

eCULTS: energy autarctic Configuration-free Ultrasonic Tracking System



A. Ens ⁽¹⁾, F. Höflinger ⁽¹⁾, T. Jansen ⁽²⁾, J. Wendeberg ⁽²⁾, L.M. Reindl ⁽¹⁾, C. Schindelhauer ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ Laboratory for Electrical Instrumentation, IMTEK, University of Freiburg, Germany

⁽²⁾ Chair of Computer Networks and Telematics, Department of Computer Science, University of Freiburg, Germany

Summary

Aim of the eCULTS project is to localize mobile objects by ultrasonic communication. This requires a robust communication system without medium access control. The communication model is derived and the hardware design is shown. The simulation results demonstrate the performance of the communication system.

Communication

- Chirp Spread Spectrum (CSS) with constant slope
- Frequency Range 38 – 42 kHz
- 8 Bit Transmission
- Binary coding of the chirp slope:
 - Positive slope → binary 1
 - Negative slope → binary 0

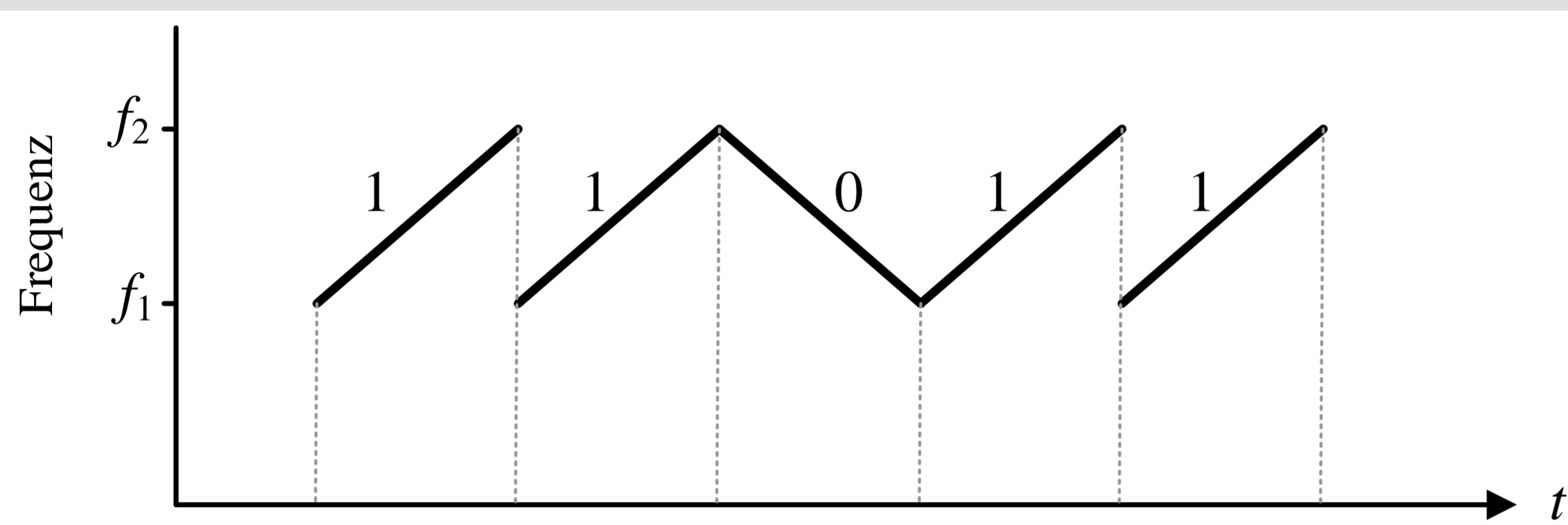


Figure 1: Chirp Spread Spectrum for binary coding of 5 bits.

Design of Transmitter

- Simple Low Power μ C with PWM Output
- Chirp sequence stored in Flash/EEPROM in μ C
- Low cost design
- Energy autarctic operation possible
- No need of synchronization between receivers

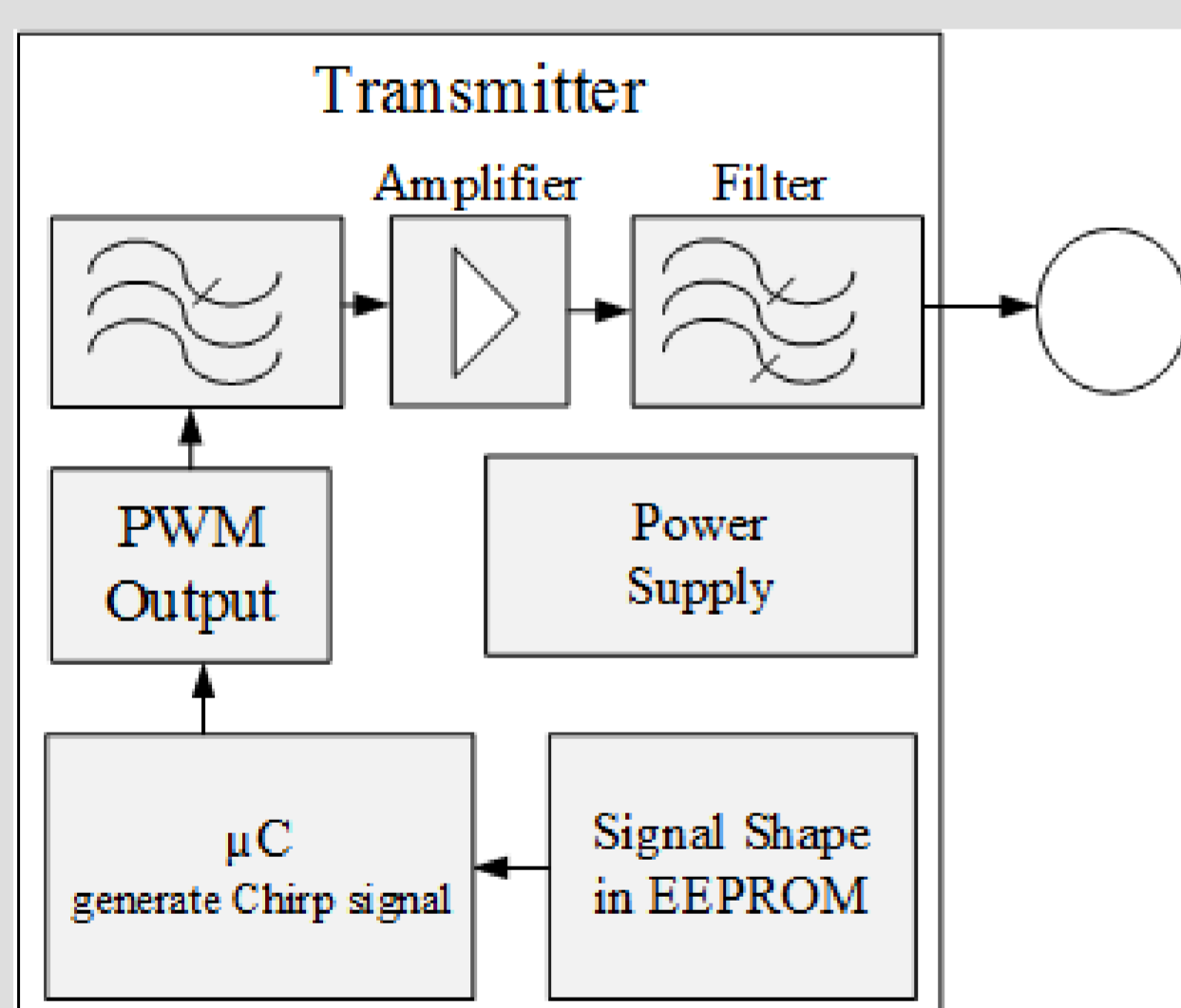


Figure 2: Schematic of the Transmitter.

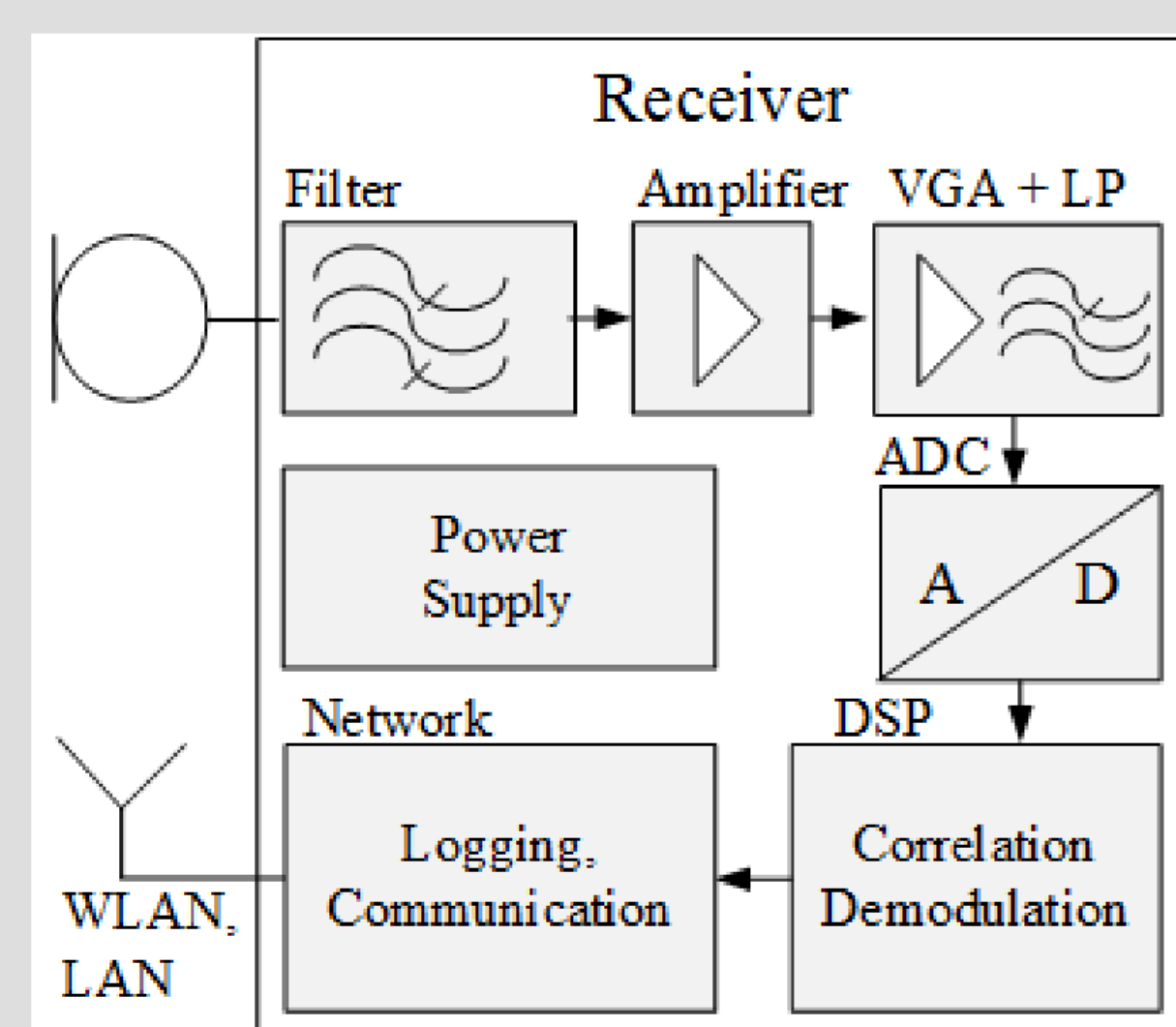


Figure 3: Schematic of the Receiver.

Design of Receiver

- Wide Dynamic range
 - variable gain amplifier (VGA) → 0 - 46 dB
 - Analog-to-Digital-Converter (ADC) → 70 dB SINAD
- Digital Signal processing on dual-core ARM Cortex-A9
- ADC with 12 Bit and up to 3 MSps → Oversampling
- Network interface for data forwarding
- Free resources on DSP for user applications

Discrete Transmission Model

- Quantization noise w_{DAC}, w_{ADC}
- Linear no fading channel
- Additive white Gaussian noise $w_w \sim N(0, \sigma_w^2)$
- Modulation by $f_{Mod} := f_{start}$ and decimation
- Matching Filter correlation
- Correlation shape for up slope

$$|\rho_{Up}(t_c)| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16\pi s|t_c|} \sqrt{1 - \cos(4\pi t_c f_\Delta)}$$
- Chirp $s_{ChirpU} = \cos(2\pi n f_{Abtast}(f_{start} + f_\Delta n f_{Abtast}/\tau))$

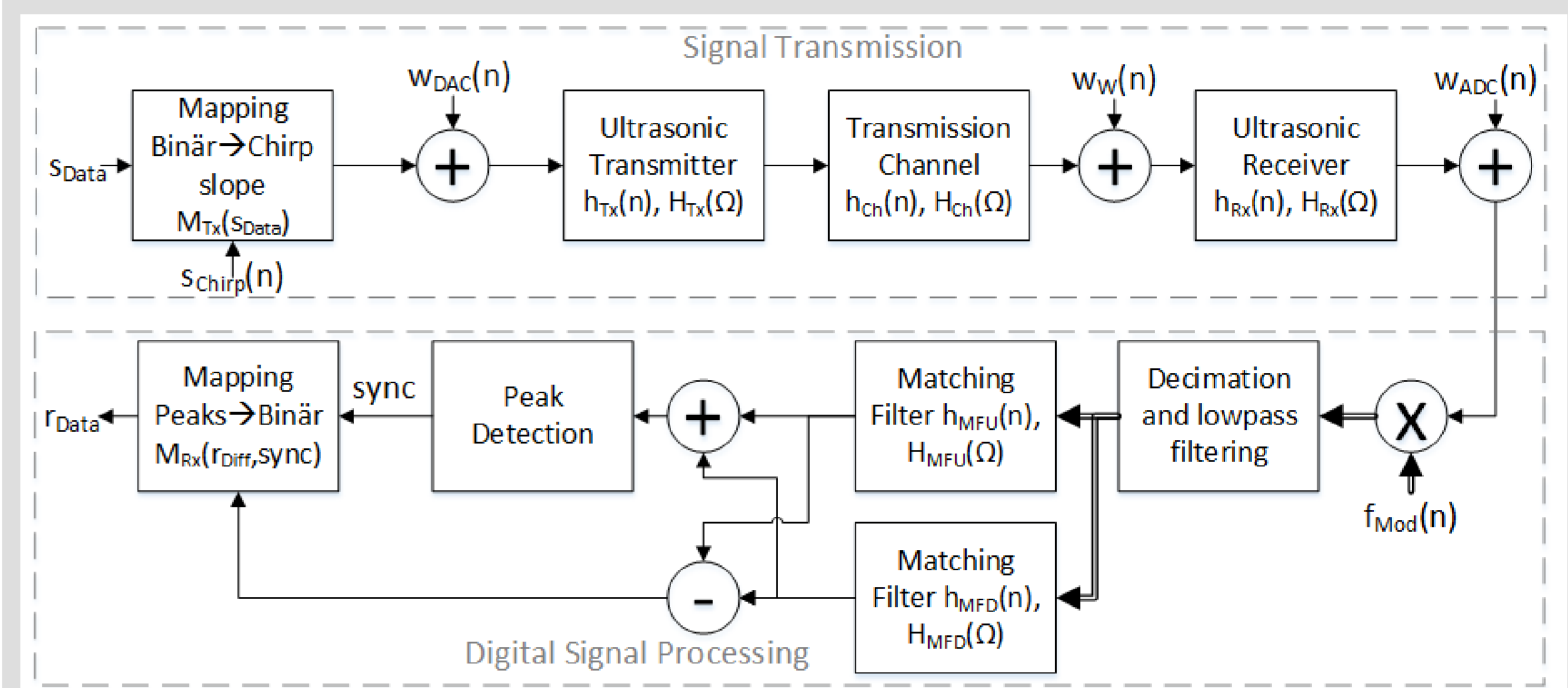


Figure 4: Discrete Transmission model.

Simulation results

- Envelope of correlation for different frequency modulation

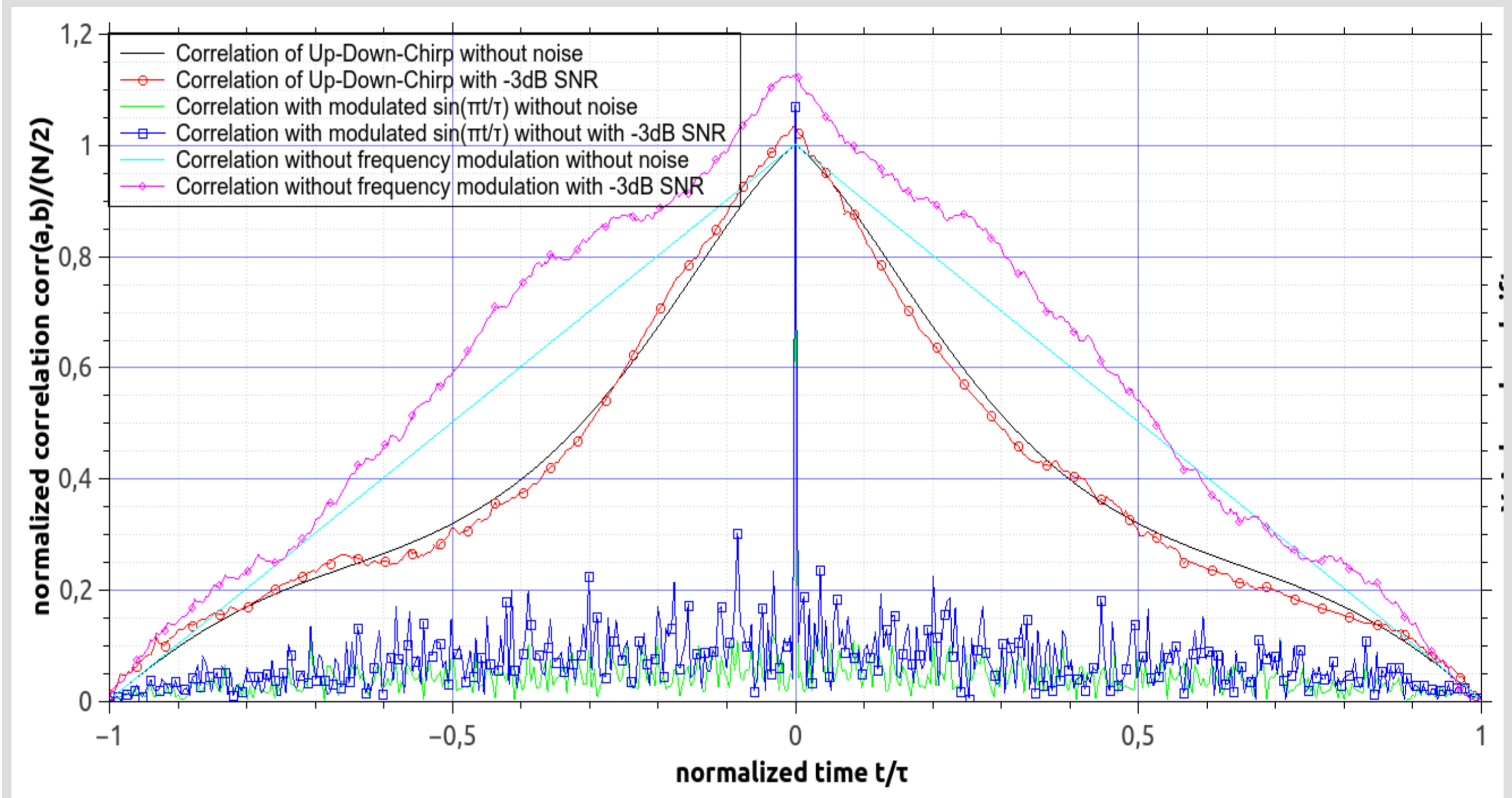


Figure 4: Simulation for different frequency modulation

Future Work

- Analyze logarithmic amplifier
- Implement algorithms in C++ on ARM
- Measurements in noisy environment

Acknowledgement

The project “Smart-Systems-Integration eCULTS” is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research BMBF.