

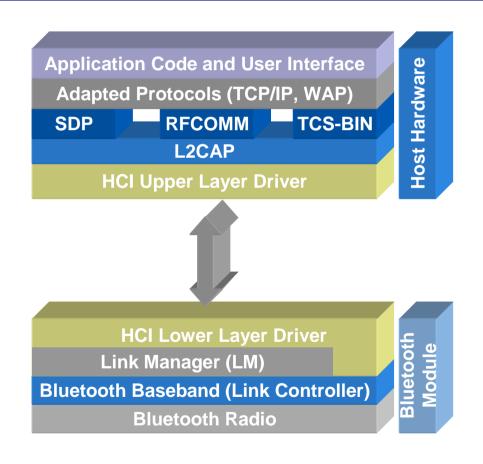


Firmware Categories

- Several variants of the BlueCore firmware are available.
- These target different application areas and market segments.
- All the variants are produced from the same source code tree.



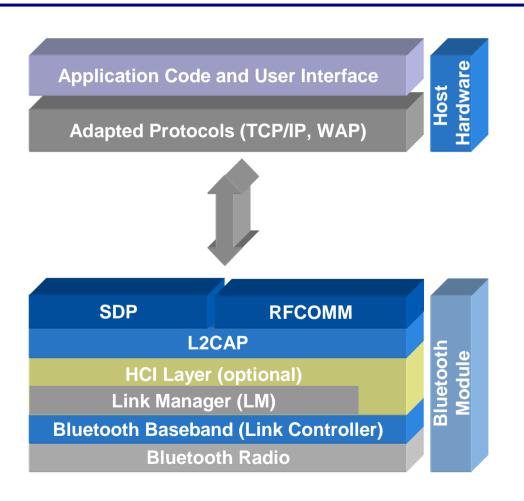
- The traditional architecture splits functionality between the Bluetooth module and a host at the HCI level.
- This offers the most hardware flexibility.
- A separate microprocessor is required to implement





Firmware Categories - RFCOMM Build

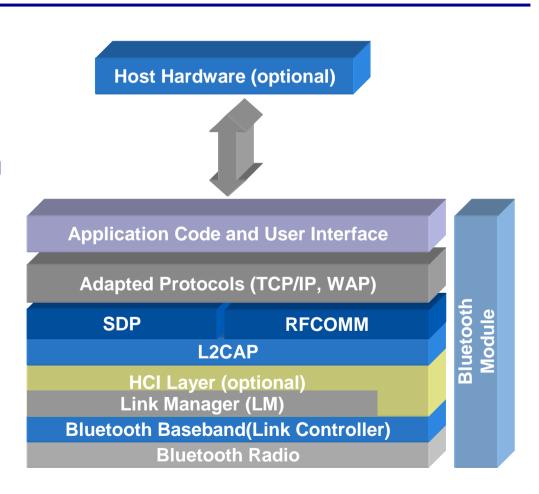
- Additional layers of the Bluetooth protocol stack can be run on the BlueCore.
- This removes some processing load from host.
- The maximum data throughput may be reduced.

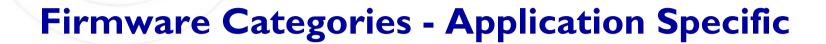




Firmware Categories - RFCOMM Build

- The BlueCore firmware incorporates a virtual machine (VM).
- The complete application can run on the BlueCore, without requiring an external host processor.
- Suitable for small applications such as mobile phone headsets and audio gateways.
- The VM is also present in HCI-only builds.





- Special build variants are produced for some applications, where the VM does not provide sufficient flexibility or performance:
 - HID (mouse etc.)
 - HID proxy (presents a USB HID interface to the PC)
 - DUN server
- Additional variants are being developed:
 - BNEP (IPv4 or IPv6)
- Some of these may revert to using a custom application with a standard firmware build once the VM has been enhanced sufficiently.



- BlueCore supports several transports between itself and the host:
 - H:2 (HCI USB Transport Layer)
 - H:4 (HCI UART Transport Layer)
 - BCSP (BlueCore Serial Protocol)
 - Raw UART (enables custom protocols from VM applications)
- Combining support for all of these transports with RFCOMM requires more than 4Mbit of program memory.
- Hence, some firmware builds only contain support for a single host transport.
- Support for self-test in production may be omitted from some builds for the same reason.



- Separate firmware builds are required for different members of the BlueCore family.
- Currently two variants are supported:
 - BlueCore01b
 - BlueCore2-External
- Additional build variants will be produced as required.



- Some countries place restrictions on the length of keys that may be used for encryption.
- To comply with these restrictions, the BlueCore firmware can be supplied with a limit of either 56bits or 128bits on the maximum length of encryption keys.
- This limit is absolute; it overrides any settings in persistent store.



Firmware Categories - Matrix of Builds

The basic firmware build variants are currently:

	HCI	RFCOMM	HID	HID Proxy
H:2 (USB)	√ (single build)	×	n/a	\checkmark
H:4		\checkmark	n/a	n/a
BCSP		\checkmark	n/a	n/a
DFU	\checkmark	×	×	×

- All of these can be combined with the following:
 - BlueCore01b or BlueCore2-External
 - 56bit or 128bit encryption



The following firmware build combinations are currently produced:

 HCI with DFU 	for BC01b	56bit encryption	
 HCI with DFU 	for BC01b	128bit encryption	
 HCI with DFU 	for BC2-External	56bit encryption	
 HCI with DFU 	for BC2-External	128bit encryption	
RFCOMM only	for BC01b	56bit encryption	BCSP
RFCOMM only	for BC2-External	56bit encryption	BCSP
RFCOMM only	for BC01b	56bit encryption	H4
- RFCOMM only	for BC2-External	56bit encryption	H4
- HID	for BC01b	(56bit encryption)	

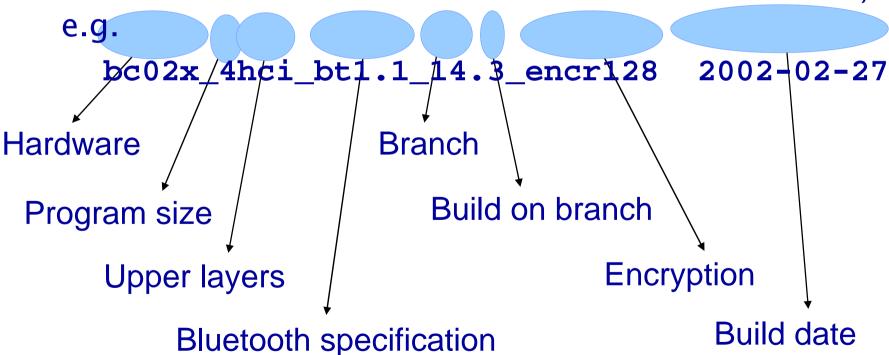


Version Number - Structure and Release Status

- BlueCore firmware builds are assigned both a structured textual identifier and numeric build identifier.
- The textual build identifier encodes the following information:
 - Firmware version number
 - Release status
 - Firmware category
 - Bluetooth specification version
 - Build date
- The numeric build identifier is unique for each release and build variant.

Version Number - Textual Identifier

 The textual build identifier is comprised of several fields that indicate the nature of the firmware build,





Version Number - Firmware Type - Hardware

 The first part of the textual build identifier indicates the target BlueCore type.

• These are currently: bc01b BlueCore01b

bc2x BlueCore2-External



- All firmware builds currently fit within 4Mbit (the limit of external program memory on BlueCore01).
- BlueCore2 can address up to 8Mbit of external program memory. This is likely to be used by some future firmware builds, e.g. RFCOMM with support for DFU.
- The required program memory size is included in the textual build identifier after the BlueCore variant:

8Mbit

8

Version Number - Firmware Type - Upper Layers

 One of the most important differences between different firmware builds is the nature of the higher protocol layers, if any, that are included.

The textual build identifier indicates the type of build:

hci Only protocol layers below HCI included

rfcomm RFCOMM and SDP included

hid HID device

hidproxy USB HID interface presented to PC

Version Number - Firmware Type - BT Spec.

- All current BlueCore firmware is based on version 1.1 of the Bluetooth specification.
- This is indicated in the textual build identifier after the firmware category:

bt1.1 Bluetooth specification version 1.1



Version Number - Branch Name

- A new branch is created within the revision control system (CVS) for each release that contains significant new functionality.
- Only bug fixes are applied on a branch.
- Branches are usually given numeric names:

14 The first firmware branch for BlueCore2

Version Number - Build on Branch

- A sequence of firmware builds may be produced on each branch, numbered numerically from 0.
- Not all builds are released, e.g. if problems are detected during testing.
- Occasionally, special builds are produced with individual patches applied to earlier versions. These are usually intended for testing only.
- For example:
 - The 4th firmware build on the branch Sco-usb-test-1 Special test build for SCO over USB



- Two qualities of release are produced:
 - Production quality
 - Beta quality
- Production quality releases have been subject to, and have passed, formal testing.
- Beta quality releases are intended for development use only; they are not suitable for production use.
- Beta releases are marked by "dev" in the textual build identifier:

dev-75 Beta quality build number 75



Version Number - Firmware Type - Encryption

 The limit on length of encryption keys is incorporated into the textual build identifier after the version number:

encr56 Encryption keys limited to 56bits or less

encr128 Encryption keys limited to 128bits or less



- Some firmware builds only include support for a single host transport.
- Restrictions on the host transport are appended to the end of the textual build identifier:

bcsp BCSP (BlueCore Serial Protocol) only
h4 H:4 (HCI UART Transport Layer) only

 Lack of a transport specification in the build identifier indicates that all host transports are supported.

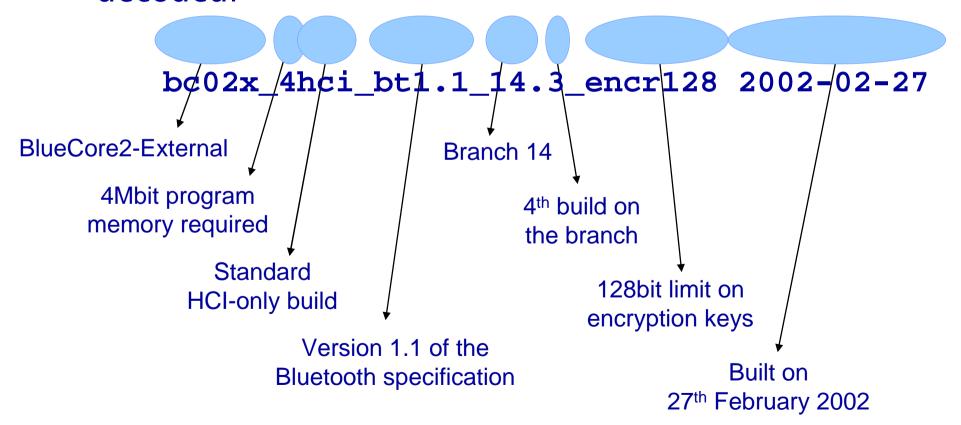
Version Number - Build Date

- The date on which the firmware build was made is included at the end of the textual build identifier.
- The date is formatted as YYYY-MM-DD, i.e. the reverse of the normal (European) order.
- For example:

2002-02-27 27th February 2002

Version Number - Textual Identifier Decoded

 The textual build identifier shown earlier can now be decoded:





- There are two techniques for reading the textual build identifier from the firmware:
 - The firmware includes a symbol look-up table that can be used to find information, such as the textual build identifier, either direct from the flash (over SPI) or from a firmware file
 - The firmware can be uploaded to a PC using DFU, with the textual build identifier included as a comment

Version Number - Numeric Identifier

- All firmware builds are allocated a unique numeric identifier, allocated in the order that builds are made.
- Ordering of the numeric identifiers may not be correlated with the branch names:

272	Branch 14, build 3, 56bit encryption
273	Branch 14, build 3, 128bit encryption
274	Branch 13, build 8, 56bit encryption
275	Branch 13, build 8, 128bit encryption

 Builds prior to branch 13 used the same numeric identifier for the 56bit and 128bit encryption versions.

Version Number - Reading Numeric Identifier

- There are several techniques for reading the numeric build identifier from the firmware:
 - The symbol look-up table can be used to find the numeric build identifier, either direct from the flash (over SPI) or from a firmware file
 - A BCCMD command is provided to read the numeric build identifier over the host transport
 - USB devices present the numeric build identifier in the bcdDevice field of the device descriptor
 - The firmware can be uploaded to a PC using DFU, with the numeric build identifier included in bcdDevice field of the standard DFU suffix

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