Localising a Person with Multimodal Sensory Systems in a Smart House.

Ferdian Jovan\textsuperscript{1} and PD-SENSORS Team\textsuperscript{2}
\textsuperscript{1}Faculty of Engineering, University of Bristol
\textsuperscript{2}Translational Health Sciences, Bristol Medical School, University of Bristol

1. Introduction

Indoor localisation, including its in-home mobility features, could be used to quantify how mobility behaviour changes as Parkinson’s disease (PD) progresses. These in-home mobility features obtained through accurate indoor localisation predictions can also be used to effectively classify whether a person with PD is taking their medications or withholding them.

2. In-home Mobility Features

An accurate indoor localisation is needed to produce high quality in-home mobility features. The quality can be measured by how close the room-to-room transition duration is to the ground truth.

References