

# Tracking Indoors



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Technology



# Location of what?

- Objects
  - Static, Moveable, or Mobile
    - Frequency of movement: door, desk, laptop
  - Dumb or Networked
- People
  - Waldo asks “Where am i?”
  - System asks “where’s Waldo?”
- Services
  - applications, resources, sensors, actuators
  - where is a device, web site, app

# Tracking technology

- Some examples:
  - 802.11; Bluetooth (Intel, HP, ..),  
RFID
  - ParcTab (Xerox)
  - Active Badge (Cambridge ATT)
  - BATs (Cambridge ATT)
  - Crickets (MIT)
- Cameras



# Tangential Note: Larry's conjecture

- Any sensing service in pervasive computing only needs:
  - some cameras
  - lots of computing power
  - some clever algorithms
- Any sensing service in pervasive computing
  - can be done cheaper with application-specific hardware!
  - E.g: Location tracking & recognition

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# Cambridge ATT's BAT

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# BAT Details

- Ultrasound transmitters
  - 5 cm x 3 cm x 3 cm; 35 grams
  - unique id (48 bit)
  - temp id (10 bit) -- reduces power
  - button (just one)
  - rf transceiver
- Receivers in ceiling
- Base station
  - periodically queries, then bats respond
  - query time, recv time, room temp
    - $330 \text{ m/s} + .6 * \text{temp}$ ; >2 receivers ==> location

# More on BATs

- Deployment
  - 50 staff members, 200 BATs, 750 Receivers, 3 Radio cells, 10,000 sq ft office space
- 20 ms per bat enables 50 BATs / sec
- Smart scheduling reduces BAT's power
  - while at rest, reduce frequency of query
  - detect activity at PC to deduce "rest"
- Convert BAT location to object location
- Centralized Database
  - less latency than distributed query
  - better filtering and error detection

# Feedback of Location-service

Human-centric view of location information

Cuteness reduces concern over privacy

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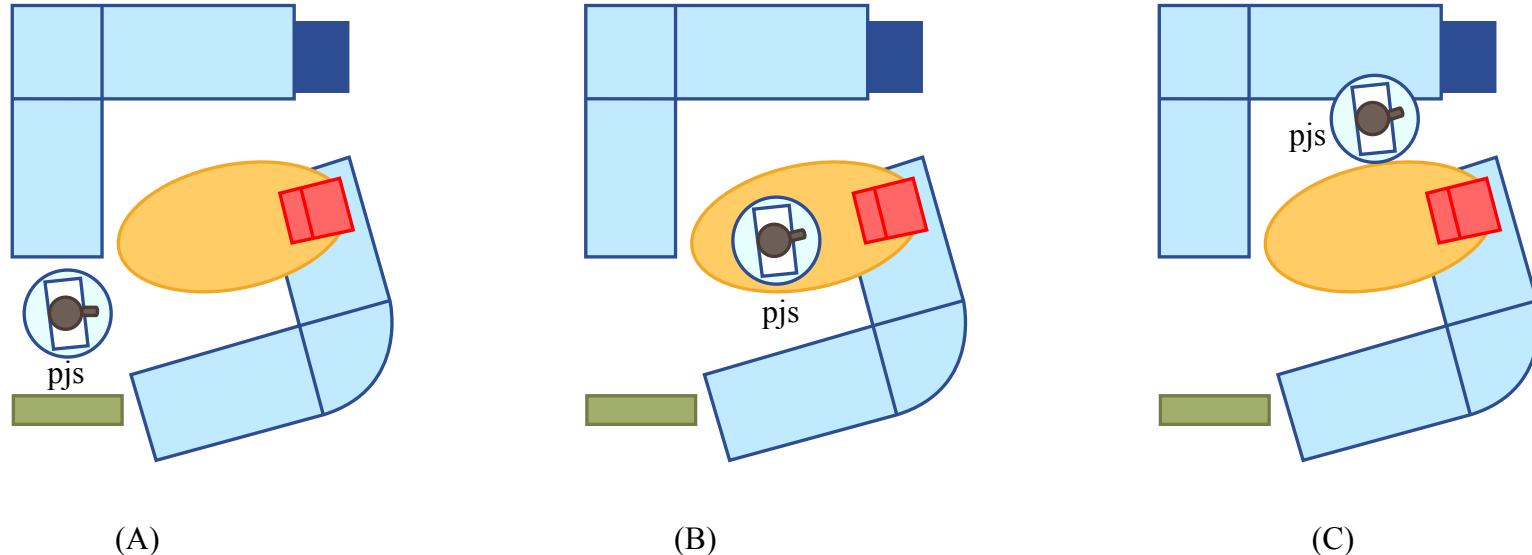
# Programming Model?

- Analogous to window-system. BAT enters workstation space, causes an event call-back

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# Application: Follow-me Desktop



Spatial monitoring application that moves users' desktops around with them. The application registers with the Spatial Monitor:

- (A) As the user (pjs) approaches the display
- (B) Or moves away from it
- (C) The spatial monitor sends a positive or negative containment event to the application that transfers or removes the desktop to or from the screen.

Figure by MIT OCW.

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# How well does it work?

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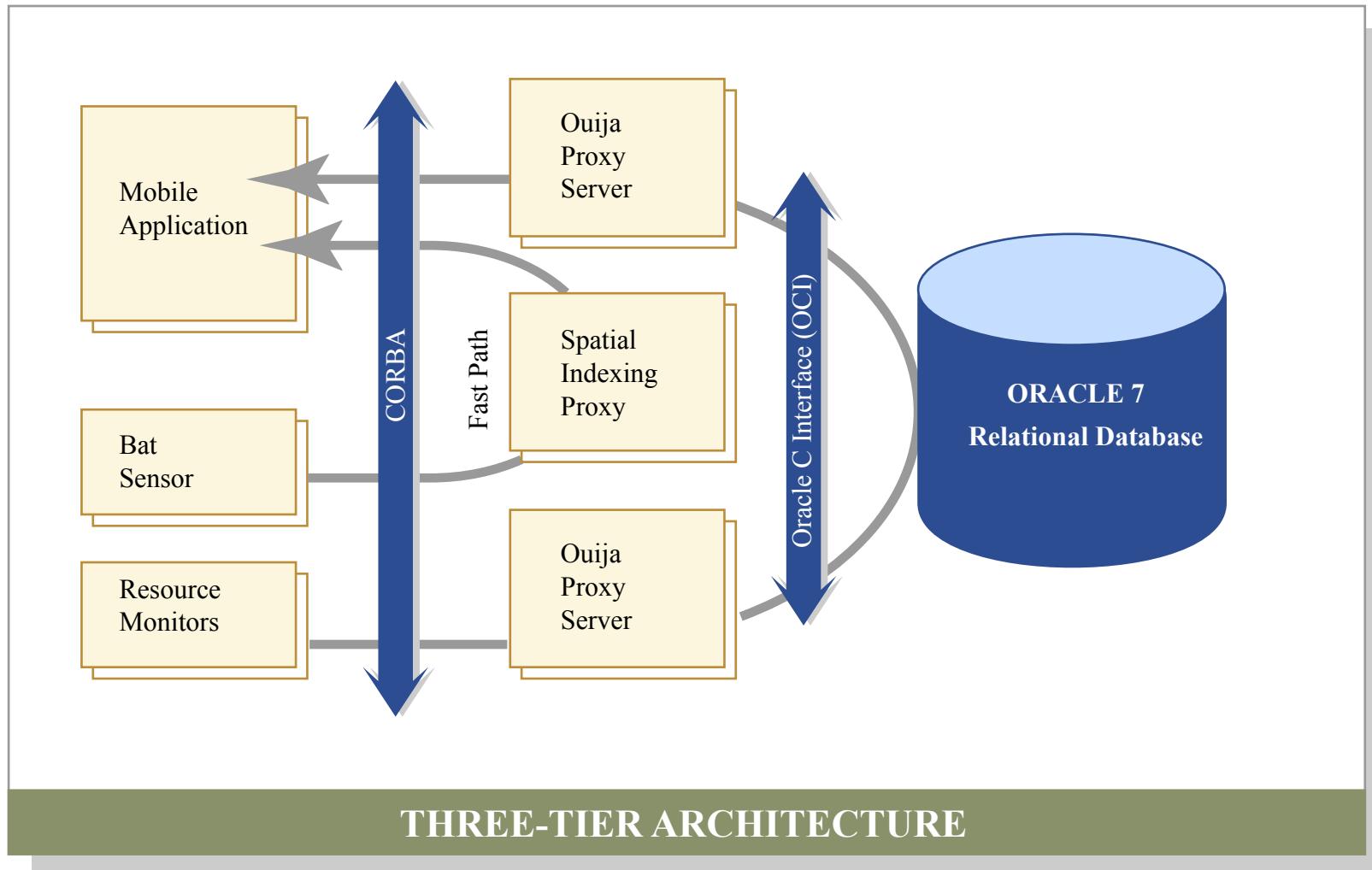


Figure by MIT OCW.

# Better Trackers

Bayesian filtering on sensory data

Predict where person will be in future.

position and speed over near past

behavior (avg speed) over long term

Uses

Filter bad sensory data

Likely place to find someone

Predict which sensors to monitor

# A few details of Bayesian Filtering

Bayes filters estimate posterior distribution over the state  $x_t$  of a dynamical system conditioned on all sensor information collected so far:

To compute the likelihood of an observation  $z$  given a position  $x$  on the graph, we have to integrate over all 3d positions projected onto  $x$ :

See “Voronoi tracking ...” Liao, et al.

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# Universal Location Framework

Stack: Sensor, Measure, Fusion,  
Application

Location API (preliminary)

What: timestamp, position,  
**uncertainty**

When: Automatic (push), Manual  
(pull), Periodic

802.11 base station location

Calibrated database of signal  
characteristics

3 to 30 meter accuracy

# Division of Labor

- Determining the location of object
- Associating name with location
  - Object (or person) has name
  - Object has a location
    - physical or virtual (instantiation of program on some machine)
- Need scalable solution to connect them
  - RFIDs demand scalability

