Bayesian Graphical Models for Location Determination

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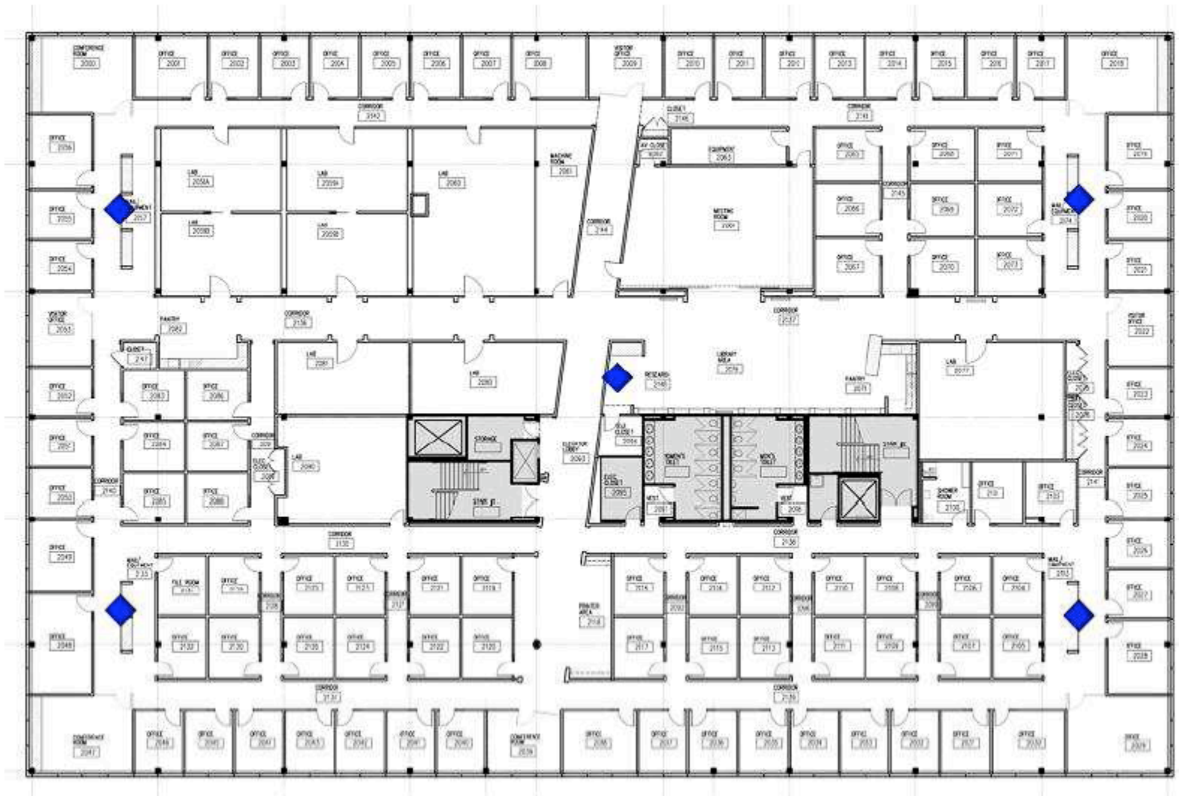
The Problem

- **Estimate the physical location of a wireless terminal/user in an enterprise**
  - Radio wireless communication network, specifically, 802.11-based



Example Applications

- Use the closest resource, e.g., printing to the closest printer
- Security: in/out of a building
- Emergency 911 services
- Privileges based on security regions (e.g., in a manufacturing plant)
- Equipment location (e.g., in a hospital)
- Mobile robotics
- Museum information systems

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Wi-Fi Tag for people and asset tracking

T101 Ekahau Wi-Fi Location Tag

Click here for more information

Real-time location-tracking over your existing Wi-Fi Network!

WhereNet

WhereNet, wireless solutions for tracking and managing assets.

HUMMER FACTORY IMPLEMENTS WHERENET'S WIRELESS SOLUTIONS TO ENHANCE ASSEMBLY LINE OPERATIONS AND EXPEDITE PRODUCTION

Wireless Supply Chain Technology for Military Transportation, Logistics & Security

ekahau

Ekahau Positioning Engine™ 2.1

AeroScout®

Enterprise Visibility Solutions

LEGOLAND

AeroScout and Kidspotter launch world's largest Wi-FI location network for child tracking at LegoLand Denmark.

KidSpotter

Location-Finding System

NEWBURY NETWORKS

Locate. Manage. Secure.

with

WiFi Workplace

Automotive News®

SEPTEMBER 8, 2003

Automakers go wireless to find cars in plants

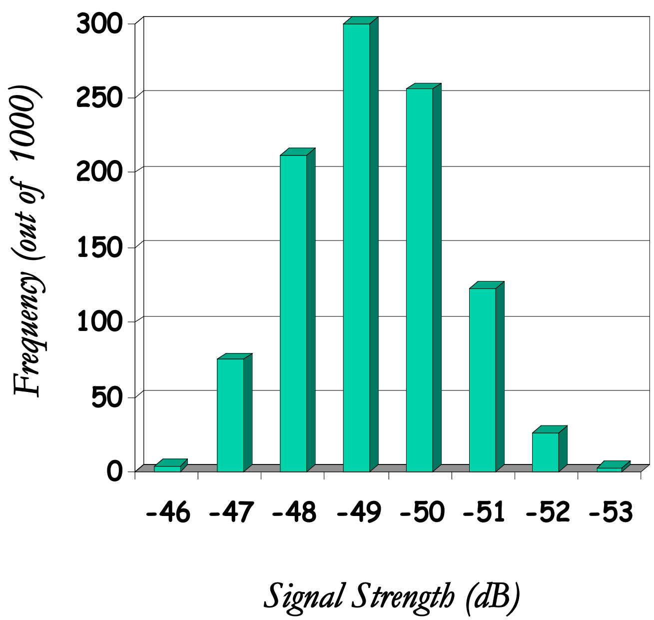
Physical Features Available for Use

- **Received Signal Strength (RSS) from multiple access points**
- **Angles of arrival**
- **Time deltas of arrival**
- **Which access point (AP) you are associated with**

- **We use RSS and AP association**
  - RSS is the only reasonable estimate with current commercial hardware

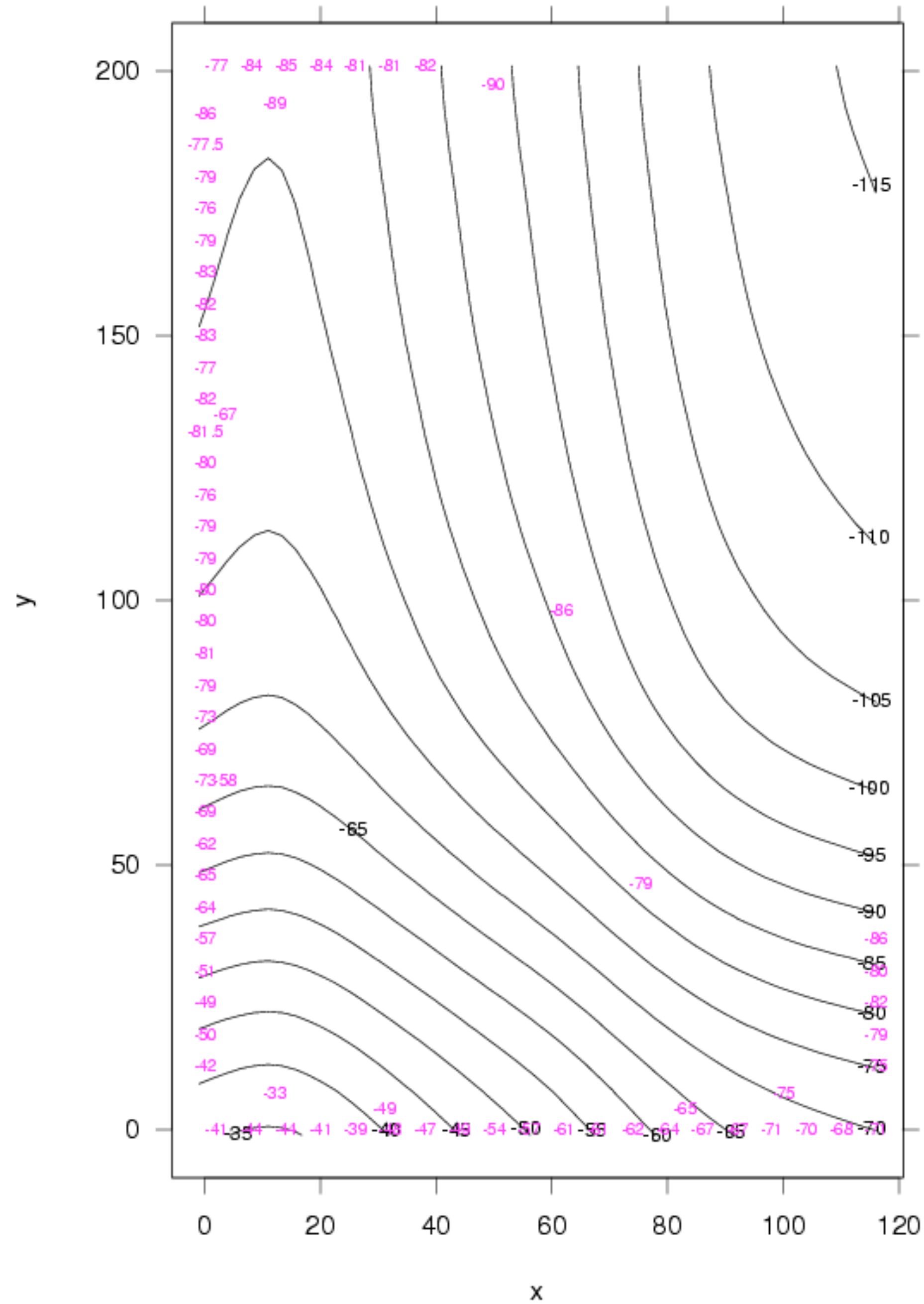
Known Properties of Signal Strength

- Signal strength at a location is known to vary as a log-normal distribution with some environment-dependent σ
- Variation caused by people, appliances, climate, etc.

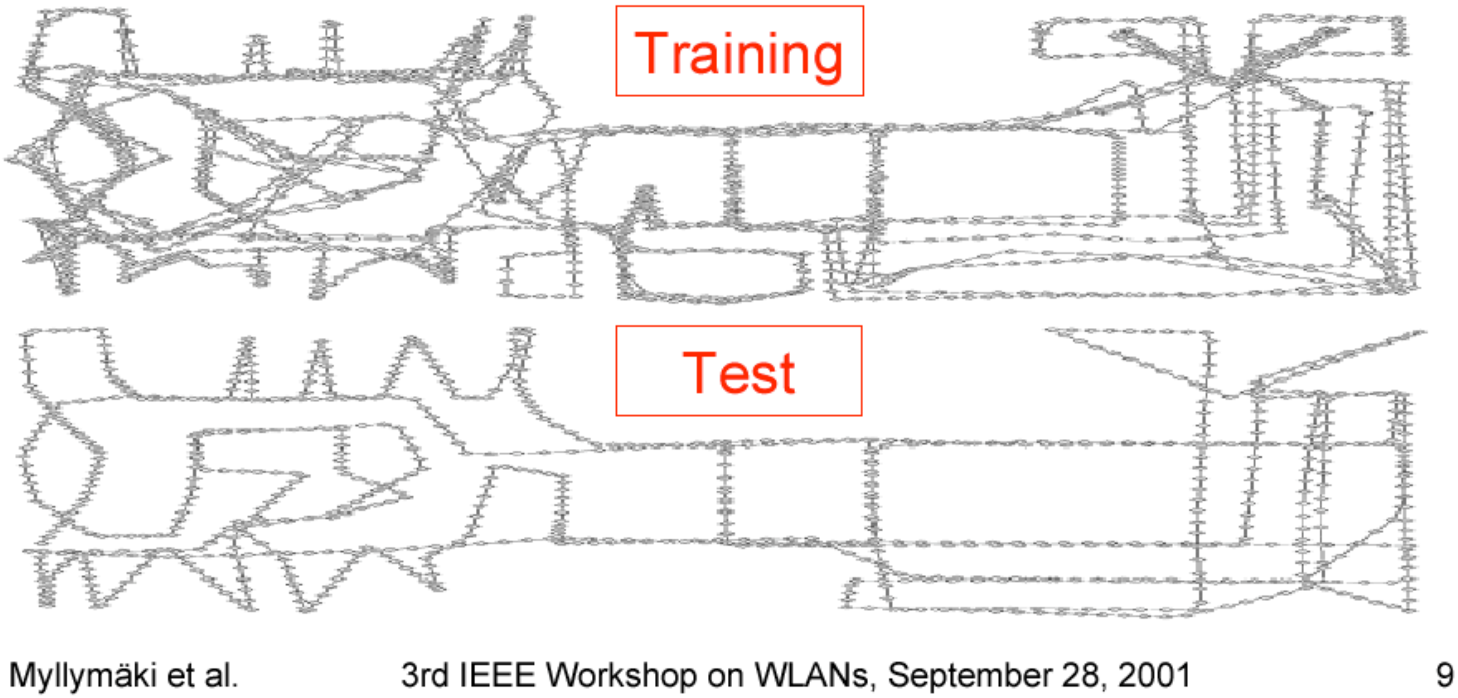


- The Physics: signal strength (SS; in dB) is known to decay with distance (d) as $SS = k_1 + k_2 \log d$

Access point: 1

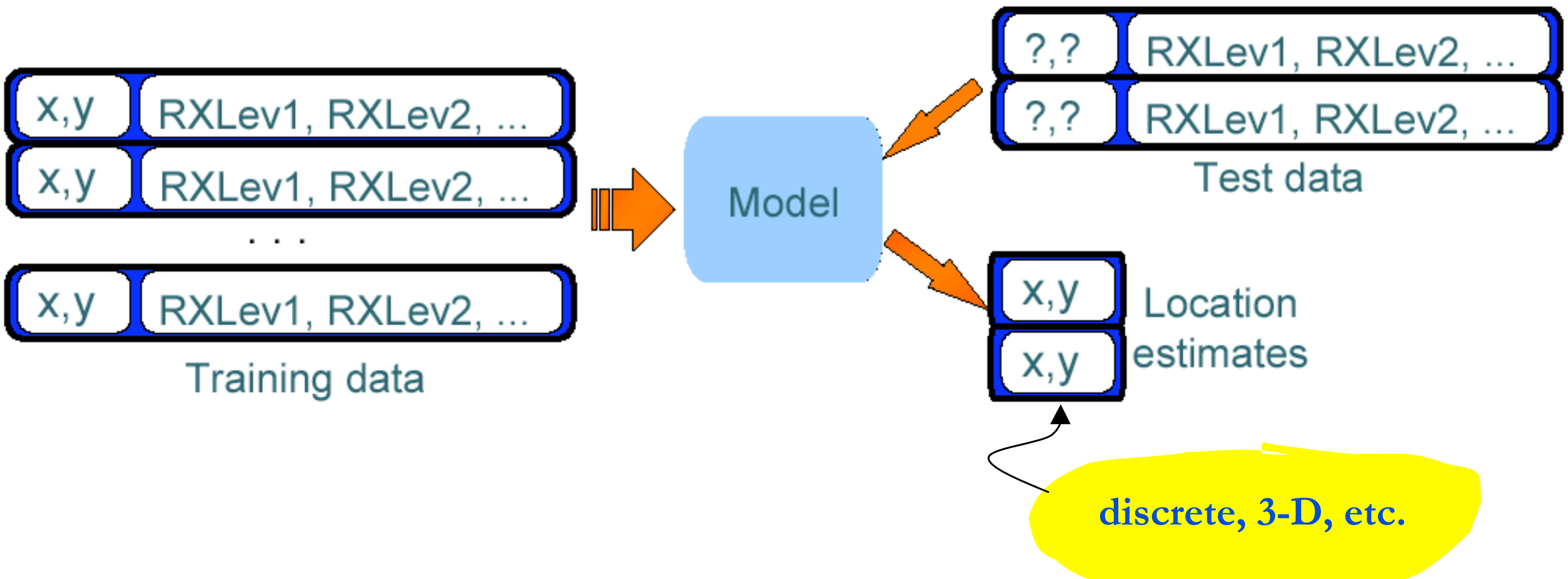


Location Determination via Statistical Modeling



- Data collection is slow, expensive ("profiling")
- "Productization"
- Either the access points or the wireless devices can gather the data
- Focus on predictive accuracy

Prior Work

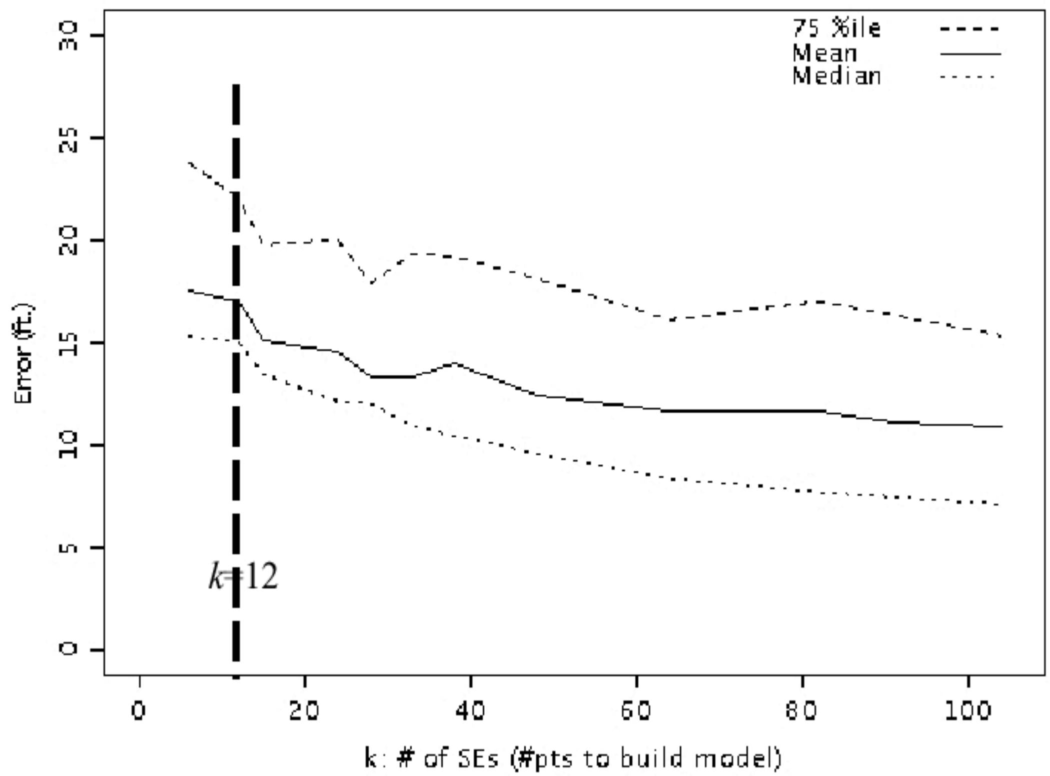


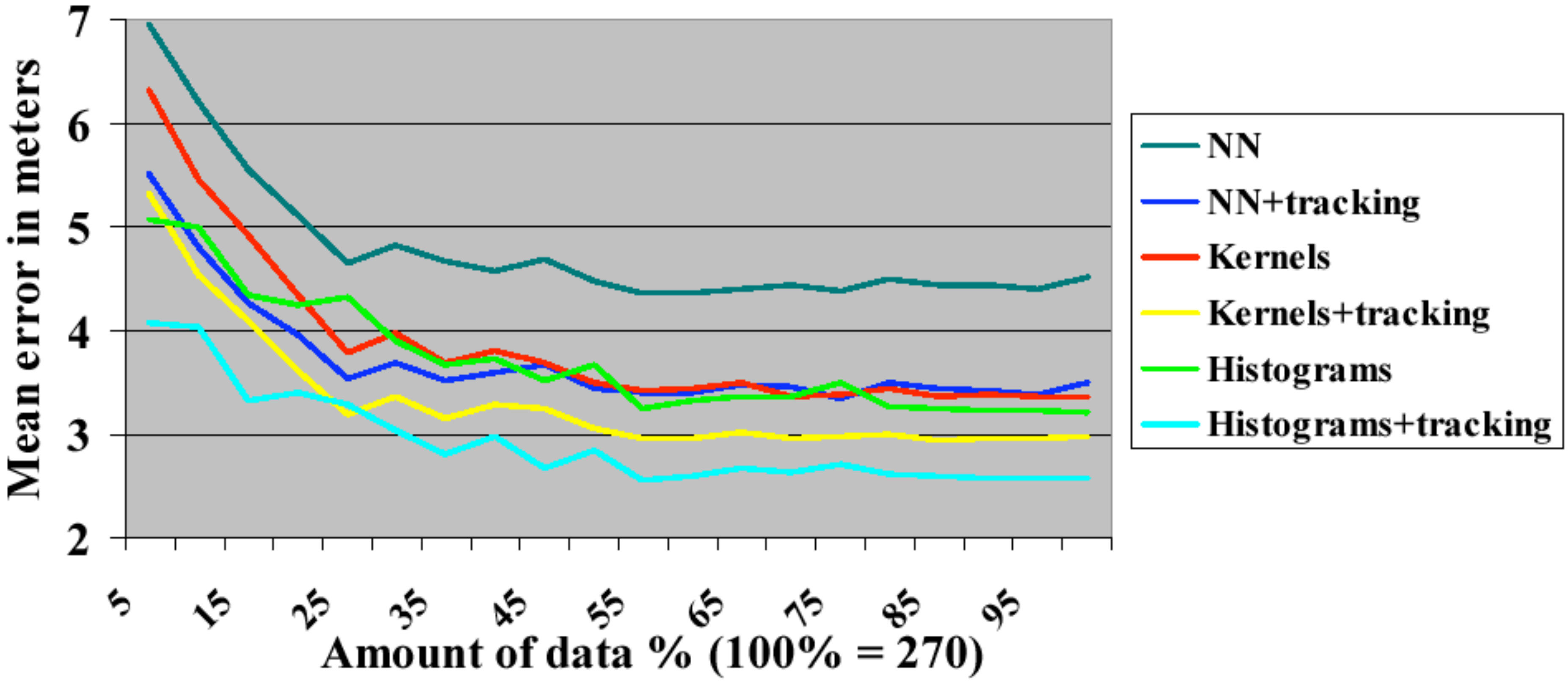
- Take signal strength measures at many points in the site and do a closest match to these points in signal strength vector space. [e.g. Microsoft's RADAR system]
- Take signal strength measures at many points in the site and build a multivariate regression model to predict location (e.g., Tirri's group in Finland)
- Some work has utilized wall thickness and materials

Krishnan et al. Results

Infocom 2004

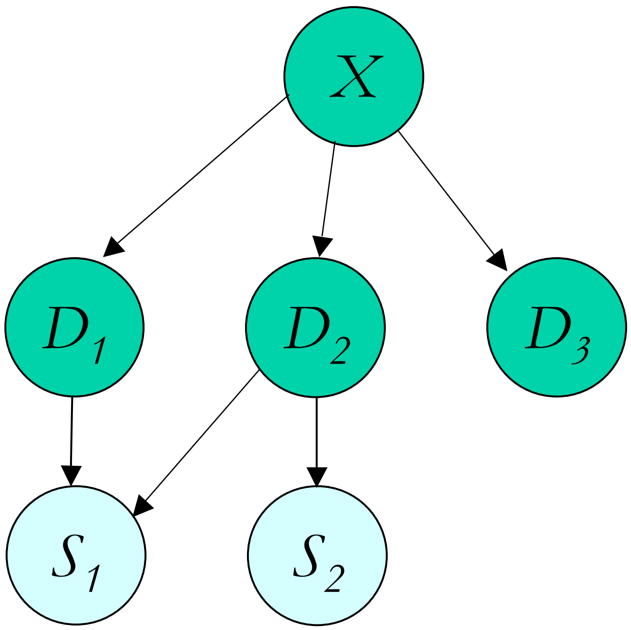
– Smoothed signal map per access point + nearest neighbor





- Best result: mean error 2.57 meters (90% below 4.52 meters) obtained with the probabilistic histogram method with tracking.
- Surprisingly robust with respect to the amount of training data.

Probabilistic Graphical Models



- Graphical model = picture of some conditional independence assumptions
- For example, D_1 is conditionally independent of D_3 given X

Markov Properties for Acyclic Directed Graphs

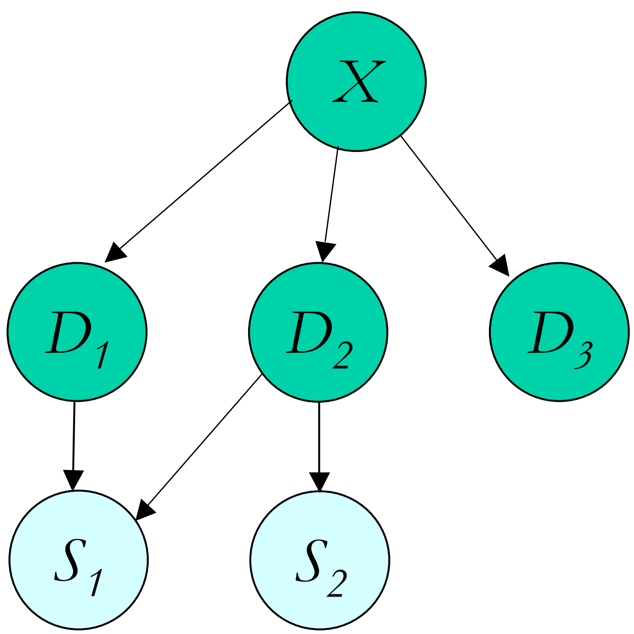
(Bayesian Networks)

(**Global**) S separates A from B in $G_{an(A,B,S)}{}^{m} \Rightarrow A \perp\!\!\!\perp B \mid S$

(**Local**) $\alpha \perp\!\!\!\perp nd(\alpha)\backslash pa(\alpha) \mid pa\,(\alpha)$

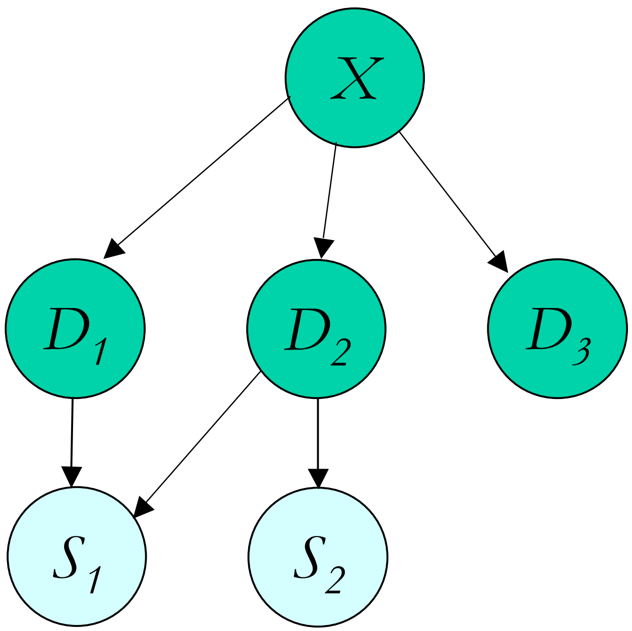
(**Factorization**) $f(x) = \prod f(x_v \mid x_{pa(v)})$

equivalent



$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} & p(X,D_1,D_2,D_3,S_1,S_2) \\ & = p(X)\, p(D_1 \mid X)\, p(D_2 \mid X)\, p(D_3 \mid X) \\ & p(S_1 \mid D_1,D_2)\, p(S_2 \mid D_2) \end{aligned}$$

Monte Carlo Methods and Graphical Models



Simple Monte Carlo: Sample in turn from

$$p(X), p(D_1 | X), p(D_2 | X), p(D_3 | X),$$
$$p(S_1 | D_1, D_2), \text{ and } p(S_2 | D_2)$$

Gibbs Sampling: Sample in turn from

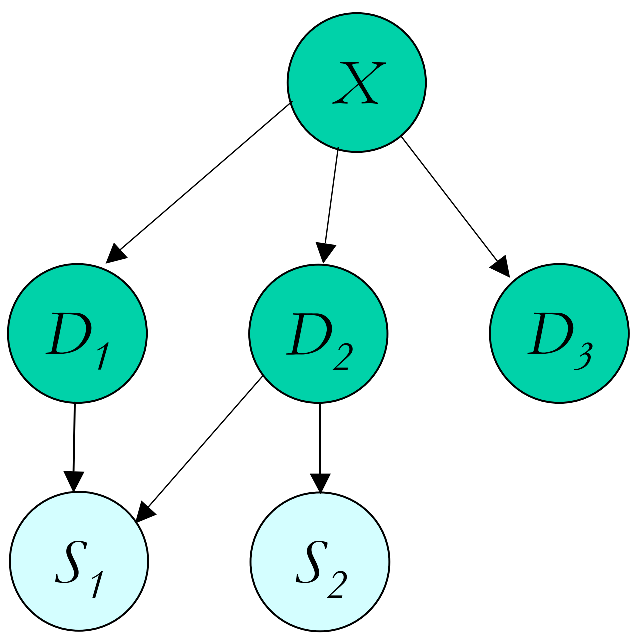
$$p(X \mid D_1, D_2, D_3, S_1, S_2)$$

$$p(D_1 \mid X, D_2, D_3, S_1, S_2)$$

$$\ldots$$

$$p(S_2 \mid X, D_1, D_2, D_3, S_1)$$

Full Conditionals from the Graphical Model



$$p(D_1 \mid X, D_2, D_3, S_1, S_2)$$

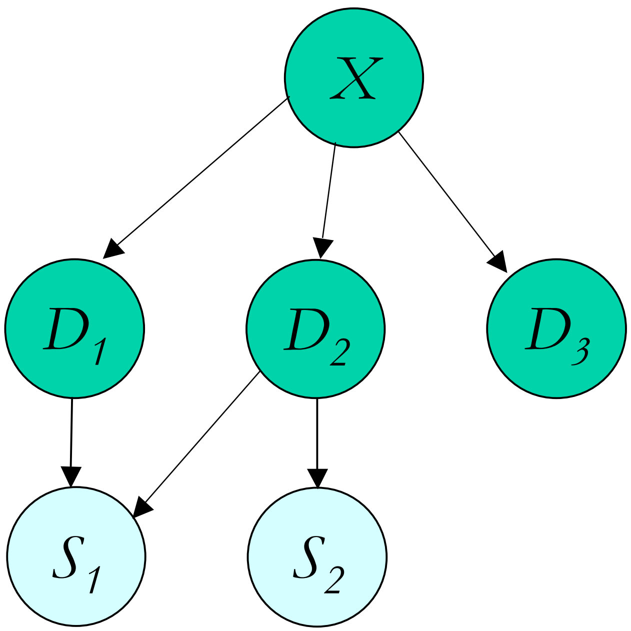
$$\propto \; p(X, D_1, D_2, D_3, S_1, S_2)$$

$$= \; p(X)\, p(D_1 \mid X)\, p(D_2 \mid X)\, p(D_3 \mid X)$$
$$p(S_1 \mid D_1, D_2)\, p(S_2 \mid D_2)$$

$$\propto \; p(D_1 \mid X)\, p(S_1 \mid D_1, D_2)$$

BUGS/WinBUGS automates this via adaptive rejection sampling and slice sampling

Full Conditionals from the Graphical Model



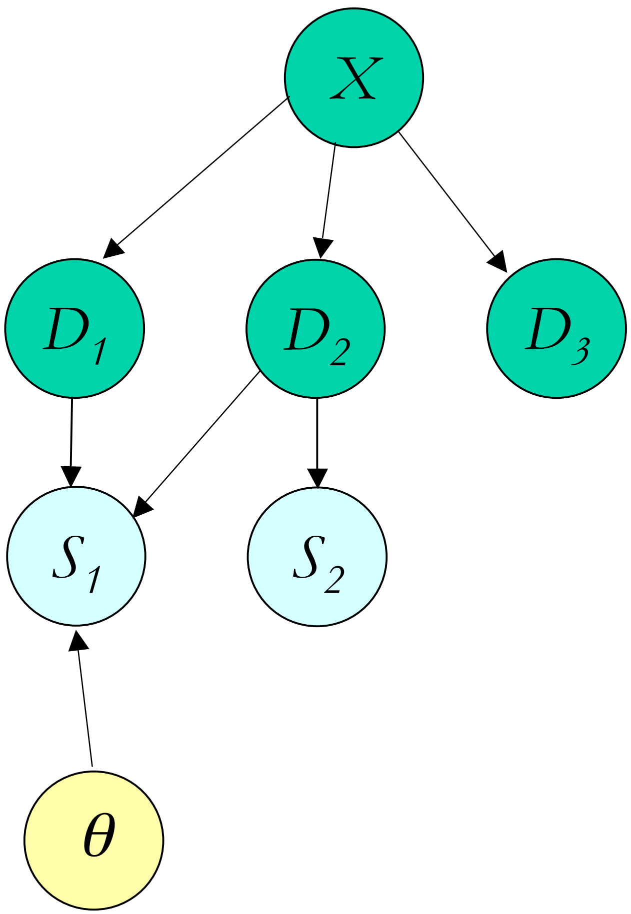
Incorporating Data, etc. Suppose the *D*'s were observed. Then sample from:

$$p(X \mid D_1, D_2, D_3, S_1, S_2)$$

$$p(S_1 \mid X, D_1, D_2, D_3, S_2)$$

$$p(S_2 \mid X, D_1, D_2, D_3, S_1)$$

Full Conditionals from the Graphical Model



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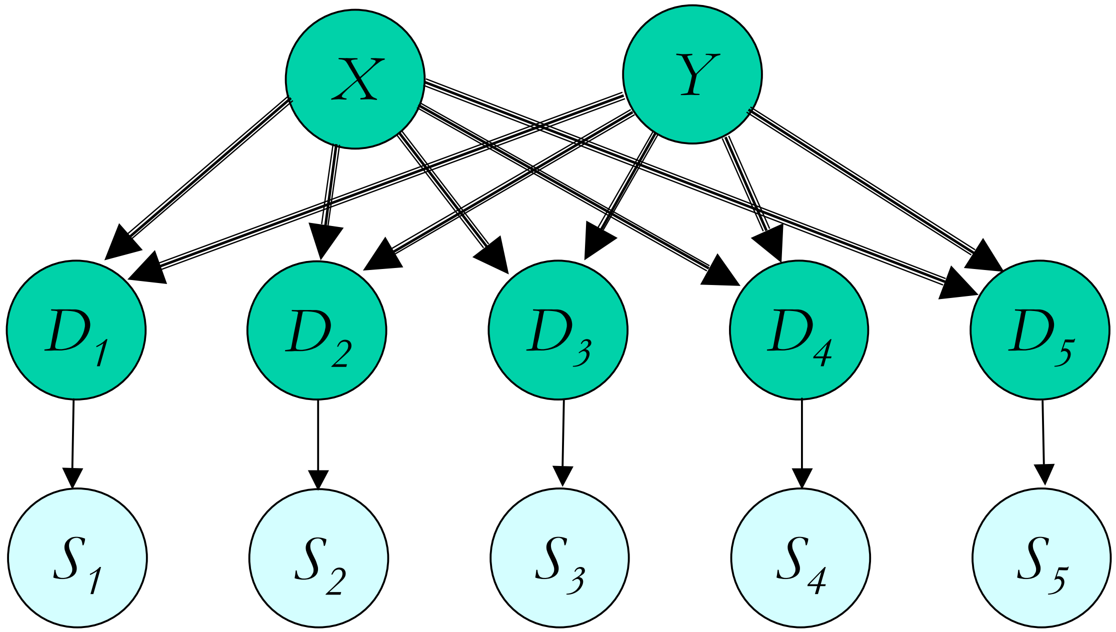
$$p(S_1 \mid X, D_1, D_2, D_3, S_2)$$

$$p(S_2 \mid X, D_1, D_2, D_3, S_1)$$

Bayesian Analysis. Treat "parameters" the same as everything else.

- BR has 5 APs, site dimension: 225 ft X 144 ft
  - 259 blue (corridor) data points taken earlier

Bayesian Graphical Model Approach

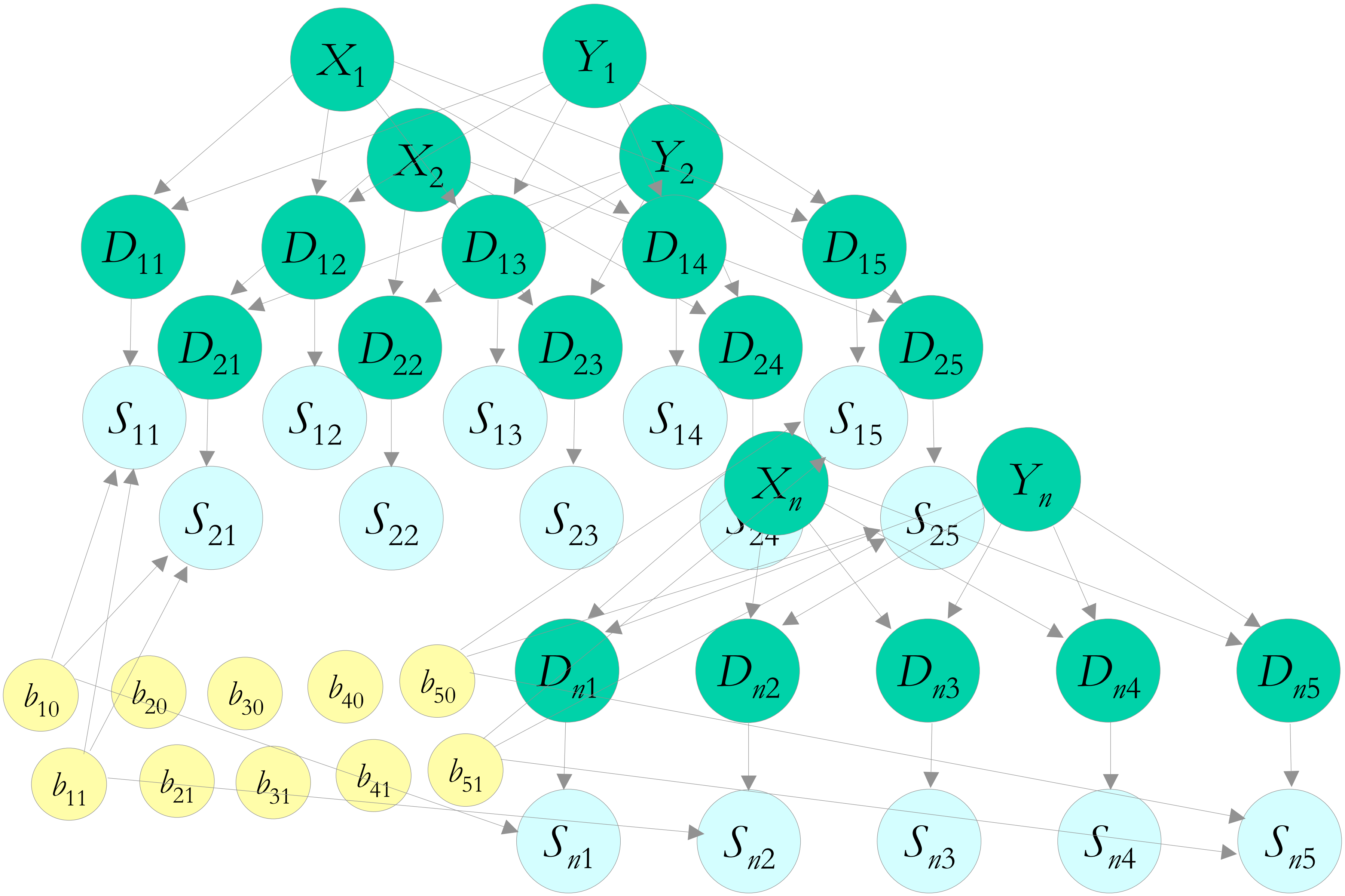


$$X, Y \sim unif$$

$D_i(X, Y)$ = distance to the ith access point

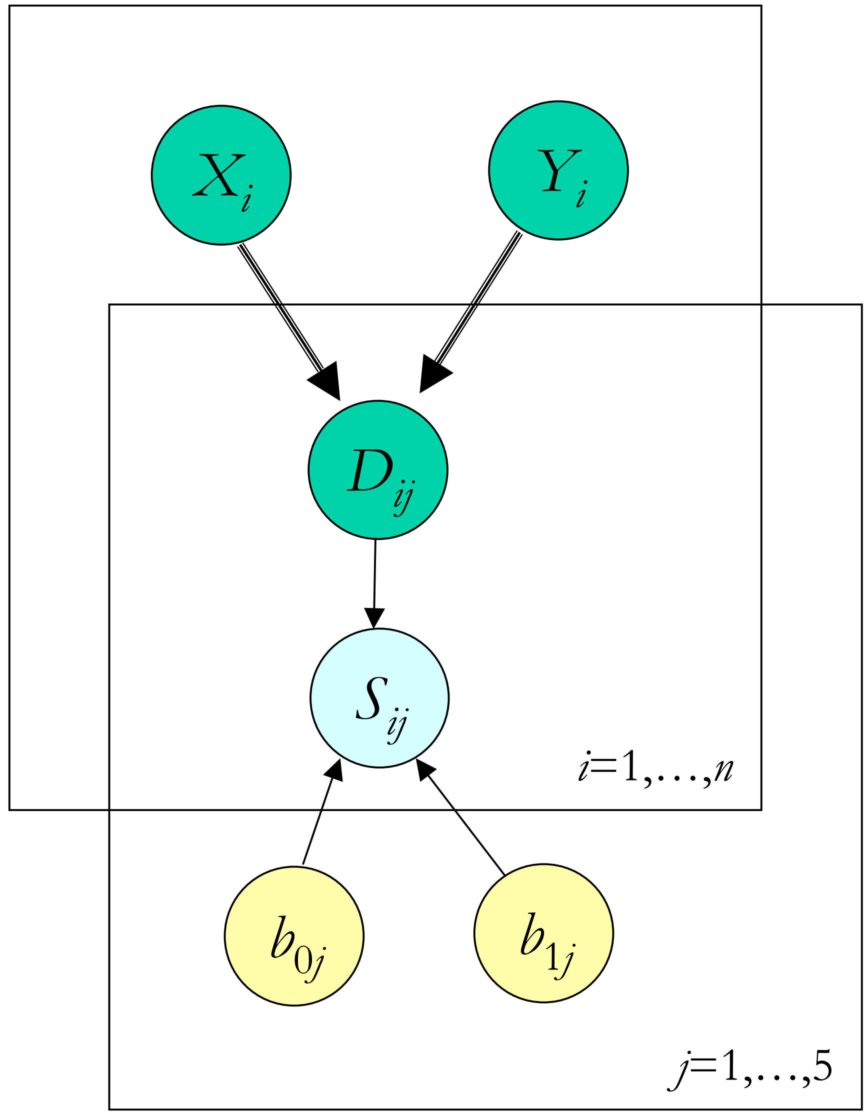
$$S_i \sim N(b_{i0} + b_{i1} \log D_i, \sigma_i^2), \; i = 1, \ldots, 5$$

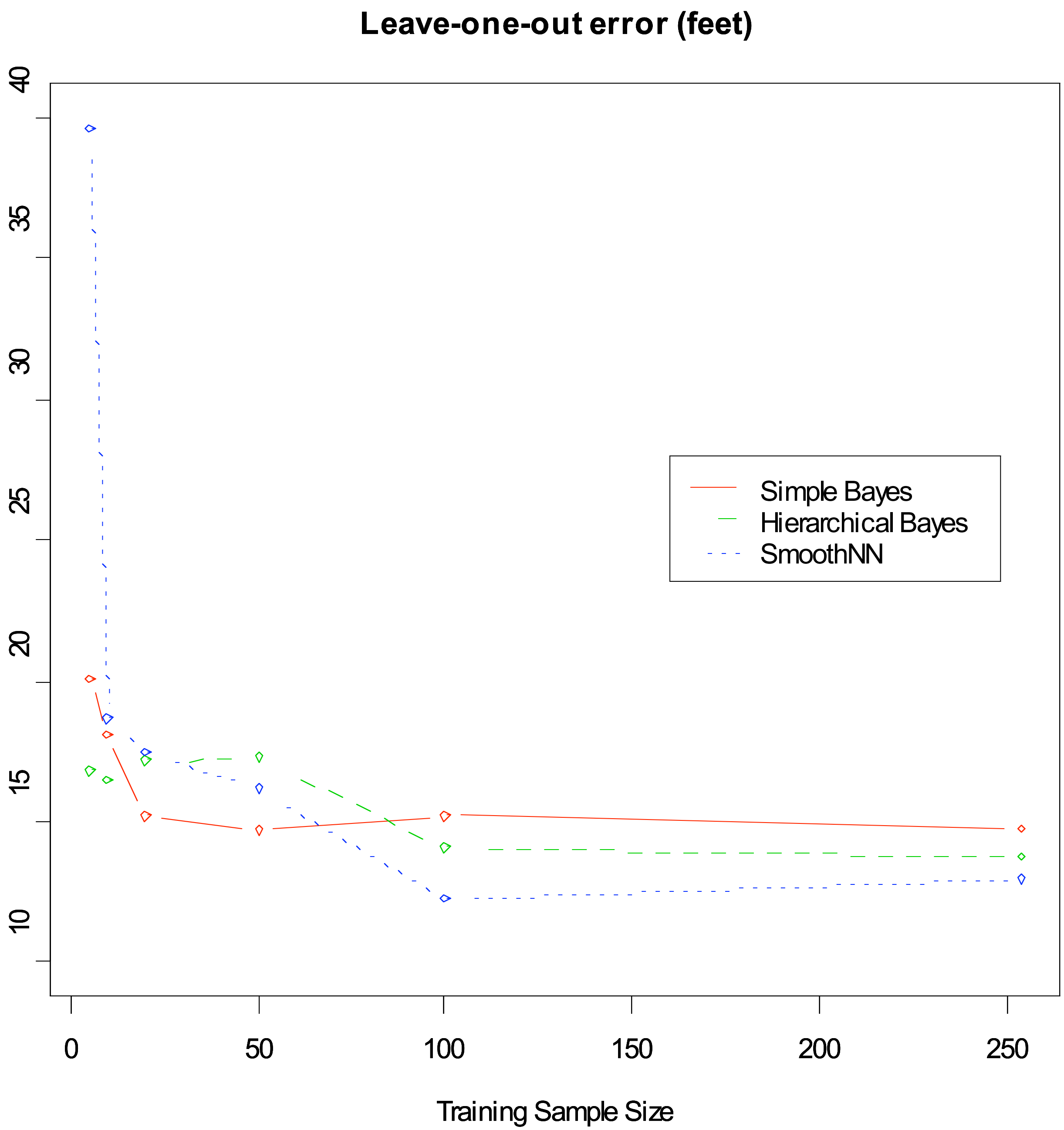
average



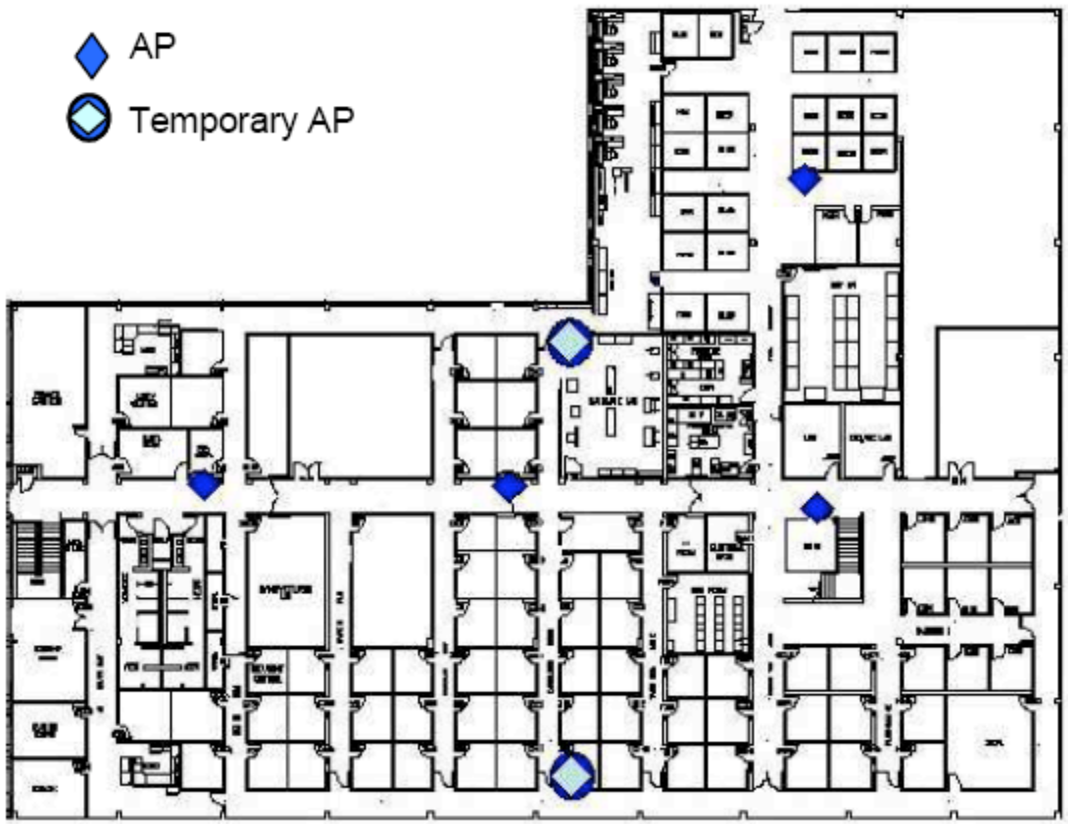
X_1
Y_1
X_2
Y_2
D_{11}
D_{12}
D_{13}
D_{14}
D_{15}
D_{21}
D_{22}
D_{23}
D_{24}
D_{25}
S_{11}
S_{12}
S_{13}
S_{14}
S_{15}
S_{21}
S_{22}
S_{23}
S_{24}
S_{25}
X_n
Y_n
D_{n1}
D_{n2}
D_{n3}
D_{n4}
D_{n5}
S_{n1}
S_{n2}
S_{n3}
S_{n4}
S_{n5}
b_{10}
b_{20}
b_{30}
b_{40}
b_{50}
b_{11}
b_{21}
b_{31}
b_{41}
b_{51}

Plate Notation

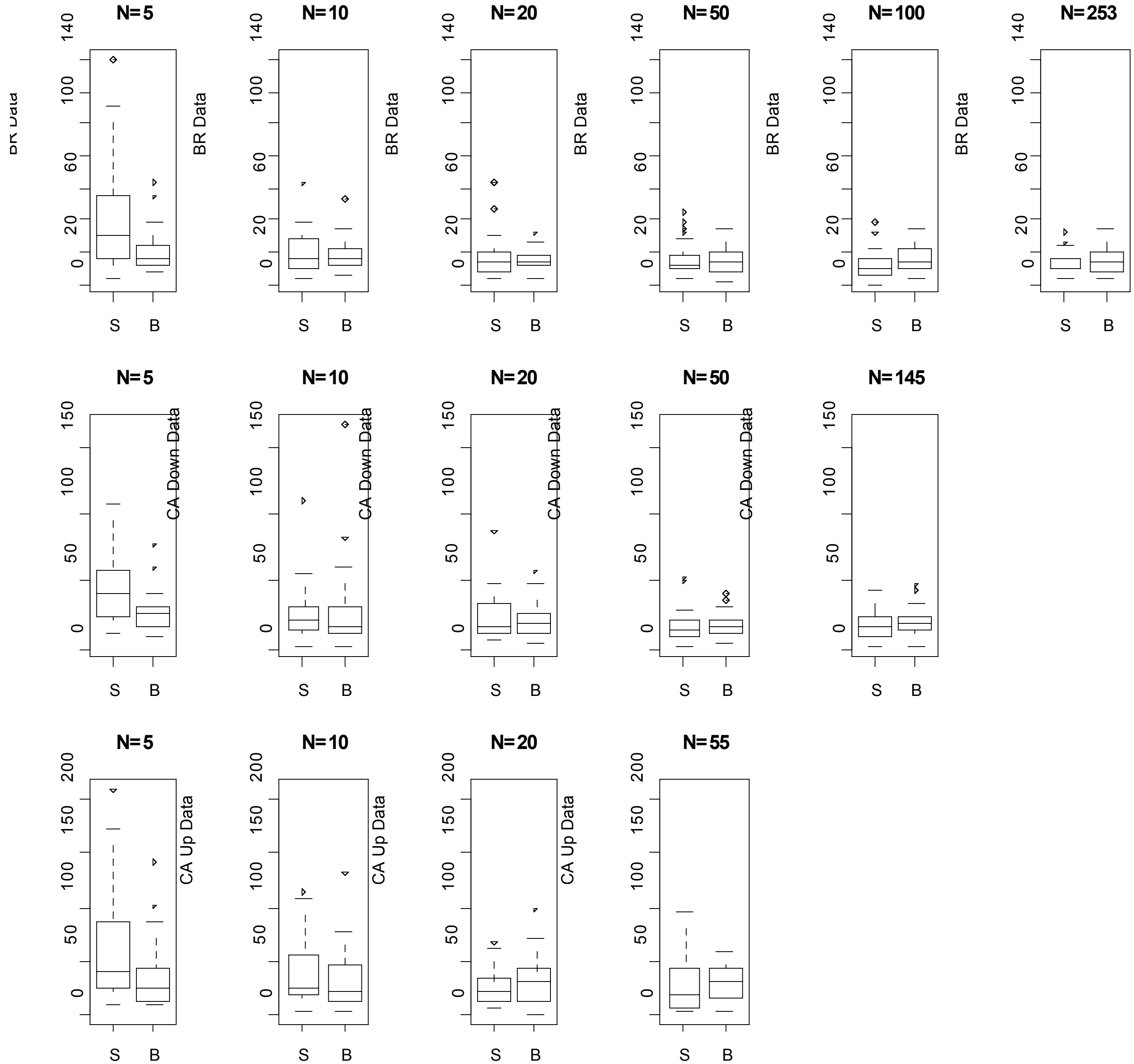




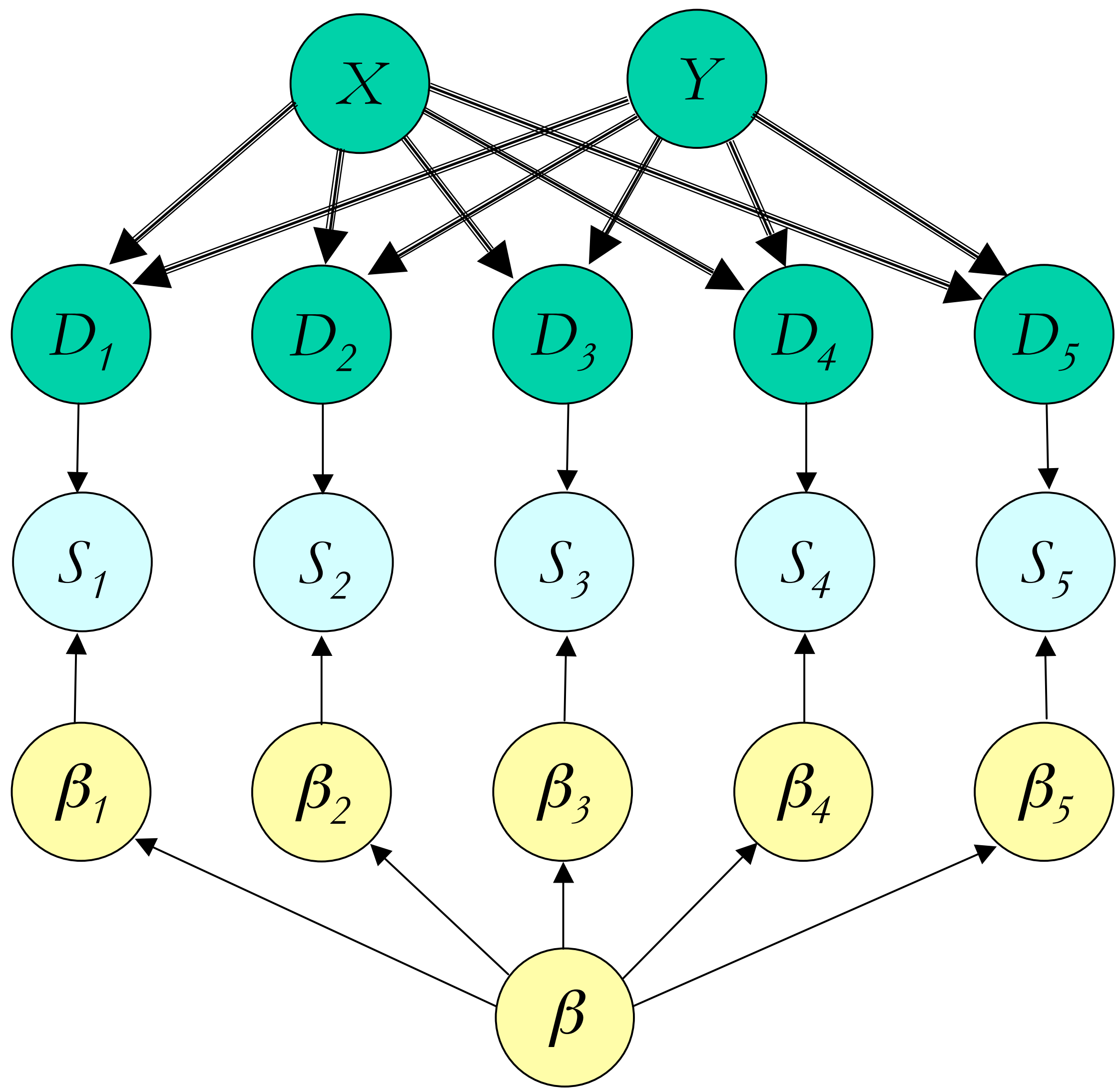
Leave-one-out error (feet)
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
0
50
100
150
200
250
Simple Bayes
Hierarchical Bayes
SmoothNN
Training Sample Size


AP
Temporary AP

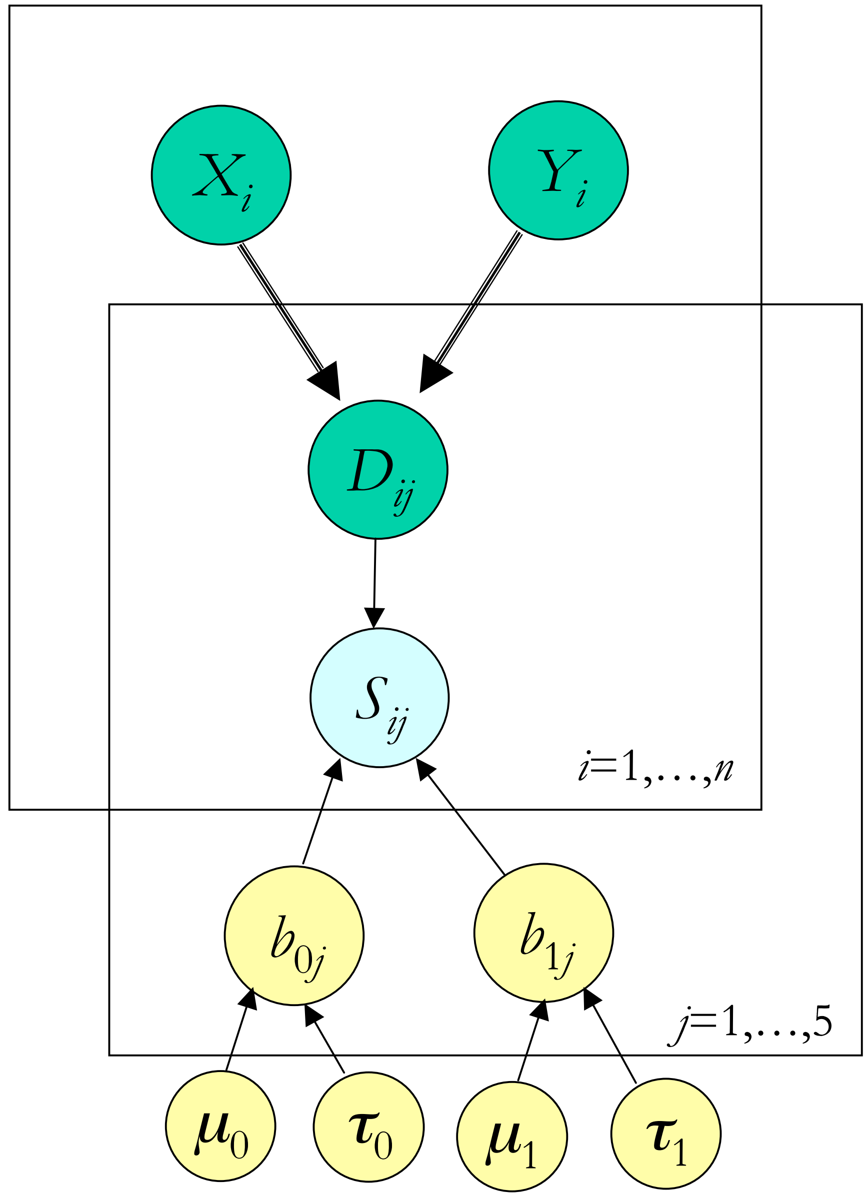
SmoothNN (S) versus Bayesian (B) Model, Error in Feet



Hierarchical Model



Hierarchical Model

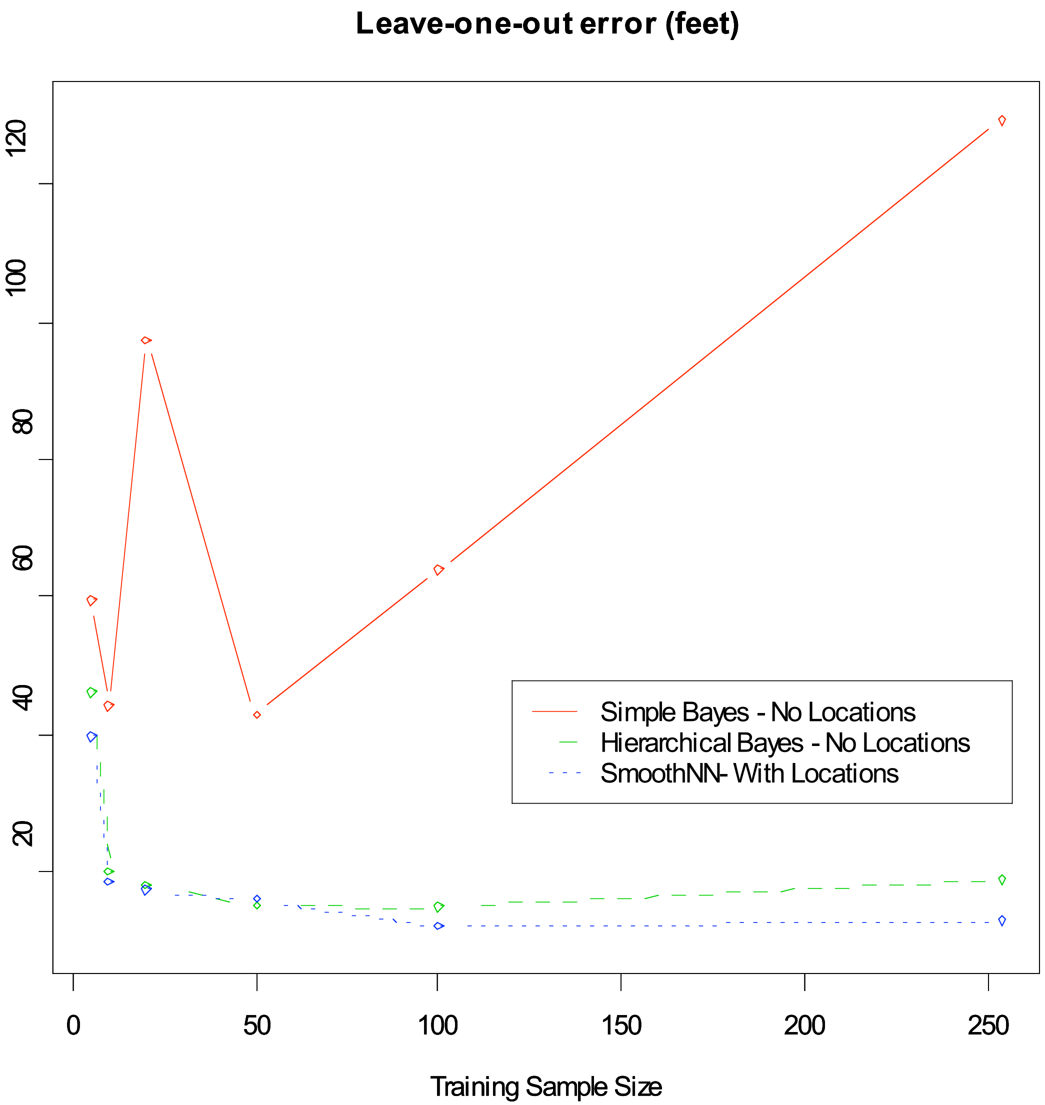


Simple Bayesian (B) versus Hierarchical Bayesian (H) Model, Error in Feet

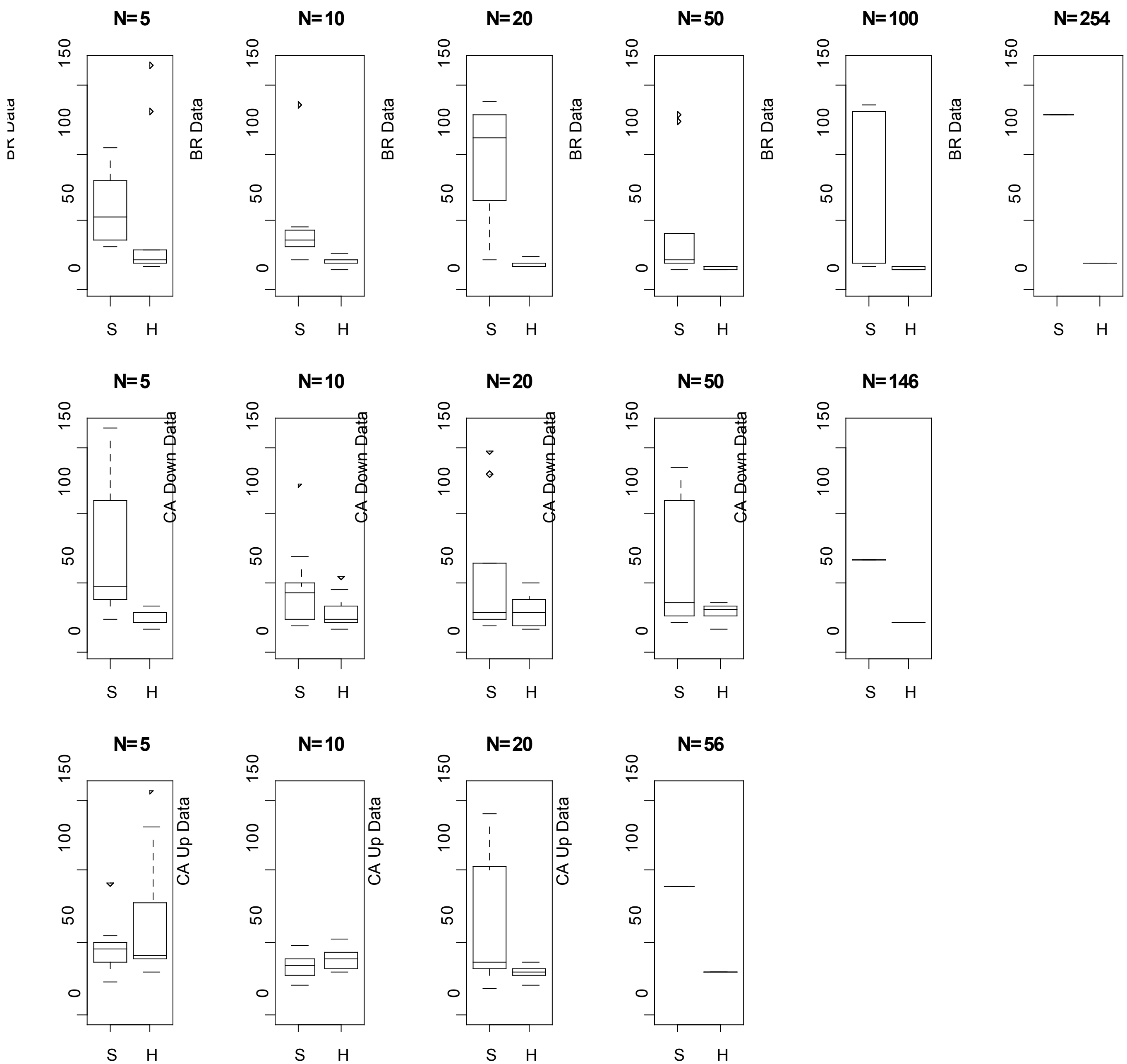
Pros and Cons

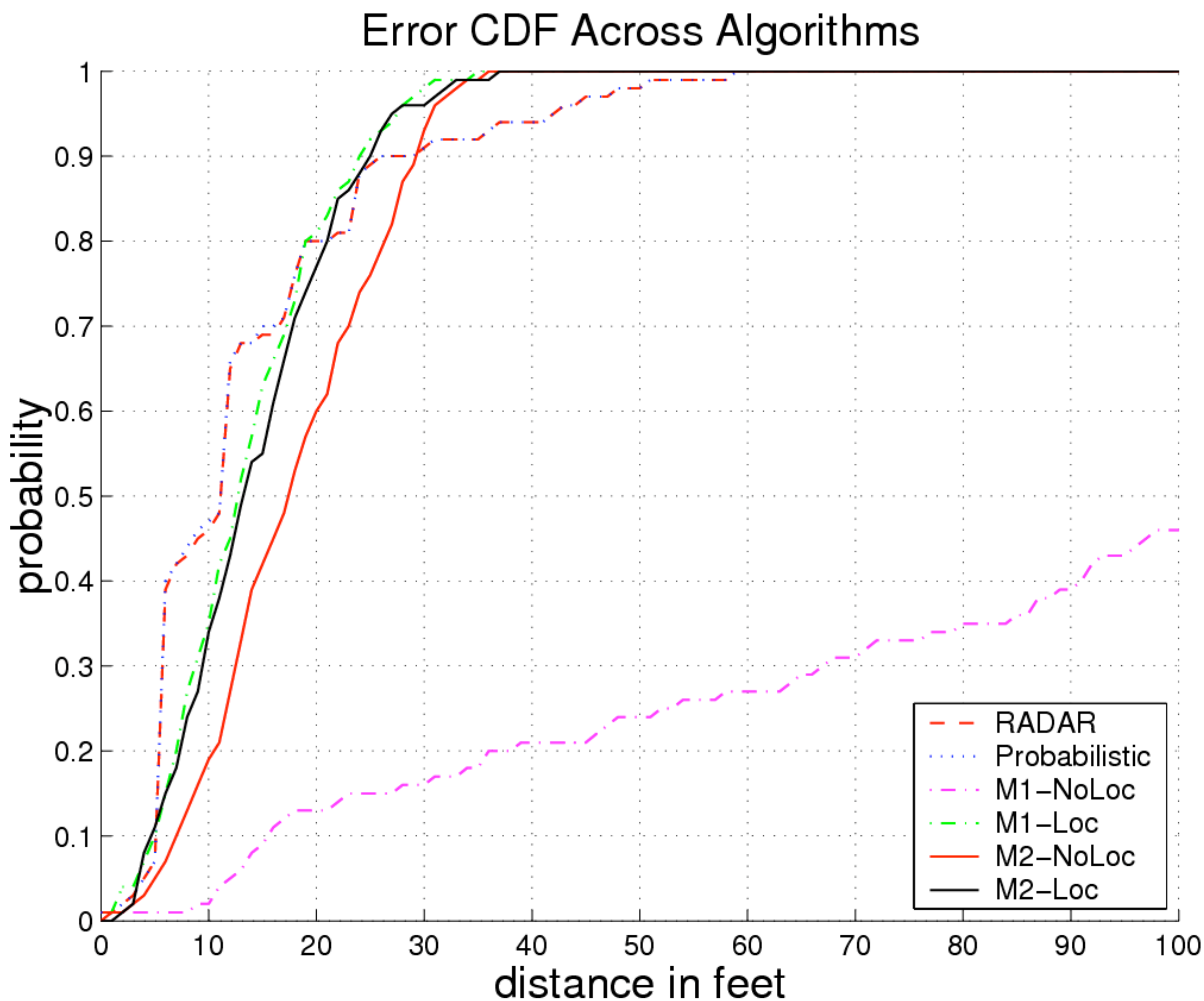
- **Bayesian model produces a predictive distribution for location**
- **MCMC can be slow**
- **Difficult to automate MCMC (convergence issues)**
- **Perl-WinBUGS (perl selects training and test data, writes the WinBUGS code, calls WinBUGS, parses the output file)**

What if we had no locations in the training data?



Results with No Locations: Simple (S), Hierarchical (H), Error in Feet





Error CDF Across Algorithms
probability
distance in feet
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
RADAR
Probabilistic
M1−NoLoc
M1−Loc
M2−NoLoc
M2−Loc

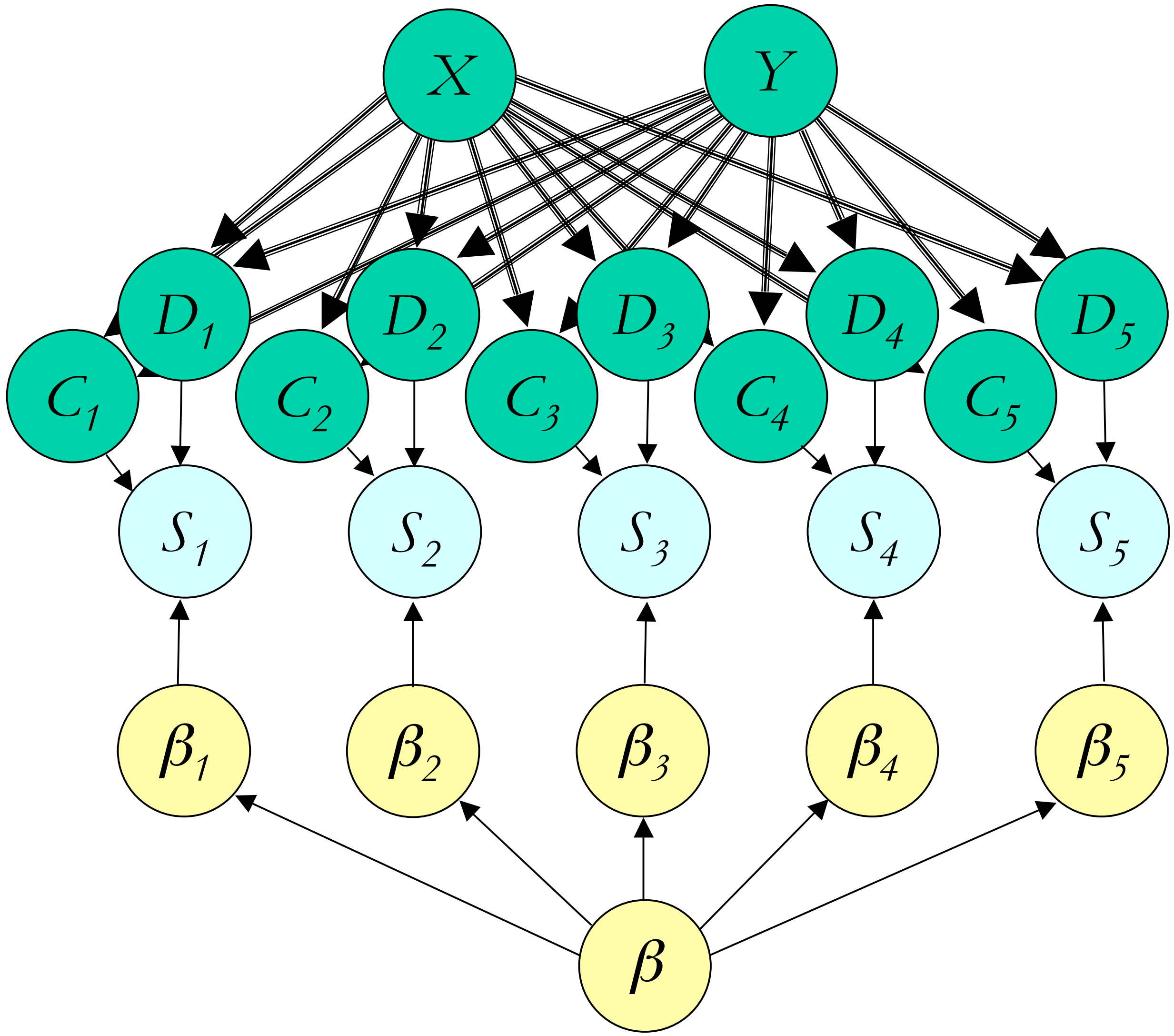
Zero Profiling?

- Simple sniffing devices can gather signal strength vectors from available WiFi devices
- Can do this repeatedly
- Locations of the Access Points

Why does this work?

- Prior knowledge about distance-signal strength
- Prior knowledge that access points behave similarly
- Estimating several locations simultaneously

Corridor Effects

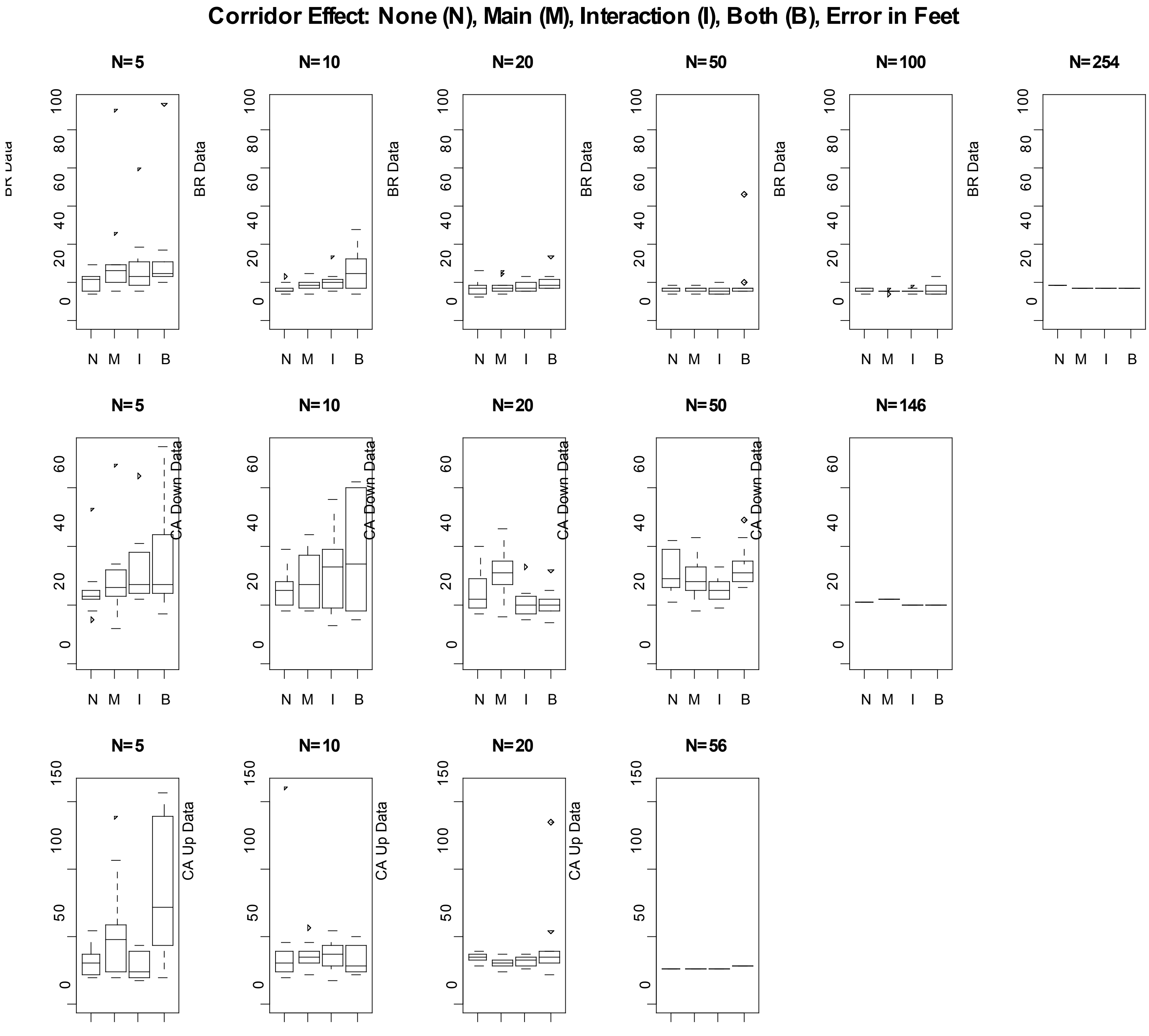


Results for N=20, no locations

corridor main effect	corridor -distance interaction	average error
0	0	20.8
0	1	16.7
1	0	17.8
1	1	17.3

with mildly informative prior on the distance main effect…

corridor main effect	corridor -distance interaction	average error
0	0	16.3
0	1	14.7
1	0	15.8
1	1	15.9



Corridor Effect: None (N), Main (M), Interaction (I), Both (B), Error in Feet
N=5
N=10
N=20
N=50
N=100
N=254
BR Data
N=146
CA Down Data
N=56
CA Up Data
N M I B

Discussion

- Informative priors
- Convenience and flexibility of the graphical modeling framework
- Censoring (30% of the signal strength measurements)
- Repeated measurements & normal error model
- Tracking

- Machine learning-style experimentation is clumsy with perl-WinBUGS

- BR has 5 APs, site dimension: 225 ft X 144 ft
  - 259 blue (corridor) data points taken earlier

Prior Work

- **Use physical characteristics of signal strength propagation and build a model augmented with a wall attenuation factor**
- **Needs detailed (wall) map of the building; model portability needs to be determined**
  - [RADAR; INFOCOM 2000] based on [Rappaport 1992]