

# Hierarchical Localization Algorithm based on Inverse Delaunay Tessellation

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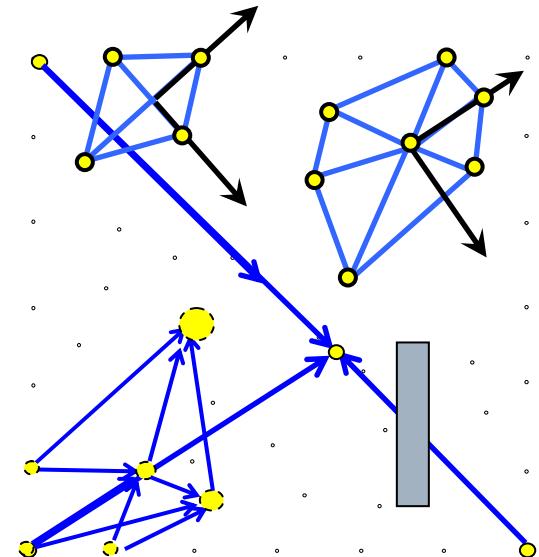
# Motivation

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- Monitor civil infrastructures
  - Spread numerous nodes
    - Area: whole city
    - Accuracy in location: below 10[cm]
  - Cost effective localization method
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# Existing Localization

- GPS for all nodes ... cost
- Range-free ... accuracy
- Range-based
  - Landmark ... line of sight, power
  - Incremental ... noise accumulation
  - Local Cluster
    - Robust Quadrilateral --- Moore et al. (2004)



We developed...

Relative Localization --- Local Cluster (Delaunay clusters)

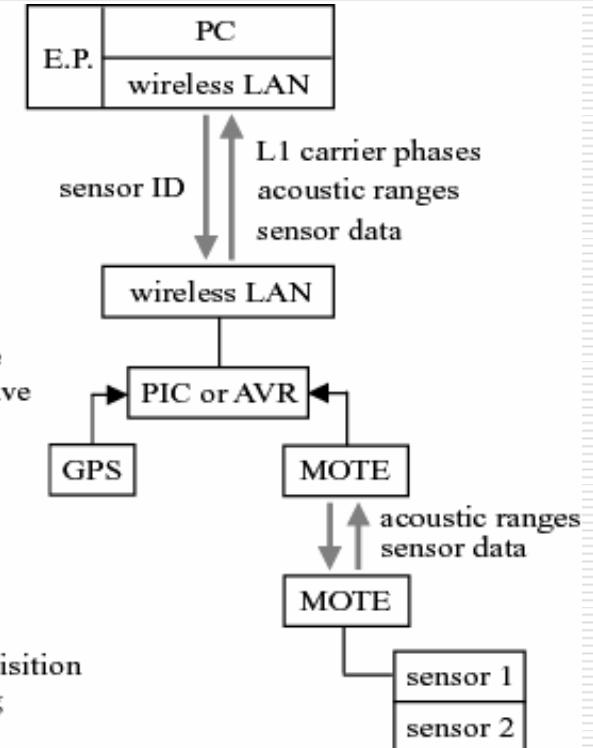
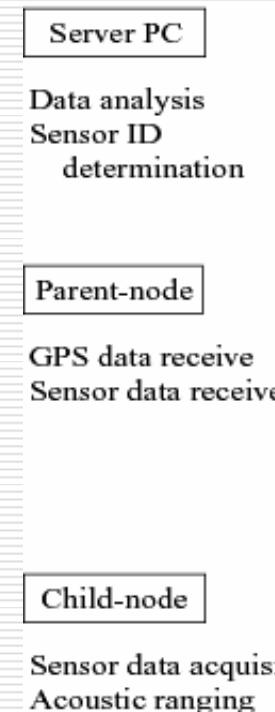
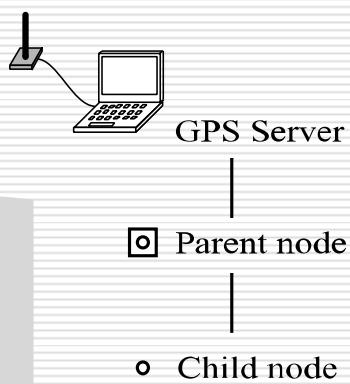
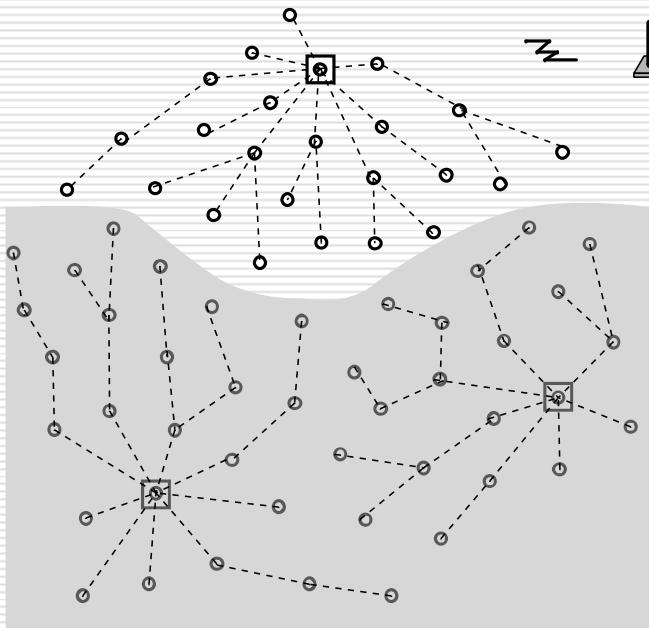
Global Localization --- Small number of GPS working as pivots

# System Overview

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- Hierarchical sensor network
  - Server
    - PC+TCP/IP Wireless LAN
      - Data sink for parent nodes,  
computation for (GPS, child node localization)
  - Parent Node (approx. 20)
    - GPS+TCP/IP Wireless LAN+MOTE base station
      - Data sink for child nodes, data processing/compression
  - Child Node (approx. 1000)
    - MOTE + sensors (accel., temp., sound, light)
      - Wireless communication, ranging between child nodes,  
other measurement

# Graphically...



# System Overview

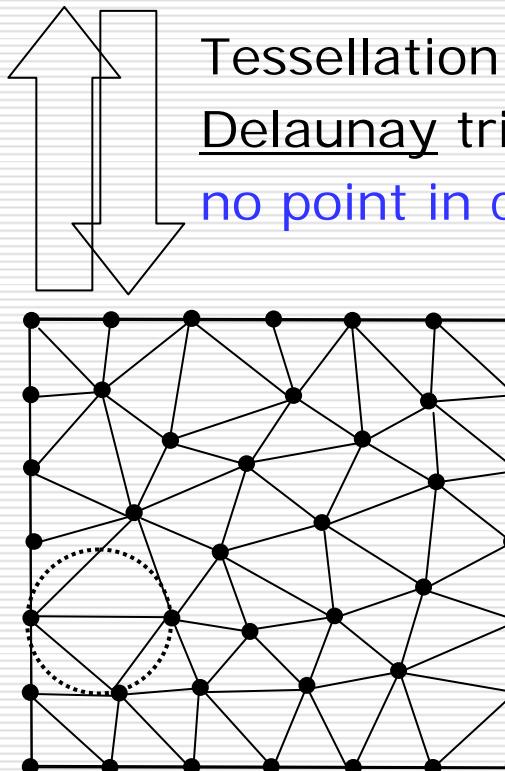
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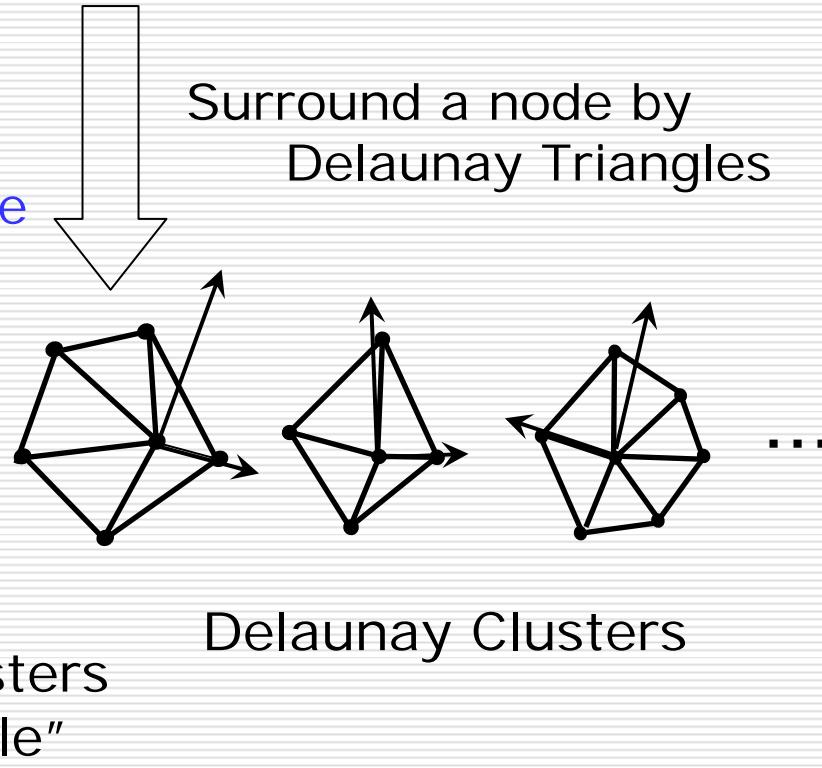
# Relative Localization

## --Inverse Delaunay Algorithm--

### Nodal Coordinates



### Inter-node distance

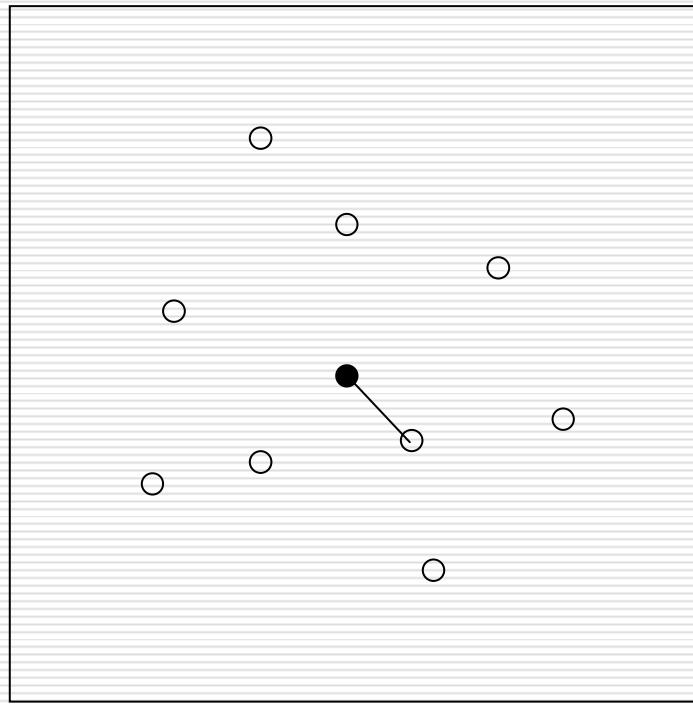


Delaunay Tessellation

Inverse Delaunay

# Construction of Delaunay cluster

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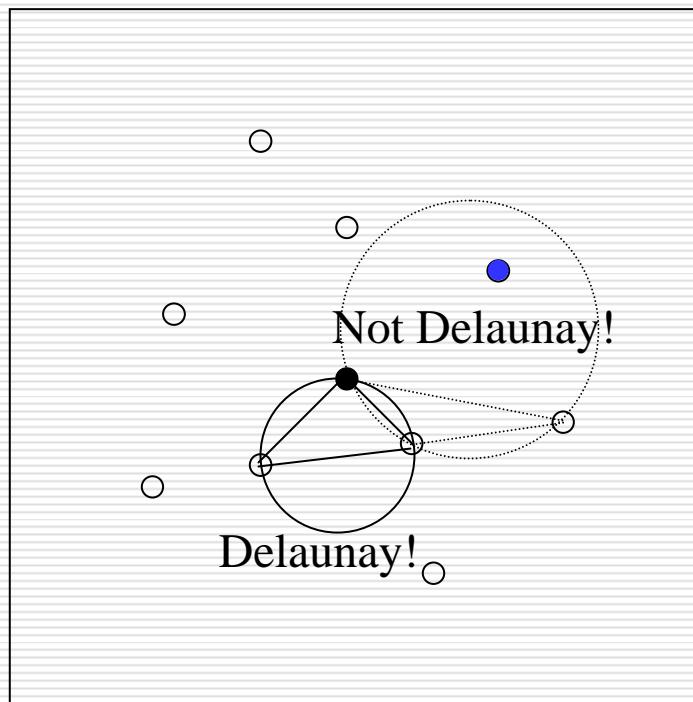
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Pick up a node (filled circle) and find the closest neighbor

# Construction of Delaunay cluster

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Delaunay triangle -- No other point in circumscribed circle

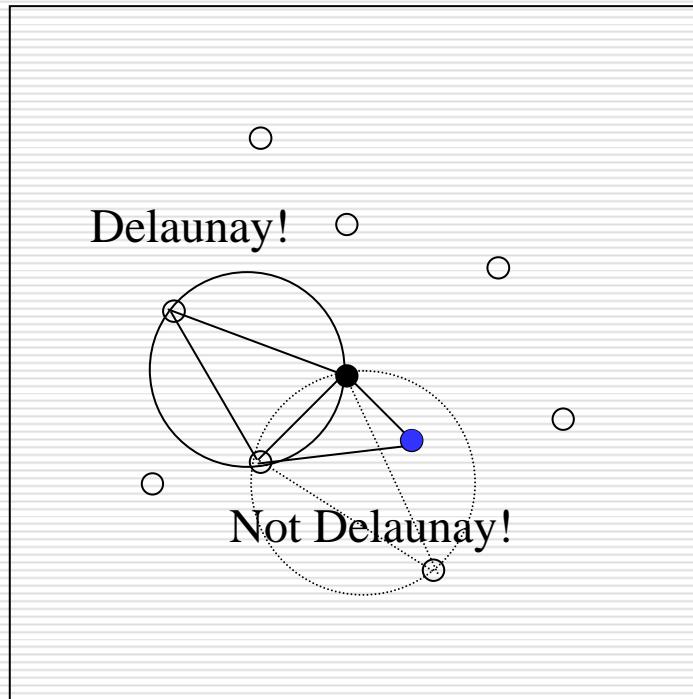


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Scan other points to check Delaunay-ness

# Construction of Delaunay cluster

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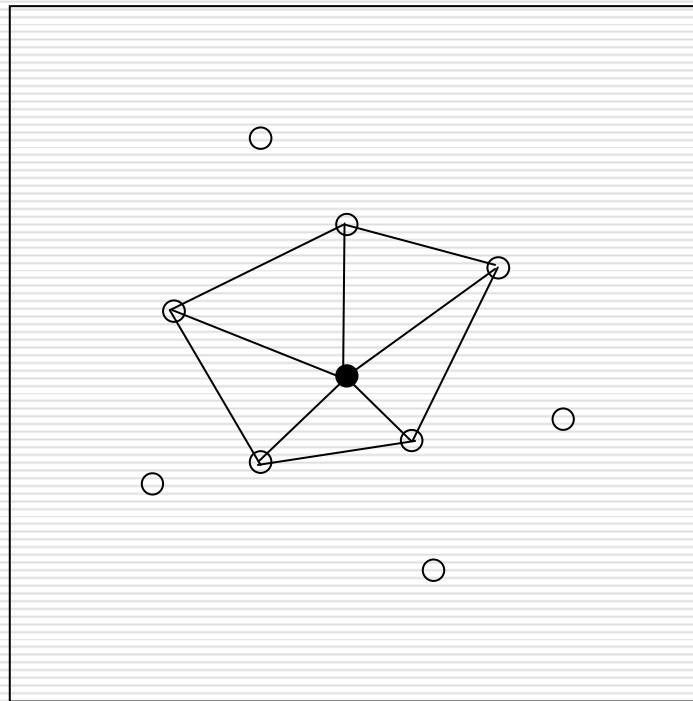


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Incremental growth

# Construction of Delaunay cluster

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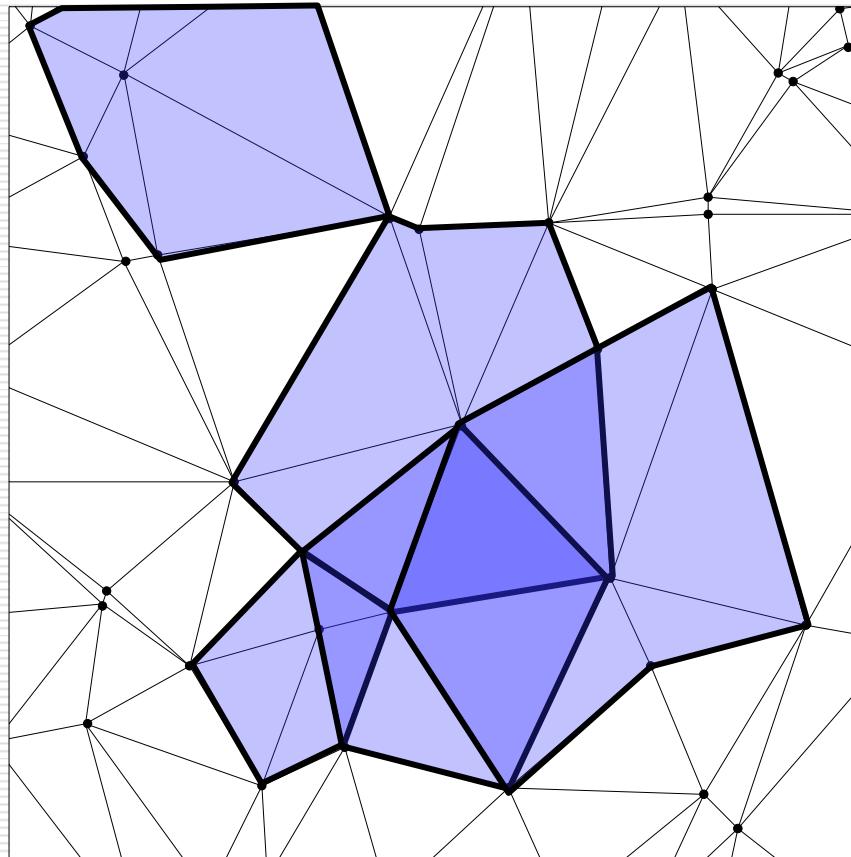


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A cluster consisting of Delaunay triangles is made

# How to merge Delaunay clusters (actual geometry)

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Clusters overlap each other

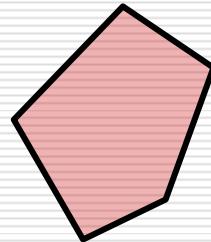
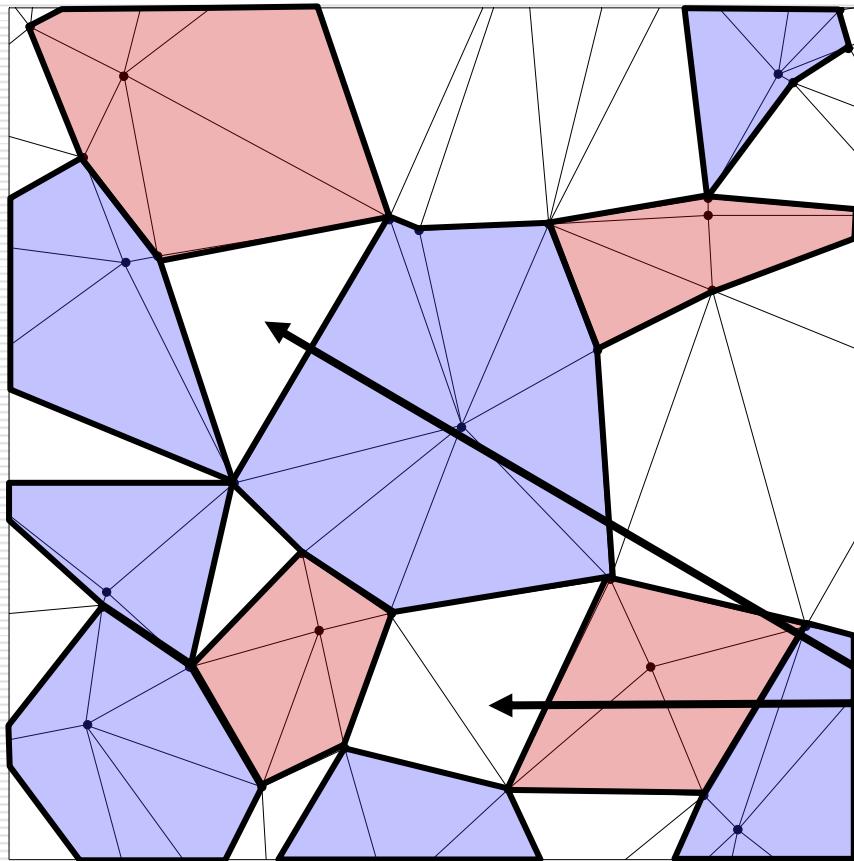
Jigsaw puzzle with redundant pieces

This works, but...

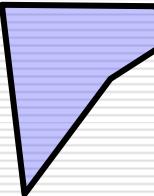
$O(N^2)$  -- Moore et al. (2004)

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# How to merge Delaunay clusters (classification → No overlap)



..... Atomic cluster  
No common node

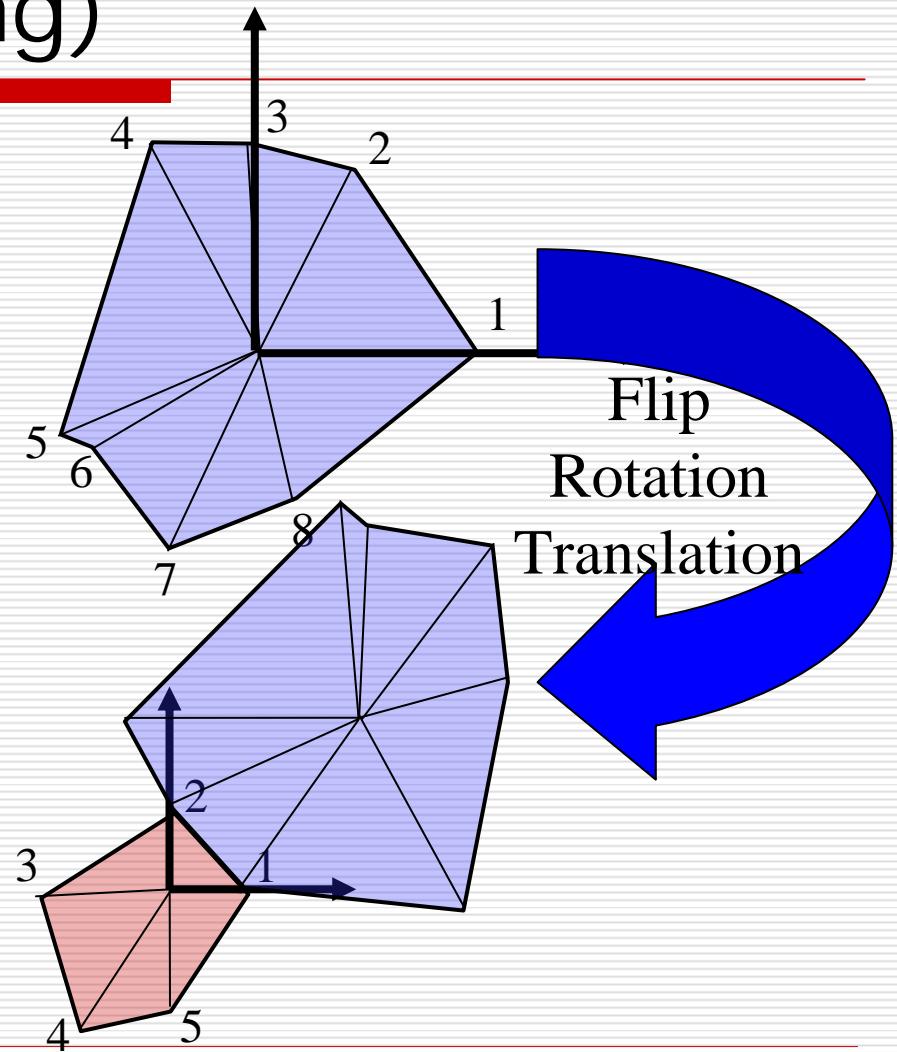
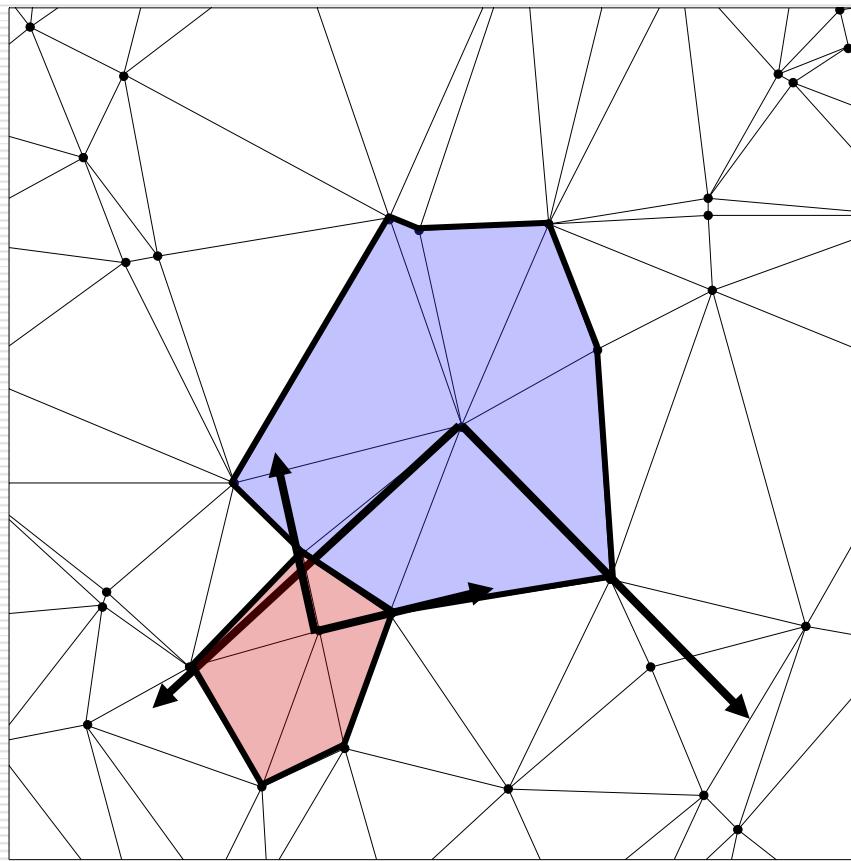


..... Bridging cluster  
Common nodes  
No common area

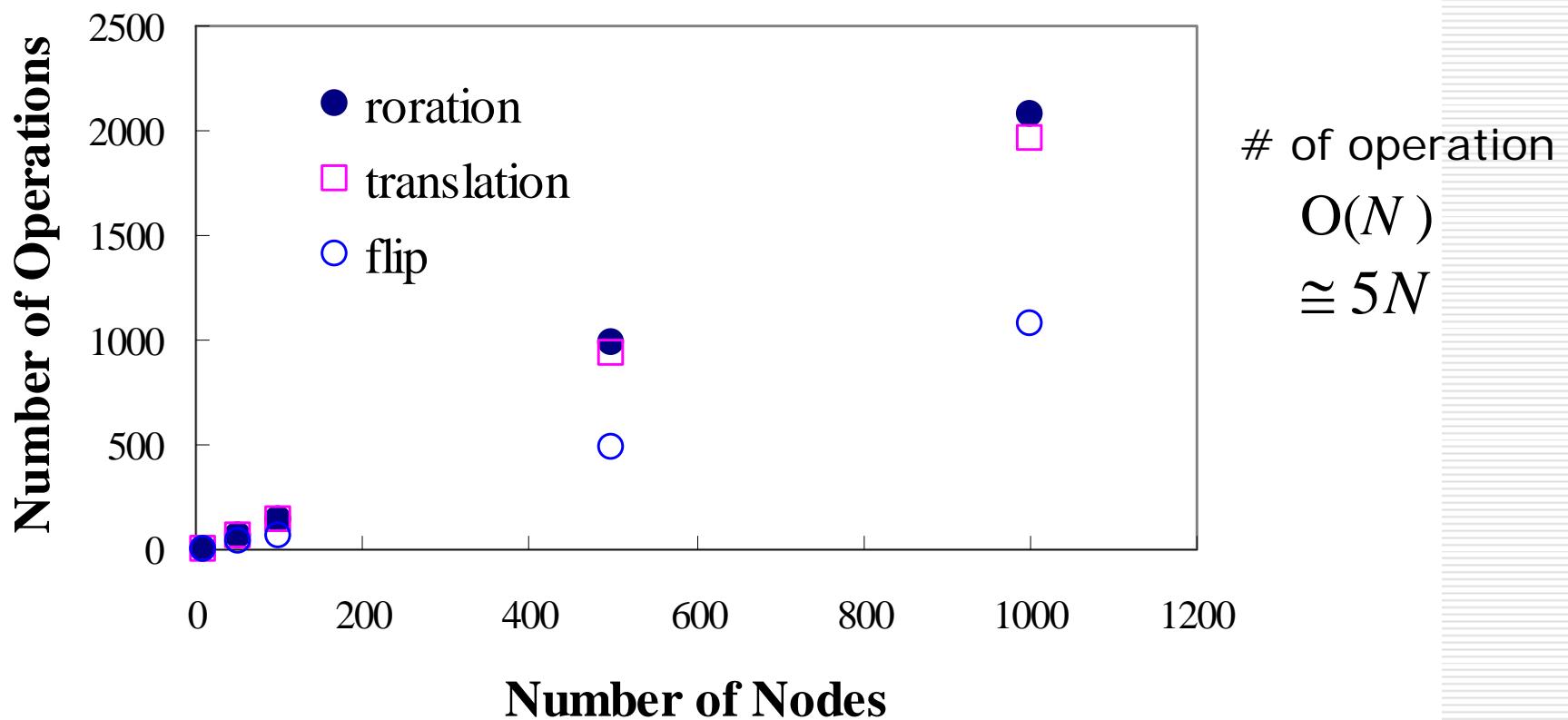
Not all the clusters are used  
but no node is missed

Redundancy is eliminated while necessary condition is satisfied

# How to merge Delaunay clusters (Atomic & Bridging)



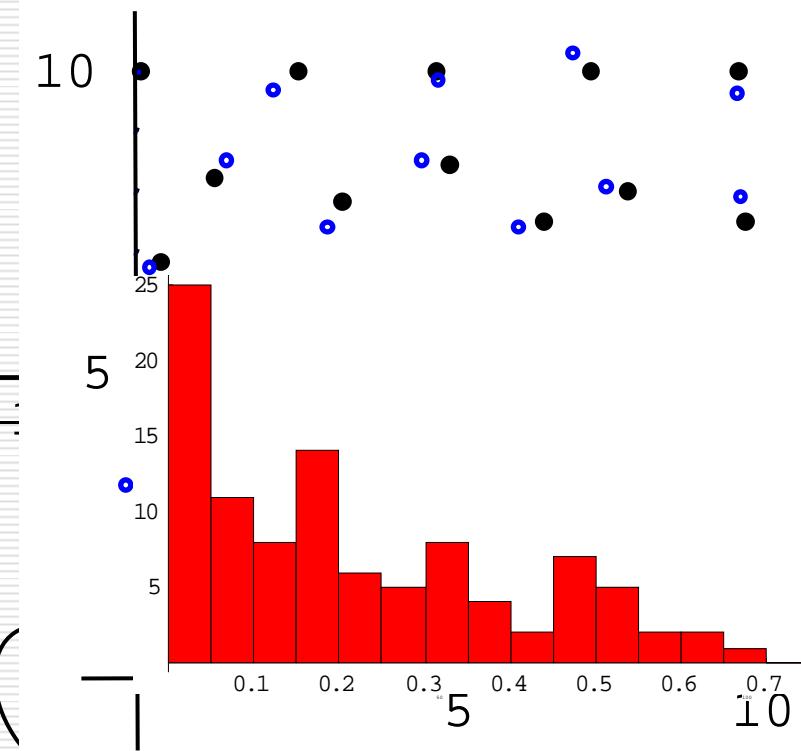
# Reduction of Computational Cost



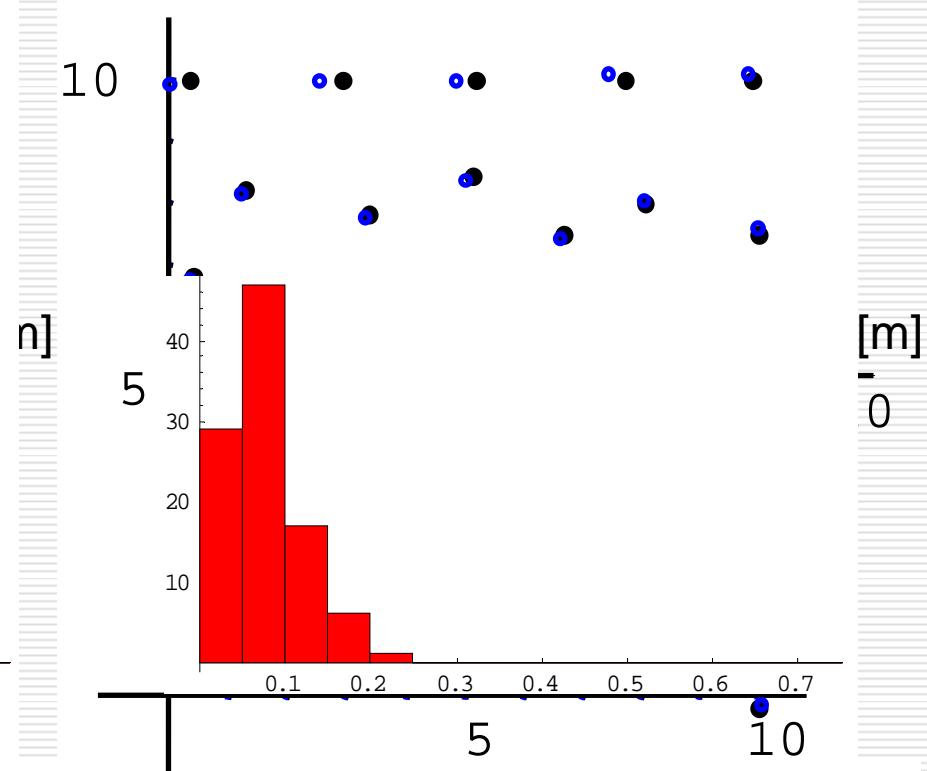
conf.  $O(N^2)$  -- Moore et al. (2004)

# Noise Accumulation Suppressed?

Consecutive triangulation

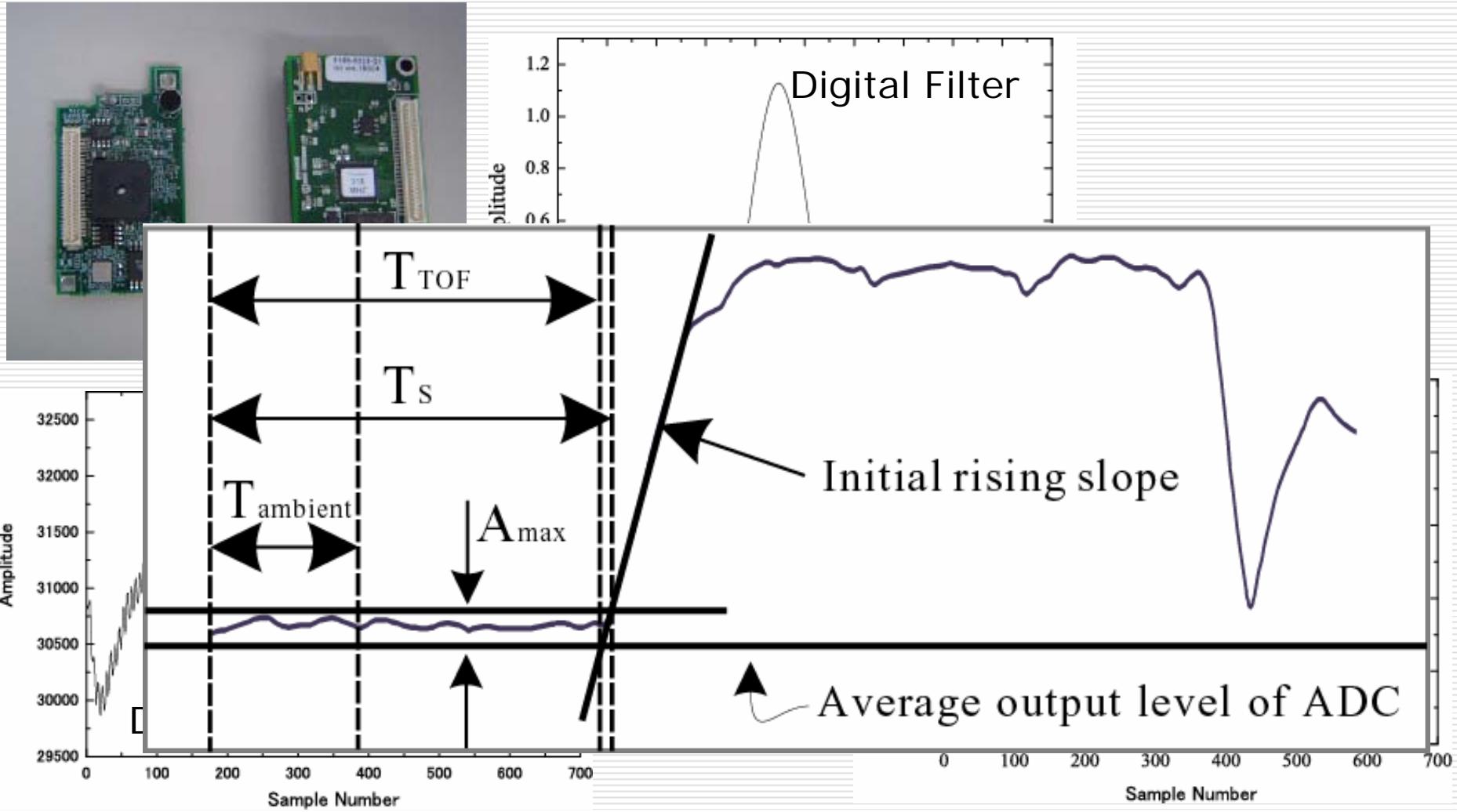


Inverse Delaunay



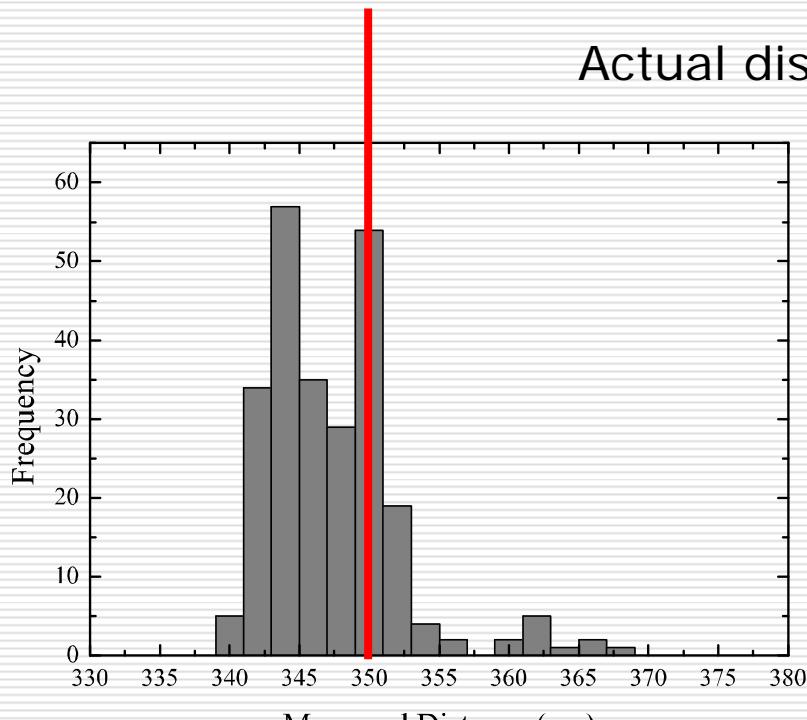
Inverse Delaunay Algorithm suppresses the noise accumulation

# Acoustic Ranging



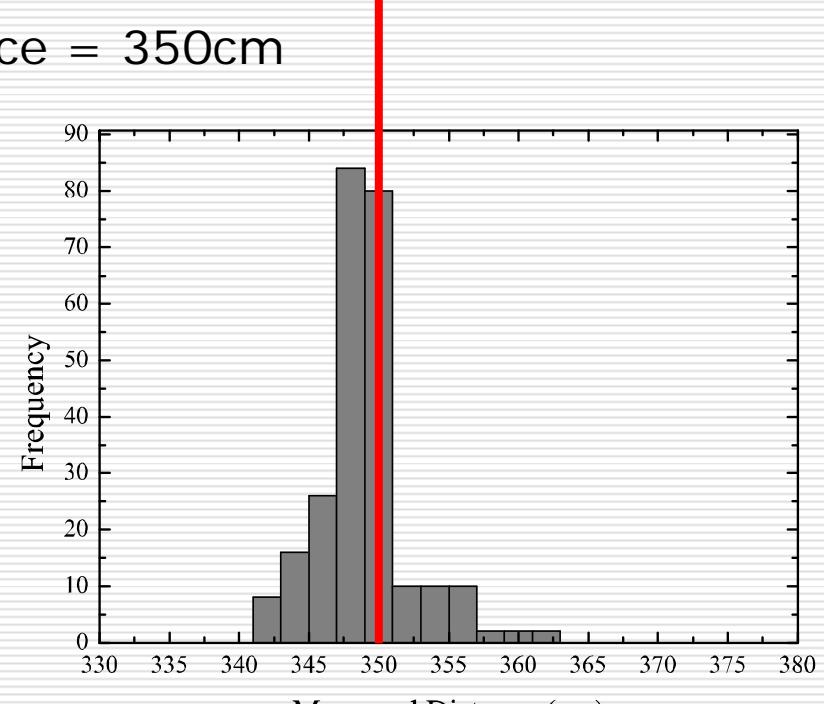
# Accuracy of Acoustic Ranging

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indoor

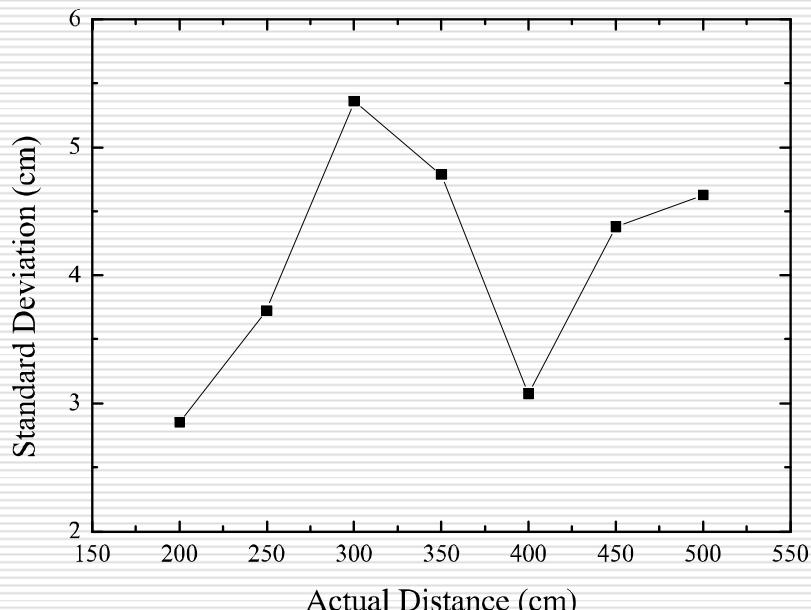
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outdoor

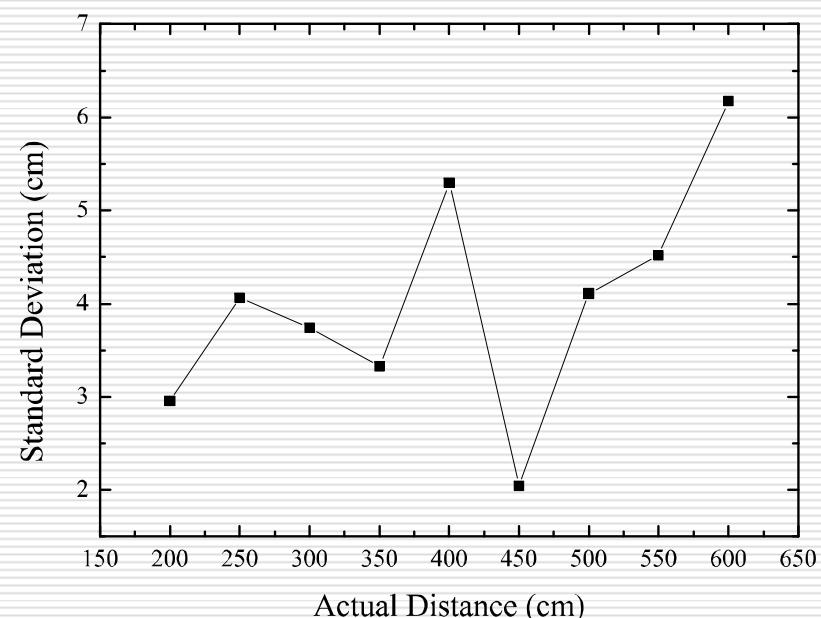
# Accuracy of Acoustic Ranging

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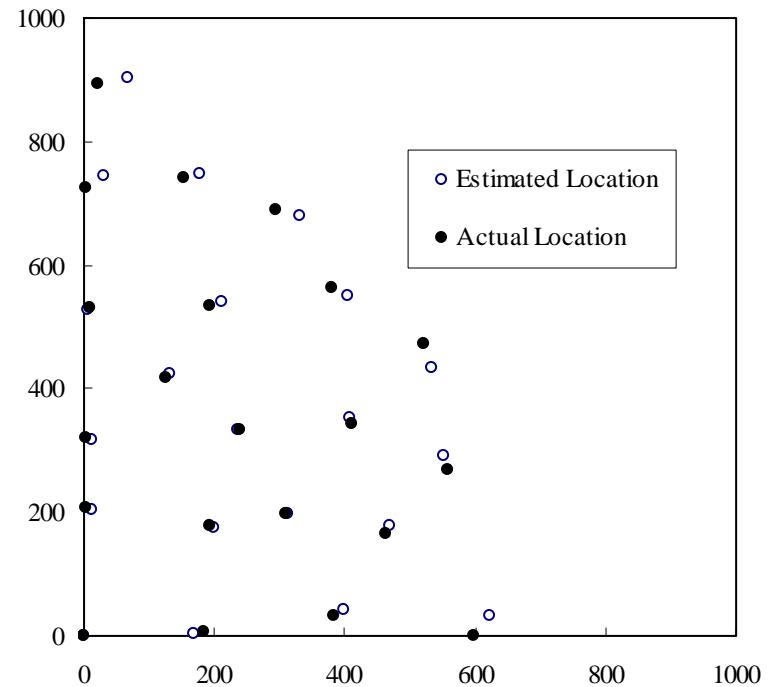
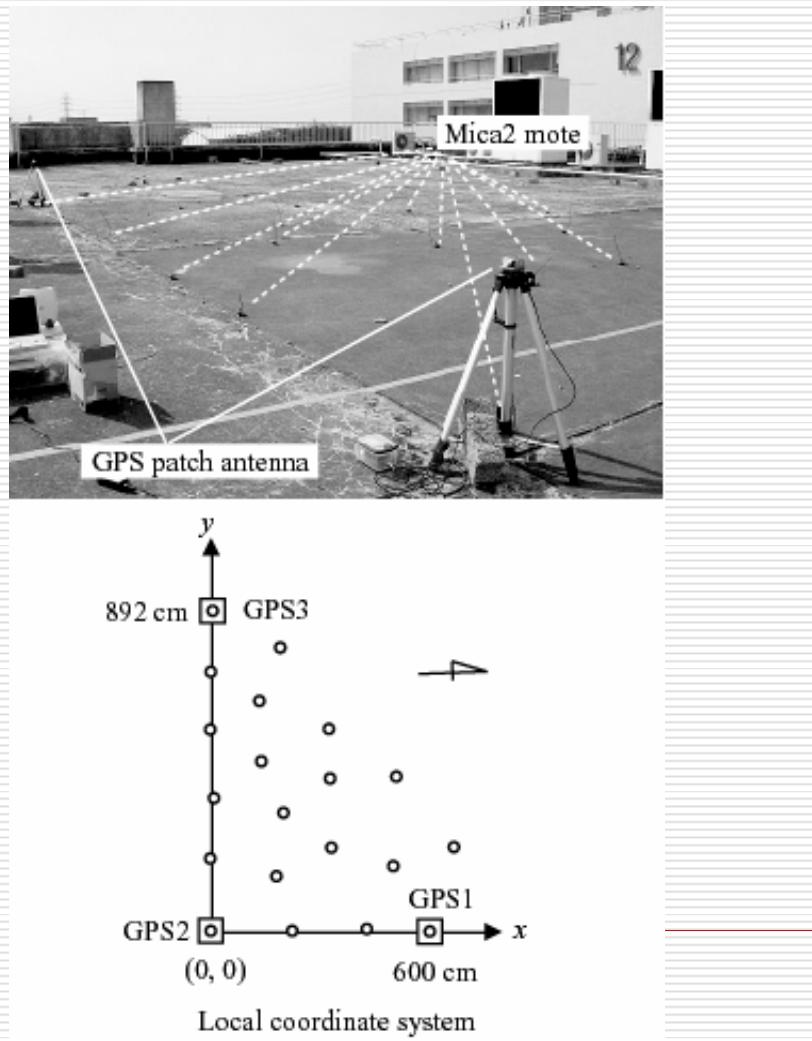
indoor

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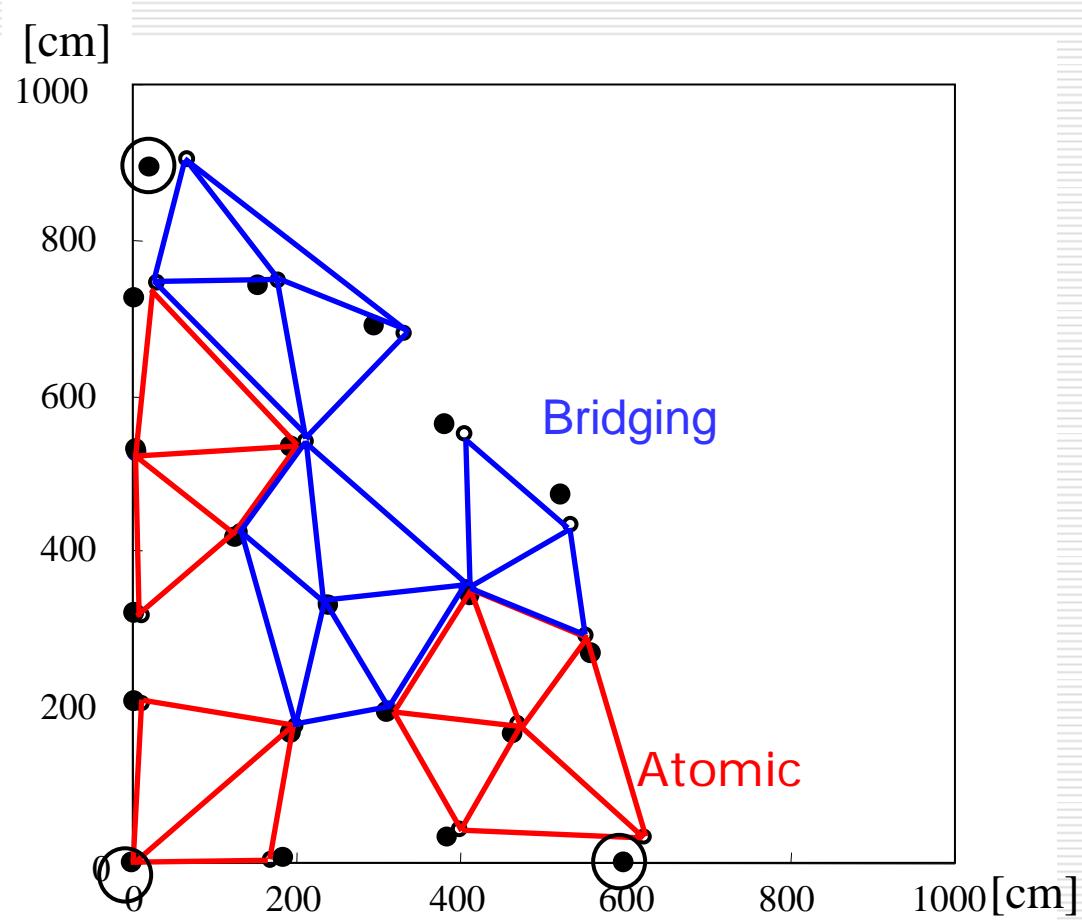
outdoor

# Field experiment for validation

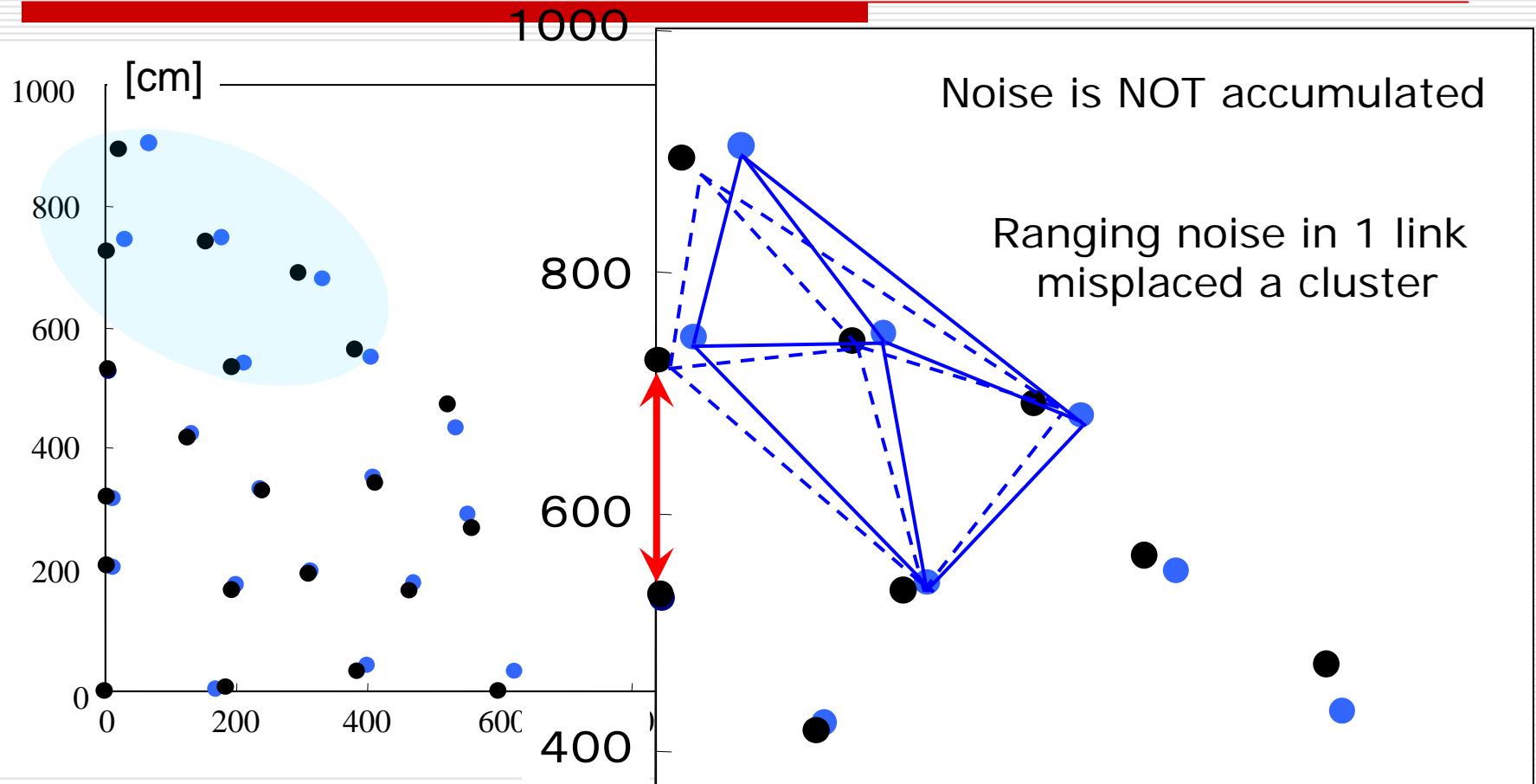


Noise in ranging: Avg. 4cm  
Max. 16cm

# Clusters used in Localization



# Noise accumulation?



Need an algorithm to discriminate unreliable data

# Parent Node

## Requirements and Design

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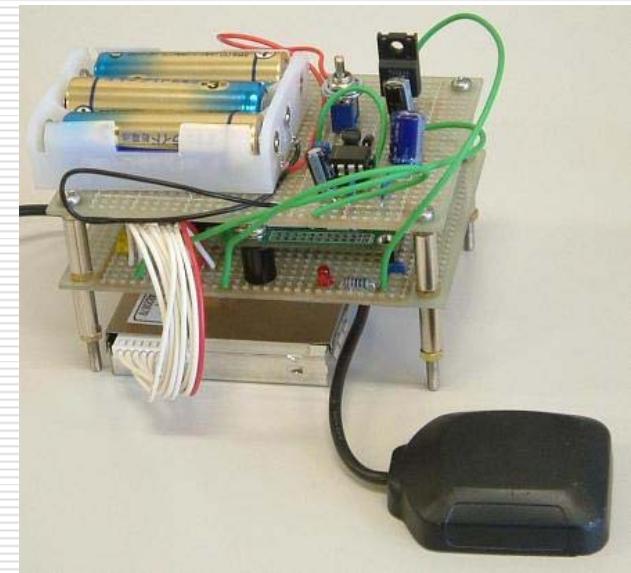
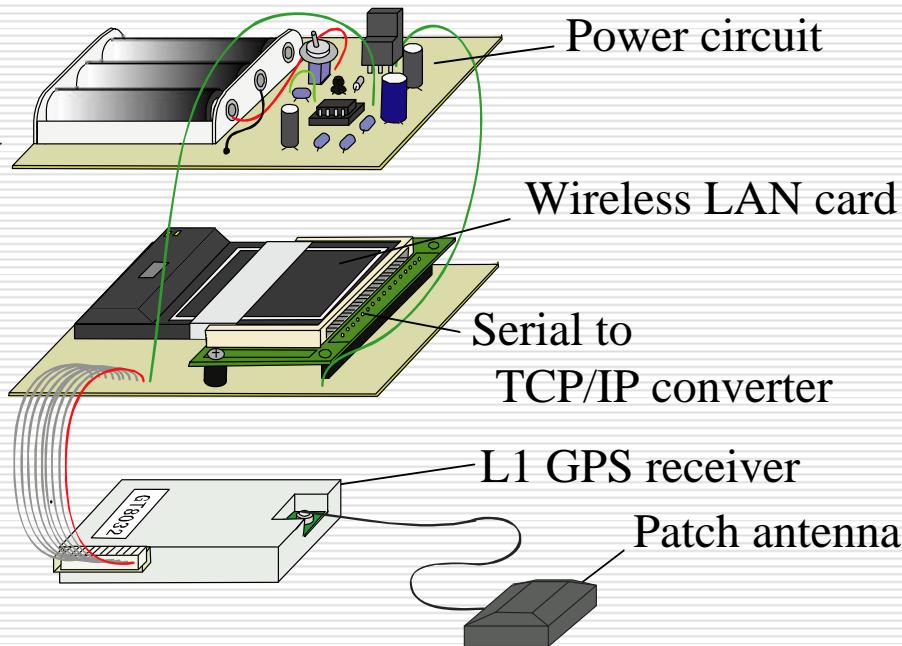
- Anchor node...
  - Accuracy : < 10cm
  - Position : static

- Gateway...
  - Power supply : Larger battery /  
Commercial power supply
  - Communication : Wireless LAN

- Low cost
-

# Parent Node

Prototype model (assembly of COTS parts)

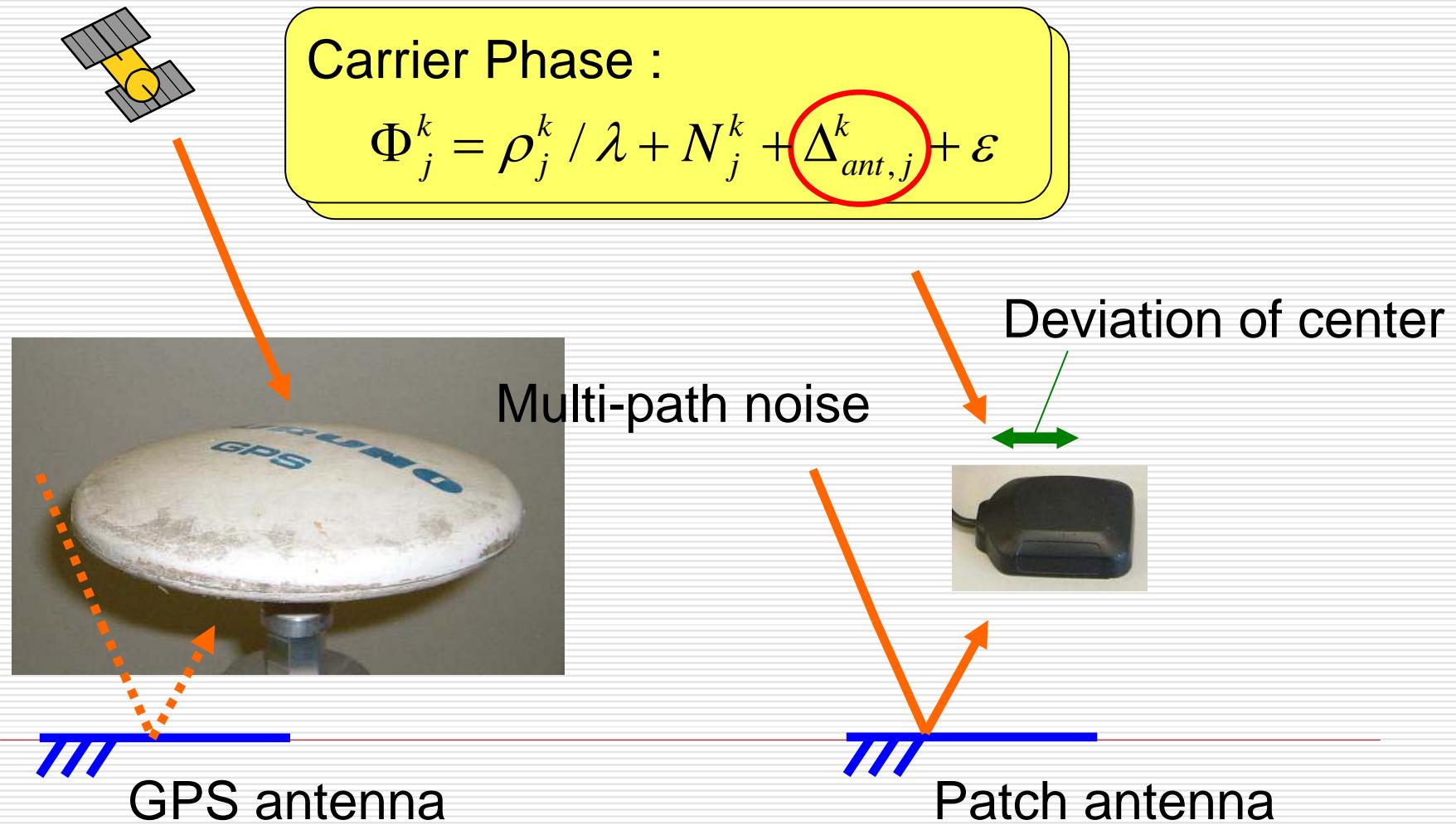


Parts	Max. power
GT-8032	450 [mW]
Wifi card	1122 [mW]

Data format	Byte / sec
NMEA	selectable
RINEX	74 [byte]

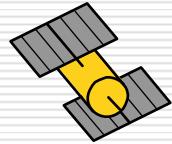
# Parent Node

## Multi-path noise



# Parent Node

## Multi-path noise & Cycle slip



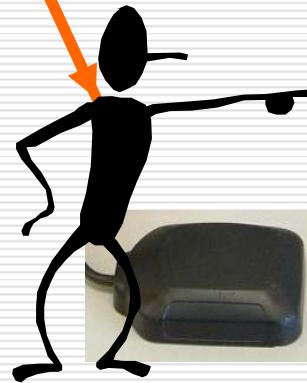
Carrier Phase :

$$\Phi_j^k = \rho_j^k / \lambda + N_j^k + \Delta_{ant,j}^k + \varepsilon$$

Cycle slip



Multi-path noise



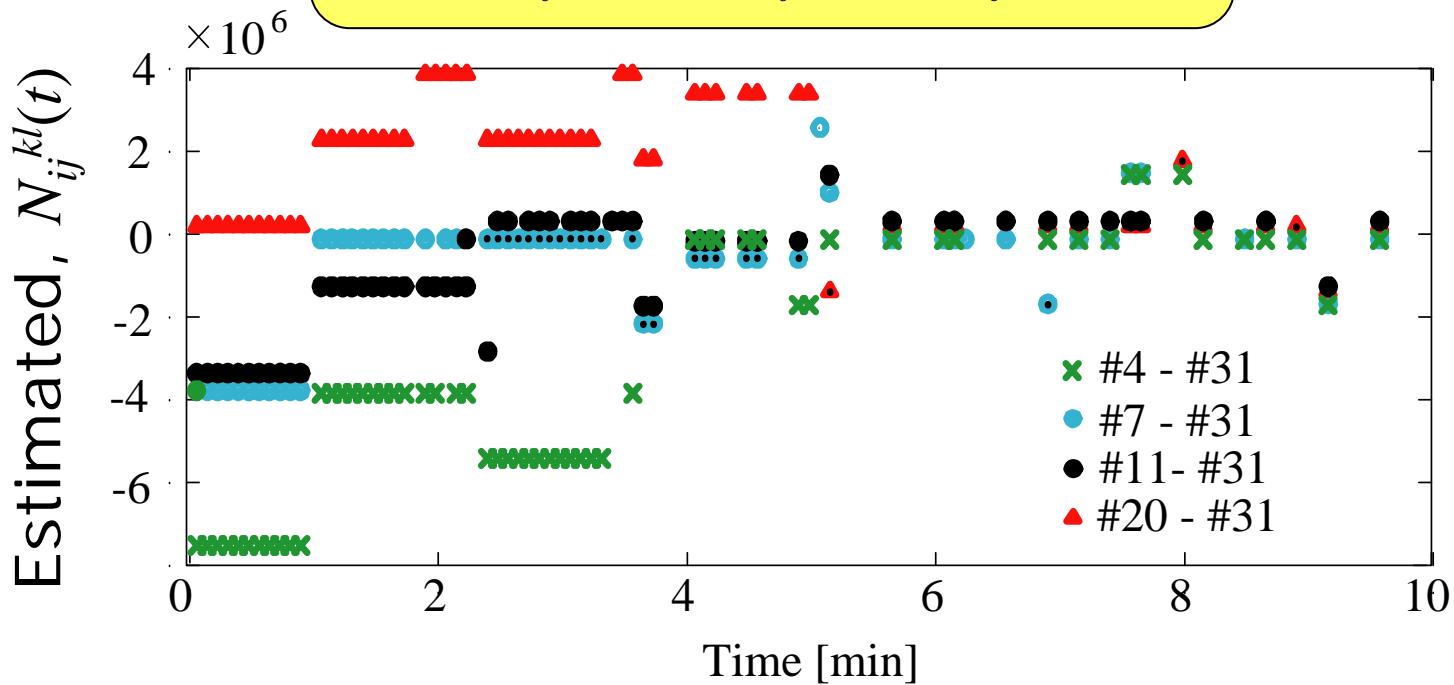
Patch antenna

# Parent Node

## Example of Cycle slips

Integer ambiguity :

$$N_{ij}^{kl}(t) = \Phi_{ij}^{kl}(t) - \rho_{ij}^{kl}(t) / \lambda$$



# Parent Node

## Linear model

$$N_{ij}^{kl} = \Phi_{ij}^{kl}(t) - \rho_{ij}^{kl}(t) / \lambda$$



$$\underline{N_{ij}^{kl} = \Phi_{ij}^{kl}(t) - \bar{\rho}_{ij}^{kl}(t) / \lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \left[ \frac{\partial \rho_{ij}^{kl}(t)}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial \rho_{ij}^{kl}(t)}{\partial y} \Delta y + \frac{\partial \rho_{ij}^{kl}(t)}{\partial z} \Delta z \right]$$

Const.



Linear w.r.t.  $t$

$$N(t) = at + b$$



Estimate using Kalmann filter

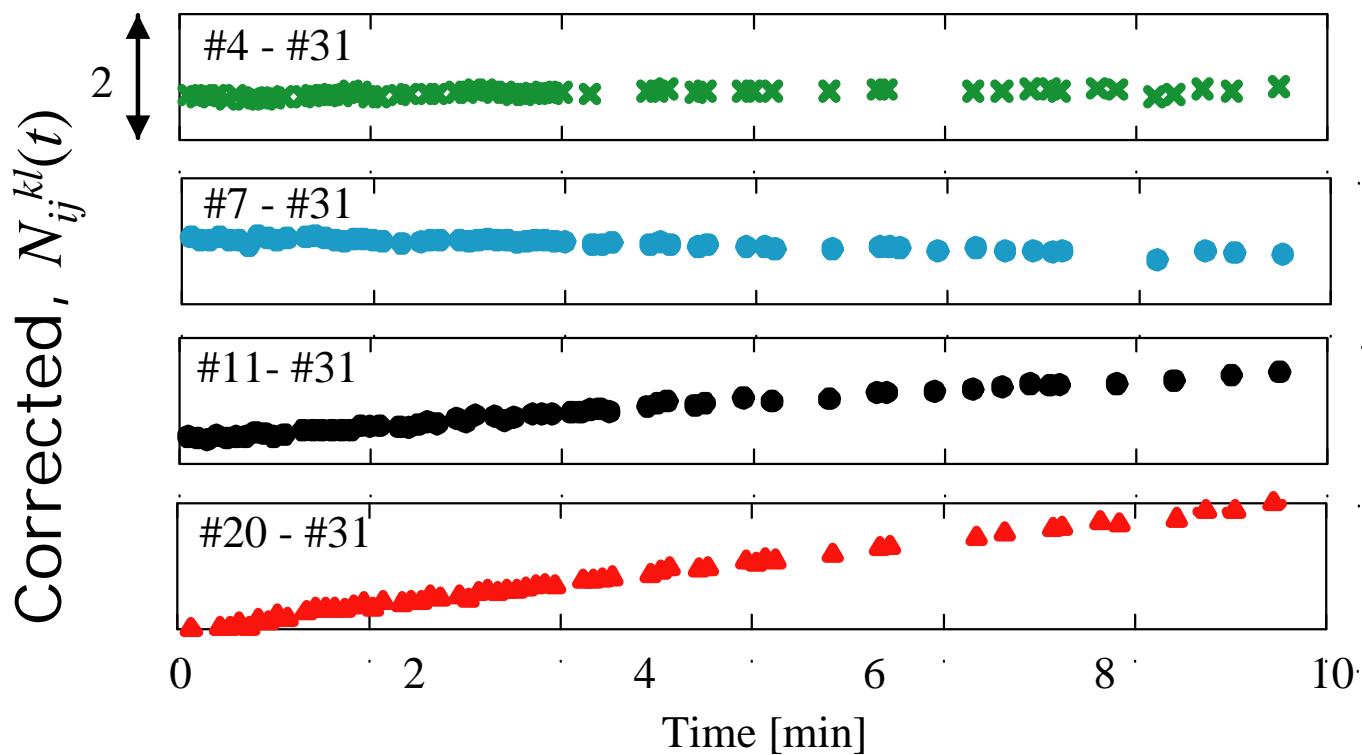
$$\underline{|N_{ij}^{kl} - N(t + \Delta t)| < 1/4}$$



Correct  $N_{ij}^{kl}$

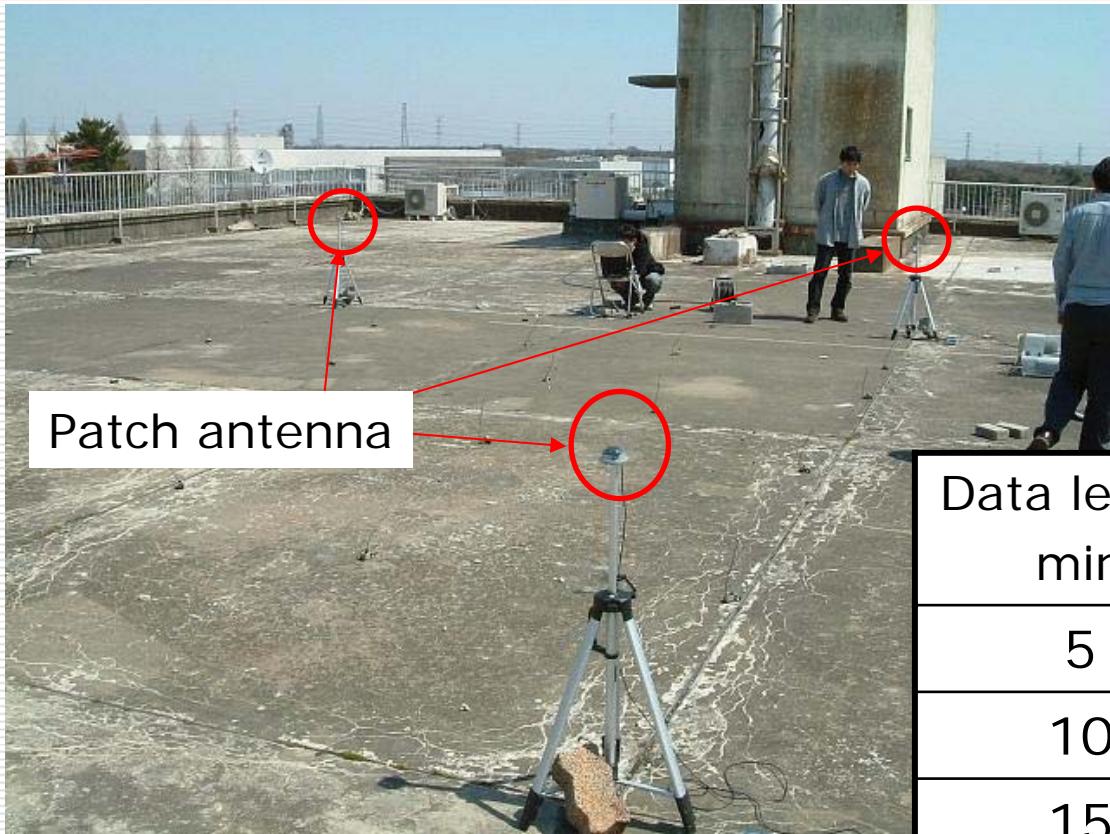
# Parent Node

## Corrected integer ambiguity



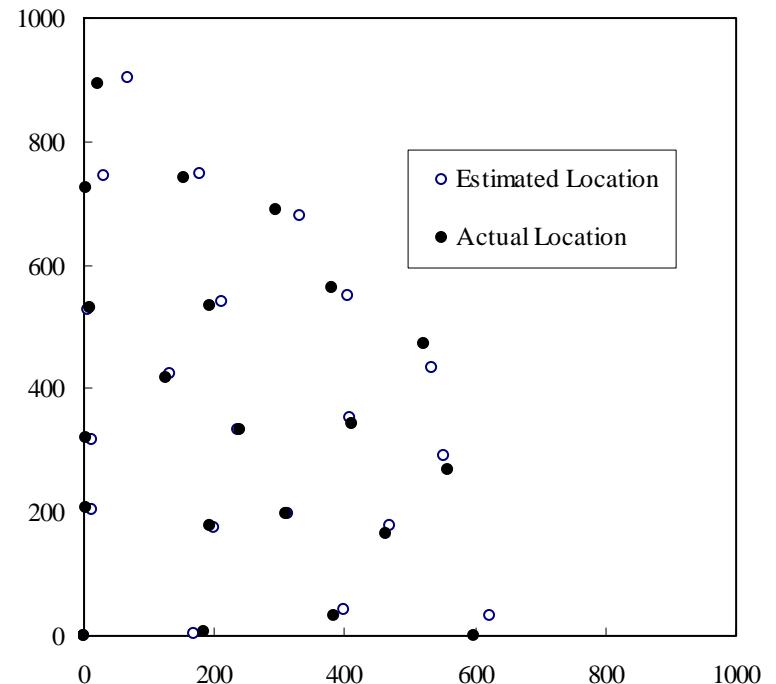
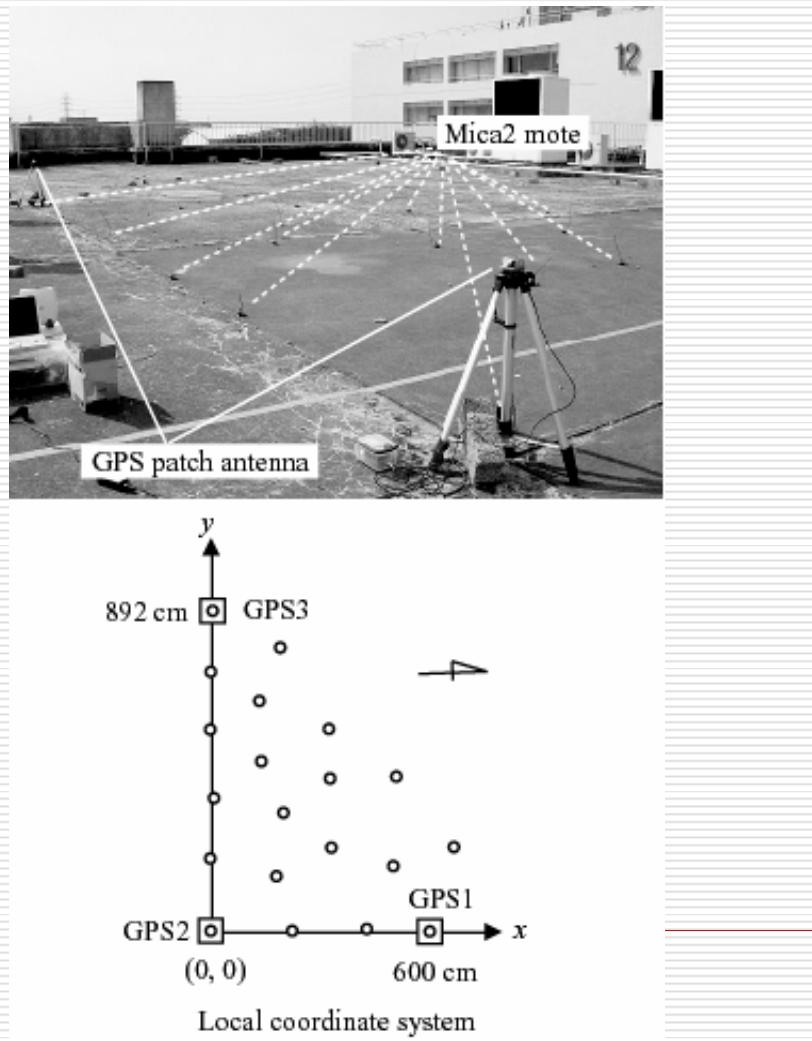
# Parent Node

## Experimental results



Data length min	Success Rate %	Accuracy, $2\sigma$ (H) cm	Accuracy, $2\sigma$ (V) cm
5	94.5	1.1	1.9
10	99.4	0.9	1.8
15	99.5	0.8	1.6

# Field experiment for validation



Noise in ranging: Avg. 4cm  
Max. 16cm

# Summary

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## Hierarchical Localization System

- Inverse Delaunay Algorithm
    - Computationally inexpensive
    - Noise accumulation is suppressed
  - Acoustic Ranging
    - Cheap devices
    - More noise-tolerant than tone detection ranging
  - Cost effective GPS
    - Patch antenna for car navigation
    - Cycle slip correction
    - Accuracy → [cm] order
-