



Technische  
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Institute of Operating Systems  
and Computer Networks

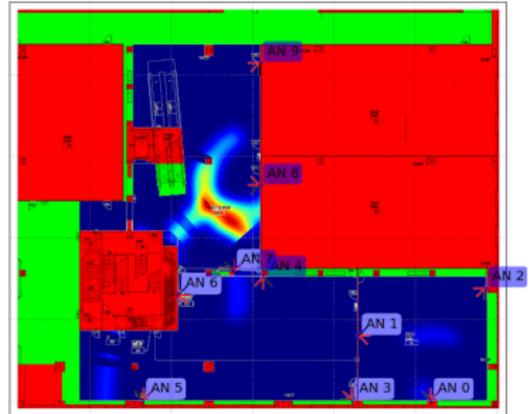


## No-Cost Distance Estimation Using Standard WSN Radios

**Georg von Zengen**, Yannic Schröder, Stephan Rottmann, Felix Büsching and  
Lars C Wolf, April 14, 2016

# Indoor localization

- Use cases:
  - Health care
  - Logistics
  - IoT
- Many systems need special hardware
- Distance estimation is a base technology for localization



- Provides distance estimation



- Provides distance estimation
- Utilizes phase measurement unit of *AT86RF233*
- Present in many WSNs



- Provides distance estimation
- Utilizes phase measurement unit of *AT86RF233*
- Present in many WSNs
- No additional hardware

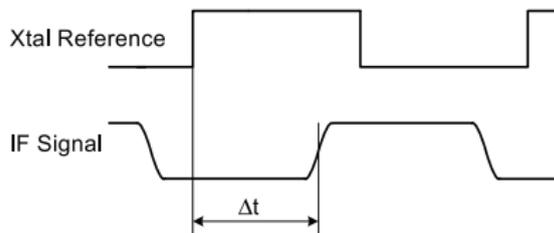
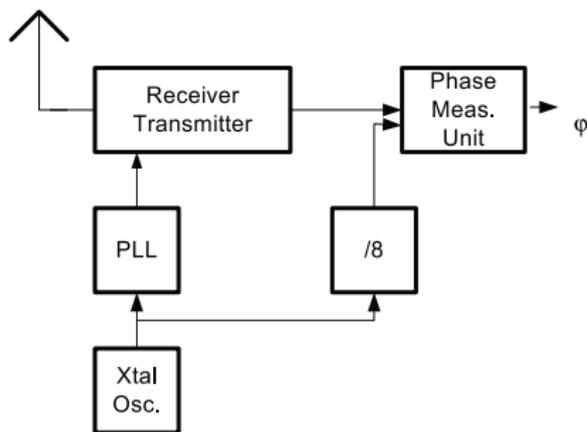


# Atmel RTB

- Reference Implementation
- Utilizes phase measurement unit of *AT86RF233*
- Closed source
- Few documentation
- No integration



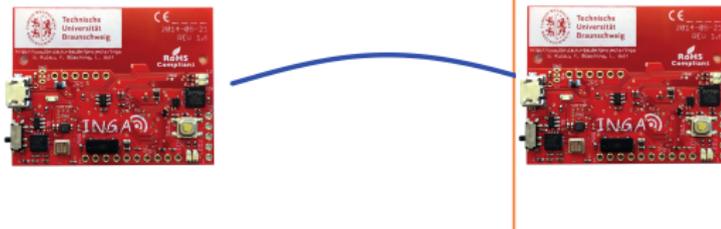
# Phase Measurement Unit



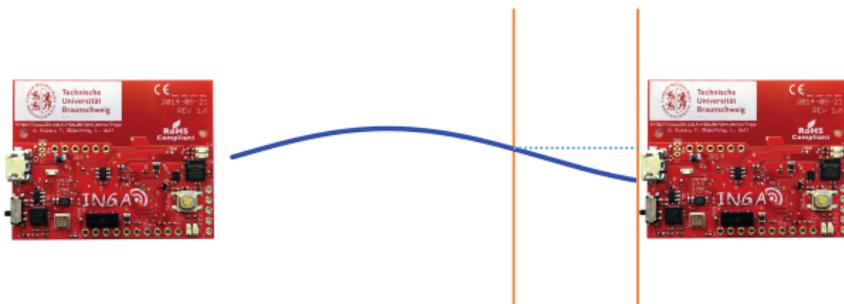
$$\phi = 2\pi\Delta t/T$$

Atmels Active Reflector method overcomes synchronization

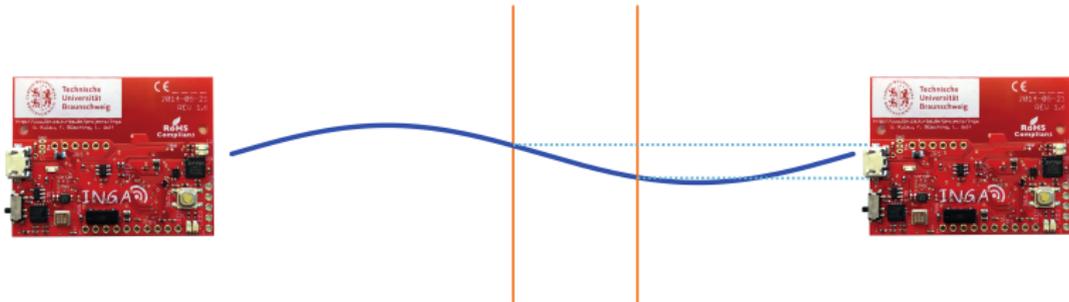
# Basic Phase Measurement



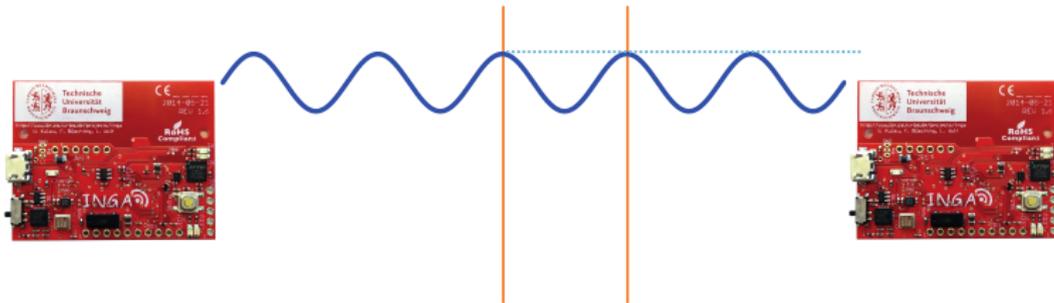
# Basic Phase Measurement



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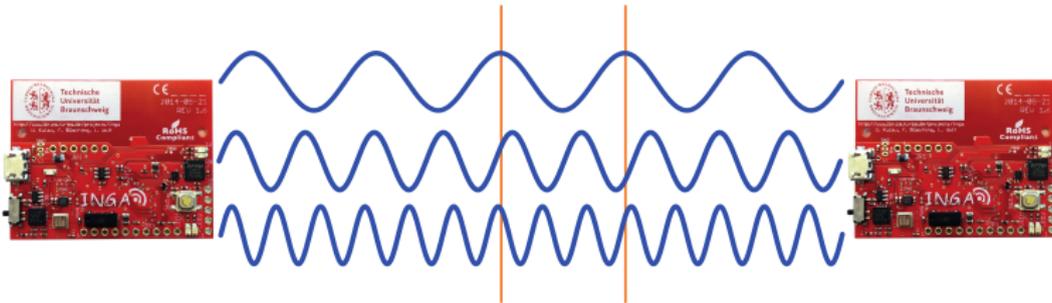


# Phase Measurement at 2.4GHz

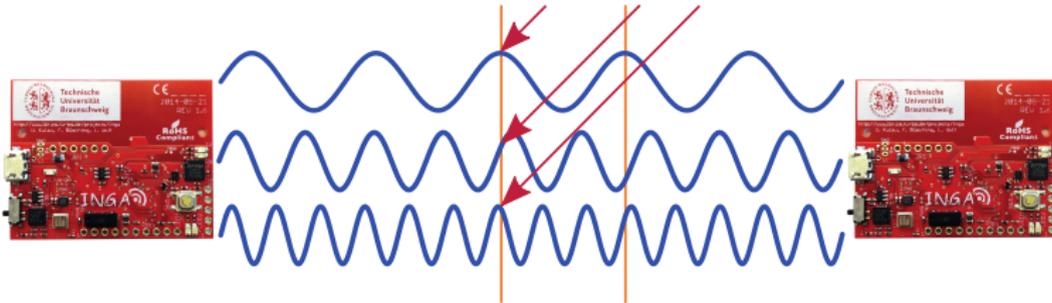


wavelength 12.5 cm at 2.4 GHz

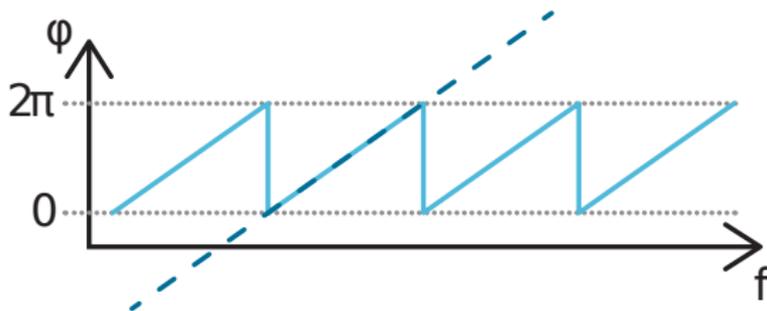
# Multiple Phase Measurements



# Multiple Phase Measurements

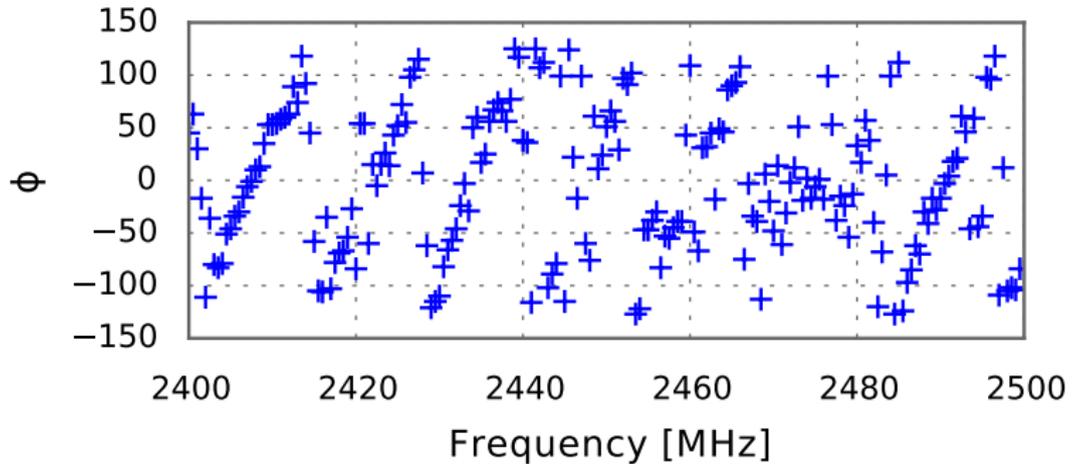


# Distance Estimation on Phase Response $\Phi$

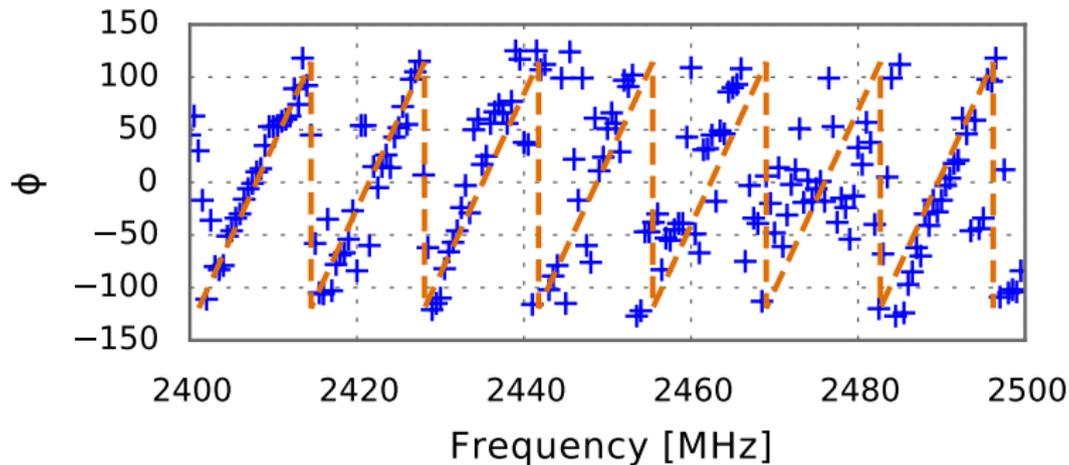


Distance  $d$  is proportional to slope  $m = \frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta f}$

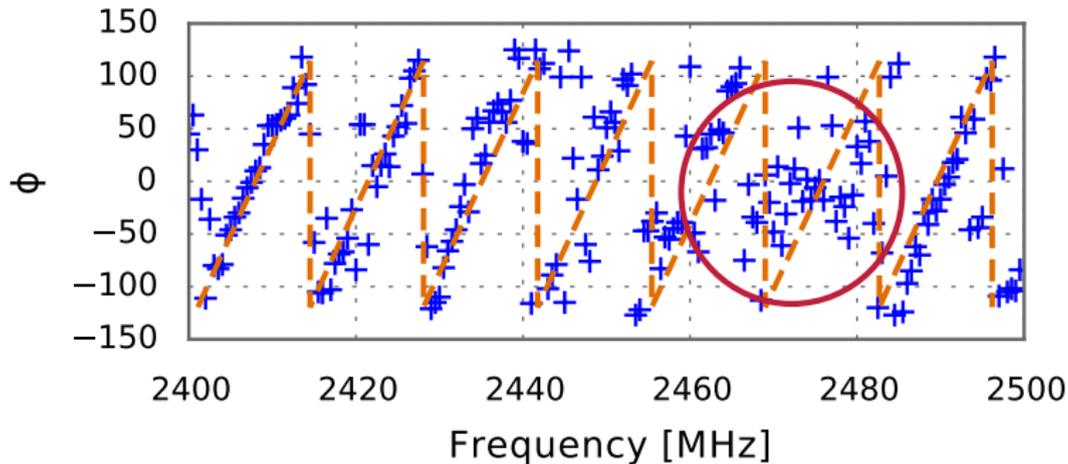
# Real Phase Response



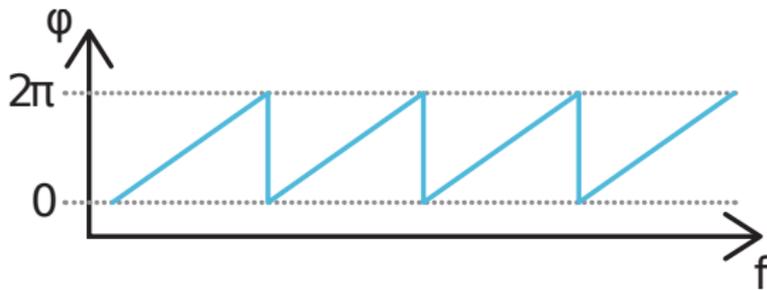
# Real Phase Response



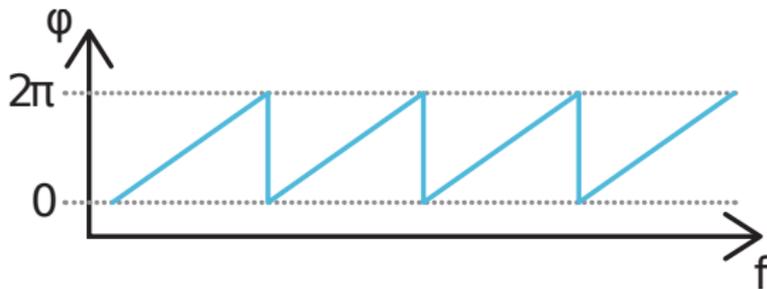
# Real Phase Response



# Distance Estimation on Phase Response $\Phi$



# Distance Estimation on Phase Response $\Phi$



Distance  $d$  is proportional to frequency of phase response ( $f_{\Phi}$ )

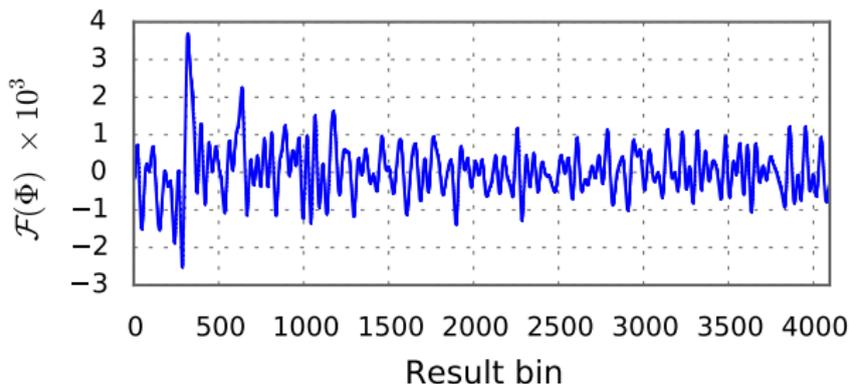
# Determine $f_{\Phi}$ with Fourier transformation

The highest peak in  $\mathcal{F}(\Phi)$  Fourier-transformation of  $\Phi$  is  $f_{\Phi}$



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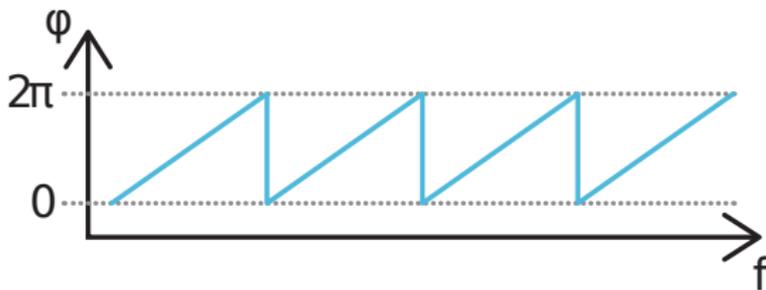
The highest peak in  $\mathcal{F}(\Phi)$  Fourier-transformation of  $\Phi$  is  $f_{\Phi}$



$\mathcal{F}(\Phi)$  still too noisy to find  $f_{\Phi}$

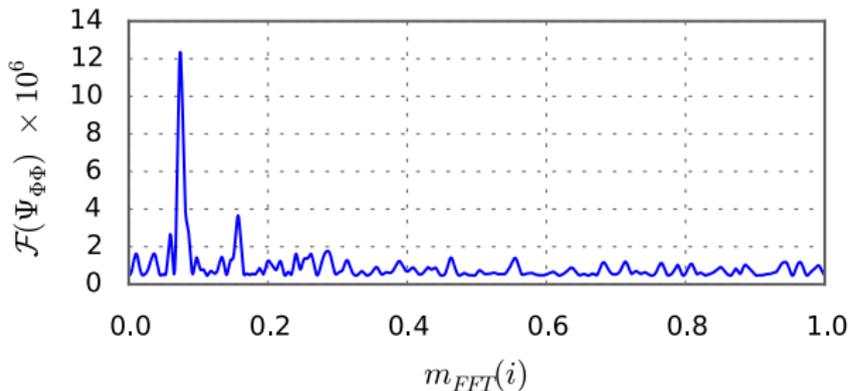
# Wiener-Khintchine Theorem

Auto correlation suppresses noise in periodic signals



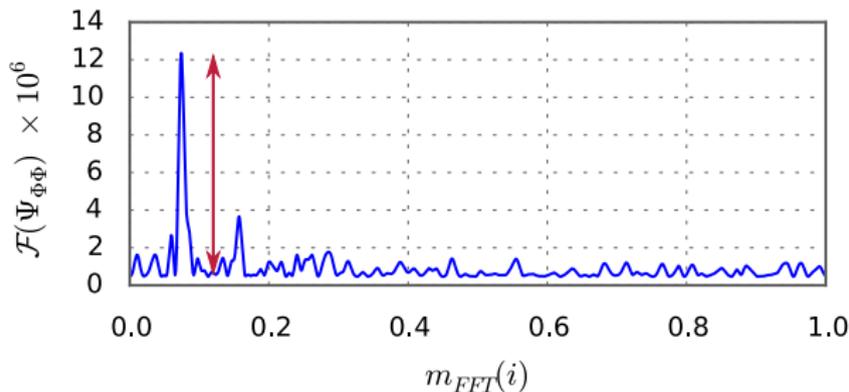
# Determine $f_{\Phi}$ with Wiener-Khintchine

The highest peak in  $(\mathcal{F}(\Psi_{\Phi\Phi}))$  Fourier-transformed auto correlation of  $\Phi$  is  $f_{\Phi}$



# Determine $f_{\Phi}$ with Wiener-Khintchine

The highest peak in  $(\mathcal{F}(\Psi_{\Phi\Phi}))$  Fourier-transformed auto correlation of  $\Phi$  is  $f_{\Phi}$



Height of peak at  $f_{\Phi}$  is DQF

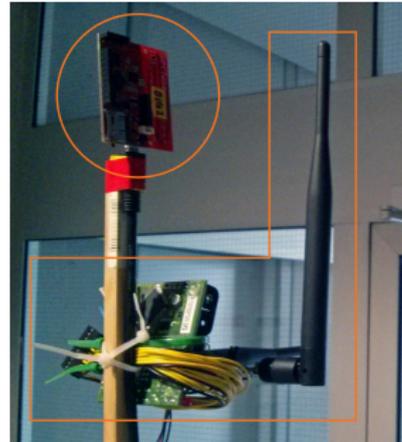
# Evaluation

- Four evaluation scenarios
  - Basement
  - Park
  - Apartment
  - **Office Corridor**



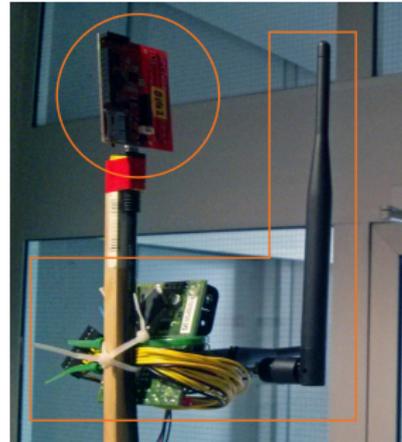
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- Evaluation against Atmel RTB
- Laser distance measurement as ground truth

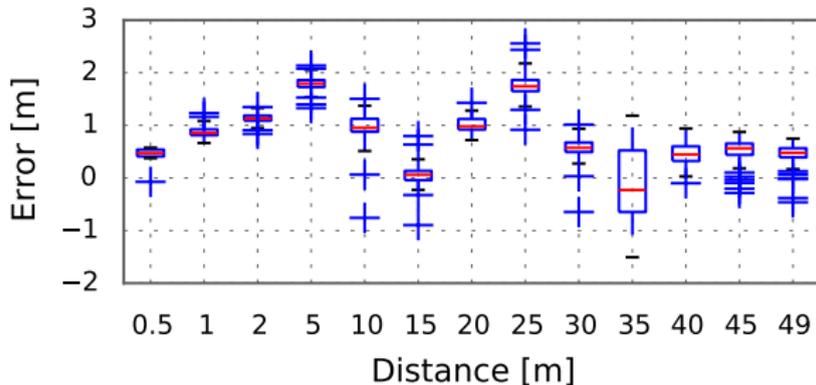


# Evaluation

- Four evaluation scenarios
  - Basement
  - Park
  - Apartment
  - **Office Corridor**
- Evaluation against Atmel RTB
- Laser distance measurement as ground truth
- All calculations performed on sensor node

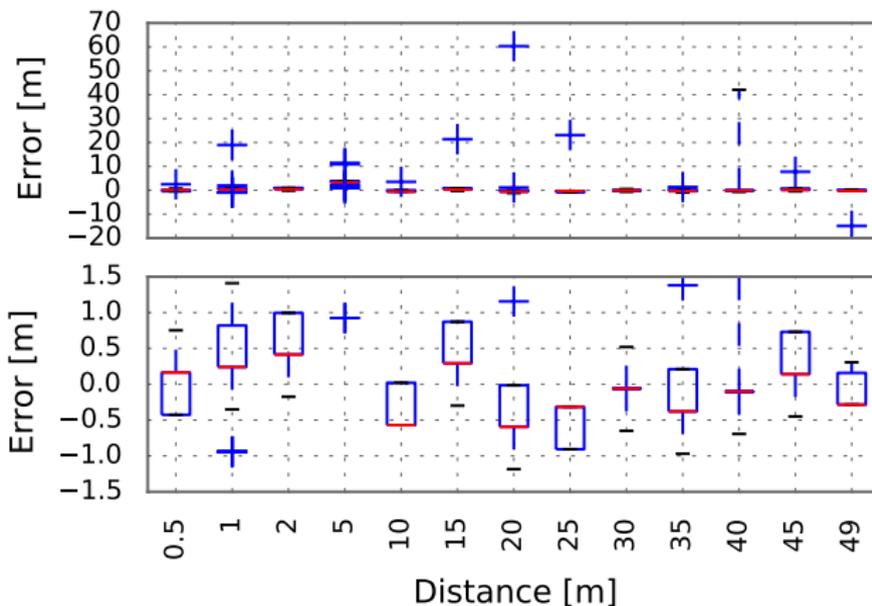


# Office Corridor Evaluation



RTB median errors below 1.5m

# Office Corridor Evaluation



InPhase median errors below 0.5m

# Overall Median Error

	InPhase	RTB
<b>Median Error</b>	0.40 m	0.59 m
<b># Measurements</b>	2172	1931

# DQF filtering

- Both systems calculate a DQF
- DQF give the quality of a measurement
- Drop measurements with a DQF lower than threshold

# Overall Median Error with DQF filtering

	InPhase	RTB
<b>Overall Median Error</b>	0.30 m	0.45 m
<b>% accepted measurements</b>	68.55 %	70.64 %
<b>% gain with DQF</b>	25.00 %	23.73 %

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- Decreased median error by 33%
- More reliable DQF
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- Documentation and implementation of distance estimation based on phase measurements

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