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Energy-Efficient WiFi Fingerprint-Based Indoor Localization

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Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Related work**
- **System architecture**
- **System design**
- **Experimental results**
- **Conclusion**

Introduction

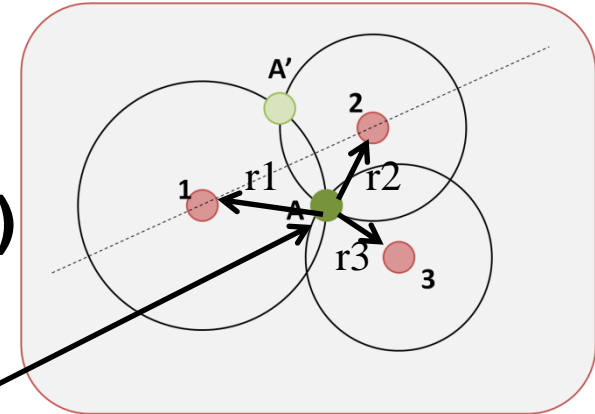
- **Indoor localization is important to Location Based Services (LBS), e.g.**
 - ❑ **Navigation within big buildings and airports**
 - ❑ **Store navigation**
 - ❑ **Augmented reality**
 - ❑ **Social networking**
- **However, GPS works poorly indoors. Need other techniques for indoor localization**
- **Many solutions are proposed ...**

Introduction

➤ Taxonomy of indoor localization

□ Distance-based localization

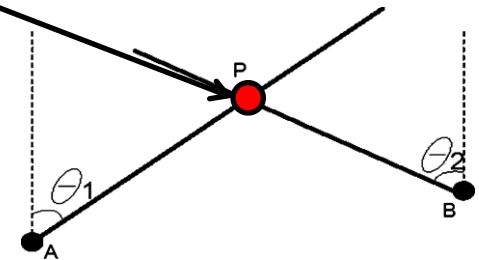
✓ Trilateration (TOA/TDOA/RTOF)



target

Trilateration

✓ Triangulation (AOA/DOA)

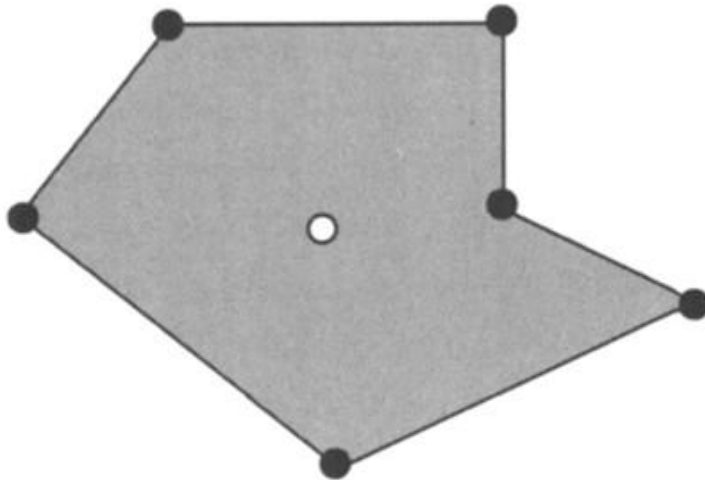


Triangulation

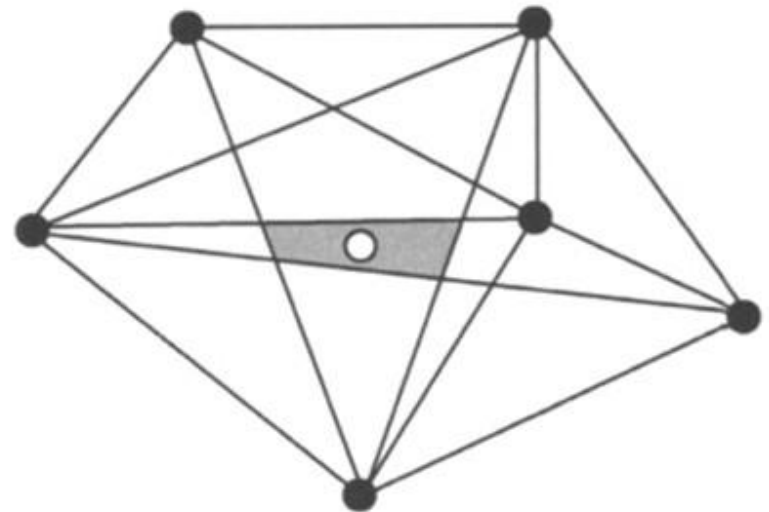
Introduction

□ Distance-free localization

- ✓ Centroid Localization
- ✓ Approximate Point-in-triangulation Test (APIT)



Centroid Localization

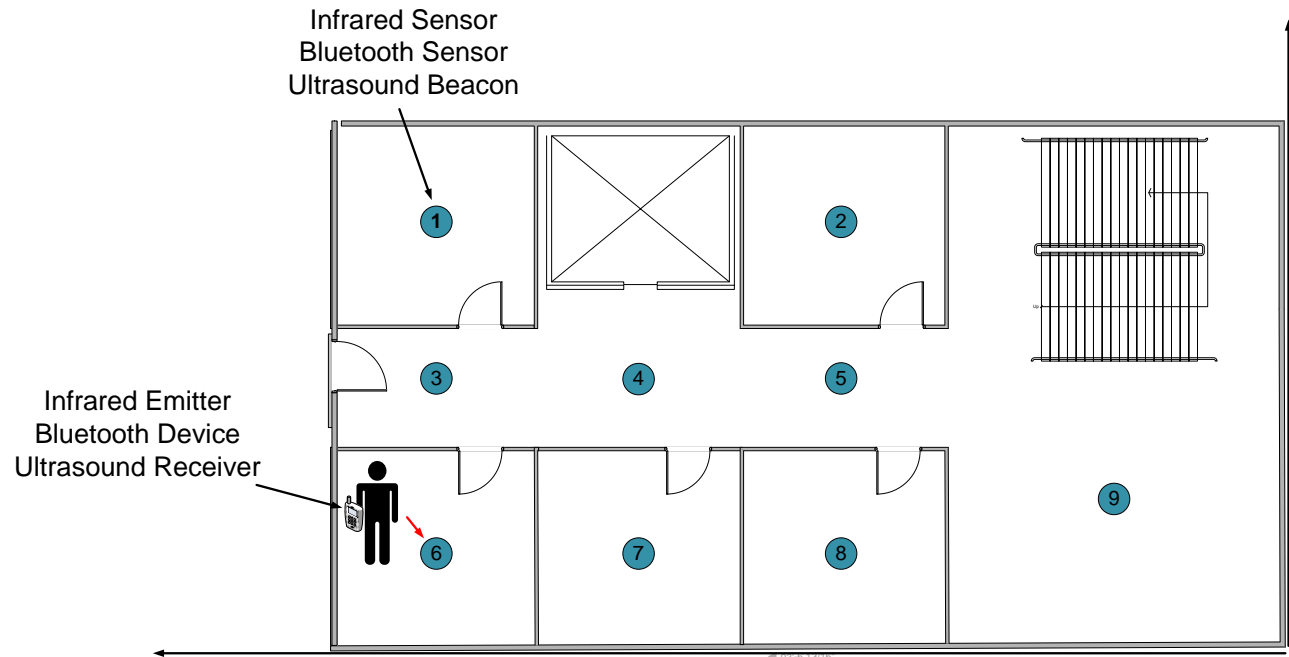


APIT

Introduction

□ Location-aware localization

✓ Relative location (sensor, RFID, Marcocell, Femtocell)



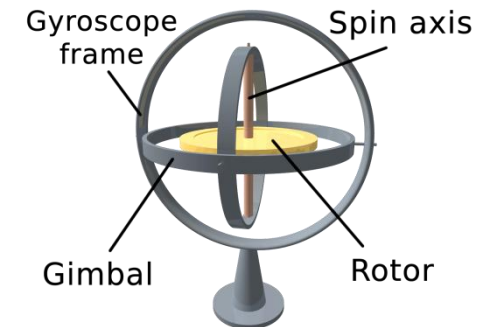
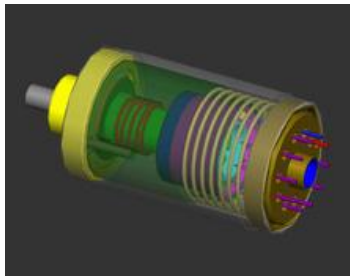
✓ Fingerprint-based localization

➤ Acoustic/light/magnetic/**WiFi Fingerprint**

Introduction

❑ Mixed approaches

- ✓ Locate a user using a map & Inertial Measurement Units) IMUs, e.g., accelerometer, gyroscope) on smart phones



by courtesy of Microsoft Research

<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/projects/indoorloc/>

Introduction

➤ We focus on WiFi fingerprint-based methods ...

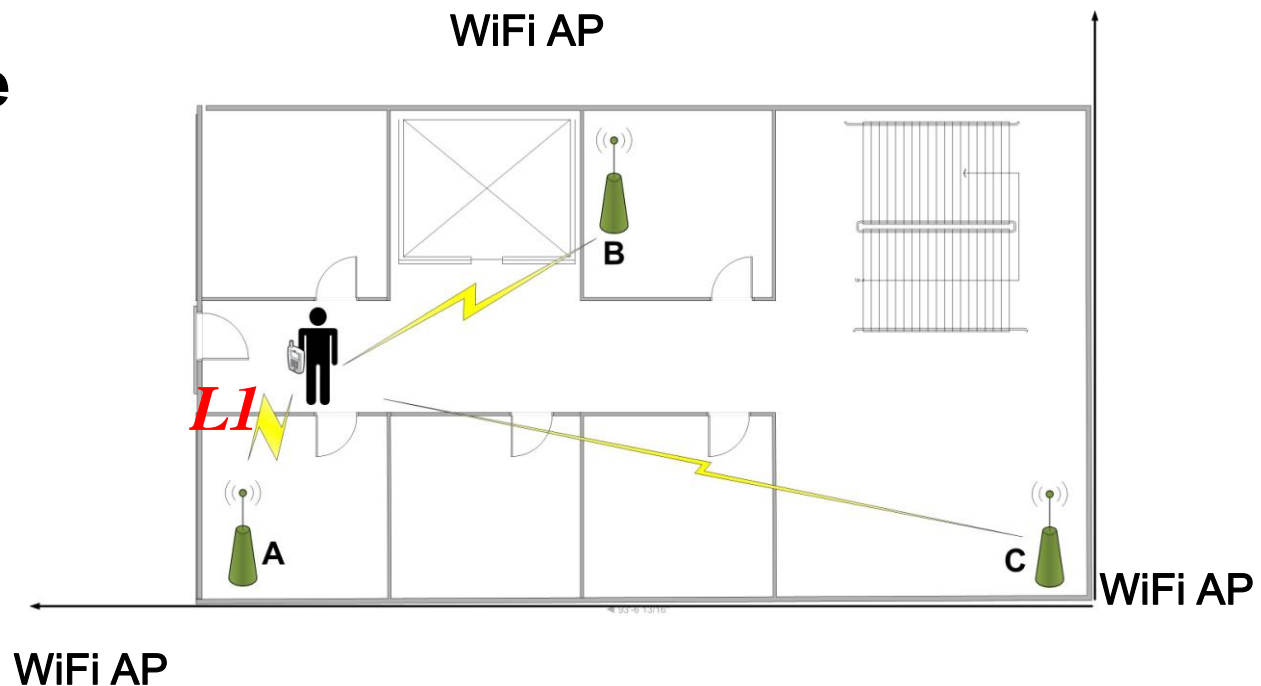
Location 1 Fingerprint

A: Strong

B: Moderate

C: Weak

Triplet (S, M, W)



Introduction

➤ We focus on WiFi fingerprint-based methods ...

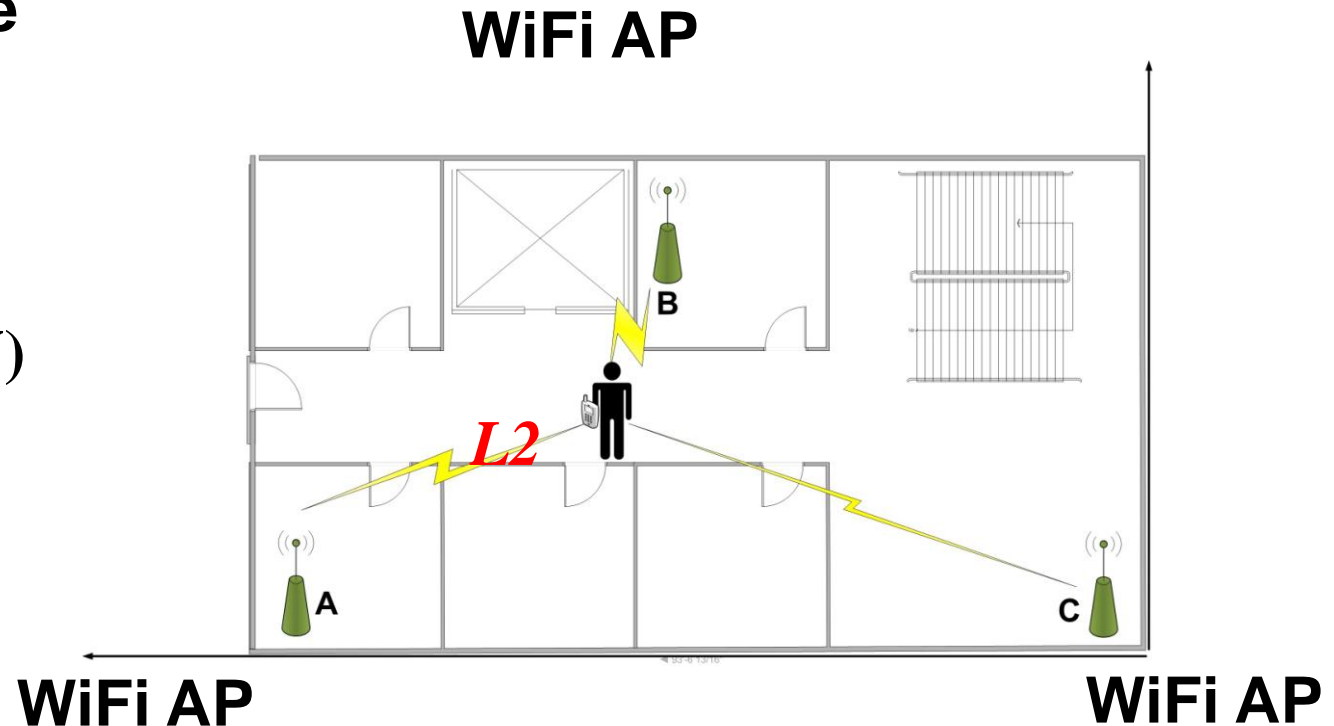
Location 2 Fingerprint

A: Moderate

B: Strong

C: Weak

Triplet (M, S, W)



Introduction

➤ We focus on WiFi fingerprint-based methods ...

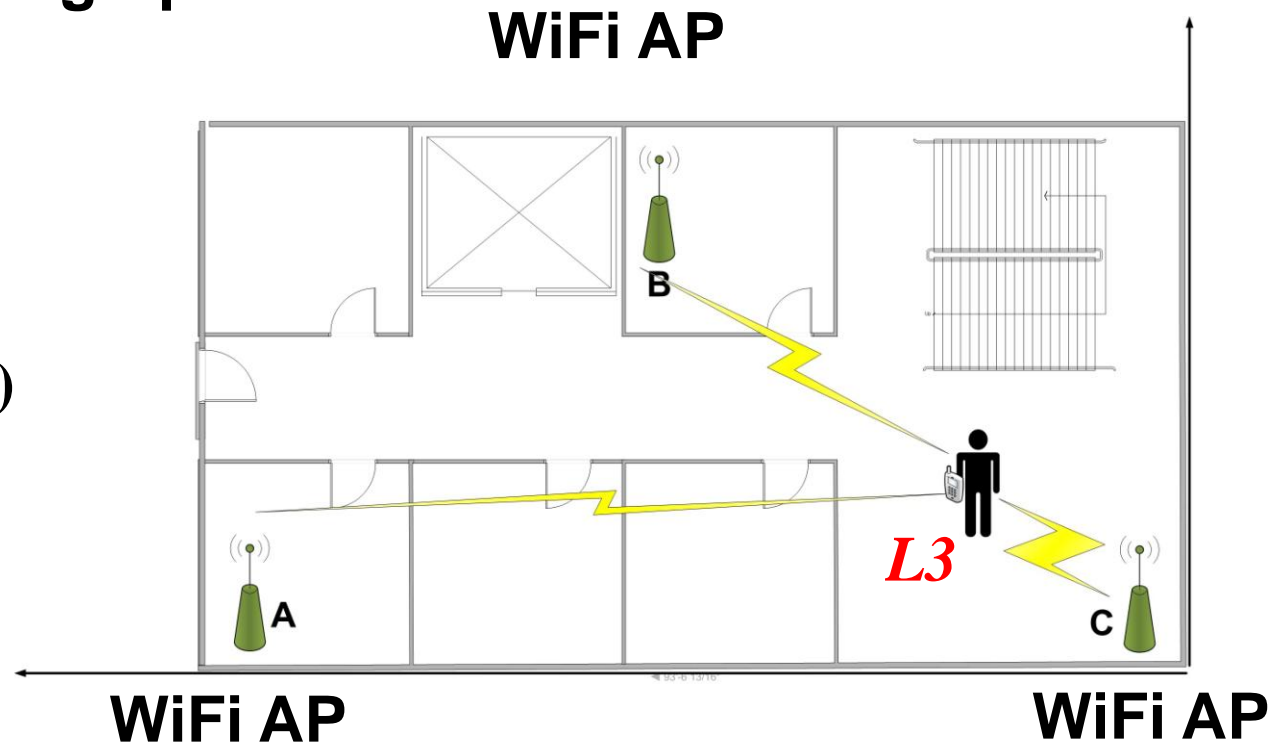
Location 3 Fingerprint

A: Weak

B: Moderate

C: Strong

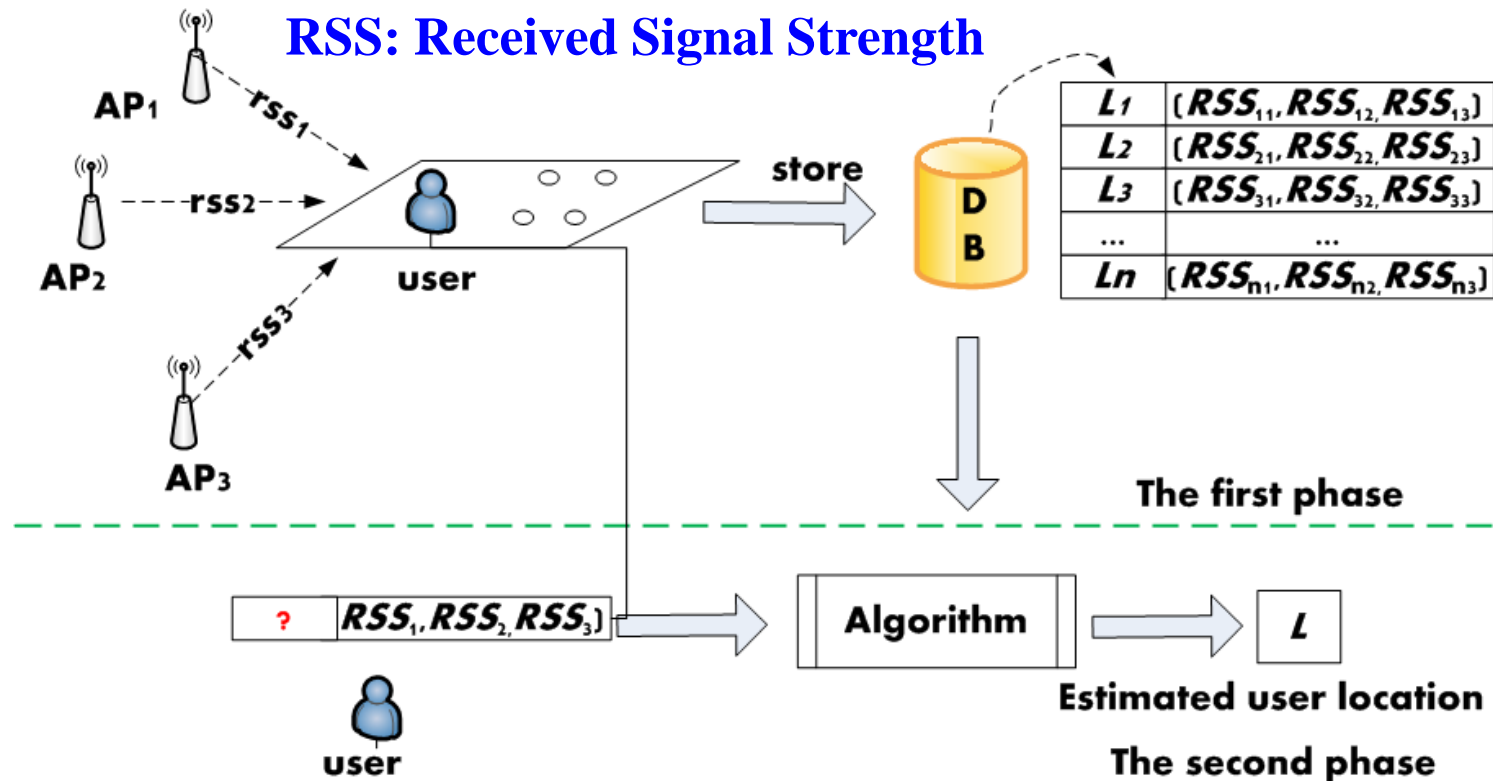
Triplet (W, M, S)



Introduction

➤ Fundamental of Wi-Fi fingerprint-based methods

- ❑ Locate a user by matching the user's current WiFi fingerprint (RSS_1, RSS_2, RSS_3) with those in database



Introduction

➤ Advantages of Wi-Fi fingerprint-based methods

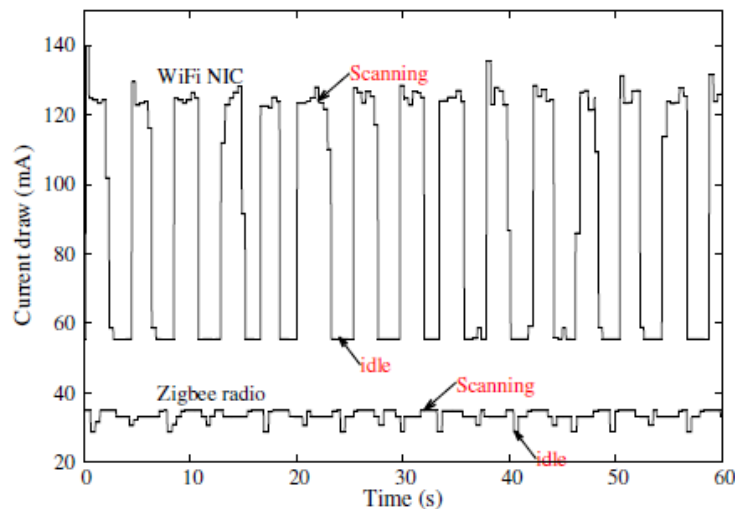
- ❑ Rely on existing WiFi infrastructure only
- ❑ Not require knowledge of APs (placement, power)
- ❑ Not require any explicit user participation

➤ Drawbacks

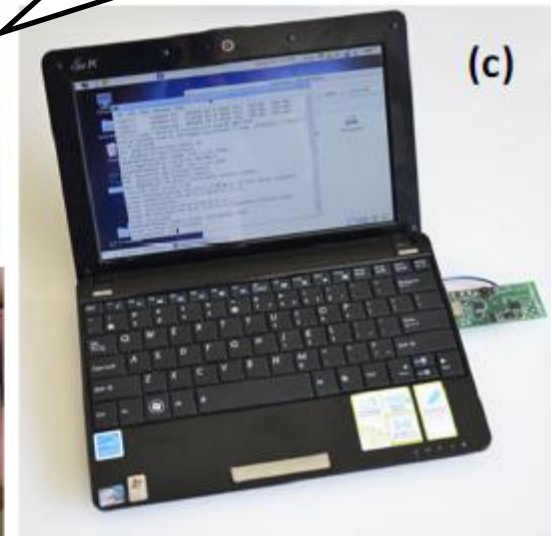
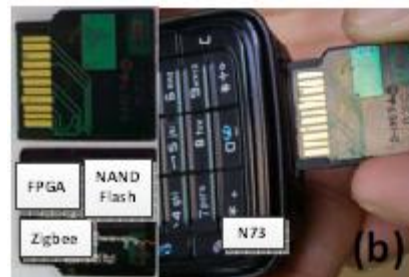
- ❑ Consume significant power
- ❑ AP scanning will interrupt normal data communication
- ❑ *Could we overcome these two drawbacks?*

Observations for a New Approach

- More mobile devices are equipped with secondary low-power interfaces besides WiFi, such as Bluetooth and Zigbee
- Can low-power radios, such as ZigBee, detect WiFi fingerprints?

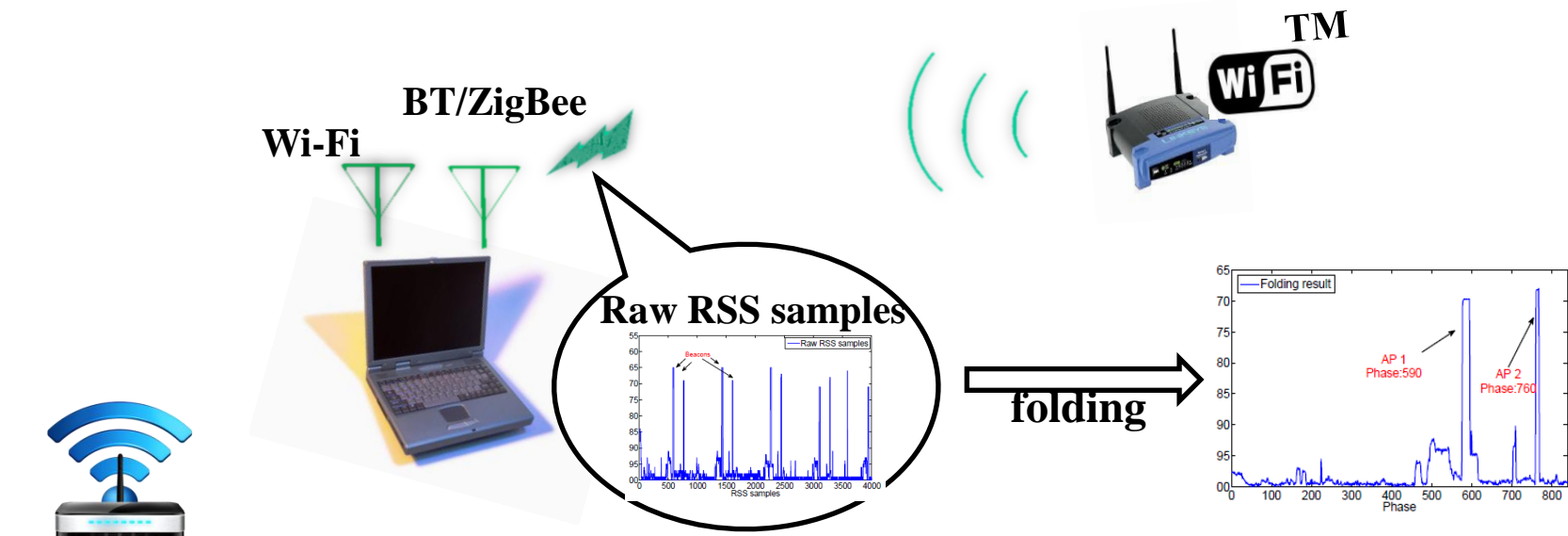


Different Zigbee Interfaces



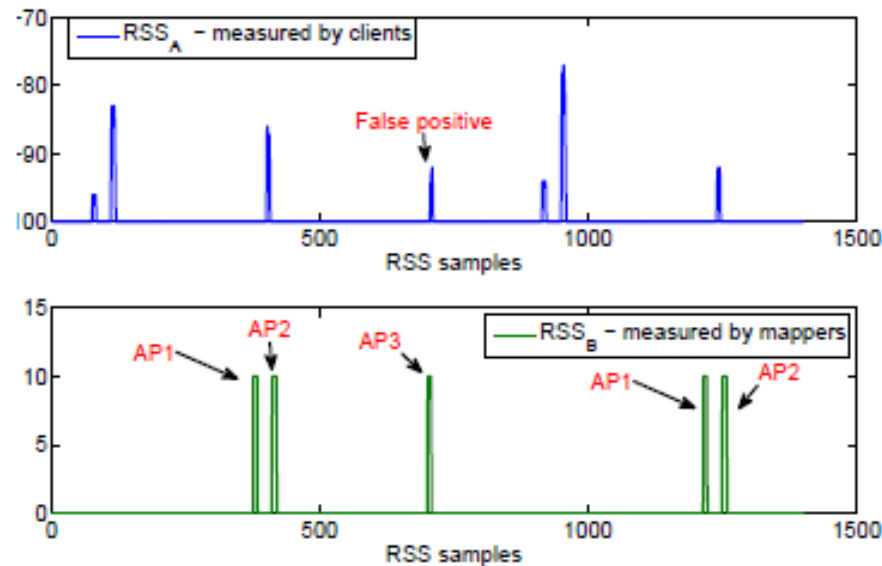
Basic idea of our approach

- Low-power Zigbee interfaces detect WiFi signatures (RSS, ID of AP) as location fingerprints.
- A novel classification algorithm (*R-KNN*) is proposed to deal with the noises in the fingerprints and classify the signatures into different clusters (rooms).

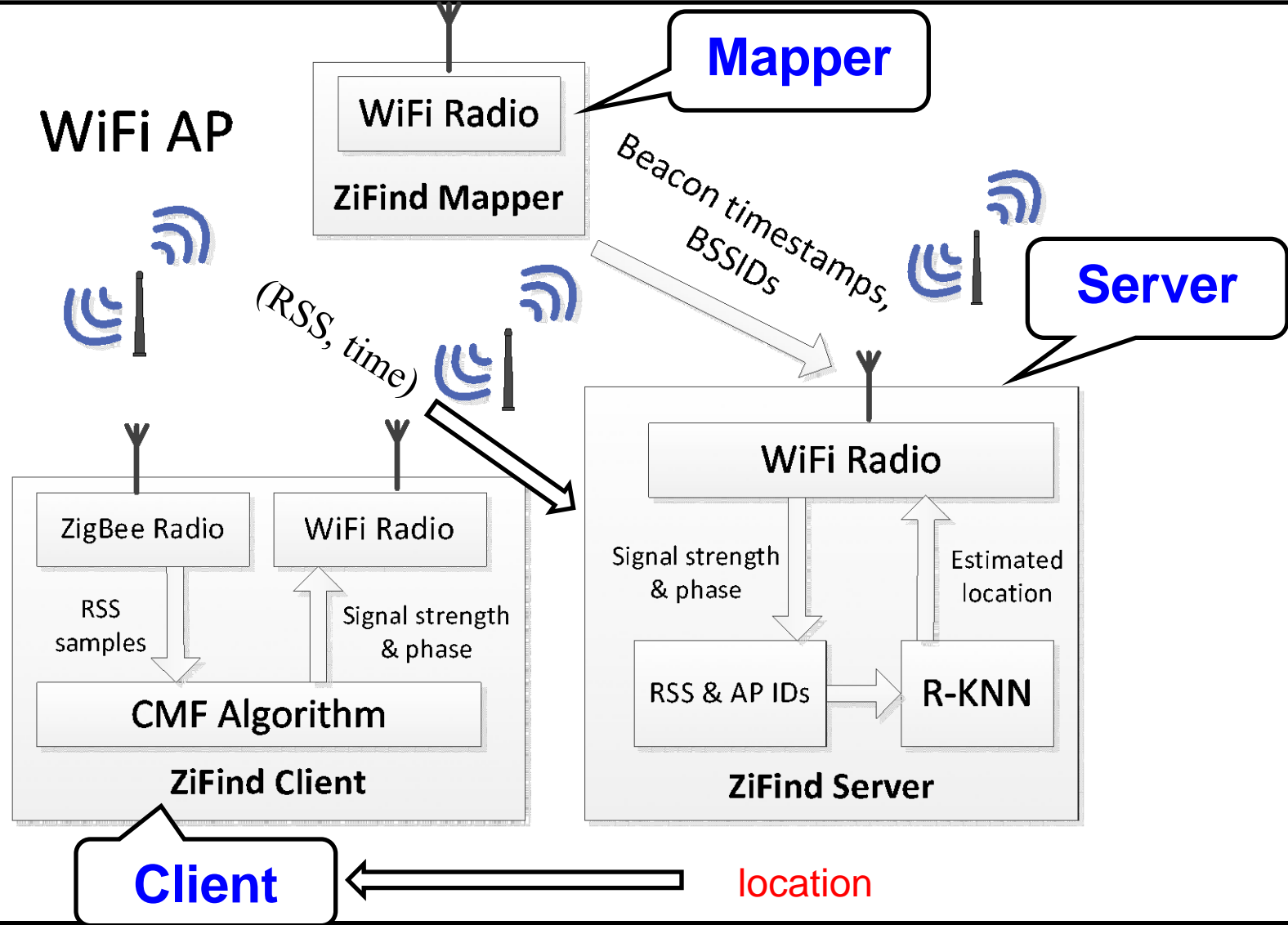


Challenges

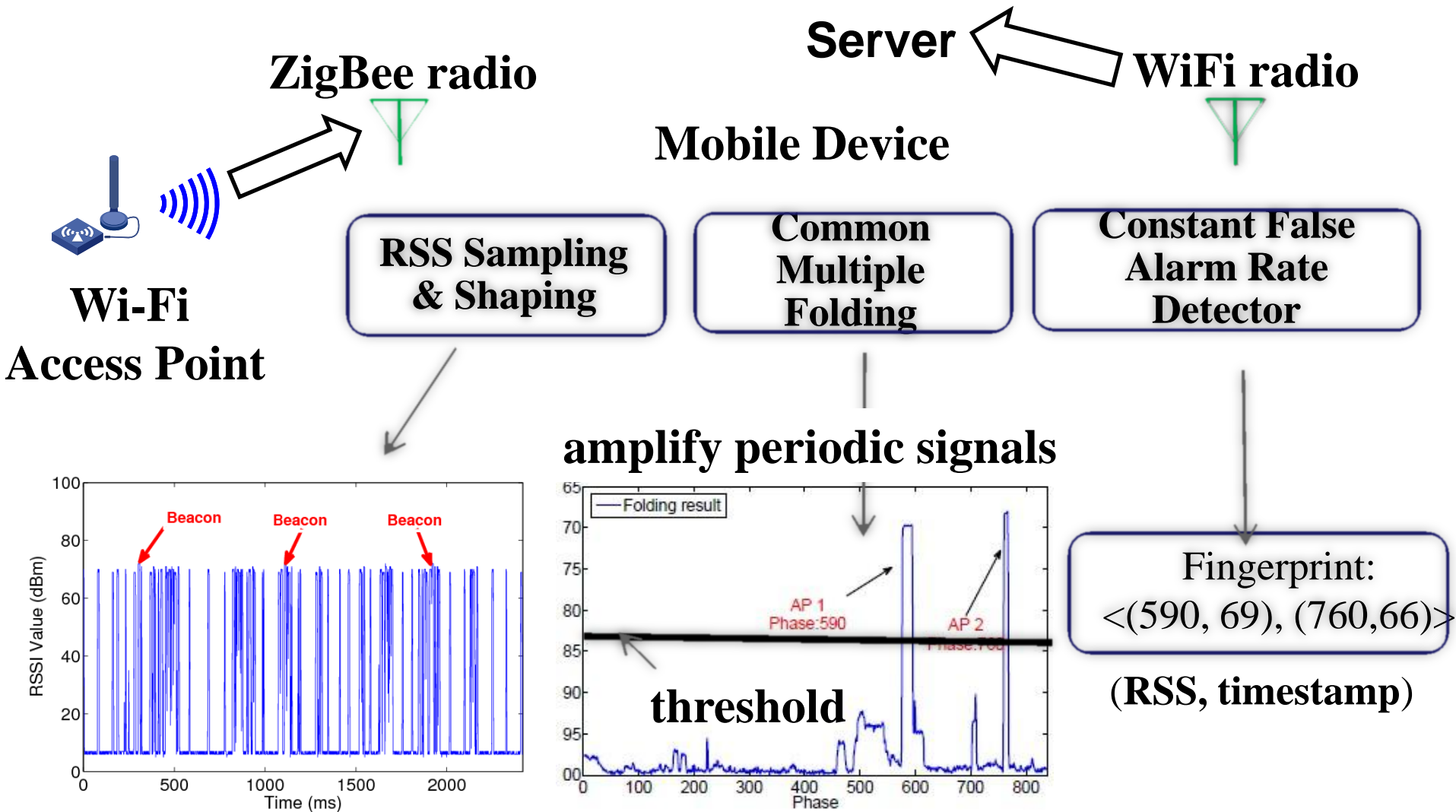
- Zigbee radios cannot resolve beacon frames of AP, though can detect RSS of APs.
- WiFi fingerprints detected by ZigBee radios often contain some noises.
- Built ZiFind to address these challenges.



System Architecture



Client



Mapper

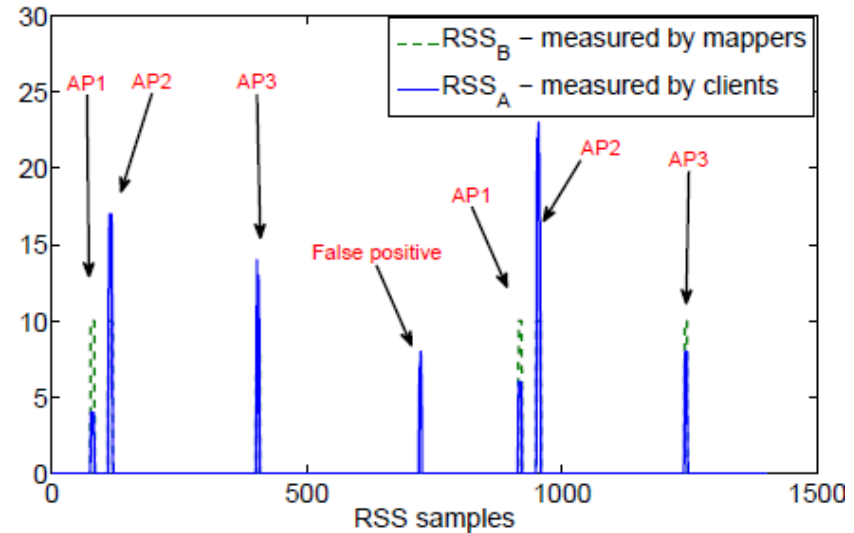
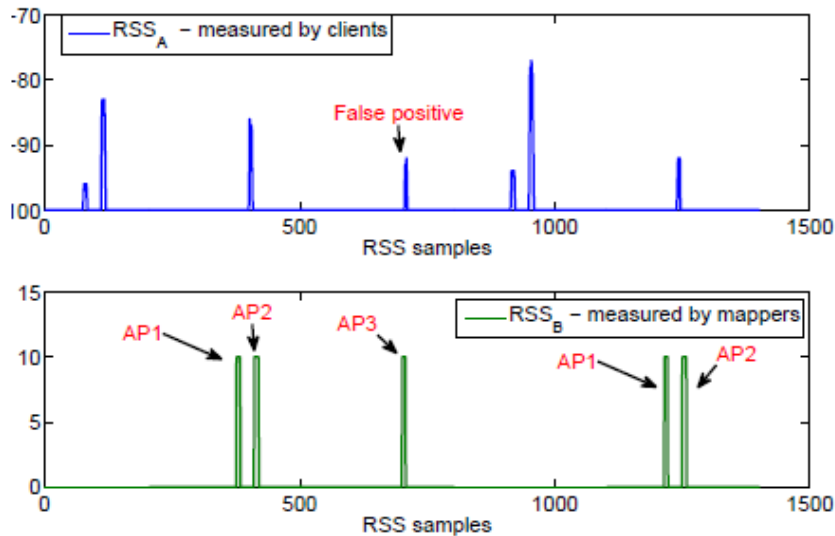
- **Collecting (SSID, timestamp) pair of APs upon Server's requesting**
 - ❑ **Beacons are always transmitted at the maximum power and lowest modulation rate.**
 - ❑ **only a small number of mappers (non-mobile computers) are required to collect the beacons of all APs in the service area.**



Server

- First, receive a set of pairs (RSS, timestamp) of WiFi APs from a client and pairs (SSID, timestamp) from mappers.
- Then, align the RSS series from the client and data from mappers. After alignment, the RSS from the client can be tagged with WiFi SSIDs.
- Finally, feed the tagged RSS values (RSS, SSID) to the *R-KNN* algorithm to locate the client (mobile user).

Server: Aligning the Two RSS series



- Different APs suffer different clock drift rates
- Alignment algorithm computes the cross correlation between the RSS series from mappers and from clients, and finds an offset to best align the two series

Experimental Setup

- Test-bed includes over 100 APs, 2 clients, 10 mappers and 1 server
- Evaluation metrics
 - ❑ Localization accuracy
 - ❑ energy consumption of client devices



Mapper



Mobile Client



Wi-Fi access point



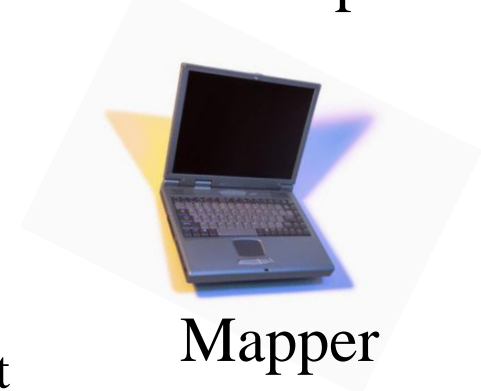
Wi-Fi access point



Server



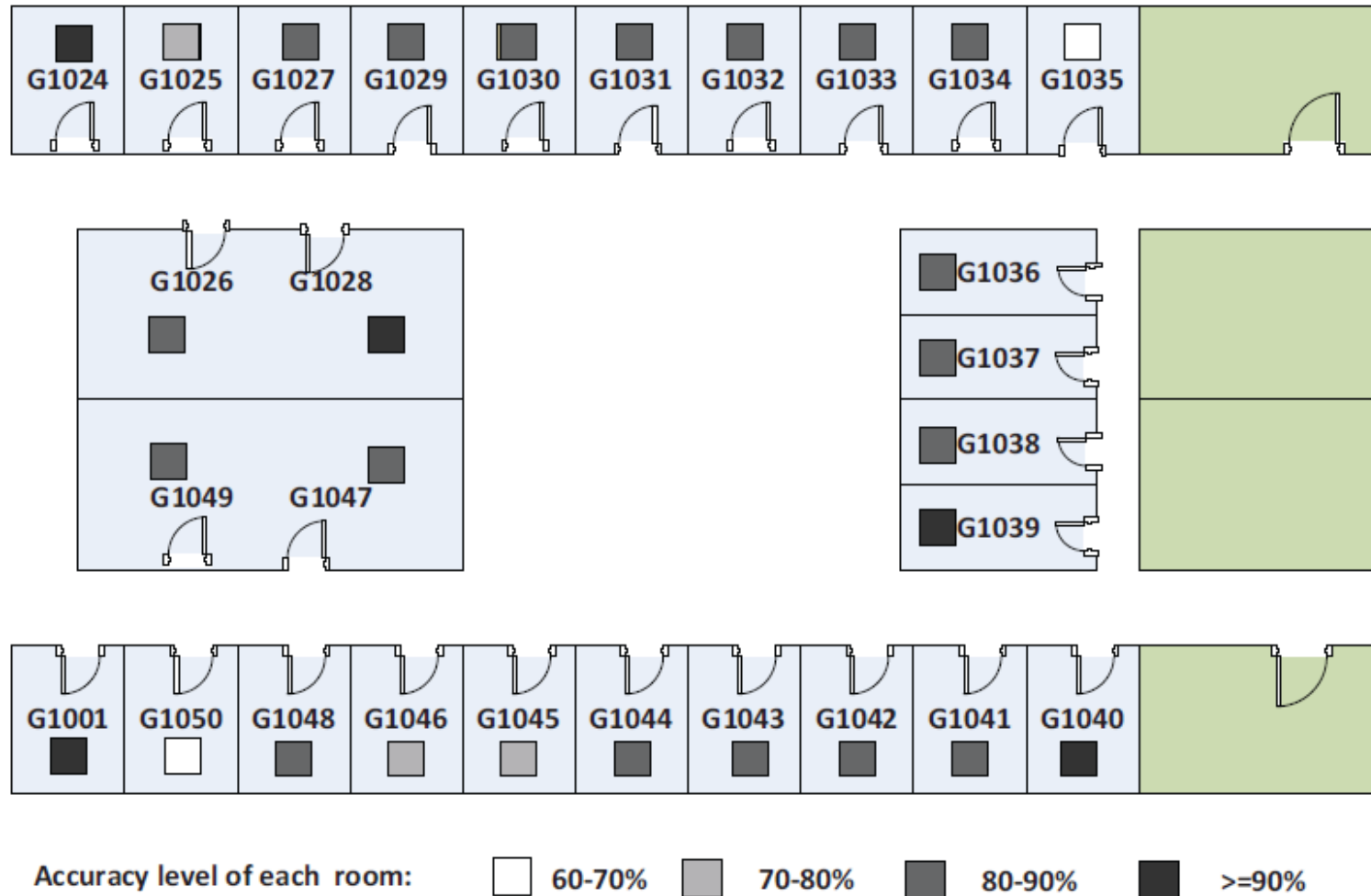
Mobile Client



Mapper

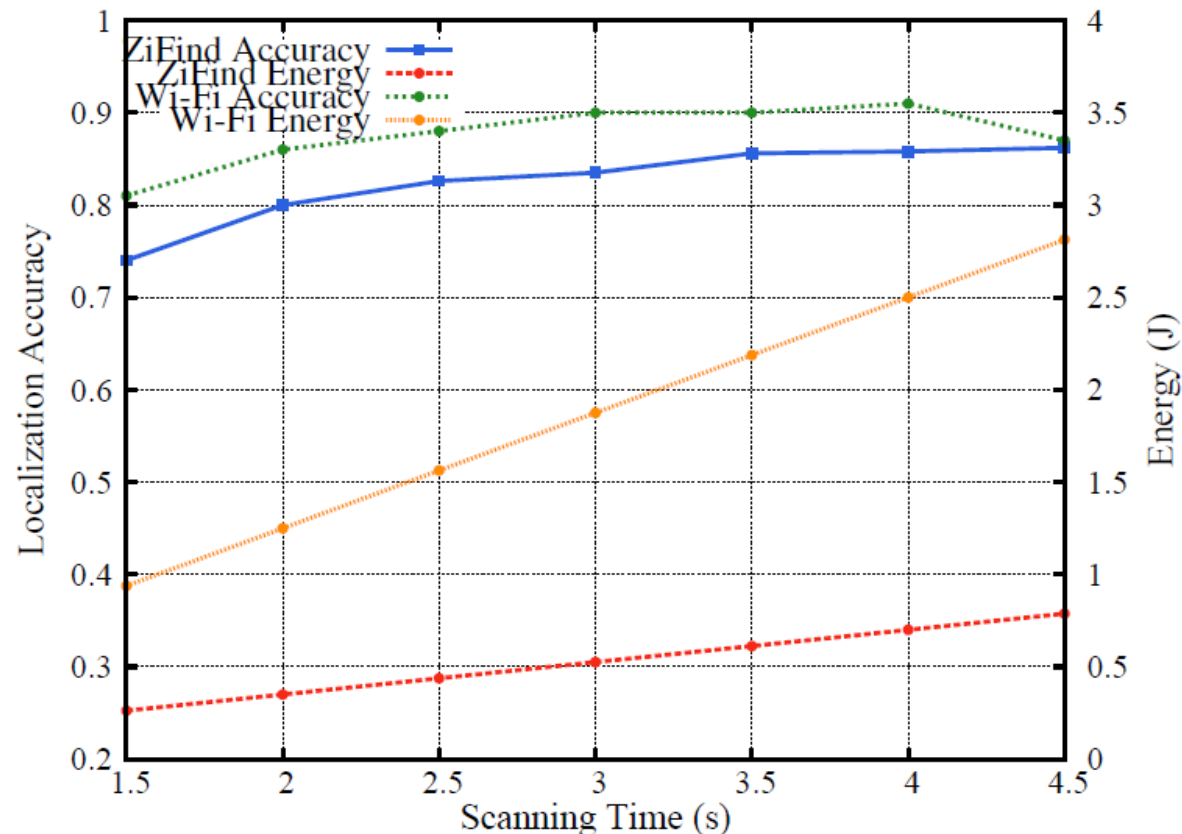
Localization Accuracy

- Average accuracy 85%, in a 16,000 square feet area, 28 rooms



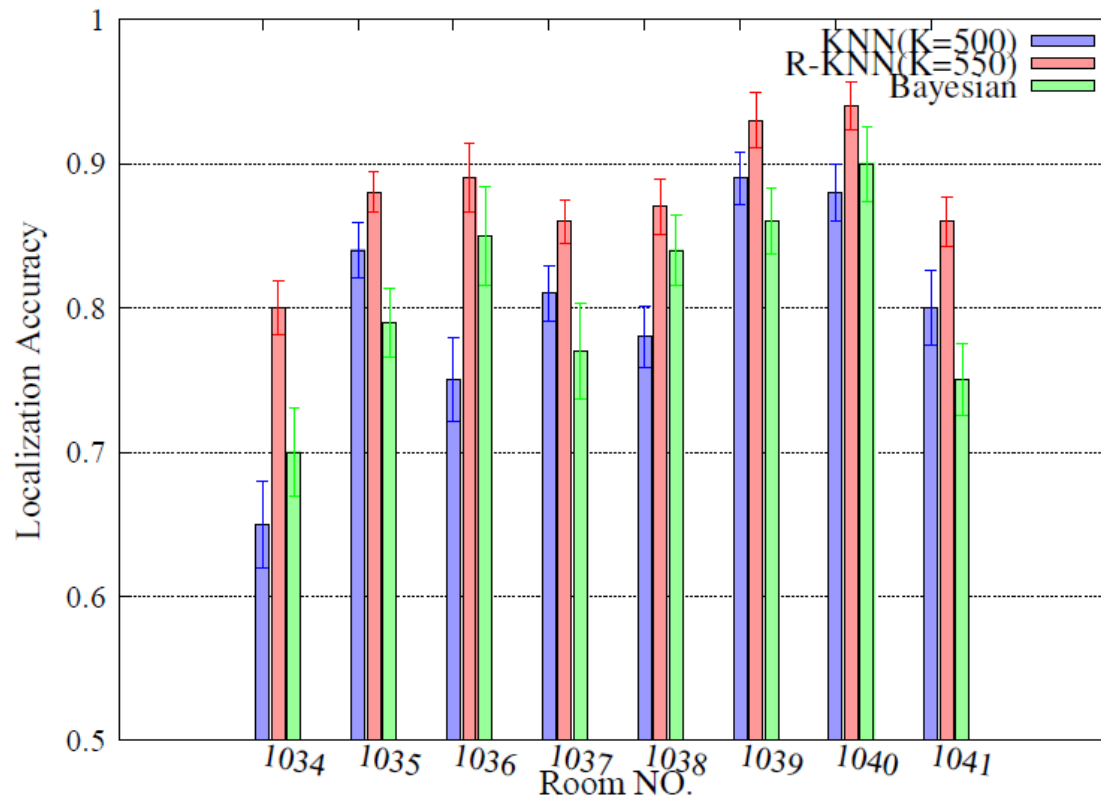
Accuracy vs. Energy Consumption

- **Accuracy: Similar to the Wi-Fi-based method**
- **Energy: only 32% of the Wi-Fi based method**

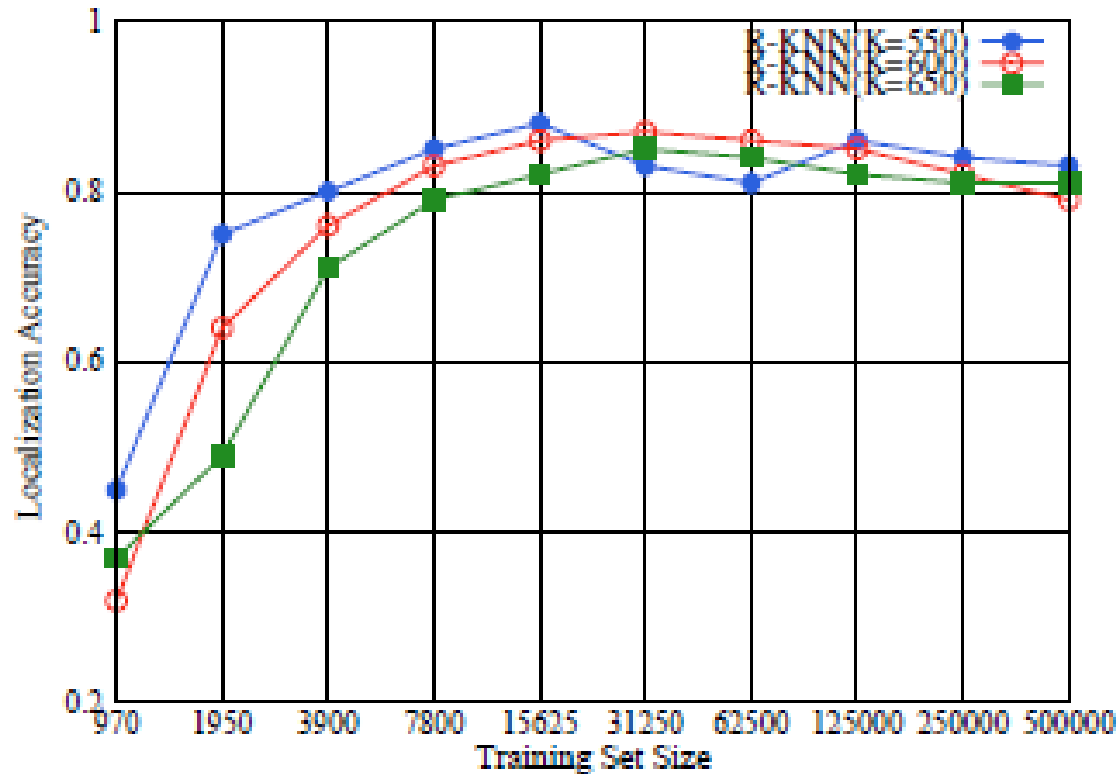


Comparison with Other Algorithms

- **Stable:** The accuracy of our approach (R-KNN) does not change much across different testing rooms while keeping a favorable accuracy



Accuracy over Training Set Size

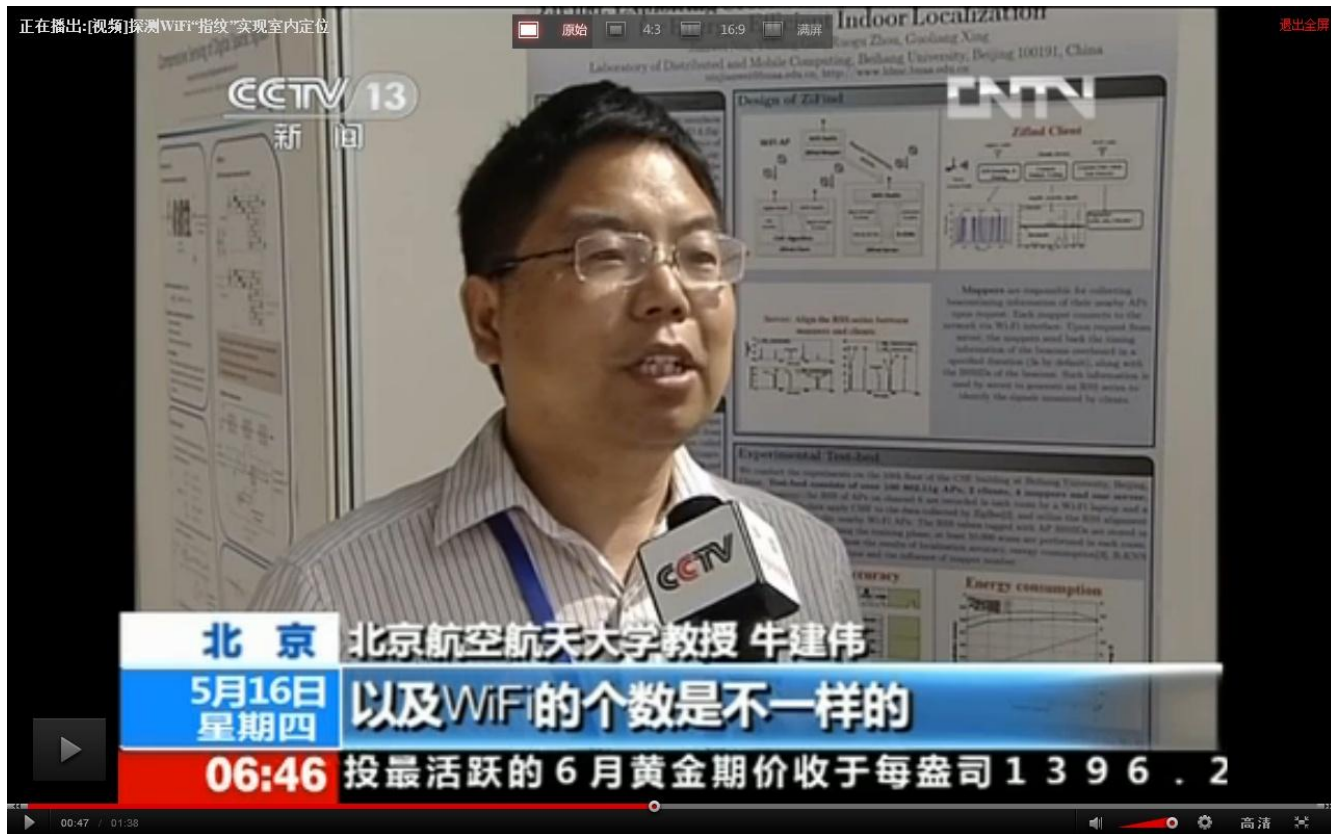


15,000 samples are sufficiently large for our system to keep high and stable accuracy

Conclusion

- ZiFind: a novel system for indoor localization system using ZigBee radios to detect Wi-Fi fingerprints
 - ❑ A novel architecture to use ZigBee radio to detect WiFi fingerprint.
 - ❑ A modified KNN (R-KNN) algorithm to cluster WiFi fingerprints
- Results show ZiFind yields robust performance in the presence of significant temporal variations in WiFi signals.
- More details, please refer to
 - ❑ this project: www.ldmc.buaa.edu.cn/ZiFind
 - ❑ In-Location Alliance: www.in-location-alliance.com

Visibility



**Thanks very much
for your attention!**