

Hydrophones

This method of interpreting hydrophone data has been deprecated in favor of [this method](#).

Before reading this page, make sure to check out the **Problem Setup** section of [this page](#).

This page is a summary of how we use the hydrophones to figure out our position.

Note that δ , ϵ , and ζ are defined as:

h_0 is at location $(0,0,0)$

h_x is at location $(\delta,0,0)$

h_y is at location $(0,\epsilon,0)$

h_z is at location $(0,0,\zeta)$

The primary results from [this derivation](#) are equations $\text{\ref{eq:xyz}}$ and $\text{\ref{eq:p0_initial}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{\Delta x (2p_0 - \Delta x) + \delta^2}{2\delta} \\ y &= \frac{\Delta y (2p_0 - \Delta y) + \epsilon^2}{2\epsilon} \\ z &= \frac{\Delta z (2p_0 - \Delta z) + \zeta^2}{2\zeta} \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = p_0^2(a_x + a_y + a_z - 1) + p_0(b_x + b_y + b_z) + (c_x + c_y + c_z)$$
 With variable definitions given by $\text{\ref{eq:variable_definitions}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} a_x &= \left(\frac{\Delta x}{\delta}\right)^2 \\ b_x &= \frac{\Delta x}{\delta^2}(\delta^2 - \Delta x^2) \\ c_x &= \left(\frac{\Delta x^2 - \delta^2}{2\delta}\right)^2 \\ a_y &= \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\epsilon}\right)^2 \\ b_y &= \frac{\Delta y}{\epsilon^2}(\epsilon^2 - \Delta y^2) \\ c_y &= \left(\frac{\Delta y^2 - \epsilon^2}{2\epsilon}\right)^2 \\ a_z &= \left(\frac{\Delta z}{\zeta}\right)^2 \\ b_z &= \frac{\Delta z}{\zeta^2}(\zeta^2 - \Delta z^2) \\ c_z &= \left(\frac{\Delta z^2 - \zeta^2}{2\zeta}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Let us simplify eq. $\text{\ref{eq:p0_initial}}$ using the following substitution:
 $a = (a_x + a_y + a_z - 1)$ $b = (b_x + b_y + b_z)$ $c = (c_x + c_y + c_z)$

This gives us eq. $\text{\ref{eq:p0_initial_simple}}$, which is an ordinary quadratic equation.

$$0 = p_0^2 a + p_0 b + c$$
 Applying the quadratic formula to eq. $\text{\ref{eq:p0_initial_simple}}$, we can solve for p_0 .

$$p_0 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

This will give us two possible solutions for p_0 . We can combine this result with eq. $\text{\ref{eq:xyz}}$ to solve for x , y , and z .

Reversing the Problem

Here we describe how the simulator takes the position of the sub and calculates fake hydrophone timing data.

Need figure this part out!

From:

<https://robosub.eecs.wsu.edu/wiki/> - **Palouse RoboSub Technical Documentation**

Permanent link:

<https://robosub.eecs.wsu.edu/wiki/cs/hydrophones/trilateration/start?rev=1505244234> 

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