Homework of Chapter 3

考虑到 pcl 库本身并没有各种各样的聚类功能,因此打算用 C++ 来完成本章作业。 完成了 KMeans, GMM 和 Spectral Clustering,但是 Spectral Clustering 的效果并不好,希望老师能帮忙看一下问题出在哪里。

How to run this code?

This code is based on ROS noetic on ubuntu 20.04. The homework completed by C++ and is tested by a node named "chapter_3" in package "small_projects".

- 1. Down load the whole workspace "3d point cloud processing".
- 2. Check or modify the source file /src/small_projects/src/chapter_3.cpp
- 3. Compile the package as follows.

```
cd 3d_point_cloud_processing
catkin make
```

4. Run the chapter_3 node as follows.

```
source ./devel/setup.bash
roscore
# run below command in another terminal
rosrun small_projects chapter_3 data/cluster_data/varied.pcd GMM 3
# data/cluster_data/varied.pcd is the input point cloud file
# GMM is the cluster method, you can also using KMeans or Spectral_Clustrering
# 3 is the cluster number, you can input other int number
```

文件转换

根据作业要求,需要用 scipy 库来生成原始数据,因此编写了一个 python 脚本 (src/sript/generate_cluster_input.py) 用来生成 原始数据,转换为 open3d 的点云数据并保存为 pcd 文件,保存路径为 data/cluster_data。

由于生成的是点是二维平面上的点,考虑到通用性,保存的 pcd 文件为三维点云,其中 z 轴的坐标值取 0。

API

有了 pcd 文件,就可以直接直接使用 pcl 库读取。

在本次作业中,将聚类算法写成了一个类,名为 ClusterAlgorithm,类中设置了一些成员函数用来给其

传入聚类所用的方法,点云,迭代次数等。聚类的结果存入一个 vector 容器中(cluster_indeces),其容器的大小与簇的个数相同,每个元素分别存储着每个簇中含有的点云的 index。

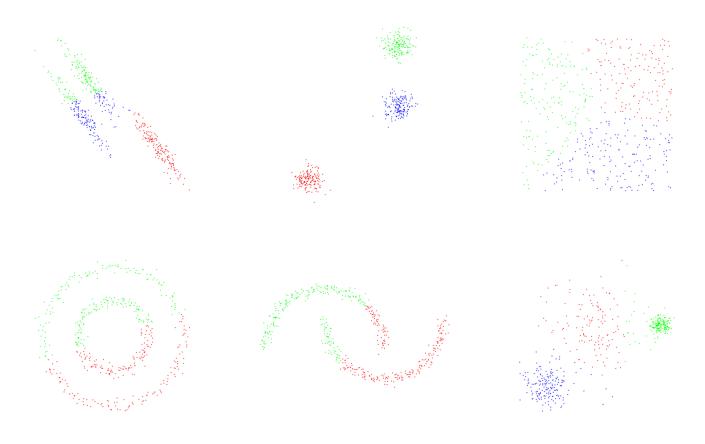
```
// src/small_projects/src/chapter_1.cpp
// read the pcd file
pcl::PointCloud<pcl::PointXYZRGBA>::Ptr cloud(new pcl::PointCloud<pcl::PointXYZRGBA>);
pcl::io::loadPCDFile<pcl::PointXYZRGBA> ("data/cluster_data/noisy_moons.pcd", *cloud);

// cluster
ClusterAlgorithm cluster;
boost::shared_ptr<std::vector<pcl::PointIndices>> cluster_indeces(new std::vector<pcl::Fint cluster_num = 2;
int max_iterations = 5;
cluster.setInputPointCloud(cloud);
cluster.setClusterMethod("KMeans");
cluster.setClusterNumber(cluster_num);
cluster.setClusterNumber(cluster_num);
cluster.setMaxIterations(max_iterations);
cluster.execCluster();
cluster.getClusterResult(cluster_indeces);</pre>
```

KMeans

算法效果

算法效果与scipy的结果类似,如下所示。



算法概述

除了老师的课件以外, KMeans 算法也可以参考《机器学习》P202。

KMeans 算法主要包括 E step 和 M step,两者交替进行,不断更新每个簇的中心位置。

E step 主要是根据已知的几个簇的中心点的位置,遍历每个点,计算每个店与当前簇的中心点的距离,并选择最小距离的簇作为该点的簇。

M step 主要是根据每个簇所拥有的点的坐标,通过计算平均值的方式生成一个新的簇的中心点,作为更新后的簇的中心点。

代码

ClusterAlgorithm 的成员函数 execCluster() 实际上根据输入的方法不同,调用不同的代码。实际上最终执行 KMeans 算法的是函数 cluster_KMeans_vectors(), 这个函数以 std::vectorEigen::VectorXf 为输入参数而不是点云数据,为的是该函数可以被 Spectral Clustering 复用。

要想使用函数 cluster_KMeans_vectors() ,需要先将点云转化为 std::vectorEigen::VectorXf,如下所示:

```
// src/small_projects/include/chaper_3/cluster_algorithm.h
    void execCluster()
    {
        if (cluster_method_ == "KMeans")
            std::vector<Eigen::VectorXf> km_vectors;
            Eigen::VectorXf temp_vector3f;
            temp_vector3f.resize(3);
            for (int point_index = 0; point_index < cloud_->size(); ++point_index)
            {
                temp_vector3f(0) = cloud_->points.at(point_index).x;
                temp_vector3f(1) = cloud_->points.at(point_index).y;
                temp_vector3f(2) = cloud_->points.at(point_index).z;
                km_vectors.push_back(temp_vector3f); // calculate km_vectors
            }
            cluster_KMeans_vectors(km_vectors); // KMeans algorithm on km_vectors
        else if (cluster_method_ == "GMM")
        {
            cluster_GMM();
        else if (cluster_method_ == "Spectral_Clustering")
        {
            std::vector<Eigen::VectorXf> km_vectors;
            calculate_KM_input(km_vectors); // calculate km_vectors
            cluster_KMeans_vectors(km_vectors); // KMeans algorithm on km_vectors
        }
        else
            std::cout << "Input method is invalid!" << std::endl;</pre>
        }
    }
```

比较长的函数的实现,放在了同名的 hpp 文件中,cluster_KMeans() 的具体实现如下: 简而言之,首先随机几个点作为初始点,然后进入循环,执行 E Step,E Step 主要是更新每个点的所 属簇的标签 cluster_labels。执行完 E Step 后,执行 M Step,M Step 主要是更新每个簇的中心 cluster_centroid。

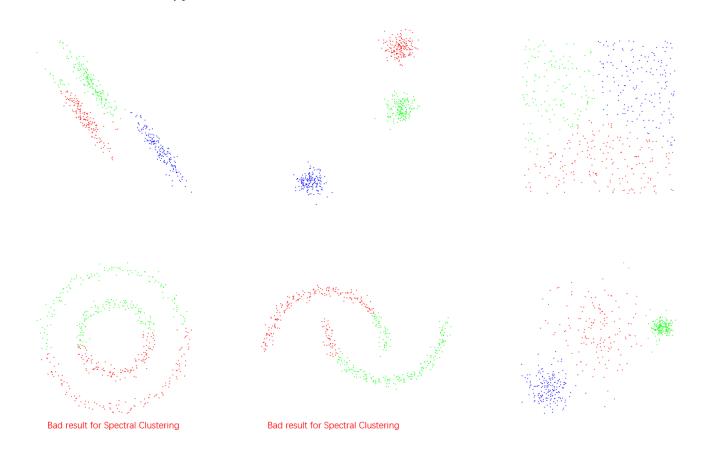
```
// src/small_projects/include/chaper_3/cluster_algorithm.hpp
void ClusterAlgorithm::cluster_KMeans_vectors(std::vector<Eigen::VectorXf>& km_vectors)
{
    srand(time(0));
    int dim = km_vectors.at(0).size();
    // random select K (cluster_num) points as the intial position of clusters
    std::vector<Eigen::VectorXf> cluster_centroid;
    Eigen::VectorXf temp_vector;
    int rand_index;
    for (int cluster_index = 0; cluster_index < cluster_num_; ++cluster_index)</pre>
    {
        rand_index = std::rand() % km_vectors.size();
        temp_vector = km_vectors.at(rand_index);
        cluster_centroid.push_back(temp_vector);
    }
    // interation loop
    std::vector<int> cluster_labels(km_vectors.size(), -1);
    std::vector<float> distance(cluster_num_, -1.0); // For one point, the distance btw
    int iteration = 0;
    while (iteration < max_iterations_)</pre>
        // E step: calculate which cluster does each point belong to
        for (int point_index = 0; point_index < km_vectors.size(); ++point_index)</pre>
            for (int cluster_index = 0; cluster_index < cluster_num_; ++cluster_index)</pre>
                Eigen::VectorXf diff = cluster_centroid.at(cluster_index) - km_vectors.a
                distance.at(cluster_index) = diff.norm();
            cluster_labels.at(point_index) = (min_element(distance.begin(), distance.enc
        // M step: update the centroid of each cluster
        std::vector<Eigen::VectorXf> cluster_centroid_sum(cluster_num_);
        for (int cluster_index = 0; cluster_index < cluster_num_; ++cluster_index)</pre>
        {
            cluster_centroid_sum.at(cluster_index).resize(dim);
            cluster_centroid_sum.at(cluster_index).setZero();
        }
        std::vector<int> cluster_sum_num(cluster_num_, 0);
        for (int point_index = 0; point_index < km_vectors.size(); ++point_index)</pre>
        {
            int cluster_index = cluster_labels.at(point_index);
            cluster_centroid_sum.at(cluster_index) += km_vectors.at(point_index);
            cluster_sum_num.at(cluster_index) += 1; // add 1 at the corresponding cluste
        for (int cluster_index = 0; cluster_index < cluster_num_; ++cluster_index)</pre>
        {
            cluster_centroid.at(cluster_index) = cluster_centroid_sum.at(cluster_index)
        ++iteration;
```

```
// store the cluster result
ClusterAlgorithm::cluster_indices_->resize(cluster_num_);
for (int point_index = 0; point_index < km_vectors.size(); ++point_index)
{
    int cluster_index = cluster_labels.at(point_index);
    ClusterAlgorithm::cluster_indices_->at(cluster_index).indices.push_back(point_ir)
}
```

Spectral Clustring

算法效果

算法效果不太理想,与scipy上的结果有所不同,具体哪里有问题有待查证。



算法概述

谱聚类的算法流程如下:

- 1. 通过两个点之间的相似度, 计算出相似度矩阵 W 矩阵;
- 2. W 矩阵每行去和, 存入对角位置, 记为 D 矩阵;
- 3. 计算 L 矩阵, L = D W;

- 4. 计算 L 矩阵的特征值和特征向量, 取最小的 k 个特征值对应的调整向量,拼接成矩阵 V:
- 5. 取矩阵 V 的每一行,为一个 k 维的向量,共计 n 个 k 维的向量;
- 6. 使用 KMeans 对 n 个 k 维的向量进行聚类。

代码

最后的 KMeans 对 $n \land k$ 维的向量进行聚类是复用 KMeans 的函数,不再赘述。这里主要介绍函数 calculate_KM_input(),即如何计算出 $n \land k$ 维的向量,重点如下:

- 1. 使用高斯函数计算相似度
- 2. 使用 Eigen 库求 L 矩阵的特征值和特征向量, 特征向量并不是严格按照特征值从小到大排列,因此需要对特征向量进行排序。 本例中使用结构体 EigenValueAndVector 将特征值和特征向量绑定,又定义了一个函数 less_based_on_eigenvalue(),该函数基于绑定的特征值来比较两个结构体 EigenValueAndVector 的大小,最后使用 STL 的函数 sort()来进行排序,整个排序算法封装为一个私有的成员函数 sortEigenvectorsByEigenvalues,如下:

```
// src/small_projects/include/chaper_3/cluster_algorithm.hpp
struct EigenValueAndVector
{
    float eigenvalue;
    Eigen::VectorXf eigenvector;
};
bool less_based_on_eigenvalue(EigenValueAndVector a, EigenValueAndVector b)
{
    return a.eigenvalue < b.eigenvalue;</pre>
}
void ClusterAlgorithm::sortEigenvectorsByEigenvalues(Eigen::MatrixXf& eigenvalues, Eiger
{
    std::vector<EigenValueAndVector> eigenvalue_and_vectors;
    int size = eigenvalues.col(0).size();
    EigenValueAndVector temp_eigenvalue_and_vector;
    for (int index = 0; index < size; ++index)</pre>
    {
        temp_eigenvalue_and_vector.eigenvalue = eigenvalues(index, index);
        temp_eigenvalue_and_vector.eigenvector = eigenvectors.col(index);
        eigenvalue_and_vectors.push_back(temp_eigenvalue_and_vector);
    }
    std::sort(eigenvalue_and_vectors.begin(), eigenvalue_and_vectors.end(), less_based_c
    for (int index = 0; index < eigenvalue_and_vectors.size(); ++index)</pre>
    {
        eigenvalues(index, index) = eigenvalue_and_vectors.at(index).eigenvalue;
        eigenvectors.col(index) = eigenvalue_and_vectors.at(index).eigenvector / eigenva
    }
}
```

3. 计算各个矩阵,计算特征值和特征向量主要是依赖 Eigen 库,函数 calculate KM input() 如下:

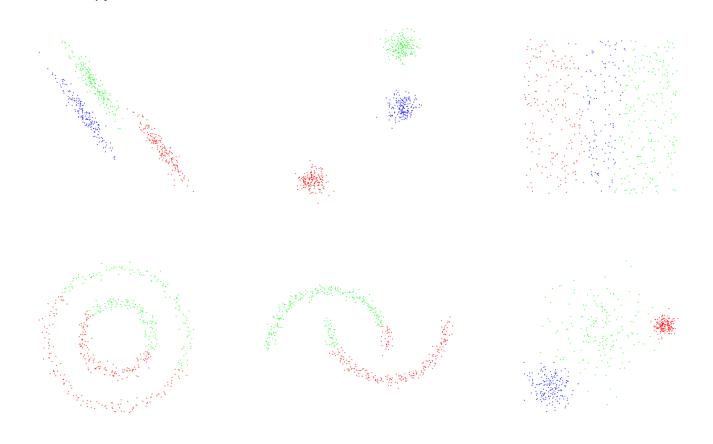
```
// src/small_projects/include/chaper_3/cluster_algorithm.hpp
void ClusterAlgorithm::cluster_KMeans_vectors(std::vector<Eigen::VectorXf>& km_vectors)
{
    srand(time(0));
    int dim = km_vectors.at(0).size();
    // random select K (cluster_num) points as the intial position of clusters
    std::vector<Eigen::VectorXf> cluster_centroid;
    Eigen::VectorXf temp_vector;
    int rand_index;
    for (int cluster_index = 0; cluster_index < cluster_num_; ++cluster_index)</pre>
    {
        rand_index = std::rand() % km_vectors.size();
        temp_vector = km_vectors.at(rand_index);
        cluster_centroid.push_back(temp_vector);
    }
    // interation loop
    std::vector<int> cluster_labels(km_vectors.size(), -1);
    std::vector<float> distance(cluster_num_, -1.0); // For one point, the distance btw
    int iteration = 0;
    while (iteration < max_iterations_)</pre>
        // E step: calculate which cluster does each point belong to
        for (int point_index = 0; point_index < km_vectors.size(); ++point_index)</pre>
            for (int cluster_index = 0; cluster_index < cluster_num_; ++cluster_index)</pre>
                Eigen::VectorXf diff = cluster_centroid.at(cluster_index) - km_vectors.a
                distance.at(cluster_index) = diff.norm();
            cluster_labels.at(point_index) = (min_element(distance.begin(), distance.enc
        // M step: update the centroid of each cluster
        std::vector<Eigen::VectorXf> cluster_centroid_sum(cluster_num_);
        for (int cluster_index = 0; cluster_index < cluster_num_; ++cluster_index)</pre>
        {
            cluster_centroid_sum.at(cluster_index).resize(dim);
            cluster_centroid_sum.at(cluster_index).setZero();
        }
        std::vector<int> cluster_sum_num(cluster_num_, 0);
        for (int point_index = 0; point_index < km_vectors.size(); ++point_index)</pre>
        {
            int cluster_index = cluster_labels.at(point_index);
            cluster_centroid_sum.at(cluster_index) += km_vectors.at(point_index);
            cluster_sum_num.at(cluster_index) += 1; // add 1 at the corresponding cluste
        for (int cluster_index = 0; cluster_index < cluster_num_; ++cluster_index)</pre>
        {
            cluster_centroid.at(cluster_index) = cluster_centroid_sum.at(cluster_index)
        ++iteration;
```

```
// store the cluster result
ClusterAlgorithm::cluster_indices_->resize(cluster_num_);
for (int point_index = 0; point_index < km_vectors.size(); ++point_index)
{
    int cluster_index = cluster_labels.at(point_index);
    ClusterAlgorithm::cluster_indices_->at(cluster_index).indices.push_back(point_ir)
}
```

GMM

算法效果

算法效果与scipy的结果相同,如下所示。



算法概述

除了老师的课件以外, KMeans 算法也可以参考《机器学习》P210。

KMeans 算法主要包括 E step 和 M step,两者交替进行。

E step 主要是根据已知的高斯混合模型,以及点的具体坐标的前提下,计算各混合成分生成的后验概率。遍历每个点,选择后验概率最高的成分作为每个点的簇。

M step 主要是根据每个点的坐标,以及各混合成分的后验概率,来更新高斯混合模型的参数,包括均值,协方差,以及混合权重。

代码

一些参数在代码中的变量如下所示:

alphas:高斯混合模型各个分量的权重 mus:高斯很合模型各个分量的均值

sigmas: 高斯很合模型各个分量的均值

gammas:给定样品在各个分量下的后验概率

```
// src/small_projects/include/chaper_3/cluster_algorithm.hpp
void ClusterAlgorithm::cluster_GMM()
{
    srand(time(0));
    int dim = 3;
    // use 1/cluster_num as the weight of each gaussian distribution
    std::vector<float> alphas(cluster_num_, 1/static_cast<float>(cluster_num_));
    // random select cluster_num points as initial mus
    std::vector<Eigen::Vector3f> mus;
    Eigen::Vector3f temp_point;
    int rand_index;
    for (int cluster_index = 0; cluster_index < cluster_num_; ++cluster_index)</pre>
    {
        rand_index = std::rand() % cloud_->size();
        temp_point(0) = cloud_->points.at(rand_index).x;
        temp_point(1) = cloud_->points.at(rand_index).y;
        temp_point(2) = cloud_->points.at(rand_index).z;
        mus.push_back(temp_point); // initial mus complete
    }
    // use matrix I as the cov matrix of each gaussian distribution
    std::vector<Eigen::Matrix3f> sigmas(cluster_num_, Eigen::Matrix3f::Identity());
    // interation loop
    std::vector<Eigen::VectorXf> gammas(cloud_->size());
    int iteration = 0;
    while (iteration < max_iterations_)</pre>
    {
        // E step: Refer to 《机器学习》P210
        for (int point_index = 0; point_index < cloud_->size(); ++point_index)
        {
            // for each points, calculate posteriors of gaussian distribution
            Eigen::Vector3f temp_point(cloud_->points.at(point_index).x, cloud_->points.
            gammas.at(point_index).resize(cluster_num_);
            // calculate the denominator firstly
            float temp_denominator = 0;
            for (int cluster_index = 0; cluster_index <cluster_num_; ++cluster_index)</pre>
            {
                temp_denominator += alphas.at(cluster_index) * gaussian_distribution(tem
            }
            // calculate the numerators and posteriors of gaussian distribution
            float temp_numerator;
            for (int cluster_index = 0; cluster_index < cluster_num_; ++cluster_index)</pre>
            {
                temp_numerator = alphas.at(cluster_index) * gaussian_distribution(temp_r
                gammas.at(point_index)(cluster_index) = temp_numerator / temp_denominate
            }
        }
        // M step: Refer to 《机器学习》P210
```

```
std::vector<float> effective_num(cluster_num_, 0);
    for (int point_index = 0; point_index < cloud_->size(); ++point_index)
        for (int cluster_index = 0; cluster_index < cluster_num_; ++cluster_index)</pre>
        {
            effective_num.at(cluster_index) += gammas.at(point_index)(cluster_index)
        }
    }
    std::vector<Eigen::Vector3f> temp_mus_numerator(cluster_num_, Eigen::Vector3f::Z
    std::vector<Eigen::Matrix3f> temp_sigmas_numerator(cluster_num_, Eigen::Matrix3f
    for (int cluster_index = 0; cluster_index < cluster_num_; ++cluster_index)</pre>
    {
        // update the mus
        for (int point_index = 0; point_index < cloud_->size(); ++point_index)
        {
            Eigen::Vector3f temp_point(cloud_->points.at(point_index).x, cloud_->poi
            temp_mus_numerator.at(cluster_index) += gammas.at(point_index)(cluster_i
        }
        mus.at(cluster_index) = temp_mus_numerator.at(cluster_index) / effective_num
        // update the sigmas
        for (int point_index = 0; point_index < cloud_->size(); ++point_index)
        {
            Eigen::Vector3f temp_point(cloud_->points.at(point_index).x, cloud_->poi
            temp_sigmas_numerator.at(cluster_index) += gammas.at(point_index)(cluste
        }
        sigmas.at(cluster_index) = temp_sigmas_numerator.at(cluster_index) / effecti
        // below code is used to avoid sigularity
        for (int dim_index = 0; dim_index < dim; ++dim_index)</pre>
        {
            if (sigmas.at(cluster_index)(dim_index, dim_index) < 0.01)</pre>
                sigmas.at(cluster_index)(dim_index, dim_index) = 0.01;
        }
        // update the alphas
        alphas.at(cluster_index) = effective_num.at(cluster_index) / cloud_->size();
    ++iteration;
// store the cluster result
ClusterAlgorithm::cluster_indices_->resize(cluster_num_);
Eigen::VectorXf::Index cluster_label;
for (int point_index = 0; point_index < cloud_->size(); ++point_index)
    //int cluster_label;
    gammas.at(point_index).maxCoeff(&cluster_label);
    ClusterAlgorithm::cluster_indices_->at(cluster_label).indices.push_back(point_ir
```

}

}

}

```
{
    return 1 / std::sqrt(std::pow(2 * PI, x.size()) * sigma.determinant()) * std::exp(-@
}
```