

Do the Vaccinated Emit Bluetooth Signals?

Background

A number of sources on the Internet have made the outlandish claim that human recipients of the COVID vaccine exhibit the astonishing property of emitting a Bluetooth radio signal. As someone with a professional background in microelectronics and software engineering, this idea struck me as far-fetched, even ludicrous, from the outset. From a technical standpoint alone, it seemed incredible that the technology could exist to enable material injected into the human body to self-assemble into a complex digital circuit with radio communication capabilities and which could implement Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE), an advanced bidirectional wireless communication protocol. The first few pieces of 'evidence' for this alleged phenomenon that I examined struck me as obvious fakes, so I discounted the entire notion as disinformation and a waste of time.

However, the May 2022 documentary *Bluetruth*¹ is rather different: the Mexican research team are well qualified; they appear sincere and rigorous; they appear to have documented their research protocol honestly and extensively; they provide copious scientific references to support their claims. Having watched this documentary, and incredible as it may seem, there may actually be a chance that there is substance to their claims. Accordingly, I propose a small-scale initial study to determine whether the *Bluetruth* findings are reproducible.

We shall refer to the alleged phenomenon as 'Bionic Bluetooth', though other commentators have used the term 'Vax-MACs' (on account of the Bluetooth MAC addresses observed).

The *Bluetruth* Claims

The *Bluetruth* documentary makes the following claims about the phenomenon:

1. Human recipients of all brands of COVID vaccine have been found to transmit a digital radio signal that conforms to the Bluetooth Low Energy standard (BLE)², with associated MAC address(es) ('BD_ADDR' in Bluetooth terminology).
2. The associated BD_ADDR changes periodically, as supported by the Bluetooth LE standard.
 - One explanation advanced in *Bluetruth* is that there may be multiple BT devices in the body and that the first one to activate somehow (?) suppresses or hides the others. However, this seems doubtful and does not explain all the observed facts: see Claim 5, where multiple human BD_ADDRs appear to be simultaneously active.
3. The BD_ADDRs start with unknown Organisationally Unique Identifiers (OUIs), i.e., which do not correspond to any IEEE-registered manufacturer.
 - This appears to show a lack of understanding of the Bluetooth LE standard, which allows four different types of BD_ADDR, of which only the Bluetooth classic-style 'public address' format contains an OUI (in the most-significant three bytes). The three other BD_ADDR types do not include an OUI; instead, their two most-significant bits denote the address type ('random static', 'random resolvable' and 'random unresolvable').
4. That the 'Del IT Play 800:15.4' Bluetooth protocol had been detected.

¹ https://comusav.com/wp-content/uploads/conferencias/CC_2022_06_11_DocBluetruth_English.mp4

² <https://www.bluetooth.com/>

- I could find no reference to any Bluetooth protocol or service of this name nor indeed anything similar.
5. Some subjects advertise multiple BD_ADDRs.
 6. The Bionic Bluetooth signal dies away after a while, as if its energy source has been drained.
 7. The Bionic Bluetooth circuitry may be activated and/or powered by ambient radio frequency energy in the environment.
 8. The bodies of deceased vaccinated subjects continue to emit Bionic Bluetooth signals, detectable in graveyards where the recently deceased are buried.
 9. Unvaccinated subjects who have taken a PCR test can also transmit a Bionic Bluetooth signal.
 10. Unvaccinated subjects who have had sexual intercourse with or kissed a vaccinated subject can also transmit a Bionic Bluetooth signal.

Proposed Study

Scope

It would be reasonably straightforward to test Claims 1 through 7. Testing Claim 8 might be possible given access to a graveyard or mortuary where the recently deceased are interred or held and for whom vaccination status is available. Claims 9 and 10 could be tested subject to the availability of unvaccinated subjects with the specified attributes.

Phase I

Procure/develop portable hardware and software technology to capture Bluetooth packets for later detailed analysis. Capture packets from various public locations and perform statistical analysis to determine whether any anomalous patterns are detectable. This phase is largely complete but has not yielded any definitive results in terms of characterising possible Bionic Bluetooth transmissions.

Phase II

Scan a small number (tens) of vaccinated subjects at a Bluetooth-free outdoor location, capturing any Bionic Bluetooth packets for later detailed analysis. Compare with an unvaccinated control group. If any evidence of bionic transmission is found, this would justify the expense of proceeding to Phase III.

Phase III

Procure/construct a portable Faraday cage to provide a radiation-free environment in which to scan subjects. Erect the Faraday cage in various public locations and invite larger numbers (hundreds) of the public to participate. If further evidence of bionic transmission is found, proceed to Phase IV.

Phase IV

Write up the findings and present them to a local university, in a proposal for a further, detailed study. Oversight and methodological guidance from a recognised academic institution would lend legitimacy and credibility to such a study, and a larger number of test subjects would improve the statistical significance of any findings. Further characterise and reverse engineer the Bionic Bluetooth protocol. If findings are significant, write up a paper and submit it for publication in a scientific journal. Publish developed tools as open-source software.

Test Cohort

According to the UK Office for National Statistics (ONS)³:

"Over 9 in 10 people aged 12 years and over in the UK had received one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, nearly 9 in 10 had received two doses and around 7 in 10 had received three or more doses by the end of August 2022."

Thus, there should be no shortage of vaccinated subjects, nor particularly of unvaccinated subjects to form a control group, especially within the 'truth and freedom' movement.

Ethical Considerations

1. The idea that one's body has been turned into a radio transmitter by a vaccine could be extremely disturbing to prospective test subjects.
2. If the protocol could be reverse engineered, there is the possibility that confidential medical or other information could be disclosed.
3. Similarly, there is the possibility that experimentation with the protocol (for example, invoking a BLE service or updating a writable BLE attribute) could activate a deleterious effect in the test subject's body.

Further Questions

In the event that one or more of the claims can be verified, the following further questions might be addressed:

1. Which of the supported BD_ADDR formats are used: *public*, *random static*, *random private resolvable* or *random private unresolvable*?
2. If the BD_ADDR type is random private resolvable, is the hash component constant?
3. What kind of BLE advertising packets are sent by Bionic Bluetooth transmitters, and what information is contained within them?
4. What profile or sub-protocols are supported?
5. What services and attributes are exposed?
6. Do such Bionic Bluetooth devices support pairing/connection?
7. If so, is any kind of dialogue with the device possible?
8. Do the BLE signals emanate from any particular region(s) in the body?
9. What purpose could Bionic Bluetooth serve? Given the short range of BLE, it seems rather unlikely that it could be for monitoring or command-and-control purposes, unless perhaps there's something in mobile phone operating systems that can interface with it and relay data to/from a central server via Wi-Fi or mobile data.
10. Given that all COVID vaccines are administered from multi-dose vials shared by 5 or 10 distinct recipients, how would a unique identifier be generated for each recipient and how would this identifier and its link to the vaccinee's actual identity become known to the central server?
11. Given that multiple vaccinations and boosters have been administered, even from different manufacturers, how would the Bionic Bluetooth system maintain coherence and stability?

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<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/articles/coronaviruscovid19latestinsights/vaccines>

Confounding Factors

It is possible that vaccines from different manufacturers differ in their ability to engender Bionic Bluetooth activity. It has also been reported that COVID vaccine batches vary widely in terms of adventitious contaminants and potential to cause serious adverse reactions. It is not known whether this variation is the result of poor quality control in large-scale production, or by design. At this stage we do not know whether COVID vaccine batches were distributed across different geographical regions (as happened in connection with the notorious 1979 Wyeth Memo⁴, which advised the geographical distribution of DTP vaccine batches in order to mask any local safety signals). Either way, ideally these experiments need to be conducted in a variety of distant locations to reduce the likelihood of geographical bias.

It is likely that Bionic Bluetooth transmissions are very low power and would thus be detectable only in close proximity to the person transmitting. Thus, ambient packets randomly sampled in the public realm may be less likely to be bionic in origin than those sampled at close quarters.

Apparatus & Methodology

Mobile Phone App

At a minimum, the equipment required to determine reproducibility is commonplace—basically a smart phone or tablet computer and a Bluetooth LE monitoring app such as LightBlue⁵. This app shows a dynamic list of Bluetooth LE devices, together with their received signal strength indication (RSSI), BD_ADDR, advertised services, device name and so on, and also supports the ability to create a connection to the device.

Bluetooth Sniffer and Protocol Analyser

Bluetooth sniffers are hardware devices that capture Bluetooth transmission packets for detailed analysis. Protocol analysers are software applications that accept such packets and dissect them to reveal the individual bits, bytes and fields in each message, structured according to the Bluetooth specifications. Bluetooth sniffers and their associated protocol analysers vary widely in capabilities and cost: some entry-level sniffers such as the Nordic Semiconductor ‘nRF52840 Bluetooth USB Dongle’⁶ cost around £10–£20 whereas high-end sniffers can cost many tens of thousands of pounds. The nRF52840 is compatible with the open-source Wireshark⁷ protocol analyser, with which it interfaces using ‘nRF Sniffer for Bluetooth LE’⁸ external capture software freely downloadable from Nordic Semiconductor’s website. Wireshark is available for Windows and Linux.

Electromagnetic Shielding

The challenge is to conduct measurements in an environment that allows individual human Bluetooth transmissions to be definitively isolated, identified and studied. Depending on conditions, Bluetooth LE range can be as short as less than a metre or as far as 800 metres. Nowadays, both public and private realms are saturated with radio signals from radio, TV, mobile and cordless phones, Wi-Fi, baby monitors and, of course, Bluetooth devices. For example, here in my own home at the time of writing, aside from the Bluetooth devices in my phone and tablet computer, at least seventeen other devices were visible, all but one of which are unnamed. Even down on the seafront, over a hundred metres

⁴ <https://www.scribd.com/doc/315797038/VAX-Wyeth-Internal-Memo-79>

⁵ <https://punchthrough.com/lightblue/>

⁶ <https://www.nordicsemi.com/Products/Development-hardware/nrf52840-dongle>

⁷ <https://www.wireshark.org/>

⁸ <https://www.nordicsemi.com/Products/Development-tools/nrf-sniffer-for-bluetooth-le>

from other humans or buildings, at least fourteen Bluetooth LE devices were visible. The only location I found that was free of Bluetooth signals was a high hilltop on the South Downs a few miles away.

Thus, isolation of individual human Bionic Bluetooth transmissions in the public realm would necessitate some kind of portable Faraday cage, maybe a tent or gazebo constructed from the electromagnetic shielding fabric sold for use by electrosensitive individuals to screen sleeping quarters, etc. Shielding tents are also on the market but they are expensive⁹ (~€ 6,720.00).

Findings to Date

Using a Mobile Phone

The author conducted an initial investigation in late December 2022, using a Samsung S10e (SM-G970F) mobile phone running the 'Google-free' LineageOS v. 19-20221216-microG-beyond0lte, and the LightBlue v. 1.9.6 (43) app. There were eight test subjects, comprising six unvaccinated and two vaccinated individuals. We walked to an isolated spot in Cannock Chase, Staffordshire, then opened the LightBlue app, which showed eight Bluetooth BD_ADDRs. We then switched off Bluetooth on all but the aforementioned phone **but the same eight Bluetooth BD_ADDRs were still being detected**, which strongly suggests that switching Bluetooth off in the phone settings doesn't actually stop Bluetooth signals from being transmitted! Maybe this is related to the Google-Apple Exposure Notification service that was deployed to facilitate COVID 'track and trace' by mobile phone app. However, when we **powered down** all other phones, **all the BD_ADDRS disappeared from the list. In short, we found no evidence of BLE transmissions from the two vaccinated individuals present.**

Using a PC and the Java JSR-82 Bluetooth API

The author then wrote some Java software using the BlueCove¹⁰ v. 2.1.0 32-bit implementation of the JSR-82 Java Bluetooth API. Although the software worked well enough in the detection of legacy Bluetooth devices, it eventually became clear that Bluetooth and Bluetooth LE are two different standards and that JSR-82 does not cover Bluetooth LE and that there does not appear to be a successor JSR that does cover BLE. Given that 1.) the *Bluetruth* claims relate to BLE and that 2.) nano-scale bionic transmitters would necessarily need to be ultra-low power and would therefore be most unlikely to use legacy/classic Bluetooth, it was decided to abandon this 'Java BT sniffer' approach.

Phase I: Using a Bluetooth Sniffer

The author then procured a low-cost 'nRF52840 Bluetooth USB Dongle' and configured a Wireshark 4.0.2 instance with the 'nRF Sniffer for Bluetooth LE' software downloadable from Nordic Semiconductor, on a Microsoft Surface 2 Pro laptop running Windows 11.

With the dongle connected to the laptop and Wireshark packet capture active, the laptop was taken on a walk around several neighbouring streets in early January 2023. A total of 74,119 Bluetooth LE packets were captured, of which 26,568 (36%) were valid (that is, properly formed and with a valid CRC value). The following day, the equipment was taken to the nearby town centre, where a further 369,858 packets were captured, of which 183,732 (42%) were valid.

Since then, the author has been studying the captured packet details in an effort to discern any patterns which might be indicative of Bionic Bluetooth activity, to which end the author developed a Lua plugin to produce statistics to aggregate packet characteristics.

⁹ <https://hollandshielding.com/EMI-RFI-shielded-Faraday-tent>

¹⁰ <http://bluecove.org/>

The Wireshark plugin approach proved too cumbersome to do effective large-scale statistical analyses, so the author exported the packet data to JSON format and developed further Java software to read the JSON files and populate a MariaDB¹¹ relational database with the packet data. With the packet data now in queryable form in a high-performance relational database, it will be much more straightforward to analyse using SQL-based query and reporting tools.

Phase 2: Measurements at Zero Ambient Bluetooth

The author then identified a remote rural location in West Sussex where there is no measurable ambient Bluetooth radiation. Using the Windows laptop PC, nRF52480 Bluetooth USB dongle hardware and Wireshark 4.0.2 and 'nRF Sniffer for Bluetooth LE' software, ten vaccinated individuals were scanned on separate occasions between 29 December 2022 and 15 May 2023.

None of the ten test subjects showed any sign of emitting Bluetooth radiation.

It is worth noting that whenever a car drove past, the protocol analyser picked up a stream of Bluetooth packets from a variety of conventional sources. Packet capture dropped off as the vehicle drove into the distance. This is strong evidence that the equipment was working correctly at the time, and that no packets of bionic origin were observed.

Interim Summary

In Phase 1 and Phase 2 testing we have not observed anything to substantiate the Bionic Bluetooth claim.

Our analysis of the characteristics of the 400,000+ captured packets is far from complete. It is entirely possible that further analysis and research could reveal support for the claim. We need to isolate and test more vaccinated subjects, to which end we need to procure a portable Faraday cage in which to do this.

In our observation of ten vaccinated subjects, none exhibited Bluetooth activity. This is admittedly a small sample size and it is possible that the effect is only present in a small percentage of cases. However, at the time of writing (April 2025), vaccination is no longer available, and therefore nor are freshly-vaccinated test subjects.

We have accordingly decided not to continue the study any further.

¹¹ <https://mariadb.com/>