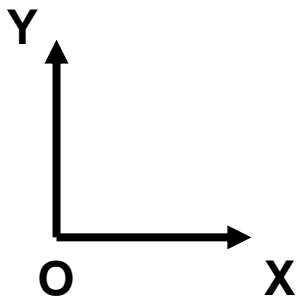


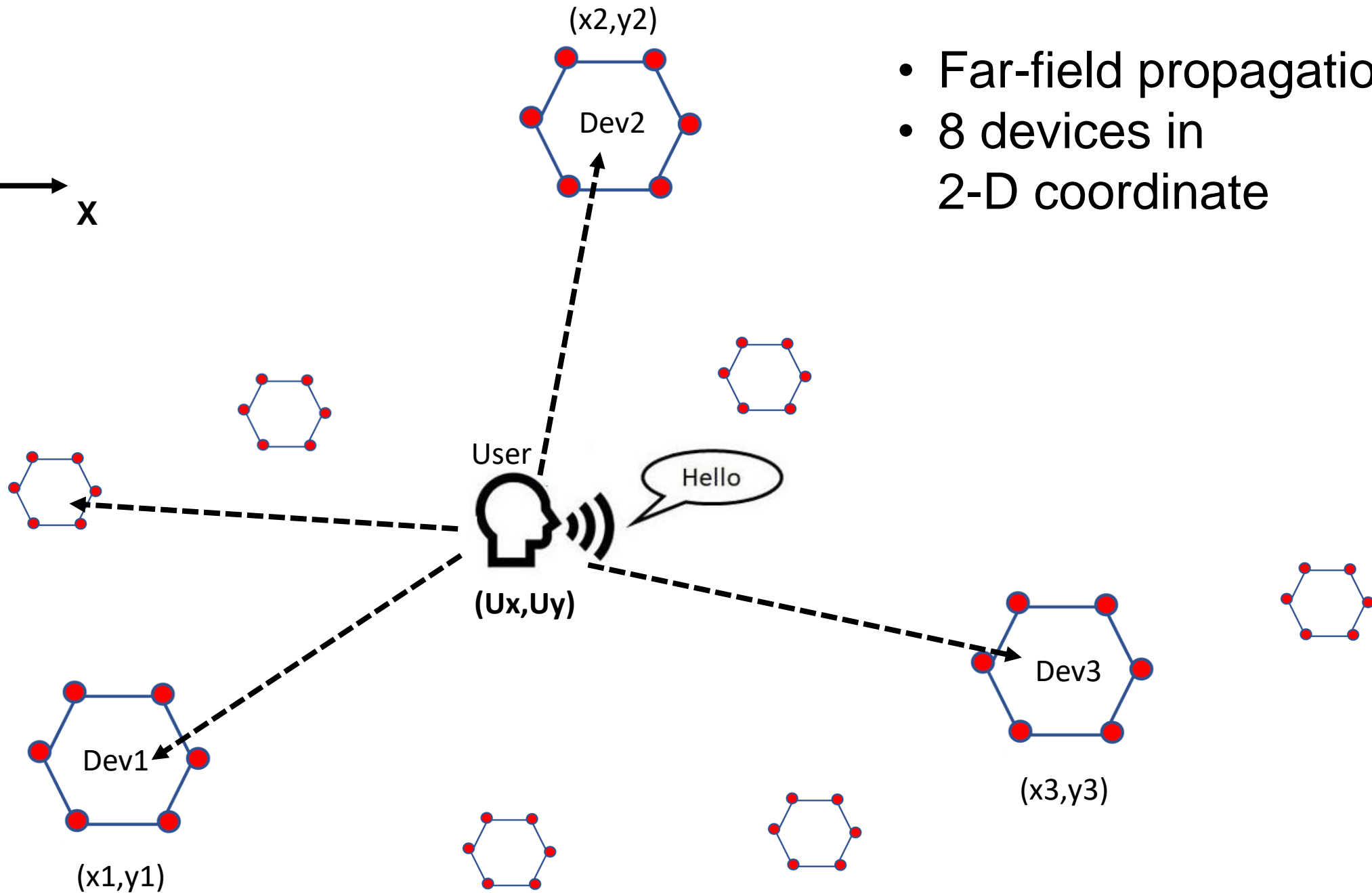
AoA Triangulation for MIC arrays

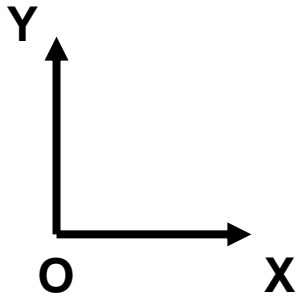
Hyungjoo Seo
UIUC

ECE/CS 434 SP2020
Final Project

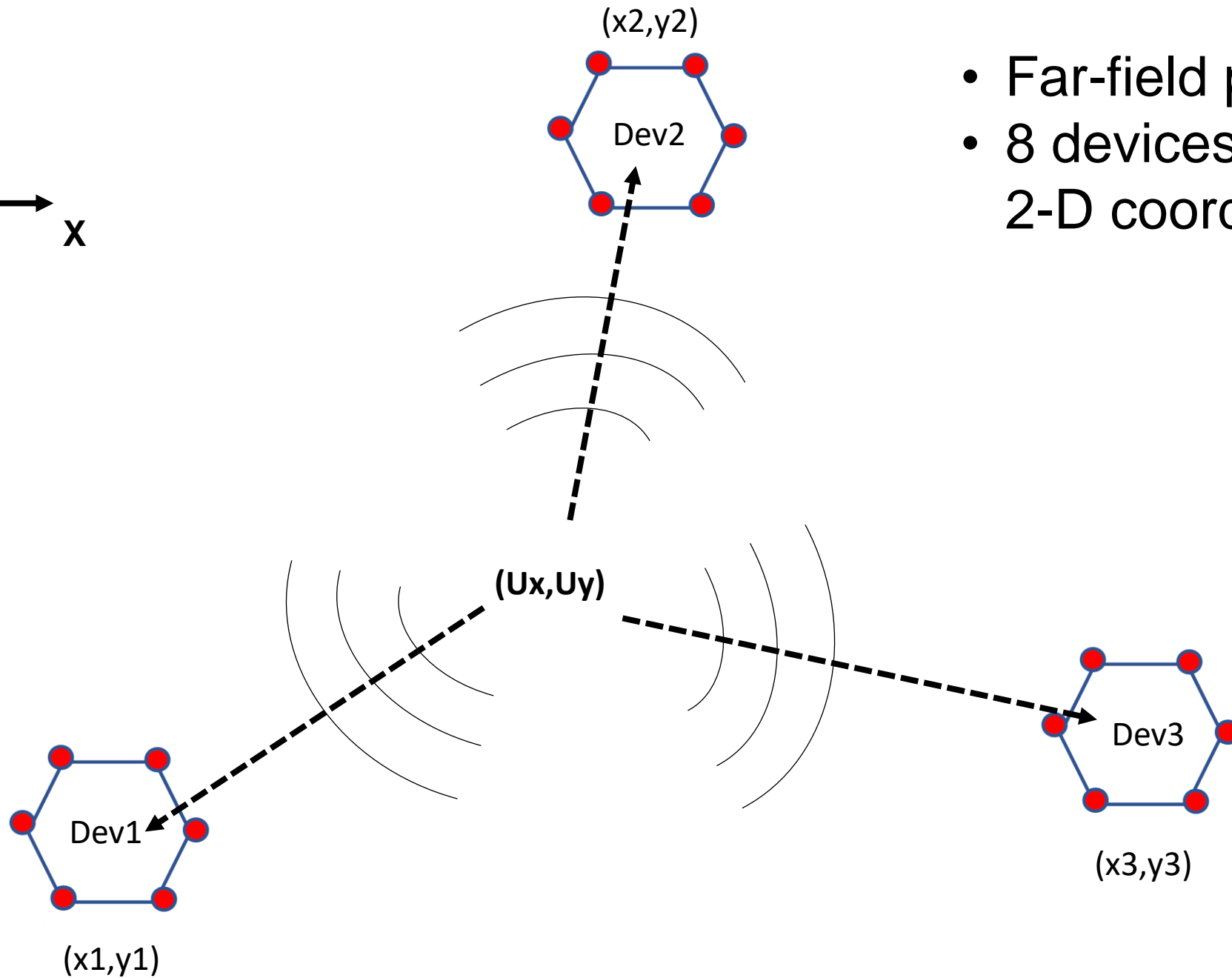


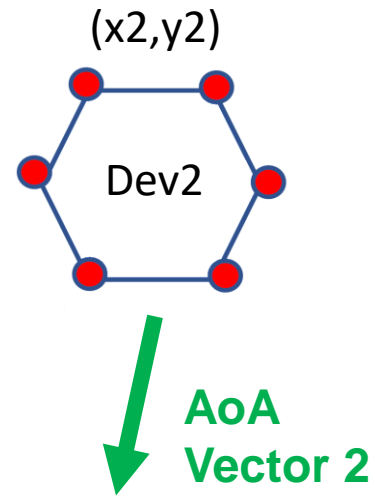
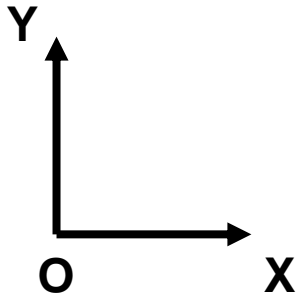
- Far-field propagation
- 8 devices in 2-D coordinate



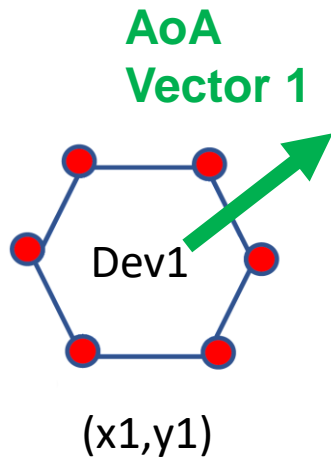


- Far-field propagation
- 8 devices in 2-D coordinate

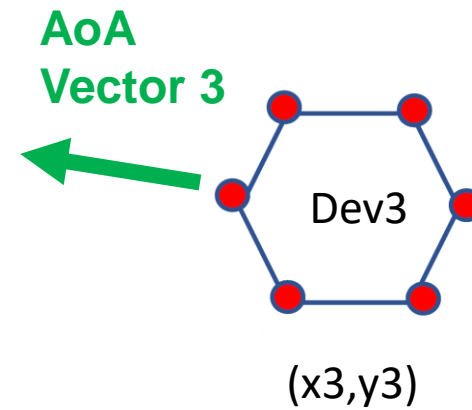


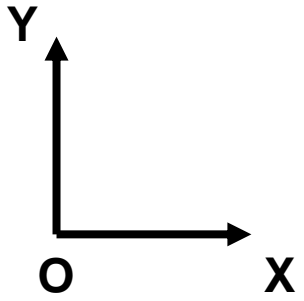


- Far-field propagation
- 8 devices in 2-D coordinate

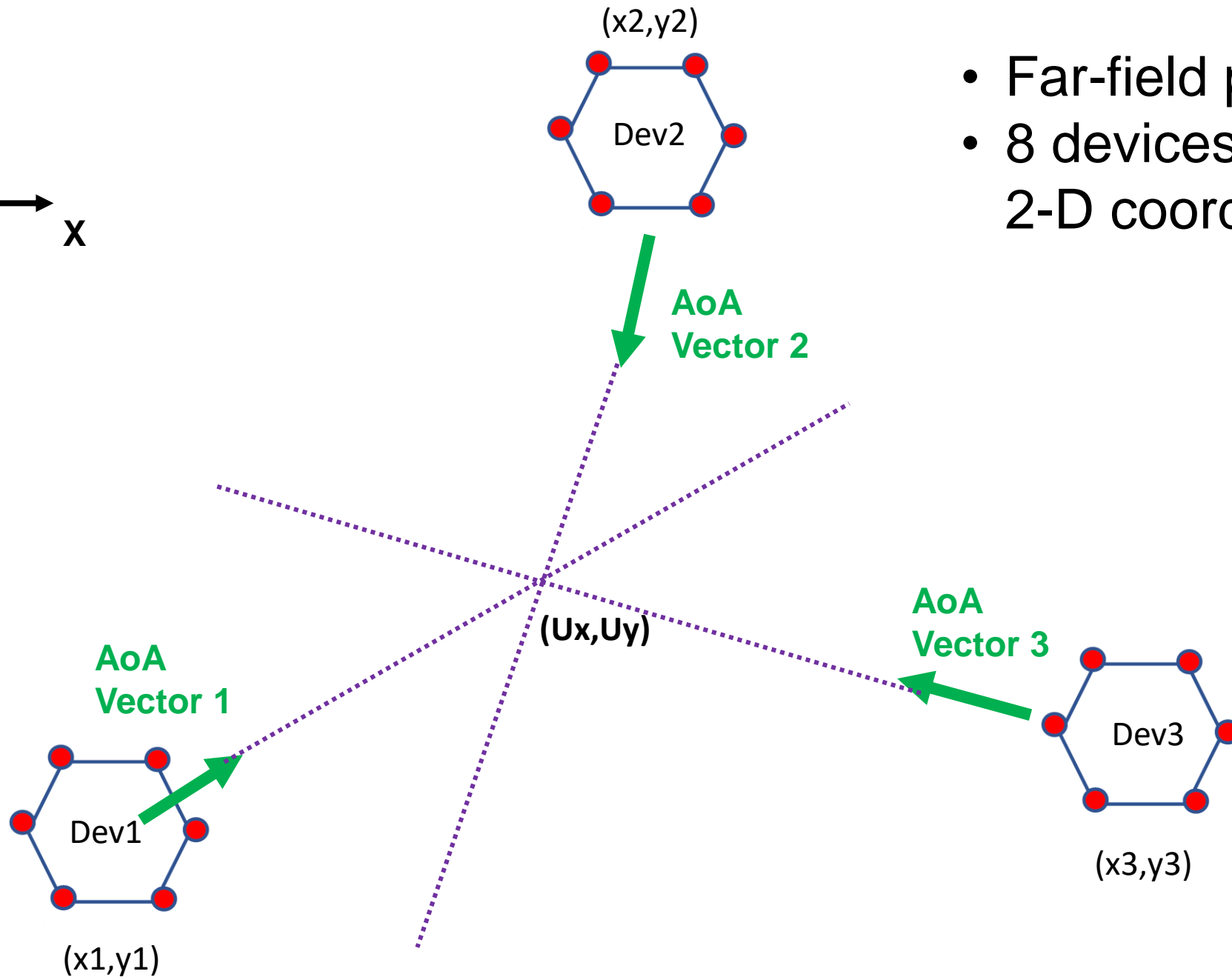


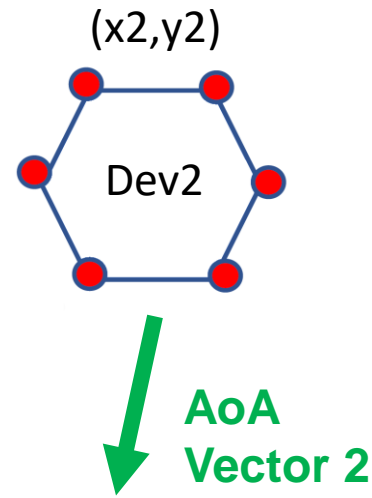
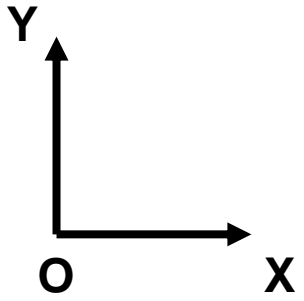
(U_x, U_y)



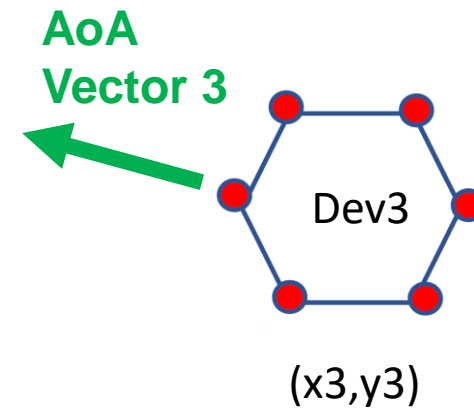
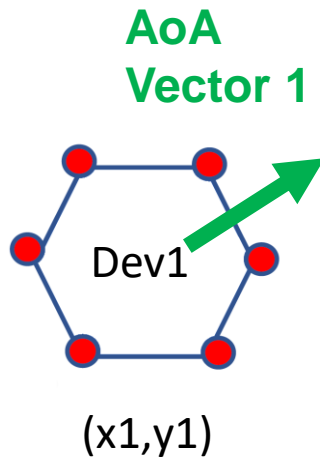


- Far-field propagation
- 8 devices in 2-D coordinate





How to find AoA Vectors?



Relative
Location



\vec{r}_{21}



AoA Unit
Vector



Delay
Amount

$\Delta\tau_{21} v_p$

MIC 1

Relative
Location



\vec{r}_{21}

Delay
Amount
 $\Delta\tau_{21}$

MIC 2

AoA Unit
Vector



\vec{a}

v_p

Far-field
Wavefronts

Relative
Location



r_{21}

AoA Unit
Vector



\vec{a}

Delay
Amount

$$\bullet = \Delta\tau_{21} v_p$$

$$\overrightarrow{r_{21}} \bullet (\mathbf{a}_x, \mathbf{a}_y) = \Delta\tau_{21} v_p$$

known

Unknowns!

Measured

Constant

The diagram illustrates the classification of terms in the equation $\overrightarrow{r_{21}} \bullet (\mathbf{a}_x, \mathbf{a}_y) = \Delta\tau_{21} v_p$. Dotted lines connect each term to a label: $\overrightarrow{r_{21}}$ is connected to 'known' (purple), $(\mathbf{a}_x, \mathbf{a}_y)$ is connected to 'Unknowns!' (green), $\Delta\tau_{21}$ is connected to 'Measured' (black), and v_p is connected to 'Constant' (blue).

Relative
Location



\vec{r}_{32}

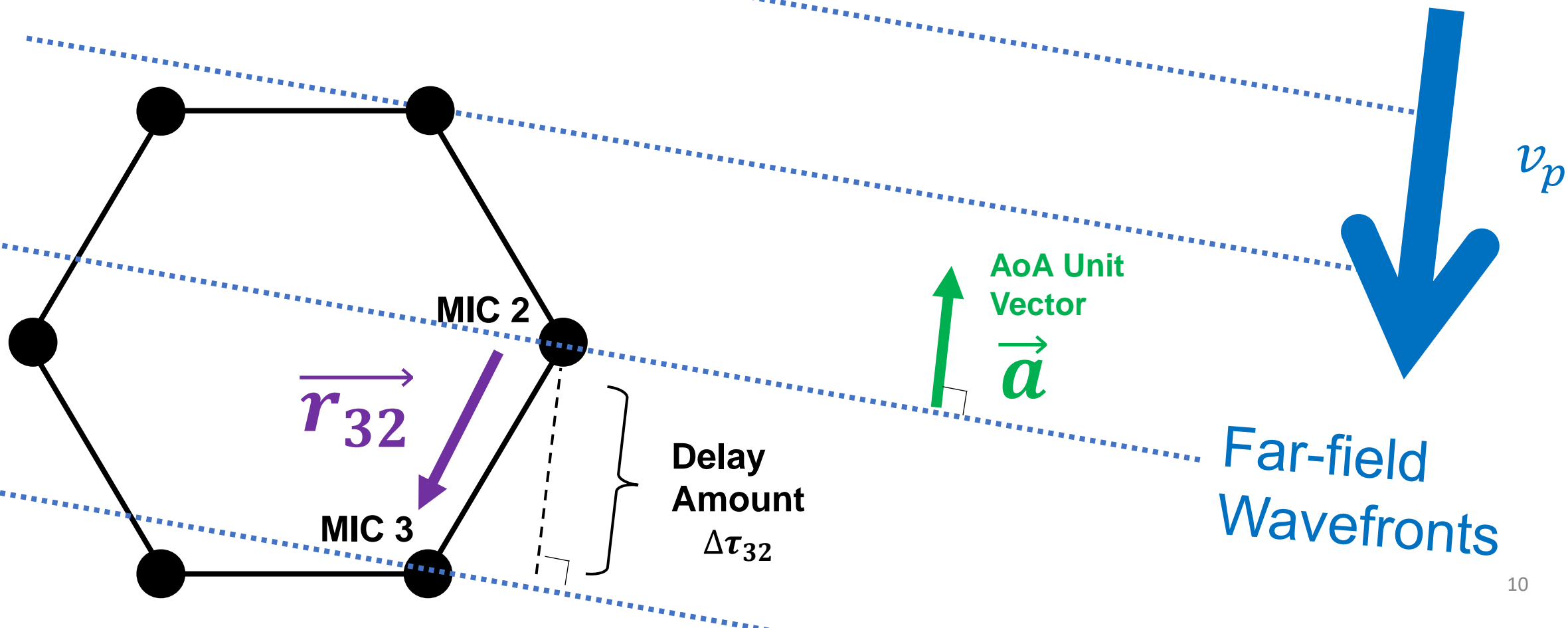


AoA Unit
Vector



Delay
Amount

$\Delta\tau_{32} v_p$



Relative
Location



\vec{r}_{52}



AoA Unit
Vector

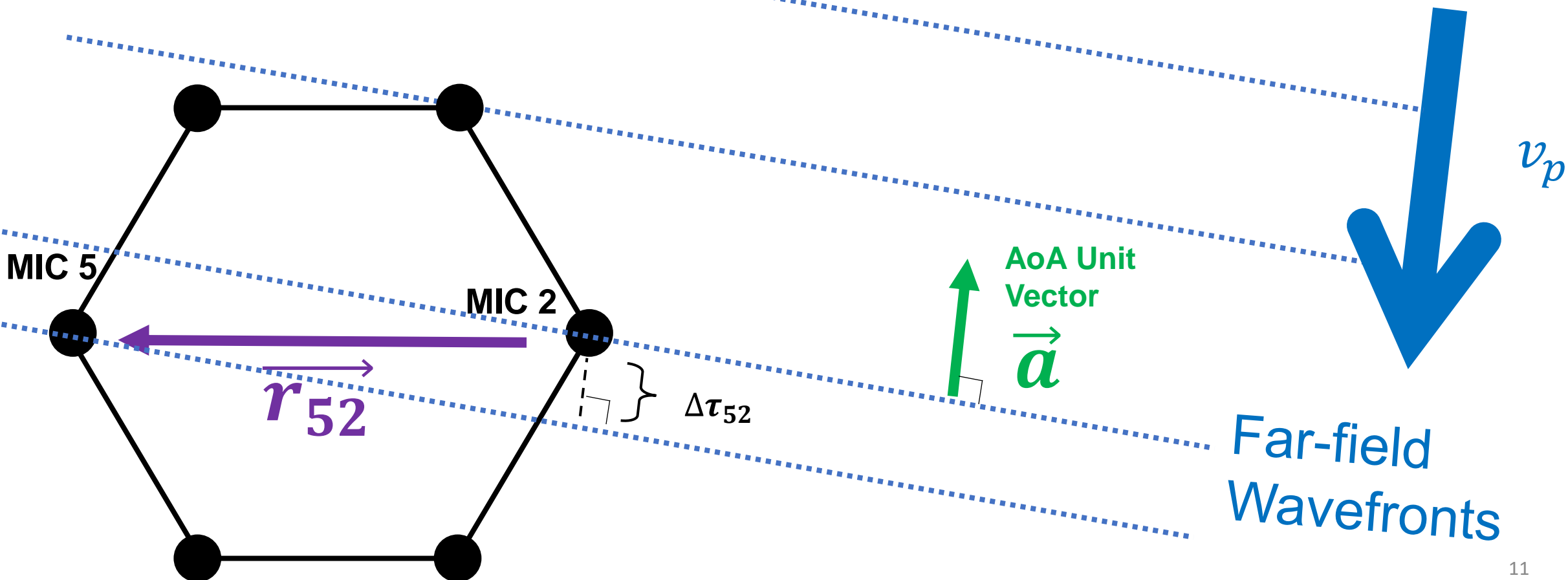


\vec{a}



Delay
Amount

$\Delta\tau_{52} v_p$



$$\overrightarrow{r_{21}} \bullet (\mathbf{a}_x, \mathbf{a}_y) = \Delta\tau_{21} v_p$$

$$\overrightarrow{r_{31}} \bullet (\mathbf{a}_x, \mathbf{a}_y) = \Delta\tau_{31} v_p$$

$$\overrightarrow{r_{41}} \bullet (\mathbf{a}_x, \mathbf{a}_y) = \Delta\tau_{41} v_p$$

•
•
•

$$\overrightarrow{r_{65}} \bullet (\mathbf{a}_x, \mathbf{a}_y) = \Delta\tau_{65} v_p$$

**Total
Combination of**

$$\binom{6}{2} = 15$$

Known

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_{x1} & r_{y1} \\ r_{x2} & r_{y2} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ r_{x15} & r_{y15} \end{bmatrix}$$

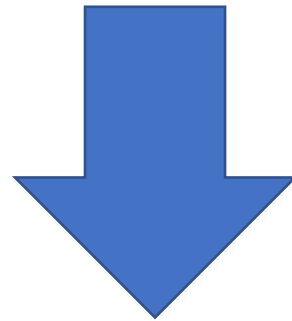
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_x/v_p \\ a_y/v_p \end{bmatrix}$$

=

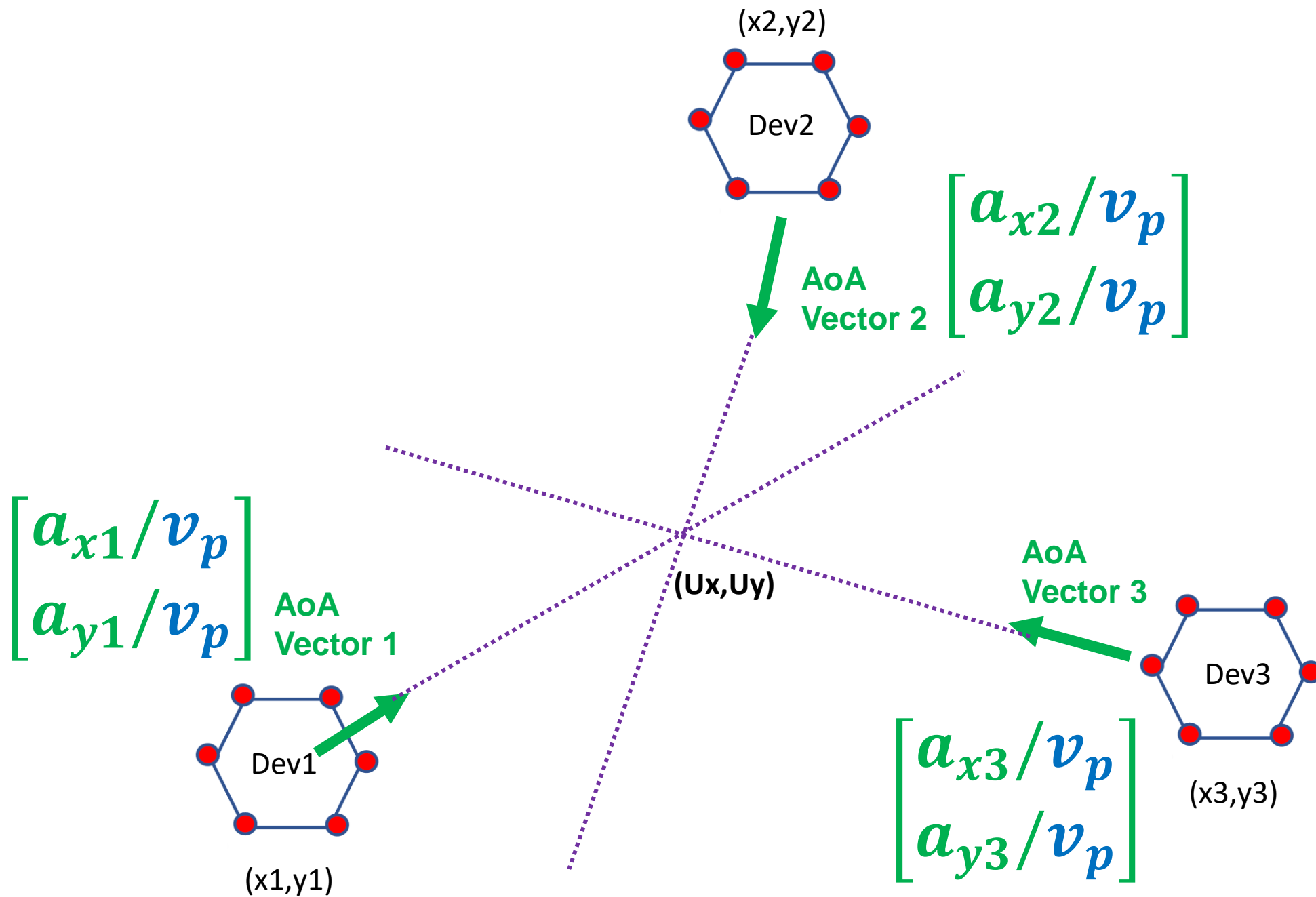
Measured

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta\tau_{21} \\ \Delta\tau_{31} \\ \vdots \\ \Delta\tau_{65} \end{bmatrix}$$

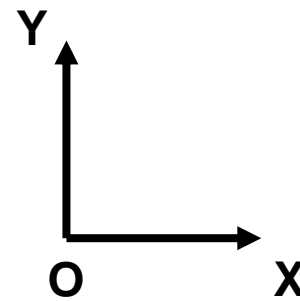
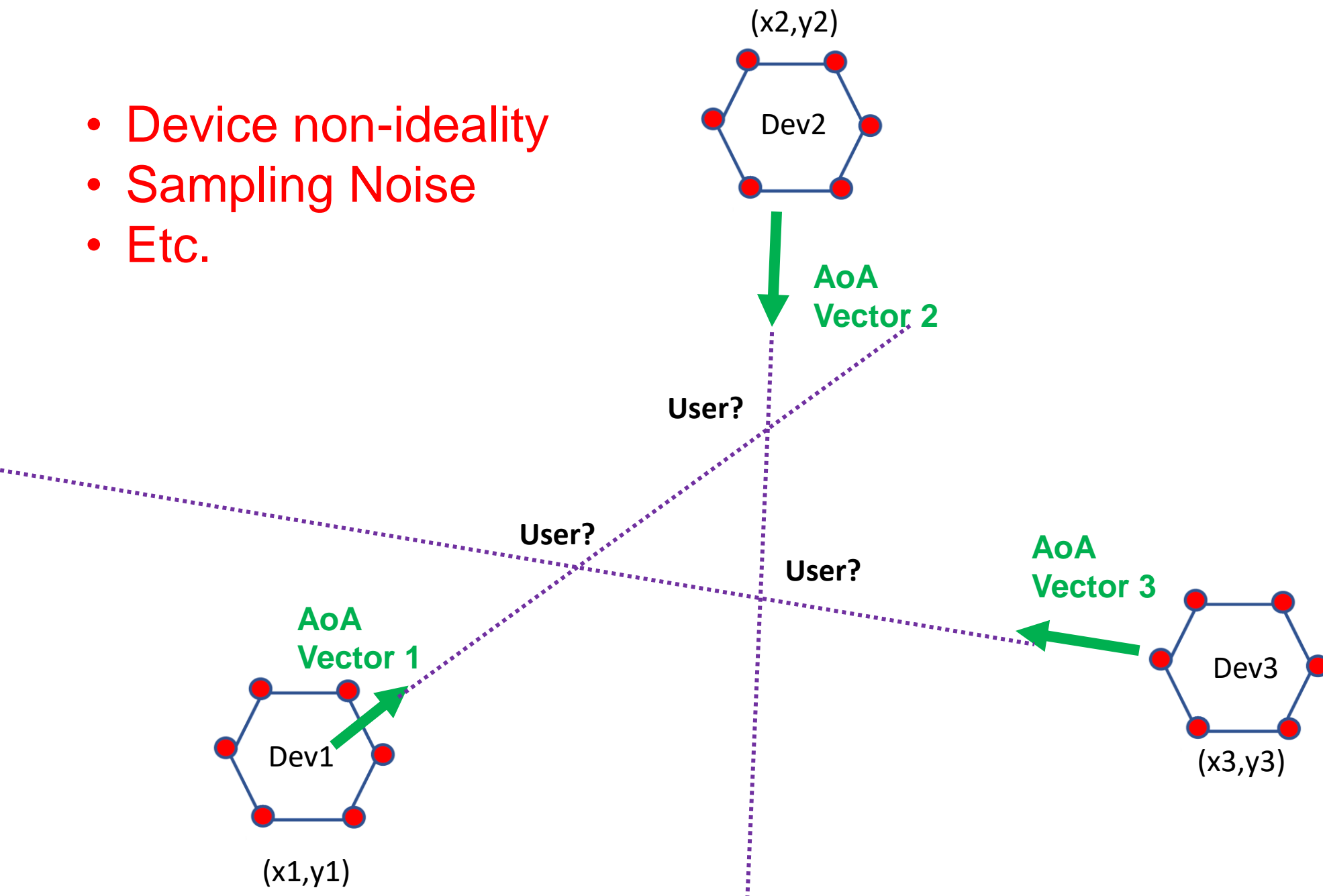
**15
rows**



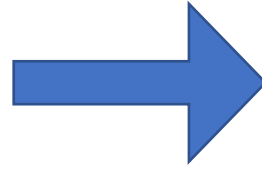
Least Square Problem



- Device non-ideality
- Sampling Noise
- Etc.

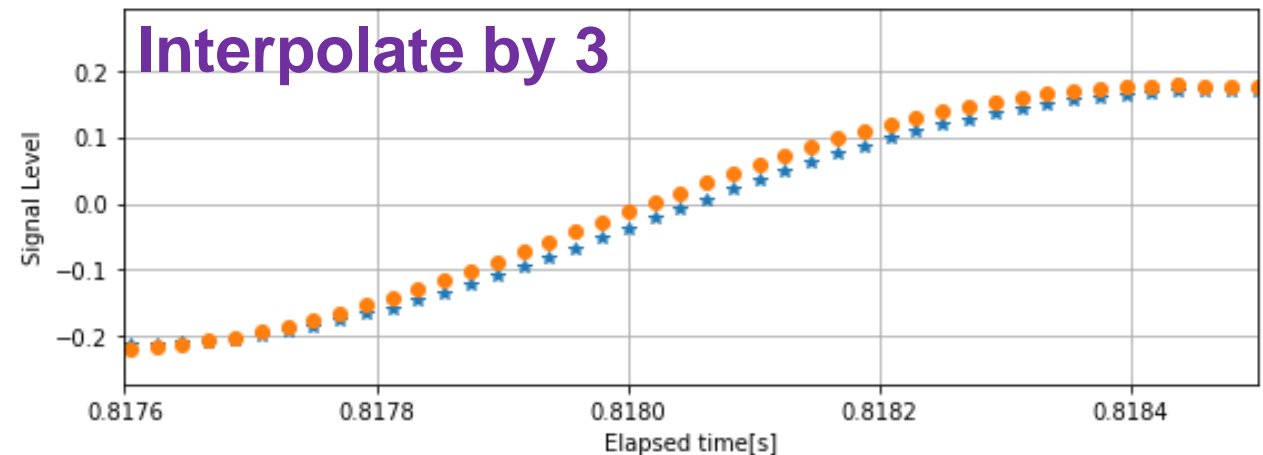
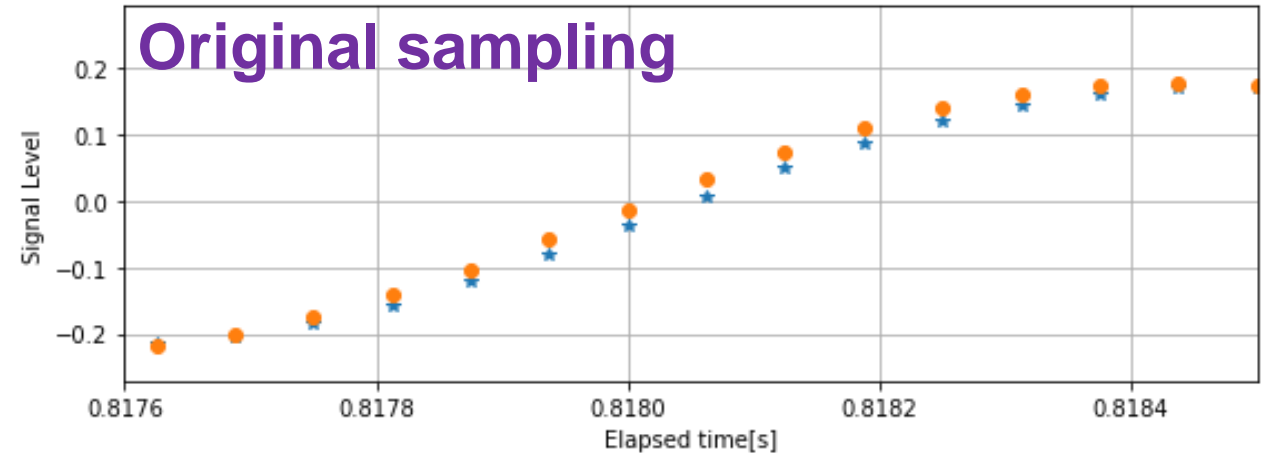
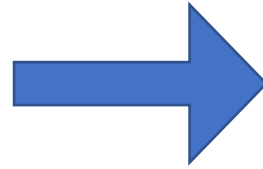
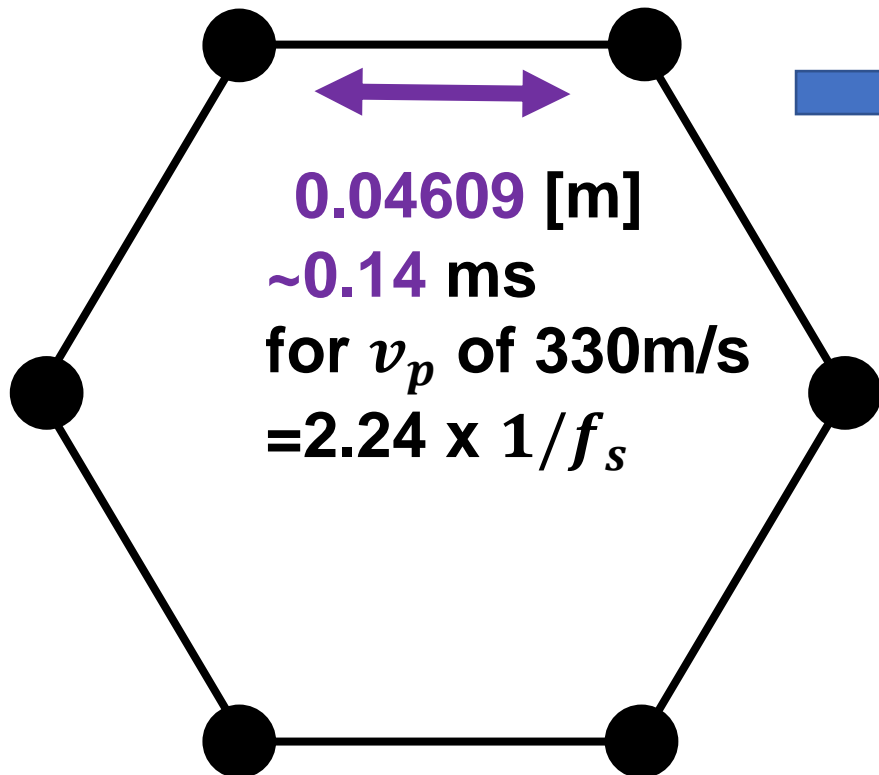


- Device non-ideality

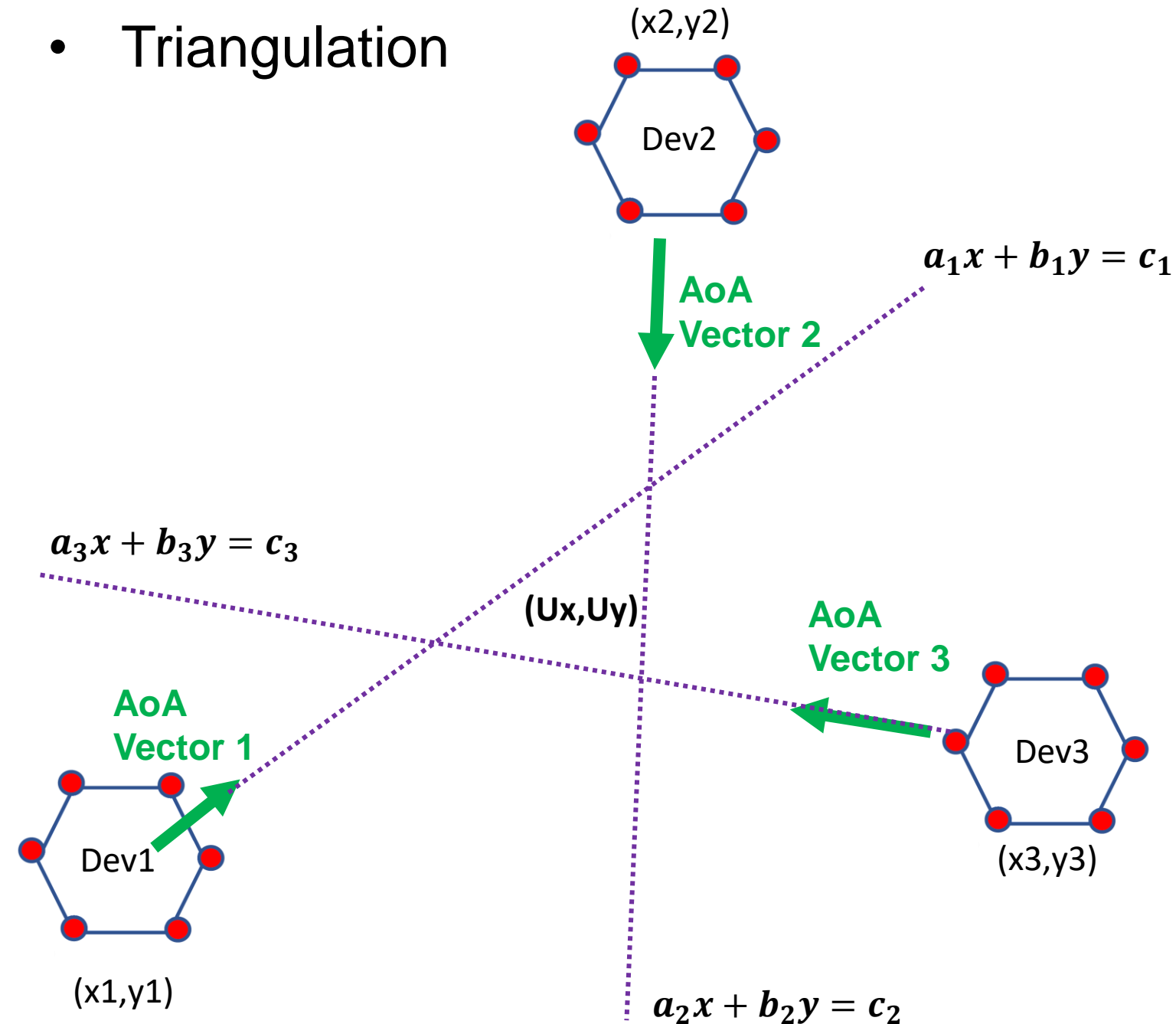


**Bandpass Filtering
100Hz ~ 1600Hz**

- Sampling Noise



- Triangulation

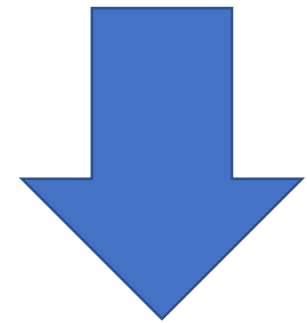


$$a_1U_x + b_1U_y = c_1$$

$$a_2U_x + b_2U_y = c_2$$

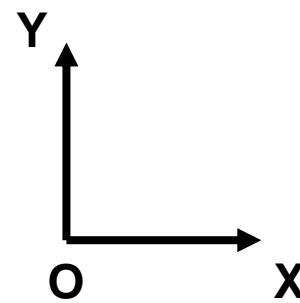
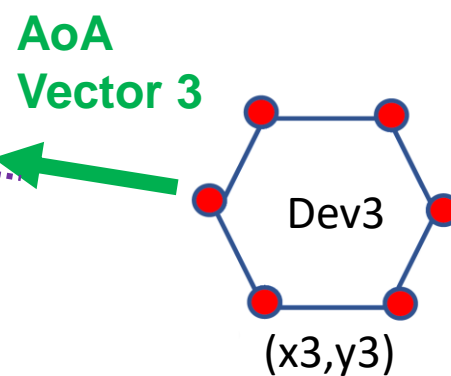
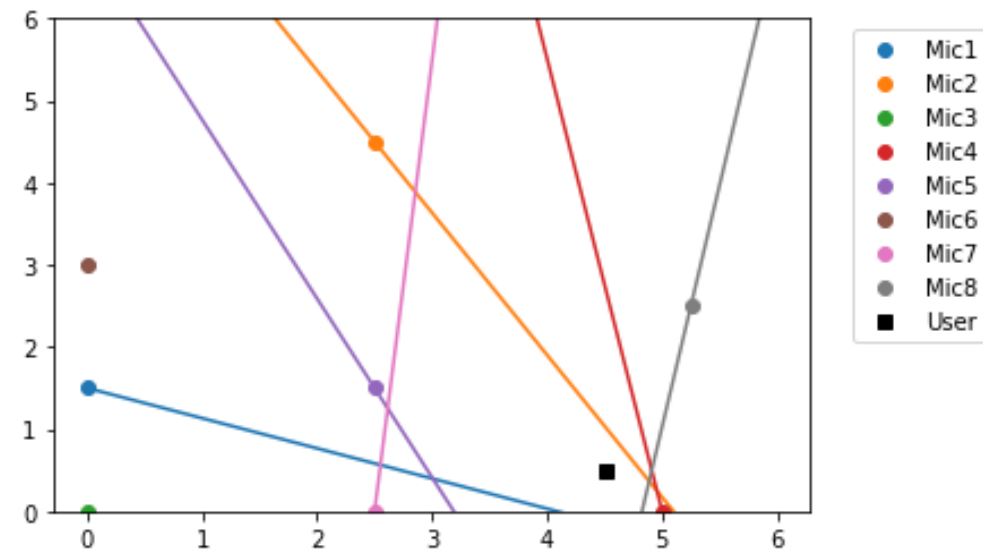
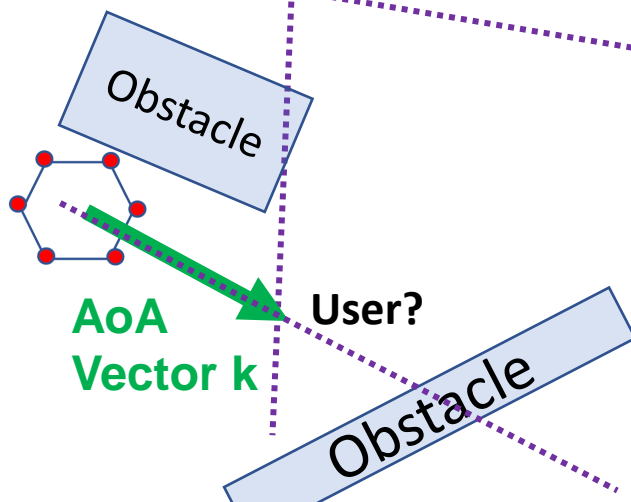
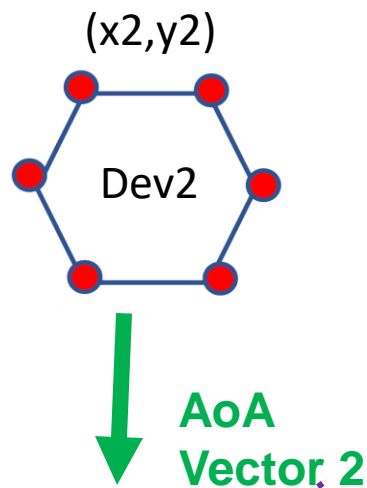
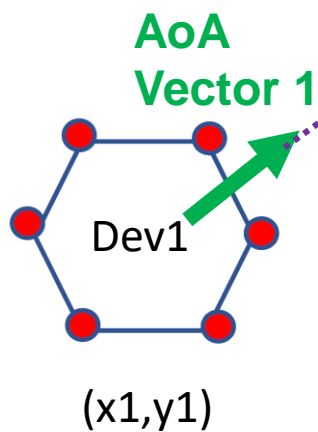
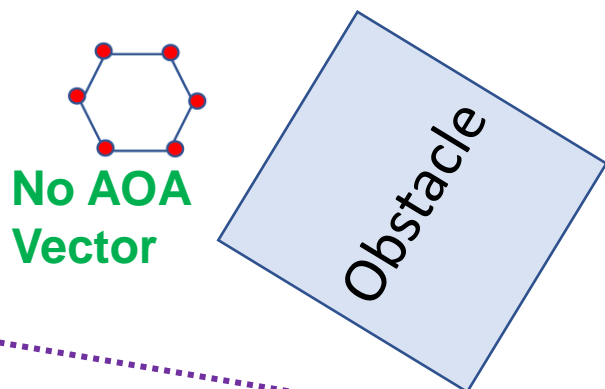
⋮

$$a_8U_x + b_8U_y = c_8$$



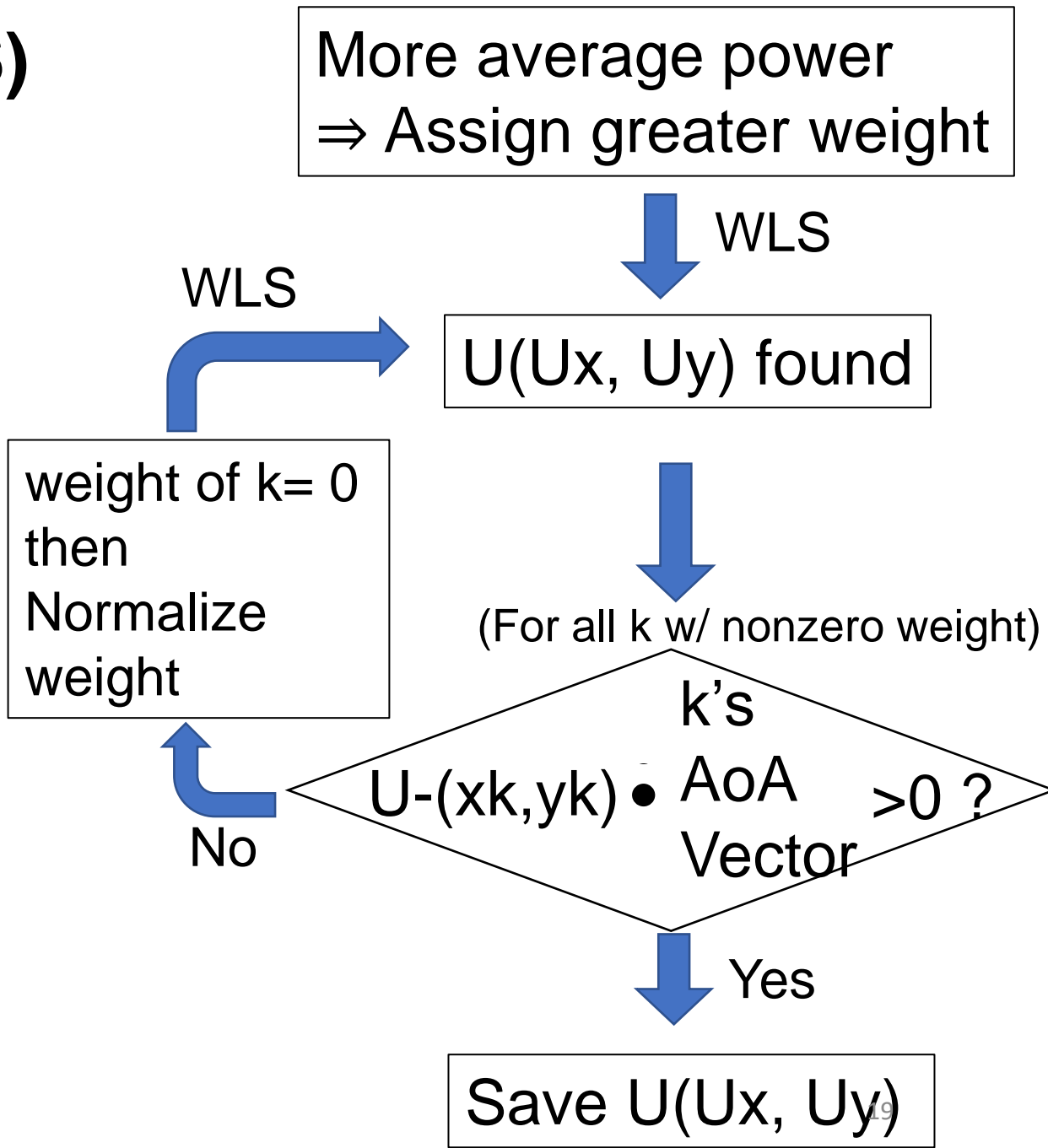
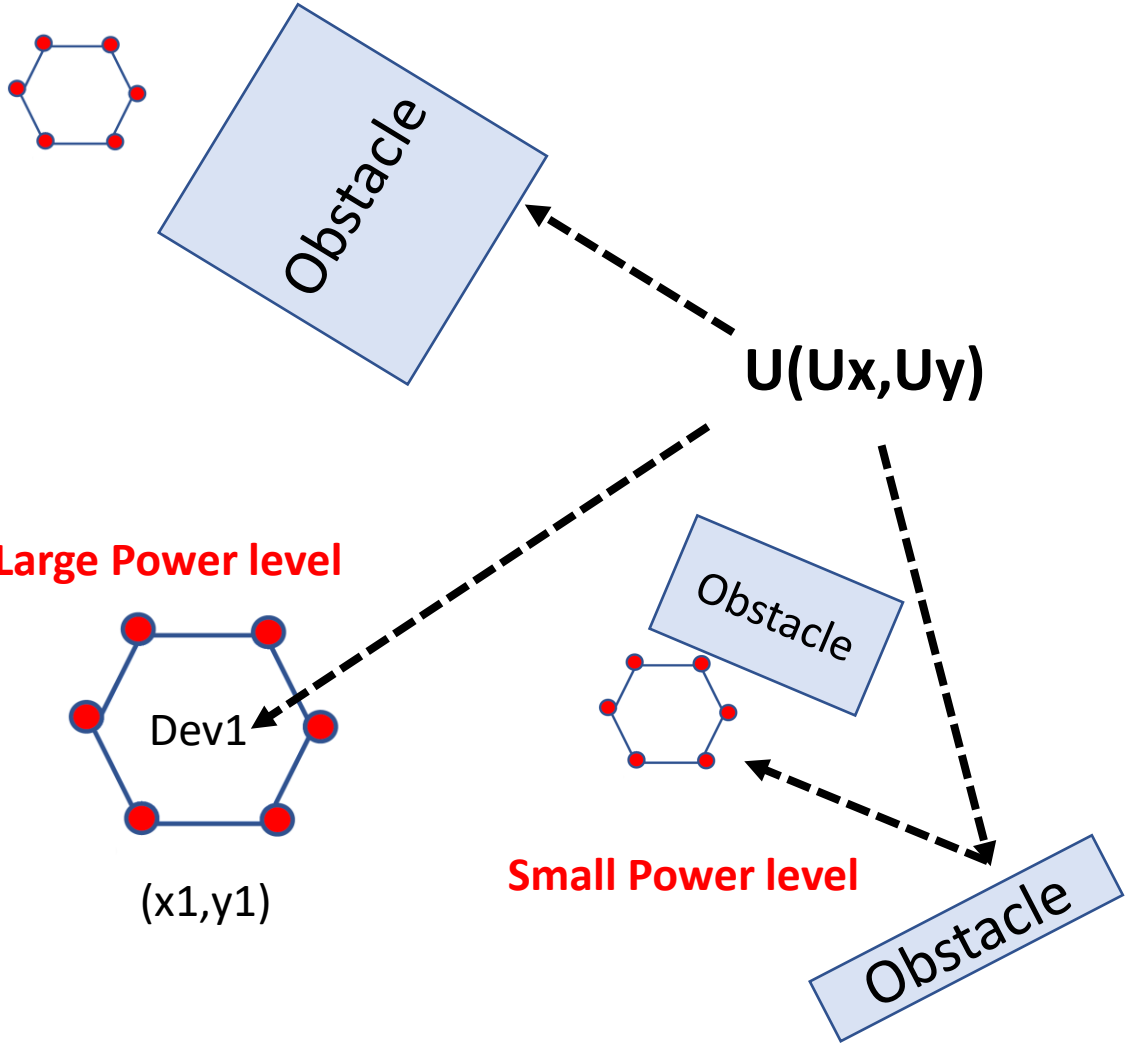
Least Square Problem

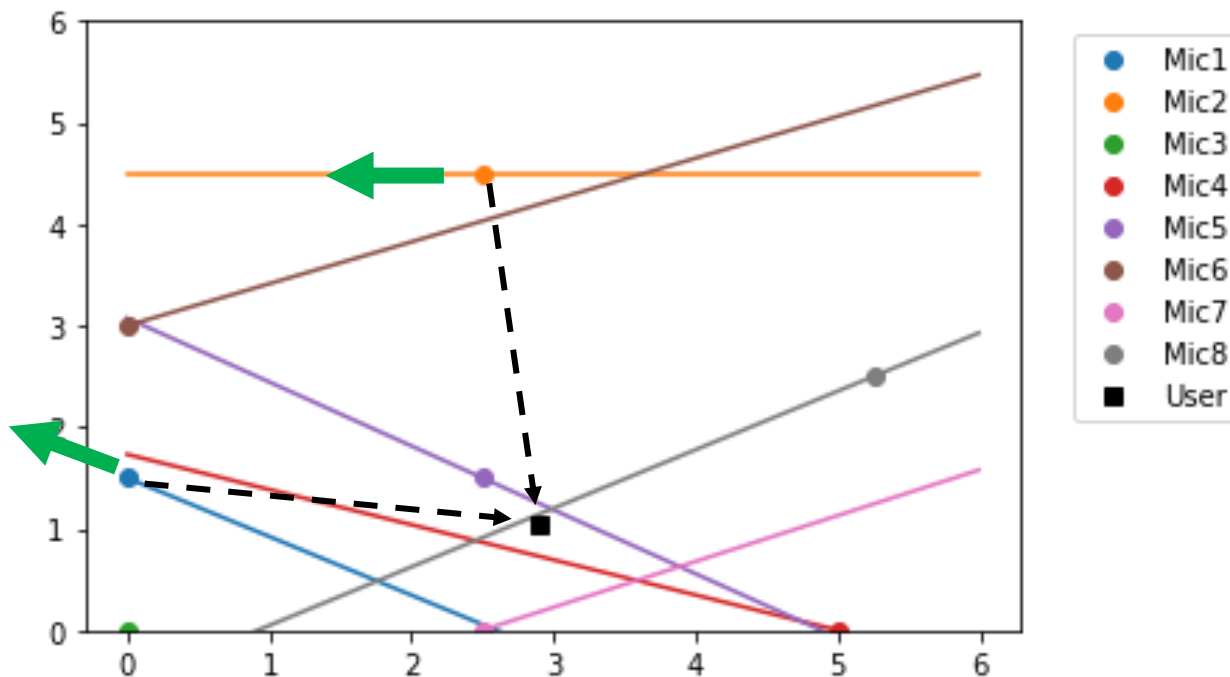
- Channel Uncertainty
(Indoor case)



Weighted Least Square (WLS)

~0 power level





- For Mic1 & Mic2

$U(x_k, y_k)$ • k 's
 AoA Vector ≤ 0

Eliminated

