

Indoor positioning technologies comparison table

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Technology	Accuracy	Location update rate	Applications	Other pros and cons	Cost
Ultrasound (Marvelmind)	±2cm	Up to 40Hz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Autonomous robots - Autonomous drones - Forklifts, vehicles - People tracking - Cranes - Boats 	<p>The most accurate IPS.</p> <p>High acoustic noise may interfere.</p>	<p>100-200 USD per beacon.</p> <p>Stationary beacons have the same cost.</p>
UWB	10-30cm	Up to 200Hz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Autonomous robots - Autonomous drones - Forklifts, vehicles - People tracking - Cranes - Boats 	<p>Nearly all UWB vendors use the same chipset from Decawave (Qorvo) – the same risks and the same specs</p>	<p>100-300 USD per tag.</p> <p>Anchors – more expensive.</p>
BLE / Bluetooth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2-5m - ~1m with BLE AoA 	1Hz typ.	<p>Tracking of people with cell phones and apps installed.</p> <p>Not designed for industrial applications, though widely used due to lower costs than UWB.</p>	<p>Very low power consumption for anchors – up 1-2 years on one battery.</p> <p>Poor accuracy due to RSSI-based technology.</p>	<p>5-20 USD per anchor.</p> <p>Industrial variants can be significantly more expensive.</p>
WiFi	~5-15m	1Hz typ.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People - Vehicles 	<p>If existing WiFi infrastructure can be reused, there is no need to install additional anchors or tags. The big question is whether the existing WiFi access points support the RTLS functionality</p>	<p>Low, if existing WiFi is reused.</p> <p>High, if new WiFi access points are required.</p>
LIDAR	Up to mm-level	~8Hz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Robots and AGVs - Too heavy, costly, and power-hungry for other industrial applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can be mm-level accurate 	<p>10-10k USD per LIDAR depending on specs</p>
Optical	Depends on distance: cm-dm level	Up to 100Hz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VR/AR applications - Robots, AGVs - Drones 	<p>Multiple subvariants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - QR codes - Stargazers - Optical flow - Motion capture 	<p>From ~10 USD for cameras for basic systems to 100+kUSD for expensive motion capture</p>
IR	Depends on distance: cm-dm level	Up to 100Hz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People - Assets - Robots - Drones 	<p>High requirements for the line of sight.</p> <p>It can be interfered with by other IR sources.</p>	<p>Can be low – depends on the implementation</p>
RFID / active RFID	Not a real IPS. Gate-based positioning	No real-time tracking. Event-based location updates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People tracking gate-based - Assets tracking with scanners, robots, or drones 	<p>Gate-based tracking. More accurate location data may come from autonomous robots or drones with RFID scanners onboard/</p>	<p>Very low cost for tags.</p> <p>10 – 300 USD for scanners.</p>
Odometry	mm- to dm-level – depends on distance	Up to 100Hz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Robots - AGVs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accumulate errors over distance - Must be used with other systems in the sensors fusion scheme 	<p>Depends on implementation – from very low to high.</p>
Inertial	mm- to tens of meters and more. Depends on time	Up to 400Hz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People - Robots - Drones 	<p>It doesn't work as a standalone system because, due physics of the technology, the location drift becomes ~meters in a few seconds (for MEMS)</p>	<p>1-5 USD for basic MEMS.</p> <p>1-500k USD for laser-based gyroscopes.</p>