

# Boost Perception Model in Autonomous Driving by Generative AI

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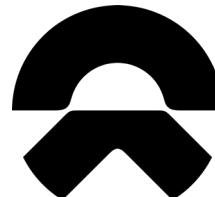
14 August 2023

# Contents

- Basic of NeRF
- Recent work of NeRF in autonomous driving
- Generative NeRF helps downstream task (Lift3D)

# Background of Leheng Li

- The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou)
- Ph.D. student in AI, advised by Prof. Ying-Cong Chen. 2022 - present
- Dalian University of Technology
- B.Sc. in Mathematics. 2018 – 2022
- I previously interned at NIO and MEGVII Technology.



**MEGVII 旷视**

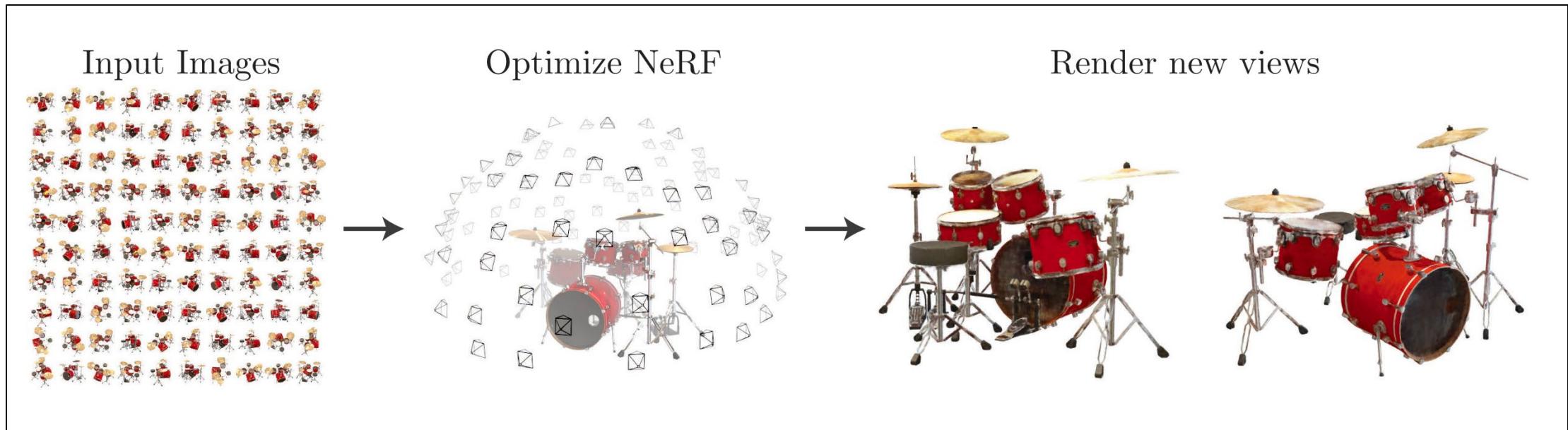
# NeRF: represent 3D scenes as neural nets

- NeRF: An implicit neural representation for 3D scenes.
- Application: novel view synthesis, reconstruction, generation, ...



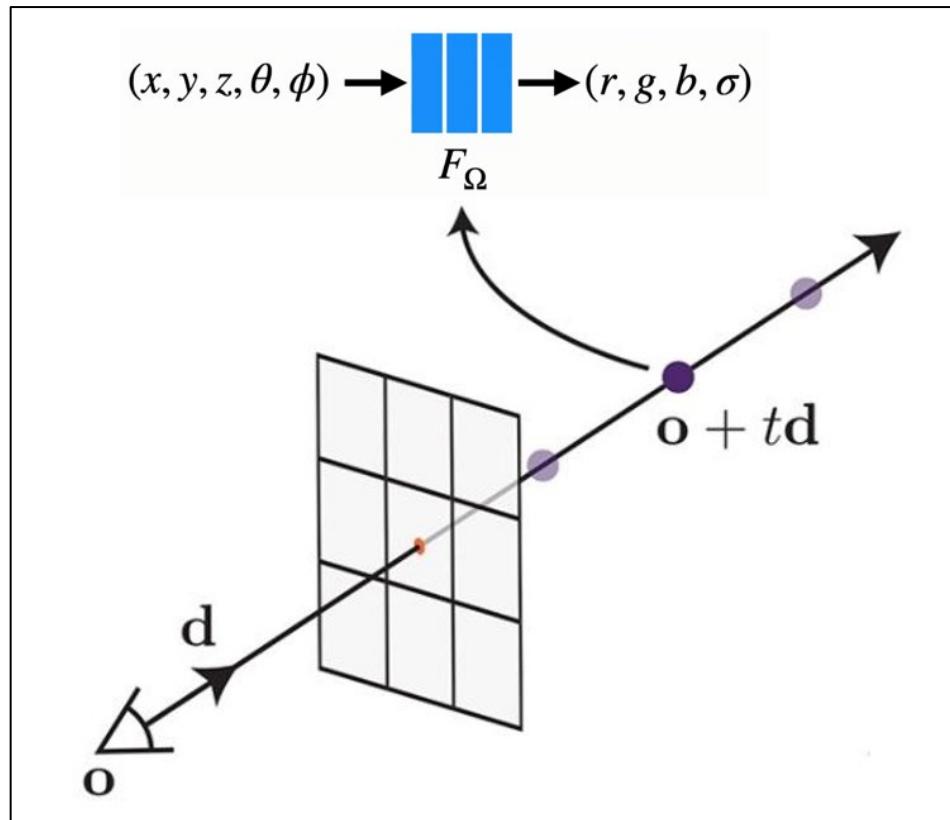
# NeRF: represent 3D scenes as neural nets

- Input: multi view images, intrinsic and extrinsic
- Training: optimize a MLP to fit the scene
- Inference: query the MLP to render novel view images
- Objective: Image similarity



# NeRF: represent 3D scenes as neural nets

- Ray casting: cast a ray from camera origin to pixel, then sample points from the ray.
- Volume rendering: mimic the 3D world as a “cloud”, each point in the “cloud” contribute its color.



Rendering model for ray  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{o} + t\mathbf{d}$ :

$$C \approx \sum_{i=1}^N T_i \alpha_i c_i$$

weights      colors

How much light is blocked earlier along ray:

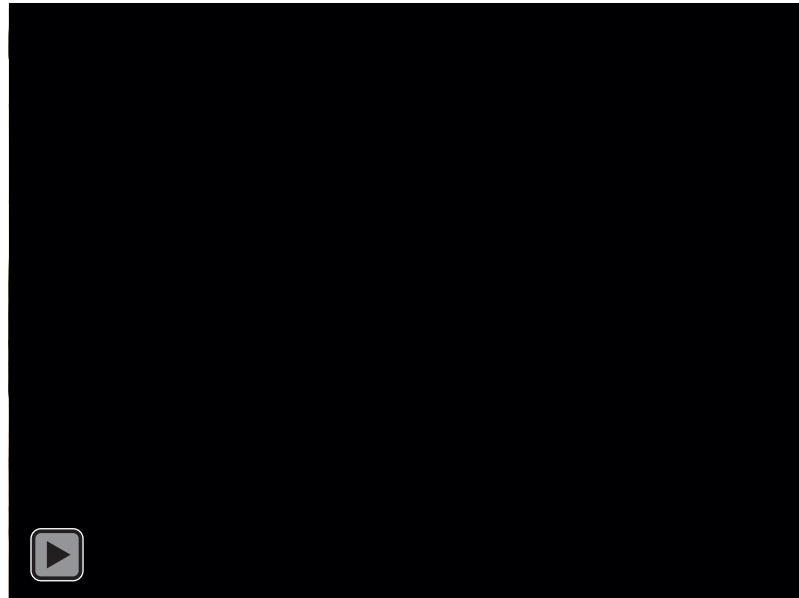
$$T_i = \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - \alpha_j)$$

How much light is contributed by ray segment  $i$ :

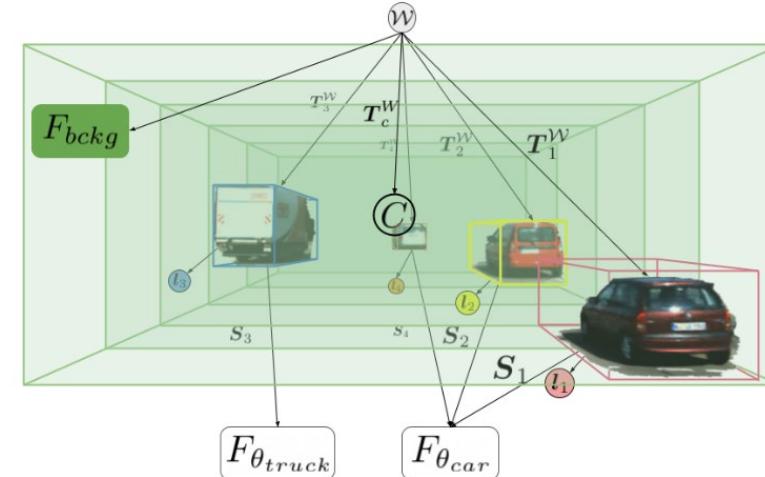
$$\alpha_i = 1 - e^{-\sigma_i \delta t_i}$$

# NeRF in AD: reconstruct the real world and replay it

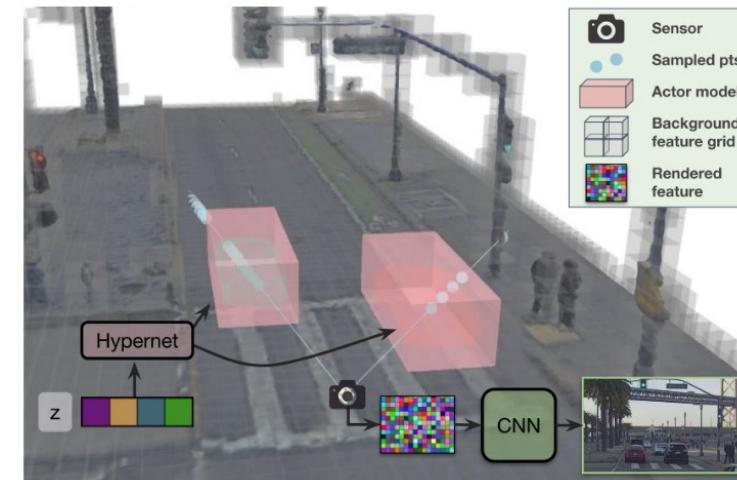
- In recent years, the community has witnessed remarkable progress in NeRF-based driving scene simulation. These simulations display photorealistic reconstructions of our real world.



Block NeRF, CVPR 2022



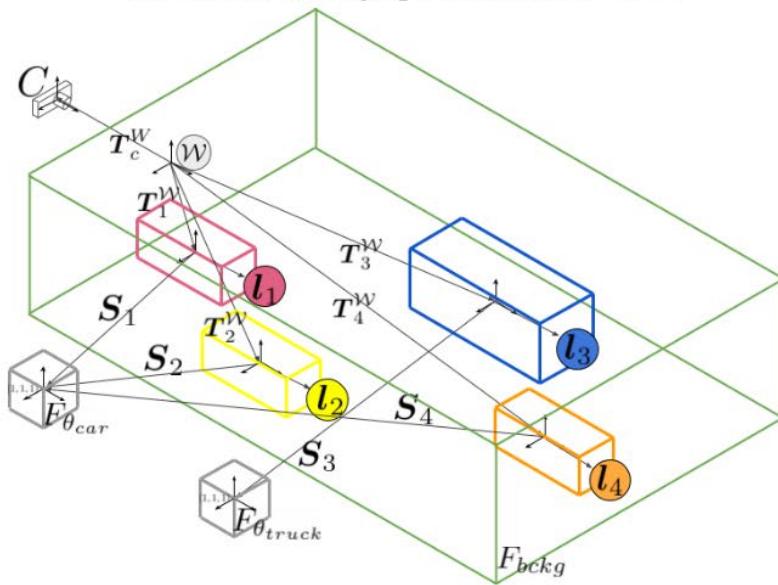
Neural Scene Graphs, CVPR 2021



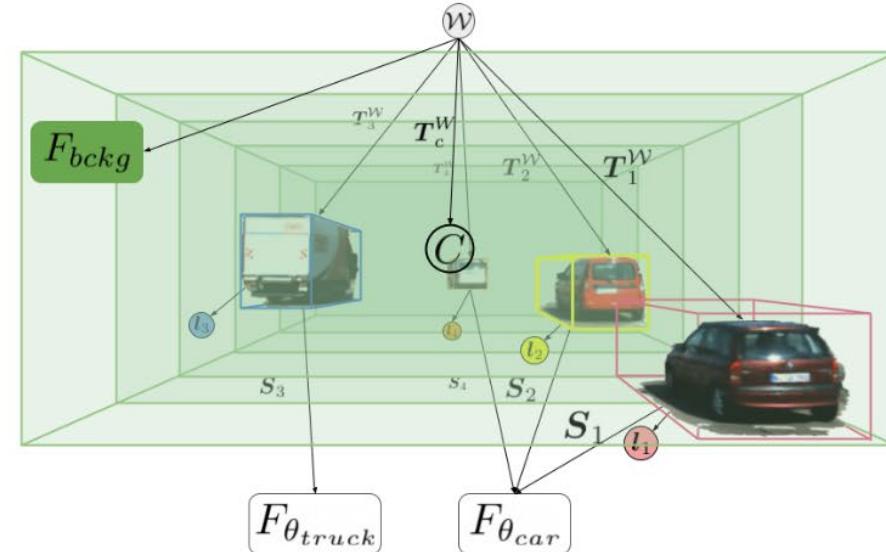
UniSim, CVPR 2023

# Neural Scene Graphs for Dynamic Scenes

(a) Neural scene graph in isometric view.



(b) Neural scene graph from the ego-vehicle view.



- The first exploration of NeRF in driving scenes.
- NSG disentangle dynamic objects and static background by explicit 3D boxes.
- The sequential 3D boxes are obtained from GT or detection+tracking

# Neural Scene Graphs for Dynamic Scenes



- NSG can control 6D pose of each object by changing the 3D box layout
- The 3D box layout is described by rotation and location of object in each frame

# Neural Scene Graphs for Dynamic Scenes

- NSG provides basic primitive (3D box) to decompose driving scenarios.
- Limitation:
- NSG generate 3D assets from pre-collected data. The scale of data is limited to the amount of real world captured data.
- What if we leverage generative model to synthesize unlimited data for free?

# Applications of Generative NeRF in autonomous driving

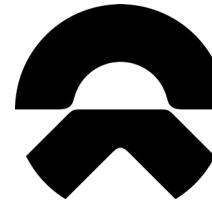
- Motivation:
  - Generate free training data by AIGC (GAN, NeRF, diffusion...)
  - Provide realistic evaluation and simulation
- 
- Advantage:
  - 1. No need for human annotation
  - 2. Controllable (6D pose, lighting), easy to create long-tail scenes / corner cases
  - 3. Nearly the same distribution with real world data, thus no need for domain adaptation
  - 4. Photorealistic appearance compared with graphic engine (Unreal ...)

# Our work: use NeRF to synthesize training data



## Lift3D: Synthesize 3D Training Data by Lifting 2D GAN to 3D Generative Radiance Field

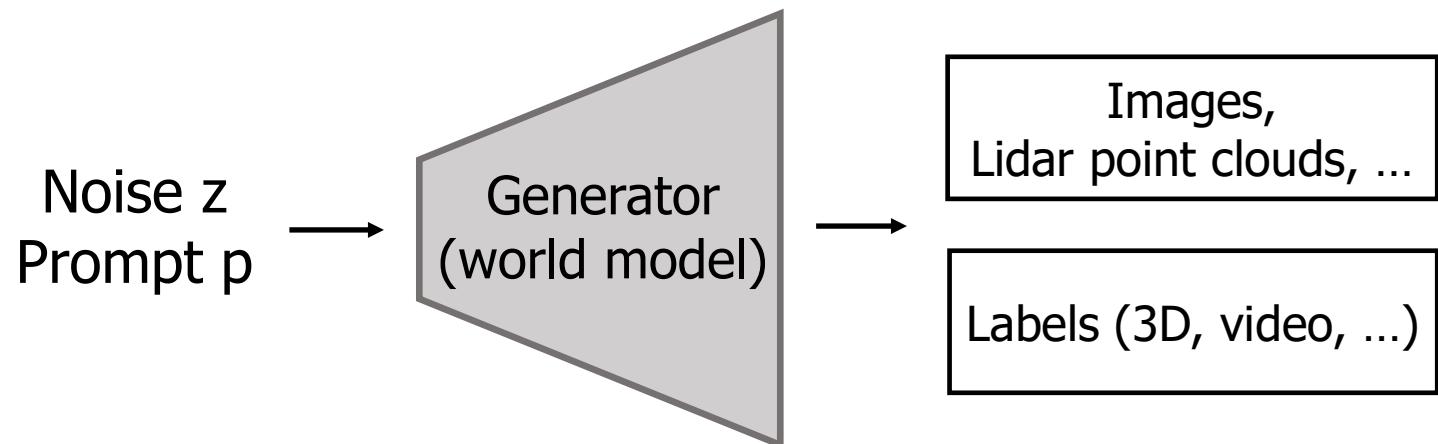
Leheng Li<sup>1</sup>, Qing Lian<sup>2</sup>, Luozhou Wang<sup>1</sup>, Ningning Ma<sup>3</sup>, Ying-Cong Chen<sup>1,2</sup>



<sup>1</sup>HKUST(GZ), <sup>2</sup>HKUST

<sup>3</sup>NIO

Imagine there is an AIGC algorithm that  
generate training data for free



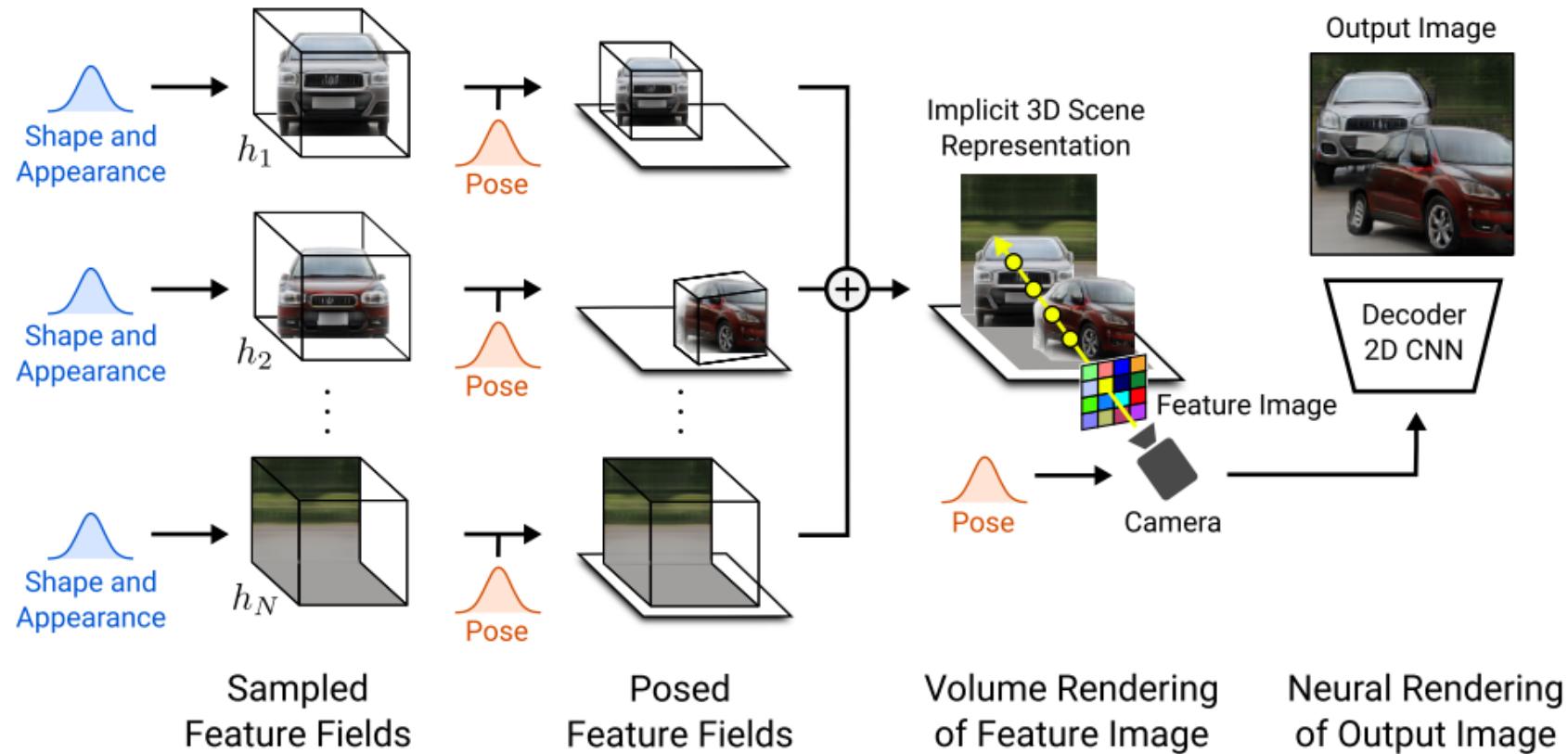
# Evaluation setting: data augmentation

- It can be challenge to build a comprehensive model with world knowledge.
- Narrow the problem: synthesize objects and augment them to original scene.



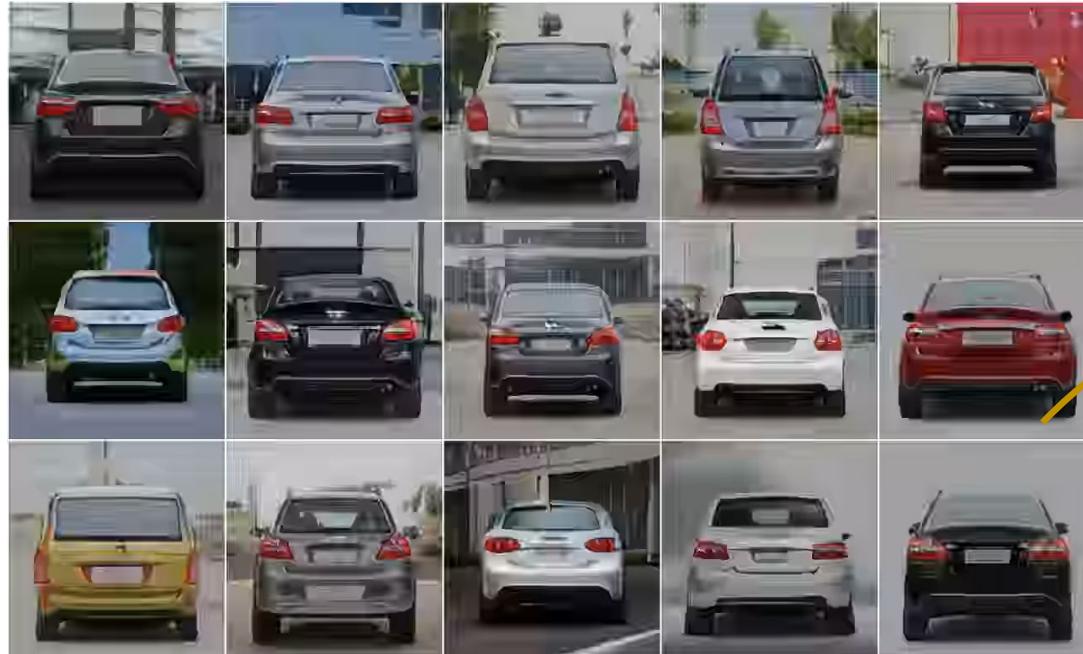
# Baseline: GIRAFFE (CVPR 2021 best paper)

- Method: NeRF + GAN



# Use GIRAFFE to augment existing dataset

- Generate new objects and add them to existing scenes



Generated objects

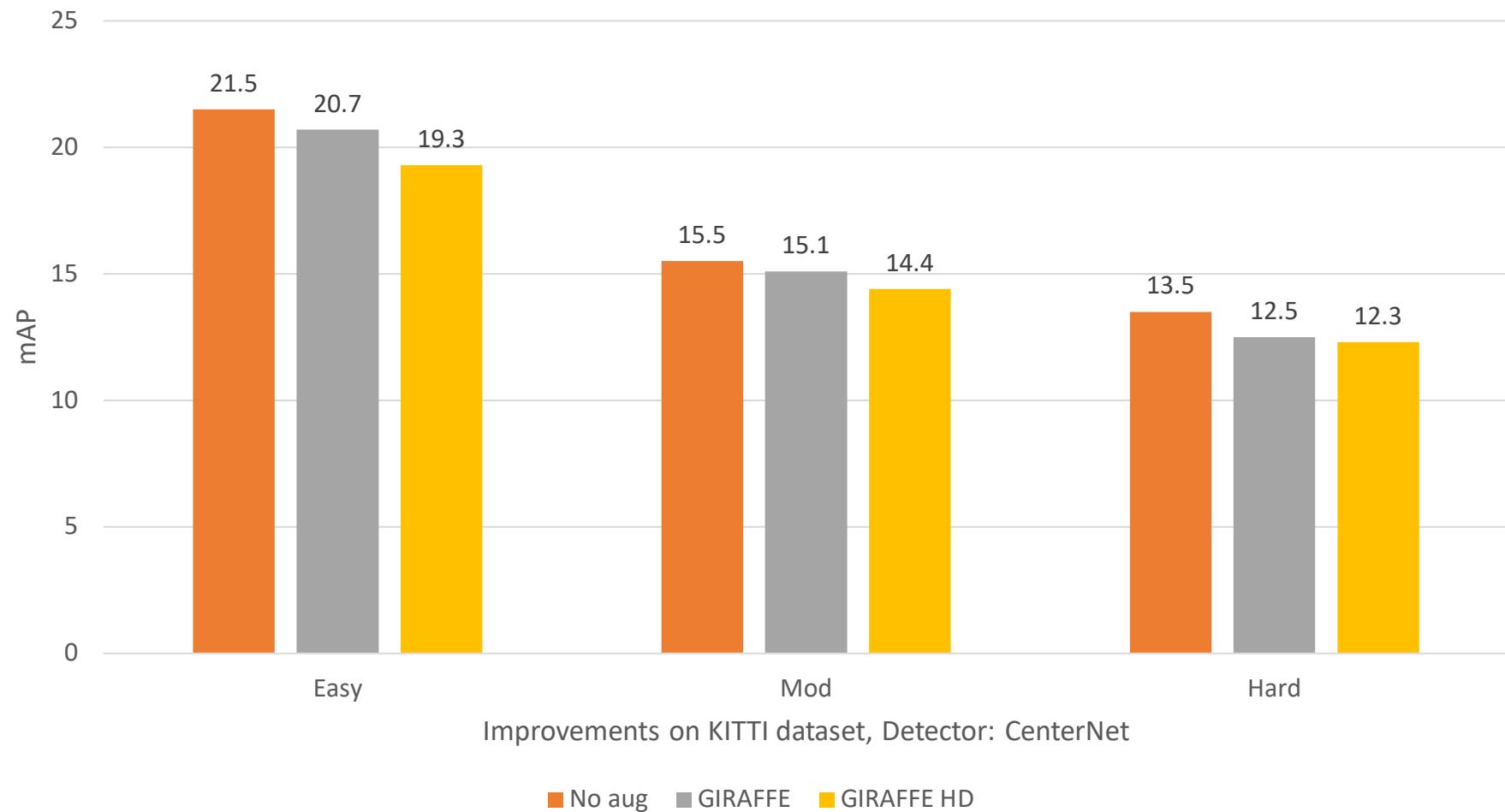
Add  
objects



nuScenes dataset

# Augmentation results of GIRAFFE

- Experiments: Impact of 3D detection accuracy on KITTI dataset



# Augmentation results of GIRAFFE

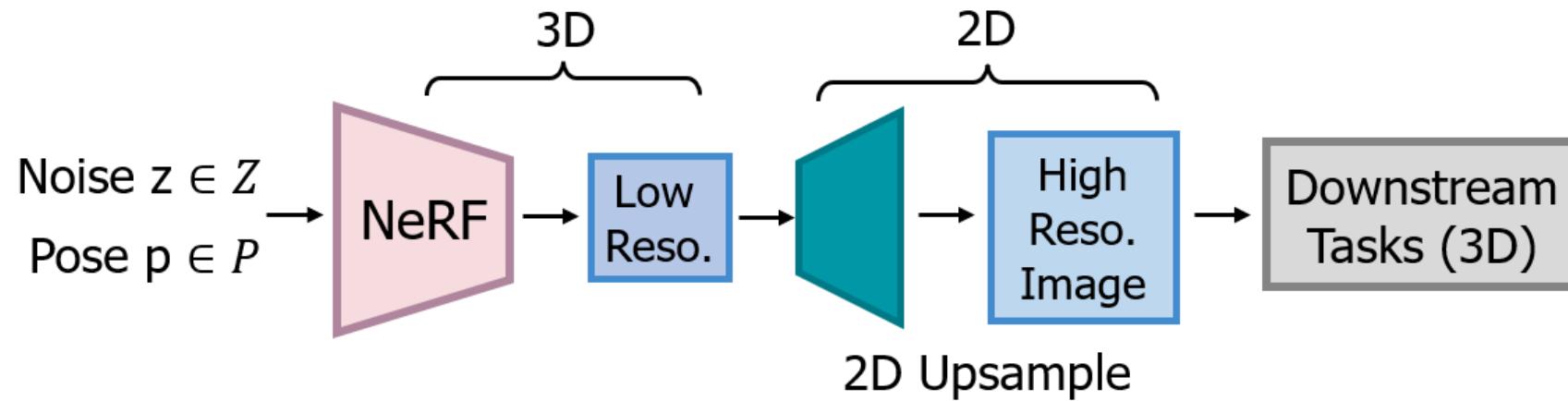
- Limitation: Augmentation of GIRAFFE introduce negative effect.
- Underlying mechanism: The generated images don't fit the given label



Generated multi-view images of an object by GIRAFFE

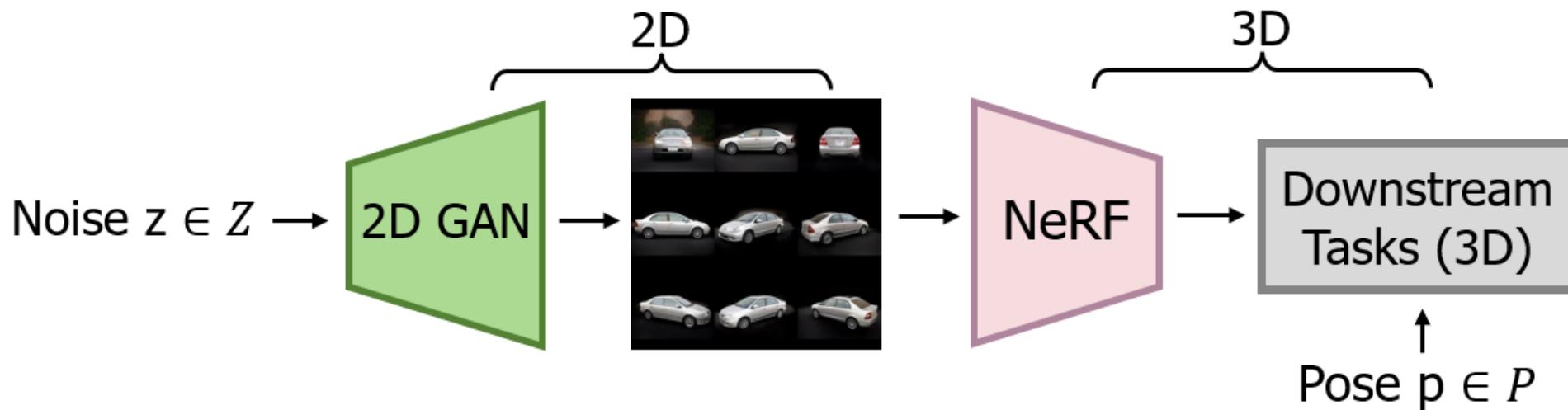
# Why previous method fall short of 3D consistent generation?

- Due to computational issue, generative NeRF typically adopt a two stage pipeline:
- 1. use volume render to generate the low resolution feature.
- 2. upsample the feature to the final image by 2D upsampler.
- Empirical results show that this pipeline does not strictly preserve 3D consistent synthesis due to 2D upsampler.



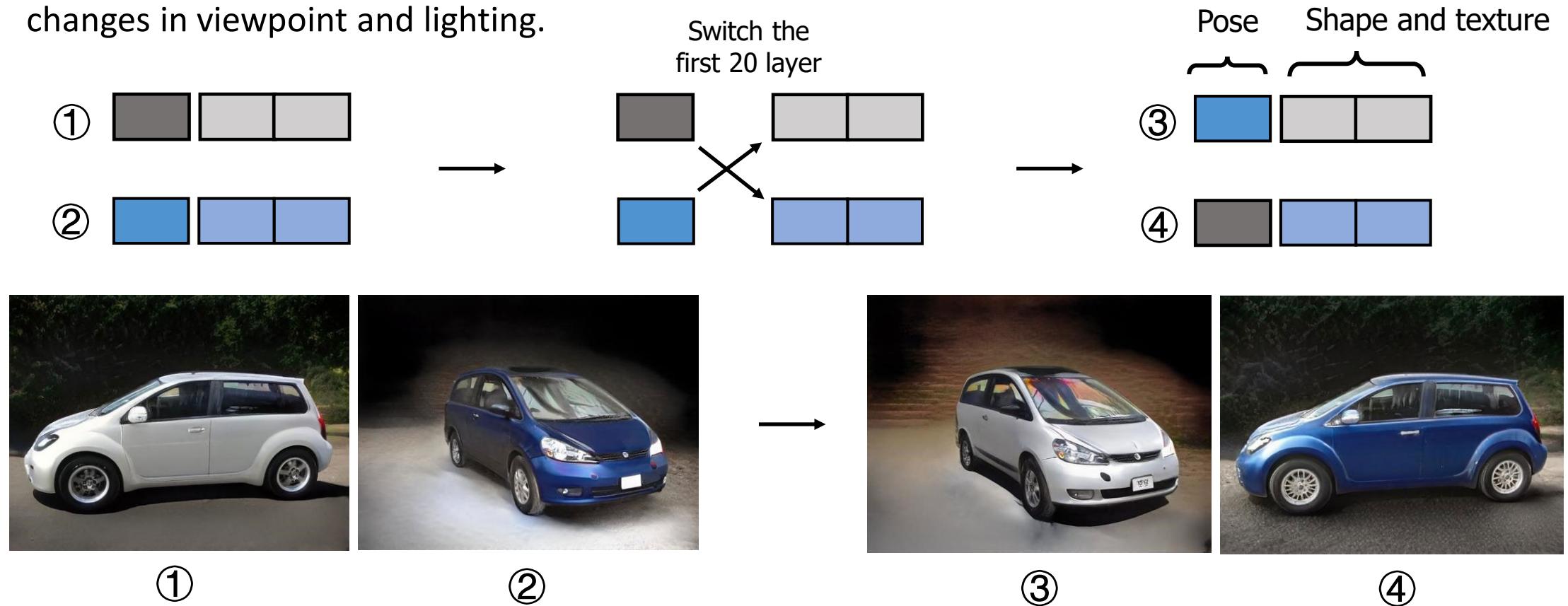
# How to escape the computational bottleneck?

- Our method: Disentangle the 2D-3D generation.
- 2D GAN: image synthesis. NeRF: 3D synthesis
- Without relying on fixed-resolution 2D upsampler, Lift3D perform strict 3D consistent synthesis that generalize to any camera parameters.



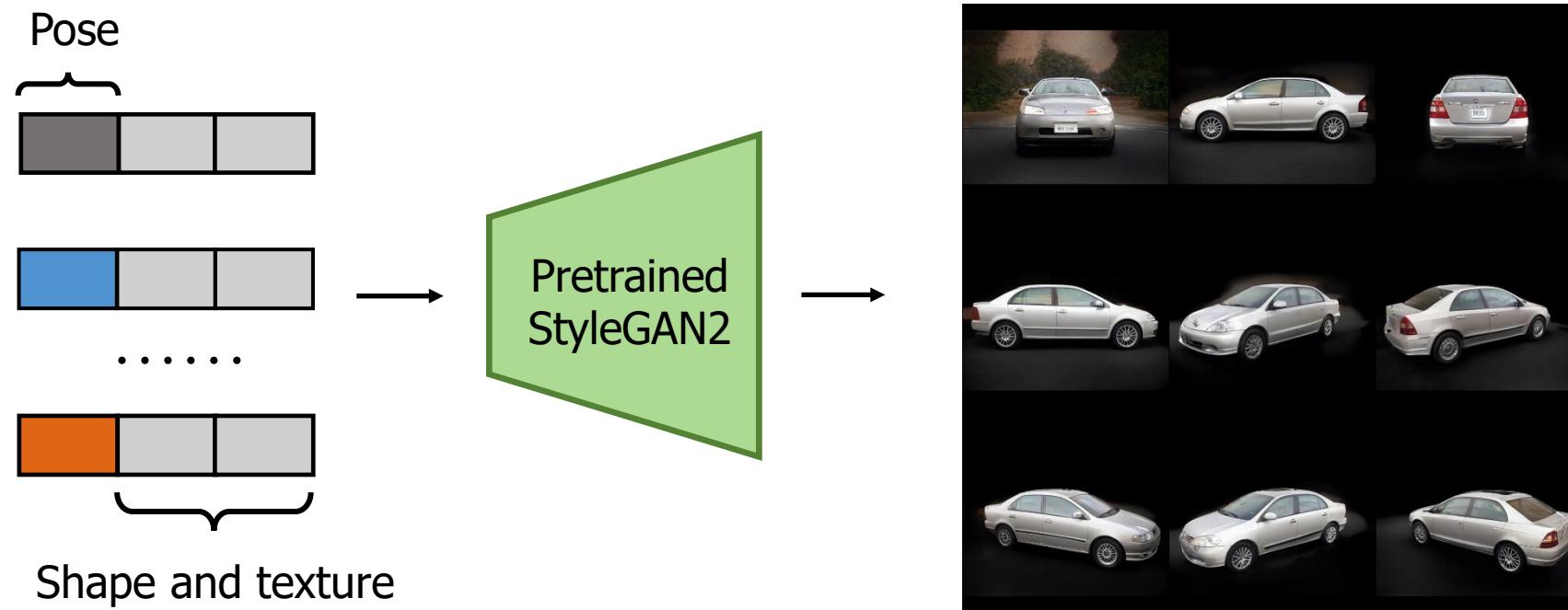
# Mechanism: GAN disentanglement

- Latent code: a high dimensional embedding that determine the content of image
- The latent space of GANs is found to be interpretable and controlled for image synthesis, allowing for changes in viewpoint and lighting.



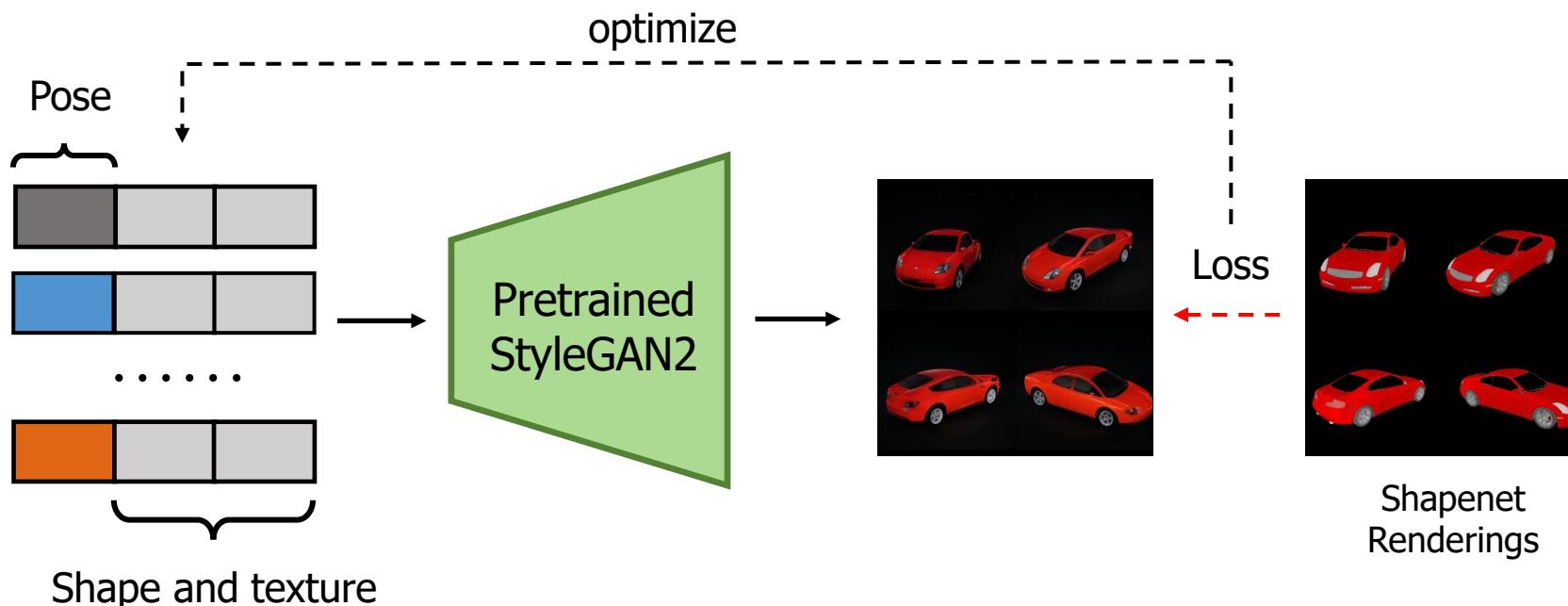
# Two stage pipeline

- First stage: StyleGAN2 generates multi-view images of a specific object
- StyleGAN2 provides photorealistic synthesis + rough 3D controllability
- Disentangled 2D GANs allows to generate images with 3D pose label



# Two stage pipeline

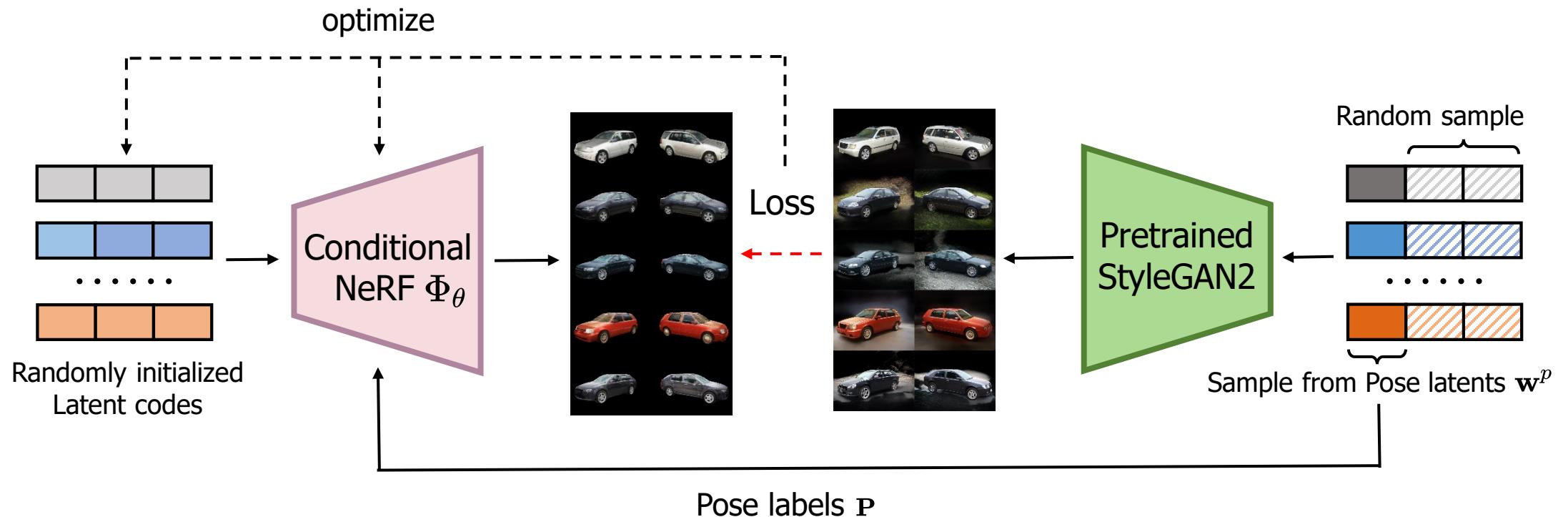
- First stage: StyleGAN2 generates multi-view images of a specific object
- Method: With the GT pose of synthetic data, we find pose latents by optimization



$$\hat{\mathbf{z}}, \hat{\theta} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{z}, \theta} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{I}, \Phi_\theta(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{P}))$$

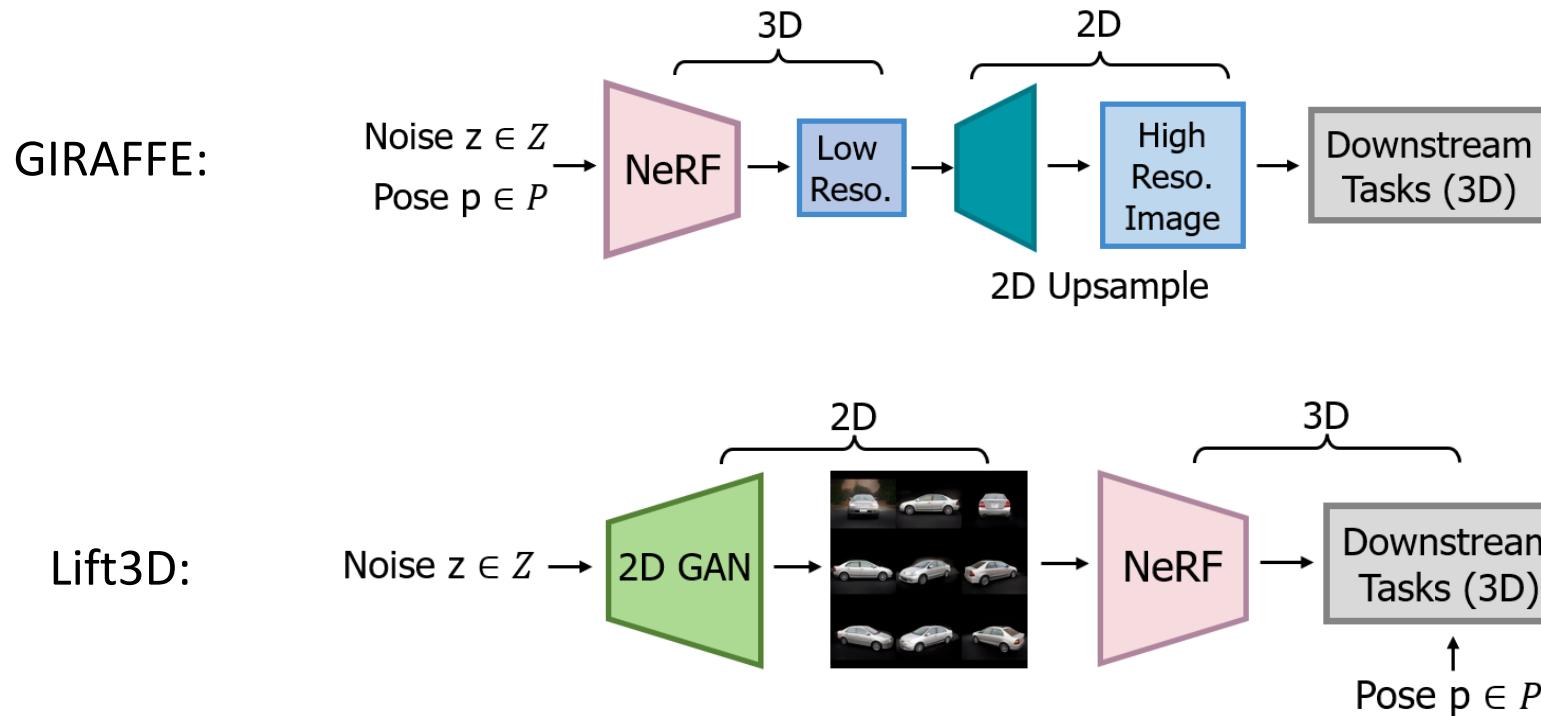
# Two stage pipeline

- Second stage: Lift multi-view images to 3D NeRF.
- Conditional NeRF: All instances share the same NeRF network to encode prior.



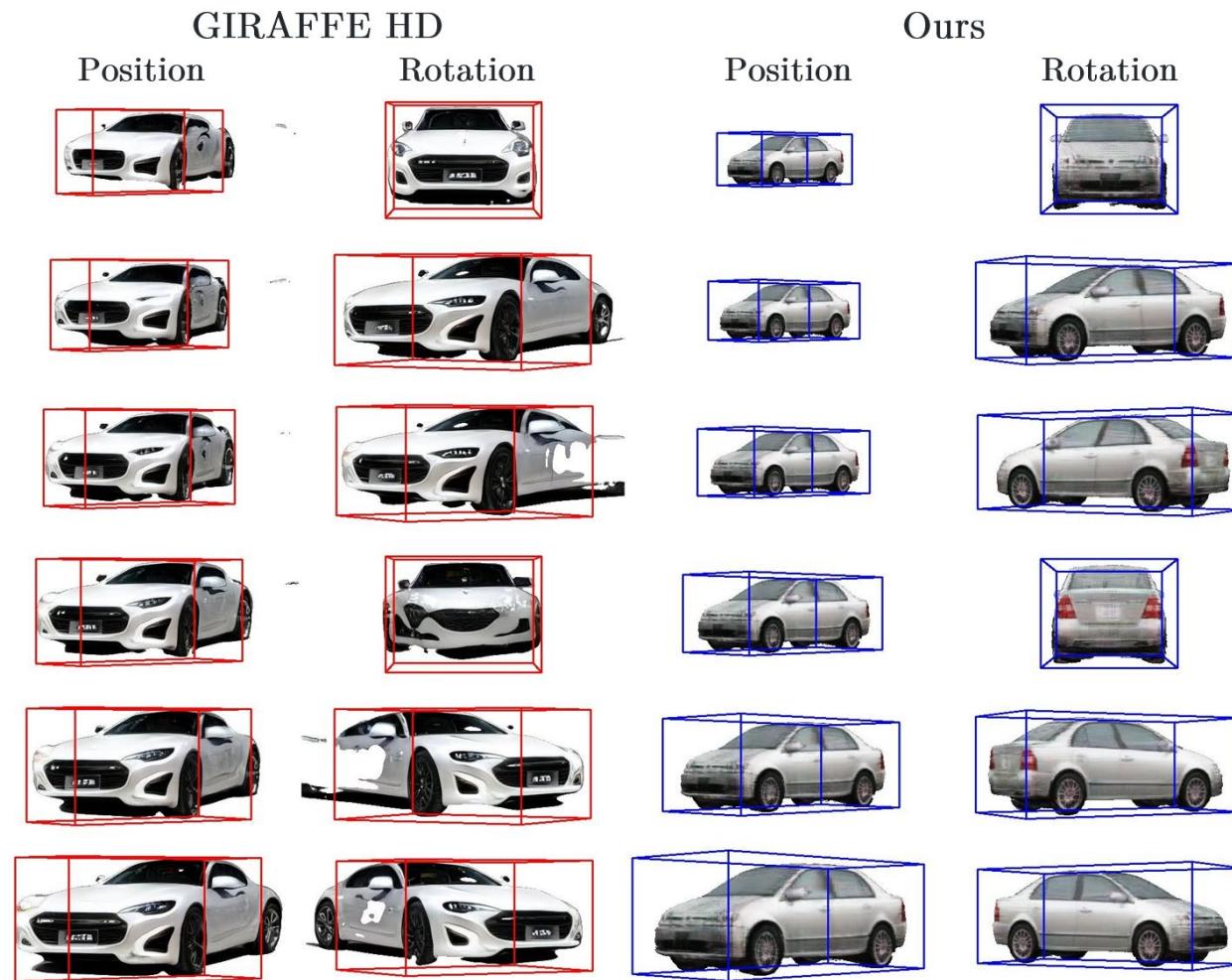
# Mechanism

- GIRAFFE: 2D upsample generalizes poor to unseen pose
- Lift3D: disentangles 3D generation from image synthesis
- Our drawback: imperfect GAN disentanglement, NeRF reconstruction error, ...



# Results

- Visualization of multi-view synthesis with plotted 3D box



# Composition

- Special design: The interaction of objects and environments.
- Shadow: casted from rounded rectangle,
- Map condition: objects are filtered by segmentation mask.



Input Image with Mask Prediction



Augmented Image w/o Shadow, w/o Map



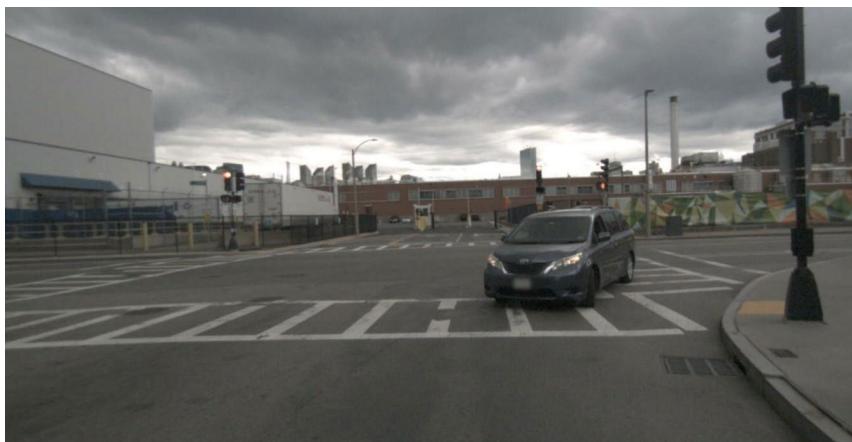
Augmented Image w/ Shadow, w/o Map



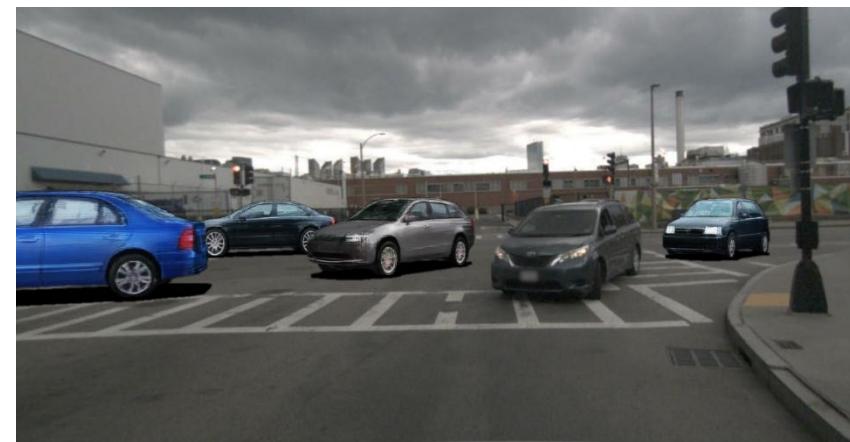
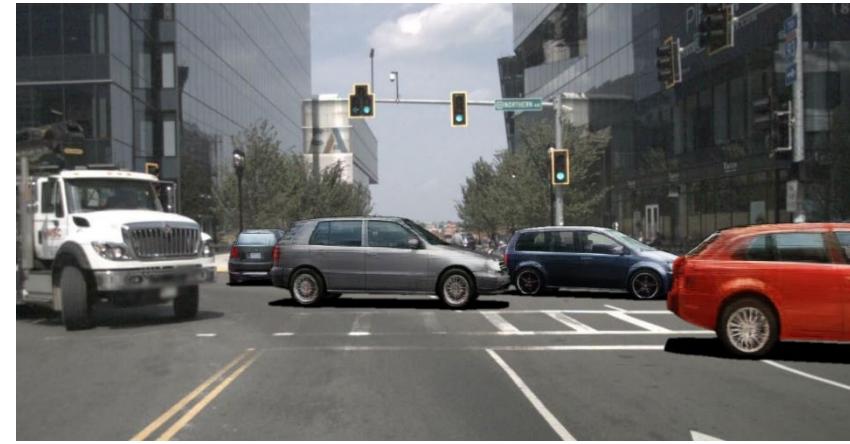
Augmented Image w/ Shadow, w/ Map

# Results

- Visualization result of augmentation



Original Dataset



Augmented Dataset

# Results

- Improvement of 3D detection accuracy on KITTI dataset:



# Summary

- Disentangled 3D generation provides tight 3D annotation
- Lift3D can synthesize images in any resolution by accumulating single-ray evaluation
- Without any domain adaptation, the generated data improves downstream task performance

# Future work of AIGC in AD

- Generate long tail scenarios to enhance robustness
- Leverage generative prior to reconstruct real-world objects
- Trajectory generation: synthesize traffic flow
- Scene generation: closed-loop evaluation of self-driving car

Thanks for listening!  
Q & A