Collaborative Perception Review

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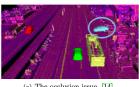
- 2 Related Work
- Baseline MediaBrain Lab UCLA-Mobility Lab
- 4 Reference

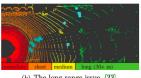


- Backgroud
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(a) The occlusion issue. [14]

(b) The long range issue. [33]

图 1: 单车感知的两个局限性: a) 遮挡, b) 长距离衰减

■ 感知模块是自动驾驶车辆中最重要的模块之一,单车感知能 力已经取得了非常大的进步,但在一定程度上已经达到了瓶 颈

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Background

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■ 为了持续提高车辆的感知能力, 打破感知的局限性, 在通讯 技术的支持下,协同感知收到了广泛的关注[1]



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Related Work

目前,相关工作有一定的数量和规模

- 上海交通大学MediaBrain发表综述文章-Collaborative Perception for Autonomous Driving: Current Status and Future Trend [1] 并提出了 V2VNet, DiscoNet, Who2Comm, When2Comm, Where2Comm, SyncNet 等一系列模型
- 法国 ESIGELEC 发表综述文章-Survey on Cooperative Perception in an Automotive Context [2]
- UCLA Mobility Lab近两年在 NeurIPS、ICLR、ICRA 等顶会发表并开源 工作,包括数据集 OPV2V [3]、开源框架 OpenCDA [4]、模型 V2X-ViT [5] 等
- University of North Texas 的 Qi Chen 等先后提出了 Cooper, F-Cooper 模型 [6,7]



Related Work

[1] 介绍了协同感知的基本概念,协同方式、总结了过程中的关键问题和应用,并讨论了一些行业面临的问题和挑战.

协作方式和关键问题、是这篇文章写作的两条主线、也是该实验室几项工作的主线。

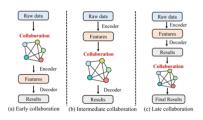


图 2: 三种协同方式

如图2所示, 协作方式可以主要分为:

- Early Collaboration--早期融 合 [6,8,7]
 - 方法简单, 可实施性高
 - 占据大量的通信带宽
- Late Collaboration--后期融合
 - 所需的通信资源较少
 - 容易受到丢包、延迟等噪声影响
- Intermediate Collaboration--中期融合 [9,10,11,12,13]
 - 在效果和通信带宽之间做了比较好的权衡

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Related Work I

[1] 介绍了协同感知过程中的几种关键组成部分

- 协作图:
 - 协作图是构建整个过程的重要工具,在一些工作中,将车辆或路侧设备作为图的节点,通信关系作为图的边,对过程进行建模。
 - 针对于协作图的研究,是 MediaBrain 几篇工作的主要研究内容,例如 [9,12,10,11,13] 都是针对协作图进行研究,优化目标为:使用更少的通信带宽来达到更强的感知能力。
- 信息对齐:
 - 由于多个智能体信息的时空不对称性,信息对齐是协同感知 重要的组成部分之一
 - MediaBrain 提出了 SyncNet [14],补偿了通信延时对整个模型造成的影响



Related Work II

- UCLA-Mobility Lab 提出的 V2X-ViT [5] 将通信延迟作为 Transformer [15] 结构中的 Position Embedding 输入、对通信 延时进行补偿
- 信息融合:
 - 收到多个智能体信息后,单车的信息融合是整个过程中最重 要的环节。
 - CommNet [16] 将收到的信息通过均值操作合并到一起,以 VAIN [17] 为代表的注意力机制在得到的广泛的应用

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Related Work

Related Work Summary:

- [1,2] 两篇综述中、相关工作大多均为 2020 年后发表
- Intermediate Collaboration 是学术研究中使用最广泛的一种 方式
- MediaBrain 与 UCLA Mobility Lab 的工作最为先进和成体 系,但两者侧重点不同
- MediaBrain 与 UCLA-Mobility Lab 工作均开源数据集和开放 源码



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MediaBrain - V2X-Sim [18]

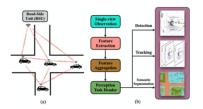


Fig. 1. (a) Intersection for vehicle-to-everything (V2X) communication. (b) Workflow of multi-agent collaborative perception with intermediate-/feature-based strategy. We benchmark collaborative object detection, multi-object tracking, and semantic segmentation in the bird's eye view (BEV).

Basebone:

- Encoder
- Collaboration Graph

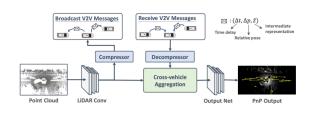
V2X-Sim 是基于仿真场景的,协 同感知数据集,包括:

- 路侧传感器和车辆传感器数据
- 多类型传感器数据
- 多种感知任务的 Ground Truth 标签

- Decoder
- Output Header



MediaBrain – V2VNet [9]



V2VNet 是一种利用 GNN 聚合信息的感知预测 (P&P) 模型 **Key Words**: *GNN*, *ConvRNN V2VNet* 主要分为三个阶段:

- 数据预处理 (CNNs) 与压缩 (SOTA 算法)
- 信息融合:
 - 信息解压缩
 - 使用 GNN 进行信息融合、以满足不同车辆的空间位置与时 间的变化
- 结果输出: End-to-End 输出感知与预测结果



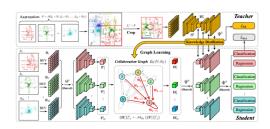
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MediaBrain – DiscoNet [12]

[12] 提出了一种基于知识蒸馏 [19] 的可训练的协作图,使用矩阵表示,矩阵上的值表示节点之间传递消息的权重

- 教师模型使用 Early Collaboration, 使用全局信息进行感知
- 学生模型分为四个部分:
 - 特征编码:将 BEV 经过 CNNs 得到 Feature Map
 - 特征压缩: 使用 1×1conv 进行特征压缩
 - 协作图构建:
 - 信息传递
 - 得到图注意力
 - 信息合并
 - 解码并输出结果: 使用 CNNs 解码并输出结果





- Message Transmission: 每个智能体将压缩后的 FeatureMap 传输给其他 智能体
- Message Attention:
 - 智能体 i 接收智能体 j 的信息 F_j ,并基于位置,将信息 F_j 变换到 $agent_i$ 的坐标系下 $F_{j\rightarrow i}=\Gamma_{j\rightarrow i}(F_i)$
 - 使用边编码器将边编码 $W_{i\rightarrow i} = \Pi(F_{i\rightarrow i}, F_i)$
 - 使用 1×1convs 降维得到 Attention 数值
- Message Aggregation: 每个智能体根据 Attention 权重得到合并后的 FeatureMap

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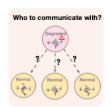
MediaBrain – Who2com [10]

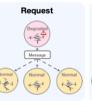
[10] 提出了一种多阶段、握手机制 (Multi-stage Handshake Communication) 的通信方式,当智能体发送请求,其他智能体接收信息并计算匹配程度,自动选择一个或多个智能体进行协同、大大减少了带宽的消耗,包含三个部分:

 \blacksquare Request

■ Match

• Connect











MediaBrain – Who2com [10]

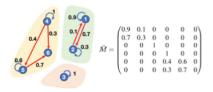
- Request: $Agent_i$ 发送压缩后的 $Request: \nu_i = G_m^j(\widetilde{x}_i; \theta_m)$
- Match: 匹配分数 $s_{ij} = \Phi(\nu_i, \kappa_i), \kappa_i = G_k^j(x_i; \theta_k)$
 - 其中, $\Phi = \nu_i^T W_a \kappa_i$, 应是根据 [15] 中 $Self_A$ ttention 计算相 关度的方法
- Connect: 连接并传送信息

训练过程中不以最优匹配为目标,以最大化感知能力为目标,克 服了该问题数据集缺少的问题



MediaBrain – When2comm [11]

When2com 在 Who2com 的基础上、增加了对通信触发的判断 (类似于事件触发),进一步减少了通信带宽的消耗。



在 Who2com 的三段上, When2com 基于 Self - Attention 和 Cross - Attention 生成一个矩阵,表示每个智能体接收不同其他 智能体的权重, 当

$$m_{i,i} = 1$$

时, Agent; 不需要接收其他智能体的信息

- Baseline **UCLA-Mobility Lab**



UCLA-Mobility Lab – OPV2V



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UCLA-Mobility Lab – OpenCDA



UCLA-Mobility Lab – V2X-ViT

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UCLA-Mobility Lab – Bridging—

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Thanks!