



See Through Walls with Wi-Fi

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Can Wi-Fi Signals Extend Our Senses?

Wi-Vi uses Wi-Fi signals to see through walls:

- Detect and track human motion
- Identify the **number of moving humans** and their relative locations
- Allows humans to **communicate without a transmitting device**
- Through-wall **gesture-based interface**



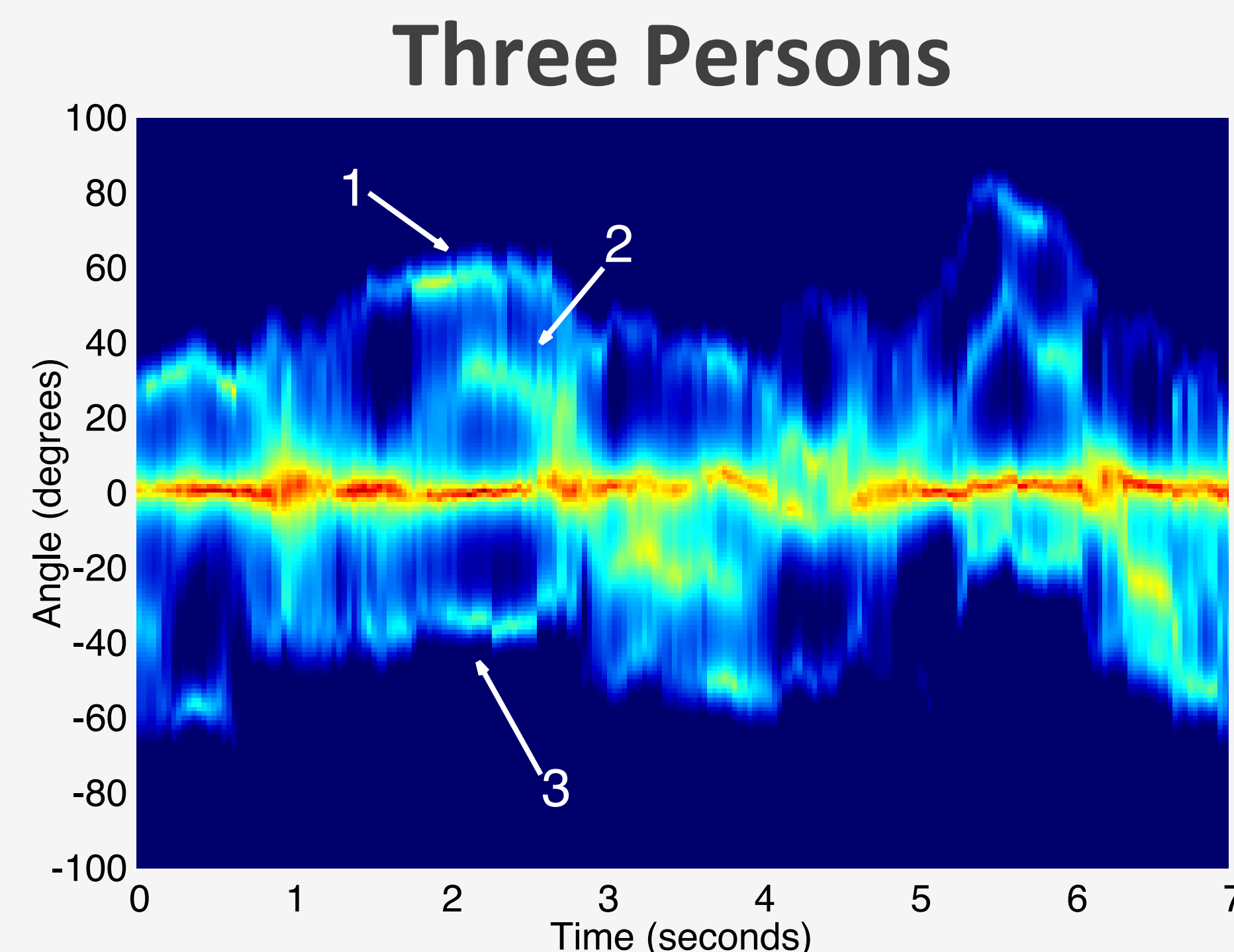
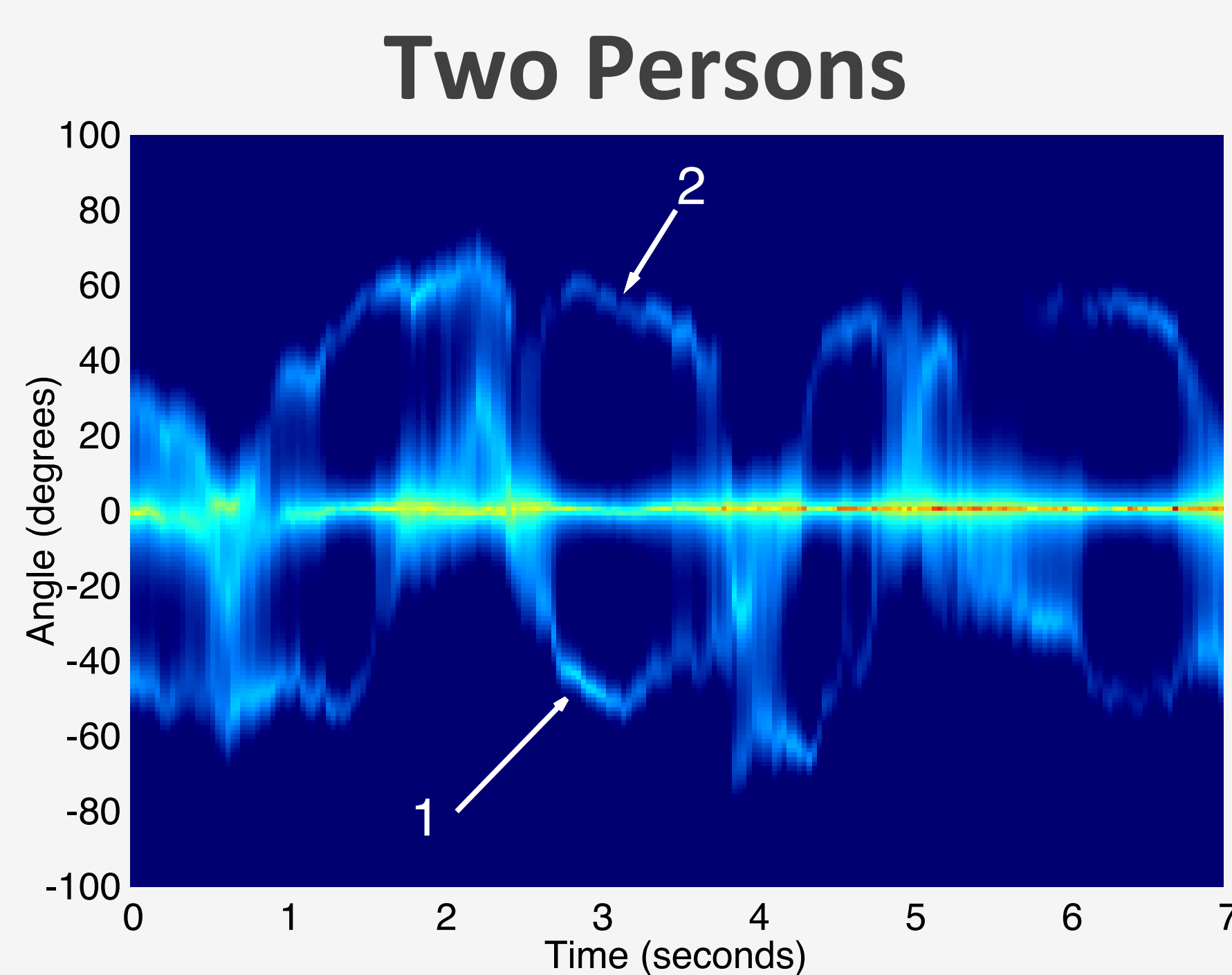
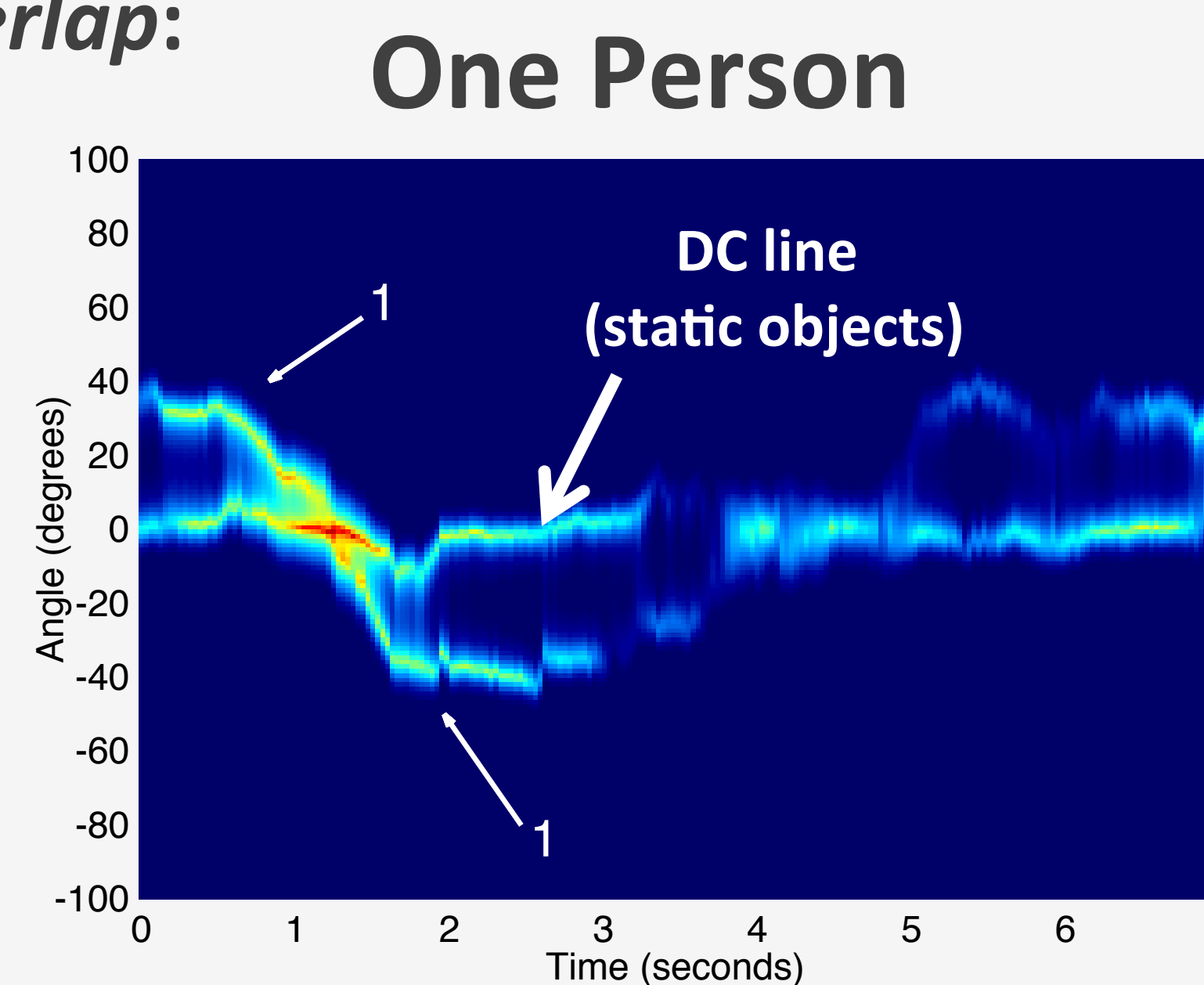
Applications: law enforcement, gaming, intrusion detection, etc.



Tracking Human Motion

Reflections from Different Moving Humans *Overlap*:

- Correlated: reflections of same signal
 - Spatially un-correlated: different angles
- ↓
- Use **Spatially Smoothed MUSIC** algorithm to distinguish
 - Automatically identify # of moving objects by computing **spatial variance** of output

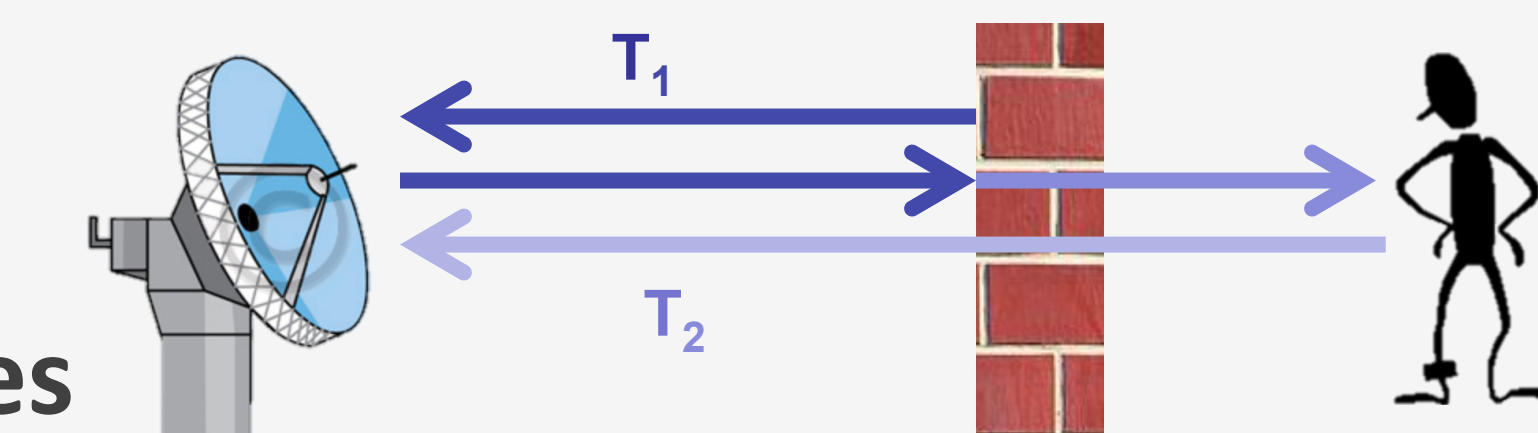


Challenges in Designing Wi-Vi

Challenge #1: "Flash" Effect

RF signals penetrate walls:

- Reflect off objects on other side of wall
- Distinguish reflectors by their arrival times



Measure sub-nanosecond delays

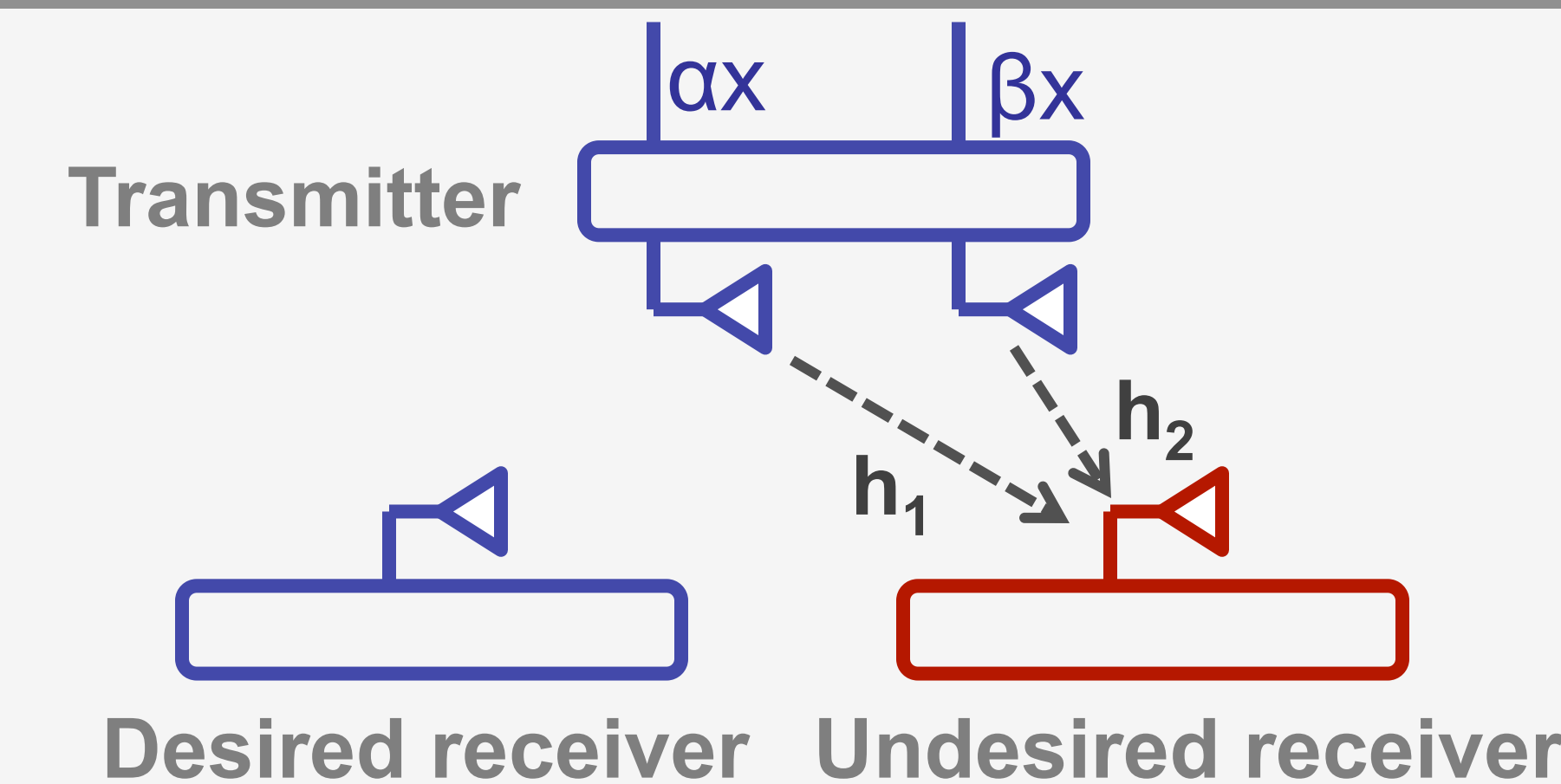
Use Multi-GHz bandwidth

At low bandwidth:

- Wall reflection much stronger than reflections coming from behind the wall
- Flash effect: **wall reflection saturates the ADC.**

Wi-Vi overcomes "Flash" by MIMO nulling

Multi-antenna Wi-Fi nodes can pre-code transmitted signal to avoid interference

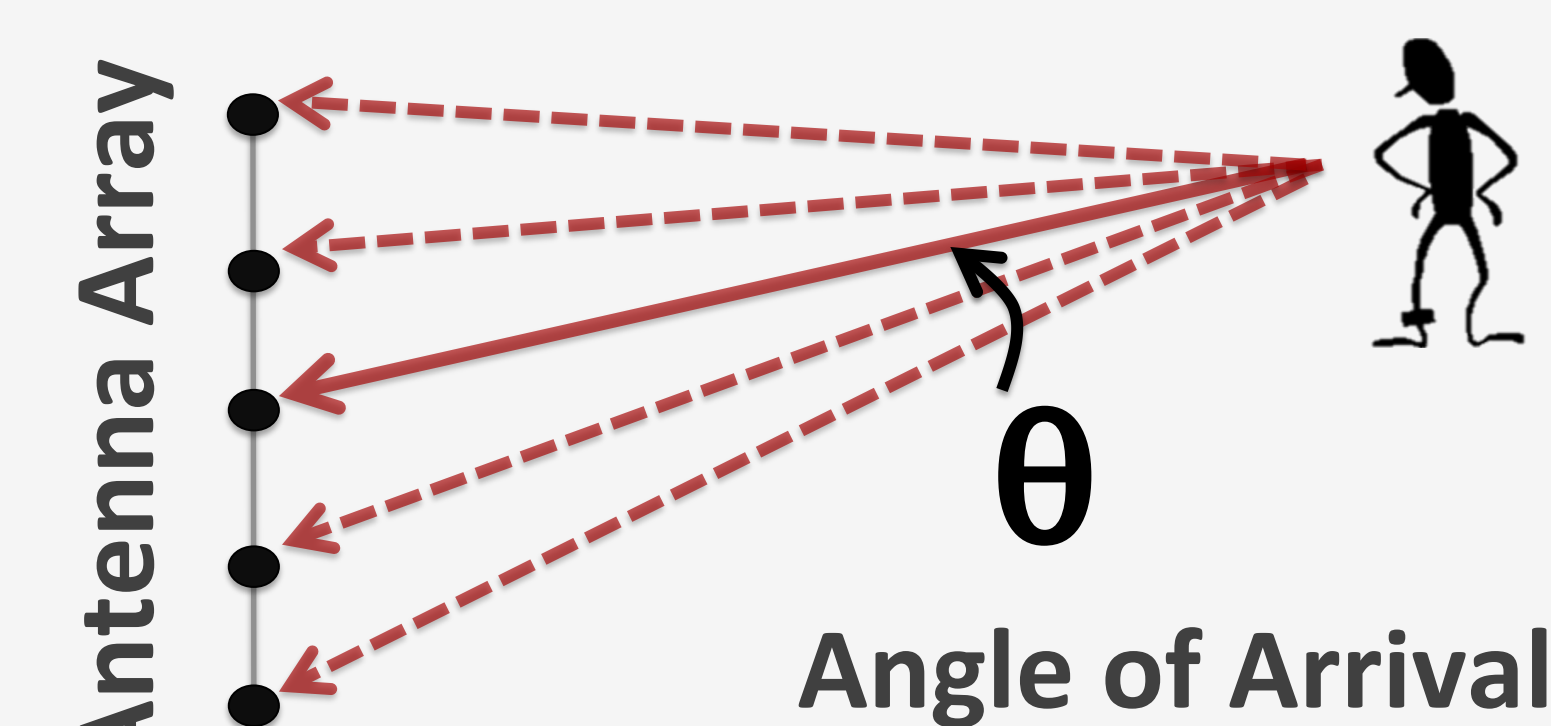


$\alpha = -h_2$ and $\beta = h_1$
Signal is Zero at undesired receiver

- Flash Effect is Removed
- Non-static reflectors survive

Challenge #2: Tracking

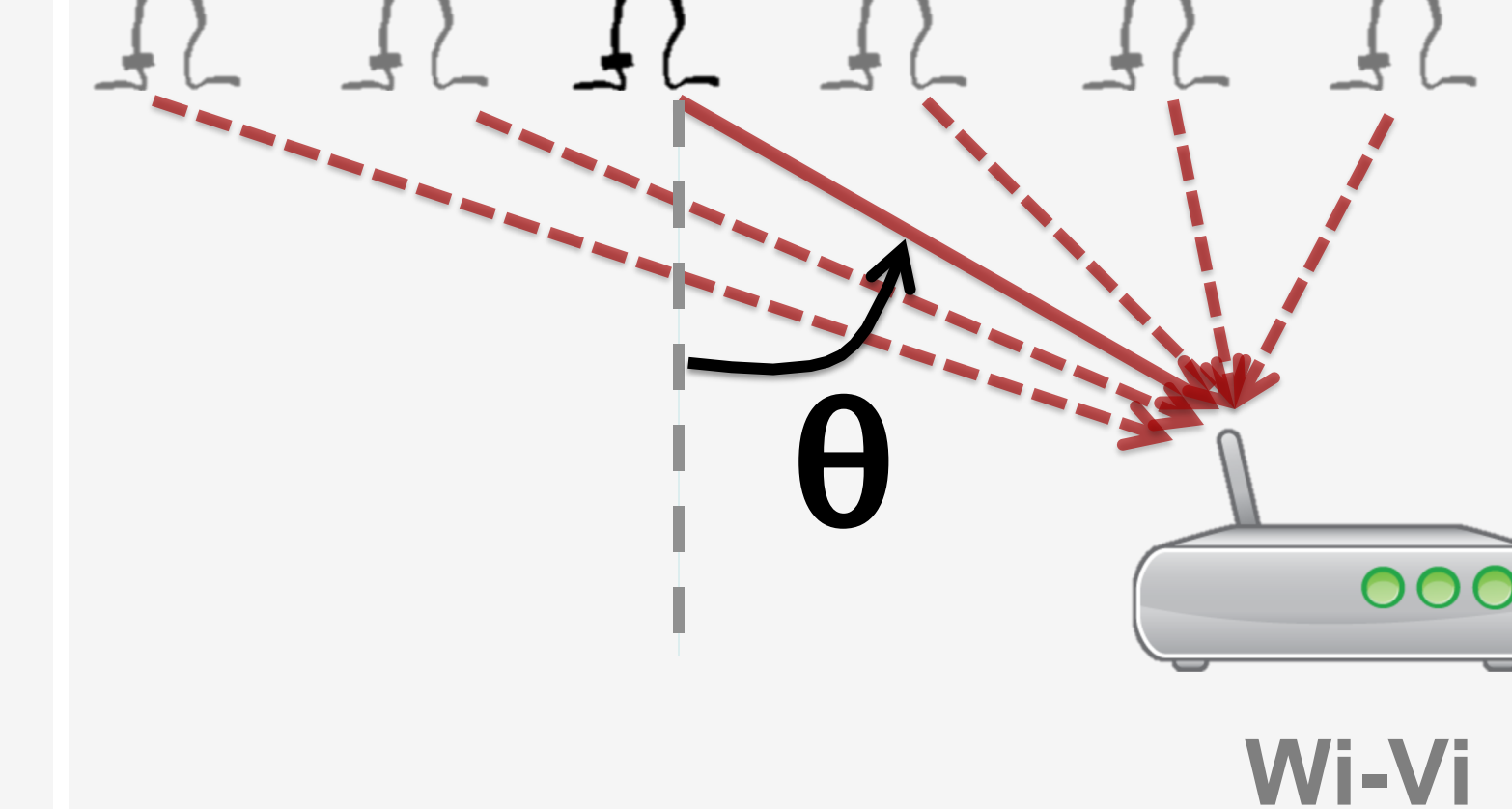
Traditional systems:



Bulky antenna arrays (eg. 8 foot long)
track angle of arrival of reflection

Wi-Vi uses Inverse Synthetic Aperture

Treat **time samples as spatial** samples of antenna array elements



Apply standard antenna array equations:
Angle of motion

Empirical Results

Human Detection

Actual \ Detected	0	1	2	3
0	100%	0%	0%	0%
1	0%	100%	0%	0%
2	0%	0%	85%	15%
3	0%	0%	10%	90%

Building Materials

