

Public Broadcast Profile

Bluetooth® Profile Specification

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Abstract

The Public Broadcast Profile (PBP) defines how a Broadcast Source can use extended advertising data (AD) to signal that it is transmitting broadcast Audio Streams that can be discovered and rendered by Broadcast Sinks that support commonly used audio configurations.



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1 Introduction

Many of the use cases for broadcast audio relate to public infrastructure and sound reinforcement applications, and use audio-frequency inductive loops, commonly known as telecoil or T-coil. These use cases include publicly accessible TVs (in bars, gyms, clinics, airports, and shops), as well as installations in conference centers, theatres, and mass transport vehicles. While telecoil functionality is limited to hearing aids, the higher audio quality and general accessibility of broadcast Audio Streams that use Bluetooth Low Energy (LE) Audio are expected to provide a new and enhanced user experience for everyone. The Basic Audio Profile (BAP) [3] and Common Audio Profile (CAP) [4] describe how a device can advertise and transmit broadcast Audio Streams. To support interoperability, certain broadcast Audio Stream configurations are defined as Mandatory for a Broadcast Sink in Table 6.4 in [3]. Other, higher-quality broadcast Audio Stream configurations are also defined in Table 6.4 in [3], which are collectively defined as a group of High Quality Public Broadcast Audio configurations in this specification.

However, scanning devices cannot determine the broadcast Audio Stream configuration a Broadcast Source is transmitting from the presence of the Broadcast Audio Announcement Service UUID in an extended advertisement. To determine the codec configurations, the receiver must synchronize to the periodic advertisements to obtain the information from the Broadcast Audio Source Endpoint (BASE) data as defined in [3].

Therefore, to enable a faster, more efficient discovery of Broadcast Sources that are transmitting audio with commonly used codec configurations, the Public Broadcast Profile (PBP) defines a Public Broadcast Announcement that a Broadcast Source can include in an extended advertisement to indicate that a Broadcast Source is transmitting at least one of the following:

- A broadcast Audio Stream with a configuration that every BAP Broadcast Sink can receive and decode (Standard Quality Public Broadcast Audio)
- A broadcast Audio Stream that uses a High Quality Public Broadcast Audio Stream configuration

The Public Broadcast Announcement also indicates whether the broadcast Audio Streams in the Broadcast Isochronous Group (BIG) are encrypted or not. If the Public Broadcast Announcement indicates that the broadcast Audio Streams are encrypted, a Broadcast Sink must use a Broadcast_Code to decrypt them. [E24733](#)

~~This profile uses procedures defined in CAP [4] for broadcast Audio Streams. As shown in Figure 1.1, this profile extends only the Broadcast part of CAP.~~



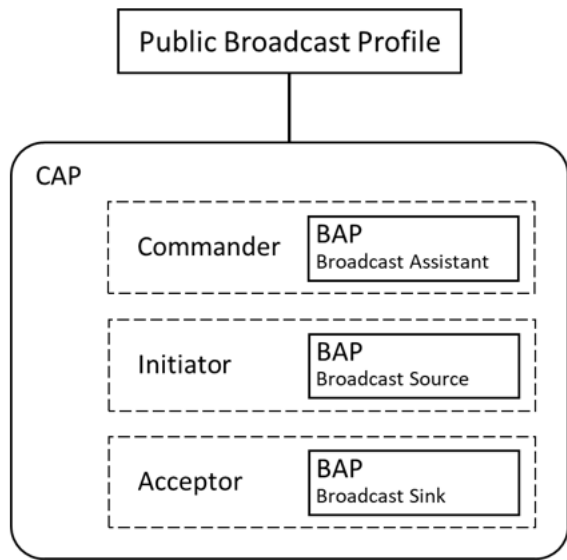


Figure 1.1: Public Broadcast Profile hierarchy

1.1 Change History

This section summarizes changes at a moderate level of detail and should not be considered representative of every change made.

1.1.1 Changes from v1.0 to v1.0.1

Section	Errata
1: Introduction	E24733
1.4: Conformance	E23860
2.1: Roles	E24733
2.2: Role and profile dependencies	E24733
3: Role requirements	E24733
3.1: Profile role support requirements	E24733
3.2.1: Broadcast Audio Stream transmission start/stop	E24733
3.3.1: Broadcast Audio Stream reception start/stop	E24733
3.4.1: Broadcast Audio Stream reception start/stop	E24733
5: Advertising data and LTV metadata structures	E23389
5.2: Broadcast_Name metadata LTV Structure	E23389
5.3: Audio_Active_State metadata LTV Structure	E23389
5.4: Broadcast_Audio_Immediate_Rendering_Flag LTV Structure	E23389

Table 1.1: Errata incorporated in v1.0.1

1.2 Language

1.2.1 Language conventions

The Bluetooth SIG has established the following conventions for use of the words **shall**, **must**, **will**, **should**, **may**, **can**, and **note** in the development of specifications:

shall	<u>is required to</u> – used to define requirements.
must	is used to express: a natural consequence of a previously stated mandatory requirement. OR an indisputable statement of fact (one that is always true regardless of the circumstances).
will	<u>it is true that</u> – only used in statements of fact.
should	<u>is recommended that</u> – used to indicate that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, but not required.
may	<u>is permitted to</u> – used to allow options.
can	<u>is able to</u> – used to relate statements in a causal manner.
note	Text that calls attention to a particular point, requirement, or implication or reminds the reader of a previously mentioned point. It is useful for clarifying text to which the reader ought to pay special attention. It shall not include requirements. A note begins with “Note:” and is set off in a separate paragraph. When interpreting the text, the relevant requirement shall take precedence over the clarification.

If there is a discrepancy between the information in a figure and the information in other text of the specification, the text prevails. Figures are visual aids including diagrams, message sequence charts (MSCs), tables, examples, sample data, and images. When specification content shows one of many alternatives to satisfy specification requirements, the alternative shown is not intended to limit implementation options. Other acceptable alternatives to satisfy specification requirements may also be possible.

1.2.2 Reserved for Future Use

Where a field in a packet, Protocol Data Unit (PDU), or other data structure is described as "Reserved for Future Use" (irrespective of whether in uppercase or lowercase), the device creating the structure shall set its value to zero unless otherwise specified. Any device receiving or interpreting the structure shall ignore that field; in particular, it shall not reject the structure because of the value of the field.

Where a field, parameter, or other variable object can take a range of values, and some values are described as "Reserved for Future Use," a device sending the object shall not set the object to those values. A device receiving an object with such a value should reject it, and any data structure containing it, as being erroneous; however, this does not apply in a context where the object is described as being ignored or it is specified to ignore unrecognized values.

When a field value is a bit field, unassigned bits can be marked as Reserved for Future Use and shall be set to 0. Implementations that receive a message that contains a Reserved for Future Use bit that is set to 1 shall process the message as if that bit was set to 0, except where specified otherwise.



The acronym RFU is equivalent to Reserved for Future Use.

1.2.3 Prohibited

When a field value is an enumeration, unassigned values can be marked as “Prohibited.” These values shall never be used by an implementation, and any message received that includes a Prohibited value shall be ignored and shall not be processed and shall not be responded to.

Where a field, parameter, or other variable object can take a range of values, and some values are described as “Prohibited,” devices shall not set the object to any of those Prohibited values. A device receiving an object with such a value should reject it, and any data structure containing it, as being erroneous.

“Prohibited” is never abbreviated.

1.3 Table requirements

Requirements are defined as "Mandatory" (M), "Optional" (O), "Excluded" (X), "Not Applicable" (N/A), or "Conditional" (C.n). Conditional statements (C.n) are listed directly below the table in which they appear.

1.4 Conformance

~~If conformance to this specification is claimed, all capabilities indicated as mandatory for this specification~~ Each capability of this specification shall be supported in the specified manner ~~(process-mandatory)~~. ~~This also applies for all optional and conditional capabilities for which support is indicated.~~ This specification may provide options for design flexibility, because, for example, some products do not implement every portion of the specification. For each implementation option that is supported, it shall be supported as specified. **E23860**

2 Configuration

2.1 Roles

This section identifies the profile roles and provides a description for each of them:

- **Public Broadcast Source (PBS):** Requires the CAP Initiator role defined in Broadcasts, and announces the availability of, broadcast audio. Typical devices implementing the PBS role include PCs, [4] and mandates support for the BAP Broadcast Source role defined in [3]. TVs, microphones, public infrastructure transmitters, and smartphones. E24733
- **Public Broadcast Sink (PBK):** Requires the CAP Acceptor role defined in Renders the broadcast audio transmitted by the PBS. Typical devices implementing the PBK role include hearing [4] and mandates support for the BAP Broadcast Sink role defined in [3]. aids, earbuds, headphones, and speakers. E24733
- **Public Broadcast Assistant (PBA):** Requires the BAP Broadcast Assistant role defined in Controls the [3] and controls the reception of a broadcast Audio Stream that is associated with a Public Broadcast Announcement. Typical devices implementing the PBA role include smartphones, smart watches, and TVs. E24733

2.2 Role and profile dependencies

This profile uses procedures defined in CAP [4] for broadcast Audio Streams. As shown in Figure 2.1 , this profile extends only the Broadcast part of CAP.

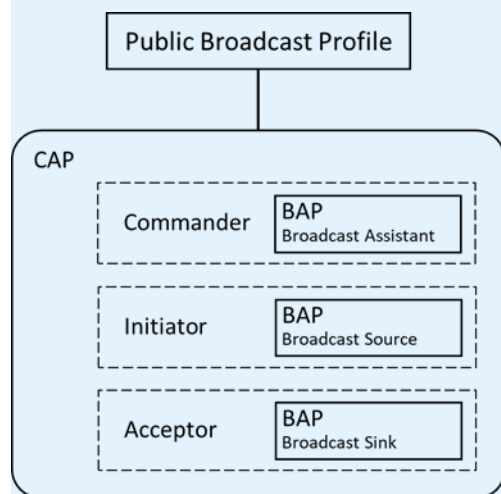


Figure 2.1: Public Broadcast Profile hierarchy

Figure 2.2 shows the individual relationship between the PBP, CAP, and BAP roles.

PBS Role	PBK Role	PBA Role
CAP Initiator	CAP Acceptor	CAP Commander
BAP Broadcast Source	BAP Broadcast Sink	BAP Broadcast Assistant

Figure 2.2: Public Broadcast Profile relationship to CAP and BAP roles

The Public Broadcast Source (PBS) implements the CAP Initiator role defined in [4] and mandates support for the BAP Broadcast Source role defined in [3].

The Public Broadcast Sink (PBK) implements the CAP Acceptor role defined in [4] and mandates support for the BAP Broadcast Sink role defined in [3].

The Public Broadcast Assistant (PBA) implements the CAP Commander role defined in [4] and mandates the BAP Broadcast Assistant role defined in [3]. **E24733**

2.3 Concurrency limitations/restrictions

No concurrency limitations or restrictions are imposed by this profile.

2.4 Topology limitations/restrictions

The topology of this profile is applicable only to broadcast Audio Streams as defined in [3].

2.5 Bluetooth specification release compatibility

This specification is compatible with the Bluetooth Core Specification, version 5.2 [1] or later.

3 Role requirements

The requirements for the three roles defined in this profile are defined in [Sections 3.1 and this section. 3.2.E24733](#)

3.1 Profile role support requirements

Devices that implement this profile shall implement profile roles as specified in Table 3.1. **E24733**

Profile Role	Requirement
Public Broadcast Source (PBS)	C.1
Public Broadcast Sink (PBK)	C.1
Public Broadcast Assistant (PBA)	C.1

Table 3.1: Role requirements for devices implementing PBP

C.1: Mandatory to support at least one of these roles.

An implementation can support concurrent roles.

PBP uses the CAP [4] roles of Initiator, Acceptor, and Commander.

Table 3.2 lists the CAP role support requirements for each PBP role.

In Table 3.2 and Table 3.3, a dash in a cell of one of these tables indicates that PBP makes no change to the requirement as specified in CAP. All other cells indicate requirements that are in addition to the requirements specified in CAP, except as noted. **E24733**

PBP Roles	CAP Roles		
	Initiator	Acceptor	Commander
PBS	M	–	–
PBK	–	M	–
PBA	–	–	M

Table 3.2: Mapping of PBP roles to CAP roles

Table 3.3 lists the BAP Broadcast role requirements for each PBP role.

PBP Roles	BAP Broadcast Source	BAP Broadcast Sink	BAP Broadcast Assistant	BAP Scan Delegator E24733
PBS	M	–	–	–
PBK	–	M	–	M ¹ E24733
PBA	–	–	M	O ¹ E24733



PBP Roles	BAP Broadcast Source	BAP Broadcast Sink	BAP Broadcast Assistant	BAP Scan Delegator E24733
PBS	M	–	–	–
¹ These requirements are restated from BAP. E24733				

Table 3.3: Mapping of PBP roles to BAP Broadcast roles

3.2 Public Broadcast Source

A PBS shall follow the requirements in [Section 4.2](#) when transmitting Public Broadcast Announcements.

When transmitting Public Broadcast Announcements in the AdvData field of AUX_ADV_IND PDUs, the PBS shall also transmit Basic Audio Announcements in the AdvData field of AUX_SYNC_IND and/or AUX_CHAIN_IND PDUs as defined in [Section 3.7.2.2](#) in [\[3\]](#).

When populating AdvData, a PBS should include the Appearance Value AD Type with a value that identifies the audio source as a type of device or venue (defined in Bluetooth Assigned Numbers [\[2\]](#)).

3.2.1 Broadcast Audio Stream transmission start/stop

A PBS **shall** support the CAP Initiator **role** and BAP Broadcast Source roles for transmitting broadcast Audio Streams as specified in [Table 3.2](#) and [Table 3.3](#), respectively. E24733

3.2.2 Metadata

A PBS should include the Program_Info length-type-value (LTV) structure metadata (defined in Bluetooth Assigned Numbers [\[2\]](#)) to help users determine which broadcast Audio Stream to select when populating the BASE (as defined in [Section 3.7.2.1](#) in [\[3\]](#)).

3.3 Public Broadcast Sink

A PBK may perform the BAP Basic Audio Announcement discovery (as defined in [Section 6.4](#) in [\[3\]](#)) to discover the presence of a Public Broadcast Announcement.

3.3.1 Broadcast Audio Stream reception start/stop

A PBK **shall** support the CAP Acceptor **role** and ~~the~~ BAP Broadcast Sink **role**. roles as specified in [Table 3.2](#) and [Table 3.3](#), respectively. It must support the BAP Scan Delegator as specified in [Table 3.1](#) in [\[4\]](#). E24733

3.4 Public Broadcast Assistant

A PBA may perform the BAP Basic Audio Announcement discovery (as defined in [Section 6.4](#) in [\[3\]](#)) to discover the presence of a Public Broadcast Announcement.

3.4.1 Broadcast Audio Stream reception start/stop

A PBA **shall** support the CAP Commander and the BAP Broadcast Assistant roles as specified in [Table 3.2](#) and [Table 3.2](#), respectively. E24733



4 Public Broadcast Announcement

Table 4.2 defines the format of the Public Broadcast Announcement.

If a PBS transmits the Public Broadcast Announcement, the PBS shall transmit the Public Broadcast Announcement and the Broadcast_Name AD Type (see Section 5.1) in the same extended advertising AUX_ADV_IND PDUs as the Broadcast Audio Announcement.

Parameter	Size (Octets)	Description	
Length	1	Length of Type and Value fields for AD data type	
Type: «Service Data»	1	Defined in Bluetooth Assigned Numbers [2]	
Value	Varies	2-octet Service UUID followed by additional service data	
Public Broadcast Announcement Service UUID	2	Defined in Bluetooth Assigned Numbers [2]	
Public Broadcast Announcement features	1	Bitfield	
		Bit 0	Encryption (see Section 4.1) 0b0 = Broadcast Streams are not encrypted 0b1 = Broadcast Streams are encrypted and require a Broadcast_Code
		Bit 1	Standard Quality Public Broadcast Audio (Section 4.2) 0b0 = Audio configuration not present ¹ 0b1 = Audio configuration present ¹
		Bit 2	High Quality Public Broadcast Audio (Section 4.3) 0b0 = Audio configuration not present ¹ 0b1 = Audio configuration present ¹
Bits 3–7	RFU		
Metadata_Length	1	Length of the Metadata field	
Metadata	Varies	LTV-formatted Metadata Shall exist only if the Metadata_Length parameter value is ≠ 0x00	

¹The presence of an audio configuration does not mean that audio data is being broadcast. The Broadcast Source may be in either the Configured or Streaming State. See Table 6.3 in [3].

Table 4.1: Broadcast Source advertising data format for the Public Broadcast Announcement



Parameter	Size (Octets)	Description	
Length	1	Length of Type and Value fields for AD data type	
Type: «Service Data»	1	Defined in Bluetooth Assigned Numbers [2]	
Value	Varies	2-octet Service UUID followed by additional service data	
Public Broadcast Announcement Service UUID	2	Defined in Bluetooth Assigned Numbers [2]	
Public Broadcast Announcement features	1	Bitfield	
		Bit 0	Encryption (see Section 4.1) 0b0 = Broadcast Streams are not encrypted 0b1 = Broadcast Streams are encrypted and require a Broadcast_Code
		Bit 1	Standard Quality Public Broadcast Audio (Section 4.2) 0b0 = Audio configuration not present ¹ 0b1 = Audio configuration present ¹
		Bit 2	High Quality Public Broadcast Audio (Section 4.3) 0b0 = Audio configuration not present ¹ 0b1 = Audio configuration present ¹
	Bits 3–7	RFU	
Metadata_Length	1	Length of the Metadata field	
Metadata	Varies	LTV-formatted Metadata Shall exist only if the Metadata_Length parameter value is ≠ 0x00	
¹ The presence of an audio configuration does not mean that audio data is being broadcast. The Broadcast Source may be in either the Configured or Streaming State. See Table 6.3 in [3].			

Table 4.2: Broadcast Source advertising data format for the Public Broadcast Announcement

4.1 Encryption of the BIG

If a PBS transmits the Public Broadcast Announcement with bit 0 of the Public Broadcast Announcement features field set to a value of 0b0 (to show Broadcast streams are not encrypted), the PBS shall not encrypt the BIG. If a PBS transmits the Public Broadcast Announcement with bit 0 of the Public Broadcast Announcement features field set to a value of 0b1 (to show Broadcast streams are encrypted and require a Broadcast_Code), the PBS shall encrypt the BIG. Either all streams in a BIG are encrypted, using the same Broadcast_Code, or none are encrypted. See Volume 4, Part E, Section 7.8.103 of [1].



4.2 Standard Quality Public Broadcast Audio

Standard Quality Public Broadcast Audio in this specification means broadcast Audio Streams configured with a broadcast Audio Stream configuration setting defined as Mandatory for a Broadcast Sink in Table 6.4 in [3].

If a PBS transmits the Public Broadcast Announcement with bit 1 of the Public Broadcast Announcement features field set to a value of 0b1 (to show Standard Quality Public Broadcast Audio), the advertising set used to transmit the Public Broadcast Announcement points to a BIG, which shall include at least one broadcast Audio Stream configuration defined as Mandatory for a Broadcast Sink in Table 6.4 in [3].

4.3 High Quality Public Broadcast Audio

High Quality Public Broadcast Audio in this specification means broadcast Audio Streams configured with any one of the broadcast Audio Stream configuration settings listed in Table 4.3.

Broadcast Audio Stream Configuration Set Name (from Table 6.4 in [3])
48_1_1
48_2_1
48_3_1
48_4_1
48_5_1
48_6_1
48_1_2
48_2_2
48_3_2
48_4_2
48_5_2
48_6_2

Table 4.3: BAP broadcast Audio Stream configuration setting requirements for High Quality Public Broadcast Audio

If a PBS transmits the Public Broadcast Announcement with bit 2 of the Public Broadcast Announcement features field set to a value of 0b1 (to show High Quality Public Broadcast Audio), the advertising set used to transmit the Public Broadcast Announcement points to a BIG, which shall include at least one broadcast Audio Stream configuration setting listed in Table 4.3.

5 Advertising data and LTV metadata structures

Section 5.1 defines This section describes the advertising data requirements for PBP and associated metadata structures. E23389

5.1 Broadcast Name Broadcast_Name Data AD Type

E23389 The Broadcast_Name AD Type allows an Isochronous Broadcaster to assign a human-readable string to a BIG. An Isochronous Broadcaster can disambiguate multiple BIGs by assigning distinct names to each BIG.

The Broadcast_Name string can be used by a user interface on a scanning device that displays information on the available broadcast sources.

Multiple Isochronous Broadcasters can assign a common Broadcast_Name to BIGs that are transmitting the same data, allowing a scanning device to identify alternative Isochronous Broadcasters providing the same data.

5.1.1 Format

The format for the Broadcast_Name AD Type is a UTF-8 encoded string containing a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 32 human-readable characters.

Data Type	Description
«Broadcast_Name»	UTF-8 encoded string. Length: Min 4, Max 32.
Examples: Broadcast_Name = Gate 3 UTF-8 encoding: 0x47 0x61 0x74 0x65 0x20 0x33 Broadcast_Name = Lou's Cafe UTF-8 encoding: 0x4c 0x6f 0x75 0x27 0x73 0x20 0x43 0x61 0x66 0x65 Broadcast_Name = Auracast_Room:2A UTF-8 encoding: 0x41 0x75 0x72 0x61 0x63 0x61 0x73 0x74 0x5f 0x52 0x6f 0x6f 0x6d 0x3a 0x32 0x41	

Table 5.1: Format of the Broadcast_Name AD Type

5.2 Broadcast_Name metadata LTV structure

The Broadcast_Name LTV structure is defined in Assigned Numbers. It provides a means to write the human-readable contents of the Broadcast_Name AD Type string to characteristics that support LTV structured metadata, such as allowing Public Broadcast Assistants to transfer this data to Public Broadcast Sinks. E23389

5.3 Audio_Active_State metadata LTV structure

The Audio_Active_State LTV structure is defined in Assigned Numbers. It assists Broadcast Sinks and/or Broadcast Assistants to optimize their resources by informing them whether a broadcast Audio Stream currently contains audio data or not.

The Audio_Active_State LTV structure can be used in the Public Broadcast Announcement, where it relates to all BISes within a BIG. Alternatively, it can be used in the BASE structure (as defined in Section 3.7.2.1 in [3]), where it is used to reflect the state of all BISes in a subgroup. **E23389**

5.4 Broadcast_Audio_Immediate_Rendering_Flag LTV structure

The Broadcast_Audio_Immediate_Rendering_Flag LTV structure is defined in Assigned Numbers. When the PBS sets this flag, the PBK may render audio at the earliest possible time, as opposed to rendering at the time signified by the value of the Presentation_Delay parameter contained in the BASE structure. It may be used in the Public Broadcast Announcement or in the BASE. Broadcast Sinks that are members of a Coordinated Set should only act on this flag if all members of that Coordinated Set can render the audio at the same time. **E23389**

6 Security considerations

PBP does not include any further security requirements for the Public Broadcast role beyond those listed in Section 9.1.3 in [3].

7 Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Meaning
AD	advertising data
BAP	Basic Audio Profile
BASE	Broadcast Audio Source Endpoint
BIG	Broadcast Isochronous Group
CAP	Common Audio Profile
LE	Low Energy (as in Bluetooth Low Energy)
LTV	length-type-value
PBA	Public Broadcast Assistant
PBK	Public Broadcast Sink
PBP	Public Broadcast Profile
PBS	Public Broadcast Source
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
RFU	Reserved for future use
UUID	universally unique identifier

Table 7.1: Acronyms and abbreviations

8 References

- [1] Bluetooth Core Specification, Version 5.2 or later
- [2] Bluetooth SIG Assigned Numbers, <https://www.bluetooth.com/specifications/assigned-numbers>
- [3] Basic Audio Profile, Version 1 or later
- [4] Common Audio Profile, Version 1 or later

