

User location estimation by means of WLAN

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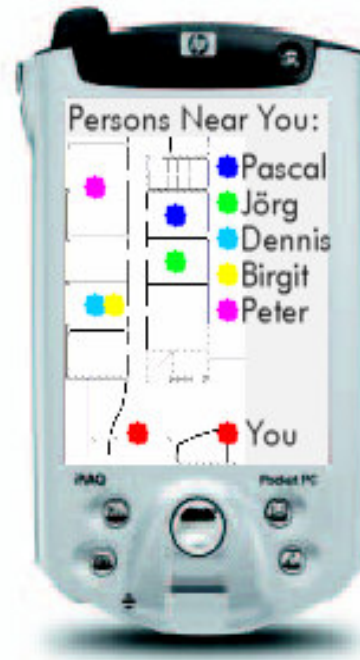
IMSTipos

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- **Location-aware applications**
- **Indoor positioning: IMST ipos**
 - Experimental testbed
 - Deterministic and probabilistic approach
 - Software design
- **Summary**
- **Outlook**

Location-aware Applications

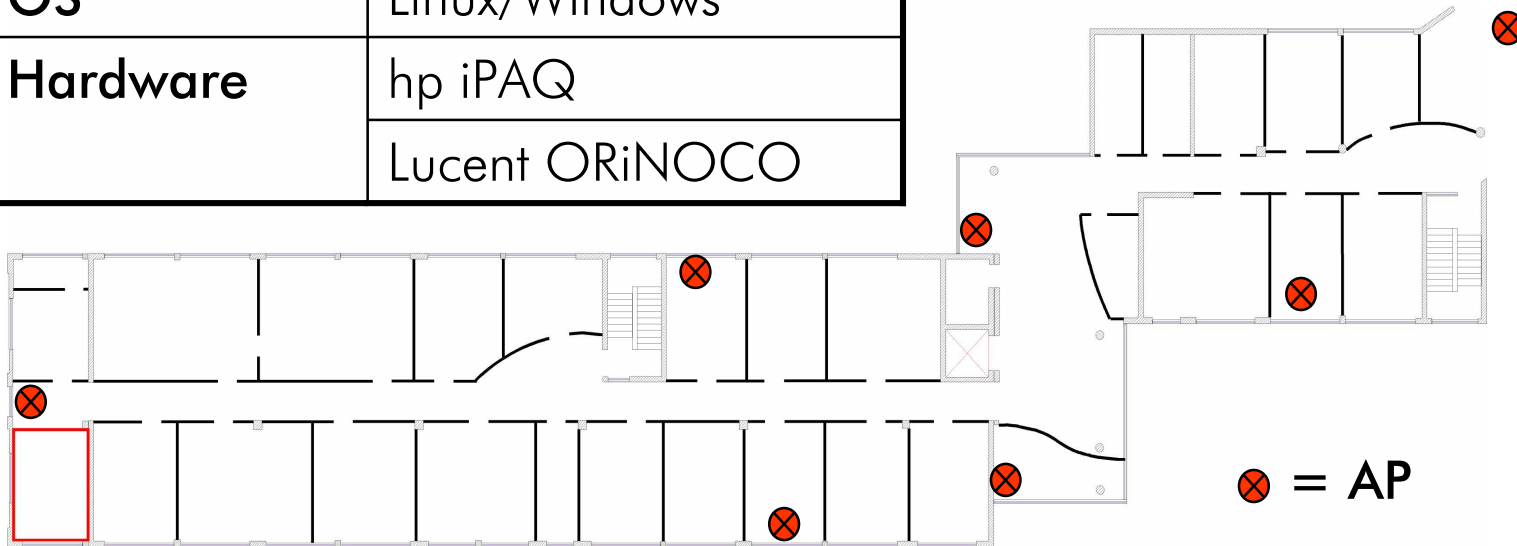
- **Locate people and nearby resources**
 - Tracking
Who/what is close?
 - Navigation
How do I get there?
- **Product location information**
 - Example: Metro Future Store, Rheinberg



Experimental testbed

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| | IMST 1st floor |
| Standard | IEEE 802.11b |
| # of AP's | 7 |
| Dimensions | 69 x 22 m |
| OS | Linux/Windows |
| Hardware | hp iPAQ |
| | Lucent ORiNOCO |

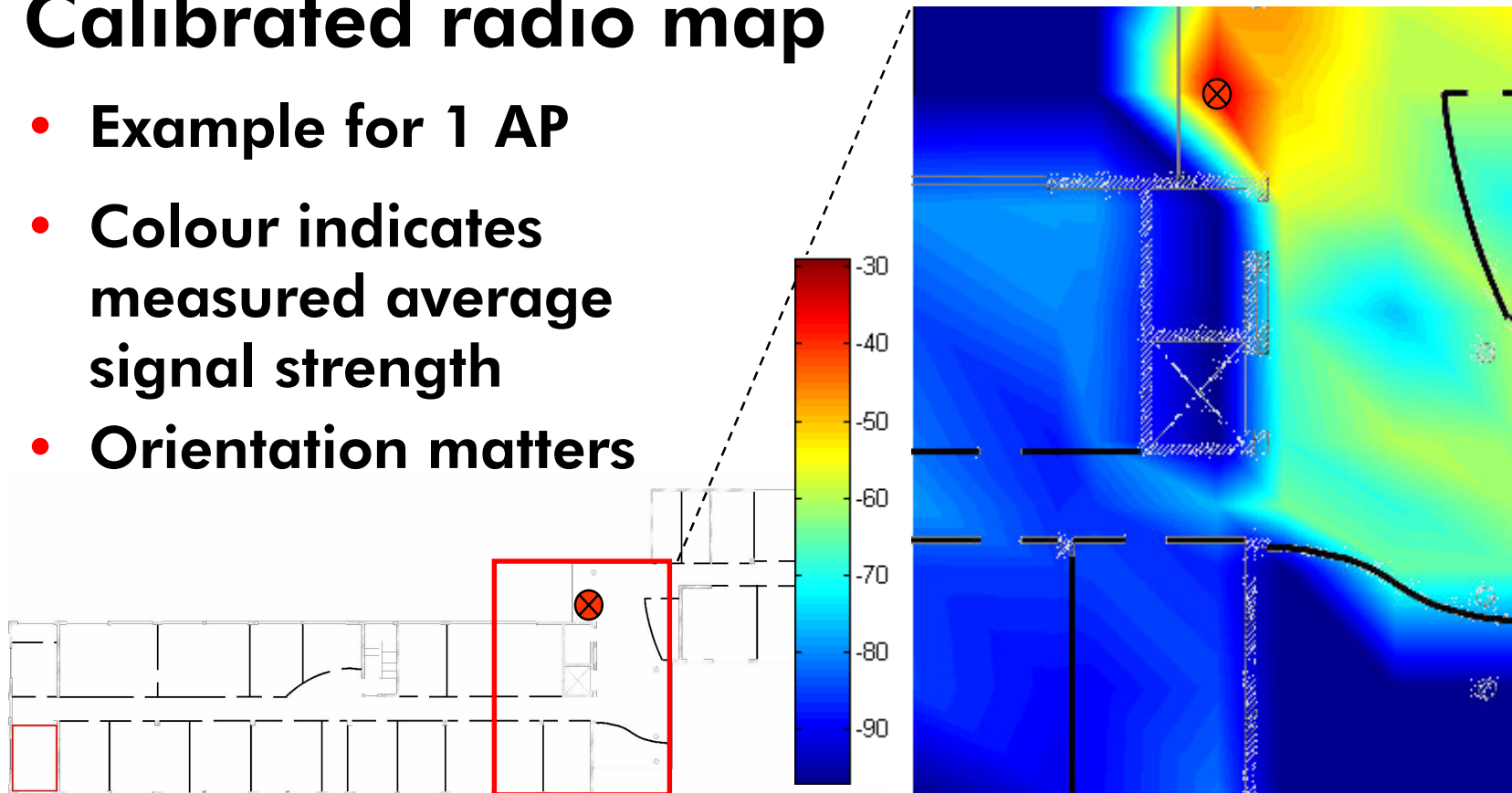
IMSTⁱpos



Experimental testbed (2)

Calibrated radio map

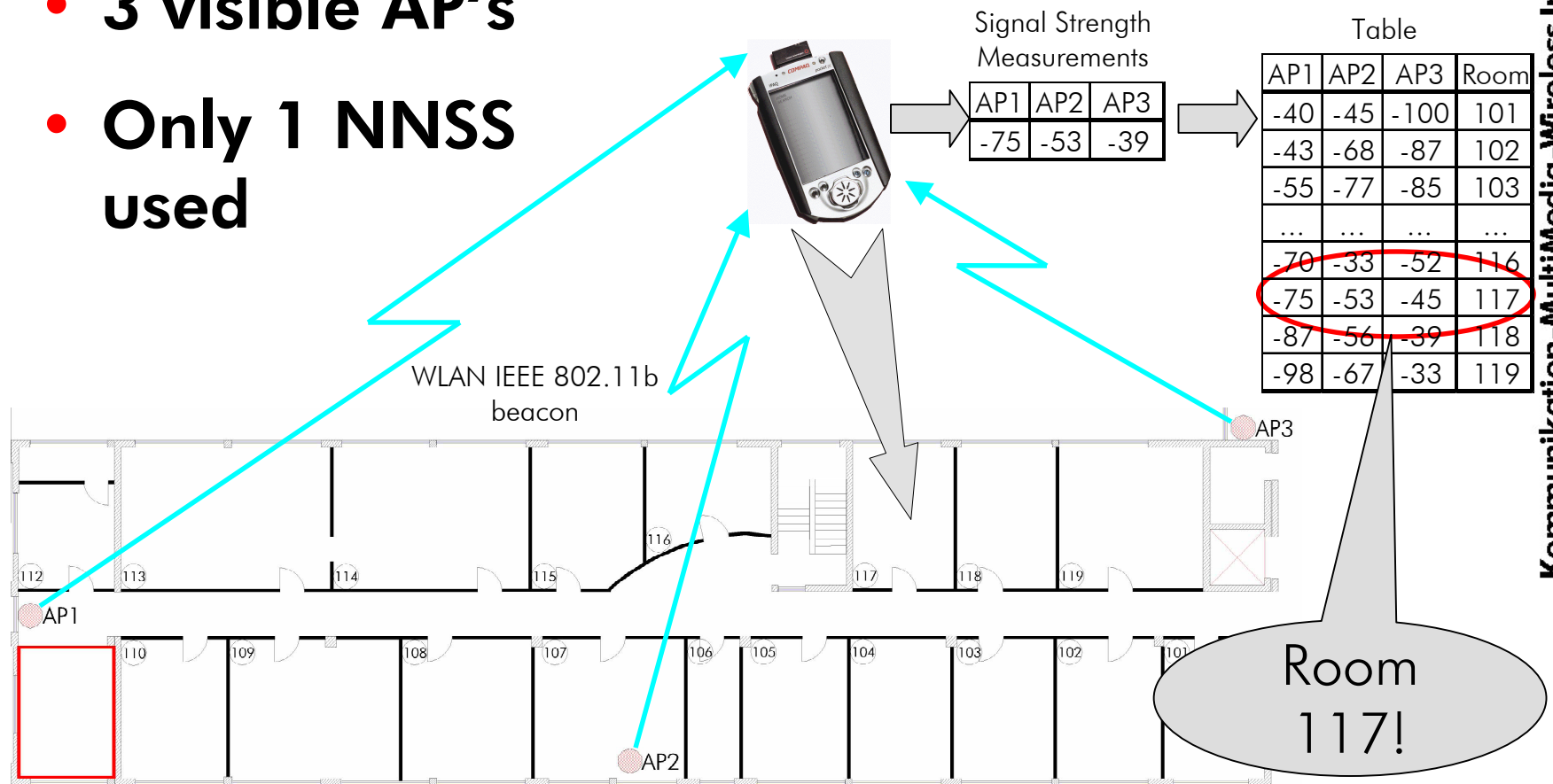
- Example for 1 AP
- Colour indicates measured average signal strength
- Orientation matters



- Determine signal strength from beacons received from „visible“ access points
- Average of k Nearest Neighbours in Signal Space (k -NNSS)
- Deterministic
 - Data base contains averaged signal strength values
 - Determine smallest Euclidean distance
- Probabilistic
 - Data base contains histograms of signal strengths
 - Determine largest joint probability
- Postprocessing (averaging, etc)

Simplified example

- 3 visible AP's
- Only 1 NNSS used



Deterministic approach

- Data base with measured average values for each calibrated location: ss_1, ss_2, \dots, ss_n
- Mobile station with real time signal strength measurements from n Access Points: ss_1', \dots, ss_n'
- Nearest neighbours are calibrated values with minimal Euclidean distance in signal space:

$$d = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (ss_i - ss_i')^2}$$

- Average k NN to obtain location estimation

Probabilistic approach

- Data base with histograms instead of averages
- Estimated joint probability:

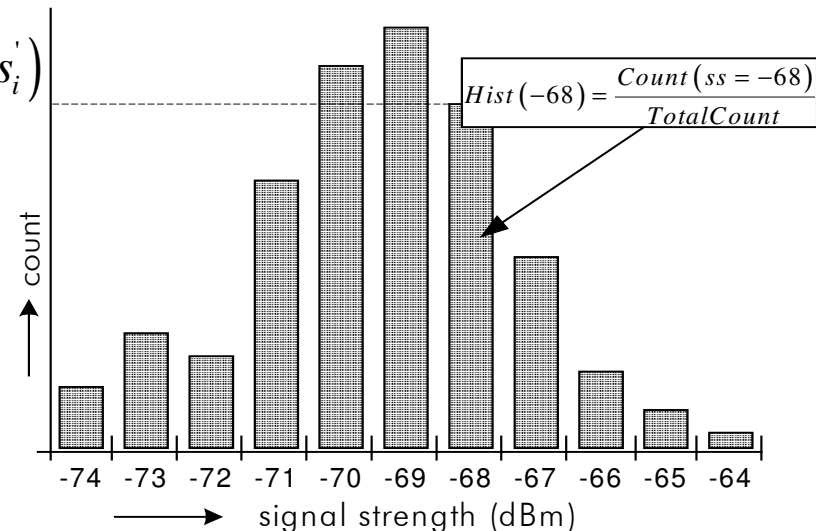
$$P(ss_1 = ss'_1, \dots, ss_n = ss'_n) = \frac{\text{Count}(ss_1, \dots, ss_n)}{\text{TotalCount}}$$

- Assume AP's are independent:

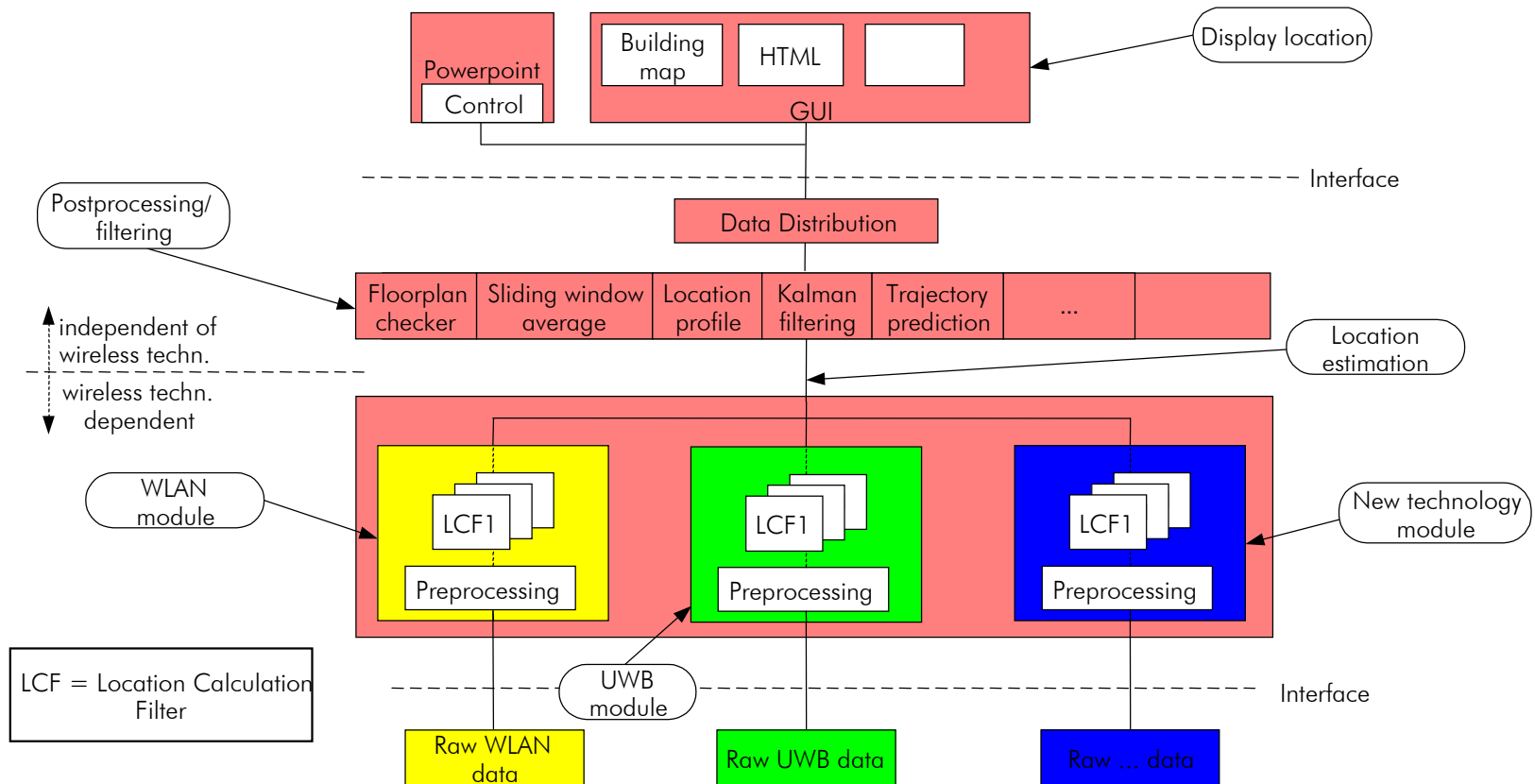
$$P(ss_1 = ss'_1, \dots, ss_n = ss'_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(ss_i = ss'_i)$$

with

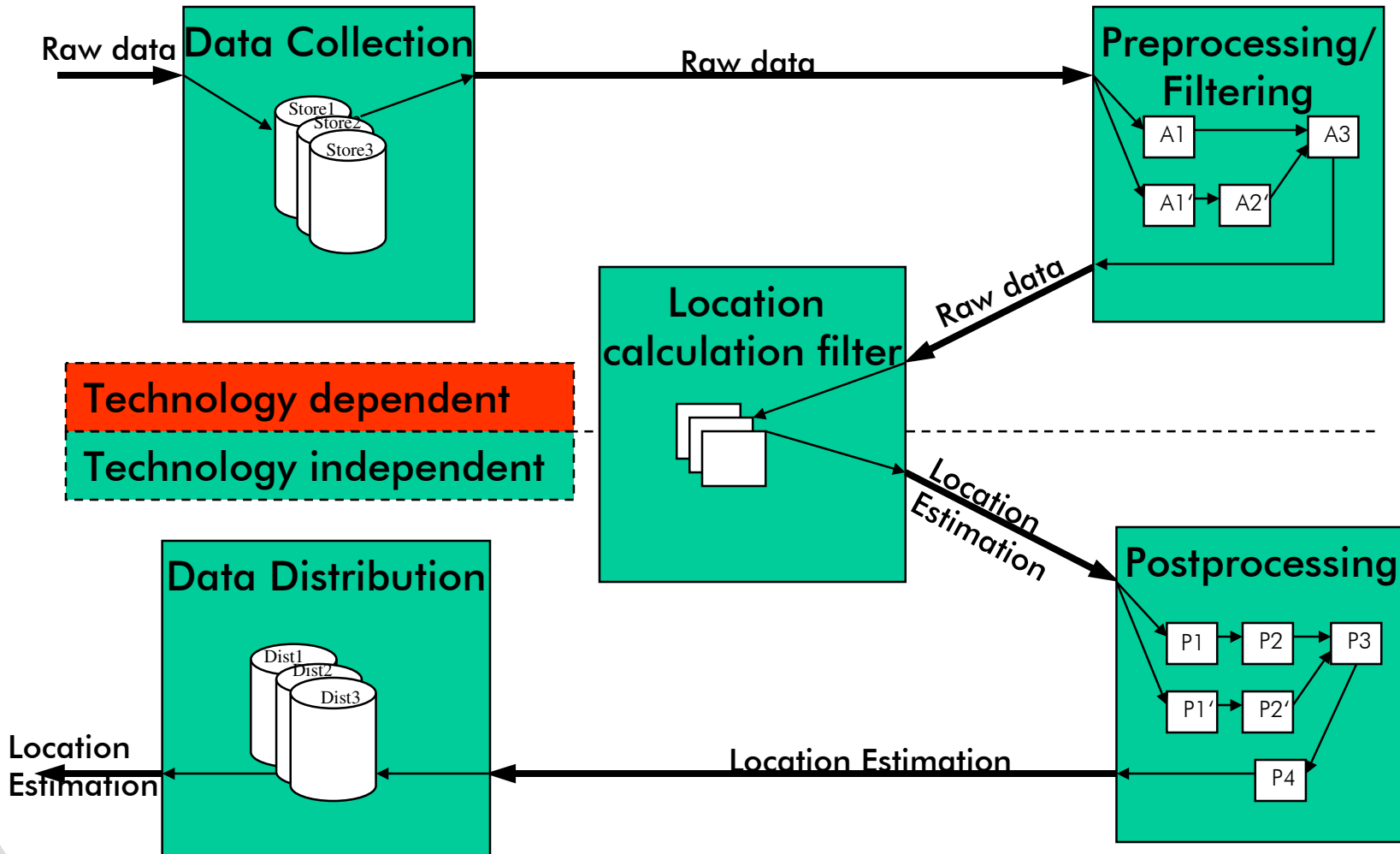
$$P(ss_i = ss'_i) = \text{Hist}(ss'_i)$$



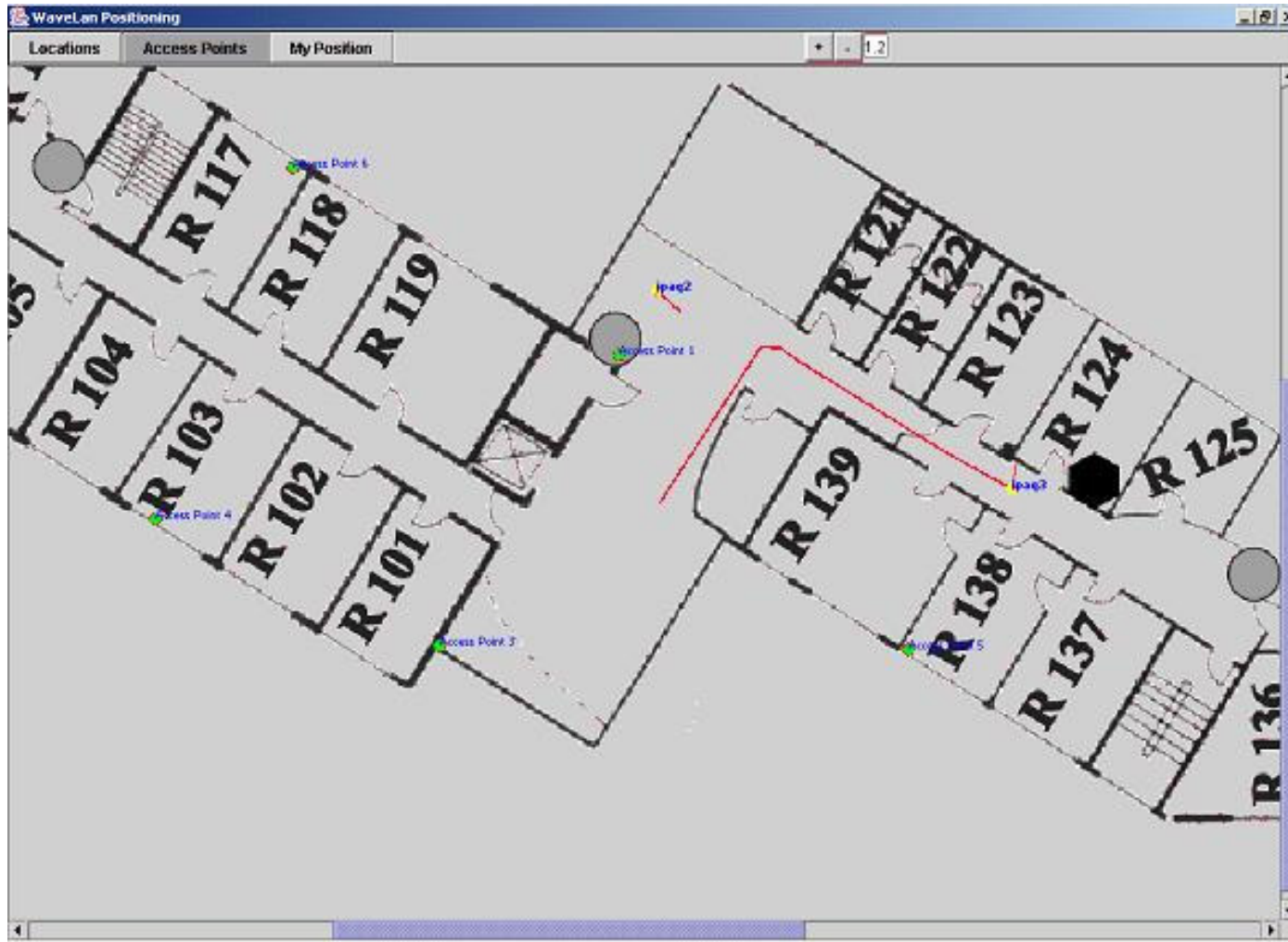
ipos system design



ipos data processing



Example: user tracking



- Use existing WLAN infrastructure
- Find best match of AP beacons' signal strength measurements to a calibrated radio map
- Realtime positioning with average error of 1-3 meter in testbed

- **Identify and resolve error sources**
 - Influence of environmental changes (number of persons, etc)
 - Differences between WLAN hardware
- **Design and implement ipos-software**
- **Research into new data sources and calculation algorithms**



Questions?



**Thank you for
your attention!**

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