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## On the Influence of Walking People on the Doppler Spectral Characteristics of Indoor Channels

Ahmed Abdelgawwad and Matthias Pätzold

Department of Information and Communication Technology

Faculty of Engineering and Science, University of Agder

P.O. Box 509, NO-4898 Grimstad, Norway

E-mails: {ahmed.abdel-gawwad, matthias.paetzold}@uia.no

**Abstract** — When modelling mobile radio channels with moving scatterers, it is generally assumed that the angles of departure (AODs), angles of arrival (AOAs), and the speed of the scatterers are time-invariant. However, this assumption is violated as the AODs and AOAs vary with the positions of the moving scatterers. Also, the speed of the moving scatterers might vary with time due to acceleration/deceleration. In this paper, we model the time-variant Doppler frequencies by taking into account the time-variant AODs, AOAs, and the variations of the speed of the moving scatterers. Furthermore, the complex channel gain of non-stationary single-input-single-output (SISO) fixed-to-fixed (F2F) indoor channels with moving and fixed scatterers is presented. The spectrogram of the complex channel gain using a Gaussian window is provided. The correctness of the analytical solutions is confirmed by simulations. The contribution of this paper paves the way towards the development of a passive in-home activity tracking system.

## A.1 Introduction

By 2060, around one third of the Europeans will be over 65 years old according to the report [1] released by the European Commission in 2015. At this point in time, the ratio between the working people and the retired seniors will become 2 to 1 instead of 4 to 1. The demand for in-home activity tracking of older people will increase to distinguish critical instances such as falls due to health problems from normal instances like walking, standing, and sitting down. This motivates us to analyze the Doppler spectral characteristics which is influenced by the in-home activity of older people.

In the literature, the Doppler effect caused by moving scatterers has been incorporated in wide-sense stationary vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) [2, 3], fixed-to-fixed (F2F) [4], and fixed-to-mobile (F2M) [5] channel models. However, to the best of our knowledge, there is no study on the Doppler characteristics of non-stationary F2F indoor channels with moving people. In this paper, we apply the concept of the spectrogram to reveal the time-variant spectral information of non-stationary F2F indoor channels. The spectrogram is one of the time-frequency distributions that has many applications in music [6, 7], radar detection [8], earthquake records [9], and remote data sensing in underwater environments [10]. The concept of the spectrogram in the field of mobile radio channels has been first introduced in [11], where it has been applied to the estimation of the Doppler power spectral density of multipath fading channels. Later, it has been extended in [12] to reveal the time-variant spectral information of multipath fading channels by taking into account the speed variations of the mobile station. Moreover, the authors showed that the quality of the spectrogram can be improved by removing the spectral interference by averaging over the random channel phases of the multipath components. Other contributions to the reduction of the spectral interference can be found in, e.g., [13–15].

Our work starts with introducing a new indoor non-stationary SISO F2F channel model in which the locations of the scatterers are restricted to be inside a rectangular propagation area such as a room or an office. From this model, the time-variant AOAs, AODs, and their approximations using a first-order Taylor series are derived. Then, the time-variant Doppler frequencies based on the time-variant AOAs, AODs, and speeds are derived with their approximations using a first-order Taylor series. Based on these approximations, the instantaneous channel phases are presented. Using the instantaneous channel phases, the complex channel gain that consists of the sum of the plane wave components arriving from fixed and moving scatterers at the receiver is presented. The closed-form solution of the spectrogram of the complex channel gain is provided in this paper and represented as a sum of an auto-term and a cross-term. The auto-term of the spectrogram shows the desired time-variant spectral characteristics of each component of the complex channel gain. However, the cross-term, which represents the undesired spectral interference between the multipath components, affects the resolution of the spectrogram. In this paper, we use the method

proposed in [12, 16] to reduce the effect of the cross-term. In addition, the time-variant mean Doppler shift and the time-variant Doppler spread will be derived using the spectrogram.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section A.2 presents the indoor F2F multipath propagation scenario. Section A.3 derives the complex channel gain of the F2F indoor non-stationary channel with time-variant AODs, AOAs, and speed of moving scatterers. Section A.4 shows the analytical solution of the spectrogram of the complex channel gain using a Gaussian window. Section A.5 presents the numerical results and simulations. Section A.6 summarizes our contribution and discusses directions of future work.

## A.2 The Indoor Multipath Propagation Scenario

The indoor multipath propagation scenario under consideration (see Fig. A.1) consists of a room with length  $A$  and width  $B$  centralized at the origin  $O$ , a fixed transmitter ( $T_x$ ) at position  $(x^T, y^T)$ , and fixed receiver ( $R_x$ ) at position  $(x^R, y^R)$ . Also, the scenario includes  $N$  moving persons, which are modelled for simplicity by  $N$  moving point scatterers  $S_n^M$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$ ) located at initial positions  $(x_n^M, y_n^M)$ , where the trajectory of each scatterer is described by a time-variant speed  $v_n(t)$  and a constant angle of motion (AOM)  $\alpha_{v_n}$ . In addition, the scenario includes walls and fixed objects which are considered as sources for  $M$  fixed point scatterers  $S_m^F$  ( $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ ) located at positions  $(x_m^F, y_m^F)$ . For simplicity, we model each moving (fixed) object as a single moving (fixed) scatterer. Single bounce scattering is assumed, i.e., each transmitted plane wave arrives at the receiver after a single bounce either on a fixed scatterer  $S_m^F$  or a moving scatterer  $S_n^M$ . Moreover, it is assumed that the  $T_x$  and  $R_x$  are equipped with single omnidirectional antennas. Furthermore, the line-of-sight (LOS) component is assumed to be obstructed. The initial Euclidean distance at time  $t = 0$  between the moving scatterer  $S_n^M$  and  $T_x$  and between  $S_n^M$  and  $R_x$  are determined by

$$d_n^T = \sqrt{(x_n^M - x^T)^2 + (y_n^M - y^T)^2} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

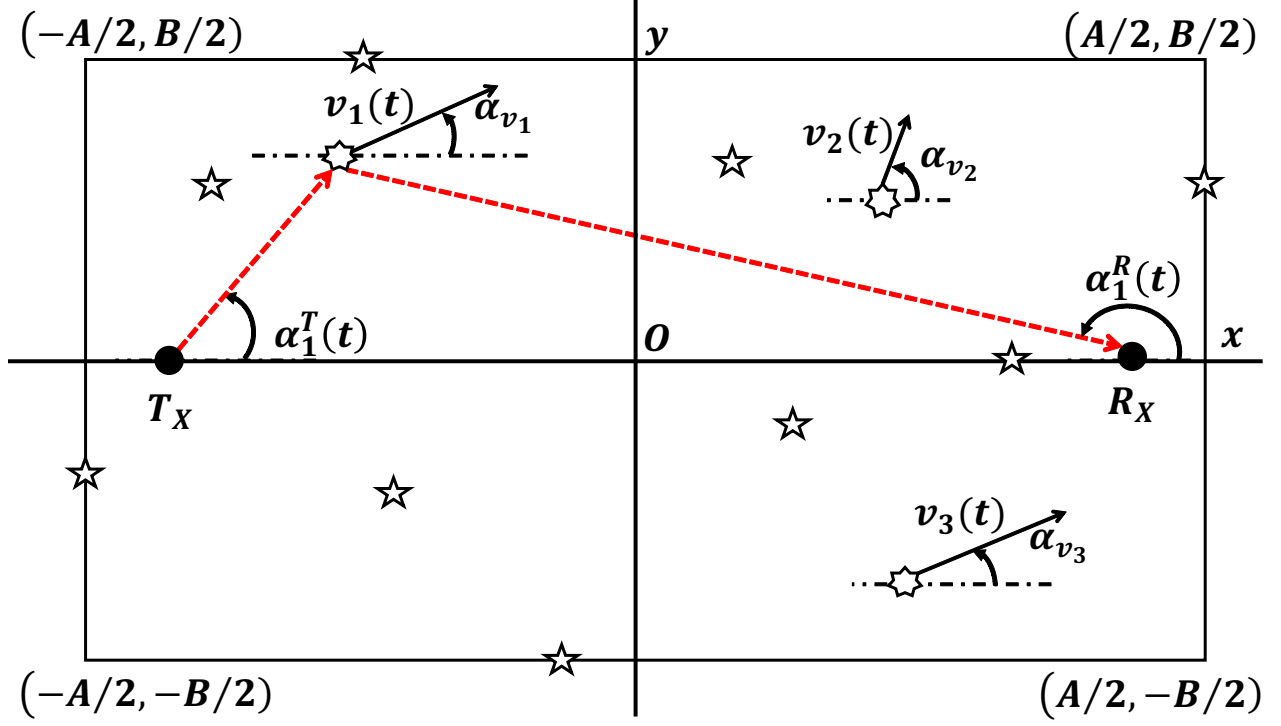
$$d_n^R = \sqrt{(x_n^M - x^R)^2 + (y_n^M - y^R)^2}, \quad (\text{A.2})$$

respectively.

## A.3 Derivation of The Complex Channel Gain

### A.3.1 Modelling the Time-Variant Speed

The moving scatterers  $S_n^M$  in the considered multipath propagation scenario in the previous section have velocities  $\vec{v}_n(t)$  for  $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$ , which are expressed as vectors in Cartesian



☆ Moving scatterers  $S_n^M$

☆ Fixed scatterers  $S_m^F$

Figure A.1: An indoor propagation scenario with fixed scatterers  $S_m^F$  and moving scatterers  $S_n^M$ .

coordinates by  $\vec{v}_n(t) = v_n(t) \cos(\alpha_{v_n}) \hat{x} + v_n(t) \sin(\alpha_{v_n}) \hat{y}$ , where  $\hat{x}$  ( $\hat{y}$ ) denotes the  $x$  ( $y$ ) direction. The time-variant speed of the  $n$ th moving scatterer  $S_n^M$  is given by

$$v_n(t) = v_n + a_n t \quad (\text{A.3})$$

where  $v_n$  and  $a_n$  denote the initial speed of the  $n$ th moving scatterer and its acceleration/deceleration, respectively. From the speed of the moving scatterer, the time-variant positions  $x_n(t)$  and  $y_n(t)$  of the  $n$ th moving scatterer  $S_n^M$  can be calculated as follows

$$x_n^M(t) = x_n^M + \left[ v_n t + \frac{1}{2} a_n t^2 \right] \cos(\alpha_{v_n}) \quad (\text{A.4})$$

$$y_n^M(t) = y_n^M + \left[ v_n t + \frac{1}{2} a_n t^2 \right] \sin(\alpha_{v_n}), \quad (\text{A.5})$$

respectively. The parameters  $x_n^M$  and  $y_n^M$  are the initial  $x$  and  $y$  coordinates of the  $n$ th moving scatterer  $S_n^M$ , respectively.

### A.3.2 Modelling the Time-Variant AODs and AOAs

The time-variant AOD  $\alpha_n^T(t)$  is defined as the angle between the direction of the transmitted wave travelling towards the  $n$ th moving scatterer  $S_n^M$  and the positive x-axis. According to Fig.A.1,  $\alpha_n^T(t)$  can be expressed as

$$\alpha_n^T(t) = \arctan\left(\frac{y_n^M(t) - y^T}{x_n^M(t) - x^T}\right). \quad (\text{A.6})$$

Similarly, the time-variant AOA  $\alpha_n^R(t)$  is determined by the angle between the direction of the wave travelling from the  $n$ th moving scatterer  $S_n^M$  to  $R_x$  and the positive x-axis. The AOA  $\alpha_n^R(t)$  can be expressed as

$$\alpha_n^R(t) = \arctan\left(\frac{y_n^M(t) - y^R}{x_n^M(t) - x^R}\right). \quad (\text{A.7})$$

From (A.6) and (A.7), the AODs  $\alpha_n^T(t)$  and AOAs  $\alpha_n^R(t)$  are non-linear functions of time  $t$ . However, using the first-order Taylor series, they can be approximated by the following expressions

$$\alpha_n^T(t) \approx \alpha_n^T + \gamma_n^T t \quad (\text{A.8})$$

$$\alpha_n^R(t) \approx \alpha_n^R + \gamma_n^R t \quad (\text{A.9})$$

where

$$\alpha_n^T = \alpha_n^T(t)|_{t=0} = \arctan\left(\frac{y_n^M - y^T}{x_n^M - x^T}\right) \quad (\text{A.10})$$

$$\alpha_n^R = \alpha_n^R(t)|_{t=0} = \arctan\left(\frac{y_n^M - y^R}{x_n^M - x^R}\right) \quad (\text{A.11})$$

$$\gamma_n^T = \frac{d}{dt}\alpha_n^T(t)|_{t=0} = \frac{v_n \sin(\alpha_{v_n} - \alpha_n^T)}{d_n^T} \quad (\text{A.12})$$

$$\gamma_n^R = \frac{d}{dt}\alpha_n^R(t)|_{t=0} = \frac{v_n \sin(\alpha_{v_n} - \alpha_n^R)}{d_n^R}. \quad (\text{A.13})$$

### A.3.3 Modelling the Time-Variant Doppler Frequencies

Due to the Doppler effect, the instantaneous time-variant Doppler frequency introduced by the  $n$ th moving scatterer with time-variant speed  $v_n(t)$ , AOA  $\alpha_n^R(t)$ , and AOD  $\alpha_n^T(t)$  is given by [2, 5]

$$f_n(t) = -f_{n,\max}(t) [\cos(\alpha_n^T(t) - \alpha_{v_n}) + \cos(\alpha_{v_n} - \alpha_n^R(t))] \quad (\text{A.14})$$

where

$$f_{n,\max}(t) = \frac{f_0 v_n(t)}{c_0} \quad (\text{A.15})$$

denotes the maximum time-variant Doppler frequency due to the speed of the  $n$ th moving scatterer.

The parameters  $f_0$  and  $c_0$  in (A.15) represent the carrier frequency and the speed of light, respectively. The expression of the Doppler frequency introduced by the  $n$ th moving scatterer  $S_n^M$  in (A.14) can be simplified using the first-order Taylor series. This simplified expression is given by

$$f_n(t) \approx f_n + k_n t \quad (\text{A.16})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} f_n &= f_n(0) \\ &= -f_{n,\max} [\cos(\alpha_n^T - \alpha_{v_n}) + \cos(\alpha_{v_n} - \alpha_n^R)] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.17})$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_n &= \frac{d}{dt} f_n(t) \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= f_{n,\max} \left\{ \gamma_n^T \sin(\alpha_n^T - \alpha_{v_n}) - \gamma_n^R \sin(\alpha_{v_n} - \alpha_n^R) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{a_n}{v_n} [\cos(\alpha_n^T - \alpha_{v_n}) + \cos(\alpha_{v_n} - \alpha_n^R)] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.18})$$

in which  $f_{n,\max}$  is the initial maximum Doppler frequency at  $t = 0$ , i.e.,  $f_{n,\max} = f_{n,\max}(0) = f_0 v_n / c_0$ . The term  $k_n$  in (A.18) can be expressed as the sum of four terms. The first and second terms are due to the rate of change of the AOD and AOA respectively, and the third and fourth terms correspond to the acceleration (deceleration) of the  $n$ th moving scatterer. For the given indoor propagation scenario, if the parameters given by (A.10)–(A.13) and  $\alpha_{v_n}$  are constant, the time-variant Doppler frequency  $f_n(t)$  is a deterministic process. Otherwise,  $f_n(t)$  becomes a stochastic process if at least one of these parameters or more are random variables. It should be mentioned that, if we set the parameters  $\gamma_n^R$ ,  $\gamma_n^T$ , and  $a_n$  to zero, the expressions in (A.14) and (A.16) reduce to  $f_n = -f_{n,\max} [\cos(\alpha_n^T - \alpha_{v_n}) + \cos(\alpha_{v_n} - \alpha_n^R)]$ , which represents the Doppler shift caused by a moving scatterer  $S_n^M$  in stationary channels without velocity variations [2–5].

### A.3.4 Time-Variant Channel Phases and Complex Channel Gain

The time-variant channel phases using the instantaneous Doppler frequency in (A.16) are calculated according to [17] as

$$\theta_n(t) = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^t f_n(x) dx \approx \theta_n + 2\pi \left( f_n t + \frac{k_n}{2} t^2 \right) \quad (\text{A.19})$$

where the first term  $\theta_n$  is the initial channel phase, which can be modelled as a random variable with uniform distribution over the interval between 0 and  $2\pi$  (i.e.,  $\mathcal{U} \sim (0, 2\pi)$ ) [17].

After the instantaneous channel phase is obtained, we can express the complex channel gain consisting of  $N + M$  paths in non-line-of-sight environments as

$$\mu(t) = \sum_{n=1}^N c_n e^{j[2\pi(f_n t + \frac{k_n}{2} t^2) + \theta_n]} + \sum_{m=1}^M c_m e^{j\theta_m}. \quad (\text{A.20})$$

The first term in (A.20) represents the sum of multipath components coming from  $N$  moving scatterers. It has to be mentioned that, this term is analogous to the complex channel gain of the models presented in [12, 16, 17]. The second term denotes the sum of multipath components coming from  $M$  fixed scatterers. The parameter  $c_n$  ( $c_m$ ) represents the attenuation that happens due to the interaction between the signal and the  $n$ th moving ( $m$ th fixed) scatterer. The phase shift  $\theta_n$  ( $\theta_m$ ) is caused by the signal interaction with the  $n$ th moving scatterer  $S_n^M$  for  $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$  ( $m$ th fixed scatterer  $S_m^F$  for  $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ ) scatterer. These quantities are supposed to be identically and independently distributed (i.i.d.) random variables each with uniform distribution between 0 and  $2\pi$ . The model expressed by (A.20) is a non-stationary indoor channel model. From this model, the time-variant mean Doppler shift and Doppler spread can be expressed according to [17] as

$$B_f^{(1)}(t) = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N c_n^2 f_n(t)}{\sum_{n=1}^N c_n^2 + \sum_{m=1}^M c_m^2} \quad (\text{A.21})$$

and

$$B_f^{(2)}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^N c_n^2 f_n^2(t)}{\sum_{n=1}^N c_n^2 + \sum_{m=1}^M c_m^2} - \left(B_f^{(1)}(t)\right)^2}, \quad (\text{A.22})$$

respectively. In the next section, the spectrogram analysis will be presented in order to identify the spectral behaviour of the proposed model.

## A.4 Spectrogram Analysis Using a Gaussian Window

The main idea behind the spectrogram is to divide the time-variant signal into short-time overlapping signals. This is done by multiplying this signal with a short-time signal (sliding window)  $h(t)$ . Then, the Fourier-transform of each overlapping signal is calculated to get the so-called short-time Fourier transform (STFT). Finally, the STFT is multiplied by its complex conjugate to obtain the spectrogram. This concept is used to identify the spectral



behavior of time-variant deterministic or stochastic signals. The Gaussian window function is defined as

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_w \pi^{1/4}}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma_w^2}} \quad (\text{A.23})$$

where  $\sigma_w$  is called the window spread. A high value of the window spread  $\sigma_w$  results in a high frequency resolution and a low time localization and vice versa. Hence, choosing the window size is always a trade-off between the time and frequency resolutions. The window used to calculate the spectrogram is real, positive, and even. It has also a unit energy (i.e.,  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h^2(t) dt = 1$ ). After multiplying the complex channel gain presented in (A.20) by the window function in (A.23), we can express the short-time complex channel gain as follows

$$x(t', t) = \mu(t') h(t' - t) \quad (\text{A.24})$$

where  $t$  denotes the local time in which we want to analyze the spectral properties of the complex channel gain, and  $t'$  is the running time. The window is centralized around the local time  $t$  in (A.24). The STFT of the complex channel gain  $\mu(t)$  is obtained by computing the Fourier transform of (A.24) w.r.t. the running time  $t'$ , i.e.,

$$X(f, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t', t) e^{-j2\pi f t'} dt' \quad (\text{A.25})$$

Finally, the spectrogram of the complex channel gain  $\mu(t)$  in (A.20) is obtained by multiplying (A.25) by its complex conjugate. It can be represented as

$$S_\mu(f, t) = |X(f, t)|^2 \quad (\text{A.26})$$

After substituting the complex channel gain presented in (A.20) and the Gaussian window function according to (A.23) in (A.24) and applying the Fourier transformation with respect to  $t'$  [see (A.25)], we obtain the following closed-form solution of the STFT of the complex channel gain

$$X(f, t) = \frac{e^{-j2\pi f t}}{\sqrt{\sigma_w \pi^{1/4}}} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^N \mu_n(t) G(f, f_n(t), \sigma_{x,n}^2) + \sum_{m=1}^M \mu_m(t) G(f, 0, \sigma_{x,m}^2) \right] \quad (\text{A.27})$$

where

$$G(f, f_n(t), \sigma_x^2) = \frac{e^{-\frac{(f-f_n(t))^2}{2\sigma_x^2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} \quad (\text{A.28})$$

$$\sigma_{x,n}^2 = \frac{1 - j2\pi\sigma_w^2 k_n}{(2\pi\sigma_w)^2} \quad (\text{A.29})$$

$$\sigma_{x,m}^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_w)^2} \quad (\text{A.30})$$

In the equations above, the function  $f_n(t)$  and the parameter  $k_n$  are given by (A.16) and (A.18), respectively. After substituting (A.27) in (A.26), we get the spectrogram of the complex channel gain  $\mu(t)$ . By using the results in [16], the spectrogram  $S_\mu(f, t)$  in (A.26) can be expressed in closed form as

$$S_\mu(f, t) = S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t) + S_\mu^{(c)}(f, t) \quad (\text{A.31})$$

where  $S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t)$  is called the *auto-term*, and the second term  $S_\mu^{(c)}(f, t)$  denotes the *cross-term*. The auto-term is given by

$$S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t) = \sum_{n=1}^N c_n^2 G(f, f_n(t), \sigma_n^2) + \sum_{m=1}^M c_m^2 G(f, 0, \sigma_m^2) \quad (\text{A.32})$$

where

$$\sigma_n^2 = \frac{1 + (2\pi\sigma_w^2 k_n)^2}{2(2\pi\sigma_w)^2} \quad (\text{A.34})$$

$$\sigma_m^2 = \frac{1}{2(2\pi\sigma_w)^2}. \quad (\text{A.35})$$

The auto-term  $S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t)$  in (A.32) is a real and positive function that represents the desired spectral characteristics of the channel due to the time-variant Doppler frequencies. The result in (A.32) states that  $S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t)$  can be expressed as a sum of Gaussian functions weighted by the squared path gains  $c_n^2$  and  $c_m^2$  for moving and fixed scatterers, respectively, and centralized at their corresponding instantaneous Doppler frequencies. The weighted Gaussian functions of the first term of the auto-term  $S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t)$  in (A.32) are centralized at the instantaneous Doppler frequencies introduced by the moving scatterers. In the second term of (A.32), the weighted Gaussian functions are centralized at zero frequency, as stationary scatterers do not cause Doppler shifts in F2F channels. An interesting observation is that the variance  $\sigma_n^2$  in (A.35) of the Gaussian function  $G(f, f_n(t), \sigma_n^2)$  of the first term of the auto-term  $S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t)$  depends on the parameter  $k_n$ , which determines the rate of change of the Doppler frequency in (A.16).

The cross-term  $S_\mu^{(c)}(f, t)$  of the spectrogram is presented in (A.33), where  $\mu_n(t)$  and  $\mu_m(t)$  are the complex gains corresponding to the moving scatterer  $S_n^M$  and the fixed scatterer  $S_n^F$ , respectively is considered as the undesired spectral interference component. This term consists of a sum of  $(N + M)(N + M - 1)/2$  components. From (A.33), it is obvious that the cross-term is real valued, but not necessarily positive. In order to remove the cross-term, the statistical average over the random channel phases  $\theta_n$  of the spectrogram has to be taken [12], i.e,

$$E \{S_\mu(f, t)\} \Big|_{\theta_n} = E \{S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t)\} \Big|_{\theta_n} + E \{S_\mu^{(c)}(f, t)\} \Big|_{\theta_n} = S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t) \quad (\text{A.36})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S_\mu^{(c)}(f, t) = & \frac{2}{\sigma_w \sqrt{\pi}} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \sum_{m=n+1}^N \Re \left\{ G(f, f_n(t), \sigma_{x,n}^2) G^*(f, f_m(t), \sigma_{x,m}^2) \mu_n(t) \mu_m^*(t) \right\} \right. \\
& + \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \sum_{n=m+1}^M \Re \left\{ G(f, 0, \sigma_{x,m}^2) G^*(f, 0, \sigma_{x,n}^2) \mu_m(t) \mu_n^*(t) \right\} \\
& \left. + \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^M \Re \left\{ G(f, f_n(t), \sigma_{x,n}^2) G^*(f, 0, \sigma_{x,m}^2) \mu_n(t) \mu_m^*(t) \right\} \right] \quad (\text{A.33})
\end{aligned}$$

where  $E\{\cdot\}$  is the expectation operator. The reason behind canceling the cross-term  $S_\mu^{(c)}(f, t)$  by taking the average over  $\theta_n$  is that  $E\{e^{j(\theta_n - \theta_m)}\}$  equals zero in the case of  $n \neq m$ . Note that the auto-term  $S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t)$  is not affected by taking the average over  $\theta_n$ , as  $E\{e^{j(\theta_n - \theta_m)}\} = 1$  for  $n = m$ . This method requires many sample functions of  $S_\mu(f, t)$ , which can be generated for different realizations of  $\theta_n$  and  $\theta_m$ . Then, the spectrograms of each trial will be summed up and divided by the total number of trials, and hence, the cross-term approaches zero. The results of this method will be presented in Section A.5.

Since the auto-term  $S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t)$  in (A.32) contains the desired spectral information of the channel, one can calculate the time-variant mean Doppler shift  $B_\mu^{(1)}(t)$  as follows

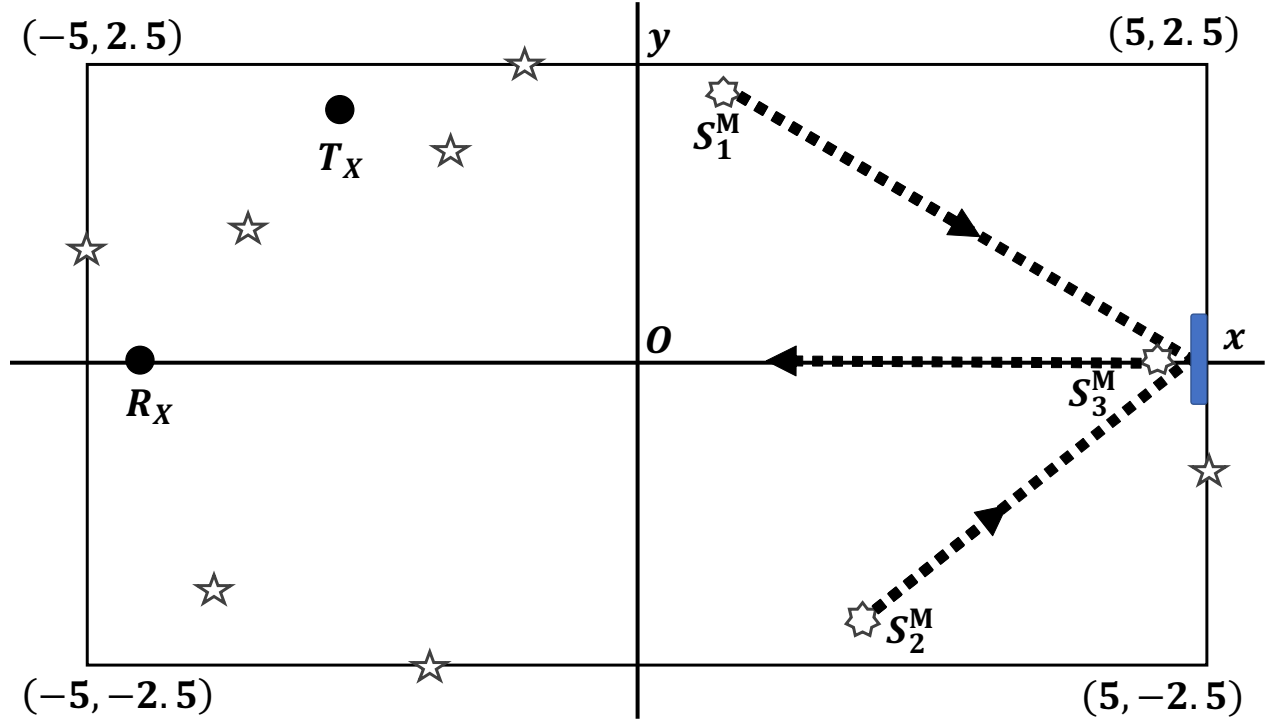
$$B_\mu^{(1)}(t) = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t)}. \quad (\text{A.37})$$

Analogously, the time-variant Doppler spread  $B_\mu^{(2)}(t)$  can be obtained from the auto-term  $S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t)$  and is given by means of

$$B_\mu^{(2)}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^2 S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_\mu^{(a)}(f, t)} - \left(B_\mu^{(1)}(t)\right)^2}. \quad (\text{A.38})$$

## A.5 Numerical Results and Simulations

In this section, simulations and numerical results are presented for an indoor scenario with certain parameters. The value for the carrier frequency  $f_0$  has been set to 5.9 GHz. The spectral behavior of the channel was studied over the interval from  $t = 0$  to 5 s. With reference to Fig. A.2, the chosen values for the length  $A$  and the width  $B$  of the room were 10 m and 5 m, respectively. The locations of  $T_x$  and  $R_x$  were  $(-3.5, 2.4)$  and  $(-4.9, 0)$ , respectively. The number of the moving scatterers (persons)  $N$  was chosen to be 3, and the number of fixed scatterers (walls and other objects)  $M$  was equal to 7. In the considered scenario, the first two moving scatterers  $S_1^M$  and  $S_2^M$ , which start from different locations, and move towards



Moving scatterers  $S_n^M$ 
 Terminating point
  Fixed scatterers  $S_m^F$

Figure A.2: The chosen scenario illustrates the locations of  $T_x$ ,  $R_x$ , and the moving scatterers as well as their directions of motion.

the same destination (termination) point at constant initial speeds. Then, they start to decelerate until they reach the termination point with zero speed value and stop moving. The third scatterer  $S_3^M$  moves away from the termination point along a horizontal line at a constant speed and during the whole observation interval. The motion directions of the moving scatterers are indicated in Fig. A.2 by dashed lines. In order to simulate this scenario, the initial locations of the moving scatterers  $S_1^M$ ,  $S_2^M$ , and  $S_3^M$  according to Fig. A.2 are (1, 2), (-2, 2), and (4.5, 0), respectively, and the termination point of  $S_1^M$  and  $S_2^M$  is located at (5, 0). The AOMs of  $S_1^M$  and  $S_2^M$  are computed based on their initial locations and the termination point. The AOM of the moving scatterer  $S_3^M$  is  $\pi$  rad. The initial speed of each of the moving scatterers is 1 m/s and the deceleration parameters of  $S_1^M$  and  $S_2^M$  are  $-0.5 \text{ m/s}^2$ . The path gains of the moving and fixed scatterers were calculated from the following equations

$$c_n = \sigma_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\eta_N}{N}} \quad \text{and} \quad c_m = \sigma_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\eta_M}{M}} \quad (\text{A.39})$$

respectively. The parameters  $\eta_N$  and  $\eta_M$  were used to determine the contribution of the moving and fixed scatterers, such that  $\eta_N + \eta_M = 1$ . The chosen values of  $\sigma_0$ ,  $\eta_N$  and  $\eta_M$  are 1, 0.5, and 0.5, respectively. The time-variant Doppler frequencies introduced by the moving scatterers are shown in Fig. A.3. This figure depicts the Doppler frequencies of the

moving scatterers after substituting the exact expression of the AODs and AOAs given by (A.6) and (A.7), respectively in (A.14). Also, Fig. A.3 depicts the approximate solution of the time-variant Doppler frequencies according to (A.16). Since, the moving scatterers  $S_1^M$  and  $S_2^M$  have three speed states, their approximated time-variant Doppler frequencies using Taylor series have three states, which can be expressed as follows

$$f_n(t) = \begin{cases} f_{n,1} + k_{n,1}t, & \text{if } 0 \leq t < t_{n,1}, \\ f_{n,2} + k_{n,2}(t - t_{n,1}), & \text{if } t_{n,1} \leq t < t_{n,2}, \\ f_{n,3}, & \text{if } t_{n,2} \leq t \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.40})$$

for  $n = 1, 2$ . The time instants  $t_{n,1}$  and  $t_{n,2}$  are those in which the moving scatterers start to decelerate and stop moving, respectively. The parameter  $k_{n,2}$  is evaluated at the time instance  $t_{n,2}$ , which means that  $\gamma_n^T$ ,  $\gamma_n^R$ ,  $\alpha_n^T$ , and  $\alpha_n^R$  were evaluated at the same time instant. It is shown in Fig. A.3 that the approximations represented in (A.16) deviate from the exact solution according to (A.14). These deviations happen due to the approximation of the AODs and AOAs given by (A.8) and (A.9), respectively.

The analysis and simulations of the spectrogram are shown in Figs. A.4 and A.5, respectively. We have chosen  $\sigma_w = 1/\sqrt{2\pi|k_{1,2}|}$  [16]. The figures show that the results of the analytical solution in (A.31) are similar to those of the simulations. They also show how the cross-term of the spectrogram interferes with the auto-term. This happens especially with the spectrum of the fixed scatterers at  $f = 0$  Hz, as they are about to vanish. The effect of the cross-term is also obvious starting from time  $t \approx 4$  s. It should be mentioned that the parameters  $\theta_n$  and  $\theta_m$  are the same for the analysis and the simulation. Figure A.4 shows the auto-term of the spectrogram according to (A.32). In Fig. A.6, the simulations of the spectrogram are depicted, after taking the average over multiple trials as mentioned in Section A.4. The simulations in Fig. A.6 show a perfect removal of the cross-term such that the spectrogram approaches the auto-term depicted in Fig. A.7. After removing the cross-term, the spectral lines become clearer, especially those of the fixed scatterers at  $f = 0$  Hz and after  $t \approx 4$  s. Fig. A.8 depicts the time-variant mean Doppler shift  $B_f^{(1)}(t)$  after substituting (A.14) and (A.16) in (A.21). This figure shows the deviations between the time-variant mean Doppler shift after substituting the exact expression given by (A.14) and the approximation expressed by (A.16) in (A.21). These deviations occur due to the approximation using the Taylor series of the AODs and AOAs given by (A.8) and (A.9), respectively. Also, Fig. A.8 depicts the time-variant mean Doppler shift  $B_\mu^{(1)}(t)$  after applying (A.37) to the auto-term given by (A.32) and to the simulation of the spectrogram after taking the average over the random phases. This figure shows a perfect match between  $B_f^{(1)}(t)$  and  $B_\mu^{(1)}(t)$ , meaning that the proposed channel model is consistent w.r.t the time-variant mean Doppler shift [17].

Fig. A.9 depicts the time-variant Doppler spread  $B_f^{(2)}(t)$ . This figure shows the deviations between the time-variant Doppler spread after substituting the exact expression given by (A.14) and the approximation expressed by (A.16) in (A.22). Also, Fig. A.9 depicts the

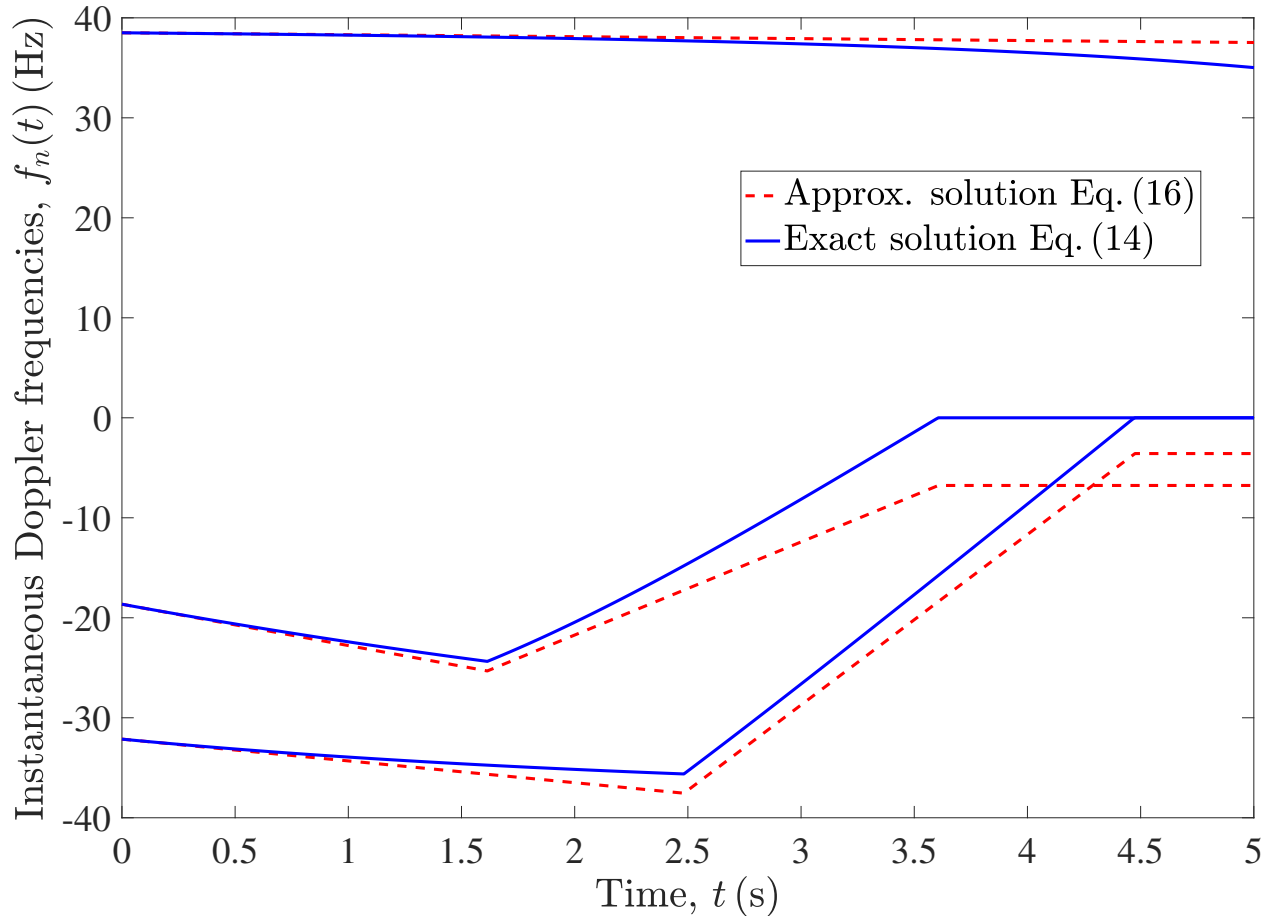


Figure A.3: Instantaneous Doppler frequencies caused by the moving scatterers using the exact expression in (A.14) and the approximation in (A.16).

time-variant Doppler spread  $B_{\mu}^{(2)}(t)$  after applying (A.38) to the auto-term given by (A.32) and to the simulation of the spectrogram after taking the average over the random phases. This figure shows a perfect match between  $B_f^{(2)}(t)$  and  $B_{\mu}^{(2)}(t)$ , i.e, the model is also consistent w.r.t the time-variant Doppler spread [17].

## A.6 Conclusion

In this paper, we presented the spectrogram of indoor non-stationary F2F channels with fixed and moving scatterers. We derived the time-variant channel parameters, their approximations, and the complex channel gain from the geometrical model. Then, a closed-form solution of the spectrogram using a Gaussian window was presented. Moreover, we introduced how the cross-term of the spectrogram can be eliminated by taking the average over the random channel phases. Furthermore, we showed how to calculate the time-variant mean Doppler shift and Doppler spread from the spectrogram. Finally, a good match between the results

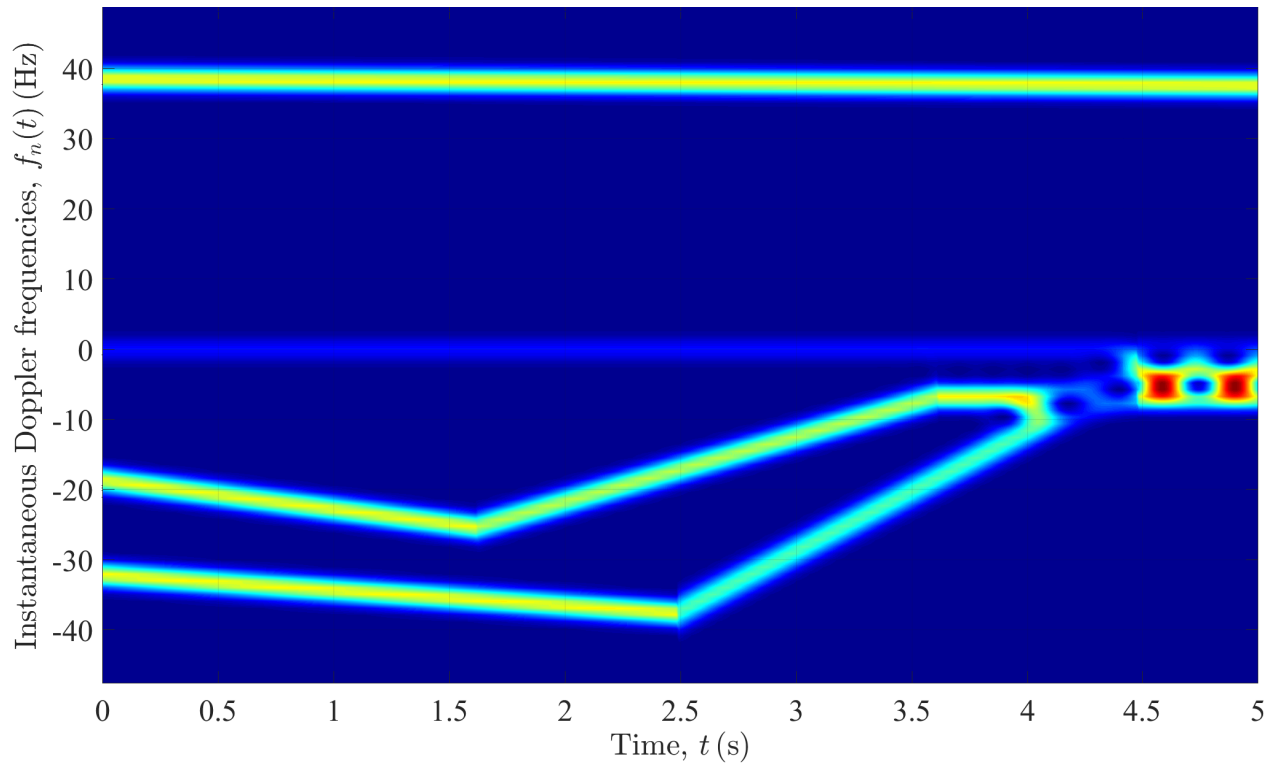


Figure A.4: Spectrogram  $S_\mu(f, t)$  of the complex channel gain  $\mu(t)$  according to (A.31).

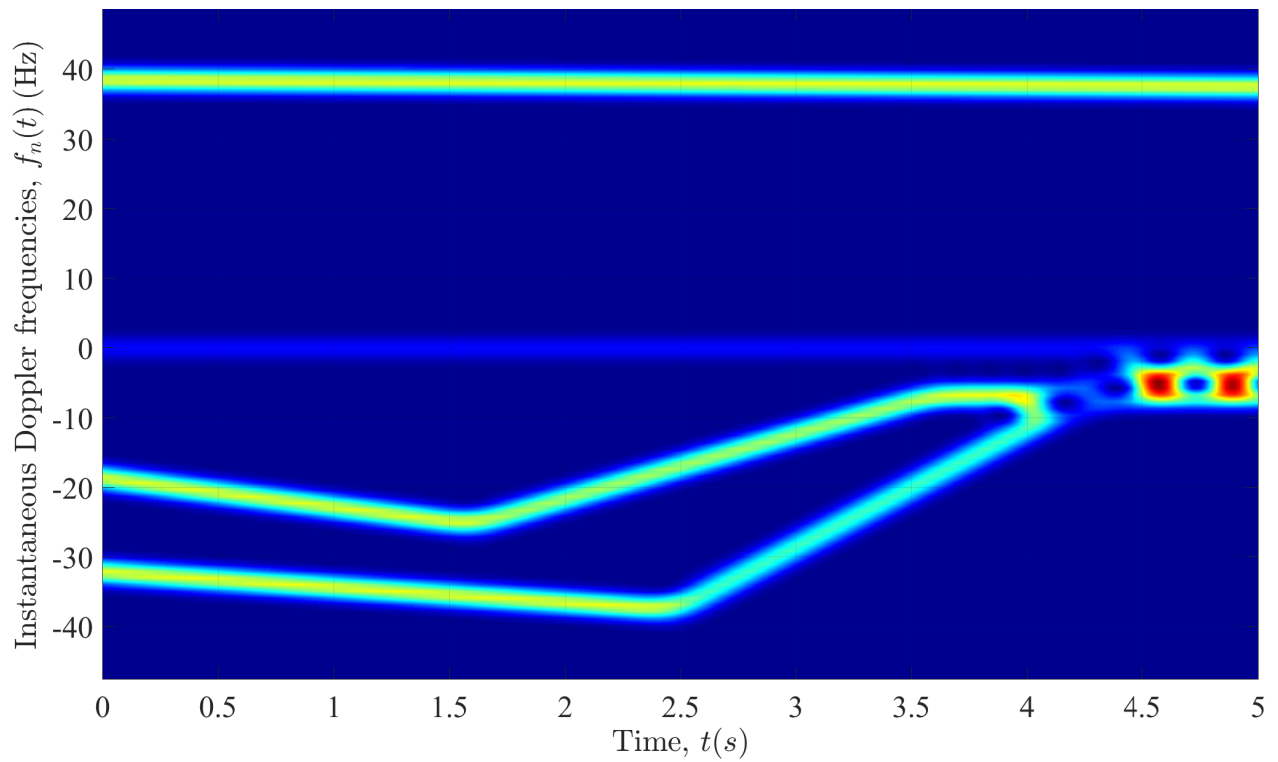


Figure A.5: Spectrogram  $S_\mu(f, t)$  (simulation) of the complex channel gain  $\mu(t)$ .

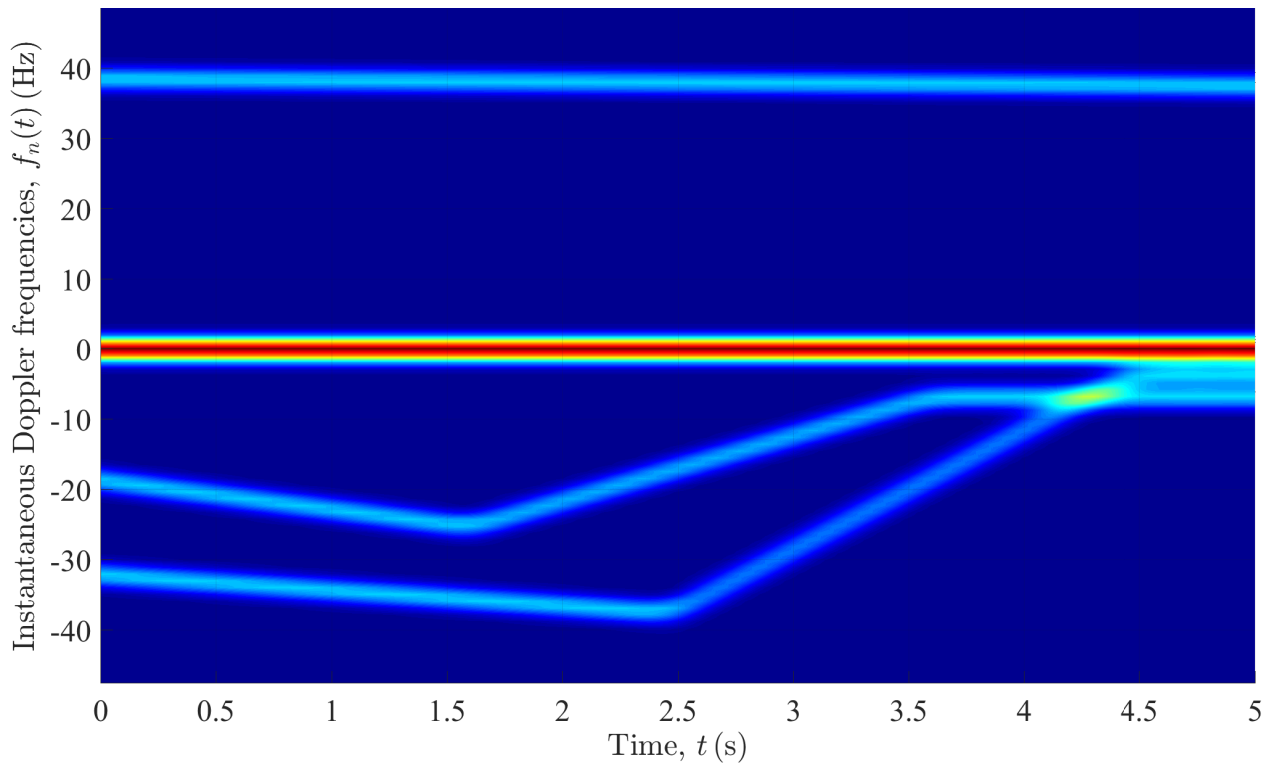


Figure A.6: Spectrogram  $S_\mu(f, t)$  (simulation) of the complex channel gain  $\mu(t)$  after taking the average over the channel phases  $\theta_n$ .

of the analysis and the simulations was shown. This model is beneficial for passive fall detection systems because it reveals the time-variant spectral information in the case of walking scenarios.

For future work, we propose to extend this model to three-dimensional (3D) MIMO channels as the MIMO techniques allow to reduce the cross-term of the spectrogram by taking the average in the spatial domain rather than taking the average over the random phases. Also, we propose to extend this model to 3D geometry so that the spectral information can be analyzed in the case of 3D motions such as, standing, sitting, falling or jumping.



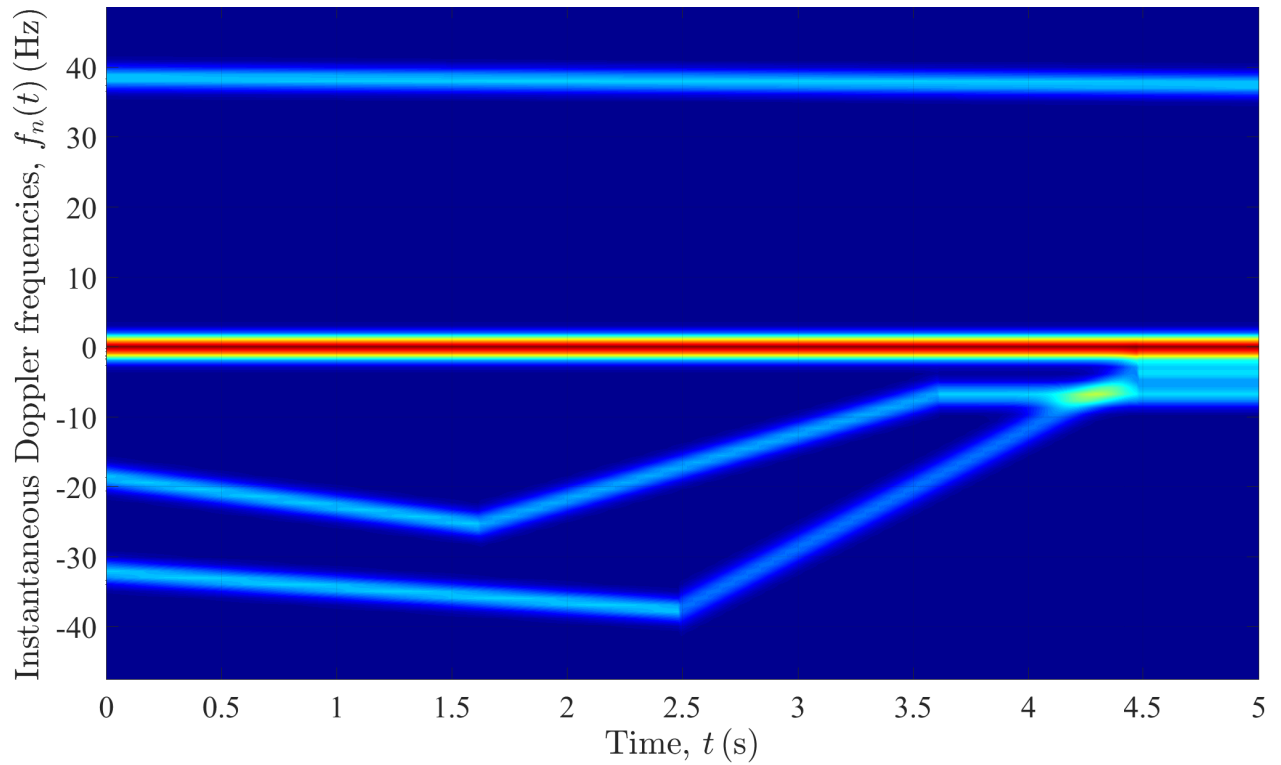


Figure A.7: Auto-term of the spectrogram  $S_{\mu}^{(a)}(f, t)$  of the complex channel gain  $\mu(t)$  according to (A.32).

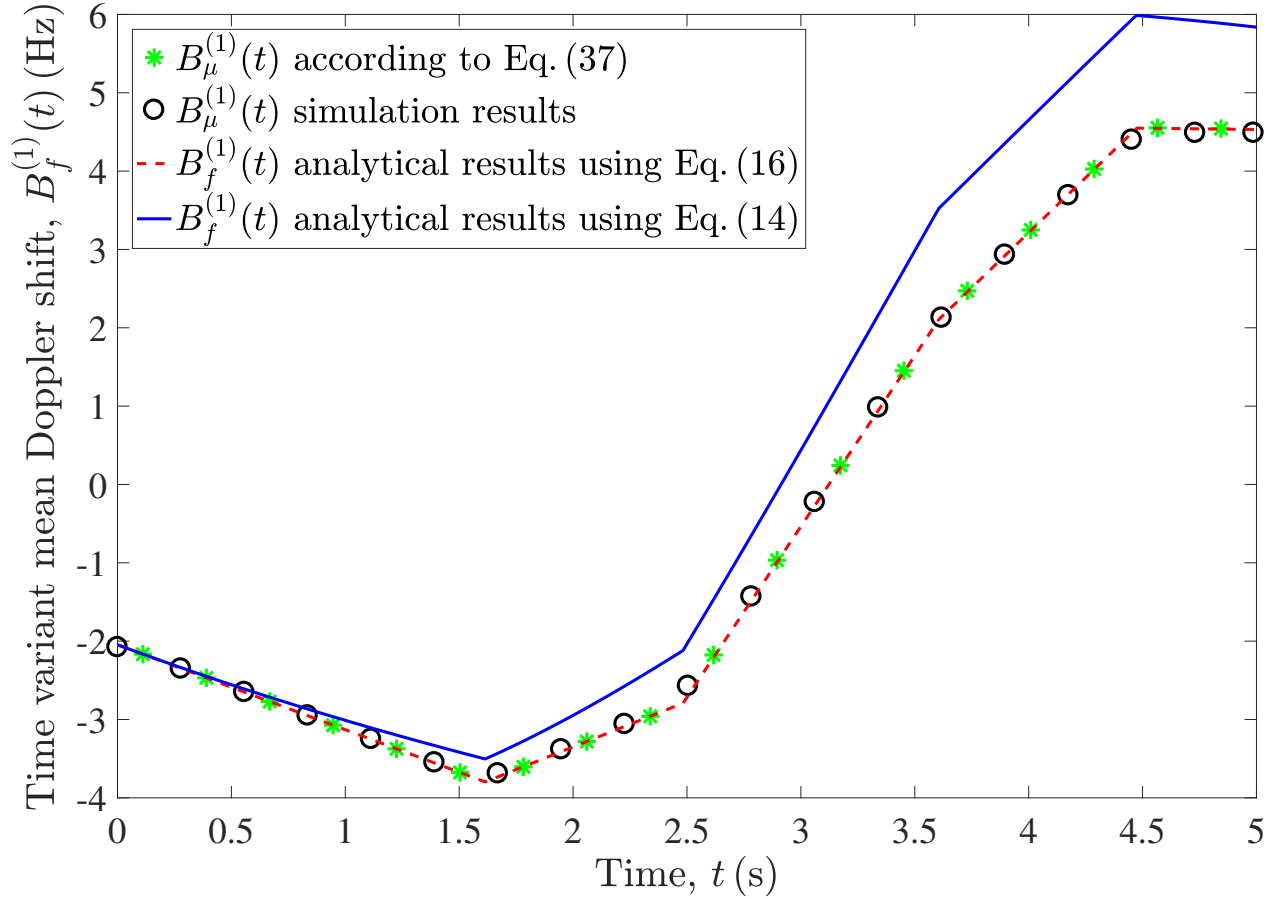


Figure A.8: Time-variant mean Doppler shifts  $B_f^{(1)}(t)$  and  $B_\mu^{(1)}(t)$  obtained from (A.21) and (A.37), respectively.

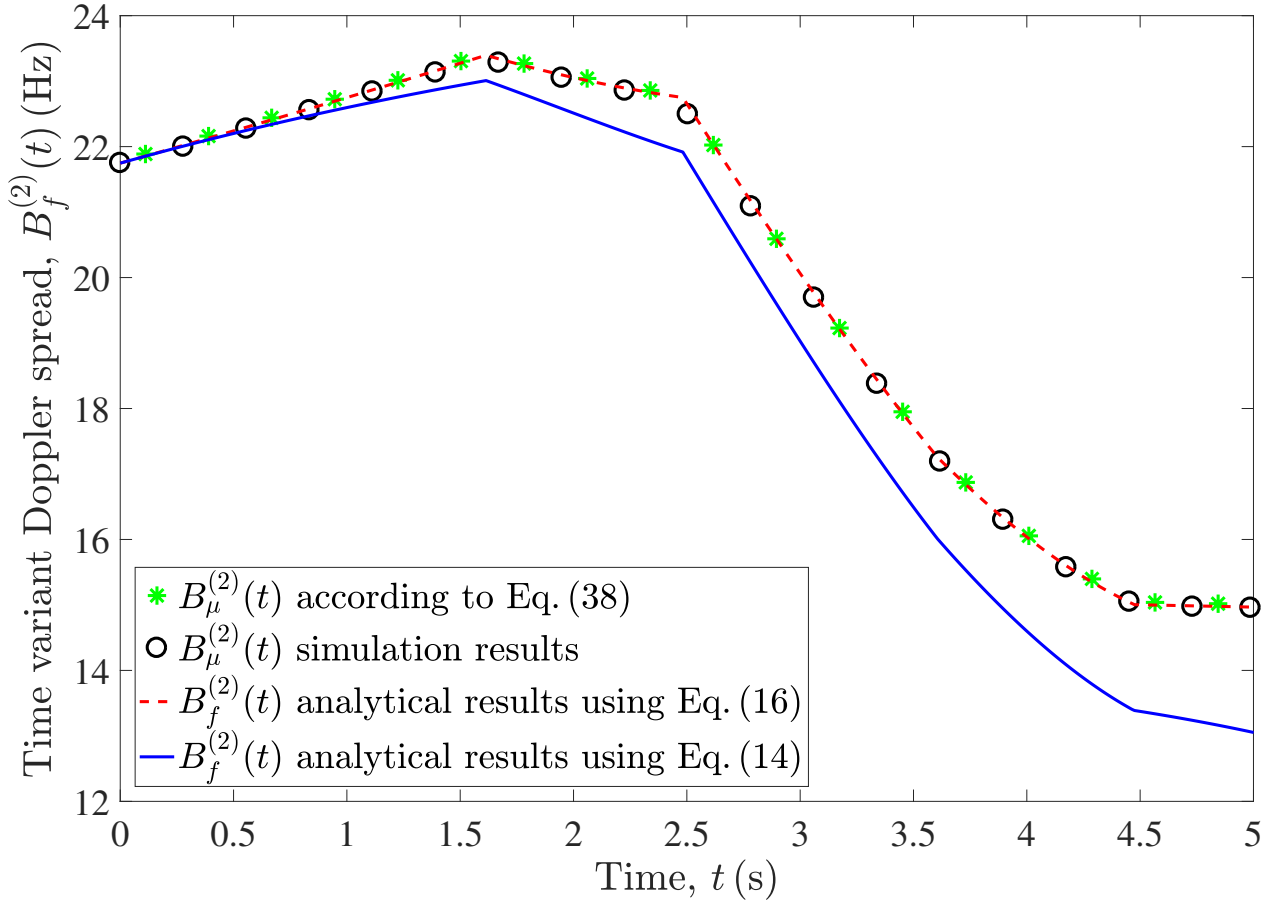


Figure A.9: Time-variant Doppler spreads  $B_f^{(2)}(t)$  and  $B_\mu^{(2)}(t)$  computed according to (A.22) and (A.38), respectively.

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