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... thanks to my family, my girlfriend, my supervisors and all the U-Hopper team ...

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Abstract

Sentence that describes the problem . . .

The abstract is a short summary of the work describing the target, the subject of the thesis, the methodology and the techniques, the data collection and elaboration, the explanation of the reached results and the conclusion. The abstract of the dissertation must have a maximum length of 3 pages and must include the following information:

- context and motivation
- short summary of the main problem you have dealt with
- developed and /or used techniques
- reached results, the personal contribution of the student has to be highlighted

1 Introduction

Brief introduction to the work @ U-Hopper.¹

1.1 Problem statement

This is the problem ...

1.2 Approach to the problem

This is the approach ...

1.3 Outline

Here it is written how the thesis is organized ...

¹website u-hopper.com

2 State of the Art

In this section, the current state of the art has been analyzed in the context of counting people in a certain place of interest. The various technologies used for this purpose in the literature are presented. Furthermore, the reasons why sniffing the Wi-Fi probe request frames is the solution with the best trade-offs have been explained by presenting several implementations and some use cases.

At the end of this chapter, it will be clear the choice to develop this type of system with the U-Hopper team to find a solution to estimate the number of people with high accuracy and low costs, providing real-time data transmission and ensuring the privacy of users.

2.1 People counting methods

Let us start by thinking about before the popularity of mobile devices and the development of all these new communication technologies that are making this world increasingly interconnected and therefore before the opportunity to exploit the signals of these devices to identify the presence of people.

In 2010, Pinna et al. compared some of the technologies of the time (e.g. infrared sensors, treadle switch-based systems, weigh in motion systems using load cells) to avoid the manual collection of the occupation information and promote automatic counting [18]. All of these methods presented have good accuracy (95% in optimal conditions of use for treadle mats and approximately 90% for the infrared sensors, 97% for load cells) but have high costs and need the installation and the maintenance of the sensors.

Other studies have been done to improve the performance of infrared sensor systems, Jia and Zhang described a system with subordinate nodes for collecting information from pyroelectric infrared sensors and a master node that when it receives information from a sensor has to determine whether a person is entering or leaving [9]. Systems like this require sensors for each entry point, in the case of overcrowding or continuous flows of people, some sensors may not work properly and can lead to a wrong estimation and these errors accumulate over time.

Mikkelsen et al. compared a Wi-Fi-based method to estimate the number of people present with a probability distribution of the number of Wi-Fi enabled devices that a person is carrying and a light sensor estimator based method [13]. They concluded that the Wi-Fi estimator is better at recovering after errors, while errors in light sensor estimator accumulate over time.

These presented methods, in which errors accumulate over time, are not acceptable in a continuous monitoring system and this does not happen with the Wi-Fi solution and other solutions.

Many methods are proposed in the literature for processing images and videos captured by a camera device. Recognition and tracking of people by a stereo vision system to increase or decrease a people counter [2], a separated-aggregated framework based on deep learning to estimate the number of people from still images [28], a deep learning-based method for estimating crowd density and the total number of people in high-density crowd images [27], estimation of the people flows and then summing them to obtain people densities [11], a locate size and count CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) model is proposed to resolve people in dense crowds [20]. These methods rely on the use of cameras to get the data to analyze and therefore have the problems related to these devices. Images can be noisy in dim light conditions and, due to the presence of obstructions or overlaps, people may not be detectable. Moreover, the implementation of these methods entails high costs due to video camera devices. However, taking photos or videos of unknown people is always a privacy issue as decreed by the GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) in the rights of the data subject, therefore these types of solutions cannot be used in our problem.

A not very popular but interesting method of counting the number of people is to analyze the audio of a place with a microphone and count the different audio tones [10]. Afterward, Valle proposed a more

sophisticated prediction model to estimate the occupancy of a room which borrows speech recognition tradition and is based on Gaussian mixtures and hidden Markov models [25]. These methods can be inaccurate due to high ambient noise and the limitations on the quality of the microphones must be considered during the analysis. In addition, other sounds from smartphones or radios must be filtered to avoid being counted as people. However, as in the case of video methods, the analysis of the voice of unknown people is always a privacy issue as decreed by the GDPR, therefore these types of solutions cannot be used in our problem.

In this new era dominated by smartphones, radio-frequency solutions are growing: in recent years Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Bluetooth Low Energy, LTE (Long Term Evolution) approaches have been developed.

Many researchers have investigated the possibility of estimating the number of people using the two most popular standards for wireless communication, i.e. Wi-Fi and Bluetooth. In 2014 Schauer et al. performed this type of comparison with the aim of creating a pedestrian flow estimation system. They stated that only a fraction of surrounding devices could have been tracked by periodical Bluetooth scans and therefore Bluetooth-based estimations were less accurate, showing an average correlation to the ground truth of only 0.53 in the best case. In contrast to Bluetooth, Wi-Fi tracking provided a good approximation of crowd densities and pedestrian flows with an average correlation of 0.75 [21].

Bai et al. tried to detect device with different approaches: the number of the sensed Bluetooth Low Energy devices was about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the sensed Wi-Fi devices, these data were sparse, and most of the sensed devices only appeared for a few seconds. The number of unique Bluetooth MAC (Media Access Control) addresses was less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the unique Wi-Fi MAC addresses, so they gave up the possibility of using Bluetooth Low Energy and Bluetooth data. They concentrated on filtering the Wi-Fi data and obtained a correlation with the ground truth of 0.839 [1].

These papers show us the feasibility of using methods based on Wi-Fi, unlike the methods based on Bluetooth and Bluetooth Low Energy which do not provide satisfactory results in terms of accuracy.

Di Domenico et al. were the first to propose to use LTE signals of opportunity for applications different from location/tracking, i.e. to estimate crowd density within an environment relying on the analysis of variations of the LTE reference signal received power [5]. This approach is affected by the changing of positions that lead to a different superimposition of multipath components and, hence, to a different received power. The same number of people at different times can generate totally different values, thus leading to significant errors during the estimation process. They achieved an average accuracy ranging of 82%, but they tested this system only with a maximum of 5 people. As the number of people increases, the accuracy of the classification decreases, therefore it cannot be used in overcrowded areas.

Shibata and Yamamoto used a sensor node to obtain time-series data of signal strength on a frequency band used for cellular communications. Then they analyzed them using several machine learning techniques to estimate the crowd density around the sensor node installation site [23]. This method did not provide the number of people but only the stages of occupancy, with three stages (Low, Normal and Crowd) the precision is 78% but with five (Low, Little_Normal, Normal, Little_Crowd and Crowd) is only 53%. From this type of information, it is not very clear how many people are in the place and listening to a reserved part of the spectrum is illegal.

Another set of solutions developed exploits the attenuation of signals, which could be made by an IR-UWB (Impulse Radio Ultra Wideband) radar, Bluetooth Low Energy devices or RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) readers with antennas.

Choi et al. presented an approach using an IR-UWB radar which requires a preliminary detection of the clusters of people in the environment to set the parameter values for the algorithm. After collecting the data, through the use of statistical models they found the number of people that have the maximum likelihood from the minimum of 0 people to the maximum of N_p people [4]. This type of approach needs to know the maximum number of people and works only in a restricted area depending on the antenna. In this case with an angle of 80° and a maximum distance of 5 meters, therefore it cannot be used for applications like ours that need to cover a wide space.

Brockmann et al. presented a method to count people in a queue using the attenuation of Bluetooth Low Energy signals [3]. Almost 98% accuracy, but a lot of devices are needed and it can be used only

in situations where there is a queue with a predefined path where the sensors are located.

Gupta et al. proposed an algorithm to estimate the number of people that are crossing the RFID installation in both the directions, achieving 90% accuracy by real-time experiments for continuous movement up to 75 persons [6]. For realize a system like this a lot of RFID readers, antennas and tags are needed. An optimum distance is required between the readers, and with the tags. It works only assuming that people do not reverse directions while walking in the passage. However, if the density of the crowd increases beyond an extent, it tends to completely block the reading of the tag and therefore cannot be used in environments where there are large flows of people entering and leaving.

2.2 Wi-Fi probe request frames implementations

From the previous section, it is clear that the Wi-Fi solution is a step further compared to other solutions in the literature. By analyzing the Wi-Fi probe request frames, it is possible to better estimate the number of people in a certain place with lower costs.

Handte et al. presented one of the first approaches to estimate crowd density by monitoring Wi-Fi probe request frames. They modified the firmware of some existing access points and created a Web service that allows the upload of the latest crowd density measurements [8]. The system was able to continuously detect around 20% of the people on average because in 2014 there were far fewer mobile devices than nowadays (only 49% of the population had a smartphone in Spain in 2014) and they didn't have the advanced techniques of nowadays.

Mikkelsen and Madsen presented a system to anonymize the MAC address of the sniffed probe request frames, to sent them to a server and to analyze them putting two thresholds: minimum value of the RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indicator) and minimum detection time [12]. The ratio between the estimated number of devices, obtained by setting the two thresholds, and the number of people is around 50%. They said that the use of machine learning techniques could have ensured greater accuracy of estimates.

Oliveira et al. designed a specific device to monitor the presence of people by analyzing the Wi-Fi probe request frames [15]. Subsequently, they proposed a method for estimating the number of devices with a very strong correlation with the ground truth of the number of people in the environment, with a Pearson's correlation coefficient of 0.896 [16]. They said that the experiment should be replicated in other scenarios to test the versatility of the method. Moreover, they believed that one of the answers to get estimates closer to the ground truth values may be in the use of machine learning techniques.

Nishide filtered the collected data using a combination of RSSI, packet frequency, and the total time duration which the nearby device is detected. Filtering is performed individually for each parameter, and then the linear regression and correlation coefficients are calculated in different places [14]. He said that there may be other ways to accurately estimate the number of people using machine learning.

These papers show us the possibility of sending data in real-time and that there is a correlation between the devices obtained from the collected data and the presence of people. Furthermore, they suggest that the use of advanced techniques, such as machine learning, could have a positive impact on accuracy in solving the occupancy problem.

Wang et al. employed the Random Forest method to infer occupant counts using the Wi-Fi connection counts data [26]. The method was tested in a real office building with an average occupancy of 22-27 people and a peak occupancy of 48-74 people, the RMSE (Root Mean Square Error) is four people on the test set. For more than 70% of estimations, the errors are within two people counts, and for more than 90% of estimations, the errors are within six people counts. This paper confirms that the use of machine learning techniques has a good impact on estimating the number of people but this method does not have a communication system for the transmission of data and results in real-time.

2.3 Use cases of the Wi-Fi method

The Wi-Fi method has several use cases, a strength of this method is in fact the versatility of use for many application contexts..

Prasertung and Horanont used the Wi-Fi probe request frames monitoring technique to identify

the number of the customers visiting a coffee shop. They showed that the number of customers tends to increase on the average of 30% on a promotion day [19]. This can be used to explore how a promotion can drive customers into stores.

Shen et al. proposed a shopping group detection system using Wi-Fi. Experimental results indicated that this method could be capable of detecting over 90% of the groups with an accuracy of 91% [22].

Using real-world data collected in a large social event by a network of passive Wi-Fi sensors Zhou et al. extracted patterns related to crowd behaviors [29].

Singh et al. proposed a first-hand application of Wi-Fi sensors and LSTM (Long Short Term Memory) neural network for crowd forecasting and large-scale public event monitoring [24].

2.3.1 People estimation on public transports

The particular case of people estimation on public transport such as busses is a complex application because unlike the estimation in a static place like a shop, there is the movement to consider and the presence of people waiting at the stops, people in the traffic, pedestrians and more. The estimation of people in public transport is a really interesting challenge that is dealt with in literature and that can provide some useful information to public transport managers.

Handte et al. presented a navigation system for bus passengers that has the ability to seamlessly interconnect bus passengers with the real-world public bus infrastructure. Using the occupancy classes to classify the prediction (low, medium, and high occupancy), they got an exact match accuracy of 61.9% [7]. This work provides an indication of the feasibility of real-time information but accuracy can certainly be improved with the use of machine learning techniques.

Oransirikul and Takada presented a method to predict the number of passengers at the bus stop by capturing Wi-Fi activity and using the polynomial regression method with six independent variables with a degree of 2 [17]. It works well with an average MAE (Mean Absolute Error) of the prediction of 6, but they did not deal with transmission and analysis of data in real-time. Our approach is similar but used machine learning to determine the best polynomial approximation, i.e. the degree and the coefficients, using two variables: trend and seasonality of the number of devices detected.

3 System Design

Write about the methodology and the choices in the system design ...

3.1 System architecture

Describe the system architecture shown in figure 3.1 ...

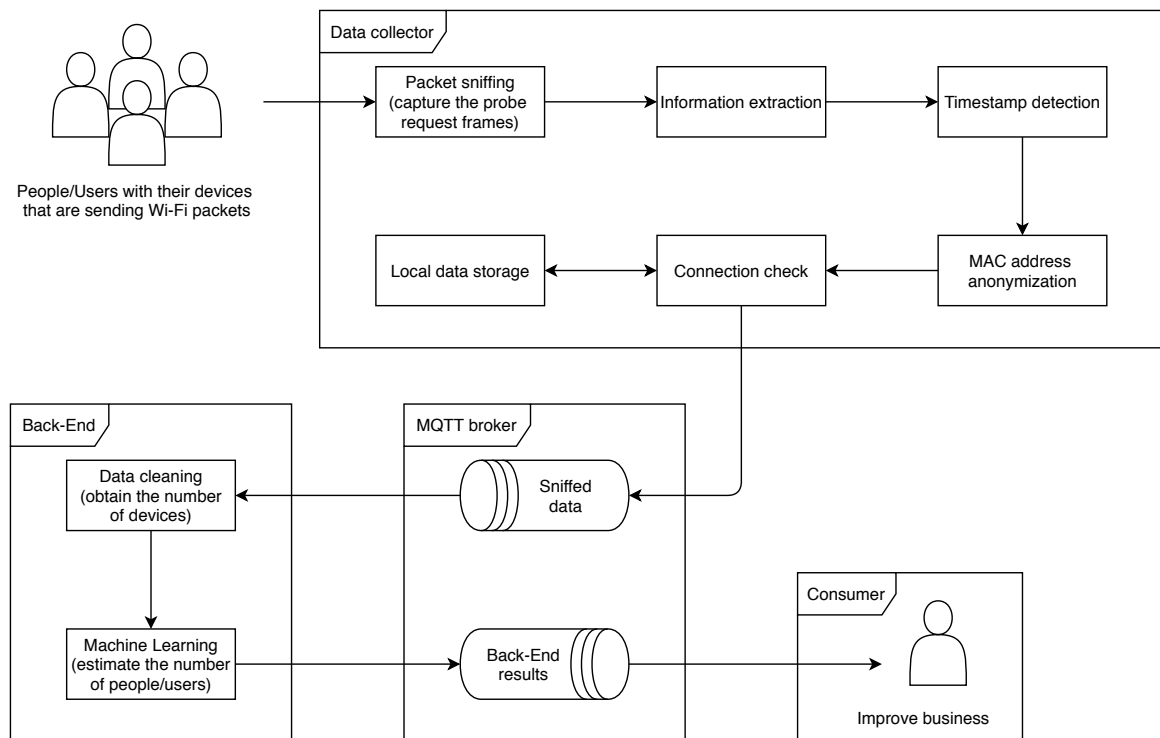


Figure 3.1: Architecture of the proposed system.

Describe the system architecture shown in figure 3.1 ...

3.2 Data collection

How the data have been collected ...

3.3 Data transfer

How the MQTT protocol has been used to forward the data ...

3.4 Data analysis

How the data have been analyzed ...

4 Implementation

Write about the implementation ...

4.1 Sniffer implementation

Write how the sniffer has been implemented on the Raspberry Pi ...

4.2 Implementation of the Back-End

Write how the Back-End for analysis has been implemented ...

5 Evaluation

Write about the evaluation case study ...

5.1 Experimental validation

Write about the experiments ...

5.2 Evaluation of the results

Write the evaluation ...

6 Conclusions

Write conclusions about the work done ...

6.1 Future work

Write about future work ...

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