# Assessment of Blood Vessel Using Fat Cell Acoustics

**MR. J. Navarajan, MR. L. Ashok kumar, Kishore Kumar S, Suresh S, Sushil R**

*[1]Asst. Professor(Grade-1), ECE Department, Panimalar Institute of Technology, Chennai, India*
*[2]Associate. Professor(Grade-1), ECE Department, Panimalar Institute of Technology, Chennai, India*
*[3,4,5]ECE Department, Panimalar Institute of Technology, Chennai, India*

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**Abstract**: *Intra-body communication (IBC) can be defined as a communication technique, with the human body serving as the vessel for communication. It successfully connects one-of-a kind type of devices that can be worn and attached on or beneath the frame surface. Using numerous methods IBC may be deployed, along with radio frequency, galvanic coupling, capacitive coupling, ultrasonic coupling and resonant coupling. The advancing years have culminated inside the novel technique of Fat-Intra body Microwave Communication (Fat-IBC) that is conceptualized in the perception of utilizing fats tissue present between two tissues of excessive permittivity (i.e., pores and skin and muscle). Signal Transmission and its first –class can be encouraged by diverse factors, with unique works and publication highlighting the impact of more than one natural bodily outcomes in IBC.*

***Keywords—blood vessel, channel characterization, fat-IBC, intra body Microwave communication, path loss.***

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Intra-body communication (IBC) may be defined as a communicative technique, with the human body serving as the vessel for communication. It effectively connects unique styles of devices that may be worn and connected on or underneath the frame surface. IBC may be deployed using numerous methods such as radio frequency, galvanic coupling, capacitive coupling, ultrasonic coupling and resonant coupling The advancing years have culminated inside the novel technique of Fat-Intra body Microwave Communication (Fat-IBC) which is conceptualized inside the motion of utilizing fat tissues gift between two tissues of high permittivity (i.e. Pores,skin,muscle).Signal Transmission and its first –class can be encouraged by various factors, with unique works and course highlighting impact of more than one natural physical effects in IBC.

## 2. LITERTURE SURVEY

**1) J. Wang, Y. Nishikawa, and T. Shibata, ``Analysis of on-body transmission mechanism and characteristic based on an electromagnetic field approach,'' IEEE Trans. Microw. Theory Techn., vol. 57, no. 10, pp. 24642470, Oct. 2009.**

In this study, an electromagnetic area approach is used to clarify the mechanism of on-body transmission. The function of electromagnetic field distributed across the cylinder is extracted primarily based on surface wave approximation and numerical analysis, respectively. As a result, the surface wave approximation is found to be valid inside the far-field area from the excitation source in the frequency range of 10-150 MHz Moreover, within the near-subject region of excitation source, the attenuation alongside the cylinder floor is an awful lot smaller than that closer to the outside. In addition, by using a numerical human body model, the route loss for on-frame transmission is also formulated.

**2) D. Werber, A. Schwentner, and E. M. Biebl, ``Investigation of RF transmission properties of human tissues,'' Adv. Radio Sci., vol. 4, pp. 357360, Sep. 2006.**

RF transmission houses of human tissues have been investigated within the frequency variety from 50 MHz to 1GHz.This works become motivated by means of increasing hobby in conversion hyperlinks among medically lively implants and outside interrogator units. The transmission loss among an implant and an external interrogator units was investigated theoretically and experimentally. The size of the outside interrogator antenna is much less restricted. The maximum depth of the implant underneath the floor of the frame was assumed to be 10cm.For the simulations we took the dielectric homes of skins, fats and muscles as published inside the literature. For the measurements, a synthetic muscle dielectric proposed within the literature become used consisting in particular of a mixture of water, sugar and salt. In simulation and measurements, the reactive part of the impedance of the antennas was compensated numerically. In simulation and measurements between 30dB around 100MHz and 65 dB around 900MHz we received a transmission loss.

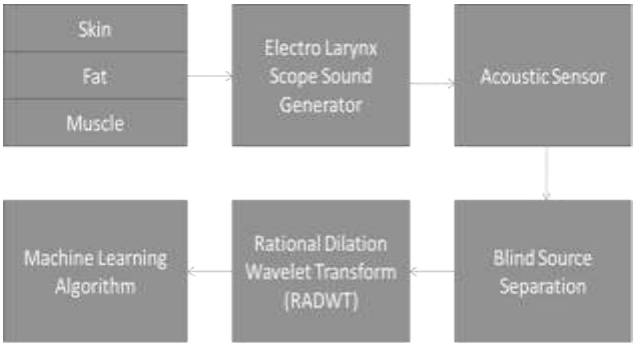
**3) M. S. Wegmueller, M. Oberle, N. Felber, N. Kuster, and W. Fichtner,``Galvanical coupling for data transmission through the human body,''inProc. IEEE Instrum. Meas. Technol. Conf., Sorrento, Italy, Apr. 2006,pp. 16861689.**

Using the human frame as a transmission medium for electric signals become a novel facts communique technique in biomedical monitoring systems. The promising method for wireless intra-body records transmission between sensors is Galvanic Coupling. In this work, special interest is given to the coupling of the current into the human body. Safety requirements need to be fulfilled and choicest sign coupling is requested. Therefore, different electrodes are compared. A test system gives up to 1 mA contact modern modulated within the frequency range of 10kHz to 1MHz.. The injected modern is 20 times underneath the most allowed contact contemporary and extra than 50 times underneath nerve stimulation. Such a low-modern-day approach enables records verbal exchange that is greater energy-saving than other Wi-Fi technologies.

**4) M. Swaminathan, F. S. Cabrera, J. S. Pujol, U. Muncuk, G. Schirner,and K. R. Chowdhury, ``Multi-path model and sensitivity analysis for galvanic coupled intra-body communication through layered tissue,'' IEEE Trans. Biomed. Circuits Syst., vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 339351, Apr. 2016.**

New medial approaches promise non-stop affected person tracking and delivery through implanted sensors and actuators when over the air wireless radio frequency (OTA-RF) links are used for intra-frame implant communication, the community incurs heavy energy fees thanks to absorption inside the human tissue. With this motivation, we discover an alternate form of intra-frame verbal exchange that riles on weak electrical signals in preference to OTA-RF. To exhibit the feasibility of this new paradigm for enabling communication between sensors and actuators embedded inside the tissues, or positioned on the floor of the skin, we expand a rigorous analytical model based totally on galvanic coupling of low strength signals.

## 3. BLOCK DIAGRAM



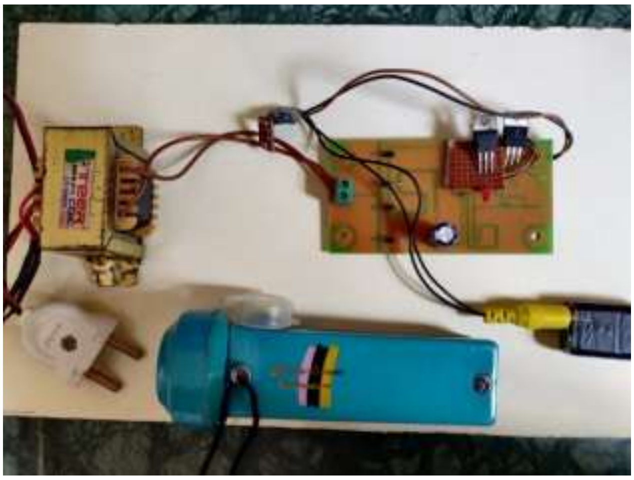
## 4. HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

### *A. ELECTRO-LARYNX SCOPE:*

Electro-Larynx abbreviated as EL or AL for Artificial Larynx. It is a Sound Generator and Battery powered, by placing it towards Skin (Fat or Muscle), push a button, and the gadget transmits a vibration noise to the skin and by using Acoustic sensor the noise changed into Captured with the aid .

### *B. ACOUSTIC SENSOR:*

Acoustic wave sensors are so named because their deduction mechanism is a mechanical, or acoustic wave. As the acoustic wave propagates through or on the surface of the material, any modifications to the characteristics of the propagation direction affect the rate and /or amplitude of the wave. The Vibration Noise generated by using Electro-Larynx Scope become captured via using Acoustic sensor. And similarity Blind Source Separation Process Executed in MAT_LAB R2019a.



## 5. SOFTWARE RQUIREMENTS

### *C. BLIND SOURCE SEPARATION IN MATLAB :*

MATLAB (matrix laboratory) is used in this thesis to enforce software program computation also taken into consideration as programming language. It is developed with the aid of Math Works, always permits matrix manipulations, different plotting of features and data, implementation of math algorithms, introduction consumer interfaces, and interfacing the output. Blind Source Separation Method is proposed. In the sensible engineering, while we document the vibration signals, the time-postpone among sensors can't be avoided.

### *D. RATIONAL DILATION WAVELET TRANSFORM AND MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM:*

For processing piecewise easy alerts, the Rational wavelet rework is an effective device; however, its terrible frequency resolution (its low Q-factor) limits its effectiveness for vibration measurements. By the Machine Learning Algorithm and statistical models, the computer systems perform a particular task without the explicit instructions for predicting the output.

**FAT**

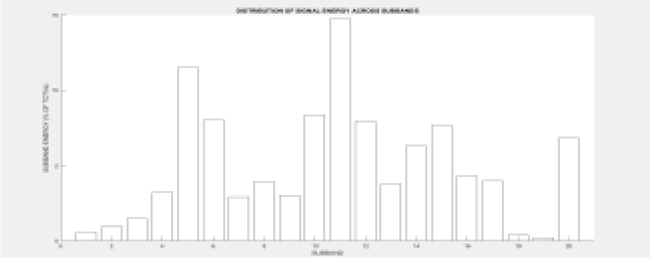


**Fig**.**1**DISTRIBUTION OF SIGNAL ENERGY ACROSS SUBBANDS

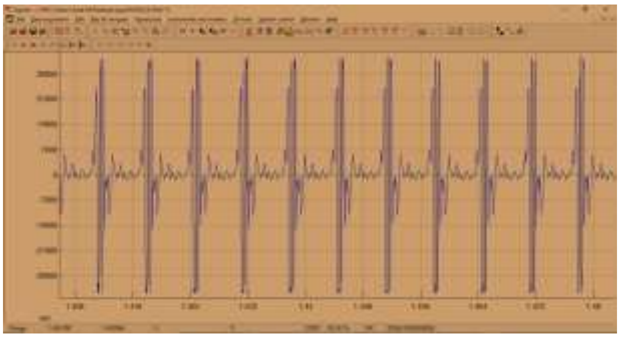


**Fig: 2** SHOWS TEST SIGNAL FOR FAT

**MUSCLE**

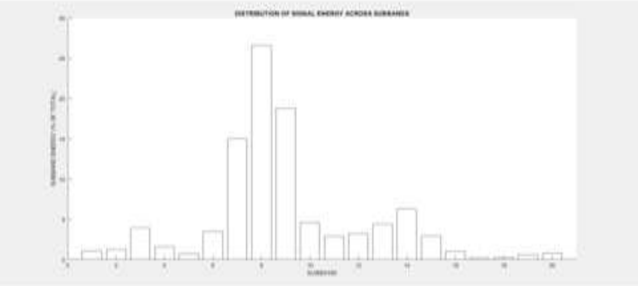


**Fig.3**-DISTRIBUTION OF MUSCLE SIGNAL ENERGY ACROSS SUBBANDS

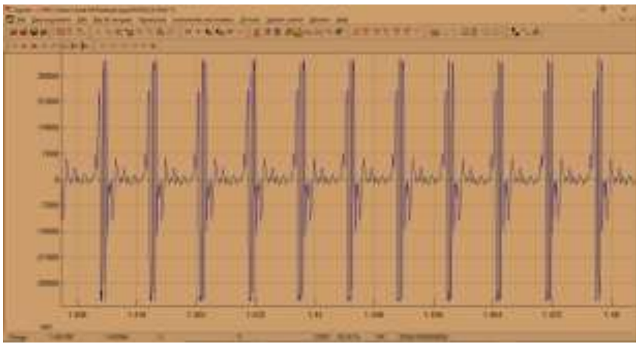


**Fig4**-TEST SIGNAL FOR MUSCLE

**FAT+MUSCLE**

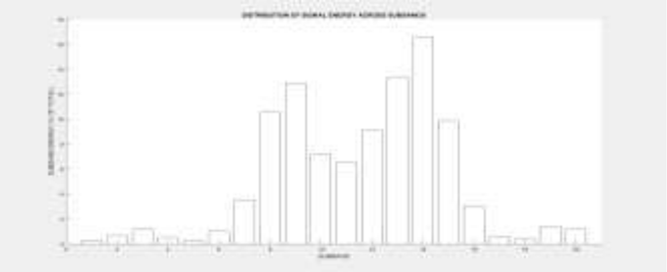


**Fig.5**-DISTRIBUTION OF FAT+MUSCLE SIGNAL ENERGY ACROSS SUBBANDS

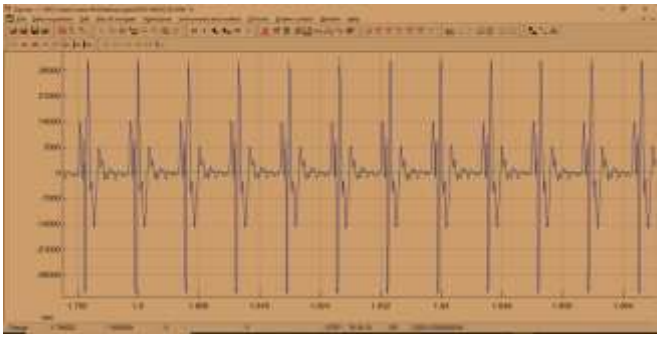


**Fig.6**-TEST SIGNAL FOR FAT+MUSCLE

## 6. CONCLUSION

In proposed system, using an electro larynx scope sound generator fat-IBC is performed. This device captures the communication between the facts and the cellular and generates the sound. The acoustic sensor captures this audio signal and audio signal is processed using Rational Dilation Wavelet Transform (RATWT) and gadget gaining knowledge of algorithm is used for expecting the result.

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