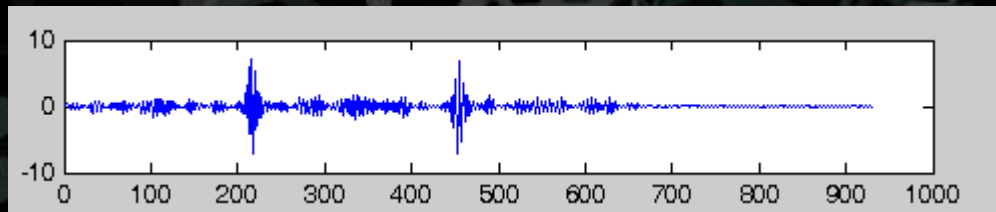


# Modeling Interference



In passive wireless sensor networks



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University of Maine



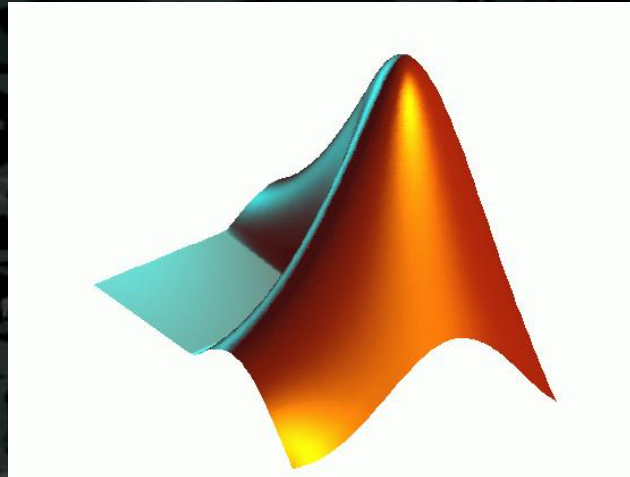
# About this project

- Simulation only
- Matlab
- Model interference
- Passive wireless devices
- Objective: find when signal degradation prevents effective use of the system



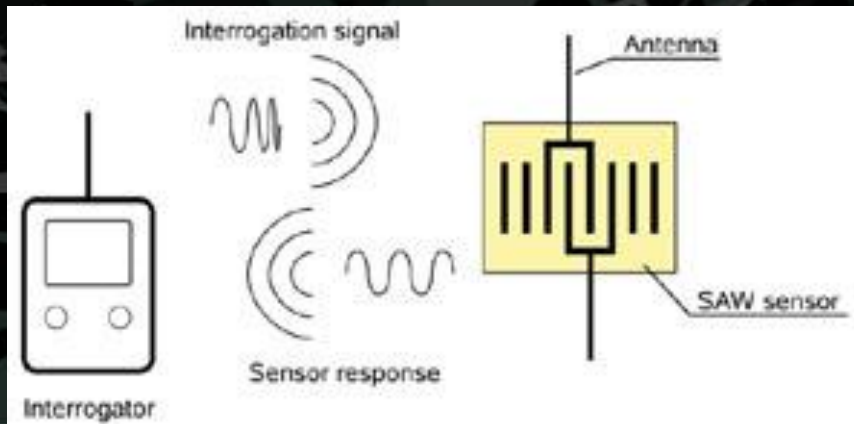
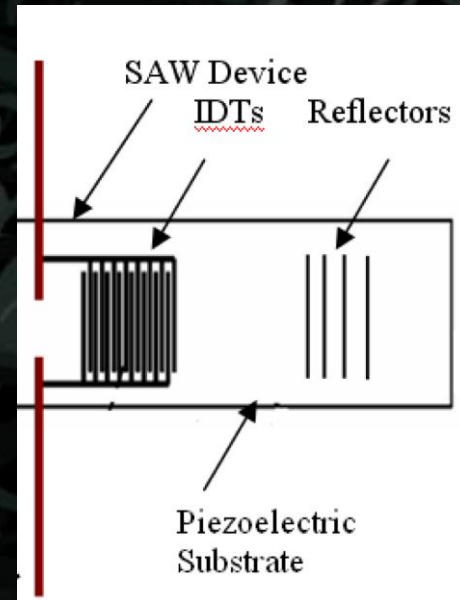
# REU: Starting Out

- Class
- Papers
- Learn MatLab
- Review code



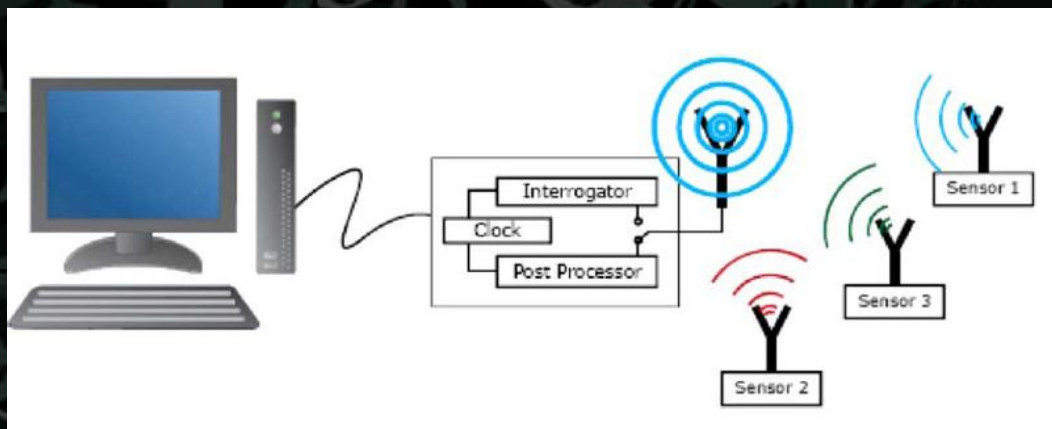
# SAW Devices

- IDTs
- Reflectors
- Binary SAW Codes
- Identification

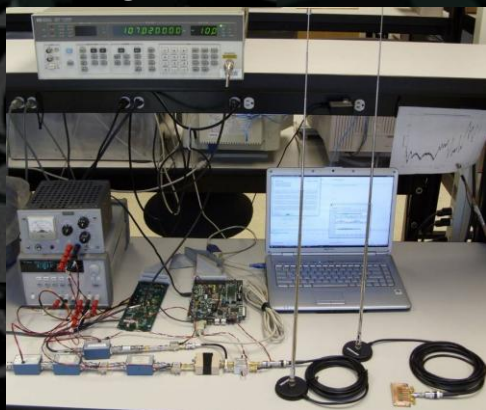




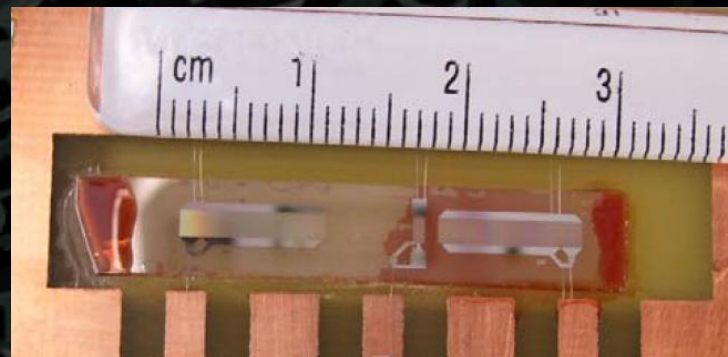
- All sensors are equidistant from “interrogator”



Interrogator Implementation

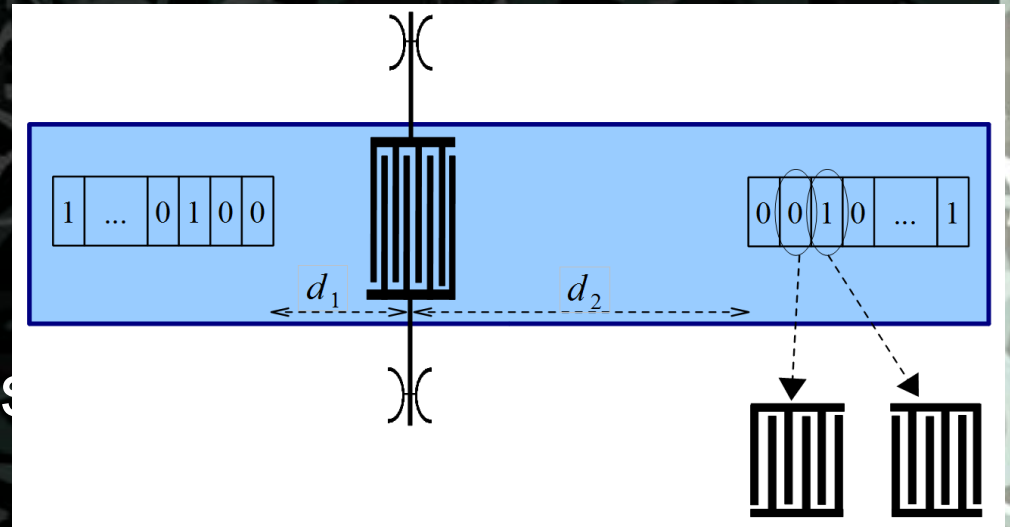


Sensor



# Code Sets

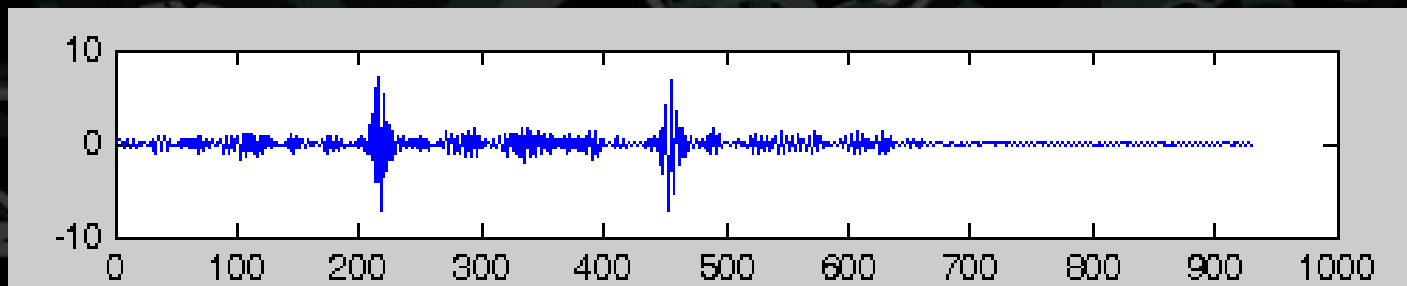
- Based on 31 codes
- 'Gold codes'
- Determined before I started working on my project
- Each one represents a “hard coded” sensor
- Interrogator sends out one code





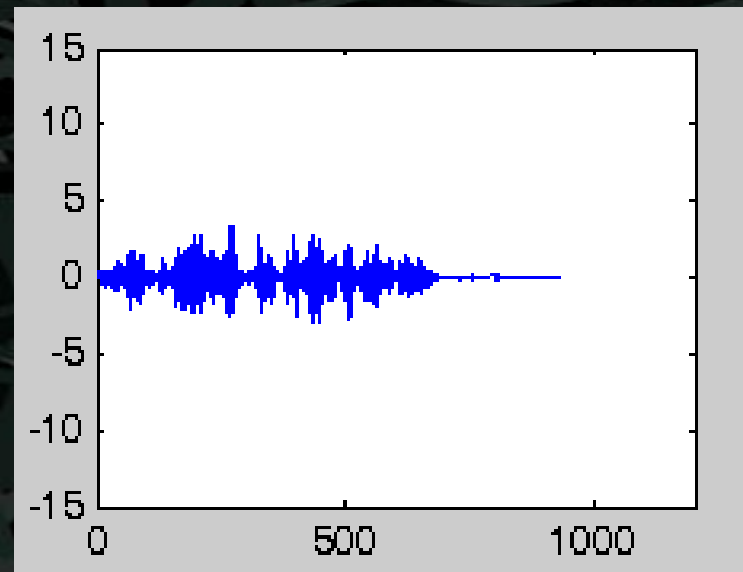


- The magnitudes of the signals for each comparison are retrieved.
- If two codes match then two well defined peaks appear:

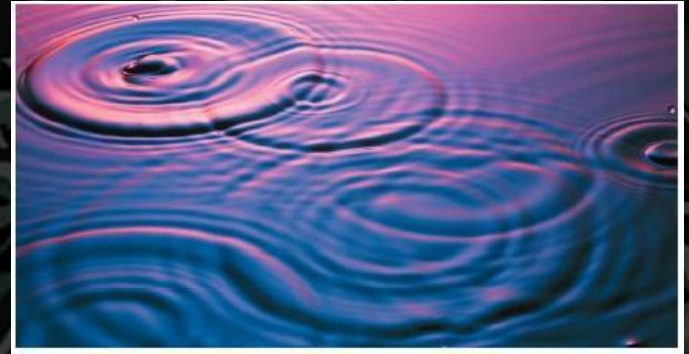




- If they don't match then there are no defined peaks:



# Interference

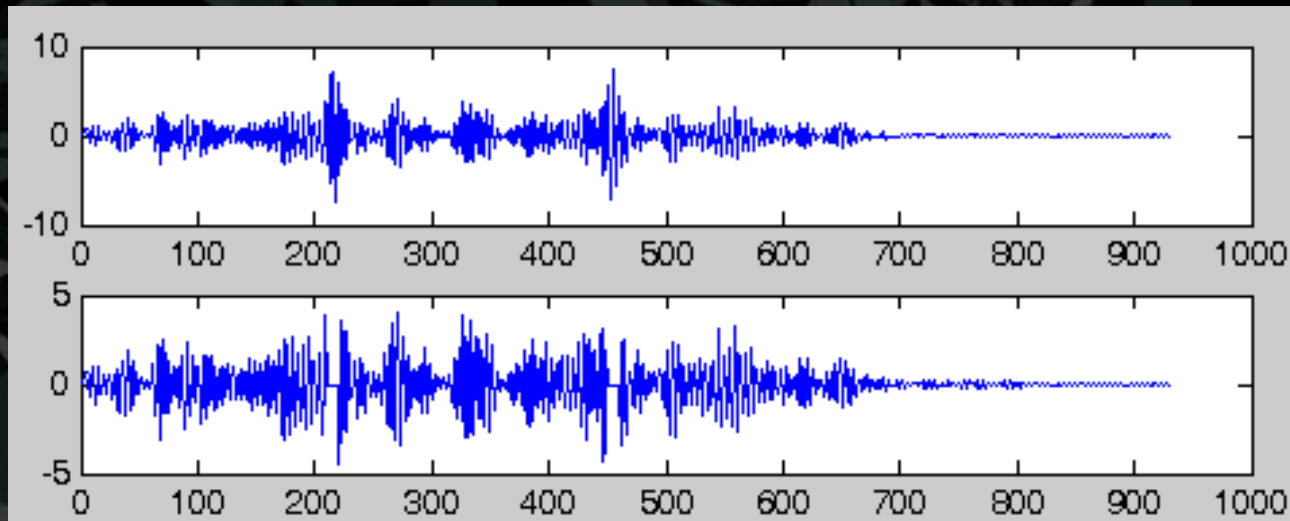


- In the field you get all the signals back, desired and undesired.
- The model take the first signal (which happens to be the desired signal) and adds all the following signals.
- The result is a new signal containing all the sensor feedback.



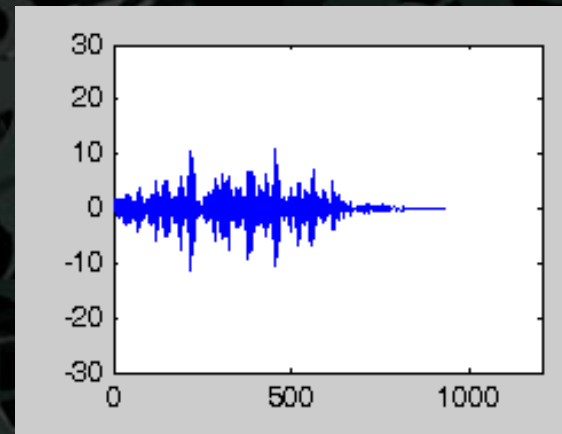
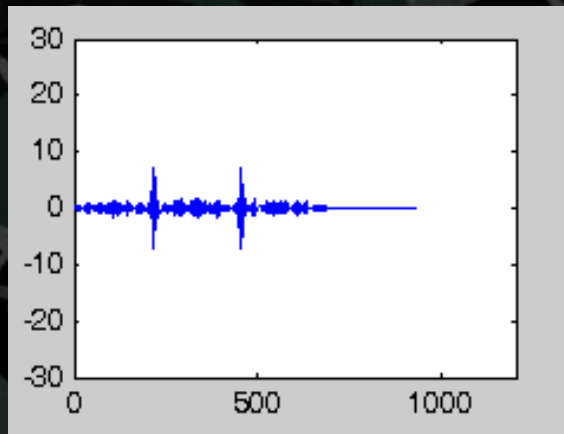
# How to find distortion

- Find two peaks from the initial match and remove them.



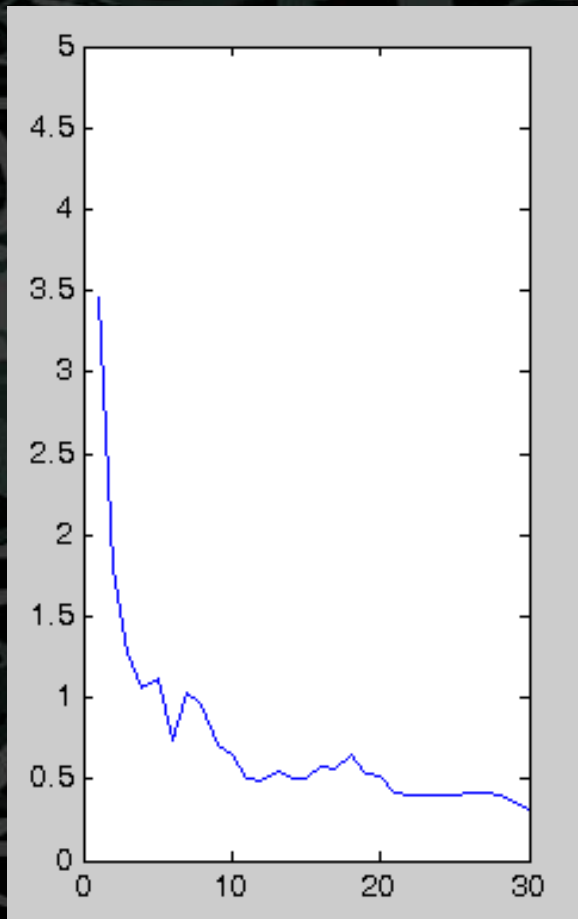
- Save their magnitude and location.

- Removing them allows you to analyze the surrounding peaks.
- After enough interference signals are added the highest peaks shift and distort.
- The initial matched peaks aren't relatively as high and become lost.





# Peak to Side-lobe ratio



- $h1/h2$  where  $h1$  is always the height of the initial peak
- $h2$  is the highest peak after the initial peak's removal.
- After ~6 sensors, the ratio goes below 1.

# In Conclusion

- This system can support ~6 sensors.
- Different frequencies, more sensors
- More sensors could be supported if the interference is mitigated.
- Time delays can also allow more sensors
- Variability: By alternate signal filtering or different code sets altogether, more or fewer sensors may be accommodated.



# What Else?

- Varying distance from the interrogator
  - More complex time delays
- Taking an unknown signal that had been altered by a measurand and includes interference and deciding which sensor it is.

# Acknowledgments

- Dr. Ali Abedi
- Abolfazl Razi
- REU affiliates





# Contact

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***Thank you!***

