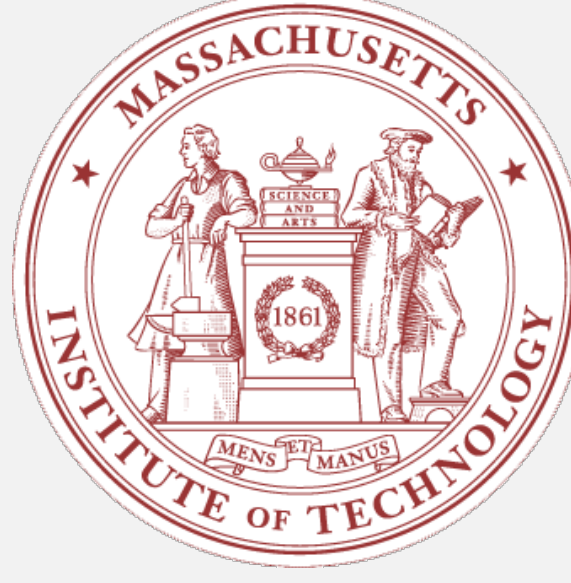




Resilient and Low-Latency Networks for Situation Awareness in the Factory of the Future

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Project Overview

Motivation: Factory of the Future (FoF)

- FoF is inherently a multi-agent system composed of heterogeneous nodes: machines, workers, workpieces, etc.
- Coordination (communication and control) among heterogeneous nodes facilitates operational resiliency: adaptability, autonomy, and reliability
- Dense and dynamically-changing factory environments create harsh conditions for communication and control of networked systems

Technical Gaps

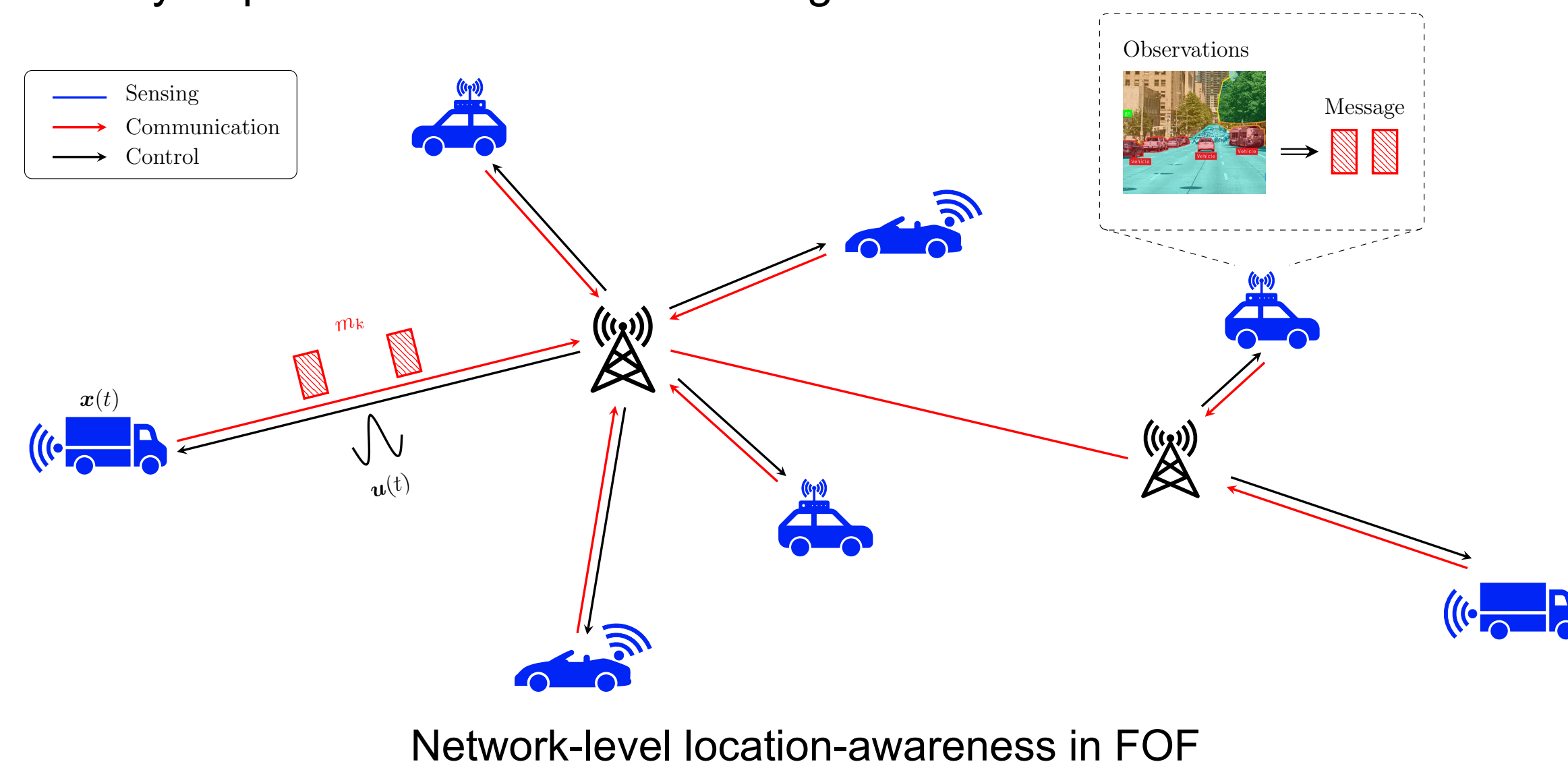
- Limited availability of results in standardized scenarios, such as those defined by 3GPP and included in technical specifications of beyond 5G networks towards 6G
- Existing works on localization do not account for sensing latency and may lead to poor performance when data packets are not readily available
- A systematic design of localization and decision-making accounting for the latency in sensing, communication, and computation is still lacking

Research Objective

- Develop latency-resilient algorithms for network localization, inference, and control to facilitate situational awareness and decision-making in FoF
 - design efficient algorithms for high-accuracy localization by fusing sensed data obtained from heterogeneous devices in FoF
 - develop a framework for location inference in the presence of network latency

Inference and Control for FoF

- Node-level constituents of FoF:
 - physical layer: FoF agents
 - sensing layer: multimodal sensors
- Network-level constituents of FoF:
 - inference layer: processor nodes for localization and navigation
 - control layer: processor nodes for action generations



Contributions

- Our contributions to NextG resiliency, network intelligence, performance, and security are as follows:
 - developed localization algorithms for xG networks according to 3GPP specifications and communication algorithms leveraging location information
 - disseminated results in publications/tutorials
 - <https://rings.winslab.lids.mit.edu/>



Theoretical Foundation

Fundamental limits of localization accuracy

$$J_e(p_1) = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{b, LOS}} \lambda_{1j} J_r(\phi_{1j}) \quad \lambda_{1j} = \frac{8\pi^2 \beta^2}{c^2} (1 - \chi_{1j}) \text{SNR}_{1j}$$

- NLOS conditions:** NLOS signals do not contribute since their delays are corrupted by the unknown biases
- Bandwidth:** RII λ_{1j} is proportional to the SNR and the squared effective bandwidth of the transmitted signal. Large bandwidth also improves multipath resolvability (i.e., reduce χ_{1j})
- Network geometry:** EFIM is the weighted sum of the RDM from individual anchors. Anchors provide one-dimensional RI along the direction ϕ_{1j} with λ_{1j} intensity

Spatiotemporal cooperation

