

Matlab Point Cloud Processing

자율주행센서

- Computer Vision Toolbox 안에 존재 -> 애드온 받기

The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2020b - academic use interface. The top toolbar includes various icons for file operations, workspace management, and toolboxes. A red circle highlights the '애드온 받기' (Get Add-on) button in the top right corner. Below the toolbar, the '애드온 탐색기' (Add-on Explorer) window is open, displaying a search for 'computer vision'. The search results show the 'Computer Vision Toolbox' by MathWorks, which is circled in red. The description of the toolbox is visible, stating it provides algorithms for computer vision, 3D vision, and video processing. At the bottom of the window, the '설치' (Install) button is circled in red, indicating the next step in the process.



Matlab Point Cloud Processing

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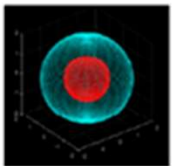
Point Cloud Processing

R2021b

Preprocess, visualize, register, fit geometrical shapes, build maps, implement SLAM algorithms, and use deep learning with 3-D point clouds

A point cloud is a set of data points in 3-D space. The points together represent a 3-D shape or object. Each point in the data set is represented by an x , y , and z geometric coordinate. Point clouds provide a means of assembling a large number of single spatial measurements into a dataset that can be represented as a describable object. Point cloud processing is used in robot navigation and perception, depth estimation, stereo vision, visual registration, and in advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS). Computer Vision Toolbox™ algorithms provide point cloud processing functionality for downsampling, denoising, and transforming point clouds. The toolbox also provides point cloud registration, geometrical shape fitting to 3-D point clouds, and the ability to read, write, store, display, and compare point clouds. You can also combine multiple point clouds to reconstruct a 3-D scene.

You can use `pcregistericp`, `pcregisterndt`, `pcregistercorr`, and `pcregistercpd` to register a moving point cloud to a fixed point cloud. These registration algorithms are based on the iterative Closest Point (ICP) algorithm, the Normal-Distributions Transform (NDT) algorithm, the phase correlation algorithm, and the Coherent Point Drift (CPD) algorithm, respectively. You can build a map with the registered point clouds, detect loop closures, optimize the map to correct for drift, and perform localization in the prebuilt map. For more details, see [Implement Point Cloud SLAM in MATLAB](#).



Matlab Point Cloud 객체 생성

pointCloud

R2020b

Object for storing 3-D point cloud

[expand all in page](#)

Description

The `pointCloud` object creates point cloud data from a set of points in 3-D coordinate system. The point cloud data is stored as an object with the properties listed in [Properties](#). Use [Object Functions](#) to retrieve, select, and remove desired points from the point cloud data.

Creation

Syntax

```
ptCloud = pointCloud(xyzPoints)
ptCloud = pointCloud(xyzPoints,Name,Value)
```

Description

`ptCloud = pointCloud(xyzPoints)` returns a point cloud object with coordinates specified by `xyzPoints`.

`ptCloud = pointCloud(xyzPoints,Name,Value)` creates a `pointCloud` object with properties specified as one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. For example, `pointCloud(xyzPoints,'Color',[0 0 0])` sets the `Color` property of the point `xyzPoints` as `[0 0 0]`. Enclose each property name in quotes. Any unspecified properties have default values.

Input Arguments

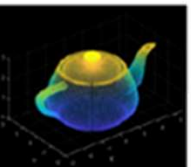
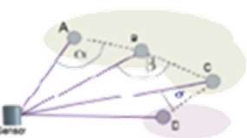
[expand all](#)

- > **xyzPoints — 3-D coordinate points**
M-by-3 list of points | *M*-by-*N*-by-3 array for organized point cloud

Output Arguments

[expand all](#)

- > **ptCloud — Point cloud**
`pointCloud` object



Matlab Point Cloud Processing

자율주행센서

pcread

Read 3-D point cloud from PLY or PCD file

Syntax

```
ptCloud = pcread(filename)
```

Description

`ptCloud = pcread(filename)` reads a point cloud from the PLY or PCD file specified by the input `filename`. The function returns a `pointCloud` object, `ptCloud`.

Examples

Read Point Cloud from a PLY File

```
ptCloud = pcread('teapot.ply');  
pcshow(ptCloud);
```

pcwrite

Write 3-D point cloud to PLY or PCD file

Syntax

```
pcwrite(ptCloud,filename)  
pcwrite(ptCloud,filename,'Encoding',encodingType)
```

Description

`pcwrite(ptCloud,filename)` writes the point cloud object, `ptCloud`, to the PLY or PCD file specified by the input `filename`.

`pcwrite(ptCloud,filename,'Encoding',encodingType)` writes a `pointCloud` object, `ptCloud`, to a PLY file that is in the specified format.

Examples

Write 3-D Point Cloud to PLY File

```
ptCloud = pcread('teapot.ply');  
pcshow(ptCloud);
```

pcshow

Plot 3-D point cloud

Syntax

```
pcshow(ptCloud)
```

```
pcshow(xyzPoints)  
pcshow(xyzPoints,color)  
pcshow(xyzPoints,colorMap)  
pcshow(filename)
```

```
pcshow( ___,Name,Value)
```

```
ax = pshow( ___)
```

Point Cloud Processing

Preprocess, visualize, register, fit geometrical shapes, build maps, implement SLAM algorithms, and use deep learning with 3-D point clouds

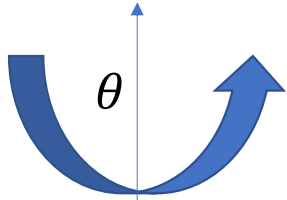
Functions

- > Read and Write Point Clouds
- > Store Point Clouds
- > Visualize Point Clouds
- > Process Point Clouds
- > Segment Point Clouds
- > Register Point Clouds and Create Maps
- > Fit Point Clouds to Geometric Models

Matlab 실습과제

자율주행센서

Angle Min: $-5^\circ = \varphi$



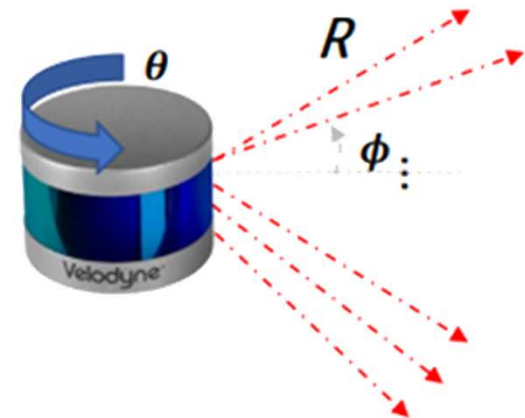
Angle Inc.
: 0.5°



Angle Max: $185^\circ = \varphi$

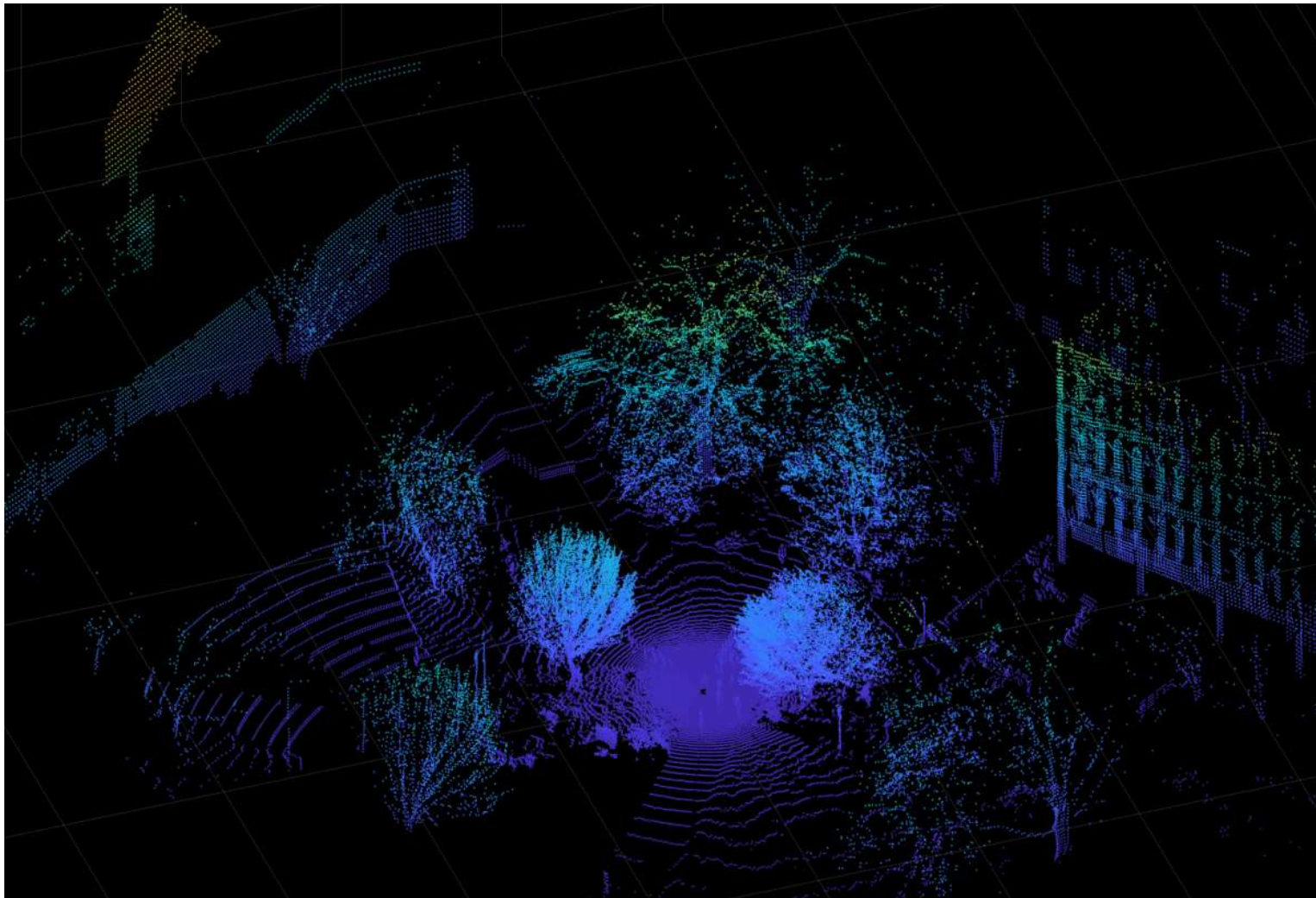
- $\text{Phi_angle} = -5^\circ \sim 185^\circ$ (0.5° 간격, 381개)
- $\text{Theta_angle} = 0.36^\circ \sim 360^\circ$ (0.36° 간격, 1000개)
- Range data 제공 -> `load('LidarRangeData.mat')`
- 위의 세개 데이터를 이용하여 x, y, z 포인트클라우드 데이터를 생성하라.
- 아래 식을 사용할 수 있으나 각도의 정의와 좌표계 관계를 잘 생각해야 함.

$$\begin{aligned}x &= R \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\y &= R \cos \varphi \sin \theta \\z &= R \sin \varphi\end{aligned}$$



Matlab 결과

자율주행센서



CloudCompare로 열기

자율주행센서

```
fid = fopen('ptdata.txt', 'wt');  
for i = 1:length(points)  
    fprintf(fid, '%.3f %.3f %.3f ', points(i,:));  
    fprintf(fid, '\n');  
end  
fclose(fid);
```

ptdata - Windows 메모장

파일(F) 편집(E) 서식(O) 보기(V) 도움말(H)

-4.332	5.733	0.251
-4.236	5.605	0.184
-4.457	5.898	0.129
-4.347	5.752	0.063
-4.333	5.733	0.000
-4.301	5.691	-0.062
-4.205	5.565	-0.122
-4.021	5.321	-0.175
-4.136	5.473	-0.240
-3.849	5.093	-0.279
-3.858	5.105	-0.335
-3.801	5.029	-0.386
-3.974	5.259	-0.461
-4.088	5.410	-0.534
-4.027	5.328	-0.584
-4.117	5.448	-0.658
-3.883	5.138	-0.677
-3.682	4.872	-0.696
-3.374	4.464	-0.687
-3.258	4.311	-0.711

