

Method	Cost per device	Accuracy	Deployment requirements	Occlusion robustness	Scalability	Processing load on device
Infrared light beacons	Low	Sub-mm	Beacons	None	Low	Very low
Structured light (<i>e.g.</i> Kinect)	Mid	Few cm	None	Moderate	Very low	High
Laser scanner (LIDAR)	High	Few μm	None	Moderate	Low	High
RF (Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, RFID <i>etc.</i>)	Low	Sub-m	Beacons	Moderate	Moderate	Very low
Ultra Wideband (UWB)	Potentially low	Few cm	Beacons/scanners	High	Moderate	Very low
Fiducial tag on device Motion capture	Very low	Sub-mm	Camera(s)	Moderate/Full	High	None
Deployed fiducial tags, camera on device	Low	Sub-mm	Optical tags, possibly on paper	Moderate	High	High
Deployed capacitive patterns, sensor array on device	Low	Few mm	Capacitive board	Full	High	None
Deployed optical patterns, camera on device	Low	Few cm/Sub-mm	Optical patterns, possibly on paper	High/Full	High	High/Low

Prominent absolute indoor localization methods in the literature. Where used, *device* describes the tangible whose pose is recovered. Notably attractive qualities and crucial shortcomings of methods marked in green and red respectively.