

Location-based Service and Tourism

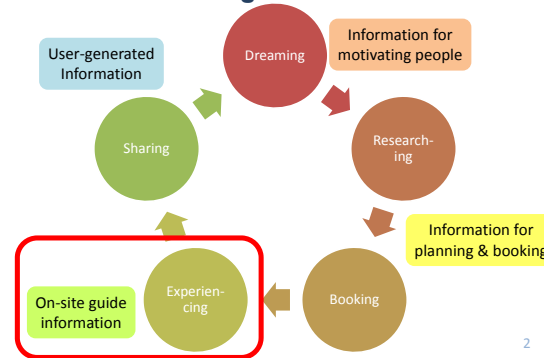
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Five Stages of Travel (Google 2012)



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Today's Goal

Thanks to the popularization of smartphones, *location-based services (LBS)* become more practical and prevalent than before.

We look at some nice examples of location-based services in the tourism domain, and also learn underlying technologies such as *positioning*



Traditional LBS



Current location



Route Navigation

Facility search

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Recent LBS



Delivery / Service call



Digital tour guide



Location-based game

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These are also kinds of LBS



Location monitoring
(for children, dementing disorder, spouse...)



SNS (Check-in functions)



Geo-fencing

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What are location-based services (LBS)?

- Services based on the user's location
 - Not limited to information service
- The key is the techniques to identify the user's location in real-time, which is called



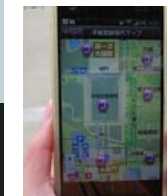
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Let's think about location-based services in the tourism domain



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Basic Location-based Service for Tourism



What are interesting spots around me?



How can I get there?



What's that?

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e-Guide #1: travelomap



travelomap YOKOHAMA Travel Guide

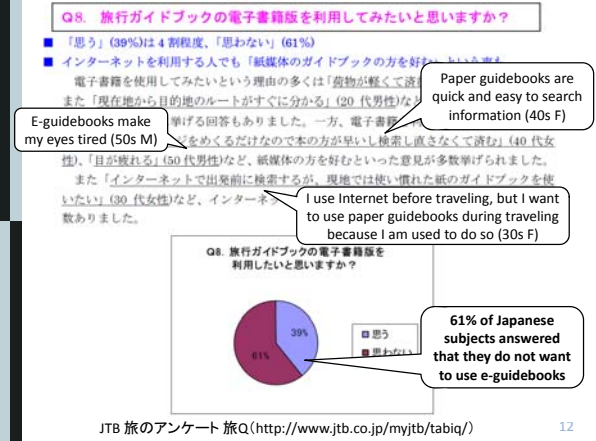
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e-Guide #2: Panasonic Tabi-Navi



28,800 yen
@amazon

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Worst cases



Nice Examples #1: Mercedes Benz Museum



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Nice Example #2: Tokyo National Museum



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Ideal e-Guide

- Multiple level of information detail
- Audio-visual contents
- Realtime-ness
- Personalization
- Mixing word-of-mouth information
- Available at both indoor and outdoor environments



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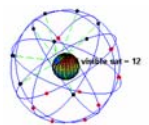
How to identify the user's location? —today's popular methods—



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Method #1 : GPS

- G P S
 - A system to identify the location of each GPS receiver using satellite signals
- Available anytime
△ Accuracy: m
× Unavailable at indoor locations, canyons, or near high buildings
× Dependence on US military
× High consumption of battery



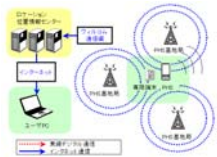
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Method #2: Cellphone Stations

- To estimate the user's location using the locations and signal levels of surrounding cellphone stations

○ No need to turn on GPS or WiFi

× Accuracy: ~hundreds of meters



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Method #3: WiFi



- To estimate the user's location using the locations and signal levels of surrounding signal-receivable WiFi spots

• Accuracy: 10m~50m

○ WiFi spots are already located densely in city areas

× Low accuracy at indoor environments



Method #4: Visual Marker

- To ask user's to shoot location-specific visual markers (QR-code®) by smartphone's camera

• Accuracy: very high

◎ Ultra low-cost

× Work load to users

× Easy to cheat

△ Marker management



Kakunodate, Akita 21

Method #5: NFC (RFID)

- NFC: Near-Field Communication
- i) To ask user's to put a RFID-equipped card on location-specific receivers
 - e.g. Japanese train stations
- ii) To ask user to put their NFC-ready smartphones on location-specific RFID-equipped objects



Inside of a RFID-equipped card



Roppongi, Japan

○ Accuracy: very high

× Work load to users

How to identify the user's location more clearly? —Forthcoming methods—



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Forthcoming positioning method #1: GPS-Assisting Satellite

- Japan launched a satellite called *Michibiki*, which flies over Japan and enhances GPS's ability, and two more in near future
- Accuracy: less than 1m (1cm in future)



Forthcoming positioning method #2: IMES

- Indoor **M**essaging **S**ystem
- GPS-compatible signal is used for indoor positioning

• Accuracy: 1m~10m

○ Seamless switch between indoor and outdoor navigation

× Need to install a modified GPS chip to devices



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Forthcoming positioning method #3: Supersonic Wave

- Positioning by location-specific patterns of supersonic wave, which people cannot recognize

• Accuracy: 1cm~10cm

○ Smartphone's microphone is applicable

× Privacy concern about microphone use



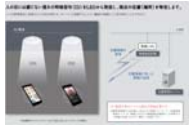
Application of Positioning by Supersonic Wave



Chichibu Railway Company in Saitama, Japan conduct a stamp rally event, which use YAMAHA's INFOSOUND™ technology for identifying the user's location by station-specific patterns of supersonic waves

Forthcoming positioning method #4: Visible Light Communication

- Positioning which use location-specific pattern of light flickering of LED light bulb, which people cannot recognize
- Accuracy: 10cm~5m
- Existing lighting facilities can be used
- People can easily find “hot spots”
- × Special sensors needed



Application of Positioning by Visible Light Communication

- Boston Science Museum
 - iPad with a light sensor is lent out
 - Users can get the information about the nearby exhibitions, as well as search the museum contents and its locations



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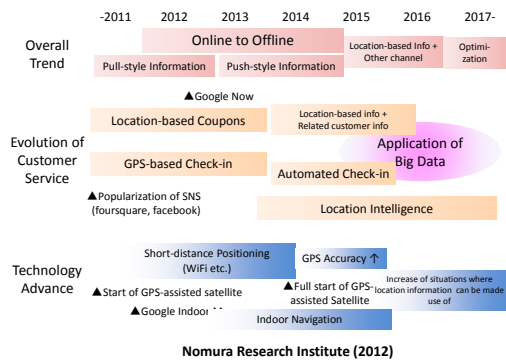
Forthcoming positioning method #5: Dead Reckoning

- Self-contained navigation, which estimates the user's location (relative to the start point) using smartphone's direction and acceleration sensors
- No need to place devices in buildings
- × Error-prone



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Roadmap of LBS



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Today's Keywords

- Location-based Service
- Positioning
- GPS
- WiFi positioning
- RFID
- Indoor positioning
 - IMES, Supersonic Wave, Visible Light Communication, Dead Reckoning



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