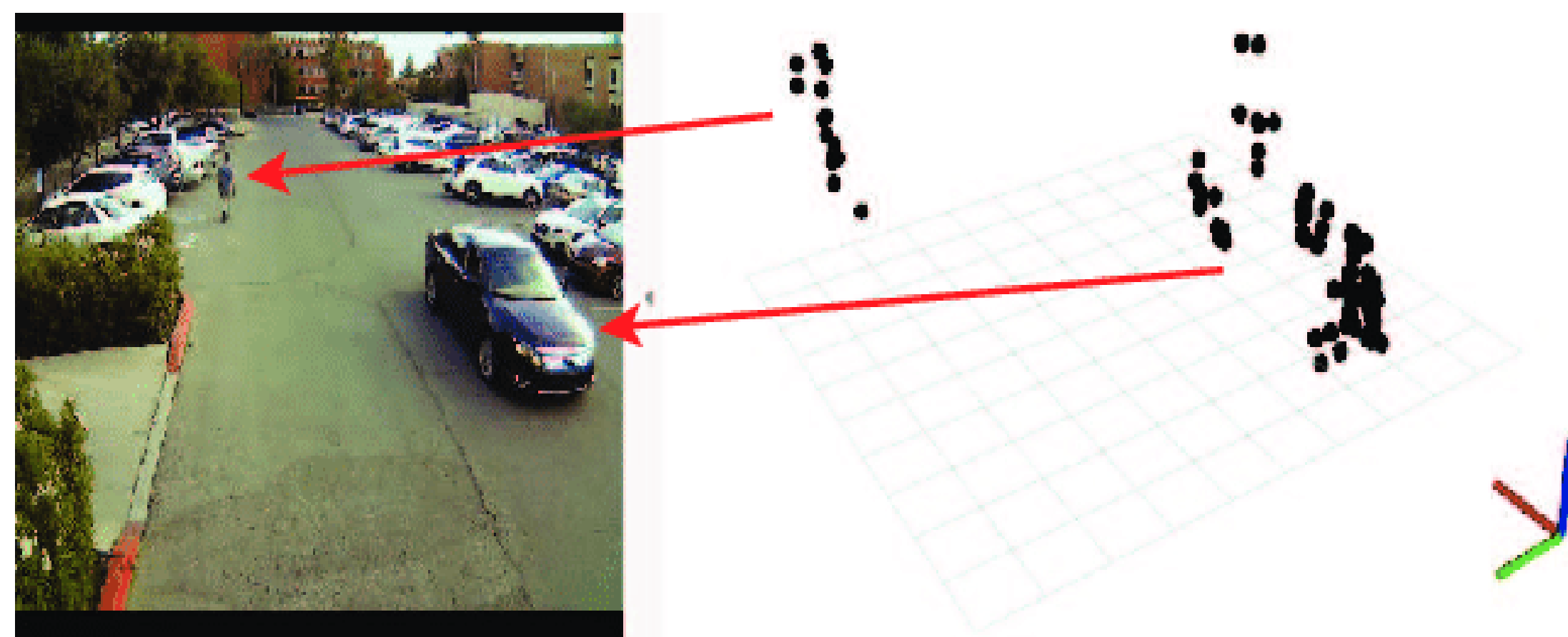


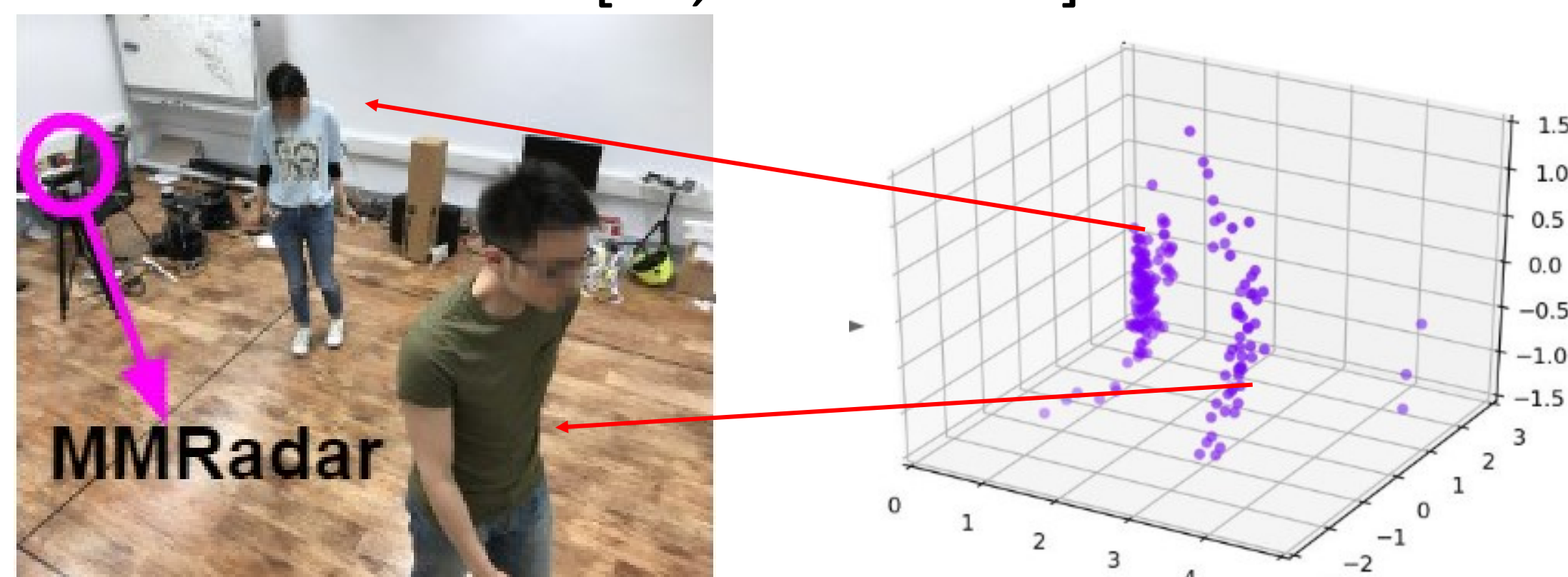
Motivation:

- The main disadvantage of **mmWave radar** is that it produces **rather sparse data**, because the radio waves emitted by radar have weak straightness. In addition to wavelength problems, **inherent noise** is also a cause of the sparsity in radar data. [Lee, et al. 2022]
- This causes **inaccurate results** because the quality of the generated point cloud has a significant effect on the accuracy and effectiveness of the subsequent data process. [Zhang, et al. 2022]

mmWave point clouds are **sparse and noisy!!!**



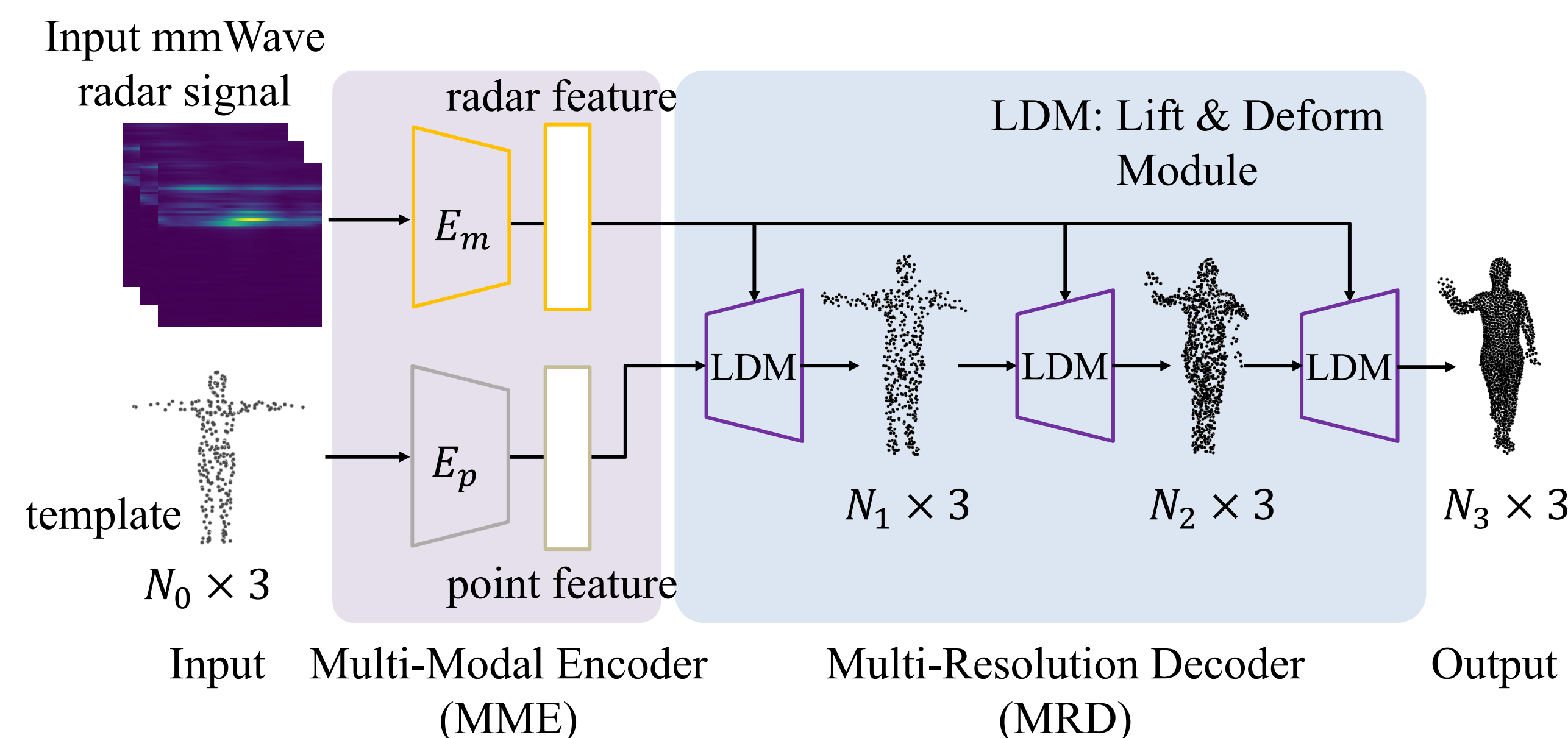
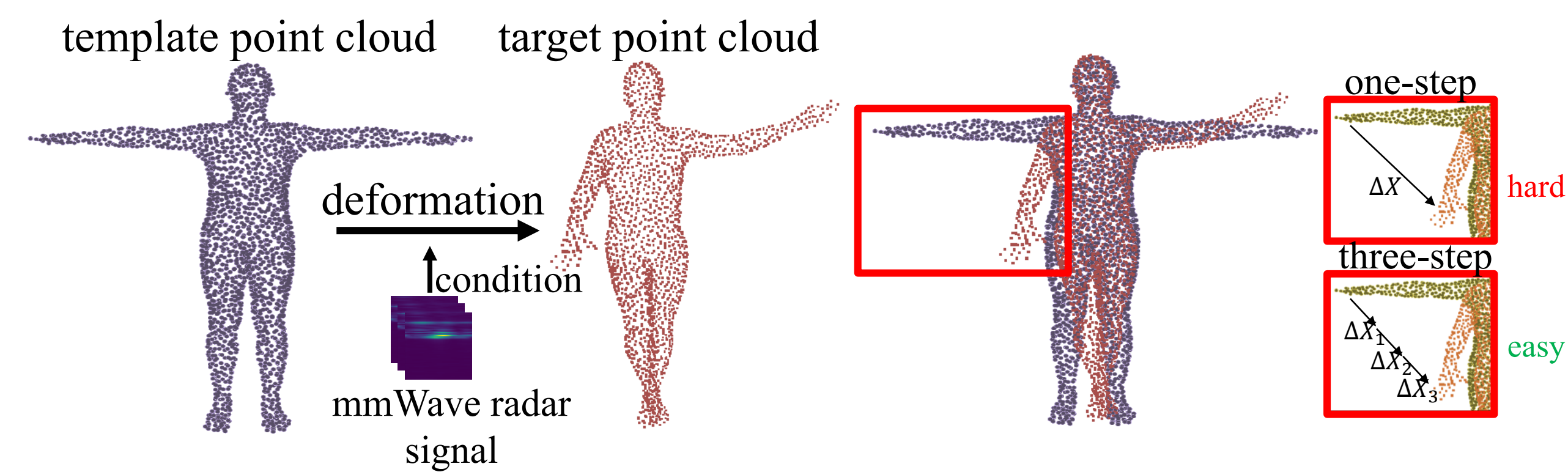
[Jin, et al. 2019]



[Zhao, et al. 2021]

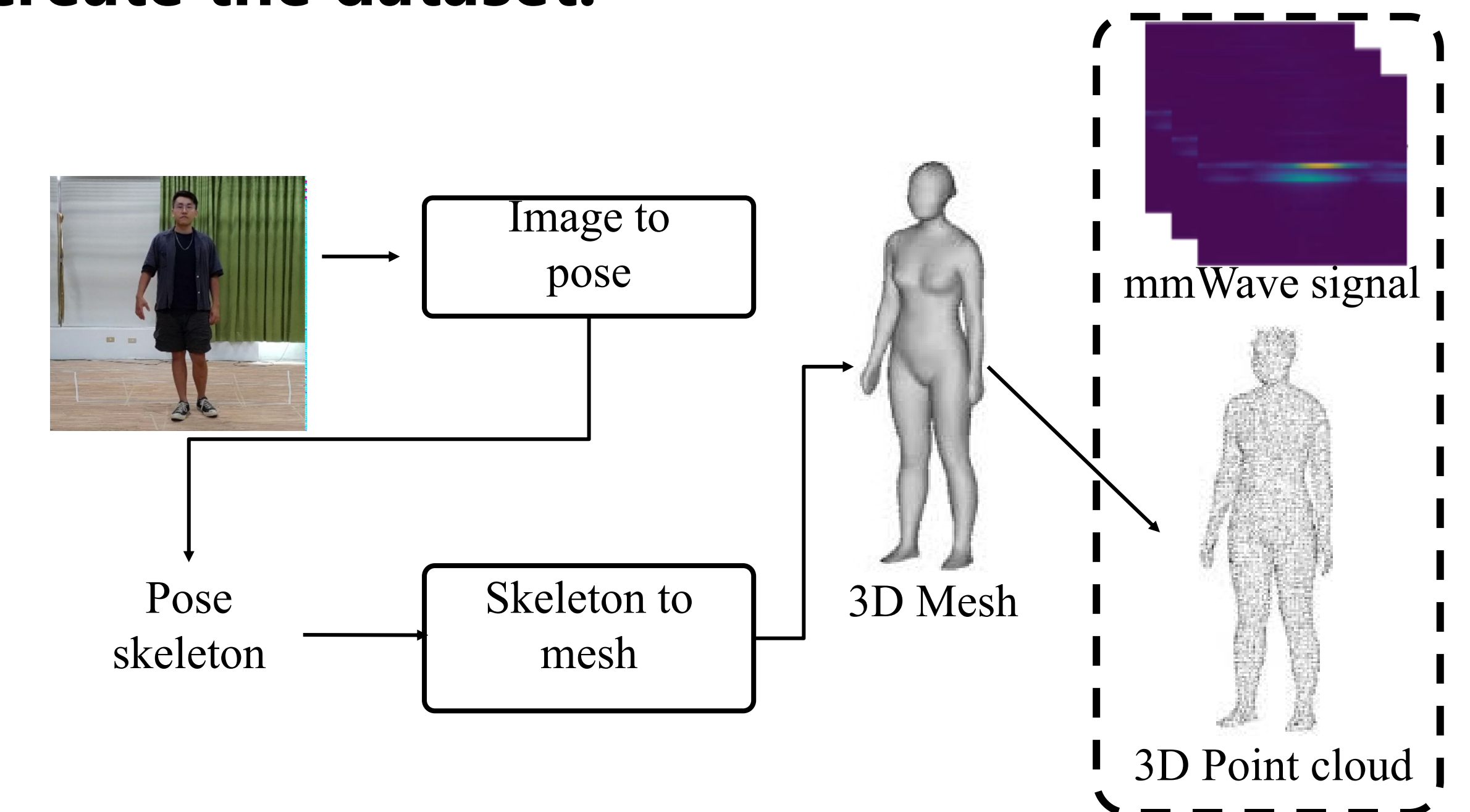
Method:

- **(contribution #1)** A reformulation of the **difficult point cloud generation task** to a **simpler point cloud deformation problem**. We reformulate the point cloud generation problem from mmWave signals as a mmWave-conditioned point cloud deformation task.
- **(contribution #2)** A novel **three-step** point cloud deformation framework to further **reduce learning difficulty**.

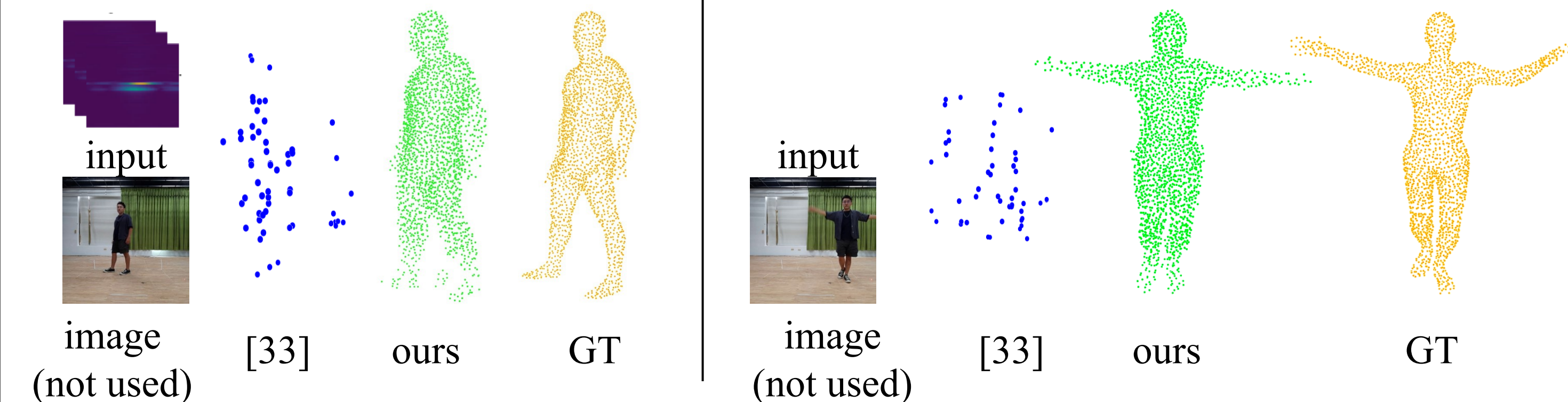


Dataset:

- There is **no existing dataset** containing both mmWave signal and 3D human point clouds since capturing dynamic human point clouds is expensive and complicated.
- **(contribution #3)** We propose a **pseudo point cloud ground-truth generation** framework to create the dataset.



Results:



Metric:	Methods	Average	Scene #1	Scene #2	Scene #3	Scene #4	Scene #5
Distances to the ground point clouds	mmMesh [33]	10.65	9.68	13.21	11.39	10.26	8.73
	mmPoint(Ours)	2.92	2.78	3.06	3.25	2.88	2.61