# 비콘 측위 수학적 알고리즘 관련 연구

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- ★ 정규분포를 이용한 측위 연구

#### 1. 기존의 블루투스 실내 측위 방식 - FingerPrint

▶ 미리 해당 위치에서 측정되는 블루투스 신호들을 수집하여 유사도 계산

▶ 유사도 A와 유사도 B 사이의 우선 순위 부여 가능.(Tanimoto, cosine 유사도)

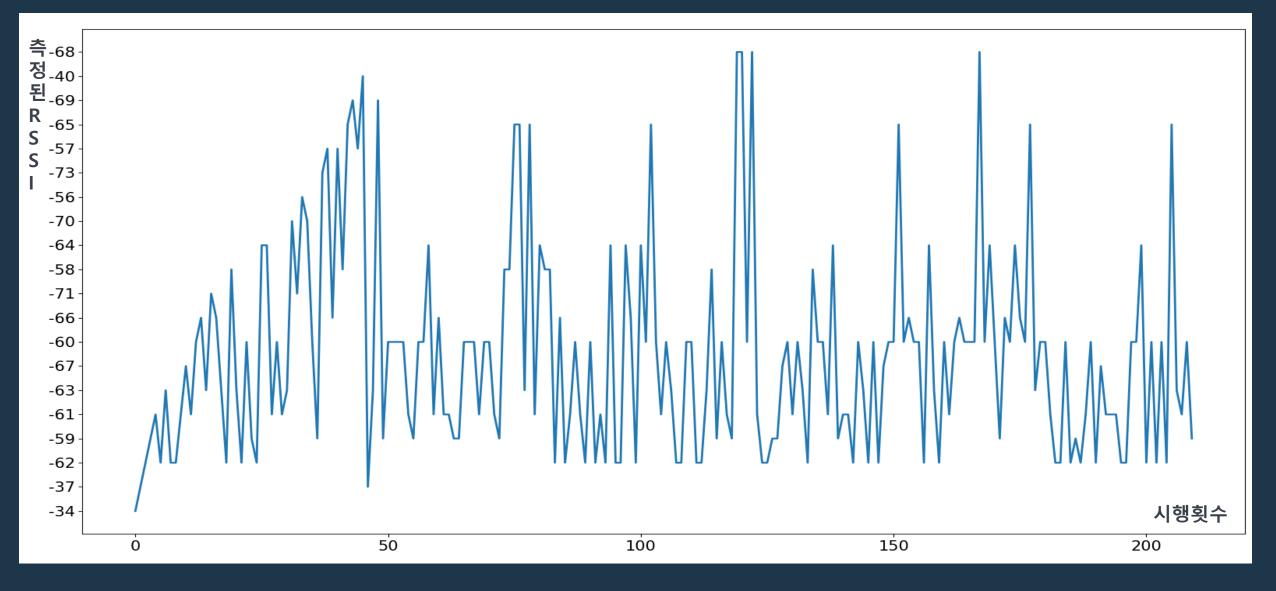
▶ 단점: 서비스 가능 지역의 모든 실내 지도와 신호 수집 필요



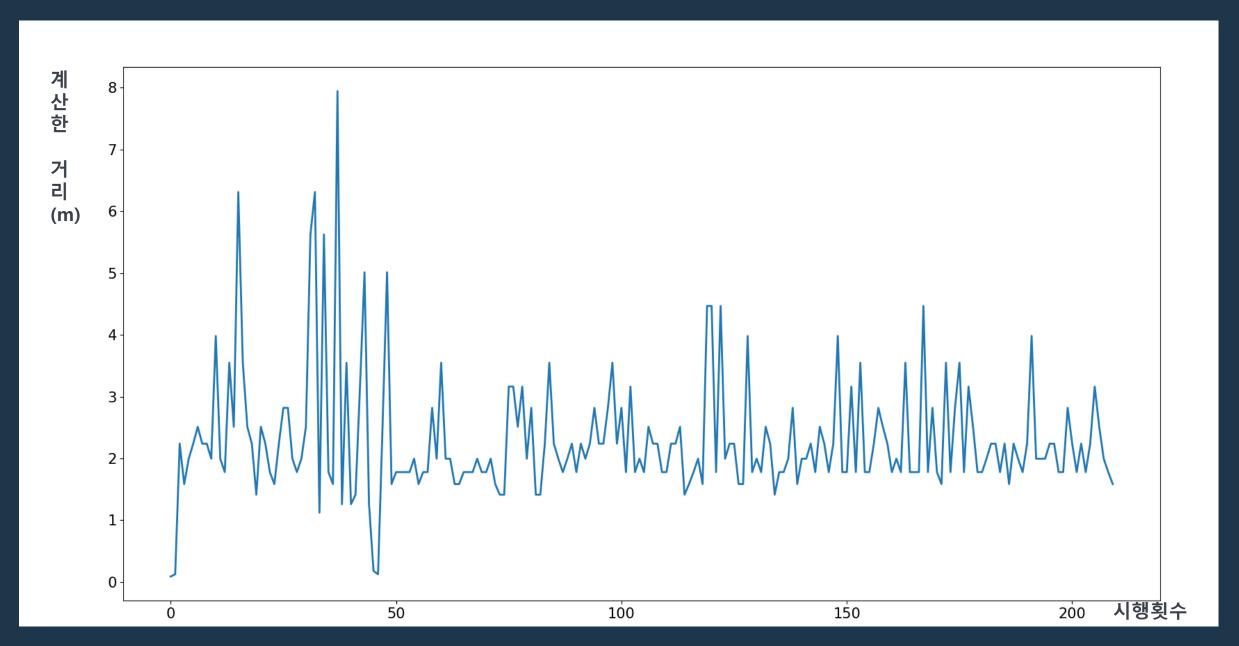
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major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-70 t	uid 👝	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-73 t	uid	26db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	4	proximity	near	rssi	-61 ı	uid	db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rssi	-64 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-66 ı	ui(	0]
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-67 ı	uic	) D]
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rssi	-62 ı	uic	측정된 RSSI값 🧃
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rssi	-61 ı	uic	DJ
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rssi	-60 t	uid	<u>                                      </u>
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-66 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-67 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-67 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rssi	-61 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-65 t	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rssi	-64 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-70 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-70 t	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-73 t	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	4	proximity	near	rssi	-61 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-67 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rssi	-62 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-66 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	3	proximity	near	rssi	-68 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	2	proximity	near	rssi	-61 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]
major	100	minor	1	proximity	near	rssi	-68 ı	uid	e2c56db5-dffb-48d2-b060-d0f5a71096e0]

안드로이드 스마트폰이 받은 RSSI 데이터를 정 리하기 위해 만들어진 어플리케이션임.

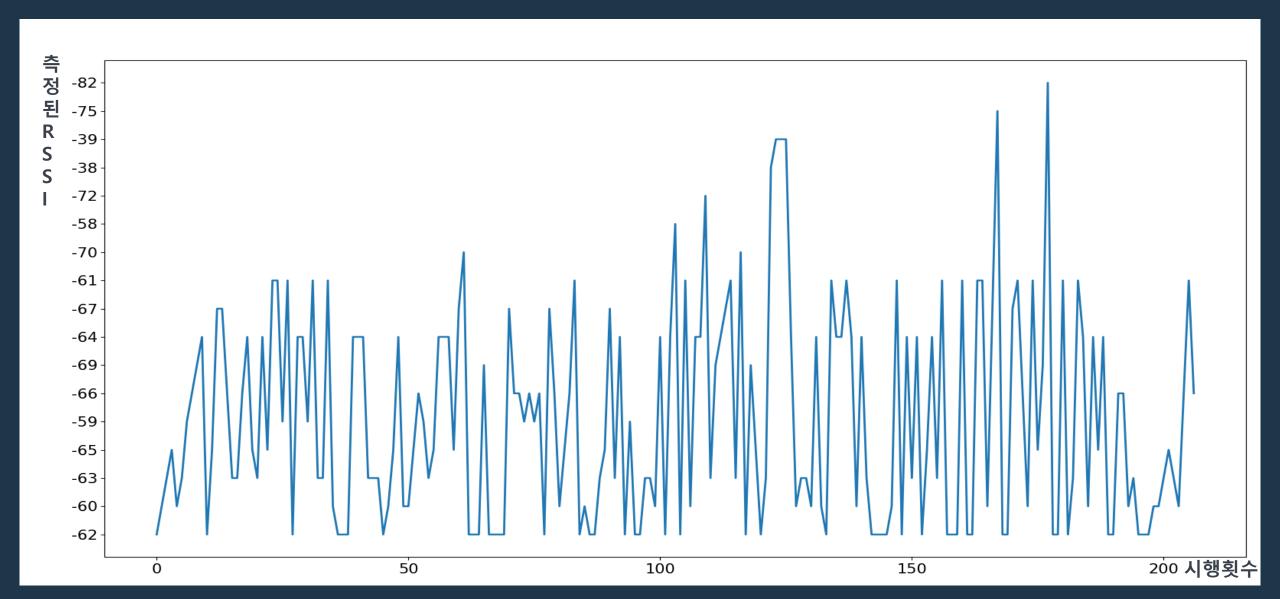
### 2. 실제로 측정한 RSSI (0.5m)



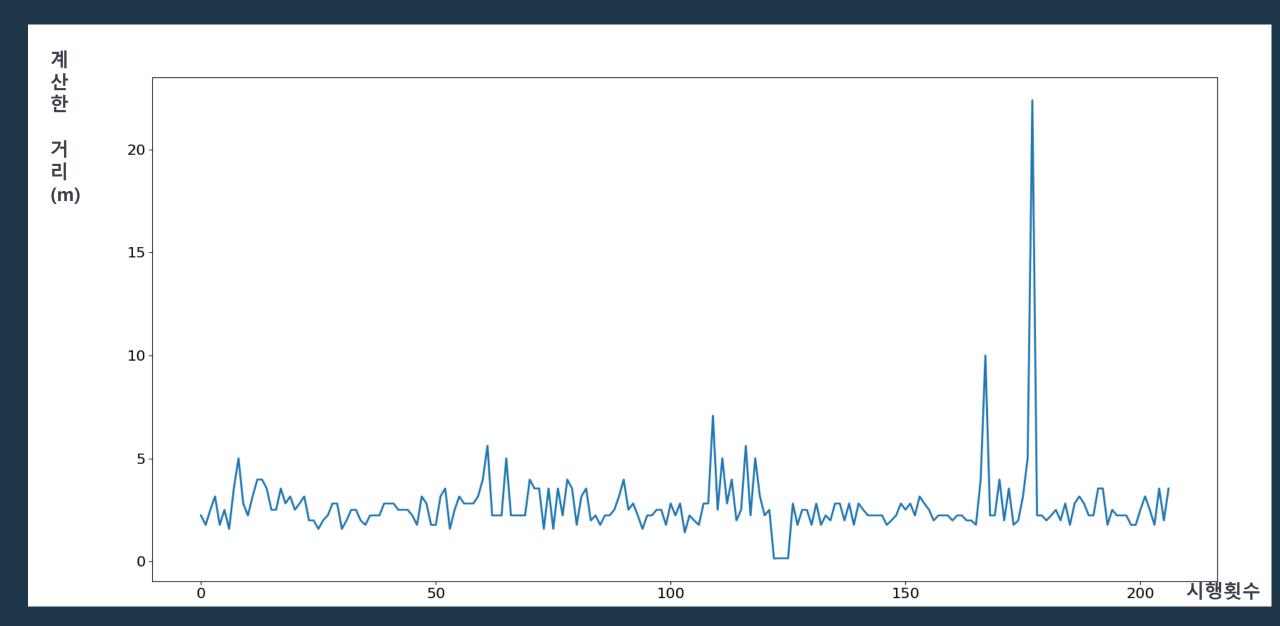
### 3. 측정된 RSSI로 계산한 거리(0.5m)



### 2. 실제로 측정한 RSSI (0.8m)

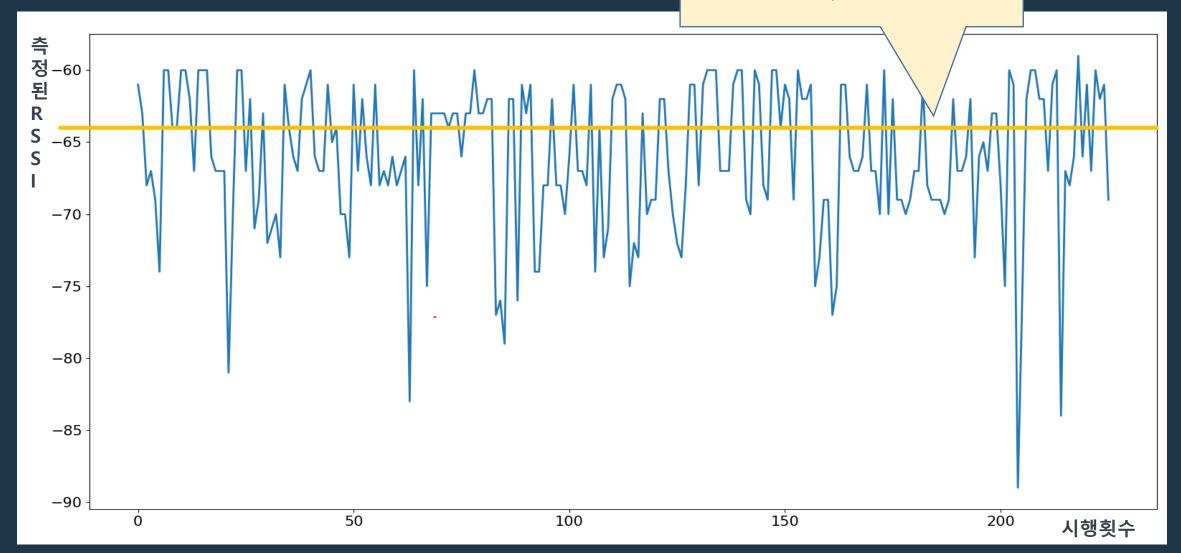


#### 3. 측정된 RSSI로 계산한 거리(0.8m)

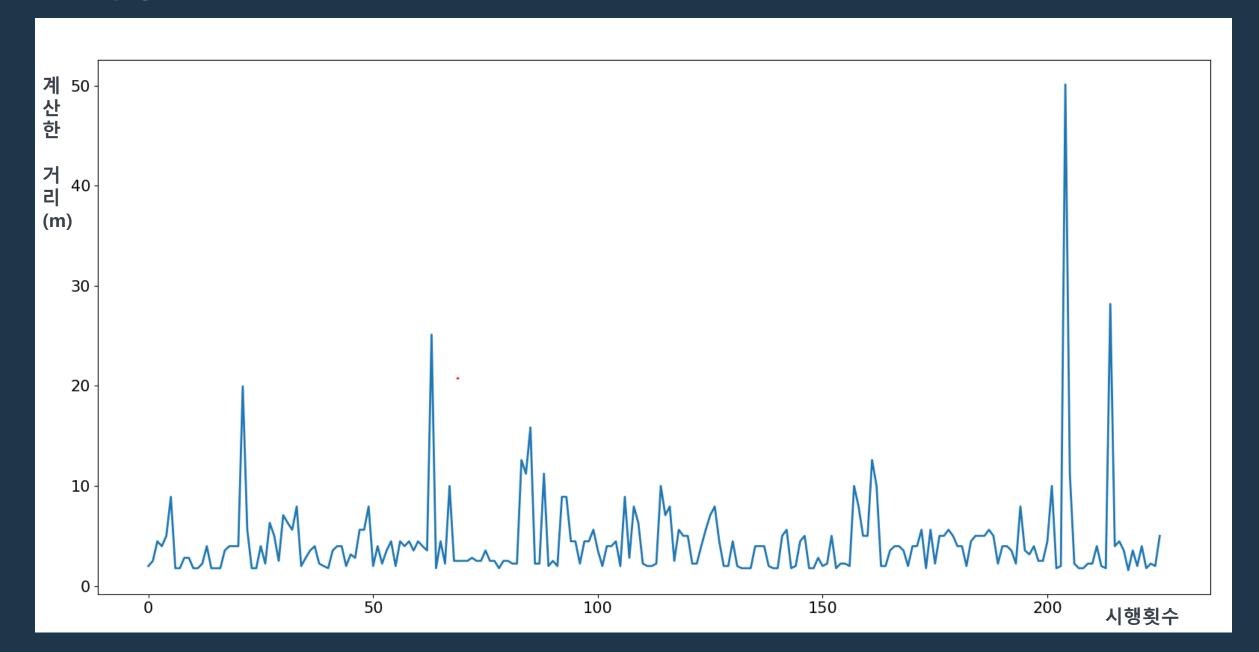


### 2. 실제로 측정한 RSSI (1.2m)

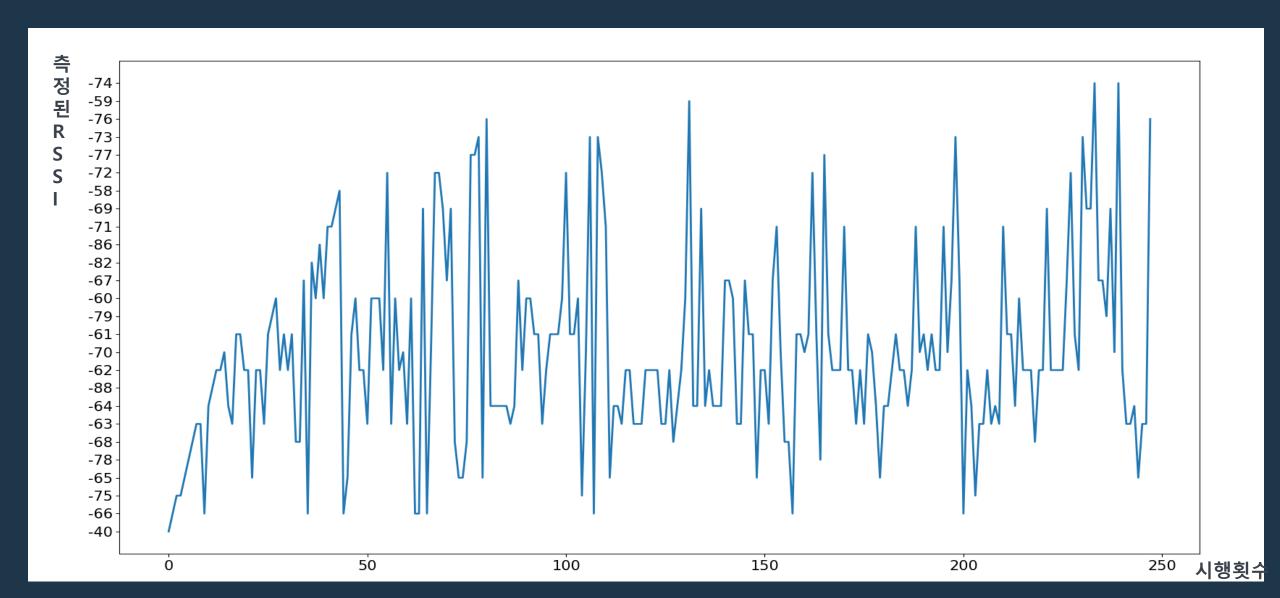
1.2M일 때, 이론 상 RSSI



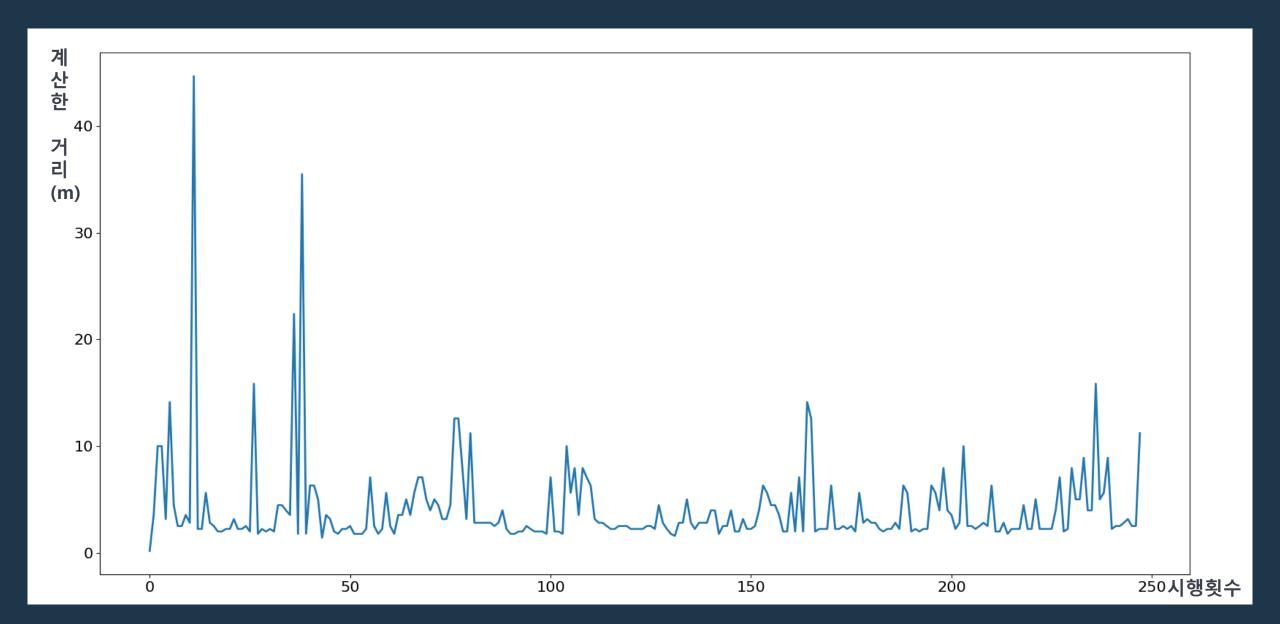
#### 3. 측정된 RSSI로 계산한 거리(1.2m)



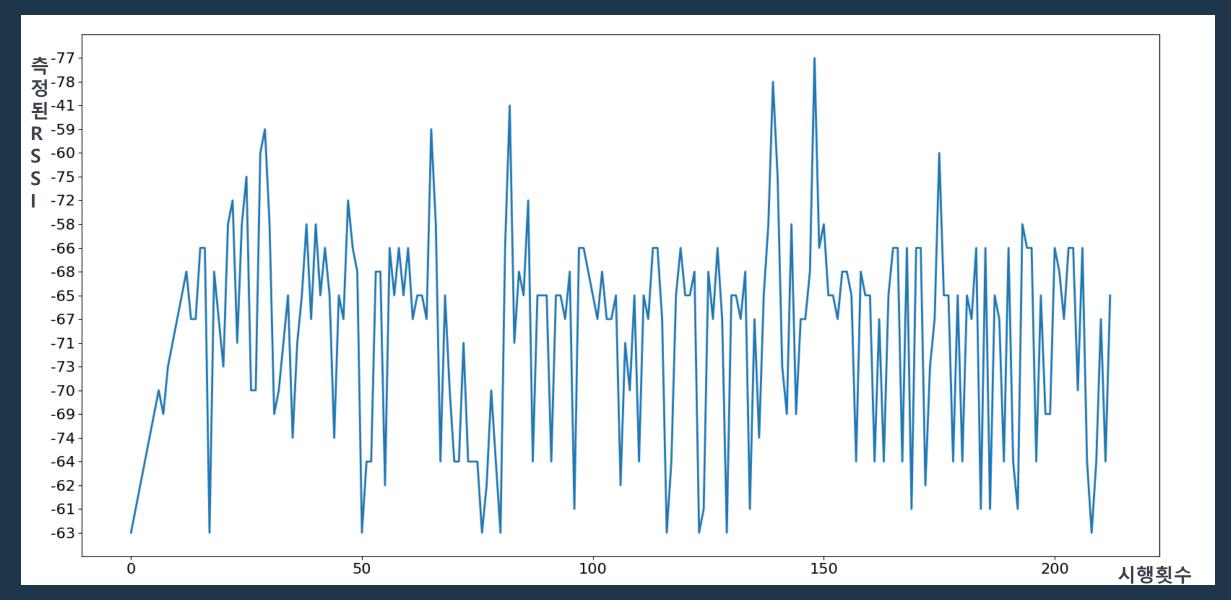
### 2. 실제로 측정한 RSSI (1.6m)



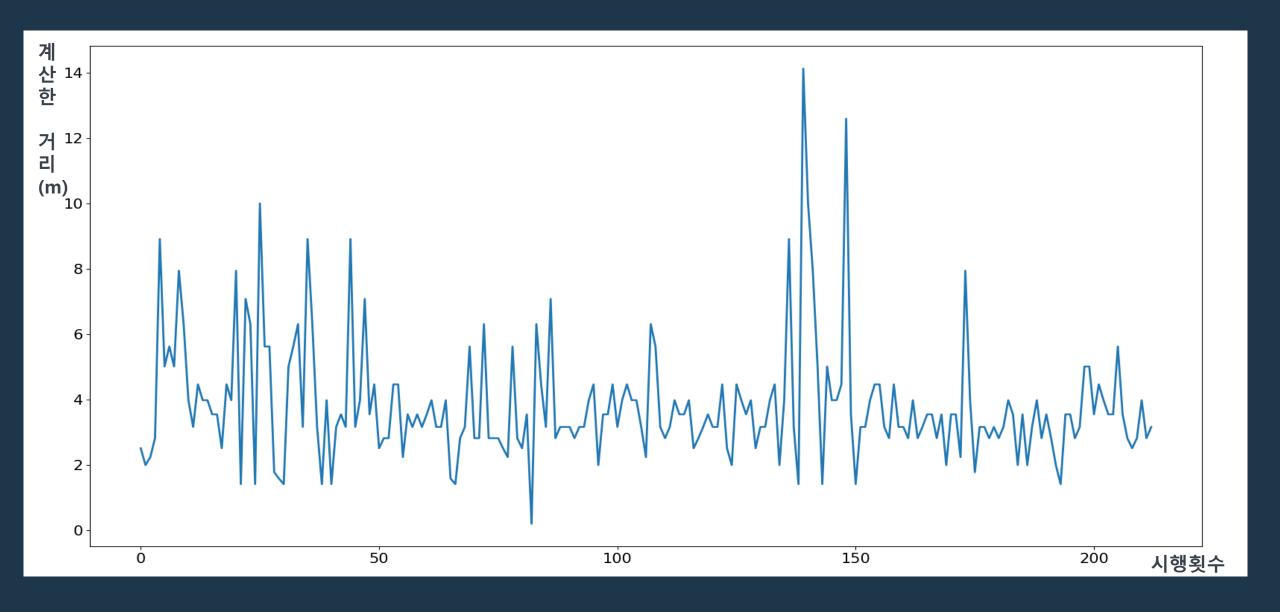
#### 3. 측정된 RSSI로 계산한 거리(1.6m)



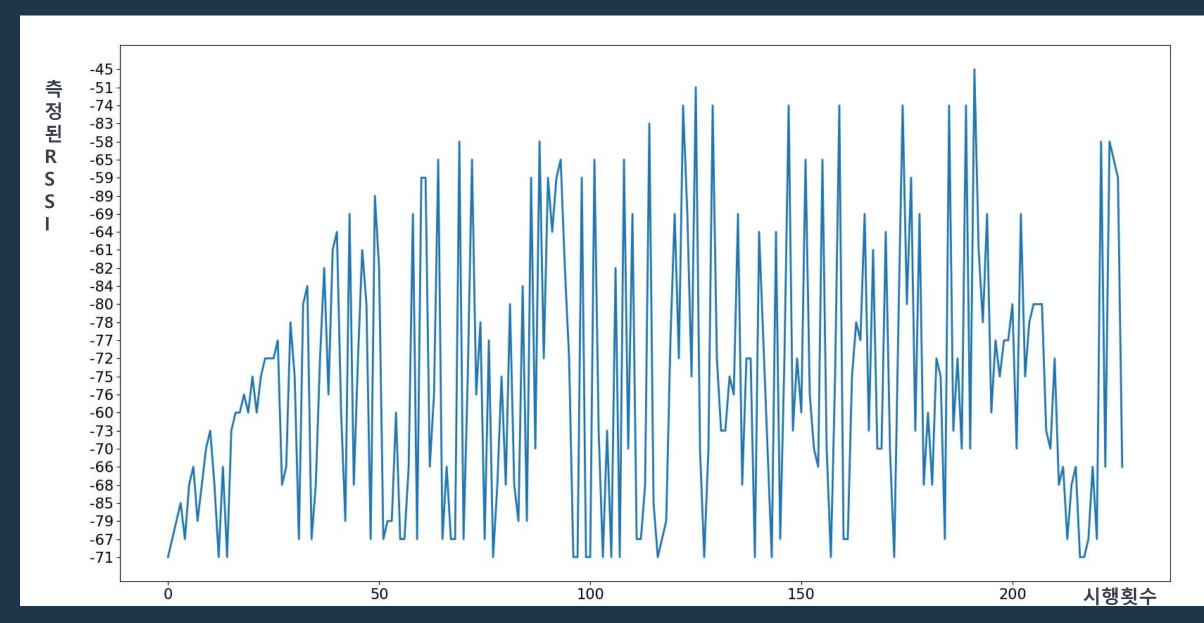
### 2. 실제로 측정한 RSSI (2.0m)



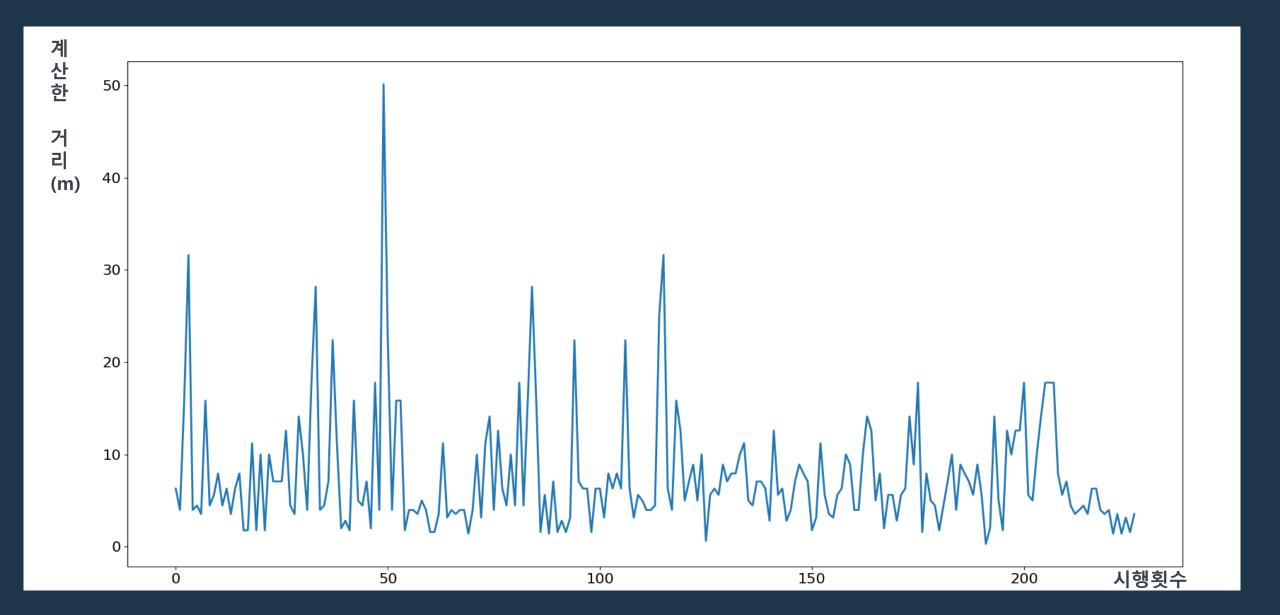
### 3. 측정된 RSSI로 계산한 거리(2.0m)



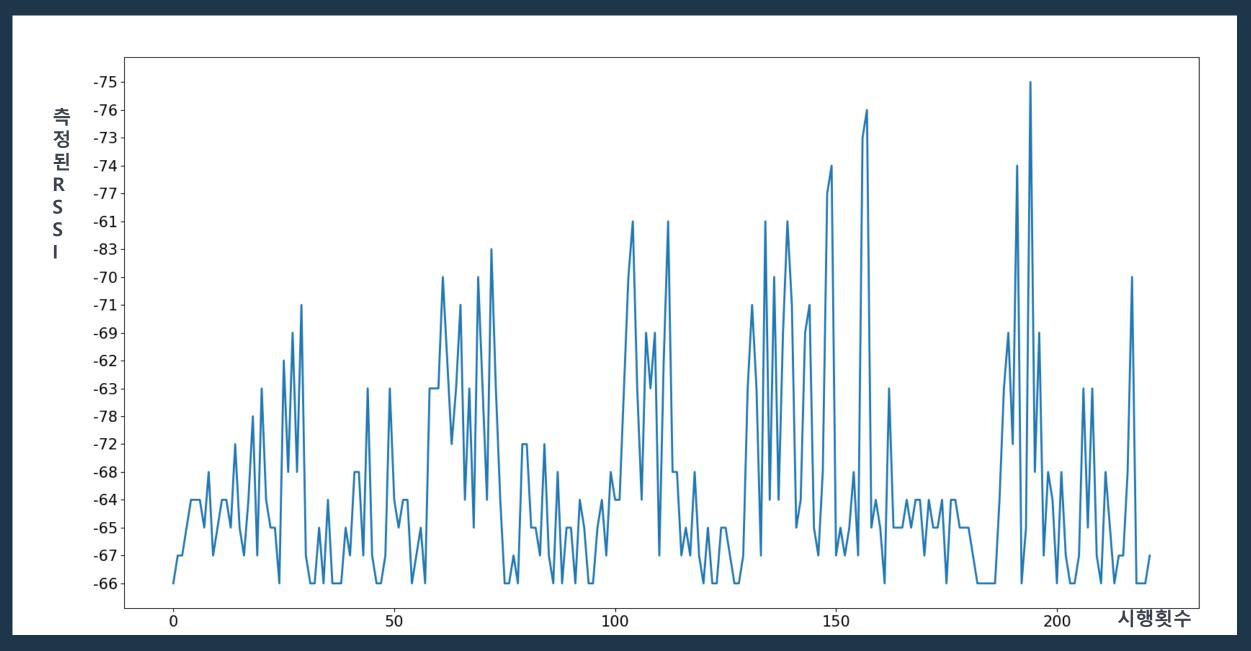
### 2. 실제로 측정한 RSSI (2.4m)



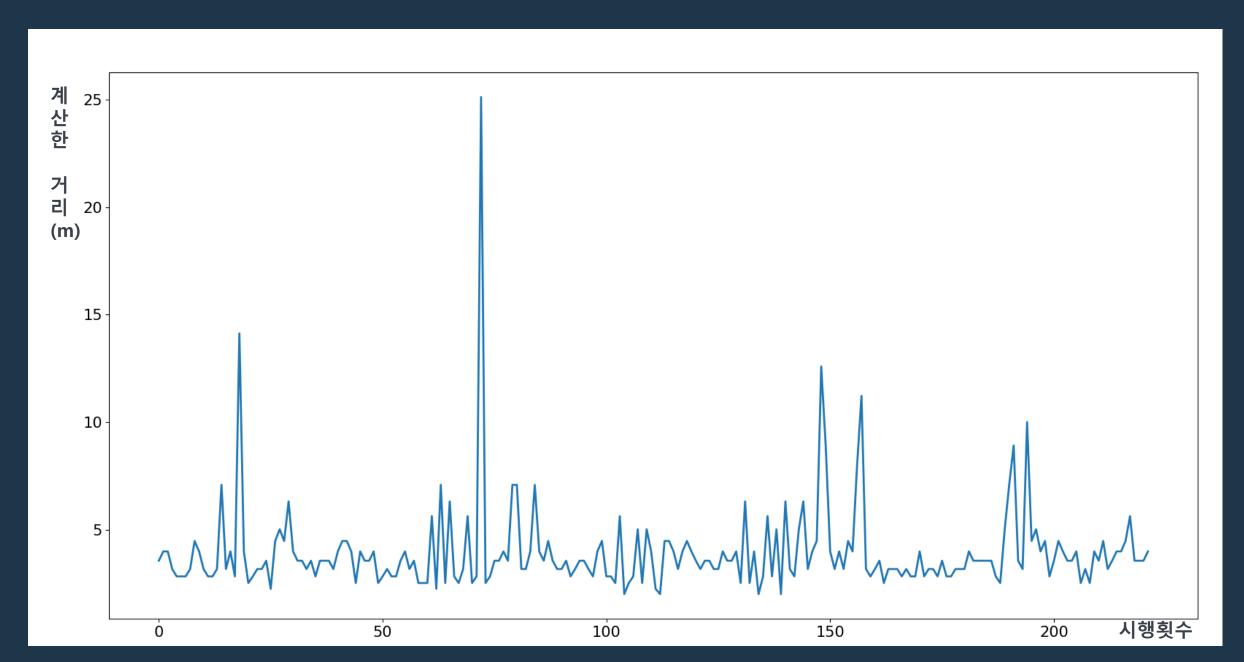
### 3. 측정된 RSSI로 계산한 거리(2.4m)



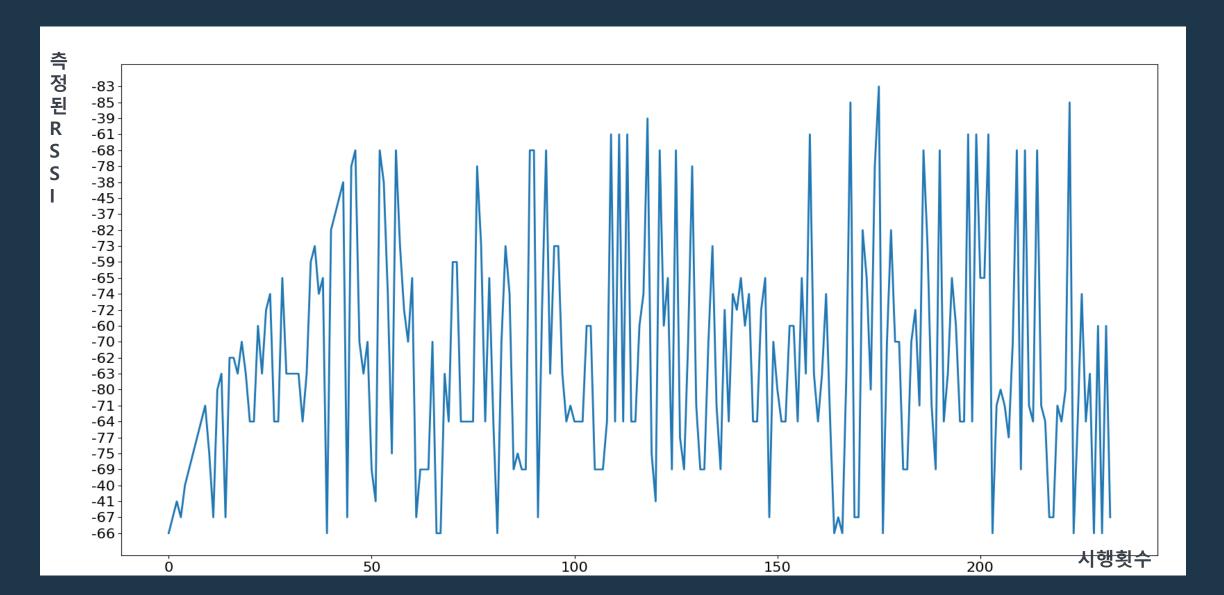
### 2. 실제로 측정한 RSSI (2.8m)



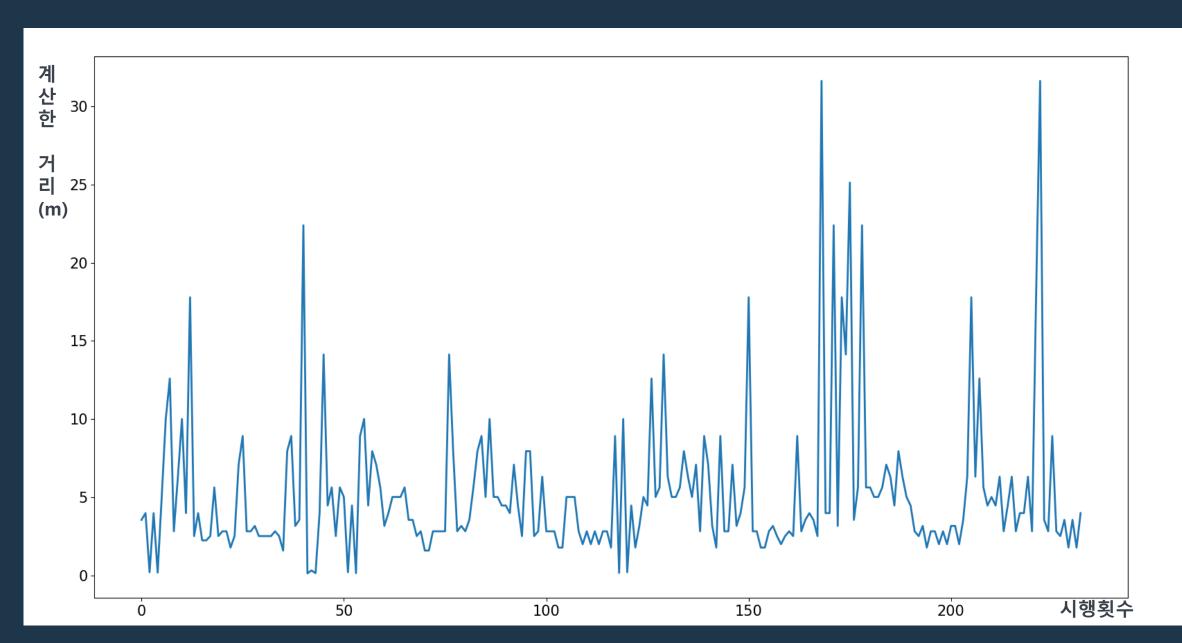
### 3. 측정된 RSSI로 계산한 거리(2.8m)



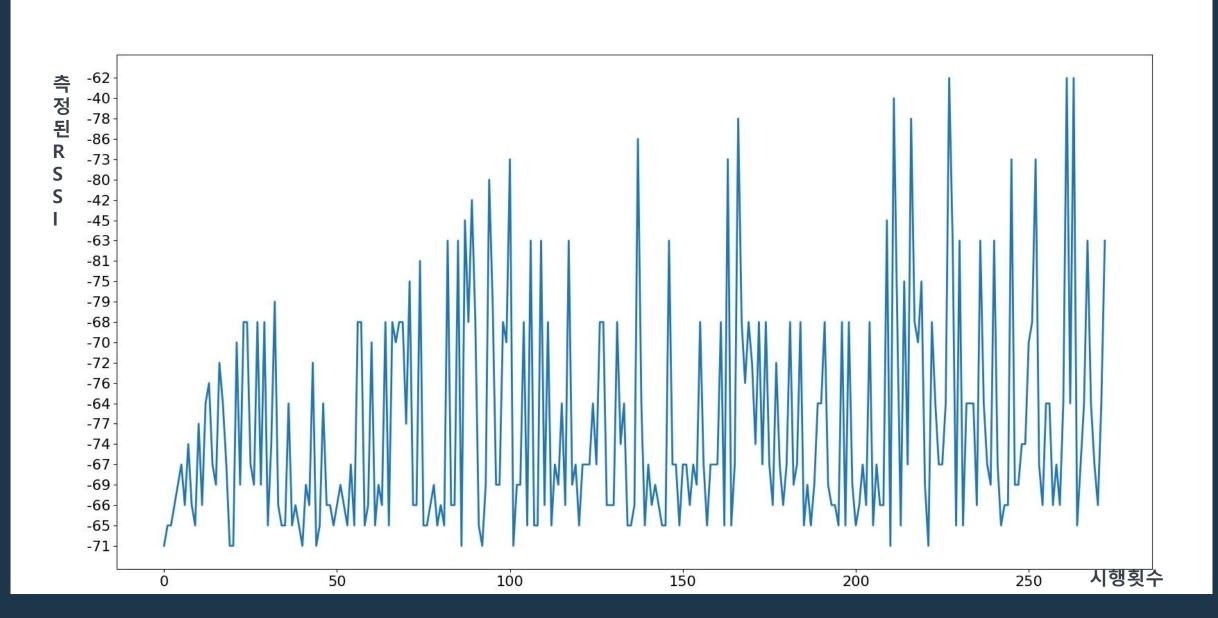
# 2. 실제로 측정한 RSSI (3.2m)



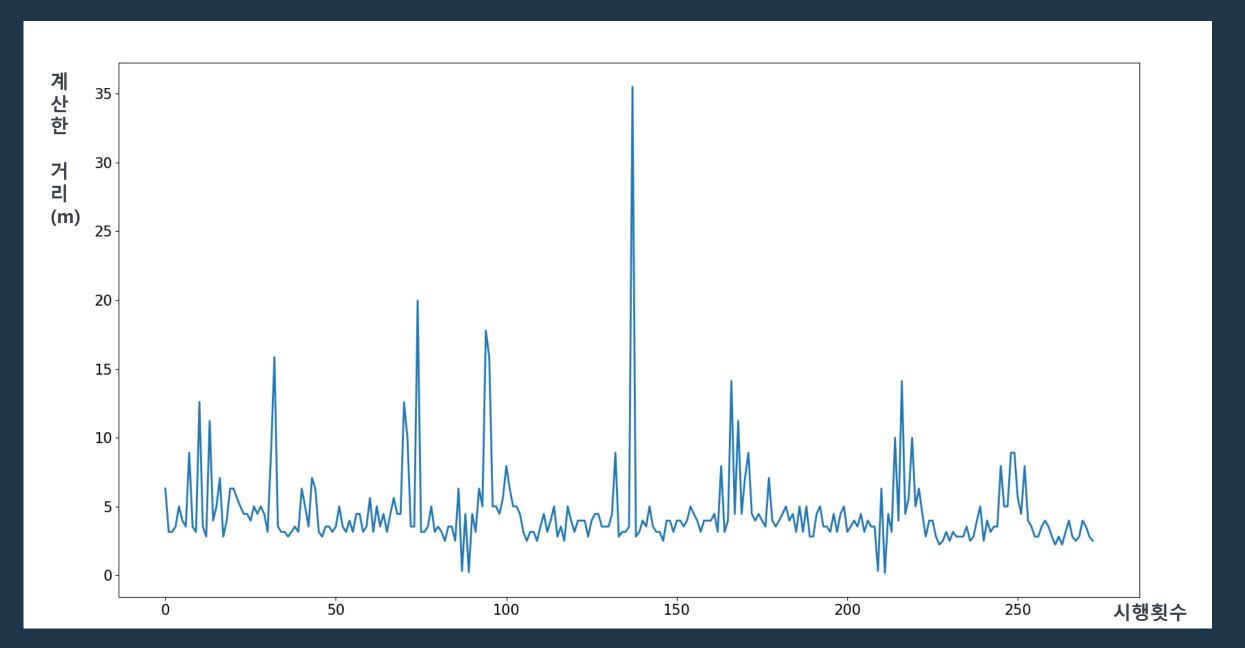
### 3. 측정된 RSSI로 계산한 거리(3.2m)



### 2. 실제로 측정한 RSSI (3.6m)



#### 3. 측정된 RSSI로 계산한 거리(3.6m)



#### 4. 측정한 RSSI와 거리를 측정할 때 사용한 코드

```
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.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)
```

```
return ((1 / np.sgrt(2 * np.pi * (B1.sigma_RSS ** 2))) * np.exp(-(x - (B1.mu_RSS)) ** 2 / (2 * B1.sigma_RSS ** 2)))
B1 = Beacon(10, 0, 2, -55)
temp = "-61 -63 -68 -67 -69 -74 -60 -60 -64 -64 -64 -60 -60 -62 -67 -60 -60 -60 -66 -67 -67 -81 -70 -60 -60 -60 -67 -62 -71
temp = temp.split("\t")
x = [(int(i)) for i in temp]
a = [i for i in range(len(x))]
for i in x:
   B1.add_RSS(i)
y = [B1.RSSI_to_distance(i) for i in B1.dataset]
B2 = Beacon(0,0,2,-55)
print(B2.Dist_to_RSSI(20))
print(B2.RSSI_to_distance(-81))
plt.style.use('default')
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (20, 20)
plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 15
                                                           RSSI를 확인할 때는 1번,
plt.rcParams['lines.linewidth'] = 2
                                                    측정된 거리를 확인할 때는 2번을
                                                                    각각 사용함.
plt.plot(a, y)
plt.show()
```