

# A Sliding Window Method For Detecting Corners Of Openings From Terrestrial LiDAR Data

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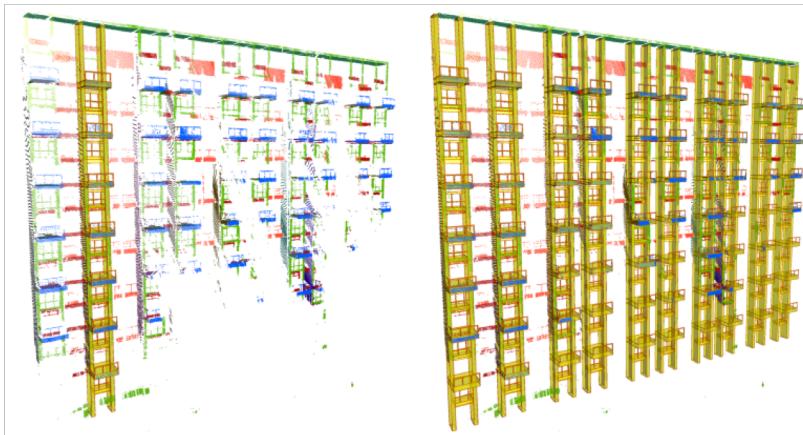
# Outline

- **Background**
  - Towards LoD3 modeling
- **Methodology**
  - Sliding window search
  - Change detection for façade elements
  - Corner point intersection
- **Experiments**
  - Terrestrial LiDAR data
- **Discussion**
- **Conclusion and future work**

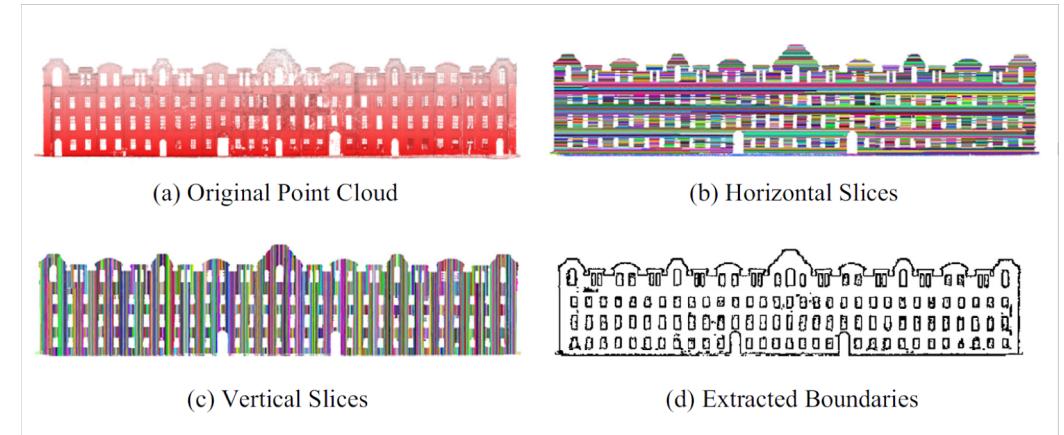
# Virtual Singapore - generate and maintain LoD3 3D city models



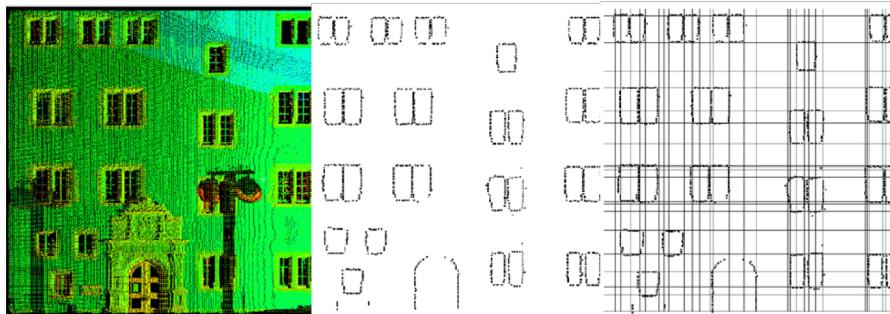
# Literature review



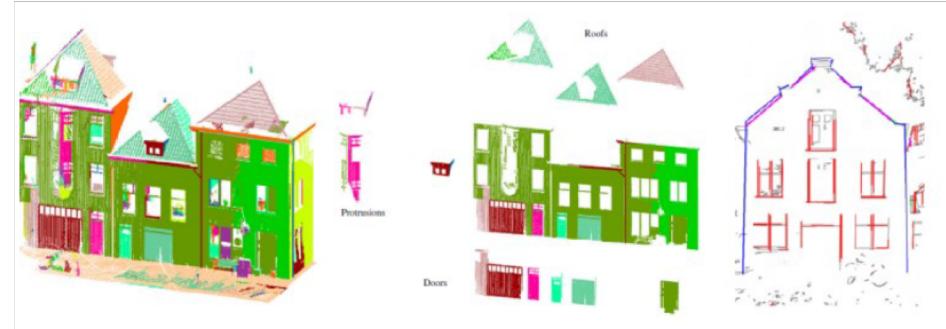
L. Nan et al., 2010



S.M.Iman Zolanvari, D.F. Laefer, 2016

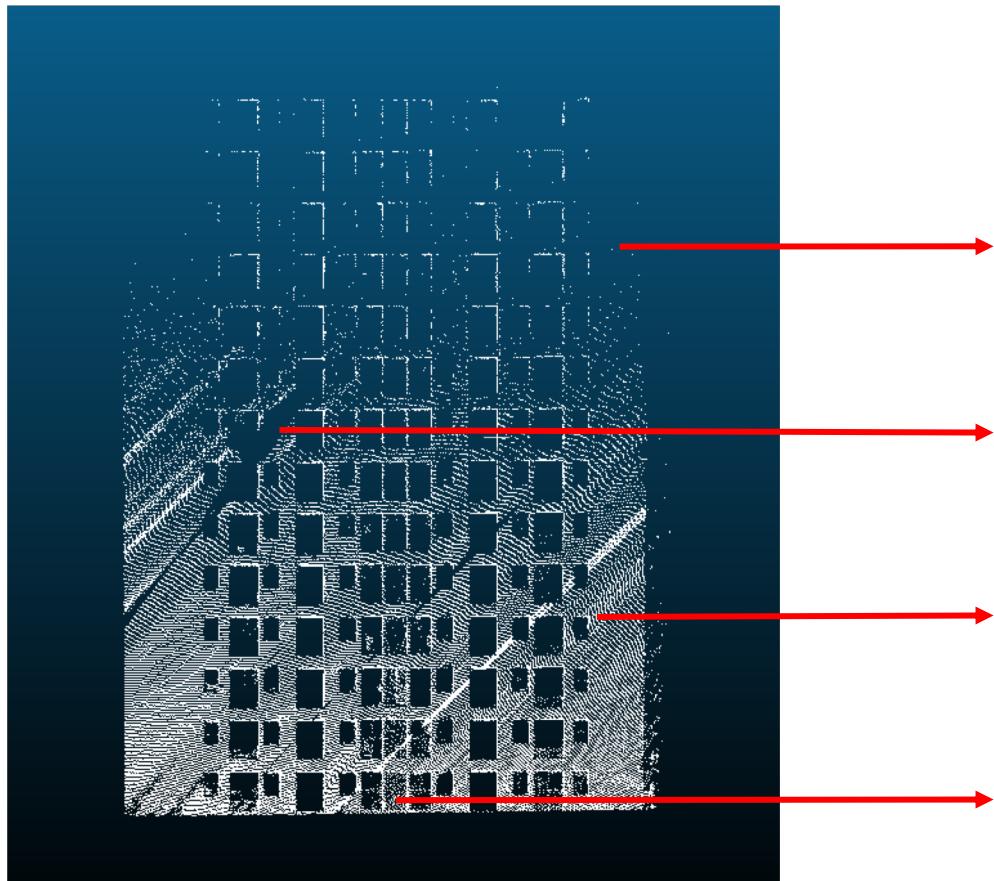


S.Becker, N.Haala, 2007



Shi Pu, et al., 2009

# Motivation - Detecting openings from point clouds towards LoD3 modelling



Challenges of MLS data:

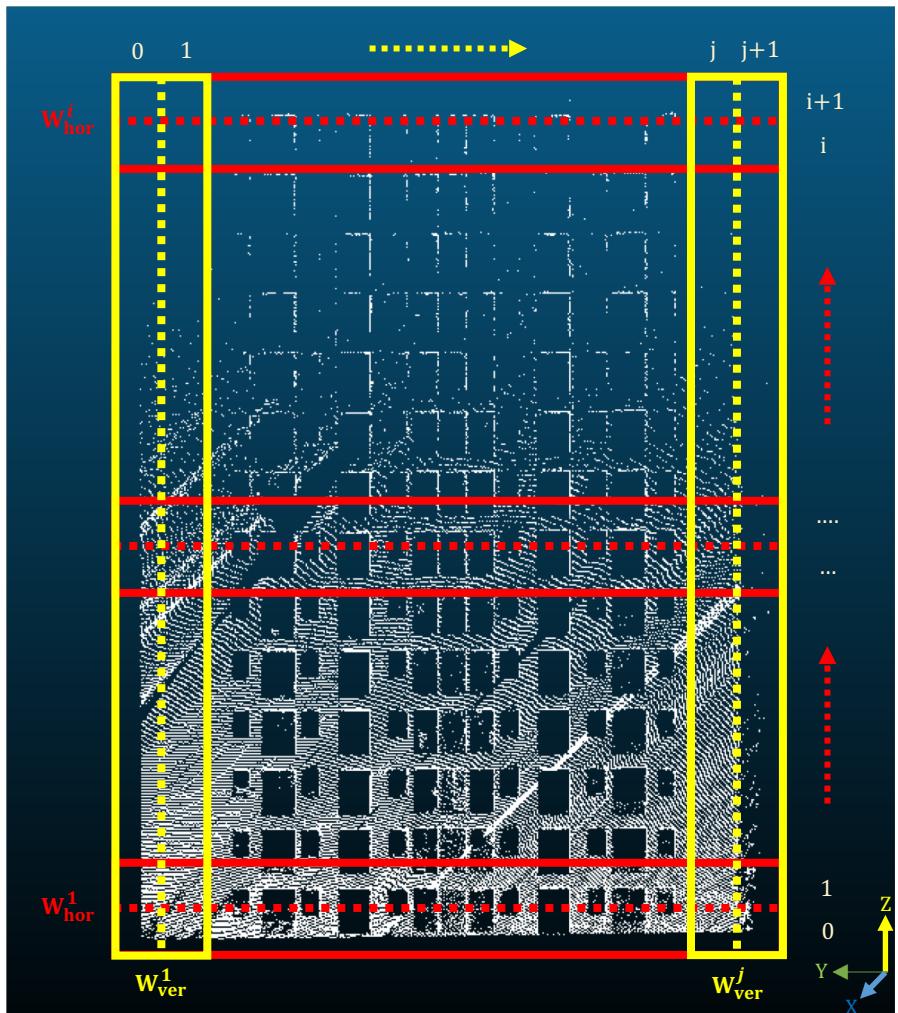
Inhomogeneous and  
low point density

Occlusion

Primitives

Outliers

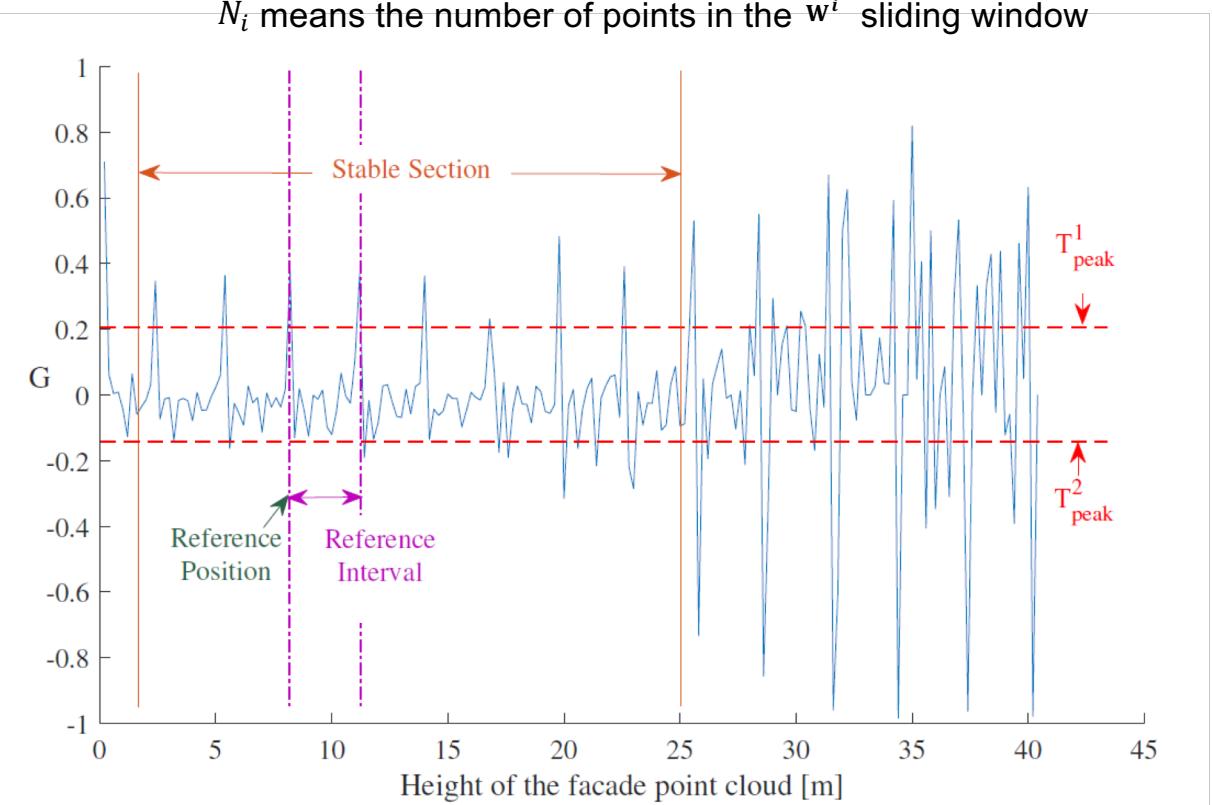
# Methodology- A sliding window method



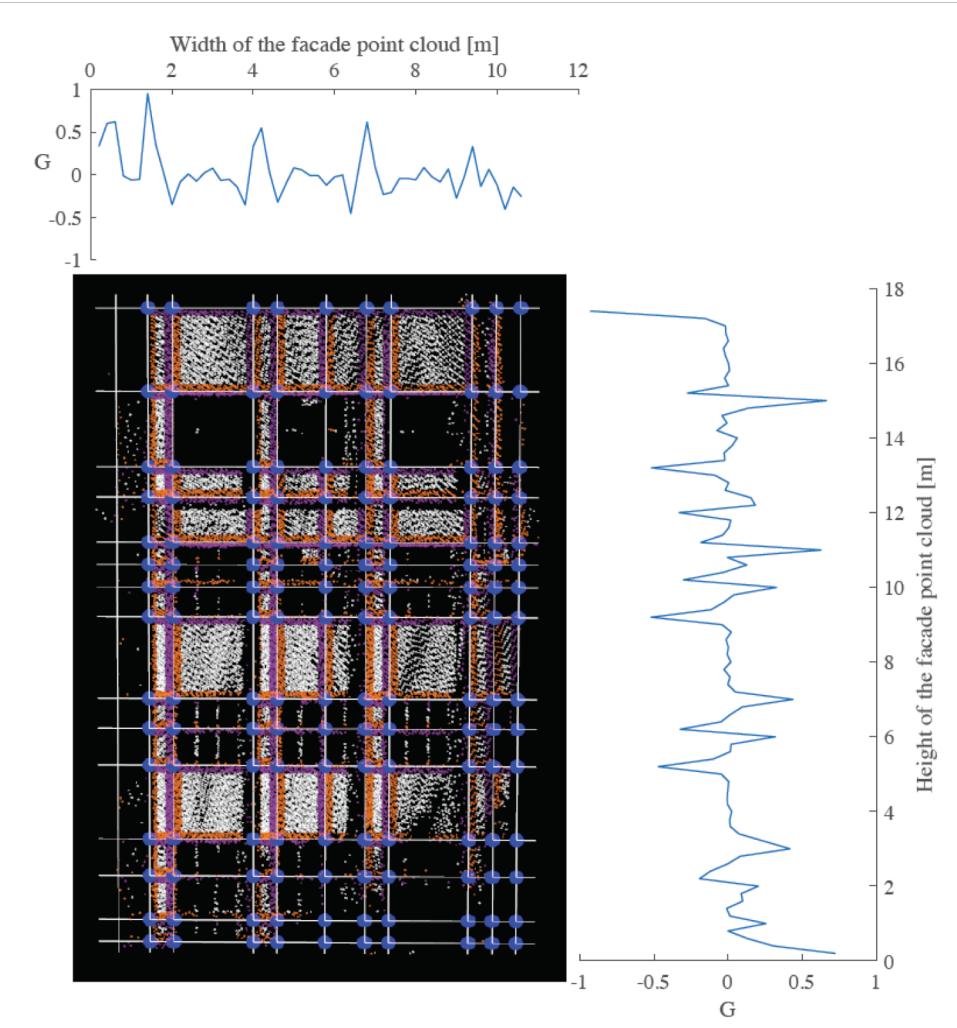
## Gradient in sliding window

$$G = \frac{N_{i+1} - N_i}{N_i + N_{i+1}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & N_i \ll N_{i+1} \\ 0 & N_i \approx N_{i+1} \\ -1 & N_i \gg N_{i+1} \end{cases}$$

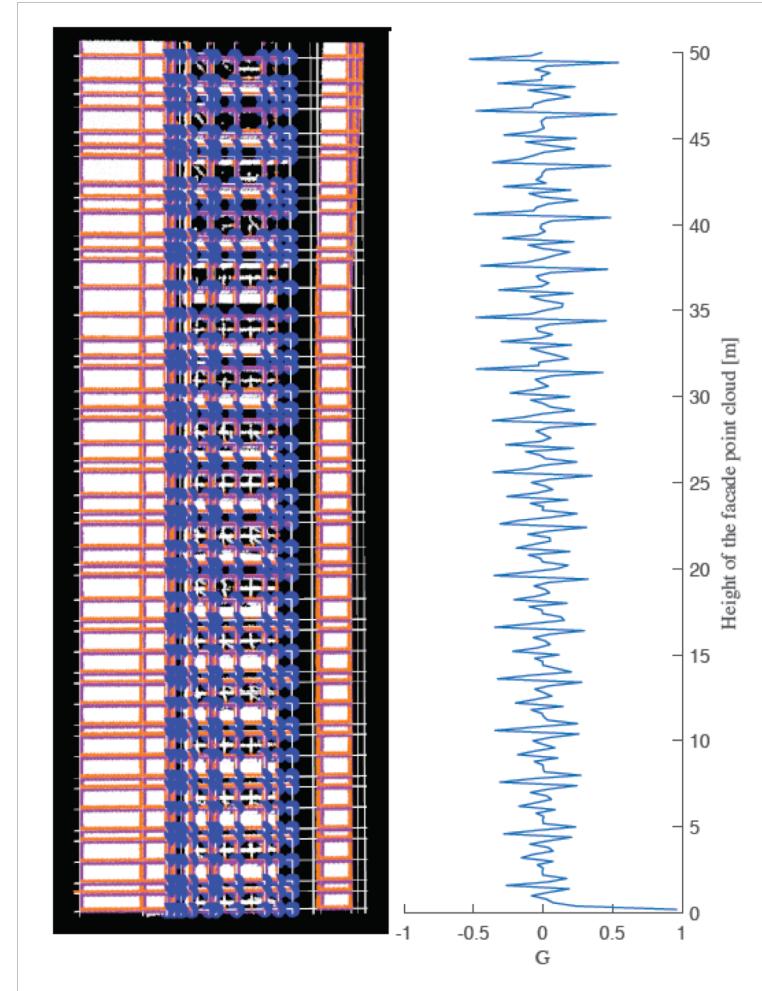
$N_i$  means the number of points in the  $w^i$  sliding window



# Experiment – terrestrial LiDAR data

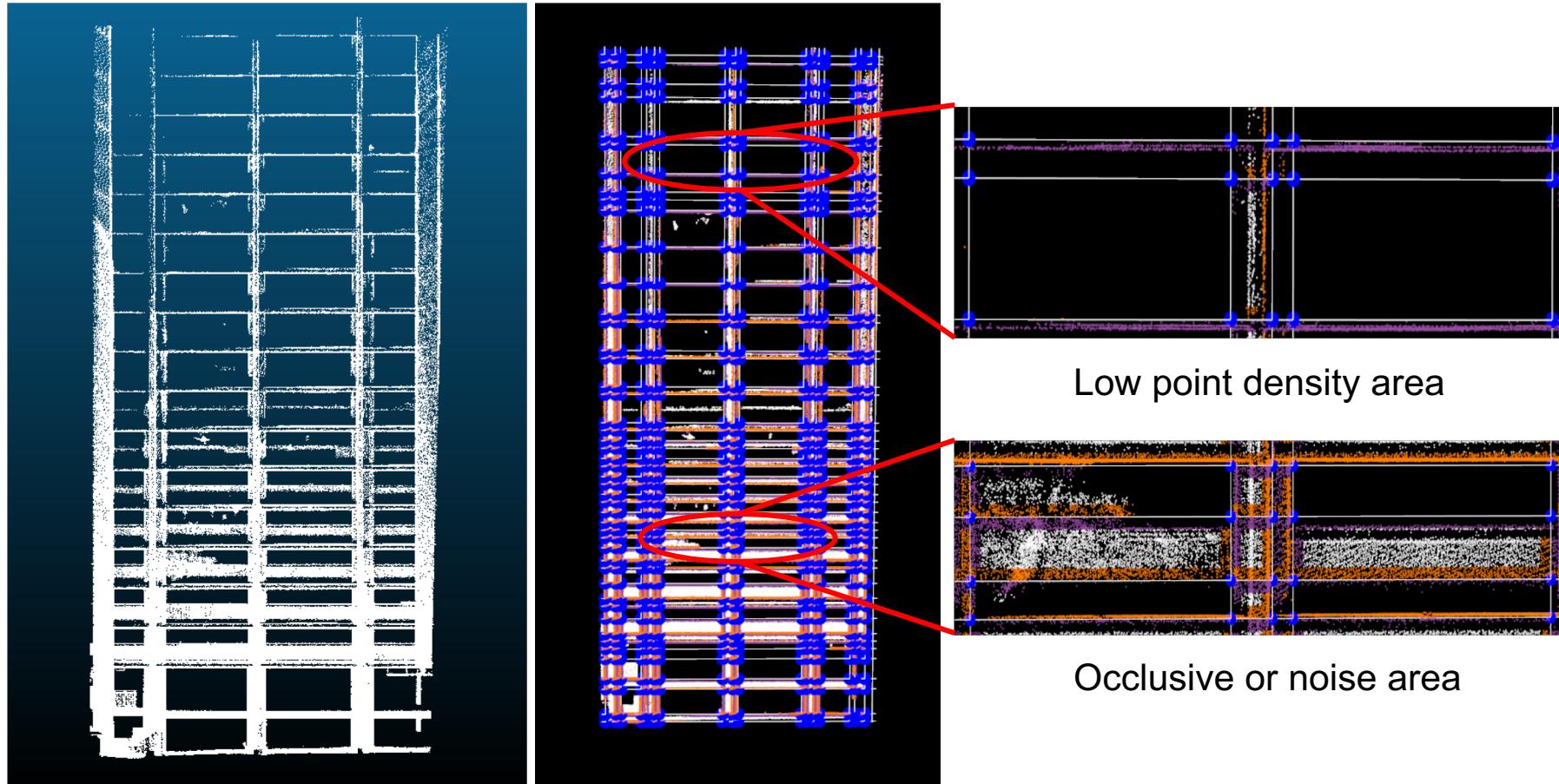


Mobile LiDAR data



Static terrestrial LiDAR data

# Experiment – Mobile LiDAR data



# Discussion

Challenges \ Methods	Data-driven	Rules-driven	User-driven
Noise point			
Low point density			
Occlusion / data incomplete			
Irregular repetitive			



: The method is moderately robust to the corresponding challenge.

➤ Noise effect and complex façade structures still be the main challenges

# Conclusion

- ✓ Data-driven
- ✓ Locate corners of openings from (static & mobile) terrestrial LiDAR data
- ✓ Recovers corner points in partly missing data areas

# Future work

- Extend to façade elements classification and modelling
- Assist feature extraction and semantic labelling from multi-source data

# Virtual Singapore – Modelling, Labelling, Editing

