EECS 16A - APS 2

LAST LAB! :)

TA, TA, ASE

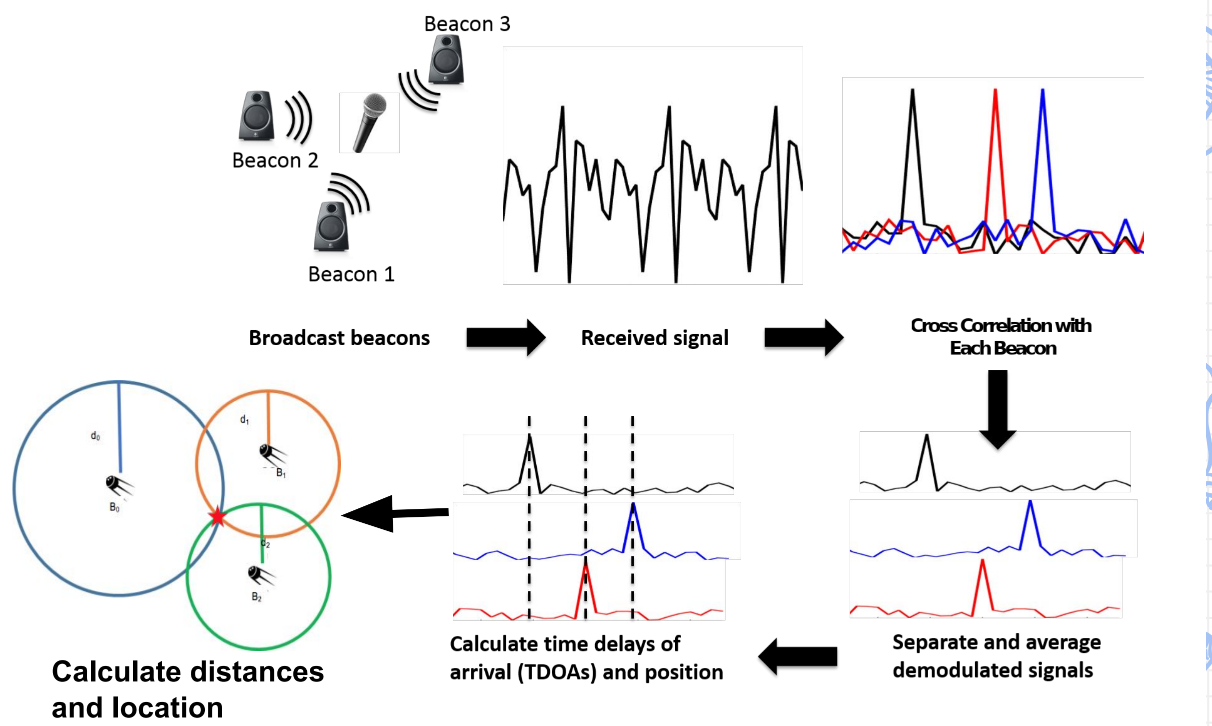
Announcements!

- This is the **last lab!!!**
- Do APS1 first if you haven't yet (APS2 can then be done during buffer)
- Course evaluations:
  - [Linked here]
- APS buffer labs 8/12 and 8/13
- Good luck on the final!! :))

^ A pre-quarantine meme, a true 16A lab relic

Last lab: APS 1

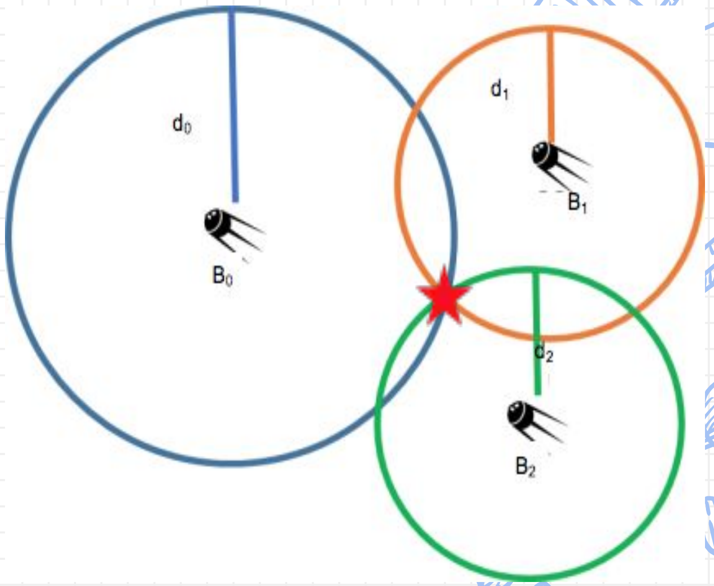
- Cross correlated beacons with received signal
- Found the offsets (in samples) between peaks, converted to TDOAs, and calculated distances from each beacon
- **What was the missing piece that we needed to calculate distance?**
    - Hint: we don't have absolute times of arrival for all the beacons, only offsets.



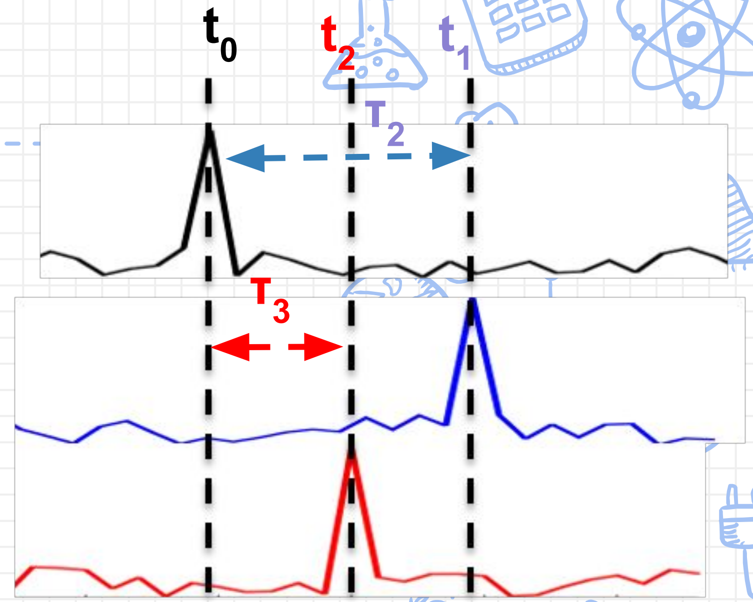
3 beacon example

- Let beacon centers be: (x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2)
- Time of arrivals: t_0, t_1, t_2
- Distance of beacon m (m = 0, 1, 2) is $d_m = vt_m = R_m$ (circle radii)

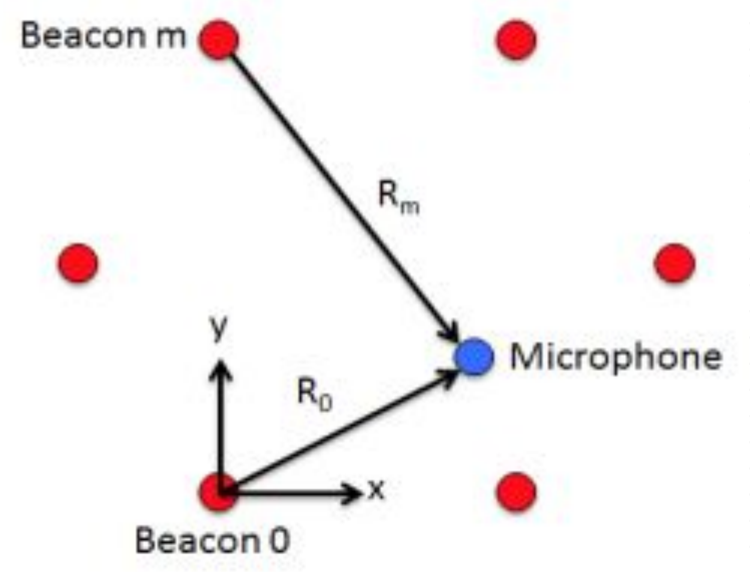
Circle equations: $(x - x_m)^2 + (y - y_m)^2 = d^2_m$



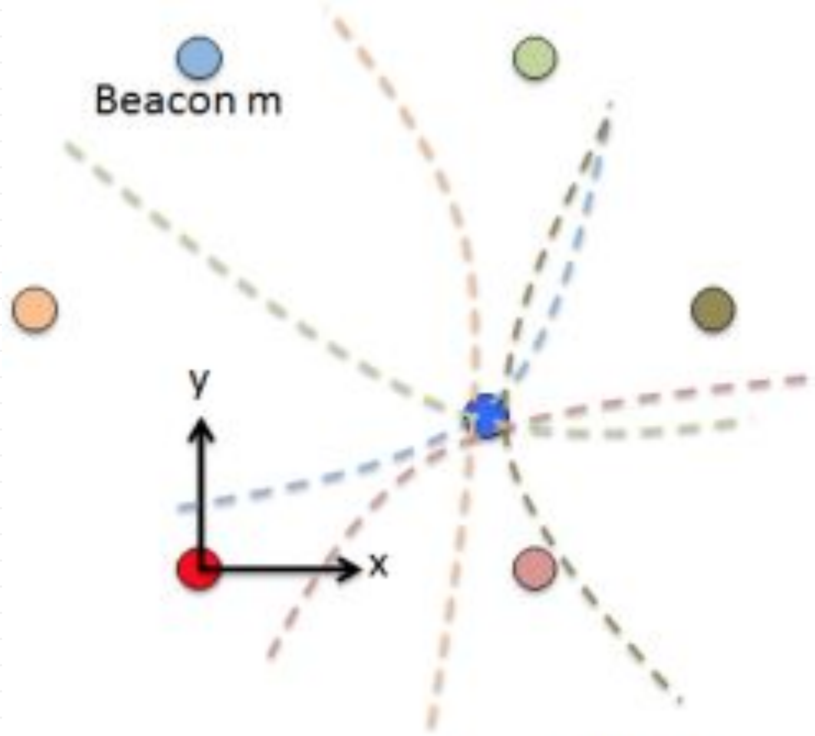
Problem: We don't know t_0



- Only know time offsets: $\tau_m = t_m - t_0$
- $R_m = \sqrt{(x - x_m)^2 + (y - y_m)^2} = v_s t_m$
- $R_0 = \sqrt{(x)^2 + (y)^2} = v_s t_0$ (Beacon 0 is at origin)
- $R_m - R_0 = v_s (t_m - t_0) = v_s \tau_m$



Setting up n-1 hyperbolic equations



Beacon 0 is not used for locationing since it acts as the reference signal.

$$R_m - R_0 = v_s \tau_m$$

$\Big\downarrow$ simplify!

$$v_s \tau_m = \frac{-2x_m x + {x_m}^2 - 2y_m y + {y_m}^2}{v_s \tau_m} - 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

- $m \neq 0$ (as $\tau_0 = 0$)
- This is the equation for a hyperbola
- :(This is hard to solve tho

Making it linear:

- Same trick: subtract first equation from others

Not linear in x, y :(

$$v_s\tau_m = \frac{-2x_m x + x_m{}^2 - 2y_m y + y_m{}^2}{v_s\tau_m} - 2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$v_s\tau_m - v_s\tau_1 = \left[\frac{-2x_m x + x_m{}^2 - 2y_m y + y_m{}^2}{v_s\tau_m} - 2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right] - \left[\frac{-2x_1 x + x_1{}^2 - 2y_1 y + y_1{}^2}{v_s\tau_1} - 2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right]$$

Linear! simplify! $m \neq 0, m \neq 1$

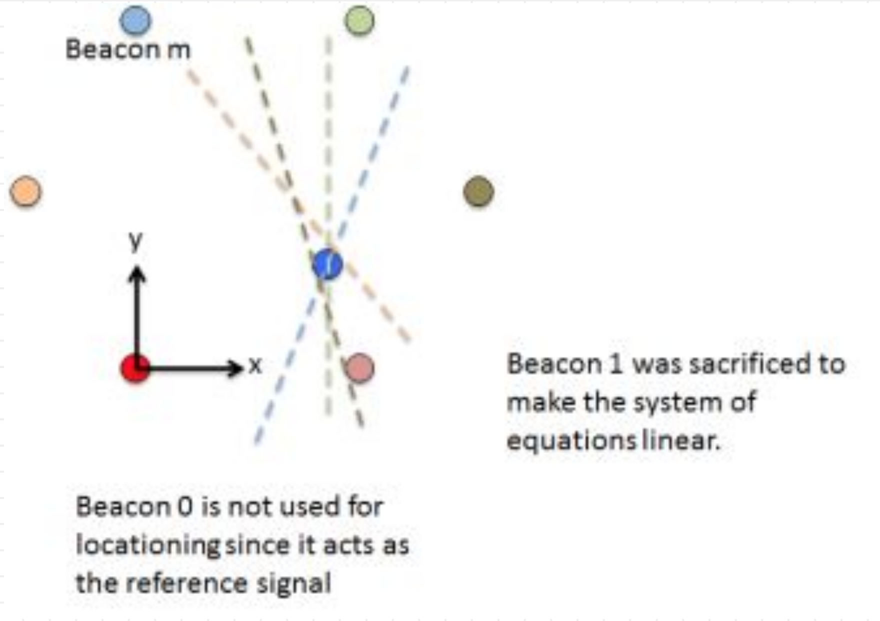
$$\left(\frac{2x_m}{v_s\tau_m} - \frac{2x_1}{v_s\tau_1}\right)x + \left(\frac{2y_m}{v_s\tau_m} - \frac{2y_1}{v_s\tau_1}\right)y = \left(\frac{x_m{}^2 + y_m{}^2}{v_s\tau_m} - \frac{x_1{}^2 + y_1{}^2}{v_s\tau_1}\right) - (v_s\tau_m - v_s\tau_1)$$

Making it linear:

$$\mathbf{m \neq 0, m \neq 1}$$

$$\left(\frac{2x_m}{v_s\tau_m} - \frac{2x_1}{v_s\tau_1}\right)x + \left(\frac{2y_m}{v_s\tau_m} - \frac{2y_1}{v_s\tau_1}\right)y = \left(\frac{x_m^{\ 2} + y_m^{\ 2}}{v_s\tau_m} - \frac{x_1^{\ 2} + y_1^{\ 2}}{v_s\tau_1}\right) - (v_s\tau_m - v_s\tau_1)$$

- After simplifying, we have n-2 linear equations and 2 unknowns (x,y)
- Can do least-squares regardless of number of beacons

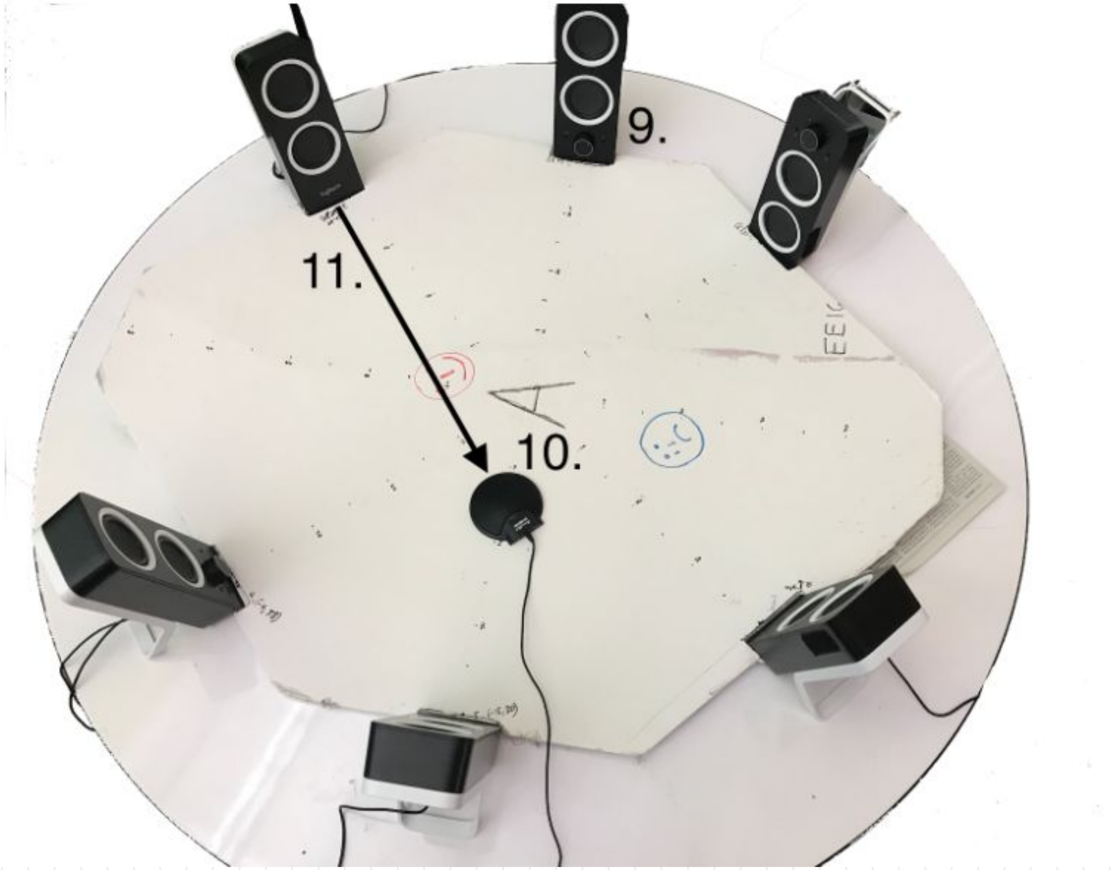


  - Best estimate of location if measurements are inconsistent
  - If there is no exact point of intersection bc of error or noise

$$Ax = b$$

$$A^T A x = A^T b$$

Setup Looks Like:



Important notes

- Read over the math **carefully**, We'll be asking you about it!
- Stay safe and enjoy the rest of summer! *Virtual hand wave*
    - Thank you for being part of this remote offering!