

## Problem

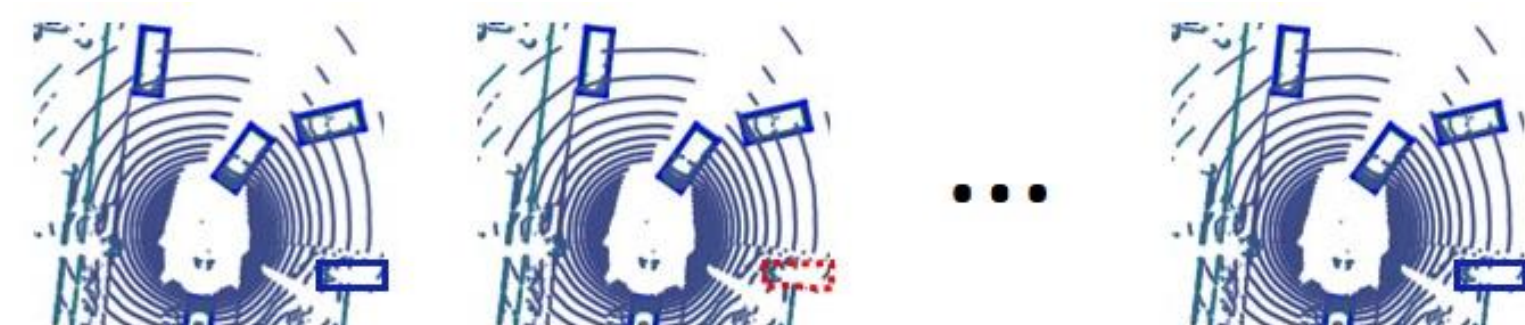
- 3D object detection is an essential and fundamental problem in autonomous driving.



## Motivation

- 3D object detection is an essential and fundamental problem in autonomous driving.
- However, most of the existing approaches are strongly supervised and require the availability of a large amount of well-annotated 3D data.
- On the other hand, in most applications, point clouds are recorded over time as a data stream. A point cloud video contains richer spatio-temporal information than a single frame.
- In this work, we propose to use this information to improve a single frame 3D object detector through semi-supervised training.

False Negative



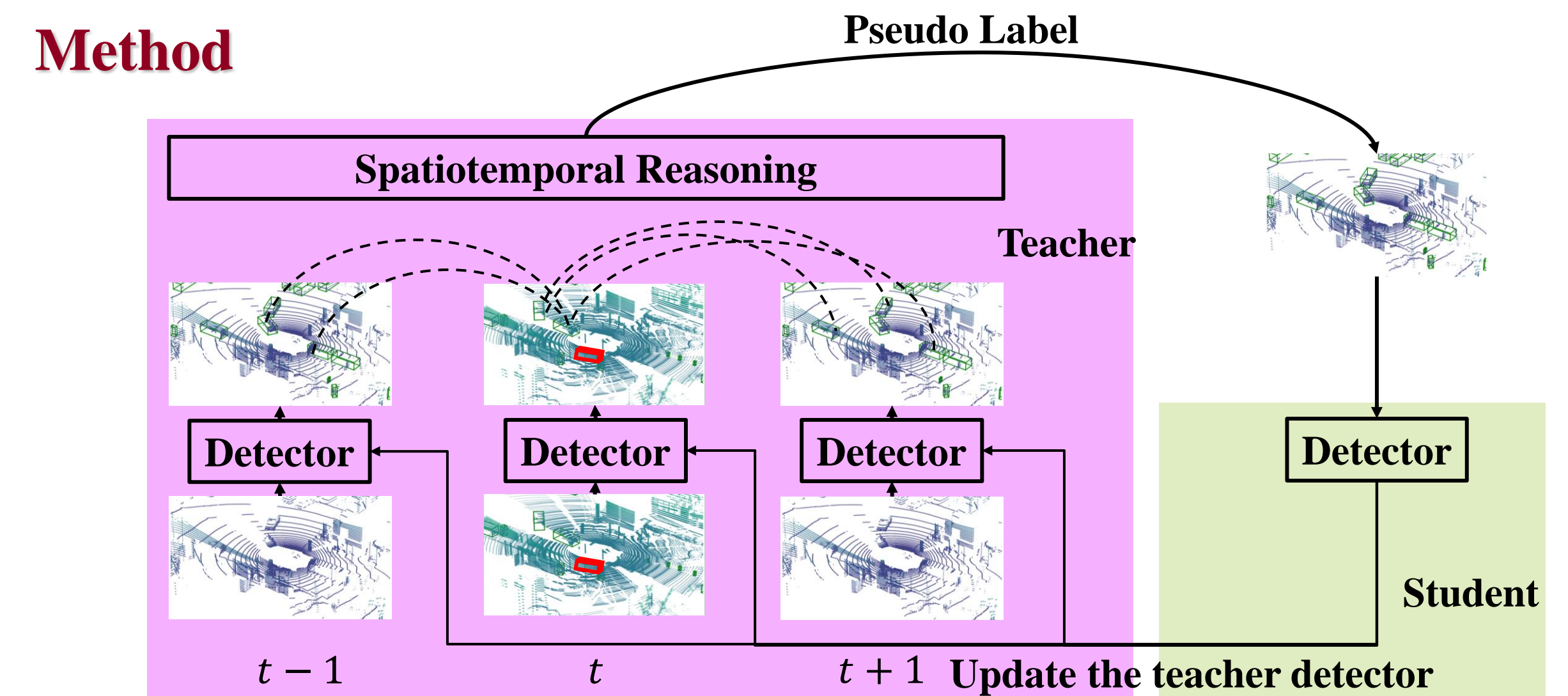
False Positive



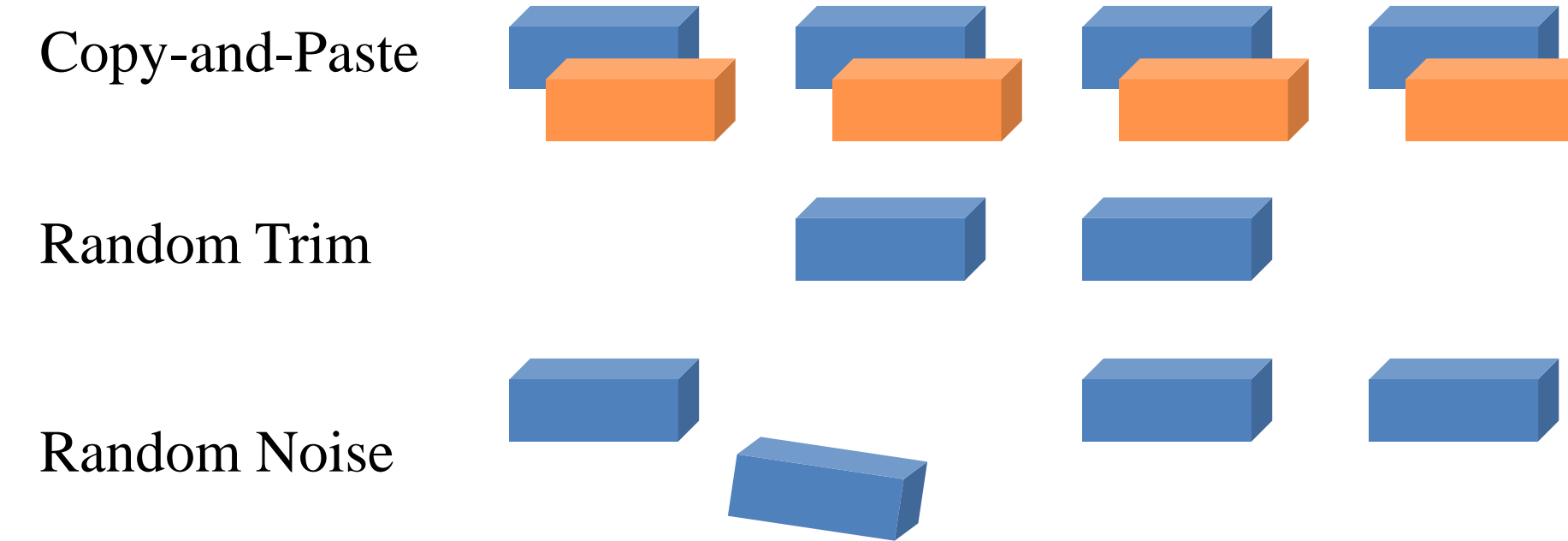
Misalignment



## Method



### Teacher Network: Graph Augmentation



### Uncertainty-weighting

Uncertainty-weighting Loss

$$u = -s \log(s) - (1 - s) \log(1 - s)$$

$$l = \begin{cases} -(1 - u)^k \log(p), & \text{if } s \geq 0.5 \\ -(1 - u)^k \log(1 - p), & \text{if } s < 0.5 \end{cases}$$

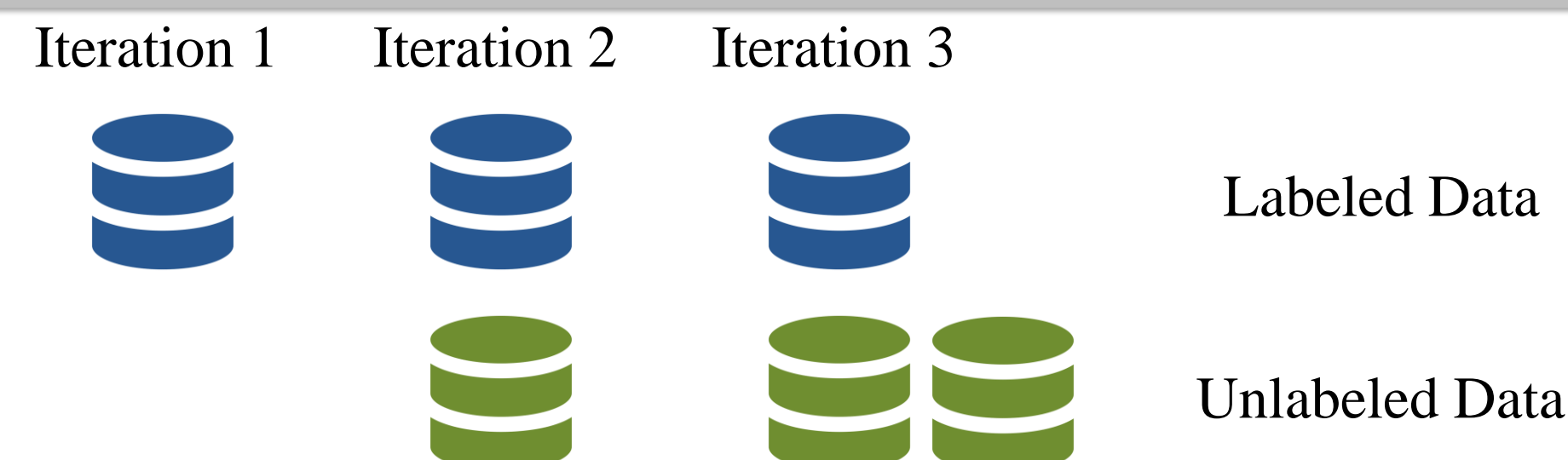
$u$ : uncertainty

$s$ : calibrated teacher's prediction

$p$ : student's prediction

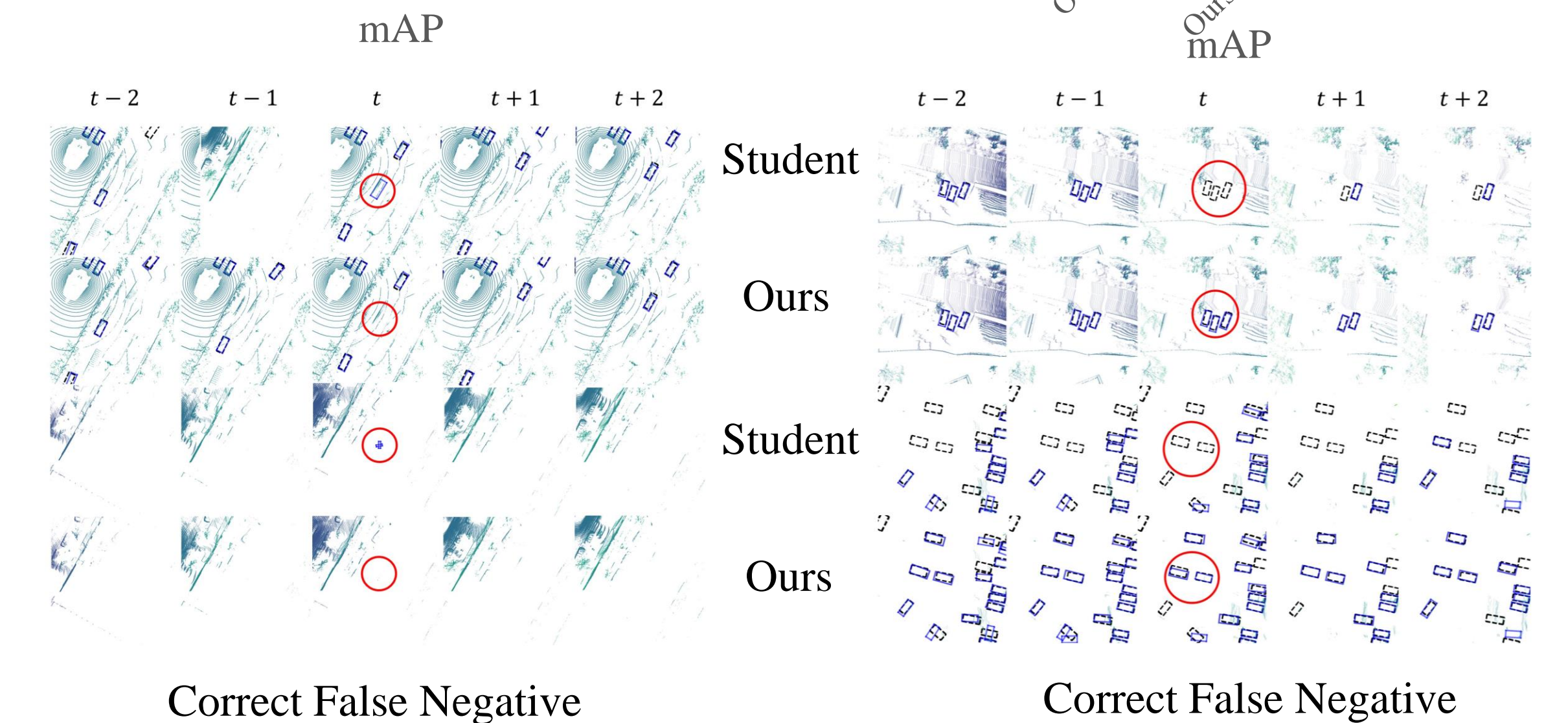
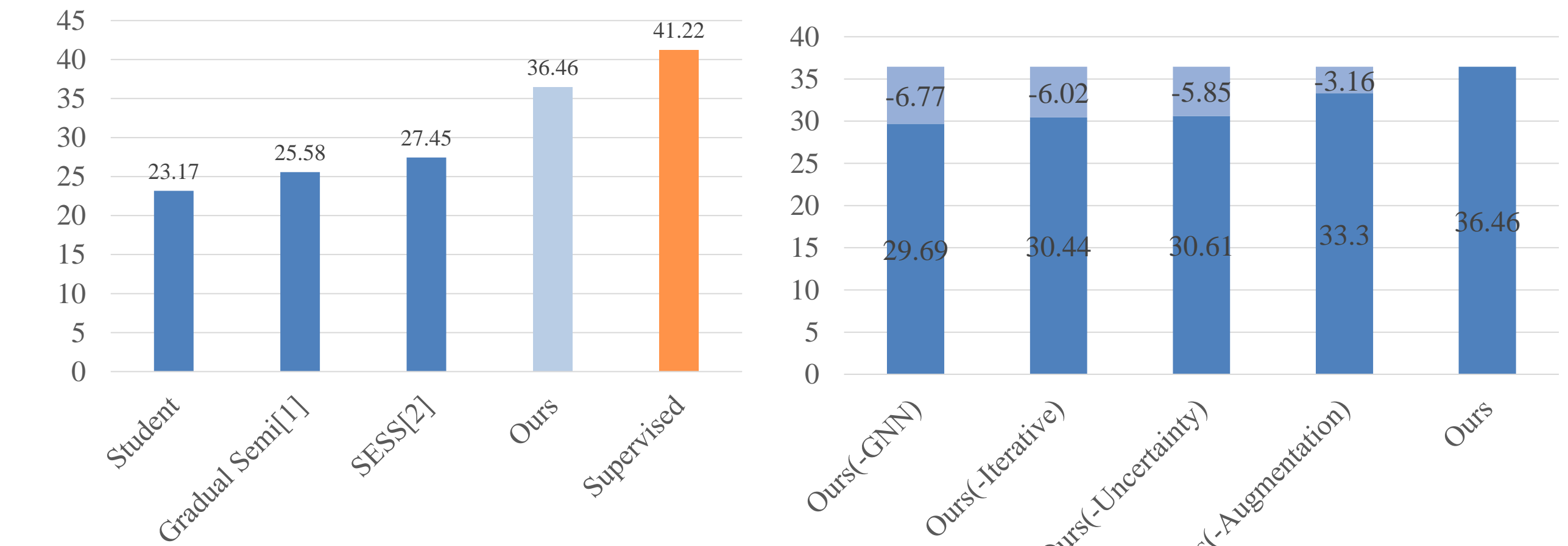
$k$ : focusing parameter

### Gradually Semi-supervised Training



## Experiments

- 3D object detector pre-trained with 50 scenes on nuScenes train
- 500 scenes from nuScenes train for Semi-Supervised Training
- 150 scenes from nuScenes validation as test set



## Conclusion

- We propose to leverage unlabeled point cloud videos by semi-supervised learning
- Our method incorporates uncertainty-aware semi-supervised training with a GNN for spatiotemporal reasoning
- Our method achieves state-of-the-art detection performance on the challenging nuScenes and H3D benchmarks
- Our method removes the need for excessive efforts in data annotation

[1] Teichman, Alex et al. "Tracking-based semi-supervised learning.", IJRR2012

[2] Zhao, Na et al. "Sess: Self-ensembling semi-supervised 3d object detection.", CVPR2020

