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Institute of **Geodesy and Navigation**
Institut für Erdmessung und Navigation

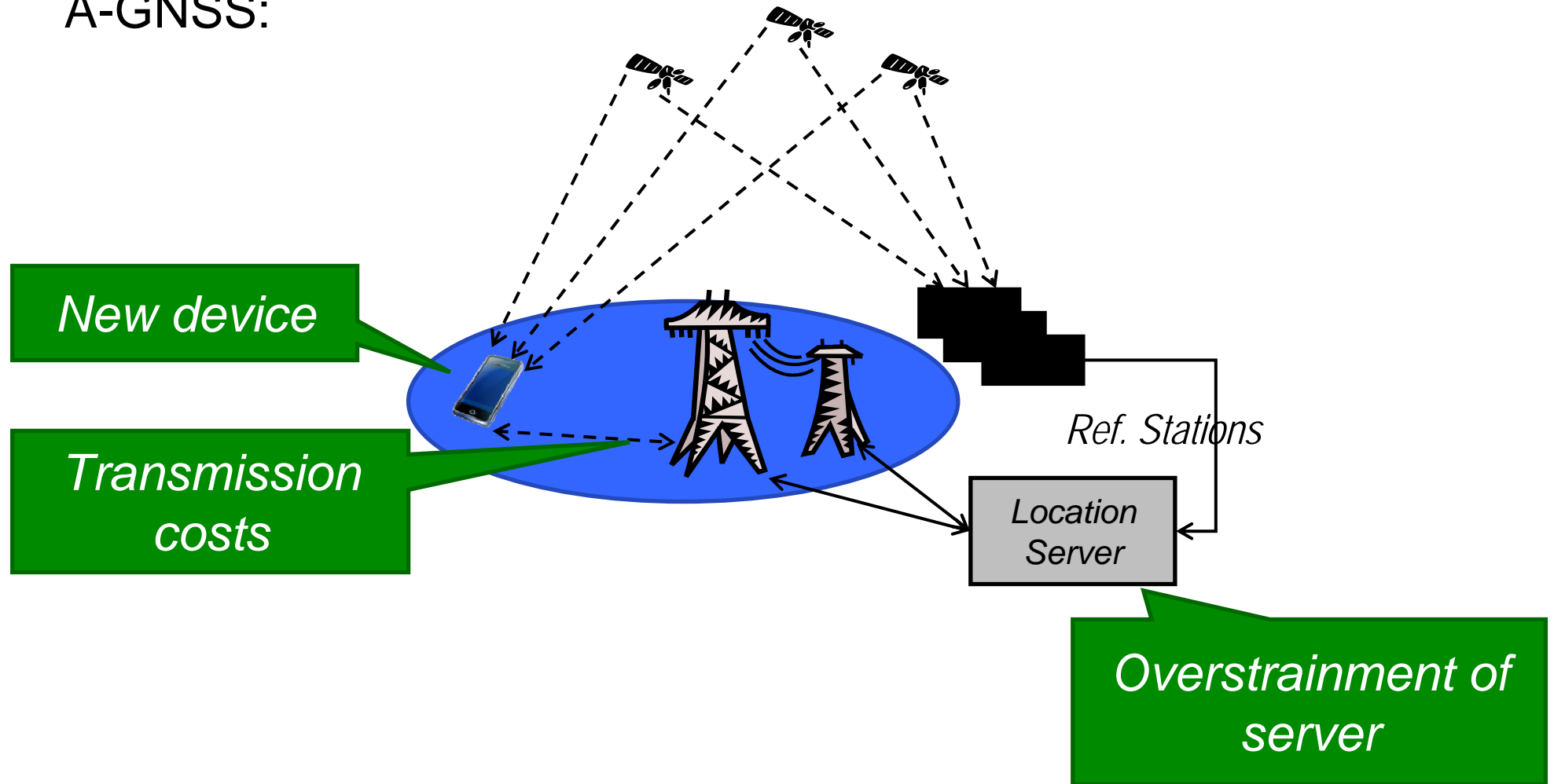
A PEER-TO-PEER MODEL FOR INDOOR

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MOTIVATION

A-GNSS:



COMMON INDOOR & PEDESTRIAN NAVIGATION METHODS

- **Methods independent of satellite signals**
 - WLAN fingerprints
 - UWB
 - RF-ID-Tags
 - ...
- **Drawbacks**
 - Area must be surveyed
 - Additional devices (RF-ID receiver)
 - Low accuracy

PEER-TO-PEER APPROACH

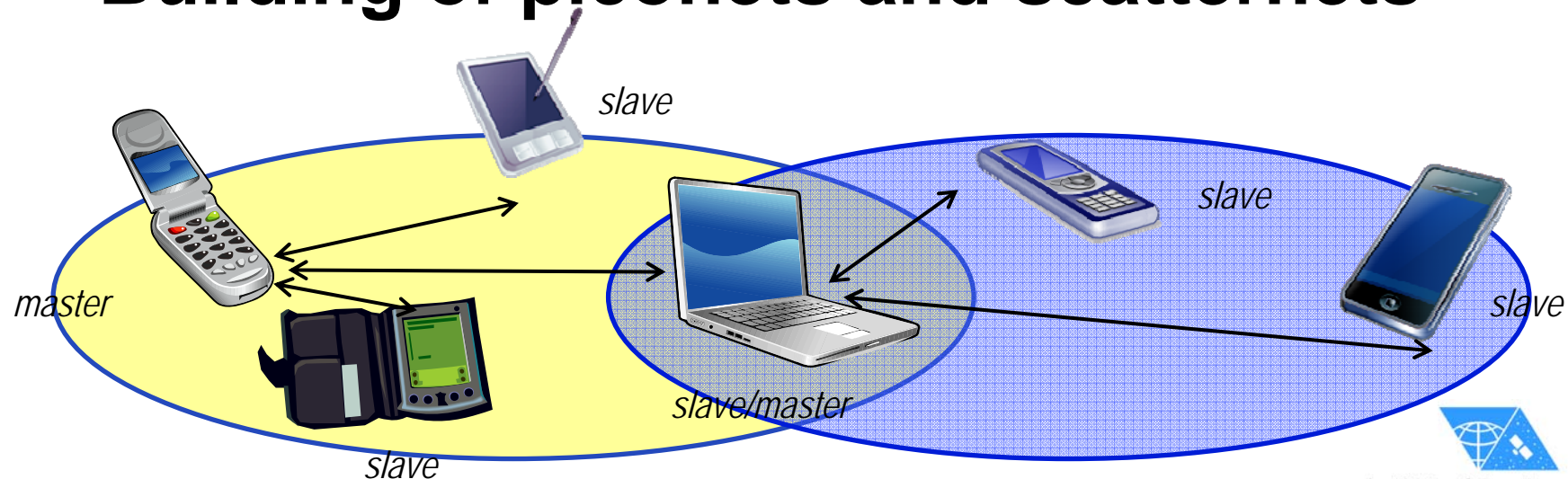
- **Using local ad-hoc networks instead of regional infrastructure networks**
- **Avoidance of additional fees for data transmission**
- **Cheap as based on few additional measuring units**



- Position estimation with satellite signals if possible
- Dead reckoning in weak-signal environment
- Peer-to-peer Kalman Filter with other users' devices using Bluetooth as communication link

BLUETOOTH IEEE 802.15

- **Wireless network for connections between various types of mobile devices**
- **No infrastructure, no costs**
- **Uses Master / Slave architecture**
- **Building of piconets and scatternets**



DEAD RECKONING

- **Estimating user's position by**

$$X_k = X_{k-1} + s_k \cos(\psi_k) \quad s_k \text{ is stride length}$$

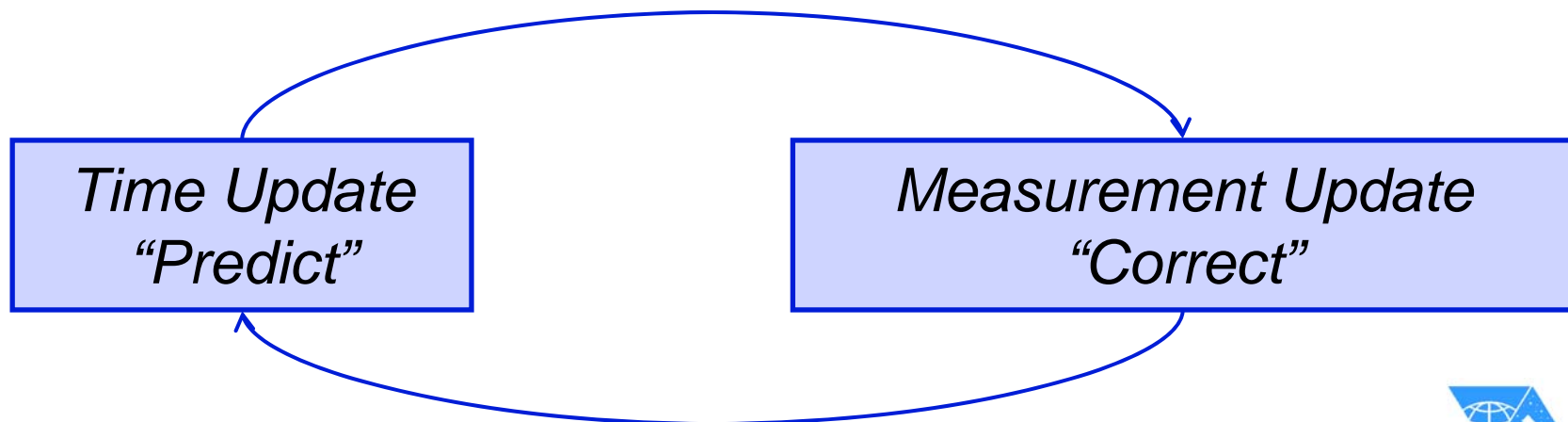
$$Y_k = Y_{k-1} + s_k \sin(\psi_k) \quad \psi_k \text{ is heading}$$

- **Requires**

- Rough idea about primary position
- Compass to estimate the heading
- Stride detector
- Measurement unit to estimate the stride length

KALMAN FILTER

- **Problem of dead reckoning: Due to the accuracy of the measuring units the position degrades continuously**
- **Use of a Kalman Filter to correct the position**



KALMAN FILTER

- **Time Update:**

- Calculation of the current state and the error covariance

$$\hat{x}_k^- = A\hat{x}_{k-1} + Bu_k$$

$$P_k^- = AP_{k-1}A^T + Q$$

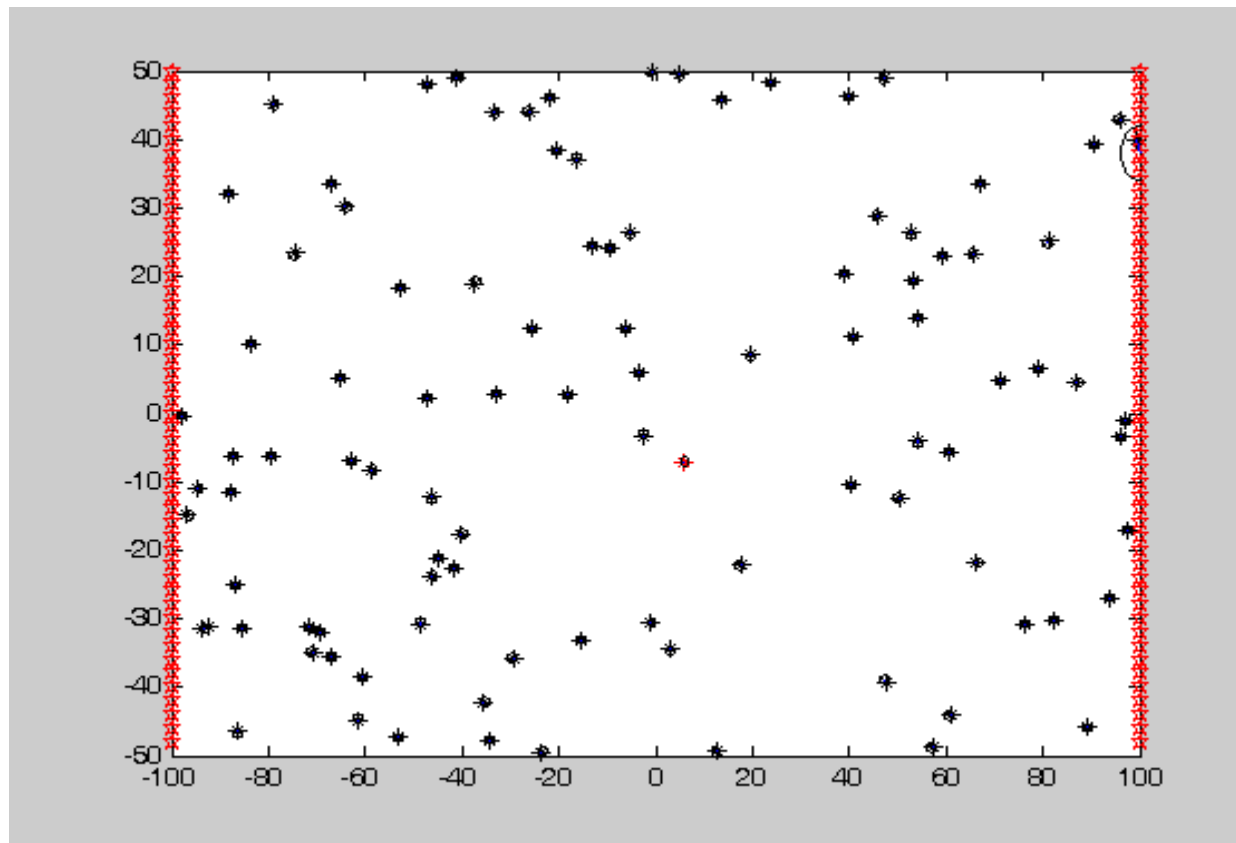
- **Measurement Update:**

$$K_k = P_k^- H^T (HP_k^- H^T + R)^{-1} \quad \text{Kalman Gain}$$

$$\hat{x}_k = \hat{x}_k^- + K_k (z_k - H\hat{x}_k^-) \quad \text{State after correction}$$

$$P_k = (I - K_k H)P_k^-$$

SIMULATED INDOOR-AREA



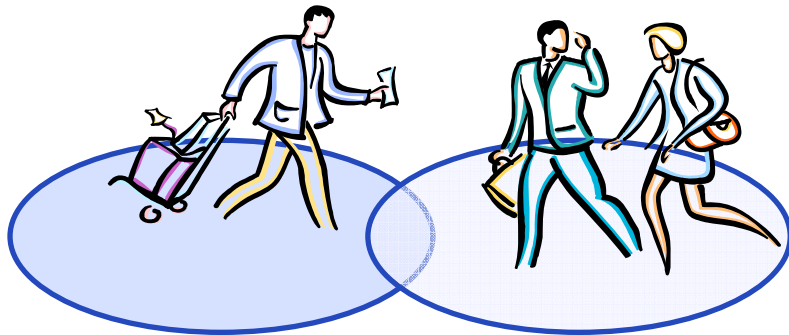
SIMULATION PROPERTIES

- **Known to the simulated walker**
 - Estimated position
 - Error variance
 - Estimated error
 - Estimated heading (compass) and standard deviation of heading: $\sigma_{compass} = 15^\circ$
 - Constant stride length of 0.7 m and standard deviation of stride length: $\sigma_{stride} = 0.1[m]$
- **Known only to the simulation**
 - True position of each walker
 - True heading and stride length
 - True error

CORRECTION WITH REFERENCE POSITION

- **In each simulation step only one correction is allowed:**
 - with a reference position or
 - with one walker
- **Reference position is preferred against walker**
- **Distance to reference position for correction: $< 2\text{m}$**
- **Calculation of the residual between reference position and estimated position of the walker and the error variance**
- **Storing of the residual in the walker's device as error**

CORRECTION WITH OTHER WALKER

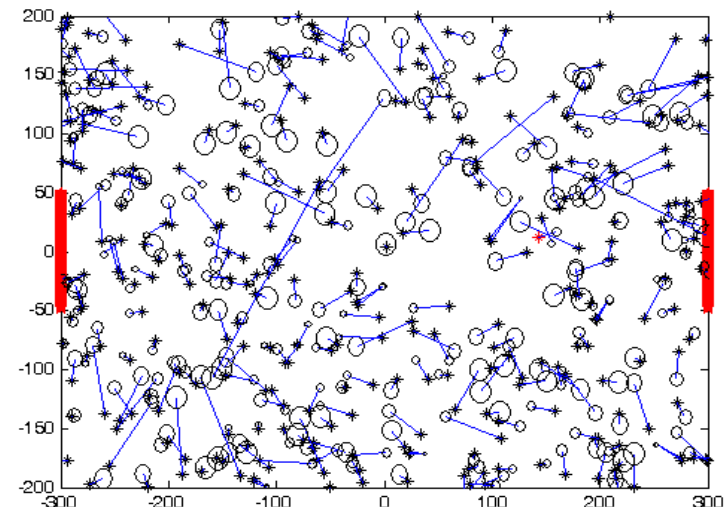
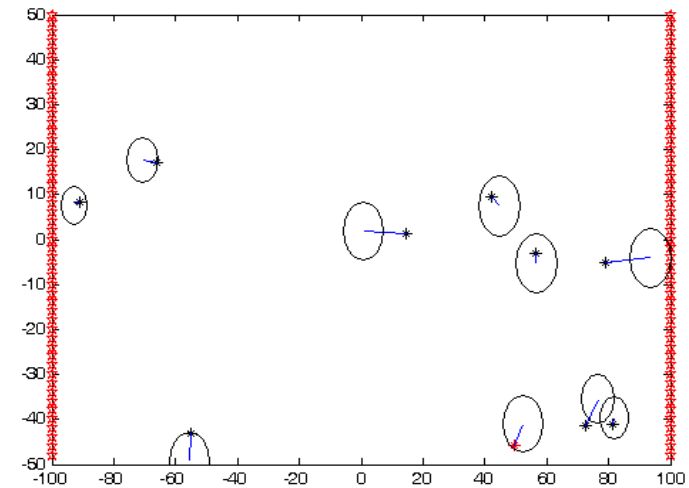


*Maximum distance for correction: 2 m
Choosing the nearest*

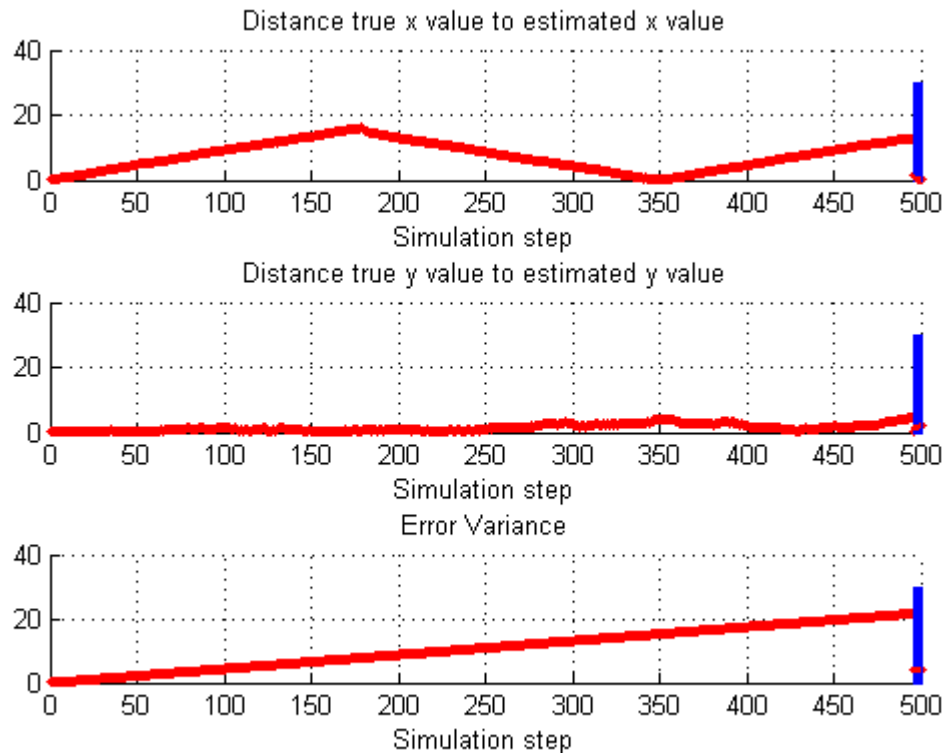
- 1. Re-Calculation of position based on error and estimated position**
- 2. Calculate a new position for both walkers based on weighted average of the error variance and the recalculated position**
- 3. Update the error variance for both walkers based on weighted average**

EXPECTATION & TEST SETUP

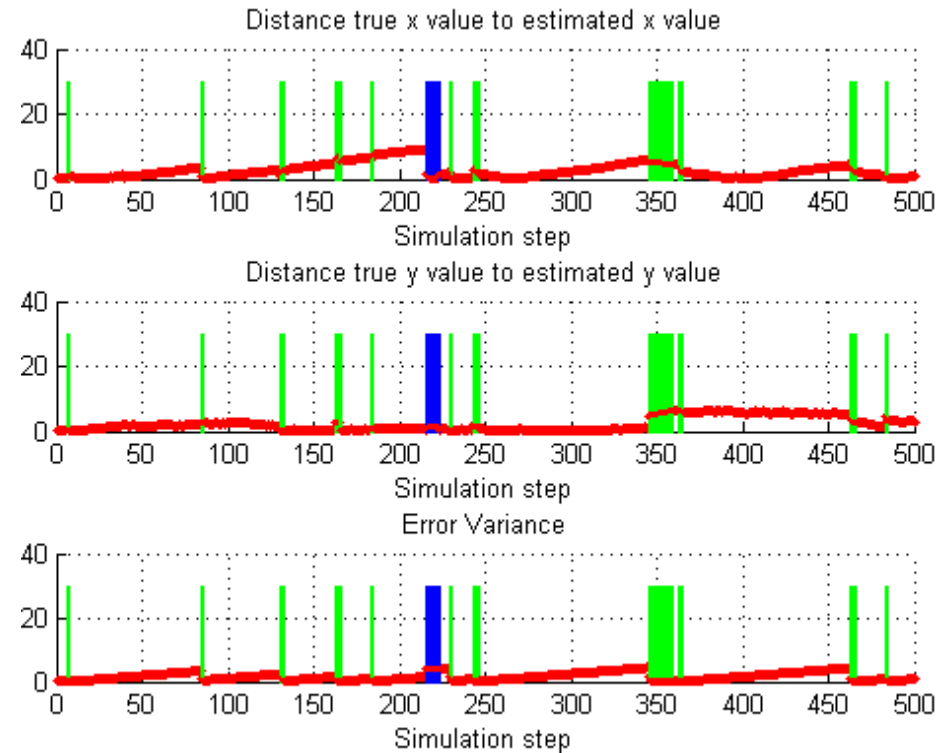
- **The more participants the better the overall position**
- **Two test setups**
 - Small Indoor Area: 100 x 200 [m] and 200 reference points
 - Large Indoor Area: 400 x 600 [m] and 200 reference points
- **Variation of number of walkers in simulation**



PERFORMANCE



Correction just at reference positions




Correction at reference positions and with other walkers

Significant reduction of error if peer-to-peer model is applied

DRAWBACKS AND SOLUTIONS


- **Privacy issues:**

- Exchange of position information

-  Establishing a security protocol that makes it impossible for a user to read position related information from other users

- **Power consumption**

- Keeping Bluetooth enabled all the time

-  Enabling Bluetooth only when error variance or error exceeds some threshold

SUMMARY

- **Innovative approach for enhancing indoor positioning based on peer-to-peer model is presented**
 - Sharing of estimated positioning information of close-by users significantly improves positioning accuracy
 - No additional infrastructure required
 - Utilization of communication link
 - Bluetooth already available in most modern user terminals
 - Combination of communication and navigation

CONCLUSIONS

A PEER-TO-PEER MODEL FOR INDOOR

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!