

CenterPoint论文和代码解析 - 知乎

🔗 原文链接: <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/584993...>

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✂ 本文档由 飞书剪存 一键生成

论文: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2006.11275.pdf>

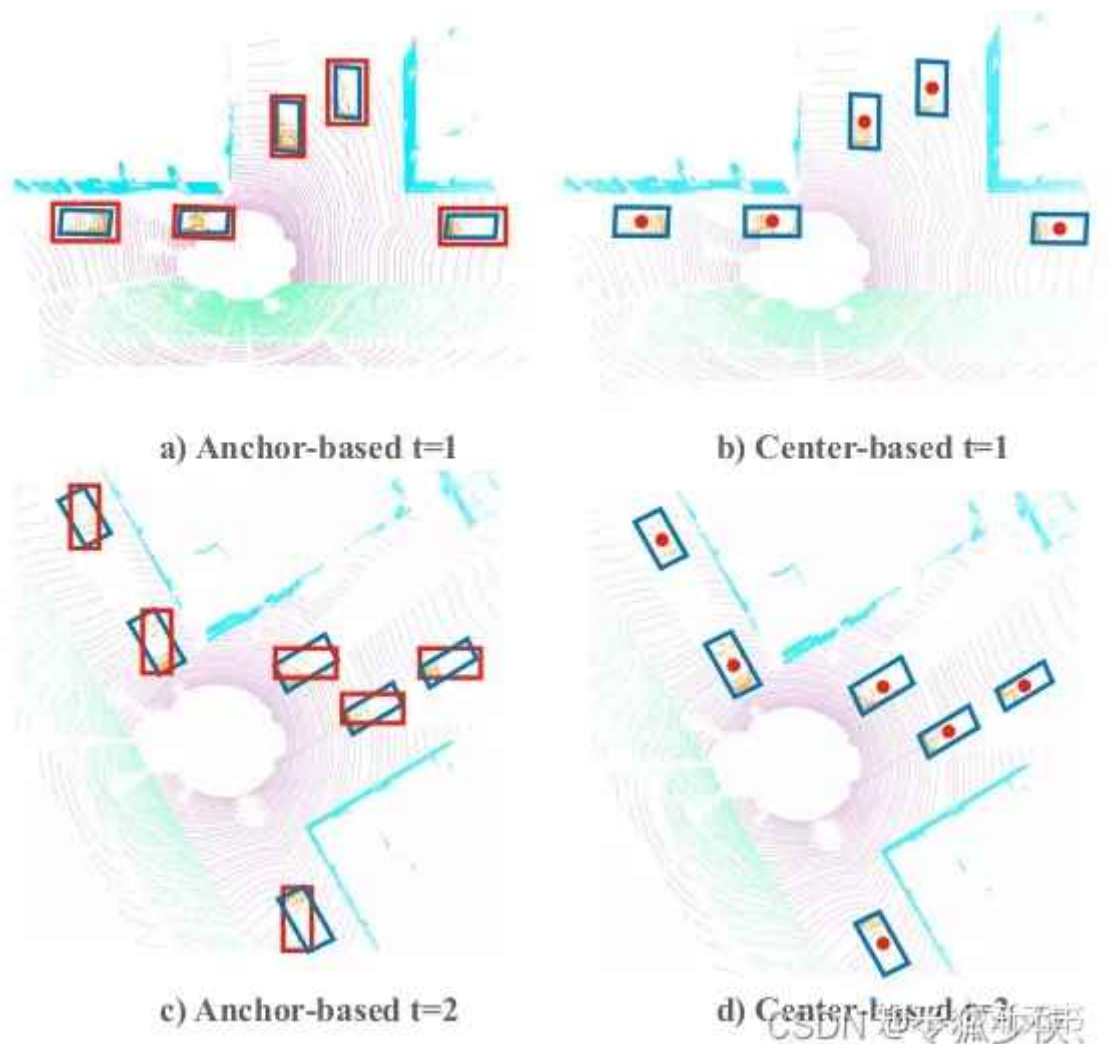
CenterPoint代码: <https://github.com/tianweiy/CenterPoint>

OpenPCDet代码: <https://github.com/open-mmlab/OpenPCDet/>

简介

基于 `anchor` 的检测器难以枚举所有方向或将轴对齐的边界框拟合到旋转对象, `CenterPoint` 提出了一种基于中心的基于激光雷达点云的三维目标检测与跟踪框架, 首先使用关键点检测器检测对象的中心, 然后回归其他属性, 包括 3D 尺寸、3D 方向和速度。在第二阶段, 它使用目标上的额外点特征来改进这些估计。 `CenterPoint` 简单, 接近实时, 在 `Waymo` 和 `nuScenes` 基准测试中实现了最先进的性能。

`CenterPoint` 使用标准的基于 `Lidar` 的骨干网, 即 `VoxelNet` 或 `PointPillars`, 来构建输入点云的表示。然后, 它将这种表示平铺到一个BEV视图中, 并使用基于标准图像的关键点检测器来寻找目标中心。对于每个检测到的中心, 它会从中心位置的点特征回归所有其他目标属性, 如3D 尺寸、方向和速度。此外, 用一个轻量级的第二阶段来改善目标位置。



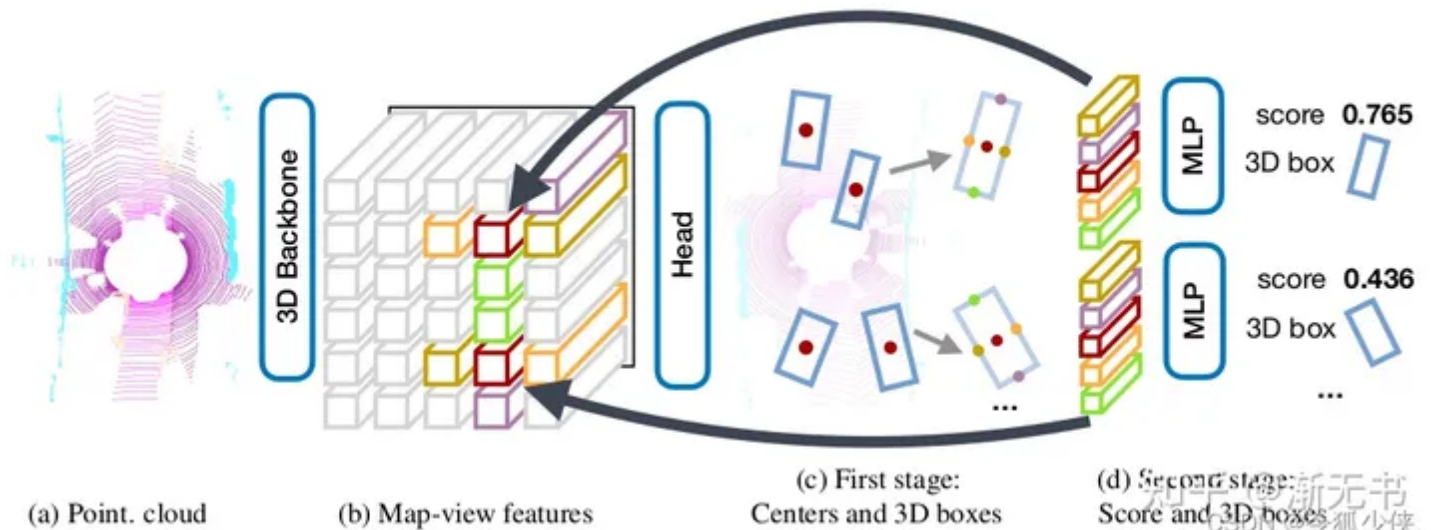
CenterPoint 提出了一个基于中心的框架来表示、检测和跟踪对象。以前的基于anchor的方法使用相对于车辆自身坐标轴对齐anchor。当车辆在笔直的道路行驶时，基于anchor的方法和我们的基于中心的方法都能够准确地检测到物体。然而，在左转（底部）期间，基于anchor的方法难以将轴对齐的边界框拟合到旋转对象。我们的基于中心的模型通过旋转不变的点准确地检测对象。

基于中心的表示法有几个关键的优点：

- 首先，与包围框不同，点没有内在的方向。这大大减少了目标检测器的搜索空间，并允许主干学习目标的旋转不变性和等价性。
- 其次，基于中心的表示简化了下游任务，如跟踪。如果物体是点，轨迹就是空间和时间中的路径。中心点预测目标在连续帧和关联目标之间的相对偏移(速度)。
- 第三，基于点的特征提取使我们能够设计一个有效的两阶段细化模块，其速度远快于以往的方法。

我们在两个流行的大数据集上测试我们的模型：**Waymo Open** 和 **nuScenes**。我们发现，在不同的主干下，从框表示到基于中心表示的简单切换可以增加3-4个mAP。第二阶段细化进一步带来额外的2 mAP提升，计算开销很小(< 10%)。

CenterPoint



在这里插入图片描述

图2显示了 CenterPoint 模型的总体框架。第一阶段首先使用 backbone_3D （使用voxel或pillar的形式)提取激光雷达点云的BEV特征。然后， backbone_2D 检测头找到对象中心并使用中心特征回归完整的 3D 边界框（中心，长宽高，航向角，速度）。第二阶段是将第一阶段的预测框点特征传递到 MLP ，去细化置信度 score 和和 3D box

基于voxel

MeanVFE

利用预处理阶段计算出体素体素特征，对voxel的点特征求平均 MeanVFE

```

1 class MeanVFE(VFETemplate):
2     def __init__(self, model_cfg, num_point_features, **kwargs):
3         super().__init__(model_cfg=model_cfg)
4         self.num_point_features = num_point_features # 5
5
6     def get_output_feature_dim(self):
7         return self.num_point_features
8
9     def forward(self, batch_dict, **kwargs):
10        """
11        Args:
12            batch_dict:
13                voxels: (num_voxels, max_points_per_voxel, C)
14                voxel_num_points: optional (num_voxels)
15            **kwargs:
16
17        Returns:
18            vfe_features: (num_voxels, C)
19        """

```

```

20         # [num_voxels,10,5],[num_voxels]
21         voxel_features, voxel_num_points = batch_dict['voxels'], batch_dict['vox
22         # keepdim参数指是否对求和的结果squeeze,如果True其他维度保持不变,求和的dim维变
23         points_mean = voxel_features[:, :, :].sum(dim=1, keepdim=False) # 第二维
24         normalizer = torch.clamp_min(voxel_num_points.view(-1, 1), min=1.0).type
25         points_mean = points_mean / normalizer # [num_voxels,5]
26         batch_dict['voxel_features'] = points_mean.contiguous() # 深拷贝
27
28         return batch_dict

```

VoxelResBackBone8x

VoxelResBackBone8x

```

1  def post_act_block(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size, indice_key=None, stri
2                      conv_type='subm', norm_fn=None):
3
4      if conv_type == 'subm':
5          conv = spconv.SubMConv3d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size, bias=Fa
6      elif conv_type == 'spconv':
7          conv = spconv.SparseConv3d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size, strid
8                                      bias=False, indice_key=indice_key)
9      elif conv_type == 'inverseconv':
10         conv = spconv.SparseInverseConv3d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size
11     else:
12         raise NotImplementedError
13
14     m = spconv.SparseSequential(
15         conv,
16         norm_fn(out_channels),
17         nn.ReLU(),
18     )
19
20     return m
21
22 class VoxelResBackBone8x(nn.Module):
23     def __init__(self, model_cfg, input_channels, grid_size, **kwargs):
24         super().__init__()
25         self.model_cfg = model_cfg
26         norm_fn = partial(nn.BatchNorm1d, eps=1e-3, momentum=0.01) # 固定参数eps和
27         self.sparse_shape = grid_size[:::-1] + [1, 0, 0] # array([41, 1440, 1440]
28         # SubMConv3d:只有当kernel的中心覆盖一个 active input site时,卷积输出才会被计
29         # spatial_shape:[41, 1440, 1440] --> [41, 1440, 1440]
30         self.conv_input = spconv.SparseSequential(
31             spconv.SubMConv3d(input_channels, 16, 3, padding=1, bias=False, indi
32             norm_fn(16),

```

```

33         nn.ReLU(),
34     )
35     block = post_act_block
36     # spatial_shape:[41, 1440, 1440] --> [41, 1440, 1440]
37     self.conv1 = spconv.SparseSequential(
38         SparseBasicBlock(16, 16, norm_fn=norm_fn, indice_key='res1'),
39         SparseBasicBlock(16, 16, norm_fn=norm_fn, indice_key='res1'),
40     )
41
42     # SparseConv3d:就像普通的卷积一样, 只要kernel 覆盖一个 active input site, 就
43     # spatial_shape:[41, 1440, 1440] --> [21, 720, 720]
44     self.conv2 = spconv.SparseSequential(
45         block(16, 32, 3, norm_fn=norm_fn, stride=2, padding=1, indice_key='s
46         SparseBasicBlock(32, 32, norm_fn=norm_fn, indice_key='res2'),
47         SparseBasicBlock(32, 32, norm_fn=norm_fn, indice_key='res2'),
48     )
49     # spatial_shape:[21, 720, 720] --> [11, 360, 360]
50     self.conv3 = spconv.SparseSequential(
51         block(32, 64, 3, norm_fn=norm_fn, stride=2, padding=1, indice_key='s
52         SparseBasicBlock(64, 64, norm_fn=norm_fn, indice_key='res3'),
53         SparseBasicBlock(64, 64, norm_fn=norm_fn, indice_key='res3'),
54     )
55     # spatial_shape:[11, 360, 360] --> [5, 180, 180]
56     self.conv4 = spconv.SparseSequential(
57         block(64, 128, 3, norm_fn=norm_fn, stride=2, padding=(0, 1, 1), indi
58         SparseBasicBlock(128, 128, norm_fn=norm_fn, indice_key='res4'),
59         SparseBasicBlock(128, 128, norm_fn=norm_fn, indice_key='res4'),
60     )
61
62     last_pad = 0
63     last_pad = self.model_cfg.get('last_pad', last_pad)
64     # spatial_shape:[5, 180, 180] --> [2, 180, 180]
65     self.conv_out = spconv.SparseSequential(
66         spconv.SparseConv3d(128, 128, (3, 1, 1), stride=(2, 1, 1), padding=l
67         norm_fn(128),
68         nn.ReLU(),
69     )
70     self.num_point_features = 128
71     self.backbone_channels = {
72         'x_conv1': 16,
73         'x_conv2': 32,
74         'x_conv3': 64,
75         'x_conv4': 128
76     }
77
78     def forward(self, batch_dict):
79         """

```

```

80     Args:
81         batch_dict:
82             batch_size: int
83             vfe_features: (num_voxels, C)
84             voxel_coords: (num_voxels, 4), [batch_idx, z_idx, y_idx, x_idx]
85     Returns:
86         batch_dict:
87             encoded_spconv_tensor: sparse tensor
88     """
89     # voxel_features (12000, 5) : Voxel特征均值,    voxel_coords (12000, 4) :
90     # 对 voxel_features 按照 coords 进行索引, coords 在之前的处理中加入例如batch这
91     voxel_features, voxel_coords = batch_dict['voxel_features'], batch_dict[
92     batch_size = batch_dict['batch_size'] # 1
93
94     # 根据voxel特征和voxel坐标以及空间形状和batch, 建立稀疏tensor
95     input_sp_tensor = spconv.SparseConvTensor(
96         features=voxel_features, # torch.Size([12723, 5])
97         indices=voxel_coords.int(), # torch.Size([12723, 4])
98         spatial_shape=self.sparse_shape, # [41, 1440, 1440]
99         batch_size=batch_size # 1
100     )
101     # 子流线稀疏卷积+BN+Relu spatial_shape:[41, 1440, 1440]-->[41, 1440, 1440]
102     x = self.conv_input(input_sp_tensor)
103
104     x_conv1 = self.conv1(x) # 经两次SparseBasicBlock spatial_shape:[41, 1440,
105     x_conv2 = self.conv2(x_conv1) # 经子流线稀疏卷积、两次SparseBasicBlock spa
106     x_conv3 = self.conv3(x_conv2) # 经子流线稀疏卷积、两次SparseBasicBlock spa
107     x_conv4 = self.conv4(x_conv3) # 经子流线稀疏卷积、两次SparseBasicBlock spa
108
109     # [5, 180, 180] -> [2, 180, 180] 通道128-->128
110     out = self.conv_out(x_conv4) # 用的卷积形式是 SparseConv3d 而不是 SubMConv.
111
112     batch_dict.update({
113         'encoded_spconv_tensor': out,
114         'encoded_spconv_tensor_stride': 8
115     })
116     batch_dict.update({
117         'multi_scale_3d_features': {
118             'x_conv1': x_conv1,
119             'x_conv2': x_conv2,
120             'x_conv3': x_conv3,
121             'x_conv4': x_conv4,
122         }
123     })
124
125     batch_dict.update({
126         'multi_scale_3d_strides': {

```

```

127         'x_conv1': 1,
128         'x_conv2': 2,
129         'x_conv3': 4,
130         'x_conv4': 8,
131     }
132 })
133
134     return batch_dict

```

对于 `VoxelBackBone8x` 模块的前向推理 (`forward`) 部分, 其输入字典中最重要的内容为 `voxel_features` 和 `voxel_coords`。他们分别表示有效的输入特征, 以及这些有效特征的空间位置。 `voxel_features` 的 `size` 为 `(N,5)`

从 `post_act_block` 中可以看出 `spconv` 有3种3D稀疏卷积: `SubMConv3d`、`SparseConv3d`和 `SparseInverseConv3d`

```

1 conv = spconv.SubMConv3d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size, bias=False, ind

```

`spconv` 的 3D 稀疏卷积和普通卷积使用类似, 唯一多了一个 `indice_key`, 这是为了在 `indice` 相同的情况下重复利用计算好的 `rulebook` 和 `hash` 表, 减少计算

看下面这行代码:

```

1         self.sparse_shape = grid_size[::-1] + [1, 0, 0] # array([41, 1440, 1440]

```

`sparse_shape` 的 Z轴为什么需要加1?

参考: <https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmdetection3d/issues/282>

`SparseEncoder`将在高维度上进行下采样。加1后允许高度维度可以无误差地向下采样几次, 并最终满足 `CenterPoint` 的实现。

继续看残差网络块: `SparseBasicBlock`

```

1 class SparseBasicBlock(spconv.SparseModule):
2     expansion = 1
3
4     def __init__(self, inplanes, planes, stride=1, norm_fn=None, downsample=None
5         super(SparseBasicBlock, self).__init__()
6

```

```

7         assert norm_fn is not None
8         bias = norm_fn is not None
9         self.conv1 = spconv.SubMConv3d(
10             inplanes, planes, kernel_size=3, stride=stride, padding=1, bias=bias
11         )
12         self.bn1 = norm_fn(planes)
13         self.relu = nn.ReLU()
14         self.conv2 = spconv.SubMConv3d(
15             planes, planes, kernel_size=3, stride=stride, padding=1, bias=bias,
16         )
17         self.bn2 = norm_fn(planes)
18         self.downsample = downsample
19         self.stride = stride
20
21     def forward(self, x):
22         identity = x # [41, 1440, 1440]
23         # [41, 1440, 1440]
24         out = self.conv1(x) # 子流线卷积 indice_key='res1'
25         out = replace_feature(out, self.bn1(out.features)) # bn 调用SparseConvTensor
26         out = replace_feature(out, self.relu(out.features)) # relu 调用SparseConvTensor
27         # [41, 1440, 1440]
28         out = self.conv2(out) # indice_key='res1'
29         out = replace_feature(out, self.bn2(out.features)) # bn 调用SparseConvTensor
30
31         if self.downsample is not None: # False
32             identity = self.downsample(x)
33         # 残差网络: 将identity和out的feature相加后, 构建新的输入SparseConvTensor
34         out = replace_feature(out, out.features + identity.features) # 调用SparseConvTensor
35         out = replace_feature(out, self.relu(out.features)) # relu 调用SparseConvTensor
36
37         return out

```

重点看 `forward` 中的 `replace_feature` , `replace_feature` 函数位于 `OpenPCDet/pcdet/utils/spconv_utils.py`

```

1 def replace_feature(out, new_features):
2     # __dir__ 返回一个有序列表:列表包含当前对象的所有属性名及方法名
3     if "replace_feature" in out.__dir__():
4         # spconv 2.x behaviour
5         return out.replace_feature(new_features)
6     else:
7         out.features = new_features
8     return out

```


会调用 `spconv 2.0` 中类 `SparseConvTensor` 的 `replace_feature` 方法，代码如下：

`spconv/pytorch/core.py`

```
1     def replace_feature(self, feature: torch.Tensor):
2         """we need to replace x.features = F.relu(x.features) with x = x.replace
3         due to limit of torch.fx
4         """
5         # assert feature.shape[0] == self.indices.shape[0], "replaced num of fea
6         new_spt = SparseConvTensor(feature, self.indices, self.spatial_shape,
7                                   self.batch_size, self.grid, self.voxel_num,
8                                   self.indice_dict)
9         new_spt.benchmark = self.benchmark
10        new_spt.benchmark_record = self.benchmark_record
11        new_spt.thrust_allocator = self.thrust_allocator
12        new_spt._timer = self._timer
13        new_spt.force_algo = self.force_algo
14
15        return new_spt
```

下面总结下 `backbone3d` 稀疏卷积的具体调用过程：

```
1 # conv_input
2 # [41, 1440, 1440]-->[41, 1440, 1440]
3 SubMConv3d(5, 16, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1], di
4 BatchNorm1d(16, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
5 ReLU()
6
7 # conv1
8 # [41, 1440, 1440]-->[41, 1440, 1440]
9 SubMConv3d(16, 16, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1], d
10 BatchNorm1d(16, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
11 ReLU()
12 SubMConv3d(16, 16, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1], d
13 BatchNorm1d(16, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
14 ReLU()
15
16 SubMConv3d(16, 16, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1], d
17 BatchNorm1d(16, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
18 ReLU()
19 SubMConv3d(16, 16, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1], d
20 BatchNorm1d(16, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
21 ReLU()
22
23 # conv2
```

```
24 # [41, 1440, 1440]-->[21, 720, 720]
25 SparseConv3d(16, 32, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[2, 2, 2], padding=[1, 1, 1],
26 BatchNorm1d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
27 ReLU()
28
29 SubMConv3d(32, 32, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1], d
30 BatchNorm1d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
31 ReLU()
32 SubMConv3d(32, 32, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1], d
33 BatchNorm1d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
34 ReLU()
35
36 SubMConv3d(32, 32, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1], d
37 BatchNorm1d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
38 ReLU()
39 SubMConv3d(32, 32, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1], d
40 BatchNorm1d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
41 ReLU()
42
43 # conv3
44 # [21, 720, 720]-->[11, 360, 360]
45 SparseConv3d(32, 64, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[2, 2, 2], padding=[1, 1, 1],
46 BatchNorm1d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
47 ReLU()
48
49 SubMConv3d(64, 64, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1], d
50 BatchNorm1d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
51 ReLU()
52 SubMConv3d(64, 64, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1], d
53 BatchNorm1d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
54 ReLU()
55
56 SubMConv3d(64, 64, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1], d
57 BatchNorm1d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
58 ReLU()
59 SubMConv3d(64, 64, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1], d
60 BatchNorm1d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
61 ReLU()
62
63 # conv4
64 # [11, 360, 360]-->[5, 180, 180]
65 SparseConv3d(64, 128, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[2, 2, 2], padding=[0, 1, 1]
66 BatchNorm1d(128, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
67 ReLU()
68
69 SubMConv3d(128, 128, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1],
70 BatchNorm1d(128, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
```

```

71 ReLU()
72 SubMConv3d(128, 128, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1],
73 BatchNorm1d(128, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True
74 ReLU()
75
76 SubMConv3d(128, 128, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1],
77 BatchNorm1d(128, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True
78 ReLU()
79 SubMConv3d(128, 128, kernel_size=[3, 3, 3], stride=[1, 1, 1], padding=[1, 1, 1],
80 BatchNorm1d(128, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True
81 ReLU()
82
83 # conv_out
84 # [5, 180, 180] -> [2, 180, 180]
85 SparseConv3d(128, 128, kernel_size=[3, 1, 1], stride=[2, 1, 1], padding=[0, 0, 0
86 BatchNorm1d(128, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True
87 ReLU()

```

HeightCompression

主要目的是将提取出的点云稀疏特征 `encoded_spconv_tensor` 转换到 `BEV` 视角下。事实上这个转换过程非常简单粗暴。首先把稀疏特征转换成为体素特征的格式，然后把 `Z` 轴和通道合并，变为 `BEV` 视角上的 `2D` 特征。

```

1 # 在高度方向上进行压缩
2 class HeightCompression(nn.Module):
3     def __init__(self, model_cfg, **kwargs):
4         super().__init__()
5         self.model_cfg = model_cfg
6         self.num_bev_features = self.model_cfg.NUM_BEV_FEATURES # 256
7
8     def forward(self, batch_dict):
9         """
10         Args:
11             batch_dict:
12                 encoded_spconv_tensor: sparse tensor
13         Returns:
14             batch_dict:
15                 spatial_features:
16
17         """
18         encoded_spconv_tensor = batch_dict['encoded_spconv_tensor'] # [2, 180, 1
19         spatial_features = encoded_spconv_tensor.dense() # torch.Size([1, 128, 2
20         N, C, D, H, W = spatial_features.shape # 1 128 2 180 180
21         spatial_features = spatial_features.view(N, C * D, H, W) # torch.Size([1

```

```

22         batch_dict['spatial_features'] = spatial_features
23         batch_dict['spatial_features_stride'] = batch_dict['encoded_spcnv_tenso
24         return batch_dict

```

`dense()` 是调用`spconv`中类 `SparseConvTensor` 的方法，类 `SparseConvTensor` 位于 `spconv/__init__.py`，作用将 `backbone_3D` 经稀疏卷积的输出 `out` 转为 `(batch_size, chanel, grid_nums_z, grid_nums_y, grid_nums_x)` 形状的 `torch` 张量

```

1  # 根据索引indices对给定shape的零张量中的单个值或切片应用稀疏updates来创建新的张量
2  def scatter_nd(indices, updates, shape):
3      """pytorch edition of tensorflow scatter_nd.
4      this function don't contain except handle code. so use this carefully
5      when indice repeats, don't support repeat add which is supported
6      in tensorflow.
7      """
8      # indices : [N,4]
9      # updates : [N,128]
10     # shape: [4, 2, 180, 180, 128]
11     ret = torch.zeros(*shape, dtype=updates.dtype, device=updates.device) # [4,
12     ndim = indices.shape[-1] # 4
13     output_shape = list(indices.shape[:-1]) + shape[indices.shape[-1]:] # [4,N]
14     flatted_indices = indices.view(-1, ndim) # [N,4]
15     slices = [flatted_indices[:, i] for i in range(ndim)] # batch_index,z,y,x
16     slices += [Ellipsis]
17     ret[slices] = updates.view(*output_shape)
18     return ret
19
20 class SparseConvTensor(object):
21     def __init__(self, features, indices, spatial_shape, batch_size, grid=None):
22         """
23         Args:
24             features: [num_points, num_features] feature tensor
25             indices: [num_points, ndim + 1] indice tensor. batch index saved in
26             spatial_shape: spatial shape of your sparse data
27             batch_size: batch size of your sparse data
28             grid: pre-allocated grid tensor. should be used when the volume of s
29         """
30         self.features = features # 有效的数据
31         self.indices = indices # 有效的voxel空间坐标索引 (64000, 4)
32         self.spatial_shape = spatial_shape # 空间大小 (41, 1600, 1408)
33         self.batch_size = batch_size
34         self.indice_dict = {}
35         self.grid = grid
36

```

```

37     def dense(self, channels_first=True):
38         output_shape = [self.batch_size] + list(self.spatial_shape) + [self.features]
39         res = scatter_nd(self.indices.to(self.features.device).long(), self.features, output_shape)
40         if not channels_first:
41             return res
42         ndim = len(self.spatial_shape) # 3
43         trans_params = list(range(0, ndim + 1)) #(0,1,2,3)
44         trans_params.insert(1, ndim + 1) # (0,4,1,2,3)
45         return res.permute(*trans_params).contiguous() # [4, 2, 180, 180, 128] ->

```

基于pillar

DynamicPillarVFE

直接看代码和注释：

```

1 class PFNLayerV2(nn.Module):
2     def __init__(self,
3                 in_channels,
4                 out_channels,
5                 use_norm=True,
6                 last_layer=False):
7         super().__init__()
8
9         self.last_vfe = last_layer
10        self.use_norm = use_norm
11        if not self.last_vfe:
12            out_channels = out_channels // 2
13
14        if self.use_norm:
15            self.linear = nn.Linear(in_channels, out_channels, bias=False)
16            self.norm = nn.BatchNorm1d(out_channels, eps=1e-3, momentum=0.01)
17        else:
18            self.linear = nn.Linear(in_channels, out_channels, bias=True)
19
20        self.relu = nn.ReLU()
21
22    def forward(self, inputs, unq_inv):
23
24        x = self.linear(inputs)
25        x = self.norm(x) if self.use_norm else x
26        x = self.relu(x)
27        # 相同索引代表同一个voxel,对相同索引的点取最大值,即取voxel每个点的最大值
28        x_max = torch_scatter.scatter_max(x, unq_inv, dim=0)[0]
29
30        if self.last_vfe:

```

```

31         return x_max
32     else:
33         # 给每个voxel内的点拼接全局voxel信息
34         x_concatenated = torch.cat([x, x_max[unq_inv, :]], dim=1)
35         return x_concatenated
36
37
38 class DynamicPillarVFE(VFETemplate):
39     def __init__(self, model_cfg, num_point_features, voxel_size, grid_size, poi
40         super().__init__(model_cfg=model_cfg)
41
42     self.use_norm = self.model_cfg.USE_NORM # True
43     self.with_distance = self.model_cfg.WITH_DISTANCE # False
44     self.use_absolute_xyz = self.model_cfg.USE_ABSLOTE_XYZ # True
45     num_point_features += 6 if self.use_absolute_xyz else 3
46     if self.with_distance:
47         num_point_features += 1
48
49     self.num_filters = self.model_cfg.NUM_FILTERS # [64,64]
50     assert len(self.num_filters) > 0
51     num_filters = [num_point_features] + list(self.num_filters)
52
53     pfn_layers = []
54     for i in range(len(num_filters) - 1):
55         in_filters = num_filters[i]
56         out_filters = num_filters[i + 1]
57         pfn_layers.append(
58             PFNLayerV2(in_filters, out_filters, self.use_norm, last_layer=(i
59         ))
60     self.pfn_layers = nn.ModuleList(pfn_layers)
61
62     self.voxel_x = voxel_size[0] # 0.2
63     self.voxel_y = voxel_size[1] # 0.2
64     self.voxel_z = voxel_size[2] # 8
65     self.x_offset = self.voxel_x / 2 + point_cloud_range[0] # -51.1000007629
66     self.y_offset = self.voxel_y / 2 + point_cloud_range[1] # -51.1000007629
67     self.z_offset = self.voxel_z / 2 + point_cloud_range[2] # -1.0
68
69     self.scale_xy = grid_size[0] * grid_size[1] # 262144
70     self.scale_y = grid_size[1] # 512
71
72     # tensor([512, 512, 1], device='cuda:0')
73     self.grid_size = torch.tensor(grid_size).cuda()
74     # tensor([0.2000, 0.2000, 8.0000], device='cuda:0')
75     self.voxel_size = torch.tensor(voxel_size).cuda()
76     # tensor([-51.2000, -51.2000, -5.0000, 51.2000, 51.2000, 3.0000], de
77     self.point_cloud_range = torch.tensor(point_cloud_range).cuda()

```

```

78
79     def get_output_feature_dim(self):
80         return self.num_filters[-1]
81
82     def forward(self, batch_dict, **kwargs):
83         points = batch_dict['points'] # (batch_idx, x, y, z, i, e)
84         # 每个点的网格坐标
85         points_coords = torch.floor((points[:, [1,2]] - self.point_cloud_range[[
86         mask = ((points_coords >= 0) & (points_coords < self.grid_size[[0,1]])).
87         points = points[mask]
88         points_coords = points_coords[mask]
89         points_xyz = points[:, [1, 2, 3]].contiguous()
90
91         # 网格坐标一维
92         merge_coords = points[:, 0].int() * self.scale_xy + \
93             points_coords[:, 0] * self.scale_y + \
94             points_coords[:, 1]
95         # sorted:是否返回无重复张量按照数值进行排序, 默认是升序排列, sorted并非表示降序
96         # return_inverse:是否返回原始张量中每个元素在处理后的无重复张量中对应的索引
97         # return_counts: 统计原始张量中每个独立元素的个数
98         # dim:值沿那个维度进行unique的处理
99         # torch.Size([40620])
100        # 按voxel坐标值升序排列, 计算voxel一维坐标, 索引, voxel中点个数
101        uniq_coords, uniq_inv, uniq_cnt = torch.unique(merge_coords, return_inverse=True)
102
103        # 按第一维度, 对uniq_inv相同索引对应的src元素求均值
104        points_mean = torch_scatter.scatter_mean(points_xyz, uniq_inv, dim=0)
105        # 每个点相对voxel质心的偏移
106        f_cluster = points_xyz - points_mean[uniq_inv, :]
107
108        f_center = torch.zeros_like(points_xyz)
109        # 每个点相对几何中心的偏移
110        f_center[:, 0] = points_xyz[:, 0] - (points_coords[:, 0].to(points_xyz.d
111        f_center[:, 1] = points_xyz[:, 1] - (points_coords[:, 1].to(points_xyz.d
112        f_center[:, 2] = points_xyz[:, 2] - self.z_offset
113
114        if self.use_absolute_xyz: # True
115            features = [points[:, 1:], f_cluster, f_center] # x,y,z,i,e,f_cluste
116        else:
117            features = [points[:, 4:], f_cluster, f_center]
118
119        if self.with_distance:# False
120            points_dist = torch.norm(points[:, 1:4], 2, dim=1, keepdim=True)
121            features.append(points_dist)
122        features = torch.cat(features, dim=-1)
123
124        # 两层卷积: 11->64->64

```

```

125     for pfn in self.pfn_layers:
126         features = pfn(features, uniq_inv)
127
128         # generate voxel coordinates
129         uniq_coords = uniq_coords.int()
130         voxel_coords = torch.stack((uniq_coords // self.scale_xy, # z
131                                     (uniq_coords % self.scale_xy) // self.scale_y,
132                                     uniq_coords % self.scale_y, # x
133                                     torch.zeros(uniq_coords.shape[0]).to(uniq_coord
134                                     ), dim=1)
135         # [batch_id,z,y,x] --> [batch_id,x,y,z]
136         voxel_coords = voxel_coords[:, [0, 3, 2, 1]]
137
138         batch_dict['pillar_features'] = features
139         batch_dict['voxel_coords'] = voxel_coords
140     return batch_dict

```

PointPillarScatter

将点云提取的特在转到bev视角下

```

1  class PointPillarScatter(nn.Module):
2      def __init__(self, model_cfg, grid_size, **kwargs):
3          super().__init__()
4
5          self.model_cfg = model_cfg
6          self.num_bev_features = self.model_cfg.NUM_BEV_FEATURES
7          self.nx, self.ny, self.nz = grid_size
8          assert self.nz == 1
9
10     def forward(self, batch_dict, **kwargs):
11         pillar_features, coords = batch_dict['pillar_features'], batch_dict['vox
12         batch_spatial_features = []
13         batch_size = coords[:, 0].max().int().item() + 1
14         for batch_idx in range(batch_size):
15             spatial_feature = torch.zeros(
16                 self.num_bev_features,
17                 self.nz * self.nx * self.ny,
18                 dtype=pillar_features.dtype,
19                 device=pillar_features.device)
20
21             batch_mask = coords[:, 0] == batch_idx
22             this_coords = coords[batch_mask, :]
23             indices = this_coords[:, 1] + this_coords[:, 2] * self.nx + this_coo
24             indices = indices.type(torch.long)
25             pillars = pillar_features[batch_mask, :]

```



```

26         pillars = pillars.t()
27         spatial_feature[:, indices] = pillars
28         batch_spatial_features.append(spatial_feature)
29
30     batch_spatial_features = torch.stack(batch_spatial_features, 0)
31     batch_spatial_features = batch_spatial_features.view(batch_size, self.num_spatial_features)
32     batch_dict['spatial_features'] = batch_spatial_features
33     return batch_dict

```

BaseBEVBackbone

基于 `pillar` 的配置文件：

```

1     BACKBONE_2D:
2         NAME: BaseBEVBackbone
3         LAYER_NUMS: [3, 5, 5]
4         LAYER_STRIDES: [2, 2, 2]
5         NUM_FILTERS: [64, 128, 256]
6         UPSAMPLE_STRIDES: [0.5, 1, 2]
7         NUM_UPSAMPLE_FILTERS: [128, 128, 128]

```

基于 `voxel` 的配置文件：

```

1     BACKBONE_2D:
2         NAME: BaseBEVBackbone
3         LAYER_NUMS: [5, 5]
4         LAYER_STRIDES: [1, 2]
5         NUM_FILTERS: [128, 256]
6         UPSAMPLE_STRIDES: [1, 2]
7         NUM_UPSAMPLE_FILTERS: [256, 256]

```

下面以 `voxel` 参数为例：

使用类似于 (SSD) 架构来构建 RPN 架构。RPN 的输入包括来自`backbone3d`稀疏卷积中间提取特征经通道和高度压缩后 `spatial_features`。RPN 架构由三个阶段组成。每个阶段都从一个下采样的卷积层开始，然后是几个卷积层。在每个卷积层之后，应用 `BatchNorm` 和 `ReLU` 层。然后将不同下采样的特征进行反卷积操作，变成相同大小的特征图，并拼接这些来自不同尺度的特征图，构建高分辨率特征图，用于最后的检测。

基于 `voxel` 的 `centerpoint backbone2d` 部分存在两个下采样分支结构，则对应存在两个反卷积结构：经过 `HeightCompression` 得到的BEV特征图维度为：(batch_size, 128*2, 180, 180)

- 下采样分支一： (batch_size, 256, 180, 180) --> (batch_size, 128, 180, 180) ， 对应反卷积分支一： (batch_size, 128, 180, 180) --> (batch_size, 256, 180, 180)
- 下采样分支二： (batch_size, 256, 180, 180) --> (batch_size, 256, 90, 90) ， 对应反卷积分支二： (batch_size, 256, 90, 90) --> (batch_size, 256, 180, 180)

```

1 class BaseBEVBackbone(nn.Module):
2     def __init__(self, model_cfg, input_channels):
3         super().__init__()
4         self.model_cfg = model_cfg
5
6         if self.model_cfg.get('LAYER_NUMS', None) is not None:
7             # LAYER_NUMS: [5, 5]    LAYER_STRIDES: [1, 2]    NUM_FILTERS: [128
8             assert len(self.model_cfg.LAYER_NUMS) == len(self.model_cfg.LAYER_ST
9             layer_nums = self.model_cfg.LAYER_NUMS # [5, 5]
10            layer_strides = self.model_cfg.LAYER_STRIDES # [1, 2]
11            num_filters = self.model_cfg.NUM_FILTERS # [128, 256]
12        else:
13            layer_nums = layer_strides = num_filters = []
14
15        if self.model_cfg.get('UPSAMPLE_STRIDES', None) is not None:
16            # UPSAMPLE_STRIDES: [1, 2]    NUM_UPSAMPLE_FILTERS: [256, 256]
17            assert len(self.model_cfg.UPSAMPLE_STRIDES) == len(self.model_cfg.NU
18            num_upsample_filters = self.model_cfg.NUM_UPSAMPLE_FILTERS # [256, 2
19            upsample_strides = self.model_cfg.UPSAMPLE_STRIDES # [1, 2]
20        else:
21            upsample_strides = num_upsample_filters = []
22        #import pdb;pdb.set_trace()
23        num_levels = len(layer_nums) # 2
24        c_in_list = [input_channels, *num_filters[:-1]] # [256, 128]
25        self.blocks = nn.ModuleList()
26        self.deblocks = nn.ModuleList()
27        self.res_backbone = self.model_cfg.get('res_backbone', False) # False
28        for idx in range(num_levels):
29            cur_layers = [
30                nn.ZeroPad2d(1),
31                nn.Conv2d(
32                    c_in_list[idx], num_filters[idx], kernel_size=3,
33                    stride=layer_strides[idx], padding=0, bias=False
34                ),
35                nn.BatchNorm2d(num_filters[idx], eps=1e-3, momentum=0.01),
36                nn.ReLU()
37            ]
38            for k in range(layer_nums[idx]): # LAYER_NUMS: [5, 5]

```

```

39         if self.res_backbone: # False
40             cur_layers.extend([
41                 nn.Conv2d(num_filters[idx], num_filters[idx], kernel_siz
42                 nn.BatchNorm2d(num_filters[idx], eps=1e-3, momentum=0.01
43                 nn.ReLU(),
44                 nn.Conv2d(num_filters[idx], num_filters[idx], kernel_siz
45                 nn.BatchNorm2d(num_filters[idx], eps=1e-3, momentum=0.01
46             ])
47         else:
48             cur_layers.extend([
49                 nn.Conv2d(num_filters[idx], num_filters[idx], kernel_siz
50                 nn.BatchNorm2d(num_filters[idx], eps=1e-3, momentum=0.01
51                 nn.ReLU()
52             ])
53         self.blocks.append(nn.Sequential(*cur_layers))
54         if len(upsample_strides) > 0: # True
55             stride = upsample_strides[idx] # 1 , 2
56             if stride >= 1:
57                 self.deblocks.append(nn.Sequential(
58                     nn.ConvTranspose2d(
59                         num_filters[idx], num_upsample_filters[idx],
60                         upsample_strides[idx],
61                         stride=upsample_strides[idx], bias=False
62                     ),
63                     nn.BatchNorm2d(num_upsample_filters[idx], eps=1e-3, mome
64                     nn.ReLU()
65                 ))
66             else:
67                 stride = np.round(1 / stride).astype(np.int)
68                 self.deblocks.append(nn.Sequential(
69                     nn.Conv2d(
70                         num_filters[idx], num_upsample_filters[idx],
71                         stride,
72                         stride=stride, bias=False
73                     ),
74                     nn.BatchNorm2d(num_upsample_filters[idx], eps=1e-3, mome
75                     nn.ReLU()
76                 ))
77
78         c_in = sum(num_upsample_filters) # 512
79         if len(upsample_strides) > num_levels: # False
80             self.deblocks.append(nn.Sequential(
81                 nn.ConvTranspose2d(c_in, c_in, upsample_strides[-1], stride=upsa
82                 nn.BatchNorm2d(c_in, eps=1e-3, momentum=0.01),
83                 nn.ReLU(),
84             ))
85

```

```

86         self.num_bev_features = c_in # 512
87
88     def forward(self, data_dict):
89         """
90         Args:
91             data_dict:
92                 spatial_features
93         Returns:
94             """
95         spatial_features = data_dict['spatial_features'] # torch.Size([4, 256, 1
96         ups = []
97         ret_dict = {}
98         x = spatial_features # torch.Size([4, 256, 180, 180])
99         for i in range(len(self.blocks)):
100             #import pdb;pdb.set_trace()
101             if self.res_backbone: # False
102                 x = self.blocks[i][:4](x)
103                 for mm in range(self.model_cfg.LAYER_NUMS[i]):
104                     identity = x
105                     out = self.blocks[i][4+mm*5:4+(mm+1)*5](x)
106                     x = x + out
107             else:
108                 x = self.blocks[i](x) # torch.Size([4, 128, 180, 180]) ,torch.Si
109
110             stride = int(spatial_features.shape[2] / x.shape[2]) # 1,2
111             ret_dict['spatial_features_%dx' % stride] = x # {{spatial_features_1
112             if len(self.deblocks) > 0:
113                 ups.append(self.deblocks[i](x)) # torch.Size([1, 256, 180, 180])
114             else:
115                 ups.append(x)
116             # 拼接不同尺度上采样后的特征
117             if len(ups) > 1:
118                 x = torch.cat(ups, dim=1) # torch.Size([4, 512, 180, 180])
119             elif len(ups) == 1:
120                 x = ups[0]
121
122             if len(self.deblocks) > len(self.blocks):
123                 x = self.deblocks[-1](x)
124
125         data_dict['spatial_features_2d'] = x # torch.Size([4, 512, 180, 180])
126
127         return data_dict

```

梳理下 backbone2d 整体的网络结构，如下：

```
1 # 下采样分支一: (batch_size, 128*2, 180, 180) --> (batch_size,128, 180, 180)
2 ZeroPad2d((1, 1, 1, 1))
3 Conv2d(256, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
4 BatchNorm2d(128, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
5 ReLU()
6 Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
7 BatchNorm2d(128, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
8 ReLU()
9 Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
10 BatchNorm2d(128, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
11 ReLU()
12 Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
13 BatchNorm2d(128, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
14 ReLU()
15 Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
16 BatchNorm2d(128, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
17 ReLU()
18 Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
19 BatchNorm2d(128, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
20 ReLU()
21 # 对应反卷积分支一: (batch_size, 128, 180, 180) --> (batch_size, 256, 180, 180)
22 ConvTranspose2d(128, 256, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
23 BatchNorm2d(256, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
24 ReLU()
25
26 # 下采样分支二: (batch_size, 256, 180, 180) --> (batch_size,256, 90, 90)
27 ZeroPad2d((1, 1, 1, 1))
28 Conv2d(128, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), bias=False)
29 BatchNorm2d(256, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
30 ReLU()
31 Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
32 BatchNorm2d(256, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
33 ReLU()
34 Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
35 BatchNorm2d(256, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
36 ReLU()
37 Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
38 BatchNorm2d(256, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
39 ReLU()
40 Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
41 BatchNorm2d(256, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
42 ReLU()
43 Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
44 BatchNorm2d(256, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
45 ReLU()
46 # 对应反卷积分支二: (batch_size, 256, 90, 90) --> (batch_size, 256, 180, 180)
47 ConvTranspose2d(256, 256, kernel_size=(2, 2), stride=(2, 2), bias=False)
```

```
48 BatchNorm2d(256, eps=0.001, momentum=0.01, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
49 ReLU()
```

CenterHead

在nusenes数据集中，10类目标被分为6个大类：[['car'], ['truck', 'construction_vehicle'], ['bus', 'trailer'], ['barrier'], ['motorcycle', 'bicycle'], ['pedestrian', 'traffic_cone']]，网络中每个类分配一个 head，对应 SeparateHead 类，即对每个类分配一个MLP预测 center, center_z, dim, rot, vel, hm

在 assign_targets 函数中，centerpoint 用到了高斯圆来计算 heatmap 中标签范围，首先根据真值GT和IOU阈值确定最小的高斯半径，然后基于高斯半径生成 heatmap

如何确定最小高斯半径？根据预测的两个角点与 Ground Truth 角点的位置关系，分三种情况来考虑：

- 两角点均在真值框内
- 两角点均在真值框外
- 一角点在真值框内，一角点在真值框外

参考：<https://blog.csdn.net/x550262257/article/details/121289242>

```
1 def gaussian_radius(height, width, min_overlap=0.5):
2     """
3     Args:
4         height: (N)
5         width: (N)
6         min_overlap:
7     Returns:
8     """
9     # 预测框两个角点在GT框的两个角点以r为半径的圆内，如何确定半径r，保证预测框与真值框的IoU
10    """
11    1. 一角点在真值框内，一角点在真值框外
12    最小IOU在预测框两个角点分别和半径r的圆相外切和相内切时取得(例如可以固定某一角点在x方
13    因此我们只需要考虑“预测的框和GTbox两个角点以r为半径的圆一个边内切，一个边外切
14    min_overlap = (h-r)*(w-r)/(2*h*w-(h-r)*(w-r)) --> r
15    整理为r的一元二次方程: r^2 - (h+w)*r + (1-min_overlap)*h*w / (1+min_overlap) = 0
16    """
17    a1 = 1
18    b1 = (height + width)
19    c1 = width * height * (1 - min_overlap) / (1 + min_overlap)
20    sq1 = (b1 ** 2 - 4 * a1 * c1).sqrt()
21    r1 = (b1 + sq1) / 2
22
```

```

23     """
24     2.两角点均在真值框内
25     最小IOU在预测框和半径r圆相切获取
26     min_overlap =(h-2*r)*(w-2*r)/(h*w) --> r
27     整理为r的一元二次方程:  $4r^2 - 2(h+w)r + (1-min\_overlap)*h*w = 0$ 
28     """
29     a2 = 4
30     b2 = 2 * (height + width)
31     c2 = (1 - min_overlap) * width * height
32     sq2 = (b2 ** 2 - 4 * a2 * c2).sqrt()
33     r2 = (b2 + sq2) / 2
34
35     """
36     3.两角点均在真值框外
37     最小IOU在预测框和半径r相外切时取得,只需要考虑 预测的框和GTbox两个角点以r为半径的圆外切
38     min_overlap =(h*w)*(w+2*r)/(h+2*r) --> r
39     整理为r的一元二次方程:  $4*min\_overlap*r^2 + 2*min\_overlap*(h+w)*r + (min\_overlap - 1)*h*w = 0$ 
40     """
41     a3 = 4 * min_overlap
42     b3 = -2 * min_overlap * (height + width)
43     c3 = (min_overlap - 1) * width * height
44     sq3 = (b3 ** 2 - 4 * a3 * c3).sqrt()
45     r3 = (b3 + sq3) / 2
46     ret = torch.min(torch.min(r1, r2), r3)
47     return ret

```

loss

获取每个head的推理结果,就结合真值计算分类,回归loss:

- FocalLoss
- RegLoss

pcdet/models/detectors/centerpoint.py

```

1     def forward(self, batch_dict):
2         for cur_module in self.module_list:
3             batch_dict = cur_module(batch_dict)
4
5         if self.training:
6             # loss : 多个head的总损失
7             # tb_dict : 每个head的hm_loss, loc_loss损失,多个head的总损失rpn_loss, loss_
8             # disp_dict : {}
9             loss, tb_dict, disp_dict = self.get_training_loss()

```

```

10
11         ret_dict = {
12             'loss': loss
13         }
14         return ret_dict, tb_dict, disp_dict
15     else:
16         pred_dicts, recall_dicts = self.post_processing(batch_dict)
17         return pred_dicts, recall_dicts
18
19     def get_training_loss(self):
20         disp_dict = {}
21
22         loss_rpn, tb_dict = self.dense_head.get_loss()
23         tb_dict = {
24             'loss_rpn': loss_rpn.item(),
25             **tb_dict
26         }
27
28         loss = loss_rpn
29         return loss, tb_dict, disp_dict

```

pcdet/models/dense_heads/center_head.py

```

1     def build_losses(self):
2         # 在自定义网络, 由于自定义变量不是Module类型, pytorch不会自动注册
3         # add_module函数用来为网络添加自定义模块, 也可以使用ModuleList来封装自定义模块, py
4         self.add_module('hm_loss_func', loss_utils.FocalLossCenterNet())
5         self.add_module('reg_loss_func', loss_utils.RegLossCenterNet())
6
7     def get_loss(self):
8         pred_dicts = self.forward_ret_dict['pred_dicts']
9         target_dicts = self.forward_ret_dict['target_dicts']
10
11         tb_dict = {}
12         loss = 0
13
14         for idx, pred_dict in enumerate(pred_dicts):
15             pred_dict['hm'] = self.sigmoid(pred_dict['hm'])
16             hm_loss = self.hm_loss_func(pred_dict['hm'], target_dicts['heatmaps']
17             # 'cls_weight': 1.0
18             hm_loss *= self.model_cfg.LOSS_CONFIG.LOSS_WEIGHTS['cls_weight']
19
20             target_boxes = target_dicts['target_boxes'][idx]
21             pred_boxes = torch.cat([pred_dict[head_name] for head_name in self.s
22

```



```

23         reg_loss = self.reg_loss_func(
24             pred_boxes, target_dicts['masks'][idx], target_dicts['inds'][idx]
25         )
26         # 'code_weights': [1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.2, 0.2, 1.0, 1.0]
27         loc_loss = (reg_loss * reg_loss.new_tensor(self.model_cfg.LOSS_CONFIG
28             # 'loc_weight': 0.25
29             loc_loss = loc_loss * self.model_cfg.LOSS_CONFIG.LOSS_WEIGHTS['loc_w
30
31         loss += hm_loss + loc_loss
32         tb_dict['hm_loss_head_%d' % idx] = hm_loss.item()
33         tb_dict['loc_loss_head_%d' % idx] = loc_loss.item()
34
35         tb_dict['rpn_loss'] = loss.item()
36         return loss, tb_dict

```

pcdet/utils/loss_utils.py

FocalLoss

focal loss核心思想：对于容易分辨的样本，降低他们loss的权重，而对于难分辨的样本，相对来说提高了它们的权重；这样模型在bp时，更偏向于学习那些难分辨的样本，从而整体学习效率更高，且学习不会偏向于正样本或负样本；

$$L_{focal} = -1/N \{ (1 - y^{\wedge})^{\alpha} \log(y^{\wedge}) \text{ if } y = 1, (y^{\wedge})^{\beta} \log(1 - y^{\wedge}) \text{ otherwise} \}$$

$$L_{focal} = - \frac{1}{N} \begin{cases} (1 - \hat{y})^{\alpha} \log(\hat{y}) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ (\hat{y})^{\beta} \log(1 - \hat{y}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

其中： α 和 β 是超参数，N是 `gt` 中正样本个数

在 $y^{\wedge} = 1$ 时候：

- 对于易分样本，预测值 y^{\wedge} 接近1， $(1 - y^{\wedge})^{\alpha}$ 就是很小值，这样loss很小
- 对于难分样本，预测值 y^{\wedge} 接近0， $(1 - y^{\wedge})^{\alpha}$ 就接近1，损失不受影响
- 权重因子 $(y^{\wedge})^{\alpha}$ ，用控制正负样本对总 `loss` 的共享权重。 α 越大， $(y^{\wedge})^{\alpha}$ 越小，可以降低负样本（多的那类样本）的权重，相对提高正样本的权重

代码中 $\alpha = 2$ 、 $\beta = 4$

```

1 def neg_loss_cornernet(pred, gt, mask=None):
2     """
3     Refer to https://github.com/tianweiy/CenterPoint.
4     Modified focal loss. Exactly the same as CornerNet. Runs faster and costs a
5     Args:
6         pred: (batch x c x h x w)
7         gt: (batch x c x h x w)
8         mask: (batch x h x w)

```

```

9     Returns:
10     """
11     # eq函数是遍历gt这个tensor每个element，和1比较，如果等于1，则返回1，否则返回0
12     pos_inds = gt.eq(1).float()
13     # 遍历gt这个tensor每个element，和1比较，如果小于1，则返回1，否则返回0
14     neg_inds = gt.lt(1).float()
15
16     neg_weights = torch.pow(1 - gt, 4)
17
18     loss = 0
19
20     pos_loss = torch.log(pred) * torch.pow(1 - pred, 2) * pos_inds
21     neg_loss = torch.log(1 - pred) * torch.pow(pred, 2) * neg_weights * neg_inds
22
23     if mask is not None:
24         mask = mask[:, None, :, :].float()
25         pos_loss = pos_loss * mask
26         neg_loss = neg_loss * mask
27         num_pos = (pos_inds.float() * mask).sum()
28     else:
29         num_pos = pos_inds.float().sum()
30
31     pos_loss = pos_loss.sum()
32     neg_loss = neg_loss.sum()
33
34     if num_pos == 0:
35         loss = loss - neg_loss
36     else:
37         loss = loss - (pos_loss + neg_loss) / num_pos
38     return loss
39
40 class FocalLossCenterNet(nn.Module):
41     """
42     Refer to https://github.com/tianweiy/CenterPoint
43     """
44     def __init__(self):
45         super(FocalLossCenterNet, self).__init__()
46         self.neg_loss = neg_loss_cornernet
47
48     def forward(self, out, target, mask=None):
49         return self.neg_loss(out, target, mask=mask)

```

RegLoss

```

1 def _reg_loss(regr, gt_regr, mask):

```

```

2  """
3  regr:  [4,500,10]
4  gt_regr:  [4,500,10]
5  mask:  [4,500]
6  """
7      num = mask.float().sum()
8      mask = mask.unsqueeze(2).expand_as(gt_regr).float() # [4,500,10]
9      # ~ 按位取反, 包括符号位。正数各位取反变为负数, 显示时转化为其补码, 负数本身需要先转换
10     isnotnan = (~ torch.isnan(gt_regr)).float()
11     mask *= isnotnan
12     regr = regr * mask
13     gt_regr = gt_regr * mask
14
15     loss = torch.abs(regr - gt_regr)
16     loss = loss.transpose(2, 0)
17
18     loss = torch.sum(loss, dim=2)
19     loss = torch.sum(loss, dim=1)
20     # else:
21     #     # D x M x B
22     #     loss = loss.reshape(loss.shape[0], -1)
23
24     # loss = loss / (num + 1e-4)
25     loss = loss / torch.clamp_min(num, min=1.0)
26     # import pdb; pdb.set_trace()
27     return loss
28
29 def _gather_feat(feat, ind, mask=None):
30     """
31     feat :  [4,16384,10]
32     ind  :  [4,500,10]
33     """
34     dim = feat.size(2) # 10
35     ind = ind.unsqueeze(2).expand(ind.size(0), ind.size(1), dim) # [4,500,10]
36     # tensor.gather(dim, indexs) 在dim维度上, 按照indexs所给的坐标选择元素, 返回一个和
37     feat = feat.gather(1, ind)
38     if mask is not None:
39         mask = mask.unsqueeze(2).expand_as(feat)
40         feat = feat[mask]
41         feat = feat.view(-1, dim)
42     return feat
43
44 def _transpose_and_gather_feat(feat, ind):
45     """
46     feat :  [4,10,128,128]
47     ind  :  [4,500,10]
48     """

```

```

49     feat = feat.permute(0, 2, 3, 1).contiguous() # [4,128,128,10]
50     feat = feat.view(feat.size(0), -1, feat.size(3)) # [4,16384,10]
51     feat = _gather_feat(feat, ind)
52     return feat
53
54 class RegLossCenterNet(nn.Module):
55     """
56     Refer to https://github.com/tianweiy/CenterPoint
57     """
58
59     def __init__(self):
60         super(RegLossCenterNet, self).__init__()
61
62     def forward(self, output, mask, ind=None, target=None):
63         """
64         Args:
65             output: (batch x dim x h x w) or (batch x max_objects)
66             mask: (batch x max_objects)
67             ind: (batch x max_objects)
68             target: (batch x max_objects x dim)
69         Returns:
70             """
71         if ind is None:
72             pred = output
73         else:
74             # 根据ind 选择 box预测
75             pred = _transpose_and_gather_feat(output, ind)
76             loss = _reg_loss(pred, target, mask)
77         return loss

```

推理

`generate_predicted_boxes` 位于 `pcdet/models/dense_heads/center_head.py` 下
分6个 `head` 遍历, 根据热力图 `heatmap` 解码输出预测的 `box, score, lable`

```

1     def generate_predicted_boxes(self, batch_size, pred_dicts):
2         post_process_cfg = self.model_cfg.POST_PROCESSING
3         # POST_CENTER_LIMIT_RANGE: tensor([-61.2000, -61.2000, -10.0000, 61.2000])
4         post_center_limit_range = torch.tensor(post_process_cfg.POST_CENTER_LIMI
5
6         ret_dict = [{
7             'pred_boxes': [],
8             'pred_scores': [],
9             'pred_labels': [],
10        } for k in range(batch_size)]

```

```

11     # 每个head遍历
12     for idx, pred_dict in enumerate(pred_dicts):
13         batch_hm = pred_dict['hm'].sigmoid() # 将值映射到0-1 torch.Size([4, 2
14         batch_center = pred_dict['center'] # torch.Size([4, 2, 180, 180])
15         batch_center_z = pred_dict['center_z'] # torch.Size([4, 1, 180, 180])
16         batch_dim = pred_dict['dim'].exp() # torch.Size([4, 3, 180, 180])
17         batch_rot_cos = pred_dict['rot'][:, 0].unsqueeze(dim=1) # 扩展维度
18         batch_rot_sin = pred_dict['rot'][:, 1].unsqueeze(dim=1) # torch.Si
19         batch_vel = pred_dict['vel'] if 'vel' in self.separate_head_cfg.HEAD
20         # 根据heatmap解码输出pred_boxes, pred_scores, pred_labels
21         final_pred_dicts = centernet_utils.decode_bbox_from_heatmap(
22             heatmap=batch_hm,
23             rot_cos=batch_rot_cos,
24             rot_sin=batch_rot_sin,
25             center=batch_center,
26             center_z=batch_center_z,
27             dim=batch_dim,
28             vel=batch_vel,
29             point_cloud_range=self.point_cloud_range, # [-51.2, -51.2, -
30             voxel_size=self.voxel_size, # torch.Size([4, 1, 180, 180])
31             feature_map_stride=self.feature_map_stride, # 4
32             K=post_process_cfg.MAX_OBJ_PER_SAMPLE, # 500
33             circle_nms=(post_process_cfg.NMS_CONFIG.NMS_TYPE == 'circle_nms'
34             score_thresh=post_process_cfg.SCORE_THRESH, # 0.1
35             post_center_limit_range=post_center_limit_range # [-61.2000, -61
36         )
37
38     # 一个head多个类别
39     for k, final_dict in enumerate(final_pred_dicts):
40         # class_id_mapping_each_head: [tensor([0], device='cuda:0'), ten
41         # tensor([6, 7], device='cuda:0'), tensor([8, 9], device='cuda:0
42         final_dict['pred_labels'] = self.class_id_mapping_each_head[idx]
43         if post_process_cfg.NMS_CONFIG.NMS_TYPE != 'circle_nms':
44             # nms过滤
45             selected, selected_scores = model_nms_utils.class_agnostic_n
46             box_scores=final_dict['pred_scores'], box_preds=final_di
47             nms_config=post_process_cfg.NMS_CONFIG,
48             score_thresh=None
49         )
50         final_dict['pred_boxes'] = final_dict['pred_boxes'][selected
51         final_dict['pred_scores'] = selected_scores
52         final_dict['pred_labels'] = final_dict['pred_labels'][select
53
54         ret_dict[k]['pred_boxes'].append(final_dict['pred_boxes'])
55         ret_dict[k]['pred_scores'].append(final_dict['pred_scores'])
56         ret_dict[k]['pred_labels'].append(final_dict['pred_labels'])
57     # 多个batch

```

```

58         for k in range(batch_size):
59             ret_dict[k]['pred_boxes'] = torch.cat(ret_dict[k]['pred_boxes'], dim
60             ret_dict[k]['pred_scores'] = torch.cat(ret_dict[k]['pred_scores'], d
61             ret_dict[k]['pred_labels'] = torch.cat(ret_dict[k]['pred_labels'], d
62
63         return ret_dict

```

`decode_bbox_from_heatmap` 位于

`pcdet/models/model_utils/centernet_utils.py` 下

```

1  def _topk(scores, K=40):
2      # 输入heatmap 1,1,180,180
3      batch, num_class, height, width = scores.size() # 1, 1, 180, 180
4      a= scores.flatten(2, 3) # torch.Size([1, 1, 16384]) 第3, 4维扁平化
5      # 按scores降序排列, 前k个分数及其索引
6      # 假如scores: torch.Size([1, 2, 16384]) -> torch.Size([1, 2, 500])
7      topk_scores, topk_inds = torch.topk(scores.flatten(2, 3), K) # torch.Size([1
8      # 索引转为x,y坐标
9      topk_inds = topk_inds % (height * width) # torch.Size([1, 1, 500])
10     topk_ys = (topk_inds // width).float() # torch.Size([1, 1, 500])
11     topk_xs = (topk_inds % width).int().float() # torch.Size([1, 1, 500])
12     # 降序后的前k个大小的元素值及索引
13     # 当一个任务task有多类, 将多类的得分合并选取前K个最大得分及其索引
14     topk_score, topk_ind = torch.topk(topk_scores.view(batch, -1), K) # torch.Si
15     # 获取前K个最大得分的类别
16     topk_classes = (topk_ind // K).int() # torch.Size([1, 500]) 都为0
17     # 获取降序后的前K个topk_xs, topk_ys及索引/topk_inds
18     topk_inds = _gather_feat(topk_inds.view(batch, -1, 1), topk_ind).view(batch,
19     topk_ys = _gather_feat(topk_ys.view(batch, -1, 1), topk_ind).view(batch, K)
20     topk_xs = _gather_feat(topk_xs.view(batch, -1, 1), topk_ind).view(batch, K)
21
22
23  def decode_bbox_from_heatmap(heatmap, rot_cos, rot_sin, center, center_z, dim,
24                              point_cloud_range=None, voxel_size=None, feature_ma
25                              circle_nms=False, score_thresh=None, post_center_li
26      batch_size, num_class, _, _ = heatmap.size() # torch.Size([4, 2, 180, 180])
27
28      if circle_nms: # False
29          # TODO: not checked yet
30          assert False, 'not checked yet'
31          heatmap = _nms(heatmap)
32      # 降序计算前K个热力图计算得分, 索引, 类别, x, y
33      scores, inds, class_ids, ys, xs = _topk(heatmap, K=K) # torch.Size([4, 500])
34      # 根据索引计算center
35      center = _transpose_and_gather_feat(center, inds).view(batch_size, K, 2) # t

```

```

36     # 根据索引计算rot_sin
37     rot_sin = _transpose_and_gather_feat(rot_sin, inds).view(batch_size, K, 1) #
38     # 根据索引计算rot_cos
39     rot_cos = _transpose_and_gather_feat(rot_cos, inds).view(batch_size, K, 1) #
40     # 根据索引计算center_z
41     center_z = _transpose_and_gather_feat(center_z, inds).view(batch_size, K, 1)
42     # 根据索引计算dim
43     dim = _transpose_and_gather_feat(dim, inds).view(batch_size, K, 3) # torch.S
44
45     angle = torch.atan2(rot_sin, rot_cos) # torch.Size([4, 500, 1])
46     xs = xs.view(batch_size, K, 1) + center[:, :, 0:1] # torch.Size([4, 500, 1])
47     ys = ys.view(batch_size, K, 1) + center[:, :, 1:2] # torch.Size([4, 500, 1])
48     # feature_map_stride = 4
49     xs = xs * feature_map_stride * voxel_size[0] + point_cloud_range[0] # torch.
50     ys = ys * feature_map_stride * voxel_size[1] + point_cloud_range[1] # torch.
51
52     box_part_list = [xs, ys, center_z, dim, angle]
53     if vel is not None:
54         vel = _transpose_and_gather_feat(vel, inds).view(batch_size, K, 2) # tor
55         box_part_list.append(vel) # xs, ys, center_z, dim, angle, vel
56
57     final_box_preds = torch.cat((box_part_list), dim=-1) # torch.Size([4, 500, 9
58     final_scores = scores.view(batch_size, K) # torch.Size([4, 500])
59     final_class_ids = class_ids.view(batch_size, K) # torch.Size([4, 500])
60
61     assert post_center_limit_range is not None
62     # 根据预测box中心x,y,z和得分score过滤
63     mask = (final_box_preds[..., :3] >= post_center_limit_range[:3]).all(2) # tc
64     mask &= (final_box_preds[..., :3] <= post_center_limit_range[3:]).all(2)
65
66     if score_thresh is not None: # 0.1
67         mask &= (final_scores > score_thresh)
68
69     ret_pred_dicts = []
70     for k in range(batch_size):
71         cur_mask = mask[k] # torch.Size([500])
72         cur_boxes = final_box_preds[k, cur_mask] # torch.Size([292, 9])
73         cur_scores = final_scores[k, cur_mask] # torch.Size([292])
74         cur_labels = final_class_ids[k, cur_mask] # torch.Size([292])
75
76         if circle_nms: # False
77             assert False, 'not checked yet'
78             centers = cur_boxes[:, [0, 1]]
79             boxes = torch.cat((centers, scores.view(-1, 1)), dim=1)
80             keep = _circle_nms(boxes, min_radius=min_radius, post_max_size=nms_p
81
82             cur_boxes = cur_boxes[keep]

```

```

83         cur_scores = cur_scores[keep]
84         cur_labels = cur_labels[keep]
85
86         ret_pred_dicts.append({
87             'pred_boxes': cur_boxes,
88             'pred_scores': cur_scores,
89             'pred_labels': cur_labels
90         })
91     return ret_pred_dicts

```

Two-Stage

使用 `CenterPoint` 作为第一阶段。第二阶段从骨干网的输出中提取额外的点特征。我们从预测边界框的每个面的三维中心提取一个点特征。注意，边界框的中心，顶部和底部的中心都投射到地图视图中的同一个点上。因此，我们只考虑四个向外的框面和预测的目标中心。对于每个点，我们使用双线性插值从主映射视图输出M中提取一个特征。接下来，我们将提取的点特征连接起来，并将它们通过一个 `MLP` 传递。第二阶段在一级 `CenterPoint` 的预测结果之上预测一个类不可知的置信度得分和框的细化。

对于与 `class-agnostic` 的置信度分数预测，我们遵循并使用由框的 `3D IoU` 引导的分数目标和相应的 `ground truth` 边界框：

$$l = \min(1, \max(0, 2 \times \text{IoU}_t - 0.5)) \quad \hat{l} = \min(1, \max(0, 2 \times \text{IoU}_t - 0.5))$$

其中 IoU_t 是第 t 个提议框和 `ground truth` 之间的 `IoU`。训练由二元交叉熵损失监督：

$$L_{\text{score}} = -l_t \log(\hat{l}_t) - (1 - l_t) \log(1 - \hat{l}_t) \quad L_{\text{score}} = -l_t \log(\hat{l}_t) - (1 - l_t) \log(1 - \hat{l}_t)$$

其中 \hat{l}_t 是预测的置信度，在推理，我们直接使用单阶段 `CenterPoint` 类别预测，并计算最终的置信度的几何平均， \hat{Q}_t 是最后的预测目标 t 的置信度， $\hat{Y}_t = \max_{0 \leq k \leq K} \hat{Y}_{[p,k]}$ ， \hat{l}_t 分别是第一阶段和第二阶段目标 t 的置信度。

对于框回归，模型预测在第一阶段提议做出改进，我们用 `L1` 损失训练模型。我们的两阶段 `CenterPoint` 简化并加速了之前使用昂贵的基于 `PointNet` 的特征提取器和 `RoIAlign` 操作的两阶段 `3D` 检测器。

Experiments

在 `Waymo Open Dataset` 和 `nuScenes Dataset` 上评估 `CenterPoint`。我们使用两种 `3D` 编码器实现 `CenterPoint: VoxelNet` 和 `PointPillars`，分别被称为 `CenterPoint-Voxel` 和 `CenterPoint-Pillar`。

Waymo Open Dataset. `Waymo Open Dataset` 包含798个训练序列和202个验证序列，用于车辆和行人。点云包含激光雷达64道，对应每0.1s 180k点。官方的三维检测评估指标包括三维包围框平均精度(mAP)和mAP加权方向精度(`mAPH`)。`mAP` 和 `mAPH` 是基于0.7 `IoU`的车辆和0.5的行人。对

于三维跟踪，官方指标是多目标跟踪精度(MOTA)和多目标跟踪精度(MOTP)。官方评估工具包还提供了两个难度等级的性能分解： LEVEL_1 是包含5个以上激光雷达点的框， LEVEL_2 是包含至少1个激光雷达点的框。

我们的 Waymo 模型对X轴和Y轴的检测范围为 $[-75.2\text{m}, 75.2\text{m}]$ ，对Z轴的检测范围为 $[2\text{m}, 4\text{m}]$ 。CenterPoint-Voxel 使用 $(0.1\text{m}, 0.1\text{m}, 0.15\text{m})$ 体素大小，遵循 PV-RCNN，而 CenterPoint-Pillar 使用网格大小 $(0.32\text{m}, 0.32\text{m})$ 。

nuScenes Dataset. nuScenes 包含 1000 个驱动序列，分别有 700、150、150 个序列用于训练、验证和测试。每个序列大约 20 秒长，激光雷达频率为 20 FPS。数据集为每个激光雷达帧提供校准的车辆姿态信息，但每 10 帧 (0.5s) 只提供框标注。nuScenes 使用 32 道激光雷达，每帧产生大约 3 万个点。总共有 28k, 6k, 6k，用于训练，验证和测试的注释框架。这些注释包括10个具有长尾分布的类。官方的评估指标是类别的平均水平。对于 3D 检测，主要指标是平均平均精度 (mAP) 和 nuScenes 检测评分 (NDS)。

- mAP 使用鸟瞰中心距离 $< 0.5\text{m}, 1\text{m}, 2\text{m}, 4\text{m}$ ，而不是标准的框重叠。
- NDS 是 mAP 和其他属性度量的加权平均值，包括平移、比例、方向、速度和其他框属性。

在我们的测试集提交之后，nuScenes 团队添加了一个新的神经规划度量 (PKL)。PKL 度量基于规划者路线的KL散度(使用3D检测)和 ground-truth 轨迹来度量 3D 目标检测对下行自动驾驶任务的影响。因此，我们也报告了在测试集上评估的所有方法的PKL度量。

对于 3D 跟踪，nuScenes 使用 AMOTA，它会惩罚 ID 开关、假阳性和假阴性，平均超过各种召回阈值。

对于 nuScenes 的实验，我们将 X、Y 轴的检测范围设置为 $[51.2\text{m}, 51.2\text{m}]$ ，Z轴是 $[5\text{m}, 3\text{m}]$ 。CenterPoint-Voxel 使用 $(0.1\text{m}, 0.1\text{m}, 0.2\text{m})$ 体素大小，CenterPoint-Pillars 使用 $(0.2\text{m}, 0.2\text{m})$ 网格。

Training and Inference. 我们使用与先前工作相同的网络设计和训练计划。详细的超参数见补充。在两阶段 CenterPoint 的训练过程中，我们从第一阶段的预测中随机抽取了 128 个正负比为 1:1 的框。如果一个提议与至少 0.55 IoU 的 ground truth 注释重叠，则该提议是正样本。在推断过程中，我们对非最大抑制 (NMS) 之后的前 500 个预测运行第二阶段。推断时间是在 Intel Core i7 CPU 和 Titan RTX GPU 上测量的。

Main Results

3D Detection 我们首先在 Waymo 和 nuScenes 的测试集上展示我们的 3D 检测结果。这两个结果都使用了一个 CenterPoint-Voxel 模型。表1和表2总结了我们的结果。在 Waymo 测试集上，我们的模型实现了 71.8 level 2 mAPH 的车辆检测和 66.4 level 2 mAPH 的行人检测，车辆和行人的 mAPH 分别比之前的方法提高了 7.1% 和 10.6%。在 nuScenes (表2)上，我们的模型在多尺度输入和多模型集成方面比去年的冠军 CBGS 高出 5.2% mAP 和 2.2% NDS。如后面所示，我们的模型也快得多。补充材料包含了沿着类的细分。我们的模型在所有类别中显示了一致的性能改进，并在小类别(交通锥 +5.6 mAP)和极端纵横比类别(自行车 +6.4 mAP，施工

车辆 (+7.0 mAP)中显示了更显著的改善。更重要的是，我们的模型在神经平面度量(PKL)下显著优于所有其他提交的模型。 在我们的排行榜提交后。 这突出了我们框架的泛化能力。

Difficulty	Method	Vehicle		Pedestrian	
		mAP	mAPH	mAP	mAPH
Level 1	StarNet [36]	61.5	61.0	67.8	59.9
	PointPillars [28]	63.3	62.8	62.1	50.2
	PPBA [36]	67.5	67.0	69.7	61.7
	RCD [5]	72.0	71.6	-	-
	Ours	80.2	79.7	78.3	72.1
Level 2	StarNet [36]	54.9	54.5	61.1	54.0
	PointPillars [28]	55.6	55.1	55.9	45.1
	PPBA [36]	59.6	59.1	63.0	55.8
	RCD [5]	65.1	64.7	-	-
	Ours	72.2	71.8	72.2	66.4

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表 1: Waymo 测试集上 3D 检测的最新比较。 我们展示了 1 级和 2 级基准的 mAP 和 mAPH 。

Method	mAP↑	NDS↑	PKL↓
WYSIWYG [23]	35.0	41.9	1.14
PointPillars [28]	40.1	55.0	1.00
CVCNet [7]	55.3	64.4	0.92
PointPainting [49]	46.4	58.1	0.89
PMPNet [62]	45.4	53.1	0.81
SSN [68]	46.3	56.9	0.77
CBGS [67]	52.8	63.3	0.77
Ours	58.0	65.5	0.69

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表 2: nuScenes 测试集上 3D 检测的最新比较。 我们展示了 nuScenes 检测分数 (NDS) 和平均平均精度 (mAP)。

Difficulty	Method	MOTA↑		MOTP↓	
		Vehicle	Ped.	Vechile	Ped.
Level 1	AB3D [48,53]	42.5	38.9	18.6	34.0
	Ours	62.6	58.3	16.3	31.1
Level 2	AB3D [48,53]	40.1	37.7	18.6	34.0
	Ours	59.4	56.6	16.4	31.2

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表 3: Waymo 测试集上 3D 跟踪的最新比较。我们展示了 MOTA 和 MOTP。↑ \uparrow 代表越高越好，↓ \downarrow 代表越低越好。

Method	AMOTA↑	FP↓	FN↓	IDS↓
AB3D [53]	15.1	15088	75730	9027
Chiu et al. [10]	55.0	17533	33216	950
Ours	63.8	18612	22923	769

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表 4: nuScenes 测试集上 3D 跟踪的最新比较。我们展示了 AMOTA、false positives (FP)、false negatives (FN)、id switches (IDS) 和每个类别的 AMOTA。↑ \uparrow 代表越高越好，↓ \downarrow 代表越低越好。

3D Tracking 表3显示了 CenterPoint 在 Waymo 测试集上的跟踪性能。我们在第 4 节中描述的基于速度的最接近距离匹配显著优于 Waymo 论文中的官方跟踪基线，后者使用基于卡尔曼滤波的跟踪器。我们观察到车辆和行人跟踪的 MOTA 分别提高了 19.4 和 18.9。在 nuScenes (表 4)上，我们的框架比上次挑战的获胜者 Chiu et al. 高出 8.8 AMOTA。值得注意的是，我们的跟踪不需要单独的运动模型，运行时间可以忽略不计，比检测时间长1毫秒。

Ablation studies

Encoder	Method	Vehicle	Pedestrain	mAPH
VoxelNet	Anchor-based	66.1	54.4	60.3
	Center-based	66.5	62.7	64.6
PointPillars	Anchor-based	64.1	50.8	57.5
	Center-based	66.5	57.4	62.9

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表 5: 在 Waymo 验证集中基于锚点和基于中心的 3D 检测方法的比较。我们展示了每类和平均 LEVEL 2 mAPH

Encoder	Method	mAP	NDS
VoxelNet	Anchor-based	52.6	63.0
	Center-based	56.4	64.8
PointPillars	Anchor-based	46.2	59.1
	Center-based	50.3	60.2

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表 6: nuScenes 验证集中基于锚点和基于中心的 3D 检测方法的比较。我们展示了平均精度 (mAP) 和 nuScenes 检测分数 (NDS)。

	Vehicle			Pedestrian		
	0°-15°	15°-30°	30°-45°	0°-15°	15°-30°	30°-45°
Rel. yaw # annot.	81.4%	10.5%	8.1%	71.4%	15.8%	12.8%
Anchor-based	67.1	47.7	45.4	55.9	32.0	26.5
Center-based	67.8	46.4	51.6	64.0	42.1	35.7

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表 7: 基于锚点和基于中心的方法检测不同航向角目标的比较。在第二行和第三行中列出了旋转角度的范围及其对应的目标部分，在 Waymo 验证集展示显示了这两种方法的 LEVEL 2 mAPH

Method	Vehicle			Pedestrian		
	small	medium	large	small	medium	large
Anchor-based	58.5	72.8	64.4	29.6	60.2	60.1
Center-based	59.0	72.4	65.4	38.5	69.5	69.0

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表 8: 目标大小对基于锚点和基于中心的方法性能的影响。我们展示了不同大小范围内对象的每类 LEVEL 2 mAPH：小 33%、中 33% 和大 33%

Center-based vs Anchor-based 我们首先比较了基于中心的单阶段检测器和基于锚的同类检测器。在 Waymo 上，我们遵循最先进的 PV-RCNN 来设置 anchor 超参数：我们在每个位置使用两个 anchor，分别为 0° 和 90°，车辆的正/负IoU阈值为 0.55/0.4，行人的 0.5/0.35。在 nuScenes 上，我们遵循上一届挑战赛冠军 CBGS 的 anchor 分配策略。所有其他参数与我们的 CenterPoint 模型相同

如表5所示，在 Waymo 数据集上，简单地从 anchor 转换到中心，VoxelNet 和 PointPillars 编码器分别得到 4.3 mAPH 和 4.5 mAPH 的改进。在nuScenes上(表6)，CenterPoint 通过不同主干提升 3.8-4.1 mAP 和 1.1-1.8 NDS 。为了了解改进的来源，我们进一步展示了基于 Waymo 验证集上的目标大小和方向角度的不同子集的性能细分

我们首先根据它们的方向角度将 ground truth 实例分为三个条：0°到15°，15°到30°，和30°到45°。该部门测试检测器检测严重旋转的箱体的性能，这对安全部署自动驾驶至关重要。我们还将数据集分为三个部分：小、中、大，每个部分包含1/3的地面真值框。

表7和表8总结了结果。当框旋转或偏离框的平均大小时，我们基于中心的检测器比基于锚的基线性能要好得多，这证明了模型在检测目标时捕获旋转和大小不变性的能力。这些结果令人信服地突出了使用基于点的 3D 目标表示的优势。

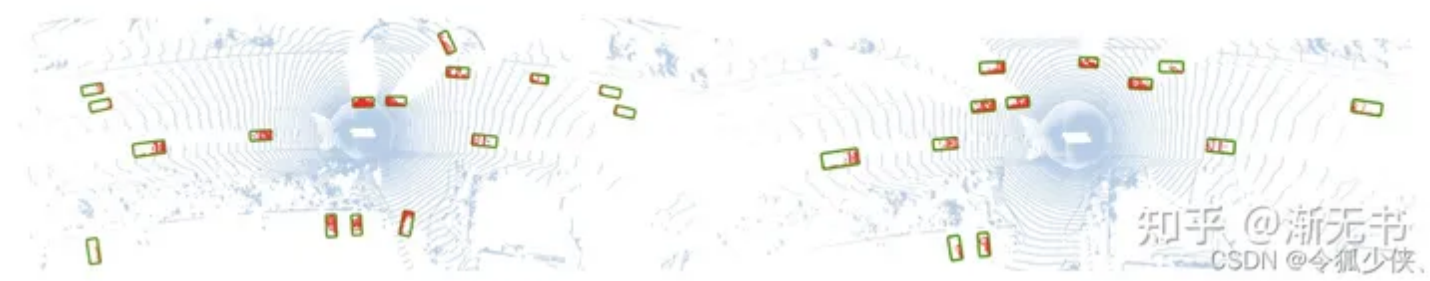
One-stage vs. Two-stage 在表9中，我们展示了在 Waymo 验证中使用 2D CNN 特征的单级和两级CenterPoint模型之间的比较。具有多个中心特征的两级细化为两种3D编码器提供了很大的精度提升，开销较小(6ms-7ms)。我们还与 RoIAlign 进行了比较，RoIAlign 对RoI中的6 × 6点进行了密集采样，我们基于中心的特征聚合取得了类似的性能，但速度更快、更简单。

Encoder	Method	Vehicle	Ped.	$T_{proposal}$	T_{refine}
VoxelNet	First Stage	66.5	62.7	71ms	-
	+ Box Center	68.0	64.9	71ms	5ms
	+ Surface Center	68.3	65.3	71ms	6ms
	Dense Sampling	68.2	65.4	71ms	8ms
PointPillars	First Stage	66.5	57.4	56ms	-
	+ Box Center	67.3	57.4	56ms	6ms
	+ Surface Center	67.5	57.9	56ms	7ms
	Dense Sampling	67.3	57.9	56ms	8ms

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表 9：在 Waymo 验证集中使用单级、具有 3D 中心特征的两级和具有 3D 中心和表面中心特征的两级比较 VoxelNet 和 PointPillars 编码器的 3D LEVEL 2 mAPH 。

体素量化限制了两阶段 CenterPoint 对 PointPillars 行人检测的改进，因为行人在模型输入中通常只停留在1像素内。在我们的实验中，两阶段细化并没有带来单阶段 CenterPoint 模型在 nuScenes 上的改进。这部分是由于 nuScenes 中稀疏的点云。nuScenes 使用32道激光雷达，每帧产生约3万个激光雷达点，约为 Waymo 数据集点数的1/6。这限制了可获得的信息和两阶段改进的潜力。在 PointRCNN 和 PV-RCNN 两阶段方法中也观察到类似的结果。



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图 3: Waymo 验证集中 CenterPoint 的示例定性结果。我们以蓝色显示原始点云，以绿色边界框显示我们检测到的对象，以红色显示边界框内的激光雷达点。

Effects of different feature components 在我们的两阶段 CenterPoint 模型中，我们只使用 2D CNN 特征图中的特征。然而，以前的方法也提出利用体素特征进行第二阶段的精化。在这里，我们比较两种体素特征提取基线

- **Voxel-Set Abstraction** : PV-RCNN 提出了体素集抽象(VSA)模块，它扩展了 Point-Net++ 的集合抽象层，以在一个固定半径球中聚合体素特征。
- **Radial basis function (RBF) Interpolation** : Point-Net++ 和 SA-SSD 使用径向基函数从三个最近的非空 3D 特征体聚合网格点特征。

对于这两个基线，我们使用官方实现将鸟瞰视图特征与体素特征结合。表10总结了结果。这表明鸟瞰图特征足以提供良好的性能，同时与文献中使用的体素特征相比效率更高。为了与之前未对 Waymo 测试进行评估的工作进行比较，我们还在表11中报告了 Waymo 验证的结果。我们的模型在很大程度上优于所有已发布的方法，特别是对于2级数据集具有挑战性的行人(+18.6 mAPH)，其中框只包含一个激光雷达点

Methods	Vehicle	Pedestrian	Runtime
BEV Feature	68.3	65.3	77ms
w/ VSA [44]	68.3	65.2	98ms
w/ RBF Interpolation [20,41]	68.4	65.7	89ms

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表 10: 两阶段细化模块的不同特征组件的消融研究。 VSA 代表 Voxel Set Abstraction ，这是 PV-RCNN 中使用的特征聚合方法。 RBF 使用径向基函数对 3 个最近邻进行插值。我们在 Waymo 验证中使用 LEVEL 2 mAPH 比较鸟瞰图和 3D 体素特征。

Difficulty	Method	Vehicle		Pedestrian	
		mAP	mAPH	mAP	mAPH
Level 1	DOPS [35]	56.4	-	-	-
	PointPillars [28]	56.6	-	59.3	-
	PPBA [36]	62.4	-	66.0	-
	MVF [65]	62.9	-	65.3	-
	Huang et al. [24]	63.6	-	-	-
	AFDet [14]	63.7	-	-	-
	CVCNet [7]	65.2	-	-	-
	Pillar-OD [52]	69.8	-	72.5	-
	PV-RCNN [44]	74.4	73.8	61.4	53.4
	CenterPoint-Pillar(ours)	76.1	75.5	76.1	65.1
	CenterPoint-Voxel(ours)	76.7	76.2	79.0	72.9
Level 2	PV-RCNN [44]	65.4	64.8	53.9	46.7
	CenterPoint-Pillar(ours)	68.0	67.5	68.1	57.9
	CenterPoint-Voxel(ours)	68.8	68.3	71.9	65.6

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表 11: Waymo 验证集中 3D 检测的最新比较。

3D Tracking. 表12显示了基于nuScenes验证的三维跟踪消融实验。我们与去年的挑战赛冠军Chiu et al.进行了比较，后者使用基于马氏距离的卡尔曼滤波来关联CBGS检测结果。我们将评估分解为检测器和跟踪器，使比较严格。对于相同的检测目标，使用简单的基于速度的最近点距离匹配比基于卡尔曼滤波的马氏距离匹配的效果要好3.7 AMOTA(第1行vs. 3行，第2行vs. 4行)。有两个改进的来源：

- 用学到的点速度建模物体运动，而不是用卡尔曼滤波器建模三维包围框动态；
- 通过中心点距离来匹配目标，而不是框状态的马氏距离或3D边界框IoU。
- 更重要的是，跟踪是一个简单的最近邻匹配，没有任何隐藏状态计算。这节省了3D卡尔曼滤波器的计算开销

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