Improving Transmitted Signal in Wireless Body Area Network Transmission using The Cost-231 Hata Model

Majdi Al-Sahli¹ and Navarun Gupta²

¹ Computer Engineering Department, Bridgeport, USA, Email: malsahli (at) bridgeport.edu

² Computer Engineering Department, University of Bridgeport, USA, *Email: navarung (at) bridgeport.edu*

ABSTRACT— In this research, a solid, power effective and high throughput directing convention for Wireless Body Area Networks (WBANs) is proposed. Multi-jump topology to attain least vitality utilization and more system lifetime is utilized. Moreover, an expense capacity to select guardian hub or forwarder is proposed where the expense capacity chooses a guardian hub, which has high lingering vitality and least separation to sink. Leftover vitality parameter adjusts the vitality utilization around the sensor hubs while separation parameter guarantees fruitful parcel conveyance to sink. Recreation outcomes indicate that our proposed convention boosts the system strength period and hubs stay alive for more periods. It is because of the way that the way misfortune engendering is minimized by utilizing Cost-231 Hata model for the more soundness period that helps high bundle conveyance to sink which is real enthusiasm for ceaseless patient observing and to cover larger geographical area region and with greater accuracy.

Keywords- Wireless Body Area Network, Cost-231 Hata, Path-loss Propagation, Digital Signal Processing

1. INTRODUCTION

In Wireless sensor systems (WSNs) and the substance of them as they have conveyed independent sensor hubs to distinguish any natural developments. To the extent that they comprise of Micro-gadgets frameworks, and a low-control Digital Signal Processing (DSP). These (WSNs) might be portable station (MS) so as to be fit to cooperate and identify straightforwardness with nature's domain same case in mechanical systems or any sensor system. These (WSNs) have wide provisions in different ranges. From these requisitions as cases may be, sound, vibration, weight, movement or poisons, reconnaissance for wellbeing and security, computerized medical services, smart building control, activity control, to the extent that in a solid environment observing in military provisions. These sensors can impart either among one another or straightforwardly to an outside base-station (BS). These (WSNs) are normally scattered in a sensor field, which is a region where the sensor hubs are sent. They facilitate among themselves to procure astounding learning about the nature. To blanket the bigger geological region area and with more terrific correctness, intends to expand the amount of sensors however much as could be expected. Disregarding these sensors are not faultless as their exorbitant macro sensor partners, yet they empower requisitions to systems. The primary basic issue in sensor systems is the restricted vitality on system hubs. When they are sent, the system can continue working while the battery force is satisfactory. This is a discriminating point to be considered as it is almost difficult to supplant the hub battery once sent over a distant territory. This imparted remote system arranged by WSN, the individual hubs have restricted correspondence range medium. Both the information and control parcels need to be steered in multi-bounce modality. The information might be indicated between the hubs in the system keeping in mind the end goal to backing diverse exercises. From a sensor hub to another with the object of bringing about a nearby participation. This complex errand that is gotten by planning and actualizing of steering plans to have the capacity to adequately and productively help the trade of data in WSNs. Various hypothetical issues and viable restrictions must be completely considered. By and large, remote sensor data might be bolstered all through a few means. The specific past post data for the essential area instantly with respect to extra running; this recent post data through sending into a different hub simply before getting to the base segment. Each and every procedure offers them value regarding the provisions and also directing models. Through the outlook, including loop topology, this directing norm might be arranged straight into normal topology and in addition bunch topology. Various steering measures all through bunched (WSNs) are normally portrayed inside the ensuing. Grouped (WSNs) are usually marked as heterogeneous and in addition, homogeneous great capacities for operations including sensor hubs. All through remote sensor systems with heterogeneous sensor suppliers, this bunch brain offers better contraption analyzed

than a standard sensor hub, e.g. force, transforming capacity, memory, and as a rule with all the perform including data pressure setting [1].

The specific key capacity of any heterogeneous strategy would be to lessen the vitality usage of standard hubs through securing against every one of them from sending information over a long separation of the fundamental area. The steering conventions for (WSNs) and correlation for their qualities and restrictions which is carried out by Shio Kumar Singh, et al. [2]. Again off-based bunching in (WSNs) and the correlation done with even directing conventions and the coordinated multi bounce system. Is truly a well-known progressive steering venture utilized all through grouped (WSNs), on the grounds that it can without much of a stretch parity vitality utilization to develop this ring life compass [3]. It's practically comprises of several stages. In the setup organize, the sensed information is exchanged from hubs to group heads, at long last achieves the (BS). In the second area of the procedure which is longer, relies on upon the round-based grouping calculation.

It's well realized that LEACH utilizes the CDMA-TDMA half breed correspondence plan to minimize the impedance between bunches. While TDMA spaces are relegated for every part to minimize media dispute. Filter is separated into rounds so as to dole out group heads at the start of each one round to make and show time calendar to its parts. Ignoring the issue created by the arbitrary head choice in each one round.

A plan which is focused around another standard to give the open door for sensor hub to settle on disseminating choice on whether choosing to be a bunch head or a non-head part, this plan is a completely dispersed approach and proposed by Liang Zhao et al [4]. This proposed model accomplishes better execution in the term of lifetime and vitality proportion. Where the outlined Medium-dispute based Energy-proficient Distributed Clustering (MEDIC), with a specific end goal to supplant the bunch establishment that happen at the start of each one round in LEACH. This outlined (MEDIC) is focused around the Duchauction to get higher time proficiency as every hub to number its neighbors and telecasts their number. Recently, truly a couple of reports were being centered around bringing down the vitality utilization of sensor hubs all through (WSNs). This specific work intends to explore the examination between the static and the element model to expand the life time of diminishing the utilization of vitality. Expanding this time of (WSNs) by utilizing bunch mixing and vivacious directing segments.

A study to spare vitality throughout information transmission is carried out by Wernhuar Tarng et al. [5]. In this paper, the performance of the radio wave propagation mechanism is presented and enhanced with some difficulties. The rest of the paper is organized as follows: in the next section presents the work's related work. In section III the motivation. In section IV simulation results and performance are presented. Section V discussion, including comparison and analysis of all simulated data are discussed. Section VI concludes the work done in this paper.

2. RELATED WORK

Health awareness is changing, awareness need change. The populace maturing, the increment in perpetual, heart sicknesses and simply the expansion in populace size will overpower the current doctor's facility-driven social insurance. There is a developing enthusiasm by people to screen their own particular physiology. For game exercises, as well as to control their own particular maladies. They are transforming from the detached human service recipient to a proactive social toward oneself insurance taker. The center is moving from clinic focused medicine to a patient-driven medicinal services observing. Nonstop, ordinary, wearable observing and impelling is a piece of this change. In this setting, sensors that screen the heart, pulse, development, cerebrum action, dopamine levels, and actuators that pump insulin, "pump" the heart, convey pills to particular organs, fortify the mind are required as pervasive parts in and on the body. They will tend to individuals' need of seeing toward one and encourage social insurance conveyance.

These segments around a human body that impart to sense and act in a composed manner make a Body Area Network (WBAN).

By and large, and in our perspective, a focal, all the more influential part will go about as the facilitator of this system. These systems are meant to expand the ability to screen the human body and respond to issues uncovered with this perception. One key playing point of this framework is their all-encompassing perspective of the entire system. That is, the focal segment can have an understanding of all the observed indicators and associate them to better assess and respond to issues.

There are a few physiological relationships known in the therapeutic field. Connecting pulse and cross sectional range of veins to compute blood speed, evaluating oxygen conveyance from cardiovascular yield and oxygen immersion, are such illustrations. This information ought to be accessible in a WBAN and imparted by the few provisions that make the utilization of the system. Pedro Brand ao [6] contended that this multi-parameter relationship of the heterogeneous sensed data is not being taken care of in Bans. The current perspective depends solely on the requisition that is utilizing the system and its understanding of the parameters. This implies that, each provision will manage the BAN's heterogeneous assets overseeing them specifically without thinking seriously about different requisitions, their needs and information. Late advances in hardware permit building remote sensor organizes in, on or around the human body. Body Range Networks (BAN, is additionally called Body Sensor Networks) is utilized within therapeutic requisitions as well as has non-restorative provisions territories, for example, amusement, military. Arif Onder Isikman et al., [7] audited the fundamental characteristics of BAN and secured the prerequisites for BAN base by giving a sample of a current

requisition. Besides, proposed a cross breed strategy to enhance existing BAN foundation as its called Intelligent Body Sensor Networks (IBSN). Likewise presented the new IEEE 802.15.6 standard and point the likenesses and contrasts with existing models. As of late remote body territory system (WBAN) draws more considerations on account of its profits particularly in wellbeing observing. As the sensor hubs in WBAN are battery fueled, vitality productivity is the top concern in the medium access control (MAC) convention outline. Jingjing Yuan et al., [8] proposed an Enhanced MAC (EMAC) convention, which coordinates hand-off with element force control component to spare vitality utilization. On one hand, the convention chooses a handing-off hub of the hub, which may be vitality deficiency to drag out its lifetime and after that the system topology is changed from one-jump to multi-bounce. As needs be, the super edge structure is altered. Then again, for further vitality sparing, element force control calculation is performed at whatever point sensor hubs have information parcels to transmit. Worldwide directing conventions in remote body range systems are acknowledged. Worldwide steering is enlarged with a novel connection expense capacity intended to adjust vitality utilization over the system. The effect is a significant build in system lifetime at the cost of a minimal expand in vitality for every bit. System upkeep necessities are decreased too, since adjusting vitality utilization implies everything batteries need to be adjusted in the meantime and less regularly. Gill R. Tsouri et al., [9] proposed directing convention and assessed utilizing an equipment trial setup involving numerous hubs and a right to gain entrance point, where the setup is utilized to evaluate system architectures, including an on-body access point and an off-body access point with a shifting number of reception apparatuses. Additionally, Real-time trials are led in indoor situations to evaluate execution picks up. Also, the setup is utilized to record channel lessening information which is then prepared in far reaching machine recreations giving knowledge on the impact of convention parameters on execution. Garth V. Crosby et al., [10] introduced an exhaustive review comprising of stand-alone areas, concentrating on essential parts of WBANs. Besides, inspected the accompanying: checking and sensing, force productive conventions, framework architectures, steering and security, and finished up by examining some open exploration issues, their potential results and future patterns.

To increase the battery lifetime by decreasing the energy consumption. The proposed model with the Cost-231 Hata model pathloss propagation scheme, achieved a longer and more stable results than that proposed in [11].

3. MOTIVATION

So many searchers have been carrying out research on recovering the path loss propagation and detecting the transmitted signal from the cluster heads of the wireless sensor networks (WSNs). Moreover, in the field of wireless body area networks (WBAN). Where, Wireless Body Area Sensors are utilized to screen human wellbeing with restricted vitality assets. Diverse vitality efficient directing plans are utilized to advance information from body sensors to restorative server. It is imperative that sensed information of patient dependably accepted to therapeutic pro for further analysis. In [11] the authors deployed eight sensors on the patient's body as shown in Figure 1, with the parameters tabulated in Table 1.

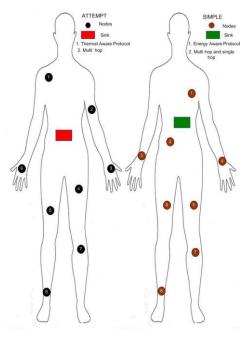


Figure 1: Nodes Deployment [11]

Where the parameters table

Parameter	Value
ETX	16.7 micro
ERX	36.1 micro
Emp	1.97 micro
Frequency	2.4
d _o	0.1
Receiver antenna height	3m
Speed	299792458
Lambda	.125
Transmitter Antenna height	30m
Nodes	8
human body path loss exponent	3.38

Table 1: Radio Parameters [11]

In this section, the cost-231 hata model for calculating the path loss propagation model in urban area is explained in details keeping the rest parameters in mind and used. Where, this model gives simple and straightforward techniques to ascertain the street catastrophes. In spite of the fact that our working recurrence goes (4GHz) is well beyond its estimation extent, its effortlessness and adjustment variables still allowed to anticipate the way catastrophes in this higher recurrence range. The fundamental way catastrophes mathematical statement due to this COST-231 Hata Model could be communicated as in equation (1).

$$PL = 46.3 + 33.9 \log_{10} (f) - 13.82 \log_{10} (h_b) - ah_m + (44.9 - 6.55 \log_{10} (h_b)) \log_{10} (d) + c_m,$$
(1)

where, distance d, and h_b height of transmitter antenna, and c_m has two values 0dB for suburban and 3dB for urban, while a_{hm} is defined in equation (2) as

Urban area:
$$ah_m = 3.2(log_{10} 11.75h_r))^2 - 4.79.$$
 (2)

In this phase, the cluster head transmits the signal packets to the base station informing the location of the body, so that with Cost-231 hata model for urban areas to include the high buildings, traffic and weather, which applies the maximum conditions to the signal to be transmitted to the required building such as hospital with the minimum loss.

4. SIMULATION RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE

To evaluate the proposed protocol, the following steps were done:

- 1) MATLAB 2008a is used.
- 2) Program to detect the obtained results in [11] is written and executed, and
- 3) The performance of the proposed model is studied and compared with the original model in [11] with the same parameters.

As mentioned in [11], the proposed model with the Cost-231 Hata is evaluated for the following:

Battery lifetime: represented the total battery lifetime till the last node, and compared with [11] as shown in Figure 2 (a) and (b), where in (a) the result of the proposed model, and in (b) is the result obtained in [11].

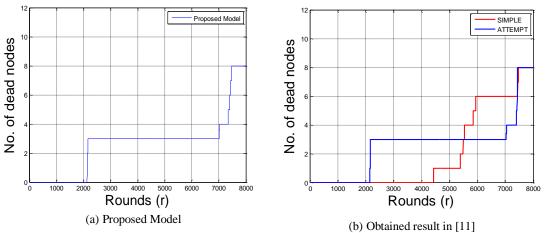


Figure 2: Battery Lifetime

Energy consumption: investigated the consumped energy for each node per round as shown in Figure 3 (a) and (b), where in (a) the result of the proposed model, and in (b) is the result obtained in [11].

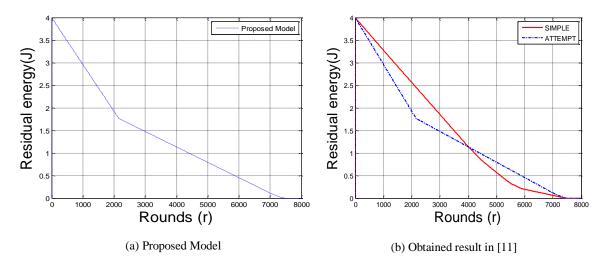


Figure 3: Energy Consumption

Path Loss Propagation: presented the difference between the transmitted and received power of the cluster head as shown in Figuure 4 (a) and (b), where in (a) the proposed model's results by using cost-231 hata model, and in (b) the obtained results in [11].

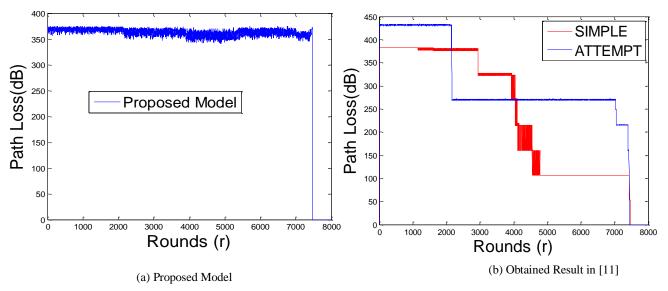


Figure 4: Path Loss Propagation

5. DISCUSSION

In this section, the obtained results of the proposed model and the results in [11] are compared and discussed as: A) Battery Lifetime

As shown in Figure 2, the proposed model with the proposed one in [11] are same according to the battery lifetime, which gives the equality of the energy consumption and longer battery lifetime.

B) Energy Consumption

As shown in Figure 3. Where, the average power consumption for each round is obtained to be as minimum as possible, and the obtained results are found to be the same results obtained in [11]. This yields the stability and the improvement in the throughput of the network in the proposed model.

C) Path Loss

In cell systems, for example, UMTS and GSM, which work in the UHF band, the estimation of the way path loss in assembled up buildings can achieve 110 - 140 dB for the first kilometer of the connection between the BTS and the portable. The way path loss for the initial ten kilometers may be 150 - 190 dB Note: These qualities are exceptionally rough and are given here just as a delineation of the reach in which the numbers used to express the way path loss qualities can in the end be, these are not complete or tying figures - the way path loss may be altogether different for the same separation along two separate ways and it could be diverse even along the same way if measured at distinctive times. The importance of path loss in all technological communication system made all authors to search for better cases to minimize the path loss as much as possible. From the obtained results with extra conditions such as high buildings, traffic, and weather including white Gaussian noise as shown in Figure 4 with parameters shown in Table 2.

Distance in meters between the roof and the first floor	15m
Frequency in MHz	4000
Transmitter antenna heights	30m
Receiver antenna heights	3m
Distance between buildings	50m
Street width	25m
Height of roof	15m
transmitter height	30m
Urban environment the parameter	a=3.6, b=0.005, c=20 in m

	Table 2:	Used P	arameters i	in the	Proposed	Model
--	----------	--------	-------------	--------	----------	-------

As shown in Figure 4, the proposed model reduced the path loss compared with the reference model in [11]. This reduction is due to the cost-231 hata model so that the protocol performs stable, all nodes alive and well till 7500 rounds which is more than the reference model in [11]. This gives the results that the proposed model has longer stability period and all alive nodes.

6. CONCLUSION

The importance of the wireless body area networks in the communication fiels, so that their importance is so critical and important in the medical data. In this paper, the proposed model using cost-231 hata to minimize the path loss paropagation in the wireless body area networks (WBANs) in the urban area is proved its functionality and stability with keeping all nodes alive for more period of rounds with white Gaussian noise comparing with the reference model proposed in [11]. Where, the obtained results were more stable for maximum period of rounds. This gives the results that cost-231 hata model is more suitable for the applications in the wireless body area networks.

7. REFERENCES

- Vivek Mhatre, Catherine Rosenberg, Homogeneous vs Heterogeneous Clustered Sensor Networks: A Comparative Study, School of Electrical and Computer Eng., Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907-1285, pp. 1-6. Phone: (765)-494-0034, Fax: (765)-494-0880.
- [2]. Shio Kumar Singh, M P Singh, and D K Singh, Routing Protocols in Wireless Sensor Networks –A Survey, International Journal of Computer Science & Engineering Survey (IJCSES) Vol.1, No.2, November 2010, DOI: 10.5121/ijcses.2010.1206, pp. 63-83.
- [3]. Jun Wang, Yong-Tao Cao, Jun-Yuan Xie, CCF and Shi-Fu Chen, Energy Efficient Back off Hierarchical Clustering Algorithms for Multi-Hop Wireless Sensor Networks, JOURNAL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 26(2): 283{291 Mar. 2011. DOI 10.1007/s11390011-1131-x, 2011 Springer Science +Business Media, LLC & Science Press, China. Mar. 2011, Vol.26, No.2.
- [4]. LIANG ZHAO and QILIAN LIANG, Medium-Contention Based Energy-Efficient Distributed Clustering (MEDIC) for Wireless Sensor Networks, *International Journal of Distributed Sensor Networks*, ISSN: 1550-1329 print/ 1550-1477 online, DOI: 10.1080/15501320701260709, 3: 347–369, 2007.

- [5]. Wernhuar Tarng, Kun-Jie Huang, Li-Zhong Deng, Kun-Rong Hsie and Mingteh Chen, A Study of Dynamic Clustering Method to Extend the Lifetime of Wireless Sensor Network, World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology 37 2010, pp. 346-353.
- [6]. Pedro Brand^{*}ao, Abstracting information on body area networks, *Technical Report Number 812*, UCAM-CL-TR-812, ISSN 1476-2986, January 2012, 15 JJ Thomson Avenue, Cambridge CB3 0FD, United Kingdom, phone +44 1223 763500, <u>http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/</u>.
- [7]. Arif Onder ISIKMAN, Loris Cazalon, Feiquan Chen, Peng Li, Body Area Networksm, This material is the final report of Group 6 of the course SSY145 Wireless Networks., Email: <u>isikman@student.chalmers.se</u>, Chalmers University of Technology, SE-412 96, Gothenburg, Sweden.
- [8]. Jingjing Yuan, Changle Li, and Wu Zhu, Energy-efficient MAC in Wireless Body Area Networks, 2013 International Conference on Information Science and Technology Application (ICISTA-13).
- [9]. Gill R. Tsouri, Alvaro Prieto and Nikhil Argade, On Increasing Network Lifetime in Body Area Networks Using Global Routing with Energy Consumption Balancing, *Sensors* 2012, 12, 13088-13108; doi:10.3390/s121013088, *sensors*, ISSN 1424-8220, <u>www.mdpi.com/journal/sensors</u>.
- [10]. Garth V. Crosby, Tirthankar Ghosh, Renita Murimi, Craig A. Chin, Wireless Body Area Networks for Healthcare: A Survey, International Journal of Ad hoc, Sensor & Ubiquitous Computing (IJASUC) Vol.3, No.3, June 2012.
- [11]. Q. Nadeem; N. Javaid; S. N. Mohammad; M. Y. Khan; S. Sarfraz, and M. Gull. SIMPLE: Stable Increased-throughput Multi-hop Protocol for Link Efficiency in Wireless Body Area Networks. arXiv:1307.7102v1 cs.NI, 26 Jul 2013.
- [12]. Rupinder Kaur, Wireless Body Area Network & Its Application. Research Cell: An International Journal of Engineering Sciences ISSN: 2229-6913 Issue July 2011, Vol. 1. Pp. 199-216.
- [13]. Obaid ur Rehman, Nadeem Javaid, Ayesha Bibi, Zahoor Ali Khan. Performance Study of Localization Techniques in Wireless Body Area Sensor Networks. arXiv:1207.1702v1. cs.NI. 6 Jul 2012.
- [14]. Nadeem Javaid, Ayesha Bibi, Karim Djouani. Interference and bandwidth adjusted ETX in wireless multihop networks. arXiv:1011.1584v1. cs.NI. 6 Nov 2010.