

Data Analytics for Wireless Communication and sensing

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Use Cases

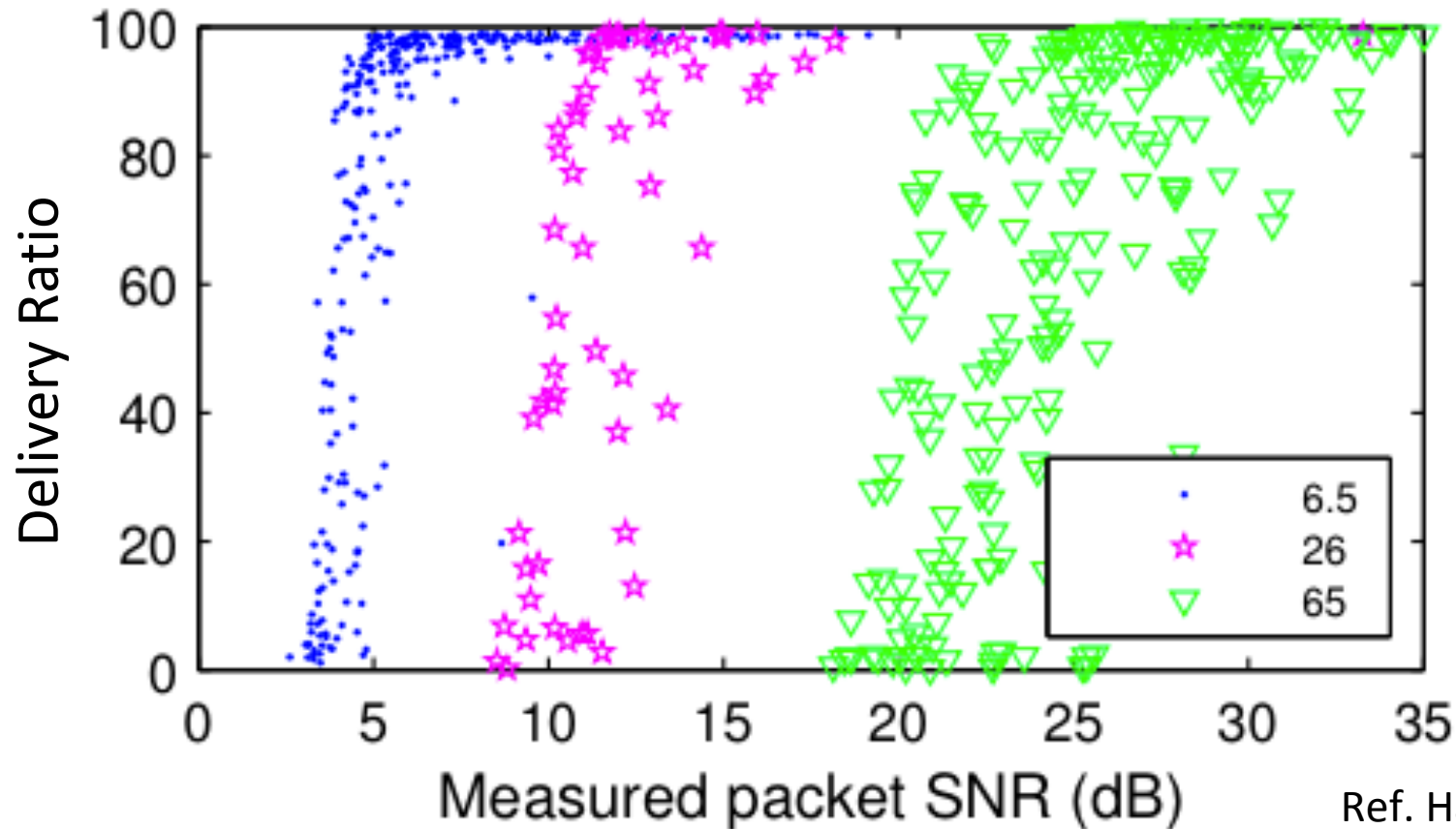
- Predict wireless performance [INFOCOM'16]
- Network test site selection and diagnosis [ICNP'17]
- Wireless Sensing [MobiCom'19]

Use Cases

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Limitation of Average SNR

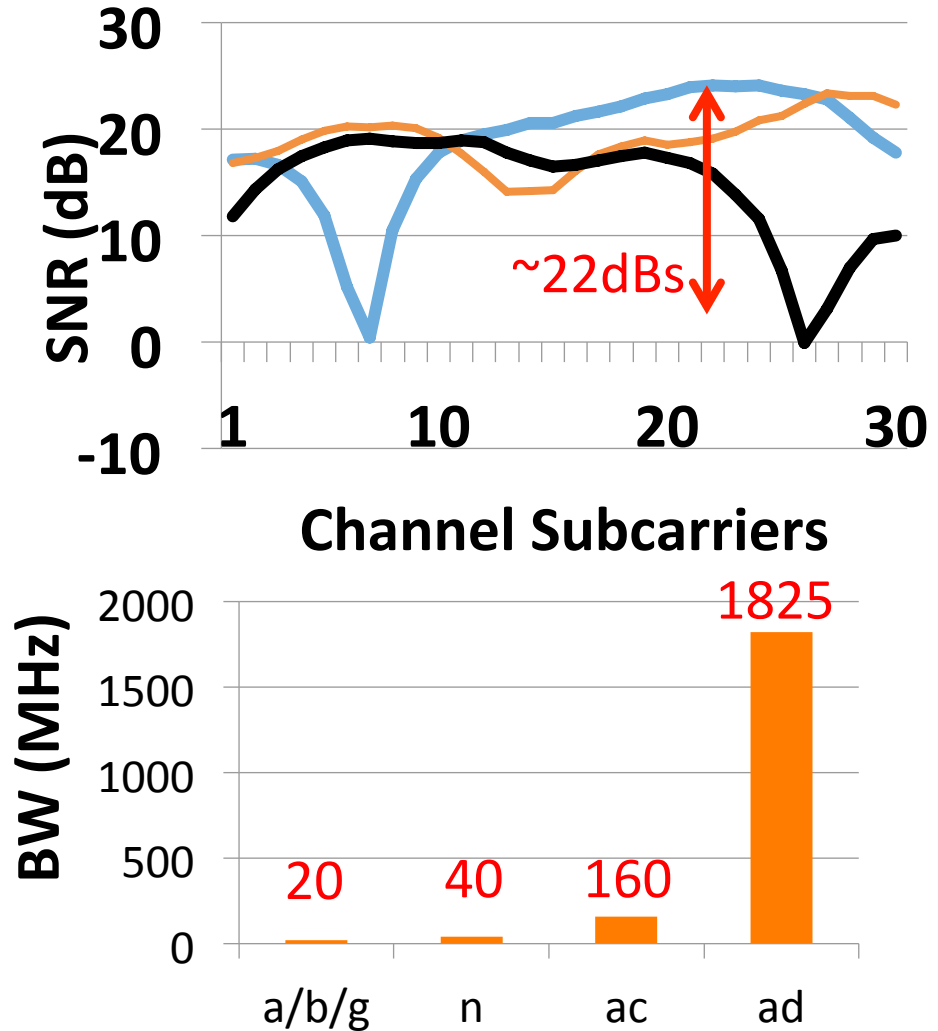
- Avg. SNR is widely used for delivery ratio estimation



SNR is not a good predictor in Freq. Selective Channels

Frequency Diversity

- Wireless channels are frequency selective
- Bandwidth is increasing with new standards



Due to frequency diversity, average SNR cannot predict wireless performance

Effective SNR

- Effective SNR shows better results than Avg. SNR
- Approach

1. Map the SNR per subcarrier to BER

$$BER_{eff,k} = \frac{1}{N_{subs}} \sum BER_k(SNR_k)$$

2. Map $BER_{eff,k}$ back to Effective SNR

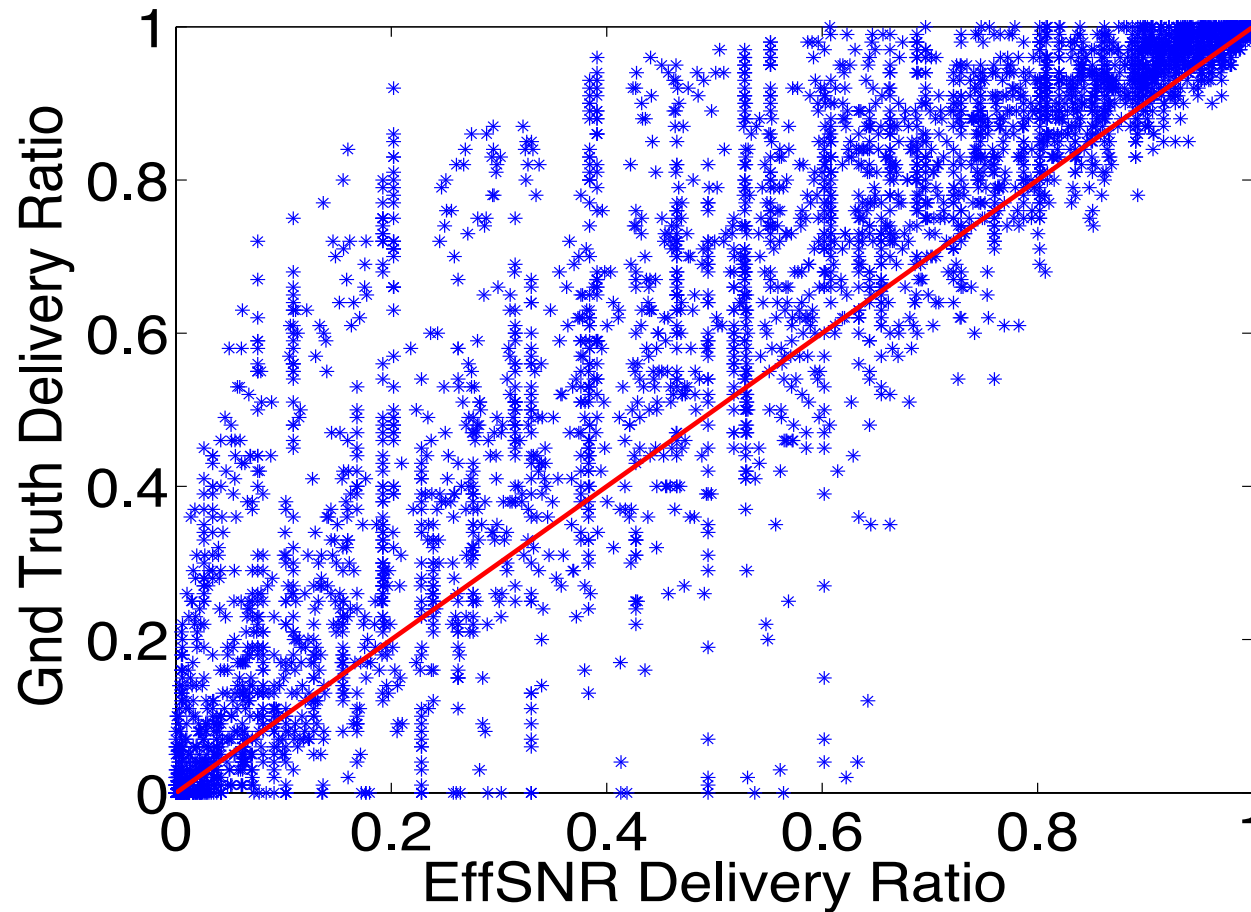
$$\rho_{eff,k} = BER_k^{-1}(BER_{eff,k})$$

3. Use Effective SNR to select the appropriate rate

How Accurate is Effective SNR?

Effective SNR Accuracy

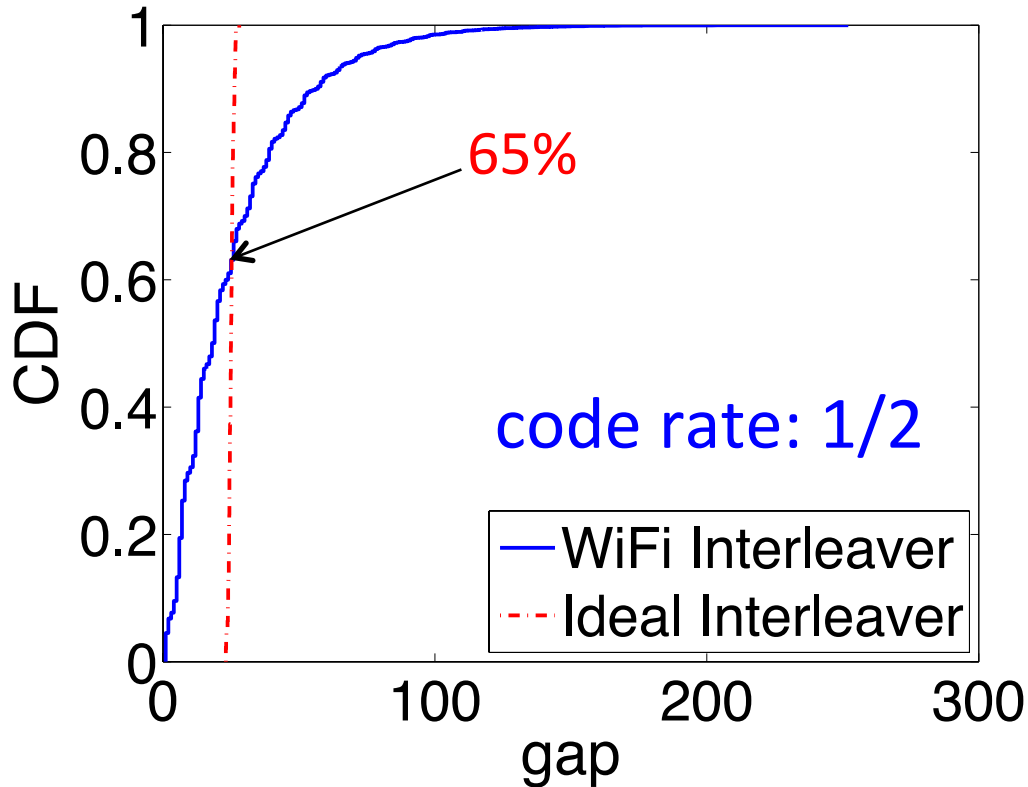
- Scatter plot of Estimated delivery ratio vs. gnd. truth



Effective SNR is also not very accurate

Error Burstiness across Frame

- Assumes that interleaver uniformly distributes bit errors



- WiFi interleaver has a skewed distribution
- Error still bursty in WiFi interleaver

Delivery rate estimation must incorporate error burstiness

Problem Formulation

- Goal
 - To accurately predict delivery ratio using CSI information
- Options
 1. Analytical modeling
 - Hard for freq. selective channels.
 2. Simulate online
 - Prohibitively expensive
 3. Lookup table based approach
 - Pre compute delivery rate for error patterns
 - Error pattern capture the burstiness patterns
 4. Machine learning based approach
 - Use supervised learning to estimate delivery rate

Option 4. Machine Learning Approach

- Propose a machine learning based solution
- Motivation
 - Avoids the time and space complexity of lookup tables
 - Machine learning can provide faster online solution
- Machine learning algorithm
 - We chose Neural Networks
- Reason
 - Supports non-linear continuous functions
 - Appropriate for delivery ratio

Feature Set

- Feature Set

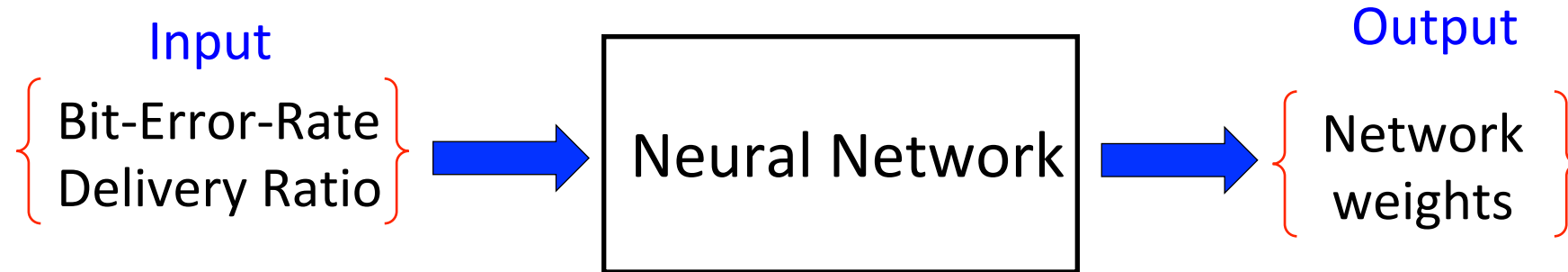
- Use BER per subcarrier

- Advantage

- Easy to obtain from CSI information
 - Allows de-coupling from the interleaver and modulation scheme
 - Feature size is limited by number of bits in OFDM symbol

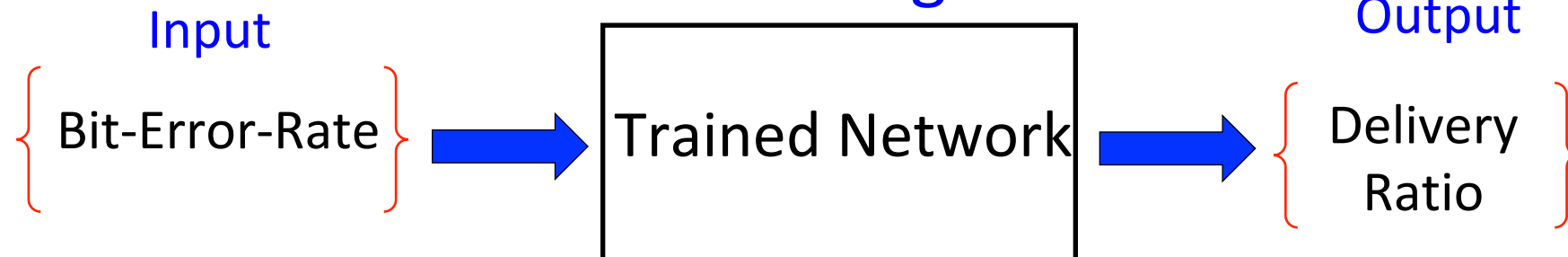
Neural Network Operation

Training

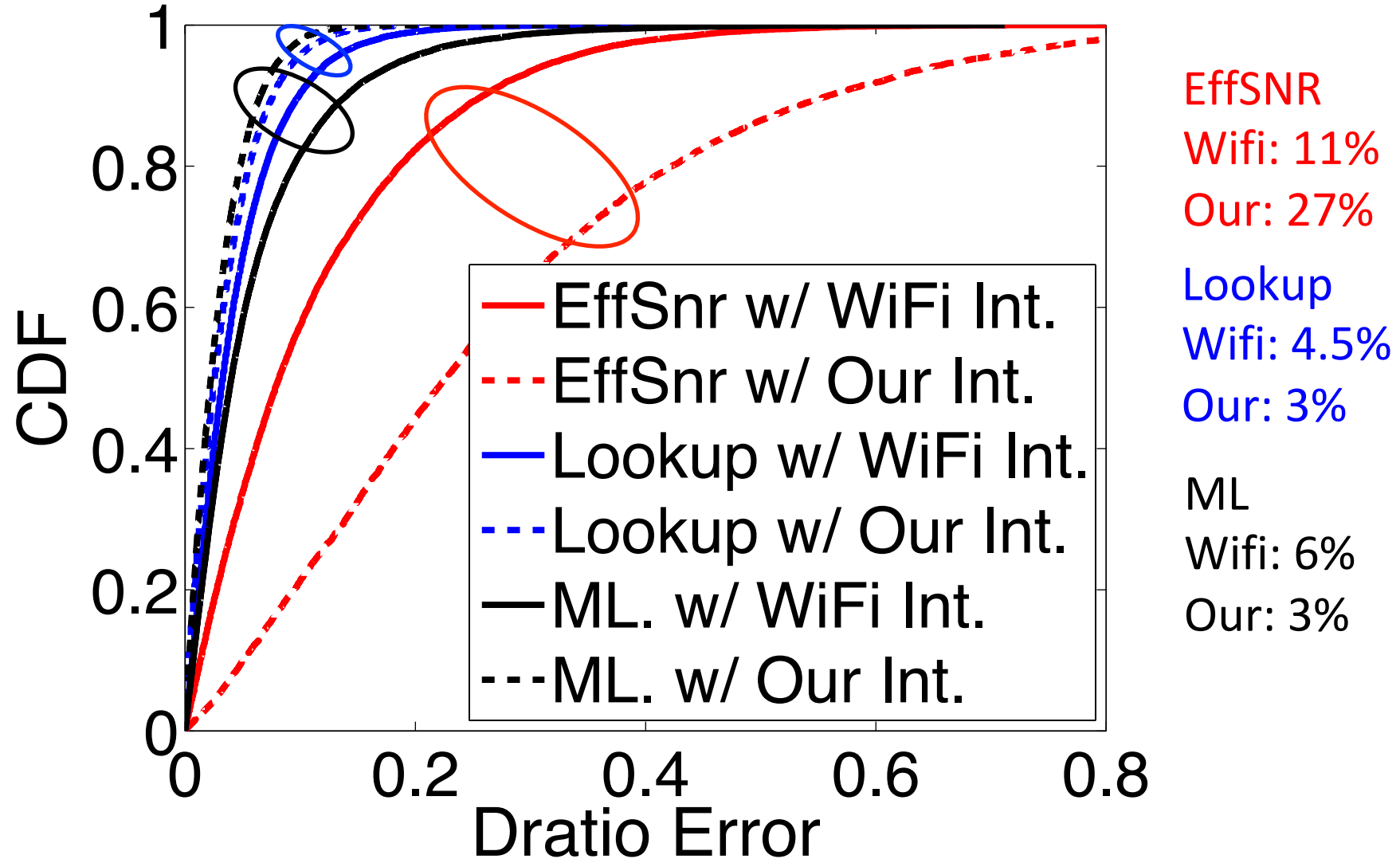


Intel Channel Traces
TGn Channel models

Testing



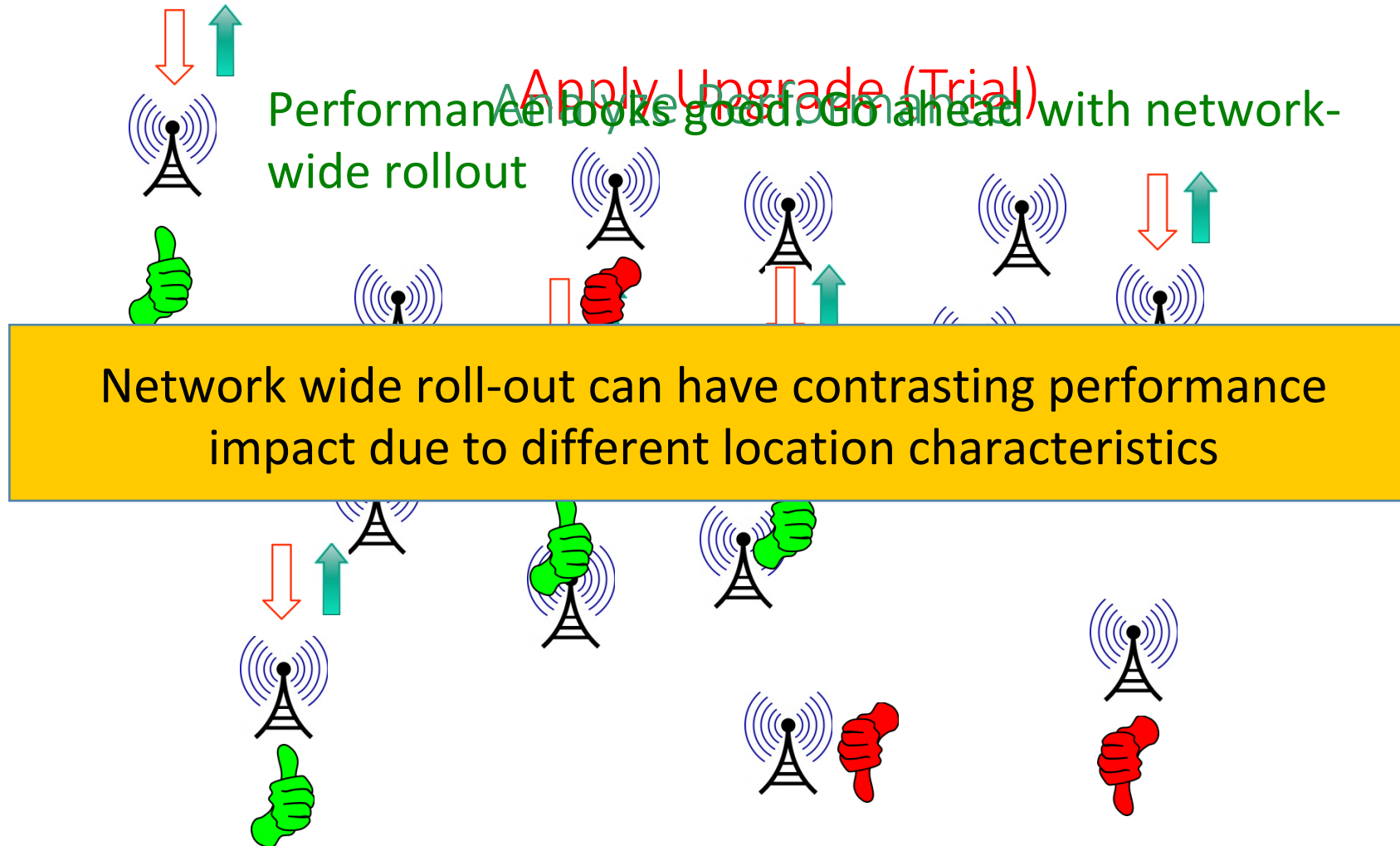
Delivery Ratio Accuracy (40MHz)



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Field Testing Process



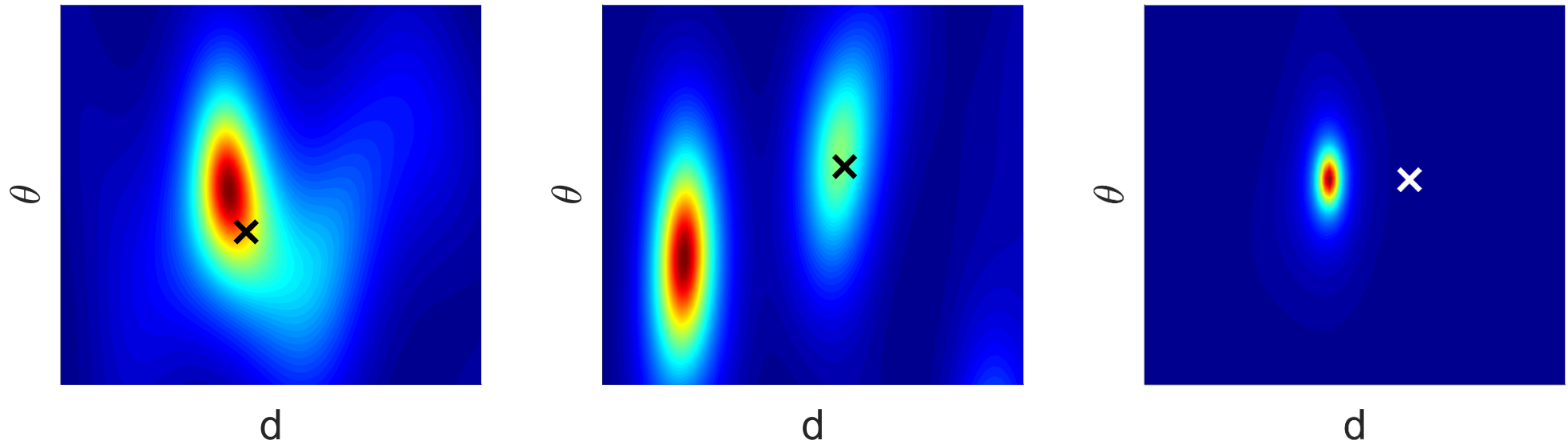
Test Site Selection

- Problem: How to select test sites to maximize early problem detection?
 - Low sampling rate
 - Other contexts: car crash test, medicine design
- Bayesian experiment design
- Greedy heuristic: Incrementally choose locations that diversify feature values
$$\forall j, \text{Max}(\min_i(\text{Hamming}([n_i], n_j)))$$
- Testing 1% nodes can identify major features that affect upgrade performance

Use Cases

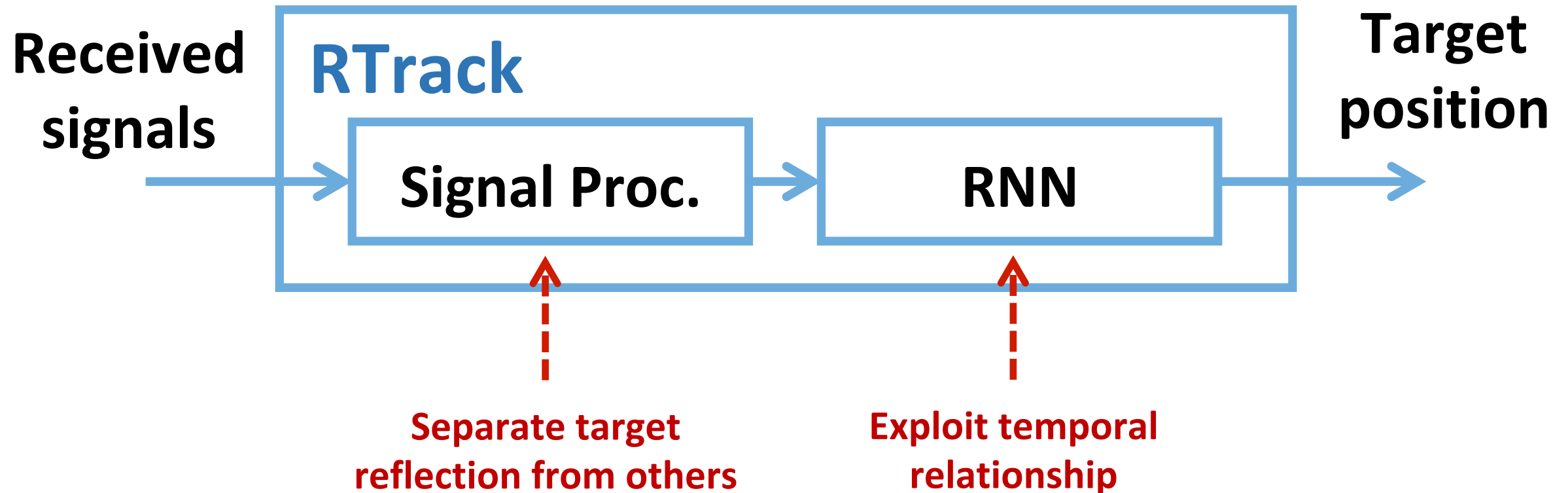
- Predict wireless performance [INFOCOM'16]
- Network test site selection and diagnosis [ICNP'17]
- Wireless motion sensing [MobiCom'19]

Signal Processing is Not Enough

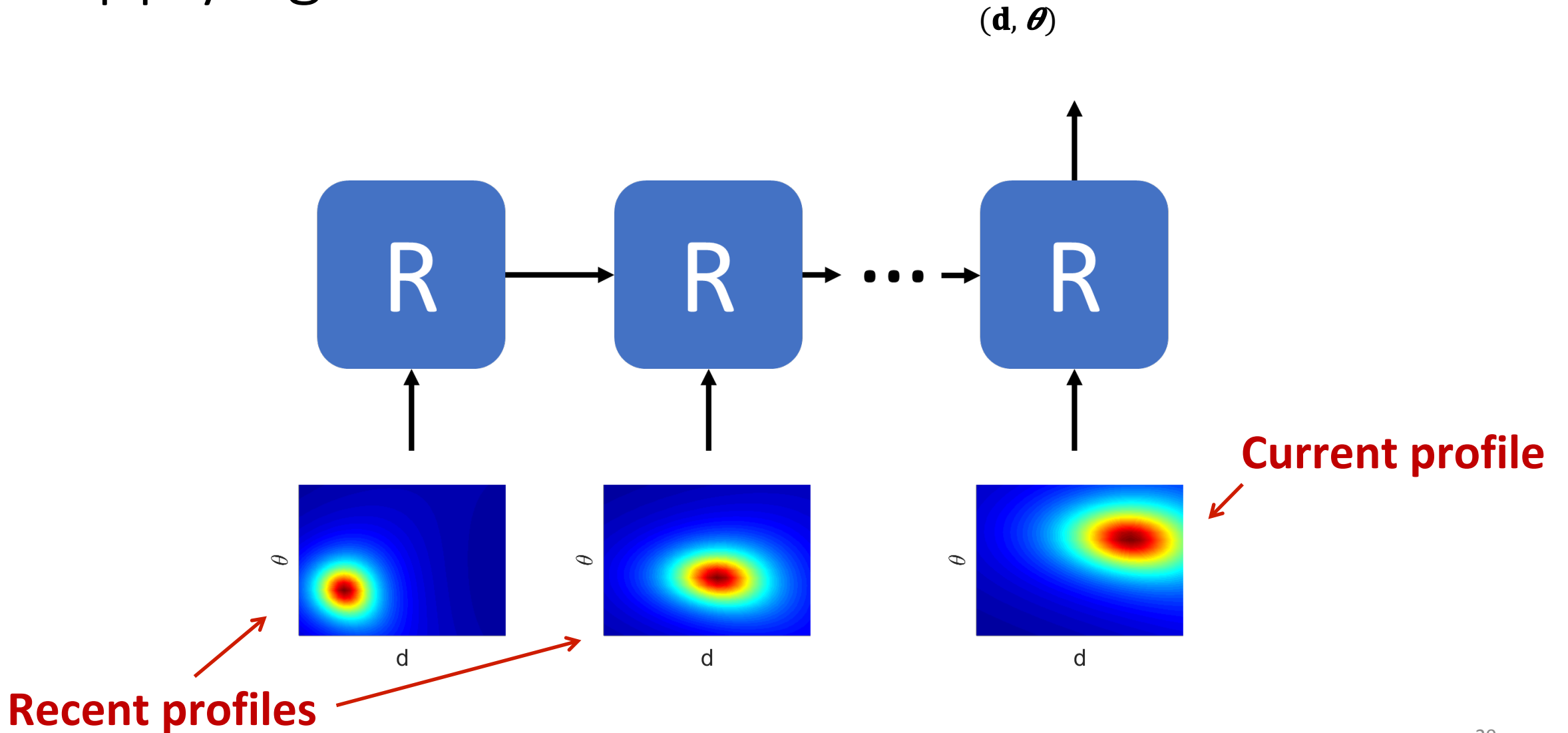


X is the ground truth position

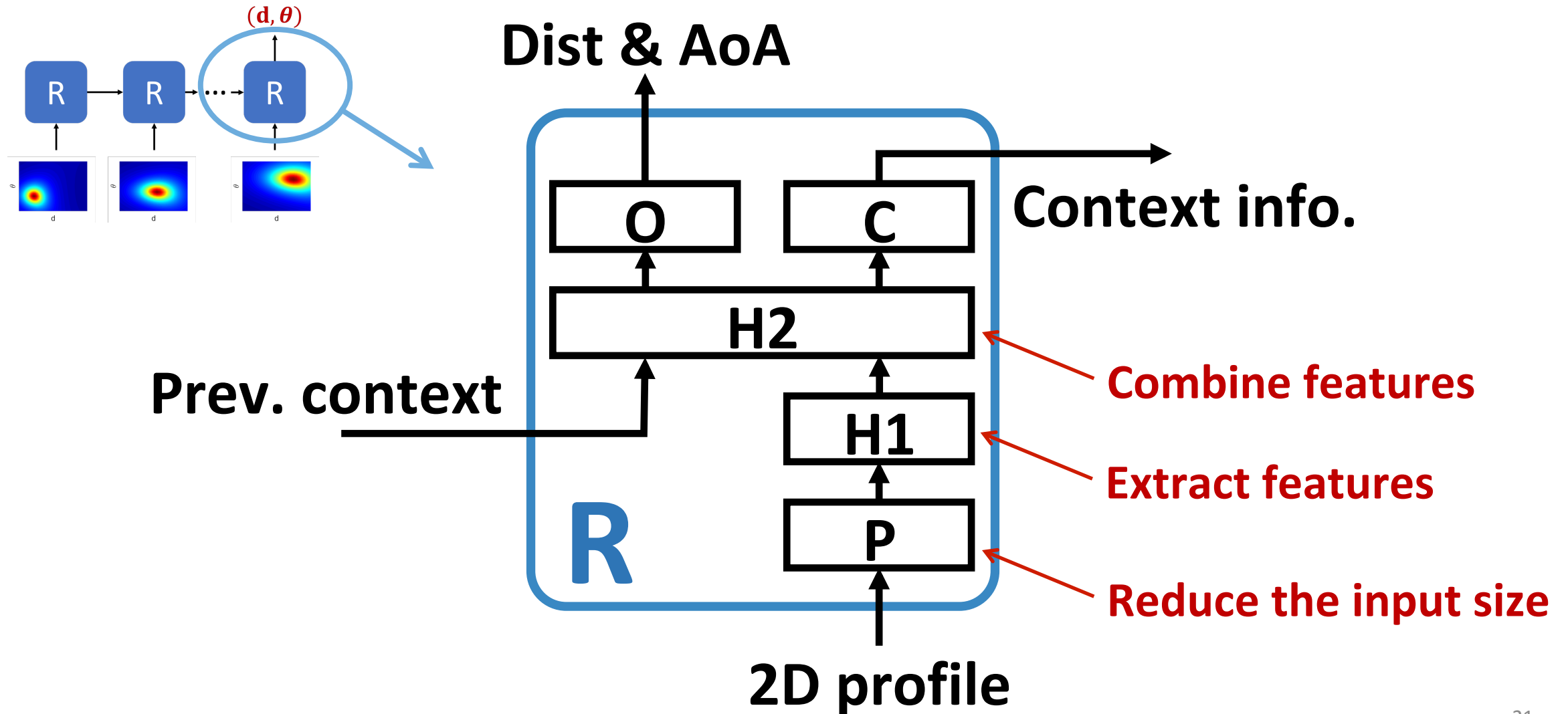
Our Approach



Applying RNN



Network Architecture



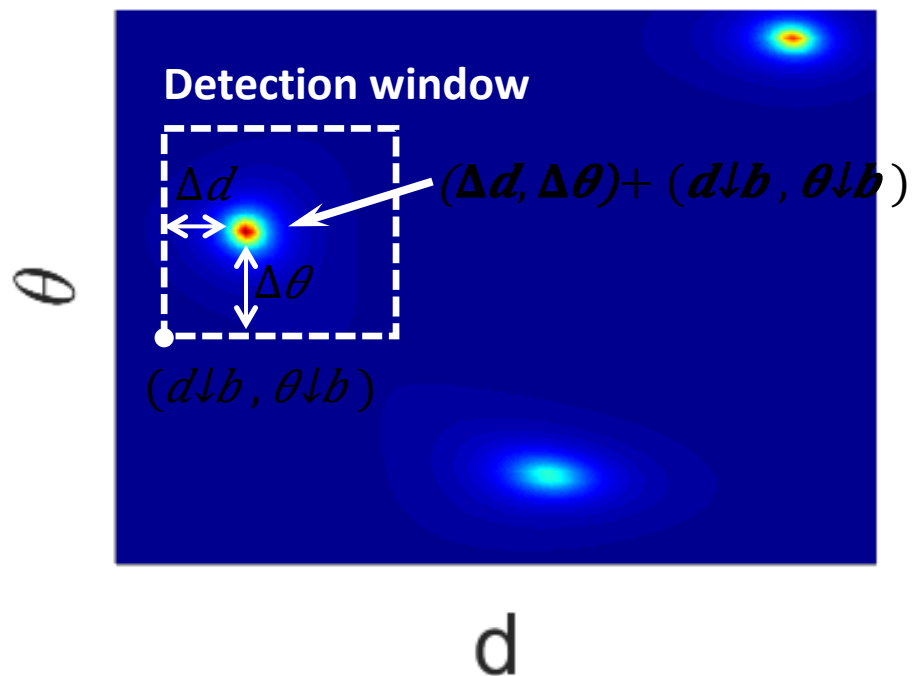
Context Layer

- Consist of 5 neurons

	d	θ	$v\downarrow r$	$v\downarrow t$	$a\downarrow r$	$a\downarrow t$
1	0.94	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.34	0.09
2	0.20	0.76	0.14	0.06	0.08	0.30
3	0.03	0.24	0.79	0.13	0.28	0.10
4	0.10	0.31	0.31	0.22	0.03	0.07
5	0.01	0.10	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.07

Detection Window

- Use a local profile near the target



Isolate environment impacts



Save training efforts



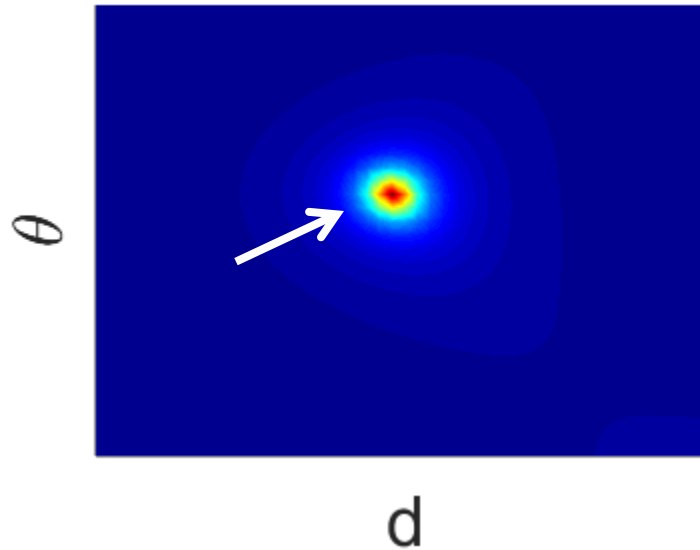
Support multiple users



Reduce computation cost

Data Augmentation

- Generate more training data with existing data
- Our framework is easy to augment data



Thank you!

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