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Submission Title: [YNU PHY and MAC design for WBAN IEEE P802.15.6]

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Abstract: [We propose some useful technologies in PHY and MAC for wireless body area network (BAN) to satisfy various requirements for both medical and non-medical applications, which is uniqueness of .IEEE802.15.6. In PHY, pulsed chirp UWB is proposed because of its interference immunity for BAN. Moreover, hybrid type of ARQ and FEC is proposed to satisfy both requirements of medical and non-medical applications in a sense of highly reliable for medical use and higher data rate for non-medical use. In MAC, we propose a protocol for BAN considering effect to a human body, in particular, taking care of SAR (specific absorption ratio) of BAN devices in and on a body. Although this proposal is not a full set of proposal corresponding to technical requirements for IEEE802.15.6, we hope this can contribute to improve system performance by harmonizing with others. This is a revised version of our proposal with a new scheme in addition in March, 2009.]

Purpose: [Update of doc. IEEE802.15-09-0164-02-0006 to responding to “TG6 Call for Proposals” (IEEE P802.15-08-0811-02-0006).]

YNU PHY and MAC Design for WBAN IEEE P802.15.6

- Revision of Our Proposal in March, 2009 doc. IEEE802.15-09-0164-02-0006 and additional scheme -

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1. Aim and Motivation

- The aim of this presentation is to introduce some technologies to enhance performance of a merged proposal with supplementary technologies.
- We propose our designed schemes for PHY and MAC of BAN so as to satisfy the different requirements for both medical and non medical use of BAN such as reliability and safety for medical use and efficiency for non-medical use.
- Positioning or localization scheme for BAN nodes is also presented in addition different from the last presentation in March.

2. PHY
   2.1 Pulsed Chirp UWB using hopping
   2.2 Error controlling scheme using hybrid ARQ and FEC for medical and non medical uses, respectively
3. MAC
   3.1 Protocol considering SAR or thermal influence to a body by switching cluster
   3.2 Positioning or localization of BAN nodes

2. Physical Layer design:
Pulsed Chirp UWB with Hopping

2. Body Area Network: BAN

- Body Area Network

Networks composed of wireless communication inside and/or outside a human body

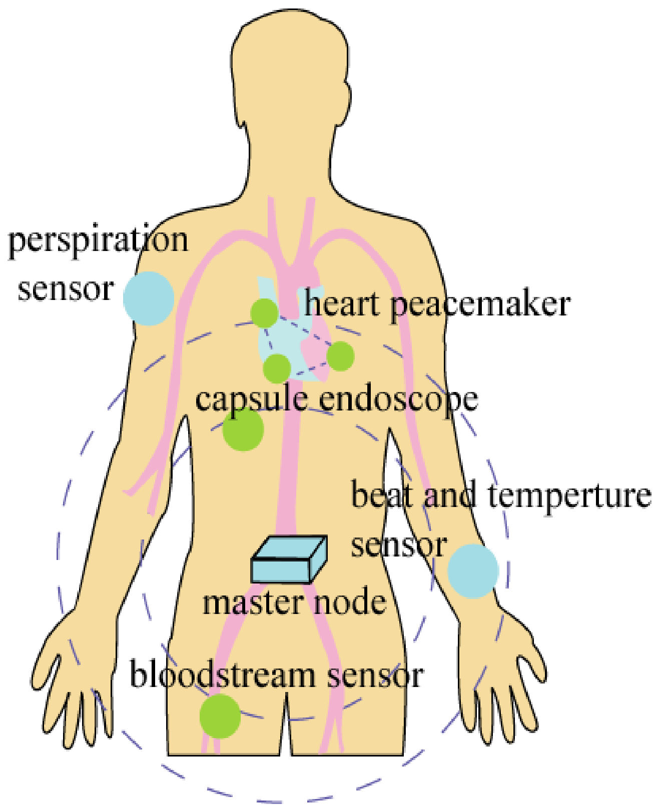
Implant WBAN

Wearable WBAN

1. Monitoring vital signs such as ECG, EEG etc and remotely controlling medical equipments such as pace-maker with ICD, capsule endoscope
2. Assisting disability such as eyeglasses with camera, etc.
3. Fitness and Entertainment with body area games and cell phones etc.

:Wearable :Implant

Example of implant device



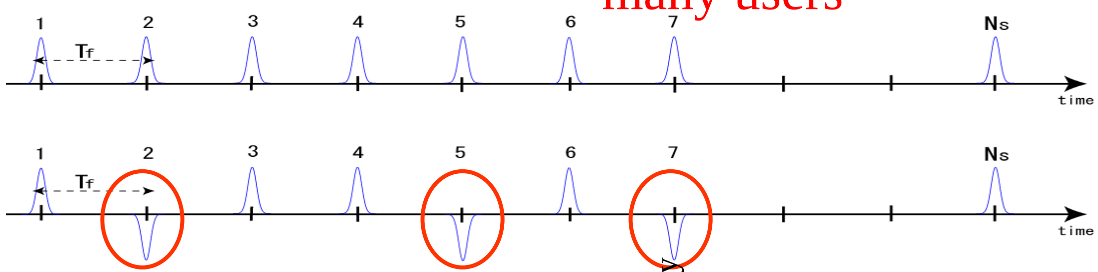
2.1 Direct Sequence UWB (DS-UWB) and Chirp on UWB (Co-UWB)

DS-UWB system

Characteristic

- advantage : transmitting signal for DS-UWB using spreading sequence
- down back : no tolerance to near-far problem due to no spreading gain

→ We can distinguish many users



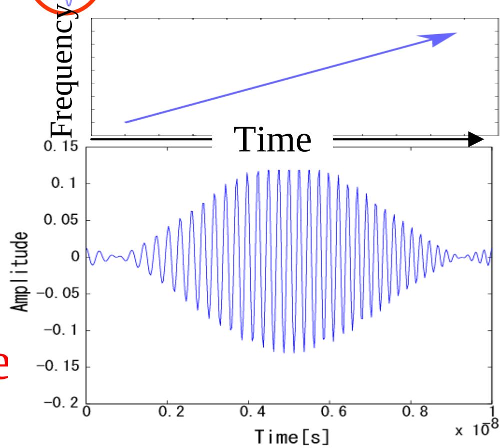
Chirp on UWB (Co-UWB) system

Characteristic

- advantage : Easily sweeping frequency among ultra wideband

→ Using different frequency band for multiple nodes, tolerance to near-far problem

- down back : it is difficult to distinguish different BANs in case using the same frequency band



2.1 Pulsed Chirp UWB system

Aim: Improve immunity against narrow band and multi-user interference with combined chirp-on-UWB and DS-UWB

Chirp-on-UWB system + **DS-UWB system**

Using frequency sweeping, it has good performance against narrow band interference in case of low SIR.

Using direct sequence, It has good performance against multi user interference in case of high SIR

Proposed system:

Pulsed Chirp UWB system; like IEEE802.15.4a with optional chirp pulse

This seems to be a merged proposal between NICT's Part 1&2* in a sense of "**Multi-Band Pulsed Chirp UWB with Frequency and/or Time Hopping**"

Each pulse uses different sub-band for tolerance against narrow band interference

Transmitting signal uses spreading sequence to distinguish multiple nodes in BANs

*: NICT's Part 1: Doc#IEEE802.25.09.0166-00-0006, NICT's Part 2: Doc#IEEE802.25.09.0163-00-0006,

2.1 Pulsed Chirp UWB system with single hopping for medical use

The system uses multiple sub-bands with OCC frequency hopping sequence to avoid both narrow band and multi-user interferences and DS with Gold sequence to indentify users.

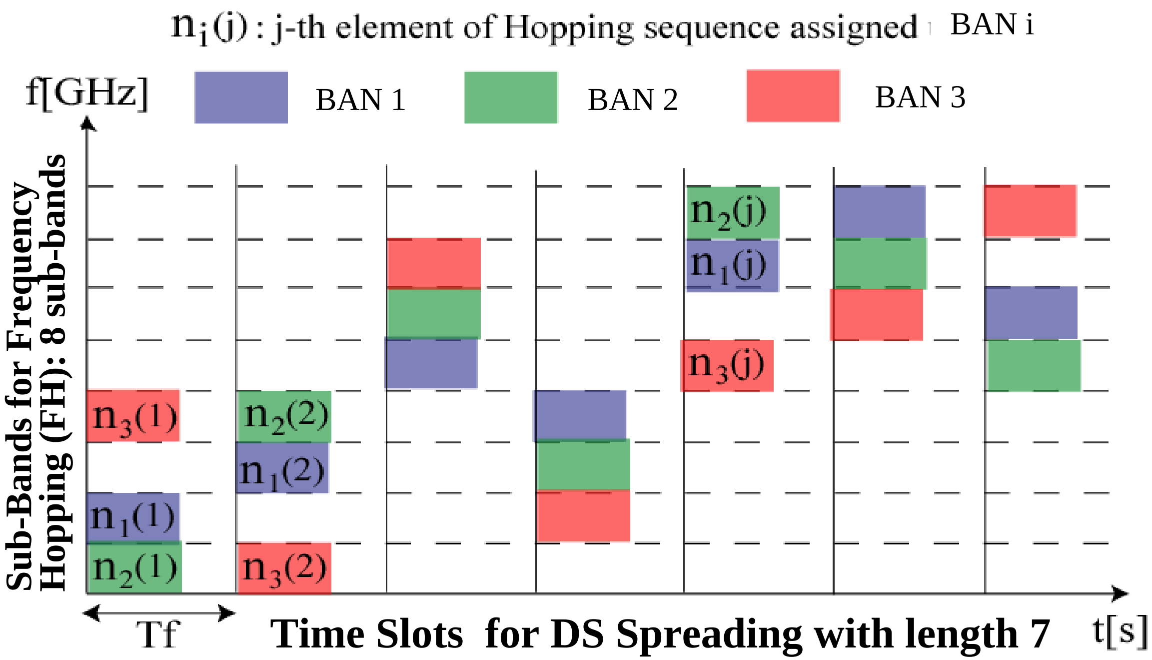
This system seems to be a merged proposal between NICT's Part 1&2 in a sense of "**Multi-Band Pulsed Chirp UWB with Frequency and Time Hopping**"

① Divide the bandwidth by applied length of sequence

② Define using frequency sub-band which adapts to each pulse by hopping sequence

③ Make direct sequence by using direct sequence with up and down chirp corresponding 0 and 1.

④ Data modulation is bi-phase



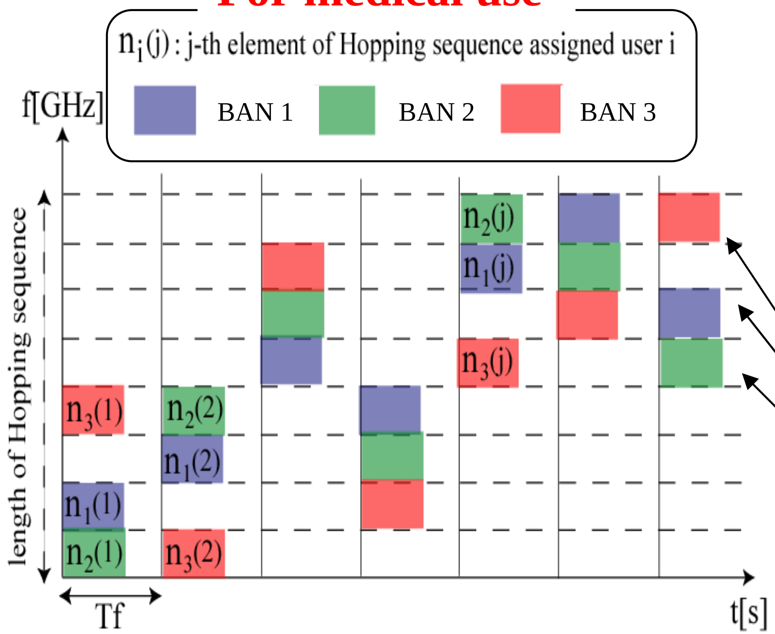
Time Slots for DS Spreading with length 7
In case of 3 BANs

2.1 Pulsed Chirp UWB system with parallel hopping for non-medical use

Medical use →Utilize hopping sequence for improvement of interference immunity

Non-medical use → Utilize hopping several sequences in parallel for multi-level modulation for satisfying demand of higher data rate

For medical use



Tasks of Hopping sequence

- **For medical use:** Use for identification of multiple BANs
- **For non Medical use:** Use for higher data-rate transmission with multi-level modulation

For non-medical use

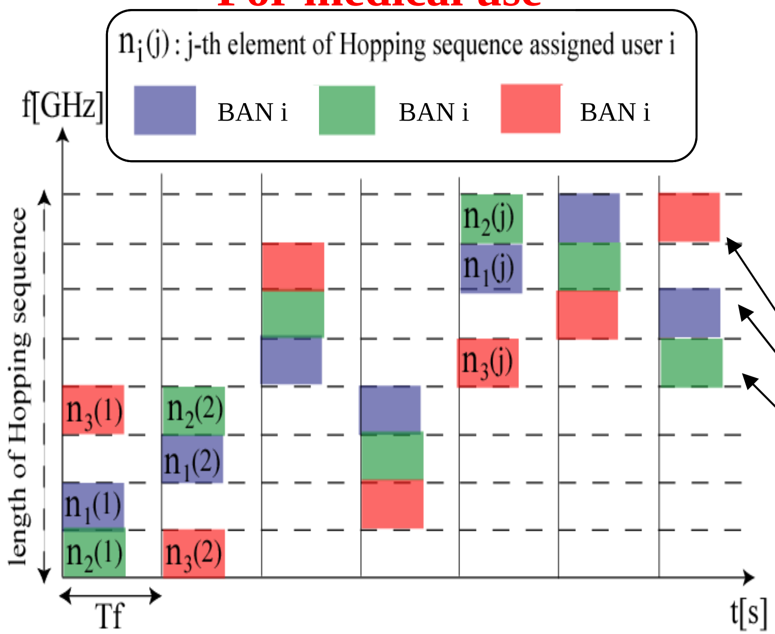
A non-medical BAN employs 3 parallel sub-bands to transmit data with 3 times higher date rate

2.1 Pulsed Chirp UWB system with parallel hopping for medical use (new)

No medical use → Utilize hopping several sequences for parallel data transmission for satisfying demand of higher data rate

Medical use → Utilize hopping several sequences to transmit the same data in parallel for satisfying demand of reliable transmission for medical data

For medical use



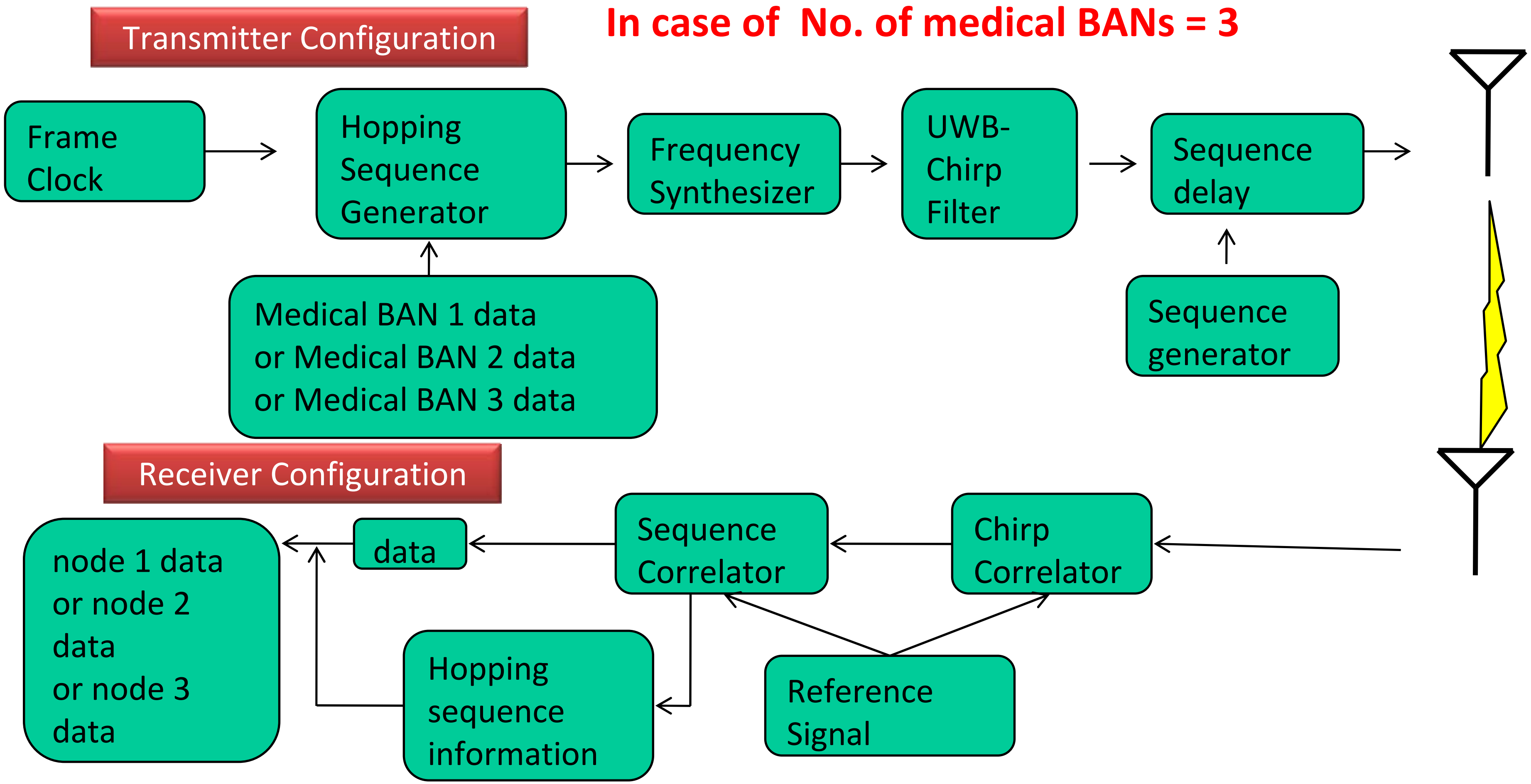
Tasks of several Hopping sequ

- **For non Medical use:** Use to increase data-rate higher
- **For medical use:** Use to improve diversity gain for improving reliability higher

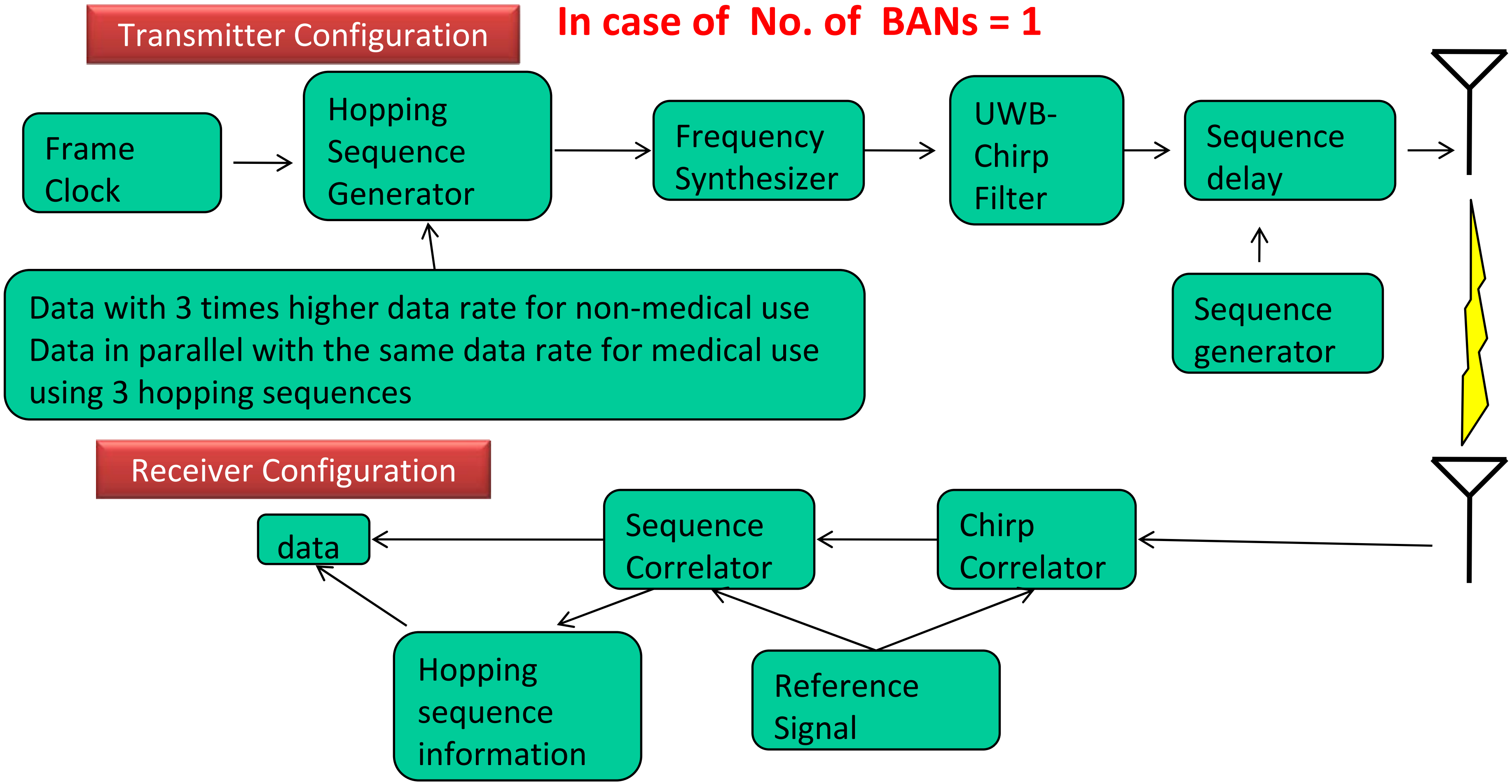
For medical use

A medical BAN employs 3 parallel sub-bands to transmit the same data with 3 different hopping sequences for reliable transmission of medical data

2.1 System configuration with single hopping for medical use



2.1 System configuration with parallel hopping for both non-medical and medical uses



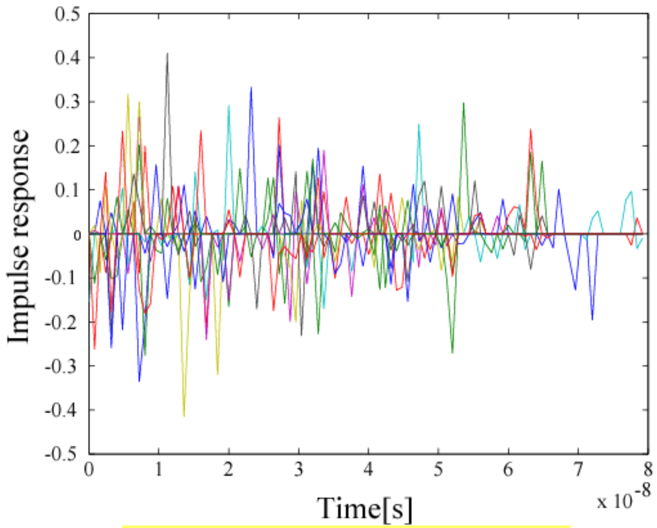
2.1 Wearable Wireless BAN channel model

Using channel model of **IEEE802.15.6BAN CM3**

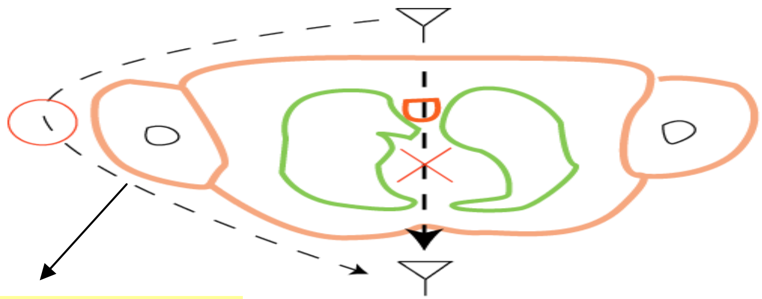
This channel model discussed generally characterize the path loss of BAN devices taking into account possible shadowing due to the human Body or obstacles near the human body and postures of human body

Definitions

Body surface node: A node that is placed on the surface of the human skin or at most 2 centimeters away



Ex) Impulse response



Path loss formula

$$PL(d)[dB] = a\log_{10}(d) + b + N$$

a,b : coefficients of linear fitting

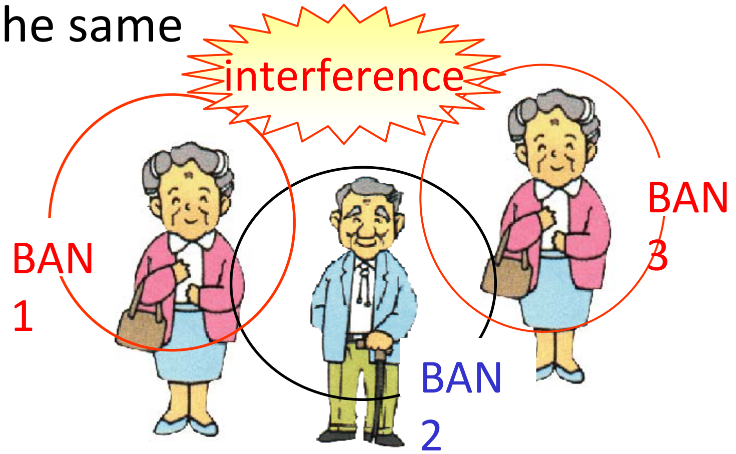
d : Tx-Rx distance in mm

N : Normally distributed variable with zero mean and standard deviation σ_N

2.1 Simulation Model

- Simulation model
  - Multiple pico-nets (Multiple BANs) coexisting
  - Assuming multiple BANs are perfectly synchronized and channel propagation is known in ideal case
  - Undesired factor : multi-BAN interfering signals and AWGN

- Parameter of each system
  - Total frequency sub-bands used in all BANs is the same in each system
  - Bit rate and power consumption of 1bit is the same
  - Number of multiple BANs is the same



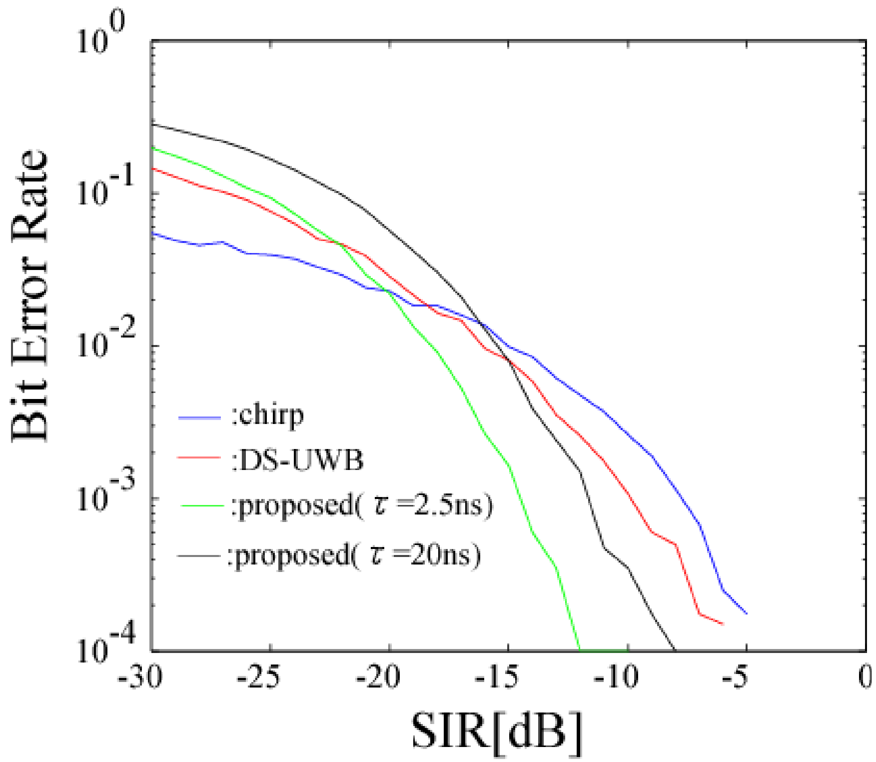
2.1 Performance Evaluation

Simulation Parameters

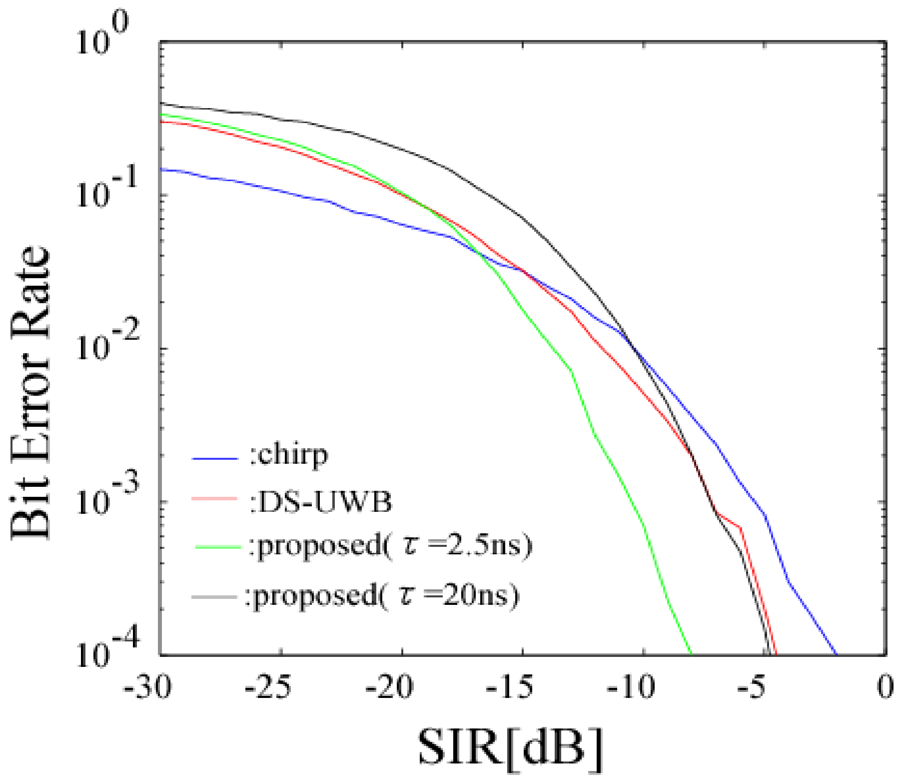
Pulse shape (Envelope of up/down Chirp wave)	Root raised cosine roll-off pulse(roll-off rate 0.6)
Bit rate	Medical: 1Mbps Non-medical: 3Mbps
Frequency Band	3.2 - 4.8GHz (+higher band)
Sampling interval	0.08[ns]
Channel model	IEEE 802.15.6 CM3
No of coexisting BANs (SOP) in both cases of medical and non-medical uses	8

Type of UWB	Pulse Duration
DS-UWB using Gold sequence with length 7	0.75ns
Proposed Pulsed Chirp UWB with FH and DS using RS code with length 8 as FH and Gold sequence with length 7 as DS	2.5ns~ 20ns

2.1 BER Performance Evaluation

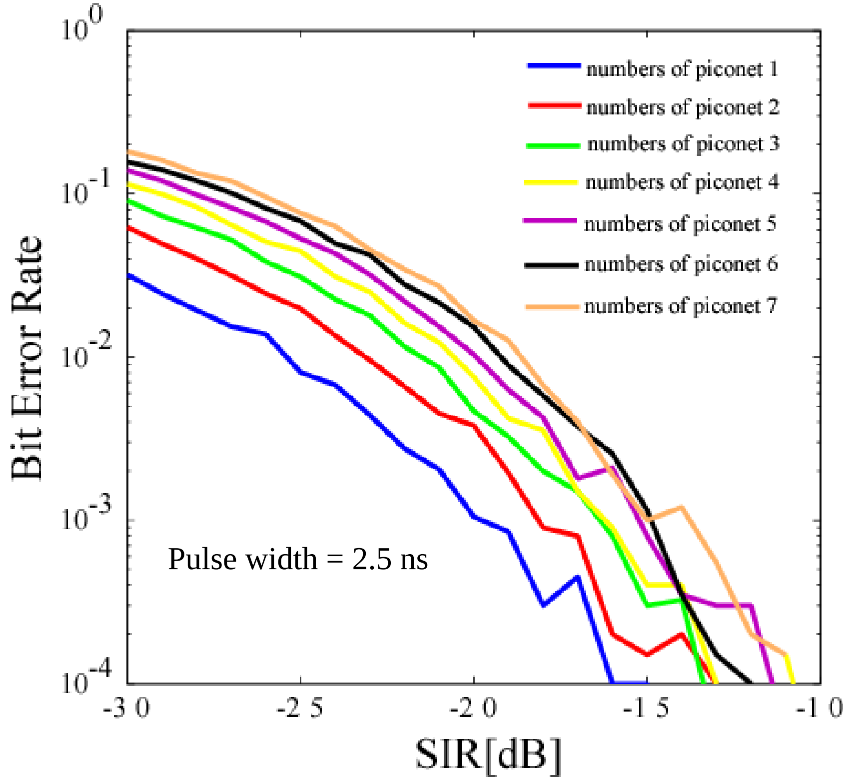


Case of the number of coexisting BANs (SOP) is 8 only for medical use with single hopping (Bit rate = 1Mbps)

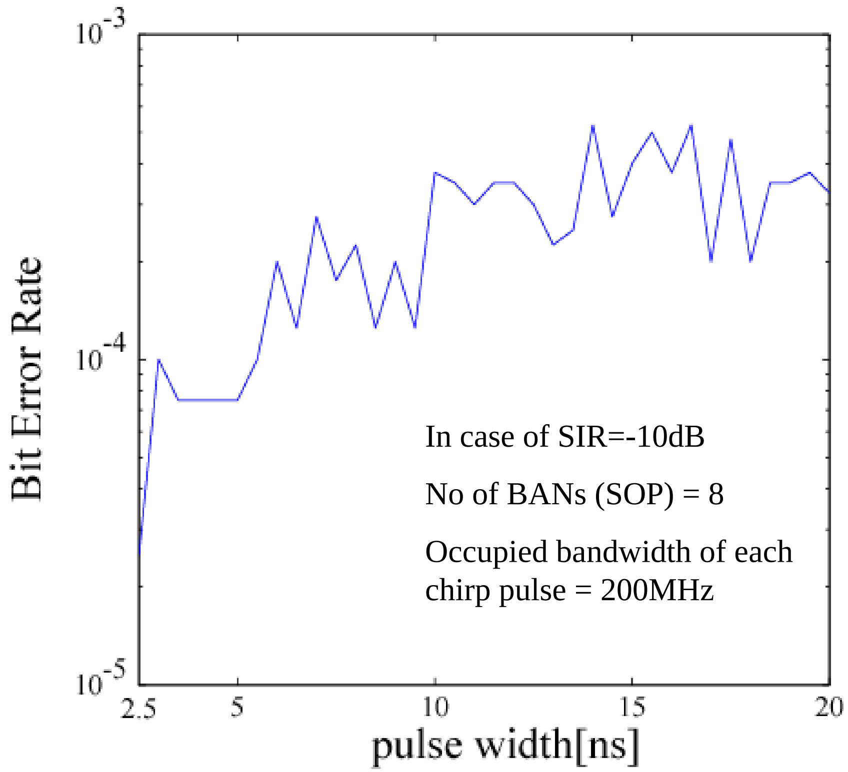


Case of the number of coexisting BANs (SOP) is 8 only for non-medical use with 3 parallel hopping (Bit rate = 3Mbps)

2.1 BER Performance Evaluation

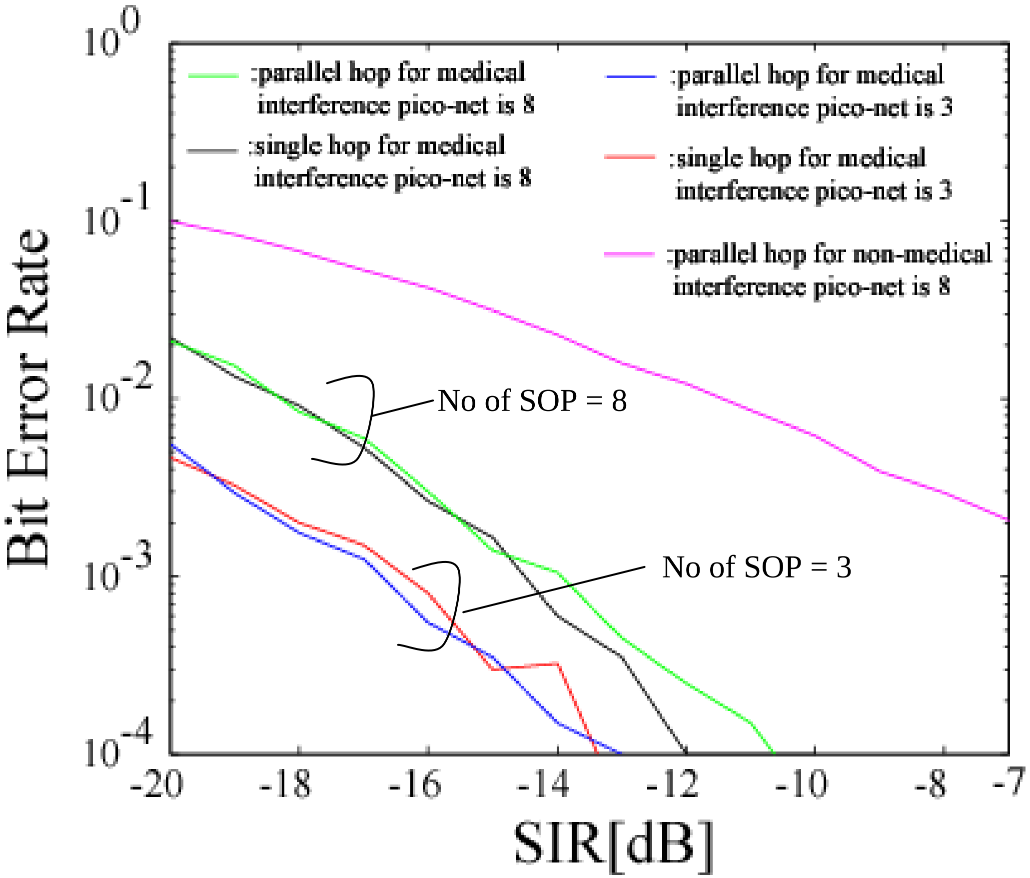


Case of the number of interfering BANs (SOP) changed from 1 to 7 with single hopping for medical use (Bit rate = 1Mbps)



Case of the pulse width of proposed method changing from 2.5[ns] to 20[ns] for medical use (Bit rate = 1Mbps)

2.1 BER Performance Evaluation



Signal of parallel hopping for non-medical is the same length of medical signal in spite of higher data rate

Parallel hopping for non-medical s lower than DS-UWB but we expect That interference of narrow band system is lower than DS-UWB.

Cases of the number of coexisting BANs (SOP) is 3 and 8
(Bit rate = 1Mbps with single and 3 parallel hopping for medical and 3Mbps with 3 parallel hopping for non-medical)

2.1 Link budget

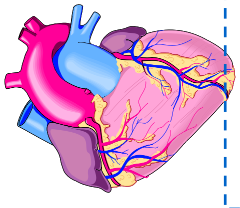
Factor	Symbol (unit)	Value	Value
Bit rate	R_b (Mbps)	1 (medical)	3 (non-medical)
Tx power	P_Tx (dBm)	-16	-16
Path Gain 1m (3m)	Pg (dB)	-58 (-63)	-58 (-63)
Tx antenna gain	G_Tx (dBi)	0	0
Rx antenna gain	G_Rx (dBi)	0	0
Noise figure	Nf (dB)	7	7
Noise density	N0 (dBm)	-174	-174
Effective power at detection 1m (3m)	P_det (dBm)	-74 (-79)	-74 (-79)
Eb/N0 1m (3m)	Eb/N0 (dB)	33 (28)	28 (23)
Eb/N0 for BER=1e-6	Eb/N0 _req (dB)	18	18
Link margin	Lm (dB)	15 (10)	10 (5)

2.1 Conclusions for Pulsed Chirp UWB

- We proposed pulsed chirp UWB with single and parallel frequency hopping for medical and parallel hopping for non-medical use.
- The proposed pulsed chirp UWB with hopping sequence performs stable high interference immunity in various environments of medical and non-medical BANs.
- The proposed UWB may be a merged proposal between NICT's Part 1&2 in a sense of "Multi-Band Pulsed Chirp UWB with Frequency and Time Hopping"

2.2 Error Controlling Scheme in Physical Layer Design:
Combination between Hybrid ARQ for Medical Use and FEC for Non-Medical Use

2.2 Demand of medical and non medical system



Medical
- Robust against interference
- High reliability and security

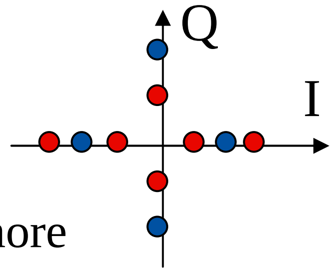
Non-medical
- Efficiency with High rate
- Continuous data streaming

Aim : Design an error-controlling scheme for BAN appropriate for both medical and non-medical uses

- **Coding for higher reliability**

→Degradation of throughput according to more redundancy for high error-correcting capability

- **Multi-level modulation for high speed**



Shorter Euclidian distance among signal points

→Increase of error rate according to higher efficiency

Solution : Choose decoding scheme between hybrid ARQ and simple FEC for medical and non-medical uses, respectively in reception while the same modulation and coding are used for both medical and non-medical uses in transmission

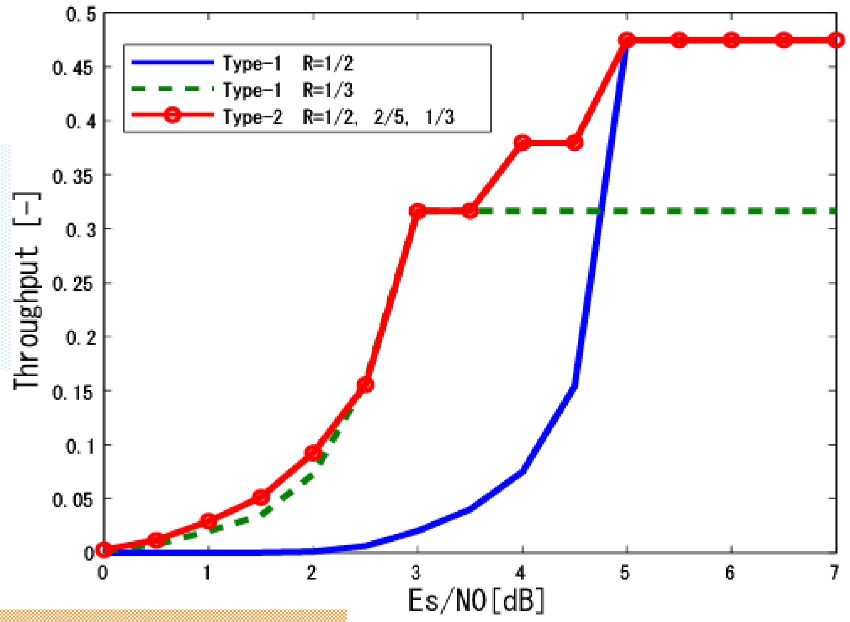
2.2 Several types of Error controlling method

FEC
(Forward Error Correction)
Error detection or error correction by adding redundant bit without retransmission

ARQ
(Automatic Repeat reQuest)
If packet error is detected, it is retransmitted.

FEC+ARQ is **Hybrid ARQ**

Error detection and correction is performed in decoding at reception and if the error is detected and cannot be corrected, retransmission is requested until correctly received.



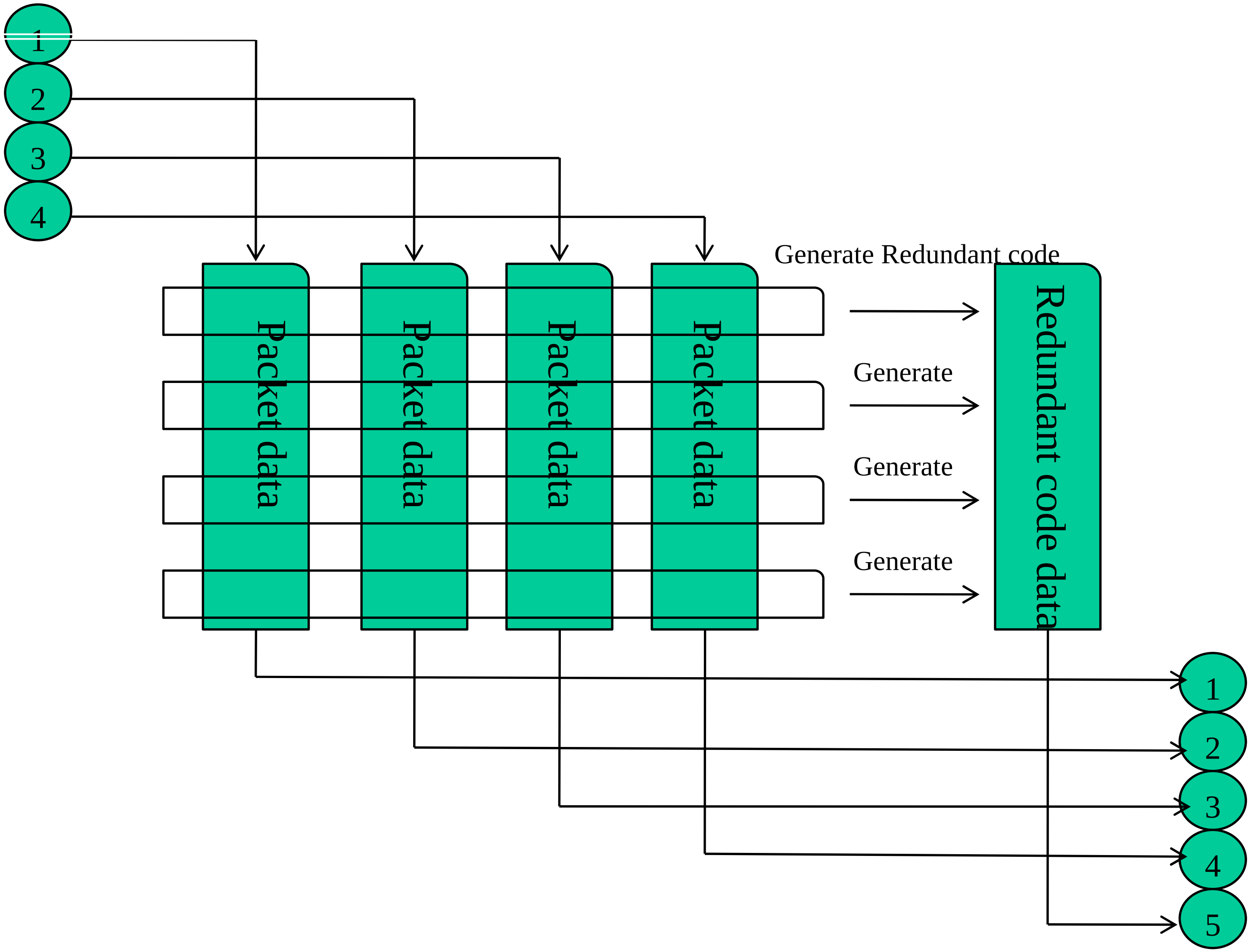
- Type 1 of hybrid ARQ : Retransmit same data
- Type 2 of hybrid ARQ : Retransmit other data

Incremental Redundancy method : Retransmit redundant bit

high **throughput** communication

Modulation: BPSK
Channel: AWGN

2.2 Code Configuration (Interleaving)



2.2 Proposed combined hybrid ARQ and FCC for error-control satisfying different requirements for medical and non-medical applications

Choose decoding scheme either hybrid ARQ or simple FEC according to medical or non-medical use while transmitting signals are the same in transmission device

- Requirement for Medical use: Accept a certain level of delay for improvement of quality
- Requirement for Non-medical use : Decrease delay in moderate quality

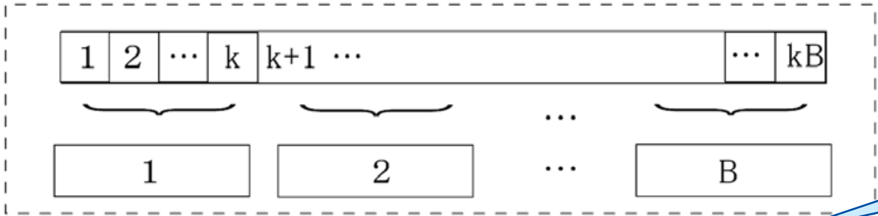
Proposed method

For Medical use: Hybrid ARQ
For Non-medical use: FEC only

Use **Super orthogonal convolutional code** or **Concatenated code** according as a purpose

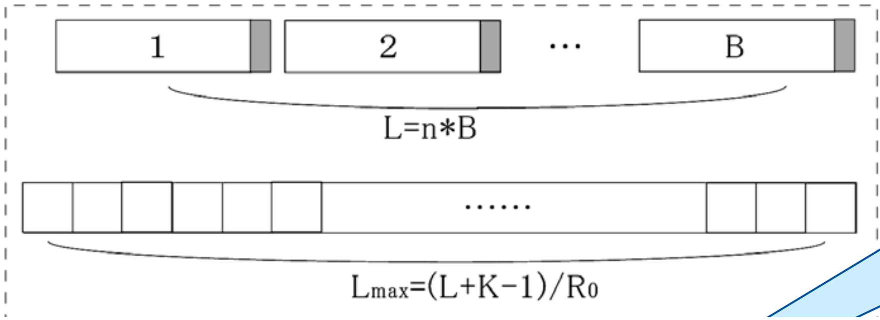
2.2 Flowchart of proposed error-controlling scheme

(1) Make a block with k bits by dividing binary data stream



(1) Add CRC code to detect errors
Convolutional Coding

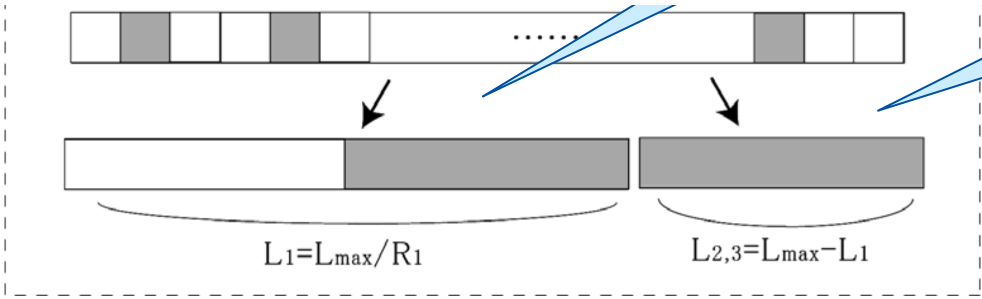
(2) B blocks of data are added with CRC and encoded with a coderate R_0 of convolutional code.



(2) Initial packet L1
(both Medical and Non-Medical uses

(3) Make the first transmitting block L1 and retransmitting redundant block L2, L3 for medial use.

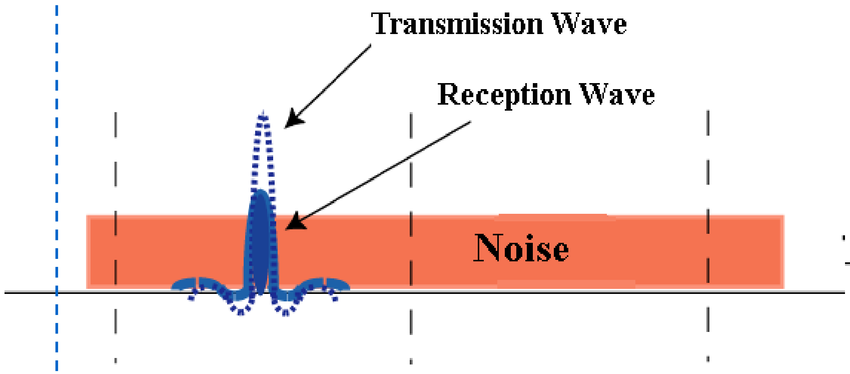
(3) Retransmission packet L2,L3
(Medical use only)



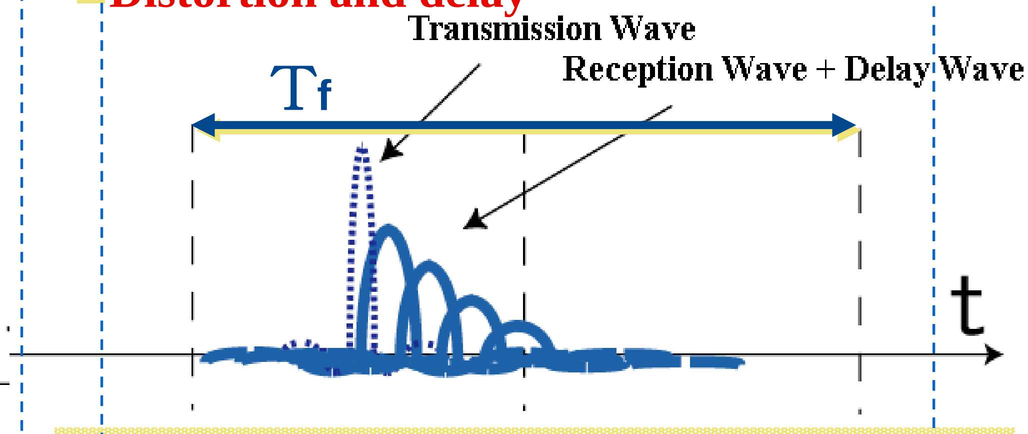
2.2 Errors due to noise and ISI

Example. Case of 2-PPM (2-level Pulse position modulation)

Attenuation



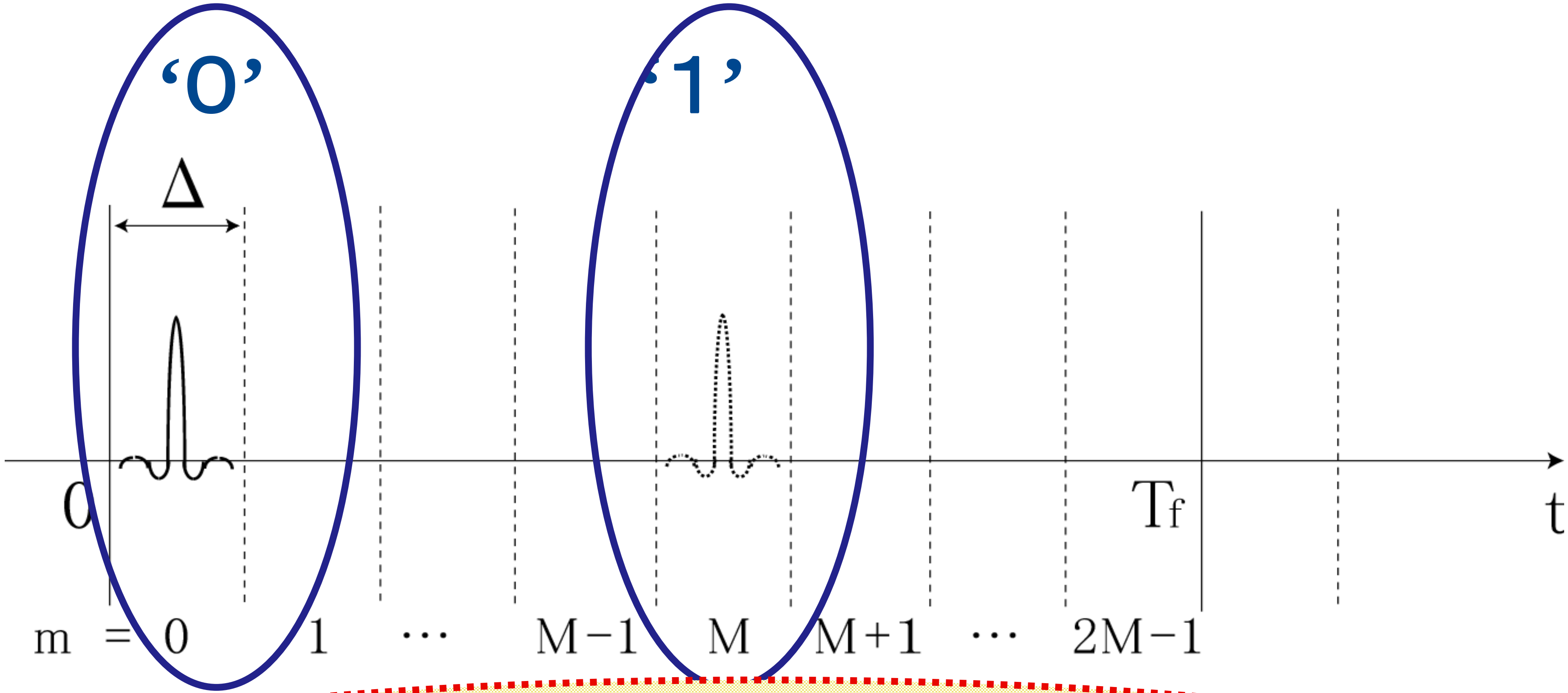
Distortion and delay



Error due to ISI (Inter symbol interference)

Avoid the interference by expanding frame duration Tf

2.2 Frame Duration Tf



Short duration Td : Increase errors due to ISI
Long duration Td : Increase errors due to Noise

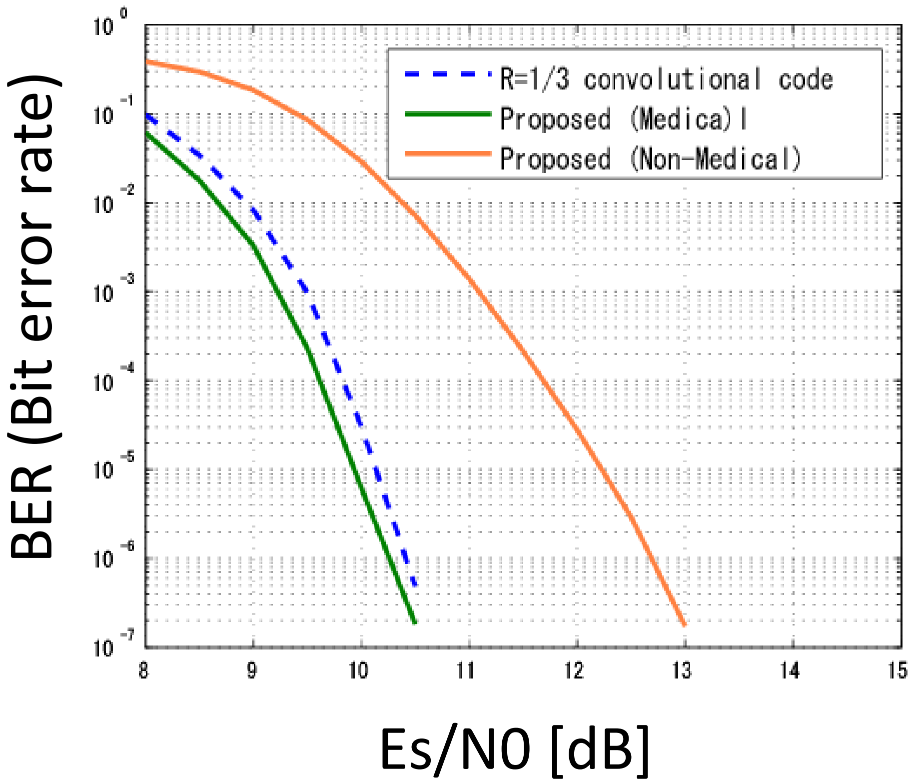
2.2 Performance Evaluation for Proposed Error-Controlling Scheme

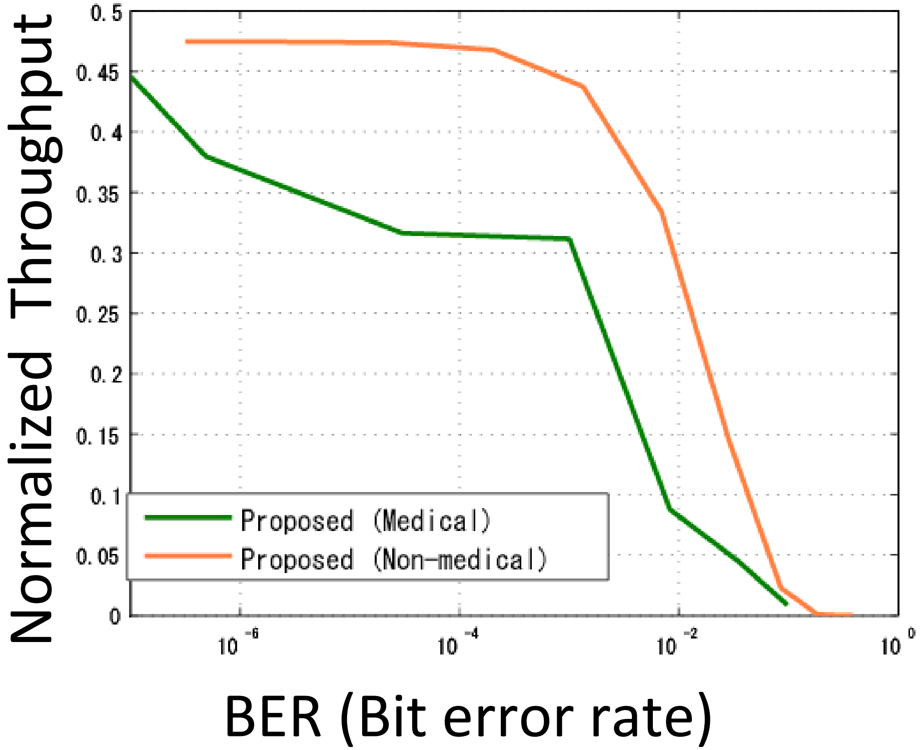
simulation Parameters

Channel	**IEEE 802.15.6 CM3**
Modulation	2PPM, Squared detection (soft decision)
Code	Coding rate: 1/3 RCPC Code , CRC16
Block number length	300 bit , 10 block
Decode	Hard decision of Viterbi decoding
Limit of number of retransmission	4
UWB pulse	Gaussian mono-cycle pulse
Pulse width	2ns
Symbol duration	4ns

RCPC code: Rate-Compatible Punctured Convolutional Code

2.2 Evaluation of Bit Error Rate and Throughput





- Medical use : BER=10^-6
- Non medical use : BER=10^-3

- Medical use : Max 1Mbps
- Non medical use : Max 10Mbps

2.2 Another Hybrid ARQ method (1)

Chase Combining method : Retransmit same bit

$\mathbf{I} = I_1 \quad \dots \quad I_K$: data (k bits)

effective for fading channels and jamming

$\mathbf{X} = X_1 \quad \dots \quad X_N$: codeword (coderate *K/N*)

- Max ratio combination → need large size of buffer
- → need channel information

$\mathbf{Y}^1 = Y_1 \dots \quad Y_N \;, w_1$

$\mathbf{Y}^L = Y_1 \dots \quad Y_N \;, w_L$

Construct Data *K* bits by encoding

W1…L are weights for maximum ration combination

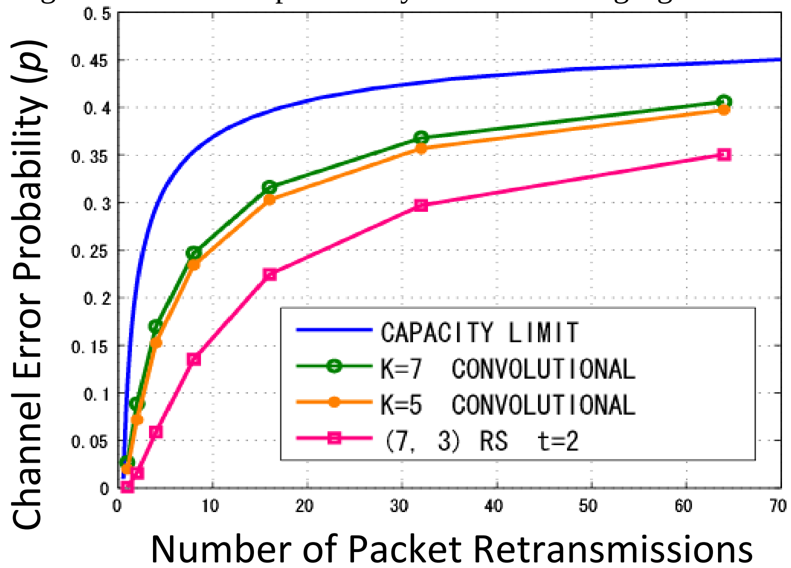
The weights in AWGN channel are

$$w_j = 1/\sigma_j^2 \quad (j = 1,2,\dots,L)$$

Which are used for soft-decision decoding in retransmission

Data (+CRC)	K=2000 bits
Error Detection	CRC 24bits
Code rate	1/2
Decoding	Hard decision Viterbi decoding Syndrome decoding
Decoding Error Probability (*p'*)	*p'* = 10 ^ -4
Channel	AWGN

Necessary no of retransmissions to perform desired decoding error probability is shown according to channel error probability in the following figure.



2.2 Another Hybrid ARQ method (2)

Invertible coding : Retransmitted data packet or redundant packet

Step 1: data | Redundancy → data — Errors are detectable with CRC In data only

If errors in data are detected by CRC, only redundant bits are retransmitted for decoding

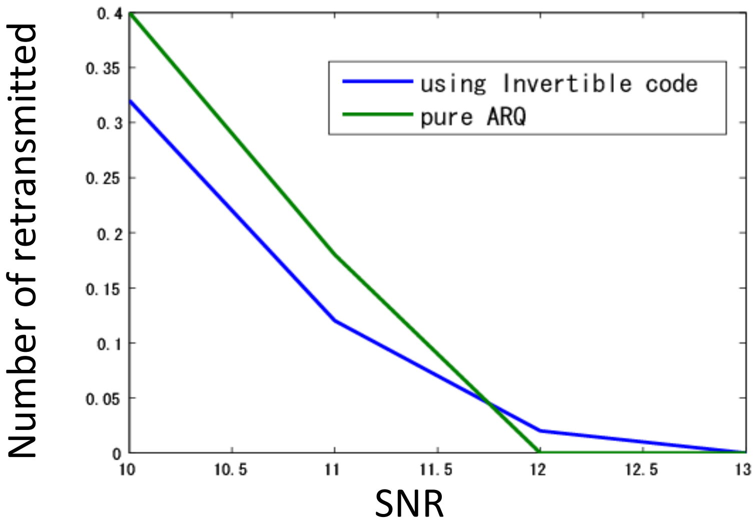
Step 2: data | Redundancy → data | Redundancy — Errors are correctable with original received data and retransmitted redundant bits.

If decoding is failed, retransmission of data is requested. Repeat Step 1 & 2.

Step 3: data | Redundancy → data

Hybrid ARQ using Invertible code which can be decoded with only redundant bits. It can be easily performed using RS code with a code rate ½.

Coding	(7,3)RS code
Decoding	Syndrome decoding
Channel	AWGN



2.2 Conclusions of Error Controlling scheme for BAN

- We proposed the error controlling scheme to choose hybrid ARQ and FEC only corresponding to medical use and non-medical use, respectively while transmitted signals have the same channel coding for both medical and non-medical uses.
- The proposed scheme could satisfy the demand of both medical and non-medical simultaneously.
- We can choose a super orthogonal convolutional code with much lower code rate but much higher error-correcting capability as well as the same concatenated code between RS code and convolutional code as IEEE802.15.4a in option.

3. MAC Layer design:

3.1 Protocol considering SAR or thermal influence to a body by switching cluster

3.1 Background of MAC design

- Integration of medical field and wireless communication technology

• Implementation of network on-body and in-body, in particular implant BAN inside a body

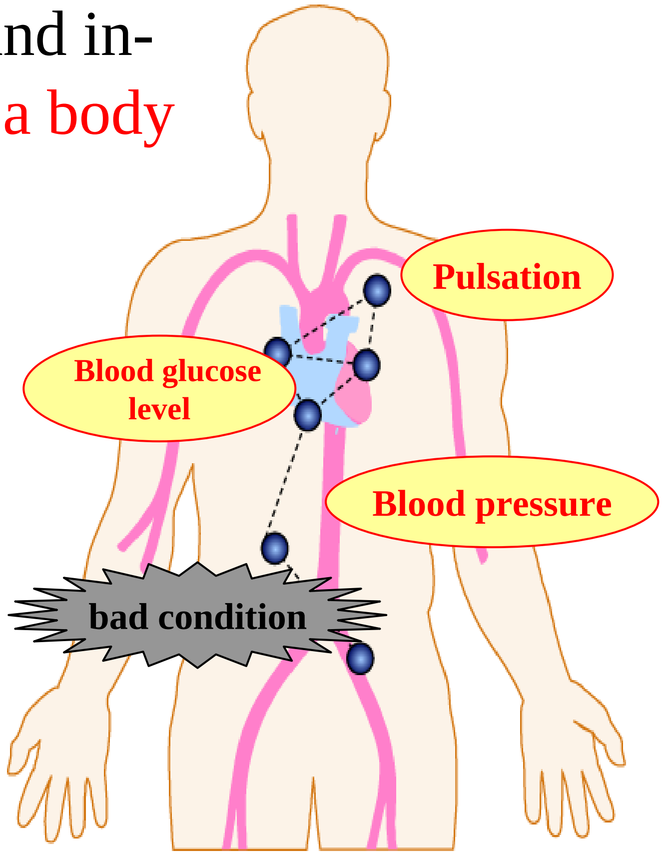
Ex) • Capsule Endoscope

• Cardiac pacemaker

etc･･･

✓Smaller devices
✓Longer-lasting batteries

●Wireless communication devices (nodes) will be able to form a sensor network inside a human body.

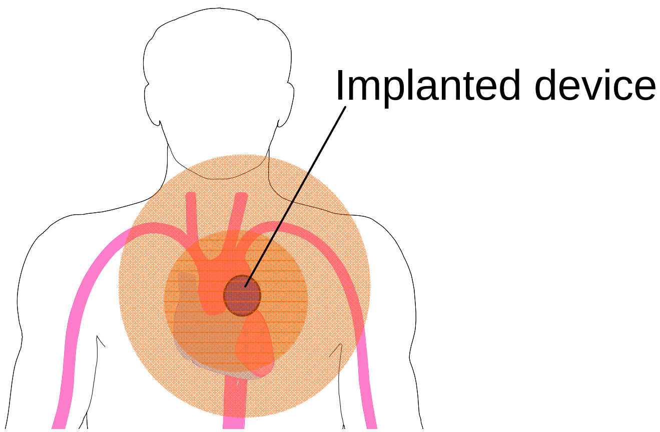


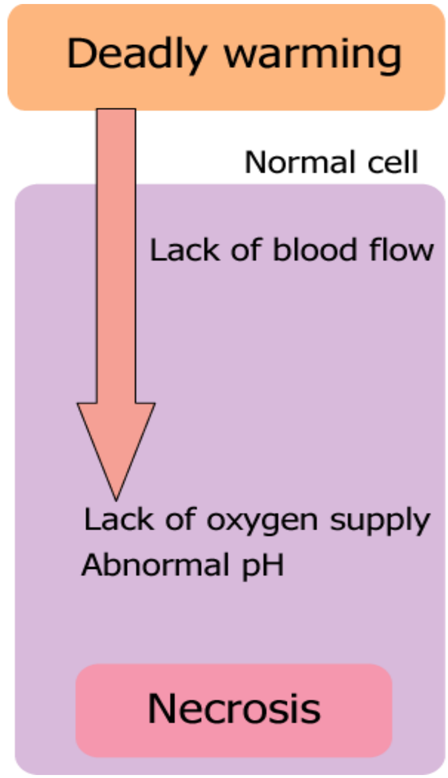
3.1 Motivation

Focus on thermal influence for a human body due to implanted devices

- Problem of wireless communication inside a human body
  - Thermal Influence for a body by electromagnetic wave exposure and circuit heat in a sense of SAR factor

Radiation absorption ⇨ Increase of the cell’s temperature





- **Objective**

Propose a MAC protocol minimizing thermal influence to a human body using a certain thermal propagation model of a body,

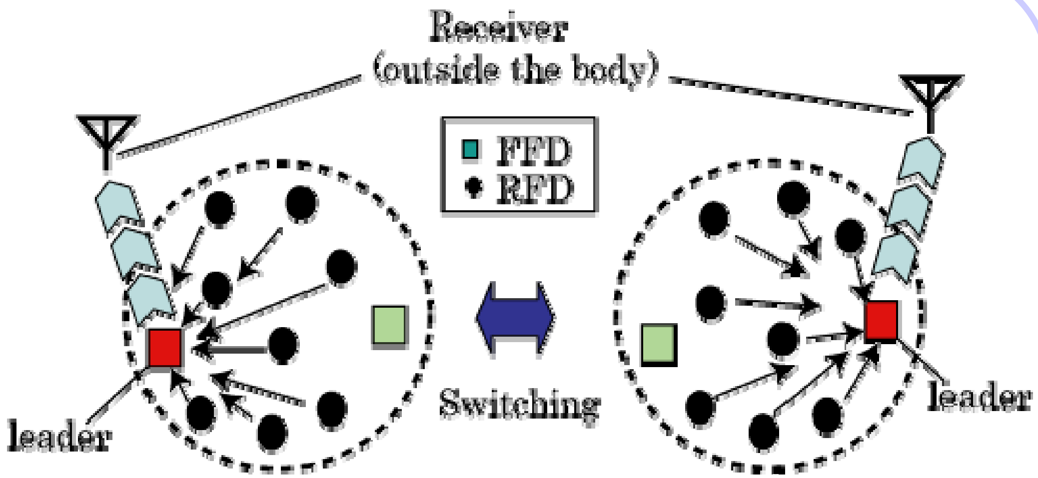
3.1 Network Structure of Implant BAN

Cluster-based communication protocol

- This protocol is more energy efficient than a tree-based protocol.
- Particular nodes (cluster leader) perform long range communication with a receiver outside a body.

Switching of cluster leader

- **In order to disperse the thermal influence to a body, we switch the access controlling task among multiple FFD (full function device) nodes that are cluster leaders so as to suppress increase of temperature of human tissues .**



System model

FFD: Full Function Device

RFD: Reduced Function Device

3.1 Thermal Propagation Modeling

1. Electromagnetic Wave Exposure

■SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) ･･･ the rate at which radiation energy absorbed by tissue per unit weight

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma}{\rho} E^2 [W/kg]$$

σ : electrical conductivity of the tissue [S/m]

ρ : density of tissue [kg/m^3]

E : RMS induced electric field [V/m]

Indicator of thermal influence by electromagnetic wave exposure

2. Circuit Heat

$$\Delta T = \frac{V \times A}{\rho \times C}$$

V: voltage of leader node [V]

A: current of leader node [A]

C: specific heat of tissue [J/kgK]

Biologic thermal transport equation

$$\rho c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \kappa \nabla^2 T - \rho \rho_b c_b F (T - T_b) + \rho\, SAR + \frac{VA}{\rho c}$$

Parameters of blood

3.1 Specific Absorption Rate

1. Standards for Peak SAR

•We consider about FCC standard in America that is most strict standards than other countries.

•FCC standard

SAR (per 1g) < 1.6[W/Kg]

•Our value in muscle

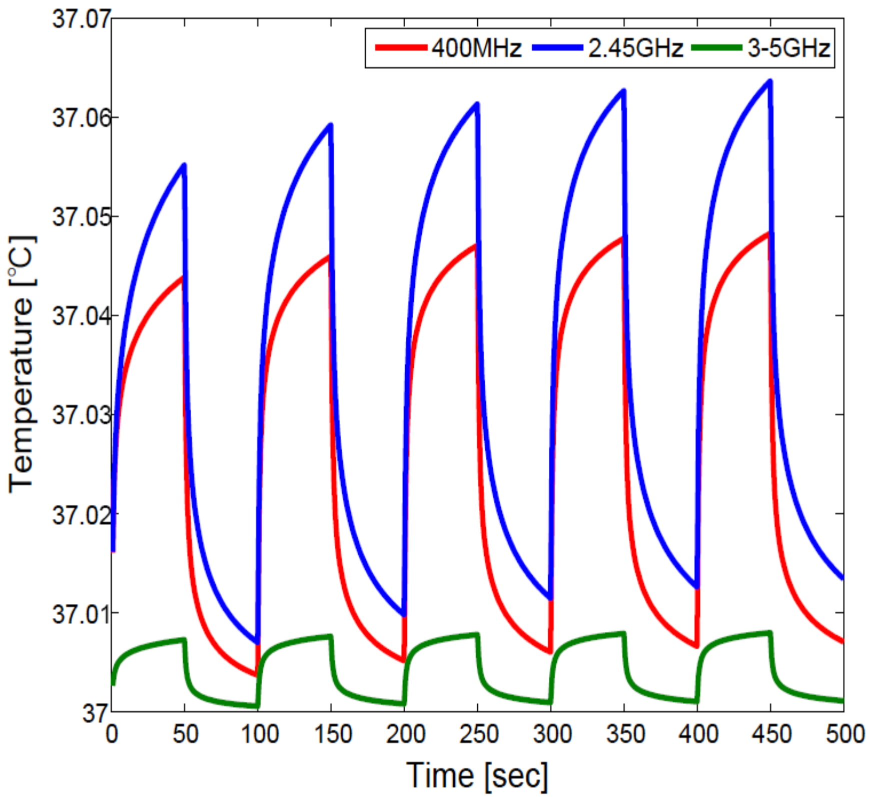
- 1.19[W/Kg] : 400MHz(Tx power = 50[mW])
- 0.845[W/Kg] : 2.45GHz(Tx power = 5[mW])
- $3.23*10^{-6}$[W/Kg] : 3-5GHz(Tx power = -41.3[dBm/MHz])

(Transmission power is standard hardware value)

•These standards are based on exposure from sources outside the body but we consider sources inside the body.

•So the value of SAR might have to be lower than the standards.

3.1 Temperature Characteristic



✓Surrounding medium of the leader is muscle.
✓Consider the temperature in the leader position.

✓UWB emission power is lower than others so temperature rise is low.

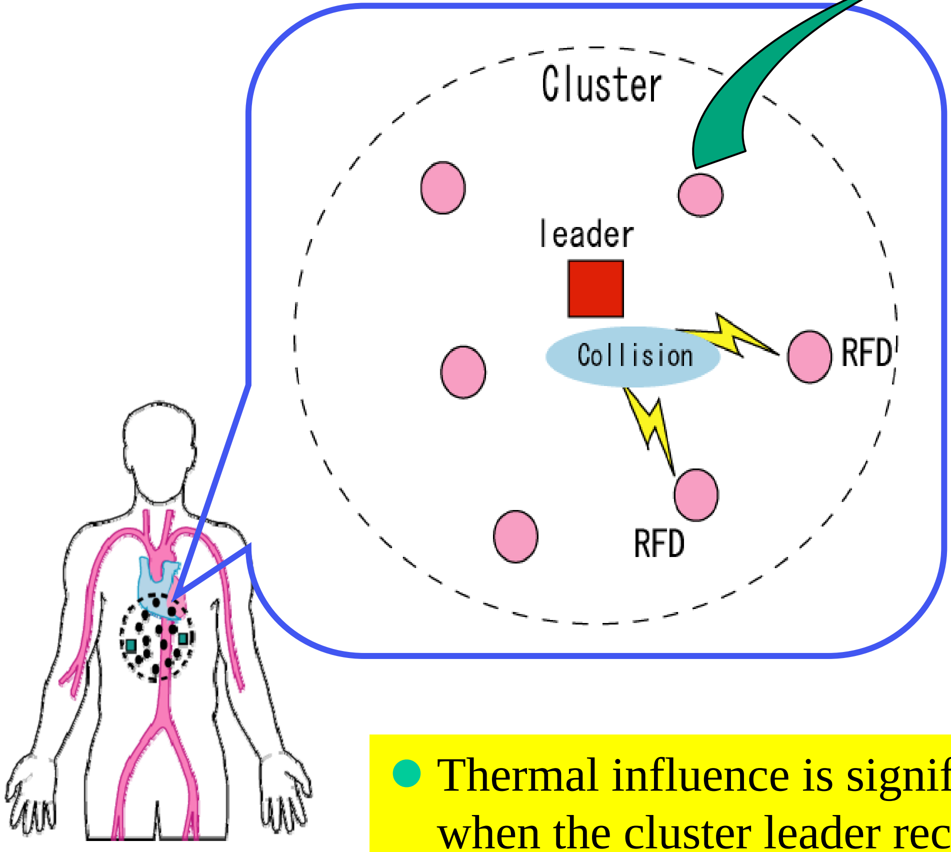
✓In narrow band signal, SAR is frequency dependent because of conductivities.
✓If frequency band is high, conductivity value is large.

Temperature characteristic with or without switching cluster leaders controlling access

3.1 Aim of Proposed MAC protocol

- Problem of collecting the information

Communication in the cluster



Collision of packets

Collecting the information from each RFD node results in inefficiency.

↓

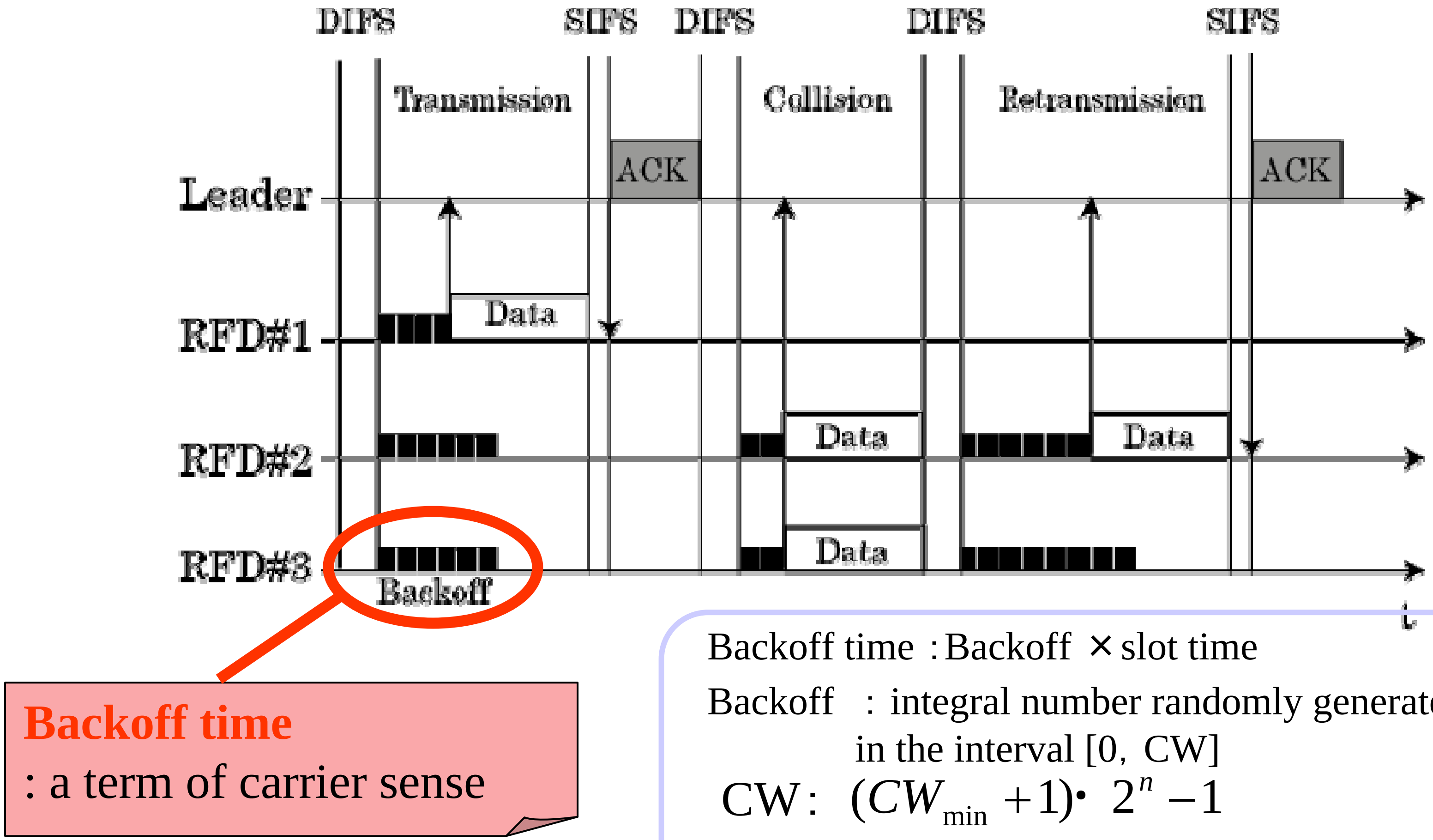
The leader is affected by thermal influence during longer time and thermal influence increase.

↓

- Thermal influence is significantly dependent on the processing time when the cluster leader receives the information from each RFD node.

3.1 Access Procedure of Proposed Protocol

- Fundamental access procedure



Backoff time : Backoff × slot time

Backoff : integral number randomly generated in the interval [0, CW]

CW: $(CW_{min}+1)\cdot 2^{n}-1$

3.1 Adaptive Controlling Back-off Time Algorithm

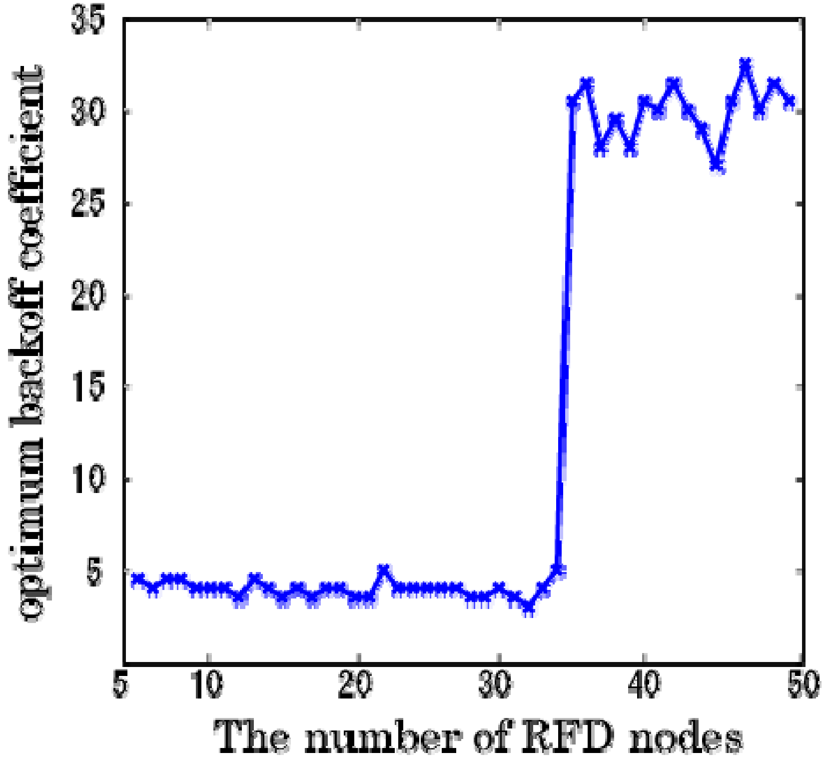
- The proposed Algorithm

$$CW_{\min} = \alpha \cdot M$$

Backoff Coefficient

Backoff Coefficient Table

α	M (The number of RFD node)
4.5	M＜35
30	M≧35

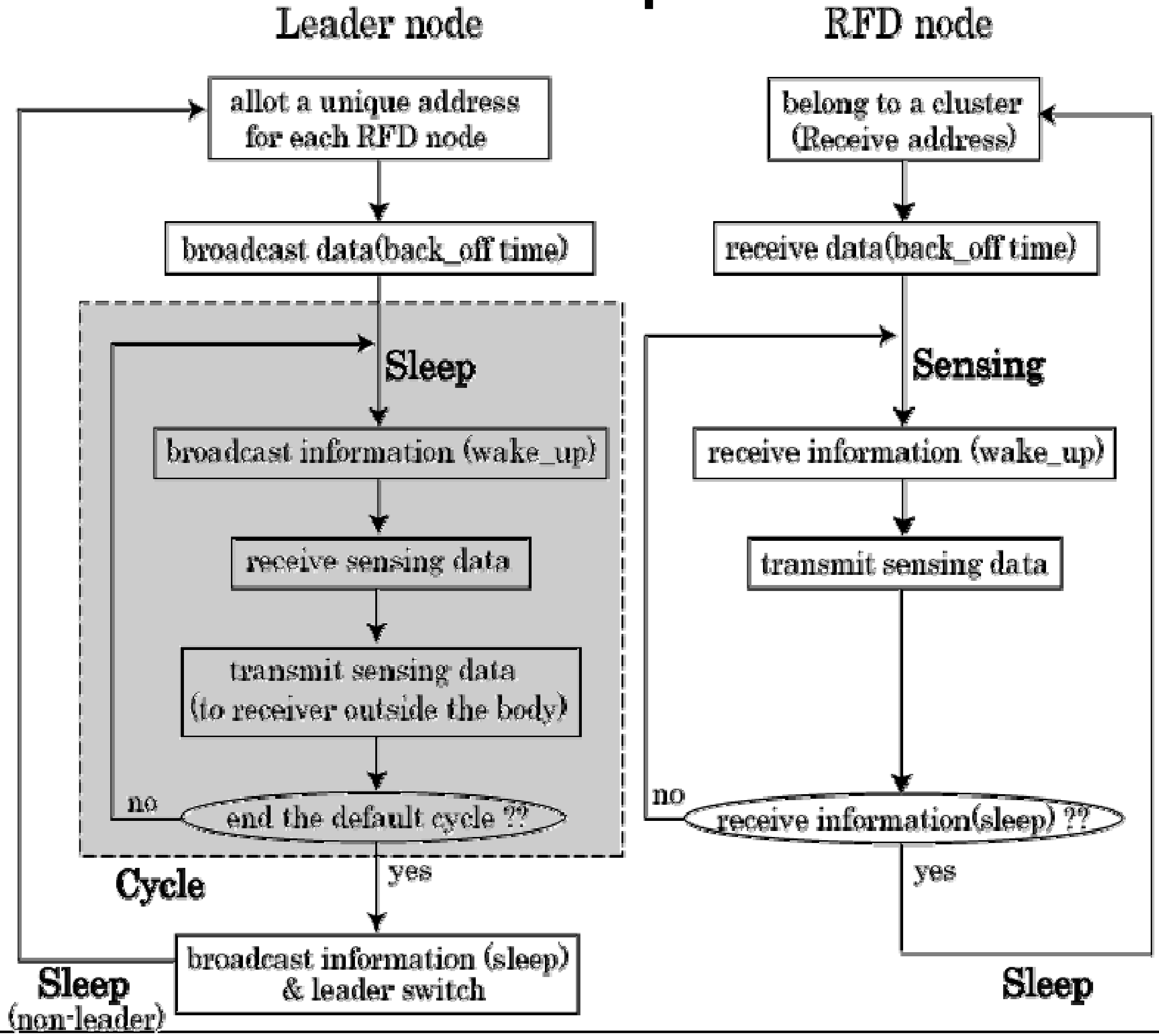


✓ **Objective of our algorithm**

Derive an appropriate range of backoff time corresponding to the number of RFD nodes to transmit data most efficiently under the restriction of max temperature of human tissues.

Optimum back-off coefficient α to minimize processing time according to the number of RFD nodes has been pre-calculated and saved.

3.1 Flowchart of Proposed Protocol



3.1 Performance Evaluation

Simulation parameters

Data-rate	250kbps
payload	500bits
DATA time	2480 μs
Slot time	144 μs
DIFS time	192 μs
SIFS time	400 μs
ACK time	352 μs
Switching interval	10cycles
Number of packets	50packets
RFD nodes	5～40

※extract a referential treatise

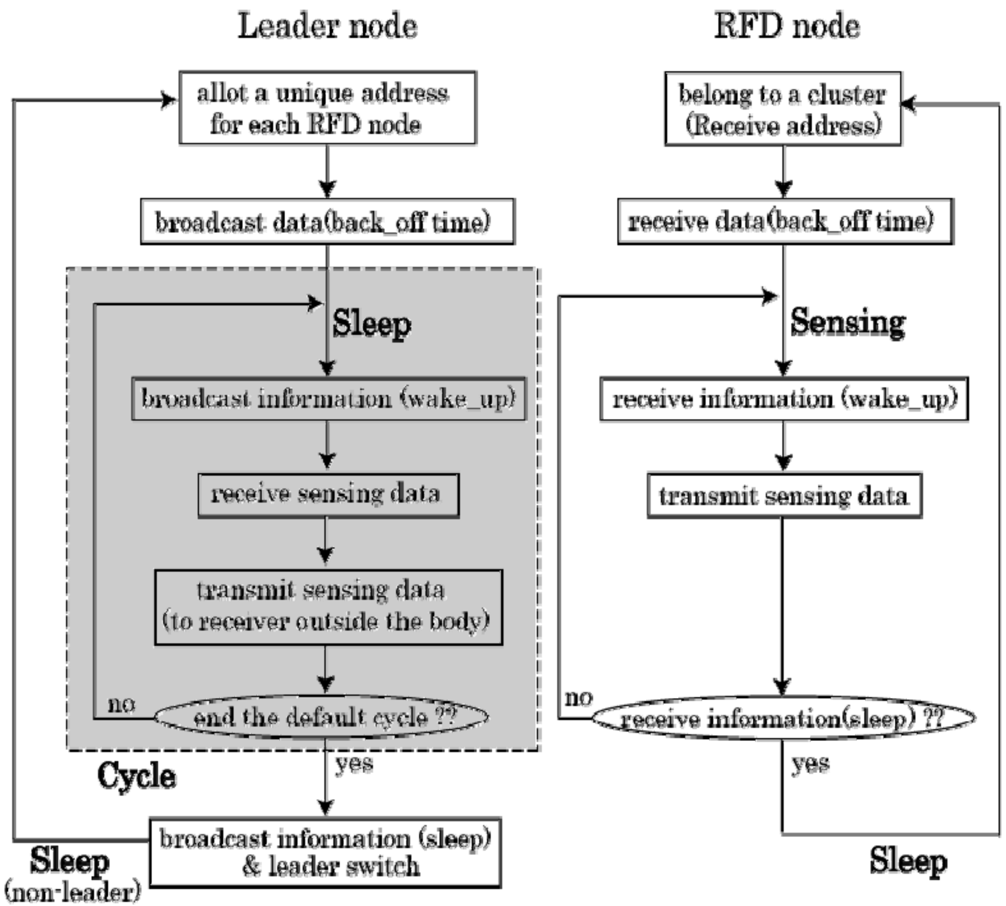
■ Assumption

assume that range attenuation and packet error are ignored.

✓Number of packets

・・・Data size to transmit of each RFD node in a cycle

3.1 Performance Evaluation



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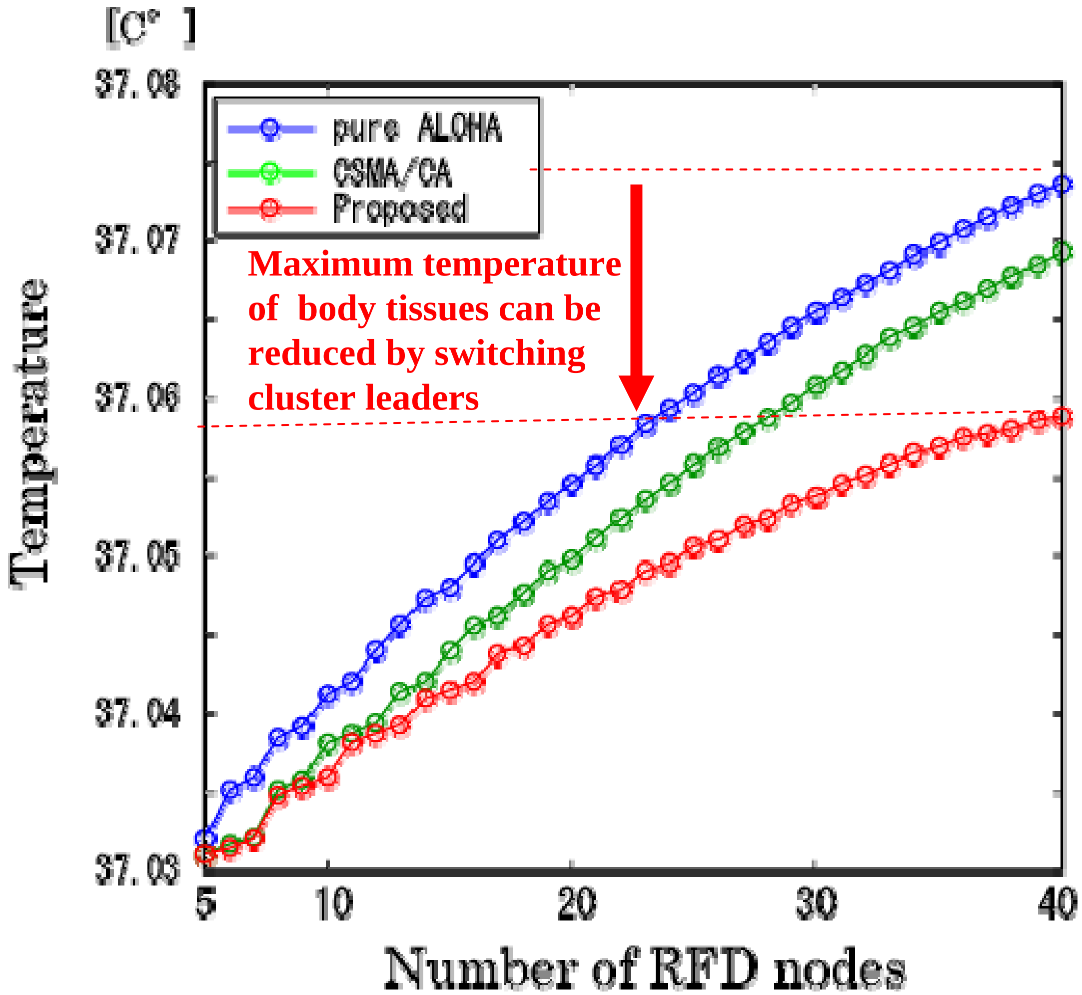
3.1 Thermal Influence Evaluation



Characteristics of Rising Human Tissue Temperature of Different Protocols

- ✓The temperature of leader is saturated after a time caused by cooling effect of blood flow.
- ✓ Proposed protocol can control the thermal influence better than the existing protocols.

3.1 Conclusions of MAC Protocol Considering Thermal Influence to a Body

- We have proposed a novel protocol to minimize thermal influence to a body by switching cluster leaders.

- This protocol may be applicable to any MAC protocol of BAN as a unique approach considering medical purpose of BAN in a sense of SAR.

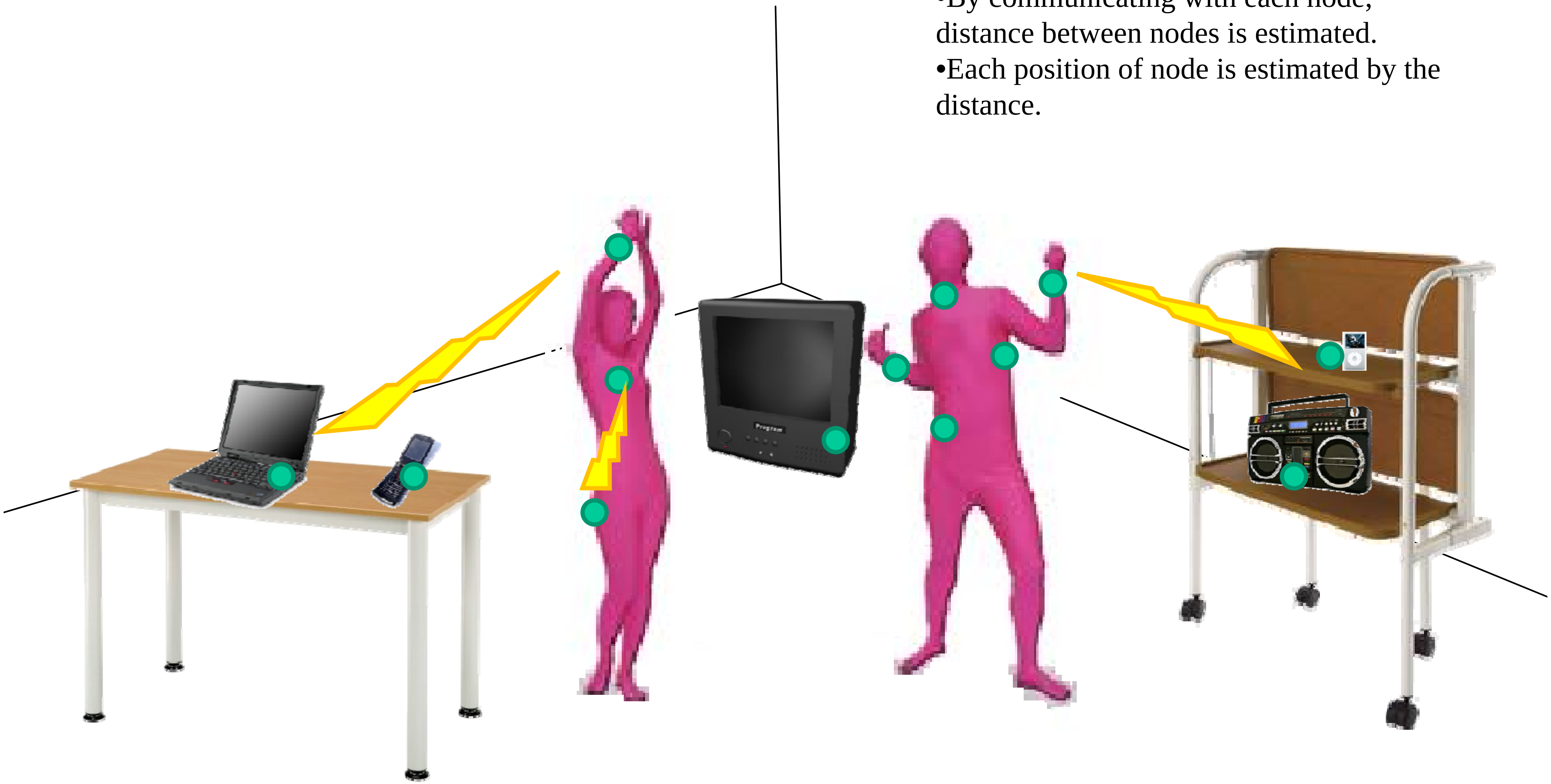
3.2 Positioning or Localization of BAN Nodes in the presence of Non Line of Sights Propagation

3.2 Motivation and Objective

- Positioning or Localization system
  - Using an inherent property of UWB, we propose a positioning or localization scheme for BAN.
  - In order to estimate the position of BAN nodes, we focus on Time of Arrival (TOA) positioning method using measurement of distance by UWB .
  - Position information is used to divide the cluster for MAC layer design.
  - It is desirable to reduce the processing quantity for low power consumption.

3.2 Assumed environment

•By communicating with each node, distance between nodes is estimated.
•Each position of node is estimated by the distance.



3.2 Positioning Algorithm of TOA Method

– NEWTON algorithm

- (high-speed convergence and a small processing quantity)

- Compute distance by Observed time

$$\Delta R_i = c \bullet t_i$$

- Initial value configuration: (x_0, y_0)

$$R_i^0 = \sqrt{(X_i - x_0)^2 + (Y_i - y_0)^2}$$

- Residual matrix from estimation value, linearization

$$R_i = \frac{\partial R_i}{\partial x}\Delta x + \frac{\partial R_i}{\partial y}\Delta y$$

- Computing of gradient

$$\frac{\partial R_i}{\partial x} = -\frac{(X_i - x_0)}{\sqrt{(X_i - x_0)^2 + (Y_i - y_0)^2}} \qquad \frac{\partial R_i}{\partial y} = -\frac{(Y_i - y_0)}{\sqrt{(X_i - x_0)^2 + (Y_i - y_0)^2}}$$

3.2 Positioning Algorithm of TOA Method

- adjust matrix: $\Delta(X,Y)$

- Residual matrix: ΔR

$$\Delta(X,Y) = \left[\Delta X \ \Delta Y\right]^T$$

$$\Delta R = \left[\Delta R_1 \ \Delta R_2 \cdots \Delta R_n\right]^T$$

-Computing of gradient matrix G

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial y} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial R_n}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial R_n}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Computing of the Least square solution

$$\Delta(X,Y) = \left(G^T G\right)^{-1} G^T \Delta R \longrightarrow$$ **Addition to** (x_0, y_0) **,and repeat**

3.2 Mitigation of Influence of Non Line of Sight (NLOS) Paths

- A barrier or undesired object between transmission and reception nodes makes arrival time longer due to indirect path with non-arrival of direction wave.
- This effect of non line of sight (NLOS) leads to degradation of positioning accuracy.
- Using temporarily estimated position of all nodes, NLOS paths can be selected and removed or mitigated in a list of available paths for more accurate positioning.

3.2 Mitigation of NLOS Paths influence

Estimated position by all nodes: $[X,Y]_{temp} = [X_{temp}, Y_{temp}]$

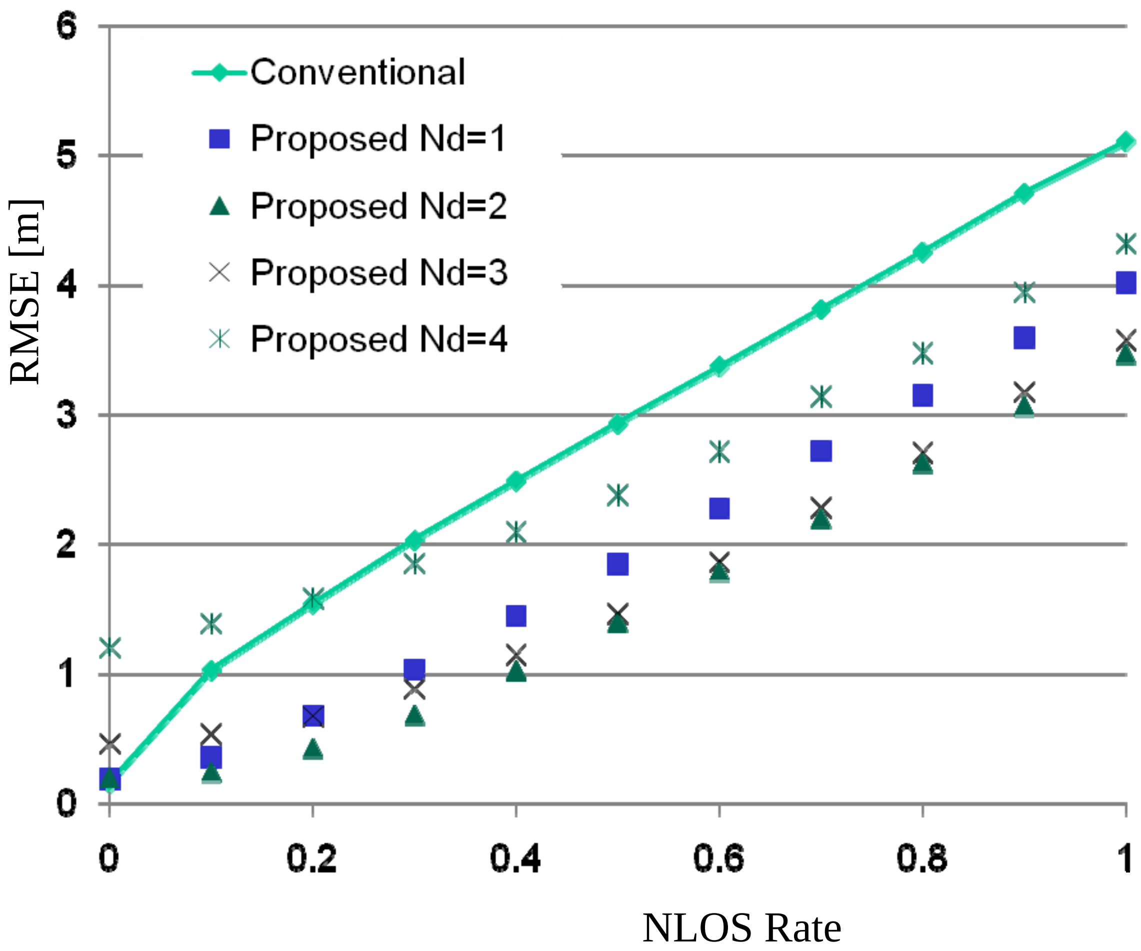
NLOS influenced value: $\Delta L_i = \Delta R_i - \sqrt{\left(X_i - X_{temp}\right)^2 + \left(Y_i - Y_{temp}\right)^2}$

- Remove largest NLOS path node as worst influenced node of NLOS paths.

- Excluding removed NLOS path node, positioning process is performed by information of other LOS nodes.

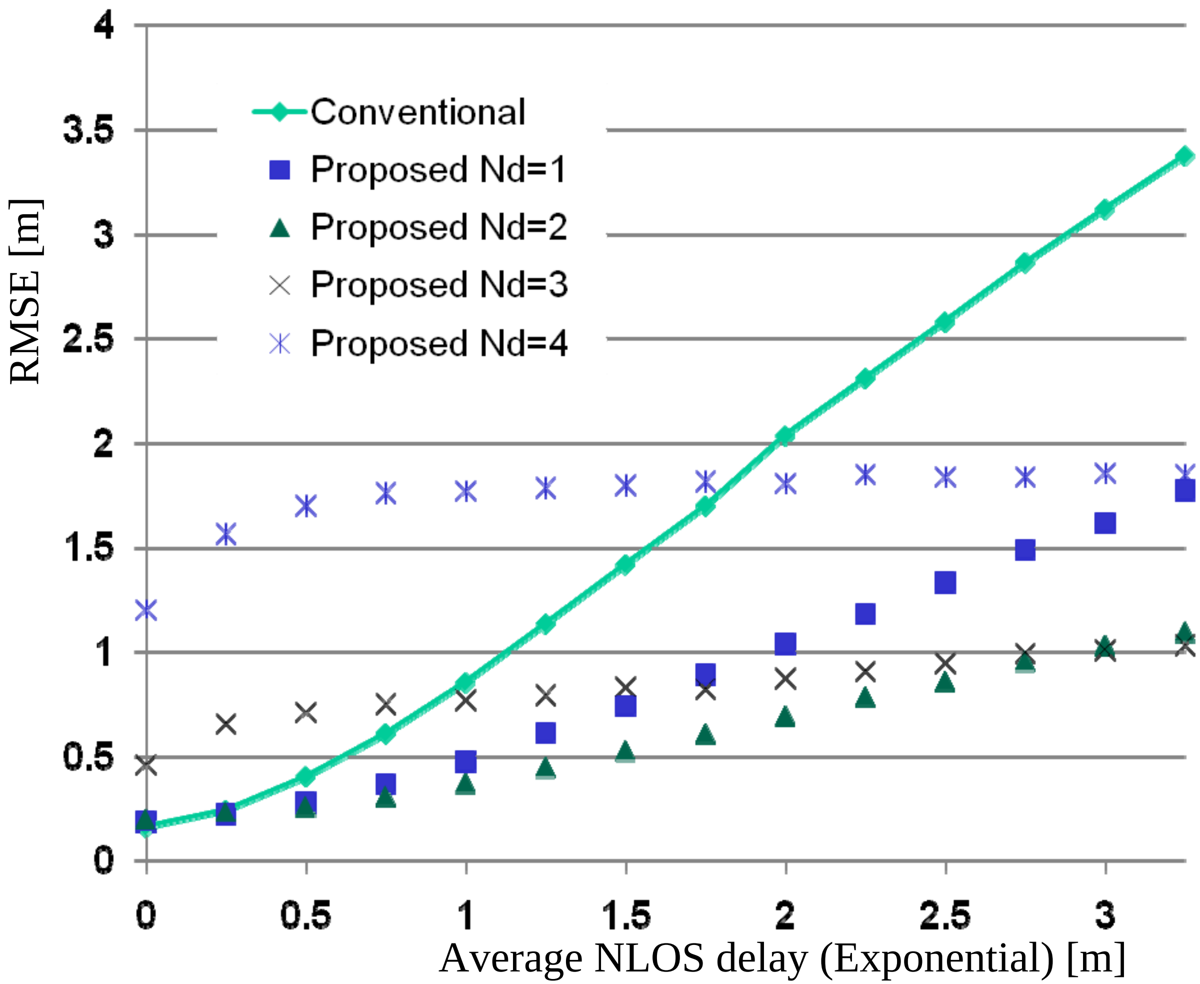
- These processes are repeated at *Nd* times, where *Nd* is the number of removed nodes.

3.2 Simulation Results



Field	10x10 [m]
Node number	9
Deleted number *Nd*	1,2,3,4
Trial number	50000
Distance measurement error	0.2[m] (Gaussian)
Node position error	0.2[m] (Gaussian)
Average NLOS Delay	2 [m](Exponential)

3.2 Simulation Results



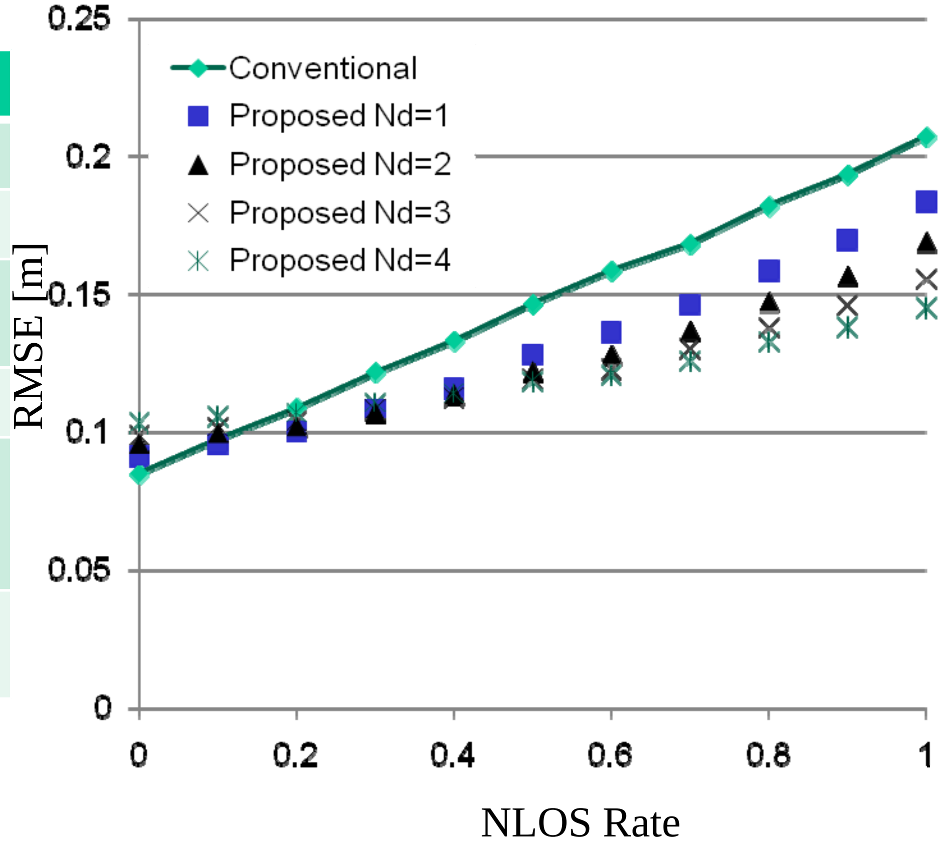
Field	10x10 [m]
Node number	9
Deleted number *Nd*	1,2,3,4
Trial number	50000
Distance measurement error	0.2[m] (Gaussian)
Node position error	0.2[m] (Gaussian)
NLOS rate	0.3

Optimal *Nd* is determined by each NLOS rate, distance measurement error, node position error or node number.

3.2 Simulation Results

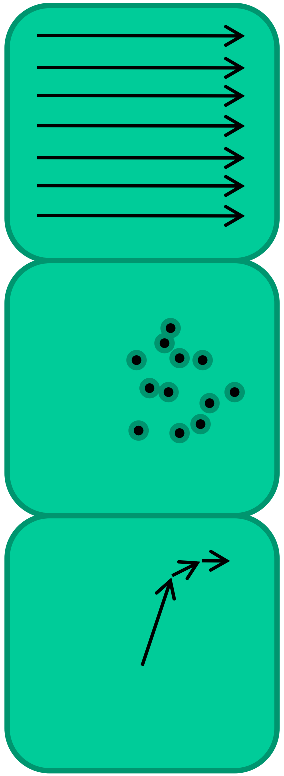
IEEE802.15.6 Channel Model CM3 (Body surface to Body surface)

Field	3x3[m]
Node number	9
Deleted number *Nd*	1,2,3,4
Trial number	10000
Distance measurement error	12[cm] (Gaussian)
Node position error	7[cm] (Gaussian)



3.2 Decrease of Processing Complexity

- Number of computation on node information (approximation number)
  - All search algorithm … 2500 times
  - Partial Filter algorithm … 400 times
  - NEWTON algorithm … 10 times



- NEWTON algorithm is effective to reduce processing complexity and power consumption.

3.2 Concluding Remarks of BAN Nodes Positioning or Localization

- We proposed an optional function of BAN standard as the positioning system robust against performance degradation due to non line of sight (NLOS) propagation paths.
- We focused on NEWTON algorithm (TOA) in perspective of low consumption but we have published many other alternative choices applicable for BAN node localization.
- NLOS influence in accuracy of positioning can be mitigated by removing NLOS path nodes.

4. Concluding Remarks

- We have proposed some useful technologies in PHY and MAC of BAN satisfying requirement of both medical and non-medical uses considering trade-off between reliability and efficiency.
- For PHY, a pulsed chirp UWB using hopping and combined hybrid ARQ and FEC for medical and non-medical uses have been proposed.
- For MAC, a control scheme of thermal influence by switching cluster leaders has been proposed.
- In addition of our proposal in March, a positioning or localization scheme of BAN nodes has been introduced using UWB inherent property.
- This presentation could be useful to make a complete standard of BAN more attractive for both medical and non-medical uses by introducing these key schemes applicable to BAN.

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