

ICDM Data Mining Contest 2007

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Indoor Positioning

- Determine location of people and equipment
 - “Where is the portable antigravity generator?”
- Navigation
 - Airports, supermarkets, museums, ...
 - “How do I get from here to the vintage bicycle exhibit?”
- Granularity
 - Often room level or grid level (e.g., 2x2 m grid)
 - Can also be shelf level using RFID in warehouses

Indoor Positioning Technologies

- GPS generally does not work indoors
- Classic example: Xerox PARCTAB (1995, infrared)
- RFID
- WiFi
 - Infrastructure often already exists
 - Does not require authentication/access to wireless network
 - Client hardware cheap and integrated in virtually all modern mobile devices
 - Also works outdoors
- Dead reckoning

WiFi positioning

- Given a set of signal strength measurements (a “fingerprint”), what is our location?
- WiFi operates around 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz depending on implementation
 - Humans (water) particularly absorb 2.4 GHz signals and tend to move around
- Signal reflections
- Changing environment
- Same frequencies also used by other equipment => interference
- Many commercial implementations and applications
 - Android phones, Ekahau, ...

ICDM Data Mining Contest 2007: Dataset

- Received Signal Strength (RSS) measurements from ~100 WiFi access points
- Dataset
 - Partially labeled training set
 - Discrete fingerprints
 - Traces
 - Unlabeled test set consisting of traces
 - 145.5 x 37.5 m area, 247 1.5 x 1.5 m grid cells
 - Collected from university building

ICDM Data Mining Contest 2007: Dataset

Training Set

Grid cell ID Access point ID Received Signal Strength (RSS)

186	0:-88	1:-87	2:-75	3:-82	6:-88		
101	57:-91	60:-83	61:-83	71:-89	73:-57	75:-87	[...]
-1	67:-93	71:-65	72:-96	73:-88	74:-93	75:-80	76:-92
[...]							

Missing label

Test Set

Timestamp

118629xxx85.984	71:-92	78:-75	86:-86	87:-87	90:-89	96:-77	[...]
118629xxx86.484	71:-92	78:-76	86:-84	87:-87	90:-86	96:-80	[...]
118629xxx87.484	71:-92	78:-76	86:-84	87:-87	90:-86	96:-80	[...]
118629xxx88.484	78:-65	86:-89	87:-86	90:-86	96:-76	99:-89	[...]
118629xxx88.984	78:-65	86:-89	87:-86	90:-86	96:-76	99:-89	[...]
[...]							

ICDM Data Mining Contest 2007: Tasks

- Task 1
 - Determine labels of unlabeled test fingerprints
 - All data collected at the same time
- Task 2
 - Determine labels of unlabeled test fingerprints
 - No sequential training data
 - Training data collected during night, test data during day
 - Likely to be a huge difference in number of humans present
 - Less radio interference during night?

References

- Qiang Yang, Sinno Jialin Pan, Vincent Wenchen Zheng, Estimating Location Using Wi-Fi, IEEE Intelligent Systems, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 8-13, Jan/Feb, 2008
- <http://www.cs.ust.hk/~qyang/ICDMDMC07/> (Retrieved 7.2.2012)