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Time-Reversal UWB Positioning Beacon for Railway Application

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ABSTRACT

This paper studies a new positioning beacon for railway transport using Ultra Wideband (UWB) radio and Time Reversal (TR) techniques. UWB radio has the potential to offer a good level of performance in terms of localization accuracy. Time Reversal channel pre-filtering facilitates signal detection and also helps increasing the received energy in the targeted area. In this paper, we evaluate the characteristics of TR technique in terms of temporal focusing. The theoretical and simulation results for Power Delay Profile, equivalent channel model and focusing gain of TR-UWB are given. We analyze the contribution of Time Reversal associated with UWB technology to enhance the localization resolution. The IEEE 802.15.3a channel models are used to evaluate the performance of this system. In terms of localization error, the theoretical and simulation results show that TR-UWB technique delivers improved performance over the UWB localization approach.

Keywords: UWB; Time Reversal; Focusing Gain; Channel Model; Power Delay Profile; TDOA; Localization Error

1. Introduction

Guided urban automated transportation systems are progressing significantly nowadays, highlighting many benefits. User's security and accessibility to these guided transport systems constitute a major issue dealt with many teams. In order to obtain an efficient and safe control and command system of the trains, it is essential to ensure an adequate exchange of information between vehicles and infrastructure and to determine accurately and constantly the absolute localization of the train.

The track to train data exchange is usually called CBTC for Communication Based Train Control. It can use many different radio techniques [1]. The localization system is based on proprioceptive sensors (phonic wheels, Doppler radars...) embarked in the train. This on-board system is coupled to the use of beacons located at ground, on the track, between the rails. These beacons are kilometer markers. They are used to compensate the drift of the localization information computed using the proprioceptive sensors alone, when the train moves. The beacons provide absolute localization information whenever the train passes over them. They are adequately spaced along the track in order to limit the localization drift to a toler-

able safe value. In many railway systems, these beacons constitute the only equipment remaining between the rails [2]. Therefore, it could be interesting to remove this last equipment from the track, for example to facilitate track maintenance. In our studied case, the beacon would be situated on the side of the track, a few meters away, therefore not interfering with track maintenance operations.

In this paper, we propose a new solution allows to increase the positioning performances in terms of localization errors and to reduce the cost of track maintenance operations, thus constituting a new beacon realization. This new solution is based on the Ultra Wideband Impulse-Radio technology (UWB-IR) associated to the Time Reversal (TR) technique.

Otherwise, the combination of these techniques could be applied in various areas of the localization, such as the detection and localization of persons-through barriers or to find victims of accidents, especially in the mountains or in mines [3]. Through-the-Wall sensing takes also advantage of TR techniques and this application is very useful in safety and peace-keeping applications.

In this context, the proposed association between UWB and TR techniques for the precise localization of trains is

illustrated in **Figure 1**. It shows the particular case of a railway tunnel. The beacons are geo-referenced. TR-UWB beacons are installed on the side of the track. The TR-UWB beacons are kilometer markers. They can also exchange local CBTC information over the UWB radio link. When arriving in the range of the UWB communication, the train computes its absolute localization to the beacons using time of flight information. Localization algorithms such as TDOA (Time Difference of Arrival) and TOA (Time of Arrival) can be used. Moreover, multiple UWB transmitters can be located in a beacon to enhance focusing and availability. The local Channel State Information (CSI) between any beacon transmitter and the virtual optimal beacon localization between the rails is identified a single time during the initial installation. This information is then introduced as pre-filtering data in the different UWB transmitters. Therefore, focusing is obtained in the required position, along the track, potentially improving the absolute localization process [4].

This study evaluates the temporal focusing performance of the time reversal (TR) method using the IEEE 802.15.3a channel models. For these evaluations, theoretical and simulation methods are used. Since the railway localization problem can be considered as a one dimension (1D) problem, we analyse the contribution of TR on the quality of localization in 1D.

This work also aims to verify whether the combination of UWB and TR techniques allows obtaining the decimetre required localization level of precision necessary to the railway application.

This paper is organized as follows: the second part presents the UWB and TR techniques. The third part presents the propagation channel modeling using the IEEE 802.15.3a channel models. The fourth section provides the analytical results of the TR-UWB system in terms of temporal focusing including focusing gain and Power Delay Profiles. The fifth section provides a comparative study between analytical and simulation results of the TR-UWB system in terms of temporal focusing. The sixth section presents the principle of TR-UWB localization

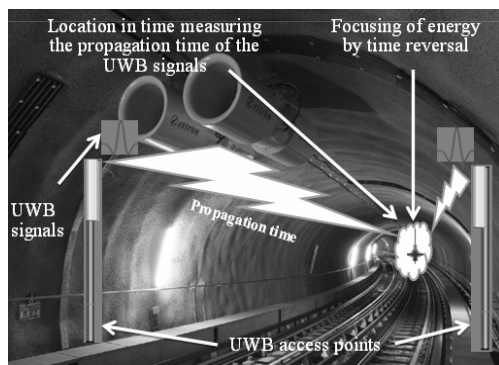


Figure 1. TR-UWB proposed localization system.

and the performance of the proposed solution in terms of localization error. Finally, the conclusion summarizes the results and suggests future work.

2. UWB and TR Techniques for Railway Applications

2.1. Ultra Wideband (UWB) Technology

UWB radio is typically defined as a wireless transmission scheme with a bandwidth over 500 MHz, or occupying 20% or more of the carrier frequency. There are different UWB approaches. In our study, we use an Impulse Radio UWB-IR system. This model involves the transmission of very short pulses occupying a very wide spectrum (**Figure 2**). The Gaussian waveform and its derivative are usually used. **Figure 3** shows the second derivative of Gaussian function that we will use.

A direct benefit of UWB concerns the use of low-cost, small size radio interface circuits [5].

UWB radio technology also offers some potential for railway applications [6]:

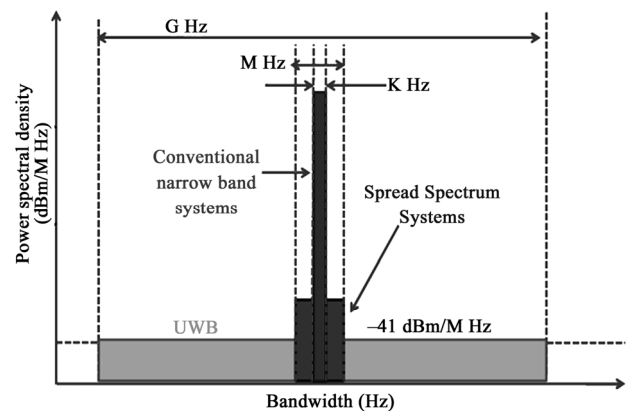


Figure 2. Comparison of the UWB spectrum and other wireless radio systems.

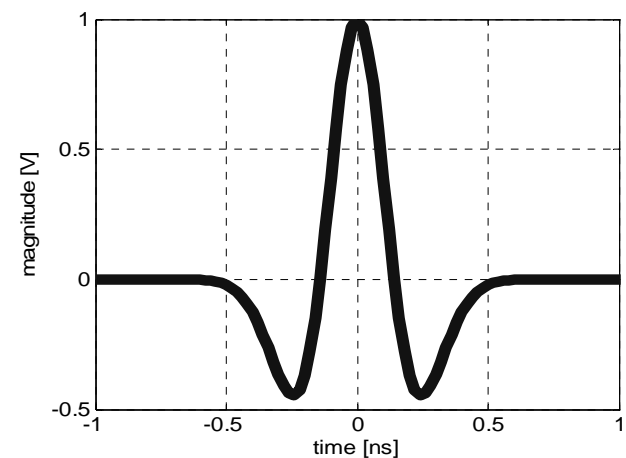


Figure 3. Transmitted pulse (second derivative of Gaussian function).

- It provides potentially high transmission data-rate, using a very large bandwidth;
- It offers high resolution train location because of the fine temporal resolution of the transmitted pulses;
- It adds ability to detect obstacles (radar) due to the impulsive nature of the signals. This capability is essential to detect obstacles in front of the train;
- Availability and robustness to multi-path are inherent to the large frequency bandwidth.

Localization in indoor environments such as tunnels is the subject of two major sources of error, the first being the lack of line of sight between the transmitter and the receiver and the second being the excessive presence of multipath. With the introduction of UWB in wireless communications, it seemed that this technology can provide improvements. However the studies have also raised some major problems like the complexity of the signal processing at the reception. Acquisition of UWB signals is critical, and its fundamental limits [7,8].

In order to solve all the problems facing the UWB, several studies have been conducted associating UWB and time reversal technique [9].

2.2. Principle and Characteristics of Time Reversal (TR) Technique

Classically, Time Reversal has been applied to acoustics and underwater systems [10,11]. It is closely related to retro-directive array in microwave [12,13] and phase conjugation in optics. More recently, it has also been studied for broadband especially for UWB communications [14]. The first Time Reversal experiment using electromagnetic waves in the 2.45 GHz band was reported in [15]. This contribution suggests that the techniques developed for ultrasound might also be used for the electromagnetic case. It is an interesting challenge because in

many real environments (buildings or cities), microwaves, using wavelengths between 5 and 30 cm, are scattered off objects such as walls, desks, vehicles and so on, which produces a multitude of paths from the transmitter to the receiver. In such situations, a time reversal system should be able not only to compensate the multipath effect, but also to improve some radio communication parameters, thanks to the many reflections/reverberations that occur.

We propose to use the properties of time reversal [16] for localization systems.

The principle of the proposed TR-UWB system uses three steps. Firstly, we select the signal we want to transmit. In our case, it is the second derivative of the Gaussian function; it is an ultra short pulse. Secondly, the channel impulse response is measured between the transmitter (Tx) and the receiver (Rx) and the channel state information is loaded into Tx. Thirdly, the selected signal and the impulse response are reversed in time and transmitted by Tx in the propagation channel, up to Rx. This TR-UWB principle, represented in **Figure 4**, can be mathematically described by noting $s(t)$ the transmitted pulse, $h(t)$ the complex impulse response of the channel and $h^*(-t)$ the complex conjugate of the time reversed version of $h(t)$. We note $y(t)$ the received signal without TR and $y_r(t)$, the received signal with TR at the receiver. Their expressions are given by:

$$y(t) = s(t) \otimes h(t) + n(t) \quad (1)$$

$$y_r(t) = s(t) \otimes h^*(-t) \otimes h(t) + n(t) \quad (2)$$

where \otimes represents the convolution operation and $n(t)$ is the Gaussian noise.

From Equation (2), we deduce the equivalent impulse response $heq(t)$ which corresponds to the autocorrelation function of the channel [17]:

$$heq(t) = h^*(-t) \otimes h(t) \quad (3)$$

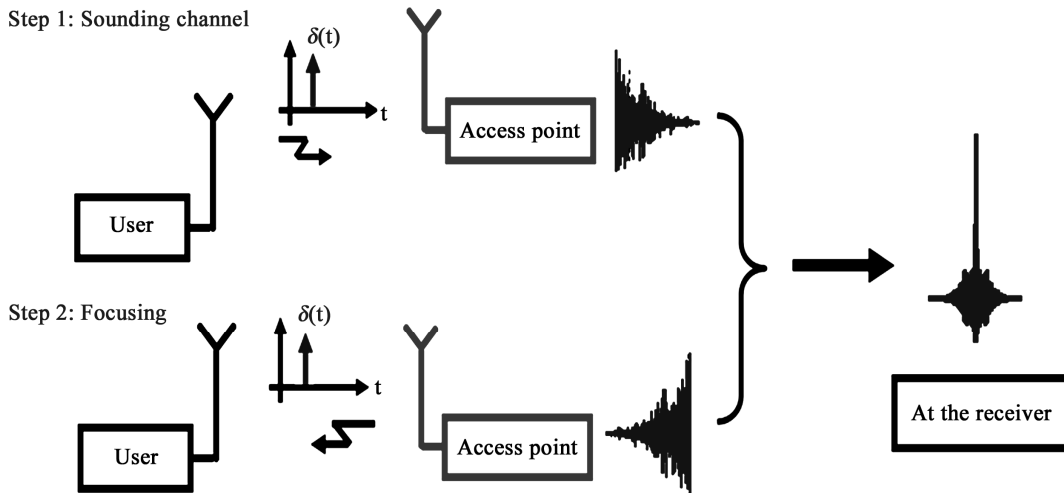


Figure 4. Principle of time reversal technique.

The autocorrelation function is used to evaluate two main characteristics associated to time reversal, *i.e.*, the temporal focusing and the spatial focusing. These characteristics are very beneficial to the UWB system [17, 18]. To study the temporal focusing, we evaluate the Focusing Gain (FG), which is defined as the ratio of the strongest peak in TR received to the strongest peak received by a conventional UWB system [19]. It can be written as:

$$FG_{[dB]} = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\max(|y_{tr}(t)|)}{\max(|y(t)|)} \right) \quad (4)$$

Higher FG could potentially translate into higher communication range and higher precision of localization for a localization system as compared to a classical UWB system.

3. IEEE 802.15.3a Channel Model

In this part, we describe the IEEE 802.15.3a channel model. The objective of using this channel model is to characterize the channel impulse response [20,21]. The time reversal would benefit from the complexity of the propagation environment. If the environment is increasingly complex, best will be the focus of energy [22].

The IEEE 802.15.3a model was developed from around 10 contributions, all referring to distinct experimental measurements, performed in indoor residential or office environments [23,24].

In order to reflect the phenomenon of ray clustering that was observed in several measurement campaigns, the model is based on the Saleh-Valenzuela formalism. Parameters are provided to characterize the clusters and ray arrival rates (Λ and λ), as well as the inter- and intra-cluster exponential decay constants (Γ and γ). Four sets of parameters are provided to model the four following channel types:

- The channel model CM 1 corresponds to a distance of 0 - 4 m in a LOS situation;
- The channel model CM 2 corresponds to a distance

of 0 - 4 m in an NLOS situation;

- The channel model CM 3 corresponds to a distance of 4 - 10 m in an NLOS situation;
- The channel model CM 4 corresponds to an NLOS situation with a large delay spread $\tau_{rms} = 25$ ns.

For our study we use the three first scenarios CM1, CM2 and CM3. CM4, generated to fit a large 25-ns RMS delay spread was considered not relevant to our application. Some important characteristics of these scenarios based upon a 167-ps sampling time are shown in **Table 1**.

This comprehensive model is a reference for the study of UWB systems. It can be applied in indoor environments and short range conditions. We use these models for performance evaluation in terms of temporal focusing and error localization. **Figure 5** presents the impulse response of channel models CM1, CM2 and CM3. The impulse response complexity increases from CM1 to CM3.

4. Analytical Study of Time Reversal Characteristics

In this section, we develop an analytical study of the temporal focusing of time reversal. The study of the temporal focusing is based on the characterization of the propagation channel. For each considered channel model (CM1, CM2, CM3), we determine the equivalent impulse response, the Power Delay Profile and Focusing Gain.

Throughout the study, we denote by:

- $s(t)$: transmitted pulse (derivative Gaussian pulse);
- $h(t)$: Channel Impulse Response CIR;
- $h^*(-t)$: conjugated and reversed CIR.

Table 1. IEEE 802.15.3a UWB channel model characteristics.

Channel	CM1	CM2	CM3
Mean excess delay (ns)	5.05	10.38	14.18
RMS delay (ns)	5.28	8.03	14.28
Distance (m)	0 - 4	0 - 4	4 - 10
Scenario	LOS	NLOS	NLOS
No of significant paths (85%)	20.8	33.9	64.7

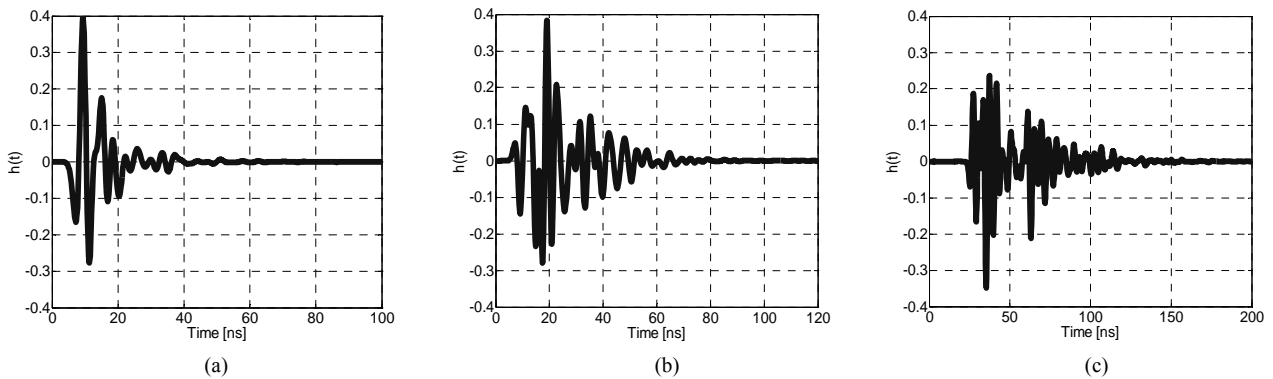


Figure 5. Channel impulse response for: (a) CM1; (b) CM2; (c) CM3.

The analytical study in the case of the IEEE 802.15.3a model is done using the statistical moments of interferences that affect the performance of a TR-UWB receiver [25].

For this channel model, we can define CIR by:

$$h(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha_i s(t-t_i) \quad (5)$$

The expected value of the equivalent CIR is: [10]

$$E\{heq(t)\} = E\left\{\int_A \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha_i^2 s(\tau-t_i) s(\tau+t-t_i) d\tau\right\} \quad (6)$$

Using the Auto-Correlation Function (ACF) for prototype pulse defined by Equation (7):

$$\phi_s(t) = \int_A s(\tau-t_i) s(\tau-t_i+t) d\tau \quad (7)$$

The Equation (6) becomes:

$$E\{heq(t)\} = E\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha_i^2\right) \phi_s(t) \quad (8)$$

Computing the average energy of the CIR in a generic time window $W = [a, b]$ given:

$$E\left\{\sum_{i \in I_W} \alpha_i^2\right\} = \int_W P_g(t) dt \quad (9)$$

where I_W is the random set of multipath components within W and $P_g(t)$ referred to Average Power Delay Profile (APDP).

A continuous-time in W is given by a variance of the CIR energy function [26]:

$$Var\left\{\sum_{i \in I_W} \alpha_i^2\right\} = \int_W R_g(t) dt \quad (10)$$

where $R_g(t)$ is the kurtosis delay profile.

Using the equivalence (9) in (8), we obtain:

$$E\{heq(t)\} = \phi_s(t) \int_A P_g(t) dt \quad (11a)$$

We observe, for $t > T_s$ $\phi_s(t) = 0$ therefore

$$E\{heq(t)\} \approx 0.$$

The Average Power Delay Profile $P_g(t)$ is described by a model with exponential decay which is characterized by the average received energy E_g and the *rms* delay spread τ_{rms} of the channel.

$$P_g(t) = \frac{E_g}{\tau_{rms}} \exp(-t/\tau_{rms}) \quad (12)$$

For determining $R_g(t)$ we choose a uniform Poisson arrival process with an arrival rate of $\bar{\lambda}$ ray/s and Nakagami m distributed ray amplitude a simplified version of the Saleh-Valenzuela channel model is [27]:

$$R_g(t) = P_g^2(t) \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right) \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad (13)$$

In this case the Power Delay Profile for the equivalent CIR is given by:

$$PDP_{TR-UWB}(t) = E\{|heq(t)|^2\} \quad (14)$$

It becomes:

$$PDP_{TR-UWB}(t) = E\left\{\iint_A h(\tau) h(\mu) h(t+\tau) h(\mu+t) d\tau d\mu\right\} \quad (15)$$

The equivalences (11a) and (15) are developed in Appendix, and their final expressions are given by the Equations (11b) and (16):

$$E\{heq(t)\} = E_g \phi_s(t) \quad (11b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} PDP_{TR-UWB}(t) &= E_g^2 \phi_s^2(t) + \frac{E_g^2}{2\tau_{rms}} \\ &\times \left[\left(1 + \Phi_{\phi_s}(t)\right) c_1 \exp(-t/\tau_{rms}) + \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right) \frac{1}{\lambda} \phi_s^2(t) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

The focusing gain presented in (4) can be written in this case as:

$$FG_{[dB]} = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\max(PDP_{TR-UWB}(t))}{\max(PDP_{UWB-IR}(t))} \right) \quad (17)$$

with

$$PDP(t) = P_g(t) = \frac{E_g}{\tau_{rms}} \exp(-t/\tau_{rms}) \quad (18)$$

The correlation function peak is located at zero time shift, therefore:

$$\max(PDP(t)) = \frac{E_g}{\tau_{rms}} \quad (19)$$

$$\max(PDP_{TR-UWB}(t)) = E_g^2 (\tau_{rms} + c_1 + c_2) / \tau_{rms} \quad (20)$$

where $c_2 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right) \frac{1}{2\lambda}$

Then, (17) becomes:

$$FG_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} \left(E_g (\tau_{rms} + c_1 + c_2) \right) \quad (21)$$

5. Analytical and Simulation Results

In this section, we compare the simulation and the analytical results in UWB and TR-UWB cases using IEEE 802.15.3a channel models. Thereafter, we study the contribution of Time Reversal in UWB in terms of temporal focusing.

Tables 2 gives general input parameters for analytical and simulation steps.

We performed a comparative study of the m value appearing in the Nakagami distribution and we considered the four following cases [28]:

- $m = 0.5$: corresponding to a Gaussian situation;
- $m = 1$: is the Rayleigh law, i.e. deep fading;
- $m = 1.5$: corresponding to a severe fading;
- $m = 4$: corresponding to a low fading.

This study showed that the value of m has a negligible impact on system performance TR-UWB. We agreed to choose the value $m = 1.5$ in the remainder of our studies.

Figures 6(a)-(f) show analytical and simulation results for TR-UWB system, in case of IEEE 802.15.3a channel models. The average over 1000 runs of channels is performed for each channel model (CM1, CM2 and CM3). These results correspond to the equivalent channel impulse response $heq(t)$ and Power Delay Profile $PDP_{TR-UWB}(t)$ for transmitted a second Gaussian derivative pulse. We can observe then, the simulation results are close to analytical results.

Table 3 gives a comparison between analytical and simulation results for IEEE 802.15.3a channel models in term of FG value. This study shows a slight difference between the values of FG to the analytical study and the study by simulation. This can be explained by the sets of input parameters made.

By expanding by simulation the study interval, we can now compare PDP_{UWB} and PDP_{TR-UWB} for the 3 considered channel models. **Figures 7-9** provide a comparison between PDP_{UWB} and PDP_{TR-UWB} . Considering PDP_{TR} , we obtain a very effective temporal focusing as well as an increase of the amplitude of the power over PDP_{UWB} alone. This translates into the values of FG presented in **Table 4**.

Table 2. Input parameters for IEEE 802.15.3a channel models.

Channel models	CM1	CM2	CM3
E_g (normalized)	1	1	1
$\bar{\lambda}$ Ray arrival rate [1/ns]:	2.5	0.5	2.1
τ_{rms} RMS delay [ns]:	5.28	8.03	14.28
The m value (Nakagami- m)	1.5	1.5	1.5

Table 3. Analytical and simulation results for IEEE 802.15.3a channel models in term of FG Value.

Channel models	CM1	CM2	CM3
$FG_{analytical}$ [dB]	7.38	8.20	10.91
$FG_{simulation}$ [dB]	7.31	8.11	10.80

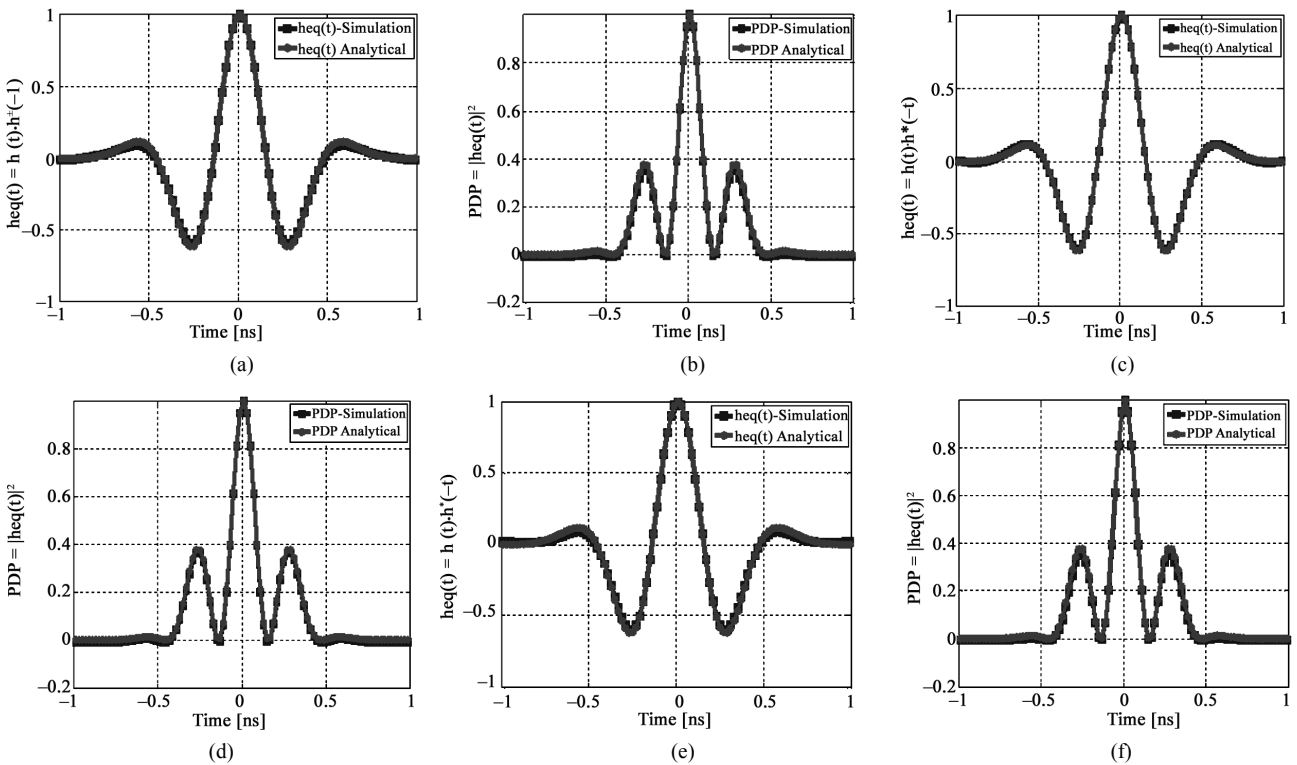


Figure 6. Analytical and simulation results for TR-UWB correspond respectively to the equivalent channel impulse response $heq(t)$ and Power Delay Profile $PDP_{TR-UWB}(t)$: (a), (b) for CM1; (c), (d) for CM2; (e), (f) for CM3.

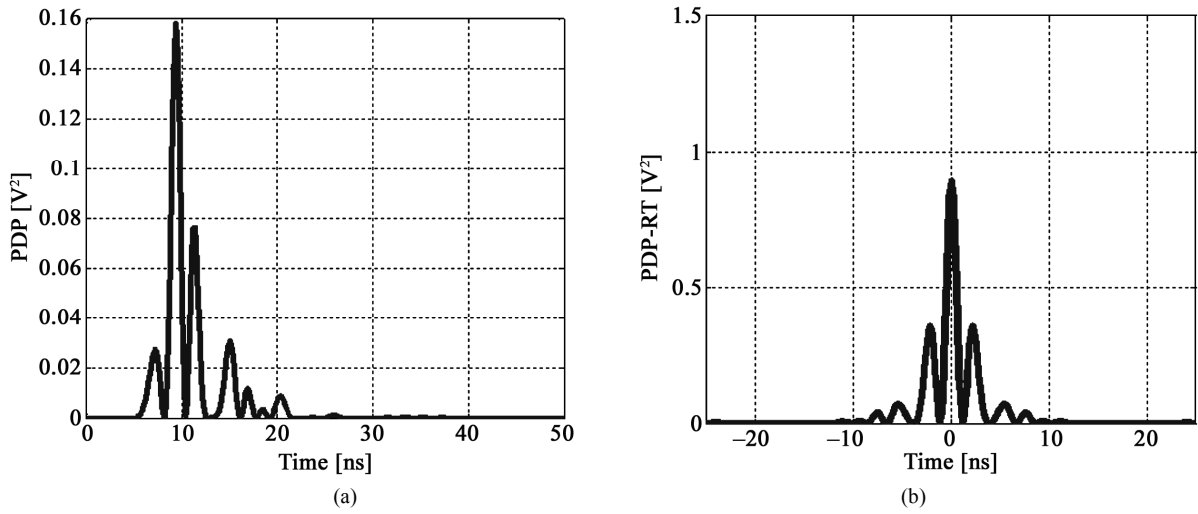


Figure 7. (a) PDP_{UWB} ; (b) PDP_{TR-UWB} for CM1.

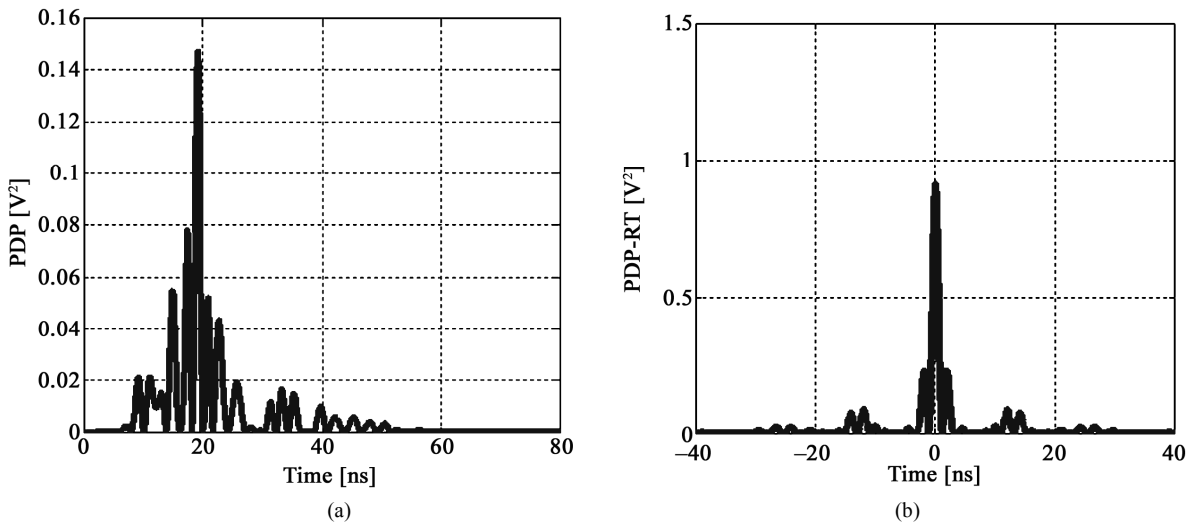


Figure 8. (a) PDP_{UWB} ; (b) PDP_{TR-UWB} for CM2.

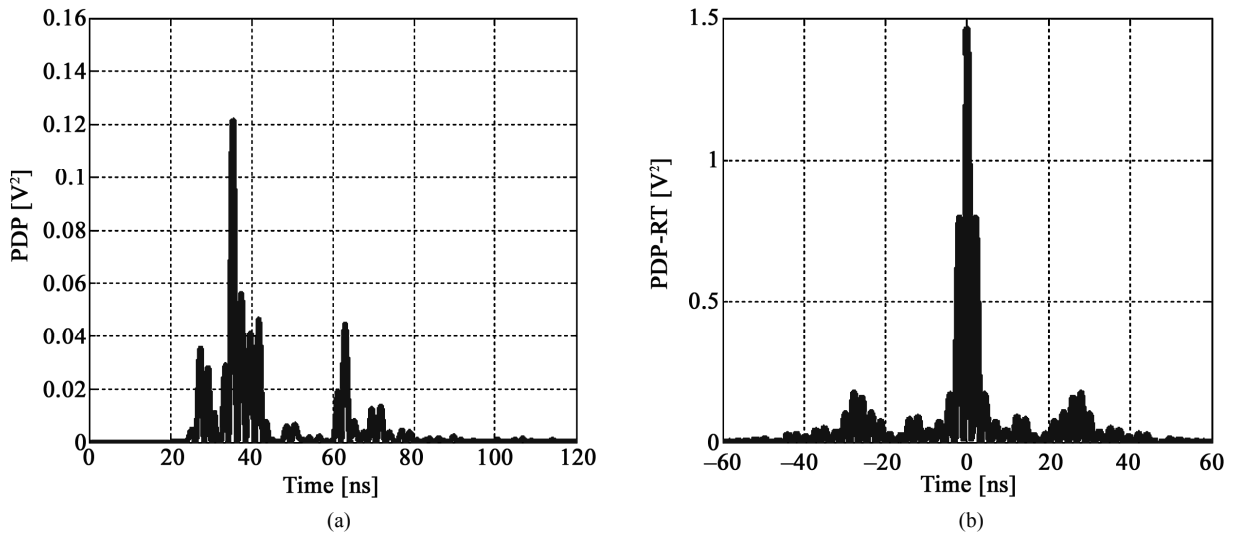


Figure 9. (a) PDP_{UWB} ; (b) PDP_{TR-UWB} for CM3.

From CM1 to CM3 FG increases, due in particular to the stronger multipath. Indeed, TR takes advantage of the complexity of the channel.

This would be very beneficial for the purpose of locating in confined environments such as tunnels.

6. TR-UWB-IR for Localization

In this section, we carry on this study by evaluating the localization error. We still consider the two preceding UWB alone and TR-UWB techniques. The goal is to estimate the contribution of TR to the location in terms of localization error, as a function of the propagation environment position of a mobile in a 2D plane. To locate the mobile, each base station sends its own signal (recorded and reversed in time in the case of TR). The UWB signals are modulated by an antipodal modulation and coded by a Gold code [29,30], one code per base station. Processing is performed at the mobile (R_x) to determine its position relative to the base stations. The localization error is given by the difference between the calculated position and the actual position of the mobile.

The mobile receives the signals from each base station and performs an adequate signal processing to determine its position, relative to the base stations. Using the TDOA technique, the signal received at the mobile is processed to retrieve the position of the latter [31]. The localization technique (TDOA) is combined with the Chan algorithm to calculate the position of the mobile [32,33]. This technique is illustrated in **Figure 10**, where S_1 , S_2 and S_3 represent the three base stations of known coordinates, M is the mobile to be located. The difference distance between mobile and the i^{th} base station is given by Equation (32):

$$R_i = \sqrt{(X_i - x)^2 + (Y_i - y)^2} \quad (22)$$

where, (x, y) are the unknown coordinates of mobile position, (X_i, Y_i) are the coordinates of the base stations. Considering as a reference station S_1 (the reference station is the nearest station of the mobile, in the studied case), the difference distance between reference station S_1 and other stations is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{i,1} &= c \cdot d_{i,1} = R_i - R_1 \\ &= \sqrt{(X_i - x)^2 + (Y_i - y)^2} - \sqrt{(X_1 - x)^2 + (Y_1 - y)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

where, c is the celerity of light, $d_{i,1}$ is the TDOA estimate between reference station and the i^{th} station. Calculating the differences in distance allows us to define a system of nonlinear equation of hyperbolas (Equation (24)), resolvable by Chan's method [29].

$$R_{i,1}^2 + 2R_{i,1} = X_i^2 + Y_i^2 - 2X_{i,1}x - 2Y_{i,1}y + x^2 + y^2 \quad (24)$$

For a three base station system, Chan's method produces two TDOA to determine the coordinates (x, y) of mobile:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} X_{2,1} & Y_{2,1} \\ X_{3,1} & Y_{3,1} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} R_{2,1} \\ R_{3,1} \end{bmatrix} \cdot R_1 + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} R_{2,1}^2 - K_2 + K_1 \\ R_{3,1}^2 - K_3 + K_1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad (25)$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= X_1^2 + Y_1^2; K_2 = X_2^2 + Y_2^2; K_3 = X_3^2 + Y_3^2; \\ R_{2,1} &= cd_{2,1}; R_{3,1} = cd_{3,1}. \end{aligned}$$

Our comparison is based on the computation of the Root Mean Square Error of localization between the conventional UWB system and the proposed TR-UWB system. An Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN) is also injected in the CM1, CM2 and CM3 models. A large number of iterations are used (1000 iterations). **Table 5** presents a comparative study between the UWB system alone and the TR-UWB system; the computed focusing gain and localization errors are indicated using a Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) of 8 dB. We obtain that the combination of UWB and TR greatly reduces the localization error. Indeed, in the particular case treated, the localization error is 7.45 cm in the case of CM3 for UWB system,

Table 4. Focusing gain for CM1 CM2 and CM3.

Channel models	CM1	CM2	CM3
FG [dB]	7.31	8.11	10.80

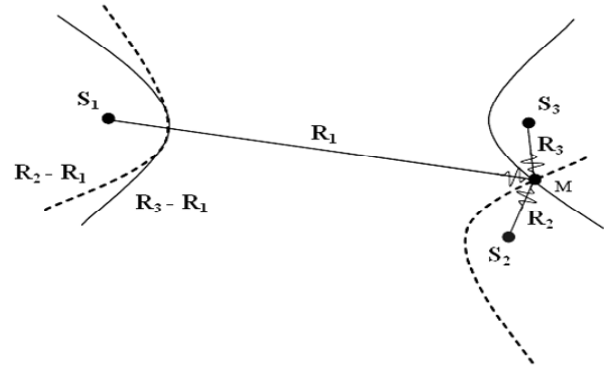


Figure 10. 2-D TDOA localization process.

Table 5. Comparative study between UWB and TR-UWB in terms of focusing gain and error localization (CM1, CM2 and CM3, SNR = 8 dB).

	FG _[dB]	RMSE _[cm] for UWB	RMSE _[cm] for TR-UWB
CM1	7.31	2.08	~ = 0
CM2	8.11	2.66	~ = 0
CM3	10.80	7.45	1.12

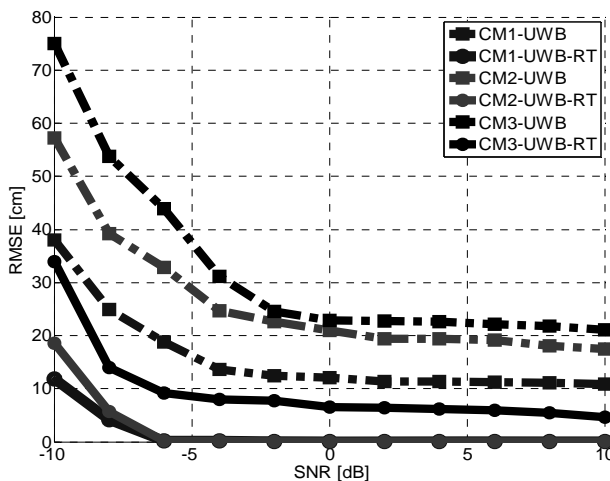


Figure 11. Comparison UWB/TR-UWB, RMSE vs. SNR for channel models CM1, CM2 and CM3.

whereas it is only 1.12 cm for TR-UWB system. This remark also applies to CM1 and CM2.

Different SNR versus were also tested. **Figure 11** presents the Root Mean Square Error of localization (RMSE) versus SNR for a large number of CM1 to CM3 realizations. Over the 2 to 10 dB computed range, a stable, considerable improvement is obtained.

7. Conclusion

In this contribution, we presented results obtained working on the association of time reversal and UWB impulse radio for a localization application. The IEEE 802.15.3a channel models are used to perform these studies. The analytical and simulation results have shown that this particular combination can reduce the error localization thanks to the focusing characteristics of time reversal. In future work, we will study different waveforms and modulation types to identify the most appropriate ones. This study will also be conducted with other channel models as well as different single transmitter and multiple transmitter configurations. To validate the analytical and simulation results, experimentations will be soon conducted in an anechoic chamber and a real environment.

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Appendix

The Analytical Study of the PDP of Time Reversal

This appendix computes the equivalence (18) that is given by:

$$PDP_{TR-UWB}(t) = E \left\{ \iint_A h(\tau) h(\mu) h(t+\tau) h(\mu+t) d\tau d\mu \right\} \quad (26)$$

Substituting $h(t) = \sum_i \alpha_i s(t-t_i)$ and expanding all the products. We obtain by noticing that $E\{\alpha_i^3 \alpha_j\} = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} PDP_{TR-UWB}(t) &= E \left\{ \iint_{A A'} \sum_i \alpha_i^2 s(\tau-t_i) \right. \\ &\times \left[s(\tau+t-t_i) \sum_k \alpha_k^2 s(\mu-t_k) s(\mu+t-t_k) \right. \\ &+ s(\mu-t_i) \sum_{j,j \neq i} \alpha_j^2 s(\tau+t-t_j) s(\mu+t-t_j) \\ &+ \left. \left. s(\mu+t-t_i) \sum_{j,j \neq i} \alpha_j^2 s(\tau+t-t_j) s(\mu-t_j) \right] d\tau d\mu \right\} \quad (27) \end{aligned}$$

This equation is then composed of three terms named I, II and III:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= E \left\{ \sum_i \alpha_i^2 \int_A s(\tau-t_i) s(\tau+t-t_i) d\tau \right. \\ &\times \left. \sum_k \alpha_k^2 \int_A s(\mu-t_k) s(\mu+t-t_k) d\mu \right\} \quad (28) \\ &\approx E \left\{ \sum_i \alpha_i^2 \sum_k \alpha_k^2 \right\} \phi_s^2(t) \end{aligned}$$

Knowing that:

$$\begin{aligned} E\{\sum \alpha_i\}^2 &= Var\{\sum \alpha_i^2\} + \left(E\{\sum \alpha_i^2\} \right)^2 \\ &= \int_A R_g(\tau) d\tau + \iint_A P_g(\tau) P_g(\mu) d\tau d\mu \quad (29) \end{aligned}$$

Then (28) becomes:

$$I = \phi_s^2(t) \left\{ \int_A R_g(\tau) d\tau + \iint_A P_g(\tau) P_g(\mu) d\tau d\mu \right\} \quad (30)$$

Using the property $E\{\alpha_i^2 \alpha_j^2\} = E\{\alpha_i^2\} E\{\alpha_j^2\}$ the second term II becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} II &= \iint_A E \left\{ \sum_i \alpha_i^2 s(\tau-t_i) s(\mu-t_i) \right\} \\ &\times E \left\{ \sum_{j,j \neq i} \alpha_j^2 s(\tau+t-t_j) s(\mu+t-t_j) \right\} d\tau d\mu \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

By following the change of variable: $\mu = \tau + \xi$ we get:

$$\begin{aligned} &E \left\{ \sum_i \alpha_i^2 s(\tau-t_i) s(\tau+\xi-t_i) \right\} \\ &= E \{ h(\tau) h(\tau+\xi) \} \quad (32) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} &E \left\{ \sum_{j,j \neq i} \alpha_j^2 s(\tau+t-t_j) s(\tau+\xi+t-t_j) \right\} \\ &\approx E \{ h(\tau+t) h(\tau+t+\xi) \} \quad (33) \end{aligned}$$

According to [16]

$$E \{ h(\tau) h(\tau+\xi) \} = P_g(\tau) \phi_s(\xi) \quad (34)$$

Therefore, referring to (4), (31) becomes:

$$II \approx \int_A P_g(\tau) P_g(\tau+t) \int_{A'} \phi_s^2(\xi) d\xi d\tau \quad (35)$$

where $A' = [a-\tau, a-\tau+T_l]$

It also defines that: $\int_{A'} \phi_s^2(\xi) d\xi = c_1$ is the autocorrelation energy of pulse, then II becomes:

$$II \approx c_1 \int_A P_g(\tau) P_g(\tau+t) d\tau \quad (36)$$

The third term III gives:

$$\begin{aligned} III &= \iint_A E \left\{ \sum_i \alpha_i^2 s(\tau-t_i) s(\mu+t-t_i) \right\} \\ &\times E \left\{ \sum_{j,j \neq i} \alpha_j^2 s(\tau+t-t_j) s(\mu-t_j) \right\} d\tau d\mu \quad (37) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} III &= \int \int_{A A'} E \{ h(\tau) h(\tau+t+\xi) \} \\ &E \{ h(\tau+t) h(\tau+\xi) \} d\tau d\xi \quad (38) \\ &\approx \int_A P_g(\tau) P_g(\tau+t) \int_{A'} \phi_s(\xi+t) \phi_s(\xi-t) d\xi d\tau \end{aligned}$$

Also, arguing with the short support of $\phi_s(\xi)$, we can approximate the inner integral by

$$c_1 \Phi_{\phi_s}(t) = \int_{A'} \phi_s(\xi+t) \phi_s(\xi-t) d\xi d\tau$$

Where $\phi_s(t)$ is the pulse auto-correlation function and $\Phi_{\phi_s}(t)$ is a normalized time-compressed auto-correlation function of $\phi_s(t)$, ($\Phi_{\phi_s}(0) = 1$). Therefore III can be written as:

$$III \approx c_1 \Phi_{\phi_s}(t) \int_A P_g(\tau) P_g(\tau+t) d\tau \quad (39)$$

Using this development, (27) becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} PDP_{TR-UWB}(t) &= \phi_s^2(t) \left\{ \int_A R_g(\tau) d\tau + \iint_A P_g(\tau) P_g(\mu) d\tau d\mu \right\} \\ &+ c_1 (1 + \Phi_{\phi_s}(t)) \int_A P_g(\tau) P_g(\tau+t) d\tau \quad (40) \end{aligned}$$

Substituting (12) and (13) in (11a) and (15) for observation interval $A = [a, b] = [0, \infty[$ we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & E\{heq(t)\} \\ &= E_g \left[\exp(-\tau/\tau_{rms}) - \exp(-\tau/\tau_{rms}) \right]_b^a \phi_s(t) \\ &= E_g \left[\exp(-\tau/\tau_{rms}) - \exp(-\tau/\tau_{rms}) \right]_{-\infty}^0 \phi_s(t) \\ &= E_g \phi_s(t) \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & PDP_{TR-UWB}(t) \\ &= \phi_s^2(t) E_g^2 \left[\exp(-a/\tau_{rms}) - \exp(-b/\tau_{rms}) \right]^2 \\ &+ \frac{E_g^2}{2\tau_{rms}} \left[\exp(-2a/\tau_{rms}) - \exp(-2b/\tau_{rms}) \right] \\ &\times \left[\left(1 + \Phi_{\phi_s}(t)\right) c_1 \exp(-t/\tau_{rms}) + \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right) \frac{1}{\lambda} \phi_s^2(t) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & PDP_{TR-UWB}(t) \\ &= E_g^2 \phi_s^2(t) + \frac{E_g^2}{2\tau_{rms}} \times \left[\left(1 + \Phi_{\phi_s}(t)\right) c_1 \exp(-t/\tau_{rms}) \right] \\ &+ \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right) \frac{1}{\lambda} \phi_s^2(t) \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$