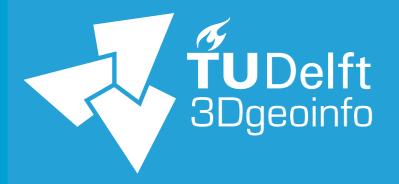
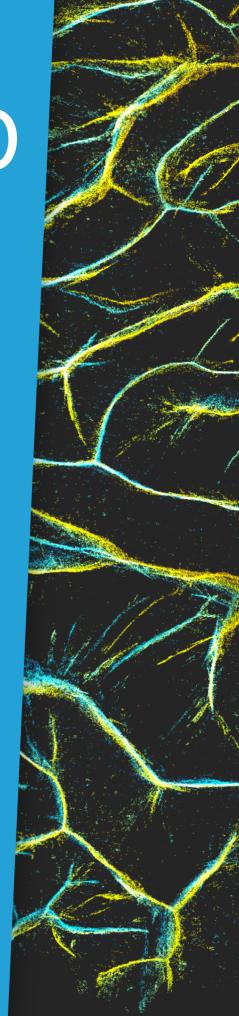
# Visibility analysis with the 3D skeleton of a point cloud

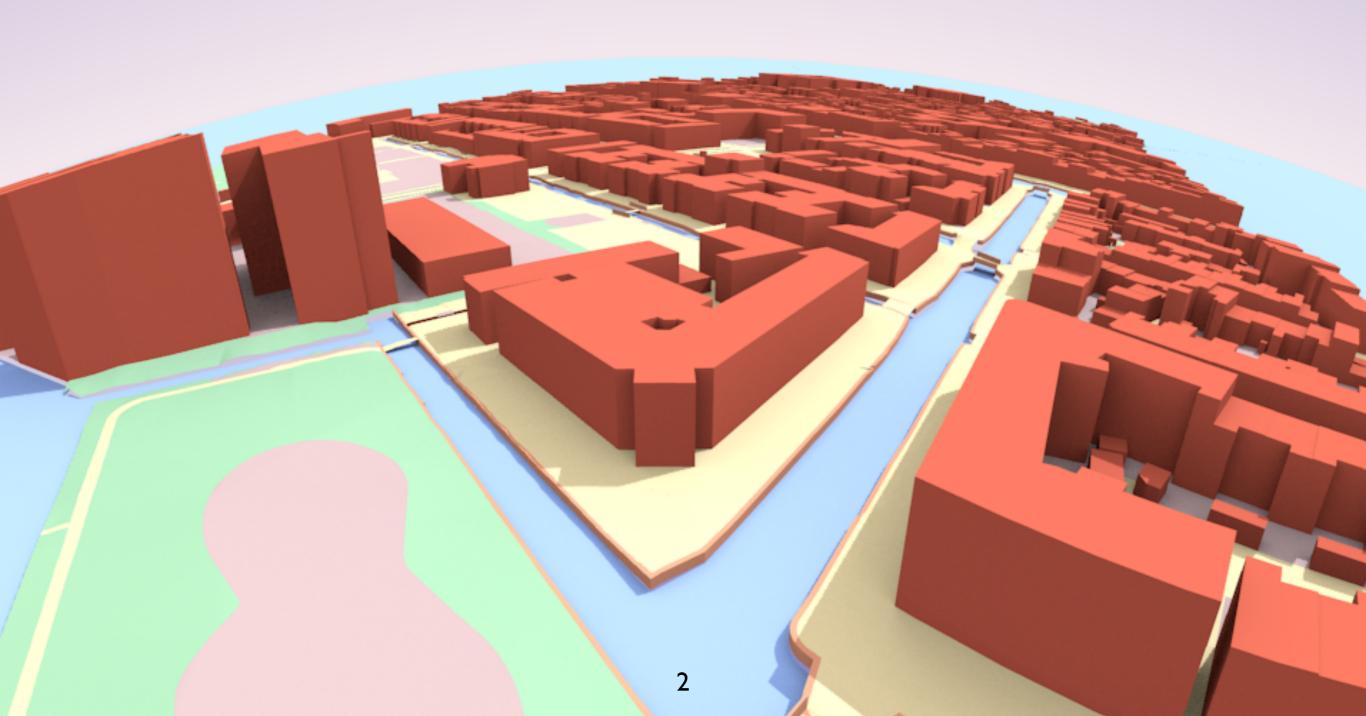
OGC point cloud DWG meeting Washington, 7 March 2016

Jantien Stoter
Ravi Peters
Hugo Ledoux
Filip Biljecki





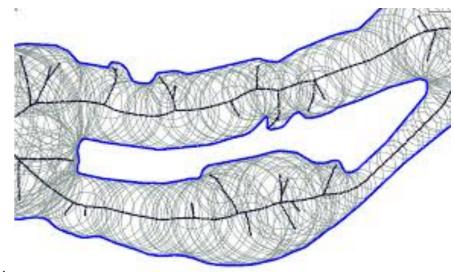
# 3D city model





# Medial Axis Transform

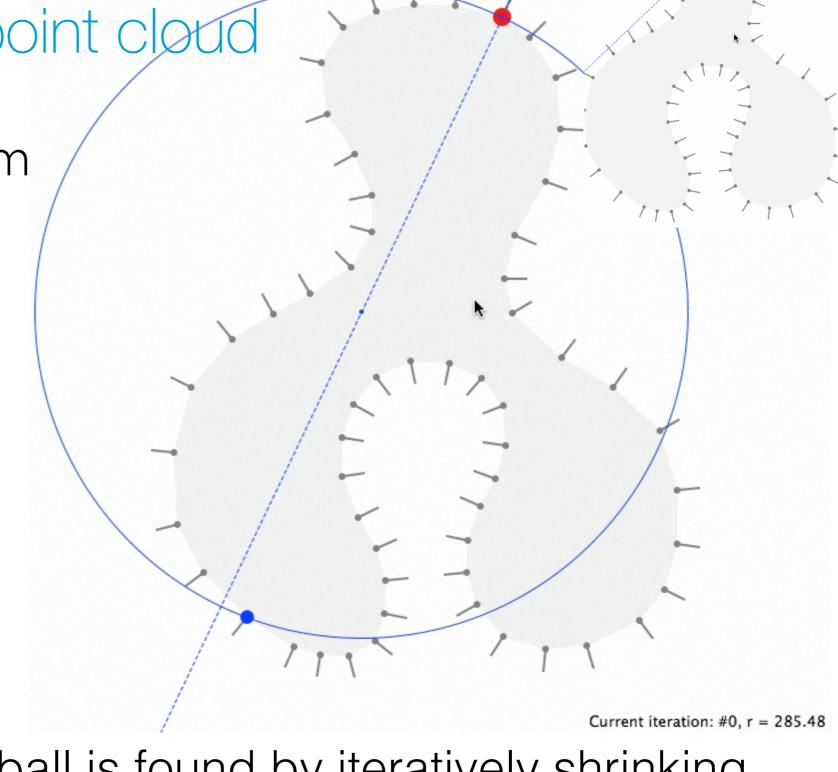
## MAT



- skeleton-like shape-descriptor
- models object as union of balls:
  - maximal balls tangent to the surface of an object at 2 or more points
- centers of these balls form skeleton structure
- fully equivalent representation to original shape

MAT approximation (2D) from oriented point cloud

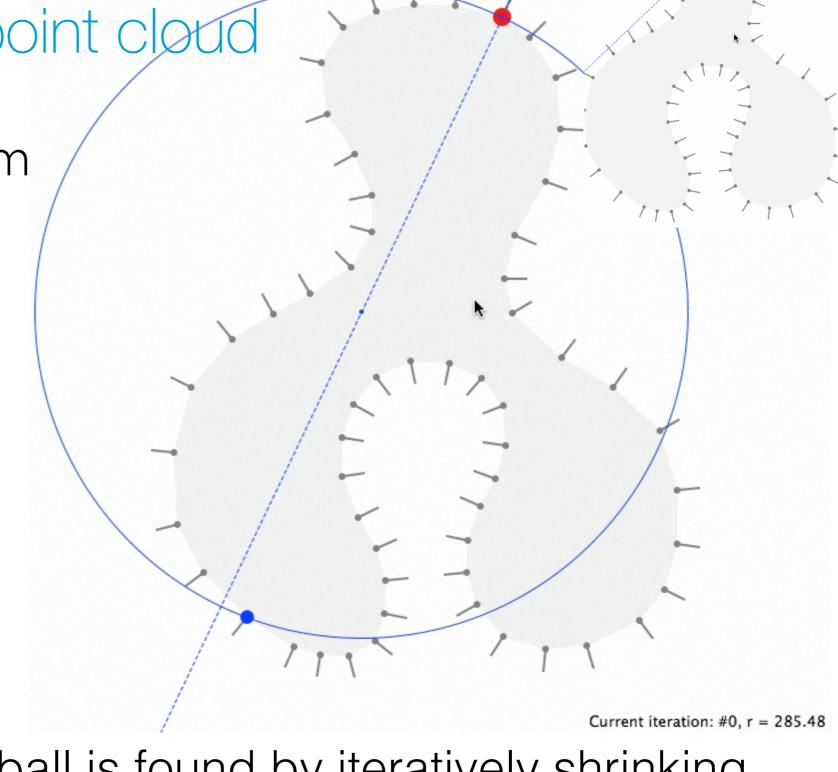
Shrinking ball algorithm (Ma et al., 2012)



For each point, medial ball is found by iteratively shrinking very large ball centered along normal

MAT approximation (2D) from oriented point cloud

Shrinking ball algorithm (Ma et al., 2012)



For each point, medial ball is found by iteratively shrinking very large ball centered along normal

# Hypotheses

Medial Axis Transform (MAT) of LiDAR point cloud:

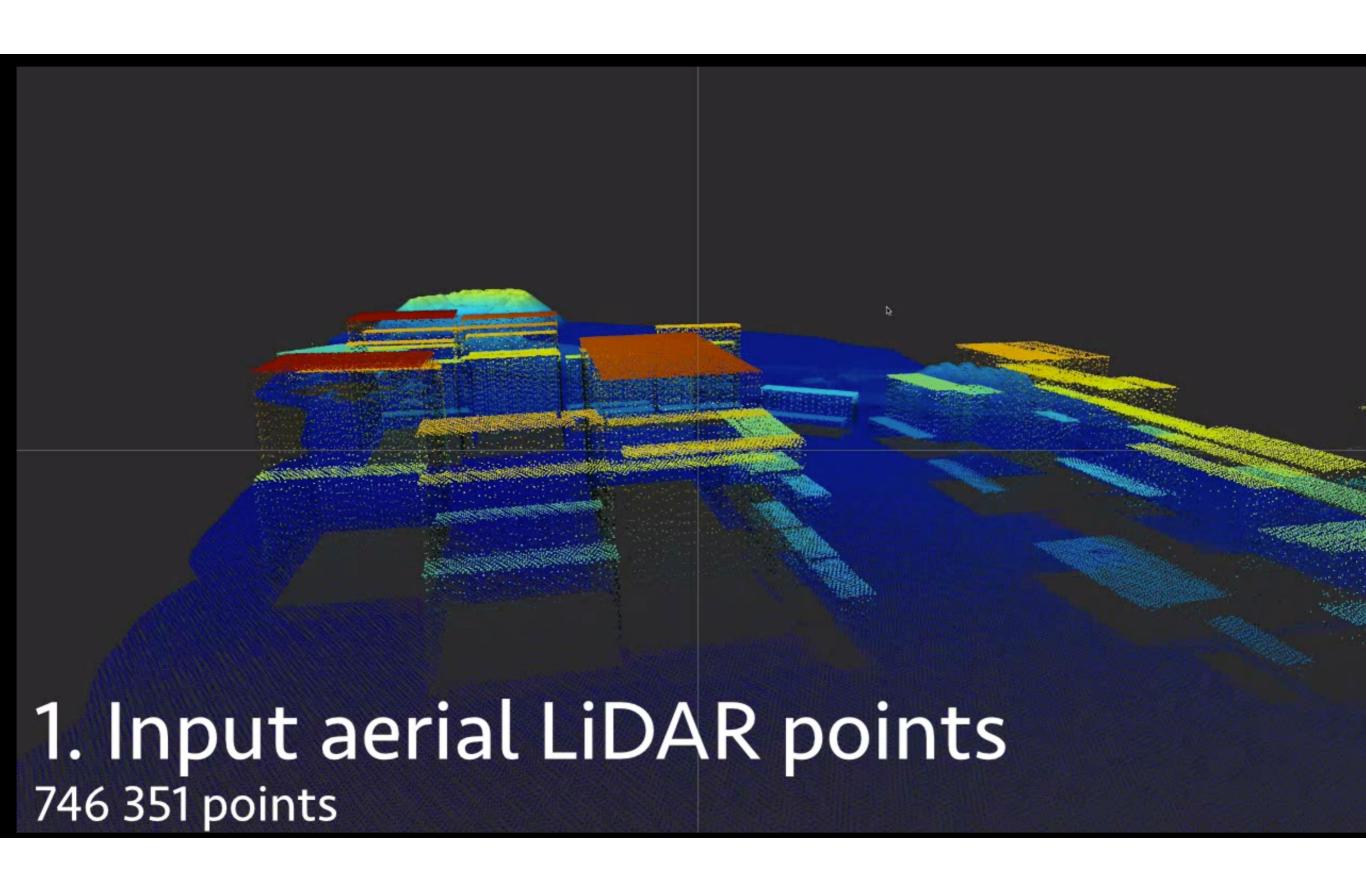
- 1. enables truly **3D** analysis
- 2. can be used to effectively **define features** in point clouds using its **geometry** and **topology**

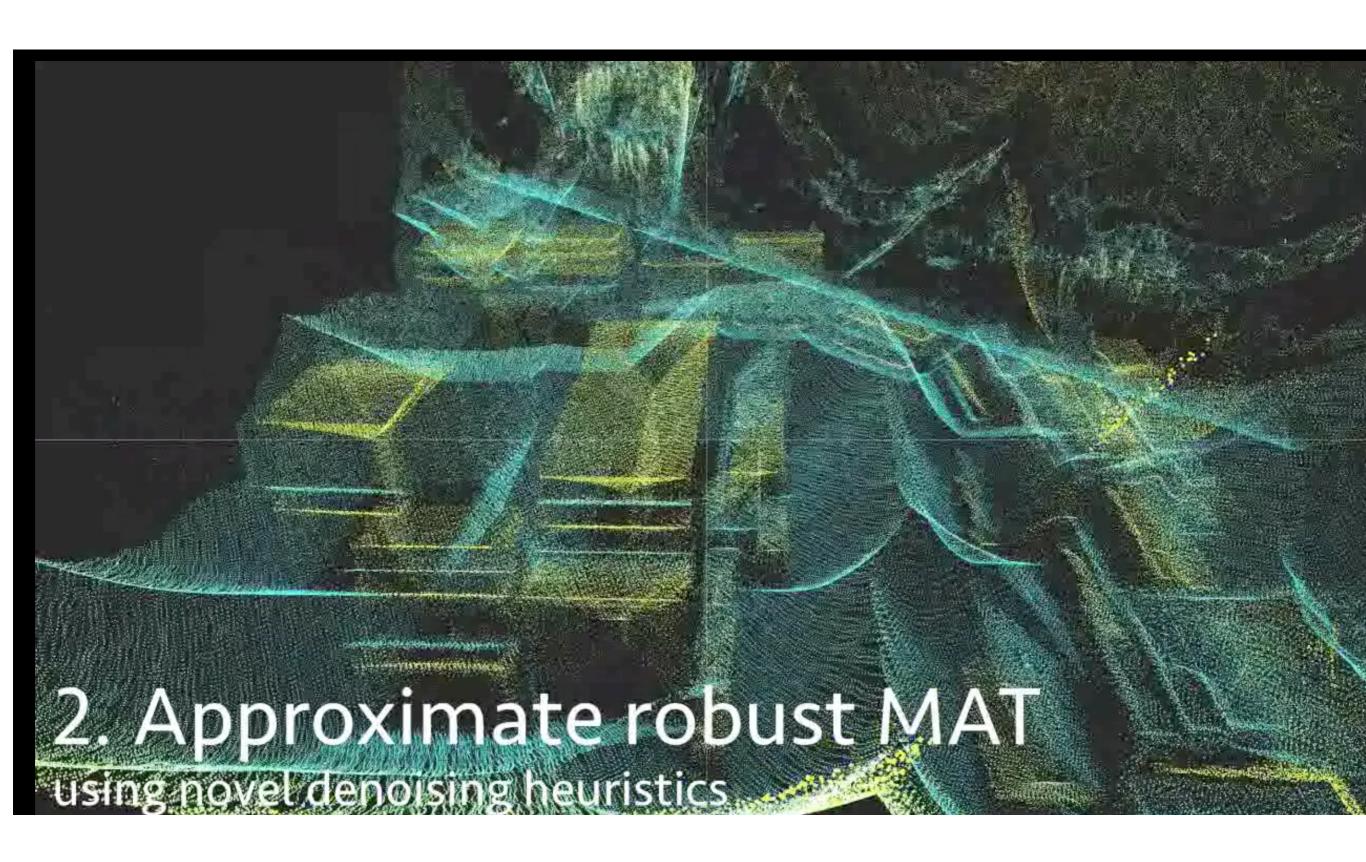
# MAT approximation (3D)

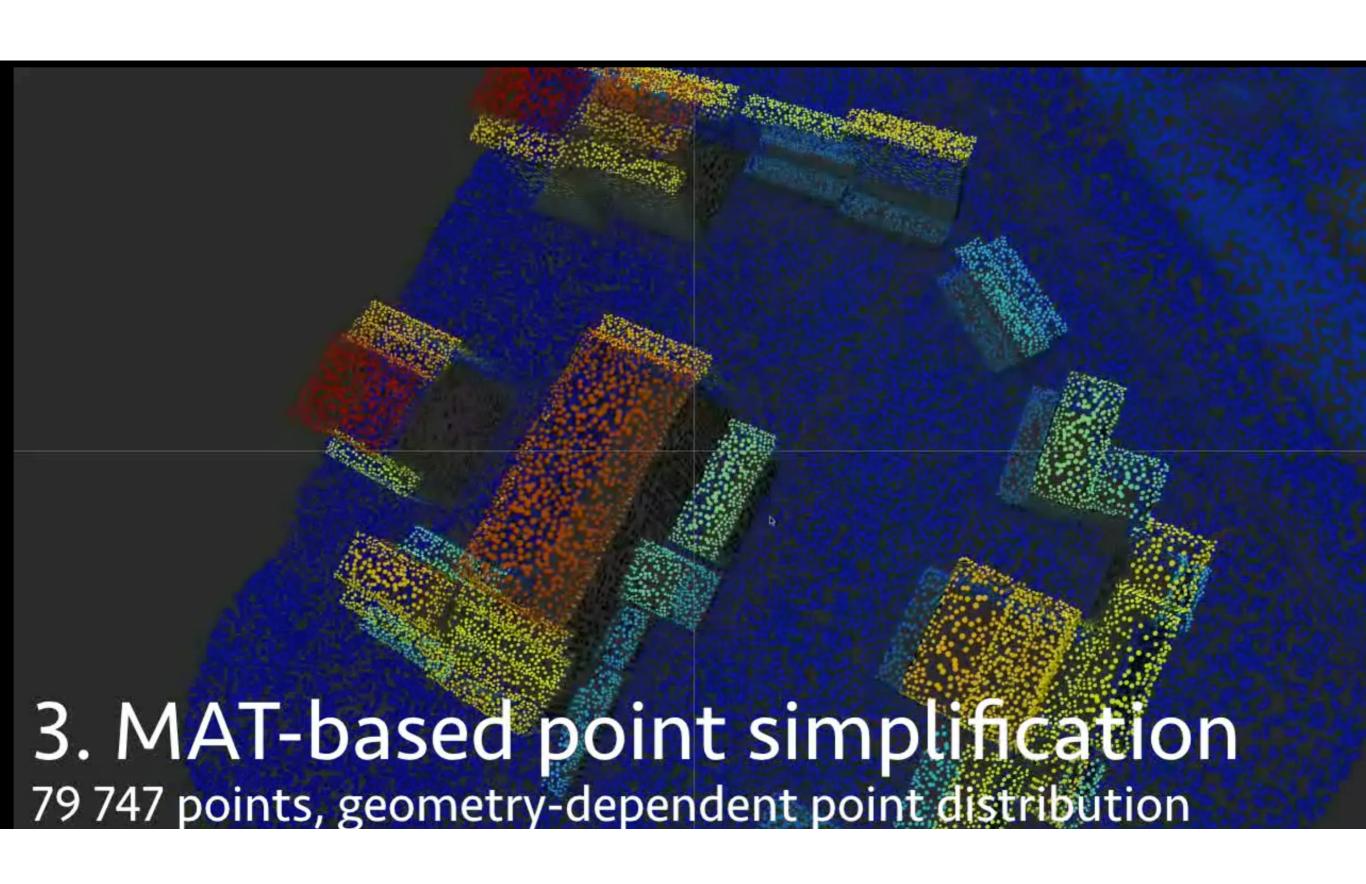
# Robust MAT approximation

# MAT approximation (3D)

# Robust MAT approximation

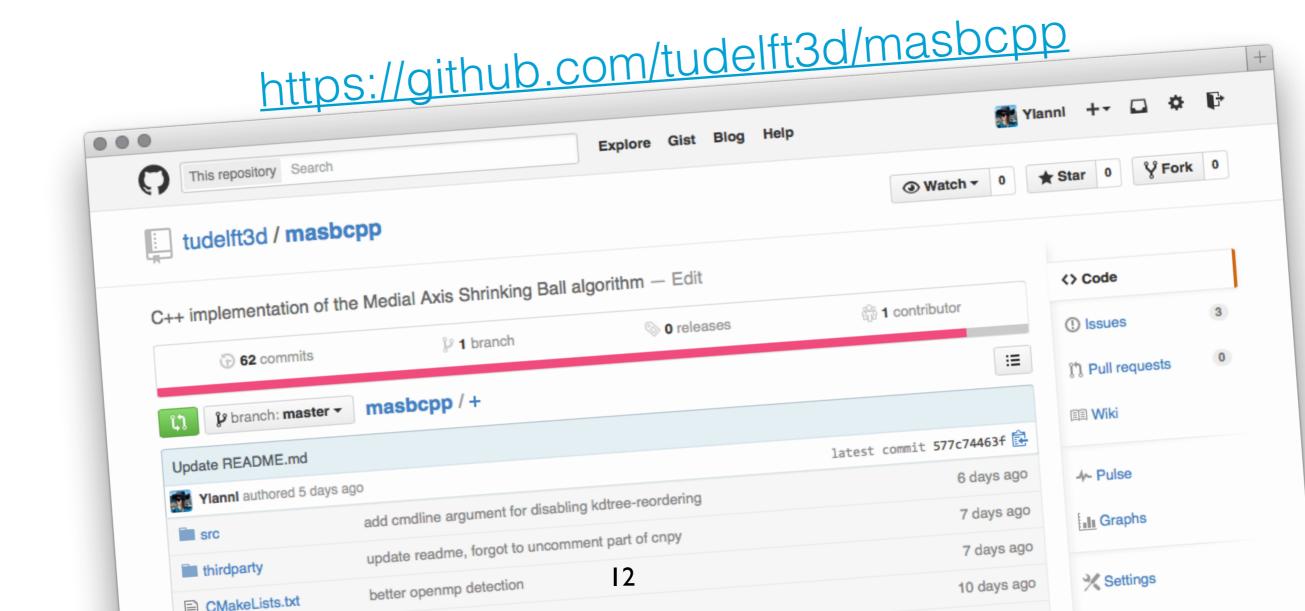






# MAT approximation for point clouds

Open source implementation main algorithm (~250.000 points/s with 16-cores)



# Visibility analysis

## Line-of-sight/shadow analysis

- · typically requires meshed city model
  - needs to be computed first (non-trivial for higher LOD)
- why not use high resolution point cloud directly?
- · points do not cast shadows, but MAT balls do

**Depth map:** distances from viewpoint to all visible balls

- I. project each ball center
- 2. rasterise ball to viewport
- 3. perform depth test for each pixel

#### Point is invisible:

if it is further away from the viewport

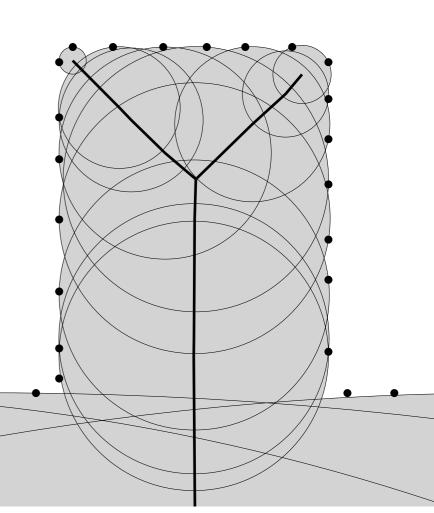
than depth map to the object

**Depth map:** distances from viewpoint to all visible balls

- I. project each ball center
- 2. rasterise ball to viewport
- 3. perform depth test for each pixel

# Point is invisible: if it is further away from the viewport

than depth map to the object



Depth map: distances from viewpoint to all visible balls

I. project each ball center

2. rasterise ball to viewport

3. perform depth test for each pixel

#### Point is invisible:

if it is further away from the viewport than depth map to the object

Construct depthmap for viewport

**Depth map:** distances from viewpoint to all visible balls

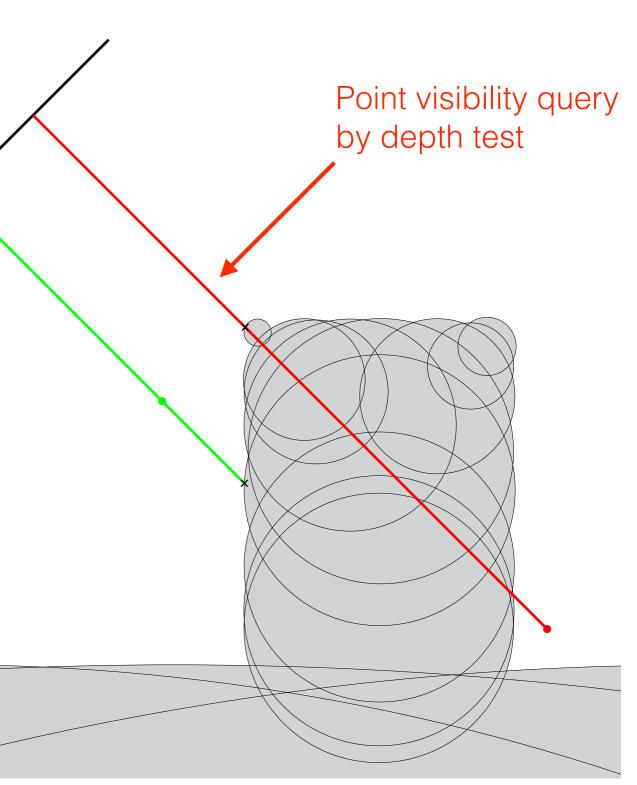
I. project each ball center

2. rasterise ball to viewport

3. perform depth test for each pixel

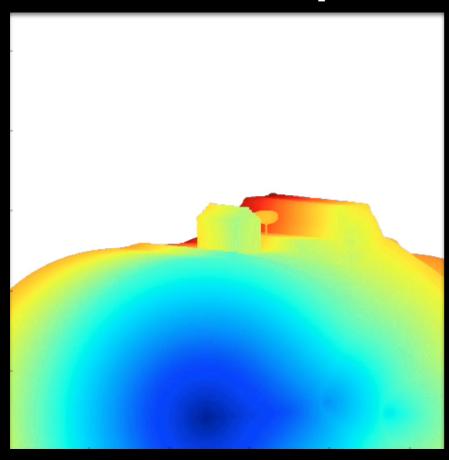
#### Point is invisible:

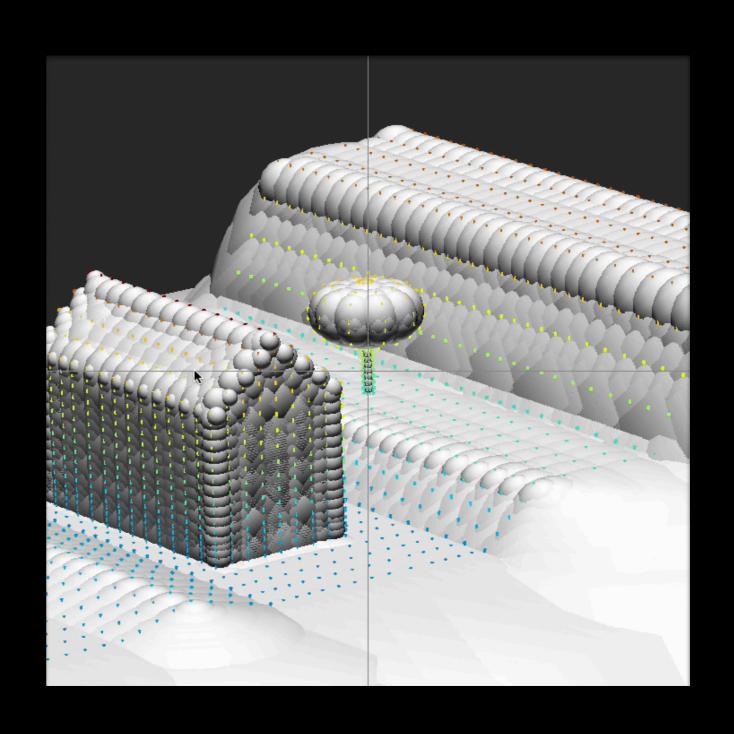
if it is further away from the viewport than depth map to the object



# In practice

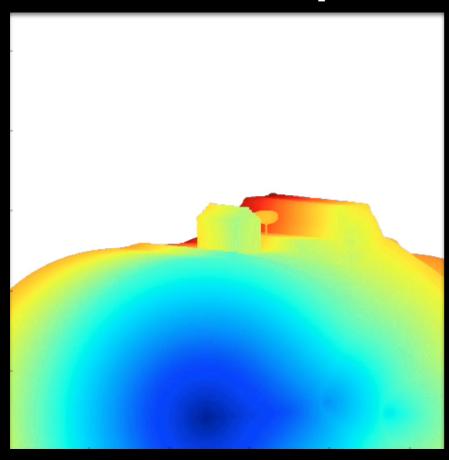
# Depth map for selected viewpoint

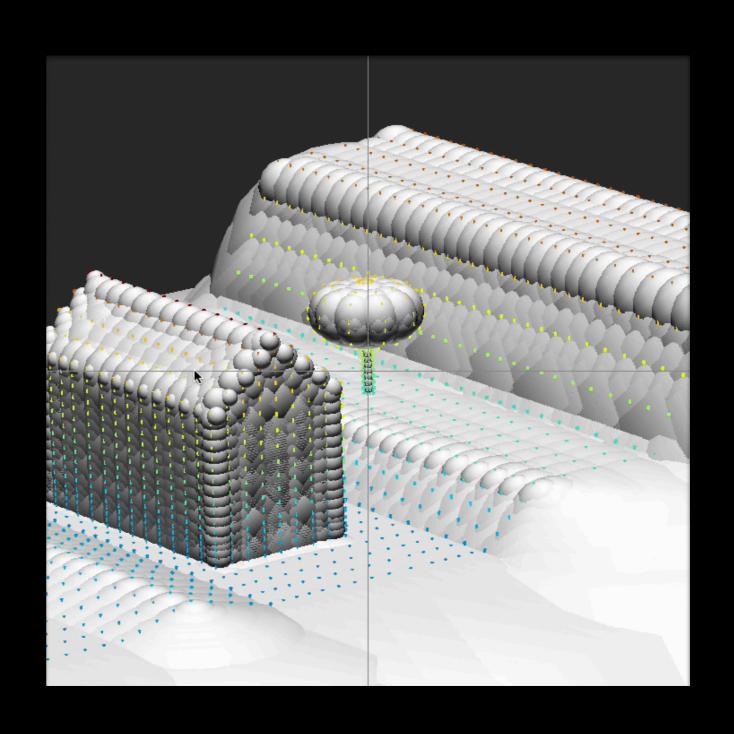




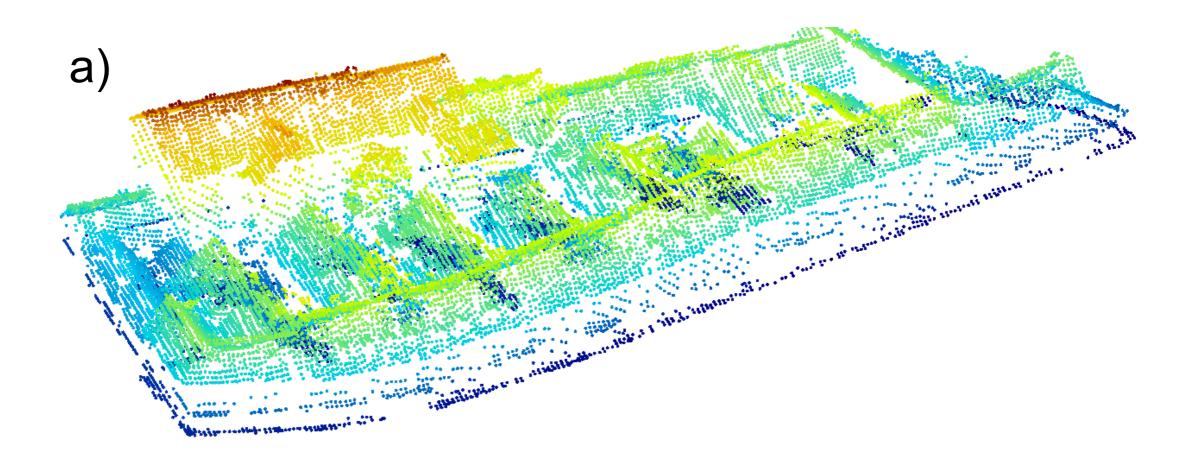
# In practice

# Depth map for selected viewpoint

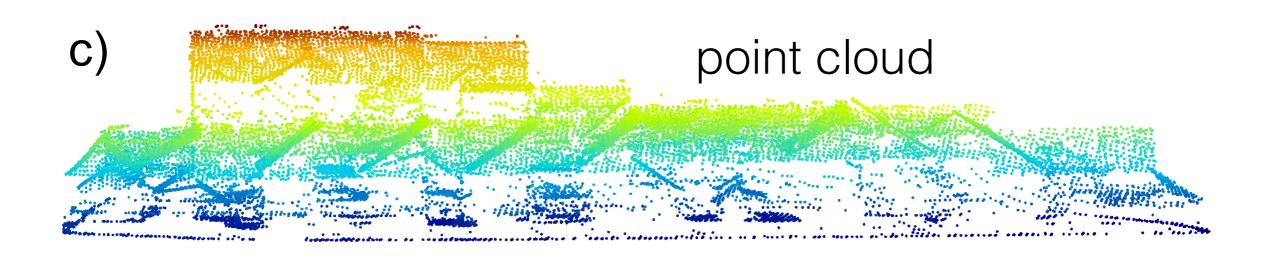


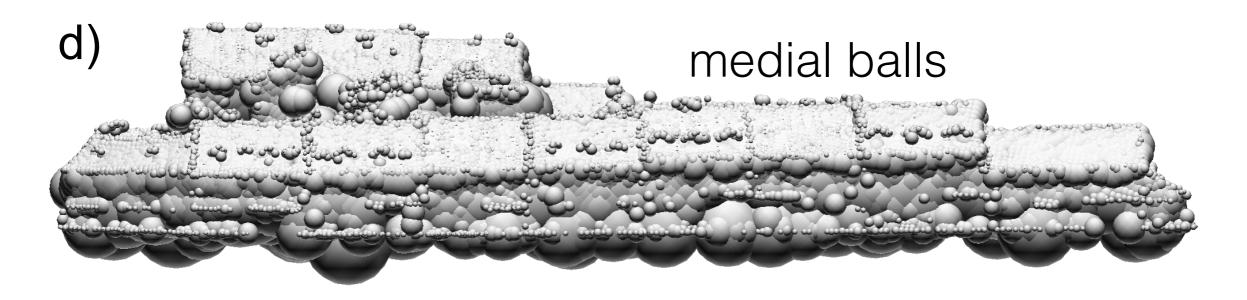


# Real LiDAR point cloud

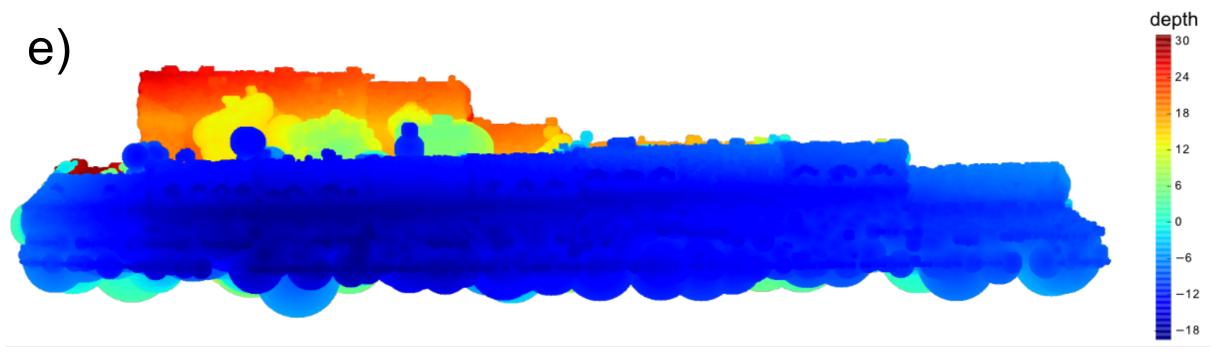


#### Real LiDAR point cloud, viewport view



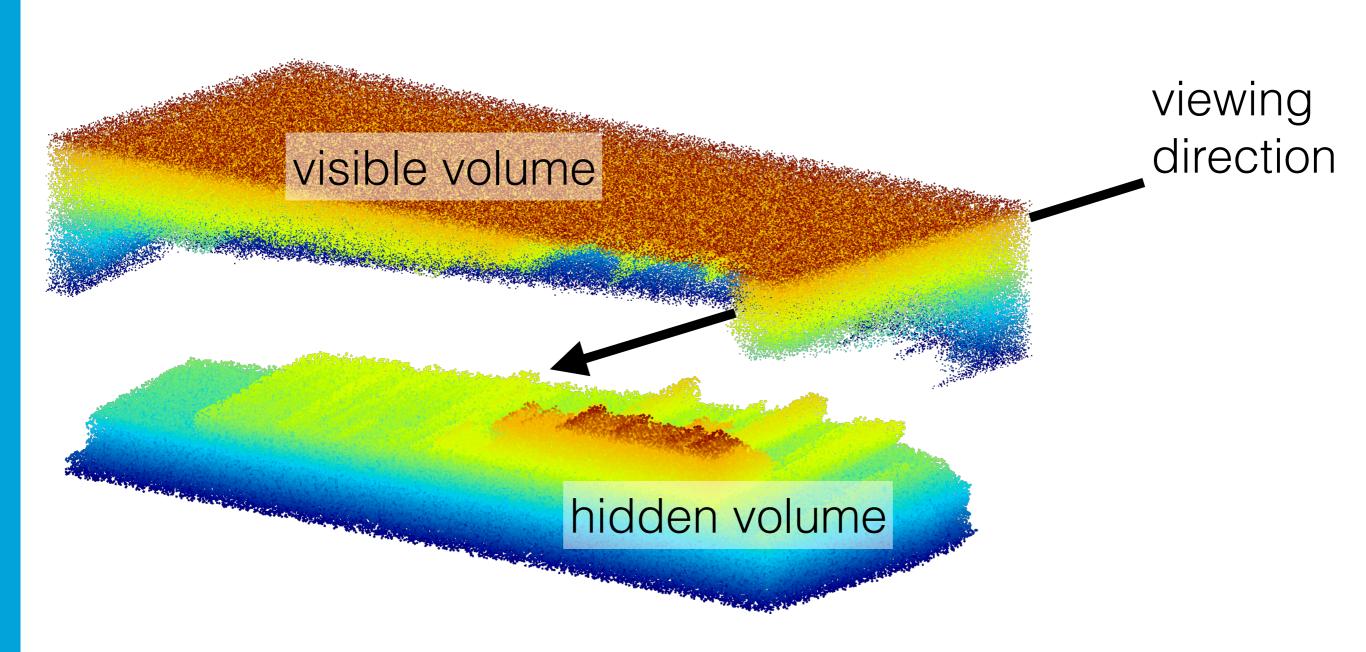


# Real LiDAR point cloud



depth map for selected viewpoint

# Real LiDAR point cloud



# Further reading

Visibility Analysis in a Point Cloud Based on the Medial Axis Transform. Ravi Peters, Hugo Ledoux and Filip Biljecki. In *Eurographics Workshop on Urban Data Modelling and Visualisation 2015*, Delft, Netherlands, November 2015, pp. 7–12

# Thank you!

