

# An Indoor Positioning System Facilitated by Computer Vision

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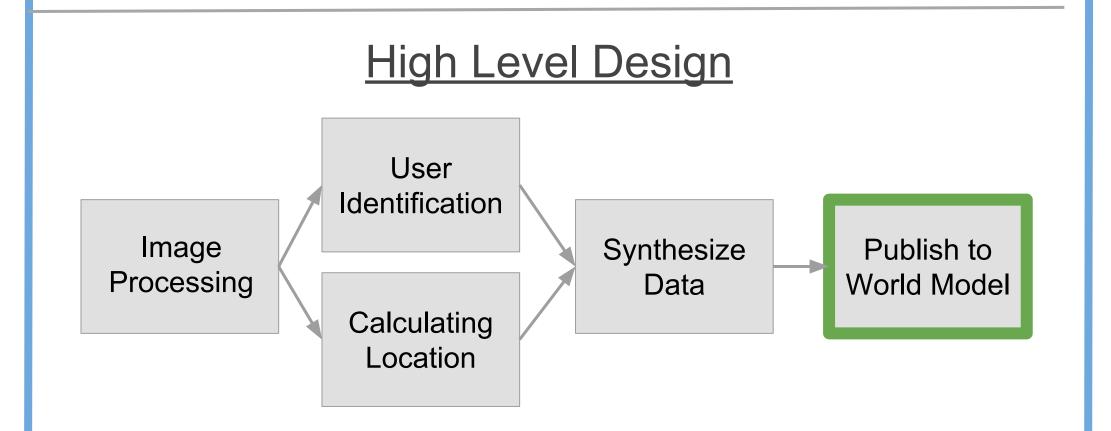
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## Introduction

- Global Positioning System (GPS) was developed by the US almost 40 years ago
- It works excellently for positioning outdoors, but becomes quite imprecise indoors, especially in relation to the area of interest
- There have been attempts to solve indoor positioning by creating maps of WiFi interferences in buildings, and publishing this data, allowing positioning devices to monitor the radio interference around them and match their findings to a location
- Our project aims to accomplish indoor positioning with the use of cameras and computer vision
- This will be more accurate and more scalable
- Applications: Indoor directions, Pedestrian traffic monitoring, Human- robot interaction

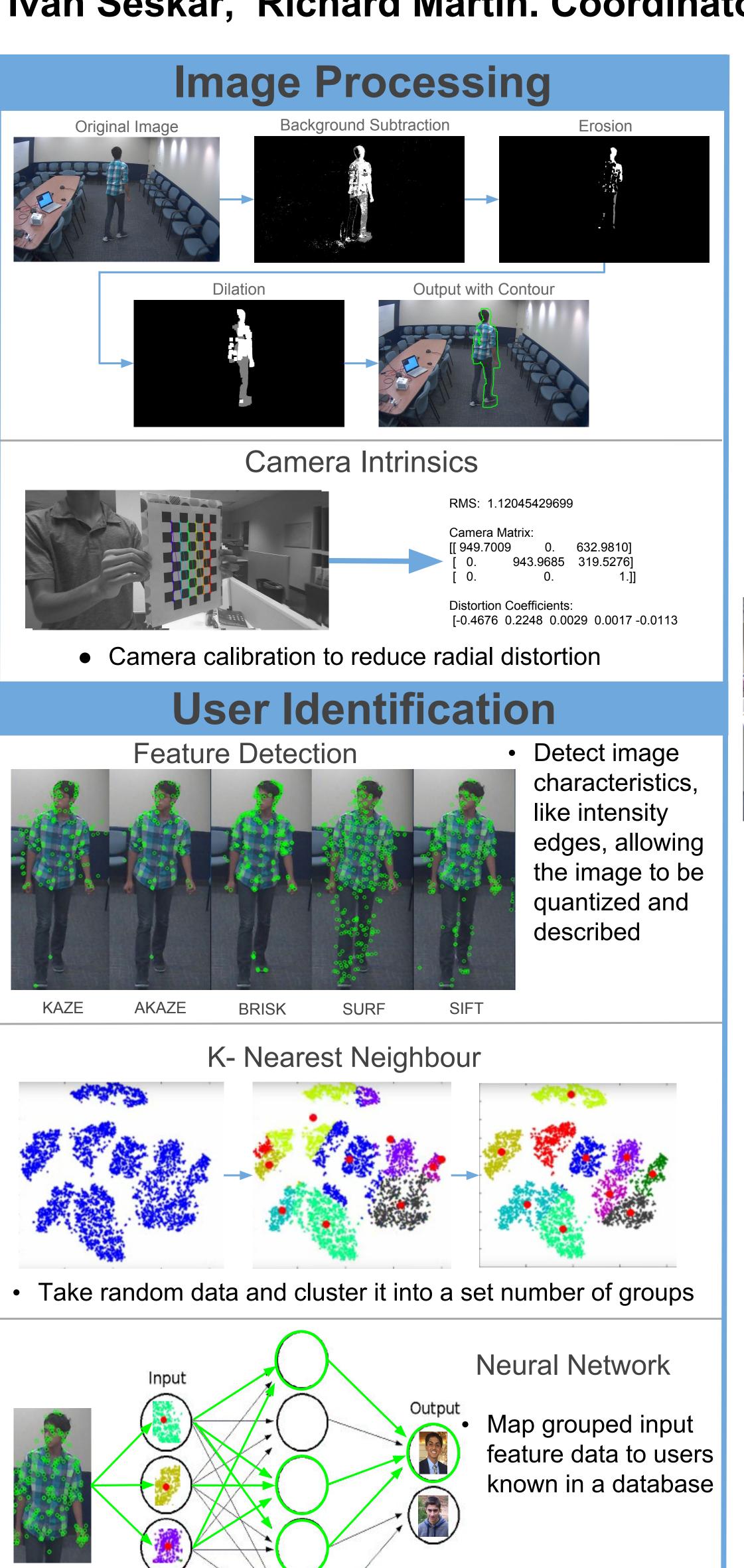
# Overview Purpose y

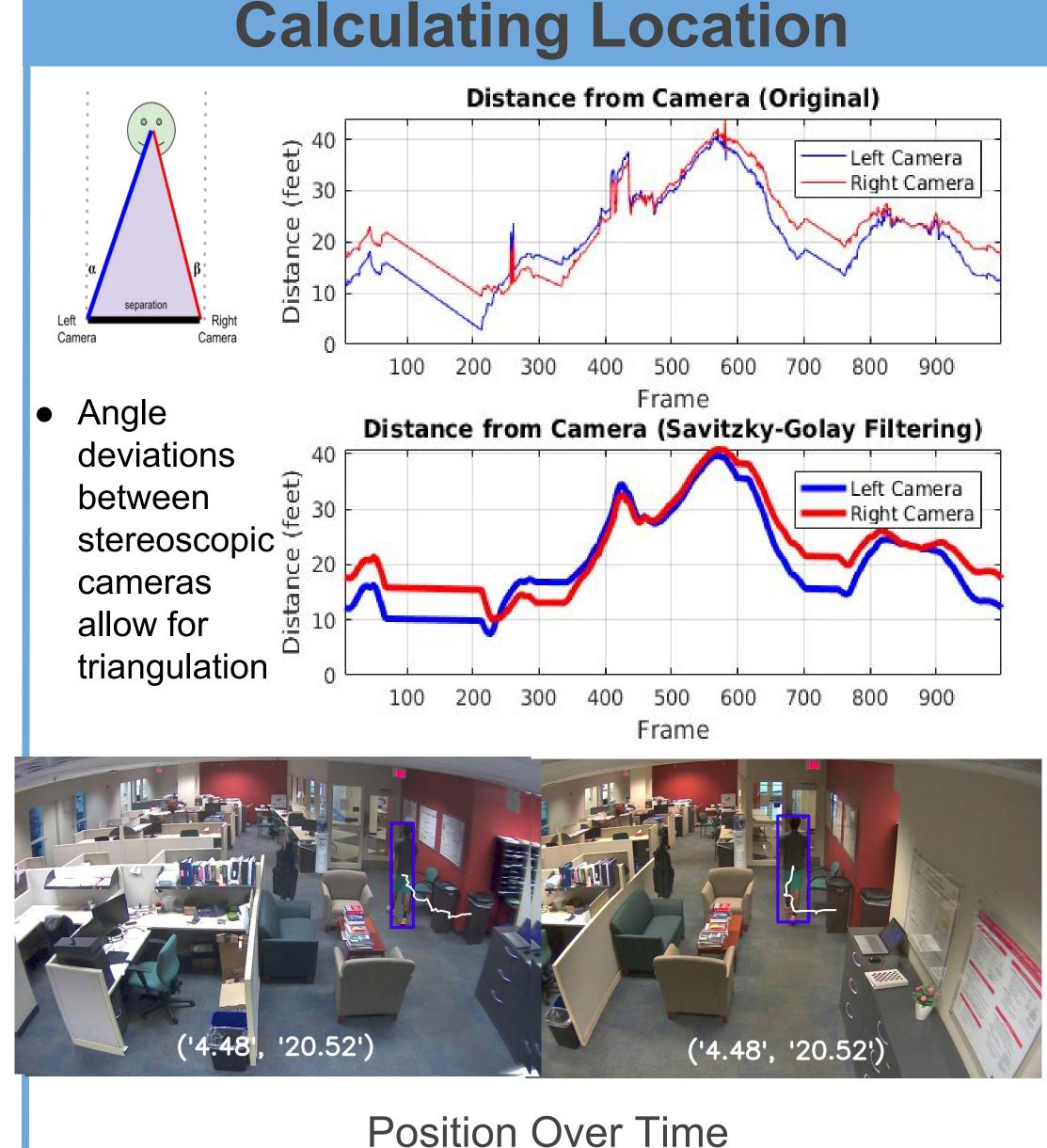
How can we identify and position people in a 3D environment with **only cameras**?



### Software and Hardware

- OpenCV (for computer vision libraries)
- Python, C++ (programming medium)
- MATLAB (data filtering and representation)
- AXIS M1054 Network Cameras (stereoscopic camera setup)





# References

**Filtering** 

x-Location (feet)

- Bradski, Gary R., and Adrian Kaehler. Learning OpenCV:
   Computer Vision with the OpenCV Library. Sebastopol, CA:
   O'Reilly, 2008. Print.
- Rosebrook, Adrian. "PylmageSearch Be Awesome at Learning OpenCV, Python, and Computer Vision." PylmageSearch. N.p., n.d. Web. 13 Aug. 2016.

Original

x-Location (feet)

 Matheus, Abner. "Is It a Cat or Dog? A Neural Network Application in OpenCV." Web log post. Tango With Code. N.p., 31 Jan. 2016. Web. July-Aug. 2016.

For more information: http://phalpha1729.wixsite.com/cvips

