

Efficient processing of dense point clouds in GRASS GIS at US-IALE 2016 Annual Meeting

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available at

wenzeslaus.github.io/grass-lidar-talks

Points

- ▶ collected by lidar
- ▶ generated by Structure from Motion (SfM) from UAV imagery
- ▶ a lot of points



surface interpolated from points from SfM

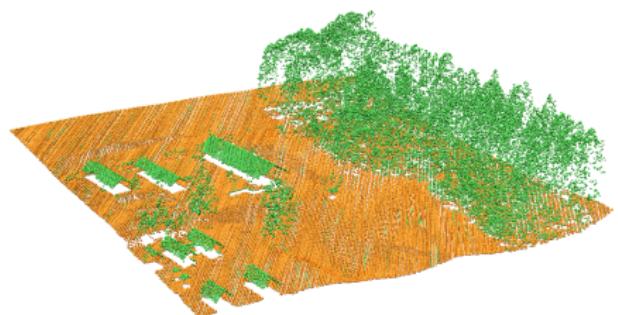
Acknowledgements

Datasets

Lidar and UAV Structure from Motion (SfM) data for GIS595/MEA792: UAV/lidar Data Analytics course

Nantahala NF, NC: Forest Leaf Structure, Terrain and Hydrophysiology. Obtained from OpenTopography.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5069/G9HT2M76>



Free, libre and open source

Scripts and code I'm writing

- ▶ review
- ▶ re-usable
 - ▶ by other people
 - ▶ by future myself

Software I'm using

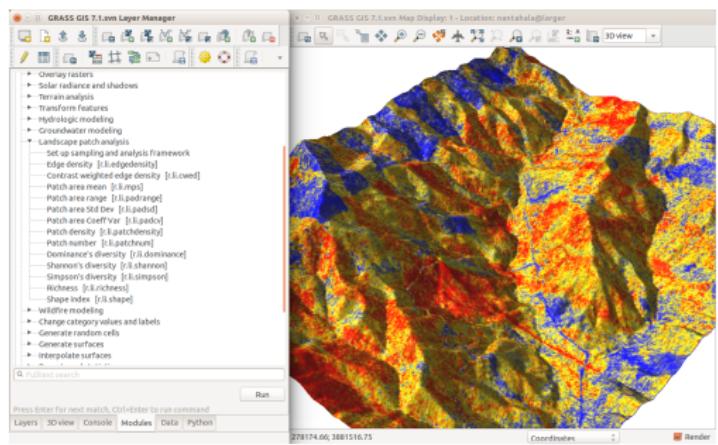
- ▶ driven by needs of users
- ▶ longevity
 - ▶ learn now, use forever
 - ▶ GRASS GIS: over 30 years of development



Open Science Logo, Greg Emmerich,
CC-BY-SA-2.0

GRASS GIS

- ▶ universal scientific and processing platform
 - ▶ GUI, CLI, Python API
 - ▶ from small laptops to supercomputers
- ▶ lidar processing included
- ▶ data size and type challenges



Acknowledgements

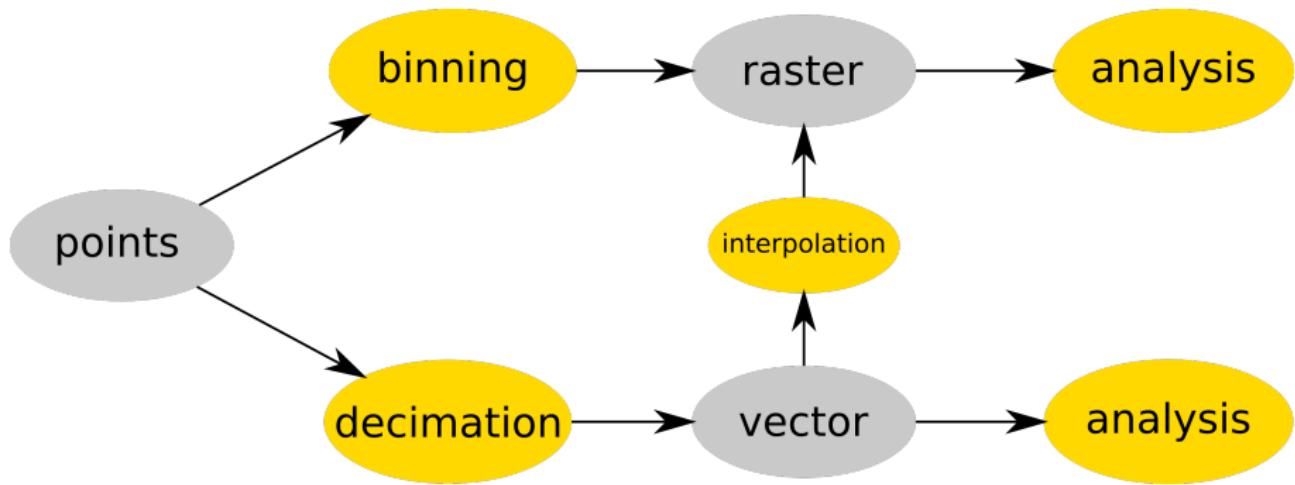
Software

Presented functionality is work done by Vaclav Petras, Markus Metz, and the GRASS development team.

Thanks to users for feedback and testing, especially to Douglas Newcomb, Helena Mitasova, Markus Neteler, Laura Belica, and William Hargrove.

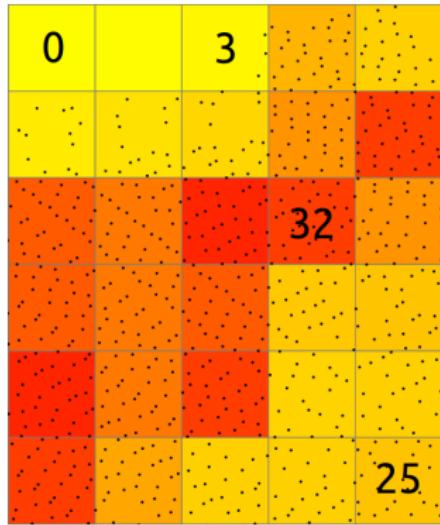


Workflow overview



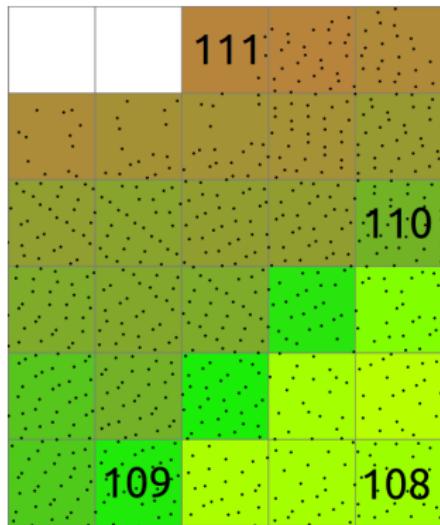
Binning as 2D histogram

- ▶ number of points in cell



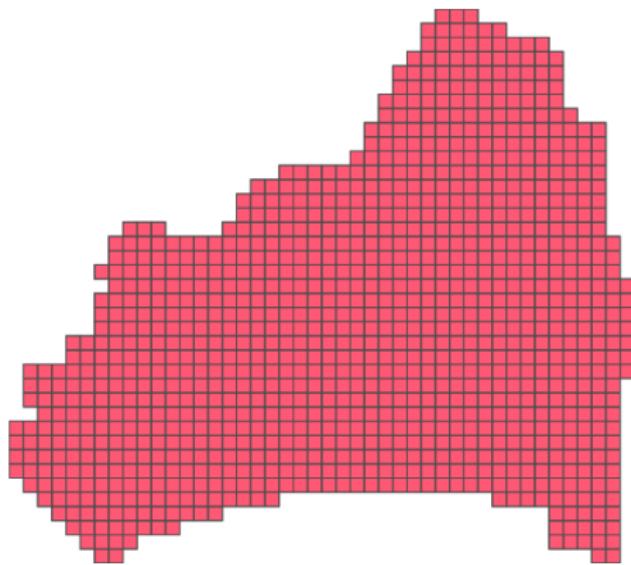
Binning points to raster

- ▶ *r.in.lidar* (import and analysis)
- ▶ statistics of point counts, height and intensity
 - ▶ n, min, max, sum
 - ▶ mean, range, skewness, ...



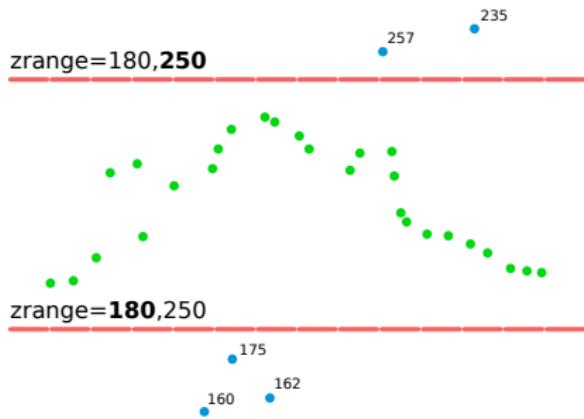
Practical functions

- ▶ analytical and practical functions in *r.in.lidar*
- ▶ read multiple tiles as one
 - ▶ no merging
 - ▶ 0.5 billion points in 90 files in minutes



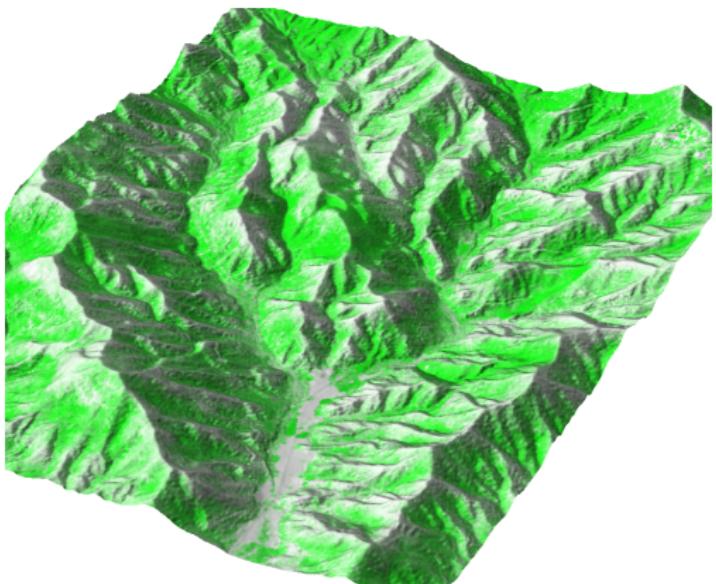
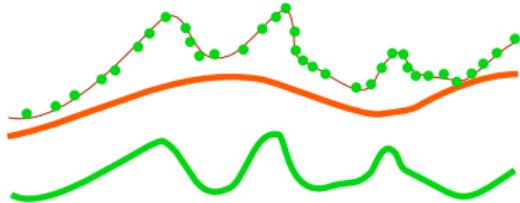
Filtering points

- ▶ filter points by
 - ▶ range of Z
 - ▶ return
 - ▶ class
 - ▶ ...
- ▶ at the time of binning with *r.in.lidar*
 - ▶ minimal additional cost



Height above a surface

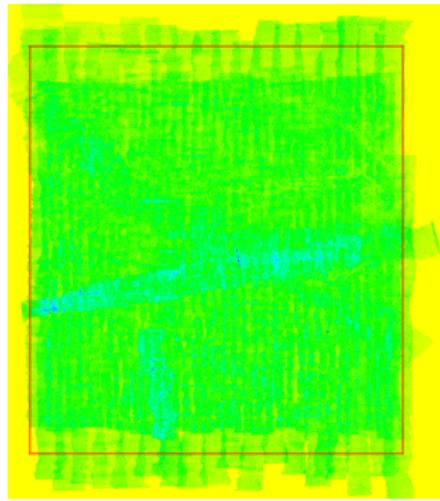
- ▶ new base raster feature
in *r.in.lidar*
- ▶ given surface + points
cloud
→ height of features



- ▶ not limited by memory

Rasterize early

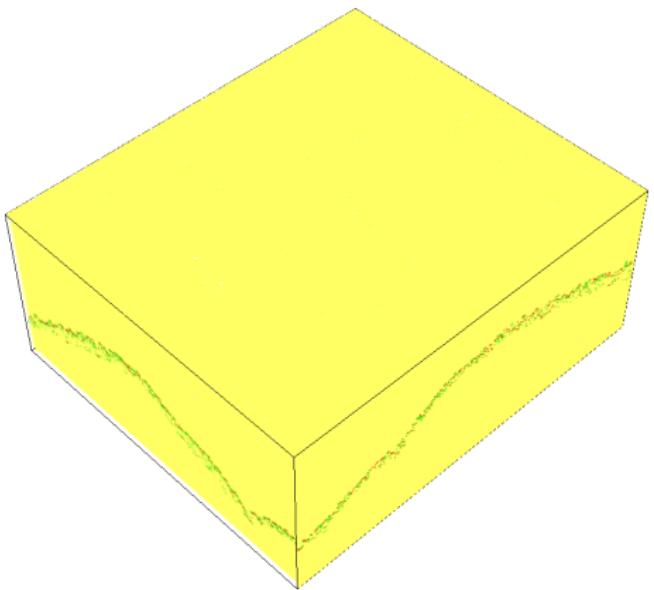
- ▶ less cells than points
 - ▶ 578 mil points (ground 30 mil)
 - ▶ 15 mil cells in $8\text{km} \times 7\text{km}$ at resolution 2m
 - ▶ faster to loop through
 - ▶ less disk space
- ▶ raster
 - ▶ natural spatial index
 - ▶ that's what the algorithms use



point density (all classes) at 5m, green ~ 200 points

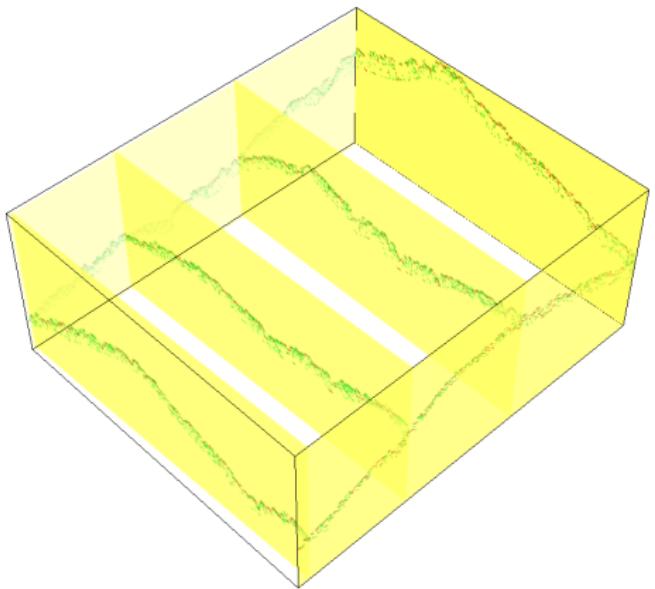
3D raster

- ▶ stacked 2D rasters
- ▶ challenging to visualize
- ▶ same principles as in 2D
 - ▶ e.g. 3D raster map algebra



3D raster

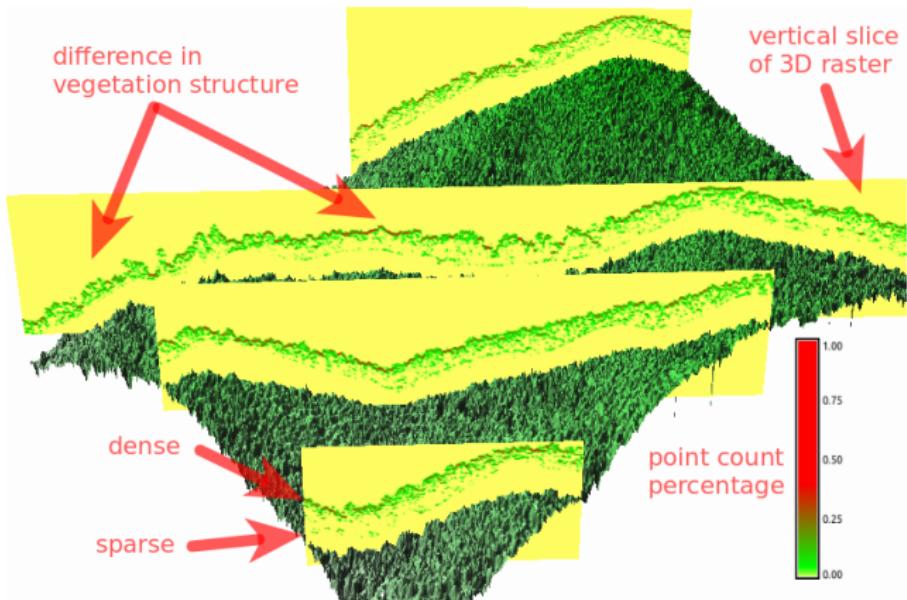
- ▶ stacked 2D rasters
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Binning points to 3D raster

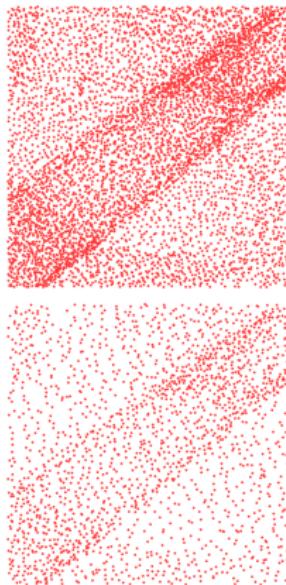
- ▶ *r3.in.lidar*
- ▶ proportional count
 - ▶ count per 3D cell relative to the count per vertical column
- ▶ intensity can be used instead of count

height reduction by base raster under development (analysis and space efficient)



Decimation

- ▶ *v.in.lidar*
 - ▶ filtering same as in *r.in.lidar*
- ▶ often more points than we need
(research shows, Singh et al. 2015, Petras et al. 2016)
- ▶ interpolation, clustering, ... are costly
- ▶ decimation \approx sampling
 - ▶ fast count-based as effective as more advanced decimation



Large point clouds

Rasters (binning of points)

- ▶ trade-off: memory (RAM) or slow
- ▶ 64bit version
 - ▶ your operating system may limit max memory

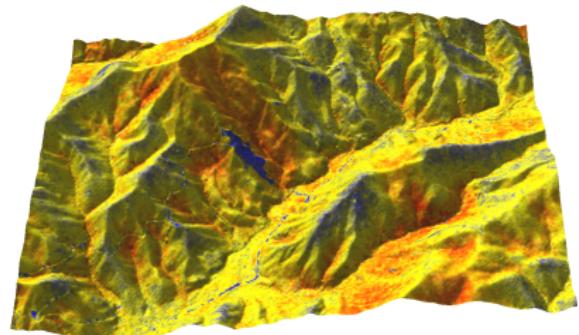
Brunswick county: binning, ≈ 1050 files, > 9 billion points

Hyde county: binning, ≈ 950 files, > 4 billion points, base elevation 5ft raster, 60ft height raster

$\approx 0.5\text{-}3$ hours, 1-13GB of memory
(in-memory mode)

Vectors (points as points)

- ▶ point cloud specific optimizations
 - ▶ no IDs stored
 - ▶ no attribute table
 - ▶ no topology created

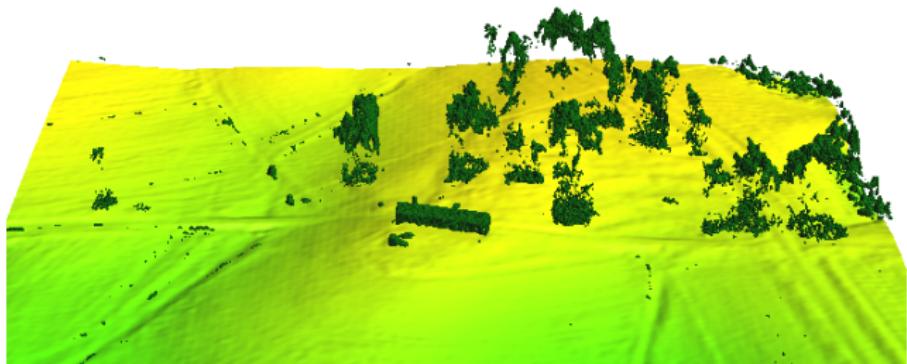


Ground detection



v.lidar.edgedetection,
v.lidar.growing,
v.lidar.correction

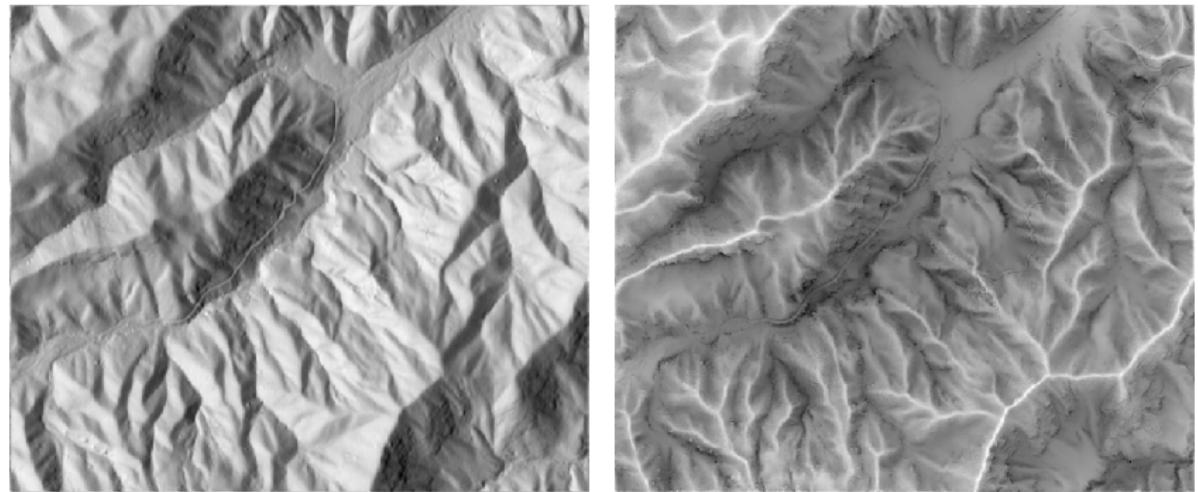
- ▶ uses returns
- ▶ *v.lidar.mcc*
 - ▶ multiscale curvature based classification algorithm¹



¹ Evans, J. S. & Hudak, A. T. 2007: A Multiscale Curvature Algorithm for Classifying Discrete Return LiDAR in Forested Environments.

Sky-view factor

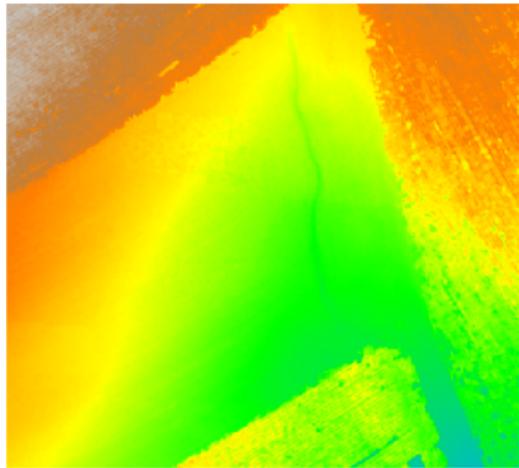
- ▶ *r.skyview* (percentage of visible sky)



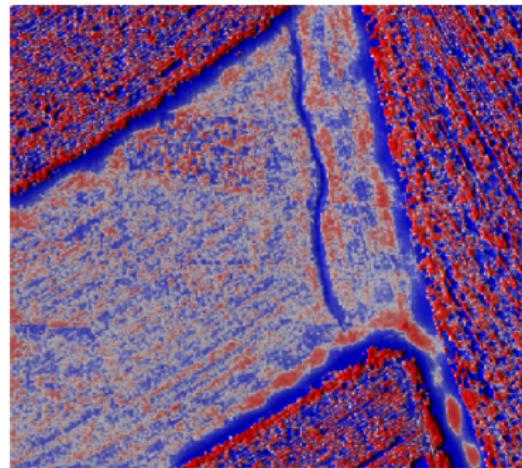
comparison of shaded relief and sky-view factor

Local relief model (LRM)

- ▶ `r.local.relief` (micro-topography, features other than trend)



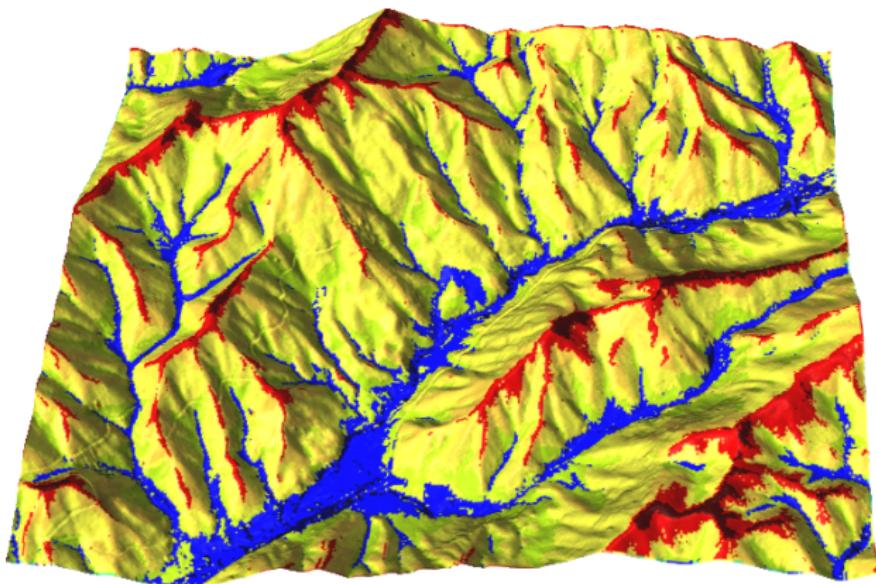
30-60cm wide, 30cm deep, 60m long gully (resolution 30cm)



Landforms

- ▶ *r.geomorphon*
- ▶ geomorphons - a new approach to classification of landform¹

¹ Jasiewicz, J., Stepinski, T., 2013, Geomorphons - a pattern recognition approach to classification and mapping of landforms, *Geomorphology*



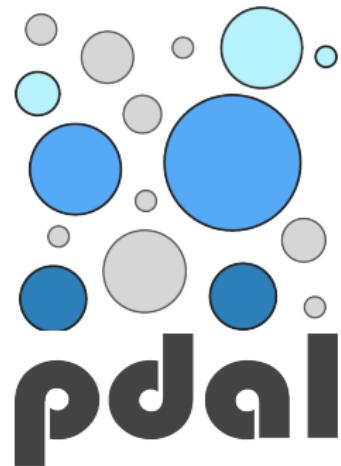
Integration with PDAL

PDAL

- ▶ Point Data Abstraction Library
- ▶ formats besides LAS/LAZ
- ▶ algorithms, filters, decimations

Experimental integration

- ▶ *v.in.pdal*
- ▶ reprojection during import
- ▶ ground filter
- ▶ compute height as a difference from ground



Summary

- ▶ rasterize early
- ▶ make use of existing methods for raster and vector processing
- ▶ 3D rasters, PDAL integration
- ▶ the plan for next 30 years driven by users – grass-user mailing list



GRASS GIS

Get GRASS GIS 7.1 development
version at
grass.osgeo.org/download

Slides available at
wenzeslaus.github.io/grass-lidar/

Paper in preparation: *Processing
UAV and lidar point clouds in
GRASS GIS*

