

# CoopScenes: Multi-Scene Infrastructure and Vehicle Data for Advancing Collective Perception in Autonomous Driving

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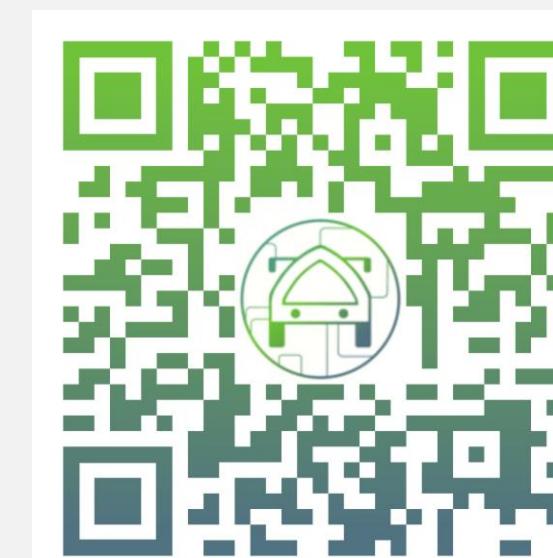


Specification

## The Ego-Vehicle

The ego-vehicle is a small public transport bus equipped with 10 sensors arranged symmetrically around a stereo camera and top-mounted Ouster LiDAR. Two angled front LiDARs reduce blind spots caused by the vehicle's height and overall dimensions. Wide-angle Basler cameras to the front and back enhance lateral coverage, while an INS with RTK-corrected GNSS ensures precise localization.

	Camera	LiDAR	INS
Model	SL, SR, BL, BR	FL, FR	TOP L, R GNSS/IMU
Resolution	a2A1920-51gcPRO	a2A1920-51gcPRO	OS1
Frequency	1920 × 1200	1920 × 1200	OS0
HFOV/VFoV	10 Hz	10 Hz	10 Hz
Details	57.6° / 37.7°	79.1° / 54.3°	360° / 45°
Exposure Time:	800μs, Focal Length: 6 mm, Aperture: f/4.0	800μs, Focal Length: 4 mm, Aperture: f/4.0	Range (10%): 90 m
			Range (10%): 35 m
			Accuracy: 1.0 cm RTK, 0.2° heading, 0.05° pitch/roll



### CoopScenes

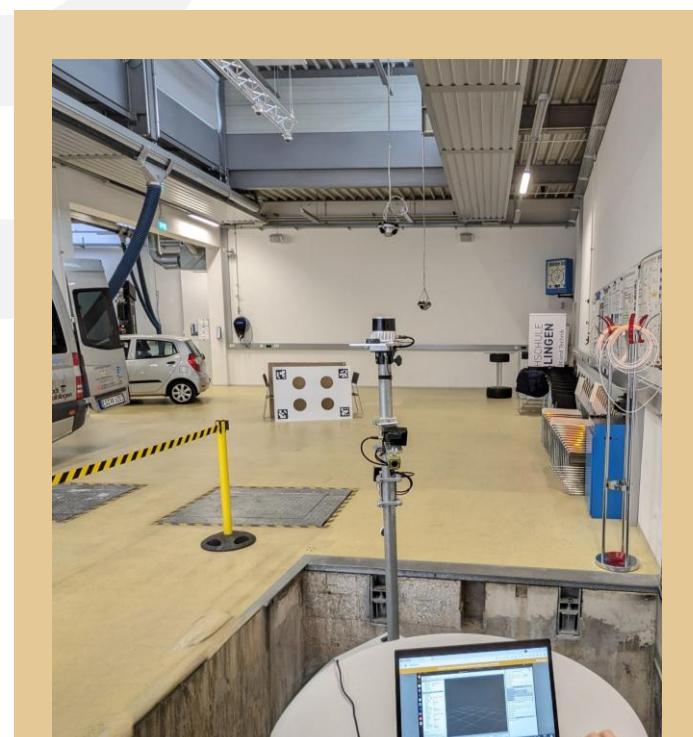
A novel dataset that captures diverse driving scenarios from two complementary viewpoints: an intelligent vehicle and an infrastructure observer.

Specification

## The Infrastructure Tower

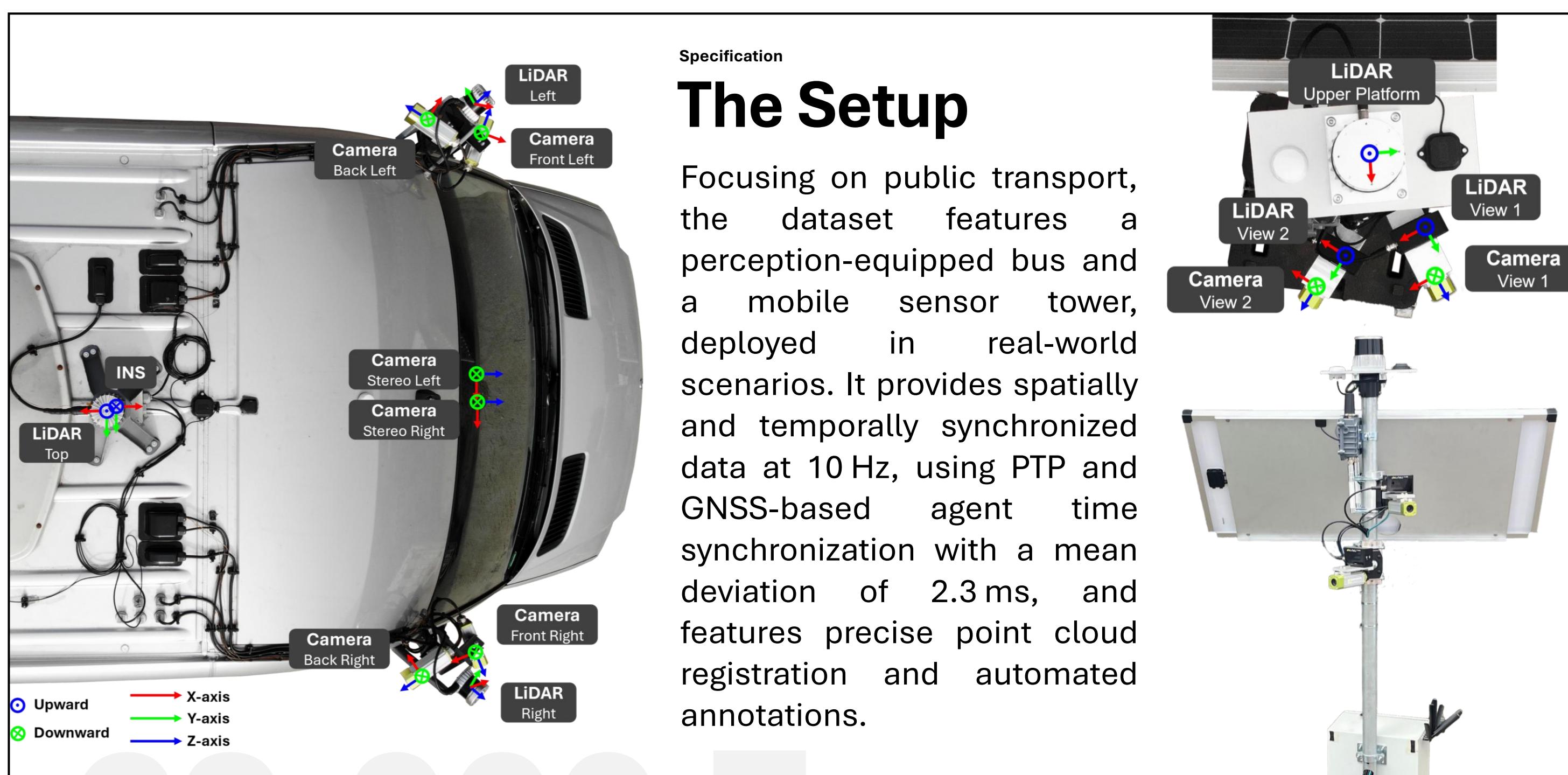
The sensor tower serves as a static reference for the ego-vehicle, emphasizing modularity and autonomy. It features a 3 m pole on a weighted base with battery and solar power. It supports LTE/5G and V2X communication. The tower includes a central 360° LiDAR with GNSS, and two adjustable camera-LiDAR units for scene-specific alignment. Precise positioning is achieved via GNSS-based point positioning.

	Camera	LiDAR	GNSS
Model	V1, V2	V1, V2	RTK Base
Resolution	a2A1920-51gcPRO	Cube 1 Outdoor	OS2
Frequency	1920 × 1200	400 × 51	1024 × 128
HFOV/VFoV	10 Hz	10 Hz	10 Hz
Details	57.6° / 37.7°	70° / 30°	360° / 22.5°
Exposure Time:	Range (10%): 30 m	Range (10%): 200 m	PPP with > 1 h data, accuracy variable



## Extrinsic

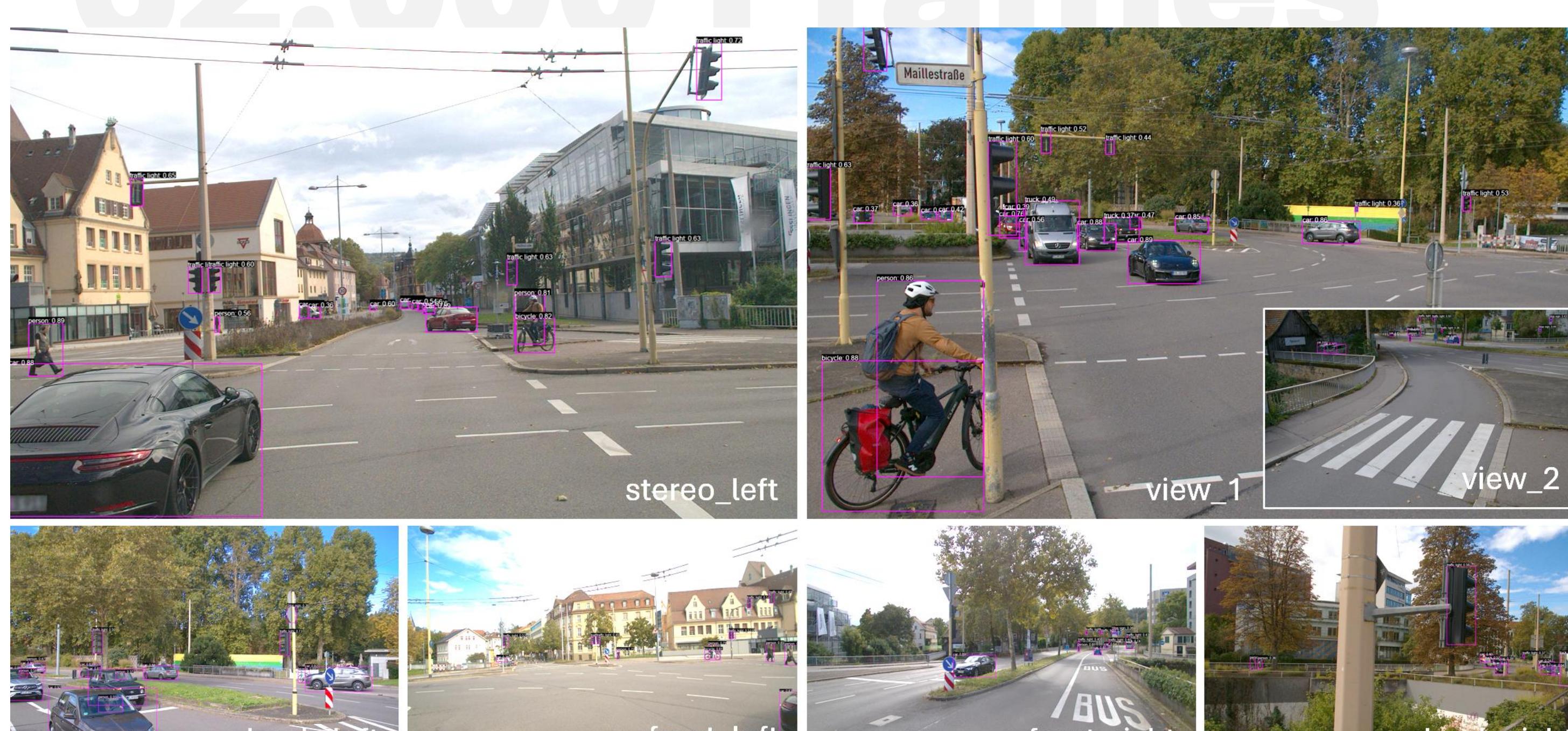
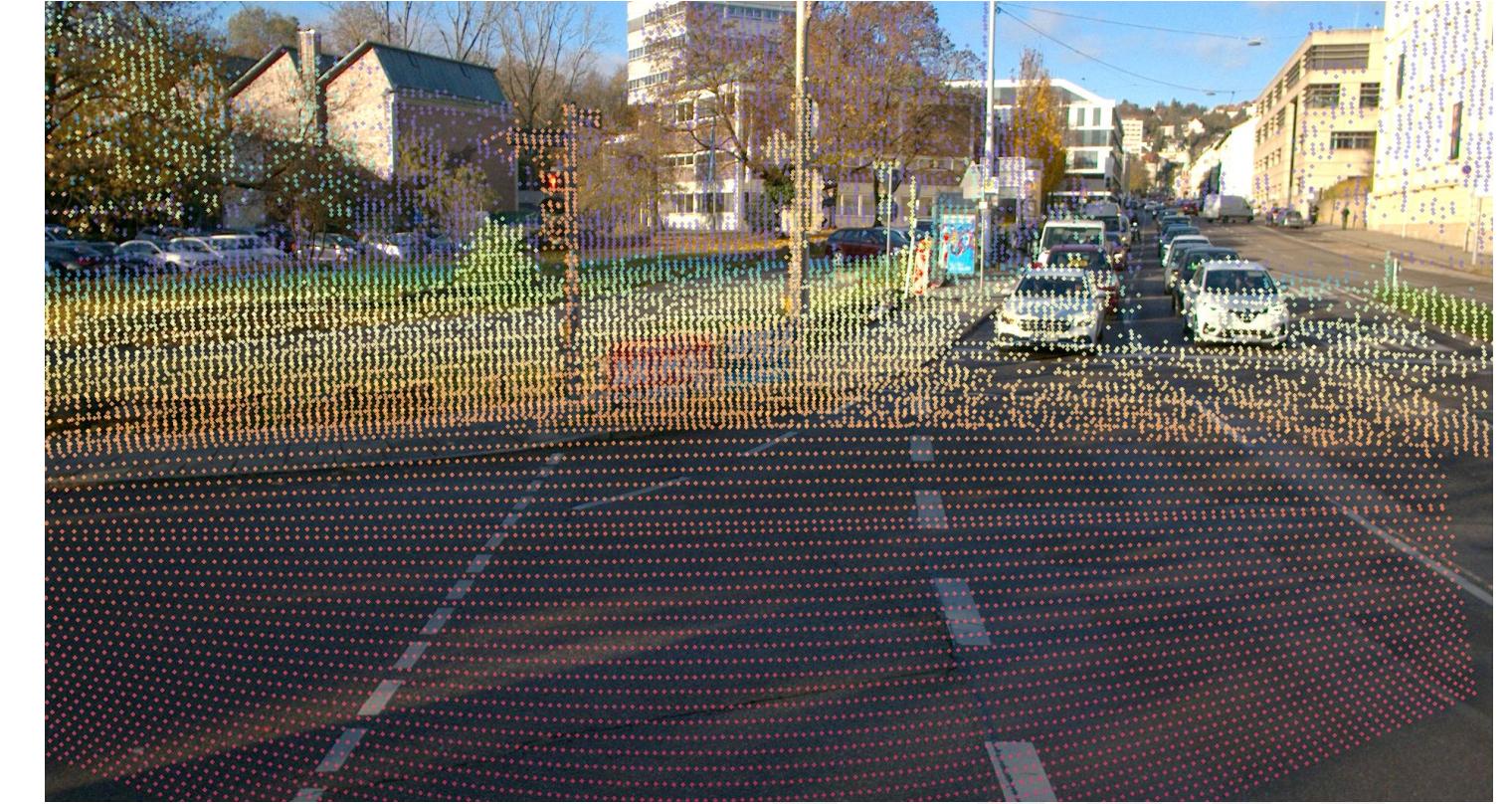
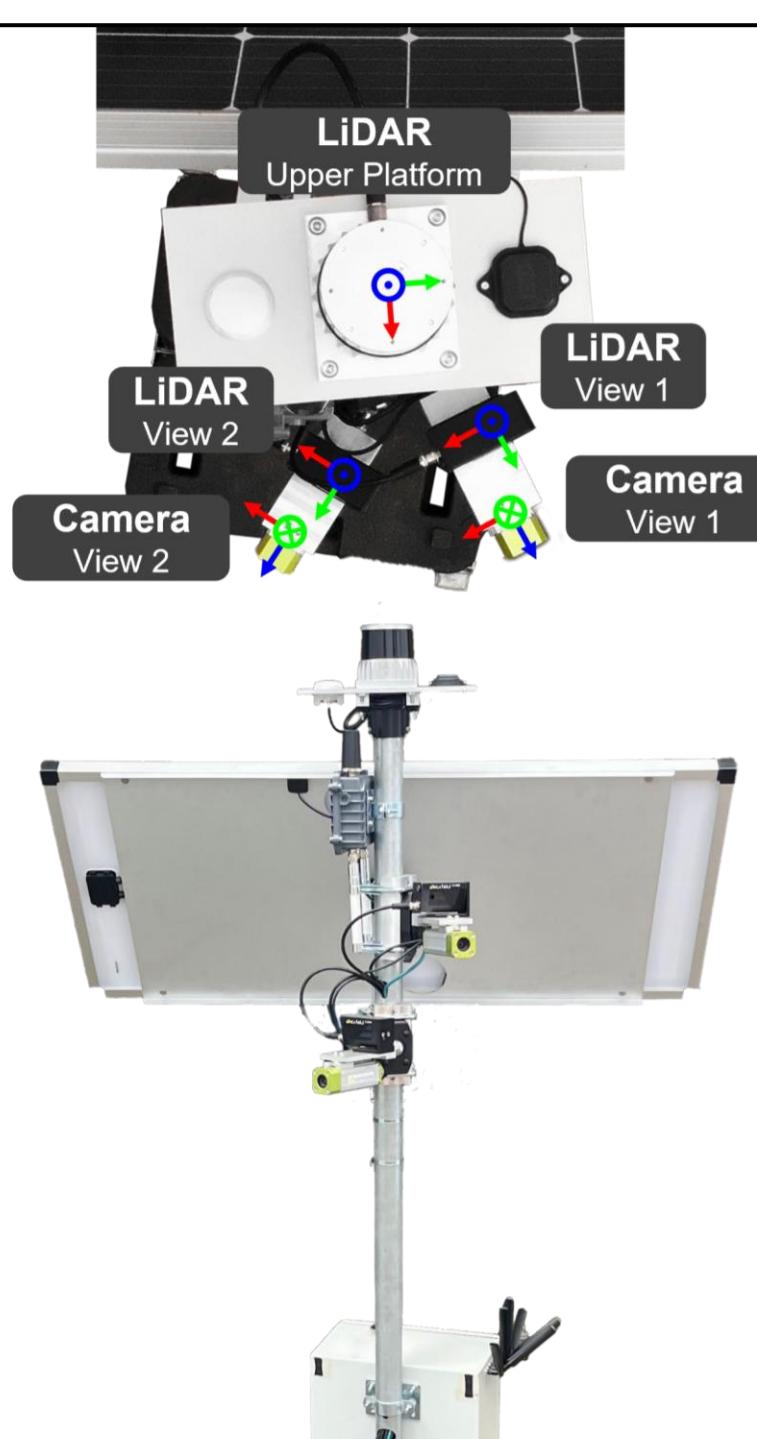
We used velo2cam<sup>1</sup> calibration to estimate the extrinsic transformation on a calibration target.



Specification

## The Setup

Focusing on public transport, the dataset features a perception-equipped bus and a mobile sensor tower, deployed in real-world scenarios. It provides spatially and temporally synchronized data at 10 Hz, using PTP and GNSS-based agent time synchronization with a mean deviation of 2.3 ms, and features precise point cloud registration and automated annotations.



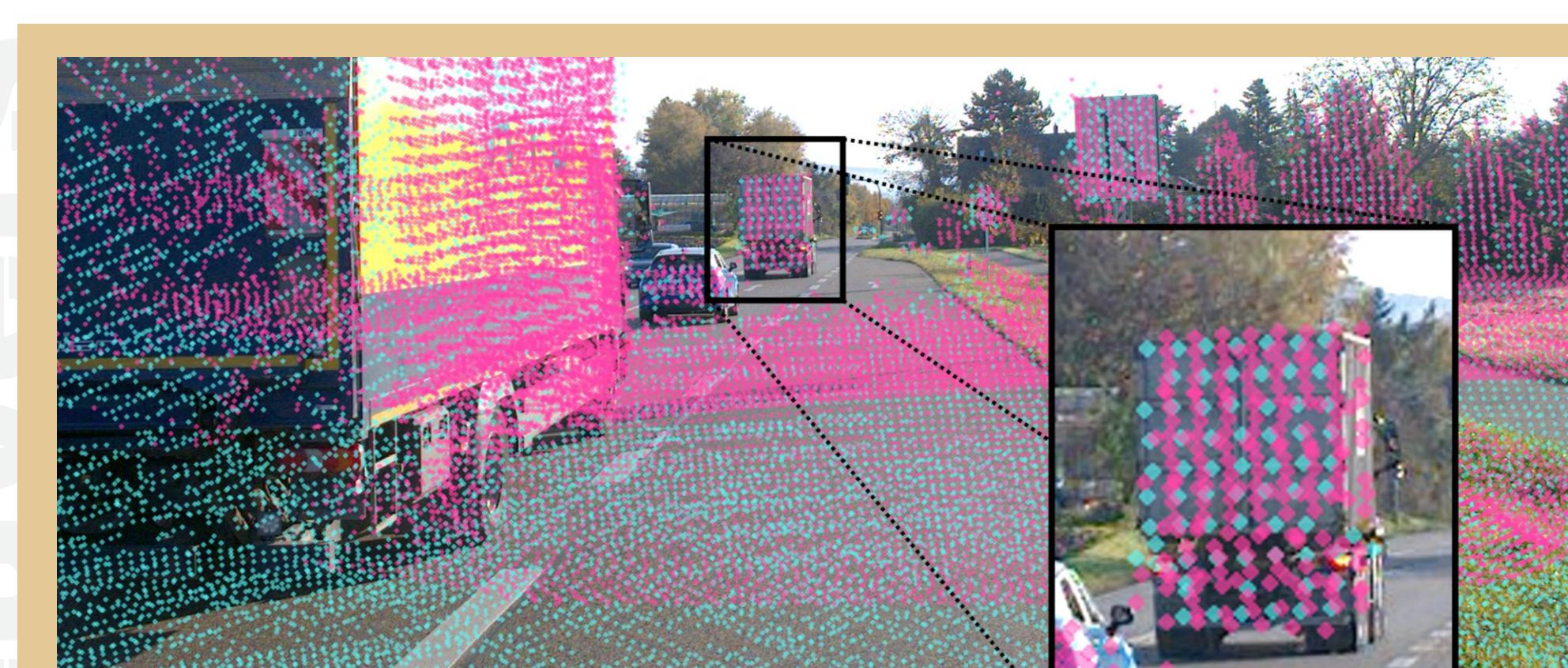
Ground Truth

## Reference Labels

To ensure scalability, CoopScenes integrates automated pipelines for annotation and anonymization. The dataset includes 5.54 million detected instances, averaging 12.3 objects per frame. Initial annotations include 2D bounding boxes generated using a Co-DETR<sup>2</sup> model, achieving 90.6% precision and 89.2% recall for vehicles (based on a hand labeled test dataset).

## Anonymization

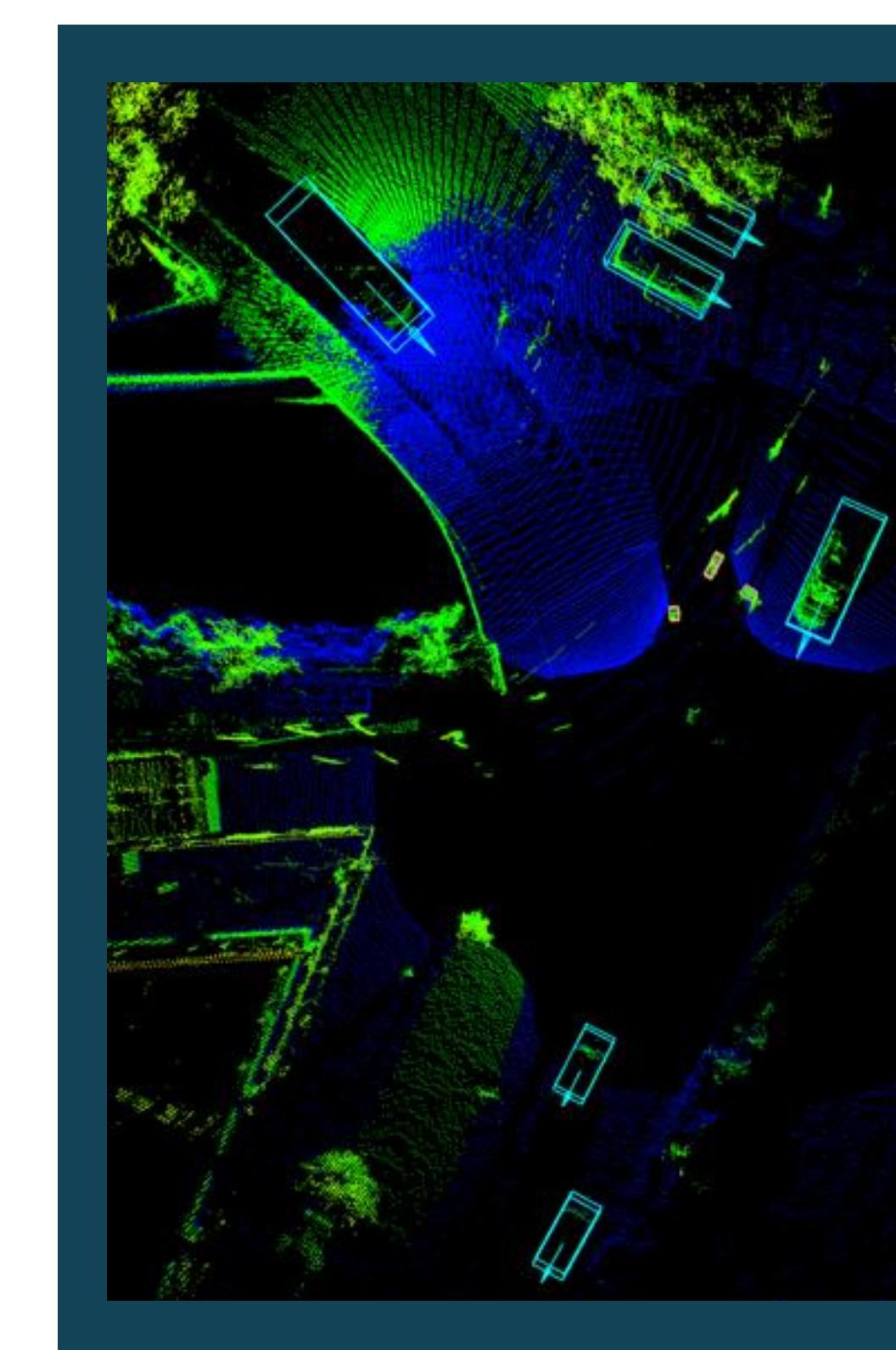
For anonymization, we publish *BlurScene*, a Faster R-CNN-based model that outperforms *EgoBlur*<sup>3</sup>, achieving 96% recall for faces and 98% for license plates. By introducing an additional label distinction between identifiable and non-identifiable instances, we optimized the detection threshold to minimize unnecessary blurring. The model, including code and pretrained weights, is freely available for all purposes.



## LiDAR-Camera Projection

We estimate the inter-agent transformation via LiDAR-based KISS-ICP<sup>4</sup>, supported by Fast Point Feature Histograms (FPFH)<sup>5</sup>.

Assuming the tower as global origin, the initial alignment is selected from GNSS-proximal frames using RANSAC and refined with ICP, then clustered with DBSCAN. Transformations are propagated, enabling estimates even without direct sensor overlap.



Conclusions

## Conclusion & Future Works

We present CoopScenes, the first large-scale European dataset for cooperative perception, featuring synchronized infrastructure-vehicle data across diverse public transport scenarios. The dataset includes automatic annotation, anonymization pipelines, and spatial registration via agent transformations, enabling neural network training and benchmarking. Future extensions will include 3D labels to support broader tasks such as real-time registration and intention prediction.