Project: IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs)

Submission Title: [Medical sensor networks using Body Area Network (BAN)]
Date Submitted: [March 6, 2006]
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Abstract: [Medical sensor networks using body area networks is introduced.]

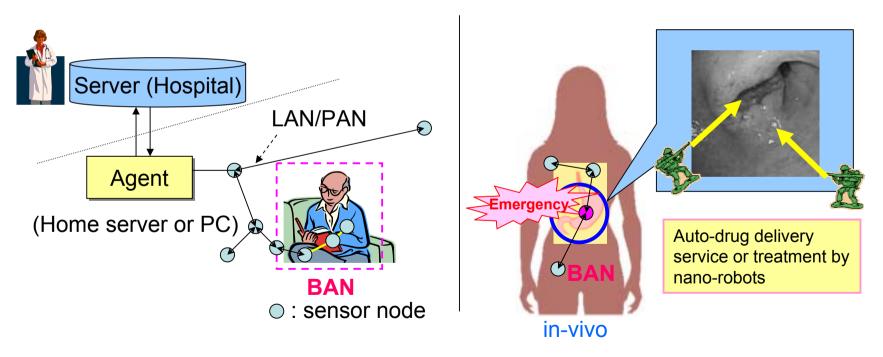
Purpose: [To provide information on body area network use cases.]

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Applications of BAN

- Medical sensor networks
 - e.g. Vital information monitoring system



Background

• Medical treatment for the elderly

	Access frequency of medical treatments per a person per year
1996	34.3
1998	31.8
2000	30.6
2002	45.2

(for people elder than 65 years old)

- If the access frequency is reduced to that of 40%, around 1.6 million US dollars medical expense would be saved.
- To reduce the access frequency, self-vital information monitoring system is necessary for self-medication.
- BAN is one of the key technologies to realize the self-monitoring.

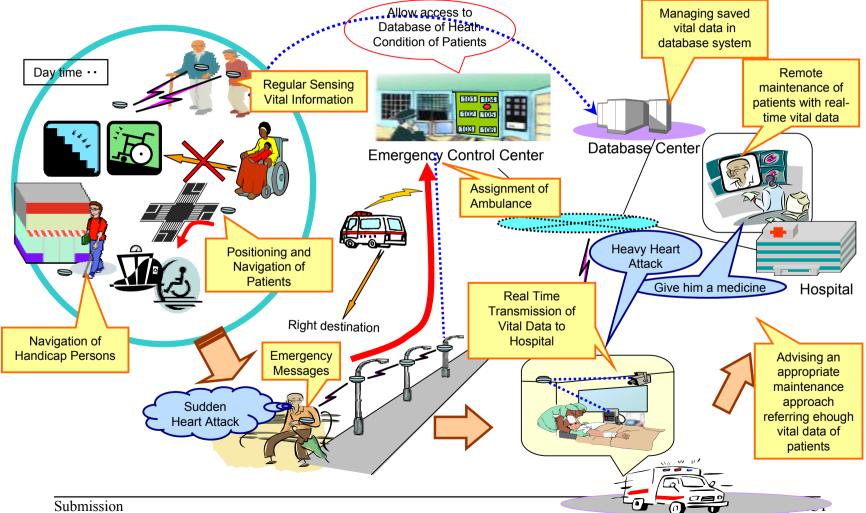
Japanese Government Strategy

- The 3rd Science and Technology Basic Plan in Government (FY2006-FY2010)
 - Promoting R&D of ICT for safe and reliable social infrastructure including medical infrastructure
- Ubiquitous Network "u-Japan Plan" in MIC (FY2006-FY2010)
 - Establishing Ubiquitous Ad-Hoc Network for Medical Service

March 2006

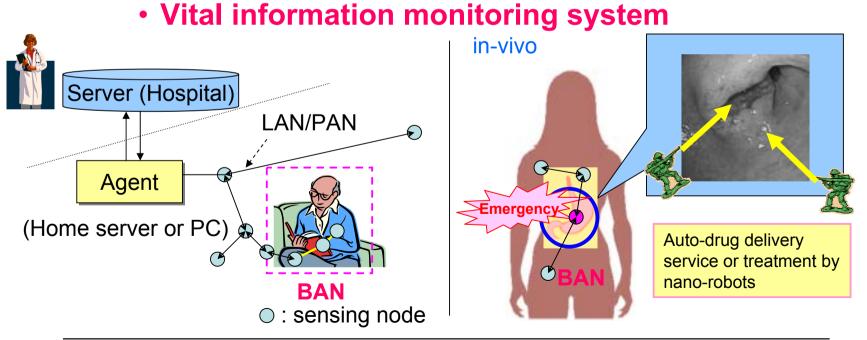
Government strategy:

Medical Applications of Ubiquitous Ad-Hoc Network



BAN and Implant Network for Ubiquitous Medical Services in Japan

- MIC (Minatory of Internal affairs and Communications)
 - Study group: Applications of ICT for medical field (2005)



Necessity of regulation and standard for BAN

- We need
 - regulation for medical network such as BAN by regulator
 - standard for medical network such as BAN
 - by industrial standardization body such as IEEE

BAN Requirements - Draft

- Distance
- Piconet density
- Devices per network
- Net network throughput
- Power consumption
- Startup time
- Latency (end to end)
- Network setup time

2 m std, 5 m special 2 - 4 nets / m² max. 100 100 Mbps max. $\sim 1 \text{mW} / \text{Mbps}$ (@ 1 m distance) < 100 us, or < 10% of TX slot 10 ms < 1 sec(after initial setup, per device)

doc.: 06-0046-00

Key requirements for BAN

- Definition of BAN (What is different from other PAN and LAN ?)
 - Technical requirements for BAN (power consumption and emission level, etc.)
 - Wearable + short-rage body area (2-5 meters) devices
 - Influence to body (EMC, SAR, etc.)
- Influence to body
 - EMC, SAR (Specific Absorption Rate)
 - This is to distinguish the BAN standard from other PAN standards
- Regulation
 - Not only radio regulations (FCC), but also safety guidelines for human body (FDA)
 - CISPR pub.11 etc.
 - ANSI 1982, ANSI/IEEE 1992
 - Compliance for both FCC and FDA

Possible issues of technical requirements for TG-BAN

- Technical requirements in telecommunications
 - Throughput, Latency, PER, etc.
 - Doc.06-046 is the start point
- Technical requirements for the safety to human body
 - Emission level, SAR, EMC model for BAN, etc.

Real-shaped Upper-half Body Phantom based on the average Japanese youths on their twenties

A real-shaped body phantom is indispensable for achieving accurate evaluation of the characteristics of the antenna.

Future mobile satellite phone at 2.65 GHz

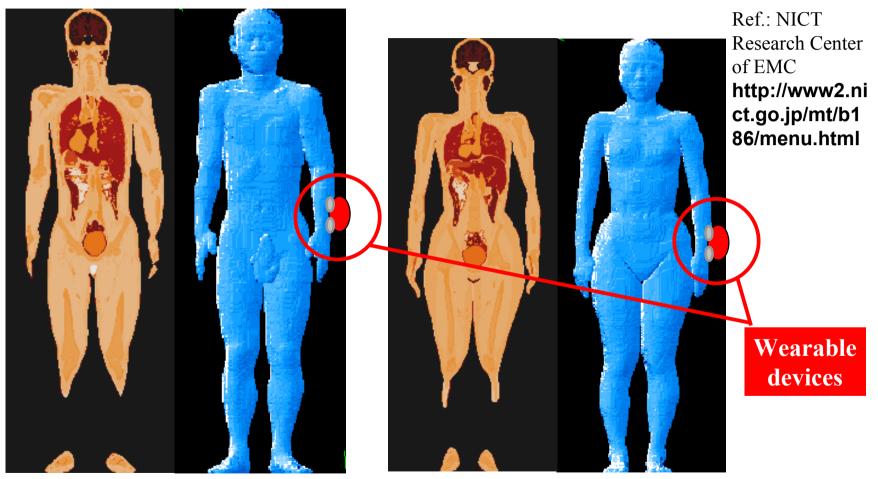
Submission



Ref.: NICT Research Center of EMC http://www2.nict.go.jp/ mt/b186/menu.html

doc.: IEEE 802.15-06-0125-00

Analysis of signal transmission by using a realistic human model



*Tomoaki Nagaoka,et al., "Development of Realistic High-Resolution Whole-Body Voxel Models of Japanese Adult Males and Females of Average Height and Weight, and Application of Models to Radio-Frequency Electromagnetic-Field Dosimetry "Physics in Medicine and Biology, Vol.49, pp.1-15, 2004.

Submission

Concluding remarks

- Medical sensor networks

 promising BAN applications in Japan
- Key requirements
 - Definition of BAN
 - Influence to human effect (EMC, SAR)
 - Compliance for regulations
- Business model
 - Marketing research (size)