



WELCOME



Silicon Labs LIVE:
Wireless Connectivity
Tech Talks

A blue background featuring a repeating pattern of white circuit board traces and components. Interspersed within the pattern are snippets of code, including C and C++ syntax such as 'void init()', 'BOARD_INIT()', 'BUTTON_INIT()', 'cb_init_getCircularBuf()', 'static const', and '#if defined'. The overall aesthetic is technical and modern.



#ieatlocal



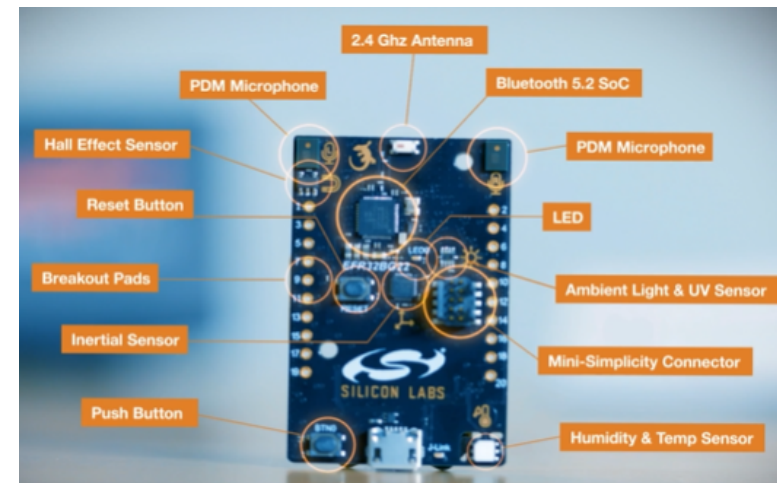
Tech Talks LIVE Schedule – Presentation will begin shortly



Topic	Date
Future Proofing for Connected Home Over IP	Tuesday, April 21
Z-Wave Smart Home Solutions	Thursday, April 23
Battery Optimization with BG22	Tuesday, April 28
Max Performance on BLE – Simultaneous Connections, Beacons and Scanning	Thursday, April 30
SubGHz proprietary and Connect software stack	Tuesday, May 5
How to measure and debug network performance - Using Silicon Labs network analyzer	Thursday, May 7

<https://www.silabs.com/support/training>

Please take the 3 question poll while waiting and be entered to receive a Thunder BG22 Kit.



Tech Talks LIVE Schedule

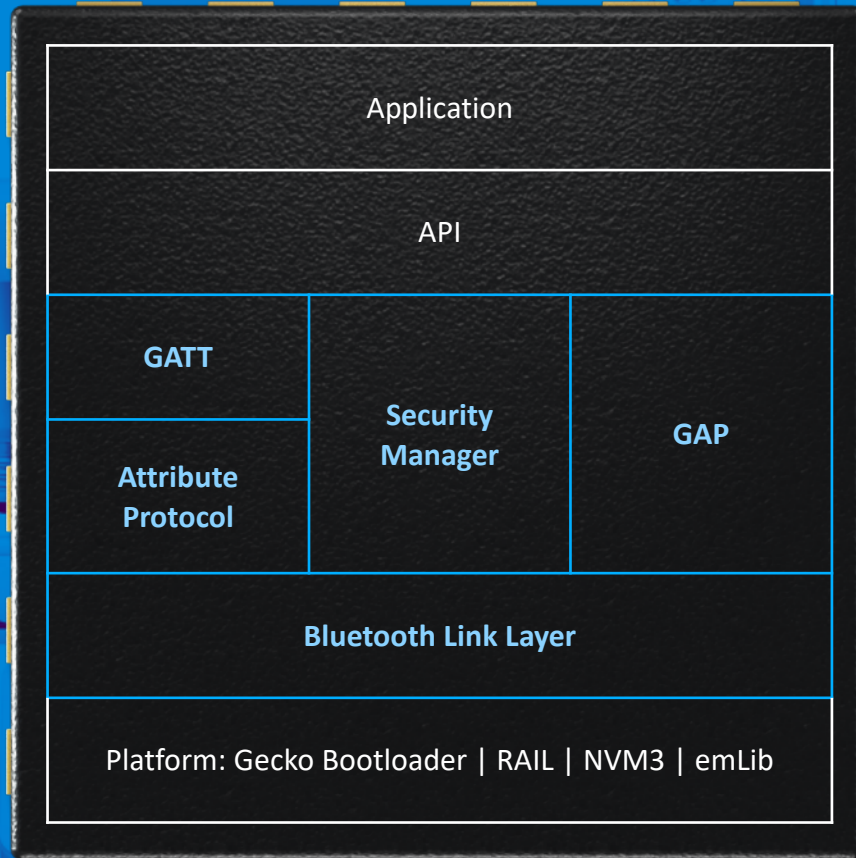
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Agenda

- Silicon Labs Bluetooth stack Features
- Silicon Labs Bluetooth Stack overall performance numbers
- Optimization based on your application needs
- Optimization for Responsiveness
- Throughput Optimization
- Optimizing Security

Bluetooth LE Software



A Bluetooth 5.2 compliant Bluetooth stack, with:

- Bluetooth 5.2 Dynamic TX power control
- Bluetooth 5.1 Direction Finding
- Bluetooth 5.0 standard features
- Relevant Bluetooth 4.x features

Packed with advanced functionality

- Multiple connections and advertisers
- Concurrent advertising, scanning and LE connections
- Optimized throughput and power consumption

Built on top of the common EFR32 software platform

- Gecko bootloader
- emLib for MCU peripherals and drivers
- NVM3 key/value pair data storage with wear leveling
- RAIL radio driver

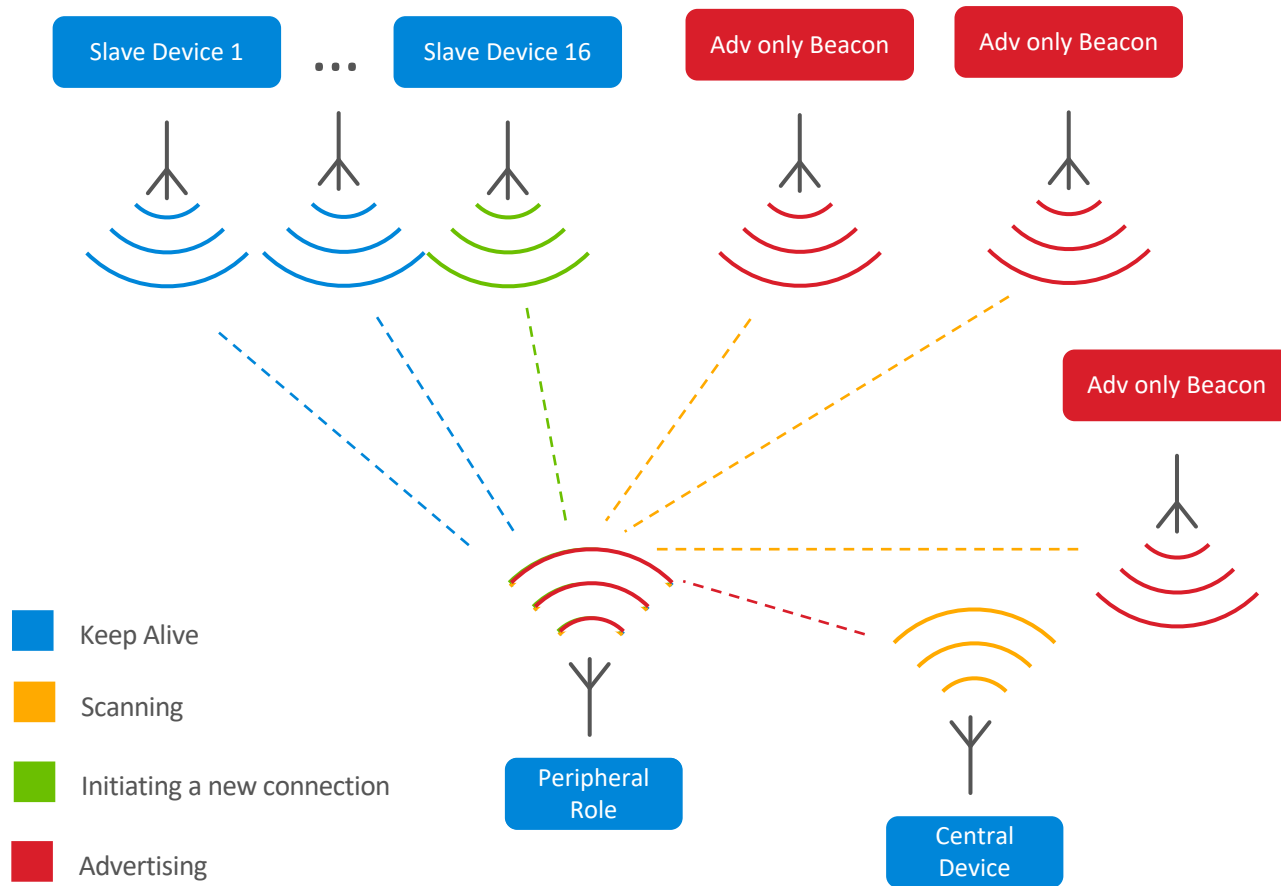
Bluetooth LE – Performance Figures



Feature	Value
Simultaneous connections	Up to 8 (xG22 and xG1)
	Up to 16 (xG21, xG13, xG12)
Throughput (EFR32-2-EFR32)	1M PHY: ~700kbps
	2M PHY: ~1300kbps
	125k PHY: ~100kbps
Packets per connection interval	Not limited
Link Layer packet size	Up to 251B
ADV payload size	Up to 191B (per packet)
ATT MTU	Up to 250B
Max bondings	NVM3: Depends on NVM3 size allocation 14

Source: Silabs UG136 - Application Developer's Guide

Optimize for Application - Bluetooth Tasks

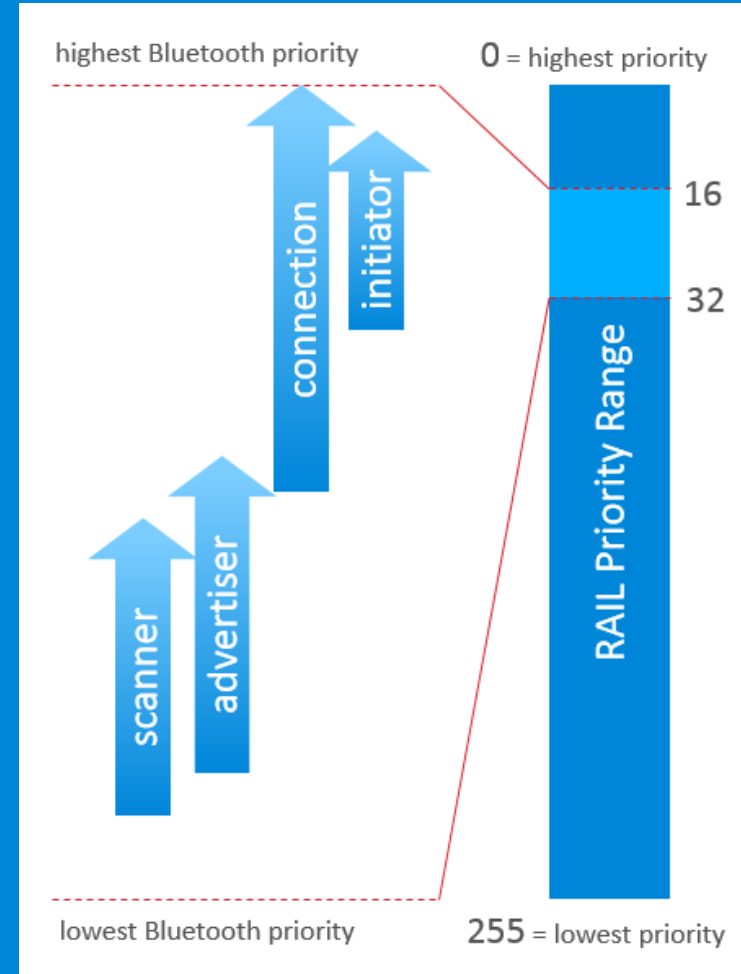


- **The Bluetooth Stack often needs to run Multiple tasks**
- **You can simultaneously:**
 - Keep alive multiple connections
 - Scan for Beacons and new devices
 - Initiate a new connection
 - Send out advertisements

Optimize Application - Stack priorities

```
gecko_bluetooth_ll_priorities priorities = { 191, 143, //scan_min, scan_max
                                           175, 127, //adv_min,  adv_max
                                           135,  0, //conn_min, conn_max
                                           55,  15, //init_min, init_max
                                           175,    //threshold_coex
                                           16,    //rail_mapping_offset
                                           16,    //rail_mapping_range
                                           0,     //afh_scan_interval
                                           4,4    //adv_step, scan_step
                                           };

// Gecko configuration parameters (see gecko_configuration.h)
static const gecko_configuration_t config = {
    //...
    .bluetooth.linklayer_priorities = &priorities,
};
```



Source: Silicon Labs KBA_BT_0407: Bluetooth Radio Task Priorities

Optimization for Responsiveness: Connection & Advertising Parameters

Connection Parameter Tradeoffs - Cheat Sheet



Slave Power Consumption: Increases
Master Power Consumption: Increases
Data Throughput: Increases
Slave-to-Master Data Latency: Decreases
Master-to-Slave Data Latency: Decreases

Slave Power Consumption: Decreases
Master Power Consumption: Decreases
Data Throughput: Decreases
Slave-to-Master Data Latency: Increases
Master-to-Slave Data Latency: Increases



Slave Power Consumption: Increases
Master Power Consumption: No Impact
Data Throughput: No Impact
Slave-to-Master Data Latency: No Impact
Master-to-Slave Data Latency: Decreases

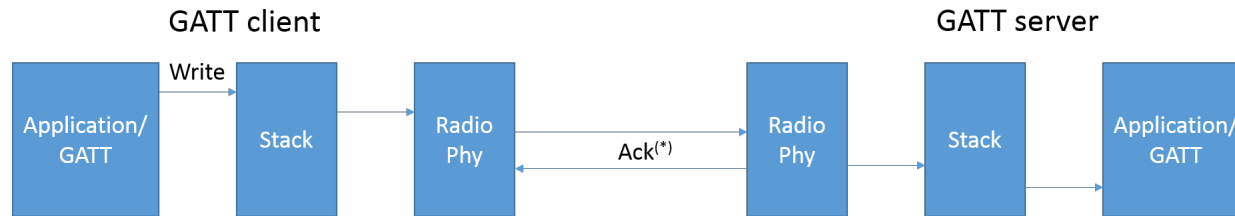
Slave Power Consumption: Decreases
Master Power Consumption: No Impact
Data Throughput: No Impact
Slave-to-Master Data Latency: No Impact
Master-to-Slave Data Latency: Increases

- The choices of these parameters will have the largest impact on the performance of your device
- Default connection parameters may not be optimal for your application's power, latency, or throughput requirements
- A well-designed system will have dynamic connection parameters that change as required by the application
- Consider using the slave latency feature this is one of the most useful features for reducing power with minimal sacrifice to latency and throughput!

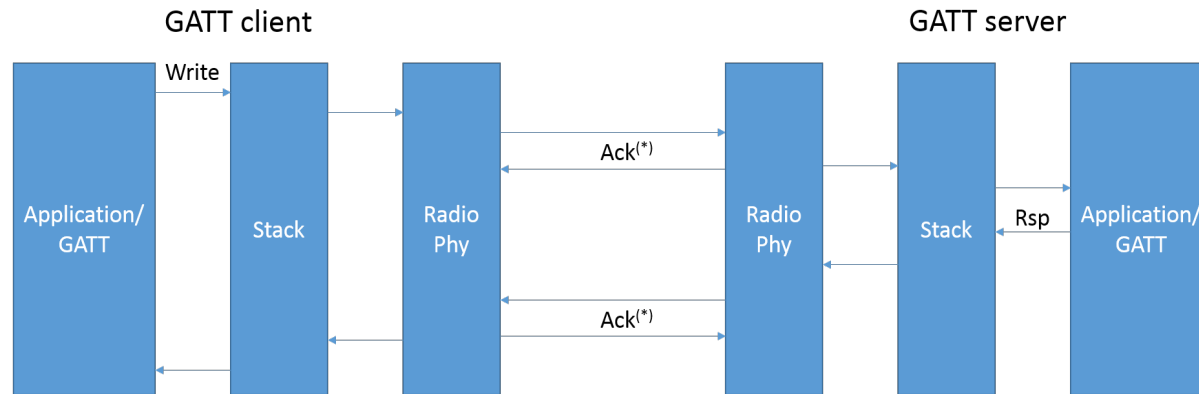
Source: SwaraLink Technologies – BLE Developer's Checklist
<https://www.swaralink.com/checklist/>

Throughput Optimization – Attribute Protocol Operation

Write without response (unacknowledged write)



Write with response (acknowledged write)

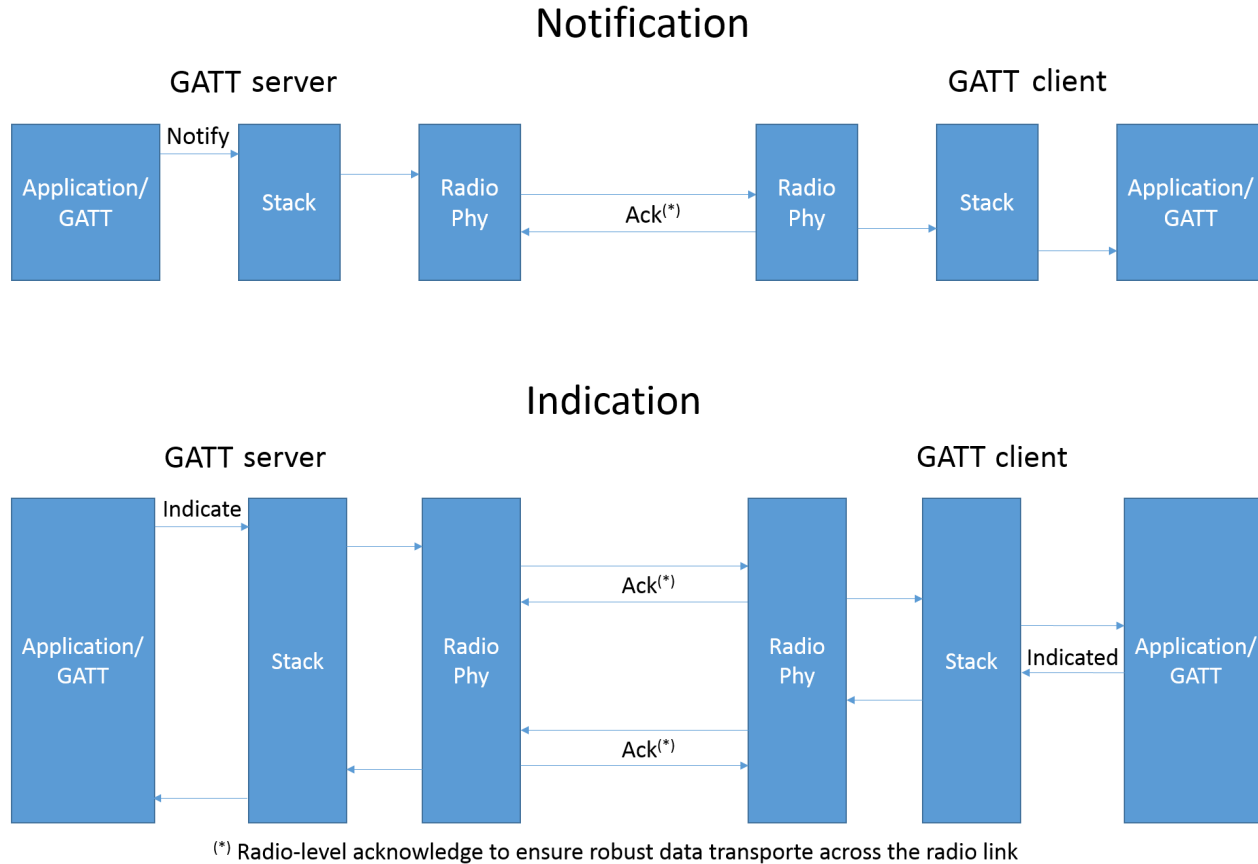


(*) Radio-level acknowledge to ensure robust data transport across the radio link

- Unacknowledged Operations are more desirable if a higher throughput is required
- On both acknowledged and unacknowledged GATT operations the data is reliably transported across the radio link.
- If the application can't process the write request, a response will not be sent and a timeout will occur after 30 seconds

Source: KBA_BT_0104: Acknowledged vs Unacknowledged GATT operations

Throughput Optimization – Attribute Protocol Operation



- Use notifications and write command (write without response) packets as opposed to indications and write requests (write with response)
- These procedures enable your device to send multiple packets during a single connection event, and provide a significant increase in throughput
- The throughput difference between Acknowledge vs unacknowledged Data Transfers can be >7x

Source: KBA_BT_0104: Acknowledged vs Unacknowledged GATT operations

Throughput Optimization – Large PDU length and MTU

BLE data transfer with Bluetooth default packet length (Bluetooth 4.0/4.1)



BLE data transfer with extended packet length (Bluetooth 4.2 and later)



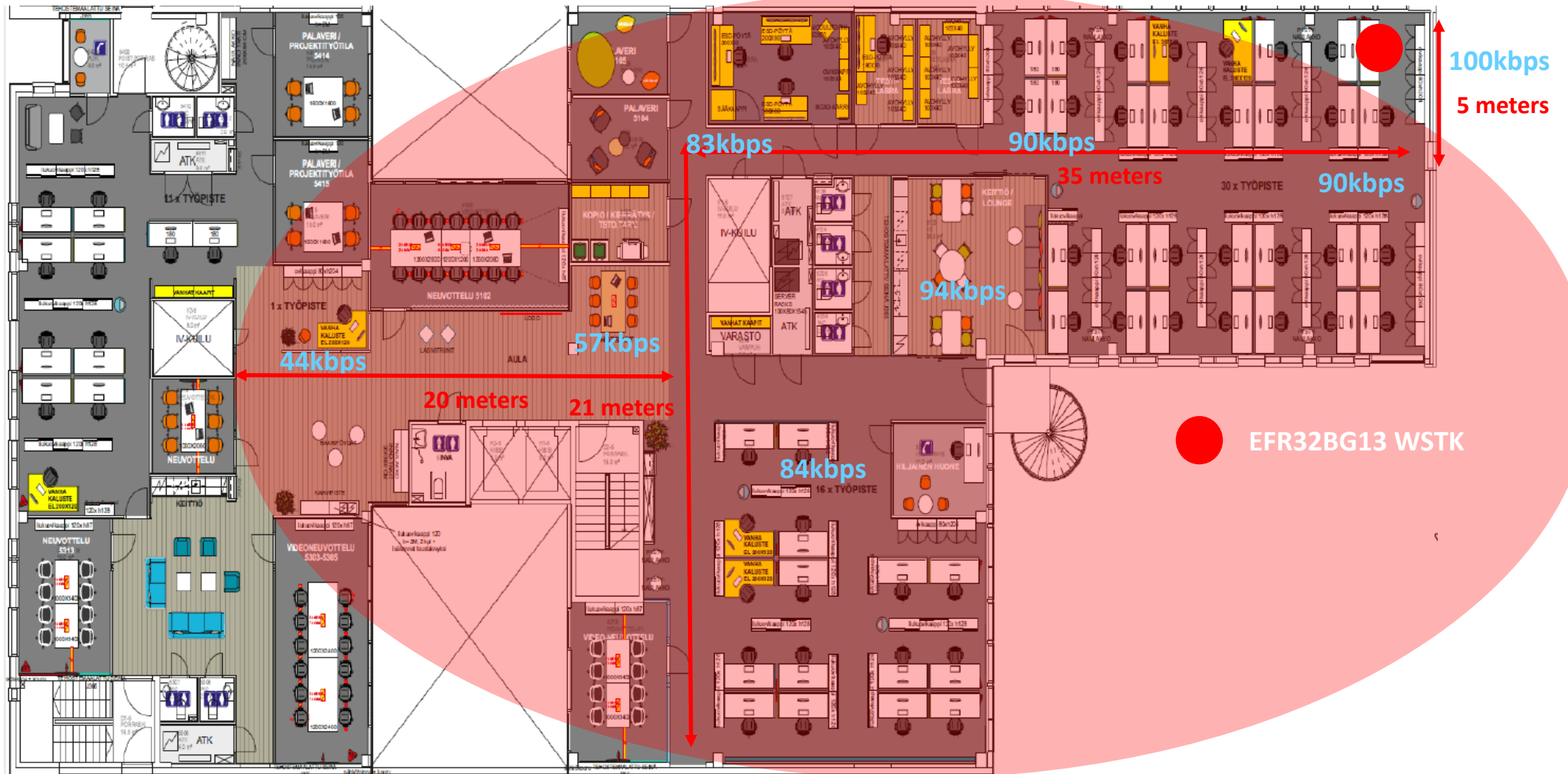
- MTU (maximum transfer unit) specifies the number of bytes that can be sent within one GATT operation.
- The actual PDU length and ATT_MTU size used in a connection are negotiated between the central and peripheral devices.
- The higher the MTU size, the higher the throughput. Twice the MTU size doubles the throughput.
- The Existing 2.13.x Bluetooth SDK supports a 251B MTU

Throughput Optimization - Bluetooth PHY Choices

- Take advantage of the 2M PHY whenever available
- Switch PHYs as your application behavior changes
- Take advantage of the Built-in PA (BG22 6dBm, BG21/BG13 20dBm)

PHY	Symbol rate	Range multiplier	PDU Length	Minimum packet time	Maximum packet time	Max Theoretical throughput	Silabs Throughput
1M	1 M symbols/s	1x	0–257 B	80us	2.12ms	800 kbps	700 Kbps
2M	2 M symbols/s	0.8x	0–257 B	44us	1.064ms	1438 kbps	1300Kbps
125 kbps	1 M symbols/s	2x	0–257 B	720 μ s	17.04 ms	112 kbps	100 Kbps

EFR32BG13 to EFR32BG13 Indoor Range: +10dBm, 125k PHY, PCB antenna



Optimizing Security



www.silabs.com/security

BG22

True Random Number Generator

Generate keys for proper cryptography

Secure Boot with RTSL

Only boot authenticated firmware

Crypto Engine

Up to 512-bit ciphers and elliptic curves

Secure Debug with Lock / Unlock

Allow enhanced FAs

BG21

Secure Element Subsystem

Security isolation in hardware

Secure Key Management

Isolate encrypted keys from application code

Secure Attestation

Ensure integrity and authenticity

Anti-tamper

Detect tamper and protect keys/data

DPA Countermeasures

Resist side channel attacks

BG21: Optimized for Secure Mains Powered Devices



Radio

Up to +20 dBm TX
Extremely good RX sensitivity
Bluetooth 5.1
802.15.4

Current Consumption

8.8 mA RX (1 Mbit/s GFSK)
10.5 mA TX @ 0 dBm
33.8 mA TX @ 10 dBm
4-8uA EM2

World Class Protocol Stacks

Bluetooth 5.1 and Bluetooth mesh
Zigbee 3.0
OpenThread
Apple HomeKit

Compact Size

4x4 QFN32 (20 GPIO)

ARM Cortex-M33 with TrustZone

80 MHz w/ FPU and DSP
Up to 96kB RAM and 1024kB flash
50.9 μ A/MHz

Peripherals Fit for Purpose

3x USART, 2x I2C
1x 12-bit ADC, 2x ACMP
7x timers
Up to 20x GPIO

Security

True Random Number Generator
Hardware Accelerated Crypto Engine
Secure Boot with root of trust
Secure debug with lock/unlock
DPA Countermeasures

With Secure Vault™

Anti tamper
Secure attestation
Secure key management and storage
Advanced crypto

BG21 can be paired with EFP to reduce active TX/RX current consumption

BG22: Optimized for Battery Powered Bluetooth LE, Mesh and AoX

Optimized



Secure Bluetooth 5.2 SoCs for High-Volume Products

Radio

Bluetooth 5.2
+6 dBm TX
-99 dBm RX
AoA & AoD

Ultra-Low Power

4.1 mA Radio TX
3.6 mA Radio RX
1.4uA EM2 with 32kB RAM
0.54uA in EM4
RTC in EM4

World Class Software

Bluetooth 5.2
Bluetooth mesh LPN
Direction Finding

Compact Size

5x5 QFN40 (26 GPIO)
4x4 QFN32 (18 GPIO)
4x4 TQFN32 (18 GPIO)

ARM Cortex-M33 with TrustZone

76.8 MHz
FPU and DSP
352/512kB of flash
32kB RAM

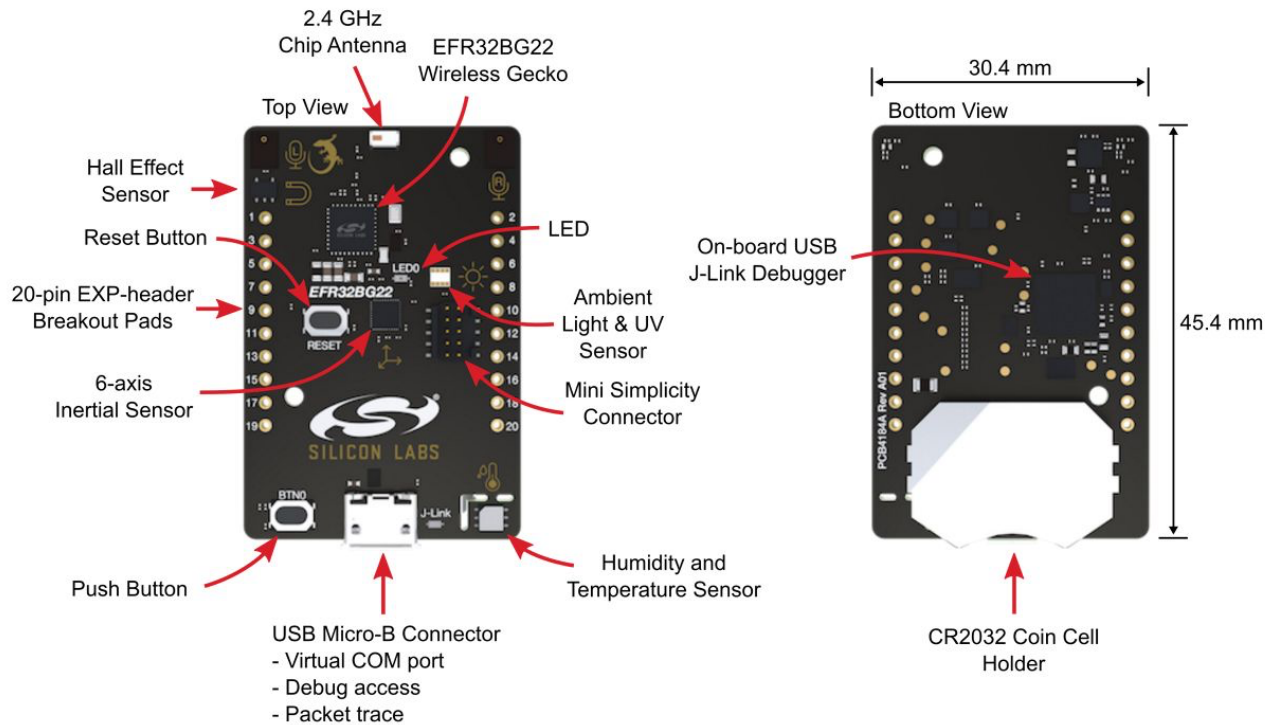
Peripherals Fit for Purpose

2x USART, 2x I2C, 2x PDM and GPIO
12-bit ADC (16 channels)
Built-in temperature sensor with +/- 1.5 °C
32kHz, 500ppm PLFRCO

Security

True Random Number Generator
Hardware Accelerated Crypto Engine
Secure Boot with root of trust
Secure debug with lock/unlock

Thunderboard BG22



- Bluetooth 5.2 BG22 Soc
- Relative Humidity Sensor
- Ambient Light and UV Index Sensor
- Hall effect sensor
- 6 axis Gyro and Accel Sensor (Asset Tags and Beacons)
- 2 Digital mems Microphones with PDM output
- Built-in Debugger
- Free iPhone and Android App
- \$19.99

Documents / User Guides

Main source of Documents - docs.silabs.com

KBA_BT_0407: Bluetooth Radio Task Priorities - https://www.silabs.com/community/wireless/bluetooth/knowledge-base.entry.html/2018/09/28/bluetooth_radio_task-snmO

KBA_BT_0404: Throughput with Bluetooth Low Energy technology - https://www.silabs.com/community/wireless/bluetooth/knowledge-base.entry.html/2015/08/06/throughput_with_blue-Wybp

KBA_BT_0104: Acknowledged vs Unacknowledged GATT operations - https://www.silabs.com/community/wireless/bluetooth/knowledge-base.entry.html/2016/05/02/acknowledged_vs_unac-u6eO

KBA_BT_0105: Bluetooth 5 Features - https://www.silabs.com/community/wireless/bluetooth/knowledge-base.entry.html/2017/05/22/bluetooth_5_features-Hu9N

Throughput Tester Code Example - <https://docs.silabs.com/bluetooth/latest/code-examples/stack-features/system-and-performance/throughput-tester-soc-mode>

UG136: Silicon Labs *Bluetooth*® C Application Developer's Guide - <https://www.silabs.com/documents/public/user-guides/ug136-ble-c-soc-dev-guide.pdf>

Apple Accessories Guidelines: <https://developer.apple.com/accessories/Accessory-Design-Guidelines.pdf>

Bluetooth SIG Range Estimator - <https://www.bluetooth.com/learn-about/bluetooth/bluetooth-technology/range/>

Thank You | Questions

