

LocoVR: Multiuser Indoor Locomotion Dataset in Virtual Reality

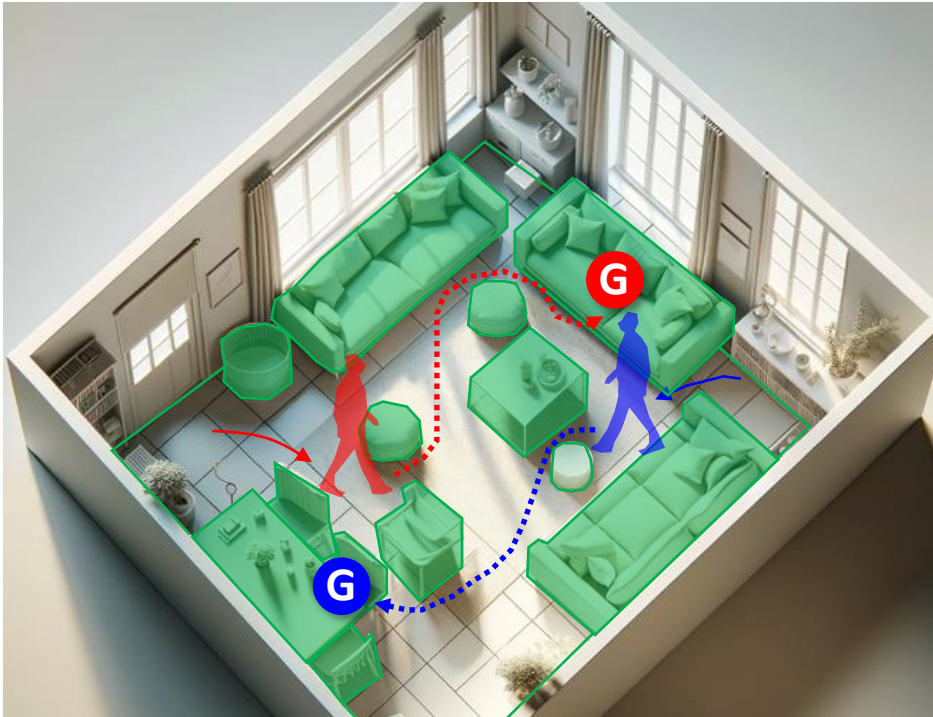
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1: University of California Santa Barbara,

2: Toyota Motor North America

1. Background

- Modeling multi-person trajectories in complex indoor environments is essential for various tasks. (e.g. path planning and motion prediction)

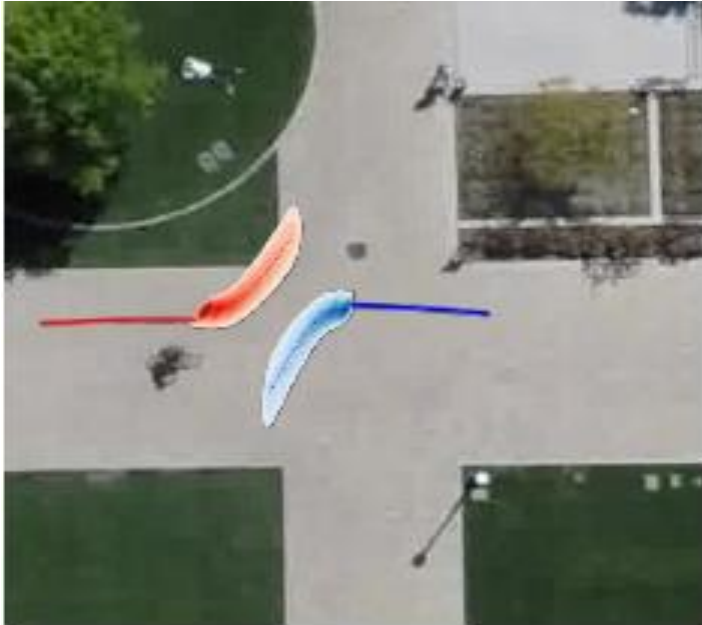


Our goal is to create a comprehensive dataset capturing multi-person trajectories across a variety of indoor environments

- Geometric constraints
- Social constraints

Limitations in existing datasets:

Outdoor trajectory datasets



Indoor motion datasets

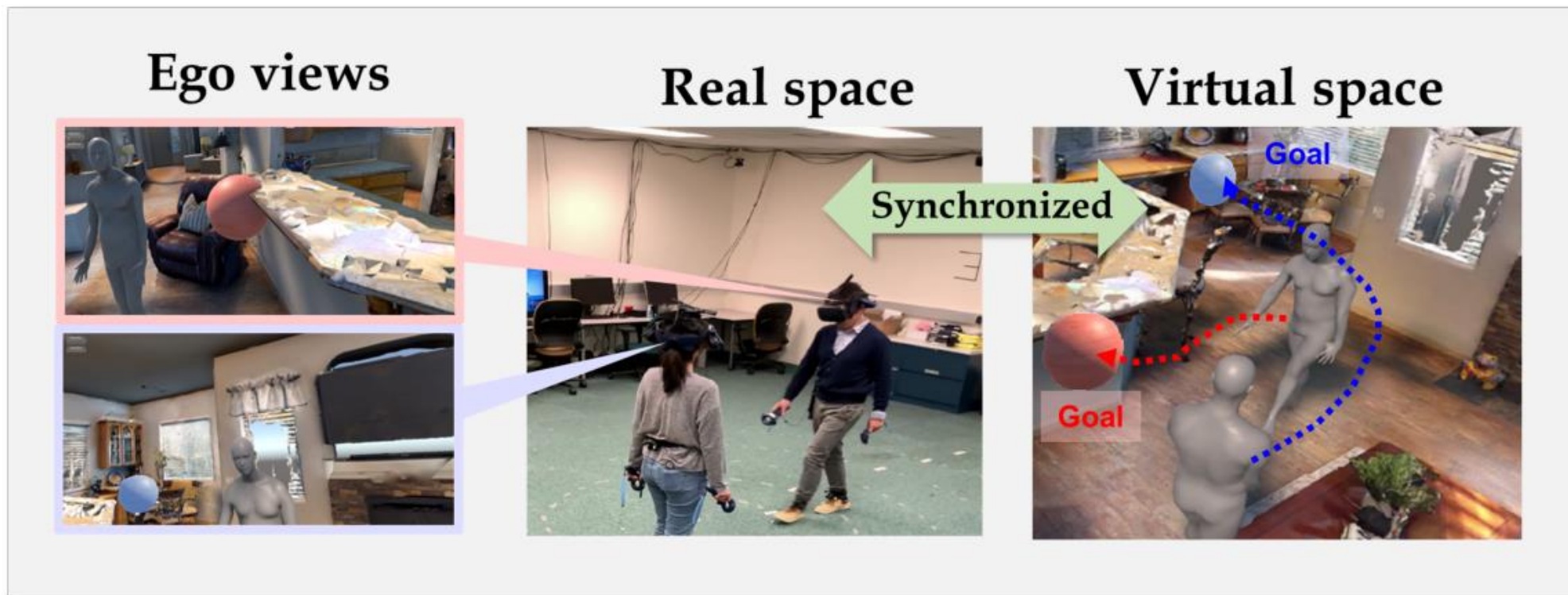


- Scalability and complexity of the scene are different from indoor scenes

- Data collection efficiency is low (each scene requires system setup, scene measurement, and human-subject experiments)

2. Our approach

Data collection using VR:



- Efficient data collection
- Accurate and rich scene information

Overview:

- Over 7000 multi-person trajectories in 131 complex indoor home environments
- Rich and accurate scene geometries and accurate body motions including head pose
- Social motion behaviors

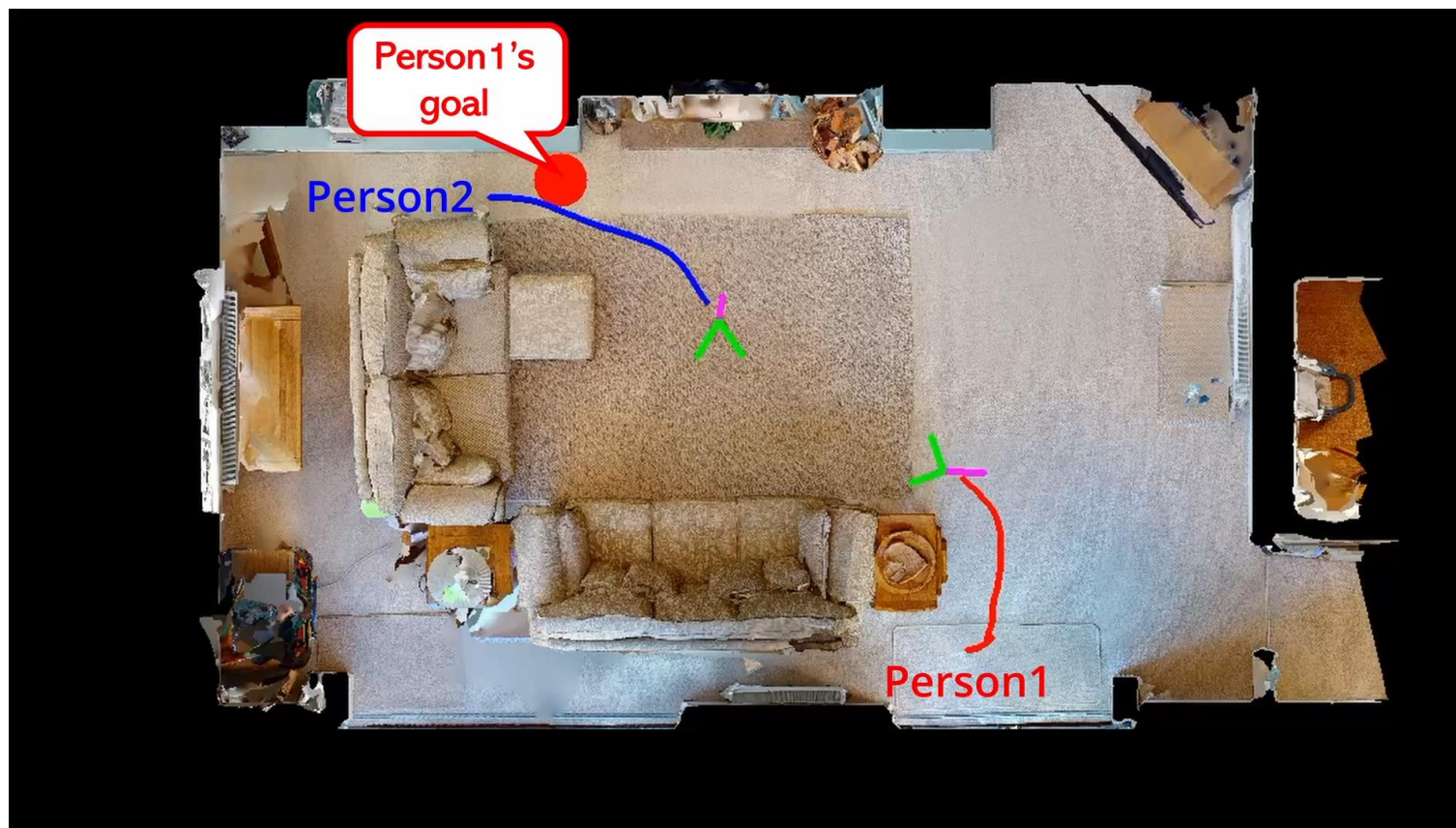
7000+ trajectories in 131 scenes



3. LocoVR dataset

Scene examples:

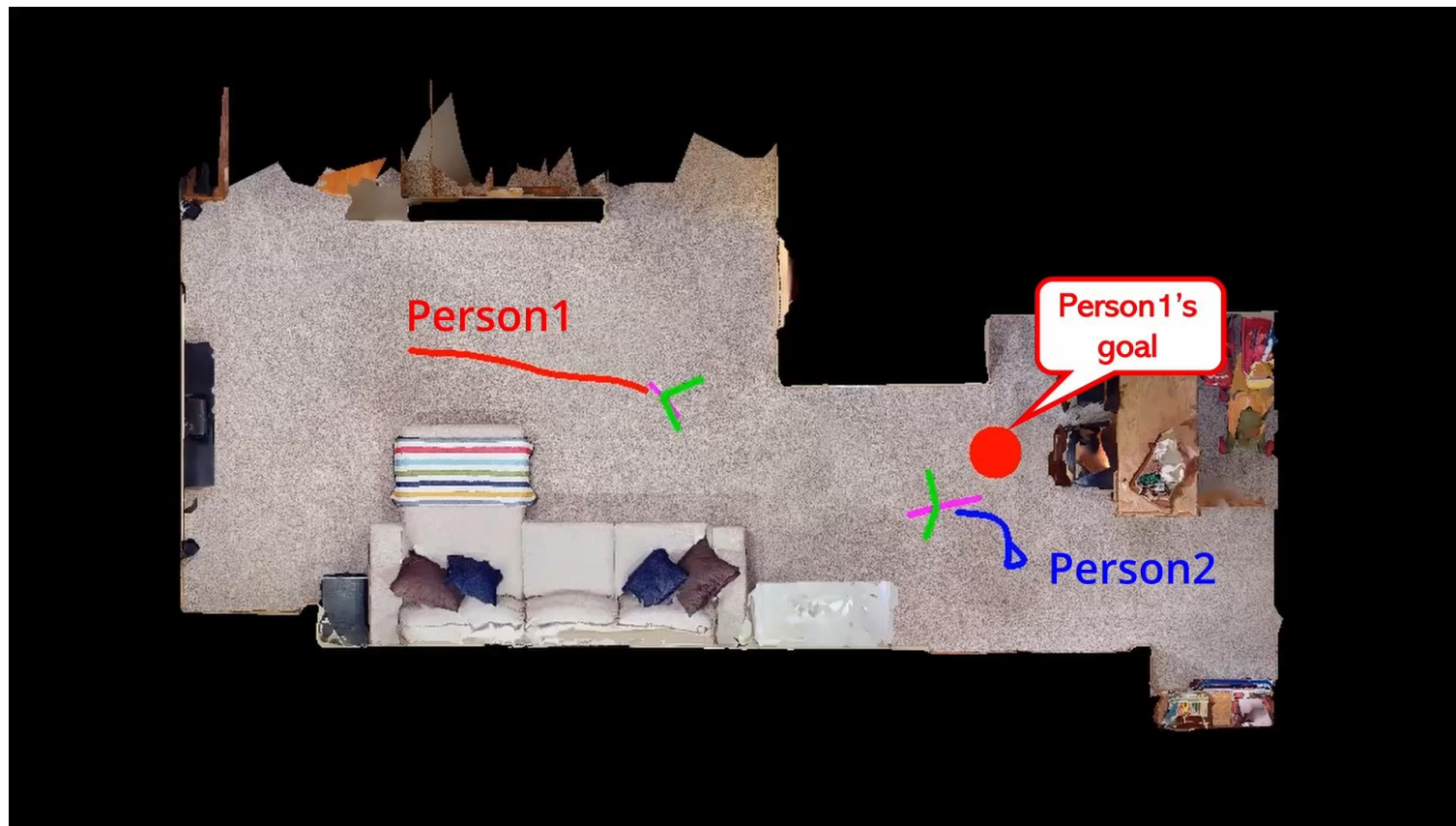
Maintaining a social distance



3. LocoVR dataset

Scene examples:

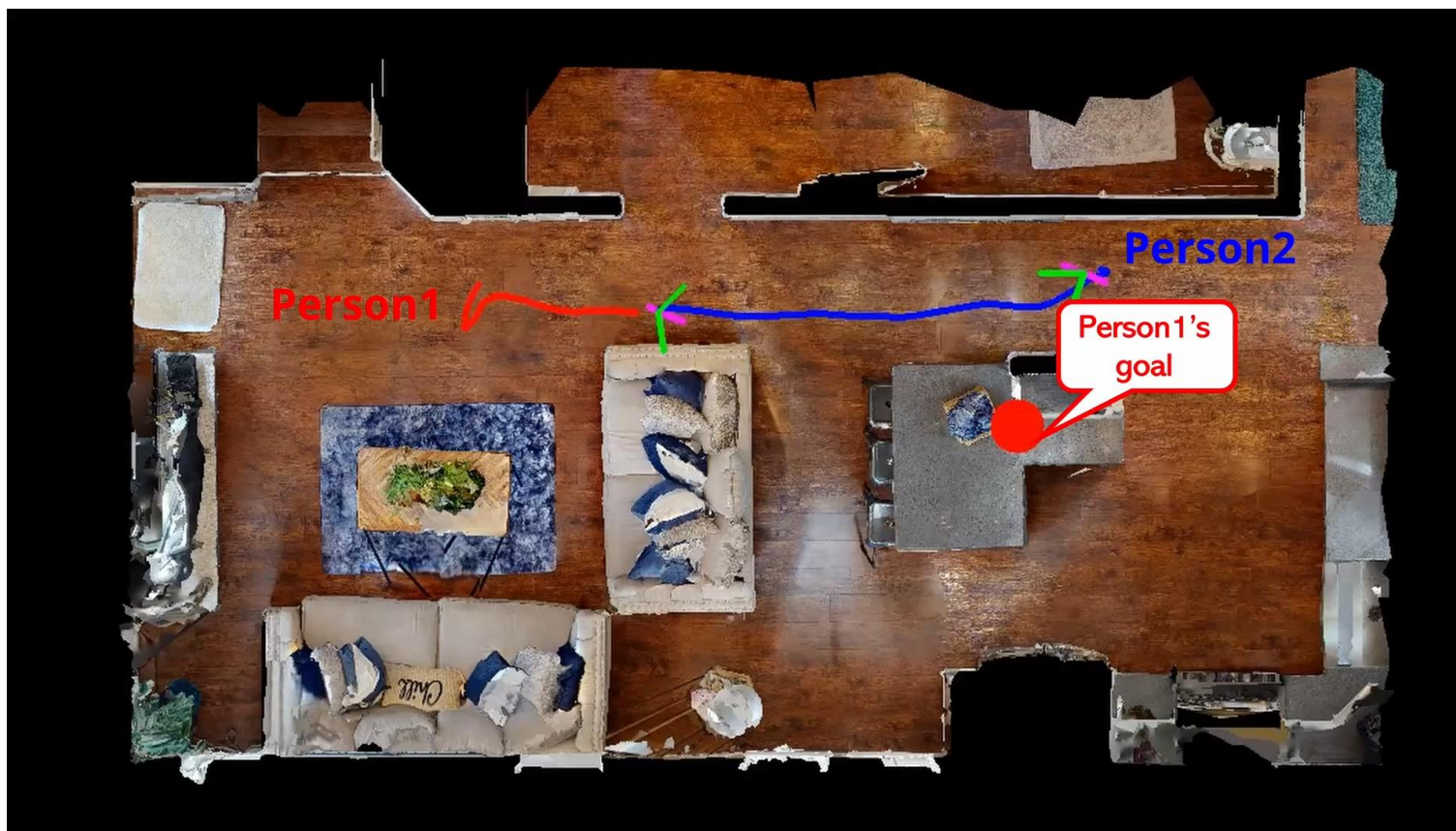
Yielding the path to allow others to pass



3. LocoVR dataset

Scene examples:

Taking a detour to avoid others

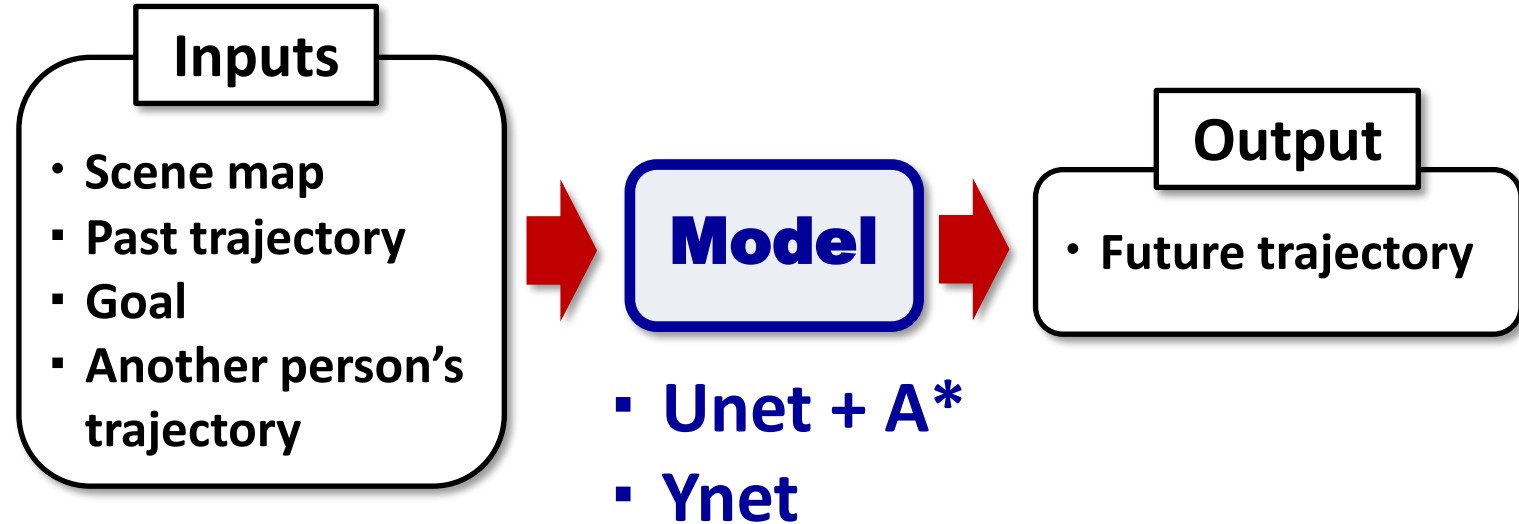
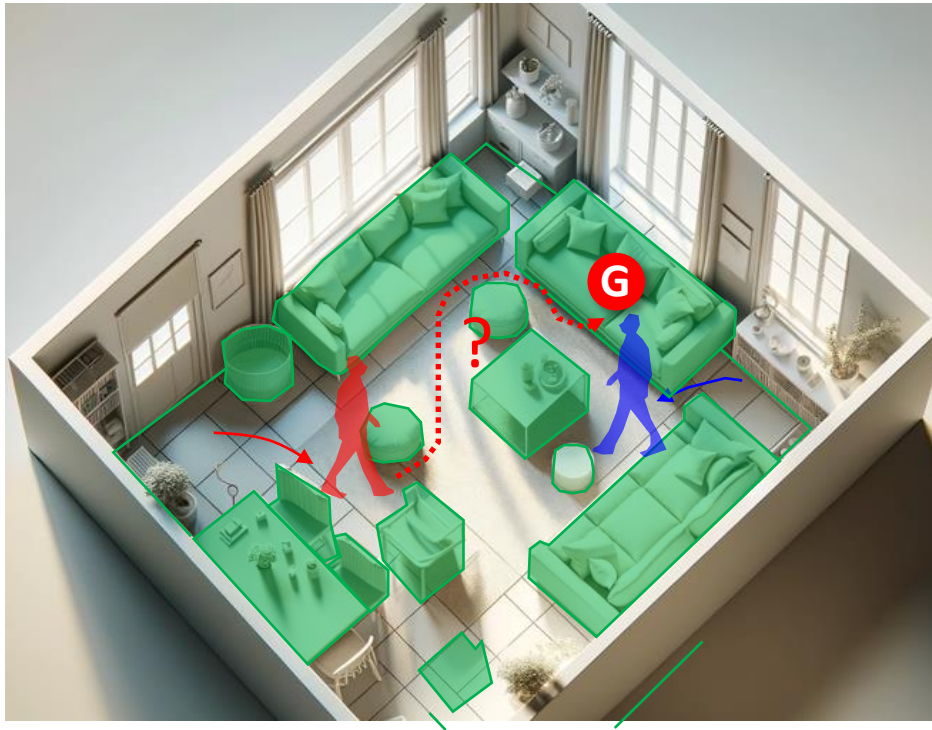


3. LocoVR dataset

Dataset benchmark:

<i>Dataset</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Scene</i>			<i>Subject</i>			
		<i>Count</i>	<i>Geometry</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Pos/Pose</i>	<i>Multi</i>	<i>Motion*</i>	<i>Target – action</i>
HPS (Guzov et al., 2021)	300K	8	✓ (3D mesh)	Out/Indoor	3D	✓	Real	Daily actions
EgoBody (Zhang et al., 2022)	153K	15	✓ (3D mesh)	Indoor	3D	✓	Real	Daily actions
PROX (Hassan et al., 2019)	100K	12	✓ (3D mesh)	Indoor	3D		Real	Daily actions
GIMO (Zheng et al., 2022)	129K	19	✓ (3D mesh)	Indoor	3D, Gaze		Real	Daily actions
Grand Station (Zhou et al., 2012)	50K	1	✓ (Aerial image)	Outdoor	2D	✓	Real	Trajectory
SDD (Robicquet et al., 2016)	929K	6	✓ (Aerial image)	Outdoor	2D	✓	Real	Trajectory
ETH (Ess et al., 2007)	50K	2	✓ (Aerial image)	Outdoor	2D	✓	Real	Trajectory
THOR (Rudenko et al., 2020)	360K	3	✓ (3D point cloud)	Indoor	2D	✓	Real	Trajectory
JRDB (Vendrow et al., 2023)	636K	30	✓ (3D point cloud)	Out/Indoor	3D	✓	Real	Trajectory
GTA-IM (Cao et al., 2020)	1000K	10	✓ (3D mesh)	Indoor	3D		Synthetic	Trajectory
HUMANISE (Wang et al., 2022)	1200K	643	✓ (3D mesh)	Indoor	3D		Synthetic	Daily actions
CIRCLE (Araújo et al., 2023)	4300K	9	✓ (3D mesh)	Indoor	3D		Real	Daily actions
THOR-MAGNI (Schreiter et al., 2024)	1260K	4	✓ (3D mesh)	Indoor	3D, Gaze	✓	Real	Trajectory, Daily actions
LocoVR (Ours)	2500K	131	✓ (3D mesh)	Indoor	3D, Head	✓	Real	Trajectory, Social motion

Task1: Global path prediction



Benchmarks

Training data	Test data
GIMO	LocoReal
THOR-MAGNI	
LocoVR	

4. Evaluation

Task1: Global path prediction

Method	Mean			Max		
	$0m \leq d \leq 3m$	$3m \leq d \leq 6m$	$6m \leq d$	$0m \leq d \leq 3m$	$3m \leq d \leq 6m$	$6m \leq d$
Ynet (GIMO)	0.08\pm0.003	0.22 \pm 0.012	0.51 \pm 0.011	0.17\pm0.003	0.46 \pm 0.022	1.11 \pm 0.016
Ynet (THOR-MAGNI)	0.10 \pm 0.003	0.30 \pm 0.006	0.65 \pm 0.014	0.19 \pm 0.004	0.56 \pm 0.008	1.29 \pm 0.023
Ynet (LocoVR)	0.09 \pm 0.002	0.18\pm0.004	0.42\pm0.050	0.18 \pm 0.002	0.37\pm0.005	0.92\pm0.089
A* + MAP	0.10 \pm 0	0.27 \pm 0.000	0.40 \pm 0.000	0.22 \pm 0.000	0.58 \pm 0.000	0.89 \pm 0.000
A* + DISTMAP	0.102 \pm 0	0.18 \pm 0.000	0.26 \pm 0.000	0.24 \pm 0.000	0.46 \pm 0.000	0.66 \pm 0.000
A* + U-Net (GIMO)	0.09 \pm 0.002	0.23 \pm 0.006	0.36 \pm 0.011	0.20 \pm 0.004	0.53 \pm 0.013	0.84 \pm 0.024
A* + U-Net (THOR-MAGNI)	0.07 \pm 0.001	0.21 \pm 0.007	0.30 \pm 0.005	0.17 \pm 0.001	0.45 \pm 0.014	0.71 \pm 0.015
A* + U-Net (LocoVR)	0.06\pm0.001	0.12\pm0.002	0.19\pm0.003	0.15\pm0.001	0.29\pm0.004	0.50\pm0.014

Baselines

Ours

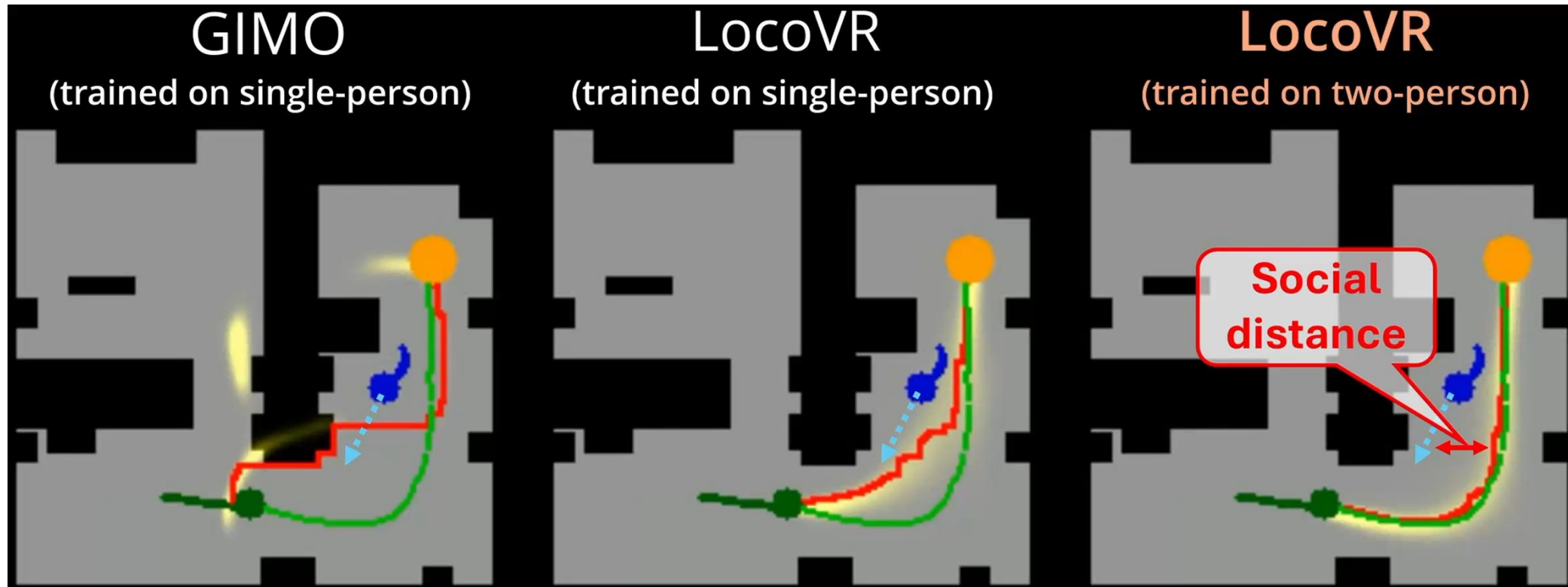
Baselines

Ours

4. Evaluation

Task1: Global path prediction

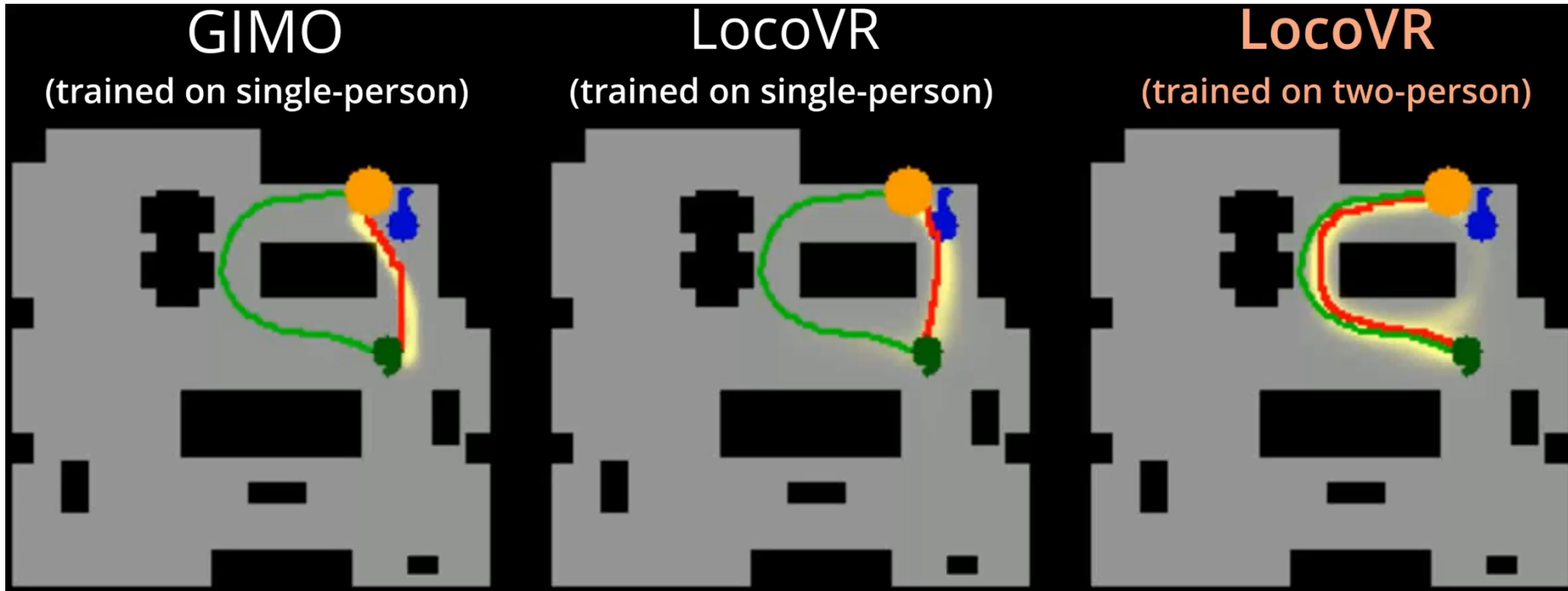
Sample1: Maintaining a social distance



4. Evaluation

Task1: Global path prediction

Sample2: Taking a detour to avoid others



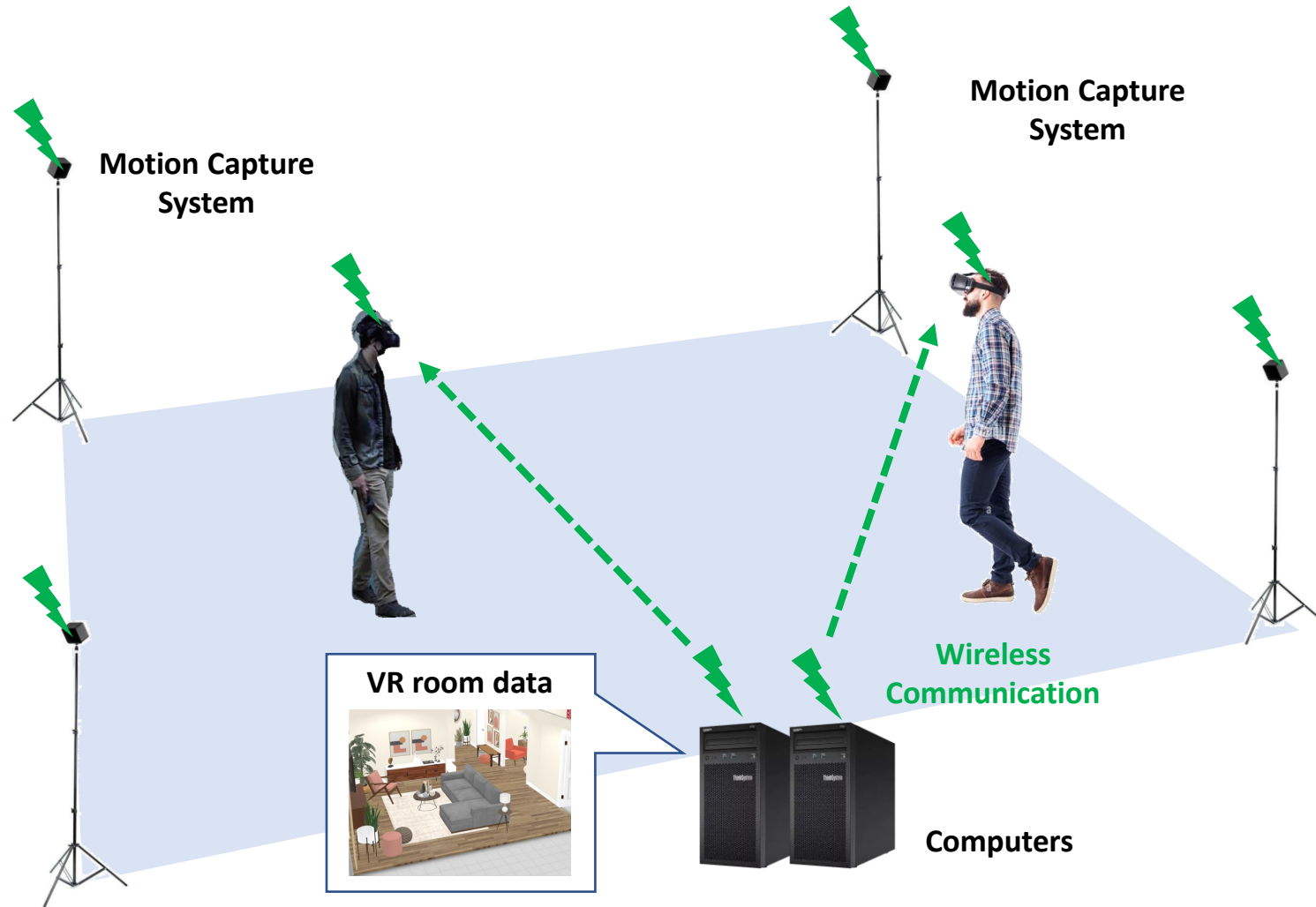
5. Conclusion

- We introduced the LocoVR dataset to model geometrically and socially aware human trajectories, capturing accurate trajectories and detailed spatial information of two-person interactions across 131 indoor home environments.
- Experimental results on indoor tasks demonstrated that models trained on LocoVR significantly outperformed those trained on previous indoor datasets, highlighting its effectiveness in adapting to unseen indoor environments.
- These findings also showcase the potential of virtual environments for training generalizable models, establishing a benchmark for future indoor human motion and trajectory research.

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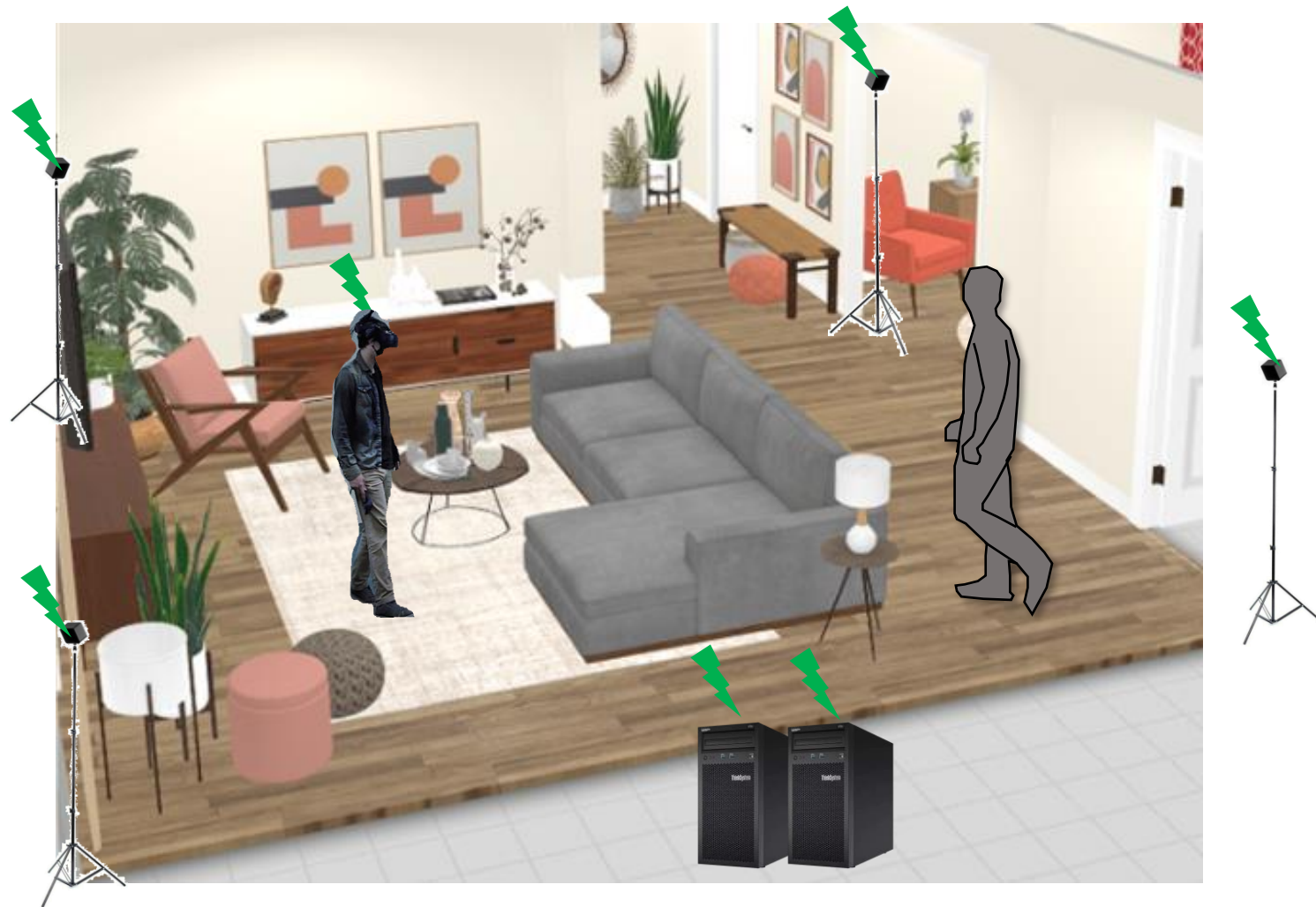
2. Our approach

System setup:

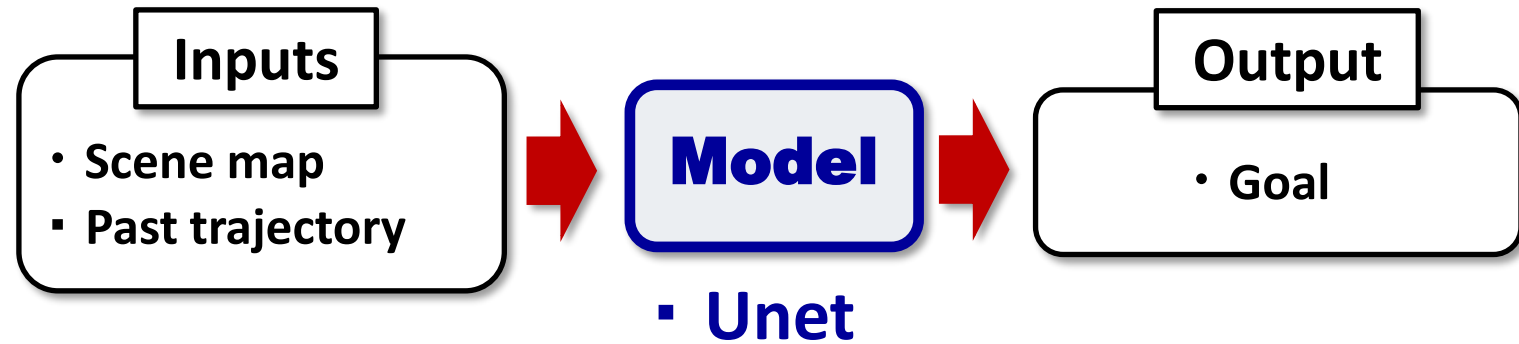
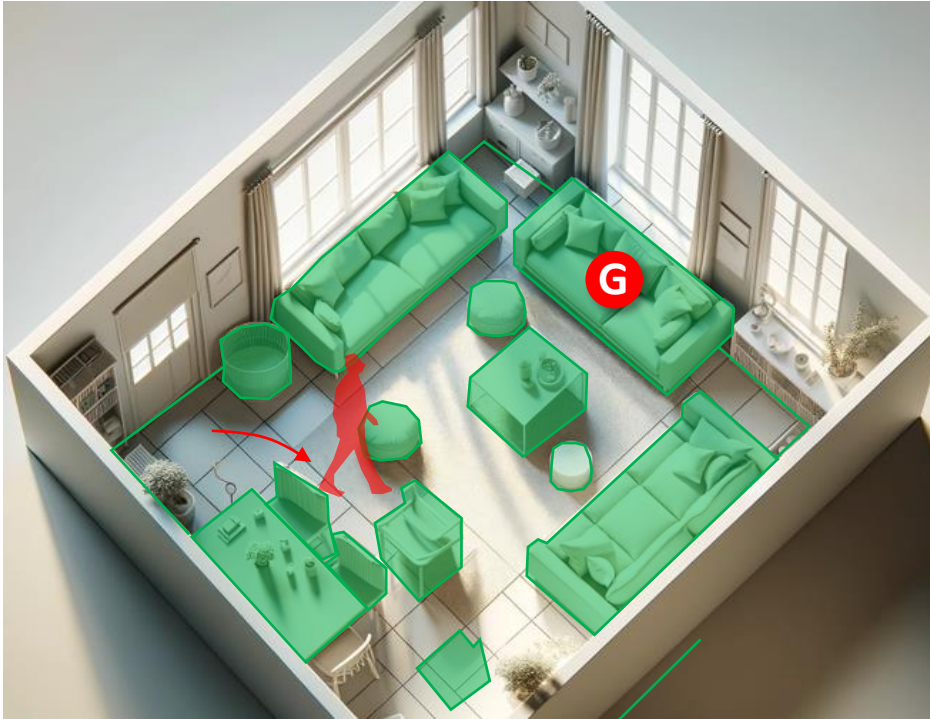


2. Our approach

System setup:



Task2: Goal prediction



Benchmarks

Training data	Test data
GIMO	LocoReal
THOR-MAGNI	
LocoVR	

Task2: Goal prediction

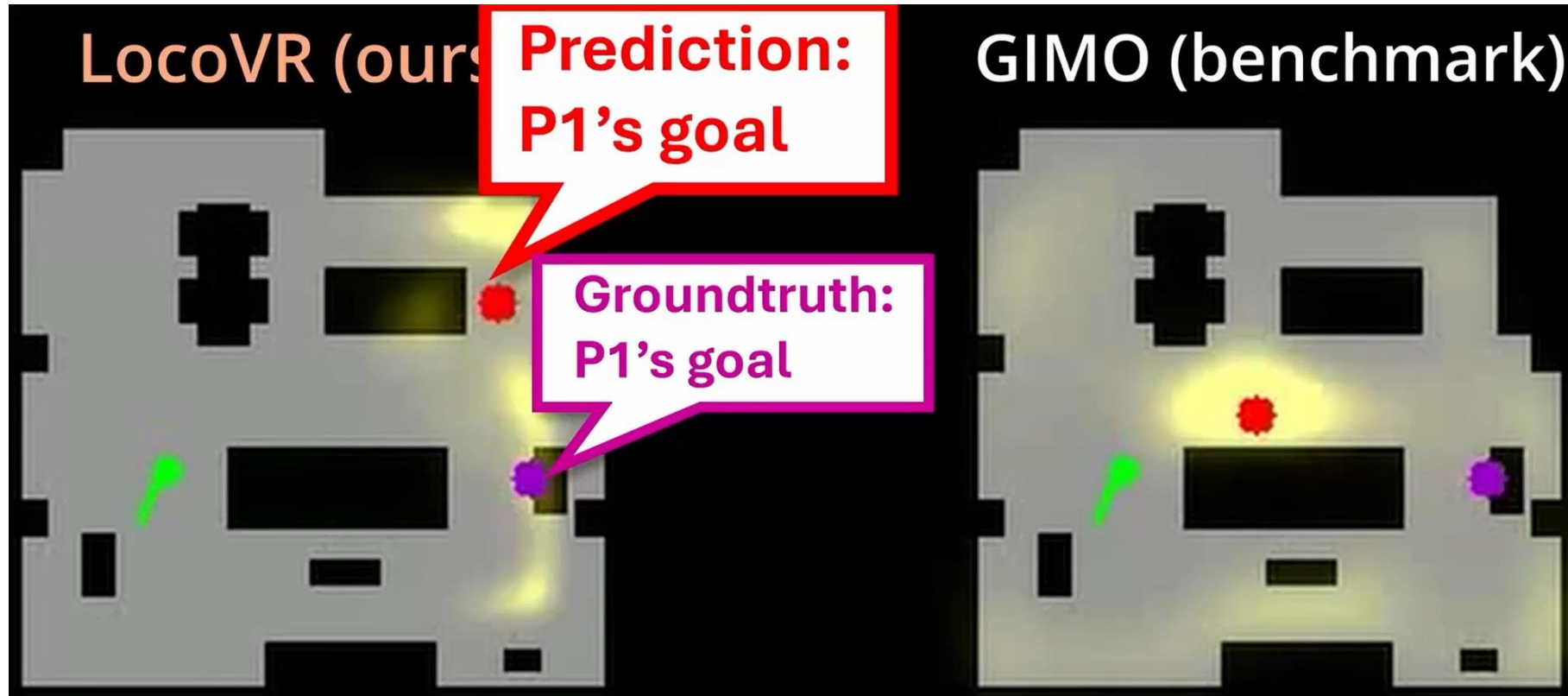
<i>Method</i>	<i>Goal position error</i>			<i>Object prediction accuracy</i>		
	$0m \leq d \leq 3m$	$3m \leq d \leq 6m$	$6m \leq d$	$0m \leq d \leq 3m$	$3m \leq d \leq 6m$	$6m \leq d$
RANDOM	3.70 ± 0.02	3.75 ± 0.02	3.76 ± 0.03	15.5 ± 1.0	16.1 ± 0.5	15.3 ± 1.2
NEAREST	1.76 ± 0.00	3.89 ± 0.00	4.73 ± 0.00	42.7 ± 0.0	0.5 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0
U-Net (GIMO)	1.58 ± 0.32	2.47 ± 0.06	3.35 ± 0.23	49.2 ± 6.7	17.8 ± 2.0	3.9 ± 0.8
U-Net (THOR-MAGNI)	1.82 ± 0.04	3.29 ± 0.04	4.23 ± 0.09	40.1 ± 1.3	18.9 ± 0.6	9.5 ± 1.6
U-Net (LocoVR)	0.83 ± 0.03	1.89 ± 0.02	3.45 ± 0.04	72.2 ± 2.6	40.1 ± 2.0	13.5 ± 2.7

Baselines

Ours

4. Evaluation

Task2: Goal prediction



—● Past trajectory

● Predicted distribution of goal position

■ Walkable area

● Groundtruth goal position

● Predicted goal position

■ Non-walkable area (obstacle)