

Agenda

Part 1

Bluetooth Low Energy introduction
followed by an example

Part 2

Code walk-through
Tools offered by Nordic
Resources

Agenda – part 1 – Bluetooth Low Energy



- Key features
- Terminology
- Topology
- BLE theory with example

Key features for BLE

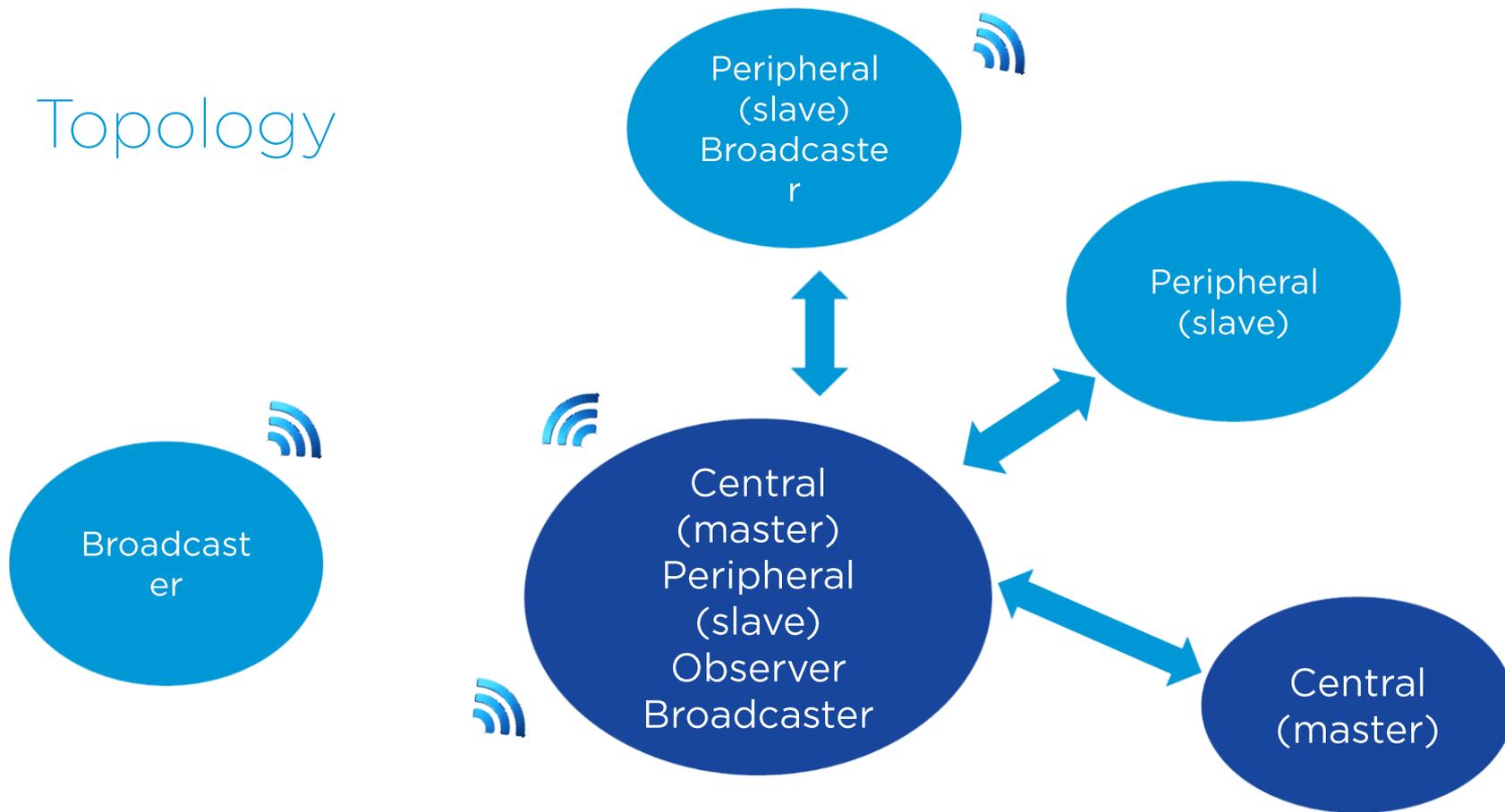


- Low power protocol - 1 year on coin cell battery
- Maintain connection for long time
- Stateless protocol
- Very flexible topology
- Connect to your own device(s) or a large variety of existing devices

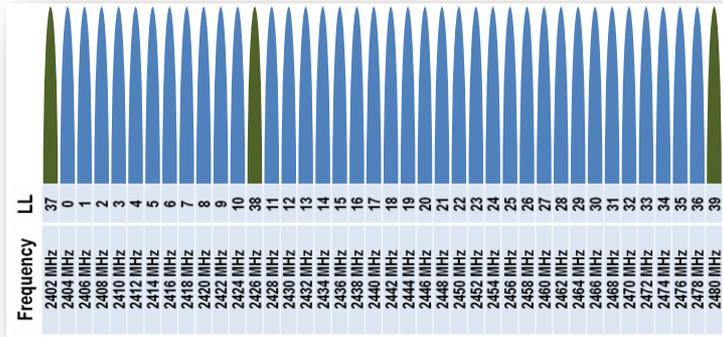
Terminology - roles

- Broadcaster
 - Transmitter only
- Observer
 - Receiver only
- Peripheral:
 - Supports slave role
- Central:
 - Supports master role
 - Supports multiple connections
 - Initiates connections to peripherals
- One device may support multiple roles

Topology

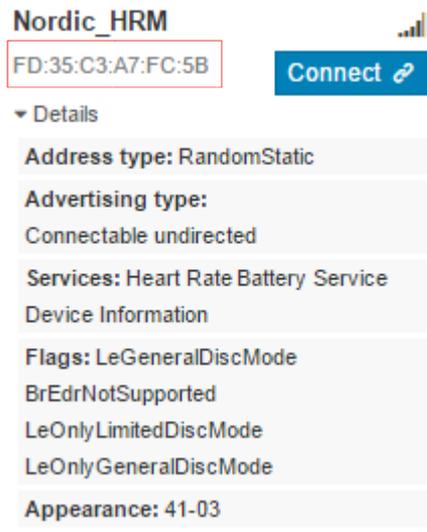


Advertising



- Broadcasting data
- Connectable or non-connectable
- Scan request – scan response
 - Request more data without initiating a connection
- Transmit on all advertising channels each connection interval

Identifying devices (addresses)



The screenshot shows a Bluetooth device named "Nordic_HRM" with a signal strength indicator. The MAC address "FD:35:C3:A7:FC:5B" is highlighted with a red box. Below the name is a "Connect" button with a link icon. Underneath is a "Details" section with a dropdown arrow. The details are as follows:

- Address type:** RandomStatic
- Advertising type:** Connectable undirected
- Services:** Heart Rate Battery Service
- Device Information**
- Flags:** LeGeneralDiscMode, BrEdrNotSupported, LeOnlyLimitedDiscMode, LeOnlyGeneralDiscMode
- Appearance:** 41-03

- 48 - bit addresses
- Random
 - Random number following a few rules set by BT SIG
 - Static: Typically never changed. Can be changed upon power-cycling.
 - Private
 - Resolvable
 - Non-resolvable
- Public
 - In accordance with “48-bit universal LAN MAC addresses»
 - Obtained from IEEE

Identifying application

The screenshot shows a Bluetooth device discovery interface for a device named 'Nordic_HRM'. The device's MAC address is 'FD:35:C3:A7:FC:5B' and it is 'NOT BONDED'. The signal strength is '-50 dBm' and the latency is '191 ms'. A 'CONNECT' button is visible. Below the device name, it says 'Type: BLE only' and 'Appearance: [833] Heart Rate Sensor: Heart Rate Belt (Heart Rate Sensor subtype)'. The flags are 'GeneralDiscoverable, BrEdrNotSupported'. The 'Complete list of 16-bit Service UUIDs' is '0x180D, 0x180F, 0x180A'. The 'Complete Local Name' is 'Nordic_HRM'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'CLONE', 'RAW', and 'MORE'. Green arrows point from text labels to specific parts of the interface: 'Battery service' points to the '0x180F' UUID, 'Heart rate' points to the '0x180D' UUID, and 'Device information' points to the '0x180A' UUID.

Nordic_HRM
FD:35:C3:A7:FC:5B
NOT BONDED ▲ -50 dBm ↔ 191 ms

CONNECT

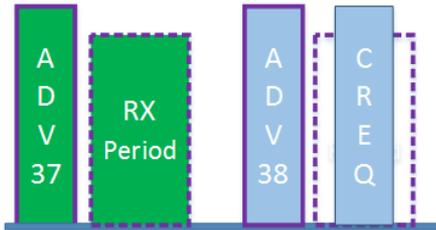
Type: BLE only
Appearance: [833] Heart Rate Sensor: Heart Rate Belt (Heart Rate Sensor subtype)
Flags: GeneralDiscoverable, BrEdrNotSupported
Complete list of 16-bit Service UUIDs: 0x180D, 0x180F, 0x180A
Complete Local Name: Nordic_HRM

CLONE RAW MORE

Battery service
Heart rate
Device information

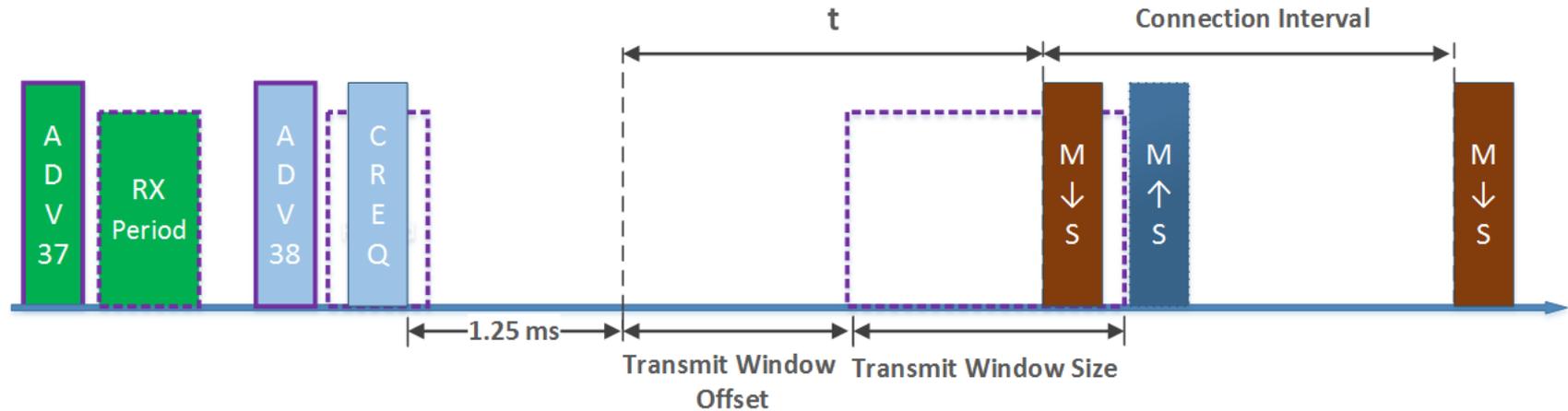
- Universal Unique Identifier (UUID)
- Identifies the application(s)
 - 16-bit: application defined by BT SIG
 - 128-bit: custom application

Connection – initiate connection

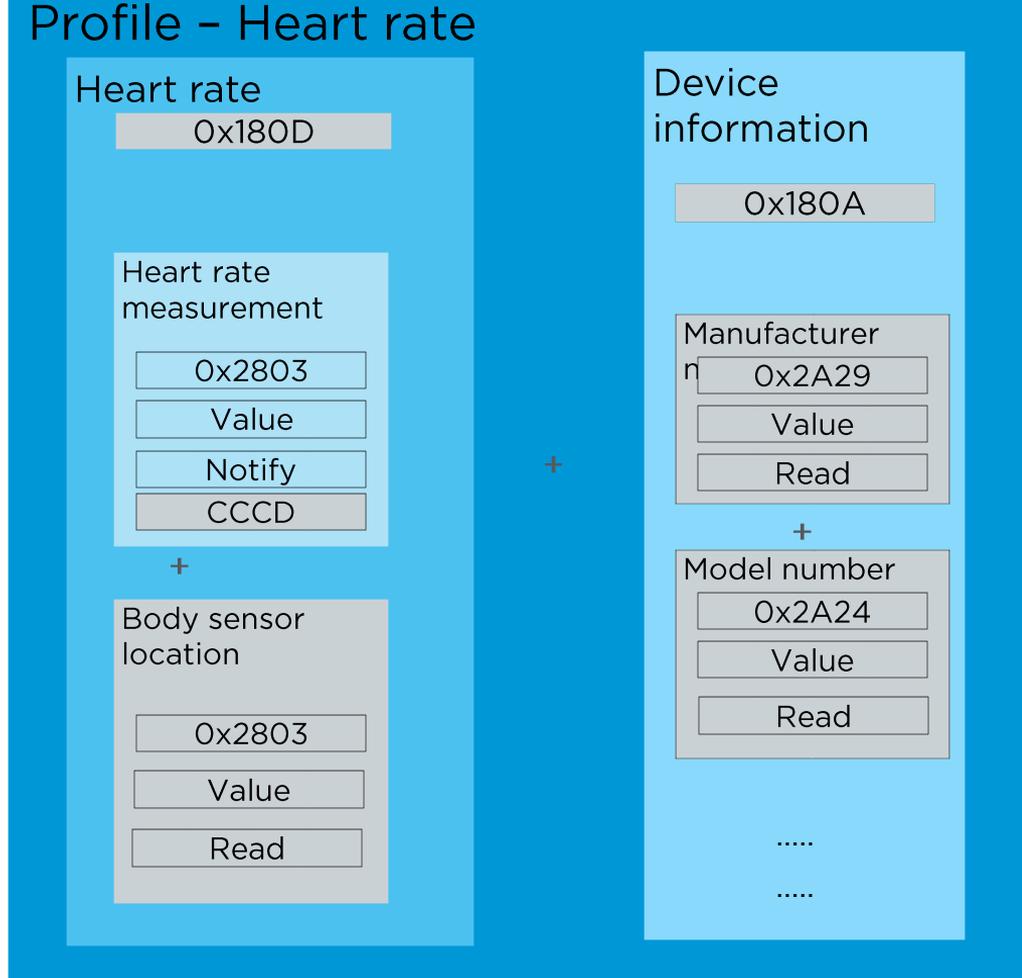
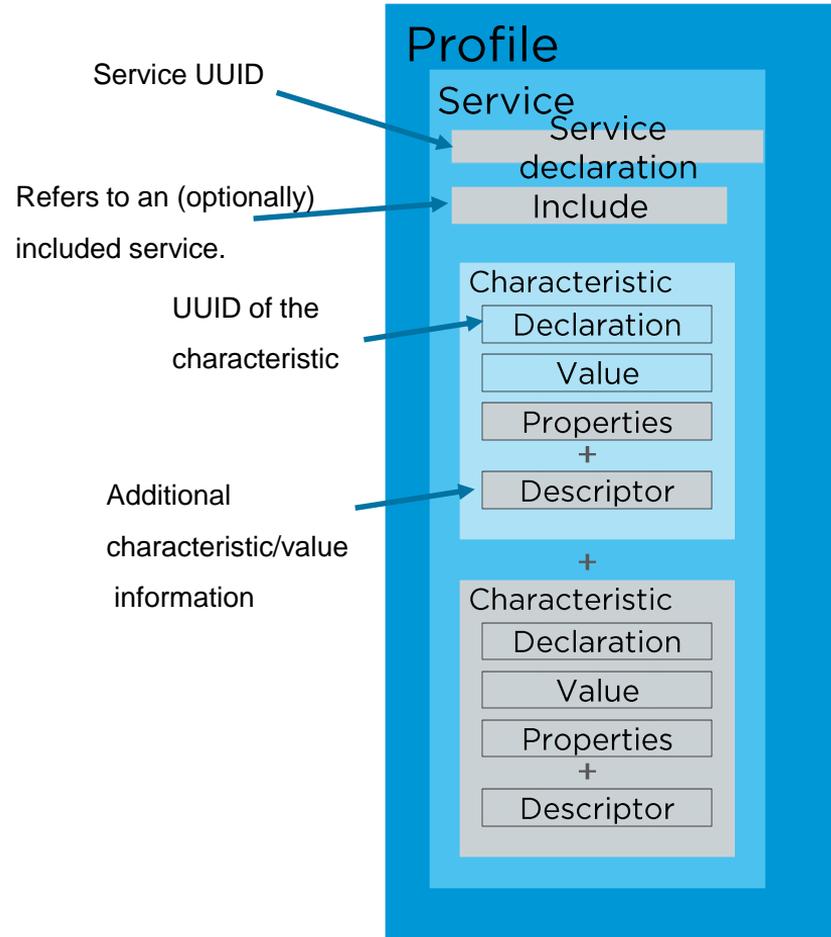


- Initiated by a central
- Connect request: after receiving an advertising packet

Connection – connection established



- Stops advertising on consecutive channels when it receives a connection request
- Slave turns on its receiver and waits for a packet from the master
- If it receives a packet, the slave responds, and a connection is established



Data transfer

- Server: Device containing the data
 - Example: heart rate belt
- Client: Device receiving the data
 - Example: Phone, sport watch
- Server updates data to client
 - Update method: notification or indication
 - Client controls when the server is allowed to update data:
 - Enable/disable notifications/indications
 - Enable/disable: client writes to the CCCD for the given characteristic in the server

Typical scenario:

- Peripheral device is server
- Central device is client

Data transfer – data update

Heart rate

Peripheral (slave)

Server:

- Has/collects the heart rate values
- Updates the values to the client using notifications
- Can only transmit the values when notifications are enabled.

1. Initially, notifications are disabled
– notifications will not be transferred



2. Enable notifications, write to the CCCD of heart rate measurement characteristic.



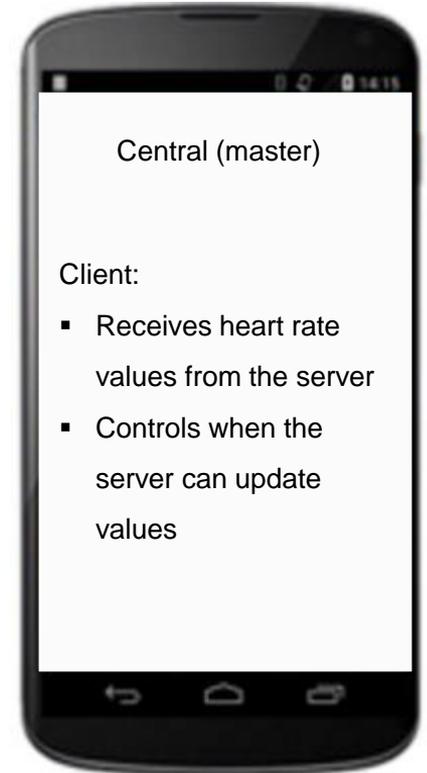
3. Update/transmit heart rate values to the client using notifications.



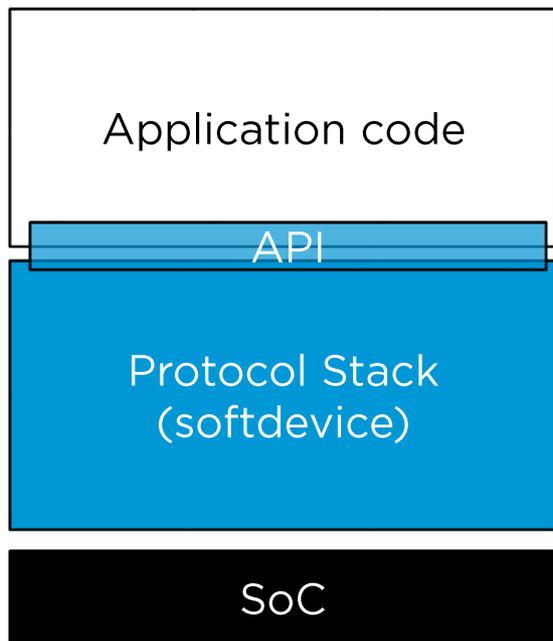
4. Disable notifications, write to the CCCD of heart rate measurement characteristic.



5. Update/transmit heart rate values to the client disabled

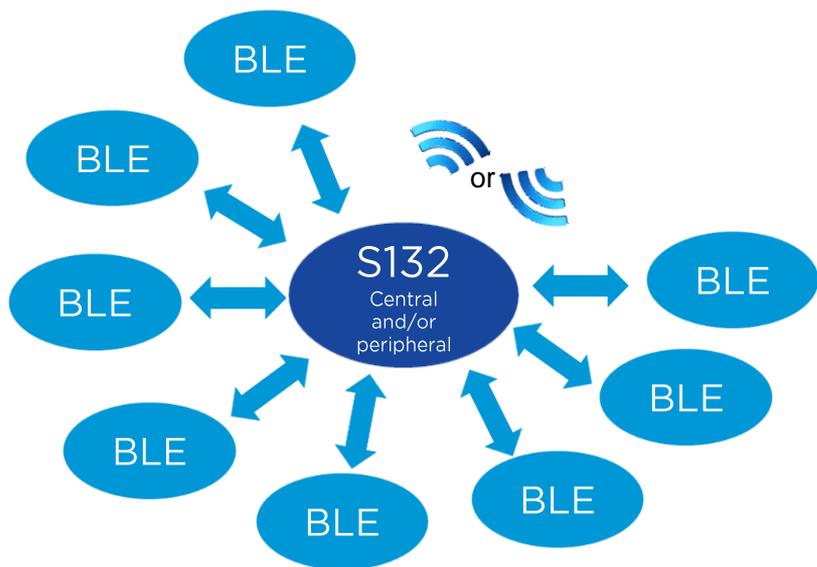


Nordic – BLE applications



- Softdevice: Precompiled BLE stack
- Clean separation of application and stack code
 - Two different compiles
- Use of softdevice:
 - Call functions
 - Handle events
- API with message sequence charts on the infocenter

Softdevice S132



- Supports concurrent roles:
 - Central
 - Peripheral
 - Observer
 - Broadcaster
- Up to 8 connections along with one observer or one broadcaster
 - Max 1 peripheral connection
- Throughput:
 - Depends on number of connections
 - Time-multiplex
 - Max: 149.2 kbps

SDK

Wide range of examples

- 29x BLE peripheral examples
- 5x BLE central examples
- 2x concurrent BLE central and peripheral
- Over-the-air-update (DFU)
- NFC
- Proprietary RF
- 37 x peripheral examples
 - UART, SPI, timer, radio, etc

