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Source: [Jung-hwan Hwang / Hyoung-Il Park / Sung-Weon Kang] Company [ETRI]

Address: [161, Gajeong-Dong, Yuseong-Gu, Daejeon, South Korea]

**Voice:**[+82-42-860-1176], **FAX:** [+82-42-860-5236], **E-Mail:**[jhhwang@etri.re.kr]

**Re:** [ ]

**Abstract:** [Introduction of the channel model of human body communication ]

**Purpose:** [To introduce the channel model of the human body communication]

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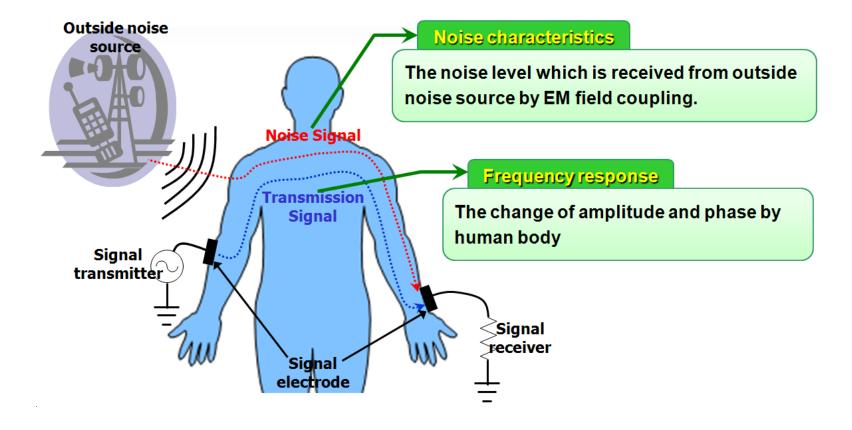
# Channel modeling of the human body communication

2008. 9. 8.

Human Body Communication SoC Team
Jung-hwan Hwang / Hyoung-II Park
/ Sung-Weon Kang
ETRI

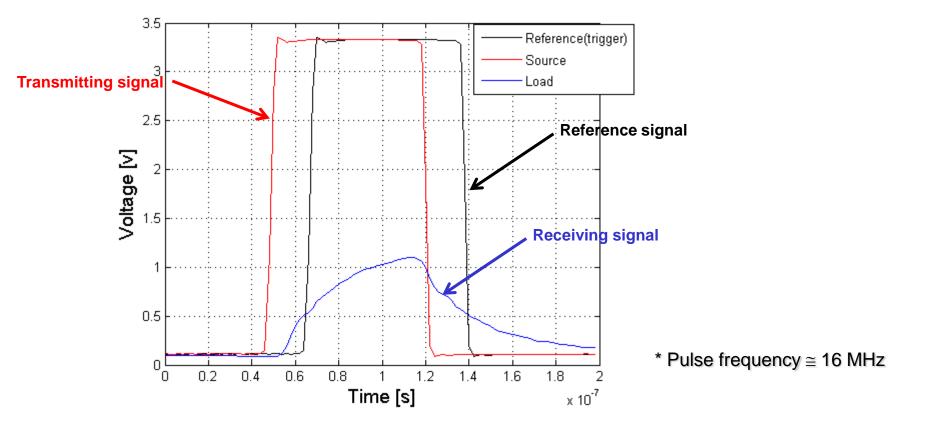
#### **HBC Channel Model**

 The channel model is composed of the frequency response and the noise characteristics.

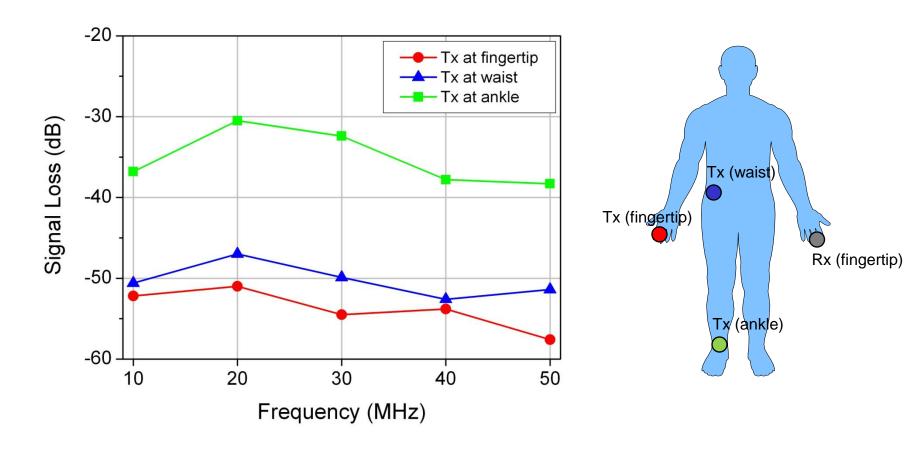


### Measurement of Frequency Response

A pulse signal is used for the frequency response.



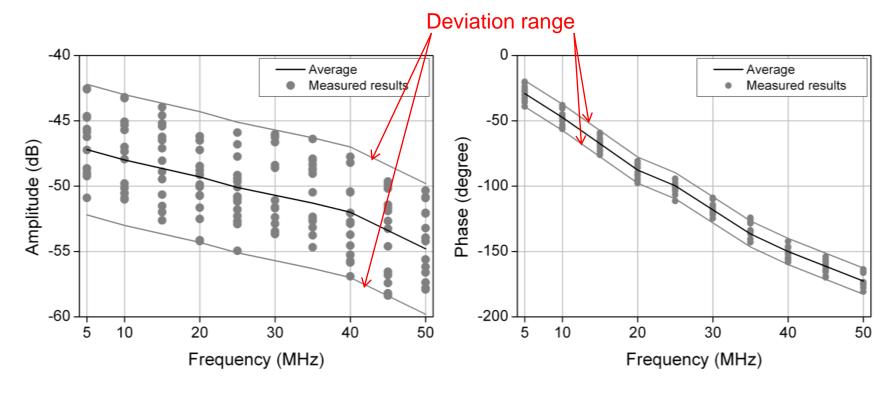
## Signal Loss Vs. Tx Location



The signal loss has maximum value in the case of fingertip.

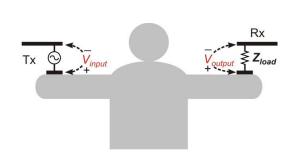
## **Deviation Range**

- Each individual person has different frequency responses.
- The deviation of frequency response can be modeled as uniform distribution in the deviation range.



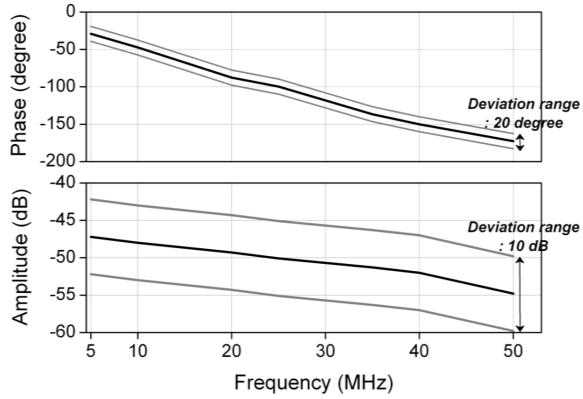
## Frequency Response

 The frequency response has been modeled in the frequency range of 5 MHz – 50 MHz.



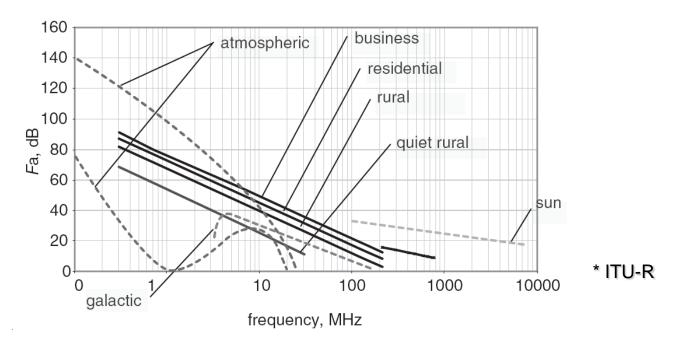
$$Amplitude = \frac{\left| V_{output} \right|}{\left| V_{input} \right|}$$

$$Phase = \frac{\angle V_{output}}{\angle V_{input}}$$



#### Man-made Noise

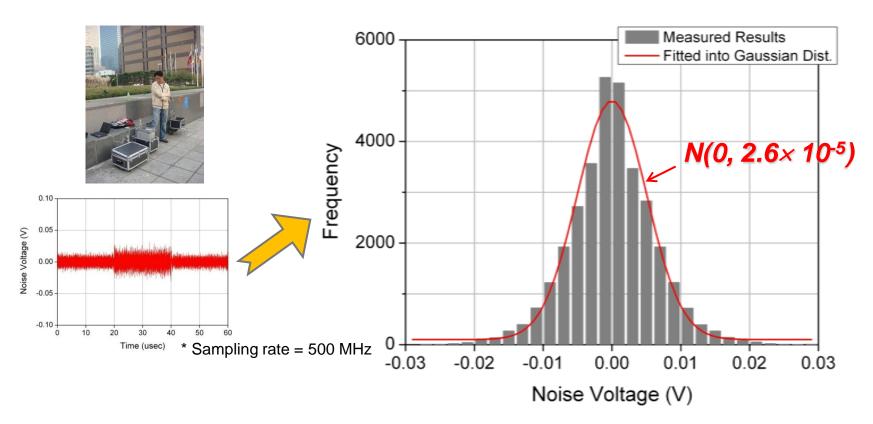
 The man-made noise means an unintended radiation from electrical machinery, electrical equipments and power transmission lines.



 In the human body communication, the noise is received through body, not antenna.

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#### Measured Noise



- The measured noise has a Gaussian distribution.
- Considering multiple noise sources, the Gaussian distribution is reasonable.

#### **Noise Characteristics**

 The noise has been measured on various sites for a longtime and the maximum variance value has been used in the noise modeling.

Location	Mean	Variance
Myoung-Dong, Pascucci	-1.8×10 <sup>-6</sup>	2.6×10 <sup>-5</sup>
ETRI Laboratory	-2.0×10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.7×10 <sup>-5</sup>
Seoul Station	9.7×10 <sup>-6</sup>	1.4×10 <sup>-5</sup>
Central City	3.0×10 <sup>-5</sup>	3.2×10 <sup>-6</sup>
Dong-Dae-Moon Stadium	4.4×10 <sup>-6</sup>	1.3×10 <sup>-5</sup>
COEX	2.0×10 <sup>-5</sup>	3.4×10 <sup>-6</sup>
Subway 3 <sup>rd</sup> Line	1.0×10 <sup>-5</sup>	4.9×10 <sup>-6</sup>
Subway 2 <sup>nd</sup> Line	2.0×10 <sup>-5</sup>	6.2×10 <sup>-6</sup>
•	•	•

## Summary

- The channel model for the human body communication has been presented.
- The frequency response has been measured when the Tx and Rx are on each fingertip, but it covers other cases.
- Each measurement site has different variance values of noise, so the measurement on more various sites is needed.