Open3D 활용한

Point Cloud Data 전처리 및 가시화

Point Cloud Data Preprocessing & Visualization via Open 3D

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3D 공간 정보 처리 기술 개요

Digital Twin의 가상환경 구축 및 실시간 상호작용의 핵심 기술

- 실시간으로 실제 현장을 가상환경으로 재구성하는 것이 필요
- 감지된 대상이 구체적으로 무엇인지를 판단하는 것이 유용 ex) 1 m 앞에 무언가(?) 있음 → 1 m 앞에 보행자 있음
- Point Cloud 데이터 분석을 통해, 높은 정밀도와 정확도로 3D 공간을 재구성하고 어떤 형상인지까지도 판단하고자 함

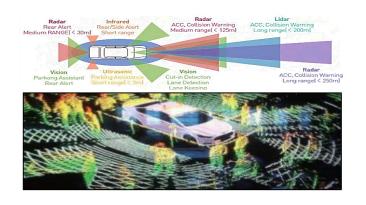
〈 실제 현장 (일상, 산업, 사고) 〉



〈 포인트 클라우드 수집 〉



〈 자율주행 위한 3D 공간 재구성〉



〈 3D Digital Twin 환경 재구성 〉





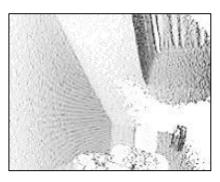
02 Point Cloud 소개

» Point Cloud 란?

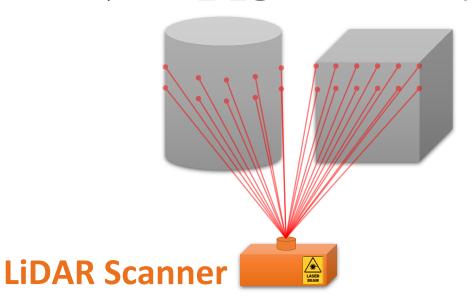
- Point Cloud (점 구름): 점들의 집합
- 하나의 점은 3D 공간 좌표계에서 x, y, z 축 상의 좌표 값으로 정의될 수 있음
- LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging)
 : 광학 펄스를 비춘 후 반사광으로 거리 측정
- Point Cloud 생성 방식
 - 1. LiDAR를 활용한 측정
 - 2. Depth Image로부터 변환







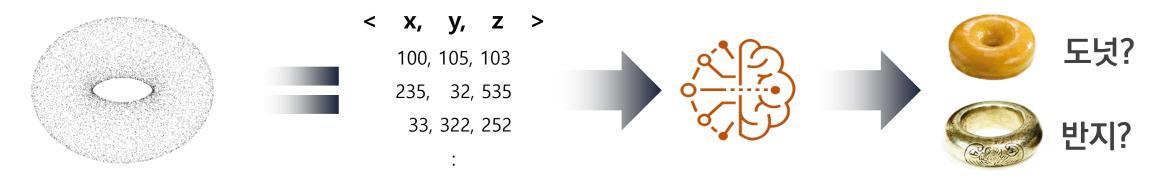
〈 LiDAR를 활용한 Point Cloud 측정 〉





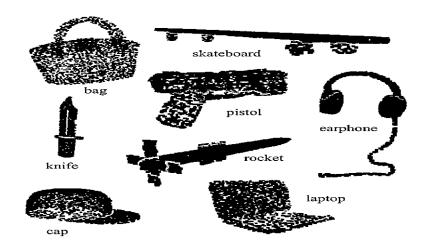
02 Point Cloud 소개

Artificial Intelligence for Point Cloud



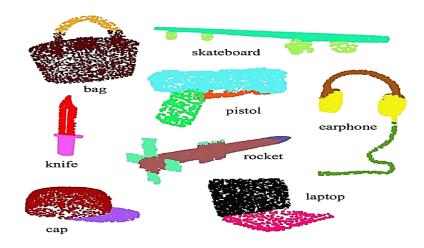
항상 분류 (Shape Classification)

• 좌표 집합에 부합하는 대상을 추정



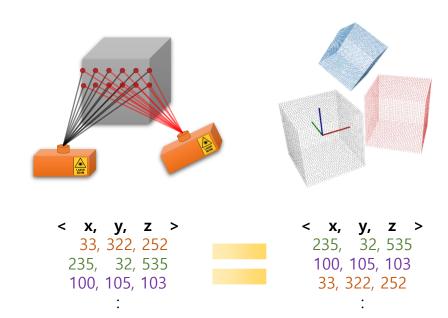
≫ 형상 분할 (Shape Segmentation)

• 각 좌표에 부합하는 대상을 추정



02 Point Cloud 소개

- » Rigid Transformation Invariance (rotation, translation, reflection)
 - 동일 대상이지만 크기, 좌표가 상이할 수 있음
- » Permutation Invariance
 - 동일 대상이지만 점들의 순서가 상이할 수 있음
- Sampling
 - 실제 스캔 시, 취득되는 점(좌표)의 수가 가변적임
- Partial View
 - 특정 각도에서 국부 형상에 대해서만 취득될 수 있음









Open3D를 활용한 Point Cloud Data 전처리 및 가시화



- Open3D Frontend
 - a set of carefully selected data structures and algorithms in C++ and Python
- Open3D Backend
 - :highly optimized parallelization and GPU acceleration for 3D operations
- Open3D Core Features
 - : 3D Data Structures, 3D Data Processing Algorithms, 3D Visualization,
 - Scene Reconstruction, Surface Alignment, Physically based Rendering (PBR),
 - 3D Machine Learning support with PyTorch and TensorFlow



>> TXT file (3 columns: x, y, z) -> 3D Point Cloud Visualization

```
import open3d as o3d, numpy as np

xyz = np.loadtxt('guitar.txt')

pcd = o3d.geometry.PointCloud()

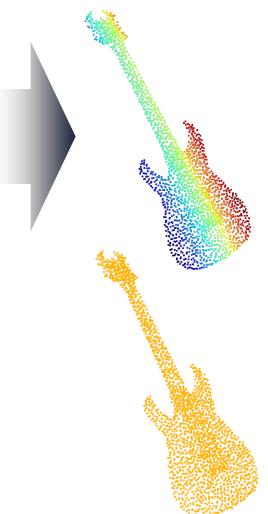
pcd.points = o3d.utility.Vector3dVector(xyz)

pcd.paint_uniform_color([1, 0.706, 0])

o3d.visualization.draw_geometries([pcd])
```

```
| □ pcd = {PointCloud} PointCloud with 2048 points.
| □ HalfEdgeTriangleMesh = {Type} Type.HalfEdgeTriangleMesh
| □ lineSet = {Type} Type.LineSet
| □ PointCloud = {Type} Type.LineSet
| □ PointCloud = {Type} Type.PointCloud
| □ RGBDImage = {Type} Type.RGBDImage
| □ TetraMesh = {Type} Type.TetraMesh
| □ TriangleMesh = {Type} Type.TriangleMesh
| □ TriangleMesh = {Type} Type.TriangleMesh
| □ Type = {pybind11_type} <class 'open3d.cpu.pybind.geometry.Geometry.Type'>
| □ Unspecified = {Type} Type.Unspecified
| □ VoxelGrid = {Type} Type.VoxelGrid
| □ colors = {Vector3dVector: 0} std::vector<Eigen::Vector3d> with 0 elements.₩nUse numpy.asarray() to access data.
| □ points = {Vector3dVector: 2048} std::vector<Eigen::Vector3d> with 2048 elements.₩nUse numpy.asarray() to access data.
```





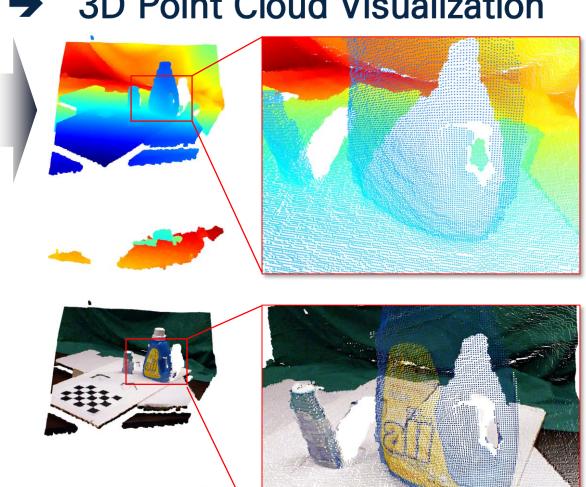


TXT file (6 columns: x, y, z, r, g, b)

```
xyz color = np.loadtxt('table color.txt')
pcd = o3d.geometry.PointCloud()
pcd.points = o3d.utility.Vector3dVector(xyz color[:,:3])
pcd.colors = o3d.utility.Vector3dVector(xyz_color[:,3:])
o3d.visualization.draw geometries([pcd])
```

```
pcd = o3d.io.read point cloud('table_color.pcd')
pcd = o3d.io.read point cloud('table color.ply')
```

→ 3D Point Cloud Visualization



» RGBD image (2 images: rgb, depth) -> 3D Point Cloud Visualization

```
color_raw, depth_raw = o3d.io.read_image('img_rgb.jpg'), o3d.io.read_image('img_depth.png')
rgbd_image = o3d.geometry.RGBDImage.create_from_color_and_depth(color_raw, depth_raw)
pcd = o3d.geometry.PointCloud.create_from_rgbd_image(
    rgbd_image,
    o3d.camera.PinholeCameraIntrinsic(o3d.camera.PinholeCameraIntrinsicParameters.PrimeSenseDefault))
o3d.visualization.draw_geometries([pcd])
```

⟨ img_rgb.jpg ⟩





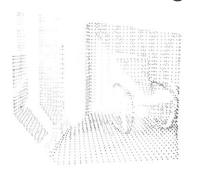
⟨ img_depth.png ⟩

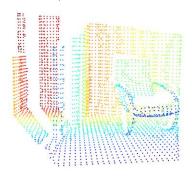




⟨ Point Cloud including Color ⟩







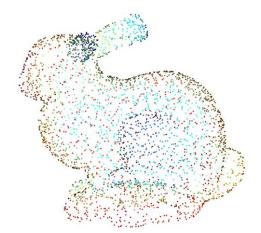


Mesh → 3D Point Cloud via Uniform Sampling

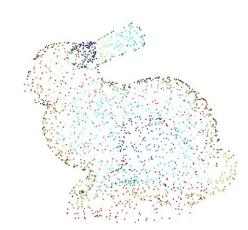
mesh = o3d.io.read_triangle_mesh('bunny.ply')
mesh.compute_vertex_normals()
o3d.visualization.draw geometries([mesh])

pcd = mesh.sample_points_uniformly(number_of_points=500)
o3d.visualization.draw_geometries([pcd])

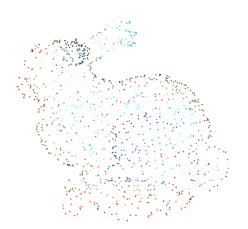
number of points=3000



number_of_points=2000



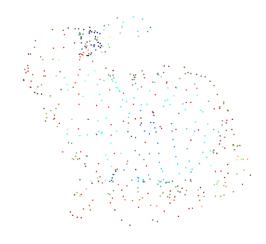
number_of_points=1000



< Mesh >



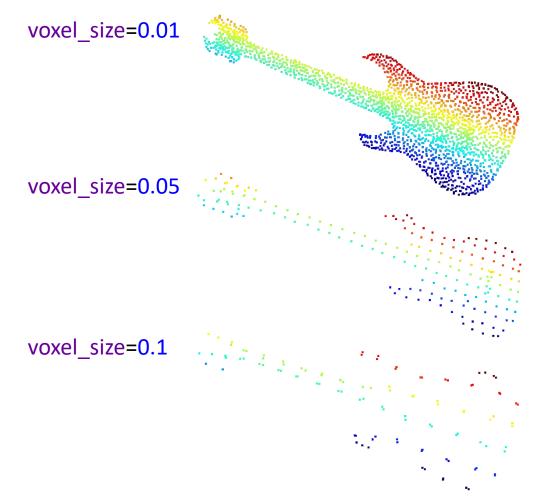
number of points=500

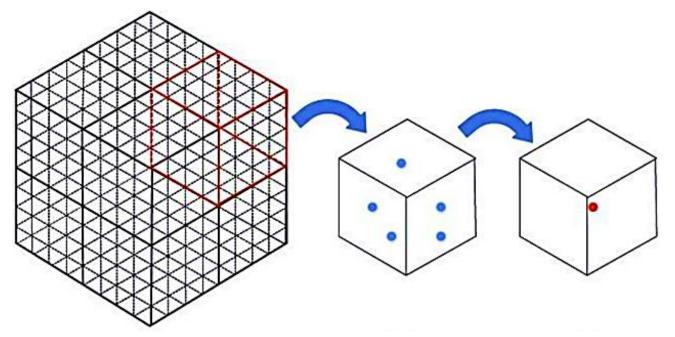


Open3D를 활용한 Point Cloud Data 전처리 및 가시화

■ 3D Point Cloud → Down Sampling based Voxel

pcd_downsampled = pcd.voxel_down_sample(voxel_size=0.05)
o3d.visualization.draw_geometries([pcd_downsampled])

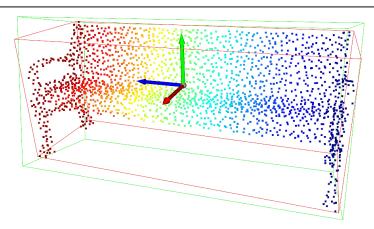




Open3D를 활용한 Point Cloud Data 전처리 및 가시화

⇒ 3D Point Cloud ⇒ 3D Bounding Box (axis_aligned, oriented)

```
xyz = np.loadtxt('bench.txt')
pcd = o3d.geometry.PointCloud()
pcd.points = o3d.utility.Vector3dVector(xyz)
aabb = pcd.get axis aligned bounding box()
aabb.color = (1,0,0)
print(np.asarray(aabb.get box points()))
obb = pcd.get oriented bounding box()
obb.color = (0,1,0)
print(np.asarray(obb.get box points()))
```

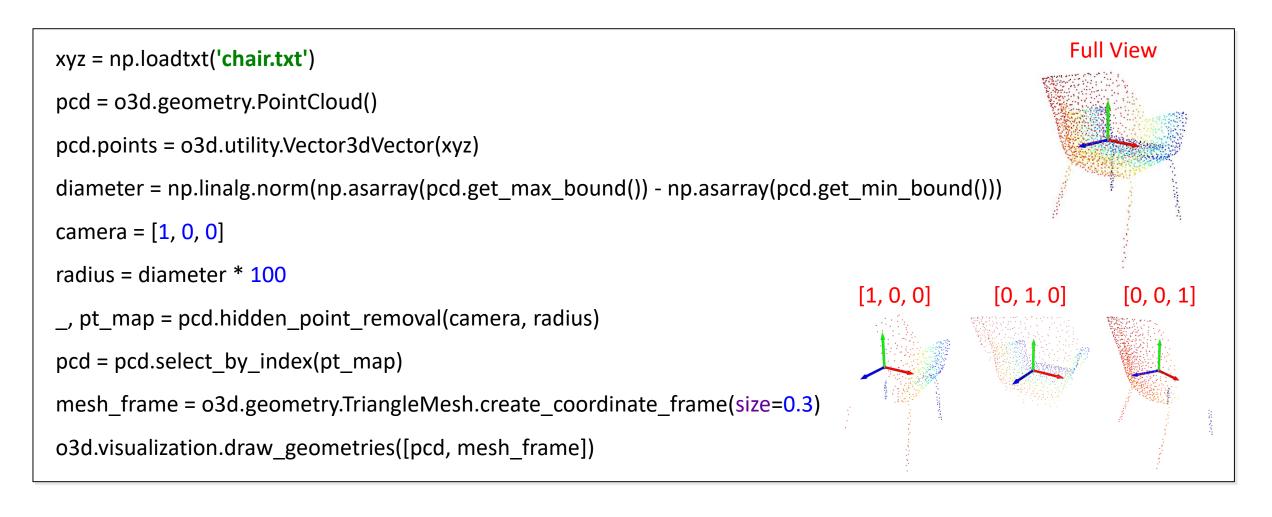


print(np.asarray(obb.get_box_points()))
[[-0.43925416 0.26731042 -0.84257911]
[-0.37473499 0.26093893 0.88099575]
[-0.25017401 -0.56199767 -0.85272269]
[0.19008377 0.41107953 -0.86560586]
[0.44368309 -0.42460005 0.84782541]
[0.37916392 -0.41822856 -0.87574944]
[0.25460294 0.40470804 0.85796899]
[-0.18565484 -0.56836916 0.87085216]]

mesh_frame = o3d.geometry.TriangleMesh.create_coordinate_frame(size=0.3, origin=[0, 0, 0]) o3d.visualization.draw_geometries([pcd, aabb, obb, mesh_frame])

Open3D를 활용한 Point Cloud Data 전처리 및 가시화

>> Full-view 3D Point Cloud -> Partial-view 3D Point Cloud Sampling



⇒ 3D Transformation :: Translate, Rotation, Scale

```
mesh_list = [o3d.geometry.TriangleMesh.create_coordinate_frame() for i in range(3)]
mesh_list[1] = mesh_list[1].translate((1.3, 0, 0))
mesh_list[2] = mesh_list[2].translate((0, 1.3, 0))
o3d.visualization.draw_geometries(mesh_list)
```

```
R = mesh_list[1].get_rotation_matrix_from_xyz((np.pi / 2, 0, np.pi / 4))

mesh_list[1].rotate(R, center=(0, 0, 0))

mesh_list[2].scale(0.5, center=mesh_list[2].get_center())

o3d.visualization.draw_geometries(mesh_list)
```

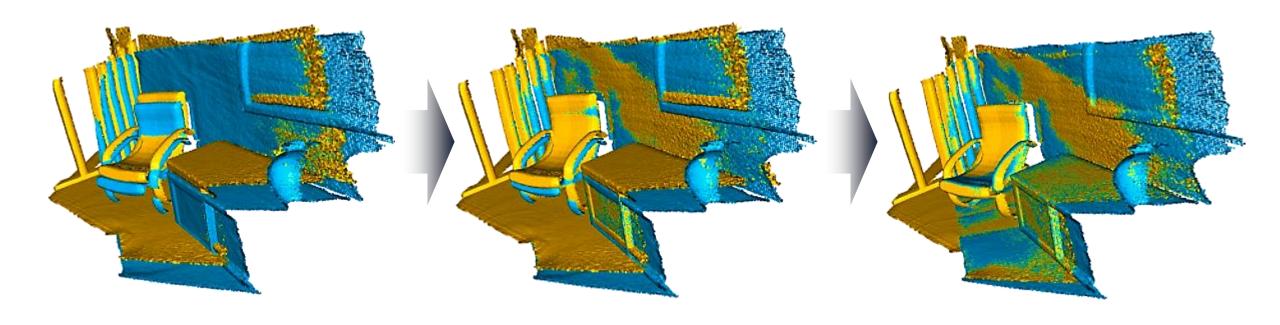
ICP (Iterative Closest Point) Registration Algorithm

• Point-to-point ICP $E(\mathbf{T}) = \sum_{(\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q})\in\mathcal{K}} ||\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{T}\mathbf{q}||^2$

$$E(\mathbf{T}) = \sum_{(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in \mathcal{K}} \|\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{T}\mathbf{q}\|^2$$

• Point-to-plane ICP
$$E(\mathbf{T}) = \sum_{(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in \mathcal{K}} ((\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{T}\mathbf{q}) \cdot \mathbf{n_p})^2$$
,

reg p2p = o3d.pipelines.registration.registration icp(source, target, threshold, trans init, o3d.pipelines.registration.TransformationEstimationPointToPoint(), o3d.pipelines.registration.ICPConvergenceCriteria(max iteration=2000))



감사합니다

Open3D 활용한 Point Cloud Data 전처리 및 가시화

