

CSE 291: Wireless and Communication in the Internet of Things

BLE & BLE Advertisements

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Today's Goals

- Wrap up BLE intro
 - What roles do devices take?
- Deep dive on advertisements & networking atop advertisements

Outline

- BLE Background
- BLE Layers
 - Physical Layer
 - Link Layer
- **BLE roles**
 - Advertising
 - Scanning

Advertising

- BLE discovery mechanism
 - Make nearby devices aware of advertiser's existence
 - Communicate some information from or about advertiser
 - Traditional purpose is to enable connections, but this is also useful for general communication
- Advertisements
 - Periodic broadcast messages with data
- Scan Requests/Responses
 - Scanner sends responses after getting a request
 - Only occurs when scanner is listening
 - Almost literally “bonus advertisement data”

Advertising packet layering

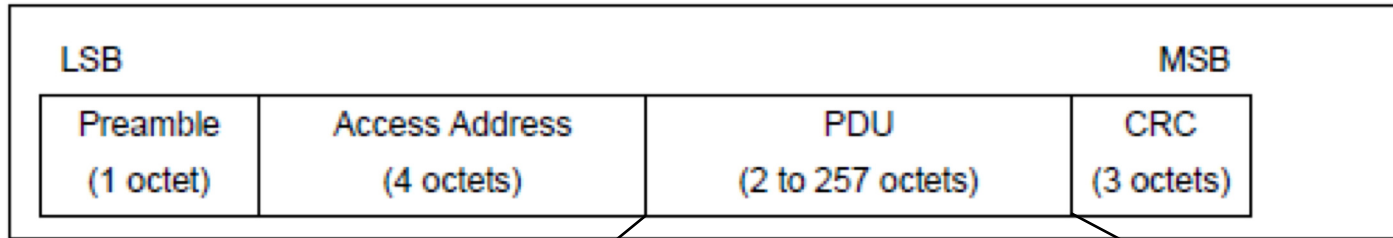


Figure 2.1: Link Layer packet format

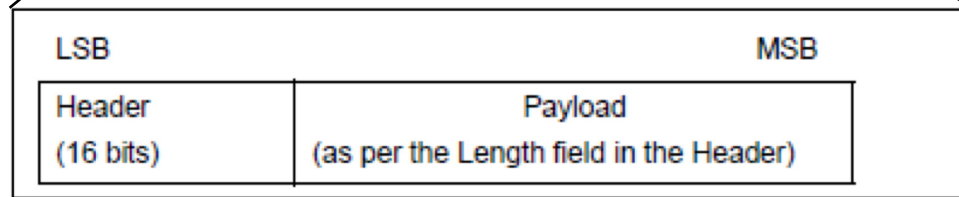


Figure 2.2: Advertising channel PDU

BLE advertising header

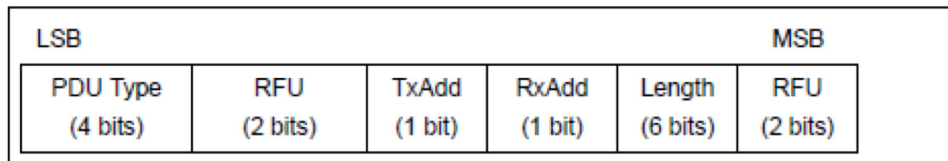


Figure 2.3: Advertising channel PDU Header

PDU Type b ₃ b ₂ b ₁ b ₀	Packet Name
0000	ADV_IND
0001	ADV_DIRECT_IND
0010	ADV_NONCONN_IND
0011	SCAN_REQ
0100	SCAN_RSP
0101	CONNECT_REQ
0110	ADV_SCAN_IND
0111-1111	Reserved

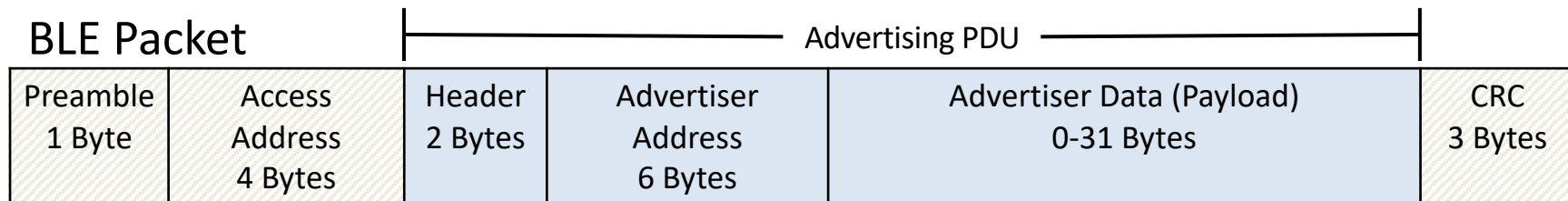
Table 2.1: Advertising channel PDU Header's PDU Type field encoding

- ADV_IND
 - Advertisement
 - Allows connections and scan requests
- ADV_NONCONN_IND
 - Advertisement
 - No connections or scan requests
- ADV_SCAN_IND
 - Advertisement
 - No connections but allows scan requests
- SCAN_REQ
 - Scan request
- SCAN_RSP
 - Scan response

Advertisement payloads

Payload	
AdvA (6 octets)	AdvData (0-31 octets)

- AdvA – address of the advertiser
 - TxAdd bit from header specifies if this is a “public” or “random” address
- Remaining up to 31 bytes are available for use
- Putting it all together, up to 47 bytes total:



Scan Requests and Responses

- Scan request
 - Just the two addresses: the scanner's and the advertiser's

Payload	
ScanA (6 octets)	AdvA (6 octets)

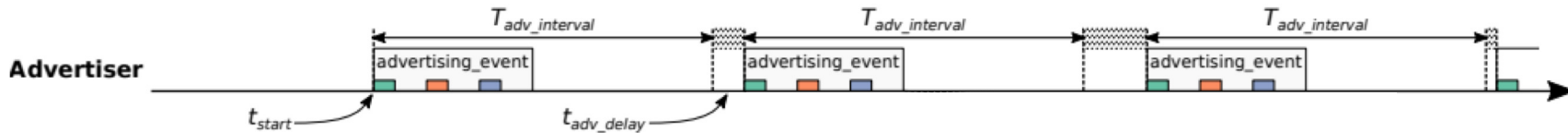
Figure 2.8: SCAN_REQ PDU Payload

- Scan response
 - Identical to an advertisement
 - But only occurs after a request

Payload	
AdvA (6 octets)	ScanRspData (0-31 octets)

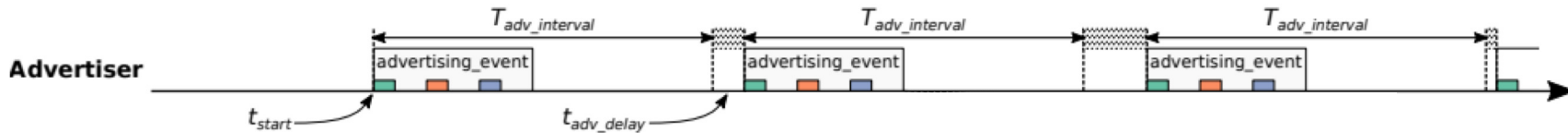
Figure 2.9: SCAN_RSP PDU payload

Advertising timing



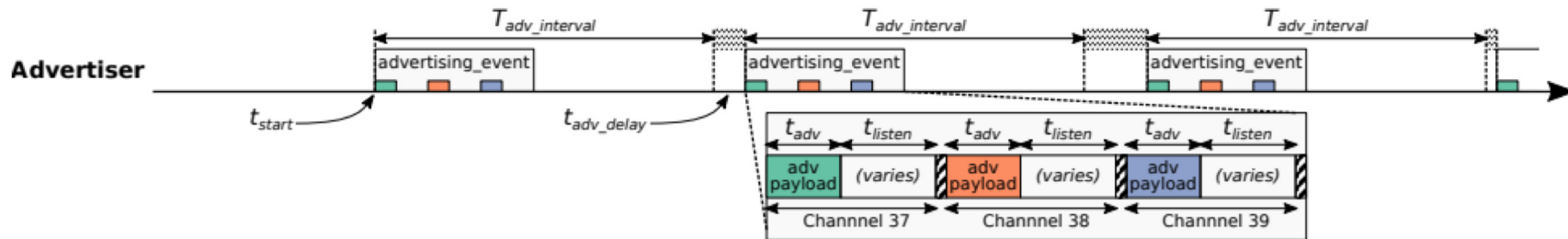
- Advertising Events occur periodically [20ms – 10.24 s] (or longer)
 - Plus a random delay after each instance [0-10ms]
 - Why?
- User picks the rate as a tradeoff of energy and discovery latency

Advertising timing



- Advertising Events occur periodically [20ms – 10.24 s] (or longer)
 - Plus a random delay after each instance [0-10ms]
 - Why? Avoid repeat collisions
- User picks the rate as a tradeoff of energy and discovery latency

Advertising event



- Three transmissions, one on each advertising channel
 - Always in the same order
- Transmission, followed by listening window on that same channel
 - Requests will be sent ≥ 150 us (Inter-Frame Spacing, IFS) after Tx
 - Followed by a retune to the next channel frequency
- This short listen window is the magic “low energy” part

Preserving energy in communication

- Most energy is spent listening
 - This is due primarily to how long listening durations are compared to transmissions
- Example: maximum-sized BLE transmission:
 - $8 \text{ bits/byte} * 47 \text{ bytes} = 376 \text{ bits}$ at 1 Mbps = 0.376 ms transmitting
 - So listening for an entire second is >2500 times longer
 - But listening for only 0.376 ms requires sub-ms synchronization, which itself costs energy to manage...
 - Instead, when advertising, nRF radios listen for ~0.200 ms, only after a transmission

Payload of an advertisement

- What do you stick in the BLE payload anyways?
 - Theoretically whatever you want, but that isn't very compatible
 - Point is to specify capabilities of the advertiser
- Desire: specify payloads in such a way that all scanners can interpret what they mean about the device
 - This is different from traditional internet packets
 - Broadcasts are for anyone to hear, not a specific server/application
- Ideas?

TLV Format

- Type – Length – Value
 - Actually, BLE does the length part first
 - Scanner can hop through length/type pairs to find what interests it

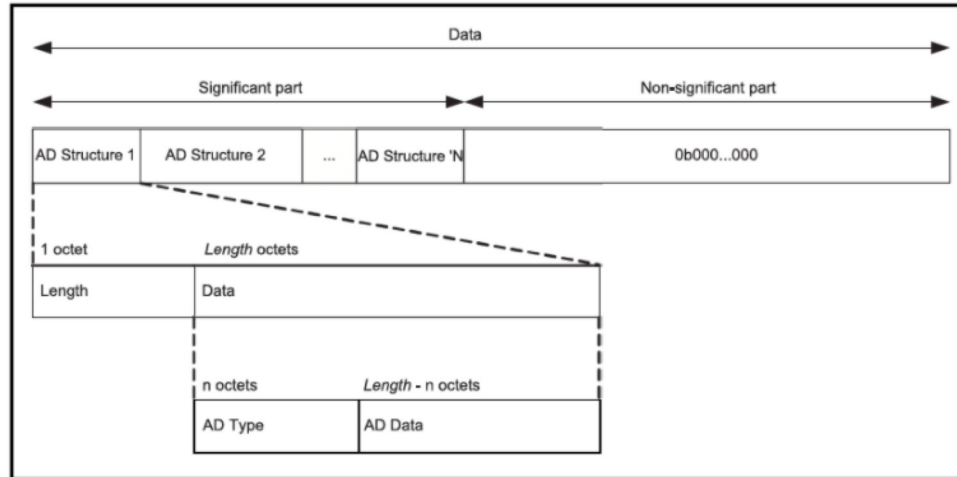


Figure 11.1: Advertising and Scan Response data format

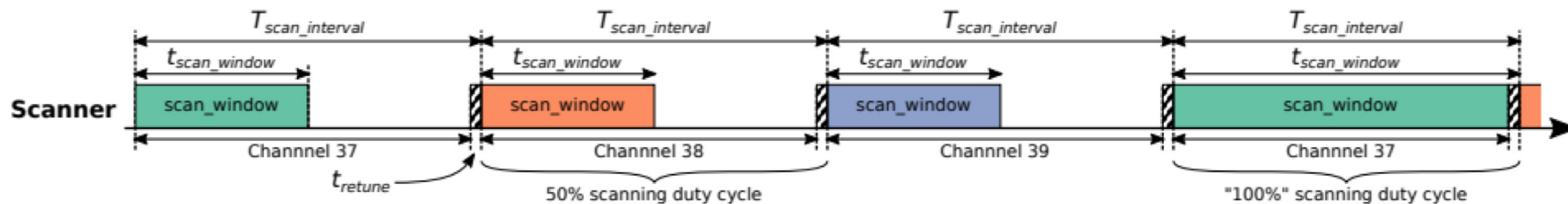
Payload types

- Listed in the Core Specification Supplement [[Supplement v9](#)]
 - Each might have their own considerations about AD Data format
- Flags (supported modes: BLE and Bluetooth) required by Apple?
- Name
- Service UUID
- TX Power Level
- Manufacturer-specific data
- And about twenty others

Outline

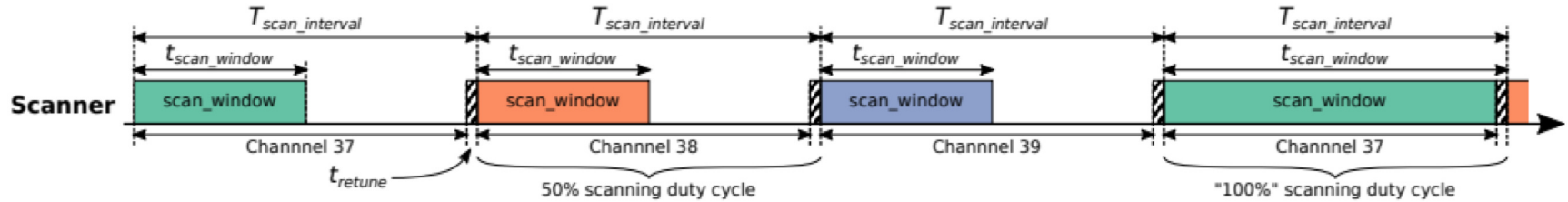
- BLE Background
- BLE Layers
 - Physical Layer
 - Link Layer
- BLE roles
 - Advertising
 - Scanning

Scanning Pattern



- Iterate through channels, listening for advertisements
 - $T_{scan_interval}$ controls rate at which channels are changes
 - T_{scan_window} controls duty cycle of listening
- Why listen at a low duty cycle?

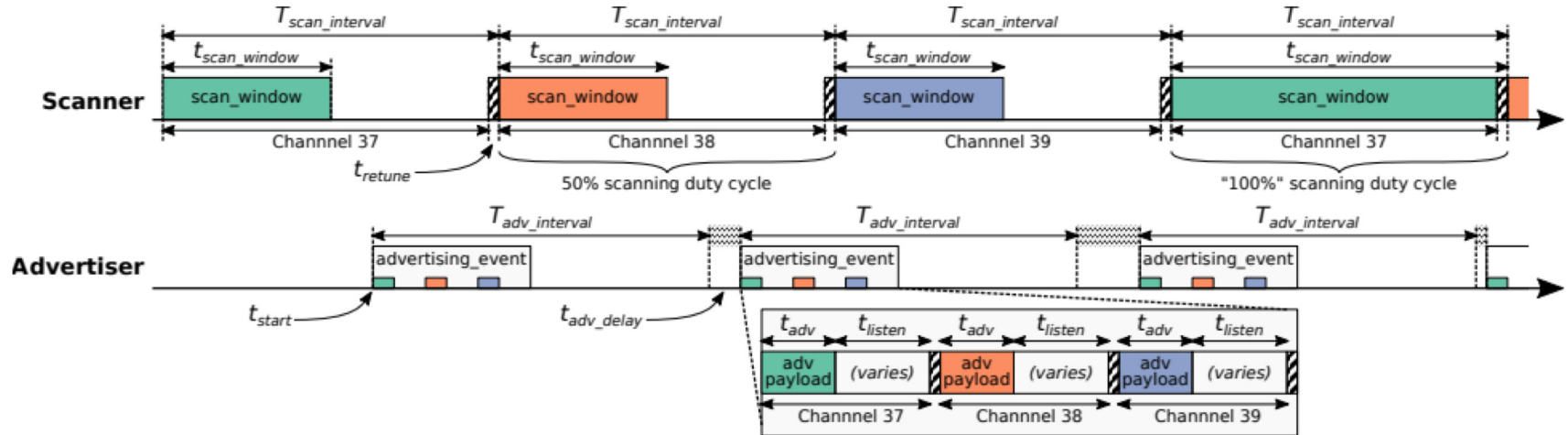
Scanning Pattern



- Iterate through channels, listening for advertisements
 - $T_{scan_interval}$ controls rate at which channels are changes
 - T_{scan_window} controls duty cycle of listening
- Why listen at a low duty cycle? Save energy

Putting it all together

- Advertisements are received when the channel of the scan window and the channel of the advertisement overlap in time (and space)



A warning about scanning expectations

- Scanners will NOT receive 100% of packets sent
 - Even ignoring range issues
- Packets are lost due to (in roughly descending order):
 - Duty cycle
 - Sharing 2.4 GHz antenna with WiFi
 - Retune period after each scanning interval
 - Dropped packets in the receive software
 - Packet collisions

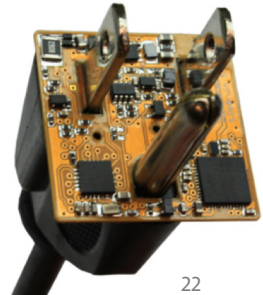
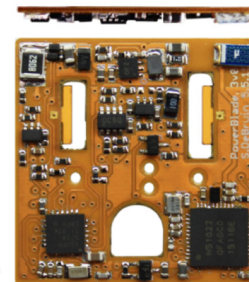
Outline

- BLE roles
 - Advertising
 - Scanning
- **Advertisement-based Networking?**
 - Advertisement Use Cases
 - Energy Use
 - Packet Collisions

Advertisements are already being used for communication.

BLE advertisements are uncoordinated, broadcast messages designed for discovery.

- Devices are being deployed using advertisements.
 1. Beacons – iBeacon
 2. Tracking – Tile
 3. Local communication – Apple Continuity
 4. Sensor deployments – PowerBlade



Beacons

- Advertising with advertisements!
- Web of Things
 - Real-world tags that broadcast virtual-world identifiers
- iBeacon and Eddystone
 - Formats for sending URLs and device identifiers
 - Use existing BLE fields (Service Data and Manufacturer-Specific Data)



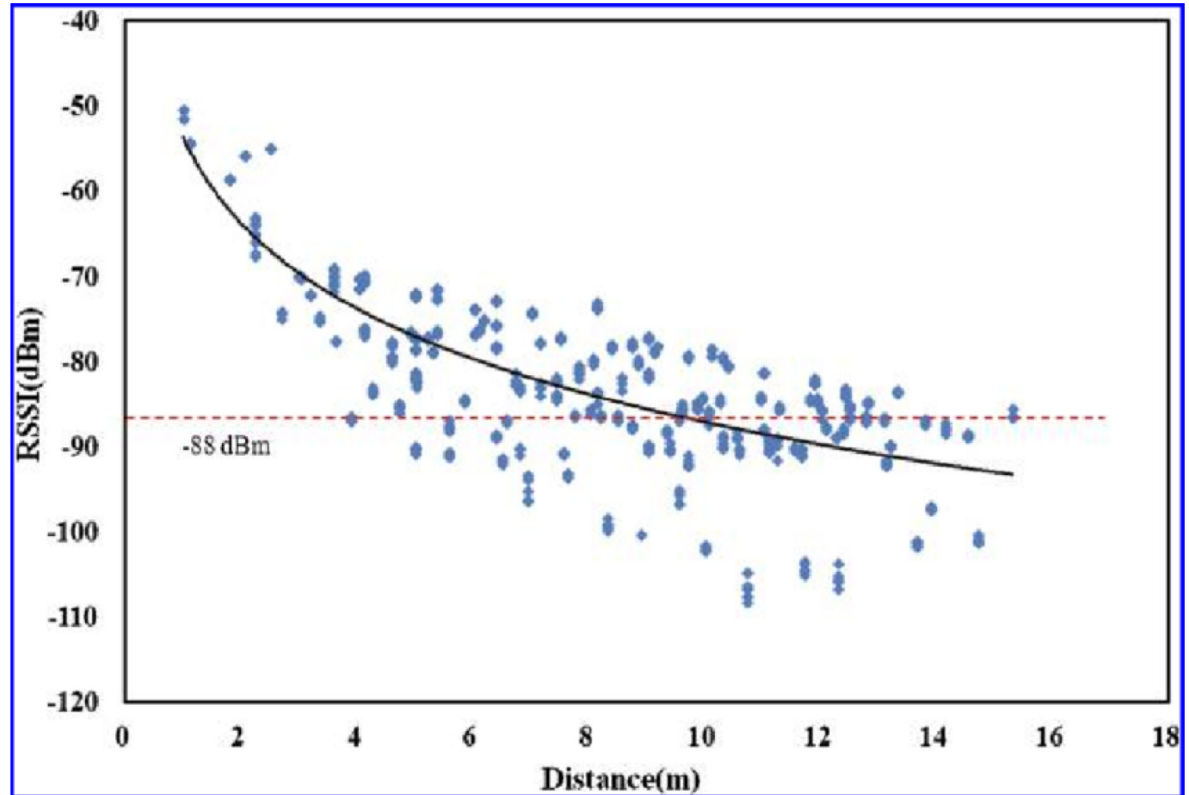
Tracking



- Find devices nearby
 - Get a sense of distance to the device
- Find my X
 - Tile: find my keys
 - Apple: find my device
- Uses TX power level field
 - Lists the transmitted power of the device
 - Pathloss = TX power – RSSI (all in dBm)

Problem with RSSI-based distance – not accurate

- Pathloss is NOT only due to distance
- RSSI is way worse at this than you hope it would be



Citation: literally everyone has made this figure at some point

Local communication



- Communication with only *nearby* devices
- Apple Continuity

Table 1. Advertisement Frames

		Test 1	Test 2
		Count	
Address Type	Public	26	57
	Random	726	1,518
		Apple	692
		Microsoft	30
		Garmin	2
		Samsung	0
		All Others	2
		† Randomized Devices Only	

Martin, Jeremy, et al. "Handoff all your privacy—a review of apple's bluetooth low energy continuity protocol." *Proceedings on Privacy Enhancing Technologies* 2019.4 (2019): 34-53.

0 7 8 15 16 23 24 31		
Access Address - 0x8E89BED6		
Packet Header		
Advertising Address - xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx		
Length / Type - 0x01 / Flags (Optional)		Length
Type - 0xFF	Company ID - 0x004C	Apple Type
Apple Length	Variable Length Apple Data	Apple Type
Apple Length	Variable Length Apple Data	

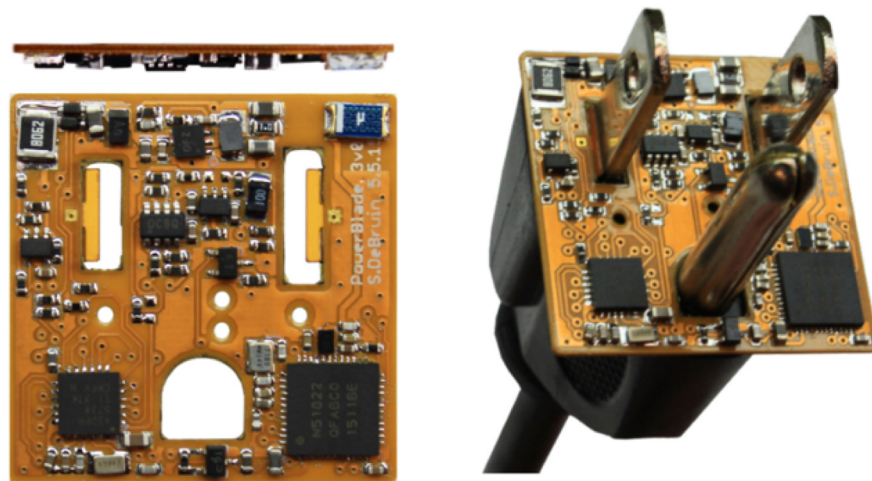
Type	Value
Watch Connection	11
Handoff	12
Wi-Fi Settings	13
Instant Hotspot	14
Wi-Fi Join Network	15
Nearby	16

Table 3. Action Codes

Type	Description
1	iOS recently updated
3	Locked Screen
7	Transition Phase
10	Locked Screen, Inform Apple Watch
11	Active User
13	Unknown
14	Phone Call or Facetime

Sensor deployments

- Report data so gateways and users can retrieve it simultaneously
 - Easy introspection during a deployment
 - Satisfy users' curiosity
- Ignore difficult questions about networking
 - Just broadcast the data!



DeBruin, Samuel, et al. "Powerblade: A low-profile, true-power, plug-through energy meter." *Proceedings of the 13th ACM Conference on Embedded Networked Sensor Systems*. 2015.

Outline

- BLE roles
 - Advertising
 - Scanning
- **Advertisement-based Networking?**
 - Advertisement Use Cases
 - Energy Use (briefly)
 - Packet Collisions

Paper: power measurements of BLE advertisements

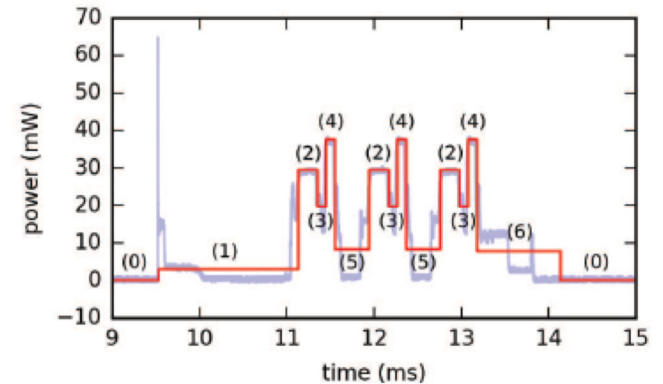
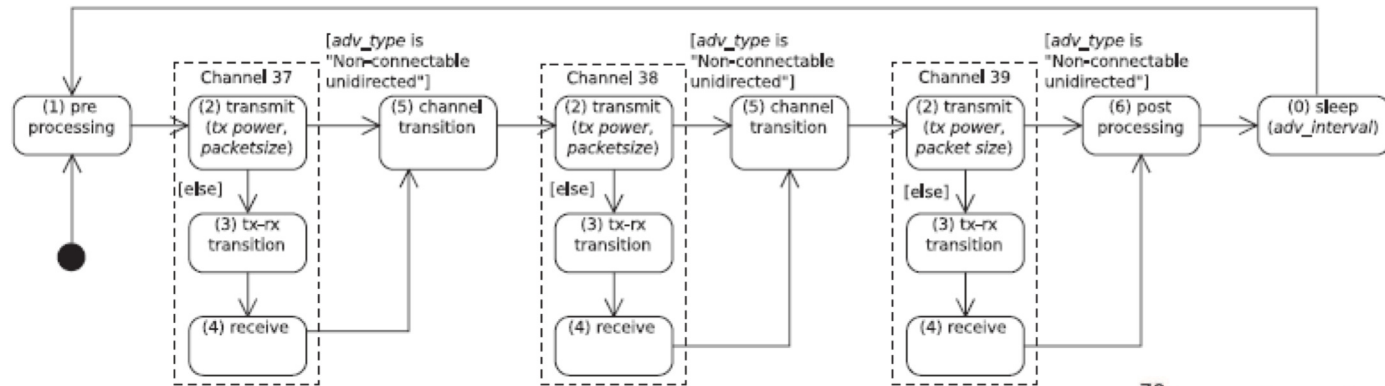
Schrader, Raphael, et al. "Advertising power consumption of bluetooth low energy systems." *2016 3rd International Symposium on Wireless Systems within the Conferences on Intelligent Data Acquisition and Advanced Computing Systems (IDAACS-SWS)*. IEEE, 2016.

The 3rd IEEE International Symposium on Wireless Systems within the Conferences on Intelligent Data Acquisition and Advanced Computing Systems
26-27 September 2016, Offenburg, Germany

Advertising Power Consumption of Bluetooth Low Energy Systems

Raphael Schrader, Thomas Ax, Christof Röhrig, Claus Fühner
Fachhochschule Dortmund
Fachbereich Informatik
Email: claus.fuehner@fh-dortmund.de

Energy model for BLE advertisements



Measurements of Power Use

- Power use and duration (energy)
 - nRF51 (nRF51822)
 - nRF52 (nRF52832)

TABLE II
SOC-DEPENDENT MODEL PARAMETERS FROM MEASUREMENTS

Phase	Nordic nRF51		Nordic nRF52	
	T_i (σ) (μ s)	P_i (mW)	T_i (σ) (μ s)	P_i (mW)
preprocessing	951.8 (9.1)	2.9	321.4 (8.9)	2.7
tx (4 dBm)	72.4 (0.5) + $n_{\text{Bit}} \cdot 1/\text{Bit}$	45.4	13.2 (1.8) + $n_{\text{Bit}} \cdot 1/\text{Bit}$	46.2
tx (0 dBm)		29.5		33.2
tx (-4 dBm)		25.8		27.5
tx (-8 dBm)		23.2		25.3
tx (-12 dBm)		21.1		23.6
tx (-16 dBm)		19.8		22.6
tx (-20 dBm)		18.9		21.6
tx-rx transit.	94.7 (0.6)	19.6	130.6 (2.0)	15.9
rx	104.3 (1.5)	37.6	73.0 (3.9)	32.4
channel transit.	390.4 (0.9)	8.4	432.3 (4.47)	7.3
postprocessing	961.8 (156.9)	7.7	321.4 (32.2)	10.2
sleep	T_{advSleep}	0.0114	T_{advSleep}	0.0058

How much energy does it cost to send data over advertisements?

- Configuration

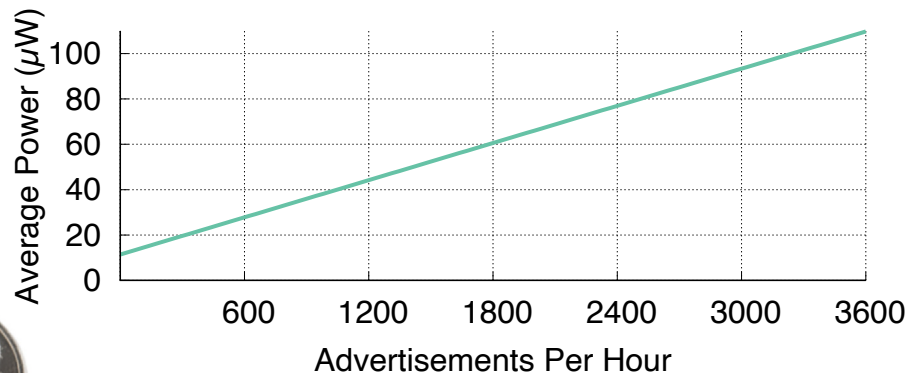
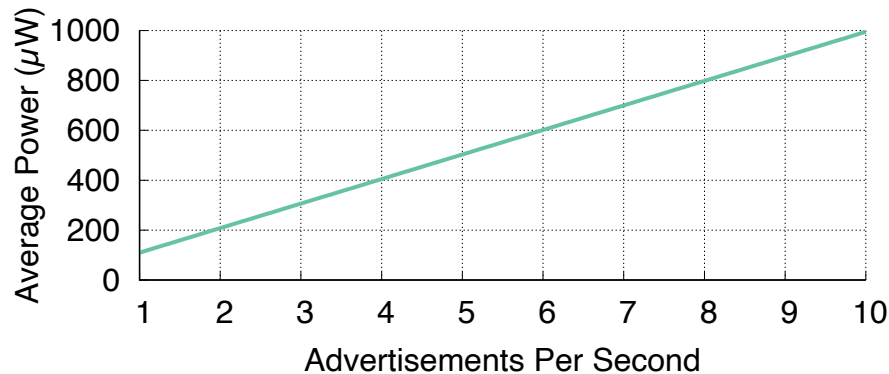
- nRF51822 microcontroller
- Maximum payload size
- +4 dBm transmit power
- Connectable advertisement
- Sleep power 11 μW

- One packet per second example:

- 110 μW average
- ~270 days on a CR2032

- One packet per minute example:

- 13 μW average
- ~2250 days on a CR2032



Outline

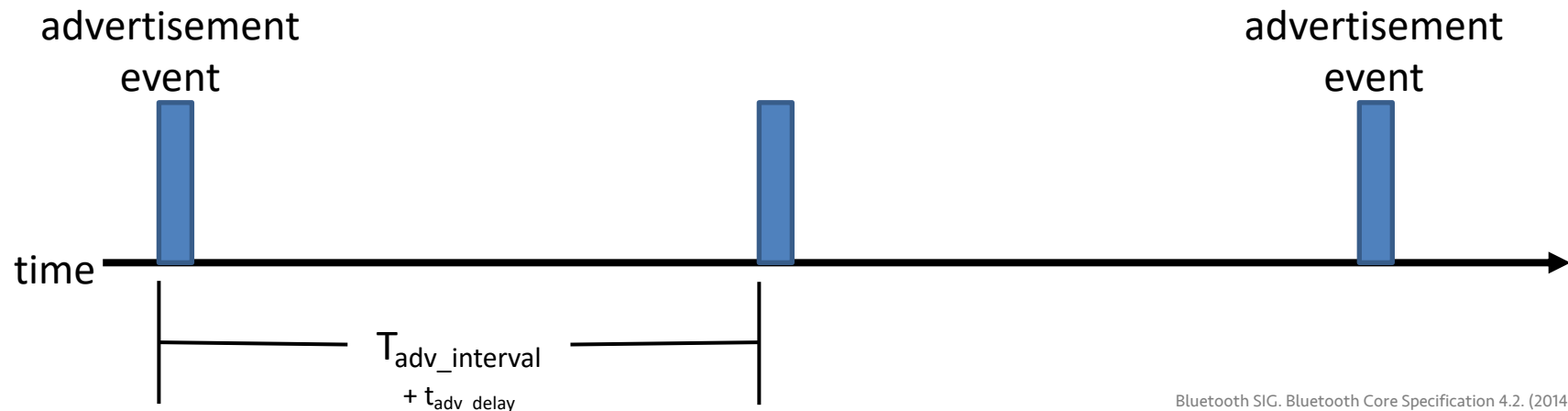
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Questions about network capability

- What are the odds that a transmitted advertisement will be received?
 - Packet reception rate
- If M redundant advertisements are sent instead, what are the odds that at least one are received?
 - Data reception rate
- How do these odds vary with number of devices, advertising interval, and packet size?

BLE advertisements are periodic, broadcast transmissions.

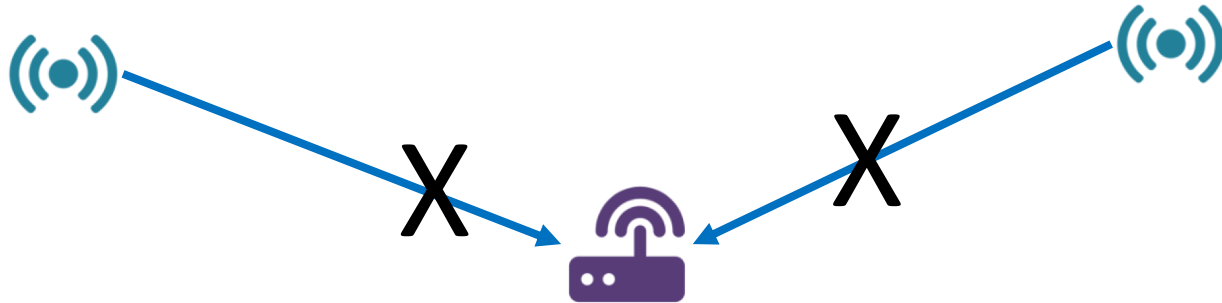
- Advertisement events occur periodically ($T_{\text{adv_interval}}$: 20 ms–10 s).
- Random delay appended before each transmission ($t_{\text{adv_delay}}$: 0–10 ms).
- Data payload of up to 31 bytes.



Bluetooth SIG. Bluetooth Core Specification 4.2. (2014).

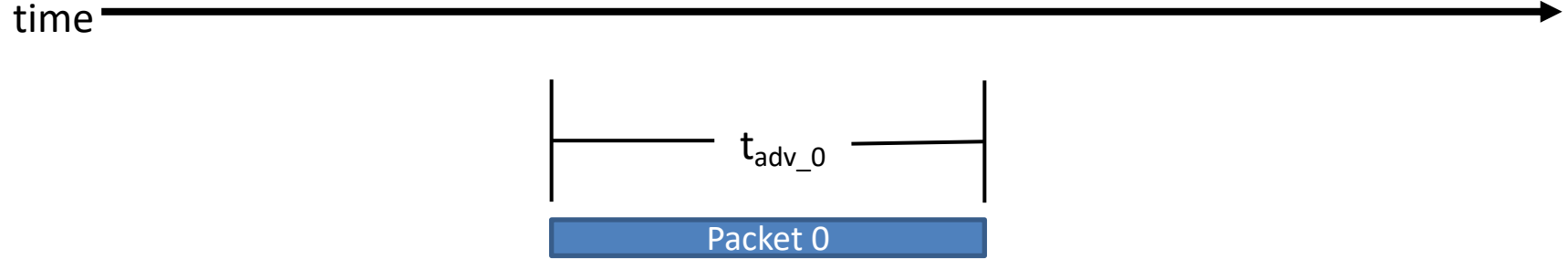
What causes transmissions not to be received?

1. Not within range of the gateway.
 - Or various other losses within the gateway itself
2. Two devices try to send at the same time (packet collision).



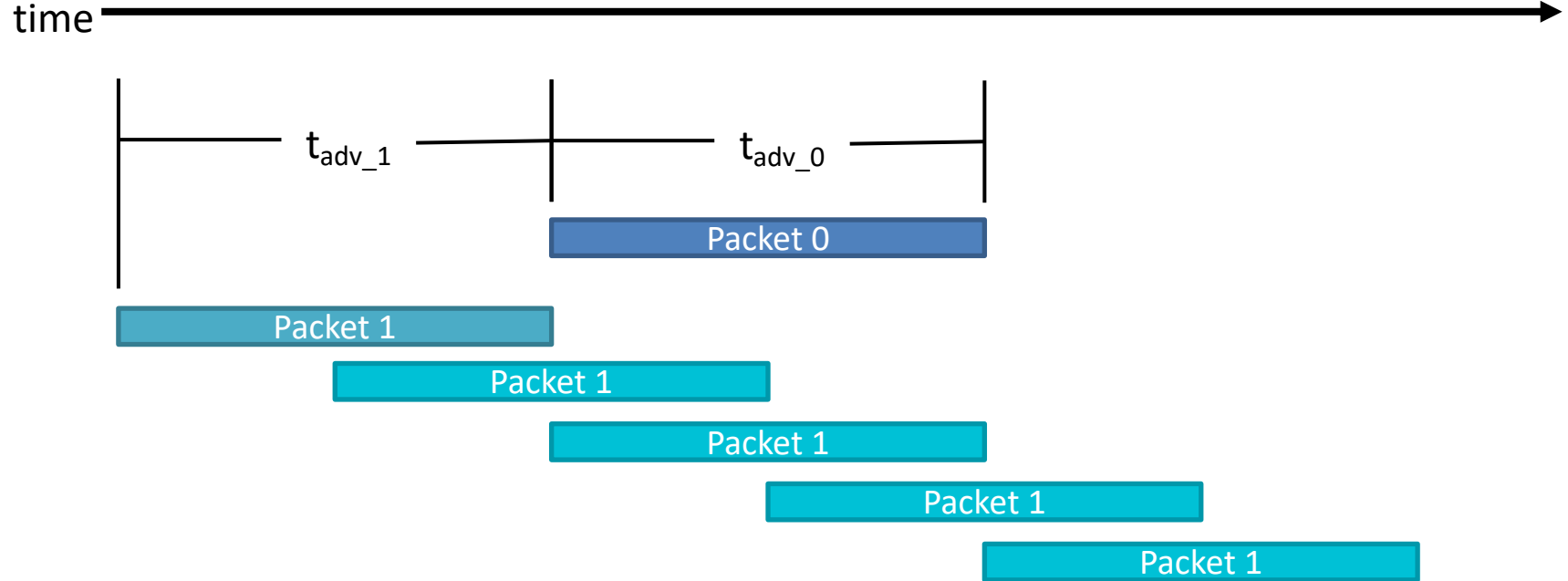
broadcast domain

What is the probability of a packet collision?



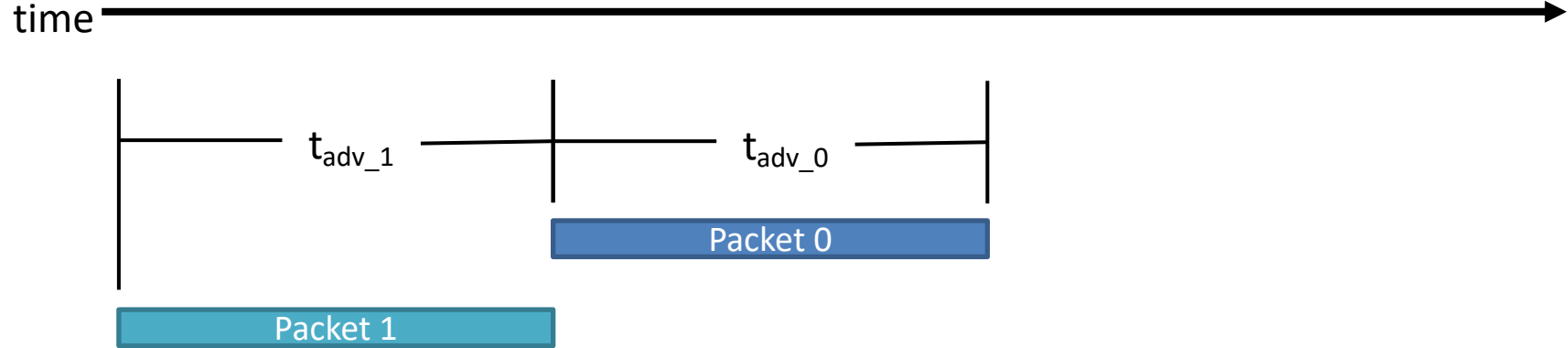
Jeon, Wha Sook, et al. "Performance analysis of neighbor discovery process in bluetooth low-energy networks." (IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, 2016).
Perez-Diaz de Cerio, David, et al. "Analytical and experimental performance evaluation of BLE neighbor discovery process including non-idealities of real chipsets." (Sensors, 2017).

What is the probability of a packet collision?



Jeon, Wha Sook, et al. "Performance analysis of neighbor discovery process in bluetooth low-energy networks." (IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, 2016).
Perez-Diaz de Cerio, David, et al. "Analytical and experimental performance evaluation of BLE neighbor discovery process including non-idealities of real chipsets." (Sensors, 2017).

What is the probability of a packet collision?



$$\text{Probability of Collision} = \frac{\text{Vulnerable Period}}{\text{Transmission Window}} = \frac{t_{adv_1} + t_{adv_0}}{T_{adv_interval} + E(t_{adv_delay})}$$

Jeon, Wha Sook, et al. "Performance analysis of neighbor discovery process in bluetooth low-energy networks." (IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, 2016).
Perez-Diaz de Cerio, David, et al. "Analytical and experimental performance evaluation of BLE neighbor discovery process including non-idealities of real chipsets." (Sensors, 2017).

How do we determine reception rate?

With redundancy, we care about data reception instead of packet reception.

Naïve model:

- $\text{Packet Reception Rate} = 1 - (\text{Probability of Collision})$
- $\text{Data Reception Rate} = 1 - (\text{Probability of Collision})^{\text{Number of Packets}}$

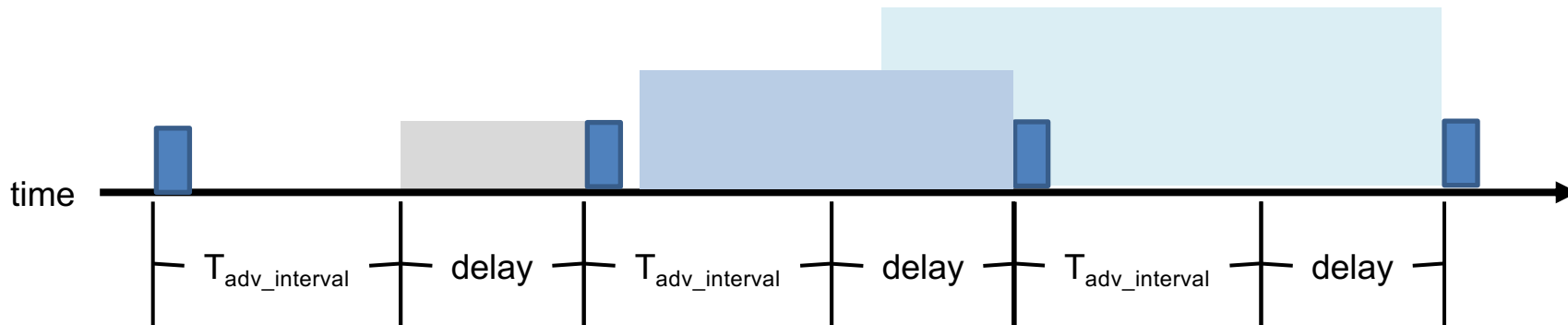
Data Reception Assumption: repeat packet collisions are independent.

- True for any arbitrary selection of two BLE devices
- False for two devices that have recently collided

When are transmissions from two devices independent?

Assumption is *true* for any BLE device that has been advertising for some time

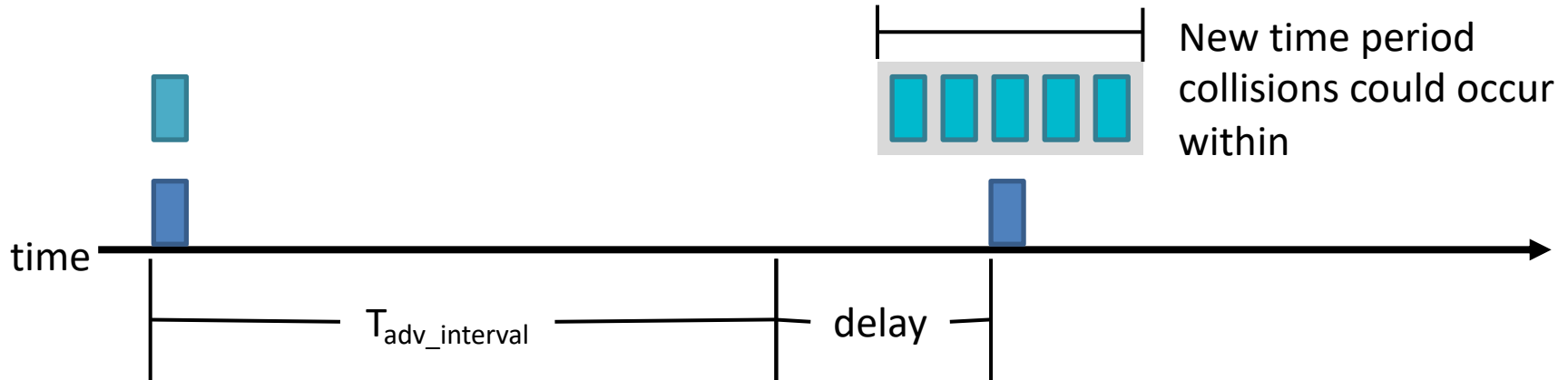
- Sum of random delays grows the uncertainty of transmission.
- Applied to periodic transmissions, any point in interval becomes equally likely.
 - Range of 1x delay, 2x delay, 3x delay, until it wraps



When are transmissions from two devices NOT independent?

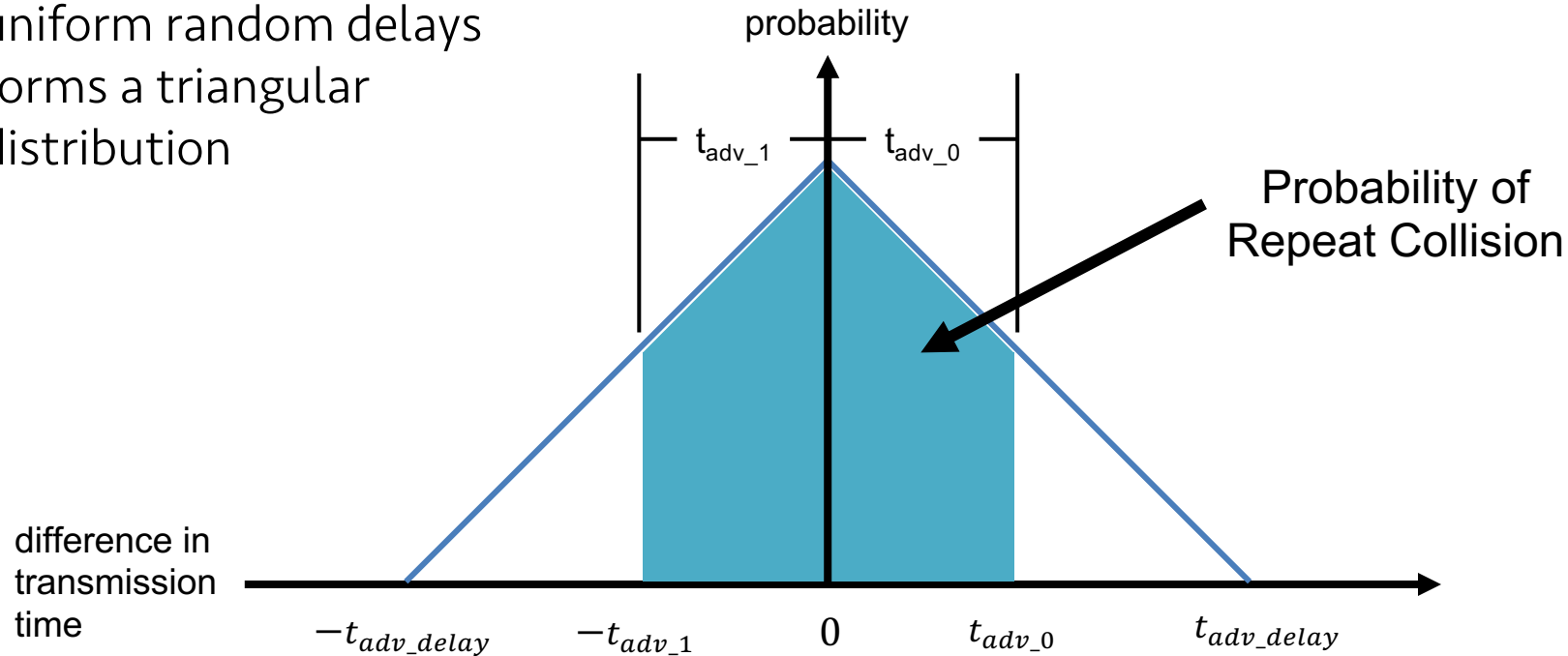
Independence assumption is *false* for two BLE devices that have recently collided.

- If $T_{adv_interval}$ is identical, next transmissions will be close in time.
- Collision is determined by difference of random delays.
- Further repeat collisions have the same probability of occurrence.



Calculating probability of a repeat collision

- Difference of two uniform random delays forms a triangular distribution

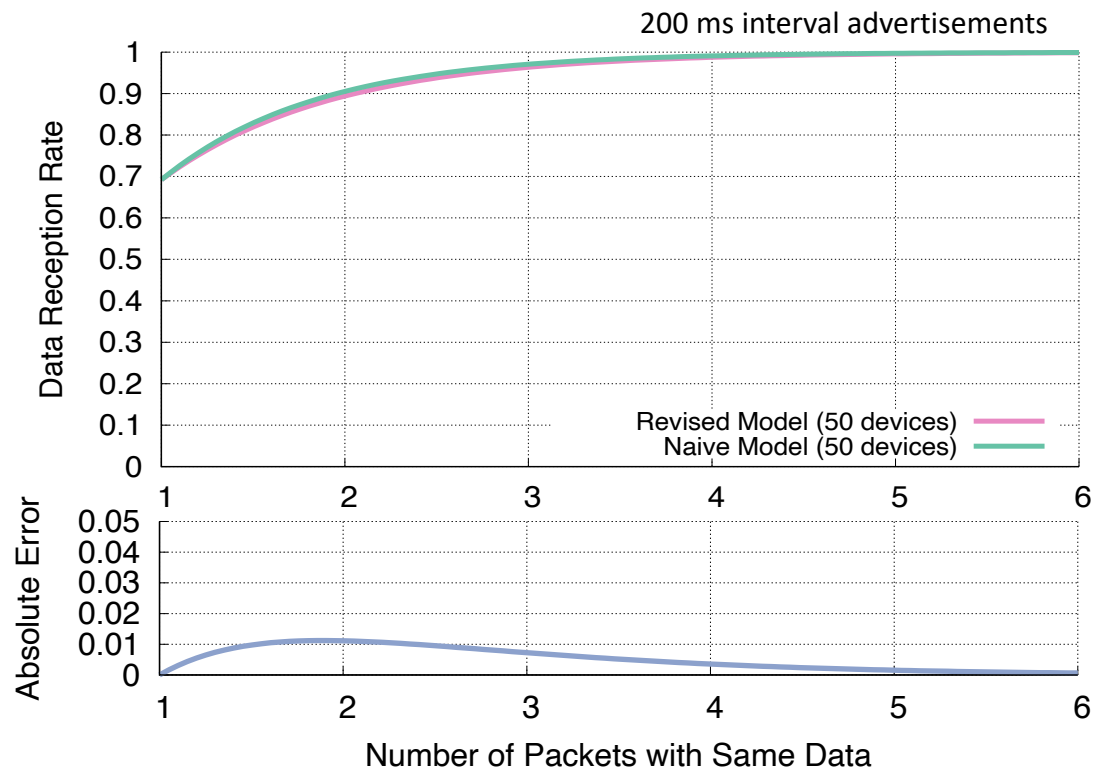


Important lesson: spend time on things that are important

How important was accounting for repeat collisions?

Maximum error is about a 1% change in Data Reception Rate.

This is due to size of delay 10 ms compared to size of transmission $\sim 300 \mu\text{s}$.



Equations for modeling data transmissions

- Packet Reception Rate

- Probability that at the transmitted packet does not have a collision with any of N transmitting devices

$$PRR = \left(1 - \frac{2 * t_{adv}}{T_{adv_interval} + E[t_{adv_delay}]}\right)^{N-1}$$

- Data Reception Rate

- Probability that at least one of M redundant packets does not have a collision with any of N transmitting devices

$$DRR = 1 - \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{2 * t_{adv}}{T_{adv_interval} + E[t_{adv_delay}]}\right)^{N-1}\right)^M$$

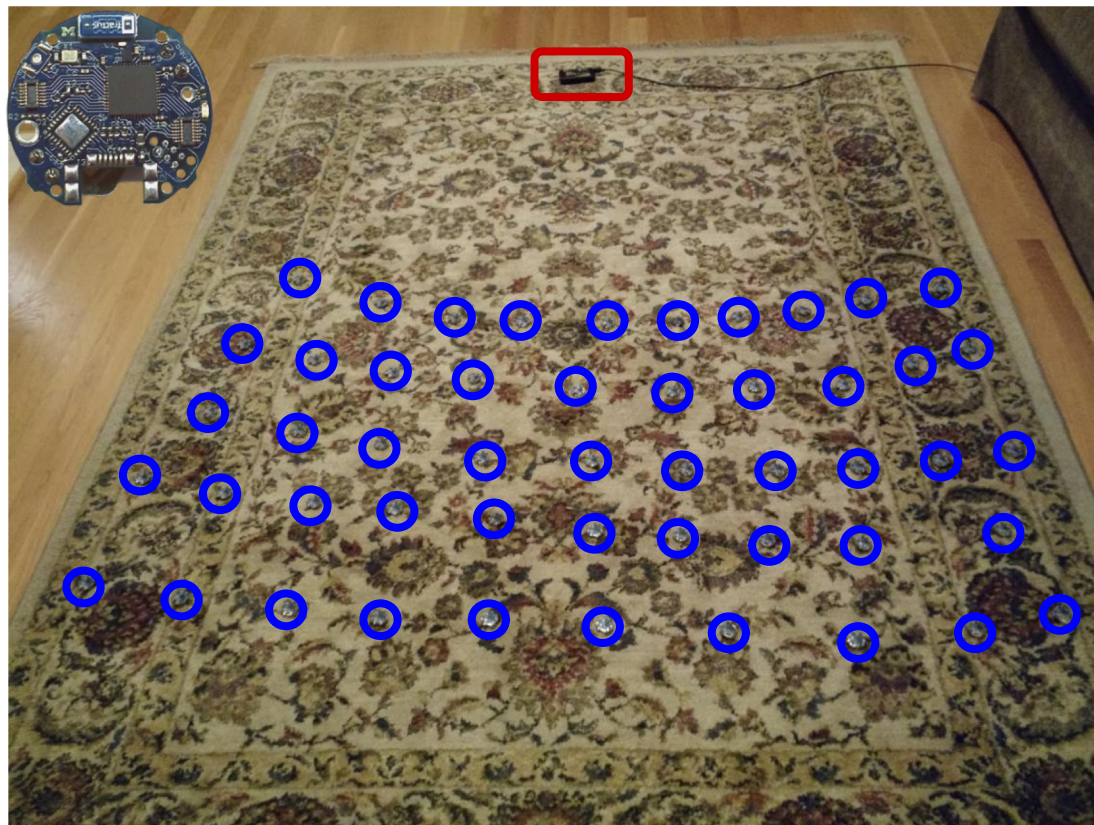
Is the model valid?

Empirical testing setup:

- 50 devices
- 1 meter from scanner
- 5-10 cm apart

Transmit monotonically increasing sequence numbers.

Sweep number of devices and advertising intervals.

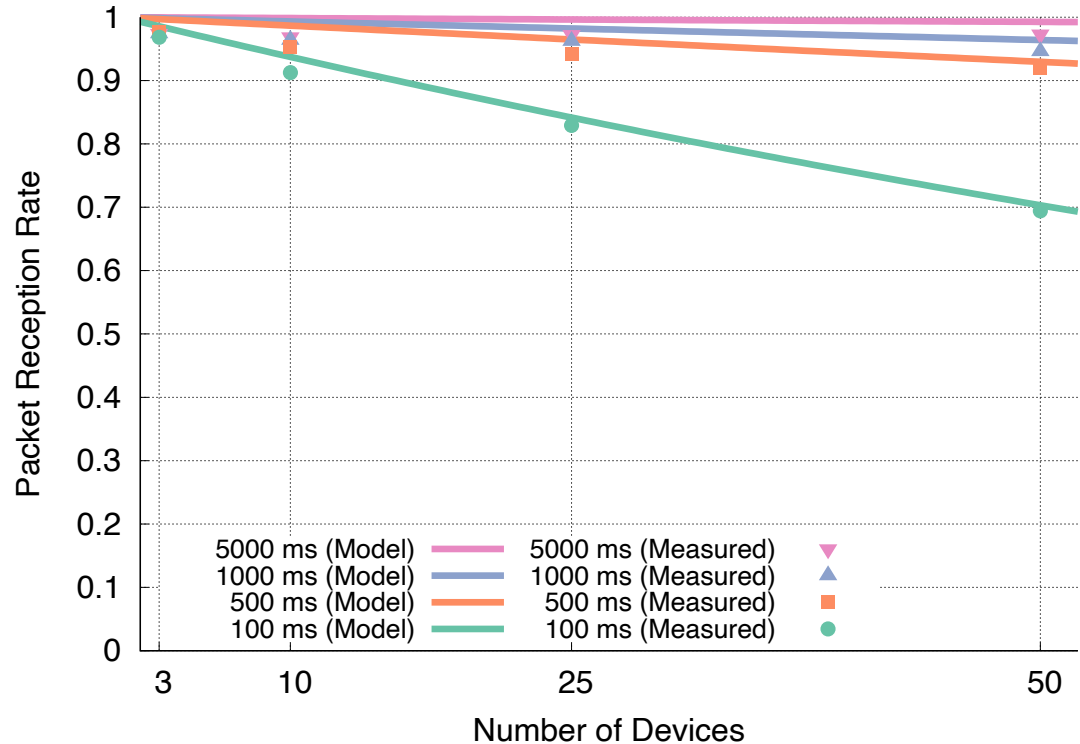


The model is accurate across advertisement rates and deployment sizes.

Accuracy is fairly consistent across intervals.

The model consistently overestimates the measured PRR values.

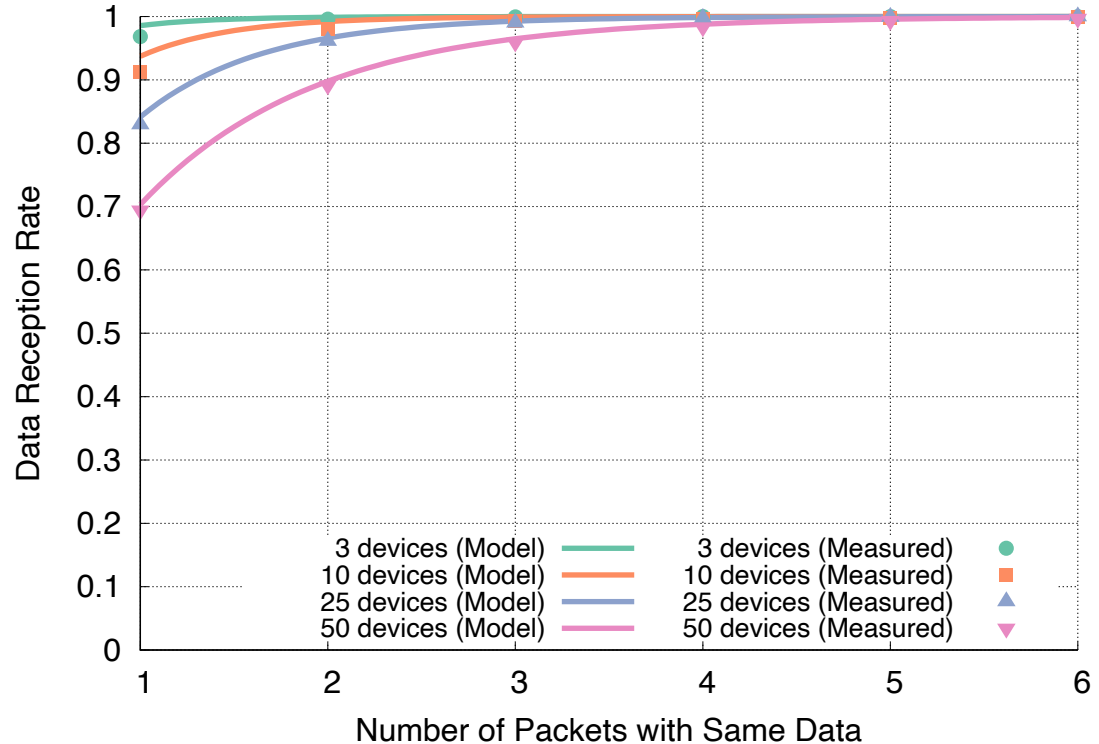
The effect could be due to RF interference.



The model accurately accounts for redundancy as well.

The same dataset can be used to measure the effect of redundancy by grouping sets of sequence numbers.

The model again slightly overestimates, but error reduces quickly as DRR approaches 100%.



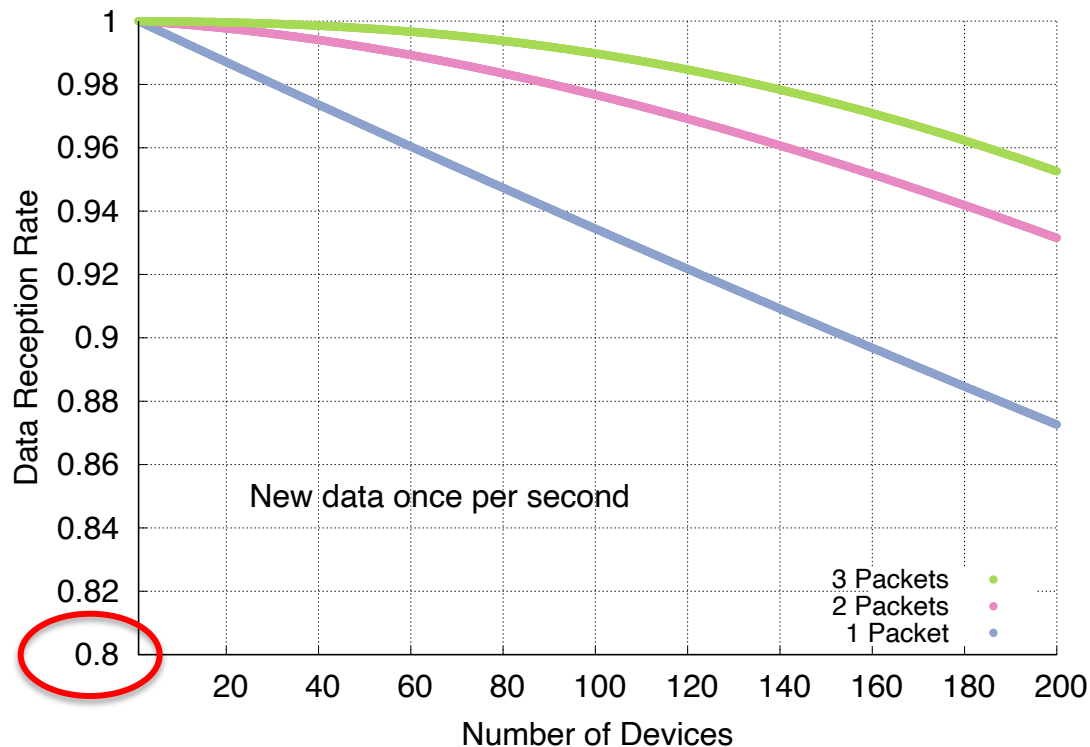
What questions can we answer with a collision model?

- Original questions
 - What are the odds that a transmitted advertisement will be received?
 - If M redundant advertisements are sent instead, what are the odds that at least one are received?
 - How do these odds vary with number of devices, advertising interval, and packet size?
- Additional questions
 - Can redundancy make advertisements reliable?
 - Is it better to transmit often for high redundancy or rarely for less congestion?

Redundancy results in high DRR even with many devices.

In this example, a sensor has new data once per second and sends it in 1-3 packets.

Even without redundancy, data reception rates never fall below 87% even with 200 devices in a deployment, assuming no interference.



Redundancy is (normally) better than less congestion.

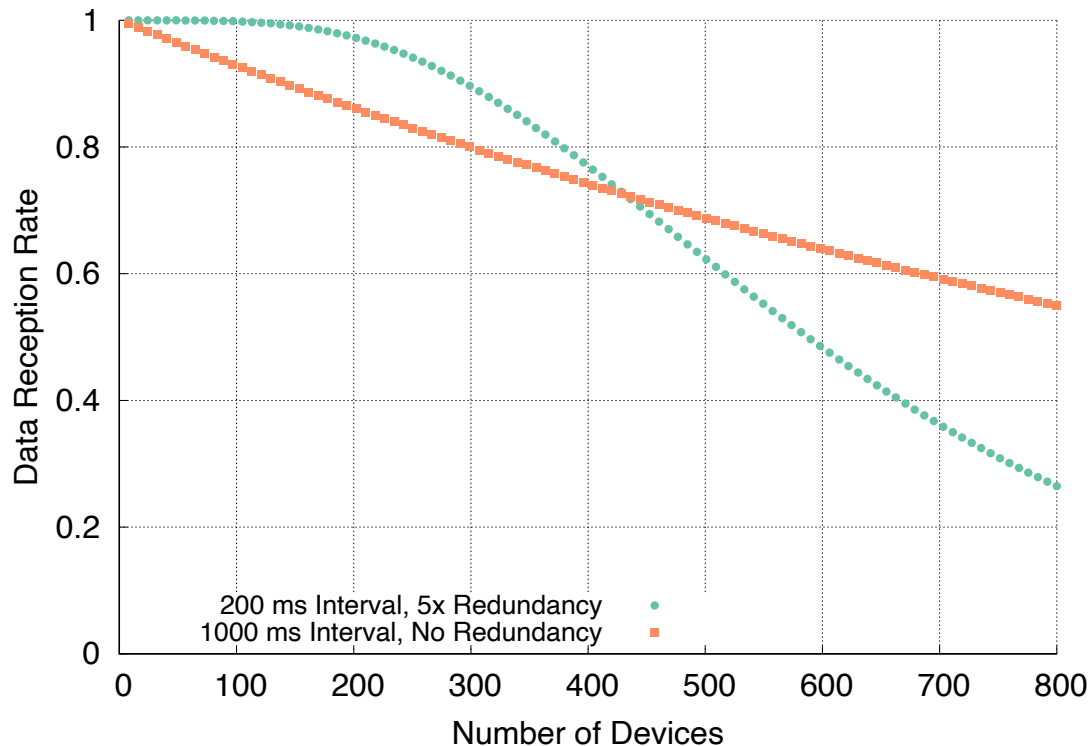
Design question:

- Send more packets to gain from redundancy?

OR

- Send less packets to reduce congestion?

The answer changes, but only with many devices.



Outline

- BLE roles
 - Advertising
 - Scanning
- **Advertisement-based Networking?**
 - Advertisement Use Cases
 - Energy Use
 - Packet Collisions
 - What about Scan Requests & Responses?

Scan requests/responses seem intriguing

- Why not send most data in scan responses instead of advertisements?
 - Theoretically could reduce energy costs
- Can we use scan requests as a form of acknowledgement?
 - Could relieve need for redundant transmissions
- Problem: scan requests/responses don't work all that well

Scan Requests and Responses are broken

- Goal: provide a little extra advertisement data on demand
- Problem: exponential backoff for lost messages
 - If there is a request without a response, scanners assume collision with another scanner and exponentially back off from requesting
 - But collisions are far more likely between a device and a scanner, which should not have back off
 - Result is that scan requests will occur far less frequently than expected
 - Instead, just send additional advertisements with different data

Kravets, Robin, Albert F. Harris III, and Roy Want. "Beacon trains: blazing a trail through dense BLE environments." *Proceedings of the Eleventh ACM Workshop on Challenged Networks*. 2016.

Next time: BLE Connections