



HAL
open science

Why don't we use free 868 MHz band for geolocation?

Zineb Aqachmar, Pascal Acco, Jean-Yves Fourniols, Guillaume Auriol,
Christophe Escriba

► **To cite this version:**

Zineb Aqachmar, Pascal Acco, Jean-Yves Fourniols, Guillaume Auriol, Christophe Escriba. Why don't we use free 868 MHz band for geolocation?. IEEE 27th Convention of Electrical & Electronics Engineers in Israel (IEEEI 2012), Nov 2012, Eilat, Israel. 10.1109/EEEI.2012.6377141 . hal-01886054

HAL Id: hal-01886054

<https://hal.laas.fr/hal-01886054>

Submitted on 3 May 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Why don't we use free 868 MHz band for geolocation?

Zineb AQACHMAR, Pascal ACCO, Jean-Yves FOURNIOLS, Guillaume AURIOL, Christophe ESCRIBA
 N2IS [Nano engineering and integration of systems]
 LAAS-CNRS
 Toulouse, FRANCE
Zineb.aqachmar@laas.fr, pacco@laas.fr, gauriol@laas.fr, fourniols@laas.fr, cescriba@laas.fr

Abstract— Geolocation with ultra wide band signals has seen much progress in recent years. Nevertheless, the use of narrow band signals hasn't been studied rigorously despite its advantages that we present in this paper. We study the case of using low power carrier signal from the ISM [Industrial, Scientific & Medical] radio bands, where each user that have to be geolocated accesses to a statistical frequency from the band [868, 870 MHz]. The modulating signal is a square of 100Hz frequency and the Method used for geolocation is TDOA.

Index Terms— geolocation, ISM band, narrow band signals, TDOA, CRLB.

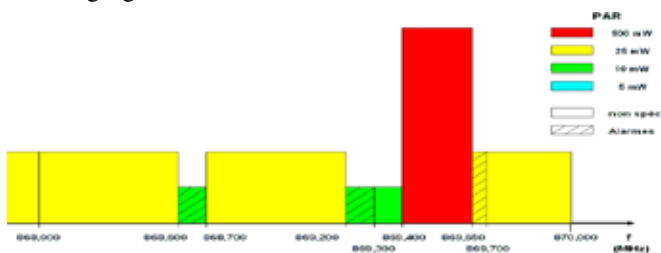
Introduction

Geo-localization has seen much progress using radio waves (GPS, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, RFID, ULB, and GSM), video or infrared. Problems of these solutions are: high consumption due to the use of wideband, which is expensive, and limitations of reach.

This paper aims to define a new free localization system based on narrow band, low power and long-range signals.

I. SIGNALS USED

We use signals from ISM[1] band (Industrial, scientific and medical). For question of performances, the band used is 868 MHz. We have channels of 200 kHz inside the band [868,870MHz]. Inside this interval, the apparent power which is radiated differs in function of sub-bans, the following figure illustrates that.



We use a statistical frequential repartition to choose one frequency that will have the emitted signal. More precisely, inside each channel of 200 kHz which is centered on f_c , the emitted signal will have a frequency that is far by f_i from f_c . The bandwidth of each emitted signal is around 100Hz which represents number of symbol bits emitted.

II. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ALGORITHM

We describe in the following a DTOA estimator based on known data and symbol filter of a simple BPSK narrowband signal.

The sent signal is modeled by:

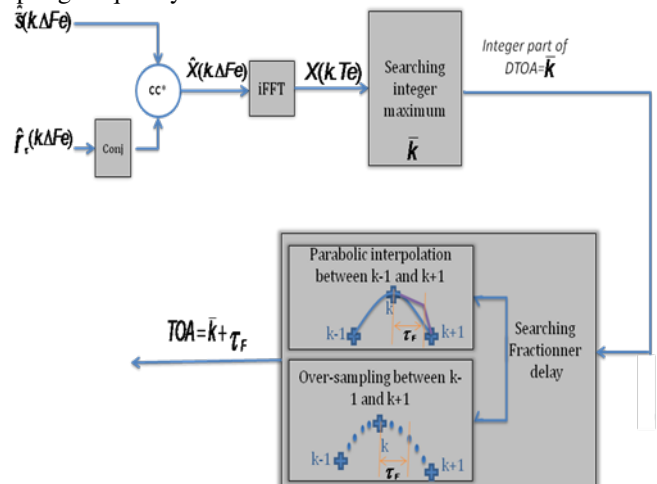
$$\tilde{s}_\tau = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} d(k).p(t - k.T_s)$$

Where $d(k)$ are the know data and $p(t)$ is the symbol filter shape.

The received signal in AWGN channel is then:

$$\hat{r}_\tau = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} d(k).p(t - k.T_s - \tau)$$

The DTOA estimator samples the received signal at the sampling frequency $F_e = 1/T_e$



*: cross correlation

We can see in the previous chain the steps of our algorithm:

- We use cross-correlation method for estimating TOA: The emitted and received synthesized signals are correlated in frequency domain;
 - We transform to temporal domain the correlated signal;
 - We look for the integer maximum of correlated signal to find integer part of the delay ;
 - We look for fractional delay using two methods:
 - Parabolic interpolation between integers previous and following the integer representing delay ;
 - Over-sampling between integers previous and following the integer representing delay ;
- Notice: Looking for fractional delay of TOA by over-sampling gives the same results as the one given by parabolic interpolation.
- TOA is finally given by the sum of fractional and integer parts.

III. THEORITICAL BOUND

Many of bounds exist in the literature. The two approaches that are the most popular are: Cramer-Rao bound if we consider that the signal is deterministic and RMSE if we consider that the TOA is a Bayesian quantity. We present here our study in the deterministic case.

We suppose that the TOA is a deterministic quantity and we consider the pdf of the vector $x=[x(1), x(2), \dots, x(N)]^T$ which is set by TOA.

If the TOA is unbiased, the Cramer-Rao bound gives the expression of the minimum covariance that we can attain when estimating TOA.

Here below, the expression of the CRLB in the case of unbiased TOA:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If the TOA is unbiased} \\ \equiv \\ E(\hat{TOA} - TOA) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \text{CRLB} = \frac{1}{8 \cdot \beta^2 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot \text{SNR}} \right\}$$

With:

$$\beta^2 = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f^2 \cdot |P(f)|^2 \cdot df}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |P(f)|^2 \cdot df}$$

$P(f)$ represents Fourier transform of transfer function of shaping filter.

In our case, we took: $\beta=60\text{Hz}$

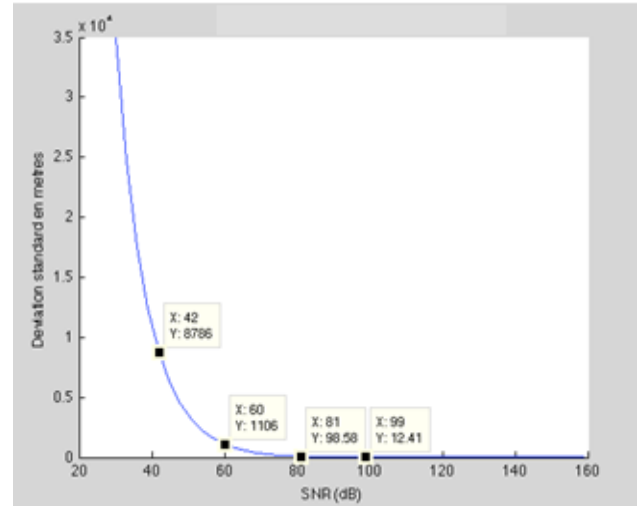
SNR's expression is given by:

$$\text{SNR} = \frac{E_s}{N_0 \cdot B} = \frac{N \cdot E_B}{N_0 \cdot B}$$

With:

- E_s : Energy symbol
- E_B : Energy bit
- N : Number of emitted bits
- N_0 : Level of noise
- B : Bandwidth

[Estimation of this SNR is done in the following part]
We represent the CRLB in meters in function of SNR in the following figure:



IV. ESTIMATION OF SNR

In order to calculate SNR for CRLB, we calculate symbol SNR on a bandwidth of 2.B.

We have:

$$\text{SNR}_{2.B}^S = \frac{E_b \cdot N_{bits}}{N_0 \cdot B}$$

$$\text{SNR}_{2.F_e}^S = \frac{E_b}{N_0 \cdot B}$$

From these formulas, we can clearly see that having narrow band signals with small B, increases SNR.

From (1) and (2)

$$\text{SNR}_{2.B}^S = \text{SNR}_{2.F_e}^S \times \frac{F_e}{B} \times N_{bits}$$

We also have:

$$F_e = \text{Frequency of sampling} = 48 \text{ kHz}$$

And

$$B = \frac{1}{T_s} = \frac{1}{\text{Width of shaping filter}} = 100 \text{ Hz}$$

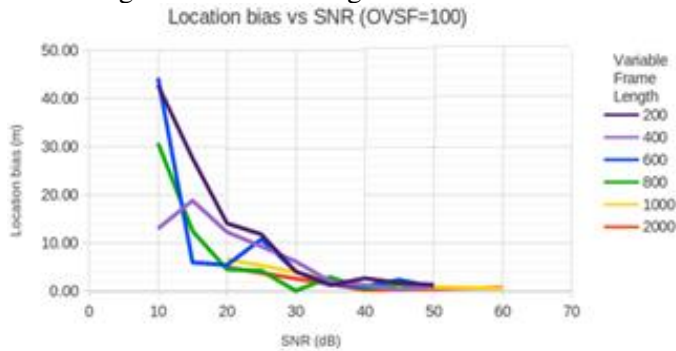
So

$$SNR_{2.B_{dB}}^S = SNR_{2.F_{dB}}^S + 10 \times \log\left(\frac{F_\epsilon}{B}\right) + 10 \times \log(N_{bits})$$

$$SNR_{2.B_{dB}}^S = SNR_{2.F_{dB}}^S + 10 \times \log(480) + 10 \times \log(N_{bits})$$

$$SNR_{2.B_{dB}}^S = SNR_{2.F_{dB}}^S + 26dB + 10 \times \log(N_{bits})$$

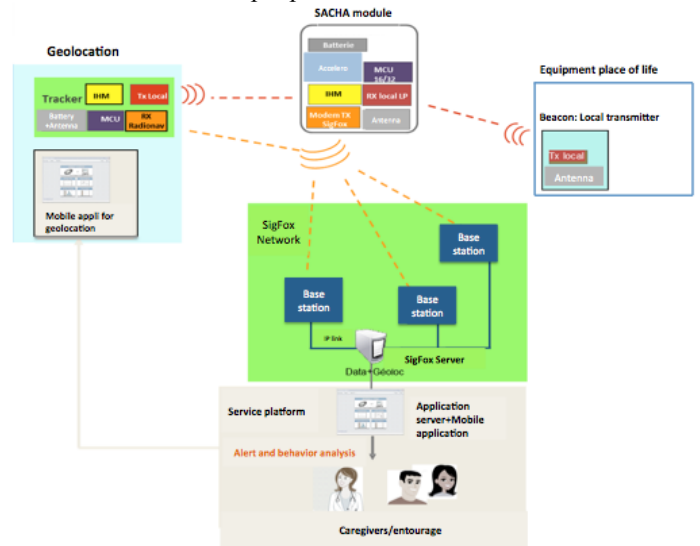
We can see the RMSE in function of SNR with different frame lengths in the following scheme.



V. APPLICATION

This geolocation with these signals found its application in a regional project which name is SACHA (Search and Computerize Human Acts), that aims developing a solution of long range tracking of the frail, dependent or demented elderly combining fugue control, fall detection, access control and remote alarm. This application is based on a miniaturized flexible bracelet which is sending signals described in the first part. It is addressed to institutions and hospitals, to nurse's

aide and to families of people with Alzheimer's disease.



VI. CONCLUSION

We saw that despite of the current trend that is using essentially ultra-wide band signals, narrow band signals gives good performances of geolocation. We also saw that the SNR is much better in these conditions and that this solution was adopted for an industrial project thanks to its low cost. We are working actually on improving performances of geolocation by using adaptative algorithms.

REFERENCES

- [1] Baker, S. D, S. W King, and J. P Welch. "Performance Measures of ISM-band and Conventional Telemetry." *IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Magazine* 23, no. 3 (June 2004): 27- 36.
- [2] *Telecommunications Conference, 2006. GLOBECOM '06*, 1-5. IEEE, 2006.
- [3] Boashash, B. "Estimating and Interpreting the Instantaneous Frequency of a Signal. I. Fundamentals." *Proceedings of the IEEE* 80, no. 4 (April 1992): 520-538.
- [4] Bucher, Ralph, and D. Misra. "A Synthesizable VHDL Model of the Exact Solution for Three-dimensional Hyperbolic Positioning System." *VLSI Design* 15, no. 2 (2002): 507-520.
- [5] Chawathe, S. S. "Low-latency Indoor Localization Using Bluetooth Beacons." *In 12th International IEEE Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems, 2009. ITSC '09*, 1-7. IEEE, 2009.
- [6] Jacovitti, G., and G. Scarano. "Discrete Time Techniques for Time Delay Estimation." *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing* 41, no. 2 (February 1993): 525-533.
- [7] Jantti, T. -P. "The Influence of Extended Sources on the Theoretical Performance of the MUSIC and ESPRIT Methods: Narrow-band Sources." *In 1992 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing, 1992. ICASSP-92*, 2:429-432 vol.2. IEEE, 1992.
- [8] Jin, G., X. Lu, and M.S. Park. "An Indoor Localization Mechanism Using Active RFID Tag." *In Sensor Networks*,

- Ubiquitous, and Trustworthy Computing, 2006. IEEE International Conference On*, 1:4–pp, 2006.
- [9] Soltanmohammadi, E., S. Dastgerdi, and A. H Rezaie. “DSP Implementation of Time Delay Estimation Based on Bufferable Average square difference Matrix. “*In 2010 12th International Conference on computer modeling and Simulation (UKSim)*, 227-232 IEEE 2010.