

I-LL-WIN

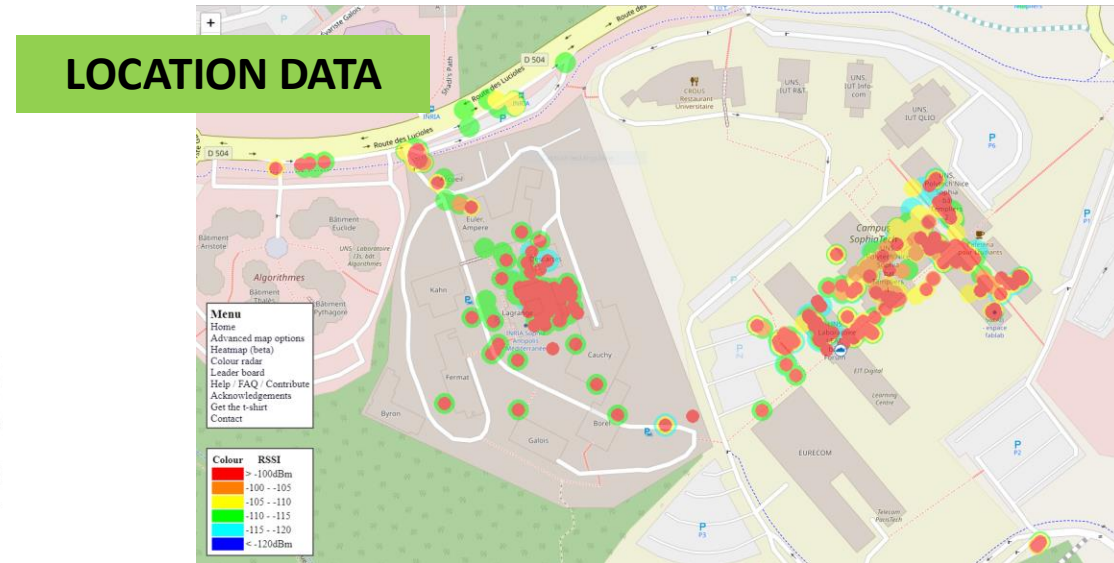
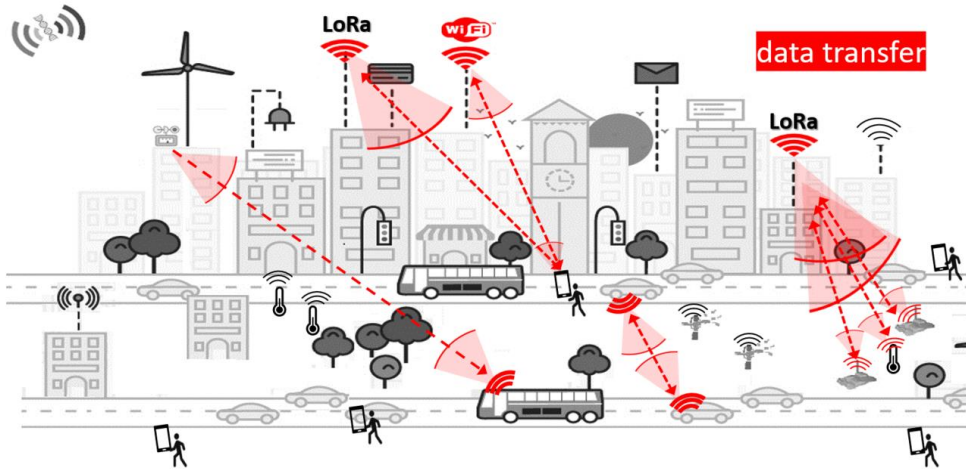
Improved LocalIzation in Wireless IoT Networks

Leonardo Lizzi

Outline

- Context and objectives
- Issues and updated work plan
- Project research activities
- Project outcomes
- Conclusions and future work

Context



Low Power Wide Area Networks (LPWAN):

- Long communication range (exceeding few kilometers) and low data rate (up to few kbps)
- Low cost, low power consumption and low bandwidth, make localization in these networks particularly challenging.

I-LL-WIN Project

The objective is the development of a localization system in LPWAN IoT networks.

Improving the location accuracy at 3 different levels:

- **Physical level:** designing of miniature integrated reconfigurable antenna solutions (LEAT).
- **Network level:** optimizing the IoT network configuration to allow the extraction of the best features for location estimation (INRIA).
- **Data level:** developing a suitable machine learning algorithm based on the extracted features and additional environment data.



I-LL-WIN Project

Issues:

- **COVID-19 Pandemic:** impossibility to attract/hire students, impossibility to access to the lab and to the equipment, impossibility to buy components, etc.
- **Resignation of FBK contact person:** impossibility to develop the machine learning algorithm.

2 out of 5
internships
+1 PFE

Updated work plan:

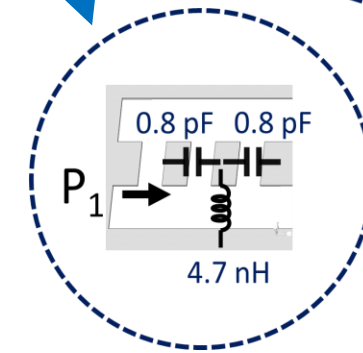
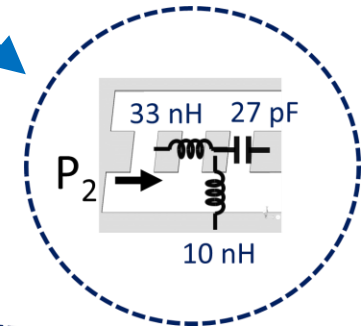
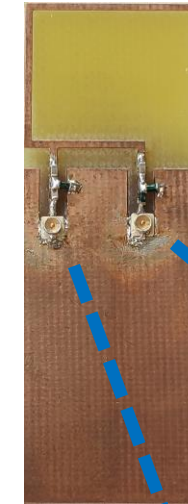
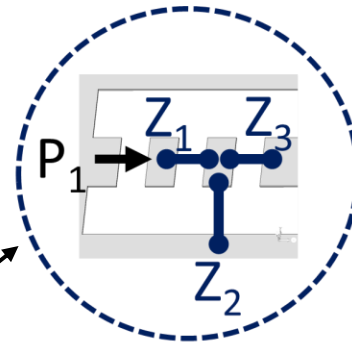
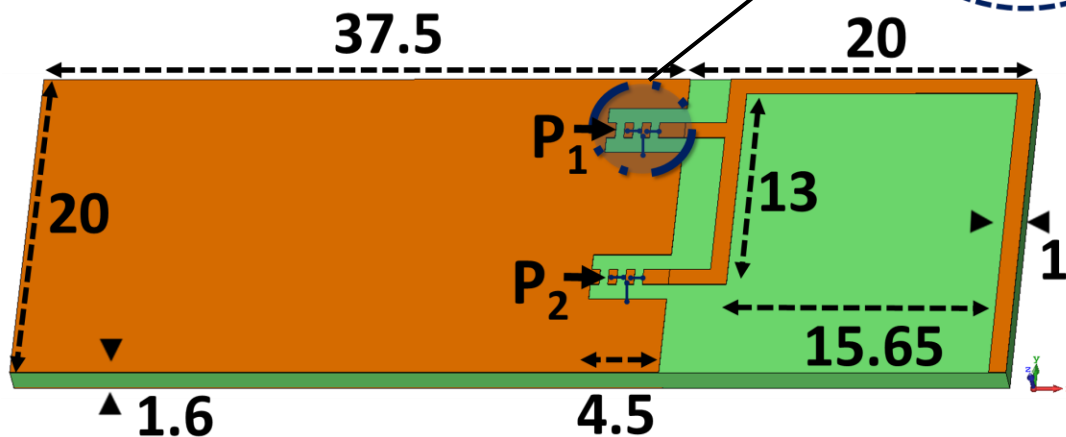
- **Physical level:** multiple antenna solutions (1 PhD student + 2 interns)
- **Network level:** experimental study on a time-of-flight based localization technique (1 PFE student)
- **Data level:** agreement with a new group at FBK working on indoor localization. Possibility to test the antennas developed at LEAT in a real scenario and comparison with the localization approaches developed at INRIA

LoRa-GPS Integrated Antenna

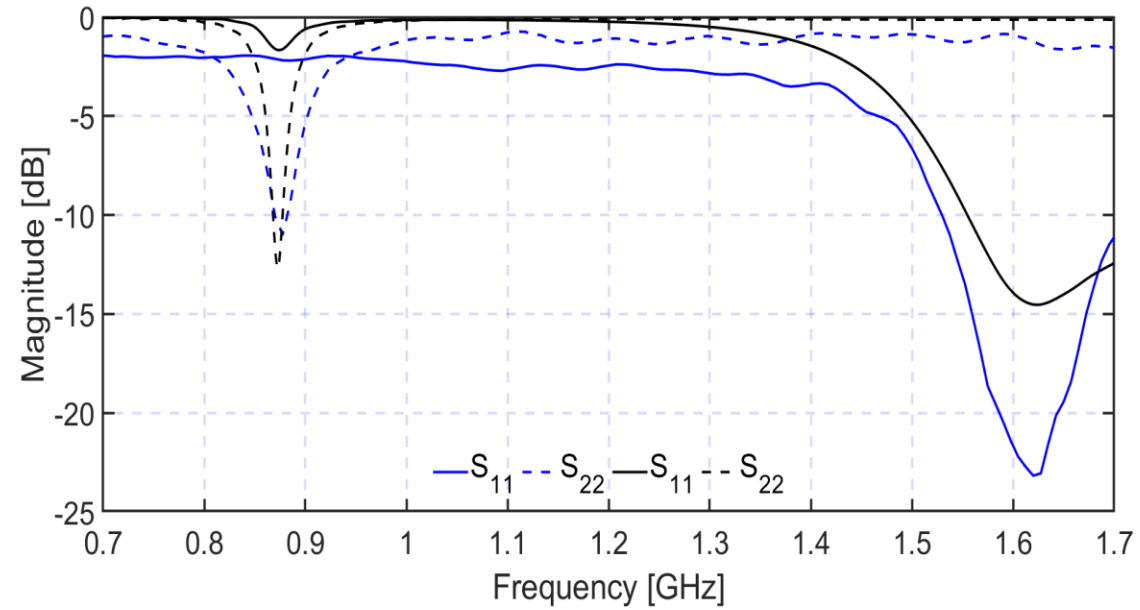
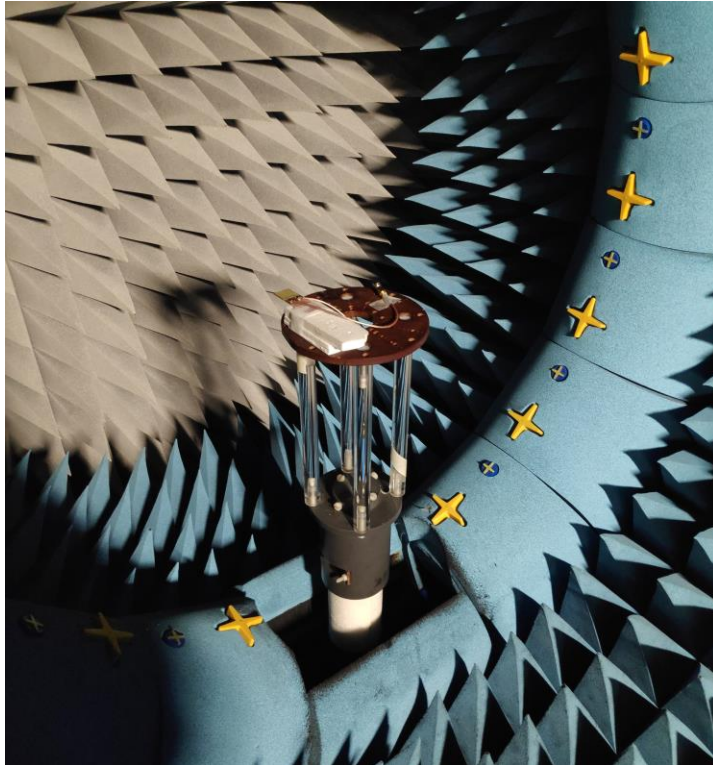
- Multi-access single structure antenna with matching network
- To avoid switches in multi-standard IoT terminals
- Space saving, cost saving, more efficient solution

Terminal size

$0.058\lambda \times 0.17\lambda$ (at 868 MHz)

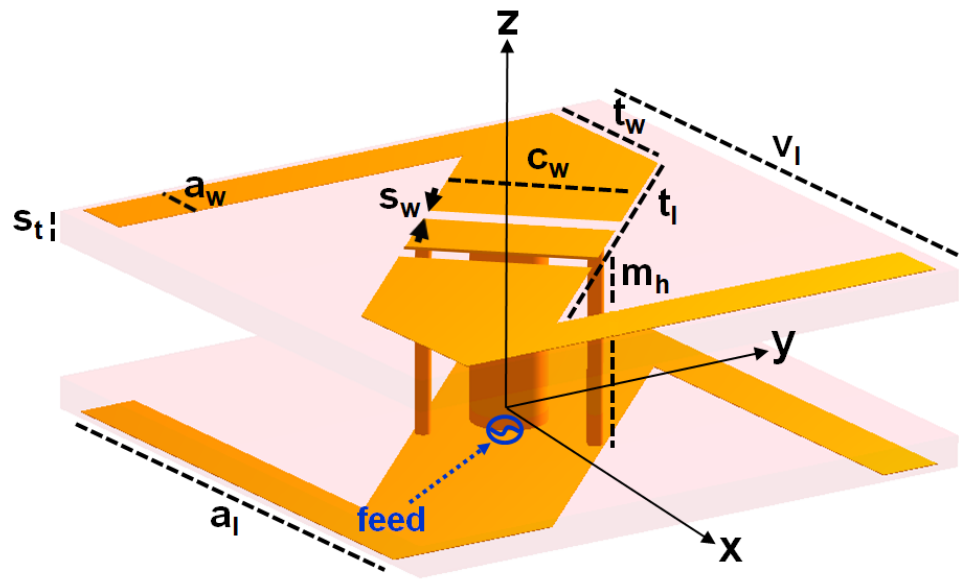


LoRa-GPS Integrated Antenna

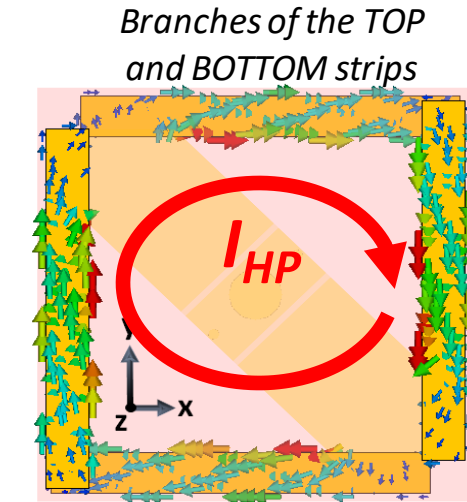


Miniature CP Antenna

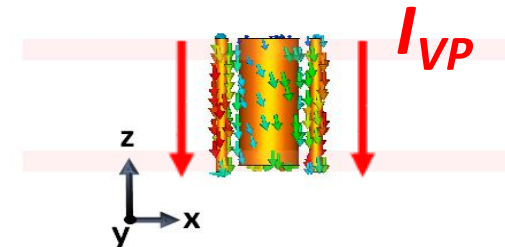
- Integration of an Alford loop and a wire-patch antennas
- To increase robustness to the multipath fading
- Miniature and low-cost solution



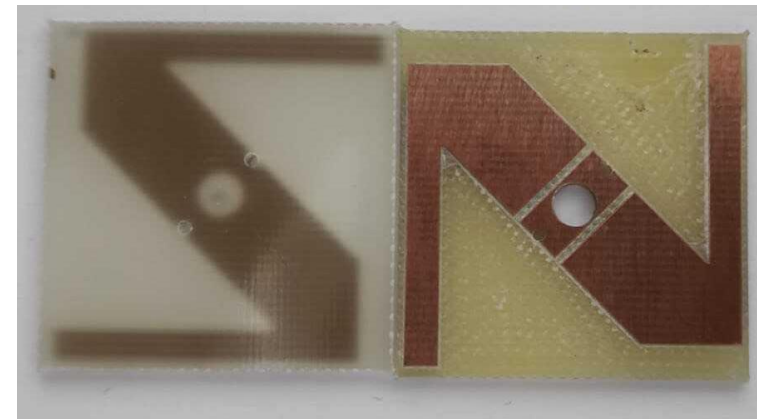
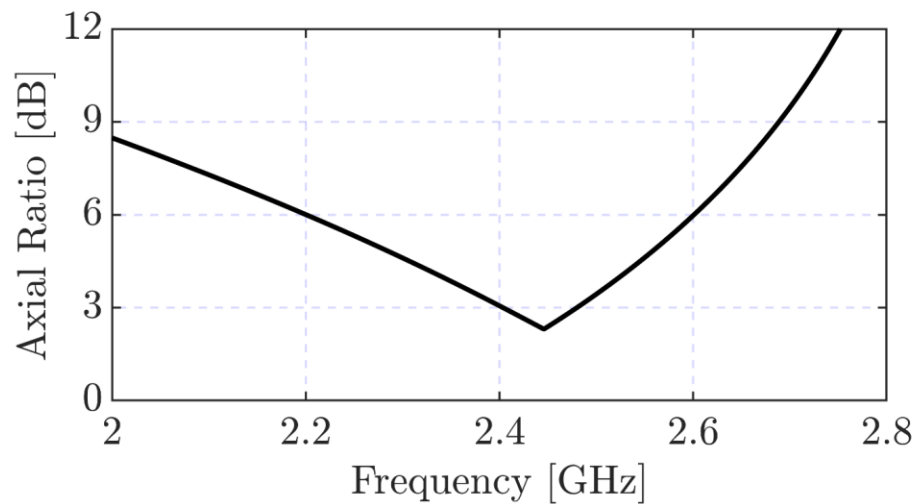
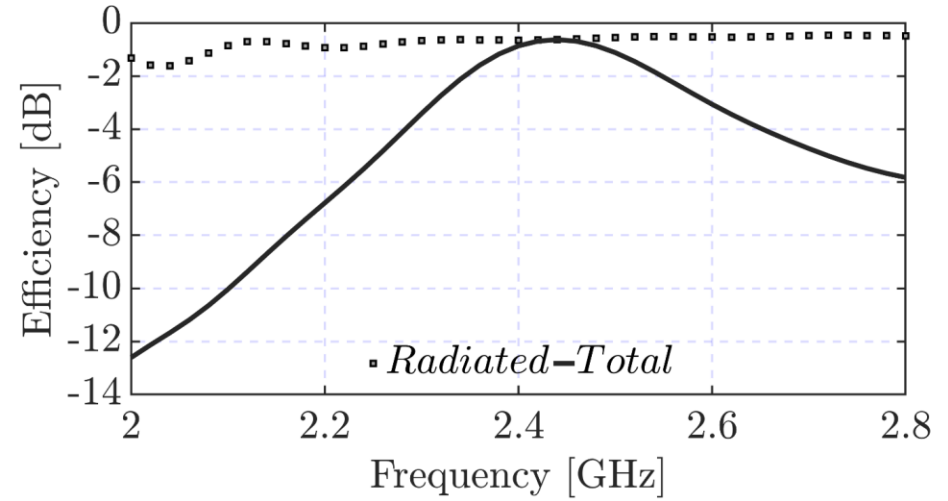
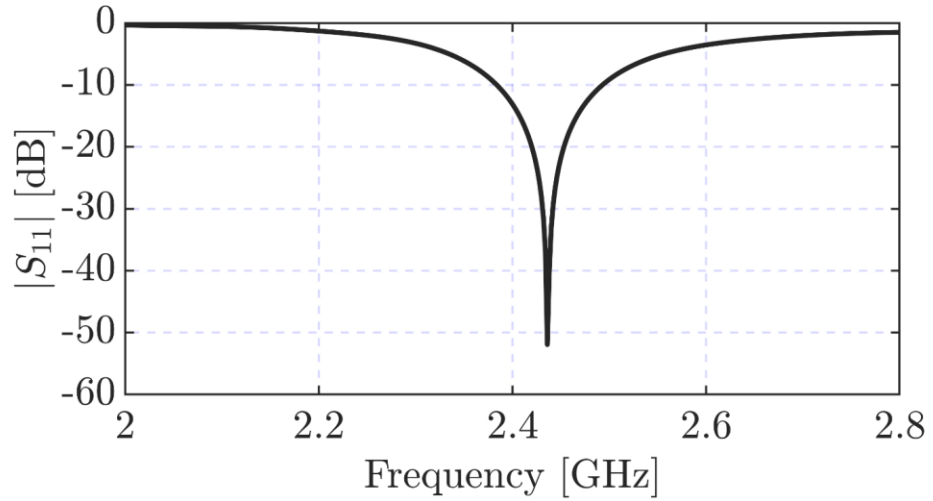
Total height: $0.081\lambda_0$
 length: $0.252\lambda_0$
 at 2.44 GHz



Surface current distribution at 2.44 GHz on the wire-patch radiator



Miniature CP Antenna



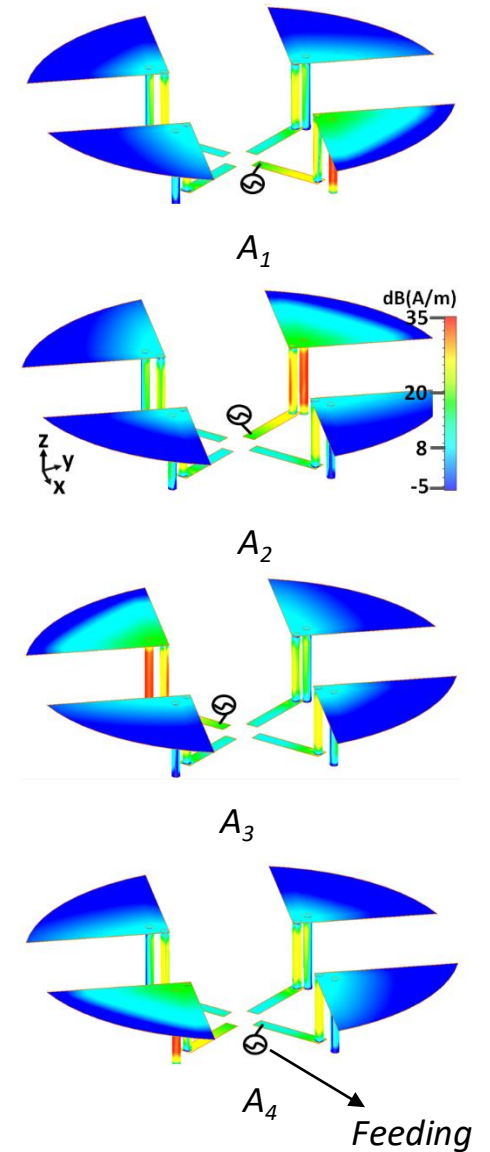
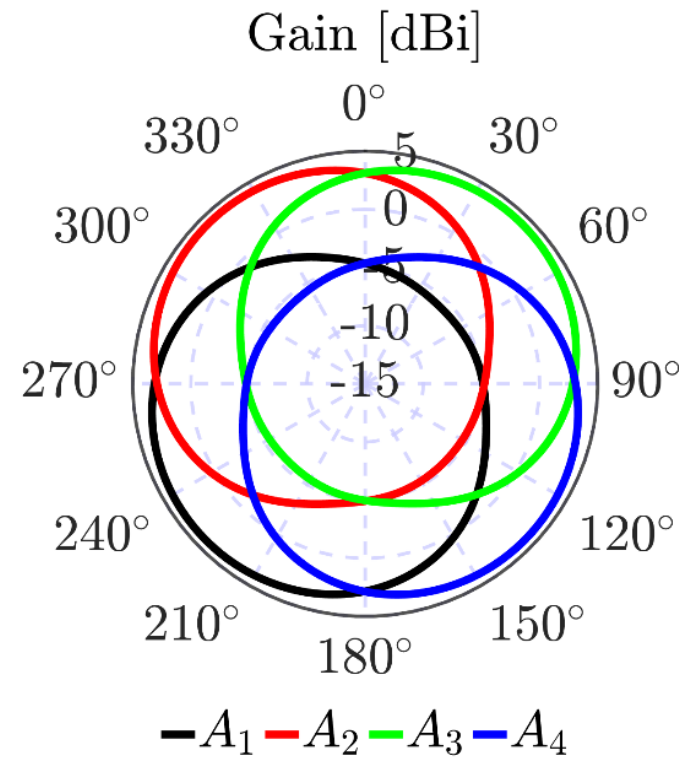
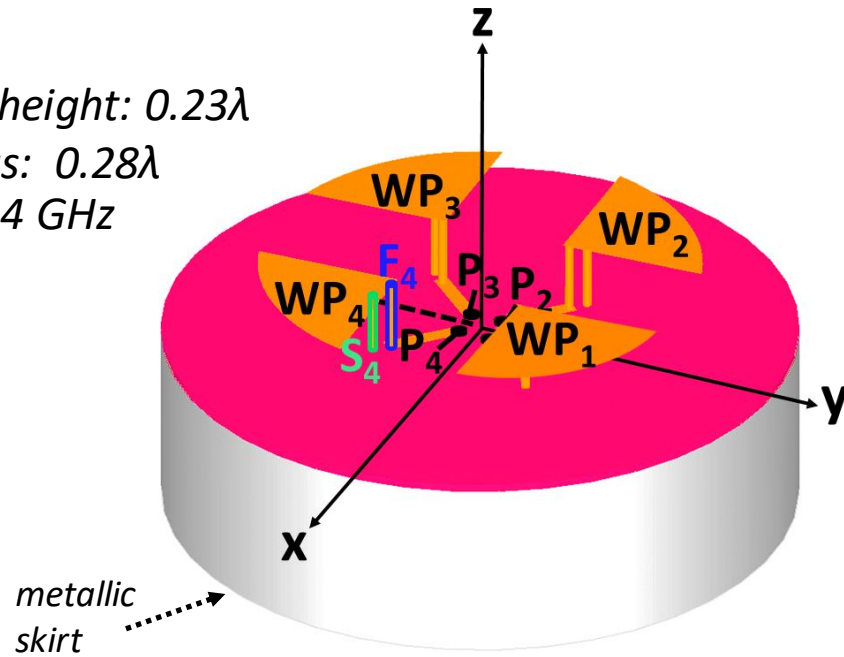
bottom

top

Pattern Reconfigurable Antenna

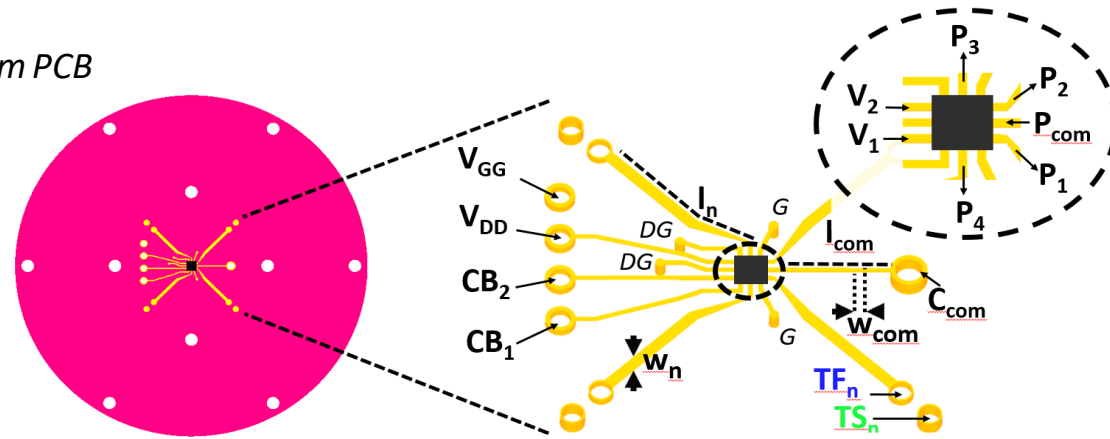
- 4-element wire-patch antenna array
- To reduce interference in massive IoT networks
- Low-cost and easy-to-realize solution

Total height: 0.23λ
Radius: 0.28λ
at 2.44 GHz

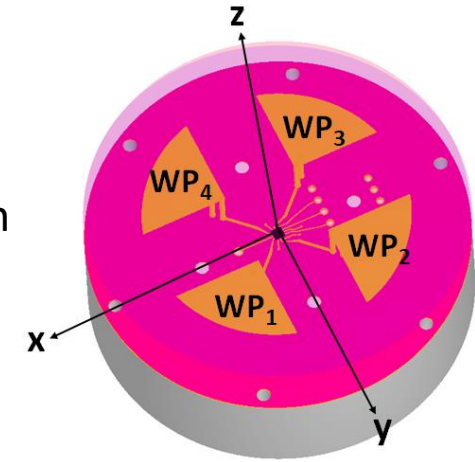


Pattern Reconfigurable Antenna

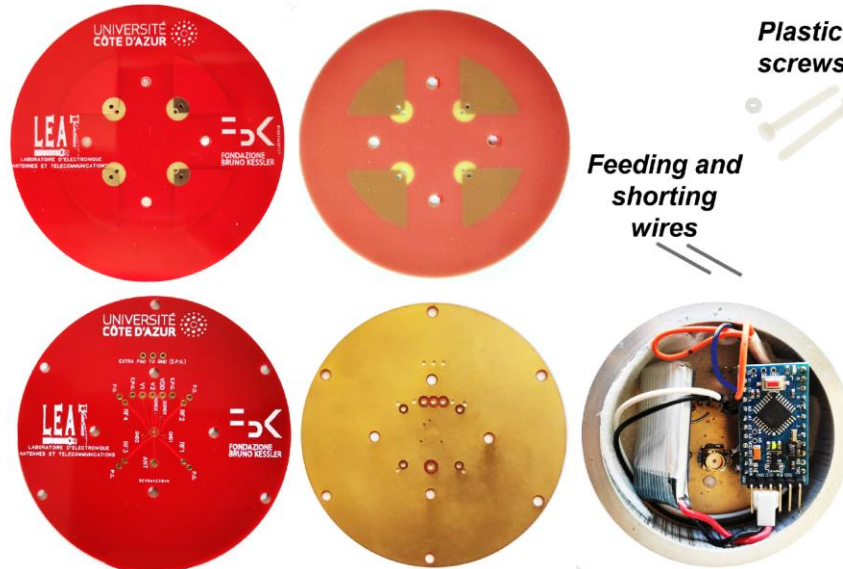
Bottom PCB



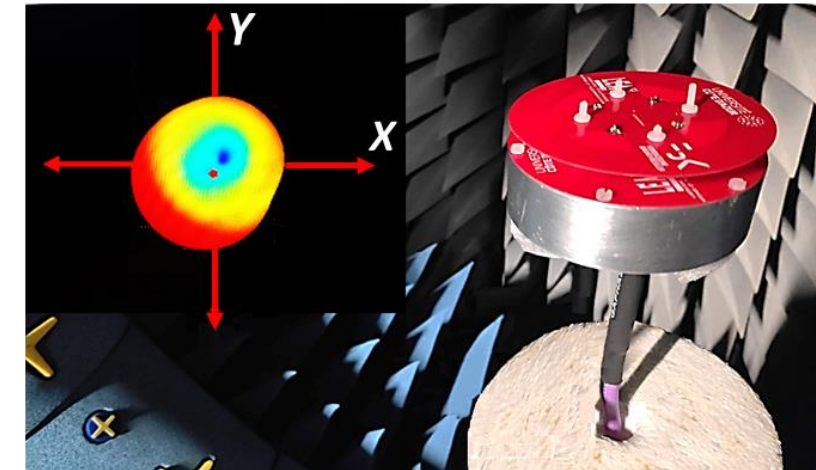
Implementation of reconfiguration mechanism



Realization and integration

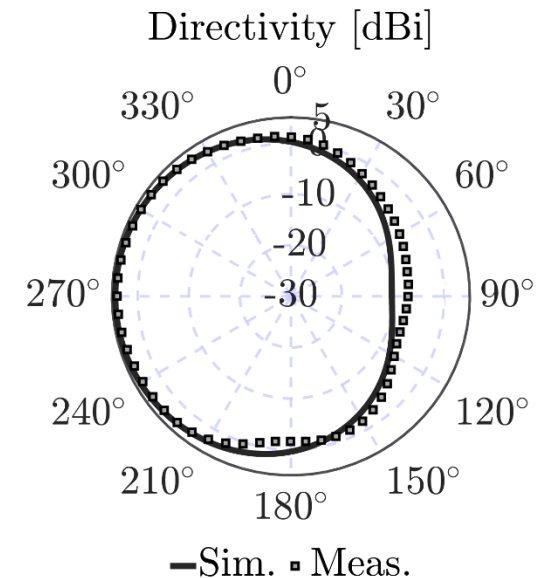
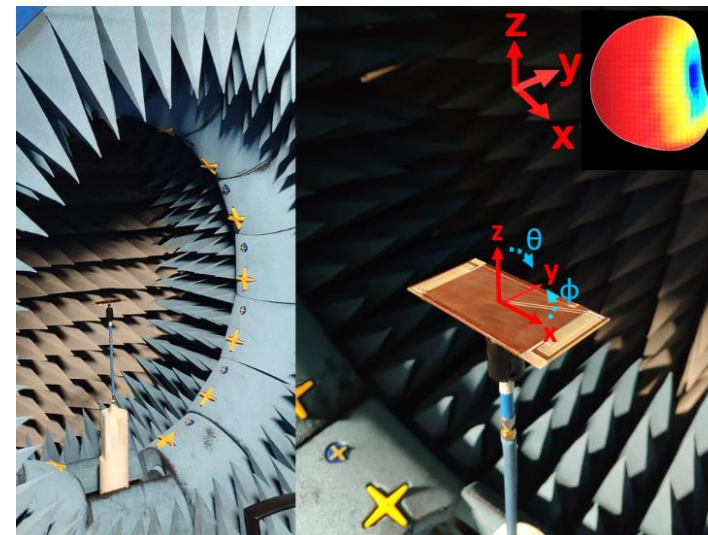
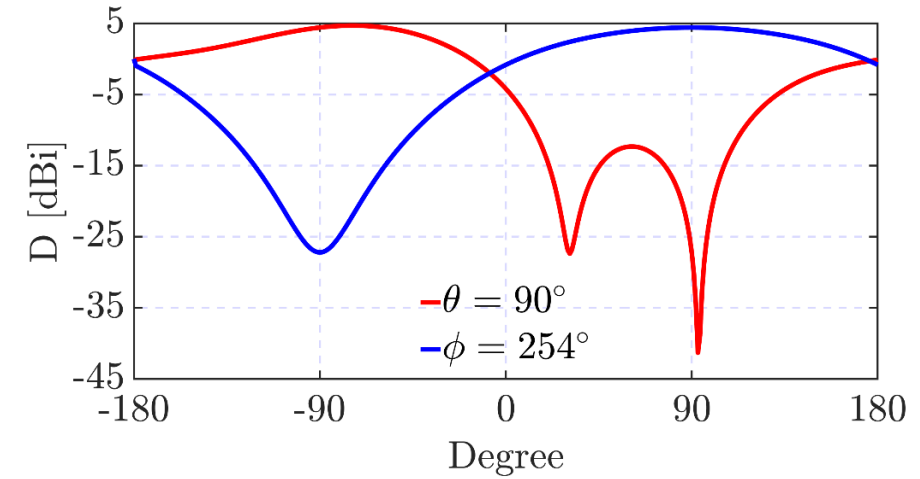
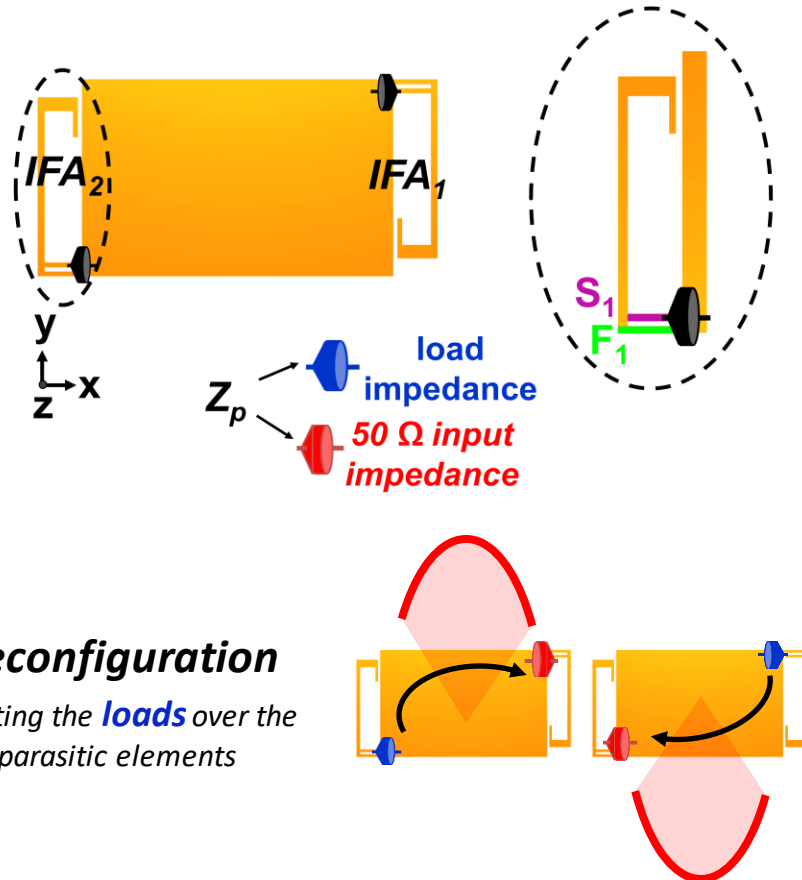


Measurement



Pattern Reconfigurable Antenna

- 2-elements printed IFA array
- To reduce interference in massive IoT networks
- Terminal integrated solution

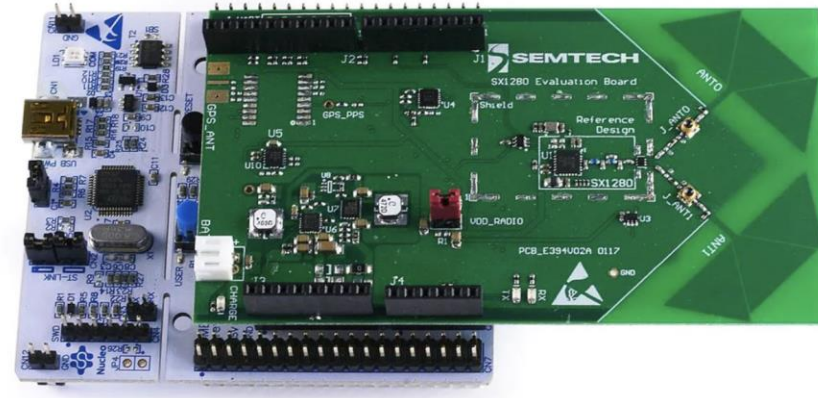
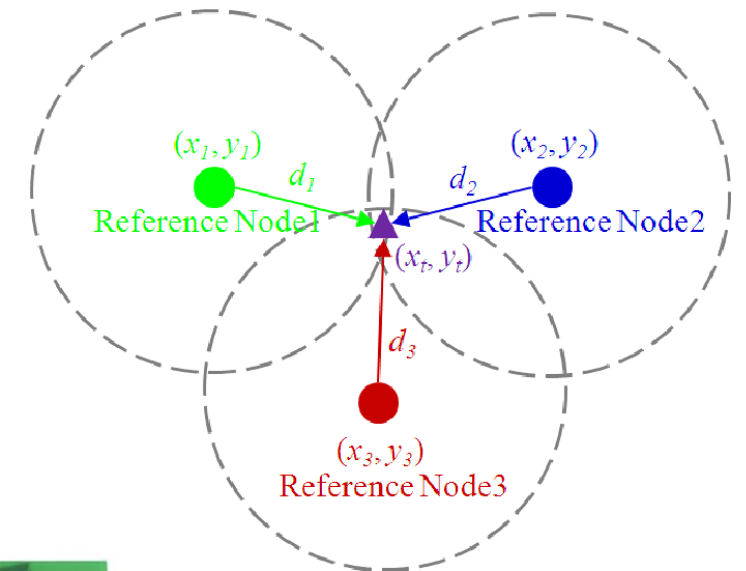


Triangulation-based localization

- Nodes are localized using estimated distances from reference nodes
- Estimation can be done using received signal strength indicator (RSSI)
- Another approach is to use hardware ranging techniques

LoRa based approach

- Use of Semtech LoRa SX1280 chip with ranging capabilities
- Boards tested in indoor environment (corridor, room)
- Compared with RSSI methods
- It requires clock synchronization

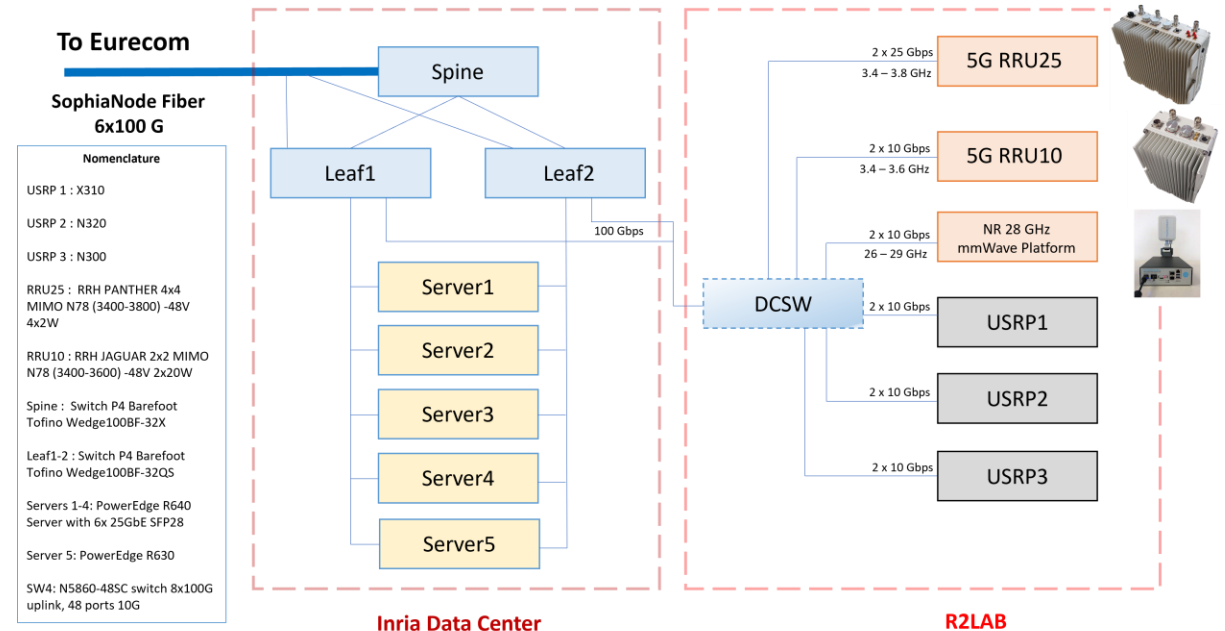
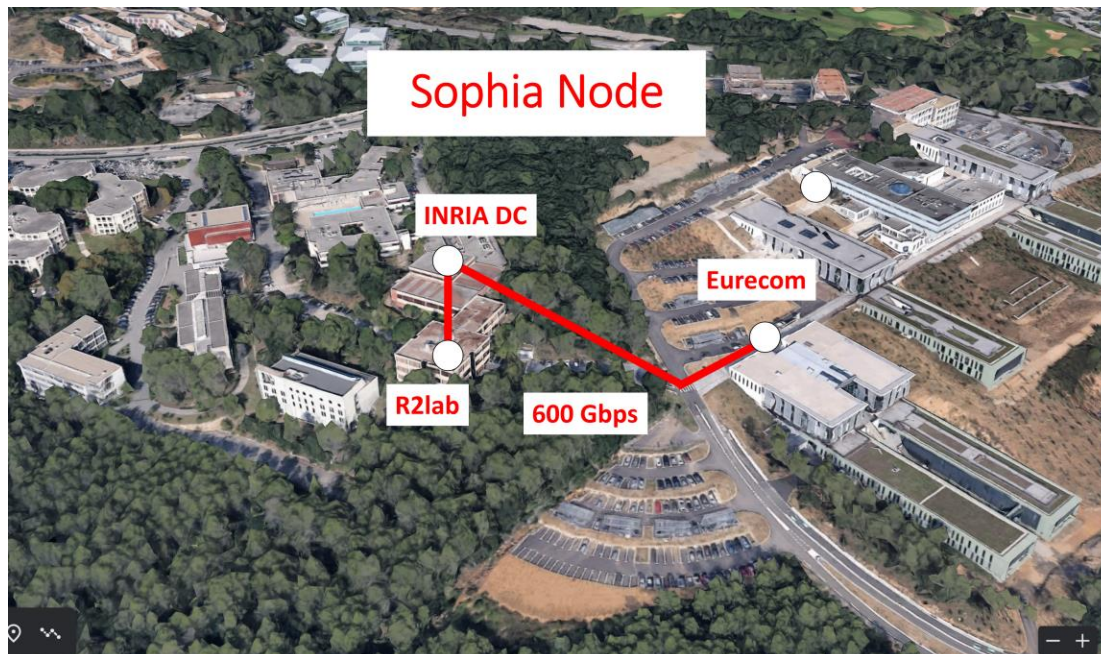


Triangulation-based localization

- Larger scale measurements impossible to the lack of students

SophiaNode Plateform (5G+ testbed)

- Large number of connections in 5G mMTC communications
- Purchase of a P4 Wedge 32QS programmable switch (server cluster)



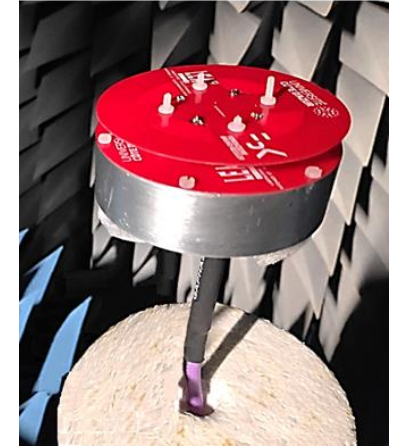
Project Outcomes

Publications:

- 2 journal papers, 5 international conferences, 1 internal report

Collaborations:

- Collaboration with FBK still in progress
- Test of I-LL-WIN pattern reconfigurable antennas with the indoor Bluetooth-based indoor localization algorithm developed in FBK



Funded projects:

- H2020 PASSEPARTOUT project (2021)
- Development of a network of miniature, hyperspectral optical based sensors to monitor environmental air quality in urban areas
- Total funding: 7M€, LEAT funding: 210k€
- LEAT: reconfigurable antenna systems for the transmission of the collected data



Conclusion and Future Work

- Development of solutions to improve localization accuracy in LPWAN networks at both the physical and network level
- Development of multiple antenna solutions suitable for localization-based IoT applications
- Study of a time-of-flight based ranging estimation technique
- Outcomes in terms of publications, collaborations, and project funding
- Integration and extension in the SophiaNode project and in 5G scenarios

I-LL-WIN Publications

- [1] L. Santamaria, F. Ferrero, R. Staraj, L. Lizzi, “Electronically Pattern Reconfigurable Antenna for IoT Applications,” IEEE Open Journal of Antennas and Propagation, vol. 2, pp. 546–554, 2021, IEEE Open Journal of Antennas and Propagation. doi: 10.1109/OJAP.2021.3073104.
- [2] L. Santamaria, F. Ferrero, R. Staraj, L. Lizzi, “Slot-based Pattern Reconfigurable ESPAR Antenna for IoT Applications,” IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, pp. 1–1, 2020, IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation. doi: 10.1109/TAP.2020.3044399.\
- [3] L. Santamaria, T. Q. K. Nguyen, F. Ferrero, R. Staraj, L. Lizzi, “Compact Antenna Approaching the Lower Q-factor Theoretical Bound Suitable for IoT Applications,” in 2021 IEEE International Symposium on Antennas and Propagation and North American Radio Science Meeting, Dec. 2021, p. 2.
- [4] V. Mastrocini, L. Santamaria, M. Grande, F. Ferrero, R. Staraj, L. Lizzi, “Miniaturized Omnidirectional Circularly Polarized Antenna for IoT Applications,” in 15th European Conference on Antennas and Propagation (EUCAP 2021), Virtual Conference, Mar. 2021.
- [5] L. Santamaria, L. Lizzi, F. Ferrero, R. Staraj, “An Optimization Driven Method for the Synthesis of Reconfigurable Parasitic Antenna Arrays,” in 2020 IEEE International Symposium on Antennas and Propagation and North American Radio Science Meeting, ISSN: 1947-1491, Jul. 2020, pp. 1659–1660. doi: 10.1109/IEEECONF35879.2020.9329627.
- [6] L. Santamaria, L. Lizzi, F. Ferrero, R. Staraj, “Compact 4-Element Radiation Pattern Agile Antenna for Spatial Filtering in IoT Networks,” in 14th European Conference on Antennas and Propagation (EUCAP 2020), Copenhagen, Denmark, Mar. 2020.
- [7] L. Santamaria, T. Q. K. Nguyen, L. Lizzi, F. Ferrero, R. Staraj, “2-Port Antenna with Matching Network for Dual-band IoT Terminal,” in 2019 IEEE International Symposium on Antennas and Propagation USNC/URSI National Radio Science Meeting, Jul. 2019.
- [8] Amal Krimi, "Cooperative Localization in LoRa Low Power Wide Area Networks", rapport PFE Master IFI/UBINET, février 2021, encadré par W. Dabbous, T. Turletti et L. Lizzi.

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