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# Estimating real-time highstreet footfall from Wi-Fi probe requests

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**Abstract** - Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

and standardisation make them an excellent source of open, passive, continuous, and wireless data generated by Wi-Fi capable devices present at any given time and location. Considering the unprecedented levels of mobile device ownership in recent years, we can in turn use this data to understand the population distribution in highly dynamic urban environments with high spatial and temporal granularity [1, 3].

While a Wi-Fi based method to collect data offers us various advantages such as, easy scalability and efficiency in terms of cost and time, It also introduces few systematic biases, uncertainties in the collected data along with the serious risk of infringing on the privacy of the mobile users. In this paper, using a set of probe requests and manual counts collected at various high street locations across London, we demonstrate that pedestrian footfall at these locations can be estimated with considerable precision and accuracy while protecting the privacy of the pedestrians.

## 1 Introduction

In the past decade Wi-Fi has emerged as the most commonly used technology in providing high speed internet access to mobile devices such as smartphones, tablets and laptops in public and private spaces. This has resulted in multiple Wi-Fi networks being available at almost every location in dense urban environments. Traversing through this overlapping mesh of Wi-Fi networks, modern mobile devices with Wi-Fi antennae regularly broadcast a special type of signal known as 'Probe Requests', in order to discover Wi-Fi networks available to them. This helps these devices to connect and switch between the WiFi networks seamlessly.

Probe requests are low level signals standardised by IEEE 802.11b/g specification as the first step in establishing a Wi-Fi based connection between two devices and is implemented in any Wi-Fi capable device irrespective of the manufacturer or the model. This ubiquity

## 2 Previous Work

There have been numerous attempts at using Wi-Fi to measure the volume and movement of people in the built environment for various applications [7, 6, 5]. Though most research obtains feasible and favorable results, in recent years, one of the major challenges faced in such attempts has been the MAC address randomisation process. This process aims to protect the users' privacy by anonymising the only globally identifiable portion of the probe requests, which results in a set of probe requests generated by the same device with different random MAC addresses [2]. There have been various successful attempts by researchers to breaking this randomisation process in order to extract real MAC addresses, [4] but this usually results in serious risk of infringement of the privacy of the

users of the mobile devices. There is a clear gap in the research for exploring methodologies which enable us to estimate the number of unique mobile devices from a set of anonymised probe requests, without the need to reveal their original MAC addresses.

### 3 Methodology

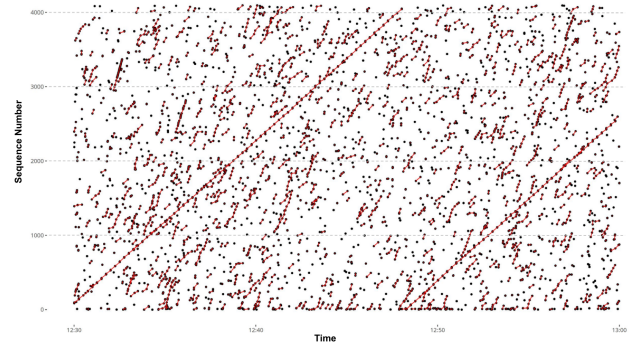
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#### 3.1 Probe Requests

A probe request consists of various information including, MAC address, device capabilities, sequence number, known hotspots etc. Out of this we are interested in things which can identify a unique mobile device. We collect the WiFi probe requests using the WireShark on hardware such as laptop for the pilot study and raspberry pi based custom sensor. The Wi-Fi sensor collected all the probe requests which were broadcast around the area, and recorded the following data: the time-stamp at which they were collected, the MAC address of the source mobile device (anonymised using a hashing algorithm), the organisationally unique identifier (OUI) of the manufacturer of the device, the total length of the signal in bits, the strength of the signal reported by the mobile device in dBm, the sequence number of the signal, the duration for which the signal was transmitted, the service set identifier (SSID) of the access point targeted by the probe request, and the length of the extra information (tags) embedded in the packets.

#### 3.2 Data Collection

The manual count was undertaken using an Android application on a mobile phone: the researcher touched the phone's screen every time an individual pedestrian footfall was counted, and this was recorded as a time-stamp. An initial analysis revealed that the fields - SSID and tags - were very sparse and did not provide much information for our cleaning process. In addition, the duration field was closely related to the length of the



**Figure 1:** Clustering probe requests based on increasing sequence numbers present in them.

probe request and provides no new information. Therefore, we removed these fields from further analysis. We eliminated the noise from devices outside the area of interest by removing all the probe requests which reported a "low" signal strength. This classification of "high" vs "low" was performed using a k-means classification algorithm. The cut-off point for the collected data was -71 dBm.

#### 3.3 Device Fingerprinting

We then used the fields - OUI, lengths and sequence number - to tackle the noise from devices which anonymised the probe requests. OUI and length were used to split the dataset into groups of probe requests from similar devices, and each subset was classified further using a graph based clustering algorithm where each cluster corresponded to a unique device. The algorithm created a graph where the probe requests represented the nodes, and links are created between them based on the following rules:

1. A link could go only forward in time.
2. A link could exist between nodes with a maximum time difference of  $\alpha$  (time threshold).
3. A link could go from low to high sequence numbers.
4. A link could exist between nodes with a maximum sequence number difference of  $\beta$  (sequence threshold).
5. A node could have only one incoming link and one outgoing link, which is the shortest of all such possible links.

The nodes were then classified based on the unique connected component they belonged to. This classification was assigned as the unique identifier for the anonymised probe requests.

### 4 Pilot Study

A pilot survey was conducted on Oxford Street in London in December 2017, where two sets of data were

collected on pedestrian footfall with the aim of establishing merit in measuring pedestrian footfall as a function of the number of wifi probe requests collected at a given location. These datasets were collected through Wi-Fi sensing and manual counting in parallel. Being located at one of the busiest retail locations in the United Kingdom, the WiFi sensor captured approximately 60,000 probe requests over a 30 minutes interval, and 3,722 people were counted manually.

#### 4.1 Data Collection

When we aggregated the probe requests by their MAC address for every minute, the difference between the sensor counts and the manual counts was observed to be on average 425%. This suggested that there was a large amount of noise in the data which might have included signals from devices outside the area where the manual count was conducted, as well as anonymised probe requests from the same devices but with different MAC addresses. This process of filtering was highly effective and reduced the difference between the sensor counts and manual counts to 30%. We observed that around 55% of all probe requests collected were anonymised. We assigned the hashed MAC address the unique identifier for the remaining 45% and investigated the anonymised probe requests further.

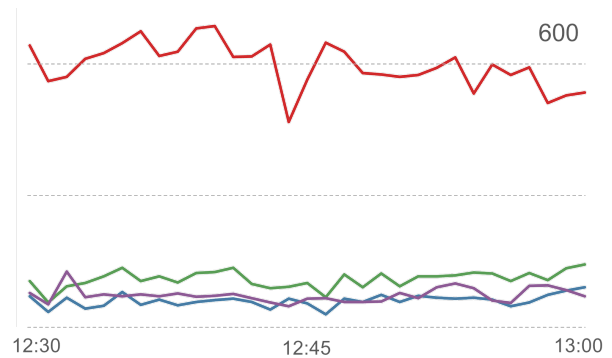
#### 4.2 Results

Figure 1 shows the clustering process: the black dots show the probe requests and the red lines connect them into clusters representing those which were generated by the same device. We finally combined both normal and anonymised probe requests, aggregated them based on their unique identifier, and removed repeating probe requests which reduced the difference between the sensor counts and the manual counts to -18%.

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### 5 Main Study

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**Figure 2:** Comparison of counts after filtering with manual counts

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#### 5.1 Aims and Objectives

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#### 5.2 Data Collection

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### 5.3 Results

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## 6 Discussion

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## 7 Conclusion

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