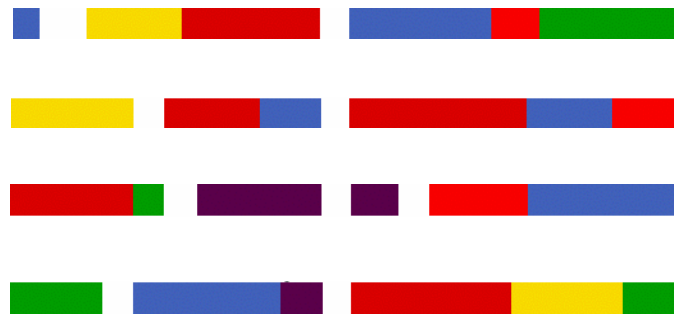


2002/08/23

A Study On Measurement System For Modeling of Migration Activities Of Shoppers



University of Tokyo
Center for Spatial Information Sciences
Shibasaki lab. D1

Kay Kitazawa

A Study On Measurement System For Modeling of Migration Activities Of Shoppers

Introduction of myself



Academic history etc.

Background of my research



Why modeling ?
Why measure movements ?

Measurement system



Detail of the system

Modeling of human behavior



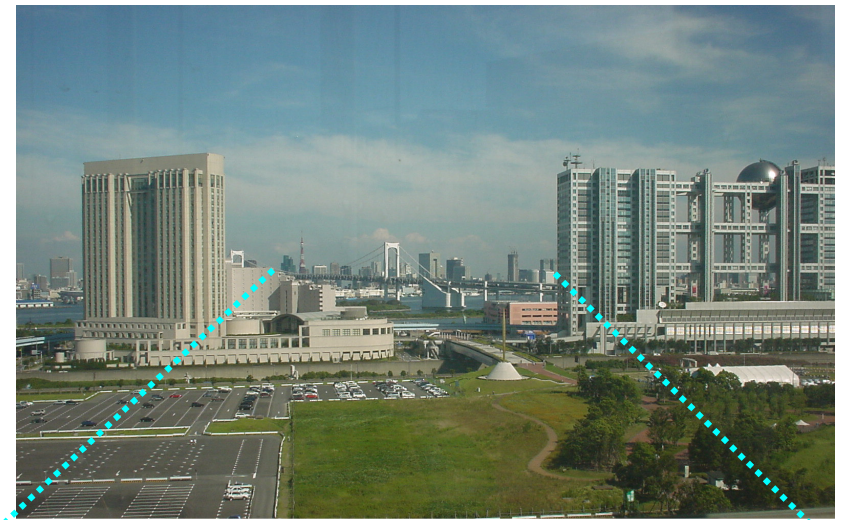
My future works

Self Introduction

Kay Kitazawa

Born & brought up in TOKYO

Study background



2000/03 B.A. from the University of Tokyo
Department of Literature
“Social Psychology”

2002/03 Master of Environmental Sciences
from the University of Tokyo
Graduate School of Frontier Science

1st year of Ph.D course

Shibasaki
lab.

Shibasaki lab.

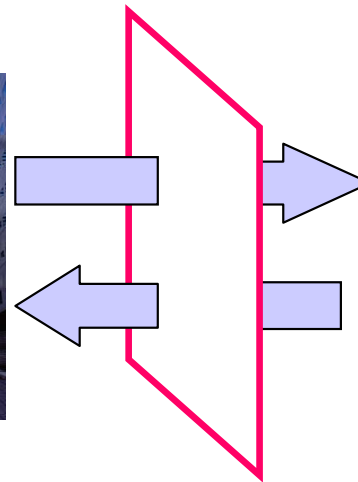


Center for Spatial Information Sciences

3D digital city



Real world



Digital copy



Remote sensing ---- 3D digital city map

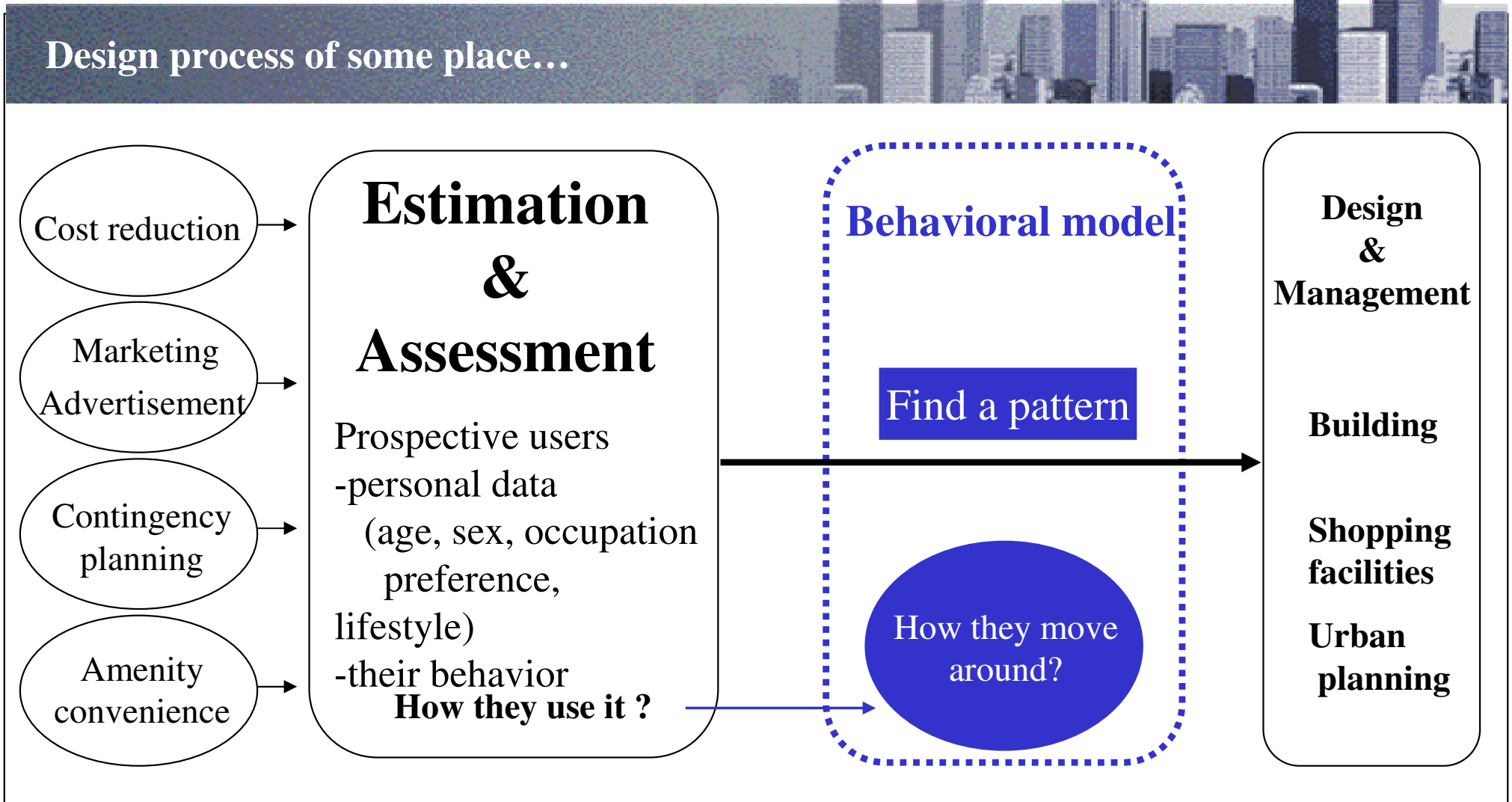


Spatial Database ---- Standardization & Maintenance



Spatial analysis ---- Modeling of human activities

Why behavioral modeling ?



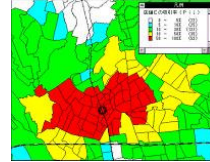
Current spatial model

Marketing

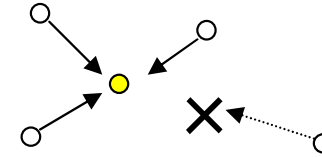


Traffic management

Huff model
Disaggregate logit model



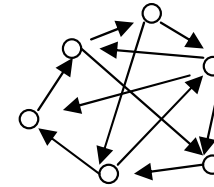
Location planning



Probability of choice

Marcov chain model
Poisson regression model

Several destinations
Probability of transition



Single task

Choices are always rational

Based on "Points"

One objective?

No error? Perfect?

Between points?

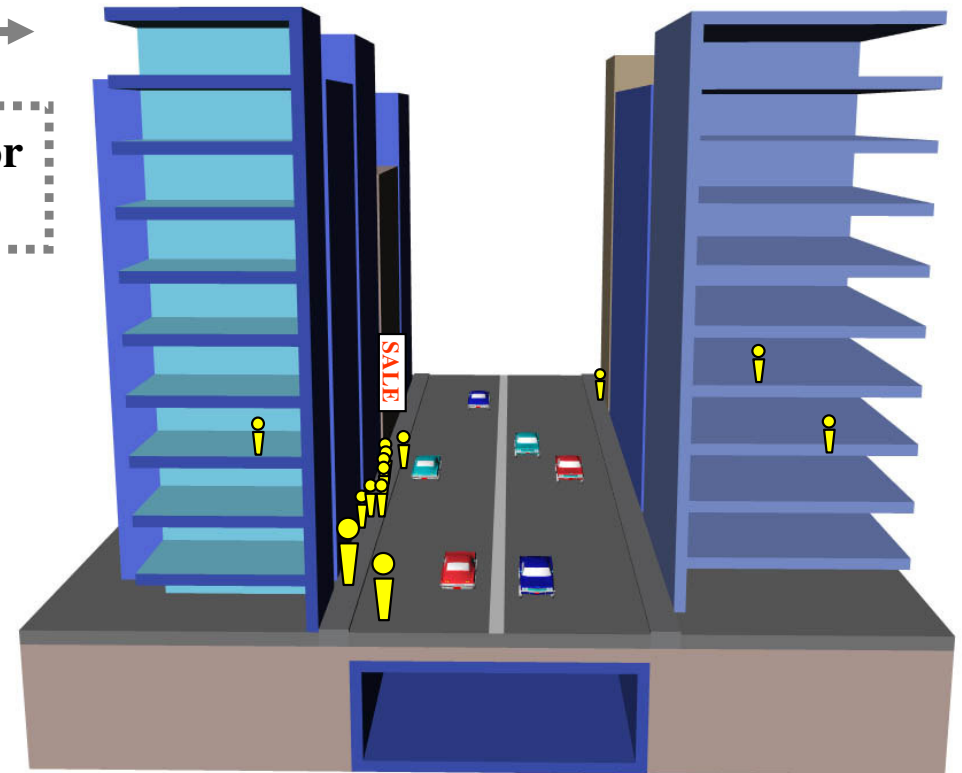
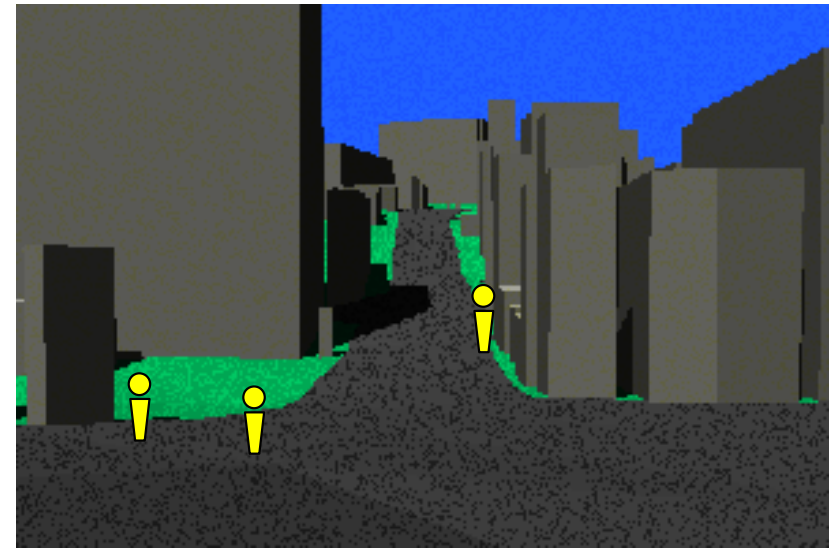
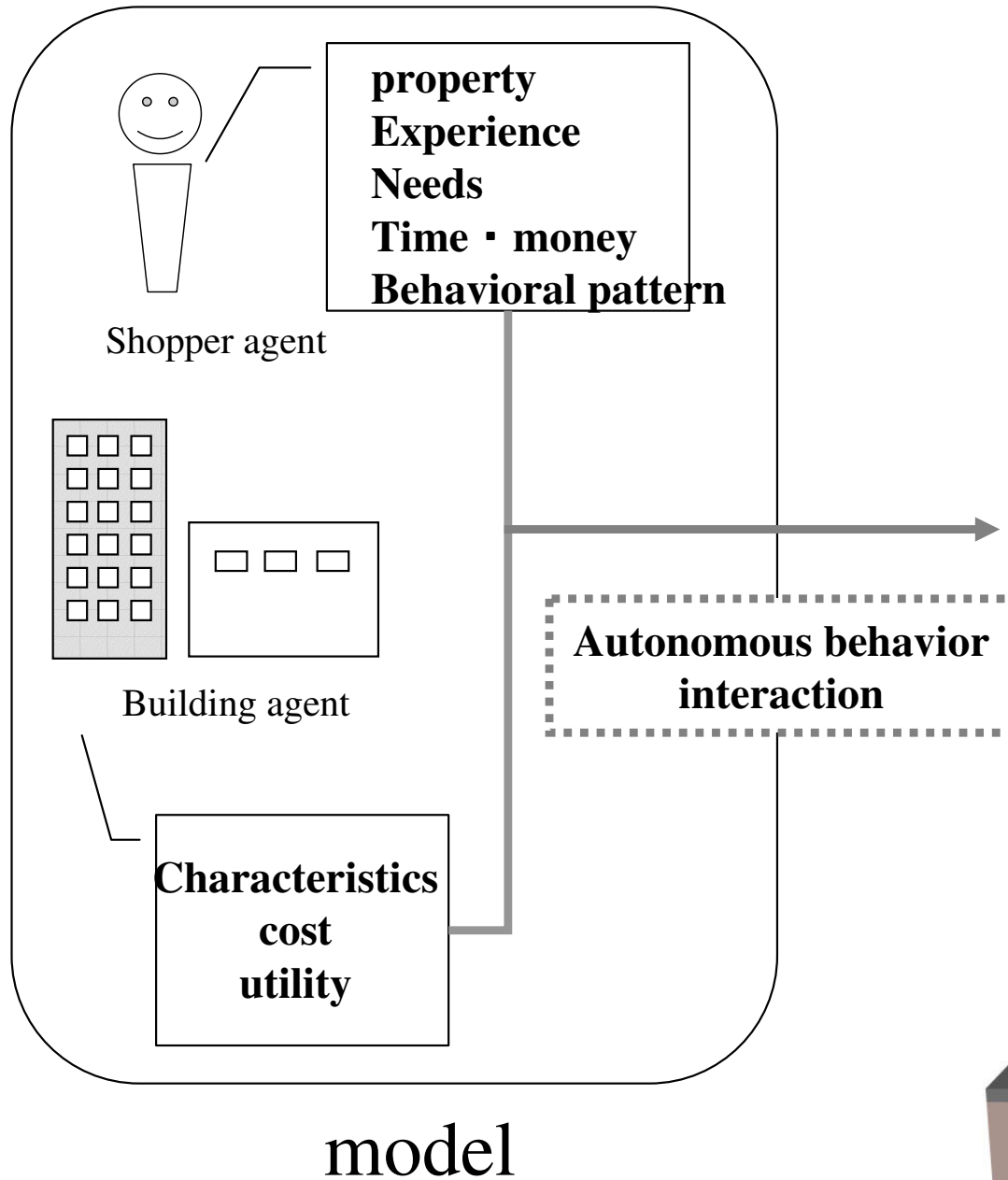
**Combination and switch of
several objectives**

**Limited-rationality
based on lack of information**

Focus on smaller scale

New behavioral model is needed

Multi-agent simulation

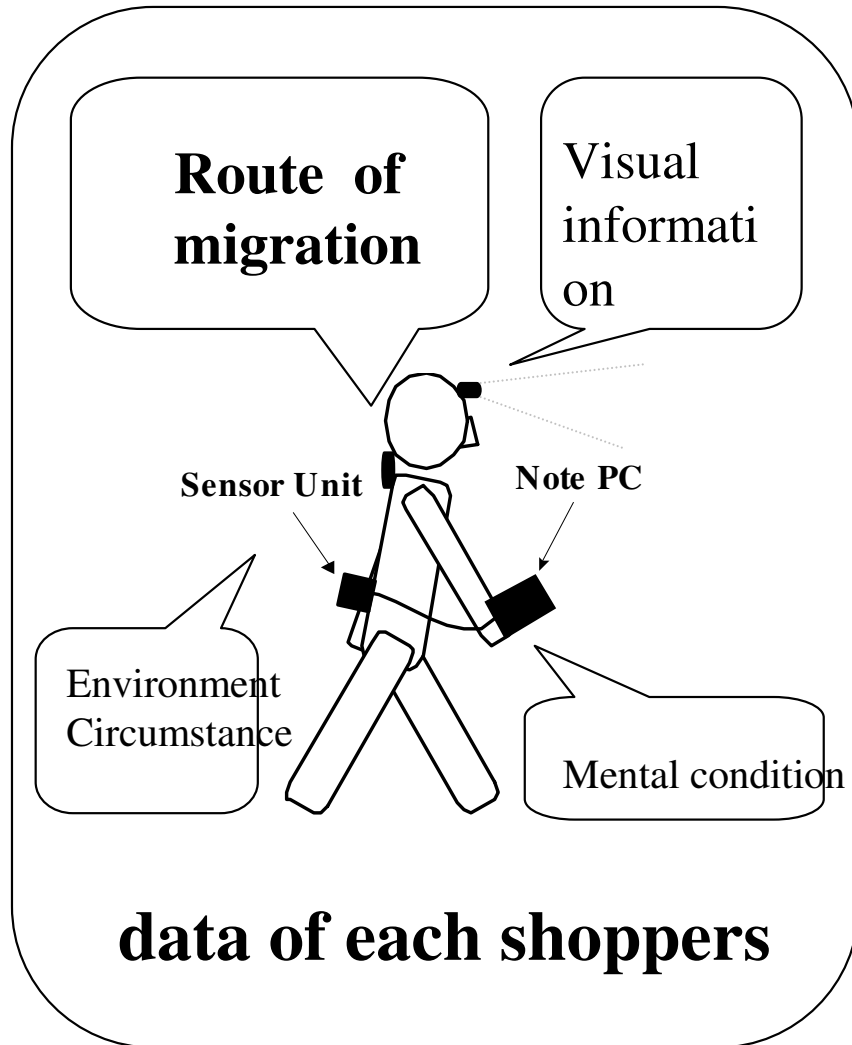


Measurement & Modeling

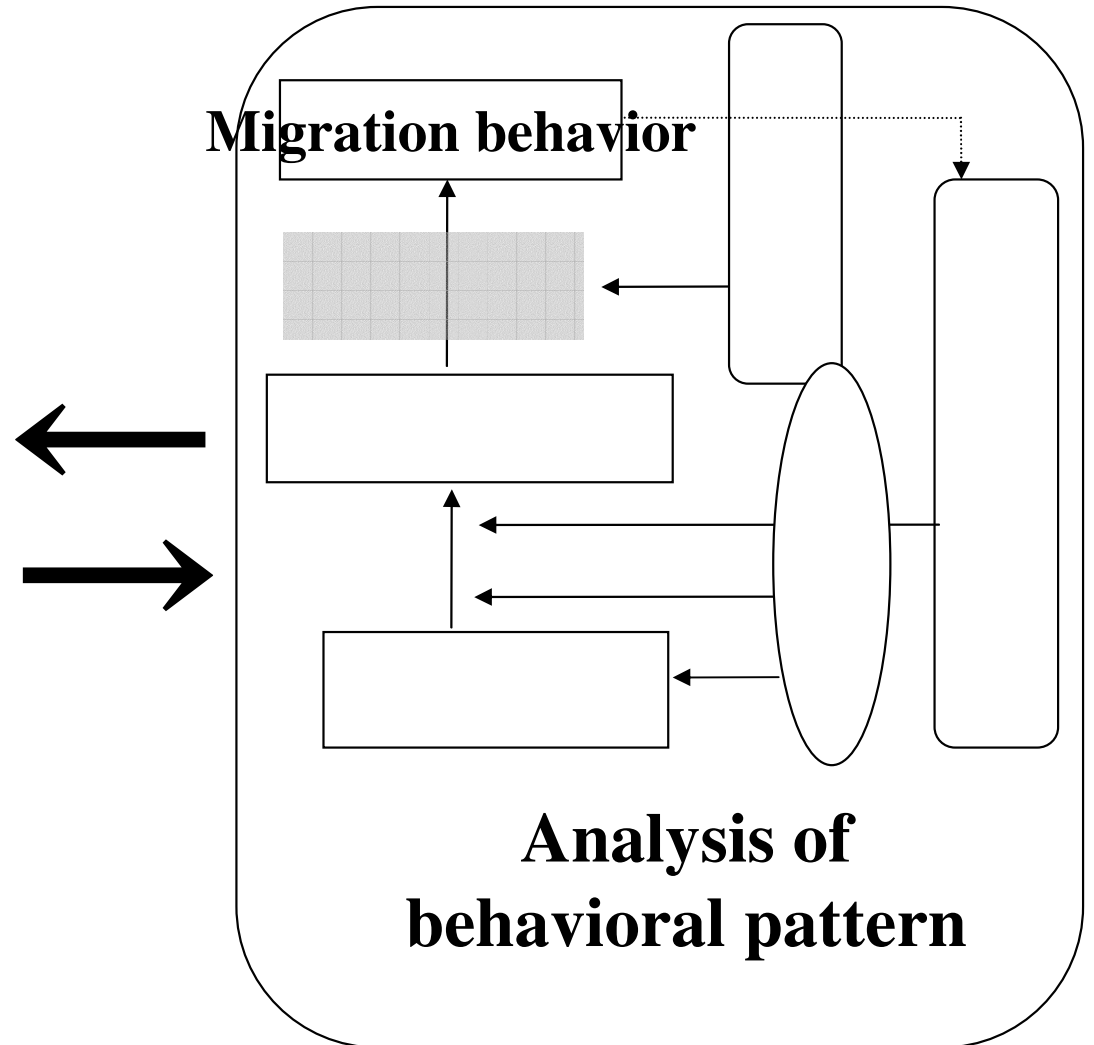


$$P_{ij} = (\alpha_j K_j M_j / D_{ij} T_{ij} \lambda) / \sum (\alpha_j K_j \dots)$$

Measurement system

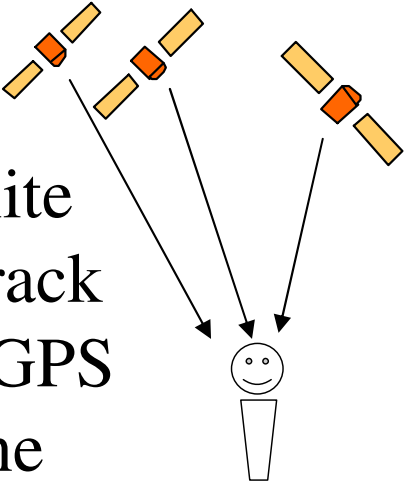
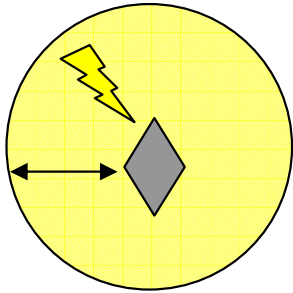


Modeling



Current positioning system



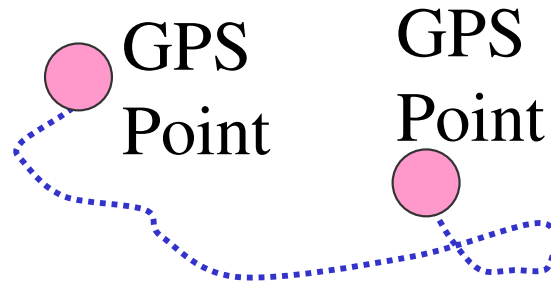
GPS-based technology		“base station” technology		Tracking technology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GPS ▪ DGPS ▪ Pseudolite ▪ Snap Track ▪ Indoor GPS ▪ GPS One 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PHS ▪ Ultrasonic waves ▪ RFID Tag ▪ Beacon (GI Stone) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Magnetic direction sensor ▪ Gyro sensor ▪ Video image processing 	
advantage	weak point	advantage	weak point	advantage	weak point
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - global standard - high accuracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unavailable in some area - multi path problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can be used everywhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cost -No standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can be used everywhere - detailed data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Size -Low accuracy

—————> Combination of several technologies

GPS is not always available

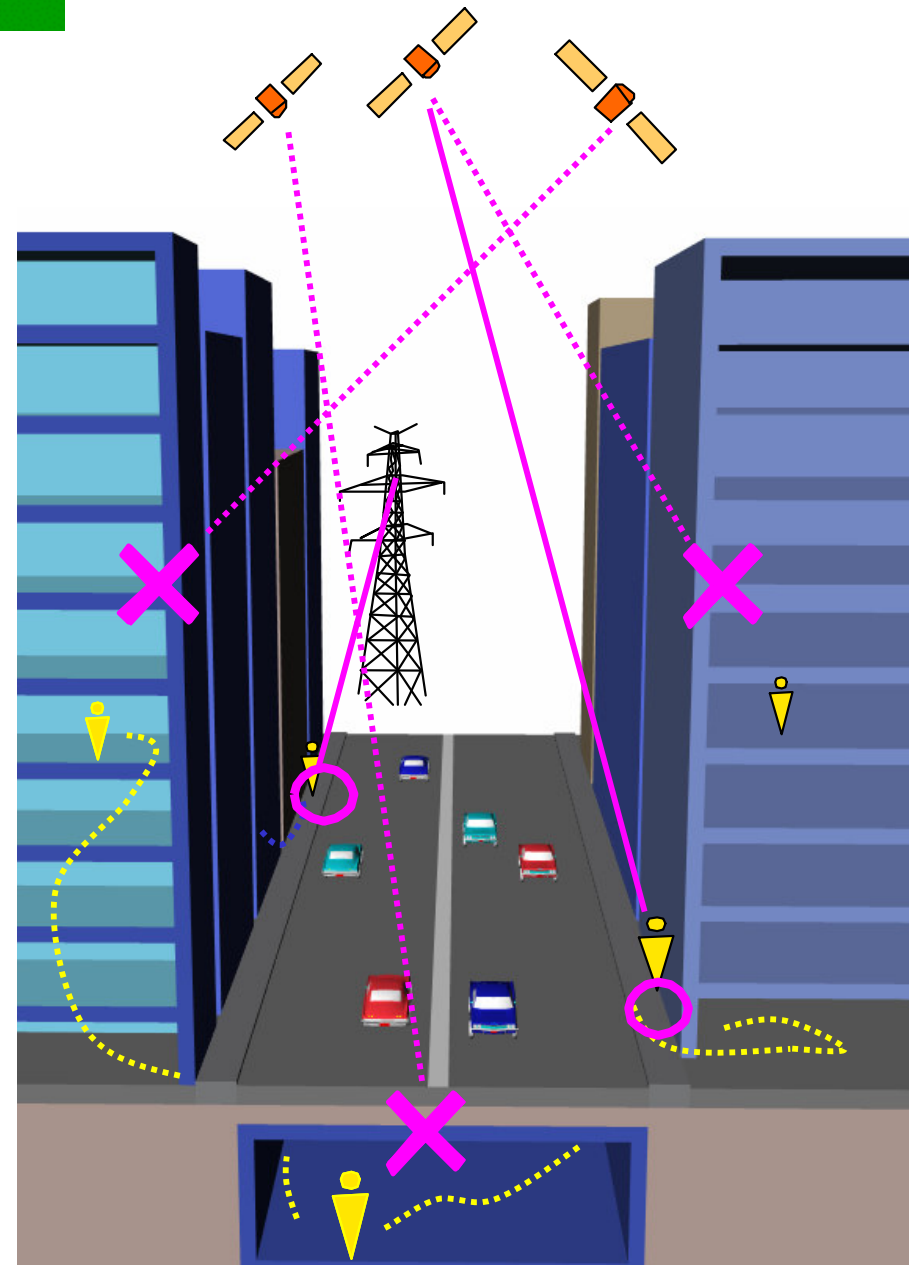


In the valley between high-rise buildings
Underground passage
Inside of buildings



We have to get trajectory between GPS points

Complementary method
of GPS is necessary

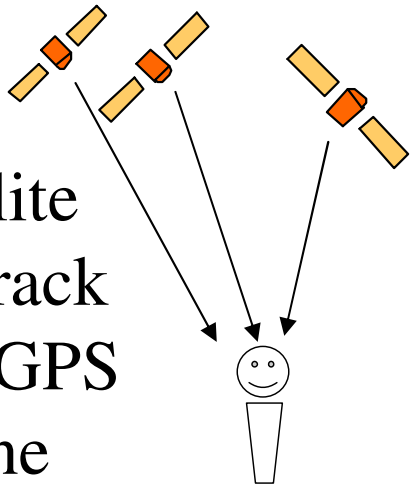


Current positioning system



GPS-based technology

- GPS
- DGPS
- Pseudolite
- Snap Track
- Indoor GPS
- GPS One



advantage

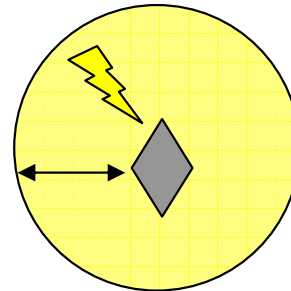
- global standard
- high accuracy

weak point

- unavailable in some area
- multi path problem

“base station” technology

- PHS
- Ultrasonic waves
- RFID Tag
- Beacon (GI Stone)



advantage

- can be used everywhere

weak point

- Cost
- No standard

Tracking technology

- Magnetic direction sensor
- Gyro sensor
- Video image processing

advantage

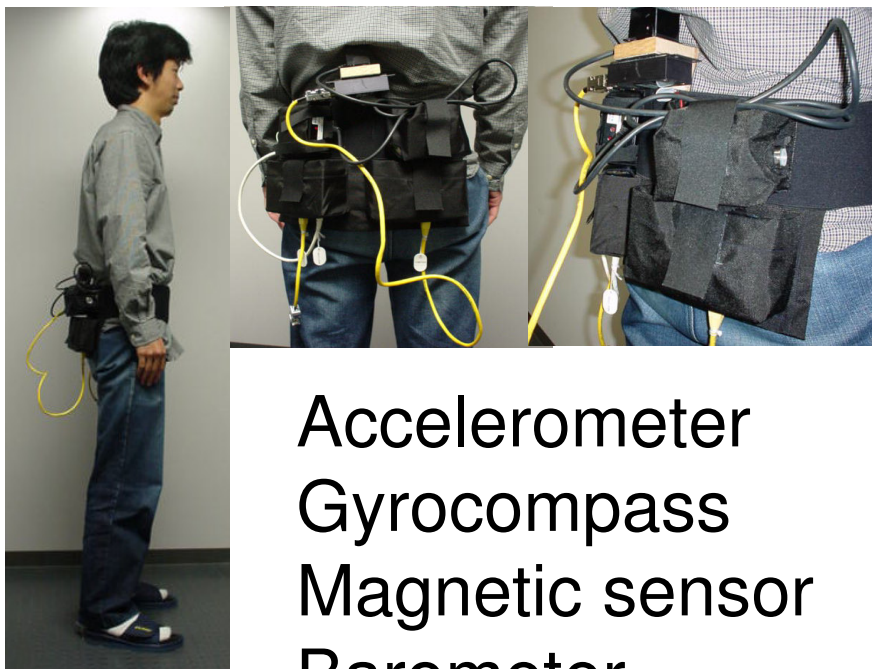
can be used everywhere
detailed data

weak point

- Size
- Low accuracy

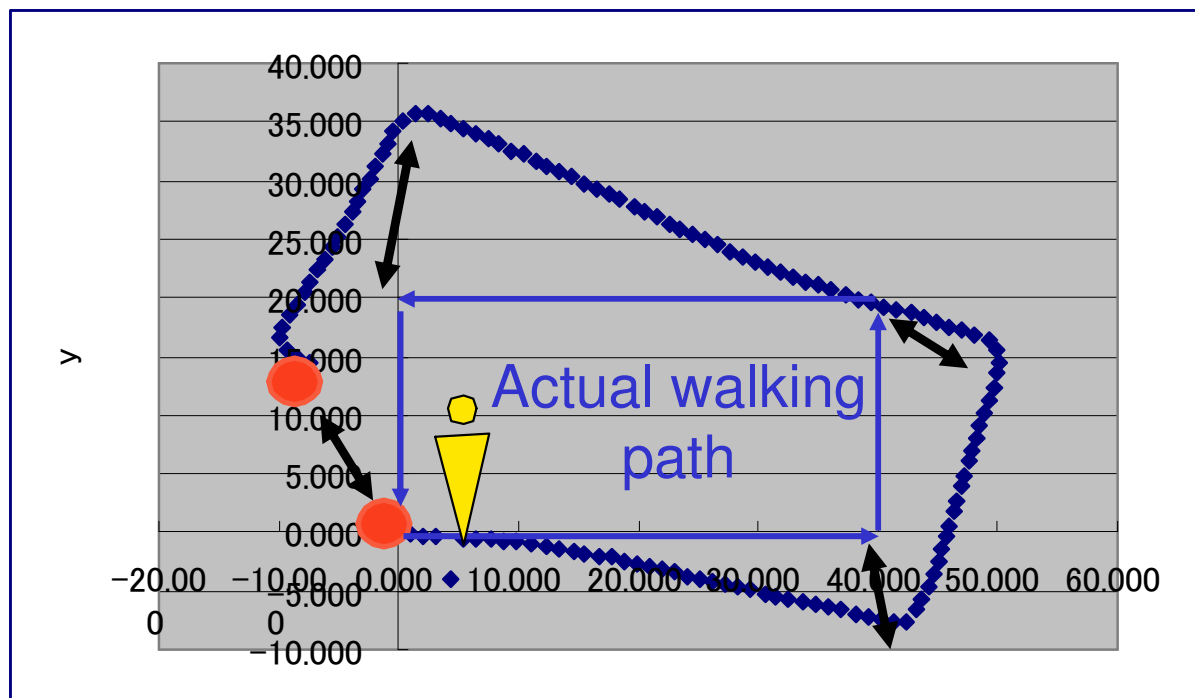
—————> Combination of GPS & sensors

Personal Positioning System (PPS)



Accelerometer
Gyrocompass
Magnetic sensor
Barometer

Estimated track



Accumulation of errors
is inevitable

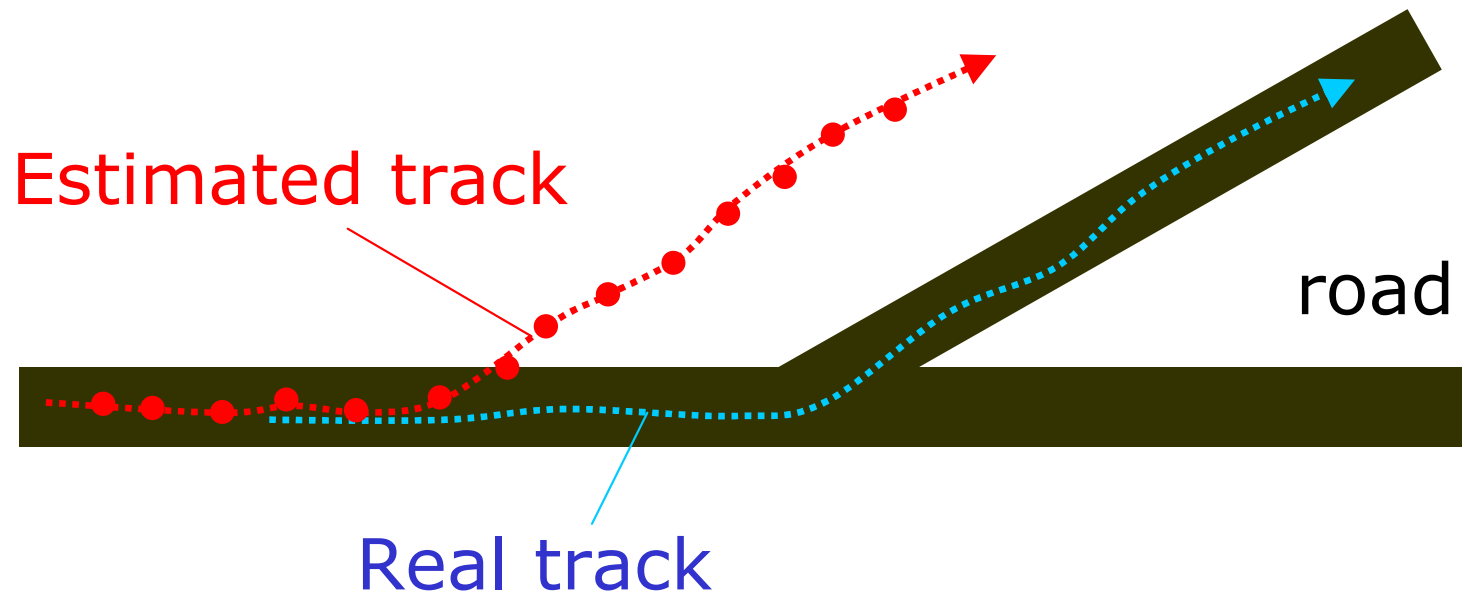
Map matching



Map Matching



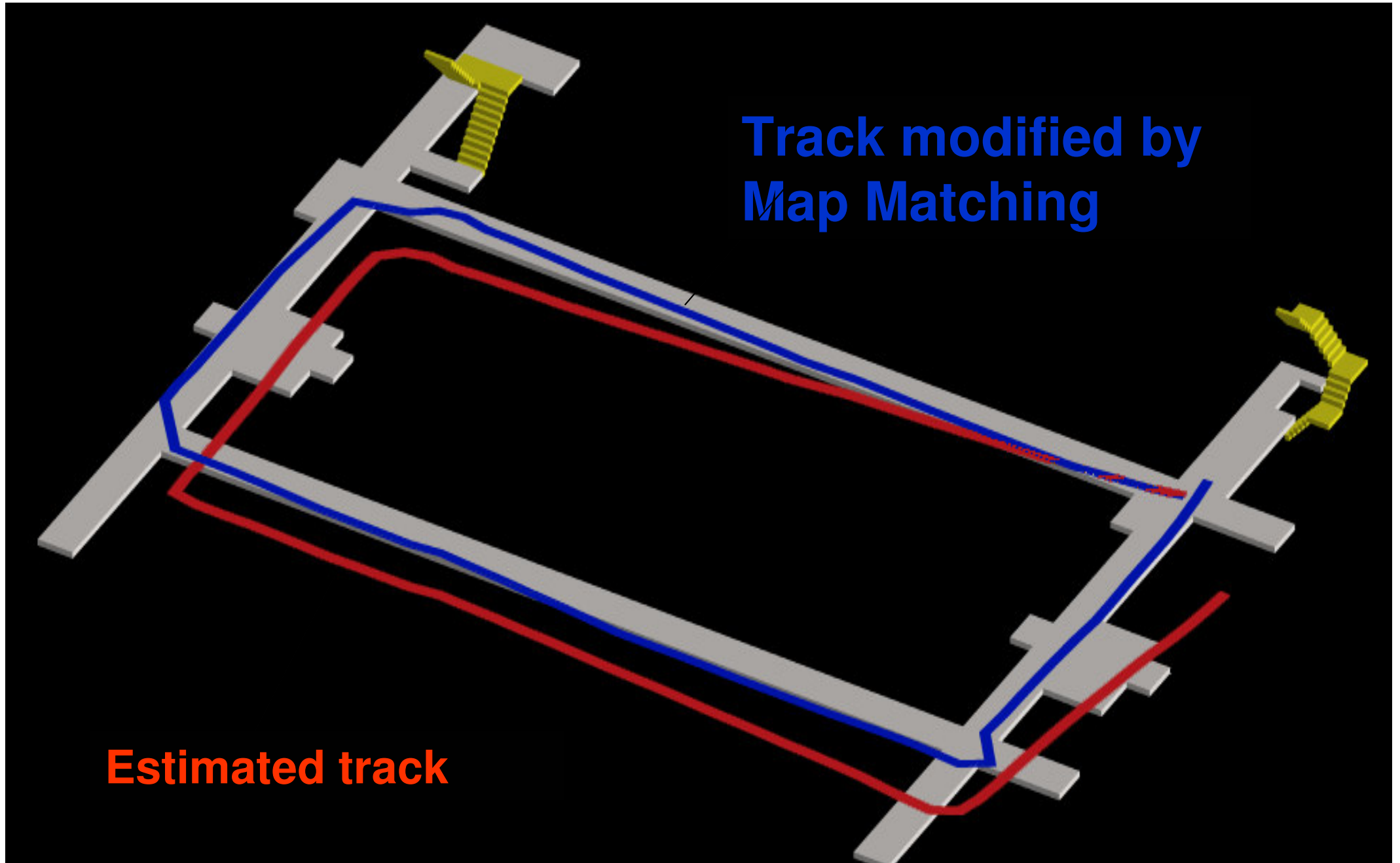
● Adjust estimated track to plausible route



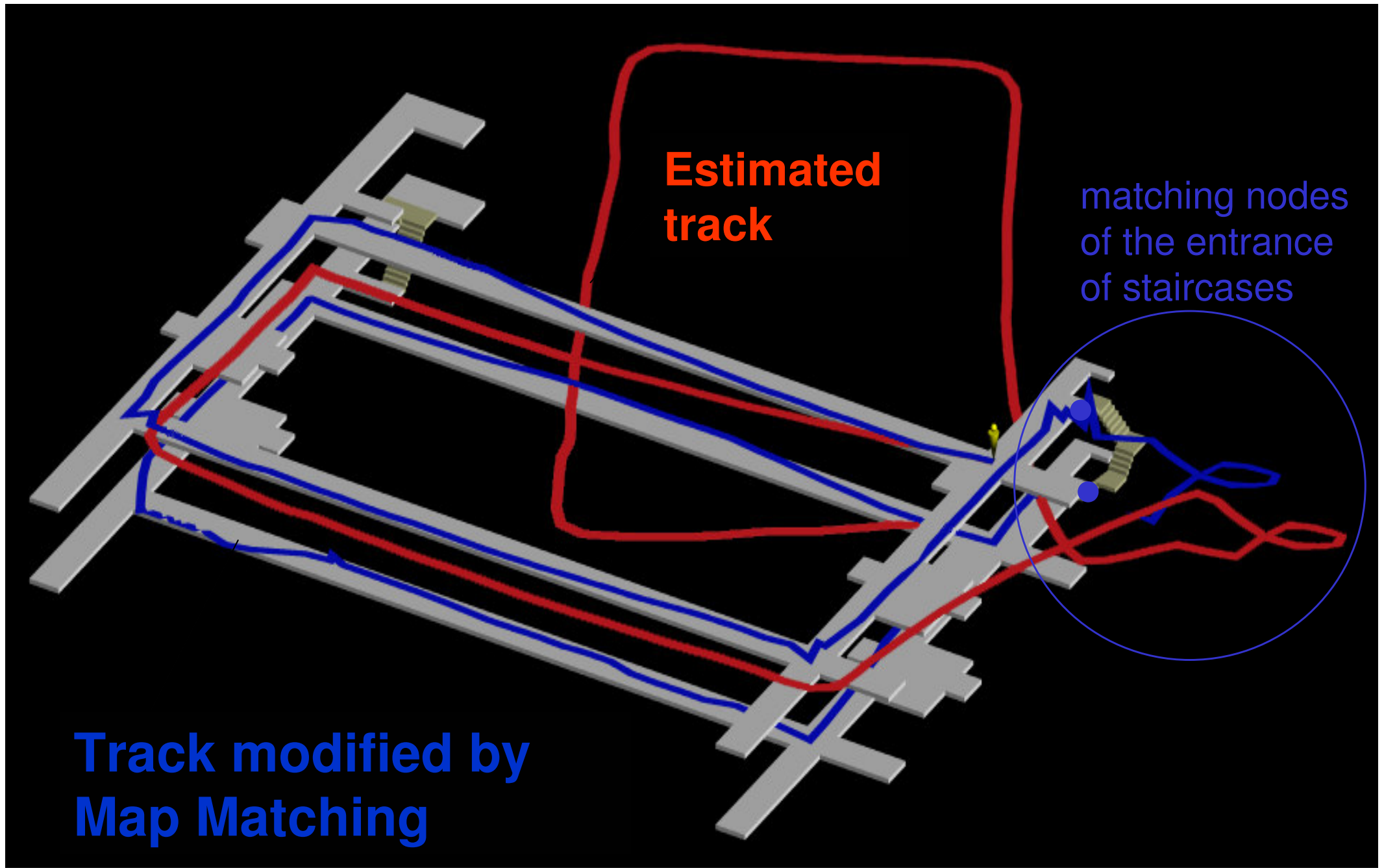
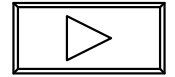
➡ Modification by geographical data

- boundary (walls)
- road network (edge / node)

Result : walk along corridor (2-D)



Result : 2 floors (3-D)

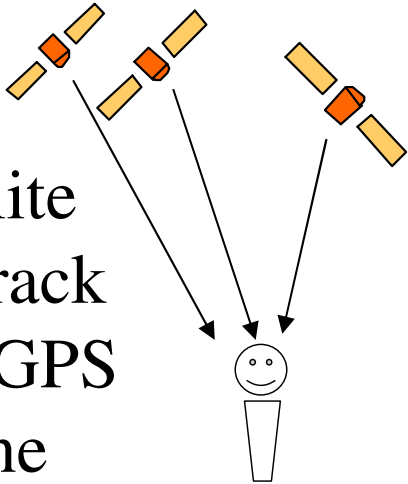


Current positioning system



GPS-based technology

- GPS
- DGPS
- Pseudolite
- Snap Track
- Indoor GPS
- GPS One



advantage

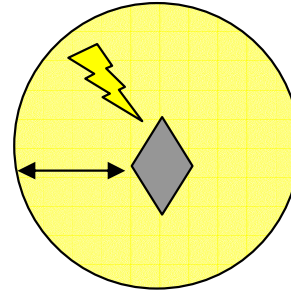
- global standard
- high accuracy

weak point

- unavailable in some area
- multi path problem

“base station” technology

- PHS
- Ultrasonic waves
- RFID Tag
- Beacon (GI Stone)



advantage

- can be used everywhere

weak point

- Cost
- No standard

Tracking technology

- Magnetic direction sensor
- Gyro sensor
- Video image processing

advantage

- can be used everywhere
- detailed data

weak point

- Size
- Low accuracy

—————→ Combination of RFID-Tag & sensors

Measurement system



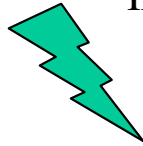
■ Route of each shoppers

How shoppers move in shopping districts ?



ID:SBKCBSG
Coordinate
(-1368.9,3770.6,39.8)

ID-location table



RFID tag

Map Matching

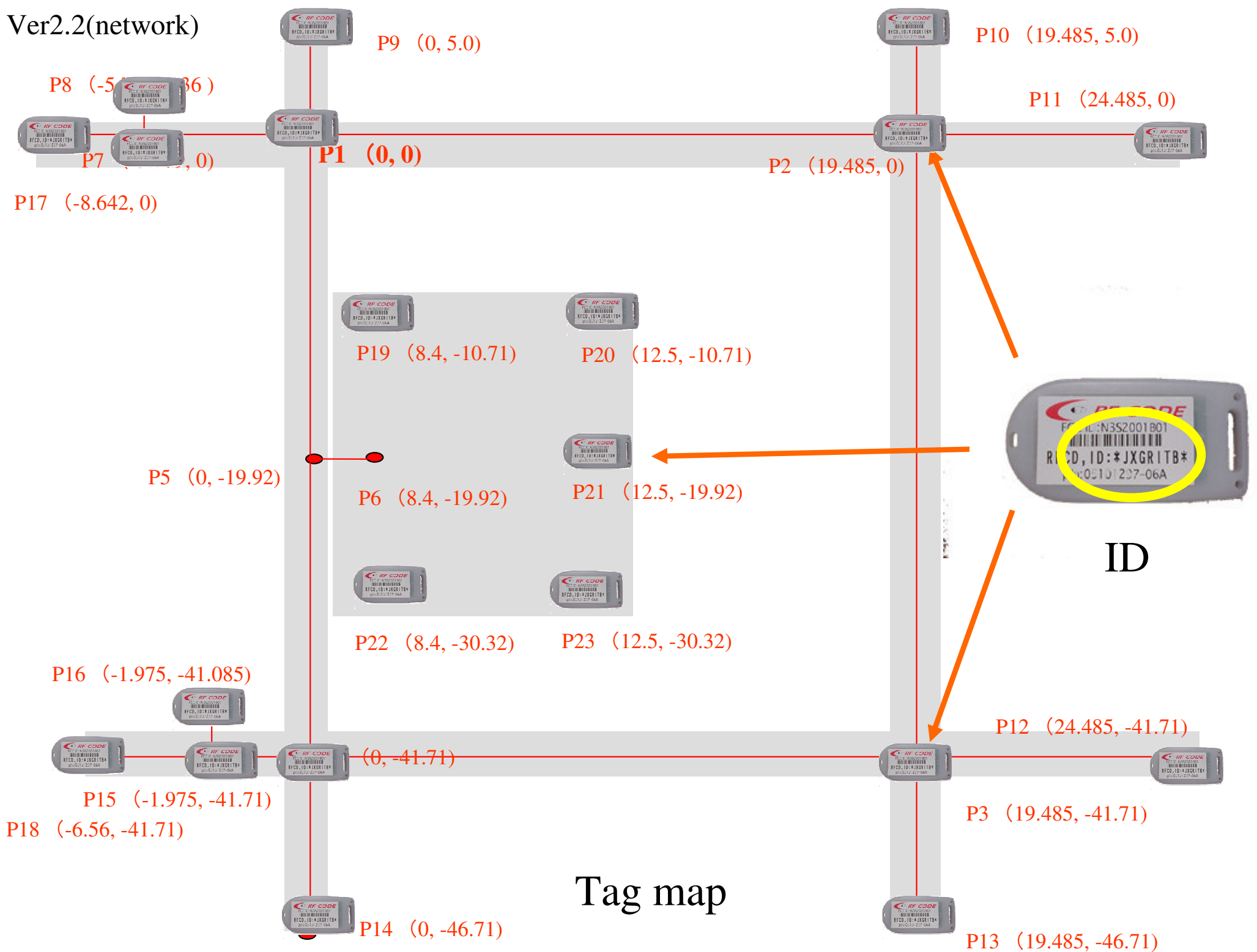


Personal Positioning system



RFID tag system

Ver2.2(network)



ID- location table

ID of Tag

Spatial coordinate (x,y,z)

p1	CHFXKPN	-13838.2	-37620.7	40.3	正門
p2	IWWXEVK	-13822.3	-37728.6	40.3	時計台
p3	KIKDPEA	-13794.8	-37730.5	40.3	角1
p4	CHYGMCW	-13778.2	-37886.8	40.3	角2
p5	CEKGSOV	-13766.0	-37882.8	40.3	Cエレベータホール(1F)
p6	MUUFFKZ	-13762.3	-37871.9	40.3	CDエレベータ(1F)
p7	KUISVXN	-13762.3	-37871.9	52.3	CDエレベータ(5F)
p8	BMOMZRU	-13759.6	-37874.2	52.3	CD-W
p9	HTKKJUF	-13741.1	-37871.9	52.3	CD-E
p10	ICQQMWJ	-13737.1	-37912.8	52.3	BC-E
■	HULFUJQ	-13755.7	-37915.1	52.3	BC-W
■	MIDPDVW	-13757.3	-37906.3	52.3	LAB-B
■	BCYXALG	-13758.4	-37894.5	52.3	LAB-C
	MXDRBMC	-13733.2	-37953.7	52.3	B-E
	FMHZIWT	-13751.9	-37953.1	52.3	B-W
	DQCUJCI	-13753.9	-37955.8	52.3	Bエレベータ(5F)
	MNOFBOV	-13753.9	-37955.8	40.3	Bエレベータ(1F)
	GAEXGGN	-13759.0	-37946.4	40.3	Bエレベータホール(1F)
	ALCWERP	-13770.8	-37947.5	40.3	角3
	MACXHVV	-13768.5	-37969.6	40.3	角4
	MDJMYSE	-13770.6	-37991.2	40.3	角5
	AVNUSMO	-13835.6	-37996.2	40.3	角6
	HNQXYEV	-13845.3	-37910.6	40.3	角7
	ILRPAEM	-13853.5	-37840.0	40.3	角8
	IYMQWFP	-13914.2	-37847.2	40.3	角9
	BQPBFFU	-13918.8	-37789.4	40.3	角10
	IAFQJXZ	-13948.7	-37790.4	40.3	西門

Approximate location



Mobile PC

receiver

50cm - 1meter MIN
15 meters MAX



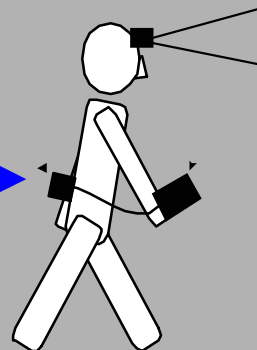
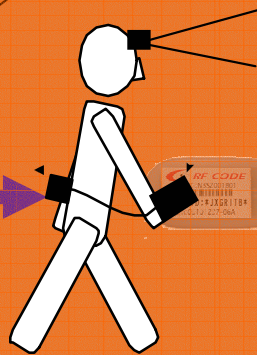
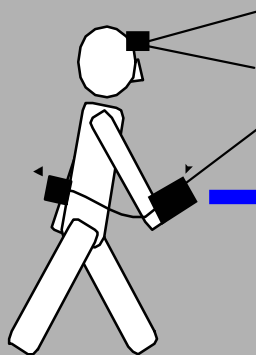
Signal
(ID)



every 0.7second
100mHz radio-wave

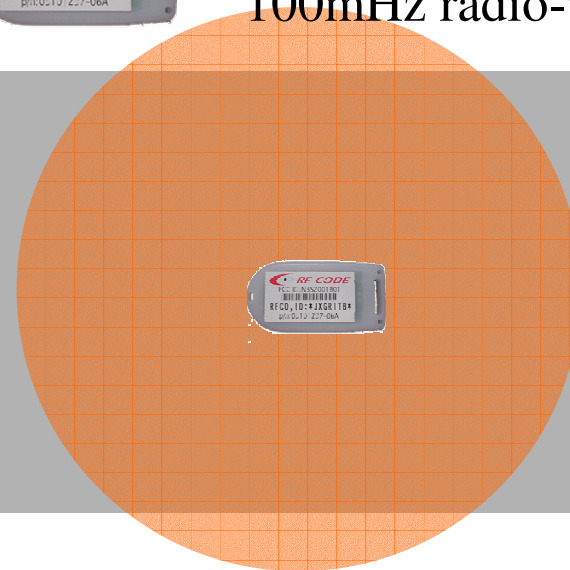
ID:JXGRITB
Time (detected) 10:18:58
Time (lost) 10:19:02

JXGRITB



10:18:58

10:19:02



Detection of tags

ID:JXGRITB
 Time (detected) 10:18:58
 Time (lost) 10:19:02

Newly recognized
 or
 lost from the sensor

Tag ID

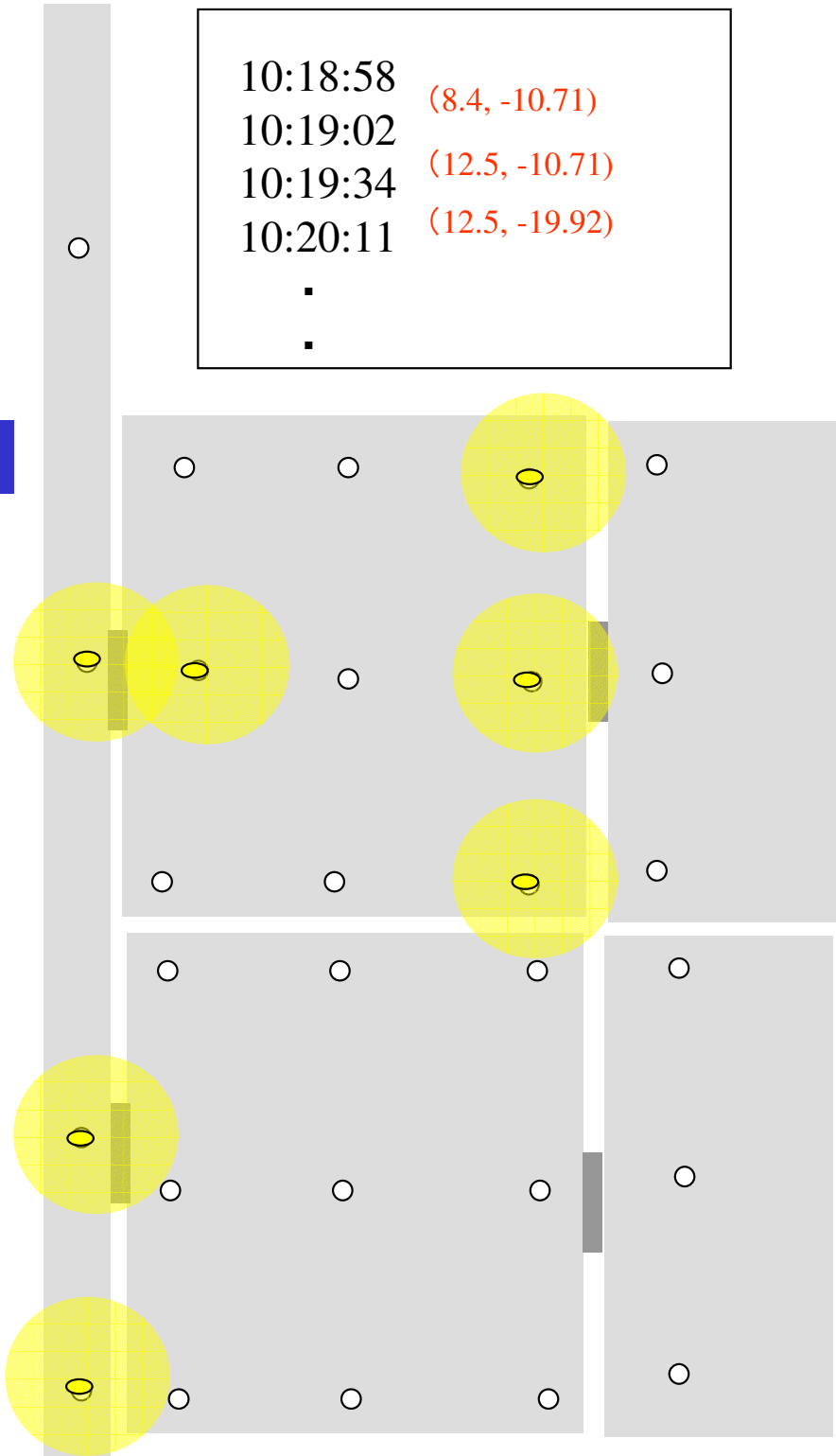
Time from Start point

0	V		0	60
49	N	CEKGSOV	1	1692
371	N	MUUFFKZ	2	12427
463	L	CEKGSOV	1	15492
1790	L	MUUFFKZ	0	59735
2192	N	BMOMZRU	1	73145
2220	N	KUISVXN	2	74056
2638	L	KUISVXN	1	87086
2973	N	MID		
3275	L	BMQ		
3331	N	BCY		
3407	N	BQF		
3438	N	IESH		
3753	N	MXD		
3759	L	IESH		
3778	L	BQF		
3804	L	MID		
3864	L	BCY		
4141	L	MXD		
4967	N	DQC		
5074	N	MAC		

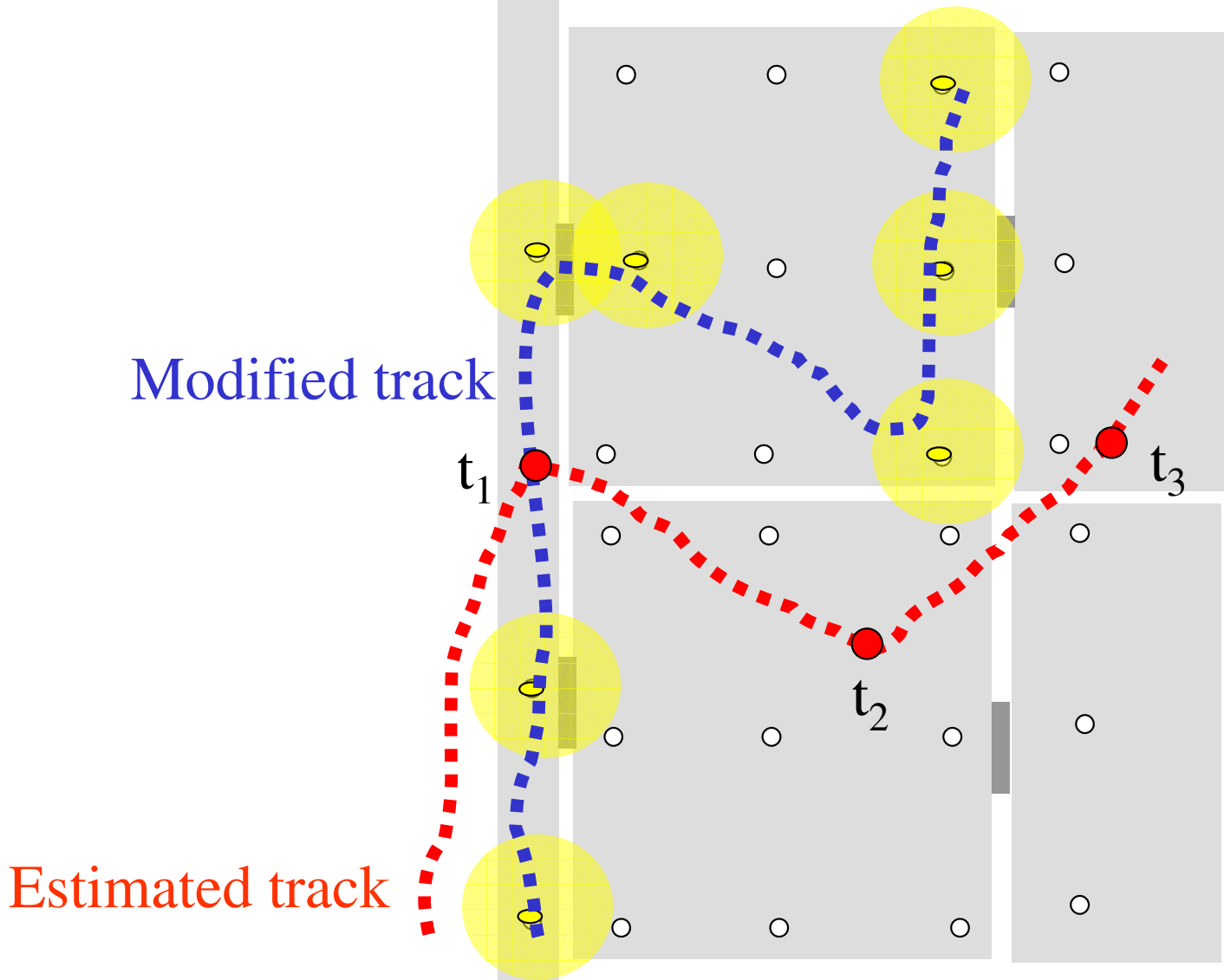
ID- location table

JXGRITB	X	Y

10:18:58 (8.4, -10.71)
 10:19:02 (12.5, -10.71)
 10:19:34 (12.5, -10.71)
 10:20:11 (12.5, -19.92)
 .
 .



10:18:58	(8.4, -10.71)
10:19:02	(12.5, -10.71)
10:19:34	(12.5, -19.92)
10:20:11	(12.5, -19.92)
⋮	
⋮	



Modified track

Check the time
of $t_1, t_2 \dots t_n$

Estimated track

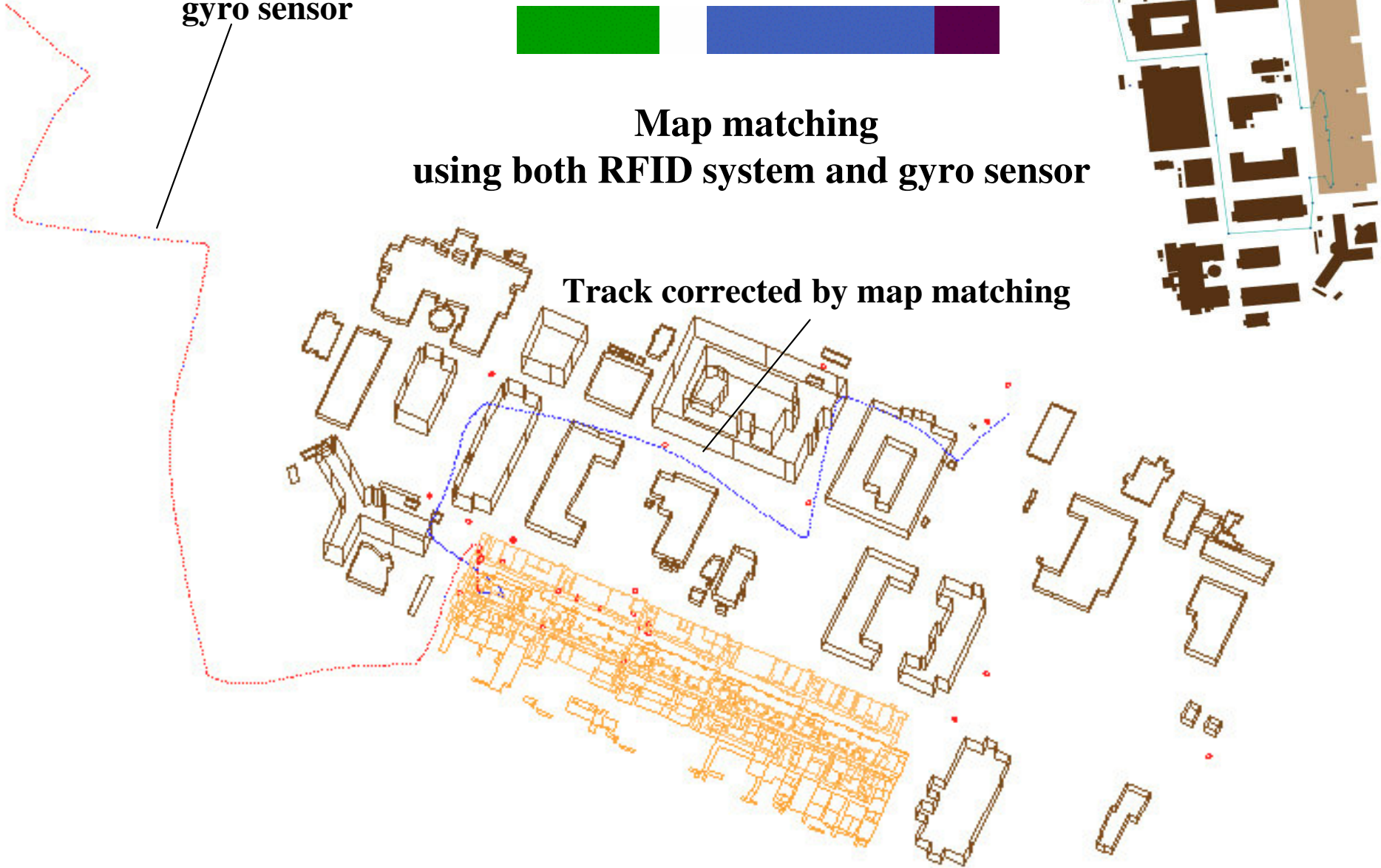
Experiment 2

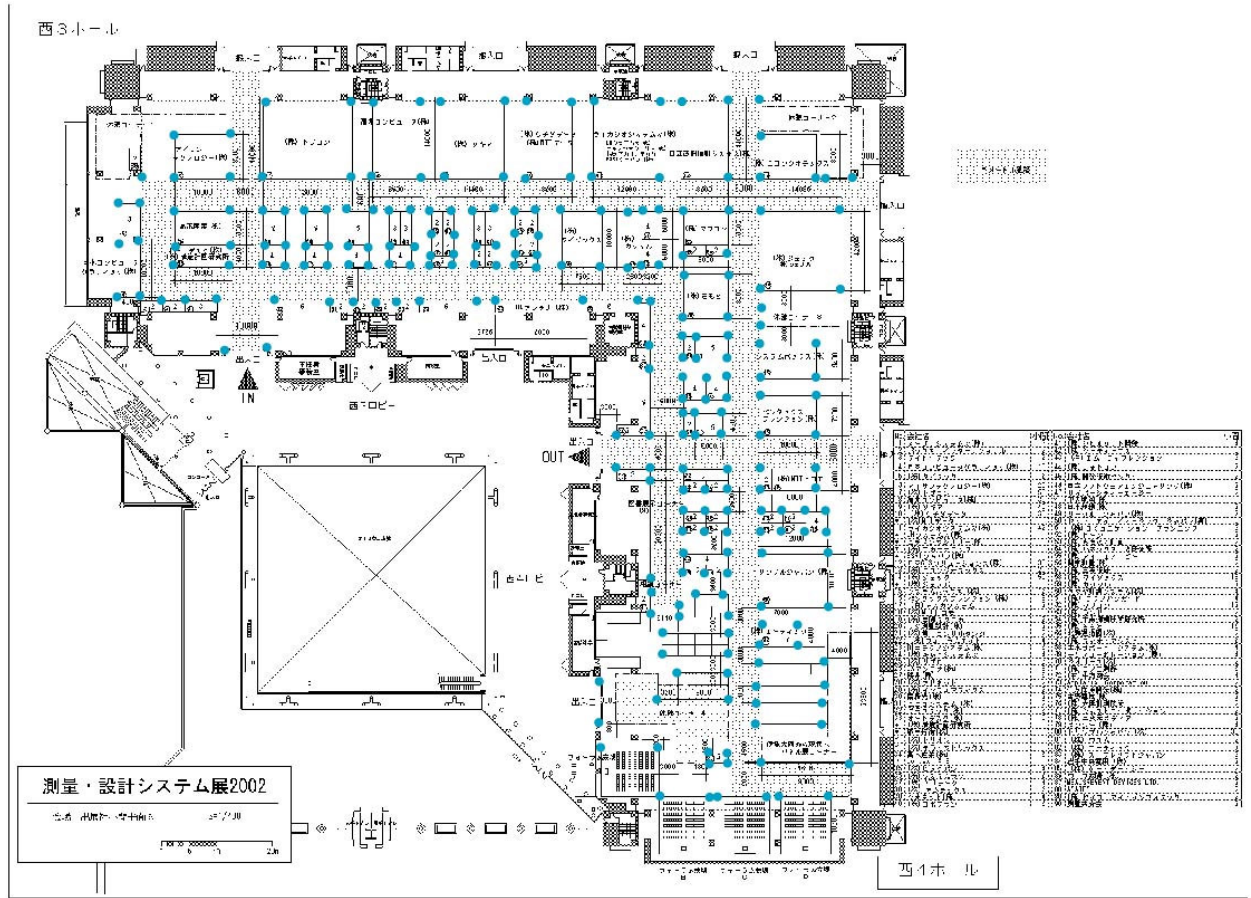
Track from
gyro sensor



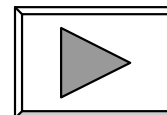
Map matching
using both RFID system and gyro sensor

Track corrected by map matching





Experiment in Tokyo big sight



Measurement system



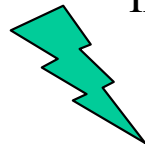
- Route of each shoppers
- Field of vision

How shoppers move in shopping districts ?
What makes them to move around ?



ID:SBKCBSG
Coordinate
(-1368.9,3770.6,39.8)

ID-location table



RFID tag

Map Matching



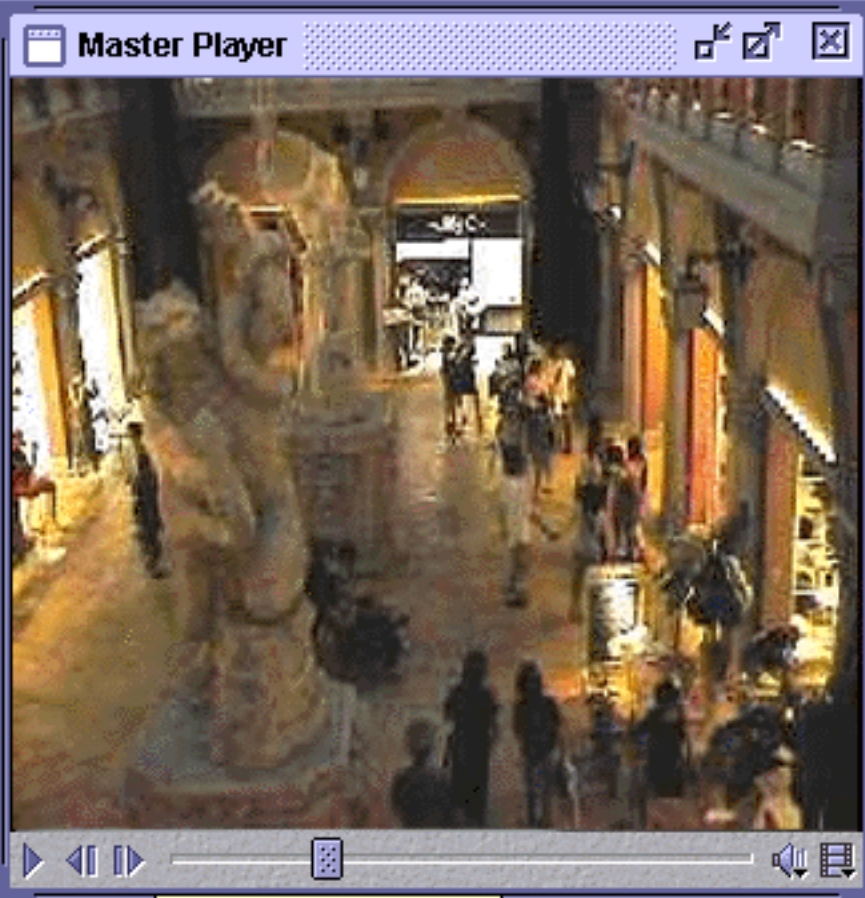
Gyro sensor



RFID tag system



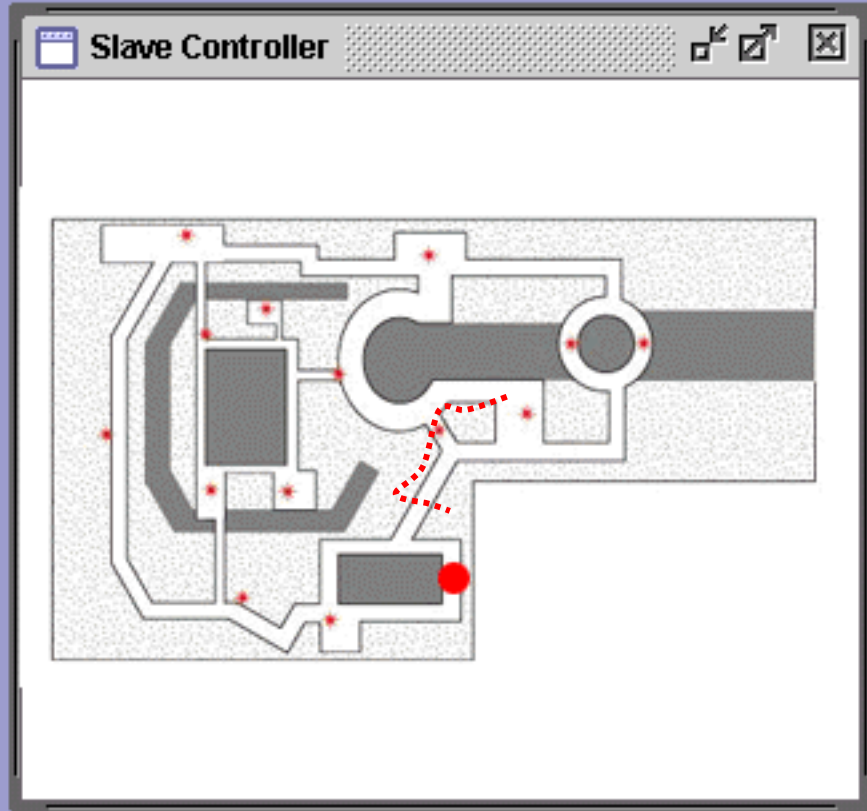
Eye camera



Field of vision



track



my Future works

