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MIMO Telecommunications with Near Ultrasounds

Arthur Aubertin^{1, 2, 3}, Julien de Rosny², Pierre Jouvelot³

(1) Stimshop, 14-16 rue Soleillet, 75020 Paris, France (e-mail : arthur@stimshop.com)

(2) MINES ParisTech, Université PSL, Paris, France

(3) ESPCI Paris, Université PSL, Institut Langevin Ondes et Images, Paris, France

Abstract

Ultrasound telecommunications are a relevant alternative when radio frequencies are not allowed or appropriate. Performance of a **near-ultrasound (15 - 20 kHz)** telecommunication system with linear-frequency-modulated symbols (**LFM**), or **chirps**, is studied:

- formal study of **BER** (Bit Error Rate) with varying **chirp-symbol time** and **chirp-overlap ratio**;
- comparison with numerical simulations.

We designed an 8-element linear network to achieve **MIMO** telecommunications, using **Beam Forming (BF)** and **Time Reversal (TR)** for focalization:

- assessment of the **propagation channel** (impulse response (IR) of the environment);
- comparison of **BF** and **TR**, at a constant emission power, in several **LOS** (Line Of Sight) and **NLOS** (Non Line Of Sight) configurations.

Chirp and overlap

Chirp:

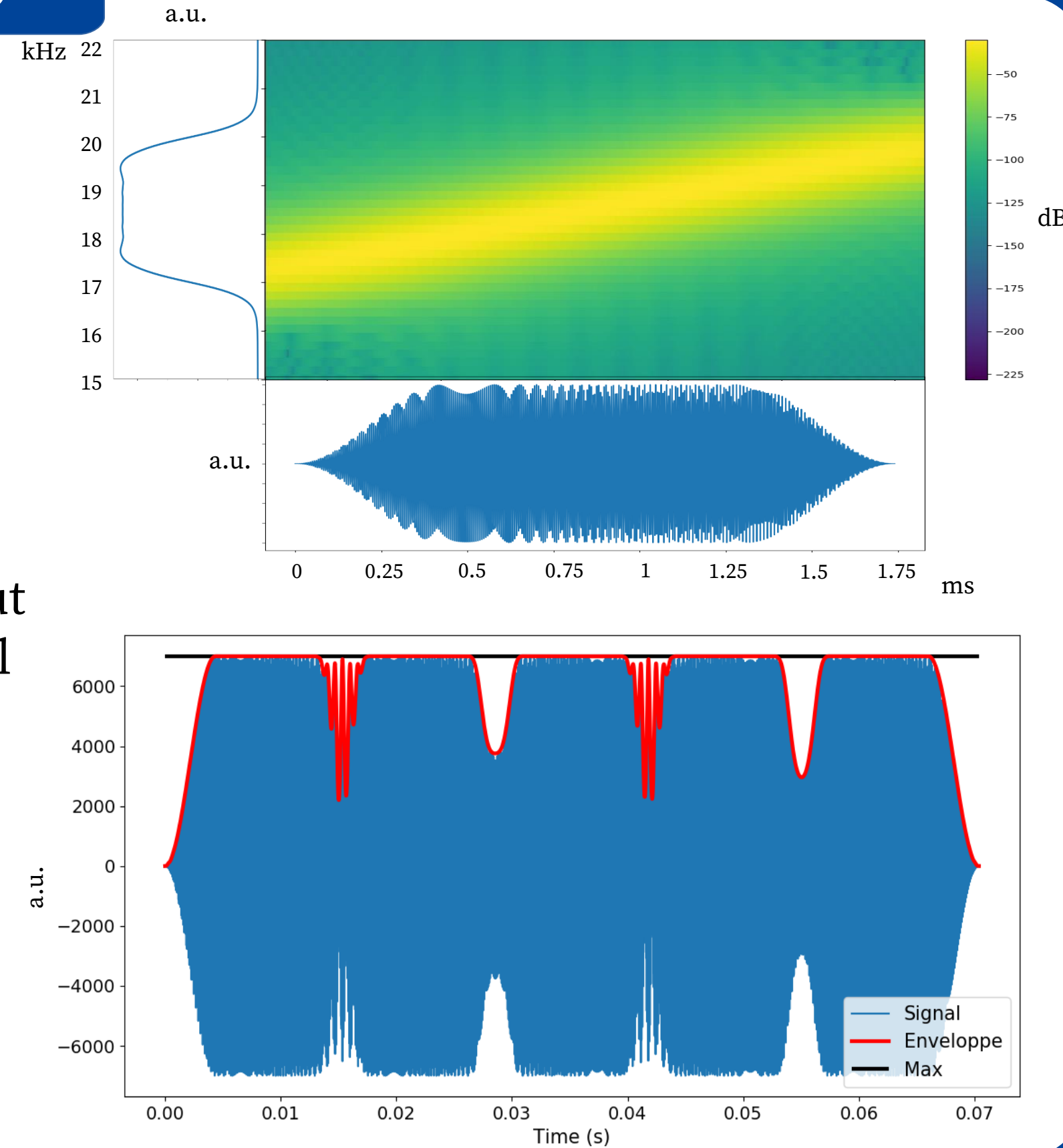
- Linear, from f_1 to f_2
- Narrow band
- Tuckey windowing
- + or - frequency slope, for bit encoding

Optimal overlap:

Successive chirps overlap without SNR degradation (constant signal amplitude at emission)

Simulation results:

- LFM optimal overlap on 10011 sequence = 24 %
- Related rate gain = 19.2 %



BER model

Analytical model:

$$BER = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{\sqrt{R_{cc} - R_{cc'}}}{2\sqrt{p_b}} \right)$$

p_b : spectral power density of noise

R_{cc} : chirp auto-correlation

$R_{cc'}$: chirp cross-correlation

Approximation (constant noise in B):

$$BER \approx \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(NA)^2}{2p_b B}} \sqrt{BT} \right)$$

B : bandwidth

T : symbol time

A : symbol amplitude

N : number of focalized sources

Results:

- Good fit between analytical model and simulation (Fig. 1 and 2)
- SISO-to-MIMO gain ~15 dB for $N = 8$ (Fig. 3)

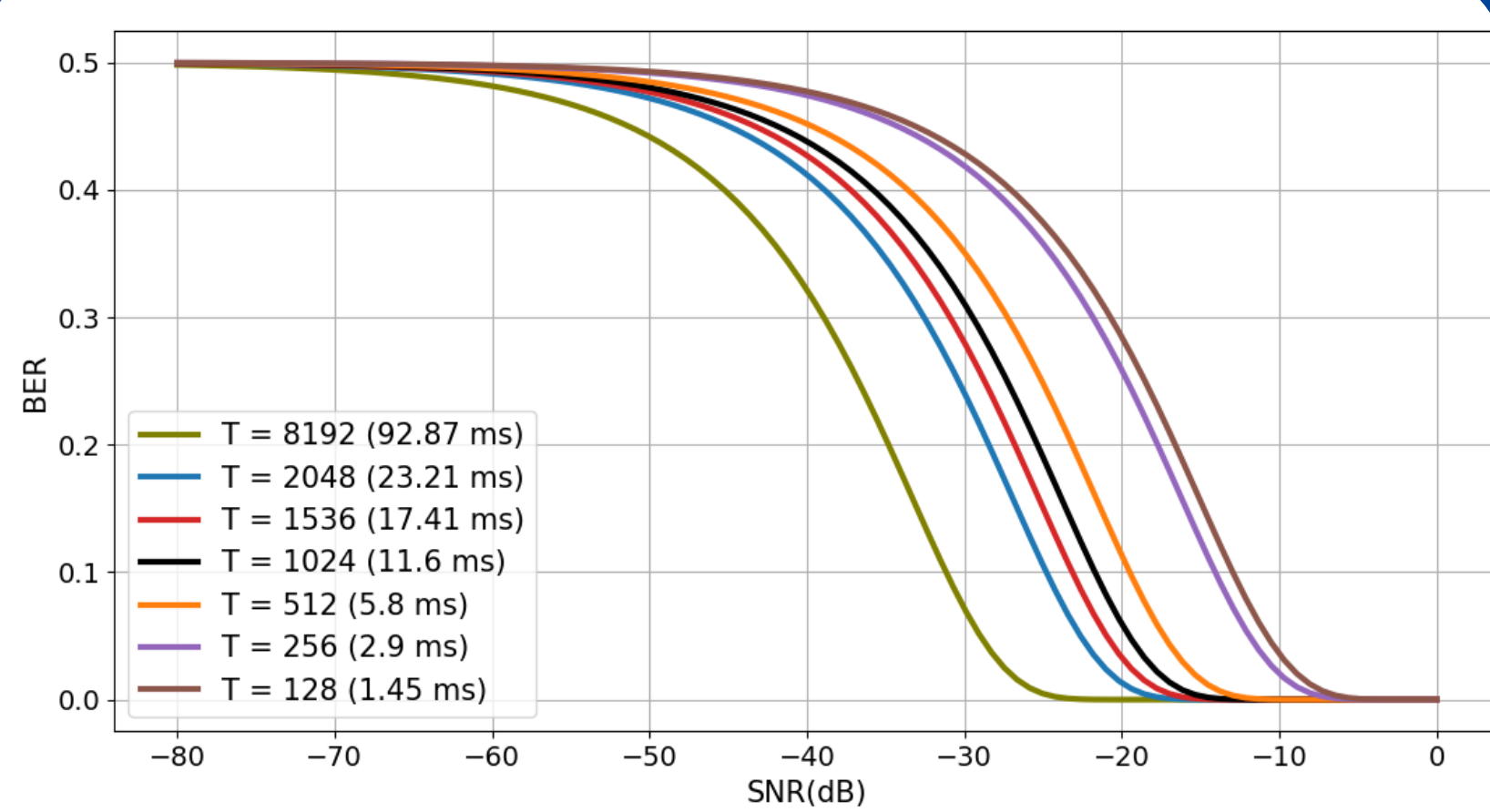


Fig. 1: Numerical integration of BER

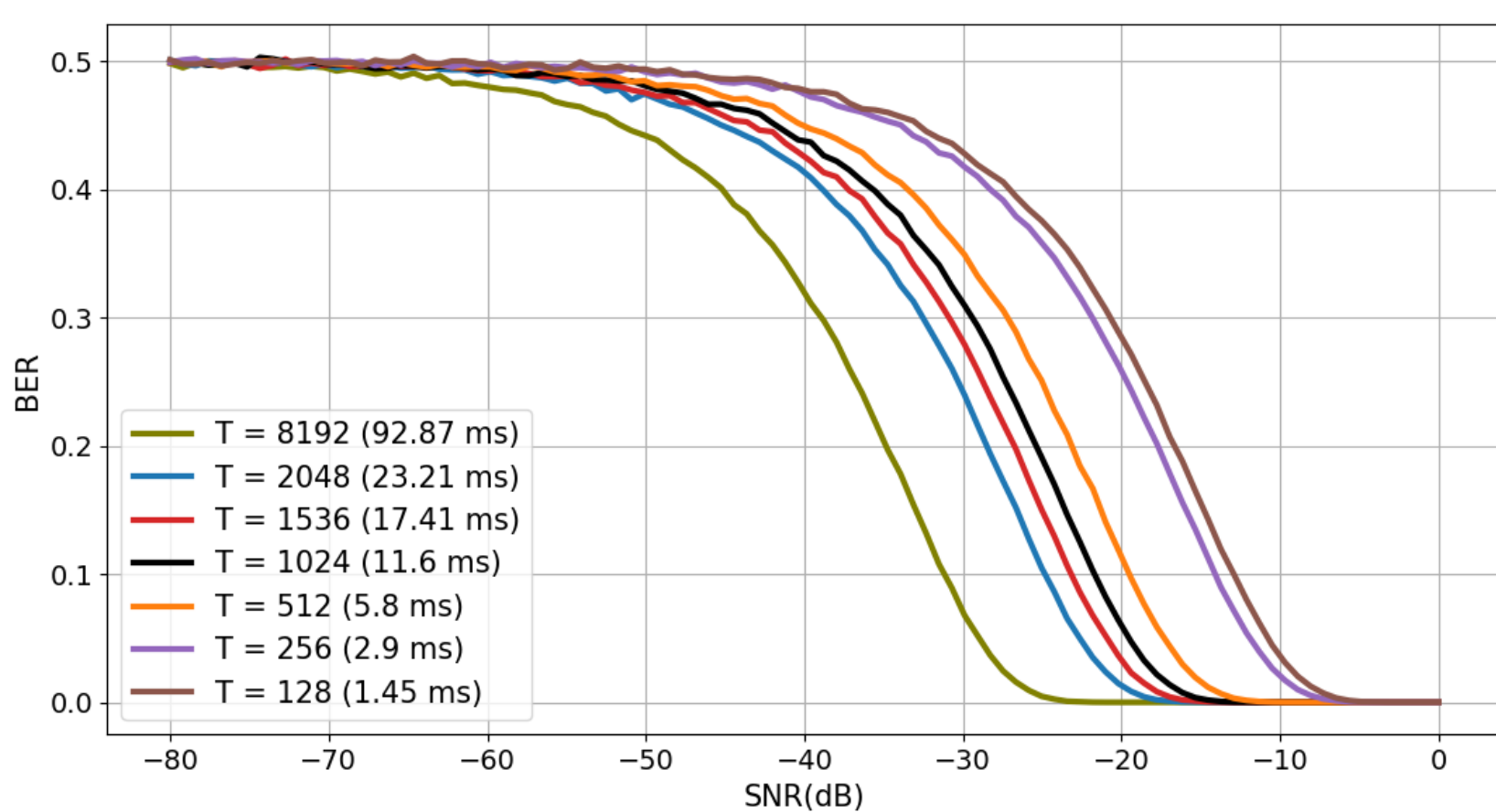


Fig. 2: Simulation of BER (50k iterations)

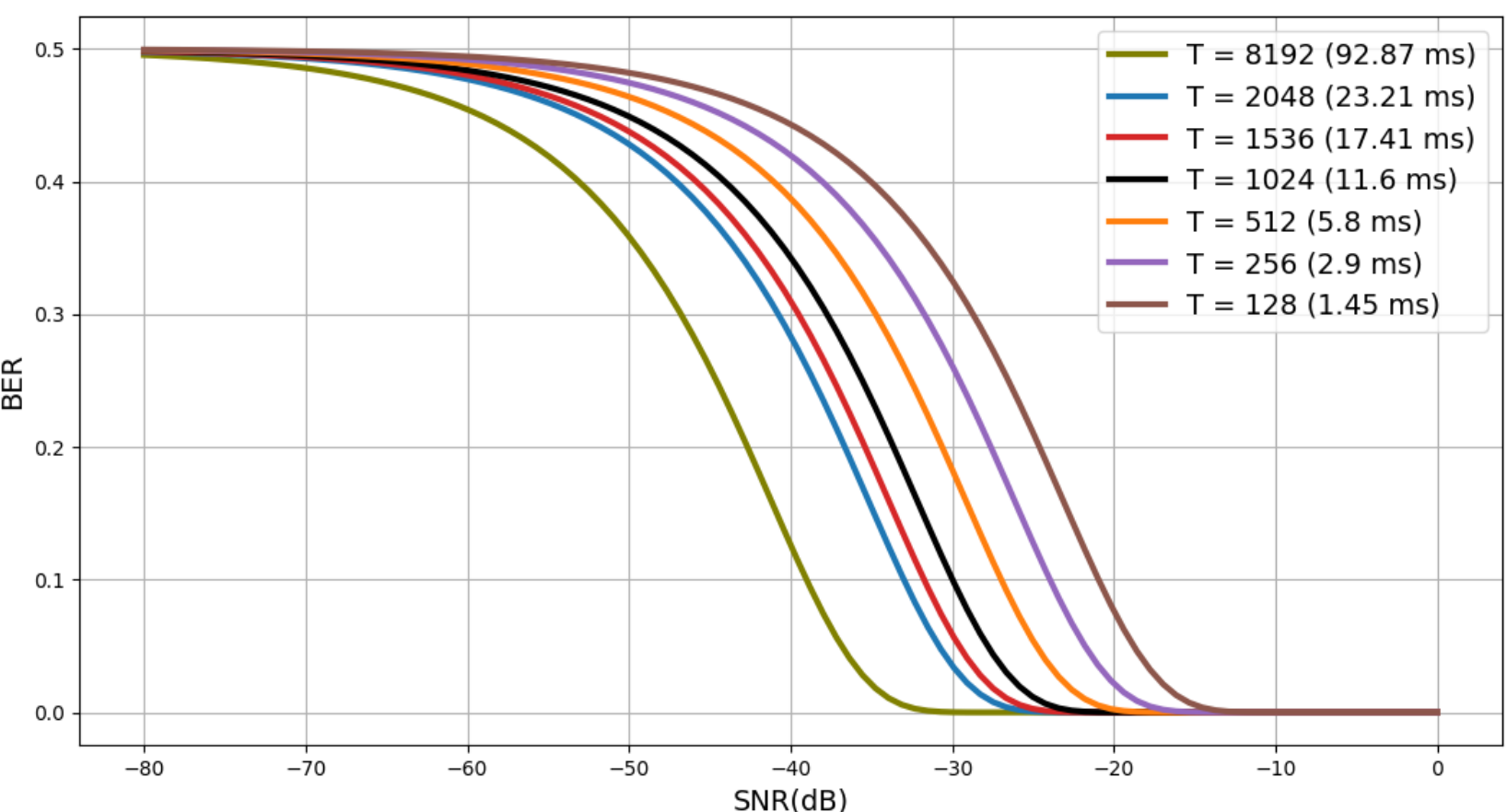


Fig. 3: BER approximation for 8 sources

Beam Forming and Time Reversal

MIMO setup:

- Element = speaker + mic
- 8-element base station
- Two 1-element receptors
- 1 mic for control on a linear rail

Hardware and software setup:

- Custom-made phantom mic power
- Custom-made amp
- Ø 0.4 electret mic and Ø 3.3, 10W tweeter
- Processing in Python3

Calibration using known chirp $x(t)$:

Signal $y_q(t)$ received by element $q \in [1, N_B]$ of the base station from receptor $p \in [1, N_R]$:

$$y_q(t) = h_{pq}(t) \otimes x(t)$$

$h_{pq}(t)$: IR between elements p and q

Beam Forming:

- N_B -dimensional steering vector $\mathbf{w}$
- Angular delays w_q of correlation phases ϕ_q at f_c , the central frequency of $x(t)$:

$$w_q = \phi_q(f_c)$$

- Focalized signals $s_q^{BF}(t)$ for user signal $s(t)$:

$$s_q^{BF}(t) = FT^{-1}[e^{j2\pi w_q} FT[s(t)]]$$

- Measured acoustic field levels (Fig. 4)

Time Reversal:

- Focalized signals $s_q^{TR}(t)$ for user signal $s(t)$:

$$s_q^{TR}(t) = h_{pq}(-t) \otimes s(t)$$

- Measured acoustic field levels (Fig. 5)

Telecommunication results:

- LOS
- Small distances (L, d)
- 5-symbols signals
- Long symbol as prefix for synchronization
- BF and TR BER = 0 %

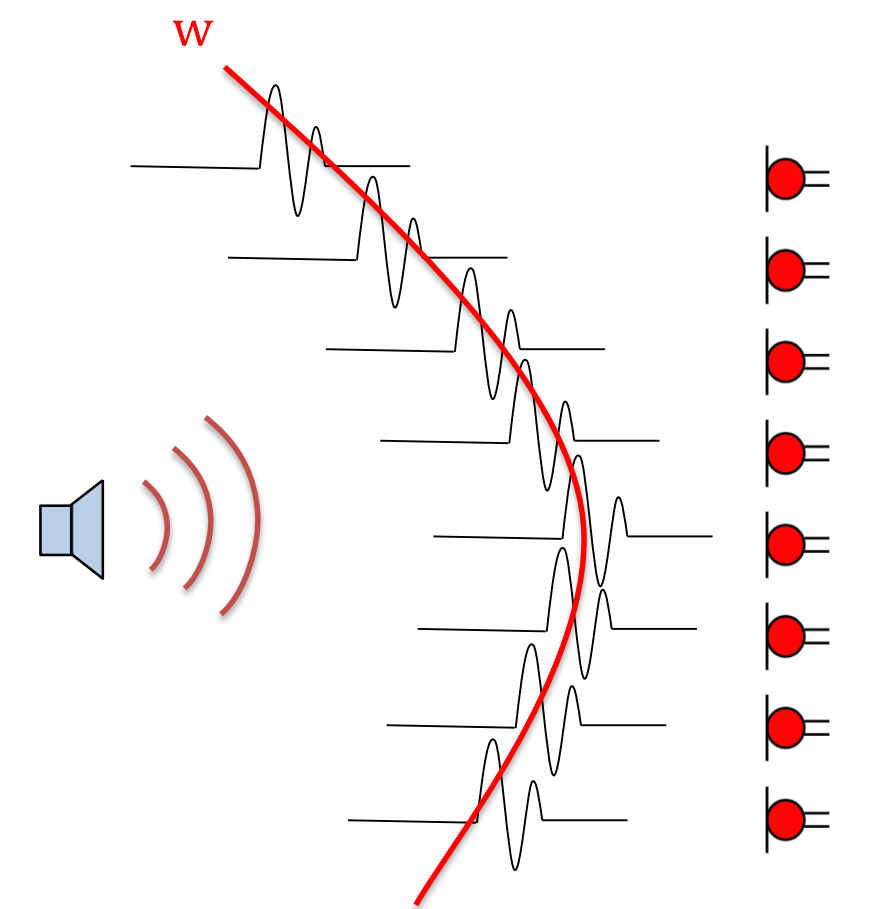
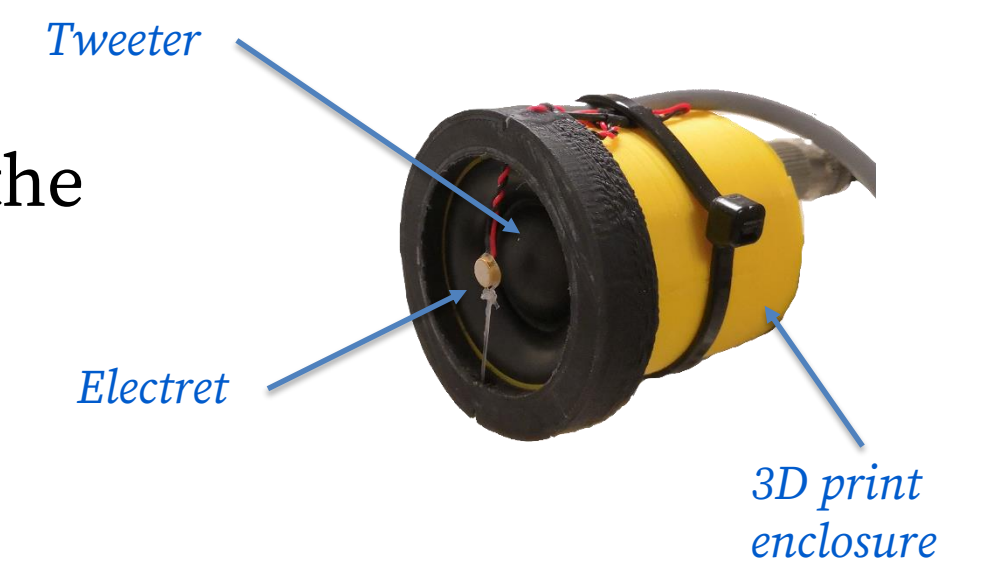
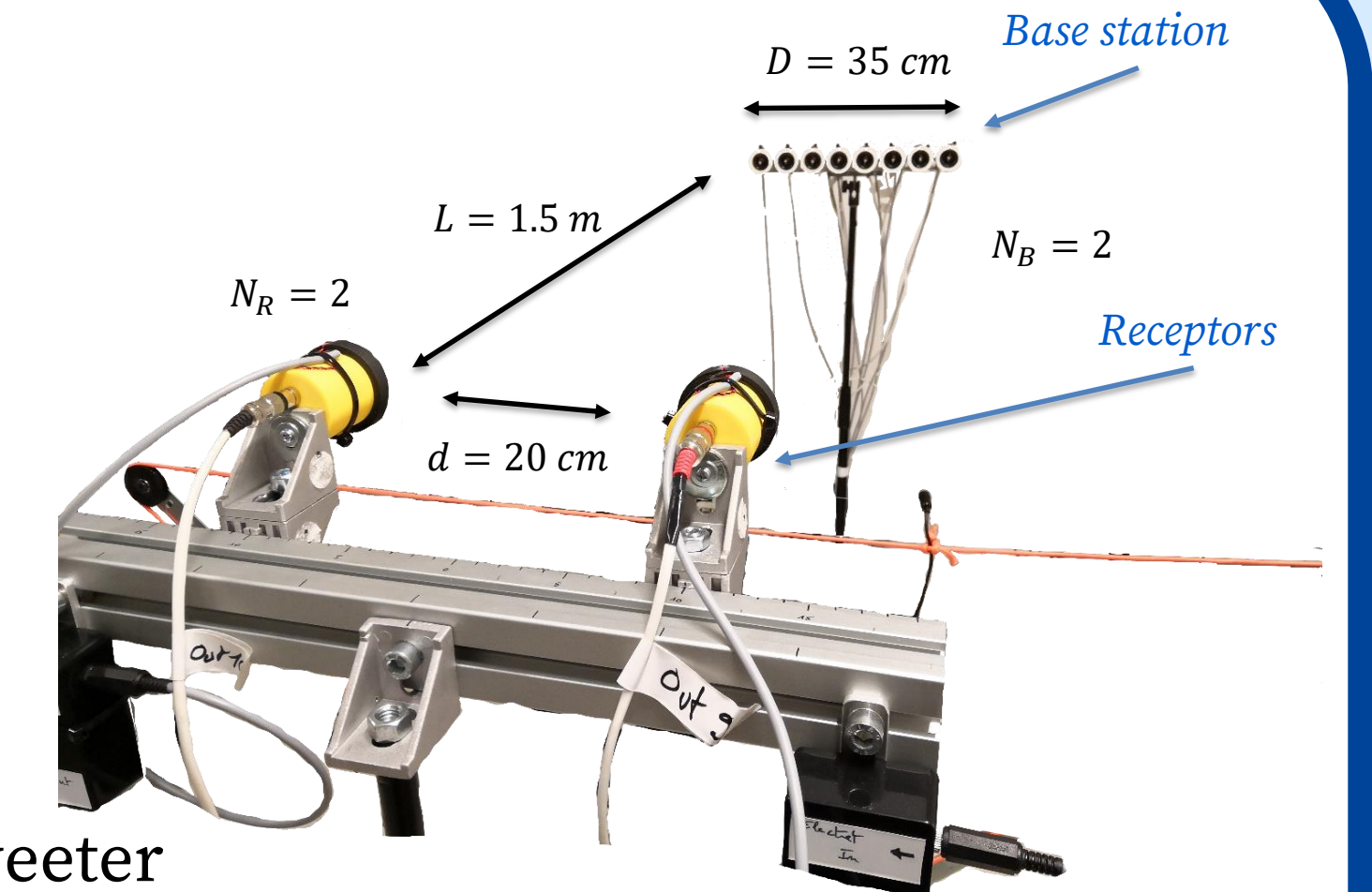


Fig. 4: Acoustic levels for Beam Forming

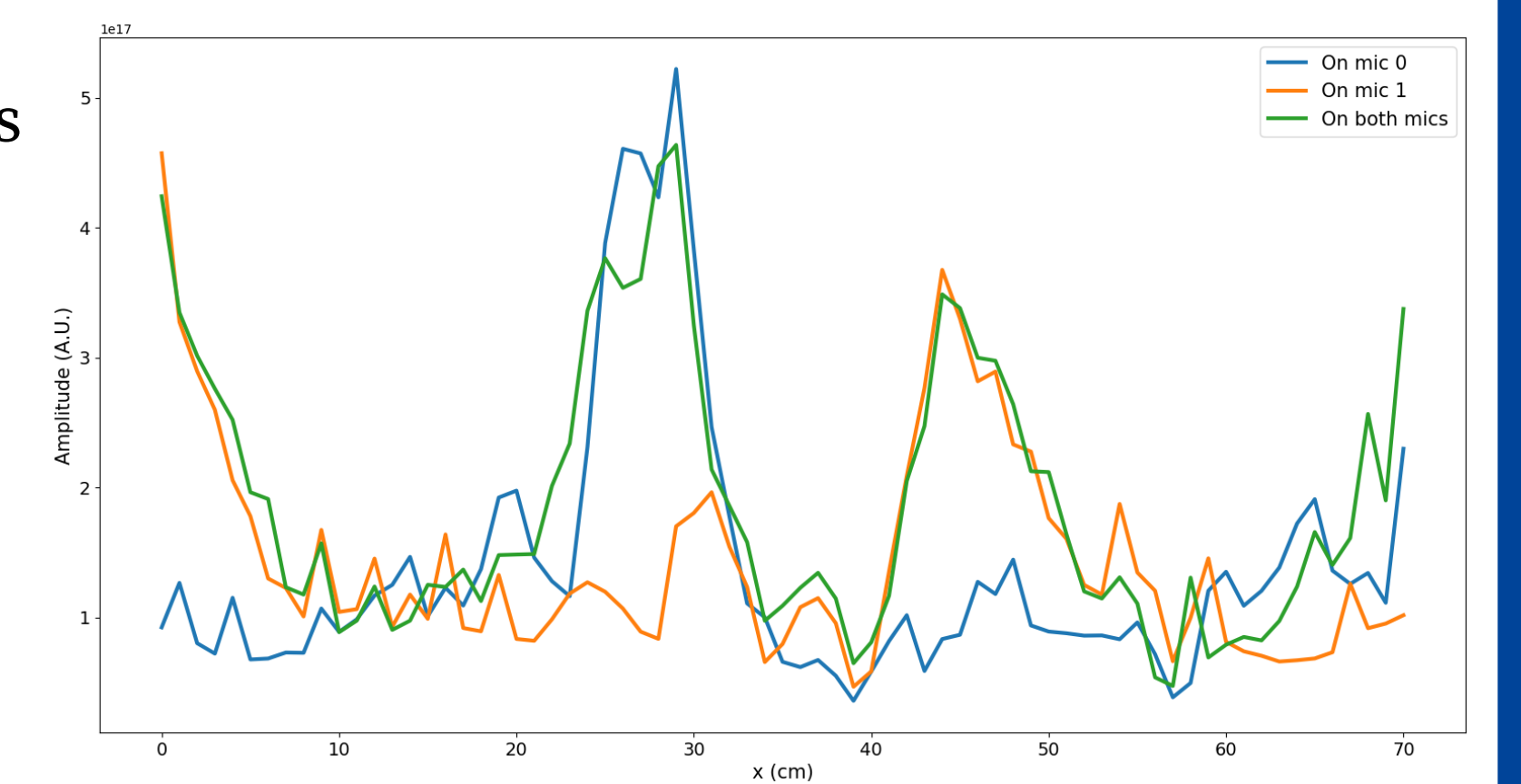


Fig. 5: Acoustic levels for Time Reversal

Conclusion

BER model:

Accurate BER model approximation

Comparison of focalization methods:

Time Reversal better fitted (includes the environment IR)

Future work:

- Various configurations of 2-axis distance between receptors
- Measurements in various room configurations
- Adaptive f_c to avoid antenna-lobes overlap
- Passive focalization: focalization from a network of receptors