



Master's Thesis

Multi-View Temporal Fusion in Semantic Segmentation

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Department of Computer Science
in partial fullfilment of the requirements for the degree
of Master of Science in Autonomous Systems

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> Sprint 15.05.2022 July 17, 2022

Sprint review

1.1 Goals for 15.07.2022 sprint

Below are the goals set for the period of 15.06.2022 to 15.07.2022

- Q1 Find one dataset
- Q2 Focus on the first research question
- Q3 Find a list of datasets for semantic segmentation with the camera dataset (Look for Synthetic dataset)
- Q4 Evaluation of the model with and without the Gaussian process
- Q5 Create a table of results

1.1.1 Q1 and Q3

During the literature review three datasets are shortlisted and described below.

- a. Scannet Dataset
- b. Virtual Kitti 2 dataset
- c. VIODE dataset

a. Scannet Dataset

Scannet is a RGB-D based video dataset with 2.5 million views obtained from 1500 scans along with camera poses. Each image has a ground truth of instance level semantic segmentation, surface reconstruction. Entire dataset is 1.3TB is size. Either specific scan can be downloaded or entire data can be downloaded at a time. The data need to be preprocessed to get the color, label and pose data. Procedure to preprocess the data is presented in the following link: Click This. Currently 86 scenes are downloaded and preprocessed. The color and label images are in ".png" format. The labels present in the are listed below

Labels of classes in the images - 1 wall, 2 floor, 3 cabinet, 4 bed, 5 chair, 6 sofa, 7 table, 8 door, 9 window, 10 bookshelf 11 picture, 12 counter, 13 blinds, 14 desk, 15 shelves, 16 curtain, 17 dresser, 18 pillow, 19 mirror, 20 floor mat, 21 clothes, 22 ceiling, 23 books 24 refridgerator, 25 television, 26 paper, 27 towel, 28 shower curtain, 29 box, 30 whiteboard, 31 person, 32 nightstand, 33 toilet, 34 sink, 35 lamp 36 bathtub, 37 bag, 38 otherstructure, 39 otherfurniture, 40 otherprop

Table 1.1: Camera Pose

-0.869565	0.231948	-0.435955	2.750575
0.492522	0.471291	-0.731647	3.154689
0.035758	-0.850932	-0.524058	1.290553
0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000





(a) RGB image

(b) Segmentation mask

Figure 1.1: 2 RGB image and Segmentation mask

b. Virtual KITTI 2 Dataset

Virtual KITTI is the first synthetic datasets created to autonomous driving application. The dataset represent the real world environment and created with the Unity game engine.

- Color images are in RGB format with 8-bit representation per channel
- Segmentation images are encoded in 8-bit per channel
- The pose of the camera is represented with rotation and translation vector with x-axis pointing on the right hand side, y-axis on down and z- axis is going forward
- The images are captured at different position of camera and different environment. They are 15-deg-left, 15-deg-right, 30-deg-left, 30-deg-right, clone, fog, morning, overcast, rain, sunset.
- The dataset has 15 classes in it and they are Terrain, Sky, Tree, Vegetation, Building, Road, GuardRail, TrafficSign, TrafficLight, Pole, Misc, Truck, Car, Van, Undefined

Camera Pose

rotation_world_space_x rotation_world_space_z camera_space_X camera_space_Y camera_space_Z rotation_camera_space_y rotation_camera_space_x rotation_camera_space_z

 $0\ 0\ 0\ -1.994751\ 1.85\ 1.50992\ 4.930564\ 6.371316\ -111\ -5.044228\ 0.2694305\ 0\ 0\ 4.462387\ 1.322803\ 5.465487\ -1.31005\ 0.02017088\ -0.06939133$

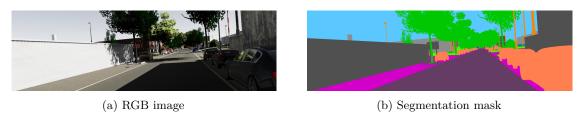


Figure 1.2: 2 RGB image and Segmentation mask

c. VIODE Dataset

A dataset generated from simulated challenging environment with the help of UAV data

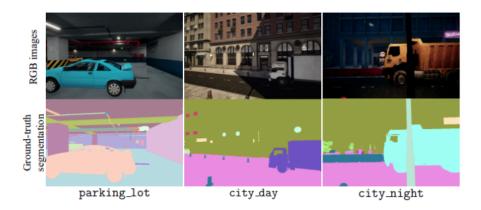


Figure 1.3: VIODE RGB and ground truth

1.1.2 Q2 and Q4

The research question deals with the study of temporal fusion on the semantic segmentation. Unet is a convolutional neural network based deep learning model developed for image segmentation. The architecture of the Unet model is presented below.

Initially the model is trained without temporal fusion i.e vanilla model and results are presented below. The vanilla Unet model is trained with 2 sequences (['scene0000_00', 'scene0000_01']) from scannet. Training parameter

 $batch_size = 4, \; epochs = 201, \; lr = 0.001, \; criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss(), \; optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), \; lr=lr)$

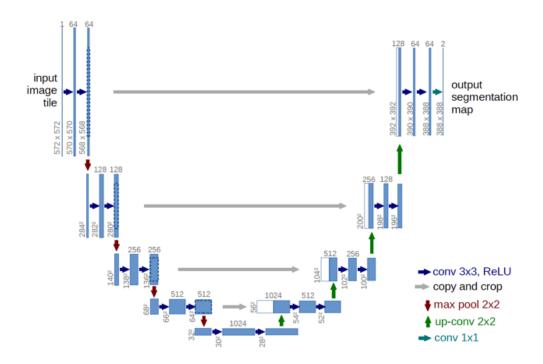


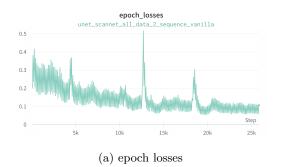
Figure 1.4: VIODE RGB and ground truth

NVIDIA-SM	II 460.32.03			460.32.03		
		sistence-M	Bus-Id	Disp.A Memory-Usage	Volatile	Uncorr. ECC
N/A 430	P0 29	9W / 250W	0M:	9:00:04.0 Off iB / 16280MiB	0% 	N/A İ
Processes GPU GI	: CI		e Proce	ess name		GPU Memory Usage
====== No runni	ng processe:	found				 +

Figure 1.5: VIODE RGB and ground truth

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
Conv2d-1	[-1, 64, 256, 256]	1,792
ReLU-2	[-1, 64, 256, 256]	θ
BatchNorm2d-3	[-1, 64, 256, 256]	128
Conv2d-4	[-1, 64, 256, 256]	36,928
ReLU-5	[-1, 64, 256, 256]	0
BatchNorm2d-6	[-1, 64, 256, 256]	128
MaxPool2d-7	[-1, 64, 128, 128]	73.056
Conv2d-8	[-1, 128, 128, 128]	73,856
ReLU-9 BatchNorm2d-10	[-1, 128, 128, 128] [-1, 128, 128, 128]	0 256
Conv2d-11	[-1, 128, 128, 128]	147,584
ReLU-12	[-1, 128, 128, 128]	θ
BatchNorm2d-13	[-1, 128, 128, 128]	256
MaxPool2d-14	[-1, 128, 64, 64]	θ
Conv2d-15	[-1, 256, 64, 64]	295,168
ReLU-16	[-1, 256, 64, 64]	θ
BatchNorm2d-17	[-1, 256, 64, 64]	512
Conv2d-18	[-1, 256, 64, 64]	590,080
ReLU-19 BatchNorm2d-20	[-1, 256, 64, 64]	0 512
MaxPool2d-21	[-1, 256, 64, 64] [-1, 256, 32, 32]	θ
Conv2d-22	[-1, 512, 32, 32]	1,180,160
ReLU-23	[-1, 512, 32, 32]	0
BatchNorm2d-24	[-1, 512, 32, 32]	1,024
Conv2d-25	[-1, 512, 32, 32]	2,359,808
ReLU-26	[-1, 512, 32, 32]	θ
BatchNorm2d-27	[-1, 512, 32, 32]	1,024
MaxPool2d-28	[-1, 512, 16, 16]	
Conv2d-29	[-1, 1024, 16, 16]	4,719,616
ReLU-30 BatchNorm2d-31	[-1, 1024, 16, 16] [-1, 1024, 16, 16]	0 2,048
Conv2d-32	[-1, 1024, 16, 16]	9,438,208
ReLU-33	[-1, 1024, 16, 16]	θ
BatchNorm2d-34	[-1, 1024, 16, 16]	2,048
ConvTranspose2d-35	[-1, 512, 32, 32]	4,719,104
Conv2d-36	[-1, 512, 32, 32]	4,719,104
ReLU-37	[-1, 512, 32, 32]	0
BatchNorm2d-38	[-1, 512, 32, 32]	1,024
Conv2d-39	[-1, 512, 32, 32]	2,359,808
ReLU-40 BatchNorm2d-41	[-1, 512, 32, 32] [-1, 512, 32, 32]	0 1,024
ConvTranspose2d-42	[-1, 312, 32, 32]	1,179,904
Conv2d-43	[-1, 256, 64, 64]	1,179,904
ReLU-44	[-1, 256, 64, 64]	1,1/3,304
BatchNorm2d-45	[-1, 256, 64, 64]	512
Conv2d-46	[-1, 256, 64, 64]	590,080
ReLU-47	[-1, 256, 64, 64]	θ
BatchNorm2d-48	[-1, 256, 64, 64]	512
ConvTranspose2d-49	[-1, 128, 128, 128]	295,040
Conv2d-50	[-1, 128, 128, 128]	295,040
ReLU-51 BatchNorm2d-52	[-1, 128, 128, 128] [-1, 128, 128, 128]	0 256
Conv2d-53	[-1, 128, 128, 128]	147,584
ReLU-54	[-1, 128, 128, 128]	147,304
BatchNorm2d-55	[-1, 128, 128, 128]	256

Figure 1.6: VIODE RGB and ground truth



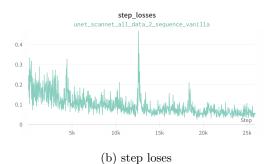


Figure 1.7: 2 RGB image and Segmentation mask

Experiment: 300_U-Net_vanilla_scene0000_02_validation_data

```
iou:[0.04437906 0.73293136 0.87293239 0.71476792 0.83797387 0.0.79456671 0.0.54382845 0.33428701 nan 0.67717294 0.0.72808201 nar 0.70462709 0.0.72808201 nan 0.69677545 0.45537421 nan 0.63785677 nan 0.6967754 0.45537421 0.63086775 0.65806111 nan 0.43221691 0.34005826 0.47502526]
```

meaniou:0.4669820514093615

Experiment:300_U-Net_vanilla_scene0000_02_Y_ground_truth_vanilla

Counted:{3: 3777909, 1: 4827271, 16: 1665538, 14: 333439, 40: 1339738, 0: 266606, 2: 5343004, 5: 289097, 22: 55467, 32: 155687, 4: 961328, 7: 1138, 39: 552443, 18: 78042, 38: 762545, 8: 573372, 34: 228948, 19: 1747, 33: 139176, 9: 194530, 24: 695429, 25: 140006, 6: 1316397, 27: 32343}

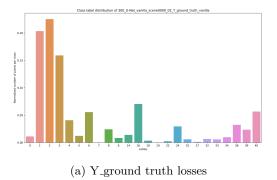
normalised_d:{3: 0.15919586872977345, 1: 0.20341453445253505, 16: 0.07018347154800432, 14: 0.014050659048004314, 40: 0.056454709412081985, 0: 0.011234408710895361, 2: 0.2251468109492988, 5: 0.0121821483945361381, 22: 0.092337392791262136, 32: 0.0065604352076591155, 4: 0.04059093451995685, 7: 4.795374865156418e-05, 39: 0.023279185207659116, 18: 0.0032185293379181054, 8: 0.02416104368932097, 34: 0.009457525589996783, 19: 7.361616774541532e-05, 33: 0.005864684466019418, 9: 0.008197225593311758, 24: 0.02930441781283711, 25: 0.00589965951995685, 6: 0.0554711519012945, 27: 0.001362889360841424}

Experiment:300_U-Net_vanilla_scene0000_02_Y_predicted_vanilla

Counted:{3: 3706662, 1: 4860148, 16: 1483896, 2: 5563705, 14: 286159, 40: 1380036, 18: 82360, 34: 213237, 32: 106425, 7: 191024, 12: 406877, 0: 852254, 38: 580916, 39: 233800, 24: 686335, 4: 928383, 8: 407538, 6: 1291977, 22: 42421, 9: 73631, 25: 78363, 33: 133828, 15: 113953, 19: 2575, 27: 24697}

normalised_d:{3: 0.1561936185275081, 1: 0.2047999258360302, 16: 0.0625293284789644, 2: 0.23444684634573895, 14: 0.01205834513214671, 40: 0.058152811488673135, 18: 0.0034705366774541533, 34: 0.008985512742718447, 32: 0.0044460625485436895, 7: 0.0080419487594399597, 12: 0.017145234964946668, 0: 0.035912806769147786, 38: 0.02447899811218986, 39: 0.00905200916935399, 24: 0.0289212092099161612, 4: 0.93912277710355995, 8: 0.01717308859223301, 6: 0.0544212682038835, 22: 0.0017875623651564185, 9: 0.093102708670442287, 25: 0.0033021086165048543, 33: 0.005639327130528587, 15: 0.004801822073894283, 19: 0.00010850694444444444, 27: 0.001040697478425027}

Figure 1.8: VIODE RGB and ground truth



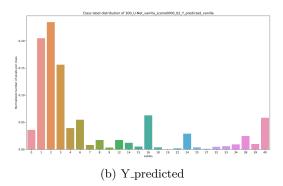


Figure 1.9: 2 RGB image and Segmentation mask

In the second experiment temporal fusion is done at the latent space. The output from latent space is taken and subjected to Gaussian process regression. The pictorial representation of the same is presented below.

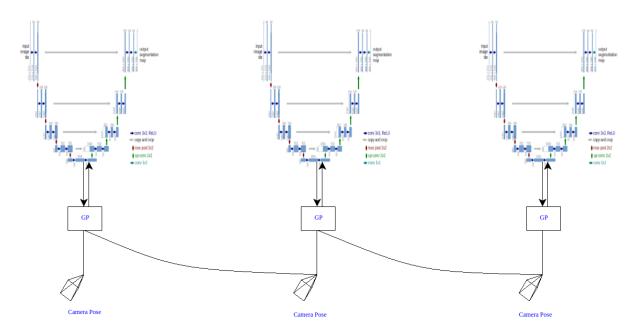


Figure 1.10: VIODE RGB and ground truth