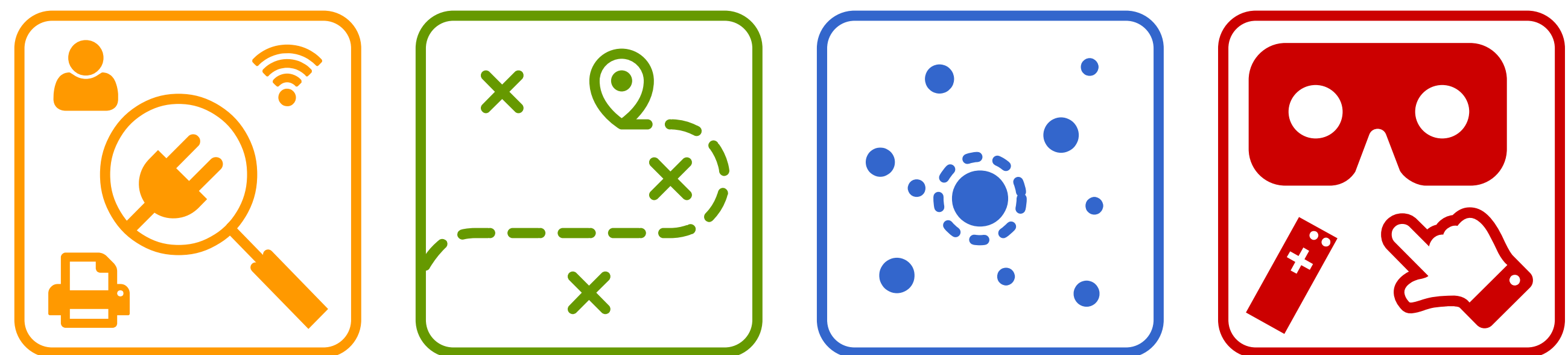




Vision-Precision Ubiquitous Indoor Localization

Using Conventional Lights

Indoor Localization



Discovery Navigation Analytics Interaction

Current Practice: Wi-Fi

Inaccurate Meters of error

Fragile Easily affected by dynamics

Future Promise: **Visible Light Positioning**

Accurate **Robust** **Ubiquitous**

Approach ①: Camera + Photogrammetry

Narrow View **Low Sensitivity**

Energy-Hungry **Long Latency**

Approach ②: Photodiode + Intensity Model

Model is Unrealistic

Obstruction Breaks model

Above All: Require Extra Beacon Hardware

Huge Retrofitting Cost!

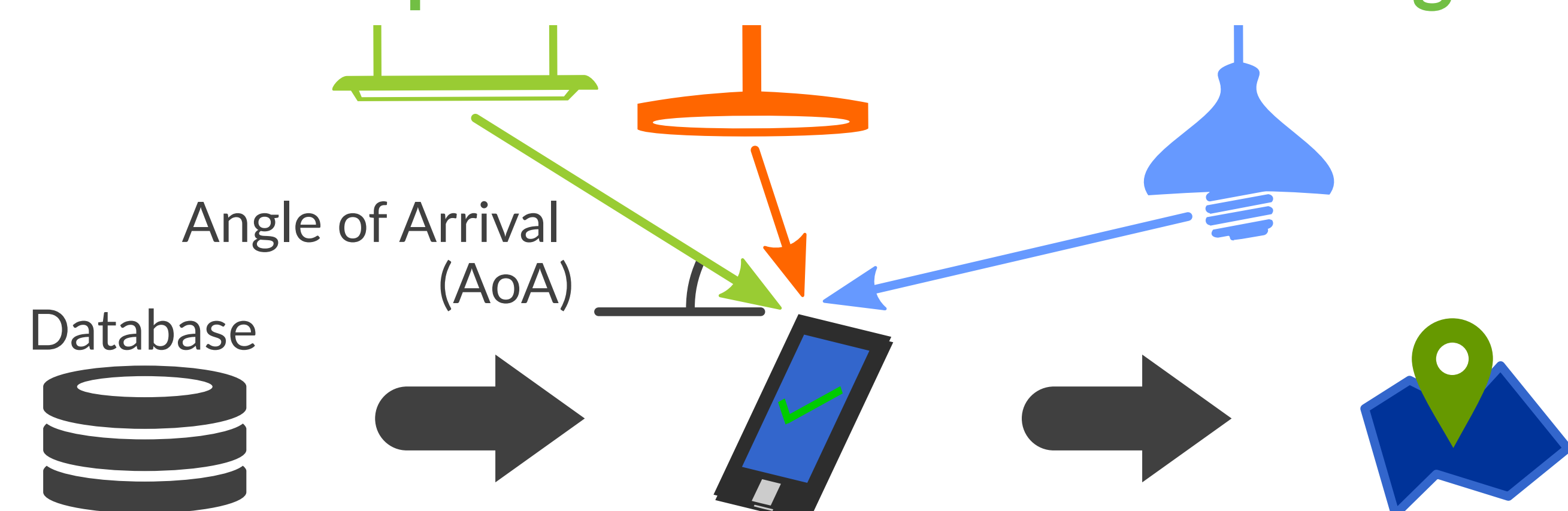
Departure from the Regime

Retrofitting is costly?

Reuse existing lights!

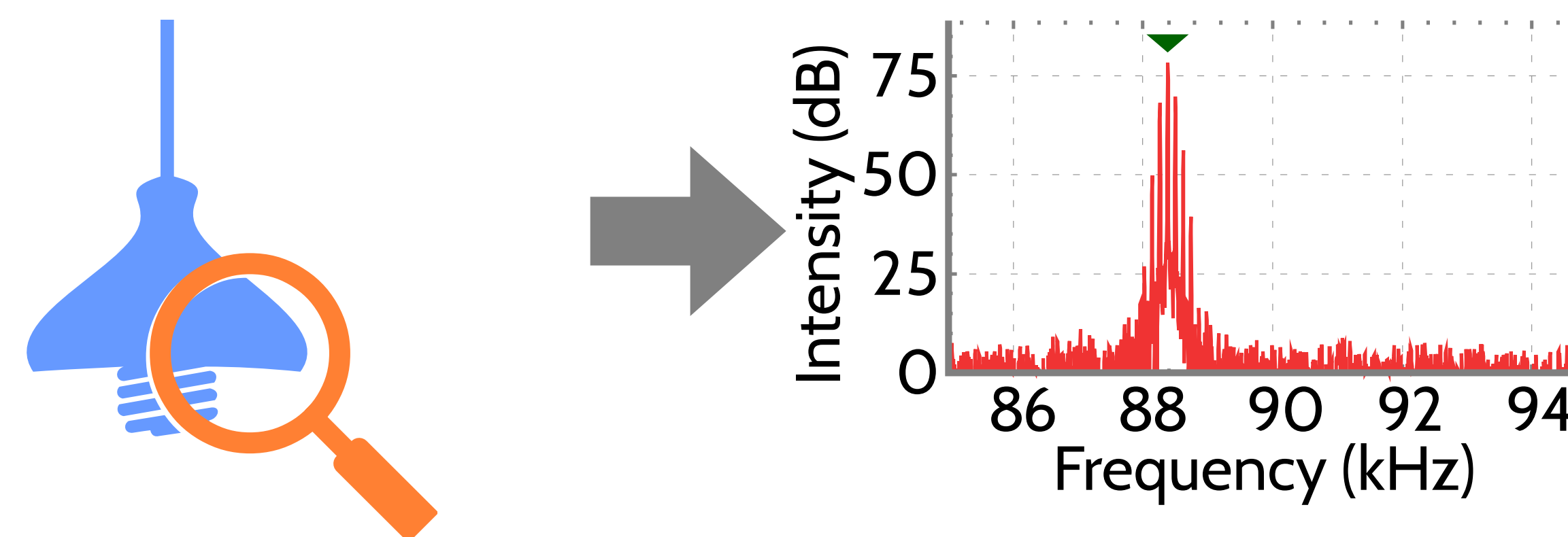
Intensity is unreliable?

Enable photodiode-based AoA sensing!



Reusing Existing Lights

How to Identify Lights **without Beacons**?



Oscillation in Driver → High Frequency Flicker

Ubiquitous **Stable**

Manufacturing Error → Diversity in Oscillators

Unique

“Characteristic Frequency (CF)”

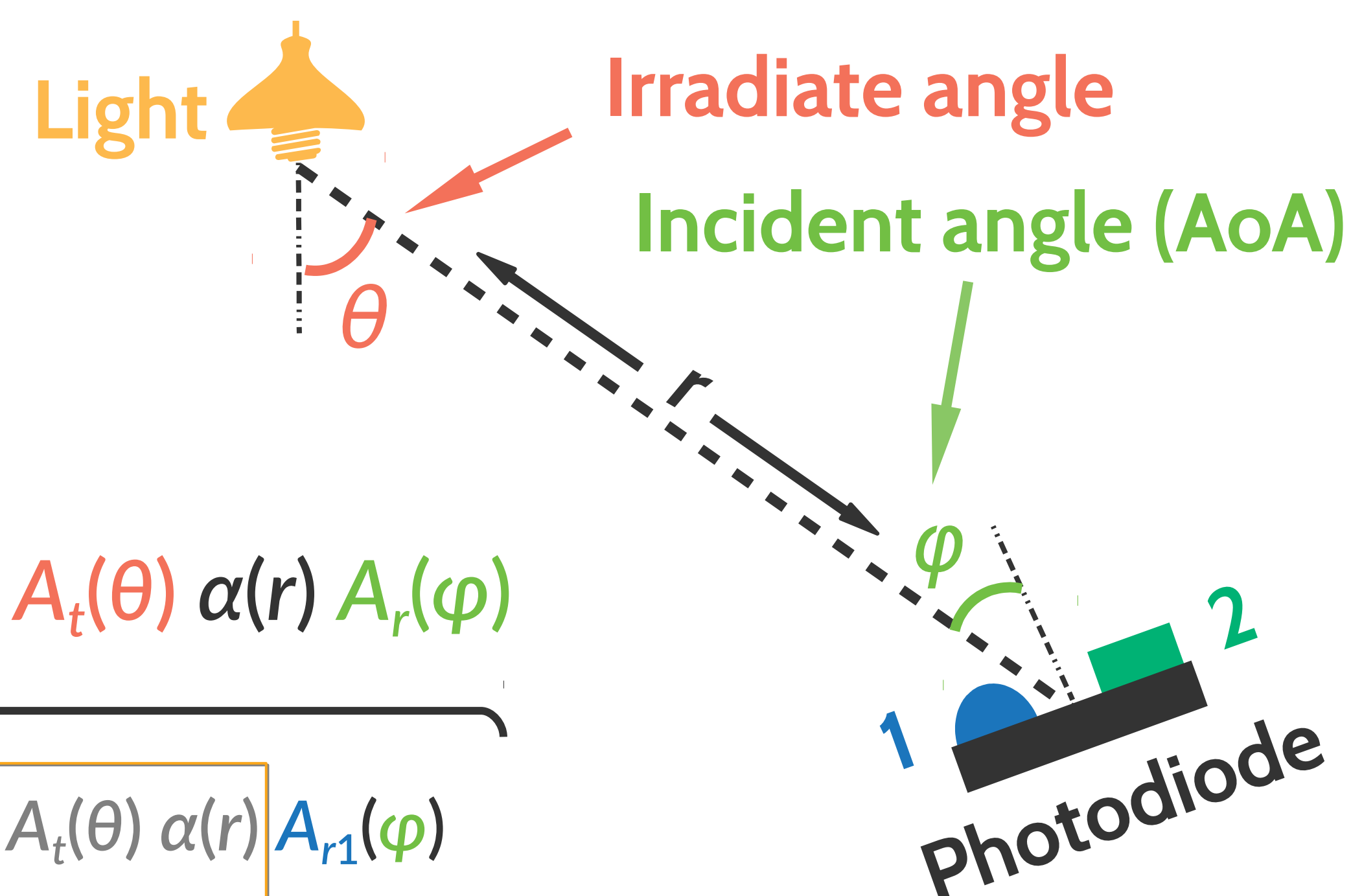
Turn Existing Lights into Location Landmarks

AoA from Photodiodes

Visible Light: **No Phase!**

Photodiodes: **No Spatial Resolution!**

Need New Tricks



$$RSS = P_t A_t(\theta) \alpha(r) A_r(\varphi)$$

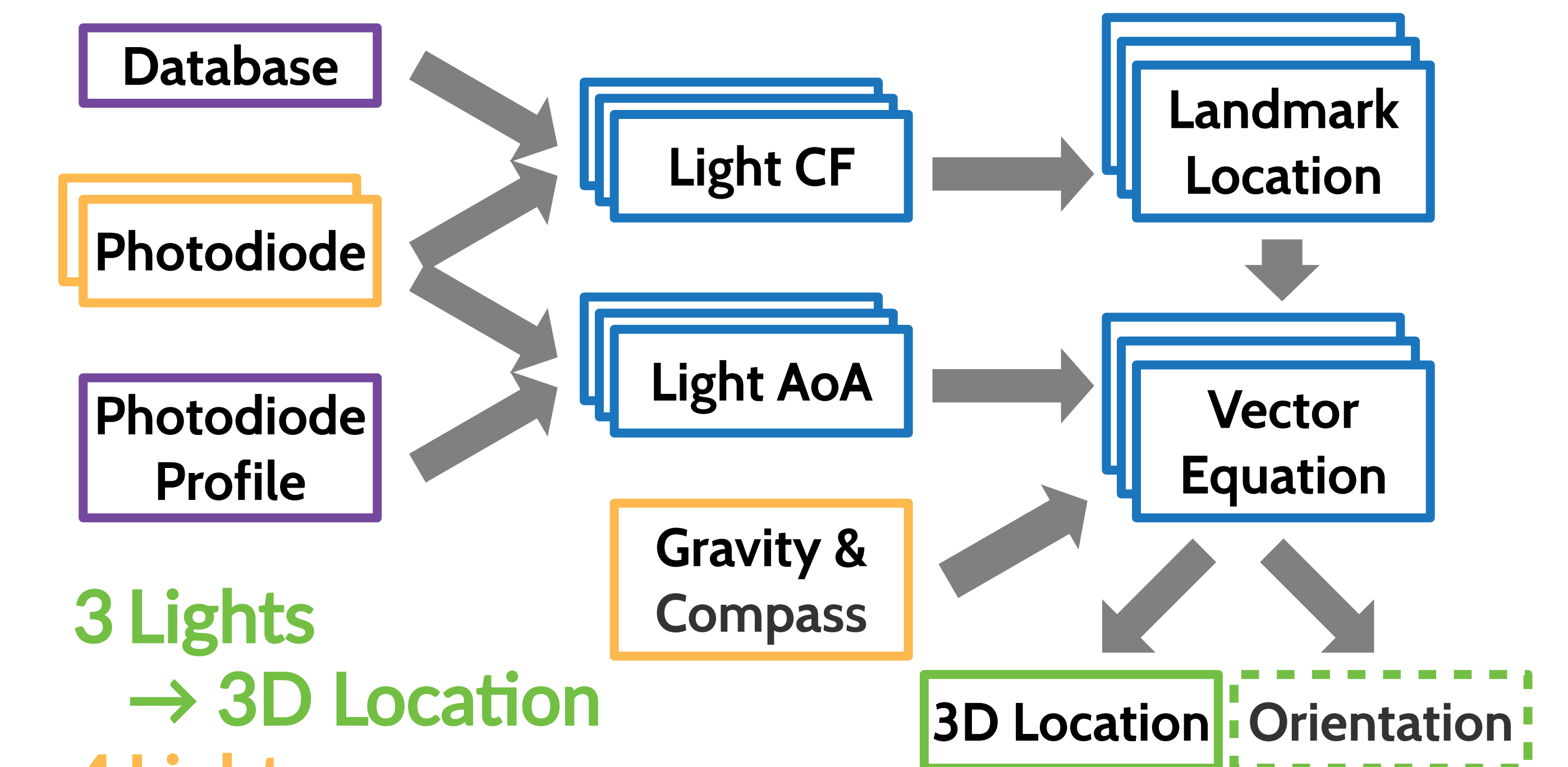
$$RSS_1 = P_t A_t(\theta) \alpha(r) A_{r1}(\varphi)$$

$$RSS_2 = P_t A_t(\theta) \alpha(r) A_{r2}(\varphi)$$

Obtain AoA from 2 Different Photodiodes

$$\frac{RSS_1}{RSS_2} = \frac{A_{r1}(\varphi_1)}{A_{r2}(\varphi_2)} = A_c(\varphi) \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} \varphi = A_c^{-1} \left(\frac{RSS_1}{RSS_2} \right)$$

Localization



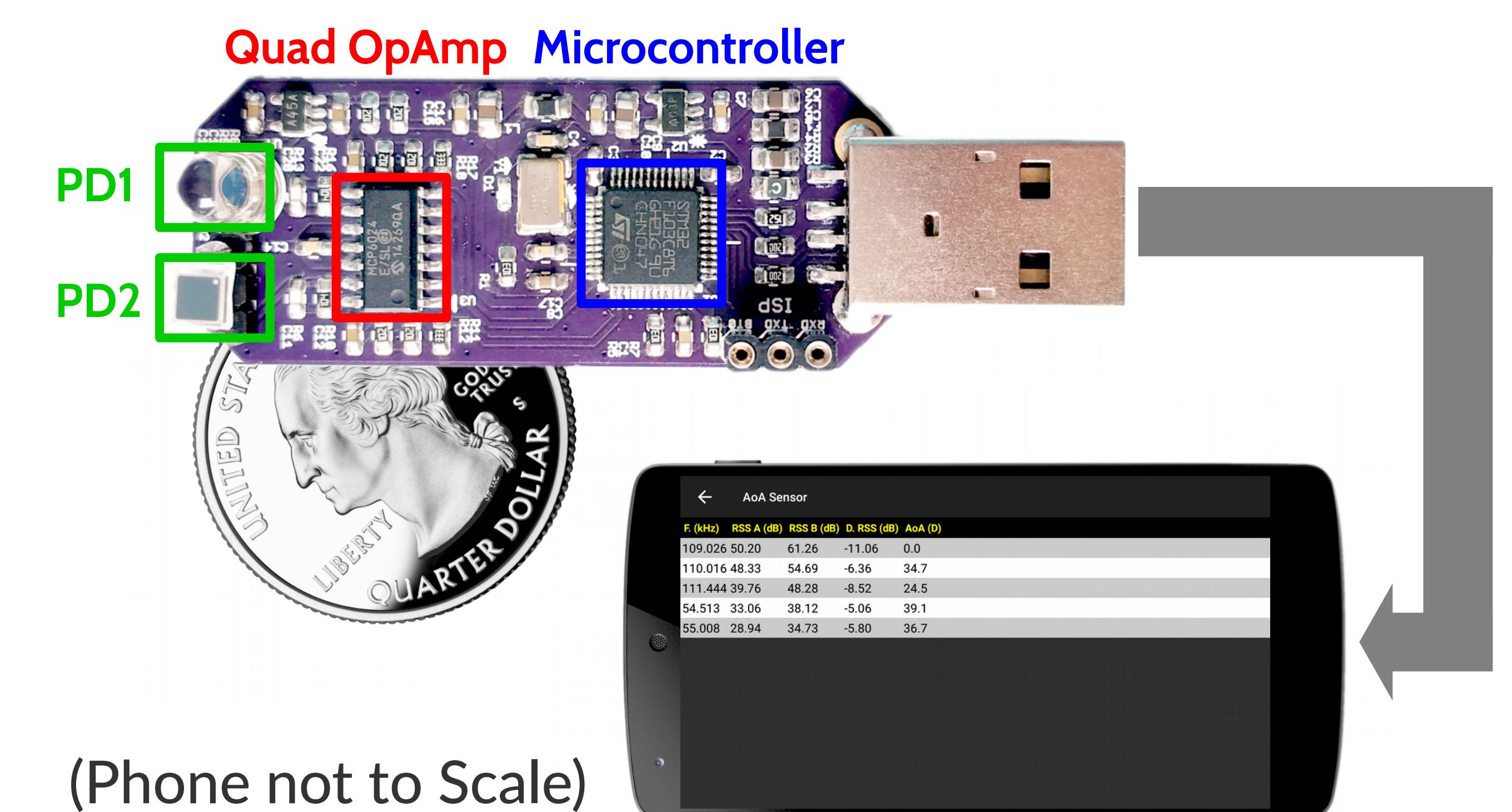
3 Lights → 3D Location

4 Lights → 3D Location + Orientation

Accuracy: 10cm / 5°



Prototype



Resources

Chi Zhang, Xinyu Zhang, “Pulsar: Towards Ubiquitous Visible Light Localization”, ACM MobiCom’17 <http://dword1511.info>

Chi Zhang, Xinyu Zhang, “LiTell: Robust Indoor Localization Using Unmodified Light Fixtures”, ACM MobiCom’16

