# Accurate RFID Positioning in Multipath Environments

Jue Wang & Dina Katabi





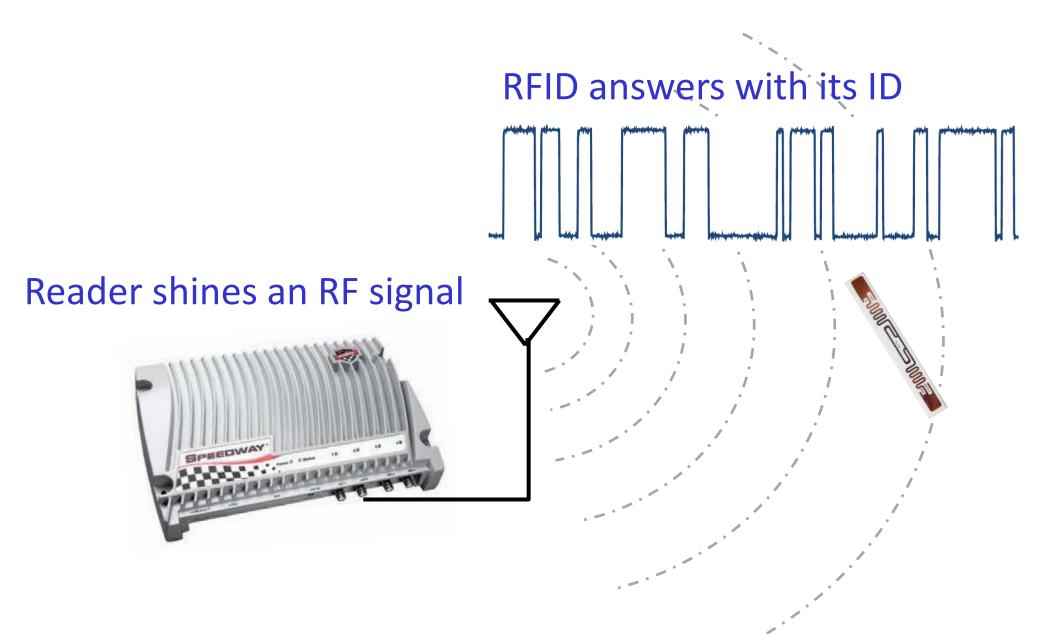


#### **RFIDs**

Battery-free RF stickers with unique IDs

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# Imagine you can localize RFIDs to within 10 to 15 cm!





5-cent stickers to tag any and every object Reader's range is ~15m

#### No more customer checkout lines

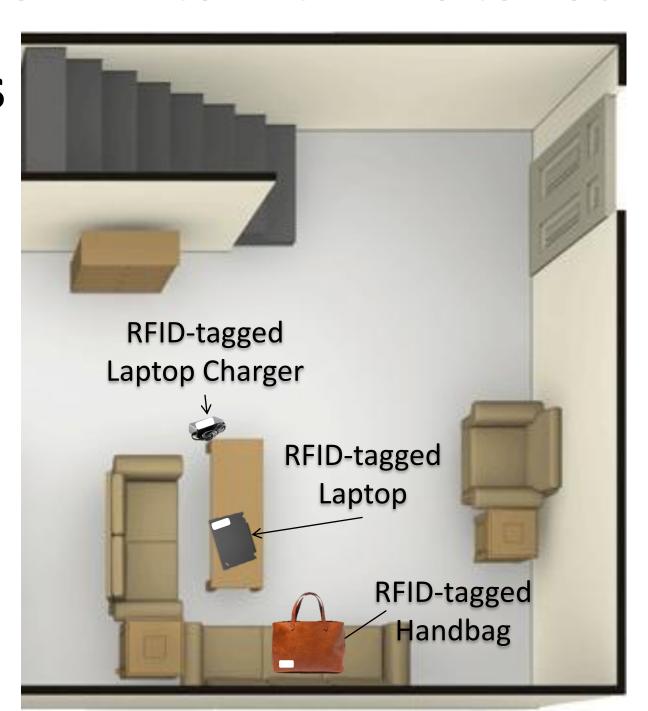


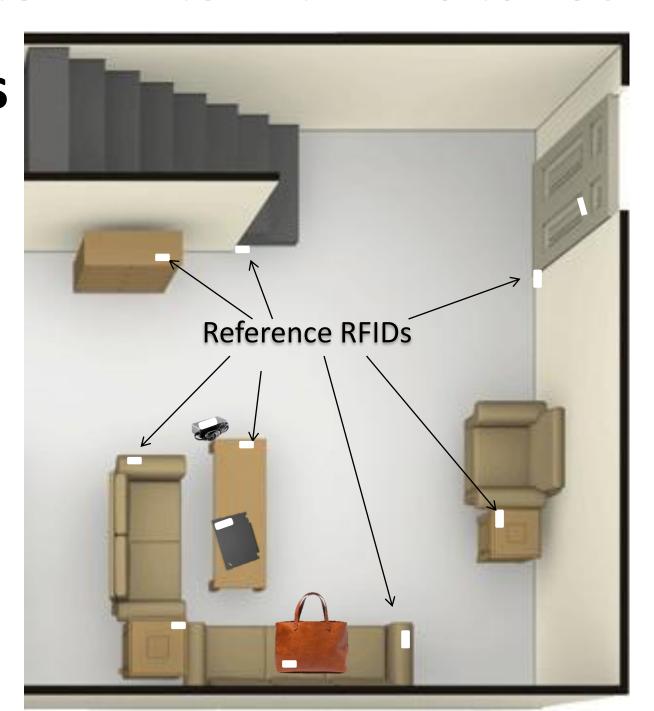
#### No more customer checkout lines



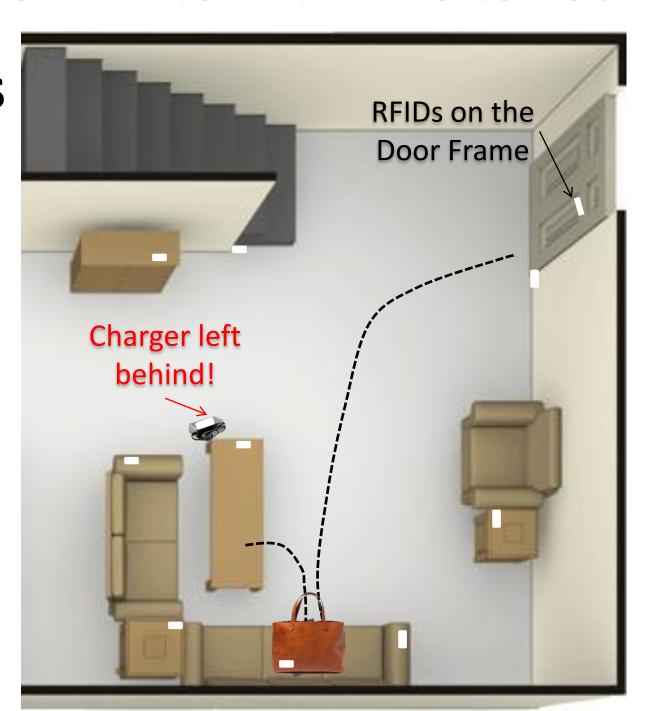


RFIDs on Basket



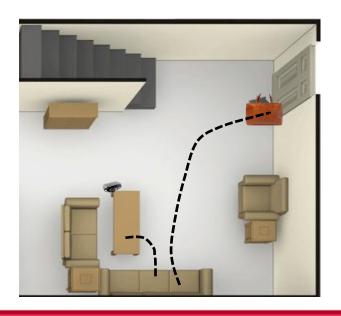






# Many applications can be enabled by 10-15 cm RFID localization



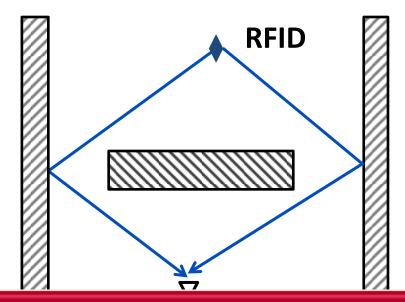


Why don't we have accurate RFID localization?

### The Challenge: Multipath Effect

Localization uses RSSI or Angle-of-Arrival (AoA)

But, signal bounces off objects in the environment

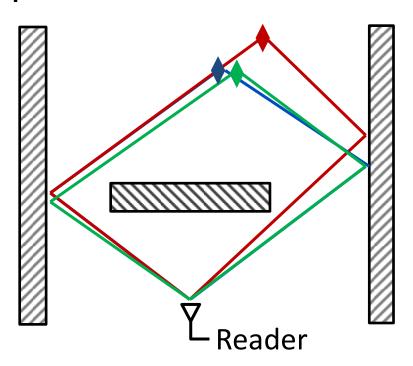


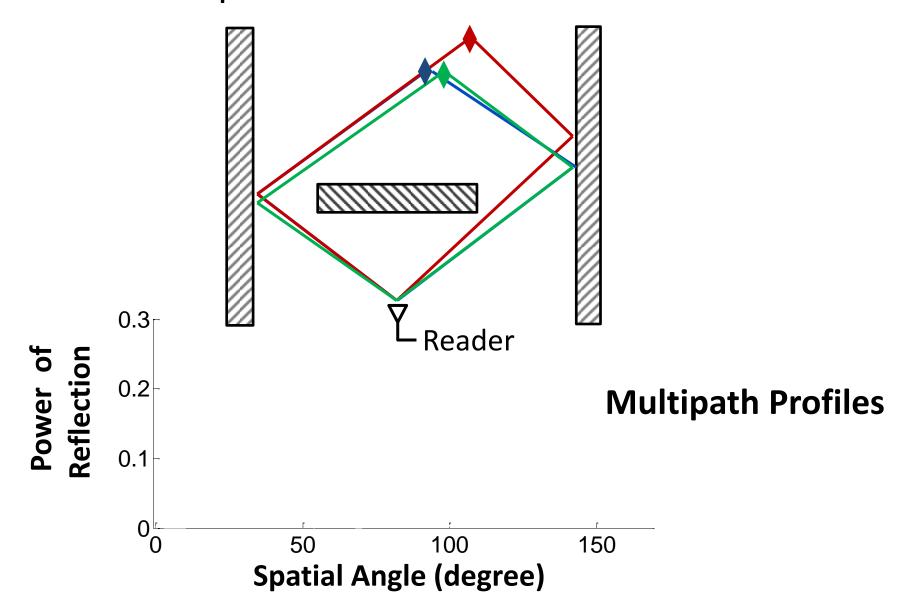
Multipath propagation limits the accuracy of RFID localizations

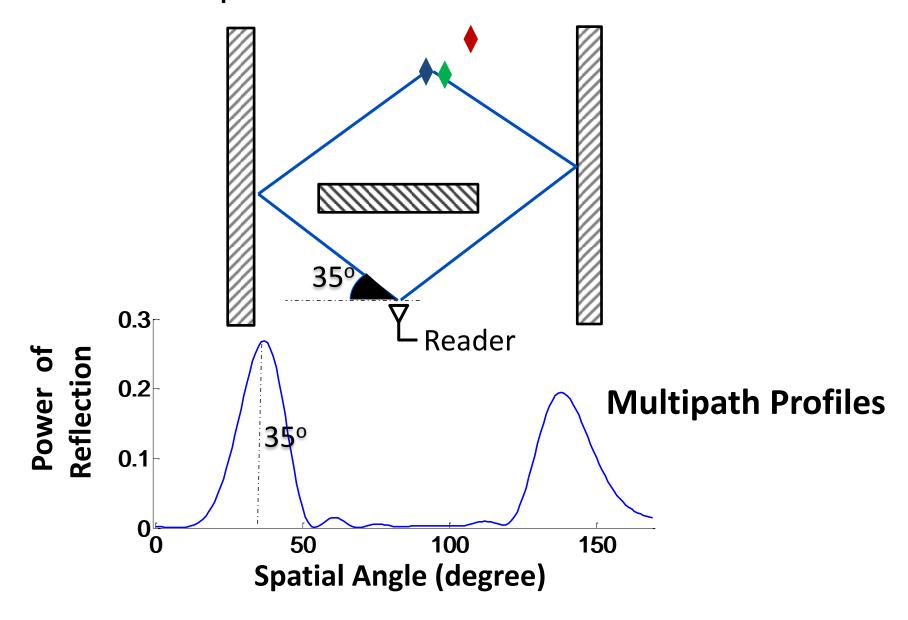
#### **PinIt**

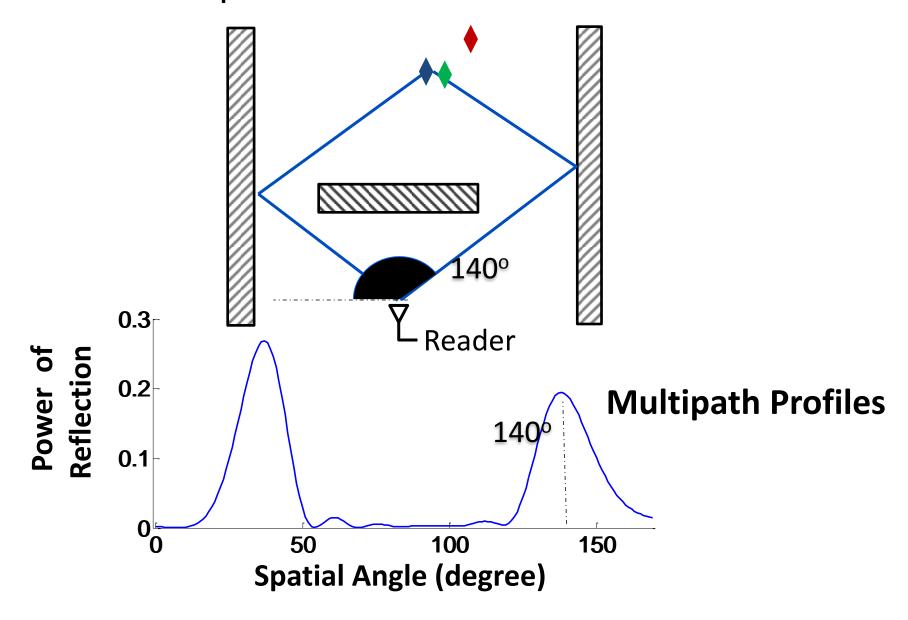
Accurate RFID localization (e.g., 10 to 15cm) even in multipath and non-line-of-sight settings

- Focuses on proximity to reference RFIDS
- Exploits multipath effects to increase accuracy

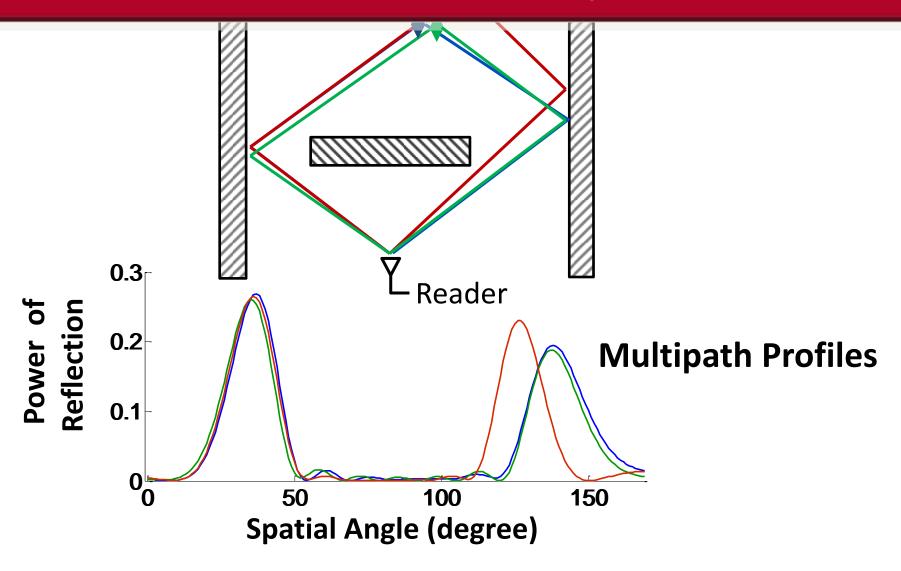




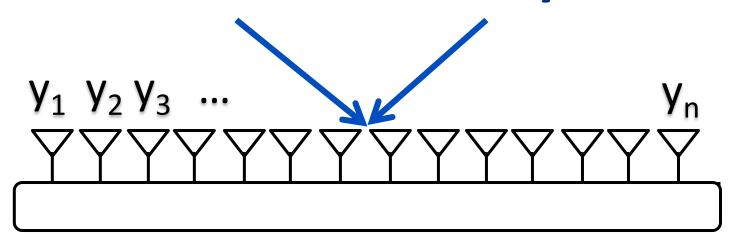




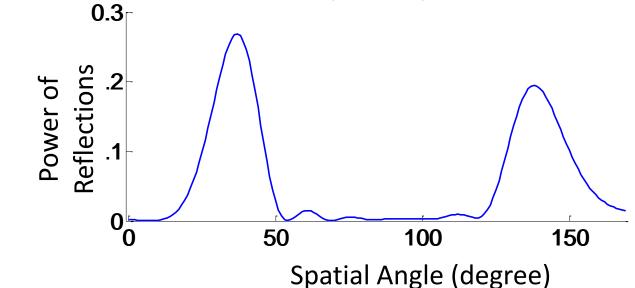
Nearby RFIDs have similar profiles with smaller shifts in the peaks



# Capturing Multipath Profiles with an Antenna Array



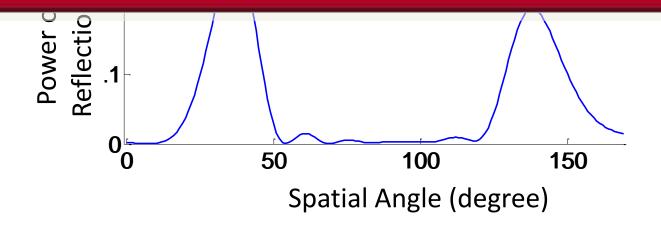
Use textbook equations to process  $y_1, ..., y_n$  and obtain the multipath profile



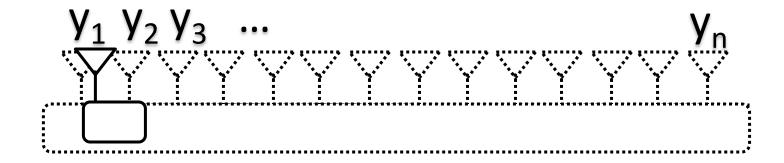
# Capturing Multipath Profiles with an Antenna Array

Accurate multipath profiles require many antennas in the array

Array is bulky and expensive



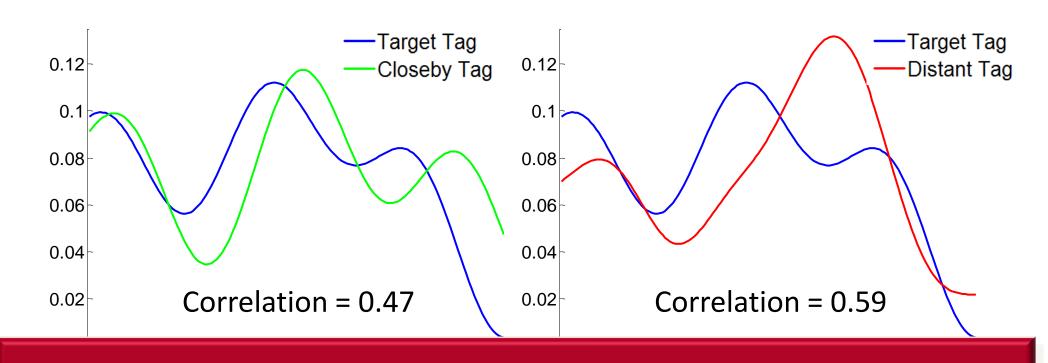
#### Capturing Multipath with a Sliding Antenna



Can capture very accurate multipath profiles with a single sliding antenna

# How do we detect proximity from multipath profiles?

Naïve approach: correlate profiles!

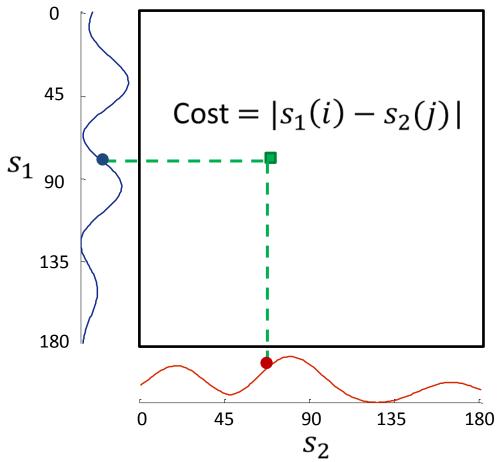


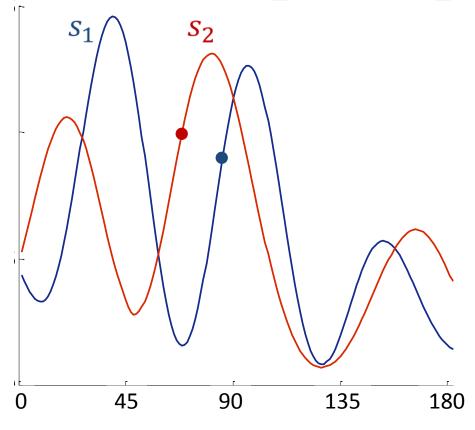
Correlation cannot capture peak shifts

# How do we detect proximity from multipath profiles?

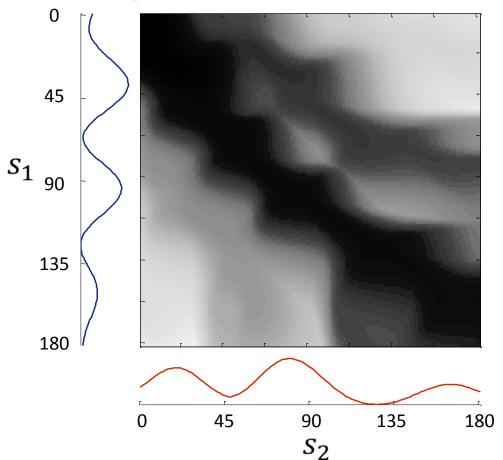
Borrow from speech recognition!

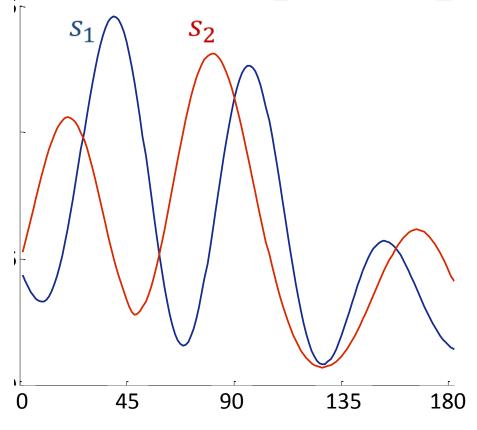
Computes the total warping to obtain  $s_1$  from  $s_2$ 



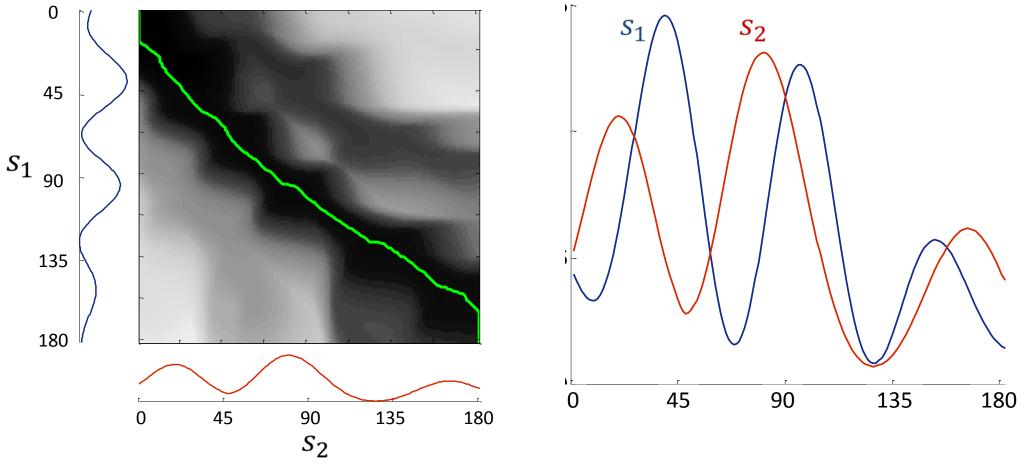


Computes the total warping to obtain  $s_1$  from  $s_2$ 



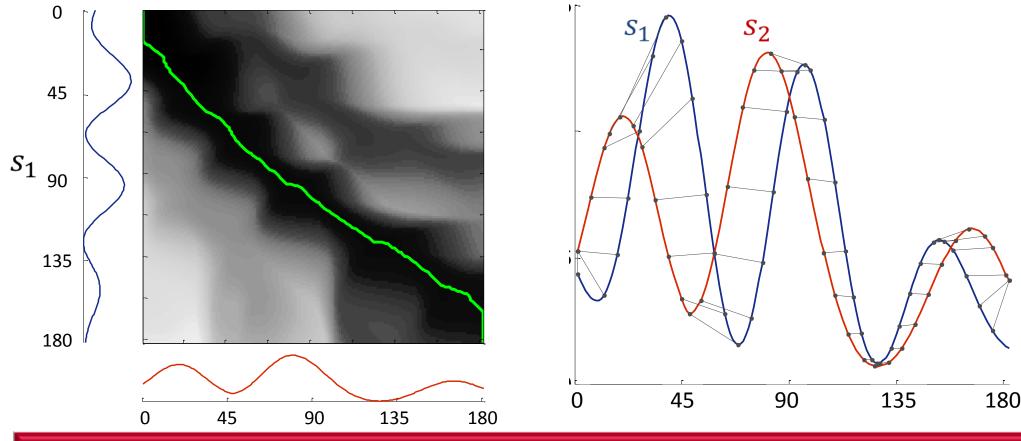


Computes the total warping to obtain  $s_1$  from  $s_2$ 



Compute DTW by finding the route with lowest total cost

Computes the total warping to obtain  $s_1$  from  $s_2$ 



DTW captures proximity from multipath profiles

# **Experimental Results**

### Implementation & Evaluation

Implemented a PinIt Reader in USRP

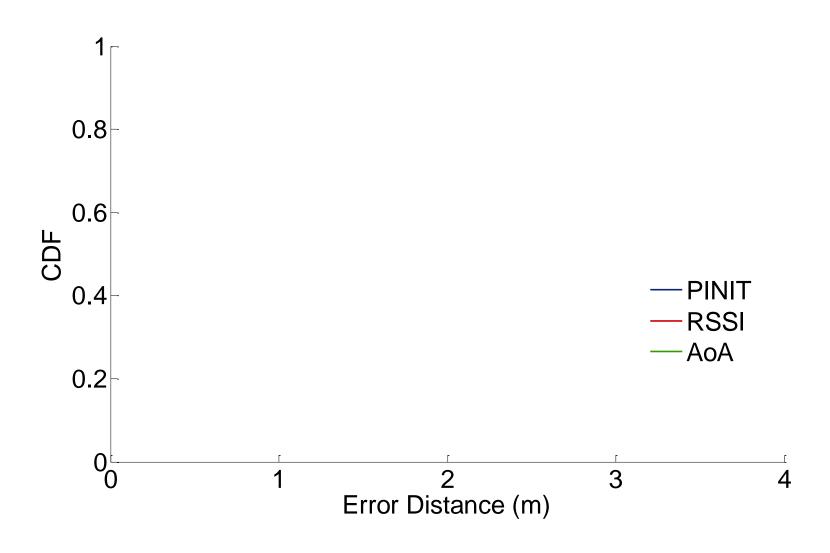
Commercial off-the-shelf RFIDs

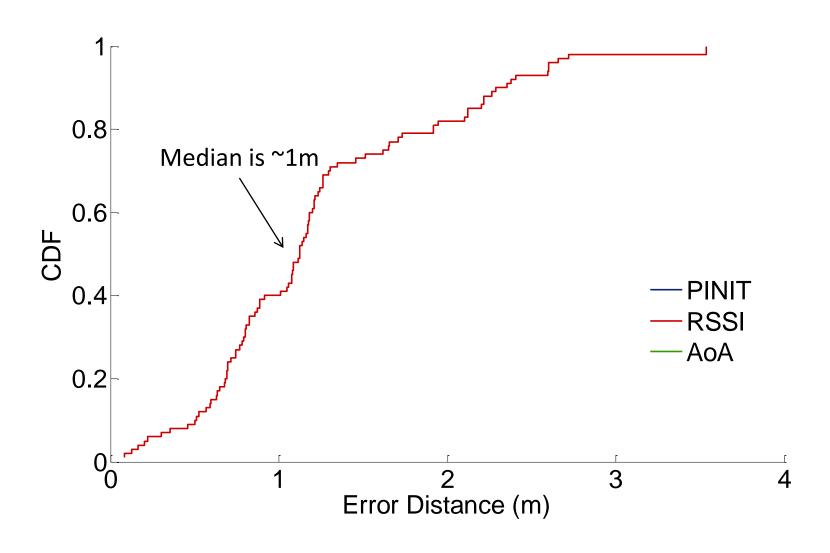


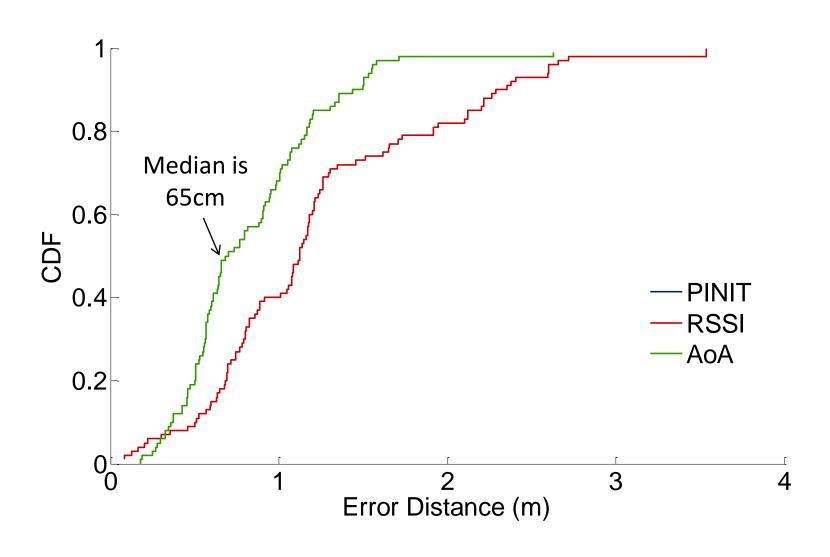
#### **Experiment**

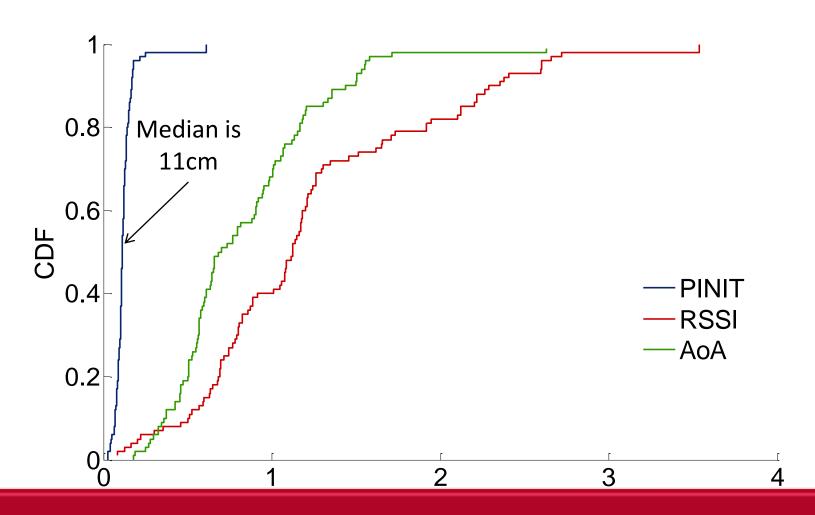
- 200 RFIDs deployed on the shelves in the library spaced by 15 cm
- Objective: Find randomly placed books by localizing their RFIDs





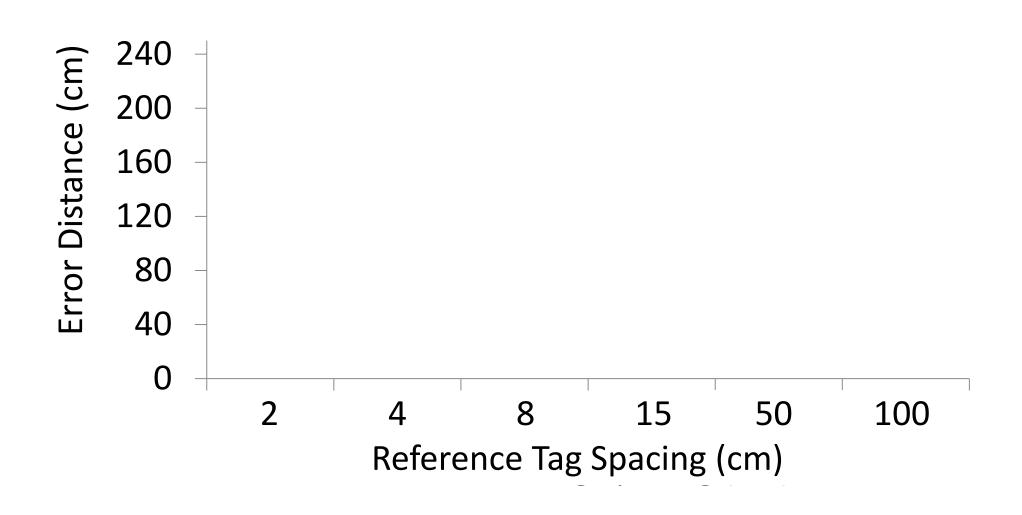




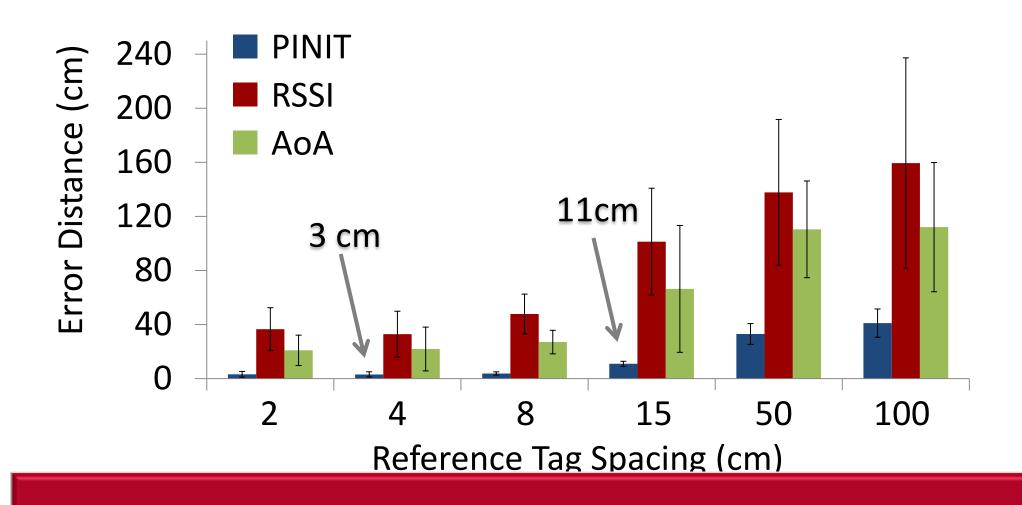


PinIt improve the accuracy by 6x in comparison to AoA and 10x in comparison to RSSI

#### **Accuracy as a Function of Reference Spacing**



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Can pin the accuracy to the nearest neighbor

### **Automatic Checkout**



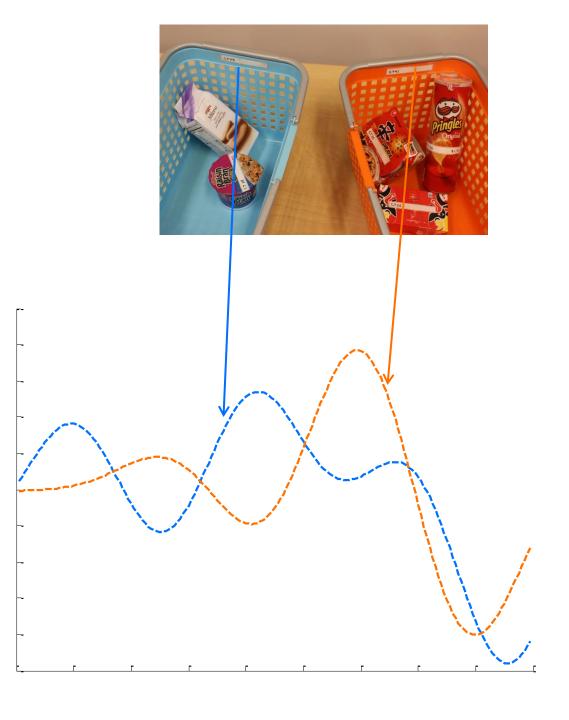


#### Five items in two adjacent baskets at checkout:



### Which Items Belong to Which Basket?



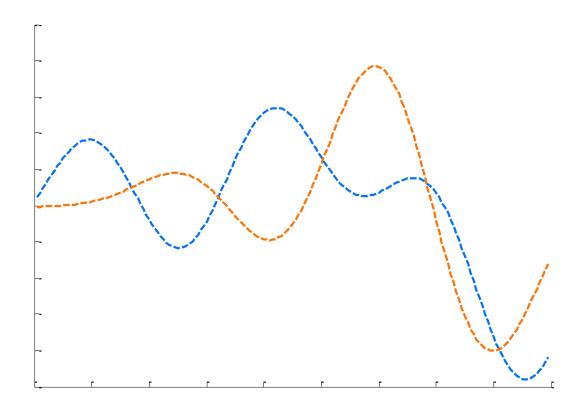


# Is the Cookie Bag in the Orange or Blue Basket?







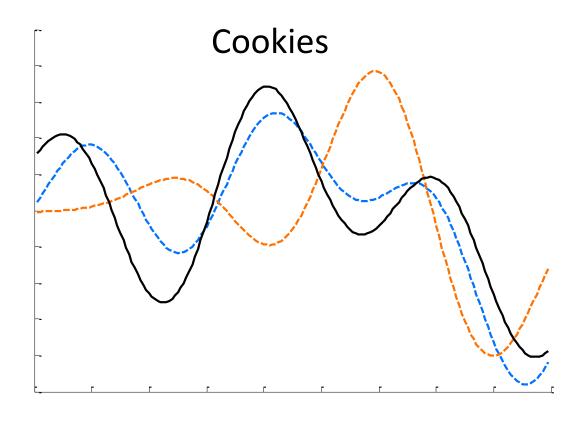


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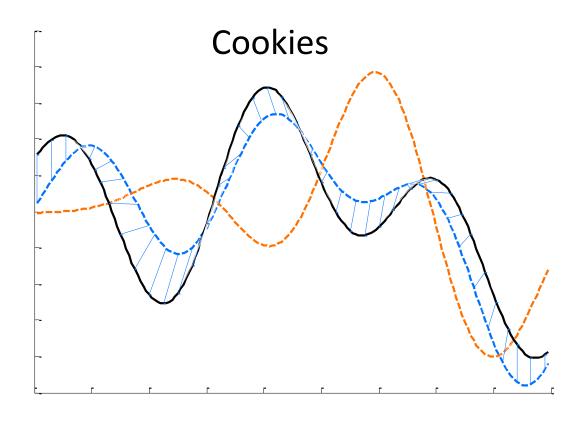


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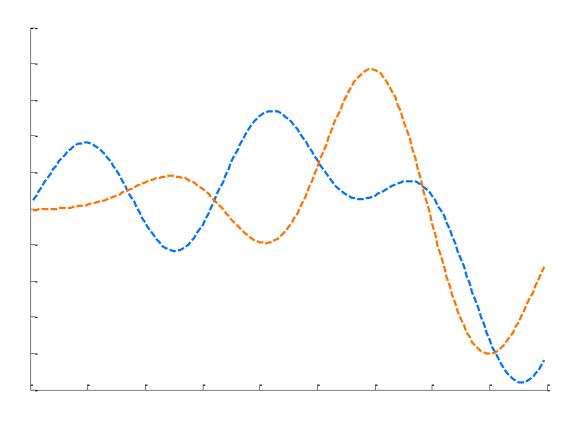


# Is the Noodle in the Orange or Blue Basket?







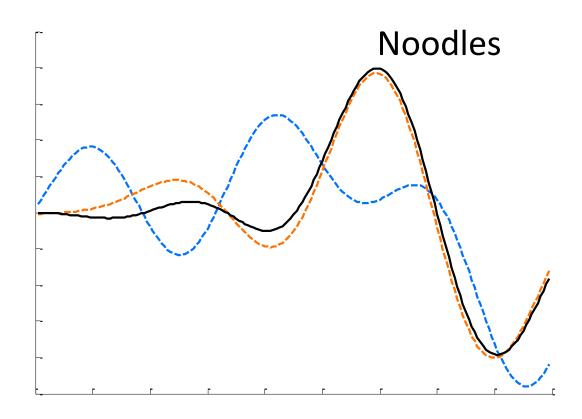


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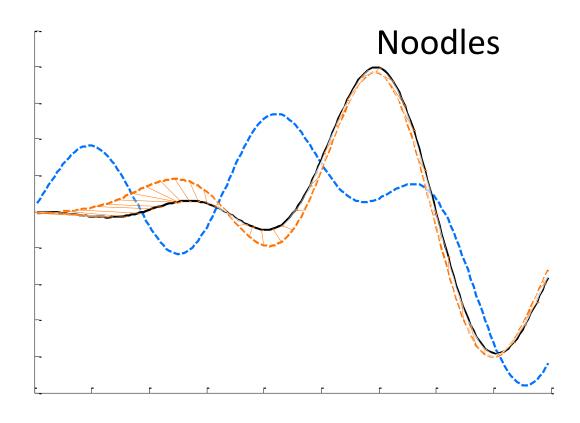


### Is the Noodle in the Orange or Blue Basket?













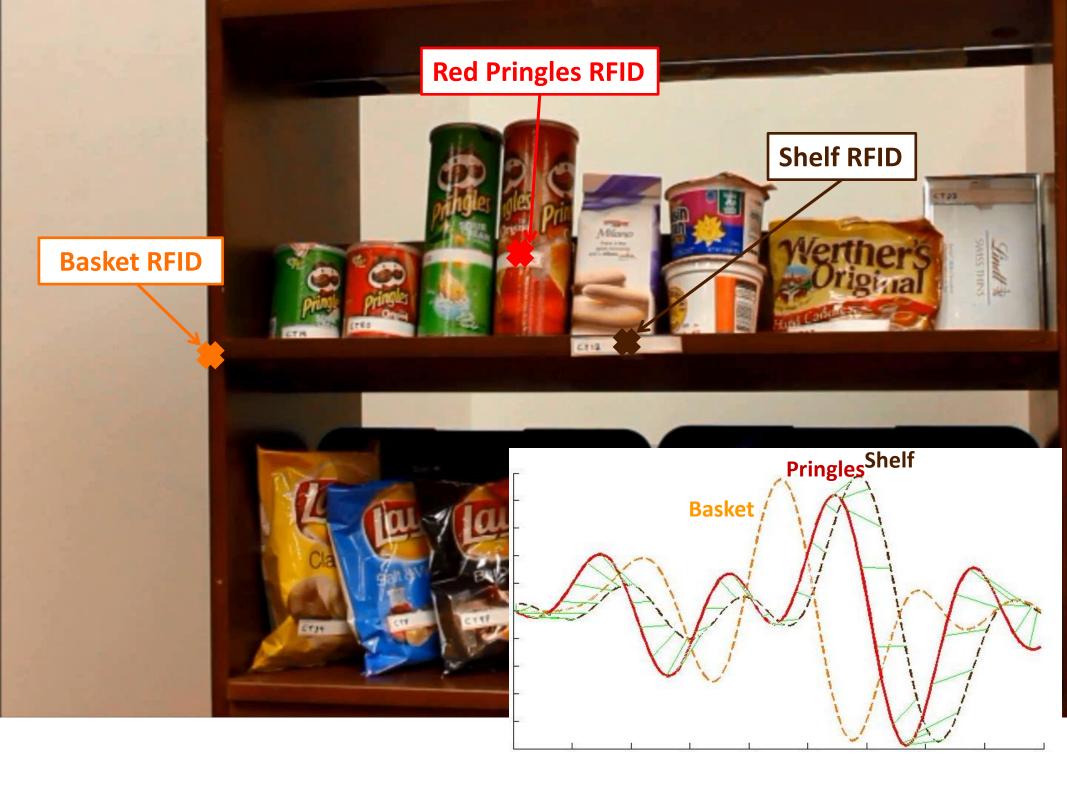


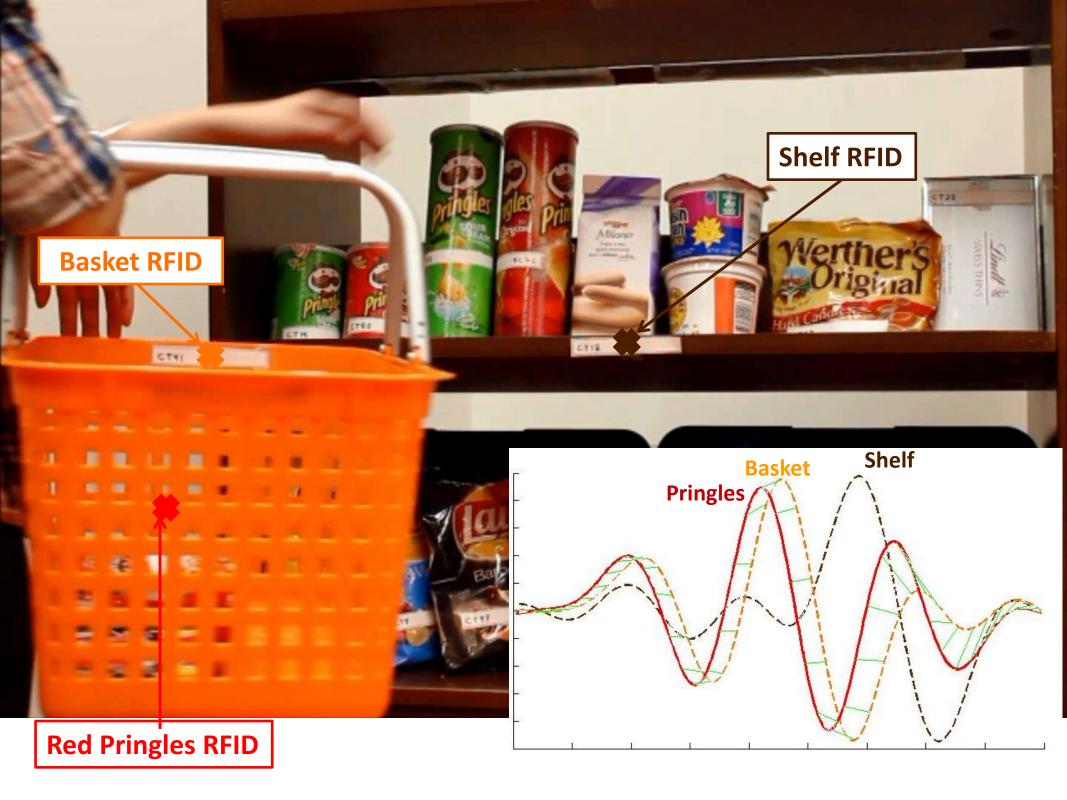














#### Conclusion

- PinIt provides accurate RFID positioning even in multipath and NLOS settings
- It uses DTW to compare RFID multipath profiles
- It enables new applications including eliminating checkout lines, object tracking in libraries and pharmacies, smart homes, ...