

Erratum to “Anonymous Tracking using RFID tags” [INFOCOM 2007]

H. Adam, E. Yanmaz, C. Bettstetter
Institute of Networked and Embedded Systems
University of Klagenfurt, Austria

M. Kodialam, T. Nandgopal
Networking Research Lab
Alcatel-Lucent Bell Laboratories, USA

November 14, 2011

Generally, the following accuracy metric is used for the counting estimators: probability that the estimation error is in a given interval, with a certain confidence; i.e., $P[\epsilon \leq \theta] \geq \alpha$, $\epsilon = \left| \frac{t - \hat{t}}{t} \right|$, where t is the true and \hat{t} is the estimated number of tags, respectively.

The accuracy metric used in [1] is $Z_\alpha \sqrt{\delta_0} \leq \beta t$ (see [1], page 1222), where $Z_\alpha = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{erf}^{-1}(2\alpha - 1)$ is the α -quantile of unit normal distribution, δ_0 is the estimation variance. In the following, we provide the corrected form of this relation.

The estimation \hat{t} was shown to have a Gaussian distribution with mean t and variance δ_0 . The left-hand-side of the accuracy relation can then be written as:

$$P[\epsilon \leq \beta/2] = P[(1 - \beta/2)t \leq \hat{t} \leq (1 + \beta/2)t] = \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{\beta t}{2\sqrt{2\delta_0}}\right). \quad (1)$$

The accuracy metric becomes:

$$P[\epsilon \leq \beta/2] = \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{\beta t}{2\sqrt{2\delta_0}}\right) \geq \alpha. \quad (2)$$

Rearranging the equation yields:

$$\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(\alpha)\sqrt{2\delta_0} \leq \frac{\beta t}{2}, \quad (3)$$

$$Z_{\frac{1+\alpha}{2}}\sqrt{\delta_0} \leq \frac{\beta t}{2}. \quad (4)$$

Therefore, for $\alpha = 99\%$ the α -percentile $Z_{\frac{1+\alpha}{2}} = 2.576$ as opposed to the used $Z_\alpha = 2.33$ in the paper (see [1] page 1219).

In [1] page 1218, the confidence interval is defined to have a width of β , which is incorrect. The results described in the paper use a confidence interval of 2β . In other words, the problem solved is the following:

Given the responses $B_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, M$, from M queries, we have to estimate the total number of tags in the system with a confidence interval of width 2β , i.e., we want to obtain an estimate \hat{t} such that $\frac{\hat{t}}{t} \in (1 - \beta, 1 + \beta)$ with probability greater than α .

In order to reflect this erratum, on page 1222 of [1], the first paragraph should be amended as follows:

If we want the error of the estimate $|t - \hat{t}|$ to be within βt , we need...

The equations and results presented in the paper assume that the width of the confidence interval is 2β , as described above. The results will vary to account for the error in the α -percentile (i.e., for using Z_α instead of $Z_{\frac{1+\alpha}{2}}$).

The main implication of the erroneous relation is that the number of slots required for a given accuracy is *underestimated* in [1]; e.g., for the investigated cases in the paper the reported values are 17% less than the correct values (see Table 1 for the corrected results using the relation $Z_{\frac{1+\alpha}{2}}\sqrt{\delta_0} \leq \beta t$).

Table 1: Slots required to estimate the neighbor cardinality of EZB [1]

α	β	range r	total slots reported in [1], Table IV	total slots (corrected)
99%	0.05	0.1	7018	8470
99%	0.05	0.01	14036	16940

References

- [1] M. Kodialam, T. Nandgopal, and W. C. Lau. Anonymous tracking using RFID tags. In *Proc. IEEE Intern. Conf. on Comput. Commun. (INFOCOM)*, Anchorage, US-AK, May 2007.