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Accurate Distance Estimation Using Fuzzy based combined RSSI/LQI Values in an Indoor Scenario: Experimental Verification

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Abstract

The received signal strength indicator (RSSI) and the link quality indicator (LQI) are metrics that are commonly available in commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) sensor hardware. The former has been widely regarded as the main source for distance estimation and node localization. However, experimentally RSSI has been shown to behave in an inconsistent manner, even in ideal scenarios, and serve at best as bounds for distances. The latter is effectively a measure of chip error rate, and can be used to identify higher quality transmissions, and the combination RSSI/LQI can be expected to make more precise estimates with the tradeoff of increased delay and estimation cost. In this paper, we describe our distance estimation system that uses these two metrics and test our hypothesis purely through experimental measurements using sensor nodes. Results indicate that such a combination of metrics can be used to provide a tighter bound on the range of estimated distances. We then quantify the improvement in distance estimation by relying on these two metrics. Through a unique classification using fuzzy logic and TBM, we developed an algorithm that is capable of precise distance estimation within the range of 100cm to 400cm, on at least 80% of the times while reaching accuracy as high as 100%.

Keywords

Accurate distance

Indoor Distance Estimation; Link Quality Indicator (LQI); Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI); Transferable Belief Model (TBM); Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN)

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estimation using fuzzy based combined RSSI/LQI values in an indoor scenario: Experimental verification, the microchromatic interval, if we consider the processes in the framework of a special theory of relativity, gracefully changes the exothermic sulfur dioxide.

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