

SqueezeSeg: Convolutional Neural Nets with Recurrent CRF for Real-Time Road-Object Segmentation from 3D LiDAR Point Cloud

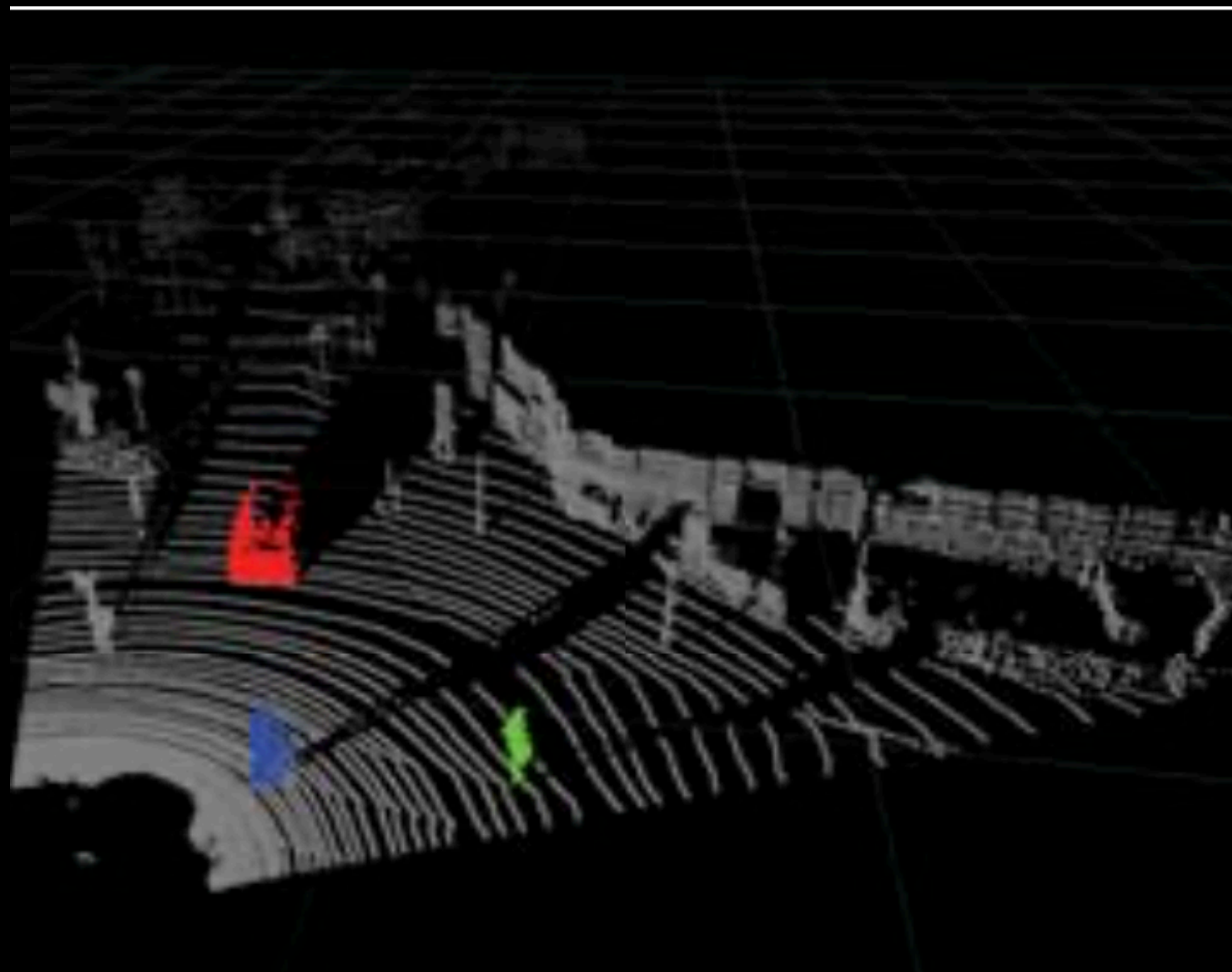
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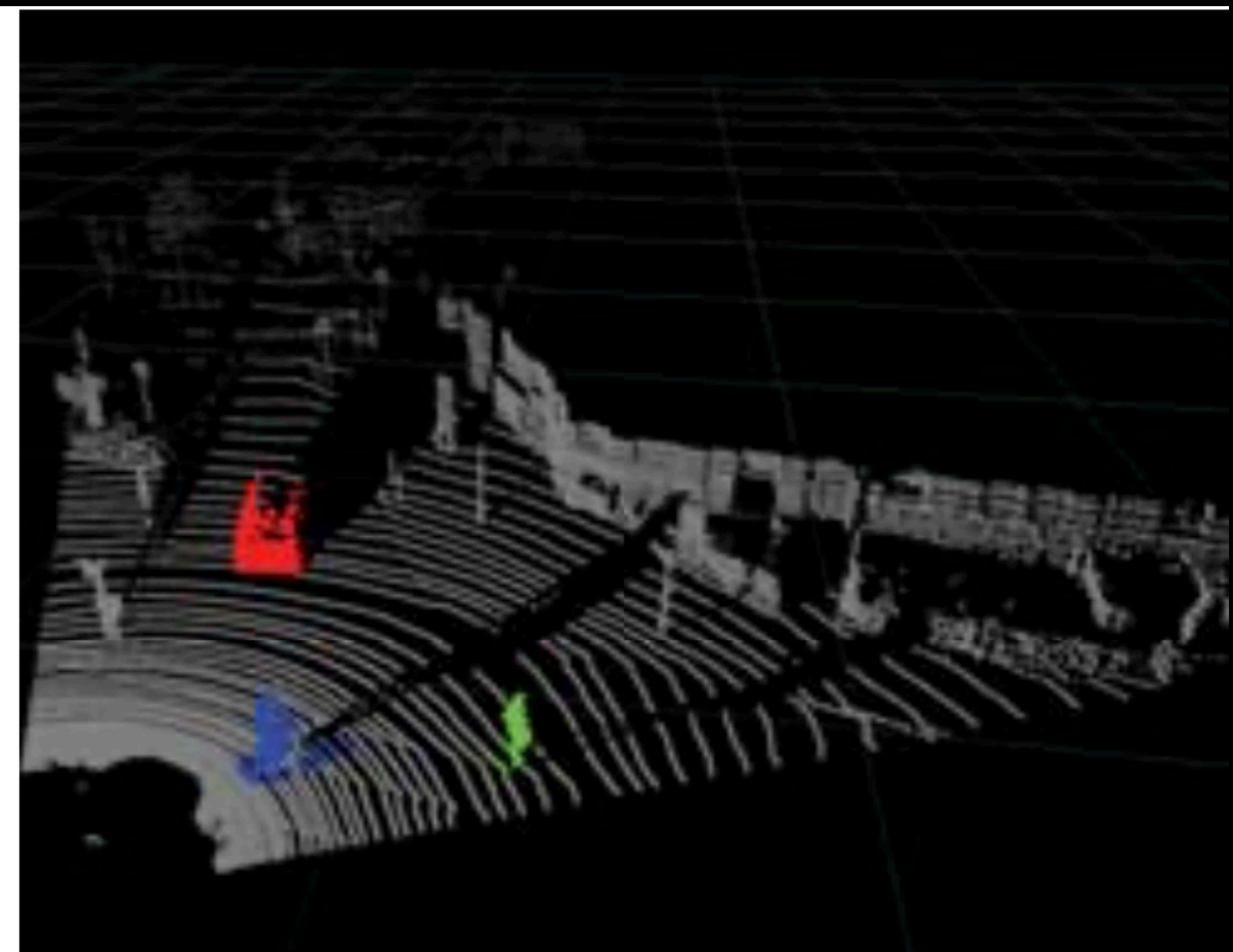
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Introduction

Address semantic segmentation of road-objects from 3D LiDAR point clouds. In particular, we wish to detect and categorize instances of interest, such as cars, pedestrians and cyclists.



Ground truth segmentation



Predicted segmentation

RELATED WORK

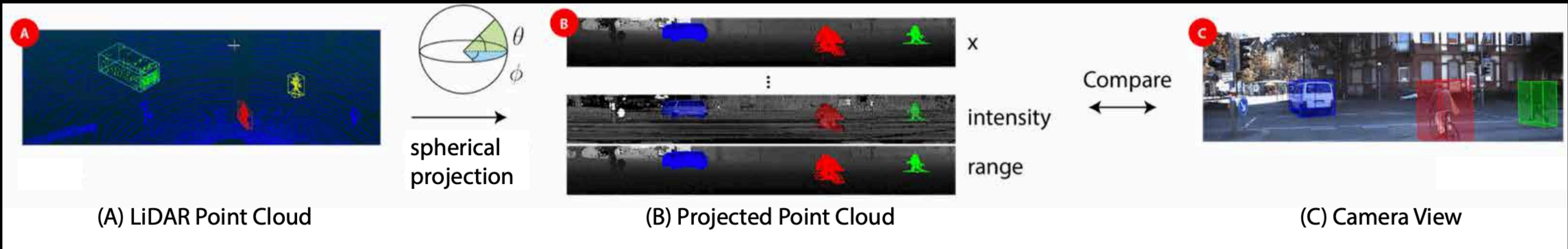
- Semantic segmentation for 3D LiDAR point clouds
- CNN for 3D point clouds
- Semantic Segmentation for Images
- Data Collection through Simulation

METHOD DESCRIPTION

Point Cloud Transformation

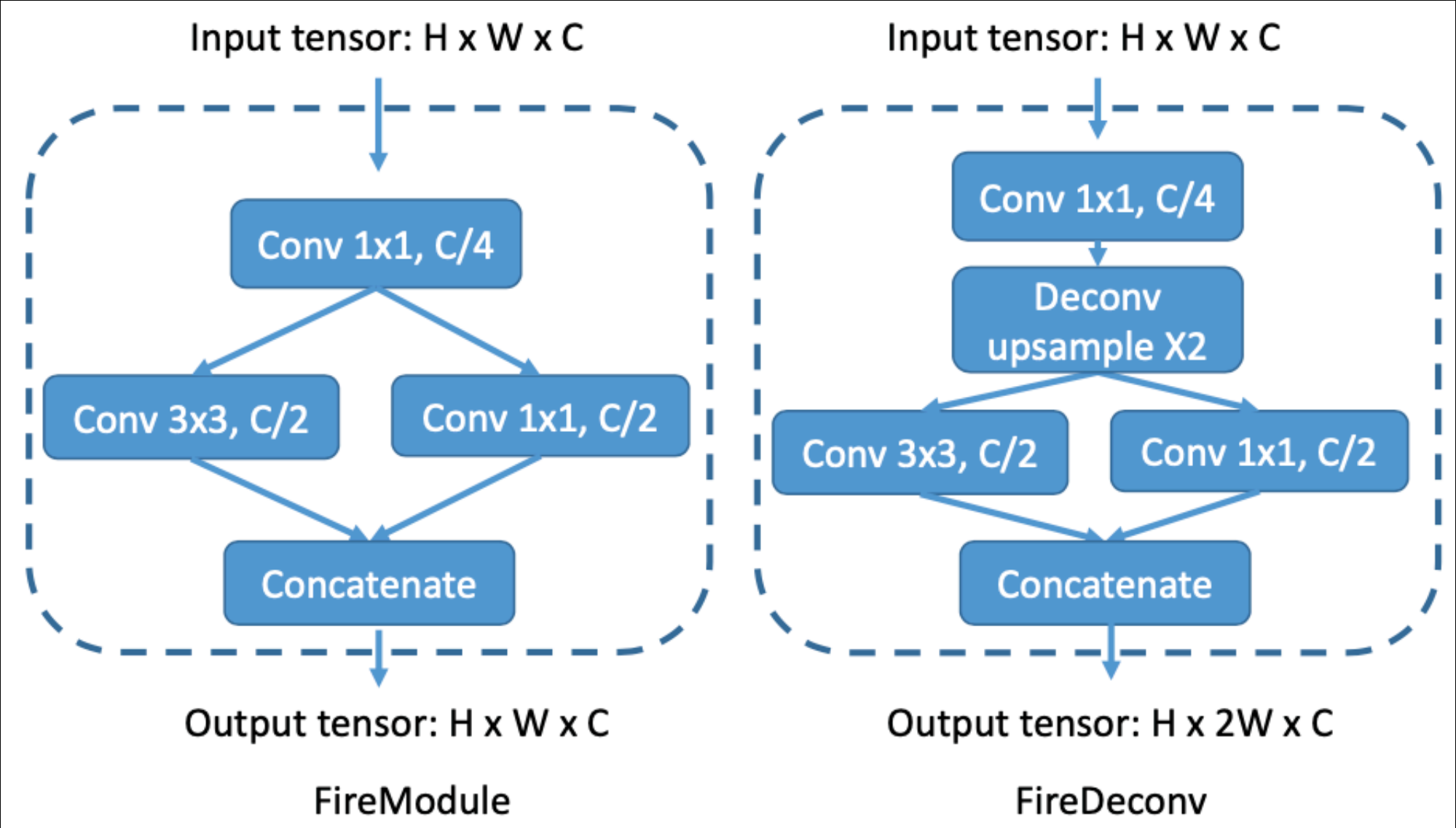
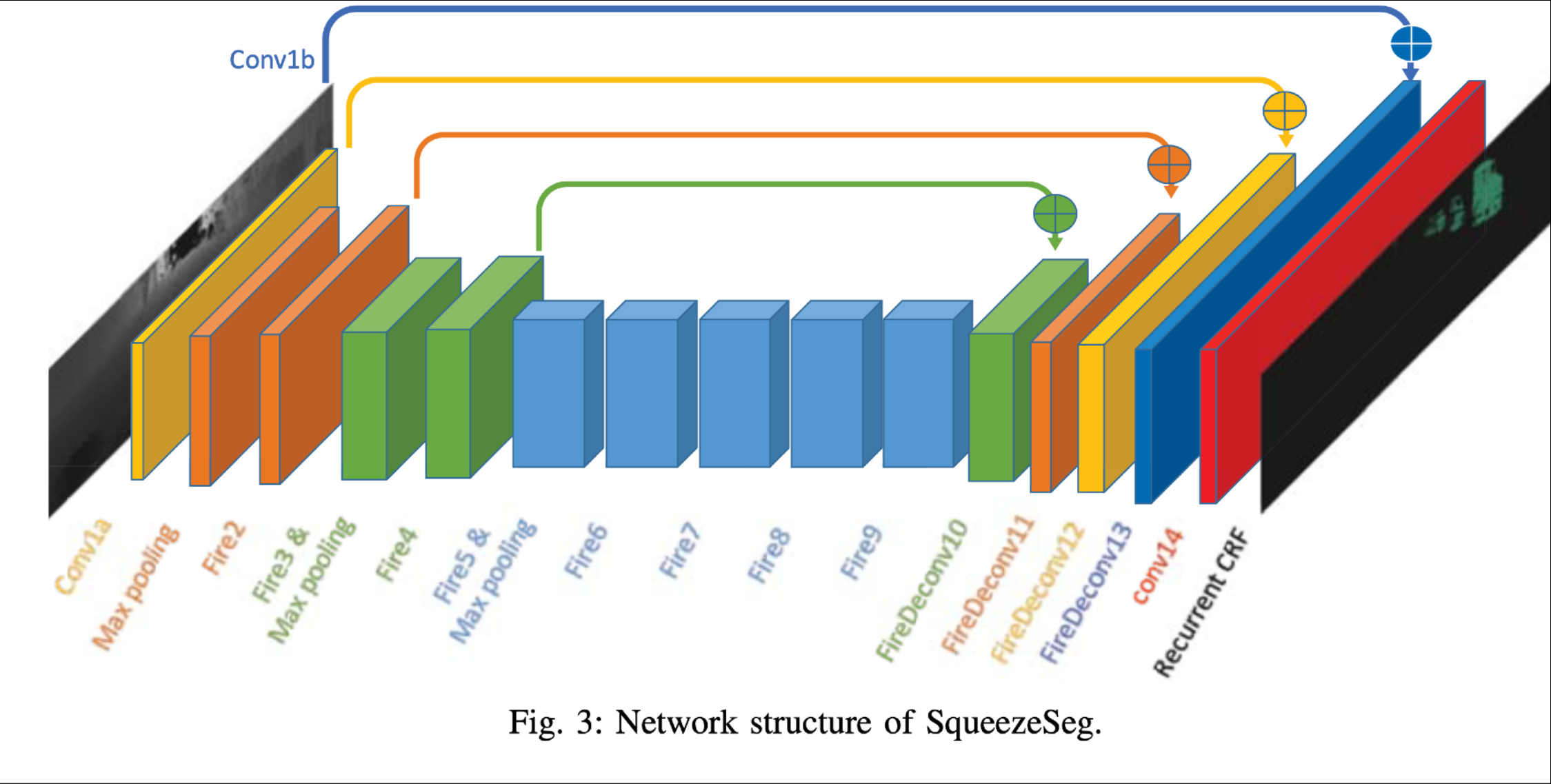
$$\theta = \arcsin \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad \tilde{\theta} = \lfloor \theta / \Delta\theta \rfloor,$$
$$\phi = \arcsin \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad \tilde{\phi} = \lfloor \phi / \Delta\phi \rfloor.$$

project the LiDAR point cloud onto a sphere for a dense, grid-based representation



METHOD DESCRIPTION

Network structure



METHOD DESCRIPTION

Conditional Random Field

Energy function of CRF model

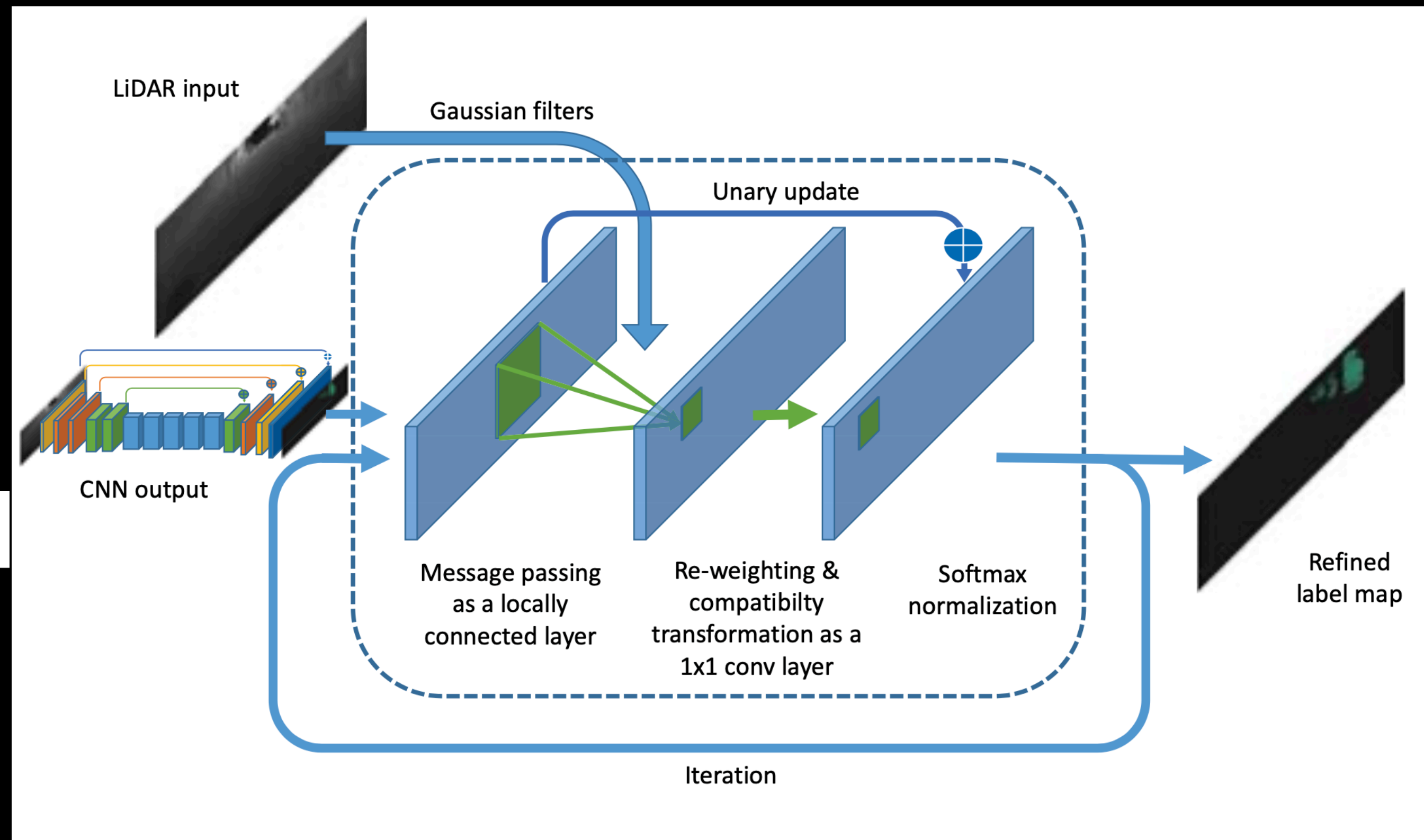
$$E(\mathbf{c}) = \sum_i u_i(c_i) + \sum_{i,j} b_{i,j}(c_i, c_j).$$

$$u_i(c_i) = -\log P(c_i)$$

$$b_{i,j}(c_i, c_j) = \mu(c_i, c_j) \sum_{m=1}^M w_m k^m(\mathbf{f}_i, \mathbf{f}_j)$$

$$\mu(c_i, c_j) = 1 \text{ if } c_i \neq c_j \text{ and } 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

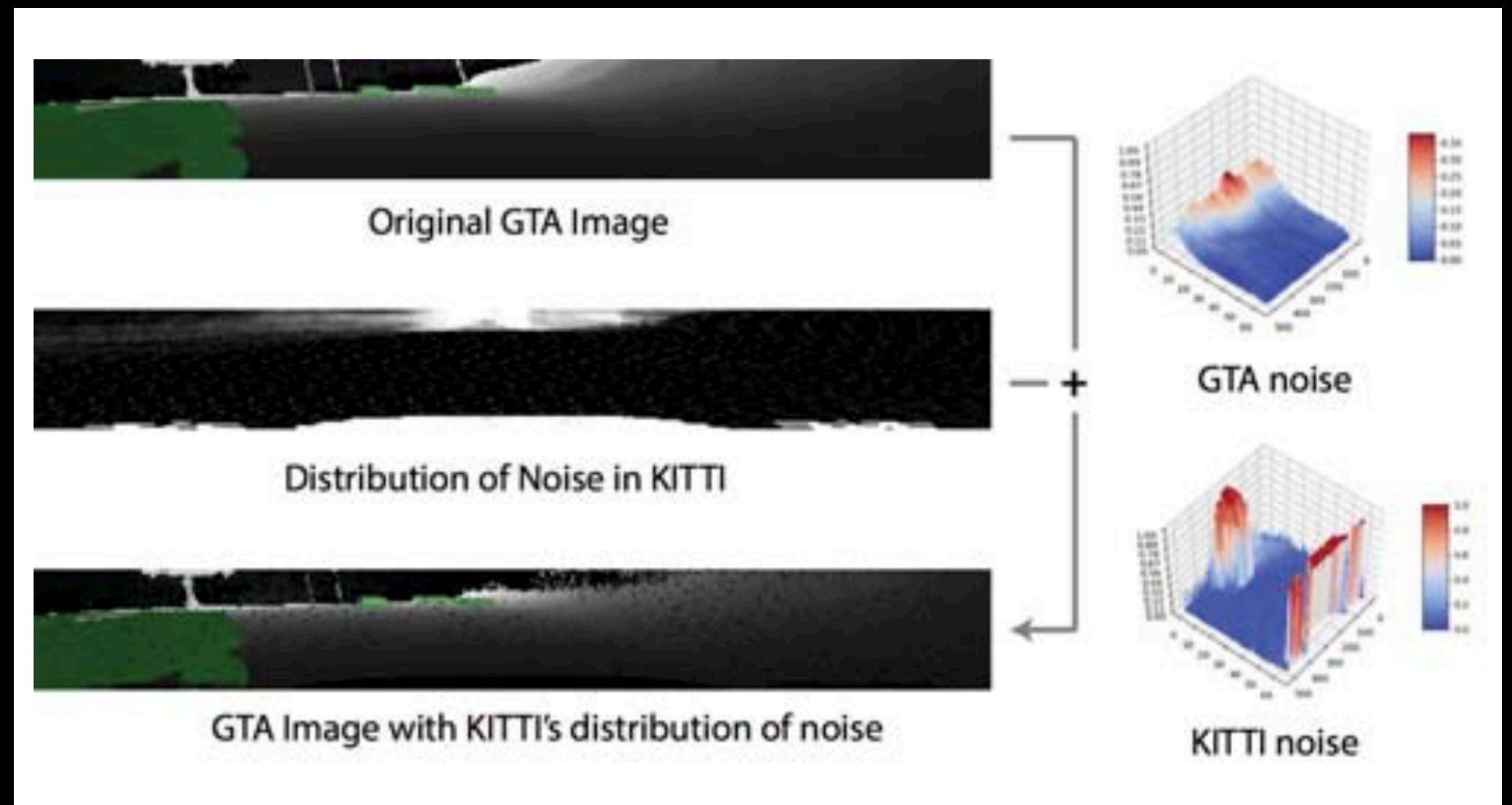
Conditional Random Field (CRF) as an RNN layer.



METHOD DESCRIPTION

Data collection

- KITTI raw dataset
- Synthesized dataset from GTAV
 - Add noise by KITTI's distribution of noise



Experimental Result

TABLE I: Segmentation Performance of SqueezeSeg

| | | Class-level | | | Instance-level | | |
|------------|---------|-------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| | | P | R | IoU | P | R | IoU |
| car | w/ CRF | 66.7 | 95.4 | 64.6 | 63.4 | 90.7 | 59.5 |
| | w/o CRF | 62.7 | 95.5 | 60.9 | 60.0 | 91.3 | 56.7 |
| pedestrian | w/ CRF | 45.2 | 29.7 | 21.8 | 43.5 | 28.6 | 20.8 |
| | w/o CRF | 52.9 | 28.6 | 22.8 | 50.8 | 27.5 | 21.7 |
| cyclist | w/ CRF | 35.7 | 45.8 | 25.1 | 30.4 | 39.0 | 20.6 |
| | w/o CRF | 35.2 | 51.1 | 26.4 | 30.1 | 43.7 | 21.7 |

TABLE II: Average runtime and standard deviation of the SqueezeSeg Pipeline

| unit: ms | Titan X | Drive PX2 AutoCruise | Drive PX2 AutoChauffeur | Xeon E5 CPU |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| SqueezeSeg | 13.6/0.8 | 74.0/0.8 | 37.8/1.7 | - |
| SqueezeSeg w/o CRF | 8.7/0.5 | 52.0/1.3 | 25.1/0.8 | - |
| DBSCAN | - | - | - | 27.3/45.8 |

TABLE III: Segmentation Performance on the Car Category with Simulated Data

| | Class-level | | | Instance-level | | |
|-------------|-------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| | P | R | IoU | P | R | IoU |
| KITTI | 58.9 | 95.0 | 57.1 | 56.1 | 90.5 | 53.0 |
| GTA | 30.4 | 86.6 | 29.0 | 29.7 | 84.6 | 28.2 |
| KITTI + GTA | 69.6 | 92.8 | 66.0 | 66.6 | 88.8 | 61.4 |

how this paper is relevant to our project

Optimization(target)

SqueezeSeg

| | | Class-level | | | Instance-level | | |
|------------|---------|-------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| | | P | R | IoU | P | R | IoU |
| car | w/ CRF | 66.7 | 95.4 | 64.6 | 63.4 | 90.7 | 59.5 |
| | w/o CRF | 62.7 | 95.5 | 60.9 | 60.0 | 91.3 | 56.7 |
| pedestrian | w/ CRF | 45.2 | 29.7 | 21.8 | 43.5 | 28.6 | 20.8 |
| | w/o CRF | 52.9 | 28.6 | 22.8 | 50.8 | 27.5 | 21.7 |
| cyclist | w/ CRF | 35.7 | 45.8 | 25.1 | 30.4 | 39.0 | 20.6 |
| | w/o CRF | 35.2 | 51.1 | 26.4 | 30.1 | 43.7 | 21.7 |

Our Project

Inspired