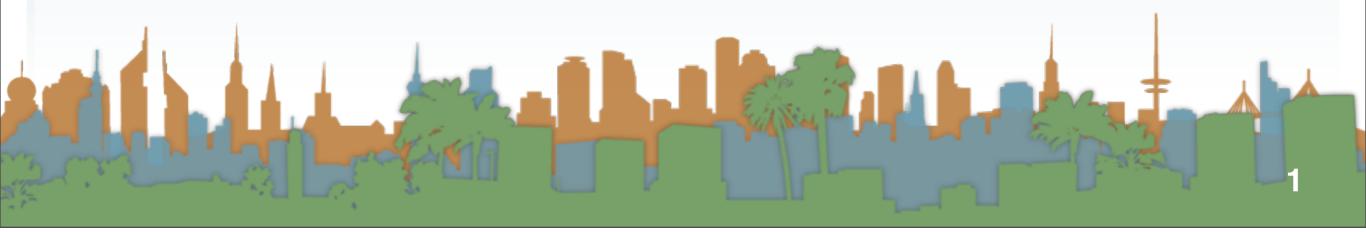
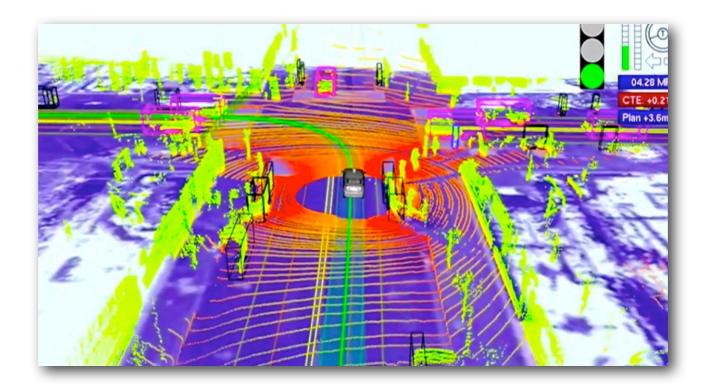
# User Interaction: Localization beyond Satellite Systems

### Assoc. Professor Donald J. Patterson INF 133 Fall 2012



#### Google's self-driving car



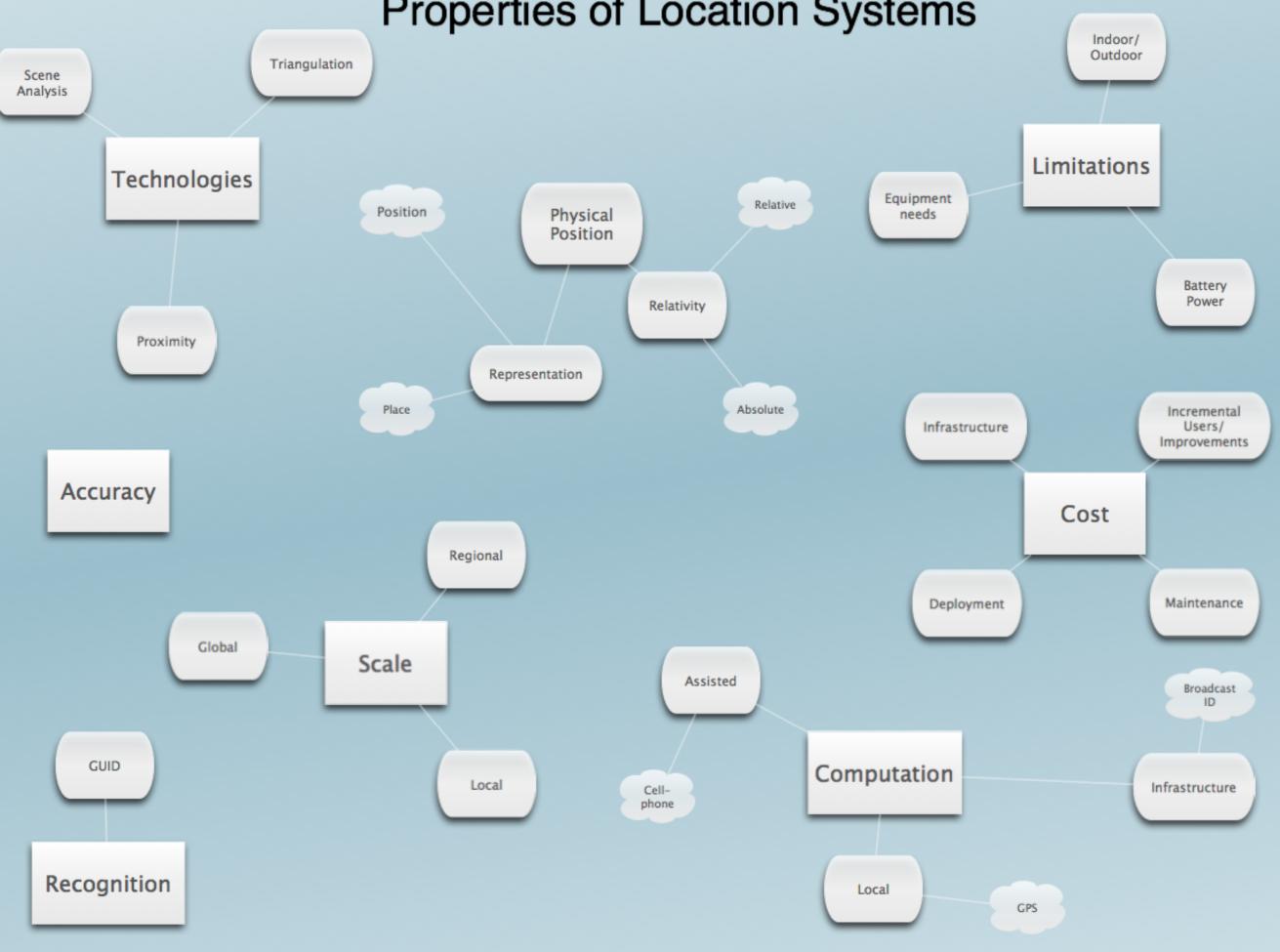
Two things seem particularly interesting about Google's approach. First, it relies on very detailed maps of the roads and terrain, something that Urmson said is essential to determine accurately where the car is. Using GPS-based techniques alone, he said, the location could be off by several meters.

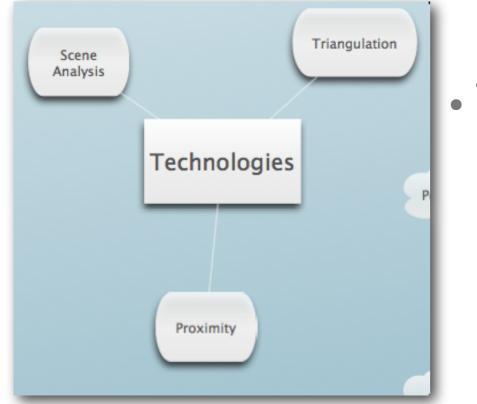
http://spectrum.ieee.org/automaton/robotics/artificial-intellige2ice/ how-google-self-driving-car-works

### Intro to Location

## **Global Location GPS**



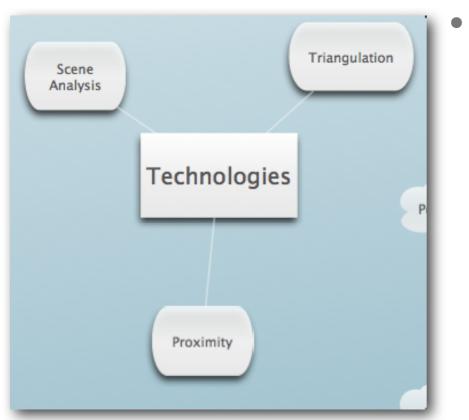




#### Technologies

- Triangulation
  - GPS is an example
  - Multiple references to fixed locations
    which resolve position

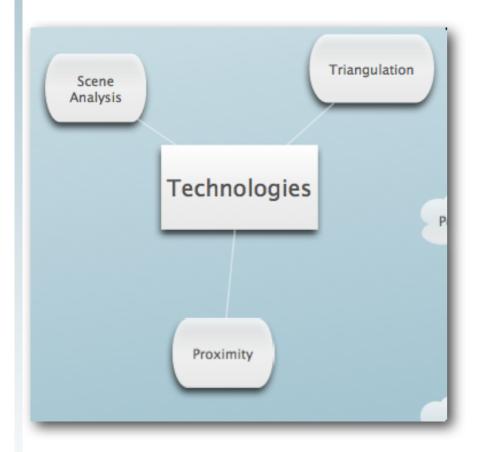




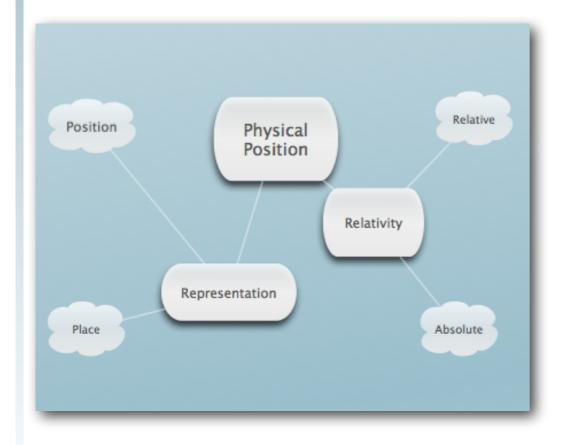
### Technologies

- Proximity
  - Knowing that you are near a fixed location
  - Typically based on non-localization technology
  - Cell-towers, Credit card usage, login information



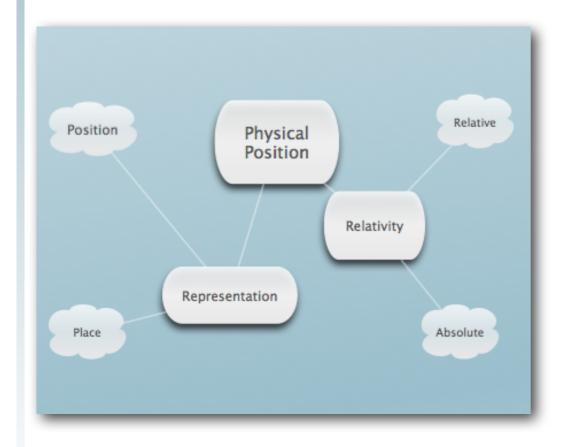


- Technologies
  - Scene Analysis
    - Evaluating content from a fixed camera
      - Color histograms from doorways
    - Evaluating content from a mobile camera
      - tour guide scene matching



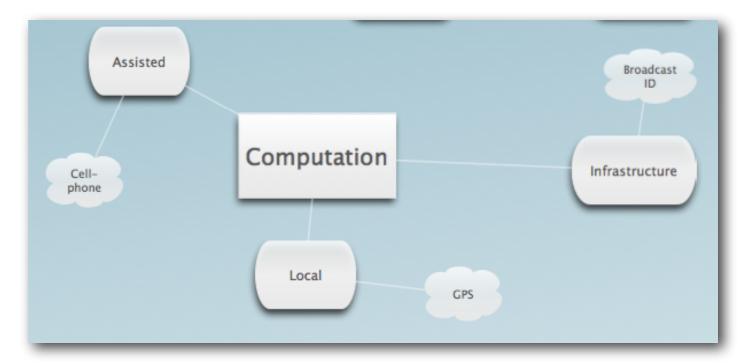
- Properties
  - Physical Position/Symbolic location
    - Position
      - Exact, Unambiguous, Machine friendly
    - Place
      - Inexact, Ambiguous, Human
        Friendly





- Properties
  - Absolute/Relative
    - GPS is absolute
    - Laser range finder is relative
    - Transforming between the two is possible with additional information

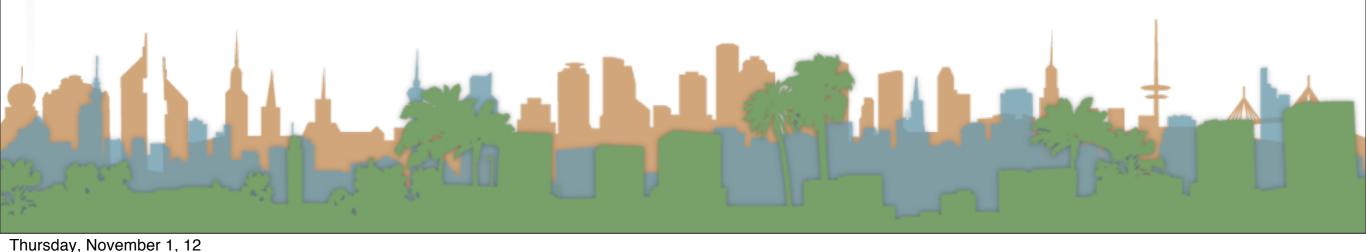




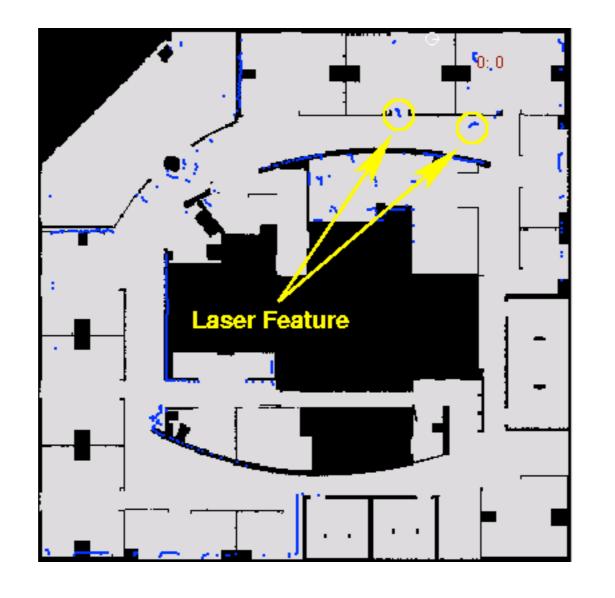
- Properties
  - Where is the computation done?
    - GPS locally private, scalable
    - Cell-phone positioning assisted, scalable to a degree, location is revealed

Broadcast ID-badge systems - localization is in infrastructure

- Properties
  - Accuracy and precision
    - GPS 15m 95% of the time
    - Sensor fusion tries to improve accuracy and/or precision by combining sensors
    - Accuracy and precision may change to conserve battery life.









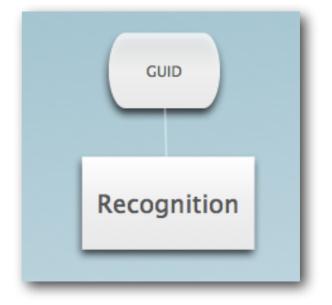


Global Scale Local

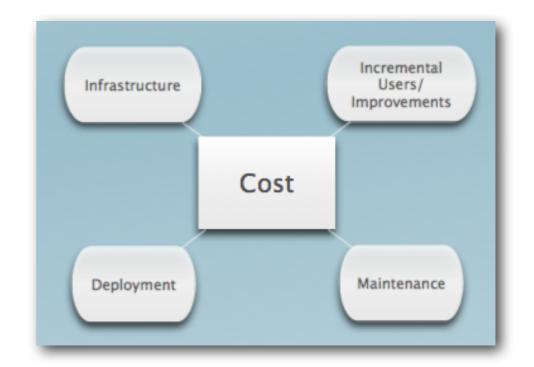
Regional

- Properties
  - Scale
    - Global, Regional, Local
      - GPS Global
      - **RFID Readers -local**
      - Cell-phone localization regional

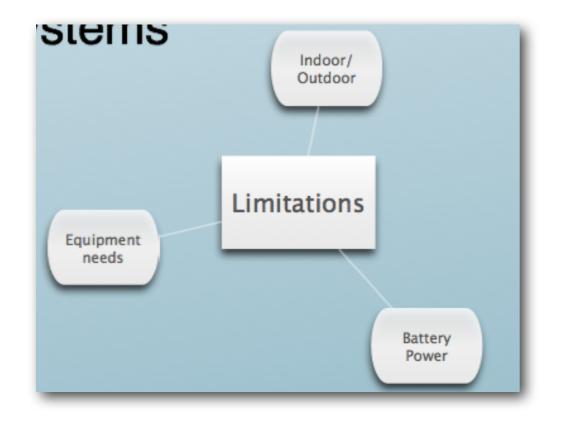
- Properties
  - Recognition
    - GUID globally unique identifier
      - Do we know who or what you are?
      - GPS no
      - Sensor fusion maybe



- Properties
  - Cost
    - Deployment
    - Infrastructure
    - Maintenance
    - Incremental Users or Improvements





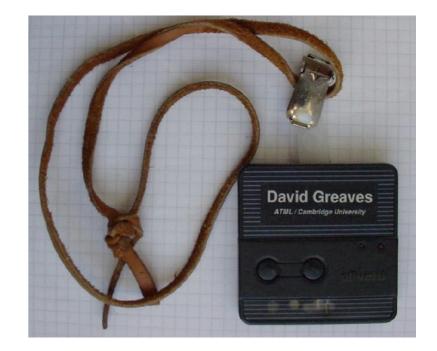


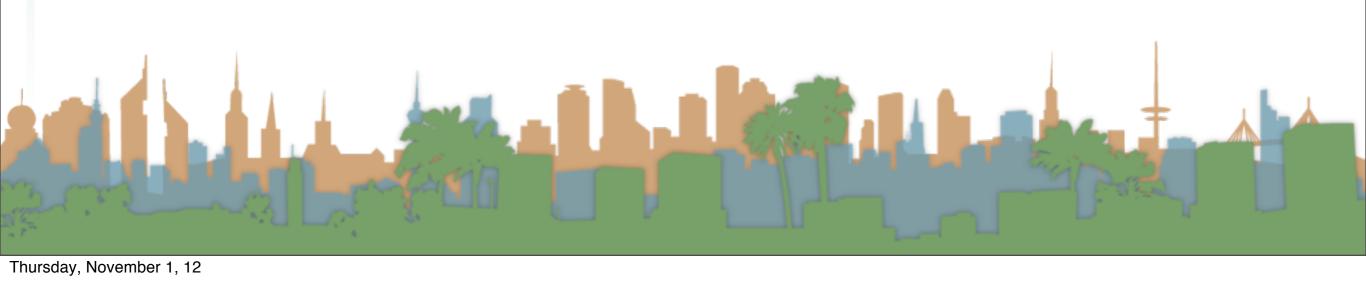
- Properties
  - Limitations
    - Indoor/ Outdoor
    - Battery Power
    - New Equipment



# Examples

- Active Badge
  - GUID broadcast by infrared
  - symbolic proximity
  - absolute positioning
  - sunlight/fluorescent lighting





### Examples

Active Bat



- GUID ultrasonic broadcast by radio request
- infrastructure computes absolute proximity
- 9cm 95% of the time
- bad scalability, hard to deploy, maybe costly

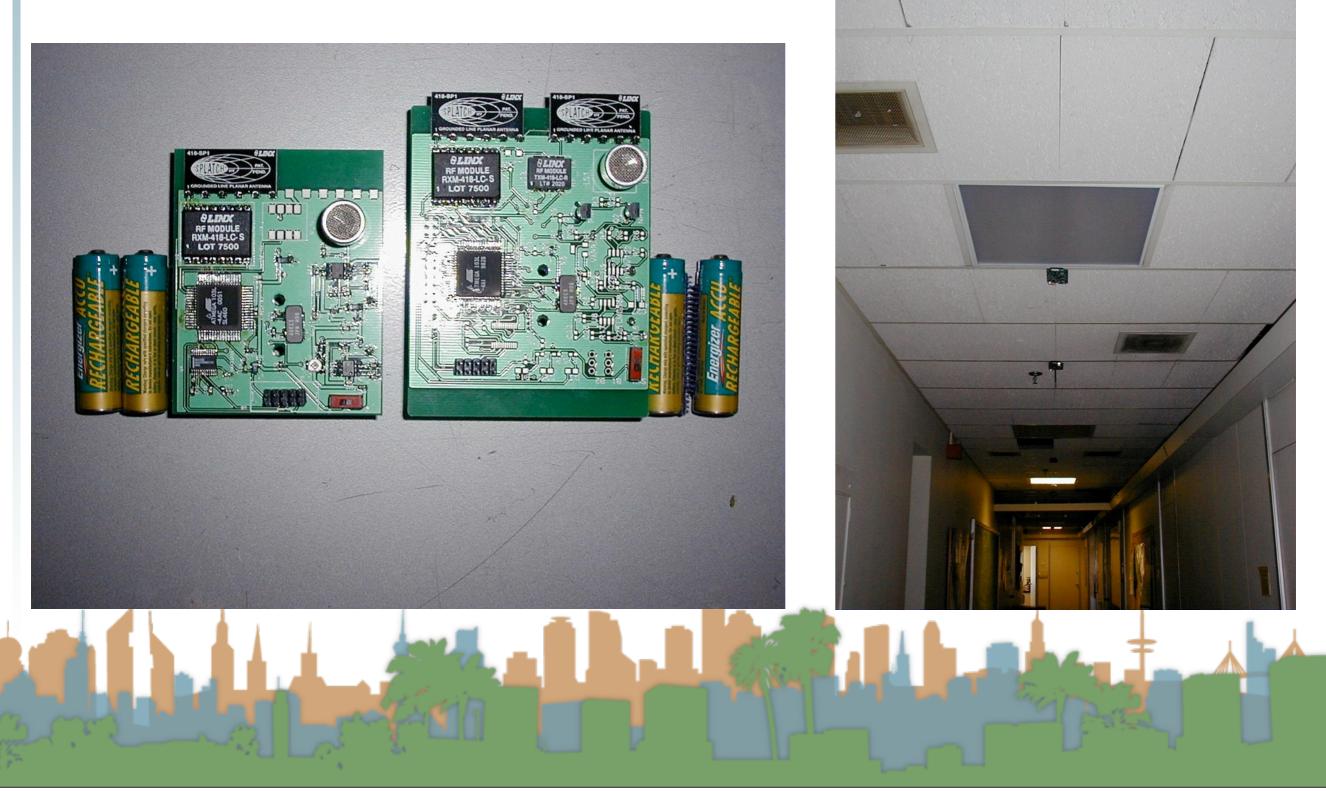


# Examples

- Cricket
  - Object based ultrasonic localization
  - radio frequency control signal
  - triangulation base on time-of-flight
  - private, decentralized scalability
  - local computation -> power drain



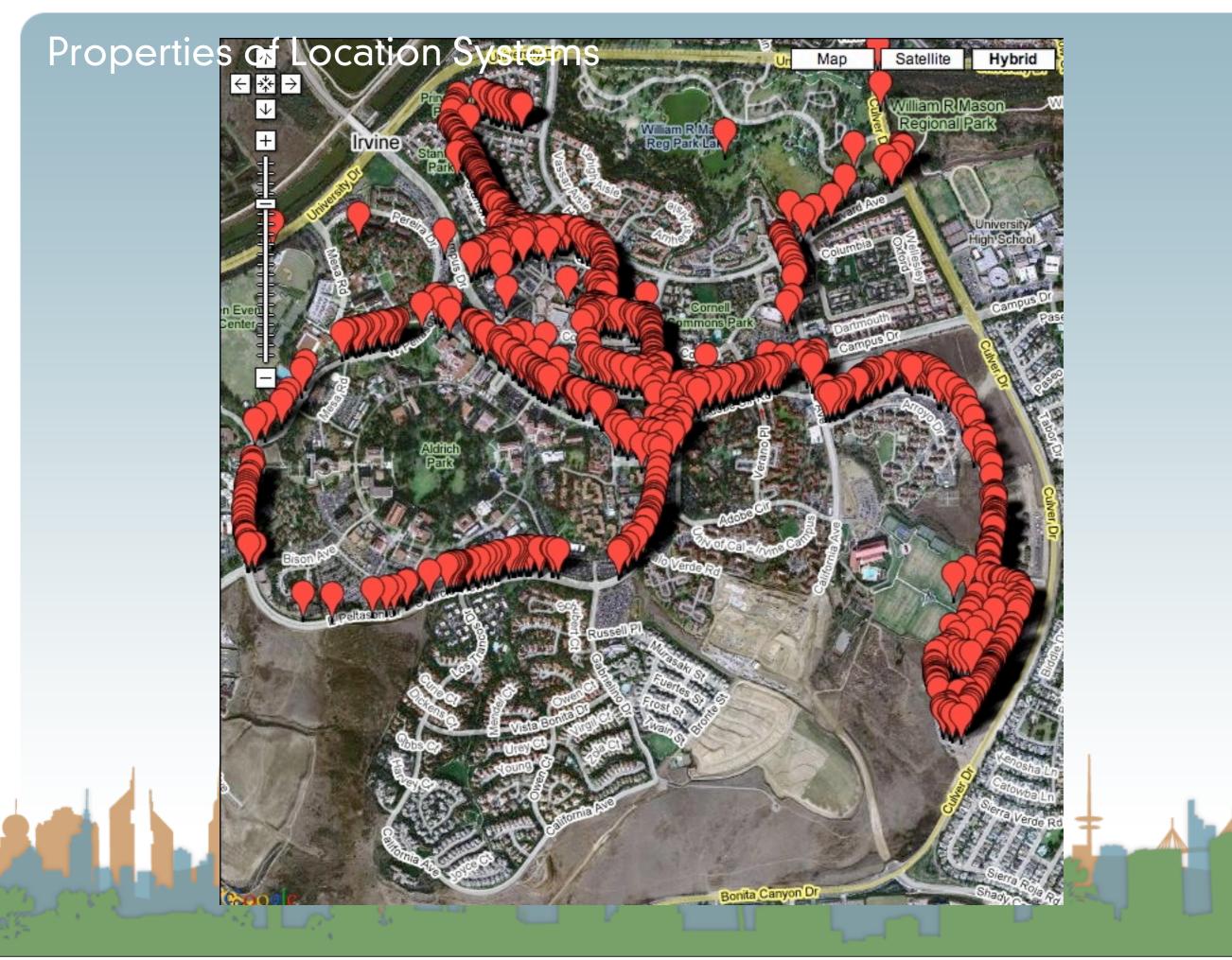
# Examples



# Examples

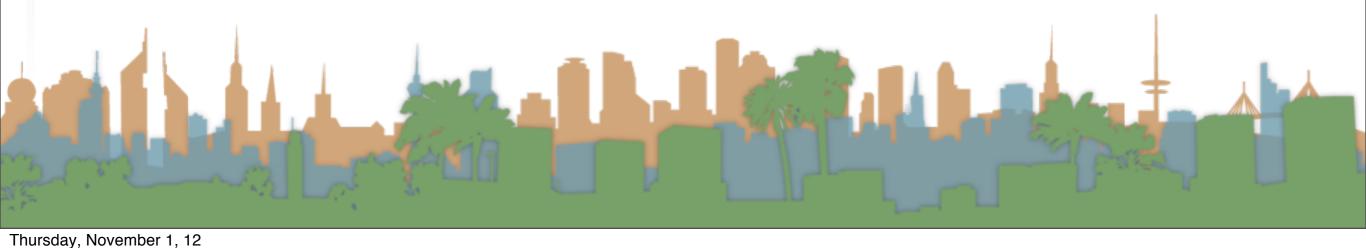
- RADAR
  - building-wide tracking system
  - 2-D Wifi based localization
  - "scene analysis" through fingerprinting
  - local computation -> power drain





# Examples

- Smart Floor
  - local tracking
  - anonymous
  - no additional equipment for a person
  - poor scalability
  - costly



### **Beyond Localization**





# How does a phone find your location?

- "Real" GPS
- "Assisted" GPS
  - Help with "Real" GPS
  - Send your position
- WiFi based localization
- IP based localization

- What are the properties of each?
- What are other crazy ideas of how to figure out your location?



