

STXD: Structural and Temporal Cross-Modal Distillation for Multi-View 3D Object Detection

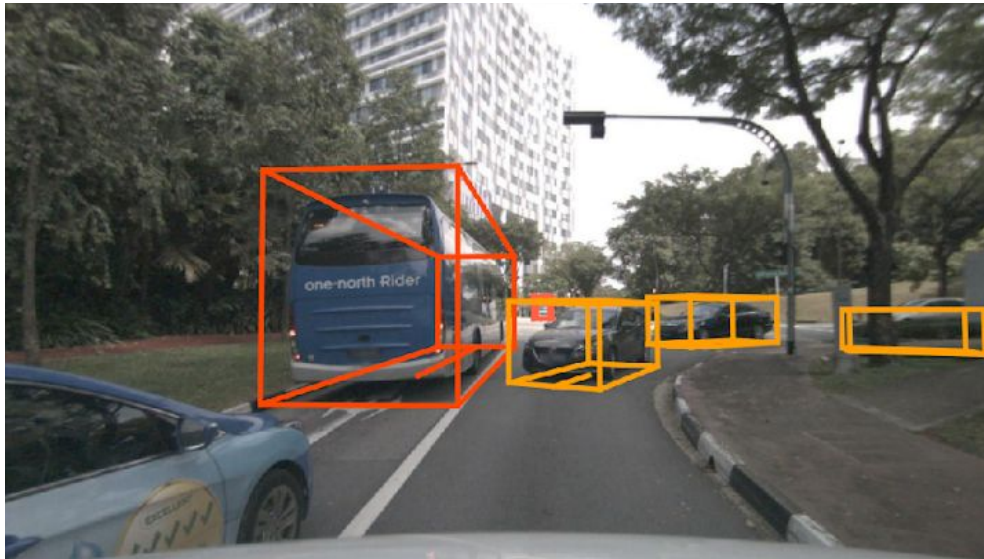
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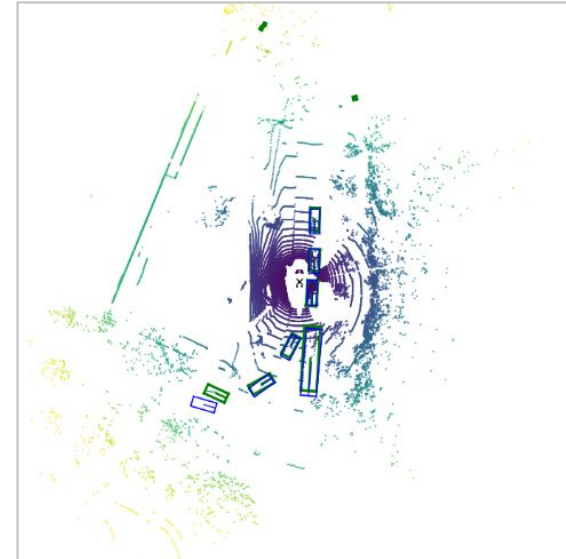
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3D Object Detection in Autonomous Driving

- Locate and classify various objects (e.g. car, truck, ...) in 3D space
- From 3DOD, we can understand the surrounding environment
- Widely applied to various complex vision systems, such as autonomous driving



Multi-view camera



Bird's-eye-view (BEV)

Cross-Modal Knowledge Distillation



LiDAR-based

-
- ↑ Rich 3D information
 - ↑ High performance in 3DOD
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- ↓ Lack of color information
 - ↓ Expensive
-

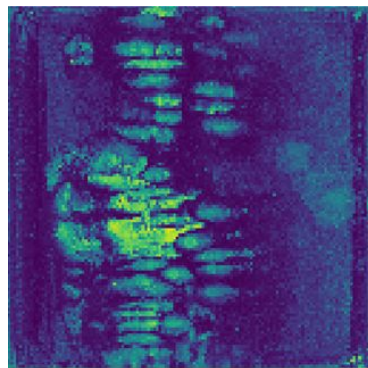


Camera-based

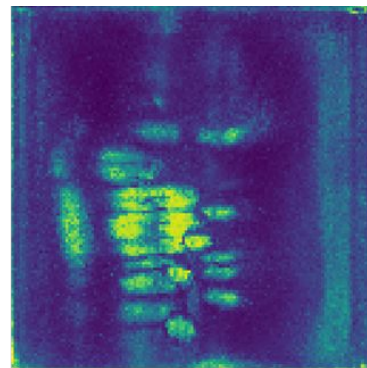
-
- ↑ Rich color information
 - ↑ Low cost
-
- ↓ Lack of 3D information
 - ↓ Low performance in 3DOD
-

Contributions

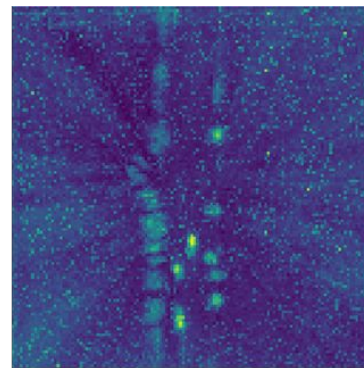
- We propose **STXD**, a cross-modal knowledge distillation framework from LiDAR to camera sensor for the multi-view 3D object detection
- **Correlation Regularizing Distillation (CD)** is introduced to prevent information collapse in student model arisen by modality gap between teacher and student sensors
- **Temporal Consistency Distillation (TD)** is introduced to leverage temporal knowledge embedded in features of previous frames



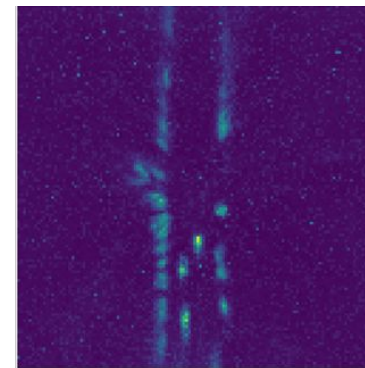
(a) LiDAR



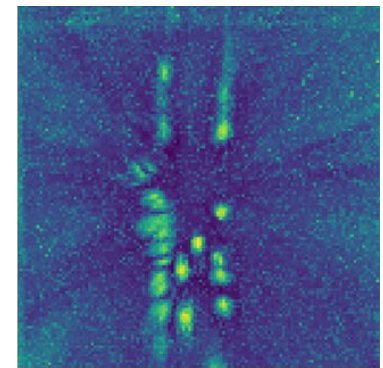
(b) Ours



(c) MSE w/ GT



(d) MSE



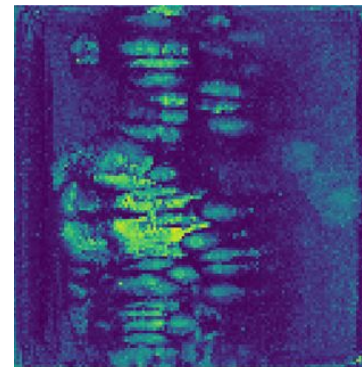
(e) Camera

Correlation Regularizing Distillation (CD)

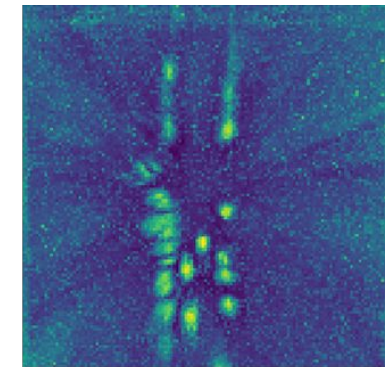
- In our empirical observation, CMKD causes information collapse in student features
- This is because features learned by different modalities are typically non-homogeneous.
- Thus, there exist distributional divergences between the feature spaces.

Method	d_{eff}	d_{eff}^2
MSE	3.810	14.519
MSE w/ GT	4.059	16.474
CD (Ours)	4.389	19.267
Teacher	5.757	33.137

d_{eff} : Effective dimension of student / teacher features



(a) LiDAR



(e) Camera

Correlation Regularizing Distillation (CD)

- To mitigate information collapse problem, we introduce cross-correlation regularization
- Given LiDAR (\mathbf{F}) and camera (\mathbf{G}) BEV features,

$$\mathbf{C} = \hat{\mathbf{F}}^T \hat{\mathbf{G}} \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times D},$$
$$\mathcal{L}_{CD} := \sum_i (1 - \mathbf{C}(i, i))^2 + \lambda_c \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \mathbf{C}(i, j)^2$$

Maximize the similarity
between aligned features

Regularize cross-correlation along feature
dimensions to prevent information collapse

Temporal Consistency Distillation (TD)

- To further enhance distillation quality, temporal information is also transferred
- To avoid spatial false matching across the time frames,
- Indirectly distills the teacher's information from past frames by a temporal similarity map

Temporal similarity map

$$\mathbf{T}^{(-k)} = \mathbf{F}^{(0)} \mathbf{F}^{(-k)T} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}, \quad k \in [1, K]$$

$$\mathbf{S}^{(-k)} = \mathbf{G}^{(0)} \mathbf{F}^{(-k)T} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}, \quad k \in [1, K]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{TD} := \sum_k D_{KL}(\mathbf{S}^{(-k)} || \mathbf{T}^{(-k)})$$

Response-Level Distillation (RD)

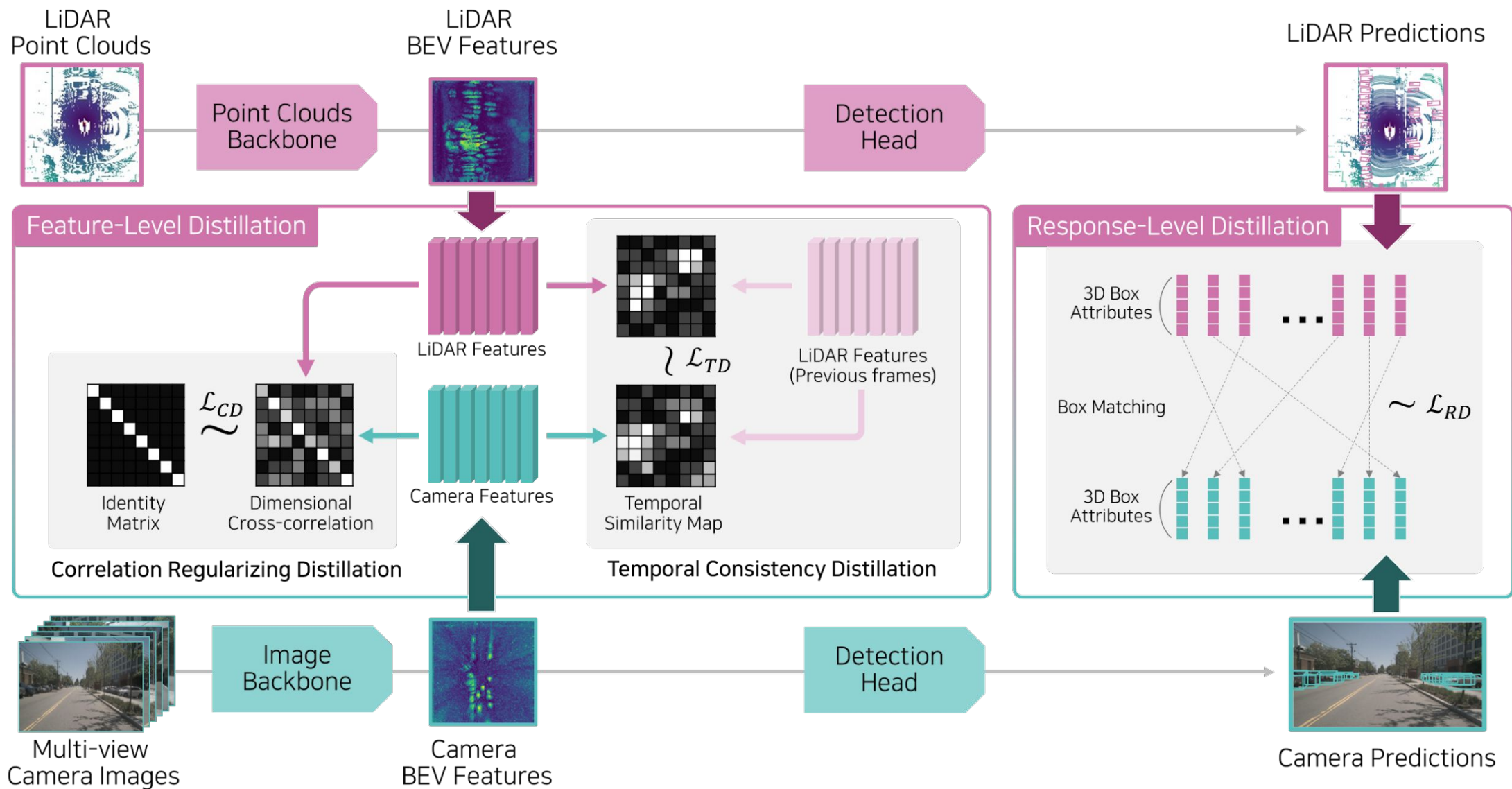
- Distillation is also performed on the predictions (responses)
- We applied a quality-based response-level distillation method

Quality of teacher's prediction

$$q_i = \left(c_i^*\right)^{1-\gamma} \cdot \left(\text{IoU}(\mathbf{b}_i^*, \mathbf{b}_i)\right)^\gamma$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{RD} := \sum_j q_{\pi(j)} \cdot \left(\|\mathbf{b}_{\pi(j)} - \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_j\|_1 + D_{KL}(\mathbf{c}_{\pi(j)} \parallel \tilde{\mathbf{c}}_j) \right)$$

Overall Framework



Evaluation on NuScenes Dataset

Method	Modality	NDS(%)	mAP(%)
BEVFormer [†] [34]	C	51.4	40.5
+BEVDistill [9]	L → C	52.4	41.7
+STXD (Ours)	L → C	54.3 +2.9	44.0 +3.5
UVTR-C [29]	C	44.1	36.2
+L2C [29]	L → C	45.0	37.2
+STXD (Ours)	L → C	46.1 +2.0	39.0 +2.8
UVTR-CS [29]	C	48.3	37.9
+L2CS [29]	L → C	48.8	39.2
+STXD (Ours)	L → C	50.8 +2.5	41.4 +3.5

Validation Set

Method	Modality	NDS(%)	mAP(%)
BEVFormer [†] [34]	C	52.6	42.4
+STXD (Ours)	L → C	55.5 +2.9	46.5 +3.9
BEVFormer [‡] [34]	C	55.5	45.7
+STXD (Ours)	L → C	58.3 +2.8	49.7 +4.0
UVTR-C [29]	C	43.0	36.4
+L2C [29]	L → C	44.0	38.2
+STXD (Ours)	L → C	45.8 +2.8	40.2 +3.8
UVTR-CS [29]	C	48.6	39.0
+L2CS [29]	L → C	48.7	39.8
+STXD (Ours)	L → C	51.8 +3.2	43.5 +4.5

Test Set

Thank You for Your Attentions!

If you're interested, please visit our poster at

Poster Session 1

Tue 12 Dec 10:45 a.m. CST – 12:45 p.m. CST

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