



RF Pattern Matching (RFPM) Location Technology

Overview for FCC Workshop



RF Pattern Matching (RFPM)

- Signatures based on standard radio network measurements (pilot Ec/Nos, time delays from propagation delays, round trip times, etc.)
- Pattern match against a predicted signature database to estimate location



• Software-only approach – No radio hardware network overlay



RF Maps Incorporate Site Specific Information

• Signal strength measurements possess significant structure and should be an integral part of location determination



Sample RF Map from New York City

RFPM incorporates Delay Maps for Time Polaris Wireless Measurements



• This technology feature is particularly important in "indoor" environments



Sample Delay map from New York City



RFPM – Radio Network Modeling

Inputs to the propagation engine:



Pattern Matching as opposed to Trilateration/Triangulation

Pattern Matching

- Performance is enhanced in complex RF environments
- * multi-path, non-line-of-sight, shadowing, etc.
- Utilizes site-specific GIS information
 Takes full advantage of reported and unreported NMR data

Trilateration/Triangulation

- Performance degraded by complex RF environments
- multi-path, non-line-of-sight, shadowing, etc
- Ignores geographical information
- Makes no use of unreported NMR information

As a result of the above mentioned characteristics of pattern matching, this technology is particularly suited to performance in the in-building and dense urban environments



Time-to-Fix (TTF) and accuracy for Challenging RF Environments

Urban Indoor Performance vs. Alternatives



- Indoor test points in Tokyo urban area
- Shaded area is the desired accuracy
- A-GPS performance marked in Green
- ECGI (Enhanced Cell Global Identity) marked in Red
- RFPM performance indicated in Blue for different time-to-fix with 100% location yield