# Duet Making Localization Work for Smart Homes

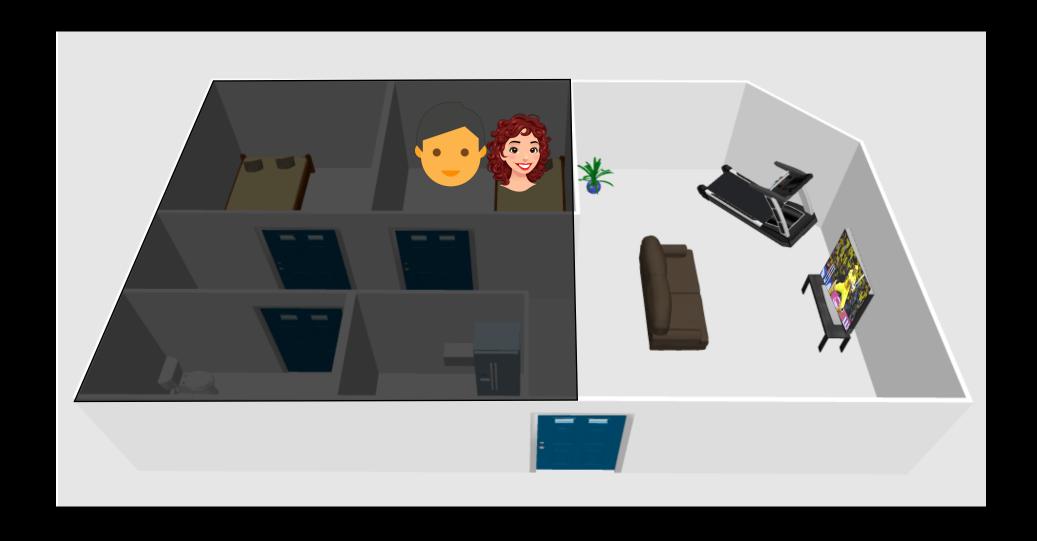
#### **Shichao Yue**

Presenting on behalf of

Deepak Vasisht, Anubhav Jain, Chen-Yu Hsu, Zachary Kabelac, Dina Katabi



# The Smart Home Dream



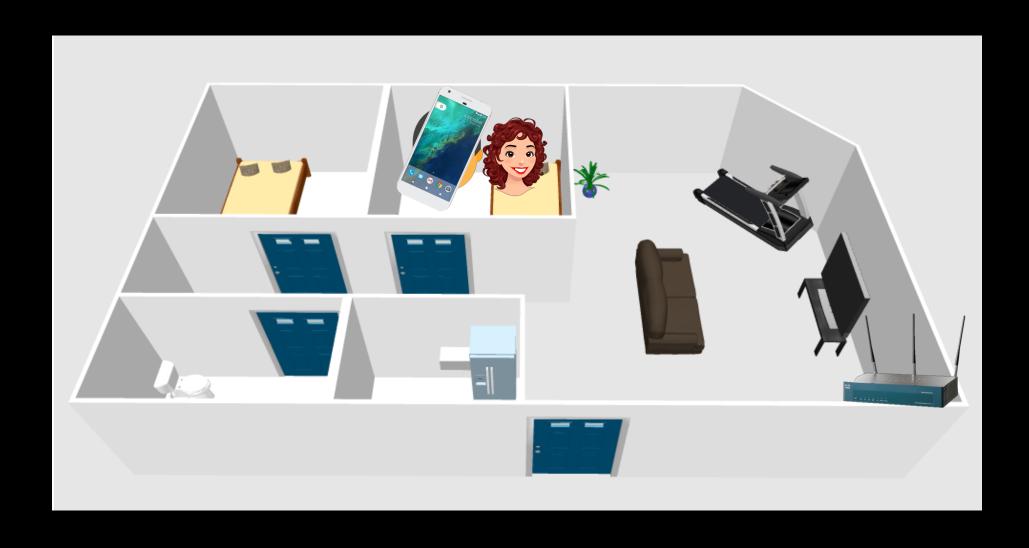
#### Problem Statement

Smart homes need continuous tracking of location and identity of occupants

Cannot use camera, privacy-invasive

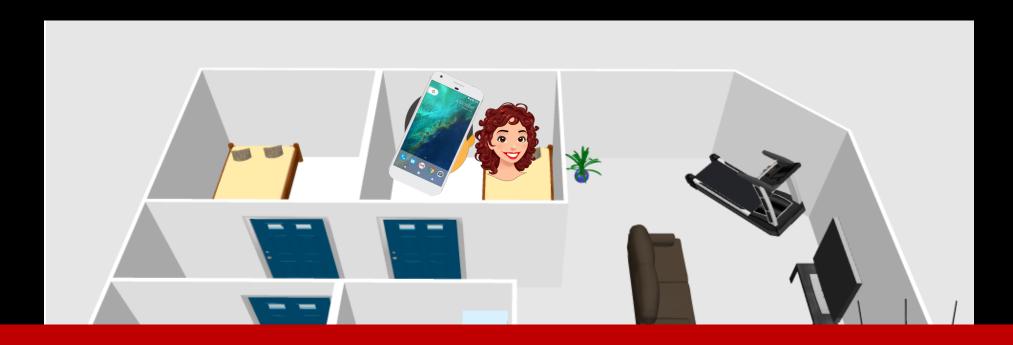
How about RF?

# RF-Based Localization



Problem 1: People Do Not Always Carry Phones

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People don't carry their phone over 50% of the time

# Problem 2: Wireless Signals get Blocked

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#### RF based location data is:

- Error-prone: Users don't always have their phone
  - Intermittent: Homes have several blockages for RF signals (TV, bathroom tiles, etc)

#### Problem Statement

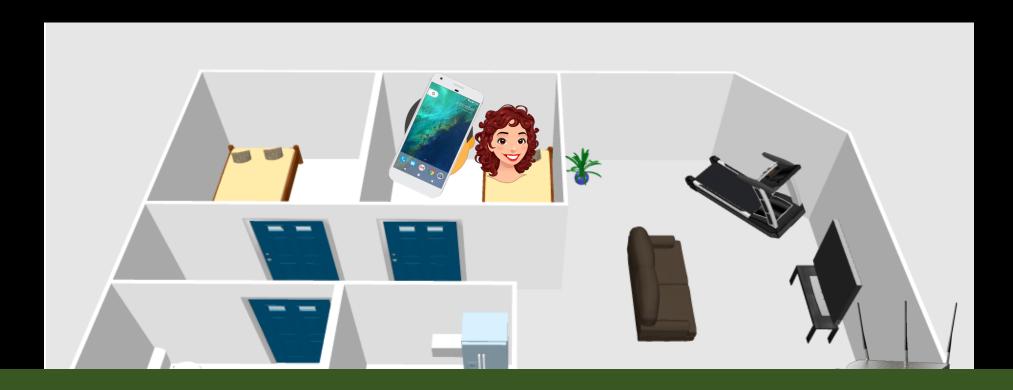
Smart homes need continuous tracking of location and identity of occupants in spite of error-prone and intermittent RF data

#### Duet

- Delivers continuous tracking of occupant location and identity with error-prone, intermittent RF data
  - Error-prone data: Combine information from device-free and device-based systems
  - Intermittent data: Use probabilistic logic to encode spatiotemporal constraints

 Evaluated over two weeks in two environments with user devices

## Problem 1: People Do Not Always Carry Phones



Idea: Use device-free localization

#### Device-free Localization

Uses reflections to track people Doesn't need a device



But... No Identity

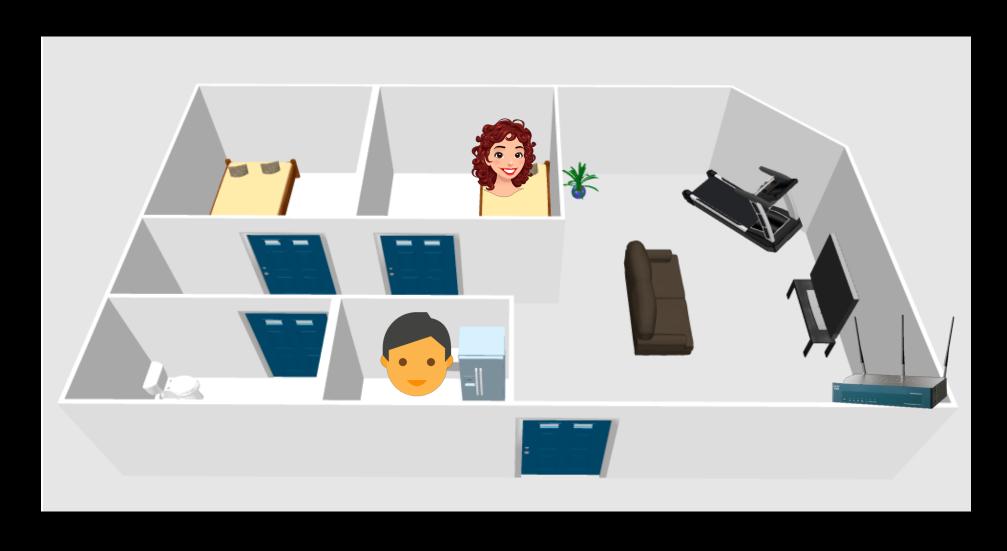
## Device-based Localization

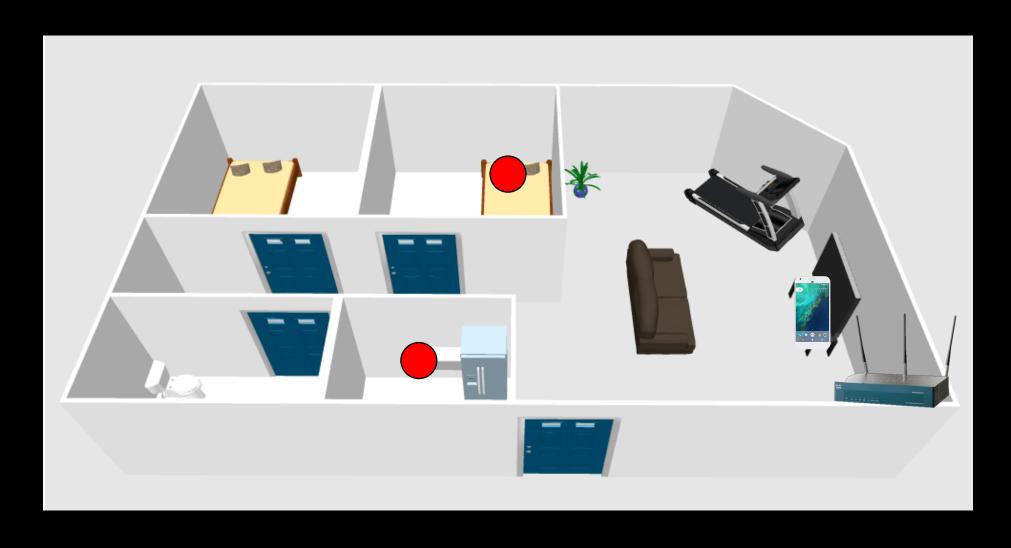
Device-free Localization

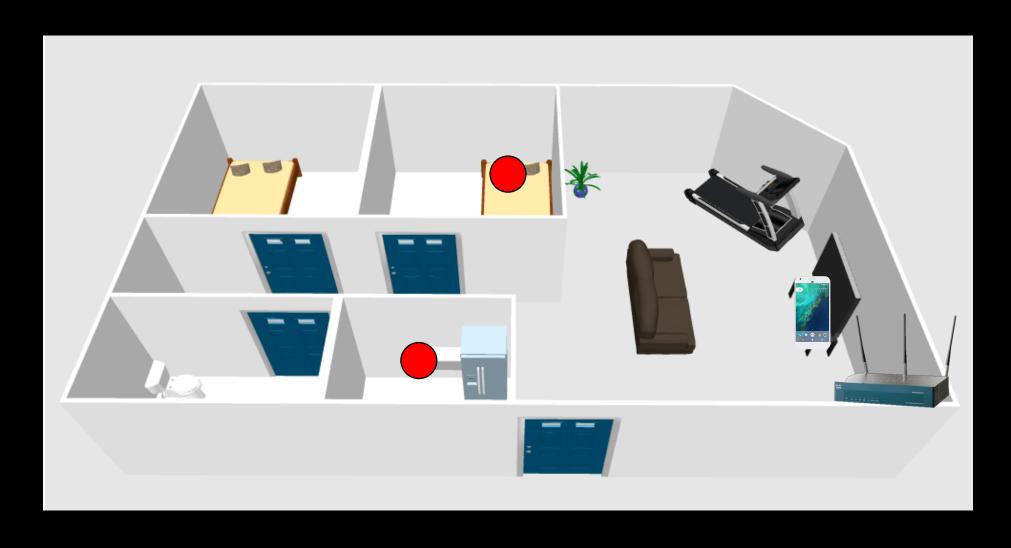
- Needs people to carry cellphones
- Doesn't need cellphones

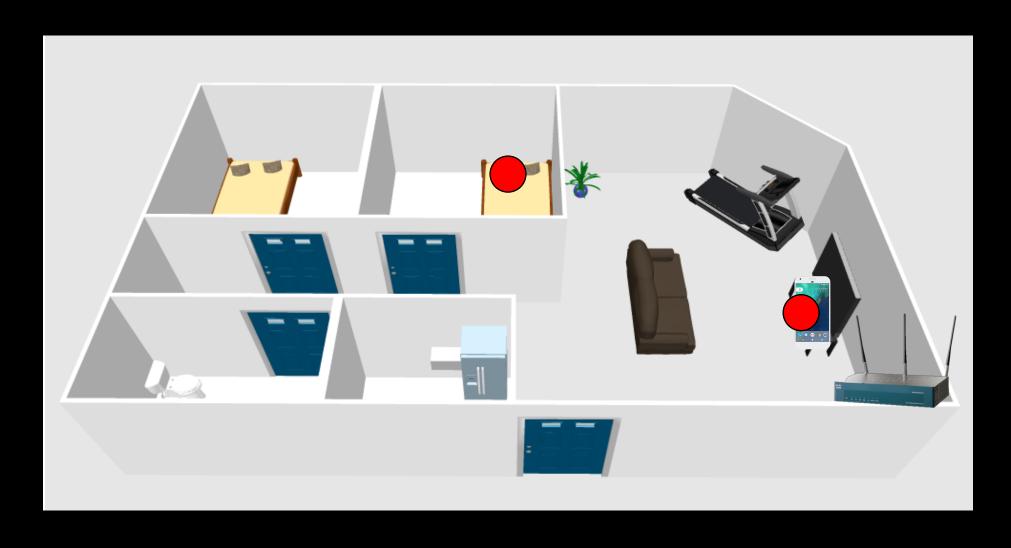
- - Can identify people × Cannot identify people

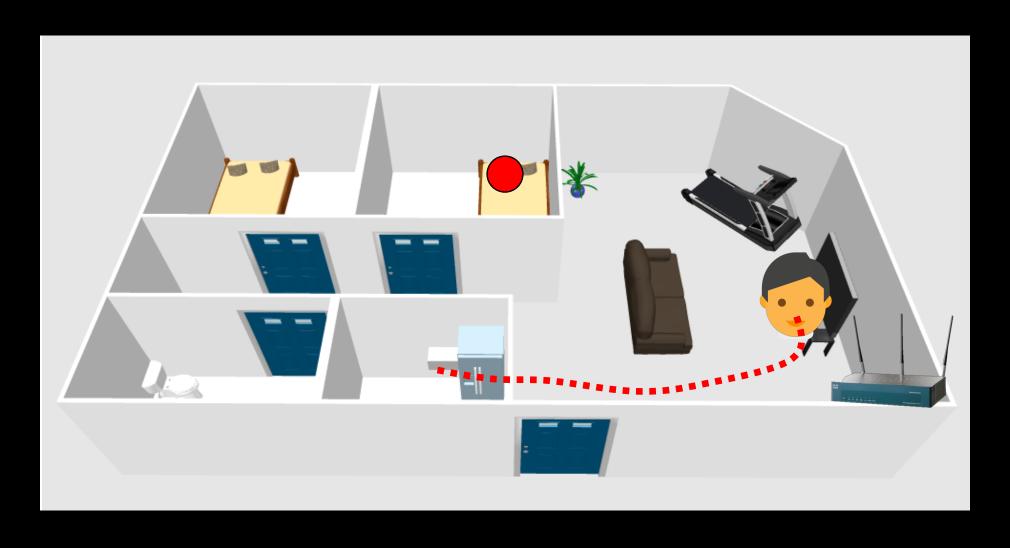
Idea: Track both people and devices Use interactions to match

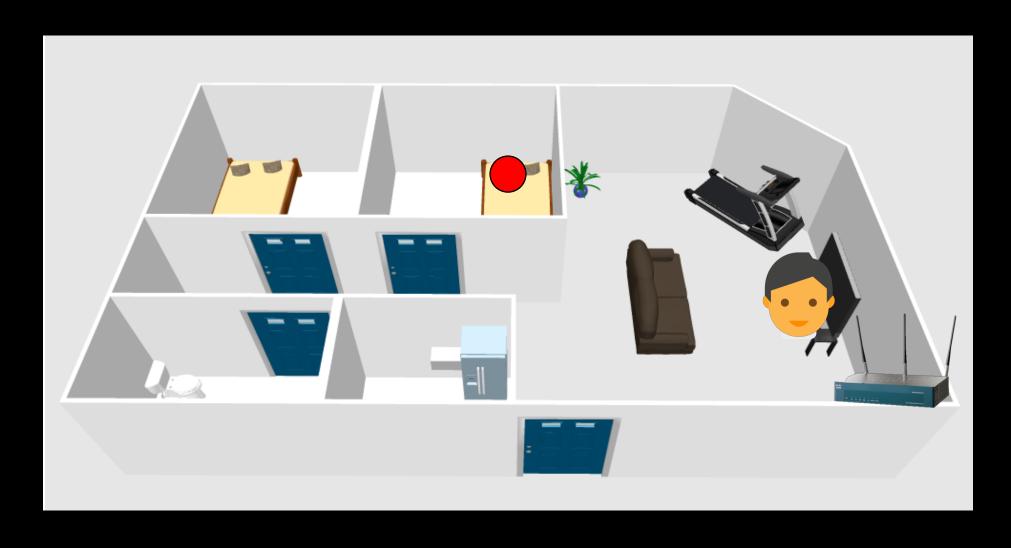




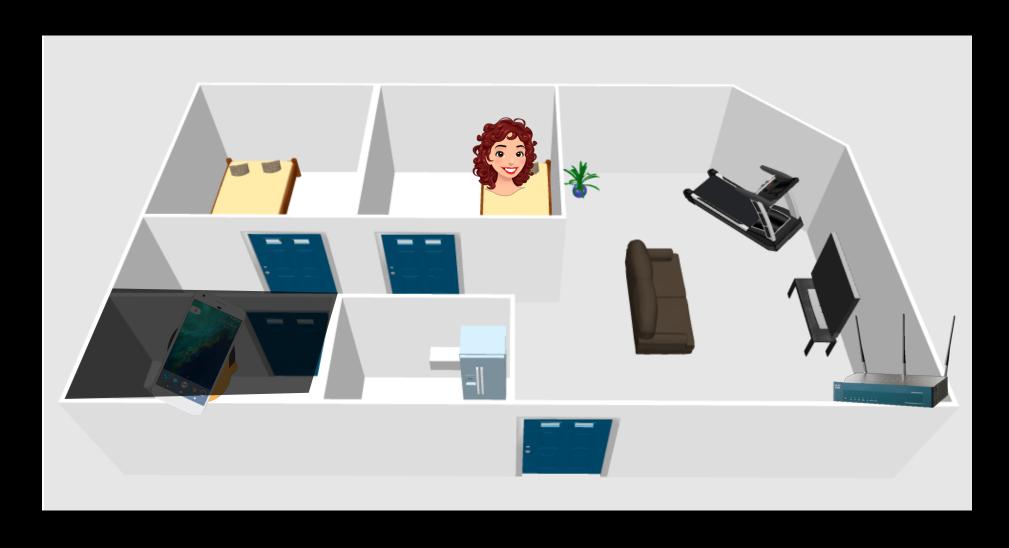




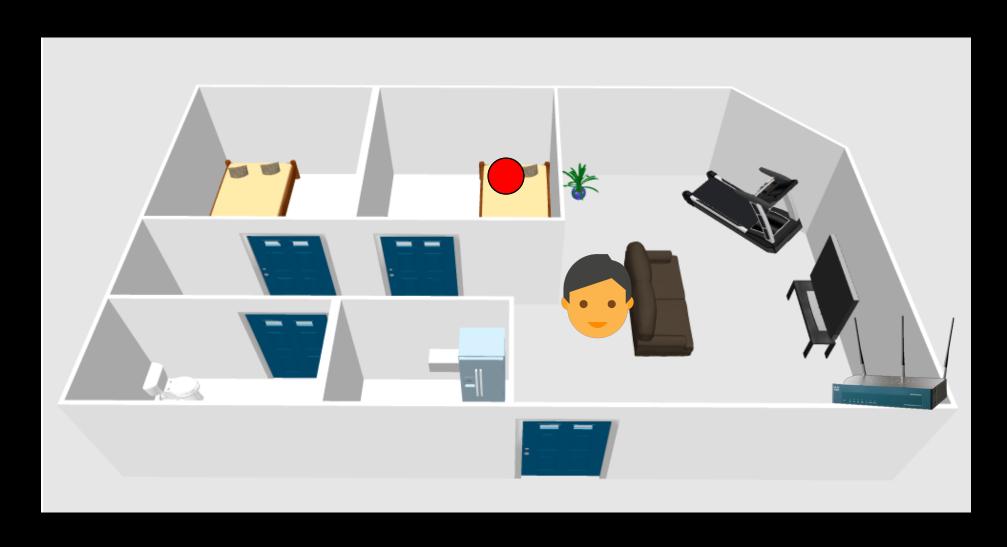




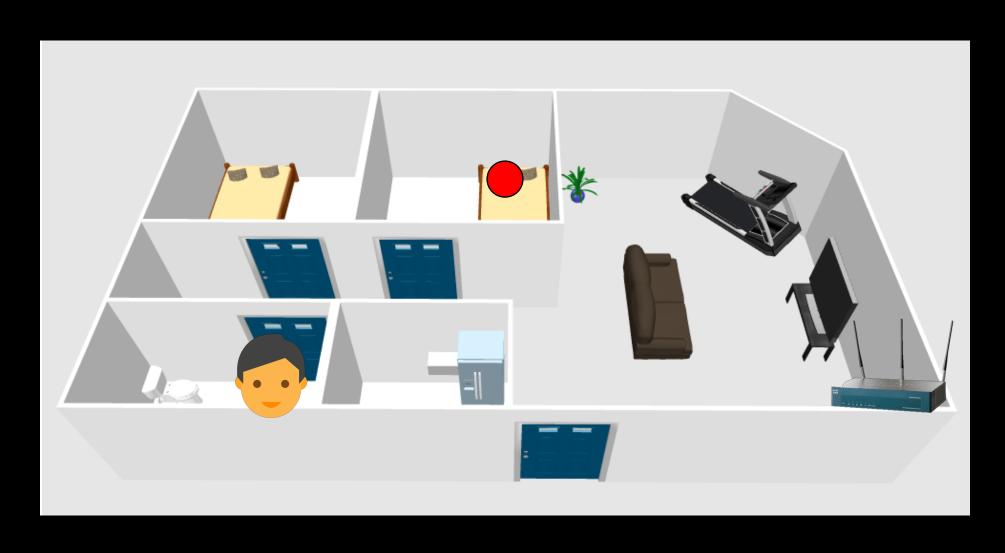
# Problem 2: Wireless Signals get Blocked



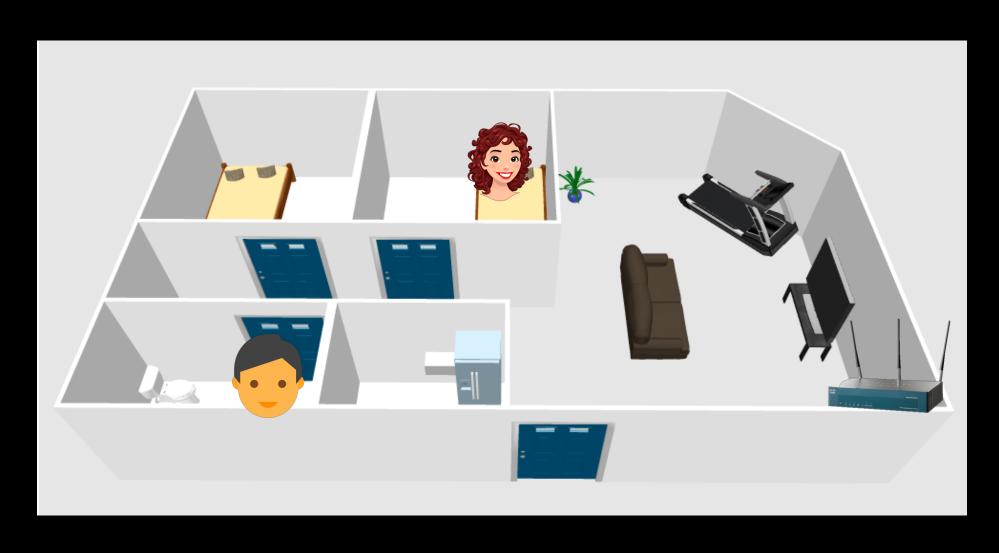
## Observation 1: Logical Spaces have Transition Points



## Observation 2: Logical Dependencies in Space-Time



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## Logical Dependencies in Space-Time

Cannot be present in two places at the same time

Cannot enter places that they already occupy

Cannot exit from places that they don't occupy

#### Step 1: Track Entries and Exits to Spaces

 Duet uses a Hidden Markov Models to identify entry and exits trajectories



Does not need training per region

## Step 2: First Order Logic Formulation

$$S_t = \{v_j | j = \{1, 2, ... K\}\}$$
  
State  $v_j = (P, I, R)$ 

P: Possible identities for the individual

I: Impossible identities for the individual

R: The location of the individual

#### Step 2: First Order Logic Formulation

$$S_i = \{v_j | j = \{1, 2, ... K\}\}$$
  
 $v_j = (P, I, R)$ 

- Can reason about a rich set of constraints
- Provable satisfiability algorithm to prune out invalid states

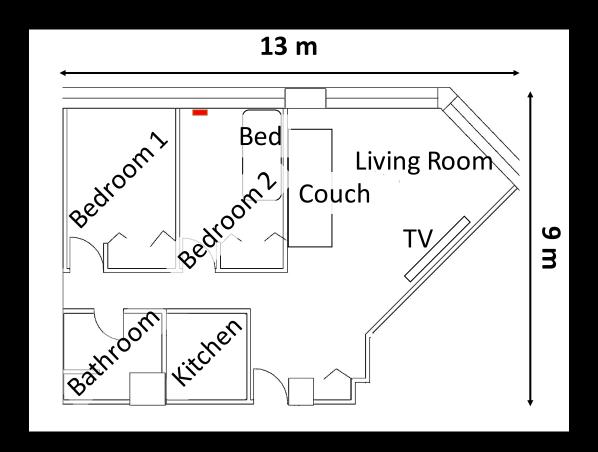
# Experimental Evaluation

#### Implementation

• 2-week studies in two setups: home and office space

- Occupants used their own cellphones, did not install an app
  - One time registration with the system
- Required no changes to user behavior

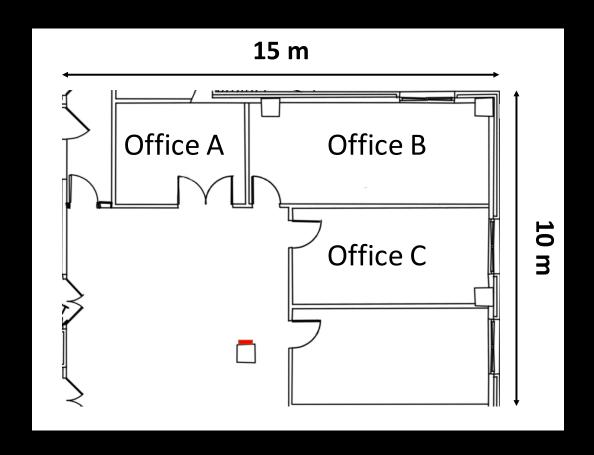
#### Implementation: Home



• 2 occupants, 2 frequent visitors

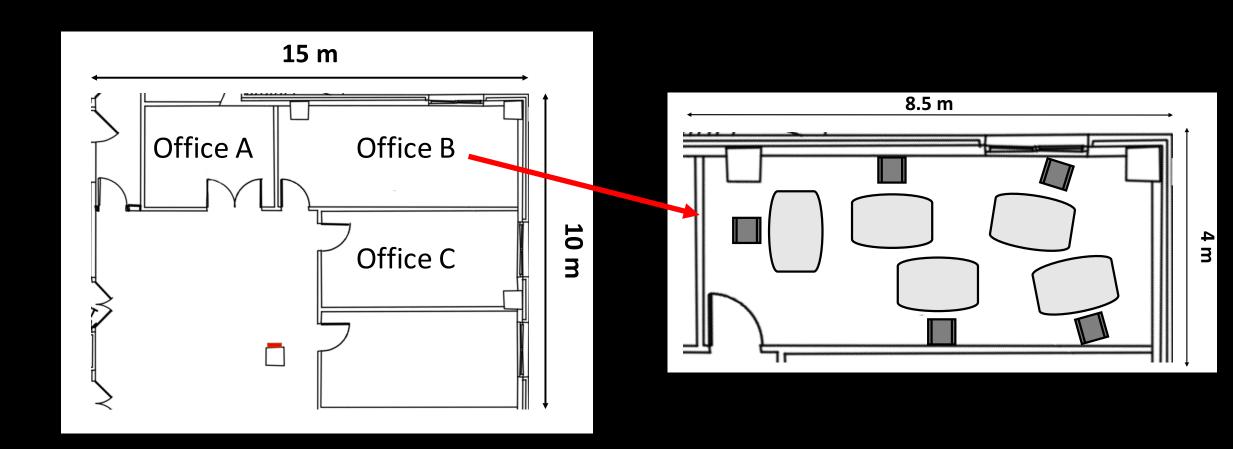
• Smallest area: couch (1.3 m<sup>2</sup>)

## Implementation: Office

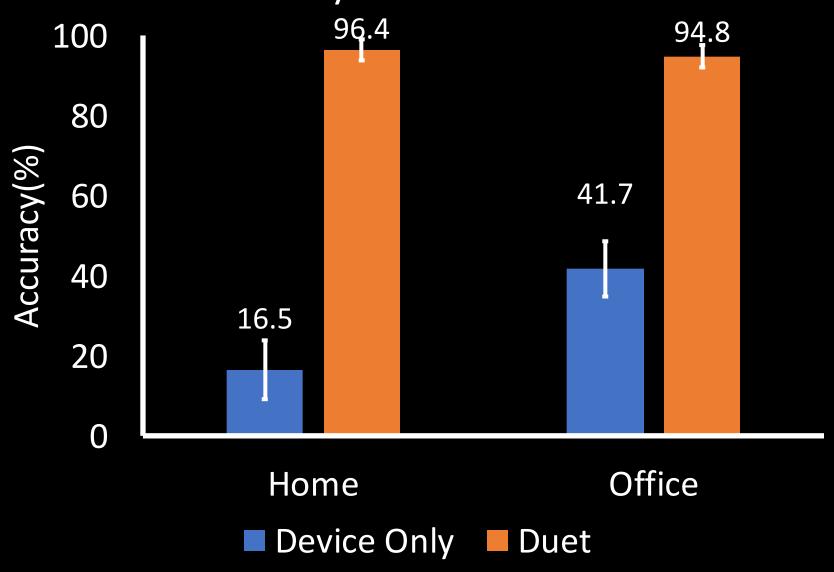


• Office A: 3, Office B: 5, Office C: 1 occupants

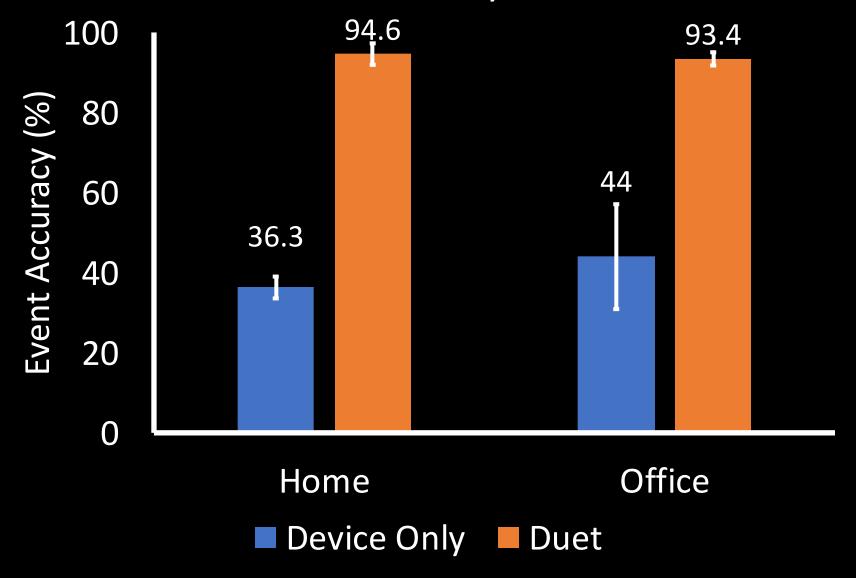
# Implementation: Office



## Evaluation: Accuracy



## Evaluation: Event Accuracy



#### Conclusion

• Duet: Combine information from multiple modes of RF tracking

 Uses First Order Logic based reasoning to overcome intermittent, partially correct information

User study over two weeks and two different environments