

Pharos: Enable Physical Analytics through Visible Light based Indoor Localization

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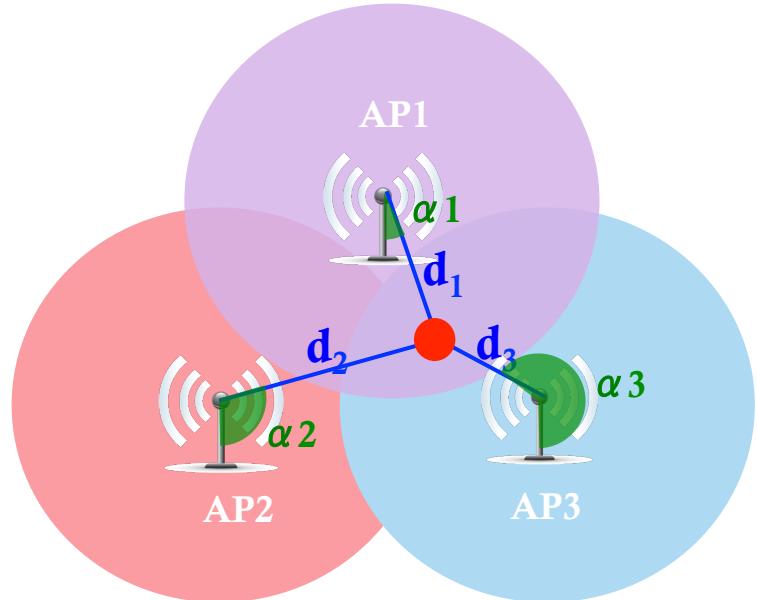
Background

- ➊ GPS-like indoor localization is important
- ➋ Mainstream localization approach: WiFi-based
- ➌ Growing demand for fine-grain indoor localization
 - ➍ Indoor navigation: navigate to a physical object
 - ➎ Physical analytics: which object customer spend time at



WiFi Localization primer

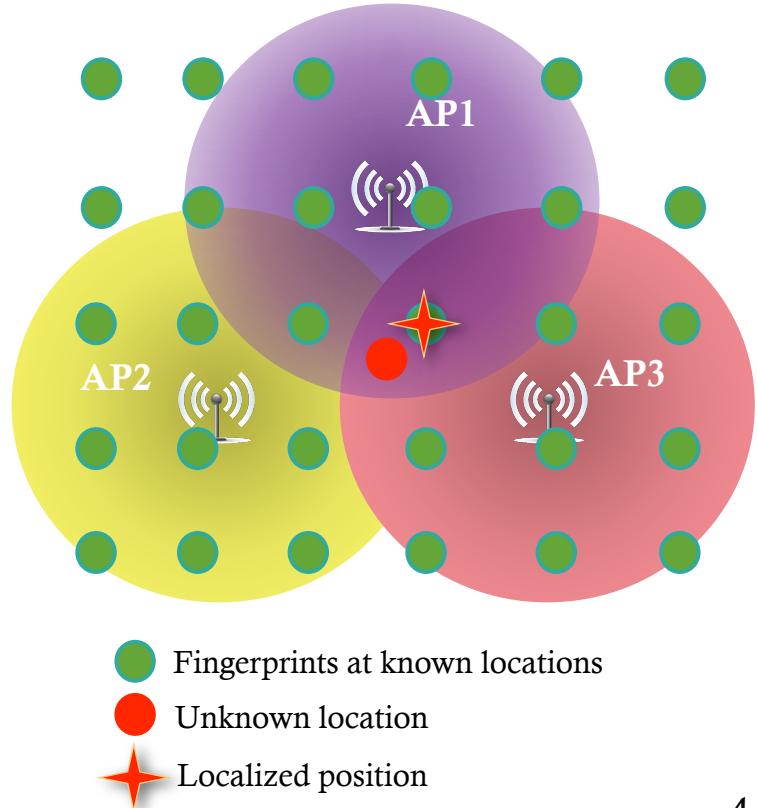
- ⌚ Trilateration:
Calculate position from **distances** to WiFi APs
- ⌚ Angle of Arrival:
Calculate position from **angles** to WiFi APs



WiFi Localization primer

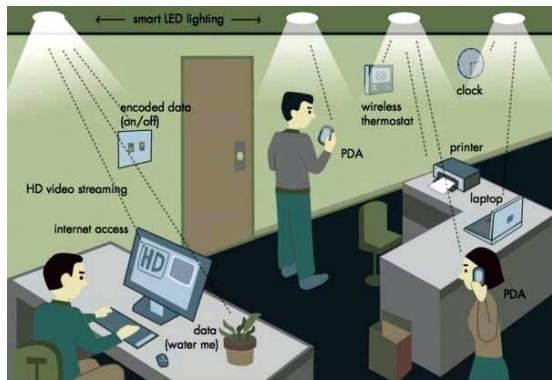
- ⌚ Fingerprinting:

Calculate position from known positions with **similar WiFi signals** in a location database



Why Visible Light indoor localization?

Visible Light Communication

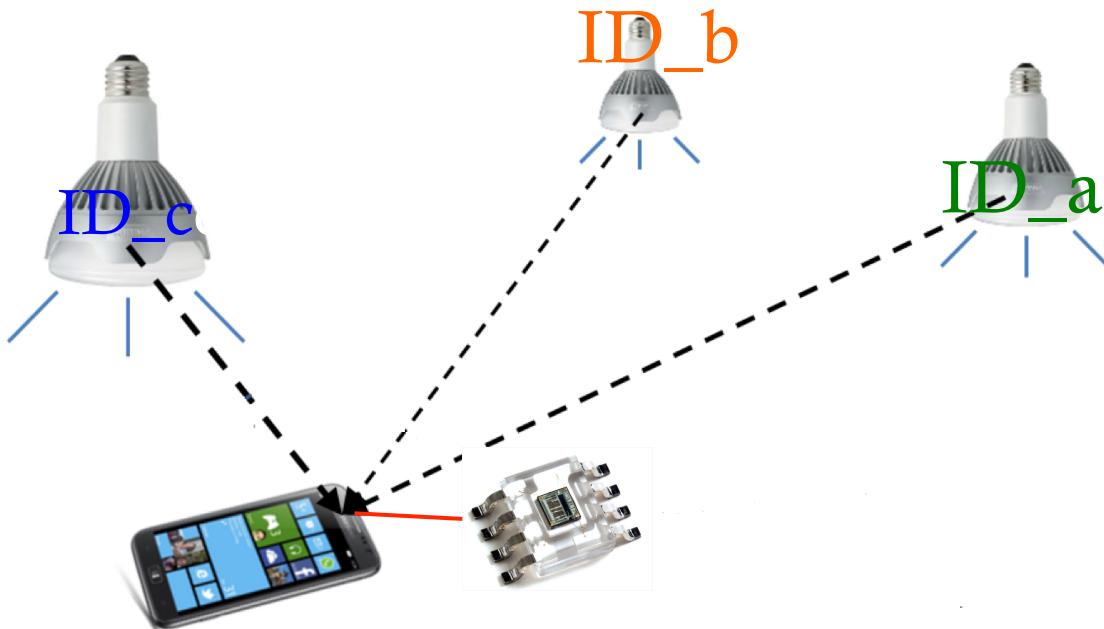


Light/Image Sensor on Cellphone



More accurate by leveraging the existing infrastructure!

Basic Concept



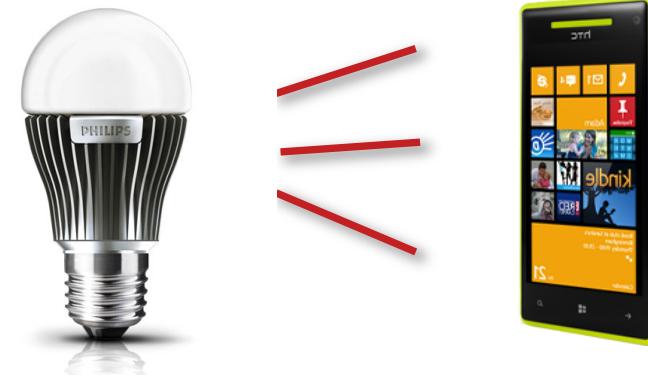
Multi-lateration approach

- (1) LED lights broadcast IDs and their position information
- (2) Cellphone received IDs and estimates signal strength
- (3) Cellphone calculates distances to LEDs via optical channel model
- (4) Cellphone resolves its position via multiple distance estimates

No finger printing -> without pain!

Outline

- Model
- Design
- Evaluation
- Summary

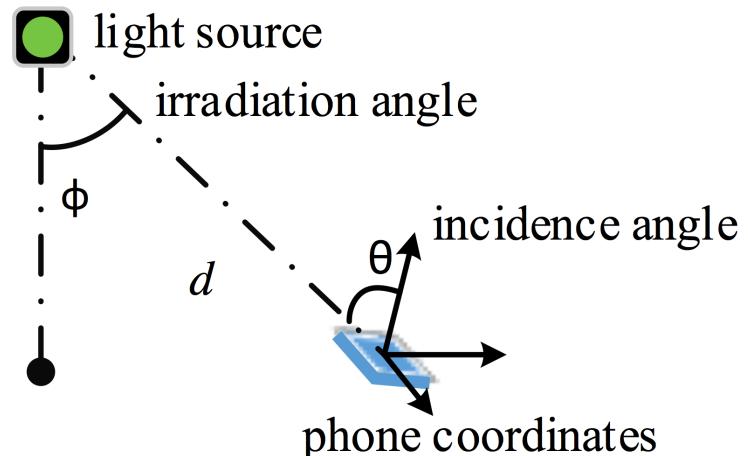


Model: Optical Channel

$$P_r = C \cdot \sin(\alpha\pi) \cdot \frac{\cos\theta \cdot \cos\phi}{d^2}$$

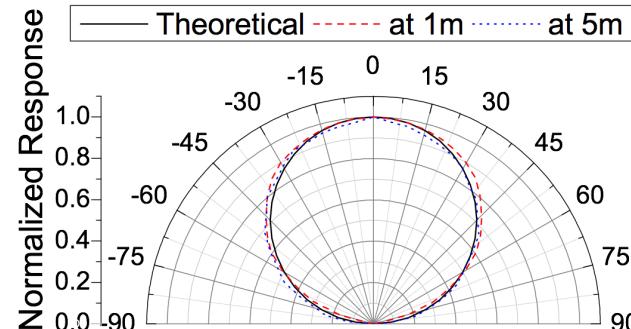
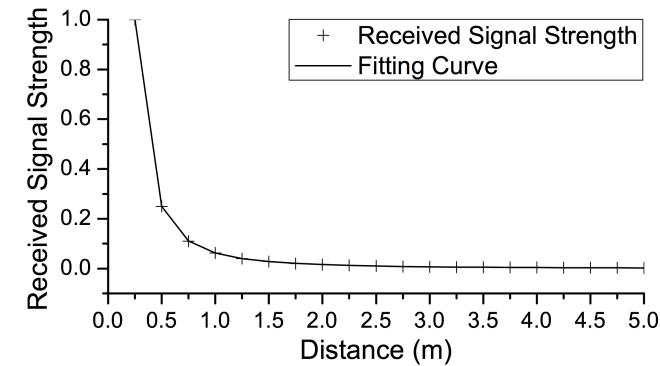
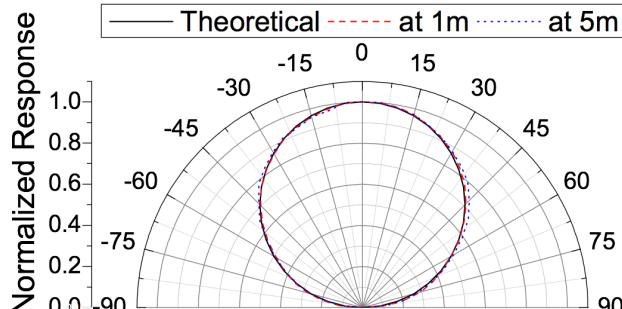
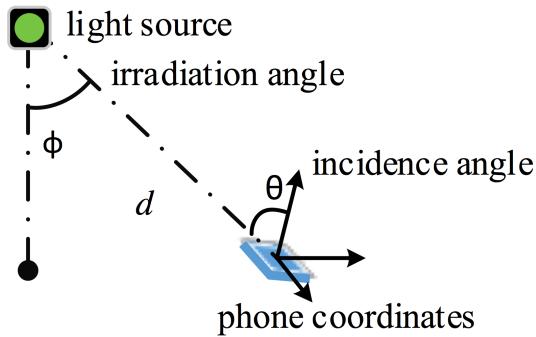
C Normalized Constant

$\sin(\alpha\pi)$ Light luminance



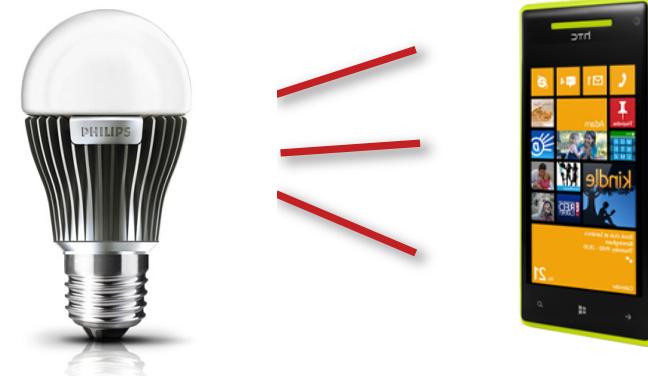
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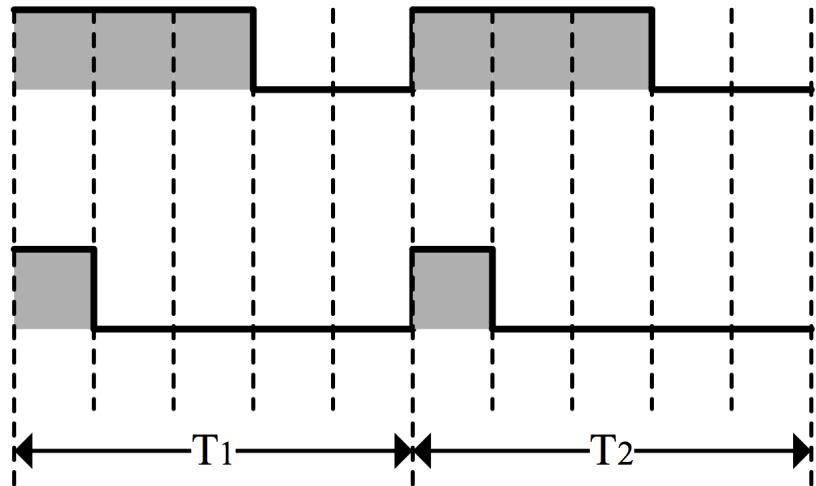


Design: Beaconing Opportunity

- LED lights adjust its luminance by switch on and off very fast.

60% Duty Cycle

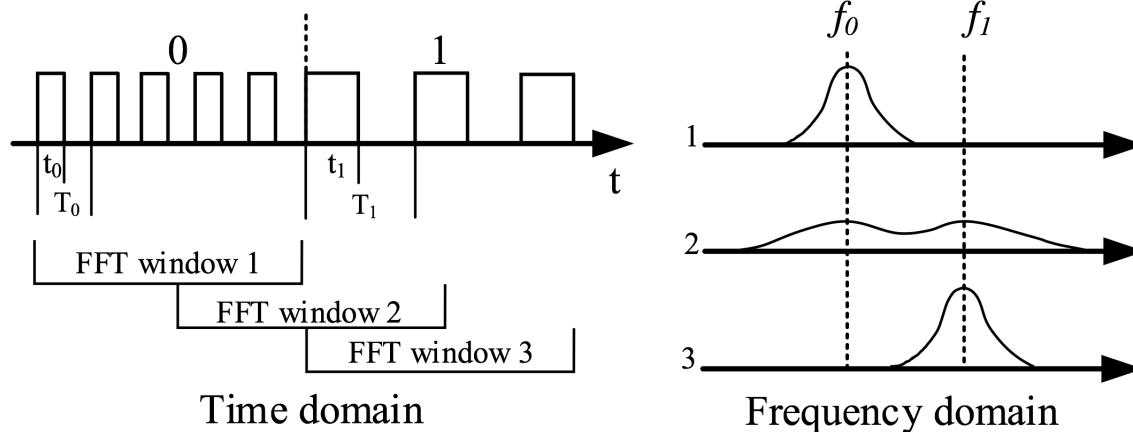
20% Duty Cycle



Design: Beaconing with BFSK

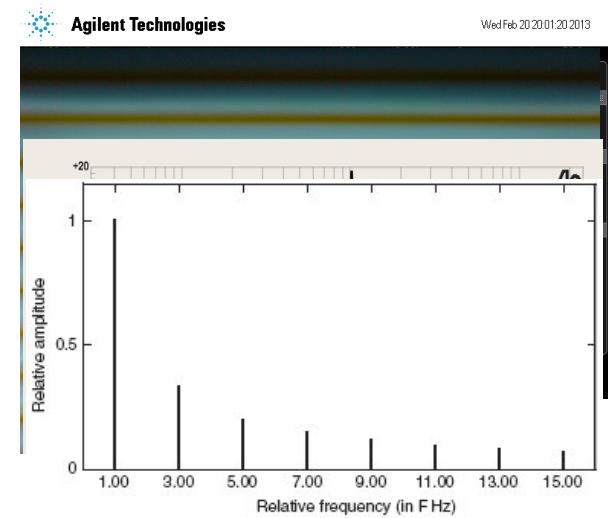
- ⌚ Rationale:

- ⌚ Concurrent decoding
- ⌚ Avoid flicker



Design: Practical Considerations

- Choosing the right method for communication



- LED lights support up to 100kHz
- Must be higher than 200Hz to avoid flicker
- Stay away from 50/60Hz interference
- Avoid self-interference by harmonics
- Result: Frequency divided multiplexing
- 30 channels from 10kHz to 19kHz
- Frequency hopping to avoid static channel assignment

Design: Calculate

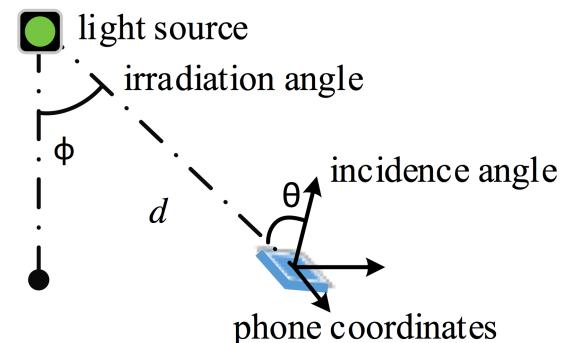
- No explicit solution, using Newton's method to solve it.

$$P_r(i) = C_i \cdot \sin(\alpha_i \pi) \cdot \frac{\cos \theta_i \cdot \cos \phi_i}{d_i^2}$$

$P_r(i)$ Received signal strength from i-th LED

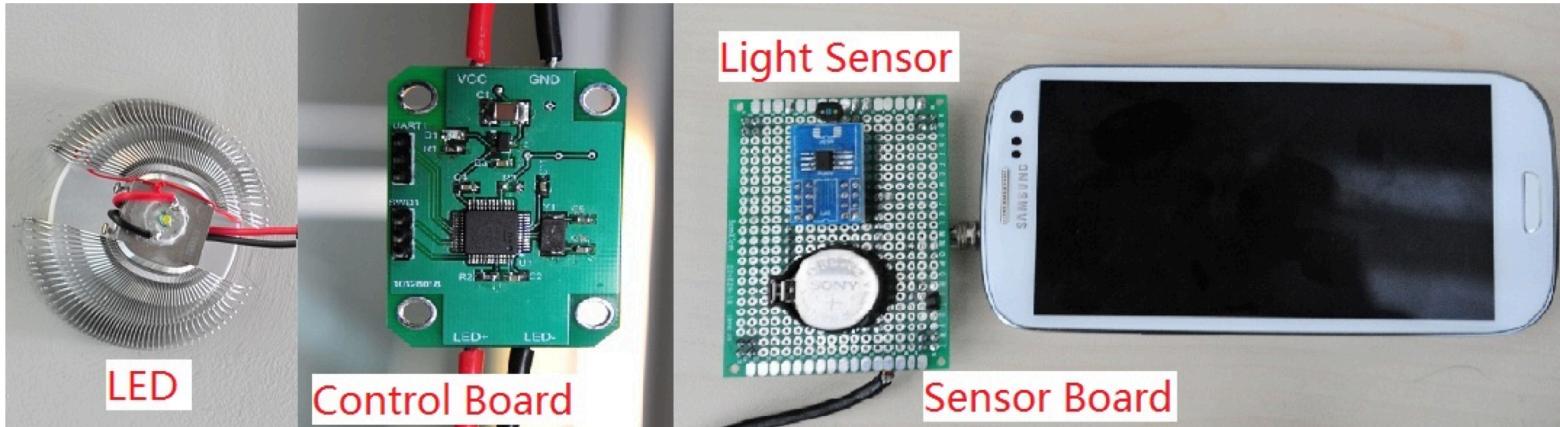
α Duty cycle of the LED

C_i Normalized constant



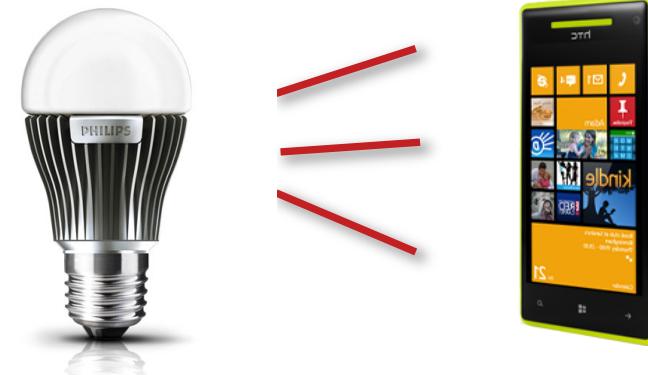
Design: Hardware

- Hack the dimmer with our control board
- The sample rate of light sensor on cellphone is limited, using external one via audio jack instead.

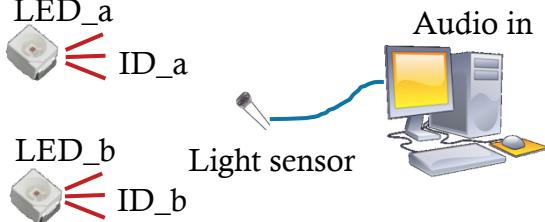


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Evaluation: Modulation



ID_a: 0x0F0F0F0A...

ID_b: 0x0F0FAF1F...

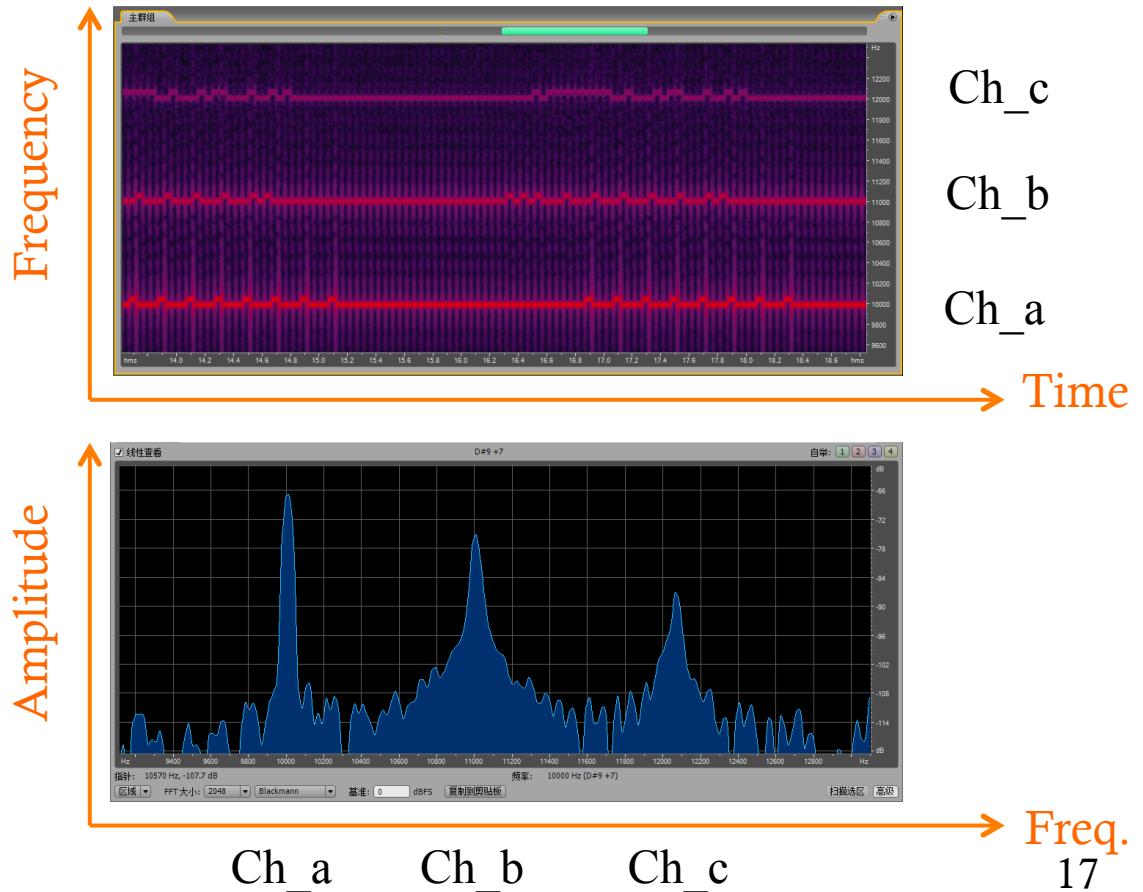
Ch_a: 10 KHz

Ch_b: 11 KHz

Ch_c: 12 KHz

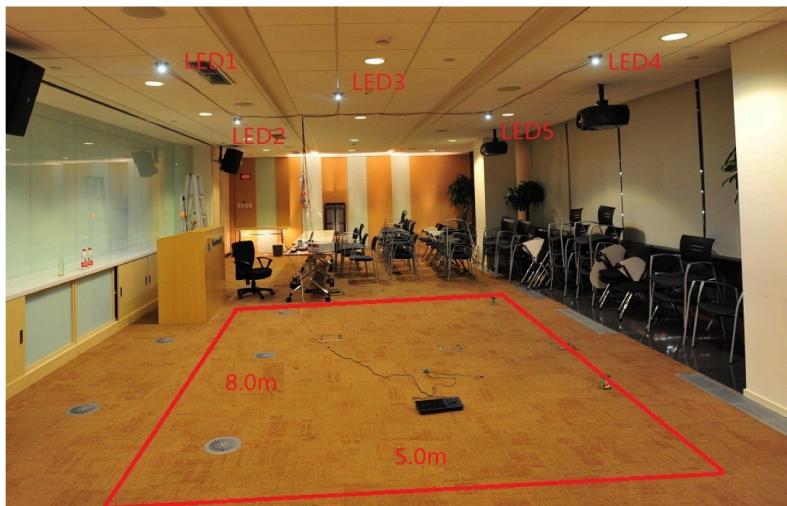
Data rate: 32 bit/s

Sampling freq: 44.1 KHz

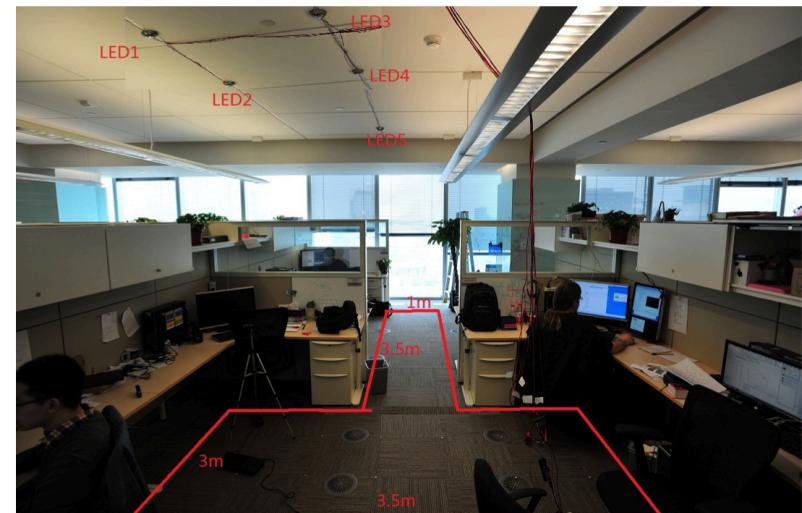


Evaluation: Localization

- Localization scenario:

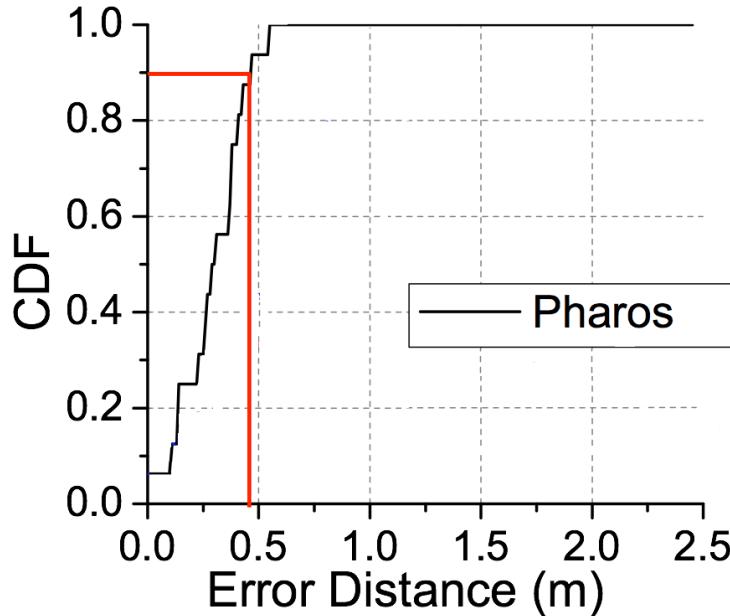


(a) Conference Room

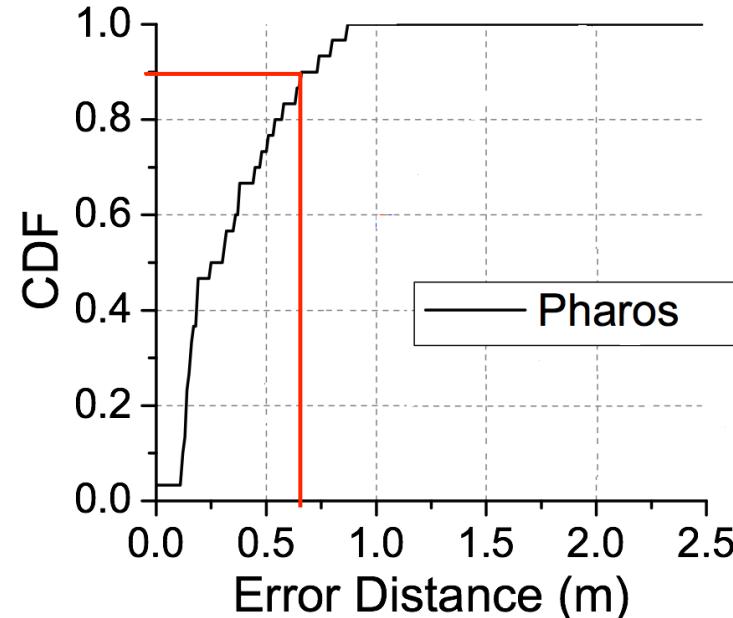


(b) Cubicle Area

Evaluation: Experimental Results



(a) Conference Room



(b) Cubicle Area

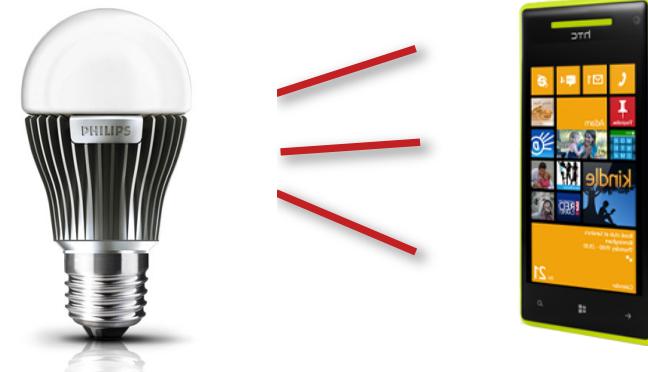
Evaluation: Accuracy Comparison

Maximum error at 90 percentile of different methods:

Name	EZ MobiCom'10	Radar INFOCOM'00	Horus MobiSys'05	PinPoint NSDI'13	ArrayTrack NSDI'13	Pharos This paper
Accuracy	2~7m	3~5m	~1m	2~3m	~0.9m	0.4~0.7m
Method	Model	Fingerprint	Fingerprint	Angle	Angle	Model
Database	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Overhead	Minimum	Wardriving	Wardriving	Dense AP	16 Antennas	LED Light

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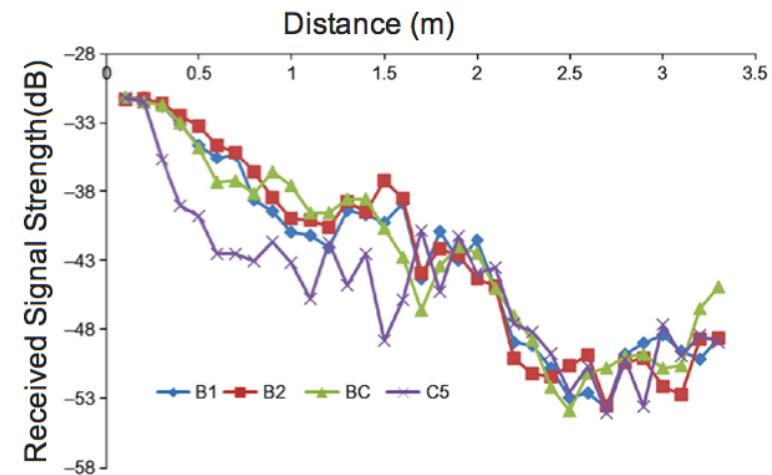
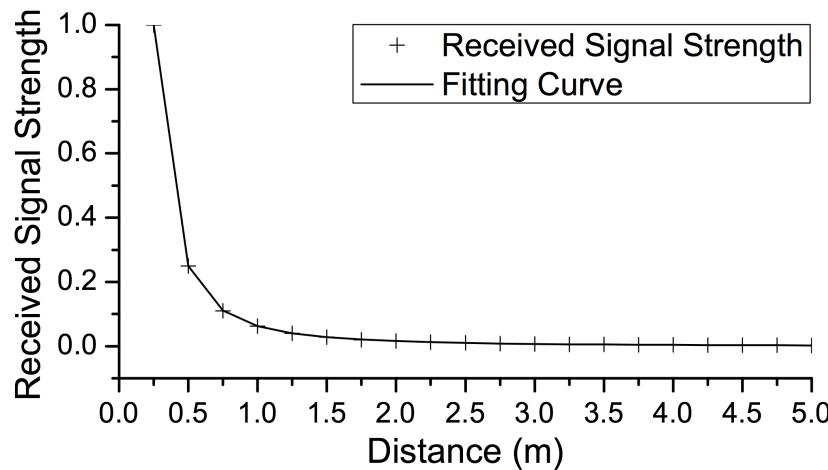
Summary

- Visible light offers opportunities to perform fine-grained localization
 - Dense deployment
 - Stable signals



Thank you!

Optical Channel vs Radio Channel



- Stable, no fluctuation.
- Unstable, Rayleigh fading.

Additional questions

- ⌚ You said light channel is stable, but just like radio, light is actually bounced back and forth in indoor environment. Why it does not affect the model?
- ⌚ Why you design your own LED lights, instead of buying commercial ones?