



深蓝学院  
shenlanxueyuan.com

## 三维点云处理第四章作业讲评



主讲人 冯拓





## Object detection pipeline for lidar

- Use KITTI 3D object detection dataset, select 3 point clouds, do the followings.
- Step 1. Remove the ground from the lidar points. Visualize ground as blue.
  - Any method you want – LSQ, Hough, RANSAC
- Step 2. Clustering over the remaining points. Visualize the clusters with random colors.
  - Any method you want
- Step 3. Classification over the clusters
  - Homework of Lecture 5
- Step 4. Report the detection precision-recall for three categories: vehicle, pedestrian, cyclist
  - Homework of Lecture 5

- 优秀：地面分割正确；地物聚类正确；
- 良：地面分割或地物聚类正确；
- 不合格：其他情况。

# 整体流程

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- 读取数据；
- 预处理；
- 地面分割；
- 删除地面点，做聚类。

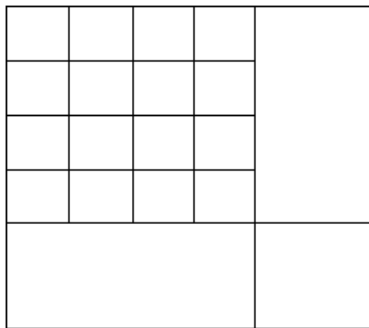


# 预处理

- 点云降采样 (Voxel) ;
- 高度滤波;
- 分块分割;

$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$   
 $x \geq 0, y < 0$   
 $x < 0, y < 0$   
 $x < 0, y \geq 0$

4个大区域



19个小区域

参考陈贤波的作业

```
# 屏蔽开始  
z_filter = data[:, 2] < lidar_height  
z_filter_down = data[:, 2] > lidar_height_down  
filt = np.logical_and(z_filter_down, z_filter)  
data_filtered = data[filt, :]
```

参考yuanxun的作业



# 第一题 地面分割 RANSAC

## ● 算法流程

- 1、确定迭代次数；
- 2、在迭代次数内：
  - 2.1 随机选择三个点组成平面（判断三个点是否共线）；
  - 2.2 构造坐标矩阵；
  - 2.3 求平面方程；
  - 2.4 求所有点到平面的距离；
  - 2.5 统计inlier个数（距离小于阈值）；
- 3、迭代选择inlier个数最多的平面。



# 确定迭代次数

- 指定迭代次数;
- 计算理论迭代次数;

$$N = \frac{\log(1 - p)}{\log(1 - (1 - e)^s)}$$

```
inlier_ratio = 0.5  
iteration_num = math.ceil(math.log(1-0.99) / math.log(1-pow(inlier_ratio, 3)))  
print(iteration_num)
```

# 判断三个点的关系

## ●判断三个点是否共线;

- 1、满足满秩矩阵
- 2、利用比例关系

```
while True:
    sample_index = random.sample(range(sz),3)
    p = data[sample_index,:]
    if np.linalg.matrix_rank(p)==3:
        break
```

```
vector1 = xyz[1,:] - xyz[0,:]
vector2 = xyz[2,:] - xyz[0,:]

# 共线性检查 ; 0过滤
if not np.all(vector1):
    # print('will divide by zero..', vector1)
    return None
dy1dy2 = vector2 / vector1
# 2向量如果是一条直线, 那么必然它的xyz都是同一个比例关系
if not ((dy1dy2[0] != dy1dy2[1]) or (dy1dy2[2] != dy1dy2[1])):
    return None
```



# 求平面方程 计算abcd

## ● 计算平面方程:

```
#求由x点组成的的平面的方程
a = (X[1,1] - X[0,1])*(X[2,2] - X[0,2]) - (X[2,1] - X[0,1])*(X[1,2] - X[0,2])
b = -(X[1,0] - X[0,0])*(X[2,2] - X[0,2]) + (X[2,0] - X[0,0])*(X[1,2] - X[0,2])
c = (X[1,0] - X[0,0])*(X[2,1] - X[0,1]) - (X[2,0] - X[0,0])*(X[1,1] - X[0,1])
ABC = np.zeros((3,1))
ABC[0] = a
ABC[1] = b
ABC[2] = c
d = np.dot(X[0,:],ABC)[0]
print('a',a,'b',b,'c',c,'d',d)
```

## ● 计算距离:

```
#求所有点到平面的距离
vector = data - X[0,:]
distance = np.dot(vector,ABC)/np.linalg.norm(ABC)
distance = np.abs(distance)
```

$$d = \frac{|Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

# 求平面方程 点法式

## ●点法式;

平面  $\pi$  :

$\pi$  上一点:  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

垂直于  $\pi$  的法向量:  $n = (A, B, C)$

则:  $n \cdot \overrightarrow{M_0M} = (A, B, C) \cdot (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = 0$

## ●计算距离:

$$d = \frac{\overrightarrow{M_0M_1} \cdot \vec{n}}{\|\vec{n}\|}$$

```
# 2. solve model: 计算平面单位法向量 n
p12 = p2 - p1
p13 = p3 - p1
n = np.cross(p12, p13)
n = n / np.linalg.norm(n) # 单位化

# 3. computer distance(error function):
count = 0
for point in data:
    d = abs(np.dot((point-p1), n))
```

善用numpy, 减少循环的使用

参考小我吃辣不加价的作业

# 利用平面法向量与Z轴夹角

- 只使用inlier作为判断条件的不足；

导致某个点数较多的非地面平面占据inlier个数；

避免将平直墙面检测为地面，必须将夹角加入判断条件；

参考Blackest的作业

```
# 法向量与Z轴(0,0,1)夹角
alphaz = math.acos(abs(coeffs[2]) / r)

.....

if near_point_num > max_point_num and alphaz < alpha_threshold:
    max_point_num = near_point_num

.....

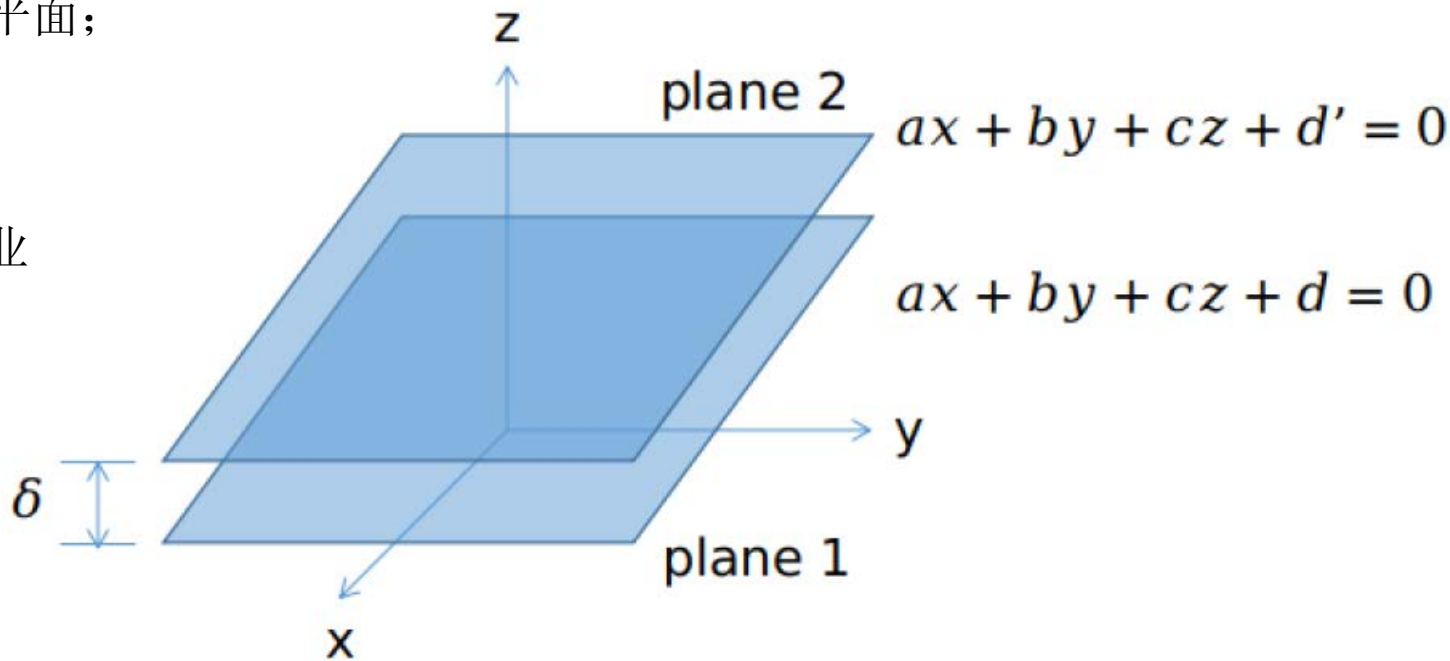
alpha = alphaz
```



# 地面点选取

- 1、选择inlier点；
- 2、利用分割平面；

参考Alex-Su的作业





# LSQ

LSQ可以精修RANSAC的分割结果

```
def LSQ(data):  
    # model: ax + by + cz + d = 0  
    H = np.cov(data.T)  
    eigenvalues, eigenvectors = np.linalg.eig(H)  
    sorted_idx = np.argsort(eigenvalues)  
    a, b, c = eigenvectors[sorted_idx[0]]  
    print("means of xyz: ", data.mean(axis=0))  
    xyz_means = data.mean(axis=0)  
    d = -(a*xyz_means[0] + b*xyz_means[1] + c*xyz_means[2])  
    params = [a, b, c, d]  
    print("params = ", params)  
    return params
```

```
params = LSQ(data=data)  
for idx, point in enumerate(data):  
    dist = point2plane(point, params)  
    if dist < tao:  
        ground_index.append(idx)  
    else:  
        no_ground_index.append(idx)  
        segmengted_cloud.append(point)
```

参考小我吃辣不加价的作业



## 第二题 地物聚类 DBSCAN

### ● 算法流程

- 1、创建访问记录矩阵;
- 2、循环直到所有点标记为visited;
  - 2.1 在未标记的点中随机选择初始点，并修改状态;
  - 2.2 获取初始点 $r$ 半径范围内的近邻;
  - 2.3 若近邻数量小于 $\text{min\_samples}$ ，则标记为noise; 大于等于 $\text{min\_samples}$ ，标记为核心点;
  - 2.4 从初始点创建新的聚类;
- 3、遍历其近邻;



# 地物聚类 DBSCAN

## ● 算法流程

## ● 遍历其近邻;

参考SISE的作业

```
# 3.遍历其近邻
core_stack=[]
neighbors_stack=[]
while(iscore[index]):
    tic=time.time()
    for j in neighbors:
        # 3.1 若该点未visited, 标记该点为visited, 并将该点加入cluster
        if(isvisited[j]):
            continue
        else:
            isvisited[j]=True
            clusters_index[j]=cluster_num
            # 3.2 判断该点是否为core point
            neighbors=kd.query_ball_point(data[j],r)
            k=len(neighbors)
            if(k>=min_samples):
                iscore[j]=True
                # 将 core point的索引 和 其近邻索引 别入栈
                core_stack.append(j)
                neighbors_stack.append(neighbors)
    # 若栈非空, 说明近邻中有core point, 将该点作为p点, 遍历其近邻
    toc=time.time()
    print("遍历完一个点的所有近邻花费时间: %.2fs"%(toc-tic))
    if len(core_stack):
        index=core_stack.pop()
        neighbors=neighbors_stack.pop()
    #若栈空, 则该聚类搜索结束
    else:
        cluster_num+=1
        break
```



# C++实现

## ●地面分割 RANSAC 核心代码

```
#include "ransac.h"

std::pair<Eigen::Vector3d, PointXYZ> ransac(pcl::PointCloud<PointXYZ>::Ptr db, int max_iter){
    srand(time(0));
    std::vector<int> index_final;
    PointXYZ plat_point;
    Eigen::Vector3d ABC;
    index_final.clear();
    while(max_iter--){
        std::vector<int> index;
        index.clear();
        for(int k = 0; k < 3; k++){
            index.push_back(rand() % db->size());
        }
        double x1, y1, z1, x2, y2, z2, x3, y3, z3;
        auto idx = index.begin();
        x1 = (*idx)[0];
        y1 = (*idx)[1];
        z1 = (*idx)[2];
        idx++;
        x2 = (*idx)[0];
        y2 = (*idx)[1];
        z2 = (*idx)[2];
        idx++;
        x3 = (*idx)[0];
        y3 = (*idx)[1];
        z3 = (*idx)[2];
        Platform p;
        p.a = (y2 - y1)*(z3 - z1) - (z2 - z1)*(y3 - y1);
        p.b = (z2 - z1)*(x3 - x1) - (x2 - x1)*(z3 - z1);
        p.c = (x2 - x1)*(y3 - y1) - (y2 - y1)*(x3 - x1);
        p.d = -(p.a*x2 + p.b*y2 + p.c*z2);
        for(int i = 0; i < db->size(); i++){
            double x4 = (*db)[i].x;
            double y4 = (*db)[i].y;
            double z4 = (*db)[i].z;
            double dis = fabs((x4 - x2)*p.a + (y4 - y2)*p.b + (z4 - z2)*p.c) / sqrt(p.a*p.a + p.b*p.b + p.c*p.c);
            if(dis < 0.12){
                index.push_back(i);
            }
        }
        if(index.size() > index_final.size()){
            index_final = index;
            plat_point = PointXYZ(x1, y1, z1);
            ABC = Eigen::Vector3d(p.a, p.b, p.c);
        }
    }
    return make_pair(ABC, plat_point);
}
```

参考ESOman的作业





# C++实现

## ●地面分割 RANSAC 核心代码

```
x3 = (*db)[*idx].x;  
y3 = (*db)[*idx].y;  
z3 = (*db)[*idx].z;  
Platform p;  
p.a = (y2 - y1)*(z3 - z1) - (z2-z1)*(y3 - y1);  
p.b = (z2 - z1)*(x3 - x1) - (x2-x1)*(z3 - z1);  
p.c = (x2 - x1)*(y3 - y1) - (y2-y1)*(x3 - x1);  
p.d = -(p.a*x2 + p.b*y2 + p.c*z2);  
for(int i=0;i < db->size();i++){  
    double x4 = (*db)[i].x;  
    double y4 = (*db)[i].y;  
    double z4 = (*db)[i].z;  
    double dis = fabs((x4-x2)*p.a+(y4-y2)*p.b+(z4-z2)*p.c)/sqrt(p.a*p.a+p.b*p.b+p.c*p.c);  
    if(dis<0.12){  
        index.push_back(i);  
    }  
}  
//更新集合  
if(index.size()>index_final.size()){  
    index_final = index;  
    plat_point = PointXYZ(x1,y1,z1);  
    ABC = Eigen::Vector3d(p.a,p.b,p.c);
```

```
/*对降维后的点云进行RANSAC*/  
int point_size = points->size()-1;  
chrono::steady_clock::time_point t5 = chrono::steady_clock::now();  
std::pair<Eigen::Vector3d,PointXYZ> plat_point;  
cout << "滤波后的点云数量: " << cloud_filtered->size() << endl;  
plat_point = ransac(cloud_filtered,300);  
/*对所有点云进行计算离平面距离,并提取对应的index*/  
std::vector<int> platform_index; //存放平面点的容器  
for(int i = 0 ; i<points->size();i++){  
    Eigen::Vector3d dis_vector;  
    dis_vector[0] = (*points)[i].x - plat_point.second.x;  
    dis_vector[1] = (*points)[i].y - plat_point.second.y;  
    dis_vector[2] = (*points)[i].z - plat_point.second.z;  
    double dis;  
    dis = fabs(dis_vector.dot(plat_point.first))/(double)sqrt(plat_point.first.squaredNorm());  
    if(dis < 0.28){  
        platform_index.push_back(i);  
    }  
}
```

计算每个点的距离  
时的区别

参考ESOman的作业

## ●地物聚类 DBSCAN 核心代码

```
void dbscan::run(){
    for(int i=0;i<db->size();i++){
        if((*cluster_state)[i] != -1) continue;
        if(isCore(i)){//如果圆内数量大于min_sample
            explore(i,++cluster_id);
        }else{
            (*cluster_state)[i] = 0;//噪点
        }
    }
}

void dbscan::explore(int index,int cluster_idx){
    (*cluster_state)[index] = cluster_idx;//核心点
    result a(eps_);
    octree_radius_search(root_,db_,(*db_)[index],a);
    if(a.only_index.size() <= min_sample_) return;
    for(auto &idx:a.only_index){
        if((*cluster_state)[idx] != -1) continue;//已访问过的点跳出
        explore(idx,cluster_idx);
    }
}

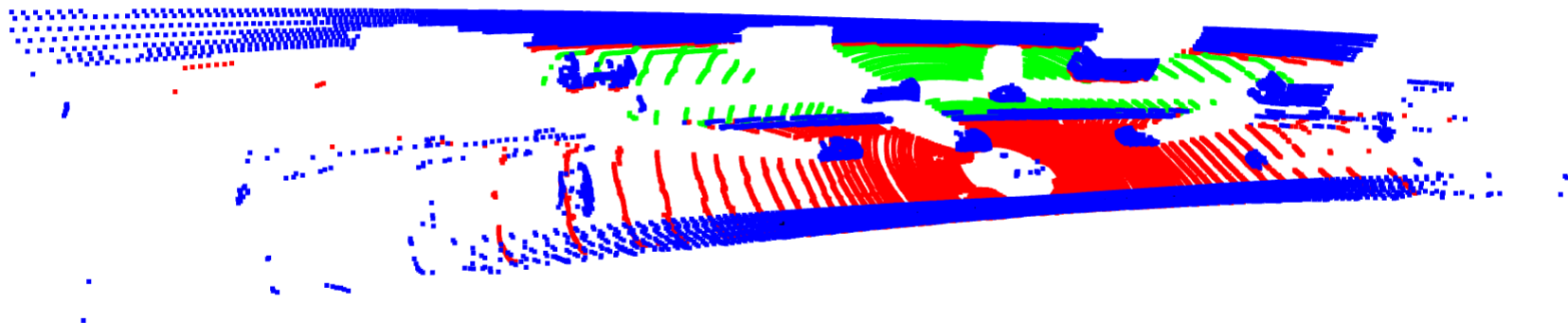
bool dbscan::isCore(int index){
    result a(eps_);
    octree_radius_search(root_,db_,(*db_)[index],a);
    if(a.only_index.size()>=min_sample_){
        return true;
    }else{
        return false;
    }
}
```

```
for i,cand_idx in enumerate(candidate_idx):
    result_set_2 = RadiusNNResultSet(radius=r)
    kdtree.kdtree_radius_search(kd_root, data,result_set_2, data[cand_idx])
    for i in range(result_set_2.size()):
        if(result_set_2.dist_index_list[i].index not in unmarked_point_idx):
            continue
    result_set_3 = RadiusNNResultSet(radius=r)
    kdtree.kdtree_radius_search(kd_root, data,result_set_3, data[cand_idx])
    unmarked_point_idx.remove(result_set_3.dist_index_list[i].index)
    clusters_index[result_set_3.dist_index_list[i].index]=label
    if(result_set_3.size()>min_number):
        candidate_idx.append(result_set_3.dist_index_list[i].index)
```

通过list的append  
动态的增加元素。

参考ESOman的作业

# 地面分割效果举例



参考SISE的作业

# 聚类效果举例



参考SISE的作业





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shenlanxueyuan.com

感谢各位聆听 !  
Thanks for Listening

