



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863

DIPARTIMENTO DI ELETTRONICA
INFORMAZIONE E BIOINGEGNERIA



LOCALIZATION, NAVIGATION AND SMART
MOBILITY PROJECT

Alessandro De Luca - 10676114

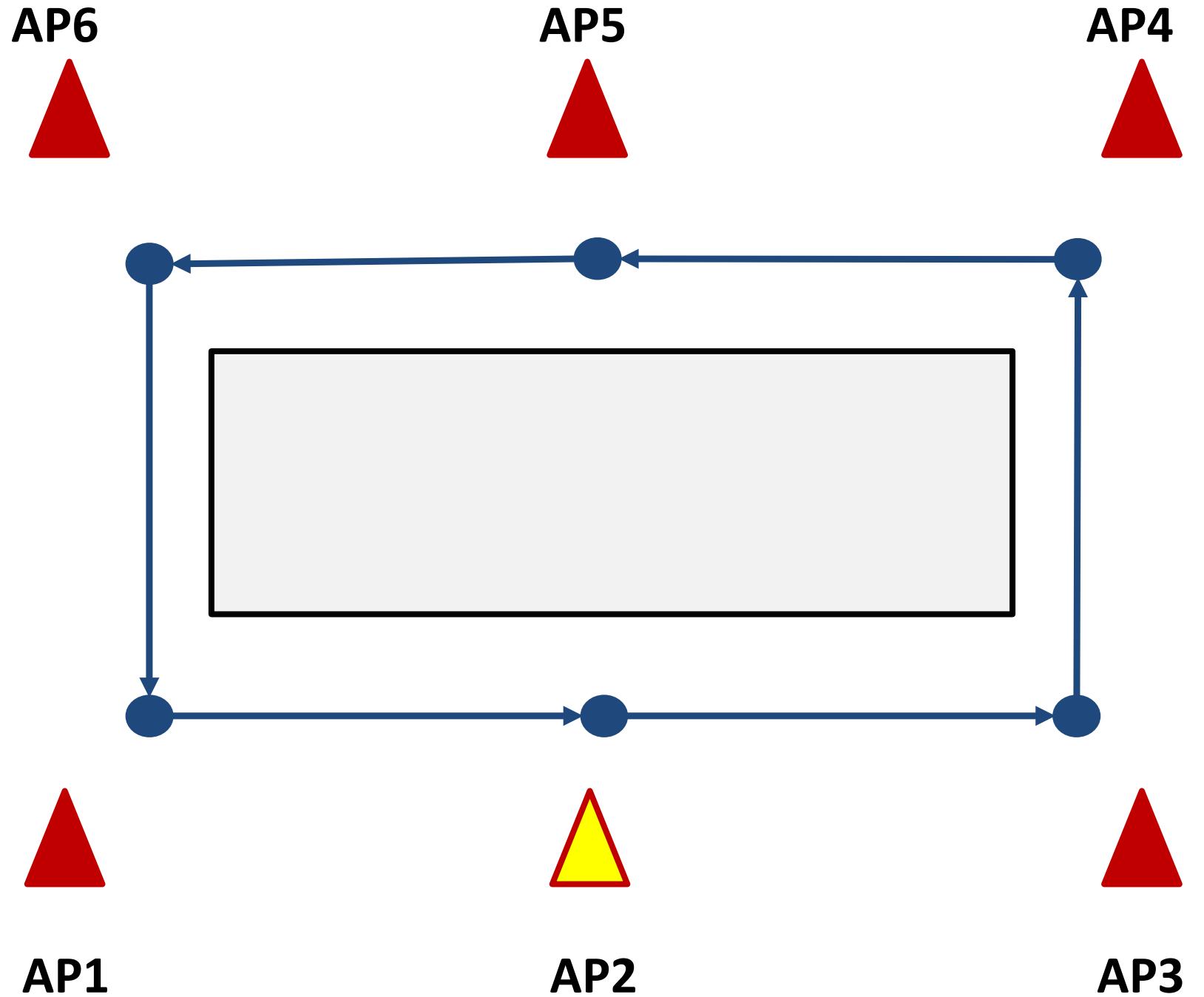
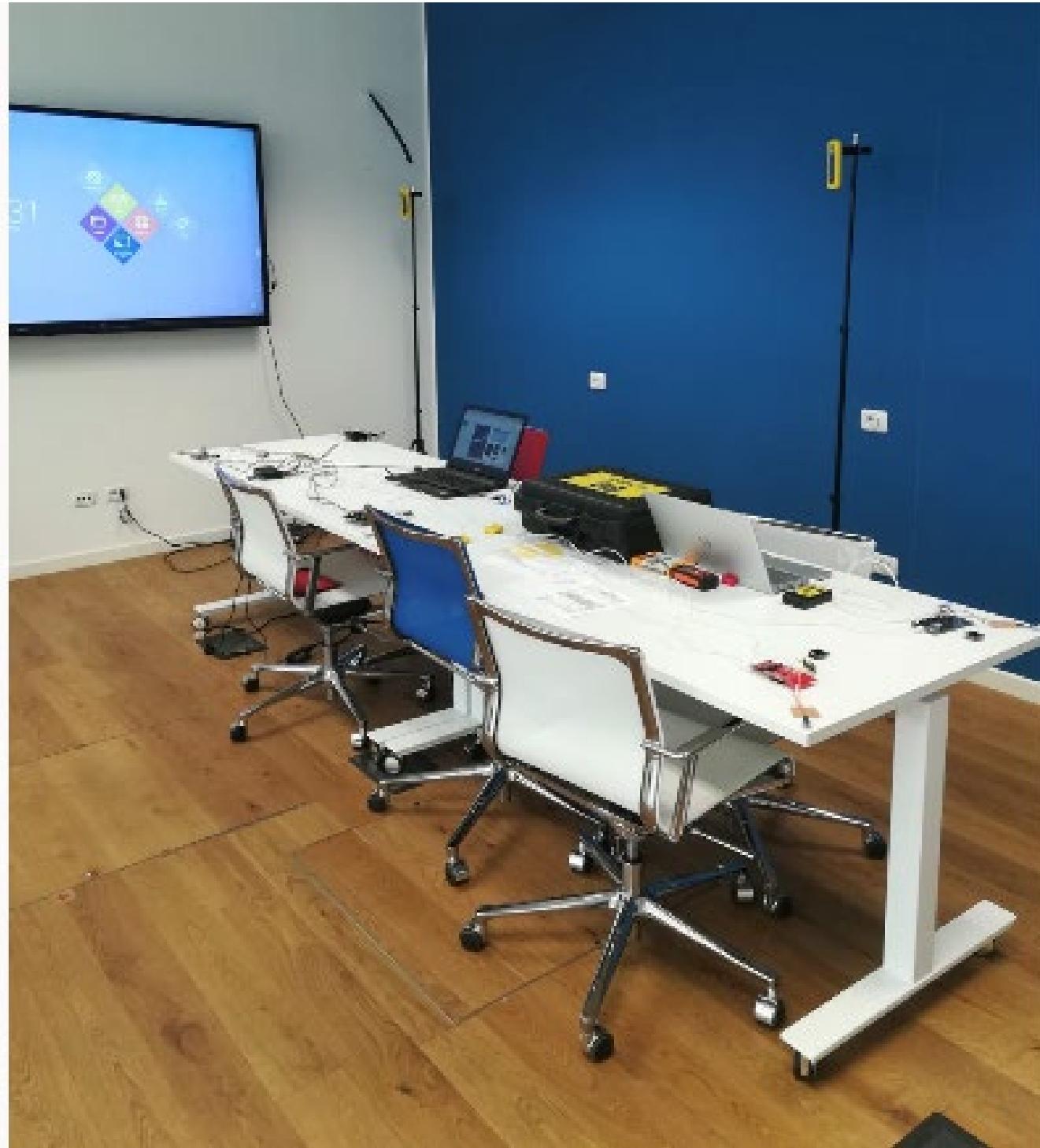
Project Description

The aim of the project was to implement a localization algorithm and a tracking filter on Time Difference Of Arrival data gathered by an UWB tag

In particular the project was executed in 3 steps:

- **Cleaning of the dataset** to remove noise and outliers
- Implementation of the **Maximum Likelihood localization algorithm**
- Implementation of the **Extended Kalman Filter and Particle filter**

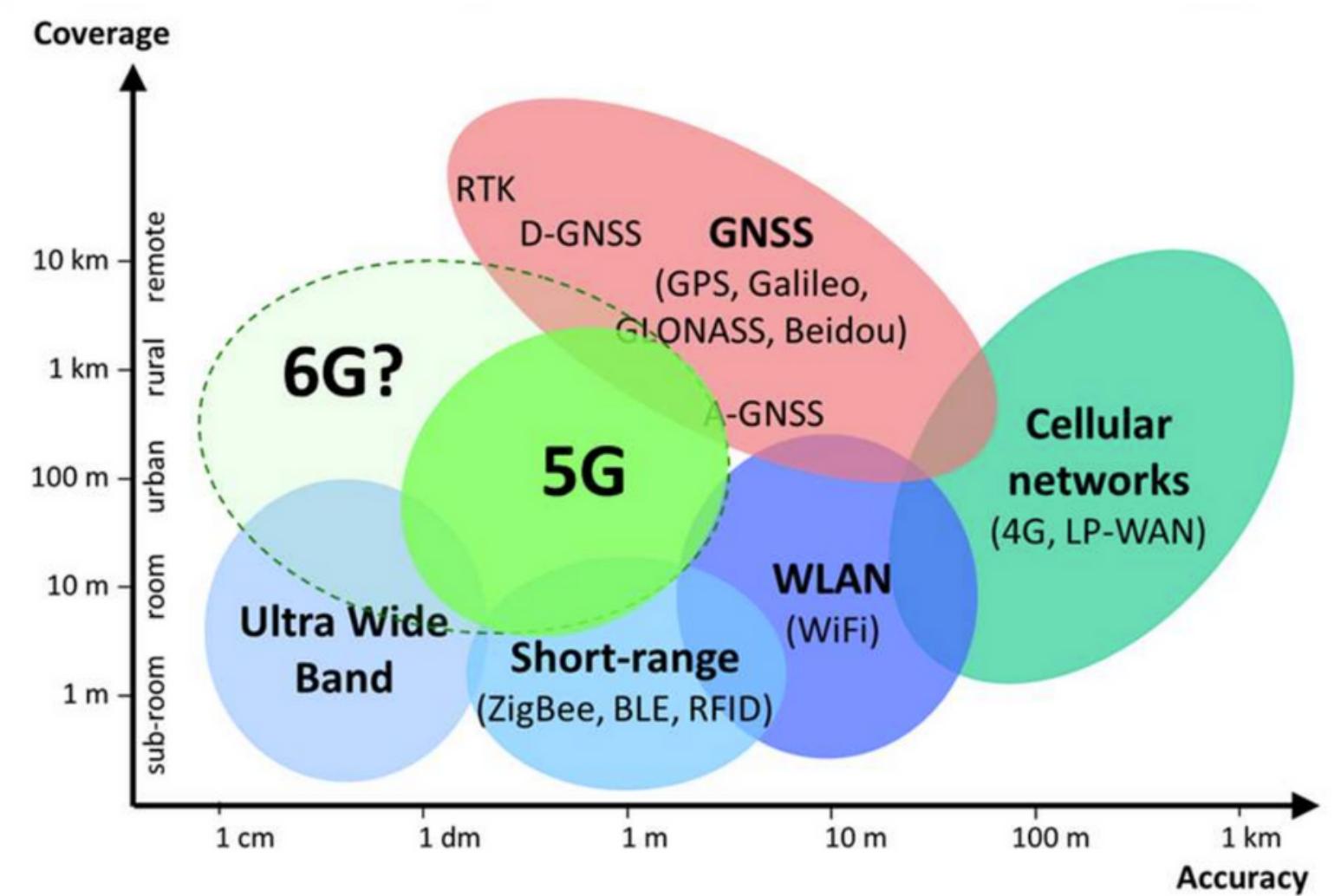
Scenario



Scenario

The parameters used are:

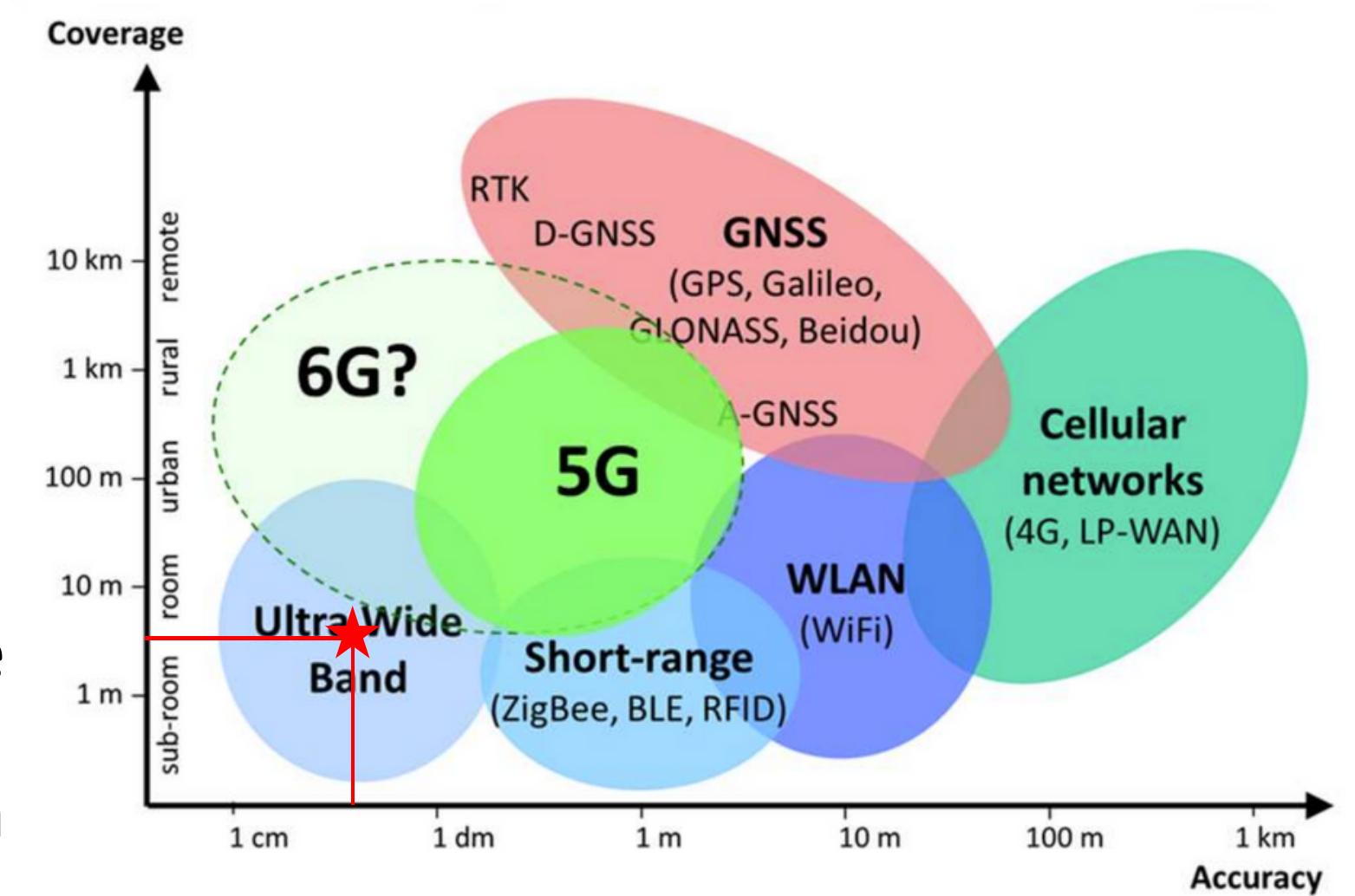
- $x_{\min} = 0 \text{ m}$ and $x_{\max} = 6 \text{ m}$ (from dataset)
- $y_{\min} = 0 \text{ m}$ and $y_{\max} = 3.5 \text{ m}$ (from dataset)
- $z_{\min} = 0 \text{ m}$ and $z_{\max} = 2 \text{ m}$ (from dataset)
- $\sigma_{\text{TDOA}} = 0.05 \text{ m}$
 - Choice made due to the fact that Ultra Wide Bandwidth are very precise especially in room and sub room environments



Scenario

The parameters used are:

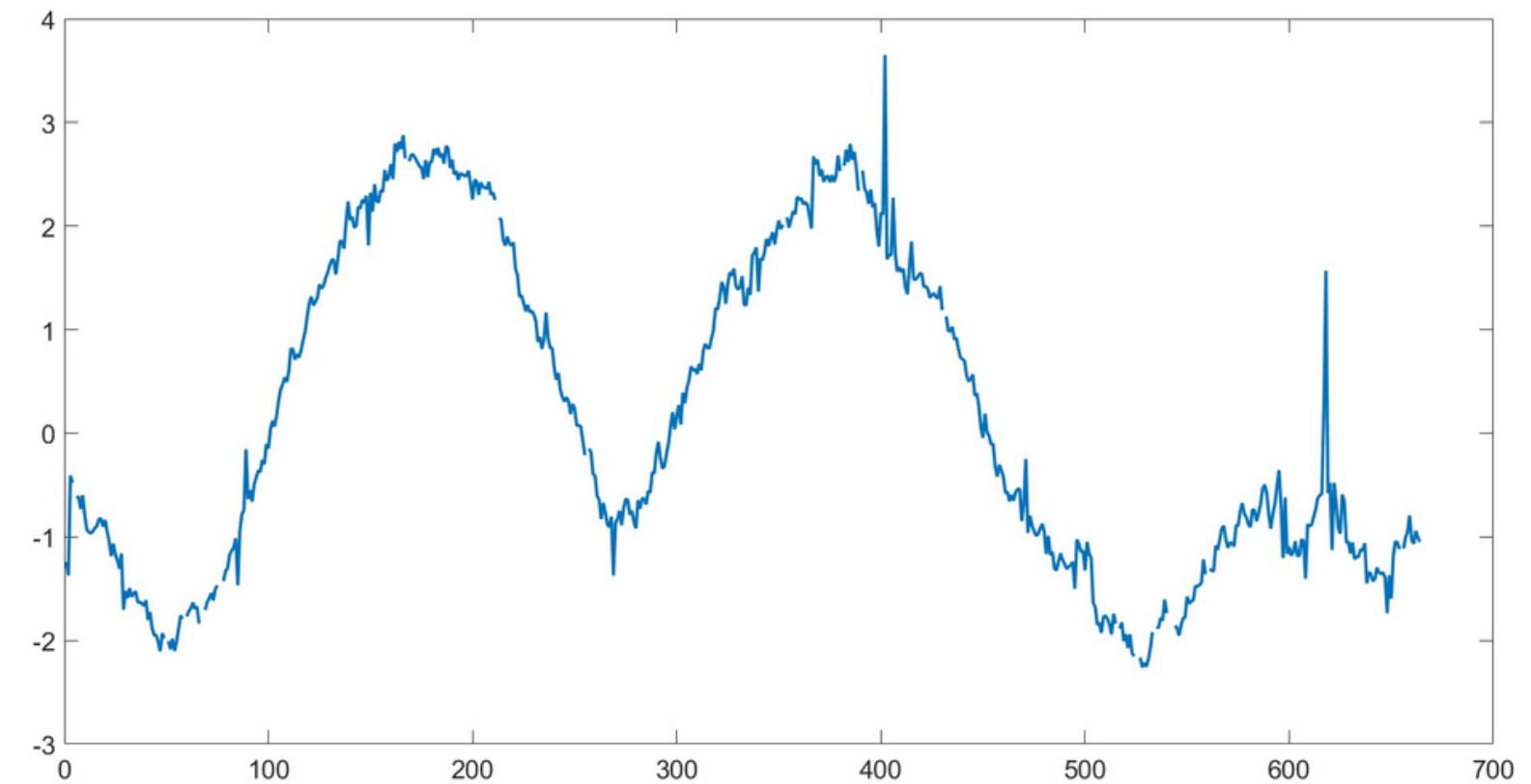
- $x_{\min} = 0 \text{ m}$ and $x_{\max} = 6 \text{ m}$ (from dataset)
- $y_{\min} = 0 \text{ m}$ and $y_{\max} = 3.5 \text{ m}$ (from dataset)
- $z_{\min} = 0 \text{ m}$ and $z_{\max} = 2 \text{ m}$ (from dataset)
- $\sigma_{\text{TDOA}} = 0.05 \text{ m}$
 - Choice made due to the fact that Ultra Wide Bandwidth are very precise especially in room and sub room environments



Data Cleaning

The process of Data Cleaning is aimed at filling NaN values from the dataset and then removing noise and outliers. The steps taken were:

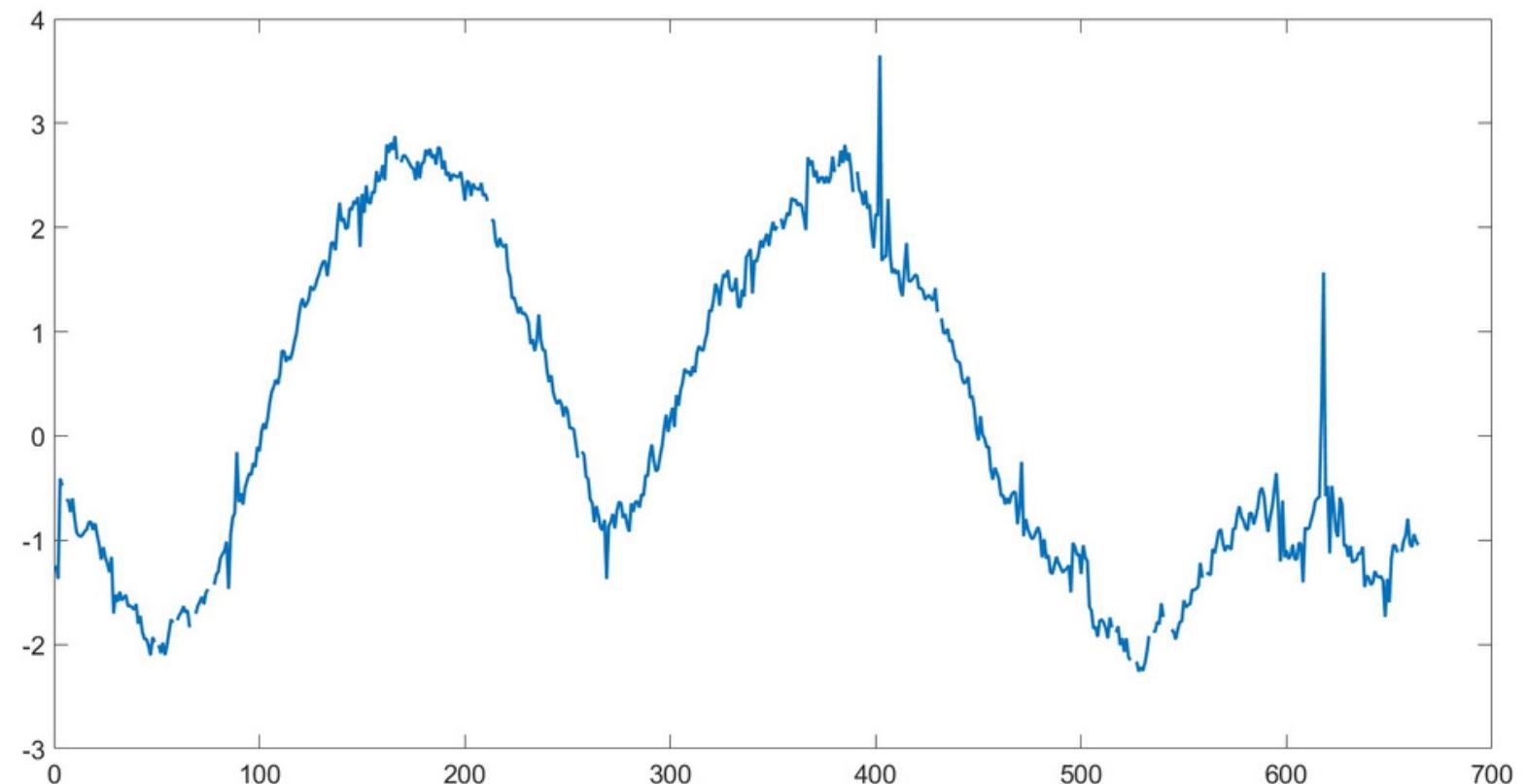
1. Fill NaN values by interpolating subsequent samples with `fillmissing(dataset, 'linear')` function



Data Cleaning

The process of Data Cleaning is aimed at filling NaN values from the dataset and then removing noise and outliers. The steps taken were:

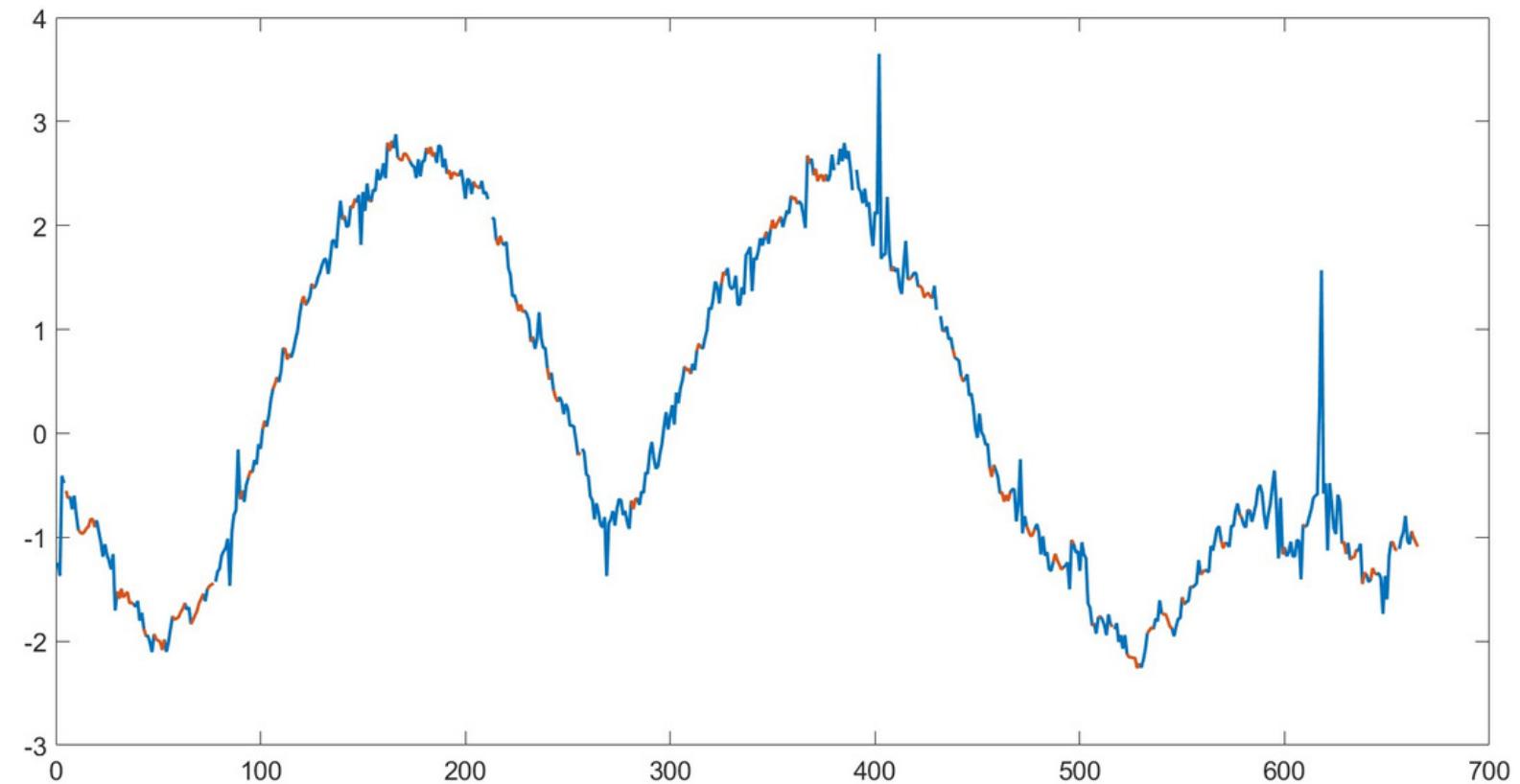
1. Fill NaN values by interpolating subsequent samples with `fillmissing(dataset, 'linear')` function
2. Compute average difference between subsequent samples and use this average as tolerance threshold



Data Cleaning

The process of Data Cleaning is aimed at filling NaN values from the dataset and then removing noise and outliers. The steps taken were:

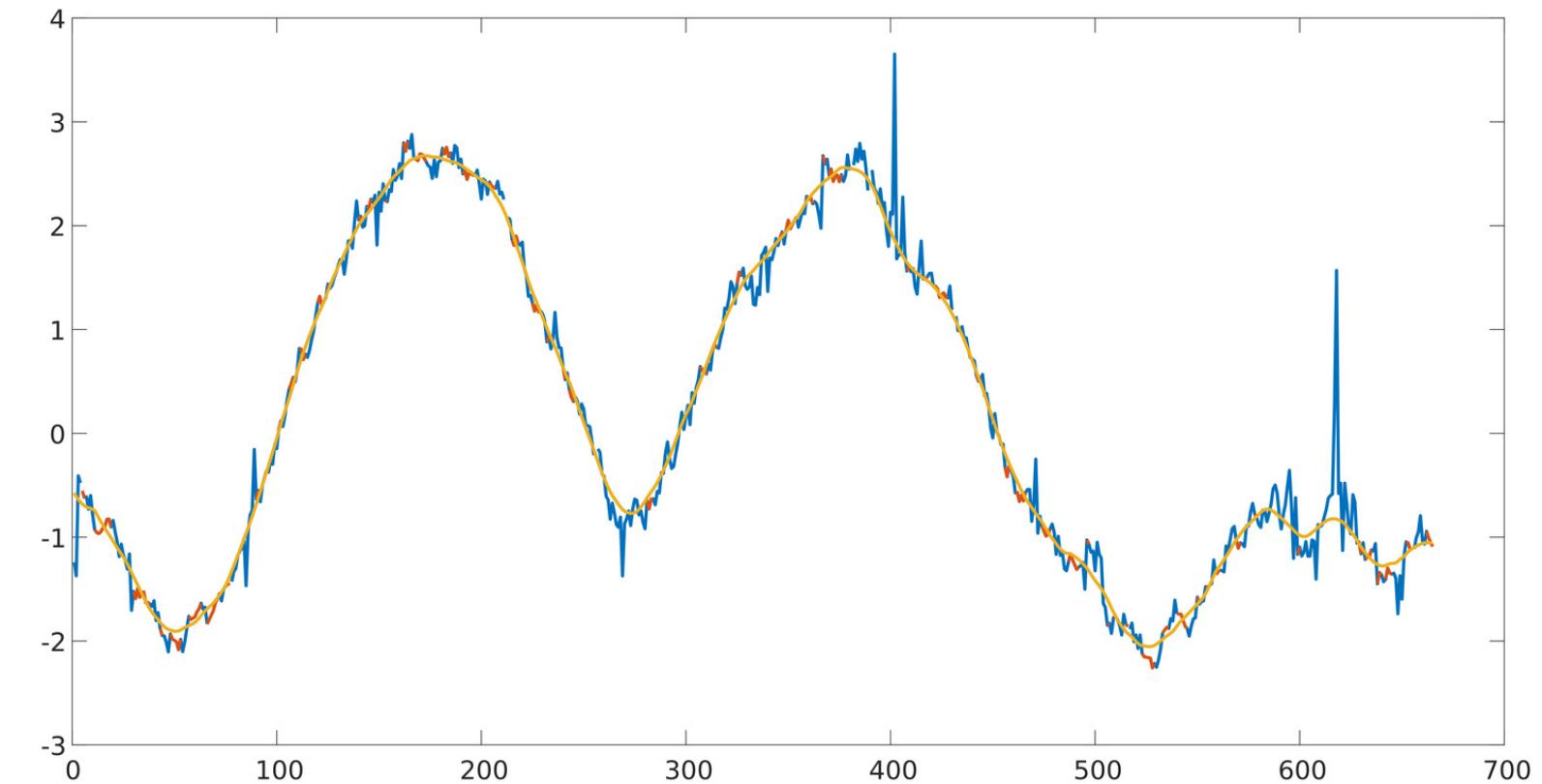
1. Fill NaN values by interpolating subsequent samples with `fillmissing(dataset, 'linear')` function
2. Compute average difference between subsequent samples and use this average as tolerance threshold
3. Deleting all samples that lie outside this threshold, this produces the “features” of the data



Data Cleaning

The process of Data Cleaning is aimed at filling NaN values from the dataset and then removing noise and outliers. The steps taken were:

1. Fill NaN values by interpolating subsequent samples with `fillmissing(dataset, 'linear')` function
2. Compute average difference between subsequent samples and use this average as tolerance threshold
3. Deleting all samples that lie outside this threshold, this produces the “features” of the data
4. Fill missing data with moving average of window 20 of the interpolated data

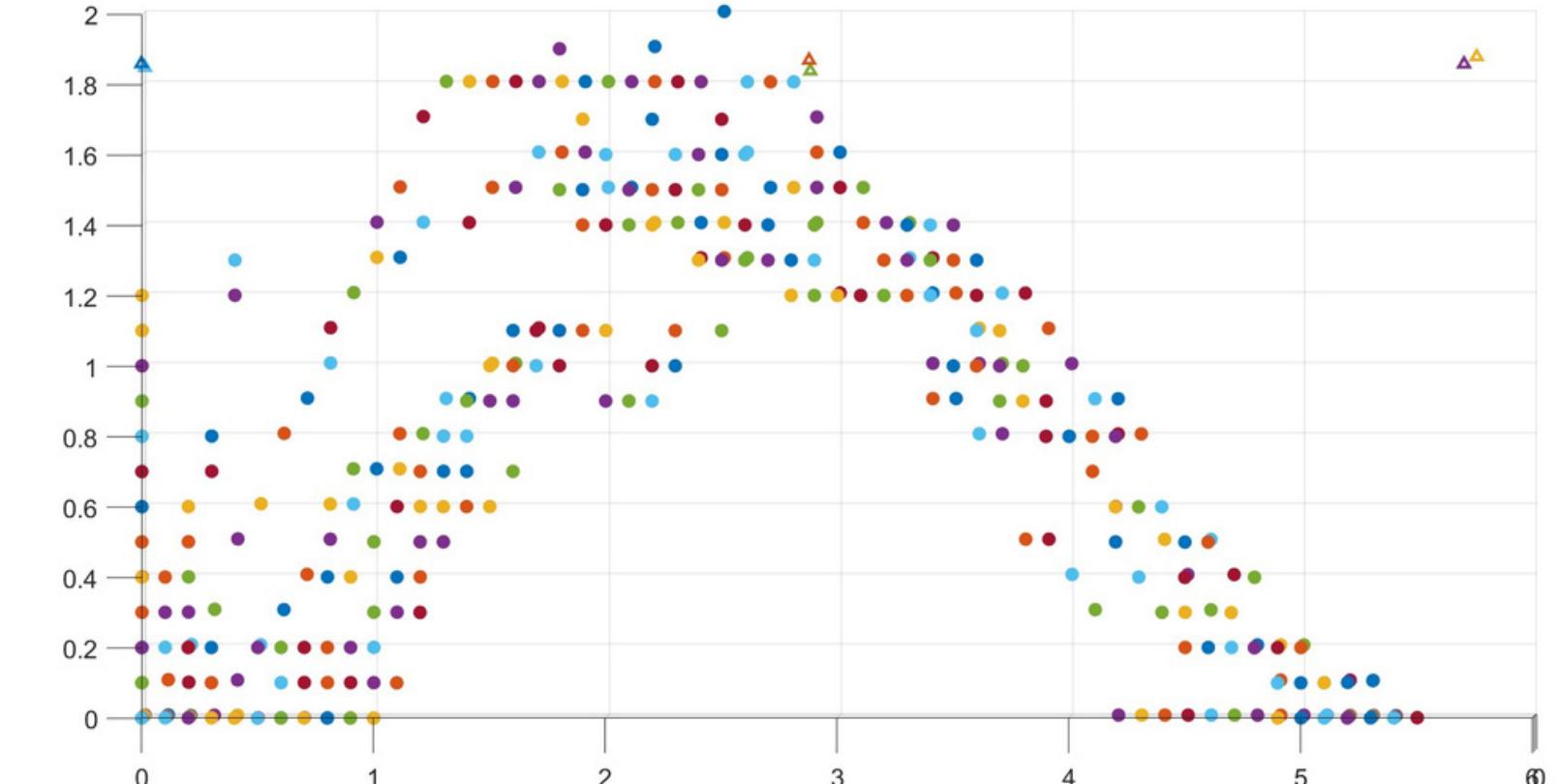
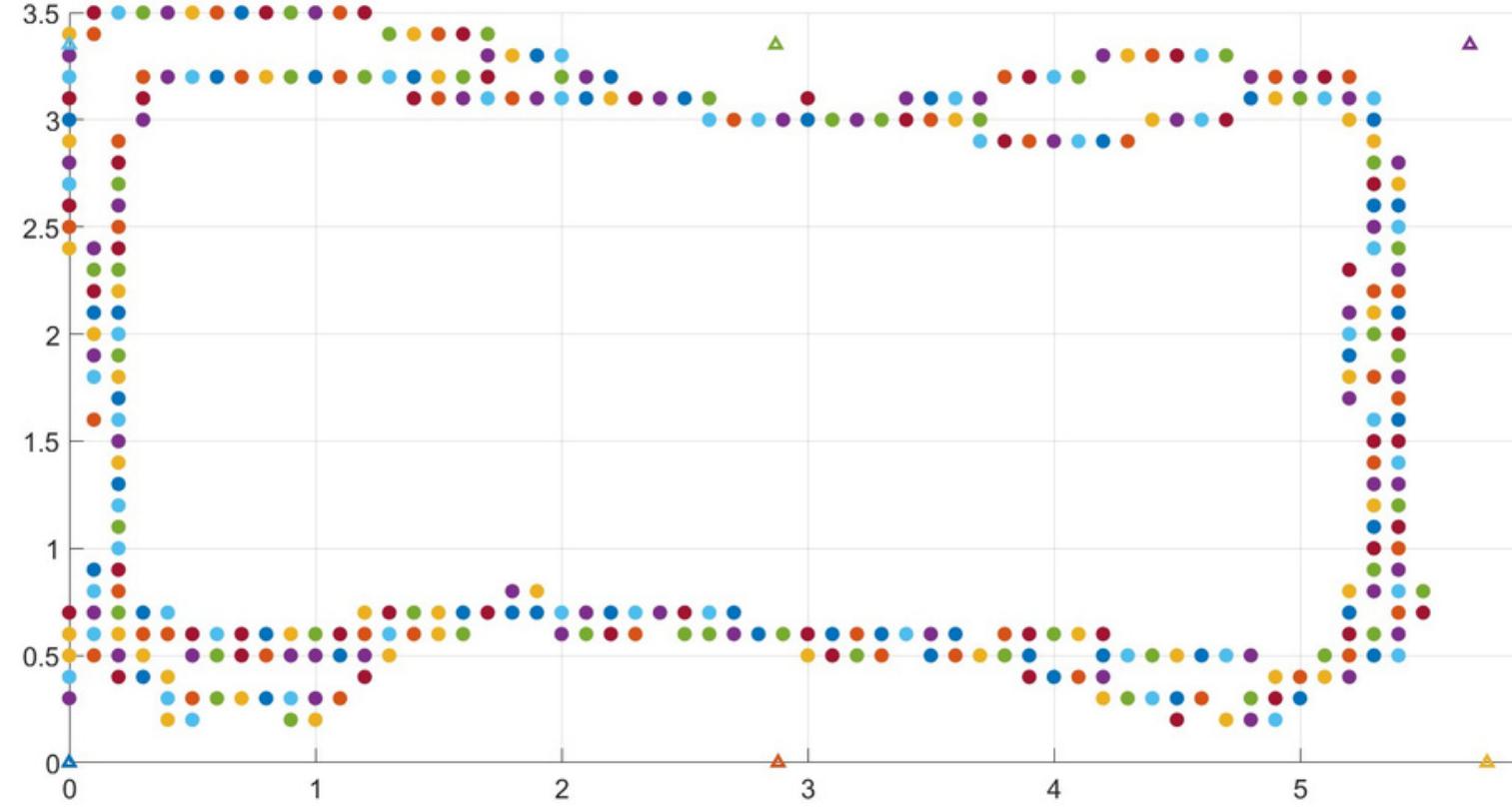


Localization - Maximum Likelihood

As for the localization with Maximum likelihood I have split 46116 evaluation points each one at 0.1 m from its neighboring evaluation points in a room of dimension:

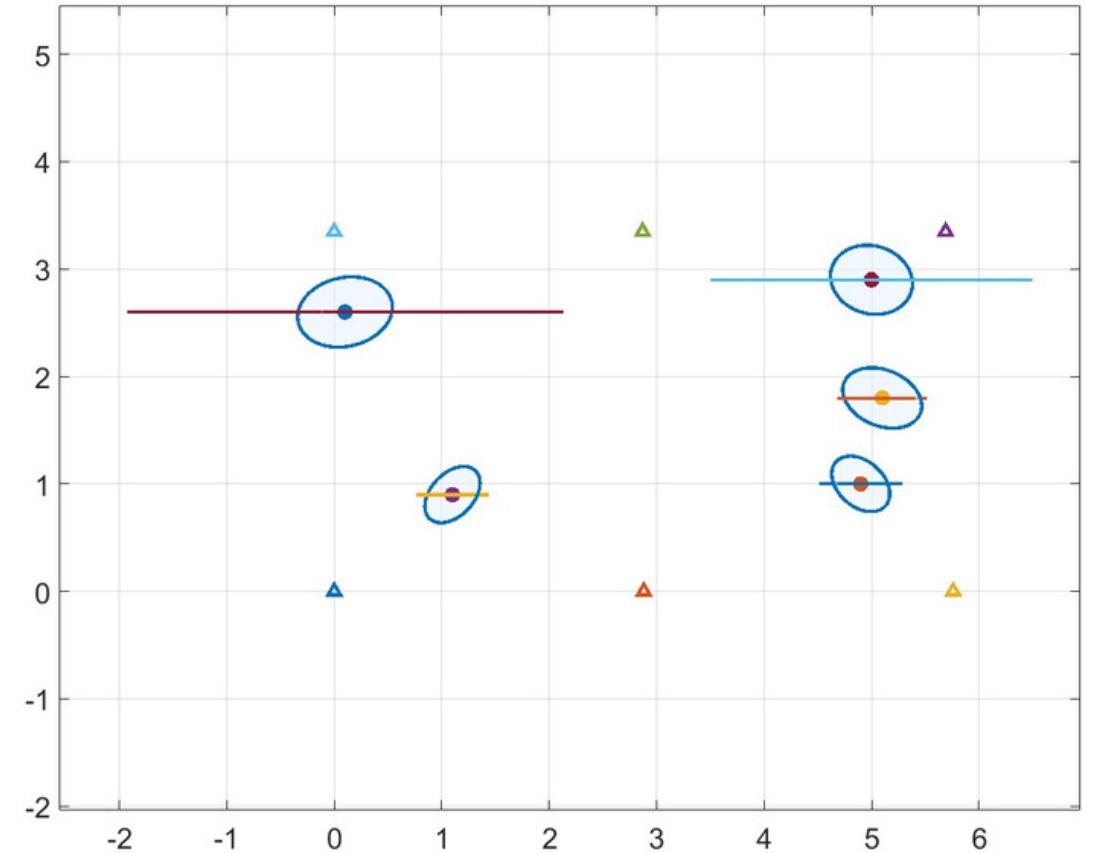
- $x = 6 \text{ m}$, thus 61 evaluation values for x ;
- $y = 3.5 \text{ m}$, thus 36 evaluation values for y ;
- $z = 2\text{m}$, thus 21 evaluation values for z ;

$$\#_x * \#_y * \#_z = 46116 \text{ evaluation points}$$

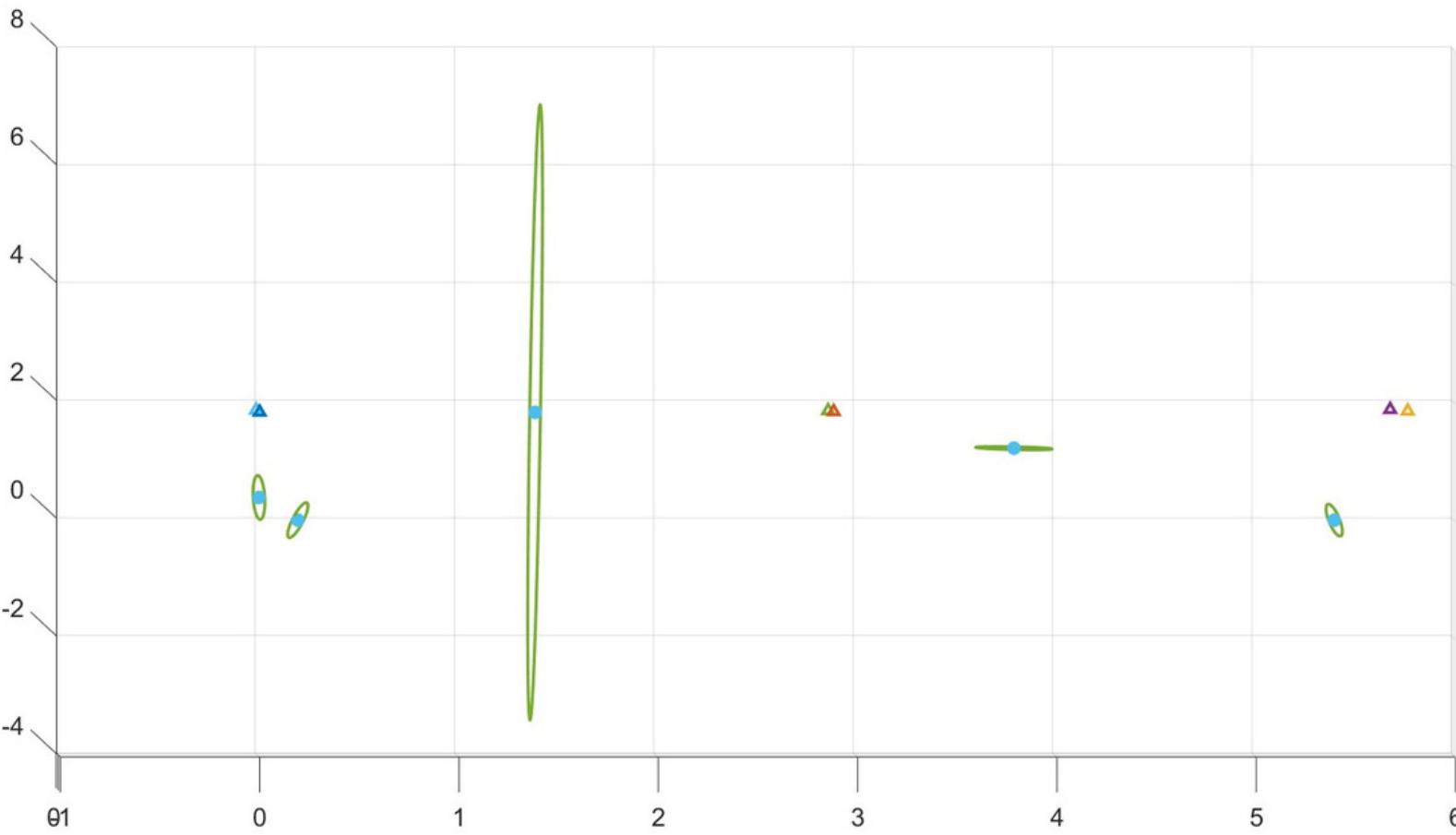


Localization - Maximum Likelihood

CRB for x-y localization



CRB for x-z localization

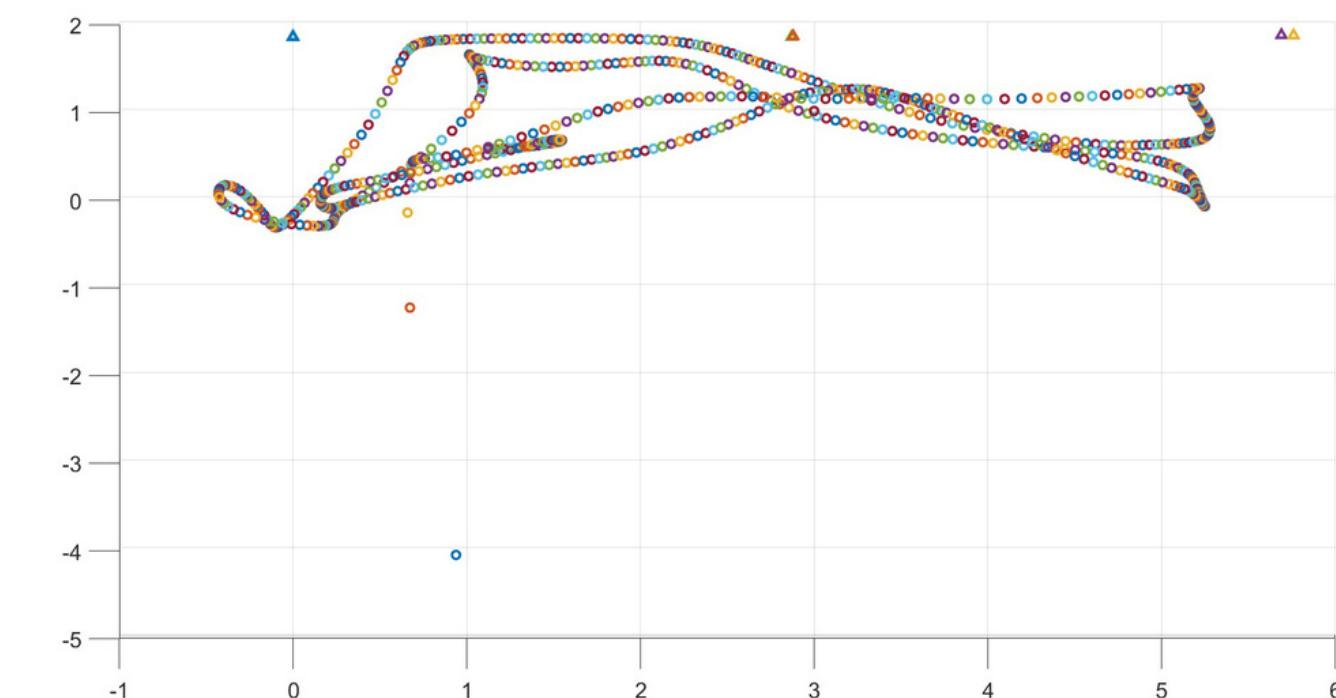
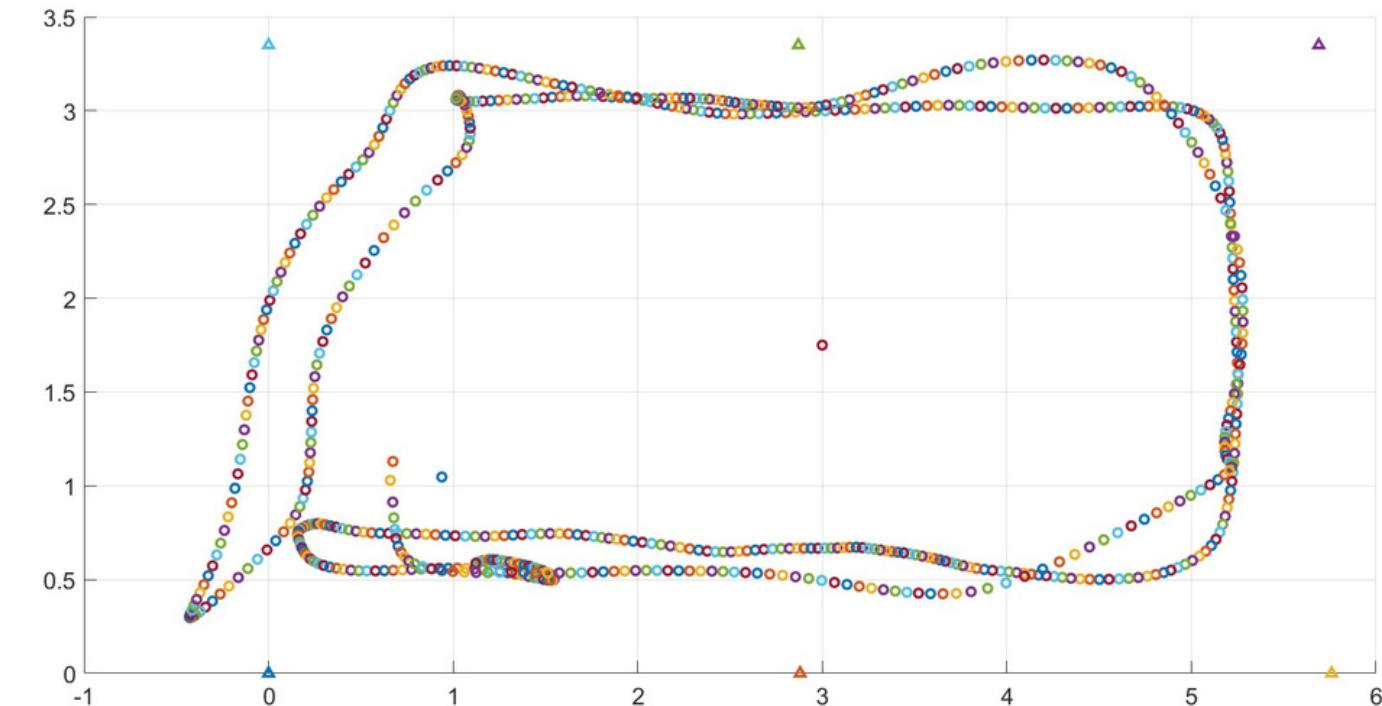


As we can see the error can be much larger in the estimation of the z coordinate

Tracking - Extended Kalman Filter

Parameters of EKF:

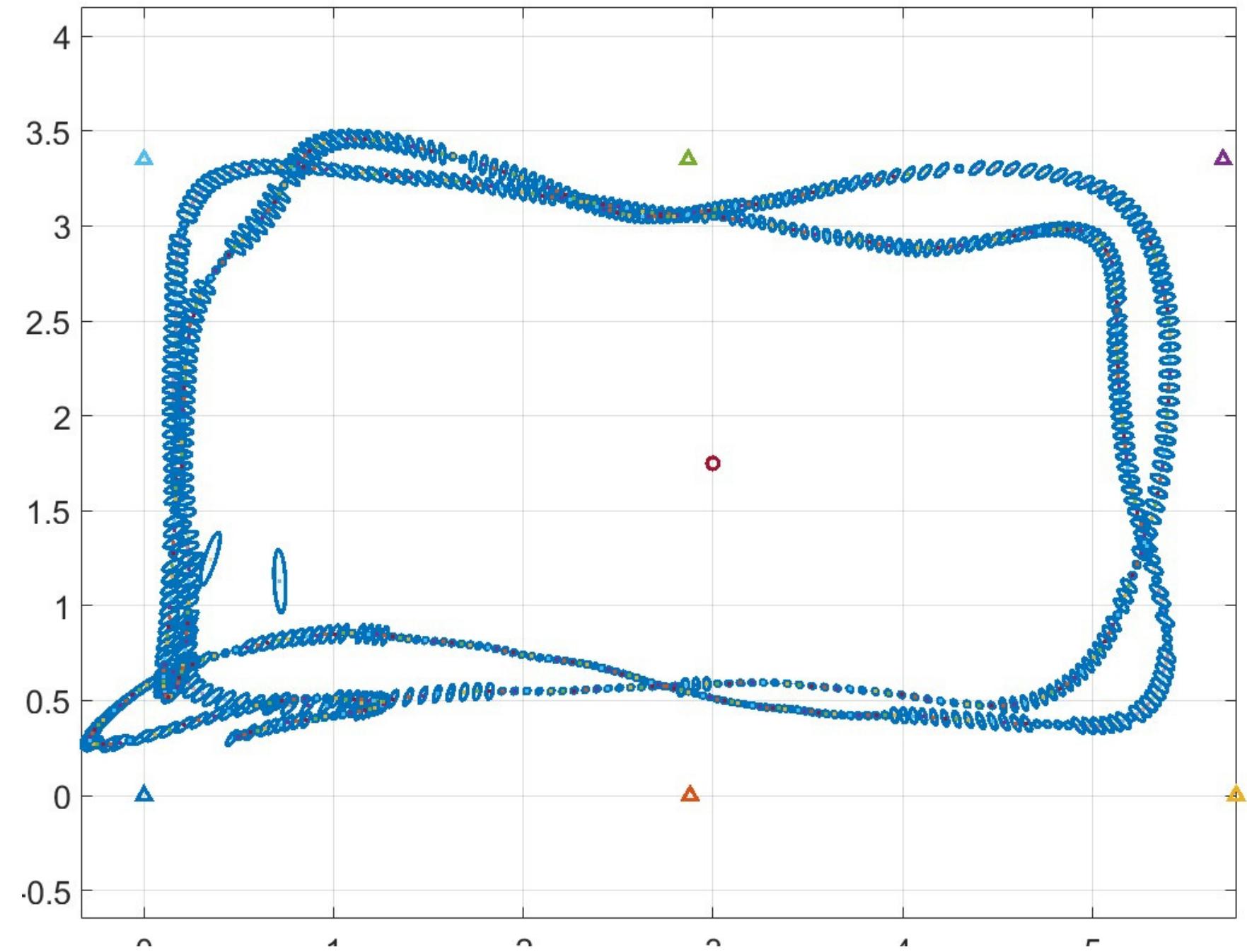
- $\text{sigma_TDOA} = 0.05 \text{ m}$;
- $\text{sigma_Driving} = 0.1 \text{ m/s}$;
- $\text{samplingTime} = 0.1 \text{ s}$;
- $\text{R} = \text{diag}(\text{repmat}(0.0025, 1, 5))$;
- $\text{L} = \text{samplingTime} * \text{I}$;
- $\text{Q} = \text{sigma_Driving}^2 * \text{L} * \text{L}'$;
- $\text{F} = \text{I}$; (nearly constant velocity model)
- $\text{UE_init} = [3, 1.75, 1]$; (middle of the room)
- $\text{UE_init_COV} = \text{diag}([10, 10, 10])$;



Tracking - Extended Kalman Filter

Parameters of EKF:

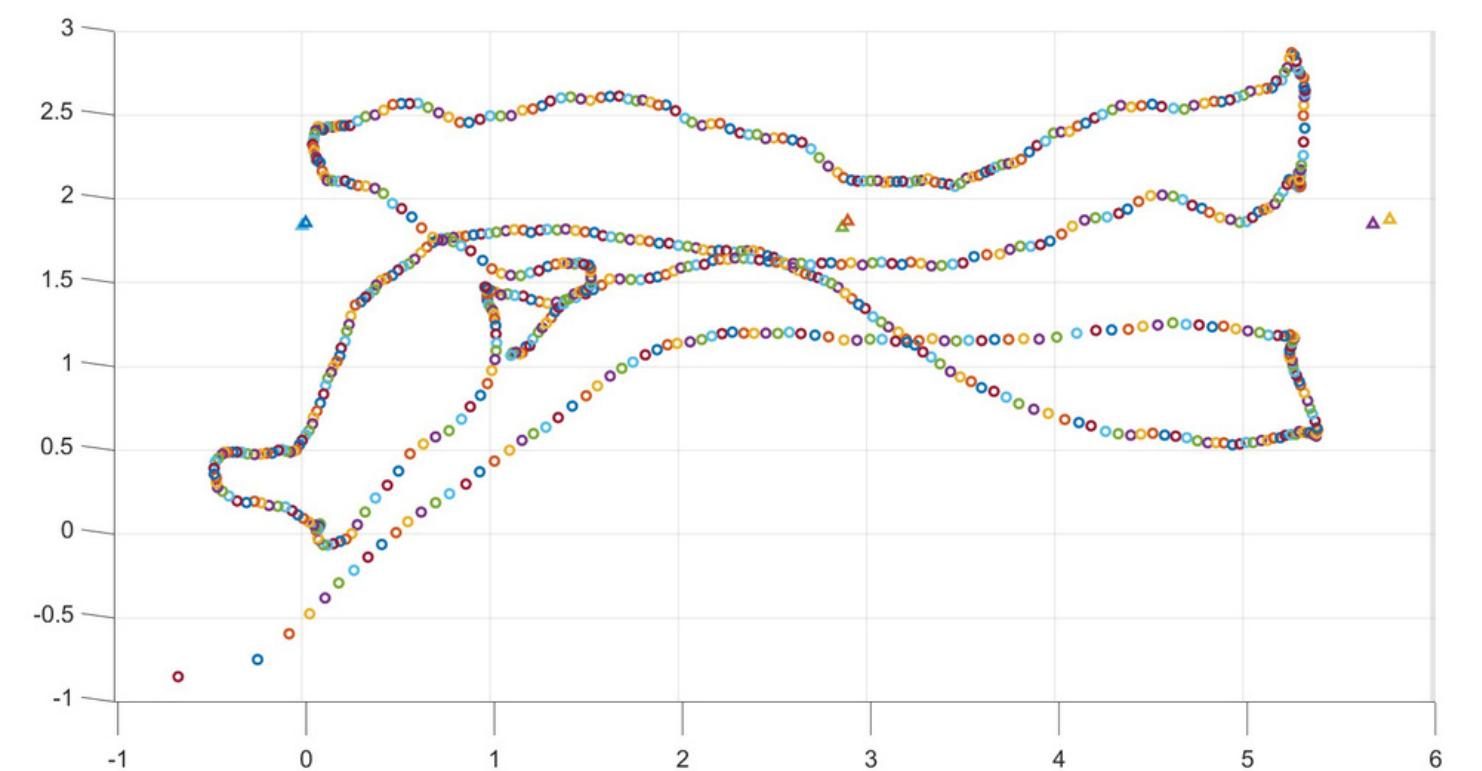
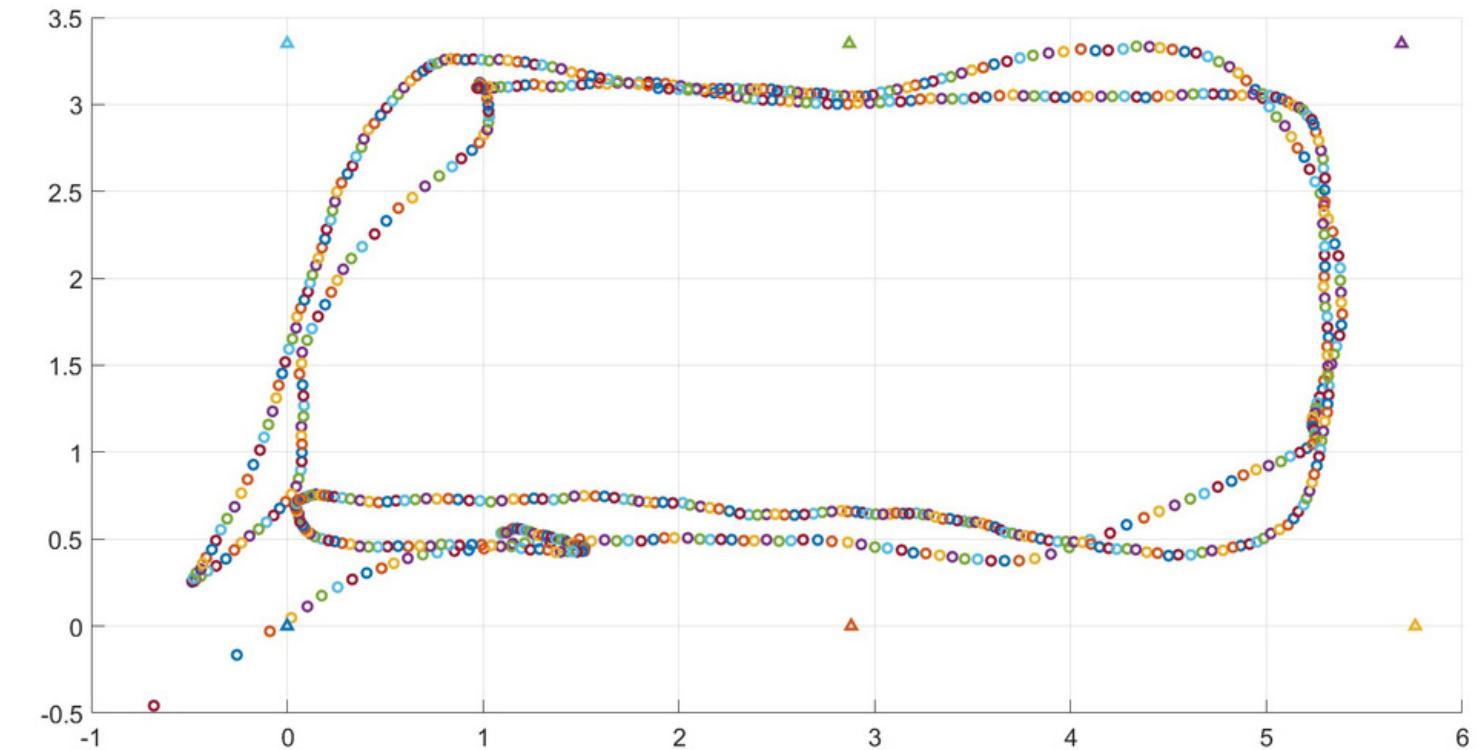
- $\text{sigma_TDOA} = 0.05 \text{ m}$;
- $\text{sigma_Driving} = 0.1 \text{ m/s}$;
- $\text{samplingTime} = 0.1 \text{ s}$;
- $\text{R} = \text{diag}(\text{repmat}(0.0025, 1, 5))$;
- $\text{L} = \text{samplingTime} * \text{I}$;
- $\text{Q} = \text{sigma_Driving}^2 * \text{L} * \text{L}'$;
- $\text{F} = \text{I}$; (nearly constant velocity model)
- $\text{UE_init} = [3, 1.75, 1]$; (middle of the room)
- $\text{UE_init_COV} = \text{diag}([10, 10, 10])$;



Tracking - Particle Filter

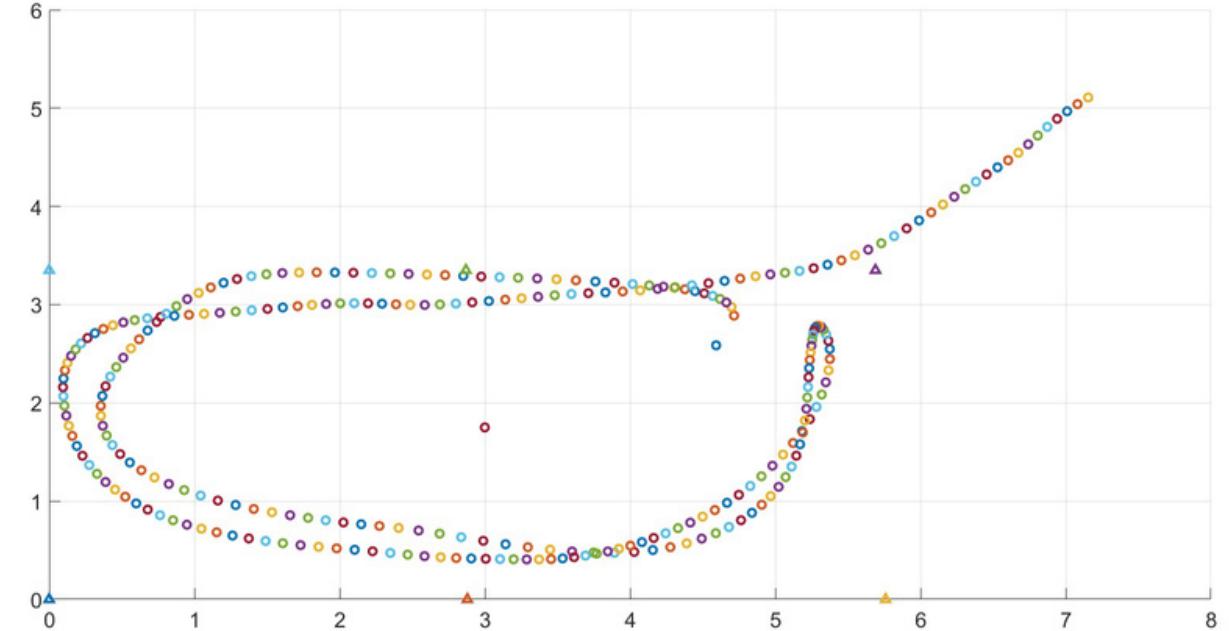
Parameters of PF:

- $\sigma_{TDOA} = 0.05 \text{ m}$;
- $\sigma_{Driving} = 0.1 \text{ m/s}$;
- $samplingTime = 0.1 \text{ s}$;
- $number_Of_Particles = 1000$;

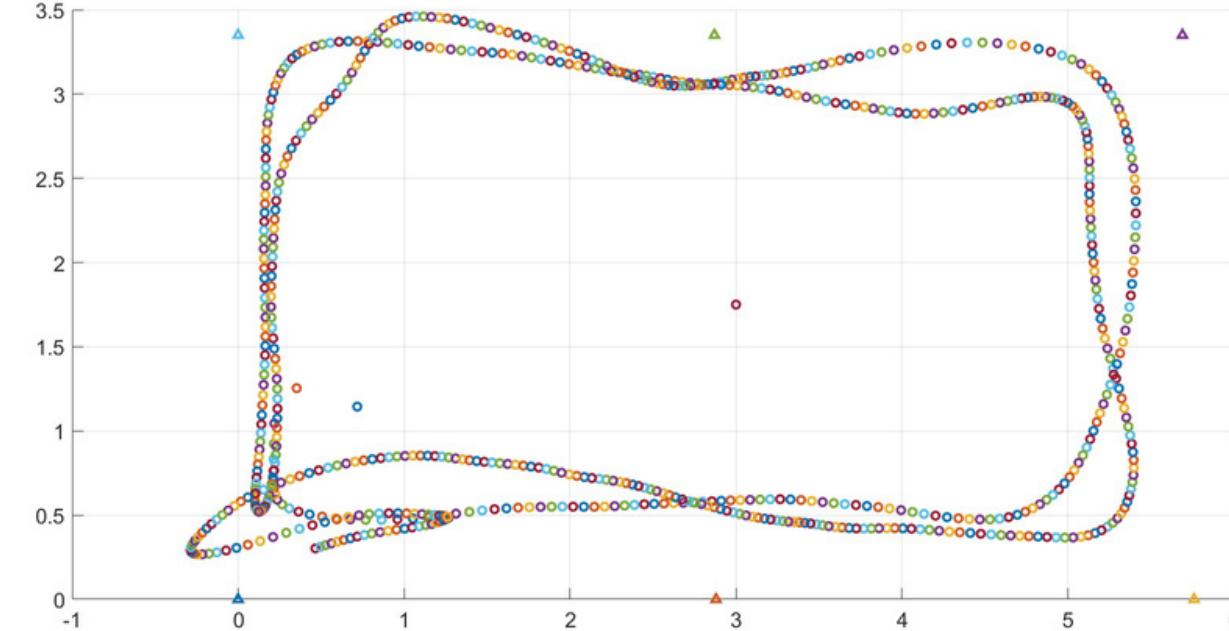


Issues and Conjectures

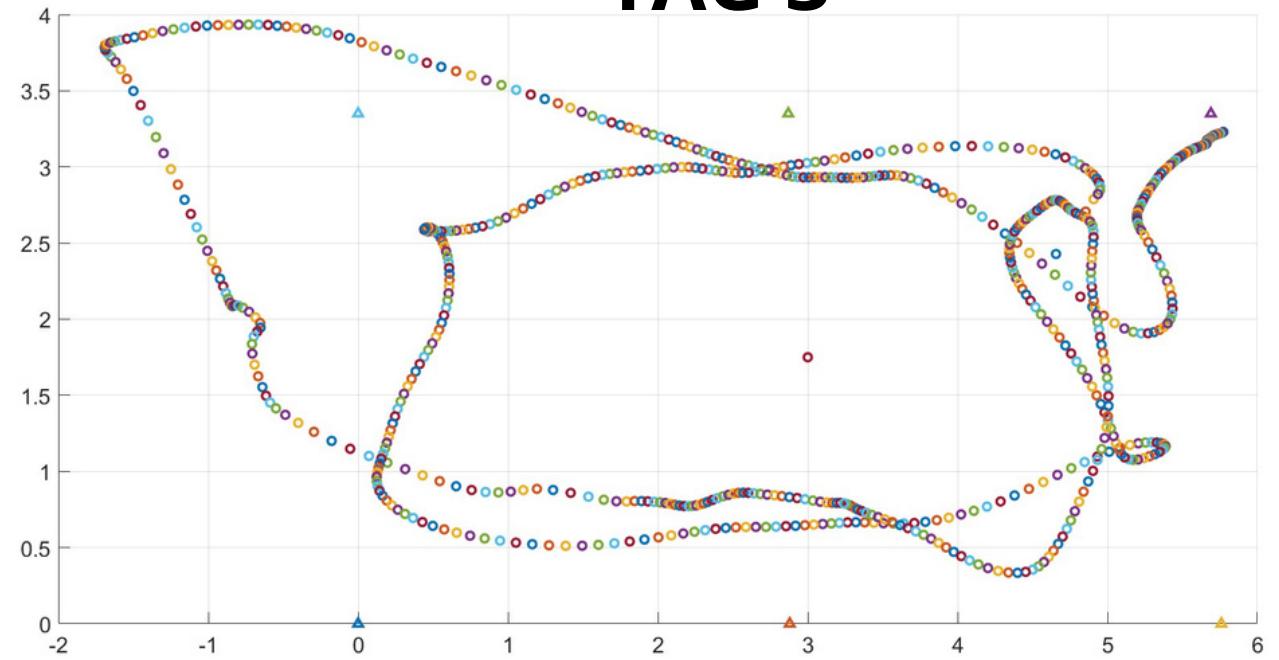
TAG 1



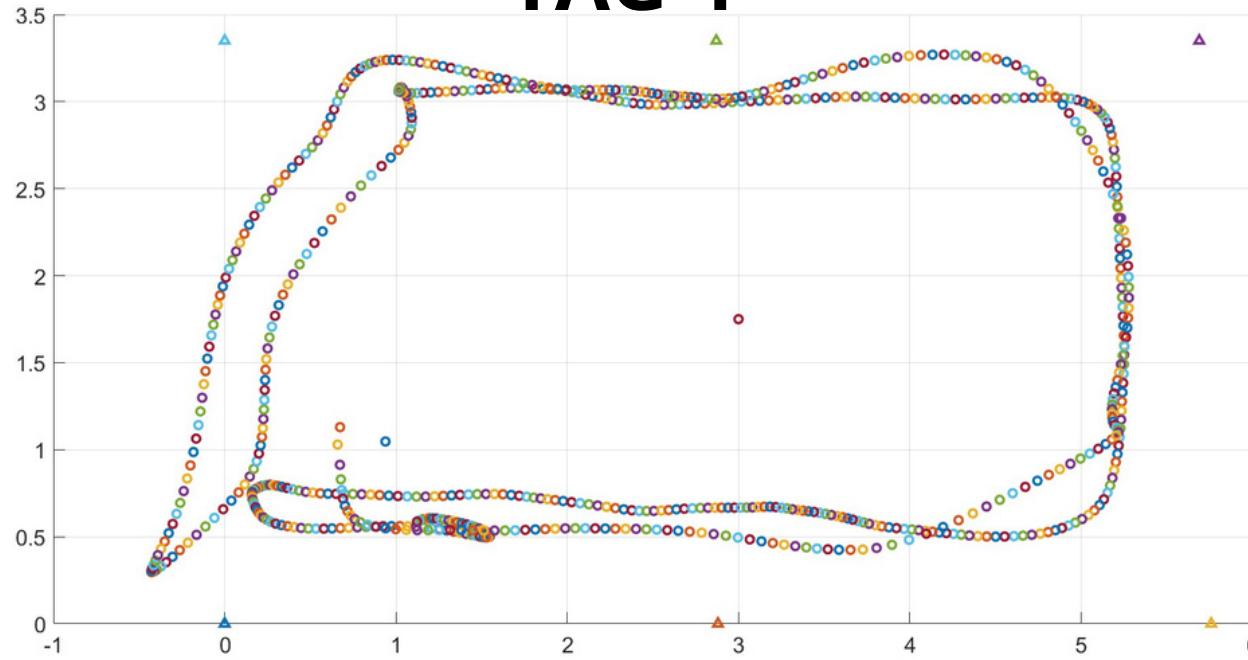
TAG 2



TAG 3



TAG 4



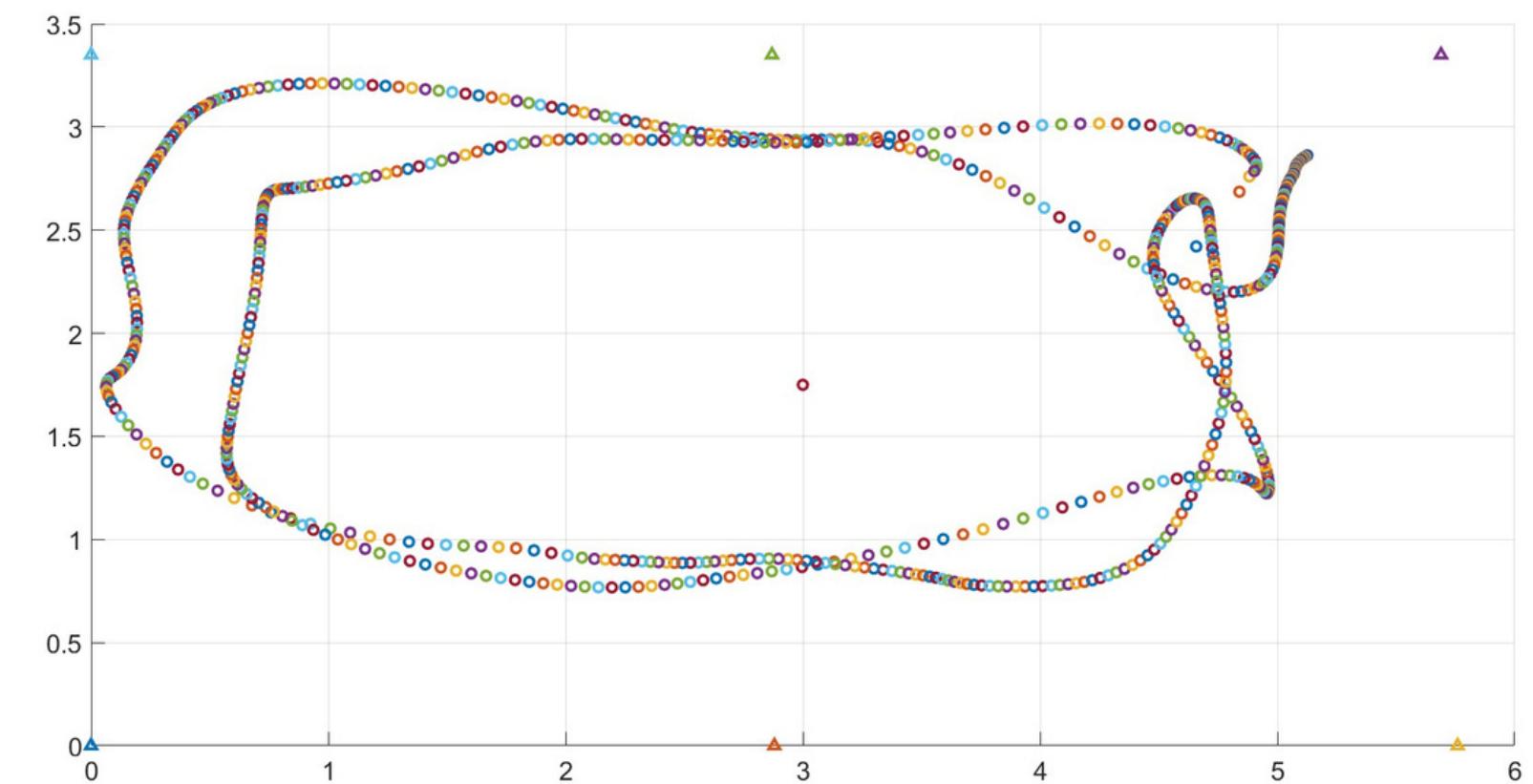
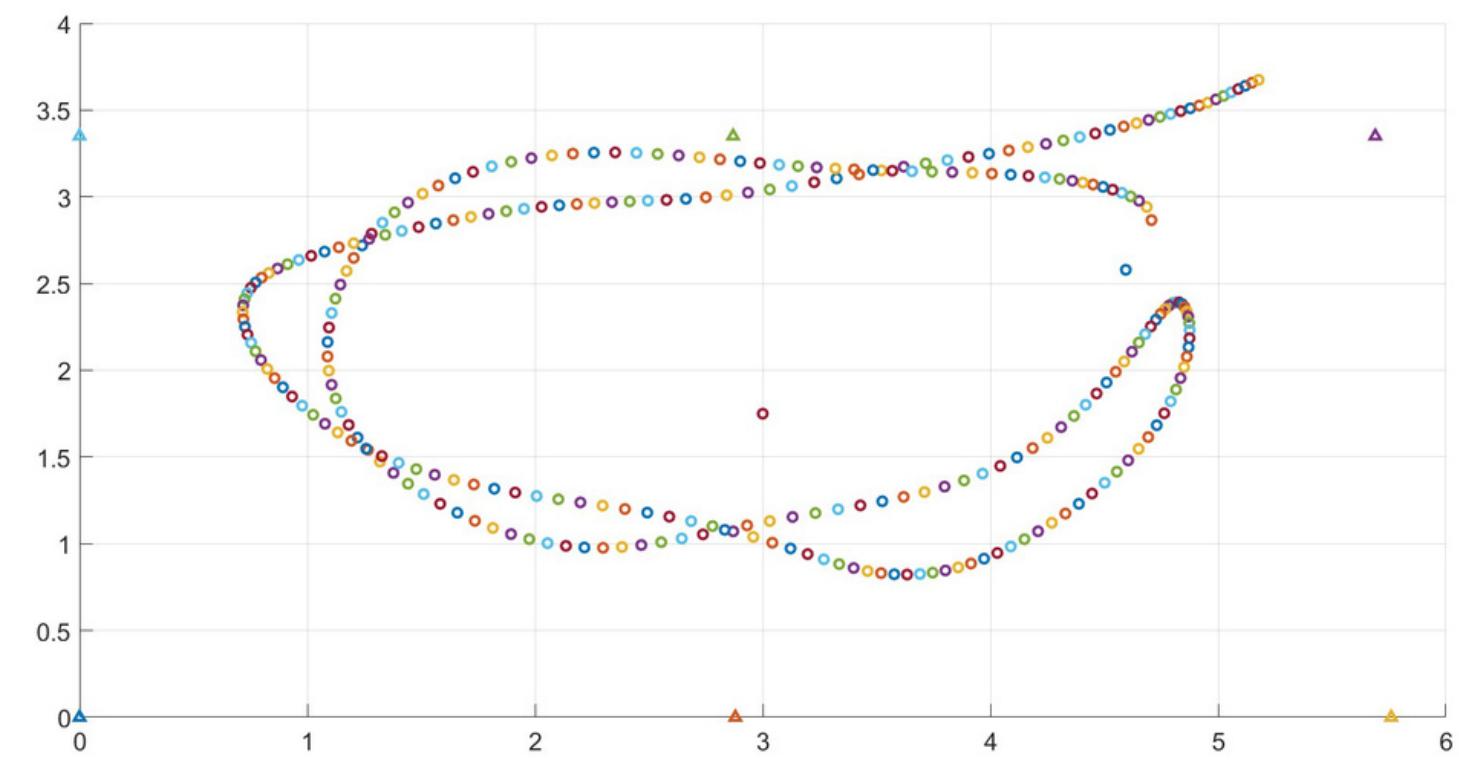
Processes tried that didn't work:

- Changing starting Position
- Changing starting Covariance
- Changing model

Processes tried that did work:

- Changing sigma_Driving

sigma_Driving changed from 0.1 to 0.05



Even though measurements are inside the expected room, an error of 0.05 m/s doesn't seem reasonable