

Supplementary Material: Joint Spatial-Temporal Optimization for Stereo 3D Object Tracking

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2D Tracking Evaluation and Analysis. Although this paper mainly focuses on the 3D object tracking, we submit our results to the KITTI 2D tracking test server to provide readers a complete reference to our 3D tracking system. As we introduced in Sect 3.1, to make our framework simple and efficient, we extend the joint stereo proposal strategy in [3] to the sequential images, which enables us simultaneously detect and associate 2D objects without additional pair-wise similarity computation. Though simple, our 2D tracker demonstrates good tracking performance compared to recent state-of-the-art 2D tracking methods as shown in Table. 1.

An interesting phenomenon is that our 2D tracker produces lowest False Positives (FP) and higher False Negatives (FN) compared to [8, 2, 5], which can be explained by the characteristic of the paired proposal. Since only the anchor which overlaps with the union area of the sequential 2D object box will be treated as a foreground proposal, i.e., the “alarm threshold” for positive samples is increased, which significantly reduces the false positive rate. Similarly, due to the variant location (nearby large objects, fast motion, etc) of the object on adjacent images, a set of pre-defined anchors may miss covering some distantly located pairs, which can be potentially overcome with the help of recent anchor-free 2D detection approaches [7]. Although slightly underperform [2] in 2D tracking, we show significant better 3D tracking performance benefit from our joint spatial-temporal optimization. Employing additional object similarity calculation or exploring anchor-free based paired proposal may further boost our association performance, while outside the main scope of this work.

More Qualitative Examples. We visualize more qualitative examples on KITTI, Argoverse Tracking, and 3D pedestrian tracking in Fig. 1 2 3 respectively, where the relative trajectories on the bird’s eye view are also showcased.

References

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Method	MOTA $\uparrow$	MOTP $\uparrow$	MT $\uparrow$	ML $\downarrow$	# FP $\downarrow$	# FN $\downarrow$
mmMOT [8]	84.77	85.21	73.23	2.77	711	4243
Joint-Tracking [2]	84.52	85.64	73.38	2.77	705	4242
MOTBeyondPixels [5]	84.24	85.73	73.23	2.77	705	4247
JCSTD [6]	80.57	81.81	56.77	7.38	405	6217
3D-CNN/PMBM [4]	80.39	81.26	62.77	6.15	1007	5616
FAMNet [1]	77.08	78.79	51.38	8.92	760	6998
Ours (ST-3D)	82.64	83.83	61.69	7.23	234	5366

Table 1. **2D tracking results on the KITTI test set.** We mainly list recently published methods (whether they have the 3D tracking ability or not) for reference.

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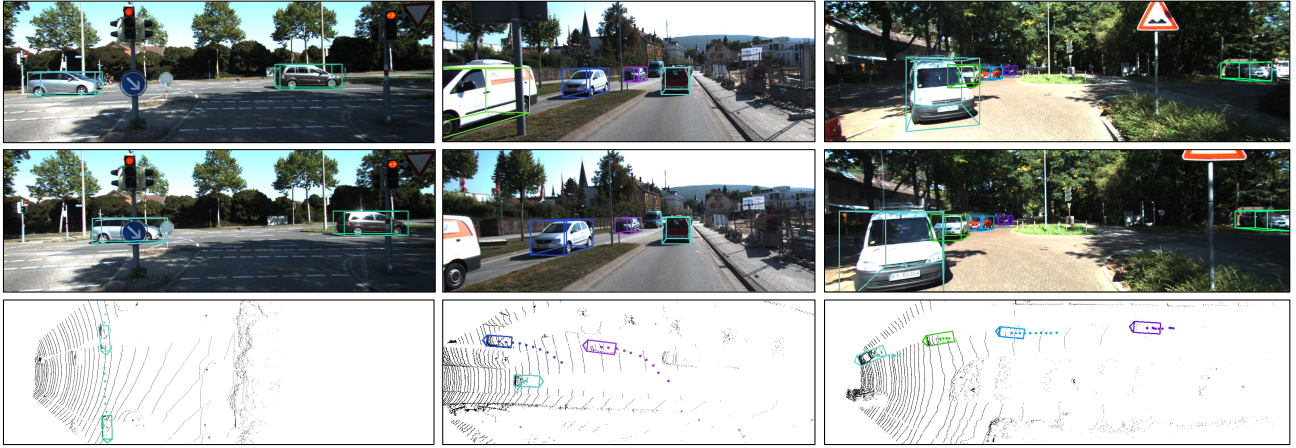


Figure 1. **More qualitative results on the KITTI dataset.** Note that the relative trajectories of 3D objects respecting to the ego-camera are visualized on the bird's eye view image.

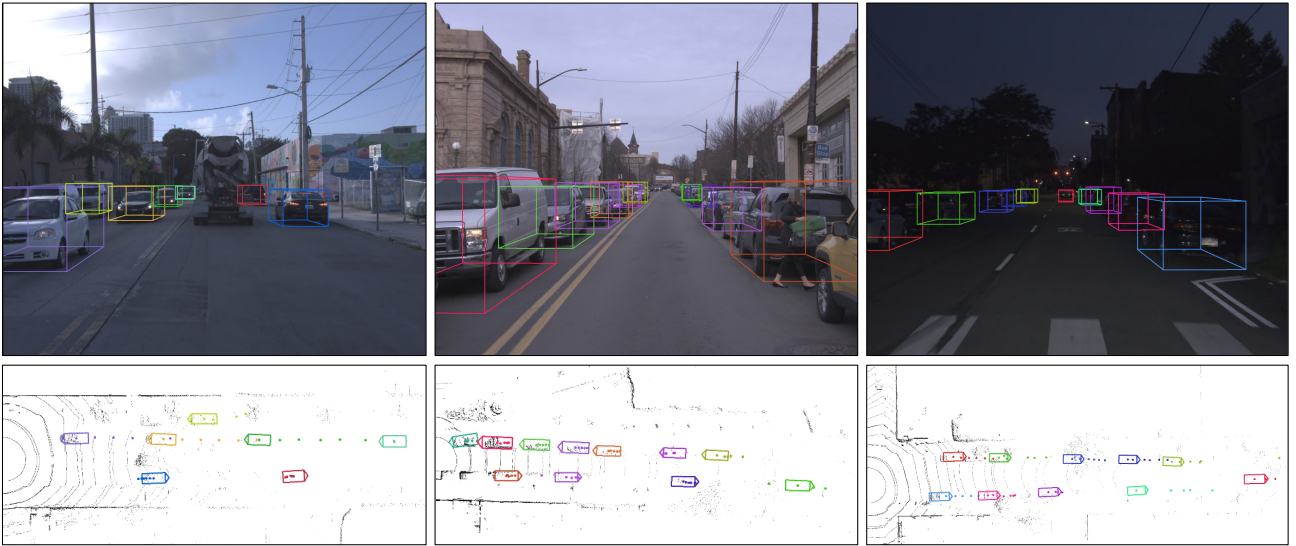


Figure 2. **qualitative results on the Argoverse Tracking dataset,** where the stereo images are recorded in 5 fps with small FOV cameras.

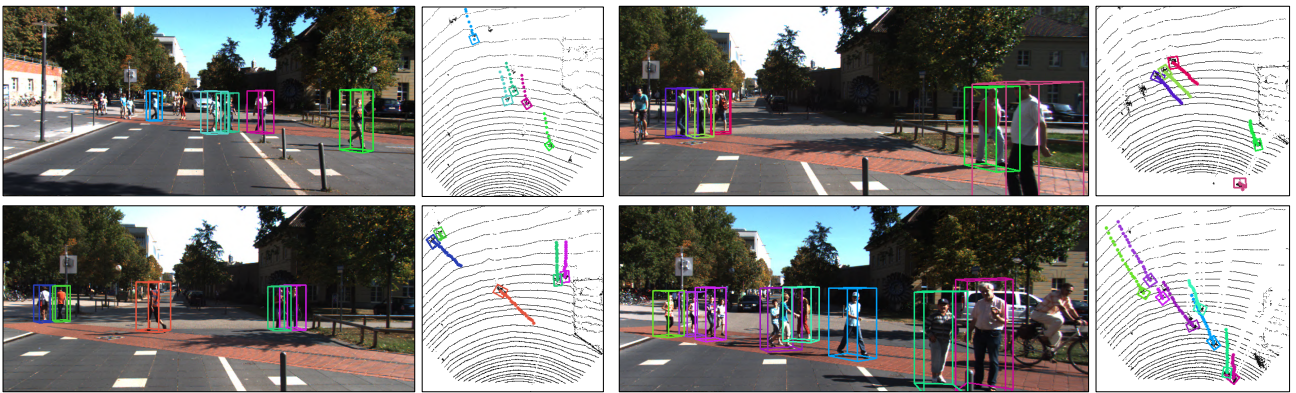


Figure 3. **More qualitative results of the 3D pedestrian tracking on the KITTI dataset.** Each bird's eye view image corresponds to its left RGB image.