# Supplementary Material for A Benchmark Dataset for Event-Guided Human Pose Estimation and Tracking in Extreme Conditions

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### Abstract

We have included in the supplementary material the parts that we could not mention in the main paper. Section A covers the implementation details, Section B presents additional experiments, and Section C describes the detailed annotation process. Lastly, we have included a description of the license and ethical considerations in the Section D.

# **A** Implementation Details

We conducted all experiments on models using the PyTorch framework. The training is conducted on an Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 6226R CPU @ 2.90GHz and an NVIDIA RTX A6000. We trained the model with a batch size of 12 and selected the best-performing model during training from 300 epochs to evaluate on the test set. The Adam [4] optimizer was used for training. The learning rate was initially set to  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  and was reduced by a factor of 0.1 at epochs 200 and 260.

# **B** Additional Experiments

### **B.1** Baselines

We additionally provide experimental results for more baselines in Table B1. As shown in Table B1, the best performance is achieved in the multi-modal setting, regardless of changes to the baseline, proving that it is agnostic to the network.

### **B.2** Additional Splits

The train and test splits in the main paper are based on the random seed that ensures the most balanced distribution of the environment. We evenly distributed low-light environment scenes across the training and test sets and reviewed the corresponding experimental results.

Out of the total 158 sequences, there are 39 low-light scenes. These low-light scenes were distributed, with 29 in the training set and 10 in the test set, ensuring a balanced distribution with 121 sequences

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| Modality    | Method        | mAP@0.5:0.95 | mAP@0.5 | mAP@0.75 | mAR@0.5:0.95 | mAR@0.5 | mAR@0.75 |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|----------|
| PCB         | GroupPose [5] | 30.3         | 34.9    | 31.1     | 77.1         | 86.4    | 78.8     |
| KOD         | ED-Pose [9]   | 33.1         | 39.2    | 34.0     | 75.5         | 83.7    | 76.4     |
| Event       | GroupPose [5] | 32.2         | 44.6    | 32.8     | 64.8         | 78.9    | 68.1     |
| Event       | ED-Pose [9]   | 34.3         | 45.1    | 31.1     | 69.4         | 82.0    | 71.9     |
| PCB - Event | GroupPose [5] | 34.9         | 42.6    | 35.6     | 77.7         | 86.7    | 79.8     |
| KOD+Lvent   | ED-Pose [9]   | 38.1         | 48.4    | 38.8     | 74.8         | 85.3    | 76.3     |

Table B1: Multi-person pose estimation using recent baselines. We adopted the fusion method [6] for RGB+Event.

in the training set and 37 sequences in the test set. We demonstrate the experimental results in this additional split for the multi-person pose estimation in Tab.B2 and multi-person pose tracking in Tab.B3 in this additional split. We observed consistent performance improvement when additional event modality was incorporated, similar to the results in the main paper.

Table B2: Multi-person pose estimation baselines evaluated on the split by light environment.

| Modality | Method          | mAP@0.5:0.95 | mAP@0.5 | mAP@0.75 | mAR@0.5:0.95 | mAR@0.5 | mAR@0.75 |
|----------|-----------------|--------------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|----------|
|          | HigherHRNet [2] | 21.4         | 29.2    | 22.2     | 61.3         | 78.4    | 63.6     |
| RGB      | DEKR [3]        | 23.0         | 31.2    | 23.6     | 58.7         | 78.8    | 59.8     |
|          | CID [7]         | 19.5         | 28.6    | 19.8     | 51.6         | 74.4    | 52.9     |
| RGB      | HigherHRNet [2] | 23.6 (+2.2)  | 31.6    | 24.3     | 64.6 (+3.3)  | 83.3    | 66.6     |
| +        | DEKR [3]        | 27.1 (+4.1)  | 36.2    | 27.6     | 67.9 (+9.2)  | 89.0    | 69.8     |
| Event    | CID [7]         | 22.5 (+3.0)  | 32.3    | 22.7     | 60.1 (+8.5)  | 85.3    | 62.0     |

| Table B3: Multi-person | pose tracking | baselines evalua | ted on the split by | light environment. |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|

| Modality | Pose Estimation | Tracking       | MOTA↑          | IDF1↑ | FP↓ | IDSW↓ | FN↓  |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-----|-------|------|
|          |                 | ByteTrack [10] | 24.52          | 13.99 | 278 | 290   | 6381 |
| RGB      | DEKR [3]        | UniTrack [8]   | 18.02          | 7.82  | 79  | 151   | 7381 |
|          |                 | OC-SORT [1]    | 15.58          | 12.47 | 90  | 115   | 7568 |
| RGB      |                 | ByteTrack [10] | 38.46 (+13.94) | 18.05 | 395 | 433   | 4839 |
| +        | DEKR [3]        | UniTrack [8]   | 34.34 (+16.32) | 7.04  | 172 | 406   | 5467 |
| Event    |                 | OC-SORT [1]    | 27.42 (+11.84) | 17.04 | 144 | 235   | 6303 |

# **C** Annotation Details

For accurate annotation of degraded (motion blurred and/or low-light) images, annotations were made on sharp and well-lit reference images. A meticulous process was designed to ensure accurate annotation. Depending on the situation, bounding boxes may not always perfectly fit the external points of keypoints and can sometimes be considerably larger. Therefore, rather than calculating the bounding box from annotated keypoints, we annotated keypoints and bounding boxes separately. Furthermore, we connected annotations for the two tasks, which were performed separately, through the data association process. Additionally, during this process, we refined incorrectly set boundaries for boxes and keypoints that were not accurately annotated. The entire process are represented as follows:

(1) Annotating bounding boxes and track IDs for multi-object tracking.

(2) Annotating keypoints for multi-human pose estimation.

(3) Associating bounding boxes with keypoints, including track IDs, and reviewing each annotation.

Cross-checks between annotators were conducted at each step to enhance labeling quality. Fig. C1 shows the custom tool developed for our annotation toolbox. Special efforts were made in step (3) to refine annotations by addressing any missing or unmatched elements from steps (1) and (2), resulting in more precise annotations.



Figure C1: A custom-designed association tool.

### **D** License & Ethical Impact

#### D.1 License

EHPT-XC dataset is designed solely for research purposes and is licensed under CC BY-NC 4.0, permitting non-commercial use only. Additionally, users granted access to the dataset must sign relevant usage agreements and provide information. These measures are in place to protect the privacy and security of individuals associated with the EHPT-XC dataset and to prevent data misuse.

#### D.2 Consent Form For Participant

As mentioned in the main paper, we voluntarily recruited experiment participants and provided them with ample time to understand the potential risks before obtaining their signatures on the consent form. As shown in Fig. D2, the consent form included notifications about the types of data collected and the purposes of collection. We have anonymized all data as thoroughly as possible to prevent the disclosure of any personal information of the individuals involved

#### D.3 Maintenance Plan & Usage Agreements

We recognize the critical role of data governance and the necessity to prevent misuse or unintended harm. We urge researchers and users to manage our dataset ethically and with respect for privacy. As shown in Fig. D3, prior to accessing our data, researchers must agree to adhere to our licensing terms. We are dedicated to continuous dialogue and cooperation with field experts to address concerns, aiming to benefit the research community while reducing any possible negative social impacts.

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Figure D2: Left: Agreements for data collection involving participants. **Right:** Illustration of users' responsibilities and usage agreement for participants.

|          | EHPT-XC Dataset Lisage Agreement   |
|----------|--|
|          | EMPT-AC Dataset Usage Agreement  |
| In this  | agreement, applicant, their employers and affiliation are referred to as User, Authors and   |
| their a  | filiation are referred to as <i>Producer</i> . Before downloading and using our dataset, <b>user declare</b> :   |
| •        | The dataset is restricted to non-commercial uses, including teaching, academic research<br>public demonstrations, and personal experimentation. User is prohibited from using thi<br>dataset or any derivative works for commercial purposes in any form. Examples o<br>commercial purposes include business operations, licensing, leasing, selling the dataset<br>distributing it with commercial products, using it to create or utilize commercial purposets<br>or any activity aimed at generating commercial profit. |
| •        | The dataset <b>must not be copied, shared, distributed, resold, offered for resale transferred, or sub-licensed</b> , in whole or in part, except that you may make one copy solely for archival purposes.   |
| •        | Producer is NOT responsible for any further use in a defamatory, pornographic, or any<br>other unlawful manner, or violation of any applicable regulations or laws.  |
| •        | This agreement effectively for any potential User of this dataset upon the date that Use first access this data in any form.   |
| •        | Producer reserves the right to terminate User's access to this dataset at any time.  |
| Name:    |  |
| Affiliat | ion:   |
| Addre    | S:   |
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| Teleph   | one:   |
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Figure D3: Dataset usage agreement for users.

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