

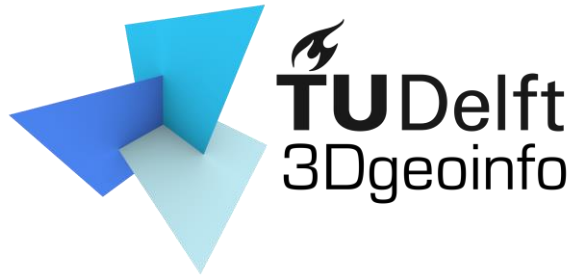
Identification of walkable space in a voxel model, derived from a point cloud and its corresponding trajectory

Bart Staats

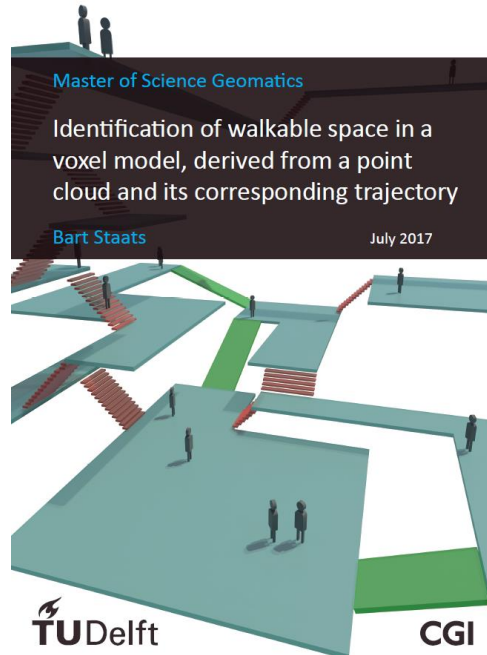
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July 5th 2017

In collaboration with



Thesis + paper



AUTOMATIC GENERATION OF INDOOR NAVIGABLE SPACE USING A POINT CLOUD AND ITS SCANNER TRAJECTORY

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KEY WORDS: Navigation space, MLS, Floorplan, Indoor, Trajectory, Voxel, Dynamic objects, 3D laser scanning

ABSTRACT:

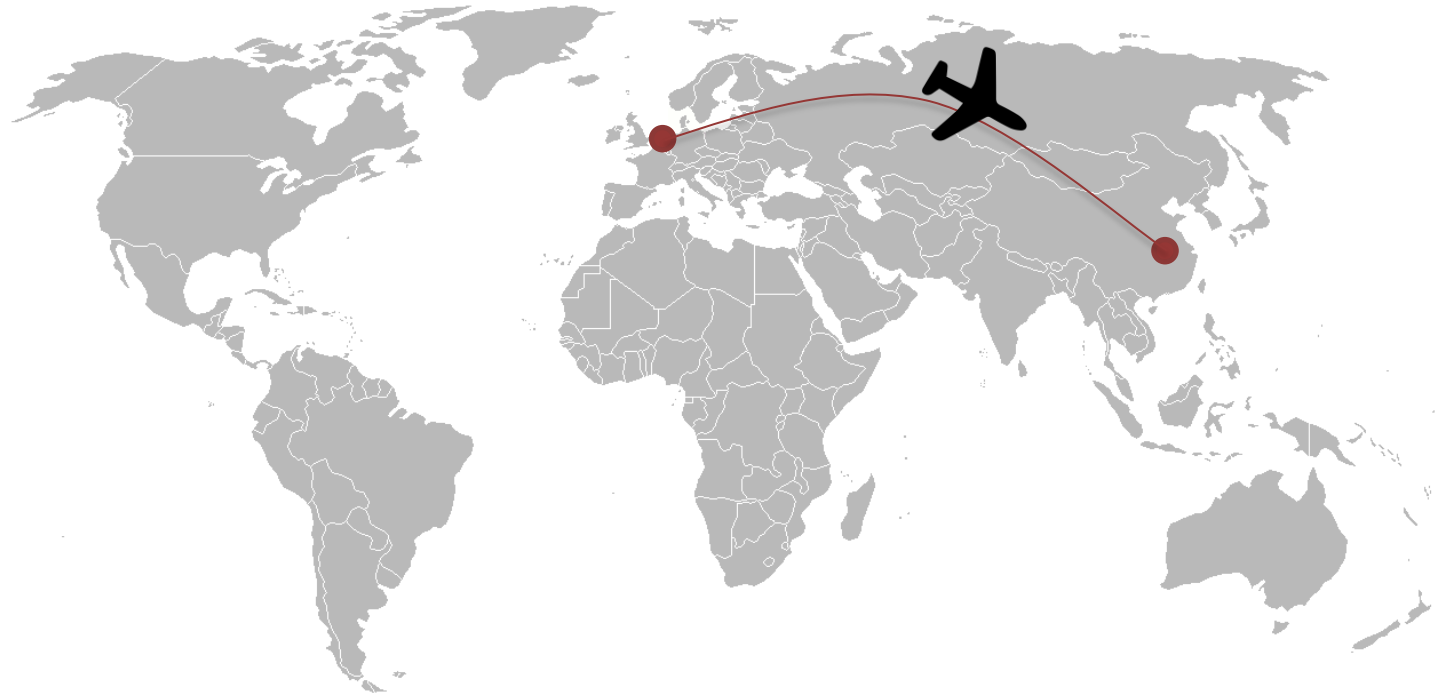
Automatic generation of indoor navigable models is mostly based on 2D floor plans. However, in many cases the floor plans are out of date. Buildings are not always built according to their blue prints, interiors might change after a few years because of modified walls and doors, and furniture may be repositioned to the user's preferences. Therefore, new approaches for the quick recording of indoor environments should be investigated. This paper concentrates on laser scanning with a Mobile Laser Scanner (MLS) device. The MLS device stores a point cloud and its trajectory. If the MLS device is operated by a human, the trajectory contains information which can be used to distinguish different surfaces. In this paper a method is presented for the identification of walkable surfaces based on the analysis of the point cloud and the trajectory of the MLS scanner. This method consists of several steps. First, the point cloud is voxelized. Second, the trajectory is analysed and projecting to acquire seed voxels. Third, these seed voxels are generated into floor regions by the use of a region growing process. By identifying dynamic objects, doors and furniture, these floor regions can be modified so that each region represents a specific navigable space inside a building as a free navigable voxel space. By combining the point cloud and its corresponding trajectory, the walkable space can be identified for any type of building even if the interior is scanned during business hours. Moons (1997)

1. INTRODUCTION

Navigation from a room inside a building to a room inside another building across the street consists of three parts: a first indoor part in the building where you start your journey, an outdoor part and a second indoor part in the destination building (?). In the outdoor environment, a navigation aid is well implemented and used in all

according to their blue prints, interiors might change after a few years by modification of walls and doors and furniture may be repositioned to the users preferences. Therefore, new approaches for the efficient 3D recording of indoor environments should be investigated. This paper concentrates on the automatic generation of indoor navigable space for pedestrians based on laser scanning with a Mobile Laser Scanner (MLS) device. These de-

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Content

1. Problem statement
2. Research question
3. Method
4. Implementation
5. Results
6. Conclusion

Navigation



Indoor navigation system

- Indoor positioning system
- Indoor navigable map
- Specific destinations
- Appropriate guidance

Indoor navigation system

- Indoor positioning system
- **Indoor navigable map**
- Specific destinations
- Appropriate guidance

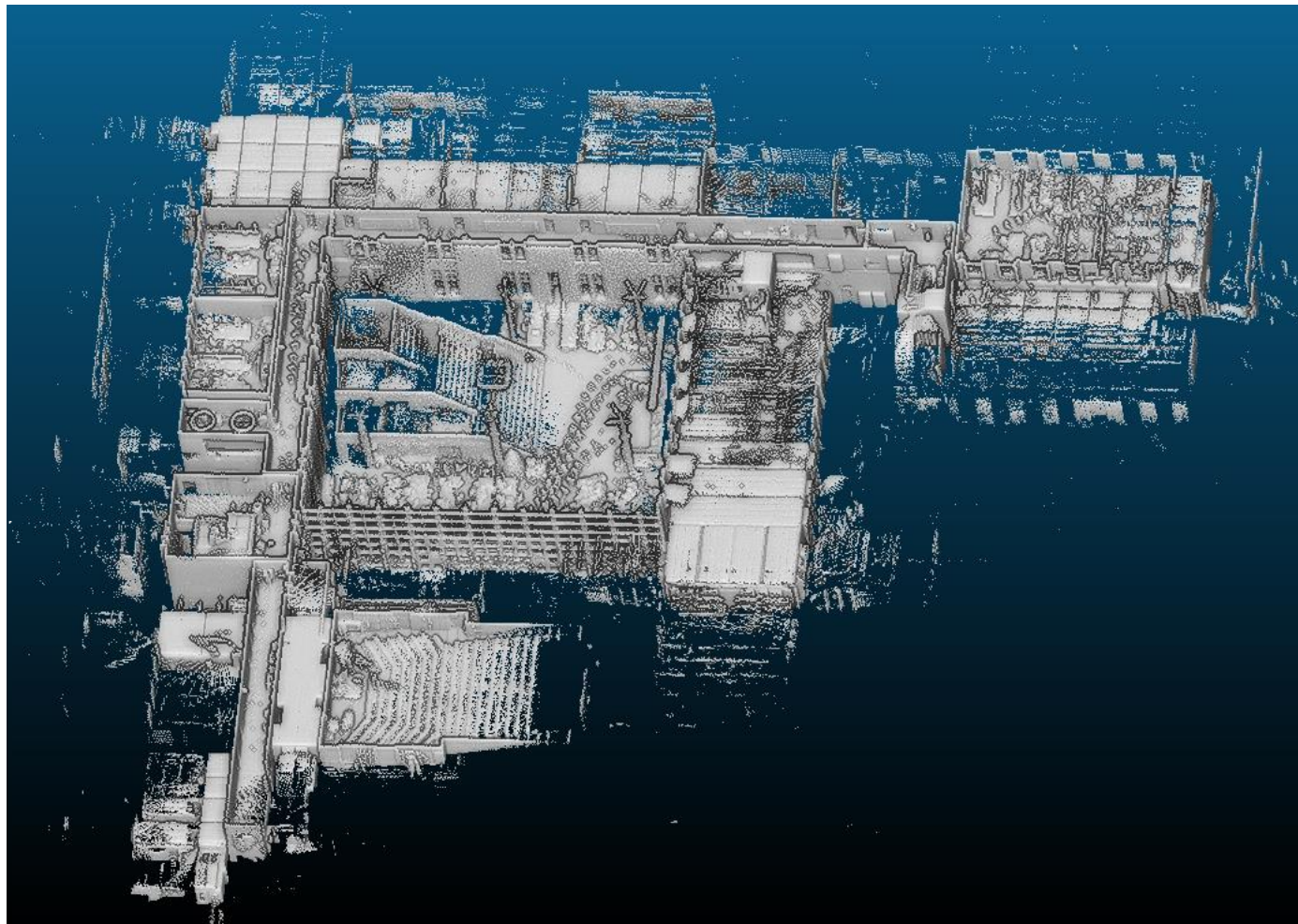
Floor plans

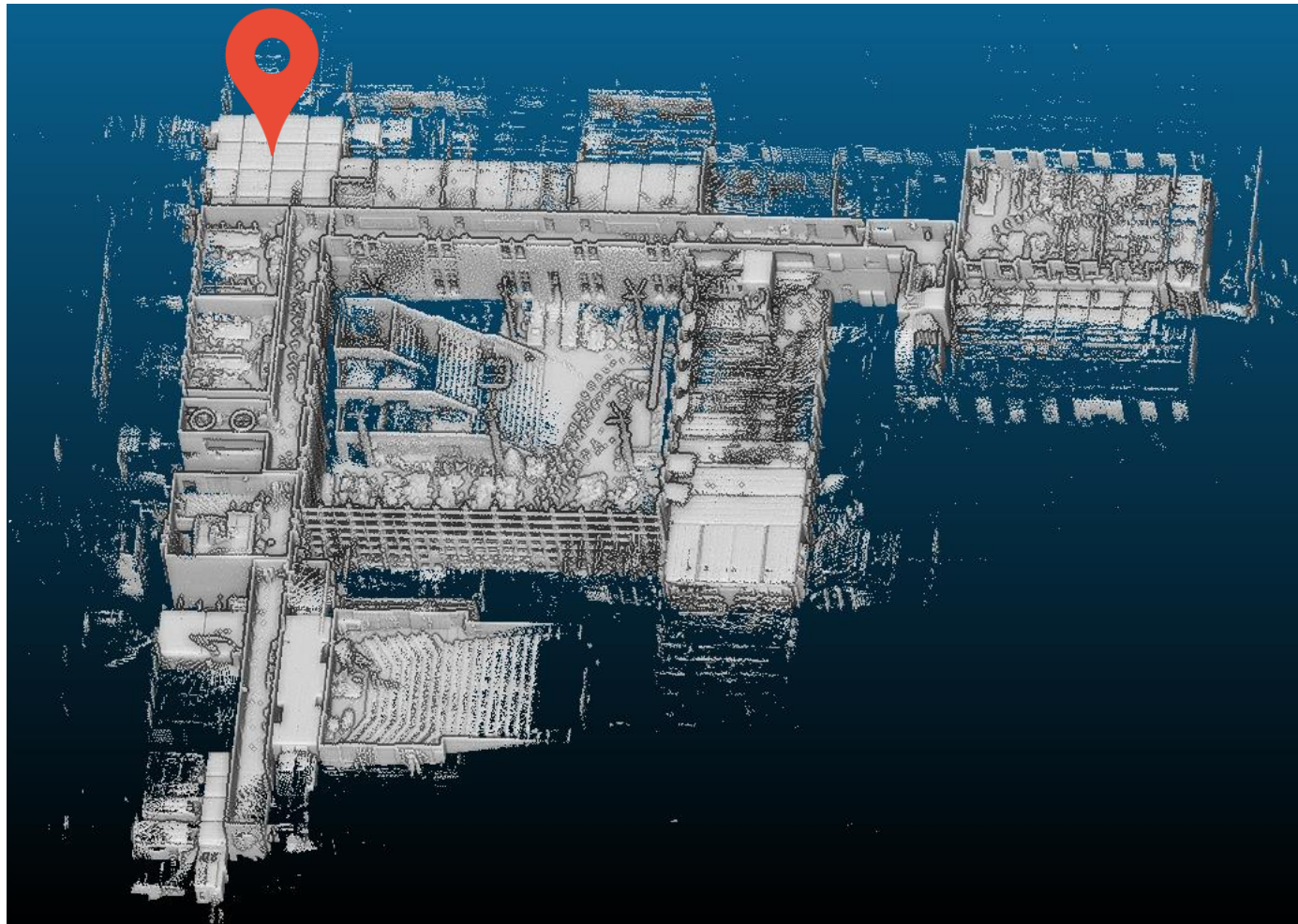
- A lot of research
- Floor plans are out of date
 - Not build according to blueprints
 - Interior changing over time (walls, doors)
 - Furniture missing
 - Connection between maps difficult

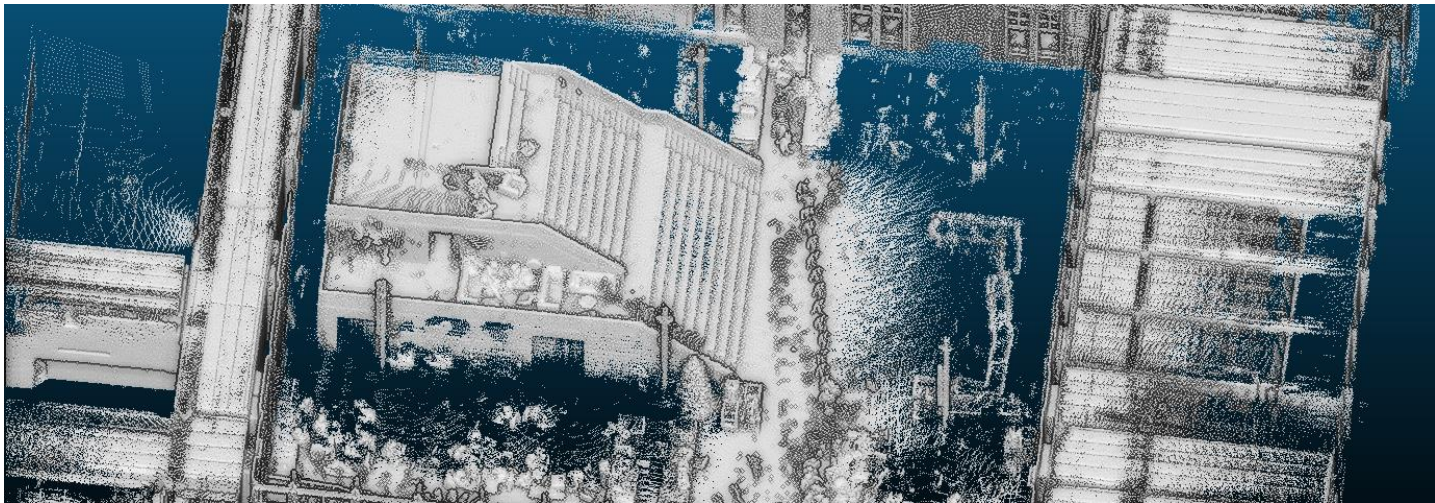
Point cloud

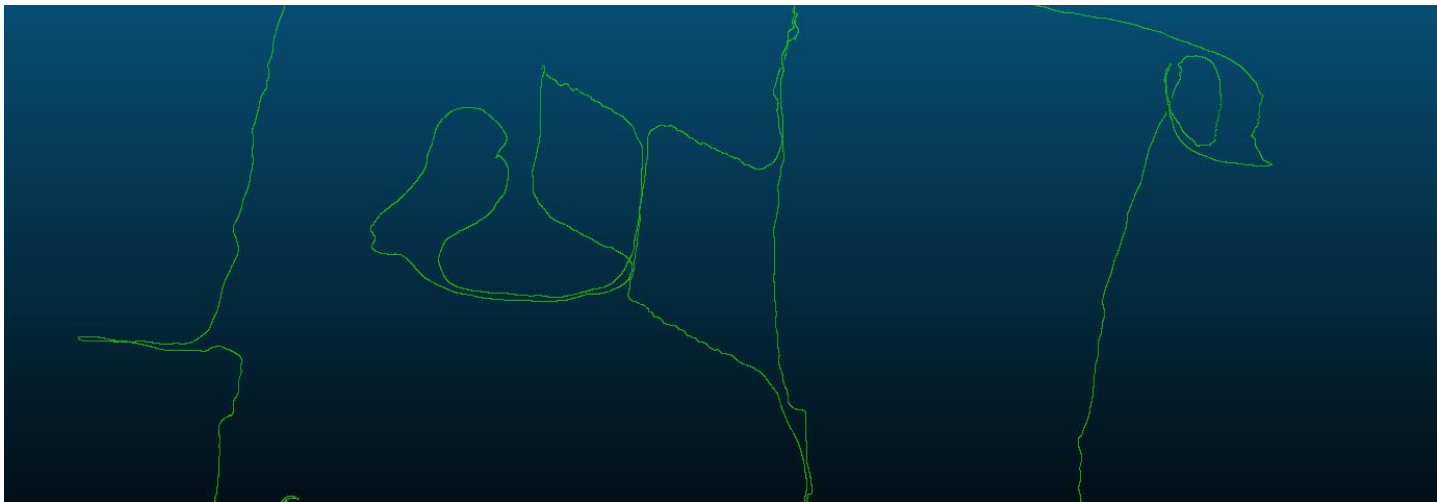
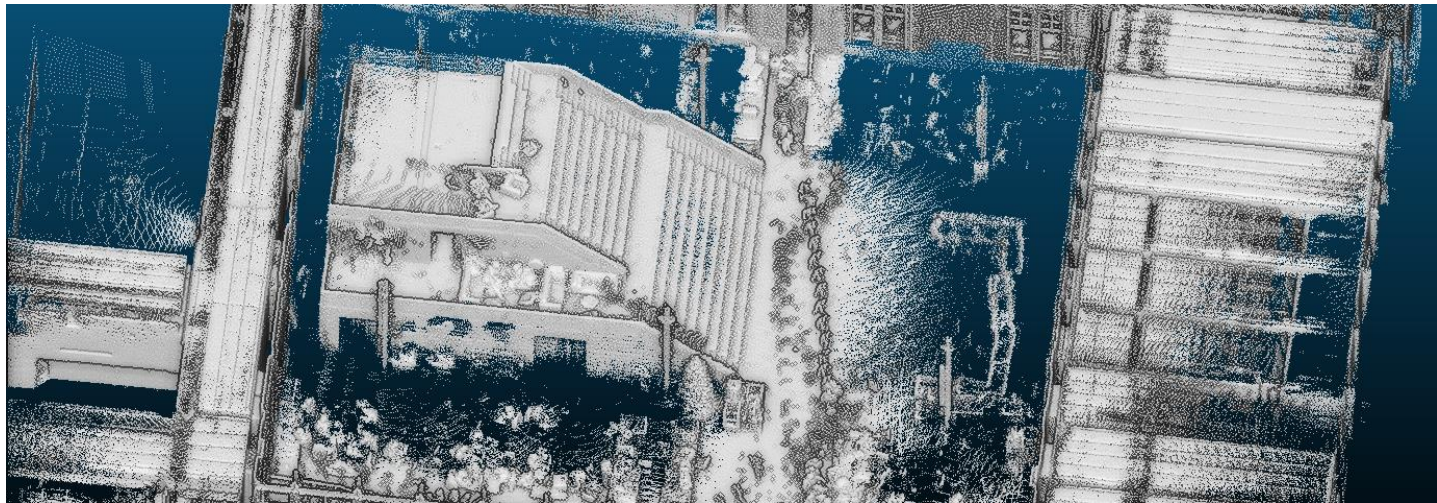
- A lot of research
- Methods:
 - Histogram, RANSAC and more
- Limitations
 - Manhattan world assumption
 - Only horizontal surfaces
- Need for a new method!

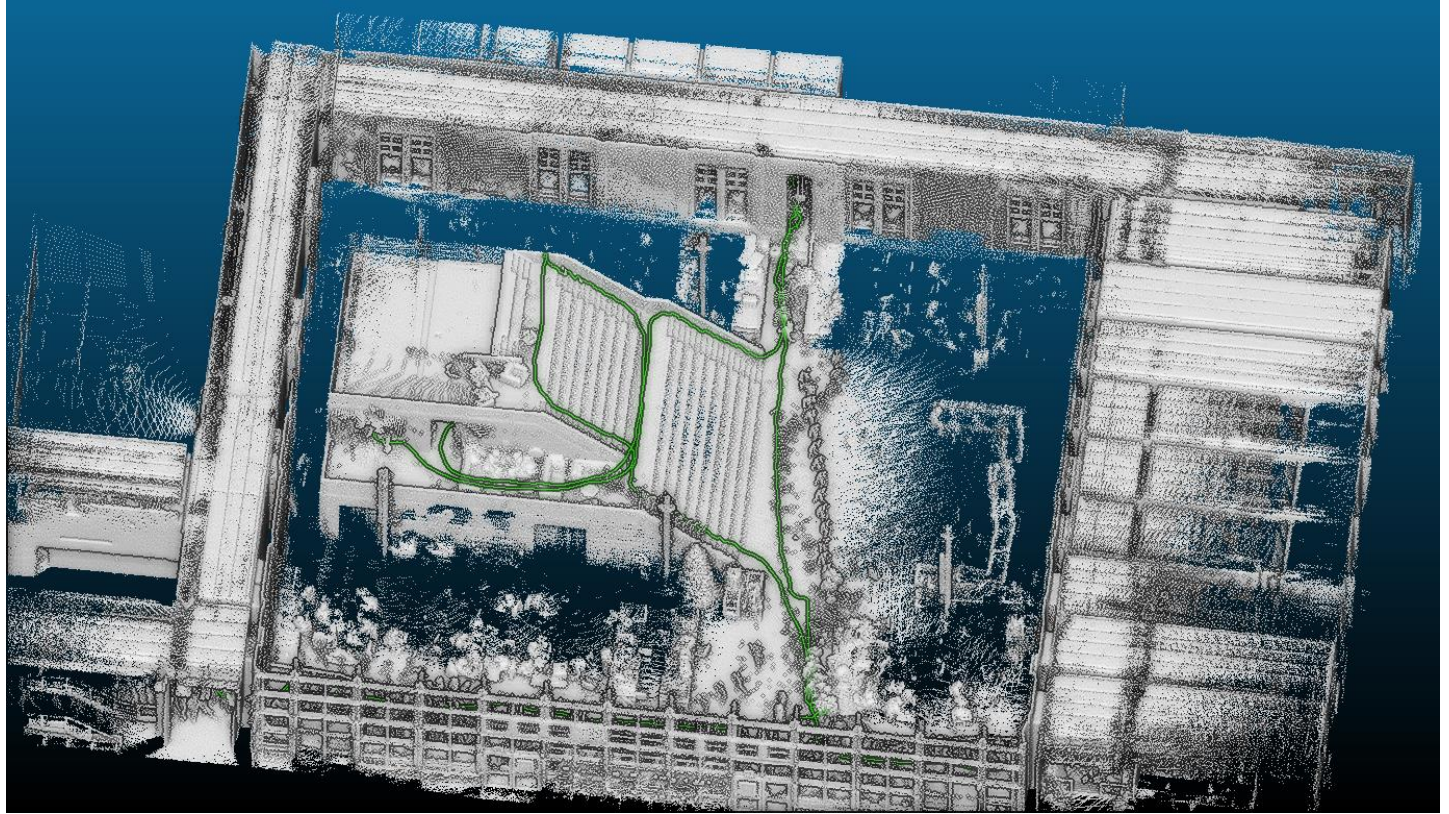








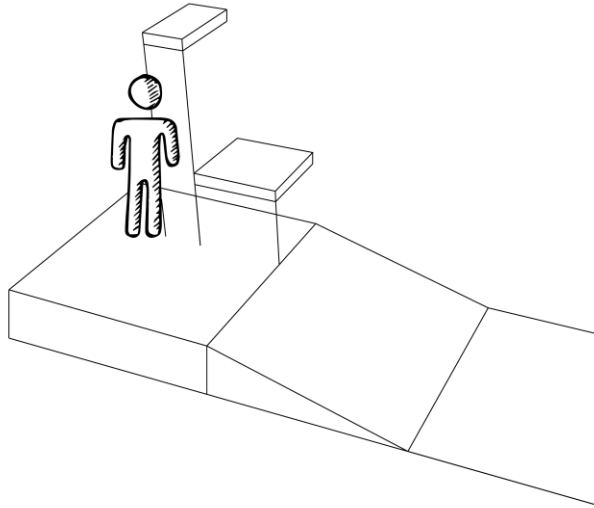




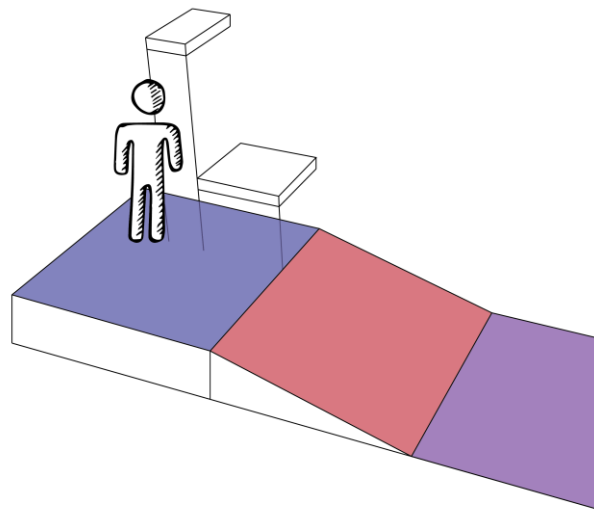
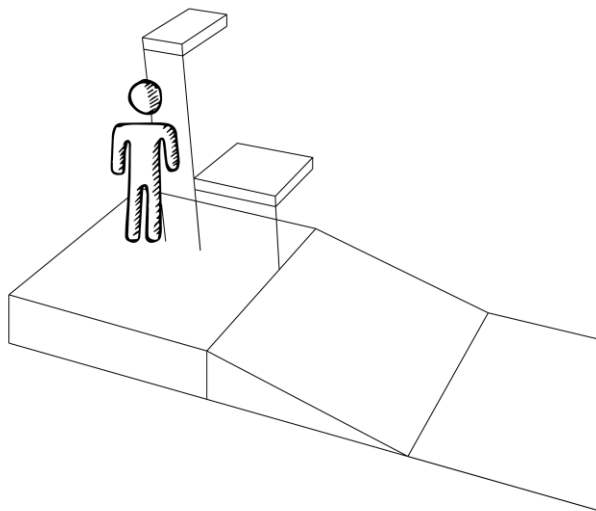
Research question

Which indoor **walkable space** can be identified from a **voxelized point cloud** using the **trajectory** of a mobile laser scanner?

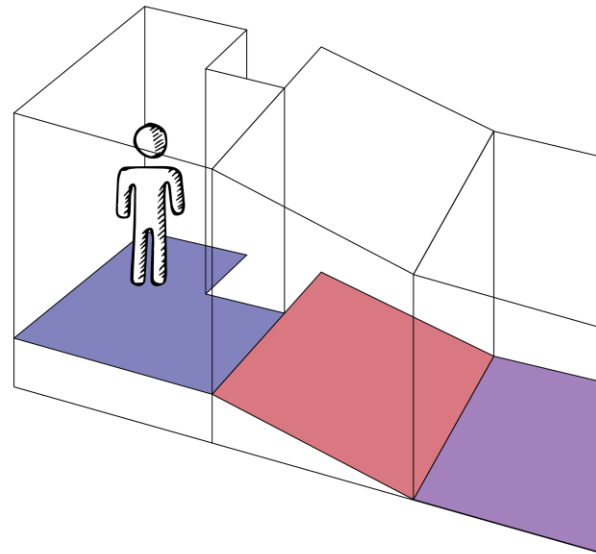
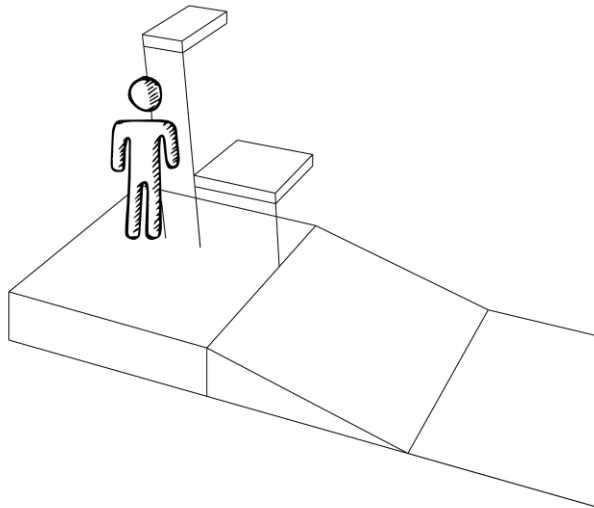
Walkable space



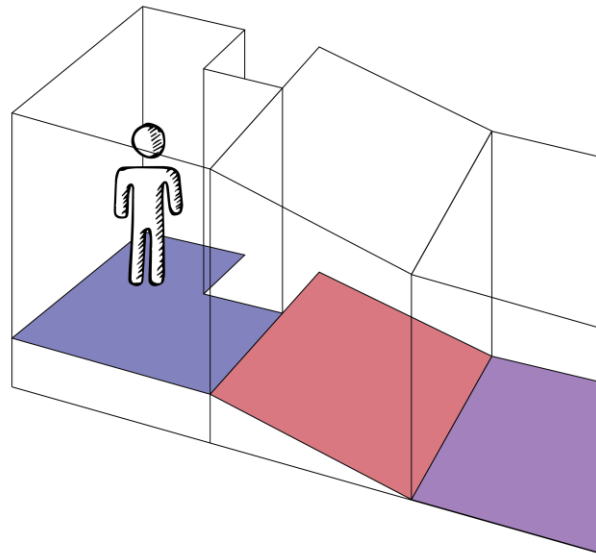
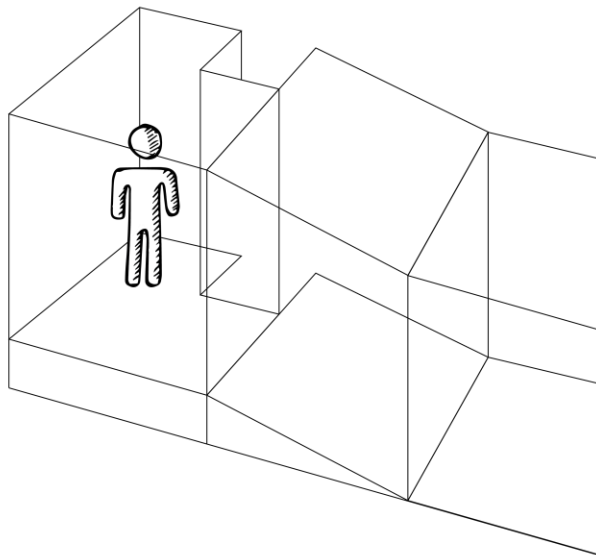
Walkable space



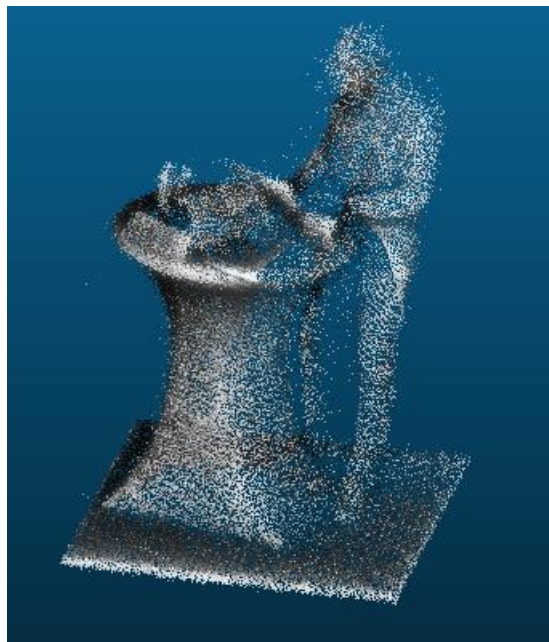
Walkable space



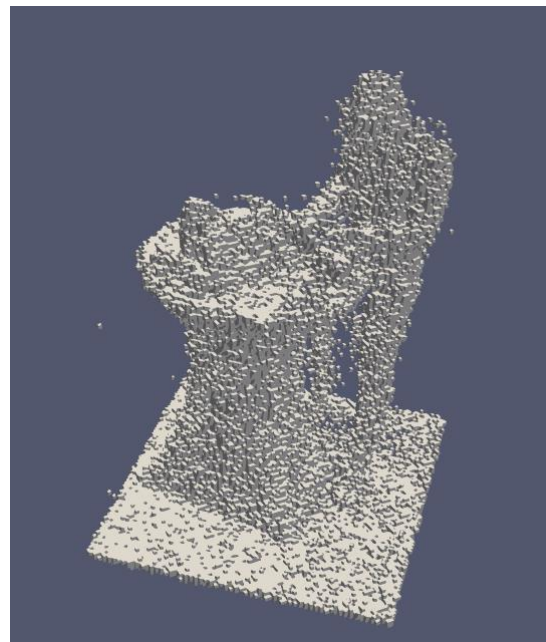
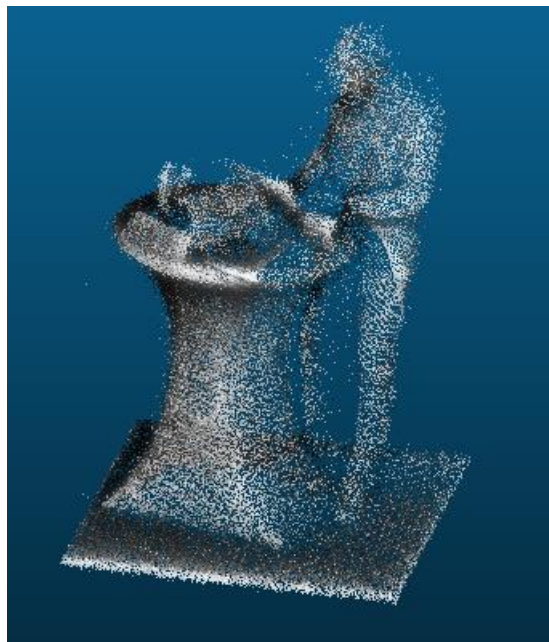
Walkable space



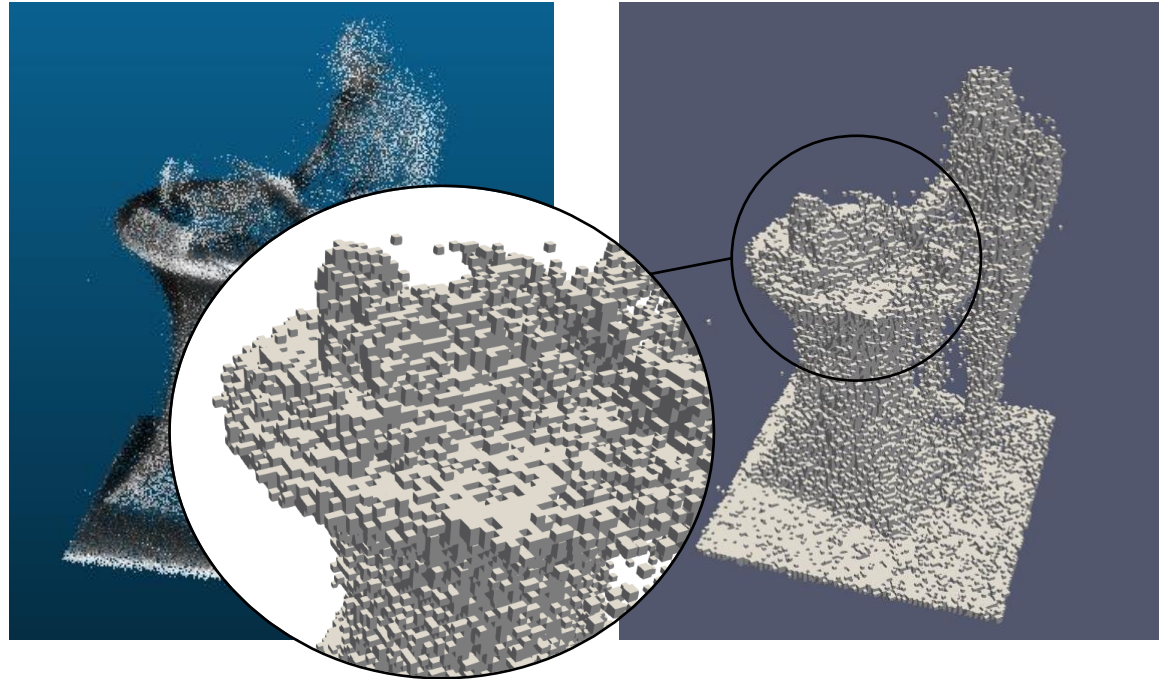
Voxel model



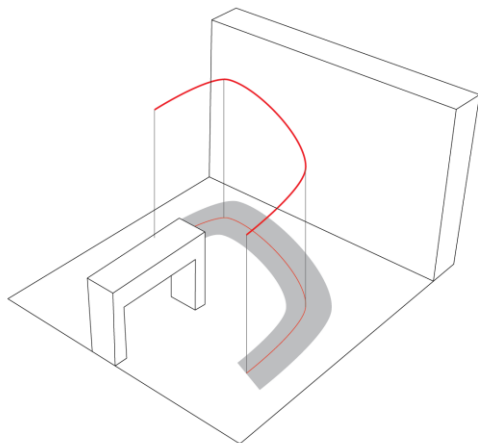
Voxel model



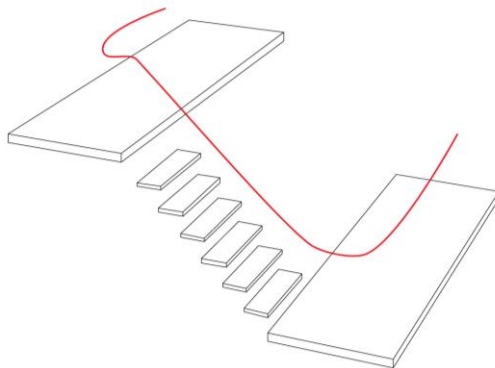
Voxel model



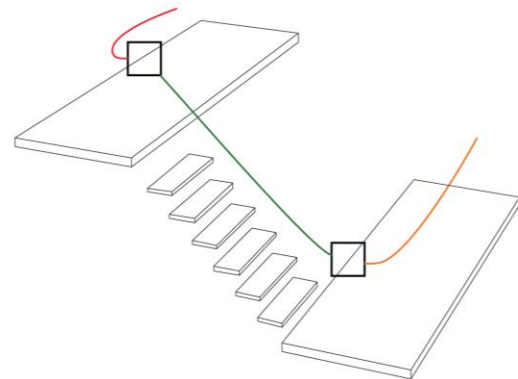
Trajectory information



Walkable points

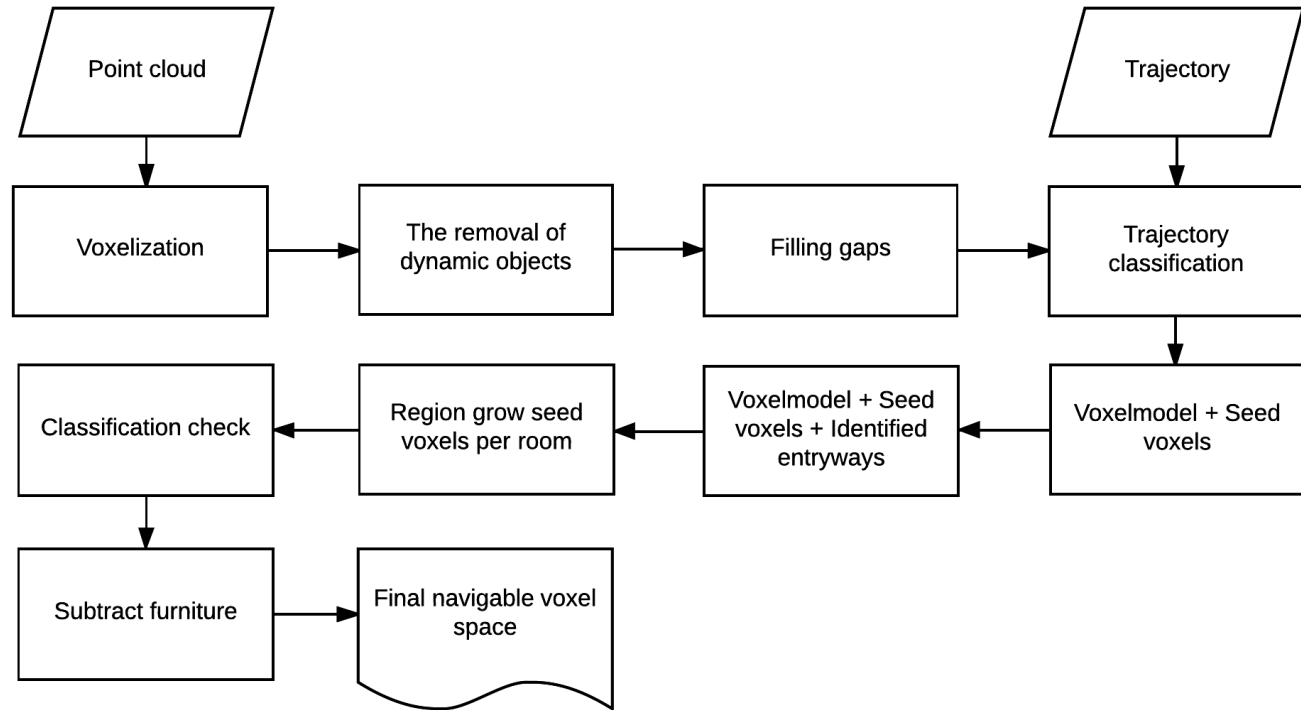


Stair detection

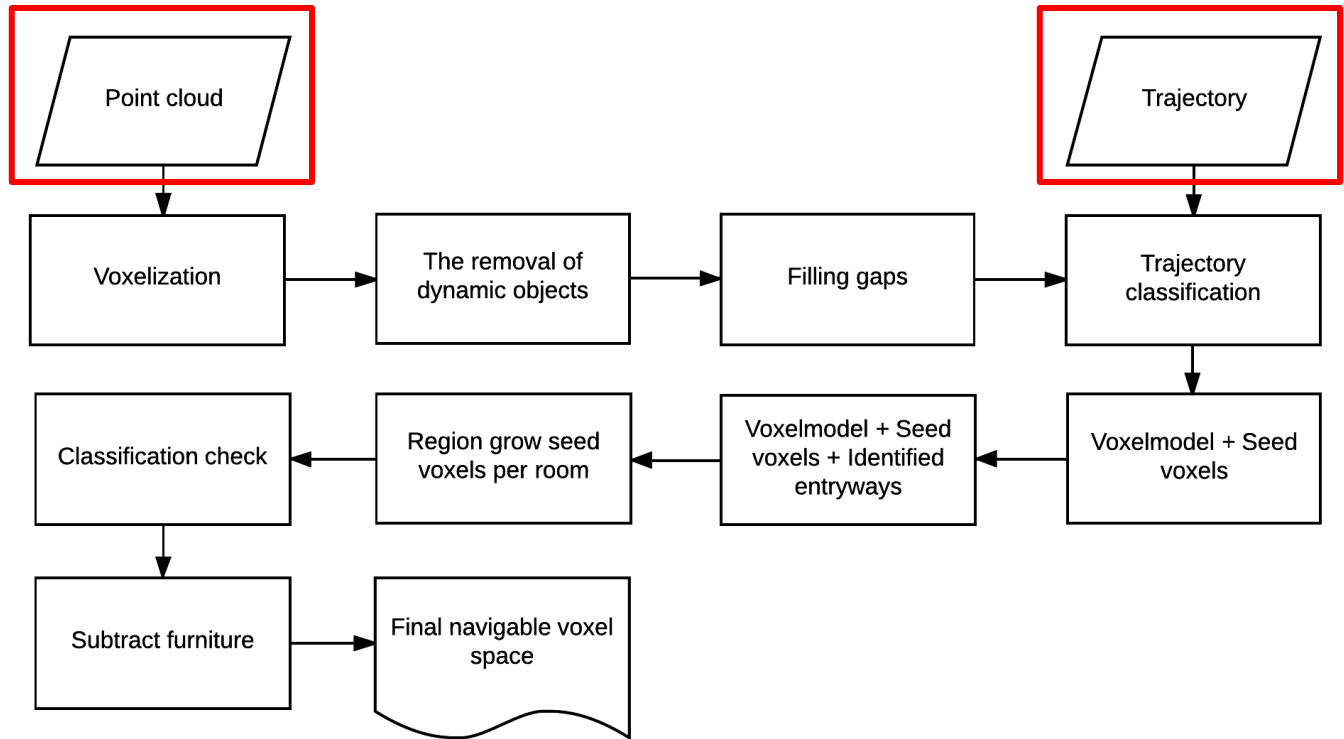


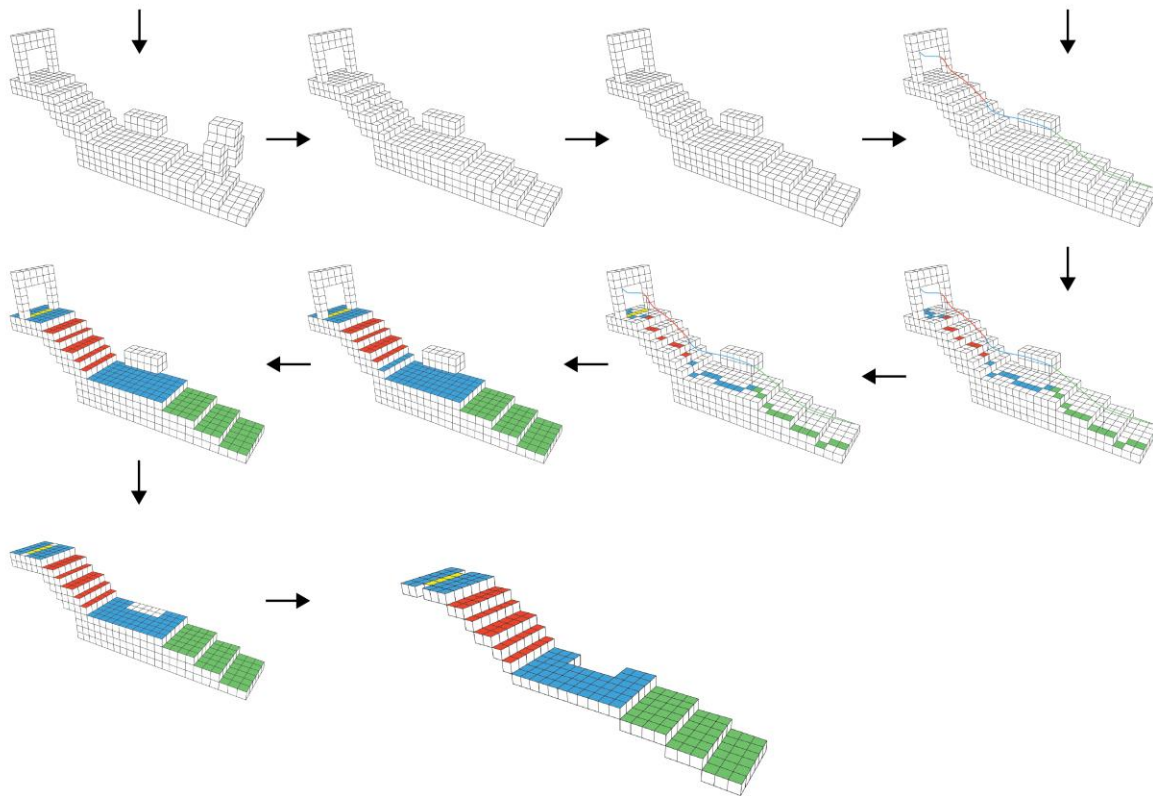
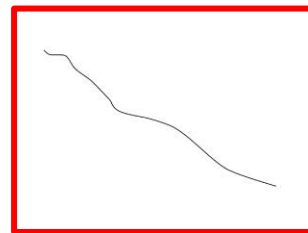
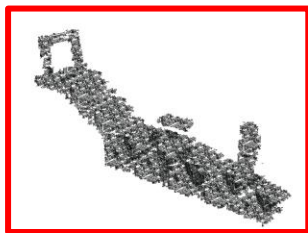
Connection information

Method

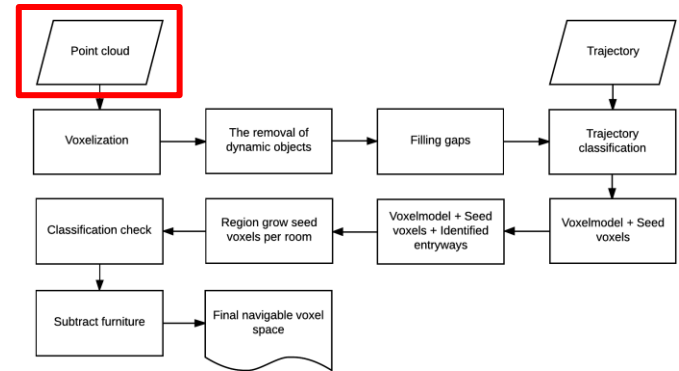
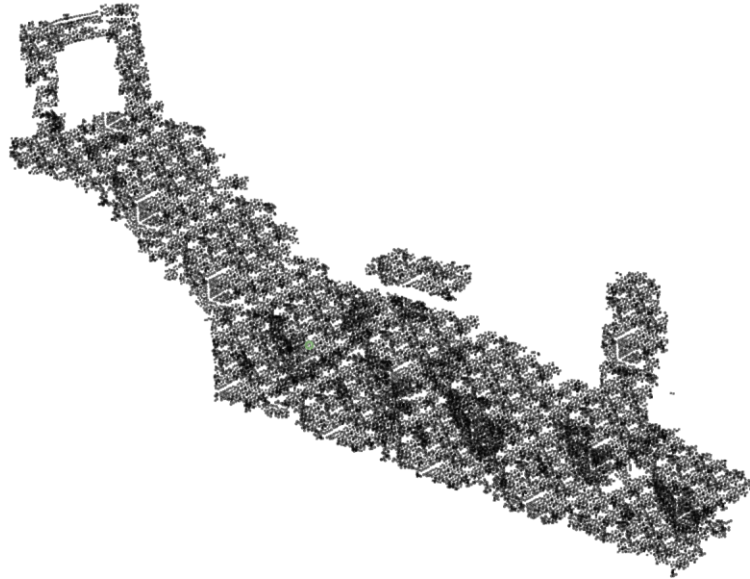


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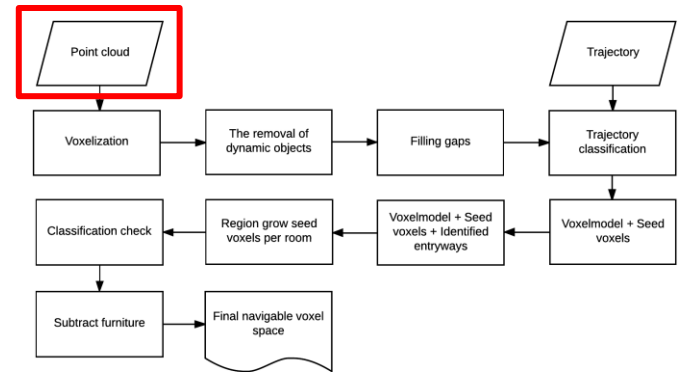
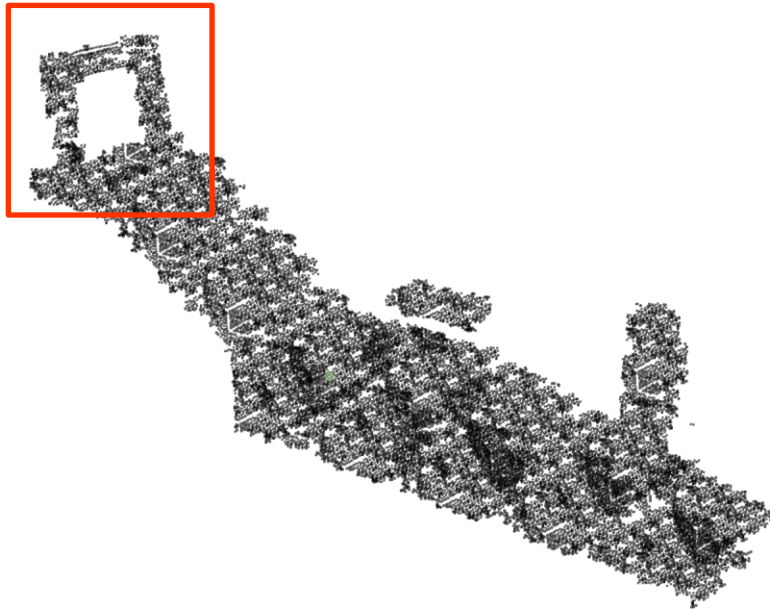




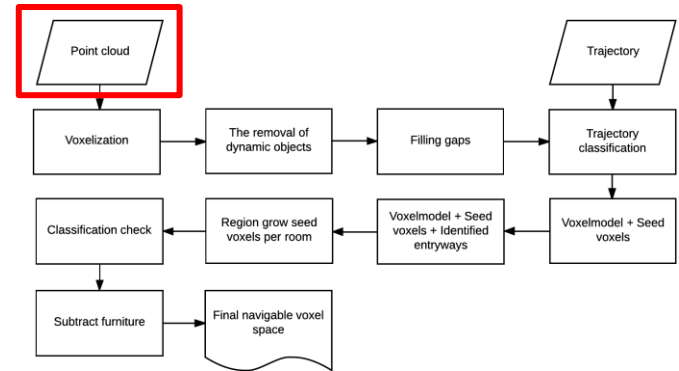
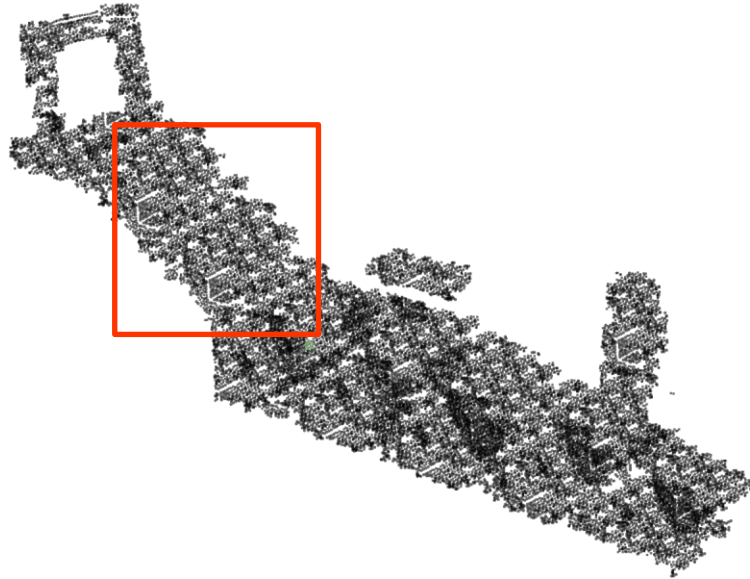
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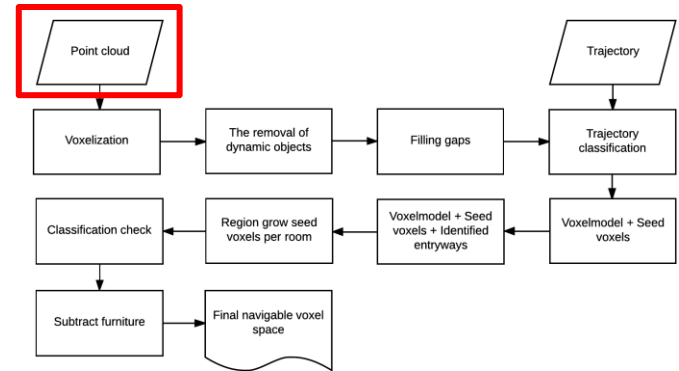
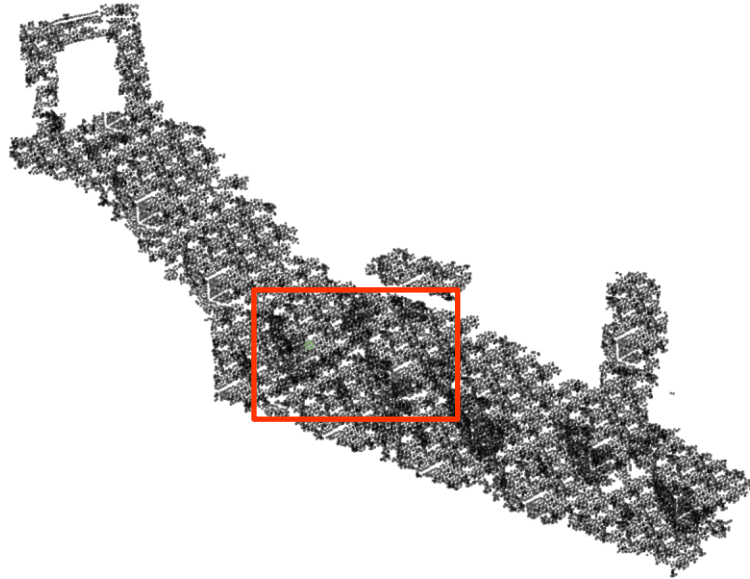
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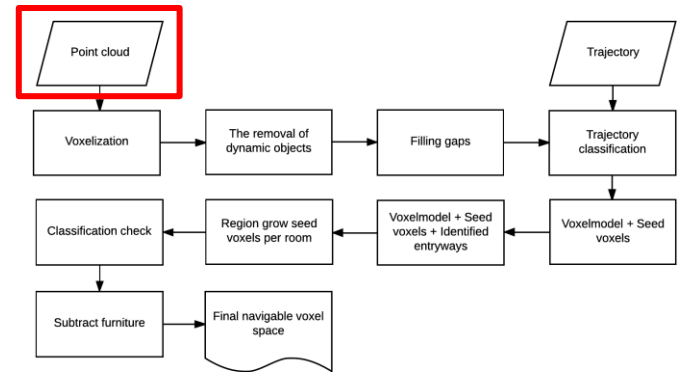
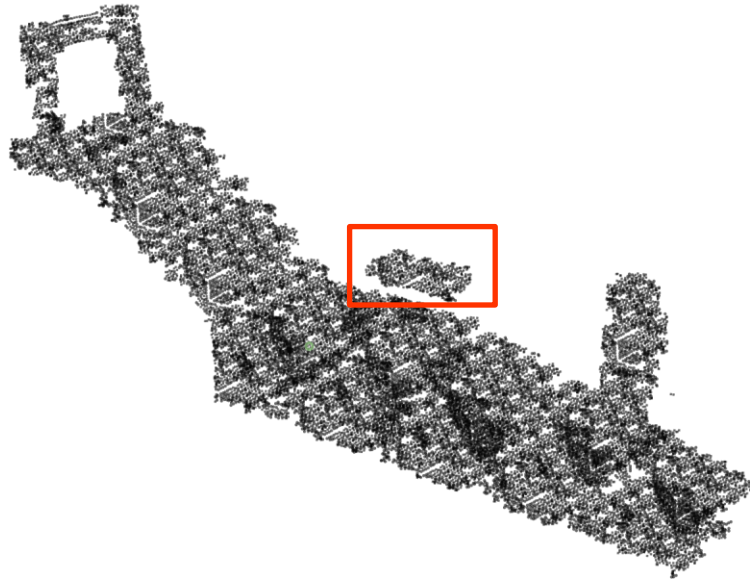
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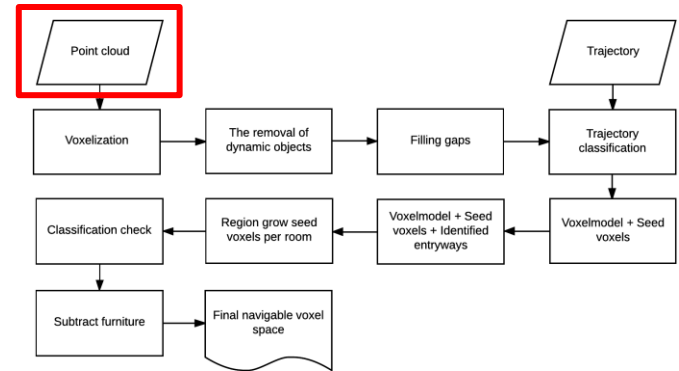
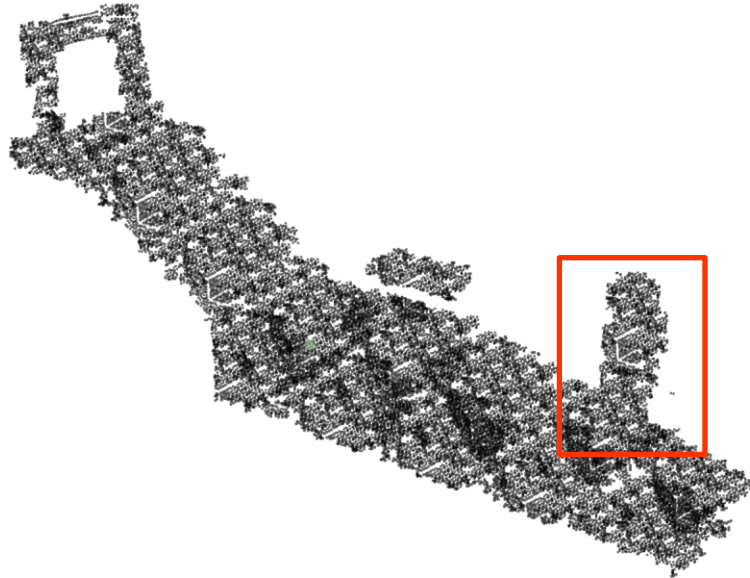
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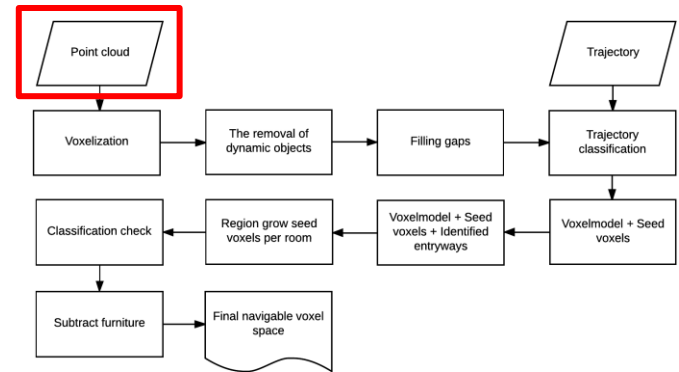
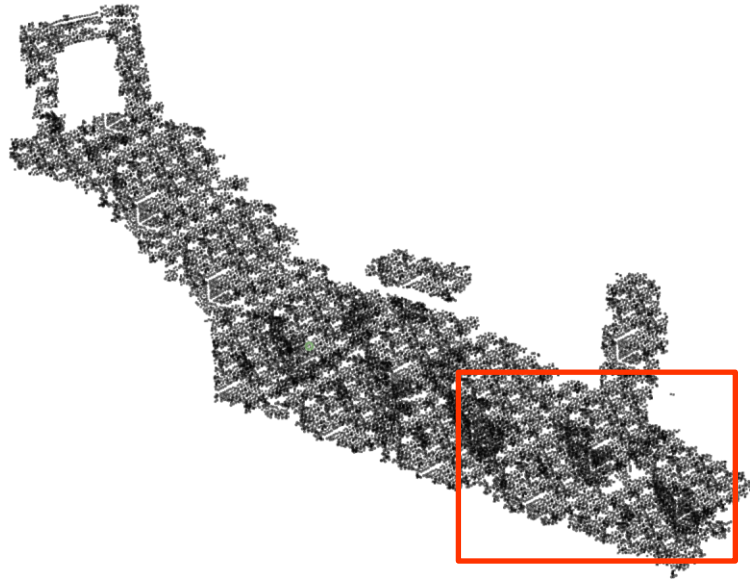
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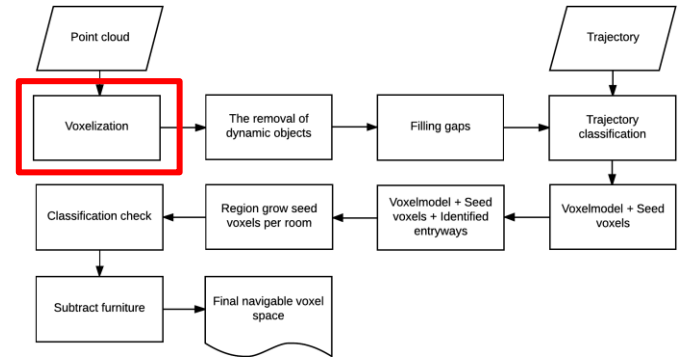
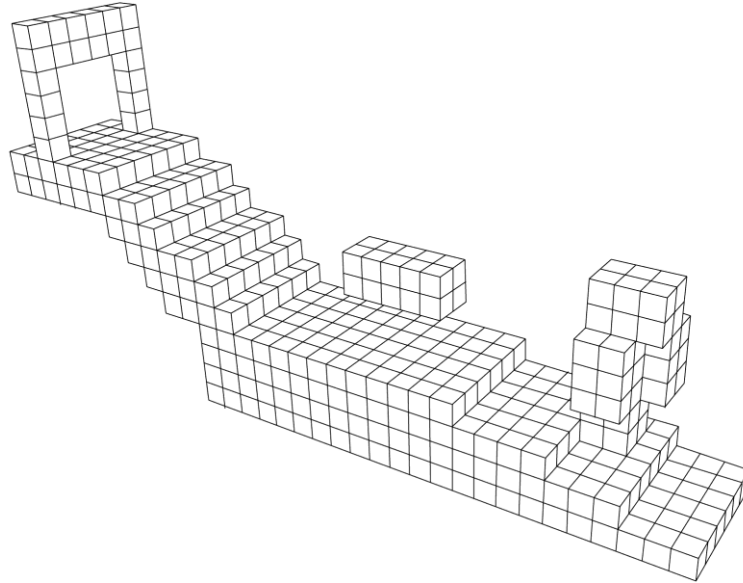
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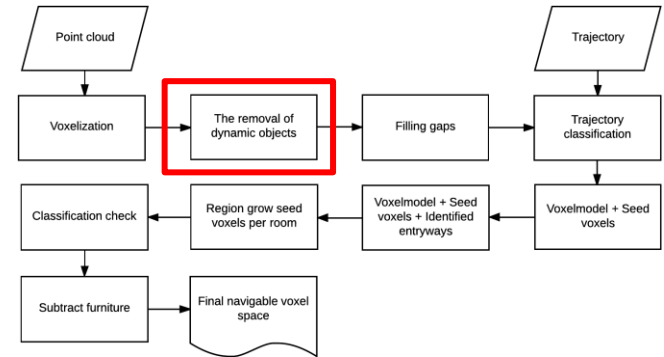
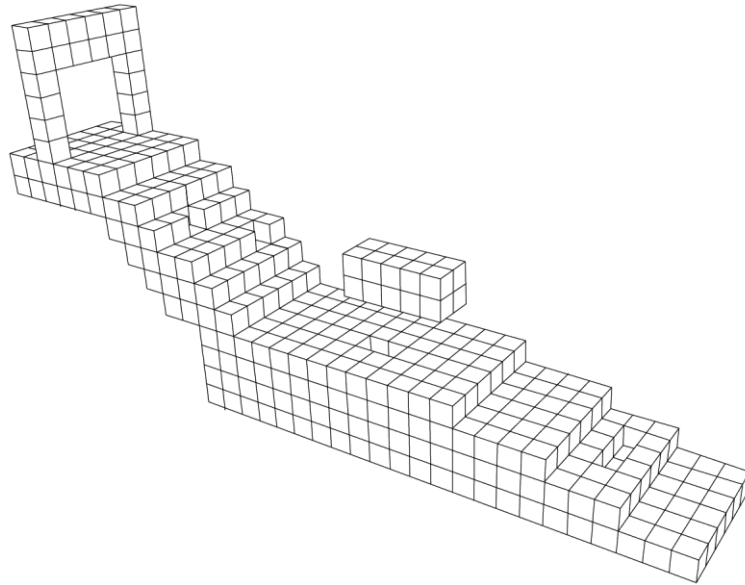
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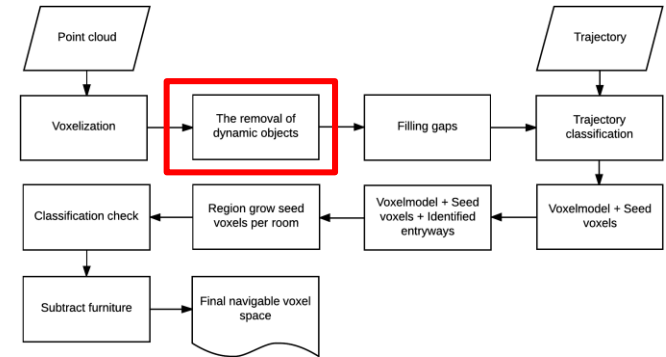
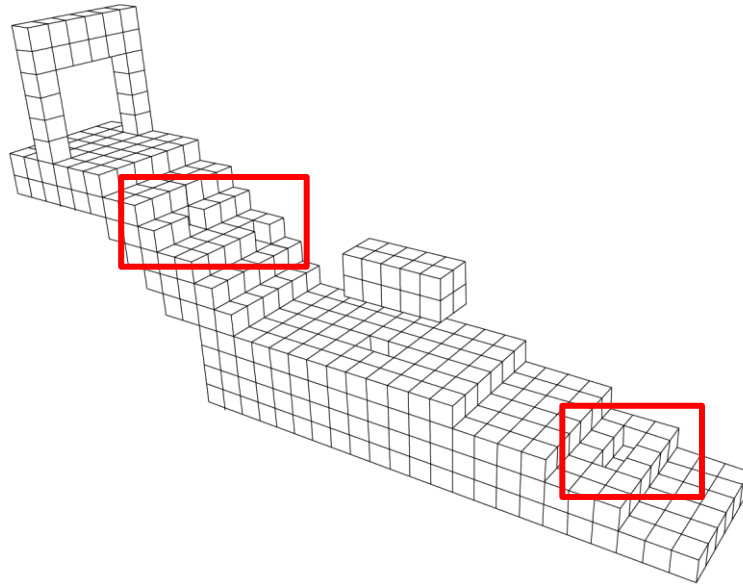
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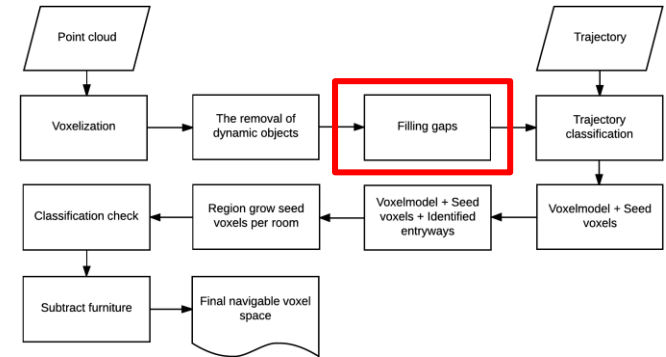
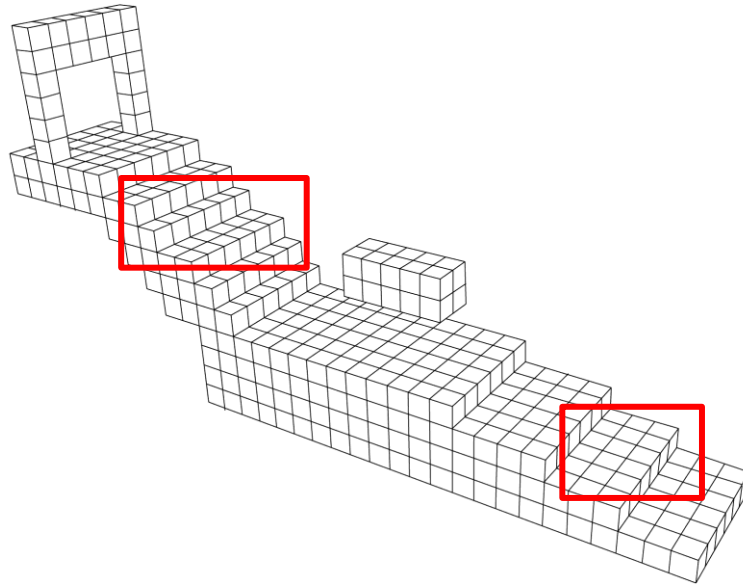
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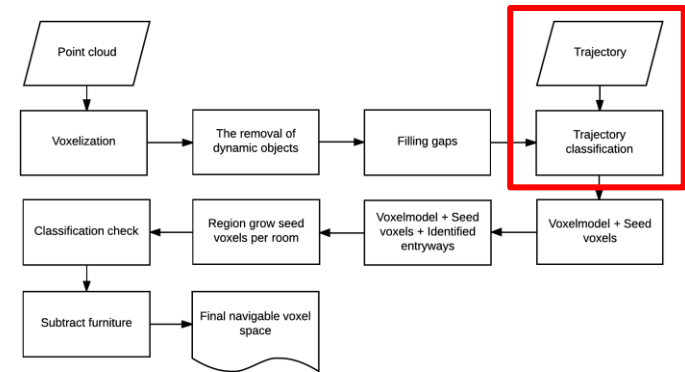
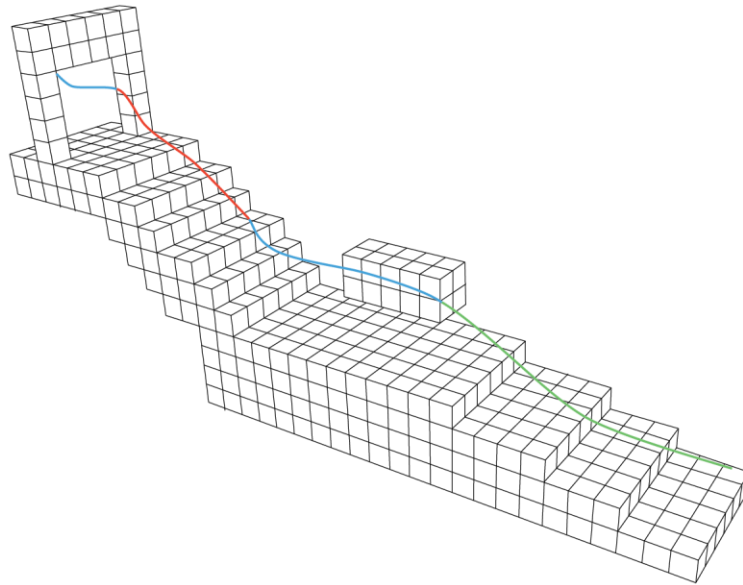
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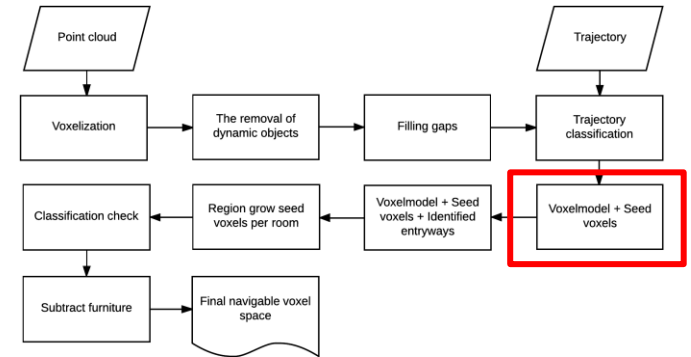
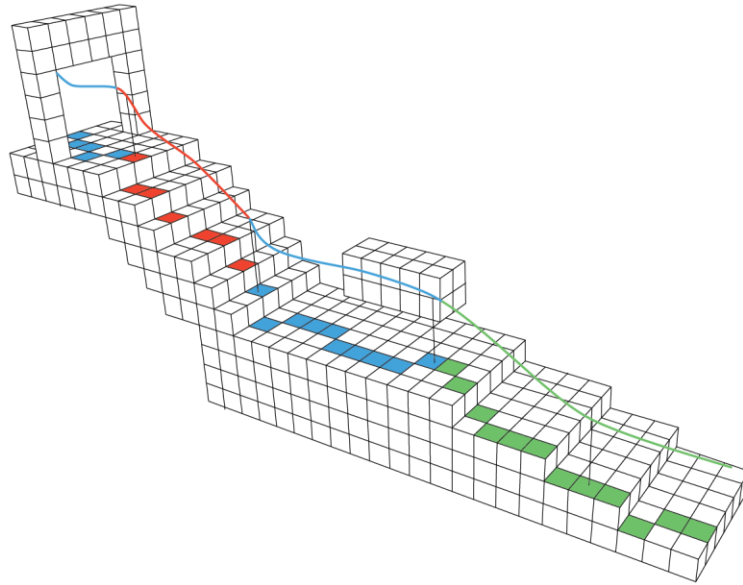
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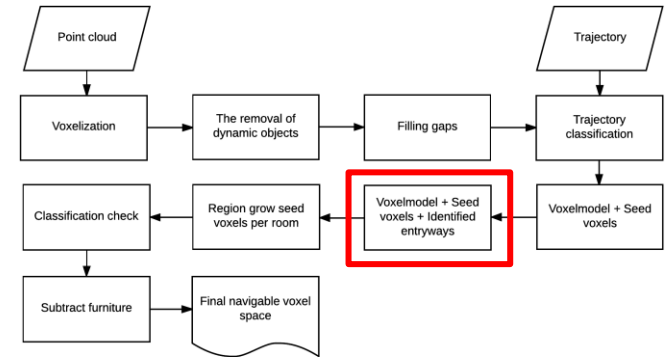
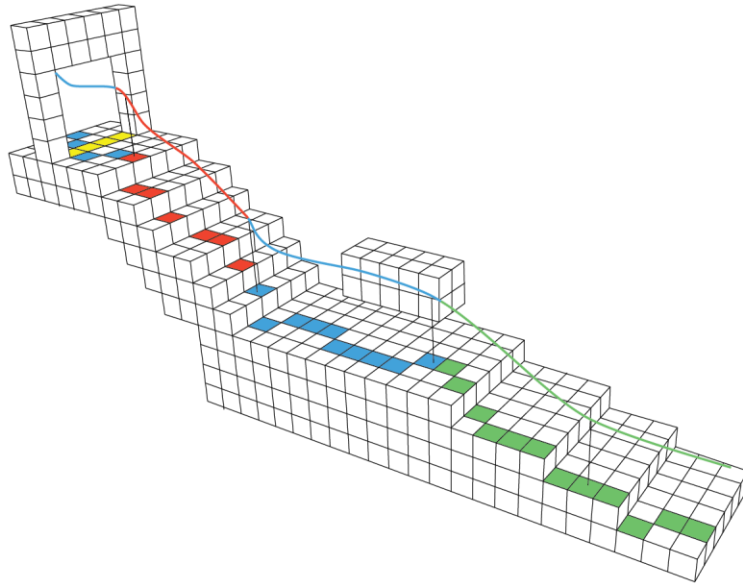
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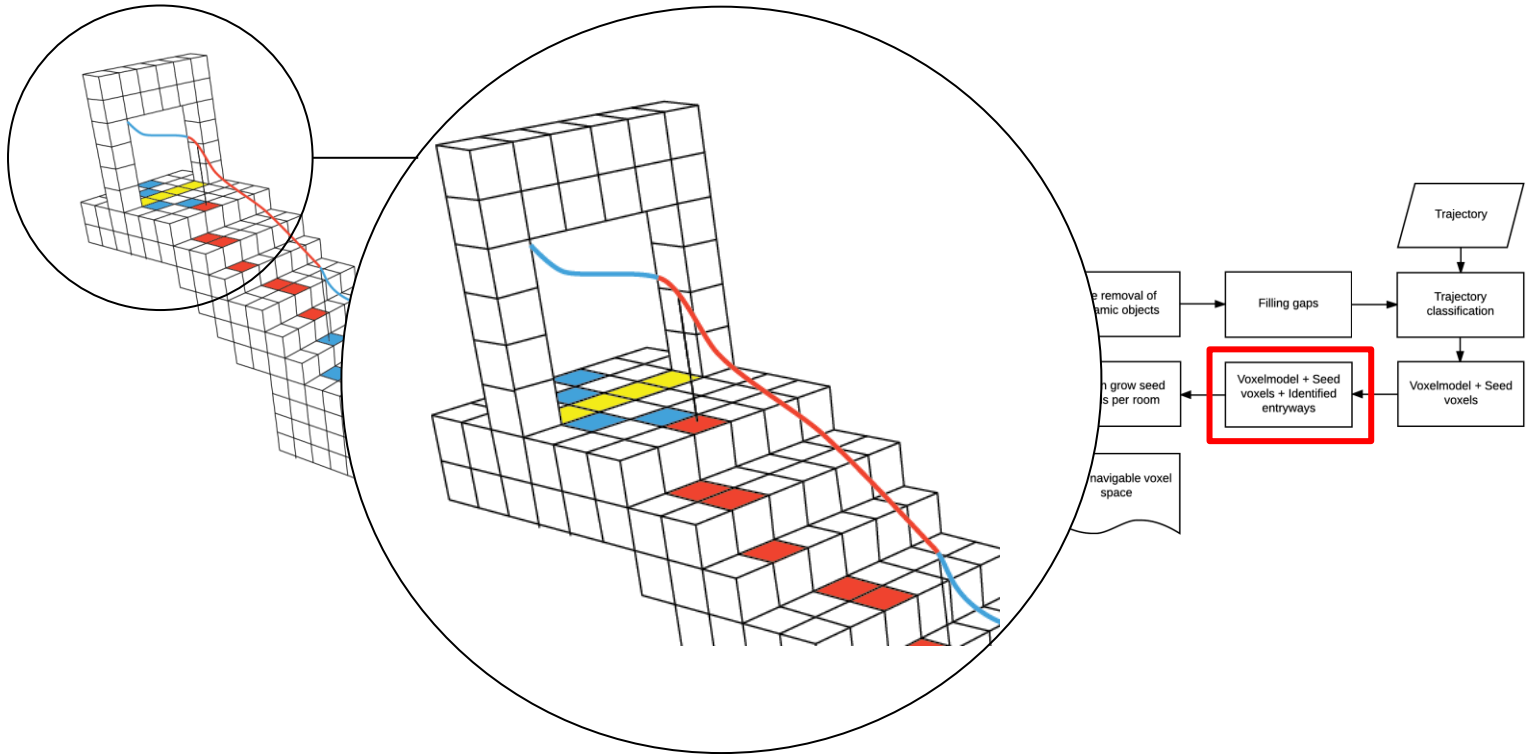
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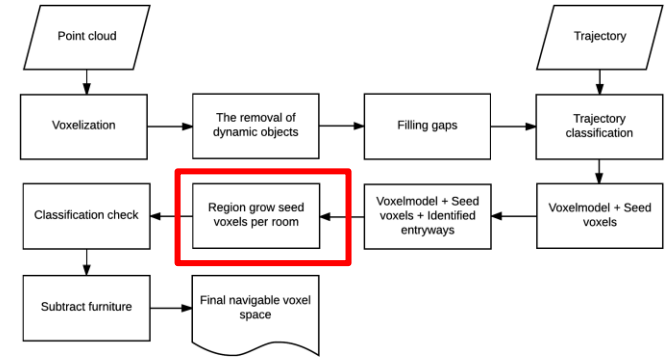
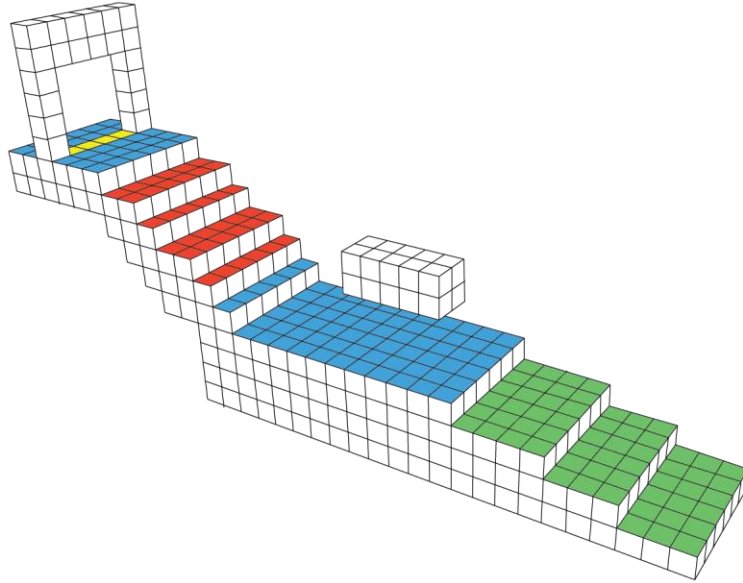
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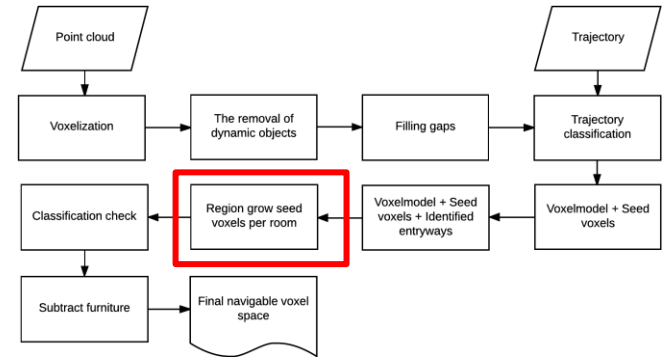
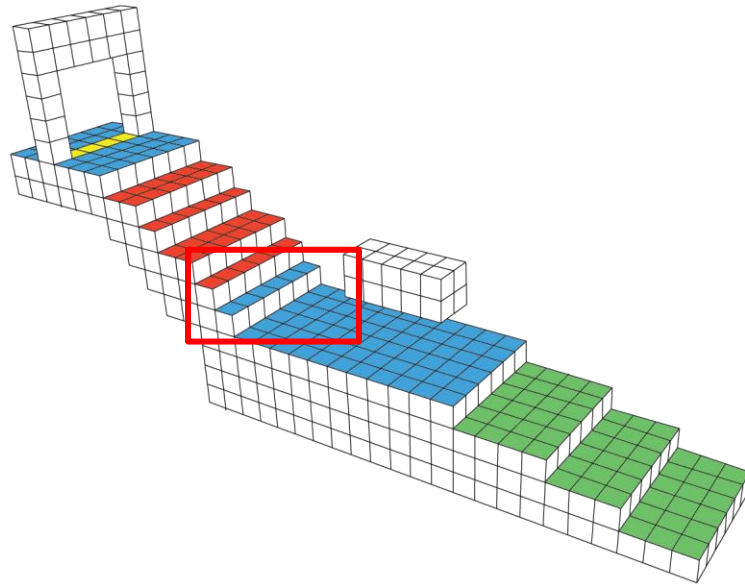
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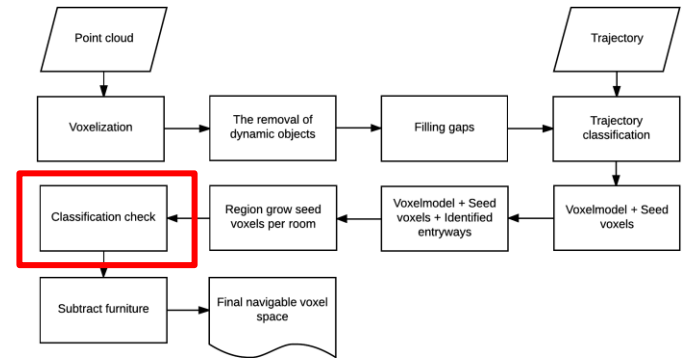
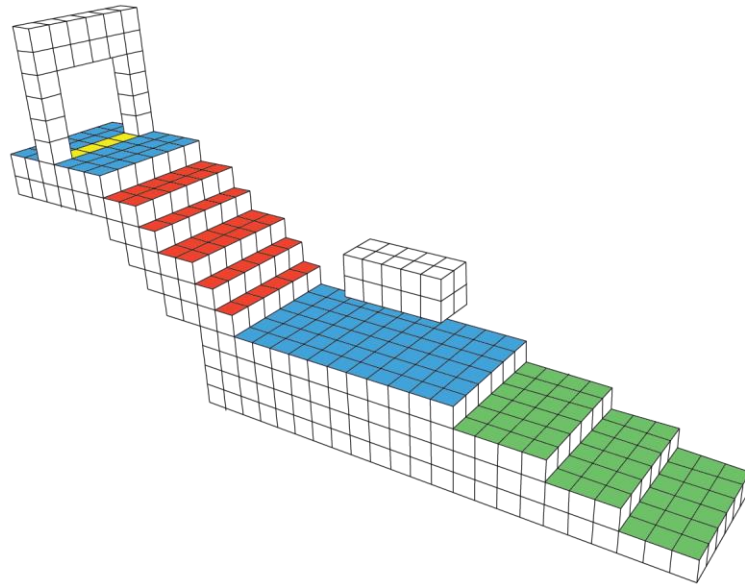
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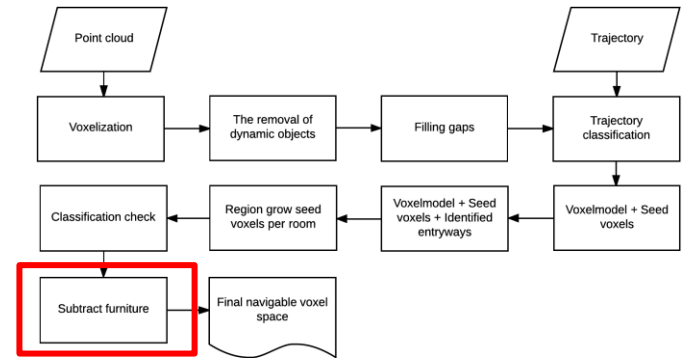
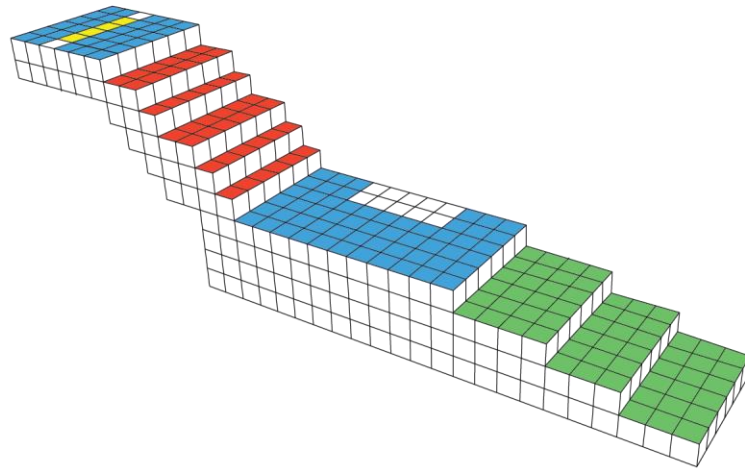
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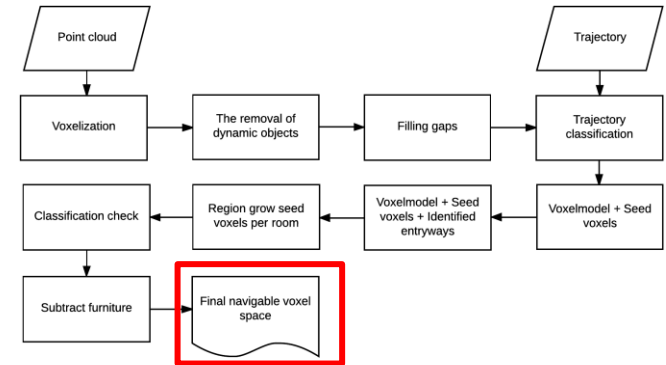
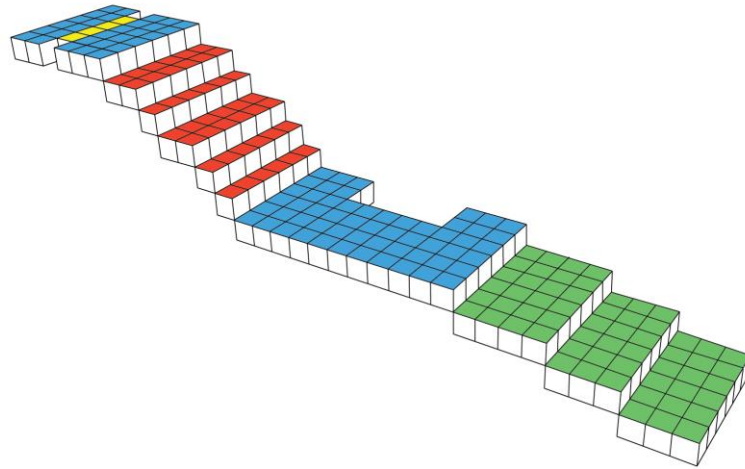
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Method



Method



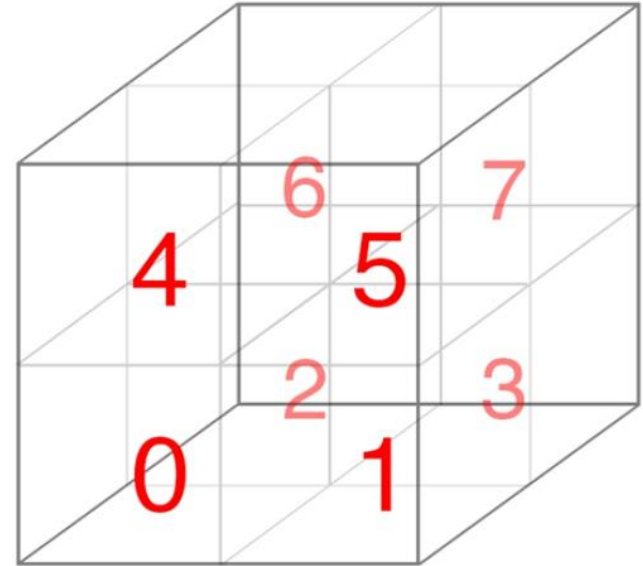
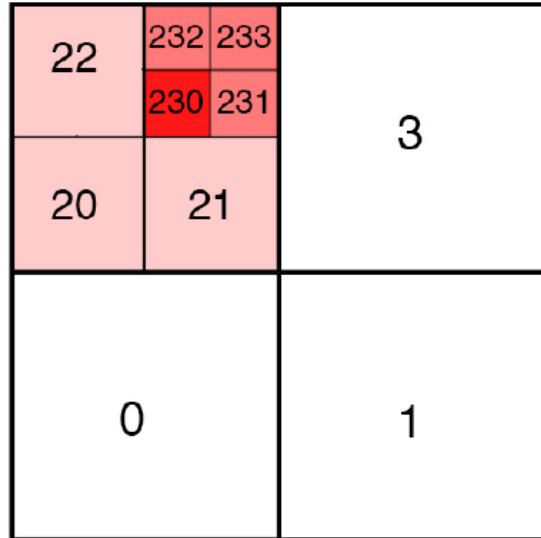
Data capture



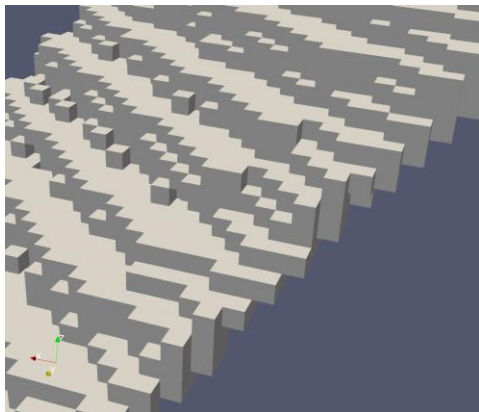
Data capture



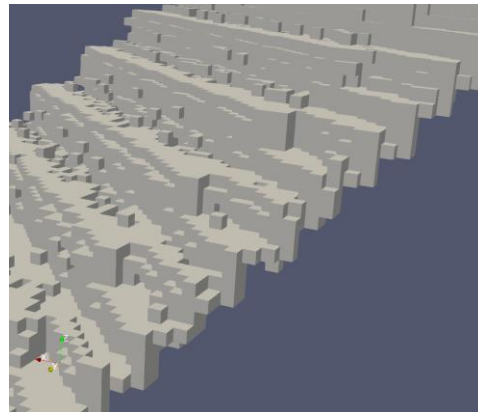
Voxelization: Octree structure



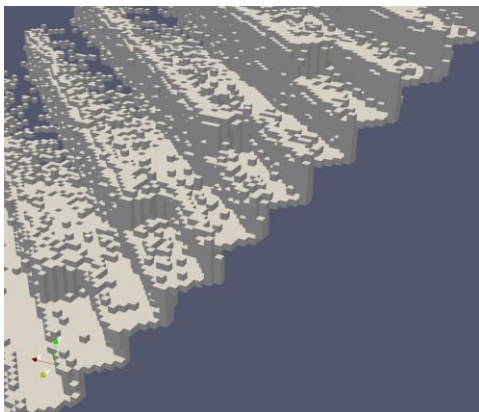
Voxel size:
14,6 cm



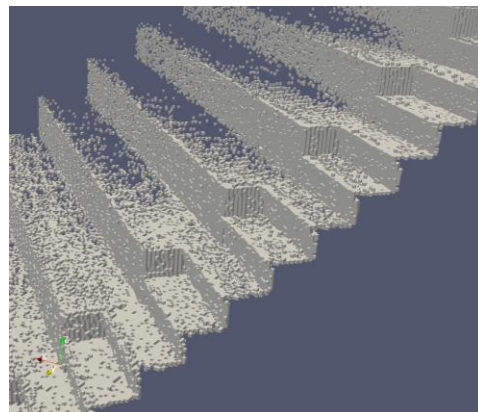
Voxel size:
7,3 cm



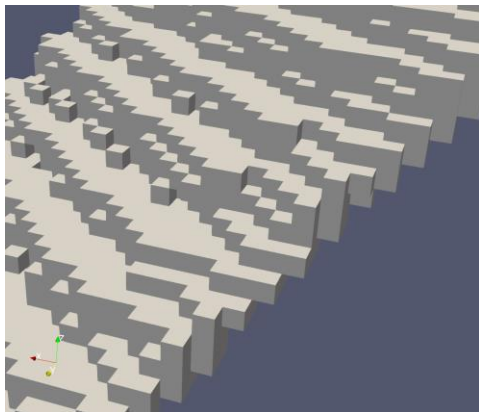
Voxel size:
3,6 cm



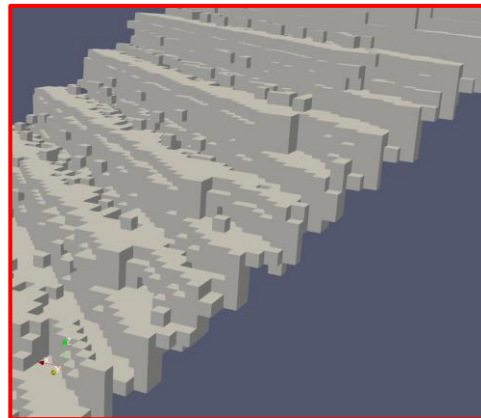
Voxel size:
1,8 cm



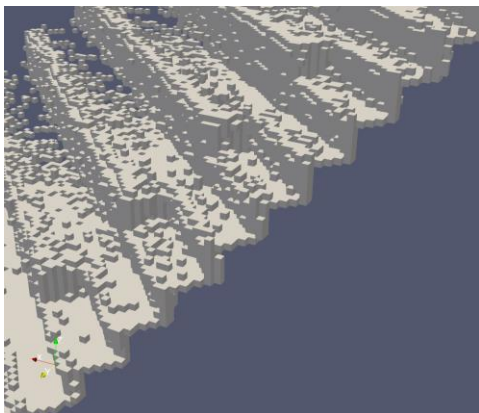
Voxel size:
14,6 cm



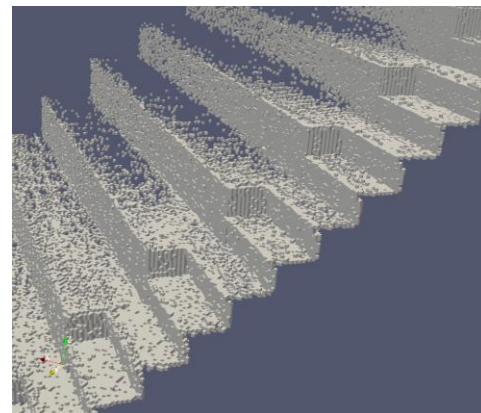
Voxel size:
7,3 cm



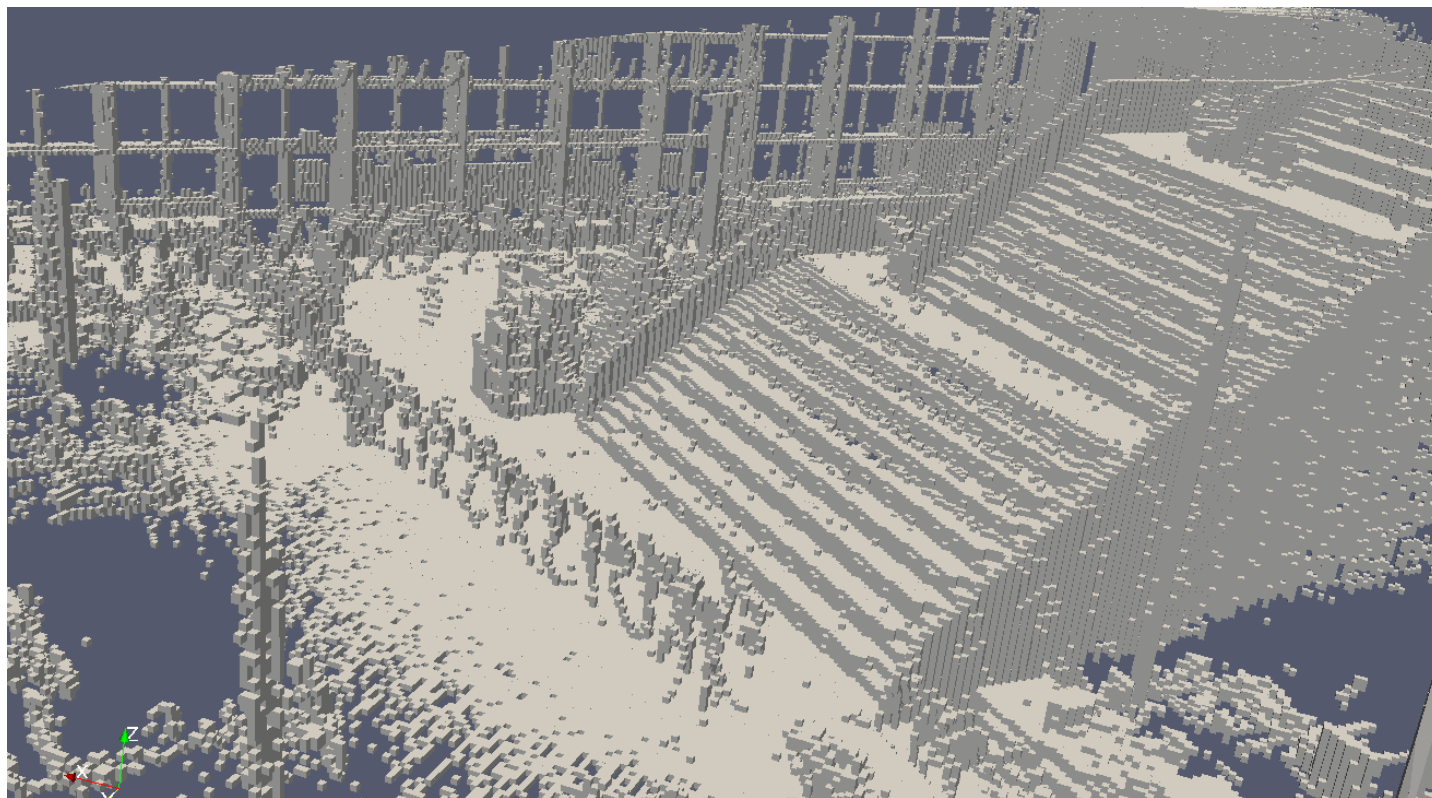
Voxel size:
3,6 cm



Voxel size:
1,8 cm



Voxelization



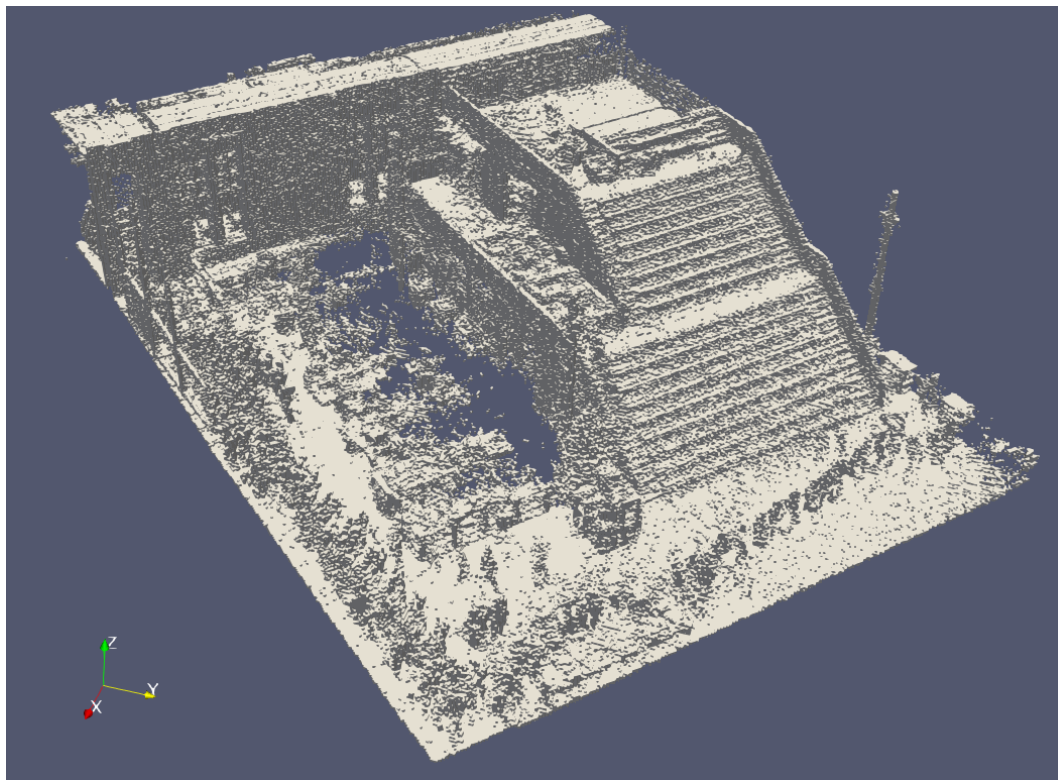
Remove dynamic objects

	Focus on dynamic objects	Scanning one time	Occlusion no large impact	Detect dynamic objects one place	Beginning of process	No proble long drawn shadows
N-amount of voxels	—	+	+	+	+	+
Different time frames	+	—	—	—	+	+
Unique time stamps	+	+	+	—	+	+
Floor and voxels above	+	+	+	—	—	+
Count voxels above	+	+	+	+	—	—

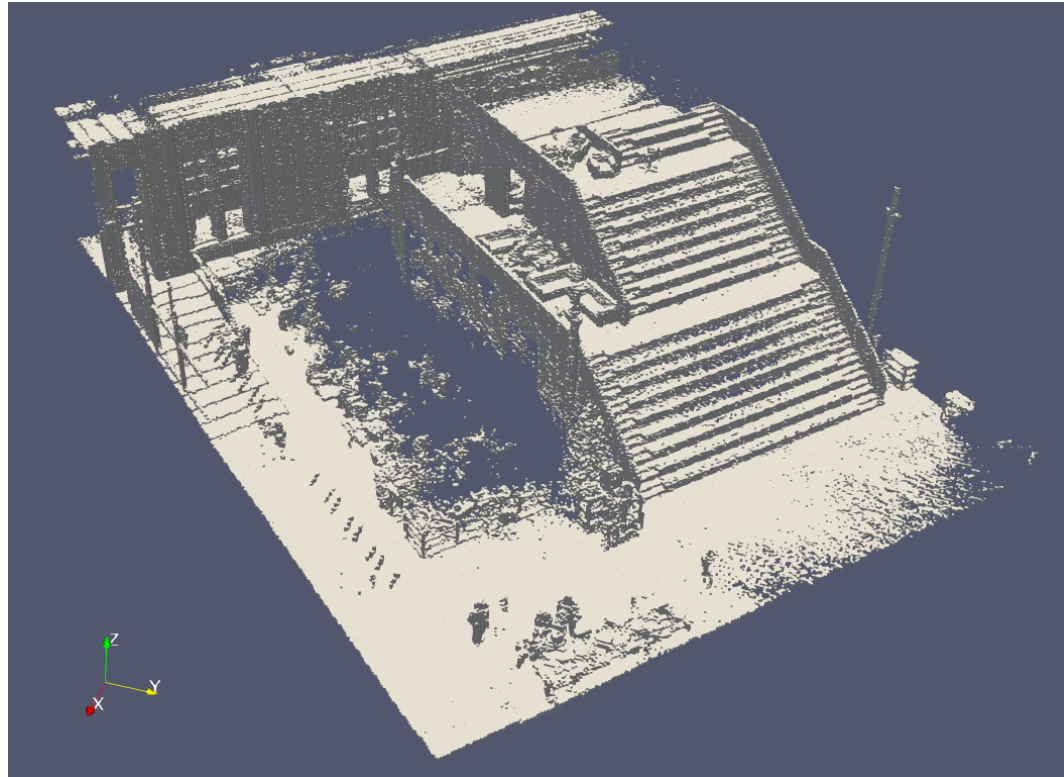
Remove dynamic objects

	Focus on dynamic objects	Scanning one time	Occlusion no large impact	Detect dynamic objects one place	Beginning of process	No proble long drawn shadows
N-amount of voxels	—	+	+	+	+	+
Different time frames	+	—	—	—	+	+
Unique time stamps	+	+	+	—	+	+
Floor and voxels above	+	+	+	—	—	+
Count voxels above	+	+	+	+	—	—

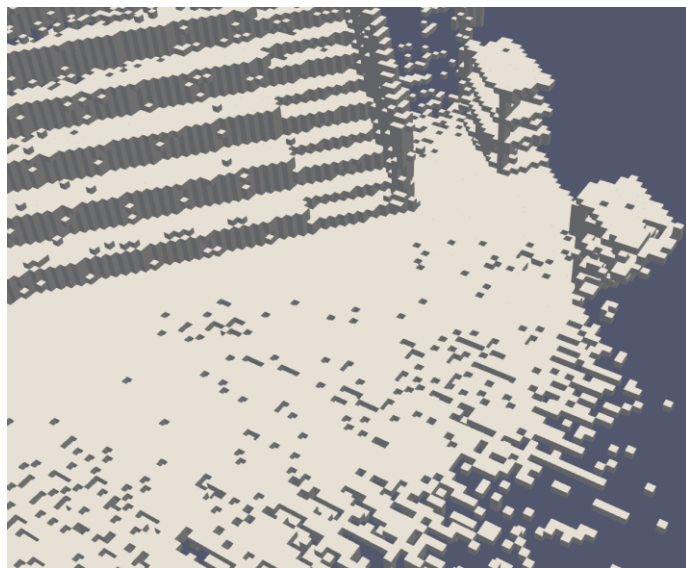
Remove dynamic objects



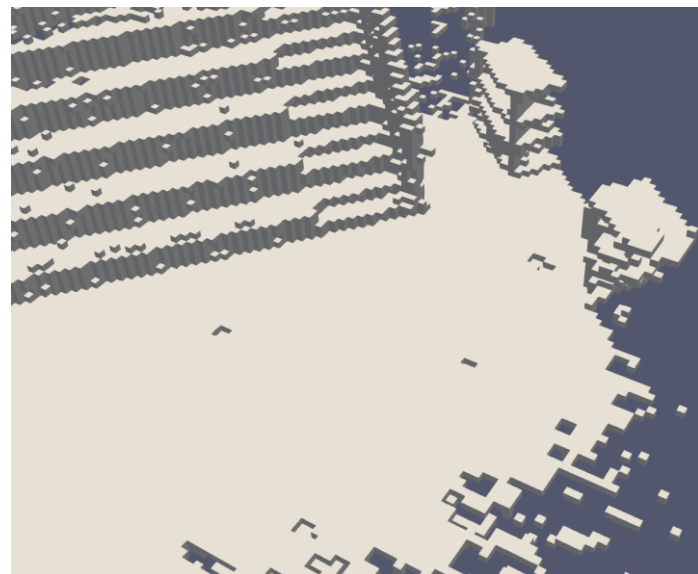
Remove dynamic objects



Filling gaps

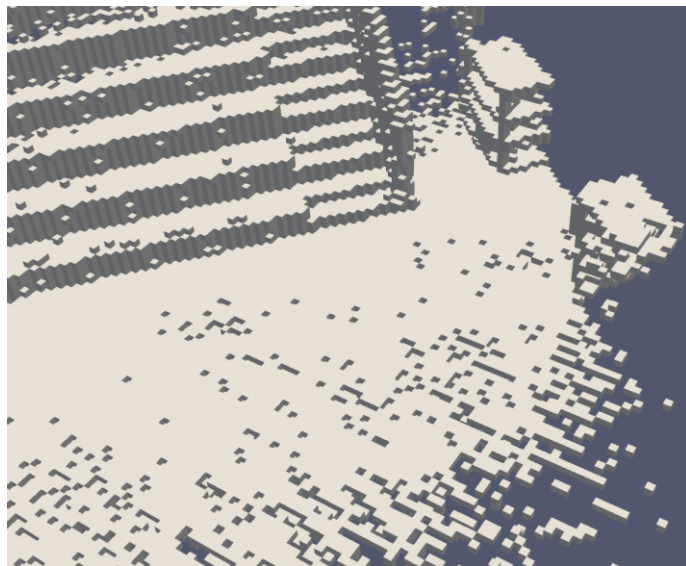


Original voxel model

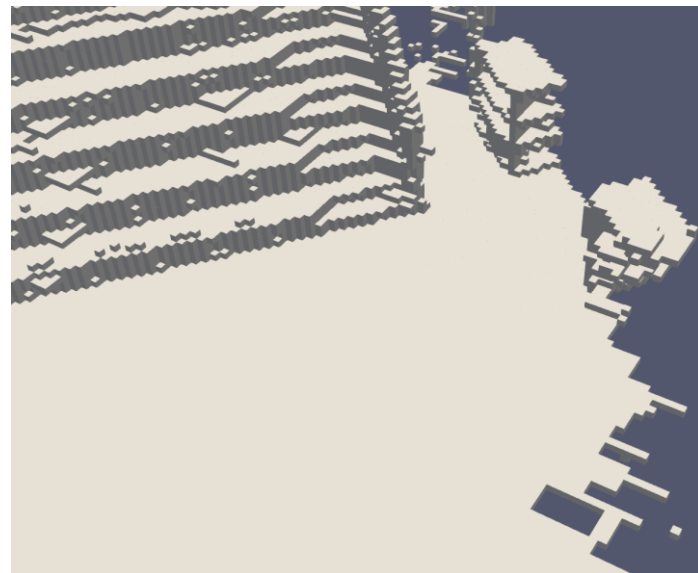


Filled if distance = 1

Filling gaps



Original voxel model

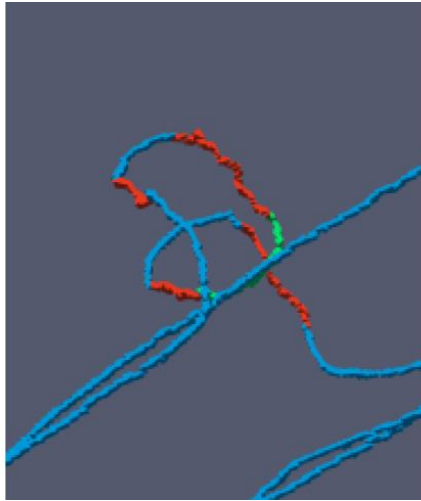


Filled if distance = 5

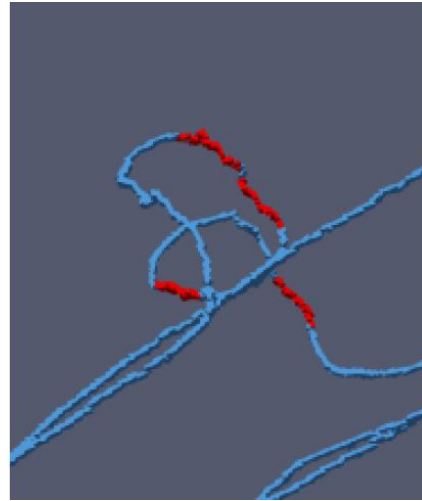
Trajectory classification

Testing Set	Slope Minimum angle in degree	Maximum angle in degree	connected elements	Stair Minimum angle in degree	Maximum angle in degree	connected elements
1	2.3	18.4	2	7.1a	90	4
2	2.3	11.3	2	7.1a	45	4
3	3.8	18.4	2	14	90	4

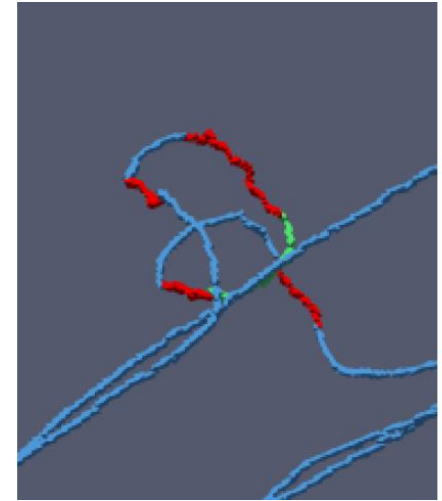
Trajectory classification



Testing set 1



Testing set 2

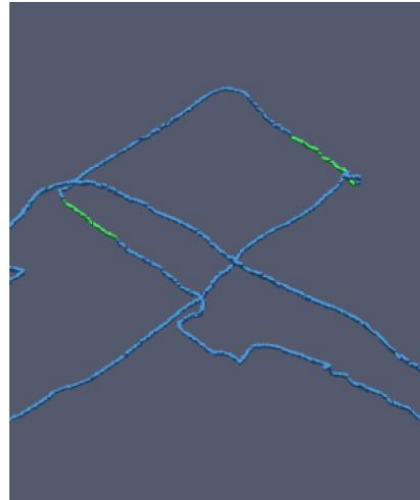


Testing set 3

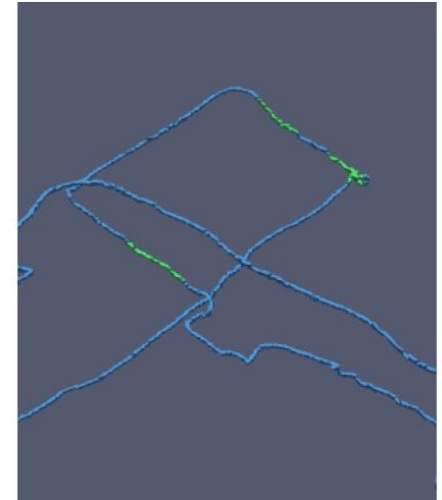
Trajectory classification



Testing set 1

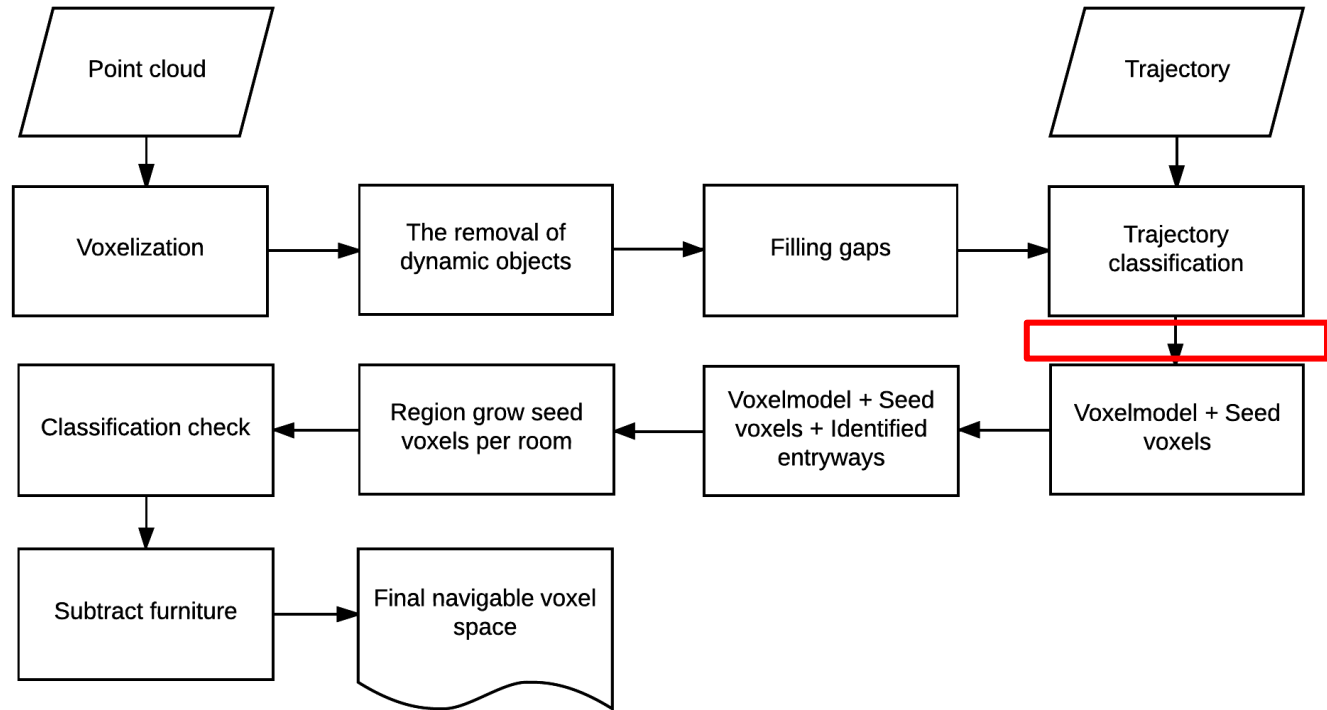


Testing set 2

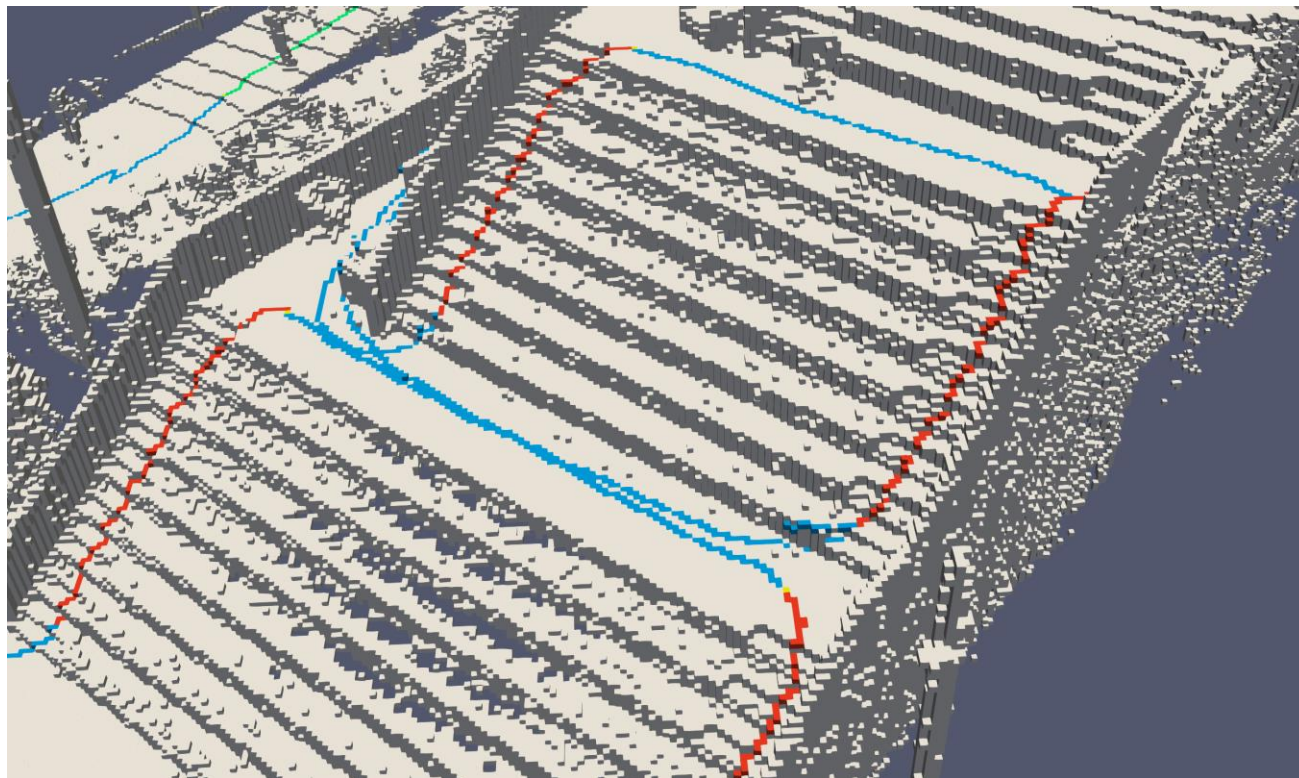


Testing set 3

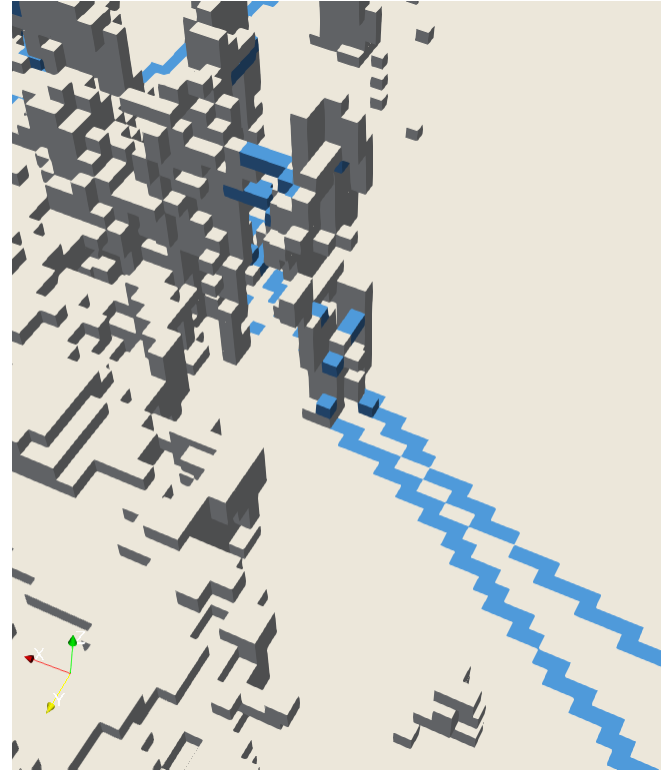
Method



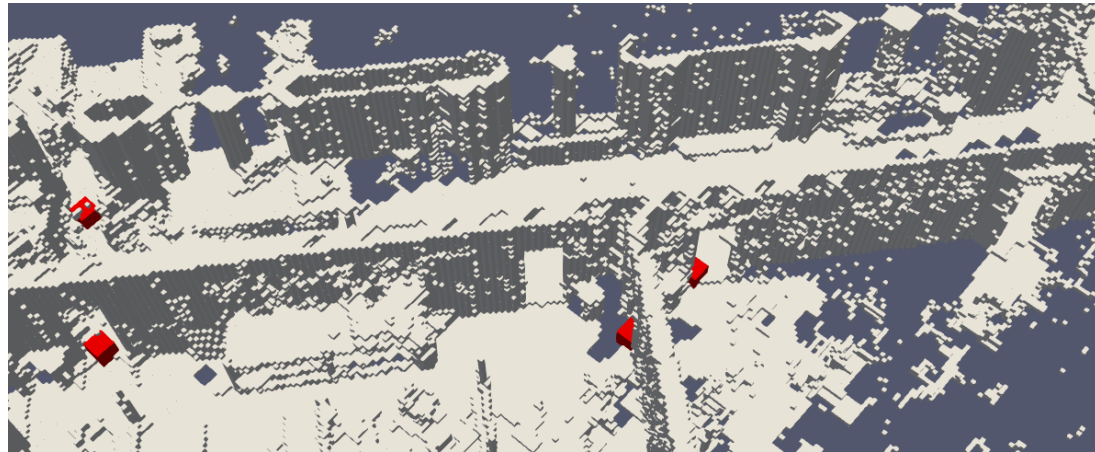
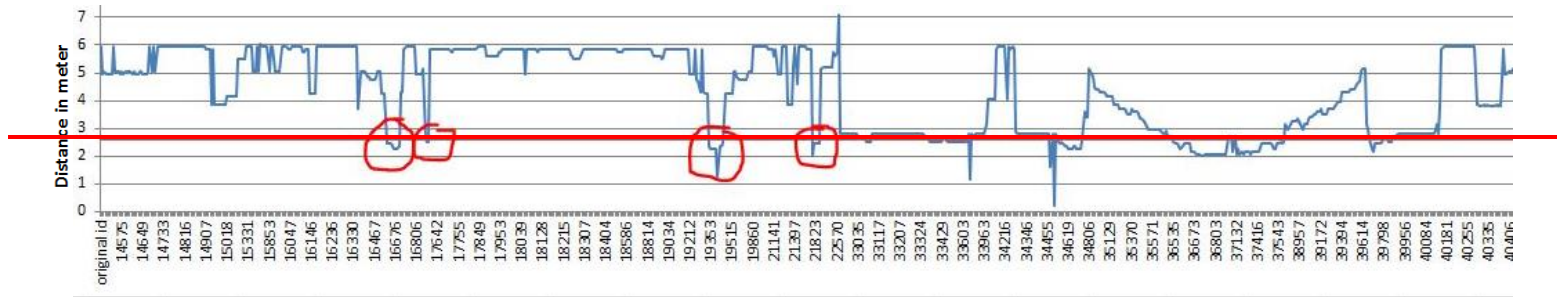
Voxel model + seed voxels



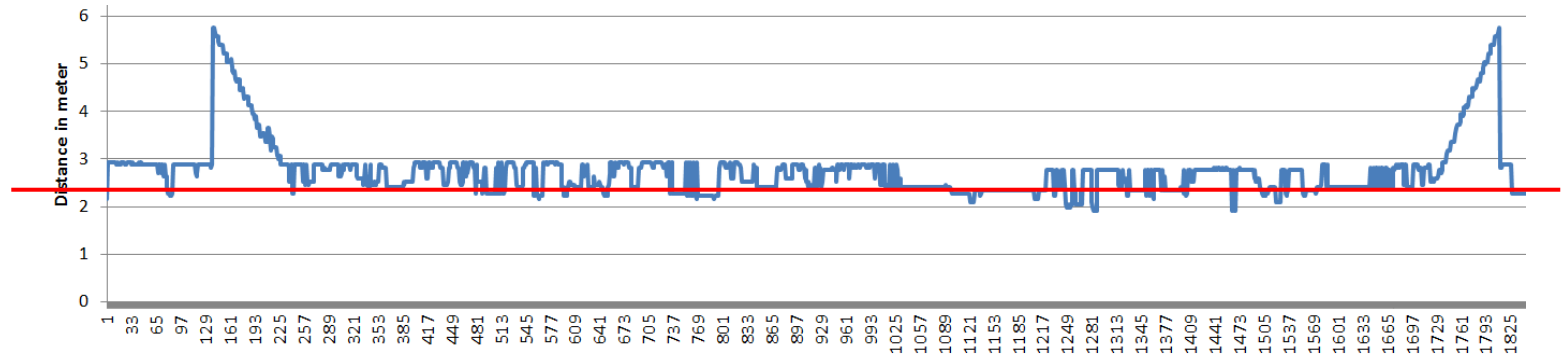
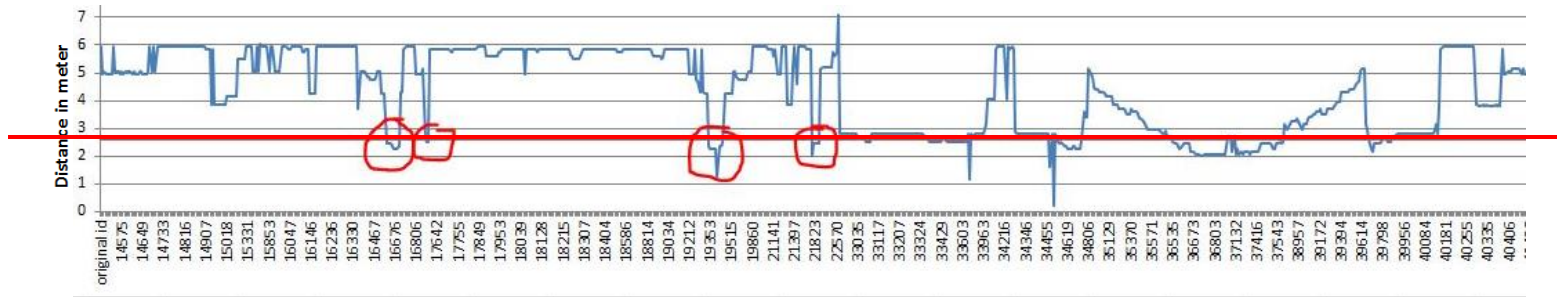
Voxel model + seed voxels



Voxel model + entryways



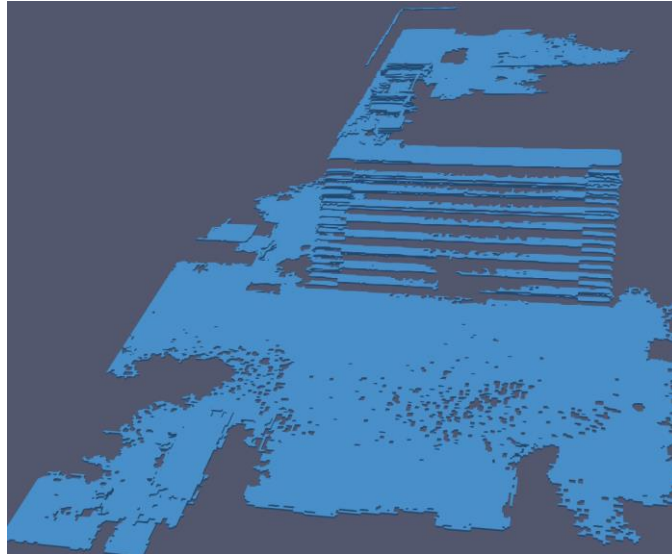
Voxel model + entryways



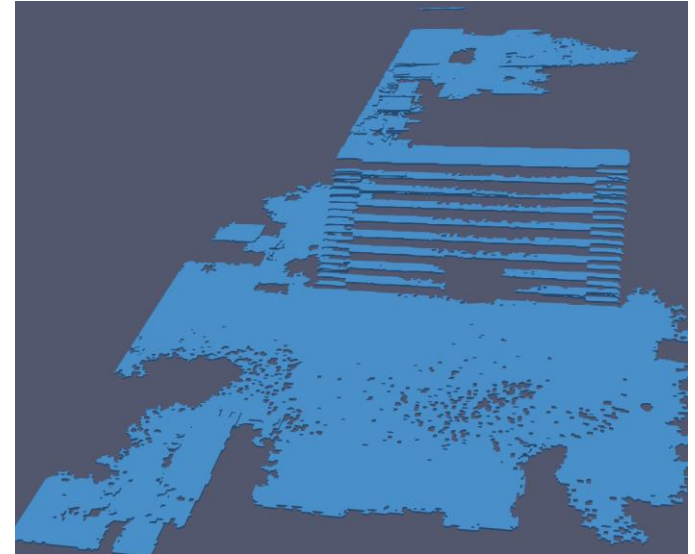
Region growing

- Find neighbors on the same level
- Two termination criteria:
 - Two voxels directly above
 - Entryway voxels

Region growing: two methods

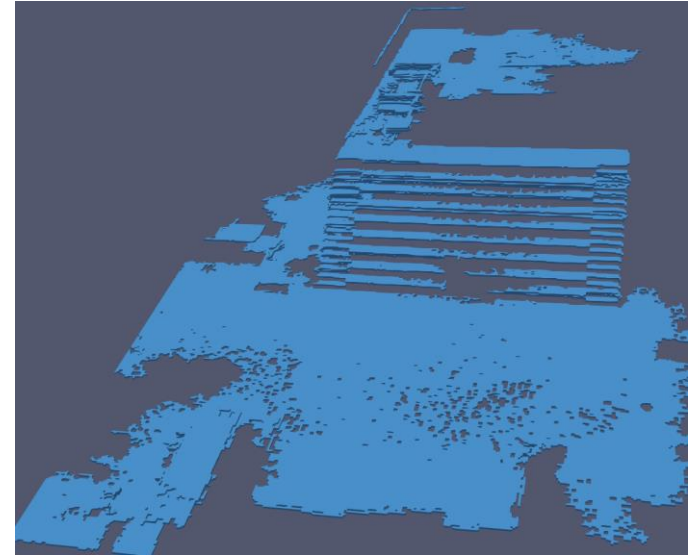
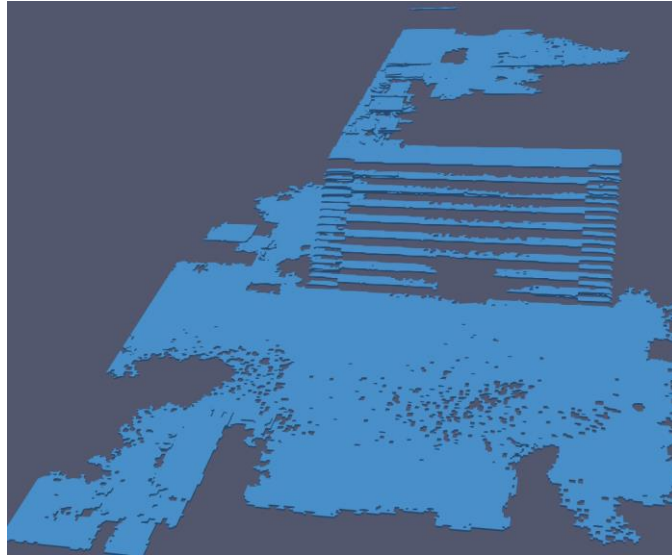


Ordered checking



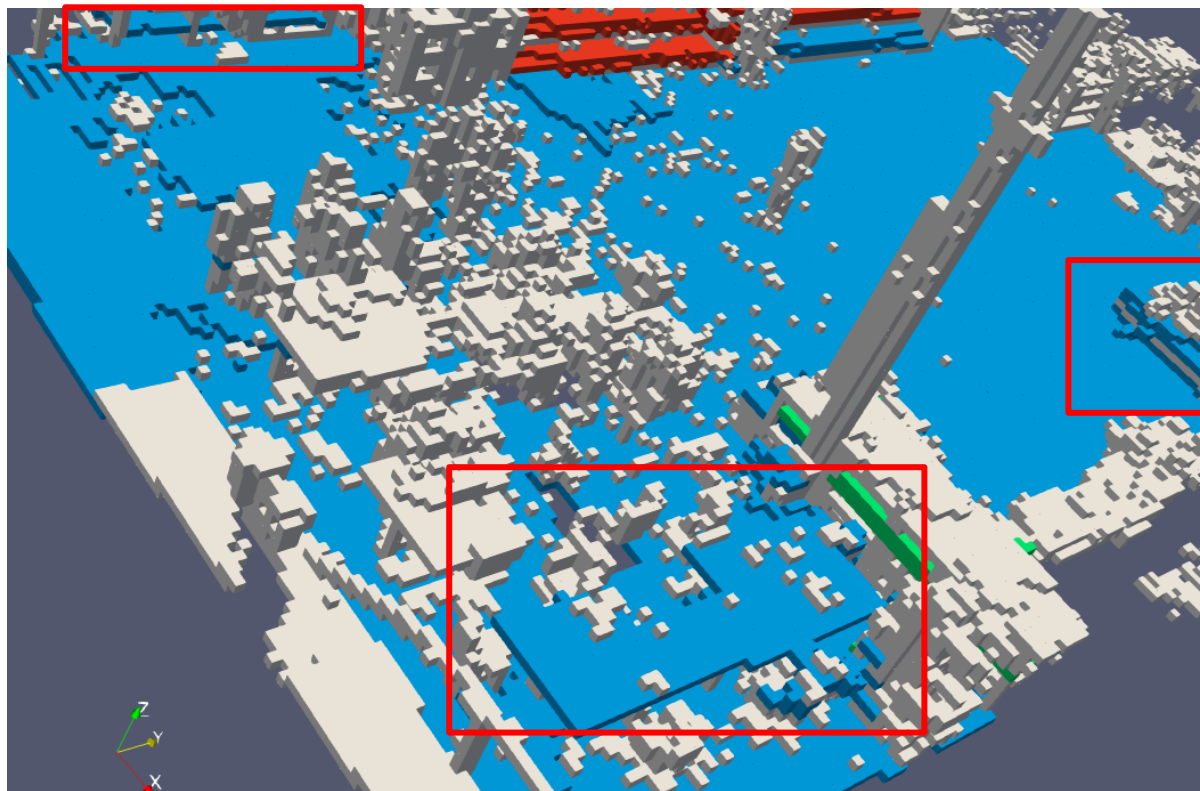
DBSCAN

Region growing: two methods

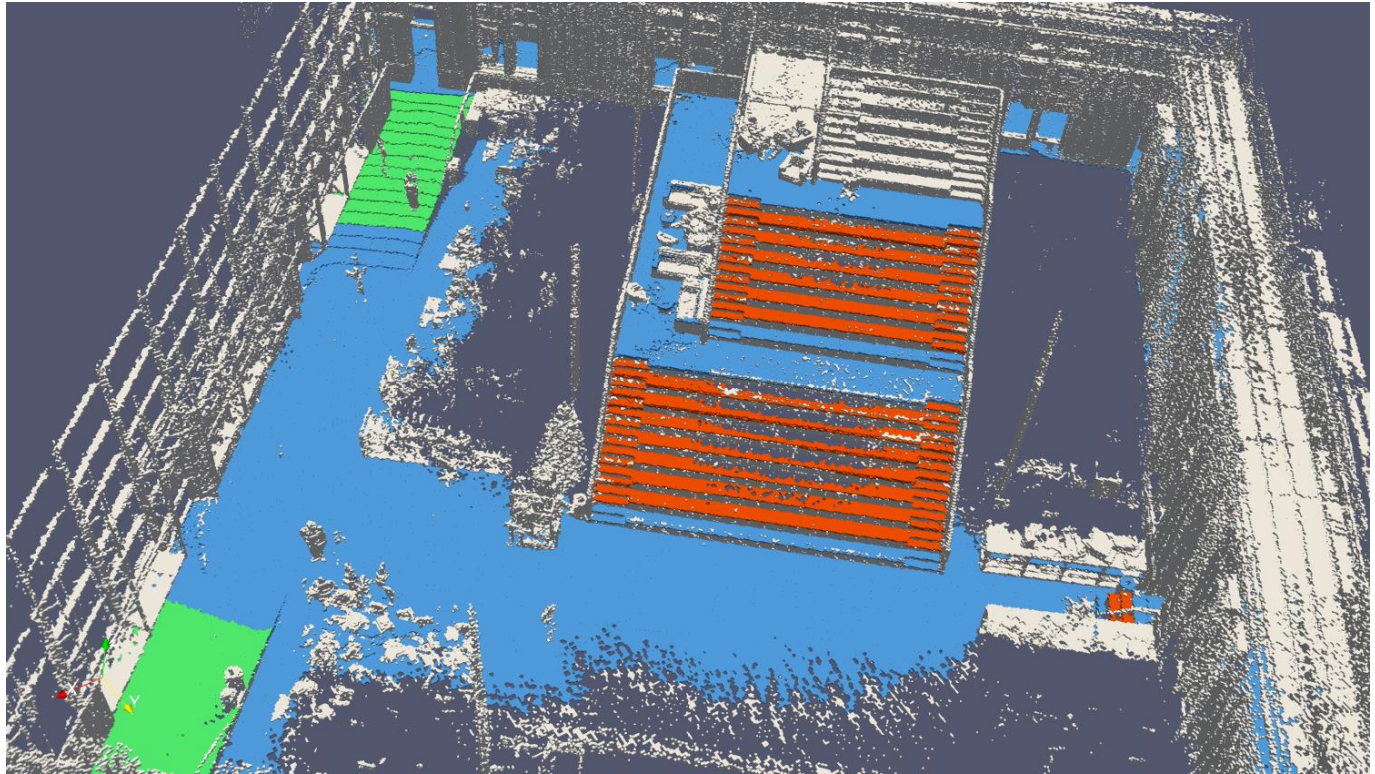


Region growing type	Processing time in minutes	Number of voxels	Largest region in voxels
ClusterDBSCAN eps = 1.5	17	84540	48320
Ordered checking	169	90292	48568

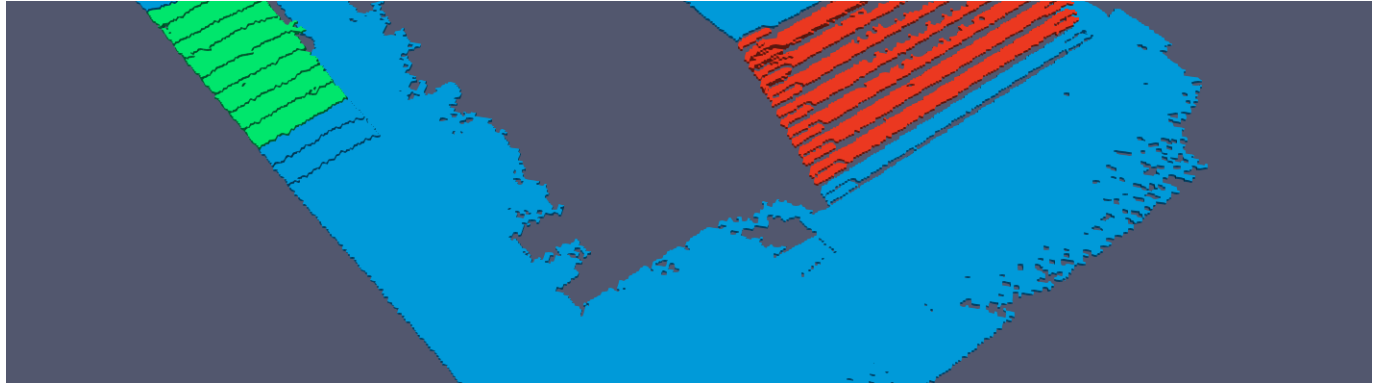
Region growing: furniture



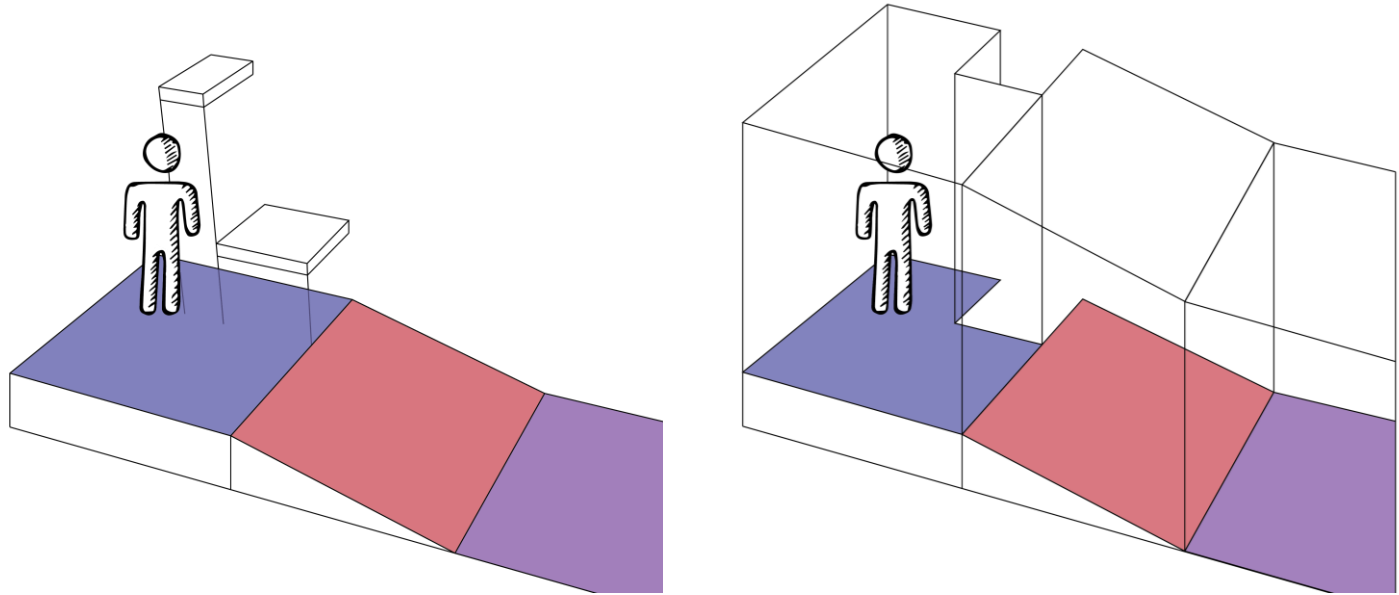
Classification check



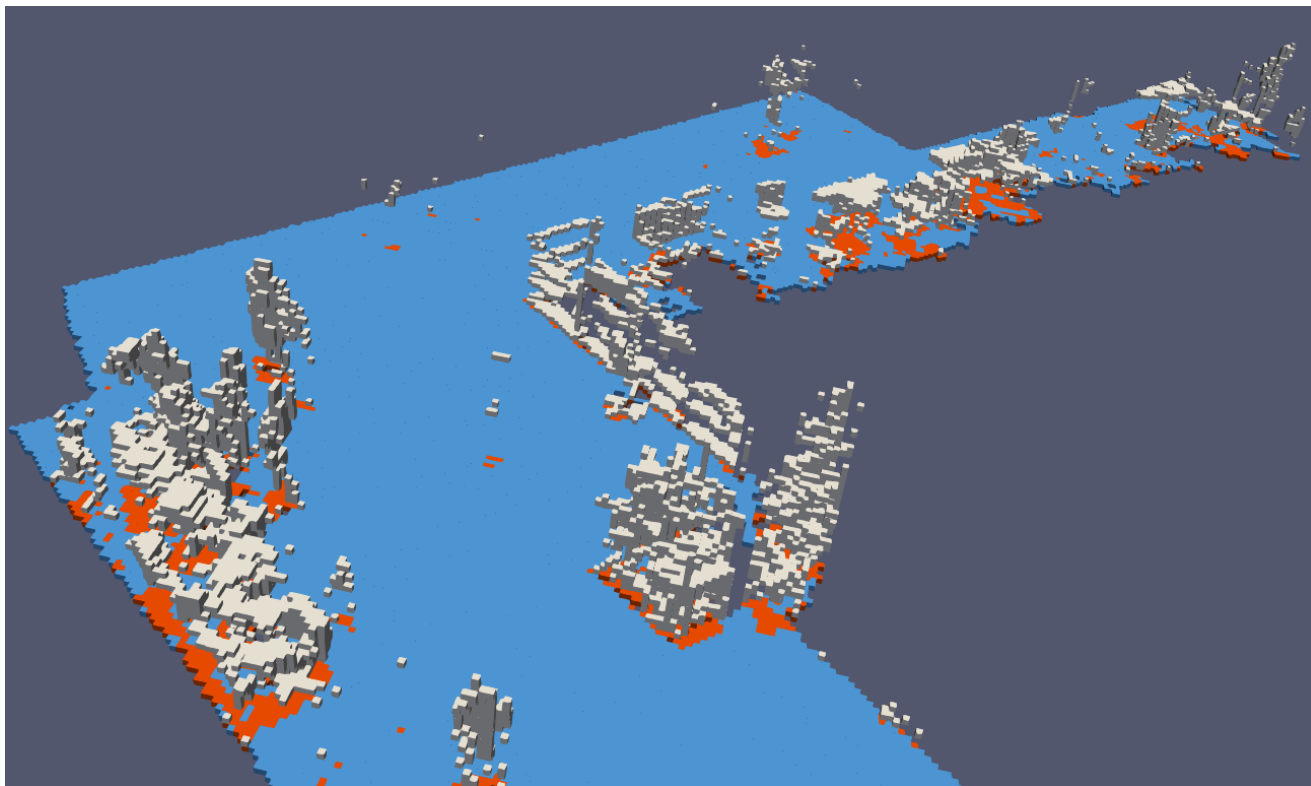
Classification check



Subtract furniture: actor height



Subtract furniture



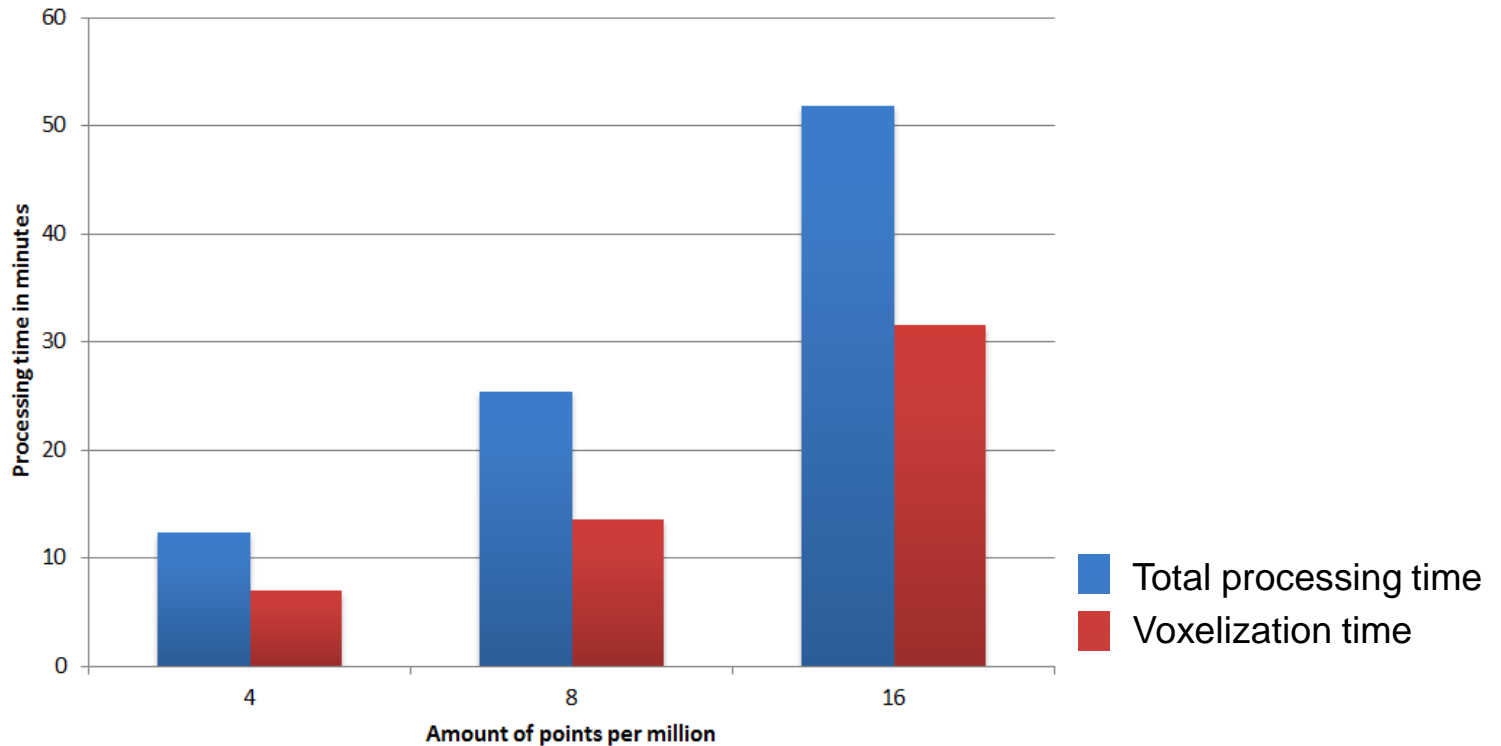
Results: representation



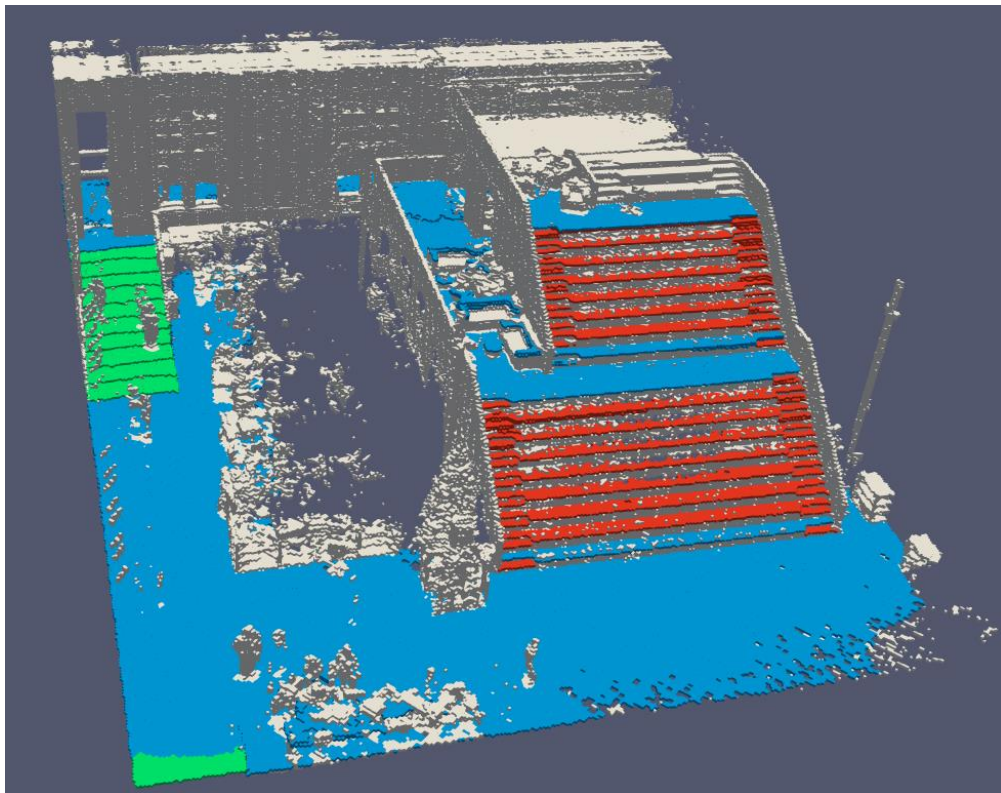
Results: representation

Checking type	Halway in m ²	First floor Orange rock in m ²
CAD model	74.0	68.0
7.3 cm voxel model	67.7	61.3
3.65 cm voxel model	67.5	61.9
Difference between CAD and 7.3 cm	-8.5 %	-9.9 %
Difference between CAD and 3.7 cm	-8.8 %	-9.0 %

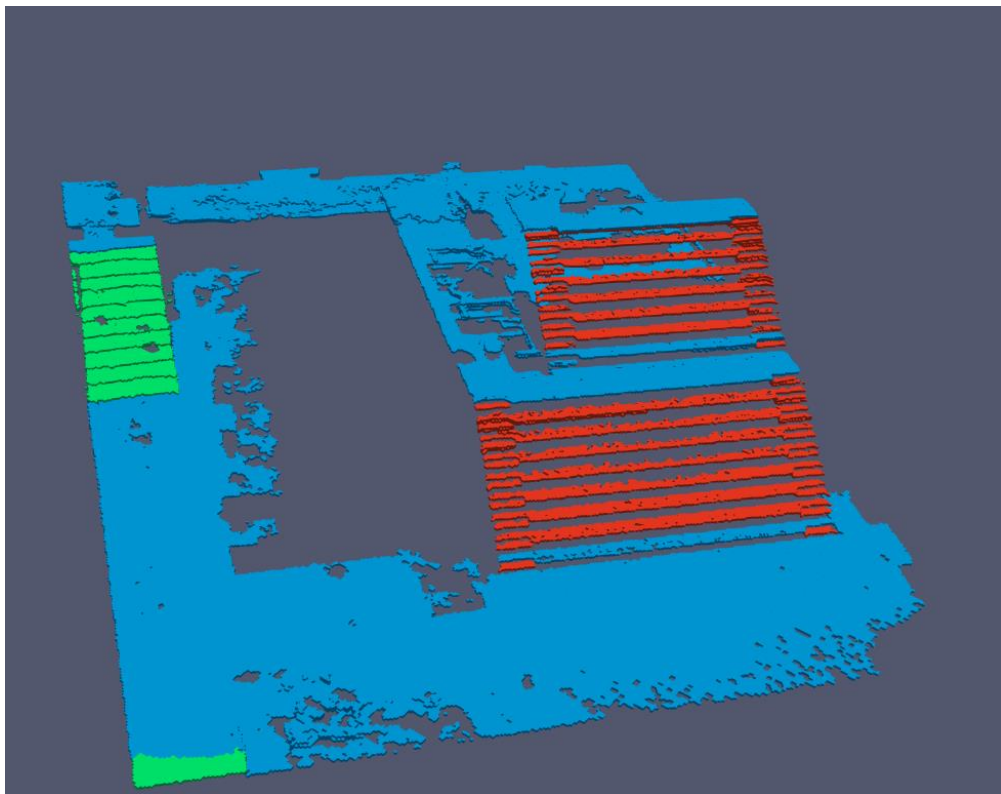
Results: processing time



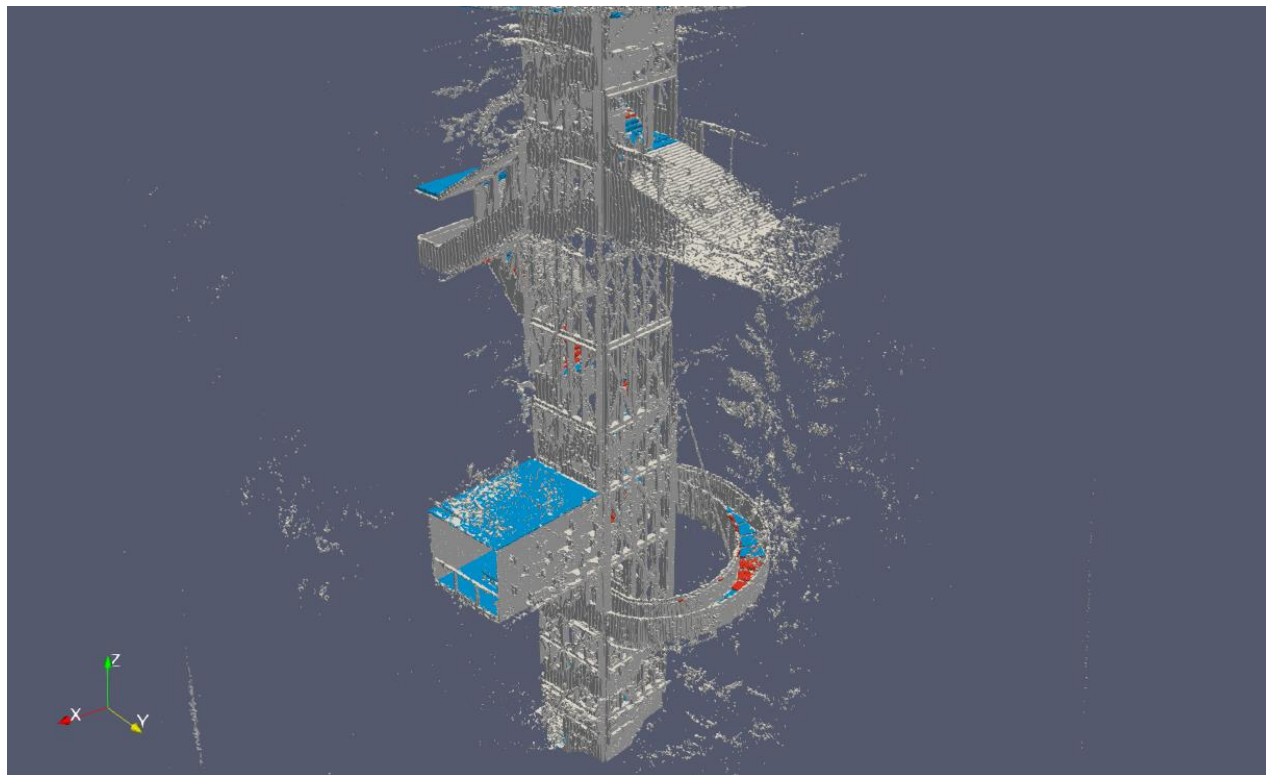
Results: navigable space



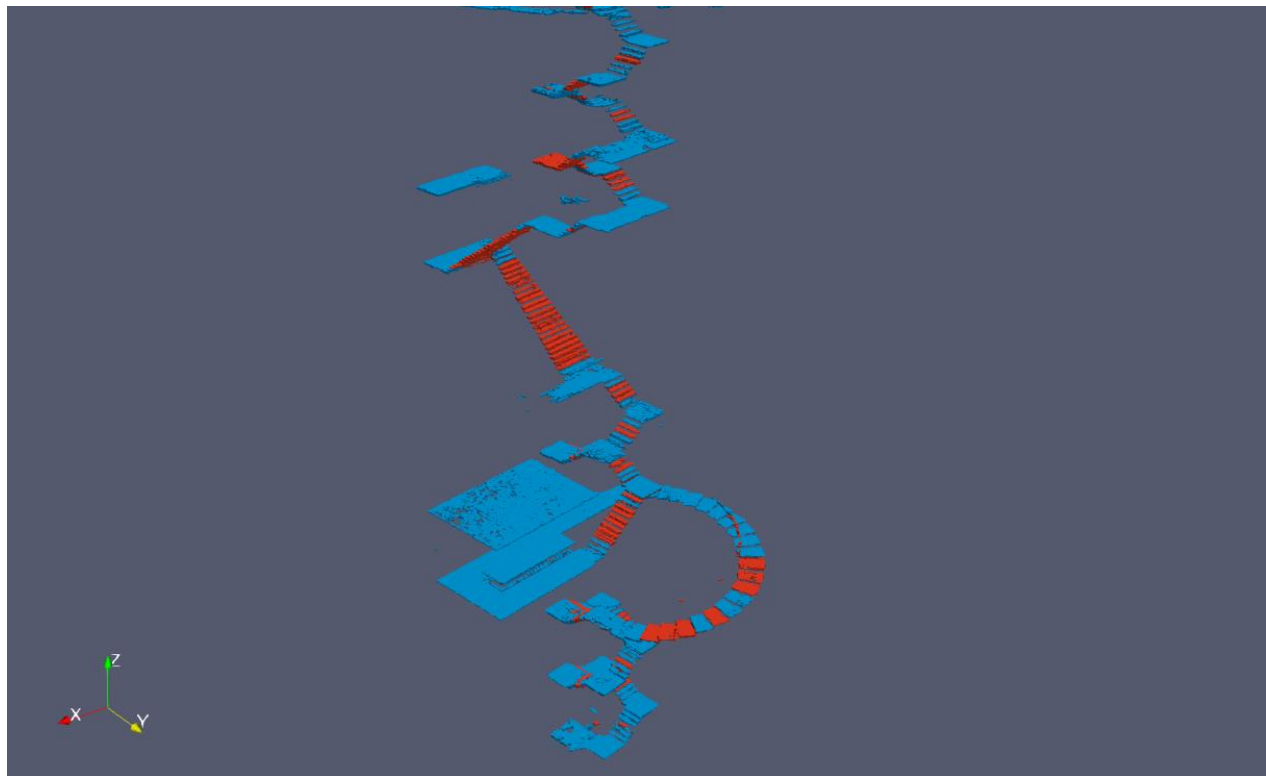
Results: navigable space



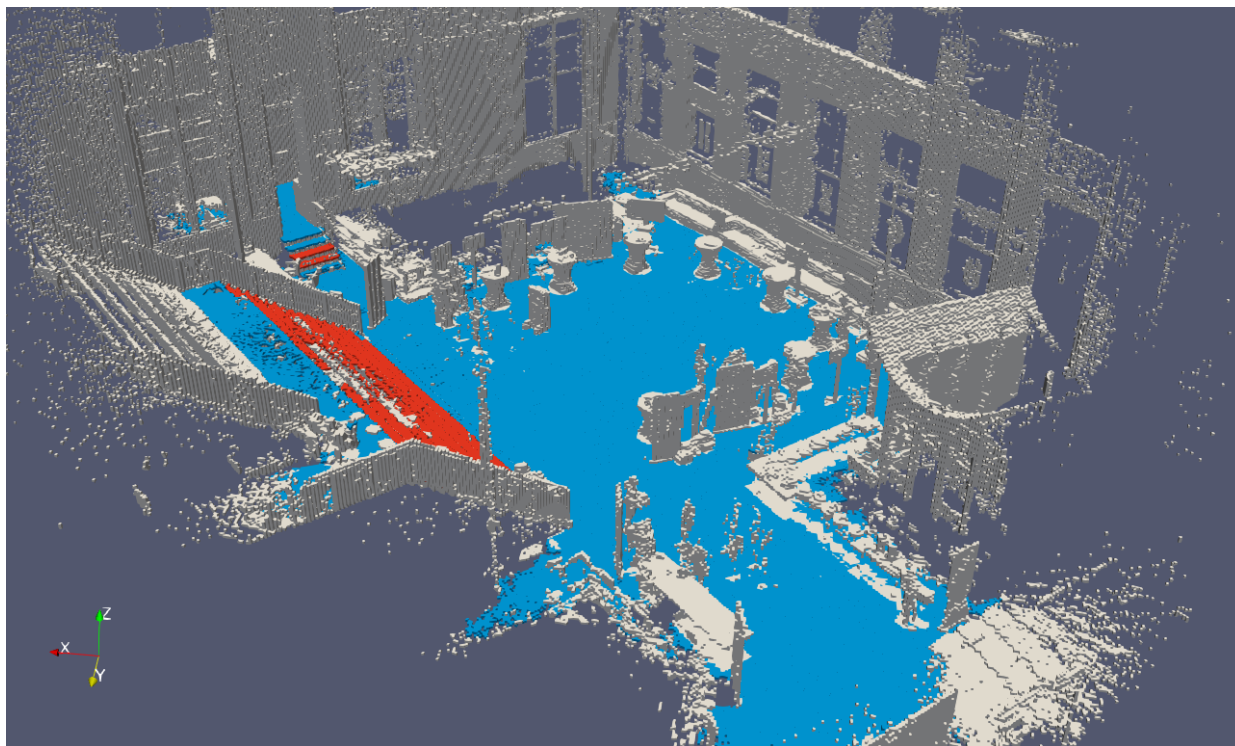
Results: navigable space



Results: navigable space



Results: navigable space



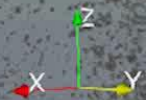
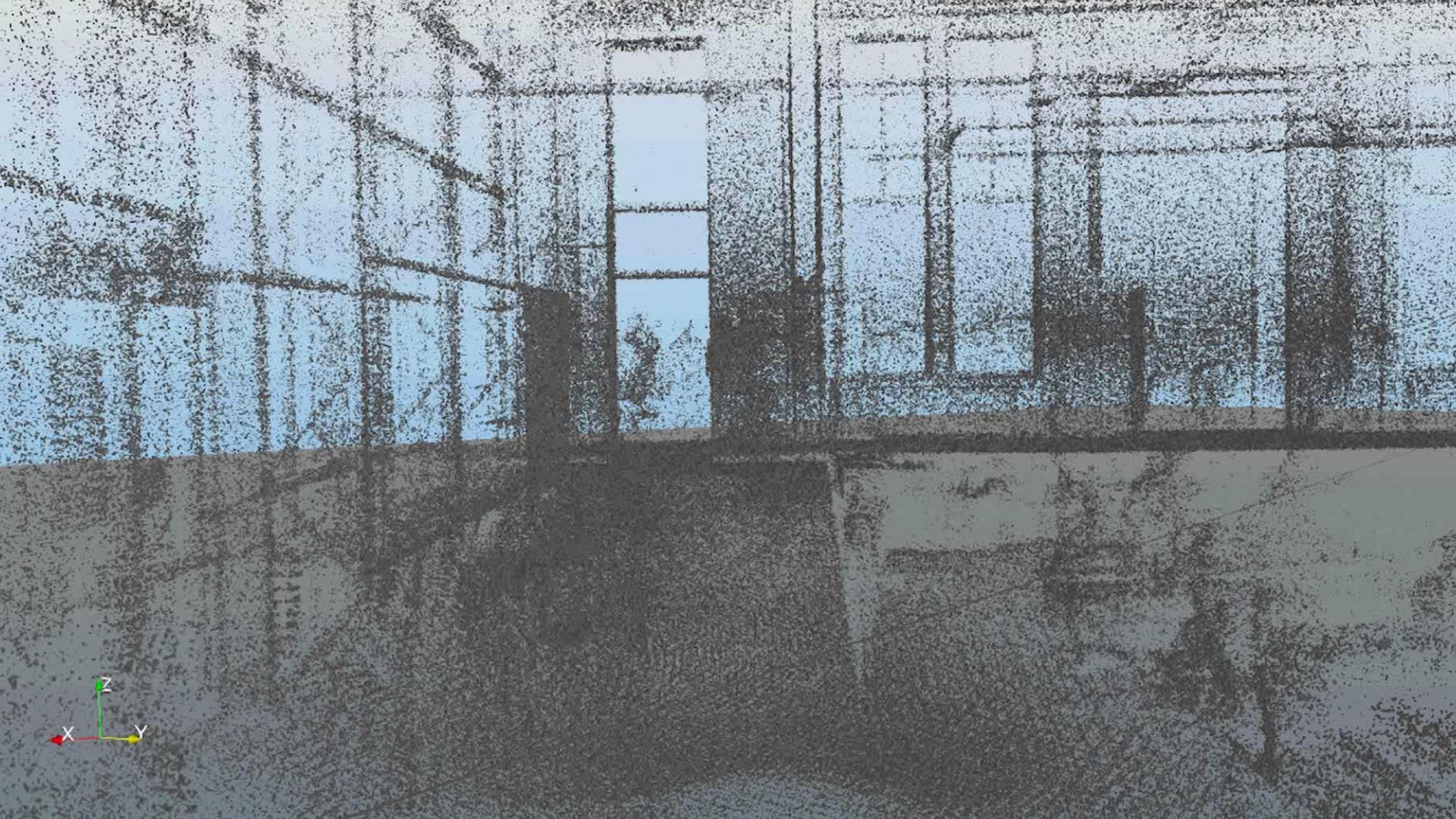
Research question

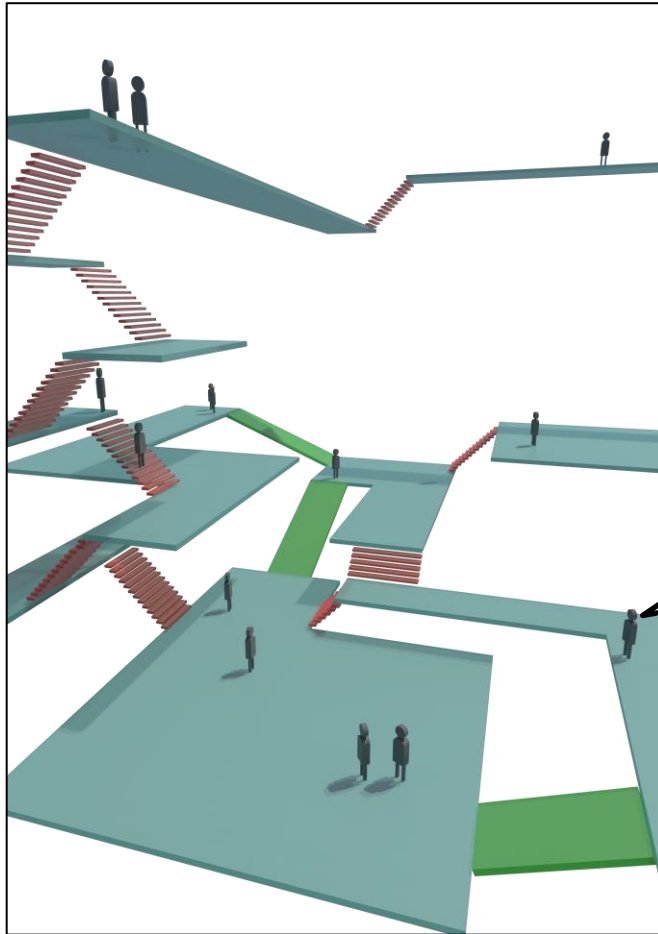
Which indoor walkable space can be identified from a voxelized point cloud using the trajectory of a mobile laser scanner?

- Possible to detect: stairs, slopes and horizontal walkable space
- M^2 accuracy of 10%
- Identification entryways: split building into spaces

Future work

- Identification of walls
- Identify types of furniture elements
- Identification of dynamic objects, which do not move during the scanning
- Generation of a node network (network graph)





Thank you
for your attention!