

An introduction to 3D analysis on point cloud data

3D点群データ解析入門

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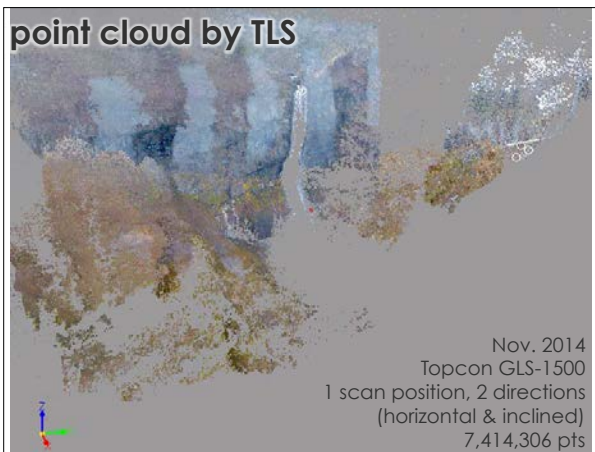
地上レーザスキャナ TLS



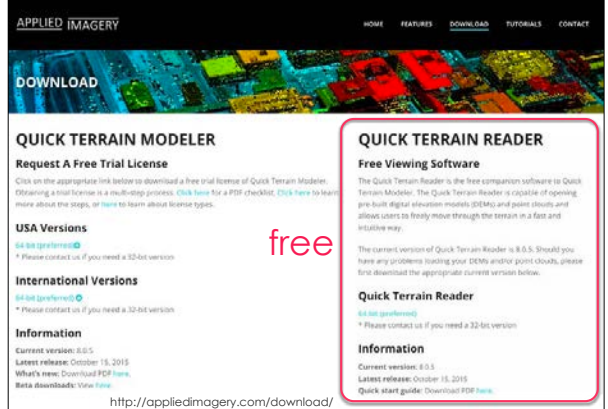
Kegon Falls

日光華厳滝

華厳滝 Kegon Falls TLS x UAV



point cloud viewer: Quick Terrain Reader

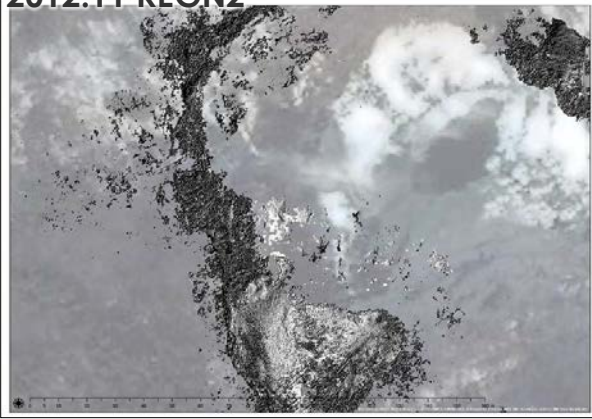


visual comparison: 2012 to 2014

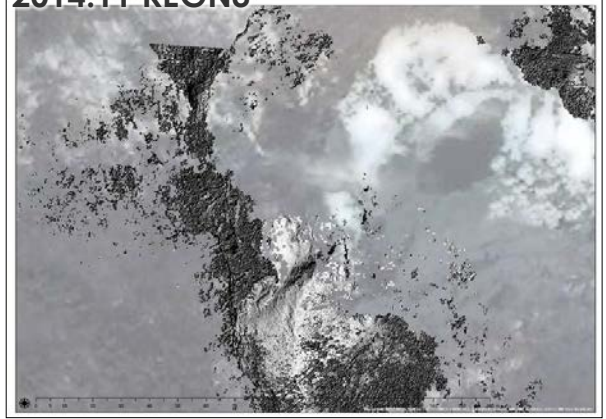


comparison by DEM (2D)

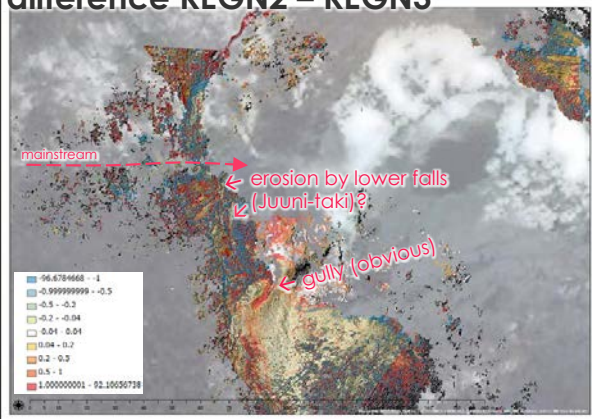
2012.11 KEGN2



2014.11 KEGN3

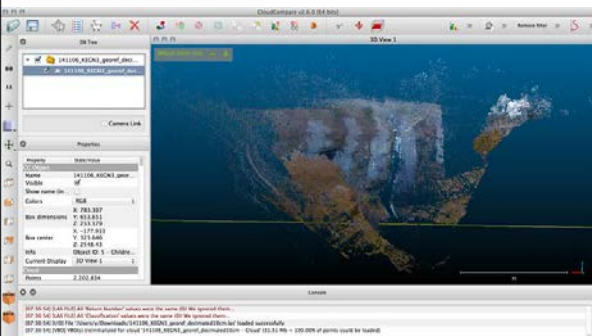


difference KEGN2 – KEGN3



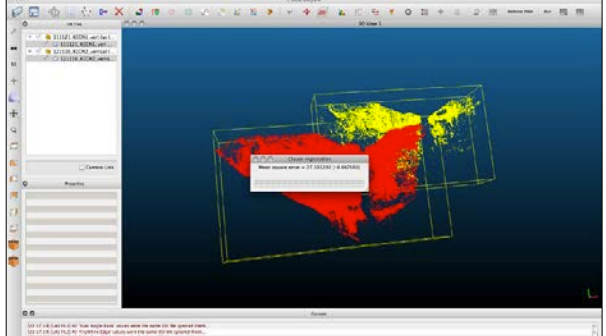
comparison by point cloud (3D)

CloudCompare

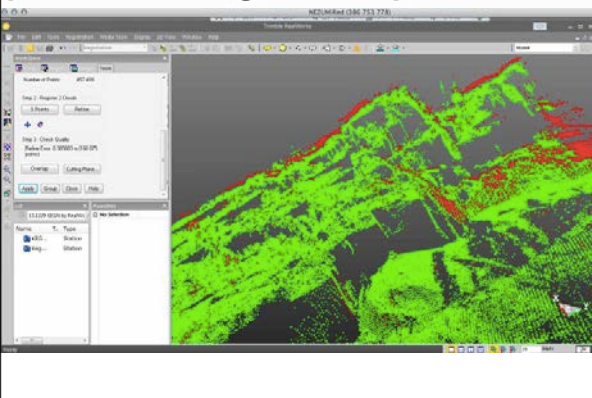


free, works with Win and Mac

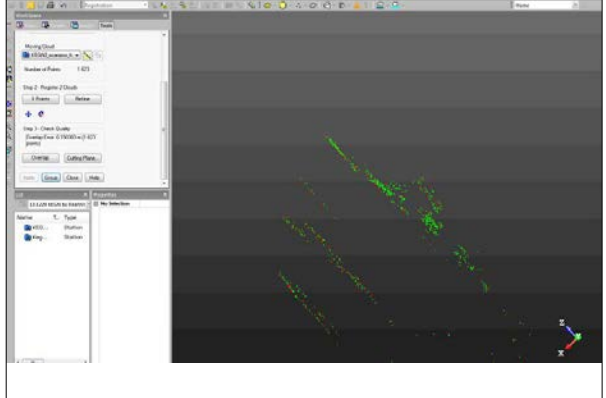
point cloud alignment by CloudCmpare



point cloud alignment by RealWorks



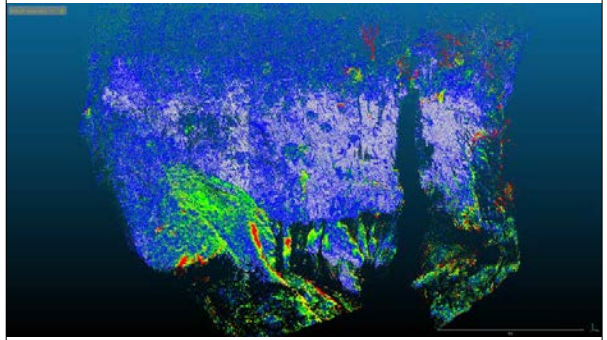
point cloud alignment by RealWorks



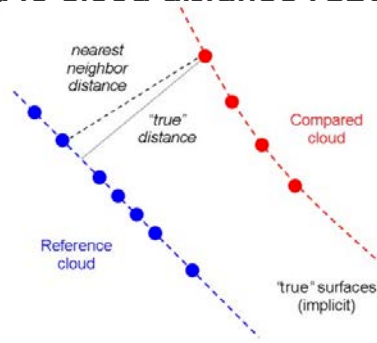
point cloud 2012



M3C2 distance 2012 → 2014



cloud to cloud distance (C2C)



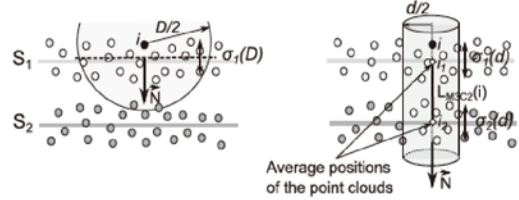
The default way to compute distances between two point cloud is the 'nearest neighbor distance': for each point of the compared cloud, CloudCompare searches the nearest point in the reference cloud and computes their (euclidean) distance.
http://www.cloudcompare.org/doc/wiki/index.php?title=Distances_Computation

M3C2 distance

a Principle of the Multiscale Model to Model Cloud Comparison M3C2

Step 1 : Calculation of normal \vec{N} at a scale D around the core point l .

Step 2 : Average distance between the two clouds measured at a scale d along \vec{N}



(Lague et al., 2012)

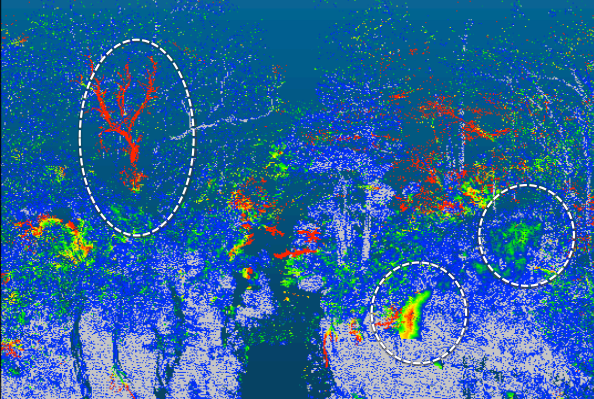
2012



2014

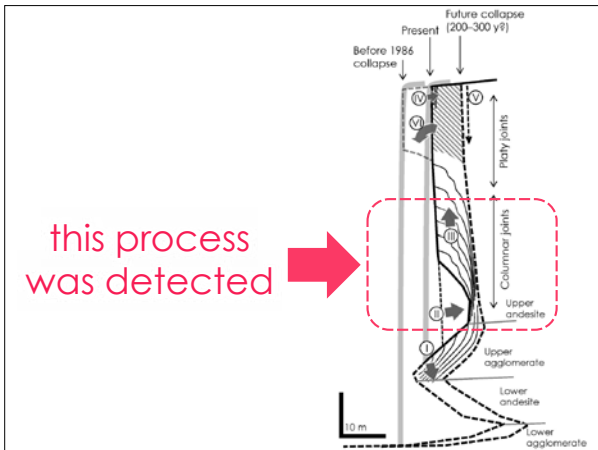
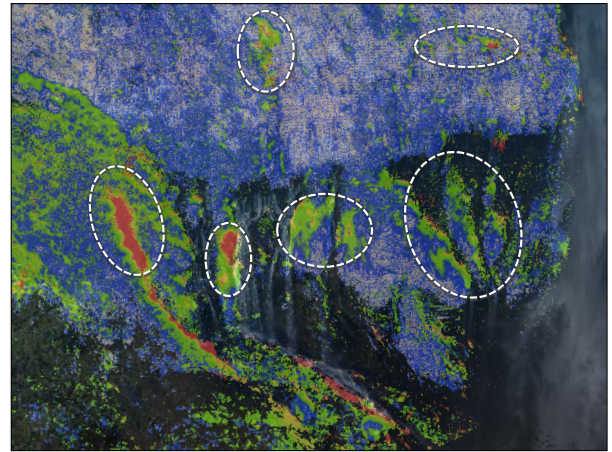
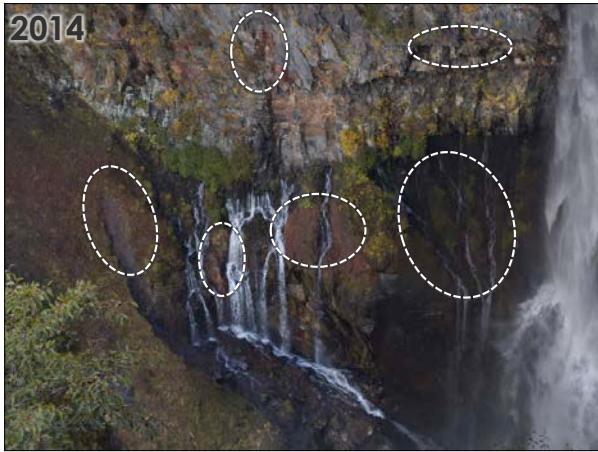


2012→2014



2012





potential of cloud-based analysis

- 3D shape comparison (as demonstrated)
 - C2C distance
 - M3C2 distance
- 3D shape characteristics
 - surface roughness
- material classification
 - CANUPO
- noise reduction
- ...