

A Novel Statistical AOA Model Pertinent to Indoor Geolocation

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Abstract: A novel statistical angle-of-arrival (AOA) model for indoor geolocation applications is presented. The modeling approach focuses on the arrivals of the multipath components with respect to the line-of-sight (LOS) path which is an important component especially when indoor geolocation applications are considered. The model is particularly important for indoor applications where AOA information could be utilized for tracking indirect paths to aid in precise ranging in harsh and dense multipath environments where LOS path might be blocked due to obstructions. The results have been obtained by a measurement calibrated ray-tracing (RT) tool.

Keywords: angle-of-arrival, indoor geolocation, statistical modeling, ray-tracing

1. Introduction

AOA modeling for indoor channel can be considered as a relatively recent area compared to time-of-arrival (TOA), since earlier systems were mainly omnidirectional and hence did not exploit the direction of multipath component (MPC) arrival. With advances in antenna technology and signal processing techniques, AOA has gained importance for MIMO systems employing spatial diversity and beam-steering techniques.

Some previous works in AOA modeling include the Geometrically Based Statistical Channel Models (GBS-CMs) [1] and measurement fitted statistical models [2]. However, most of these studies are aimed at telecommunications applications. Spencer's Laplacian model [2] is particularly useful for MIMO telecommunications applications in which data rate and coverage are important factors hence relative positions of the transmitter and receiver is not of primary concern. When indoor geolocation applications are considered, AOA information can be used to increase ranging and hence positioning accuracy coupled with additional information such as TOA [3]. AOA information becomes particularly useful in tracking certain indirect MPCs when these MPCs can be used to aid in precise TOA ranging when the LOS path gets blocked due to obstructions [4, 5]. For these applications, relative positions of transmitter and receiver gain importance, since path arrivals will be affected accordingly. In this paper, we propose a novel AOA model for the arrival of MPCs with respect to the interconnection line, or equivalently LOS, between the transmitter and

receiver based on an extensive set of RT results. The outline of the paper is as follows: Section 2 presents the data collection and simulation platform. Section 3 gives the overall indoor propagation channel and the proposed model. Section 4 presents the comparison results of the model and empirical data and finally section 5 concludes the paper.

2. Data Collection and Simulation Platform

Since exact modeling of indoor channel requires tedious solution of Maxwell's wave equations for complex structures it is not time-efficient and requires high utilization of computational resources. As an alternative there exist RT solutions which are based on ray shooting principles. In terms of speed and conformance to real-world measurement data, RT techniques are preferred for most indoor propagation prediction studies [6-8]. Given a transmitter location, rays are shot in every possible direction (with a certain discretization) and they interact with the objects through either reflection or transmission. The rays that can reach the receiver through geometric propagation are considered to be the components of the channel impulse response (CIR) if they are within the detection threshold. For the purposes of our study a measurement calibrated RT tool has been utilized to collect CIR data [7].

For our simulations, we collected approximately 14000 CIRs for each of the three different transmitter locations for a total of about 42000 CIRs on the 3rd floor of Atwater Kent (AK) building at Worcester Polytechnic

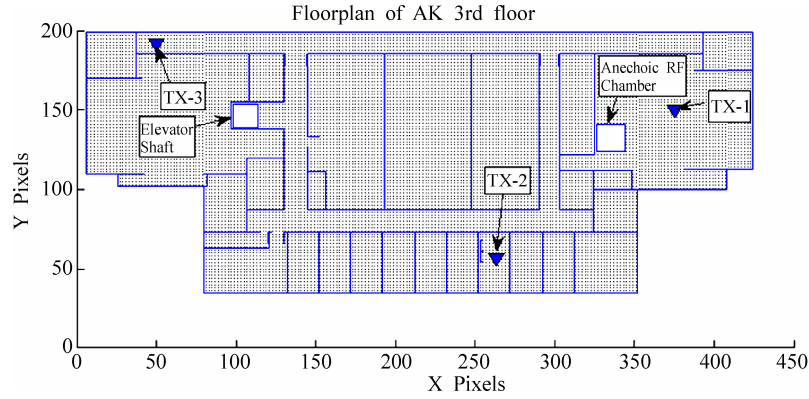


Figure 1. Simulation Environment

Institute, Worcester, MA as shown in figure 1. AK building, being a typical office environment, is representative of a diversified RF propagation medium and has been particularly chosen for this study.

The scale of the floorplan is 7pixels/m. RT tool gives all relevant information for each MPC such as absolute AOA, TOA and path gain. The anechoic RF chamber and the elevator shaft are the metallic obstructions on this floor hence LOS path cannot be detected if the receiver is shadowed by these structures. In about 45% of the receiver locations LOS path was blocked due to these obstructions and in the remaining 55% of receiver locations LOS path was available. Since the percentages are similar, our modeling is not biased towards LOS or NLOS conditions. It is thus a joint modeling effort motivated by the general fact that LOS and NLOS conditions will be present at the same time in typical indoor scenarios.

3. Indoor Propagation and the Proposed AOA Model

Indoor multipath propagation is dictated by various interactions of the MPCs by the various types of objects such as furniture, walls, doors and windows which have varying degrees of effect on signal propagation. The two main interactions are the reflection and transmission. Diffraction and diffuse scattering can be ignored for indoor environments [9]. Based on the material properties, these objects will have different reflection and transmission coefficients. Metal and steel surfaces, for instance, can be considered as specular reflectors but no or very little transmission will take place. On the other hand, materials such as wood or brick will both reflect and transmit the incoming ray after a certain loss. Each reflection and transmission has a corresponding loss coefficient and will decrease the path power accordingly. In RT techniques, each ray is considered to be an infinite bandwidth optical ray. This representation of MPCs is also in line with the channel model that was first pro-

posed by Turin [10] and is well suited to describe RF propagation in multipath-rich indoor environments. The general multipath channel can be given as

$$h(t, \Theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N \beta_i e^{j\phi_i} \delta(t - \tau_i) \delta(\Theta - \theta_i) \quad (1)$$

where N is the number of MPCs, and β_i , τ_i , θ_i and ϕ_i represent the path gain, TOA, AOA and phase, given by $\phi_i = -2\pi\tau_i/\lambda$, of the i th path, respectively. In this paper our focus will be on the AOA component or equivalently θ_i .

Based on the collected database of CIRs, we observed strong dependence of the MPC AOA on the interconnection line between the transmitter and the receiver. In other words, the MPCs tend to arrive close to LOS path. We should point out that actual LOS path might not be available due to obstructions, however the arrival of MPCs were still observed to be in the vicinity of transmitter-receiver interconnection line. In order to describe this behavior, we define the MPC AOA relative to the AOA of the LOS path which is a deterministic value given the locations of the transmitter and the receiver. This is depicted in figure 2. Expression of MPC AOA

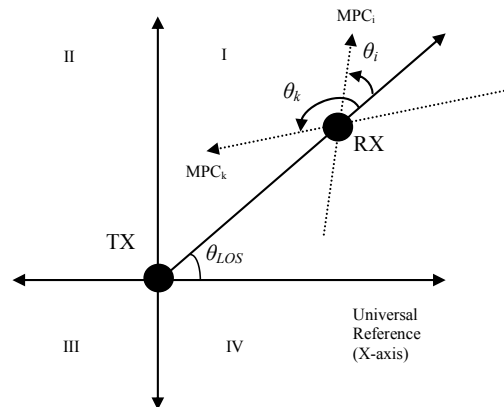


Figure 2. Illustration of MPC arrivals

relative to the LOS path takes into account the receiver and transmitter locations with respect to each other and hence allows for a more descriptive model. As a matter of fact, the placement of transmitter and receivers are generally done according to the building layout and the uniform assumption of transmitter and/or receiver locations inside a building may not be always be a realistic assumption. Hence dependence of the AOA on transmitter/receiver placement should not be included in the modeling approach; nonetheless, its effect should be explicitly given as a separate variable.

MPC AOAs can be uniquely identified in the range $[-\pi, \pi]$ with respect to the LOS path which is assumed to be the reference axis for all MPC arrivals. Our observations indicated strong angle components at $-\pi$, 0 , and π finally leading to a distribution model that is in the form of a classic “bathtub” model similar to Doppler power spectral density. We have found this model to show an accurate representation of AOA distribution around the LOS component.

The proposed model for the relative AOA can thus be given as

$$f_{\theta}(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\theta + \pi/2}{\pi/2}\right)^2}} & -\pi < \theta < 0 \\ \frac{1}{\pi^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\theta - \pi/2}{\pi/2}\right)^2}} & 0 \leq \theta < \pi \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

The piecewise integration of (2) gives the CDF as

$$F_{\theta}(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\pi}\theta + 1\right) + 1/4 & -\pi < \theta < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\pi}\theta - 1\right) + 3/4 & 0 \leq \theta < \pi \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

The distribution presented in (2) is the relative AOA. The absolute AOA of a certain path with respect to a certain universal reference is thus given by

$$\theta_{abs}(\theta_{LOS}) = \theta_{LOS} + \theta \quad (4)$$

where θ_{LOS} is the LOS angle expressed as

$$\theta_{LOS} = \text{atan2}(TX_y - RX_y, TX_x - RX_x) \quad (5)$$

with respect to a certain universal reference.

In (5), atan2 is the 4-quadrant inverse tangent and TX_x , TX_y , RX_x , RX_y denote the x, y coordinates of the transmitter and receiver respectively. 4-quadrant inverse tangent

takes on values from $[-\pi, \pi]$ and is particularly useful for identifying angles with respect to a certain reference axis such as X-axis. Its formal definition is given by

$$\text{atan2}(y, x) = \begin{cases} \tan^{-1}(y/x) & x > 0 \\ \tan^{-1}(y/x) + \pi & x < 0, y \geq 0 \\ \tan^{-1}(y/x) - \pi & x < 0, y < 0 \\ \pi/2 & x = 0, y > 0 \\ -\pi/2 & x = 0, y < 0 \\ \text{undefined} & x = 0, y = 0 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

4. Model Evaluation

The comparison of the proposed model and empirical data can be seen in figures 3 and 4 which are the PDF and CDF graphs for the relative AOAs of MPCs respectively. We can see a very good match between the experimental data and the proposed model and the conformance of data to our model shows the feasibility of this multipath arrival modeling approach for indoor environments.

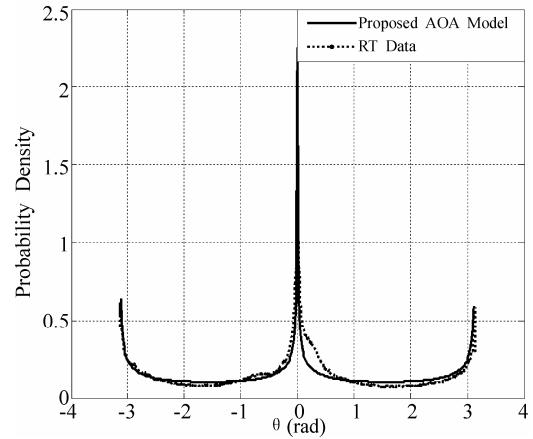


Figure 3. PDF Plot for the proposed AOA model vs RT data

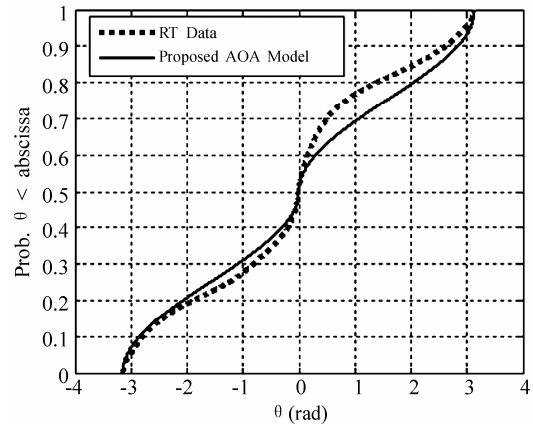


Figure 4. CDF Plot for the proposed AOA model vs RT data

5. Conclusion

In this paper, we have proposed a novel statistical indoor AOA model. The main difference of this model from previous models is the relative modeling of multipath arrivals with respect to the interconnection line between the transmitter and the receiver. Hence a more descriptive distribution of arrival angles is obtained given the transmitter and receiver locations. This model is particularly useful in situations where direct path is blocked due to certain obstructions and multipath AOA information can be utilized together with TOA for high precision ranging.

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