

Stream Query Denoising for Vectorized HD-Map Construction Supplementary Material

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Appendix

A More Detailed Implementation Settings

Suppose that a curve is composed of the point set $\{(p_1^x, p_1^y), (p_2^x, p_2^y), \dots, (p_c^x, p_c^y)\}$, and n is the number of the point set. Then we define the approximate pseudo scale and pseudo center of the curve as:

$$L = \max(\{p_1^x, p_2^x, \dots, p_c^x\}) - \min(\{p_1^x, p_2^x, \dots, p_c^x\}), \quad (1)$$

$$W = \max(\{p_1^y, p_2^y, \dots, p_c^y\}) - \min(\{p_1^y, p_2^y, \dots, p_c^y\}), \quad (2)$$

$$C_x = \min(\{p_1^x, p_2^x, \dots, p_c^x\}) + L/2, \quad (3)$$

$$C_y = \min(\{p_1^y, p_2^y, \dots, p_c^y\}) + W/2. \quad (4)$$

For the original random noise scale $\{\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta l, \Delta w\}$ in Dynamic Curve Noising, the identical shifts are subject to the constraint $|\Delta x| < \frac{\lambda_1 \cdot L}{2}$ and $|\Delta y| < \frac{\lambda_2 \cdot W}{2}$, where λ_1, λ_2 are the maximum scale of noise. Additionally, the scale shifts are within the constraint $|\Delta l| < \frac{\lambda_3 \cdot length}{2}$ and $|\Delta w| < \frac{\lambda_4 \cdot width}{2}$, respectively, where λ_3 and λ_4 denote the maximum scale of noise.

In our experiments, we set all the values of $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$ to 0.6. Like DN-DETR [2], we set the probability of the category noise perturbation to 0.5. Moreover, the number of denoising queries is set to 60.

B More Experiments On New Split

StreamMapNet [6] found an overlap of over 54% locations between the training and validation sets, including nuScenes [1] and Argoverse2 [5], and therefore proposed a new way to split the datasets. To verify the generalization of our method, we provide the results for the two datasets at the 30 m perceptual range under the new split.

[†] Work done during an internship at MEGVII Technology.

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B.1 Performance on nuScenes.

We first compare the proposed SQD-MapNet with previous competitive vision-based counterparts on the nuScenes new validation set. As shown in Tab. 1, SQD-MapNet outperforms existing approaches on new split and achieves 35.9 mAP within only 24 epochs.

Method	AP_{ped}	AP_{div}	AP_{bound}	mAP
VectorMapNet [4]	15.8	17.0	21.2	18.0
MapTR [3]	6.4	20.7	35.5	20.9
StreamMapNet [6]	29.6	30.1	41.9	33.9
SQD-MapNet (Ours)	33.7	29.5	44.5	35.9

Table 1: Comparison with SOTAs on the new nuScenes [1] split at 30 m perception range. The results of VectorMapNet [4], MapTR [3] and StreamMapNet [6] are directly from [6].

B.2 Performance on Argoverse2.

As shown in Tab. 2, SQD-MapNet outperforms existing approaches by a significant margin. Specifically, SQD-MapNet achieves 61.2 mAP within only 30 epochs, surpassing the previous state-of-the-art method, StreamMapNet [6], by more than 3.0 mAP.

Method	AP_{ped}	AP_{div}	AP_{bound}	mAP
VectorMapNet [4]	35.6	34.9	37.8	63.1
MapTR [3]	48.1	50.4	55.0	51.1
StreamMapNet [6]	56.9	55.9	61.4	58.1
SQD-MapNet (Ours)	61.2	58.1	64.3	61.2

Table 2: Comparison with SOTAs on the new Argoverse2 [5] split at 30 m perception range. The results of VectorMapNet [4], MapTR [3] and StreamMapNet [6] are directly from [6].

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