



3D Geometry Recognition by RFID Box based on deep learning

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3D geometry recognition for garment telemarketing

Limitation in camera-based virtual fitting :

- High cost of geometry reconstruction
- Privacy concern

3D geometry recognition using RFID box or closet:

- Cost-effective.
- Maintenance-free passive tags.
- Convenient deployment and easily portable.
- No privacy concern not only because no camera is used, but also because the user can be in their daily garment for the body shape.





3D geometry recognition for gesture identification

□ Convenient setup for accurate static hand gesture recognition.

Facilitate Human Computer Interaction (HCI) applications including 3D virtual reality control and sign-language detection.



virtual reality gesture control



Smart device control

Passive UHF RFID tags for spatial diversity

- 80 commercial passive RFID tags inside the four sides of a cubic cardboard box of 45 cm.
- 4 reader antennas were placed at the bottom driven from the Impinj reader.
- 50 carrier frequencies in the range of 902-928 MHz. Employed time division multiplexing (TDM).
- retrieved the tag ID, RSSI, phase, carrier frequency, and reader antenna port.



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Deep learning model for geometry recognition



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Static hand gesture recognition in RFID-Box



Testing accuracy for 8 hand gesture categories

Participants	P1	P2	Р3	P1 (with glove)	P1+ P2
Sample size	80	49	52	43	129
Accuracy (%)	100	100	100	95.3	99.2



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Geometry recognition in RFID-Box

14 shapes



Geometry recognition in RFID-Box



- □ Tested on objects wrapped in aluminum foils.
- □ 14 shapes consist of Lego blocks (4"×4"×2") with additional thin layers (3"×3"×0.5"), imitating shoe size fitting.
- Spatial resolution: around 0.25" until recognition accuracy starts to degrade.





Future improvement

- Our equivalent spatial resolution is high, and the 3D geometry is more complex than conventional RFID-based fingerprinting.
- The study can be applied to garment and shoe fitting setups with larger data sets of human study.
- Even higher spatial resolution of geometry recognition can be potentially achieved by adapting the system to mmID with higher carrier frequency.