

# GaitMM: Multi-Granularity Motion Sequence Learning for Gait Recognition

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# Highlights

- We propose a gait recognition framework named GaitMM, which combines global and fine-grained motion information for gait sequence learning.
- We propose an adaptive MSMA module that reduces redundancy in the gait sequence.
- Experimental results on two public datasets, CASIA-B and OUMVLP, demonstrate that our method achieves state-of-the-art performance.

① Highlights

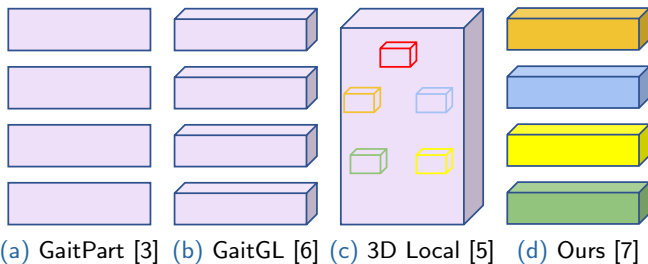
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# Motivation



**Figure 1:** Illustrations of different splitting strategies. We adopt the same strategy as GaitGL [6] but handle each part sequence independently.

# Motivation



Figure 2: There is redundant information between frames.

Through observation, we found that **adjacent frames are highly similar**, which indicates that there is a large amount of redundant information between frames. Therefore, it is necessary to eliminate redundant information and enhance discriminative information through time dimension downsampling.

## GaitMM

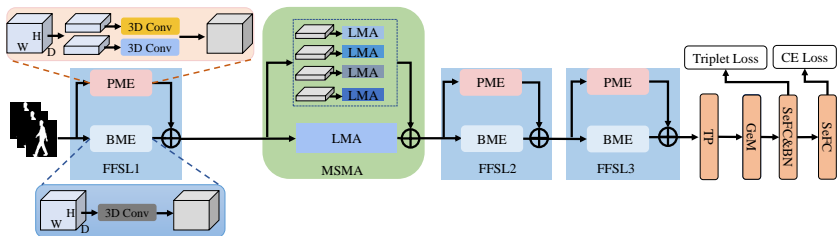


Figure 3: Pipeline of GaitMM.



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## Results of CASIA-B

**Table 1:** Rank-1 accuracy (%) on CASIA-B under different conditions, excluding identical-view cases.

Method	Venue	Year	Param	NM	BG	CL	Mean
GaitSet[1]	AAAI	2019	2.6M	95.0	87.2	70.4	84.2
GaitPart[3]	CVPR	2020	1.5M	96.2	91.5	78.7	88.8
GaitGL[6]	ICCV	2021	3.1M	97.4	94.5	83.6	91.8
CSTL[4]	ICCV	2021	9.1M	97.8	93.6	84.2	91.9
3D Local[5]	ICCV	2021	10.2M	97.5	94.3	83.7	91.8
<b>Ours(depthwise convolution)</b>	-	-	4.1M	97.5	94.8	85.4	92.6
<b>Ours</b>	-	-	9.8M	98.0	95.6	87.2	93.6

# Results of OUMVLP

**Table 2:** Rank-1 accuracy (%) on OUMVLP under all views, excluding identical-view cases.

Probe	Gallery All 14 views				
	GaitSet[2]	GaitPart[3]	GaitGL[6]	3D Local[5]	<b>Ours</b>
0°	84.5	88.0	90.5	-	<b>92.9</b>
15°	93.3	94.7	96.1	-	<b>97.1</b>
30°	96.7	97.7	98.0	-	<b>98.4</b>
45°	96.6	97.7	98.1	-	<b>98.4</b>
60°	93.5	95.5	97.0	-	<b>97.5</b>
75°	95.3	96.6	97.6	-	<b>98.0</b>
90°	94.2	96.2	97.1	-	<b>97.7</b>
180°	87.0	90.6	94.2	-	<b>95.8</b>
195°	92.5	94.2	94.9	-	<b>96.3</b>
210°	96.0	97.2	97.4	-	<b>97.8</b>
225°	96.0	97.1	97.4	-	<b>97.8</b>
240°	93.0	95.1	95.7	-	<b>96.4</b>
255°	94.3	96.0	96.5	-	<b>97.1</b>
270°	92.7	95.0	95.7	-	<b>96.6</b>
Mean	93.3	95.1	96.2	96.5	<b>97.0</b>

# Ablation Studies

Table 3: Ablation study on FFSL and MSMA.

FFSL		MSMA	Rank-1 Accuracy			
BME	PME		NM	BG	CL	Mean
✓			97.1	94.4	84.1	91.9
✓	✓		97.8	95.2	85.2	92.7
✓		✓	97.1	94.0	85.1	92.1
✓	✓	✓	<b>98.0</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>93.6</b>

## Trade-off

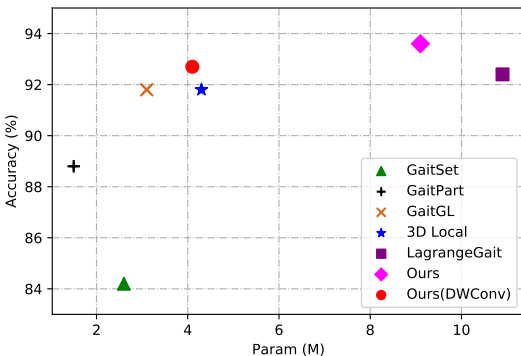


Figure 4: The trade-off between accuracy and parameters of our method and other comparison methods on CASIA-B.

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# Conclusion

- This paper proposes GaitMM, a novel gait recognition framework that integrates fine-grained and global motion properties.
- The FFSL module is designed to learn the part-based sequence and body representations, while the MSMA operation aggregates sequence information by compressing redundant frames.
- We conduct extensive experiments on two public datasets to demonstrate the effectiveness of GaitMM.

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*Thanks!*