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Indoor Signposting and Wayfinding through an Adaptation of the Dutch Cyclist Junction Network System

Antigoni Makri Edward Verbree

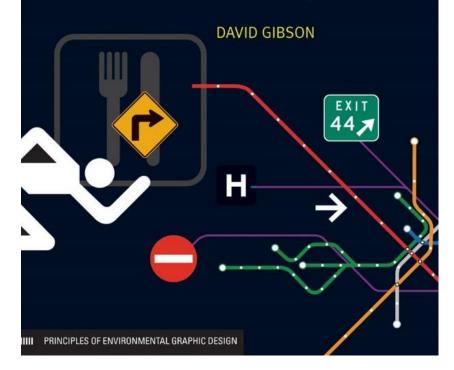
26 November 2014



Wayfinding ... there are many ways

THE WAYFINDING HANDBOOK

Information Design for Public Places



13:45-14:55 - 10 and 15 minutes slots (Chair: Karl Rehrl, Salzburg Research)

Wayfinding and Navigation II

Anita Graser, Markus Straub, Melitta Dragaschnig – 15 minutes Is OSM Good Enough for Vehicle Routing? A Study Comparing Street Networks in Vienna

Carolin von Groote-Bidlingmaier, David Jonietz and Sabine Timpf - 15 minutes Calculating Route Probability from Uncertain Origins to a Destination

Jukka Krisp, Andreas Keler and Nicole Karrais – 10 minutes Personalized Routing for Car Navigation Systems

Lucia Tyrallová, Carolin Kucharczyk, Lasse Scheele and Hartmut Asche – 10 minutes Towards a Dedicated Data Model for Seamless Pedestrian Navigation

Antigoni Makri and Edward Verbree - 10 minutes

Indoor Signposting and Wayfinding through an Adaptation of the Dutch Cyclist Junction Network System

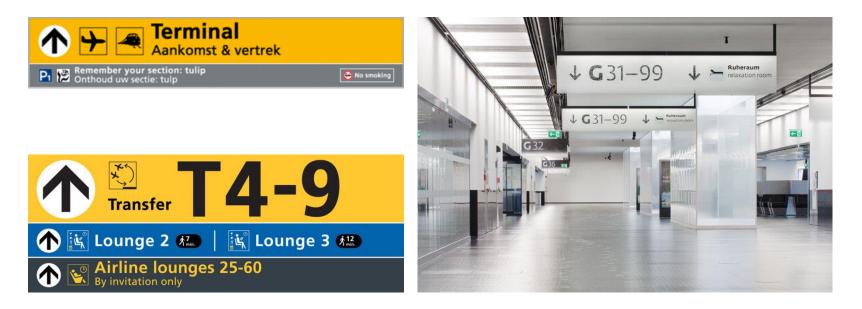
Nimalika Fernando, David A. McMeekin and Iain Murray – 10 minutes Context-aware Navigation Model Supporting Way-finding for Vision Impaired People in Indoor Environments



Airport Arrivals / Departures

Schiphol Amsterdam
 Mijksenaar

Vienna Ruedi Baur





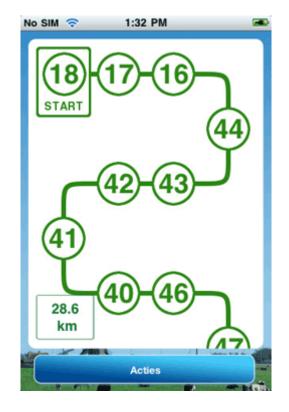
Indoor Signposting and Wayfinding Adaptation

- Problem:
 - The existing indoor wayfinding systems do not consider the presence of salient objects in order to enhance wayfinding efficiency
- Objective:
 - To propose a wayfinding system for indoor settings in order to direct to a user-specified destination by incorporating the concept landmark-signs
- Method:
 - Using as a reference an already existing outdoor system and adapting it to the case of indoor navigation



Cyclist Junction Network System Available, accepted, and proven













Junction Network System for Indoor Settings

- Original System:
 - A user-specified route is determined by sequence of numbers indicated by special landmark-signs on selected ('best') roads.
- Adapted Concept:
 - Creation of a complete network of locations, equipped with a special type of sign, so that any possible route in an indoor setting can be mapped out.
- Design Requirements:
 - What information should be presented?
 - Where will the information be provided?
 - In what form?

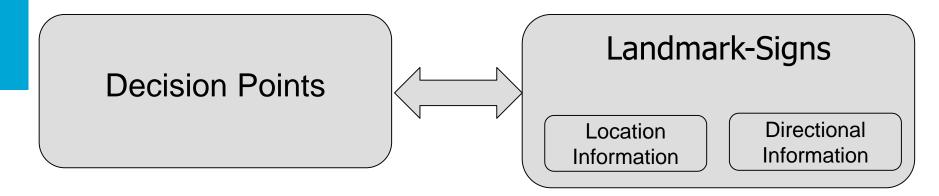


Assistance is provided where to take a decision on how to go on

- Based on an already existing and recognized system
- A unique identifier playing many roles
 - Decision point
 - Destination
 - Place, Room (in between two decision points)
- Spatial reference supported
 - Topographic / Schematic map / guide
- No need for use of special equipment by the wayfinder
- Suitable for wayfinders not familiar with electronic devices
- Applicable to various types of buildings



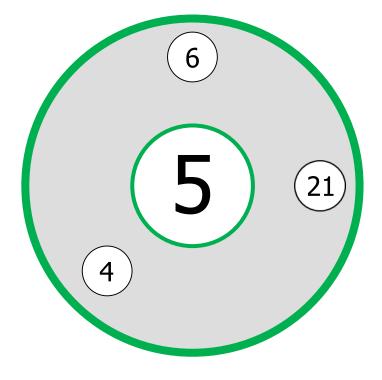
Building Blocks



Physical presence of landmark-signs throughout the entire space



Design of the landmark-signs: Floor-mounted (open space)

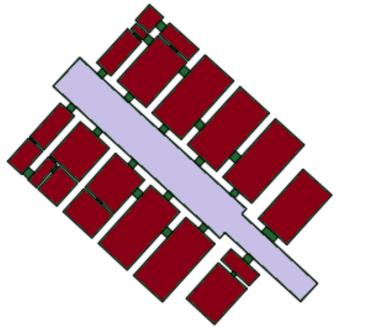






Environment Representation

- Navigable space: Connecting spaces between destination points
- Graph model to represent the structure of the building
 - Decision points are mapped as nodes of the graph
 - Links between the nodes are the edges of the graph

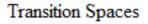




Connecting Spaces

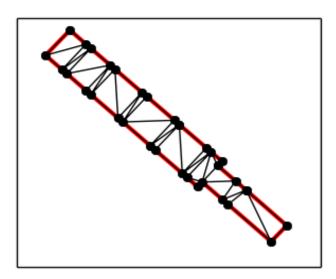


Destination Spaces

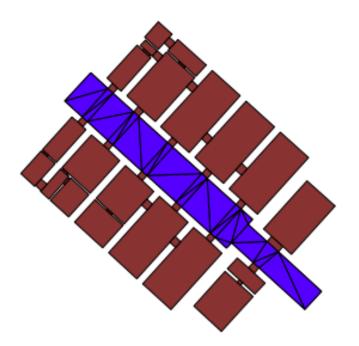




Implementation Connecting Space Subdivision



Constrained Delaunay Triangulation

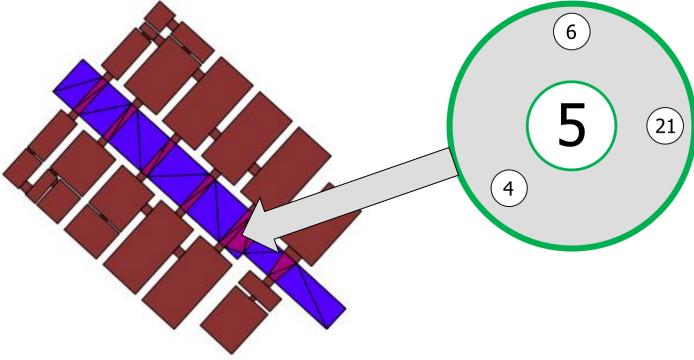




Implementation: Non-constrained triangles Decision Point = Landmark-sign

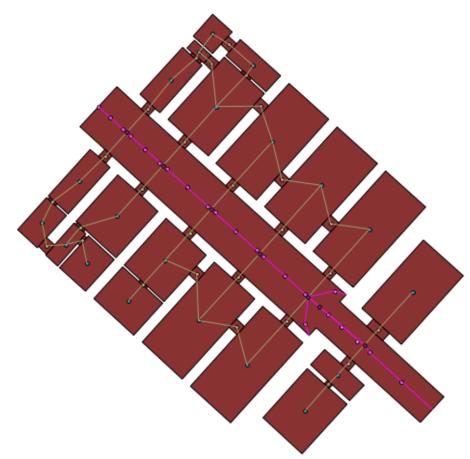
Two Criteria:

- overlap relationship between originating polygon and generated triangular sub-spaces
- semantics of the indoor space





Implementation Network of Numbered Locations



Network Generation:

 more dense for connecting spaces, decision points and middle points of constrained edges

• destination and transition spaces represented by their central points



Other test-site Faculty of Architecture

- Complex building
- Contains large open spaces
- Existing wayfinding system needs improvement
- Large number of users



Next Steps – other test-site Faculty of Architecture

- Improve decision point locations by using Conforming Delaunay Triangulation
- Perform test survey
- Conclusions & recommendations



Thank you very much for your attention!

