

RFMamba:

Frequency-Aware State Space Model for RF-Based **Human-Centric Perception**



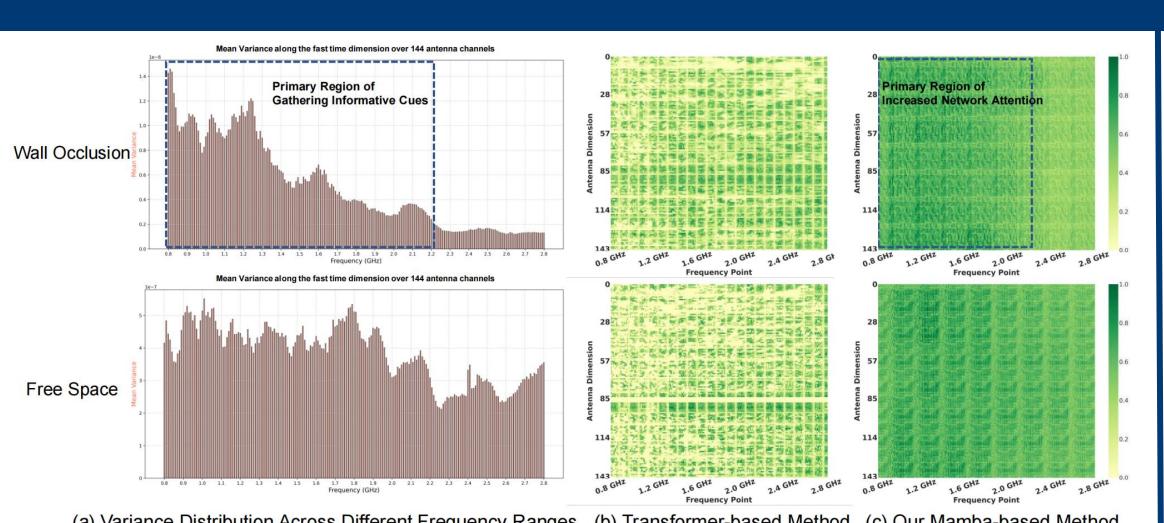
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Motivation



A natural question raised: Can a more efficient yet effective solution be developed to

capture the long-range dependencies across large-sequence RF?

Contributions

- **♦** We pioneer the first state space model for RF-based human perception, demonstrating the potential of Mamba for efficient yet effective global modeling in long-sequence RF signals.
- ◆ We introduce a novel RF-SSM block which integrates **both frequency** domain and spatio-temporal domain modeling to effectively capture critical characteristics of RF signals for human perception.
- ◆ We propose a **six-way scanning strategy** in the frequency modeling branch, which ensures comprehensive interaction of amplitude and phase information across all dimensions and is capable of adaptively selecting the most informative frequency cues.

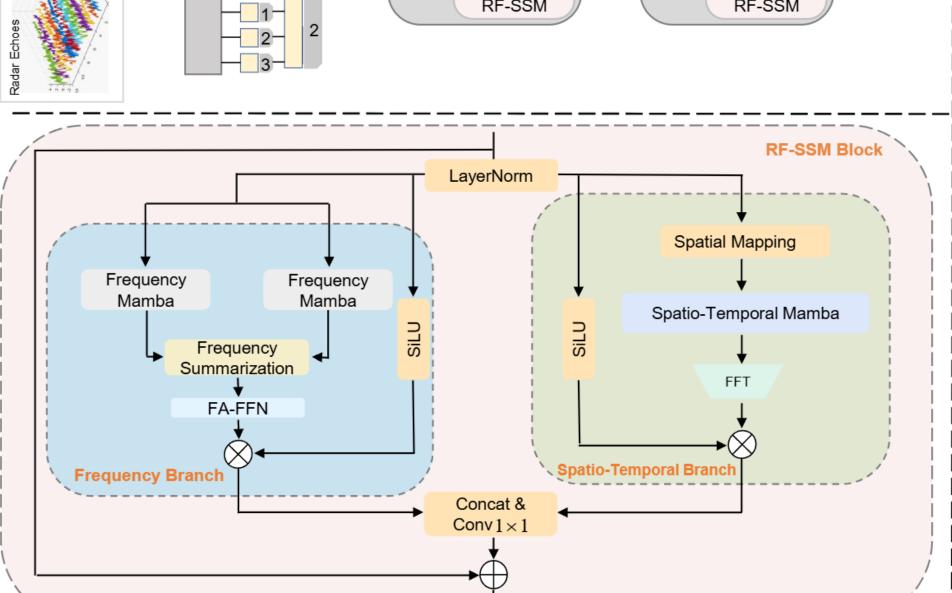
RFMamba Framework

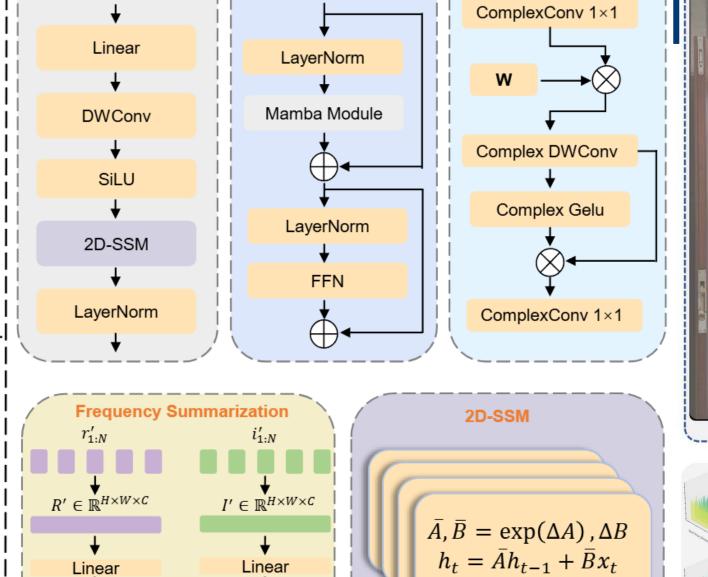
Three Key Insights: 1. Amplitude-Phase Joint Modeling effectively captures the unique characteristics of radio signals.

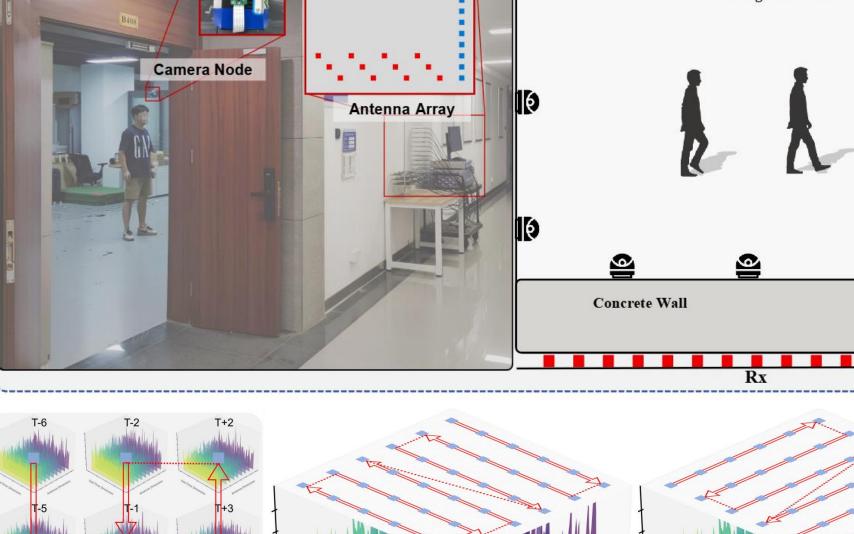
2. Spatio-Temporal Joint Modeling better facilitates the learning process from the spatial domain perspective.

FA-FFN

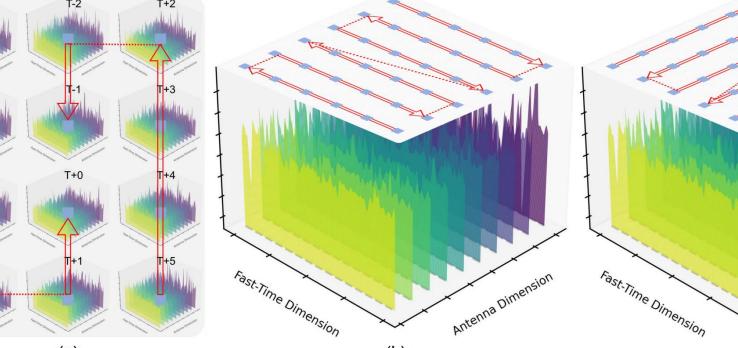
3. Omni-Dimensional Scanning Mechanism ensures comprehensive interaction across all dimensions.







\forall $X' \in \mathbb{C}^{H \times W \times}$ Element-wise Multiplication Element-wise Addition Learnable Parameter



Setting and Baseline

Activity Distribution in the THP Dataset

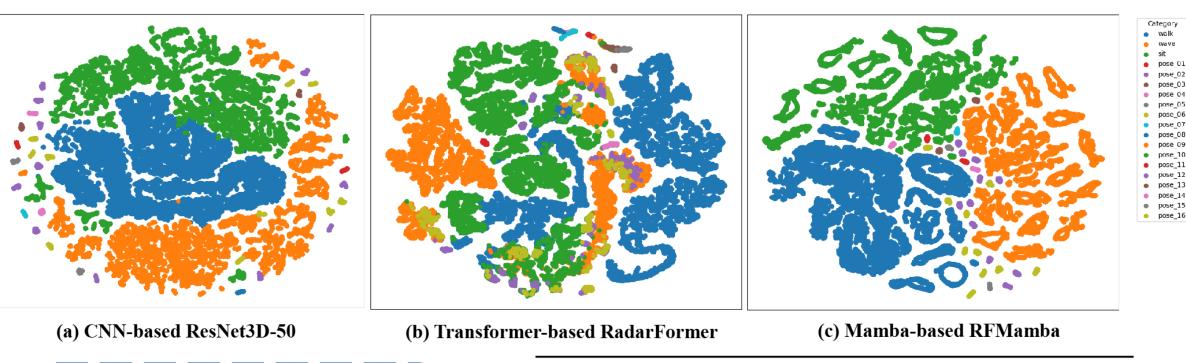
Overall, our THP dataset contains the largest number of paired optical images and radar echoes among existing datasets, and a high-precision multicamera system

is employed to provide

COMPARISONS OF THE THP DATASET AND RELATED THROUGH-WALL DATASETS

| Dataset | Dataset Size | Person | Environment | Devices for Collecting Labels | Label Type |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| RPSNet [54] | 9,301 | 5 | Wall-occlusive | RGB Camera with 3 FPS | 2D Joint Coordinate |
| | 9,301 | | Free-space | RGB Camera with 5 FPS | Human Shape |
| MIMDSN [8] | 181,780 | | Wall-occlusive | | |
| | | 10 | Free-space | RGB-D Camera with 3 FPS | 3D Joint Coordinate |
| | | | Low-visibility | | |
| RadarFormer [9] | 194,760 | 10 | Wall-occlusive | | 3D Joint Coordinate |
| | | | (without labels, 32,480) | RGB-D Camera with 3 FPS | Action Category |
| | | | Free-space (162,280) | | Person Category |
| Our THP | 491,000 | 10 | Wall-occlusive (347,000) | Multi-Camera System with 12 FPS | 3D Joint Coordinate |
| | | | Wooden-occlusive (24,000) | (12 camera nodes) | Action Category |
| | | | Free-space (120,000) | (12 camera noues) | Person Category |

Experimental Results



Quantitative and

Perception Tasks.

Qualitative Results on Diverse Downstream

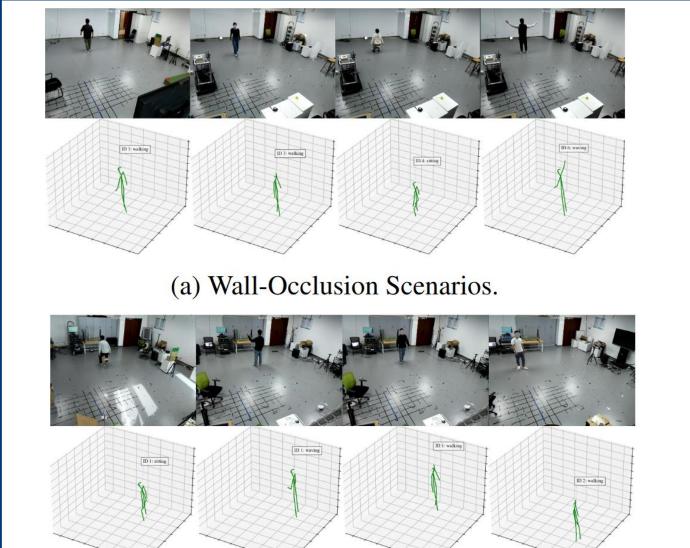
0.9991

Table 2: Evaluation of Action Recognition and Person Re-ID.

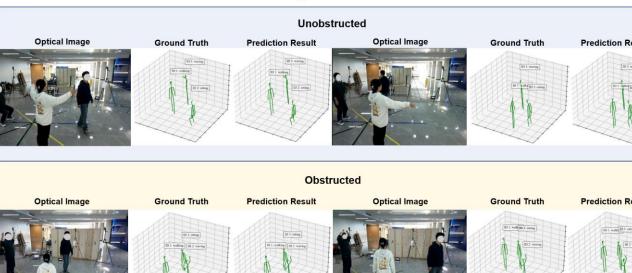
| Method | Nose | Neck | Shoulder | Elbow | Wrist | Hip | Knee | Ankle | Eye | Ear | Mean (mm) | ↓ Params (M |
|-------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| RF-Pose3D | 81.30 | 62.98 | 78.95 | 96.93 | 122.06 | 75.84 | 80.47 | 83.44 | 78.63 | 79.67 | 85.35 | 10.91 |
| ResNet3D-50 | 105.26 | 86.10 | 98.38 | 114.51 | 161.95 | 88.62 | 87.35 | 97.82 | 106.13 | 97.60 | 105.34 | 352.30 |
| mm-Pose | 160.92 | 147.69 | 159.82 | 189.97 | 247.54 | 145.57 | 138.19 | 140.37 | 161.65 | 156.41 | 165.98 | 22.07 |
| RadarFormer | 281.26 | 239.97 | 248.36 | 277.24 | 344.03 | 231.88 | 221.23 | 208.42 | 280.02 | 258.29 | 258.90 | 12.88 |
| RFMamba | 51.85 | 41.31 | 44.03 | 52.73 | 68.89 | 41.53 | 46.32 | 55.18 | 53.30 | 47.24 | 50.64 | 1.94 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 1: Quantitative Evaluation Results for Pose Estimation Task. The notation '↓': lower is better.

Visualization



(b) Free-Space Scenarios.



. Framework: We propose a novel RFMamba architecture, integrating omni-dimensional frequency scanning technology to achieve breakthrough capabilities in through-wall human sensing using radio frequency signals. This significantly enhances the accuracy of pose estimation, activity recognition,

and person re-identification tasks.

Conclusions

- 2. Generation: The system maintains high robustness in complex conditions (e.g., free space and multi-person environments), outperforming existing methods and providing a reliable realtime monitoring solution.
- 3. Application: This technology enables new applications in medical monitoring, smart homes, and security systems, balancing non-intrusive sensing with privacy protection.