





SALUDA: Surface-based Automotive LiDAR Unsupervised Domain Adaptation



Björn Michele



Alexandre Boulch



Tuan-Hung Vu



Gilles Puv



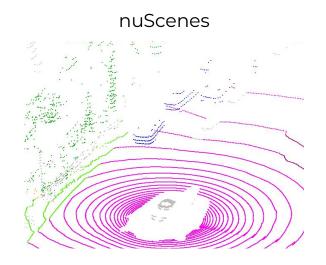
Renaud Marlet

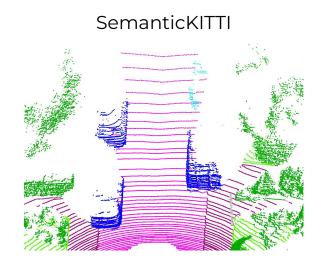


Nicolas Courty



LiDAR data for autonomous driving

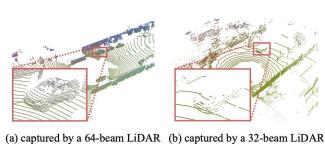




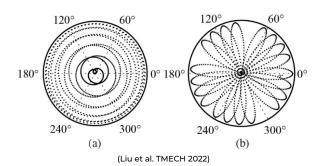
Why Domain adaptation for LiDAR data?

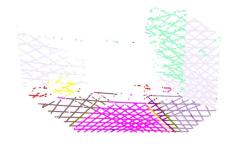
Very wide gaps:

- type of scenes: indoors vs outdoors, static vs dynamic, world location, weather...
- type of sensors: depth camera (struct. light or ToF), (ir) regular scanning patterns...
- number of sensors and scan fusion, if any
- sensor characteristics: no. beams, angular resolution, range, intensity calibration, orient.
- sensor location: bumper level, roof
- synthetic vs real: noise, outliers, intensity, etc.



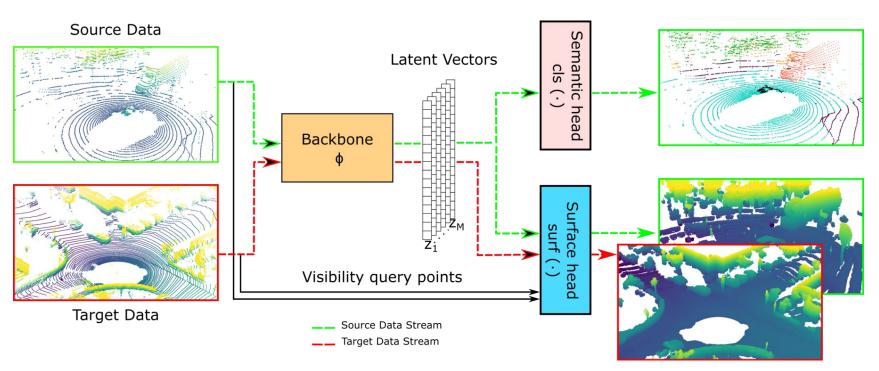
(Yi et al. CVPR 2021)





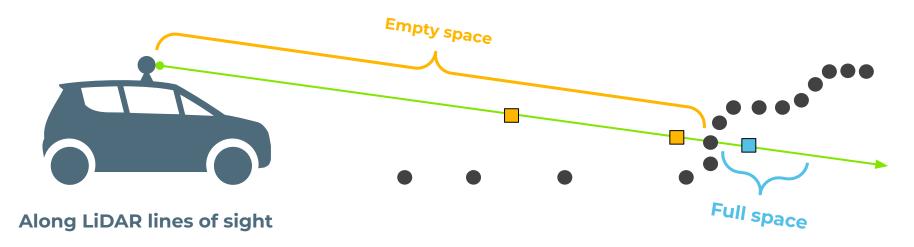
SALUDA

Implicit surface reconstruction as a self-supervised auxiliary task



Implicit surface reconstruction

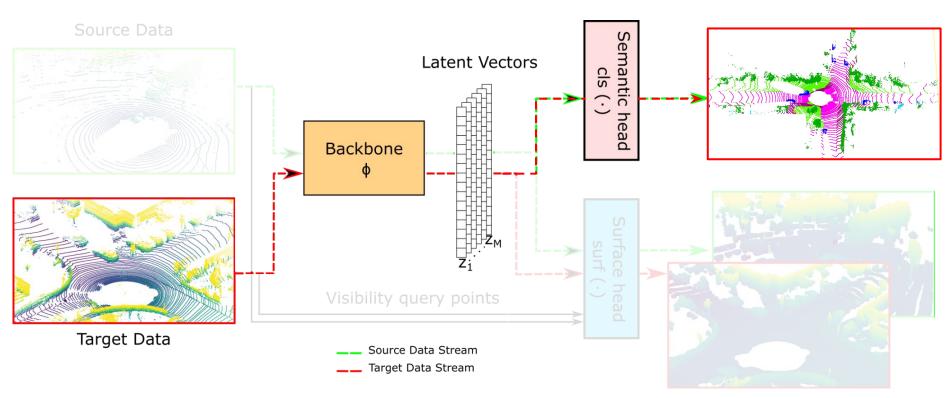
Query generation



- **Empty queries:** from sensor to observed point
- **Full queries:** just behind the point (max distance δ = 0.1 m)

SALUDA

Inference



Settings

Real-to-Real, different sensor:

nuScenes to SemanticKITTI (32 Beams to 64 Beams) nuScenes to SemanticPOSS (32 Beams to 40 Beams)

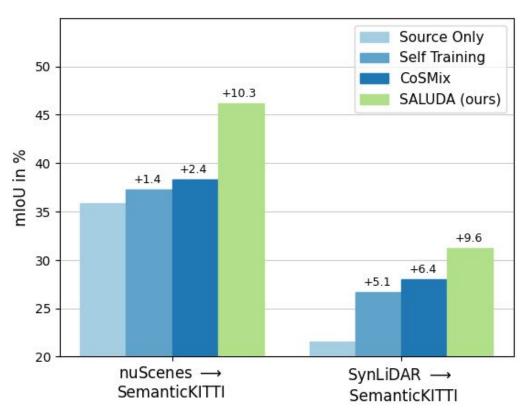
Synthetic-to-Real, same sensor:

SynLiDAR to SemanticKITTI (64 Beams to 64 Beams)

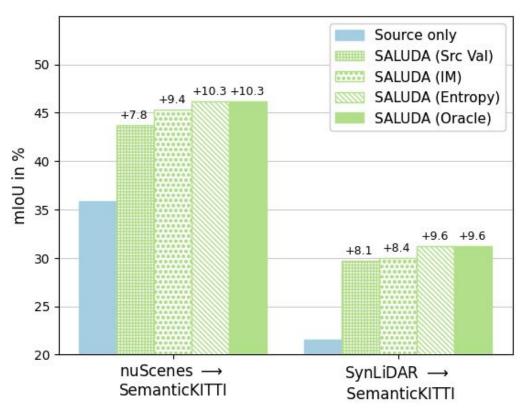
Synthetic-to-Real, different sensors:

SynLiDAR to SemanticPOSS (64 Beams to 40 Beams)

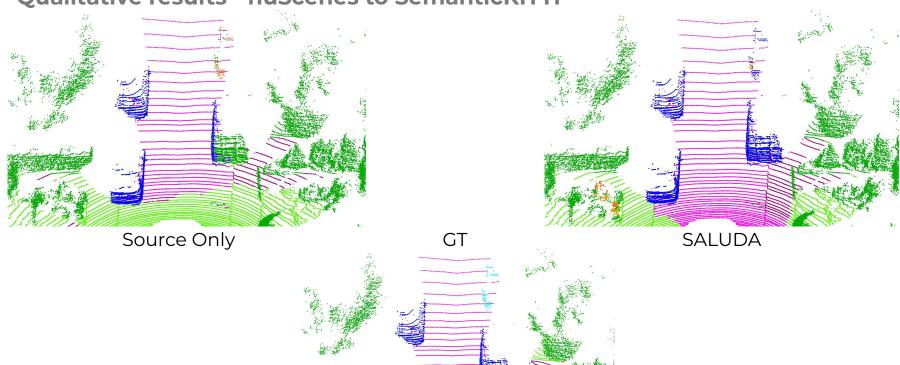
Quantitative results



Hyperparameter selection with validators



Qualitative results - nuScenes to SemanticKITTI



Conclusion

- ✓ Competitive results with geometric regularization
- ✓ Robust in unsupervised hyperparameter selection
- Can be combined with other SOTA methods

