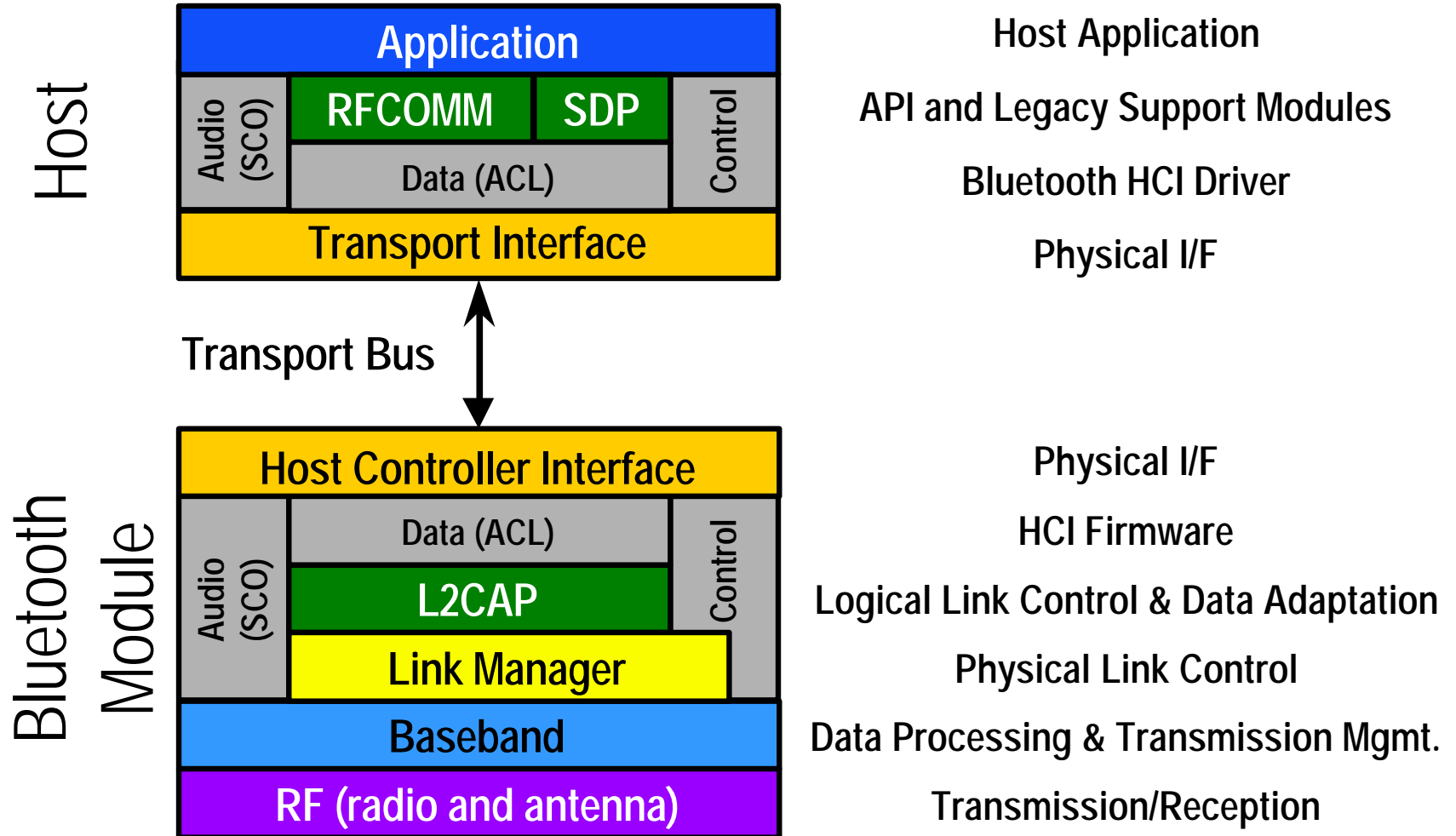


Inside Bluetooth



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

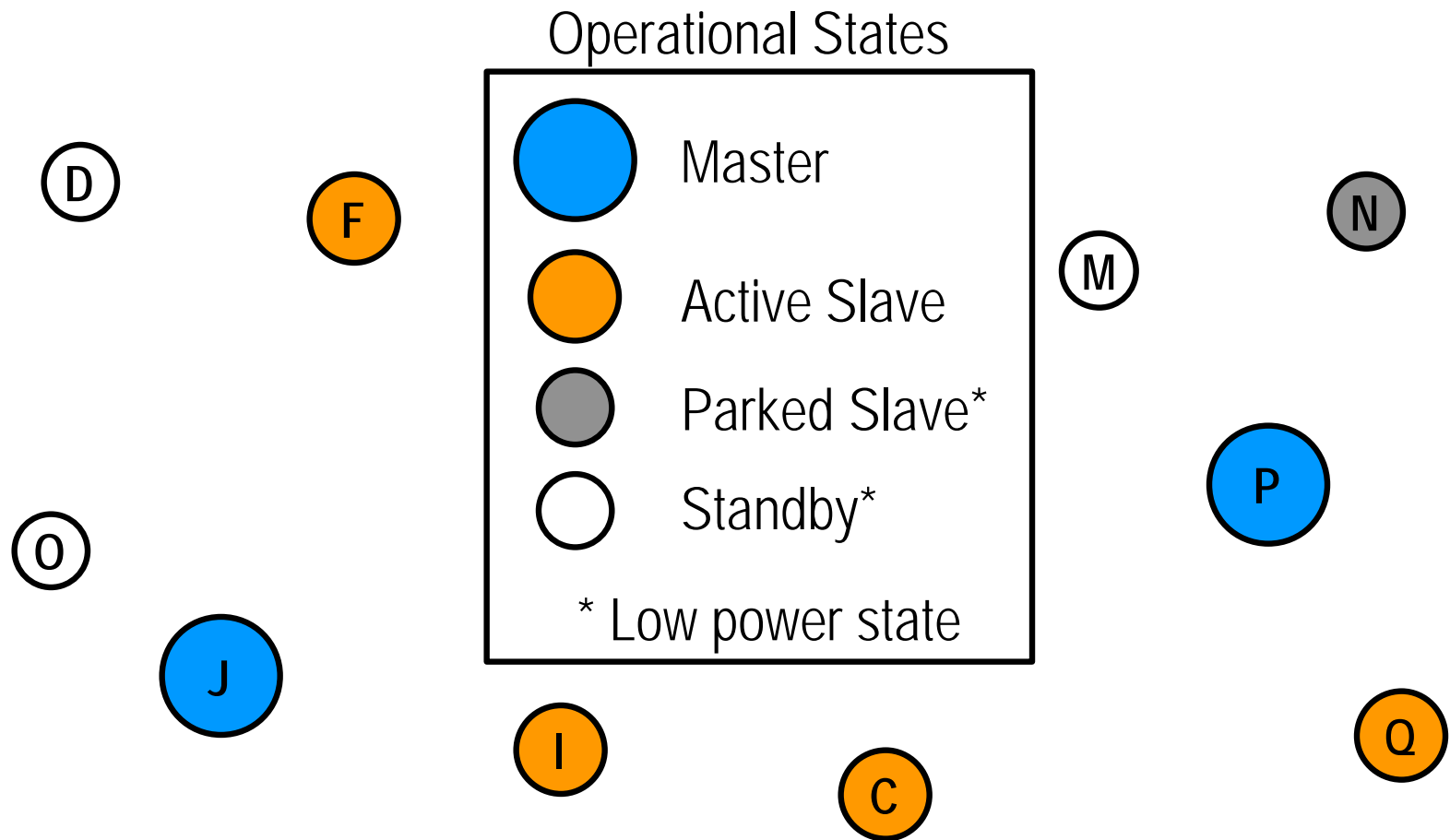
Link Manager

- ◆ 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

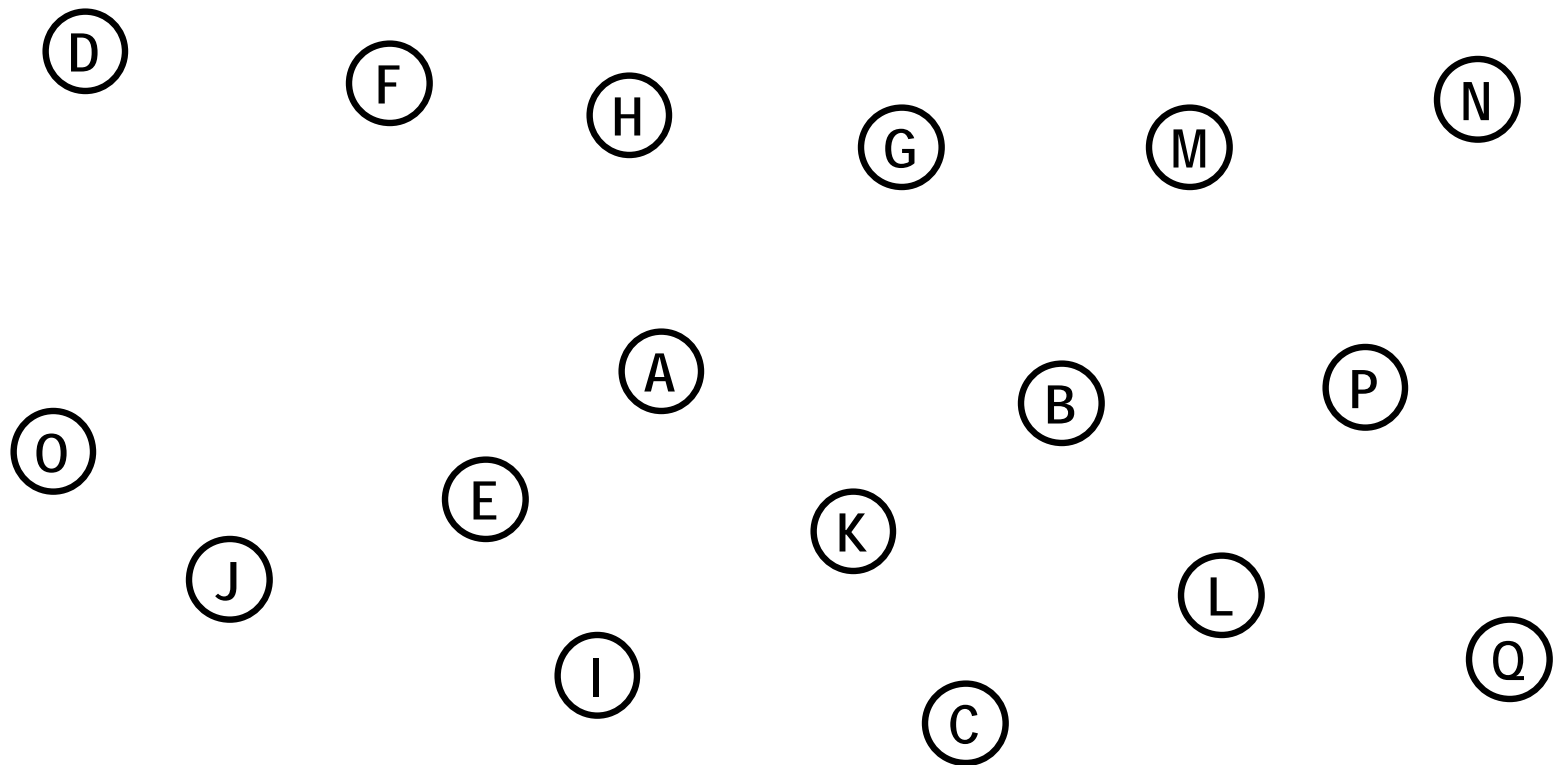
- ◆ Performs all digital data processing operations
 - Speech coding
 - Data whitening
 - Optional encryption/decryption
 - Packetization
 - Header and payload error detection and correction
- ◆ Calculates and controls transmission frequency
 - Supporting Bluetooth's 80 channel Frequency Hopping (FH)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

How Does Bluetooth Work?



In the Beginning

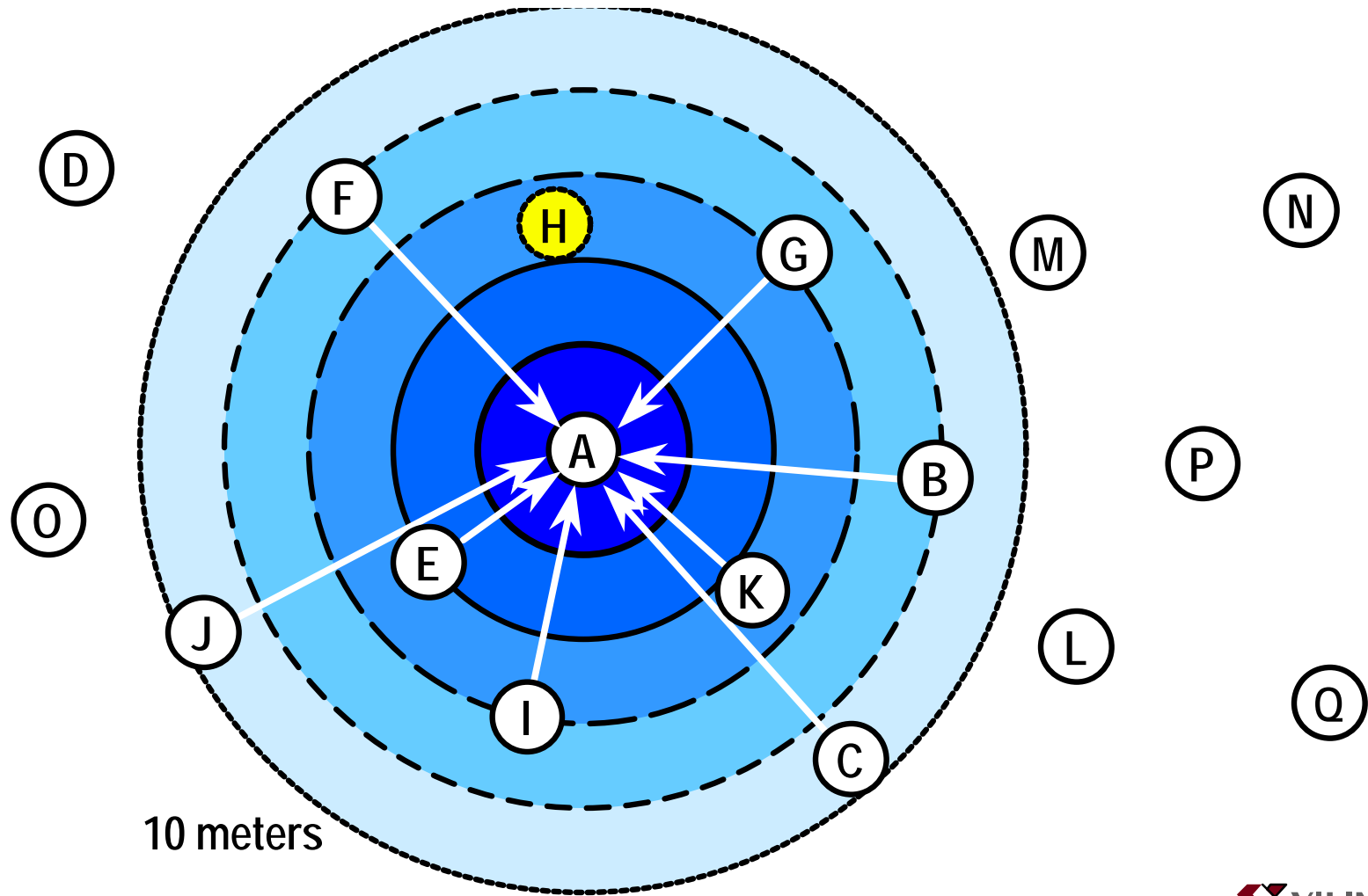
- ◆ Initially Bluetooth devices only know about themselves
 - Everyone passively monitors in Standby mode
 - No devices are synchronized



Inquiry

Discovering Who's Out There

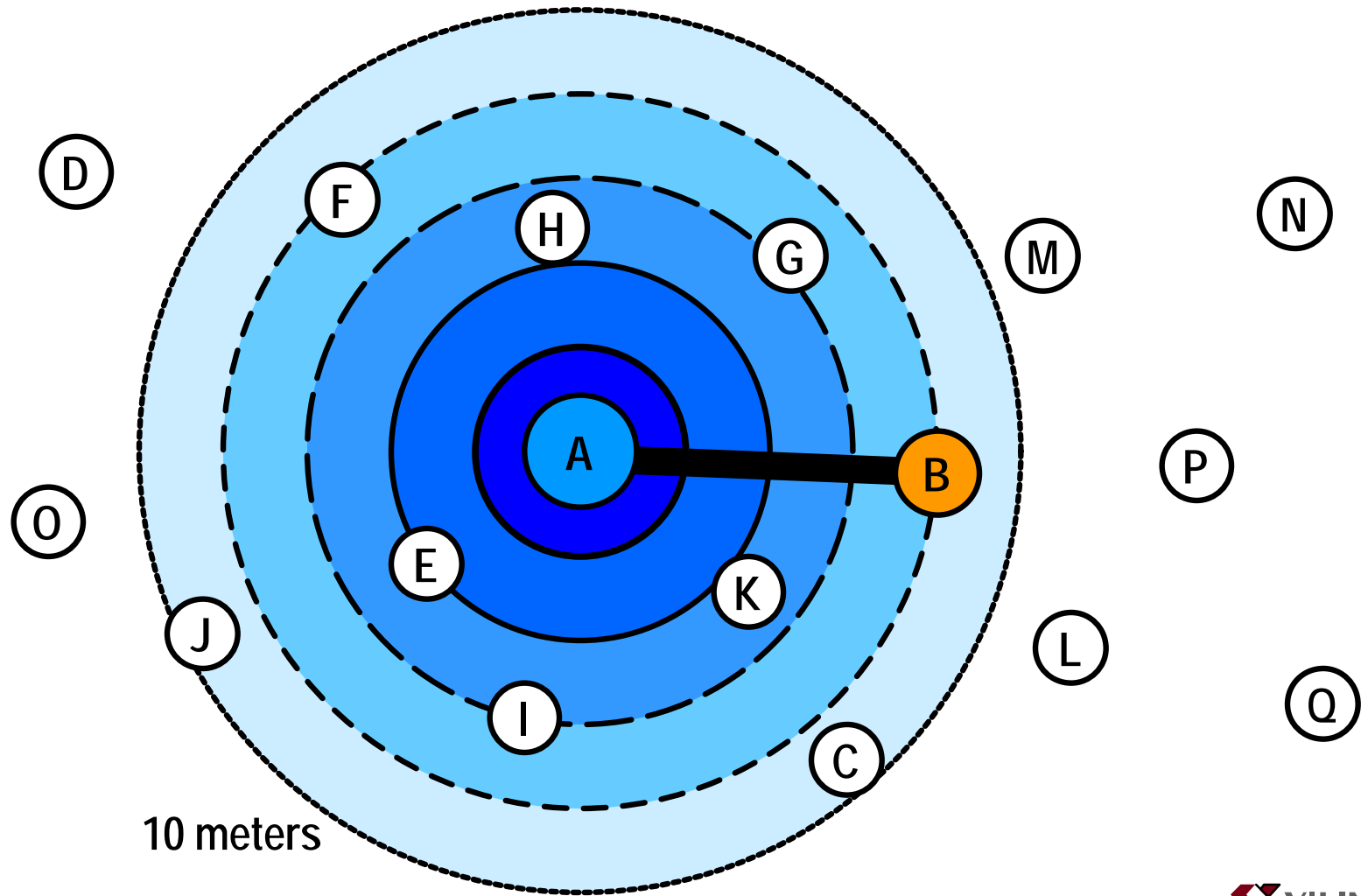
- ◆ Inquiry discovers what other devices within range



Paging

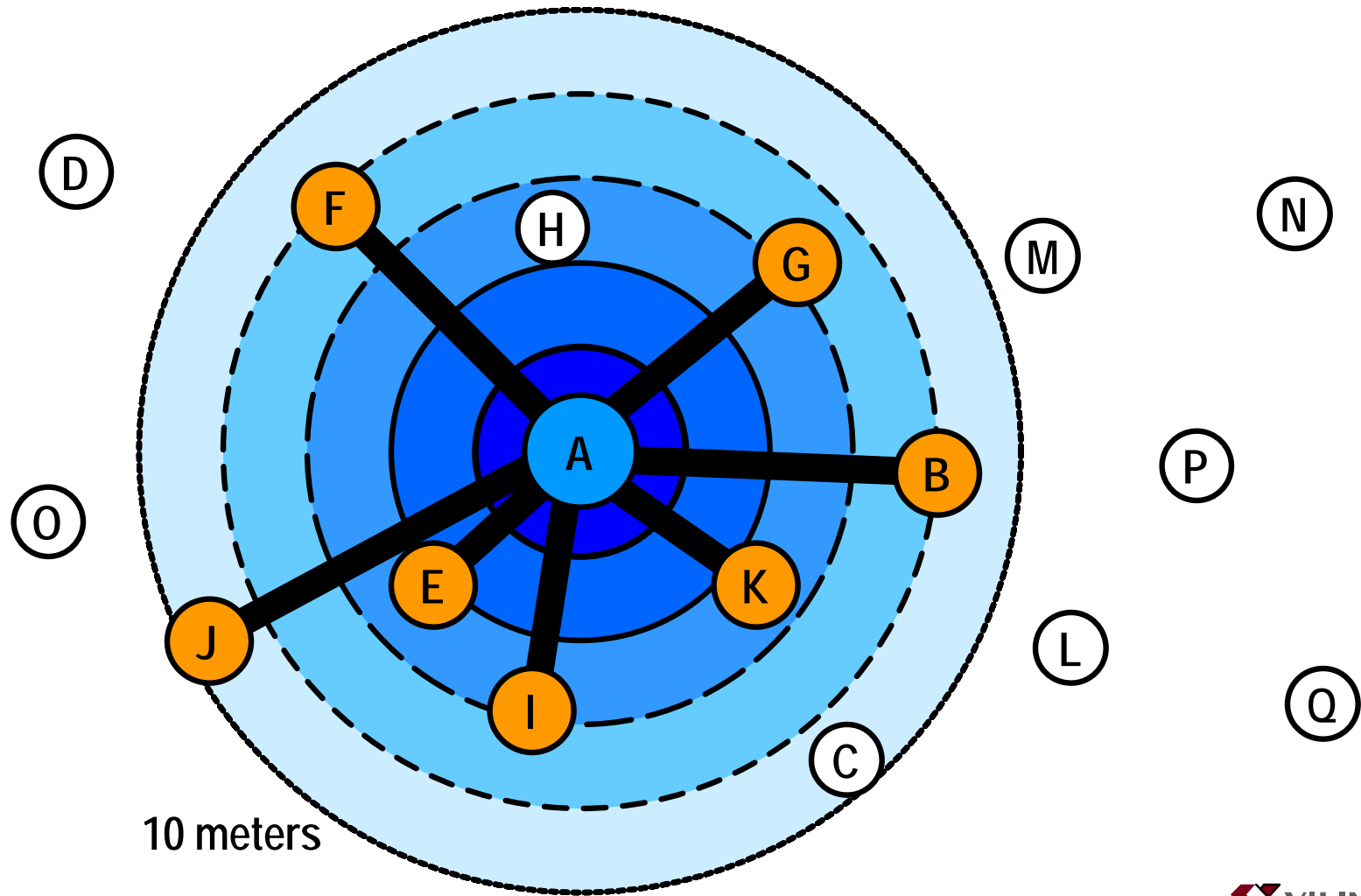
Creating a Piconet

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



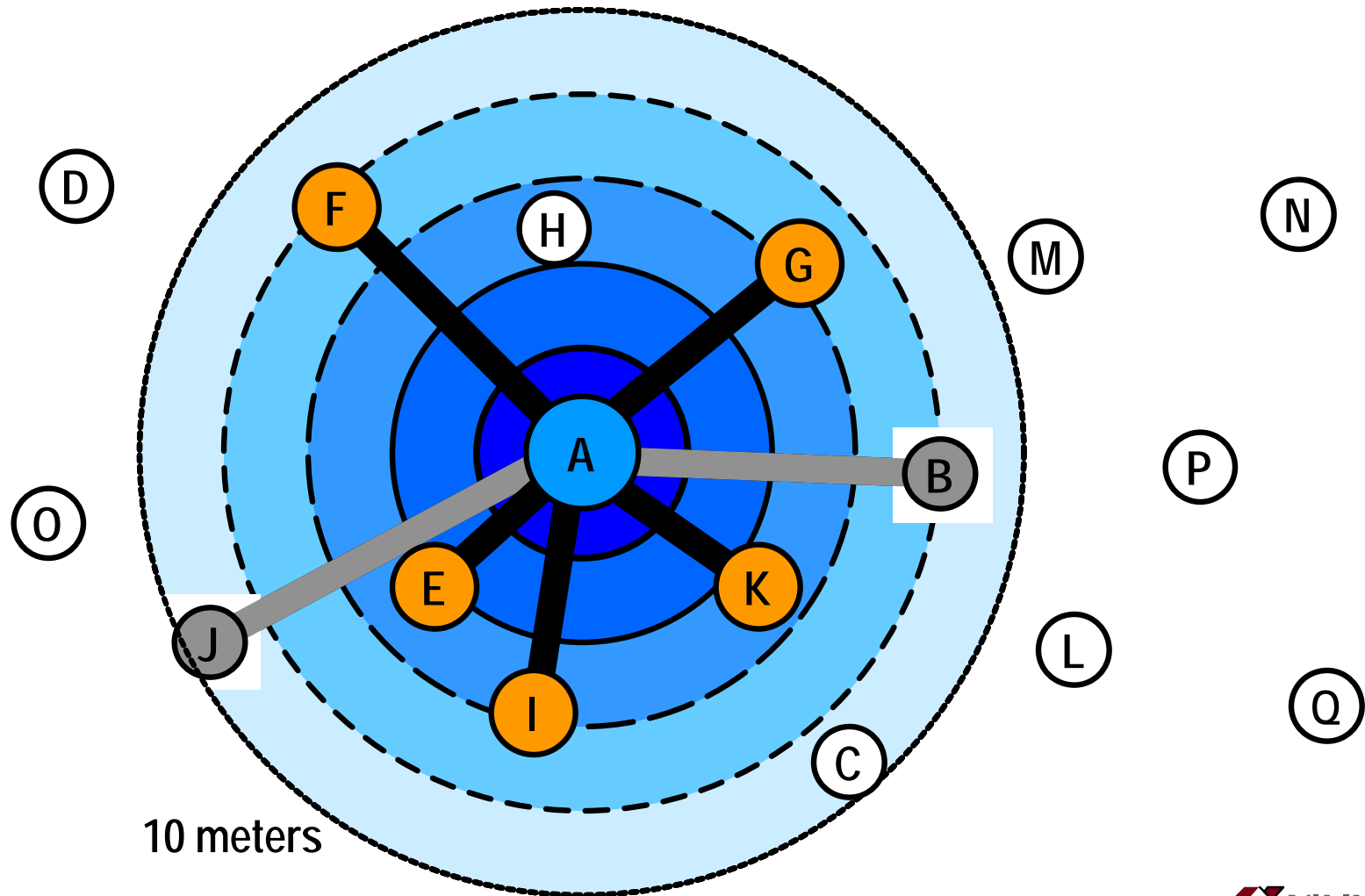
Expanding a Piconet (1)

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



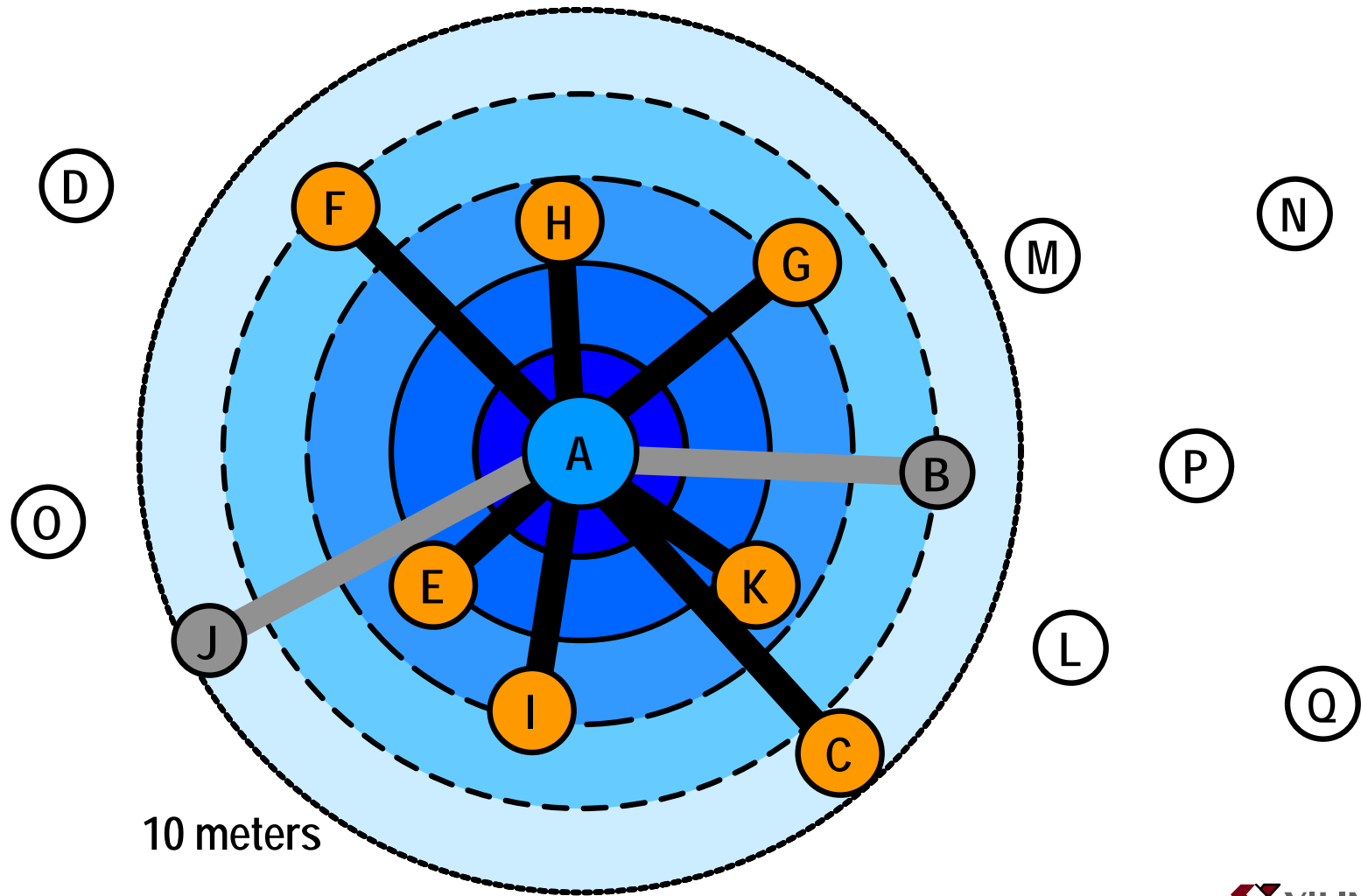
Parking

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



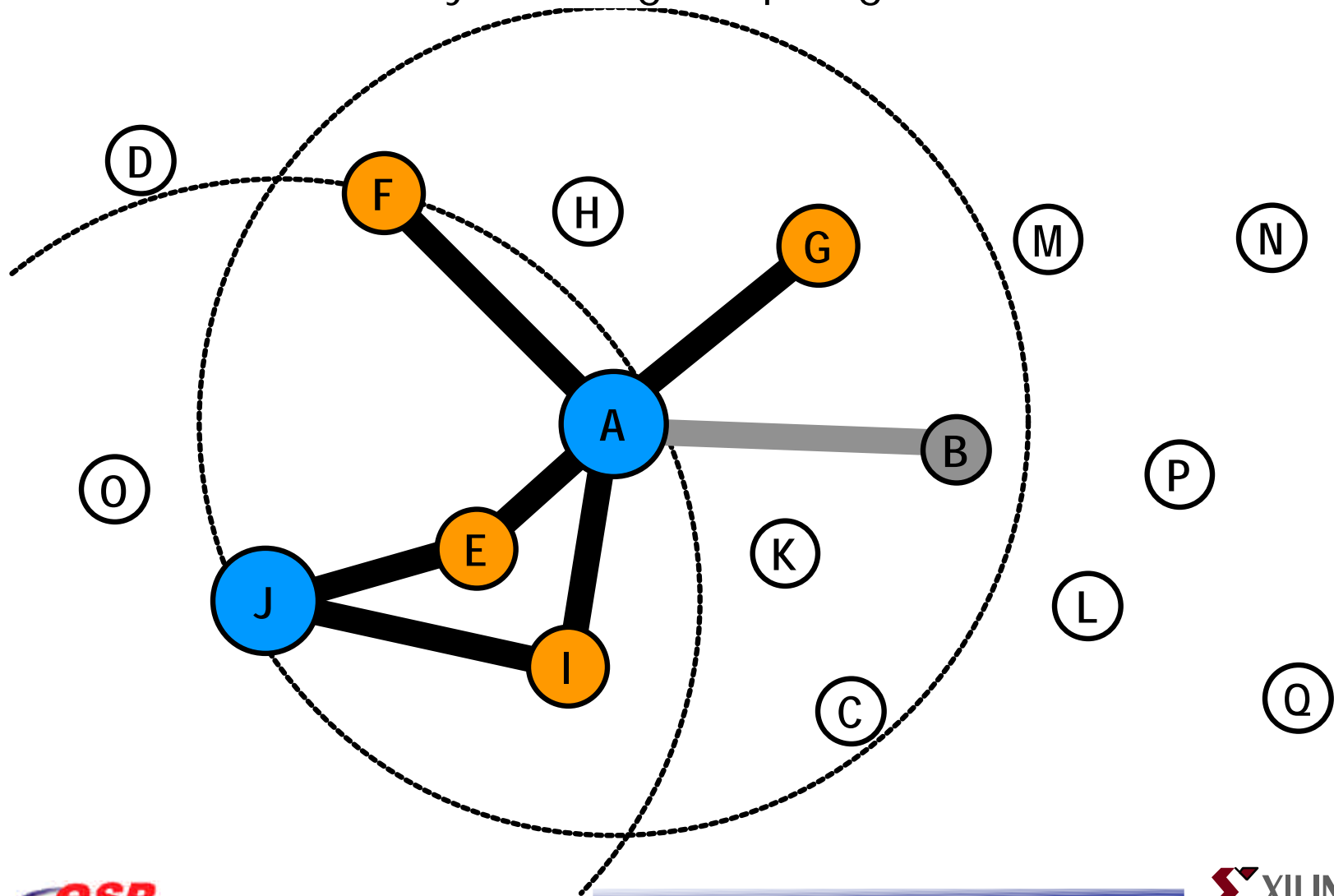
Expanding a Piconet (2)

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



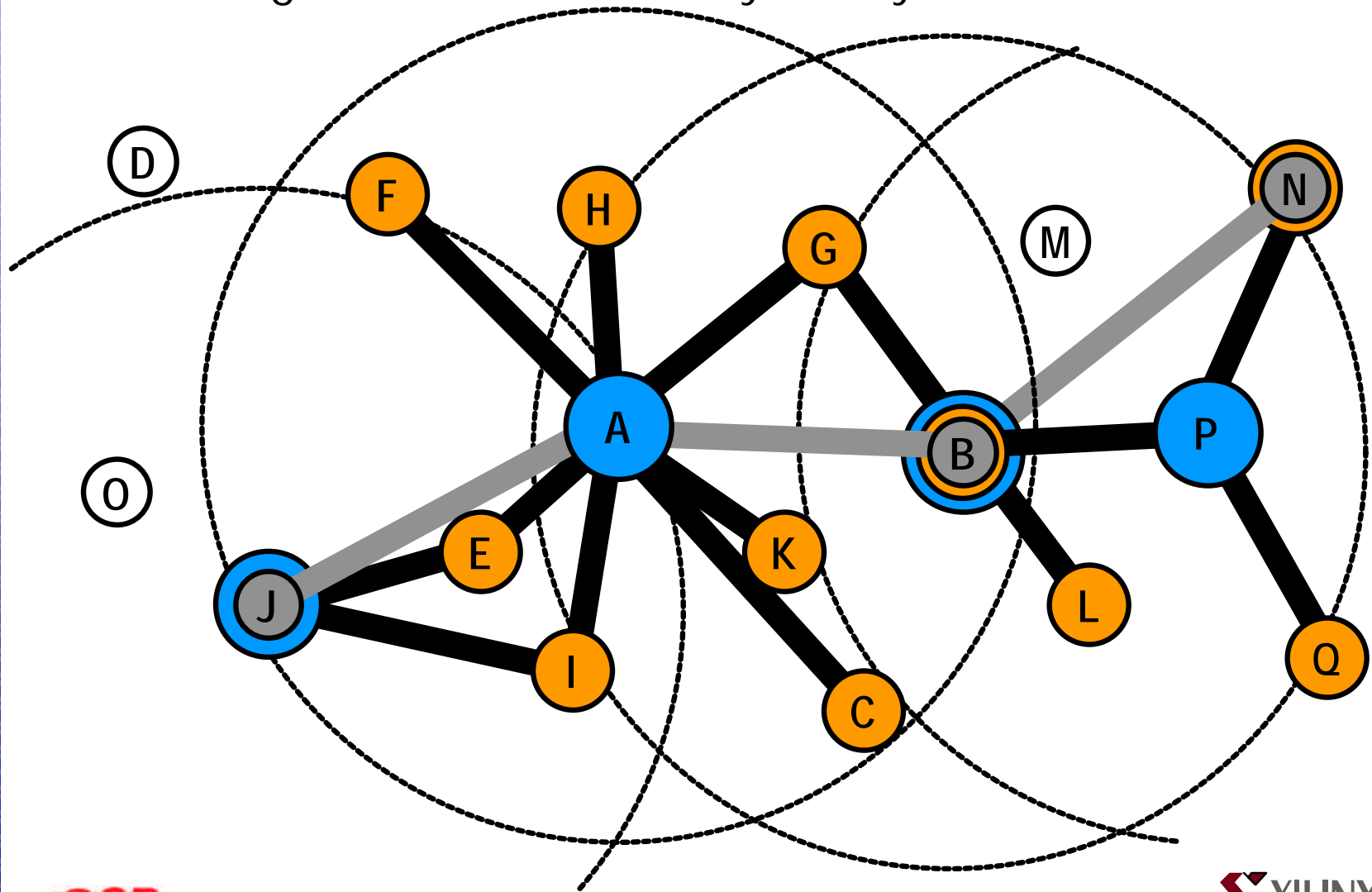
Scatternets

- ◆ 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

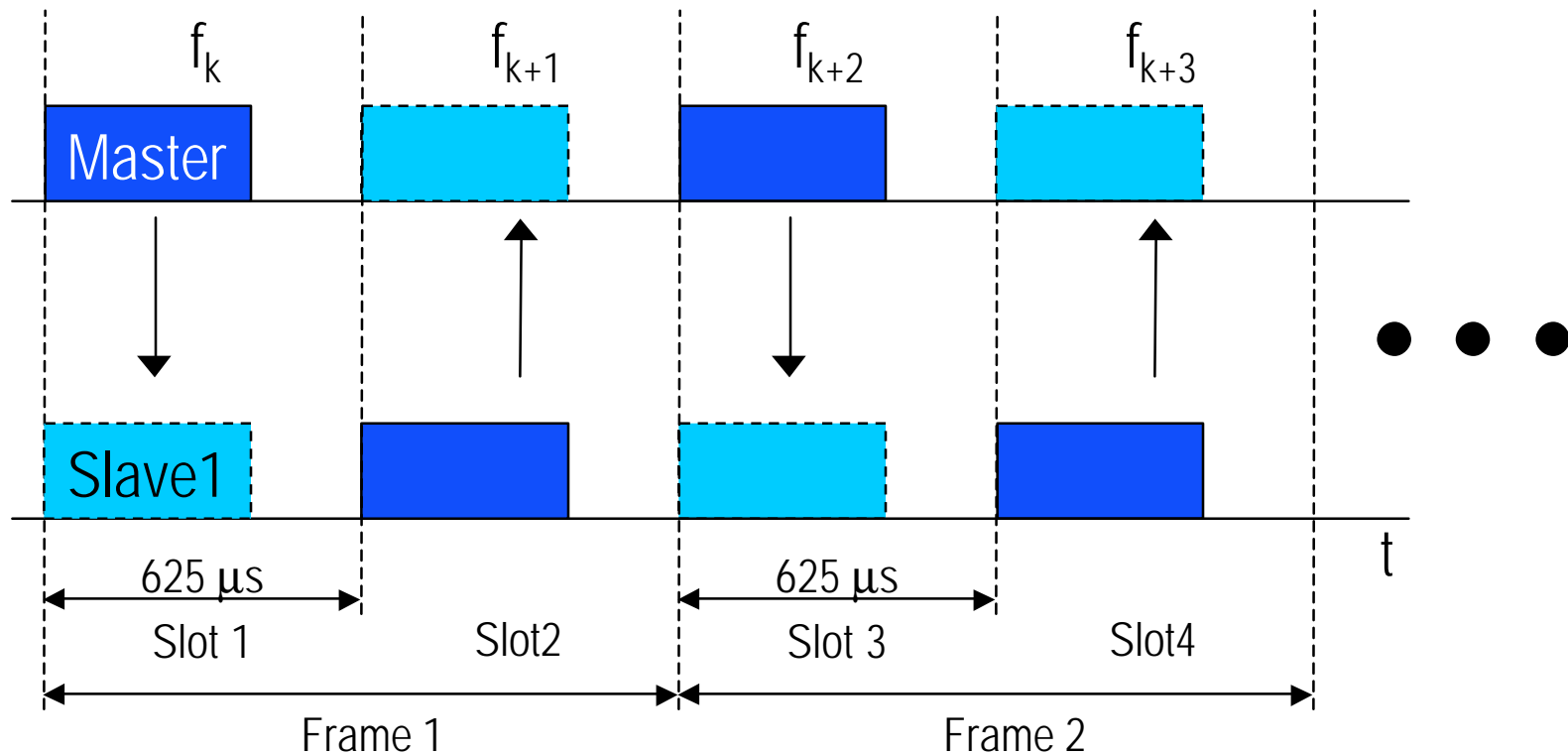
- ◆ ISM (Industrial, Scientific, Medical) band
 - 2.402GHz - 2.480GHz (79MHz total bandwidth)
- ◆ Advantages
 - Free
 - Open to everyone worldwide
- ◆ Disadvantages
 - Noise sources from everywhere
 - Cordless phones, microwave ovens, garage door openers, other wireless LAN technologies, baby monitors,...

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

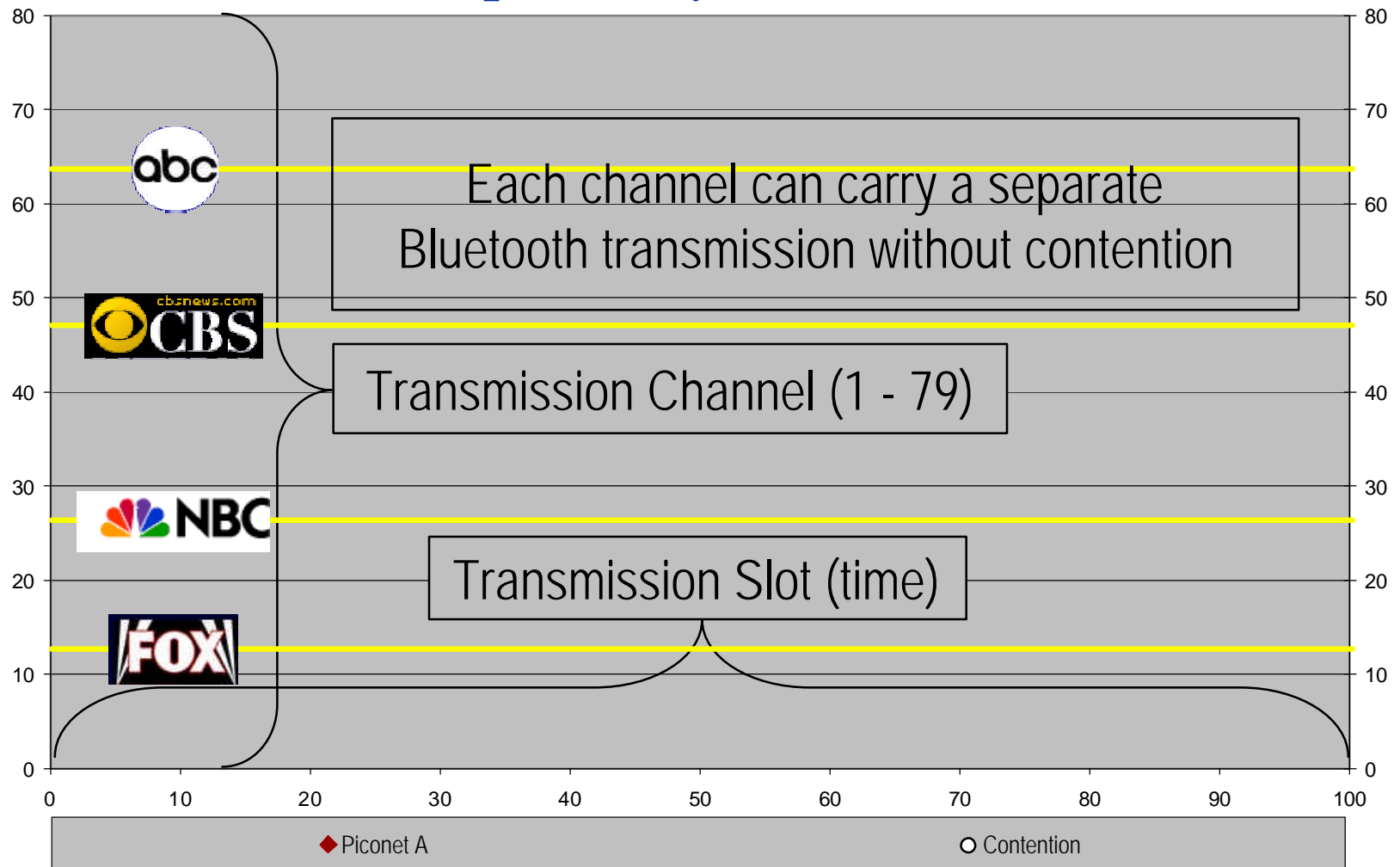
Frequency Hopping & Time Division Duplexing



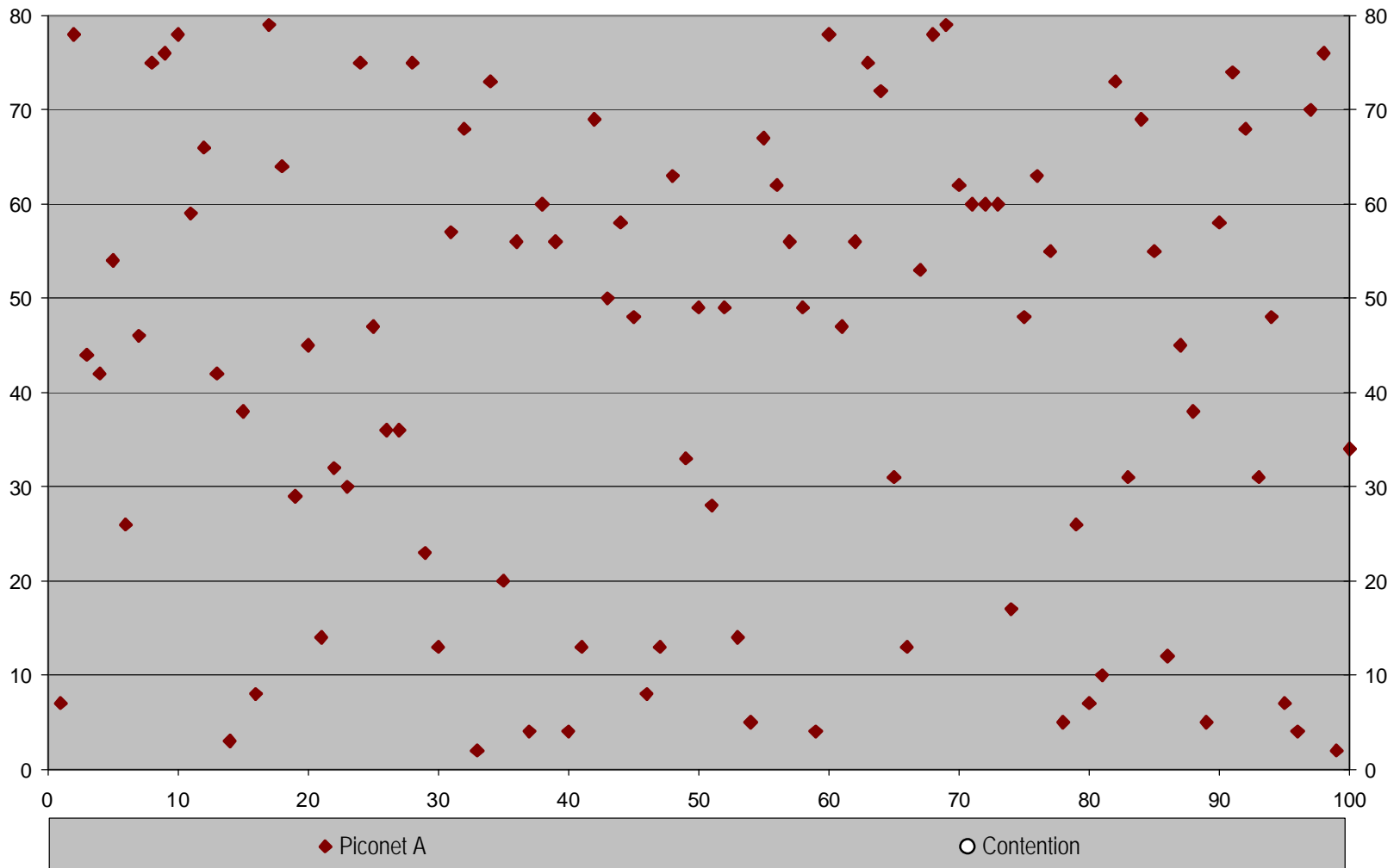
- ◆ Complete packet transmission occurs during a Slot
- ◆ Frequency hops from Slot to Slot to Slot
- ◆ Frames define matched Master / Slave Slot transmissions

Frequency Hopping

Graphically Illustrated



Each Bluetooth Piconet Randomly Changes Frequency Slot by Slot by Slot



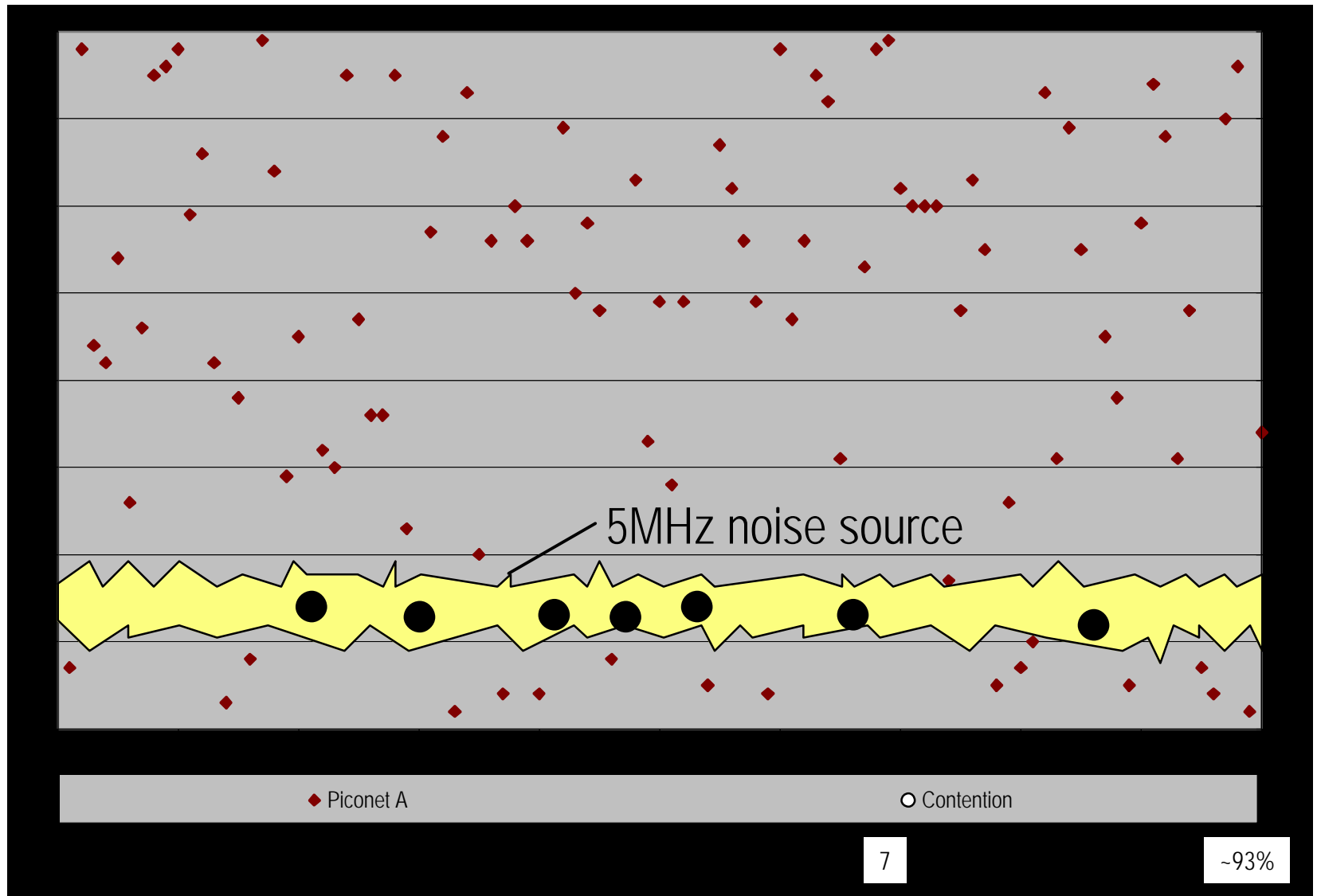
Active Piconets: 1

Total Transmission Slots: 100

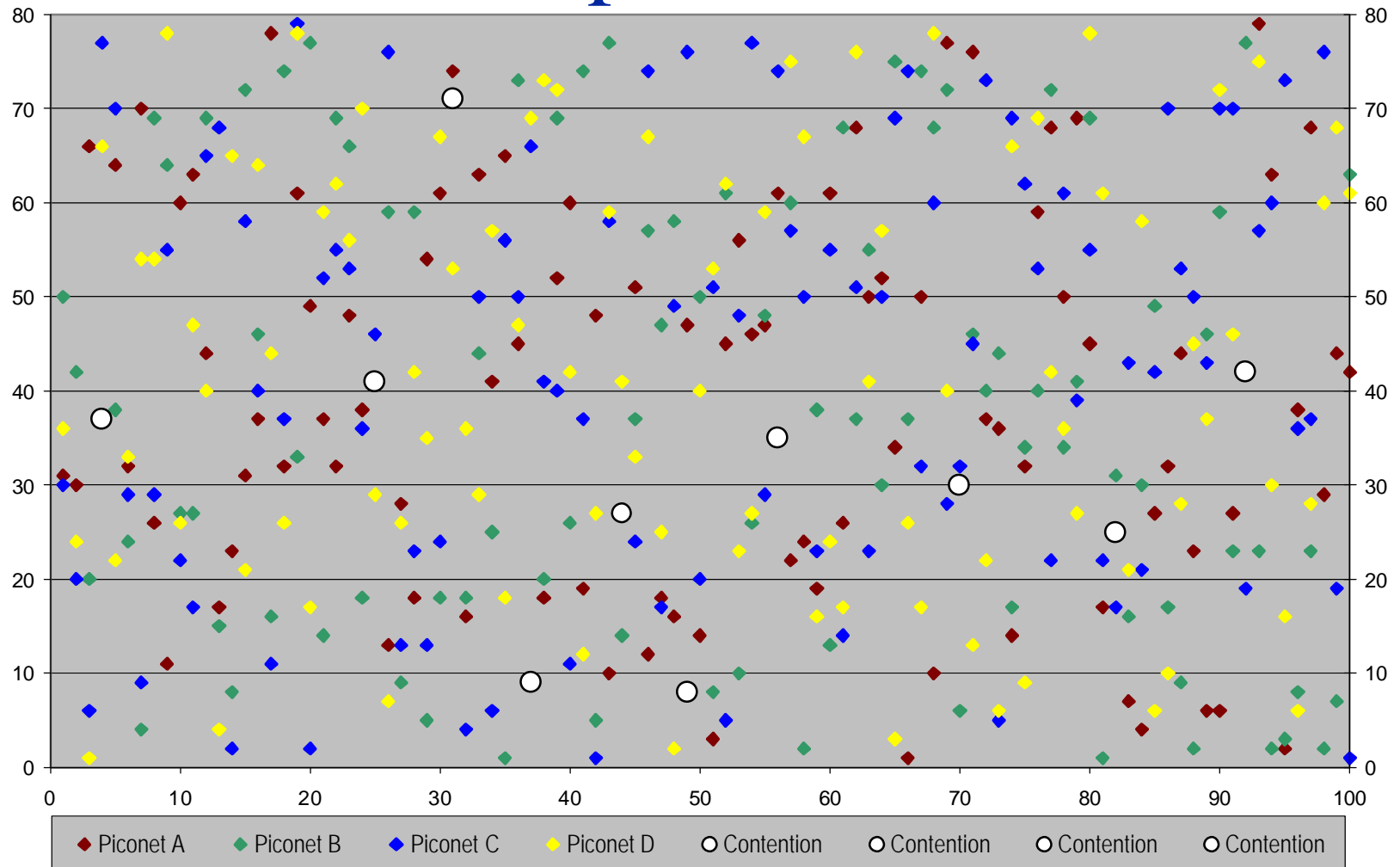
Transmission Slots Hit: 0

Transmission Efficiency: ~100%

Frequency Hopping Minimizes Exposure to Data Loss Due to Noise



Frequency Hopping With Multiple Piconets



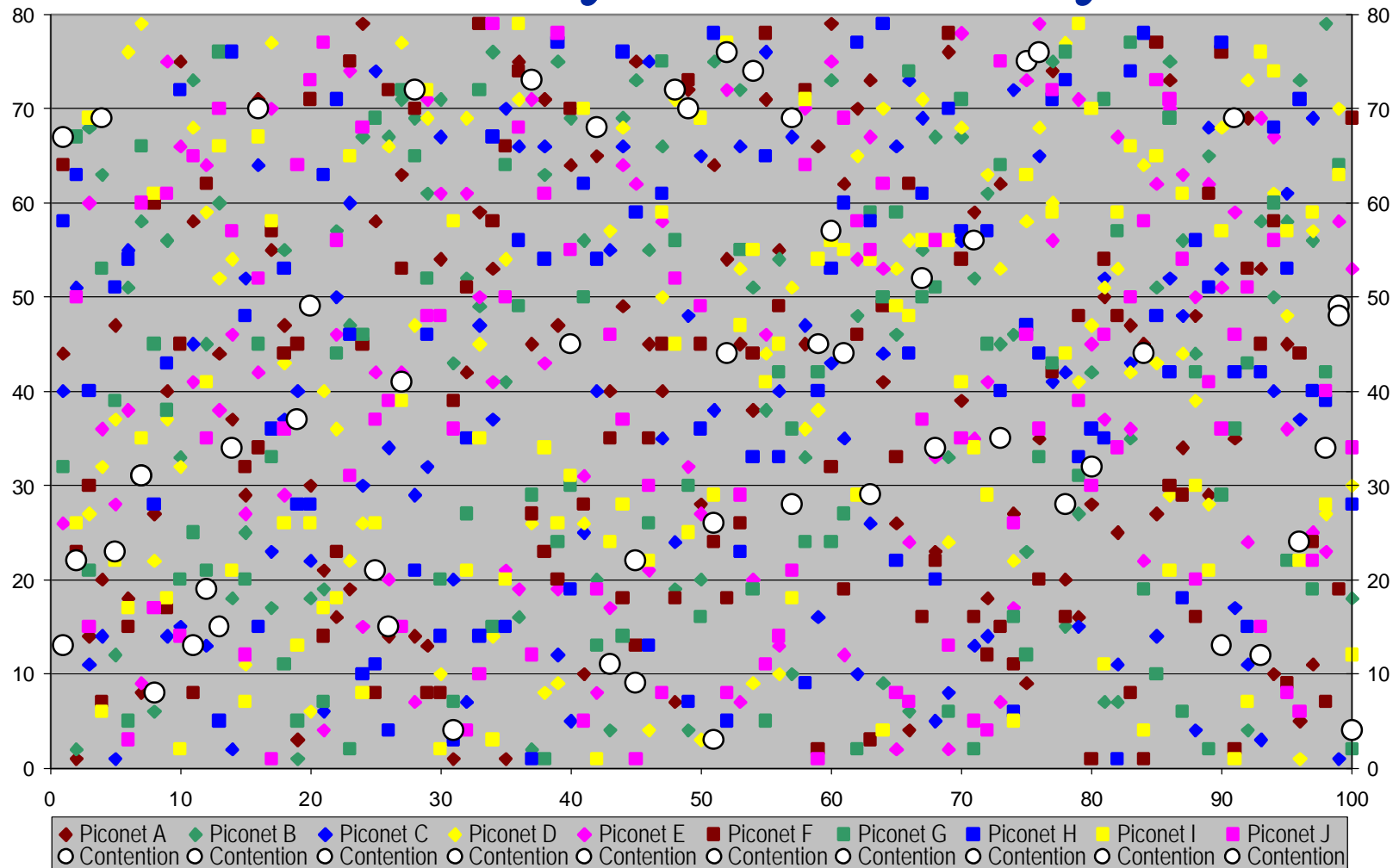
Active Piconets: 4

Total Transmission Slots: 400

Transmission Slots Hit: 20

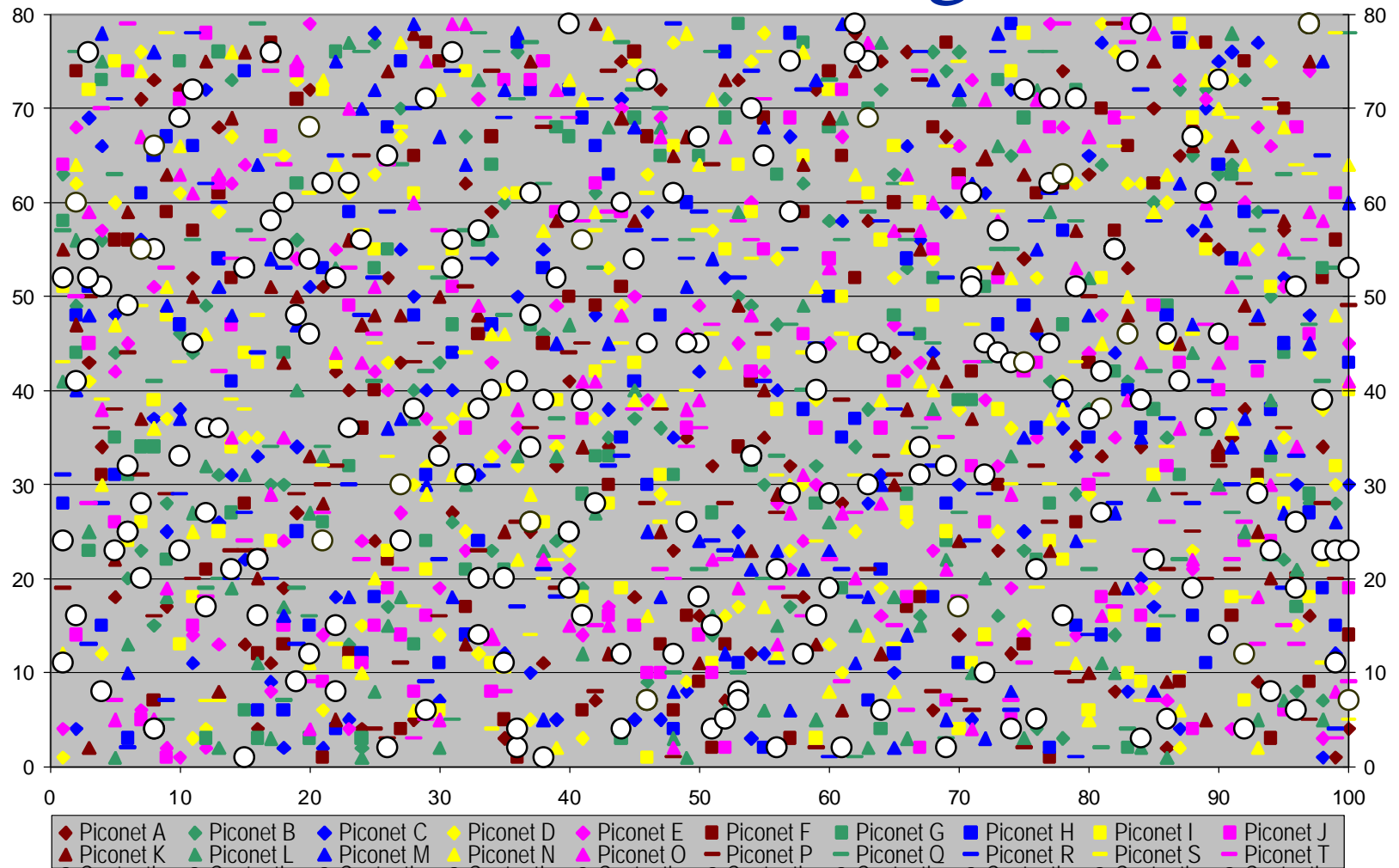
Transmission Efficiency: ~95%

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%