

6.829: Computer Networks and Mobile Systems

Lecture 6: Device-Free Localization

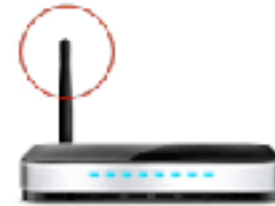
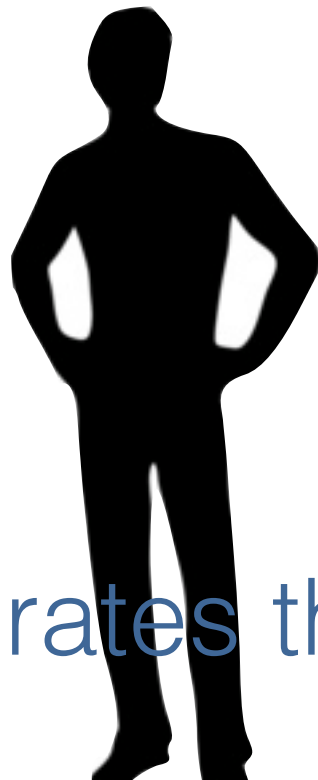


Previous Lecture: Device-based Localization



This Lecture: Using radio signals to track humans without any sensors on their bodies

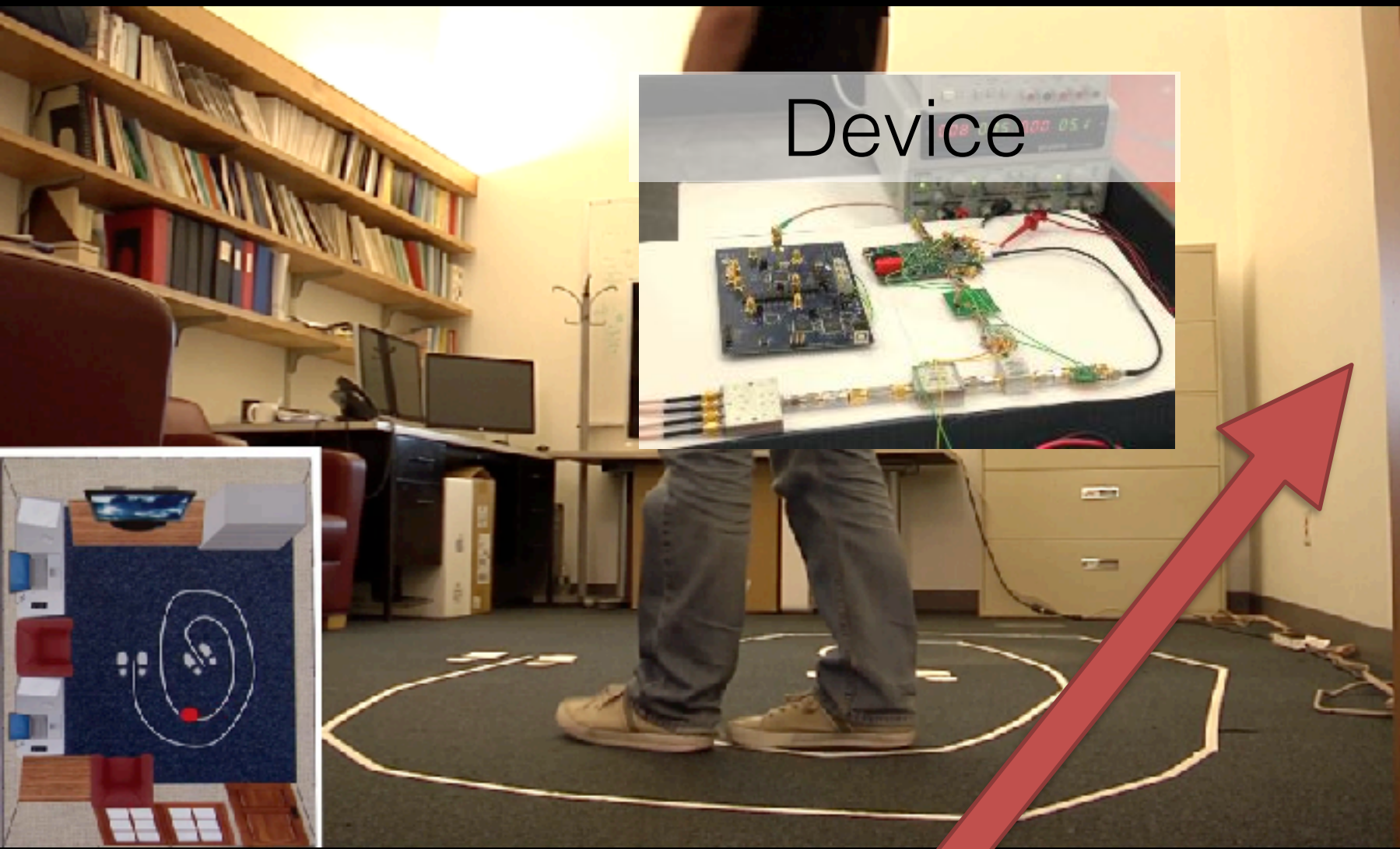
This Lecture: Using radio signals to track humans without any sensors on their bodies



- Location
- Vital Signs
- Gestures

Operates through occlusions

Example: WiTrack

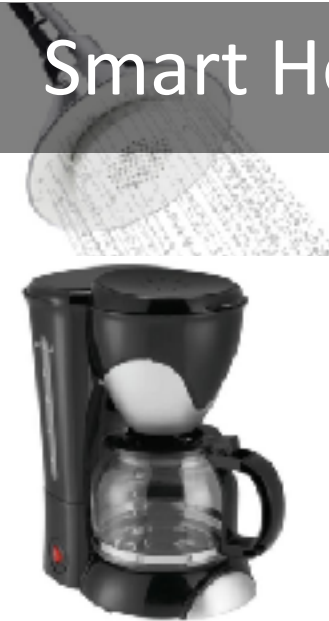


Device

Device in another room

Applications

Smart Homes



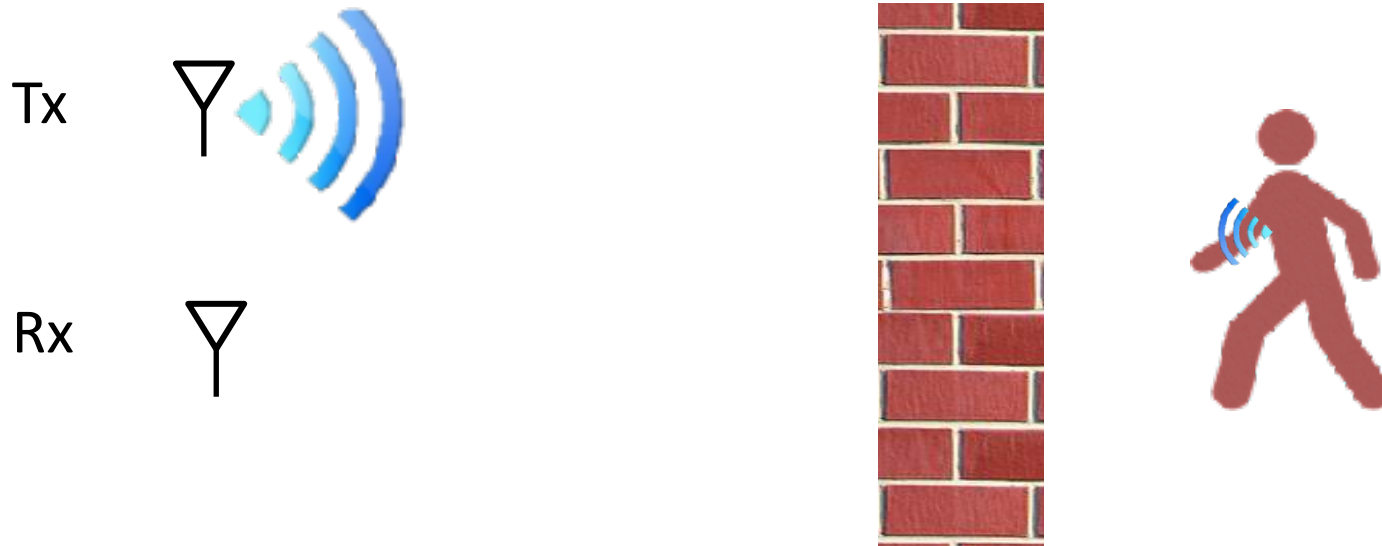
Energy Saving



Gaming & Virtual Reality



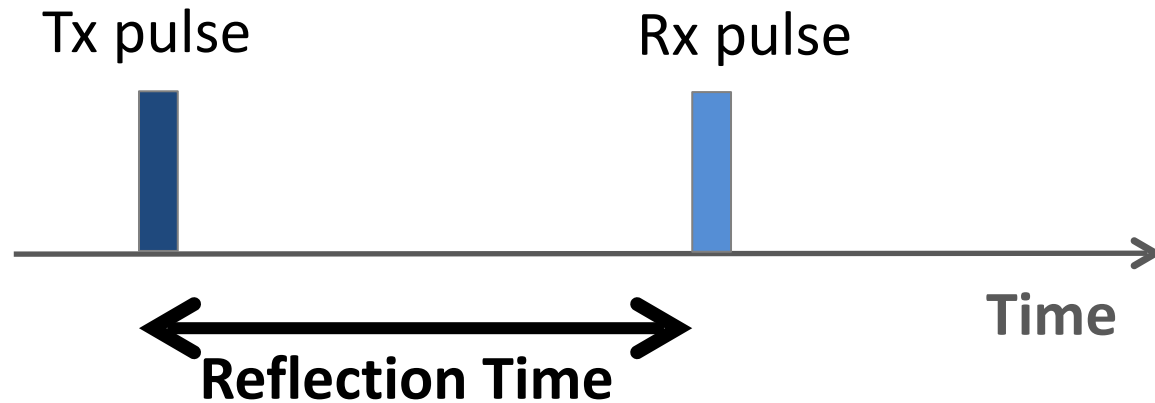
Measuring Distances



Distance = Reflection time x speed of light

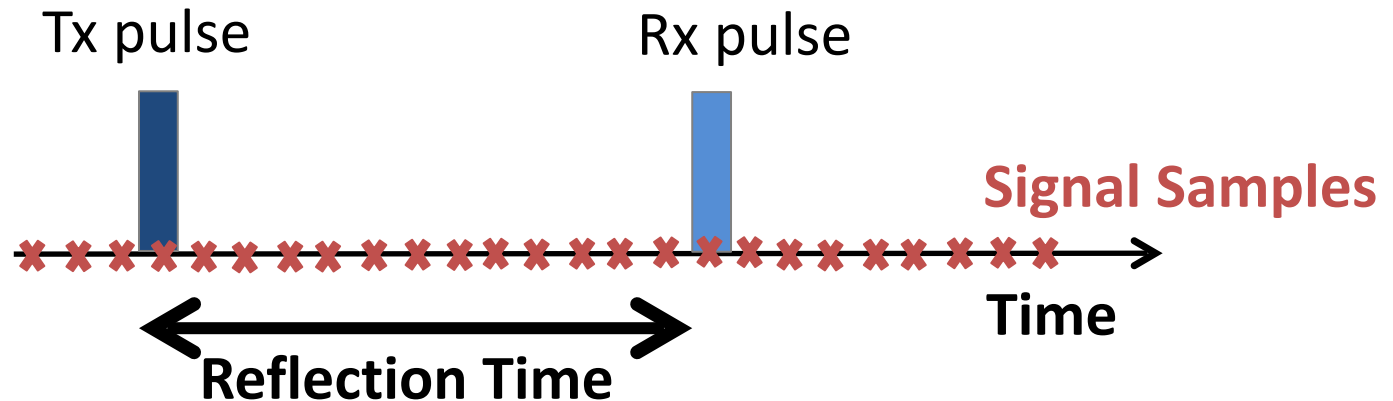
Measuring Reflection Time

Option1: Transmit short pulse and listen for echo



Measuring Reflection Time

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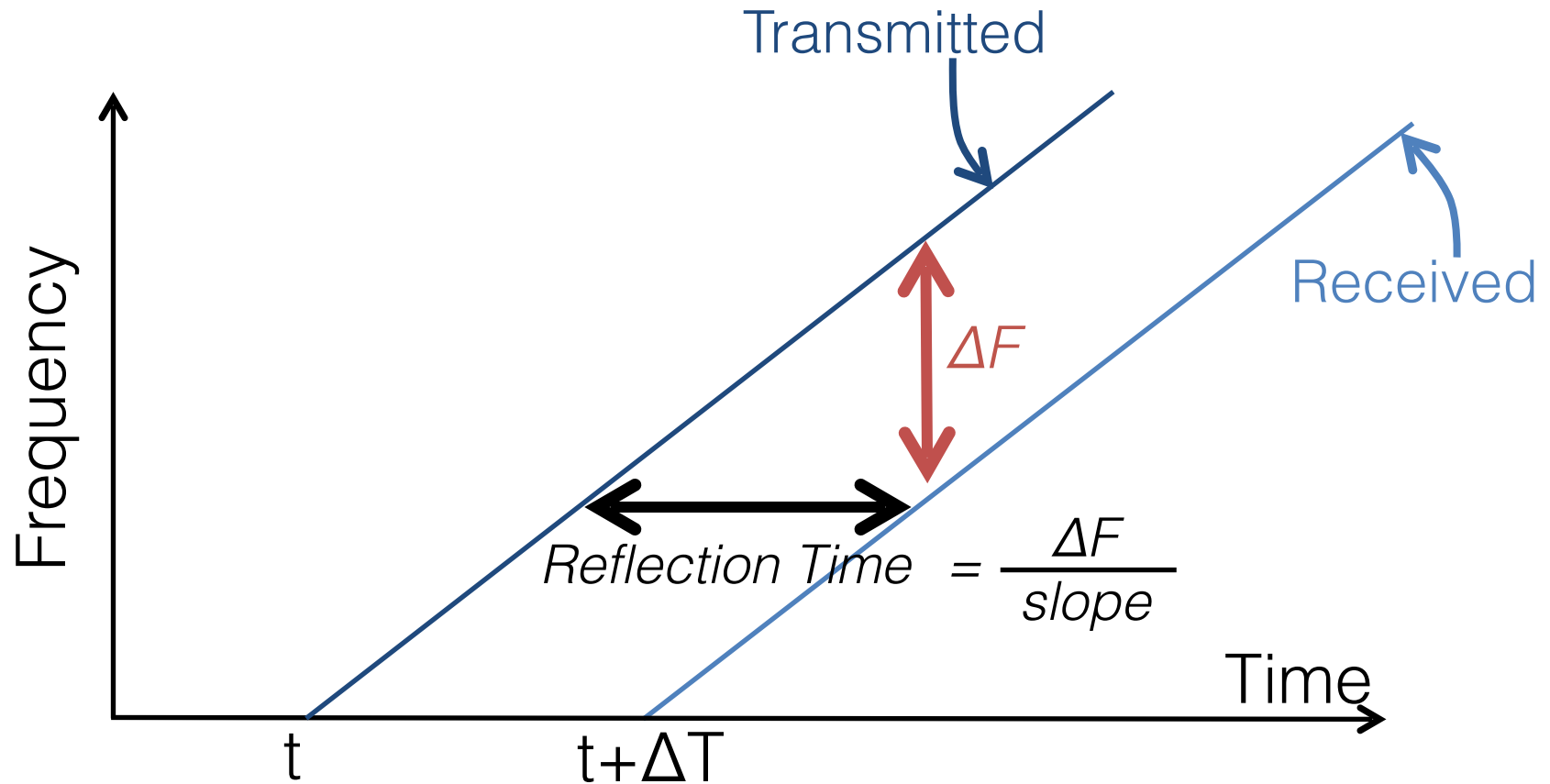


Capturing the pulse needs sub-nanosecond sampling

Multi-GHz samplers are expensive, have high noise, and create large I/O problem

What is the resolution direct time
sampling?

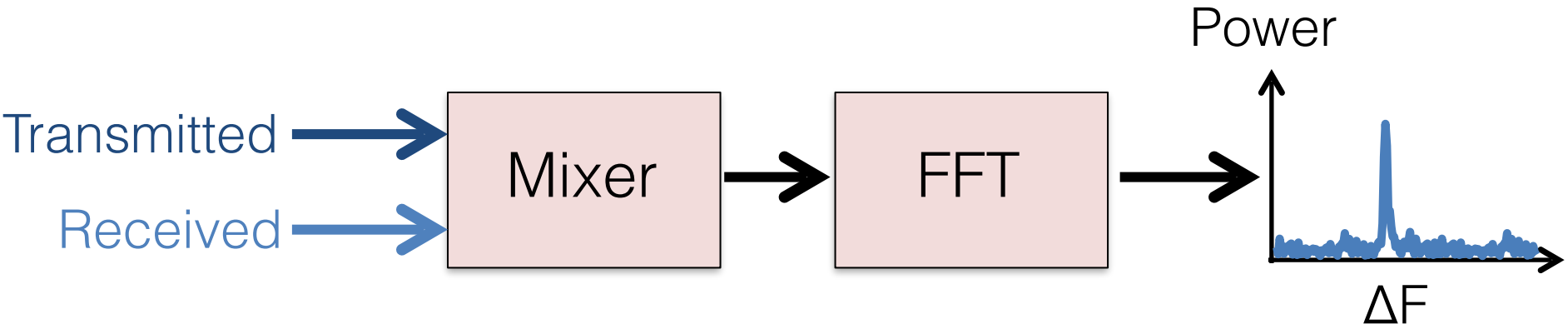
FMCW: Measure time by measuring frequency



How do we measure ΔF ?

Measuring ΔF

- Subtracting frequencies is easy (e.g., removing carrier in WiFi)
- Done using a mixer (low-power; cheap)

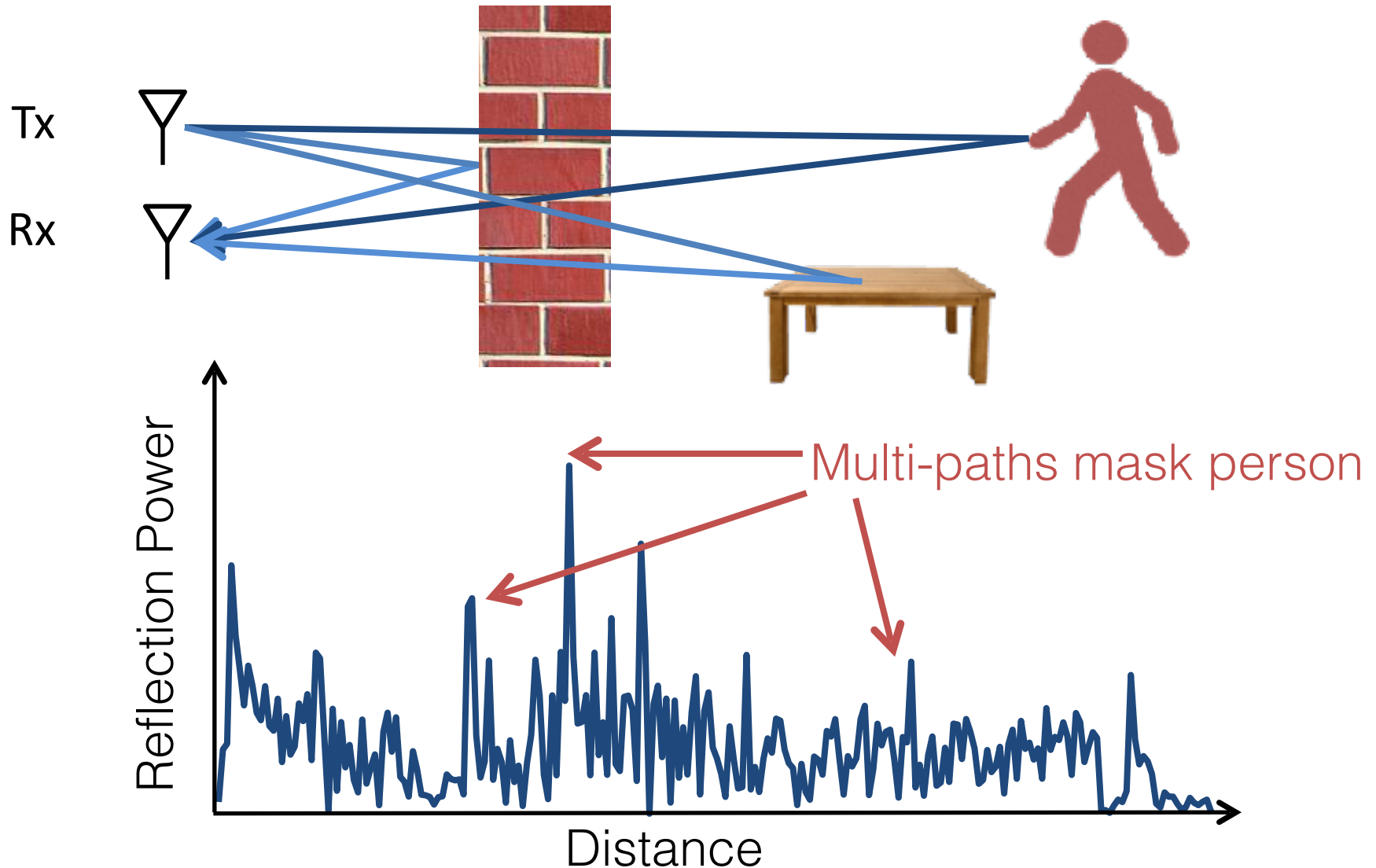


Signal whose frequency is ΔF

$\Delta F \rightarrow$ Reflection Time \rightarrow Distance

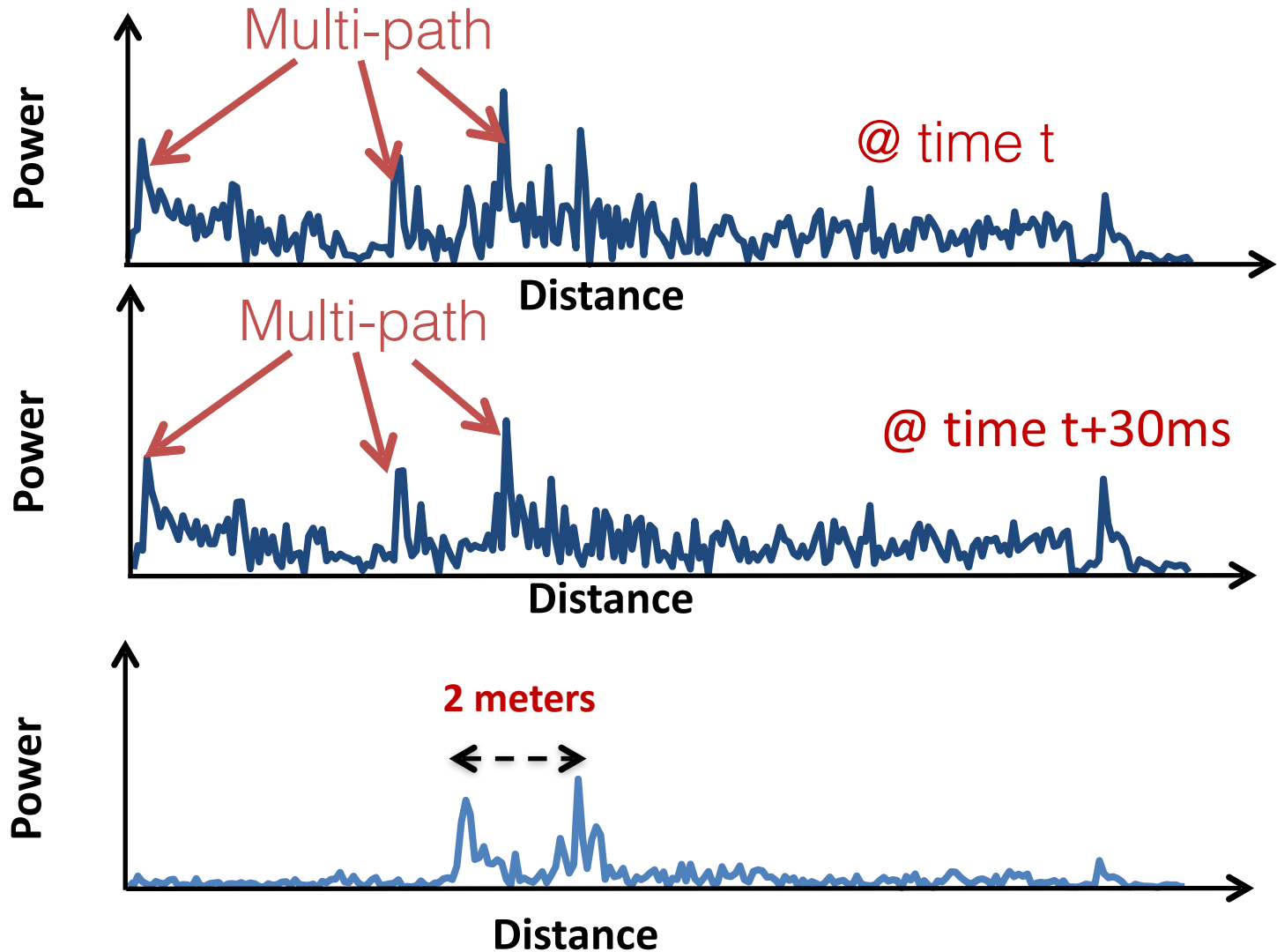
What is the resolution of FMCW?

Challenge: Multipath → Many Reflections



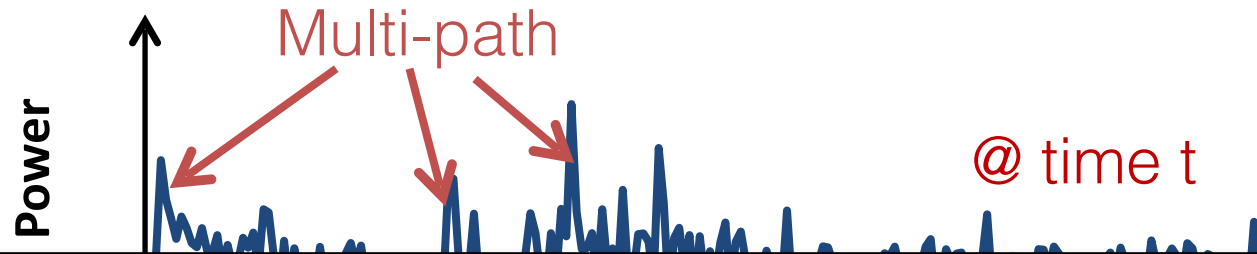
Static objects don't move

→ Eliminate by subtracting consecutive measurements

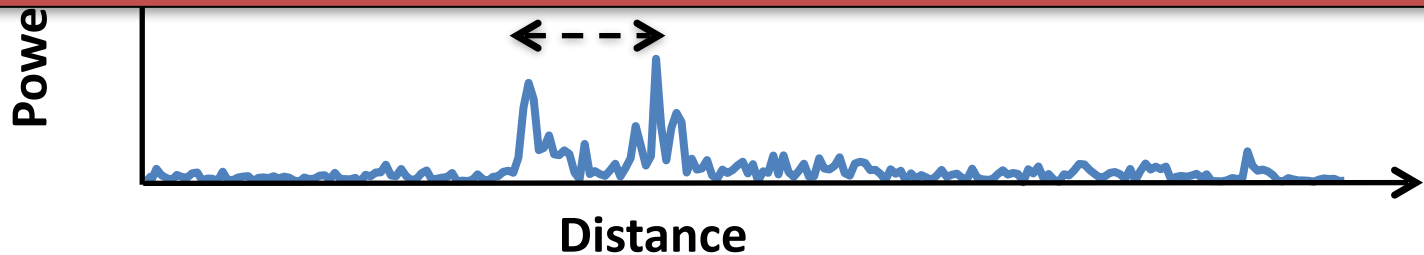


Static objects don't move

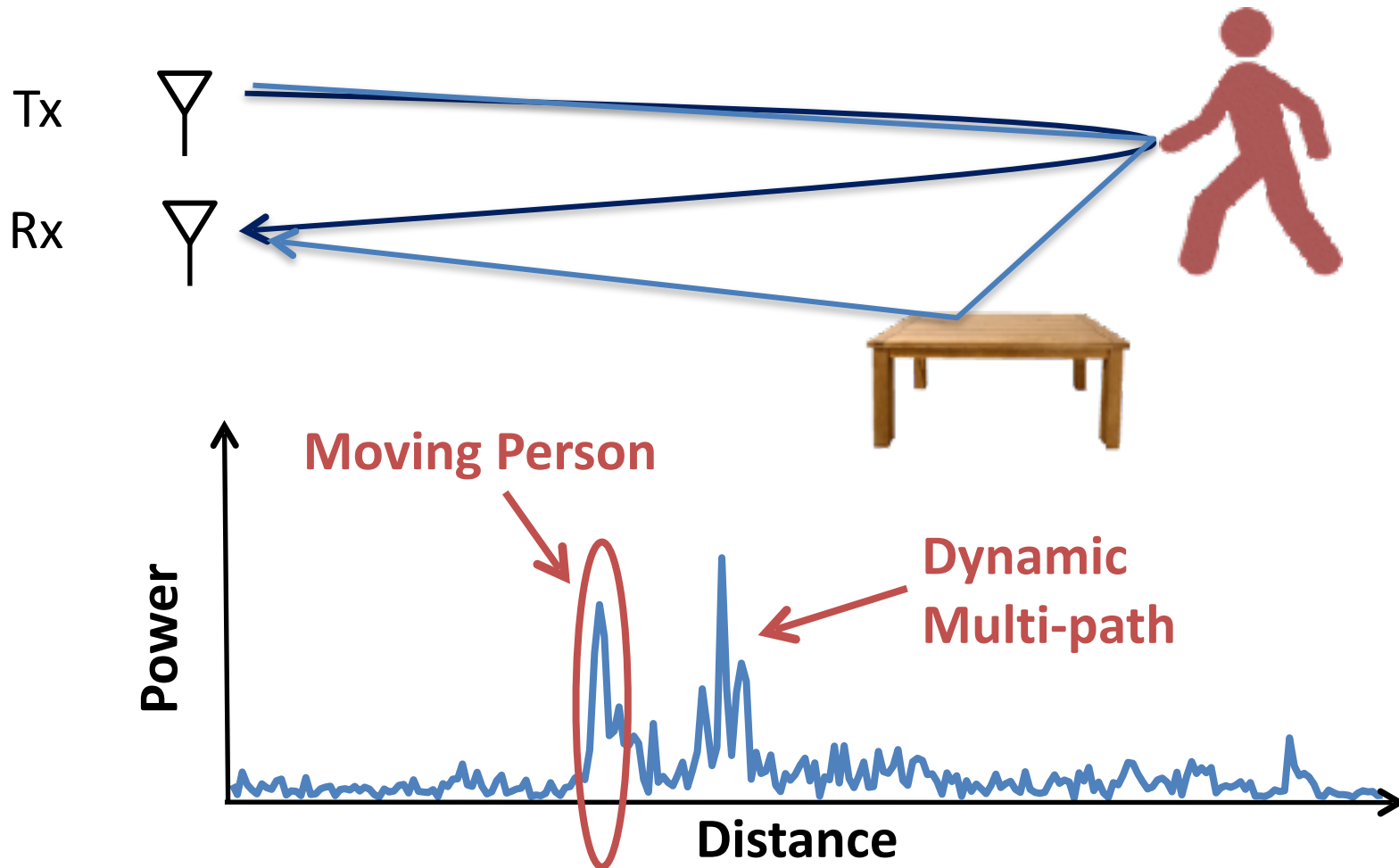
→ Eliminate by subtracting consecutive measurements



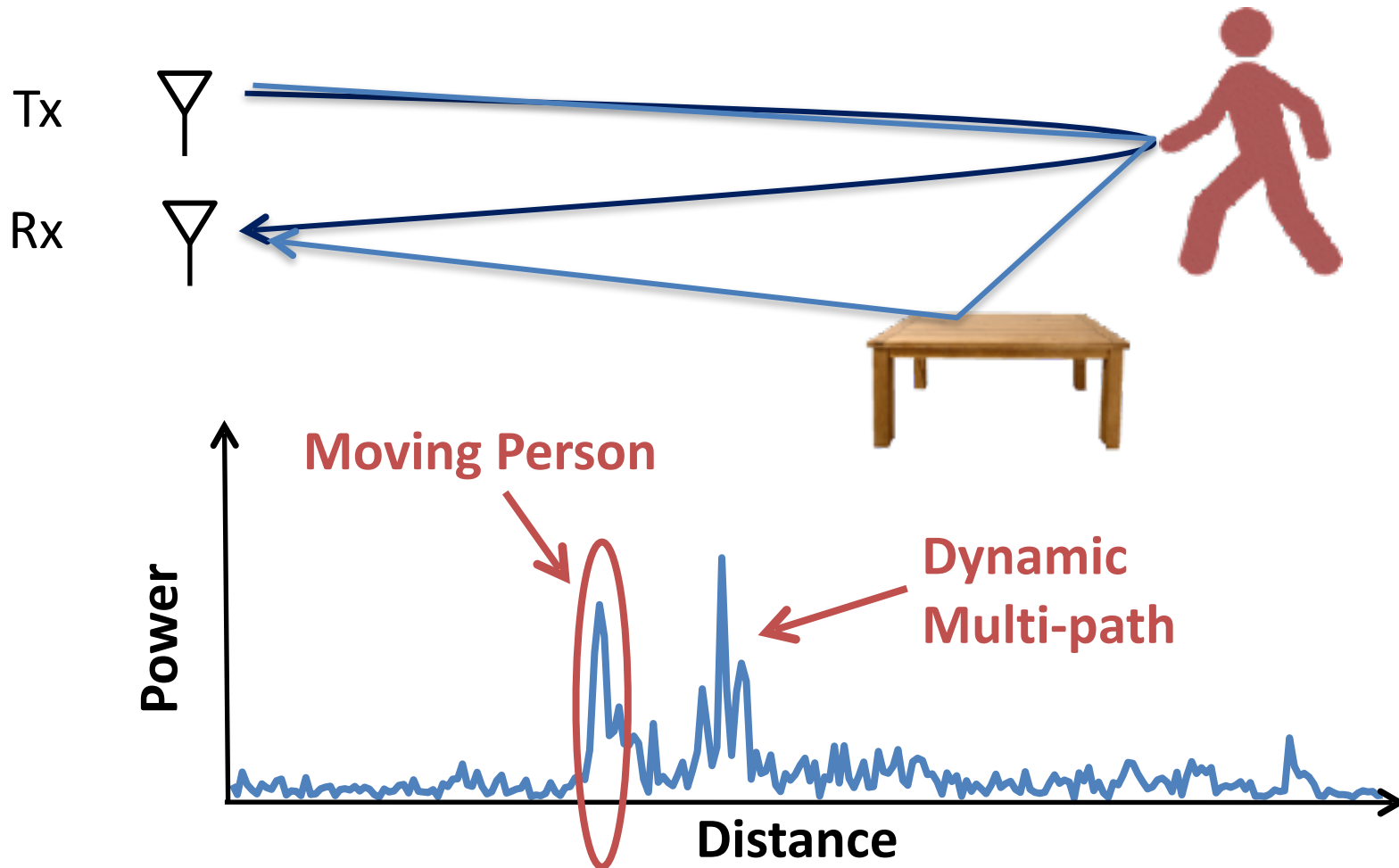
Why 2 peaks when we only have one moving person?



Challenge: Dynamic Multipath

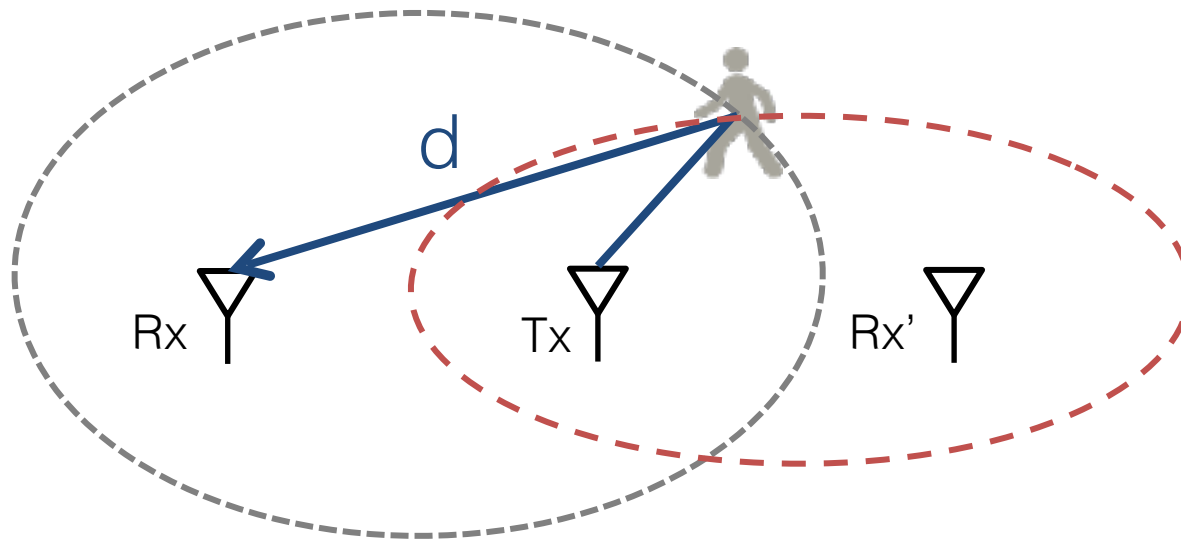


The direct reflection arrives before dynamic multipath!



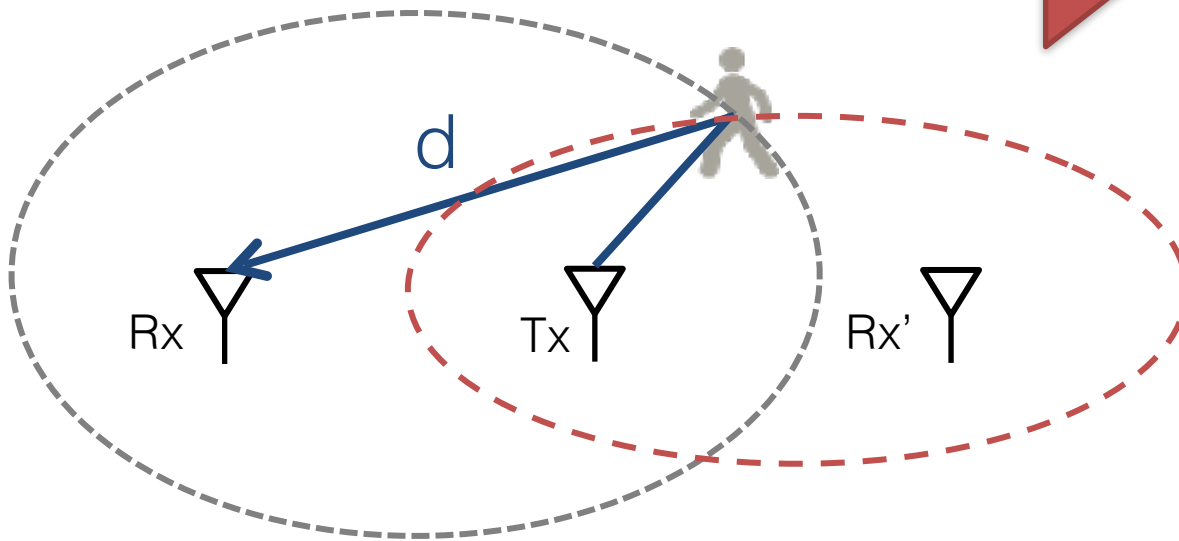
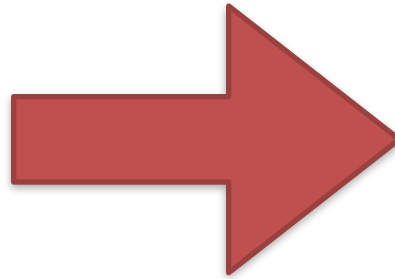
Mapping Distance to Location

Person can be anywhere on an ellipse whose foci are (Tx,Rx)

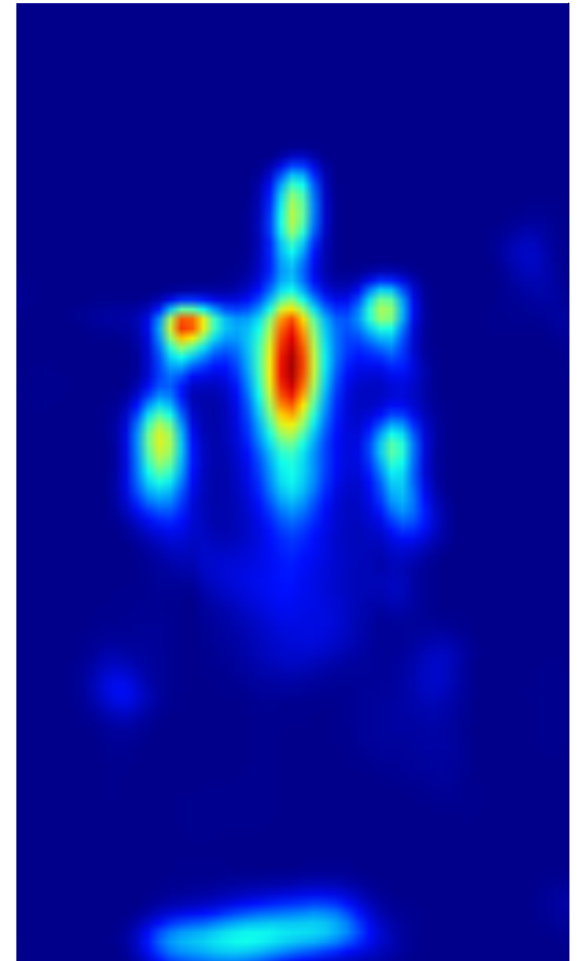


By adding another antenna and intersecting the ellipses, we can localize the person

People are points

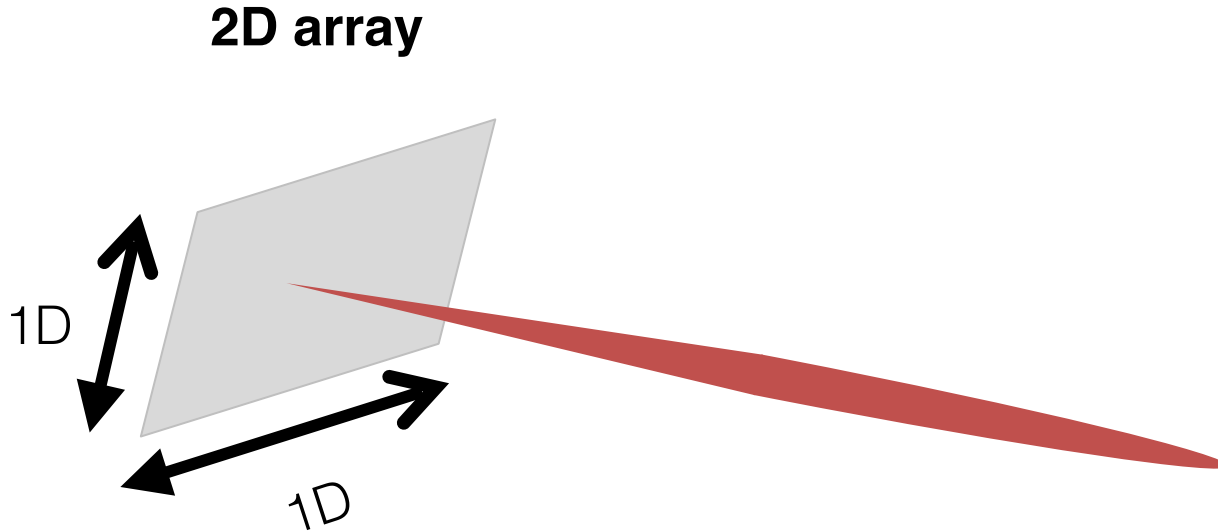


Want a silhouette



Approach: Combine antenna arrays with FMCW to get 3D image

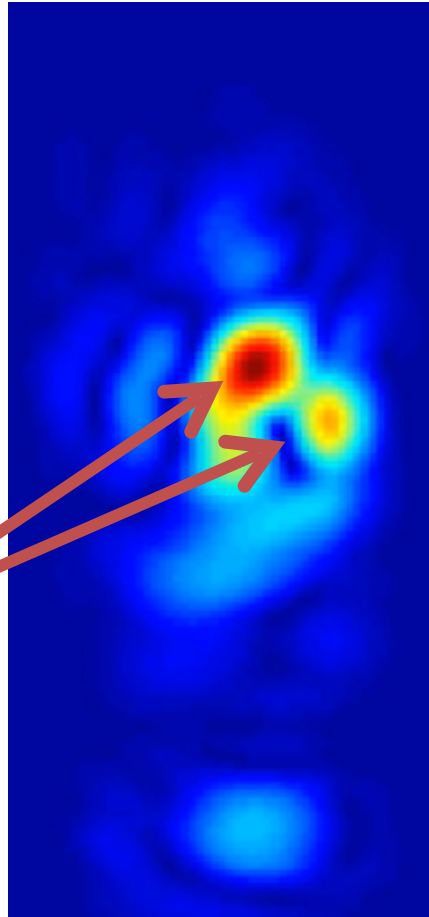
- 2D Antenna array gives 2 angles
- FMCW gives depth (1D)



Challenge: We only obtain blobs in space

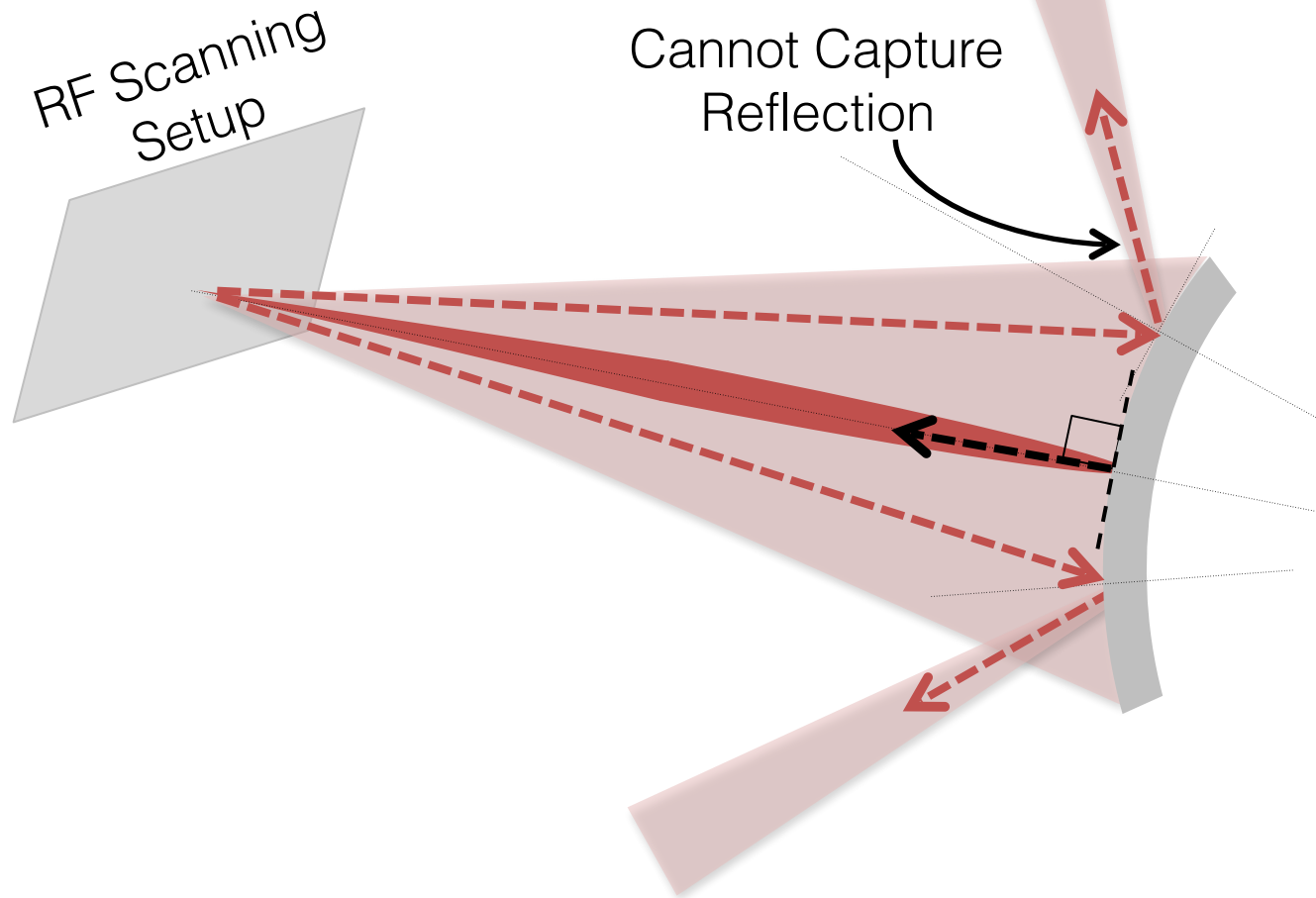
Output of 3D RF Scan

Blobs of
reflection power

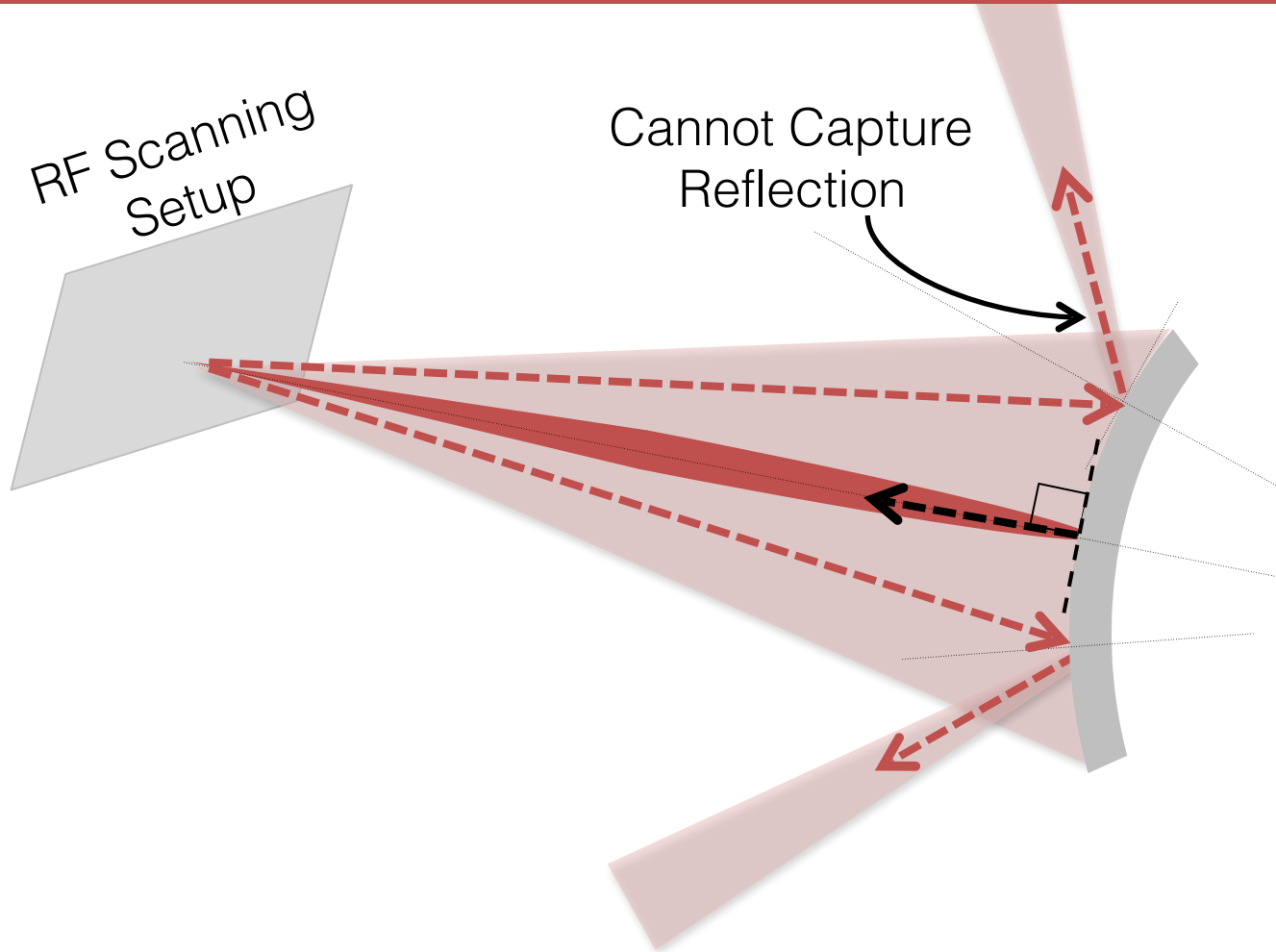


Challenge: We only obtain blob in space

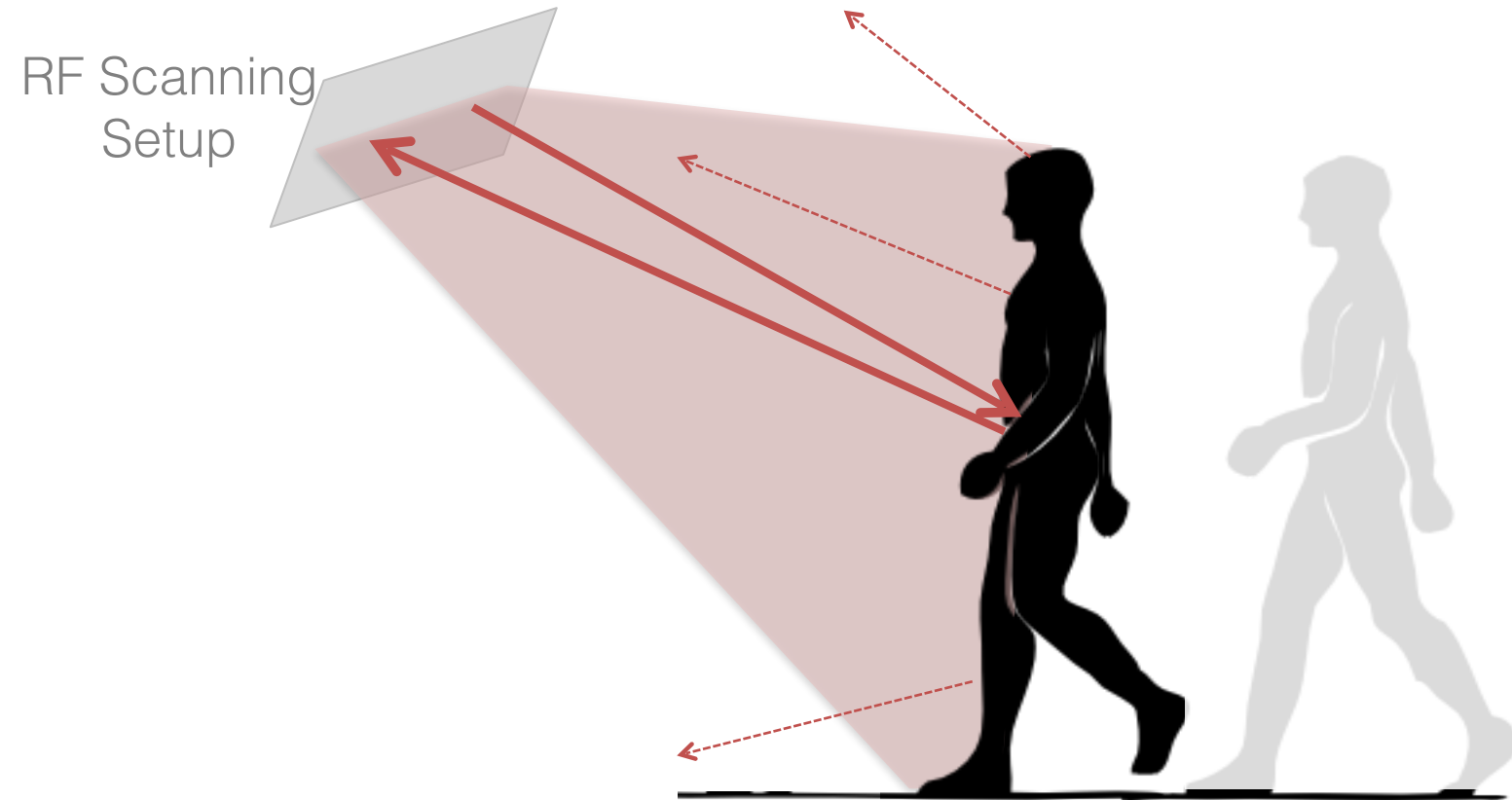
At frequencies that traverse walls, human body parts are specular (pure mirror)



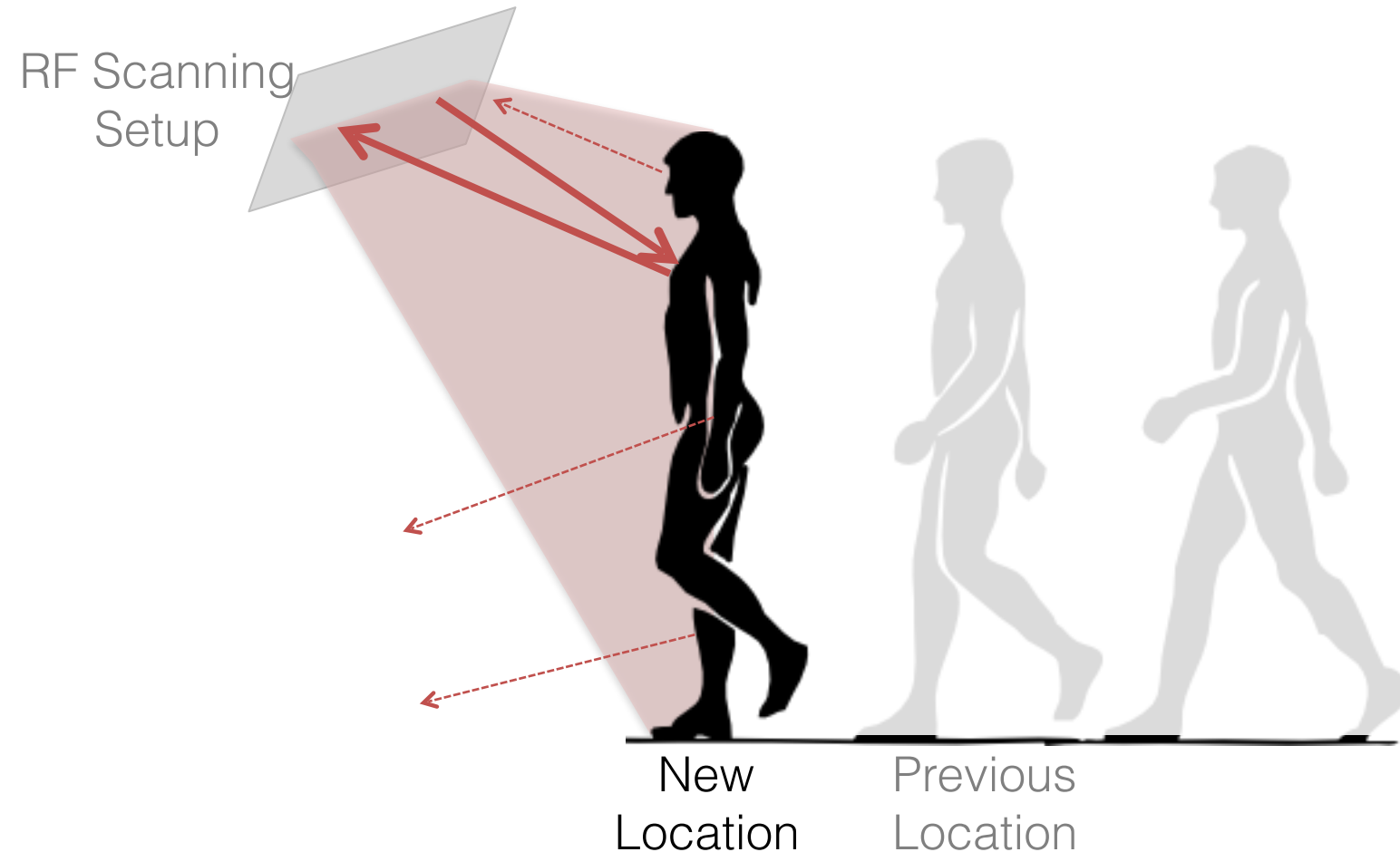
At every point in time, we get reflections from only a subset of body parts.



Solution Idea: Exploit Human Motion and Aggregate over Time



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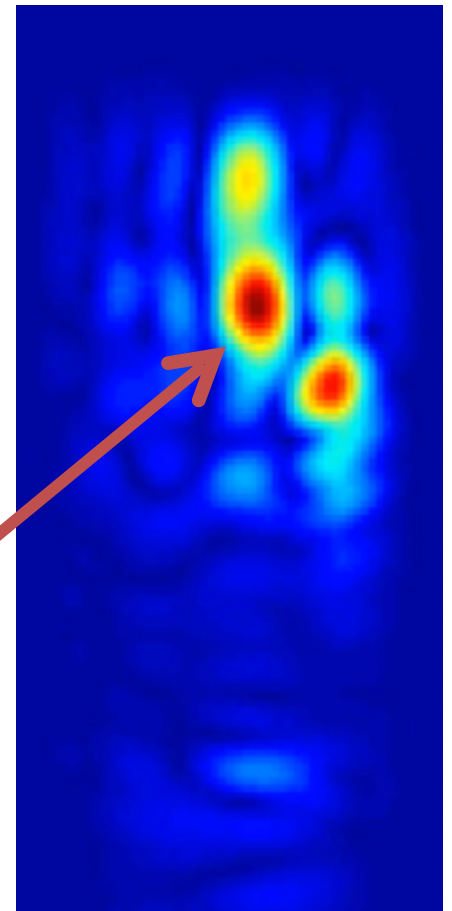
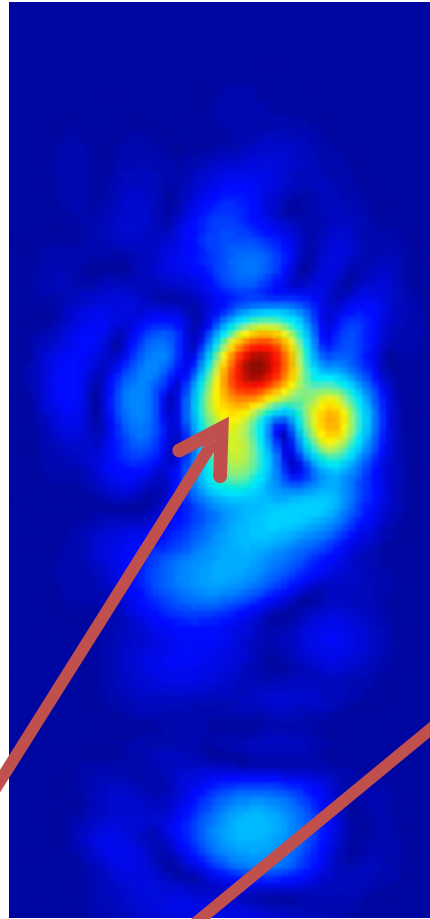
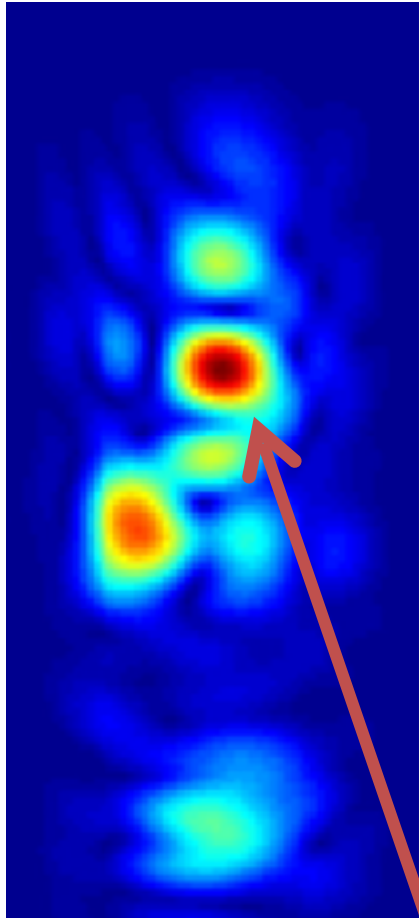
Combine the various snapshots

Human Walks toward Sensor

3m

2.5m

2m



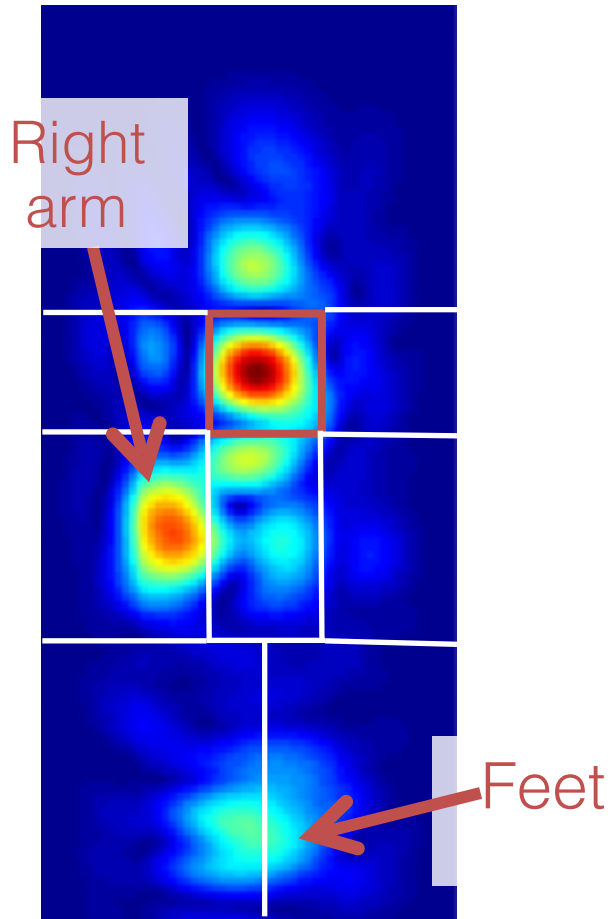
Chest (Largest
Convex Reflector)



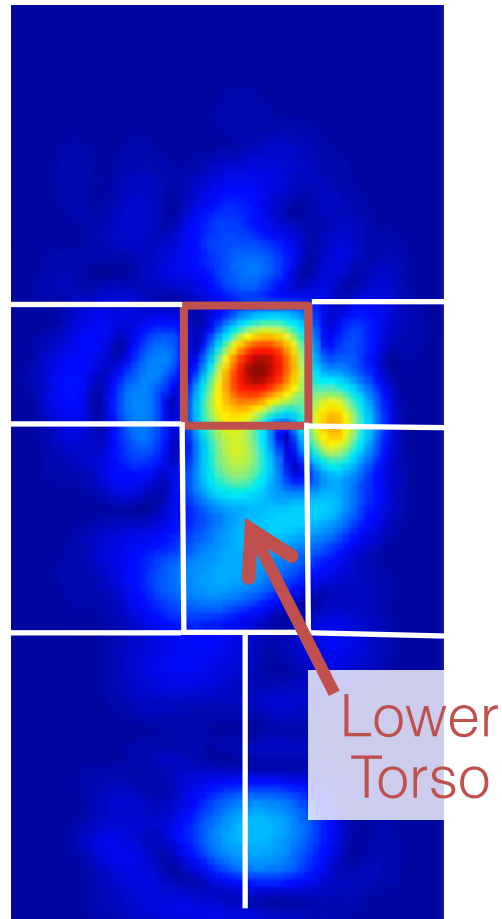
Use it as a pivot: for motion
compensation and segmentation

Human Walks toward Sensor

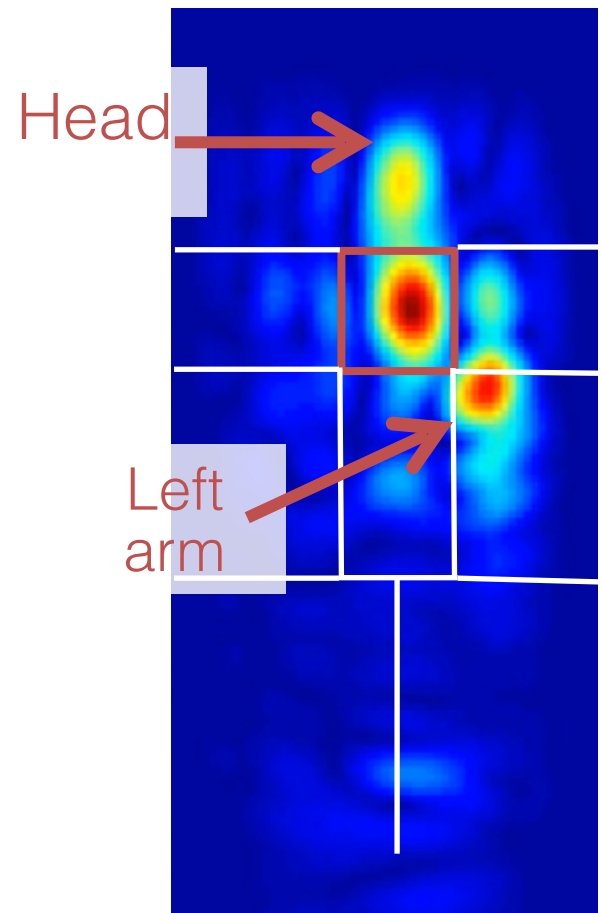
3m



2.5m



2m

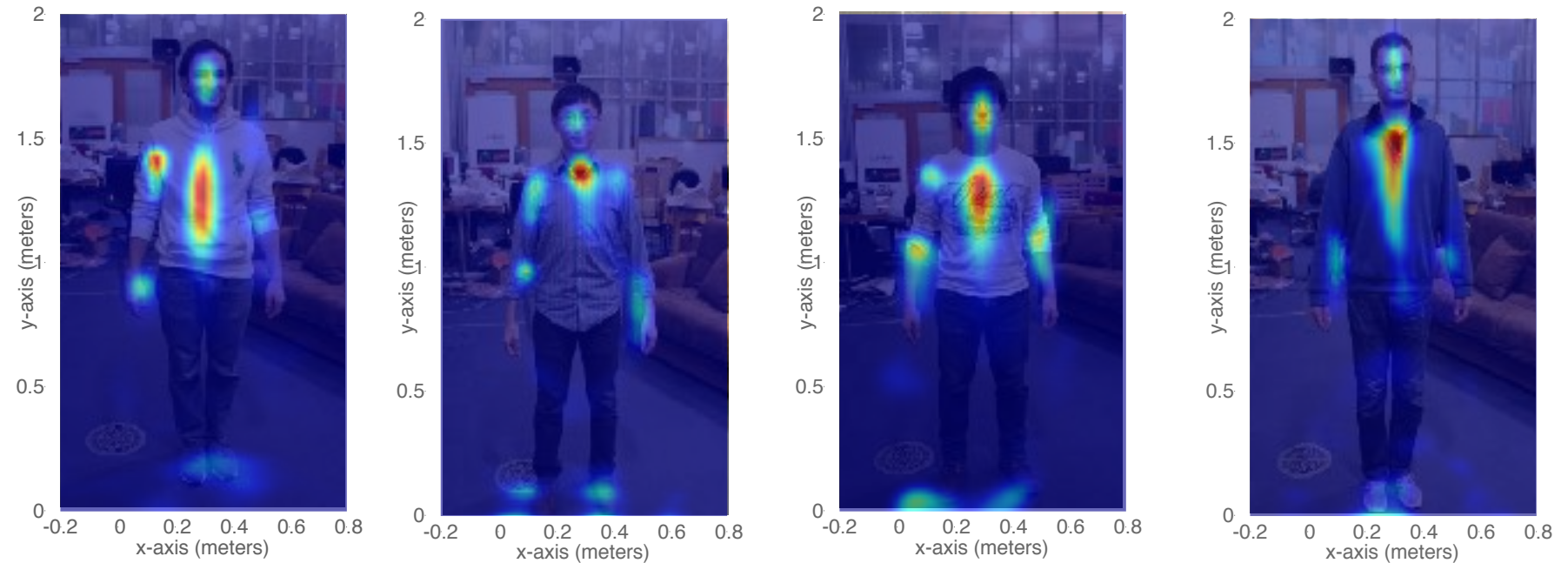


Combine the various snapshots

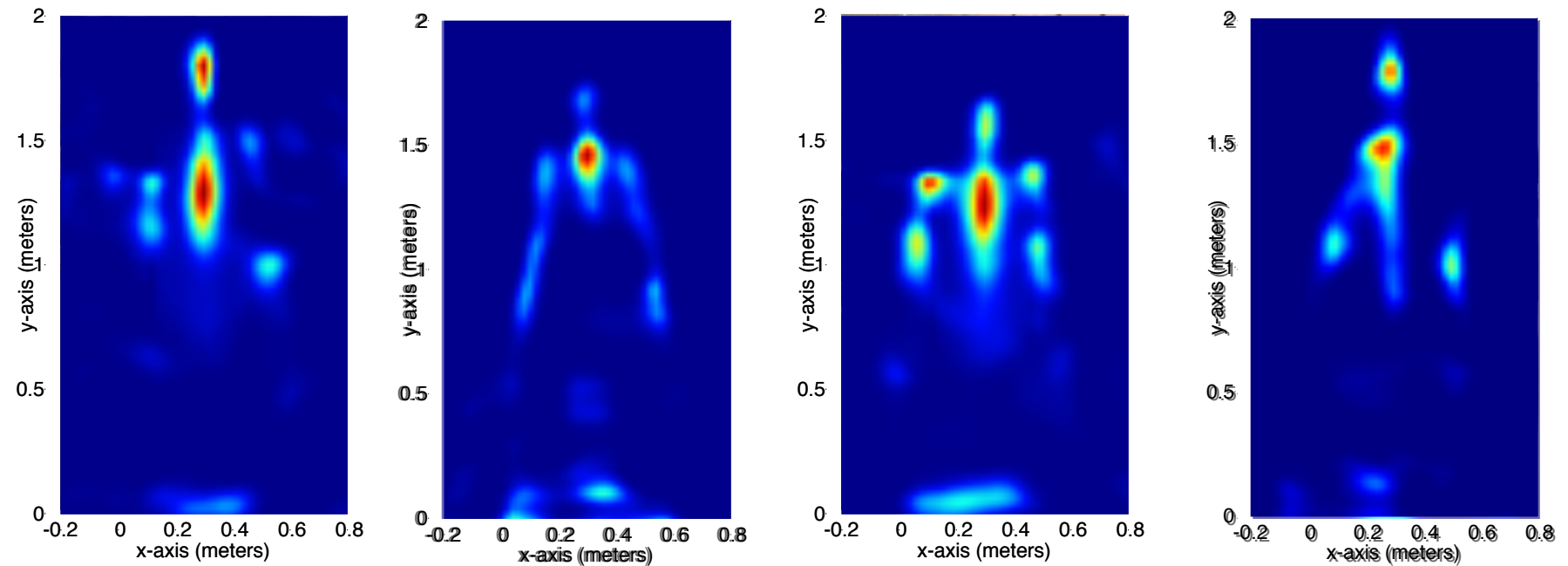
Human Walks toward Sensor



Sample Captured Figures through Walls



Through-wall classification accuracy of 90% among 13 users



Wireless Comm (Cont'd)

- Packet Detection (sliding window)
- Wireless Channel
- Carrier Frequency Offset (CFO)