

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

Submission Title: Applications for Ranging

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Re: [Response to Call for Applications]

Purpose: [To present the application for ranging technologies]

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Ranging/Location - Observations

- **Many Applications for Wireless Networks for Sensing and Control** deploy hundreds and more nodes in a network
- **Sooner or later many customer realized that they need to locate Wireless Nodes just for network setup, service and maintenance; otherwise cost of support and maintenance alone went up so high that business cases could not be realized anymore**
- **Additional Motivation through specific applications requiring**
 - Distance measurements
 - Locate objects in stationary scenarios
 - Track Objects
- **Significant Overlap with Active RFID Applications**



Access Control



Anti-theft



Production Control



Cold Chain



Public Transport



Logistics



Animal Tagging



Payment



eGovernment



Anti-counterfeiting



Libraries

Combine **IEEE802.15.4** Technology and Ranging/Localization in one solution

Medical/Health Care



There is a lot of need to **Find** and **Track** People and Items ...

... **in case of emergency:**

- inform medical personal
- find critical patients
- find critical equipment

... **in Hazardous Situations:**

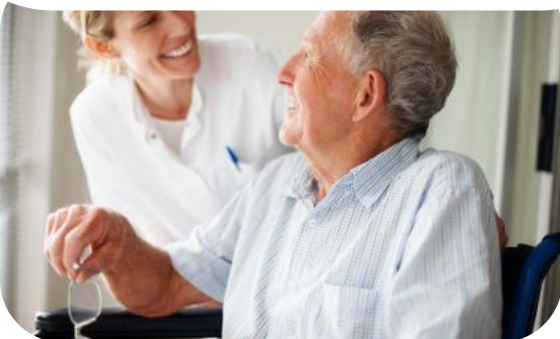
- find tracks of infections

... **and their Prevention:**

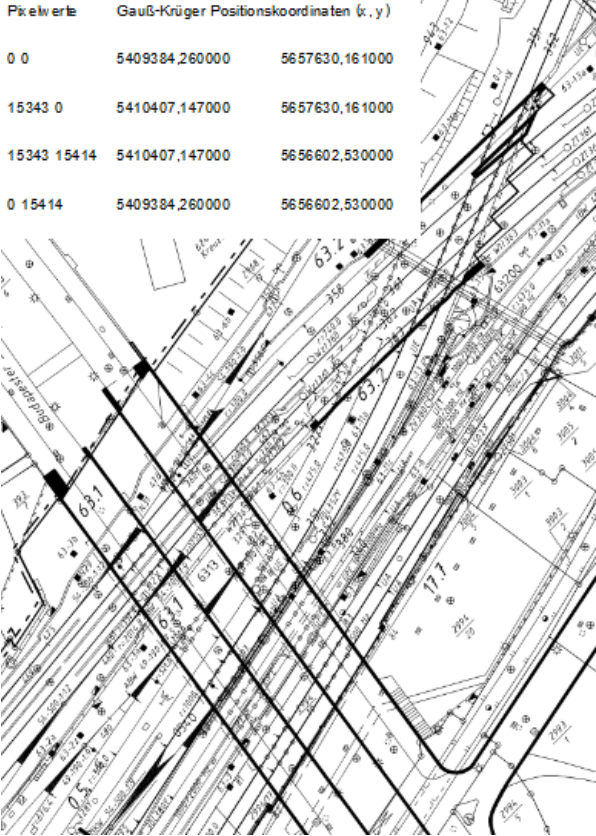
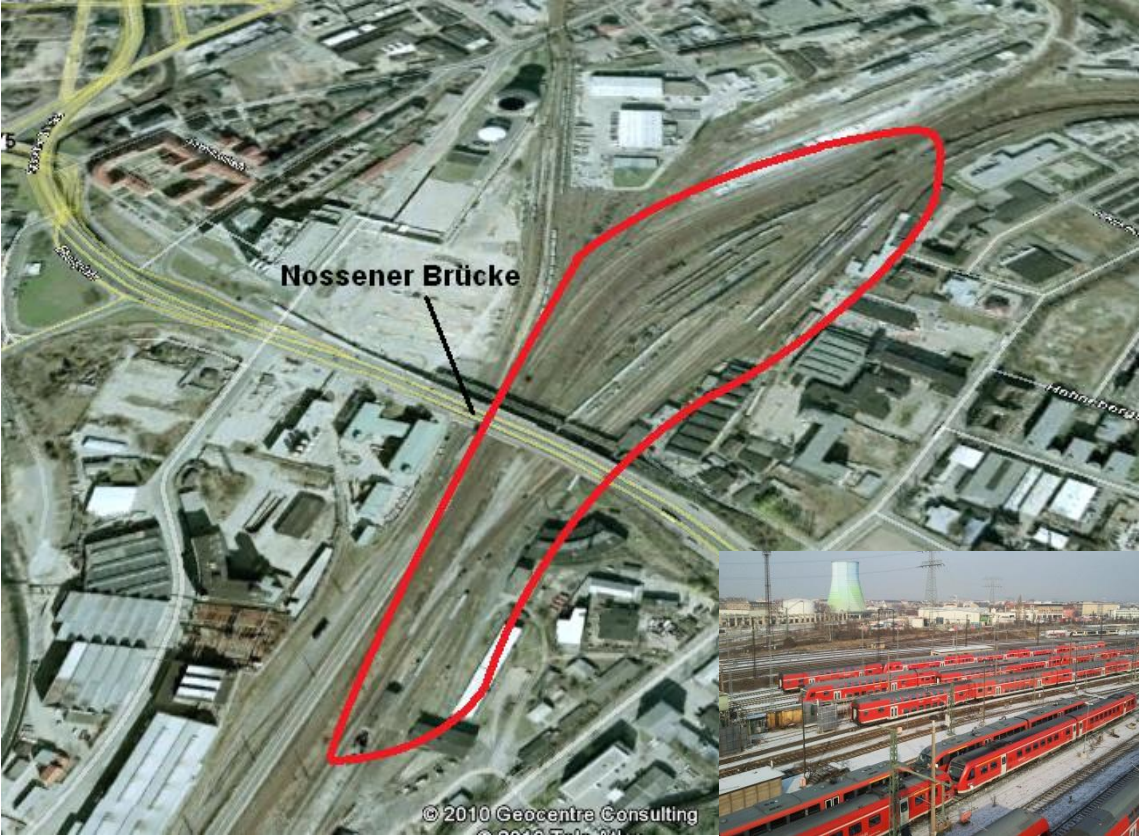
- track patients, personal and even visitors

... **in daily operation:**

- enforce hygiene standards
- improve maintenance cycles

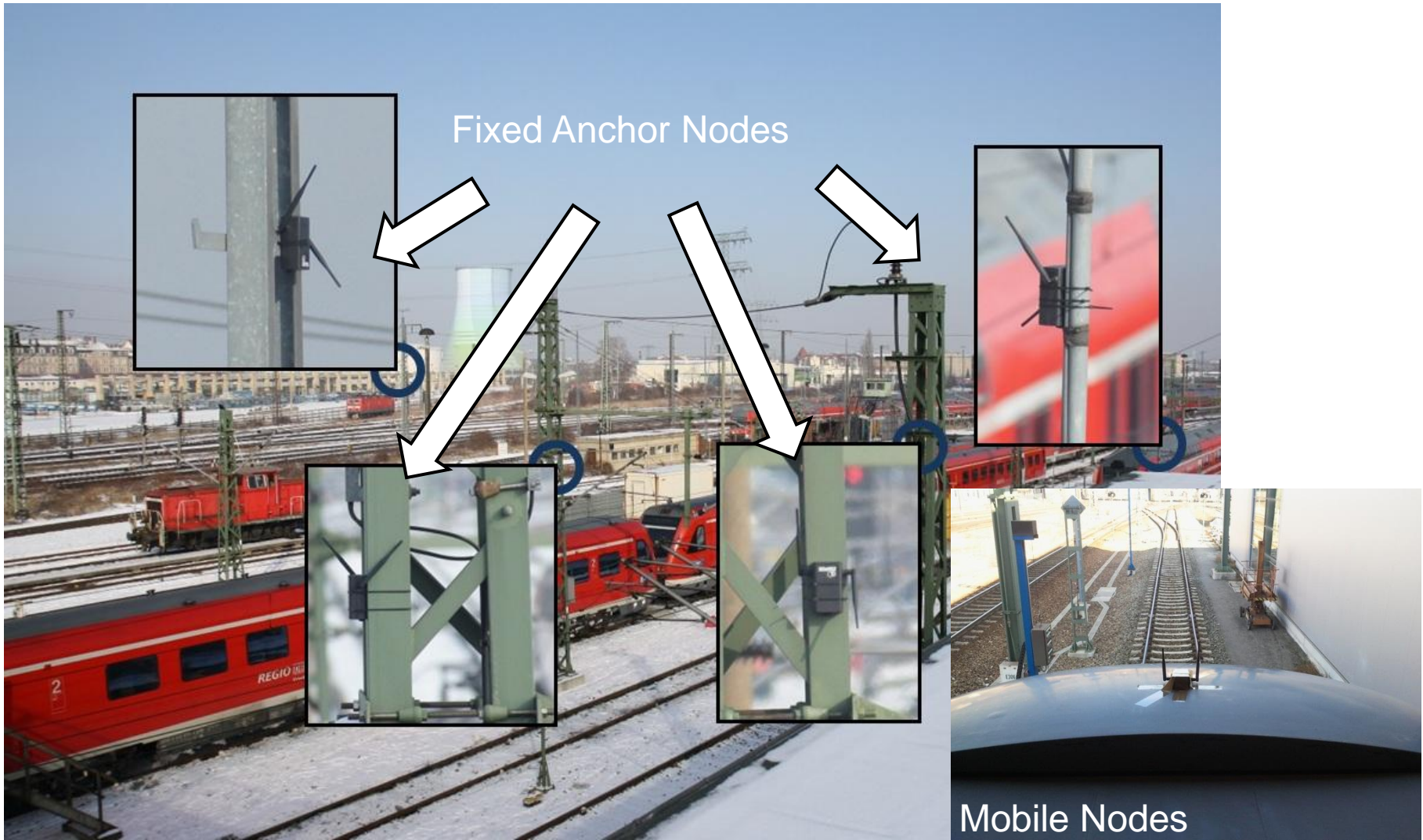


Localization of Engines and waggons in railway logistiks



Digital Rail Plan

Courtesy of Prof. Oliver Micher,
TUD, Chair for Information Technology in Public and Private Traffic



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Use Case Examples

- a retailer needs to determine the proximity of a shopper to specific points/displays (+/- 1 meter) and then send the appropriate data
- a medical environment needs to determine the proximity of a staff person to a desired item (+/-1 meter) and inform that staff as to specific data for that item
- lighting control networks need to determine the range of devices (+/- 0.25 meter) to facilitate binding for control, e.g. a specific switch to a specific light fixture
- TV whitespace networks require location awareness via accurate ranging (+/- 50 meters) from multiple devices to determine available frequency bands
- Railroad services desire the ability for a locomotive to determine the distance to various devices for identification on the train and between the train and the environment
- ...

Why a new project?

Support for interoperability (Today)

- Large portions of the ranging today is defined in an informative annex, which defers the actual implementation to the application layer
- Many gaps in terms of distribution of system impairments to enable independent interoperable solutions, which guarantee minimum performance requirements (e.g. crystal offset, filter variations,...)

Scalable system characteristics (Need)

- Need extensible characteristics (Range, Resolution, Acquisition Speed)
- Leverage a combination of parameters (Signal Strength, Phase, Time,....)
- Use available frequency bands (narrow band, wide band approaches, multi-band approach) in compliance with local regulatory requirements
- Various different distributions of complexity to achieve low power (tradeoffs between infrastructure devices and mobile objects; unidirectional, bi-directional, blink and network time)

Summary

- Location Awareness becomes a more and more essential characteristic for:
 - distributed sensing and control and
 - wireless systems in general
- There are many application requiring location services which have significant market potential attached
(Don't forget the IoT 😊)
- Interoperability of independent solutions enables joint investments and so faster growth of potential markets
- A standard is needed to support interoperability

802.15.4 today: Low Power Wireless Networks

802.15.4 tomorrow: Location Aware Low Power Wireless Networks