

Kalman Filter와 CNN을 이용한 거리 측정 최적화 방안 연구

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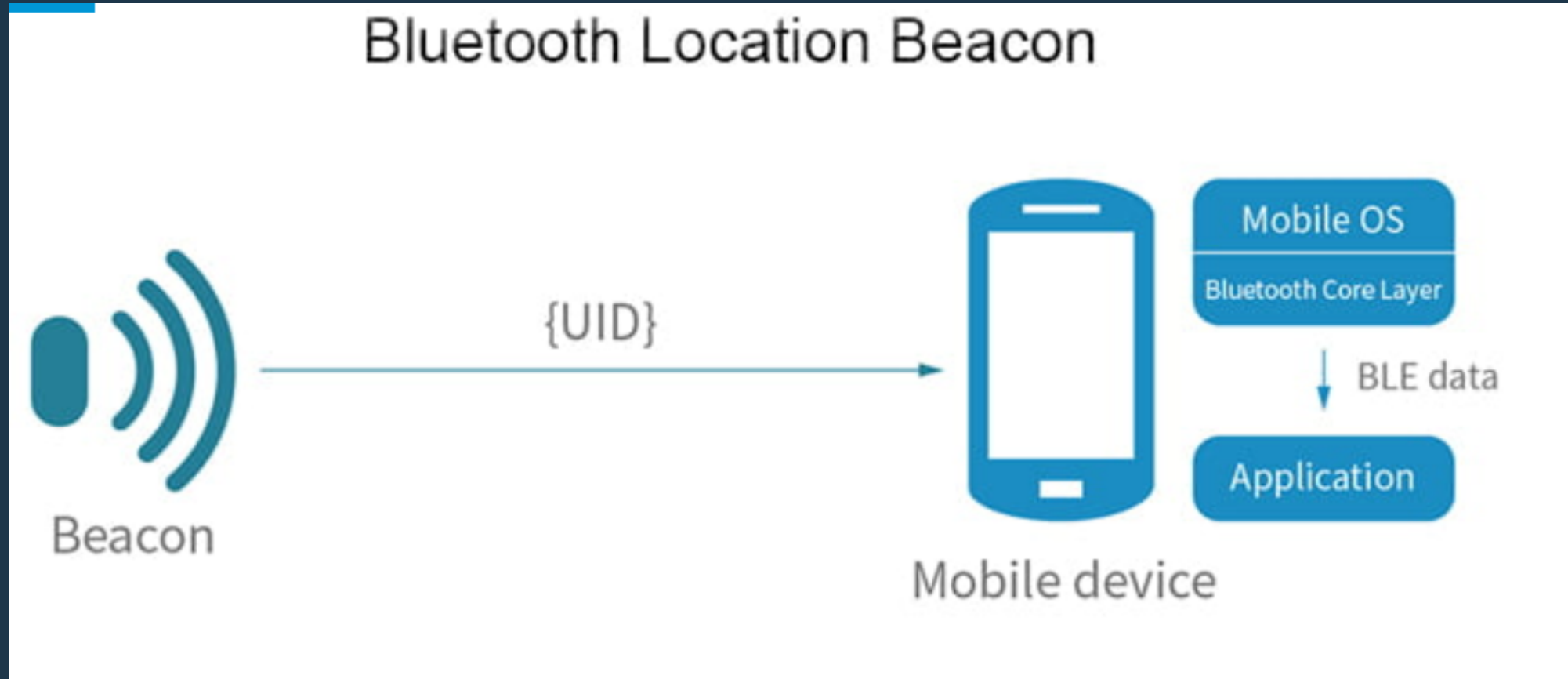
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참고문헌

1. Bluetooth Beacon and RSSI



1. 이론적 배경 - Bluetooth Beacon

$$RSSI = -10n \log_{10}(d) + A,$$

- RSSI를 통해 거리를 측정하는 데 노이즈로 인해 정확도가 낮음.
- RSSI값이 1만 변해도 거리는 몇 m씩 변함
- 정확도를 높일 수 있는 방법을 연구.

1. 이론적 배경 - Kalman Filter

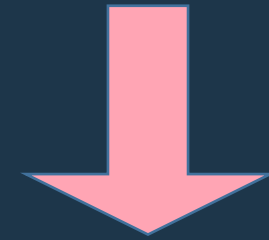
$$\bar{x}_k = \alpha \bar{x}_{k-1} + (1 - \alpha) x_k$$

- 1차 저주파 필터
- α 는 weight를 뜻함.

1. 이론적 배경 - Kalman Filter

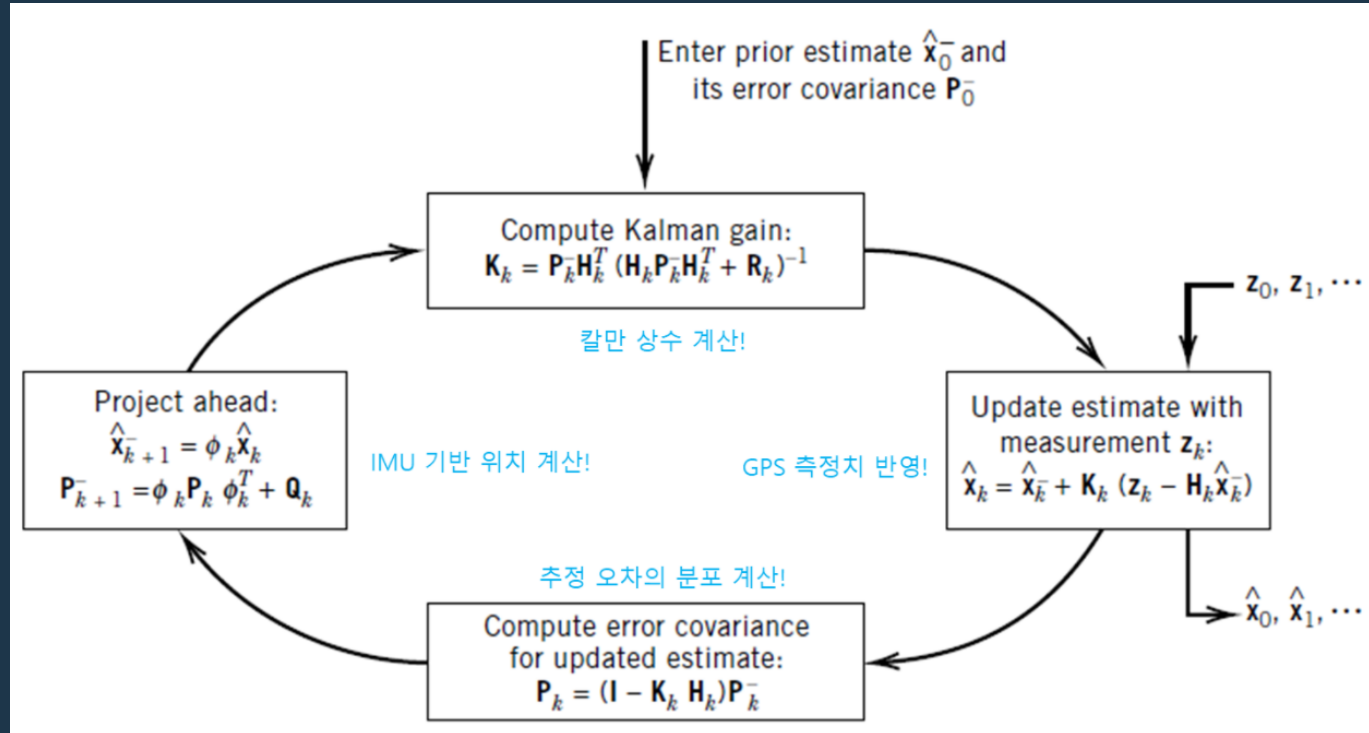


- 일정 기간 주가의 산술 평균값을 이어서 만든 선
- 주식에서 일정기간의 평균을 의미 있는 보조 지표로 활용



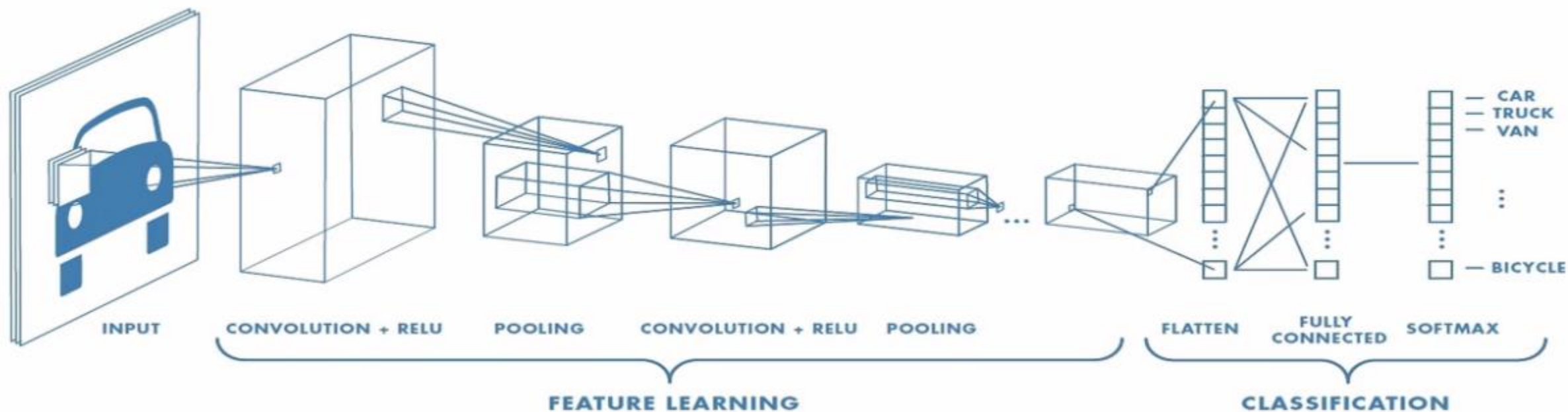
칼만 필터

1. 이론적 배경 - Kalman Filter



- 1) 한 센서로 추정값 계산
- 2) 추정 오차를 최소화 하는 칼만 상수 계산
- 3) 다른 센서의 값을 칼만 상수를 통해 반영하여 보정
- 4) 보정하고 나서 줄어드는 추정 오차의 분포 계산

1. 이론적 배경 - Convolutional Neural Network



1. 이론적 배경 - Convolutional Neural Network

0	1	7	5
5	5	6	6
5	3	3	0
1	1	1	2

 \otimes

1	0	1
1	2	0
3	0	1

 =

40	

0	1	7	5
5	5	6	6
5	3	3	0
1	1	1	2

 \otimes

1	0	1
1	2	0
3	0	1

 =

40	32

0	1	7	5
5	5	6	6
5	3	3	0
1	1	1	2

 \otimes

1	0	1
1	2	0
3	0	1

 =

40	32
26	

0	1	7	5
5	5	6	6
5	3	3	0
1	1	1	2

 \otimes

1	0	1
1	2	0
3	0	1

 =

40	32
26	25

1. 이론적 배경 - Convolutional Neural Network

1) Stride

0	1	7	5
5	5	6	6
5	3	3	0
1	1	1	2

 \otimes

1	0
1	2

 =

15	18	25
16	14	9
8	6	8

0	1	7	5
5	5	6	6
5	3	3	0
1	1	1	2

 \otimes

1	0
1	2

 =

15	25
8	8

2) Padding

0	1	7	5
5	5	6	6
5	3	3	0
1	1	1	2

 \otimes

1	0	0
1	2	1
1	2	3

 =

41	33
25	23

0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	7	5	0
0	5	5	6	6	0
0	5	3	3	0	0
0	1	1	1	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

 \otimes

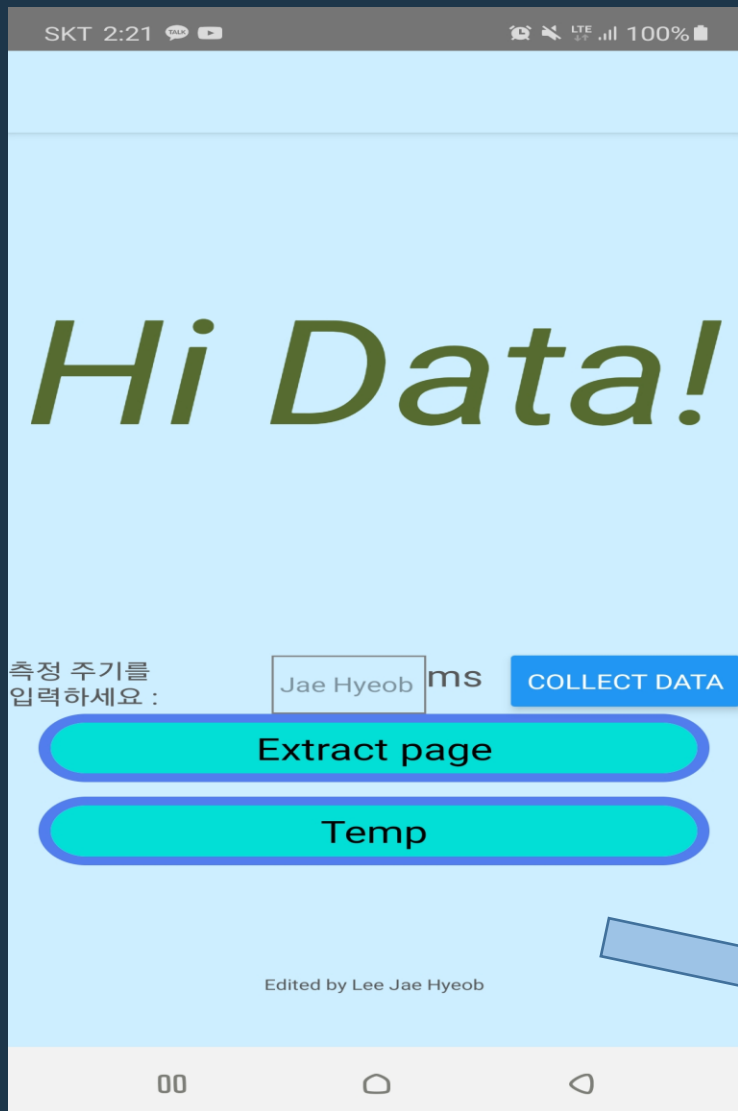
1	0	0
1	2	1
1	2	3

 =

26	42	55	35
34	41	33	28
18	25	23	14
3	9	8	8

2. 연구 내용 - RSSI 측정

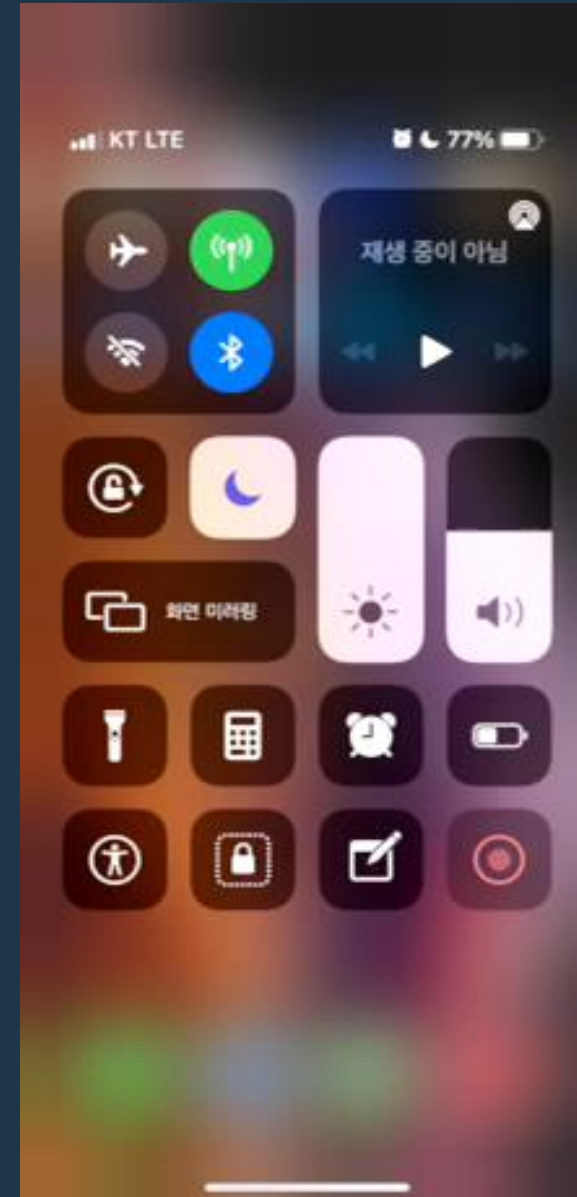
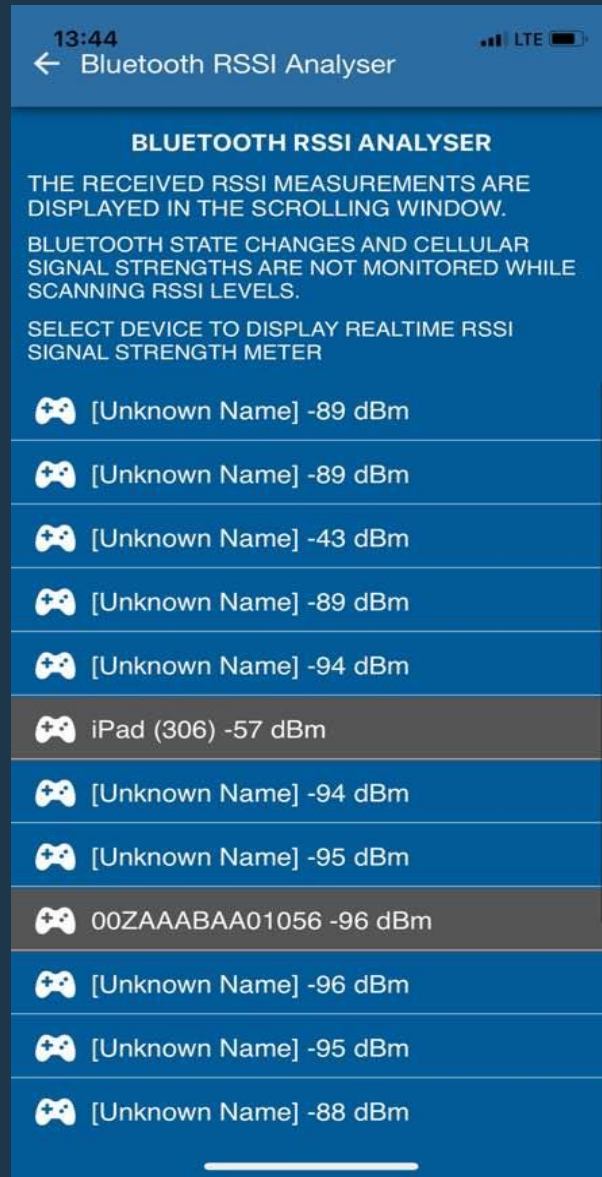
측정된 RSSI값



H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rss	-70	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rss	-73	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	4	proximity	near	rss	-61	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rss	-64	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rss	-66	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rss	-67	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rss	-62	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rss	-61	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rss	-60	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rss	-66	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rss	-67	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rss	-67	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rss	-61	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rss	-65	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rss	-64	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rss	-70	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rss	-70	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rss	-73	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	4	proximity	near	rss	-61	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rss	-67	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]			

안드로이드 스마트폰이 받은 RSSI 데이터를 정리하기 위해 만들어진 어플리케이션임.

2. 연구 내용 - RSSI 측정



2. 연구 내용 - RSSI 측정

```
class Beacon:
    x, y, N, M_Power = 0, 0, 0, 0
    mu_RSS, sigma_RSS = 0, 0
    dataset = []

    def __init__(self, x, y, N, M_Power):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
        self.N = N
        self.M_Power = M_Power

    def RSSI_to_distance(self, RSSI):
        return math.pow(10, ((self.M_Power - RSSI) / (10 * self.N)))

    def Dist_to_RSSI(self, Dist):
        return ((-10) * self.N * math.log(Dist, 10) + self.M_Power)

    def set_mu_sigma_RSS(self, a, b, c):
        temp = []
        temp.append(a)
        temp.append(b)
        temp.append(c)
        self.mu_RSS, self.sigma_RSS = np.mean(temp), np.std(temp)

    def add_RSS(self, RSS):
        self.dataset.append(RSS)
        self.mu_RSS = np.mean(self.dataset)
        self.sigma_RSS = np.std(self.dataset)
```

1. RSSI를 통해서 거리를 구하는 함수

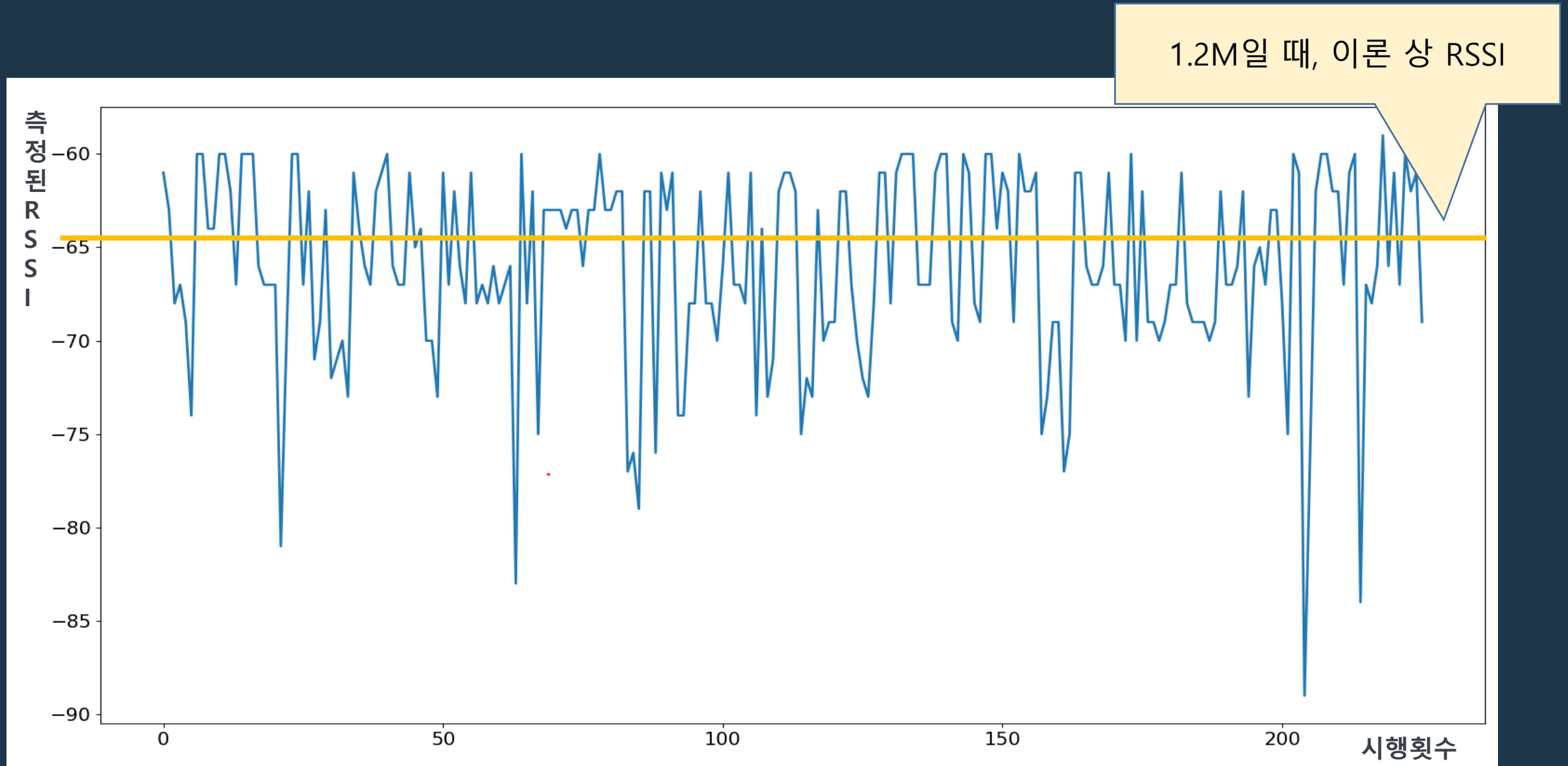
2. 거리를 이용해서 RSSI를 구하는 함수

3. 평균, 표준편차

2. 연구 내용 - RSSI 측정

실제 거리	RSSI로 측정한 거리	오차율
0.5m	0.73	46%
0.8m	0.91	14%
1.2m	1.25	4%
1.6m	1.15	28%
2.0m	1.23	39%
2.4m	2.06	14%
2.8m	1.36	51%

2. 연구 내용 - RSSI 측정



2. 연구 내용 - RSSI 측정

측정된
RSSI

N개의 RSSI 입력 받음



입력 받은 RSSI 값을 Kalman Filter로 1차 보정



보정된 Kalman Filter 값을 CNN에 적용

2. 연구 내용 - Kalman Filter

master


1 branch

0 tags











Go to file

Add file

Code

 **tbmoon** Update README.md

c40c06a on 13 Mar 2020 240 commits

	Ch01.AverageFilter	good	2 years ago
	Ch02.MovingAverageFilter	good	2 years ago
	Ch03.LowPassFilter	good	2 years ago
	Ch08.SimpleKalmanFilter	good	2 years ago
	Ch09.Pos2VelKF	good	2 years ago
	Ch10.ObjectTrackingKF	good	2 years ago
	Ch11.PoseOrientation	good	2 years ago
	Ch12.ExtendedKalmanFilter	good	2 years ago
	Ch13.UnscentedKalmanFilter	good	2 years ago
	Ch14.PartideFilter	good	2 years ago

(출처: https://github.com/tbmoon/kalman_filter)

2. 연구 내용 - Kalman Filter

```
TestSimpleKalman2.m x Kalman_RSS.m x +
1 function rss = Kalman_RSS(arr)
2 %
3 %
4 persistent A H Q R
5 persistent y P
6 persistent flagRun
7
8
9 if isempty(flagRun)
10     A = 1; % 칼만 필터에서 필요한 parameter를 정의함.(A, H, Q, R)
11     H = 1;
12
13     Q = 1;
14     R = 1000;
15
16     length = size(arr,2) % arr 함수의 열의 갯수를 반환
17     cut_ratio = 0.10
18     num_of_cut = fix(length * cut_ratio) % 전체 열 갯수 중에서 cut_ratio 비율 만큼 잘라냄.
19
20 for a=1:num_of_cut % for문을 돌면서 최대, 최소값을 없앴
21     min_num = min(arr)
```

명령 창

```
ans =
-66.8940
```

```
def kalman_filter(z_meas, x_esti, P):
    """Kalman Filter Algorithm for One Variable."""
    # (1) Prediction.
    x_pred = A * x_esti
    P_pred = A * P * A + Q

    # (2) Kalman Gain.
    K = P_pred * H / (H * P_pred * H + R)

    # (3) Estimation.
    x_esti = x_pred + K * (z_meas - H * x_pred)

    # (4) Error Covariance.
    P = P_pred - K * H * P_pred

    return x_esti, P

# Input parameters.
time_end = 10
dt = 0.2

# Initialization for system model.
A = 1
H = 1
Q = 0
R = 4

# Initialization for estimation.
x_0 = 12 # 14 for book.
P_0 = 6
```

2. 연구 내용 - Kalman Filter

```
1 function rss = Kalman_RSS(arr)
2 %
3 %
4 persistent A H Q R
5 persistent y P
6 persistent flagRun
7
8
9 if isempty(flagRun)
10     A = 1;    % 칼만 필터에서 필요한
11     H = 1;
12
13     Q = 1;
14     R = 1000;
```

이론상 RSSI	-65.58	
(Q,R)	측정 RSSI 평균	표준편차
(0,50)	-66.95174	1.293
(0, 100)	-66.9471	1.33
(0, 1000)	-66.81694	0.915
(1,50)	-67.07816	1.117
(1, 100)	-67.02378	1.157
(1, 1000)	-66.84224	1.711

2. 연구 내용 - Convolutional Neural Network

```
def Conv1D_Fit_and_PlotWeights(model, X, y, epochs, n_weights, freq=20):  
    w, loss, mae = [], [], []  
    for r in range(epochs):  
        history = model.fit(X, y, verbose=0)  
        if r%freq==0:  
            w.append(np.sort(model.layers[0].get_weights()[0].reshape(n_weights)))  
            loss.append(history.history['loss'][0])  
  
    w = np.array(w)  
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,4))  
    epoch = np.arange(0, len(w))*20  
    for n in range(n_weights):  
        label = "w_{} -> {}".format(n, n+1)  
        ax.axhline(n+1, c='gray', linestyle='--')  
  
    return w
```

3. 결과

```
Model: "sequential"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
c1d (Conv1D)	(None, 206, 1)	5

```
Total params: 5
```

```
Trainable params: 5
```

```
Non-trainable params: 0
```

```
Input RSS: -60 -61 -59 -58 -58
```

```
47.528821885585785
```

3. 결과

실제 거리(m)	추정 RSSI로 측정한 거리	오차율
0.5	0.475	5%
0.8	0.858	7.25%
1.2	1.245	3.75%
1.6	1.732	8.25%
2.0	2.14	7%
2.4	2.7	12.5%

3. 결과(한계점)

- 1) 제한된 Sample Data의 크기
- 2) 측정된 RSSI값 자체의 불안정성
- 3) 고정된 위치에서의 RSSI

4. 참고문헌

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