

Localization in WSN

Software Recommended: NetSim Standard v13.0 (32 bit/ 64 bit), Microsoft Visual Studio 2019

Project Download Link:

https://github.com/NetSim-TETCOS/Localisation_in_WSN_v13.0/archive/refs/heads/main.zip

Follow the instructions specified in the following link to download and setup the Project in NetSim:

<https://support.tetcos.com/en/support/solutions/articles/14000128666-downloading-and-setting-up-netsim-file-exchange-projects>

Introduction:

Localization is the process of finding the physical or relative location of a sensor node as data and information are useless if the nodes have no idea of their geographical positions. GPS (global positioning system) is the simplest method for localization of nodes, but it becomes expensive if large number of nodes exists in each network.

Anchor Nodes:

Sensor nodes with known location information are called “Anchor nodes”. Typically, anchor nodes obtain their location information by using a global positioning system (GPS), or by manually being placed at defined coordinates.

Unknown Nodes:

Sensor nodes with unknown location information are called “Non-Anchor nodes” or “Unknown nodes”. Localization is estimated through communication between localized node and unknown node for determining their geometrical placement or position. Location is determined by means of distance and angle between nodes.

Trilateration:

Location of node is estimated through distance measurement from three nodes. In this concept, intersection of three circles is calculated, which gives a single point which is a position of unknown node.

Use the distance equation. If your unknown point is (x, y) and known points are (x_i, y_i) which are at distances r_i from unknown point, then you get three equations:

$$\begin{aligned}(x-x_1)^2+(y-y_1)^2 &= r_1^2 \\ (x-x_2)^2+(y-y_2)^2 &= r_2^2 \\ (x-x_3)^2+(y-y_3)^2 &= r_3^2\end{aligned}$$

To calculate the distance between to sensors we have used NetSim API

`DEVICE_DISTANCE(d1,d2)`

Expand out the squares and subtract the second equation from the first and third equation from second, we get

$$2(x_2 - x_1)x + 2(y_2 - y_1)y = r_1^2 - r_2^2 + x_2^2 - x_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_1^2$$

$$2(x_3 - x_2) + 2(y_3 - y_2)y = r_2^2 - r_3^2 + x_3^2 - x_2^2 + y_3^2 - y_2^2$$

This is a system of two equations with two unknowns:

$$Ax + By = C$$

$$Dx + Ey = F$$

The values of x and y is obtained from the below equations:

$$x = (CE - FB) / (EA - BD)$$

$$y = (CD - AF) / (BD - AE)$$

Localization in NetSim:

1. To implement Localization, we have added **Localisation.c** file in Zigbee project. The file contains the following functions:

- **int fn_NetSim_localisation()**

This function is used to find the anchor nodes based on the highest received powers received at unknown sensors from anchor nodes.

- **int fn_NetSim_trilateration_method()**

This function is used to implement the trilateration method to calculate the position / location of the unknown sensor.

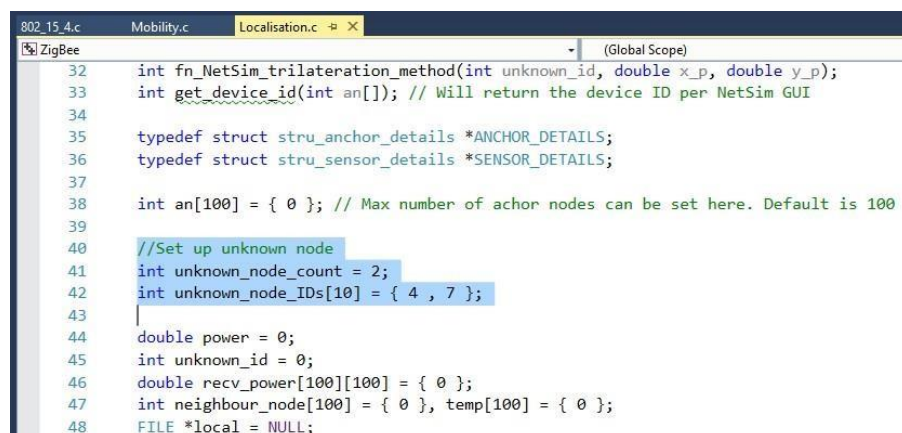
- **bool IsUnknownNode()**

This function is used to check whether the given node is unknown node or not.

- **bool determine_anchor_node()**

This function is used to check whether the given node is anchor node or not.

2. Users can give their own unknown node IDs and unknown node count in **Localisation.c** file. NetSim knows all the positions of sensor nodes. Localization is used to find the position of unknown nodes and then comparing this position with NetSim sensor positions.



```

802_15_4.c  Mobility.c  Localisation.c
ZigBee
32  int fn_NetSim_trilateration_method(int unknown_id, double x_p, double y_p);
33  int get_device_id(int an[]); // Will return the device ID per NetSim GUI
34
35  typedef struct stru_anchor_details *ANCHOR_DETAILS;
36  typedef struct stru_sensor_details *SENSOR_DETAILS;
37
38  int an[100] = { 0 }; // Max number of anchor nodes can be set here. Default is 100
39
40  //Set up unknown node
41  int unknown_node_count = 2;
42  int unknown_node_IDs[10] = { 4 , 7 };
43
44  double power = 0;
45  int unknown_id = 0;
46  double recv_power[100][100] = { 0 };
47  int neighbour_node[100] = { 0 }, temp[100] = { 0 };
48  FILE *local = NULL;

```

3. Since the unknown nodes are mobile, we have added a call to localization in **fn_NetSim_Mobility_Run()** function present in **mobility.c** file inside Mobility project to calculate the new positions of the unknown node whenever a node moves.

```

466 memcpy(cor, ncor, sizeof* cor);
467 if(pstruMobilityVar->dLastTime+pstruMobilityVar->dPauseTime*SECOND<pstruEventDetails->dEventTime+pstruMobilityVar->dCalculati
468 {
469     fn_NMo_RandomPoint(&X, &Y, vel, pstruMobilityVar->dCalculationInterval, &pstruMobilityVar->ulSeed1, &pstruMobilityVar->ul
470     while (cor->corrType == CORRTYPE_CARTESIAN &&
471           (X > dSimulationArea_X || X < 0 || Y < 0 || Y > dSimulationArea_Y))
472     {
473         X = cor->X;
474         Y = cor->Y;
475         fn_NMo_RandomPoint(&X, &Y, vel, pstruMobilityVar->dCalculationInterval, &pstruMobilityVar->ulSeed1, &pstruMobilityVar
476     }
477     ncor->X = X;
478     ncor->Y = Y;
479     //store the last time
480     pstruMobilityVar->dLastTime = pstruEventDetails->dEventTime+pstruMobilityVar->dCalculationInterval;
481 }
482 //update the device position
483 fn_NetSim_localisation();
484 memcpy(pos,cor,sizeof* pos);
485 mobility_pass_position_to_animation(pstruEventDetails->nDeviceId,
486                                   pstruEventDetails->dEventTime,
487                                   pos);
488 //Add event for next point
489 pstruEventDetails->dEventTime+=pstruMobilityVar->dCalculationInterval;
490 fnAddEvent(pstruEventDetails);
491 pstruEventDetails->dEventTime+=pstruMobilityVar->dCalculationInterval;
492 }

```

Steps:

- Go to home page, Click on **Open Simulation** → **Workspace options** → **Open code**

```

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50 //Unknown Node Checking
51 bool IsUnknownNode(NETSIM_ID devId)
52 {
53

```

- Right click on Solution in Solution Explorer and select rebuild solution.

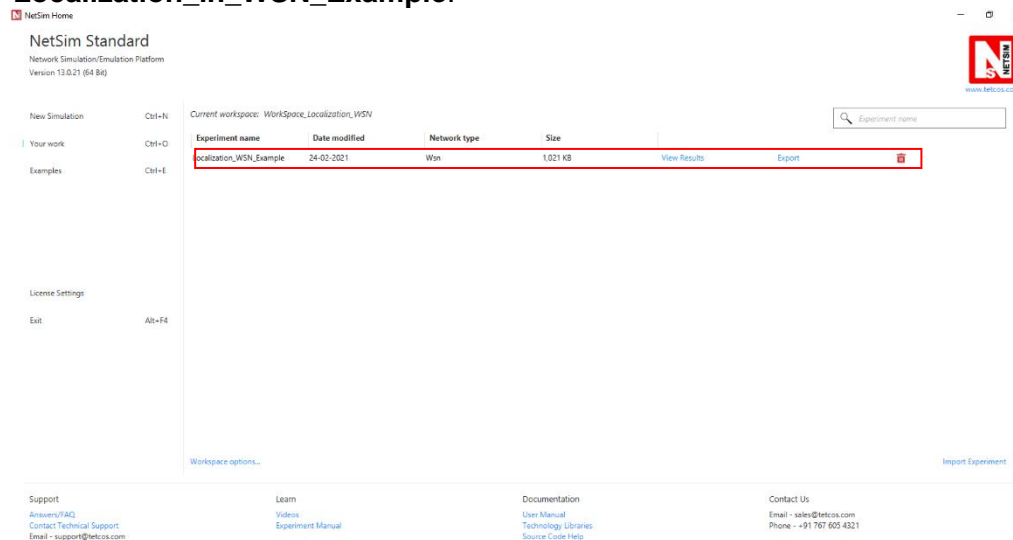
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48
49 //Unknown Node Checking
50 bool IsUnknownNode(NETSIM_ID devId)
51 {
52     int i;
53     for (i = 0; i < unknown_node_count; i++)
54         if (unknown_node_IDs[i] == devId)
55             return true;
56     return false;
57 }

```

- Upon rebuilding, **libZigbee.dll** and **libMobility.dll** will automatically get updated in NetSim binary folder.

- Go to NetSim home page, click on **Open Simulation**, Click on **Localization_in_WSN_Example**.



- Run simulation after the network scenario gets loaded.
- After simulation, localisation.txt file will get created in the **bin** folder of NetSim. Right click on the NetSim shortcut icon in your desktop and select Open file location to go to NetSim bin folder. The localisation.txt file logs the unknown node IDs, received powers from all anchor nodes to unknown nodes, anchor node IDs based on highest received powers and the position or coordinates of the unknown nodes with variation in time as shown below.

From 3 to 7 is: -84.7827469788 dbm
From 5 to 7 is: -85.1956026853 dbm
From 6 to 7 is: -87.7656517820 dbm
From 8 to 7 is: -89.4904372973 dbm
From 9 to 7 is: -86.0518999457 dbm

Unknown node = 4
Anchor nodes = 1, 2, 9,
The position of Unknown node 4 at time 24000000.000000 μ s = 7, 12
Unknown node = 7
Anchor nodes = 1, 2, 3,
The position of Unknown node 7 at time 24000000.000000 μ s = 62, 9

Unknown nodes

4

7

Received powers|

From 1 to 4 is: -80.3528052692 dbm
From 2 to 4 is: -83.1987039075 dbm
From 3 to 4 is: -86.4787581036 dbm
From 5 to 4 is: -87.2647955930 dbm
From 6 to 4 is: -89.2354282518 dbm
From 8 to 4 is: -90.6437199782 dbm
From 9 to 4 is: -86.4472286436 dbm
From 1 to 7 is: -77.8310409707 dbm
From 2 to 7 is: -79.5792536503 dbm
From 3 to 7 is: -84.7827469788 dbm
From 5 to 7 is: -85.1956026853 dbm
From 6 to 7 is: -87.7656517820 dbm
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