

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

Submission Title: Direct and Directed NLOS Channel Measurements for Intra-Device Communications

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Re: n/a

Abstract: Channel measurements based on a vector network analyzer are presented for the operational modes direct transmission and directed non-line-of-sight transmission.

Purpose: Contribution towards developing an intra-device channel model for use in TG 3d

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Direct and Directed NLOS Channel Measurements for Intra-Device Communications

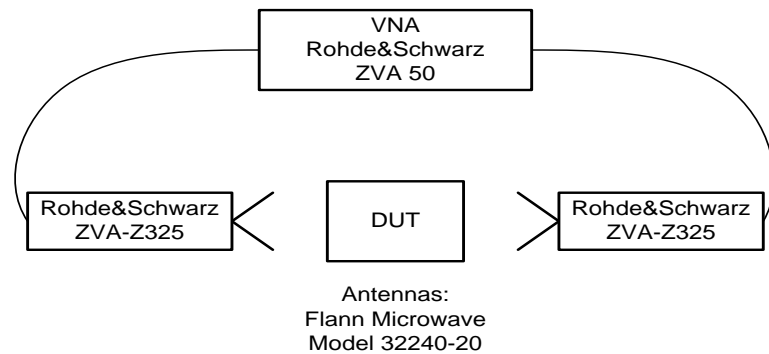
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TU Braunschweig

Outline

- Measurement Approach
- Scenario Definitions
- Results for Direct Transmission
- Results for Directed NLOS
Transmission

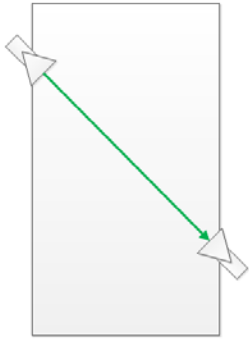
Measurement Approach (Setup)

- **Frequency domain measurements** using a vector network analyzer with frequency extensions have been performed as described in [1]

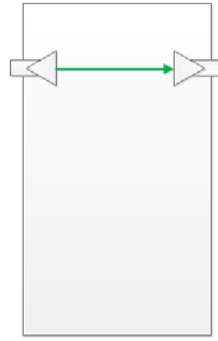


Scenario Definitions (1)

Scenario direct_1:
Diagonal Alignment

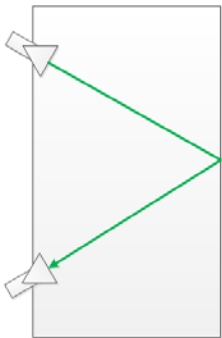


Scenario direct_2:
Opposing Alignment

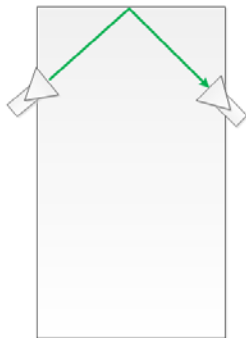


- Four measurement scenarios comprising **two different operational modes** have been defined and measured
- The operational mode **direct transmission** corresponds to communication via a line-of sight connection between Tx and Rx
- In the case of **directed NLOS transmission**, the signal is guided via a reflection inside the device due to the missing possibility of aligning the antennas
- These two operational modes are examples for two **different intra-device use-cases** that require **different statistics** as input for the stochastic channel model
- The analysis of these operational modes will also be presented at this year's **ICEAA** in Torino, Italy [1]

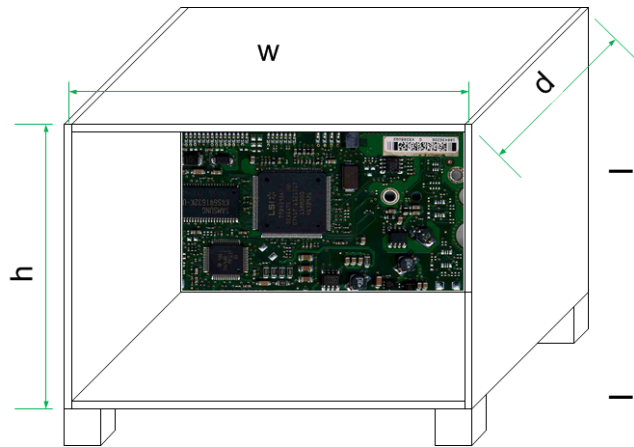
Scenario dNLOS_1:
Neighbouring Position,
Specular Alignment



Scenario dNLOS_2:
Opposite Position,
Specular Alignment

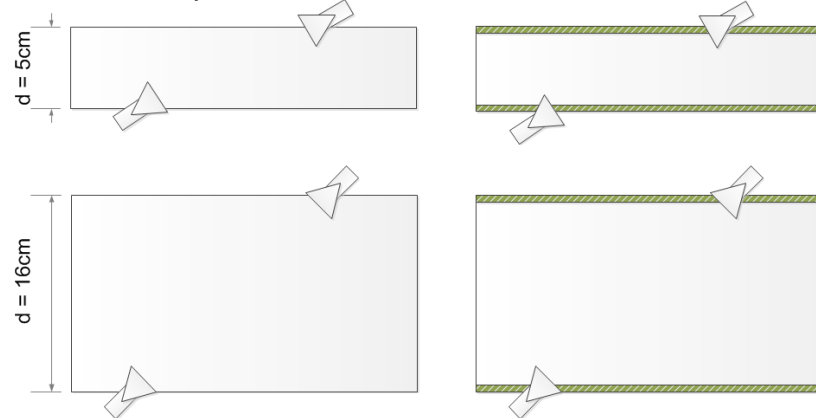


Scenario Definitions (2)



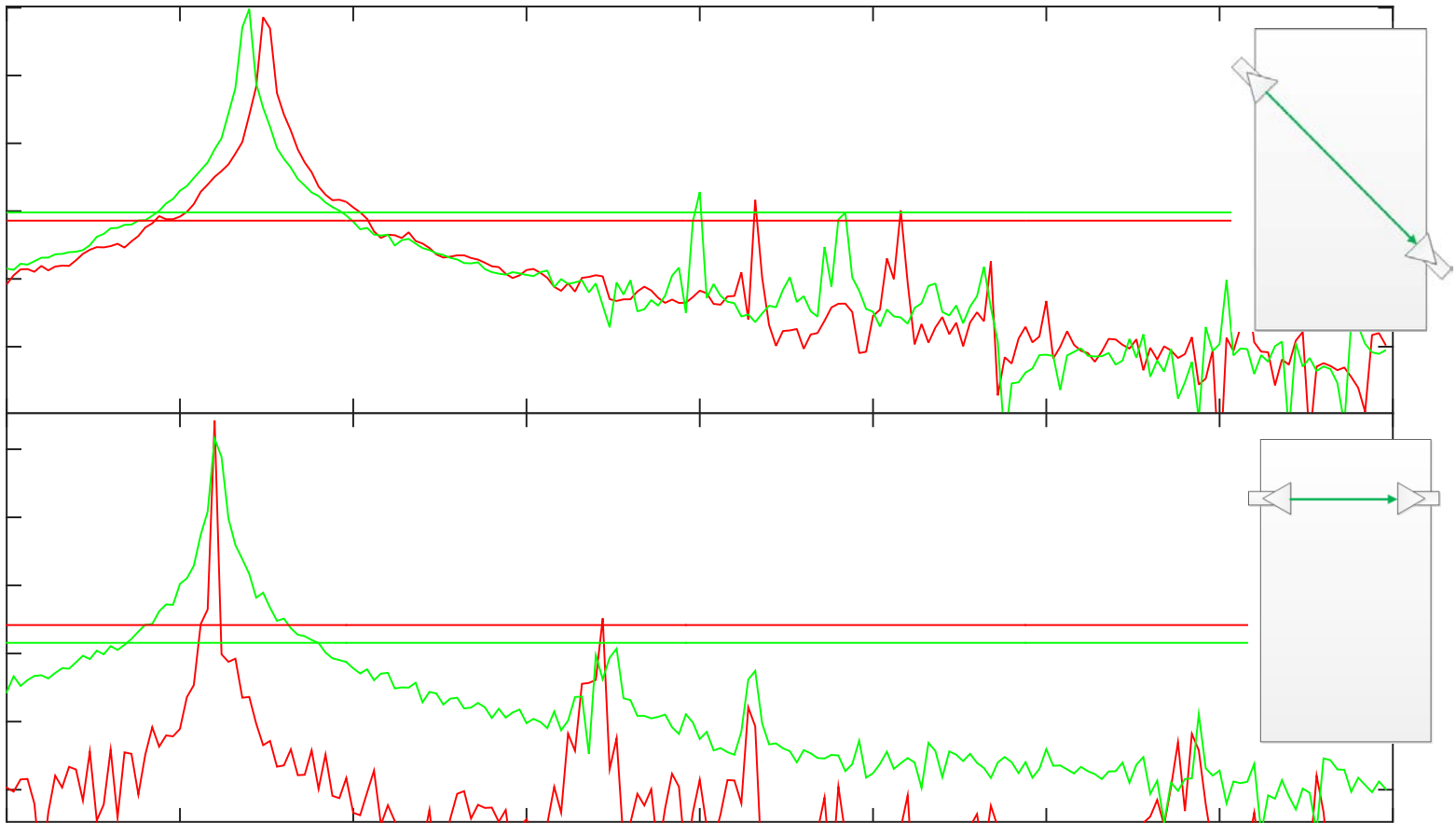
- Analogous to the campaign presented in [2], **each scenario** has been measured for **two different box sizes** „S“ and „L“
- The lateral dimensions are $w = 26\text{cm}$ and $h = 21\text{ cm}$. The distance between front- and backside d is 5cm for the S- and 16cm for the L-sized box
- Moreover, each scenario has been measured inside a **plastic-only surrounding** and in a box equipped with **printed circuit boards on front- and backside**

Example: Four realizations of scenario *direct_1*



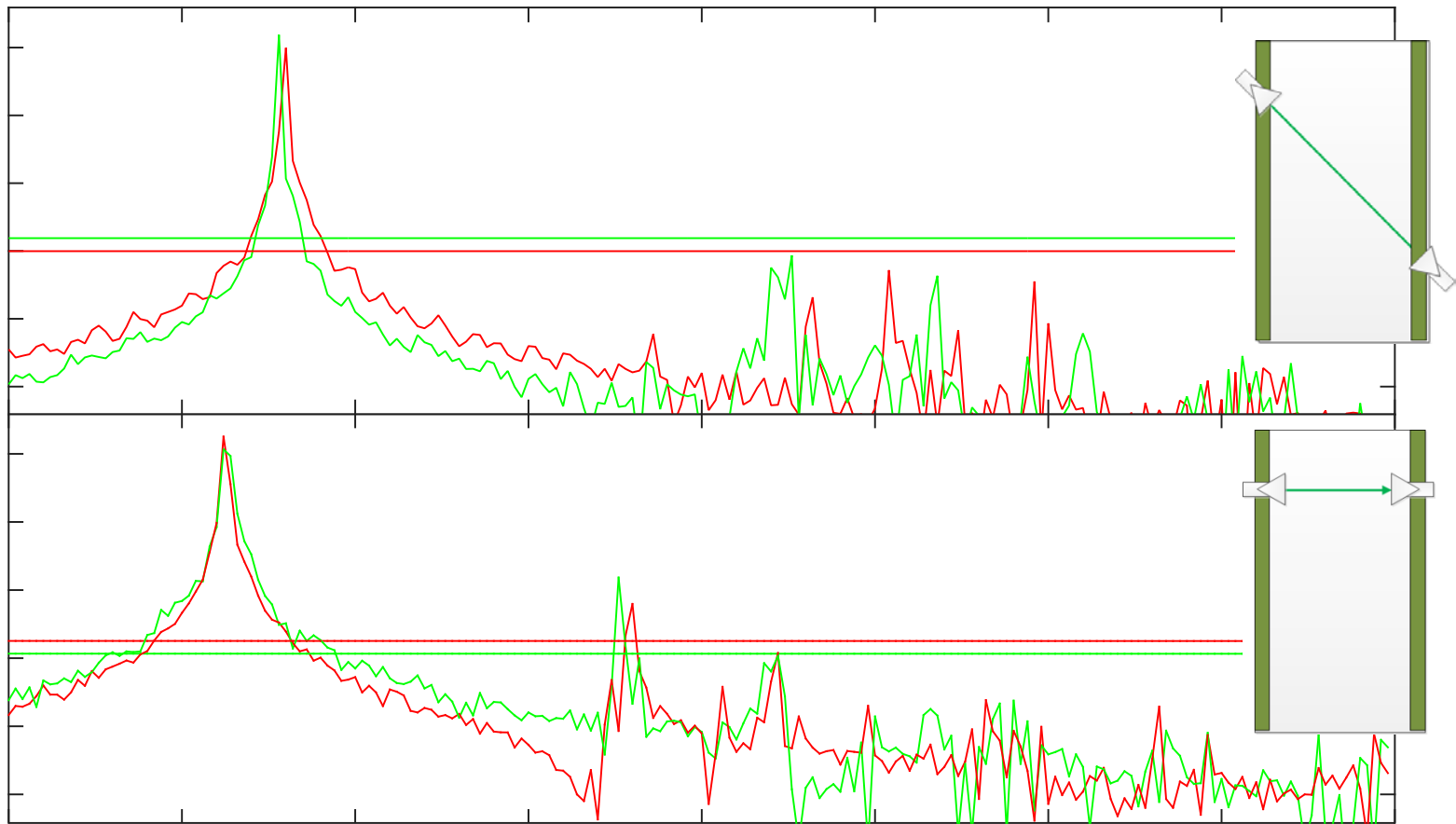
- The above considerations lead to a total of **four realizations** per scenario definition

Results for Direct Transmission (1)



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Results for Direct Transmission (2)



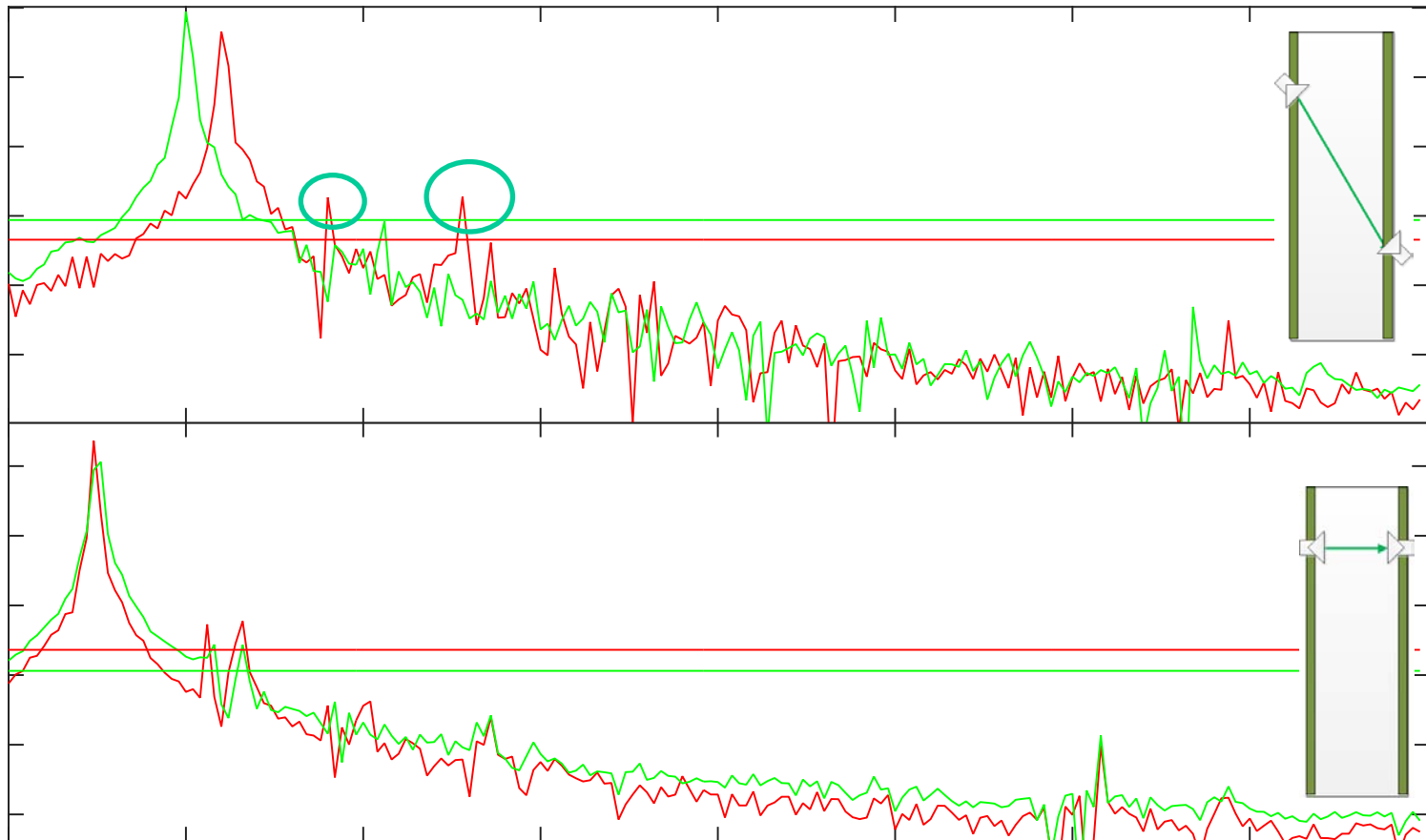
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Results for Direct Transmission (3)



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Results for Direct Transmission (4)



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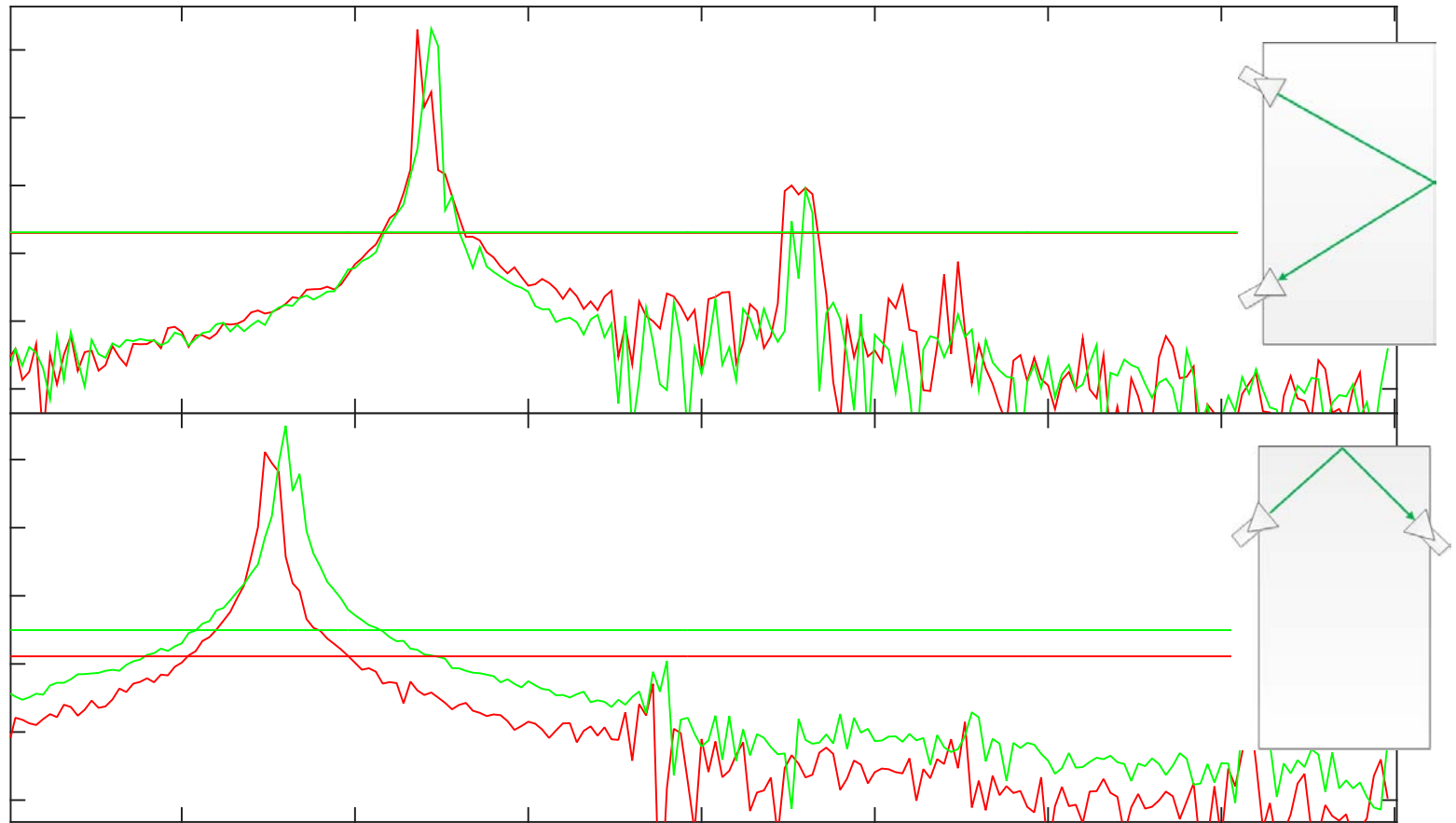
Results for Direct Transmission (Conclusion)

- One **distinct main pulse** followed by a series of **echoes at least 20dB weaker** than the main signal
- The amplitude of the **main signal might be degraded** when building parts (partly) **block the line-of-sight connection**
- **No additional multipath** components are generated **from the PCBs**; the multipath amplitudes remain rather constant
- A **narrower propagation environment** leads to a more compact signal with temporally **closer multipath components**

Temporal Analysis: RMS Delay Spreads

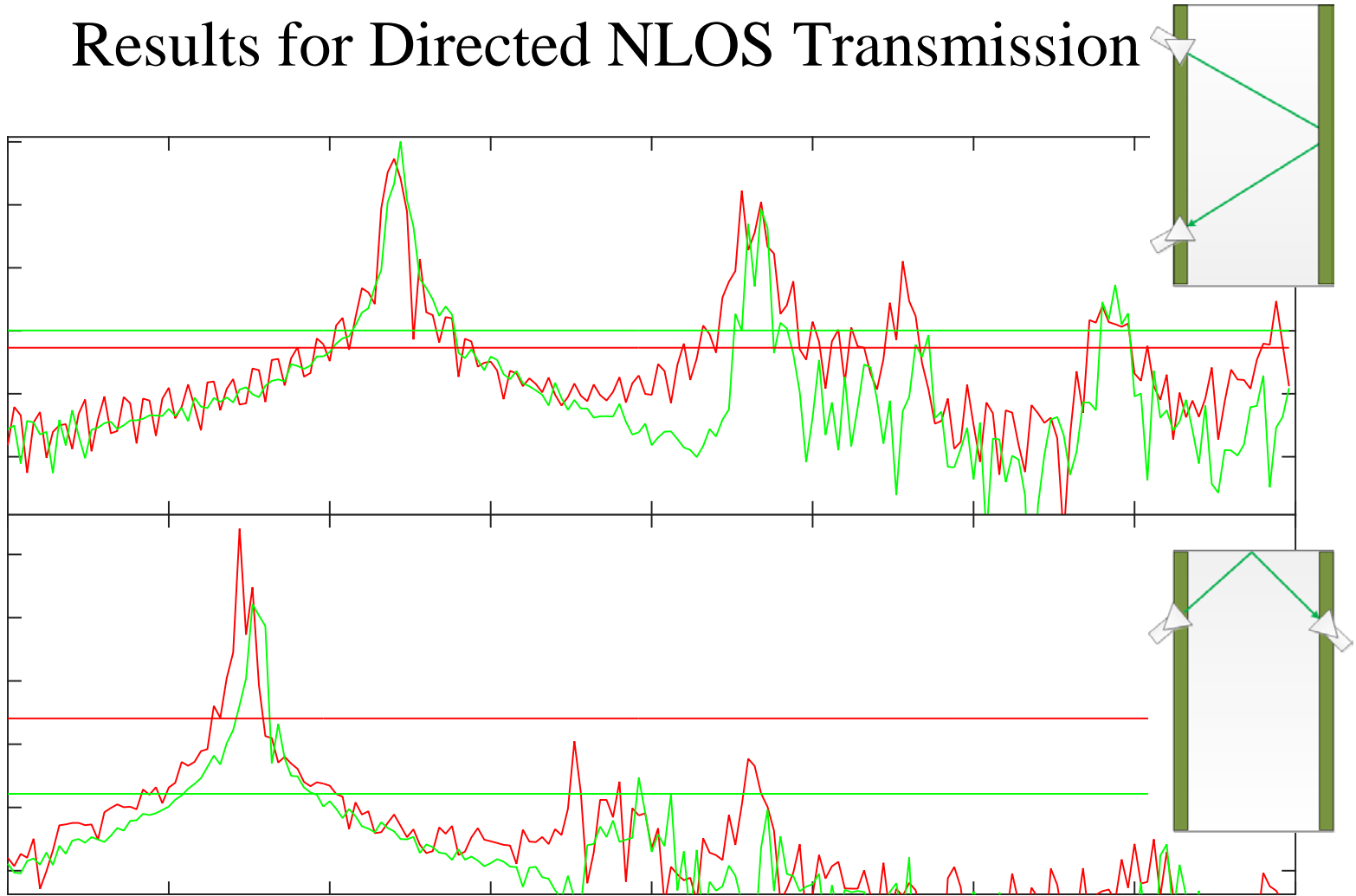
	Large ABS	Small ABS	Large PCB	Small PCB
direct_1, red	0.241 ns	0.019 ns	0.036 ns	0.126 ns
direct_1, green	0.164 ns	0.113 ns	0.020 ns	0.065 ns
direct_2, red	0.197 ns	0.097 ns	0.215 ns	0.099 ns
direct_2, green	0.089 ns	0.107 ns	0.225 ns	0.110 ns

Results for Directed NLOS Transmission (1)



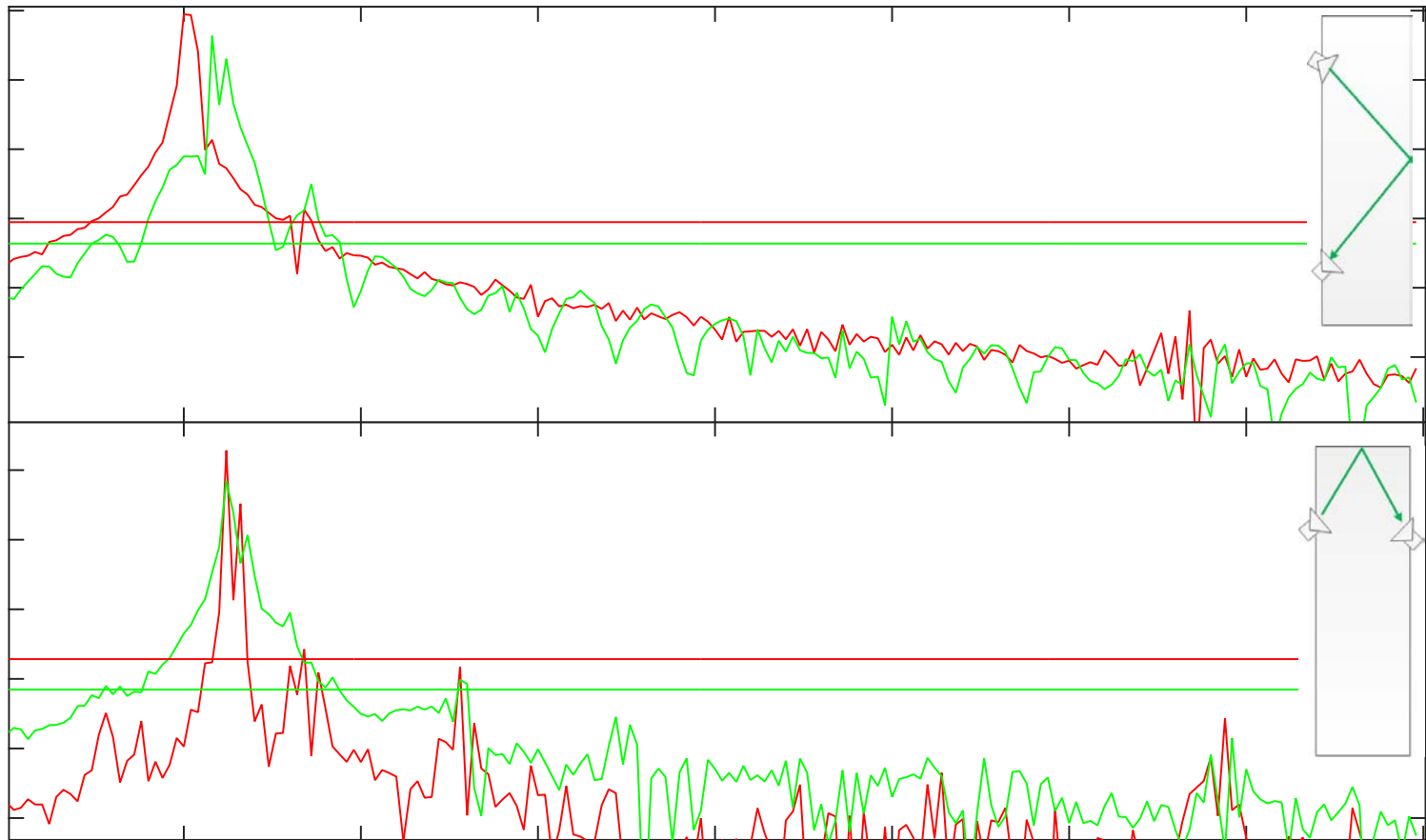
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Results for Directed NLOS Transmission



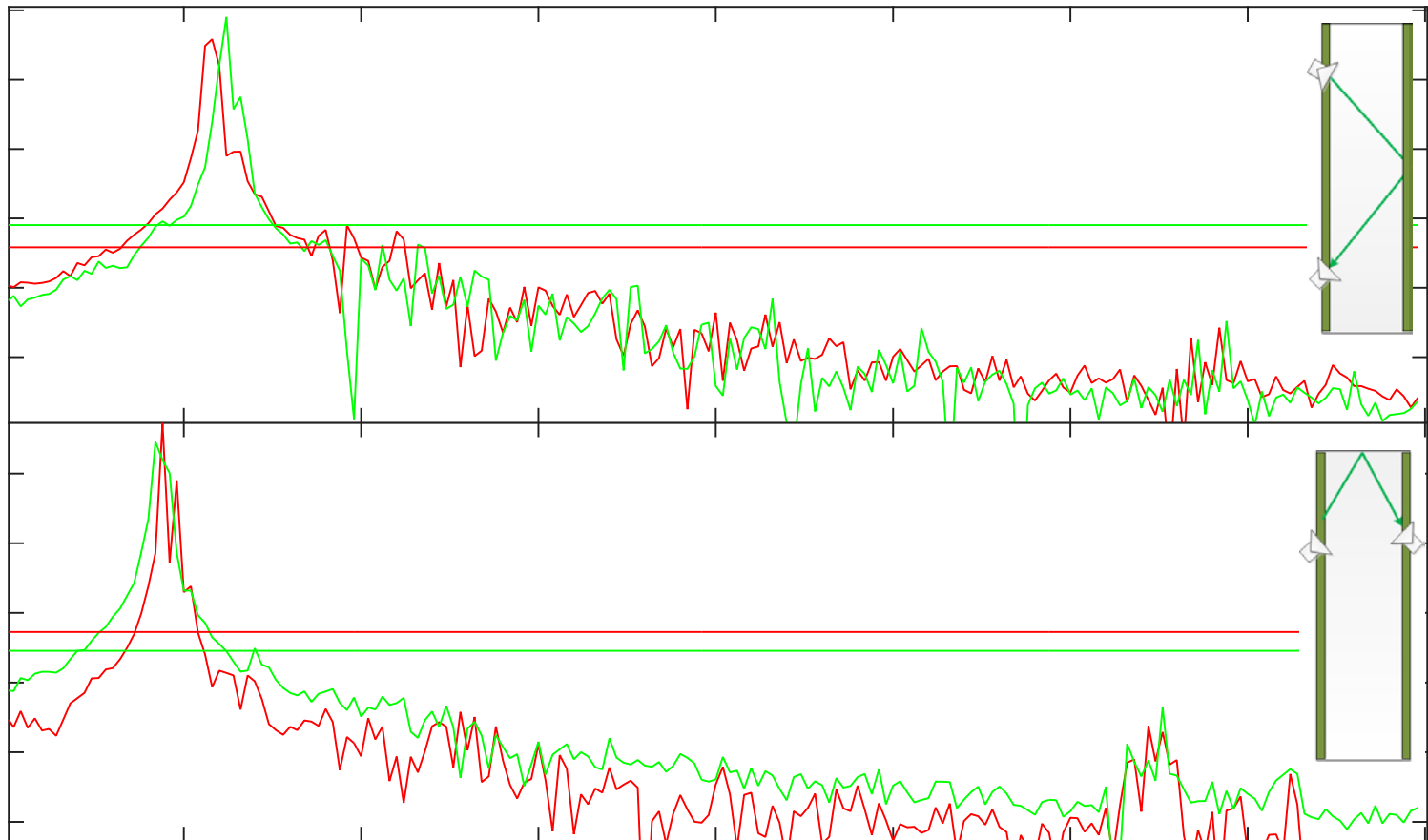
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Results for Directed NLOS Transmission (3)



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Results for Directed NLOS Transmission (4)



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Results for directed NLOS Transmission (Conclusion)

- **Main pulse might be broadened** by both ABS or PCB reflection; **echoes up to 5dB** below the main pulse
- In spacious environments, the **insertion of PCBs** leads to **improved number and strength of MPCs**
- Again, **a narrower environment leads to a reduced multipath richness**; however, it might broaden the main pulse further due to a larger reflection angle

Temporal Analysis: RMS Delay Spreads

	Large ABS	Small ABS	Large PCB	Small PCB
dNLOS_1, red	0.367 ns	0.099 ns	0.758 ns	0.122 ns
dNLOS_1, green	0.245 ns	0.115 ns	0.650 ns	0.047 ns
dNLOS_2, red	0.072 ns	0.036 ns	0.026 ns	0.027 ns
dNLOS_2, green	0.085 ns	0.129 ns	0.139 ns	0.069 ns

Thank You
for Your Attention

References

- [1] A. Fricke et al., „Characterization of Transmission Scenarios for Terahertz Intra-Device Communications“, International Conference on Electromagnetics in Advanced Applications (ICEAA), September 7-11 2015, Torino, Italy

- [2] doc.: IEEE 802.15-15-0166-00-003d: „Measuring the THz Intra-Device Propagation Channel“