



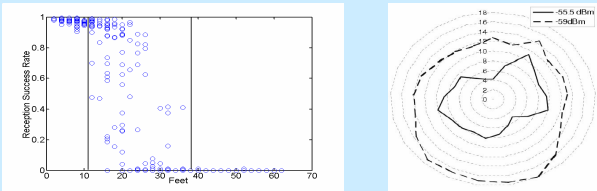
# Spatial Correlation-based Link Quality Estimator and Its Applications in Location-Aware Wireless Sensor Networks



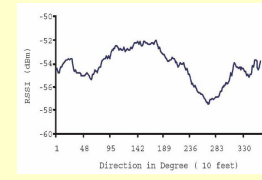
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## Problem and Motivation

Many higher-layer protocol designs are based on *an ideal spherical* communication pattern.



Need wireless link quality estimation and redesign of higher-layer protocols by taking into account link quality



**Spatial Correlation in wireless communication link quality**

Leveraging spatial correlation in link quality estimation, such that communication between a pair of nodes can be used not only for the estimation between them, but also for nodes geographically close

## Design of Spatial-based Link Quality Estimator

Using regression model to capture the spatial correlation and to estimate the link quality

How to model the spatial correlation?

How the model adapt to link quality changes over time?

How to ensure the model accuracy?

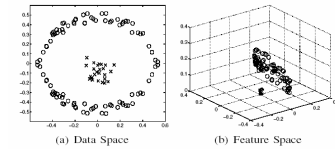
## Weighted Regression Algorithm – capturing the irregularity in link quality

• **Weighted regression algorithm:**

- classify collected  $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{s})$  to  $c$  classes
- derive a regression function for each class  $f^{(c)}$
- link quality at  $(x, y)$  is estimated as

$$\hat{p} = w^{(1)} f^{(1)}(x, y) + w^{(2)} f^{(2)}(x, y) + \dots + w^{(c)} f^{(c)}(x, y)$$

- The weight in the estimation
  - measuring the spatial closeness between the location point and each class
  - **space transformation tech:** weight is calculated by distance between the location point and the regression surface of a class in transformed space



## Modeling the Spatial Correlation in Link Quality

- A source node collects
  - $\mathbf{s}$ : the location from a set of neighbor nodes
  - $\mathbf{p}$ : their link quality

• Correlation between  $\mathbf{s}$  and  $\mathbf{p}$  is modeled as

$$\hat{\mathbf{p}} = f(\mathbf{s}) = \beta_0 \Phi_0(\mathbf{s}) + \beta_1 \Phi_1(\mathbf{s}) + \dots + \beta_k \Phi_k(\mathbf{s})$$

• Regression coefficient are derived as

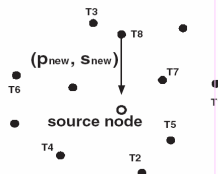
$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \left( \Phi(\mathbf{s})^T \Phi(\mathbf{s}) \right)^{-1} \Phi(\mathbf{s})^T \mathbf{p} \\ &= \left( \Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})^T \Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \right)^{-1} \Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})^T \mathbf{p} \end{aligned}$$

## Sliding Window for Real-time Data Collection

- Regression model only considers the data falling into the sliding window
- Criteria for discarding data from the window
  - Temporal condition: oldest data is discarded ( $T_1$ )
  - Spatial Condition: the closest data within a threshold  $\rightarrow (T_3)$

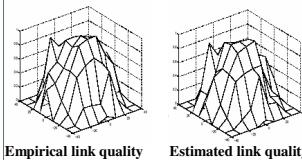
• Regression Updates

- Update  $\Phi(\mathbf{s})$  and  $\mathbf{p}$  and re-compute regression coefficients
- Or update regression functions based on a threshold hold for  $(p_i - \hat{p}_i)^2$



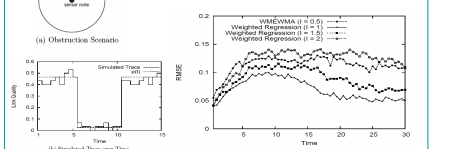
## Performance Study

### Link Quality Estimation



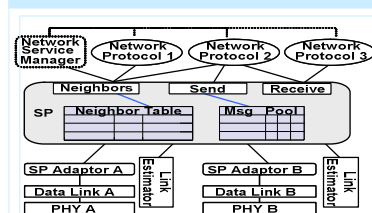
Empirical link quality Estimated link quality

### Estimator Adaptability with moving obstacle scenario

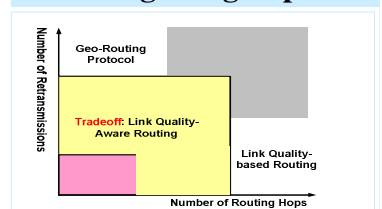


## Link Quality-Aware Geo-Routing

### Link Quality Estimation Services



### Link Quality-Aware Geo-Routing Design Space



## Performance of Link Quality-Aware Geo-Routing

