
mmcv Documentation

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MMCV Contributors

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PREREQUISITES

- Linux or macOS (Windows is not currently officially supported)
- Python 3.6+
- PyTorch 1.3+
- CUDA 9.2+ (If you build PyTorch from source, CUDA 9.0 is also compatible)
- GCC 5+
- [MMCV](#)

The required versions of MMCV, MMDetection and MMSegmentation for different versions of MMDetection3D are as below. Please install the correct version of MMCV, MMDetection and MMSegmentation to avoid installation issues.

INSTALLATION

2.1 Install MMDetection3D

a. Create a conda virtual environment and activate it.

```
conda create -n open-mmlab python=3.7 -y
conda activate open-mmlab
```

b. Install PyTorch and torchvision following the [official instructions](#).

```
conda install pytorch torchvision -c pytorch
```

Note: Make sure that your compilation CUDA version and runtime CUDA version match. You can check the supported CUDA version for precompiled packages on the [PyTorch website](#).

E.g. 1 If you have CUDA 10.1 installed under /usr/local/cuda and would like to install PyTorch 1.5, you need to install the prebuilt PyTorch with CUDA 10.1.

```
conda install pytorch==1.5.0 cudatoolkit=10.1 torchvision==0.6.0 -c pytorch
```

E.g. 2 If you have CUDA 9.2 installed under /usr/local/cuda and would like to install PyTorch 1.3.1., you need to install the prebuilt PyTorch with CUDA 9.2.

```
conda install pytorch=1.3.1 cudatoolkit=9.2 torchvision=0.4.2 -c pytorch
```

If you build PyTorch from source instead of installing the prebuilt package, you can use more CUDA versions such as 9.0.

c. **Install MMCV.** *mmcv-full* is necessary since MMDetection3D relies on MMDetection, CUDA ops in *mmcv-full* are required.

e.g. The pre-build *mmcv-full* could be installed by running: (available versions could be found [here](#))

```
pip install mmcv-full -f https://download.openmmlab.com/mmcv/dist/{cu_version}/{torch_
↪version}/index.html
```

Please replace {cu_version} and {torch_version} in the url to your desired one. For example, to install the latest *mmcv-full* with CUDA 11 and PyTorch 1.7.0, use the following command:

```
pip install mmcv-full -f https://download.openmmlab.com/mmcv/dist/cu110/torch1.7.0/index.
↪html
```

See [here](#) for different versions of MMCV compatible to different PyTorch and CUDA versions. Optionally, you could also build the full version from source:

```
git clone https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmcv.git
cd mmcv
MMCV_WITH_OPS=1 pip install -e . # package mmcv-full will be installed after this step
cd ..
```

Or directly run

```
pip install mmcv-full
```

d. Install MMDetection.

```
pip install mmdet==2.14.0
```

Optionally, you could also build MMDetection from source in case you want to modify the code:

```
git clone https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmdetection.git
cd mmdetection
git checkout v2.14.0 # switch to v2.14.0 branch
pip install -r requirements/build.txt
pip install -v -e . # or "python setup.py develop"
```

e. Install MMSegmentation.

```
pip install mmsegmentation==0.14.1
```

Optionally, you could also build MMSegmentation from source in case you want to modify the code:

```
git clone https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmssegmentation.git
cd mmssegmentation
git checkout v0.14.1 # switch to v0.14.1 branch
pip install -e . # or "python setup.py develop"
```

f. Clone the MMDetection3D repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmdetection3d.git
cd mmdetection3d
```

g. Install build requirements and then install MMDetection3D.

```
pip install -v -e . # or "python setup.py develop"
```

Note:

1. The git commit id will be written to the version number with step d, e.g. 0.6.0+2e7045c. The version will also be saved in trained models. It is recommended that you run step d each time you pull some updates from github. If C++/CUDA codes are modified, then this step is compulsory.

Important: Be sure to remove the ./build folder if you reinstall mmdet with a different CUDA/PyTorch version.

```
pip uninstall mmdet3d
rm -rf ./build
find . -name "*.so" | xargs rm
```


- Following the above instructions, MMDetection3D is installed on dev mode, any local modifications made to the code will take effect without the need to reinstall it (unless you submit some commits and want to update the version number).
- If you would like to use `opencv-python-headless` instead of `opencv-python`, you can install it before installing MMCV.
- Some dependencies are optional. Simply running `pip install -v -e .` will only install the minimum run-time requirements. To use optional dependencies like `albumentations` and `imagecorruptions` either install them manually with `pip install -r requirements/optional.txt` or specify desired extras when calling `pip` (e.g. `pip install -v -e .[optional]`). Valid keys for the extras field are: `all`, `tests`, `build`, and `optional`.
- The code can not be built for CPU only environment (where CUDA isn't available) for now.

2.2 Another option: Docker Image

We provide a `Dockerfile` to build an image.

```
# build an image with PyTorch 1.6, CUDA 10.1
docker build -t mmdetection3d docker/
```

Run it with

```
docker run --gpus all --shm-size=8g -it -v {DATA_DIR}:/mmdetection3d/data mmdetection3d
```

2.3 A from-scratch setup script

Here is a full script for setting up MMDetection3D with conda.

```
conda create -n open-mmlab python=3.7 -y
conda activate open-mmlab

# install latest PyTorch prebuilt with the default prebuilt CUDA version (usually the
↪latest)
conda install -c pytorch pytorch torchvision -y

# install mmdcv
pip install mmdcv-full

# install mmdetection
pip install git+https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmdetection.git

# install mmsegmentation
pip install git+https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmsegmentation.git

# install mmdetection3d
git clone https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmdetection3d.git
cd mmdetection3d
pip install -v -e .
```

2.4 Using multiple MMDetection3D versions

The train and test scripts already modify the PYTHONPATH to ensure the script use the MMDetection3D in the current directory.

To use the default MMDetection3D installed in the environment rather than that you are working with, you can remove the following line in those scripts

```
PYTHONPATH="$(dirname $0)/..":$PYTHONPATH
```

VERIFICATION

3.1 Verify with point cloud demo

We provide several demo scripts to test a single sample. Pre-trained models can be downloaded from [model zoo](#). To test a single-modality 3D detection on point cloud scenes:

```
python demo/pcd_demo.py ${PCD_FILE} ${CONFIG_FILE} ${CHECKPOINT_FILE} [--device ${GPU_ID}
↪] [--score-thr ${SCORE_THR}] [--out-dir ${OUT_DIR}]
```

Examples:

```
python demo/pcd_demo.py demo/data/kitti/kitti_000008.bin configs/second/hv_second_secfpn_
↪6x8_80e_kitti-3d-car.py checkpoints/hv_second_secfpn_6x8_80e_kitti-3d-car_20200620_
↪230238-393f000c.pth
```

If you want to input a ply file, you can use the following function and convert it to bin format. Then you can use the converted bin file to generate demo. Note that you need to install `pandas` and `plyfile` before using this script. This function can also be used for data preprocessing for training ply data.

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from plyfile import PlyData

def convert_ply(input_path, output_path):
    plydata = PlyData.read(input_path) # read file
    data = plydata.elements[0].data # read data
    data_pd = pd.DataFrame(data) # convert to DataFrame
    data_np = np.zeros(data_pd.shape, dtype=np.float) # initialize array to store data
    property_names = data[0].dtype.names # read names of properties
    for i, name in enumerate(
        property_names): # read data by property
        data_np[:, i] = data_pd[name]
    data_np.astype(np.float32).tofile(output_path)
```

Examples:

```
convert_ply('./test.ply', './test.bin')
```

If you have point clouds in other format (off, obj, etc.), you can use `trimesh` to convert them into ply.

```
import trimesh

def to_ply(input_path, output_path, original_type):
    mesh = trimesh.load(input_path, file_type=original_type) # read file
    mesh.export(output_path, file_type='ply') # convert to ply
```

Examples:

```
to_ply('./test.obj', './test.ply', 'obj')
```

More demos about single/multi-modality and indoor/outdoor 3D detection can be found in [demo](#).

3.2 High-level APIs for testing point clouds

3.2.1 Synchronous interface

Here is an example of building the model and test given point clouds.

```
from mmdet3d.apis import init_model, inference_detector

config_file = 'configs/votenet/votenet_8x8_scannet-3d-18class.py'
checkpoint_file = 'checkpoints/votenet_8x8_scannet-3d-18class_20200620_230238-2cea9c3a.
↳pth'

# build the model from a config file and a checkpoint file
model = init_model(config_file, checkpoint_file, device='cuda:0')

# test a single image and show the results
point_cloud = 'test.bin'
result, data = inference_detector(model, point_cloud)
# visualize the results and save the results in 'results' folder
model.show_results(data, result, out_dir='results')
```

4.1 Introduction

We provide scripts for multi-modality/single-modality (LiDAR-based/vision-based), indoor/outdoor 3D detection and 3D semantic segmentation demos. The pre-trained models can be downloaded from [model zoo](#). We provide pre-processed sample data from KITTI, SUN RGB-D, nuScenes and ScanNet dataset. You can use any other data following our pre-processing steps.

4.2 Testing

4.2.1 3D Detection

Single-modality demo

To test a 3D detector on point cloud data, simply run:

```
python demo/pcd_demo.py ${PCD_FILE} ${CONFIG_FILE} ${CHECKPOINT_FILE} [--device ${GPU_ID}]  
↪ ] [--score-thr ${SCORE_THR}] [--out-dir ${OUT_DIR}] [--show]
```

The visualization results including a point cloud and predicted 3D bounding boxes will be saved in `${OUT_DIR}/${PCD_NAME}`, which you can open using [MeshLab](#). Note that if you set the flag `--show`, the prediction result will be displayed online using [Open3D](#).

Example on KITTI data using [SECOND](#) model:

```
python demo/pcd_demo.py demo/data/kitti/kitti_000008.bin configs/second/hv_second_secfpn_  
↪ 6x8_80e_kitti-3d-car.py checkpoints/hv_second_secfpn_6x8_80e_kitti-3d-car_20200620_  
↪ 230238-393f000c.pth
```

Example on SUN RGB-D data using [VoteNet](#) model:

```
python demo/pcd_demo.py demo/data/sunrgbd/sunrgbd_000017.bin configs/votenet/votenet_  
↪ 16x8_sunrgbd-3d-10class.py checkpoints/votenet_16x8_sunrgbd-3d-10class_20200620_230238-  
↪ 4483c0c0.pth
```

Remember to convert the VoteNet checkpoint if you are using mmdetection3d version `>= 0.6.0`. See its [README](#) for detailed instructions on how to convert the checkpoint.

Multi-modality demo

To test a 3D detector on multi-modality data (typically point cloud and image), simply run:

```
python demo/multi_modality_demo.py ${PCD_FILE} ${IMAGE_FILE} ${ANNOTATION_FILE} ${CONFIG_
→FILE} ${CHECKPOINT_FILE} [--device ${GPU_ID}] [--score-thr ${SCORE_THR}] [--out-dir $
→{OUT_DIR}] [--show]
```

where the ANNOTATION_FILE should provide the 3D to 2D projection matrix. The visualization results including a point cloud, an image, predicted 3D bounding boxes and their projection on the image will be saved in \${OUT_DIR}/PCD_NAME.

Example on KITTI data using [MVX-Net](#) model:

```
python demo/multi_modality_demo.py demo/data/kitti/kitti_000008.bin demo/data/kitti/
→kitti_000008.png demo/data/kitti/kitti_000008_infos.pkl configs/mvxnet/dv_mvxfpn_
→second_secfpn_adamw_2x8_80e_kitti-3d-3class.py checkpoints/dv_mvxfpn_second_secfpn_
→adamw_2x8_80e_kitti-3d-3class_20200621_003904-10140f2d.pth
```

Example on SUN RGB-D data using [ImVoteNet](#) model:

```
python demo/multi_modality_demo.py demo/data/sunrgbd/sunrgbd_000017.bin demo/data/
→sunrgbd/sunrgbd_000017.jpg demo/data/sunrgbd/sunrgbd_000017_infos.pkl configs/
→imvotenet/imvotenet_stage2_16x8_sunrgbd-3d-10class.py checkpoints/imvotenet_stage2_
→16x8_sunrgbd-3d-10class_20210323_184021-d44dcb66.pth
```

4.2.2 Monocular 3D Detection

To test a monocular 3D detector on image data, simply run:

```
python demo/mono_det_demo.py ${IMAGE_FILE} ${ANNOTATION_FILE} ${CONFIG_FILE} $
→{CHECKPOINT_FILE} [--device ${GPU_ID}] [--out-dir ${OUT_DIR}] [--show]
```

where the ANNOTATION_FILE should provide the 3D to 2D projection matrix (camera intrinsic matrix). The visualization results including an image and its predicted 3D bounding boxes projected on the image will be saved in \${OUT_DIR}/PCD_NAME.

Example on nuScenes data using [FCOS3D](#) model:

```
python demo/mono_det_demo.py demo/data/nuscenes/n015-2018-07-24-11-22-45+0800__CAM_BACK__
→1532402927637525.jpg demo/data/nuscenes/n015-2018-07-24-11-22-45+0800__CAM_BACK__
→1532402927637525_mono3d.coco.json configs/fcos3d/fcos3d_r101_caffe_fpn_gn-head_dcn_2x8_
→1x_nus-mono3d_finetune.py checkpoints/fcos3d_r101_caffe_fpn_gn-head_dcn_2x8_1x_nus-
→mono3d_finetune_20210717_095645-8d806dc2.pth
```

Note that when visualizing results of monocular 3D detection for flipped images, the camera intrinsic matrix should also be modified accordingly. See more details and examples in [PR #744](#).

4.2.3 3D Segmentation

To test a 3D segmentor on point cloud data, simply run:

```
python demo/pc_seg_demo.py ${PCD_FILE} ${CONFIG_FILE} ${CHECKPOINT_FILE} [--device ${GPU_ID}] [--out-dir ${OUT_DIR}] [--show]
```

The visualization results including a point cloud and its predicted 3D segmentation mask will be saved in \${OUT_DIR}/PCD_NAME.

Example on ScanNet data using [PointNet++ \(SSG\)](#) model:

```
python demo/pc_seg_demo.py demo/data/scannet/scene0000_00.bin configs/pointnet2/pointnet2_ssg_16x2_cosine_200e_scannet_seg-3d-20class.py checkpoints/pointnet2_ssg_16x2_cosine_200e_scannet_seg-3d-20class_20210514_143644-ee73704a.pth
```


MODEL ZOO

5.1 Common settings

- We use distributed training.
- For fair comparison with other codebases, we report the GPU memory as the maximum value of `torch.cuda.max_memory_allocated()` for all 8 GPUs. Note that this value is usually less than what `nvidia-smi` shows.
- We report the inference time as the total time of network forwarding and post-processing, excluding the data loading time. Results are obtained with the script `benchmark.py` which computes the average time on 2000 images.

5.2 Baselines

5.2.1 SECOND

Please refer to [SECOND](#) for details. We provide SECOND baselines on KITTI and Waymo datasets.

5.2.2 PointPillars

Please refer to [PointPillars](#) for details. We provide pointpillars baselines on KITTI, nuScenes, Lyft, and Waymo datasets.

5.2.3 Part-A2

Please refer to [Part-A2](#) for details.

5.2.4 VoteNet

Please refer to [VoteNet](#) for details. We provide VoteNet baselines on ScanNet and SUNRGBD datasets.

5.2.5 Dynamic Voxelization

Please refer to [Dynamic Voxelization](#) for details.

5.2.6 MVXNet

Please refer to [MVXNet](#) for details.

5.2.7 RegNetX

Please refer to [RegNet](#) for details. We provide pointpillars baselines with RegNetX backbones on nuScenes and Lyft datasets currently.

5.2.8 nuImages

We also support baseline models on [nuImages dataset](#). Please refer to [nuImages](#) for details. We report Mask R-CNN, Cascade Mask R-CNN and HTC results currently.

5.2.9 H3DNet

Please refer to [H3DNet](#) for details.

5.2.10 3DSSD

Please refer to [3DSSD](#) for details.

5.2.11 CenterPoint

Please refer to [CenterPoint](#) for details.

5.2.12 SSN

Please refer to [SSN](#) for details. We provide pointpillars with shape-aware grouping heads used in SSN on the nuScenes and Lyft datasets currently.

5.2.13 ImVoteNet

Please refer to [ImVoteNet](#) for details. We provide ImVoteNet baselines on SUNRGBD dataset.

5.2.14 FCOS3D

Please refer to [FCOS3D](#) for details. We provide FCOS3D baselines on the nuScenes dataset currently.

5.2.15 PointNet++

Please refer to [PointNet++](#) for details. We provide PointNet++ baselines on ScanNet and S3DIS datasets.

5.2.16 Group-Free-3D

Please refer to [Group-Free-3D](#) for details. We provide Group-Free-3D baselines on ScanNet dataset.

5.2.17 ImVoxelNet

Please refer to [ImVoxelNet](#) for details. We provide ImVoxelNet baselines on KITTI dataset.

5.2.18 PAConv

Please refer to [PAConv](#) for details. We provide PAConv baselines on S3DIS dataset.

DATASET PREPARATION

6.1 Before Preparation

It is recommended to symlink the dataset root to `$MMDETECTION3D/data`. If your folder structure is different from the following, you may need to change the corresponding paths in config files.

```
mmdetection3d
├── mmdet3d
├── tools
├── configs
├── data
│   ├── nuscenes
│   │   ├── maps
│   │   ├── samples
│   │   ├── sweeps
│   │   ├── v1.0-test
│   │   └── v1.0-trainval
│   ├── kitti
│   │   ├── ImageSets
│   │   ├── testing
│   │   │   ├── calib
│   │   │   ├── image_2
│   │   │   └── velodyne
│   │   ├── training
│   │   │   ├── calib
│   │   │   ├── image_2
│   │   │   ├── label_2
│   │   │   └── velodyne
│   ├── waymo
│   │   ├── waymo_format
│   │   │   ├── training
│   │   │   ├── validation
│   │   │   ├── testing
│   │   │   └── gt.bin
│   │   ├── kitti_format
│   │   └── ImageSets
│   └── lyft
│       ├── v1.01-train
│       │   ├── v1.01-train (train_data)
│       │   └── lidar (train_lidar)
```

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```

├── images (train_images)
├── maps (train_maps)
├── v1.01-test
│   ├── v1.01-test (test_data)
│   ├── lidar (test_lidar)
│   ├── images (test_images)
│   └── maps (test_maps)
├── train.txt
├── val.txt
├── test.txt
├── sample_submission.csv
s3dis
├── meta_data
├── Stanford3dDataset_v1.2_Aligned_Version
├── collect_indoor3d_data.py
├── indoor3d_util.py
├── README.md
scannet
├── meta_data
├── scans
├── scans_test
├── batch_load_scannet_data.py
├── load_scannet_data.py
├── scannet_utils.py
├── README.md
sunrgbd
├── OFFICIAL_SUNRGBD
├── matlab
├── sunrgbd_data.py
├── sunrgbd_utils.py
├── README.md

```

6.2 Download and Data Preparation

6.2.1 KITTI

Download KITTI 3D detection data [HERE](#). Prepare KITTI data by running

```
mkdir ./data/kitti/ && mkdir ./data/kitti/ImageSets

# Download data split
wget -c https://raw.githubusercontent.com/traveller59/second.pytorch/master/second/data/
↳ ImageSets/test.txt --no-check-certificate --content-disposition -0 ./data/kitti/
↳ ImageSets/test.txt
wget -c https://raw.githubusercontent.com/traveller59/second.pytorch/master/second/data/
↳ ImageSets/train.txt --no-check-certificate --content-disposition -0 ./data/kitti/
↳ ImageSets/train.txt
wget -c https://raw.githubusercontent.com/traveller59/second.pytorch/master/second/data/
↳ ImageSets/val.txt --no-check-certificate --content-disposition -0 ./data/kitti/
↳ ImageSets/val.txt
```

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```
wget -c https://raw.githubusercontent.com/traveller59/second.pytorch/master/second/data/
↳ ImageSets/trainval.txt --no-check-certificate --content-disposition -0 ./data/kitti/
↳ ImageSets/trainval.txt
```

```
python tools/create_data.py kitti --root-path ./data/kitti --out-dir ./data/kitti --
↳ extra-tag kitti
```

6.2.2 Waymo

Download Waymo open dataset V1.2 [HERE](#) and its data split [HERE](#). Then put tfrecord files into corresponding folders in data/waymo/waymo_format/ and put the data split txt files into data/waymo/kitti_format/ImageSets. Download ground truth bin file for validation set [HERE](#) and put it into data/waymo/waymo_format/. A tip is that you can use gsutil to download the large-scale dataset with commands. You can take this [tool](#) as an example for more details. Subsequently, prepare waymo data by running

```
python tools/create_data.py waymo --root-path ./data/waymo/ --out-dir ./data/waymo/ --
↳ workers 128 --extra-tag waymo
```

Note that if your local disk does not have enough space for saving converted data, you can change the out-dir to anywhere else. Just remember to create folders and prepare data there in advance and link them back to data/waymo/kitti_format after the data conversion.

6.2.3 NuScenes

Download nuScenes V1.0 full dataset data [HERE](#). Prepare nusenes data by running

```
python tools/create_data.py nusenes --root-path ./data/nusenes --out-dir ./data/
↳ nusenes --extra-tag nusenes
```

6.2.4 Lyft

Download Lyft 3D detection data [HERE](#). Prepare Lyft data by running

```
python tools/create_data.py lyft --root-path ./data/lyft --out-dir ./data/lyft --extra-
↳ tag lyft --version v1.01
python tools/data_converter/lyft_data_fixer.py --version v1.01 --root-folder ./data/lyft
```

Note that we follow the original folder names for clear organization. Please rename the raw folders as shown above. Also note that the second command serves the purpose of fixing a corrupted lidar data file. Please refer to the discussion [here](#) for more details.

6.2.5 S3DIS, ScanNet and SUN RGB-D

To prepare S3DIS data, please see its [README](#).

To prepare ScanNet data, please see its [README](#).

To prepare SUN RGB-D data, please see its [README](#).

6.2.6 Customized Datasets

For using custom datasets, please refer to [Tutorials 2: Customize Datasets](#).

1: INFERENCE AND TRAIN WITH EXISTING MODELS AND STANDARD DATASETS

7.1 Inference with existing models

Here we provide testing scripts to evaluate a whole dataset (SUNRGBD, ScanNet, KITTI, etc.).

For high-level apis easier to integrated into other projects and basic demos, please refer to Verification/Demo under [Get Started](#).

7.1.1 Test existing models on standard datasets

- single GPU
- single node multiple GPU
- multiple node

You can use the following commands to test a dataset.

```
# single-gpu testing
python tools/test.py ${CONFIG_FILE} ${CHECKPOINT_FILE} [--out ${RESULT_FILE}] [--eval $
↪{EVAL_METRICS}] [--show] [--show-dir ${SHOW_DIR}]

# multi-gpu testing
./tools/dist_test.sh ${CONFIG_FILE} ${CHECKPOINT_FILE} ${GPU_NUM} [--out ${RESULT_FILE}]
↪[--eval ${EVAL_METRICS}]
```

Optional arguments:

- **RESULT_FILE**: Filename of the output results in pickle format. If not specified, the results will not be saved to a file.
- **EVAL_METRICS**: Items to be evaluated on the results. Allowed values depend on the dataset. Typically we default to use official metrics for evaluation on different datasets, so it can be simply set to **mAP** as a placeholder for detection tasks, which applies to nuScenes, Lyft, ScanNet and SUNRGBD. For KITTI, if we only want to evaluate the 2D detection performance, we can simply set the metric to **img_bbox** (unstable, stay tuned). For Waymo, we provide both KITTI-style evaluation (unstable) and Waymo-style official protocol, corresponding to metric **kitti** and **waymo** respectively. We recommend to use the default official metric for stable performance and fair comparison with other methods. Similarly, the metric can be set to **mIoU** for segmentation tasks, which applies to S3DIS and ScanNet.
- **--show**: If specified, detection results will be plotted in the silent mode. It is only applicable to single GPU testing and used for debugging and visualization. This should be used with **--show-dir**.

- `--show-dir`: If specified, detection results will be plotted on the `***_points.obj` and `***_pred.obj` files in the specified directory. It is only applicable to single GPU testing and used for debugging and visualization. You do NOT need a GUI available in your environment for using this option.

Examples:

Assume that you have already downloaded the checkpoints to the directory `checkpoints/`.

1. Test VoteNet on ScanNet and save the points and prediction visualization results.

```
python tools/test.py configs/votenet/votenet_8x8_scannet-3d-18class.py \
    checkpoints/votenet_8x8_scannet-3d-18class_20200620_230238-2cea9c3a.pth \
    --show --show-dir ./data/scannet/show_results
```

2. Test VoteNet on ScanNet, save the points, prediction, groundtruth visualization results, and evaluate the mAP.

```
python tools/test.py configs/votenet/votenet_8x8_scannet-3d-18class.py \
    checkpoints/votenet_8x8_scannet-3d-18class_20200620_230238-2cea9c3a.pth \
    --eval mAP
    --eval-options 'show=True' 'out_dir=./data/scannet/show_results'
```

3. Test VoteNet on ScanNet (without saving the test results) and evaluate the mAP.

```
python tools/test.py configs/votenet/votenet_8x8_scannet-3d-18class.py \
    checkpoints/votenet_8x8_scannet-3d-18class_20200620_230238-2cea9c3a.pth \
    --eval mAP
```

4. Test SECOND with 8 GPUs, and evaluate the mAP.

```
./tools/slurm_test.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} configs/second/hv_second_secfn_6x8_
↪ 80e_kitti-3d-3class.py \
    checkpoints/hv_second_secfn_6x8_80e_kitti-3d-3class_20200620_230238-9208083a.
↪ pth \
    --out results.pkl --eval mAP
```

5. Test PointPillars on nuScenes with 8 GPUs, and generate the json file to be submit to the official evaluation server.

```
./tools/slurm_test.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_
↪ fpn_sbn-all_4x8_2x_nus-3d.py \
    checkpoints/hv_pointpillars_fpn_sbn-all_4x8_2x_nus-3d_20200620_230405-2fa62f3d.
↪ pth \
    --format-only --eval-options 'jsonfile_prefix=./pointpillars_nuscenes_results'
```

The generated results be under `./pointpillars_nuscenes_results` directory.

6. Test SECOND on KITTI with 8 GPUs, and generate the pkl files and submission data to be submit to the official evaluation server.

```
./tools/slurm_test.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} configs/second/hv_second_secfn_6x8_
↪ 80e_kitti-3d-3class.py \
    checkpoints/hv_second_secfn_6x8_80e_kitti-3d-3class_20200620_230238-9208083a.
↪ pth \
    --format-only --eval-options 'pklfile_prefix=./second_kitti_results'
↪ 'submission_prefix=./second_kitti_results'
```

The generated results be under `./second_kitti_results` directory.

7. Test PointPillars on Lyft with 8 GPUs, generate the pkl files and make a submission to the leaderboard.

```
./tools/slurm_test.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_
↪fpn_sbn-2x8_2x_lyft-3d.py \
    checkpoints/hv_pointpillars_fpn_sbn-2x8_2x_lyft-3d_latest.pth --out results/pp_
↪lyft/results_challenge.pkl \
    --format-only --eval-options 'jsonfile_prefix=results/pp_lyft/results_challenge
↪' \
    'csv_savepath=results/pp_lyft/results_challenge.csv'
```

Notice: To generate submissions on Lyft, `csv_savepath` must be given in the `--eval-options`. After generating the csv file, you can make a submission with kaggle commands given on the [website](#).

Note that in the [config of Lyft dataset](#), the value of `ann_file` keyword in `test` is `data_root + 'lyft_infos_test.pkl'`, which is the official test set of Lyft without annotation. To test on the validation set, please change this to `data_root + 'lyft_infos_val.pkl'`.

8. Test PointPillars on waymo with 8 GPUs, and evaluate the mAP with waymo metrics.

```
./tools/slurm_test.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_
↪secfpn_sbn-2x16_2x_waymo-3d-car.py \
    checkpoints/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_sbn-2x16_2x_waymo-3d-car_latest.pth --out_
↪results/waymo-car/results_eval.pkl \
    --eval waymo --eval-options 'pkfile_prefix=results/waymo-car/kitti_results' \
    'submission_prefix=results/waymo-car/kitti_results'
```

Notice: For evaluation on waymo, please follow the [instruction](#) to build the binary file `compute_detection_metrics_main` for metrics computation and put it into `mmdet3d/core/evaluation/waymo_utils/`. (Sometimes when using `bazel` to build `compute_detection_metrics_main`, an error `'round' is not a member of 'std'` may appear. We just need to remove the `std::` before `round` in that file.) `pkfile_prefix` should be given in the `--eval-options` for the bin file generation. For metrics, waymo is the recommended official evaluation prototype. Currently, evaluating with choice `kitti` is adapted from KITTI and the results for each difficulty are not exactly the same as the definition of KITTI. Instead, most of objects are marked with difficulty 0 currently, which will be fixed in the future. The reasons of its instability include the large computation for evaluation, the lack of occlusion and truncation in the converted data, different definition of difficulty and different methods of computing average precision.

9. Test PointPillars on waymo with 8 GPUs, generate the bin files and make a submission to the leaderboard.

```
./tools/slurm_test.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_
↪secfpn_sbn-2x16_2x_waymo-3d-car.py \
    checkpoints/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_sbn-2x16_2x_waymo-3d-car_latest.pth --out_
↪results/waymo-car/results_eval.pkl \
    --format-only --eval-options 'pkfile_prefix=results/waymo-car/kitti_results' \
    'submission_prefix=results/waymo-car/kitti_results'
```

Notice: After generating the bin file, you can simply build the binary file `create_submission` and use them to create a submission file by following the [instruction](#). For evaluation on the validation set with the eval server, you can also use the same way to generate a submission.

7.2 Train predefined models on standard datasets

MMDetection3D implements distributed training and non-distributed training, which uses `MMDistributedDataParallel` and `MMDDataParallel` respectively.

All outputs (log files and checkpoints) will be saved to the working directory, which is specified by `work_dir` in the config file.

By default we evaluate the model on the validation set after each epoch, you can change the evaluation interval by adding the `interval` argument in the training config.

```
evaluation = dict(interval=12) # This evaluate the model per 12 epoch.
```

Important: The default learning rate in config files is for 8 GPUs and the exact batch size is marked by the config's file name, e.g. '2x8' means 2 samples per GPU using 8 GPUs. According to the [Linear Scaling Rule](#), you need to set the learning rate proportional to the batch size if you use different GPUs or images per GPU, e.g., `lr=0.01` for 4 GPUs * 2 img/gpu and `lr=0.08` for 16 GPUs * 4 img/gpu. However, since most of the models in this repo use ADAM rather than SGD for optimization, the rule may not hold and users need to tune the learning rate by themselves.

7.2.1 Train with a single GPU

```
python tools/train.py ${CONFIG_FILE} [optional arguments]
```

If you want to specify the working directory in the command, you can add an argument `--work-dir ${YOUR_WORK_DIR}`.

7.2.2 Train with multiple GPUs

```
./tools/dist_train.sh ${CONFIG_FILE} ${GPU_NUM} [optional arguments]
```

Optional arguments are:

- `--no-validate` (**not suggested**): By default, the codebase will perform evaluation at every `k` (default value is 1, which can be modified like [this](#)) epochs during the training. To disable this behavior, use `--no-validate`.
- `--work-dir ${WORK_DIR}`: Override the working directory specified in the config file.
- `--resume-from ${CHECKPOINT_FILE}`: Resume from a previous checkpoint file.
- `--options 'Key=value'`: Override some settings in the used config.

Difference between `resume-from` and `load-from`:

- `resume-from` loads both the model weights and optimizer status, and the epoch is also inherited from the specified checkpoint. It is usually used for resuming the training process that is interrupted accidentally.
- `load-from` only loads the model weights and the training epoch starts from 0. It is usually used for finetuning.

7.2.3 Train with multiple machines

If you run MMDetection3D on a cluster managed with `slurm`, you can use the script `slurm_train.sh`. (This script also supports single machine training.)

```
[GPUS=${GPUS}] ./tools/slurm_train.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} ${CONFIG_FILE} ${WORK_DIR}
```

Here is an example of using 16 GPUs to train Mask R-CNN on the dev partition.

```
GPUS=16 ./tools/slurm_train.sh dev pp_kitti_3class hv_pointpillars_secfpn_6x8_160e_kitti-
↪3d-3class.py /nfs/xxxx/pp_kitti_3class
```

You can check `slurm_train.sh` for full arguments and environment variables.

If you have just multiple machines connected with ethernet, you can refer to PyTorch `launch` utility. Usually it is slow if you do not have high speed networking like InfiniBand.

7.2.4 Launch multiple jobs on a single machine

If you launch multiple jobs on a single machine, e.g., 2 jobs of 4-GPU training on a machine with 8 GPUs, you need to specify different ports (29500 by default) for each job to avoid communication conflict.

If you use `dist_train.sh` to launch training jobs, you can set the port in commands.

```
CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=0,1,2,3 PORT=29500 ./tools/dist_train.sh ${CONFIG_FILE} 4
CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=4,5,6,7 PORT=29501 ./tools/dist_train.sh ${CONFIG_FILE} 4
```

If you use launch training jobs with Slurm, there are two ways to specify the ports.

1. Set the port through `--options`. This is more recommended since it does not change the original configs.

```
CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=0,1,2,3 GPUS=4 ./tools/slurm_train.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} ↪
↪config1.py ${WORK_DIR} --options 'dist_params.port=29500'
CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=4,5,6,7 GPUS=4 ./tools/slurm_train.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} ↪
↪config2.py ${WORK_DIR} --options 'dist_params.port=29501'
```

2. Modify the config files (usually the 6th line from the bottom in config files) to set different communication ports.

In `config1.py`,

```
dist_params = dict(backend='nccl', port=29500)
```

In `config2.py`,

```
dist_params = dict(backend='nccl', port=29501)
```

Then you can launch two jobs with `config1.py` and `config2.py`.

```
CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=0,1,2,3 GPUS=4 ./tools/slurm_train.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} ↪
↪config1.py ${WORK_DIR}
CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=4,5,6,7 GPUS=4 ./tools/slurm_train.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} ↪
↪config2.py ${WORK_DIR}
```


2: TRAIN WITH CUSTOMIZED DATASETS

In this note, you will know how to train and test predefined models with customized datasets. We use the Waymo dataset as an example to describe the whole process.

The basic steps are as below:

1. Prepare the customized dataset
2. Prepare a config
3. Train, test, inference models on the customized dataset.

8.1 Prepare the customized dataset

There are three ways to support a new dataset in MMDetection3D:

1. reorganize the dataset into existing format.
2. reorganize the dataset into a middle format.
3. implement a new dataset.

Usually we recommend to use the first two methods which are usually easier than the third.

In this note, we give an example for converting the data into KITTI format.

Note: We take Waymo as the example here considering its format is totally different from other existing formats. For other datasets using similar methods to organize data, like Lyft compared to nuScenes, it would be easier to directly implement the new data converter (for the second approach above) instead of converting it to another format (for the first approach above).

8.1.1 KITTI dataset format

Firstly, the raw data for 3D object detection from KITTI are typically organized as follows, where `ImageSets` contains split files indicating which files belong to training/validation/testing set, `calib` contains calibration information files, `image_2` and `velodyne` include image data and point cloud data, and `label_2` includes label files for 3D detection.

```
mmdetection3d
├── mmdet3d
├── tools
├── configs
├── data
│   └── kitti
│       └── ImageSets
```

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		— testing
		— calib
		— image_2
		— velodyne
		— training
		— calib
		— image_2
		— label_2
		— velodyne

Specific annotation format is described in the official object development [kit](#). For example, it consists of the following labels:

#Values	Name	Description
1	type	Describes the type of object : 'Car', 'Van', 'Truck', 'Pedestrian', 'Person_sitting', 'Cyclist', 'Tram', 'Misc' or 'DontCare'
1	truncated	Float from 0 (non-truncated) to 1 (truncated), where truncated refers to the object leaving image boundaries
1	occluded	Integer (0,1,2,3) indicating occlusion state: 0 = fully visible, 1 = partly occluded 2 = largely occluded, 3 = unknown
1	alpha	Observation angle of object , ranging [-pi..pi]
4	bbox	2D bounding box of object in the image (0-based index): contains left, top, right, bottom pixel coordinates
3	dimensions	3D object dimensions: height, width, length (in meters)
3	location	3D object location x,y,z in camera coordinates (in meters)
1	rotation_y	Rotation ry around Y-axis in camera coordinates [-pi..pi]
1	score	Only for results: Float, indicating confidence in detection, needed for p/r curves, higher is better.

Assume we use the Waymo dataset. After downloading the data, we need to implement a function to convert both the input data and annotation format into the KITTI style. Then we can implement WaymoDataset inherited from KittiDataset to load the data and perform training and evaluation.

Specifically, we implement a waymo [converter](#) to convert Waymo data into KITTI format and a waymo dataset [class](#) to process it. Because we preprocess the raw data and reorganize it like KITTI, the dataset class could be implemented more easily by inheriting from KittiDataset. The last thing needed to be noted is the evaluation protocol you would like to use. Because Waymo has its own evaluation approach, we further incorporate it into our dataset class. Afterwards, users can successfully convert the data format and use WaymoDataset to train and evaluate the model.

For more details about the intermediate results of preprocessing of Waymo dataset, please refer to its [tutorial](#).

8.2 Prepare a config

The second step is to prepare configs such that the dataset could be successfully loaded. In addition, adjusting hyper-parameters is usually necessary to obtain decent performance in 3D detection.

Suppose we would like to train PointPillars on Waymo to achieve 3D detection for 3 classes, vehicle, cyclist and pedestrian, we need to prepare dataset config like [this](#), model config like [this](#) and combine them like [this](#), compared to KITTI [dataset config](#), [model config](#) and [overall](#).

8.3 Train a new model

To train a model with the new config, you can simply run

```
python tools/train.py configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_sbn_2x16_2x_waymoD5-3d-
↪ 3class.py
```

For more detailed usages, please refer to the [Case 1](#).

8.4 Test and inference

To test the trained model, you can simply run

```
python tools/test.py configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_sbn_2x16_2x_waymoD5-3d-
↪ 3class.py work_dirs/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_sbn_2x16_2x_waymoD5-3d-3class/latest.pth --
↪ eval waymo
```

Note: To use Waymo evaluation protocol, you need to follow the [tutorial](#) and prepare files related to metrics computation as official instructions.

For more detailed usages for test and inference, please refer to the [Case 1](#).

LIDAR-BASED 3D DETECTION

LiDAR-based 3D detection is one of the most basic tasks supported in MMDetection3D. It expects the given model to take any number of points with features collected by LiDAR as input, and predict the 3D bounding boxes and category labels for each object of interest. Next, taking PointPillars on the KITTI dataset as an example, we will show how to prepare data, train and test a model on a standard 3D detection benchmark, and how to visualize and validate the results.

9.1 Data Preparation

To begin with, we need to download the raw data and reorganize the data in a standard way presented in the [doc for data preparation](#). Note that for KITTI, we need extra txt files for data splits.

Due to different ways of organizing the raw data in different datasets, we typically need to collect the useful data information with a .pkl or .json file. So after getting all the raw data ready, we need to run the scripts provided in the `create_data.py` for different datasets to generate data infos. For example, for KITTI we need to run:

```
python tools/create_data.py kitti --root-path ./data/kitti --out-dir ./data/kitti --  
↪extra-tag kitti
```

Afterwards, the related folder structure should be as follows:

```
mmdetection3d  
├── mmdet3d  
├── tools  
├── configs  
├── data  
│   └── kitti  
│       ├── ImageSets  
│       ├── testing  
│       │   ├── calib  
│       │   ├── image_2  
│       │   └── velodyne  
│       ├── training  
│       │   ├── calib  
│       │   ├── image_2  
│       │   ├── label_2  
│       │   └── velodyne  
│       ├── kitti_gt_database  
│       ├── kitti_infos_train.pkl  
│       ├── kitti_infos_trainval.pkl  
│       └── kitti_infos_val.pkl
```

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```

| | |
| | | — kitti_infos_test.pkl
| | | — kitti_dbinfos_train.pkl

```

9.2 Training

Then let us train a model with provided configs for PointPillars. You can basically follow this [tutorial](#) for sample scripts when training with different GPU settings. Suppose we use 8 GPUs on a single machine with distributed training:

```
./tools/dist_train.sh configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_6x8_160e_kitti-3d-
↪3class.py 8
```

Note that 6x8 in the config name refers to the training is completed with 8 GPUs and 6 samples on each GPU. If your customized setting is different from this, sometimes you need to adjust the learning rate accordingly. A basic rule can be referred to [here](#).

9.3 Quantitative Evaluation

During training, the model checkpoints will be evaluated regularly according to the setting of `evaluation = dict(interval=xxx)` in the config. We support official evaluation protocols for different datasets. For KITTI, the model will be evaluated with mean average precision (mAP) with Intersection over Union (IoU) thresholds 0.5/0.7 for 3 categories respectively. The evaluation results will be printed in the command like:

```

Car AP@0.70, 0.70, 0.70:
bbox AP:98.1839, 89.7606, 88.7837
bev AP:89.6905, 87.4570, 85.4865
3d AP:87.4561, 76.7569, 74.1302
aos AP:97.70, 88.73, 87.34
Car AP@0.70, 0.50, 0.50:
bbox AP:98.1839, 89.7606, 88.7837
bev AP:98.4400, 90.1218, 89.6270
3d AP:98.3329, 90.0209, 89.4035
aos AP:97.70, 88.73, 87.34

```

In addition, you can also evaluate a specific model checkpoint after training is finished. Simply run scripts like the following:

```
./tools/dist_test.sh configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_6x8_160e_kitti-3d-
↪3class.py \
work_dirs/pointpillars/latest.pth --eval mAP
```

9.4 Testing and Making a Submission

If you would like to only conduct inference or test the model performance on the online benchmark, you just need to replace the `--eval mAP` with `--format-only` in the previous evaluation script and specify the `pklfile_prefix` and `submission_prefix` if necessary, e.g., adding an option `--eval-options submission_prefix=work_dirs/pointpillars/test_submission`. Please guarantee the [info for testing](#) in the config corresponds to the test set instead of validation set. After generating the results, you can basically compress the folder and upload to the KITTI evaluation server.

9.5 Qualitative Validation

MMDetection3D also provides versatile tools for visualization such that we can have an intuitive feeling of the detection results predicted by our trained models. You can either set the `--eval-options 'show=True'` `'out_dir=${SHOW_DIR}'` option to visualize the detection results online during evaluation, or using `tools/misc/visualize_results.py` for offline visualization. Besides, we also provide scripts `tools/misc/browse_dataset.py` to visualize the dataset without inference. Please refer more details in the [doc for visualization](#).

VISION-BASED 3D DETECTION

Vision-based 3D detection refers to the 3D detection solutions based on vision-only input, such as monocular, binocular, and multi-view image based 3D detection. Currently, we only support monocular and multi-view 3D detection methods. Other approaches should be also compatible with our framework and will be supported in the future.

It expects the given model to take any number of images as input, and predict the 3D bounding boxes and category labels for each object of interest. Taking FCOS3D on the nuScenes dataset as an example, we will show how to prepare data, train and test a model on a standard 3D detection benchmark, and how to visualize and validate the results.

10.1 Data Preparation

To begin with, we need to download the raw data and reorganize the data in a standard way presented in the [doc for data preparation](#).

Due to different ways of organizing the raw data in different datasets, we typically need to collect the useful data information with a .pkl or .json file. So after getting all the raw data ready, we need to run the scripts provided in the `create_data.py` for different datasets to generate data infos. For example, for nuScenes we need to run:

```
python tools/create_data.py nuscenes --root-path ./data/nuscenes --out-dir ./data/  
↪nuscenes --extra-tag nuscenes
```

Afterwards, the related folder structure should be as follows:

```
mmdetection3d  
├── mmdet3d  
├── tools  
├── configs  
├── data  
│   └── nuscenes  
│       ├── maps  
│       ├── samples  
│       ├── sweeps  
│       ├── v1.0-test  
│       ├── v1.0-trainval  
│       ├── nuscenes_database  
│       ├── nuscenes_infos_train.pkl  
│       ├── nuscenes_infos_trainval.pkl  
│       ├── nuscenes_infos_val.pkl  
│       ├── nuscenes_infos_test.pkl  
│       ├── nuscenes_dbinfos_train.pkl  
│       └── nuscenes_infos_train_mono3d.coco.json
```

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```

├── nusenes_infos_trainval_mono3d.coco.json
├── nusenes_infos_val_mono3d.coco.json
└── nusenes_infos_test_mono3d.coco.json

```

Note that the .pkl files here are mainly used for methods using LiDAR data and .json files are used for 2D detection/vision-only 3D detection. The .json files only contain infos for 2D detection before supporting monocular 3D detection in v0.13.0, so if you need the latest infos, please checkout the branches after v0.13.0.

10.2 Training

Then let us train a model with provided configs for FCOS3D. The basic script is the same as other models. You can basically follow the examples provided in this [tutorial](#) when training with different GPU settings. Suppose we use 8 GPUs on a single machine with distributed training:

```
./tools/dist_train.sh configs/fcos3d/fcos3d_r101_caffe_fpn_gn-head_dcn_2x8_1x_nus-mono3d.
→py 8
```

Note that 2x8 in the config name refers to the training is completed with 8 GPUs and 2 data samples on each GPU. If your customized setting is different from this, sometimes you need to adjust the learning rate accordingly. A basic rule can be referred to [here](#).

We can also achieve better performance with finetuned FCOS3D by running:

```
./tools/dist_train.sh fcos3d_r101_caffe_fpn_gn-head_dcn_2x8_1x_nus-mono3d_finetune.py 8
```

after training a baseline model with the previous script. Please remember to modify the path [here](#) correspondingly.

10.3 Quantitative Evaluation

During training, the model checkpoints will be evaluated regularly according to the setting of `evaluation = dict(interval=xxx)` in the config.

We support official evaluation protocols for different datasets. Due to the output format is the same as 3D detection based on other modalities, the evaluation methods are also the same.

For nuScenes, the model will be evaluated with distance-based mean AP (mAP) and NuScenes Detection Score (NDS) for 10 categories respectively. The evaluation results will be printed in the command like:

```

mAP: 0.3197
mATE: 0.7595
mASE: 0.2700
mAOE: 0.4918
mAVE: 1.3307
mAAE: 0.1724
NDS: 0.3905
Eval time: 170.8s

Per-class results:
Object Class    AP      ATE      ASE      AOE      AVE      AAE
car      0.503    0.577    0.152    0.111    2.096    0.136
truck    0.223    0.857    0.224    0.220    1.389    0.179

```

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bus	0.294	0.855	0.204	0.190	2.689	0.283		
trailer	0.081	1.094	0.243	0.553	0.742	0.167		
construction_vehicle			0.058	1.017	0.450	1.019	0.137	0.341
pedestrian		0.392	0.687	0.284	0.694	0.876	0.158	
motorcycle		0.317	0.737	0.265	0.580	2.033	0.104	
bicycle	0.308	0.704	0.299	0.892	0.683	0.010		
traffic_cone		0.555	0.486	0.309	nan	nan	nan	
barrier	0.466	0.581	0.269	0.169	nan	nan		

In addition, you can also evaluate a specific model checkpoint after training is finished. Simply run scripts like the following:

```
./tools/dist_test.sh configs/fcos3d/fcos3d_r101_caffe_fpn_gn-head_dcn_2x8_1x_nus-mono3d.
py \
work_dirs/fcos3d/latest.pth --eval mAP
```

10.4 Testing and Making a Submission

If you would like to only conduct inference or test the model performance on the online benchmark, you just need to replace the `--eval mAP` with `--format-only` in the previous evaluation script and specify the `jsonfile_prefix` if necessary, e.g., adding an option `--eval-options jsonfile_prefix=work_dirs/fcos3d/test_submission`. Please guarantee the [info for testing](#) in the config corresponds to the test set instead of validation set.

After generating the results, you can basically compress the folder and upload to the evalAI evaluation server for nuScenes 3D detection challenge.

10.5 Qualitative Validation

MMDetection3D also provides versatile tools for visualization such that we can have an intuitive feeling of the detection results predicted by our trained models. You can either set the `--eval-options 'show=True'` `'out_dir=${SHOW_DIR}'` option to visualize the detection results online during evaluation, or using `tools/misc/visualize_results.py` for offline visualization.

Besides, we also provide scripts `tools/misc/browse_dataset.py` to visualize the dataset without inference. Please refer more details in the [doc for visualization](#).

Note that currently we only support the visualization on images for vision-only methods. The visualization in the perspective view and bird-eye-view (BEV) will be integrated in the future.

LIDAR-BASED 3D SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION

LiDAR-based 3D semantic segmentation is one of the most basic tasks supported in MMDetection3D. It expects the given model to take any number of points with features collected by LiDAR as input, and predict the semantic labels for each input point. Next, taking PointNet++ (SSG) on the ScanNet dataset as an example, we will show how to prepare data, train and test a model on a standard 3D semantic segmentation benchmark, and how to visualize and validate the results.

11.1 Data Preparation

To begin with, we need to download the raw data from ScanNet's [official website](#).

Due to different ways of organizing the raw data in different datasets, we typically need to collect the useful data information with a .pkl or .json file.

So after getting all the raw data ready, we can follow the instructions presented in [ScanNet README doc](#) to generate data infos.

Afterwards, the related folder structure should be as follows:

```
mmdetection3d
├── mmdet3d
├── tools
├── configs
├── data
│   └── scannet
│       ├── scannet_utils.py
│       ├── batch_load_scannet_data.py
│       ├── load_scannet_data.py
│       ├── scannet_utils.py
│       ├── README.md
│       ├── scans
│       ├── scans_test
│       ├── scannet_instance_data
│       ├── points
│       ├── instance_mask
│       ├── semantic_mask
│       ├── seg_info
│       ├── train_label_weight.npy
│       ├── train_resampled_scene_idxs.npy
│       ├── val_label_weight.npy
│       └── val_resampled_scene_idxs.npy
```

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```

├── scannet_infos_train.pkl
├── scannet_infos_val.pkl
└── scannet_infos_test.pkl

```

11.2 Training

Then let us train a model with provided configs for PointNet++ (SSG). You can basically follow this [tutorial](#) for sample scripts when training with different GPU settings. Suppose we use 2 GPUs on a single machine with distributed training:

```
./tools/dist_train.sh configs/pointnet2/pointnet2_ssg_16x2_cosine_200e_scannet_seg-3d-
20class.py 2
```

Note that 16x2 in the config name refers to the training is completed with 2 GPUs and 16 samples on each GPU. If your customized setting is different from this, sometimes you need to adjust the learning rate accordingly. A basic rule can be referred to [here](#).

11.3 Quantitative Evaluation

During training, the model checkpoints will be evaluated regularly according to the setting of `evaluation = dict(interval=xxx)` in the config. We support official evaluation protocols for different datasets. For ScanNet, the model will be evaluated with mean Intersection over Union (mIoU) over all 20 categories. The evaluation results will be printed in the command like:

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
├──+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
├──+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| classes | wall   | floor | cabinet | bed   | chair | sofa  | table | door  |  |
├──window | bookshelf | picture | counter | desk  | curtain | refrigerator |  |
├──showercurtain | toilet | sink   | bathtub | otherfurniture | miou  | acc   | acc_
├──cls |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
├──+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
├──+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| results | 0.7257 | 0.9373 | 0.4625 | 0.6613 | 0.7707 | 0.5562 | 0.5864 | 0.4010 | 0.
├──4558 | 0.7011 | 0.2500 | 0.4645 | 0.4540 | 0.5399 | 0.2802 | 0.3488 |
├── | 0.7359 | 0.4971 | 0.6922 | 0.3681 | 0.5444 | 0.8118 | 0.6695 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
├──+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
├──+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

In addition, you can also evaluate a specific model checkpoint after training is finished. Simply run scripts like the following:

```
./tools/dist_test.sh configs/pointnet2/pointnet2_ssg_16x2_cosine_200e_scannet_seg-3d-
20class.py \
work_dirs/pointnet2_ssg/latest.pth --eval mIoU
```

11.4 Testing and Making a Submission

If you would like to only conduct inference or test the model performance on the online benchmark, you need to replace the `--eval mIoU` with `--format-only` in the previous evaluation script and change `ann_file=data_root + 'scannet_infos_val.pkl'` to `ann_file=data_root + 'scannet_infos_test.pkl'` in the ScanNet dataset's [config](#). Remember to specify the `txt_prefix` as the directory to save the testing results, e.g., adding an option `--eval-options txt_prefix=work_dirs/pointnet2_ssg/test_submission`. After generating the results, you can basically compress the folder and upload to the [ScanNet evaluation server](#).

11.5 Qualitative Validation

MMDetection3D also provides versatile tools for visualization such that we can have an intuitive feeling of the segmentation results predicted by our trained models. You can either set the `--eval-options 'show=True'` `'out_dir=${SHOW_DIR}'` option to visualize the segmentation results online during evaluation, or using `tools/misc/visualize_results.py` for offline visualization. Besides, we also provide scripts `tools/misc/browse_dataset.py` to visualize the dataset without inference. Please refer more details in the [doc for visualization](#).

KITTI DATASET FOR 3D OBJECT DETECTION

This page provides specific tutorials about the usage of MMDetection3D for KITTI dataset.

Note: Current tutorial is only for LiDAR-based and multi-modality 3D detection methods. Contents related to monocular methods will be supplemented afterwards.

12.1 Prepare dataset

You can download KITTI 3D detection data [HERE](#) and unzip all zip files.

Like the general way to prepare dataset, it is recommended to symlink the dataset root to `$MMDetection3D/data`.

The folder structure should be organized as follows before our processing.

```
mmdetection3d
├── mmdet3d
├── tools
├── configs
├── data
│   └── kitti
│       ├── ImageSets
│       ├── testing
│       │   ├── calib
│       │   ├── image_2
│       │   └── velodyne
│       └── training
│           ├── calib
│           ├── image_2
│           ├── label_2
│           └── velodyne
```

12.1.1 Create KITTI dataset

To create KITTI point cloud data, we load the raw point cloud data and generate the relevant annotations including object labels and bounding boxes. We also generate all single training objects' point cloud in KITTI dataset and save them as `.bin` files in `data/kitti/kitti_gt_database`. Meanwhile, `.pkl` info files are also generated for training or validation. Subsequently, create KITTI data by running

```
mkdir ./data/kitti/ && mkdir ./data/kitti/ImageSets
```

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```
# Download data split
wget -c https://raw.githubusercontent.com/traveller59/second.pytorch/master/second/data/
↳ImageSets/test.txt --no-check-certificate --content-disposition -0 ./data/kitti/
↳ImageSets/test.txt
wget -c https://raw.githubusercontent.com/traveller59/second.pytorch/master/second/data/
↳ImageSets/train.txt --no-check-certificate --content-disposition -0 ./data/kitti/
↳ImageSets/train.txt
wget -c https://raw.githubusercontent.com/traveller59/second.pytorch/master/second/data/
↳ImageSets/val.txt --no-check-certificate --content-disposition -0 ./data/kitti/
↳ImageSets/val.txt
wget -c https://raw.githubusercontent.com/traveller59/second.pytorch/master/second/data/
↳ImageSets/trainval.txt --no-check-certificate --content-disposition -0 ./data/kitti/
↳ImageSets/trainval.txt

python tools/create_data.py kitti --root-path ./data/kitti --out-dir ./data/kitti --
↳extra-tag kitti
```

Note that if your local disk does not have enough space for saving converted data, you can change the `out-dir` to anywhere else.

The folder structure after processing should be as below

```
kitti
├── ImageSets
│   ├── test.txt
│   ├── train.txt
│   ├── trainval.txt
│   └── val.txt
├── testing
│   ├── calib
│   ├── image_2
│   ├── velodyne
│   └── velodyne_reduced
├── training
│   ├── calib
│   ├── image_2
│   ├── label_2
│   ├── velodyne
│   └── velodyne_reduced
├── kitti_gt_database
│   └── xxxxx.bin
├── kitti_infos_train.pkl
├── kitti_infos_val.pkl
├── kitti_dbinfos_train.pkl
├── kitti_infos_test.pkl
├── kitti_infos_trainval.pkl
├── kitti_infos_train_mono3d.coco.json
├── kitti_infos_trainval_mono3d.coco.json
├── kitti_infos_test_mono3d.coco.json
└── kitti_infos_val_mono3d.coco.json
```

- `kitti_gt_database/xxxxx.bin`: point cloud data included in each 3D bounding box of the training dataset
- `kitti_infos_train.pkl`: training dataset infos, each frame info contains following details:

- info['point_cloud']: {'num_features': 4, 'velodyne_path': velodyne_path}.
- info['annos']: {
 - * location: x,y,z are bottom center in referenced camera coordinate system (in meters), an Nx3 array
 - * dimensions: height, width, length (in meters), an Nx3 array
 - * rotation_y: rotation ry around Y-axis in camera coordinates [-pi..pi], an N array
 - * name: ground truth name array, an N array
 - * difficulty: kitti difficulty, Easy, Moderate, Hard
 - * group_ids: used for multi-part object }
- (optional) info['calib']: {
 - * P0: camera0 projection matrix after rectification, an 3x4 array
 - * P1: camera1 projection matrix after rectification, an 3x4 array
 - * P2: camera2 projection matrix after rectification, an 3x4 array
 - * P3: camera3 projection matrix after rectification, an 3x4 array
 - * R0_rect: rectifying rotation matrix, an 4x4 array
 - * Tr_velo_to_cam: transformation from Velodyne coordinate to camera coordinate, an 4x4 array
 - * Tr_imu_to_velo: transformation from IMU coordinate to Velodyne coordinate, an 4x4 array }
- (optional) info['image']: {'image_idx': idx, 'image_path': image_path, 'image_shape', image_shape}.

Note: the info['annos'] is in the referenced camera coordinate system. More details please refer to [this](#)

The core function to get kitti_infos_XXX.pkl and kitti_infos_XXX_mono3d.coco.json are [get_kitti_image_info](#) and [get_2d_boxes](#). Please refer to [kitti_converter.py](#) for more details.

12.2 Train pipeline

A typical train pipeline of 3D detection on KITTI is as below.

```
train_pipeline = [
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        coord_type='LIDAR',
        load_dim=4, # x, y, z, intensity
        use_dim=4, # x, y, z, intensity
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(
        type='LoadAnnotations3D',
        with_bbox_3d=True,
        with_label_3d=True,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(type='ObjectSample', db_sampler=db_sampler),
    dict(
        type='ObjectNoise',
        num_try=100,
        translation_std=[1.0, 1.0, 0.5],
        global_rot_range=[0.0, 0.0],
```

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```

        rot_range=[-0.78539816, 0.78539816]),
    dict(type='RandomFlip3D', flip_ratio_bev_horizontal=0.5),
    dict(
        type='GlobalRotScaleTrans',
        rot_range=[-0.78539816, 0.78539816],
        scale_ratio_range=[0.95, 1.05]),
    dict(type='PointsRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
    dict(type='ObjectRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
    dict(type='PointShuffle'),
    dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
    dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points', 'gt_bboxes_3d', 'gt_labels_3d'])
]

```

- Data augmentation:
 - ObjectNoise: apply noise to each GT objects in the scene.
 - RandomFlip3D: randomly flip input point cloud horizontally or vertically.
 - GlobalRotScaleTrans: rotate input point cloud.

12.3 Evaluation

An example to evaluate PointPillars with 8 GPUs with kitti metrics is as follows:

```

bash tools/dist_test.sh configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_6x8_160e_kitti-3d-
↪ 3class.py work_dirs/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_6x8_160e_kitti-3d-3class/latest.pth 8 --
↪ eval bbox

```

12.4 Metrics

KITTI evaluates 3D object detection performance using mean Average Precision (mAP) and Average Orientation Similarity (AOS). Please refer to its [official website](#) and [original paper](#) for more details.

We also adopt this approach for evaluation on KITTI. An example of printed evaluation results is as follows:

```

Car AP@0.70, 0.70, 0.70:
bbox AP:97.9252, 89.6183, 88.1564
bev AP:90.4196, 87.9491, 85.1700
3d AP:88.3891, 77.1624, 74.4654
aos AP:97.70, 89.11, 87.38
Car AP@0.70, 0.50, 0.50:
bbox AP:97.9252, 89.6183, 88.1564
bev AP:98.3509, 90.2042, 89.6102
3d AP:98.2800, 90.1480, 89.4736
aos AP:97.70, 89.11, 87.38

```

12.5 Testing and make a submission

An example to test PointPillars on KITTI with 8 GPUs and generate a submission to the leaderboard is as follows:

```
mkdir -p results/kitti-3class

./tools/dist_test.sh configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_6x8_160e_kitti-3d-
↪3class.py work_dirs/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_6x8_160e_kitti-3d-3class/latest.pth 8 --out_
↪results/kitti-3class/results_eval.pkl --format-only --eval-options 'pklfile_
↪prefix=results/kitti-3class/kitti_results' 'submission_prefix=results/kitti-3class/
↪kitti_results'
```

After generating results/kitti-3class/kitti_results/xxxxx.txt files, you can submit these files to KITTI benchmark. Please refer to the [KITTI official website](#) for more details.

NUSCENES DATASET FOR 3D OBJECT DETECTION

This page provides specific tutorials about the usage of MMDetection3D for nuScenes dataset.

13.1 Before Preparation

You can download nuScenes 3D detection data [HERE](#) and unzip all zip files.

Like the general way to prepare dataset, it is recommended to symlink the dataset root to \$MMDETECTION3D/data.

The folder structure should be organized as follows before our processing.

```
mmdetection3d
├── mmdet3d
├── tools
├── configs
├── data
│   └── nuscenesc
│       ├── maps
│       ├── samples
│       ├── sweeps
│       ├── v1.0-test
│       └── v1.0-trainval
```

13.2 Dataset Preparation

We typically need to organize the useful data information with a .pkl or .json file in a specific style, e.g., coco-style for organizing images and their annotations. To prepare these files for nuScenes, run the following command:

```
python tools/create_data.py nuscenesc --root-path ./data/nuscenesc --out-dir ./data/
➜ nuscenesc --extra-tag nuscenesc
```

The folder structure after processing should be as below.

```
mmdetection3d
├── mmdet3d
├── tools
├── configs
├── data
│   └── nuscenesc
```

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```

— maps
— samples
— sweeps
— v1.0-test
— v1.0-trainval
— nusenes_database
— nusenes_infos_train.pkl
— nusenes_infos_val.pkl
— nusenes_infos_test.pkl
— nusenes_dbinfos_train.pkl
— nusenes_infos_train_mono3d.coco.json
— nusenes_infos_val_mono3d.coco.json
— nusenes_infos_test_mono3d.coco.json

```

Here, .pkl files are generally used for methods involving point clouds and coco-style .json files are more suitable for image-based methods, such as image-based 2D and 3D detection. Next, we will elaborate on the details recorded in these info files.

- `nusenes_database/xxxxx.bin`: point cloud data included in each 3D bounding box of the training dataset
- `nusenes_infos_train.pkl`: training dataset info, each frame info has two keys: `metadata` and `infos`. `metadata` contains the basic information for the dataset itself, such as `{'version': 'v1.0-trainval'}`, while `infos` contains the detailed information as follows:
 - `info['lidar_path']`: The file path of the lidar point cloud data.
 - `info['token']`: Sample data token.
 - `info['sweeps']`: Sweeps information (`sweeps` in the nuScenes refer to the intermediate frames without annotations, while `samples` refer to those key frames with annotations).
 - * `info['sweeps'][i]['data_path']`: The data path of i-th sweep.
 - * `info['sweeps'][i]['type']`: The sweep data type, e.g., `'lidar'`.
 - * `info['sweeps'][i]['sample_data_token']`: The sweep sample data token.
 - * `info['sweeps'][i]['sensor2ego_translation']`: The translation from the current sensor (for collecting the sweep data) to ego vehicle. (1x3 list)
 - * `info['sweeps'][i]['sensor2ego_rotation']`: The rotation from the current sensor (for collecting the sweep data) to ego vehicle. (1x4 list in the quaternion format)
 - * `info['sweeps'][i]['ego2global_translation']`: The translation from the ego vehicle to global coordinates. (1x3 list)
 - * `info['sweeps'][i]['ego2global_rotation']`: The rotation from the ego vehicle to global coordinates. (1x4 list in the quaternion format)
 - * `info['sweeps'][i]['timestamp']`: Timestamp of the sweep data.
 - * `info['sweeps'][i]['sensor2lidar_translation']`: The translation from the current sensor (for collecting the sweep data) to lidar. (1x3 list)
 - * `info['sweeps'][i]['sensor2lidar_rotation']`: The rotation from the current sensor (for collecting the sweep data) to lidar. (1x4 list in the quaternion format)
 - `info['cams']`: Cameras calibration information. It contains six keys corresponding to each camera: `'CAM_FRONT'`, `'CAM_FRONT_RIGHT'`, `'CAM_FRONT_LEFT'`, `'CAM_BACK'`, `'CAM_BACK_LEFT'`, `'CAM_BACK_RIGHT'`. Each dictionary contains detailed information following the above way for each sweep data (has the same keys for each information as above).

- info['lidar2ego_translation']: The translation from lidar to ego vehicle. (1x3 list)
- info['lidar2ego_rotation']: The rotation from lidar to ego vehicle. (1x4 list in the quaternion format)
- info['ego2global_translation']: The translation from the ego vehicle to global coordinates. (1x3 list)
- info['ego2global_rotation']: The rotation from the ego vehicle to global coordinates. (1x4 list in the quaternion format)
- info['timestamp']: Timestamp of the sample data.
- info['gt_boxes']: 7-DoF annotations of 3D bounding boxes, an Nx7 array.
- info['gt_names']: Categories of 3D bounding boxes, an 1xN array.
- info['gt_velocity']: Velocities of 3D bounding boxes (no vertical measurements due to inaccuracy), an Nx2 array.
- info['num_lidar_pts']: Number of lidar points included in each 3D bounding box.
- info['num_radar_pts']: Number of radar points included in each 3D bounding box.
- info['valid_flag']: Whether each bounding box is valid. In general, we only take the 3D boxes that include at least one lidar or radar point as valid boxes.
- **nuscenes_infos_train_mono3d.coco.json**: training dataset coco-style info. This file organizes image-based data into three categories (keys): 'categories', 'images', 'annotations'.
 - info['categories']: A list containing all the category names. Each element follows the dictionary format and consists of two keys: 'id' and 'name'.
 - info['images']: A list containing all the image info.
 - * info['images'][i]['file_name']: The file name of the i-th image.
 - * info['images'][i]['id']: Sample data token of the i-th image.
 - * info['images'][i]['token']: Sample token corresponding to this frame.
 - * info['images'][i]['cam2ego_rotation']: The rotation from the camera to ego vehicle. (1x4 list in the quaternion format)
 - * info['images'][i]['cam2ego_translation']: The translation from the camera to ego vehicle. (1x3 list)
 - * info['images'][i]['ego2global_rotation']: The rotation from the ego vehicle to global coordinates. (1x4 list in the quaternion format)
 - * info['images'][i]['ego2global_translation']: The translation from the ego vehicle to global coordinates. (1x3 list)
 - * info['images'][i]['cam_intrinsic']: Camera intrinsic matrix. (3x3 list)
 - * info['images'][i]['width']: Image width, 1600 by default in nuScenes.
 - * info['images'][i]['height']: Image height, 900 by default in nuScenes.
 - info['annotations']: A list containing all the annotation info.
 - * info['annotations'][i]['file_name']: The file name of the corresponding image.
 - * info['annotations'][i]['image_id']: The image id (token) of the corresponding image.
 - * info['annotations'][i]['area']: Area of the 2D bounding box.
 - * info['annotations'][i]['category_name']: Category name.
 - * info['annotations'][i]['category_id']: Category id.

- * info['annotations'][i]['bbox']: 2D bounding box annotation (exterior rectangle of the projected 3D box), 1x4 list following [x1, y1, x2-x1, y2-y1]. x1/y1 are minimum coordinates along horizontal/vertical direction of the image.
- * info['annotations'][i]['iscrowd']: Whether the region is crowded. Defaults to 0.
- * info['annotations'][i]['bbox_cam3d']: 3D bounding box (gravity) center location (3), size (3), (global) yaw angle (1), 1x7 list.
- * info['annotations'][i]['velo_cam3d']: Velocities of 3D bounding boxes (no vertical measurements due to inaccuracy), an Nx2 array.
- * info['annotations'][i]['center2d']: Projected 3D-center containing 2.5D information: projected center location on the image (2) and depth (1), 1x3 list.
- * info['annotations'][i]['attribute_name']: Attribute name.
- * info['annotations'][i]['attribute_id']: Attribute id. We maintain a default attribute collection and mapping for attribute classification. Please refer to [here](#) for more details.
- * info['annotations'][i]['id']: Annotation id. Defaults to i.

Here we only explain the data recorded in the training info files. The same applies to validation and testing set.

The core function to get `nuscenes_infos_XXX.pkl` and `nuscenes_infos_XXX_mono3d.coco.json` are `_fill_trainval_infos` and `get_2d_boxes`, respectively. Please refer to `nuscenes_converter.py` for more details.

13.3 Training pipeline

13.3.1 LiDAR-Based Methods

A typical training pipeline of LiDAR-based 3D detection (including multi-modality methods) on nuScenes is as below.

```
train_pipeline = [
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        coord_type='LIDAR',
        load_dim=5,
        use_dim=5,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromMultiSweeps',
        sweeps_num=10,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(type='LoadAnnotations3D', with_bbox_3d=True, with_label_3d=True),
    dict(
        type='GlobalRotScaleTrans',
        rot_range=[-0.3925, 0.3925],
        scale_ratio_range=[0.95, 1.05],
        translation_std=[0, 0, 0]),
    dict(type='RandomFlip3D', flip_ratio_bev_horizontal=0.5),
    dict(type='PointsRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
    dict(type='ObjectRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
    dict(type='ObjectNameFilter', classes=class_names),
    dict(type='PointShuffle'),
    dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
```

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```
dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points', 'gt_bboxes_3d', 'gt_labels_3d'])
]
```

Compared to general cases, nuScenes has a specific 'LoadPointsFromMultiSweeps' pipeline to load point clouds from consecutive frames. This is a common practice used in this setting. Please refer to the nuScenes [original paper](#) for more details. The default use_dim in 'LoadPointsFromMultiSweeps' is [0, 1, 2, 4], where the first 3 dimensions refer to point coordinates and the last refers to timestamp differences. Intensity is not used by default due to its yielded noise when concatenating the points from different frames.

13.3.2 Vision-Based Methods

A typical training pipeline of image-based 3D detection on nuScenes is as below.

```
train_pipeline = [
    dict(type='LoadImageFromFileMono3D'),
    dict(
        type='LoadAnnotations3D',
        with_bbox=True,
        with_label=True,
        with_attr_label=True,
        with_bbox_3d=True,
        with_label_3d=True,
        with_bbox_depth=True),
    dict(type='Resize', img_scale=(1600, 900), keep_ratio=True),
    dict(type='RandomFlip3D', flip_ratio_bev_horizontal=0.5),
    dict(type='Normalize', **img_norm_cfg),
    dict(type='Pad', size_divisor=32),
    dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
    dict(
        type='Collect3D',
        keys=[
            'img', 'gt_bboxes', 'gt_labels', 'attr_labels', 'gt_bboxes_3d',
            'gt_labels_3d', 'centers2d', 'depths'
        ]),
]
```

It follows the general pipeline of 2D detection while differs in some details:

- It uses monocular pipelines to load images, which includes additional required information like camera intrinsics.
- It needs to load 3D annotations.
- Some data augmentation techniques need to be adjusted, such as RandomFlip3D. Currently we do not support more augmentation methods, because how to transfer and apply other techniques is still under explored.

13.4 Evaluation

An example to evaluate PointPillars with 8 GPUs with nuScenes metrics is as follows.

```
bash ./tools/dist_test.sh configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_fpn_sbn-all_4x8_2x_nus-3d.
  ↪py checkpoints/hv_pointpillars_fpn_sbn-all_4x8_2x_nus-3d_20200620_230405-2fa62f3d.pth
  ↪8 --eval bbox
```

13.5 Metrics

NuScenes proposes a comprehensive metric, namely nuScenes detection score (NDS), to evaluate different methods and set up the benchmark. It consists of mean Average Precision (mAP), Average Translation Error (ATE), Average Scale Error (ASE), Average Orientation Error (AOE), Average Velocity Error (AVE) and Average Attribute Error (AAE). Please refer to its [official website](#) for more details.

We also adopt this approach for evaluation on nuScenes. An example of printed evaluation results is as follows:

```
mAP: 0.3197
mATE: 0.7595
mASE: 0.2700
mAOE: 0.4918
mAVE: 1.3307
mAAE: 0.1724
NDS: 0.3905
Eval time: 170.8s
```

Per-class results:

Object Class	AP	ATE	ASE	AOE	AVE	AAE	
car	0.503	0.577	0.152	0.111	2.096	0.136	
truck	0.223	0.857	0.224	0.220	1.389	0.179	
bus	0.294	0.855	0.204	0.190	2.689	0.283	
trailer	0.081	1.094	0.243	0.553	0.742	0.167	
construction_vehicle		0.058	1.017	0.450	1.019	0.137	0.341
pedestrian	0.392	0.687	0.284	0.694	0.876	0.158	
motorcycle	0.317	0.737	0.265	0.580	2.033	0.104	
bicycle	0.308	0.704	0.299	0.892	0.683	0.010	
traffic_cone	0.555	0.486	0.309	nan	nan	nan	
barrier	0.466	0.581	0.269	nan	nan		

13.6 Testing and make a submission

An example to test PointPillars on nuScenes with 8 GPUs and generate a submission to the leaderboard is as follows.

```
./tools/dist_test.sh configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_fpn_sbn-all_4x8_2x_nus-3d.py
  ↪work_dirs/pp-nus/latest.pth 8 --out work_dirs/pp-nus/results_eval.pkl --format-only --
  ↪eval-options 'jsonfile_prefix=work_dirs/pp-nus/results_eval'
```

Note that the testing info should be changed to that for testing set instead of validation set [here](#).

After generating the `work_dirs/pp-nus/results_eval.json`, you can compress it and submit it to nuScenes benchmark. Please refer to the [nuScenes official website](#) for more information.

We can also visualize the prediction results with our developed visualization tools. Please refer to the [visualization doc](#) for more details.

13.7 Notes

13.7.1 Transformation between NuScenesBox and our CameraInstanceBoxes.

In general, the main difference of NuScenesBox and our CameraInstanceBoxes is mainly reflected in the yaw definition. NuScenesBox defines the rotation with a quaternion or three Euler angles while ours only defines one yaw angle due to the practical scenario. It requires us to add some additional rotations manually in the pre-processing and post-processing, such as [here](#).

In addition, please note that the definition of corners and locations are detached in the NuScenesBox. For example, in monocular 3D detection, the definition of the box location is in its camera coordinate (see its official [illustration](#) for car setup), which is consistent with [ours](#). In contrast, its corners are defined with the [convention](#) “x points forward, y to the left, z up”. It results in different philosophy of dimension and rotation definitions from our CameraInstanceBoxes. An example to remove similar hacks is [PR #744](#). The same problem also exists in the LiDAR system. To deal with them, we typically add some transformation in the pre-processing and post-processing to guarantee the box will be in our coordinate system during the entire training and inference procedure.

LYFT DATASET FOR 3D OBJECT DETECTION

This page provides specific tutorials about the usage of MMDetection3D for Lyft dataset.

14.1 Before Preparation

You can download Lyft 3D detection data [HERE](#) and unzip all zip files.

Like the general way to prepare a dataset, it is recommended to symlink the dataset root to `$MMDetection3D/data`.

The folder structure should be organized as follows before our processing.

```
mmdetection3d
├── mmdet3d
├── tools
├── configs
├── data
│   └── lyft
│       ├── v1.01-train
│       │   ├── v1.01-train (train_data)
│       │   ├── lidar (train_lidar)
│       │   ├── images (train_images)
│       │   └── maps (train_maps)
│       ├── v1.01-test
│       │   ├── v1.01-test (test_data)
│       │   ├── lidar (test_lidar)
│       │   ├── images (test_images)
│       │   └── maps (test_maps)
│       ├── train.txt
│       ├── val.txt
│       ├── test.txt
│       └── sample_submission.csv
```

Here `v1.01-train` and `v1.01-test` contain the metafiles which are similar to those of nuScenes. `.txt` files contain the data split information. Lyft does not have an official split for training and validation set, so we provide a split considering the number of objects from different categories in different scenes. `sample_submission.csv` is the base file for submission on the Kaggle evaluation server. Note that we follow the original folder names for clear organization. Please rename the raw folders as shown above.

14.2 Dataset Preparation

The way to organize Lyft dataset is similar to nuScenes. We also generate the .pkl and .json files which share almost the same structure. Next, we will mainly focus on the difference between these two datasets. For a more detailed explanation of the info structure, please refer to [nuScenes tutorial](#).

To prepare info files for Lyft, run the following commands:

```
python tools/create_data.py lyft --root-path ./data/lyft --out-dir ./data/lyft --extra-
tag lyft --version v1.01
python tools/data_converter/lyft_data_fixer.py --version v1.01 --root-folder ./data/lyft
```

Note that the second command serves the purpose of fixing a corrupted lidar data file. Please refer to the discussion [here](#) for more details.

The folder structure after processing should be as below.

```
mmdetection3d
├── mmdet3d
├── tools
├── configs
├── data
│   ├── lyft
│   │   ├── v1.01-train
│   │   │   ├── v1.01-train (train_data)
│   │   │   ├── lidar (train_lidar)
│   │   │   ├── images (train_images)
│   │   │   └── maps (train_maps)
│   │   ├── v1.01-test
│   │   │   ├── v1.01-test (test_data)
│   │   │   ├── lidar (test_lidar)
│   │   │   ├── images (test_images)
│   │   │   └── maps (test_maps)
│   │   ├── train.txt
│   │   ├── val.txt
│   │   ├── test.txt
│   │   ├── sample_submission.csv
│   │   ├── lyft_infos_train.pkl
│   │   ├── lyft_infos_val.pkl
│   │   ├── lyft_infos_test.pkl
│   │   ├── lyft_infos_train_mono3d.coco.json
│   │   ├── lyft_infos_val_mono3d.coco.json
│   │   └── lyft_infos_test_mono3d.coco.json
```

Here, .pkl files are generally used for methods involving point clouds, and coco-style .json files are more suitable for image-based methods, such as image-based 2D and 3D detection. Different from nuScenes, we only support using the json files for 2D detection experiments. Image-based 3D detection may be further supported in the future.

Next, we will elaborate on the difference compared to nuScenes in terms of the details recorded in these info files.

- without lyft_database/xxxxx.bin: This folder and .bin files are not extracted on the Lyft dataset due to the negligible effect of ground-truth sampling in the experiments.
- lyft_infos_train.pkl: training dataset infos, each frame info has two keys: metadata and infos. metadata contains the basic information for the dataset itself, such as {'version': 'v1.01-train'}, while infos contains the detailed information the same as nuScenes except for the following details:

- info['sweeps']: Sweeps information.
 - * info['sweeps'][i]['type']: The sweep data type, e.g., 'lidar'. Lyft has different LiDAR settings for some samples, but we always take only the points collected by the top LiDAR for the consistency of data distribution.
- info['gt_names']: There are 9 categories on the Lyft dataset, and the imbalance of annotations for different categories is even more significant than nuScenes.
- without info['gt_velocity']: There is no velocity measurement on Lyft.
- info['num_lidar_pts']: Set to -1 by default.
- info['num_radar_pts']: Set to 0 by default.
- without info['valid_flag']: This flag does recorded due to invalid num_lidar_pts and num_radar_pts.
- nuscenes_infos_train_mono3d.coco.json: training dataset coco-style info. This file only contains 2D information, without the information required by 3D detection, such as camera intrinsics.
 - info['images']: A list containing all the image info.
 - * only containing 'file_name', 'id', 'width', 'height'.
 - info['annotations']: A list containing all the annotation info.
 - * only containing 'file_name', 'image_id', 'area', 'category_name', 'category_id', 'bbox', 'is_crowd', 'segmentation', 'id', where 'is_crowd', 'segmentation' are set to 0 and [] by default. There is no attribute annotation on Lyft.

Here we only explain the data recorded in the training info files. The same applies to the testing set.

The core function to get lyft_infos_XXX.pkl is `_fill_trainval_infos`. Please refer to `lyft_converter.py` for more details.

14.3 Training pipeline

14.3.1 LiDAR-Based Methods

A typical training pipeline of LiDAR-based 3D detection (including multi-modality methods) on Lyft is almost the same as nuScenes as below.

```
train_pipeline = [
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        coord_type='LIDAR',
        load_dim=5,
        use_dim=5,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromMultiSweeps',
        sweeps_num=10,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(type='LoadAnnotations3D', with_bbox_3d=True, with_label_3d=True),
    dict(
        type='GlobalRotScaleTrans',
        rot_range=[-0.3925, 0.3925],
        scale_ratio_range=[0.95, 1.05],
```

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```

        translation_std=[0, 0, 0]),
    dict(type='RandomFlip3D', flip_ratio_bev_horizontal=0.5),
    dict(type='PointsRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
    dict(type='ObjectRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
    dict(type='PointShuffle'),
    dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
    dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points', 'gt_bboxes_3d', 'gt_labels_3d'])
]

```

Similar to nuScenes, models on Lyft also need the 'LoadPointsFromMultiSweeps' pipeline to load point clouds from consecutive frames. In addition, considering the intensity of LiDAR points collected by Lyft is invalid, we also set the `use_dim` in 'LoadPointsFromMultiSweeps' to `[0, 1, 2, 4]` by default, where the first 3 dimensions refer to point coordinates, and the last refers to timestamp differences.

14.4 Evaluation

An example to evaluate PointPillars with 8 GPUs with Lyft metrics is as follows.

```

bash ./tools/dist_test.sh configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_fpn_sbn-all_2x8_2x_lyft-
  3d.py checkpoints/hv_pointpillars_fpn_sbn-all_2x8_2x_lyft-3d_20210517_202818-fc6904c3.
  pth 8 --eval bbox

```

14.5 Metrics

Lyft proposes a more strict metric for evaluating the predicted 3D bounding boxes. The basic criteria to judge whether a predicted box is positive or not is the same as KITTI, i.e. the 3D Intersection over Union (IoU). However, it adopts a way similar to COCO to compute the mean average precision (mAP) – compute the average precision under different thresholds of 3D IoU from 0.5-0.95. Actually, overlap more than 0.7 3D IoU is a quite strict criterion for 3D detection methods, so the overall performance seems a little low. The imbalance of annotations for different categories is another important reason for the finally lower results compared to other datasets. Please refer to its [official website](#) for more details about the definition of this metric.

We employ this official method for evaluation on Lyft. An example of printed evaluation results is as follows:

```

+mAPs@0.5:0.95-----+-----+
| class                | mAP@0.5:0.95 |
+-----+-----+
| animal               | 0.0           |
| bicycle              | 0.099         |
| bus                  | 0.177         |
| car                  | 0.422         |
| emergency_vehicle    | 0.0           |
| motorcycle           | 0.049         |
| other_vehicle        | 0.359         |
| pedestrian           | 0.066         |
| truck                | 0.176         |
| Overall              | 0.15          |
+-----+-----+

```


14.6 Testing and make a submission

An example to test PointPillars on Lyft with 8 GPUs and generate a submission to the leaderboard is as follows.

```
./tools/dist_test.sh configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_fpn_sbn-all_2x8_2x_lyft-3d.py_  
↪work_dirs/pp-lyft/latest.pth 8 --out work_dirs/pp-lyft/results_challenge.pkl --format-  
↪only --eval-options 'jsonfile_prefix=work_dirs/pp-lyft/results_challenge' 'csv_  
↪savepath=results/pp-lyft/results_challenge.csv'
```

After generating the `work_dirs/pp-lyft/results_challenge.csv`, you can submit it to the Kaggle evaluation server. Please refer to the [official website](#) for more information.

We can also visualize the prediction results with our developed visualization tools. Please refer to the [visualization doc](#) for more details.

WAYMO DATASET

This page provides specific tutorials about the usage of MMDetection3D for Waymo dataset.

15.1 Prepare dataset

Before preparing Waymo dataset, if you only installed requirements in `requirements/build.txt` and `requirements/runtime.txt` before, please install the official package for this dataset at first by running

```
# tf 2.1.0.
pip install waymo-open-dataset-tf-2-1-0==1.2.0
# tf 2.0.0
# pip install waymo-open-dataset-tf-2-0-0==1.2.0
# tf 1.15.0
# pip install waymo-open-dataset-tf-1-15-0==1.2.0
```

or

```
pip install -r requirements/optional.txt
```

Like the general way to prepare dataset, it is recommended to symlink the dataset root to `$MMDetection3D/data`. Due to the original Waymo data format is based on `tfrecord`, we need to preprocess the raw data for convenient usage in the training and evaluation procedure. Our approach is to convert them into KITTI format.

The folder structure should be organized as follows before our processing.

```
mmdetection3d
├── mmdet3d
├── tools
├── configs
├── data
│   ├── waymo
│   │   ├── waymo_format
│   │   │   ├── training
│   │   │   ├── validation
│   │   │   ├── testing
│   │   │   ├── gt.bin
│   │   ├── kitti_format
│   │   └── ImageSets
```

You can download Waymo open dataset V1.2 [HERE](#) and its data split [HERE](#). Then put `tfrecord` files into corresponding folders in `data/waymo/waymo_format/` and put the data split txt files into `data/waymo/kitti_format/ImageSets`. Download ground truth bin files for validation set [HERE](#) and put it into `data/waymo/waymo_format/`.

A tip is that you can use `gsutil` to download the large-scale dataset with commands. You can take this [tool](#) as an example for more details. Subsequently, prepare Waymo data by running

```
python tools/create_data.py waymo --root-path ./data/waymo/ --out-dir ./data/waymo/ --  
workers 128 --extra-tag waymo
```

Note that if your local disk does not have enough space for saving converted data, you can change the `--out-dir` to anywhere else. Just remember to create folders and prepare data there in advance and link them back to `data/waymo/kitti_format` after the data conversion.

After the data conversion, the folder structure and info files should be organized as below.

```
mmmdetection3d  
├── mmdet3d  
├── tools  
├── configs  
├── data  
│   ├── waymo  
│   │   ├── waymo_format  
│   │   │   ├── training  
│   │   │   ├── validation  
│   │   │   ├── testing  
│   │   │   └── gt.bin  
│   │   ├── kitti_format  
│   │   │   ├── ImageSets  
│   │   │   ├── training  
│   │   │   │   ├── calib  
│   │   │   │   ├── image_0  
│   │   │   │   ├── image_1  
│   │   │   │   ├── image_2  
│   │   │   │   ├── image_3  
│   │   │   │   ├── image_4  
│   │   │   │   ├── label_0  
│   │   │   │   ├── label_1  
│   │   │   │   ├── label_2  
│   │   │   │   ├── label_3  
│   │   │   │   ├── label_4  
│   │   │   │   ├── label_all  
│   │   │   │   ├── pose  
│   │   │   │   └── velodyne  
│   │   │   ├── testing  
│   │   │   │   └── (the same as training)  
│   │   │   ├── waymo_gt_database  
│   │   │   ├── waymo_infos_trainval.pkl  
│   │   │   ├── waymo_infos_train.pkl  
│   │   │   ├── waymo_infos_val.pkl  
│   │   │   ├── waymo_infos_test.pkl  
│   │   │   └── waymo_dbinfos_train.pkl
```

Here because there are several cameras, we store the corresponding image and labels that can be projected to that camera respectively and save pose for further usage of consecutive frames point clouds. We use a coding way `{a}{bbb}{ccc}` to name the data for each frame, where `a` is the prefix for different split (0 for training, 1 for validation and 2 for testing), `bbb` for segment index and `ccc` for frame index. You can easily locate the required frame according to this naming rule. We gather the data for training and validation together as KITTI and store the indices for different set in the `ImageSet` files.

15.2 Training

Considering there are many similar frames in the original dataset, we can basically use a subset to train our model primarily. In our preliminary baselines, we load one frame every five frames, and thanks to our hyper parameters settings and data augmentation, we obtain a better result compared with the performance given in the original dataset [paper](#). For more details about the configuration and performance, please refer to README.md in the `configs/pointpillars/`. A more complete benchmark based on other settings and methods is coming soon.

15.3 Evaluation

For evaluation on Waymo, please follow the [instruction](#) to build the binary file `compute_detection_metrics_main` for metrics computation and put it into `mmdet3d/core/evaluation/waymo_utils/`. Basically, you can follow the commands below to install bazel and build the file.

```
git clone https://github.com/waymo-research/waymo-open-dataset.git waymo-od
cd waymo-od
git checkout remotes/origin/master

sudo apt-get install --assume-yes pkg-config zip g++ zlib1g-dev unzip python3 python3-pip
wget https://github.com/bazelbuild/bazel/releases/download/0.28.0/bazel-0.28.0-installer-
  ↪ linux-x86_64.sh
sudo bash bazel-0.28.0-installer-linux-x86_64.sh
sudo apt install build-essential

./configure.sh
bazel clean

bazel build waymo_open_dataset/metrics/tools/compute_detection_metrics_main
cp bazel-bin/waymo_open_dataset/metrics/tools/compute_detection_metrics_main ../
  ↪ mmdetection3d/mmdet3d/core/evaluation/waymo_utils/
```

Then you can evaluate your models on Waymo. An example to evaluate PointPillars on Waymo with 8 GPUs with Waymo metrics is as follows.

```
./tools/slurm_test.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_
  ↪ secfpn_sbn-2x16_2x_waymo-3d-car.py \
    checkpoints/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_sbn-2x16_2x_waymo-3d-car_latest.pth --out results/
  ↪ waymo-car/results_eval.pkl \
    --eval waymo --eval-options 'pklfile_prefix=results/waymo-car/kitti_results' \
    'submission_prefix=results/waymo-car/kitti_results'
```

`pklfile_prefix` should be given in the `--eval-options` if the bin file is needed to be generated. For metrics, `waymo` is the recommended official evaluation prototype. Currently, evaluating with choice `kitti` is adapted from KITTI and the results for each difficulty are not exactly the same as the definition of KITTI. Instead, most of objects are marked with difficulty 0 currently, which will be fixed in the future. The reasons of its instability include the large computation for evaluation, the lack of occlusion and truncation in the converted data, different definitions of difficulty and different methods of computing Average Precision.

Notice:

1. Sometimes when using bazel to build `compute_detection_metrics_main`, an error `'round' is not a member of 'std'` may appear. We just need to remove the `std::` before `round` in that file.

2. Considering it takes a little long time to evaluate once, we recommend to evaluate only once at the end of model training.
3. To use TensorFlow with CUDA 9, it is recommended to compile it from source. Apart from official tutorials, you can refer to this [link](#) for possibly suitable precompiled packages and useful information for compiling it from source.

15.4 Testing and make a submission

An example to test PointPillars on Waymo with 8 GPUs, generate the bin files and make a submission to the leaderboard.

```
./tools/slurm_test.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} configs/pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_
↪secfpn_sbn-2x16_2x_waymo-3d-car.py \
    checkpoints/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_sbn-2x16_2x_waymo-3d-car_latest.pth --out results/
↪waymo-car/results_eval.pkl \
    --format-only --eval-options 'pklfile_prefix=results/waymo-car/kitti_results' \
    'submission_prefix=results/waymo-car/kitti_results'
```

After generating the bin file, you can simply build the binary file `create_submission` and use them to create a submission file by following the [instruction](#). Basically, here are some example commands.

```
cd ../waymo-od/
bazel build waymo_open_dataset/metrics/tools/create_submission
cp bazel-bin/waymo_open_dataset/metrics/tools/create_submission ../mmdetection3d/mmdet3d/
↪core/evaluation/waymo_utils/
vim waymo_open_dataset/metrics/tools/submission.txtpb # set the metadata information
cp waymo_open_dataset/metrics/tools/submission.txtpb ../mmdetection3d/mmdet3d/core/
↪evaluation/waymo_utils/

cd ../mmdetection3d
# suppose the result bin is in `results/waymo-car/submission`
mmdet3d/core/evaluation/waymo_utils/create_submission --input_filenames='results/waymo-
↪car/kitti_results_test.bin' --output_filename='results/waymo-car/submission/model' --
↪submission_filename='mmdet3d/core/evaluation/waymo_utils/submission.txtpb'

tar cvf results/waymo-car/submission/my_model.tar results/waymo-car/submission/my_model/
gzip results/waymo-car/submission/my_model.tar
```

For evaluation on the validation set with the eval server, you can also use the same way to generate a submission. Make sure you change the fields in `submission.txtpb` before running the command above.

SUN RGB-D FOR 3D OBJECT DETECTION

16.1 Dataset preparation

For the overall process, please refer to the [README](#) page for SUN RGB-D.

16.1.1 Download SUN RGB-D data and toolbox

Download SUNRGBD data [HERE](#). Then, move SUNRGBD.zip, SUNRGBDMeta2DBB_v2.mat, SUNRGBDMeta3DBB_v2.mat and SUNRGBDtoolbox.zip to the OFFICIAL_SUNRGBD folder, unzip the zip files.

The directory structure before data preparation should be as below:

```
sunrgbd
├── README.md
├── matlab
│   ├── extract_rgbd_data_v1.m
│   ├── extract_rgbd_data_v2.m
│   └── extract_split.m
├── OFFICIAL_SUNRGBD
│   ├── SUNRGBD
│   ├── SUNRGBDMeta2DBB_v2.mat
│   ├── SUNRGBDMeta3DBB_v2.mat
│   └── SUNRGBDtoolbox
```

16.1.2 Extract data and annotations for 3D detection from raw data

Extract SUN RGB-D annotation data from raw annotation data by running (this requires MATLAB installed on your machine):

```
matlab -nosplash -nodesktop -r 'extract_split;quit;'
matlab -nosplash -nodesktop -r 'extract_rgbd_data_v2;quit;'
matlab -nosplash -nodesktop -r 'extract_rgbd_data_v1;quit;'
```

The main steps include:

- Extract train and val split.
- Extract data for 3D detection from raw data.
- Extract and format detection annotation from raw data.

The main component of `extract_rgbd_data_v2.m` which extracts point cloud data from depth map is as follows:

```

data = SUNRGBDMeta(imageId);
data.depthpath(1:16) = '';
data.depthpath = strcat(' ../OFFICIAL_SUNRGBD', data.depthpath);
data.rgbpath(1:16) = '';
data.rgbpath = strcat(' ../OFFICIAL_SUNRGBD', data.rgbpath);

% extract point cloud from depth map
[rgb,points3d,depthInpaint,imshow]=read3dPoints(data);
rgb(isnan(points3d(:,1))),:)= [];
points3d(isnan(points3d(:,1))),:)= [];
points3d_rgb = [points3d, rgb];

% MAT files are 3x smaller than TXT files. In Python we can use
% scipy.io.loadmat('xxx.mat')['points3d_rgb'] to load the data.
mat_filename = strcat(num2str(imageId,'%06d'), '.mat');
txt_filename = strcat(num2str(imageId,'%06d'), '.txt');
% save point cloud data
parsave(strcat(depth_folder, mat_filename), points3d_rgb);

```

The main component of `extract_rgbd_data_v1.m` which extracts annotation is as follows:

```

% Write 2D and 3D box label
data2d = data;
fid = fopen(strcat(det_label_folder, txt_filename), 'w');
for j = 1:length(data.groundtruth3DBB)
    centroid = data.groundtruth3DBB(j).centroid; % 3D bbox center
    classname = data.groundtruth3DBB(j).classname; % class name
    orientation = data.groundtruth3DBB(j).orientation; % 3D bbox orientation
    coeffs = abs(data.groundtruth3DBB(j).coeffs); % 3D bbox size
    box2d = data2d.groundtruth2DBB(j).gtBb2D; % 2D bbox
    fprintf(fid, '%s %d %d %d %d %f %f %f %f %f %f %f\n', classname, box2d(1),
↪ box2d(2), box2d(3), box2d(4), centroid(1), centroid(2), centroid(3), coeffs(1),
↪ coeffs(2), coeffs(3), orientation(1), orientation(2));
end
fclose(fid);

```

The above two scripts call functions such as `read3dPoints` from the `toolbox` provided by SUN RGB-D.

The directory structure after extraction should be as follows.

```

sunrgbd
├── README.md
├── matlab
│   ├── extract_rgbd_data_v1.m
│   ├── extract_rgbd_data_v2.m
│   └── extract_split.m
├── OFFICIAL_SUNRGBD
│   ├── SUNRGBD
│   ├── SUNRGBDMeta2DBB_v2.mat
│   ├── SUNRGBDMeta3DBB_v2.mat
│   └── SUNRGBDtoolbox
├── sunrgbd_trainval
│   ├── calib
│   └── depth

```

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```

├── image
├── label
├── label_v1
├── seg_label
├── train_data_idx.txt
└── val_data_idx.txt

```

Under each following folder there are overall 5285 train files and 5050 val files:

- **calib**: Camera calibration information in `.txt`
- **depth**: Point cloud saved in `.mat` (xyz+rgb)
- **image**: Image data in `.jpg`
- **label**: Detection annotation data in `.txt` (version 2)
- **label_v1**: Detection annotation data in `.txt` (version 1)
- **seg_label**: Segmentation annotation data in `.txt`

Currently, we use v1 data for training and testing, so the version 2 labels are unused.

16.1.3 Create dataset

Please run the command below to create the dataset.

```
python tools/create_data.py sunrgbd --root-path ./data/sunrgbd \
--out-dir ./data/sunrgbd --extra-tag sunrgbd
```

or (if in a slurm environment)

```
bash tools/create_data.sh <job_name> sunrgbd
```

The above point cloud data are further saved in `.bin` format. Meanwhile `.pkl` info files are also generated for saving annotation and metadata. The core function `process_single_scene` of getting data infos is as follows.

```
def process_single_scene(sample_idx):
    print(f'{self.split} sample_idx: {sample_idx}')
    # convert depth to points
    # and downsample the points
    SAMPLE_NUM = 50000
    pc_upright_depth = self.get_depth(sample_idx)
    pc_upright_depth_subsampled = random_sampling(
        pc_upright_depth, SAMPLE_NUM)

    info = dict()
    pc_info = {'num_features': 6, 'lidar_idx': sample_idx}
    info['point_cloud'] = pc_info

    # save point cloud data in `.bin` format
    mmcv.mkdir_or_exist(osp.join(self.root_dir, 'points'))
    pc_upright_depth_subsampled.tofile(
        osp.join(self.root_dir, 'points', f'{sample_idx:06d}.bin'))
```

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```

# save point cloud file path
info['pts_path'] = osp.join('points', f'{sample_idx:06d}.bin')

# save image file path and meta info
img_path = osp.join('image', f'{sample_idx:06d}.jpg')
image_info = {
    'image_idx': sample_idx,
    'image_shape': self.get_image_shape(sample_idx),
    'image_path': img_path
}
info['image'] = image_info

# save calibration information
K, Rt = self.get_calibration(sample_idx)
calib_info = {'K': K, 'Rt': Rt}
info['calib'] = calib_info

# save all annotation
if has_label:
    obj_list = self.get_label_objects(sample_idx)
    annotations = {}
    annotations['gt_num'] = len([
        obj.classname for obj in obj_list
        if obj.classname in self.cat2label.keys()
    ])
    if annotations['gt_num'] != 0:
        # class name
        annotations['name'] = np.array([
            obj.classname for obj in obj_list
            if obj.classname in self.cat2label.keys()
        ])
        # 2D image bounding boxes
        annotations['bbox'] = np.concatenate([
            obj.bbox2d.reshape(1, 4) for obj in obj_list
            if obj.classname in self.cat2label.keys()
        ], axis=0)
        # 3D bounding box center location (in depth coordinate system)
        annotations['location'] = np.concatenate([
            obj.centroid.reshape(1, 3) for obj in obj_list
            if obj.classname in self.cat2label.keys()
        ], axis=0)
        # 3D bounding box dimension/size (in depth coordinate system)
        annotations['dimensions'] = 2 * np.array([
            [obj.l, obj.h, obj.w] for obj in obj_list
            if obj.classname in self.cat2label.keys()
        ])
        # 3D bounding box rotation angle/yaw angle (in depth coordinate system)
        annotations['rotation_y'] = np.array([
            obj.heading_angle for obj in obj_list
            if obj.classname in self.cat2label.keys()
        ])
        annotations['index'] = np.arange(

```

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```

        len(obj_list), dtype=np.int32)
    # class label (number)
    annotations['class'] = np.array([
        self.cat2label[obj.classname] for obj in obj_list
        if obj.classname in self.cat2label.keys()
    ])
    # 3D bounding box (in depth coordinate system)
    annotations['gt_boxes_upright_depth'] = np.stack(
        [
            obj.box3d for obj in obj_list
            if obj.classname in self.cat2label.keys()
        ], axis=0) # (K,8)
    info['annos'] = annotations
    return info

```

The directory structure after processing should be as follows.

```

sunrgbd
├── README.md
├── matlab
│   └── ...
├── OFFICIAL_SUNRGBD
│   └── ...
├── sunrgbd_trainval
│   └── ...
├── points
├── sunrgbd_infos_train.pkl
└── sunrgbd_infos_val.pkl

```

- `points/0xxxxx.bin`: The point cloud data after downsample.
- `sunrgbd_infos_train.pkl`: The train data infos, the detailed info of each scene is as follows:
 - `info['point_cloud']`: `{'num_features': 6, 'lidar_idx': sample_idx}`, where `sample_idx` is the index of the scene.
 - `info['pts_path']`: The path of `points/0xxxxx.bin`.
 - `info['image']`: The image path and meta info:
 - * `image['image_idx']`: The index of the image.
 - * `image['image_shape']`: The shape of the image tensor.
 - * `image['image_path']`: The path of the image.
 - `info['annos']`: The annotations of each scene.
 - * `annotations['gt_num']`: The number of ground truths.
 - * `annotations['name']`: The semantic name of all ground truths, e.g. `chair`.
 - * `annotations['location']`: The gravity center of the 3D bounding boxes in depth coordinate system. Shape: `[K, 3]`, `K` is the number of ground truths.
 - * `annotations['dimensions']`: The dimensions of the 3D bounding boxes in depth coordinate system, i.e. `(x_size, y_size, z_size)`, shape: `[K, 3]`.

- * annotations['rotation_y']: The yaw angle of the 3D bounding boxes in depth coordinate system. Shape: [K,].
 - * annotations['gt_boxes_upright_depth']: The 3D bounding boxes in depth coordinate system, each bounding box is (x, y, z, x_size, y_size, z_size, yaw), shape: [K, 7].
 - * annotations['bbox']: The 2D bounding boxes, each bounding box is (x, y, x_size, y_size), shape: [K, 4].
 - * annotations['index']: The index of all ground truths, range [0, K).
 - * annotations['class']: The train class id of the bounding boxes, value range: [0, 10), shape: [K,].
- sunrgbd_infos_val.pkl: The val data infos, which shares the same format as sunrgbd_infos_train.pkl.

16.2 Train pipeline

A typical train pipeline of SUN RGB-D for point cloud only 3D detection is as follows.

```
train_pipeline = [
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        coord_type='DEPTH',
        shift_height=True,
        load_dim=6,
        use_dim=[0, 1, 2]),
    dict(type='LoadAnnotations3D'),
    dict(
        type='RandomFlip3D',
        sync_2d=False,
        flip_ratio_bev_horizontal=0.5,
    ),
    dict(
        type='GlobalRotScaleTrans',
        rot_range=[-0.523599, 0.523599],
        scale_ratio_range=[0.85, 1.15],
        shift_height=True),
    dict(type='PointSample', num_points=20000),
    dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
    dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points', 'gt_bboxes_3d', 'gt_labels_3d'])
]
```

Data augmentation for point clouds:

- RandomFlip3D: randomly flip the input point cloud horizontally or vertically.
- GlobalRotScaleTrans: rotate the input point cloud, usually in the range of [-30, 30] (degrees) for SUN RGB-D; then scale the input point cloud, usually in the range of [0.85, 1.15] for SUN RGB-D; finally translate the input point cloud, usually by 0 for SUN RGB-D (which means no translation).
- PointSample: downsample the input point cloud.

A typical train pipeline of SUN RGB-D for multi-modality (point cloud and image) 3D detection is as follows.

```
train_pipeline = [
    dict(
```

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```

        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        coord_type='DEPTH',
        shift_height=True,
        load_dim=6,
        use_dim=[0, 1, 2]),
    dict(type='LoadImageFromFile'),
    dict(type='LoadAnnotations3D'),
    dict(type='LoadAnnotations', with_bbox=True),
    dict(type='Resize', img_scale=(1333, 600), keep_ratio=True),
    dict(type='RandomFlip', flip_ratio=0.0),
    dict(type='Normalize', **img_norm_cfg),
    dict(type='Pad', size_divisor=32),
    dict(
        type='RandomFlip3D',
        sync_2d=False,
        flip_ratio_bev_horizontal=0.5,
    ),
    dict(
        type='GlobalRotScaleTrans',
        rot_range=[-0.523599, 0.523599],
        scale_ratio_range=[0.85, 1.15],
        shift_height=True),
    dict(type='PointSample', num_points=20000),
    dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
    dict(
        type='Collect3D',
        keys=[
            'img', 'gt_bboxes', 'gt_labels', 'points', 'gt_bboxes_3d',
            'gt_labels_3d'
        ]
    )
]

```

Data augmentation/normalization for images:

- **Resize**: resize the input image, `keep_ratio=True` means the ratio of the image is kept unchanged.
- **Normalize**: normalize the RGB channels of the input image.
- **RandomFlip**: randomly flip the input image.
- **Pad**: pad the input image with zeros by default.

The image augmentation and normalization functions are implemented in [MMDetection](#).

16.3 Metrics

Same as ScanNet, typically mean Average Precision (mAP) is used for evaluation on SUN RGB-D, e.g. `mAP@0.25` and `mAP@0.5`. In detail, a generic function to compute precision and recall for 3D object detection for multiple classes is called, please refer to [indoor_eval](#).

Since SUN RGB-D consists of image data, detection on image data is also feasible. For instance, in ImVoteNet, we first train an image detector, and we also use mAP for evaluation, e.g. `mAP@0.5`. We use the `eval_map` function from [MMDetection](#) to calculate mAP.

SCANNET FOR 3D OBJECT DETECTION

17.1 Dataset preparation

For the overall process, please refer to the [README](#) page for ScanNet.

17.1.1 Export ScanNet point cloud data

By exporting ScanNet data, we load the raw point cloud data and generate the relevant annotations including semantic labels, instance labels and ground truth bounding boxes.

```
python batch_load_scannet_data.py
```

The directory structure before data preparation should be as below

```
mmdetection3d
├── mmdet3d
├── tools
├── configs
├── data
│   └── scannet
│       ├── meta_data
│       ├── scans
│       │   └── scenexxxx_xx
│       ├── batch_load_scannet_data.py
│       ├── load_scannet_data.py
│       ├── scannet_utils.py
│       └── README.md
```

Under folder scans there are overall 1201 train and 312 validation folders in which raw point cloud data and relevant annotations are saved. For instance, under folder `scene0001_01` the files are as below:

- `scene0001_01_vh_clean_2.ply`: Mesh file storing coordinates and colors of each vertex. The mesh's vertices are taken as raw point cloud data.
- `scene0001_01.aggregation.json`: Aggregation file including object ID, segments ID and label.
- `scene0001_01_vh_clean_2.0.010000.segs.json`: Segmentation file including segments ID and vertex.
- `scene0001_01.txt`: Meta file including axis-aligned matrix, etc.
- `scene0001_01_vh_clean_2.labels.ply`: Annotation file containing the category of each vertex.

Export ScanNet data by running `python batch_load_scannet_data.py`. The main steps include:

- Export original files to point cloud, instance label, semantic label and bounding box file.
- Downsample raw point cloud and filter invalid classes.
- Save point cloud data and relevant annotation files.

And the core function `export` in `load_scannet_data.py` is as follows:

```
def export(mesh_file,
          agg_file,
          seg_file,
          meta_file,
          label_map_file,
          output_file=None,
          test_mode=False):

    # label map file: ./data/scannet/meta_data/scannetv2-labels.combined.tsv
    # the various label standards in the label map file, e.g. 'nyu40id'
    label_map = scannet_utils.read_label_mapping(
        label_map_file, label_from='raw_category', label_to='nyu40id')
    # load raw point cloud data, 6-dims feature: XYZRGB
    mesh_vertices = scannet_utils.read_mesh_vertices_rgb(mesh_file)

    # Load scene axis alignment matrix: a 4x4 transformation matrix
    # transform raw points in sensor coordinate system to a coordinate system
    # which is axis-aligned with the length/width of the room
    lines = open(meta_file).readlines()
    # test set data doesn't have align_matrix
    axis_align_matrix = np.eye(4)
    for line in lines:
        if 'axisAlignment' in line:
            axis_align_matrix = [
                float(x)
                for x in line.rstrip().strip('axisAlignment = ').split(' ')
            ]
            break
    axis_align_matrix = np.array(axis_align_matrix).reshape((4, 4))

    # perform global alignment of mesh vertices
    pts = np.ones((mesh_vertices.shape[0], 4))
    # raw point cloud in homogeneous coordinates, each row: [x, y, z, 1]
    pts[:, 0:3] = mesh_vertices[:, 0:3]
    # transform raw mesh vertices to aligned mesh vertices
    pts = np.dot(pts, axis_align_matrix.transpose()) # Nx4
    aligned_mesh_vertices = np.concatenate([pts[:, 0:3], mesh_vertices[:, 3:]],
                                           axis=1)

    # Load semantic and instance labels
    if not test_mode:
        # each object has one semantic label and consists of several segments
        object_id_to_segs, label_to_segs = read_aggregation(agg_file)
        # many points may belong to the same segment
        seg_to_verts, num_verts = read_segmentation(seg_file)
        label_ids = np.zeros(shape=(num_verts), dtype=np.uint32)
        object_id_to_label_id = {}
```

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```

for label, segs in label_to_segs.items():
    label_id = label_map[label]
    for seg in segs:
        verts = seg_to_verts[seg]
        # each point has one semantic label
        label_ids[verts] = label_id
instance_ids = np.zeros(
    shape=(num_verts), dtype=np.uint32) # 0: unannotated
for object_id, segs in object_id_to_segs.items():
    for seg in segs:
        verts = seg_to_verts[seg]
        # object_id is 1-indexed, i.e. 1,2,3,...,NUM_INSTANCES
        # each point belongs to one object
        instance_ids[verts] = object_id
        if object_id not in object_id_to_label_id:
            object_id_to_label_id[object_id] = label_ids[verts][0]
# bbox format is [x, y, z, dx, dy, dz, label_id]
# [x, y, z] is gravity center of bbox, [dx, dy, dz] is axis-aligned
# [label_id] is semantic label id in 'nyu40id' standard
# Note: since 3D bbox is axis-aligned, the yaw is 0.
unaligned_bboxes = extract_bbox(mesh_vertices, object_id_to_segs,
                                object_id_to_label_id, instance_ids)
aligned_bboxes = extract_bbox(aligned_mesh_vertices, object_id_to_segs,
                              object_id_to_label_id, instance_ids)
...

return mesh_vertices, label_ids, instance_ids, unaligned_bboxes, \
        aligned_bboxes, object_id_to_label_id, axis_align_matrix

```

After exporting each scan, the raw point cloud could be downsampled, e.g. to 50000, if the number of points is too large (the raw point cloud won't be downsampled if it's also used in 3D semantic segmentation task). In addition, invalid semantic labels outside of nyu40id standard or optional DONOT CARE classes should be filtered. Finally, the point cloud data, semantic labels, instance labels and ground truth bounding boxes should be saved in .npz files.

17.1.2 Export ScanNet RGB data (optional)

By exporting ScanNet RGB data, for each scene we load a set of RGB images with corresponding 4x4 pose matrices, and a single 4x4 camera intrinsic matrix. Note, that this step is optional and can be skipped if multi-view detection is not planned to use.

```
python extract_posed_images.py
```

Each of 1201 train, 312 validation and 100 test scenes contains a single .sens file. For instance, for scene 0001_01 we have data/scannet/scans/scene0001_01/0001_01.sens. For this scene all images and poses are extracted to data/scannet/posed_images/scene0001_01. Specifically, there will be 300 image files xxxx.jpg, 300 camera pose files xxxx.txt and a single intrinsic.txt file. Typically, single scene contains several thousand images. By default, we extract only 300 of them with resulting space occupation of <100 Gb. To extract more images, use --max-images-per-scene parameter.

17.1.3 Create dataset

```
python tools/create_data.py scannet --root-path ./data/scannet \
--out-dir ./data/scannet --extra-tag scannet
```

The above exported point cloud file, semantic label file and instance label file are further saved in .bin format. Meanwhile .pkl info files are also generated for train or validation. The core function `process_single_scene` of getting data infos is as follows.

```
def process_single_scene(sample_idx):

    # save point cloud, instance label and semantic label in .bin file respectively, get
    info['pts_path'], info['pts_instance_mask_path'] and info['pts_semantic_mask_path']
    ...

    # get annotations
    if has_label:
        annotations = {}
        # box is of shape [k, 6 + class]
        aligned_box_label = self.get_aligned_box_label(sample_idx)
        unaligned_box_label = self.get_unaligned_box_label(sample_idx)
        annotations['gt_num'] = aligned_box_label.shape[0]
        if annotations['gt_num'] != 0:
            aligned_box = aligned_box_label[:, :-1] # k, 6
            unaligned_box = unaligned_box_label[:, :-1]
            classes = aligned_box_label[:, -1] # k
            annotations['name'] = np.array([
                self.label2cat[self.cat_ids2class[classes[i]]]
                for i in range(annotations['gt_num'])
            ])
            # default names are given to aligned bbox for compatibility
            # we also save unaligned bbox info with marked names
            annotations['location'] = aligned_box[:, :3]
            annotations['dimensions'] = aligned_box[:, 3:6]
            annotations['gt_boxes_upright_depth'] = aligned_box
            annotations['unaligned_location'] = unaligned_box[:, :3]
            annotations['unaligned_dimensions'] = unaligned_box[:, 3:6]
            annotations[
                'unaligned_gt_boxes_upright_depth'] = unaligned_box
            annotations['index'] = np.arange(
                annotations['gt_num'], dtype=np.int32)
            annotations['class'] = np.array([
                self.cat_ids2class[classes[i]]
                for i in range(annotations['gt_num'])
            ])
            axis_align_matrix = self.get_axis_align_matrix(sample_idx)
            annotations['axis_align_matrix'] = axis_align_matrix # 4x4
            info['annos'] = annotations
    return info
```

The directory structure after process should be as below

```
scannet
```

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```

├── meta_data
├── batch_load_scannet_data.py
├── load_scannet_data.py
├── scannet_utils.py
├── README.md
├── scans
├── scans_test
├── scannet_instance_data
├── points
│   ├── xxxxx.bin
├── instance_mask
│   ├── xxxxx.bin
├── semantic_mask
│   ├── xxxxx.bin
├── seg_info
│   ├── train_label_weight.npy
│   ├── train_resampled_scene_idxs.npy
│   ├── val_label_weight.npy
│   ├── val_resampled_scene_idxs.npy
├── posed_images
│   ├── scenexxxx_xx
│   │   ├── xxxxxx.txt
│   │   ├── xxxxxx.jpg
│   │   └── intrinsic.txt
├── scannet_infos_train.pkl
├── scannet_infos_val.pkl
└── scannet_infos_test.pkl

```

- `points/xxxxx.bin`: The axis-unaligned point cloud data after downsample. Since ScanNet 3D detection task takes axis-aligned point clouds as input, while ScanNet 3D semantic segmentation task takes unaligned points, we choose to store unaligned points and their axis-align transform matrix. Note: the points would be axis-aligned in pre-processing pipeline [GlobalAlignment](#) of 3D detection task.
- `instance_mask/xxxxx.bin`: The instance label for each point, value range: `[0, NUM_INSTANCES]`, 0: unannotated.
- `semantic_mask/xxxxx.bin`: The semantic label for each point, value range: `[1, 40]`, i.e. nyu40id standard. Note: the nyu40id ID will be mapped to train ID in train pipeline `PointSegClassMapping`.
- `posed_images/scenexxxx_xx`: The set of `.jpg` images with `.txt` 4x4 poses and the single `.txt` file with camera intrinsic matrix.
- `scannet_infos_train.pkl`: The train data infos, the detailed info of each scan is as follows:
 - `info['point_cloud']`: `{ 'num_features': 6, 'lidar_idx': sample_idx }`.
 - `info['pts_path']`: The path of `points/xxxxx.bin`.
 - `info['pts_instance_mask_path']`: The path of `instance_mask/xxxxx.bin`.
 - `info['pts_semantic_mask_path']`: The path of `semantic_mask/xxxxx.bin`.
 - `info['annos']`: The annotations of each scan.
 - * `annotations['gt_num']`: The number of ground truths.
 - * `annotations['name']`: The semantic name of all ground truths, e.g. `chair`.

- * annotations['location']: The gravity center of the axis-aligned 3D bounding boxes in depth coordinate system. Shape: [K, 3], K is the number of ground truths.
 - * annotations['dimensions']: The dimensions of the axis-aligned 3D bounding boxes in depth coordinate system, i.e. (x_size, y_size, z_size), shape: [K, 3].
 - * annotations['gt_boxes_upright_depth']: The axis-aligned 3D bounding boxes in depth coordinate system, each bounding box is (x, y, z, x_size, y_size, z_size), shape: [K, 6].
 - * annotations['unaligned_location']: The gravity center of the axis-unaligned 3D bounding boxes in depth coordinate system.
 - * annotations['unaligned_dimensions']: The dimensions of the axis-unaligned 3D bounding boxes in depth coordinate system.
 - * annotations['unaligned_gt_boxes_upright_depth']: The axis-unaligned 3D bounding boxes in depth coordinate system.
 - * annotations['index']: The index of all ground truths, i.e. [0, K).
 - * annotations['class']: The train class ID of the bounding boxes, value range: [0, 18), shape: [K,].
- `scannet_infos_val.pkl`: The val data infos, which shares the same format as `scannet_infos_train.pkl`.
 - `scannet_infos_test.pkl`: The test data infos, which almost shares the same format as `scannet_infos_train.pkl` except for the lack of annotation.

17.2 Training pipeline

A typical training pipeline of ScanNet for 3D detection is as follows.

```
train_pipeline = [
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        coord_type='DEPTH',
        shift_height=True,
        load_dim=6,
        use_dim=[0, 1, 2]),
    dict(
        type='LoadAnnotations3D',
        with_bbox_3d=True,
        with_label_3d=True,
        with_mask_3d=True,
        with_seg_3d=True),
    dict(type='GlobalAlignment', rotation_axis=2),
    dict(
        type='PointSegClassMapping',
        valid_cat_ids=(3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 24, 28, 33, 34,
                       36, 39),
        max_cat_id=40),
    dict(type='PointSample', num_points=40000),
    dict(
        type='RandomFlip3D',
        sync_2d=False,
        flip_ratio_bev_horizontal=0.5,
        flip_ratio_bev_vertical=0.5),
```

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```
dict(
    type='GlobalRotScaleTrans',
    rot_range=[-0.087266, 0.087266],
    scale_ratio_range=[1.0, 1.0],
    shift_height=True),
dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
dict(
    type='Collect3D',
    keys=[
        'points', 'gt_bboxes_3d', 'gt_labels_3d', 'pts_semantic_mask',
        'pts_instance_mask'
    ]
)
]
```

- **GlobalAlignment:** The previous point cloud would be axis-aligned using the axis-aligned matrix.
- **PointSegClassMapping:** Only the valid category IDs will be mapped to class label IDs like [0, 18) during training.
- **Data augmentation:**
 - **PointSample:** downsample the input point cloud.
 - **RandomFlip3D:** randomly flip the input point cloud horizontally or vertically.
 - **GlobalRotScaleTrans:** rotate the input point cloud, usually in the range of [-5, 5] (degrees) for ScanNet; then scale the input point cloud, usually by 1.0 for ScanNet (which means no scaling); finally translate the input point cloud, usually by 0 for ScanNet (which means no translation).

17.3 Metrics

Typically mean Average Precision (mAP) is used for evaluation on ScanNet, e.g. `mAP@0.25` and `mAP@0.5`. In detail, a generic function to compute precision and recall for 3D object detection for multiple classes is called, please refer to [indoor_eval](#).

As introduced in section `Export ScanNet data`, all ground truth 3D bounding box are axis-aligned, i.e. the yaw is zero. So the yaw target of network predicted 3D bounding box is also zero and axis-aligned 3D Non-Maximum Suppression (NMS), which is regardless of rotation, is adopted during post-processing.

SCANNET FOR 3D SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION

18.1 Dataset preparation

The overall process is similar to ScanNet 3D detection task. Please refer to this [section](#). Only a few differences and additional information about the 3D semantic segmentation data will be listed below.

18.1.1 Export ScanNet data

Since ScanNet provides online benchmark for 3D semantic segmentation evaluation on the test set, we need to also download the test scans and put it under `scannet` folder.

The directory structure before data preparation should be as below:

```
mmdetection3d
├── mmdet3d
├── tools
├── configs
├── data
│   ├── scannet
│   │   ├── meta_data
│   │   ├── scans
│   │   │   ├── scenexxxx_xx
│   │   ├── scans_test
│   │   │   ├── scenexxxx_xx
│   │   ├── batch_load_scannet_data.py
│   │   ├── load_scannet_data.py
│   │   ├── scannet_utils.py
│   │   └── README.md
```

Under folder `scans_test` there are 100 test folders in which only raw point cloud data and its meta file are saved. For instance, under folder `scene0707_00` the files are as below:

- `scene0707_00_vh_clean_2.ply`: Mesh file storing coordinates and colors of each vertex. The mesh's vertices are taken as raw point cloud data.
- `scene0707_00.txt`: Meta file including sensor parameters, etc. Note: different from data under `scans`, axis-aligned matrix is not provided for test scans.

Export ScanNet data by running `python batch_load_scannet_data.py`. Note: only point cloud data will be saved for test set scans because no annotations are provided.

18.1.2 Create dataset

Similar to the 3D detection task, we create dataset by running `python tools/create_data.py scannet --root-path ./data/scannet --out-dir ./data/scannet --extra-tag scannet`. The directory structure after processing should be as below:

```
scannet
├── scannet_utils.py
├── batch_load_scannet_data.py
├── load_scannet_data.py
├── scannet_utils.py
├── README.md
├── scans
├── scans_test
├── scannet_instance_data
├── points
│   ├── xxxx.bin
├── instance_mask
│   ├── xxxx.bin
├── semantic_mask
│   ├── xxxx.bin
├── seg_info
│   ├── train_label_weight.npy
│   ├── train_resampled_scene_idxs.npy
│   ├── val_label_weight.npy
│   └── val_resampled_scene_idxs.npy
├── scannet_infos_train.pkl
├── scannet_infos_val.pkl
└── scannet_infos_test.pkl
```

- `seg_info`: The generated infos to support semantic segmentation model training.
 - `train_label_weight.npy`: Weighting factor for each semantic class. Since the number of points in different classes varies greatly, it's a common practice to use label re-weighting to get a better performance.
 - `train_resampled_scene_idxs.npy`: Re-sampling index for each scene. Different rooms will be sampled multiple times according to their number of points to balance training data.

18.2 Training pipeline

A typical training pipeline of ScanNet for 3D semantic segmentation is as below:

```
train_pipeline = [
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        coord_type='DEPTH',
        shift_height=False,
        use_color=True,
        load_dim=6,
        use_dim=[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]),
    dict(
        type='LoadAnnotations3D',
        with_bbox_3d=False,
```

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```

        with_label_3d=False,
        with_mask_3d=False,
        with_seg_3d=True),
    dict(
        type='PointSegClassMapping',
        valid_cat_ids=(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 24, 28,
                       33, 34, 36, 39),
        max_cat_id=40),
    dict(
        type='IndoorPatchPointSample',
        num_points=num_points,
        block_size=1.5,
        ignore_index=len(class_names),
        use_normalized_coord=False,
        enlarge_size=0.2,
        min_unique_num=None),
    dict(type='NormalizePointsColor', color_mean=None),
    dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
    dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points', 'pts_semantic_mask'])
]

```

- **PointSegClassMapping**: Only the valid category ids will be mapped to class label ids like [0, 20) during training. Other class ids will be converted to `ignore_index` which equals to 20.
- **IndoorPatchPointSample**: Crop a patch containing a fixed number of points from input point cloud. `block_size` indicates the size of the cropped block, typically 1.5 for ScanNet.
- **NormalizePointsColor**: Normalize the RGB color values of input point cloud by dividing 255.

18.3 Metrics

Typically mean Intersection over Union (mIoU) is used for evaluation on ScanNet. In detail, we first compute IoU for multiple classes and then average them to get mIoU, please refer to [seg_eval](#).

18.4 Testing and Making a Submission

By default, our codebase evaluates semantic segmentation results on the validation set. If you would like to test the model performance on the online benchmark, add `--format-only` flag in the evaluation script and change `ann_file=data_root + 'scannet_infos_val.pkl'` to `ann_file=data_root + 'scannet_infos_test.pkl'` in the ScanNet dataset's [config](#). Remember to specify the `txt_prefix` as the directory to save the testing results.

Taking PointNet++ (SSG) on ScanNet for example, the following command can be used to do inference on test set:

```

./tools/dist_test.sh configs/pointnet2/pointnet2_ssg_16x2_cosine_200e_scannet_seg-3d-
↪20class.py \
    work_dirs/pointnet2_ssg/latest.pth --format-only \
    --eval-options txt_prefix=work_dirs/pointnet2_ssg/test_submission

```

After generating the results, you can basically compress the folder and upload to the [ScanNet evaluation server](#).

S3DIS FOR 3D SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION

19.1 Dataset preparation

For the overall process, please refer to the [README](#) page for S3DIS.

19.1.1 Export S3DIS data

By exporting S3DIS data, we load the raw point cloud data and generate the relevant annotations including semantic labels and instance labels.

The directory structure before exporting should be as below:

```
mmdetection3d
├── mmdet3d
├── tools
├── configs
├── data
│   └── s3dis
│       ├── meta_data
│       ├── Stanford3dDataset_v1.2_Aligned_Version
│       │   ├── Area_1
│       │   │   ├── conferenceRoom_1
│       │   │   ├── office_1
│       │   │   └── ...
│       │   ├── Area_2
│       │   ├── Area_3
│       │   ├── Area_4
│       │   ├── Area_5
│       │   └── Area_6
│       ├── indoor3d_util.py
│       ├── collect_indoor3d_data.py
│       └── README.md
```

Under folder `Stanford3dDataset_v1.2_Aligned_Version`, the rooms are spilted into 6 areas. We use 5 areas for training and 1 for evaluation (typically `Area_5`). Under the directory of each area, there are folders in which raw point cloud data and relevant annotations are saved. For instance, under folder `Area_1/office_1` the files are as below:

- `office_1.txt`: A txt file storing coordinates and colors of each point in the raw point cloud data.
- `Annotations/`: This folder contains txt files for different object instances. Each txt file represents one instance, e.g.

- chair_1.txt: A txt file storing raw point cloud data of one chair in this room.

If we concat all the txt files under Annotations/, we will get the same point cloud as denoted by office_1.txt.

Export S3DIS data by running python collect_indoor3d_data.py. The main steps include:

- Export original txt files to point cloud, instance label and semantic label.
- Save point cloud data and relevant annotation files.

And the core function export in indoor3d_util.py is as follows:

```
def export(anno_path, out_filename):
    """Convert original dataset files to points, instance mask and semantic
    mask files. We aggregated all the points from each instance in the room.

    Args:
        anno_path (str): path to annotations. e.g. Area_1/office_2/Annotations/
        out_filename (str): path to save collected points and labels.
        file_format (str): txt or numpy, determines what file format to save.

    Note:
        the points are shifted before save, the most negative point is now
        at origin.
    """
    points_list = []
    ins_idx = 1 # instance ids should be indexed from 1, so 0 is unannotated

    # an example of `anno_path`: Area_1/office_1/Annotations
    # which contains all object instances in this room as txt files
    for f in glob.glob(osp.join(anno_path, '*.txt')):
        # get class name of this instance
        one_class = osp.basename(f).split('_')[0]
        if one_class not in class_names: # some rooms have 'staris' class
            one_class = 'clutter'
        points = np.loadtxt(f)
        labels = np.ones((points.shape[0], 1)) * class2label[one_class]
        ins_labels = np.ones((points.shape[0], 1)) * ins_idx
        ins_idx += 1
        points_list.append(np.concatenate([points, labels, ins_labels], 1))

    data_label = np.concatenate(points_list, 0) # [N, 8], (pts, rgb, sem, ins)
    # align point cloud to the origin
    xyz_min = np.amin(data_label, axis=0)[0:3]
    data_label[:, 0:3] -= xyz_min

    np.save(f'{out_filename}_point.npy', data_label[:, :6].astype(np.float32))
    np.save(f'{out_filename}_sem_label.npy', data_label[:, 6].astype(np.int))
    np.save(f'{out_filename}_ins_label.npy', data_label[:, 7].astype(np.int))
```

where we load and concatenate all the point cloud instances under Annotations/ to form raw point cloud and generate semantic/instance labels. After exporting each room, the point cloud data, semantic labels and instance labels should be saved in .npy files.

19.1.2 Create dataset

```
python tools/create_data.py s3dis --root-path ./data/s3dis \
--out-dir ./data/s3dis --extra-tag s3dis
```

The above exported point cloud files, semantic label files and instance label files are further saved in `.bin` format. Meanwhile `.pkl` info files are also generated for each area.

The directory structure after process should be as below:

```
s3dis
├── meta_data
├── indoor3d_util.py
├── collect_indoor3d_data.py
├── README.md
├── Stanford3dDataset_v1.2_Aligned_Version
├── s3dis_data
├── points
│   └── xxxxx.bin
├── instance_mask
│   └── xxxxx.bin
├── semantic_mask
│   └── xxxxx.bin
├── seg_info
│   ├── Area_1_label_weight.npy
│   ├── Area_1_resampled_scene_idxs.npy
│   ├── Area_2_label_weight.npy
│   ├── Area_2_resampled_scene_idxs.npy
│   ├── Area_3_label_weight.npy
│   ├── Area_3_resampled_scene_idxs.npy
│   ├── Area_4_label_weight.npy
│   ├── Area_4_resampled_scene_idxs.npy
│   ├── Area_5_label_weight.npy
│   ├── Area_5_resampled_scene_idxs.npy
│   ├── Area_6_label_weight.npy
│   └── Area_6_resampled_scene_idxs.npy
├── s3dis_infos_Area_1.pkl
├── s3dis_infos_Area_2.pkl
├── s3dis_infos_Area_3.pkl
├── s3dis_infos_Area_4.pkl
├── s3dis_infos_Area_5.pkl
└── s3dis_infos_Area_6.pkl
```

- `points/xxxxx.bin`: The exported point cloud data.
- `instance_mask/xxxxx.bin`: The instance label for each point, value range: `[0, ${NUM_INSTANCES}]`, 0: unannotated.
- `semantic_mask/xxxxx.bin`: The semantic label for each point, value range: `[0, 12]`.
- `s3dis_infos_Area_1.pkl`: Area 1 data infos, the detailed info of each room is as follows:
 - `info['point_cloud']`: `{ 'num_features': 6, 'lidar_idx': sample_idx }`.
 - `info['pts_path']`: The path of `points/xxxxx.bin`.
 - `info['pts_instance_mask_path']`: The path of `instance_mask/xxxxx.bin`.

- info['pts_semantic_mask_path']: The path of semantic_mask/xxxxx.bin.
- seg_info: The generated infos to support semantic segmentation model training.
 - Area_1_label_weight.npy: Weighting factor for each semantic class. Since the number of points in different classes varies greatly, it's a common practice to use label re-weighting to get a better performance.
 - Area_1_resampled_scene_idxes.npy: Re-sampling index for each scene. Different rooms will be sampled multiple times according to their number of points to balance training data.

19.2 Training pipeline

A typical training pipeline of S3DIS for 3D semantic segmentation is as below.

```
class_names = ('ceiling', 'floor', 'wall', 'beam', 'column', 'window', 'door',
               'table', 'chair', 'sofa', 'bookcase', 'board', 'clutter')
num_points = 4096
train_pipeline = [
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        coord_type='DEPTH',
        shift_height=False,
        use_color=True,
        load_dim=6,
        use_dim=[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]),
    dict(
        type='LoadAnnotations3D',
        with_bbox_3d=False,
        with_label_3d=False,
        with_mask_3d=False,
        with_seg_3d=True),
    dict(
        type='PointSegClassMapping',
        valid_cat_ids=tuple(range(len(class_names))),
        max_cat_id=13),
    dict(
        type='IndoorPatchPointSample',
        num_points=num_points,
        block_size=1.0,
        ignore_index=None,
        use_normalized_coord=True,
        enlarge_size=None,
        min_unique_num=num_points // 4,
        eps=0.0),
    dict(type='NormalizePointsColor', color_mean=None),
    dict(
        type='GlobalRotScaleTrans',
        rot_range=[-3.141592653589793, 3.141592653589793], # [-pi, pi]
        scale_ratio_range=[0.8, 1.2],
        translation_std=[0, 0, 0]),
    dict(
        type='RandomJitterPoints',
        jitter_std=[0.01, 0.01, 0.01],
```

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```

        clip_range=[-0.05, 0.05]),
        dict(type='RandomDropPointsColor', drop_ratio=0.2),
        dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
        dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points', 'pts_semantic_mask'])
    ]

```

- **PointSegClassMapping:** Only the valid category ids will be mapped to class label ids like [0, 13) during training. Other class ids will be converted to `ignore_index` which equals to 13.
- **IndoorPatchPointSample:** Crop a patch containing a fixed number of points from input point cloud. `block_size` indicates the size of the cropped block, typically 1.0 for S3DIS.
- **NormalizePointsColor:** Normalize the RGB color values of input point cloud by dividing 255.
- **Data augmentation:**
 - **GlobalRotScaleTrans:** randomly rotate and scale input point cloud.
 - **RandomJitterPoints:** randomly jitter point cloud by adding different noise vector to each point.
 - **RandomDropPointsColor:** set the colors of point cloud to all zeros by a probability `drop_ratio`.

19.3 Metrics

Typically mean intersection over union (mIoU) is used for evaluation on S3DIS. In detail, we first compute IoU for multiple classes and then average them to get mIoU, please refer to [seg_eval.py](#).

As introduced in section [Export S3DIS data](#), S3DIS trains on 5 areas and evaluates on the remaining 1 area. But there are also other area split schemes in different papers. To enable flexible combination of train-val splits, we use sub-dataset to represent one area, and concatenate them to form a larger training set. An example of training on area 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and evaluating on area 5 is shown as below:

```

dataset_type = 'S3DISSegDataset'
data_root = './data/s3dis/'
class_names = ('ceiling', 'floor', 'wall', 'beam', 'column', 'window', 'door',
               'table', 'chair', 'sofa', 'bookcase', 'board', 'clutter')
train_area = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
test_area = 5
data = dict(
    train=dict(
        type=dataset_type,
        data_root=data_root,
        ann_files=[
            data_root + f's3dis_infos_Area_{i}.pkl' for i in train_area
        ],
        pipeline=train_pipeline,
        classes=class_names,
        test_mode=False,
        ignore_index=len(class_names),
        scene_idxs=[
            data_root + f'seg_info/Area_{i}_resampled_scene_idxs.npy'
            for i in train_area
        ],
    ),
    val=dict(

```

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```
type=dataset_type,
data_root=data_root,
ann_files=data_root + f's3dis_infos_Area_{test_area}.pkl',
pipeline=test_pipeline,
classes=class_names,
test_mode=True,
ignore_index=len(class_names),
scene_idxs=data_root +
f'seg_info/Area_{test_area}_resampled_scene_idxs.npy'))
```

where we specify the areas used for training/validation by setting `ann_files` and `scene_idxs` with lists that include corresponding paths. The train-val split can be simply modified via changing the `train_area` and `test_area` variables.

TUTORIAL 1: LEARN ABOUT CONFIGS

We incorporate modular and inheritance design into our config system, which is convenient to conduct various experiments. If you wish to inspect the config file, you may run `python tools/misc/print_config.py /PATH/TO/CONFIG` to see the complete config. You may also pass `--options xxx.yyy=zzz` to see updated config.

20.1 Config File Structure

There are 4 basic component types under `config/_base_`, `dataset`, `model`, `schedule`, `default_runtime`. Many methods could be easily constructed with one of each like `SECOND`, `PointPillars`, `PartA2`, and `VoteNet`. The configs that are composed by components from `_base_` are called *primitive*.

For all configs under the same folder, it is recommended to have only **one** *primitive* config. All other configs should inherit from the *primitive* config. In this way, the maximum of inheritance level is 3.

For easy understanding, we recommend contributors to inherit from exiting methods. For example, if some modification is made based on `PointPillars`, user may first inherit the basic `PointPillars` structure by specifying `_base_ = ../pointpillars/hv_pointpillars_fpn_sbn-all_4x8_2x_nus-3d.py`, then modify the necessary fields in the config files.

If you are building an entirely new method that does not share the structure with any of the existing methods, you may create a folder `xxx_rcnn` under `configs`,

Please refer to [mmdcv](#) for detailed documentation.

20.2 Config Name Style

We follow the below style to name config files. Contributors are advised to follow the same style.

`{model}_{model setting}_{backbone}_{neck}_{norm setting}_{misc}_{batch_per_gpu x gpu}_
↪{schedule}_{dataset}`

`{xxx}` is required field and `[yyy]` is optional.

- `{model}`: model type like `hv_pointpillars` (Hard Voxelization PointPillars), `VoteNet`, etc.
- `[model setting]`: specific setting for some model.
- `{backbone}`: backbone type like `regnet-400mf`, `regnet-1.6gf`.
- `[neck]`: neck type like `fpn`, `secfpn`.

- [norm_setting]: `bn` (Batch Normalization) is used unless specified, other norm layer type could be `gn` (Group Normalization), `sbn` (Synchronized Batch Normalization). `gn-head/gn-neck` indicates GN is applied in head/neck only, while `gn-all` means GN is applied in the entire model, e.g. backbone, neck, head.
- [misc]: miscellaneous setting/plugins of model, e.g. `strong-aug` means using stronger augmentation strategies for training.
- [batch_per_gpu x gpu]: samples per GPU and GPUs, `4x8` is used by default.
- {schedule}: training schedule, options are `1x`, `2x`, `20e`, etc. `1x` and `2x` means 12 epochs and 24 epochs respectively. `20e` is adopted in cascade models, which denotes 20 epochs. For `1x/2x`, initial learning rate decays by a factor of 10 at the 8/16th and 11/22th epochs. For `20e`, initial learning rate decays by a factor of 10 at the 16th and 19th epochs.
- {dataset}: dataset like `nus-3d`, `kitti-3d`, `lyft-3d`, `scannet-3d`, `sunrgbd-3d`. We also indicate the number of classes we are using if there exist multiple settings, e.g., `kitti-3d-3class` and `kitti-3d-car` means training on KITTI dataset with 3 classes and single class, respectively.

20.3 Deprecated train_cfg/test_cfg

Following MMDetection, the `train_cfg` and `test_cfg` are deprecated in config file, please specify them in the model config. The original config structure is as below.

```
# deprecated
model = dict(
    type=...,
    ...
)
train_cfg=dict(...)
test_cfg=dict(...)
```

The migration example is as below.

```
# recommended
model = dict(
    type=...,
    ...
    train_cfg=dict(...),
    test_cfg=dict(...)
)
```

20.4 An example of VoteNet

```
model = dict(
    type='VoteNet', # The type of detector, refer to mmdet3d.models.detectors for more_
    ↪details
    backbone=dict(
        type='PointNet2SASSG', # The type of the backbone refer to mmdet3d.models.
    ↪backbones for more details
        in_channels=4, # Input channels of point cloud
        num_points=(2048, 1024, 512, 256), # The number of points which each SA module_
    ↪samples
```

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```

radius=(0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.2), # Radius for each set abstraction layer
num_samples=(64, 32, 16, 16), # Number of samples for each set abstraction layer
sa_channels=((64, 64, 128), (128, 128, 256), (128, 128, 256),
            (128, 128, 256)), # Out channels of each mlp in SA module
fp_channels=((256, 256), (256, 256)), # Out channels of each mlp in FP module
norm_cfg=dict(type='BN2d'), # Config of normalization layer
sa_cfg=dict( # Config of point set abstraction (SA) module
    type='PointSAModule', # type of SA module
    pool_mod='max', # Pool method ('max' or 'avg') for SA modules
    use_xyz=True, # Whether to use xyz as features during feature gathering
    normalize_xyz=True)), # Whether to use normalized xyz as feature during
↪feature gathering
    bbox_head=dict(
        type='VoteHead', # The type of bbox head, refer to mmdet3d.models.dense_heads.
↪for more details
        num_classes=18, # Number of classes for classification
        bbox_coder=dict(
            type='PartialBinBasedBBBoxCoder', # The type of bbox_coder, refer to mmdet3d.
↪core.bbox.coders for more details
            num_sizes=18, # Number of size clusters
            num_dir_bins=1, # Number of bins to encode direction angle
            with_rot=False, # Whether the bbox is with rotation
            mean_sizes=[0.76966727, 0.8116021, 0.92573744,
                        1.876858, 1.8425595, 1.1931566,
                        0.61328, 0.6148609, 0.7182701,
                        1.3955007, 1.5121545, 0.83443564,
                        0.97949594, 1.0675149, 0.6329687,
                        0.531663, 0.5955577, 1.7500148,
                        0.9624706, 0.72462326, 1.1481868,
                        0.83221924, 1.0490936, 1.6875663,
                        0.21132214, 0.4206159, 0.5372846,
                        1.4440073, 1.8970833, 0.26985747,
                        1.0294262, 1.4040797, 0.87554324,
                        1.3766412, 0.65521795, 1.6813129,
                        0.6650819, 0.71111923, 1.298853,
                        0.41999173, 0.37906948, 1.7513971,
                        0.59359556, 0.5912492, 0.73919016,
                        0.50867593, 0.50656086, 0.30136237,
                        1.1511526, 1.0546296, 0.49706793,
                        0.47535285, 0.49249494, 0.5802117]), # Mean sizes for each
↪class, the order is consistent with class_names.
        vote_module_cfg=dict( # Config of vote module branch, refer to mmdet3d.models.
↪model_utils for more details
            in_channels=256, # Input channels for vote_module
            vote_per_seed=1, # Number of votes to generate for each seed
            gt_per_seed=3, # Number of gts for each seed
            conv_channels=(256, 256), # Channels for convolution
            conv_cfg=dict(type='Conv1d'), # Config of convolution
            norm_cfg=dict(type='BN1d'), # Config of normalization
            norm_feats=True, # Whether to normalize features
            vote_loss=dict( # Config of the loss function for voting branch
                type='ChamferDistance', # Type of loss for voting branch

```

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```

        mode='l1', # Loss mode of voting branch
        reduction='none', # Specifies the reduction to apply to the output
        loss_dst_weight=10.0)), # Destination loss weight of the voting branch
    vote_aggregation_cfg=dict( # Config of vote aggregation branch
        type='PointSAModule', # type of vote aggregation module
        num_point=256, # Number of points for the set abstraction layer in vote_
↪ aggregation branch
        radius=0.3, # Radius for the set abstraction layer in vote aggregation_
↪ branch
        num_sample=16, # Number of samples for the set abstraction layer in vote_
↪ aggregation branch
        mlp_channels=[256, 128, 128, 128], # Mlp channels for the set abstraction_
↪ layer in vote aggregation branch
        use_xyz=True, # Whether to use xyz
        normalize_xyz=True), # Whether to normalize xyz
    feat_channels=(128, 128), # Channels for feature convolution
    conv_cfg=dict(type='Conv1d'), # Config of convolution
    norm_cfg=dict(type='BN1d'), # Config of normalization
    objectness_loss=dict( # Config of objectness loss
        type='CrossEntropyLoss', # Type of loss
        class_weight=[0.2, 0.8], # Class weight of the objectness loss
        reduction='sum', # Specifies the reduction to apply to the output
        loss_weight=5.0), # Loss weight of the objectness loss
    center_loss=dict( # Config of center loss
        type='ChamferDistance', # Type of loss
        mode='l2', # Loss mode of center loss
        reduction='sum', # Specifies the reduction to apply to the output
        loss_src_weight=10.0, # Source loss weight of the voting branch.
        loss_dst_weight=10.0), # Destination loss weight of the voting branch.
    dir_class_loss=dict( # Config of direction classification loss
        type='CrossEntropyLoss', # Type of loss
        reduction='sum', # Specifies the reduction to apply to the output
        loss_weight=1.0), # Loss weight of the direction classification loss
    dir_res_loss=dict( # Config of direction residual loss
        type='SmoothL1Loss', # Type of loss
        reduction='sum', # Specifies the reduction to apply to the output
        loss_weight=10.0), # Loss weight of the direction residual loss
    size_class_loss=dict( # Config of size classification loss
        type='CrossEntropyLoss', # Type of loss
        reduction='sum', # Specifies the reduction to apply to the output
        loss_weight=1.0), # Loss weight of the size classification loss
    size_res_loss=dict( # Config of size residual loss
        type='SmoothL1Loss', # Type of loss
        reduction='sum', # Specifies the reduction to apply to the output
        loss_weight=3.3333333333333335), # Loss weight of the size residual loss
    semantic_loss=dict( # Config of semantic loss
        type='CrossEntropyLoss', # Type of loss
        reduction='sum', # Specifies the reduction to apply to the output
        loss_weight=1.0)), # Loss weight of the semantic loss
    train_cfg = dict( # Config of training hyperparameters for VoteNet
        pos_distance_thr=0.3, # distance >= threshold 0.3 will be taken as positive_
↪ samples

```

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```

        neg_distance_thr=0.6, # distance < threshold 0.6 will be taken as negative.
    ↪samples
        sample_mod='vote'), # Mode of the sampling method
    test_cfg = dict( # Config of testing hyperparameters for VoteNet
        sample_mod='seed', # Mode of the sampling method
        nms_thr=0.25, # The threshold to be used during NMS
        score_thr=0.8, # Threshold to filter out boxes
        per_class_proposal=False)) # Whether to use per_class_proposal
dataset_type = 'ScanNetDataset' # Type of the dataset
data_root = './data/scannet/' # Root path of the data
class_names = ('cabinet', 'bed', 'chair', 'sofa', 'table', 'door', 'window',
               'bookshelf', 'picture', 'counter', 'desk', 'curtain',
               'refrigerator', 'showercurtain', 'toilet', 'sink', 'bathtub',
               'garbagebin') # Names of classes
train_pipeline = [ # Training pipeline, refer to mmdet3d.datasets.pipelines for more.
    ↪details
        dict(
            type='LoadPointsFromFile', # First pipeline to load points, refer to mmdet3d.
    ↪datasets.pipelines.indoor_loading for more details
            shift_height=True, # Whether to use shifted height
            load_dim=6, # The dimension of the loaded points
            use_dim=[0, 1, 2]), # Which dimensions of the points to be used
        dict(
            type='LoadAnnotations3D', # Second pipeline to load annotations, refer to
    ↪mmdet3d.datasets.pipelines.indoor_loading for more details
            with_bbox_3d=True, # Whether to load 3D boxes
            with_label_3d=True, # Whether to load 3D labels corresponding to each 3D box
            with_mask_3d=True, # Whether to load 3D instance masks
            with_seg_3d=True), # Whether to load 3D semantic masks
        dict(
            type='PointSegClassMapping', # Declare valid categories, refer to mmdet3d.
    ↪datasets.pipelines.point_seg_class_mapping for more details
            valid_cat_ids=(3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 24, 28, 33, 34,
                          36, 39), # all valid categories ids
            max_cat_id=40), # max possible category id in input segmentation mask
        dict(type='PointSample', # Sample points, refer to mmdet3d.datasets.pipelines.
    ↪transforms_3d for more details
            num_points=40000), # Number of points to be sampled
        dict(type='IndoorFlipData', # Augmentation pipeline that flip points and 3d boxes
            flip_ratio_yz=0.5, # Probability of being flipped along yz plane
            flip_ratio_xz=0.5), # Probability of being flipped along xz plane
        dict(
            type='IndoorGlobalRotScale', # Augmentation pipeline that rotate and scale
    ↪points and 3d boxes, refer to mmdet3d.datasets.pipelines.indoor_augment for more
    ↪details
            shift_height=True, # Whether the loaded points use `shift_height` attribute
            rot_range=[-0.02777777777777776, 0.02777777777777776], # Range of rotation
            scale_range=None), # Range of scale
        dict(
            type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', # Default format bundle to gather data in the
    ↪pipeline, refer to mmdet3d.datasets.pipelines.formatting for more details
            class_names=('cabinet', 'bed', 'chair', 'sofa', 'table', 'door',

```

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```

        'window', 'bookshelf', 'picture', 'counter', 'desk',
        'curtain', 'refrigerator', 'showercurtrain', 'toilet',
        'sink', 'bathtub', 'garbagebin')),
    dict(
        type='Collect3D', # Pipeline that decides which keys in the data should be
        ↪passed to the detector, refer to mmdet3d.datasets.pipelines.formatting for more details
        keys=[
            'points', 'gt_bboxes_3d', 'gt_labels_3d', 'pts_semantic_mask',
            'pts_instance_mask'
        ])
]
test_pipeline = [ # Testing pipeline, refer to mmdet3d.datasets.pipelines for more
        ↪details
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile', # First pipeline to load points, refer to mmdet3d.
        ↪datasets.pipelines.indoor_loading for more details
        shift_height=True, # Whether to use shifted height
        load_dim=6, # The dimension of the loaded points
        use_dim=[0, 1, 2]), # Which dimensions of the points to be used
    dict(type='PointSample', # Sample points, refer to mmdet3d.datasets.pipelines.
        ↪transforms_3d for more details
        num_points=40000), # Number of points to be sampled
    dict(
        type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', # Default format bundle to gather data in the
        ↪pipeline, refer to mmdet3d.datasets.pipelines.formatting for more details
        class_names=('cabinet', 'bed', 'chair', 'sofa', 'table', 'door',
                     'window', 'bookshelf', 'picture', 'counter', 'desk',
                     'curtain', 'refrigerator', 'showercurtrain', 'toilet',
                     'sink', 'bathtub', 'garbagebin')),
    dict(type='Collect3D', # Pipeline that decides which keys in the data should be
        ↪passed to the detector, refer to mmdet3d.datasets.pipelines.formatting for more details
        keys=['points'])
]
eval_pipeline = [ # Pipeline used for evaluation or visualization, refer to mmdet3d.
        ↪datasets.pipelines for more details
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile', # First pipeline to load points, refer to mmdet3d.
        ↪datasets.pipelines.indoor_loading for more details
        shift_height=True, # Whether to use shifted height
        load_dim=6, # The dimension of the loaded points
        use_dim=[0, 1, 2]), # Which dimensions of the points to be used
    dict(
        type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', # Default format bundle to gather data in the
        ↪pipeline, refer to mmdet3d.datasets.pipelines.formatting for more details
        class_names=('cabinet', 'bed', 'chair', 'sofa', 'table', 'door',
                     'window', 'bookshelf', 'picture', 'counter', 'desk',
                     'curtain', 'refrigerator', 'showercurtrain', 'toilet',
                     'sink', 'bathtub', 'garbagebin')),
        with_label=False),
    dict(type='Collect3D', # Pipeline that decides which keys in the data should be
        ↪passed to the detector, refer to mmdet3d.datasets.pipelines.formatting for more details
        keys=['points'])
]

```

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```

]
data = dict(
    samples_per_gpu=8, # Batch size of a single GPU
    workers_per_gpu=4, # Number of workers to pre-fetch data for each single GPU
    train=dict( # Train dataset config
        type='RepeatDataset', # Wrapper of dataset, refer to https://github.com/open-
        ↪mmmlab/mmdetection/blob/master/mmdet/datasets/dataset_wrappers.py for details.
        times=5, # Repeat times
        dataset=dict(
            type='ScanNetDataset', # Type of dataset
            data_root='./data/scannet/', # Root path of the data
            ann_file='./data/scannet/scannet_infos_train.pkl', # Ann path of the data
            pipeline=[ # pipeline, this is passed by the train_pipeline created before.
                dict(
                    type='LoadPointsFromFile',
                    shift_height=True,
                    load_dim=6,
                    use_dim=[0, 1, 2]),
                dict(
                    type='LoadAnnotations3D',
                    with_bbox_3d=True,
                    with_label_3d=True,
                    with_mask_3d=True,
                    with_seg_3d=True),
                dict(
                    type='PointSegClassMapping',
                    valid_cat_ids=(3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 24,
                                28, 33, 34, 36, 39),
                    max_cat_id=40),
                dict(type='PointSample', num_points=40000),
                dict(
                    type='IndoorFlipData',
                    flip_ratio_yz=0.5,
                    flip_ratio_xz=0.5),
                dict(
                    type='IndoorGlobalRotScale',
                    shift_height=True,
                    rot_range=[-0.027777777777777776, 0.027777777777777776],
                    scale_range=None),
                dict(
                    type='DefaultFormatBundle3D',
                    class_names=('cabinet', 'bed', 'chair', 'sofa', 'table',
                                'door', 'window', 'bookshelf', 'picture',
                                'counter', 'desk', 'curtain', 'refrigerator',
                                'showercurtrain', 'toilet', 'sink', 'bathtub',
                                'garbagebin')),
                dict(
                    type='Collect3D',
                    keys=[
                        'points', 'gt_bboxes_3d', 'gt_labels_3d',
                        'pts_semantic_mask', 'pts_instance_mask'
                    ]
                )
            ])
        )
    )
)

```

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```

],
filter_empty_gt=False, # Whether to filter empty ground truth boxes
classes=('cabinet', 'bed', 'chair', 'sofa', 'table', 'door',
        'window', 'bookshelf', 'picture', 'counter', 'desk',
        'curtain', 'refrigerator', 'showercurtrain', 'toilet',
        'sink', 'bathtub', 'garbagebin'))), # Names of classes
val=dict( # Validation dataset config
    type='ScanNetDataset', # Type of dataset
    data_root='./data/scannet/', # Root path of the data
    ann_file='./data/scannet/scannet_infos_val.pkl', # Ann path of the data
    pipeline=[ # Pipeline is passed by test_pipeline created before
        dict(
            type='LoadPointsFromFile',
            shift_height=True,
            load_dim=6,
            use_dim=[0, 1, 2]),
        dict(type='PointSample', num_points=40000),
        dict(
            type='DefaultFormatBundle3D',
            class_names=('cabinet', 'bed', 'chair', 'sofa', 'table',
                        'door', 'window', 'bookshelf', 'picture',
                        'counter', 'desk', 'curtain', 'refrigerator',
                        'showercurtrain', 'toilet', 'sink', 'bathtub',
                        'garbagebin')),
            dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points'])
        ],
    classes=('cabinet', 'bed', 'chair', 'sofa', 'table', 'door', 'window',
            'bookshelf', 'picture', 'counter', 'desk', 'curtain',
            'refrigerator', 'showercurtrain', 'toilet', 'sink', 'bathtub',
            'garbagebin'), # Names of classes
    test_mode=True), # Whether to use test mode
test=dict( # Test dataset config
    type='ScanNetDataset', # Type of dataset
    data_root='./data/scannet/', # Root path of the data
    ann_file='./data/scannet/scannet_infos_val.pkl', # Ann path of the data
    pipeline=[ # Pipeline is passed by test_pipeline created before
        dict(
            type='LoadPointsFromFile',
            shift_height=True,
            load_dim=6,
            use_dim=[0, 1, 2]),
        dict(type='PointSample', num_points=40000),
        dict(
            type='DefaultFormatBundle3D',
            class_names=('cabinet', 'bed', 'chair', 'sofa', 'table',
                        'door', 'window', 'bookshelf', 'picture',
                        'counter', 'desk', 'curtain', 'refrigerator',
                        'showercurtrain', 'toilet', 'sink', 'bathtub',
                        'garbagebin')),
            dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points'])
        ],
    classes=('cabinet', 'bed', 'chair', 'sofa', 'table', 'door', 'window',
            'bookshelf', 'picture', 'counter', 'desk', 'curtain',
            'refrigerator', 'showercurtrain', 'toilet', 'sink', 'bathtub',
            'garbagebin'), # Names of classes
    test_mode=True), # Whether to use test mode

```

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```

        'bookshelf', 'picture', 'counter', 'desk', 'curtain',
        'refrigerator', 'showercurtrain', 'toilet', 'sink', 'bathtub',
        'garbagebin'), # Names of classes
    test_mode=True)) # Whether to use test mode
evaluation = dict(pipeline=[ # Pipeline is passed by eval_pipeline created before
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        coord_type='DEPTH',
        shift_height=False,
        load_dim=6,
        use_dim=[0, 1, 2]),
    dict(
        type='DefaultFormatBundle3D',
        class_names=('cabinet', 'bed', 'chair', 'sofa', 'table', 'door',
                     'window', 'bookshelf', 'picture', 'counter', 'desk',
                     'curtain', 'refrigerator', 'showercurtrain', 'toilet',
                     'sink', 'bathtub', 'garbagebin'),
        with_label=False),
    dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points'])
])
lr = 0.008 # Learning rate of optimizers
optimizer = dict( # Config used to build optimizer, support all the optimizers in
    ↪PyTorch whose arguments are also the same as those in PyTorch
    type='Adam', # Type of optimizers, refer to https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmcv/blob/
    ↪v1.3.7/mmcv/runner/optimizer/default_constructor.py#L12 for more details
    lr=0.008) # Learning rate of optimizers, see detail usages of the parameters in the
    ↪documentation of PyTorch
optimizer_config = dict( # Config used to build the optimizer hook, refer to https://
    ↪github.com/open-mmlab/mmcv/blob/v1.3.7/mmcv/runner/hooks/optimizer.py#L22 for
    ↪implementation details.
    grad_clip=dict( # Config used to grad_clip
        max_norm=10, # max norm of the gradients
        norm_type=2)) # Type of the used p-norm. Can be 'inf' for infinity norm.
lr_config = dict( # Learning rate scheduler config used to register LrUpdater hook
    policy='step', # The policy of scheduler, also support CosineAnnealing, Cyclic, etc.
    ↪Refer to details of supported LrUpdater from https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmcv/blob/
    ↪v1.3.7/mmcv/runner/hooks/lr_updater.py#L9.
    warmup=None, # The warmup policy, also support `exp` and `constant`.
    step=[24, 32]) # Steps to decay the learning rate
checkpoint_config = dict( # Config of set the checkpoint hook, Refer to https://github.
    ↪com/open-mmlab/mmcv/blob/master/mmcv/runner/hooks/checkpoint.py for implementation.
    interval=1) # The save interval is 1
log_config = dict( # config of register logger hook
    interval=50, # Interval to print the log
    hooks=[dict(type='TextLoggerHook'),
           dict(type='TensorboardLoggerHook')]) # The logger used to record the
    ↪training process.
runner = dict(type='EpochBasedRunner', max_epochs=36) # Runner that runs the `workflow`
    ↪in total `max_epochs`
dist_params = dict(backend='nccl') # Parameters to setup distributed training, the port
    ↪can also be set.
log_level = 'INFO' # The level of logging.

```

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```

find_unused_parameters = True # Whether to find unused parameters
work_dir = None # Directory to save the model checkpoints and logs for the current
↳ experiments.
load_from = None # load models as a pre-trained model from a given path. This will not
↳ resume training.
resume_from = None # Resume checkpoints from a given path, the training will be resumed
↳ from the epoch when the checkpoint's is saved. The training state such as the epoch
↳ number and optimizer state will be restored.
workflow = [('train', 1)] # Workflow for runner. [('train', 1)] means there is only one
↳ workflow and the workflow named 'train' is executed once. The workflow trains the model
↳ by 36 epochs according to the max_epochs.
gpu_ids = range(0, 1) # ids of gpus

```

20.5 FAQ

20.5.1 Ignore some fields in the base configs

Sometimes, you may set `_delete_=True` to ignore some of fields in base configs. You may refer to `mmcv` for simple illustration.

In MMDetection3D, for example, to change the FPN neck of PointPillars with the following config.

```

model = dict(
    type='MVXFasterRCNN',
    pts_voxel_layer=dict(...),
    pts_voxel_encoder=dict(...),
    pts_middle_encoder=dict(...),
    pts_backbone=dict(...),
    pts_neck=dict(
        type='FPN',
        norm_cfg=dict(type='naiveSyncBN2d', eps=1e-3, momentum=0.01),
        act_cfg=dict(type='ReLU'),
        in_channels=[64, 128, 256],
        out_channels=256,
        start_level=0,
        num_outs=3),
    pts_bbox_head=dict(...))

```

FPN and SECONDFPN use different keywords to construct.

```

_base_ = '../_base_/models/hv_pointpillars_fpn_nus.py'
model = dict(
    pts_neck=dict(
        _delete_=True,
        type='SECONDFPN',
        norm_cfg=dict(type='naiveSyncBN2d', eps=1e-3, momentum=0.01),
        in_channels=[64, 128, 256],
        upsample_strides=[1, 2, 4],
        out_channels=[128, 128, 128]),
    pts_bbox_head=dict(...))

```

The `_delete_=True` would replace all old keys in `pts_neck` field with new keys.

20.5.2 Use intermediate variables in configs

Some intermediate variables are used in the configs files, like `train_pipeline/test_pipeline` in datasets. It's worth noting that when modifying intermediate variables in the children configs, user needs to pass the intermediate variables into corresponding fields again. For example, we would like to use multi scale strategy to train and test a `PointPillars`. `train_pipeline/test_pipeline` are intermediate variable we would like to modify.

```
_base_ = './nus-3d.py'
train_pipeline = [
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        load_dim=5,
        use_dim=5,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromMultiSweeps',
        sweeps_num=10,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(type='LoadAnnotations3D', with_bbox_3d=True, with_label_3d=True),
    dict(
        type='GlobalRotScaleTrans',
        rot_range=[-0.3925, 0.3925],
        scale_ratio_range=[0.95, 1.05],
        translation_std=[0, 0, 0]),
    dict(type='RandomFlip3D', flip_ratio_bev_horizontal=0.5),
    dict(type='PointsRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
    dict(type='ObjectRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
    dict(type='ObjectNameFilter', classes=class_names),
    dict(type='PointShuffle'),
    dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
    dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points', 'gt_bboxes_3d', 'gt_labels_3d'])
]
test_pipeline = [
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        load_dim=5,
        use_dim=5,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromMultiSweeps',
        sweeps_num=10,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(
        type='MultiScaleFlipAug3D',
        img_scale=(1333, 800),
        pts_scale_ratio=[0.95, 1.0, 1.05],
        flip=False,
        transforms=[
            dict(
                type='GlobalRotScaleTrans',
                rot_range=[0, 0],
```

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```
        scale_ratio_range=[1., 1.],
        translation_std=[0, 0, 0]),
    dict(type='RandomFlip3D'),
    dict(
        type='PointsRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
    dict(
        type='DefaultFormatBundle3D',
        class_names=class_names,
        with_label=False),
    dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points'])
])
]
data = dict(
    train=dict(pipeline=train_pipeline),
    val=dict(pipeline=test_pipeline),
    test=dict(pipeline=test_pipeline))
```

We first define the new `train_pipeline/test_pipeline` and pass them into `data`.

TUTORIAL 2: CUSTOMIZE DATASETS

21.1 Support new data format

To support a new data format, you can either convert them to existing formats or directly convert them to the middle format. You could also choose to convert them offline (before training by a script) or online (implement a new dataset and do the conversion at training). In MMDetection3D, for the data that is inconvenient to read directly online, we recommend to convert it into KITTI format and do the conversion offline, thus you only need to modify the config's data annotation paths and classes after the conversion. For data sharing similar format with existing datasets, like Lyft compared to nuScenes, we recommend to directly implement data converter and dataset class. During the procedure, inheritance could be taken into consideration to reduce the implementation workload.

21.1.1 Reorganize new data formats to existing format

For data that is inconvenient to read directly online, the simplest way is to convert your dataset to existing dataset formats.

Typically we need a data converter to reorganize the raw data and convert the annotation format into KITTI style. Then a new dataset class inherited from existing ones is sometimes necessary for dealing with some specific differences between datasets. Finally, the users need to further modify the config files to use the dataset. An [example](#) training predefined models on Waymo dataset by converting it into KITTI style can be taken for reference.

21.1.2 Reorganize new data format to middle format

It is also fine if you do not want to convert the annotation format to existing formats. Actually, we convert all the supported datasets into pickle files, which summarize useful information for model training and inference.

The annotation of a dataset is a list of dict, each dict corresponds to a frame. A basic example (used in KITTI) is as follows. A frame consists of several keys, like `image`, `point_cloud`, `calib` and `annos`. As long as we could directly read data according to these information, the organization of raw data could also be different from existing ones. With this design, we provide an alternative choice for customizing datasets.

```
[
  {'image': {'image_idx': 0, 'image_path': 'training/image_2/000000.png', 'image_shape
  ↳': array([ 370, 1224], dtype=int32)},
  'point_cloud': {'num_features': 4, 'velodyne_path': 'training/velodyne/000000.bin'},
  'calib': {'P0': array([[707.0493,  0.    , 604.0814,  0.    ],
    [ 0.    , 707.0493, 180.5066,  0.    ],
    [ 0.    ,  0.    ,  1.    ,  0.    ],
    [ 0.    ,  0.    ,  0.    ,  1.    ]])},
```

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```

'P1': array([[ 707.0493,    0.    ,  604.0814, -379.7842],
[    0.    ,  707.0493,  180.5066,    0.    ],
[    0.    ,    0.    ,    1.    ,    0.    ],
[    0.    ,    0.    ,    0.    ,    1.    ]]),
'P2': array([[ 7.070493e+02,  0.000000e+00,  6.040814e+02,  4.575831e+01],
[ 0.000000e+00,  7.070493e+02,  1.805066e+02, -3.454157e-01],
[ 0.000000e+00,  0.000000e+00,  1.000000e+00,  4.981016e-03],
[ 0.000000e+00,  0.000000e+00,  0.000000e+00,  1.000000e+00]]),
'P3': array([[ 7.070493e+02,  0.000000e+00,  6.040814e+02, -3.341081e+02],
[ 0.000000e+00,  7.070493e+02,  1.805066e+02,  2.330660e+00],
[ 0.000000e+00,  0.000000e+00,  1.000000e+00,  3.201153e-03],
[ 0.000000e+00,  0.000000e+00,  0.000000e+00,  1.000000e+00]]),
'R0_rect': array([[ 0.9999128 ,  0.01009263, -0.00851193,  0.    ],
[-0.01012729,  0.9999406 , -0.00403767,  0.    ],
[ 0.00847068,  0.00412352,  0.9999556 ,  0.    ],
[ 0.    ,  0.    ,  0.    ,  1.    ]]),
'Tr_velo_to_cam': array([[ 0.00692796, -0.9999722 , -0.00275783, -0.02457729],
[-0.00116298,  0.00274984, -0.9999955 , -0.06127237],
[ 0.9999753 ,  0.00693114, -0.0011439 , -0.3321029 ],
[ 0.    ,  0.    ,  0.    ,  1.    ]]),
'Tr_imu_to_velo': array([[ 9.999976e-01,  7.553071e-04, -2.035826e-03, -8.086759e-
↪ 01],
[-7.854027e-04,  9.998898e-01, -1.482298e-02,  3.195559e-01],
[ 2.024406e-03,  1.482454e-02,  9.998881e-01, -7.997231e-01],
[ 0.000000e+00,  0.000000e+00,  0.000000e+00,  1.000000e+00]]),
'annos': {'name': array(['Pedestrian'], dtype='<U10'), 'truncated': array([0.]),
↪ 'occluded': array([0]), 'alpha': array([-0.2]), 'bbox': array([[712.4 , 143.    , 810.73,
↪ 307.92]]), 'dimensions': array([[1.2 , 1.89, 0.48]]), 'location': array([[1.84, 1.47,
↪ 8.41]]), 'rotation_y': array([0.01]), 'score': array([0.]), 'index': array([0],
↪ dtype=int32), 'group_ids': array([0], dtype=int32), 'difficulty': array([0],
↪ dtype=int32), 'num_points_in_gt': array([377], dtype=int32)}}
...
]

```

On top of this you can write a new Dataset class inherited from Custom3DDataset, and overwrite related methods, like [KittiDataset](#) and [ScanNetDataset](#).

21.1.3 An example of customized dataset

Here we provide an example of customized dataset.

Assume the annotation has been reorganized into a list of dict in pickle files like ScanNet. The bounding boxes annotations are stored in `annotation.pkl` as the following

```

{'point_cloud': {'num_features': 6, 'lidar_idx': 'scene0000_00'}, 'pts_path': 'points/
↪ scene0000_00.bin',
'pts_instance_mask_path': 'instance_mask/scene0000_00.bin', 'pts_semantic_mask_path':
↪ 'semantic_mask/scene0000_00.bin',
'annos': {'gt_num': 27, 'name': array(['window', 'window', 'table', 'counter', 'curtain
↪ ', 'curtain',
'desk', 'cabinet', 'sink', 'garbagebin', 'garbagebin',
'garbagebin', 'sofa', 'refrigerator', 'table', 'table', 'toilet',

```

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```

'bed', 'cabinet', 'cabinet', 'cabinet', 'cabinet', 'cabinet',
'cabinet', 'door', 'door', 'door'], dtype='<U12'),
'location': array([[ 1.48129511,  3.52074146,  1.85652947],
 [ 2.90395617, -3.48033905,  1.52682471]]),
'dimensions': array([[1.74445975, 0.23195696, 0.57235193],
 [0.66077662, 0.17072392, 0.67153597]]),
'gt_boxes_upright_depth': array([
 [ 1.48129511,  3.52074146,  1.85652947,  1.74445975,  0.23195696,
    0.57235193],
 [ 2.90395617, -3.48033905,  1.52682471,  0.66077662,  0.17072392,
    0.67153597]]),
'index': array([ 0,  1 ], dtype=int32),
'class': array([ 6,  6 ])}

```

We can create a new dataset in `mmdet3d/datasets/my_dataset.py` to load the data.

```

import numpy as np
from os import path as osp

from mmdet3d.core import show_result
from mmdet3d.core.bbox import DepthInstance3DBBoxes
from mmdet.datasets import DATASETS
from .custom_3d import Custom3DDataset

@DATASETS.register_module()
class MyDataset(Custom3DDataset):
    CLASSES = ('cabinet', 'bed', 'chair', 'sofa', 'table', 'door', 'window',
               'bookshelf', 'picture', 'counter', 'desk', 'curtain',
               'refrigerator', 'showercurtrain', 'toilet', 'sink', 'bathtub',
               'garbagebin')

    def __init__(self,
                 data_root,
                 ann_file,
                 pipeline=None,
                 classes=None,
                 modality=None,
                 box_type_3d='Depth',
                 filter_empty_gt=True,
                 test_mode=False):
        super().__init__(
            data_root=data_root,
            ann_file=ann_file,
            pipeline=pipeline,
            classes=classes,
            modality=modality,
            box_type_3d=box_type_3d,
            filter_empty_gt=filter_empty_gt,
            test_mode=test_mode)

    def get_ann_info(self, index):

```

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```

# Use index to get the annos, thus the evalhook could also use this api
info = self.data_infos[index]
if info['annos']['gt_num'] != 0:
    gt_bboxes_3d = info['annos']['gt_boxes_upright_depth'].astype(
        np.float32) # k, 6
    gt_labels_3d = info['annos']['class'].astype(np.long)
else:
    gt_bboxes_3d = np.zeros((0, 6), dtype=np.float32)
    gt_labels_3d = np.zeros((0, ), dtype=np.long)

# to target box structure
gt_bboxes_3d = DepthInstance3DBBoxes(
    gt_bboxes_3d,
    box_dim=gt_bboxes_3d.shape[-1],
    with_yaw=False,
    origin=(0.5, 0.5, 0.5)).convert_to(self.box_mode_3d)

pts_instance_mask_path = osp.join(self.data_root,
                                   info['pts_instance_mask_path'])
pts_semantic_mask_path = osp.join(self.data_root,
                                   info['pts_semantic_mask_path'])

anns_results = dict(
    gt_bboxes_3d=gt_bboxes_3d,
    gt_labels_3d=gt_labels_3d,
    pts_instance_mask_path=pts_instance_mask_path,
    pts_semantic_mask_path=pts_semantic_mask_path)
return anns_results

```

Then in the config, to use MyDataset you can modify the config as the following

```

dataset_A_train = dict(
    type='MyDataset',
    ann_file = 'annotation.pkl',
    pipeline=train_pipeline
)

```

21.2 Customize datasets by dataset wrappers

MMDetection3D also supports many dataset wrappers to mix the dataset or modify the dataset distribution for training like MMDetection. Currently it supports to three dataset wrappers as below:

- RepeatDataset: simply repeat the whole dataset.
- ClassBalancedDataset: repeat dataset in a class balanced manner.
- ConcatDataset: concat datasets.

21.2.1 Repeat dataset

We use `RepeatDataset` as wrapper to repeat the dataset. For example, suppose the original dataset is `Dataset_A`, to repeat it, the config looks like the following

```
dataset_A_train = dict(
    type='RepeatDataset',
    times=N,
    dataset=dict( # This is the original config of Dataset_A
        type='Dataset_A',
        ...
        pipeline=train_pipeline
    )
)
```

21.2.2 Class balanced dataset

We use `ClassBalancedDataset` as wrapper to repeat the dataset based on category frequency. The dataset to repeat needs to instantiate function `self.get_cat_ids(idx)` to support `ClassBalancedDataset`. For example, to repeat `Dataset_A` with `oversample_thr=1e-3`, the config looks like the following

```
dataset_A_train = dict(
    type='ClassBalancedDataset',
    oversample_thr=1e-3,
    dataset=dict( # This is the original config of Dataset_A
        type='Dataset_A',
        ...
        pipeline=train_pipeline
    )
)
```

You may refer to [source code](#) for details.

21.2.3 Concatenate dataset

There are three ways to concatenate the dataset.

1. If the datasets you want to concatenate are in the same type with different annotation files, you can concatenate the dataset configs like the following.

```
dataset_A_train = dict(
    type='Dataset_A',
    ann_file = ['anno_file_1', 'anno_file_2'],
    pipeline=train_pipeline
)
```

If the concatenated dataset is used for test or evaluation, this manner supports to evaluate each dataset separately. To test the concatenated datasets as a whole, you can set `separate_eval=False` as below.

```
dataset_A_train = dict(
    type='Dataset_A',
    ann_file = ['anno_file_1', 'anno_file_2'],
```

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```

        separate_eval=False,
        pipeline=train_pipeline
    )

```

2. In case the dataset you want to concatenate is different, you can concatenate the dataset configs like the following.

```

dataset_A_train = dict()
dataset_B_train = dict()

data = dict(
    imgs_per_gpu=2,
    workers_per_gpu=2,
    train = [
        dataset_A_train,
        dataset_B_train
    ],
    val = dataset_A_val,
    test = dataset_A_test
)

```

If the concatenated dataset is used for test or evaluation, this manner also supports to evaluate each dataset separately.

3. We also support to define ConcatDataset explicitly as the following.

```

dataset_A_val = dict()
dataset_B_val = dict()

data = dict(
    imgs_per_gpu=2,
    workers_per_gpu=2,
    train=dataset_A_train,
    val=dict(
        type='ConcatDataset',
        datasets=[dataset_A_val, dataset_B_val],
        separate_eval=False))

```

This manner allows users to evaluate all the datasets as a single one by setting `separate_eval=False`.

Note:

1. The option `separate_eval=False` assumes the datasets use `self.data_infos` during evaluation. Therefore, COCO datasets do not support this behavior since COCO datasets do not fully rely on `self.data_infos` for evaluation. Combining different types of datasets and evaluating them as a whole is not tested thus is not suggested.
2. Evaluating `ClassBalancedDataset` and `RepeatDataset` is not supported thus evaluating concatenated datasets of these types is also not supported.

A more complex example that repeats `Dataset_A` and `Dataset_B` by `N` and `M` times, respectively, and then concatenates the repeated datasets is as the following.

```

dataset_A_train = dict(
    type='RepeatDataset',
    times=N,

```

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```

        dataset=dict(
            type='Dataset_A',
            ...
            pipeline=train_pipeline
        )
    )
    dataset_A_val = dict(
        ...
        pipeline=test_pipeline
    )
    dataset_A_test = dict(
        ...
        pipeline=test_pipeline
    )
    dataset_B_train = dict(
        type='RepeatDataset',
        times=M,
        dataset=dict(
            type='Dataset_B',
            ...
            pipeline=train_pipeline
        )
    )
    data = dict(
        imgs_per_gpu=2,
        workers_per_gpu=2,
        train = [
            dataset_A_train,
            dataset_B_train
        ],
        val = dataset_A_val,
        test = dataset_A_test
    )

```

21.3 Modify Dataset Classes

With existing dataset types, we can modify the class names of them to train subset of the annotations. For example, if you want to train only three classes of the current dataset, you can modify the classes of dataset. The dataset will filter out the ground truth boxes of other classes automatically.

```

classes = ('person', 'bicycle', 'car')
data = dict(
    train=dict(classes=classes),
    val=dict(classes=classes),
    test=dict(classes=classes))

```

MMDetection V2.0 also supports to read the classes from a file, which is common in real applications. For example, assume the `classes.txt` contains the name of classes as the following.

```
person
bicycle
car
```

Users can set the classes as a file path, the dataset will load it and convert it to a list automatically.

```
classes = 'path/to/classes.txt'
data = dict(
    train=dict(classes=classes),
    val=dict(classes=classes),
    test=dict(classes=classes))
```

Note (related to MMDetection):

- Before MMDetection v2.5.0, the dataset will filter out the empty GT images automatically if the classes are set and there is no way to disable that through config. This is an undesirable behavior and introduces confusion because if the classes are not set, the dataset only filter the empty GT images when `filter_empty_gt=True` and `test_mode=False`. After MMDetection v2.5.0, we decouple the image filtering process and the classes modification, i.e., the dataset will only filter empty GT images when `filter_empty_gt=True` and `test_mode=False`, no matter whether the classes are set. Thus, setting the classes only influences the annotations of classes used for training and users could decide whether to filter empty GT images by themselves.
- Since the middle format only has box labels and does not contain the class names, when using `CustomDataset`, users cannot filter out the empty GT images through configs but only do this offline.
- The features for setting dataset classes and dataset filtering will be refactored to be more user-friendly in the future (depends on the progress).

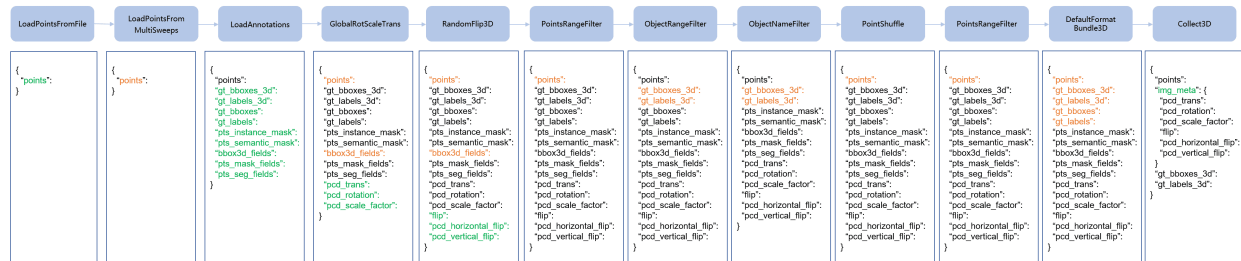
TUTORIAL 3: CUSTOMIZE DATA PIPELINES

22.1 Design of Data pipelines

Following typical conventions, we use Dataset and DataLoader for data loading with multiple workers. Dataset returns a dict of data items corresponding the arguments of models' forward method. Since the data in object detection may not be the same size (point number, gt bbox size, etc.), we introduce a new DataContainer type in MMCV to help collect and distribute data of different size. See [here](#) for more details.

The data preparation pipeline and the dataset is decomposed. Usually a dataset defines how to process the annotations and a data pipeline defines all the steps to prepare a data dict. A pipeline consists of a sequence of operations. Each operation takes a dict as input and also output a dict for the next transform.

We present a classical pipeline in the following figure. The blue blocks are pipeline operations. With the pipeline going on, each operator can add new keys (marked as green) to the result dict or update the existing keys (marked as orange).



The operations are categorized into data loading, pre-processing, formatting and test-time augmentation.

Here is an pipeline example for PointPillars.

```
train_pipeline = [
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        load_dim=5,
        use_dim=5,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromMultiSweeps',
        sweeps_num=10,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(type='LoadAnnotations3D', with_bbox_3d=True, with_label_3d=True),
    dict(
        type='GlobalRotScaleTrans',
        rot_range=[-0.3925, 0.3925],
        scale_ratio_range=[0.95, 1.05],
```

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```

        translation_std=[0, 0, 0]),
    dict(type='RandomFlip3D', flip_ratio_bev_horizontal=0.5),
    dict(type='PointsRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
    dict(type='ObjectRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
    dict(type='ObjectNameFilter', classes=class_names),
    dict(type='PointShuffle'),
    dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
    dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points', 'gt_bboxes_3d', 'gt_labels_3d'])
]
test_pipeline = [
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        load_dim=5,
        use_dim=5,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromMultiSweeps',
        sweeps_num=10,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(
        type='MultiScaleFlipAug',
        img_scale=(1333, 800),
        pts_scale_ratio=1.0,
        flip=False,
        pcd_horizontal_flip=False,
        pcd_vertical_flip=False,
        transforms=[
            dict(
                type='GlobalRotScaleTrans',
                rot_range=[0, 0],
                scale_ratio_range=[1., 1.],
                translation_std=[0, 0, 0]),
            dict(type='RandomFlip3D'),
            dict(
                type='PointsRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
            dict(
                type='DefaultFormatBundle3D',
                class_names=class_names,
                with_label=False),
            dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points'])
        ]
    )
]

```

For each operation, we list the related dict fields that are added/updated/removed.

22.1.1 Data loading

LoadPointsFromFile

- add: points

LoadPointsFromMultiSweeps

- update: points

LoadAnnotations3D

- add: gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, gt_bboxes, gt_labels, pts_instance_mask, pts_semantic_mask, bbox3d_fields, pts_mask_fields, pts_seg_fields

22.1.2 Pre-processing

GlobalRotScaleTrans

- add: pcd_trans, pcd_rotation, pcd_scale_factor
- update: points, *bbox3d_fields

RandomFlip3D

- add: flip, pcd_horizontal_flip, pcd_vertical_flip
- update: points, *bbox3d_fields

PointsRangeFilter

- update: points

ObjectRangeFilter

- update: gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d

ObjectNameFilter

- update: gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d

PointShuffle

- update: points

PointsRangeFilter

- update: points

22.1.3 Formatting

DefaultFormatBundle3D

- update: points, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, gt_bboxes, gt_labels

Collect3D

- add: img_meta (the keys of img_meta is specified by meta_keys)
- remove: all other keys except for those specified by keys

22.1.4 Test time augmentation

MultiScaleFlipAug

- update: scale, pcd_scale_factor, flip, flip_direction, pcd_horizontal_flip, pcd_vertical_flip with list of augmented data with these specific parameters

22.2 Extend and use custom pipelines

1. Write a new pipeline in any file, e.g., my_pipeline.py. It takes a dict as input and return a dict.

```
from mmdet.datasets import PIPELINES

@PIPELINES.register_module()
class MyTransform:

    def __call__(self, results):
        results['dummy'] = True
        return results
```

2. Import the new class.

```
from .my_pipeline import MyTransform
```

3. Use it in config files.

```
train_pipeline = [
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromFile',
        load_dim=5,
        use_dim=5,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(
        type='LoadPointsFromMultiSweeps',
        sweeps_num=10,
        file_client_args=file_client_args),
    dict(type='LoadAnnotations3D', with_bbox_3d=True, with_label_3d=True),
    dict(
        type='GlobalRotScaleTrans',
        rot_range=[-0.3925, 0.3925],
        scale_ratio_range=[0.95, 1.05],
        translation_std=[0, 0, 0]),
    dict(type='RandomFlip3D', flip_ratio_bev_horizontal=0.5),
    dict(type='PointsRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
    dict(type='ObjectRangeFilter', point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
    dict(type='ObjectNameFilter', classes=class_names),
    dict(type='MyTransform'),
    dict(type='PointShuffle'),
    dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
    dict(type='Collect3D', keys=['points', 'gt_bboxes_3d', 'gt_labels_3d'])
]
```


TUTORIAL 4: CUSTOMIZE MODELS

We basically categorize model components into 6 types.

- encoder: including voxel layer, voxel encoder and middle encoder used in voxel-based methods before backbone, e.g., HardVFE and PointPillarsScatter.
- backbone: usually an FCN network to extract feature maps, e.g., ResNet, SECOND.
- neck: the component between backbones and heads, e.g., FPN, SECONDFPN.
- head: the component for specific tasks, e.g., bbox prediction and mask prediction.
- RoI extractor: the part for extracting RoI features from feature maps, e.g., H3DRoIHead and PartAggregation-ROIHead.
- loss: the component in heads for calculating losses, e.g., FocalLoss, L1Loss, and GHMLoss.

23.1 Develop new components

23.1.1 Add a new encoder

Here we show how to develop new components with an example of HardVFE.

1. Define a new voxel encoder (e.g. HardVFE: Voxel feature encoder used in DV-SECOND)

Create a new file `mmdet3d/models/voxel_encoders/voxel_encoder.py`.

```
import torch.nn as nn

from ..builder import VOXEL_ENCODERS

@VOXEL_ENCODERS.register_module()
class HardVFE(nn.Module):

    def __init__(self, arg1, arg2):
        pass

    def forward(self, x): # should return a tuple
        pass
```

2. Import the module

You can either add the following line to `mmdet3d/models/voxel_encoders/__init__.py`

```
from .voxel_encoder import HardVFE
```

or alternatively add

```
custom_imports = dict(
    imports=['mmdet3d.models.voxel_encoders.HardVFE'],
    allow_failed_imports=False)
```

to the config file to avoid modifying the original code.

3. Use the voxel encoder in your config file

```
model = dict(
    ...
    voxel_encoder=dict(
        type='HardVFE',
        arg1=xxx,
        arg2=xxx),
    ...)
```

23.1.2 Add a new backbone

Here we show how to develop new components with an example of `SECOND` (Sparsely Embedded Convolutional Detection).

1. Define a new backbone (e.g. `SECOND`)

Create a new file `mmdet3d/models/backbones/second.py`.

```
import torch.nn as nn

from ..builder import BACKBONES

@BACKBONES.register_module()
class SECOND(BaseModule):

    def __init__(self, arg1, arg2):
        pass

    def forward(self, x): # should return a tuple
        pass
```

2. Import the module

You can either add the following line to `mmdet3d/models/backbones/__init__.py`

```
from .second import SECOND
```

or alternatively add

```
custom_imports = dict(
    imports=['mmdet3d.models.backbones.second'],
    allow_failed_imports=False)
```

to the config file to avoid modifying the original code.

3. Use the backbone in your config file

```
model = dict(
    ...
    backbone=dict(
        type='SECOND',
        arg1=xxx,
        arg2=xxx),
    ...)
```

23.1.3 Add new necks

1. Define a neck (e.g. SECONDFPN)

Create a new file `mmdet3d/models/necks/second_fpn.py`.

```
from ..builder import NECKS

@NECKS.register
class SECONDFPN(BaseModule):

    def __init__(self,
                 in_channels=[128, 128, 256],
                 out_channels=[256, 256, 256],
                 upsample_strides=[1, 2, 4],
                 norm_cfg=dict(type='BN', eps=1e-3, momentum=0.01),
                 upsample_cfg=dict(type='deconv', bias=False),
                 conv_cfg=dict(type='Conv2d', bias=False),
                 use_conv_for_no_stride=False,
                 init_cfg=None):

        pass

    def forward(self, X):
        # implementation is ignored
        pass
```

2. Import the module

You can either add the following line to `mmdet3d/models/necks/__init__.py`,

```
from .second_fpn import SECONDFPN
```

or alternatively add

```
custom_imports = dict(
    imports=['mmdet3d.models.necks.second_fpn'],
    allow_failed_imports=False)
```

to the config file and avoid modifying the original code.

3. Use the neck in your config file

```
model = dict(
    ...
    neck=dict(
        type='SECONDFPN',
        in_channels=[64, 128, 256],
        upsample_strides=[1, 2, 4],
        out_channels=[128, 128, 128]),
    ...)
```

23.1.4 Add new heads

Here we show how to develop a new head with the example of [PartA2 Head](#) as the following.

Note: Here the example of PartA2 RoI Head is used in the second stage. For one-stage heads, please refer to examples in `mmdet3d/models/dense_heads/`. They are more commonly used in 3D detection for autonomous driving due to its simplicity and high efficiency.

First, add a new bbox head in `mmdet3d/models/roi_heads/bbox_heads/parta2_bbox_head.py`. PartA2 RoI Head implements a new bbox head for object detection. To implement a bbox head, basically we need to implement three functions of the new module as the following. Sometimes other related functions like `loss` and `get_targets` are also required.

```
from mmdet.models.builder import HEADS
from .bbox_head import BBoxHead

@HEADS.register_module()
class PartA2BboxHead(BaseModule):
    """PartA2 RoI head."""

    def __init__(self,
                 num_classes,
                 seg_in_channels,
                 part_in_channels,
                 seg_conv_channels=None,
                 part_conv_channels=None,
                 merge_conv_channels=None,
```

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```

        down_conv_channels=None,
        shared_fc_channels=None,
        cls_channels=None,
        reg_channels=None,
        dropout_ratio=0.1,
        roi_feat_size=14,
        with_corner_loss=True,
        bbox_coder=dict(type='DeltaXYZWLHRBBoxCoder'),
        conv_cfg=dict(type='Conv1d'),
        norm_cfg=dict(type='BN1d', eps=1e-3, momentum=0.01),
        loss_bbox=dict(
            type='SmoothL1Loss', beta=1.0 / 9.0, loss_weight=2.0),
        loss_cls=dict(
            type='CrossEntropyLoss',
            use_sigmoid=True,
            reduction='none',
            loss_weight=1.0),
        init_cfg=None):
    super(PartA2BboxHead, self).__init__(init_cfg=init_cfg)

    def forward(self, seg_feats, part_feats):

```

Second, implement a new RoI Head if it is necessary. We plan to inherit the new PartAggregationROIHead from Base3DRoIHead. We can find that a Base3DRoIHead already implements the following functions.

```

from abc import ABCMeta, abstractmethod
from torch import nn as nn

@HEADS.register_module()
class Base3DRoIHead(BaseModule, metaclass=ABCMeta):
    """Base class for 3d RoIHeads."""

    def __init__(self,
                 bbox_head=None,
                 mask_roi_extractor=None,
                 mask_head=None,
                 train_cfg=None,
                 test_cfg=None,
                 init_cfg=None):

        @property
        def with_bbox(self):

        @property
        def with_mask(self):

        @abstractmethod
        def init_weights(self, pretrained):

        @abstractmethod
        def init_bbox_head(self):

```

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```

@abstractmethod
def init_mask_head(self):

@abstractmethod
def init_assigner_sampler(self):

@abstractmethod
def forward_train(self,
                  x,
                  img_metas,
                  proposal_list,
                  gt_bboxes,
                  gt_labels,
                  gt_bboxes_ignore=None,
                  **kwargs):

def simple_test(self,
                x,
                proposal_list,
                img_metas,
                proposals=None,
                rescale=False,
                **kwargs):
    """Test without augmentation."""
    pass

def aug_test(self, x, proposal_list, img_metas, rescale=False, **kwargs):
    """Test with augmentations.
    If rescale is False, then returned bboxes and masks will fit the scale
    of imgs[0].
    """
    pass

```

Double Head's modification is mainly in the `bbox_forward` logic, and it inherits other logics from the `Base3DRoIHead`. In the `mmdet3d/models/roi_heads/part_aggregation_roi_head.py`, we implement the new RoI Head as the following:

```

from torch.nn import functional as F

from mmdet3d.core import AssignResult
from mmdet3d.core.bbox import bbox3d2result, bbox3d2roi
from mmdet.core import build_assigner, build_sampler
from mmdet.models import HEADS
from ..builder import build_head, build_roi_extractor
from .base_3droi_head import Base3DRoIHead

@HEADS.register_module()
class PartAggregationROIHead(Base3DRoIHead):
    """Part aggregation roi head for PartA2.
    Args:

```

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```

    semantic_head (ConfigDict): Config of semantic head.
    num_classes (int): The number of classes.
    seg_roi_extractor (ConfigDict): Config of seg_roi_extractor.
    part_roi_extractor (ConfigDict): Config of part_roi_extractor.
    bbox_head (ConfigDict): Config of bbox_head.
    train_cfg (ConfigDict): Training config.
    test_cfg (ConfigDict): Testing config.
    """

    def __init__(self,
                 semantic_head,
                 num_classes=3,
                 seg_roi_extractor=None,
                 part_roi_extractor=None,
                 bbox_head=None,
                 train_cfg=None,
                 test_cfg=None,
                 init_cfg=None):
        super(PartAggregationROIHead, self).__init__(
            bbox_head=bbox_head,
            train_cfg=train_cfg,
            test_cfg=test_cfg,
            init_cfg=init_cfg)
        self.num_classes = num_classes
        assert semantic_head is not None
        self.semantic_head = build_head(semantic_head)

        if seg_roi_extractor is not None:
            self.seg_roi_extractor = build_roi_extractor(seg_roi_extractor)
        if part_roi_extractor is not None:
            self.part_roi_extractor = build_roi_extractor(part_roi_extractor)

        self.init_assigner_sampler()

    def _bbox_forward(self, seg_feats, part_feats, voxels_dict, rois):
        """Forward function of roi_extractor and bbox_head used in both
        training and testing.
        Args:
            seg_feats (torch.Tensor): Point-wise semantic features.
            part_feats (torch.Tensor): Point-wise part prediction features.
            voxels_dict (dict): Contains information of voxels.
            rois (Tensor): Roi boxes.
        Returns:
            dict: Contains predictions of bbox_head and
                features of roi_extractor.
        """
        pooled_seg_feats = self.seg_roi_extractor(seg_feats,
                                                  voxels_dict['voxel_centers'],
                                                  voxels_dict['coors'][..., 0],
                                                  rois)
        pooled_part_feats = self.part_roi_extractor(
            part_feats, voxels_dict['voxel_centers'],

```

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```

        voxels_dict['coors'][..., 0], rois)
    cls_score, bbox_pred = self.bbox_head(pooled_seg_feats,
                                          pooled_part_feats)

    bbox_results = dict(
        cls_score=cls_score,
        bbox_pred=bbox_pred,
        pooled_seg_feats=pooled_seg_feats,
        pooled_part_feats=pooled_part_feats)
    return bbox_results

```

Here we omit more details related to other functions. Please see the [code](#) for more details.

Last, the users need to add the module in `mmdet3d/models/bbox_heads/__init__.py` and `mmdet3d/models/roi_heads/__init__.py` thus the corresponding registry could find and load them.

Alternatively, the users can add

```

custom_imports=dict(
    imports=['mmdet3d.models.roi_heads.part_aggregation_roi_head', 'mmdet3d.models.roi_
    ↪heads.bbox_heads.parta2_bbox_head'])

```

to the config file and achieve the same goal.

The config file of PartAggregationROIHead is as the following

```

model = dict(
    ...
    roi_head=dict(
        type='PartAggregationROIHead',
        num_classes=3,
        semantic_head=dict(
            type='PointwiseSemanticHead',
            in_channels=16,
            extra_width=0.2,
            seg_score_thr=0.3,
            num_classes=3,
            loss_seg=dict(
                type='FocalLoss',
                use_sigmoid=True,
                reduction='sum',
                gamma=2.0,
                alpha=0.25,
                loss_weight=1.0),
            loss_part=dict(
                type='CrossEntropyLoss', use_sigmoid=True, loss_weight=1.0)),
        seg_roi_extractor=dict(
            type='Single3DRoIAwareExtractor',
            roi_layer=dict(
                type='RoIAwarePool3d',
                out_size=14,
                max_pts_per_voxel=128,
                mode='max')),
        part_roi_extractor=dict(

```

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```

        type='Single3DRoIAwareExtractor',
        roi_layer=dict(
            type='RoIAwarePool3d',
            out_size=14,
            max_pts_per_voxel=128,
            mode='avg')),
        bbox_head=dict(
            type='PartA2BboxHead',
            num_classes=3,
            seg_in_channels=16,
            part_in_channels=4,
            seg_conv_channels=[64, 64],
            part_conv_channels=[64, 64],
            merge_conv_channels=[128, 128],
            down_conv_channels=[128, 256],
            bbox_coder=dict(type='DeltaXYZWLRBBoxCoder'),
            shared_fc_channels=[256, 512, 512, 512],
            cls_channels=[256, 256],
            reg_channels=[256, 256],
            dropout_ratio=0.1,
            roi_feat_size=14,
            with_corner_loss=True,
            loss_bbox=dict(
                type='SmoothL1Loss',
                beta=1.0 / 9.0,
                reduction='sum',
                loss_weight=1.0),
            loss_cls=dict(
                type='CrossEntropyLoss',
                use_sigmoid=True,
                reduction='sum',
                loss_weight=1.0)))
    ...
)

```

Since MMDetection 2.0, the config system supports to inherit configs such that the users can focus on the modification. The second stage of PartA2 Head mainly uses a new PartAggregationROIHead and a new PartA2BboxHead, the arguments are set according to the `__init__` function of each module.

23.1.5 Add new loss

Assume you want to add a new loss as MyLoss, for bounding box regression. To add a new loss function, the users need implement it in `mmdet3d/models/losses/my_loss.py`. The decorator `weighted_loss` enable the loss to be weighted for each element.

```

import torch
import torch.nn as nn

from ..builder import LOSSES
from .utils import weighted_loss

```

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```

@weighted_loss
def my_loss(pred, target):
    assert pred.size() == target.size() and target.numel() > 0
    loss = torch.abs(pred - target)
    return loss

@LOSSES.register_module()
class MyLoss(nn.Module):

    def __init__(self, reduction='mean', loss_weight=1.0):
        super(MyLoss, self).__init__()
        self.reduction = reduction
        self.loss_weight = loss_weight

    def forward(self,
                pred,
                target,
                weight=None,
                avg_factor=None,
                reduction_override=None):
        assert reduction_override in (None, 'none', 'mean', 'sum')
        reduction = (
            reduction_override if reduction_override else self.reduction)
        loss_bbox = self.loss_weight * my_loss(
            pred, target, weight, reduction=reduction, avg_factor=avg_factor)
        return loss_bbox

```

Then the users need to add it in the `mmdet3d/models/losses/__init__.py`.

```
from .my_loss import MyLoss, my_loss
```

Alternatively, you can add

```
custom_imports=dict(
    imports=['mmdet3d.models.losses.my_loss'])
```

to the config file and achieve the same goal.

To use it, modify the `loss_xxx` field. Since `MyLoss` is for regression, you need to modify the `loss_bbox` field in the head.

```
loss_bbox=dict(type='MyLoss', loss_weight=1.0))
```

TUTORIAL 5: CUSTOMIZE RUNTIME SETTINGS

24.1 Customize optimization settings

24.1.1 Customize optimizer supported by PyTorch

We already support to use all the optimizers implemented by PyTorch, and the only modification is to change the `optimizer` field of config files. For example, if you want to use ADAM (note that the performance could drop a lot), the modification could be as the following.

```
optimizer = dict(type='Adam', lr=0.0003, weight_decay=0.0001)
```

To modify the learning rate of the model, the users only need to modify the `lr` in the config of optimizer. The users can directly set arguments following the [API doc](#) of PyTorch.

24.1.2 Customize self-implemented optimizer

1. Define a new optimizer

A customized optimizer could be defined as following.

Assume you want to add a optimizer named `MyOptimizer`, which has arguments `a`, `b`, and `c`. You need to create a new directory named `mmdet3d/core/optimizer`. And then implement the new optimizer in a file, e.g., in `mmdet3d/core/optimizer/my_optimizer.py`:

```
from mmdet3d.runner.optimizer import OPTIMIZERS
from torch.optim import Optimizer

@OPTIMIZERS.register_module()
class MyOptimizer(Optimizer):

    def __init__(self, a, b, c)
```

2. Add the optimizer to registry

To find the above module defined above, this module should be imported into the main namespace at first. There are two options to achieve it.

- Add `mmdet3d/core/optimizer/__init__.py` to import it.

The newly defined module should be imported in `mmdet3d/core/optimizer/__init__.py` so that the registry will find the new module and add it:

```
from .my_optimizer import MyOptimizer

__all__ = ['MyOptimizer']
```

You also need to import optimizer in `mmdet3d/core/__init__.py` by adding:

```
from .optimizer import *
```

Or use `custom_imports` in the config to manually import it

```
custom_imports = dict(imports=['mmdet3d.core.optimizer.my_optimizer'], allow_failed_
↳ imports=False)
```

The module `mmdet3d.core.optimizer.my_optimizer` will be imported at the beginning of the program and the class `MyOptimizer` is then automatically registered. Note that only the package containing the class `MyOptimizer` should be imported. `mmdet3d.core.optimizer.my_optimizer.MyOptimizer` **cannot** be imported directly.

Actually users can use a totally different file directory structure in this importing method, as long as the module root can be located in `PYTHONPATH`.

3. Specify the optimizer in the config file

Then you can use `MyOptimizer` in `optimizer` field of config files. In the configs, the optimizers are defined by the field `optimizer` like the following:

```
optimizer = dict(type='SGD', lr=0.02, momentum=0.9, weight_decay=0.0001)
```

To use your own optimizer, the field can be changed to

```
optimizer = dict(type='MyOptimizer', a=a_value, b=b_value, c=c_value)
```

24.1.3 Customize optimizer constructor

Some models may have some parameter-specific settings for optimization, e.g. weight decay for BatchNorm layers. The users can tune those fine-grained parameters through customizing optimizer constructor.

```
from mmcv.utils import build_from_cfg

from mmcv.runner.optimizer import OPTIMIZER_BUILDERS, OPTIMIZERS
from mmdet.utils import get_root_logger
from .my_optimizer import MyOptimizer

@OPTIMIZER_BUILDERS.register_module()
```

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```
class MyOptimizerConstructor(object):

    def __init__(self, optimizer_cfg, paramwise_cfg=None):

    def __call__(self, model):

        return my_optimizer
```

The default optimizer constructor is implemented [here](#), which could also serve as a template for new optimizer constructor.

24.1.4 Additional settings

Tricks not implemented by the optimizer should be implemented through optimizer constructor (e.g., set parameter-wise learning rates) or hooks. We list some common settings that could stabilize the training or accelerate the training. Feel free to create PR, issue for more settings.

- **Use gradient clip to stabilize training:**

Some models need gradient clip to clip the gradients to stabilize the training process. An example is as below:

```
optimizer_config = dict(
    _delete_=True, grad_clip=dict(max_norm=35, norm_type=2))
```

If your config inherits the base config which already sets the `optimizer_config`, you might need `_delete_=True` to override the unnecessary settings in the base config. See the [config documentation](#) for more details.

- **Use momentum schedule to accelerate model convergence:**

We support momentum scheduler to modify model's momentum according to learning rate, which could make the model converge in a faster way. Momentum scheduler is usually used with LR scheduler, for example, the following config is used in 3D detection to accelerate convergence. For more details, please refer to the implementation of [CyclicLrUpdater](#) and [CyclicMomentumUpdater](#).

```
lr_config = dict(
    policy='cyclic',
    target_ratio=(10, 1e-4),
    cyclic_times=1,
    step_ratio_up=0.4,
)
momentum_config = dict(
    policy='cyclic',
    target_ratio=(0.85 / 0.95, 1),
    cyclic_times=1,
    step_ratio_up=0.4,
)
```

24.2 Customize training schedules

By default we use step learning rate with 1x schedule, this calls `StepLRHook` in MMCV. We support many other learning rate schedule [here](#), such as `CosineAnnealing` and `Poly` schedule. Here are some examples

- Poly schedule:

```
lr_config = dict(policy='poly', power=0.9, min_lr=1e-4, by_epoch=False)
```

- ConsineAnnealing schedule:

```
lr_config = dict(
    policy='CosineAnnealing',
    warmup='linear',
    warmup_iters=1000,
    warmup_ratio=1.0 / 10,
    min_lr_ratio=1e-5)
```

24.3 Customize workflow

Workflow is a list of (phase, epochs) to specify the running order and epochs. By default it is set to be

```
workflow = [('train', 1)]
```

which means running 1 epoch for training. Sometimes user may want to check some metrics (e.g. loss, accuracy) about the model on the validate set. In such case, we can set the workflow as

```
[('train', 1), ('val', 1)]
```

so that 1 epoch for training and 1 epoch for validation will be run iteratively.

Note:

1. The parameters of model will not be updated during val epoch.
2. Keyword `max_epochs` in `runner` in the config only controls the number of training epochs and will not affect the validation workflow.
3. Workflows `[('train', 1), ('val', 1)]` and `[('train', 1)]` will not change the behavior of `EvalHook` because `EvalHook` is called by `after_train_epoch` and validation workflow only affect hooks that are called through `after_val_epoch`. Therefore, the only difference between `[('train', 1), ('val', 1)]` and `[('train', 1)]` is that the runner will calculate losses on validation set after each training epoch.

24.4 Customize hooks

24.4.1 Customize self-implemented hooks

1. Implement a new hook

There are some occasions when the users might need to implement a new hook. MMDetection supports customized hooks in training (#3395) since v2.3.0. Thus the users could implement a hook directly in `mmdet` or their `mmdet`-based codebases and use the hook by only modifying the config in training. Before v2.3.0, the users need to modify the code

to get the hook registered before training starts. Here we give an example of creating a new hook in mmdet3d and using it in training.

```
from mmcv.runner import HOOKS, Hook

@HOOKS.register_module()
class MyHook(Hook):

    def __init__(self, a, b):
        pass

    def before_run(self, runner):
        pass

    def after_run(self, runner):
        pass

    def before_epoch(self, runner):
        pass

    def after_epoch(self, runner):
        pass

    def before_iter(self, runner):
        pass

    def after_iter(self, runner):
        pass
```

Depending on the functionality of the hook, the users need to specify what the hook will do at each stage of the training in `before_run`, `after_run`, `before_epoch`, `after_epoch`, `before_iter`, and `after_iter`.

2. Register the new hook

Then we need to make `MyHook` imported. Assuming the hook is in `mmdet3d/core/utils/my_hook.py` there are two ways to do that:

- Modify `mmdet3d/core/utils/__init__.py` to import it.

The newly defined module should be imported in `mmdet3d/core/utils/__init__.py` so that the registry will find the new module and add it:

```
from .my_hook import MyHook

__all__ = [..., 'MyHook']
```

Or use `custom_imports` in the config to manually import it

```
custom_imports = dict(imports=['mmdet3d.core.utils.my_hook'], allow_failed_imports=False)
```

3. Modify the config

```
custom_hooks = [  
    dict(type='MyHook', a=a_value, b=b_value)  
]
```

You can also set the priority of the hook by setting key `priority` to `'NORMAL'` or `'HIGHEST'` as below

```
custom_hooks = [  
    dict(type='MyHook', a=a_value, b=b_value, priority='NORMAL')  
]
```

By default the hook's priority is set as `NORMAL` during registration.

24.4.2 Use hooks implemented in MMCV

If the hook is already implemented in MMCV, you can directly modify the config to use the hook as below

```
custom_hooks = [  
    dict(type='MyHook', a=a_value, b=b_value, priority='NORMAL')  
]
```

24.4.3 Modify default runtime hooks

There are some common hooks that are not registered through `custom_hooks`, they are

- `log_config`
- `checkpoint_config`
- `evaluation`
- `lr_config`
- `optimizer_config`
- `momentum_config`

In those hooks, only the logger hook has the `VERY_LOW` priority, others' priority are `NORMAL`. The above-mentioned tutorials already covers how to modify `optimizer_config`, `momentum_config`, and `lr_config`. Here we reveal what we can do with `log_config`, `checkpoint_config`, and `evaluation`.

Checkpoint config

The MMCV runner will use `checkpoint_config` to initialize `CheckpointHook`.

```
checkpoint_config = dict(interval=1)
```

The users could set `max_keep_ckpts` to save only small number of checkpoints or decide whether to store state dict of optimizer by `save_optimizer`. More details of the arguments are [here](#).

Log config

The `log_config` wraps multiple logger hooks and enables to set intervals. Now MMCV supports `WandbLoggerHook`, `MlflowLoggerHook`, and `TensorboardLoggerHook`. The detailed usages can be found in the [docs](#).

```
log_config = dict(  
    interval=50,  
    hooks=[  
        dict(type='TextLoggerHook'),  
        dict(type='TensorboardLoggerHook')  
    ]  
)
```

Evaluation config

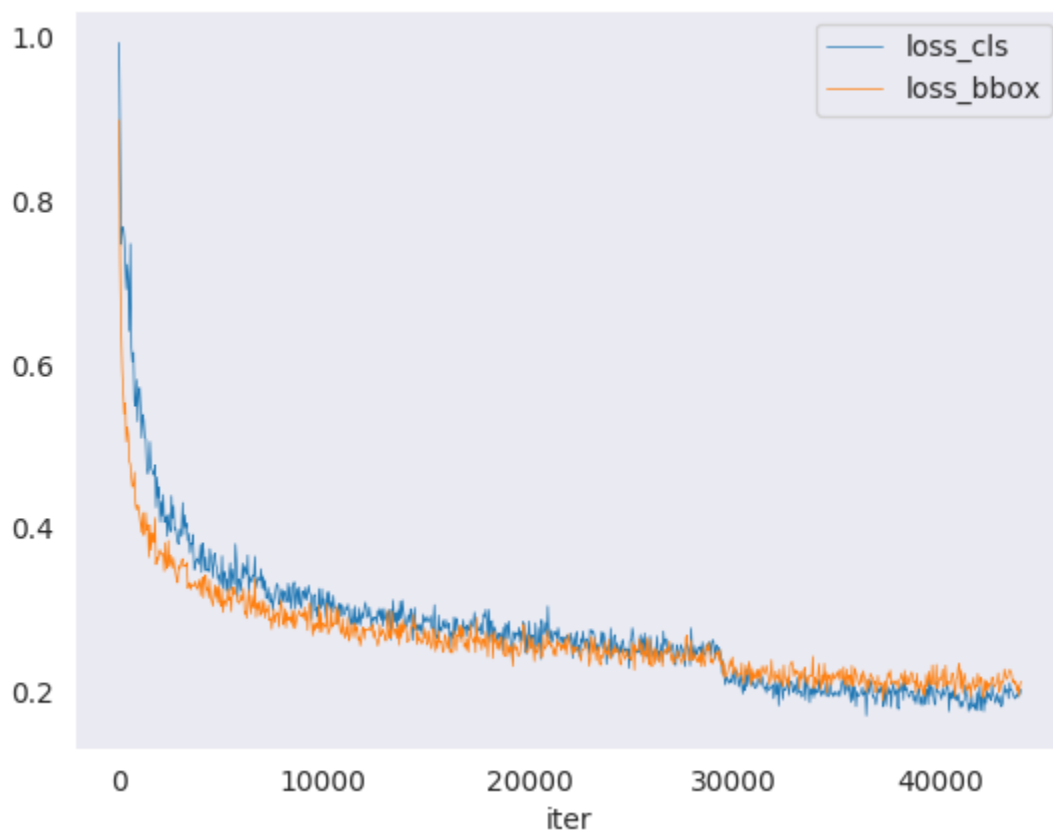
The config of evaluation will be used to initialize the `EvalHook`. Except the key `interval`, other arguments such as `metric` will be passed to the `dataset.evaluate()`.

```
evaluation = dict(interval=1, metric='bbox')
```

We provide lots of useful tools under `tools/` directory.

LOG ANALYSIS

You can plot loss/mAP curves given a training log file. Run `pip install seaborn` first to install the dependency.



loss curve im-

age

```
python tools/analysis_tools/analyze_logs.py plot_curve [--keys KEYS] [--title TITLE]  
→] [--legend LEGEND] [--backend BACKEND] [--style STYLE] [--out OUT_FILE] [-  
→-mode MODE] [--interval INTERVAL]
```

Notice: If the metric you want to plot is calculated in the eval stage, you need to add the flag `--mode eval`. If you perform evaluation with an interval of `INTERVAL`, you need to add the args `--interval INTERVAL`.

Examples:

- Plot the classification loss of some run.

```
python tools/analysis_tools/analyze_logs.py plot_curve log.json --keys loss_cls --
↳legend loss_cls
```

- Plot the classification and regression loss of some run, and save the figure to a pdf.

```
python tools/analysis_tools/analyze_logs.py plot_curve log.json --keys loss_cls_
↳loss_bbox --out losses.pdf
```

- Compare the bbox mAP of two runs in the same figure.

```
# evaluate PartA2 and second on KITTI according to Car_3D_moderate_strict
python tools/analysis_tools/analyze_logs.py plot_curve tools/logs/PartA2.log.json_
↳tools/logs/second.log.json --keys KITTI/Car_3D_moderate_strict --legend PartA2_
↳second --mode eval --interval 1
# evaluate PointPillars for car and 3 classes on KITTI according to Car_3D_moderate_
↳strict
python tools/analysis_tools/analyze_logs.py plot_curve tools/logs/pp-3class.log.
↳json tools/logs/pp.log.json --keys KITTI/Car_3D_moderate_strict --legend pp-
↳3class pp --mode eval --interval 2
```

You can also compute the average training speed.

```
python tools/analysis_tools/analyze_logs.py cal_train_time log.json [--include-outliers]
```

The output is expected to be like the following.

```
-----Analyze train time of work_dirs/some_exp/20190611_192040.log.json-----
slowest epoch 11, average time is 1.2024
fastest epoch 1, average time is 1.1909
time std over epochs is 0.0028
average iter time: 1.1959 s/iter
```

VISUALIZATION

26.1 Results

To see the prediction results of trained models, you can run the following command

```
python tools/test.py ${CONFIG_FILE} ${CKPT_PATH} --show --show-dir ${SHOW_DIR}
```

After running this command, plotted results including input data and the output of networks visualized on the input (e.g. `***_points.obj` and `***_pred.obj` in single-modality 3D detection task) will be saved in `${SHOW_DIR}`.

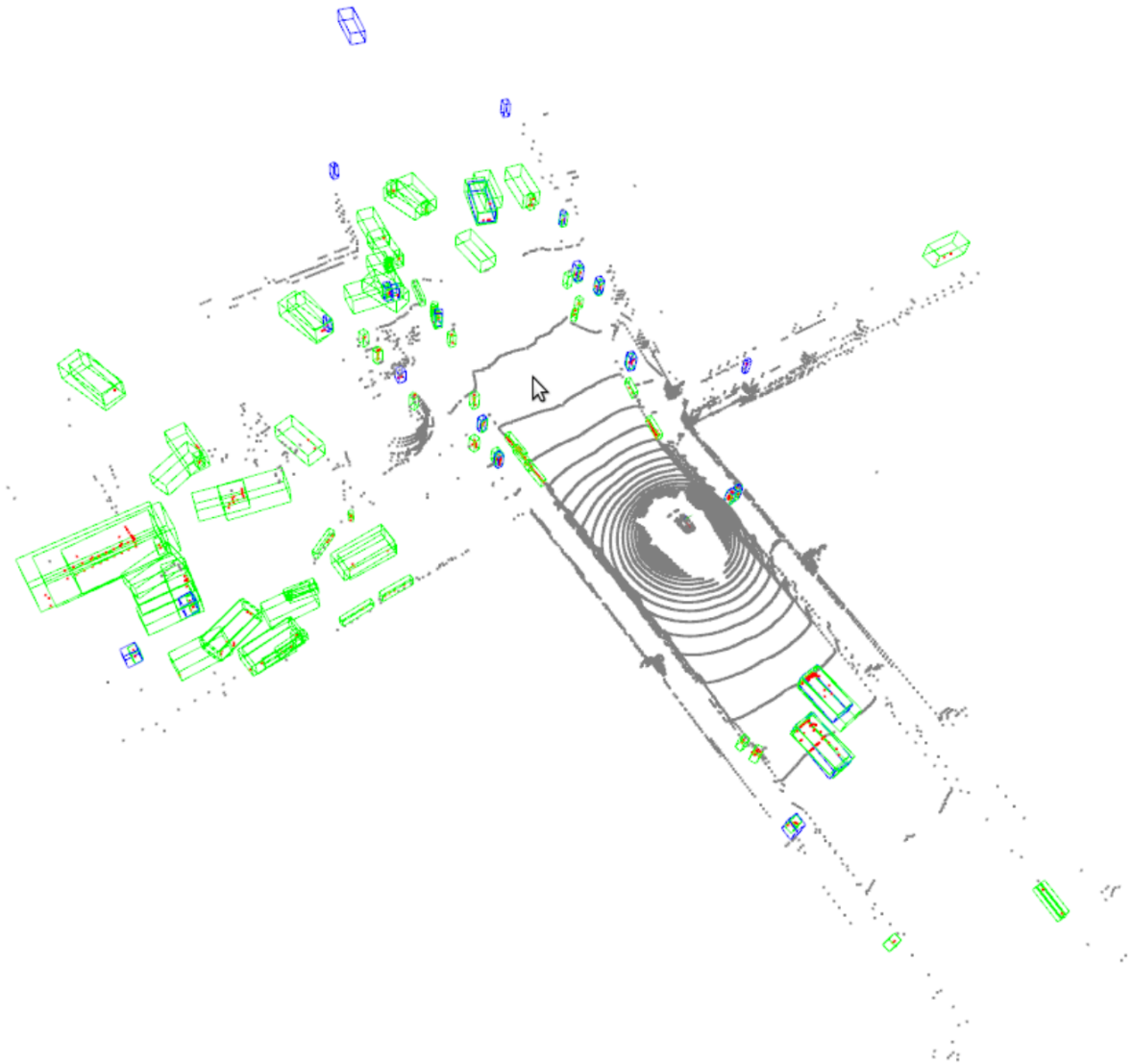
To see the prediction results during evaluation, you can run the following command

```
python tools/test.py ${CONFIG_FILE} ${CKPT_PATH} --eval 'mAP' --eval-options 'show=True'
↪ 'out_dir=${SHOW_DIR}'
```

After running this command, you will obtain the input data, the output of networks and ground-truth labels visualized on the input (e.g. `***_points.obj`, `***_pred.obj`, `***_gt.obj`, `***_img.png` and `***_pred.png` in multi-modality detection task) in `${SHOW_DIR}`. When `show` is enabled, [Open3D](#) will be used to visualize the results online. You need to set `show=False` while running test in remote server without GUI.

As for offline visualization, you will have two options. To visualize the results with Open3D backend, you can run the following command

```
python tools/misc/visualize_results.py ${CONFIG_FILE} --result ${RESULTS_PATH} --show-
↪ dir ${SHOW_DIR}
```



Or you can use 3D visualization software such as the [MeshLab](#) to open these files under `${SHOW_DIR}` to see the 3D detection output. Specifically, open `***_points.obj` to see the input point cloud and open `***_pred.obj` to see the predicted 3D bounding boxes. This allows the inference and results generation to be done in remote server and the users can open them on their host with GUI.

Notice: The visualization API is a little unstable since we plan to refactor these parts together with MMDetection in the future.

26.2 Dataset

We also provide scripts to visualize the dataset without inference. You can use `tools/misc/browse_dataset.py` to show loaded data and ground-truth online and save them on the disk. Currently we support single-modality 3D detection and 3D segmentation on all the datasets, multi-modality 3D detection on KITTI and SUN RGB-D, as well as monocular 3D detection on nuScenes. To browse the KITTI dataset, you can run the following command

```
python tools/misc/browse_dataset.py configs/_base_/datasets/kitti-3d-3class.py --task_
↪det --output-dir ${OUTPUT_DIR} --online
```

Notice: Once specifying `--output-dir`, the images of views specified by users will be saved when pressing `_ESC_` in open3d window. If you don't have a monitor, you can remove the `--online` flag to only save the visualization results and browse them offline.

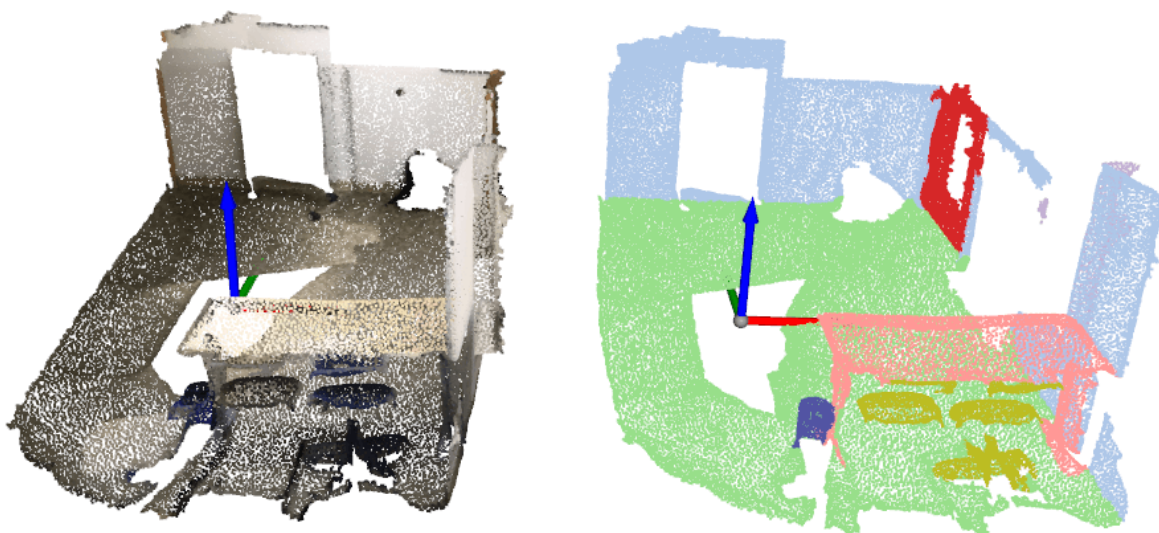
If you also want to show 2D images with 3D bounding boxes projected onto them, you need to find a config that supports multi-modality data loading, and then change the `--task` args to `multi_modality-det`. An example is showed below

```
python tools/misc/browse_dataset.py configs/mvxnet/dv_mvxfpn_second_secfpn_adamw_2x8_
↪80e_kitti-3d-3class.py --task multi_modality-det --output-dir ${OUTPUT_DIR} --online
```



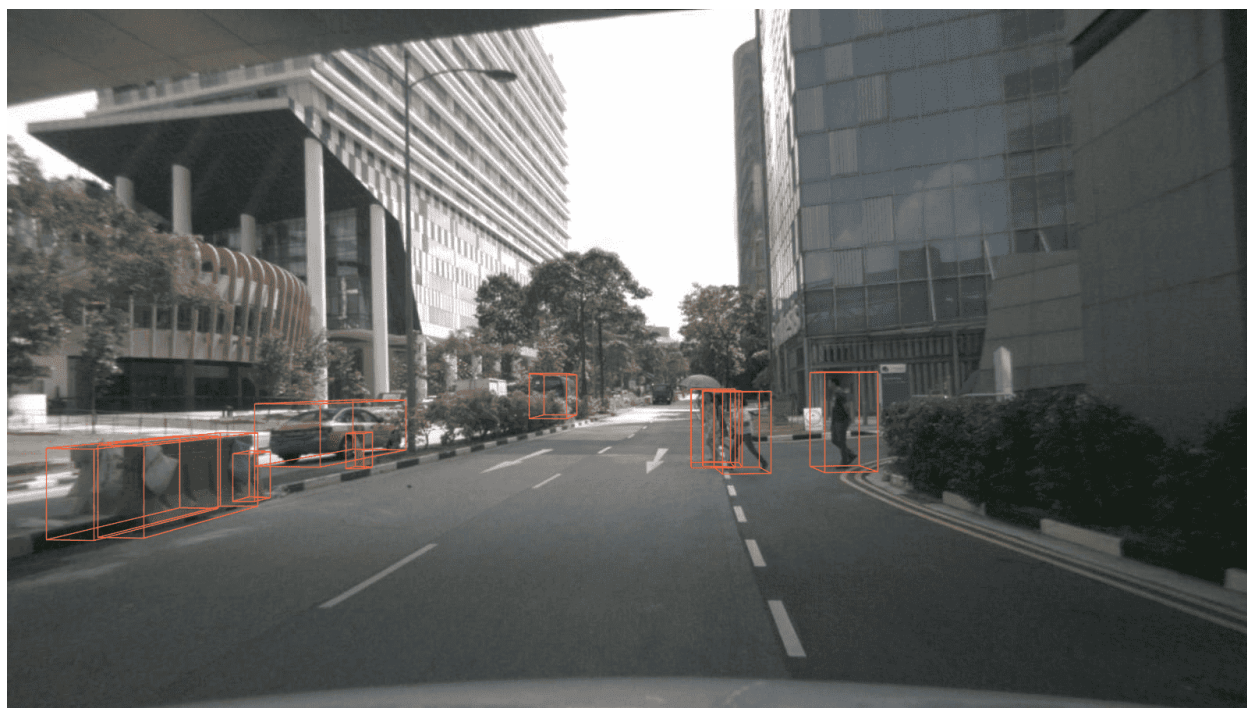
You can simply browse different datasets using different configs, e.g. visualizing the ScanNet dataset in 3D semantic segmentation task

```
python tools/misc/browse_dataset.py configs/_base_/datasets/scannet_seg-3d-20class.py --
↪task seg --output-dir ${OUTPUT_DIR} --online
```

And browsing the nuScenes dataset in monocular 3D detection task

```
python tools/misc/browse_dataset.py configs/_base_/datasets/nus-mono3d.py --task mono-
    det --output-dir ${OUTPUT_DIR} --online
```



MODEL COMPLEXITY

You can use `tools/analysis_tools/get_flops.py` in MMDetection3D, a script adapted from [flops-counter.pytorch](#), to compute the FLOPs and params of a given model.

```
python tools/analysis_tools/get_flops.py ${CONFIG_FILE} [--shape ${INPUT_SHAPE}]
```

You will get the results like this.

```
=====
Input shape: (40000, 4)
Flops: 5.78 GFLOPs
Params: 953.83 k
=====
```

Note: This tool is still experimental and we do not guarantee that the number is absolutely correct. You may well use the result for simple comparisons, but double check it before you adopt it in technical reports or papers.

1. FLOPs are related to the input shape while parameters are not. The default input shape is (1, 40000, 4).
2. Some operators are not counted into FLOPs like GN and custom operators. Refer to [mmdet.cnn.get_model_complexity_info\(\)](#) for details.
3. We currently only support FLOPs calculation of single-stage models with single-modality input (point cloud or image). We will support two-stage and multi-modality models in the future.

MODEL CONVERSION

28.1 RegNet model to MMDetection

`tools/model_converters/regnet2mmdet.py` convert keys in pyccls pretrained RegNet models to MMDetection style.

```
python tools/model_converters/regnet2mmdet.py ${SRC} ${DST} [-h]
```

28.2 Detectron ResNet to Pytorch

`tools/detectron2pytorch.py` in MMDetection could convert keys in the original detectron pretrained ResNet models to PyTorch style.

```
python tools/detectron2pytorch.py ${SRC} ${DST} ${DEPTH} [-h]
```

28.3 Prepare a model for publishing

`tools/model_converters/publish_model.py` helps users to prepare their model for publishing.

Before you upload a model to AWS, you may want to

1. convert model weights to CPU tensors
2. delete the optimizer states and
3. compute the hash of the checkpoint file and append the hash id to the filename.

```
python tools/model_converters/publish_model.py ${INPUT_FILENAME} ${OUTPUT_FILENAME}
```

E.g.,

```
python tools/model_converters/publish_model.py work_dirs/faster_rcnn/latest.pth faster_
↪rcnn_r50_fpn_1x_20190801.pth
```

The final output filename will be `faster_rcnn_r50_fpn_1x_20190801-{hash id}.pth`.

DATASET CONVERSION

`tools/data_converter/` contains tools for converting datasets to other formats. Most of them convert datasets to pickle based info files, like kitti, nusenes and lyft. Waymo converter is used to reorganize waymo raw data like KITTI style. Users could refer to them for our approach to converting data format. It is also convenient to modify them to use as scripts like nuImages converter.

To convert the nuImages dataset into COCO format, please use the command below:

```
python -u tools/data_converter/nuimage_converter.py --data-root ${DATA_ROOT} --version $
↪{VERSIONS} \
--out-dir ${OUT_DIR} --nproc ${NUM_
↪WORKERS} --extra-tag ${TAG}
```

- `--data-root`: the root of the dataset, defaults to `./data/nuimages`.
- `--version`: the version of the dataset, defaults to `v1.0-mini`. To get the full dataset, please use `--version v1.0-train v1.0-val v1.0-mini`
- `--out-dir`: the output directory of annotations and semantic masks, defaults to `./data/nuimages/annotations/`.
- `--nproc`: number of workers for data preparation, defaults to 4. Larger number could reduce the preparation time as images are processed in parallel.
- `--extra-tag`: extra tag of the annotations, defaults to `nuimages`. This can be used to separate different annotations processed in different time for study.

More details could be referred to the [doc](#) for dataset preparation and [README](#) for nuImages dataset.

MISCELLANEOUS

30.1 Print the entire config

`tools/misc/print_config.py` prints the whole config verbatim, expanding all its imports.

```
python tools/misc/print_config.py ${CONFIG} [-h] [--options ${OPTIONS} [OPTIONS...]]
```


BENCHMARKS

Here we benchmark the training and testing speed of models in MMDetection3D, with some other open source 3D detection codebases.

31.1 Settings

- **Hardware:** 8 NVIDIA Tesla V100 (32G) GPUs, Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 6148 CPU @ 2.40GHz
- **Software:** Python 3.7, CUDA 10.1, cuDNN 7.6.5, PyTorch 1.3, numba 0.48.0.
- **Model:** Since all the other codebases implements different models, we compare the corresponding models including SECOND, PointPillars, Part-A2, and VoteNet with them separately.
- **Metrics:** We use the average throughput in iterations of the entire training run and skip the first 50 iterations of each epoch to skip GPU warmup time.

31.2 Main Results

We compare the training speed (samples/s) with other codebases if they implement the similar models. The results are as below, the greater the numbers in the table, the faster of the training process. The models that are not supported by other codebases are marked by x.

31.3 Details of Comparison

31.3.1 Modification for Calculating Speed

- **MMDetection3D:** We try to use as similar settings as those of other codebases as possible using [benchmark configs](#).
- **Det3D:** For comparison with Det3D, we use the commit [519251e](#).
- **OpenPCDet:** For comparison with OpenPCDet, we use the commit [b32fbddb](#).

For training speed, we add code to record the running time in the file `./tools/train_utils/train_utils.py`. We calculate the speed of each epoch, and report the average speed of all the epochs.

```
diff --git a/tools/train_utils/train_utils.py b/tools/train_utils/train_utils.py
index 91f21dd..021359d 100644
--- a/tools/train_utils/train_utils.py
```

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```

+++ b/tools/train_utils/train_utils.py
@@ -2,6 +2,7 @@ import torch
import os
import glob
import tqdm
+import datetime
from torch.nn.utils import clip_grad_norm_

@@ -13,7 +14,10 @@ def train_one_epoch(model, optimizer, train_loader, model_func,
↳lr_scheduler, ac
    if rank == 0:
        pbar = tqdm.tqdm(total=total_it_each_epoch, leave=leave_pbar, desc='train',
↳ dynamic_ncols=True)

+    start_time = None
    for cur_it in range(total_it_each_epoch):
+        if cur_it > 49 and start_time is None:
+            start_time = datetime.datetime.now()
        try:
            batch = next(dataloader_iter)
        except StopIteration:
@@ -55,9 +59,11 @@ def train_one_epoch(model, optimizer, train_loader, model_func,
↳lr_scheduler, ac
            tb_log.add_scalar('learning_rate', cur_lr, accumulated_iter)
            for key, val in tb_dict.items():
                tb_log.add_scalar('train_' + key, val, accumulated_iter)
+    endtime = datetime.datetime.now()
+    speed = (endtime - start_time).seconds / (total_it_each_epoch - 50)
    if rank == 0:
        pbar.close()
-    return accumulated_iter
+    return accumulated_iter, speed

def train_model(model, optimizer, train_loader, model_func, lr_scheduler, optim_
↳cfg,
@@ -65,6 +71,7 @@ def train_model(model, optimizer, train_loader, model_func, lr_
↳scheduler, optim_
    lr_warmup_scheduler=None, ckpt_save_interval=1, max_ckpt_save_
↳num=50,
        merge_all_iters_to_one_epoch=False):
    accumulated_iter = start_iter
+    speeds = []
    with tqdm.trange(start_epoch, total_epochs, desc='epochs', dynamic_ncols=True,
↳leave=(rank == 0)) as tbar:
        total_it_each_epoch = len(train_loader)
        if merge_all_iters_to_one_epoch:
@@ -82,7 +89,7 @@ def train_model(model, optimizer, train_loader, model_func, lr_
↳scheduler, optim_
            cur_scheduler = lr_warmup_scheduler
        else:

```

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```

        cur_scheduler = lr_scheduler
-         accumulated_iter = train_one_epoch(
+         accumulated_iter, speed = train_one_epoch(
            model, optimizer, train_loader, model_func,
            lr_scheduler=cur_scheduler,
            accumulated_iter=accumulated_iter, optim_cfg=optim_cfg,
@@ -91,7 +98,7 @@ def train_model(model, optimizer, train_loader, model_func, lr_
-         scheduler, optim_
            total_it_each_epoch=total_it_each_epoch,
            dataloader_iter=dataloader_iter
        )
-
+         speeds.append(speed)
        # save trained model
        trained_epoch = cur_epoch + 1
        if trained_epoch % ckpt_save_interval == 0 and rank == 0:
@@ -107,6 +114,8 @@ def train_model(model, optimizer, train_loader, model_func, lr_
-         scheduler, optim_
            save_checkpoint(
                checkpoint_state(model, optimizer, trained_epoch, accumulated_
-                 iter), filename=ckpt_name,
            )
+         print(speed)
+         print(f'*****{sum(speeds) / len(speeds)}*****')

def model_state_to_cpu(model_state):

```

31.3.2 VoteNet

- **MMDetection3D**: With release v0.1.0, run

```

./tools/dist_train.sh configs/votenet/votenet_16x8_sunrgbd-3d-10class.py 8 --no-
- validate

```

- **votenet**: At commit [2f6d6d3](#), run

```
python train.py --dataset sunrgbd --batch_size 16
```

Then benchmark the test speed by running

```
python eval.py --dataset sunrgbd --checkpoint_path log_sunrgbd/checkpoint.tar --
- batch_size 1 --dump_dir eval_sunrgbd --cluster_sampling seed_fps --use_3d_nms --
- use_cls_nms --per_class_proposal

```

Note that eval.py is modified to compute inference time.

```
diff --git a/eval.py b/eval.py
index c0b2886..04921e9 100644
--- a/eval.py
+++ b/eval.py

```

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```

@@ -10,6 +10,7 @@ import os
    import sys
    import numpy as np
    from datetime import datetime
+import time
    import argparse
    import importlib
    import torch
    @@ -28,7 +29,7 @@ parser.add_argument('--checkpoint_path', default=None, help=
→ 'Model checkpoint pa
    parser.add_argument('--dump_dir', default=None, help='Dump dir to save sample_
→ outputs [default: None]')
    parser.add_argument('--num_point', type=int, default=20000, help='Point Number_
→ [default: 20000]')
    parser.add_argument('--num_target', type=int, default=256, help='Point Number_
→ [default: 256]')
    -parser.add_argument('--batch_size', type=int, default=8, help='Batch Size during_
→ training [default: 8]')
    +parser.add_argument('--batch_size', type=int, default=1, help='Batch Size during_
→ training [default: 8]')
    parser.add_argument('--vote_factor', type=int, default=1, help='Number of votes_
→ generated from each seed [default: 1]')
    parser.add_argument('--cluster_sampling', default='vote_fps', help='Sampling_
→ strategy for vote clusters: vote_fps, seed_fps, random [default: vote_fps]')
    parser.add_argument('--ap_iou_thresholds', default='0.25,0.5', help='A list of_
→ AP IoU thresholds [default: 0.25,0.5]')
    @@ -132,6 +133,7 @@ CONFIG_DICT = {'remove_empty_box': (not FLAGS.faster_eval),
→ 'use_3d_nms': FLAGS.
    # -----
→ GLOBAL CONFIG END

    def evaluate_one_epoch():
+    time_list = list()
        stat_dict = {}
        ap_calculator_list = [APCalculator(iou_thresh, DATASET_CONFIG.class2type) \
            for iou_thresh in AP_IOU_THRESHOLDS]
    @@ -144,6 +146,8 @@ def evaluate_one_epoch():

        # Forward pass
        inputs = {'point_clouds': batch_data_label['point_clouds']}
+    torch.cuda.synchronize()
+    start_time = time.perf_counter()
        with torch.no_grad():
            end_points = net(inputs)

    @@ -161,6 +165,12 @@ def evaluate_one_epoch():

        batch_pred_map_cls = parse_predictions(end_points, CONFIG_DICT)
        batch_gt_map_cls = parse_groundtruths(end_points, CONFIG_DICT)
+    torch.cuda.synchronize()
+    elapsed = time.perf_counter() - start_time
+    time_list.append(elapsed)

```

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```

+
+     if len(time_list==200):
+         print("average inference time: %4f"%(sum(time_list[5:])/len(time_
↪list[5:])))
+         for ap_calculator in ap_calculator_list:
+             ap_calculator.step(batch_pred_map_cls, batch_gt_map_cls)

```

31.3.3 PointPillars-car

- **MMDetection3D**: With release v0.1.0, run

```

./tools/dist_train.sh configs/benchmark/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_3x8_100e_det3d_kitti-
↪3d-car.py 8 --no-validate

```

- **Det3D**: At commit [519251e](#), use `kitti_point_pillars_mghead_syncbn.py` and run

```

./tools/scripts/train.sh --launcher=slurm --gpus=8

```

Note that the config in `train.sh` is modified to train point pillars.

```

diff --git a/tools/scripts/train.sh b/tools/scripts/train.sh
index 3a93f95..461e0ea 100755
--- a/tools/scripts/train.sh
+++ b/tools/scripts/train.sh
@@ -16,9 +16,9 @@ then
 fi

# Voxelnet
-python -m torch.distributed.launch --nproc_per_node=8 ./tools/train.py examples/
↪second/configs/ kitti_car_vfev3_spmiddlefhd_rpn1_mghead_syncbn.py --work_dir=
↪$SECOND_WORK_DIR
+# python -m torch.distributed.launch --nproc_per_node=8 ./tools/train.py examples/
↪second/configs/ kitti_car_vfev3_spmiddlefhd_rpn1_mghead_syncbn.py --work_dir=
↪$SECOND_WORK_DIR
# python -m torch.distributed.launch --nproc_per_node=8 ./tools/train.py examples/
↪cbgs/configs/ nusc_all_vfev3_spmiddleresnetfhd_rpn2_mghead_syncbn.py --work_dir=
↪$NUSC_CBGS_WORK_DIR
# python -m torch.distributed.launch --nproc_per_node=8 ./tools/train.py examples/
↪second/configs/ lyft_all_vfev3_spmiddleresnetfhd_rpn2_mghead_syncbn.py --work_
↪dir=$LYFT_CBGS_WORK_DIR

# PointPillars
-# python -m torch.distributed.launch --nproc_per_node=8 ./tools/train.py ./
↪examples/point_pillars/configs/ original_pp_mghead_syncbn_kitti.py --work_dir=
↪$PP_WORK_DIR
+python -m torch.distributed.launch --nproc_per_node=8 ./tools/train.py ./examples/
↪point_pillars/configs/ kitti_point_pillars_mghead_syncbn.py

```

31.3.4 PointPillars-3class

- **MMDetection3D**: With release v0.1.0, run

```
./tools/dist_train.sh configs/benchmark/hv_pointpillars_secfpn_4x8_80e_pcdet_kitti-  
↪3d-3class.py 8 --no-validate
```

- **OpenPCDet**: At commit [b32fbddb](#), run

```
cd tools  
sh scripts/slurm_train.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} 8 --cfg_file ./cfgs/kitti_  
↪models/pointpillar.yaml --batch_size 32 --workers 32 --epochs 80
```

31.3.5 SECOND

For SECOND, we mean the [SECONDv1.5](#) that was first implemented in [second.Pytorch](#). Det3D's implementation of SECOND uses its self-implemented Multi-Group Head, so its speed is not compatible with other codebases.

- **MMDetection3D**: With release v0.1.0, run

```
./tools/dist_train.sh configs/benchmark/hv_second_secfpn_4x8_80e_pcdet_kitti-3d-  
↪3class.py 8 --no-validate
```

- **OpenPCDet**: At commit [b32fbddb](#), run

```
cd tools  
sh ./scripts/slurm_train.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} 8 --cfg_file ./cfgs/kitti_  
↪models/second.yaml --batch_size 32 --workers 32 --epochs 80
```

31.3.6 Part-A2

- **MMDetection3D**: With release v0.1.0, run

```
./tools/dist_train.sh configs/benchmark/hv_PartA2_secfpn_4x8_cyclic_80e_pcdet_kitti-  
↪3d-3class.py 8 --no-validate
```

- **OpenPCDet**: At commit [b32fbddb](#), train the model by running

```
cd tools  
sh ./scripts/slurm_train.sh ${PARTITION} ${JOB_NAME} 8 --cfg_file ./cfgs/kitti_  
↪models/PartA2.yaml --batch_size 32 --workers 32 --epochs 80
```

We list some potential troubles encountered by users and developers, along with their corresponding solutions. Feel free to enrich the list if you find any frequent issues and contribute your solutions to solve them. If you have any trouble with environment configuration, model training, etc, please create an issue using the [provided templates](#) and fill in all required information in the template.

32.1 MMCV/MMDet/MMDet3D Installation

- If you faced the error shown below when importing open3d:

```
OSError: /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm.so.6: version 'GLIBC_2.27' not found
```

please downgrade open3d to 0.9.0.0, because the latest open3d needs the support of file 'GLIBC_2.27', which only exists in Ubuntu 18.04, not in Ubuntu 16.04.

- If you faced the error when importing pycocotools, this is because nuscenes-devkit installs pycocotools but mmdet relies on mmpycocotools. The current workaround is as below. We will migrate to use pycocotools in the future.

```
pip uninstall pycocotools mmpycocotools
pip install mmpycocotools
```

NOTE: We have migrated to use pycocotools in mmdet3d >= 0.13.0.

- If you face the error shown below, and your environment contains numba == 0.48.0 with numpy >= 1.20.0:

```
TypeError: expected dtype object, got 'numpy.dtype[bool_]'
```

please downgrade numpy to < 1.20.0 or install numba == 0.48 from source, because in numpy == 1.20.0, np.dtype produces subclass due to API change. Please refer to [here](#) for more details.

- If you face the error shown below when importing pycocotools:

```
ValueError: numpy.ndarray size changed, may indicate binary incompatibility.
Expected 88 from C header, got 80 from PyObject
```

please downgrade pycocotools to 2.0.1 because of the incompatibility between the newest pycocotools and numpy < 1.20.0. Or you can compile and install the latest pycocotools from source as below:

```
pip install -e "git+https://github.com/cocodataset/cocoapi#egg=pycocotools&subdirectory=PythonAPI"
or
```

```
pip install -e "git+https://github.com/ppwwyyxx/cocoapi#egg=pycocotools&subdirectory=PythonAPI"
```


33.1 Returned values of QueryAndGroup operation

We modified the returned `grouped_xyz` value of operation `QueryAndGroup` to support PAConv segmentor. Originally, the `grouped_xyz` is centered by subtracting the grouping centers, which represents the relative positions of grouped points. Now, we didn't perform such subtraction and the returned `grouped_xyz` stands for the absolute coordinates of these points.

Note that, the other returned variables of `QueryAndGroup` such as `new_features`, `unique_cnt` and `grouped_idx` are not affected.

33.2 NuScenes coco-style data pre-processing

We remove the rotation and dimension hack in the monocular 3D detection on nuScenes. Specifically, we transform the rotation and dimension of boxes defined by nuScenes devkit to the coordinate system of our `CameraInstance3DBoxes` in the pre-processing and transform them back in the post-processing. In this way, we can remove the corresponding [hack](#) used in the visualization tools. The modification also guarantees the correctness of all the operations based on our `CameraInstance3DBoxes` (such as NMS and flip augmentation) when training monocular 3D detectors.

The modification only influences nuScenes coco-style json files. Please re-run the nuScenes data preparation script if necessary. See more details in the PR [#744](#).

33.3 ScanNet dataset for ImVoxelNet

We adopt a new pre-processing procedure for the ScanNet dataset in order to support ImVoxelNet, which is a multi-view method requiring image data. In previous versions of MMDetection3D, ScanNet dataset was only used for point cloud based 3D detection and segmentation methods. We plan adding ImVoxelNet to our model zoo, thus updating ScanNet correspondingly by adding image-related pre-processing steps. Specifically, we made these changes:

- Add [script](#) for extracting RGB data.
- Update [script](#) for annotation creating.
- Add instructions in the documents on preparing image data.

Please refer to the ScanNet [README.md](#) for more details.

34.1 MMCV Version

In order to fix the problem that the priority of EvalHook is too low, all hook priorities have been re-adjusted in 1.3.8, so MMDetection 2.14.0 needs to rely on the latest MMCV 1.3.8 version. For related information, please refer to [#1120](#), for related issues, please refer to [#5343](#).

34.2 Unified parameter initialization

To unify the parameter initialization in OpenMMLab projects, MMCV supports `BaseModule` that accepts `init_cfg` to allow the modules' parameters initialized in a flexible and unified manner. Now the users need to explicitly call `model.init_weights()` in the training script to initialize the model (as in [here](#), previously this was handled by the detector. Please refer to PR [#622](#) for details.

34.3 BackgroundPointsFilter

We modified the dataset augmentation function `BackgroundPointsFilter`([here](#)). In previous version of MMDetection3D, `BackgroundPointsFilter` changes the `gt_bboxes_3d`'s bottom center to the gravity center. In MMDetection3D 0.15.0, `BackgroundPointsFilter` will not change it. Please refer to PR [#609](#) for details.

34.4 Enhance IndoorPatchPointSample transform

We enhance the pipeline function `IndoorPatchPointSample` used in point cloud segmentation task by adding more choices for patch selection. Also, we plan to remove the unused parameter `sample_rate` in the future. Please modify the code as well as the config files accordingly if you use this transform.

35.1 Dataset class for 3D segmentation task

We remove a useless parameter `label_weight` from segmentation datasets including `Custom3DSegDataset`, `ScanNetSegDataset` and `S3DISSegDataset` since this weight is utilized in the loss function of model class. Please modify the code as well as the config files accordingly if you use or inherit from these codes.

35.2 ScanNet data pre-processing

We adopt new pre-processing and conversion steps of ScanNet dataset. In previous versions of `MMDetection3D`, ScanNet dataset was only used for 3D detection task, where we trained on the training set and tested on the validation set. In `MMDetection3D` 0.14.0, we further support 3D segmentation task on ScanNet, which includes online benchmarking on test set. Since the alignment matrix is not provided for test set data, we abandon the alignment of points in data generation steps to support both tasks. Besides, as 3D segmentation requires per-point prediction, we also remove the down-sampling step in data generation.

- In the new ScanNet processing scripts, we save the unaligned points for all the training, validation and test set. For train and val set with annotations, we also store the `axis_align_matrix` in data infos. For ground-truth bounding boxes, we store boxes in both aligned and unaligned coordinates with key `gt_boxes_upright_depth` and key `unaligned_gt_boxes_upright_depth` respectively in data infos.
- In `ScanNetDataset`, we now load the `axis_align_matrix` as a part of data annotations. If it is not contained in old data infos, we will use identity matrix for compatibility. We also add a transform function `GlobalAlignment` in ScanNet detection data pipeline to align the points.
- Since the aligned boxes share the same key as in old data infos, we do not need to modify the code related to it. But do remember that they are not in the same coordinate system as the saved points.
- There is an `PointSample` pipeline in the data pipelines for ScanNet detection task which down-samples points. So removing down-sampling in data generation will not affect the code.

We have trained a [VoteNet](#) model on the newly processed ScanNet dataset and get similar benchmark results. In order to prepare ScanNet data for both detection and segmentation tasks, please re-run the new pre-processing scripts following the ScanNet [README.md](#).

36.1 SUNRGBD dataset for ImVoteNet

We adopt a new pre-processing procedure for the SUNRGBD dataset in order to support ImVoteNet, which is a multi-modality method requiring both image and point cloud data. In previous versions of MMDetection3D, SUNRGBD dataset was only used for point cloud based 3D detection methods. In MMDetection3D 0.12.0, we add ImVoteNet to our model zoo, thus updating SUNRGBD correspondingly by adding image-related pre-processing steps. Specifically, we made these changes:

- Fix a bug in the image file path in meta data.
- Convert calibration matrices from double to float to avoid type mismatch in further operations.
- Add instructions in the documents on preparing image data.

Please refer to the SUNRGBD [README.md](#) for more details.

37.1 VoteNet and H3DNet model structure update

In MMDetection 0.6.0, we updated the model structures of VoteNet and H3DNet, therefore model checkpoints generated by MMDetection < 0.6.0 should be first converted to a format compatible with the latest structures via `convert_votenet_checkpoints.py` and `convert_h3dnet_checkpoints.py` . For more details, please refer to the [VoteNet README.md](#) and [H3DNet README.md](#).

38.1 anchor

class `mmdet3d.core.anchor.AlignedAnchor3DRangeGenerator`(*align_corner=False*, ***kwargs*)
Aligned 3D Anchor Generator by range.

This anchor generator uses a different manner to generate the positions of anchors' centers from [Anchor3DRangeGenerator](#).

Note: The *align* means that the anchor's center is aligned with the voxel grid, which is also the feature grid. The previous implementation of [Anchor3DRangeGenerator](#) does not generate the anchors' center according to the voxel grid. Rather, it generates the center by uniformly distributing the anchors inside the minimum and maximum anchor ranges according to the feature map sizes. However, this makes the anchors center does not match the feature grid. The [AlignedAnchor3DRangeGenerator](#) add + 1 when using the feature map sizes to obtain the corners of the voxel grid. Then it shifts the coordinates to the center of voxel grid and use the left up corner to distribute anchors.

Parameters `anchor_corner` (*bool*) – Whether to align with the corner of the voxel grid. By default it is False and the anchor's center will be the same as the corresponding voxel's center, which is also the center of the corresponding feature grid.

anchors_single_range(*feature_size*, *anchor_range*, *scale*, *sizes=[[1.6, 3.9, 1.56]]*, *rotations=[0, 1.5707963]*, *device='cuda'*)

Generate anchors in a single range.

Parameters

- **feature_size** (*list[float]* | *tuple[float]*) – Feature map size. It is either a list of a tuple of [D, H, W](in order of z, y, and x).
- **anchor_range** (*torch.Tensor* | *list[float]*) – Range of anchors with shape [6]. The order is consistent with that of anchors, i.e., (x_min, y_min, z_min, x_max, y_max, z_max).
- **scale** (*float* | *int*, *optional*) – The scale factor of anchors.
- **sizes** (*list[list]* | *np.ndarray* | *torch.Tensor*) – Anchor size with shape [N, 3], in order of x, y, z.
- **rotations** (*list[float]* | *np.ndarray* | *torch.Tensor*) – Rotations of anchors in a single feature grid.
- **device** (*str*) – Devices that the anchors will be put on.

Returns Anchors with shape [**feature_size*, num_sizes, num_rots, 7].

Return type torch.Tensor

class mmdet3d.core.anchor.**AlignedAnchor3DRangeGeneratorPerCls**(***kwargs*)

3D Anchor Generator by range for per class.

This anchor generator generates anchors by the given range for per class. Note that feature maps of different classes may be different.

Parameters *kwargs* (*dict*) – Arguments are the same as those in [AlignedAnchor3DRangeGenerator](#).

grid_anchors(*featmap_sizes*, *device*='cuda')

Generate grid anchors in multiple feature levels.

Parameters

- **featmap_sizes** (*list[tuple]*) – List of feature map sizes for different classes in a single feature level.
- **device** (*str*) – Device where the anchors will be put on.

Returns Anchors in multiple feature levels. Note that in this anchor generator, we currently only support single feature level. The sizes of each tensor should be [num_sizes/ranges*num_rots*featmap_size, box_code_size].

Return type list[list[torch.Tensor]]

multi_cls_grid_anchors(*featmap_sizes*, *scale*, *device*='cuda')

Generate grid anchors of a single level feature map for multi-class with different feature map sizes.

This function is usually called by method `self.grid_anchors`.

Parameters

- **featmap_sizes** (*list[tuple]*) – List of feature map sizes for different classes in a single feature level.
- **scale** (*float*) – Scale factor of the anchors in the current level.
- **device** (*str*, *optional*) – Device the tensor will be put on. Defaults to 'cuda'.

Returns Anchors in the overall feature map.

Return type torch.Tensor

class mmdet3d.core.anchor.**Anchor3DRangeGenerator**(*ranges*, *sizes*=[[1.6, 3.9, 1.56]], *scales*=[1],
rotations=[0, 1.5707963], *custom_values*=(),
reshape_out=True, *size_per_range*=True)

3D Anchor Generator by range.

This anchor generator generates anchors by the given range in different feature levels. Due the convention in 3D detection, different anchor sizes are related to different ranges for different categories. However we find this setting does not effect the performance much in some datasets, e.g., nuScenes.

Parameters

- **ranges** (*list[list[float]]*) – Ranges of different anchors. The ranges are the same across different feature levels. But may vary for different anchor sizes if `size_per_range` is True.
- **sizes** (*list[list[float]]*) – 3D sizes of anchors.
- **scales** (*list[int]*) – Scales of anchors in different feature levels.

- **rotations** (*list[float]*) – Rotations of anchors in a feature grid.
- **custom_values** (*tuple[float]*) – Customized values of that anchor. For example, in nuScenes the anchors have velocities.
- **reshape_out** (*bool*) – Whether to reshape the output into (N x 4).
- **size_per_range** – Whether to use separate ranges for different sizes. If size_per_range is True, the ranges should have the same length as the sizes, if not, it will be duplicated.

anchors_single_range(*feature_size, anchor_range, scale=1, sizes=[[1.6, 3.9, 1.56]], rotations=[0, 1.5707963], device='cuda'*)

Generate anchors in a single range.

Parameters

- **feature_size** (*list[float] | tuple[float]*) – Feature map size. It is either a list of a tuple of [D, H, W](in order of z, y, and x).
- **anchor_range** (*torch.Tensor | list[float]*) – Range of anchors with shape [6]. The order is consistent with that of anchors, i.e., (x_min, y_min, z_min, x_max, y_max, z_max).
- **scale** (*float | int, optional*) – The scale factor of anchors.
- **sizes** (*list[list] | np.ndarray | torch.Tensor*) – Anchor size with shape [N, 3], in order of x, y, z.
- **rotations** (*list[float] | np.ndarray | torch.Tensor*) – Rotations of anchors in a single feature grid.
- **device** (*str*) – Devices that the anchors will be put on.

Returns Anchors with shape [**feature_size, num_sizes, num_rots, 7*].

Return type torch.Tensor

grid_anchors(*featmap_sizes, device='cuda'*)

Generate grid anchors in multiple feature levels.

Parameters

- **featmap_sizes** (*list[tuple]*) – List of feature map sizes in multiple feature levels.
- **device** (*str*) – Device where the anchors will be put on.

Returns Anchors in multiple feature levels. The sizes of each tensor should be [N, 4], where N = width * height * num_base_anchors, width and height are the sizes of the corresponding feature level, num_base_anchors is the number of anchors for that level.

Return type list[torch.Tensor]

property num_base_anchors

Total number of base anchors in a feature grid.

Type list[int]

property num_levels

Number of feature levels that the generator is applied to.

Type int

single_level_grid_anchors(*featmap_size, scale, device='cuda'*)

Generate grid anchors of a single level feature map.

This function is usually called by method `self.grid_anchors`.

Parameters

- **featmap_size** (*tuple[int]*) – Size of the feature map.
- **scale** (*float*) – Scale factor of the anchors in the current level.
- **device** (*str, optional*) – Device the tensor will be put on. Defaults to ‘cuda’.

Returns Anchors in the overall feature map.

Return type torch.Tensor

38.2 bbox

class mmdet3d.core.bbox.AssignResult(*num_gts, gt_inds, max_overlaps, labels=None*)

Stores assignments between predicted and truth boxes.

num_gts

the number of truth boxes considered when computing this assignment

Type int

gt_inds

for each predicted box indicates the 1-based index of the assigned truth box. 0 means unassigned and -1 means ignore.

Type LongTensor

max_overlaps

the iou between the predicted box and its assigned truth box.

Type FloatTensor

labels

If specified, for each predicted box indicates the category label of the assigned truth box.

Type None | LongTensor

Example

```
>>> # An assign result between 4 predicted boxes and 9 true boxes
>>> # where only two boxes were assigned.
>>> num_gts = 9
>>> max_overlaps = torch.LongTensor([0, .5, .9, 0])
>>> gt_inds = torch.LongTensor([-1, 1, 2, 0])
>>> labels = torch.LongTensor([0, 3, 4, 0])
>>> self = AssignResult(num_gts, gt_inds, max_overlaps, labels)
>>> print(str(self)) # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WANT
<AssignResult(num_gts=9, gt_inds.shape=(4,), max_overlaps.shape=(4,),
               labels.shape=(4,))>
>>> # Force addition of gt labels (when adding gt as proposals)
>>> new_labels = torch.LongTensor([3, 4, 5])
>>> self.add_gt(new_labels)
>>> print(str(self)) # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WANT
<AssignResult(num_gts=9, gt_inds.shape=(7,), max_overlaps.shape=(7,),
               labels.shape=(7,))>
```

add_gt_(gt_labels)

Add ground truth as assigned results.

Parameters **gt_labels** (*torch.Tensor*) – Labels of gt boxes

get_extra_property(key)

Get user-defined property.

property info

a dictionary of info about the object

Type dict

property num_preds

the number of predictions in this assignment

Type int

classmethod random(kwargs)**

Create random AssignResult for tests or debugging.

Parameters

- **num_preds** – number of predicted boxes
- **num_gts** – number of true boxes
- **p_ignore** (*float*) – probability of a predicted box assigned to an ignored truth
- **p_assigned** (*float*) – probability of a predicted box not being assigned
- **p_use_label** (*float* | *bool*) – with labels or not
- **rng** (*None* | *int* | *numpy.random.RandomState*) – seed or state

Returns Randomly generated assign results.

Return type *AssignResult*

Example

```
>>> from mmdet.core.bbox.assigners.assign_result import * # NOQA
>>> self = AssignResult.random()
>>> print(self.info)
```

set_extra_property(key, value)

Set user-defined new property.

class mmdet3d.core.bbox.AxisAlignedBboxOverlaps3D

Axis-aligned 3D Overlaps (IoU) Calculator.

class mmdet3d.core.bbox.BaseAssigner

Base assigner that assigns boxes to ground truth boxes.

abstract assign(bboxes, gt_bboxes, gt_bboxes_ignore=None, gt_labels=None)

Assign boxes to either a ground truth boxes or a negative boxes.

class mmdet3d.core.bbox.BaseInstance3DBoxes(tensor, box_dim=7, with_yaw=True, origin=(0.5, 0.5, 0))

Base class for 3D Boxes.

Note: The box is bottom centered, i.e. the relative position of origin in the box is (0.5, 0.5, 0).

Parameters

- **tensor** (*torch.Tensor* / *np.ndarray* / *list*) – a $N \times \text{box_dim}$ matrix.
- **box_dim** (*int*) – Number of the dimension of a box. Each row is (x, y, z, x_size, y_size, z_size, yaw). Default to 7.
- **with_yaw** (*bool*) – Whether the box is with yaw rotation. If False, the value of yaw will be set to 0 as minmax boxes. Default to True.
- **origin** (*tuple[float]*) – The relative position of origin in the box. Default to (0.5, 0.5, 0). This will guide the box be converted to (0.5, 0.5, 0) mode.

tensor

Float matrix of $N \times \text{box_dim}$.

Type torch.Tensor

box_dim

Integer indicating the dimension of a box. Each row is (x, y, z, x_size, y_size, z_size, yaw, ...).

Type int

with_yaw

If True, the value of yaw will be set to 0 as minmax boxes.

Type bool

property bottom_center

A tensor with center of each box.

Type torch.Tensor

property bottom_height

A vector with bottom's height of each box.

Type torch.Tensor

classmethod cat(*boxes_list*)

Concatenate a list of Boxes into a single Boxes.

Parameters **boxes_list** (list[[BaseInstance3DBoxes](#)]) – List of boxes.

Returns The concatenated Boxes.

Return type [BaseInstance3DBoxes](#)

property center

Calculate the center of all the boxes.

Note: In the MMDetection3D's convention, the bottom center is usually taken as the default center.

The relative position of the centers in different kinds of boxes are different, e.g., the relative center of a boxes is (0.5, 1.0, 0.5) in camera and (0.5, 0.5, 0) in lidar. It is recommended to use `bottom_center` or `gravity_center` for more clear usage.

Returns A tensor with center of each box.

Return type torch.Tensor

clone()

Clone the Boxes.

Returns Box object with the same properties as self.

Return type *BaseInstance3DBoxes*

abstract `convert_to(dst, rt_mat=None)`

Convert self to dst mode.

Parameters

- **dst** (*Box3DMode*) – The target Box mode.
- **rt_mat** (*np.ndarray* / *torch.Tensor*) – The rotation and translation matrix between different coordinates. Defaults to None. The conversion from *src* coordinates to *dst* coordinates usually comes along the change of sensors, e.g., from camera to LiDAR. This requires a transformation matrix.

Returns The converted box of the same type in the *dst* mode.

Return type *BaseInstance3DBoxes*

property `corners`

a tensor with 8 corners of each box.

Type *torch.Tensor*

property `device`

The device of the boxes are on.

Type *str*

property `dims`

Corners of each box with size (N, 8, 3).

Type *torch.Tensor*

abstract `flip(bev_direction='horizontal')`

Flip the boxes in BEV along given BEV direction.

property `gravity_center`

A tensor with center of each box.

Type *torch.Tensor*

property `height`

A vector with height of each box.

Type *torch.Tensor*

classmethod `height_overlaps(boxes1, boxes2, mode='iou')`

Calculate height overlaps of two boxes.

Note: This function calculates the height overlaps between boxes1 and boxes2, boxes1 and boxes2 should be in the same type.

Parameters

- **boxes1** (*BaseInstance3DBoxes*) – Boxes 1 contain N boxes.
- **boxes2** (*BaseInstance3DBoxes*) – Boxes 2 contain M boxes.
- **mode** (*str*, *optional*) – Mode of iou calculation. Defaults to 'iou'.

Returns Calculated iou of boxes.

Return type torch.Tensor

in_range_3d(*box_range*)

Check whether the boxes are in the given range.

Parameters **box_range** (*list* | *torch.Tensor*) – The range of box (x_min, y_min, z_min, x_max, y_max, z_max)

Note: In the original implementation of SECOND, checking whether a box in the range checks whether the points are in a convex polygon, we try to reduce the burden for simpler cases.

Returns A binary vector indicating whether each box is inside the reference range.

Return type torch.Tensor

abstract in_range_bev(*box_range*)

Check whether the boxes are in the given range.

Parameters **box_range** (*list* | *torch.Tensor*) – The range of box in order of (x_min, y_min, x_max, y_max).

Returns Indicating whether each box is inside the reference range.

Return type torch.Tensor

limit_yaw(*offset=0.5, period=3.141592653589793*)

Limit the yaw to a given period and offset.

Parameters

- **offset** (*float*) – The offset of the yaw.
- **period** (*float*) – The expected period.

new_box(*data*)

Create a new box object with data.

The new box and its tensor has the similar properties as self and self.tensor, respectively.

Parameters **data** (*torch.Tensor* | *numpy.array* | *list*) – Data to be copied.

Returns A new bbox object with data, the object's other properties are similar to self.

Return type *BaseInstance3DBoxes*

nonempty(*threshold: float = 0.0*)

Find boxes that are non-empty.

A box is considered empty, if either of its side is no larger than threshold.

Parameters **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold of minimal sizes.

Returns A binary vector which represents whether each box is empty (False) or non-empty (True).

Return type torch.Tensor

classmethod overlaps(*boxes1, boxes2, mode='iou'*)

Calculate 3D overlaps of two boxes.

Note: This function calculates the overlaps between `boxes1` and `boxes2`, `boxes1` and `boxes2` should be in the same type.

Parameters

- **boxes1** (*BaseInstance3DBoxes*) – Boxes 1 contain N boxes.
- **boxes2** (*BaseInstance3DBoxes*) – Boxes 2 contain M boxes.
- **mode** (*str*, *optional*) – Mode of iou calculation. Defaults to 'iou'.

Returns Calculated iou of boxes' heights.

Return type torch.Tensor

abstract rotate(*angle*, *points=None*)

Rotate boxes with points (optional) with the given angle or rotation matrix.

Parameters

- **angle** (*float* | *torch.Tensor* | *np.ndarray*) – Rotation angle or rotation matrix.
- **points** (*torch.Tensor*, *numpy.ndarray*, *BasePoints*, *optional*) – Points to rotate. Defaults to None.

scale(*scale_factor*)

Scale the box with horizontal and vertical scaling factors.

Parameters **scale_factors** (*float*) – Scale factors to scale the boxes.

to(*device*)

Convert current boxes to a specific device.

Parameters **device** (*str* | *torch.device*) – The name of the device.

Returns A new boxes object on the specific device.

Return type *BaseInstance3DBoxes*

property top_height

A vector with the top height of each box.

Type torch.Tensor

translate(*trans_vector*)

Translate boxes with the given translation vector.

Parameters **trans_vector** (*torch.Tensor*) – Translation vector of size 1x3.

property volume

A vector with volume of each box.

Type torch.Tensor

property yaw

A vector with yaw of each box.

Type torch.Tensor

class mmdet3d.core.bbox.**BaseSampler**(*num*, *pos_fraction*, *neg_pos_ub=-1*, *add_gt_as_proposals=True*,
***kwargs*)

Base class of samplers.

sample(*assign_result*, *bboxes*, *gt_bboxes*, *gt_labels=None*, ***kwargs*)

Sample positive and negative bboxes.

This is a simple implementation of bbox sampling given candidates, assigning results and ground truth bboxes.

Parameters

- **assign_result** (*AssignResult*) – Bbox assigning results.
- **bboxes** (*Tensor*) – Boxes to be sampled from.
- **gt_bboxes** (*Tensor*) – Ground truth bboxes.
- **gt_labels** (*Tensor*, *optional*) – Class labels of ground truth bboxes.

Returns Sampling result.

Return type *SamplingResult*

Example

```
>>> from mmdet.core.bbox import RandomSampler
>>> from mmdet.core.bbox import AssignResult
>>> from mmdet.core.bbox.demodata import ensure_rng, random_boxes
>>> rng = ensure_rng(None)
>>> assign_result = AssignResult.random(rng=rng)
>>> bboxes = random_boxes(assign_result.num_preds, rng=rng)
>>> gt_bboxes = random_boxes(assign_result.num_gts, rng=rng)
>>> gt_labels = None
>>> self = RandomSampler(num=32, pos_fraction=0.5, neg_pos_ub=-1,
>>>                        add_gt_as_proposals=False)
>>> self = self.sample(assign_result, bboxes, gt_bboxes, gt_labels)
```

class `mmdet3d.core.bbox.BboxOverlaps3D`(*coordinate*)

3D IoU Calculator.

Parameters **coordinate** (*str*) – The coordinate system, valid options are ‘camera’, ‘lidar’, and ‘depth’.

class `mmdet3d.core.bbox.BboxOverlapsNearest3D`(*coordinate='lidar'*)

Nearest 3D IoU Calculator.

Note: This IoU calculator first finds the nearest 2D boxes in bird eye view (BEV), and then calculates the 2D IoU using `bbox_overlaps()`.

Parameters **coordinate** (*str*) – ‘camera’, ‘lidar’, or ‘depth’ coordinate system.

class `mmdet3d.core.bbox.Box3DMode`(*value*)

Enum of different ways to represent a box.

Coordinates in LiDAR:

```
up z
  ^  x front
  |  /
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

      | /
left y <----- 0

```

The relative coordinate of bottom center in a LiDAR box is (0.5, 0.5, 0), and the yaw is around the z axis, thus the rotation axis=2.

Coordinates in camera:

```

      z front
      /
     /
    0 -----> x right
    |
    |
    v
down y

```

The relative coordinate of bottom center in a CAM box is [0.5, 1.0, 0.5], and the yaw is around the y axis, thus the rotation axis=1.

Coordinates in Depth mode:

```

up z
 ^  y front
 | /
 | /
0 -----> x right

```

The relative coordinate of bottom center in a DEPTH box is (0.5, 0.5, 0), and the yaw is around the z axis, thus the rotation axis=2.

static convert(*box*, *src*, *dst*, *rt_mat=None*)

Convert boxes from *src* mode to *dst* mode.

Parameters

- **(tuple | list | np.ndarray | (box) – torch.Tensor | BaseInstance3DBoxes)**: Can be a k-tuple, k-list or an Nxk array/tensor, where k = 7.
- **src** (*Box3DMode*) – The src Box mode.
- **dst** (*Box3DMode*) – The target Box mode.
- **rt_mat** (*np.ndarray | torch.Tensor*) – The rotation and translation matrix between different coordinates. Defaults to None. The conversion from *src* coordinates to *dst* coordinates usually comes along the change of sensors, e.g., from camera to LiDAR. This requires a transformation matrix.

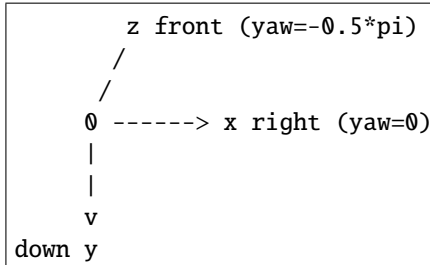
Returns The converted box of the same type.

Return type (tuple | list | np.ndarray | torch.Tensor | BaseInstance3DBoxes)

class `mmcv3d.core.bbox.CameraInstance3DBoxes`(*tensor*, *box_dim=7*, *with_yaw=True*, *origin=(0.5, 1.0, 0.5)*)

3D boxes of instances in CAM coordinates.

Coordinates in camera:



The relative coordinate of bottom center in a CAM box is (0.5, 1.0, 0.5), and the yaw is around the y axis, thus the rotation axis=1. The yaw is 0 at the positive direction of x axis, and decreases from the positive direction of x to the positive direction of z.

A refactor is ongoing to make the three coordinate systems easier to understand and convert between each other.

tensor

Float matrix of N x box_dim.

Type torch.Tensor

box_dim

Integer indicates the dimension of a box Each row is (x, y, z, x_size, y_size, z_size, yaw, ...).

Type int

with_yaw

If True, the value of yaw will be set to 0 as minmax boxes.

Type bool

property bev

A n x 5 tensor of 2D BEV box of each box with rotation in XYWHR format.

Type torch.Tensor

property bottom_height

A vector with bottom's height of each box.

Type torch.Tensor

convert_to(dst, rt_mat=None)

Convert self to dst mode.

Parameters

- **dst** (*Box3DMode*) – The target Box mode.
- **rt_mat** (*np.ndarray* / *torch.Tensor*) – The rotation and translation matrix between different coordinates. Defaults to None. The conversion from src coordinates to dst coordinates usually comes along the change of sensors, e.g., from camera to LiDAR. This requires a transformation matrix.

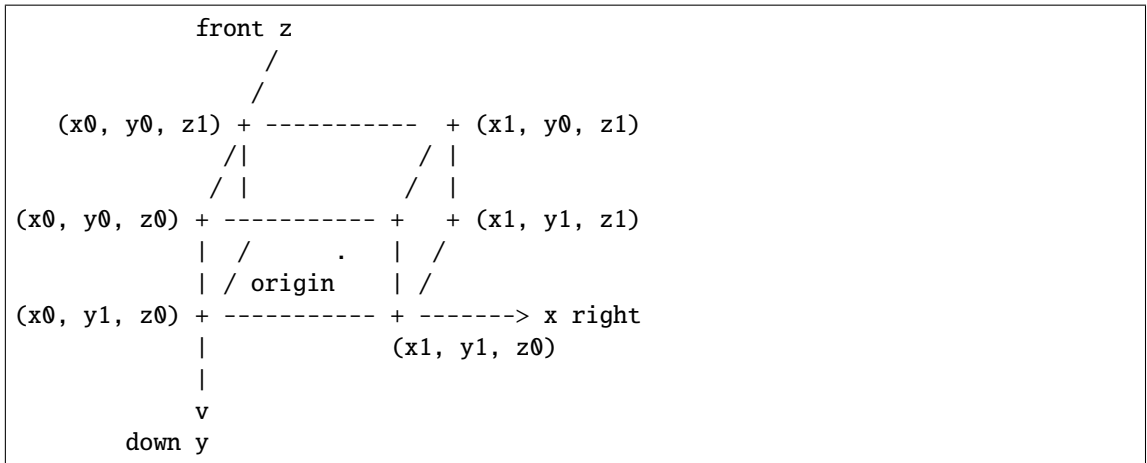
Returns The converted box of the same type in the dst mode.

Return type *BaseInstance3DBoxes*

property corners

Coordinates of corners of all the boxes in shape (N, 8, 3).

Convert the boxes to in clockwise order, in the form of (x0y0z0, x0y0z1, x0y1z1, x0y1z0, x1y0z0, x1y0z1, x1y1z1, x1y1z0)



Type torch.Tensor

flip(*bev_direction*='horizontal', *points*=None)

Flip the boxes in BEV along given BEV direction.

In CAM coordinates, it flips the x (horizontal) or z (vertical) axis.

Parameters

- **bev_direction** (*str*) – Flip direction (horizontal or vertical).
- **points** (torch.Tensor, numpy.ndarray, BasePoints, None) – Points to flip. Defaults to None.

Returns Flipped points.

Return type torch.Tensor, numpy.ndarray or None

property gravity_center

A tensor with center of each box.

Type torch.Tensor

property height

A vector with height of each box.

Type torch.Tensor

classmethod height_overlaps(*boxes1*, *boxes2*, *mode*='iou')

Calculate height overlaps of two boxes.

This function calculates the height overlaps between *boxes1* and *boxes2*, where *boxes1* and *boxes2* should be in the same type.

Parameters

- **boxes1** (*CameraInstance3DBoxes*) – Boxes 1 contain N boxes.
- **boxes2** (*CameraInstance3DBoxes*) – Boxes 2 contain M boxes.
- **mode** (*str*, *optional*) – Mode of iou calculation. Defaults to 'iou'.

Returns Calculated iou of boxes' heights.

Return type torch.Tensor

in_range_bev(*box_range*)

Check whether the boxes are in the given range.

Parameters **box_range** (*list* / *torch.Tensor*) – The range of box (x_min, z_min, x_max, z_max).

Note: The original implementation of SECOND checks whether boxes in a range by checking whether the points are in a convex polygon, we reduce the burden for simpler cases.

Returns Indicating whether each box is inside the reference range.

Return type *torch.Tensor*

property nearest_bev

A tensor of 2D BEV box of each box without rotation.

Type *torch.Tensor*

rotate(*angle*, *points=None*)

Rotate boxes with points (optional) with the given angle or rotation matrix.

Parameters

- **angle** (*float* / *torch.Tensor* / *np.ndarray*) – Rotation angle or rotation matrix.
- **points** (*torch.Tensor*, *numpy.ndarray*, *BasePoints*, optional) – Points to rotate. Defaults to None.

Returns When *points* is None, the function returns None, otherwise it returns the rotated points and the rotation matrix *rot_mat_T*.

Return type tuple or None

property top_height

A vector with the top height of each box.

Type *torch.Tensor*

class *mm*det3d.core.bbox.**CombinedSampler**(*pos_sampler*, *neg_sampler*, ***kwargs*)

A sampler that combines positive sampler and negative sampler.

class *mm*det3d.core.bbox.**Coord3DMode**(*value*)

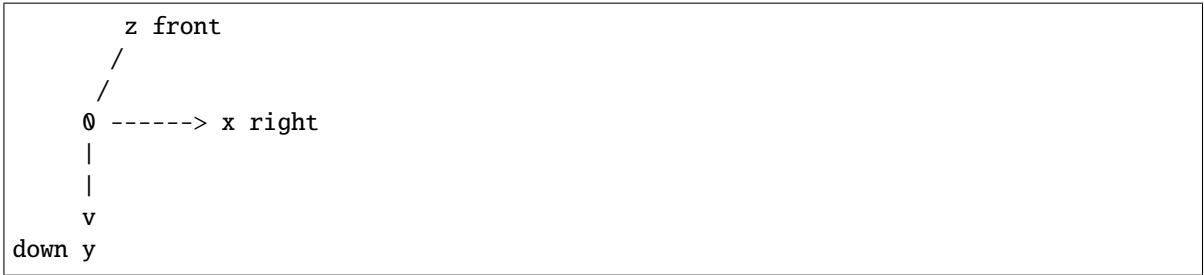
Enum of different ways to represent a box and point cloud.

Coordinates in LiDAR:



The relative coordinate of bottom center in a LiDAR box is (0.5, 0.5, 0), and the yaw is around the z axis, thus the rotation axis=2.

Coordinates in camera:



The relative coordinate of bottom center in a CAM box is [0.5, 1.0, 0.5], and the yaw is around the y axis, thus the rotation axis=1.

Coordinates in Depth mode:



The relative coordinate of bottom center in a DEPTH box is (0.5, 0.5, 0), and the yaw is around the z axis, thus the rotation axis=2.

static convert(*input*, *src*, *dst*, *rt_mat=None*)

Convert boxes or points from *src* mode to *dst* mode.

static convert_box(*box*, *src*, *dst*, *rt_mat=None*)

Convert boxes from *src* mode to *dst* mode.

Parameters

- **(tuple | list | np.ndarray | (box) – torch.Tensor | BaseInstance3DBoxes)**: Can be a k-tuple, k-list or an Nxk array/tensor, where k = 7.
- **src** (CoordMode) – The src Box mode.
- **dst** (CoordMode) – The target Box mode.
- **rt_mat** (*np.ndarray* | *torch.Tensor*) – The rotation and translation matrix between different coordinates. Defaults to None. The conversion from *src* coordinates to *dst* coordinates usually comes along the change of sensors, e.g., from camera to LiDAR. This requires a transformation matrix.

Returns The converted box of the same type.

Return type (tuple | list | np.ndarray | torch.Tensor | BaseInstance3DBoxes)

static convert_point(*point*, *src*, *dst*, *rt_mat=None*)

Convert points from *src* mode to *dst* mode.

Parameters

- **(tuple | list | np.ndarray | (point) – torch.Tensor | BasePoints)**: Can be a k-tuple, k-list or an Nxk array/tensor.
- **src** (CoordMode) – The src Point mode.
- **dst** (CoordMode) – The target Point mode.
- **rt_mat** (*np.ndarray* | *torch.Tensor*) – The rotation and translation matrix between different coordinates. Defaults to None. The conversion from *src* coordinates to *dst* co-

ordinates usually comes along the change of sensors, e.g., from camera to LiDAR. This requires a transformation matrix.

Returns The converted point of the same type.

Return type (tuple | list | np.ndarray | torch.Tensor | BasePoints)

class `mmdet3d.core.bbox.DeltaXYZWLHRBBoxCoder`(*code_size=7*)

Bbox Coder for 3D boxes.

Parameters *code_size* (*int*) – The dimension of boxes to be encoded.

static `decode`(*anchors*, *deltas*)

Apply transformation *deltas* (dx, dy, dz, dw, dh, dl, dr, dv*) to *boxes*.

Parameters

- **anchors** (*torch.Tensor*) – Parameters of anchors with shape (N, 7).
- **deltas** (*torch.Tensor*) – Encoded boxes with shape (N, 7+n) [x, y, z, w, l, h, r, velo*].

Returns Decoded boxes.

Return type torch.Tensor

static `encode`(*src_boxes*, *dst_boxes*)

Get box regression transformation deltas (dx, dy, dz, dw, dh, dl, dr, dv*) that can be used to transform the *src_boxes* into the *target_boxes*.

Parameters

- **src_boxes** (*torch.Tensor*) – source boxes, e.g., object proposals.
- **dst_boxes** (*torch.Tensor*) – target of the transformation, e.g., ground-truth boxes.

Returns Box transformation deltas.

Return type torch.Tensor

class `mmdet3d.core.bbox.DepthInstance3DBoxes`(*tensor*, *box_dim=7*, *with_yaw=True*, *origin=(0.5, 0.5, 0)*)

3D boxes of instances in Depth coordinates.

Coordinates in Depth:

```

up z      y front (yaw=-0.5*pi)
  ^      ^
  |      /
  |      /
  0 -----> x right (yaw=0)

```

The relative coordinate of bottom center in a Depth box is (0.5, 0.5, 0), and the yaw is around the z axis, thus the rotation axis=2. The yaw is 0 at the positive direction of x axis, and decreases from the positive direction of x to the positive direction of y. Also note that rotation of DepthInstance3DBoxes is counterclockwise, which is reverse to the definition of the yaw angle (clockwise).

A refactor is ongoing to make the three coordinate systems easier to understand and convert between each other.

tensor

Float matrix of N x box_dim.

Type torch.Tensor

box_dim

Integer indicates the dimension of a box Each row is (x, y, z, x_size, y_size, z_size, yaw, ...).

Type int

with_yaw

If True, the value of yaw will be set to 0 as minmax boxes.

Type bool

property bev

A $n \times 5$ tensor of 2D BEV box of each box in XYWHR format.

Type torch.Tensor

convert_to(*dst, rt_mat=None*)

Convert self to dst mode.

Parameters

- **dst** (*Box3DMode*) – The target Box mode.
- **rt_mat** (*np.ndarray* / *torch.Tensor*) – The rotation and translation matrix between different coordinates. Defaults to None. The conversion from src coordinates to dst coordinates usually comes along the change of sensors, e.g., from camera to LiDAR. This requires a transformation matrix.

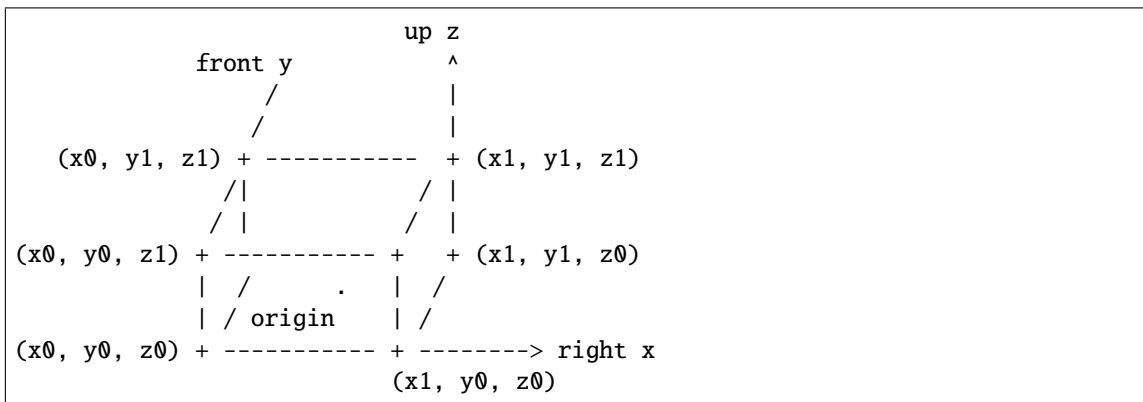
Returns The converted box of the same type in the dst mode.

Return type *DepthInstance3DBoxes*

property corners

Coordinates of corners of all the boxes in shape (N, 8, 3).

Convert the boxes to corners in clockwise order, in form of (x0y0z0, x0y0z1, x0y1z1, x0y1z0, x1y0z0, x1y0z1, x1y1z1, x1y1z0)



Type torch.Tensor

enlarged_box(*extra_width*)

Enlarge the length, width and height boxes.

Parameters **extra_width** (*float* / *torch.Tensor*) – Extra width to enlarge the box.

Returns Enlarged boxes.

Return type *LiDARInstance3DBoxes*

flip(*bev_direction='horizontal', points=None*)

Flip the boxes in BEV along given BEV direction.

In Depth coordinates, it flips x (horizontal) or y (vertical) axis.

Parameters

- **bev_direction** (*str*) – Flip direction (horizontal or vertical).
- **points** (*torch.Tensor*, *numpy.ndarray*, *BasePoints*, *None*) – Points to flip. Defaults to *None*.

Returns Flipped points.

Return type *torch.Tensor*, *numpy.ndarray* or *None*

get_surface_line_center()

Compute surface and line center of bounding boxes.

Returns Surface and line center of bounding boxes.

Return type *torch.Tensor*

property gravity_center

A tensor with center of each box.

Type *torch.Tensor*

in_range_bev(box_range)

Check whether the boxes are in the given range.

Parameters **box_range** (*list* / *torch.Tensor*) – The range of box (*x_min*, *y_min*, *x_max*, *y_max*).

Note: In the original implementation of SECOND, checking whether a box in the range checks whether the points are in a convex polygon, we try to reduce the burden for simpler cases.

Returns Indicating whether each box is inside the reference range.

Return type *torch.Tensor*

property nearest_bev

A tensor of 2D BEV box of each box without rotation.

Type *torch.Tensor*

points_in_boxes(points)

Find points that are in boxes (CUDA).

Parameters **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Points in shape [1, M, 3] or [M, 3], 3 dimensions are [x, y, z] in LiDAR coordinate.

Returns The index of boxes each point lies in with shape of (B, M, T).

Return type *torch.Tensor*

rotate(angle, points=None)

Rotate boxes with points (optional) with the given angle or rotation matrix.

Parameters

- **angle** (*float* / *torch.Tensor* / *np.ndarray*) – Rotation angle or rotation matrix.
- **points** (*torch.Tensor*, *numpy.ndarray*, *BasePoints*, optional) – Points to rotate. Defaults to *None*.

Returns When *points* is *None*, the function returns *None*, otherwise it returns the rotated points and the rotation matrix *rot_mat_T*.

Return type tuple or None

class `mmcv3d.core.bbox.InstanceBalancedPosSampler`(*num*, *pos_fraction*, *neg_pos_ub=-1*,
add_gt_as_proposals=True, ***kwargs*)

Instance balanced sampler that samples equal number of positive samples for each instance.

class `mmcv3d.core.bbox.IoUBalancedNegSampler`(*num*, *pos_fraction*, *floor_thr=-1*, *floor_fraction=0*,
num_bins=3, ***kwargs*)

IoU Balanced Sampling.

arXiv: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1904.02701.pdf> (CVPR 2019)

Sampling proposals according to their IoU. *floor_fraction* of needed RoIs are sampled from proposals whose IoU are lower than *floor_thr* randomly. The others are sampled from proposals whose IoU are higher than *floor_thr*. These proposals are sampled from some bins evenly, which are split by *num_bins* via IoU evenly.

Parameters

- **num** (*int*) – number of proposals.
- **pos_fraction** (*float*) – fraction of positive proposals.
- **floor_thr** (*float*) – threshold (minimum) IoU for IoU balanced sampling, set to -1 if all using IoU balanced sampling.
- **floor_fraction** (*float*) – sampling fraction of proposals under *floor_thr*.
- **num_bins** (*int*) – number of bins in IoU balanced sampling.

sample_via_interval(*max_overlaps*, *full_set*, *num_expected*)

Sample according to the iou interval.

Parameters

- **max_overlaps** (*torch.Tensor*) – IoU between bounding boxes and ground truth boxes.
- **full_set** (*set(int)*) – A full set of indices of boxes
- **num_expected** (*int*) – Number of expected samples

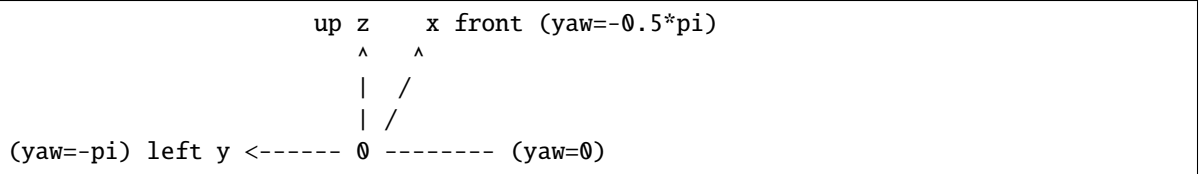
Returns Indices of samples

Return type `np.ndarray`

class `mmcv3d.core.bbox.LiDARInstance3DBoxes`(*tensor*, *box_dim=7*, *with_yaw=True*, *origin=(0.5, 0.5, 0)*)

3D boxes of instances in LIDAR coordinates.

Coordinates in LiDAR:



The relative coordinate of bottom center in a LiDAR box is (0.5, 0.5, 0), and the yaw is around the z axis, thus the rotation axis=2. The yaw is 0 at the negative direction of y axis, and decreases from the negative direction of y to the positive direction of x.

A refactor is ongoing to make the three coordinate systems easier to understand and convert between each other.

tensor

Float matrix of N x box_dim.

Type torch.Tensor

box_dim

Integer indicating the dimension of a box. Each row is (x, y, z, x_size, y_size, z_size, yaw, ...).

Type int

with_yaw

If True, the value of yaw will be set to 0 as minmax boxes.

Type bool

property bev

2D BEV box of each box with rotation in XYWHR format.

Type torch.Tensor

convert_to(dst, rt_mat=None)

Convert self to dst mode.

Parameters

- **dst** (*Box3DMode*) – the target Box mode
- **rt_mat** (*np.ndarray* / *torch.Tensor*) – The rotation and translation matrix between different coordinates. Defaults to None. The conversion from src coordinates to dst coordinates usually comes along the change of sensors, e.g., from camera to LiDAR. This requires a transformation matrix.

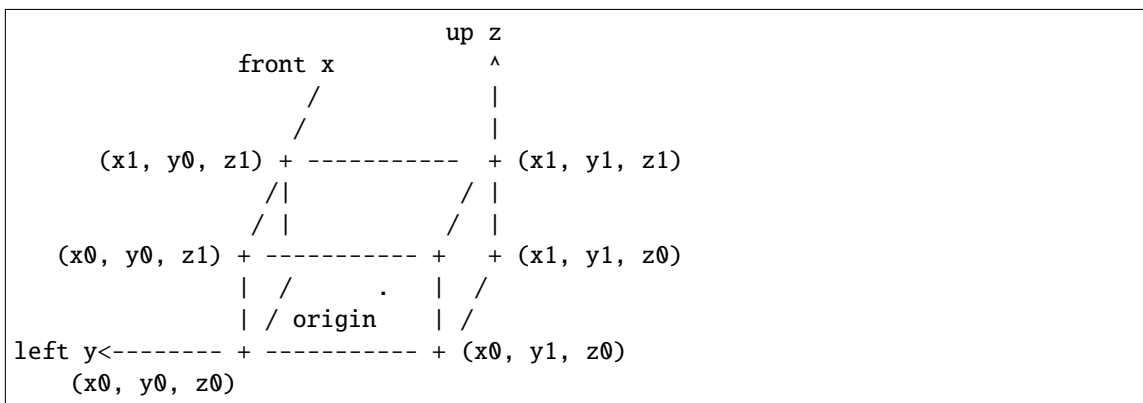
Returns The converted box of the same type in the dst mode.

Return type *BaseInstance3DBoxes*

property corners

Coordinates of corners of all the boxes in shape (N, 8, 3).

Convert the boxes to corners in clockwise order, in form of (x0y0z0, x0y0z1, x0y1z1, x0y1z0, x1y0z0, x1y0z1, x1y1z1, x1y1z0)



Type torch.Tensor

enlarged_box(extra_width)

Enlarge the length, width and height boxes.

Parameters **extra_width** (*float* / *torch.Tensor*) – Extra width to enlarge the box.

Returns Enlarged boxes.

Return type *LiDARInstance3DBoxes*

flip(*bev_direction*='horizontal', *points*=None)

Flip the boxes in BEV along given BEV direction.

In LIDAR coordinates, it flips the y (horizontal) or x (vertical) axis.

Parameters

- **bev_direction** (*str*) – Flip direction (horizontal or vertical).
- **points** (torch.Tensor, numpy.ndarray, BasePoints, None) – Points to flip. Defaults to None.

Returns Flipped points.

Return type torch.Tensor, numpy.ndarray or None

property gravity_center

A tensor with center of each box.

Type torch.Tensor

in_range_bev(*box_range*)

Check whether the boxes are in the given range.

Parameters **box_range** (*list* | *torch.Tensor*) – the range of box (x_min, y_min, x_max, y_max)

Note: The original implementation of SECOND checks whether boxes in a range by checking whether the points are in a convex polygon, we reduce the burden for simpler cases.

Returns Whether each box is inside the reference range.

Return type torch.Tensor

property nearest_bev

A tensor of 2D BEV box of each box without rotation.

Type torch.Tensor

points_in_boxes(*points*)

Find the box which the points are in.

Parameters **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Points in shape (N, 3).

Returns The index of box where each point are in.

Return type torch.Tensor

rotate(*angle*, *points*=None)

Rotate boxes with points (optional) with the given angle or rotation matrix.

Parameters

- **angles** (*float* | *torch.Tensor* | *np.ndarray*) – Rotation angle or rotation matrix.
- **points** (torch.Tensor, numpy.ndarray, BasePoints, optional) – Points to rotate. Defaults to None.

Returns When *points* is None, the function returns None, otherwise it returns the rotated points and the rotation matrix `rot_mat_T`.

Return type tuple or None

```
class mmdet3d.core.bbox.MaxIoUAssigner(pos_iou_thr, neg_iou_thr, min_pos_iou=0.0,  
                                       gt_max_assign_all=True, ignore_iof_thr=-1,  
                                       ignore_wrt_candidates=True, match_low_quality=True,  
                                       gpu_assign_thr=-1, iou_calculator={'type': 'BboxOverlaps2D'})
```

Assign a corresponding gt bbox or background to each bbox.

Each proposals will be assigned with *-1*, or a semi-positive integer indicating the ground truth index.

- *-1*: negative sample, no assigned gt
- semi-positive integer: positive sample, index (0-based) of assigned gt

Parameters

- **pos_iou_thr** (*float*) – IoU threshold for positive bboxes.
- **neg_iou_thr** (*float or tuple*) – IoU threshold for negative bboxes.
- **min_pos_iou** (*float*) – Minimum iou for a bbox to be considered as a positive bbox. Positive samples can have smaller IoU than pos_iou_thr due to the 4th step (assign max IoU sample to each gt).
- **gt_max_assign_all** (*bool*) – Whether to assign all bboxes with the same highest overlap with some gt to that gt.
- **ignore_iof_thr** (*float*) – IoF threshold for ignoring bboxes (if *gt_bboxes_ignore* is specified). Negative values mean not ignoring any bboxes.
- **ignore_wrt_candidates** (*bool*) – Whether to compute the iof between *bboxes* and *gt_bboxes_ignore*, or the contrary.
- **match_low_quality** (*bool*) – Whether to allow low quality matches. This is usually allowed for RPN and single stage detectors, but not allowed in the second stage. Details are demonstrated in Step 4.
- **gpu_assign_thr** (*int*) – The upper bound of the number of GT for GPU assign. When the number of gt is above this threshold, will assign on CPU device. Negative values mean not assign on CPU.

```
assign(bboxes, gt_bboxes, gt_bboxes_ignore=None, gt_labels=None)
```

Assign gt to bboxes.

This method assign a gt bbox to every bbox (proposal/anchor), each bbox will be assigned with *-1*, or a semi-positive number. *-1* means negative sample, semi-positive number is the index (0-based) of assigned gt. The assignment is done in following steps, the order matters.

1. assign every bbox to the background
2. assign proposals whose iou with all gts < neg_iou_thr to 0
3. for each bbox, if the iou with its nearest gt >= pos_iou_thr, assign it to that bbox
4. for each gt bbox, assign its nearest proposals (may be more than one) to itself

Parameters

- **bboxes** (*Tensor*) – Bounding boxes to be assigned, shape(n, 4).
- **gt_bboxes** (*Tensor*) – Groundtruth boxes, shape (k, 4).
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*Tensor, optional*) – Ground truth bboxes that are labelled as *ignored*, e.g., crowd boxes in COCO.
- **gt_labels** (*Tensor, optional*) – Label of gt_bboxes, shape (k,).

Returns The assign result.

Return type *AssignResult*

Example

```
>>> self = MaxIoUAssigner(0.5, 0.5)
>>> bboxes = torch.Tensor([[0, 0, 10, 10], [10, 10, 20, 20]])
>>> gt_bboxes = torch.Tensor([[0, 0, 10, 9]])
>>> assign_result = self.assign(bboxes, gt_bboxes)
>>> expected_gt_inds = torch.LongTensor([1, 0])
>>> assert torch.all(assign_result.gt_inds == expected_gt_inds)
```

assign_wrt_overlaps(*overlaps*, *gt_labels=None*)

Assign w.r.t. the overlaps of bboxes with gts.

Parameters

- **overlaps** (*Tensor*) – Overlaps between k gt_bboxes and n bboxes, shape(k, n).
- **gt_labels** (*Tensor*, *optional*) – Labels of k gt_bboxes, shape (k,).

Returns The assign result.

Return type *AssignResult*

class `mmcv3d.core.bbox.PseudoSampler`(***kwargs*)

A pseudo sampler that does not do sampling actually.

sample(*assign_result*, *bboxes*, *gt_bboxes*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Directly returns the positive and negative indices of samples.

Parameters

- **assign_result** (*AssignResult*) – Assigned results
- **bboxes** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bounding boxes
- **gt_bboxes** (*torch.Tensor*) – Ground truth boxes

Returns sampler results

Return type *SamplingResult*

class `mmcv3d.core.bbox.RandomSampler`(*num*, *pos_fraction*, *neg_pos_ub=-1*, *add_gt_as_proposals=True*, ***kwargs*)

Random sampler.

Parameters

- **num** (*int*) – Number of samples
- **pos_fraction** (*float*) – Fraction of positive samples
- **neg_pos_ub** (*int*, *optional*) – Upper bound number of negative and positive samples. Defaults to -1.
- **add_gt_as_proposals** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to add ground truth boxes as proposals. Defaults to True.

random_choice(*gallery*, *num*)

Random select some elements from the gallery.

If *gallery* is a Tensor, the returned indices will be a Tensor; If *gallery* is a ndarray or list, the returned indices will be a ndarray.

Parameters

- **gallery** (*Tensor* | *ndarray* | *list*) – indices pool.
- **num** (*int*) – expected sample num.

Returns sampled indices.

Return type Tensor or ndarray

class `mmcvdet3d.core.bbox.SamplingResult`(*pos_inds*, *neg_inds*, *bboxes*, *gt_bboxes*, *assign_result*, *gt_flags*)
 Bbox sampling result.

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WANT
>>> from mmcvdet.core.bbox.samplers.sampling_result import * # NOQA
>>> self = SamplingResult.random(rng=10)
>>> print(f'self = {self}')
self = <SamplingResult({
  'neg_bboxes': torch.Size([12, 4]),
  'neg_inds': tensor([ 0,  1,  2,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12]),
  'num_gts': 4,
  'pos_assigned_gt_inds': tensor([], dtype=torch.int64),
  'pos_bboxes': torch.Size([0, 4]),
  'pos_inds': tensor([], dtype=torch.int64),
  'pos_is_gt': tensor([], dtype=torch.uint8)
})>
```

property **bboxes**

concatenated positive and negative boxes

Type torch.Tensor

property **info**

Returns a dictionary of info about the object.

classmethod `random`(*rng=None*, ***kwargs*)

Parameters

- **rng** (*None* | *int* | *numpy.random.RandomState*) – seed or state.
- **kwargs** (*keyword arguments*) –
 - **num_preds**: number of predicted boxes
 - **num_gts**: number of true boxes
 - **p_ignore** (float): probability of a predicted box assigned to an ignored truth.
 - **p_assigned** (float): probability of a predicted box not being assigned.
 - **p_use_label** (float | bool): with labels or not.

Returns Randomly generated sampling result.

Return type `SamplingResult`

Example

```
>>> from mmdet.core.bbox.samplers.sampling_result import * # NOQA
>>> self = SamplingResult.random()
>>> print(self.__dict__)
```

to(device)

Change the device of the data inplace.

Example

```
>>> self = SamplingResult.random()
>>> print(f'self = {self.to(None)}')
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--gpu)
>>> print(f'self = {self.to(0)}')
```

mmdet3d.core.bbox.axis_aligned_bbox_overlaps_3d(bboxes1, bboxes2, mode='iou', is_aligned=False, eps=1e-06)

Calculate overlap between two set of axis aligned 3D bboxes. If `is_aligned` is False, then calculate the overlaps between each bbox of `bboxes1` and `bboxes2`, otherwise the overlaps between each aligned pair of `bboxes1` and `bboxes2`.

Parameters

- **bboxes1** (*Tensor*) – shape (B, m, 6) in <x1, y1, z1, x2, y2, z2> format or empty.
- **bboxes2** (*Tensor*) – shape (B, n, 6) in <x1, y1, z1, x2, y2, z2> format or empty. B indicates the batch dim, in shape (B1, B2, ..., Bn). If `is_aligned` is True, then m and n must be equal.
- **mode** (*str*) – “iou” (intersection over union) or “giou” (generalized intersection over union).
- **is_aligned** (*bool, optional*) – If True, then m and n must be equal. Default False.
- **eps** (*float, optional*) – A value added to the denominator for numerical stability. Default 1e-6.

Returns shape (m, n) if `is_aligned` is False else shape (m,)

Return type Tensor

Example

```
>>> bboxes1 = torch.FloatTensor([
>>>     [0, 0, 0, 10, 10, 10],
>>>     [10, 10, 10, 20, 20, 20],
>>>     [32, 32, 32, 38, 40, 42],
>>> ])
>>> bboxes2 = torch.FloatTensor([
>>>     [0, 0, 0, 10, 20, 20],
>>>     [0, 10, 10, 10, 19, 20],
>>>     [10, 10, 10, 20, 20, 20],
>>> ])
>>> overlaps = axis_aligned_bbox_overlaps_3d(bboxes1, bboxes2)
>>> assert overlaps.shape == (3, 3)
```

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(continued from previous page)

```
>>> overlaps = bbox_overlaps(bboxes1, bboxes2, is_aligned=True)
>>> assert overlaps.shape == (3, )
```

Example

```
>>> empty = torch.empty(0, 6)
>>> nonempty = torch.FloatTensor([[0, 0, 0, 10, 9, 10]])
>>> assert tuple(bbox_overlaps(empty, nonempty).shape) == (0, 1)
>>> assert tuple(bbox_overlaps(nonempty, empty).shape) == (1, 0)
>>> assert tuple(bbox_overlaps(empty, empty).shape) == (0, 0)
```

`mmcv3d.core.bbox.bbox3d2result(bboxes, scores, labels, attrs=None)`

Convert detection results to a list of numpy arrays.

Parameters

- **bboxes** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bounding boxes with shape of (n, 5).
- **labels** (*torch.Tensor*) – Labels with shape of (n,).
- **scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – Scores with shape of (n,).
- **attrs** (*torch.Tensor, optional*) – Attributes with shape of (n,). Defaults to None.

Returns

Bounding box results in cpu mode.

- **boxes_3d** (*torch.Tensor*): 3D boxes.
- **scores** (*torch.Tensor*): Prediction scores.
- **labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*): Box labels.
- **attrs_3d** (*torch.Tensor, optional*): Box attributes.

Return type dict[str, torch.Tensor]

`mmcv3d.core.bbox.bbox3d2roi(bbox_list)`

Convert a list of bounding boxes to roi format.

Parameters **bbox_list** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – A list of bounding boxes corresponding to a batch of images.

Returns Region of interests in shape (n, c), where the channels are in order of [batch_ind, x, y ...].

Return type torch.Tensor

`mmcv3d.core.bbox.bbox3d_mapping_back(bboxes, scale_factor, flip_horizontal, flip_vertical)`

Map bboxes from testing scale to original image scale.

Parameters

- **bboxes** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*) – Boxes to be mapped back.
- **scale_factor** (*float*) – Scale factor.
- **flip_horizontal** (*bool*) – Whether to flip horizontally.
- **flip_vertical** (*bool*) – Whether to flip vertically.

Returns Boxes mapped back.

Return type [BaseInstance3DBoxes](#)

`mmdet3d.core.bbox.bbox_overlaps_3d(bboxes1, bboxes2, mode='iou', coordinate='camera')`
Calculate 3D IoU using cuda implementation.

Note: This function calculates the IoU of 3D boxes based on their volumes. IoU calculator [BboxOverlaps3D](#) uses this function to calculate the actual IoUs of boxes.

Parameters

- **bboxes1** (*torch.Tensor*) – shape (N, 7+C) [x, y, z, h, w, l, ry].
- **bboxes2** (*torch.Tensor*) – shape (M, 7+C) [x, y, z, h, w, l, ry].
- **mode** (*str*) – “iou” (intersection over union) or iof (intersection over foreground).
- **coordinate** (*str*) – ‘camera’ or ‘lidar’ coordinate system.

Returns Bbox overlaps results of bboxes1 and bboxes2 with shape (M, N) (aligned mode is not supported currently).

Return type `torch.Tensor`

`mmdet3d.core.bbox.bbox_overlaps_nearest_3d(bboxes1, bboxes2, mode='iou', is_aligned=False, coordinate='lidar')`

Calculate nearest 3D IoU.

Note: This function first finds the nearest 2D boxes in bird eye view (BEV), and then calculates the 2D IoU using `bbox_overlaps()`. This IoU calculator [BboxOverlapsNearest3D](#) uses this function to calculate IoUs of boxes.

If `is_aligned` is `False`, then it calculates the ious between each bbox of `bboxes1` and `bboxes2`, otherwise the ious between each aligned pair of `bboxes1` and `bboxes2`.

Parameters

- **bboxes1** (*torch.Tensor*) – shape (N, 7+C) [x, y, z, h, w, l, ry, v].
- **bboxes2** (*torch.Tensor*) – shape (M, 7+C) [x, y, z, h, w, l, ry, v].
- **mode** (*str*) – “iou” (intersection over union) or iof (intersection over foreground).
- **is_aligned** (*bool*) – Whether the calculation is aligned

Returns If `is_aligned` is `True`, return ious between `bboxes1` and `bboxes2` with shape (M, N). If `is_aligned` is `False`, return shape is M.

Return type `torch.Tensor`

`mmdet3d.core.bbox.get_box_type(box_type)`

Get the type and mode of box structure.

Parameters **box_type** (*str*) – The type of box structure. The valid value are “LiDAR”, “Camera”, or “Depth”.

Returns Box type and box mode.

Return type `tuple`

`mmdet3d.core.bbox.limit_period(val, offset=0.5, period=3.141592653589793)`

Limit the value into a period for periodic function.

Parameters

- **val** (*torch.Tensor*) – The value to be converted.
- **offset** (*float, optional*) – Offset to set the value range. Defaults to 0.5.
- **period** (*[type], optional*) – Period of the value. Defaults to np.pi .

Returns Value in the range of $[-\text{offset} * \text{period}, (1 - \text{offset}) * \text{period}]$

Return type *torch.Tensor*

`mmdet3d.core.bbox.mono_cam_box2vis(cam_box)`

This is a post-processing function on the bboxes from Mono-3D task. If we want to perform projection visualization, we need to:

1. rotate the box along x-axis for $\text{np.pi} / 2$ (roll)
2. change orientation from local yaw to global yaw
3. convert yaw by $(\text{np.pi} / 2 - \text{yaw})$

After applying this function, we can project and draw it on 2D images.

Parameters **cam_box** (*CameraInstance3DBoxes*) – 3D bbox in camera coordinate system before conversion. Could be gt bbox loaded from dataset or network prediction output.

Returns Box after conversion.

Return type *CameraInstance3DBoxes*

`mmdet3d.core.bbox.points_cam2img(points_3d, proj_mat, with_depth=False)`

Project points from camera coordinates to image coordinates.

Parameters

- **points_3d** (*torch.Tensor*) – Points in shape (N, 3).
- **proj_mat** (*torch.Tensor*) – Transformation matrix between coordinates.
- **with_depth** (*bool, optional*) – Whether to keep depth in the output. Defaults to False.

Returns Points in image coordinates with shape [N, 2].

Return type *torch.Tensor*

`mmdet3d.core.bbox.xywhr2xyxyr(boxes_xywhr)`

Convert a rotated boxes in XYWHR format to XYXYR format.

Parameters **boxes_xywhr** (*torch.Tensor*) – Rotated boxes in XYWHR format.

Returns Converted boxes in XYXYR format.

Return type *torch.Tensor*

38.3 evaluation

`mmdet3d.core.evaluation.indoor_eval(gt_annos, dt_annos, metric, label2cat, logger=None, box_type_3d=None, box_mode_3d=None)`

Indoor Evaluation.

Evaluate the result of the detection.

Parameters

- **gt_annos** (*list[dict]*) – Ground truth annotations.
- **dt_annos** (*list[dict]*) – Detection annotations. the dict includes the following keys
 - **labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*): Labels of boxes.
 - **boxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*): 3D bounding boxes in Depth coordinate.
 - **scores_3d** (*torch.Tensor*): Scores of boxes.
- **metric** (*list[float]*) – IoU thresholds for computing average precisions.
- **label2cat** (*dict*) – Map from label to category.
- **logger** (*logging.Logger | str | None*) – The way to print the mAP summary. See `mmdet.utils.print_log()` for details. Default: None.

Returns Dict of results.

Return type dict[str, float]

`mmdet3d.core.evaluation.kitti_eval(gt_annos, dt_annos, current_classes, eval_types=['bbox', 'bev', '3d'])`
KITTI evaluation.

Parameters

- **gt_annos** (*list[dict]*) – Contain gt information of each sample.
- **dt_annos** (*list[dict]*) – Contain detected information of each sample.
- **current_classes** (*list[str]*) – Classes to evaluation.
- **eval_types** (*list[str], optional*) – Types to eval. Defaults to ['bbox', 'bev', '3d'].

Returns String and dict of evaluation results.

Return type tuple

`mmdet3d.core.evaluation.kitti_eval_coco_style(gt_annos, dt_annos, current_classes)`
coco style evaluation of kitti.

Parameters

- **gt_annos** (*list[dict]*) – Contain gt information of each sample.
- **dt_annos** (*list[dict]*) – Contain detected information of each sample.
- **current_classes** (*list[str]*) – Classes to evaluation.

Returns Evaluation results.

Return type string

`mmdet3d.core.evaluation.lyft_eval(lyft, data_root, res_path, eval_set, output_dir, logger=None)`
Evaluation API for Lyft dataset.

Parameters

- **lyft** (`LyftDataset`) – Lyft class in the sdk.
- **data_root** (*str*) – Root of data for reading splits.
- **res_path** (*str*) – Path of result json file recording detections.
- **eval_set** (*str*) – Name of the split for evaluation.
- **output_dir** (*str*) – Output directory for output json files.
- **logger** (*logging.Logger* | *str* | *None*) – Logger used for printing related information during evaluation. Default: `None`.

Returns The evaluation results.

Return type `dict[str, float]`

`mmdet3d.core.evaluation.seg_eval(gt_labels, seg_preds, label2cat, ignore_index, logger=None)`
 Semantic Segmentation Evaluation.

Evaluate the result of the Semantic Segmentation.

Parameters

- **gt_labels** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Ground truth labels.
- **seg_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Predictions.
- **label2cat** (*dict*) – Map from label to category name.
- **ignore_index** (*int*) – Index that will be ignored in evaluation.
- **logger** (*logging.Logger* | *str* | *None*) – The way to print the mAP summary. See `mmdet.utils.print_log()` for details. Default: `None`.

Returns Dict of results.

Return type `dict[str, float]`

38.4 visualizer

`mmdet3d.core.visualizer.show_multi_modality_result(img, gt_bboxes, pred_bboxes, proj_mat, out_dir, filename, box_mode='lidar', img metas=None, show=True, gt_bbox_color=(61, 102, 255), pred_bbox_color=(241, 101, 72))`

Convert multi-modality detection results into 2D results.

Project the predicted 3D bbox to 2D image plane and visualize them.

Parameters

- **img** (*np.ndarray*) – The numpy array of image in cv2 fashion.
- **gt_bboxes** (*BaseInstance3DBoxes*) – Ground truth boxes.
- **pred_bboxes** (*BaseInstance3DBoxes*) – Predicted boxes.
- **proj_mat** (*numpy.array*, *shape*=[4, 4]) – The projection matrix according to the camera intrinsic parameters.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Path of output directory.
- **filename** (*str*) – Filename of the current frame.

- **box_mode** (*str*) – Coordinate system the boxes are in. Should be one of ‘depth’, ‘lidar’ and ‘camera’. Defaults to ‘lidar’.
- **img metas** (*dict*) – Used in projecting depth bbox.
- **show** (*bool*) – Visualize the results online. Defaults to False.
- **gt_bbox_color** (*str or tuple(int)*) – Color of bbox lines. The tuple of color should be in BGR order. Default: (255, 102, 61)
- **pred_bbox_color** (*str or tuple(int)*) – Color of bbox lines. The tuple of color should be in BGR order. Default: (72, 101, 241)

`mmdet3d.core.visualizer.show_result(points, gt_bboxes, pred_bboxes, out_dir, filename, show=False, snapshot=False, pred_labels=None)`

Convert results into format that is directly readable for meshlab.

Parameters

- **points** (*np.ndarray*) – Points.
- **gt_bboxes** (*np.ndarray*) – Ground truth boxes.
- **pred_bboxes** (*np.ndarray*) – Predicted boxes.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Path of output directory
- **filename** (*str*) – Filename of the current frame.
- **show** (*bool, optional*) – Visualize the results online. Defaults to False.
- **snapshot** (*bool, optional*) – Whether to save the online results. Defaults to False.
- **pred_labels** (*np.ndarray, optional*) – Predicted labels of boxes. Defaults to None.

`mmdet3d.core.visualizer.show_seg_result(points, gt_seg, pred_seg, out_dir, filename, palette, ignore_index=None, show=True, snapshot=False)`

Convert results into format that is directly readable for meshlab.

Parameters

- **points** (*np.ndarray*) – Points.
- **gt_seg** (*np.ndarray*) – Ground truth segmentation mask.
- **pred_seg** (*np.ndarray*) – Predicted segmentation mask.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Path of output directory
- **filename** (*str*) – Filename of the current frame.
- **palette** (*np.ndarray*) – Mapping between class labels and colors.
- **ignore_index** (*int, optional*) – The label index to be ignored, e.g. unannotated points. Defaults to None.
- **show** (*bool, optional*) – Visualize the results online. Defaults to False.
- **snapshot** (*bool, optional*) – Whether to save the online results. Defaults to False.

38.5 voxel

class `mmdet3d.core.voxel.VoxelGenerator`(*voxel_size*, *point_cloud_range*, *max_num_points*,
max_voxels=20000)

Voxel generator in numpy implementation.

Parameters

- **voxel_size** (*list[float]*) – Size of a single voxel
- **point_cloud_range** (*list[float]*) – Range of points
- **max_num_points** (*int*) – Maximum number of points in a single voxel
- **max_voxels** (*int*, *optional*) – Maximum number of voxels. Defaults to 20000.

generate(*points*)

Generate voxels given points.

property `grid_size`

The size of grids.

Type `np.ndarray`

property `max_num_points_per_voxel`

Maximum number of points per voxel.

Type `int`

property `point_cloud_range`

Range of point cloud.

Type `list[float]`

property `voxel_size`

Size of a single voxel.

Type `list[float]`

`mmdet3d.core.voxel.build_voxel_generator`(*cfg*, ***kwargs*)

Builder of voxel generator.

38.6 post_processing

`mmdet3d.core.post_processing.aligned_3d_nms`(*boxes*, *scores*, *classes*, *thresh*)

3d nms for aligned boxes.

Parameters

- **boxes** (*torch.Tensor*) – Aligned box with shape [n, 6].
- **scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – Scores of each box.
- **classes** (*torch.Tensor*) – Class of each box.
- **thresh** (*float*) – Iou threshold for nms.

Returns Indices of selected boxes.

Return type `torch.Tensor`

`mmdet3d.core.post_processing.box3d_multiclass_nms`(*mlvl_bboxes*, *mlvl_bboxes_for_nms*, *mlvl_scores*, *score_thr*, *max_num*, *cfg*, *mlvl_dir_scores=None*, *mlvl_attr_scores=None*, *mlvl_bboxes2d=None*)

Multi-class nms for 3D boxes.

Parameters

- **mlvl_bboxes** (*torch.Tensor*) – Multi-level boxes with shape (N, M). M is the dimensions of boxes.
- **mlvl_bboxes_for_nms** (*torch.Tensor*) – Multi-level boxes with shape (N, 5) ([x1, y1, x2, y2, ry]). N is the number of boxes.
- **mlvl_scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – Multi-level boxes with shape (N, C + 1). N is the number of boxes. C is the number of classes.
- **score_thr** (*float*) – Score threshold to filter boxes with low confidence.
- **max_num** (*int*) – Maximum number of boxes will be kept.
- **cfg** (*dict*) – Configuration dict of NMS.
- **mlvl_dir_scores** (*torch.Tensor*, *optional*) – Multi-level scores of direction classifier. Defaults to None.
- **mlvl_attr_scores** (*torch.Tensor*, *optional*) – Multi-level scores of attribute classifier. Defaults to None.
- **mlvl_bboxes2d** (*torch.Tensor*, *optional*) – Multi-level 2D bounding boxes. Defaults to None.

Returns Return results after nms, including 3D bounding boxes, scores, labels, direction scores, attribute scores (optional) and 2D bounding boxes (optional).

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

`mmdet3d.core.post_processing.circle_nms`(*dets*, *thresh*, *post_max_size=83*)

Circular NMS.

An object is only counted as positive if no other center with a higher confidence exists within a radius r using a bird-eye view distance metric.

Parameters

- **dets** (*torch.Tensor*) – Detection results with the shape of [N, 3].
- **thresh** (*float*) – Value of threshold.
- **post_max_size** (*int*) – Max number of prediction to be kept. Defaults to 83

Returns Indexes of the detections to be kept.

Return type torch.Tensor

`mmdet3d.core.post_processing.merge_aug_bboxes`(*aug_bboxes*, *aug_scores*, *img metas*, *rcnn_test_cfg*)

Merge augmented detection bboxes and scores.

Parameters

- **aug_bboxes** (*list[Tensor]*) – shape (n, 4*#class)
- **aug_scores** (*list[Tensor]* or *None*) – shape (n, #class)
- **img_shapes** (*list[Tensor]*) – shape (3,).
- **rcnn_test_cfg** (*dict*) – rcnn test config.

Returns (bboxes, scores)

Return type tuple

`mmdet3d.core.post_processing.merge_aug_bboxes_3d(aug_results, img metas, test_cfg)`

Merge augmented detection 3D bboxes and scores.

Parameters

- **aug_results** (*list[dict]*) – The dict of detection results. The dict contains the following keys
 - **boxes_3d** (`BaseInstance3DBoxes`): Detection bbox.
 - **scores_3d** (`torch.Tensor`): Detection scores.
 - **labels_3d** (`torch.Tensor`): Predicted box labels.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Meta information of each sample.
- **test_cfg** (*dict*) – Test config.

Returns

Bounding boxes results in cpu mode, containing merged results.

- **boxes_3d** (`BaseInstance3DBoxes`): Merged detection bbox.
- **scores_3d** (`torch.Tensor`): Merged detection scores.
- **labels_3d** (`torch.Tensor`): Merged predicted box labels.

Return type dict

`mmdet3d.core.post_processing.merge_aug_masks(aug_masks, img_metas, rcnn_test_cfg, weights=None)`

Merge augmented mask prediction.

Parameters

- **aug_masks** (*list[ndarray]*) – shape (n, #class, h, w)
- **img_shapes** (*list[ndarray]*) – shape (3,).
- **rcnn_test_cfg** (*dict*) – rcnn test config.

Returns (bboxes, scores)

Return type tuple

`mmdet3d.core.post_processing.merge_aug_proposals(aug_proposals, img_metas, cfg)`

Merge augmented proposals (multiscale, flip, etc.)

Parameters

- **aug_proposals** (*list[Tensor]*) – proposals from different testing schemes, shape (n, 5). Note that they are not rescaled to the original image size.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – list of image info dict where each dict has: 'img_shape', 'scale_factor', 'flip', and may also contain 'filename', 'ori_shape', 'pad_shape', and 'img_norm_cfg'. For details on the values of these keys see *mmdet/datasets/pipelines/formatting.py:Collect*.
- **cfg** (*dict*) – rpn test config.

Returns shape (n, 4), proposals corresponding to original image scale.

Return type Tensor

`mmdet3d.core.post_processing.merge_aug_scores(aug_scores)`

Merge augmented bbox scores.

`mmdet3d.core.post_processing.multiclass_nms(multi_bboxes, multi_scores, score_thr, nms_cfg,
max_num=-1, score_factors=None, return_inds=False)`

NMS for multi-class bboxes.

Parameters

- **multi_bboxes** (*Tensor*) – shape (n, #class*4) or (n, 4)
- **multi_scores** (*Tensor*) – shape (n, #class), where the last column contains scores of the background class, but this will be ignored.
- **score_thr** (*float*) – bbox threshold, bboxes with scores lower than it will not be considered.
- **nms_thr** (*float*) – NMS IoU threshold
- **max_num** (*int*, *optional*) – if there are more than max_num bboxes after NMS, only top max_num will be kept. Default to -1.
- **score_factors** (*Tensor*, *optional*) – The factors multiplied to scores before applying NMS. Default to None.
- **return_inds** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether return the indices of kept bboxes. Default to False.

Returns

(**dets**, **labels**, **indices (optional)**), tensors of shape (**k, 5**), (k), and (k). Dets are boxes with scores. Labels are 0-based.

Return type tuple

MMDet3D.DATASETS

class `mmdet3d.datasets.BackgroundPointsFilter(bbox_enlarge_range)`

Filter background points near the bounding box.

Parameters `bbox_enlarge_range` (`tuple[float], float`) – Bbox enlarge range.

class `mmdet3d.datasets.Custom3DDataset(data_root, ann_file, pipeline=None, classes=None, modality=None, box_type_3d='LiDAR', filter_empty_gt=True, test_mode=False)`

Customized 3D dataset.

This is the base dataset of SUNRGB-D, ScanNet, nuScenes, and KITTI dataset.

Parameters

- **data_root** (`str`) – Path of dataset root.
- **ann_file** (`str`) – Path of annotation file.
- **pipeline** (`list[dict]`, *optional*) – Pipeline used for data processing. Defaults to None.
- **classes** (`tuple[str]`, *optional*) – Classes used in the dataset. Defaults to None.
- **modality** (`dict`, *optional*) – Modality to specify the sensor data used as input. Defaults to None.
- **box_type_3d** (`str`, *optional*) – Type of 3D box of this dataset. Based on the `box_type_3d`, the dataset will encapsulate the box to its original format then converted them to `box_type_3d`. Defaults to 'LiDAR'. Available options includes
 - 'LiDAR': Box in LiDAR coordinates.
 - 'Depth': Box in depth coordinates, usually for indoor dataset.
 - 'Camera': Box in camera coordinates.
- **filter_empty_gt** (`bool`, *optional*) – Whether to filter empty GT. Defaults to True.
- **test_mode** (`bool`, *optional*) – Whether the dataset is in test mode. Defaults to False.

evaluate (`results`, `metric=None`, `iou_thr=(0.25, 0.5)`, `logger=None`, `show=False`, `out_dir=None`, `pipeline=None`)

Evaluate.

Evaluation in indoor protocol.

Parameters

- **results** (`list[dict]`) – List of results.
- **metric** (`str` | `list[str]`) – Metrics to be evaluated.

- **iou_thr** (*list[float]*) – AP IoU thresholds.
- **show** (*bool*) – Whether to visualize. Default: False.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Path to save the visualization results. Default: None.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – raw data loading for showing. Default: None.

Returns Evaluation results.

Return type dict

format_results (*outputs*, *pklfile_prefix=None*, *submission_prefix=None*)

Format the results to pkl file.

Parameters

- **outputs** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **pklfile_prefix** (*str* | *None*) – The prefix of pkl files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., “a/b/prefix”. If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: None.

Returns (*outputs*, *tmp_dir*), *outputs* is the detection results, *tmp_dir* is the temporal directory created for saving json files when *jsonfile_prefix* is not specified.

Return type tuple

classmethod get_classes (*classes=None*)

Get class names of current dataset.

Parameters **classes** (*Sequence[str]* | *str* | *None*) – If *classes* is None, use default CLASSES defined by builtin dataset. If *classes* is a string, take it as a file name. The file contains the name of classes where each line contains one class name. If *classes* is a tuple or list, override the CLASSES defined by the dataset.

Returns A list of class names.

Return type list[str]

get_data_info (*index*)

Get data info according to the given index.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the sample data to get.

Returns

Data information that will be passed to the data preprocessing pipelines. It includes the following keys:

- **sample_idx** (*str*): Sample index.
- **pts_filename** (*str*): Filename of point clouds.
- **file_name** (*str*): Filename of point clouds.
- **ann_info** (*dict*): Annotation info.

Return type dict

load_annotations (*ann_file*)

Load annotations from *ann_file*.

Parameters **ann_file** (*str*) – Path of the annotation file.

Returns List of annotations.

Return type list[dict]

pre_pipeline(*results*)

Initialization before data preparation.

Parameters **results** (*dict*) – Dict before data preprocessing.

- **img_fields** (*list*): Image fields.
- **bbox3d_fields** (*list*): 3D bounding boxes fields.
- **pts_mask_fields** (*list*): Mask fields of points.
- **pts_seg_fields** (*list*): Mask fields of point segments.
- **bbox_fields** (*list*): Fields of bounding boxes.
- **mask_fields** (*list*): Fields of masks.
- **seg_fields** (*list*): Segment fields.
- **box_type_3d** (*str*): 3D box type.
- **box_mode_3d** (*str*): 3D box mode.

prepare_test_data(*index*)

Prepare data for testing.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index for accessing the target data.

Returns Testing data dict of the corresponding index.

Return type dict

prepare_train_data(*index*)

Training data preparation.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index for accessing the target data.

Returns Training data dict of the corresponding index.

Return type dict

```
class mmdet3d.datasets.Custom3DSegDataset(data_root, ann_file, pipeline=None, classes=None,  
                                         palette=None, modality=None, test_mode=False,  
                                         ignore_index=None, scene_idxs=None)
```

Customized 3D dataset for semantic segmentation task.

This is the base dataset of ScanNet and S3DIS dataset.

Parameters

- **data_root** (*str*) – Path of dataset root.
- **ann_file** (*str*) – Path of annotation file.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – Pipeline used for data processing. Defaults to None.
- **classes** (*tuple[str]*, *optional*) – Classes used in the dataset. Defaults to None.
- **palette** (*list[list[int]]*, *optional*) – The palette of segmentation map. Defaults to None.
- **modality** (*dict*, *optional*) – Modality to specify the sensor data used as input. Defaults to None.
- **test_mode** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether the dataset is in test mode. Defaults to False.

- **ignore_index** (*int*, *optional*) – The label index to be ignored, e.g. unannotated points. If None is given, set to `len(self.CLASSES)` to be consistent with `PointSegClassMapping` function in pipeline. Defaults to None.
- **scene_idxs** (*np.ndarray* | *str*, *optional*) – Precomputed index to load data. For scenes with many points, we may sample it several times. Defaults to None.

evaluate(*results*, *metric=None*, *logger=None*, *show=False*, *out_dir=None*, *pipeline=None*)

Evaluate.

Evaluation in semantic segmentation protocol.

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – List of results.
- **metric** (*str* | *list[str]*) – Metrics to be evaluated.
- **logger** (*logging.Logger* | *None* | *str*) – Logger used for printing related information during evaluation. Defaults to None.
- **show** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to visualize. Defaults to False.
- **out_dir** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to save the visualization results. Defaults to None.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – raw data loading for showing. Default: None.

Returns Evaluation results.

Return type dict

format_results(*outputs*, *pklfile_prefix=None*, *submission_prefix=None*)

Format the results to pkl file.

Parameters

- **outputs** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **pklfile_prefix** (*str* | *None*) – The prefix of pkl files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., “a/b/prefix”. If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: None.

Returns (*outputs*, *tmp_dir*), *outputs* is the detection results, *tmp_dir* is the temporal directory created for saving json files when *jsonfile_prefix* is not specified.

Return type tuple

get_classes_and_palette(*classes=None*, *palette=None*)

Get class names of current dataset.

This function is taken from MMSegmentation.

Parameters

- **classes** (*Sequence[str]* | *str* | *None*) – If *classes* is None, use default CLASSES defined by builtin dataset. If *classes* is a string, take it as a file name. The file contains the name of classes where each line contains one class name. If *classes* is a tuple or list, override the CLASSES defined by the dataset. Defaults to None.
- **palette** (*Sequence[Sequence[int]]* | *np.ndarray* | *None*) – The palette of segmentation map. If None is given, random palette will be generated. Defaults to None.

get_data_info(*index*)

Get data info according to the given index.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the sample data to get.

Returns

Data information that will be passed to the data preprocessing pipelines. It includes the following keys:

- `sample_idx` (str): Sample index.
- `pts_filename` (str): Filename of point clouds.
- `file_name` (str): Filename of point clouds.
- `ann_info` (dict): Annotation info.

Return type dict

get_scene_idxs(*scene_idxs*)

Compute scene_idxs for data sampling.

We sample more times for scenes with more points.

load_annotations(*ann_file*)

Load annotations from ann_file.

Parameters `ann_file` (str) – Path of the annotation file.

Returns List of annotations.

Return type list[dict]

pre_pipeline(*results*)

Initialization before data preparation.

Parameters `results` (dict) – Dict before data preprocessing.

- `img_fields` (list): Image fields.
- `pts_mask_fields` (list): Mask fields of points.
- `pts_seg_fields` (list): Mask fields of point segments.
- `mask_fields` (list): Fields of masks.
- `seg_fields` (list): Segment fields.

prepare_test_data(*index*)

Prepare data for testing.

Parameters `index` (int) – Index for accessing the target data.

Returns Testing data dict of the corresponding index.

Return type dict

prepare_train_data(*index*)

Training data preparation.

Parameters `index` (int) – Index for accessing the target data.

Returns Training data dict of the corresponding index.

Return type dict

class `mm3d.datasets.GlobalAlignment`(*rotation_axis*)

Apply global alignment to 3D scene points by rotation and translation.

Parameters `rotation_axis` (int) – Rotation axis for points and bboxes rotation.

Note: We do not record the applied rotation and translation as in `GlobalRotScaleTrans`. Because usually, we do not need to reverse the alignment step. For example, ScanNet 3D detection task uses aligned ground-truth bounding boxes for evaluation.

```
class mmdet3d.datasets.GlobalRotScaleTrans(rot_range=[- 0.78539816, 0.78539816],
                                           scale_ratio_range=[0.95, 1.05], translation_std=[0, 0, 0],
                                           shift_height=False)
```

Apply global rotation, scaling and translation to a 3D scene.

Parameters

- **rot_range** (*list[float]*) – Range of rotation angle. Defaults to `[-0.78539816, 0.78539816]` (close to `[-pi/4, pi/4]`).
- **scale_ratio_range** (*list[float]*) – Range of scale ratio. Defaults to `[0.95, 1.05]`.
- **translation_std** (*list[float]*) – The standard deviation of translation noise. This applies random translation to a scene by a noise, which is sampled from a gaussian distribution whose standard deviation is set by `translation_std`. Defaults to `[0, 0, 0]`
- **shift_height** (*bool*) – Whether to shift height. (the fourth dimension of indoor points) when scaling. Defaults to `False`.

```
class mmdet3d.datasets.IndoorPatchPointSample(num_points, block_size=1.5, sample_rate=None,
                                              ignore_index=None, use_normalized_coord=False,
                                              num_try=10, enlarge_size=0.2,
                                              min_unique_num=None, eps=0.01)
```

Indoor point sample within a patch. Modified from [PointNet++](#).

Sampling data to a certain number for semantic segmentation.

Parameters

- **num_points** (*int*) – Number of points to be sampled.
- **block_size** (*float, optional*) – Size of a block to sample points from. Defaults to `1.5`.
- **sample_rate** (*float, optional*) – Stride used in sliding patch generation. This parameter is unused in `IndoorPatchPointSample` and thus has been deprecated. We plan to remove it in the future. Defaults to `None`.
- **ignore_index** (*int, optional*) – Label index that won't be used for the segmentation task. This is set in `PointSegClassMapping` as `neg_cls`. If not `None`, will be used as a patch selection criterion. Defaults to `None`.
- **use_normalized_coord** (*bool, optional*) – Whether to use normalized xyz as additional features. Defaults to `False`.
- **num_try** (*int, optional*) – Number of times to try if the patch selected is invalid. Defaults to `10`.
- **enlarge_size** (*float | None, optional*) – Enlarge the sampled patch to `[-block_size / 2 - enlarge_size, block_size / 2 + enlarge_size]` as an augmentation. If `None`, set it as `0`. Defaults to `0.2`.
- **min_unique_num** (*int | None, optional*) – Minimum number of unique points the sampled patch should contain. If `None`, use `PointNet++`'s method to judge uniqueness. Defaults to `None`.
- **eps** (*float, optional*) – A value added to patch boundary to guarantee points coverage. Defaults to `1e-2`.

Note:

This transform should only be used in the training process of point cloud segmentation tasks. For the sliding patch generation and inference process in testing, please refer to the *slide_inference* function of *EncoderDecoder3D* class.

class mmdet3d.datasets.**IndoorPointSample**(*args, **kwargs)

Indoor point sample.

Sampling data to a certain number. NOTE: IndoorPointSample is deprecated in favor of PointSample

Parameters **num_points** (*int*) – Number of points to be sampled.

class mmdet3d.datasets.**KittiDataset**(*data_root, ann_file, split, pts_prefix='velodyne', pipeline=None, classes=None, modality=None, box_type_3d='LiDAR', filter_empty_gt=True, test_mode=False, pcd_limit_range=[0, -40, -3, 70.4, 40, 0.0]*)

KITTI Dataset.

This class serves as the API for experiments on the [KITTI Dataset](#).

Parameters

- **data_root** (*str*) – Path of dataset root.
- **ann_file** (*str*) – Path of annotation file.
- **split** (*str*) – Split of input data.
- **pts_prefix** (*str, optional*) – Prefix of points files. Defaults to 'velodyne'.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict], optional*) – Pipeline used for data processing. Defaults to None.
- **classes** (*tuple[str], optional*) – Classes used in the dataset. Defaults to None.
- **modality** (*dict, optional*) – Modality to specify the sensor data used as input. Defaults to None.
- **box_type_3d** (*str, optional*) – Type of 3D box of this dataset. Based on the *box_type_3d*, the dataset will encapsulate the box to its original format then converted them to *box_type_3d*. Defaults to 'LiDAR' in this dataset. Available options includes
 - 'LiDAR': Box in LiDAR coordinates.
 - 'Depth': Box in depth coordinates, usually for indoor dataset.
 - 'Camera': Box in camera coordinates.
- **filter_empty_gt** (*bool, optional*) – Whether to filter empty GT. Defaults to True.
- **test_mode** (*bool, optional*) – Whether the dataset is in test mode. Defaults to False.
- **pcd_limit_range** (*list*) – The range of point cloud used to filter invalid predicted boxes. Default: [0, -40, -3, 70.4, 40, 0.0].

bbox2result_kitti(*net_outputs, class_names, pklfile_prefix=None, submission_prefix=None*)

Convert 3D detection results to kitti format for evaluation and test submission.

Parameters

- **net_outputs** (*list[np.ndarray]*) – List of array storing the inferenced bounding boxes and scores.

- **class_names** (*list[String]*) – A list of class names.
- **pklfile_prefix** (*str | None*) – The prefix of pkl file.
- **submission_prefix** (*str | None*) – The prefix of submission file.

Returns A list of dictionaries with the kitti format.

Return type list[dict]

bbox2result_kitti2d(*net_outputs, class_names, pklfile_prefix=None, submission_prefix=None*)

Convert 2D detection results to kitti format for evaluation and test submission.

Parameters

- **net_outputs** (*list[np.ndarray]*) – List of array storing the inferenced bounding boxes and scores.
- **class_names** (*list[String]*) – A list of class names.
- **pklfile_prefix** (*str | None*) – The prefix of pkl file.
- **submission_prefix** (*str | None*) – The prefix of submission file.

Returns A list of dictionaries have the kitti format

Return type list[dict]

convert_valid_bboxes(*box_dict, info*)

Convert the predicted boxes into valid ones.

Parameters

- **box_dict** (*dict*) – Box dictionaries to be converted.
 - **boxes_3d** (*LiDARInstance3DBBoxes*): 3D bounding boxes.
 - **scores_3d** (*torch.Tensor*): Scores of boxes.
 - **labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*): Class labels of boxes.
- **info** (*dict*) – Data info.

Returns

Valid predicted boxes.

- **bbox** (*np.ndarray*): 2D bounding boxes.
- **box3d_camera** (*np.ndarray*): 3D bounding boxes in camera coordinate.
- **box3d_lidar** (*np.ndarray*): 3D bounding boxes in LiDAR coordinate.
- **scores** (*np.ndarray*): Scores of boxes.
- **label_preds** (*np.ndarray*): Class label predictions.
- **sample_idx** (*int*): Sample index.

Return type dict

drop_arrays_by_name(*gt_names, used_classes*)

Drop irrelevant ground truths by name.

Parameters

- **gt_names** (*list[str]*) – Names of ground truths.
- **used_classes** (*list[str]*) – Classes of interest.

Returns Indices of ground truths that will be dropped.

Return type np.ndarray

evaluate(*results*, *metric=None*, *logger=None*, *pklfile_prefix=None*, *submission_prefix=None*, *show=False*, *out_dir=None*, *pipeline=None*)

Evaluation in KITTI protocol.

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **metric** (*str* | *list[str]*) – Metrics to be evaluated.
- **logger** (*logging.Logger* | *str* | *None*) – Logger used for printing related information during evaluation. Default: *None*.
- **pklfile_prefix** (*str* | *None*) – The prefix of pkl files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., “a/b/prefix”. If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: *None*.
- **submission_prefix** (*str* | *None*) – The prefix of submission datas. If not specified, the submission data will not be generated.
- **show** (*bool*) – Whether to visualize. Default: *False*.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Path to save the visualization results. Default: *None*.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – raw data loading for showing. Default: *None*.

Returns Results of each evaluation metric.

Return type dict[str, float]

format_results(*outputs*, *pklfile_prefix=None*, *submission_prefix=None*)

Format the results to pkl file.

Parameters

- **outputs** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **pklfile_prefix** (*str* | *None*) – The prefix of pkl files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., “a/b/prefix”. If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: *None*.
- **submission_prefix** (*str* | *None*) – The prefix of submitted files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., “a/b/prefix”. If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: *None*.

Returns (*result_files*, *tmp_dir*), *result_files* is a dict containing the json filepaths, *tmp_dir* is the temporal directory created for saving json files when *jsonfile_prefix* is not specified.

Return type tuple

get_ann_info(*index*)

Get annotation info according to the given index.

Parameters *index* (*int*) – Index of the annotation data to get.

Returns

annotation information consists of the following keys:

- *gt_bboxes_3d* (*LiDARInstance3DBoxes*): 3D ground truth bboxes.
- *gt_labels_3d* (*np.ndarray*): Labels of ground truths.

- `gt_bboxes` (np.ndarray): 2D ground truth bboxes.
- `gt_labels` (np.ndarray): Labels of ground truths.
- `gt_names` (list[str]): Class names of ground truths.

Return type dict

get_data_info(*index*)

Get data info according to the given index.

Parameters `index` (*int*) – Index of the sample data to get.

Returns

Data information that will be passed to the data preprocessing pipelines. It includes the following keys:

- `sample_idx` (str): Sample index.
- `pts_filename` (str): Filename of point clouds.
- `img_prefix` (str | None): Prefix of image files.
- `img_info` (dict): Image info.
- `lidar2img` (list[np.ndarray], optional): Transformations from lidar to different cameras.
- `ann_info` (dict): Annotation info.

Return type dict

keep_arrays_by_name(*gt_names, used_classes*)

Keep useful ground truths by name.

Parameters

- `gt_names` (*list[str]*) – Names of ground truths.
- `used_classes` (*list[str]*) – Classes of interest.

Returns Indices of ground truths that will be kept.

Return type np.ndarray

remove_dontcare(*ann_info*)

Remove annotations that do not need to be cared.

Parameters `ann_info` (*dict*) – Dict of annotation infos. The 'DontCare' annotations will be removed according to `ann_file['name']`.

Returns Annotations after filtering.

Return type dict

show(*results, out_dir, show=True, pipeline=None*)

Results visualization.

Parameters

- `results` (*list[dict]*) – List of bounding boxes results.
- `out_dir` (*str*) – Output directory of visualization result.
- `show` (*bool*) – Visualize the results online.
- `pipeline` (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – raw data loading for showing. Default: None.

class `mmcv3d.datasets.KittiMonoDataset`(*data_root*, *info_file*, *load_interval*=1, *with_velocity*=False, *eval_version*=None, *version*=None, ***kwargs*)

Monocular 3D detection on KITTI Dataset.

Parameters

- **data_root** (*str*) – Path of dataset root.
- **info_file** (*str*) – Path of info file.
- **load_interval** (*int*, *optional*) – Interval of loading the dataset. It is used to uniformly sample the dataset. Defaults to 1.
- **with_velocity** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether include velocity prediction into the experiments. Defaults to False.
- **eval_version** (*str*, *optional*) – Configuration version of evaluation. Defaults to None.
- **version** (*str*, *optional*) – Dataset version. Defaults to None.
- **kwargs** (*dict*) – Other arguments are the same of NuScenesMonoDataset.

bbox2result_kitti(*net_outputs*, *class_names*, *pklfile_prefix*=None, *submission_prefix*=None)

Convert 3D detection results to kitti format for evaluation and test submission.

Parameters

- **net_outputs** (*list*[*np.ndarray*]) – List of array storing the inferenced bounding boxes and scores.
- **class_names** (*list*[*String*]) – A list of class names.
- **pklfile_prefix** (*str* | None) – The prefix of pkl file.
- **submission_prefix** (*str* | None) – The prefix of submission file.

Returns A list of dictionaries with the kitti format.

Return type list[dict]

bbox2result_kitti2d(*net_outputs*, *class_names*, *pklfile_prefix*=None, *submission_prefix*=None)

Convert 2D detection results to kitti format for evaluation and test submission.

Parameters

- **net_outputs** (*list*[*np.ndarray*]) – List of array storing the inferenced bounding boxes and scores.
- **class_names** (*list*[*String*]) – A list of class names.
- **pklfile_prefix** (*str* | None) – The prefix of pkl file.
- **submission_prefix** (*str* | None) – The prefix of submission file.

Returns A list of dictionaries have the kitti format

Return type list[dict]

convert_valid_bboxes(*box_dict*, *info*)

Convert the predicted boxes into valid ones.

Parameters

- **box_dict** (*dict*) – Box dictionaries to be converted. - `boxes_3d` (`CameraInstance3DBoxes`): 3D bounding boxes. - `scores_3d` (`torch.Tensor`): Scores of boxes. - `labels_3d` (`torch.Tensor`): Class labels of boxes.
- **info** (*dict*) – Data info.

Returns**Valid predicted boxes.**

- **bbox** (np.ndarray): 2D bounding boxes.
- **box3d_camera** (np.ndarray): 3D bounding boxes in camera coordinate.
- **scores** (np.ndarray): Scores of boxes.
- **label_preds** (np.ndarray): Class label predictions.
- **sample_idx** (int): Sample index.

Return type dict

evaluate(*results*, *metric=None*, *logger=None*, *pklfile_prefix=None*, *submission_prefix=None*, *show=False*, *out_dir=None*)

Evaluation in KITTI protocol.

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **metric** (*str* | *list[str]*) – Metrics to be evaluated.
- **logger** (*logging.Logger* | *str* | *None*) – Logger used for printing related information during evaluation. Default: *None*.
- **pklfile_prefix** (*str* | *None*) – The prefix of pkl files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., “a/b/prefix”. If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: *None*.
- **submission_prefix** (*str* | *None*) – The prefix of submission datas. If not specified, the submission data will not be generated.
- **show** (*bool*) – Whether to visualize. Default: *False*.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Path to save the visualization results. Default: *None*.

Returns Results of each evaluation metric.

Return type dict[str, float]

format_results(*outputs*, *pklfile_prefix=None*, *submission_prefix=None*)

Format the results to pkl file.

Parameters

- **outputs** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **pklfile_prefix** (*str* | *None*) – The prefix of pkl files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., “a/b/prefix”. If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: *None*.
- **submission_prefix** (*str* | *None*) – The prefix of submitted files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., “a/b/prefix”. If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: *None*.

Returns (*result_files*, *tmp_dir*), *result_files* is a dict containing the json filepaths, *tmp_dir* is the temporal directory created for saving json files when *jsonfile_prefix* is not specified.

Return type tuple

```
class mmdet3d.datasets.LoadAnnotations3D(with_bbox_3d=True, with_label_3d=True,
                                         with_attr_label=False, with_mask_3d=False,
                                         with_seg_3d=False, with_bbox=False, with_label=False,
                                         with_mask=False, with_seg=False, with_bbox_depth=False,
                                         poly2mask=True, seg_3d_dtype='int',
                                         file_client_args={'backend': 'disk'})
```

Load Annotations3D.

Load instance mask and semantic mask of points and encapsulate the items into related fields.

Parameters

- **with_bbox_3d** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to load 3D boxes. Defaults to True.
- **with_label_3d** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to load 3D labels. Defaults to True.
- **with_attr_label** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to load attribute label. Defaults to False.
- **with_mask_3d** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to load 3D instance masks. for points. Defaults to False.
- **with_seg_3d** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to load 3D semantic masks. for points. Defaults to False.
- **with_bbox** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to load 2D boxes. Defaults to False.
- **with_label** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to load 2D labels. Defaults to False.
- **with_mask** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to load 2D instance masks. Defaults to False.
- **with_seg** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to load 2D semantic masks. Defaults to False.
- **with_bbox_depth** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to load 2.5D boxes. Defaults to False.
- **poly2mask** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to convert polygon annotations to bitmaps. Defaults to True.
- **seg_3d_dtype** (*dtype*, *optional*) – Dtype of 3D semantic masks. Defaults to int64
- **file_client_args** (*dict*) – Config dict of file clients, refer to https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmcv/blob/master/mmcv/fileio/file_client.py for more details.

```
class mmdet3d.datasets.LoadPointsFromFile(coord_type, load_dim=6, use_dim=[0, 1, 2],
                                         shift_height=False, use_color=False,
                                         file_client_args={'backend': 'disk'})
```

Load Points From File.

Load sunrgbd and scannet points from file.

Parameters

- **coord_type** (*str*) – The type of coordinates of points cloud. Available options includes: - ‘LIDAR’: Points in LiDAR coordinates. - ‘DEPTH’: Points in depth coordinates, usually for indoor dataset. - ‘CAMERA’: Points in camera coordinates.
- **load_dim** (*int*) – The dimension of the loaded points. Defaults to 6.
- **use_dim** (*list[int]*) – Which dimensions of the points to be used. Defaults to [0, 1, 2]. For KITTI dataset, set use_dim=4 or use_dim=[0, 1, 2, 3] to use the intensity dimension.
- **shift_height** (*bool*) – Whether to use shifted height. Defaults to False.
- **use_color** (*bool*) – Whether to use color features. Defaults to False.

- **file_client_args** (*dict*) – Config dict of file clients, refer to https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmcv/blob/master/mmcv/fileio/file_client.py for more details. Defaults to dict(backend='disk').

```
class mmdet3d.datasets.LoadPointsFromMultiSweeps(sweeps_num=10, load_dim=5, use_dim=[0, 1, 2, 4],
                                                file_client_args={'backend': 'disk'},
                                                pad_empty_sweeps=False, remove_close=False,
                                                test_mode=False)
```

Load points from multiple sweeps.

This is usually used for nuScenes dataset to utilize previous sweeps.

Parameters

- **sweeps_num** (*int*) – Number of sweeps. Defaults to 10.
- **load_dim** (*int*) – Dimension number of the loaded points. Defaults to 5.
- **use_dim** (*list[int]*) – Which dimension to use. Defaults to [0, 1, 2, 4].
- **file_client_args** (*dict*) – Config dict of file clients, refer to https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmcv/blob/master/mmcv/fileio/file_client.py for more details. Defaults to dict(backend='disk').
- **pad_empty_sweeps** (*bool*) – Whether to repeat keyframe when sweeps is empty. Defaults to False.
- **remove_close** (*bool*) – Whether to remove close points. Defaults to False.
- **test_mode** (*bool*) – If test_model=True used for testing, it will not randomly sample sweeps but select the nearest N frames. Defaults to False.

```
class mmdet3d.datasets.LyftDataset(ann_file, pipeline=None, data_root=None, classes=None,
                                  load_interval=1, modality=None, box_type_3d='LiDAR',
                                  filter_empty_gt=True, test_mode=False)
```

Lyft Dataset.

This class serves as the API for experiments on the Lyft Dataset.

Please refer to <https://www.kaggle.com/c/3d-object-detection-for-autonomous-vehicles/data> for data downloading.

Parameters

- **ann_file** (*str*) – Path of annotation file.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – Pipeline used for data processing. Defaults to None.
- **data_root** (*str*) – Path of dataset root.
- **classes** (*tuple[str]*, *optional*) – Classes used in the dataset. Defaults to None.
- **load_interval** (*int*, *optional*) – Interval of loading the dataset. It is used to uniformly sample the dataset. Defaults to 1.
- **modality** (*dict*, *optional*) – Modality to specify the sensor data used as input. Defaults to None.
- **box_type_3d** (*str*, *optional*) – Type of 3D box of this dataset. Based on the *box_type_3d*, the dataset will encapsulate the box to its original format then converted them to *box_type_3d*. Defaults to 'LiDAR' in this dataset. Available options includes
 - 'LiDAR': Box in LiDAR coordinates.

- 'Depth': Box in depth coordinates, usually for indoor dataset.
- 'Camera': Box in camera coordinates.
- **filter_empty_gt** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to filter empty GT. Defaults to True.
- **test_mode** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether the dataset is in test mode. Defaults to False.

evaluate(*results*, *metric*='bbox', *logger*=None, *jsonfile_prefix*=None, *csv_savepath*=None, *result_names*=['pts_bbox'], *show*=False, *out_dir*=None, *pipeline*=None)

Evaluation in Lyft protocol.

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **metric** (*str* | *list[str]*) – Metrics to be evaluated.
- **logger** (*logging.Logger* | *str* | None) – Logger used for printing related information during evaluation. Default: None.
- **jsonfile_prefix** (*str* | None) – The prefix of json files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., "a/b/prefix". If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: None.
- **csv_savepath** (*str* | None) – The path for saving csv files. It includes the file path and the csv filename, e.g., "a/b/filename.csv". If not specified, the result will not be converted to csv file.
- **show** (*bool*) – Whether to visualize. Default: False.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Path to save the visualization results. Default: None.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – raw data loading for showing. Default: None.

Returns Evaluation results.

Return type dict[str, float]

format_results(*results*, *jsonfile_prefix*=None, *csv_savepath*=None)

Format the results to json (standard format for COCO evaluation).

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **jsonfile_prefix** (*str* | None) – The prefix of json files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., "a/b/prefix". If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: None.
- **csv_savepath** (*str* | None) – The path for saving csv files. It includes the file path and the csv filename, e.g., "a/b/filename.csv". If not specified, the result will not be converted to csv file.

Returns Returns (result_files, tmp_dir), where *result_files* is a dict containing the json filepaths, *tmp_dir* is the temporal directory created for saving json files when *jsonfile_prefix* is not specified.

Return type tuple

get_ann_info(*index*)

Get annotation info according to the given index.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the annotation data to get.

Returns

Annotation information consists of the following keys:

- `gt_bboxes_3d` (`LiDARInstance3DBoxes`): 3D ground truth bboxes.
- `gt_labels_3d` (`np.ndarray`): Labels of ground truths.
- `gt_names` (`list[str]`): Class names of ground truths.

Return type `dict`

get_data_info(*index*)

Get data info according to the given index.

Parameters `index` (*int*) – Index of the sample data to get.

Returns

Data information that will be passed to the data preprocessing pipelines. It includes the following keys:

- `sample_idx` (*str*): sample index
- `pts_filename` (*str*): filename of point clouds
- `sweeps` (`list[dict]`): infos of sweeps
- `timestamp` (*float*): sample timestamp
- `img_filename` (*str*, optional): image filename
- `lidar2img` (`list[np.ndarray]`, optional): transformations from lidar to different cameras
- `ann_info` (*dict*): annotation info

Return type `dict`

json2csv(*json_path*, *csv_savepath*)

Convert the json file to csv format for submission.

Parameters

- `json_path` (*str*) – Path of the result json file.
- `csv_savepath` (*str*) – Path to save the csv file.

load_annotations(*ann_file*)

Load annotations from `ann_file`.

Parameters `ann_file` (*str*) – Path of the annotation file.

Returns List of annotations sorted by timestamps.

Return type `list[dict]`

show(*results*, *out_dir*, *show=True*, *pipeline=None*)

Results visualization.

Parameters

- `results` (`list[dict]`) – List of bounding boxes results.
- `out_dir` (*str*) – Output directory of visualization result.
- `show` (*bool*) – Visualize the results online.
- `pipeline` (`list[dict]`, optional) – raw data loading for showing. Default: None.

class `mmcv3d.datasets.NormalizePointsColor`(*color_mean*)

Normalize color of points.

Parameters `color_mean` (*list[float]*) – Mean color of the point cloud.

class `mmcv3d.datasets.NuScenesDataset`(*ann_file*, *pipeline=None*, *data_root=None*, *classes=None*, *load_interval=1*, *with_velocity=True*, *modality=None*, *box_type_3d='LiDAR'*, *filter_empty_gt=True*, *test_mode=False*, *eval_version='detection_cvpr_2019'*, *use_valid_flag=False*)

NuScenes Dataset.

This class serves as the API for experiments on the NuScenes Dataset.

Please refer to [NuScenes Dataset](#) for data downloading.

Parameters

- **ann_file** (*str*) – Path of annotation file.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – Pipeline used for data processing. Defaults to None.
- **data_root** (*str*) – Path of dataset root.
- **classes** (*tuple[str]*, *optional*) – Classes used in the dataset. Defaults to None.
- **load_interval** (*int*, *optional*) – Interval of loading the dataset. It is used to uniformly sample the dataset. Defaults to 1.
- **with_velocity** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether include velocity prediction into the experiments. Defaults to True.
- **modality** (*dict*, *optional*) – Modality to specify the sensor data used as input. Defaults to None.
- **box_type_3d** (*str*, *optional*) – Type of 3D box of this dataset. Based on the *box_type_3d*, the dataset will encapsulate the box to its original format then converted them to *box_type_3d*. Defaults to 'LiDAR' in this dataset. Available options includes. - 'LiDAR': Box in LiDAR coordinates. - 'Depth': Box in depth coordinates, usually for indoor dataset. - 'Camera': Box in camera coordinates.
- **filter_empty_gt** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to filter empty GT. Defaults to True.
- **test_mode** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether the dataset is in test mode. Defaults to False.
- **eval_version** (*bool*, *optional*) – Configuration version of evaluation. Defaults to 'detection_cvpr_2019'.
- **use_valid_flag** (*bool*) – Whether to use *use_valid_flag* key in the info file as mask to filter gt_boxes and gt_names. Defaults to False.

evaluate(*results*, *metric='bbox'*, *logger=None*, *jsonfile_prefix=None*, *result_names=['pts_bbox']*, *show=False*, *out_dir=None*, *pipeline=None*)

Evaluation in nuScenes protocol.

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **metric** (*str* | *list[str]*) – Metrics to be evaluated.
- **logger** (*logging.Logger* | *str* | *None*) – Logger used for printing related information during evaluation. Default: None.

- **jsonfile_prefix** (*str* / *None*) – The prefix of json files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., “a/b/prefix”. If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: *None*.
- **show** (*bool*) – Whether to visualize. Default: *False*.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Path to save the visualization results. Default: *None*.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – raw data loading for showing. Default: *None*.

Returns Results of each evaluation metric.

Return type dict[str, float]

format_results(*results*, *jsonfile_prefix=None*)

Format the results to json (standard format for COCO evaluation).

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **jsonfile_prefix** (*str* / *None*) – The prefix of json files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., “a/b/prefix”. If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: *None*.

Returns Returns (*result_files*, *tmp_dir*), where *result_files* is a dict containing the json filepaths, *tmp_dir* is the temporal directory created for saving json files when *jsonfile_prefix* is not specified.

Return type tuple

get_ann_info(*index*)

Get annotation info according to the given index.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the annotation data to get.

Returns

Annotation information consists of the following keys:

- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*LiDARInstance3DBoxes*): 3D ground truth bboxes
- **gt_labels_3d** (*np.ndarray*): Labels of ground truths.
- **gt_names** (*list[str]*): Class names of ground truths.

Return type dict

get_cat_ids(*idx*)

Get category distribution of single scene.

Parameters **idx** (*int*) – Index of the data_info.

Returns

for each category, if the current scene contains such boxes, store a list containing *idx*, otherwise, store empty list.

Return type dict[list]

get_data_info(*index*)

Get data info according to the given index.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the sample data to get.

Returns

Data information that will be passed to the data preprocessing pipelines. It includes the following keys:

- **sample_idx** (str): Sample index.
- **pts_filename** (str): Filename of point clouds.
- **sweeps** (list[dict]): Infos of sweeps.
- **timestamp** (float): Sample timestamp.
- **img_filename** (str, optional): Image filename.
- **lidar2img** (list[np.ndarray], optional): Transformations from lidar to different cameras.
- **ann_info** (dict): Annotation info.

Return type dict

load_annotations(*ann_file*)

Load annotations from *ann_file*.

Parameters **ann_file** (*str*) – Path of the annotation file.

Returns List of annotations sorted by timestamps.

Return type list[dict]

show(*results*, *out_dir*, *show=True*, *pipeline=None*)

Results visualization.

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – List of bounding boxes results.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Output directory of visualization result.
- **show** (*bool*) – Visualize the results online.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – raw data loading for showing. Default: None.

```
class mmdet3d.datasets.NuScenesMonoDataset(data_root, load_interval=1, with_velocity=True,
                                           modality=None, box_type_3d='Camera',
                                           eval_version='detection_cvpr_2019', use_valid_flag=False,
                                           version='v1.0-trainval', **kwargs)
```

Monocular 3D detection on NuScenes Dataset.

This class serves as the API for experiments on the NuScenes Dataset.

Please refer to [NuScenes Dataset](#) for data downloading.

Parameters

- **ann_file** (*str*) – Path of annotation file.
- **data_root** (*str*) – Path of dataset root.
- **load_interval** (*int*, *optional*) – Interval of loading the dataset. It is used to uniformly sample the dataset. Defaults to 1.
- **with_velocity** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether include velocity prediction into the experiments. Defaults to True.
- **modality** (*dict*, *optional*) – Modality to specify the sensor data used as input. Defaults to None.

- **box_type_3d** (*str, optional*) – Type of 3D box of this dataset. Based on the *box_type_3d*, the dataset will encapsulate the box to its original format then converted them to *box_type_3d*. Defaults to ‘Camera’ in this class. Available options includes. - ‘LiDAR’: Box in LiDAR coordinates. - ‘Depth’: Box in depth coordinates, usually for indoor dataset. - ‘Camera’: Box in camera coordinates.
- **eval_version** (*str, optional*) – Configuration version of evaluation. Defaults to ‘detection_cvpr_2019’.
- **use_valid_flag** (*bool*) – Whether to use *use_valid_flag* key in the info file as mask to filter *gt_boxes* and *gt_names*. Defaults to False.
- **version** (*str, optional*) – Dataset version. Defaults to ‘v1.0-trainval’.

evaluate(*results, metric='bbox', logger=None, jsonfile_prefix=None, result_names=['img_bbox'], show=False, out_dir=None, pipeline=None*)

Evaluation in nuScenes protocol.

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **metric** (*str | list[str]*) – Metrics to be evaluated.
- **logger** (*logging.Logger | str | None*) – Logger used for printing related information during evaluation. Default: None.
- **jsonfile_prefix** (*str | None*) – The prefix of json files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., “a/b/prefix”. If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: None.
- **show** (*bool*) – Whether to visualize. Default: False.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Path to save the visualization results. Default: None.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict], optional*) – raw data loading for showing. Default: None.

Returns Results of each evaluation metric.

Return type dict[str, float]

format_results(*results, jsonfile_prefix=None, **kwargs*)

Format the results to json (standard format for COCO evaluation).

Parameters

- **results** (*list[tuple | numpy.ndarray]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **jsonfile_prefix** (*str | None*) – The prefix of json files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., “a/b/prefix”. If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: None.

Returns (result_files, tmp_dir), result_files is a dict containing the json filepaths, tmp_dir is the temporal directory created for saving json files when *jsonfile_prefix* is not specified.

Return type tuple

get_attr_name(*attr_idx, label_name*)

Get attribute from predicted index.

This is a workaround to predict attribute when the predicted velocity is not reliable. We map the predicted attribute index to the one in the attribute set. If it is consistent with the category, we will keep it. Otherwise, we will use the default attribute.

Parameters

- **attr_idx** (*int*) – Attribute index.
- **label_name** (*str*) – Predicted category name.

Returns Predicted attribute name.

Return type *str*

pre_pipeline(*results*)

Initialization before data preparation.

Parameters **results** (*dict*) – Dict before data preprocessing.

- **img_fields** (*list*): Image fields.
- **bbox3d_fields** (*list*): 3D bounding boxes fields.
- **pts_mask_fields** (*list*): Mask fields of points.
- **pts_seg_fields** (*list*): Mask fields of point segments.
- **bbox_fields** (*list*): Fields of bounding boxes.
- **mask_fields** (*list*): Fields of masks.
- **seg_fields** (*list*): Segment fields.
- **box_type_3d** (*str*): 3D box type.
- **box_mode_3d** (*str*): 3D box mode.

show(*results*, *out_dir*, *show=True*, *pipeline=None*)

Results visualization.

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – List of bounding boxes results.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Output directory of visualization result.
- **show** (*bool*) – Visualize the results online.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – raw data loading for showing. Default: None.

class `mm3d.datasets.ObjectNameFilter`(*classes*)

Filter GT objects by their names.

Parameters **classes** (*list[str]*) – List of class names to be kept for training.

class `mm3d.datasets.ObjectNoise`(*translation_std=[0.25, 0.25, 0.25]*, *global_rot_range=[0.0, 0.0]*, *rot_range=[-0.15707963267, 0.15707963267]*, *num_try=100*)

Apply noise to each GT objects in the scene.

Parameters

- **translation_std** (*list[float]*, *optional*) – Standard deviation of the distribution where translation noise are sampled from. Defaults to [0.25, 0.25, 0.25].
- **global_rot_range** (*list[float]*, *optional*) – Global rotation to the scene. Defaults to [0.0, 0.0].
- **rot_range** (*list[float]*, *optional*) – Object rotation range. Defaults to [-0.15707963267, 0.15707963267].
- **num_try** (*int*, *optional*) – Number of times to try if the noise applied is invalid. Defaults to 100.

class `mm3d.datasets.ObjectRangeFilter(point_cloud_range)`

Filter objects by the range.

Parameters `point_cloud_range` (`list[float]`) – Point cloud range.

class `mm3d.datasets.ObjectSample(db_sampler, sample_2d=False)`

Sample GT objects to the data.

Parameters

- **db_sampler** (`dict`) – Config dict of the database sampler.
- **sample_2d** (`bool`) – Whether to also paste 2D image patch to the images This should be true when applying multi-modality cut-and-paste. Defaults to False.

static `remove_points_in_boxes(points, boxes)`

Remove the points in the sampled bounding boxes.

Parameters

- **points** (`BasePoints`) – Input point cloud array.
- **boxes** (`np.ndarray`) – Sampled ground truth boxes.

Returns Points with those in the boxes removed.

Return type `np.ndarray`

class `mm3d.datasets.PointSample(num_points, sample_range=None, replace=False)`

Point sample.

Sampling data to a certain number.

Parameters

- **num_points** (`int`) – Number of points to be sampled.
- **sample_range** (`float`, *optional*) – The range where to sample points. If not None, the points with depth larger than `sample_range` are prior to be sampled. Defaults to None.
- **replace** (`bool`, *optional*) – Whether the sampling is with or without replacement. Defaults to False.

class `mm3d.datasets.PointShuffle`

Shuffle input points.

class `mm3d.datasets.PointsRangeFilter(point_cloud_range)`

Filter points by the range.

Parameters `point_cloud_range` (`list[float]`) – Point cloud range.

class `mm3d.datasets.RandomDropPointsColor(drop_ratio=0.2)`

Randomly set the color of points to all zeros.

Once this transform is executed, all the points' color will be dropped. Refer to [PAConv](#) for more details.

Parameters **drop_ratio** (`float`) – The probability of dropping point colors. Defaults to 0.2.

class `mm3d.datasets.RandomFlip3D(sync_2d=True, flip_ratio_bev_horizontal=0.0, flip_ratio_bev_vertical=0.0, **kwargs)`

Flip the points & bbox.

If the input dict contains the key “flip”, then the flag will be used, otherwise it will be randomly decided by a ratio specified in the init method.

Parameters

- **sync_2d** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to apply flip according to the 2D images. If True, it will apply the same flip as that to 2D images. If False, it will decide whether to flip randomly and independently to that of 2D images. Defaults to True.
- **flip_ratio_bev_horizontal** (*float*, *optional*) – The flipping probability in horizontal direction. Defaults to 0.0.
- **flip_ratio_bev_vertical** (*float*, *optional*) – The flipping probability in vertical direction. Defaults to 0.0.

random_flip_data_3d(*input_dict*, *direction*='horizontal')

Flip 3D data randomly.

Parameters

- **input_dict** (*dict*) – Result dict from loading pipeline.
- **direction** (*str*) – Flip direction. Default: horizontal.

Returns Flipped results, 'points', 'bbox3d_fields' keys are updated in the result dict.

Return type dict

class `mmdet3d.datasets.RandomJitterPoints`(*jitter_std*=[0.01, 0.01, 0.01], *clip_range*=[- 0.05, 0.05])

Randomly jitter point coordinates.

Different from the global translation in `GlobalRotScaleTrans`, here we apply different noises to each point in a scene.

Parameters

- **jitter_std** (*list[float]*) – The standard deviation of jittering noise. This applies random noise to all points in a 3D scene, which is sampled from a gaussian distribution whose standard deviation is set by `jitter_std`. Defaults to [0.01, 0.01, 0.01]
- **clip_range** (*list[float] | None*) – Clip the randomly generated jitter noise into this range. If None is given, don't perform clipping. Defaults to [-0.05, 0.05]

Note: This transform should only be used in point cloud segmentation tasks because we don't transform ground-truth bboxes accordingly. For similar transform in detection task, please refer to *ObjectNoise*.

class `mmdet3d.datasets.S3DISDataset`(*data_root*, *ann_file*, *pipeline*=None, *classes*=None, *modality*=None, *box_type_3d*='Depth', *filter_empty_gt*=True, *test_mode*=False)

S3DIS Dataset for Detection Task.

This class is the inner dataset for S3DIS. Since S3DIS has 6 areas, we often train on 5 of them and test on the remaining one. The one for test is `Area_5` as suggested in [GSDN](#). To concatenate 5 areas during training `mmdet.datasets.dataset_wrappers.ConcatDataset` should be used.

Parameters

- **data_root** (*str*) – Path of dataset root.
- **ann_file** (*str*) – Path of annotation file.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – Pipeline used for data processing. Defaults to None.
- **classes** (*tuple[str]*, *optional*) – Classes used in the dataset. Defaults to None.
- **modality** (*dict*, *optional*) – Modality to specify the sensor data used as input. Defaults to None.

- **box_type_3d** (*str*, *optional*) – Type of 3D box of this dataset. Based on the *box_type_3d*, the dataset will encapsulate the box to its original format then converted them to *box_type_3d*. Defaults to 'Depth' in this dataset. Available options includes
 - 'LiDAR': Box in LiDAR coordinates.
 - 'Depth': Box in depth coordinates, usually for indoor dataset.
 - 'Camera': Box in camera coordinates.
- **filter_empty_gt** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to filter empty GT. Defaults to True.
- **test_mode** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether the dataset is in test mode. Defaults to False.

get_ann_info(*index*)

Get annotation info according to the given index.

Parameters *index* (*int*) – Index of the annotation data to get.

Returns

annotation information consists of the following keys:

- **gt_bboxes_3d** (**DepthInstance3DBBoxes**): 3D ground truth bboxes
- **gt_labels_3d** (*np.ndarray*): Labels of ground truths.
- **pts_instance_mask_path** (*str*): Path of instance masks.
- **pts_semantic_mask_path** (*str*): Path of semantic masks.

Return type dict

get_data_info(*index*)

Get data info according to the given index.

Parameters *index* (*int*) – Index of the sample data to get.

Returns

Data information that will be passed to the data preprocessing pipelines. It includes the following keys:

- **pts_filename** (*str*): Filename of point clouds.
- **file_name** (*str*): Filename of point clouds.
- **ann_info** (*dict*): Annotation info.

Return type dict

```
class mmdet3d.datasets.S3DISSegDataset(data_root, ann_files, pipeline=None, classes=None,  
                                       palette=None, modality=None, test_mode=False,  
                                       ignore_index=None, scene_idxs=None)
```

S3DIS Dataset for Semantic Segmentation Task.

This class serves as the API for experiments on the S3DIS Dataset. It wraps the provided datasets of different areas. We don't use *mmdet.datasets.dataset_wrappers.ConcatDataset* because we need to concat the *scene_idxs* of different areas.

Please refer to the [google form](#) for data downloading.

Parameters

- **data_root** (*str*) – Path of dataset root.
- **ann_files** (*list[str]*) – Path of several annotation files.

- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – Pipeline used for data processing. Defaults to None.
- **classes** (*tuple[str]*, *optional*) – Classes used in the dataset. Defaults to None.
- **palette** (*list[list[int]]*, *optional*) – The palette of segmentation map. Defaults to None.
- **modality** (*dict*, *optional*) – Modality to specify the sensor data used as input. Defaults to None.
- **test_mode** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether the dataset is in test mode. Defaults to False.
- **ignore_index** (*int*, *optional*) – The label index to be ignored, e.g. unannotated points. If None is given, set to len(self.CLASSES). Defaults to None.
- **scene_idxs** (*list[np.ndarray] | list[str]*, *optional*) – Precomputed index to load data. For scenes with many points, we may sample it several times. Defaults to None.

concat_data_infos(*data_infos*)

Concat data_infos from several datasets to form self.data_infos.

Parameters **data_infos** (*list[list[dict]]*) –

concat_scene_idxs(*scene_idxs*)

Concat scene_idxs from several datasets to form self.scene_idxs.

Needs to manually add offset to scene_idxs[1, 2, ...].

Parameters **scene_idxs** (*list[np.ndarray]*) –

```
class mmdet3d.datasets.SUNRGBDDataset(data_root, ann_file, pipeline=None, classes=None,
                                     modality={'use_camera': True, 'use_lidar': True},
                                     box_type_3d='Depth', filter_empty_gt=True, test_mode=False)
```

SUNRGBD Dataset.

This class serves as the API for experiments on the SUNRGBD Dataset.

See the [download page](#) for data downloading.

Parameters

- **data_root** (*str*) – Path of dataset root.
- **ann_file** (*str*) – Path of annotation file.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – Pipeline used for data processing. Defaults to None.
- **classes** (*tuple[str]*, *optional*) – Classes used in the dataset. Defaults to None.
- **modality** (*dict*, *optional*) – Modality to specify the sensor data used as input. Defaults to None.
- **box_type_3d** (*str*, *optional*) – Type of 3D box of this dataset. Based on the *box_type_3d*, the dataset will encapsulate the box to its original format then converted them to *box_type_3d*. Defaults to 'Depth' in this dataset. Available options includes
 - 'LiDAR': Box in LiDAR coordinates.
 - 'Depth': Box in depth coordinates, usually for indoor dataset.
 - 'Camera': Box in camera coordinates.
- **filter_empty_gt** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to filter empty GT. Defaults to True.
- **test_mode** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether the dataset is in test mode. Defaults to False.

evaluate(*results*, *metric*=None, *iou_thr*=(0.25, 0.5), *iou_thr_2d*=(0.5), *logger*=None, *show*=False, *out_dir*=None, *pipeline*=None)

Evaluate.

Evaluation in indoor protocol.

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – List of results.
- **metric** (*str* | *list[str]*) – Metrics to be evaluated.
- **iou_thr** (*list[float]*) – AP IoU thresholds.
- **iou_thr_2d** (*list[float]*) – AP IoU thresholds for 2d evaluation.
- **show** (*bool*) – Whether to visualize. Default: False.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Path to save the visualization results. Default: None.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – raw data loading for showing. Default: None.

Returns Evaluation results.

Return type dict

get_ann_info(*index*)

Get annotation info according to the given index.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the annotation data to get.

Returns

annotation information consists of the following keys:

- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*DepthInstance3DBBoxes*): 3D ground truth bboxes
- **gt_labels_3d** (*np.ndarray*): Labels of ground truths.
- **pts_instance_mask_path** (*str*): Path of instance masks.
- **pts_semantic_mask_path** (*str*): Path of semantic masks.

Return type dict

get_data_info(*index*)

Get data info according to the given index.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the sample data to get.

Returns

Data information that will be passed to the data preprocessing pipelines. It includes the following keys:

- **sample_idx** (*str*): Sample index.
- **pts_filename** (*str*, *optional*): Filename of point clouds.
- **file_name** (*str*, *optional*): Filename of point clouds.
- **img_prefix** (*str* | None, *optional*): Prefix of image files.
- **img_info** (*dict*, *optional*): Image info.
- **calib** (*dict*, *optional*): Camera calibration info.
- **ann_info** (*dict*): Annotation info.

Return type dict

show(*results*, *out_dir*, *show=True*, *pipeline=None*)

Results visualization.

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – List of bounding boxes results.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Output directory of visualization result.
- **show** (*bool*) – Visualize the results online.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – raw data loading for showing. Default: None.

class `mm3d.datasets.ScanNetDataset`(*data_root*, *ann_file*, *pipeline=None*, *classes=None*,
modality={'use_camera': *False*, 'use_depth': *True*},
box_type_3d='Depth', *filter_empty_gt=True*, *test_mode=False*)

ScanNet Dataset for Detection Task.

This class serves as the API for experiments on the ScanNet Dataset.

Please refer to the [github repo](#) for data downloading.

Parameters

- **data_root** (*str*) – Path of dataset root.
- **ann_file** (*str*) – Path of annotation file.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – Pipeline used for data processing. Defaults to None.
- **classes** (*tuple[str]*, *optional*) – Classes used in the dataset. Defaults to None.
- **modality** (*dict*, *optional*) – Modality to specify the sensor data used as input. Defaults to None.
- **box_type_3d** (*str*, *optional*) – Type of 3D box of this dataset. Based on the *box_type_3d*, the dataset will encapsulate the box to its original format then converted them to *box_type_3d*. Defaults to 'Depth' in this dataset. Available options includes
 - 'LiDAR': Box in LiDAR coordinates.
 - 'Depth': Box in depth coordinates, usually for indoor dataset.
 - 'Camera': Box in camera coordinates.
- **filter_empty_gt** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to filter empty GT. Defaults to True.
- **test_mode** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether the dataset is in test mode. Defaults to False.

get_ann_info(*index*)

Get annotation info according to the given index.

Parameters *index* (*int*) – Index of the annotation data to get.

Returns

annotation information consists of the following keys:

- *gt_bboxes_3d* (*DepthInstance3DBBoxes*): 3D ground truth bboxes
- *gt_labels_3d* (*np.ndarray*): Labels of ground truths.
- *pts_instance_mask_path* (*str*): Path of instance masks.
- *pts_semantic_mask_path* (*str*): Path of semantic masks.
- *axis_align_matrix* (*np.ndarray*): Transformation matrix for global scene alignment.

Return type dict

get_data_info(*index*)

Get data info according to the given index.

Parameters *index* (*int*) – Index of the sample data to get.

Returns

Data information that will be passed to the data preprocessing pipelines. It includes the following keys:

- *sample_idx* (*str*): Sample index.
- *pts_filename* (*str*): Filename of point clouds.
- *file_name* (*str*): Filename of point clouds.
- *img_prefix* (*str* | *None*, optional): Prefix of image files.
- *img_info* (*dict*, optional): Image info.
- *ann_info* (*dict*): Annotation info.

Return type dict

prepare_test_data(*index*)

Prepare data for testing.

We should take *axis_align_matrix* from *self.data_infos* since we need to align point clouds.

Parameters *index* (*int*) – Index for accessing the target data.

Returns Testing data dict of the corresponding index.

Return type dict

show(*results*, *out_dir*, *show=True*, *pipeline=None*)

Results visualization.

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – List of bounding boxes results.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Output directory of visualization result.
- **show** (*bool*) – Visualize the results online.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, optional) – raw data loading for showing. Default: *None*.

```
class mmdet3d.datasets.ScanNetSegDataset(data_root, ann_file, pipeline=None, classes=None,  
                                         palette=None, modality=None, test_mode=False,  
                                         ignore_index=None, scene_idxs=None)
```

ScanNet Dataset for Semantic Segmentation Task.

This class serves as the API for experiments on the ScanNet Dataset.

Please refer to the [github repo](#) for data downloading.

Parameters

- **data_root** (*str*) – Path of dataset root.
- **ann_file** (*str*) – Path of annotation file.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, optional) – Pipeline used for data processing. Defaults to *None*.
- **classes** (*tuple[str]*, optional) – Classes used in the dataset. Defaults to *None*.

- **palette** (*list[list[int]]*, *optional*) – The palette of segmentation map. Defaults to None.
- **modality** (*dict*, *optional*) – Modality to specify the sensor data used as input. Defaults to None.
- **test_mode** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether the dataset is in test mode. Defaults to False.
- **ignore_index** (*int*, *optional*) – The label index to be ignored, e.g. unannotated points. If None is given, set to len(self.CLASSES). Defaults to None.
- **scene_idxs** (*np.ndarray* | *str*, *optional*) – Precomputed index to load data. For scenes with many points, we may sample it several times. Defaults to None.

format_results (*results*, *txtfile_prefix=None*)

Format the results to txt file. Refer to [ScanNet documentation](#).

Parameters

- **outputs** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **txtfile_prefix** (*str* | *None*) – The prefix of saved files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., “a/b/prefix”. If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: None.

Returns

(**outputs**, **tmp_dir**), **outputs is the detection results**, tmp_dir is the temporal directory created for saving submission files when **submission_prefix** is not specified.

Return type tuple

get_ann_info (*index*)

Get annotation info according to the given index.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the annotation data to get.

Returns

annotation information consists of the following keys:

- **pts_semantic_mask_path** (*str*): Path of semantic masks.

Return type dict

get_scene_idxs (*scene_idxs*)

Compute scene_idxs for data sampling.

We sample more times for scenes with more points.

show (*results*, *out_dir*, *show=True*, *pipeline=None*)

Results visualization.

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – List of bounding boxes results.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Output directory of visualization result.
- **show** (*bool*) – Visualize the results online.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – raw data loading for showing. Default: None.

```
class mmdet3d.datasets.SemanticKITTIDataset(data_root, ann_file, pipeline=None, classes=None,
                                           modality=None, box_type_3d='Lidar',
                                           filter_empty_gt=False, test_mode=False)
```

SemanticKITTI Dataset.

This class serves as the API for experiments on the SemanticKITTI Dataset Please refer to <http://www.semantic-kitti.org/dataset.html> for data downloading

Parameters

- **data_root** (*str*) – Path of dataset root.
- **ann_file** (*str*) – Path of annotation file.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – Pipeline used for data processing. Defaults to None.
- **classes** (*tuple[str]*, *optional*) – Classes used in the dataset. Defaults to None.
- **modality** (*dict*, *optional*) – Modality to specify the sensor data used as input. Defaults to None.
- **box_type_3d** (*str*, *optional*) – NO 3D box for this dataset. You can choose any type Based on the *box_type_3d*, the dataset will encapsulate the box to its original format then converted them to *box_type_3d*. Defaults to 'LiDAR' in this dataset. Available options includes
 - 'LiDAR': Box in LiDAR coordinates.
 - 'Depth': Box in depth coordinates, usually for indoor dataset.
 - 'Camera': Box in camera coordinates.
- **filter_empty_gt** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to filter empty GT. Defaults to True.
- **test_mode** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether the dataset is in test mode. Defaults to False.

get_ann_info(*index*)

Get annotation info according to the given index.

Parameters *index* (*int*) – Index of the annotation data to get.

Returns

annotation information consists of the following keys:

- **pts_semantic_mask_path** (*str*): Path of semantic masks.

Return type dict

class `mm3d.datasets.VoxelBasedPointSampler`(*cur_sweep_cfg*, *prev_sweep_cfg=None*, *time_dim=3*)
Voxel based point sampler.

Apply voxel sampling to multiple sweep points.

Parameters

- **cur_sweep_cfg** (*dict*) – Config for sampling current points.
- **prev_sweep_cfg** (*dict*) – Config for sampling previous points.
- **time_dim** (*int*) – Index that indicate the time dimension for input points.

class `mm3d.datasets.WaymoDataset`(*data_root*, *ann_file*, *split*, *pts_prefix='velodyne'*, *pipeline=None*, *classes=None*, *modality=None*, *box_type_3d='LiDAR'*, *filter_empty_gt=True*, *test_mode=False*, *load_interval=1*, *pcd_limit_range=[- 85, - 85, - 5, 85, 85, 5]*)

Waymo Dataset.

This class serves as the API for experiments on the Waymo Dataset.

Please refer to `<https://waymo.com/open/download/>` for data downloading. It is recommended to symlink the dataset root to `$MMDETECTION3D/data` and organize them as the doc shows.

Parameters

- **data_root** (*str*) – Path of dataset root.
- **ann_file** (*str*) – Path of annotation file.
- **split** (*str*) – Split of input data.
- **pts_prefix** (*str*, *optional*) – Prefix of points files. Defaults to 'velodyne'.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – Pipeline used for data processing. Defaults to None.
- **classes** (*tuple[str]*, *optional*) – Classes used in the dataset. Defaults to None.
- **modality** (*dict*, *optional*) – Modality to specify the sensor data used as input. Defaults to None.
- **box_type_3d** (*str*, *optional*) – Type of 3D box of this dataset. Based on the *box_type_3d*, the dataset will encapsulate the box to its original format then converted them to *box_type_3d*. Defaults to 'LiDAR' in this dataset. Available options includes
 - 'LiDAR': box in LiDAR coordinates
 - 'Depth': box in depth coordinates, usually for indoor dataset
 - 'Camera': box in camera coordinates
- **filter_empty_gt** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to filter empty GT. Defaults to True.
- **test_mode** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether the dataset is in test mode. Defaults to False.
- **pcd_limit_range** (*list*) – The range of point cloud used to filter invalid predicted boxes. Default: [-85, -85, -5, 85, 85, 5].

bbox2result_kitti (*net_outputs*, *class_names*, *pklfile_prefix=None*, *submission_prefix=None*)

Convert results to kitti format for evaluation and test submission.

Parameters

- **net_outputs** (*List[np.ndarray]*) – list of array storing the bbox and score
- **class_names** (*List[String]*) – A list of class names
- **pklfile_prefix** (*str | None*) – The prefix of pkl file.
- **submission_prefix** (*str | None*) – The prefix of submission file.

Returns A list of dict have the kitti 3d format

Return type List[dict]

convert_valid_bboxes (*box_dict*, *info*)

Convert the boxes into valid format.

Parameters

- **box_dict** (*dict*) – Bounding boxes to be converted.
 - *boxes_3d* (:obj:LiDARInstance3DBoxes): 3D bounding boxes.
 - *scores_3d* (np.ndarray): Scores of predicted boxes.
 - *labels_3d* (np.ndarray): Class labels of predicted boxes.
- **info** (*dict*) – Dataset information dictionary.

Returns

Valid boxes after conversion.

- **bbox** (np.ndarray): 2D bounding boxes (in camera 0).
- **box3d_camera** (np.ndarray): 3D boxes in camera coordinates.
- **box3d_lidar** (np.ndarray): 3D boxes in lidar coordinates.
- **scores** (np.ndarray): Scores of predicted boxes.
- **label_preds** (np.ndarray): Class labels of predicted boxes.
- **sample_idx** (np.ndarray): Sample index.

Return type dict

evaluate(*results*, *metric*='waymo', *logger*=None, *pklfile_prefix*=None, *submission_prefix*=None, *show*=False, *out_dir*=None, *pipeline*=None)

Evaluation in KITTI protocol.

Parameters

- **results** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **metric** (*str* / *list[str]*) – Metrics to be evaluated. Default: 'waymo'. Another supported metric is 'kitti'.
- **logger** (*logging.Logger* / *str* / None) – Logger used for printing related information during evaluation. Default: None.
- **pklfile_prefix** (*str* / None) – The prefix of pkl files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., "a/b/prefix". If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: None.
- **submission_prefix** (*str* / None) – The prefix of submission datas. If not specified, the submission data will not be generated.
- **show** (*bool*) – Whether to visualize. Default: False.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Path to save the visualization results. Default: None.
- **pipeline** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – raw data loading for showing. Default: None.

Returns float]: results of each evaluation metric

Return type dict[str

format_results(*outputs*, *pklfile_prefix*=None, *submission_prefix*=None, *data_format*='waymo')

Format the results to pkl file.

Parameters

- **outputs** (*list[dict]*) – Testing results of the dataset.
- **pklfile_prefix** (*str* / None) – The prefix of pkl files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., "a/b/prefix". If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: None.
- **submission_prefix** (*str* / None) – The prefix of submitted files. It includes the file path and the prefix of filename, e.g., "a/b/prefix". If not specified, a temp file will be created. Default: None.
- **data_format** (*str* / None) – Output data format. Default: 'waymo'. Another supported choice is 'kitti'.

Returns

(**result_files**, **tmp_dir**), **result_files** is a dict containing the json filepaths, **tmp_dir** is the temporal directory created for saving json files when **jsonfile_prefix** is not specified.

Return type tuple

get_data_info(*index*)

Get data info according to the given index.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the sample data to get.

Returns

Standard input_dict consists of the data information.

- **sample_idx** (*str*): sample index
- **pts_filename** (*str*): filename of point clouds
- **img_prefix** (*str* | *None*): prefix of image files
- **img_info** (*dict*): image info
- **lidar2img** (*list*[*np.ndarray*], **optional**): transformations from lidar to different cameras
- **ann_info** (*dict*): annotation info

Return type dict

`mmmdet3d.datasets.build_dataloader(dataset, samples_per_gpu, workers_per_gpu, num_gpus=1, dist=True, shuffle=True, seed=None, runner_type='EpochBasedRunner', persistent_workers=False, **kwargs)`

Build PyTorch DataLoader.

In distributed training, each GPU/process has a dataloader. In non-distributed training, there is only one dataloader for all GPUs.

Parameters

- **dataset** (*Dataset*) – A PyTorch dataset.
- **samples_per_gpu** (*int*) – Number of training samples on each GPU, i.e., batch size of each GPU.
- **workers_per_gpu** (*int*) – How many subprocesses to use for data loading for each GPU.
- **num_gpus** (*int*) – Number of GPUs. Only used in non-distributed training.
- **dist** (*bool*) – Distributed training/test or not. Default: True.
- **shuffle** (*bool*) – Whether to shuffle the data at every epoch. Default: True.
- **seed** (*int*, *Optional*) – Seed to be used. Default: None.
- **runner_type** (*str*) – Type of runner. Default: *EpochBasedRunner*
- **persistent_workers** (*bool*) – If True, the data loader will not shutdown the worker processes after a dataset has been consumed once. This allows to maintain the workers *Dataset* instances alive. This argument is only valid when `PyTorch>=1.7.0`. Default: False.
- **kwargs** – any keyword argument to be used to initialize `DataLoader`

Returns A PyTorch dataloader.

Return type `DataLoader`

`mmdet3d.datasets.get_loading_pipeline(pipeline)`

Only keep loading image, points and annotations related configuration.

Parameters `pipeline` (list[dict] | list[Pipeline]) – Data pipeline configs or list of pipeline functions.

Returns

The new pipeline list with only keep loading image, points and annotations related configuration.

Return type list[dict] | list[Pipeline]

Examples

```
>>> pipelines = [
...     dict(type='LoadPointsFromFile',
...           coord_type='LIDAR', load_dim=4, use_dim=4),
...     dict(type='LoadImageFromFile'),
...     dict(type='LoadAnnotations3D',
...           with_bbox=True, with_label_3d=True),
...     dict(type='Resize',
...           img_scale=[(640, 192), (2560, 768)], keep_ratio=True),
...     dict(type='RandomFlip3D', flip_ratio_bev_horizontal=0.5),
...     dict(type='PointsRangeFilter',
...           point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
...     dict(type='ObjectRangeFilter',
...           point_cloud_range=point_cloud_range),
...     dict(type='PointShuffle'),
...     dict(type='Normalize', **img_norm_cfg),
...     dict(type='Pad', size_divisor=32),
...     dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
...     dict(type='Collect3D',
...           keys=['points', 'img', 'gt_bboxes_3d', 'gt_labels_3d'])
... ]
>>> expected_pipelines = [
...     dict(type='LoadPointsFromFile',
...           coord_type='LIDAR', load_dim=4, use_dim=4),
...     dict(type='LoadImageFromFile'),
...     dict(type='LoadAnnotations3D',
...           with_bbox=True, with_label_3d=True),
...     dict(type='DefaultFormatBundle3D', class_names=class_names),
...     dict(type='Collect3D',
...           keys=['points', 'img', 'gt_bboxes_3d', 'gt_labels_3d'])
... ]
>>> assert expected_pipelines == ... get_loading_pipeline(pipelines)
```


MMDet3D.MODELS

40.1 detectors

class `mmdet3d.models.detectors.Base3DDetector`(*init_cfg=None*)

Base class for detectors.

forward(*return_loss=True, **kwargs*)

Calls either `forward_train` or `forward_test` depending on whether `return_loss=True`.

Note this setting will change the expected inputs. When `return_loss=True`, `img` and `img_metas` are single-nested (i.e. `torch.Tensor` and `list[dict]`), and when `return_loss=False`, `img` and `img_metas` should be double nested (i.e. `list[torch.Tensor]`, `list[list[dict]]`), with the outer list indicating test time augmentations.

forward_test(*points, img_metas, img=None, **kwargs*)

Parameters

- **points** (`list[torch.Tensor]`) – the outer list indicates test-time augmentations and inner `torch.Tensor` should have a shape `NxC`, which contains all points in the batch.
- **img_metas** (`list[list[dict]]`) – the outer list indicates test-time augs (multi-scale, flip, etc.) and the inner list indicates images in a batch
- **img** (`list[torch.Tensor]`, *optional*) – the outer list indicates test-time augmentations and inner `torch.Tensor` should have a shape `NxCxHxW`, which contains all images in the batch. Defaults to `None`.

show_results(*data, result, out_dir, show=False, score_thr=None*)

Results visualization.

Parameters

- **data** (`list[dict]`) – Input points and the information of the sample.
- **result** (`list[dict]`) – Prediction results.
- **out_dir** (`str`) – Output directory of visualization result.
- **show** (`bool`, *optional*) – Determines whether you are going to show result by `open3d`. Defaults to `False`.
- **score_thr** (`float`, *optional*) – Score threshold of bounding boxes. Default to `None`.

```
class mmdet3d.models.detectors.CenterPoint(pts_voxel_layer=None, pts_voxel_encoder=None,
                                             pts_middle_encoder=None, pts_fusion_layer=None,
                                             img_backbone=None, pts_backbone=None,
                                             img_neck=None, pts_neck=None, pts_bbox_head=None,
                                             img_roi_head=None, img_rpn_head=None,
                                             train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None, pretrained=None,
                                             init_cfg=None)
```

Base class of Multi-modality VoxelNet.

aug_test(points, img metas, imgs=None, rescale=False)
Test function with augmentaiton.

aug_test_pts(feats, img metas, rescale=False)
Test function of point cloud branch with augmentaiton.

The function implementation process is as follows:

- step 1: map features back for double-flip augmentation.
- step 2: merge all features and generate boxes.
- step 3: map boxes back for scale augmentation.
- step 4: merge results.

Parameters

- **feats** (*list*[*torch.Tensor*]) – Feature of point cloud.
- **img_metas** (*list*[*dict*]) – Meta information of samples.
- **rescale** (*bool*) – Whether to rescale bboxes. Default: False.

Returns

Returned bboxes consists of the following keys:

- **boxes_3d** (*LiDARInstance3DBoxes*): Predicted bboxes.
- **scores_3d** (*torch.Tensor*): Scores of predicted boxes.
- **labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*): Labels of predicted boxes.

Return type dict

extract_pts_feat(pts, img_feats, img_metas)
Extract features of points.

forward_pts_train(pts_feats, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, img_metas, gt_bboxes_ignore=None)
Forward function for point cloud branch.

Parameters

- **pts_feats** (*list*[*torch.Tensor*]) – Features of point cloud branch
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list*[*BaseInstance3DBoxes*]) – Ground truth boxes for each sample.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list*[*torch.Tensor*]) – Ground truth labels for boxes of each sample
- **img_metas** (*list*[*dict*]) – Meta information of samples.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*list*[*torch.Tensor*], *optional*) – Ground truth boxes to be ignored. Defaults to None.

Returns Losses of each branch.

Return type dict

simple_test_pts(*x*, *img metas*, *rescale=False*)
Test function of point cloud branch.

class mmdet3d.models.detectors.**DynamicMVXFasterRCNN**(***kwargs*)
Multi-modality VoxelNet using Faster R-CNN and dynamic voxelization.

extract_pts_feat(*points*, *img_feats*, *img metas*)
Extract point features.

voxelize(*points*)
Apply dynamic voxelization to points.

Parameters *points* (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each sample.

Returns Concatenated points and coordinates.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

class mmdet3d.models.detectors.**DynamicVoxelNet**(*voxel_layer*, *voxel_encoder*, *middle_encoder*, *backbone*,
neck=None, *bbox_head=None*, *train_cfg=None*,
test_cfg=None, *pretrained=None*, *init_cfg=None*)

VoxelNet using [dynamic voxelization](#).

extract_feat(*points*, *img metas*)
Extract features from points.

voxelize(*points*)
Apply dynamic voxelization to points.

Parameters *points* (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each sample.

Returns Concatenated points and coordinates.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

class mmdet3d.models.detectors.**FCOSMono3D**(*backbone*, *neck*, *bbox_head*, *train_cfg=None*, *test_cfg=None*,
pretrained=None)

[FCOS3D](#) for monocular 3D object detection.

Currently please refer to our entry on the [leaderboard](#).

class mmdet3d.models.detectors.**GroupFree3DNet**(*backbone*, *bbox_head=None*, *train_cfg=None*,
test_cfg=None, *pretrained=None*)

[Group-Free 3D](#).

aug_test(*points*, *img metas*, *imgs=None*, *rescale=False*)
Test with augmentation.

forward_train(*points*, *img metas*, *gt_bboxes_3d*, *gt_labels_3d*, *pts_semantic_mask=None*,
pts_instance_mask=None, *gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)
Forward of training.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each batch.
- **img metas** (*list*) – Image metas.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBboxes*) – gt bboxes of each batch.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – gt class labels of each batch.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None* | *list[torch.Tensor]*) – point-wise semantic label of each batch.

- **pts_instance_mask** (*None* | *list[torch.Tensor]*) – point-wise instance label of each batch.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None* | *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Specify which bounding.

Returns *torch.Tensor*: Losses.

Return type *dict[str*

simple_test(*points, img metas, imgs=None, rescale=False*)

Forward of testing.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each sample.
- **img metas** (*list*) – Image metas.
- **rescale** (*bool*) – Whether to rescale results.

Returns Predicted 3d boxes.

Return type *list*

class *mm3d.models.detectors.H3DNet*(*backbone, neck=None, rpn_head=None, roi_head=None, train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None, pretrained=None, init_cfg=None*)

H3DNet model.

Please refer to the [paper](#)

aug_test(*points, img metas, imgs=None, rescale=False*)

Test with augmentation.

extract_feats(*points, img metas*)

Extract features of multiple samples.

forward_train(*points, img metas, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, pts_semantic_mask=None, pts_instance_mask=None, gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)

Forward of training.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each batch.
- **img metas** (*list*) – Image metas.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*) – gt bboxes of each batch.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – gt class labels of each batch.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None* | *list[torch.Tensor]*) – point-wise semantic label of each batch.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None* | *list[torch.Tensor]*) – point-wise instance label of each batch.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None* | *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Specify which bounding.

Returns Losses.

Return type *dict*

simple_test(*points, img metas, imgs=None, rescale=False*)

Forward of testing.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each sample.

- **img metas** (*list*) – Image metas.
- **rescale** (*bool*) – Whether to rescale results.

Returns Predicted 3d boxes.

Return type *list*

```
class mmdet3d.models.detectors.ImVoteNet(pts_backbone=None, pts_bbox_heads=None, pts_neck=None,
img_backbone=None, img_neck=None, img_roi_head=None,
img_rpn_head=None, img_mlp=None,
freeze_img_branch=False, fusion_layer=None,
num_sampled_seed=None, train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None,
pretrained=None, init_cfg=None)
```

ImVoteNet for 3D detection.

aug_test(*points=None, img_metas=None, imgs=None, bboxes_2d=None, rescale=False, **kwargs*)
Test function with augmentation, stage 2.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[list[torch.Tensor]]*, *optional*) – the outer list indicates test-time augmentations and the inner list contains all points in the batch, where each Tensor should have a shape $N \times C$. Defaults to *None*.
- **img metas** (*list[list[dict]]*, *optional*) – the outer list indicates test-time augs (multiscale, flip, etc.) and the inner list indicates images in a batch. Defaults to *None*.
- **imgs** (*list[list[torch.Tensor]]*, *optional*) – the outer list indicates test-time augmentations and inner Tensor should have a shape $N \times C \times H \times W$, which contains all images in the batch. Defaults to *None*. Defaults to *None*.
- **bboxes_2d** (*list[list[torch.Tensor]]*, *optional*) – Provided 2d bboxes, not supported yet. Defaults to *None*.
- **rescale** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether or not rescale bboxes. Defaults to *False*.

Returns Predicted 3d boxes.

Return type *list[dict]*

aug_test_img_only(*img, img_metas, rescale=False*)

Test function with augmentation, image network pretrain. May refer to https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmdetection/blob/master/mmdet/models/detectors/two_stage.py.

Parameters

- **img** (*list[list[torch.Tensor]]*, *optional*) – the outer list indicates test-time augmentations and inner Tensor should have a shape $N \times C \times H \times W$, which contains all images in the batch. Defaults to *None*. Defaults to *None*.
- **img metas** (*list[list[dict]]*, *optional*) – the outer list indicates test-time augs (multiscale, flip, etc.) and the inner list indicates images in a batch. Defaults to *None*.
- **rescale** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether or not rescale bboxes to the original shape of input image. If rescale is *False*, then returned bboxes and masks will fit the scale of *imgs[0]*. Defaults to *None*.

Returns Predicted 2d boxes.

Return type *list[list[torch.Tensor]]*

extract_bboxes_2d(*img, img metas, train=True, bboxes_2d=None, **kwargs*)

Extract bounding boxes from 2d detector.

Parameters

- **img** (*torch.Tensor*) – of shape (N, C, H, W) encoding input images. Typically these should be mean centered and std scaled.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Image meta info.
- **train** (*bool*) – train-time or not.
- **bboxes_2d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – provided 2d bboxes, not supported yet.

Returns a list of processed 2d bounding boxes.

Return type list[torch.Tensor]

extract_feat(*imgs*)

Just to inherit from abstract method.

extract_img_feat(*img*)

Directly extract features from the img backbone+neck.

extract_img_feats(*imgs*)

Extract features from multiple images.

Parameters **imgs** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – A list of images. The images are augmented from the same image but in different ways.

Returns Features of different images

Return type list[torch.Tensor]

extract_pts_feat(*pts*)

Extract features of points.

extract_pts_feats(*pts*)

Extract features of points from multiple samples.

forward_test(*points=None, img_metas=None, img=None, bboxes_2d=None, **kwargs*)

Forwarding of test for image branch pretrain or stage 2 train.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[list[torch.Tensor]]*, *optional*) – the outer list indicates test-time augmentations and the inner list contains all points in the batch, where each Tensor should have a shape Nx C. Defaults to None.
- **img_metas** (*list[list[dict]]*, *optional*) – the outer list indicates test-time augs (multiscale, flip, etc.) and the inner list indicates images in a batch. Defaults to None.
- **img** (*list[list[torch.Tensor]]*, *optional*) – the outer list indicates test-time augmentations and inner Tensor should have a shape Nx Cx Hx W, which contains all images in the batch. Defaults to None. Defaults to None.
- **bboxes_2d** (*list[list[torch.Tensor]]*, *optional*) – Provided 2d bboxes, not supported yet. Defaults to None.

Returns Predicted 2d or 3d boxes.

Return type list[list[torch.Tensor]]list[dict]

forward_train(*points=None, img=None, img metas=None, gt_bboxes=None, gt_labels=None, gt_bboxes_ignore=None, gt_masks=None, proposals=None, bboxes_2d=None, gt_bboxes_3d=None, gt_labels_3d=None, pts_semantic_mask=None, pts_instance_mask=None, **kwargs*)

Forwarding of train for image branch pretrain or stage 2 train.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each batch.
- **img** (*torch.Tensor*) – of shape (N, C, H, W) encoding input images. Typically these should be mean centered and std scaled.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – list of image and point cloud meta info dict. For example, keys include ‘ori_shape’, ‘img_norm_cfg’, and ‘transformation_3d_flow’. For details on the values of the keys see *mmdet/datasets/pipelines/formatting.py:Collect*.
- **gt_bboxes** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Ground truth bboxes for each image with shape (num_gts, 4) in [tl_x, tl_y, br_x, br_y] format.
- **gt_labels** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – class indices for each 2d bounding box.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – specify which 2d bounding boxes can be ignored when computing the loss.
- **gt_masks** (*None | torch.Tensor*) – true segmentation masks for each 2d bbox, used if the architecture supports a segmentation task.
- **proposals** – override rpn proposals (2d) with custom proposals. Use when *with_rpn* is False.
- **bboxes_2d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – provided 2d bboxes, not supported yet.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*) – 3d gt bboxes.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – gt class labels for 3d bboxes.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – point-wise semantic label of each batch.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – point-wise instance label of each batch.

Returns a dictionary of loss components.

Return type dict[str, torch.Tensor]

freeze_img_branch_params()

Freeze all image branch parameters.

simple_test(*points=None, img_metas=None, img=None, bboxes_2d=None, rescale=False, **kwargs*)

Test without augmentation, stage 2.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor], optional*) – Elements in the list should have a shape Nx C, the list indicates all point-clouds in the batch. Defaults to None.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict], optional*) – List indicates images in a batch. Defaults to None.
- **img** (*torch.Tensor, optional*) – Should have a shape Nx Cx Hx W, which contains all images in the batch. Defaults to None.

- **bboxes_2d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*, *optional*) – Provided 2d bboxes, not supported yet. Defaults to None.
- **rescale** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether or not rescale bboxes. Defaults to False.

Returns Predicted 3d boxes.

Return type list[dict]

simple_test_img_only(*img*, *img metas*, *proposals=None*, *rescale=False*)

Test without augmentation, image network pretrain. May refer to https://github.com/open-mmlab/mmdetection/blob/master/mmdet/models/detectors/two_stage.py.

Parameters

- **img** (*torch.Tensor*) – Should have a shape $N \times C \times H \times W$, which contains all images in the batch.
- **img metas** (*list[dict]*) –
- **proposals** (*list[Tensor]*, *optional*) – override rpn proposals with custom proposals. Defaults to None.
- **rescale** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether or not rescale bboxes to the original shape of input image. Defaults to False.

Returns Predicted 2d boxes.

Return type list[list[torch.Tensor]]

train(*mode=True*)

Overload in order to keep image branch modules in eval mode.

property with_img_backbone

Whether the detector has a 2D image backbone.

Type bool

property with_img_bbox

Whether the detector has a 2D image box head.

Type bool

property with_img_bbox_head

Whether the detector has a 2D image box head (not roi).

Type bool

property with_img_neck

Whether the detector has a neck in image branch.

Type bool

property with_img_roi_head

Whether the detector has a RoI Head in image branch.

Type bool

property with_img_rpn

Whether the detector has a 2D RPN in image detector branch.

Type bool

property with_pts_backbone

Whether the detector has a 3D backbone.

Type bool

property with_pts_bbox

Whether the detector has a 3D box head.

Type bool

property with_pts_neck

Whether the detector has a neck in 3D detector branch.

Type bool

class mmdet3d.models.detectors.**ImVoxelNet**(*backbone, neck, neck_3d, bbox_head, n_voxels, anchor_generator, train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None, pretrained=None, init_cfg=None*)

ImVoxelNet.

aug_test(*imgs, img_metas, **kwargs*)

Test with augmentations.

Parameters

- **imgs** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Input images of shape (N, C_in, H, W).
- **img_metas** (*list*) – Image metas.

Returns Predicted 3d boxes.

Return type list[dict]

extract_feat(*img, img_metas*)

Extract 3d features from the backbone -> fpn -> 3d projection.

Parameters

- **img** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input images of shape (N, C_in, H, W).
- **img_metas** (*list*) – Image metas.

Returns of shape (N, C_out, N_x, N_y, N_z)

Return type torch.Tensor

forward_test(*img, img_metas, **kwargs*)

Forward of testing.

Parameters

- **img** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input images of shape (N, C_in, H, W).
- **img_metas** (*list*) – Image metas.

Returns Predicted 3d boxes.

Return type list[dict]

forward_train(*img, img_metas, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, **kwargs*)

Forward of training.

Parameters

- **img** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input images of shape (N, C_in, H, W).
- **img_metas** (*list*) – Image metas.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*) – gt bboxes of each batch.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – gt class labels of each batch.

Returns A dictionary of loss components.

Return type dict[str, torch.Tensor]

simple_test(*img*, *img metas*)

Test without augmentations.

Parameters

- **img** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input images of shape (N, C_{in}, H, W).
- **img metas** (*list*) – Image metas.

Returns Predicted 3d boxes.

Return type list[dict]

class mmdet3d.models.detectors.**MVXFasterRCNN**(***kwargs*)

Multi-modality VoxelNet using Faster R-CNN.

class mmdet3d.models.detectors.**MVXTwoStageDetector**(*pts_voxel_layer=None, pts_voxel_encoder=None, pts_middle_encoder=None, pts_fusion_layer=None, img_backbone=None, pts_backbone=None, img_neck=None, pts_neck=None, pts_bbox_head=None, img_roi_head=None, img_rpn_head=None, train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None, pretrained=None, init_cfg=None*)

Base class of Multi-modality VoxelNet.

aug_test(*points*, *img metas*, *imgs=None*, *rescale=False*)

Test function with augmentaiton.

aug_test_pts(*feats*, *img metas*, *rescale=False*)

Test function of point cloud branch with augmentaiton.

extract_feat(*points*, *img*, *img metas*)

Extract features from images and points.

extract_feats(*points*, *img metas*, *imgs=None*)

Extract point and image features of multiple samples.

extract_img_feat(*img*, *img metas*)

Extract features of images.

extract_pts_feat(*pts*, *img_feats*, *img metas*)

Extract features of points.

forward_img_train(*x*, *img metas*, *gt_bboxes*, *gt_labels*, *gt_bboxes_ignore=None*, *proposals=None*, ***kwargs*)

Forward function for image branch.

This function works similar to the forward function of Faster R-CNN.

Parameters

- **x** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Image features of shape (B, C, H, W) of multiple levels.
- **img metas** (*list[dict]*) – Meta information of images.
- **gt_bboxes** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Ground truth boxes of each image sample.
- **gt_labels** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Ground truth labels of boxes.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*list[torch.Tensor]*, *optional*) – Ground truth boxes to be ignored. Defaults to None.

- **proposals** (*list[torch.Tensor]*, *optional*) – Proposals of each sample. Defaults to None.

Returns Losses of each branch.

Return type dict

forward_pts_train(*pts_feats*, *gt_bboxes_3d*, *gt_labels_3d*, *img metas*, *gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)

Forward function for point cloud branch.

Parameters

- **pts_feats** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Features of point cloud branch
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[BaseInstance3DBBoxes]*) – Ground truth boxes for each sample.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Ground truth labels for boxes of each sample
- **img metas** (*list[dict]*) – Meta information of samples.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*list[torch.Tensor]*, *optional*) – Ground truth boxes to be ignored. Defaults to None.

Returns Losses of each branch.

Return type dict

forward_train(*points=None*, *img metas=None*, *gt_bboxes_3d=None*, *gt_labels_3d=None*, *gt_labels=None*, *gt_bboxes=None*, *img=None*, *proposals=None*, *gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)

Forward training function.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*, *optional*) – Points of each sample. Defaults to None.
- **img metas** (*list[dict]*, *optional*) – Meta information of each sample. Defaults to None.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[BaseInstance3DBBoxes]*, *optional*) – Ground truth 3D boxes. Defaults to None.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*, *optional*) – Ground truth labels of 3D boxes. Defaults to None.
- **gt_labels** (*list[torch.Tensor]*, *optional*) – Ground truth labels of 2D boxes in images. Defaults to None.
- **gt_bboxes** (*list[torch.Tensor]*, *optional*) – Ground truth 2D boxes in images. Defaults to None.
- **img** (*torch.Tensor optional*) – Images of each sample with shape (N, C, H, W). Defaults to None.
- **proposals** (*[list[torch.Tensor]*, *optional*) – Predicted proposals used for training Fast RCNN. Defaults to None.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*list[torch.Tensor]*, *optional*) – Ground truth 2D boxes in images to be ignored. Defaults to None.

Returns Losses of different branches.

Return type dict

show_results(*data*, *result*, *out_dir*)

Results visualization.

Parameters

- **data** (*dict*) – Input points and the information of the sample.
- **result** (*dict*) – Prediction results.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Output directory of visualization result.

simple_test(*points*, *img metas*, *img=None*, *rescale=False*)

Test function without augmentaiton.

simple_test_img(*x*, *img metas*, *proposals=None*, *rescale=False*)

Test without augmentation.

simple_test_pts(*x*, *img metas*, *rescale=False*)

Test function of point cloud branch.

simple_test_rpn(*x*, *img metas*, *rpn_test_cfg*)

RPN test function.

voxelize(*points*)

Apply dynamic voxelization to points.

Parameters **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each sample.

Returns

Concatenated points, number of points per voxel, and coordinates.

Return type *tuple[torch.Tensor]*

property with_fusion

Whether the detector has a fusion layer.

Type *bool*

property with_img_backbone

Whether the detector has a 2D image backbone.

Type *bool*

property with_img_bbox

Whether the detector has a 2D image box head.

Type *bool*

property with_img_neck

Whether the detector has a neck in image branch.

Type *bool*

property with_img_roi_head

Whether the detector has a RoI Head in image branch.

Type *bool*

property with_img_rpn

Whether the detector has a 2D RPN in image detector branch.

Type *bool*

property with_img_shared_head

Whether the detector has a shared head in image branch.

Type bool

property with_middle_encoder

Whether the detector has a middle encoder.

Type bool

property with_pts_backbone

Whether the detector has a 3D backbone.

Type bool

property with_pts_bbox

Whether the detector has a 3D box head.

Type bool

property with_pts_neck

Whether the detector has a neck in 3D detector branch.

Type bool

property with_voxel_encoder

Whether the detector has a voxel encoder.

Type bool

```
class mmdet3d.models.detectors.PartA2(voxel_layer, voxel_encoder, middle_encoder, backbone,
                                         neck=None, rpn_head=None, roi_head=None, train_cfg=None,
                                         test_cfg=None, pretrained=None, init_cfg=None)
```

Part-A2 detector.

Please refer to the [paper](#)

extract_feat(points, img metas)

Extract features from points.

forward_train(points, img metas, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, gt_bboxes_ignore=None, proposals=None)

Training forward function.

Parameters

- **points** (*list*[*torch.Tensor*]) – Point cloud of each sample.
- **img_metas** (*list*[*dict*]) – Meta information of each sample
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list*[*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*]) – Ground truth boxes for each sample.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list*[*torch.Tensor*]) – Ground truth labels for boxes of each sample
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*list*[*torch.Tensor*], *optional*) – Ground truth boxes to be ignored. Defaults to None.

Returns Losses of each branch.

Return type dict

simple_test(points, img metas, proposals=None, rescale=False)

Test function without augmentation.

voxelize(points)

Apply hard voxelization to points.

class `mm3d.models.detectors.SSD3DNet`(*backbone, bbox_head=None, train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None, init_cfg=None, pretrained=None*)

3DSSDNet model.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.10187.pdf>

class `mm3d.models.detectors.SingleStageMono3DDetector`(*backbone, neck=None, bbox_head=None, train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None, pretrained=None, init_cfg=None*)

Base class for monocular 3D single-stage detectors.

Single-stage detectors directly and densely predict bounding boxes on the output features of the backbone+neck.

aug_test(*imgs, img_metas, rescale=False*)
Test function with test time augmentation.

extract_feats(*imgs*)
Directly extract features from the backbone+neck.

forward_train(*img, img_metas, gt_bboxes, gt_labels, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, centers2d, depths, attr_labels=None, gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)

Parameters

- **img** (*Tensor*) – Input images of shape (N, C, H, W). Typically these should be mean centered and std scaled.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – A List of image info dict where each dict has: ‘img_shape’, ‘scale_factor’, ‘flip’, and may also contain ‘filename’, ‘ori_shape’, ‘pad_shape’, and ‘img_norm_cfg’. For details on the values of these keys see `mm3d.datasets.pipelines.collect`.
- **gt_bboxes** (*list[Tensor]*) – Each item are the truth boxes for each image in [tl_x, tl_y, br_x, br_y] format.
- **gt_labels** (*list[Tensor]*) – Class indices corresponding to each box
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[Tensor]*) – Each item are the 3D truth boxes for each image in [x, y, z, w, l, h, theta, vx, vy] format.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[Tensor]*) – 3D class indices corresponding to each box.
- **centers2d** (*list[Tensor]*) – Projected 3D centers onto 2D images.
- **depths** (*list[Tensor]*) – Depth of projected centers on 2D images.
- **attr_labels** (*list[Tensor], optional*) – Attribute indices corresponding to each box
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None | list[Tensor]*) – Specify which bounding boxes can be ignored when computing the loss.

Returns A dictionary of loss components.

Return type dict[str, Tensor]

show_results(*data, result, out_dir, show=False, score_thr=None*)
Results visualization.

Parameters

- **data** (*list[dict]*) – Input images and the information of the sample.

- **result** (*list[dict]*) – Prediction results.
- **out_dir** (*str*) – Output directory of visualization result.
- **show** (*bool, optional*) – Determines whether you are going to show result by open3d. Defaults to False.
- **TODO** – implement score_thr of single_stage_mono3d.
- **score_thr** (*float, optional*) – Score threshold of bounding boxes. Default to None. Not implemented yet, but it is here for unification.

simple_test(*img, img metas, rescale=False*)

Test function without test time augmentation.

Parameters

- **imgs** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – List of multiple images
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – List of image information.
- **rescale** (*bool, optional*) – Whether to rescale the results. Defaults to False.

Returns

BBox results of each image and classes. The outer list corresponds to each image. The inner list corresponds to each class.

Return type *list[list[np.ndarray]]*

class `mm3d.models.detectors.VoteNet`(*backbone, bbox_head=None, train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None, init_cfg=None, pretrained=None*)

`VoteNet` for 3D detection.

aug_test(*points, img metas, imgs=None, rescale=False*)

Test with augmentation.

forward_train(*points, img metas, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, pts_semantic_mask=None, pts_instance_mask=None, gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)

Forward of training.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each batch.
- **img_metas** (*list*) – Image metas.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*) – gt bboxes of each batch.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – gt class labels of each batch.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – point-wise semantic label of each batch.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – point-wise instance label of each batch.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – Specify which bounding.

Returns Losses.

Return type *dict*

simple_test(*points, img metas, imgs=None, rescale=False*)

Forward of testing.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each sample.
- **img metas** (*list*) – Image metas.
- **rescale** (*bool*) – Whether to rescale results.

Returns Predicted 3d boxes.

Return type *list*

class `mmcv3d.models.detectors.VoxelNet`(*voxel_layer, voxel_encoder, middle_encoder, backbone, neck=None, bbox_head=None, train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None, init_cfg=None, pretrained=None*)

VoxelNet for 3D detection.

aug_test(*points, img_metas, imgs=None, rescale=False*)

Test function with augmentaiton.

extract_feat(*points, img_metas=None*)

Extract features from points.

forward_train(*points, img_metas, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)

Training forward function.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point cloud of each sample.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Meta information of each sample
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[BaseInstance3DBBoxes]*) – Ground truth boxes for each sample.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Ground truth labels for boxes of each sample
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*list[torch.Tensor], optional*) – Ground truth boxes to be ignored. Defaults to None.

Returns Losses of each branch.

Return type *dict*

simple_test(*points, img_metas, imgs=None, rescale=False*)

Test function without augmentaiton.

voxelize(*points*)

Apply hard voxelization to points.

40.2 backbones

class `mmcv3d.models.backbones.HRNet`(*extra, in_channels=3, conv_cfg=None, norm_cfg={'type': 'BN'}, norm_eval=True, with_cp=False, zero_init_residual=False, multiscale_output=True, pretrained=None, init_cfg=None*)

HRNet backbone.

High-Resolution Representations for Labeling Pixels and Regions arXiv:.

Parameters

- **extra** (*dict*) – Detailed configuration for each stage of HRNet. There must be 4 stages, the configuration for each stage must have 5 keys:
 - **num_modules**(int): The number of HRModule in this stage.

- `num_branches(int)`: The number of branches in the HRModule.
- `block(str)`: The type of convolution block.
- **`num_blocks(tuple)`: The number of blocks in each branch.** The length must be equal to `num_branches`.
- **`num_channels(tuple)`: The number of channels in each branch.** The length must be equal to `num_branches`.
- **`in_channels(int)`** – Number of input image channels. Default: 3.
- **`conv_cfg(dict)`** – Dictionary to construct and config conv layer.
- **`norm_cfg(dict)`** – Dictionary to construct and config norm layer.
- **`norm_eval(bool)`** – Whether to set norm layers to eval mode, namely, freeze running stats (mean and var). Note: Effect on Batch Norm and its variants only. Default: True.
- **`with_cp(bool)`** – Use checkpoint or not. Using checkpoint will save some memory while slowing down the training speed. Default: False.
- **`zero_init_residual(bool)`** – Whether to use zero init for last norm layer in resblocks to let them behave as identity. Default: False.
- **`multiscale_output(bool)`** – Whether to output multi-level features produced by multiple branches. If False, only the first level feature will be output. Default: True.
- **`pretrained(str, optional)`** – Model pretrained path. Default: None.
- **`init_cfg(dict or list[dict], optional)`** – Initialization config dict. Default: None.

Example

```
>>> from mmdet.models import HRNet
>>> import torch
>>> extra = dict(
>>>     stage1=dict(
>>>         num_modules=1,
>>>         num_branches=1,
>>>         block='BOTTLENECK',
>>>         num_blocks=(4, ),
>>>         num_channels=(64, )),
>>>     stage2=dict(
>>>         num_modules=1,
>>>         num_branches=2,
>>>         block='BASIC',
>>>         num_blocks=(4, 4),
>>>         num_channels=(32, 64)),
>>>     stage3=dict(
>>>         num_modules=4,
>>>         num_branches=3,
>>>         block='BASIC',
>>>         num_blocks=(4, 4, 4),
>>>         num_channels=(32, 64, 128)),
>>>     stage4=dict(
>>>         num_modules=3,
```

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```
>>> num_branches=4,
>>> block='BASIC',
>>> num_blocks=(4, 4, 4, 4),
>>> num_channels=(32, 64, 128, 256)))
>>> self = HRNet(extra, in_channels=1)
>>> self.eval()
>>> inputs = torch.rand(1, 1, 32, 32)
>>> level_outputs = self.forward(inputs)
>>> for level_out in level_outputs:
...     print(tuple(level_out.shape))
(1, 32, 8, 8)
(1, 64, 4, 4)
(1, 128, 2, 2)
(1, 256, 1, 1)
```

forward(x)

Forward function.

property norm1

the normalization layer named “norm1”

Type nn.Module

property norm2

the normalization layer named “norm2”

Type nn.Module

train(mode=True)

Convert the model into training mode will keeping the normalization layer frozen.

```
class mmdet3d.models.backbones.MultiBackbone(num_streams, backbones,
                                              aggregation_mlp_channels=None, conv_cfg={'type':
                                              'Conv1d'}, norm_cfg={'eps': 1e-05, 'momentum': 0.01,
                                              'type': 'BN1d'}, act_cfg={'type': 'ReLU'}, suffixes=('net0',
                                              'net1'), init_cfg=None, pretrained=None, **kwargs)
```

MultiBackbone with different configs.

Parameters

- **num_streams** (*int*) – The number of backbones.
- **backbones** (*list or dict*) – A list of backbone configs.
- **aggregation_mlp_channels** (*list[int]*) – Specify the mlp layers for feature aggregation.
- **conv_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict of convolutional layers.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict of normalization layers.
- **act_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict of activation layers.
- **suffixes** (*list*) – A list of suffixes to rename the return dict for each backbone.

forward(points)

Forward pass.

Parameters **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – point coordinates with features, with shape (B, N, 3 + input_feature_dim).

Returns

Outputs from multiple backbones.

- `fp_xyz[suffix]` (list[torch.Tensor]): The coordinates of each fp features.
- `fp_features[suffix]` (list[torch.Tensor]): The features from each Feature Propagate Layers.
- `fp_indices[suffix]` (list[torch.Tensor]): Indices of the input points.
- `hd_feature` (torch.Tensor): The aggregation feature from multiple backbones.

Return type dict[str, list[torch.Tensor]]

class `mmdet3d.models.backbones.NoStemRegNet`(*arch*, *init_cfg*=None, ***kwargs*)

RegNet backbone without Stem for 3D detection.

More details can be found in [paper](#).

Parameters

- **arch** (*dict*) – The parameter of RegNets. - *w0* (int): Initial width. - *wa* (float): Slope of width. - *wm* (float): Quantization parameter to quantize the width. - *depth* (int): Depth of the backbone. - *group_w* (int): Width of group. - *bot_mul* (float): Bottleneck ratio, i.e. expansion of bottleneck.
- **strides** (*Sequence[int]*) – Strides of the first block of each stage.
- **base_channels** (*int*) – Base channels after stem layer.
- **in_channels** (*int*) – Number of input image channels. Normally 3.
- **dilations** (*Sequence[int]*) – Dilation of each stage.
- **out_indices** (*Sequence[int]*) – Output from which stages.
- **style** (*str*) – *pytorch* or *caffe*. If set to “pytorch”, the stride-two layer is the 3x3 conv layer, otherwise the stride-two layer is the first 1x1 conv layer.
- **frozen_stages** (*int*) – Stages to be frozen (all param fixed). -1 means not freezing any parameters.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Dictionary to construct and config norm layer.
- **norm_eval** (*bool*) – Whether to set norm layers to eval mode, namely, freeze running stats (mean and var). Note: Effect on Batch Norm and its variants only.
- **with_cp** (*bool*) – Use checkpoint or not. Using checkpoint will save some memory while slowing down the training speed.
- **zero_init_residual** (*bool*) – Whether to use zero init for last norm layer in resblocks to let them behave as identity.

Example

```
>>> from mmdet3d.models import NoStemRegNet
>>> import torch
>>> self = NoStemRegNet(
    arch=dict(
        w0=88,
        wa=26.31,
        wm=2.25,
        group_w=48,
        depth=25,
        bot_mul=1.0))
>>> self.eval()
>>> inputs = torch.rand(1, 64, 16, 16)
>>> level_outputs = self.forward(inputs)
>>> for level_out in level_outputs:
...     print(tuple(level_out.shape))
(1, 96, 8, 8)
(1, 192, 4, 4)
(1, 432, 2, 2)
(1, 1008, 1, 1)
```

forward(*x*)

Forward function of backbone.

Parameters *x* (*torch.Tensor*) – Features in shape (N, C, H, W).

Returns Multi-scale features.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

```
class mmdet3d.models.backbones.PointNet2SAMSG(in_channels, num_points=(2048, 1024, 512, 256),
    radii=((0.2, 0.4, 0.8), (0.4, 0.8, 1.6), (1.6, 3.2, 4.8)),
    num_samples=((32, 32, 64), (32, 32, 64), (32, 32, 32)),
    sa_channels=((16, 16, 32), (16, 16, 32), (32, 32, 64)),
    ((64, 64, 128), (64, 64, 128), (64, 96, 128)), ((128, 128,
    256), (128, 192, 256), (128, 256, 256))),
    aggregation_channels=(64, 128, 256),
    fps_mods=('D-FPS', 'FS', ('F-FPS', 'D-FPS')),
    fps_sample_range_lists=(- 1, - 1, (512, - 1)),
    dilated_group=(True, True, True), out_indices=(2),
    norm_cfg={'type': 'BN2d'}, sa_cfg={'normalize_xyz':
    False, 'pool_mod': 'max', 'type': 'PointSAModuleMSG',
    'use_xyz': True}, init_cfg=None)
```

PointNet2 with Multi-scale grouping.

Parameters

- **in_channels** (*int*) – Input channels of point cloud.
- **num_points** (*tuple[int]*) – The number of points which each SA module samples.
- **radii** (*tuple[float]*) – Sampling radii of each SA module.
- **num_samples** (*tuple[int]*) – The number of samples for ball query in each SA module.
- **sa_channels** (*tuple[tuple[int]]*) – Out channels of each mlp in SA module.

- **aggregation_channels** (*tuple[int]*) – Out channels of aggregation multi-scale grouping features.
- **fps_mods** (*tuple[int]*) – Mod of FPS for each SA module.
- **fps_sample_range_lists** (*tuple[tuple[int]]*) – The number of sampling points which each SA module samples.
- **dilated_group** (*tuple[bool]*) – Whether to use dilated ball query for
- **out_indices** (*Sequence[int]*) – Output from which stages.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of normalization layer.
- **sa_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of set abstraction module, which may contain the following keys and values:
 - **pool_mod** (*str*): Pool method ('max' or 'avg') for SA modules.
 - **use_xyz** (*bool*): Whether to use xyz as a part of features.
 - **normalize_xyz** (*bool*): Whether to normalize xyz with radii in each SA module.

forward(*points*)

Forward pass.

Parameters **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – point coordinates with features, with shape (B, N, 3 + input_feature_dim).

Returns

Outputs of the last SA module.

- **sa_xyz** (*torch.Tensor*): The coordinates of sa features.
- **sa_features** (*torch.Tensor*): **The features from the** last Set Aggregation Layers.
- **sa_indices** (*torch.Tensor*): Indices of the input points.

Return type *dict[str, torch.Tensor]*

```
class mmdet3d.models.backbones.PointNet2SASSG(in_channels, num_points=(2048, 1024, 512, 256),
                                             radius=(0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.2), num_samples=(64, 32, 16,
16), sa_channels=((64, 64, 128), (128, 128, 256), (128,
128, 256), (128, 128, 256)), fp_channels=((256, 256),
(256, 256)), norm_cfg={'type': 'BN2d'},
                                             sa_cfg={'normalize_xyz': True, 'pool_mod': 'max',
'type': 'PointSAModule', 'use_xyz': True},
                                             init_cfg=None)
```

PointNet2 with Single-scale grouping.

Parameters

- **in_channels** (*int*) – Input channels of point cloud.
- **num_points** (*tuple[int]*) – The number of points which each SA module samples.
- **radius** (*tuple[float]*) – Sampling radii of each SA module.
- **num_samples** (*tuple[int]*) – The number of samples for ball query in each SA module.
- **sa_channels** (*tuple[tuple[int]]*) – Out channels of each mlp in SA module.
- **fp_channels** (*tuple[tuple[int]]*) – Out channels of each mlp in FP module.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of normalization layer.

- **sa_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of set abstraction module, which may contain the following keys and values:
 - **pool_mod** (*str*): Pool method ('max' or 'avg') for SA modules.
 - **use_xyz** (*bool*): Whether to use xyz as a part of features.
 - **normalize_xyz** (*bool*): Whether to normalize xyz with radii in each SA module.

forward(*points*)

Forward pass.

Parameters **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – point coordinates with features, with shape (B, N, 3 + input_feature_dim).

Returns

Outputs after SA and FP modules.

- **fp_xyz** (*list[torch.Tensor]*): The coordinates of each fp features.
- **fp_features** (*list[torch.Tensor]*): The features from each Feature Propagate Layers.
- **fp_indices** (*list[torch.Tensor]*): Indices of the input points.

Return type *dict[str, list[torch.Tensor]]*

class `mmdet3d.models.backbones.ResNeXt` (*groups=1, base_width=4, **kwargs*)
ResNeXt backbone.

Parameters

- **depth** (*int*) – Depth of resnet, from {18, 34, 50, 101, 152}.
- **in_channels** (*int*) – Number of input image channels. Default: 3.
- **num_stages** (*int*) – Resnet stages. Default: 4.
- **groups** (*int*) – Group of resnext.
- **base_width** (*int*) – Base width of resnext.
- **strides** (*Sequence[int]*) – Strides of the first block of each stage.
- **dilations** (*Sequence[int]*) – Dilation of each stage.
- **out_indices** (*Sequence[int]*) – Output from which stages.
- **style** (*str*) – *pytorch* or *caffe*. If set to "pytorch", the stride-two layer is the 3x3 conv layer, otherwise the stride-two layer is the first 1x1 conv layer.
- **frozen_stages** (*int*) – Stages to be frozen (all param fixed). -1 means not freezing any parameters.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – dictionary to construct and config norm layer.
- **norm_eval** (*bool*) – Whether to set norm layers to eval mode, namely, freeze running stats (mean and var). Note: Effect on Batch Norm and its variants only.
- **with_cp** (*bool*) – Use checkpoint or not. Using checkpoint will save some memory while slowing down the training speed.
- **zero_init_residual** (*bool*) – whether to use zero init for last norm layer in resblocks to let them behave as identity.

make_res_layer(***kwargs*)

Pack all blocks in a stage into a ResLayer

```
class mmdet3d.models.backbones.ResNet(depth, in_channels=3, stem_channels=None, base_channels=64,
    num_stages=4, strides=(1, 2, 2, 2), dilations=(1, 1, 1, 1),
    out_indices=(0, 1, 2, 3), style='pytorch', deep_stem=False,
    avg_down=False, frozen_stages=-1, conv_cfg=None,
    norm_cfg={'requires_grad': True, 'type': 'BN'}, norm_eval=True,
    dcn=None, stage_with_dcn=(False, False, False, False),
    plugins=None, with_cp=False, zero_init_residual=True,
    pretrained=None, init_cfg=None)
```

ResNet backbone.

Parameters

- **depth** (*int*) – Depth of resnet, from {18, 34, 50, 101, 152}.
- **stem_channels** (*int* | *None*) – Number of stem channels. If not specified, it will be the same as *base_channels*. Default: *None*.
- **base_channels** (*int*) – Number of base channels of res layer. Default: 64.
- **in_channels** (*int*) – Number of input image channels. Default: 3.
- **num_stages** (*int*) – Resnet stages. Default: 4.
- **strides** (*Sequence[int]*) – Strides of the first block of each stage.
- **dilations** (*Sequence[int]*) – Dilation of each stage.
- **out_indices** (*Sequence[int]*) – Output from which stages.
- **style** (*str*) – *pytorch* or *caffe*. If set to “pytorch”, the stride-two layer is the 3x3 conv layer, otherwise the stride-two layer is the first 1x1 conv layer.
- **deep_stem** (*bool*) – Replace 7x7 conv in input stem with 3 3x3 conv
- **avg_down** (*bool*) – Use AvgPool instead of stride conv when downsampling in the bottleneck.
- **frozen_stages** (*int*) – Stages to be frozen (stop grad and set eval mode). -1 means not freezing any parameters.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Dictionary to construct and config norm layer.
- **norm_eval** (*bool*) – Whether to set norm layers to eval mode, namely, freeze running stats (mean and var). Note: Effect on Batch Norm and its variants only.
- **plugins** (*list[dict]*) – List of plugins for stages, each dict contains:
 - *cfg* (*dict*, required): Cfg dict to build plugin.
 - *position* (*str*, required): Position inside block to insert plugin, options are ‘after_conv1’, ‘after_conv2’, ‘after_conv3’.
 - *stages* (*tuple[bool]*, optional): Stages to apply plugin, length should be same as ‘num_stages’.
- **with_cp** (*bool*) – Use checkpoint or not. Using checkpoint will save some memory while slowing down the training speed.
- **zero_init_residual** (*bool*) – Whether to use zero init for last norm layer in resblocks to let them behave as identity.
- **pretrained** (*str*, *optional*) – model pretrained path. Default: *None*
- **init_cfg** (*dict* or *list[dict]*, *optional*) – Initialization config dict. Default: *None*

Example

```
>>> from mmdet.models import ResNet
>>> import torch
>>> self = ResNet(depth=18)
>>> self.eval()
>>> inputs = torch.rand(1, 3, 32, 32)
>>> level_outputs = self.forward(inputs)
>>> for level_out in level_outputs:
...     print(tuple(level_out.shape))
(1, 64, 8, 8)
(1, 128, 4, 4)
(1, 256, 2, 2)
(1, 512, 1, 1)
```

forward(x)

Forward function.

make_res_layer(kwargs)**

Pack all blocks in a stage into a ResLayer.

make_stage_plugins(plugins, stage_idx)

Make plugins for ResNet stage_idx th stage.

Currently we support to insert `context_block`, `empirical_attention_block`, `nonlocal_block` into the backbone like ResNet/ResNeXt. They could be inserted after conv1/conv2/conv3 of Bottleneck.

An example of plugins format could be:

Examples

```
>>> plugins=[
...     dict(cfg=dict(type='xxx', arg1='xxx'),
...           stages=(False, True, True, True),
...           position='after_conv2'),
...     dict(cfg=dict(type='yyy'),
...           stages=(True, True, True, True),
...           position='after_conv3'),
...     dict(cfg=dict(type='zzz', postfix='1'),
...           stages=(True, True, True, True),
...           position='after_conv3'),
...     dict(cfg=dict(type='zzz', postfix='2'),
...           stages=(True, True, True, True),
...           position='after_conv3')
... ]
>>> self = ResNet(depth=18)
>>> stage_plugins = self.make_stage_plugins(plugins, 0)
>>> assert len(stage_plugins) == 3
```

Suppose `stage_idx=0`, the structure of blocks in the stage would be:

```
conv1-> conv2->conv3->yyy->zzz1->zzz2
```

Suppose `'stage_idx=1'`, the structure of blocks in the stage would be:


```
conv1-> conv2->xxx->conv3->yyy->zzz1->zzz2
```

If stages is missing, the plugin would be applied to all stages.

Parameters

- **plugins** (*list[dict]*) – List of plugins cfg to build. The postfix is required if multiple same type plugins are inserted.
- **stage_idx** (*int*) – Index of stage to build

Returns Plugins for current stage

Return type list[dict]

property norm1

the normalization layer named “norm1”

Type nn.Module

train(mode=True)

Convert the model into training mode while keep normalization layer freezed.

class mmdet3d.models.backbones.ResNetV1d(**kwargs)

ResNetV1d variant described in [Bag of Tricks](#).

Compared with default ResNet(ResNetV1b), ResNetV1d replaces the 7x7 conv in the input stem with three 3x3 convs. And in the downsampling block, a 2x2 avg_pool with stride 2 is added before conv, whose stride is changed to 1.

```
class mmdet3d.models.backbones.SECOND(in_channels=128, out_channels=[128, 128, 256], layer_nums=[3,
5, 5], layer_strides=[2, 2, 2], norm_cfg={'eps': 0.001,
'momentum': 0.01, 'type': 'BN'}, conv_cfg={'bias': False, 'type':
'Conv2d'}, init_cfg=None, pretrained=None)
```

Backbone network for SECOND/PointPillars/PartA2/MVXNet.

Parameters

- **in_channels** (*int*) – Input channels.
- **out_channels** (*list[int]*) – Output channels for multi-scale feature maps.
- **layer_nums** (*list[int]*) – Number of layers in each stage.
- **layer_strides** (*list[int]*) – Strides of each stage.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict of normalization layers.
- **conv_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict of convolutional layers.

forward(x)

Forward function.

Parameters **x** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input with shape (N, C, H, W).

Returns Multi-scale features.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

```
class mmdet3d.models.backbones.SSDVGG(depth, with_last_pool=False, ceil_mode=True, out_indices=(3, 4),
out_feature_indices=(22, 34), pretrained=None, init_cfg=None,
input_size=None, l2_norm_scale=None)
```

VGG Backbone network for single-shot-detection.

Parameters

- **depth** (*int*) – Depth of vgg, from {11, 13, 16, 19}.
- **with_last_pool** (*bool*) – Whether to add a pooling layer at the last of the model
- **ceil_mode** (*bool*) – When True, will use *ceil* instead of *floor* to compute the output shape.
- **out_indices** (*Sequence[int]*) – Output from which stages.
- **out_feature_indices** (*Sequence[int]*) – Output from which feature map.
- **pretrained** (*str, optional*) – model pretrained path. Default: None
- **init_cfg** (*dict or list[dict], optional*) – Initialization config dict. Default: None
- **input_size** (*int, optional*) – Deprecated argument. Width and height of input, from {300, 512}.
- **l2_norm_scale** (*float, optional*) – Deprecated argument. L2 normalization layer init scale.

Example

```
>>> self = SSDVGG(input_size=300, depth=11)
>>> self.eval()
>>> inputs = torch.rand(1, 3, 300, 300)
>>> level_outputs = self.forward(inputs)
>>> for level_out in level_outputs:
...     print(tuple(level_out.shape))
(1, 1024, 19, 19)
(1, 512, 10, 10)
(1, 256, 5, 5)
(1, 256, 3, 3)
(1, 256, 1, 1)
```

forward(*x*)

Forward function.

init_weights(*pretrained=None*)

Initialize the weights.

40.3 necks

```
class mmdet3d.models.necks.FPN(in_channels, out_channels, num_outs, start_level=0, end_level=-1,
                               add_extra_convs=False, relu_before_extra_convs=False,
                               no_norm_on_lateral=False, conv_cfg=None, norm_cfg=None,
                               act_cfg=None, upsample_cfg={'mode': 'nearest'}, init_cfg={'distribution':
                               'uniform', 'layer': 'Conv2d', 'type': 'Xavier'})
```

Feature Pyramid Network.

This is an implementation of paper [Feature Pyramid Networks for Object Detection](#).

Parameters

- **in_channels** (*List[int]*) – Number of input channels per scale.
- **out_channels** (*int*) – Number of output channels (used at each scale)

- **num_outs** (*int*) – Number of output scales.
- **start_level** (*int*) – Index of the start input backbone level used to build the feature pyramid. Default: 0.
- **end_level** (*int*) – Index of the end input backbone level (exclusive) to build the feature pyramid. Default: -1, which means the last level.
- **add_extra_convs** (*bool* / *str*) – If bool, it decides whether to add conv layers on top of the original feature maps. Default to False. If True, it is equivalent to *add_extra_convs='on_input'*. If str, it specifies the source feature map of the extra convs. Only the following options are allowed
 - 'on_input': Last feat map of neck inputs (i.e. backbone feature).
 - 'on_lateral': Last feature map after lateral convs.
 - 'on_output': The last output feature map after fpn convs.
- **relu_before_extra_convs** (*bool*) – Whether to apply relu before the extra conv. Default: False.
- **no_norm_on_lateral** (*bool*) – Whether to apply norm on lateral. Default: False.
- **conv_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict for convolution layer. Default: None.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict for normalization layer. Default: None.
- **act_cfg** (*str*) – Config dict for activation layer in ConvModule. Default: None.
- **upsample_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict for interpolate layer. Default: *dict(mode='nearest')*
- **init_cfg** (*dict* or *list[dict]*, *optional*) – Initialization config dict.

Example

```
>>> import torch
>>> in_channels = [2, 3, 5, 7]
>>> scales = [340, 170, 84, 43]
>>> inputs = [torch.rand(1, c, s, s)
...           for c, s in zip(in_channels, scales)]
>>> self = FPN(in_channels, 11, len(in_channels)).eval()
>>> outputs = self.forward(inputs)
>>> for i in range(len(outputs)):
...     print(f'outputs[{i}].shape = {outputs[i].shape}')
outputs[0].shape = torch.Size([1, 11, 340, 340])
outputs[1].shape = torch.Size([1, 11, 170, 170])
outputs[2].shape = torch.Size([1, 11, 84, 84])
outputs[3].shape = torch.Size([1, 11, 43, 43])
```

forward(*inputs*)

Forward function.

class mmdet3d.models.necks.OutdoorImVoxelNeck(*in_channels*, *out_channels*)

Neck for ImVoxelNet outdoor scenario.

Parameters

- **in_channels** (*int*) – Input channels of multi-scale feature map.
- **out_channels** (*int*) – Output channels of multi-scale feature map.

forward(x)

Forward function.

Parameters *x* (*torch.Tensor*) – of shape (N, C_{in}, N_x, N_y, N_z).

Returns of shape (N, C_{out}, N_y, N_x).

Return type list[torch.Tensor]

init_weights()

Initialize weights of neck.

```
class mmdet3d.models.necks.SECONDFPN(in_channels=[128, 128, 256], out_channels=[256, 256, 256],
                                     upsample_strides=[1, 2, 4], norm_cfg={'eps': 0.001, 'momentum':
                                     0.01, 'type': 'BN'}, upsample_cfg={'bias': False, 'type': 'deconv'},
                                     conv_cfg={'bias': False, 'type': 'Conv2d'},
                                     use_conv_for_no_stride=False, init_cfg=None)
```

FPN used in SECOND/PointPillars/PartA2/MVXNet.

Parameters

- **in_channels** (*list[int]*) – Input channels of multi-scale feature maps.
- **out_channels** (*list[int]*) – Output channels of feature maps.
- **upsample_strides** (*list[int]*) – Strides used to upsample the feature maps.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict of normalization layers.
- **upsample_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict of upsample layers.
- **conv_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict of conv layers.
- **use_conv_for_no_stride** (*bool*) – Whether to use conv when stride is 1.

forward(x)

Forward function.

Parameters *x* (*torch.Tensor*) – 4D Tensor in (N, C, H, W) shape.

Returns Multi-level feature maps.

Return type list[torch.Tensor]

40.4 dense_heads

```
class mmdet3d.models.dense_heads.Anchor3DHead(num_classes, in_channels, train_cfg, test_cfg,
                                              feat_channels=256, use_direction_classifier=True,
                                              anchor_generator={'custom_values': [], 'range': [0, -
                                              39.68, - 1.78, 69.12, 39.68, - 1.78], 'reshape_out': False,
                                              'rotations': [0, 1.57], 'sizes': [[1.6, 3.9, 1.56]], 'strides':
                                              [2], 'type': 'Anchor3DRangeGenerator'},
                                              assigner_per_size=False, assign_per_class=False,
                                              diff_rad_by_sin=True, dir_offset=0, dir_limit_offset=1,
                                              bbox_coder={'type': 'DeltaXYZWLHRBBoxCoder'},
                                              loss_cls={'loss_weight': 1.0, 'type': 'CrossEntropyLoss',
                                              'use_sigmoid': True}, loss_bbox={'beta':
                                              0.11111111111111111, 'loss_weight': 2.0, 'type':
                                              'SmoothL1Loss'}, loss_dir={'loss_weight': 0.2, 'type':
                                              'CrossEntropyLoss'}, init_cfg=None)
```

Anchor head for SECOND/PointPillars/MVXNet/PartA2.

Parameters

- **num_classes** (*int*) – Number of classes.
- **in_channels** (*int*) – Number of channels in the input feature map.
- **train_cfg** (*dict*) – Train configs.
- **test_cfg** (*dict*) – Test configs.
- **feat_channels** (*int*) – Number of channels of the feature map.
- **use_direction_classifier** (*bool*) – Whether to add a direction classifier.
- **anchor_generator** (*dict*) – Config dict of anchor generator.
- **assigner_per_size** (*bool*) – Whether to do assignment for each separate anchor size.
- **assign_per_class** (*bool*) – Whether to do assignment for each class.
- **diff_rad_by_sin** (*bool*) – Whether to change the difference into sin difference for box regression loss.
- **dir_offset** (*float* | *int*) – The offset of BEV rotation angles. (TODO: may be moved into box coder)
- **dir_limit_offset** (*float* | *int*) – The limited range of BEV rotation angles. (TODO: may be moved into box coder)
- **bbox_coder** (*dict*) – Config dict of box coders.
- **loss_cls** (*dict*) – Config of classification loss.
- **loss_bbox** (*dict*) – Config of localization loss.
- **loss_dir** (*dict*) – Config of direction classifier loss.

static add_sin_difference(*boxes1*, *boxes2*)

Convert the rotation difference to difference in sine function.

Parameters

- **boxes1** (*torch.Tensor*) – Original Boxes in shape (NxC), where $C \geq 7$ and the 7th dimension is rotation dimension.
- **boxes2** (*torch.Tensor*) – Target boxes in shape (NxC), where $C \geq 7$ and the 7th dimension is rotation dimension.

Returns boxes1 and boxes2 whose 7th dimensions are changed.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

forward(*feats*)

Forward pass.

Parameters **feats** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level features, e.g., features produced by FPN.

Returns Multi-level class score, bbox and direction predictions.

Return type tuple[list[torch.Tensor]]

forward_single(*x*)

Forward function on a single-scale feature map.

Parameters **x** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input features.

Returns Contain score of each class, bbox regression and direction classification predictions.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

get_anchors(*featmap_sizes, input metas, device='cuda'*)

Get anchors according to feature map sizes.

Parameters

- **featmap_sizes** (*list[tuple]*) – Multi-level feature map sizes.
- **input_metas** (*list[dict]*) – contain pcd and img's meta info.
- **device** (*str*) – device of current module.

Returns Anchors of each image, valid flags of each image.

Return type list[list[torch.Tensor]]

get_bboxes(*cls_scores, bbox_preds, dir_cls_preds, input_metas, cfg=None, rescale=False*)

Get bboxes of anchor head.

Parameters

- **cls_scores** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level class scores.
- **bbox_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level bbox predictions.
- **dir_cls_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level direction class predictions.
- **input_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Contain pcd and img's meta info.
- **cfg** (*None | ConfigDict*) – Training or testing config.
- **rescale** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Whether th rescale bbox.

Returns Prediction results of batches.

Return type list[tuple]

get_bboxes_single(*cls_scores, bbox_preds, dir_cls_preds, mlvl_anchors, input_meta, cfg=None, rescale=False*)

Get bboxes of single branch.

Parameters

- **cls_scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – Class score in single batch.
- **bbox_preds** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bbox prediction in single batch.
- **dir_cls_preds** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predictions of direction class in single batch.
- **mlvl_anchors** (*List[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level anchors in single batch.
- **input_meta** (*list[dict]*) – Contain pcd and img's meta info.
- **cfg** (*None | ConfigDict*) – Training or testing config.
- **rescale** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – whether th rescale bbox.

Returns

Contain predictions of single batch.

- **bboxes** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*): Predicted 3d bboxes.
- **scores** (*torch.Tensor*): Class score of each bbox.
- **labels** (*torch.Tensor*): Label of each bbox.

Return type tuple

loss(*cls_scores, bbox_preds, dir_cls_preds, gt_bboxes, gt_labels, input metas, gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)
Calculate losses.

Parameters

- **cls_scores** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level class scores.
- **bbox_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level bbox predictions.
- **dir_cls_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level direction class predictions.
- **gt_bboxes** (*list[BaseInstance3DBBoxes]*) – Gt bboxes of each sample.
- **gt_labels** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Gt labels of each sample.
- **input_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Contain pcd and img’s meta info.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – Specify which bounding.

Returns

Classification, bbox, and direction losses of each level.

- **loss_cls** (*list[torch.Tensor]*): Classification losses.
- **loss_bbox** (*list[torch.Tensor]*): Box regression losses.
- **loss_dir** (*list[torch.Tensor]*): Direction classification losses.

Return type dict[str, list[torch.Tensor]]

loss_single(*cls_score, bbox_pred, dir_cls_preds, labels, label_weights, bbox_targets, bbox_weights, dir_targets, dir_weights, num_total_samples*)

Calculate loss of Single-level results.

Parameters

- **cls_score** (*torch.Tensor*) – Class score in single-level.
- **bbox_pred** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bbox prediction in single-level.
- **dir_cls_preds** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predictions of direction class in single-level.
- **labels** (*torch.Tensor*) – Labels of class.
- **label_weights** (*torch.Tensor*) – Weights of class loss.
- **bbox_targets** (*torch.Tensor*) – Targets of bbox predictions.
- **bbox_weights** (*torch.Tensor*) – Weights of bbox loss.
- **dir_targets** (*torch.Tensor*) – Targets of direction predictions.
- **dir_weights** (*torch.Tensor*) – Weights of direction loss.
- **num_total_samples** (*int*) – The number of valid samples.

Returns Losses of class, bbox and direction, respectively.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

```
class mmdet3d.models.dense_heads.AnchorFreeMono3DHead(num_classes, in_channels,
                                                    feat_channels=256, stacked_convs=4,
                                                    strides=(4, 8, 16, 32, 64),
                                                    dcn_on_last_conv=False, conv_bias='auto',
                                                    background_label=None,
                                                    use_direction_classifier=True,
                                                    diff_rad_by_sin=True, dir_offset=0,
                                                    loss_cls={'alpha': 0.25, 'gamma': 2.0,
                                                                'loss_weight': 1.0, 'type': 'FocalLoss',
                                                                'use_sigmoid': True}, loss_bbox={'beta':
                                                                0.11111111111111111, 'loss_weight': 1.0,
                                                                'type': 'SmoothL1Loss'},
                                                    loss_dir={'loss_weight': 1.0, 'type':
                                                                'CrossEntropyLoss', 'use_sigmoid': False},
                                                    loss_attr={'loss_weight': 1.0, 'type':
                                                                'CrossEntropyLoss', 'use_sigmoid': False},
                                                    bbox_code_size=9, pred_attrs=False,
                                                    num_attrs=9, pred_velo=False,
                                                    pred_bbox2d=False, group_reg_dims=(2, 1,
                                                                3, 1, 2), cls_branch=(128, 64),
                                                    reg_branch=((128, 64), (128, 64), (64), (64),
                                                                ()), dir_branch=(64), attr_branch=(64),
                                                    conv_cfg=None, norm_cfg=None,
                                                    train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None,
                                                    init_cfg=None)
```

Anchor-free head for monocular 3D object detection.

Parameters

- **num_classes** (*int*) – Number of categories excluding the background category.
- **in_channels** (*int*) – Number of channels in the input feature map.
- **feat_channels** (*int*) – Number of hidden channels. Used in child classes.
- **stacked_convs** (*int*) – Number of stacking convs of the head.
- **strides** (*tuple*) – Downsample factor of each feature map.
- **dcn_on_last_conv** (*bool*) – If true, use dcn in the last layer of towers. Default: False.
- **conv_bias** (*bool* | *str*) – If specified as *auto*, it will be decided by the *norm_cfg*. Bias of conv will be set as True if *norm_cfg* is None, otherwise False. Default: “auto”.
- **background_label** (*int* | *None*) – Label ID of background, set as 0 for RPN and *num_classes* for other heads. It will automatically set as *num_classes* if None is given.
- **use_direction_classifier** (*bool*) – Whether to add a direction classifier.
- **diff_rad_by_sin** (*bool*) – Whether to change the difference into sin difference for box regression loss.
- **loss_cls** (*dict*) – Config of classification loss.
- **loss_bbox** (*dict*) – Config of localization loss.
- **loss_dir** (*dict*) – Config of direction classifier loss.
- **loss_attr** (*dict*) – Config of attribute classifier loss, which is only active when *pred_attrs=True*.
- **bbox_code_size** (*int*) – Dimensions of predicted bounding boxes.

- **pred_attrs** (*bool*) – Whether to predict attributes. Default to False.
- **num_attrs** (*int*) – The number of attributes to be predicted. Default: 9.
- **pred_velo** (*bool*) – Whether to predict velocity. Default to False.
- **pred_bbox2d** (*bool*) – Whether to predict 2D boxes. Default to False.
- **group_reg_dims** (*tuple[int]*) – The dimension of each regression target group. Default: (2, 1, 3, 1, 2).
- **cls_branch** (*tuple[int]*) – Channels for classification branch. Default: (128, 64).
- **reg_branch** (*tuple[tuple]*) – Channels for regression branch. Default: ((128, 64), # offset (128, 64), # depth (64,), # size (64,), # rot () # velo),
- **dir_branch** (*tuple[int]*) – Channels for direction classification branch. Default: (64,).
- **attr_branch** (*tuple[int]*) – Channels for classification branch. Default: (64,).
- **conv_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict for convolution layer. Default: None.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict for normalization layer. Default: None.
- **train_cfg** (*dict*) – Training config of anchor head.
- **test_cfg** (*dict*) – Testing config of anchor head.

forward(*feats*)

Forward features from the upstream network.

Parameters *feats* (*tuple[Tensor]*) – Features from the upstream network, each is a 4D-tensor.

Returns

Usually contain classification scores, bbox predictions, and direction class predictions.

cls_scores (*list[Tensor]*): **Box scores for each scale level**, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * num_classes.

bbox_preds (*list[Tensor]*): **Box energies / deltas for each scale** level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * bbox_code_size.

dir_cls_preds (*list[Tensor]*): **Box scores for direction class** predictions on each scale level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * 2. (bin = 2)

attr_preds (*list[Tensor]*): **Attribute scores for each scale** level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * num_attrs.

Return type tuple

forward_single(*x*)

Forward features of a single scale level.

Parameters *x* (*Tensor*) – FPN feature maps of the specified stride.

Returns

Scores for each class, bbox predictions, direction class, and attributes, features after classification and regression conv layers, some models needs these features like FCOS.

Return type tuple

abstract get_bboxes(*cls_scores, bbox_preds, dir_cls_preds, attr_preds, img metas, cfg=None, rescale=None*)

Transform network output for a batch into bbox predictions.

Parameters

- **cls_scores** (*list[Tensor]*) – Box scores for each scale level Has shape (N, num_points * num_classes, H, W)
- **bbox_preds** (*list[Tensor]*) – Box energies / deltas for each scale level with shape (N, num_points * bbox_code_size, H, W)
- **dir_cls_preds** (*list[Tensor]*) – Box scores for direction class predictions on each scale level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * 2. (bin = 2)
- **attr_preds** (*list[Tensor]*) – Attribute scores for each scale level Has shape (N, num_points * num_attrs, H, W)
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Meta information of each image, e.g., image size, scaling factor, etc.
- **cfg** (*mmcv.Config*) – Test / postprocessing configuration, if None, test_cfg would be used
- **rescale** (*bool*) – If True, return boxes in original image space

get_points(*featmap_sizes, dtype, device, flatten=False*)

Get points according to feature map sizes.

Parameters

- **featmap_sizes** (*list[tuple]*) – Multi-level feature map sizes.
- **dtype** (*torch.dtype*) – Type of points.
- **device** (*torch.device*) – Device of points.

Returns points of each image.

Return type tuple

abstract get_targets(*points, gt_bboxes_list, gt_labels_list, gt_bboxes_3d_list, gt_labels_3d_list, centers2d_list, depths_list, attr_labels_list*)

Compute regression, classification and centers targets for points in multiple images.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[Tensor]*) – Points of each fpn level, each has shape (num_points, 2).
- **gt_bboxes_list** (*list[Tensor]*) – Ground truth bboxes of each image, each has shape (num_gt, 4).
- **gt_labels_list** (*list[Tensor]*) – Ground truth labels of each box, each has shape (num_gt,).
- **gt_bboxes_3d_list** (*list[Tensor]*) – 3D Ground truth bboxes of each image, each has shape (num_gt, bbox_code_size).
- **gt_labels_3d_list** (*list[Tensor]*) – 3D Ground truth labels of each box, each has shape (num_gt,).
- **centers2d_list** (*list[Tensor]*) – Projected 3D centers onto 2D image, each has shape (num_gt, 2).

- **depths_list** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Depth of projected 3D centers onto 2D image, each has shape (num_gt, 1).
- **attr_labels_list** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Attribute labels of each box, each has shape (num_gt,).

init_weights()

Initialize the weights.

abstract loss(*cls_scores*, *bbox_preds*, *dir_cls_preds*, *attr_preds*, *gt_bboxes*, *gt_labels*, *gt_bboxes_3d*, *gt_labels_3d*, *centers2d*, *depths*, *attr_labels*, *img metas*, *gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)

Compute loss of the head.

Parameters

- **cls_scores** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Box scores for each scale level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * num_classes.
- **bbox_preds** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Box energies / deltas for each scale level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * bbox_code_size.
- **dir_cls_preds** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Box scores for direction class predictions on each scale level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * 2. (bin = 2)
- **attr_preds** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Box scores for each scale level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * num_attrs.
- **gt_bboxes** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Ground truth bboxes for each image with shape (num_gts, 4) in [tl_x, tl_y, br_x, br_y] format.
- **gt_labels** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – class indices corresponding to each box
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – 3D Ground truth bboxes for each image with shape (num_gts, bbox_code_size).
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – 3D class indices of each box.
- **centers2d** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Projected 3D centers onto 2D images.
- **depths** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Depth of projected centers on 2D images.
- **attr_labels** (*list*[*Tensor*], *optional*) – Attribute indices corresponding to each box
- **img_metas** (*list*[*dict*]) – Meta information of each image, e.g., image size, scaling factor, etc.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None* | *list*[*Tensor*]) – specify which bounding boxes can be ignored when computing the loss.

```
class mmdet3d.models.dense_heads.BaseConvBboxHead(in_channels=0, shared_conv_channels=(),
                                                cls_conv_channels=(), num_cls_out_channels=0,
                                                reg_conv_channels=(), num_reg_out_channels=0,
                                                conv_cfg={'type': 'Conv1d'}, norm_cfg={'type':
                                                'BN1d'}, act_cfg={'type': 'ReLU'}, bias='auto',
                                                init_cfg=None, *args, **kwargs)
```

More general bbox head, with shared conv layers and two optional separated branches.

```

    /-> cls convs -> cls_score
shared convs
    \-> reg convs -> bbox_pred
```

forward(*feats*)

Forward.

Parameters *feats* (*Tensor*) – Input features

Returns Class scores predictions *Tensor*: Regression predictions

Return type *Tensor*

class `mmcv3d.models.dense_heads.BaseMono3DDenseHead`(*init_cfg=None*)

Base class for Monocular 3D DenseHeads.

forward_train(*x, img metas, gt_bboxes, gt_labels=None, gt_bboxes_3d=None, gt_labels_3d=None, centers2d=None, depths=None, attr_labels=None, gt_bboxes_ignore=None, proposal_cfg=None, **kwargs*)

Parameters

- **x** (*list[Tensor]*) – Features from FPN.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Meta information of each image, e.g., image size, scaling factor, etc.
- **gt_bboxes** (*list[Tensor]*) – Ground truth bboxes of the image, shape (num_gts, 4).
- **gt_labels** (*list[Tensor]*) – Ground truth labels of each box, shape (num_gts,).
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[Tensor]*) – 3D ground truth bboxes of the image, shape (num_gts, self.bbox_code_size).
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[Tensor]*) – 3D ground truth labels of each box, shape (num_gts,).
- **centers2d** (*list[Tensor]*) – Projected 3D center of each box, shape (num_gts, 2).
- **depths** (*list[Tensor]*) – Depth of projected 3D center of each box, shape (num_gts,).
- **attr_labels** (*list[Tensor]*) – Attribute labels of each box, shape (num_gts,).
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*list[Tensor]*) – Ground truth bboxes to be ignored, shape (num_ignored_gts, 4).
- **proposal_cfg** (*mmcv.Config*) – Test / postprocessing configuration, if None, test_cfg would be used

Returns losses: (*dict[str, Tensor]*): A dictionary of loss components. *proposal_list* (*list[Tensor]*): Proposals of each image.

Return type *tuple*

abstract `get_bboxes`(***kwargs*)

Transform network output for a batch into bbox predictions.

abstract `loss`(***kwargs*)

Compute losses of the head.

```
class mmdet3d.models.dense_heads.CenterHead(in_channels=[128], tasks=None, train_cfg=None,
                                             test_cfg=None, bbox_coder=None, common_heads={},
                                             loss_cls={'reduction': 'mean', 'type':
                                             'GaussianFocalLoss'}, loss_bbox={'loss_weight': 0.25,
                                             'reduction': 'none', 'type': 'L1Loss'},
                                             separate_head={'final_kernel': 3, 'init_bias': -2.19, 'type':
                                             'SeparateHead'}, share_conv_channel=64,
                                             num_heatmap_convs=2, conv_cfg={'type': 'Conv2d'},
                                             norm_cfg={'type': 'BN2d'}, bias='auto', norm_bbox=True,
                                             init_cfg=None)
```

CenterHead for CenterPoint.

Parameters

- **mode** (*str*) – Mode of the head. Default: ‘3d’.
- **in_channels** (*list[int] | int*) – Channels of the input feature map. Default: [128].
- **tasks** (*list[dict]*) – Task information including class number and class names. Default: None.
- **dataset** (*str*) – Name of the dataset. Default: ‘nuscenesc’.
- **weight** (*float*) – Weight for location loss. Default: 0.25.
- **code_weights** (*list[int]*) – Code weights for location loss. Default: [].
- **common_heads** (*dict*) – Conv information for common heads. Default: dict().
- **loss_cls** (*dict*) – Config of classification loss function. Default: dict(type=‘GaussianFocalLoss’, reduction=‘mean’).
- **loss_bbox** (*dict*) – Config of regression loss function. Default: dict(type=‘L1Loss’, reduction=‘none’).
- **separate_head** (*dict*) – Config of separate head. Default: dict(type=‘SeparateHead’, init_bias=-2.19, final_kernel=3)
- **share_conv_channel** (*int*) – Output channels for share_conv_layer. Default: 64.
- **num_heatmap_convs** (*int*) – Number of conv layers for heatmap conv layer. Default: 2.
- **conv_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of conv layer. Default: dict(type=‘Conv2d’)
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of norm layer. Default: dict(type=‘BN2d’).
- **bias** (*str*) – Type of bias. Default: ‘auto’.

forward(feats)

Forward pass.

Parameters **feats** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level features, e.g., features produced by FPN.

Returns Output results for tasks.

Return type tuple(list[dict])

forward_single(x)

Forward function for CenterPoint.

Parameters **x** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input feature map with the shape of [B, 512, 128, 128].

Returns Output results for tasks.

Return type list[dict]

get_bboxes(*preds_dicts*, *img metas*, *img=None*, *rescale=False*)

Generate bboxes from bbox head predictions.

Parameters

- **preds_dicts** (*tuple[list[dict]]*) – Prediction results.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Point cloud and image’s meta info.

Returns Decoded bbox, scores and labels after nms.

Return type list[dict]

get_targets(*gt_bboxes_3d*, *gt_labels_3d*)

Generate targets.

How each output is transformed:

Each nested list is transposed so that all same-index elements in each sub-list (1, ..., N) become the new sub-lists.

[[a0, a1, a2, ...], [b0, b1, b2, ...], ...] ==> [[a0, b0, ...], [a1, b1, ...], [a2, b2, ...]]

The new transposed nested list is converted into a list of N tensors generated by concatenating tensors in the new sub-lists.

[tensor0, tensor1, tensor2, ...]

Parameters

- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[LiDARInstance3DBoxes]*) – Ground truth gt boxes.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Labels of boxes.

Returns

tuple[list[torch.Tensor]]: Tuple of target including the following results in order.

- list[torch.Tensor]: Heatmap scores.
- list[torch.Tensor]: Ground truth boxes.
- list[torch.Tensor]: Indexes indicating the position of the valid boxes.
- list[torch.Tensor]: Masks indicating which boxes are valid.

Return type Returns

get_targets_single(*gt_bboxes_3d*, *gt_labels_3d*)

Generate training targets for a single sample.

Parameters

- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*LiDARInstance3DBoxes*) – Ground truth gt boxes.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*) – Labels of boxes.

Returns

Tuple of target including the following results in order.

- list[torch.Tensor]: Heatmap scores.
- list[torch.Tensor]: Ground truth boxes.
- list[torch.Tensor]: Indexes indicating the position of the valid boxes.

- `list[torch.Tensor]`: Masks indicating which boxes are valid.

Return type `tuple[list[torch.Tensor]]`

get_task_detections(*num_class_with_bg*, *batch_cls_preds*, *batch_reg_preds*, *batch_cls_labels*, *img metas*)

Rotate nms for each task.

Parameters

- **num_class_with_bg** (*int*) – Number of classes for the current task.
- **batch_cls_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Prediction score with the shape of [N].
- **batch_reg_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Prediction bbox with the shape of [N, 9].
- **batch_cls_labels** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Prediction label with the shape of [N].
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Meta information of each sample.

Returns

`torch.Tensor`]: contains the following keys:

- bboxes (`torch.Tensor`): Prediction bboxes after nms with the shape of [N, 9].
- scores (`torch.Tensor`): Prediction scores after nms with the shape of [N].
- labels (`torch.Tensor`): Prediction labels after nms with the shape of [N].

Return type `list[dict[str`

loss(*gt_bboxes_3d*, *gt_labels_3d*, *preds_dicts*, ***kwargs*)

Loss function for CenterHead.

Parameters

- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[LiDARInstance3DBoxes]*) – Ground truth gt boxes.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Labels of boxes.
- **preds_dicts** (*dict*) – Output of forward function.

Returns `torch.Tensor`]: Loss of heatmap and bbox of each task.

Return type `dict[str`

```
class mmdet3d.models.dense_heads.FCOSMono3DHead(num_classes, in_channels, regress_ranges=((- 1, 48),
(48, 96), (96, 192), (192, 384), (384, 100000000.0)),
center_sampling=True, center_sample_radius=1.5,
norm_on_bbox=True, centerness_on_reg=True,
centerness_alpha=2.5, loss_cls={'alpha': 0.25,
'gamma': 2.0, 'loss_weight': 1.0, 'type': 'FocalLoss',
'use_sigmoid': True}, loss_bbox={'beta':
0.11111111111111111, 'loss_weight': 1.0, 'type':
'SmoothL1Loss'}, loss_dir={'loss_weight': 1.0, 'type':
'CrossEntropyLoss', 'use_sigmoid': False},
loss_attr={'loss_weight': 1.0, 'type':
'CrossEntropyLoss', 'use_sigmoid': False},
loss_centerness={'loss_weight': 1.0, 'type':
'CrossEntropyLoss', 'use_sigmoid': True},
norm_cfg={'num_groups': 32, 'requires_grad': True,
'type': 'GN'}, centerness_branch=(64),
init_cfg=None, **kwargs)
```

Anchor-free head used in FCOS3D.

Parameters

- **num_classes** (*int*) – Number of categories excluding the background category.
- **in_channels** (*int*) – Number of channels in the input feature map.
- **regress_ranges** (*tuple[tuple[int, int]]*) – Regress range of multiple level points.
- **center_sampling** (*bool*) – If true, use center sampling. Default: True.
- **center_sample_radius** (*float*) – Radius of center sampling. Default: 1.5.
- **norm_on_bbox** (*bool*) – If true, normalize the regression targets with FPN strides. Default: True.
- **centerness_on_reg** (*bool*) – If true, position centerness on the regress branch. Please refer to <https://github.com/tianzhi0549/FCOS/issues/89#issuecomment-516877042>. Default: True.
- **centerness_alpha** – Parameter used to adjust the intensity attenuation from the center to the periphery. Default: 2.5.
- **loss_cls** (*dict*) – Config of classification loss.
- **loss_bbox** (*dict*) – Config of localization loss.
- **loss_dir** (*dict*) – Config of direction classification loss.
- **loss_attr** (*dict*) – Config of attribute classification loss.
- **loss_centerness** (*dict*) – Config of centerness loss.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – dictionary to construct and config norm layer. Default: norm_cfg=dict(type='GN', num_groups=32, requires_grad=True).
- **centerness_branch** (*tuple[int]*) – Channels for centerness branch. Default: (64,).

static add_sin_difference(*boxes1, boxes2*)

Convert the rotation difference to difference in sine function.

Parameters

- **boxes1** (*torch.Tensor*) – Original Boxes in shape (NxC), where $C \geq 7$ and the 7th dimension is rotation dimension.
- **boxes2** (*torch.Tensor*) – Target boxes in shape (NxC), where $C \geq 7$ and the 7th dimension is rotation dimension.

Returns boxes1 and boxes2 whose 7th dimensions are changed.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

forward(*feats*)

Forward features from the upstream network.

Parameters **feats** (*tuple[Tensor]*) – Features from the upstream network, each is a 4D-tensor.

Returns

cls_scores (*list[Tensor]*): **Box scores for each scale level**, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is $\text{num_points} * \text{num_classes}$.

bbox_preds (*list[Tensor]*): **Box energies / deltas for each scale level**, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is $\text{num_points} * \text{bbox_code_size}$.

dir_cls_preds (*list[Tensor]*): **Box scores for direction class predictions** on each scale level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is $\text{num_points} * 2$. (bin = 2).

attr_preds (*list[Tensor]*): **Attribute scores for each scale level**, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is $\text{num_points} * \text{num_attrs}$.

centernesses (*list[Tensor]*): **Centerness for each scale level**, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is $\text{num_points} * 1$.

Return type tuple

forward_single(*x, scale, stride*)

Forward features of a single scale level.

Parameters

- **x** (*Tensor*) – FPN feature maps of the specified stride.
- **(scale)** (*obj: mmcv.cnn.Scale*): Learnable scale module to resize the bbox prediction.
- **stride** (*int*) – The corresponding stride for feature maps, only used to normalize the bbox prediction when `self.norm_on_bbox` is True.

Returns scores for each class, bbox and direction class predictions, centerness predictions of input feature maps.

Return type tuple

get_bboxes(*cls_scores, bbox_preds, dir_cls_preds, attr_preds, centernesses, img_metas, cfg=None, rescale=None*)

Transform network output for a batch into bbox predictions.

Parameters

- **cls_scores** (*list[Tensor]*) – Box scores for each scale level Has shape (N, $\text{num_points} * \text{num_classes}$, H, W)
- **bbox_preds** (*list[Tensor]*) – Box energies / deltas for each scale level with shape (N, $\text{num_points} * 4$, H, W)

- **dir_cls_preds** (*list[Tensor]*) – Box scores for direction class predictions on each scale level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * 2. (bin = 2)
- **attr_preds** (*list[Tensor]*) – Attribute scores for each scale level Has shape (N, num_points * num_attrs, H, W)
- **centernesses** (*list[Tensor]*) – Centerness for each scale level with shape (N, num_points * 1, H, W)
- **img metas** (*list[dict]*) – Meta information of each image, e.g., image size, scaling factor, etc.
- **cfg** (*mmcv.Config*) – Test / postprocessing configuration, if None, test_cfg would be used
- **rescale** (*bool*) – If True, return boxes in original image space

Returns Each item in result_list is 2-tuple. The first item is an (n, 5) tensor, where the first 4 columns are bounding box positions (tl_x, tl_y, br_x, br_y) and the 5-th column is a score between 0 and 1. The second item is a (n,) tensor where each item is the predicted class label of the corresponding box.

Return type list[tuple[Tensor, Tensor]]

static get_direction_target(*reg_targets, dir_offset=0, num_bins=2, one_hot=True*)
Encode direction to 0 ~ num_bins-1.

Parameters

- **reg_targets** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bbox regression targets.
- **dir_offset** (*int*) – Direction offset.
- **num_bins** (*int*) – Number of bins to divide 2π .
- **one_hot** (*bool*) – Whether to encode as one hot.

Returns Encoded direction targets.

Return type torch.Tensor

get_targets(*points, gt_bboxes_list, gt_labels_list, gt_bboxes_3d_list, gt_labels_3d_list, centers2d_list, depths_list, attr_labels_list*)

Compute regression, classification and centers targets for points in multiple images.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[Tensor]*) – Points of each fpn level, each has shape (num_points, 2).
- **gt_bboxes_list** (*list[Tensor]*) – Ground truth bboxes of each image, each has shape (num_gt, 4).
- **gt_labels_list** (*list[Tensor]*) – Ground truth labels of each box, each has shape (num_gt,).
- **gt_bboxes_3d_list** (*list[Tensor]*) – 3D Ground truth bboxes of each image, each has shape (num_gt, bbox_code_size).
- **gt_labels_3d_list** (*list[Tensor]*) – 3D Ground truth labels of each box, each has shape (num_gt,).
- **centers2d_list** (*list[Tensor]*) – Projected 3D centers onto 2D image, each has shape (num_gt, 2).

- **depths_list** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Depth of projected 3D centers onto 2D image, each has shape (num_gt, 1).
- **attr_labels_list** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Attribute labels of each box, each has shape (num_gt,).

Returns concat_lvl_labels (*list*[*Tensor*]): Labels of each level. concat_lvl_bbox_targets (*list*[*Tensor*]): BBox targets of each level.

Return type tuple

loss(*cls_scores*, *bbox_preds*, *dir_cls_preds*, *attr_preds*, *centernesses*, *gt_bboxes*, *gt_labels*, *gt_bboxes_3d*, *gt_labels_3d*, *centers2d*, *depths*, *attr_labels*, *img metas*, *gt_bboxes_ignore*=None)
Compute loss of the head.

Parameters

- **cls_scores** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Box scores for each scale level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * num_classes.
- **bbox_preds** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Box energies / deltas for each scale level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * bbox_code_size.
- **dir_cls_preds** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Box scores for direction class predictions on each scale level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * 2. (bin = 2)
- **attr_preds** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Attribute scores for each scale level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * num_attrs.
- **centernesses** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Centerness for each scale level, each is a 4D-tensor, the channel number is num_points * 1.
- **gt_bboxes** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Ground truth bboxes for each image with shape (num_gts, 4) in [tl_x, tl_y, br_x, br_y] format.
- **gt_labels** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – class indices corresponding to each box
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – 3D boxes ground truth with shape of (num_gts, code_size).
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – same as gt_labels
- **centers2d** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – 2D centers on the image with shape of (num_gts, 2).
- **depths** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Depth ground truth with shape of (num_gts,).
- **attr_labels** (*list*[*Tensor*]) – Attributes indices of each box.
- **img metas** (*list*[*dict*]) – Meta information of each image, e.g., image size, scaling factor, etc.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (None / *list*[*Tensor*]) – specify which bounding boxes can be ignored when computing the loss.

Returns A dictionary of loss components.

Return type dict[str, Tensor]

static pts2Dto3D(*points*, *view*)

Parameters

- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – points in 2D images, [N, 3], 3 corresponds with x, y in the image and depth.

- **view** (*np.ndarray*) – camera intrinsic, [3, 3]

Returns points in 3D space. [N, 3], 3 corresponds with x, y, z in 3D space.

Return type torch.Tensor

class mmdet3d.models.dense_heads.**FreeAnchor3DHead**(*pre_anchor_topk=50, bbox_thr=0.6, gamma=2.0, alpha=0.5, init_cfg=None, **kwargs*)

FreeAnchor head for 3D detection.

Note: This implementation is directly modified from the [mmdet implementation](#). We find it also works on 3D detection with minor modification, i.e., different hyper-parameters and a additional direction classifier.

Parameters

- **pre_anchor_topk** (*int*) – Number of boxes that be token in each bag.
- **bbox_thr** (*float*) – The threshold of the saturated linear function. It is usually the same with the IoU threshold used in NMS.
- **gamma** (*float*) – Gamma parameter in focal loss.
- **alpha** (*float*) – Alpha parameter in focal loss.
- **kwargs** (*dict*) – Other arguments are the same as those in [Anchor3DHead](#).

loss(*cls_scores, bbox_preds, dir_cls_preds, gt_bboxes, gt_labels, input metas, gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)
Calculate loss of FreeAnchor head.

Parameters

- **cls_scores** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Classification scores of different samples.
- **bbox_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Box predictions of different samples
- **dir_cls_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Direction predictions of different samples
- **gt_bboxes** (*list[BaseInstance3DBoxes]*) – Ground truth boxes.
- **gt_labels** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Ground truth labels.
- **input_metas** (*list[dict]*) – List of input meta information.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*list[BaseInstance3DBoxes]*, optional) – Ground truth boxes that should be ignored. Defaults to None.

Returns

Loss items.

- **positive_bag_loss** (*torch.Tensor*): Loss of positive samples.
- **negative_bag_loss** (*torch.Tensor*): Loss of negative samples.

Return type dict[str, torch.Tensor]

negative_bag_loss(*cls_prob, box_prob*)
Generate negative bag loss.

Parameters

- **cls_prob** (*torch.Tensor*) – Classification probability of negative samples.
- **box_prob** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bounding box probability of negative samples.

Returns Loss of negative samples.

Return type torch.Tensor

positive_bag_loss(*matched_cls_prob*, *matched_box_prob*)

Generate positive bag loss.

Parameters

- **matched_cls_prob** (torch.Tensor) – Classification probability of matched positive samples.
- **matched_box_prob** (torch.Tensor) – Bounding box probability of matched positive samples.

Returns Loss of positive samples.

Return type torch.Tensor

```
class mmdet3d.models.dense_heads.GroupFree3DHead(num_classes, in_channels, bbox_coder,
                                                  num_decoder_layers, transformerlayers,
                                                  decoder_self_posembeds={'input_channel': 6,
                                                                           'num_pos_feats': 288, 'type':
                                                                           'ConvBNPositionalEncoding'},
                                                  decoder_cross_posembeds={'input_channel': 3,
                                                                           'num_pos_feats': 288, 'type':
                                                                           'ConvBNPositionalEncoding'}, train_cfg=None,
                                                  test_cfg=None, num_proposal=128,
                                                  pred_layer_cfg=None, size_cls_agnostic=True,
                                                  gt_per_seed=3, sampling_objectness_loss=None,
                                                  objectness_loss=None, center_loss=None,
                                                  dir_class_loss=None, dir_res_loss=None,
                                                  size_class_loss=None, size_res_loss=None,
                                                  size_reg_loss=None, semantic_loss=None,
                                                  init_cfg=None)
```

Bbox head of [Group-Free 3D](#).

Parameters

- **num_classes** (int) – The number of class.
- **in_channels** (int) – The dims of input features from backbone.
- **bbox_coder** (BaseBBoxCoder) – Bbox coder for encoding and decoding boxes.
- **num_decoder_layers** (int) – The number of transformer decoder layers.
- **transformerlayers** (dict) – Config for transformer decoder.
- **train_cfg** (dict) – Config for training.
- **test_cfg** (dict) – Config for testing.
- **num_proposal** (int) – The number of initial sampling candidates.
- **pred_layer_cfg** (dict) – Config of classification and regression prediction layers.
- **size_cls_agnostic** (bool) – Whether the predicted size is class-agnostic.
- **gt_per_seed** (int) – the number of candidate instance each point belongs to.
- **sampling_objectness_loss** (dict) – Config of initial sampling objectness loss.
- **objectness_loss** (dict) – Config of objectness loss.

- **center_loss** (*dict*) – Config of center loss.
- **dir_class_loss** (*dict*) – Config of direction classification loss.
- **dir_res_loss** (*dict*) – Config of direction residual regression loss.
- **size_class_loss** (*dict*) – Config of size classification loss.
- **size_res_loss** (*dict*) – Config of size residual regression loss.
- **size_reg_loss** (*dict*) – Config of class-agnostic size regression loss.
- **semantic_loss** (*dict*) – Config of point-wise semantic segmentation loss.

forward(*feat_dict*, *sample_mod*)

Forward pass.

Note: The forward of GroupFree3DHead is divided into 2 steps:

1. Initial object candidates sampling.
 2. Iterative object box prediction by transformer decoder.
-

Parameters

- **feat_dict** (*dict*) – Feature dict from backbone.
- **sample_mod** (*str*) – sample mode for initial candidates sampling.

Returns Predictions of GroupFree3D head.

Return type results (dict)

get_bboxes(*points*, *bbox_preds*, *input metas*, *rescale=False*, *use_nms=True*)

Generate bboxes from GroupFree3D head predictions.

Parameters

- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input points.
- **bbox_preds** (*dict*) – Predictions from GroupFree3D head.
- **input metas** (*list[dict]*) – Point cloud and image’s meta info.
- **rescale** (*bool*) – Whether to rescale bboxes.
- **use_nms** (*bool*) – Whether to apply NMS, skip nms postprocessing while using GroupFree3D head in rpn stage.

Returns Bounding boxes, scores and labels.

Return type list[tuple[torch.Tensor]]

get_targets(*points*, *gt_bboxes_3d*, *gt_labels_3d*, *pts_semantic_mask=None*, *pts_instance_mask=None*, *bbox_preds=None*, *max_gt_num=64*)

Generate targets of GroupFree3D head.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each batch.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[BaseInstance3DBoxes]*) – Ground truth bboxes of each batch.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Labels of each batch.

- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None* / *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise semantic label of each batch.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None* / *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise instance label of each batch.
- **bbox_preds** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bounding box predictions of vote head.
- **max_gt_num** (*int*) – Max number of GTs for single batch.

Returns Targets of GroupFree3D head.

Return type *tuple[torch.Tensor]*

get_targets_single(*points, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, pts_semantic_mask=None, pts_instance_mask=None, max_gt_nums=None, seed_points=None, seed_indices=None, candidate_indices=None, seed_points_obj_topk=4*)

Generate targets of GroupFree3D head for single batch.

Parameters

- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Points of each batch.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBoxes*) – Ground truth boxes of each batch.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*) – Labels of each batch.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None* / *torch.Tensor*) – Point-wise semantic label of each batch.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None* / *torch.Tensor*) – Point-wise instance label of each batch.
- **max_gt_nums** (*int*) – Max number of GTs for single batch.
- **seed_points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Coordinates of seed points.
- **seed_indices** (*torch.Tensor*) – Indices of seed points.
- **candidate_indices** (*torch.Tensor*) – Indices of object candidates.
- **seed_points_obj_topk** (*int*) – k value of k-Closest Points Sampling.

Returns Targets of GroupFree3D head.

Return type *tuple[torch.Tensor]*

init_weights()

Initialize weights of transformer decoder in GroupFree3DHead.

loss(*bbox_preds, points, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, pts_semantic_mask=None, pts_instance_mask=None, img metas=None, gt_bboxes_ignore=None, ret_target=False*)

Compute loss.

Parameters

- **bbox_preds** (*dict*) – Predictions from forward of vote head.
- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Input points.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[BaseInstance3DBoxes]*) – Ground truth bboxes of each sample.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Labels of each sample.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None* / *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise semantic mask.

- **pts_instance_mask** (*None* / *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise instance mask.
- **img metas** (*list[dict]*) – Contain pcd and img’s meta info.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None* / *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Specify which bounding.
- **ret_target** (*Bool*) – Return targets or not.

Returns Losses of GroupFree3D.

Return type dict

multiclass_nms_single(*obj_scores, sem_scores, bbox, points, input_meta*)

Multi-class nms in single batch.

Parameters

- **obj_scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – Objectness score of bounding boxes.
- **sem_scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – semantic class score of bounding boxes.
- **bbox** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predicted bounding boxes.
- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input points.
- **input_meta** (*dict*) – Point cloud and image’s meta info.

Returns Bounding boxes, scores and labels.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

```
class mmdet3d.models.dense_heads.PartA2RPNHead(num_classes, in_channels, train_cfg, test_cfg,
                                              feat_channels=256, use_direction_classifier=True,
                                              anchor_generator={'custom_values': [], 'range': [0, -
                                              39.68, - 1.78, 69.12, 39.68, - 1.78], 'reshape_out':
                                              False, 'rotations': [0, 1.57], 'sizes': [[1.6, 3.9, 1.56]],
                                              'strides': [2], 'type': 'Anchor3DRangeGenerator'},
                                              assigner_per_size=False, assign_per_class=False,
                                              diff_rad_by_sin=True, dir_offset=0, dir_limit_offset=1,
                                              bbox_coder={'type': 'DeltaXYZWLHRBBoxCoder'},
                                              loss_cls={'loss_weight': 1.0, 'type':
                                              'CrossEntropyLoss', 'use_sigmoid': True},
                                              loss_bbox={'beta': 0.11111111111111111,
                                              'loss_weight': 2.0, 'type': 'SmoothL1Loss'},
                                              loss_dir={'loss_weight': 0.2, 'type':
                                              'CrossEntropyLoss'}, init_cfg=None)
```

RPN head for PartA2.

Note: The main difference between the PartA2 RPN head and the Anchor3DHead lies in their output during inference. PartA2 RPN head further returns the original classification score for the second stage since the bbox head in RoI head does not do classification task.

Different from RPN heads in 2D detectors, this RPN head does multi-class classification task and uses FocalLoss like the SECOND and PointPillars do. But this head uses class agnostic nms rather than multi-class nms.

Parameters

- **num_classes** (*int*) – Number of classes.
- **in_channels** (*int*) – Number of channels in the input feature map.

- **train_cfg** (*dict*) – Train configs.
- **test_cfg** (*dict*) – Test configs.
- **feat_channels** (*int*) – Number of channels of the feature map.
- **use_direction_classifier** (*bool*) – Whether to add a direction classifier.
- **anchor_generator** (*dict*) – Config dict of anchor generator.
- **assigner_per_size** (*bool*) – Whether to do assignment for each separate anchor size.
- **assign_per_class** (*bool*) – Whether to do assignment for each class.
- **diff_rad_by_sin** (*bool*) – Whether to change the difference into sin difference for box regression loss.
- **dir_offset** (*float | int*) – The offset of BEV rotation angles (TODO: may be moved into box coder)
- **dir_limit_offset** (*float | int*) – The limited range of BEV rotation angles. (TODO: may be moved into box coder)
- **bbox_coder** (*dict*) – Config dict of box coders.
- **loss_cls** (*dict*) – Config of classification loss.
- **loss_bbox** (*dict*) – Config of localization loss.
- **loss_dir** (*dict*) – Config of direction classifier loss.

class_agnostic_nms(*mlvl_bboxes, mlvl_bboxes_for_nms, mlvl_max_scores, mlvl_label_pred, mlvl_cls_score, mlvl_dir_scores, score_thr, max_num, cfg, input_meta*)

Class agnostic nms for single batch.

Parameters

- **mlvl_bboxes** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bboxes from Multi-level.
- **mlvl_bboxes_for_nms** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bboxes for nms (bev or minmax boxes) from Multi-level.
- **mlvl_max_scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – Max scores of Multi-level bbox.
- **mlvl_label_pred** (*torch.Tensor*) – Class predictions of Multi-level bbox.
- **mlvl_cls_score** (*torch.Tensor*) – Class scores of Multi-level bbox.
- **mlvl_dir_scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – Direction scores of Multi-level bbox.
- **score_thr** (*int*) – Score threshold.
- **max_num** (*int*) – Max number of bboxes after nms.
- **cfg** (*None | ConfigDict*) – Training or testing config.
- **input_meta** (*dict*) – Contain pcd and img's meta info.

Returns

Predictions of single batch. Contain the keys:

- **boxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*): Predicted 3d bboxes.
- **scores_3d** (*torch.Tensor*): Score of each bbox.
- **labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*): Label of each bbox.
- **cls_preds** (*torch.Tensor*): Class score of each bbox.

Return type dict

get_bboxes_single(*cls_scores, bbox_preds, dir_cls_preds, mlvl_anchors, input_meta, cfg, rescale=False*)
Get bboxes of single branch.

Parameters

- **cls_scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – Class score in single batch.
- **bbox_preds** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bbox prediction in single batch.
- **dir_cls_preds** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predictions of direction class in single batch.
- **mlvl_anchors** (*List[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level anchors in single batch.
- **input_meta** (*list[dict]*) – Contain pcd and img's meta info.
- **cfg** (*None | ConfigDict*) – Training or testing config.
- **rescale** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – whether th rescale bbox.

Returns

Predictions of single batch containing the following keys:

- **boxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*): Predicted 3d bboxes.
- **scores_3d** (*torch.Tensor*): Score of each bbox.
- **labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*): Label of each bbox.
- **cls_preds** (*torch.Tensor*): Class score of each bbox.

Return type dict

loss(*cls_scores, bbox_preds, dir_cls_preds, gt_bboxes, gt_labels, input metas, gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)
Calculate losses.

Parameters

- **cls_scores** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level class scores.
- **bbox_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level bbox predictions.
- **dir_cls_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level direction class predictions.
- **gt_bboxes** (*list[BaseInstance3DBBoxes]*) – Ground truth boxes of each sample.
- **gt_labels** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Labels of each sample.
- **input metas** (*list[dict]*) – Point cloud and image's meta info.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – Specify which bounding.

Returns

Classification, bbox, and direction losses of each level.

- **loss_rpn_cls** (*list[torch.Tensor]*): Classification losses.
- **loss_rpn_bbox** (*list[torch.Tensor]*): Box regression losses.
- **loss_rpn_dir** (*list[torch.Tensor]*): Direction classification losses.

Return type dict[str, list[torch.Tensor]]

```
class mmdet3d.models.dense_heads.SSD3DHead(num_classes, bbox_coder, in_channels=256,
                                           train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None, vote_module_cfg=None,
                                           vote_aggregation_cfg=None, pred_layer_cfg=None,
                                           conv_cfg={'type': 'Conv1d'}, norm_cfg={'type': 'BN1d'},
                                           act_cfg={'type': 'ReLU'}, objectness_loss=None,
                                           center_loss=None, dir_class_loss=None,
                                           dir_res_loss=None, size_res_loss=None,
                                           corner_loss=None, vote_loss=None, init_cfg=None)
```

Bbox head of 3DSSD.

Parameters

- **num_classes** (*int*) – The number of class.
- **bbox_coder** (*BaseBBoxCoder*) – Bbox coder for encoding and decoding boxes.
- **in_channels** (*int*) – The number of input feature channel.
- **train_cfg** (*dict*) – Config for training.
- **test_cfg** (*dict*) – Config for testing.
- **vote_module_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of VoteModule for point-wise votes.
- **vote_aggregation_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of vote aggregation layer.
- **pred_layer_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of classification and regression prediction layers.
- **conv_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of convolution in prediction layer.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of BN in prediction layer.
- **act_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of activation in prediction layer.
- **objectness_loss** (*dict*) – Config of objectness loss.
- **center_loss** (*dict*) – Config of center loss.
- **dir_class_loss** (*dict*) – Config of direction classification loss.
- **dir_res_loss** (*dict*) – Config of direction residual regression loss.
- **size_res_loss** (*dict*) – Config of size residual regression loss.
- **corner_loss** (*dict*) – Config of bbox corners regression loss.
- **vote_loss** (*dict*) – Config of candidate points regression loss.

```
get_bboxes(points, bbox_preds, input metas, rescale=False)
```

Generate bboxes from sdd3d head predictions.

Parameters

- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input points.
- **bbox_preds** (*dict*) – Predictions from sdd3d head.
- **input_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Point cloud and image’s meta info.
- **rescale** (*bool*) – Whether to rescale bboxes.

Returns Bounding boxes, scores and labels.

Return type list[tuple[torch.Tensor]]

```
get_targets(points, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, pts_semantic_mask=None, pts_instance_mask=None,
            bbox_preds=None)
```

Generate targets of ssd3d head.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each batch.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[BaseInstance3DBoxes]*) – Ground truth bboxes of each batch.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Labels of each batch.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise semantic label of each batch.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise instance label of each batch.
- **bbox_preds** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bounding box predictions of ssd3d head.

Returns Targets of ssd3d head.

Return type *tuple[torch.Tensor]*

get_targets_single(*points, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, pts_semantic_mask=None, pts_instance_mask=None, aggregated_points=None, seed_points=None*)

Generate targets of ssd3d head for single batch.

Parameters

- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Points of each batch.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBoxes*) – Ground truth boxes of each batch.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*) – Labels of each batch.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None | torch.Tensor*) – Point-wise semantic label of each batch.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None | torch.Tensor*) – Point-wise instance label of each batch.
- **aggregated_points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Aggregated points from candidate points layer.
- **seed_points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Seed points of candidate points.

Returns Targets of ssd3d head.

Return type *tuple[torch.Tensor]*

loss(*bbox_preds, points, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, pts_semantic_mask=None, pts_instance_mask=None, img metas=None, gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)

Compute loss.

Parameters

- **bbox_preds** (*dict*) – Predictions from forward of SSD3DHead.
- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Input points.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[BaseInstance3DBoxes]*) – Ground truth bboxes of each sample.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Labels of each sample.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise semantic mask.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise instance mask.

- **img metas** (*list[dict]*) – Contain pcd and img’s meta info.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – Specify which bounding.

Returns Losses of 3DSSD.

Return type dict

multiclass_nms_single(*obj_scores, sem_scores, bbox, points, input_meta*)

Multi-class nms in single batch.

Parameters

- **obj_scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – Objectness score of bounding boxes.
- **sem_scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – semantic class score of bounding boxes.
- **bbox** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predicted bounding boxes.
- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input points.
- **input_meta** (*dict*) – Point cloud and image’s meta info.

Returns Bounding boxes, scores and labels.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

class mmdet3d.models.dense_heads.**ShapeAwareHead**(*tasks, assign_per_class=True, init_cfg=None, **kwargs*)

Shape-aware grouping head for SSN.

Parameters

- **tasks** (*dict*) – Shape-aware groups of multi-class objects.
- **assign_per_class** (*bool, optional*) – Whether to do assignment for each class. Default: True.
- **kwargs** (*dict*) – Other arguments are the same as those in [Anchor3DHead](#).

forward_single(*x*)

Forward function on a single-scale feature map.

Parameters **x** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input features.

Returns Contain score of each class, bbox regression and direction classification predictions.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

get_bboxes(*cls_scores, bbox_preds, dir_cls_preds, input metas, cfg=None, rescale=False*)

Get bboxes of anchor head.

Parameters

- **cls_scores** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level class scores.
- **bbox_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level bbox predictions.
- **dir_cls_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level direction class predictions.
- **input metas** (*list[dict]*) – Contain pcd and img’s meta info.
- **cfg** (*None | ConfigDict*) – Training or testing config. Default: None.
- **rescale** (*list[torch.Tensor], optional*) – Whether to rescale bbox. Default: False.

Returns Prediction results of batches.

Return type list[tuple]

get_bboxes_single(*cls_scores, bbox_preds, dir_cls_preds, mlvl_anchors, input_meta, cfg=None, rescale=False*)

Get bboxes of single branch.

Parameters

- **cls_scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – Class score in single batch.
- **bbox_preds** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bbox prediction in single batch.
- **dir_cls_preds** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predictions of direction class in single batch.
- **mlvl_anchors** (*List[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level anchors in single batch.
- **input_meta** (*list[dict]*) – Contain pcd and img's meta info.
- **cfg** (*None | ConfigDict*) – Training or testing config.
- **rescale** (*list[torch.Tensor], optional*) – whether to rescale bbox. Default: False.

Returns

Contain predictions of single batch.

- **bboxes** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*): Predicted 3d bboxes.
- **scores** (*torch.Tensor*): Class score of each bbox.
- **labels** (*torch.Tensor*): Label of each bbox.

Return type tuple

init_weights()

Initialize the weights.

loss(*cls_scores, bbox_preds, dir_cls_preds, gt_bboxes, gt_labels, input metas, gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)

Calculate losses.

Parameters

- **cls_scores** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level class scores.
- **bbox_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level bbox predictions.
- **dir_cls_preds** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Multi-level direction class predictions.
- **gt_bboxes** (*list[BaseInstance3DBBoxes]*) – Gt bboxes of each sample.
- **gt_labels** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Gt labels of each sample.
- **input_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Contain pcd and img's meta info.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – Specify which bounding.

Returns

Classification, bbox, and direction losses of each level.

- **loss_cls** (*list[torch.Tensor]*): Classification losses.
- **loss_bbox** (*list[torch.Tensor]*): Box regression losses.
- **loss_dir** (*list[torch.Tensor]*): Direction classification losses.

Return type dict[str, list[torch.Tensor]]

loss_single(*cls_score, bbox_pred, dir_cls_preds, labels, label_weights, bbox_targets, bbox_weights, dir_targets, dir_weights, num_total_samples*)

Calculate loss of Single-level results.

Parameters

- **cls_score** (*torch.Tensor*) – Class score in single-level.
- **bbox_pred** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bbox prediction in single-level.
- **dir_cls_preds** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predictions of direction class in single-level.
- **labels** (*torch.Tensor*) – Labels of class.
- **label_weights** (*torch.Tensor*) – Weights of class loss.
- **bbox_targets** (*torch.Tensor*) – Targets of bbox predictions.
- **bbox_weights** (*torch.Tensor*) – Weights of bbox loss.
- **dir_targets** (*torch.Tensor*) – Targets of direction predictions.
- **dir_weights** (*torch.Tensor*) – Weights of direction loss.
- **num_total_samples** (*int*) – The number of valid samples.

Returns Losses of class, bbox and direction, respectively.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

```
class mmdet3d.models.dense_heads.VoteHead(num_classes, bbox_coder, train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None,
    vote_module_cfg=None, vote_aggregation_cfg=None,
    pred_layer_cfg=None, conv_cfg={'type': 'Conv1d'},
    norm_cfg={'type': 'BN1d'}, objectness_loss=None,
    center_loss=None, dir_class_loss=None, dir_res_loss=None,
    size_class_loss=None, size_res_loss=None,
    semantic_loss=None, iou_loss=None, init_cfg=None)
```

Bbox head of [VoteNet](#).

Parameters

- **num_classes** (*int*) – The number of class.
- **bbox_coder** (*BaseBBoxCoder*) – Bbox coder for encoding and decoding boxes.
- **train_cfg** (*dict*) – Config for training.
- **test_cfg** (*dict*) – Config for testing.
- **vote_module_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of VoteModule for point-wise votes.
- **vote_aggregation_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of vote aggregation layer.
- **pred_layer_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of classification and regression prediction layers.
- **conv_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of convolution in prediction layer.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of BN in prediction layer.
- **objectness_loss** (*dict*) – Config of objectness loss.
- **center_loss** (*dict*) – Config of center loss.
- **dir_class_loss** (*dict*) – Config of direction classification loss.
- **dir_res_loss** (*dict*) – Config of direction residual regression loss.
- **size_class_loss** (*dict*) – Config of size classification loss.

- **size_res_loss** (*dict*) – Config of size residual regression loss.
- **semantic_loss** (*dict*) – Config of point-wise semantic segmentation loss.

forward(*feat_dict*, *sample_mod*)

Forward pass.

Note: The forward of VoteHead is divided into 4 steps:

1. Generate vote_points from seed_points.
 2. Aggregate vote_points.
 3. Predict bbox and score.
 4. Decode predictions.
-

Parameters

- **feat_dict** (*dict*) – Feature dict from backbone.
- **sample_mod** (*str*) – Sample mode for vote aggregation layer. valid modes are “vote”, “seed”, “random” and “spec”.

Returns Predictions of vote head.

Return type dict

get_bboxes(*points*, *bbox_preds*, *input metas*, *rescale=False*, *use_nms=True*)

Generate bboxes from vote head predictions.

Parameters

- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input points.
- **bbox_preds** (*dict*) – Predictions from vote head.
- **input metas** (*list[dict]*) – Point cloud and image’s meta info.
- **rescale** (*bool*) – Whether to rescale bboxes.
- **use_nms** (*bool*) – Whether to apply NMS, skip nms postprocessing while using vote head in rpn stage.

Returns Bounding boxes, scores and labels.

Return type list[tuple[torch.Tensor]]

get_targets(*points*, *gt_bboxes_3d*, *gt_labels_3d*, *pts_semantic_mask=None*, *pts_instance_mask=None*, *bbox_preds=None*)

Generate targets of vote head.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each batch.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[BaseInstance3DBoxes]*) – Ground truth bboxes of each batch.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Labels of each batch.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None* | *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise semantic label of each batch.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None* | *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise instance label of each batch.

- **bbox_preds** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bounding box predictions of vote head.

Returns Targets of vote head.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

get_targets_single(*points, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, pts_semantic_mask=None, pts_instance_mask=None, aggregated_points=None*)

Generate targets of vote head for single batch.

Parameters

- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Points of each batch.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*) – Ground truth boxes of each batch.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*) – Labels of each batch.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None* / *torch.Tensor*) – Point-wise semantic label of each batch.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None* / *torch.Tensor*) – Point-wise instance label of each batch.
- **aggregated_points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Aggregated points from vote aggregation layer.

Returns Targets of vote head.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

loss(*bbox_preds, points, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, pts_semantic_mask=None, pts_instance_mask=None, img metas=None, gt_bboxes_ignore=None, ret_target=False*)

Compute loss.

Parameters

- **bbox_preds** (*dict*) – Predictions from forward of vote head.
- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Input points.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[BaseInstance3DBBoxes]*) – Ground truth bboxes of each sample.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Labels of each sample.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None* / *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise semantic mask.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None* / *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise instance mask.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Contain pcd and img's meta info.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None* / *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Specify which bounding.
- **ret_target** (*Bool*) – Return targets or not.

Returns Losses of Votenet.

Return type dict

multiclass_nms_single(*obj_scores, sem_scores, bbox, points, input_meta*)

Multi-class nms in single batch.

Parameters

- **obj_scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – Objectness score of bounding boxes.

- **sem_scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – semantic class score of bounding boxes.
- **bbox** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predicted bounding boxes.
- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input points.
- **input_meta** (*dict*) – Point cloud and image’s meta info.

Returns Bounding boxes, scores and labels.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

40.5 roi_heads

class mmdet3d.models.roi_heads.**Base3DRoIHead**(*bbox_head=None, mask_roi_extractor=None, mask_head=None, train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None, pretrained=None, init_cfg=None*)

Base class for 3d RoIHeads.

aug_test(*x, proposal_list, img metas, rescale=False, **kwargs*)

Test with augmentations.

If rescale is False, then returned bboxes and masks will fit the scale of imgs[0].

abstract forward_train(*x, img metas, proposal_list, gt_bboxes, gt_labels, gt_bboxes_ignore=None, **kwargs*)

Forward function during training.

Parameters

- **x** (*dict*) – Contains features from the first stage.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Meta info of each image.
- **proposal_list** (*list[dict]*) – Proposal information from rpn.
- **gt_bboxes** (*list[BaseInstance3DBoxes]*) – GT bboxes of each sample. The bboxes are encapsulated by 3D box structures.
- **gt_labels** (*list[torch.LongTensor]*) – GT labels of each sample.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*list[torch.Tensor], optional*) – Ground truth boxes to be ignored.

Returns Losses from each head.

Return type dict[str, torch.Tensor]

abstract init_assigner_sampler()

Initialize assigner and sampler.

abstract init_bbox_head()

Initialize the box head.

abstract init_mask_head()

Initialize mask head.

simple_test(*x, proposal_list, img metas, proposals=None, rescale=False, **kwargs*)

Test without augmentation.

property with_bbox

whether the RoIHead has box head

Type bool

property with_mask

whether the RoIHead has mask head

Type bool

class mmdet3d.models.roi_heads.H3DRoIHead(*primitive_list*, *bbox_head=None*, *train_cfg=None*,
test_cfg=None, *pretrained=None*, *init_cfg=None*)

H3D roi head for H3DNet.

Parameters

- **primitive_list** (*List*) – Configs of primitive heads.
- **bbox_head** (*ConfigDict*) – Config of bbox_head.
- **train_cfg** (*ConfigDict*) – Training config.
- **test_cfg** (*ConfigDict*) – Testing config.

forward_train(*feats_dict*, *img metas*, *points*, *gt_bboxes_3d*, *gt_labels_3d*, *pts_semantic_mask*,
pts_instance_mask, *gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)

Training forward function of PartAggregationROIHead.

Parameters

- **feats_dict** (*dict*) – Contains features from the first stage.
- **img metas** (*list[dict]*) – Contain pcd and img's meta info.
- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Input points.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[BaseInstance3DBoxes]*) – Ground truth bboxes of each sample.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Labels of each sample.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise semantic mask.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise instance mask.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None | list[torch.Tensor]*) – Specify which bounding.

Returns losses from each head.**Return type** dict**init_assigner_sampler()**

Initialize assigner and sampler.

init_bbox_head(*bbox_head*)

Initialize box head.

init_mask_head()

Initialize mask head, skip since H3DRoIHead does not have one.

simple_test(*feats_dict*, *img metas*, *points*, *rescale=False*)

Simple testing forward function of PartAggregationROIHead.

Note: This function assumes that the batch size is 1

Parameters

- **feats_dict** (*dict*) – Contains features from the first stage.
- **img metas** (*list[dict]*) – Contain pcd and img's meta info.
- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Input points.
- **rescale** (*bool*) – Whether to rescale results.

Returns Bbox results of one frame.

Return type dict

```
class mmdet3d.models.roi_heads.PartA2BboxHead(num_classes, seg_in_channels, part_in_channels,
                                             seg_conv_channels=None, part_conv_channels=None,
                                             merge_conv_channels=None,
                                             down_conv_channels=None, shared_fc_channels=None,
                                             cls_channels=None, reg_channels=None,
                                             dropout_ratio=0.1, roi_feat_size=14,
                                             with_corner_loss=True, bbox_coder={'type':
                                             'DeltaXYZWLHRBBoxCoder'}, conv_cfg={'type':
                                             'Conv1d'}, norm_cfg={'eps': 0.001, 'momentum': 0.01,
                                             'type': 'BN1d'}, loss_bbox={'beta':
                                             0.11111111111111111, 'loss_weight': 2.0, 'type':
                                             'SmoothL1Loss'}, loss_cls={'loss_weight': 1.0,
                                             'reduction': 'none', 'type': 'CrossEntropyLoss',
                                             'use_sigmoid': True}, init_cfg=None)
```

PartA2 RoI head.

Parameters

- **num_classes** (*int*) – The number of classes to prediction.
- **seg_in_channels** (*int*) – Input channels of segmentation convolution layer.
- **part_in_channels** (*int*) – Input channels of part convolution layer.
- **seg_conv_channels** (*list(int)*) – Out channels of each segmentation convolution layer.
- **part_conv_channels** (*list(int)*) – Out channels of each part convolution layer.
- **merge_conv_channels** (*list(int)*) – Out channels of each feature merged convolution layer.
- **down_conv_channels** (*list(int)*) – Out channels of each downsampled convolution layer.
- **shared_fc_channels** (*list(int)*) – Out channels of each shared fc layer.
- **cls_channels** (*list(int)*) – Out channels of each classification layer.
- **reg_channels** (*list(int)*) – Out channels of each regression layer.
- **dropout_ratio** (*float*) – Dropout ratio of classification and regression layers.
- **roi_feat_size** (*int*) – The size of pooled roi features.
- **with_corner_loss** (*bool*) – Whether to use corner loss or not.
- **bbox_coder** (BaseBBoxCoder) – Bbox coder for box head.
- **conv_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict of convolutional layers
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config dict of normalization layers

- **loss_bbox** (*dict*) – Config dict of box regression loss.
- **loss_cls** (*dict*) – Config dict of classification loss.

forward(*seg_feats, part_feats*)

Forward pass.

Parameters

- **seg_feats** (*torch.Tensor*) – Point-wise semantic features.
- **part_feats** (*torch.Tensor*) – Point-wise part prediction features.

Returns Score of class and bbox predictions.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

get_bboxes(*rois, cls_score, bbox_pred, class_labels, class_pred, img metas, cfg=None*)

Generate bboxes from bbox head predictions.

Parameters

- **rois** (*torch.Tensor*) – Roi bounding boxes.
- **cls_score** (*torch.Tensor*) – Scores of bounding boxes.
- **bbox_pred** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bounding boxes predictions
- **class_labels** (*torch.Tensor*) – Label of classes
- **class_pred** (*torch.Tensor*) – Score for nms.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Point cloud and image's meta info.
- **cfg** (*ConfigDict*) – Testing config.

Returns Decoded bbox, scores and labels after nms.

Return type list[tuple]

get_corner_loss_lidar(*pred_bbox3d, gt_bbox3d, delta=1*)

Calculate corner loss of given boxes.

Parameters

- **pred_bbox3d** (*torch.FloatTensor*) – Predicted boxes in shape (N, 7).
- **gt_bbox3d** (*torch.FloatTensor*) – Ground truth boxes in shape (N, 7).

Returns Calculated corner loss in shape (N).

Return type torch.FloatTensor

get_targets(*sampling_results, rcnn_train_cfg, concat=True*)

Generate targets.

Parameters

- **sampling_results** (*list[SamplingResult]*) – Sampled results from rois.
- **rcnn_train_cfg** (*ConfigDict*) – Training config of rcnn.
- **concat** (*bool*) – Whether to concatenate targets between batches.

Returns Targets of boxes and class prediction.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

init_weights()

Initialize the weights.

loss(*cls_score, bbox_pred, rois, labels, bbox_targets, pos_gt_bboxes, reg_mask, label_weights, bbox_weights*)

Computing losses.

Parameters

- **cls_score** (*torch.Tensor*) – Scores of each roi.
- **bbox_pred** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predictions of bboxes.
- **rois** (*torch.Tensor*) – Roi bboxes.
- **labels** (*torch.Tensor*) – Labels of class.
- **bbox_targets** (*torch.Tensor*) – Target of positive bboxes.
- **pos_gt_bboxes** (*torch.Tensor*) – Ground truths of positive bboxes.
- **reg_mask** (*torch.Tensor*) – Mask for positive bboxes.
- **label_weights** (*torch.Tensor*) – Weights of class loss.
- **bbox_weights** (*torch.Tensor*) – Weights of bbox loss.

Returns

Computed losses.

- **loss_cls** (*torch.Tensor*): Loss of classes.
- **loss_bbox** (*torch.Tensor*): Loss of bboxes.
- **loss_corner** (*torch.Tensor*): Loss of corners.

Return type dict

multi_class_nms(*box_probs, box_preds, score_thr, nms_thr, input_meta, use_rotate_nms=True*)

Multi-class NMS for box head.

Note: This function has large overlap with the *box3d_multiclass_nms* implemented in *mmdet3d.core.post_processing*. We are considering merging these two functions in the future.

Parameters

- **box_probs** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predicted boxes probabilities in shape (N,).
- **box_preds** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predicted boxes in shape (N, 7+C).
- **score_thr** (*float*) – Threshold of scores.
- **nms_thr** (*float*) – Threshold for NMS.
- **input_meta** (*dict*) – Meta informations of the current sample.
- **use_rotate_nms** (*bool, optional*) – Whether to use rotated nms. Defaults to True.

Returns Selected indices.

Return type *torch.Tensor*

```
class mmdet3d.models.roi_heads.PartAggregationROIHead(semantic_head, num_classes=3,
                                                    seg_roi_extractor=None,
                                                    part_roi_extractor=None, bbox_head=None,
                                                    train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None,
                                                    pretrained=None, init_cfg=None)
```

Part aggregation roi head for PartA2.

Parameters

- **semantic_head** (*ConfigDict*) – Config of semantic head.
- **num_classes** (*int*) – The number of classes.
- **seg_roi_extractor** (*ConfigDict*) – Config of seg_roi_extractor.
- **part_roi_extractor** (*ConfigDict*) – Config of part_roi_extractor.
- **bbox_head** (*ConfigDict*) – Config of bbox_head.
- **train_cfg** (*ConfigDict*) – Training config.
- **test_cfg** (*ConfigDict*) – Testing config.

```
forward_train(feats_dict, voxels_dict, img metas, proposal_list, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d)
```

Training forward function of PartAggregationROIHead.

Parameters

- **feats_dict** (*dict*) – Contains features from the first stage.
- **voxels_dict** (*dict*) – Contains information of voxels.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Meta info of each image.
- **proposal_list** (*list[dict]*) – Proposal information from rpn. The dictionary should contain the following keys:
 - **boxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*): Proposal bboxes
 - **labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*): Labels of proposals
 - **cls_preds** (*torch.Tensor*): Original scores of proposals
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[BaseInstance3DBBoxes]*) – GT bboxes of each sample. The bboxes are encapsulated by 3D box structures.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[LongTensor]*) – GT labels of each sample.

Returns

losses from each head.

- **loss_semantic** (*torch.Tensor*): loss of semantic head
- **loss_bbox** (*torch.Tensor*): loss of bboxes

Return type dict

```
init_assigner_sampler()
```

Initialize assigner and sampler.

```
init_bbox_head(bbox_head)
```

Initialize box head.

```
init_mask_head()
```

Initialize mask head, skip since PartAggregationROIHead does not have one.

simple_test(*feats_dict*, *voxels_dict*, *img metas*, *proposal_list*, ***kwargs*)
Simple testing forward function of PartAggregationROIHead.

Note: This function assumes that the batch size is 1

Parameters

- **feats_dict** (*dict*) – Contains features from the first stage.
- **voxels_dict** (*dict*) – Contains information of voxels.
- **img metas** (*list[dict]*) – Meta info of each image.
- **proposal_list** (*list[dict]*) – Proposal information from rpn.

Returns Bbox results of one frame.

Return type dict

property with_semantic

whether the head has semantic branch

Type bool

```
class mmdet3d.models.roi_heads.PointwiseSemanticHead(in_channels, num_classes=3, extra_width=0.2,
                                                    seg_score_thr=0.3, init_cfg=None,
                                                    loss_seg={'alpha': 0.25, 'gamma': 2.0,
                                                              'loss_weight': 1.0, 'reduction': 'sum', 'type':
                                                              'FocalLoss', 'use_sigmoid': True},
                                                    loss_part={'loss_weight': 1.0, 'type':
                                                              'CrossEntropyLoss', 'use_sigmoid': True})
```

Semantic segmentation head for point-wise segmentation.

Predict point-wise segmentation and part regression results for PartA2. See [paper](#) for more details.

Parameters

- **in_channels** (*int*) – The number of input channel.
- **num_classes** (*int*) – The number of class.
- **extra_width** (*float*) – Boxes enlarge width.
- **loss_seg** (*dict*) – Config of segmentation loss.
- **loss_part** (*dict*) – Config of part prediction loss.

forward(*x*)

Forward pass.

Parameters **x** (*torch.Tensor*) – Features from the first stage.

Returns

Part features, segmentation and part predictions.

- **seg_preds** (*torch.Tensor*): Segment predictions.
- **part_preds** (*torch.Tensor*): Part predictions.
- **part_feats** (*torch.Tensor*): Feature predictions.

Return type dict

get_targets(*voxels_dict*, *gt_bboxes_3d*, *gt_labels_3d*)

generate segmentation and part prediction targets.

Parameters

- **voxel_centers** (*torch.Tensor*) – The center of voxels in shape (voxel_num, 3).
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*) – Ground truth boxes in shape (box_num, 7).
- **gt_labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*) – Class labels of ground truths in shape (box_num).

Returns

Prediction targets

- **seg_targets** (*torch.Tensor*): Segmentation targets with shape [voxel_num].
- **part_targets** (*torch.Tensor*): Part prediction targets with shape [voxel_num, 3].

Return type dict

get_targets_single(*voxel_centers*, *gt_bboxes_3d*, *gt_labels_3d*)

generate segmentation and part prediction targets for a single sample.

Parameters

- **voxel_centers** (*torch.Tensor*) – The center of voxels in shape (voxel_num, 3).
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*) – Ground truth boxes in shape (box_num, 7).
- **gt_labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*) – Class labels of ground truths in shape (box_num).

Returns Segmentation targets with shape [voxel_num] part prediction targets with shape [voxel_num, 3]

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

loss(*semantic_results*, *semantic_targets*)

Calculate point-wise segmentation and part prediction losses.

Parameters

- **semantic_results** (*dict*) – Results from semantic head.
 - **seg_preds**: Segmentation predictions.
 - **part_preds**: Part predictions.
- **semantic_targets** (*dict*) – Targets of semantic results.
 - **seg_preds**: Segmentation targets.
 - **part_preds**: Part targets.

Returns

Loss of segmentation and part prediction.

- **loss_seg** (*torch.Tensor*): Segmentation prediction loss.
- **loss_part** (*torch.Tensor*): Part prediction loss.

Return type dict

```
class mmdet3d.models.roi_heads.PrimitiveHead(num_dims, num_classes, primitive_mode,
                                             train_cfg=None, test_cfg=None, vote_module_cfg=None,
                                             vote_aggregation_cfg=None, feat_channels=(128, 128),
                                             upper_thresh=100.0, surface_thresh=0.5,
                                             conv_cfg={'type': 'Conv1d'}, norm_cfg={'type': 'BN1d'},
                                             objectness_loss=None, center_loss=None,
                                             semantic_reg_loss=None, semantic_cls_loss=None,
                                             init_cfg=None)
```

Primitive head of [H3DNet](#).

Parameters

- **num_dims** (*int*) – The dimension of primitive semantic information.
- **num_classes** (*int*) – The number of class.
- **primitive_mode** (*str*) – The mode of primitive module, available mode ['z', 'xy', 'line'].
- **bbox_coder** (*BaseBBoxCoder*) – Bbox coder for encoding and decoding boxes.
- **train_cfg** (*dict*) – Config for training.
- **test_cfg** (*dict*) – Config for testing.
- **vote_module_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of VoteModule for point-wise votes.
- **vote_aggregation_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of vote aggregation layer.
- **feat_channels** (*tuple[int]*) – Convolution channels of prediction layer.
- **upper_thresh** (*float*) – Threshold for line matching.
- **surface_thresh** (*float*) – Threshold for surface matching.
- **conv_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of convolution in prediction layer.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of BN in prediction layer.
- **objectness_loss** (*dict*) – Config of objectness loss.
- **center_loss** (*dict*) – Config of center loss.
- **semantic_loss** (*dict*) – Config of point-wise semantic segmentation loss.

check_dist(*plane_equ, points*)

Whether the mean of points to plane distance is lower than thresh.

Parameters

- **plane_equ** (*torch.Tensor*) – Plane to be checked.
- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Points to be checked.

Returns Flag of result.

Return type Tuple

check_horizon(*points*)

Check whether is a horizontal plane.

Parameters **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Points of input.

Returns Flag of result.

Return type Bool

compute_primitive_loss(*primitive_center*, *primitive_semantic*, *semantic_scores*, *num_proposal*,
gt_primitive_center, *gt_primitive_semantic*, *gt_sem_cls_label*,
gt_primitive_mask)

Compute loss of primitive module.

Parameters

- **primitive_center** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predictions of primitive center.
- **primitive_semantic** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predictions of primitive semantic.
- **semantic_scores** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predictions of primitive semantic scores.
- **num_proposal** (*int*) – The number of primitive proposal.
- **gt_primitive_center** (*torch.Tensor*) – Ground truth of primitive center.
- **gt_votes_sem** (*torch.Tensor*) – Ground truth of primitive semantic.
- **gt_sem_cls_label** (*torch.Tensor*) – Ground truth of primitive semantic class.
- **gt_primitive_mask** (*torch.Tensor*) – Ground truth of primitive mask.

Returns Loss of primitive module.

Return type Tuple

forward(*feats_dict*, *sample_mod*)

Forward pass.

Parameters

- **feats_dict** (*dict*) – Feature dict from backbone.
- **sample_mod** (*str*) – Sample mode for vote aggregation layer. valid modes are “vote”, “seed” and “random”.

Returns Predictions of primitive head.

Return type dict

get_primitive_center(*pred_flag*, *center*)

Generate primitive center from predictions.

Parameters

- **pred_flag** (*torch.Tensor*) – Scores of primitive center.
- **center** (*torch.Tensor*) – Predictions of primitive center.

Returns Primitive center and the prediction indices.

Return type Tuple

get_targets(*points*, *gt_bboxes_3d*, *gt_labels_3d*, *pts_semantic_mask=None*, *pts_instance_mask=None*,
bbox_preds=None)

Generate targets of primitive head.

Parameters

- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Points of each batch.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[BaseInstance3DBoxes]*) – Ground truth bboxes of each batch.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Labels of each batch.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None* | *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise semantic label of each batch.

- **pts_instance_mask** (*None* / *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise instance label of each batch.
- **bbox_preds** (*dict*) – Predictions from forward of primitive head.

Returns Targets of primitive head.

Return type *tuple[torch.Tensor]*

get_targets_single(*points, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, pts_semantic_mask=None, pts_instance_mask=None*)

Generate targets of primitive head for single batch.

Parameters

- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Points of each batch.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*BaseInstance3DBBoxes*) – Ground truth boxes of each batch.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*torch.Tensor*) – Labels of each batch.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None* / *torch.Tensor*) – Point-wise semantic label of each batch.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None* / *torch.Tensor*) – Point-wise instance label of each batch.

Returns Targets of primitive head.

Return type *tuple[torch.Tensor]*

loss(*bbox_preds, points, gt_bboxes_3d, gt_labels_3d, pts_semantic_mask=None, pts_instance_mask=None, img metas=None, gt_bboxes_ignore=None*)

Compute loss.

Parameters

- **bbox_preds** (*dict*) – Predictions from forward of primitive head.
- **points** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Input points.
- **gt_bboxes_3d** (*list[BaseInstance3DBBoxes]*) – Ground truth bboxes of each sample.
- **gt_labels_3d** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Labels of each sample.
- **pts_semantic_mask** (*None* / *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise semantic mask.
- **pts_instance_mask** (*None* / *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Point-wise instance mask.
- **img metas** (*list[dict]*) – Contain pcd and img's meta info.
- **gt_bboxes_ignore** (*None* / *list[torch.Tensor]*) – Specify which bounding.

Returns Losses of Primitive Head.

Return type *dict*

match_point2line(*points, corners, with_yaw, mode='bottom'*)

Match points to corresponding line.

Parameters

- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Points of input.
- **corners** (*torch.Tensor*) – Eight corners of a bounding box.

- **with_yaw** (*Bool*) – Whether the bounding box is with rotation.
- **mode** (*str, optional*) – Specify which line should be matched, available mode are ('bottom', 'top', 'left', 'right'). Defaults to 'bottom'.

Returns Flag of matching correspondence.

Return type Tuple

match_point2plane(*plane, points*)

Match points to plane.

Parameters

- **plane** (*torch.Tensor*) – Equation of the plane.
- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Points of input.

Returns

Distance of each point to the plane and flag of matching correspondence.

Return type Tuple

point2line_dist(*points, pts_a, pts_b*)

Calculate the distance from point to line.

Parameters

- **points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Points of input.
- **pts_a** (*torch.Tensor*) – Point on the specific line.
- **pts_b** (*torch.Tensor*) – Point on the specific line.

Returns Distance between each point to line.

Return type torch.Tensor

primitive_decode_scores(*predictions, aggregated_points*)

Decode predicted parts to primitive head.

Parameters

- **predictions** (*torch.Tensor*) – primitive predictions of each batch.
- **aggregated_points** (*torch.Tensor*) – The aggregated points of vote stage.

Returns

Predictions of primitive head, including center, semantic size and semantic scores.

Return type Dict

class mmdet3d.models.roi_heads.**Single3DRoIAwareExtractor**(*roi_layer=None, init_cfg=None*)

Point-wise roi-aware Extractor.

Extract Point-wise roi features.

Parameters **roi_layer** (*dict*) – The config of roi layer.

build_roi_layers(*layer_cfg*)

Build roi layers using *layer_cfg*

forward(*feats, coordinate, batch_inds, rois*)

Extract point-wise roi features.

Parameters

- **feats** (*torch.FloatTensor*) – Point-wise features with shape (batch, npoints, channels) for pooling.
- **coordinate** (*torch.FloatTensor*) – Coordinate of each point.
- **batch_inds** (*torch.LongTensor*) – Indicate the batch of each point.
- **rois** (*torch.FloatTensor*) – Roi boxes with batch indices.

Returns Pooled features

Return type torch.FloatTensor

class mmdet3d.models.roi_heads.**SingleRoIExtractor**(*roi_layer, out_channels, featmap_strides, finest_scale=56, init_cfg=None*)

Extract RoI features from a single level feature map.

If there are multiple input feature levels, each RoI is mapped to a level according to its scale. The mapping rule is proposed in [FPN](#).

Parameters

- **roi_layer** (*dict*) – Specify RoI layer type and arguments.
- **out_channels** (*int*) – Output channels of RoI layers.
- **featmap_strides** (*List[int]*) – Strides of input feature maps.
- **finest_scale** (*int*) – Scale threshold of mapping to level 0. Default: 56.
- **init_cfg** (*dict or list[dict], optional*) – Initialization config dict. Default: None

forward(*feats, rois, roi_scale_factor=None*)
Forward function.

map_roi_levels(*rois, num_levels*)
Map rois to corresponding feature levels by scales.

- $scale < finest_scale * 2$: level 0
- $finest_scale * 2 \leq scale < finest_scale * 4$: level 1
- $finest_scale * 4 \leq scale < finest_scale * 8$: level 2
- $scale \geq finest_scale * 8$: level 3

Parameters

- **rois** (*Tensor*) – Input RoIs, shape (k, 5).
- **num_levels** (*int*) – Total level number.

Returns Level index (0-based) of each RoI, shape (k,)

Return type Tensor

40.6 fusion_layers

```
class mmdet3d.models.fusion_layers.PointFusion(img_channels, pts_channels, mid_channels,
                                              out_channels, img_levels=3, coord_type='LIDAR',
                                              conv_cfg=None, norm_cfg=None, act_cfg=None,
                                              init_cfg=None, activate_out=True, fuse_out=False,
                                              dropout_ratio=0, aligned=True, align_corners=True,
                                              padding_mode='zeros', lateral_conv=True)
```

Fuse image features from multi-scale features.

Parameters

- **img_channels** (*list[int] | int*) – Channels of image features. It could be a list if the input is multi-scale image features.
- **pts_channels** (*int*) – Channels of point features
- **mid_channels** (*int*) – Channels of middle layers
- **out_channels** (*int*) – Channels of output fused features
- **img_levels** (*int, optional*) – Number of image levels. Defaults to 3.
- **coord_type** (*str*) – ‘DEPTH’ or ‘CAMERA’ or ‘LIDAR’. Defaults to ‘LIDAR’.
- **conv_cfg** (*dict, optional*) – Dict config of conv layers of middle layers. Defaults to None.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict, optional*) – Dict config of norm layers of middle layers. Defaults to None.
- **act_cfg** (*dict, optional*) – Dict config of activation layers. Defaults to None.
- **activate_out** (*bool, optional*) – Whether to apply relu activation to output features. Defaults to True.
- **fuse_out** (*bool, optional*) – Whether apply conv layer to the fused features. Defaults to False.
- **dropout_ratio** (*int, float, optional*) – Dropout ratio of image features to prevent overfitting. Defaults to 0.
- **aligned** (*bool, optional*) – Whether apply aligned feature fusion. Defaults to True.
- **align_corners** (*bool, optional*) – Whether to align corner when sampling features according to points. Defaults to True.
- **padding_mode** (*str, optional*) – Mode used to pad the features of points that do not have corresponding image features. Defaults to ‘zeros’.
- **lateral_conv** (*bool, optional*) – Whether to apply lateral convs to image features. Defaults to True.

```
forward(img_feats, pts, pts_feats, img metas)
```

Forward function.

Parameters

- **img_feats** (*list[torch.Tensor]*) – Image features.
- **pts** – *[list[torch.Tensor]]*: A batch of points with shape N x 3.
- **pts_feats** (*torch.Tensor*) – A tensor consist of point features of the total batch.
- **img_metas** (*list[dict]*) – Meta information of images.

Returns Fused features of each point.

Return type torch.Tensor

obtain_mlvl_feats(*img_feats*, *pts*, *img metas*)

Obtain multi-level features for each point.

Parameters

- **img_feats** (*list*(torch.Tensor)) – Multi-scale image features produced by image backbone in shape (N, C, H, W).
- **pts** (*list*[torch.Tensor]) – Points of each sample.
- **img_metas** (*list*[dict]) – Meta information for each sample.

Returns Corresponding image features of each point.

Return type torch.Tensor

sample_single(*img_feats*, *pts*, *img meta*)

Sample features from single level image feature map.

Parameters

- **img_feats** (torch.Tensor) – Image feature map in shape (1, C, H, W).
- **pts** (torch.Tensor) – Points of a single sample.
- **img_meta** (dict) – Meta information of the single sample.

Returns Single level image features of each point.

Return type torch.Tensor

class mmdet3d.models.fusion_layers.**VoteFusion**(*num_classes=10*, *max_invote_per_pixel=3*)

Fuse 2d features from 3d seeds.

Parameters

- **num_classes** (*int*) – number of classes.
- **max_invote_per_pixel** (*int*) – max number of invotes.

forward(*imgs*, *bboxes_2d_rescaled*, *seeds_3d_depth*, *img metas*)

Forward function.

Parameters

- **imgs** (*list*[torch.Tensor]) – Image features.
- **bboxes_2d_rescaled** (*list*[torch.Tensor]) – 2D bboxes.
- **seeds_3d_depth** (torch.Tensor) – 3D seeds.
- **img_metas** (*list*[dict]) – Meta information of images.

Returns Concatenated cues of each point. torch.Tensor: Validity mask of each feature.

Return type torch.Tensor

mmdet3d.models.fusion_layers.**apply_3d_transformation**(*pcd*, *coord_type*, *img meta*, *reverse=False*)

Apply transformation to input point cloud.

Parameters

- **pcd** (torch.Tensor) – The point cloud to be transformed.
- **coord_type** (*str*) – ‘DEPTH’ or ‘CAMERA’ or ‘LIDAR’.

- **img_meta** (*dict*) – Meta info regarding data transformation.
- **reverse** (*bool*) – Reversed transformation or not.

Note: The elements in `img_meta['transformation_3d_flow']`: “T” stands for translation; “S” stands for scale; “R” stands for rotation; “HF” stands for horizontal flip; “VF” stands for vertical flip.

Returns The transformed point cloud.

Return type `torch.Tensor`

`mmdet3d.models.fusion_layers.bbox_2d_transform(img_meta, bbox_2d, ori2new)`
 Transform 2d bbox according to `img_meta`.

Parameters

- **img_meta** (*dict*) – Meta info regarding data transformation.
- **bbox_2d** (*torch.Tensor*) – Shape $(\dots, >4)$ The input 2d bboxes to transform.
- **ori2new** (*bool*) – Origin img coord system to new or not.

Returns The transformed 2d bboxes.

Return type `torch.Tensor`

`mmdet3d.models.fusion_layers.coord_2d_transform(img_meta, coord_2d, ori2new)`
 Transform 2d pixel coordinates according to `img_meta`.

Parameters

- **img_meta** (*dict*) – Meta info regarding data transformation.
- **coord_2d** (*torch.Tensor*) – Shape $(\dots, 2)$ The input 2d coords to transform.
- **ori2new** (*bool*) – Origin img coord system to new or not.

Returns The transformed 2d coordinates.

Return type `torch.Tensor`

40.7 losses

class `mmdet3d.models.losses.AxisAlignedIoULoss(reduction='mean', loss_weight=1.0)`
 Calculate the IoU loss (1-IoU) of axis aligned bounding boxes.

Parameters

- **reduction** (*str*) – Method to reduce losses. The valid reduction method are none, sum or mean.
- **loss_weight** (*float, optional*) – Weight of loss. Defaults to 1.0.

forward(*pred, target, weight=None, avg_factor=None, reduction_override=None, **kwargs*)
 Forward function of loss calculation.

Parameters

- **pred** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bbox predictions with shape $[\dots, 3]$.
- **target** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bbox targets (gt) with shape $[\dots, 3]$.

- **weight** (*torch.Tensor/float, optional*) – Weight of loss. Defaults to None.
- **avg_factor** (*int, optional*) – Average factor that is used to average the loss. Defaults to None.
- **reduction_override** (*str, optional*) – Method to reduce losses. The valid reduction method are ‘none’, ‘sum’ or ‘mean’. Defaults to None.

Returns IoU loss between predictions and targets.

Return type torch.Tensor

```
class mmdet3d.models.losses.ChamferDistance(mode='l2', reduction='mean', loss_src_weight=1.0,
                                            loss_dst_weight=1.0)
```

Calculate Chamfer Distance of two sets.

Parameters

- **mode** (*str*) – Criterion mode to calculate distance. The valid modes are smooth_l1, l1 or l2.
- **reduction** (*str*) – Method to reduce losses. The valid reduction method are none, sum or mean.
- **loss_src_weight** (*float*) – Weight of loss_source.
- **loss_dst_weight** (*float*) – Weight of loss_target.

```
forward(source, target, src_weight=1.0, dst_weight=1.0, reduction_override=None, return_indices=False,
        **kwargs)
```

Forward function of loss calculation.

Parameters

- **source** (*torch.Tensor*) – Source set with shape [B, N, C] to calculate Chamfer Distance.
- **target** (*torch.Tensor*) – Destination set with shape [B, M, C] to calculate Chamfer Distance.
- **src_weight** (*torch.Tensor | float, optional*) – Weight of source loss. Defaults to 1.0.
- **dst_weight** (*torch.Tensor | float, optional*) – Weight of destination loss. Defaults to 1.0.
- **reduction_override** (*str, optional*) – Method to reduce losses. The valid reduction method are ‘none’, ‘sum’ or ‘mean’. Defaults to None.
- **return_indices** (*bool, optional*) – Whether to return indices. Defaults to False.

Returns If return_indices=True, return losses of source and target with their corresponding indices in the order of (loss_source, loss_target, indices1, indices2). If return_indices=False, return (loss_source, loss_target).

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

```
class mmdet3d.models.losses.FocalLoss(use_sigmoid=True, gamma=2.0, alpha=0.25, reduction='mean',
                                       loss_weight=1.0, activated=False)
```

```
forward(pred, target, weight=None, avg_factor=None, reduction_override=None)
```

Forward function.

Parameters

- **pred** (*torch.Tensor*) – The prediction.
- **target** (*torch.Tensor*) – The learning label of the prediction.
- **weight** (*torch.Tensor, optional*) – The weight of loss for each prediction. Defaults to None.
- **avg_factor** (*int, optional*) – Average factor that is used to average the loss. Defaults to None.
- **reduction_override** (*str, optional*) – The reduction method used to override the original reduction method of the loss. Options are “none”, “mean” and “sum”.

Returns The calculated loss

Return type *torch.Tensor*

class `mmcv3d.models.losses.PAConvRegularizationLoss` (*reduction='mean', loss_weight=1.0*)

Calculate correlation loss of kernel weights in PAConv’s weight bank.

This is used as a regularization term in PAConv model training.

Parameters

- **reduction** (*str*) – Method to reduce losses. The reduction is performed among all PAConv modules instead of prediction tensors. The valid reduction method are none, sum or mean.
- **loss_weight** (*float, optional*) – Weight of loss. Defaults to 1.0.

forward (*modules, reduction_override=None, **kwargs*)

Forward function of loss calculation.

Parameters

- **modules** (*List[nn.Module] | generator*) – A list or a python generator of *torch.nn.Modules*.
- **reduction_override** (*str, optional*) – Method to reduce losses. The valid reduction method are ‘none’, ‘sum’ or ‘mean’. Defaults to None.

Returns Correlation loss of kernel weights.

Return type *torch.Tensor*

class `mmcv3d.models.losses.SmoothL1Loss` (*beta=1.0, reduction='mean', loss_weight=1.0*)

Smooth L1 loss.

Parameters

- **beta** (*float, optional*) – The threshold in the piecewise function. Defaults to 1.0.
- **reduction** (*str, optional*) – The method to reduce the loss. Options are “none”, “mean” and “sum”. Defaults to “mean”.
- **loss_weight** (*float, optional*) – The weight of loss.

forward (*pred, target, weight=None, avg_factor=None, reduction_override=None, **kwargs*)

Forward function.

Parameters

- **pred** (*torch.Tensor*) – The prediction.
- **target** (*torch.Tensor*) – The learning target of the prediction.

- **weight** (*torch.Tensor*, *optional*) – The weight of loss for each prediction. Defaults to None.
- **avg_factor** (*int*, *optional*) – Average factor that is used to average the loss. Defaults to None.
- **reduction_override** (*str*, *optional*) – The reduction method used to override the original reduction method of the loss. Defaults to None.

`mmdet3d.models.losses.axis_aligned_iou_loss(pred, target)`

Calculate the IoU loss (1-IoU) of two set of axis aligned bounding boxes. Note that predictions and targets are one-to-one corresponded.

Parameters

- **pred** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bbox predictions with shape [..., 3].
- **target** (*torch.Tensor*) – Bbox targets (gt) with shape [..., 3].

Returns IoU loss between predictions and targets.

Return type *torch.Tensor*

`mmdet3d.models.losses.binary_cross_entropy(pred, label, weight=None, reduction='mean', avg_factor=None, class_weight=None, ignore_index=-100)`

Calculate the binary CrossEntropy loss.

Parameters

- **pred** (*torch.Tensor*) – The prediction with shape (N, 1).
- **label** (*torch.Tensor*) – The learning label of the prediction.
- **weight** (*torch.Tensor*, *optional*) – Sample-wise loss weight.
- **reduction** (*str*, *optional*) – The method used to reduce the loss. Options are “none”, “mean” and “sum”.
- **avg_factor** (*int*, *optional*) – Average factor that is used to average the loss. Defaults to None.
- **class_weight** (*list[float]*, *optional*) – The weight for each class.
- **ignore_index** (*int* | *None*) – The label index to be ignored. If None, it will be set to default value. Default: -100.

Returns The calculated loss.

Return type *torch.Tensor*

`mmdet3d.models.losses.chamfer_distance(src, dst, src_weight=1.0, dst_weight=1.0, criterion_mode='l2', reduction='mean')`

Calculate Chamfer Distance of two sets.

Parameters

- **src** (*torch.Tensor*) – Source set with shape [B, N, C] to calculate Chamfer Distance.
- **dst** (*torch.Tensor*) – Destination set with shape [B, M, C] to calculate Chamfer Distance.
- **src_weight** (*torch.Tensor* or *float*) – Weight of source loss.
- **dst_weight** (*torch.Tensor* or *float*) – Weight of destination loss.
- **criterion_mode** (*str*) – Criterion mode to calculate distance. The valid modes are `smooth_l1`, `l1` or `l2`.

- **reduction** (*str*) – Method to reduce losses. The valid reduction method are ‘none’, ‘sum’ or ‘mean’.

Returns

Source and Destination loss with the corresponding indices.

- **loss_src** (*torch.Tensor*): The min distance from source to destination.
- **loss_dst** (*torch.Tensor*): The min distance from destination to source.
- **indices1** (*torch.Tensor*): Index the min distance point for each point in source to destination.
- **indices2** (*torch.Tensor*): Index the min distance point for each point in destination to source.

Return type tuple

40.8 middle_encoders

class `mmdet3d.models.middle_encoders.PointPillarsScatter`(*in_channels, output_shape*)
Point Pillar’s Scatter.

Converts learned features from dense tensor to sparse pseudo image.

Parameters

- **in_channels** (*int*) – Channels of input features.
- **output_shape** (*list[int]*) – Required output shape of features.

forward(*voxel_features, coors, batch_size=None*)

Forward function to scatter features.

forward_batch(*voxel_features, coors, batch_size*)

Scatter features of single sample.

Parameters

- **voxel_features** (*torch.Tensor*) – Voxel features in shape (N, M, C).
- **coors** (*torch.Tensor*) – Coordinates of each voxel in shape (N, 4). The first column indicates the sample ID.
- **batch_size** (*int*) – Number of samples in the current batch.

forward_single(*voxel_features, coors*)

Scatter features of single sample.

Parameters

- **voxel_features** (*torch.Tensor*) – Voxel features in shape (N, M, C).
- **coors** (*torch.Tensor*) – Coordinates of each voxel. The first column indicates the sample ID.

```
class mmdet3d.models.middle_encoders.SparseEncoder(in_channels, sparse_shape, order=('conv', 'norm',
'act'), norm_cfg={'eps': 0.001, 'momentum': 0.01,
'type': 'BN1d'}, base_channels=16,
output_channels=128, encoder_channels=((16,
(32, 32, 32), (64, 64, 64), (64, 64, 64)),
encoder_paddings=((1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), ((0, 1,
1), 1, 1)), block_type='conv_module')
```

Sparse encoder for SECOND and Part-A2.

Parameters

- **in_channels** (*int*) – The number of input channels.
- **sparse_shape** (*list[int]*) – The sparse shape of input tensor.
- **order** (*list[str]*) – Order of conv module. Defaults to ('conv', 'norm', 'act').
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of normalization layer. Defaults to dict(type='BN1d', eps=1e-3, momentum=0.01).
- **base_channels** (*int*) – Out channels for conv_input layer. Defaults to 16.
- **output_channels** (*int*) – Out channels for conv_out layer. Defaults to 128.
- **encoder_channels** (*tuple[tuple[int]]*) – Convolutional channels of each encode block.
- **encoder_paddings** (*tuple[tuple[int]]*) – Paddings of each encode block. Defaults to ((16,), (32, 32, 32), (64, 64, 64), (64, 64, 64)).
- **block_type** (*str*) – Type of the block to use. Defaults to 'conv_module'.

forward(*voxel_features, coors, batch_size*)

Forward of SparseEncoder.

Parameters

- **voxel_features** (*torch.float32*) – Voxel features in shape (N, C).
- **coors** (*torch.int32*) – Coordinates in shape (N, 4), the columns in the order of (batch_idx, z_idx, y_idx, x_idx).
- **batch_size** (*int*) – Batch size.

Returns Backbone features.

Return type dict

make_encoder_layers(*make_block, norm_cfg, in_channels, block_type='conv_module', conv_cfg={'type': 'SubMConv3d'}*)

make encoder layers using sparse convs.

Parameters

- **make_block** (*method*) – A bounded function to build blocks.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict[str]*) – Config of normalization layer.
- **in_channels** (*int*) – The number of encoder input channels.
- **block_type** (*str*) – Type of the block to use. Defaults to 'conv_module'.
- **conv_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of conv layer. Defaults to dict(type='SubMConv3d').

Returns The number of encoder output channels.

Return type int

```
class mmdet3d.models.middle_encoders.SparseUNet(in_channels, sparse_shape, order=('conv', 'norm',
'act'), norm_cfg={'eps': 0.001, 'momentum': 0.01,
'type': 'BN1d'}, base_channels=16,
output_channels=128, encoder_channels=((16), (32,
32, 32), (64, 64, 64), (64, 64, 64)),
encoder_paddings=((1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), ((0, 1, 1),
1, 1)), decoder_channels=((64, 64, 64), (64, 64, 32),
(32, 32, 16), (16, 16, 16)), decoder_paddings=((1, 0),
(1, 0), (0, 0), (0, 1)), init_cfg=None)
```

SparseUNet for PartA^2.

See the [paper](#) for more details.

Parameters

- **in_channels** (*int*) – The number of input channels.
- **sparse_shape** (*list[int]*) – The sparse shape of input tensor.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of normalization layer.
- **base_channels** (*int*) – Out channels for conv_input layer.
- **output_channels** (*int*) – Out channels for conv_out layer.
- **encoder_channels** (*tuple[tuple[int]]*) – Convolutional channels of each encode block.
- **encoder_paddings** (*tuple[tuple[int]]*) – Paddings of each encode block.
- **decoder_channels** (*tuple[tuple[int]]*) – Convolutional channels of each decode block.
- **decoder_paddings** (*tuple[tuple[int]]*) – Paddings of each decode block.

decoder_layer_forward(*x_lateral, x_bottom, lateral_layer, merge_layer, upsample_layer*)

Forward of upsample and residual block.

Parameters

- **x_lateral** (*SparseConvTensor*) – Lateral tensor.
- **x_bottom** (*SparseConvTensor*) – Feature from bottom layer.
- **lateral_layer** (*SparseBasicBlock*) – Convolution for lateral tensor.
- **merge_layer** (*SparseSequential*) – Convolution for merging features.
- **upsample_layer** (*SparseSequential*) – Convolution for upsampling.

Returns Upsampled feature.

Return type *SparseConvTensor*

forward(*voxel_features, coors, batch_size*)

Forward of SparseUNet.

Parameters

- **voxel_features** (*torch.float32*) – Voxel features in shape [N, C].
- **coors** (*torch.int32*) – Coordinates in shape [N, 4], the columns in the order of (batch_idx, z_idx, y_idx, x_idx).
- **batch_size** (*int*) – Batch size.

Returns Backbone features.

Return type dict[str, torch.Tensor]

make_decoder_layers(*make_block*, *norm_cfg*, *in_channels*)
make decoder layers using sparse convs.

Parameters

- **make_block** (*method*) – A bounded function to build blocks.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict[str]*) – Config of normalization layer.
- **in_channels** (*int*) – The number of encoder input channels.

Returns The number of encoder output channels.

Return type int

make_encoder_layers(*make_block*, *norm_cfg*, *in_channels*)
make encoder layers using sparse convs.

Parameters

- **make_block** (*method*) – A bounded function to build blocks.
- **norm_cfg** (*dict[str]*) – Config of normalization layer.
- **in_channels** (*int*) – The number of encoder input channels.

Returns The number of encoder output channels.

Return type int

static reduce_channel(*x*, *out_channels*)
reduce channel for element-wise addition.

Parameters

- **x** (SparseConvTensor) – Sparse tensor, **x.features** are in shape (N, C1).
- **out_channels** (*int*) – The number of channel after reduction.

Returns Channel reduced feature.

Return type SparseConvTensor

40.9 model_utils

```
class mmdet3d.models.model_utils.GroupFree3DMHA(embed_dims, num_heads, attn_drop=0.0,  
                                                  proj_drop=0.0, dropout_layer={'drop_prob': 0.0,  
                                                  'type': 'DropOut'}, init_cfg=None, batch_first=False,  
                                                  **kwargs)
```

A warpper for torch.nn.MultiheadAttention for GroupFree3D.

This module implements MultiheadAttention with identity connection, and positional encoding used in DETR is also passed as input.

Parameters

- **embed_dims** (*int*) – The embedding dimension.
- **num_heads** (*int*) – Parallel attention heads. Same as *nn.MultiheadAttention*.
- **attn_drop** (*float*) – A Dropout layer on attn_output_weights. Default 0.0.
- **proj_drop** (*float*) – A Dropout layer. Default 0.0.

- **(obj (init_cfg) – ConfigDict)**: The dropout_layer used when adding the shortcut.
- **(obj – mmcv.ConfigDict)**: The Config for initialization. Default: None.
- **batch_first (bool)** – Key, Query and Value are shape of (batch, n, embed_dim) or (n, batch, embed_dim). Default to False.

forward(query, key, value, identity, query_pos=None, key_pos=None, attn_mask=None, key_padding_mask=None, **kwargs)

Forward function for *GroupFree3DMHA*.

****kwargs** allow passing a more general data flow when combining with other operations in *transformer-layer*.

Parameters

- **query (Tensor)** – The input query with shape [num_queries, bs, embed_dims]. Same in *nn.MultiheadAttention.forward*.
- **key (Tensor)** – The key tensor with shape [num_keys, bs, embed_dims]. Same in *nn.MultiheadAttention.forward*. If None, the query will be used. Defaults to None.
- **value (Tensor)** – The value tensor with same shape as *key*. Same in *nn.MultiheadAttention.forward*. Defaults to None. If None, the *key* will be used.
- **identity (Tensor)** – This tensor, with the same shape as *x*, will be used for the identity link. If None, *x* will be used. Defaults to None.
- **query_pos (Tensor)** – The positional encoding for query, with the same shape as *x*. If not None, it will be added to *x* before forward function. Defaults to None.
- **key_pos (Tensor)** – The positional encoding for *key*, with the same shape as *key*. Defaults to None. If not None, it will be added to *key* before forward function. If None, and *query_pos* has the same shape as *key*, then *query_pos* will be used for *key_pos*. Defaults to None.
- **attn_mask (Tensor)** – ByteTensor mask with shape [num_queries, num_keys]. Same in *nn.MultiheadAttention.forward*. Defaults to None.
- **key_padding_mask (Tensor)** – ByteTensor with shape [bs, num_keys]. Same in *nn.MultiheadAttention.forward*. Defaults to None.

Returns forwarded results with shape [num_queries, bs, embed_dims].

Return type Tensor

```
class mmdet3d.models.model_utils.VoteModule(in_channels, vote_per_seed=1, gt_per_seed=3,
                                             num_points=-1, conv_channels=(16, 16),
                                             conv_cfg={'type': 'Conv1d'}, norm_cfg={'type': 'BN1d'},
                                             act_cfg={'type': 'ReLU'}, norm_feats=True,
                                             with_res_feat=True, vote_xyz_range=None,
                                             vote_loss=None)
```

Vote module.

Generate votes from seed point features.

Parameters

- **in_channels (int)** – Number of channels of seed point features.
- **vote_per_seed (int)** – Number of votes generated from each seed point.
- **gt_per_seed (int)** – Number of ground truth votes generated from each seed point.
- **num_points (int)** – Number of points to be used for voting.

- **conv_channels** (*tuple[int]*) – Out channels of vote generating convolution.
- **conv_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of convolution. Default: dict(type='Conv1d').
- **norm_cfg** (*dict*) – Config of normalization. Default: dict(type='BN1d').
- **norm_feats** (*bool*) – Whether to normalize features. Default: True.
- **with_res_feat** (*bool*) – Whether to predict residual features. Default: True.
- **vote_xyz_range** (*list[float]*, *None*) – The range of points translation.
- **vote_loss** (*dict*) – Config of vote loss.

forward(*seed_points*, *seed_feats*)
forward.

Parameters

- **seed_points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Coordinate of the seed points in shape (B, N, 3).
- **seed_feats** (*torch.Tensor*) – Features of the seed points in shape (B, C, N).

Returns

- **vote_points**: Voted xyz based on the seed points with shape (B, M, 3), M=num_seed*vote_per_seed.
- **vote_features**: Voted features based on the seed points with shape (B, C, M) where M=num_seed*vote_per_seed, C=vote_feature_dim.

Return type tuple[torch.Tensor]

get_loss(*seed_points*, *vote_points*, *seed_indices*, *vote_targets_mask*, *vote_targets*)
Calculate loss of voting module.

Parameters

- **seed_points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Coordinate of the seed points.
- **vote_points** (*torch.Tensor*) – Coordinate of the vote points.
- **seed_indices** (*torch.Tensor*) – Indices of seed points in raw points.
- **vote_targets_mask** (*torch.Tensor*) – Mask of valid vote targets.
- **vote_targets** (*torch.Tensor*) – Targets of votes.

Returns Weighted vote loss.

Return type torch.Tensor

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