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

Submission Title: [MICS Channel Characteristics, Preliminary Results]
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Abstract: [This document provides preliminary MICS band channel characteristics. The information is intended for the channel modeling subcommittee of the proposed IEEE 802.15.6 standard]

Purpose: [To present some preliminary data on MICS channel characteristics]

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MICS Channel Characteristics; Preliminary Results

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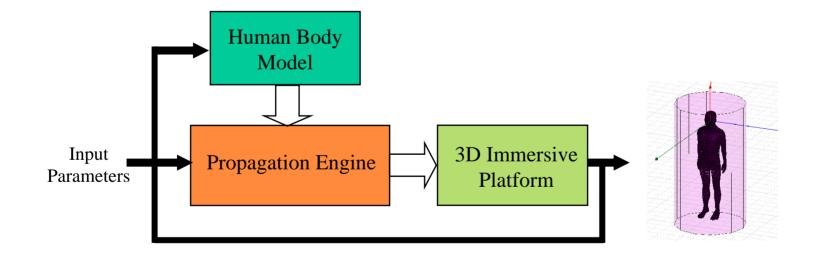
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Medical Implant Communication Service (MICS)

- Allocated frequency 402MHz to 405MHz
 - Total of 3 MHz spectrum
- Unlicensed band allocated for communication between an implanted medical device and an external controller
- Primary reasons for selecting these frequencies are
 - Better propagation characteristics for implants
 - Reasonable sized antenna for implants
 - Worldwide availability
 - Limited threat of interference to primary users

A 3D Immersive Platform to Study MICS Channel

As in-body measurement and experimental study is difficult (if not impossible), a 3D simulation & visualization scheme is proposed to study the propagation characteristics of MICS



System Components

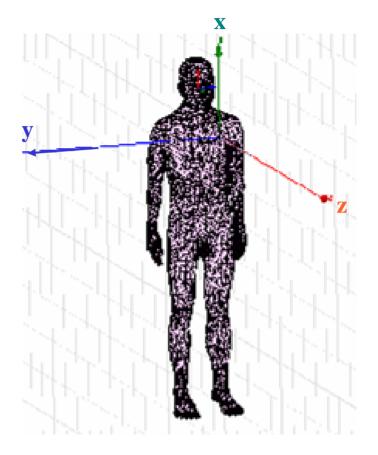
Human Body Model

- Dielectric properties of 300+ parts in a male human body
- Frequency-dependent biological material
- Properties are user-definable if changes are desired
- Accuracy of 2mm

Propagation Engine

- 3D full-wave electromagnetic field simulation (HFSS)
- Capable of calculating a variety of outputs

3D Immersive & Visualization Platform



The NIST 3D Immersive Platform

The 3D immersive & visualization platform is a system to present the user a 3D virtual world within which the user can move and interact with the virtual objects

 Provides views and interaction for a qualitative experience of data
 Main components of the system are:

> Three screens that provide the visual display; a single 3D stereo scene

The motion tracked stereoscope glasses; to update the scene based on the motion of the user

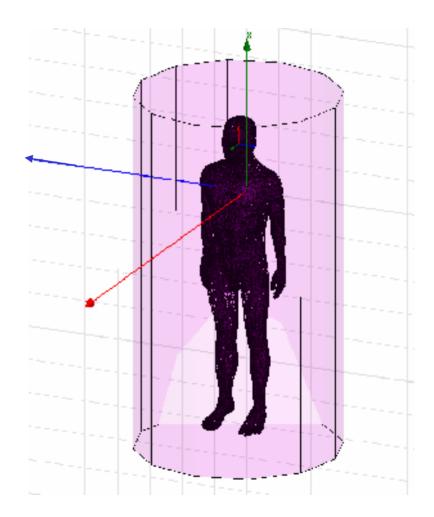
 Handheld motion tracked input device to allow interaction with the virtual object(s)



A User in the NIST Immersive Visualization Environment

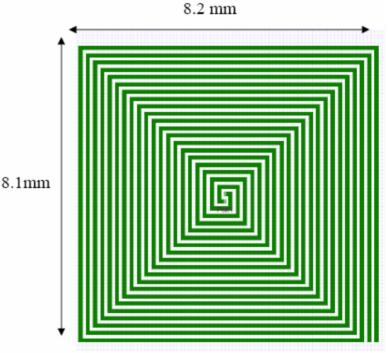
Input Parameters

- □ Antenna characteristics
- Antenna Location
 - Pacemaker application
- Antenna Orientation
 - Facing toward front side of the body
- Operating Frequency
 - 403.5 MHz
- □ Transmit Power
- Resolution
 - 2 mm
- □ Range
 - 50 cm
- Output Parameter
 - Electric field magnitude
 - Magnetic field magnitude
 - SAR

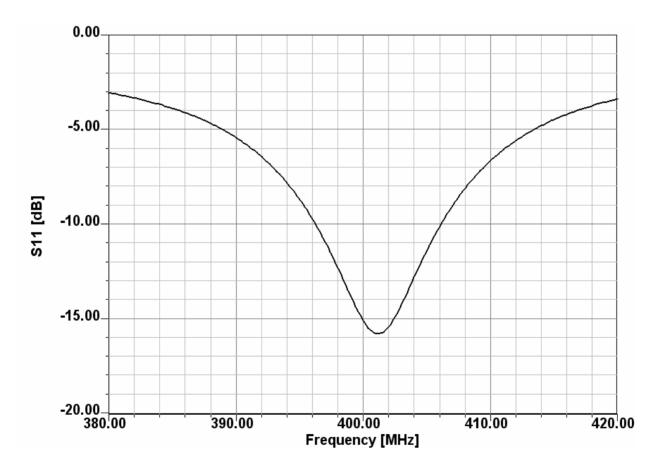


Antenna

□ Size: 8.2 x 8.1 x 1 mm □ Metallic Layer: Copper, t=0.036 mm □ Substrate: D51 (NTK), \mathcal{E}_r =30, tan θ = 0.000038, and t=1 mm □ The metallic layer is covered by RH-5, \mathcal{E}_r =1.0006 tan θ = 0, t = 1mm



Return Loss of the Antenna

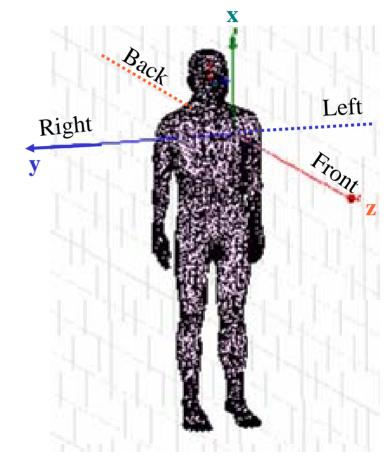


Electric Field Magnitude Along Four Directions

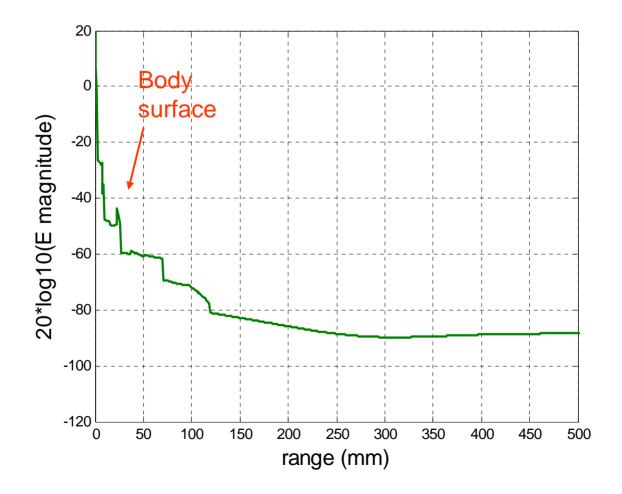
Antenna is located at the left
 Pectoral muscle

□ Frequency is 403.5 MHz

❑ We have measured the Magnitude of the E-Field & H-Field along four directions as shown here

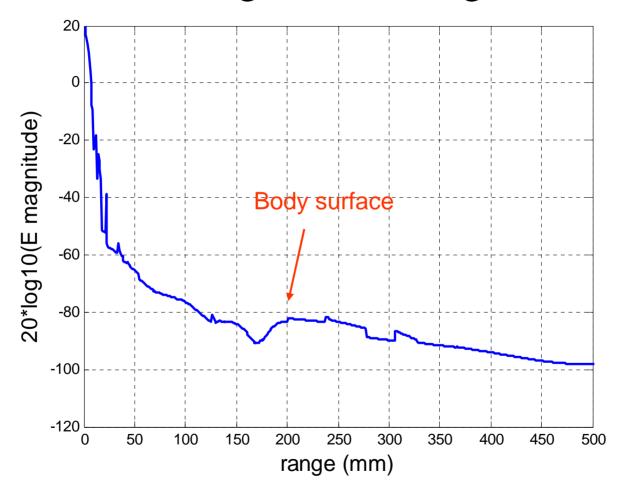


Electric Field Magnitude Along the Front-side

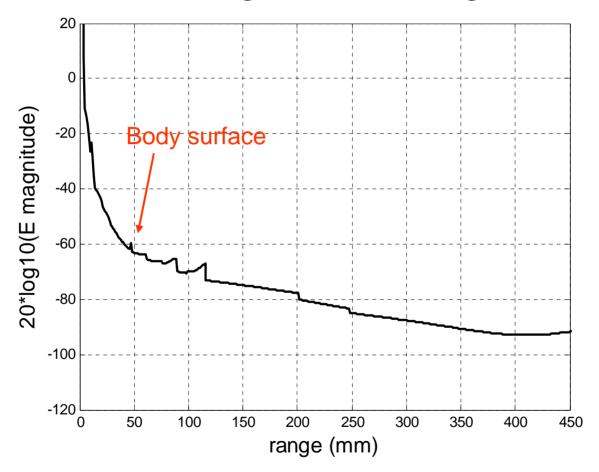


Submission

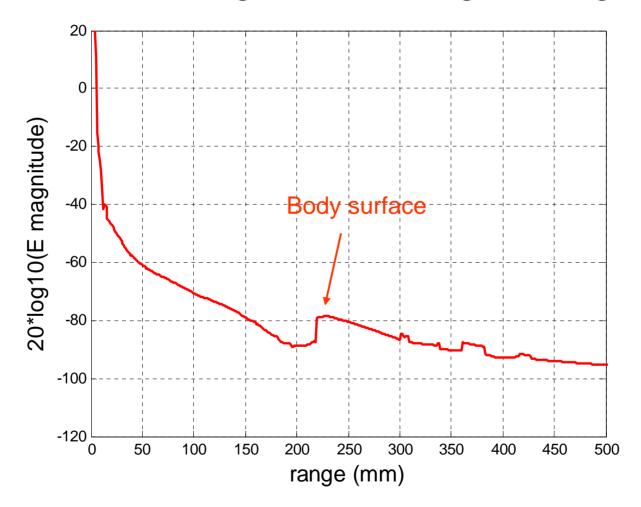
Electric Field Magnitude Along the Backside



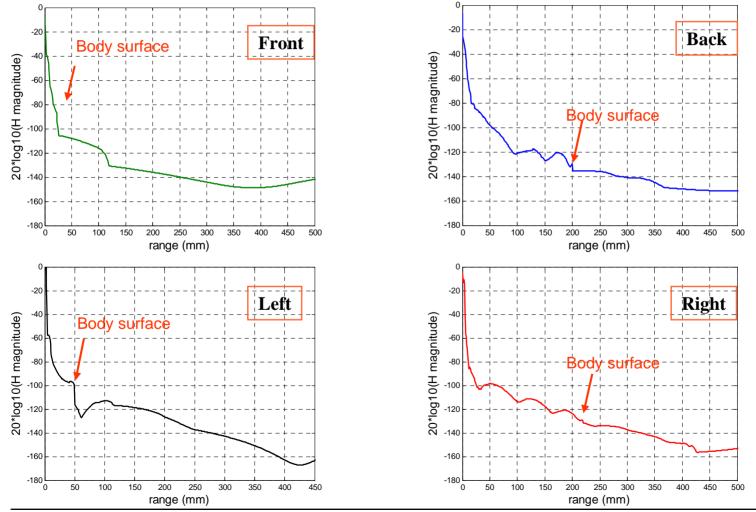
Electric Field Magnitude Along the Left-side



Electric Field Magnitude Along the Right-side

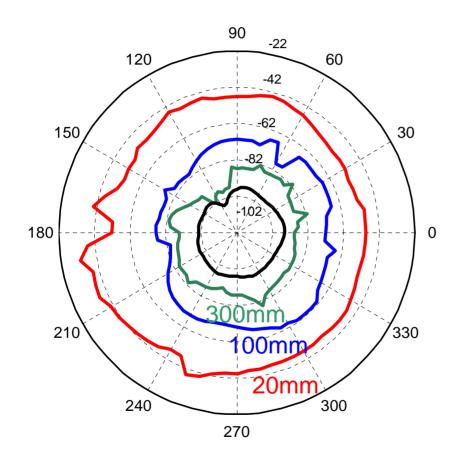


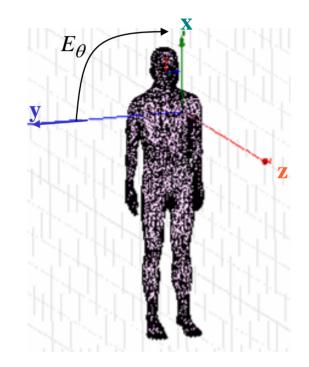
Magnetic Field Magnitude in the 4 Directions



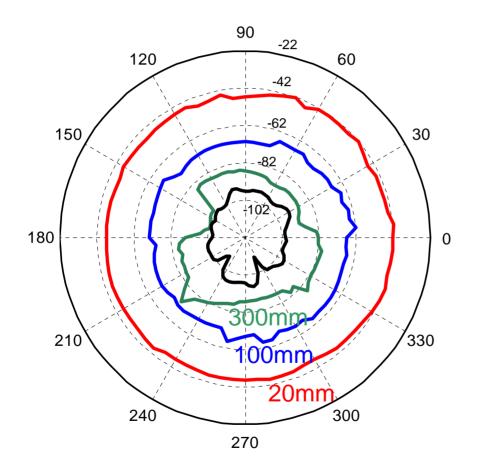
Submission

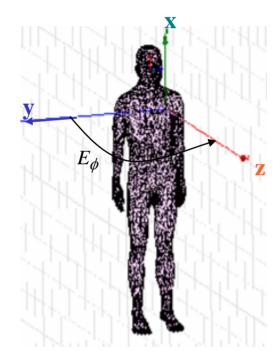
Horizontal Radiation Pattern





Vertical Radiation Pattern





Issues to be considered

- What frequency should be considered for implant to implant channel model?
- Are there currently any application for implant to implant communication so that we can simulate the right scenarios?
- Will there be any measurement for S6 (S7) with MICS frequency band?

Acknowledgement

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