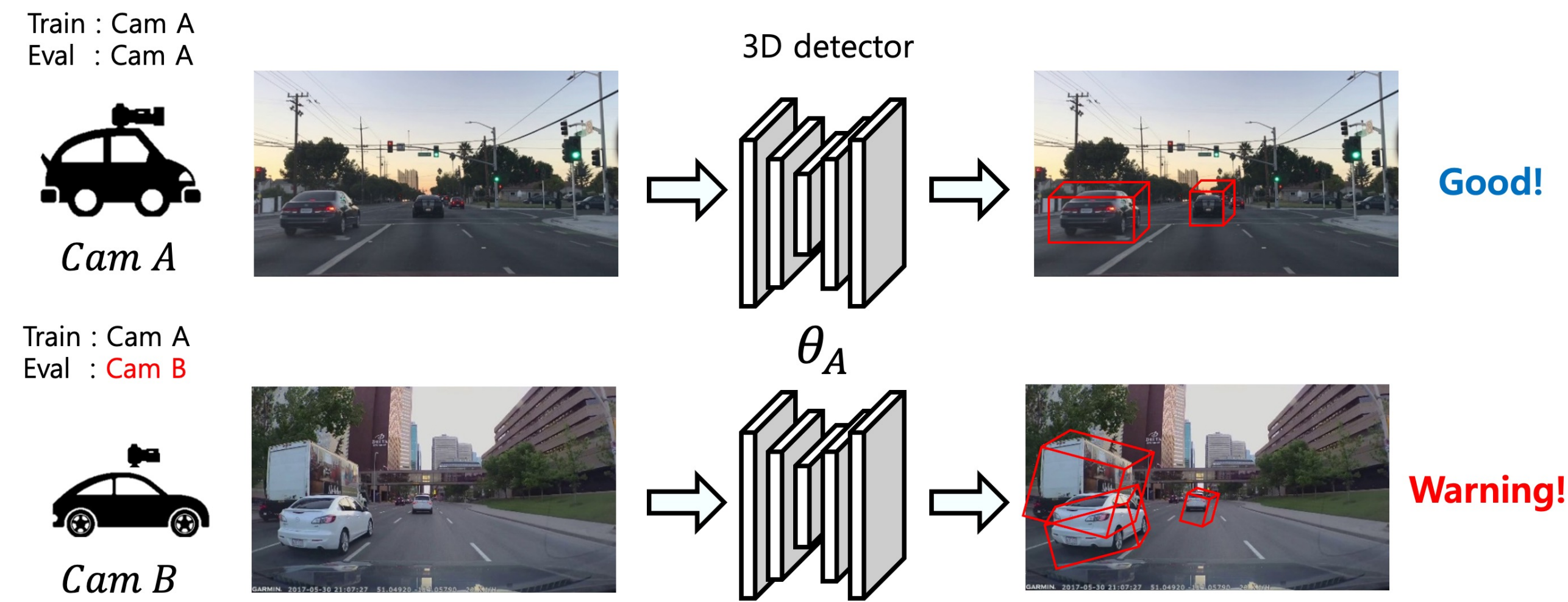


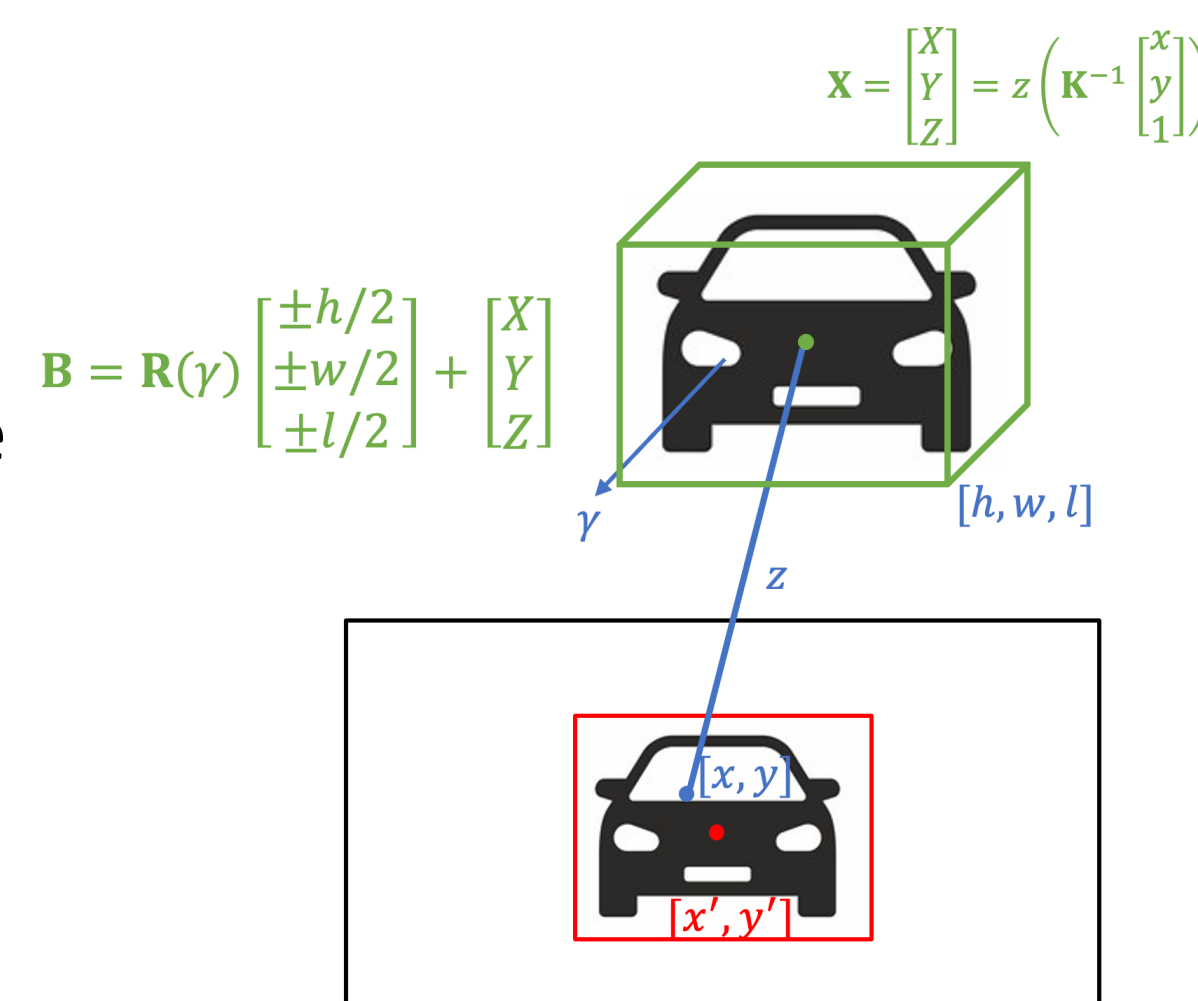
Problem

- Existing method [1,2,3,4] is trained with images captured by **only one camera**, which brings **poor results in other camera environments**.



Contribution

- A **generalized monocular 3D object detection method** trained on a specific camera system but **can be utilized in a variety of camera systems**.
- Figure out a factor leading performance degradation in a new camera system (Camera rotation w.r.t. a road plane)
- Our method achieves **the 6-to-10 times improvements** compared to state-of-the-art methods without training.

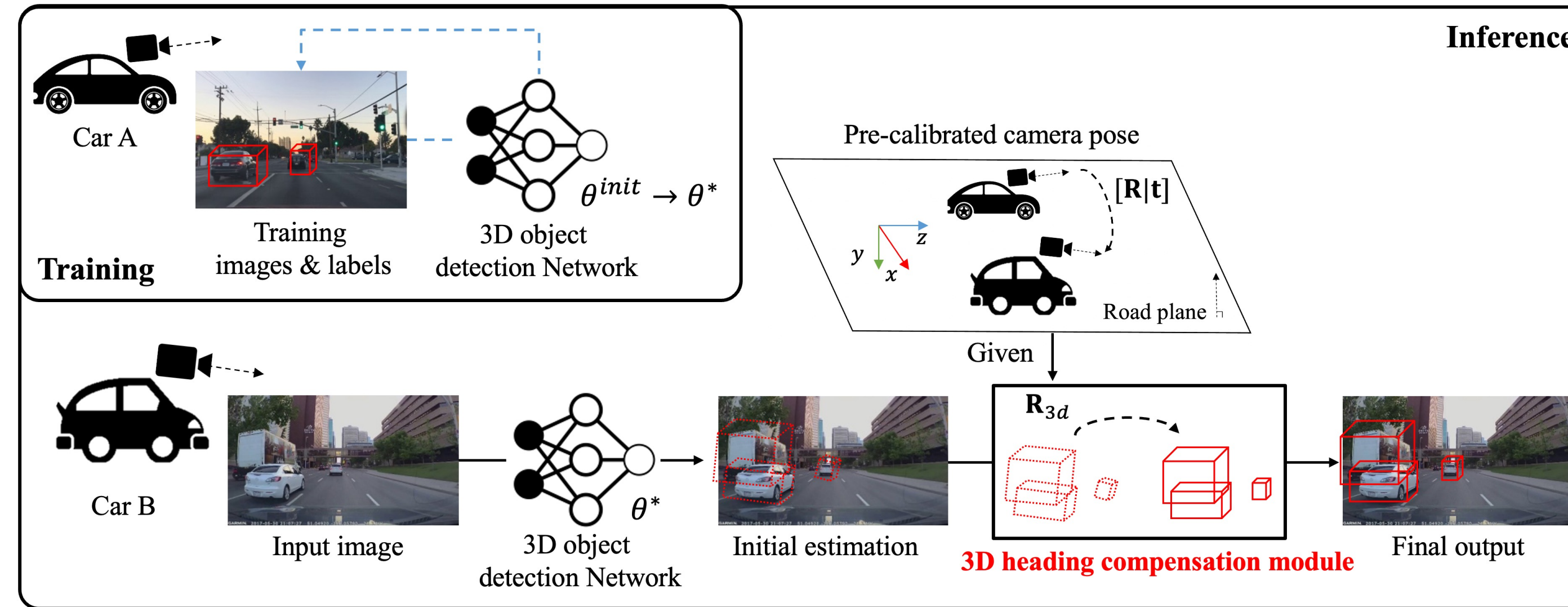


Acknowledgement

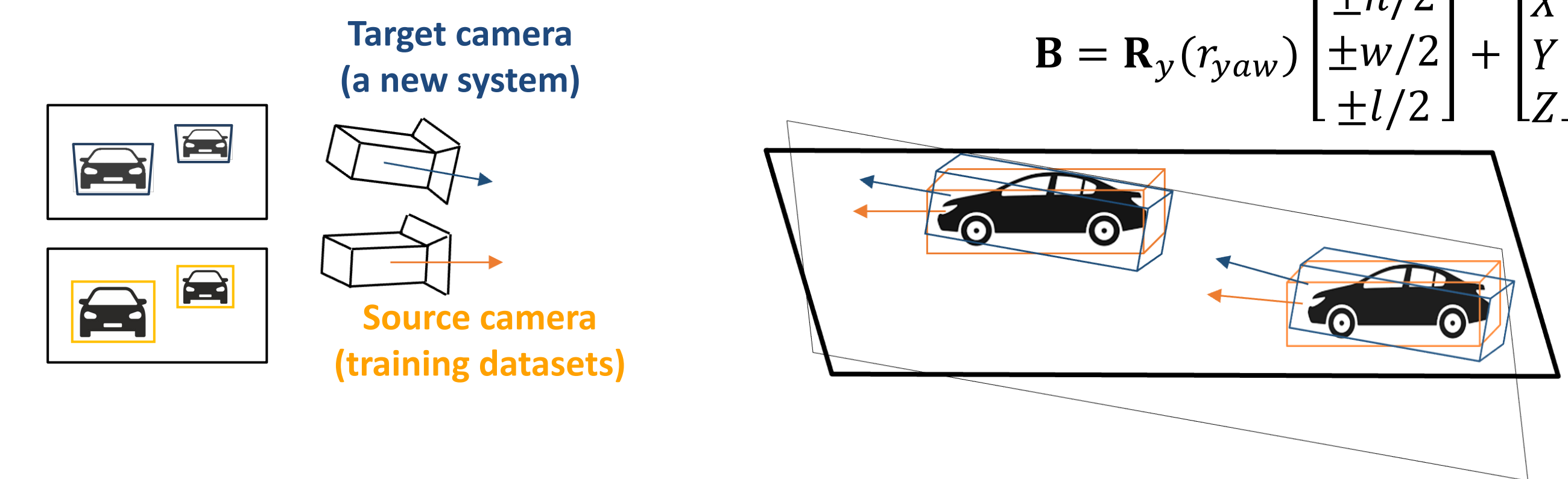
- This research was supported in part by Autonomous Driving Center, R&D Division, **Hyundai Motor Company**.

Method

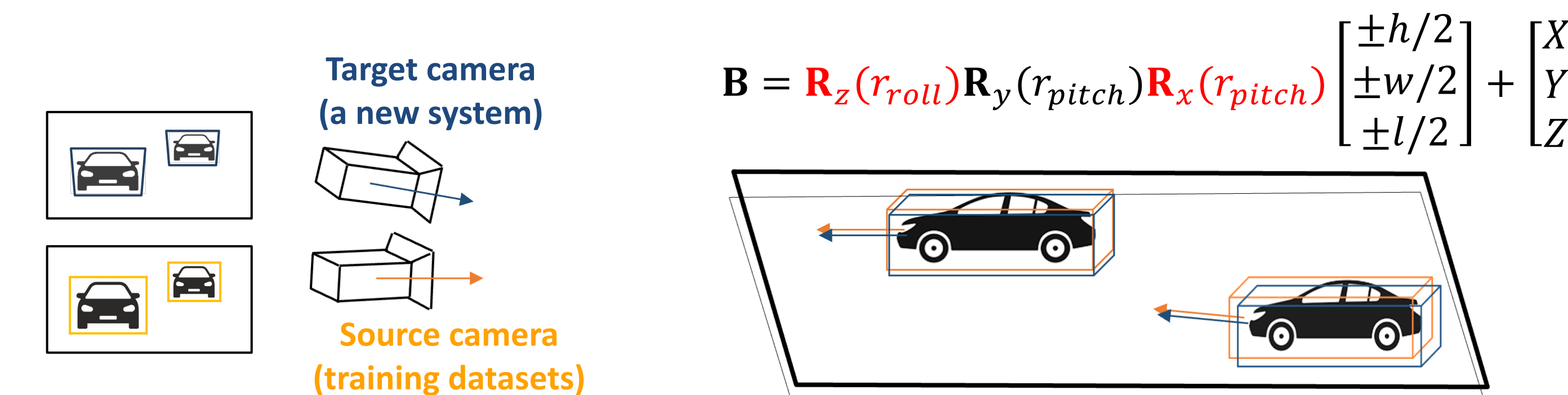
- We use the existing 3D object detection method [1,2,3,4] to estimate 3D object detection and use **our 3D object detection method**.



- Existing model [1,2,3,4] learned **with one camera** estimates **poorly** 3D object detection **in the target camera**.

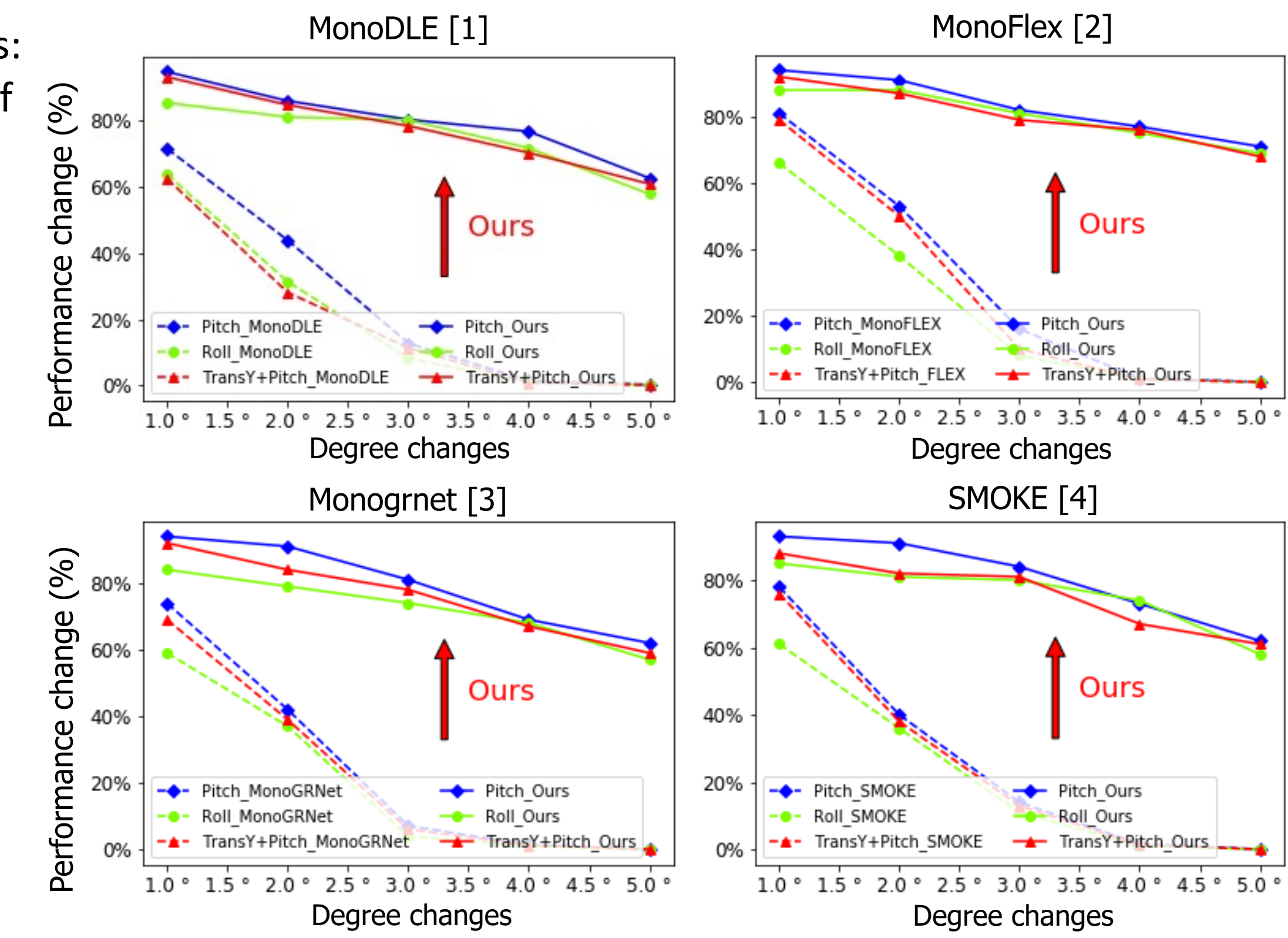


- Our method** consisted of 3D object center and corners compensation estimates **properly** 3D object detection **in the target camera**.

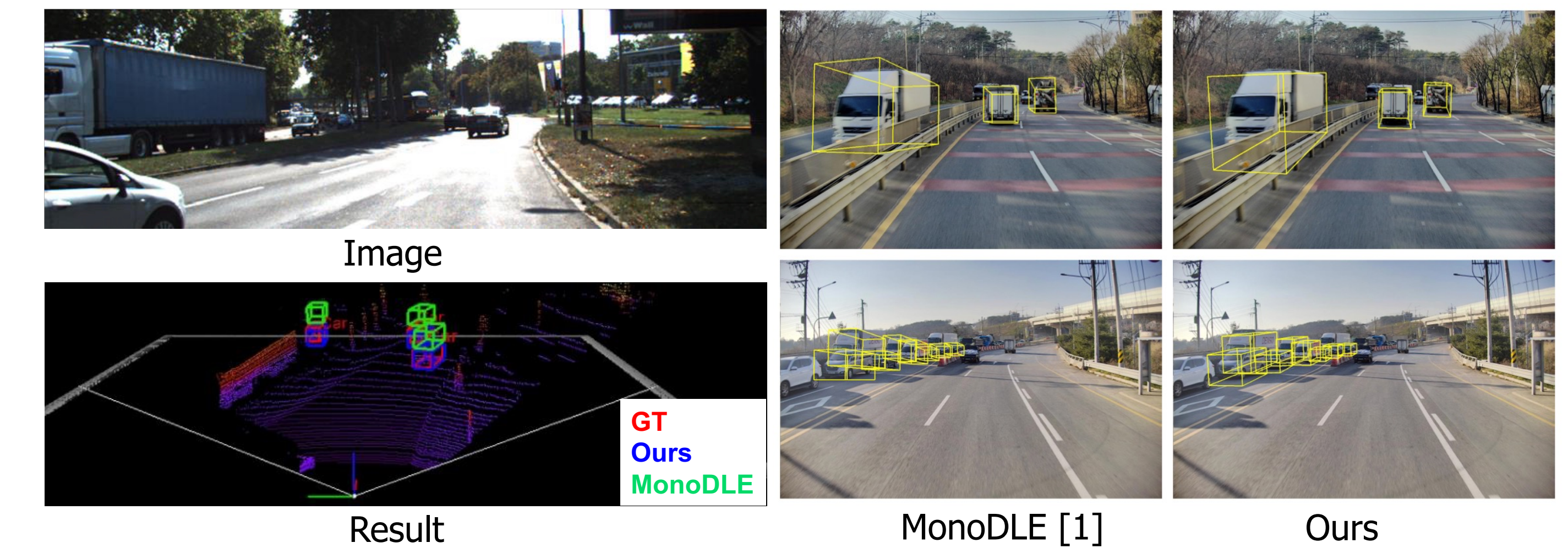


Results

- Quantitative results: The performance of all existing models [1,2,3,4] with **our method** in various camera systems without additional training.



- Qualitative results



References

- [1] X. Ma, et. al., "Delving into localization errors for monocular 3d object detection," CVPR21
- [2] Y. Zhang, et. al., "Objects are different: Flexible monocular 3d object detection," CVPR21
- [3] Z. Qin, et. al., "Monogrnet: A geometric reasoning network for monocular 3d object localization," AAAI19
- [4] Z. Liu, et. al., "Smoke: Single-stage monocular 3d object detection via keypoint estimation," CVPRW20