Power Optimization in Tracking Device and Technology for Logistics Applications

Senior Design Project Presentation

Xin Jiang (3035023350)

Supervisor: Prof. V.O.K. Li Second Examiner: Dr. K.C. Leung





- Project Overview
- System Model
 - Hybrid and Collaborative Mechanism
 - Tag Classification
 - Control Center
- Optimization Formulation
- Numerical Results
- Conclusion

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Project Overview

 Objectives: to develop low-cost tracking devices and ubiquitous tracking technologies for logistics applications.





Project Overview

- Challenges:
 - How to realize ubiquitous positioning?
 - How to minimize power consumption in the location-based services?



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• Hybrid Mechanism





• Hybrid Mechanism

Positioning Technology	Indoor or Outdoor	Accuracy	Range & Coverage	Deployment Cost	Mobile Unit Cost	Operation & Maintenance Costs
GPS	Outdoor	Medium	Long Global	N/A	Low	Low
GPRS	Indoor & Outdoor	Low	Long	N/A	Medium	High
Wi-Fi	Indoor & Outdoor	Medium	Long	Medium	Low	Low
ZigBee	Indoor & Confined Outdoor	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Hybrid	Indoor & Outdoor	High Adaptive	Long & Global	Low to Medium	High	High



Collaborative Mechanism

I can't. Can you share the position with me via Zigbee?









Tag Classification





Algorithm of Control Center



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- Control center: unlimited in energy and power
- Dummy tags: fixed amount of energy
- Operator or vehicle tags: unlimited in energy
- Major concern: power consumption of full functional tags
- Full functional tags: $\mathbf{T} = \{T_1, T_2, ..., T_N\}$
- Zigbee neighbor discovery

$$Z = \{Z(i, j), i, j = 1, ..., N\}$$
$$Z(i, j) = \begin{cases} 1, \text{ if } i \text{ and } j \text{ are connected} \\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

• Power Consumption of Tag T_i (AE_1)

$$E_{i} = f(\overrightarrow{X_{i}}) = (X_{i,1}, X_{i,2}, X_{i,3}) \begin{pmatrix} AE_{2} \\ AE_{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

- $X_{i,1} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if GPS module of } T_i \text{ is enabled} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
- $X_{i,2} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if WiFi module of } T_i \text{ is enabled} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$X_{i,3} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if Zigbee module of } T_i \text{ is enabled} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$AE_k = \begin{cases} T_1 + C & k = 1 \\ T_2 & k = 2 \\ T_3 & k = 3 \end{cases}$$

is the average consumption of GPS, WiFi, and Zigbee module respectively. T_k : energy consumption for transmission C: energy consumption for GPRS communication

 \bullet Positioning Uncertainty of Tag $T_{\rm i}$

 $g(\overrightarrow{X_i}) = \begin{cases} \Delta_j & \text{if } X_{i,j} = 1, j \in \{1,2\}\\ R_{\text{Zigbee}} + \min g(\overrightarrow{X_i}) & \text{if } X_{i,j} = 0, j \in \{1,2\}, X_{i,3} = 1, Z(i,k) = 1 \end{cases}$

 $\Delta j, j \in \{1,2\}$ is the positioning uncertainty of GPS and WiFi module.

 R_{ZigBee} is the transmission range of Zigbee module.

Positioning Uncertainty of the System

$$\overline{PU} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} PU_i$$

Constraints on Number of Tags Connected



Optimization Function

 Objective: To minimize the total power consumed by all full functional devices

$$\min\sum_{i=1}^{N} E_i$$

• The above optimization objective is subject to $\overline{PU} \leq \Delta$

where Δ is the threshold of the required system positioning accuracy.

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Numerical Results



Normalized power consumption with accuracy requirement of 30m



Numerical Results



Normalized power consumption with constraints on the number of tags connected

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Conclusion

- Results of computation have shown that the normalized power consumption has decreased when the number of tags is increasing.
- The hybrid and collaborative mechanism we have proposed outperforms any single positioning mechanism, i.e. GPS, WiFi, etc.
- Further improvements may lie on more realistic power consumption and accuracy assumptions.

Thank you! Q&A

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