

Tracking as a canonical problem for studying collaborative processing

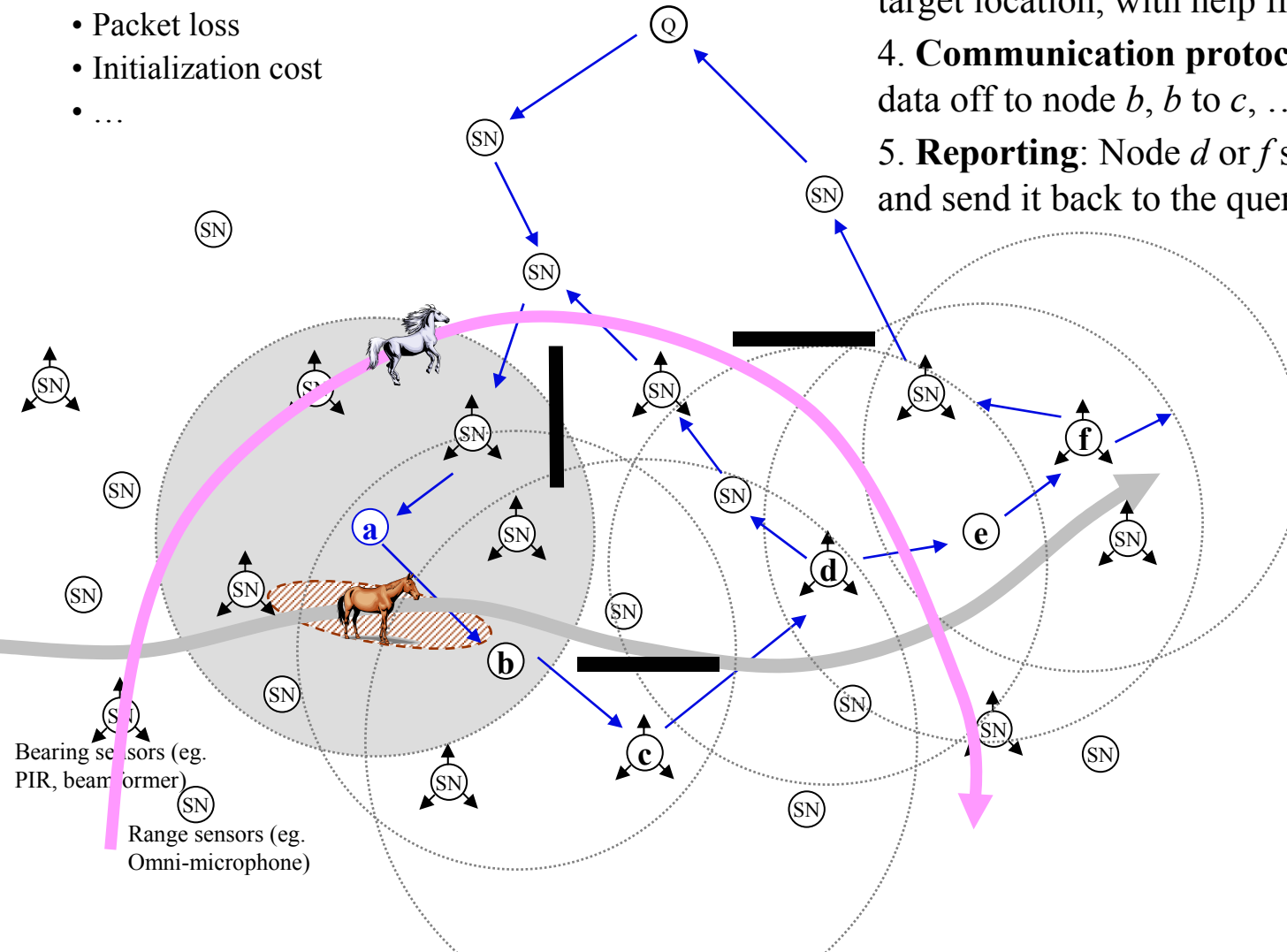
Feng Zhao

Recall the tracking scenario

Constraints:

- Node power reserve
- RF path loss
- Packet loss
- Initialization cost
- ...

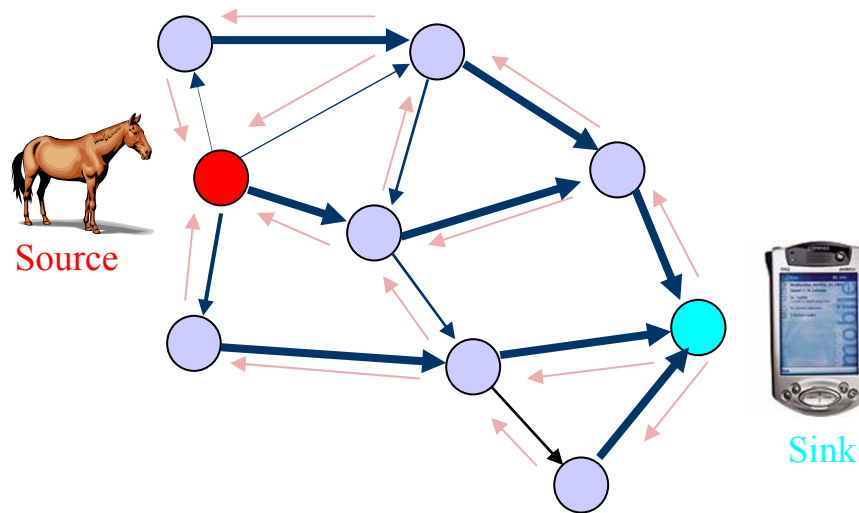
1. **Discovery:** Node a detects the target and initializes tracking
2. **Query processing:** User query Q enters the net and is routed towards regions of interest
3. **Collaborative Processing:** Node a estimates target location, with help from neighboring nodes
4. **Communication protocol:** Node a may hand data off to node b , b to c , ...
5. **Reporting:** Node d or f summarizes track data and send it back to the querying node



What if there are other (possibly) interfering targets?

What if there are obstacles?

Where is the data and how to move it to where it will be needed?



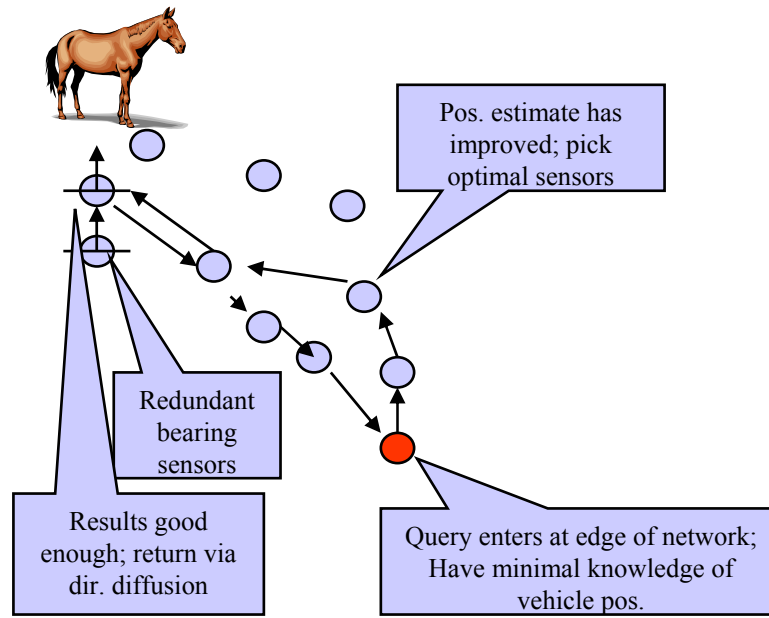
For example, use directed diffusion routing (Estrin et al)

- Publish and subscribe
 - Interest from user/data attribute from source => gradient
 - Finding shortest paths in graph

But we must also consider the information content of the data ...

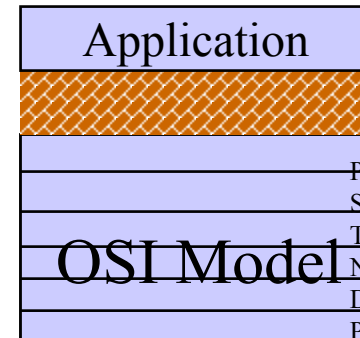
Actively Seek Out Information

“Find and track the animal” (minimize energy usage)



Break the barrier between *application* layer and *routing*

- Pick best info source considering **network cost** and **information utility**
- Implement selection **in network**, via routing decision.



Information Optimization in Sensor Networks

[Byers00, Zhao02]

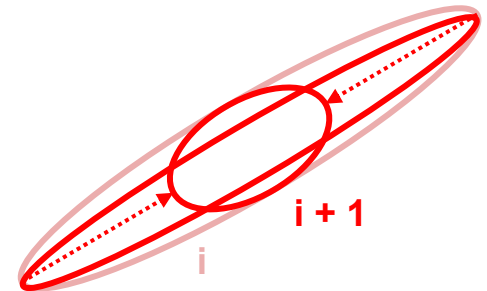
Example: target localization

Challenge:

Not all sensors provide useful information.

Some are useful, but redundant. Select next sensor to query to **maximize information**

return while **minimizing latency & bandwidth** consumption

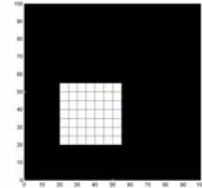


Questions:

- What is an appropriate measure of **information utility** and **cost**?
- How does one compute the utility? in the expected sense?
- How does each sensor node balance the information gain with cost and make a local decision about sensing, aggregation, and routing?

Bayesian Estimation

Initial Distribution $p(x_0)$

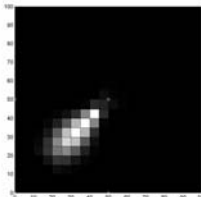


Dynamic Model

Posterior at
time $k-1$

$$p(x_k | \bar{z}_k) \propto p(\bar{z}_k | x_k) \cdot \int p(x_k | x_{k-1}) p(x_{k-1} | \bar{z}_{k-1}) dx_{k-1}$$

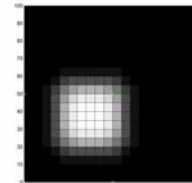
Posterior at
time k



Observation
at time k



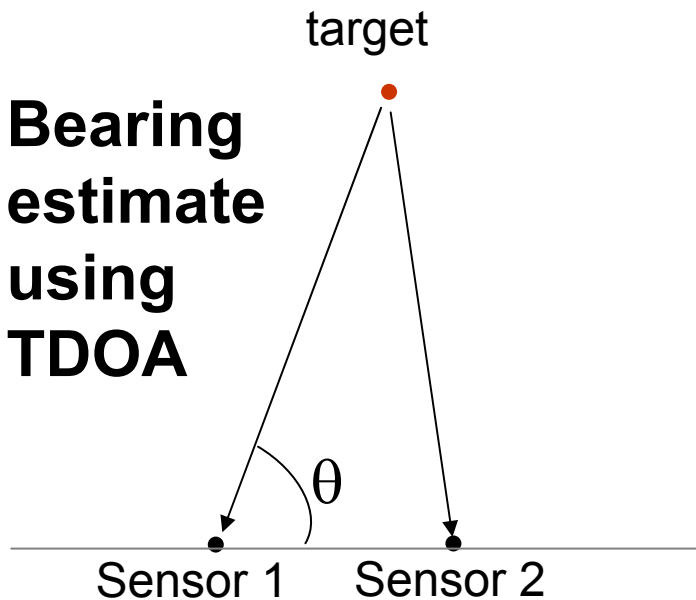
Prediction
at time k



DOA and Location Estimation

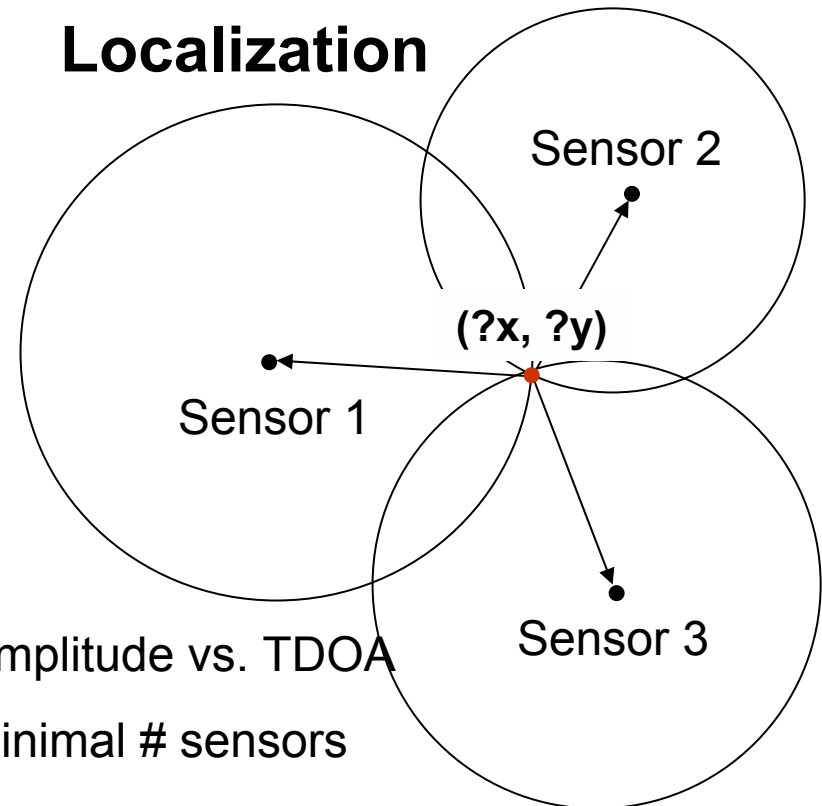
[Chen02, Hegazy03]

Bearing estimate using TDOA



- Far-field vs. near field
- Node time synch
- Single v.s. multiple sources

Localization



- Amplitude vs. TDOA
- Minimal # sensors
- Optimal sensor placement