

# DeepBEV: A Conditional Adversarial Network for Bird's Eye View Generation

Helmi Fraser  
[hmf30@hw.ac.uk](mailto:hmf30@hw.ac.uk)

Sen Wang  
[s.wang@hw.ac.uk](mailto:s.wang@hw.ac.uk)

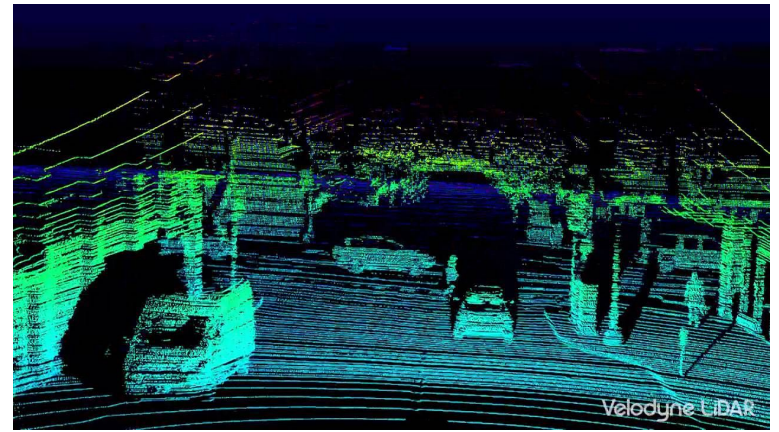
Heriot-Watt University  
Edinburgh Centre for Robotics



# Motivation

It is vitally important that an autonomous vehicle perceives its environment

These sensors are excellent for 3D perception, but they are expensive



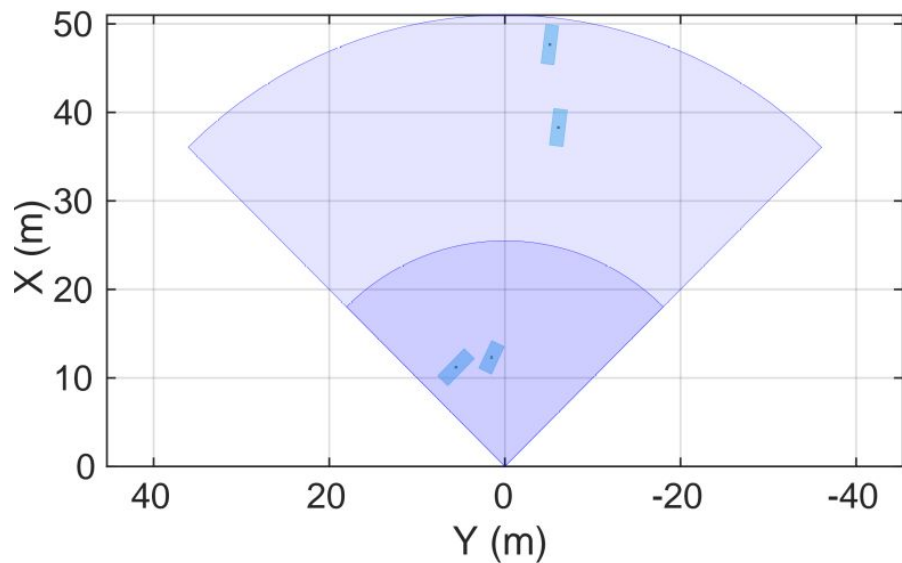
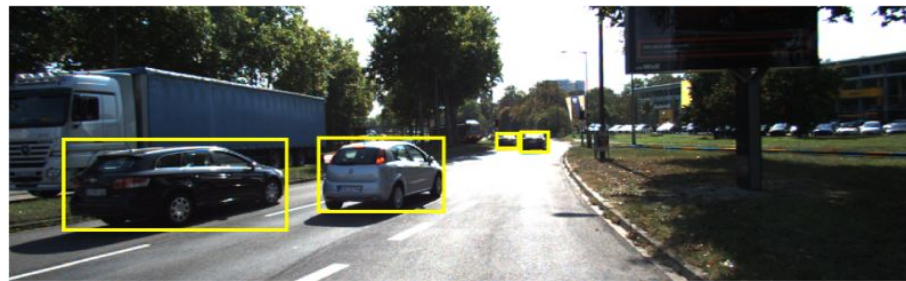
*Courtesy of Velodyne*



*Courtesy of Navtech*

# Motivation

Efficient and interpretable  
representation of *semantically  
significant* objects

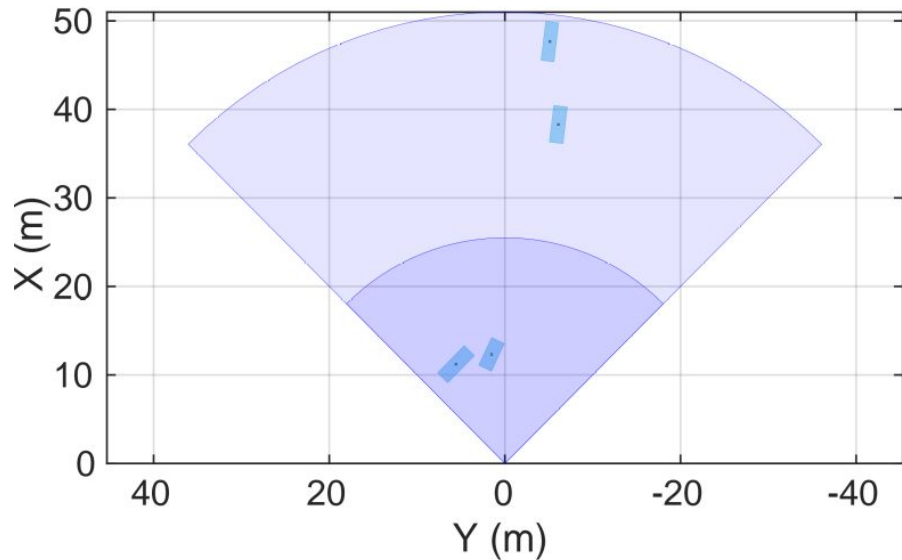
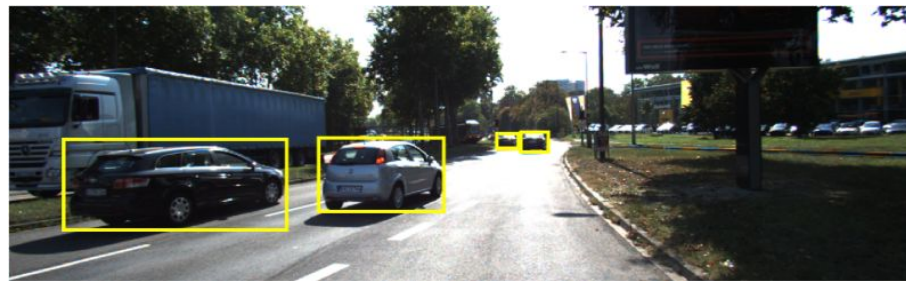


# Solution

## Bird's Eye View

Benefits:

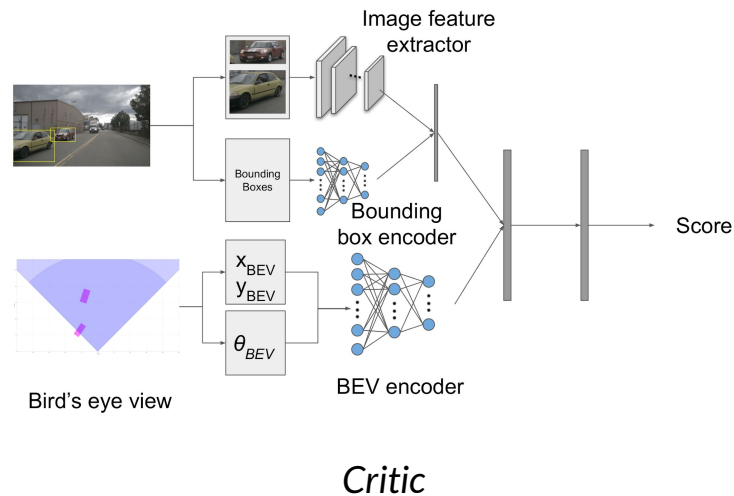
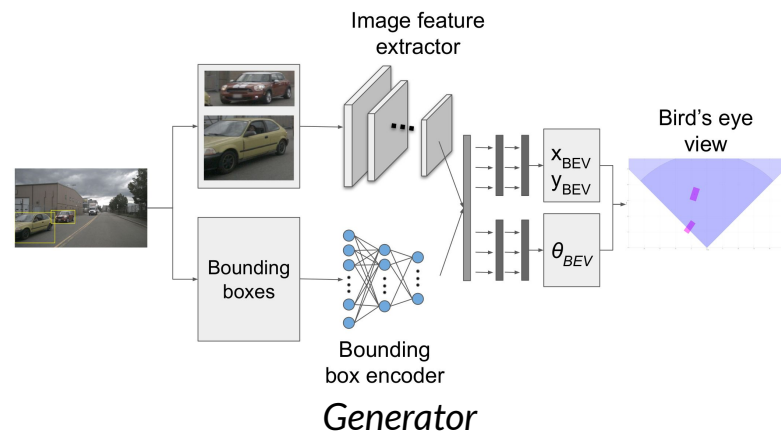
- Low memory requirement
- Simple
- Only requires a camera



# Method

Formulate as an adversarial learning task:

- A generator outputs BEV representations
- A critic scores this representation



# Method

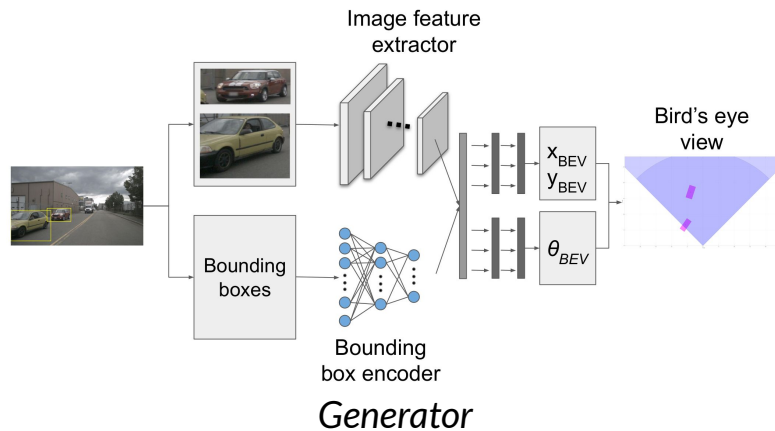
## Generator

Input:

- RGB image
- Object bounding boxes

Output:

- BEV representation



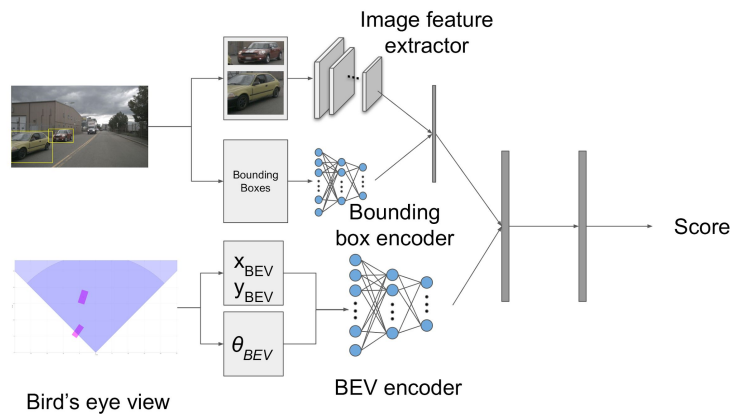
# Method Critic

Input:

- RGB image
- BEV from Generator

Output:

- Score



*Critic*

# Evaluation Datasets

Trained entirely on KITTI data:

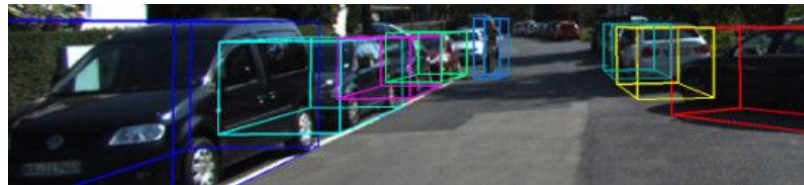
- >13k 'car' detections

Tested on nuScenes:

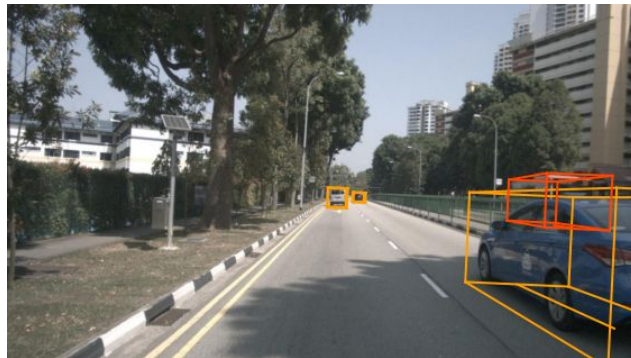
- >60k 'vehicle.car'

Qualitative evaluation on:

- Virtual KITTI 2
- Surround Vehicle Awareness (GTAV)



*KITTI*

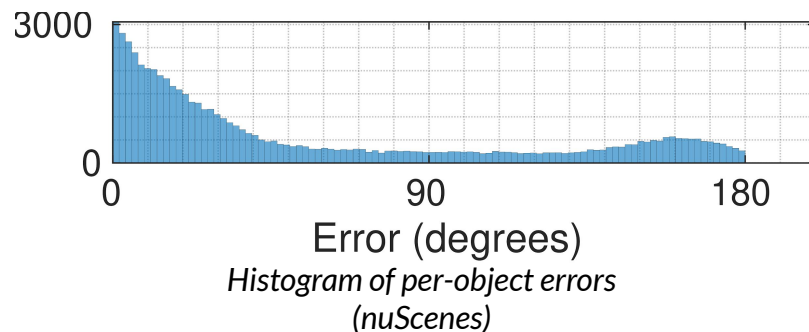
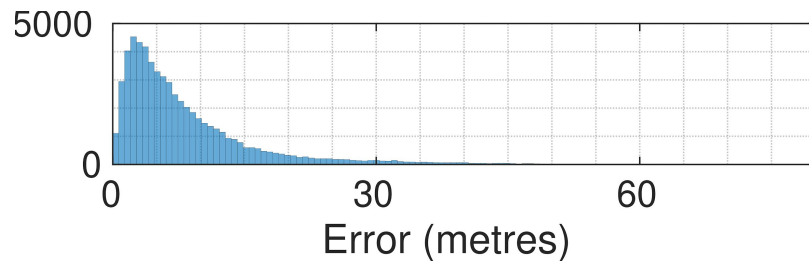


*nuScenes*

# Evaluation Results

Median Euclidean distance error  
22.8% lower than next best

20.6% of the size of ResNet-101



*Histogram of per-object errors  
(nuScenes)*

Model	Distance Error (m)		Orientation Error (degrees)	
	Median	SD	Median	SD
DeepBEV	<b>5.91</b>	8.22	<b>28.67</b>	56.83
ResNet-18	8.62	7.11	30.70	57.40
ResNet-50	8.43	8.44	33.74	57.99
ResNet-101	7.58	9.24	<b>28.36</b>	59.29
ResNeXt-50	7.26	8.69	31.86	58.45
Wide ResNet-50	7.97	8.55	33.09	59.08

*Results (nuScenes)*

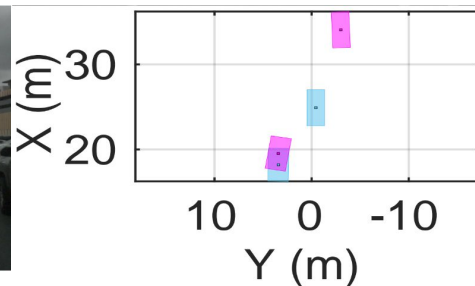
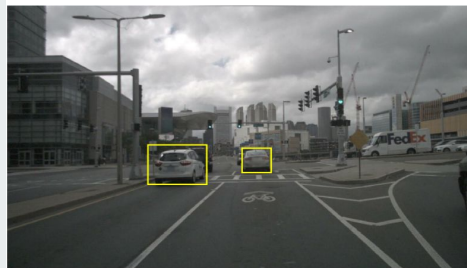
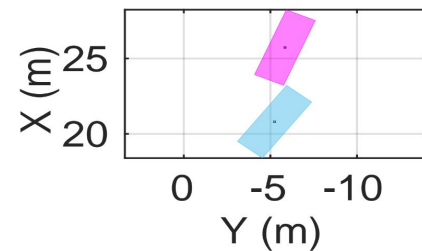
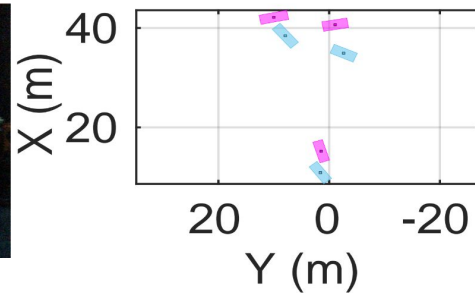
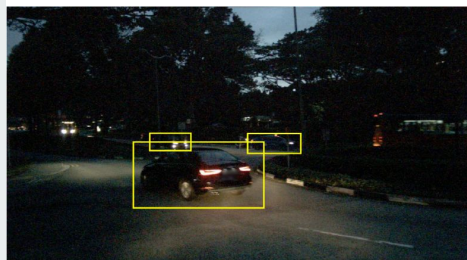


# Evaluation Samples

nuScenes

Blue denotes ground truth pose

Magenta denotes model prediction



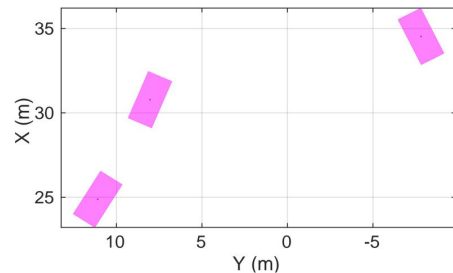
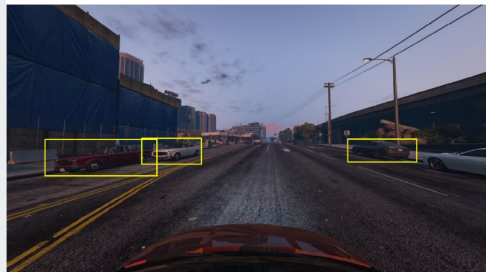
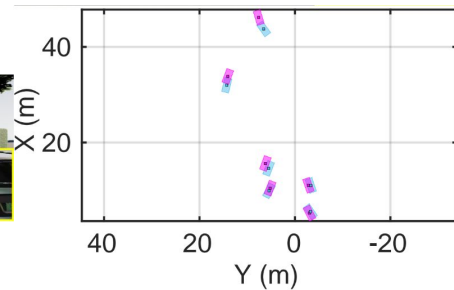
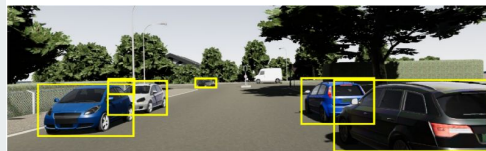


# Evaluation Samples

Virtual KITTI 2  
Surround Vehicle Awareness  
(GTAV)

Blue denotes ground truth pose

Magenta denotes model prediction





# Conclusion

We demonstrate an adversarial approach to generate BEV representations of a scene from a monocular camera

Adversarial training shows notable improvements on novel data



**Thank you for your attention!**