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A Novel Adaptive Indoor Positioning Using Mobile Devices with Wireless Local Area Networks

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Abstract: In this paper, mobile devices were used to estimate the received signal strength indicator (RSSI) of wireless channels with three wireless access points (APs). Using the RSSI, the path loss exponent (PLE) was adapted to calculate the estimated distance among the test points (TPs) and the APs, through the root mean square error (RMSE). Moreover, in this paper, the proposed adaptive PLE (APLE) of the TPs was obtained by minimizing the positioning errors of the PLEs. The training samples of RSSI were measured by TPs for 6 days, and different surge processing methods were used to obtain APLE and to improve the positioning accuracy. The surge signals of RSSI were reduced by the cumulated distribution function (CDF), hybrid Kalman filter (KF), and threshold filtering methods, integrating training samples and APLE. The experimental results show that with the proposed APLE, the position accuracy can be improved by 50% compared to the free space model for six TPs. Finally, dynamic real-time indoor positioning was performed and measured for the performance evaluation of the proposed APLE models. The experimental results show that, the minimum dynamic real-time positioning error can be improved to 0.88 m in a straight-line case with the hybrid method. Moreover, the average positioning error of dynamic real-time indoor positioning can be reduced to 1.15 m using the four methods with the proposed APLE.

Keywords: indoor positioning; RSSI; mobile device; adaptive path loss exponent; RMSE

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1. Introduction

The global positioning service (GPS) has become a very important technology, especially in the military and commercial fields. Global positioning systems can be used to monitor and manage traffic congestion, parking, street lighting and urban noise in real time. However, satellite signals fade near buildings or due to other factors [1–4]. Heterogeneous networks can be used for environmental monitoring, military surveillance and target tracking [5]. The 5G system provides device to device (D2D) communication capabilities to obtain real-time location information to cope with the increase in road traffic [6–8]. Indoor or outdoor positioning services, such as the location-based service (LBS), are widely used for software computation [9]. GPS can be widely used, especially outdoors [10]. Contrastingly, indoors, radio waves from satellites are blocked, and indoor environments are susceptible to interference from multipath effects and fading caused by moving objects. Therefore, indoor positioning system technology is becoming more important [11–14].

Indoor positioning technologies include Bluetooth, RFID, Wi-Fi, ZigBee and UWB. UWB technology can achieve better accuracy, at centimeter level, the iBeacon protocol can incur an error of 1 to 2 m, whereas Wi-Fi accuracy ranges from 2 to 3 m [15]. The fine timing measurement (FTM) method can provide better location information for mobile device positioning [16]. The round-trip time (RTT) allows the receiver to measure the time it takes the signal to travel to and from nearby wireless access points. The measurement signal

timestamp is recorded in nanoseconds, with an error within 1 to 2 m [16]. The RSSI signals from different wireless access points and different transmission distances cause signal fading. When the received signal is fading, the distance between the receiving point and individual wireless access points is estimated, and the coordinates of the receiving point are calculated by using a triangulation algorithm. The signal is subject to different shadow fading effects [17], and the radio channel method can locate the long-term evolution (LTE) system [18].

The positioning algorithms can be divided into ranging methods, such as the angle of arrival (AOA), time of arrival (TOA), time difference of arrival (TDOA), round trip time (RTT) and RSSI, and the currently implemented method for positioning in Wi-Fi wireless networks is non-ranging positioning signal fingerprints. The AOA method calculates the position of the receiving point by using an antenna array to receive the angles of the directional antennas from two or more transmitting points. The disadvantage is that there are large errors in non-viewing angle environments, requiring the configuration of the antenna array. The TOA method calculates the distance between each transmitter and the receiver by using the time required by each transmitter signal to reach the receiver. Its disadvantage is that time synchronization must be maintained between the receiver and the transmitter. Otherwise, the signal transmission speed can reach the speed of light, even if it is 1 us. A difference of seconds will cause an distance error of 300 m, necessitating extremely high requirements for time synchronization. The TDOA method measures the time difference between receiving points and different transmitting points. If there are three transmitting points, two sets of TDOA hyperbolas can be obtained to calculate the position of the receiving point. The disadvantage is that the transmitting points must maintain time synchronization with each other.

The RSSI method involves the receiving point receiving wireless signals from different wireless access points. Different levels of signal fading occur due to different transmission distances. Therefore, the distance between the receiving point and individual wireless access points can be estimated by the degree of received signal fading, followed by the use of the triangulation algorithm to calculate the coordinates of the receiving point. The disadvantage is that it is easily affected by factors such as people walking in the environment and indoor blockings, resulting in additional fading of the signal. The signal fingerprint method is divided into two stages: the offline stage and online stage. First, using a mobile device to select measurement points within the experimental range allows for the measurement of a large amount of RSSI information from surrounding APs for later use in the offline stage to establish a radio map. In the online stage, the mobile device measures the RSSI value at an unknown location and compares it with the radio map of the previous stage to estimate the current location. The disadvantage is that any changes in the environment may change the signal fingerprint corresponding to each measurement point.

Due to the high complexity of the indoor environment, wireless signals have multi-path propagation and multi-path reflections that make the strength and quality of wireless signals difficult to predict [19]. The factors causing signal loss in the channel propagation of wireless signals are the propagation path loss model, the large scale propagation model and the small scale propagation model [20]. After the wireless signal is sent out from the transmitter, it spreads in all directions in space. In different environments, the power of the received signal is inversely proportional to the square of the distance [21–23]. In the free space propagation model, there is no additional loss between the transmitter and the receiver.

The strength of the received signal is a random variable affected by the shadowing effect caused by various obstacles in the signal propagation. The shadowing effect causes the received signal power to follow a log-normal distribution. The factors affecting small-scale fading are both multipath fading and the Doppler effect. Multipath fading occurs when the signal from the transmitter propagates to the receiver. When the path is non-line-of-sight, the wireless signal is affected by different obstacles, causing the signal to produce reflection, refraction, scattering, diffraction, etc. It causes the receiving point to receive

the signal of each path. Since the signal of each path is affected by different obstacles, it presents different fading and delays.

However, this paper used RSSI with a different calculation method compared to cumulative distribution function (CDF), hybrid, Kalman filtering (KF) and threshold filtering (threshold) with testing samples and APLE. This paper used the CDF method to filter the RSSI data of each AP, trying to find the RSSI of each AP in the entire sample, based on CDF statistics ranging from 15% to 85%. RSSI is used as the threshold for signal screening to remove the strongest and weakest parts of the signal and replace them with the previous RSSI. This paper was also processed by the KF to reduce the estimated distance errors caused by surge signals. A threshold based on the average and standard deviation of the RSSI was used. This threshold directly removed the RSSI values that did not meet the conditional expression from the samples. Based on the threshold and KF, the original RSSI of each TP was filtered through the threshold filter. This filtered out the surge signal and the RSSI was replaced with the RSSI from the previously filtered signal. Then, the KF was used to smooth the filtered RSSI.

2. System Model

Figure 1 shows the flow chart of signal measurement, where the mobile device measures APs, with three values being obtained at each measurement point: delay time, total number of measurements and file name. The delay time is set in per second to collect the BSSID and RSSI of all APs in the environment and then filter out the RSSI of the three APs. The Wi-Fi frequency band is divided into two frequency bands: 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz, tested at n testing points through mobile devices. Each method reads the data of the testing samples individually and extracts the data, such as RSSI, BSSID and the reference AP coordinates.

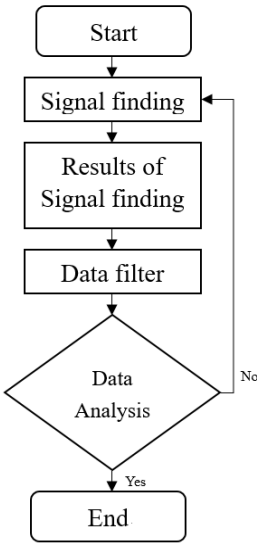


Figure 1. Flow chart of signal measurement.

Figure 2 shows that there are n testing nodes, TP_1, TP_2 ... TP_n, and three reference points of wireless access points AP_1, AP_2 and AP_3. Table 1 shows that there are 300 samplings, and PLE (n) is from 1.2 to 3. The locations for AP_1, AP_2 and AP_3 are as follows: AP_1 (0.84 m, 1.76 m), AP_2 (3.50 m, 6.88 m) and AP_3 (6.08 m, 1.76 m). The testing points for each are shown in Table 1.

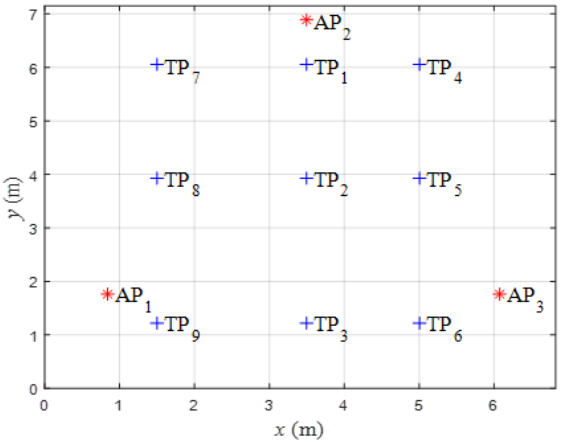


Figure 2. The 3 reference points (AP_1, AP_2 and AP_3) and 9 testing points (TP_1–TP_9).

Table 1. Parameters values used in this paper.

Parameters	Values
Samplings (N) (Unit: samples)	300
Location (x_0, y_0) (Unit: m)	AP_1:(0.84, 1.76), AP_2: (3.50, 6.88), AP_3: (6.08, 1.76)
Testing points (x_0, y_0) (Unit: m)	TP_1: (3.5, 6.05), TP_2: (3.5, 3.93), TP_3: (3.5, 1.22) TP_4: (5.0, 6.05), TP_5: (5.0, 3.93), TP_6: (5.0, 1.22) TP_7: (1.5, 6.05), TP_8: (1.5, 3.93), TP_9: (1.5, 1.22)
PLE (n)	1.2~3

In Table 2, the reference signal strength of RSSI is represented by $P(d_0)$ where the reference distance, d_0 is 1 m. This is used to estimate the TP_n of each node RMSE, with n ring from 1 to 9. $P(d_0)$ functions on both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz frequencies, corresponding to 3 APs. We set d_0 = 1 m away from the APs to measure the $P(d_0)$ corresponding to each TP.

Table 2. $P(d_0)$ for all TPs and AP_s (unit: dBm).

$P(d_0)$ (dBm)	AP_1	AP_2	AP_3
TP_1	−26.885	−26.18	−26.6617
TP_2	−26.885	−26.18	−26.4383
TP_3	−26.885	−26.18	−28.9133
TP_4	−26.885	−29.3857	−28.54
TP_5	−28.7283	−31.58	−28.6617
TP_6	−34.0117	−31.58	−29.5483
TP_7	−26.885	−37.3267	−26.4383
TP_8	−26.885	−31.58	−26.4383
TP_9	−39.7367	−31.58	−32.54

With a random variable, the propagation path loss model can be expressed as

$$PL(d)\ (\text{dB}) = \overline{PL}(d_0) + 10n \times \log\left(\frac{d}{d_0}\right) + X_\sigma, \quad (1)$$

where X_σ represents shadowing fading with a log-normal distribution with a zero mean, and its standard deviation, σ, ranges from 4 to 10 dB.

The estimated distance between the mth testing point of TP_m and the jth AP is denoted as AP_j. $P_m^j\left(d_m^j\right)$ is the received power at the mth testing point of TP_m, and can be expressed [24–26] as

$$\hat{d}_m^j(n) = 10^{\frac{P(d_0)-P_m^j(d_m^j)}{10n}}, \tag{2}$$

where $\hat{d}_m^j$ is the estimated distance between the mth testing point of TP_m and the jth AP, AP_j. $P(d_0)$ is the received power at the distance d_0 from AP_j. $P_m^j\left(d_m^j\right)$ is the received power at the mth testing point of TP_m from jth wireless access point AP_j. The symbol n represents the path loss exponent of the wireless channel.

The Kalman filter (KF) is a recursive algorithm widely used in path navigation and indoor positioning [27]. In the prediction stage, the estimated value and the covariance matrix of the previous stage are used to predict the estimated value of the current stage, expressed as

$$\hat{x}_k = F\hat{x}_{k-1}, \tag{3}$$

and

$$P_k = FP_{k-1}F^{\mathrm{T}} + Q, \text{ respectively} \tag{4}$$

where $\hat{x}_k$ is the estimated value, at time k, $\hat{x}_{k-1}$ is the estimated value of the previous stage, P_k is the covariance matrix, F is the transformation matrix, and Q is the estimation error matrix.

In the update stage, the measured value of the current stage is used to update the estimated value of the prediction stage to obtain an estimated value expressed as

$$K_k = P_kH_k(H_kP_kH_k^{\mathrm{T}} + R)^{-1}, \tag{5}$$

$$\hat{x}_k = \hat{x}_k + K_k(z_k - H_k\hat{x}_k), \tag{6}$$

and

$$P_k = (\mathrm{I} - K_kH_k)P_k, \tag{7}$$

respectively, where z_k is the measured value at time k, R is the measurement error matrix, H_k is the measured parameter matrix, and I is the identity matrix.

In the prediction stage, Equation (3) shows that $\hat{x}_{k-1}$ is set to AP_j, the starting value of the signal, and F is the unit matrix. P_{k-1} in Equation (4), is the covariance of the AP_j signal, serving as the estimated covariance matrix of the next sample.

The PLE is used to measure the distance between TP_m and AP_j, with as n ranging from 1.2 to 3. This is done to determine the RMSE of each PLE and select the smallest error value as the adaptive PLE (APLE) of TP_m. The RMSE distance is expressed as

$$d_{m,\mathrm{RMSE}}^j(n) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(d_{m,i}^j(n) - d_m^j\right)^2}, \tag{8}$$

where N is the total number of the measurements. The symbol d_m^j is the actual distance between the mth testing point, TP_m and the jth wireless access point, AP_j. The APLE can be obtained from the minimum distance error, $d_{m,\mathrm{RMSE}}^j(n)$, for the channel between the mth testing point TP_m and the jth wireless access point AP_j by the following equation:

$$n_{m,\mathrm{ad}}^j = \underset{n}{\operatorname{argmin}} d_{m,\mathrm{RMSE}}^j(n), \tag{9}$$

where $n_{m,\mathrm{ad}}^j$ is the APLE for the channel between the mth testing point of TP_m and the jth wireless access point, AP_j.

The triangulation positioning algorithm establishes a wireless channel model in the environment to substitute the received signal strength in determining the distance between the testing device and each AP. This substitution is aimed at reducing the number of

positioning points to no more than two, through the signals provided by three APs. The minimum positioning error was achieved by calculating the distance using the three APs that intersect at a single point.

The RSSI is used to estimate the distance between the position and the wireless access point. The triangulation algorithm is used to minimize the positioning error [12]. The estimated distance of the testing position (x_0, y_0) is expressed as

$$\hat{d}_k = \sqrt{(x_k - x_0)^2 + (y_k - y_0)^2}, \tag{10}$$

where (x_0, y_0) is the estimated coordinate of the testing node, (x_k, y_k) are the coordinates of the k reference APs and $\hat{d}_k$ is the estimated distance between the testing node and the kth AP node. When the reference node is 3, the equations can be derived based on Equation (10) as follows:

$$\hat{d}_1^2 - \hat{d}_2^2 = x_1^2 - 2x_1x_0 + y_1^2 - 2y_1y_0 - x_2^2 + 2x_2x_0 - y_2^2 + 2y_2y_0, \tag{11}$$

and

$$\hat{d}_1^2 - \hat{d}_3^2 = x_1^2 - 2x_1x_0 + y_1^2 - 2y_1y_0 - x_3^2 + 2x_3x_0 - y_3^2 + 2y_3y_0. \tag{12}$$

To express the coordinates of the testing node, the least squares estimates are obtained as follows:

$$\hat{\mathbf{b}} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_0 \\ \hat{y}_0 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{w}, \tag{13}$$

where

$$\mathbf{X}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2(x_2 - x_1) & 2(y_2 - y_1) \\ 2(x_3 - x_1) & 2(y_3 - y_1) \end{bmatrix}^{-1}, \tag{14}$$

and

$$\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{d}_1^2 - \hat{d}_2^2 + x_2^2 + y_2^2 - x_1^2 - y_1^2 \\ \hat{d}_1^2 - \hat{d}_3^2 + x_3^2 + y_3^2 - x_1^2 - y_1^2 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{15}$$

According to Equation (13), the estimated coordinates and actual coordinates of the mth testing point are calculated, and the positioning error is calculated according to the RMSE method expressed as

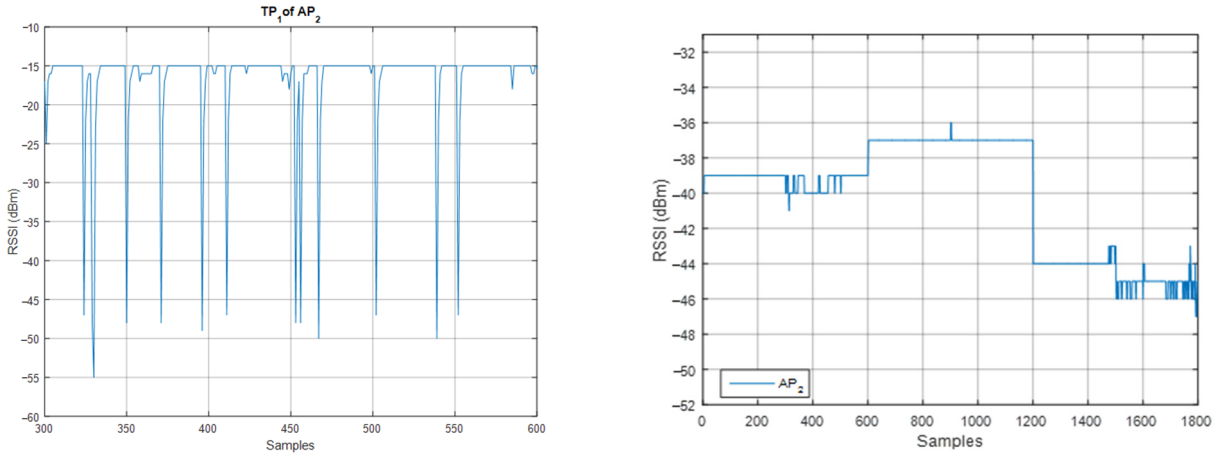
$$e_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(\hat{x}_i - \hat{x}_m)^2 + \left(\hat{y}_i - \hat{y}_m\right)^2}, \tag{16}$$

where $\hat{x}_m$ and $\hat{y}_m$ are the actual coordinates of the mth testing point, TPm, and $\hat{x}_i$ and $\hat{y}_i$ are the estimated coordinates.

The positioning error calculated by Equation (16) was compared. The sample positions of the signals generated by each AP were different. Therefore, the sample position of the signal is determined by using both the previous samples and a fixed PLE changed into APLE. The final RSSI was converted into an estimated distance, and the estimated coordinates were calculated by Equation (13), with reference to the coordinates of the AP.

3. Surge Processing

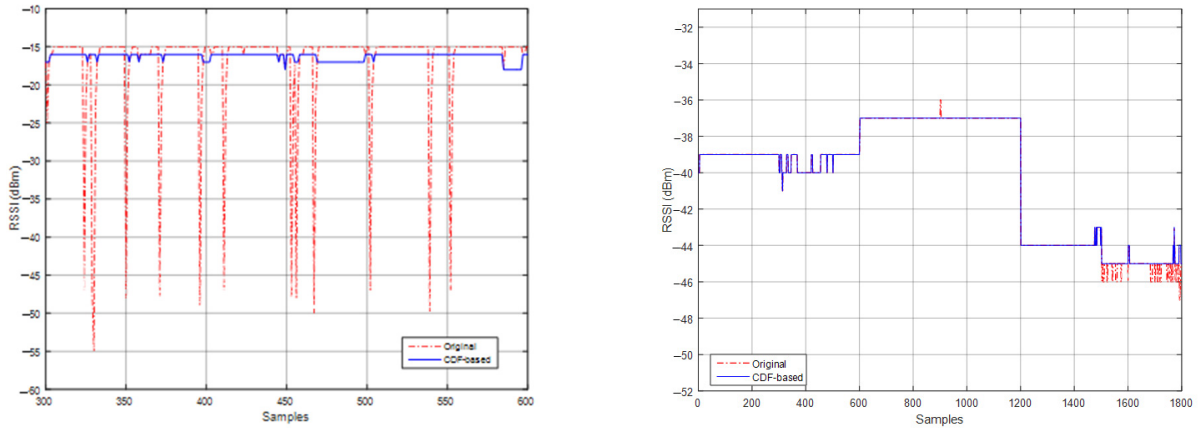
During the time a signal is received or transmitted, it changes rapidly due to environmental obstruction, the movement of people and other factors. These signals cause a significant increase in the estimated distance value, resulting in a significant increase in positioning errors. Figure 3a,b show the basic signal of 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz in RSSI. Figure 3a shows the RSSI data for AP_2 at TP_1, at 2.4 GHz, representing a total of 6 days of signal collection. Figure 3b depicts the signal at 5 GHz. Although the signal received by AP_2 at the testing point is stable compared to the 2.4 GHz signal, there are some small amplitude differences. The signal can be removed through signal fading.



(**a**) (**b**)

Figure 3. (**a**) Signal processing at 2.4 GHz; (**b**) signal processing at 5 GHz.

This paper used the CDF method to filter the RSSI data for each AP. The RSSI values closer to the 15% and 85% range were determined based on the CDF statistics of each AP in the entire sample. The strongest and weakest parts of the signal were removed and replaced with the previous RSSI. The results are shown in Figure 4a,b, which illustrates the comparison between the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz data for AP_2 at TP_1, using CDF signal filtering and the original signal, respectively.



(**a**) (**b**)

Figure 4. RSSI of CDF filtering results: (**a**) 2.4 GHz; (**b**) 5 GHz.

This paper also used the KF to reduce the estimated distance errors. The RSSI for AP_j at each TP in the sample obtained a smoother signal and removed the influence of the signal by using the KF. Figure 5 shows the comparison of the RSSI data for AP_2 at TP_1 using signal samples after applying the KF and the original data. This greatly reduced both the part of the surge signal and the distance estimation error of APLE.

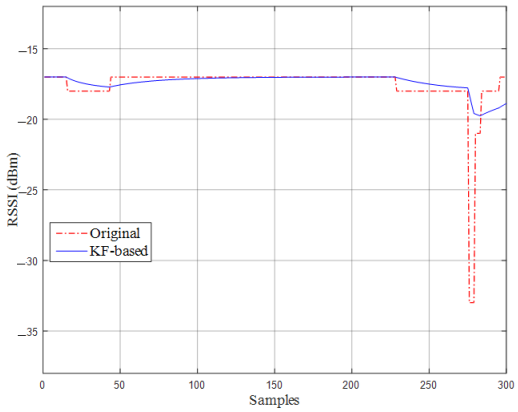


Figure 5. KF signal compared with the original signal.

By using positioning samples, a threshold was used on the average and standard deviation of the sample. The threshold range was determined based on the average and standard deviation. It directly removed the RSSI values that did not meet the conditional expression. Based on the RSSI of the sample, the parameter "α" adjusts the sampling range as expressed below:

$$\left|P_j(n) - P_{j,\text{avg}}\right| < \alpha \cdot \sigma_j \tag{17}$$

where $\alpha > 0$, $P_j(n)$ is the RSSI data, $P_{j,\text{avg}}$ is the average data, and σ_j is a derivation datum.

The PLE of the three APs is set to 2 to calculate the estimated distance values based on the RSSI after signal processing. The actual distance between the TP and AP was calculated using Equation (17) as a measurement of performance comparison.

In Figure 6, the distance estimation between AP_2 and TP_1 was compared with the original signal through various processing steps. The abnormal RSSIs between 50 and 100 samples were removed to reduce the distance error. The RSSIs have been filtered by CDF signals and the threshold methods, resulting in a distance error of 1.13 m, while the distance error through KF is 1.27 m, and the distance error of the original signal is 4.02 m.

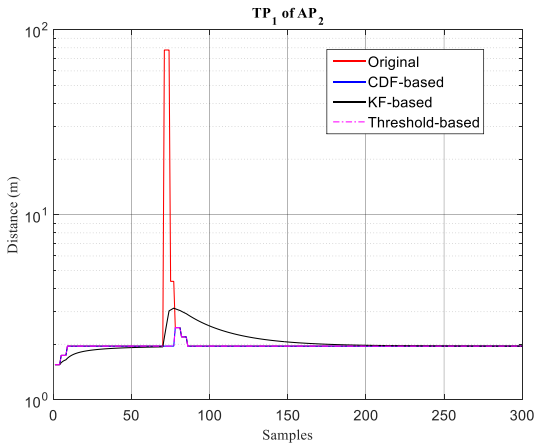


Figure 6. Comparison of estimated distances for signal processing.

The signal processing is further modified based on a threshold and a KF to filter the signal. This involves passing the signal through the threshold and replacing the original RSSI of AP_j for each TP with the RSSI of the previous filtered signal. To smooth the filtered RSSI by the KF and to calculate individual estimated distance error values through different PLEs, Equation (16) was used. Using Equation (17), the minimum error value as the TP_m APLE of AP_j can be found. Figure 7 used the hybrid method to process the RSSI data from TP_7 and AP_3 in 2.4 GHz and compared the APLE using the threshold method.

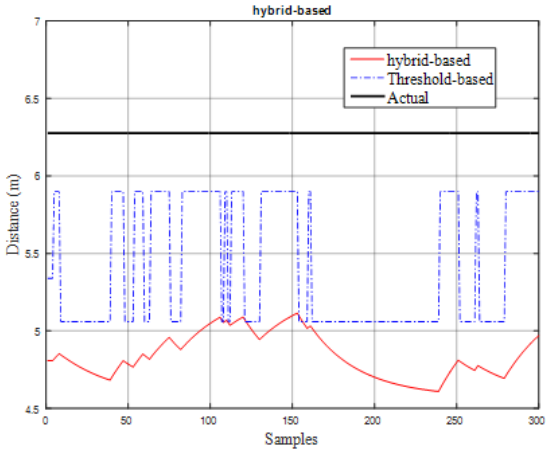


Figure 7. Comparison of APLE distance between hybrid and threshold methods.

4. Experimental Results

This paper used two different signal bands, 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz. A mobile device sent out Wi-Fi scans at 9 testing points, every second. The mobile device then received the results and sent data to the cloud. Figure 8 shows the positioning flow chart, which includes 4 types of surge processing. Each type reads the data of all testing samples individually and extracts data such as RSSI, BSSID and the coordinates of the reference AP. The surge processing uses the CDF, KF and threshold methods to reduce RSSI surge signals. The simple positioning skips the surge processing block and directly uses fixed PLE or APLE to calculate the estimated coordinates. CDF was performed on individual APs in the entire set of testing samples. The sample locations of surge signals were different for each AP. Once the sample location of the surge signal was found, the previous sample was used to fill it. The fixed PLE and APLE were used to convert the filtered RSSI into the estimated distance. The estimated coordinates were calculated with the coordinates of the reference AP. The APLE calculated the estimated distances of the three APs and, finally, used the aforementioned distances to calculate the estimated coordinates and combined them with the coordinates of the actual measurement points to obtain the positioning error.

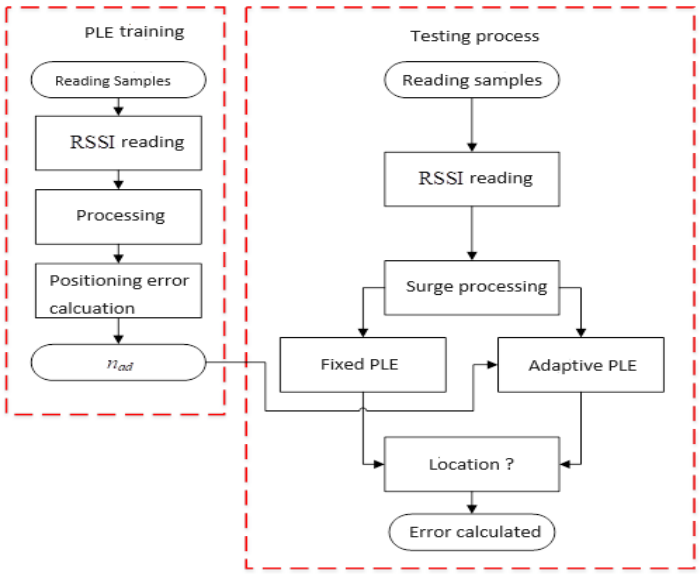


Figure 8. Positioning flow chart.

Figure 9 is a real-time positioning area where the coordinates of three APs are set. In this area, the starting point is first set to the TP coordinates, and the RSSI received by the

mobile device was transmitted through the WebSocket protocol. The mobile device was used to receive the three APs, and the RSSI data of the AP were sent to Matlab R12 software for real-time positioning calculation. The real-time positioning parameters are shown in Table 3 for calculating the estimated distance and positioning coordinates. Any position beyond the positioning area will replace the current positioning coordinates with the last positioning coordinates.

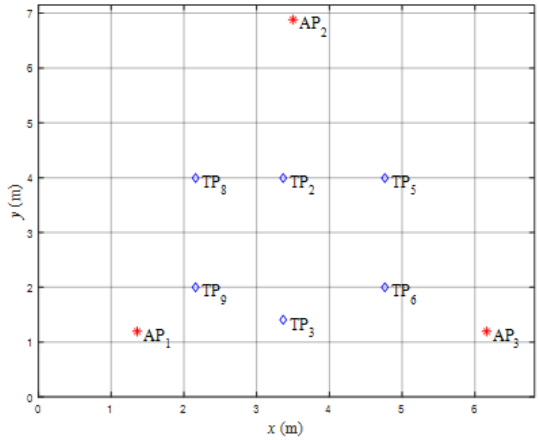


Figure 9. Real-time positioning of testing point coordinates.

Table 3. Parameters used in this paper.

Parameters	Values
Samplings (N) (Unit: samples)	300
Location (x_0, y_0) (Unit: m)	AP1:(1.36, 1.2), AP2: (3.5, 6.88), AP3: (6.16, 1.2)
Testing points (x_0, y_0) (Unit: m)	TP2: (3.36,4), TP3: (3.36,1.4), TP5: (4.96,4), TP6: (4.96,2), TP8: (2.16,4), TP9: (2.16,2),
PLE (n)	2

Tables 4 and 5 show comparisons of positioning errors e_m (m) for different methods, at 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz, respectively. The APLEs are obtained through the four surge signal reduction methods: the CDF, hybrid, KF and threshold. Table 4 shows that the average positioning error obtained by CDF in the PLE training method is lower than that achieved by other methods. Table 5 shows that the average positioning error obtained by using the CDF is lower compared to other methods.

Table 4. Comparisons of positioning errors e_m (m) for different methods at 2.4 GHz.

Testing Method \ Training Method	CDF		Hybrid		KF		Threshold	
	2	n_{ad}	**2**	n_{ad}	**2**	n_{ad}	**2**	n_{ad}
CDF	2.92	2.18	3.02	2.95	2.95	2.66	2.95	2.84
Hybrid	2.92	2.28	3.01	3.07	2.88	2.8	2.94	2.95
KF	2.85	2.26	2.94	2.88	2.87	2.63	2.87	2.77
Threshold	2.66	2.08	2.72	2.55	2.67	2.36	2.68	2.46

Table 5. Comparisons of positioning errors e_m (m) for different methods at 5 GHz.

Testing Method \ Training Method	CDF		Hybrid		KF		Threshold	
	2	n_{ad}	**2**	n_{ad}	**2**	n_{ad}	**2**	n_{ad}
CDF	1.89	1.52	1.93	1.84	1.93	1.79	1.93	1.84
Hybrid	1.9	1.38	1.9	1.77	1.9	1.76	1.9	1.77
KF	1.91	1.37	1.93	1.92	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.92
Threshold	1.92	1.26	1.92	2.12	1.92	2.19	1.92	2.12

The testing point transmitted 2.4 GHz RSSID and RSSI information to Matlab R12 software through the triangulation positioning algorithm to obtain the estimated point. The positioning procedure was performed every 3 s, producing 110 positioning data points every one minute and 30 s. The APLE is calculated based on the first 10 data points to enable real-time positioning for the remaining 100 data points.

After using the hybrid, KF and threshold methods for signal processing, real-time positioning was performed. Figure 10a–d show a lower estimated error value compared to the simple method, in which the adaptive PLE was used. In Figure 10, the positioning has been changed to TP_2. The signal is processed according to the simple, hybrid, KF and threshold methods.

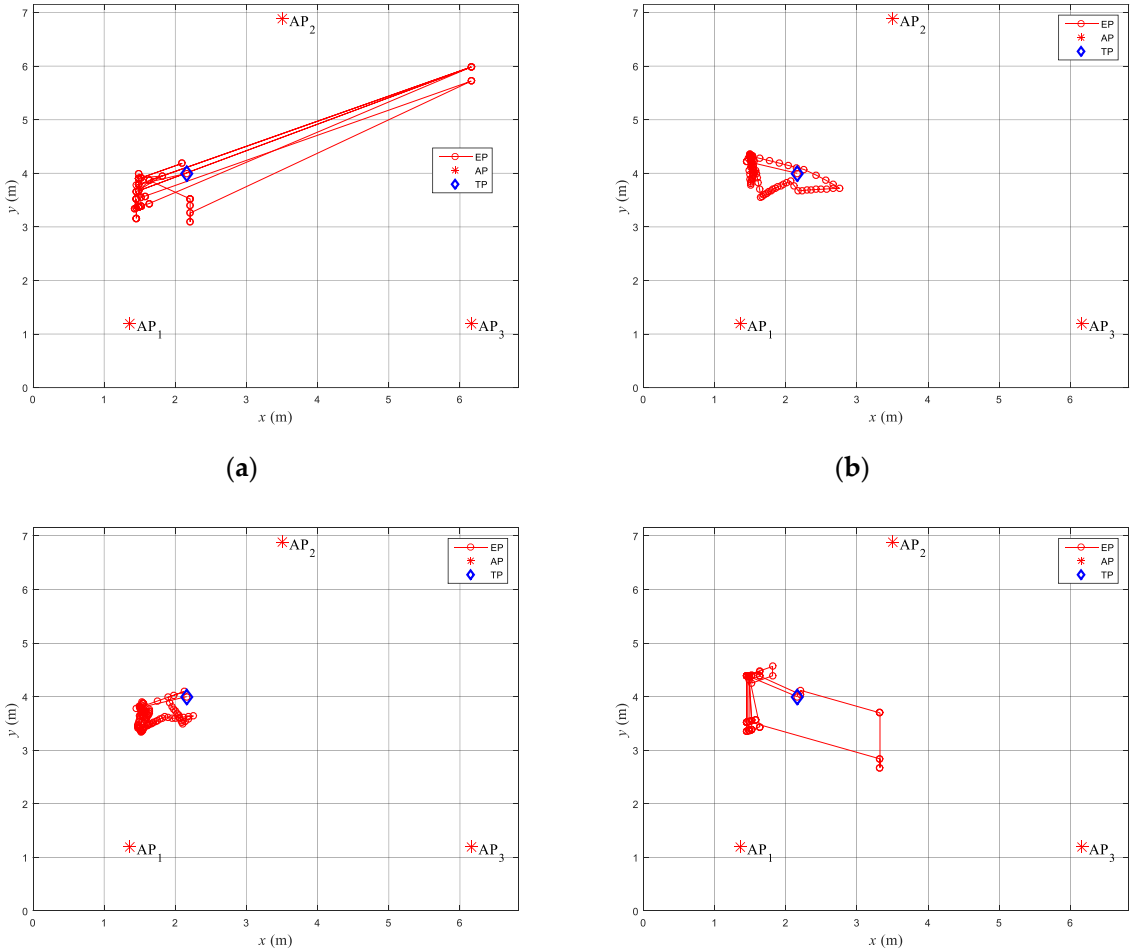


Figure 10. Real time positioning error comparisons at TP_3 for the (**a**) simple method; (**b**) hybrid method; (**c**) KF method; (**d**) threshold method.

Figure 11 shows the dynamic real-time positioning path. There are two types of the actual path (RP). On is the straight line is the RP and the other is U line is the RP. The arrow direction represents the positioning walking direction. The straight line is the arrow direction from left to right. The U line is the arrow direction from up to down. The starting point is the first RP coordinate, followed by a waiting time for the mobile device to transmit the AP information for positioning calculations.

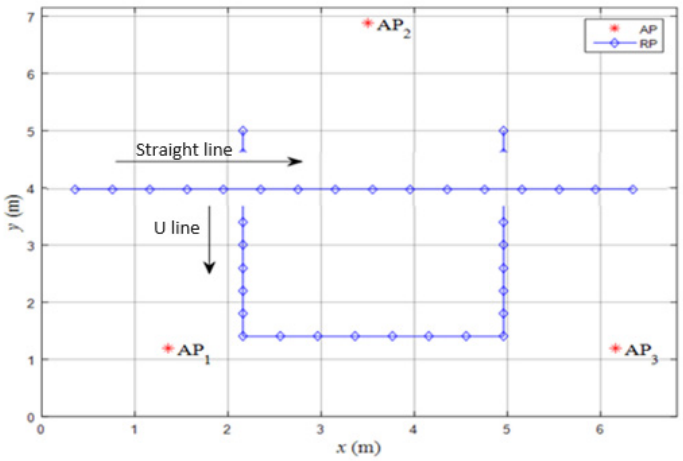


Figure 11. Dynamic real-time positioning path.

Using the RP path to perform dynamic real-time positioning and the RSSI from three APs, the triangulation positioning algorithm obtained the EP coordinates. In this process, the PLE used the APLE from Table 4 and the $P(d_0)$ from Table 2 to perform positioning operations. The hybrid and threshold methods also require setting a threshold value, which is recorded every second. The data collected within 1 min is set as the threshold value. The remaining positioning data is positioned after signal processing.

Figure 12 removed the starting point and calculated the positioning error from the estimated coordinates and RP coordinates across 25 sets of data. The positioning error of Figure 12a is 0.96 m, Figure 12b is 0.95 m, Figures 12c and 12d are 1.4 m and 1.29 m, respectively. In Figure 13, the first time was set as the starting point and was ignored. The positioning coordinates of the remaining 15 sets of data, as well as the coordinates of RP, were estimated to calculate their relationship. The positioning error in Figure 13a is 0.93 m, in Figure 13b it is 0.88 m, while the positioning errors in Figures 13c and 13d are 1.46 m and 1.77 m, respectively.

Table 6 shows the comparison of experimental results for the positioning error of the proposed four methods. From Table 6, it is observed that the best positioning testing point is TP_3. The positioning error, e_m, for TP_3 is 0.73 m, 0.41 m in the CDF method, 0.89 m and 0.62 in the hybrid method, 0.72 m and 0.18 m in the KF method and 0.72 m and 0.15 m in the threshold method for $n = 2$ and $n = n_{ad}$, respectively. The average positioning error is 1.985 m and 0.9975 m for $n = 2$ and $n = n_{ad}$, respectively. Therefore, with the proposed APLE the position accuracy can be improved by 50% compared to the free space model for six TPs.

Table 6. Comparison of dynamic real-time positioning, e_m (m) by TP_2, TP_3, TP_5, TP_6, TP_8 and TP_9.

Training Method / Testing Method	CDF		Hybrid		KF		Threshhold	
	2	n_{ad}	**2**	n_{ad}	**2**	n_{ad}	**2**	n_{ad}
TP_2	2.59	0.95	3.04	0.86	1.12	0.76	1.73	0.42
TP_3	0.73	0.41	0.89	0.26	0.72	0.18	0.72	0.15
TP_5	2.65	1.16	2.81	1.48	2.56	0.8	2.15	0.65

Table 6. *Cont.*

Testing Method \ Training Method	CDF		Hybrid		KF		Threshhold	
	2	n_{ad}	**2**	n_{ad}	**2**	n_{ad}	**2**	n_{ad}
TP_6	1.92	2.25	1.82	2.29	1.86	2.02	1.87	2.09
TP_8	2.7	1.01	3.23	0.64	1.51	0.84	1.52	0.58
TP_9	2.3	1.09	2.74	0.92	2.22	1.06	2.2	1.01
Avg.	2.15	1.15	2.42	1.08	1.67	0.94	1.70	0.82

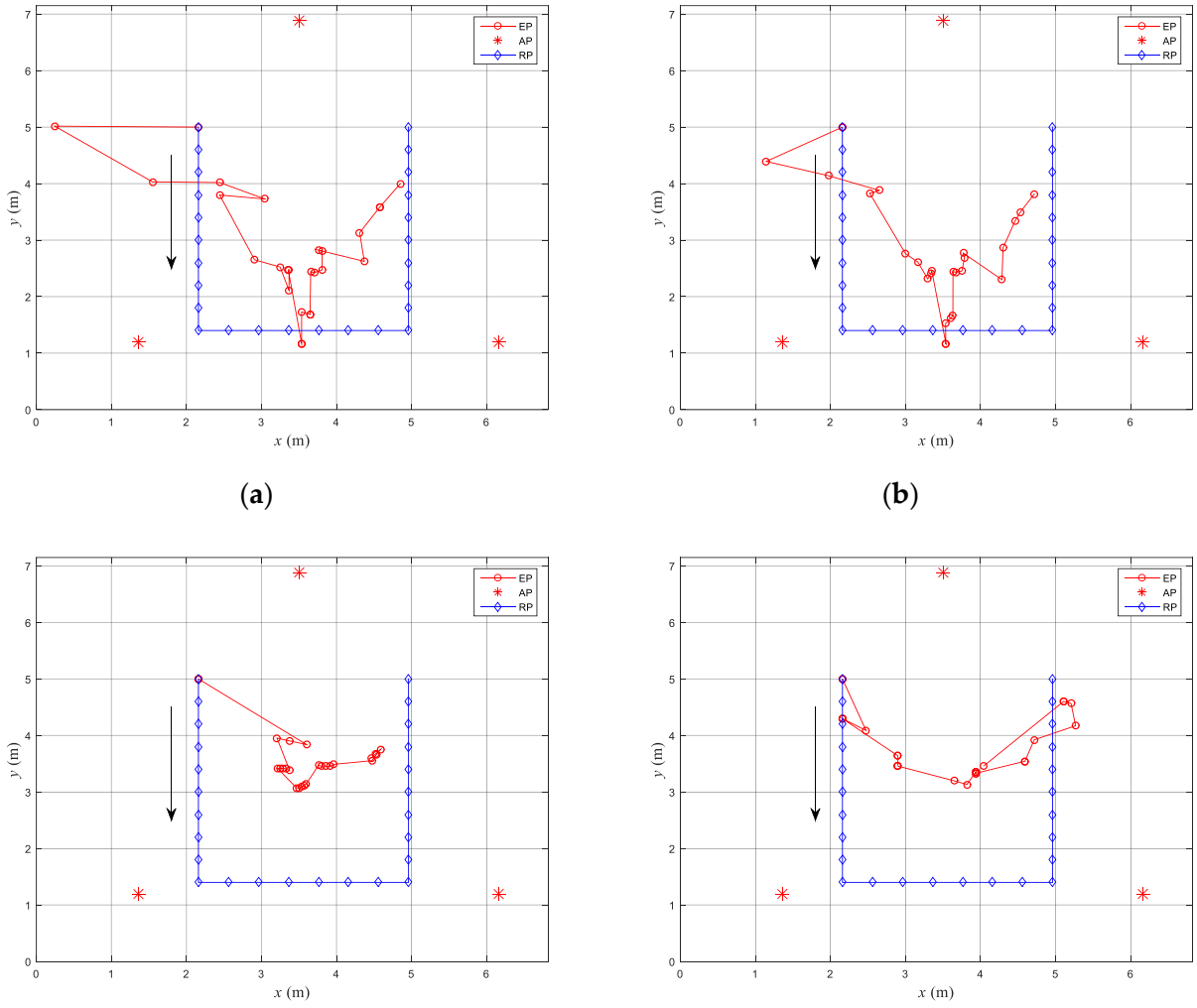


Figure 12. U line by dynamic real-time positioning for (**a**) CDF method; (**b**) hybrid method; (**c**) KF method; (**d**) threshold method.

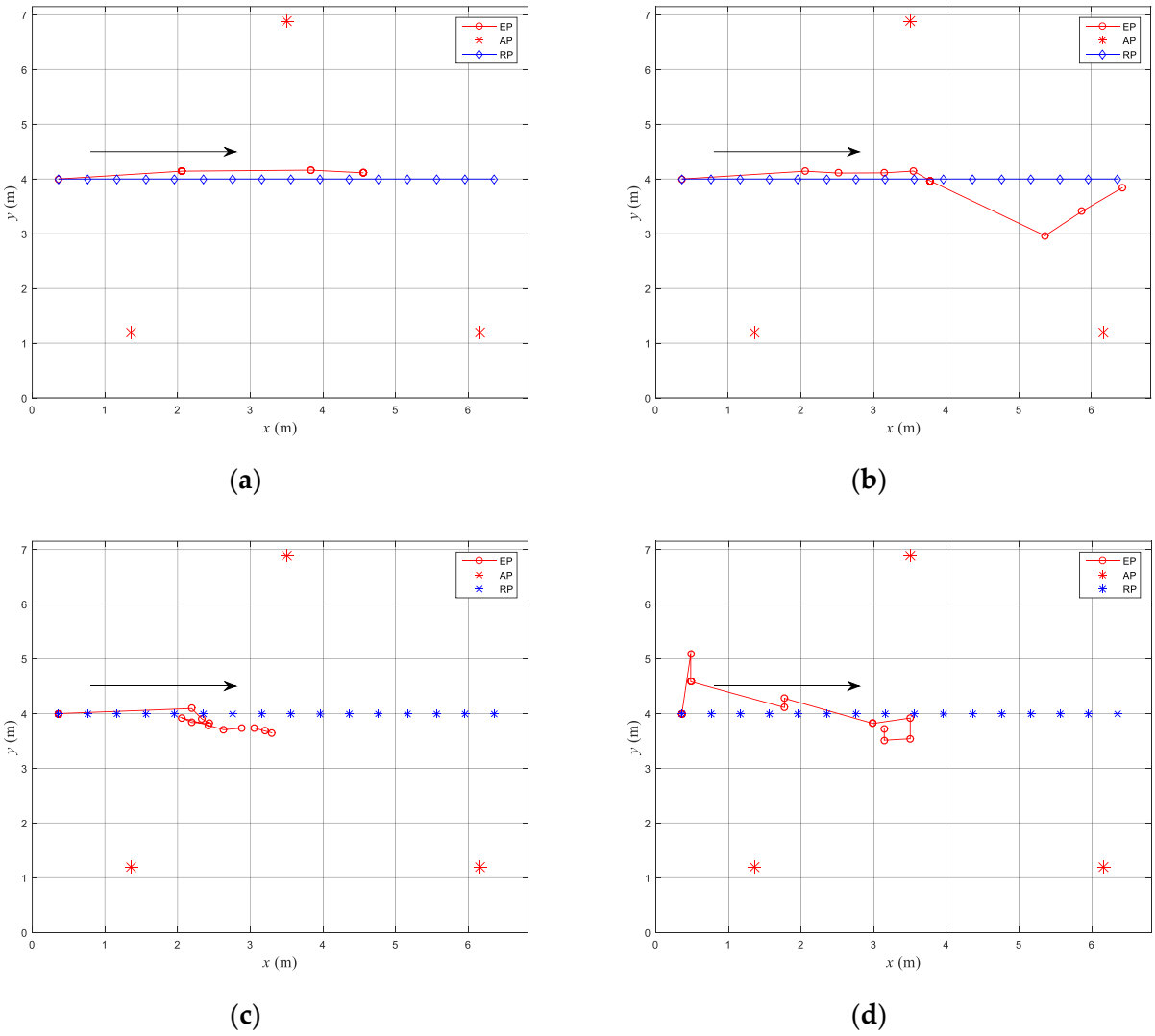


Figure 13. Straight line by dynamic real-time positioning for (**a**) CDF method; (**b**) hybrid method; (**c**) KF method; (**d**) threshold method.

5. Conclusions

This paper uses the triangulation positioning algorithm for indoor positioning to find a PLE suitable for each AP in the wireless channel model, and compares the positioning errors. Each TP in the area is affected by other factors during the measurement stage, resulting in the generation of surge signals. The methods used to remove surge signals are the CDF, KF and threshold. The experimental results show that these methods can effectively remove both the surge signal and the estimated distance error. In the indoor positioning experiment, the estimated distance between AP and each TP is limited to 6.5 m. However, the PLE of the (TPs) was calculated by minimizing the error of the APLE, as proposed in this paper. The training samples of RSSI were measured by TPs for 6 days, and different surge processing methods were used to obtain the APLE and to improve the positioning accuracy. In this paper, the RSSI is used by the CDF, hybrid, KF, and threshold filtering methods, integrating training samples and the APLE. The maximum average positioning error was around 2 m. Finally, the dynamic real-time indoor positioning proposed here was performed, measuring the RSSI of the three APs. The RSSI data were immediately transmitted to the computer for positioning operations, and the estimated positioning points were plotted on the map. Using the dynamic real-time positioning error resulted in an improved in accuracy of more than 50%.

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