

## *Retraction*

# **Retracted: Construction of New Intelligent Teaching Scene Based on Multimodal Wireless Sensing Technology**

### **Journal of Sensors**

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This article has been retracted by Hindawi following an investigation undertaken by the publisher [1]. This investigation has uncovered evidence of one or more of the following indicators of systematic manipulation of the publication process:

- (1) Discrepancies in scope
- (2) Discrepancies in the description of the research reported
- (3) Discrepancies between the availability of data and the research described
- (4) Inappropriate citations
- (5) Incoherent, meaningless and/or irrelevant content included in the article
- (6) Peer-review manipulation

The presence of these indicators undermines our confidence in the integrity of the article's content and we cannot, therefore, vouch for its reliability. Please note that this notice is intended solely to alert readers that the content of this article is unreliable. We have not investigated whether authors were aware of or involved in the systematic manipulation of the publication process.

Wiley and Hindawi regrets that the usual quality checks did not identify these issues before publication and have since put additional measures in place to safeguard research integrity.

We wish to credit our own Research Integrity and Research Publishing teams and anonymous and named external researchers and research integrity experts for contributing to this investigation.

The corresponding author, as the representative of all authors, has been given the opportunity to register their agreement or disagreement to this retraction. We have kept a record of any response received.

### **References**

- [1] L. Zhou, "Construction of New Intelligent Teaching Scene Based on Multimodal Wireless Sensing Technology," *Journal of Sensors*, vol. 2021, Article ID 7376453, 9 pages, 2021.

## Research Article

# Construction of New Intelligent Teaching Scene Based on Multimodal Wireless Sensing Technology

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With the continuous development of computer technology and the gradual popularization of information technology application, the construction of intelligent teaching scene based on wireless sensing technology plays a more and more important role in modern information education. Taking a primary school as an example, this paper introduces multimodal wireless sensing technology into the construction of intelligent teaching system. The purpose of this paper is to explore the construction of a new teaching scene. Firstly, this paper deeply analyzes the sensing mechanism of wireless signal and optimizes the sensing mode, deployment structure, and signal processing in practical application, so that the system can run more effectively in the actual environment. Then, based on multimodal wireless sensing technology, this paper designs and optimizes the basic architecture and functions of intelligent teaching scene. The results show that combining the characteristic information of each mode to get the information conducive to identity confirmation, which can get better recognition performance and improve the accuracy. Combining the information of multiple modes can greatly improve the recognition performance. The user interest model combined with dynamic and static is used to optimize the system recommended resources, so that students can obtain high-quality and highly matched learning resources more quickly and accurately, so as to improve students' learning efficiency in resource acquisition.

## 1. Introduction

Wireless signals can be used not only to transmit data but also to sense the environment. In the indoor environment, wireless signals such as Wi-Fi wave generated by the transmitting end can not only pass through one line of sight path but also propagate through multiple paths such as reflection and scattering, so as to form a multipath superimposed signal at the receiving end [1]. Multipath superposition signal is affected by its physical propagation space and carries information reflecting environmental characteristics, such as the angle and distance of propagation path [2]. The environment mentioned here is the physical space for signal transmission, including human factors (whether there is a person and people's position, characteristics, posture, action, etc.), as well as other foreign objects (such as furniture and walls) [3]. Using radar and other radios for environmental perception is not a novel field. Typical applications include detecting the radar system of aircraft in space and judging

the emergence, type, and a series of motion information of aircraft by analyzing the radio signal (that is, the radio wave emitted by radar returns to the radar antenna or the radio wave emitted by aircraft itself after being reflected by aircraft) [4]. In recent years, there have also been indoor radar systems using ultrawideband signals. However, these technologies rely on specially designed signals or hardware equipment to obtain higher time resolution and more accurate ranging. They are suitable for special scenes such as military and police and are difficult to be applied to ordinary people's daily life. On the other hand, people need environmental perception technology more and more in their daily life [5]. Taking passive human detection as an example, it can be widely used in security monitoring, intruder detection, family medical monitoring for the elderly and children, new human-computer interaction, and so on. The "passive" here means that the detected person does not need to carry any electronic equipment to distinguish the traditional wireless positioning system from locating

the person through the electronic equipment carried by the located person [6]. This method is also called device independent or noninvasive. Different from the traditional wireless sensor network, sensors are responsible for sensing, and wireless signals are responsible for communication [7]. Here, Wi-Fi can be used for both communication and sensing. Although Wi-Fi infrastructure has been widely popularized all over the world, compared with special radar signals and even ultrawideband signals, Wi-Fi signal bandwidth is narrow, time resolution is low, and there is a large gap in signal processing equipment. Therefore, it is urgent to break through the traditional radar technology, develop Wi-Fi-based environmental perception theory and technology, and realize high-precision environmental perception on ordinary commercial Wi-Fi devices. Wireless sensing technology can play the role of positioning and monitoring in the construction of new teaching scenes, including the number of students and the time and content of teachers' classes. "Wireless sensing," "non sensor sensing," and even "radio tomography imaging" are the names given to this research direction by researchers. At present, the concept of wireless sensing is the most extensive, that is, using wireless signals to perceive the environment [8].

Because of the unpredictability of objective conditions, single-mode biometric recognition technology will encounter many difficulties in practical application. Compared with the single-mode identification method, multimode identification method will be more robust and accurate. Multimodal identification is a very challenging topic in pattern recognition. Multimodal identification uses multiple different biometrics, combined with data fusion technology, which increases the complexity of forging human biometrics. Compared with a single identification system, multimodal identification has better reliability and accuracy, so as to improve the security of the identification system. Multimodal face recognition technology can extract the feature information of face images from different modes at the same time and combine the feature information of each mode to get the information conducive to identity confirmation. In this way, it can get better recognition performance and improve accuracy [9]. It has been proved that combining the information of multiple modes can greatly improve the recognition performance. Simultaneous interpreting of different sensors has different modes of image and different contents. When applied to the recognition task, multimodal images need to be fused to extract the common features of the same observation object in multiple modes, which can improve the correctness of the recognition results [10]. Multimodal image fusion technology can finally obtain unified information through different processing methods (space-frequency conversion, feature extraction, or decision-making level judgment) from multiple information of the same object collected by multiple sensors, so as to obtain richer, more accurate, and more reliable information. In this paper, multimodal combined with wireless sensing technology can better capture the feature information of face image, which is more conducive to identity confirmation. Multimodal technology can improve the recognition function of wireless sensor technology in teaching scene and improve the accu-

racy of recognition. The application of multimodal wireless sensing technology to the construction of intelligent teaching scene can greatly promote the efficiency of scene construction [11]. So that students can more quickly and accurately obtain high-quality and highly matched learning resources, so as to improve students' learning efficiency in resource acquisition.

## 2. Relevant Research

In recent years, more and more scientific and technological researchers have focused on wireless sensing technology, which has made great progress. This section will briefly review the latest research progress in the field of wireless sensing and focus on the research status of multimodal wireless sensing technology. Researchers' research and exploration on wireless sensing technology is the location technology based on wireless network. Then, there are motion recognition, gesture recognition, and identity recognition based on wireless network. Palazzi et al. [12] found that the reception strength of wireless signal will be significantly attenuated when it is blocked by the target in the wireless signal propagation environment. Based on this transmission characteristic of wireless signal, they proposed a wireless signal tomography system for locating the target without any additional equipment. Tseng et al. [13] proposed a method to describe the masking effect of the target on the reception strength of wireless network signals using the exponential Rayleigh model. Lan et al. [14] further characterized the masking effect of signal acceptance strength in wireless networks and made significant achievements in positioning based on wireless networks. Yang and Zhang [15] proposed using the saddle surface model of multidimensional wireless signal link to solve the wireless sensing problem. Liu et al. [16] realized wireless sensing by using the propagation time information of wireless network signals. Yibing and Ting [17] designed a novel multiaccess point strategy to realize the behavior perception of targets in the wireless network.

Wang [18] proposed a wireless sensing system based on distributed features. Xu et al. [19] realized target perception based on inertial sensors. Tseng [20] obtained human heart-beat information by analyzing wireless signals. Sui et al. [21] realized wireless perception of human body by using wireless signals in daily life. Liang et al. [22] designed a wireless sensing positioning system with cross experimenter capability. The system can wirelessly locate experimenters who do not participate in training by virtue of knowledge transfer technology. This research enhances the adaptability of wireless sensing model to changes in external working environment [23]. Compared with people's daily activities, human actions in human-computer interaction are basically the movement of a certain part of the human body, and the range of movement is small. Here, the current research is introduced one by one according to the particle size from coarse to fine. Due to the coarse signal granularity of RSSI, WiGest can only recognize several simple gestures. The method based on pattern recognition requires that the orientation and position of people when performing gestures should be

consistent with the training samples [24]. In order to eliminate this limitation, WiAG designs a signal conversion algorithm based on Wi-Fi CSI, which can convert the data samples in the training set into samples in the new environment when the orientation and position change. In addition to the pattern recognition method, some researchers also realize human-computer interaction through opponent tracking. RFIpad judges the user's gesture direction through the sequence of tag signal changes in the tag array, which can realize gesture recognition without supervision. Based on the Wi-Fi signal generated by software radio, WiDeo calculates the air propagation time and arrival angle of the reflected signal through compressed sensing technology, and the tracking accuracy of the opponent can reach 7 cm. RF-dial recognizes the micromovement of fingers based on RFID tag array, which converts the signal characteristics of tag array into the probability distribution map of finger position and realizes single finger trajectory tracking and multi-finger gesture recognition according to the change of image characteristics in time domain. Researchers also use wireless signals for more fine-grained lip recognition. WiHear directs the transmitted signal to the human mouth and recognizes the pronunciation corresponding to the mouth type through the change of CSI signal.

### 3. Multimodal Wireless Sensing Technology

**3.1. Wireless Sensing Technology.** With the deepening of the understanding of electromagnetic wave propagation process, many mathematical models have been proposed to describe the wireless signal propagation process. Within the coverage of the wireless network, the wireless signals received by the wireless signal receiving device are often not transmitted by a single channel. There are not only wireless signals propagating along a straight line but also many wireless signals reflected by targets in the wireless network environment. The wireless signals received by the wireless signal receiving device are superimposed by a large number of multichannel wireless signals. The wireless signal received by the wireless receiving device can be described in the following form:

$$m \iint_{i=n} \pi \log a^{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} / 2a}. \quad (1)$$

In the formula,  $a$  is the attenuation coefficient under the  $i$ th transmission path of the wireless signal,  $m$  represents the transmission distance of the  $i$ th wireless signal, and  $n$  represents the wavelength of the wireless signal. Formula (1) shows that the amplitude and phase of the wireless signal received by the wireless signal receiver are affected by the length of each propagation path of the wireless signal and the nature of the transmission medium. If the target has some behavior activities in the wireless network propagation environment, there must be changes in the propagation path of some wireless signals. Therefore, the amplitude and phase of the superimposed wireless signal received by the receiver of the wireless signal will fluctuate. By analyzing these fluctuations, the behavior activity information of the target can be obtained. Similarly, different targets have different reflection intensities for wireless signal propagation. Because different

targets often have different reflection surfaces for wireless signals, the wireless transmission paths under the influence of different targets are often different. Therefore, it is theoretically feasible to use wireless network signals to identify and classify the types of different targets.

Fresnel zone model theory is used to describe the physical propagation properties of light beams generated by point light sources. Similarly, the Fresnel zone model can also be applied to wireless sensing problems. The Fresnel zone model divides the propagation area of wireless network signals into multiple areas using a cluster of ellipses with the same focus, and the common focus of the elliptical cluster is the location of wireless transmitting equipment and wireless receiving equipment, as shown in Figure 1. In the figure, the position of the wireless signal transmitting device is O1, the position of the wireless signal receiving device is O2, and AI is a point on the outer boundary of the  $i$ th Fresnel region. The geometric relationship between O1, O2, and Ai is as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} & |AO1| \cdot |AO2| + |BO1| \cdot |BO2| + |CO1| \cdot |CO2| \\ & = |O1| \cdot |O2|^2 + |DO1| \cdot |DO2| \log a^{-\alpha/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

In formula (2), the sum of the distances between AIO1 and B1O1 represents the reflection path length of the target located in the  $i$ th Fresnel region for the wireless signal, and DO1 represents the propagation path length of the wireless signal directly transmitted from the wireless transmitting device to the wireless receiving device along a straight line. Based on the above discussion, when a single signal changes from a peak to a trough due to the movement of the object (vice versa), it means that the object moves from an ellipse in a Fresnel region to another adjacent ellipse. Because the carrier wavelength is very small and the adjacent ellipses are very close, it can be approximately considered that the moving distance of the object is half the chord length difference. Therefore, the moving distance length of the object can be approximately calculated by counting the number of variation periods of the peak and trough of the signal. But this also means that only the distance can be obtained through the CFR change information of a single subcarrier, but the moving direction of the object cannot be obtained. Here, the movement from the ellipse inside the Fresnel region to the outer ellipse is defined as a positive direction, and the movement from the outer ellipse to the inner ellipse is defined as a negative direction. According to the Wi-Fi standard, the wavelengths of each subcarrier are different, so multiple Fresnel regions can be established by using subcarriers with different wavelengths. It can be seen from formula (2) that these Fresnel regions are very similar, but the size of the ellipse is also different due to different wavelengths. As shown in Figure 2, this results in the change order of trigger peaks and troughs in different Fresnel regions during the movement of the object. Through the relationship of CFR change order between different subcarriers, the positive and negative moving directions can be distinguished.

After the above discussion, the moving distance of the moving object and the moving direction (positive or negative) in one dimension can be determined by establishing a Fresnel

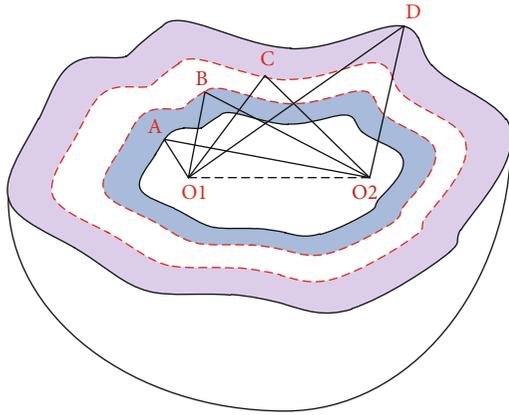


FIGURE 1: Schematic diagram of Fresnel zone model.

region through a group of Wi-Fi initiators. Expand the above theory, through two signal receiving ends and one signal transmitting end, and take the Wi-Fi signal transmitting end as the benchmark to form a right angle relationship in the two-dimensional plane. Two groups of Fresnel regions perpendicular to each other are established and defined as two-dimensional Fresnel model as shown in Figure 3.

When a motion passes through the two-dimensional Fresnel model, the projection length (moving distance) of the motion vector on the two coordinate axes and the positive and negative (moving direction) of the motion vector on the two coordinate axes can be determined, respectively. Therefore, through the two-dimensional Fresnel model, the specific moving direction and distance of the moving object can be obtained.

**3.2. Multimodal and Wireless Sensing Technology.** The system proposed in this section is a multimodal system, in which the model is learned from the video mode, and the output results are transmitted to another mode, namely, the wireless network sensing mode. These trained result data will be used as part of the input data in the wireless network sensing mode. Therefore, in this system, while collecting the wireless signal corresponding to the action, we should also collect the corresponding video signal as the expansion of the wireless signal.

(1) Category of gesture collected in video signal•

In this system, the main collected gesture categories are divided into five, “left swing,” “right swing,” “push,” “pull,” and “up swing.” These five gestures are widely used in daily life and play a very important role in some human-computer interaction and smart home. For example, “left swing” and “right swing” can realize the switching between the previous program channel and the next program channel of TV programs, “push” and “pull” can realize the remote control of doors and drawers, and “up swing” can realize the switching control of lights, air conditioners, and other wall appliances.•

(2) Gesture classification algorithm based on computer vision•

•At present, there are many kinds of gesture classification algorithms based on computer vision, such as traditional gesture classification through image segmentation, gesture classification through feature extraction, and gesture classification through deep learning. Now it is more popular to use the time stamp information of video for gesture classification. The most important thing is to propose convolutional neural network and some extended 3D convolutional neural networks. However, these methods have encountered many difficulties: first, these video classification networks need a lot of parameters and complex 2D convolutional neural networks. Then, these training models need very large data sets that have been marked, and the preliminary work of this supervised learning is very heavy. Finally, the data set required by the training model is also a standardized data set, which also has high requirements for illumination, angle, and so on.

ResNet is one of the most successful architectures in image classification proposed in recent years. Based on the characteristics of ResNet network, a very deep network can be trained on the premise of maintaining low complexity. The basic structure of ResNet network is shown in Figure 4.●●

DenseNet is a more dense connection mechanism than ResNet. ResNet refers to the short circuit connection between each layer and the previous two or three layers; that is, the input of this layer is also the addition of the input and output of the previous layer and also the addition of the input and output of the previous two or three layers. The connection method is the addition between elements. However, in DenseNet, each layer will be connected with all the previous layers in the channel dimension and used as the input of the next layer, which requires that the feature map size of each layer must be the same. In general, CNN networks need to be pooled to reduce the size of the feature map, so as to improve efficiency and reduce computational complexity. However, due to the dense connection mode of DenseNet, the size of the feature map of each layer must be consistent. The structure of DenseNet is shown in Figure 5.

As can be seen from Figure 5, in DenseNet network, the problem that the size of feature map must be consistent is solved through the structure of DenseBlock module in series with transition module. Among them, each DenseBlock is a separate module containing many layers, the size of the feature map in each layer is the same, and the dense connection is adopted between layers. Each transition module connects two DenseBlocks, and a pool layer is added between the two DenseBlocks to reduce the size of the feature map. Therefore, a complete DenseNet network includes several DenseBlock and several transition modules used to connect DenseBlock modules.●●

## 4. Construction of New Intelligent Teaching Scene

**4.1. Basic Architecture of Intelligent Teaching System.** People increasingly need environmental awareness technology in their daily life. Taking passive human detection as an

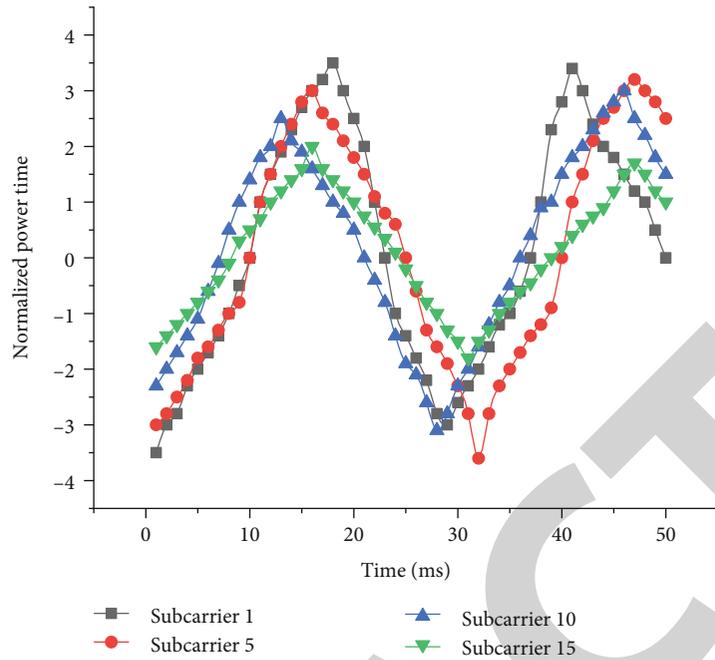


FIGURE 2: Variation relationship between peaks and troughs of different carriers.

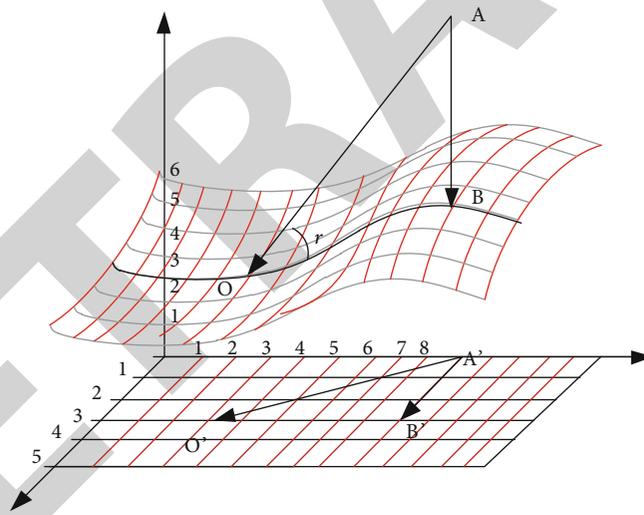


FIGURE 3: Schematic diagram of two-dimensional Fresnel model.

example, it can be widely used in security monitoring, intruder detection, family medical monitoring for the elderly and children, new human-computer interaction, and so on. The positioning and detection of wireless sensing technology can be applied to the construction of teaching scenes. The construction of intelligent teaching scene is an important development direction for computer-aided teaching. It means that developers use artificial intelligence technology to make computers play the role of educators in personalized teaching and implement personalized teaching mode for learners. Different learning strategies are adopted for learners with different learning characteristics and different learning abilities, and adaptive teaching is carried out for learners' future learning direction, so as to achieve the purpose of real individualized teaching.

Generally speaking, the system logic structure of intelligent teaching scene is divided into three modules and four modules. However, with the development of science and technology and the emergence of new technologies, the logical structure of intelligent teaching system has changed accordingly. The intelligent teaching scene is mainly constructed by application server, database server, and web server to provide teaching services. Teachers, administrators, and students can access the scene system through the Internet. Generally speaking, the basic logical architecture of intelligent teaching system is generally composed of three basic modules: student module, teacher module, and knowledge base.

*Student module:* it is a module that records students' personal information, course information learned, and test

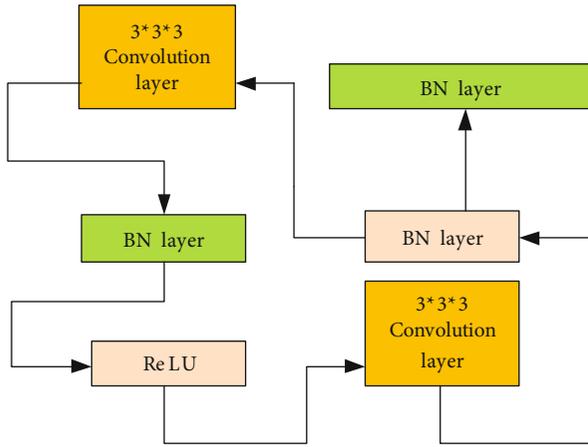


FIGURE 4: Network structure based on ResNet.

question information done. Through this module, teachers can master students' basic information, learning ability, and knowledge; analyze students' current information; correctly judge students' understanding of knowledge; and take corresponding teaching methods to teach students.

*Teacher module:* it studies the teaching strategies suitable for students by understanding various information of students, selects the teaching contents that students should learn, and shows them to students in a form acceptable to students, so as to see the ingenious guidance of teachers and the superb teaching level. Through this system, teachers can master students' basic information, learning ability, knowledge mastery, and test results and then make corresponding teaching arrangements. Moreover, teachers can also update the knowledge base according to students' various information and formulate test questions more in line with students.

*Expert knowledge module:* it is the knowledge base, which is used to store all teaching knowledge, so as to facilitate students' learning and provide students with the knowledge they want to learn. The characteristic of knowledge base is easy to operate and use, which is the need of problem solving in the field of expert knowledge. The representation of knowledge storage is used to store, organize, and manage all teaching knowledge in computer memory. Other modules can be called.

**4.2. Function Design of Intelligent Teaching System.** Intelligent teaching system is an adaptive learning system which, with the support of artificial intelligence technology, the role of teachers is replaced by computers, then implements individualized teaching, imparts knowledge to learners with different characteristics and needs, and provides guidance to learners. Using the Internet, through the intelligent teaching system for online learning and online guidance, students and teachers can learn and teach through the network. On the intelligent teaching system platform, teachers can guide students through their learning situation or update the knowledge base according to students' various information and formulate test questions more in line with students for students to study independently. Through the personalized

retrieval function of the system, the intelligent teaching system platform can provide learners with curriculum resources more in line with their needs and help students improve their learning efficiency. Impart knowledge to learners with different characteristics and needs, and provide guidance for learners.

This paper is an intelligent teaching system designed by taking primary school mathematics as an example. Figure 6 is the system module diagram of the intelligent teaching system, which is mainly composed of three modules: administrator, student, and teacher. The administrator module mainly manages the system information and user information. The system information management includes the management of class, grade, and announcement information. User information management includes the information management of teachers and students. The student module includes interest course selection, online learning, online testing, educational information, and personal information. Interest course selection is that students choose the courses they are interested in, so that they can recommend the courses they are interested in to students. Online learning is the core part of the student module, including courses of interest, all courses, and course search. Courses of interest are recommended courses selected by students according to their interests after entering the system.

All courses are used to store all courses that students want to learn. Course search is that students can directly search the courses they want to learn. The online test consists of two modules: test question bank and my test questions. The test question bank is used to store all the test questions. Students can test their accepted knowledge according to their own learning content. In my question bank, students can view their own test questions and relearn the wrong questions, so as to better grasp the knowledge points. Educational information consists of this week's recommendations, educational headlines, and social attitudes, which can make learners more fully understand more relevant contents related to their knowledge. The teacher module is mainly the teacher's management of teaching resources.

**4.3. Application Analysis.** The final results of the dynamic and static combination of user interest model and dynamic or static interest model are analyzed and compared by VSM algorithm. The comparative data is compared with the dynamic and static combined data of the user interest model and the data of the dynamic or static user interest model. The similarity of the dynamic or static user interest model is defined by the included angle cosine value:

$$f = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} - \oint \frac{e^{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}}{\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}. \quad (3)$$

In the comparative analysis between the dynamic and static user interest model and the static and dynamic user interest model, all resources are used for test and analysis, and 40 relevant interests are selected as the keywords of correlation analysis, so as to establish the user interest model.

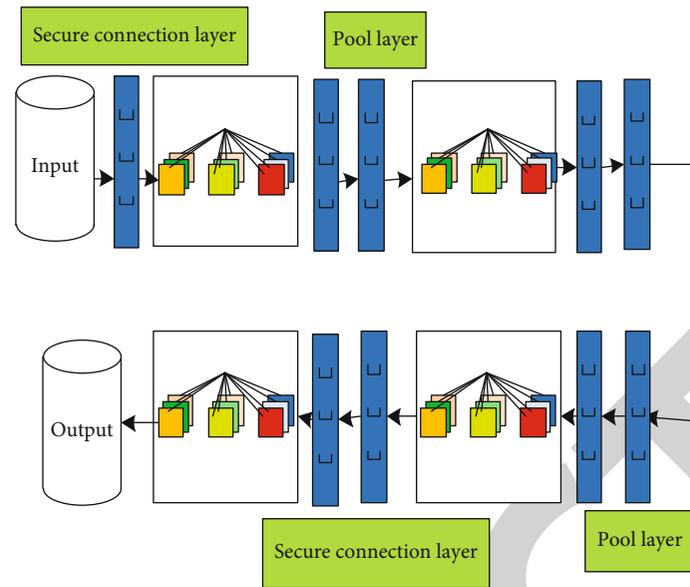


FIGURE 5: DenseNet network structure.

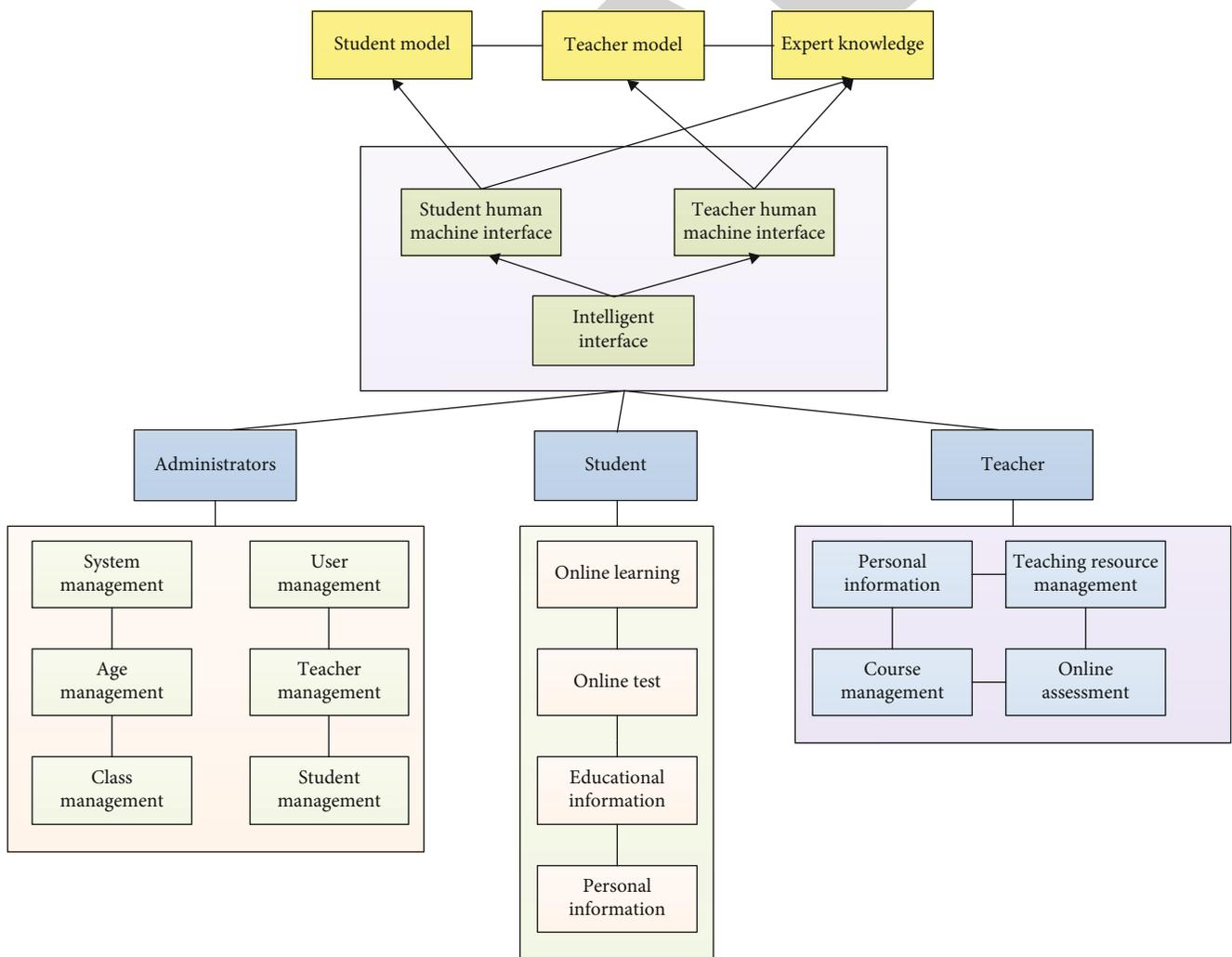


FIGURE 6: System module diagram of intelligent teaching system.

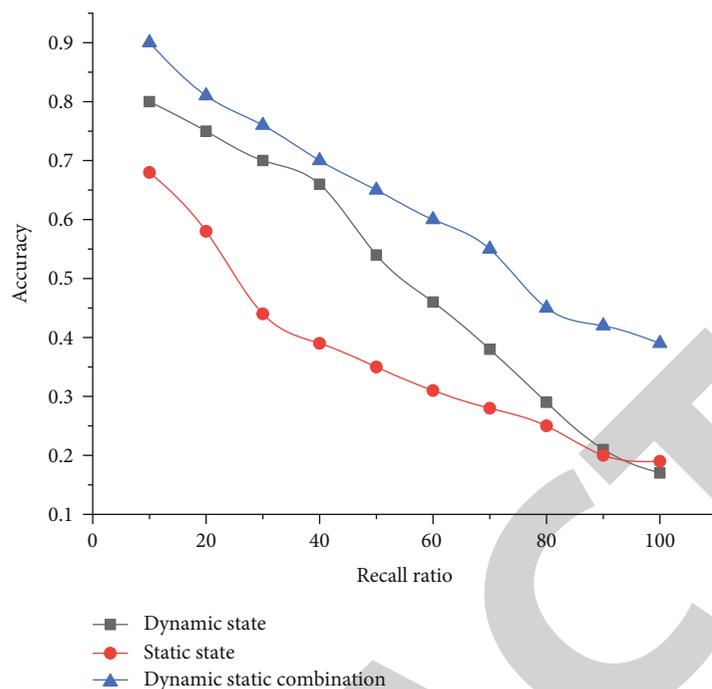


FIGURE 7: Performance comparison of user interest model.

The main comparison index is to return the accuracy of user interest (i.e., accuracy). The results of the comparison between the dynamic and static user interest model and the static and dynamic user interest model are comprehensively compared, as shown in Figure 7.

As can be seen from Figure 7, the user interest model centered on the combination of dynamic and static has achieved good results and has been applied in depth. The learning algorithm establishes the learner interest model and gives the best relevance feedback, which can be based on the different needs of different learners. The same interest gives feedback that is more in line with learners' interest.

## 5. Conclusion

Under the social background of the popularity of wireless devices and the research background of the continuous development of wireless sensing technology, personalized application services using device independent Wi-Fi environment sensing technology to interact with multimodality continue to emerge. This kind of application only requires the user to trigger personalized services or access personal data by making some predetermined gestures. While greatly improving the availability and convenience of intelligent environment, it also brings new security problems. Attackers can easily access the personal information of legitimate users or use their proprietary services by observing and imitating the action instructions of legitimate users. Intelligent teaching scene is a networked and intelligent teaching platform. Its emergence adds the analysis function of learners' learning ability and learning degree on the basis of traditional teaching platform. This paper designs an intelligent teaching system that provides learners with different learning strategies.

The use of intelligent teaching system can make learners change from a fixed learning path to a targeted dynamic teaching mode. As far as teachers are concerned, a perfect intelligent teaching system can simplify their teaching process and reduce the teaching preparation cycle. At the same time, it plays an important role in deeply excavating educational resources. Based on the traditional intelligent teaching system, the intelligent teaching system based on multimodal wireless sensor technology adopts the deep learning algorithm to make a reasonable improvement in expanding educational resources and deeply mining educational significance. Make the intelligent teaching system more intelligent. From the perspective of wireless perception, this paper draws lessons from the processing mode of visual information by human visual perception system. The characteristics of modal biological samples are analyzed and summarized, and the characteristics are further refined. The multimodal feature level fusion problem is summarized into sensory feature fusion, perceptual feature fusion, and perceptual feature fusion. According to the characteristics of different levels, a multimodal biological feature fusion model based on perceptual information is proposed. It provides theoretical guidance for the selection of fusion features and fusion methods in multimodal fusion.

## Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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