

# Wi-Run: Multi-Runner Step Estimation Using Commodity Wi-Fi

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# Outline

1 Motivation

2 Challenge and Solution

3 The Wi-Run System

4 Experiments and Evaluation

5 Conclusion

## 1 Motivation

- ❑ Necessity of quantifying amount of warm up exercise
  - Amount: motion, physical injuries and so on
- ❑ Steps are fundamental unit of human locomotion
  - A preferred metric for quantifying physical activity
- ❑ Medical rehabilitation
  - Amount, motion posture
- ❑ Entertainment and fitness



# Challenge and Solution

## 1 Challenge

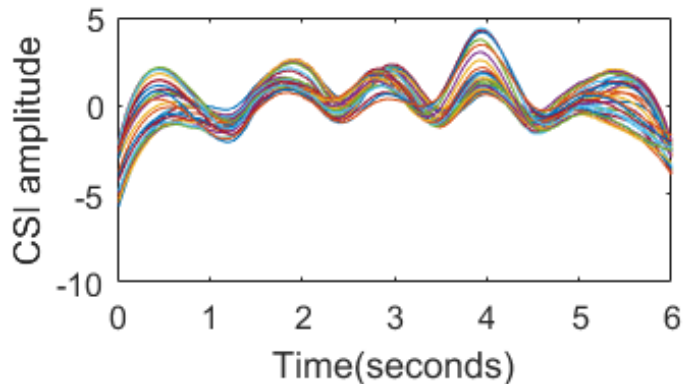
□ Ordinary time-frequency analysis methods, such as FFT or STFT, do not work

■ The **loss** of **time domain** information

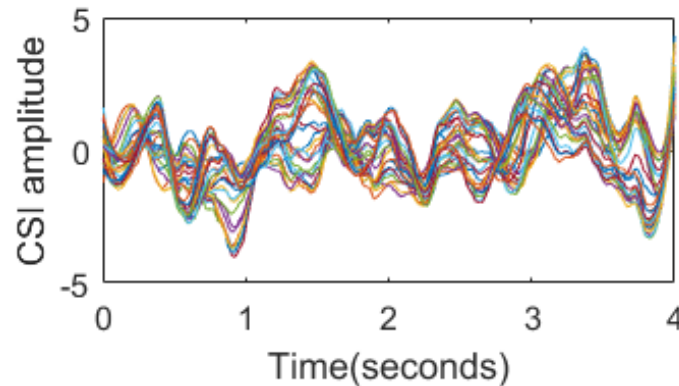
- Sliced into **pieces**

■ So similar that they can be **overlapped**

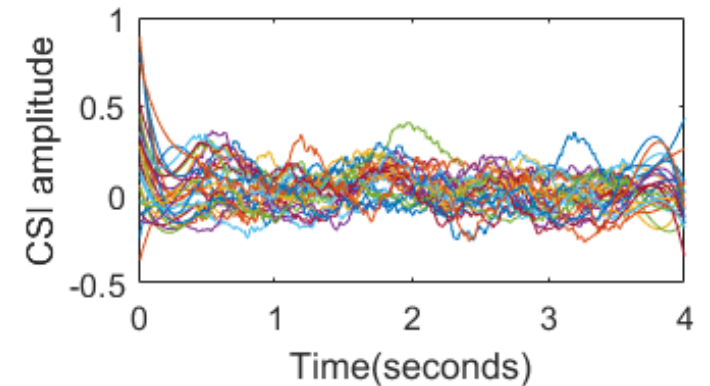
- **Multiple independent movements** simultaneously



(a) Single runner CSI dynamics



(b) Three runners CSI dynamics



(c) CSI dynamics without human

# Challenge and Solution

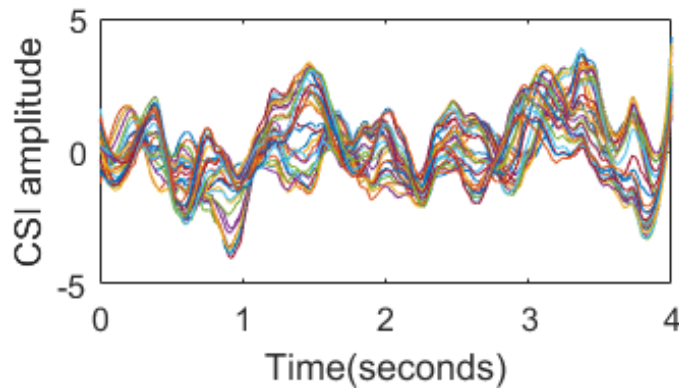
## 2 Solution

### □ Tensor

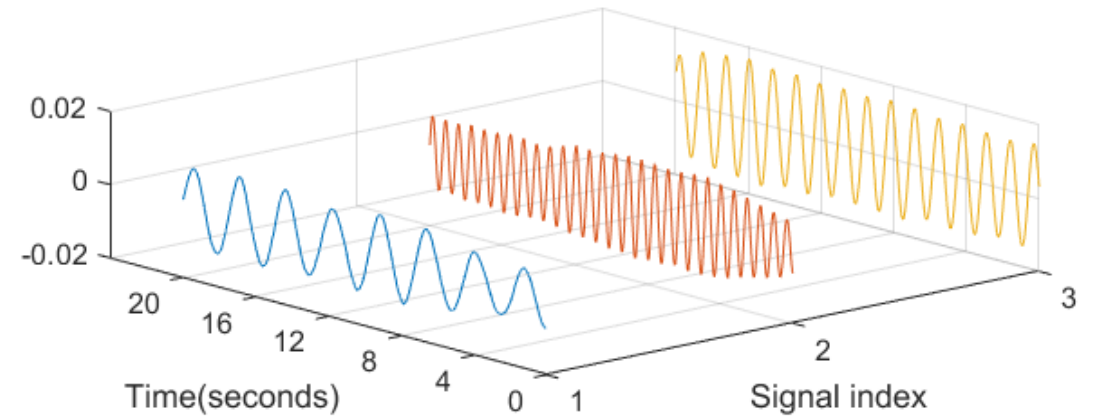
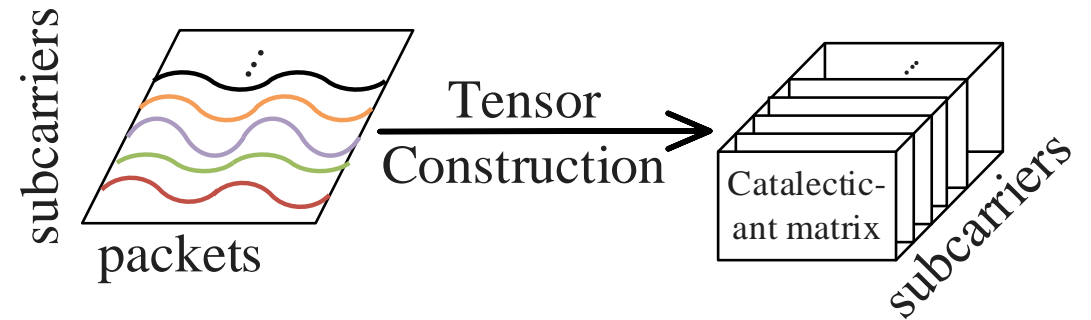
- Keep the **structure** of the original CSI data

### □ Tensor Decomposition

- Obtain **hidden feature** components
- Extract **physical insight** of higher-order tensors



(a) Three runners CSI dynamics



(b) Three runners' running signals fusion

# The Wi-Run System

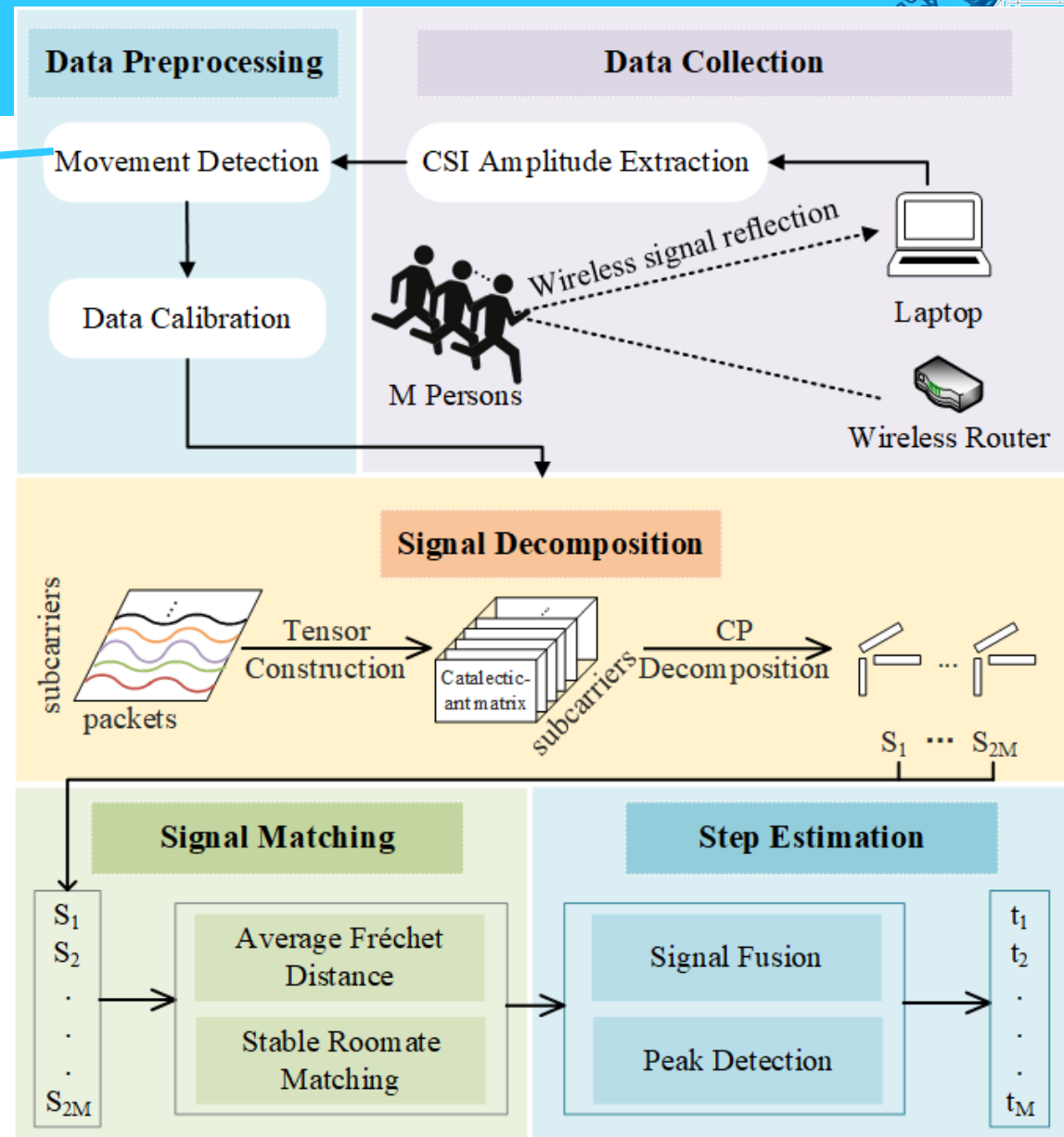
## 1 Movement Detection

- Observation I: Human **movement** generates **higher mean absolute deviation** in CSI measurements than background noise.

$$D_j = \frac{1}{W} \sum_{i=1}^P \sum_{k \in S} |a_i(k) - E(a_i(k))|$$

- Observation II: The **noise level changes** slowly **over the time**. The dynamic threshold algorithm is used to track the noise level.

$$N(t) = (1 - \alpha_n)N(t - 1) + \alpha_n \times D_j$$

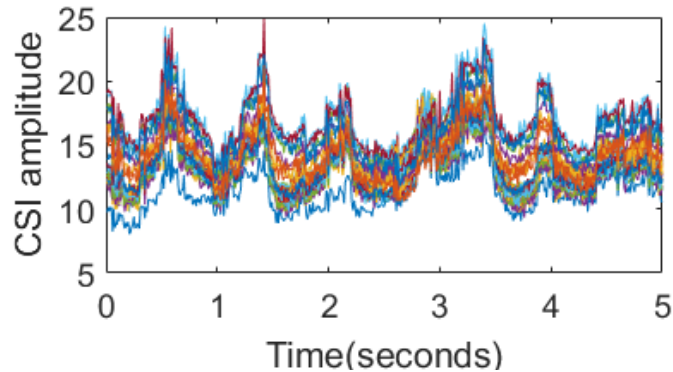


# The Wi-Run System

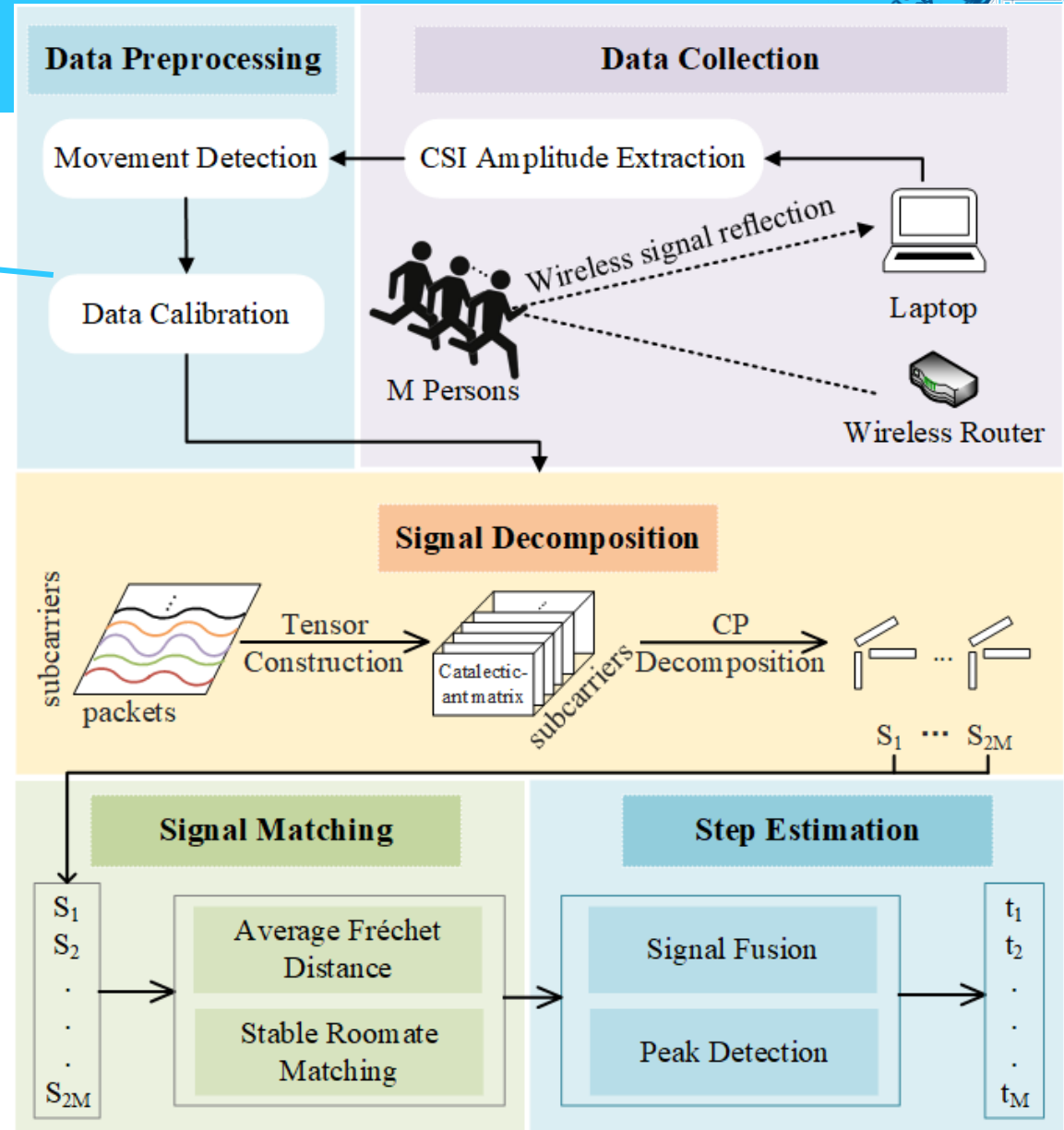
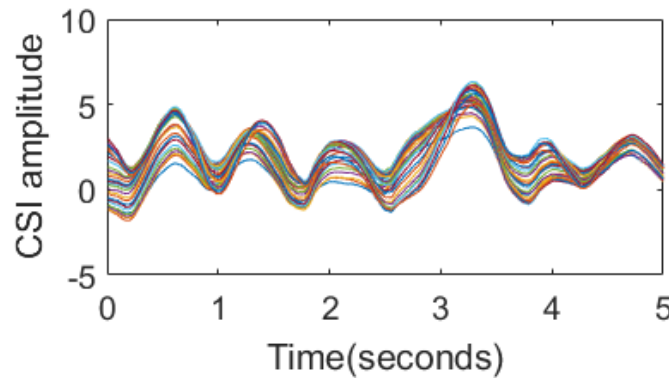
## 2 Data Calibration

- The **constant offset** is obtained by setting **Hampel filter** to a large sliding window, and then **Savitzky-Golay filter** is adopted to **smooth** out noise while maintains CSI variation.

Row CSI



Calibrated CSI



# The Wi-Run System

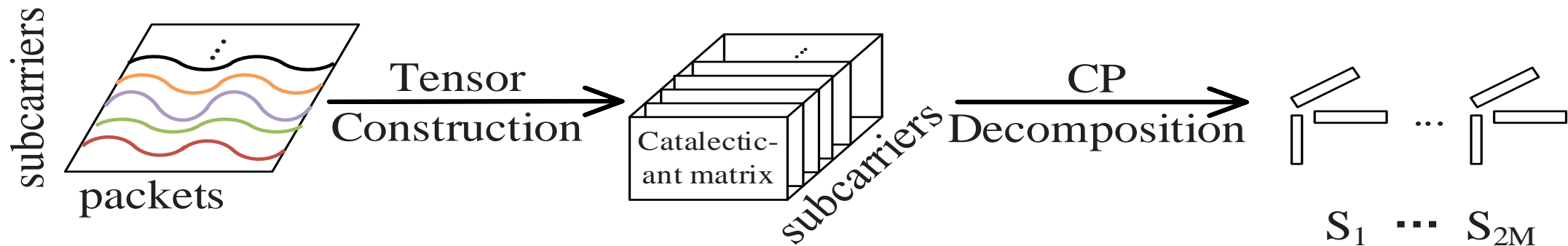
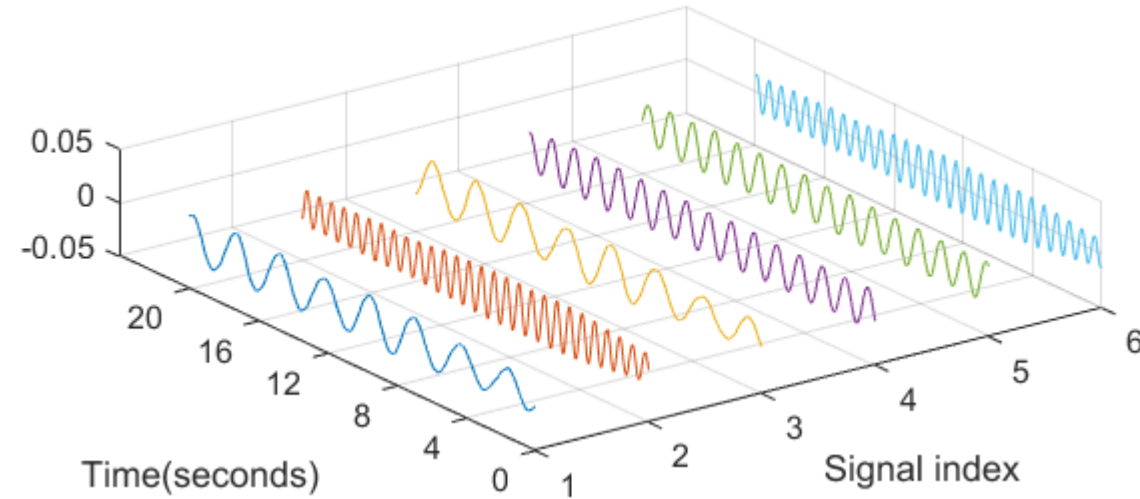
## 3 Signal Decomposition

### □ Tensor Construction

- CSI stream to Catalecticant matrix:  $a_{ij} = p_{i+j-1}$
- Many streams are palced side by side forming tensor

### □ Canonical Polyadic Decomposition

- Theorem 1: the number of decomposed **parts** are  $2M$
- Theorem 2: the CP decomposition of CSI tensor with rank  $2M$  is to be **unique**





# The Wi-Run System

## 4 Signal Matching

### □ Autocorrelation

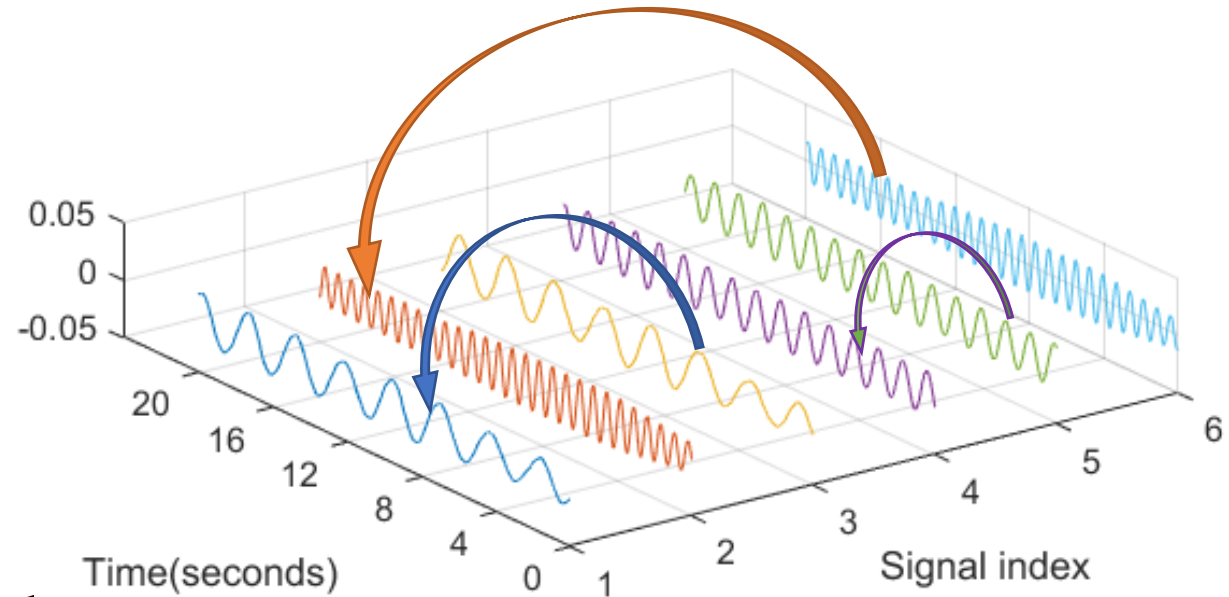
- Strengthen the decomposed signals **periodicity**

### □ Average Fréchet Distance

- Calculate the **similarity** of any pair of running signals

### □ Stable Roommate Matching Algorithm

- Match the pair of autocorrelation **signals** generated by each runner



# The Wi-Run System

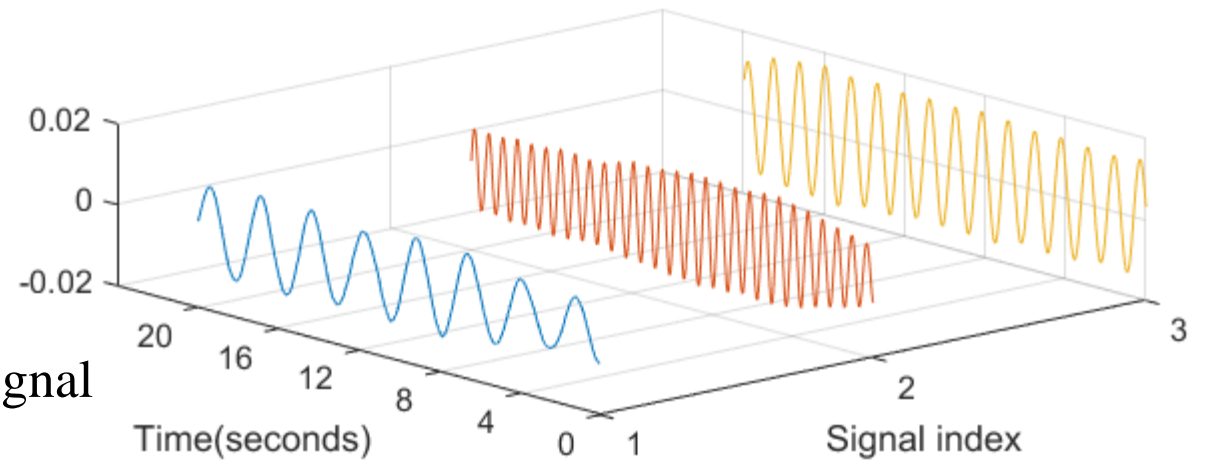
## 5 Step Estimation

### □ Signal Fusion

- Taking the **average** of the signal pairs

### □ Peak Detection

- Counting the **number of peaks** for each person's signal
  - There is hardly fake peak
    - Smoothness of the catalecticant matrix and CP decomposition



# Experiments and Evaluation

## 1 Implementation

### □ Evaluation Setup

- Two ThinkPad Tseries laptops equipped with Intel 5300 NIC.

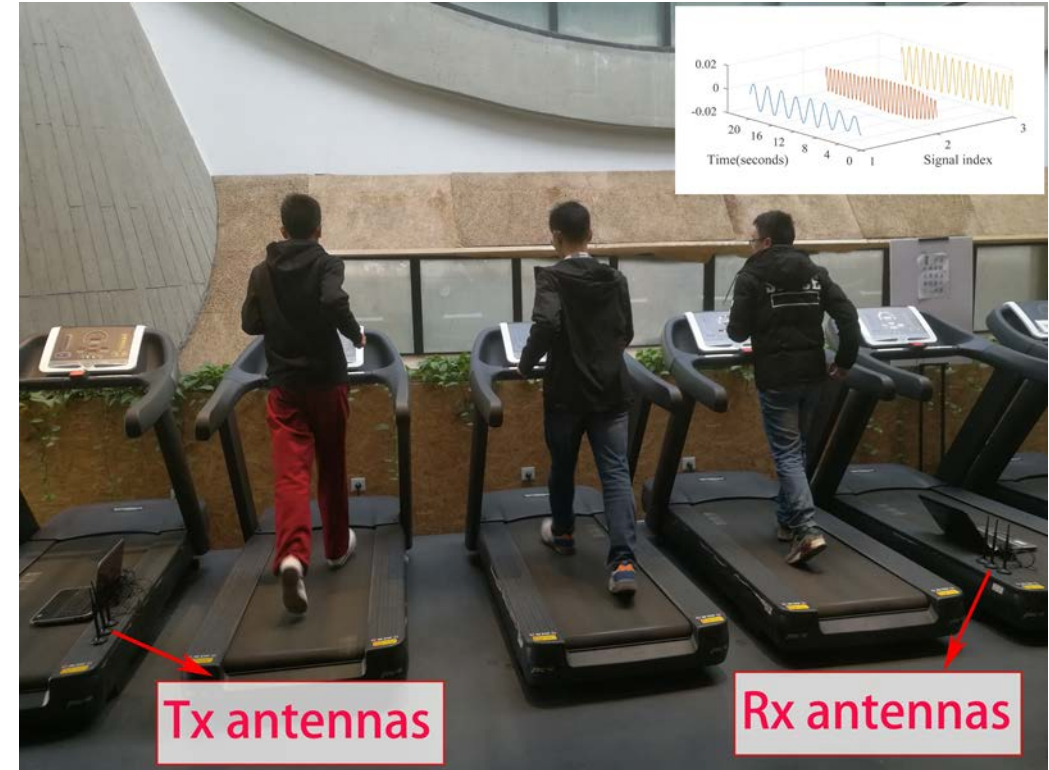
### □ Evaluation Scenario

- Gym: size of 15.4 × 8.7m

### □ Experiment Methodology

- Record the experiments by taking HD videos

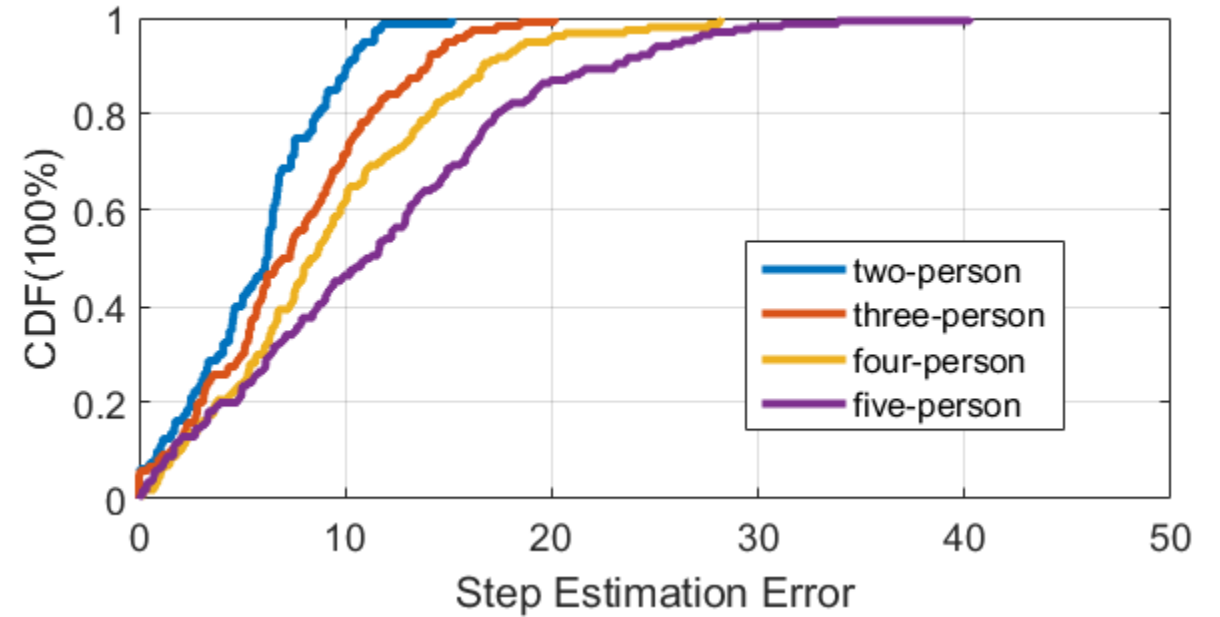
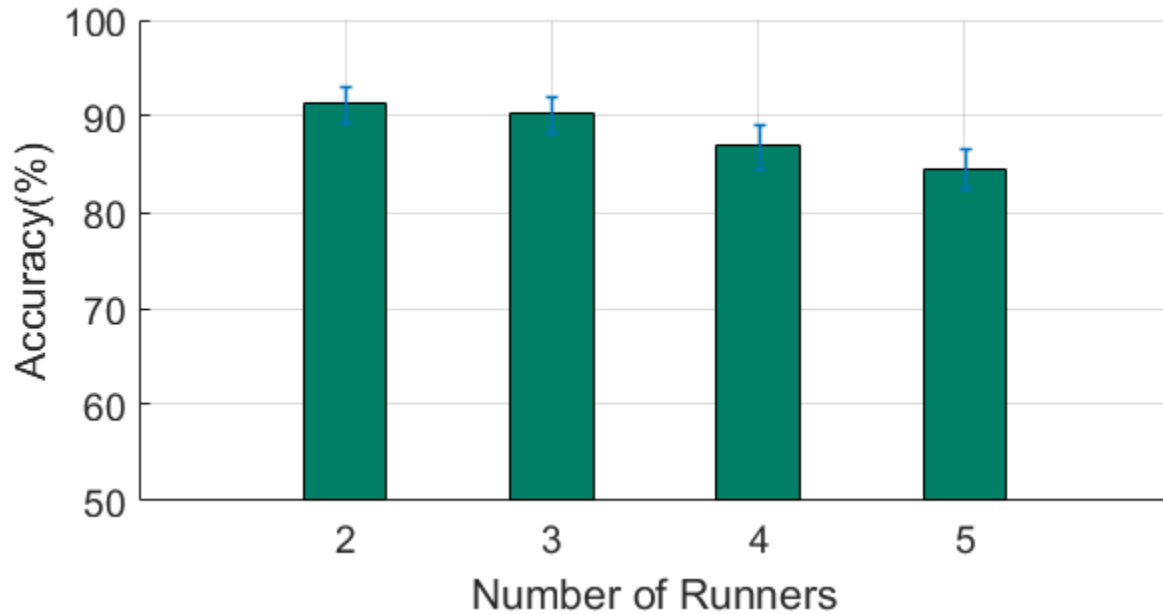
- $MEE = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M |t_i - \hat{t}_i|$ , for  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, M$ ,



# Experiments and Evaluation

## 2 Overall Performance

*From two to five runners, Wi-Run achieves average estimation accuracy of 91.30%, 90.21%, 86.7%, 84.53%, respectively.*

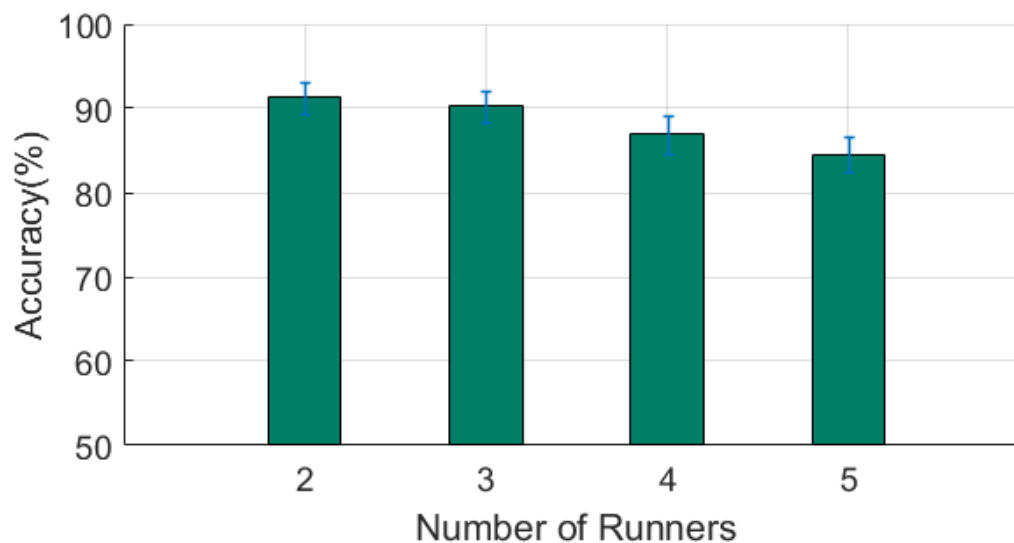


## 3 Performance Evaluation

### □ Impact of number of runners

#### ■ An additive effect at the receiver side

- Each running induced CSI variation **overlays** and **cancel**s each other
- The reflection of the **nearer** runner have **more power**

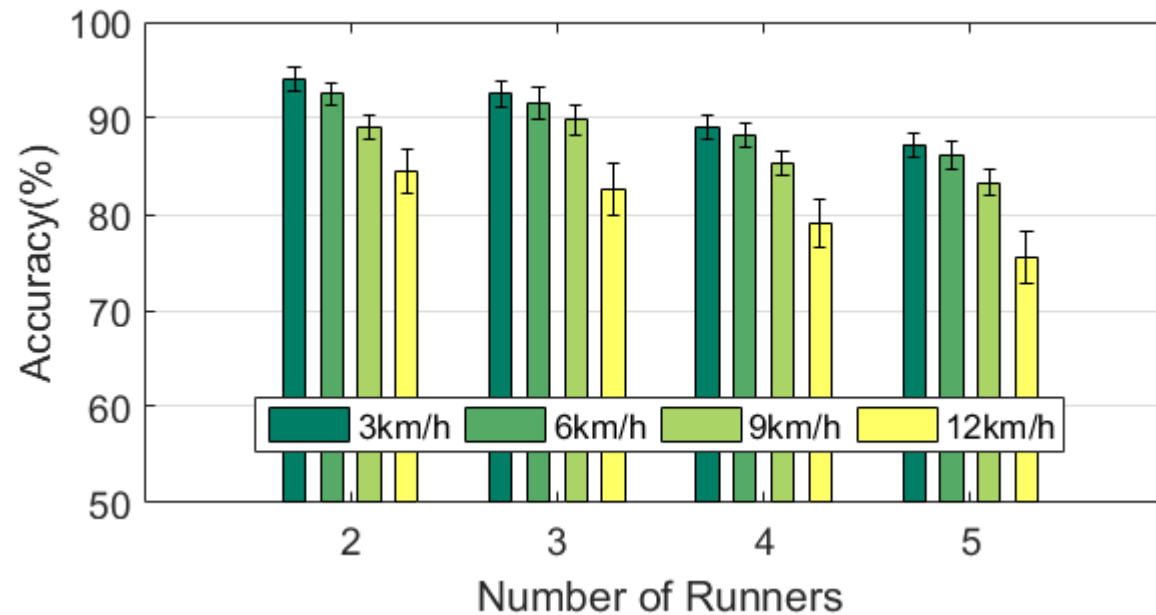


# Experiments and Evaluation

## 3 Performance Evaluation

### □ Impact of speed

- The **faster** the speed, the more intensive the **torso shakes**, and more interference

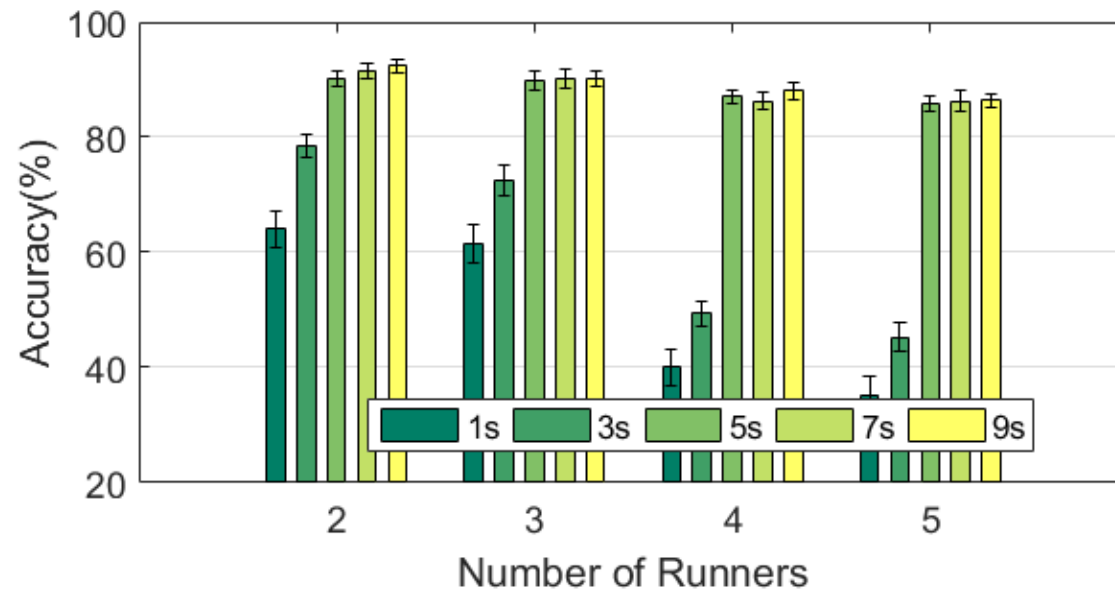




## 3 Performance Evaluation

### □ Impact of window size

- The **time domain** resolution is **increased**
  - Constructing a catalecticant matrix needs plenty of data
  - Half of the data will be taken to smooth the amplitude signals

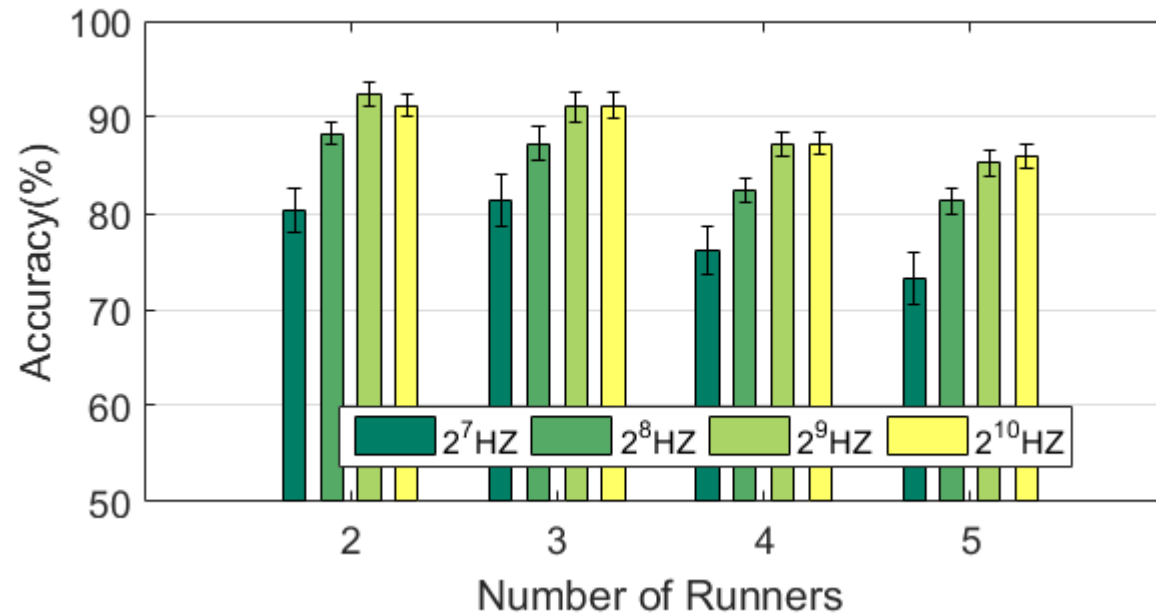


# Experiments and Evaluation

## 3 Performance Evaluation

### □ Impact of sampling rate

- The length of the data for CP decomposition is increased under the constant window size conditions





# Conclusion

- ❑ Wi-Run is the first solution that converges the advantages of **purely commercial Wi-Fi, least number of Wi-Fi devices, multi-runner oriented, light-weighted and non-invasive** together.
- ❑ The key challenge is to extract each runner running induced CSI dynamics. To tackle this problem, we **theoretically** and **experimentally** verify the feasibility of employing **CP decomposition** to the multi-person activity induced signal separation.
- ❑ The extensive experiments demonstrate that Wi-Run performs superiorly with **overall** step estimation **accuracy** of **88.25%**.
- ❑ This sheds a promising light on commercial Wi-Fi based complicated human activity monitoring system.

# Thank you!

Welcome everybody open to point out  
comments and suggestions!