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Real Time Location System Hardware Guide (RTLS)

V.200.15

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1. SETTING UP DEVICES & RF NETWORK

Rest of the manual guides you through the steps necessary for setting up and configuring your Wipelot devices. Please read this manual before system setup.

1.1. Safety

The device must be used solely with its original power adaptor. Please note that the adapter is 110/220V AC

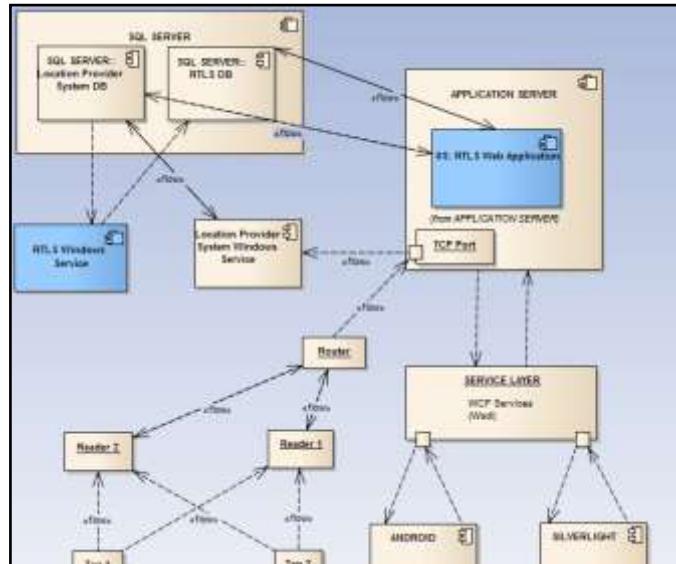
1.2. Introduction

Wipelot devices are based on 2.4GHZ IEEE 802.15.4 compliant RF wireless network. To form a minimal 802.15.4 RF Network, you should have at least 1-Router, 1-Reader and Mobile Devices.

Main coordinator (router) establishes a mesh network once it is installed. Each plugged reader (receiver), attends this network automatically and relays data for the network. All reader nodes cooperate in the distribution of data in the network.

Wipelot's small sized newborn baby tag is affixed to the ankle of the newborn infant to be tracked. The tag contains an RF transmitter circuit. It transmits message signal, comprising unique identity information, to receivers which are strategically placed within the hospital. The message is propagated along a path by hopping from node to node until it reaches the port which is being listened by the Location Provider Service software.

Location Provider Software calculates tags' positions by using RSSI (received signal strength indicator) levels, dimensions of the region to be tracked and fixed position information of the receivers on that region.



Component Interoperability

Calculated positions are being written on the Location Provider System database. These positions can also be used in real time by remoting technology. This architecture provides flexibility in integration with third party softwares. Wipelot H-RTLS application comprises an independent service which listens the Location Provider System database. It interprets fetched information and applies some business rules on it prior to UI interaction.

Tags comprise a conductive security element attachment having two ends, whose electrical state will change when stretched, severed, or removed by parting the end. When the electrical state changes an alarm code will be generated and sent to receivers. This information will then be processed as explained above.

Built in motion sensor is able to detect unnatural movements like falling, being idle for a certain period of time etc. Alarm will be generated as soon as this kind of movement is detected.

1.3. RF affecting factors

All devices's RF signals can affect some material some extent. If our devices's RF signal encounter some material especially high-level obstacle severity material as stated in Table 1. Router, Reader and Tags will be decreased range of distance. For this reason, all device have to position as far as possible from especially obstruction of high level obstacle severity material as in Table 1.



Obstruction	Obstacle Severity	Sample Use
Wood / Wood paneling	Low	Inside a wall or hollow door
Drywall	Low	Inside Walls
Furniture	Low	Couches or office partitions
Clear glass	Low	Windows
Tinted glass	Medium	Windows
People	Medium	High-volume traffic areas that have considerable pedestrian traffic
Ceramic tile	Medium	Walls
Concrete blocks	Medium/High	Outer wall construction
Mirrors	High	Mirror or reflective glass
Metals	High	Metal office partitions, doors, metal office furniture
Water	High	Aquariums, rain, fountains

Table-1 RF Obstacles Found Indoors



1.1. Device Definitions

1.1.1. Wireless Router (Wipelot Model No: FT-05DC)

Router is hierarchically the top-most Node of 802.15.4 RF Network . It forms/manages RF Network, collects all RF Network data and behaves as a gateway from RF Network to upper media. There are two type of Router:

- **Router with Ethernet Interface:** Redirects RF network traffic to a predefined “IP:Port” over ethernet via TCP/IP protocol.
- **Router with USB Virtual Com Port Interface:** Redirects RF network traffic to Serial Port.

Router device has red led, green led and blue led on itself.

- If green led blinks, it means that the router device tries to form Rf network.
- If green ledlighten constantly, it means that the router device forms Rf Network succesfully.
- If red led blinks, it means that the router device take places data communication
- Blue led shot that the router device take places tcp connection.

- **Power :** WipelotFT-05DC feeds 100-240V AC 50/60Hz and supports working with a battery which has 2900 mAh lithium battery

Wipelot FT-05DC device has RF propagation (jn5168 chip) that 2.5 dBm output power level and it has 2,4 GHz uFI tranmitter antenna which is has 2dBi gain.

The device's antenna type is omnidirectional. Therefore, the WipelotFT-05DC can take signal every direction. If WipelotFT-05DC obstructs by obstacle of in Table 1. The device's RF signal will decrease as stated in Table 1.



FCC Information:

This device complies with part 15 of the fcc rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and
- (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Warning: Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radiocommunications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

This equipment complies with the FCC RF radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with a minimum distance of 20cm between the radiator and any part of your body.

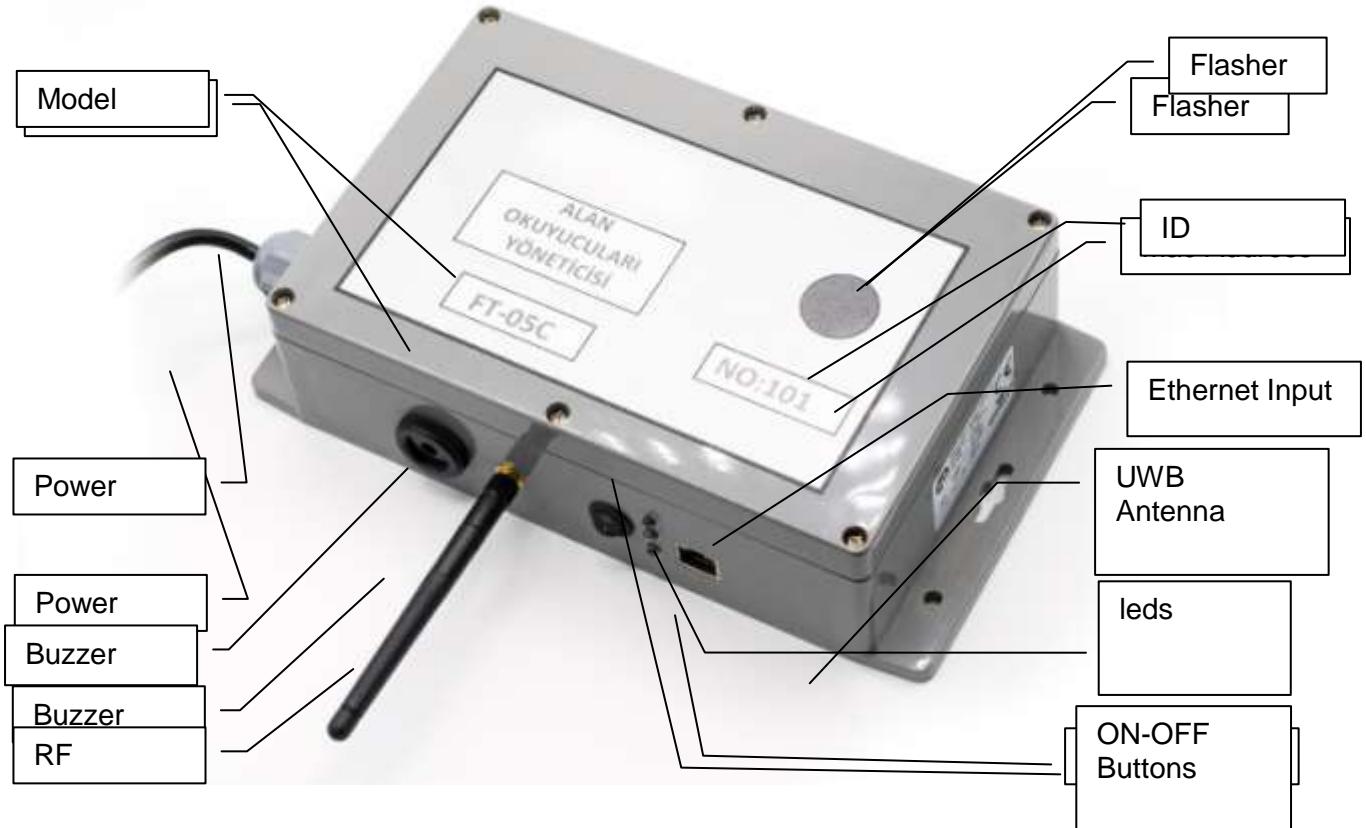


Figure2:Wipelot FT-05DC Hardware Structure