

# ONCE-3DLanes: Building Monocular 3D Lane Detection: Supplementary material

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<https://once-3dlanes.github.io>

## 1. Dataset

Our dataset and code will be made publicly available at <https://once-3dlanes.github.io>.

## 2. Further analysis

We conduct ablation studies to show the rationality of our experiment settings including loss function, backbone network and regression method.

**Loss function** As shown in Table 1, for the spatial contextual branch, we study different loss functions. Results show the smooth L1 loss outperforms L1 and L2 loss functions at all metrics.

**Backbone network** We compare the SegFormer [4] with Unet [1] for the backbone network. Moreover, different attention mechanisms [2, 3] are added to Unet to help learn the global information of lane structures. Table 2 shows that model with SegFormer beat the variants of Unet by a clear margin.

**Regression method** We also conduct an ablation study to evaluate the way to predict the depth information in Table 3. Our method regress in a residual manner is referred as *relative* method, and the method directly regress the depth information without pre-defined shift and scale is called *absolute* method. Table 3 shows the *relative* outperforms *absolute* by a large margin.

## 3. More qualitative results

We present the qualitative results of SALAD lane prediction in Figure 1. 2D projections are shown in the left and 3D visualizations are presented in the right.

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Loss function	F1(%)	Precision(%)	Recall(%)	CD error(m)
L1	63.47	75.08	54.97	0.101
L2	62.91	74.55	54.41	0.103
Smooth L1	<b>64.07</b>	<b>75.90</b>	<b>55.42</b>	<b>0.098</b>

Table 1. Ablation studies on loss functions in the spatial contextual branch.

Backbone	F1(%)	Precision(%)	Recall(%)	CD error(m)
Unet [1]	61.12	73.47	52.32	0.105
Unet+self-att. [2]	62.71	74.41	54.19	0.101
Unet+axial-att. [3]	63.15	74.81	54.64	0.101
SegFormer-B2 [4]	<b>64.07</b>	<b>75.90</b>	<b>55.42</b>	<b>0.098</b>

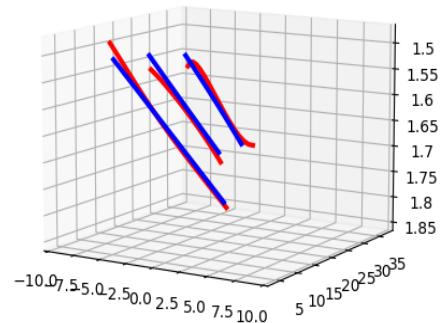
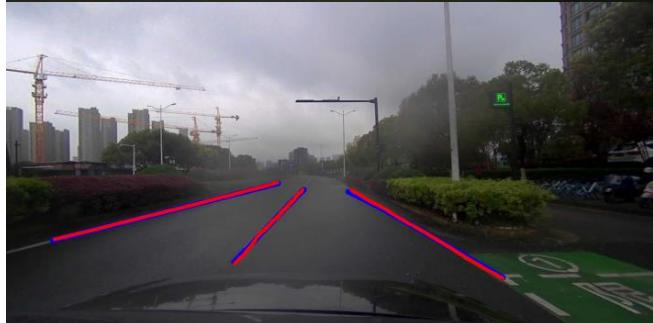
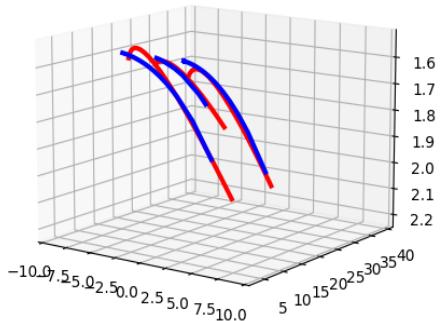
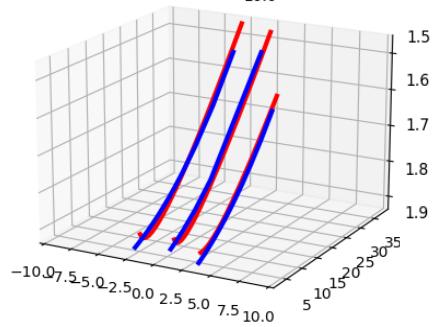
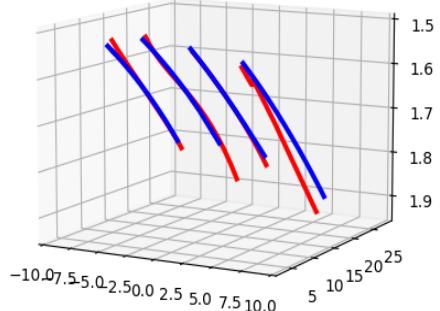
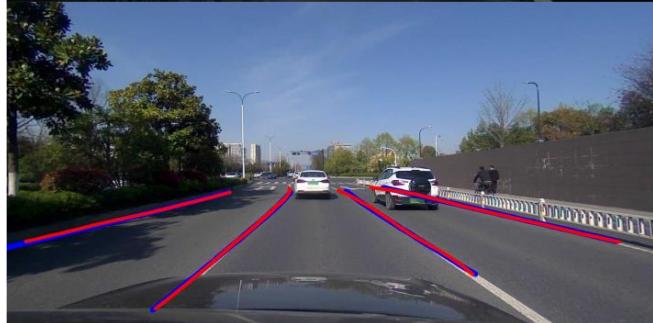
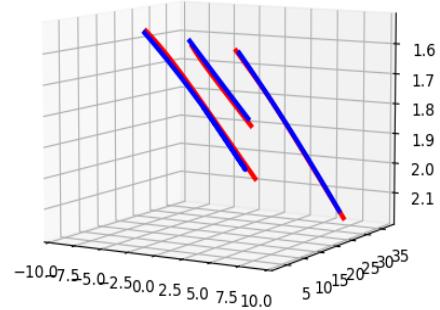
Table 2. Ablation studies on backbone networks.

Offset option	F1(%)	Precision(%)	Recall(%)	CD error(m)
<i>absolute</i>	62.37	74.07	53.86	0.104
<i>relative</i>	<b>64.07</b>	<b>75.90</b>	<b>55.42</b>	<b>0.098</b>

Table 3. Ablation studies on depth regression methods.

## References

- [1] Olaf Ronneberger, Philipp Fischer, and Thomas Brox. U-net: Convolutional networks for biomedical image segmentation. In *MICCAI*, 2015. [1](#)
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- [3] Huiyu Wang, Yukun Zhu, Bradley Green, Hartwig Adam, Alan Yuille, and Liang-Chieh Chen. Axial-deeplab: Stand-alone axial-attention for panoptic segmentation. In *ECCV*, 2020. [1](#)
- [4] Enze Xie, Wenhui Wang, Zhiding Yu, Anima Anandkumar, Jose M Alvarez, and Ping Luo. Segformer: Simple and efficient design for semantic segmentation with transformers. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2105.15203*, 2021. [1](#)



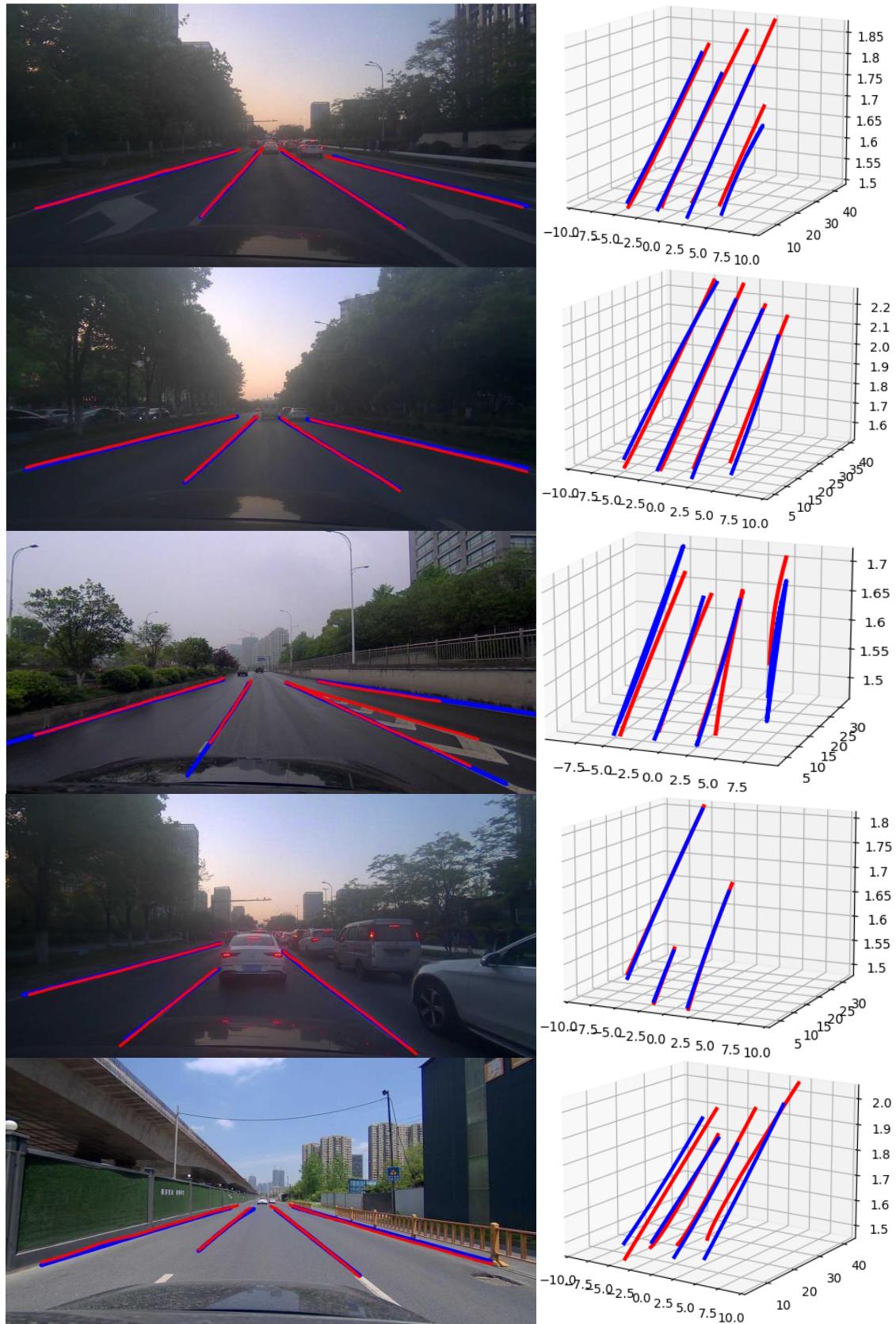


Figure 1. Visualization of SALAD on ONCE-3DLanes test set. The ground-truth lanes are colored in red while the predicted lanes are colored in blue. 2D projections are shown in the left and 3D visualizations in the right.