

# 基于方向的无线传感器网络自定位

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**摘要** 考虑圆形传感区域,利用4个已知自己坐标位置配备定向天线的信标节点,通过边旋转定向天线边播报旋转角度信息和自身坐标的方式,提出了一种免于测距的无线传感器网络(WSNs)自定位方案。传感器节点通过侦听4个信标节点播报旋转角度信息和自身的坐标位置通过正弦定理确定自己的坐标位置。该定位方法是基于到达角的估计技术,具有较低的计算复杂度和不增加传感器的硬件代价。经分析发现,当4个信标节点分别位于距传感区域中心 $\sqrt{2}/2$ 传感区域半径处时传感器节点的平均定位误差最小,经误差分析和计算机仿真发现传感器节点的纵横坐标的定位误差随着与传感区域中心的距离增大而增大,并且与定向天线的角速度和信标信息的间隔时间的乘积成正比。本定位方案精度高,误差可控,具有鲁棒性的特点。

**关键词** 定位;信标节点;定向天线

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## Directionality Based on WSNs Location Discovery Scheme

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**Abstract:** Circular sensing field is considered in this paper, a range-free localization scheme is proposed for wireless sensor networks (WSNs) by using four beacon nodes (BNs) equipped with a directional antenna. Each beacon node rotates at a constant angular speed and broadcasts its angular bearings and its coordinate. A sensor node can compute its location by sine theorem through receiving the angular bearings and the coordinates from the four fixed beacon nodes. The proposed method is of lower computation complexity and without increasing the hardware cost of the sensor nodes based on an angle-of-arrival estimation technique. The mean localization error of the sensor nodes is the least when the four beacon nodes locate at the  $\sqrt{2}/2$  radius of sensing field location range from the center of the sensing field. Error analysis and computer simulation show that the errors of the sensor node's x-coordinate and y-coordinate increase with the increase of the square of the distance from origin and the product of angular speed and beacon distance. The algorithm shows the characteristics of high accuracy, robust and that the error is controllable.

**Key words:** localization; beacon node; directional antennas

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作为一种全新技术,无线传感器网络向我们提出了许多具有挑战性的研究课题,而其自身定位就是其中之一<sup>[1]</sup>。WSN 节点的微型化和有限电池供电能力使其在节点硬件选择上受到了很大限制。而人工部署和为所有网络节点安装 GPS 接收器都会受到成本、功耗、扩展性等问题的限制,因此出现了大量的针对其密集性、节点的计算、存储和通信等能力都有限的特点设计的基于测距的定位算法<sup>[2-4]</sup>。此类定位方法具有很高的精度,但是需要配备附加的测距硬件,因此增加了系统代价。相反,免于测距根据传感器节点间的连通性的定位方法定位精度不高,但是避免了特别的硬件支持<sup>[5-6]</sup>。但是这两类方法都需要大量的信标节点才能保证定位的覆盖率和精度。为了减少锚节点的数量,通过锚节点的移动变相增加锚节点的个数,提高了定位精度,又没有增加成本<sup>[7-9]</sup>。它的最主要缺陷是传感器布置区域不一定适合锚节点的移动,受地形地貌的影响。

## 1 系统模型

传感器节点随机分布在半径为  $R$  的圆形区域,4 个信标节点配备定向天线,定向天线有一个主瓣和若干旁瓣,见图 1(a)。通过旁瓣压缩天线模式可近似为波束宽度为  $\theta$  ( $0 < \theta < \pi/2$ ) 的扇形,见图 1(b)。定向天线以角速度  $\omega$  逆时针旋转。设定向天线  $B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4$  的坐标分别为  $(-l/2, 0), (0, -l/2), (l/2, 0), (0, l/2)$  放置于无线传感器布置区域见图 2。当信标节点定向天线主瓣对准传感器节点时,能收到信标节点的播报信号。

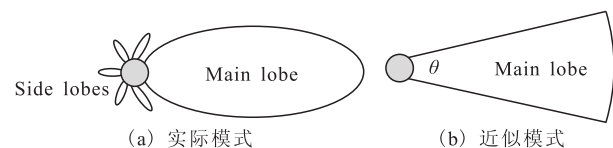


图 1 定向天线

Fig.1 Directional antenna pattern

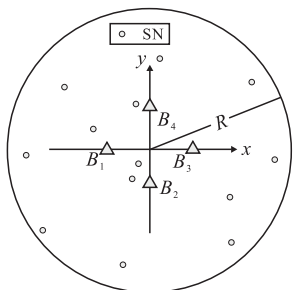


图 2 传感器网络信标节点(BNs)的坐标

Fig.2 The coordinates of BNs in the sensor network

## 2 定位方案

设无线传感器网络包含  $S = \{s_i | i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$  传感器节点和  $B = \{B_i | i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$  信标节点。每个信标节点每隔一个固定时间  $T$  播报一次信标信息。信标信息具有形式(角度,标识),角度为信标节点的旋转角  $\varphi$  ( $-\pi \leq \varphi < \pi$ ),标识为信标节点标识。每个传感器节点  $s_i$  维护 4 个定向天线信标旋转角信息序列,即  $B_i = \{\varphi_p | p = 1, 2, \dots, N_i\}$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ ) 存储来自 4 个信标节点的定向天线的旋转角信息,这里  $N_i$  为接收的信标信息的个数, $i$  为信标节点标识。采用统计平均估计定向天线的旋转角,见图 3,即:

$$\varphi_i = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{p=1}^{N_i} \varphi_p \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$$

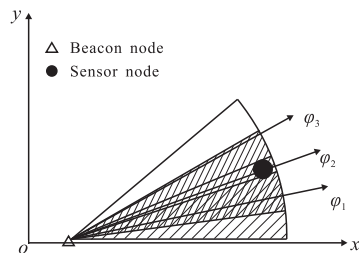


图 3 旋转角估计

Fig.3 An example of angular bearing estimation

为方便说明定位方案,给出正弦定理,见图 4。

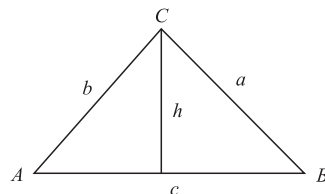


图 4 正弦定理

Fig.4 Sine theorem

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} ch, \quad \frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c},$$

$$a = \frac{\sin A}{\sin C} c, \quad b = \frac{\sin B}{\sin C} c, \quad h = \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\sin C} c \quad (1)$$

由图 5、图 6 利用式(1)得到传感器节点的纵坐标为:

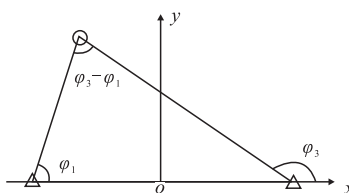


图 5 传感器节点在 x 轴上方

Fig.5 Sensor node is above the x-axis

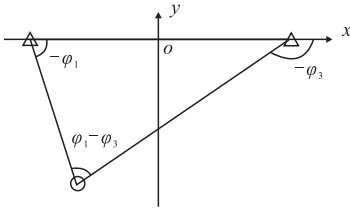


图6 传感器节点在x轴下方

Fig.6 Sensor node is below the x-axis

$$l \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_3 / \sin(\varphi_3 - \varphi_1) \quad (2)$$

由图7、图8利用式(1)得传感器节点横坐标为:

$$l \cos \varphi_4 \cos \varphi_2 / \sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_4) \quad (3)$$

考虑到分母为0,给出传感器节点的坐标公式:

$$y = \begin{cases} 0, & \sin(\varphi_3 - \varphi_1) = 0 \\ \frac{\sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_3}{\sin(\varphi_3 - \varphi_1)} l, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$x = \begin{cases} 0, & \sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_4) = 0 \\ \frac{\cos \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_4}{\sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_4)} l, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

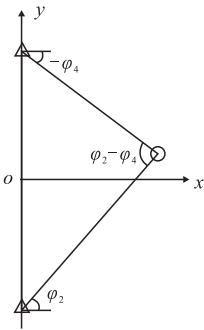


图7 传感器节点在y轴右边

Fig.7 Sensor node is on the right of the y-axis

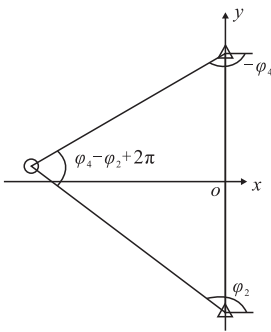


图8 传感器节点在y轴左边

Fig.8 Sensor node is on the left of the y-axis

### 3 误差分析

由传感器节点接受旋转角相距  $\Delta\varphi = \omega T$ , 可知接受旋转角误差  $\delta\varphi_i$  服从参数为  $-\Delta\varphi/2, \Delta\varphi/2$  的均匀分布, 即:  $\delta\varphi_i \sim U(-\Delta\varphi/2, \Delta\varphi/2)$ 。则传感器

纵坐标  $\delta y$  满足:  $|\delta y| = \left| \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi_1} \delta\varphi_1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi_3} \delta\varphi_3 \right| \leq$

$$\left| \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi_1} \right| |\delta\varphi_1| + \left| \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi_3} \right| |\delta\varphi_3| \leq$$

$$l \frac{(\sin^2 \varphi_3) \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2} + (\sin^2 \varphi_1) \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}}{\sin^2(\varphi_3 - \varphi_1)} = \frac{(\sin^2 \varphi_3) + (\sin^2 \varphi_1)}{\sin^2(\varphi_3 - \varphi_1)} l \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}$$

$$\delta x \text{ 满足 } |\delta x| = \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi_2} \delta\varphi_2 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi_4} \delta\varphi_4 \right| \leq$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi_2} \right| |\delta\varphi_2| + \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi_4} \right| |\delta\varphi_4| \leq$$

$$l \frac{(\cos^2 \varphi_4) \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2} + (\cos^2 \varphi_2) \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}}{\sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_4)} =$$

$$\frac{(\cos^2 \varphi_4) + (\cos^2 \varphi_2)}{\sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_4)} l \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}, \text{ 利用正弦定理得:}$$

$$|\delta y| \leq \frac{(\sin^2 \varphi_3) + (\sin^2 \varphi_1)}{\sin^2(\varphi_3 - \varphi_1)} l \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2} =$$

$$\frac{(x + \frac{l}{2})^2 + y^2 + (x - \frac{l}{2})^2 + y^2}{l^2} l \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2} =$$

$$(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{l} + \frac{l}{4}) \Delta\varphi = (\frac{x^2 + y^2}{l} + \frac{l}{4}) \omega T \quad (6)$$

类似:

$$|\delta x| \leq (\frac{x^2 + y^2}{l} + \frac{l}{4}) \Delta\varphi = (\frac{x^2 + y^2}{l} + \frac{l}{4}) \omega T \quad (7)$$

通过以上分析,可以发现传感器的纵横坐标的误差随着与原点的距离增大而增大,并且与定向天线的角速度和信标信息的间隔时间的乘积成正比。

### 4 信标节点的最优位置

利用式(6)~式(7)极坐标形式得纵横坐标的最大误差为:

$$\Delta y = \Delta x = (\frac{r^2}{l} + \frac{l}{4}) \omega T \quad (8)$$

考虑传感器节点定位最大误差的平均值:

$$\text{error}_y = \omega T \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_0^R (\frac{r^2}{l} + \frac{l}{4}) r dr d\theta = \omega T \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r^3}{l} +$$

$$\frac{lr}{4} dr d\theta = \omega T \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{R^4}{4l} + \frac{lR^2}{8} d\theta = \pi \omega T (\frac{R^4}{2l} + \frac{lR^2}{4}) \quad (9)$$

令  $\frac{d(\text{error}_y)}{dl} = 0$ , 得:  $l = \sqrt{2} R$ 。即  $B_2, B_4$  的坐

标为:  $(0, -\sqrt{2}R/2), (0, \sqrt{2}R/2)$ 。类似,  $B_1, B_3$  的坐标为:  $(-\sqrt{2}R/2, 0), (\sqrt{2}R/2, 0)$

### 5 仿真分析

通过给出定位方案的仿真来验证定位方案的有效性。设图2为无线传感器网络区域,  $R=1$ 。传感

器节点随机分布于半径为  $R$  的圆形区域。令  $l = \sqrt{2}R$ 。评估在如下参数下的定位误差(见图 9~图 11):

$$\omega T = \Delta\varphi = \frac{\pi}{180}k \quad (k=1,3,6) \quad (10)$$

考虑到  $\varphi_i (i=1,2,\dots,4)$  的误差,采用传感器节点坐标式如下:

$$y = \begin{cases} 0, & |\sin(\varphi_3 - \varphi_1)| < \sin(\frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}) \\ \frac{\sin\varphi_1 \sin\varphi_3}{\sin(\varphi_3 - \varphi_1)} l, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$x = \begin{cases} 0, & |\sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_4)| < \sin(\frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}) \\ \frac{\cos\varphi_2 \cos\varphi_4}{\sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_4)} l, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

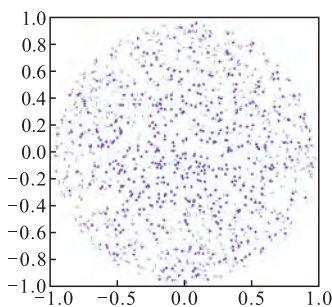


图 9  $\Delta\varphi = \pi/180$  时传感器节点定位误差

Fig.9 Error of the sensor node's coordinates for  $\Delta\varphi = \pi/180$

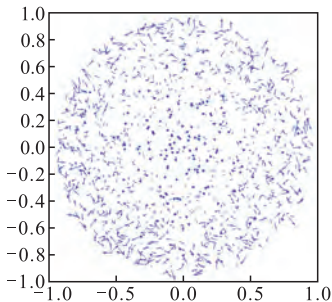


图 10  $\Delta\varphi = 3\pi/180$  时传感器节点定位误差

Fig.10 Error of the sensor node's coordinates for  $\Delta\varphi = 3\pi/180$

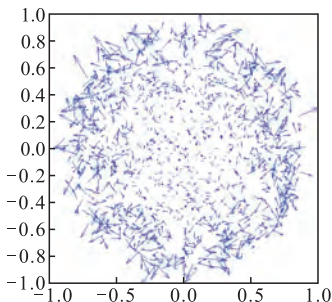


图 11 参数  $\Delta\varphi = 6\pi/180$  时传感器节点定位误差

Fig.11 Error of the sensor node's coordinates for  $\Delta\varphi = 6\pi/180$

图 9~图 11 给出了  $\Delta\varphi = k\pi/180 (k=1,3,6)$  时传感器节点定位误差变化。其中箭尾为传感器节点的真实坐标,箭头为估计坐标。仿真结果显示定位误差随着传感器节点与原点的距离和旋转角误差的增大而增大,与误差分析一致。并且定位误差可根

据需要调整达到所需的定位精度,由图示可知,定位算法具有很强的鲁棒性。

## 6 结语

本文给出了一个精确、免于测距、实用的无线传感器网络定位方案。本方案采用 4 个配备定向天线的信标节点通过边旋转边播报自己的旋转角,传感器节点通过接受信标节点的信标信息来确定自己的位置。传感器节点不需要特别硬件来实现定位,从而减少了节点成本。经过误差分析及仿真实验验证,本定位方案具有精度高,误差可控,具有鲁棒性的特点。

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