Notizen

1. Deep Learning Based 3D Object Detection for Automotive Radar and Camera
   1. 雷达点云和相机图像的深度学习来实现3D目标的检测
   2. 使用手动标记的Boundingbox训练深度卷积神经网络来检测物体
   3. 将结果与在Lidar和相机图像上的卷积神经网络比较，使用平均精度来评估性能
   4. Pointillism: Accurate 3D Bounding Box Estimation with Multi-Radars
2. Source-Free Domain Adaptation for Semantic Segmentation
   1. Unsupervised Domain Adaptation (UDA) can tackle the challenge that convolutional neural network (CNN)-based approaches for semantic segmentation heavily rely on the pixel-level annotated data, which is labor-intensive. (基于卷积神经网络的语义分割方法严重依赖于像素级的数据注释，这是劳动密集型的)
   2. Semantic segmentation has been a critical computer vision task, which aims to segment and parse a scene image into different image regions associated with semantic categories. It is critical for precisely understanding the visual scene and can be applied to numerous potential applications, such as autonomous driving [7], visual grounding [20, 45, 39], and image editing [31]. But the success of current segmentation techniques depends on large-scale densely-labeled datasets that are prohibitively expensive to be collected in reality. For instance, it takes about 90 minutes to manually annotate a Cityscapes image.
3. ROAD: Reality Oriented Adaptation for Semantic Segmentation of Urban Scenes