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100 random points in Manhattan and San Francisco; 60 outdoor, 40 indoor

Γ	Sensor	M0de	CEP50	CEP95	TTFF	Yield
]	HTC- Tilt	WPS	28m	83.3m	420ms	Indoor: 98.0% Outdoor: 98.3%
]	HTC- Tilt	GPS	34m	115.8	>5 min	Indoor: 0% Outdoor: 33.9%



Outline	
<ul> <li>Introduction</li> <li>WPS?         <ul> <li>WPS unique features</li> <li>Coverage and Performance</li> </ul> </li> <li>WPS and opportunistic localizatio         <ul> <li>GPS and Cellular</li> <li>WPS and hybrid localization             <ul> <li>GPS &amp; WPS</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	'n
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Hybrid Positioning							
	Universal coverage	Reduced TTFF	Effective power mgt	Best accuracy			
Opportunistic	1	1	×	×			
Hybrid	~	1	1	1			
<ul> <li>Integrating GPS and WPS raw measurements         <ul> <li>GPS with no fix &amp; partial measurements can improve accuracy</li> </ul> </li> <li>Power consumption is minimized at the system level GPS &amp; WPS III IIII IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII</li></ul>							
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## Hybrid – GPS + WPS Accuracy

	GPS	WPS	Hybrid
50% Error	N/A	68.0 m	44.5 m
95% Error	N/A	116.7 m	96.9 m

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#### • Test setup:

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- No GPS fix
- GPS acquired 2+ satellites
- Challenging for WPS
- SiRF start III
- Broadcom 1350 WLAN Mini card

### Hybrid – GPS + WPS Power Consumption

	Tracking	One-Shot	Total
GPS	130-200mW	$8.775 - 13.5 \mathrm{W}$	8.19-12.6 W
WPS	130-200mW	0.26-0.4 W	0.195 - 0.3  W
Hybrid	130-200mW	0.94-1.45 W	$0.535 - 0.825 \mathrm{W}$

#### • Assumptions

- Average warm start: 10 sec
- GPS acquisition time out: 4 min
- 25% of indoor no GPS signal
- 50% tracking 50% one-shot



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