



# BLoc: CSI-based Accurate Localization for BLE Tags

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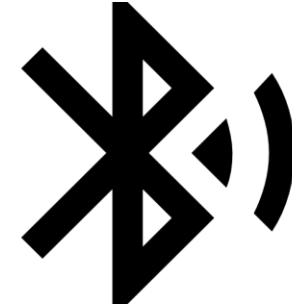
**CoNEXT 2018**

# IoT Vision



Connect everything to the internet and locate them.

# BLE



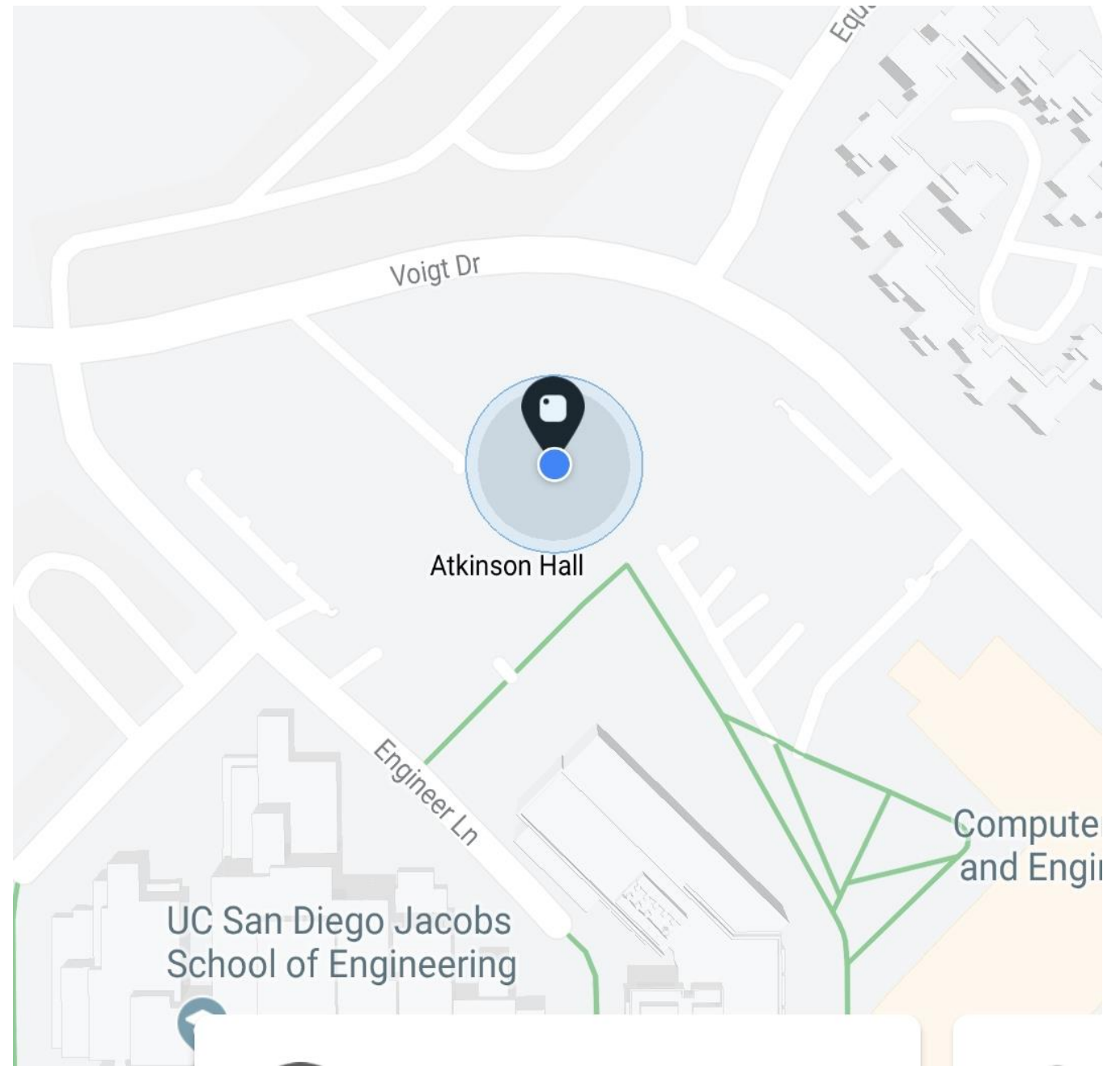
Low Power (10-500mW) : Lifetime of 2yrs

Long Range (5-10m) : Good Enough for Indoor settings

Accessible (\$5) : You can buy one online

Connects from smartphones, Ipads, laptops

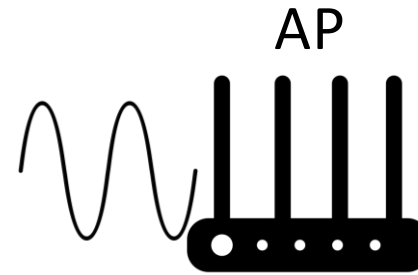
# Let's Locate



# State of the art in BLE

## RSSI based localization

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# Wi-Fi achieves sub-meter level accuracies

Chronos[NSDI'16], SpotFi[Mobicom'15], Witrack [NSDI'14],  
WiSee[Mobicom'14], ArrayTrack[NSDI'13], ...

HIGH POWER

Using CSI based localization

What does it take to bring CSI based localization to BLE tags and achieve sub-m accuracy?

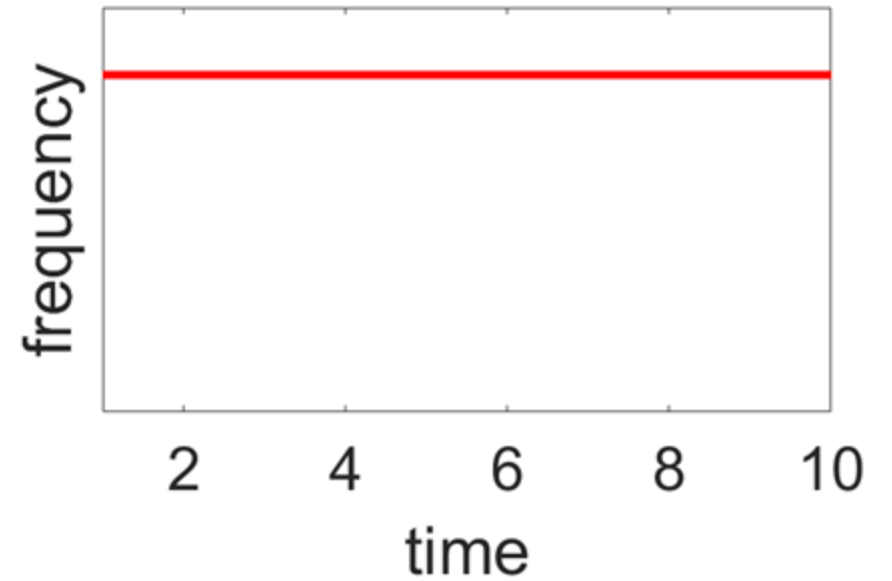
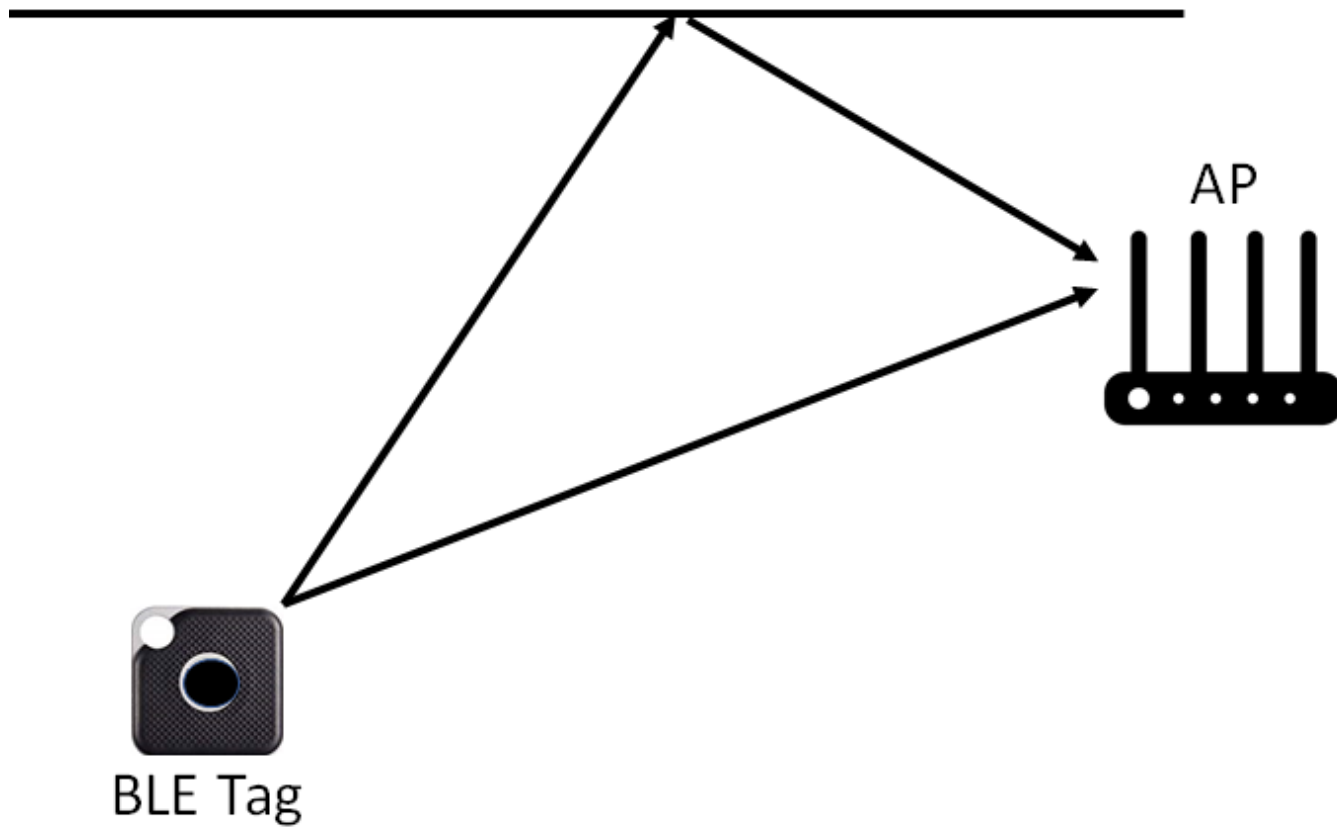
BLoc

# BLoc: CSI-based Localization for BLE

- First CSI based localization system for BLE
- Getting accurate wideband CSI for BLE
- Resolving Multipath
- Achieves sub-meter accuracy in real world deployment

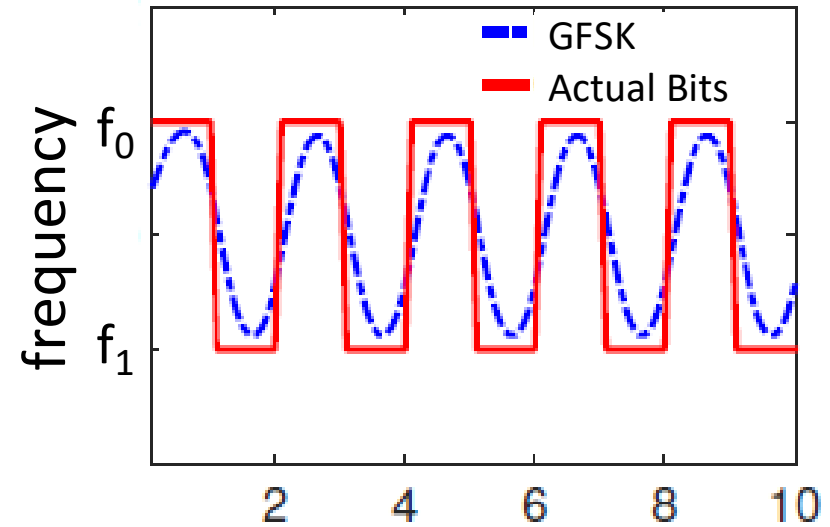
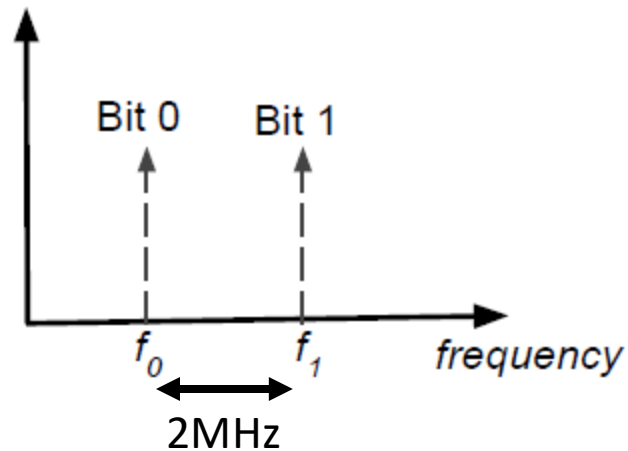


# Measuring CSI



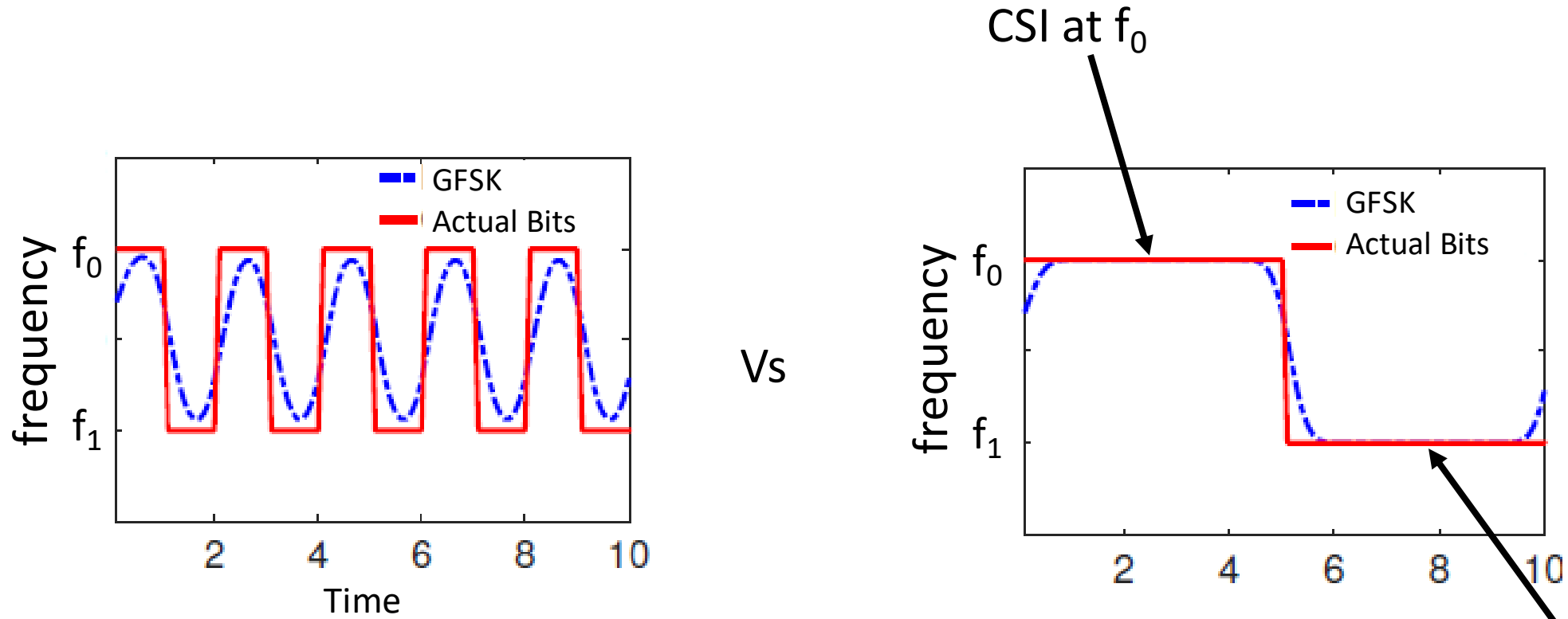
# How do we get CSI for BLE?

BLE employs GFSK



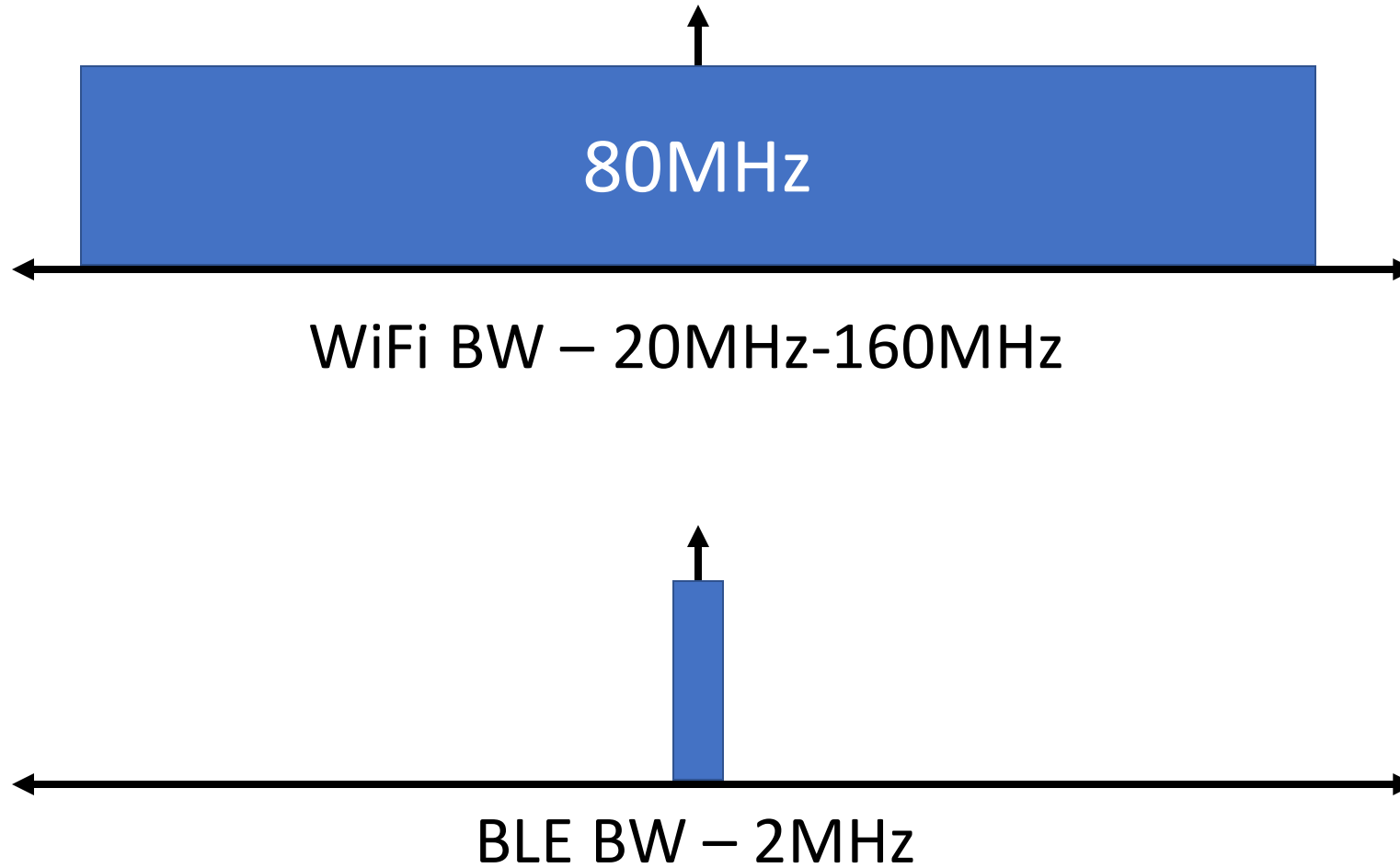
Continuously varying frequency

# Transmitting long sequences of 1/0's

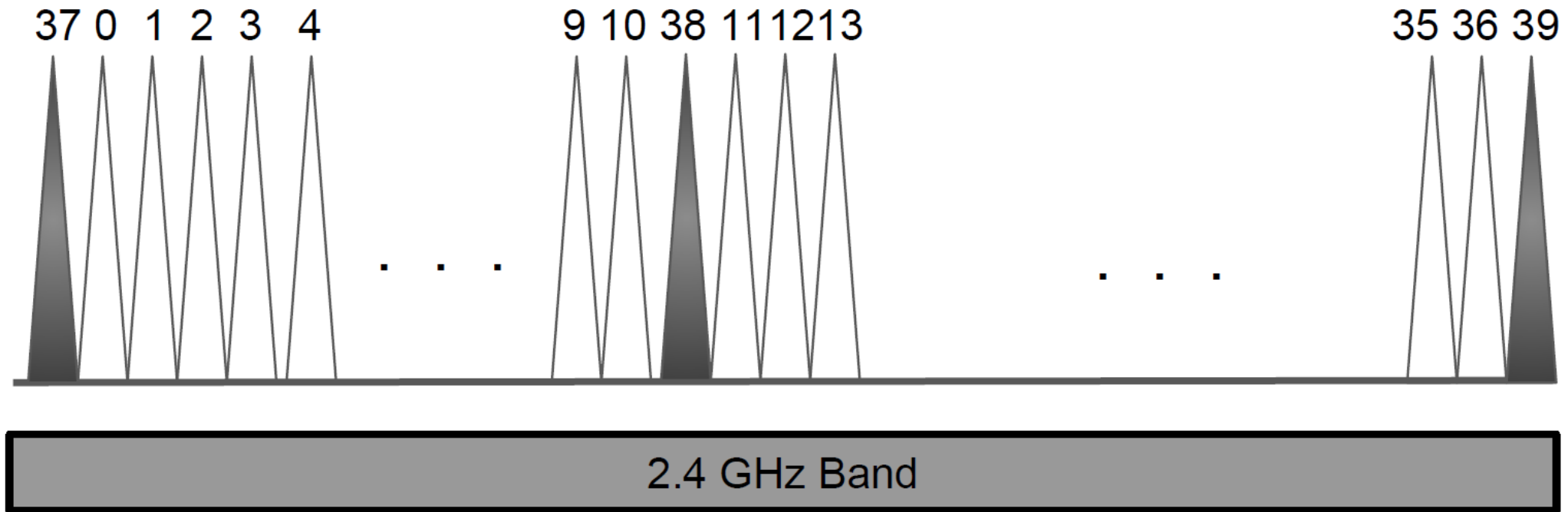


Now we can estimate CSI at f<sub>c</sub> subcarrier as  $(CSI \text{ at } f_0 + CSI \text{ at } f_1)/2$

# Bandwidth $\propto$ Accuracy

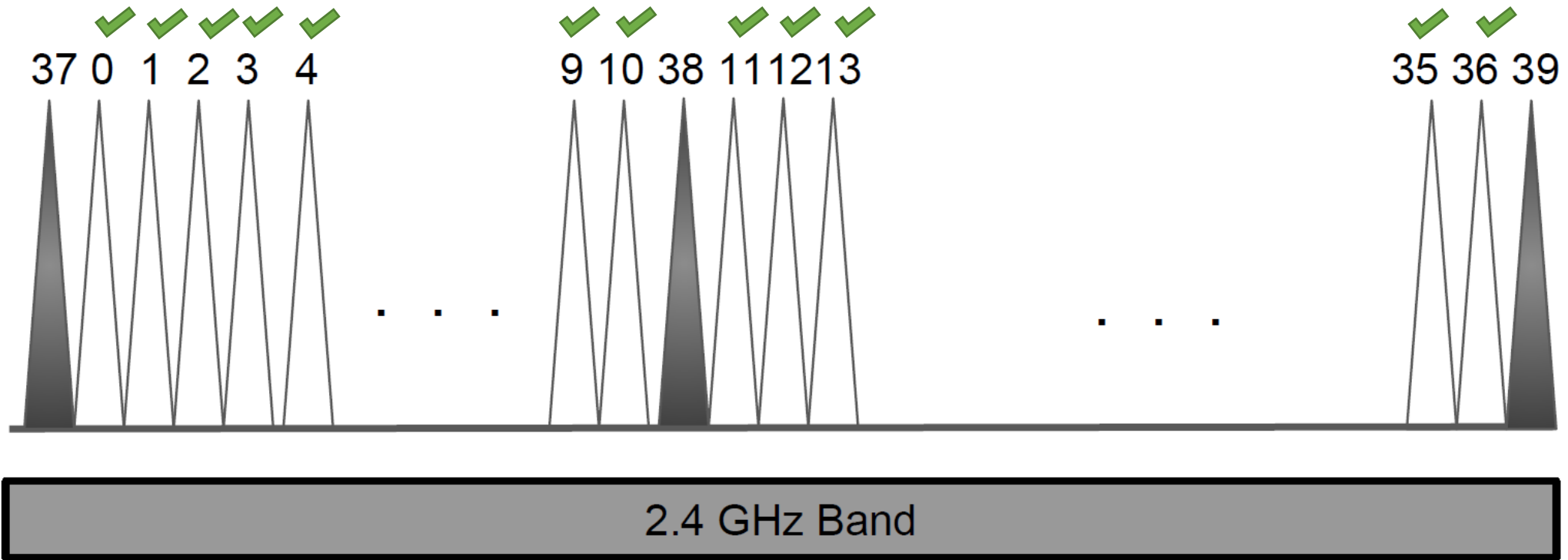


# Observation: BLE hops frequency bands



Idea: Stitch information across frequency bands

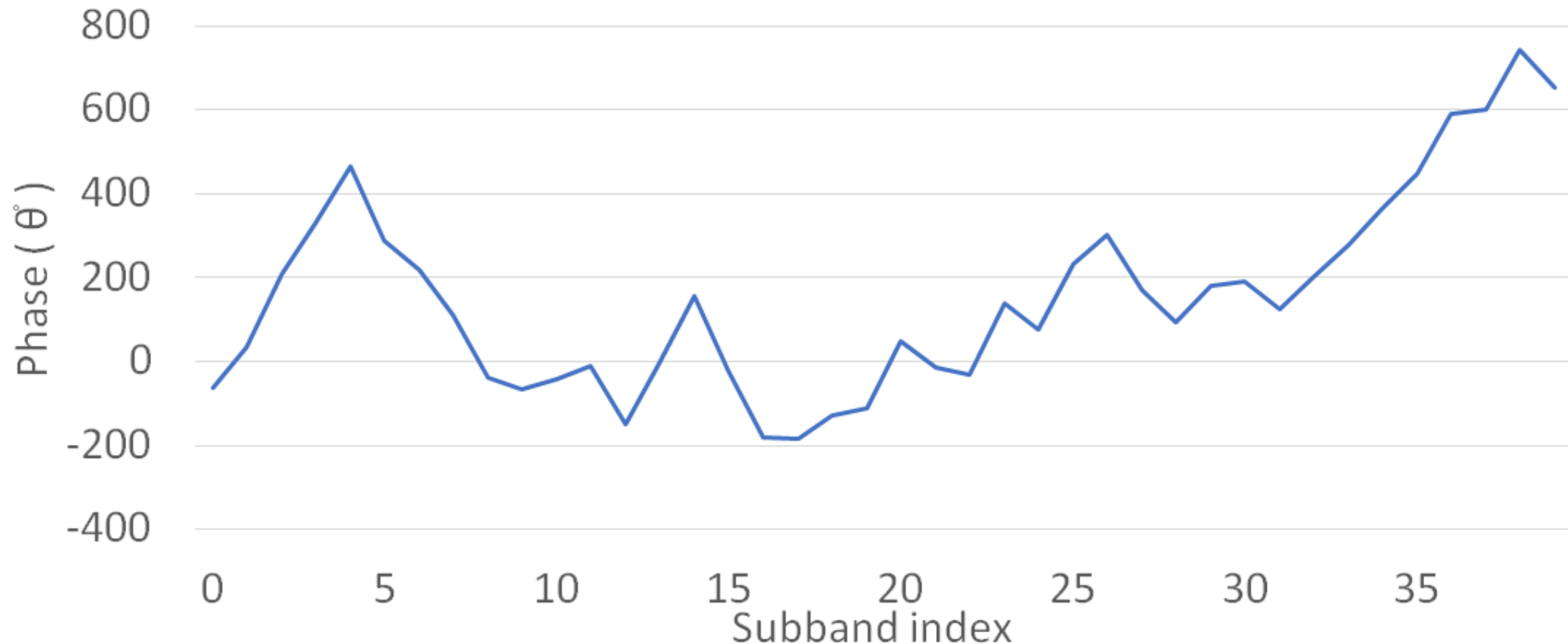
# Band Stitching



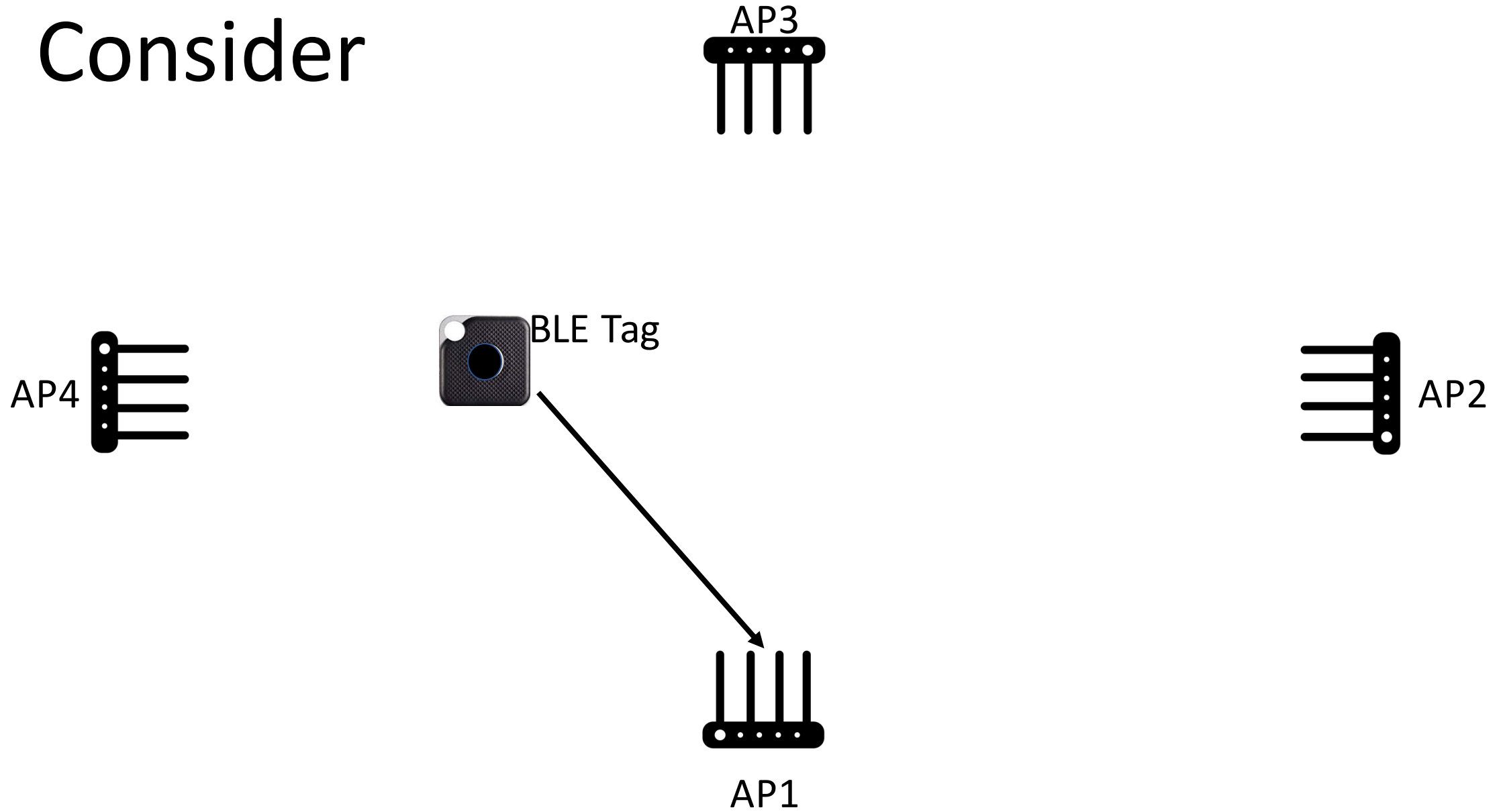
Now we have an effective Bandwidth of 80MHz

# Problem: Phase is not consistent across frequency hops

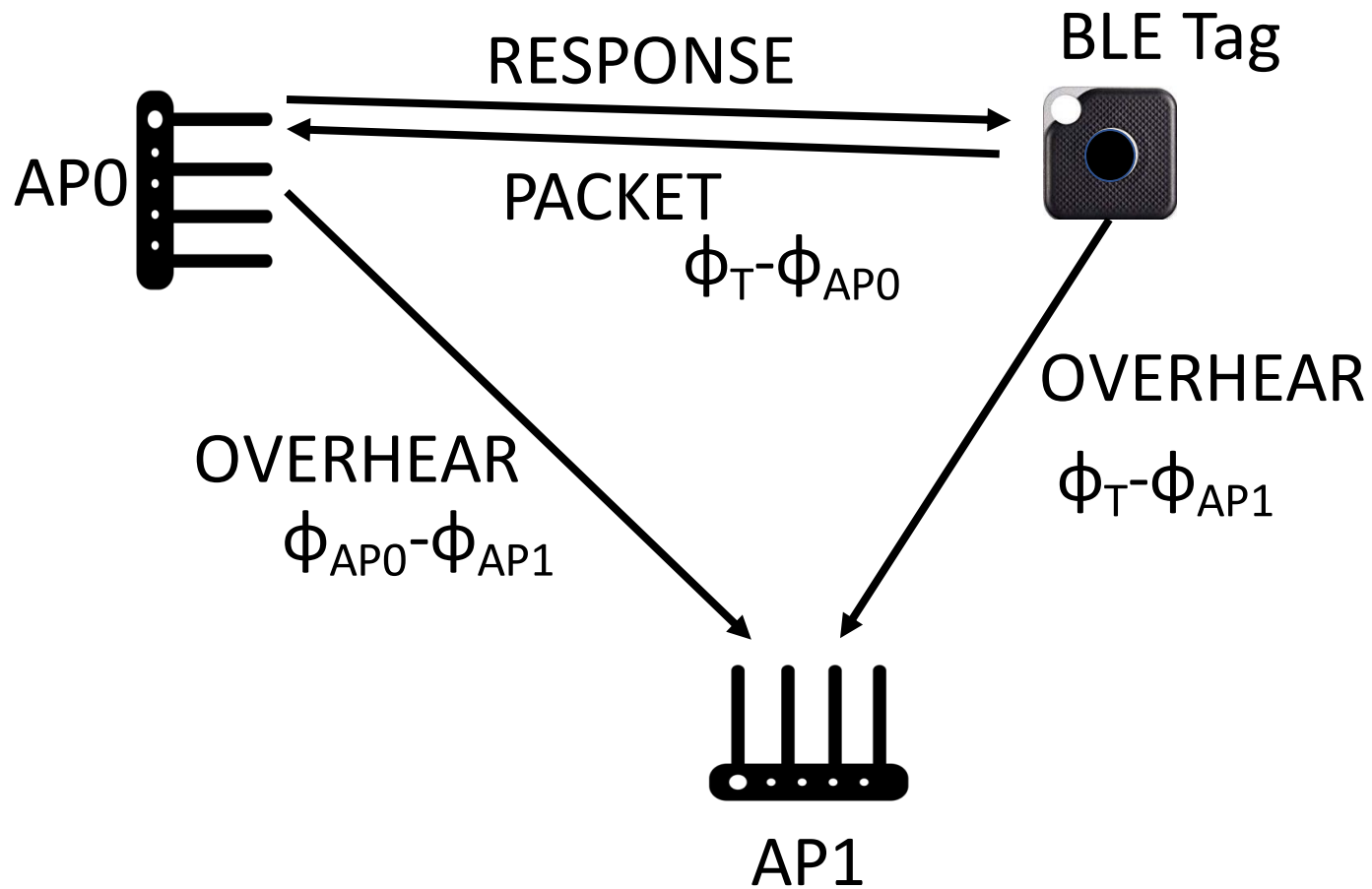
Each Frequency hop has a different initial phase



# Consider



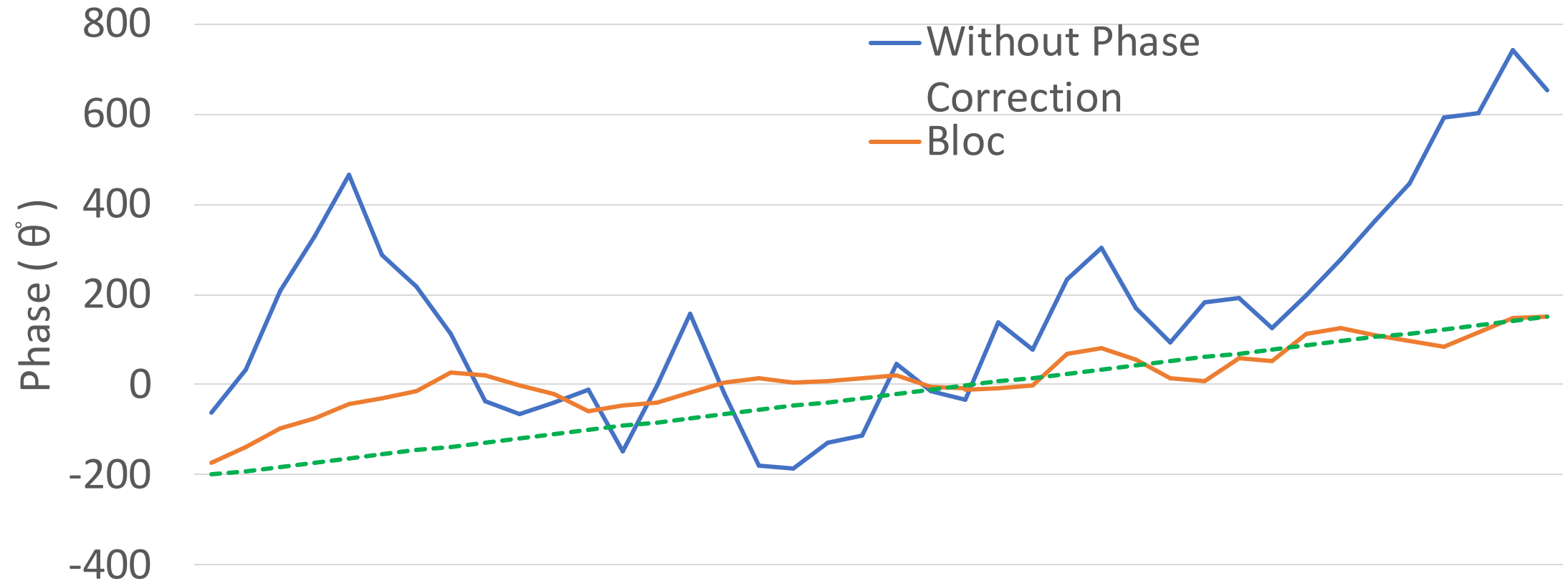




Let's combine these Phase offsets as following:

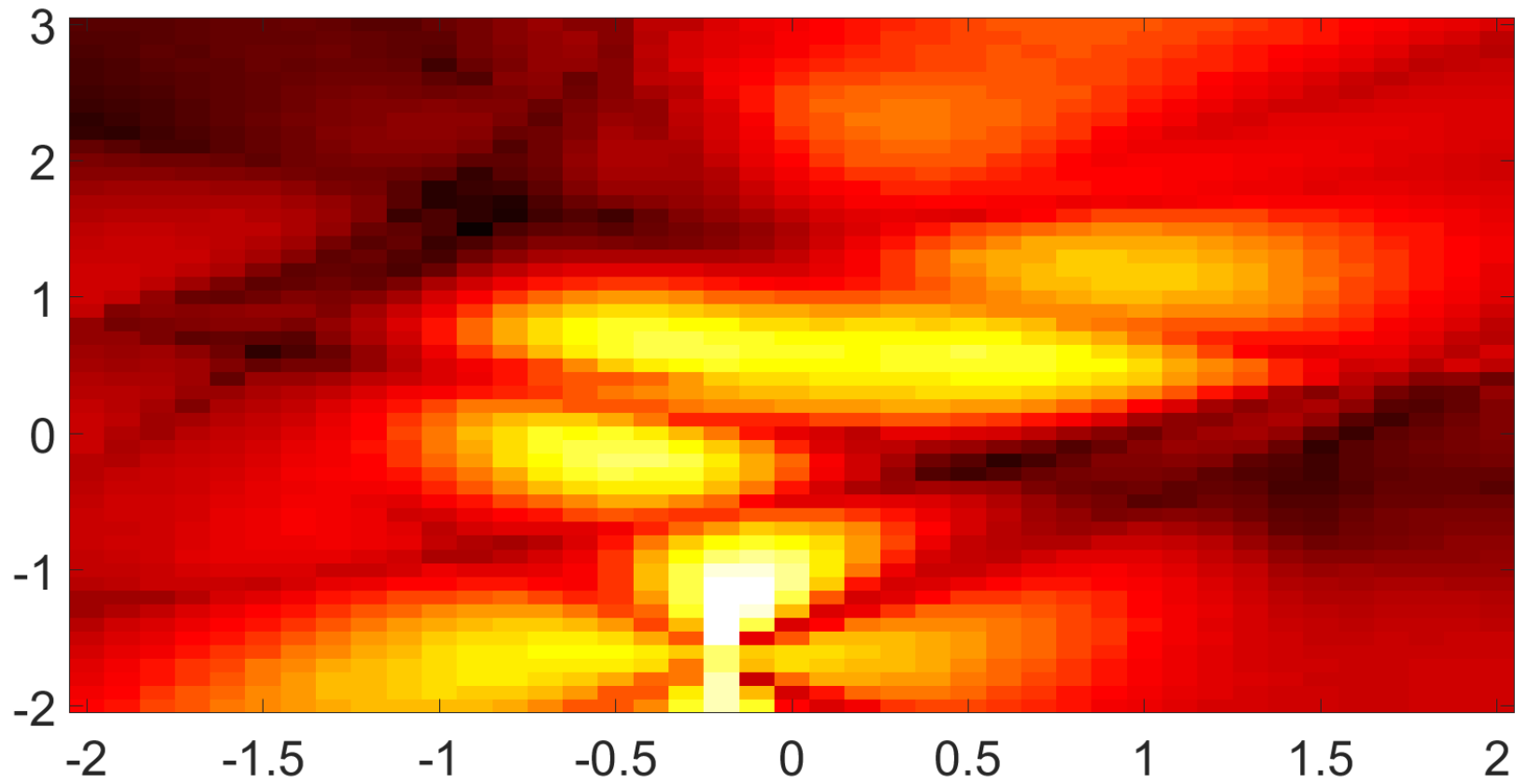
$$(\phi_T - \phi_{AP1}) - (\phi_{AP0} - \phi_{AP1}) - (\phi_T - \phi_{AP0}) = 0$$

# Phase Offset corrected

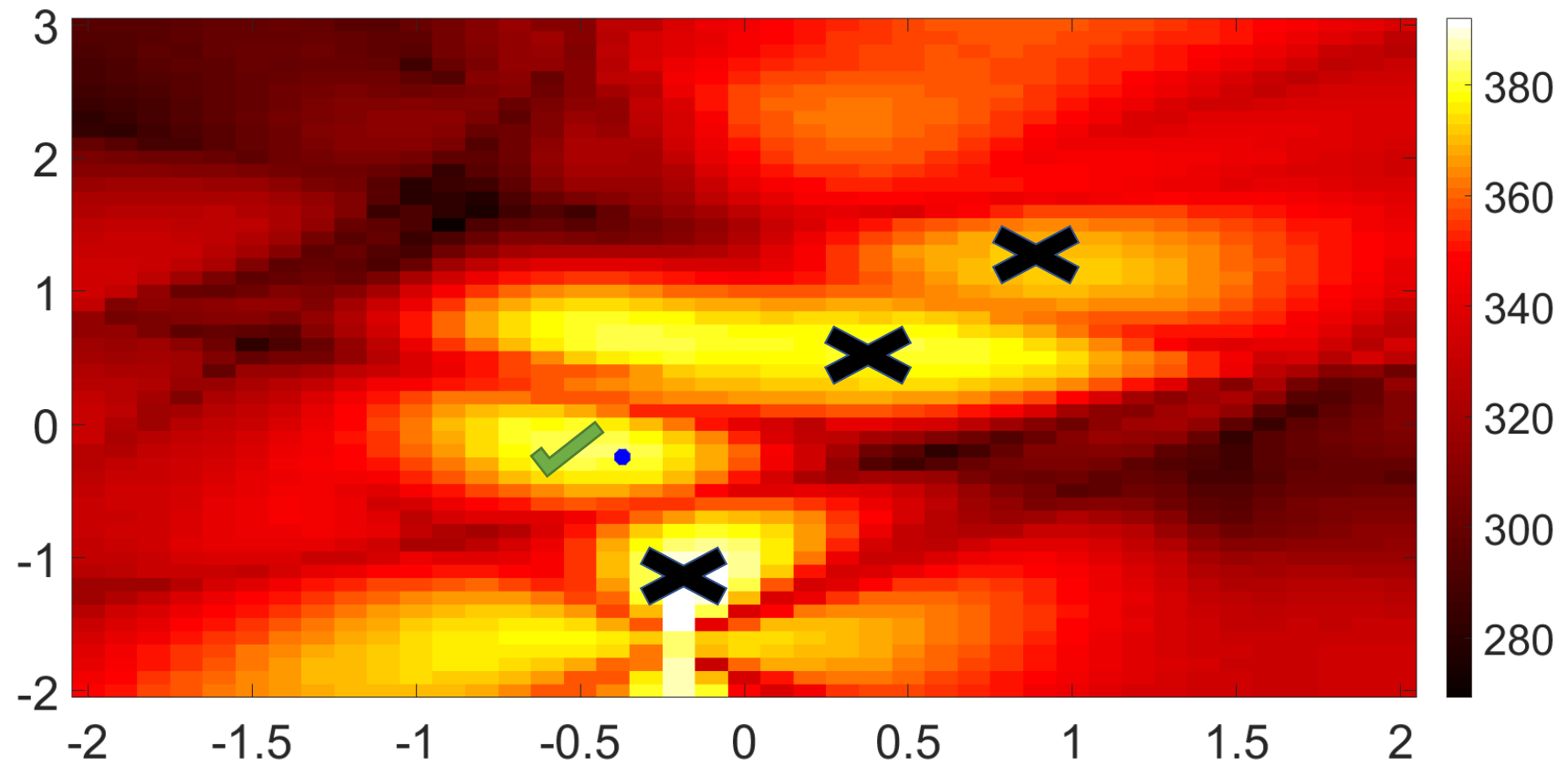


Accurate wideband CSI calculated for BLE

# CSI to Location

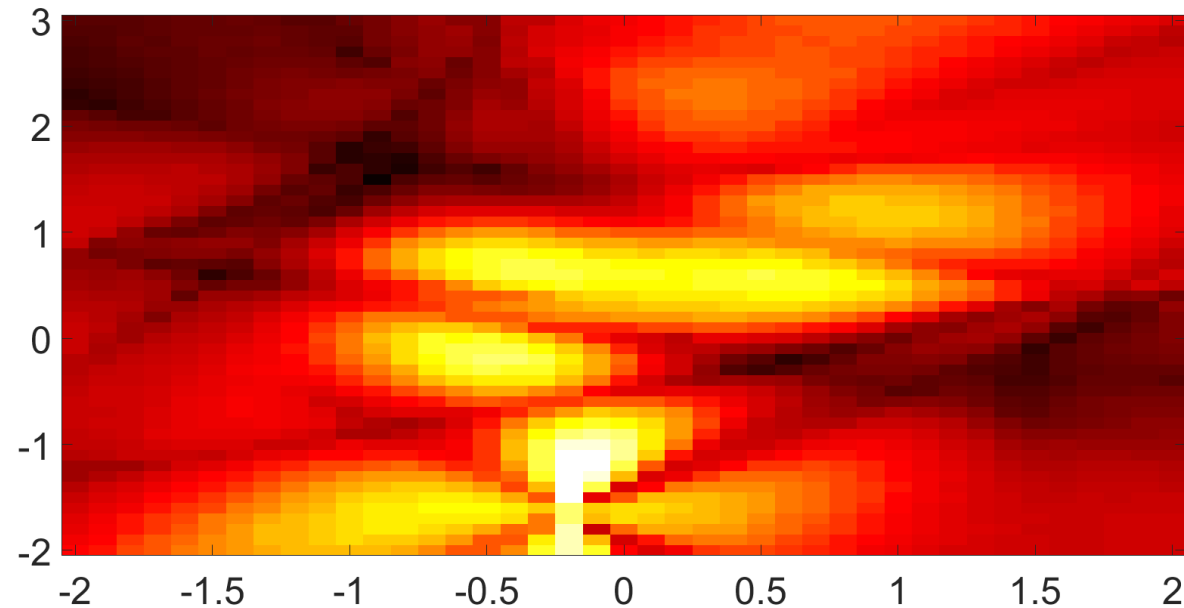


# Multipath



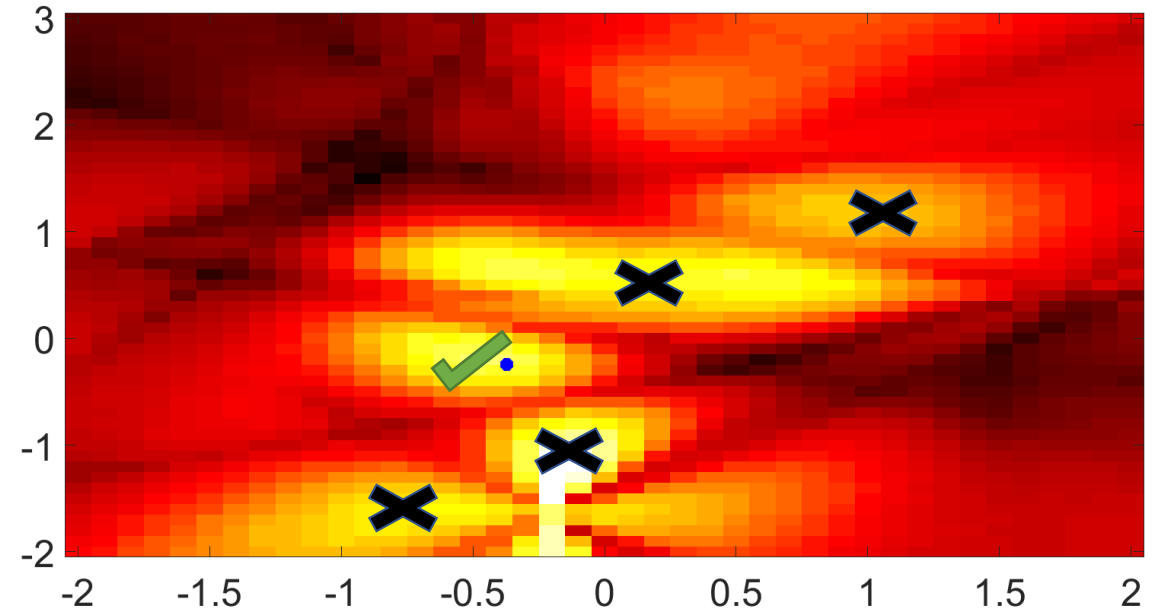
# Observations

1. Shortest distance path is the direct path
2. Multipath reflections are more spread out while direct path is more peaky



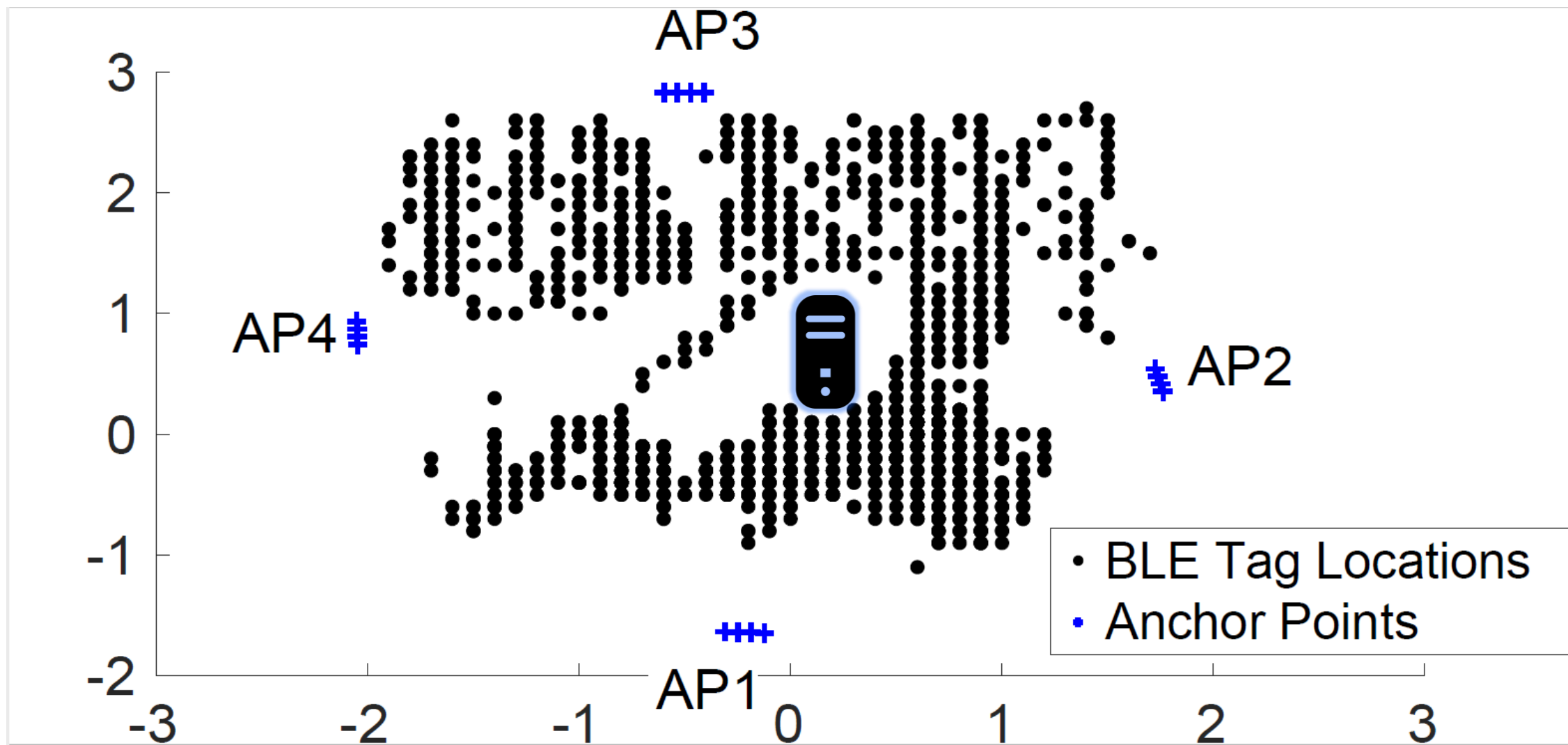
# Algorithm

- Identify all the local maxima
- For each of these spots I calculate entropy ( $H$ ) and the summed up path distance from each Anchor
- Use this information to weigh each peaks probability and pick the global maxima



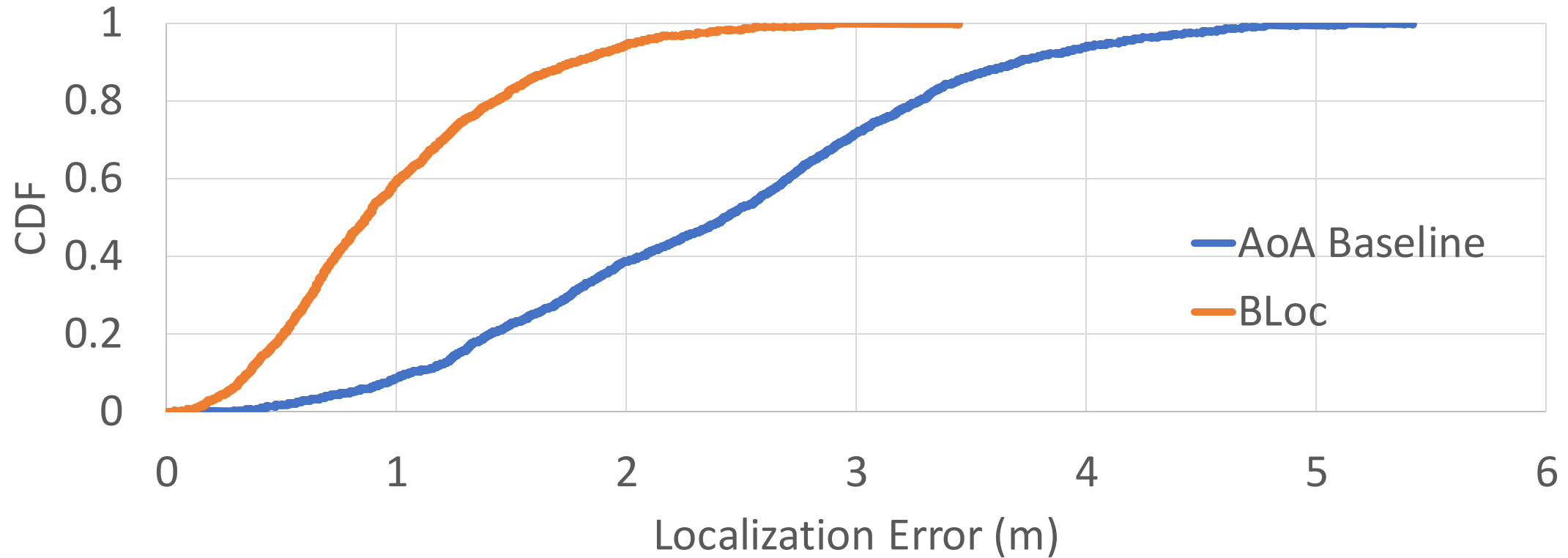
# Experimental Evaluation

# Setup



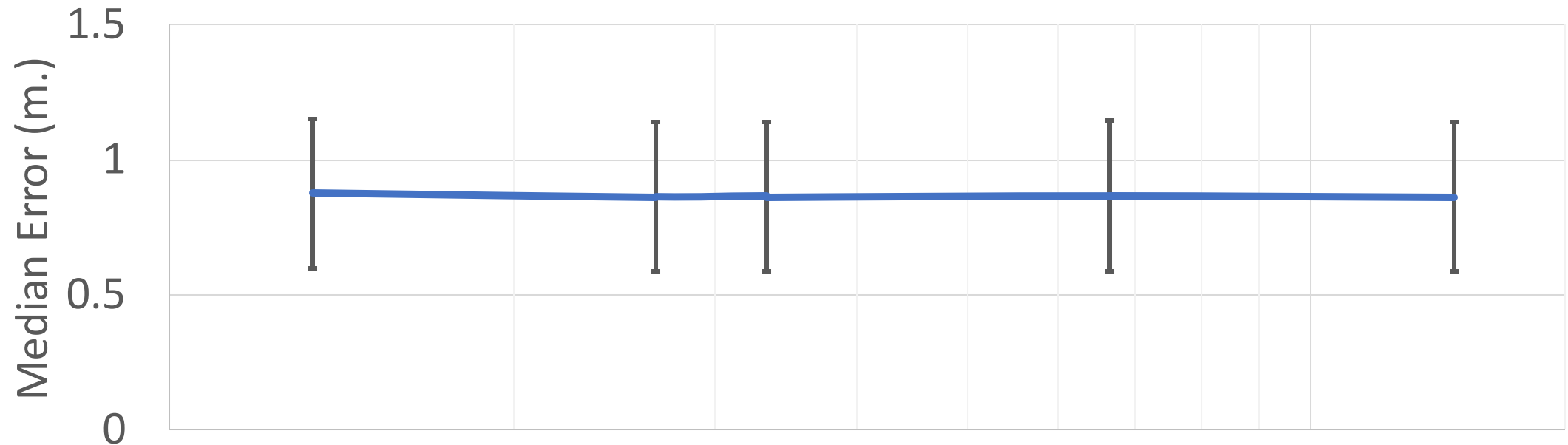


# Localization Accuracy



Bloc achieves 86cm median error

# Dependence on Number of Sub-bands



In BLoc, BLE tag needs to just hop across 4 bands

# Related Work

- BLE Localization
  - RSSI-based bluetooth indoor localization [MSN'15]; Locating and tracking BLE beacons with smartphones [CoNEXT'17]
- RF-based Localization
  - Multipath triangulation[MobiSys'18]; Chronos[NSDI'16]; SpotFi[Mobicom'15]; Witrack [NSDI'14]; WiSee[Mobicom'14], ArrayTrack[NSDI'13]; PinPoint[NSDI'13]; PinIt[SIGCOMM'13]; Zee[MobiCom'12]; PinLoc[MobySys'12]; FM-based[MobySys'12]; EZ[MobiCom'10]; ...

# Conclusion

- BLoc: the first CSI based indoor-localization algorithm for BLE
- Achieves BLE sub-meter(86cm) median error indoor localization
- Enables sub-meter localization for IoT