



3D Data Processing

Point Clouds Processing Filtering

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Lectures are based on Open3D functions

Today

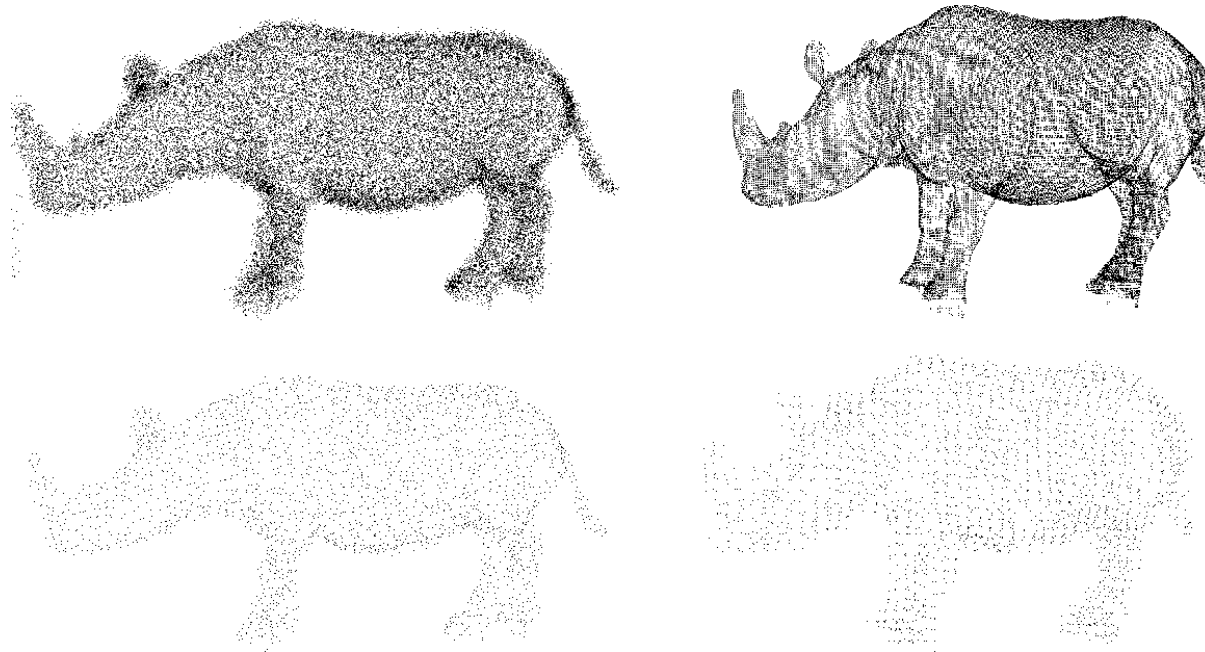


- Filtering
 - Down-sampling
 - Random sampling
 - Uniform sampling
 - Voxel-based sampling
 - Cropping
 - Outlier removal
 - Radius outlier removal
 - Statistical outlier removal

Down-sampling



- Down-sampling
 - Reducing the number of points.
 - For reducing the running time of the processing step
 - To select an exact number of points for training



Down-sampling



- Down-sampling methods
 - Random sampling
 - Select random points from input point clouds
 - Uniform sampling
 - Selects points uniformly regarding their order
 - Voxel-based sampling
 - Create a 3D Voxel grid of which size is $H \times W \times D$
 - Each voxel includes the points that belong to the same intervals regarding the 3 axes.

Down-sampling



- `ply_point_cloud = o3d.data.PLYPointCloud()`
- `pcd = o3d.io.read_point_cloud(ply_point_cloud.path)`
- `Print(pcd)`
- `Print(np.as_array(pcd.points))`

```
PointCloud with 196133 points. [[0.65234375  
0.84686458 2.37890625] [0.65234375  
0.83984375 2.38430572] [0.66737998  
0.83984375 2.37890625] ... [2.00839925  
2.39453125 1.88671875] [2.00390625  
2.39488506 1.88671875] [2.00390625  
2.39453125 1.88793314]]
```



Down-sampling



- Random_down_sample(sampling_ratio=0.01)
 - Sampling_ratio: The ratio of the number of sampled points to the number of total points.
 - Return: open3d.geometry.PointCloud

```
random_pcd =  
pcd.random_down_sample(sampling_ratio=0.01)  
o3d.visualization.draw_geometries([random_pcd])  
print(random_pcd)
```

PointCloud with 1961 points.



Down-sampling



- `uniform_down_sample(every_k_points=10)`
 - `every_k_points`: Samples every kth point in the set of all point clouds.
 - Return: `open3d.geometry.PointCloud`

```
uniform_pcd =  
pcd.uniform_down_sample(every_k_points=10)  
o3d.visualization.draw_geometries([uniform_pcd])  
print(uniform_pcd)
```

PointCloud with 19614 points.



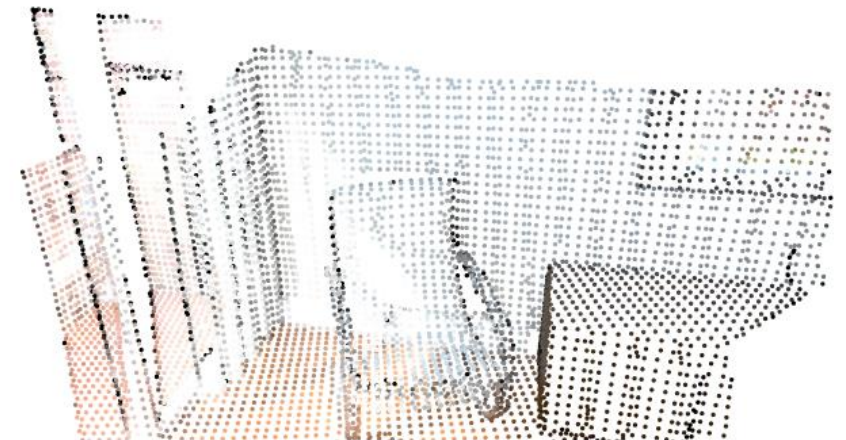
Down-sampling



- `voxel_down_sample(voxel_size=0.04)`
 - `voxel_size(v)` : Samples one point in every $v \times v \times v$ voxel grid.
 - Return: `open3d.geometry.PointCloud`

```
voxel_pcd = pcd.voxel_down_sample(voxel_size=0.04)
o3d.visualization.draw_geometries([voxel_pcd])
print(voxel_pcd)
```

PointCloud with 19614 points.



Pass-through filter



- applies constraints on the input data
- Crop
 - Create 3D bounding box
 - Apply crop to PCD

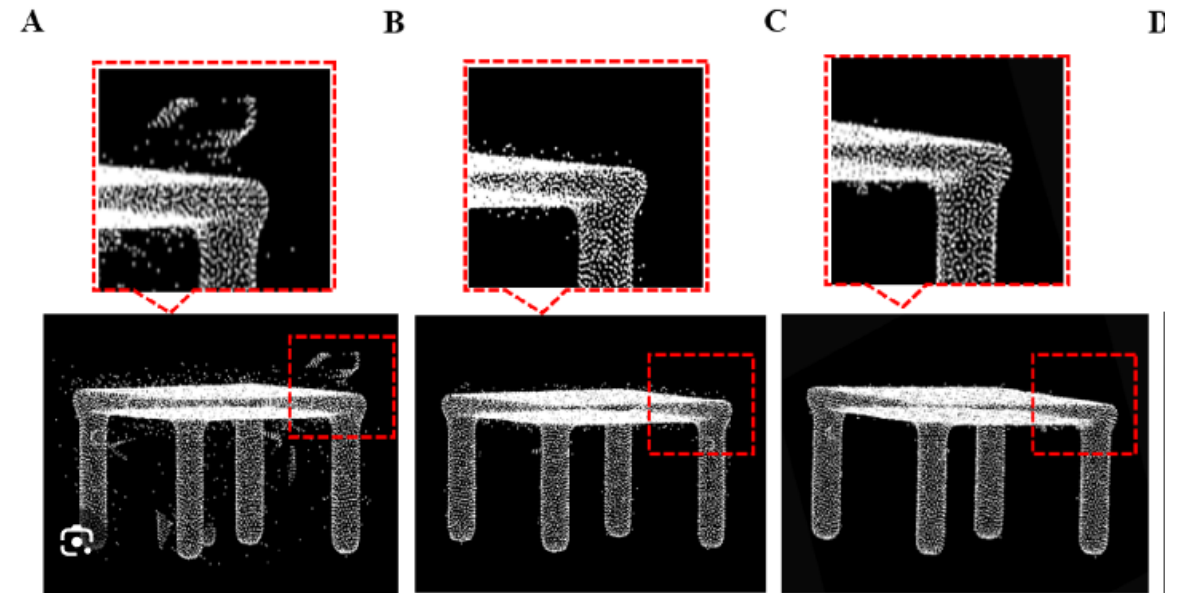
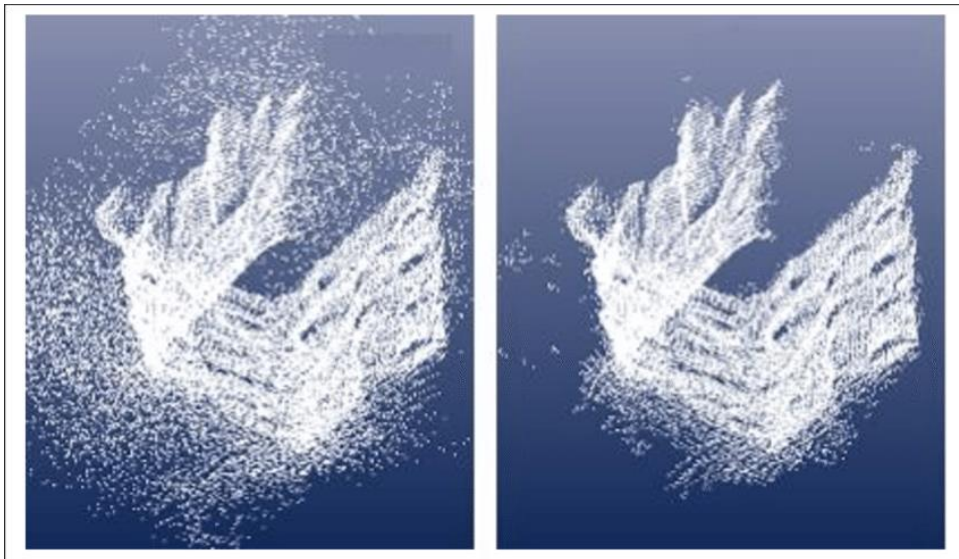
```
# Create bounding box:
bounds = [[2, 2.8], [1.4, 2.4], [0.8, 1.6]] # set the bounds
bounding_box_points = list(itertools.product(*bounds))
bounding_box =
o3d.geometry.AxisAlignedBoundingBox.create_from_points(o3d.utility.Vector3dV
ector(bounding_box_points)) # create bounding box object

# Crop the point cloud using the bounding box:
pcd_cropped = pcd.crop(bounding_box)
```

Outlier removal



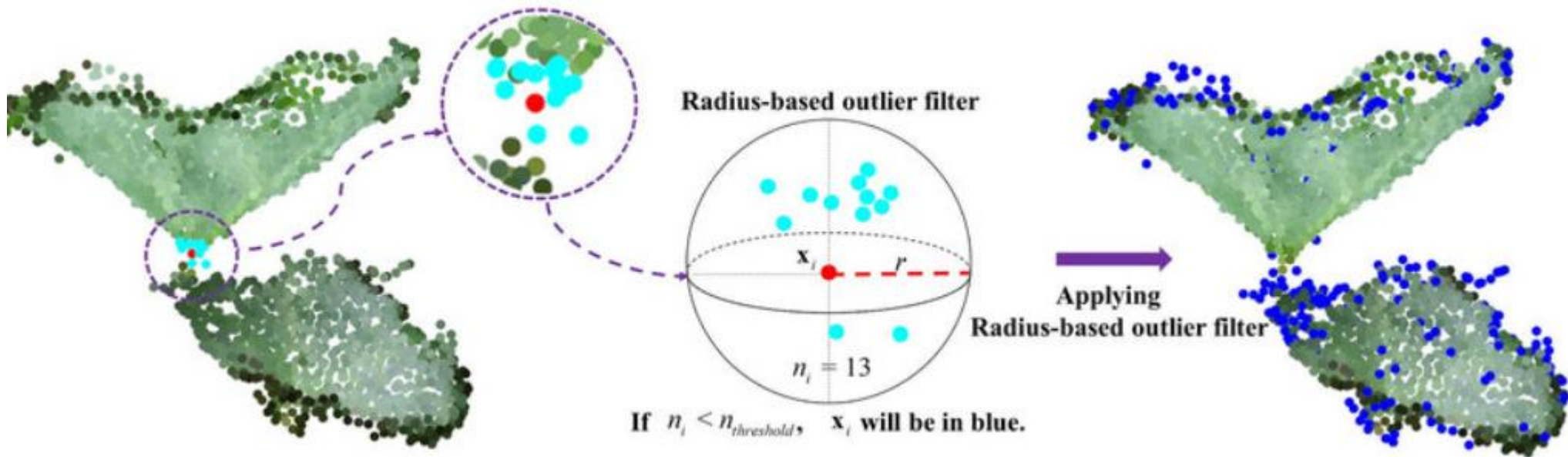
- Remove noisy points
 - Radius outlier removal
 - Statistical outlier removal



Outlier removal



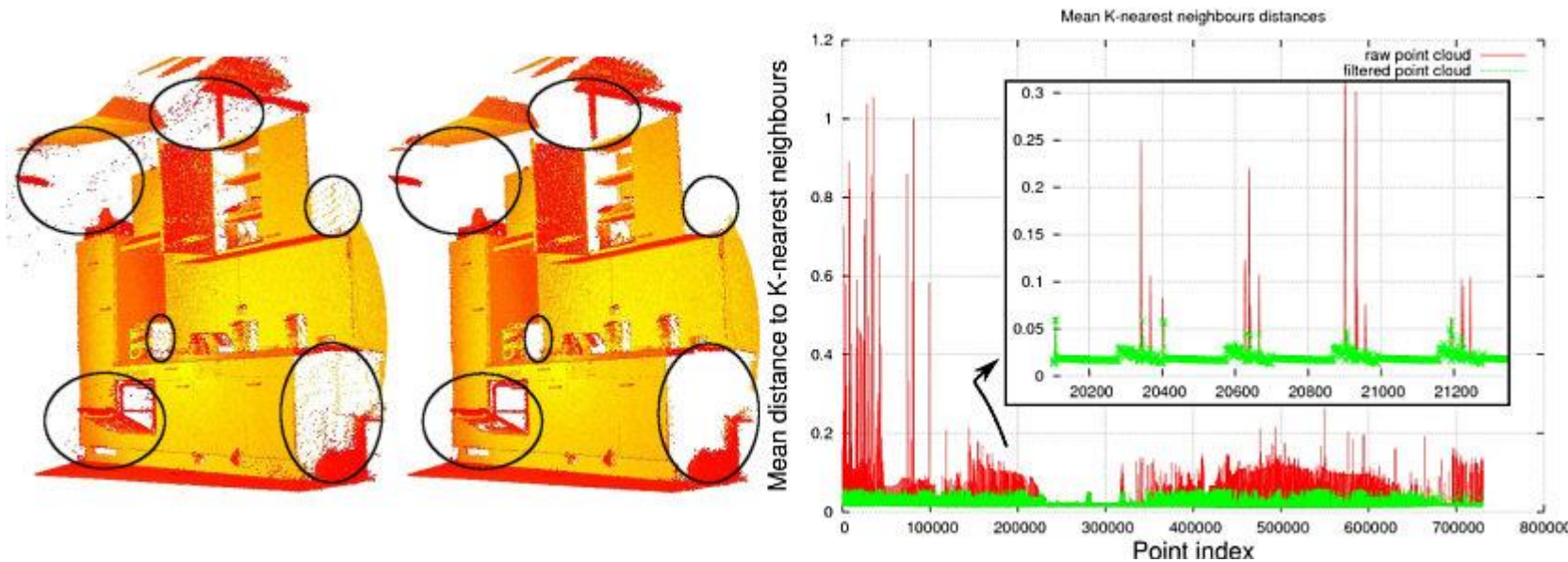
- Remove noisy points
 - Radius outlier removal
 - Remove points if the number of neighborhood points in radius r is less than the threshold



Outlier removal



- Remove noisy points
 - Statistical outlier removal
 - removes points that are further away from their neighbors
 - For each point the mean distance from it to all its neighbors is computed.
 - if the mean distance of the point is outside an interval defined by the global distances mean and standard deviation then the point is an outlier.



Outlier removal



- Generate noisy image

```
#create noisy image
random_pcd_noisy = pcd.voxel_down_sample(voxel_size=0.01)
mat_pcd= np.asarray(random_pcd_noisy.points)
for i in range(0, mat_pcd.shape[0], 50):
    mat_pcd[i,:] = mat_pcd[i,:] + (np.random.random((1,3)) - 0.5) * 0.5
random_pcd_noisy.points = o3d.utility.Vector3dVector(mat_pcd)
o3d.visualization.draw_geometries([random_pcd_noisy])
```



Outlier removal



- Radius outlier removal
 - `remove_radius_outlier(nb_points=16, radius=0.05)`
 - `nb_points`: pick the minimum amount of points that the sphere should contain.
 - `Radius`: defines the radius of the sphere that will be used for counting the neighbors.

```
pcd_rad, ind_rad =  
random_pcd_noisy.remove_radius_outlier(nb_po  
ints=16, radius=0.05)  
outlier_rad_pcd =  
random_pcd_noisy.select_by_index(ind_rad,  
invert=False)  
o3d.visualization.draw_geometries([outlier_r  
ad_pcd])
```



Outlier removal



- Statistical outlier removal
 - `remove_statistical_outlier(nb_neighbors=20, std_ratio=2.0)`
 - `nb_neighbors`: how many neighbors are taken into account in order to calculate the average distance for a given point.
 - `Std_ratio`: setting the threshold level based on the standard deviation of the average distances across the point cloud.

```
pcd_stat, ind_stat =  
random_pcd_noisy.remove_statistical_outlier  
(nb_neighbors=20, std_ratio=1.0)  
outlier_stat_pcd =  
random_pcd_noisy.select_by_index(ind_stat,  
invert=False)  
o3d.visualization.draw_geometries([outlier_  
stat_pcd])
```





Thank you