WiFi AP Recovery

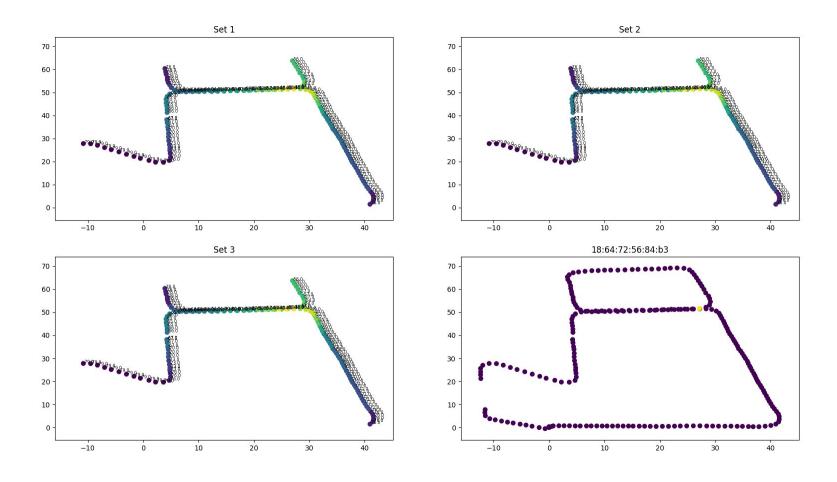
M. Padmal

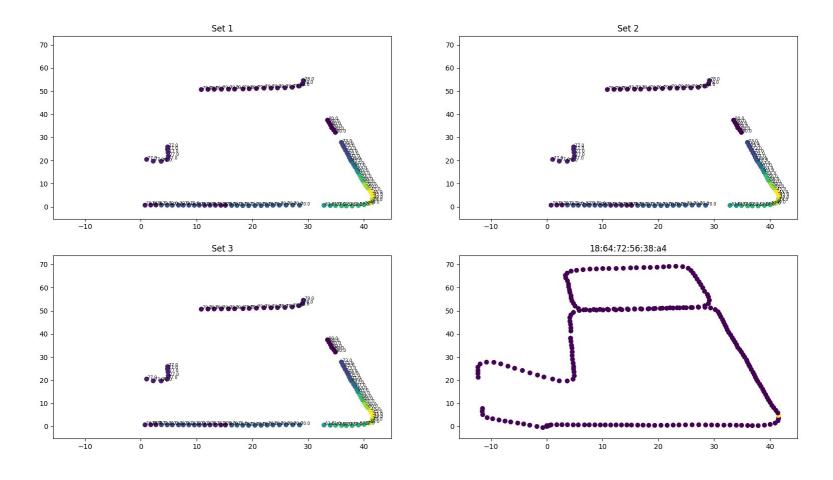
Approaches

- Filtering out the data set to obtain the neighbourhood having minimum RSSI values. Inside that interval, middle position is the estimated location of AP
- Using triangulation techniques backed by cartesian geometry and FSPL(Free Space Path Loss) equation to pinpoint an estimated location for AP

First Approach

- Filter out RSSI data set to identify the interval where the minimum values are present
- Mark the middle value as the estimated AP position in the pose map





Issues related to First Approach

 AP location is estimated to be on the track where user walked.

Second Approach - I

- Select three points on the pose data set
 - Middle position of the data set
 - 1/6th position of the data set
 - 5/6th position of the data set
- Use FSPL equation to calculate distance from AP and draw three circles
- Calculate intersections and choose the point where distance is minimum from minimum RSSI value recorded pose

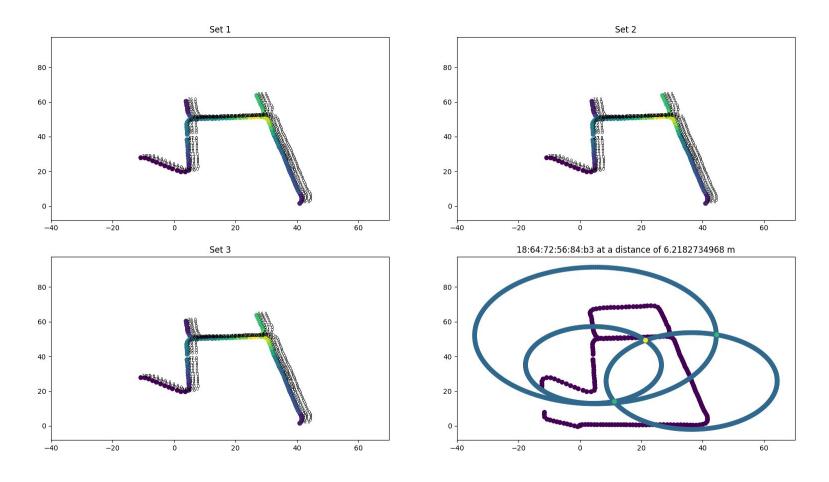
FSPL Equation

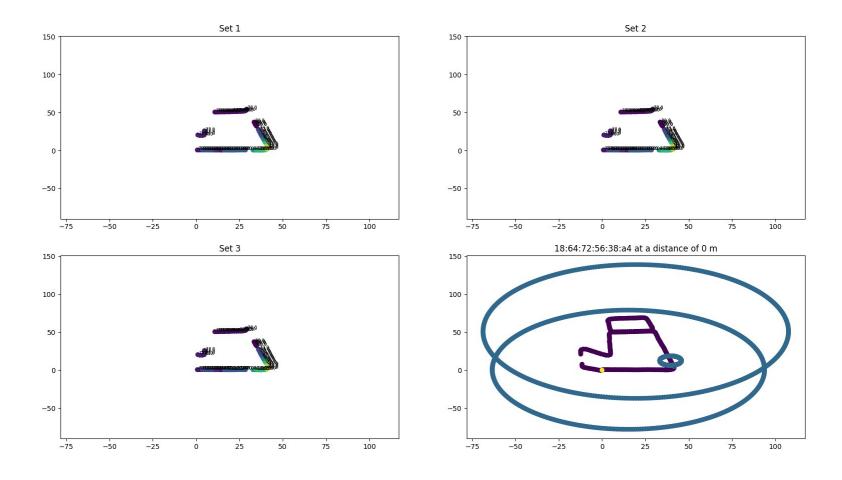
$$\begin{split} \text{FSPL}(\text{dB}) &= 10 \log_{10} \left(\left(\frac{4\pi df}{c} \right)^2 \right) \\ &= 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{4\pi df}{c} \right) \\ &= 20 \log_{10} (d) + 20 \log_{10} (f) + 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{4\pi}{c} \right) \\ &= 20 \log_{10} (d) + 20 \log_{10} (f) - 147.55 \end{split}$$

f - Frequency of channel

FSPL - RSSI value

d - Distance from AP to pose





Issues related to 2nd Approach - I

- 1. FSPL is different when there are walls and other objects in between.
- 2. Selected point may lie very far from the AP reducing accuracy of the calculation

Second Approach - II

- Select three points nearer to the minimum RSSI recorded pose
 - 5 points away from minimum RSSI pose
 - Minimum RSSI pose
 - 5 points away from minimum RSSI pose
- Use FSPL equation to calculate distance from AP and draw three circles
- Calculate intersections and choose the point where distance is minimum from minimum RSSI value recorded pose

