Description of Operation Principle

I. Bluetooth Technology:

The term “Bluetooth” refers to a worldwide standard for the wireless transfers of audio between two devices. In order to transfers audio, two Bluetooth devices must establish a connection. Before a connection is established, one device must request a connection with another. The second device accepts (or rejects) the connection.

The originator of the request is known as the client. The device that accepts (or rejects) the request is known as the server. Many Bluetooth devices can act as both client and server.

A client Bluetooth device runs a software program that requests a connection to another device as part of its normal operation. For example, the

program may request a connection to a remote bluetooth speaker, a bluetooth earphone/headset, or Becoming a Bluetooth client normally requires an action by the device operator, such as an attempt to transfers audio a remote bluetooth speaker, a bluetooth earphone/headset, or Every Bluetooth device that provides a service must be prepared to respond to a connection request. Bluetooth software is always running in the background on the server, ready to respond to connection requests.

II. bluetooth transmitter:

The Class 2 bluetooth transmitter is a fully Bluetooth V1.2/V2.0 compliant product that can be a remote bluetooth speaker, a bluetooth earphone/headset to wirelessly connect and synchronize with other Bluetooth-enabled devices.

(Version 2.0 devices will be backwards compatible with Version 1.2 devices)

The device is designed to communicate with bluetooth speaker, a bluetooth

earphone/headset equipments,and propagates microwave of Bluetooth signals from bluetooth transmitter device through the antenna on the PCB. The Bluetooth signals traveling in the air are received by the antenna of the and delivered to the bluetooth module.

Transmitting the audio signals enter bluetooth module through
digital signals are converted into analog I,Q signals by the
baseband circuit, then modulated and up-converted to 2.4GHz RF signals by the RF transceiver. Finally , the RF signals transmitted into the air through the antenna.

There is no external ground connection. the ground is only that of the
printed circuit board.

The input voltage of this DC3.3V supplied