

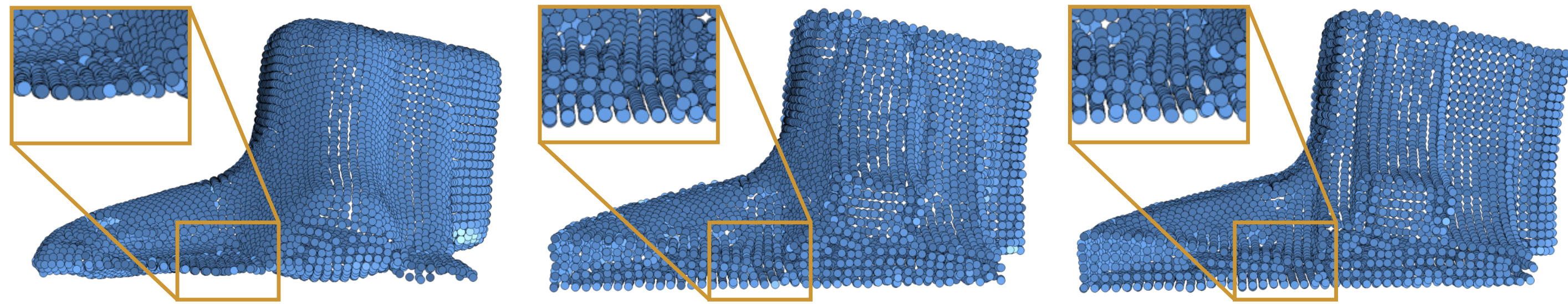
Processing of Point Set Surfaces

Aspects Of The Point Set Processing Pipeline

Point Sets are acquired as representations of surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 e.g. via laser-scanning or LiDaR. At first, they are unstructured and neighborhood relations have to be established. Then, noise added during generation has to be removed robustly also on non-uniform input while retaining features. The obtained cleaned point set can then be used for e.g. surface reconstruction and subsequently for 3D printing.

Shape-Aware Neighborhoods

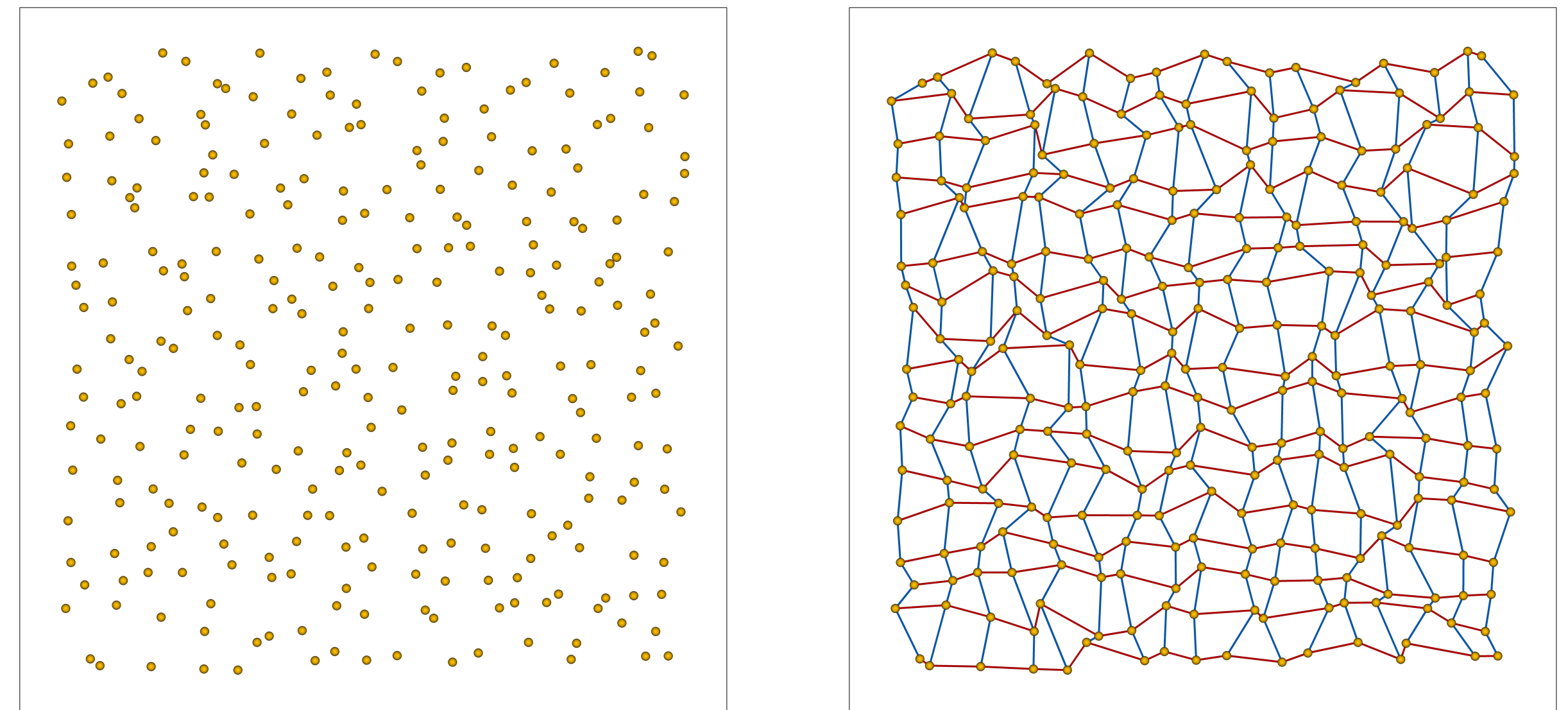
Use normal information as weights in (iterative) neighborhood computation: $\omega_{ij} = \text{sig}\left(\frac{\langle n_i, n_j \rangle + 1}{2}\right)$ for some sigmoid continuously interpolating between 0 and 1 over $[0, 1]$.



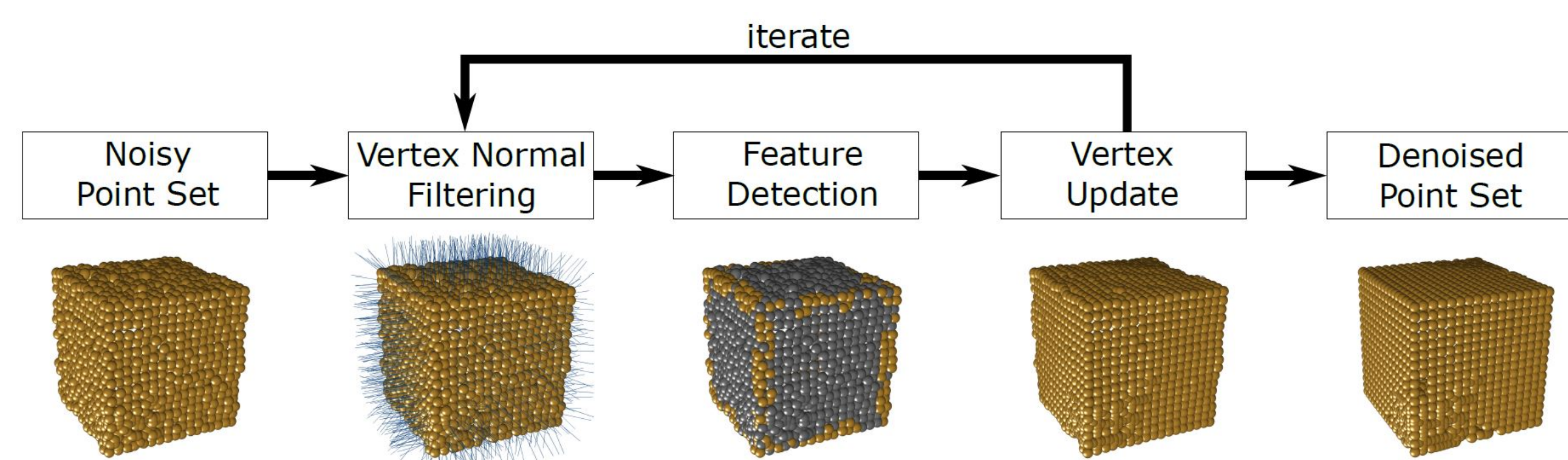
Comparison of Moving Least Squares (MLS, left), MLS with shape-aware neighborhoods (center), and Robust Implicit Moving Least Squares (RIMLS) (right).

Parallelized Approximated Neighborhoods

Impose a grid-structure on a set of points for easy parallelized sorting and approximate neighborhood lookups based on [2], [3].



Vertex-Based Normal Voting Tensor (NVT) Denoising



Normal Filtering: Compute eigenvalues of the NVT, perform binary eigenvalue optimization, update normals.

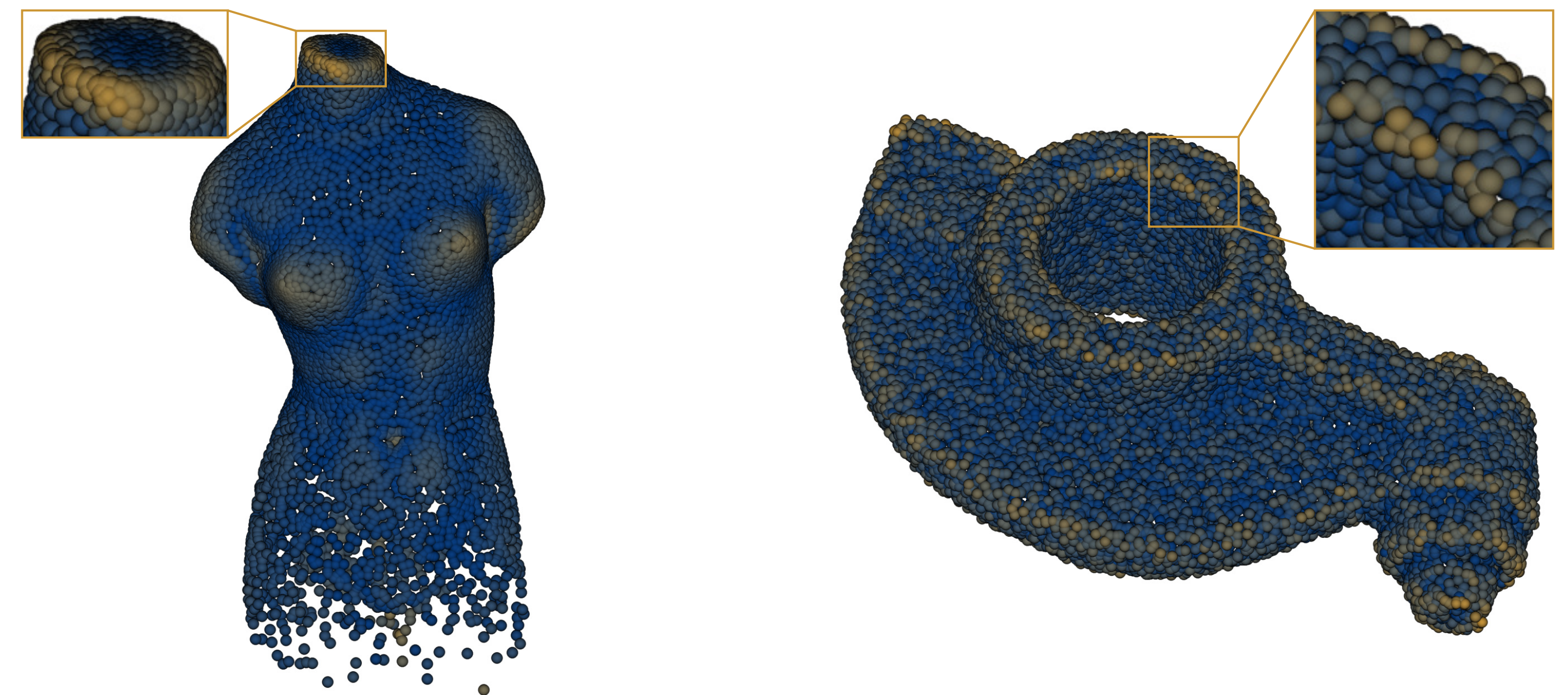
Feature Detection: Use eigenvalues of the covariance matrix.

Vertex Update: Perform constraint movement in direction of smoothed normal field.

This generalizes the procedure of [4] to point sets.

Feature Detection from Moving Least Squares (MLS)

MLS provably produces a smooth manifold for “smooth” input. What happens for samples of sharp objects? Compare the distance of the projected points.



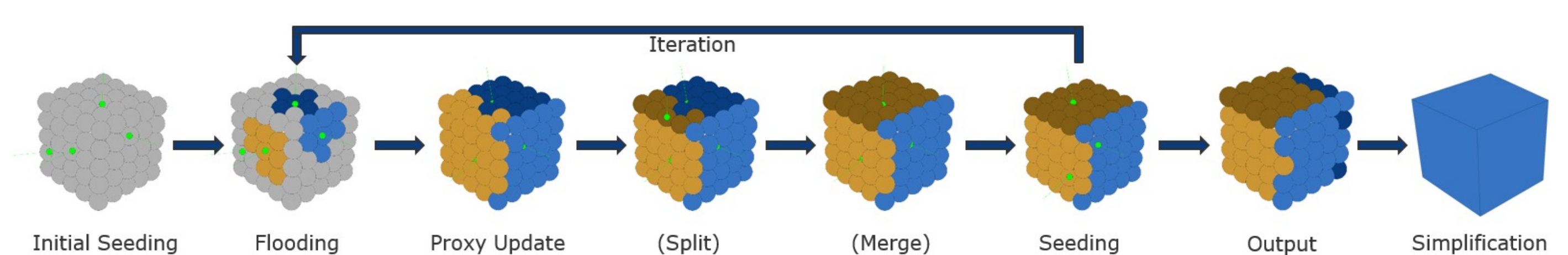
Non-Uniform Density Weights

Project neighbors onto a unit-circle on the tangent plane, assign weights $\delta(\varphi) = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_i|} \sum_{p_j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \psi_j(\varphi)$ according to the angle φ

$$\psi_j(\varphi) = \begin{cases} \exp\left(\frac{1}{r_i^{-2}(\varphi - \varphi_j)^2 - 1}\right) & \varphi \in (-r_i, r_i) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

with $r_i = \frac{2\pi}{|\mathcal{N}_i|}$. The weights δ can then be used in any (discrete) operator like the Laplacian, in normal computation, etc.

Variational Shape Approximation (VSA) on Points



Original VSA [1]: Identify locally flat regions of a point set by growing local flat proxies iteratively.

Split: Break a proxy in two if it violates a user-given κ .

Merge: Glue two proxies together if they still satisfy κ .

Results

The presented work is part of the dissertation “Neighborhood Data Structures, Manifold Properties, and Processing of Point Set Surfaces” by Martin Skrodzki, available online at:

<https://refubium.fu-berlin.de/handle/fub188/25320>

Parts published in peer-reviewed journals:

★ Non-uniform density weights: proceedings of GMP'2018 [6],

★ NVT Point Set Denoising: proceedings of SMI'2018 [7].

References

- [1] D. Cohen-Steiner, P. Alliez, and M. Desbrun. Variational Shape Approximation. In *ACM Transactions on Graphics*, 2004.
- [2] M. Joselli et al. A Neighborhood Grid Data Structure for Massive 3D Crowd Simulation on GPU. In *2009 VIII Brazilian Symposium on Games and Digital Entertainment*, 2009.
- [3] M. Joselli et al. Neighborhood grid: A novel data structure for fluids animation with GPU computing. In *Journal of Parallel and Distributed Computing*, 2015.
- [4] S. K. Yadav, U. Reitebuch, and K. Polthier. Mesh Denoising based on Normal Voting Tensor and Binary Optimization. In *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 2017.
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- [6] M. Skrodzki, J. Jansen, and K. Polthier. Directional Density Measure To Intrinsically Estimate And Counteract Non-Uniformity In Point Clouds. In *Computer Aided Geometric Design*, 2018.