

Abstract

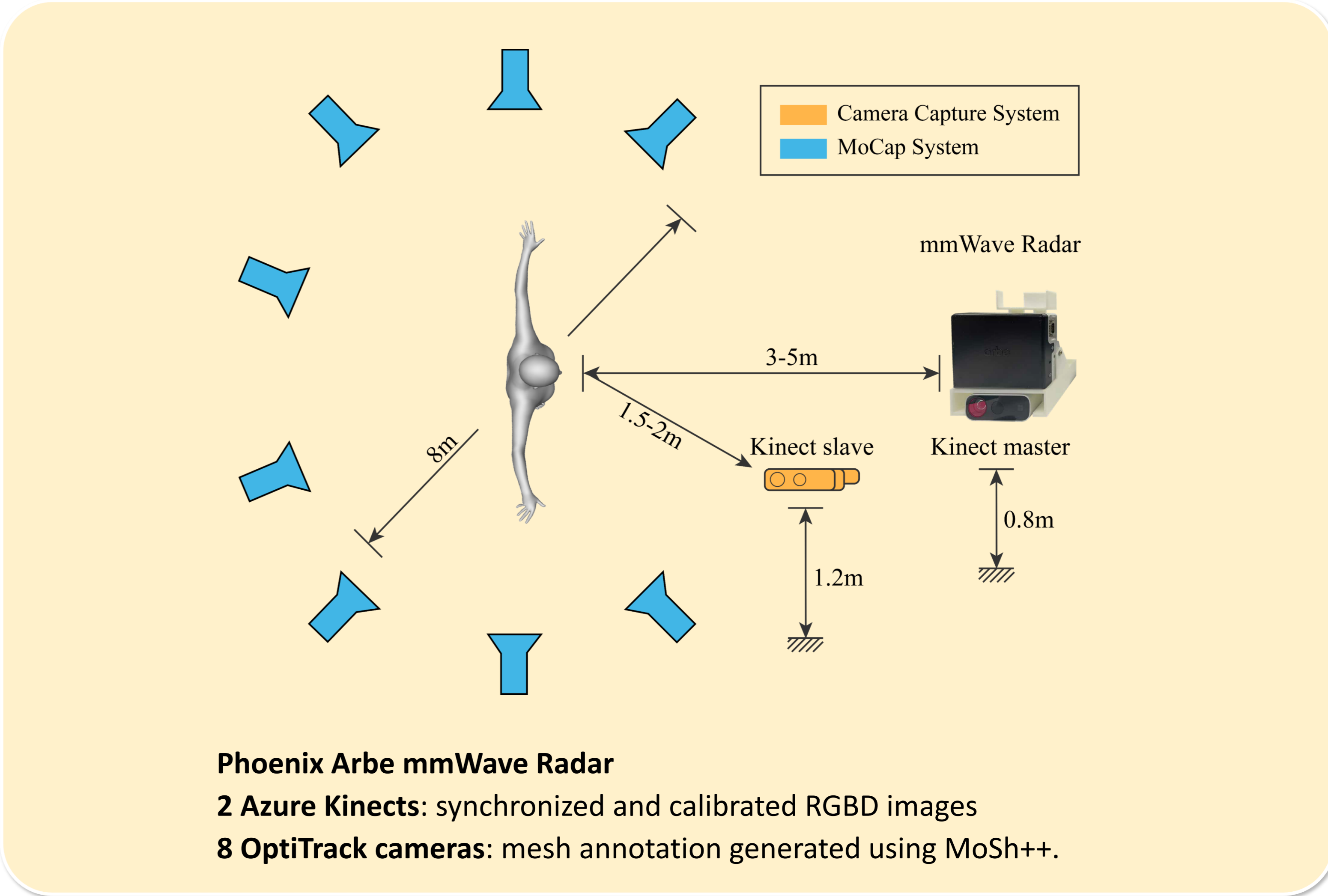
We present a large-scale multi-modal human body dataset mmBody. The dataset consists of synchronized and calibrated mmWave radar point clouds and RGB(D) images in different scenes and skeleton/mesh annotations for humans in the scenes. The 7 different scenes include 2 different labs, a furnished lab, poor lighting, rain, smoke, and occlusion.

Dataset Comparison

mmWave point cloud + SMPL-X body annotation + RGBD images
100k frames & 100 motions of 20 volunteers in 7 different scenes

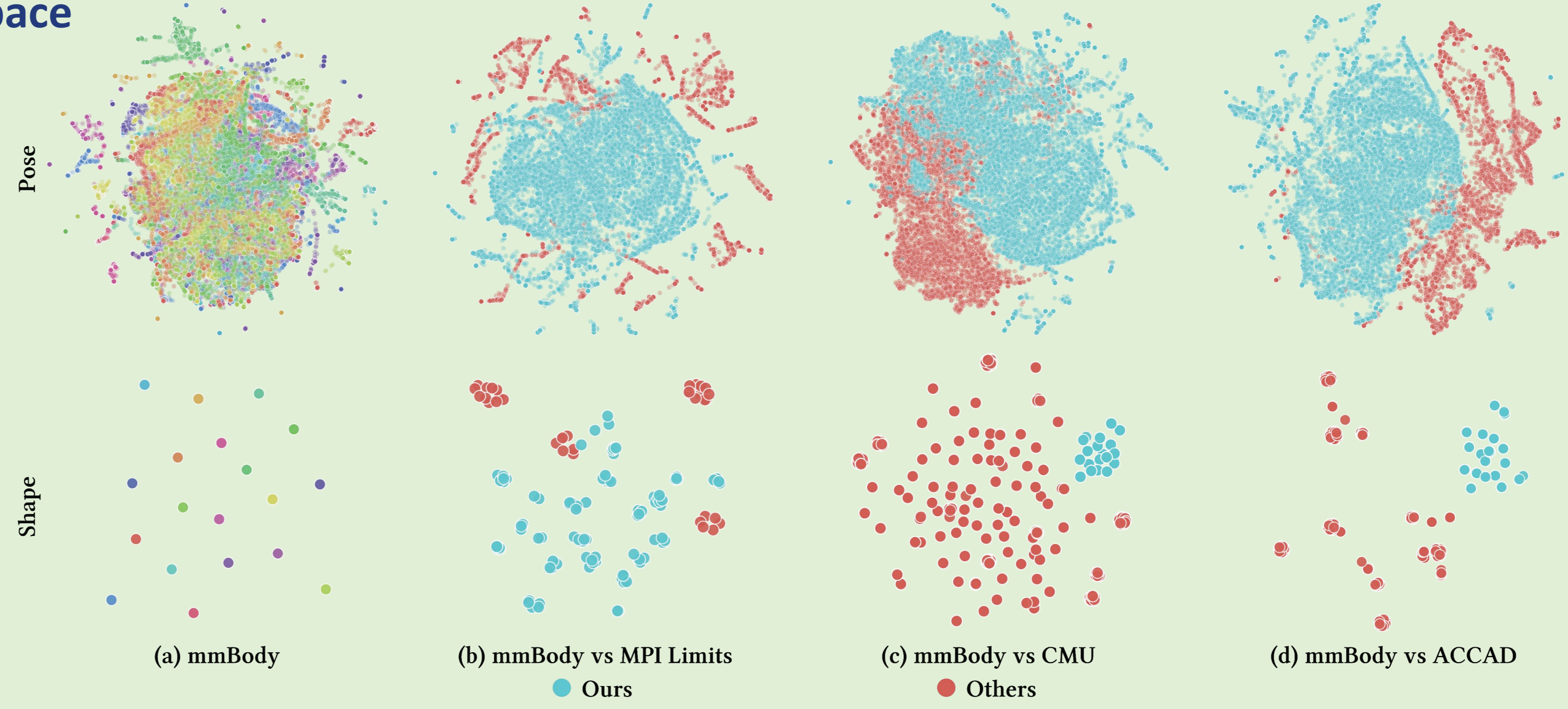
Dataset	Signals	Labels	No. Actions	Public	Occlusion	Poor Lighting	Scenes			
							Furnished	Rain	Smoke	
RF-Pose [59]	RF Signal	2D Skeletons	/	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×
RF-Pose3D [61]	RF Signal	3D Skeletons	/	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×
RF-MMD [27]	RF Signal	3D Skeletons	35	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×
Person-in-WiFi [51]	Wi-Fi	2D Skeletons	/	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
RF-Avatar [60]	RF Signal	3D Mesh	/	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×
mmMesh [55]	mmWave	3D Mesh	8	×	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×
Ours	mmWave, RGB(D)	3D Skeletons/Mesh	100	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Data Collection System



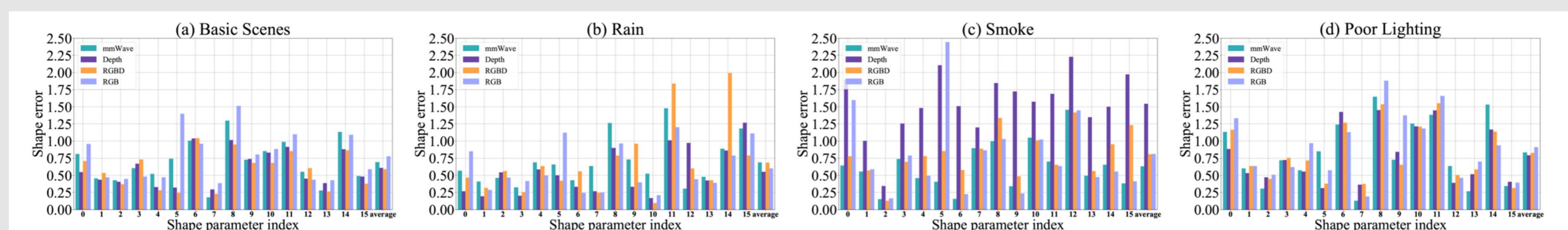
TSNE Visualization of Dataset Pose & Shape Space

- **Completeness and diversity** of scenarios, shapes, and poses
- **Coverage** of our dataset is **equal to or better** than popular datasets for human body reconstruction using MoCap or RGB(D) images.

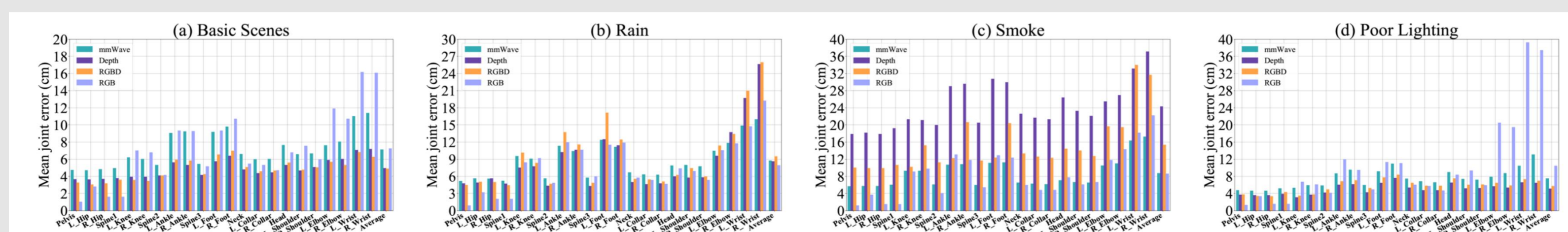


Experiments and Analysis

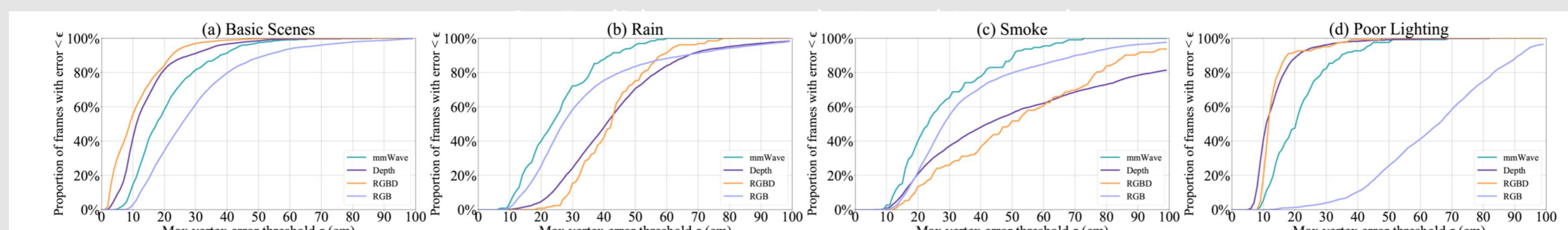
- Shape errors for the mmWave radar and the RGB(D) camera in different scenes.



- Mean joint errors of each body joint for the mmWave radar and the RGB(D) camera in different scenes.



- The proportion of frames with the max vertex errors within thresholds for different inputs in different scenes.



- Errors (cm) of 3D body reconstruction from the mmWave radar and the RGB(D) camera in different scenes. For each scene, the first column is for joint error and the second vertex error.

Scenes		Basic Scenes				Adverse Environments				Average							
		Lab1	Lab2	Furnished	Rain	Smoke	Poor Lighting	Occlusion									
Mean Error	mmWave	7.8	9.5	5.8	6.6	8.2	10.4	8.8	10.2	8.7	10.0	7.5	9.5	10.7	14.1	8.2	10.0
	Depth	5.5	6.5	3.9	4.3	5.5	6.9	8.6	10.9	24.3	28.0	5.1	6.5	/	/	8.8	10.5
	RGBD	5.8	7.0	3.4	3.9	5.4	6.8	9.5	11.6	15.4	18.3	5.8	7.2	/	/	7.5	9.1
	RGB	7.4	8.9	7.3	10.0	7.1	9.1	8.0	10.1	8.6	10.8	10.5	15.6	/	/	8.1	10.8
Max Error	mmWave	16.9	22.5	13.3	18.8	17.5	25.5	20.0	26.3	20.5	29.0	16.2	22.6	25.3	35.3	18.5	25.7
	Depth	12.6	17.2	8.8	12.7	11.3	16.4	29.8	44.6	49.4	61.7	10.3	14.4	/	/	20.3	27.8
	RGBD	12.2	16.5	7.5	10.9	10.1	14.1	29.0	43.7	38.8	53.4	11.2	14.5	/	/	18.1	25.5
	RGB	22.0	28.8	24.8	35.3	20.0	27.9	26.3	34.8	28.1	37.1	46.2	66.0	/	/	27.9	38.3

Conclusion

3D body reconstruction from mmWave radar can:

- be well reconstructed from the noisy and sparse mmWave radar signal, even emulating the results of RGB images;
- be affected slightly by adverse environments like rain and smoke;
- perform worse than depth camera in normal scenes but **robust in extreme scenes**.

Qualitative Results



1. Naureen Mahmood, Nima Ghorbani, Nikolaus F Troje, Gerard Pons-Moll, and Michael J Black. AMASS: Archive of motion capture as surface shapes. In: ICCV (2019)
2. Ijaz Akhter and Michael J. Black. Pose-Conditioned Joint Angle Limits for 3D Human Pose Reconstruction. In: CVPR (2015)
3. CMU Graphics Lab. 2000. CMU Graphics Lab Motion Capture Database. <http://mocap.cs.cmu.edu/>.
4. OSU ACCAD. 2022. ACCAD. <https://accad.osu.edu/research/motion-lab/systemdata>.
* Indicates equal contribution.