第二次课程设计——TDOA 定位法(双曲定位)

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一、原理分析

假设第 i 个锚节点位置为 (x_i,y_i) , 未知节点位置为 (x_0,y_0) , r_i 为未知节点到第 i 个锚节点的距离, r_{i1} 为未知节点到第 i 个锚节点与第 i 个锚节点的距离差, t_i 为未知节点到第 i 个锚节点的时间。

$$r_{i1} = r_i - r_1 = c(t_i - t_1) = \sqrt{(x_0 - x_i)^2 + (y_0 - y_i)^2} - \sqrt{(x_0 - x_1)^2 + (y_0 - y_1)^2}$$

$$r_i^2 = (x_0 - x_i)^2 + (y_0 - y_i)^2 = k_i - 2x_i x_0 - 2y_i y_0 + x_0^2 + y_0^2$$
 $k_i = x_i^2 + y_i^2$

由 TDOA 定义可知

$$r_i^2 = (r_{i1} + r_1)^2$$

展开

$$r_{i1}^2 + 2r_{i1}r_1 + r_1^2 = k_i - 2x_ix_0 - 2y_iy_0 + x_0^2 + y_0^2$$

又

$$r_1^2 = k_1 - 2x_1x_0 - 2y_1y_0 + x_0^2 + y_0^2$$

两式相减,消除 r₁²

$$r_{i1}^{2} + 2r_{i1}r_{1} = k_{i} - 2x_{i1}x_{0} - 2y_{i1}y_{0} - k_{1}$$

用矩阵形式表达

$$GZ = Y$$

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_{21} & 2y_{21} & 2r_{21} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2x_{N1} & 2y_{N1} & 2r_{N1} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ r_1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} k_2 - k_1 - r_{21}^2 \\ \vdots \\ k_N - k_1 - r_{N1}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

然后可以用二步加权最小二乘法求解 (x_0,y_0) , 具体如下: 第一步

$$\mathbf{Z} = (\mathbf{G}^{T} \operatorname{cov}(\mathbf{e})^{-1} \mathbf{G})^{-1} \mathbf{G}^{T} \operatorname{cov}(\mathbf{e})^{-1} \mathbf{Y}$$
$$\mathbf{e}' = \mathbf{Y}' - \mathbf{G}' \mathbf{Z}'$$
$$\operatorname{cov}(\mathbf{e}) = E[\Delta Y \Delta Y^{T}]$$

 $cov(e)(i,j)=E[4r_{(i+1)1}r_{(j+1)1}(n_{i+1}n_{j+1}-n_{i+1}n_1-n_{j+1}n_1+n_1n_1)]$, n_i 为未知节点到锚节点的高斯白噪声,所以cov(e)的对角线元素为 $8r_{(i+1)1}r_{(i+1)1}*\sigma^2$, 非对角线元素为 $4r_{(i+1)1}r_{(i+1)1}*\delta^2$ 。

第二步,为消除 Z 各元素间相关性带来的误差,设第一个锚节点的坐标为(0,0),则 $r_1^2=x^2+y^2$,令 $Z_1=x+\delta_1$, $Z_2=y+\delta_2$, $Z_3=r_1^2+\delta_3$, $\delta_1\sim\delta_3$ 为 Z 的估计误差,则误差矩阵可表示为

$$e' = Y' - G'Z'$$

$$\mathbf{Y'} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_1^2 \\ Z_2^2 \\ Z_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{G'} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{Z'} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_1' \\ Z_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x^2 \\ y^2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{e'} = \begin{bmatrix} e_1' \\ e_2' \\ e_3' \end{bmatrix}$$

采用泰勒展开,并忽略二次项

$$e'_{1} = 2x\delta_{1} + \delta_{1}^{2} \approx 2x\delta_{1}$$
$$e'_{2} = 2y\delta_{2} + \delta_{2}^{2} \approx 2y\delta_{2}$$
$$e'_{3} = \delta_{3}$$

$$cov(\mathbf{e'}) = E(\mathbf{e'e'}^T) = \mathbf{D}\{cov(\mathbf{Z})\}\mathbf{D}$$

其中

$$\mathbf{D} = diag \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 2y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

则

$$\mathbf{Z'} = \arg\min\{(\mathbf{Y'} - \mathbf{G'Z'})^T \operatorname{cov}(\mathbf{e'})^{-1}(\mathbf{Y'} - \mathbf{G'Z'})\}$$
$$= (\mathbf{G'}^T \operatorname{cov}(\mathbf{e'})^{-1}\mathbf{G'})^{-1}\mathbf{G'}^T \operatorname{cov}(\mathbf{e'})^{-1}\mathbf{Y'}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = diag \{ \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 2y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \} \Rightarrow \mathbf{D} \approx diag \{ \begin{bmatrix} 2Z_1 & 2Z_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \}$$

最后得到目标的位置

$$\mathbf{Zp} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} sign(Z_1)\sqrt{Z_1'} \\ sign(Z_2)\sqrt{Z_2'} \end{bmatrix}$$

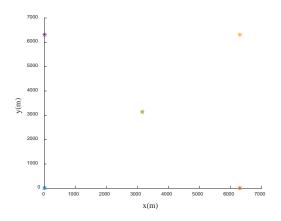
二、仿真步骤

- 1、推导基于二步加权最小二乘的 TDOA 定位算法
- 2、推导 TDOA 的 GDOP
- 3、完成如下仿真
- (1) 采用匹配滤波方法完成 TDOA 的估计 (产生基带信号的程序已经给出):
- (2) 利用估计好的 TDOA, 完成不同信噪比情况下(SNR=5:5:25dB)的 LS 和二步加权最小二乘算法的定位精度
 - (3) 计算各个位置的 GDOP, 并采用 matlab 函数 contour 画出来 GDOP
 - (4) 仿真参数如下:

基带采样频率为 fs=30Mhz, 采样个数为 Nsample=8192*4, 未知节点均匀分布在 x 轴 [100,6200]m, y 轴[100,6200]m 的区间内, 5 个锚节点位置为: (0,0)、(0,6300)、(6300,6300)、(6300,0)、(3150,3150)。

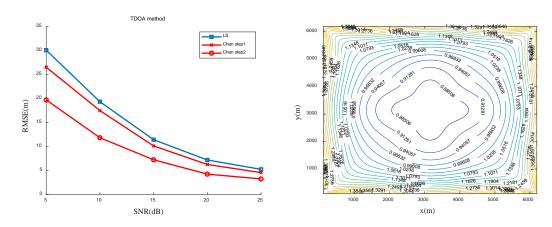
三、仿真结果及分析

锚节点位置:



TDOA 定位法的均方根误差:

TDOA 定位法的 GDOP:



从结果可以看出随着信噪比的增大,TDOA的定位误差逐渐减小,并逐渐趋于稳定;而且二步加权后的定位精度也高于仅一步加权后的精度。

四、Matlab 仿真程序

```
clear,clc,close all
wavespeed=3e8;
fs=30e6;
Nsample=8196;
%节点分布区域
xscale=6.3e3;
yscale=6.3e3;
%锚节点位置
anchor_node_position=[0 0;xscale 0;xscale yscale;0 yscale;xscale/2 yscale/2];
%画出锚节点布局
figure
for i=1:length(anchor_node_position)
    plot(anchor_node_position(i,1),anchor_node_position(i,2),'*');
end
xlabel('x(m)','FontSize',16,'FontName','Times New Roman')
ylabel('y(m)','FontSize',16,'FontName','Times New Roman')
set(gcf, 'Color', [1,1,1])
```

```
%发射信号
s_t=Generate_tdoa_base_band_signal(0,100,fs,Nsample);
s_t_fft=fft(s_t);
%共进行 runnum 次仿真, 并对其进行统计
runnum=50;
SNR=0:5:25;
for k=1:length(SNR)
    SNR(k)
    for i=1:runnum
%
           SNR(k),i
         %随机生成盲节点位置
         blind_node_position(1)=(xscale-20)*rand(1,1)+10;
         blind\_node\_position(2) = (yscale-20)*rand(1,1) + 10;
         %生成测距信息
         for j=1:length(anchor_node_position)
             %真实距离值
                                        d(j)=sqrt((blind_node_position(1)-
anchor\_node\_position(j,1))^2 + (blind\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(j,2))^2);
             s_r(j,:)=Generate_tdoa_base_band_signal(d(j)/wavespeed,SNR(k),fs,Nsample);
             s_r_fft(j,:)=fft(s_r(j,:));
         end
         %匹配滤波估计距离信息
         for j=1:length(anchor_node_position)-1
             %估计距离差
                h = fftshift(ifft(s\_r\_fft(j+1,:).*conj(s\_r\_fft(1,:))));
             [maxvalue maxindex]=max(abs(h));
%
                figure
                plot(abs(h))
             tdoa_es=(maxindex-Nsample/2-1)/fs;
             r_es(j)=tdoa_es*wavespeed;
         end
         %基于 LS 的 TOA 方法对盲节点进行定位
         [Z,\!Z2] = TDOA\_LOCATION\_Chan\_Method(anchor\_node\_position,r\_es,1);
         %统计每一次定位误差
         chan\_tdoa\_err1(i) = sqrt((Z(1)-blind\_node\_position(1))^2 + (Z(2)-blind\_node\_position(2))^2);
         chan\_tdoa\_err2(i) = sqrt((Z2(1)-blind\_node\_position(1))^2 + (Z2(2)-blind\_node\_position(2))^2);
    end
    %均方根定位误差
    chan_tdoa_err1_rmse(k)=sqrt(mean(chan_tdoa_err1.^2));
    chan_tdoa_err2_rmse(k)=sqrt(mean(chan_tdoa_err2.^2));
end
figure
hold on
plot(SNR,chan_tdoa_err1_rmse,'-rx','LineWidth',2)
plot(SNR,chan_tdoa_err2_rmse,'-ro','LineWidth',2)
```

```
\theta = \theta' \cdot (LS', Chan step 1', Chan step 2')
title('TDOA method')
xlabel('SNR(dB)','FontSize',16,'FontName','Times New Roman')
ylabel('RMSE(m)','FontSize',16,'FontName','Times New Roman')
set(gcf, 'Color', [1,1,1])
legend('Chan step1','Chan step2')
X=100:13:xscale-100;
Y=100:13:yscale-100;
for i=1:length(X)
     for j=1:length(Y)
         [gdop(i,j)]=TOA_GDOP(anchor_node_position,[X(i) Y(j)]);
     end
end
figure
[C,h] =contour(X,Y,gdop,20);
set(h,'ShowText','on')
xlabel('x(m)','FontSize',16,'FontName','Times New Roman')
ylabel('y(m)','FontSize',16,'FontName','Times New Roman')
set(gcf, 'Color', [1,1,1])
function [s_r]=Generate_tdoa_base_band_signal(t_delay,SNR,fs,Nsample)
B=1e6;
Tc=Nsample/fs;
S=B/Tc;
t=0:1/fs:Tc-1/fs;
t=t-Tc/2;
fc=100e6;
s_r = \exp(1i*pi*S.*(t-t_delay).^2)*\exp(-1i*2*pi*fc*t_delay);
s_r=awgn(s_r,SNR);
function [Z,Z2]=TOA_LOCATION_Chan_Method(bs,r,delta_var)
for i=1:length(bs)-1
    G(i,:)=[2*(bs(1,1)-bs(i+1,1)) 2*(bs(1,2)-bs(i+1,2)) 2*r(i)];
     H(i,1)=bs(i+1,1)^2+bs(i+1,2)^2-r(i)^2;
     B(i,i)=8*(r(i)^2)*delta\_var;
     for j=1:length(bs)-1
         if j~=i
              B(i,j)=4*r(i)*r(j)*delta_var;
         end
    end
end
Z=pinv(G.'*pinv(B)*G)*G.'*pinv(B)*H;
covZ=pinv(G.'*pinv(B)*G);
%第二步加权
```

```
G2=[1 0;0 1;1 1];
H2=[Z(1)^2 Z(2)^2 Z(3)^2].';
D=diag([2*Z(1) 2*Z(2) 2*Z(3)]);
cove2=D*covZ*D;
Z2=pinv(G2.'*pinv(cove2)*G2)*G2.'*pinv(cove2)*H2;
Z2 = [sign(Z(1))*sqrt(abs(Z2(1))) \ sign(Z(2))*sqrt(abs(Z2(2)))].';
function\ [gdop] = TDOA\_GDOP (anchor\_node\_position, blind\_node\_position)
Nanchor=length(anchor_node_position);
for i=1:length(anchor_node_position)
                                                                                                                                                    d(i)=sqrt((blind\_node\_position(1)-
anchor\_node\_position(i,1))^2 + (blind\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(i,2))^2);
end
for i=1:Nanchor-1
                                                                            H(1,i) \hspace{-0.05cm}=\hspace{-0.05cm} [(blind\_node\_position(1) \hspace{-0.05cm}- anchor\_node\_position(i+1,1))/d(i+1) \hspace{-0.05cm}-
(blind\_node\_position(1)-anchor\_node\_position(1,1))/d(1)]; H(2,i)=[(blind\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(1,1))/d(1)]; H(2,i)=[(blind\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(1,1))/d(1)]; H(2,i)=[(blind\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(1,1))/d(1)]; H(2,i)=[(blind\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(2)-anch
anchor\_node\_position(i+1,2))/d(i+1)-(blind\_node\_position(2)-anchor\_node\_position(1,2))/d(1)];
q=eye(Nanchor-1)+ones(Nanchor-1);
gdop=trace(pinv(H*pinv(q)*H.')
```