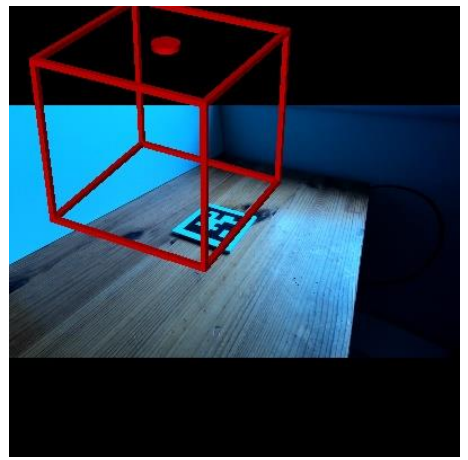


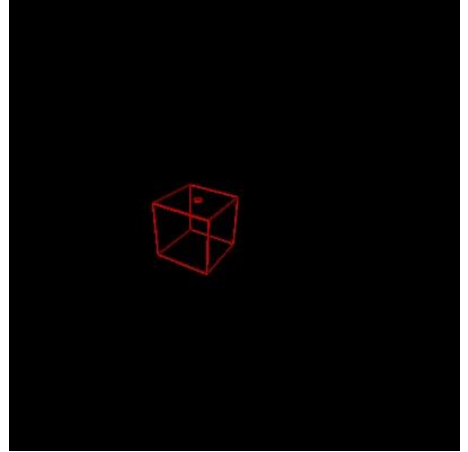
## Edits to vtk\_aruco\_app.py:

Visual summary of results from incremental edits to the point of achieving a projection matrix for a successful overlay.

vtk\_aruco\_app.py



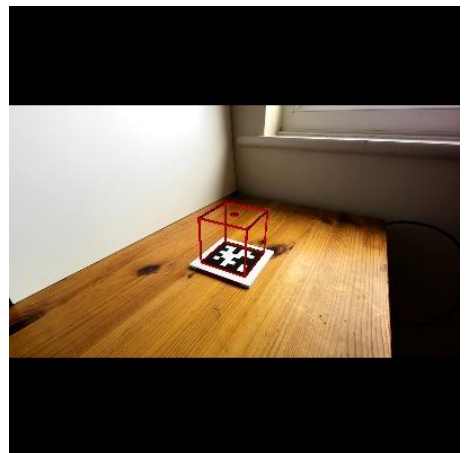
vtk\_aruco\_app\_fix\_attempt\_1.py



vtk\_aruco\_app\_fix\_attempt\_2.py



vtk\_aruco\_app\_fix\_attempt\_3.py



*Please ignore white balance issues*

## vtk\_aruco\_app.py

```
class OverlayApp(OverlayBaseApp):
    """Inherits from OverlayBaseApp, and adds methods to
    detect aruco tags and move the model to follow."""

    def __init__(self, image_source, backend, dims, focus):
        """override the default constructor to set up video source
        with specific backend and manual focus and set up sksurgeryarucotracker"""
        self.vtk_overlay_window = VTKOverlayWindow()
        self.video_source = VideoBackend(image_source, backend, dims, focus)
        self.update_rate = 30
        self.img = None
        self.timer = None
        self.save_frame = None

        #we'll use SciKit-SurgeryArUcoTracker to estimate the pose of the
        #visible ArUco tag relative to the camera. We use a dictionary to
        #configure SciKit-SurgeryArUcoTracker

        ar_config = {
            "tracker type": "aruco",
            #Set to none, to share video source with OverlayBaseApp
            "video source": 'none',
            "debug": False,
            #the aruco tag dictionary to use. DICT_4X4_50 will work with
            #./tags/aruco_4by4_0.pdf
            "aruco dictionary" : 'DICT_APRLTAG_36h11',
            "marker size": 80, # in mm
            #We need a calibrated camera. For now let's just use a
            #a hard coded estimate. Maybe you could improve on this.
            "camera projection": numpy.array([[667, 0.0, 640.0],
                                             [0.0, 667, 360.0],
                                             [0.0, 0.0, 1.0]]),
                                             dtype=numpy.float32),
            "camera distortion": numpy.zeros((1, 4), numpy.float32)
        }
        self.tracker = ArUcoTracker(ar_config)

        self.counter = 0

        self.tracker.start_tracking()
```

Changes discussed in this set of notes made to the constructor for the OverlayApp shown here for the unedited code for vtk\_aruco\_app.y found in skstutorial01. During the investigation changes were also made to VTKOverlayWindow() but the final version of the constructor for OverlayApp, shown on slide 10, will work with an unedited version of this class.



## vtk\_aruco\_app\_fix\_attempt\_1.py

```
class OverlayApp(OverlayBaseApp):
    """Inherits from OverlayBaseApp, and adds methods to
    detect aruco tags and move the model to follow."""

    def __init__(self, image_source, backend, dims, focus):
        """override the default constructor to set up video source
        with specific backend and manual focus and set up sksurgeryarucotracker"""
        self.vtk_overlay_window = VTKOverlayWindow()
        self.video_source = VideoBackend(image_source, backend, dims, focus)
        self.update_rate = 30
        self.img = None
        self.timer = None
        self.save_frame = None

        #EC Addition bug fix - attempt 1
        _, image = self.video_source.read() #image acquired from camera to set shape

        #EC Addition to set the camera matrix in vtk_overlay
        self.camMat = numpy.array([[667, 0.0, 640.0],
                                   [0.0, 667, 360.0],
                                   [0.0, 0.0, 1.0]],
                                   dtype=numpy.float32)

        self.vtk_overlay_window.set_camera_matrix(self.camMat, image.shape)

        #we'll use SciKit-SurgeryArUcoTracker to estimate the pose of the
        #visible ArUco tag relative to the camera. We use a dictionary to
        #configure SciKit-SurgeryArUcoTracker

        ar_config = {
            "tracker type": "aruco",
            #Set to none, to share video source with OverlayBaseApp
            "video source": 'none',
            "debug": False,
            #the aruco tag dictionary to use. DICT_4X4_50 will work with
            #./tags/aruco_4by4_0.pdf
            "aruco dictionary" : 'DICT_APRILTAG_36h11',
            "marker size": 80, # in mm
            #We need a calibrated camera. For now let's just use a
            #a hard coded estimate. Maybe you could improve on this.
            "camera projection": self.camMat,
            "camera distortion": numpy.zeros((1, 4), numpy.float32)
        }
        self.tracker = ArUcoTracker(ar_config)

        self.counter = 0

        self.tracker.start_tracking()
```

In the first attempt to fix the projection error I tried to set the camera matrix for the instance of VTKOverlayWindow. I was using an edited version of set\_camera\_matrix, hence the method is taking image.shape as an input.



## vtk\_aruco\_app\_fix\_attempt\_2.py

```
class OverlayApp(OverlayBaseApp):
    """Inherits from OverlayBaseApp, and adds methods to
    detect aruco tags and move the model to follow."""

    def __init__(self, image_source, backend, dims, focus):
        """override the default constructor to set up video source
        with specific backend and manual focus and set up sksurgeryarucotracker"""
        self.vtk_overlay_window = VTKOverlayWindow()
        self.video_source = VideoBackend(image_source, backend, dims, focus)
        self.update_rate = 30
        self.img = None
        self.timer = None
        self.save_frame = None

        #EC Addition bug fix - attempt 1
        _, image = self.video_source.read() #image acquired from camera to set shape

        #EC Addition bug fix - attempt 2
        self.vtk_overlay_window.init_set_video_image(image.shape)

        #EC Addition to set the camera matrix in vtk_overlay
        self.camMat = numpy.array([[667, 0.0, 640.0],
                                   [0.0, 667, 360.0],
                                   [0.0, 0.0, 1.0]],
                                   dtype=numpy.float32)

        self.vtk_overlay_window.set_camera_matrix(self.camMat, image.shape)

        #we'll use SciKit-SurgeryArUcoTracker to estimate the pose of the
        #visible ArUco tag relative to the camera. We use a dictionary to
        #configure SciKit-SurgeryArUcoTracker

        ar_config = {
            "tracker type": "aruco",
            #Set to none, to share video source with OverlayBaseApp
            "video source": 'none',
            "debug": False,
            #the aruco tag dictionary to use. DICT_4X4_50 will work with
            #../tags/aruco_4by4_0.pdf
            "aruco dictionary" : 'DICT_APRILTAG_36h11',
            "marker size": 80, # in mm
            #We need a calibrated camera. For now let's just use a
            #a hard coded estimate. Maybe you could improve on this.
            "camera projection": self.camMat,
            "camera distortion": numpy.zeros((1, 4), numpy.float32)
        }
        self.tracker = ArUcoTracker(ar_config)

        self.counter = 0

        self.tracker.start_tracking()
```

### Note:

- Call to `init_set_video image`, a method added to `VTKOverlayWindow()` by EC.



## vtk\_aruco\_app\_fix\_attempt\_3.py

```
class OverlayApp(OverlayBaseApp):
    """Inherits from OverlayBaseApp, and adds methods to
    detect aruco tags and move the model to follow."""

    def __init__(self, image_source, backend, dims, focus):
        """override the default constructor to set up video source
        with specific backend and manual focus and set up sksurgeryarucotracker"""
        self.vtk_overlay_window = VTKOverlayWindow()
        self.video_source = VideoBackend(image_source, backend, dims, focus)
        self.update_rate = 30
        self.img = None
        self.timer = None
        self.save_frame = None

        #EC Addition bug fix - attempt 1
        _, image = self.video_source.read() #image acquired from camera to set shape

        #EC Addition bug fix - attempt 2
        #self.vtk_overlay_window.init_set_video_image(image.shape)

        #EC Addition bug fix - attempt 3
        self.vtk_overlay_window.set_video_image(image)

        #EC Addition to set the camera matrix in vtk_overlay
        self.camMat = numpy.array([[667, 0.0, 640.0],
                                   [0.0, 667, 360.0],
                                   [0.0, 0.0, 1.0]],
                                   dtype=numpy.float32)

        self.vtk_overlay_window.set_camera_matrix(self.camMat, image.shape)

        #we'll use SciKit-SurgeryArUcoTracker to estimate
        #visible ArUco tag relative to the camera. We use
        #configure SciKit-SurgeryArUcoTracker

        Note:
        • Note that although it doesn't use any additional
        methods in VTKOverlayWindow it still won't work
        using the version installed using pip as it relies
        on modifications to the method set_camera_matrix.

        ar_config = {
            "tracker type": "aruco",
            #Set to none, to share video source with OverlayBaseApp
            "video source": 'none',
            "debug": False,
            #the aruco tag dictionary to use. DICT_4X4_50 will work with
            #../tags/aruco_4by4_0.pdf
            "aruco dictionary" : 'DICT_APRILTAG_36h11',
            "marker size": 80, # in mm
            #We need a calibrated camera. For now let's just use a
            #a hard coded estimate. Maybe you could improve on this.
            "camera projection": self.camMat,
            "camera distortion": numpy.zeros((1, 4), numpy.float32)
        }
        self.tracker = ArUcoTracker(ar_config)

        self.counter = 0

        self.tracker.start_tracking()
```





## vtk\_aruco\_app\_edit.py

```
class OverlayApp(OverlayBaseApp):
    """Inherits from OverlayBaseApp, and adds methods to
    detect aruco tags and move the model to follow."""

    def __init__(self, image_source, backend, dims, focus):
        """override the default constructor to set up video source
        with specific backend and manual focus and set up sksurgeryarucotracker"""
        self.vtk_overlay_window = VTKOverlayWindow()
        self.video_source = VideoBackend(image_source, backend, dims, focus)
        self.update_rate = 30
        self.img = None
        self.timer = None
        self.save_frame = None

        #EC Addition to fix projection - BEGIN
        #Input Parameters
        #acquire a frame from camera to set shape
        _, image = self.video_source.read()
        #camera matrix for input to set_camera_matrix for vtk_overlay_window
        #and also for initialisation of the ArUco tracker
        self.camMat = numpy.array([[1020, 0.0, 640.0],
                                   [0.0, 1020, 360.0],
                                   [0.0, 0.0, 1.0]],
                                   dtype=numpy.float32)

        #steps to ensure that background displays in the vtk_overlay_window and
        #that the projection geometry is correct
        self.vtk_overlay_window.set_video_image(image)
        self.vtk_overlay_window.set_camera_matrix(self.camMat)
        #EC Addition to fix projection - END

        #we'll use SciKit-SurgeryArUcoTracker to estimate the pose of the
        #visible ArUco tag relative to the camera. We use a dictionary to
        #configure SciKit-SurgeryArUcoTracker

        ar_config = {
            "tracker type": "aruco",
            #Set to none, to share video source with OverlayBaseApp
            "video source": 'none',
            "debug": False,
            #the aruco tag dictionary to use. DICT_4X4_50 will work with
            #./tags/aruco_4by4_0.pdf
            "aruco dictionary": 'DICT_APRILTAG_36h11',
            "marker size": 80, # in mm
            #We need a calibrated camera. For now let's just use a
            #a hard coded estimate. Maybe you could improve on this.
            "camera projection": self.camMat,
            "camera distortion": numpy.zeros((1, 4), numpy.float32)
        }
        self.tracker = ArUcoTracker(ar_config)
        self.tracker.start_tracking()
```

This version works with VTKOverlayWindow as installed using pip.

### Notes:

- there are no print statements for debug in this version and so there is no Terminal Output slide.
- camMat is different for this example because it was run on a different machine with a different camera.

```

#acquire a frame from camera to set shape
_, image = self.video_source.read()
#camera matrix for input to set_camera_matrix for vtk_overlay_window
#and also for initialisation of the ArUco tracker
self.camMat = numpy.array([[1020, 0.0, 640.0],
                           [0.0, 1020, 360.0],
                           [0.0, 0.0, 1.0]],
                           dtype=numpy.float32)
#steps to ensure that background displays in the vtk_overlay_window and
#that the projection geometry is correct
(1) self.vtk_overlay_window.set_video_image(image)
(2) self.vtk_overlay_window.set_camera_matrix(self.camMat)

```

## (1) set\_video\_image

```

def set_video_image(self, input_image):
    """
    Set the video image that is used for the background.
    """
    if not isinstance(input_image, np.ndarray):
        raise TypeError('Input is not an np.ndarray')

    if self.input.shape != input_image.shape:
        self.background_actor.VisibilityOn()
        self.background_shape = input_image.shape
        self.image_extent = (0, self.background_shape[1] - 1,
                             0, self.background_shape[0] - 1, 0, 0)
        self.image_importer.SetDataExtent(self.image_extent)
        self.image_importer.SetWholeExtent(self.image_extent)
        self.__update_video_image_camera()
        self.__update_projection_matrix()

    self.input = input_image
    self.rgb_frame = np.copy(self.input[:, :, :-1])
    self.image_importer.SetImportVoidPointer(self.rgb_frame.data)
    self.image_importer.SetDataExtent(self.image_extent)
    self.image_importer.SetWholeExtent(self.image_extent)
    self.image_importer.Modified()
    self.image_importer.Update()

```

When line (1) is run this condition should be triggered as `self.input.shape` should still be the 400 x 400 x 3 blank image defined using numpy in the constructor for `VTKOverlayWindow`.

The first five lines of this condition will run from the `input_image`. Importantly, for the next step `image_extent` will be set using `input_image`.

With `image_extent` set `__update_video_image_camera` will be able to run successfully.

As `vtk_overlay_window.camera_matrix` is `None` at this point then `__update_projection_matrix` will do nothing.

## (2) set\_camera\_matrix

```
def set_camera_matrix(self, camera_matrix):
    """
    Sets the camera projection matrix from a numpy 3x3 array.
    :param camera_matrix: numpy 3x3 ndarray containing fx, fy, cx, cy
    """
    vm.validate_camera_matrix(camera_matrix)
    self.camera_matrix = camera_matrix
    opengl_mat, vtk_mat = self.__update_projection_matrix()
    self.Render()
    return opengl_mat, vtk_mat
```

Now we set `set_camera_matrix`, separately and in the proceeding step to `set_video_image`

Not sure exactly why, but it is essential that these two steps are both undertaken and in this order otherwise the overlay will not be correct.

For reference;

Vtk\_overlay\_window

\_\_update\_projection\_matrix

```
def __update_projection_matrix(self):
    """
    If a camera_matrix is available, then we are using a calibrated camera.
    This method recomputes the projection matrix, dependent on window size.
    """
    opengl_mat = None
    vtk_mat = None

    if self.camera_matrix is not None:

        if self.input is None:
            raise ValueError('Camera matrix is provided, but no image.')

        vtk_ren = self.get_foreground_renderer()
        vtk_cam = self.get_foreground_camera()

        opengl_mat, vtk_mat = \
            cm.set_camera_intrinsics(vtk_ren,
                                    vtk_cam,
                                    self.input.shape[1],
                                    self.input.shape[0],
                                    self.camera_matrix[0][0],
                                    self.camera_matrix[1][1],
                                    self.camera_matrix[0][2],
                                    self.camera_matrix[1][2],
                                    self.clipping_range[0],
                                    self.clipping_range[1]
                                    )

        vpx, vpy, vpw, vph = cm.compute_scissor(self.width(),
                                                self.height(),
                                                self.input.shape[1],
                                                self.input.shape[0],
                                                self.aspect_ratio
                                                )

        x_min, y_min, x_max, y_max = cm.compute_viewport(self.width(),
                                                         self.height(),
                                                         vpx,
                                                         vpy,
                                                         vpw,
                                                         vph
                                                         )

        self.get_foreground_renderer().SetViewport(x_min,
                                                    y_min,
                                                    x_max,
                                                    y_max)

        vtk_rect = vtk.vtkRecti(vpx, vpy, vpw, vph)
        vtk_cam.SetUseScissor(True)
        vtk_cam.SetScissorRect(vtk_rect)

    return opengl_mat, vtk_mat
```

For reference;

Vtk\_overlay\_window

\_\_update\_video\_image\_camera

```
def __update_video_image_camera(self):
    """
    Position the background renderer camera, so that the video image
    is maximised and centralised in the screen.
    """
    self.background_camera = self.background_renderer.GetActiveCamera()

    origin = (0, 0, 0)
    spacing = (1, 1, 1)

    # Works out the number of millimetres to the centre of the image.
    x_c = origin[0] + 0.5 * (self.image_extent[0] +
                           self.image_extent[1]) * spacing[0]
    y_c = origin[1] + 0.5 * (self.image_extent[2] +
                           self.image_extent[3]) * spacing[1]

    # Works out the total size of the image in millimetres.
    i_w = (self.image_extent[1] - self.image_extent[0] + 1) * spacing[0]
    i_h = (self.image_extent[3] - self.image_extent[2] + 1) * spacing[1]

    # Works out the ratio of required size to actual size.
    w_r = i_w / self.width()
    h_r = i_h / self.height()

    # Then you adjust scale differently depending on whether the
    # screen is predominantly wider than your image, or taller.
    if w_r > h_r:
        scale = 0.5 * i_w * (self.height() / self.width())
    else:
        scale = 0.5 * i_h

    self.background_camera.SetFocalPoint(x_c, y_c, 0.0)
    self.background_camera.SetPosition(x_c, y_c, -1000)
    self.background_camera.SetViewUp(0.0, -1.0, 0.0)
    self.background_camera.SetClippingRange(990, 1010)
    self.background_camera.SetParallelProjection(True)
    self.background_camera.SetParallelScale(scale)
```