### **PDAL**

Use PDAL for pointcloud analysis, filtering, and classification.

## Information about LAS/LAZ files

First, obtain some information about the LAS/LAZ file:

```
pdal info --summary \
    ALS_Golm_May06_2018_Milan_UTM33N_WGS84_6digit_cl_clip.laz

pdal info -p 0 \
    ALS_Golm_May06_2018_Milan_UTM33N_WGS84_6digit_cl_clip.laz
pdal info -p 0-10 \
    ALS_Golm_May06_2018_Milan_UTM33N_WGS84_6digit_cl_clip.laz
```

# Ground detection (SMRF)

There are several algorithms used for ground detection - the Simple Morphological Filter (SMRF) is one of them (described in Pingel et al., 2013).

### Simple SMRF filtering

```
pdal translate \
   ALS_Golm_May06_2018_Milan_UTM33N_WGS84_6digit_cl_clip.laz \
   -o ALS_Golm_cl.laz \
   smrf \
   --writers.las.compression=true --verbose 4
```

In Windows, you will need to replace \ by ^ to continue writing on the next line:

```
pdal translate ^
   ALS_Golm_May06_2018_Milan_UTM33N_WGS84_6digit_cl_clip.laz ^
   -o ALS_Golm_nonoise_cl2.laz ^
   smrf ^
   --writers.las.compression=true --verbose 4
```

Repeat for the UAV datasets:

```
pdal translate \
   UAV_mavicpro2_nadir_15deg_highq_dense_PC_10cm.laz \
   -o UAV_mavicpro2_nadir_15deg_highq_dense_PC_10cm_cl.laz \
   smrf \
   --writers.las.compression=true --verbose 4
```

and

```
pdal translate \
    UAV_inspire2_1031cameras_highq_dense_pc_10cm.laz \
    -o UAV_inspire2_1031cameras_highq_dense_pc_10cm_cl.laz \
    smrf \
    --writers.las.compression=true --verbose 4
```

#### SMRF with noise filtering

```
pdal translate ^
   ALS_Golm_May06_2018_Milan_UTM33N_WGS84_6digit_cl_clip.laz ^
   -o ALS_Golm_nonoise_cl.laz ^
   outlier smrf range ^
   --filters.outlier.method="statistical" ^
   --filters.outlier.mean_k=8 ^
   --filters.outlier.multiplier=3.0 ^
   --filters.smrf.ignore="Classification[7:7]" ^
   --filters.range.limits="Classification[2:2]" ^
   --writers.las.compression=true --verbose 4
```

For Linux/Mac OSX:

```
pdal translate \
    ALS_Golm_May06_2018_Milan_UTM33N_WGS84_6digit_cl_clip.laz \
    -o ALS_Golm_nonoise_cl.laz \
    outlier smrf range \
    --filters.outlier.method="statistical" \
    --filters.outlier.mean_k=8 \
    --filters.outlier.multiplier=3.0 \
    --filters.smrf.ignore="Classification[7:7]" \
    --filters.range.limits="Classification[2:2]" \
    --writers.las.compression=true --verbose 4
```

You can use the file ALS\_Golm\_nonoise\_cl.laz for ground interpolation.

If you already have your file classified (through lasground or through the ClothSimulationFilter in CloudCompare), you can create a file with ground points (class 2) only:

```
pdal translate \
   ALS_Golm_May06_2018_Milan_UTM33N_WGS84_6digit_cl_clip.laz \
   -o ALS_Golm_nonoise_cl2.laz \
   range \
   --filters.range.limits="Classification[2:2]"
```

## Additional filtering commands

See voxelcenternearestneighbor.

```
pdal translate \
   ALS_Golm_May06_2018_Milan_UTM33N_WGS84_6digit_cl_clip.laz \
   -o \
        ALS_Golm_May06_2018_Milan_UTM33N_WGS84_6digit_cl_clip_voxel.laz \
        voxelcenternearestneighbor \
   --filters.voxelcenternearestneighbor.cell=1.0
```

## Creating a DEM and saving a GeoTIFF

We rely on the IDW (Inverse Distance Weighted) Interpolation implemented in writers.gdal. this requires a control file (.json) that defines parameters through a pipeline.

Create the file ALS\_Golm\_nonoise\_cl2\_idw.json:

 $Run\ the\ pipeline\ on\ the\ command\ line\ with:\ {\tt pdal\ pipeline\ gdal\_tif\_driver.json}$ 

Alternatively, you can only output the interpolated DEM values with the  ${\tt idw}$  interpolation:

# Compiled with:

```
pandoc --listings --variable papersize=a4paper \
    -H auto_linebreak_listings.tex \
    --variable urlcolor=blue \
    -V lang=en-GB \
    -s PC_pdal_for_UP_CampusGolm.md \
    -o PC_pdal_for_UP_CampusGolm.pdf
```