



# Bluetooth Direction Finding Feature and the Latest Specification Enhancements

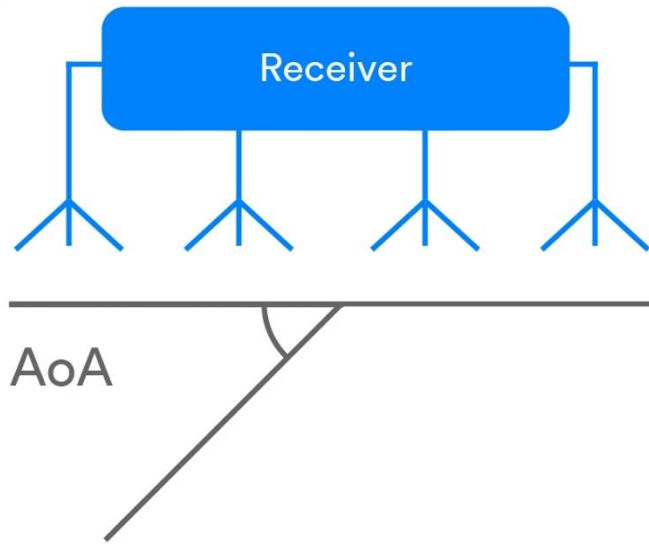
Kai Ren, Senior Developer Relations Manager, Bluetooth SIG



微信

# Direction Finding

## AoA Method



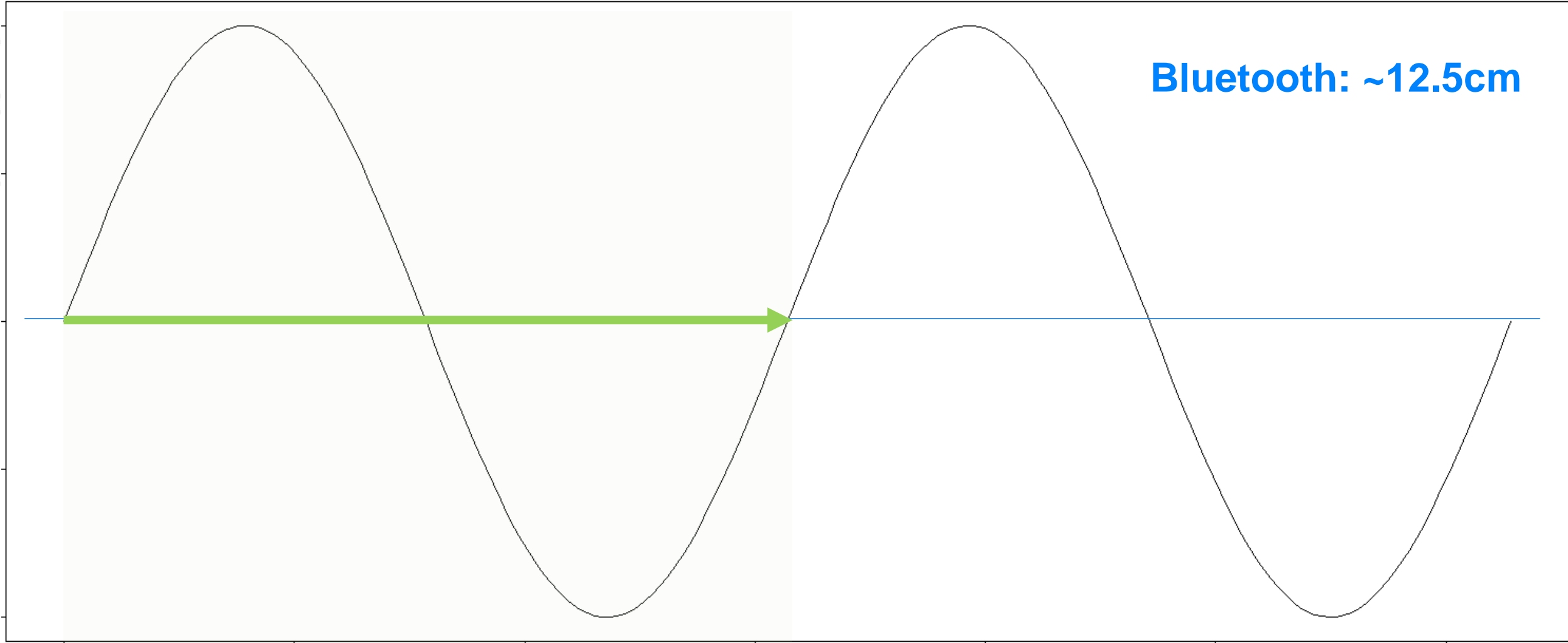
## Angle of Arrival

- **Transmitter**
  - sends special packets using a single antenna
- **Receiver**
  - has multiple antenna arranged in an array
  - antennas see received signal phase difference because of different distances to the transmitter
  - takes IQ samples from received signal while switching between active antenna
  - relative signal direction calculated using sampled data

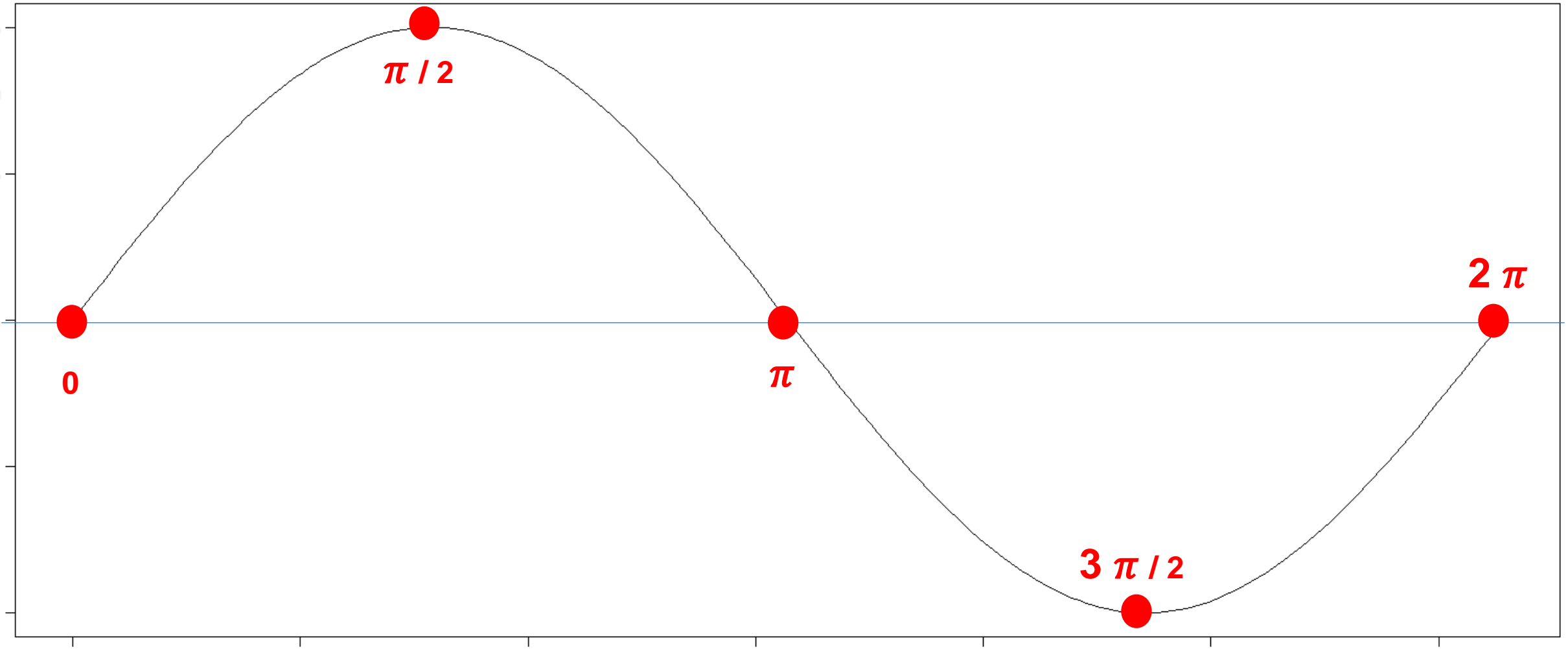
For RTLS, item finding, and PoI



# RF Fundamentals - Wavelength



# RF Fundamentals - Phase



# What is IQ?

#BluetoothAsia2019#





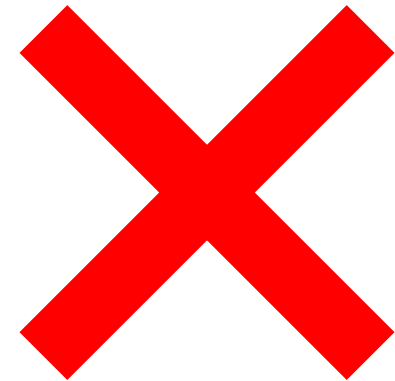
What is IQ?

# Intelligence Quotient?



What is IQ?

# Intelligence Quotient?







What is IQ?

# In-phase/Quadrature



# RF Fundamentals - IQ Sampling

HCI commands use IQ format to report the RF signal phase.

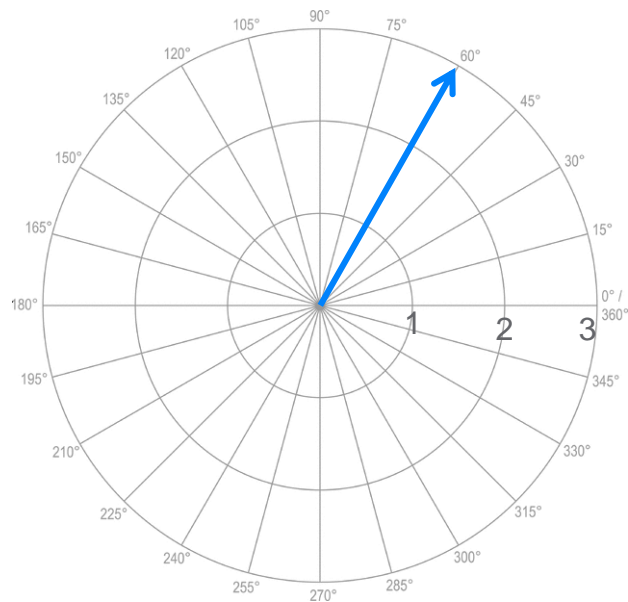
Host can use these commands to ask Controller to report RF signal's phase.



# RF Fundamentals - IQ Sampling

HCI commands use IQ format to report the RF signal phase.

Host can use these commands to ask Controller to report RF signal's phase.

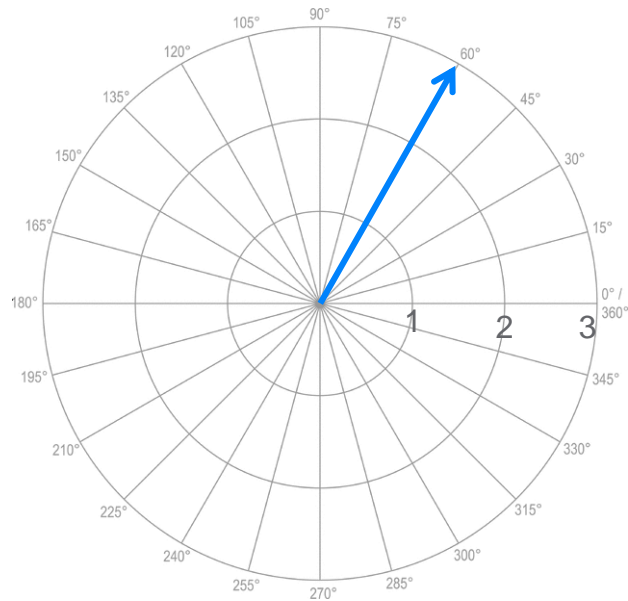


Polar coordinates  
phase angle =  $60^\circ$ , amplitude = 3

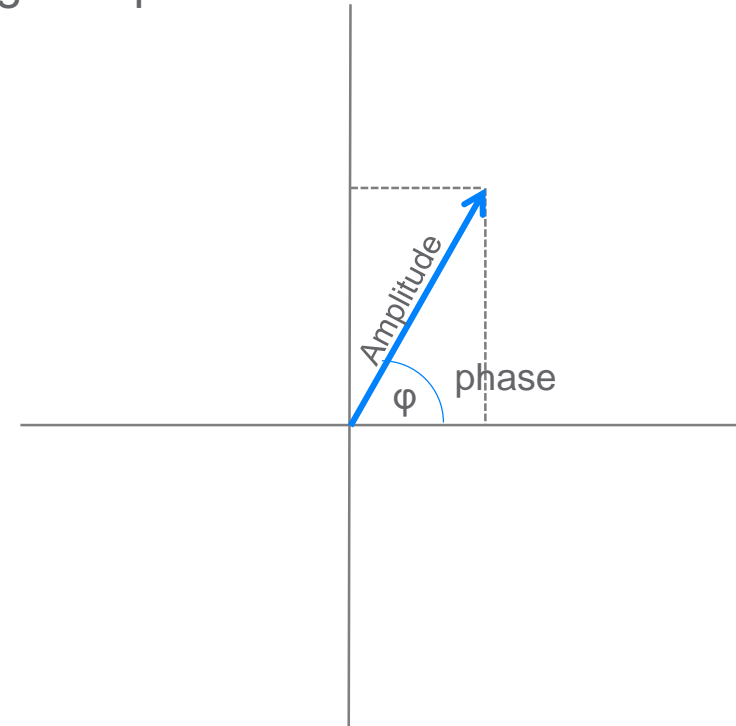
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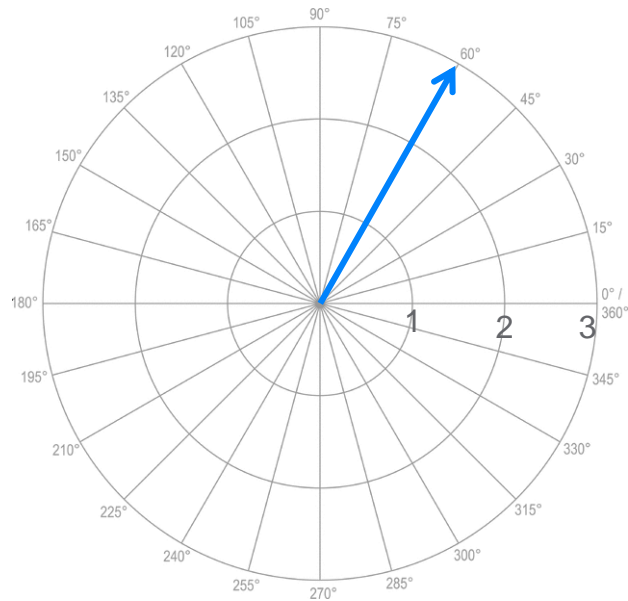


Cartesian with I and Q coordinates

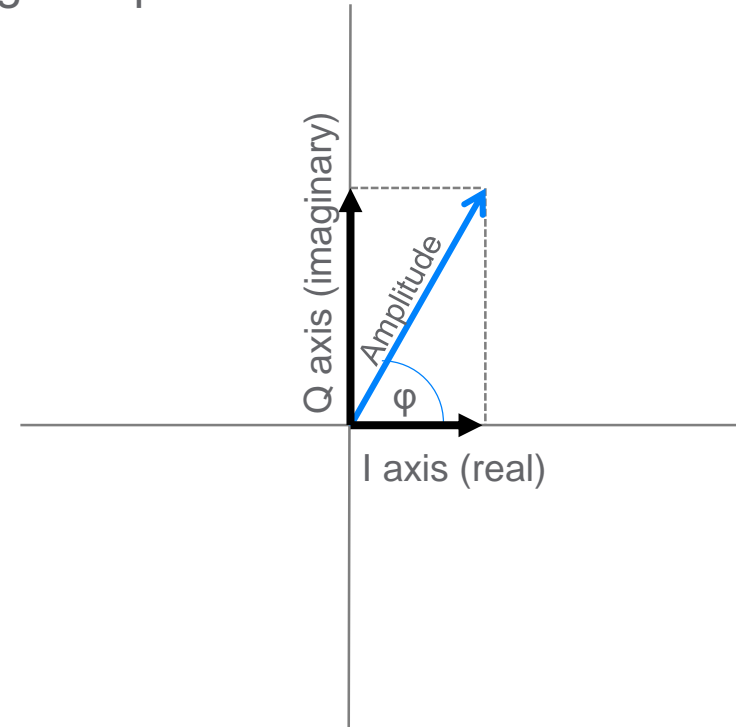
# RF Fundamentals - IQ Sampling

HCI commands use IQ format to report the RF signal phase.

Host can use these commands to ask Controller to report RF signal's phase.



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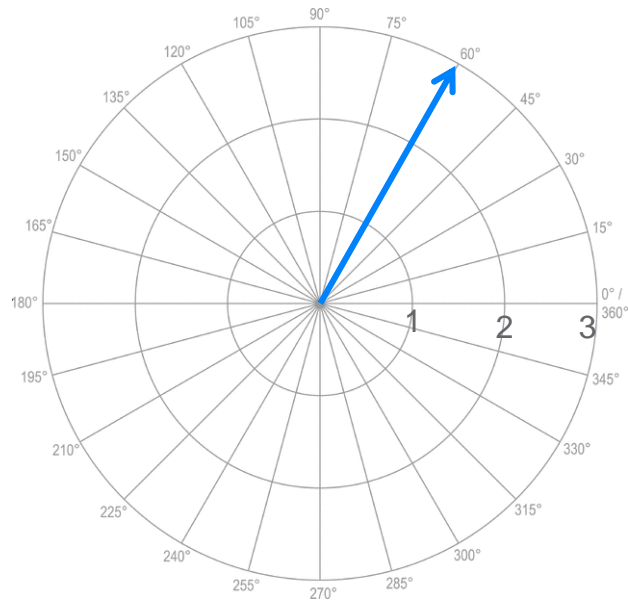
Cartesian with I and Q coordinates



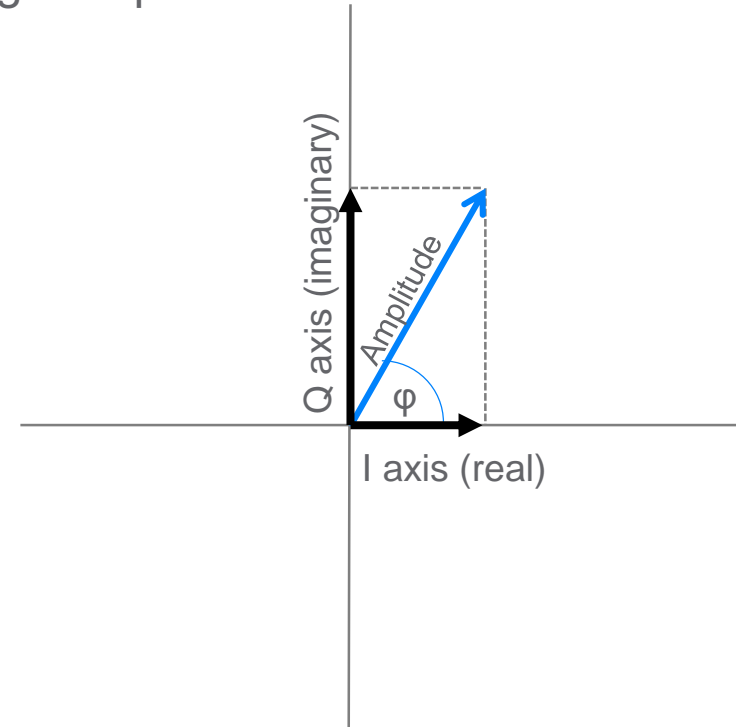
# RF Fundamentals - IQ Sampling

HCI commands use IQ format to report the RF signal phase.

Host can use these commands to ask Controller to report RF signal's phase.



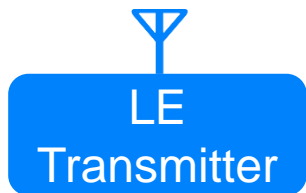
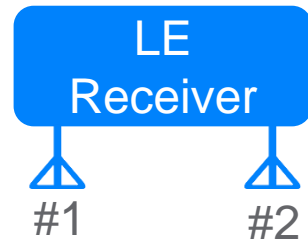
Polar coordinates  
phase angle =  $60^\circ$ , amplitude = 3



Cartesian with I and Q coordinates

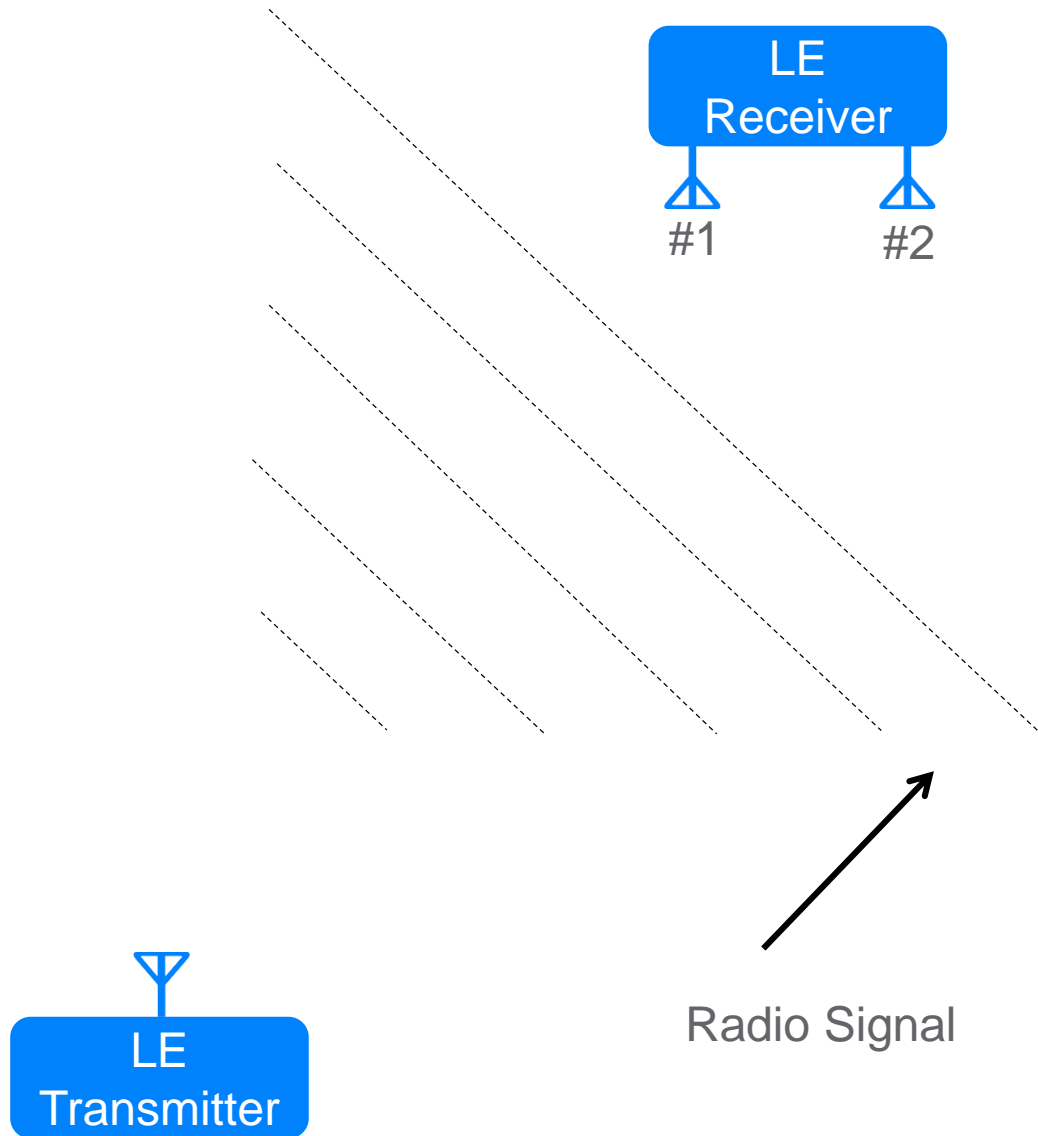
# Angle of Arrival, AoA

- Multiple antennas, #1 and #2



# Angle of Arrival, AoA

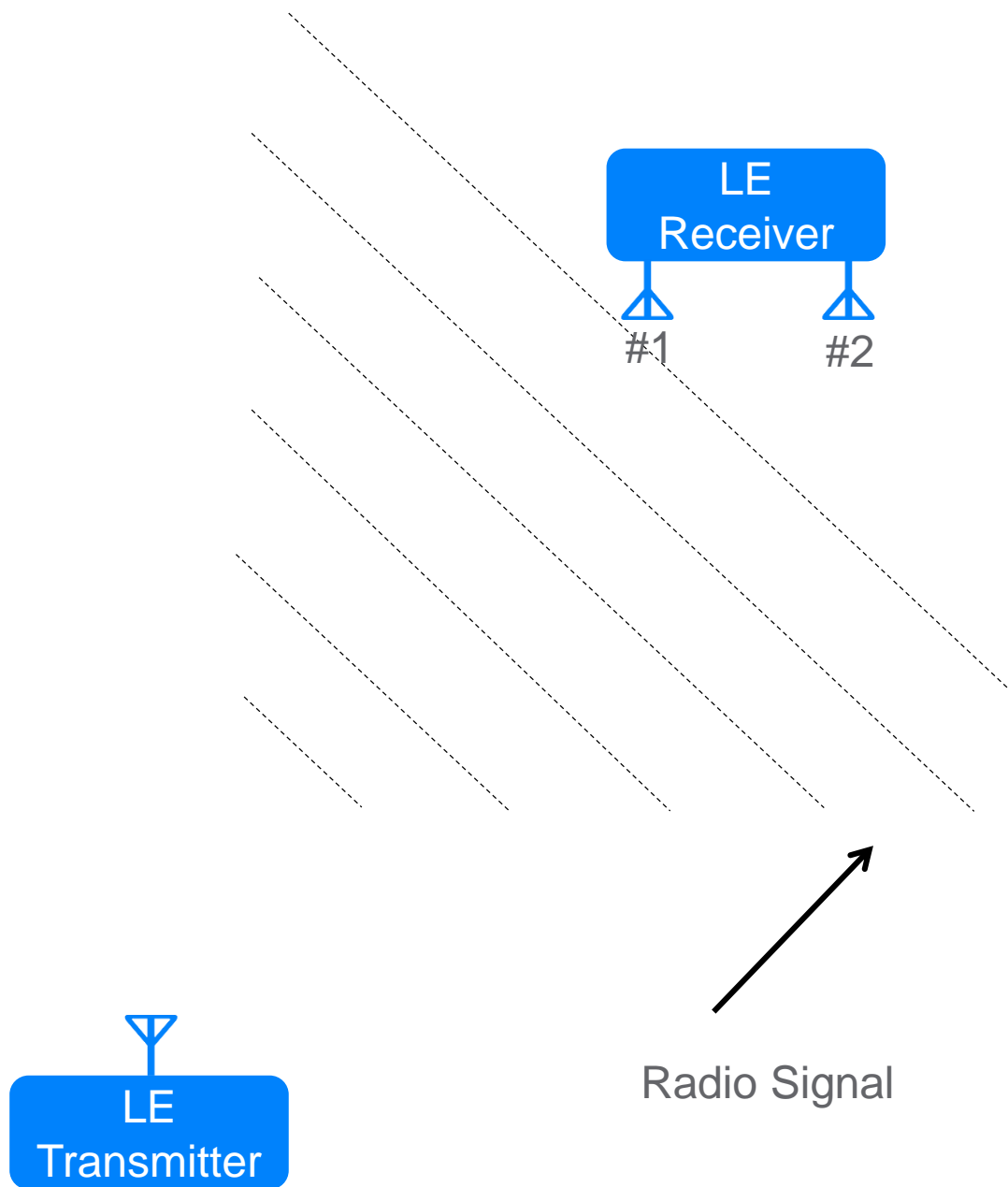
- Multiple antennas, #1 and #2
- LE transmitter sends special Direction Finding message out periodically





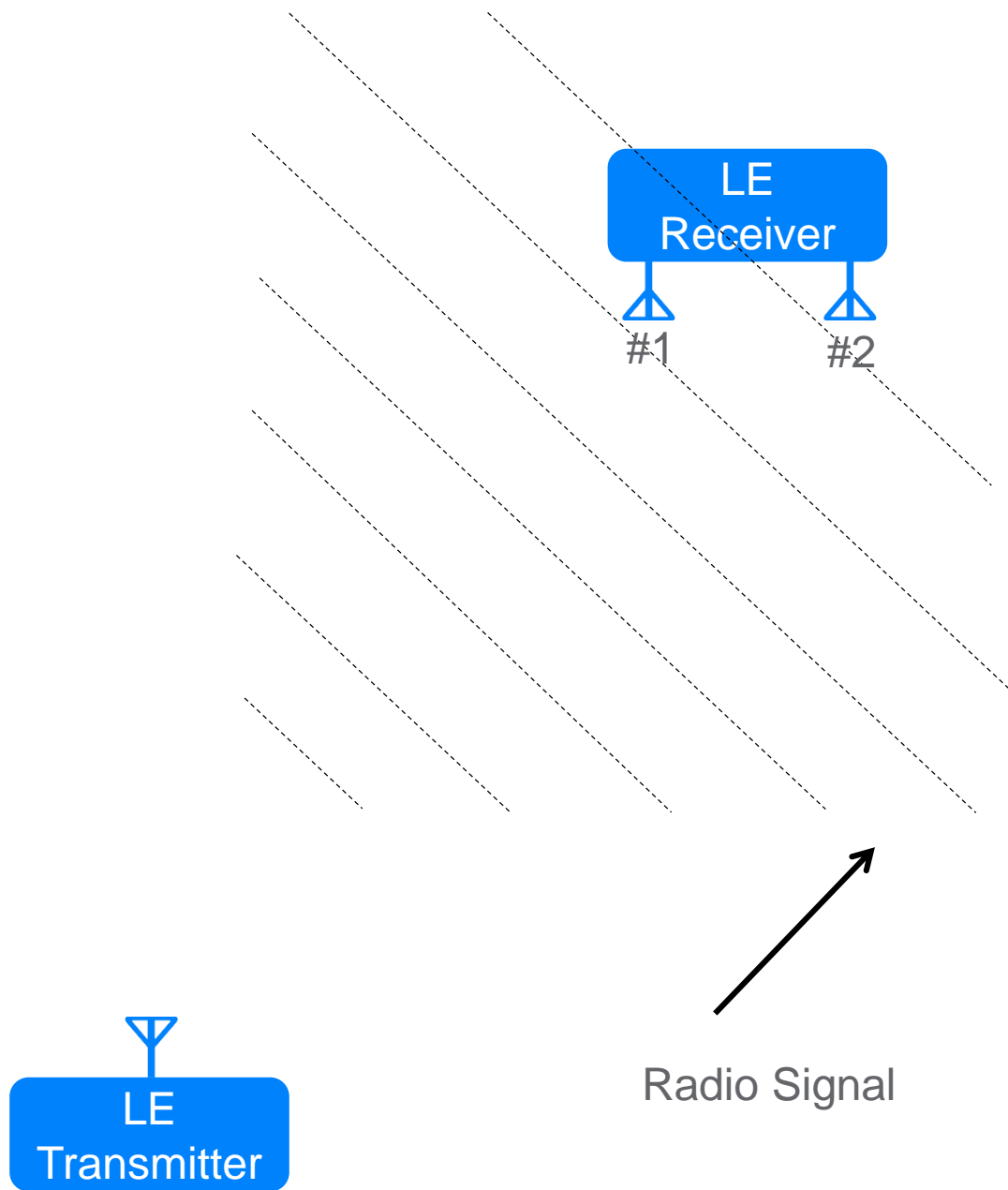
# Angle of Arrival, AoA

- Multiple antennas, #1 and #2
- LE transmitter sends special Direction Finding message out periodically
- RF signal arrives at antenna #1 -- phase #1, timestamp #1



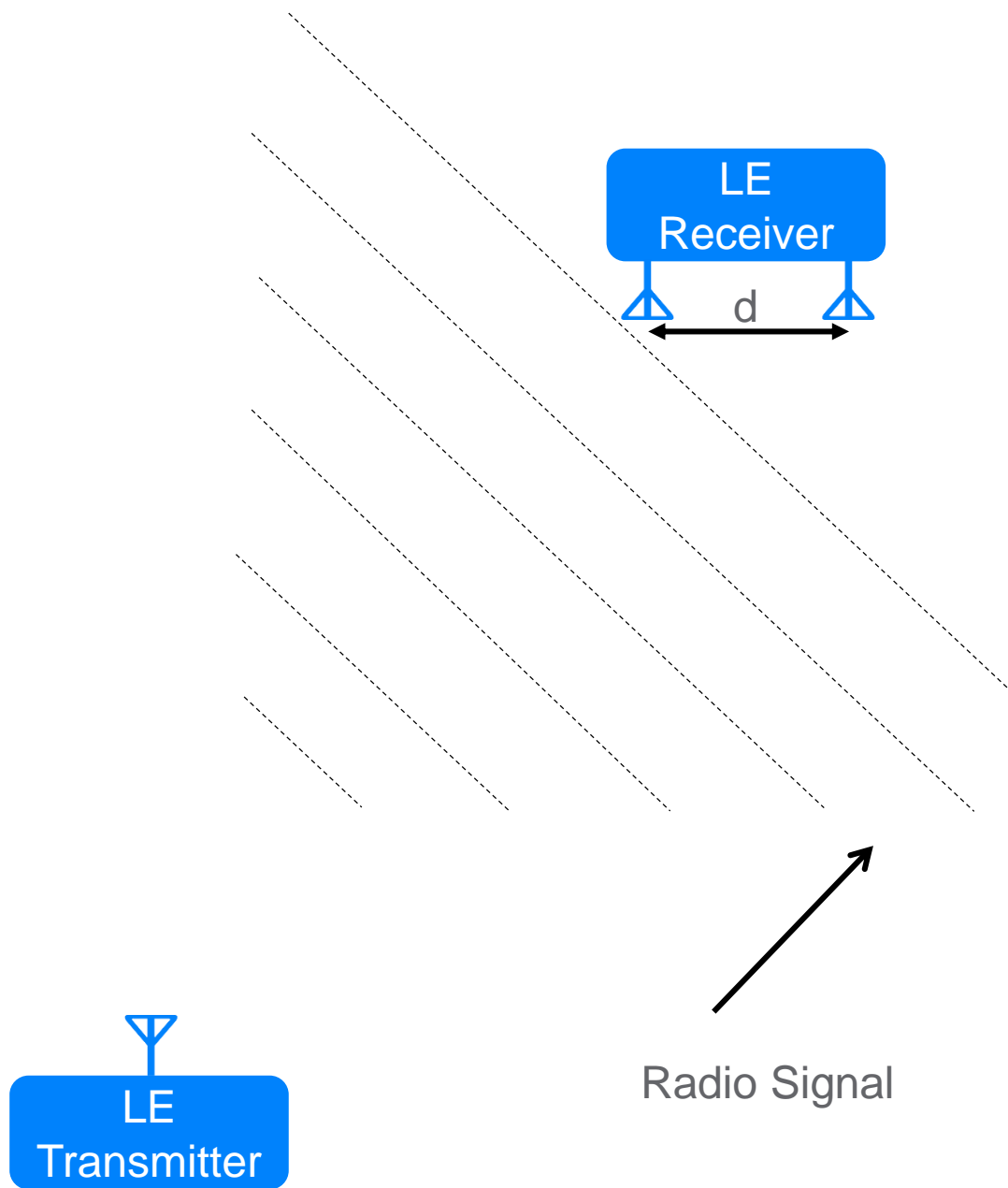
# Angle of Arrival, AoA

- Multiple antennas, #1 and #2
- LE transmitter sends special Direction Finding message out periodically
- RF signal arrives at antenna #1 -- phase #1, timestamp #1
- RF signal arrives at antenna #2 -- phase #2, timestamp #2



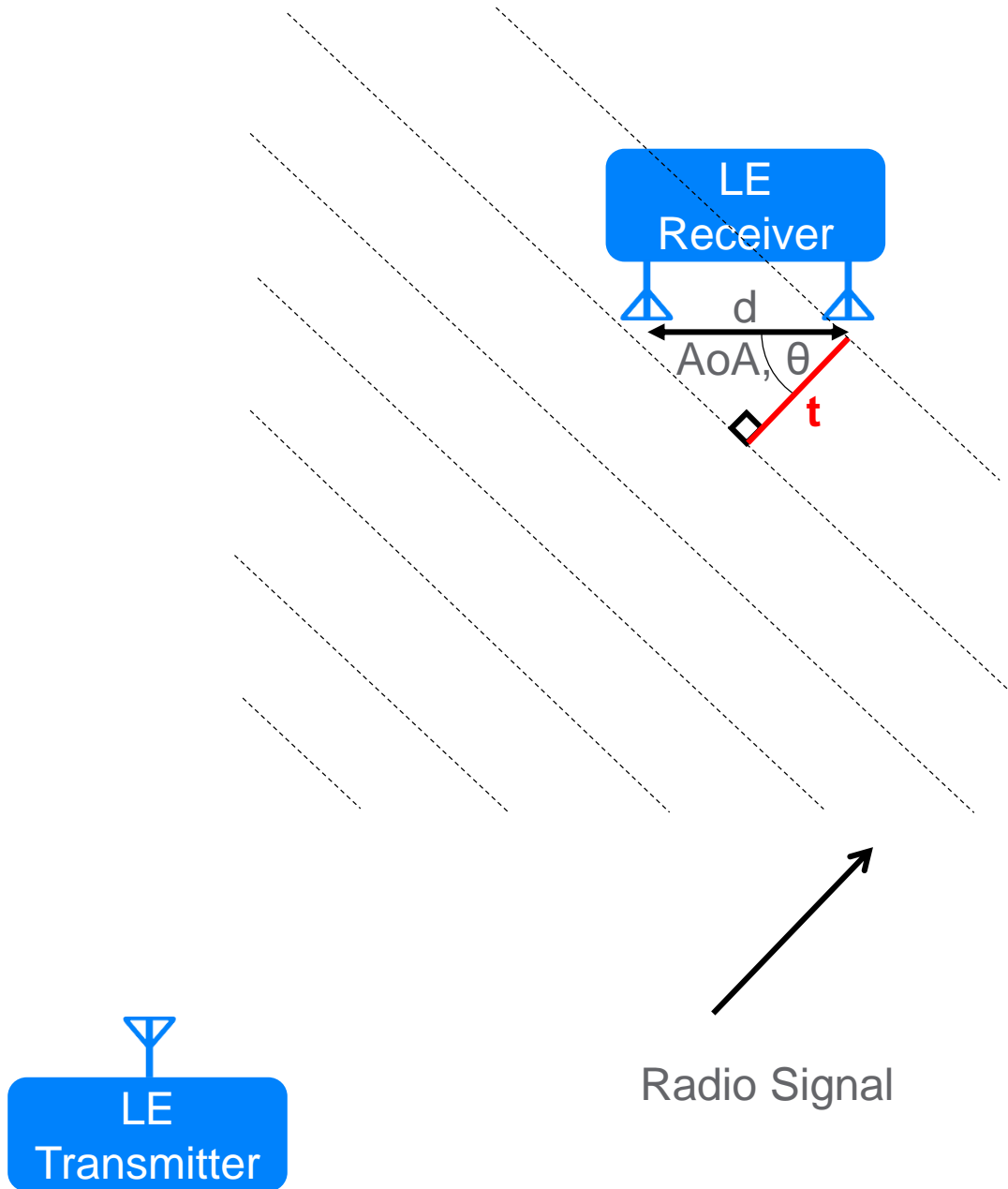
# Angle of Arrival, AoA

- $d$  is known



# Angle of Arrival, AoA

- $d$  is known
- $\theta$  is Angle of Arrival
- $t = (\varphi / 2\pi) \cdot \lambda$ ,  $\varphi$  is phase difference,  $\lambda$  is wavelength, about 0.125m
- $\theta = \arccos(t/d) = \arccos((\varphi \cdot \lambda)/(2\pi \cdot d))$



# Constant Tone Extension, CTE

Preamble 1 ~ 2 octets	AA 4 octet	PDU 2 ~ 258 octet	CRC 3 octet
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# Constant Tone Extension, CTE

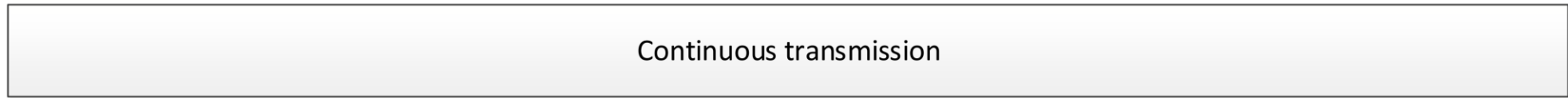


# Constant Tone Extension, CTE

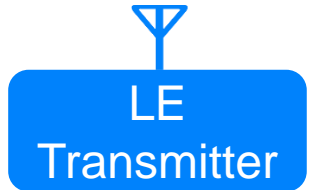


- Shall be at least 16us, not longer than 160us
- The contents are a constantly modulated series of 1s
- No whitening shall be applied
- Switch slot and sample slot, each either 1us or 2us long

# AoA



16 ~ 160us



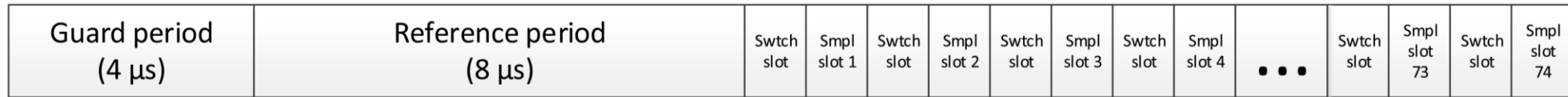


# AoA

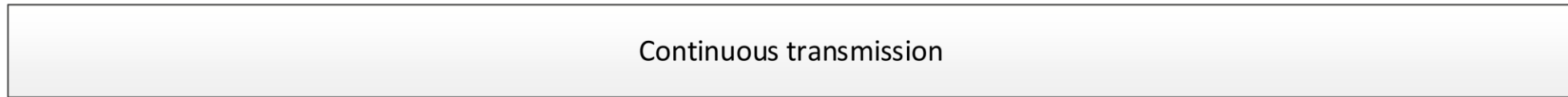


AoA receive: 1  $\mu$ s switching and sampling slots

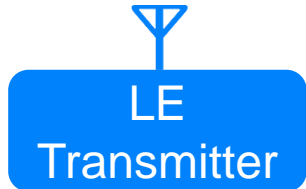
Receiver



Transmitter



16 ~ 160us

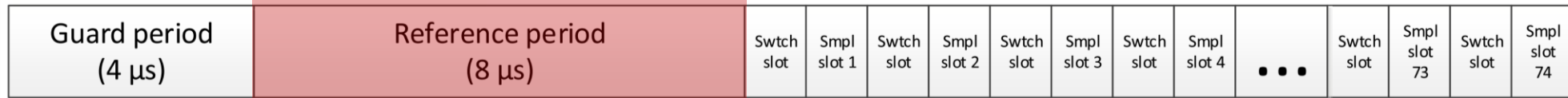


# AoA

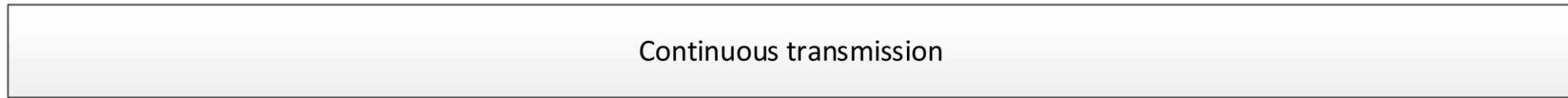


AoA receive: 1  $\mu$ s switching and sampling slots

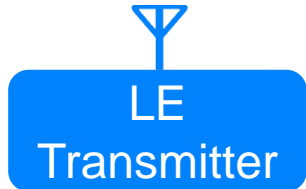
Receiver



Transmitter



16 ~ 160 $\mu$ s

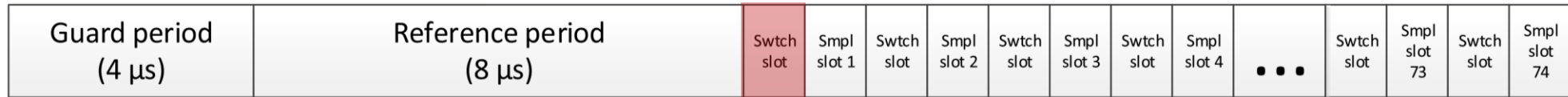


# AoA

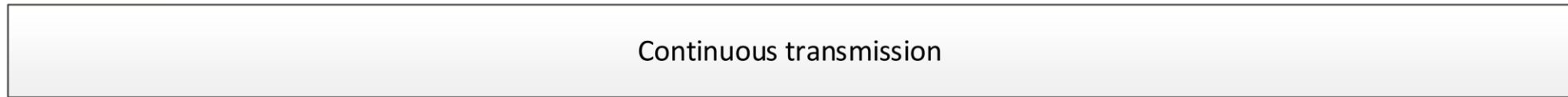


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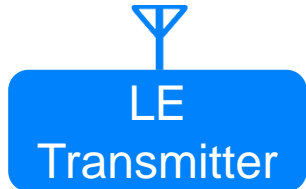
Receiver



Transmitter



16 ~ 160 $\mu$ s



# AoA



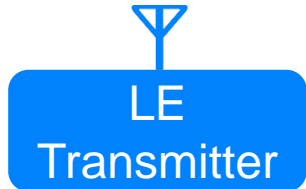
AoA receive: 1  $\mu$ s switching and sampling slots



Transmitter



16 ~ 160us

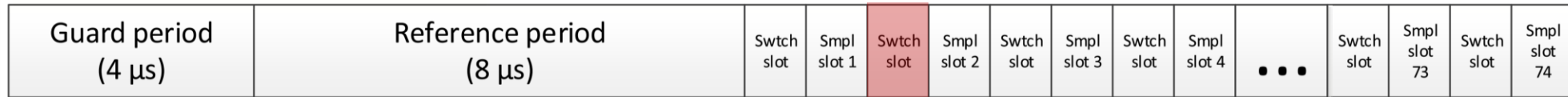


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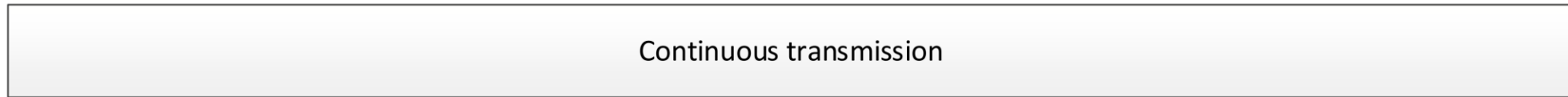


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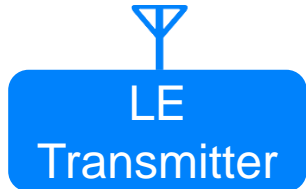
Receiver



Transmitter



16 ~ 160us

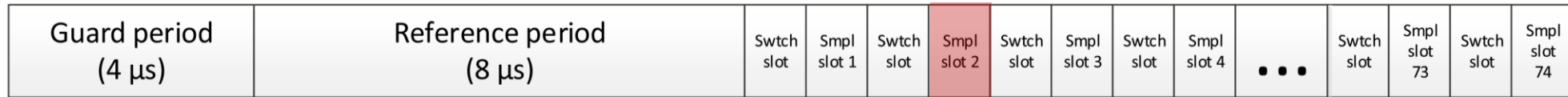


# AoA

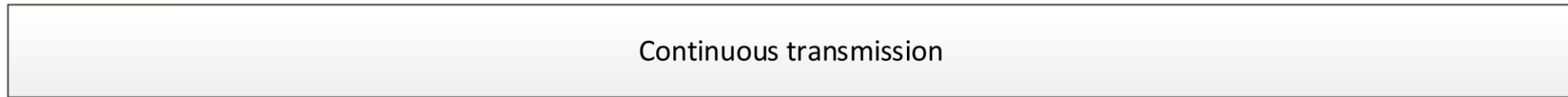


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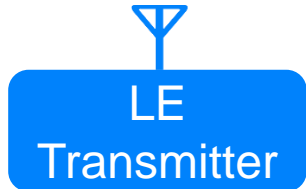
Receiver



Transmitter



16 ~ 160 $\mu$ s

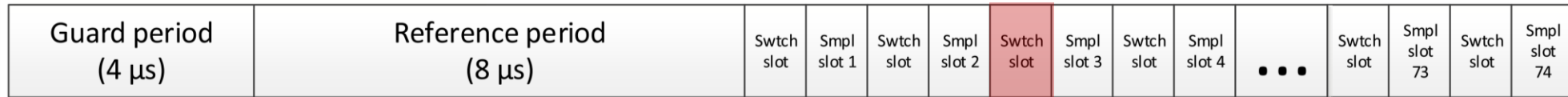


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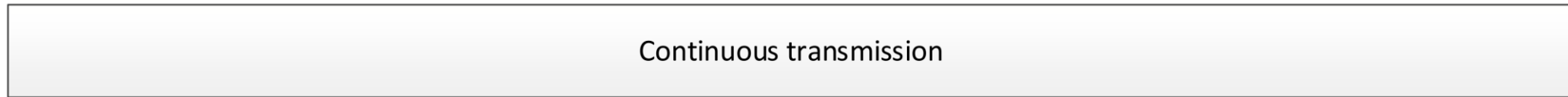


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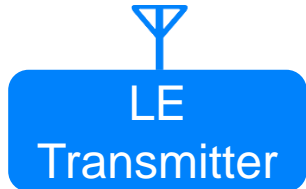
Receiver



Transmitter



16 ~ 160us

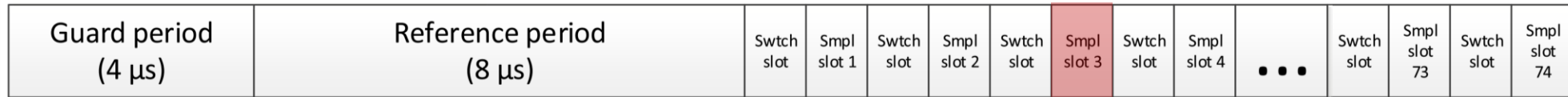


# AoA

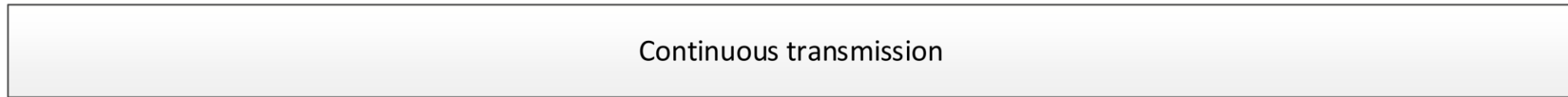


AoA receive: 1  $\mu$ s switching and sampling slots

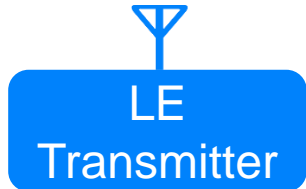
Receiver



Transmitter



16 ~ 160us





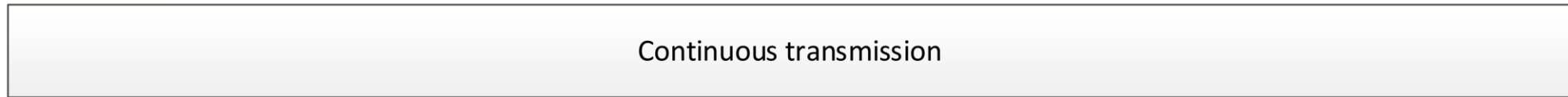
# AoA



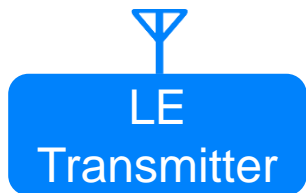
AoA receive: 2  $\mu$ s switching and sampling slots



Transmitter



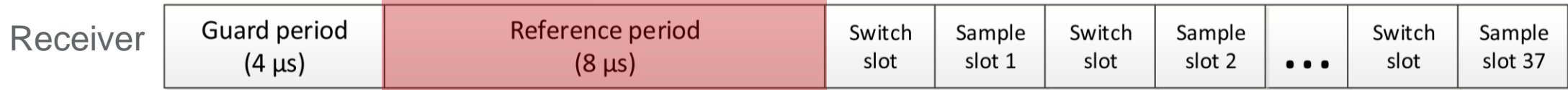
16 ~ 160us



# AoA



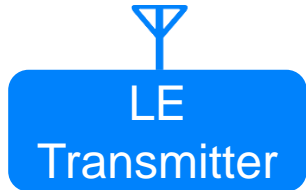
AoA receive: 2  $\mu$ s switching and sampling slots



Transmitter



16 ~ 160 $\mu$ s



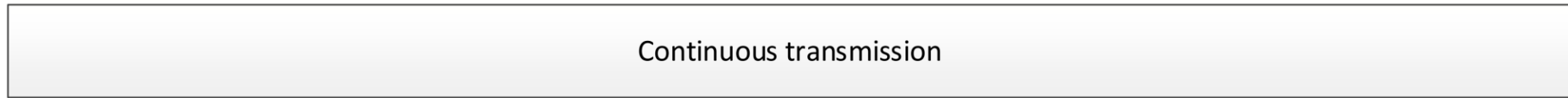
# AoA



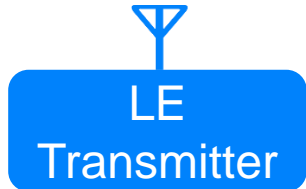
AoA receive: 2  $\mu$ s switching and sampling slots



Transmitter



16 ~ 160 $\mu$ s



# AoA



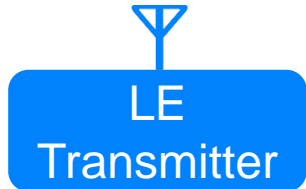
AoA receive: 2  $\mu$ s switching and sampling slots



Transmitter



16 ~ 160 $\mu$ s



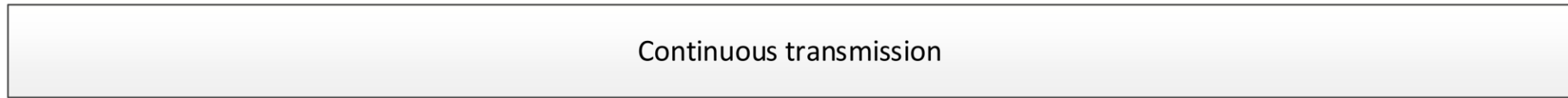
# AoA



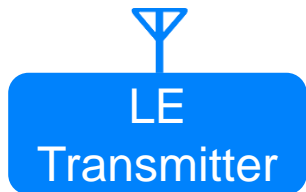
AoA receive: 2  $\mu$ s switching and sampling slots



Transmitter



16 ~ 160us



# AoA



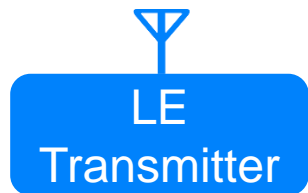
AoA receive: 2  $\mu$ s switching and sampling slots



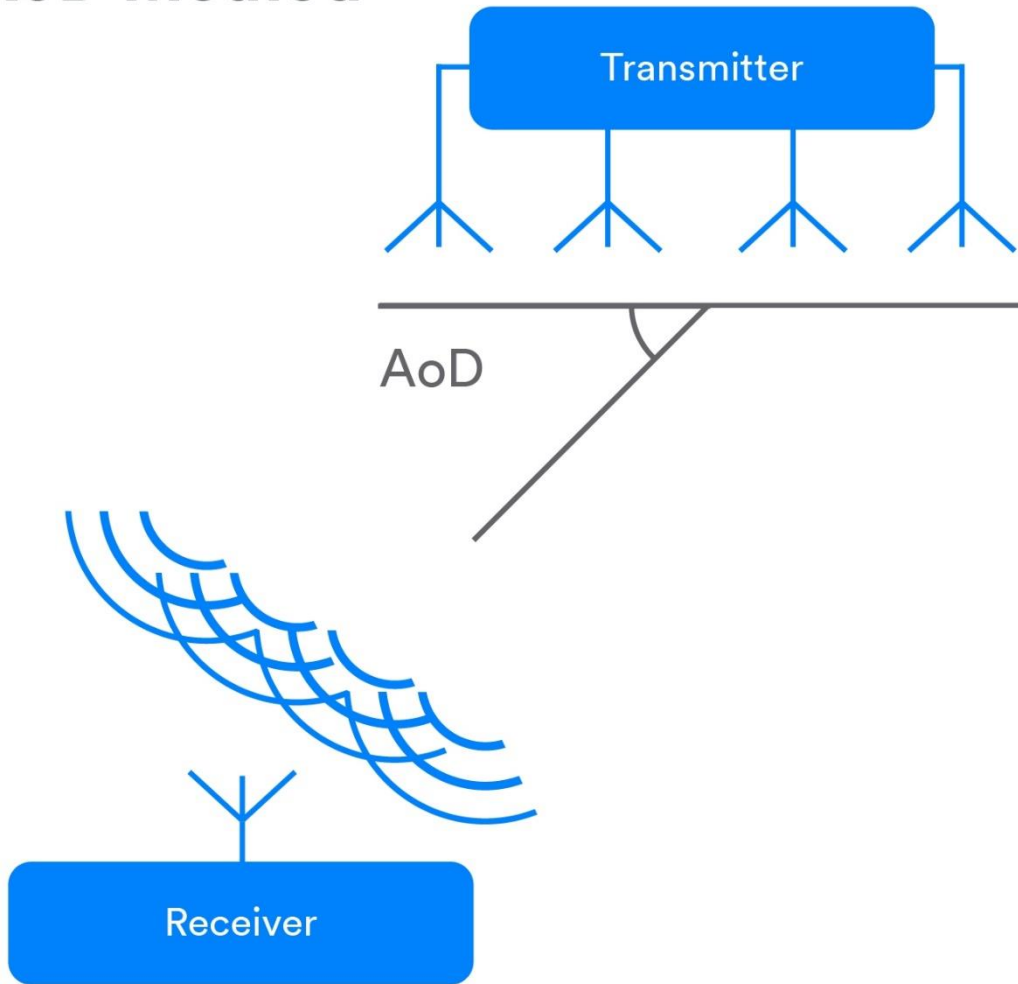
Transmitter



16 ~ 160 $\mu$ s



## AoD Method



- **Angle of Departure**

- **Transmitter**

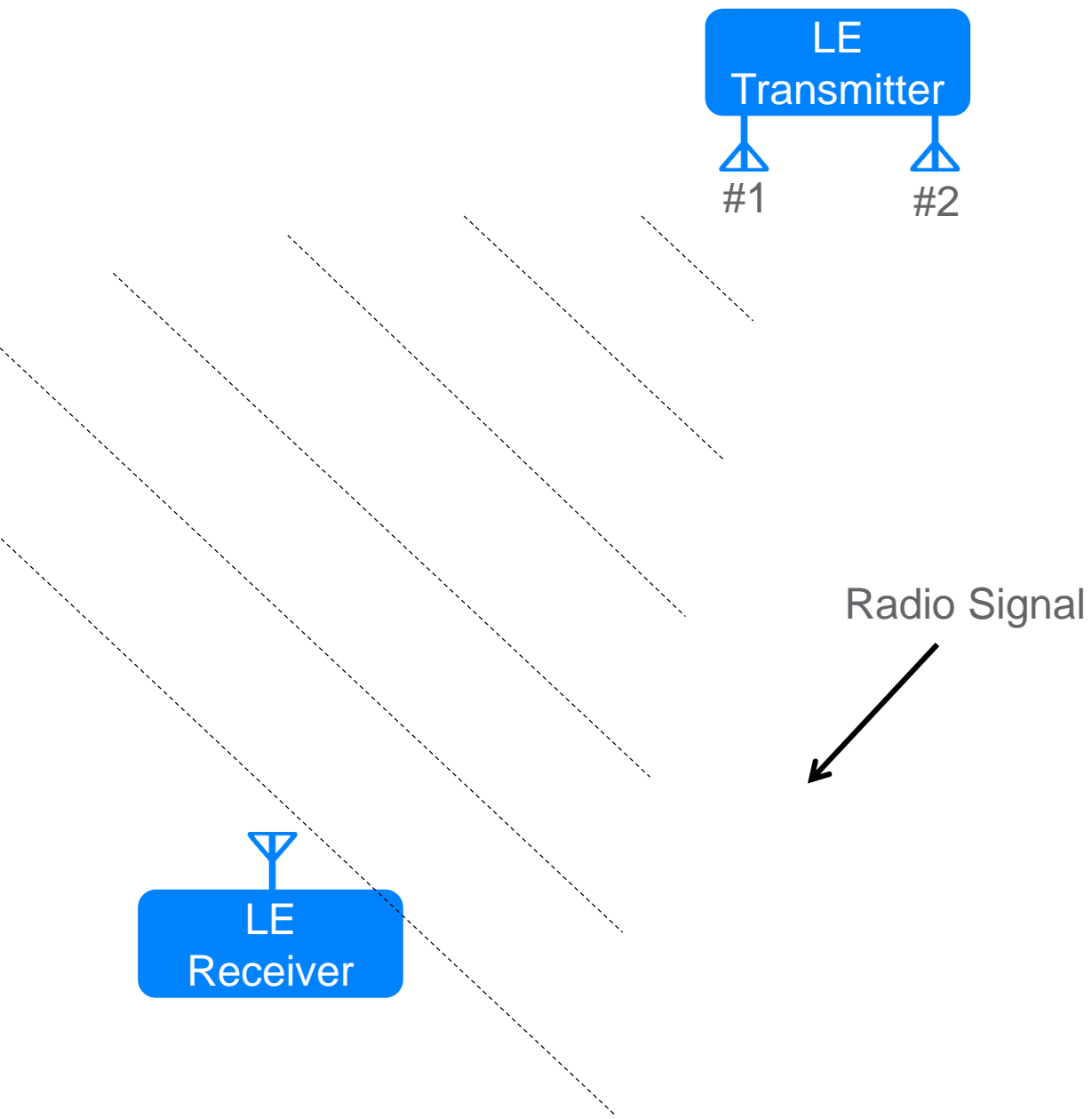
- sends special packets while switching between active antenna arranged in an array

- **Receiver**

- receives signals using single antenna
- has knowledge of antenna layout within transmitter
- takes IQ samples from received signals
- relative signal direction calculated using sampled data

For indoor positioning systems (IPS)





# Angle of Departure, AoD

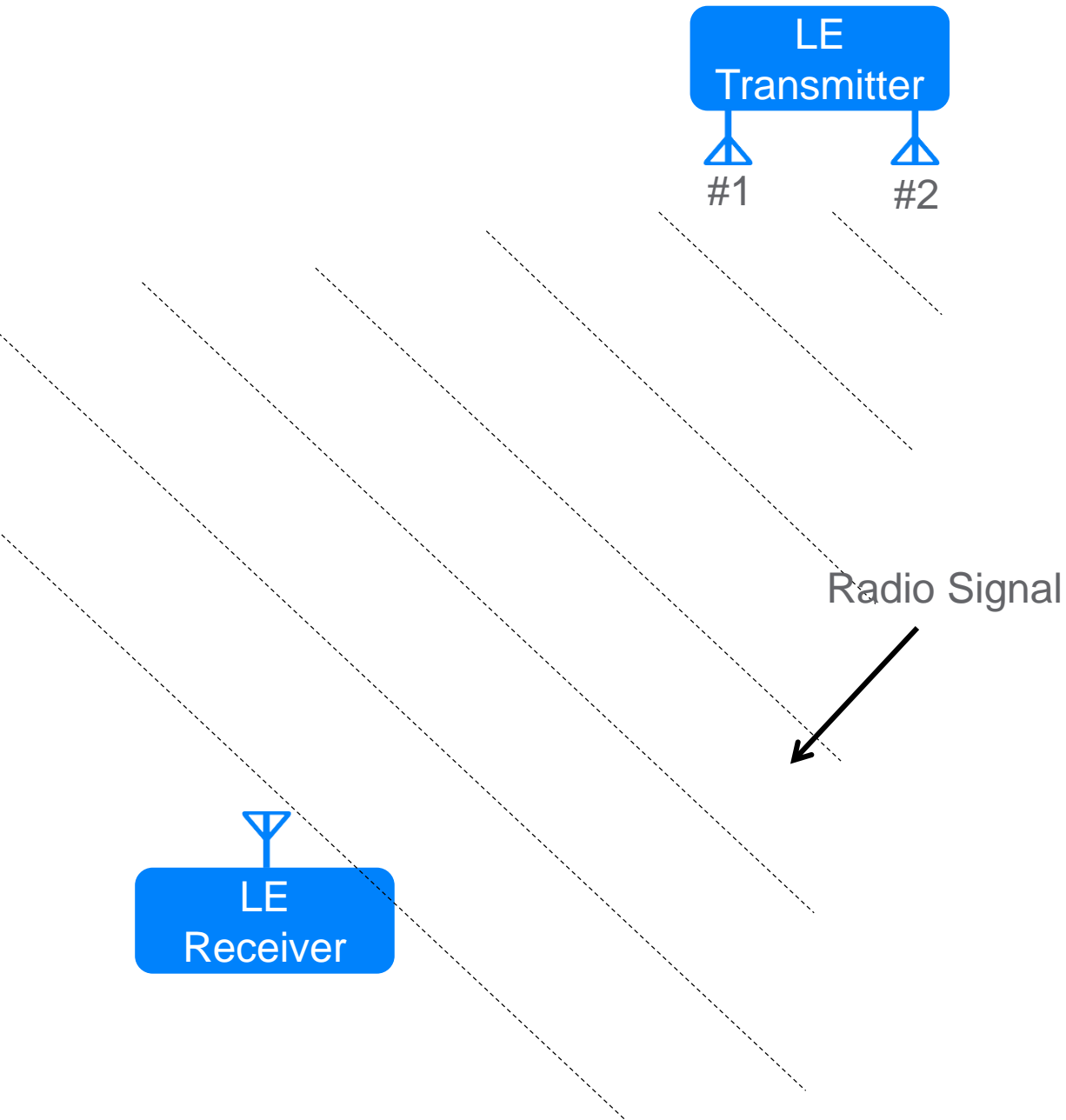
- Multiple antennas, #1 and #2 in transmitter side
- LE transmitter sending by antenna#1





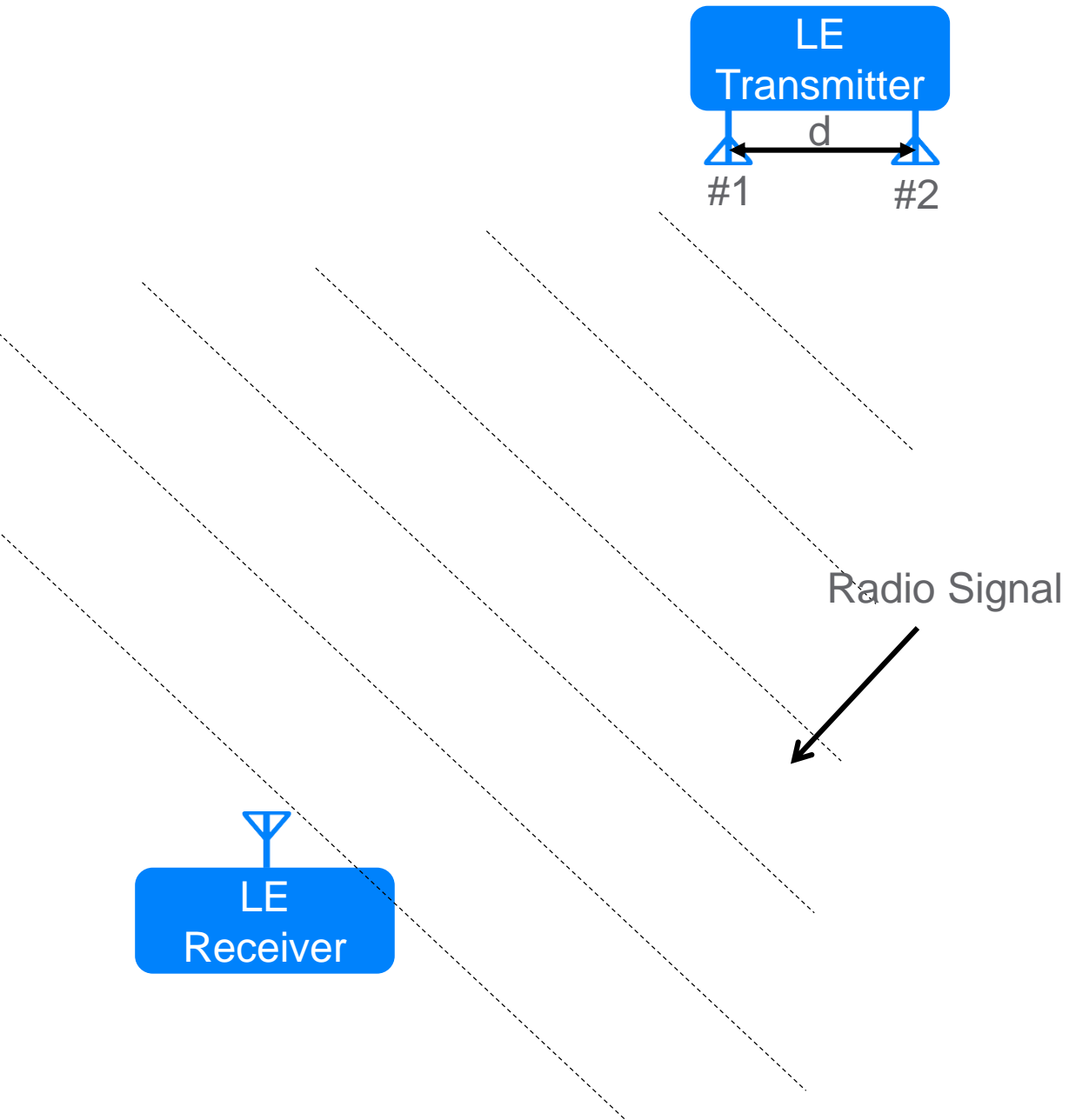
# Angle of Departure, AoD

- Multiple antennas, #1 and #2 in transmitter side
- LE transmitter sending by antenna#1
- LE transmitter sending by antenna#2



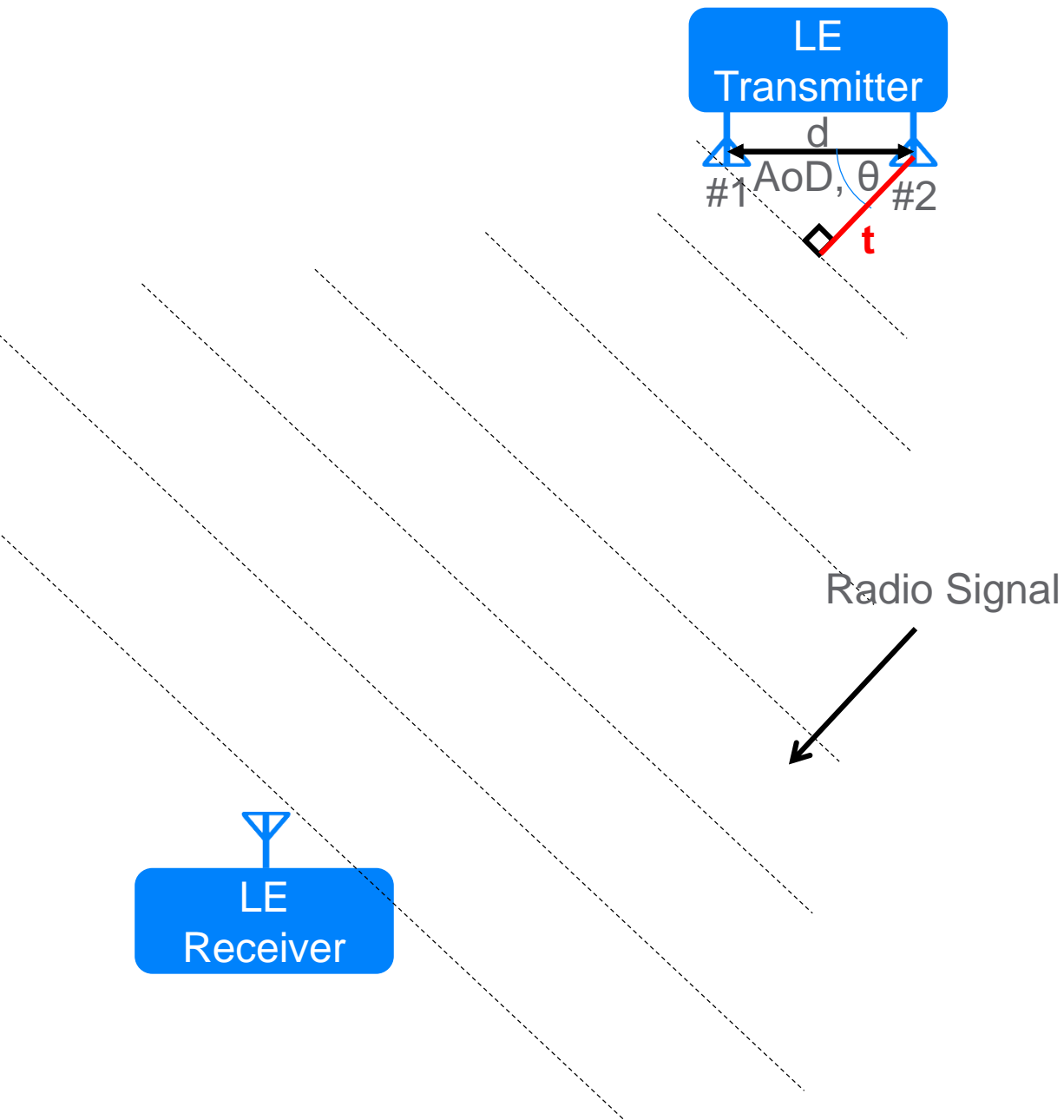
# Angle of Departure, AoD

- $d$  is known



# Angle of Departure, AoD

- $d$  is known
- $\theta$  is Angle of Arrival
- $t = (\varphi / 2\pi) \cdot \lambda$ ,  $\varphi$  is phase difference,  $\lambda$  is wavelength, about 0.125m
- $\theta = \arccos(t/d) = \arccos((\varphi \cdot \lambda)/(2\pi \cdot d))$



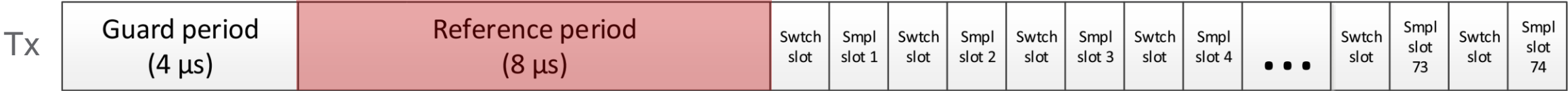


AoD transmit: 1  $\mu$ s switching slots



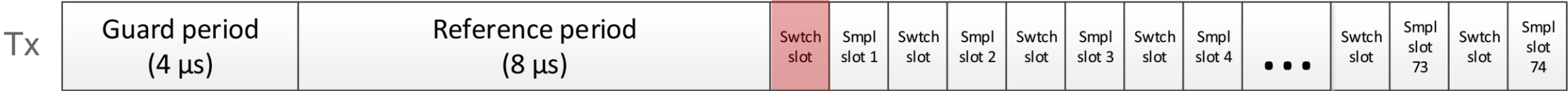


AoD transmit: 1  $\mu$ s switching slots



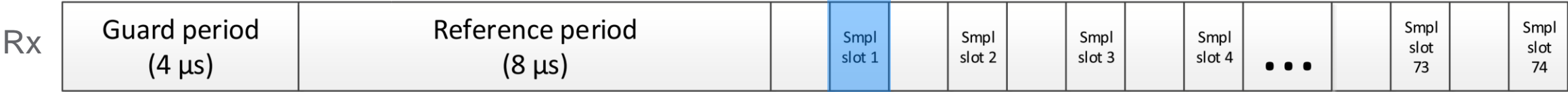


AoD transmit: 1  $\mu$ s switching slots





AoD transmit: 1  $\mu$ s switching slots





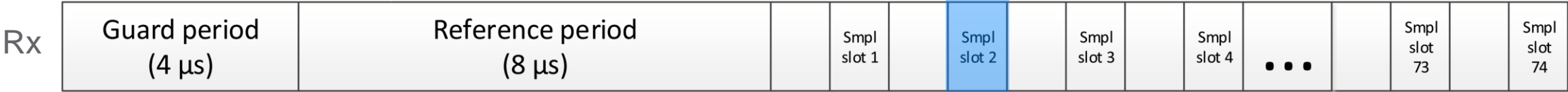
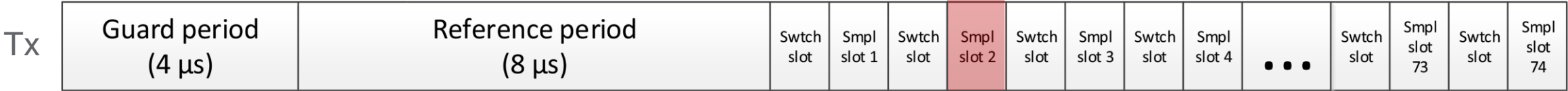
AoD transmit: 1  $\mu$ s switching slots







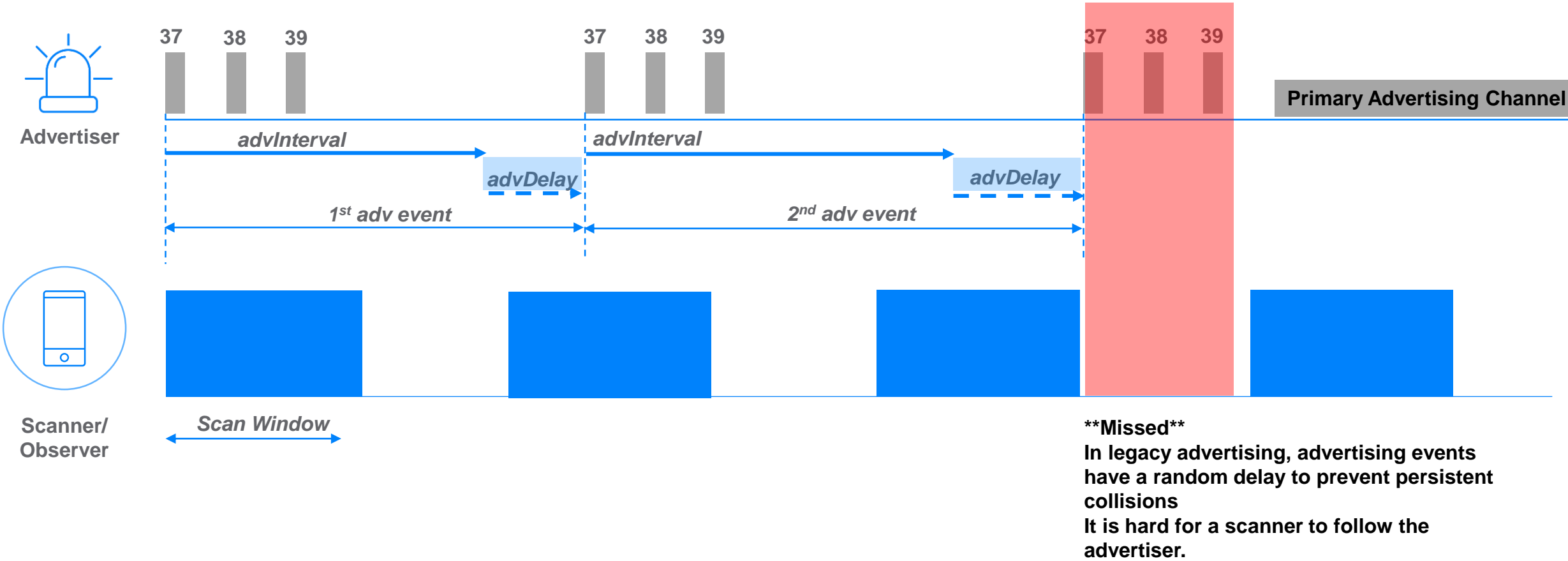
AoD transmit: 1  $\mu$ s switching slots



The background is a solid blue color with several geometric shapes. A large, light blue triangle is positioned on the left side, pointing towards the center. Another large, dark blue triangle is on the right side, pointing towards the center. A smaller, dark blue triangle is at the bottom right corner. The text is centered in the upper half of the image.

# Periodical Advertising Sync Transfer, PAST

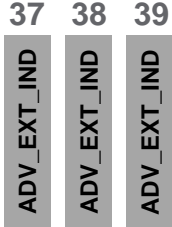
# Legacy Advertising



# Periodical Advertising



Advertiser



- Which channel used
- Offset of AUX\_ADV\_IND
- Which PHY used

Primary Advertising Channel

All other channels



Scanner

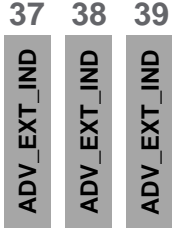


Scan Window

# Periodical Advertising



Advertiser



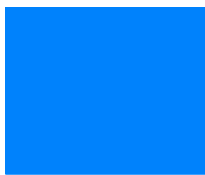
- Which channel used
- Offset of AUX\_ADV\_IND
- Which PHY used

Primary Advertising Channel

All other channels



Scanner



Scan Window



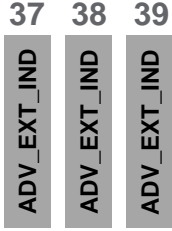
# Periodical Advertising



Advertiser



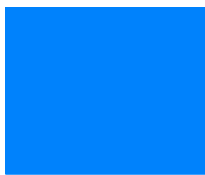
Scanner



- Which channel used
- Offset of AUX\_ADV\_IND
- Which PHY used



- Offset of next AUX\_SYNC\_IND
- Interval
- Channel Map
- Event counter
- Access Address
- SCA



Scan Window

Primary Advertising Channel

All other channels

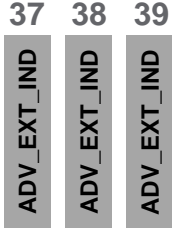
# Periodical Advertising



Advertiser



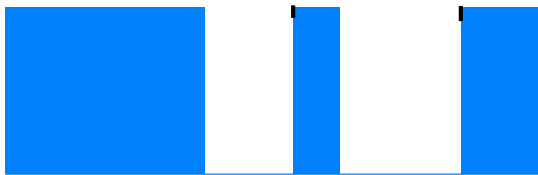
Scanner



- Which channel used
- Offset of AUX\_ADV\_IND
- Which PHY used



- Offset of next AUX\_SYNC\_IND
- Interval
- Channel Map
- Event counter
- Access Address
- SCA



Primary Advertising Channel

All other channels

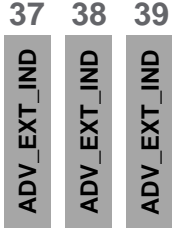
# Periodical Advertising



Advertiser



Scanner



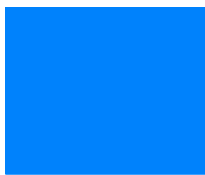
- Which channel used
- Offset of AUX\_ADV\_IND
- Which PHY used

Primary Advertising Channel

All other channels



- Offset of next AUX\_SYNC\_IND
- Interval
- Channel Map
- Event counter
- Access Address
- SCA



Scan Window





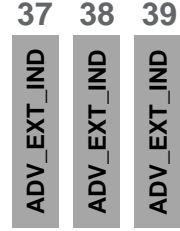
# Periodical Advertising



Advertiser



Scanner



- Which channel used
- Offset of AUX\_ADV\_IND
- Which PHY used

Primary Advertising Channel

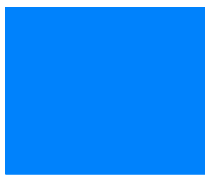
All other channels



- Offset of next AUX\_SYNC\_IND
- Interval
- Channel Map
- Event counter
- Access Address
- SCA



.....



Scan Window



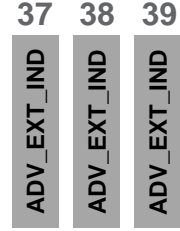
# Periodical Advertising



Advertiser



Scanner



- Which channel used
- Offset of AUX\_ADV\_IND
- Which PHY used

Primary Advertising Channel

All other channels



- Offset of next AUX\_SYNC\_IND
- Interval
- Channel Map
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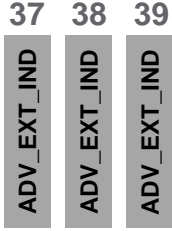


...



Scan Window

# Periodical Advertising



- Which channel used
- Offset of AUX\_ADV\_IND
- Which PHY used



Advertiser

Primary Advertising Channel

All other channels

AUX\_ADV\_IND

- Offset of next AUX\_SYNC\_IND
- Interval
- Channel Map
- Event counter
- Access Address
- SCA

AUX\_SYNC\_IND

AUX\_SYNC\_IND

AUX\_SYNC\_IND

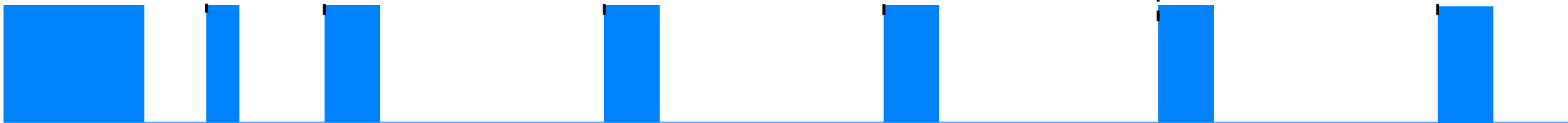
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AUX\_SYNC\_IND

AUX\_SYNC\_IND



Scanner

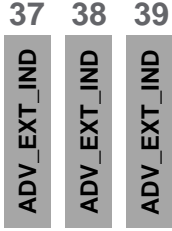


Scan Window

# Periodical Advertising



Advertiser



- Which channel used
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- Which PHY used

Primary Advertising Channel

All other channels

AUX\_ADV\_IND

- Offset of next AUX\_SYNC\_IND
- Interval
- Channel Map
- Event counter
- Access Address
- SCA

AUX\_SYNC\_IND

AUX\_SYNC\_IND

AUX\_SYNC\_IND

...

AUX\_SYNC\_IND

AUX\_SYNC\_IND

Fixed Interval

Fixed Interval

Fixed Interval



Scanner

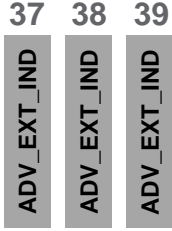
Scan Window

# Periodical Advertising

Provide an efficient, uni-direction communication.



Advertiser



- Which channel used
- Offset of AUX\_ADV\_IND
- Which PHY used

Primary Advertising Channel

All other channels



- Offset of next AUX\_SYNC\_IND
- Interval
- Channel Map
- Event counter
- Access Address
- SCA



...



Fixed Interval

Fixed Interval

Fixed Interval



Scanner

Scan Window



# Without PAST



Advertiser



Smartphone



# Without PAST



Periodical Advertising Sync



Smartphone



Connection Established



# Without PAST



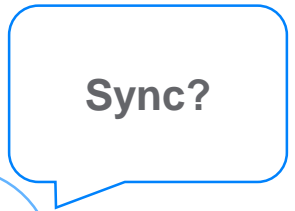
Periodical Advertising Sync



Smartphone



Connection Established





# Without PAST



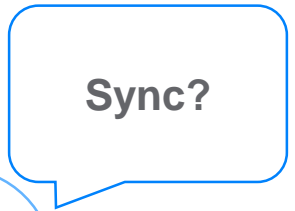
Periodical Advertising Sync



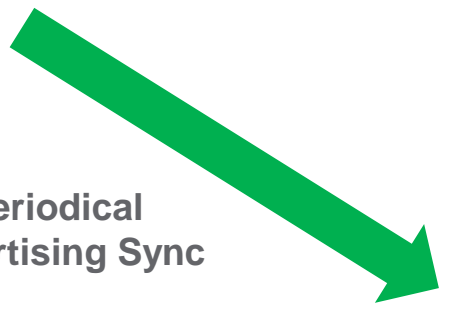
Smartphone



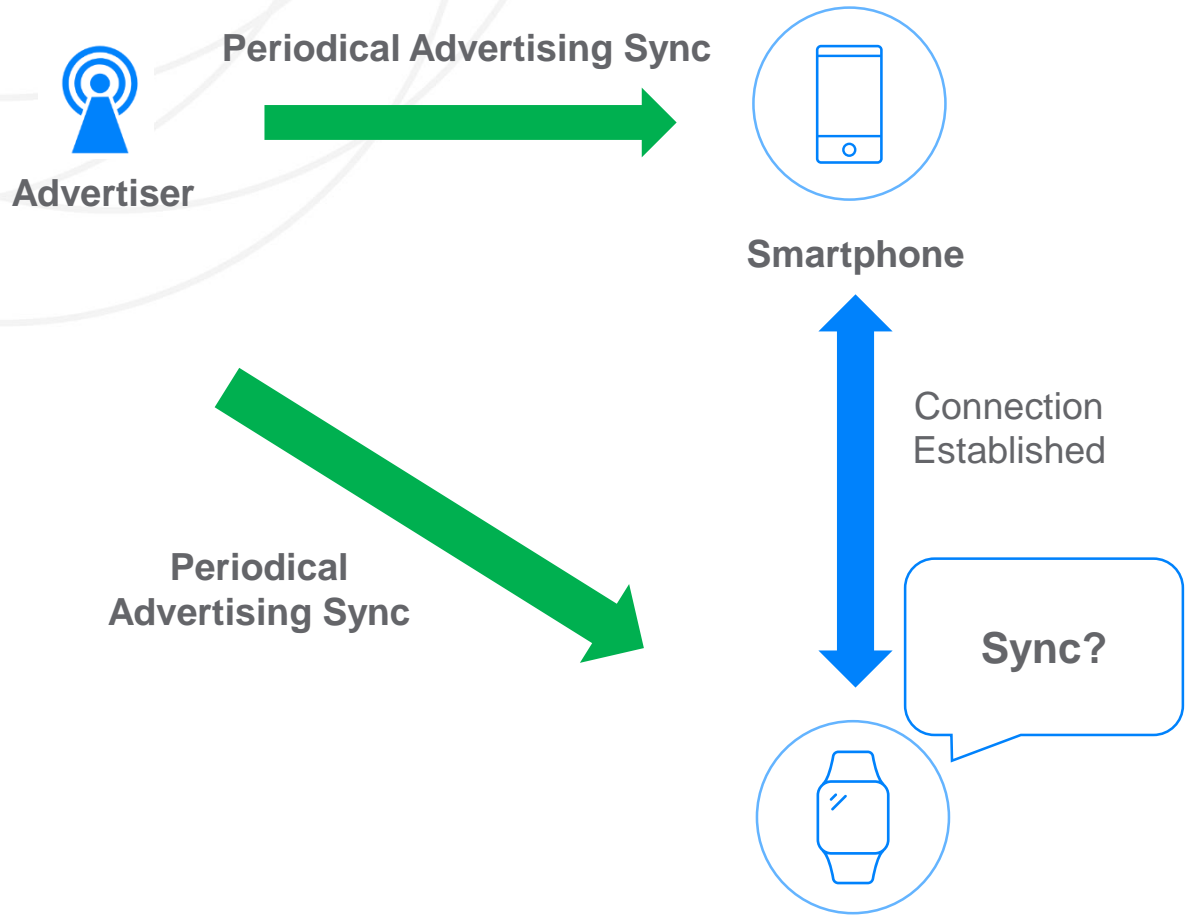
Connection Established



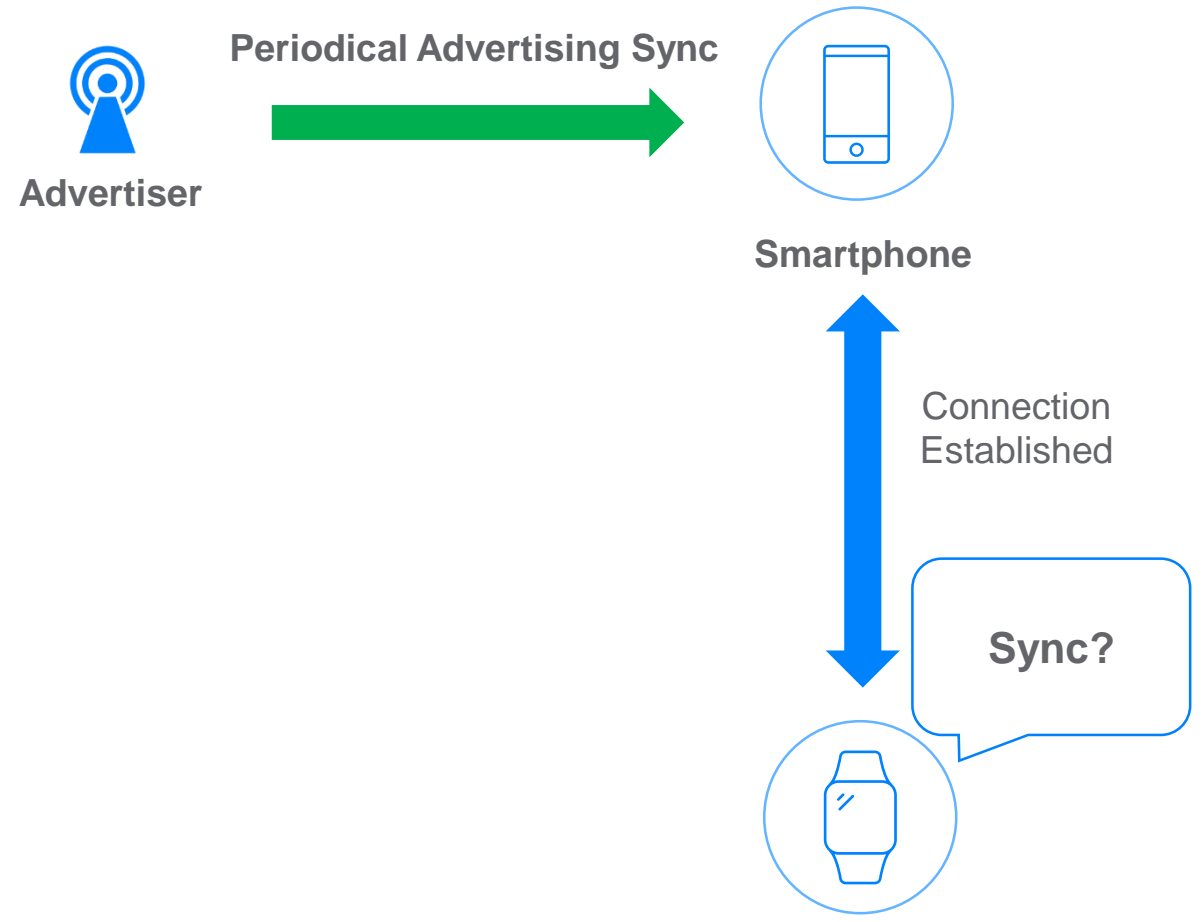
Periodical Advertising Sync



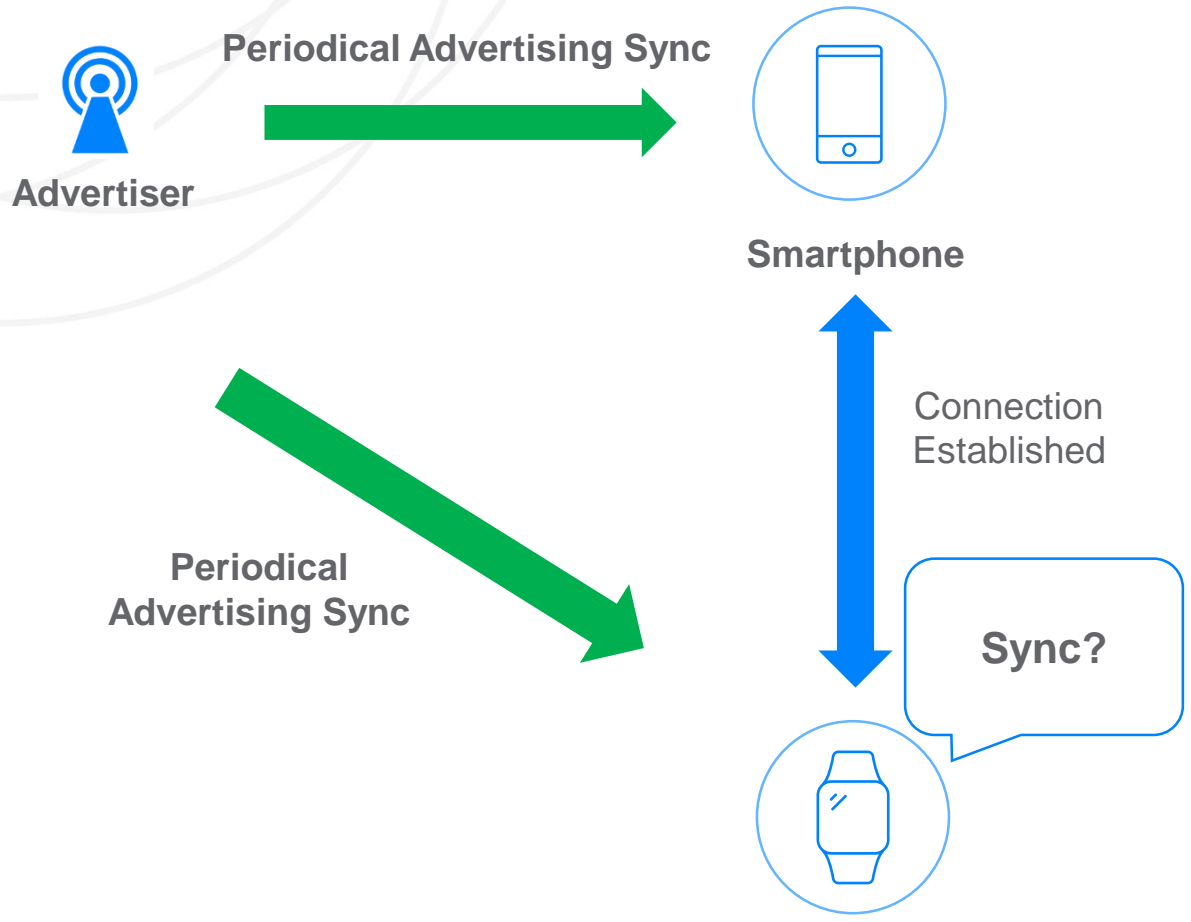
### Without PAST



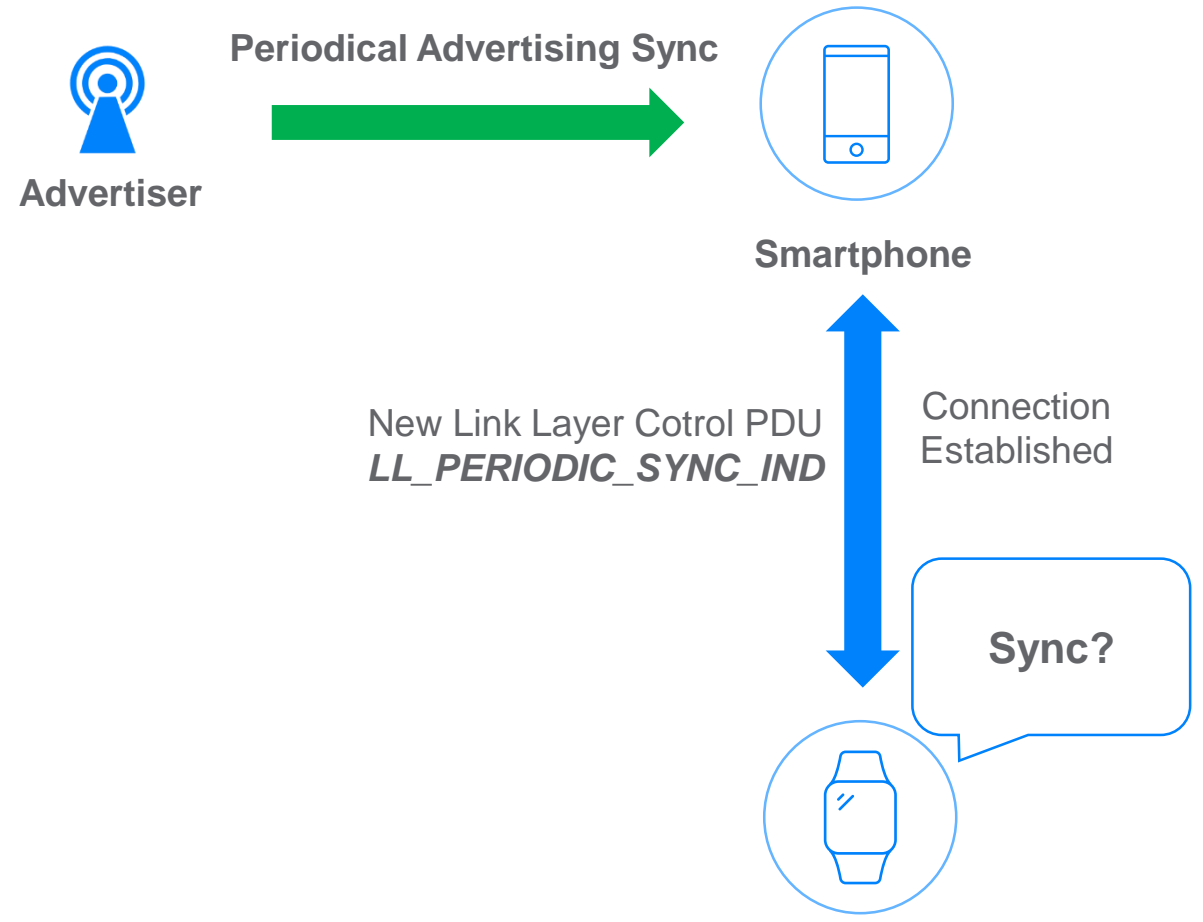
### With PAST



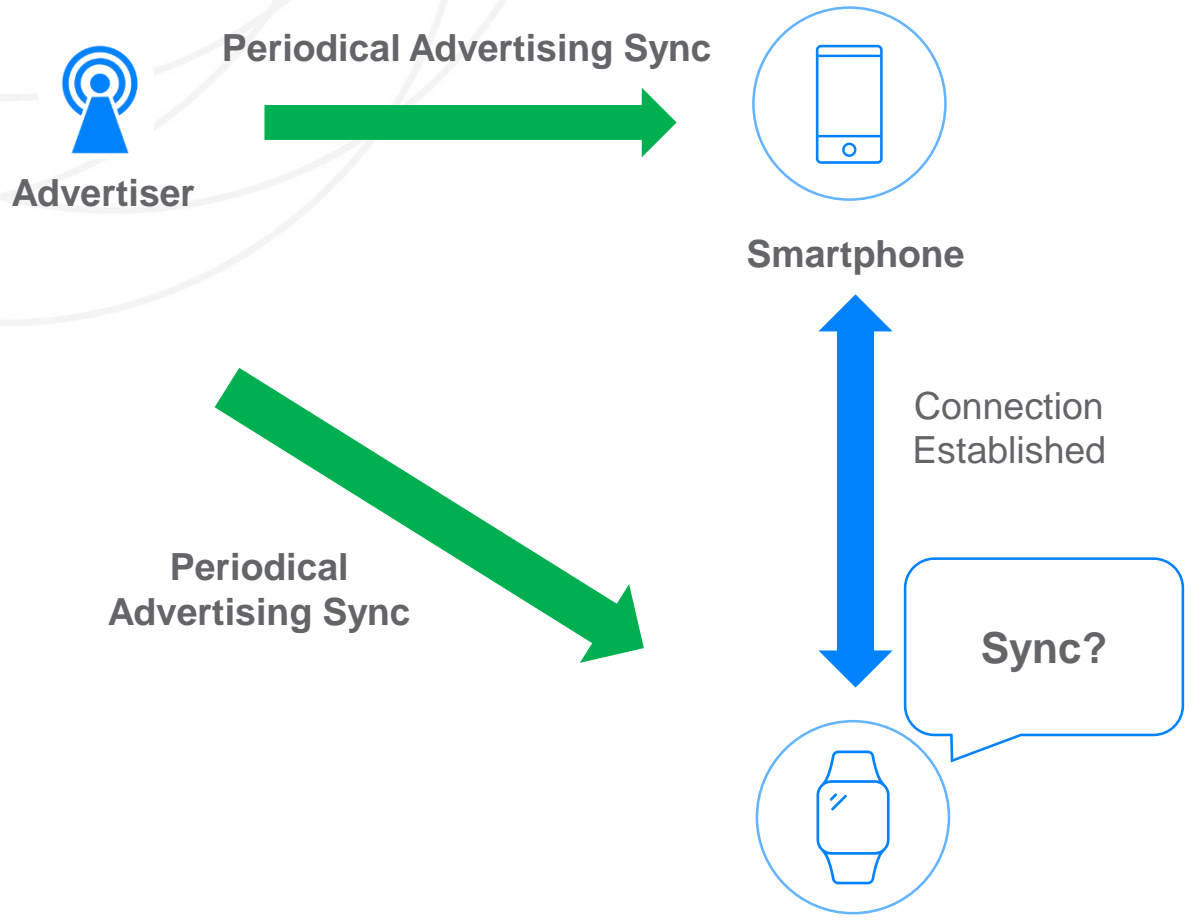
### Without PAST



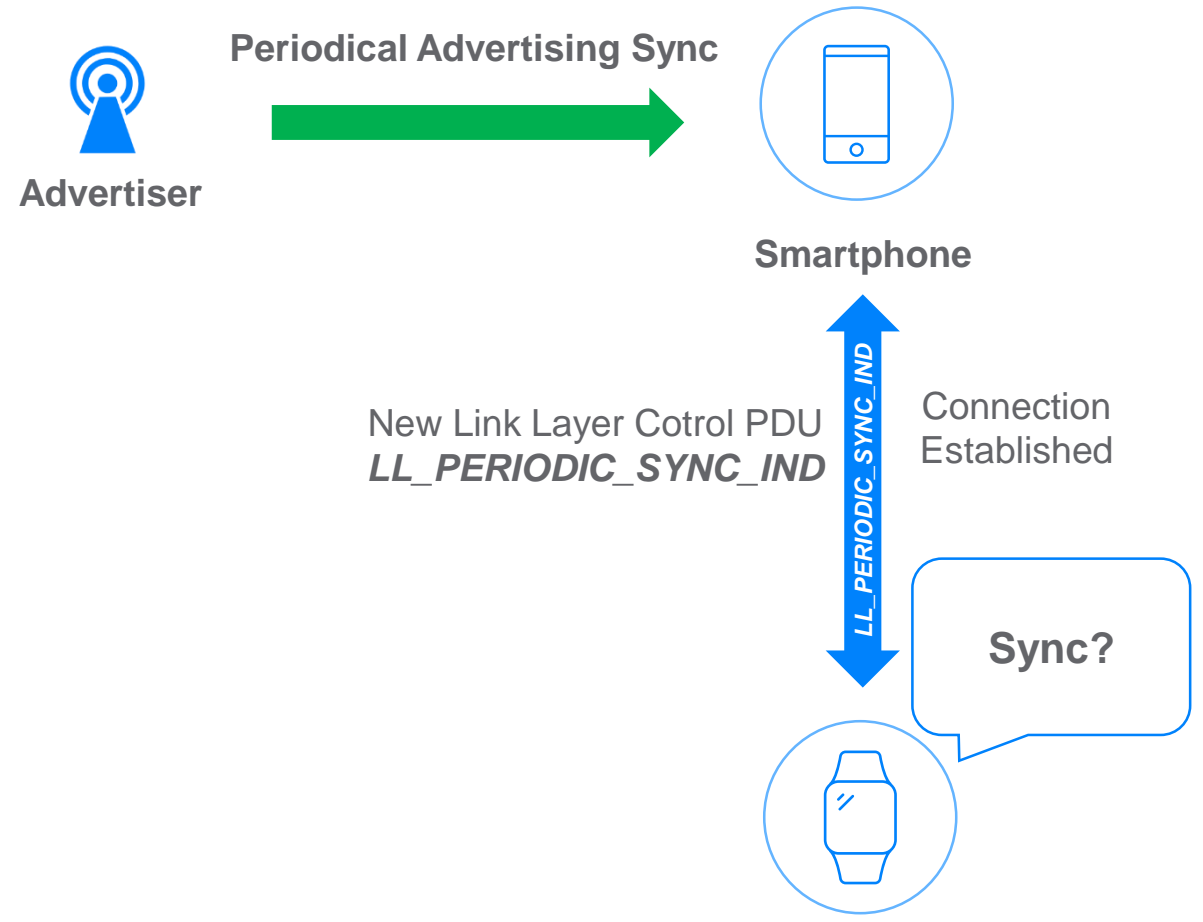
### With PAST



### Without PAST



### With PAST



# GATT Caching

# GATT caching enhancement

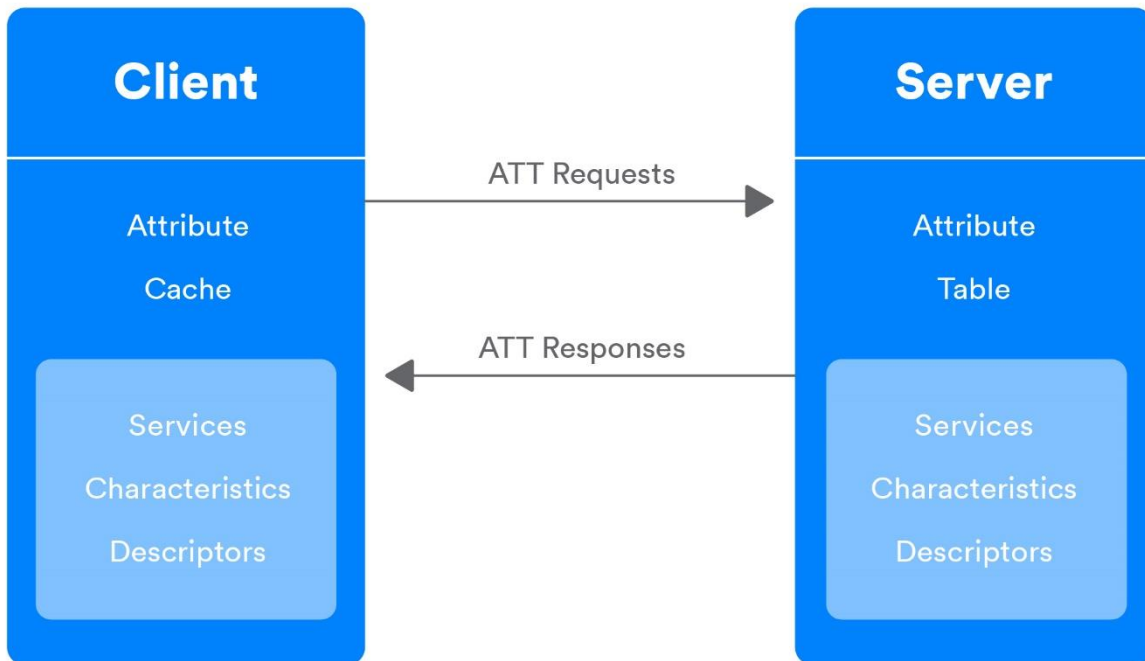
GATT devices contain a database known as the *attribute table*

GATT clients must perform a procedure known as *service discovery* to acquire details of the attribute table on the remote GATT server device

Previously, clients and servers that were not bonded were required to perform service discovery every time they connect

Service discovery takes time and consumes energy

Previously, attribute table synchronisation was controlled by the server using the *Service Changed* characteristic. Possible race condition.



# GATT caching enhancement

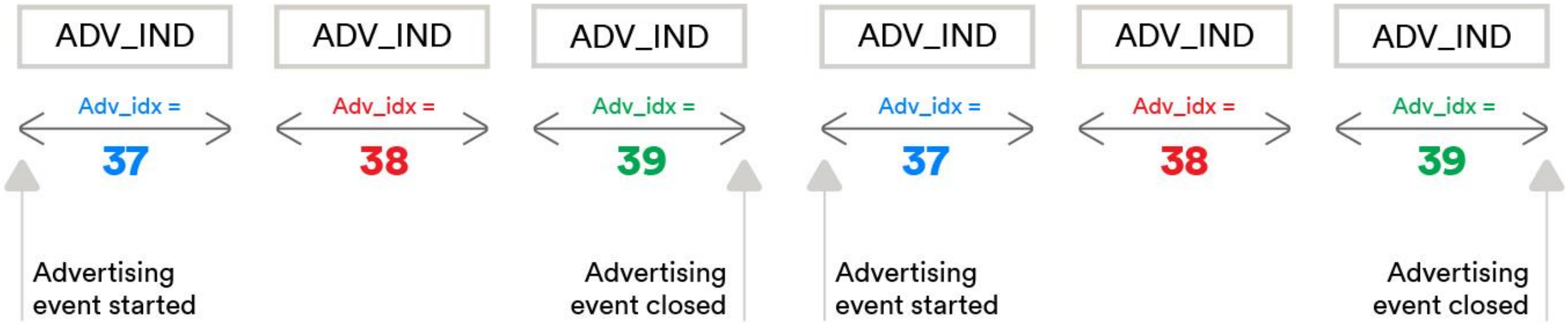
- Allows unbonded clients to cache the attribute table
  - Avoids unnecessary service discoveries
  - Lower power usage and faster connect time
- New Database Hash characteristic puts the client in control of attribute table cache synchronization
- Energy saving
- User experience improvement
- *Can allow devices of the same type to be identified and avoid unnecessary service discovery operations*



# Randomized Advertising Channel Indexing

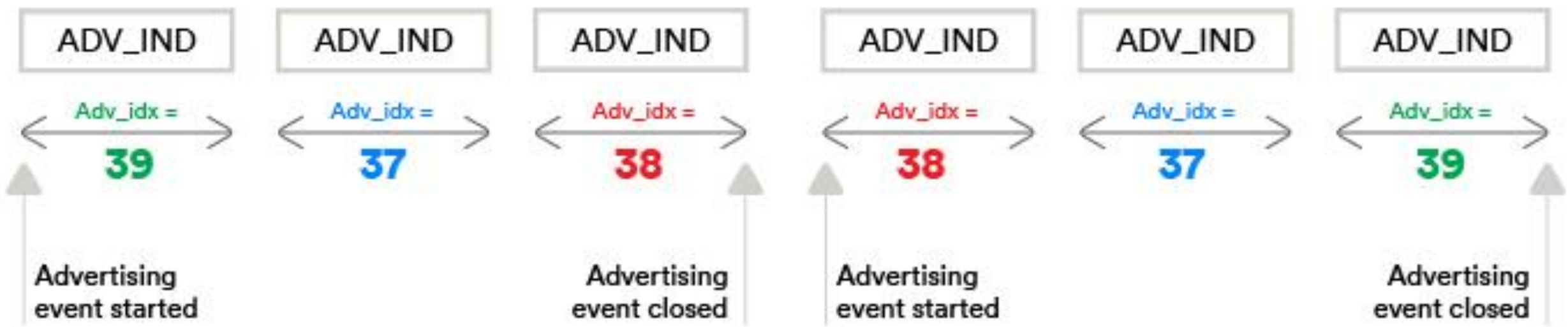


# Advertising channel index randomisation



Before: fixed channel index sequence 37 -> 38 -> 39

# Advertising channel index randomisation



5.1: random channel index sequence

Reduced probability of collisions

Greater reliability and scalability in connectionless communication



# 谢谢

Thank you!

