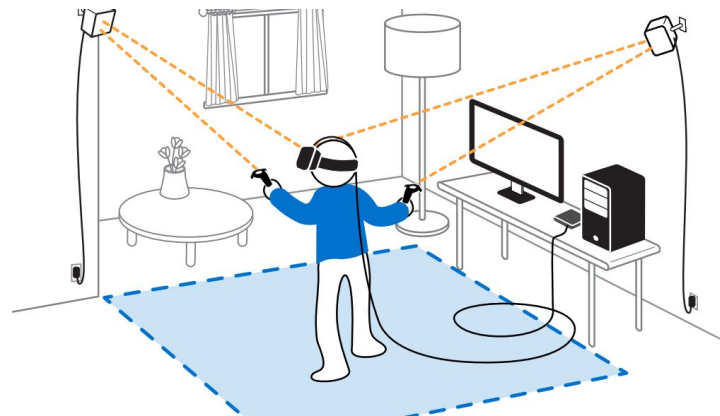


Position Tracking for Virtual Reality Using Commodity WiFi

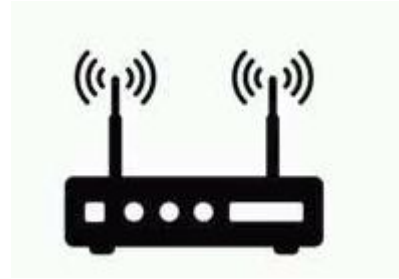
[CVPR '17] Position Tracking for Virtual Reality Using Commodity WiFi

- Motivation:
 - Making VR free of dedicated infrastructure (IR cameras and sensors)
- Contribution:
 - Works even under occlusion
 - Higher range
 - Ubiquity and ease of deployment



How is it done?

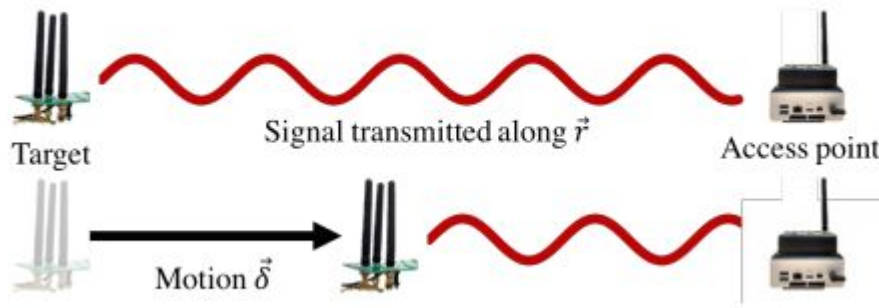
- Replace IR cameras with wifi APs



Replace IR sensors on the headset with a WiFi transmitter

Basic idea:

Change in path length causes change in phase.



If we can detect the change in phase, we can track the position. But there is Multipath

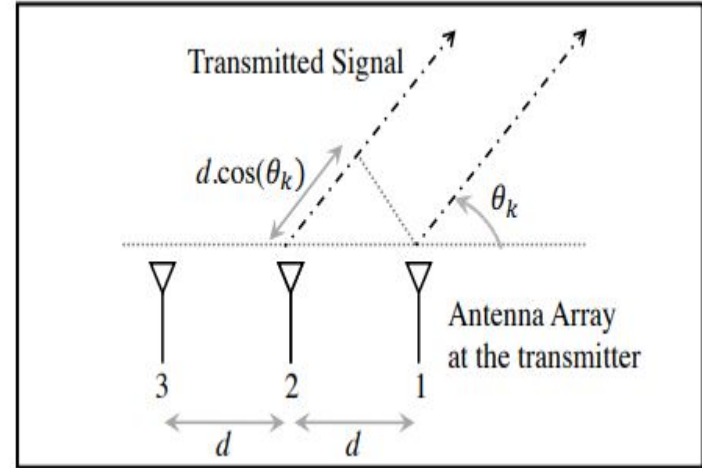
Handling Multipath

- Use Antenna array at the transmitter
- Consider L paths

$$\mathbf{H} = [\vec{a}(\theta_1) \dots \vec{a}(\theta_L)]\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{F}$$

H: Channel matrix

F : vector of weights of L paths



$$\vec{a}(\theta_k) = [1 \ e^{-j2\pi d \cos(\theta_k)/\lambda} \ e^{-j4\pi d \cos(\theta_k)/\lambda}]^T.$$

CSI calculation:

$$\hat{h}_q = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T h_q e^{j2\pi ft} e^{-j2\pi ft + j\nu} dt = h_q e^{j\nu},$$

Phase offset between carriers at the AP and the transmitter.

So, Observed channel matrix is $\hat{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{H}e^{j\nu}$.

CSI measurements are done at the beginning of every WiFi packet.

Change in channel due to Displacement

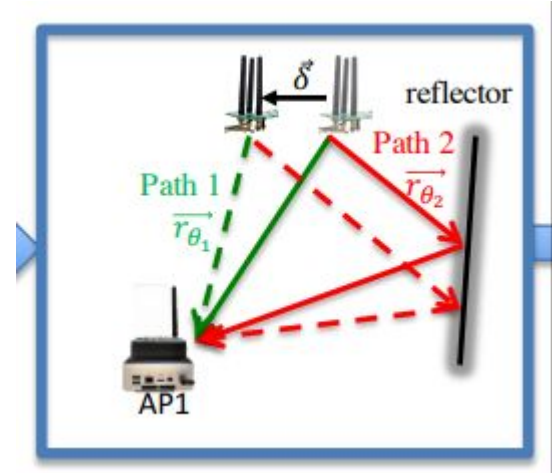
- Each path incurs a phase change $e^{-j2\pi(\vec{r}_{\theta_k}^T \cdot \vec{\delta})/\lambda}$

Channel matrix changes to

$$\mathbf{H}_2 = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{F},$$

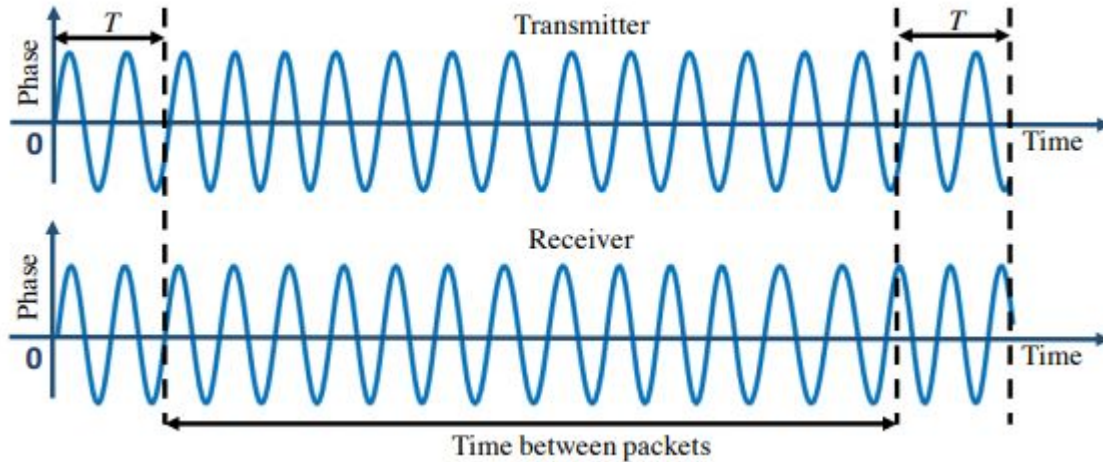
$\mathbf{C}^{L \times L}$ is a diagonal matrix with entries $e^{-j2\pi(\vec{r}_{\theta_1}^T \cdot \vec{\delta})/\lambda}, \dots,$
 $e^{-j2\pi(\vec{r}_{\theta_{L-1}}^T \cdot \vec{\delta})/\lambda},$ and $e^{-j2\pi(\vec{r}_{\theta_L}^T \cdot \vec{\delta})/\lambda}.$

D =>



Phase distortion due to Frequency offset

Consider two consecutive wifi packets



$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}_1 = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{F}e^{j\nu_1}, \hat{\mathbf{H}}_2 = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{F}e^{j\nu_2}.$$

The phase offset can be so huge compared to the change in phase due to the displacement.

It is random too!

Estimate AoD of all paths

Remember $\mathbf{H} = [\vec{a}(\theta_1) \dots \vec{a}(\theta_L)]\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{F}$,

To estimate steering vectors from single CSI measurement is impossible!

Collect CSI for P consecutive packets $\mathbf{X} = [\hat{\mathbf{H}}_1 \hat{\mathbf{H}}_2 \dots \hat{\mathbf{H}}_P] = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{G}$,

Apply **MUSIC** to find the steering vectors.

$$\hat{\mathbf{F}}_p = \mathbf{A}^\dagger \hat{\mathbf{H}}_p.$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{F}}_1 = \mathbf{F}e^{j\nu_1}, \hat{\mathbf{F}}_2 = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{F}e^{j\nu_2} \Big|$$

Estimating the displacement during Packet duration

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{\mathbf{D}}{\text{minimize}} && \|\widehat{\mathbf{F}}_2 - \mathbf{D}\widehat{\mathbf{F}}_1\| \\ & \text{subject to} && \mathbf{D} \text{ is diagonal.} \end{aligned}$$

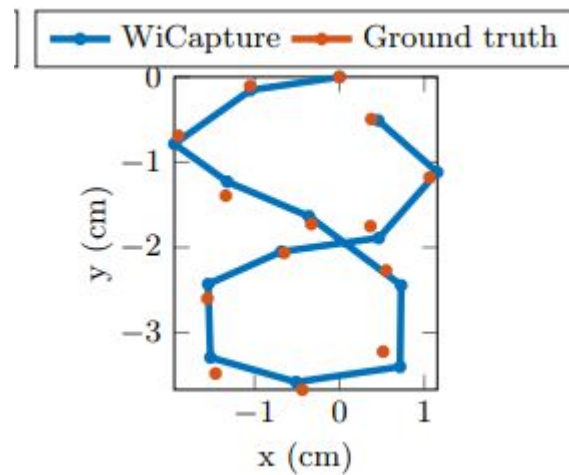
Note that $\mathbf{D}_{k,k}$, is an estimate of $e^{-j2\pi(\vec{r}_{\theta_k}^T \cdot \vec{\delta})/\lambda + j\nu_2 - j\nu_1}$

- All the diagonal elements contain the same random phase offset term
-

Results



(a) Indoor office deployment



Comments:

- How do we get a vector of CSI measurements at the APs?