

Dynamic Wi-Fi Reference Point Recognition along Public Transport Routes

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DES421 Location-based Service Literature Review

#1

Introduction

Addressed Problem



User Localization in urban environments

using Wi-Fi location fingerprinting method on the outdoor and combination of indoor and outdoor environments.

Importance of problem



Enhance User Preferences and Experiences

by handling the optimal routing and localization computation on duration and other parameters in multimode transportation

Determine Location in Urban Environment

especially when determining user current location where GNSS signal is unreachable or become obscure under urban environment

#2 Method

Designed Scenario



Vienna Public Transport System

Focusing on the tram/light rail transit route number 62,
from Oper/Karlsplatz to Lainz Wolkersbergenstraße

Selected tram journey:

Eichenstrasse - Paulanergasse

Designed Scenario (cont.)

02:38 Mon 25 Apr

< 62 Badner Bahn

Eichenstraße 21:48

Eichenstraße
9 PM: Usually not busy

62 Oper/Karlsplatz U 21:48
Scheduled · in 10 min

What's it like on board?

Not crowded + Accessibility + Ten

Also in 13 min & 25 min

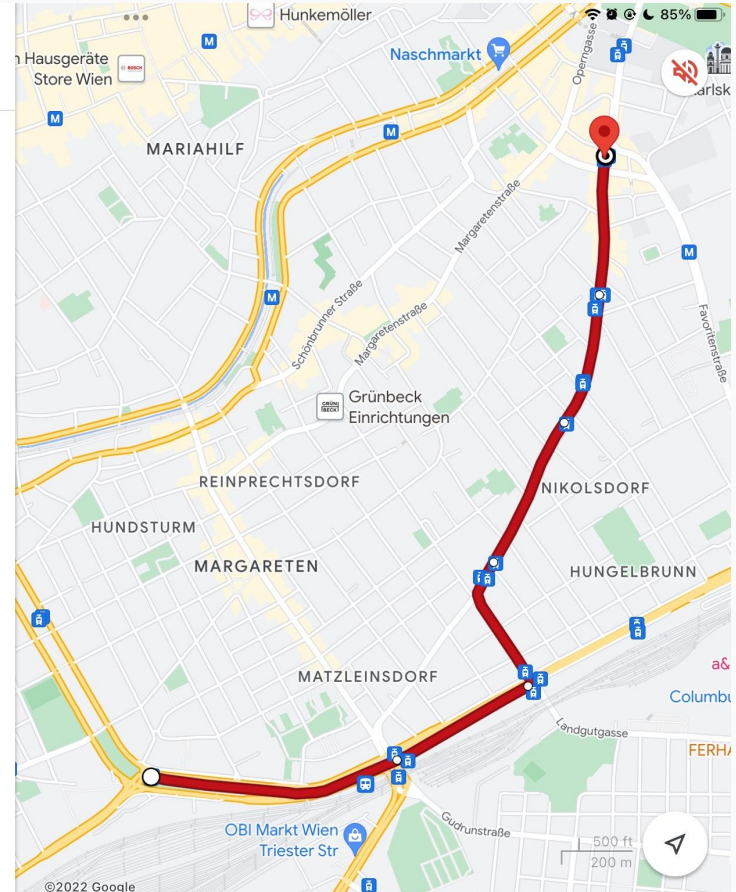
^ Ride 6 stops (8 min)

- Matzleinsdorfer Platz
- Kliebergasse
- Laurenzgasse
- Johann Strauß Gasse
- Mayerhofgasse

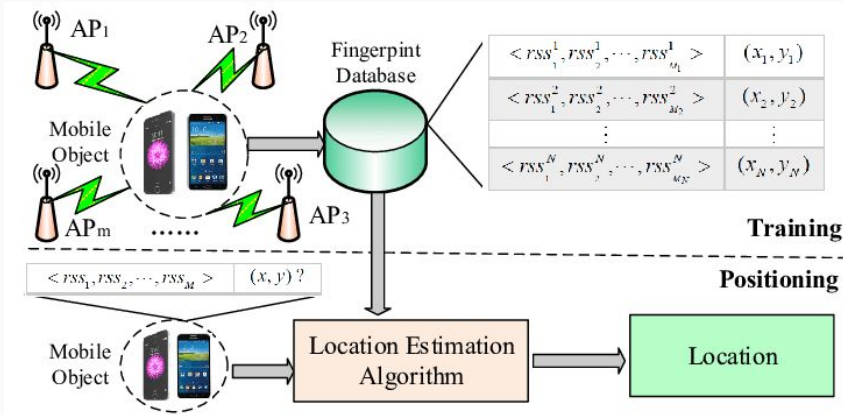
Paulanergasse 21:56

Paulanergasse (Wiedner Hauptstraße 22-26) 21:56

Pin 21:56 · 8 min



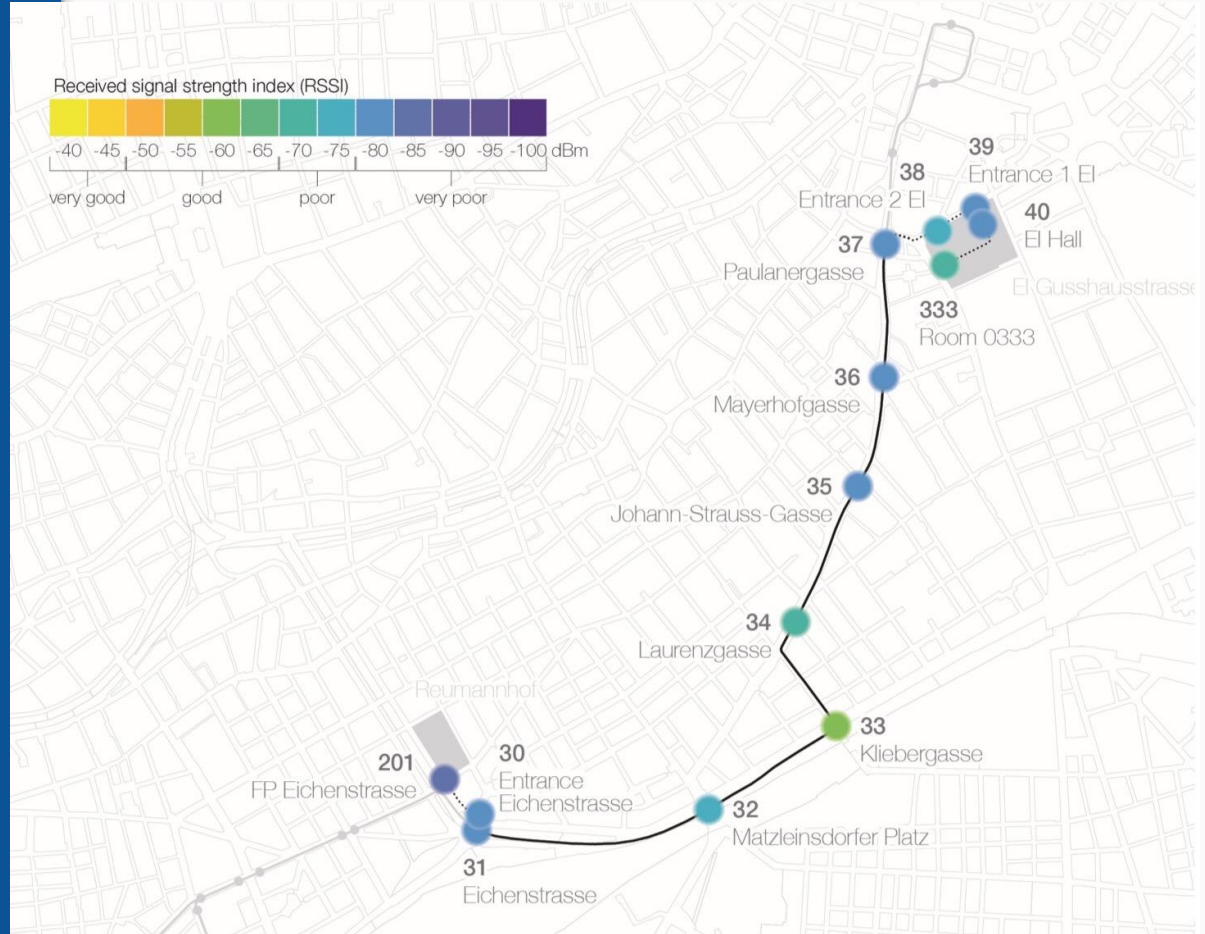
Software & Tools



Wi-Fi Location Fingerprint

Finding a location of a person based on RSSI and AP count of Wi-Fi networks, measured at reference point referred as Intelligent Check Points (iCPs) throughout the journey.

Intelligent Check Points (iCPs)



Intelligent Check Points (iCPs) (cont.)

Start

iCP 201

FP Eichenstrasse

iCP 30

Entrance Eichenstrasse

Underground

iCP 31

Eichenstrasse

iCP 32

Matzleinsdorfer Platz

iCP 33

Kliebergasse

iCP 34

Laurenzgasse

Street Level

iCP 35

Johann-Strauss-Gasse

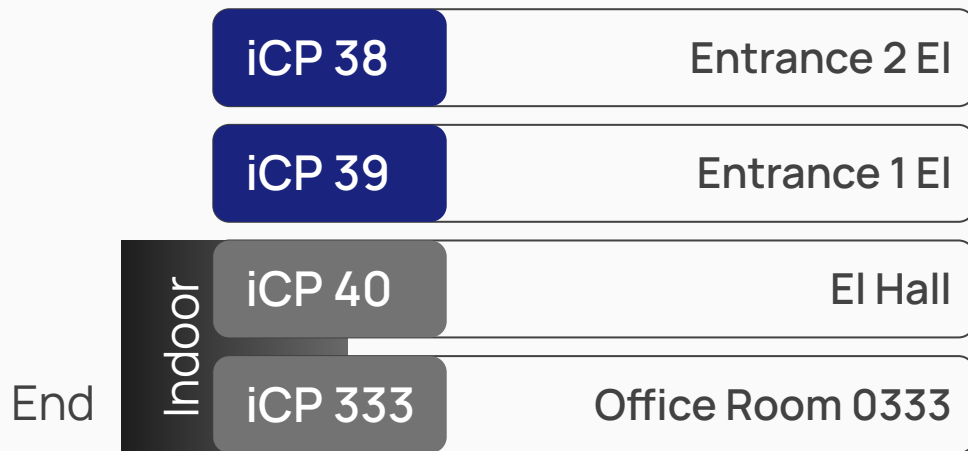
iCP 36

Mayerhofgasse

iCP 37

Paulanergasse

Intelligent Check Points (iCPs) (cont.)



Travel time: approximately 15~20 minutes.
On-board Wi-Fi trains are selected.

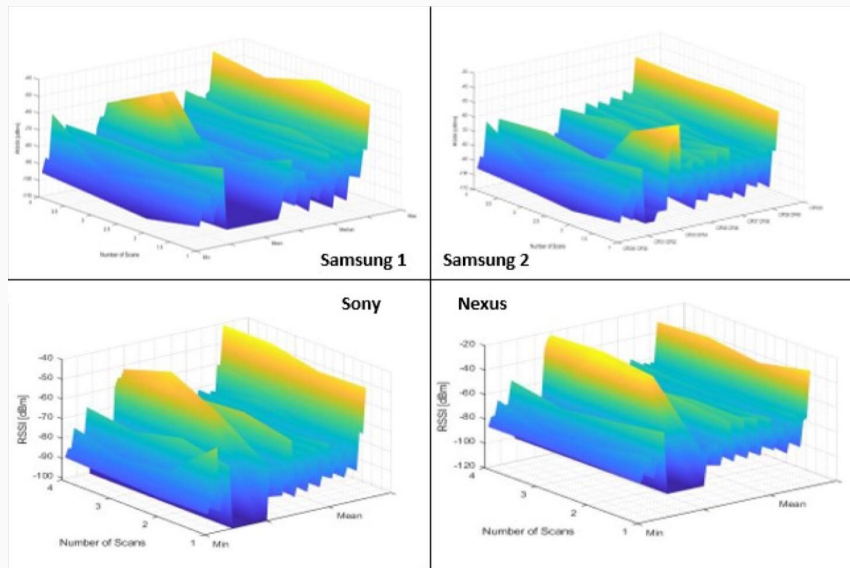
Software & Tools (cont.)



Smartphones

- Samsung Galaxy S3
- LG Nexus 5X
- Sony Xperia Z3

Focused Data



At each iCP,

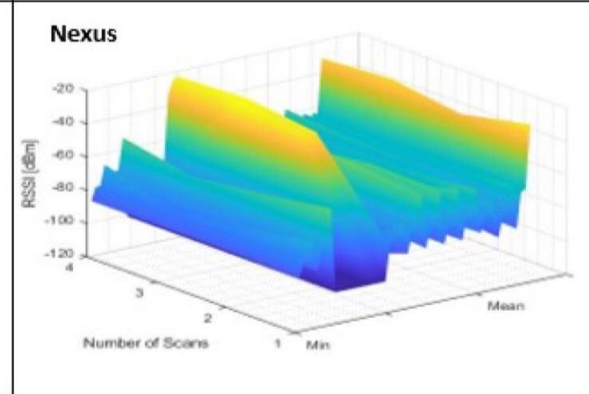
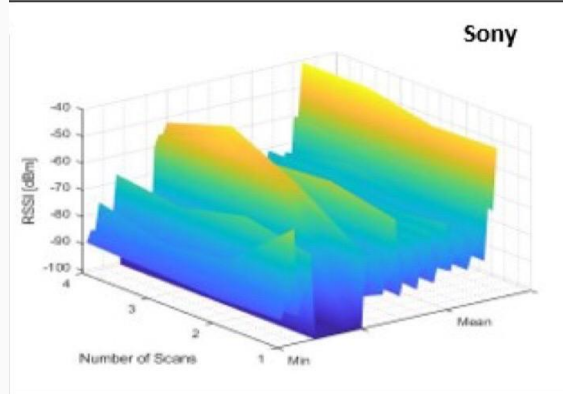
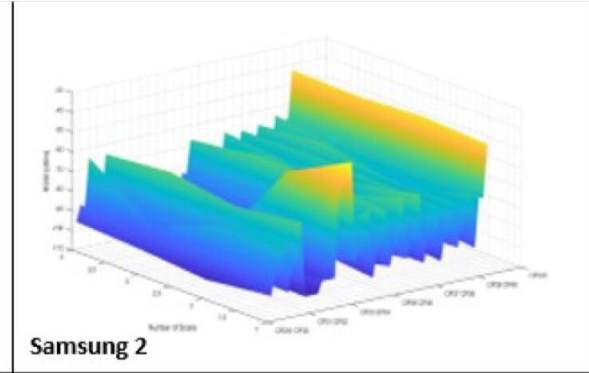
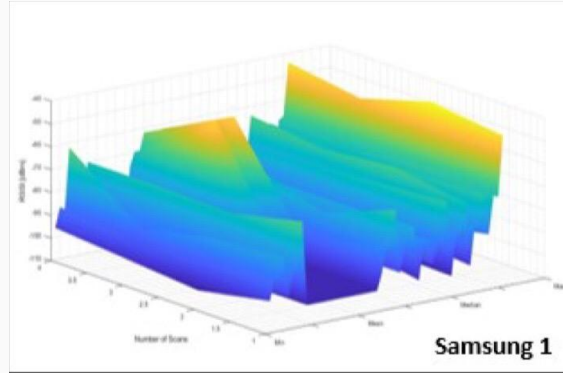
- Wi-Fi access points (APs) count
- Received Signal Strength Index (RSSI)

#3 Result & Discussion

Discussion

Wi-Fi APs: RSSI value

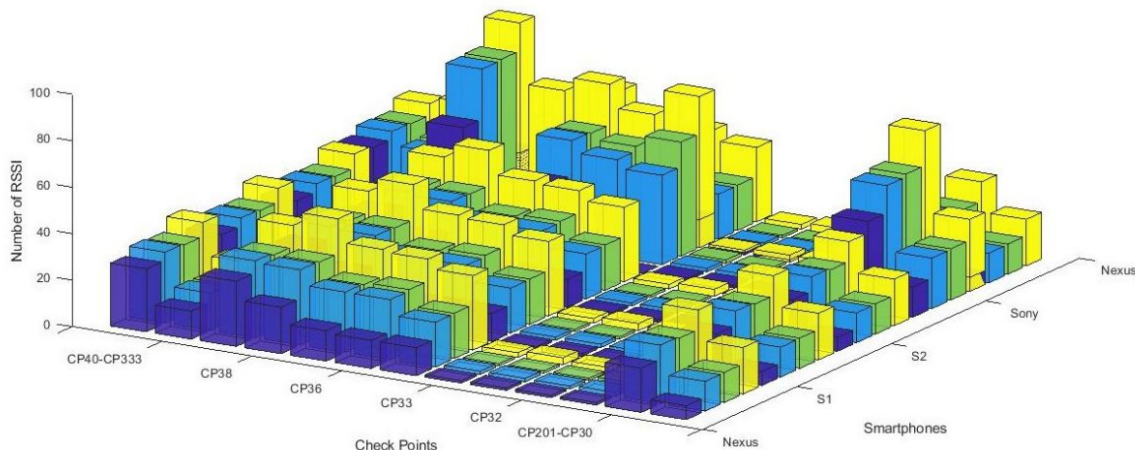
The environment has the higher influence on RSSI value rather than phone's specifications as clearly seen on tunnel section.



Discussion

Wi-Fi APs: APs Count

The number of APs are dropped significantly in the underground section, due to less underground Wi-Fi coverages, block of overground Wi-Fi signals by tunnel wall.

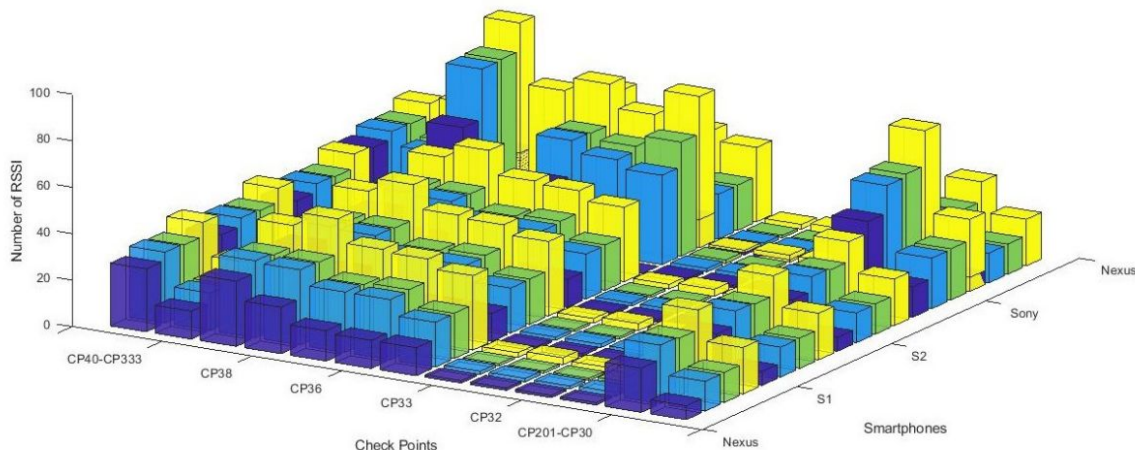


Discussion

Wi-Fi APs: Smartphone

Battery life, phone case, measurement location has the impact on APs count.

LG Nexus has better receiver for picking up Wi-Fi networks, providing the best tool for accurate Wi-Fi fingerprinting.

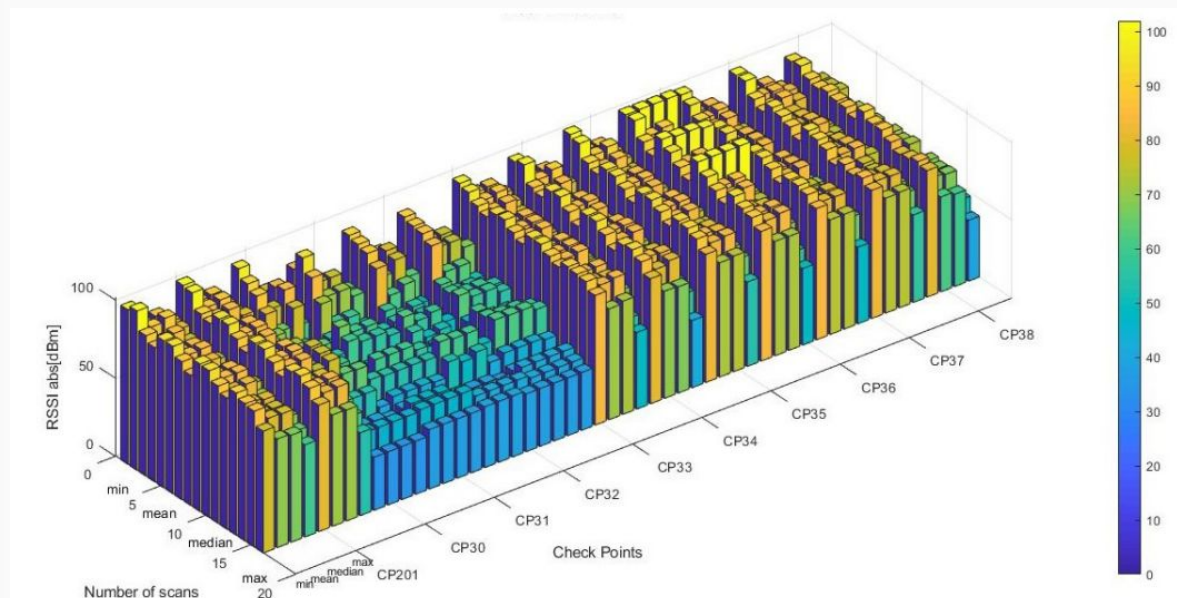


Discussion

RSSI Variation at iCPs

The strongest signal is at iCP37 where higher number of hotspots or larger number of APs in building nearby.

The weakest signal is at underground section.

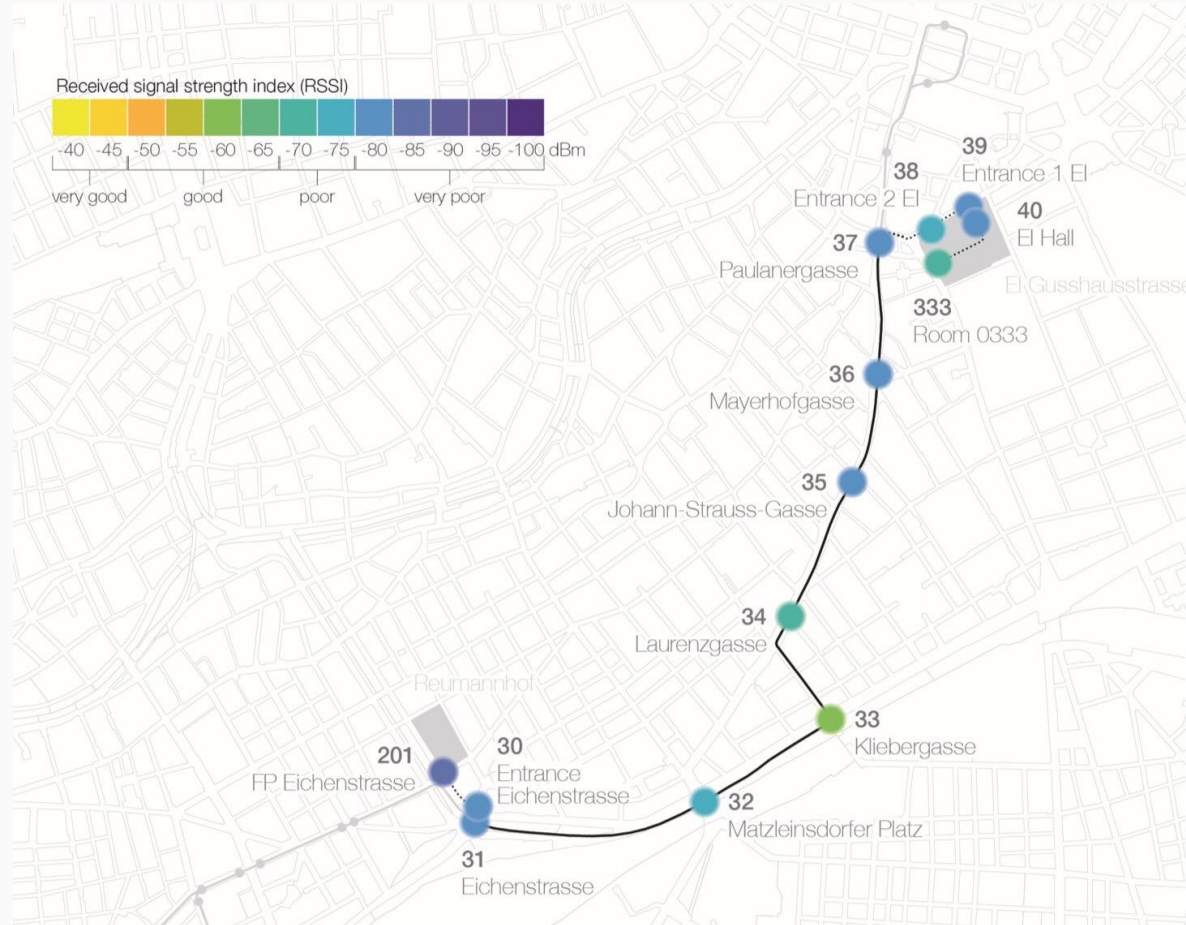


Discussion

APs Count and RSSI Comparison

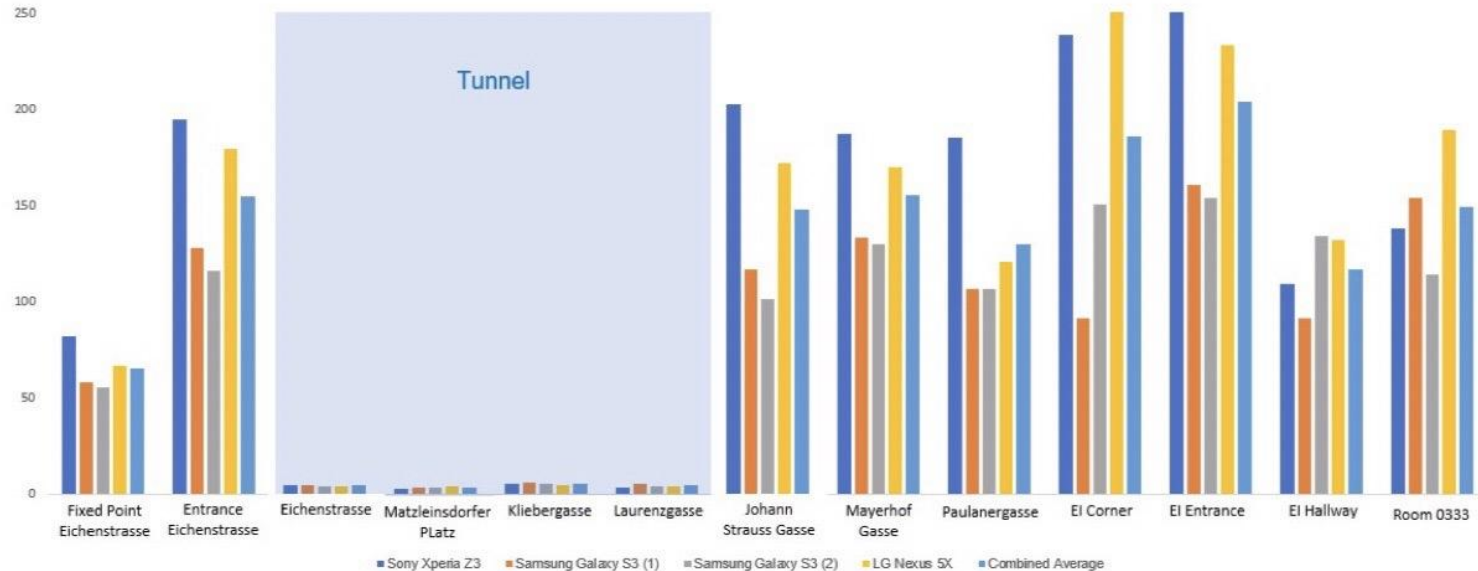
Highest RSSI values is at the underground section.

Inside the building has the lowest recorded value.



Discussion

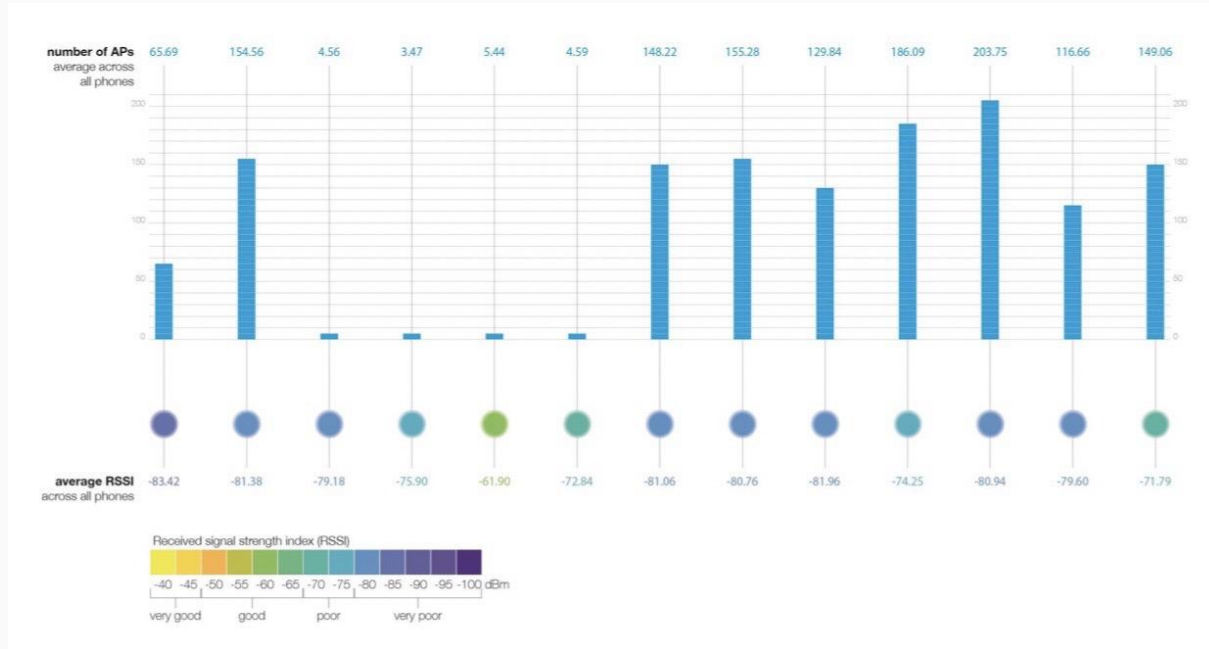
#3 Result & Discussion



APs Count and RSSI Comparison

Less number of APs are collected inside underground section.

→ The RSSI value and AP count are not positively correlated.



APs Count and RSSI Comparison

The number of RSSI value and APs count are visibly change in the street level.

→ **Underground section has good RSSI value but low APs count.**

Outcome

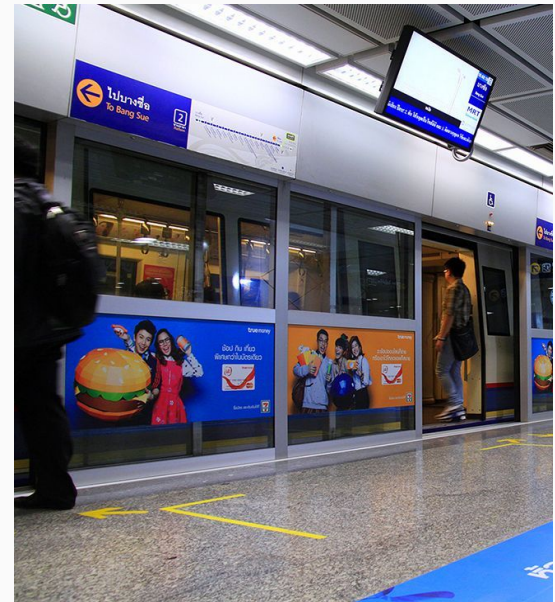
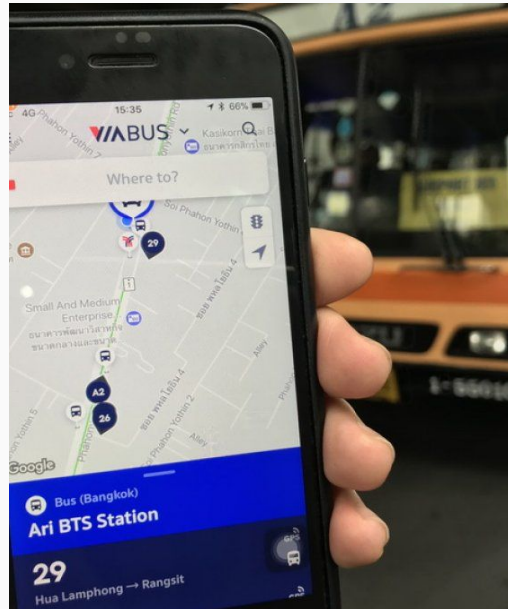
- High variability in RSSI value throughout the route.
- Buildings and infrastructure, phone's orientation, and phone's specifications has significant impact on RSSI value.
- From underground section, RSSI value is high but less APs are detected.
- **Wi-Fi fingerprinting at iCPs are distinguishable from one another.**
- **iCP recognition accuracy and reliability can be improved by taken a larger number of measurement over large periods of time.**
- Future research can be conducted using more smartphone model, larger checkpoints coverage, and longer duration.

Stakeholders



Users of Vienna public transit system

Future Implementation



Thank you for your attention.

Reference:

Retscher, G., Bekenova, A., Fazliu, A., Hallett, M., Harvey, L., & Janssen, J. (2019). Dynamic Wi-Fi Reference Point Recognition along Public Transport Routes. *In LBS 2019; Adjunct Proceedings of the 15th International Conference on Location-Based Services / Gartner, Georg; Huang, Haosheng*. Wien. <https://doi.org/10.34726/lbs2019.26>

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