

Consumer Interaction in Store

Part 3. Knowing the order of item pickup

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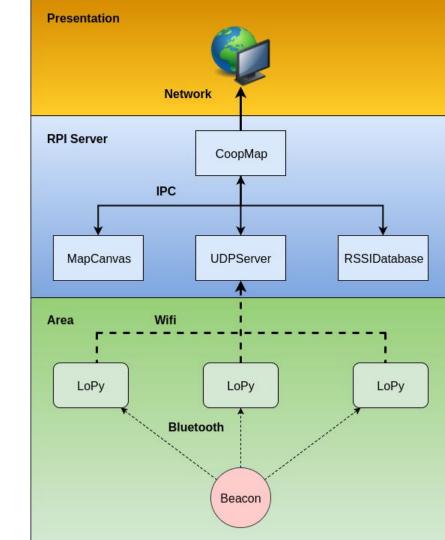
Disposition

- Quick recap
- RSSI Data Collection
- Hardware specific differences
- Experiment
- Live demo
- The future of the project



Quick Recap

- Raspberry Pi
- Lopy setup
- Beacons



Beacons

Estimote BLE beacon in baskets

Makes the basket trackable

Cheap and long lasting technology

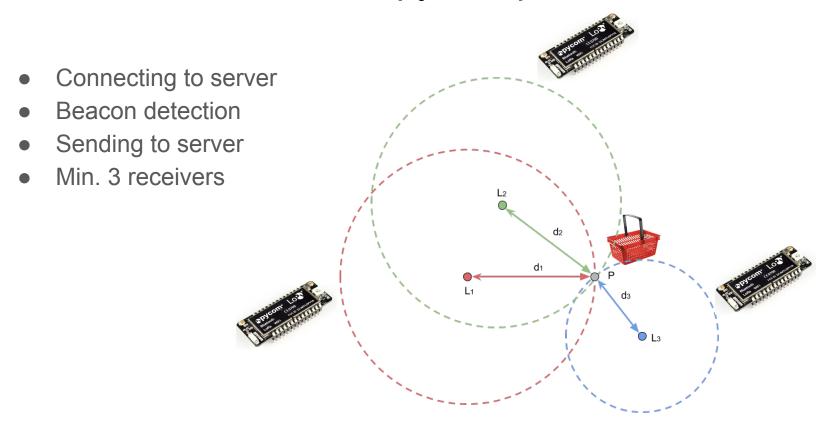
Settings:

Interval of advertisement (100ms)

Transmit power (4 dBm)



Lopy setup



Raspberry Pi

Job of the Pi

- Is a Wifi Access Point
- Is the a server for the system.
- Has a database for data
- Calculates coordinates in relation to receivers
- Drawing coordinates on a map
- Save data to log files

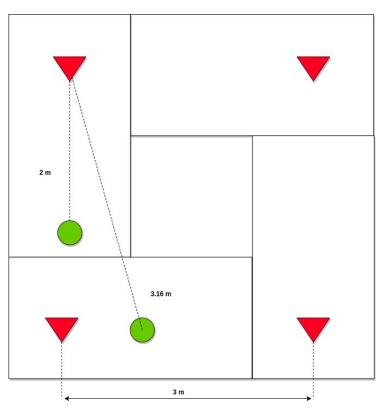


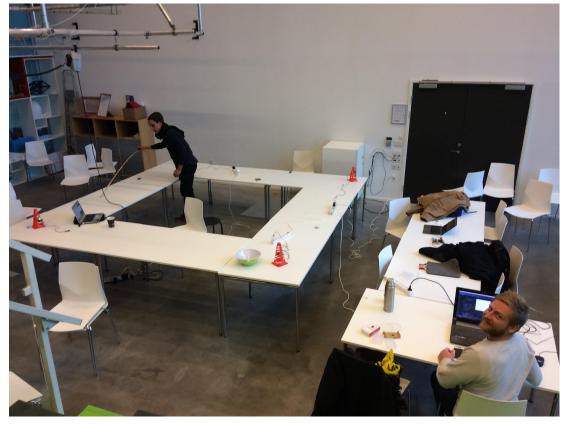






RSSI data collection





4 dBm, 100 ms

Hardware specific differences

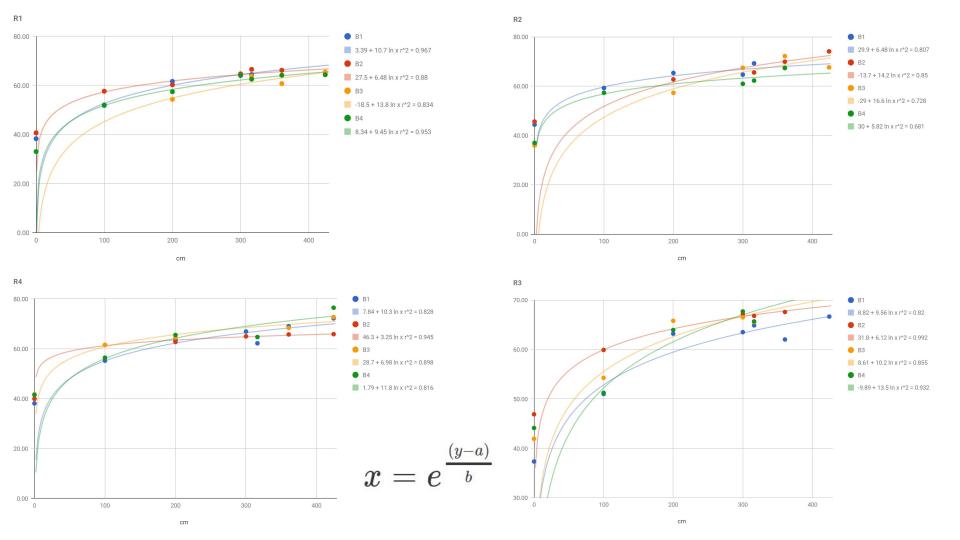
- Hardware behavior.
- Individual calibration.
 - One equation.
 - Individual constants for calculating distance in relation to RSSI. for each pair of receivers and beacons

x: distance

y: rssi

a, b: individual constants

$$x=e^{\frac{(y-a)}{b}}$$

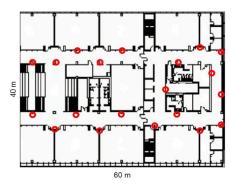


Experiment

- 1. Measured the actual position of each beacon
- 2. Ran the program and logged the coordinates into a file
- 3. Calculated the difference between the coordinates and the physical position

Zhuang et al.

Accuracy of < 2.56 m at 90% 1 beacon per 9 meter Combination of methods: Fingerprinting, Trilateration and others.

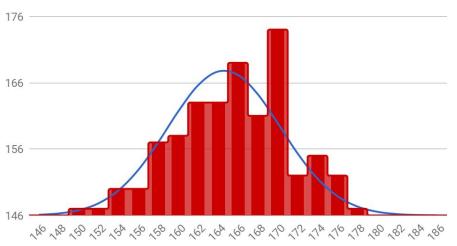


Results (Accuracy at 90%)

Beacon 1: 1.71 m Beacon 2: 118.6 m

Beacon 3: 7.79 m Beacon 4: Not enough data





Live demo

Future approach if this was to continue

- Examine beacons in order to understand why they behave different.
- Correlate basket content with paths in order to highlight associations rules between items.

