

```

import cv2
import numpy as np
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import random

# Paths to your stereo image directories
image_2_path = '/content/Image 2' # Left images
image_3_path = '/content/Image 3' # Right images

# Function to load images from a folder
def load_images_from_folder(folder):
    images = []
    for filename in sorted(os.listdir(folder)):
        img_path = os.path.join(folder, filename)
        img = cv2.imread(img_path, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
        if img is not None:
            images.append(img)
    return images

# Load left and right images
left_images = load_images_from_folder(image_2_path)
right_images = load_images_from_folder(image_3_path)

# Stereo block matching parameters
block_size = 15
min_disp = 0
num_disp = 160 # Number of disparities (increase based on your data)

# Focal length and baseline (for depth calculation)
focal_length = 21 # Example value (in mm, adjust based on your camera setup)
baseline = 0.54 # Example value (in meters, adjust based on your camera setup)

# Create stereo block matcher
stereo = cv2.StereoBM_create(numDisparities=num_disp, blockSize=block_size)

# Randomly select 10 pairs of images
num_images_to_display = 10
indices = random.sample(range(len(left_images)), num_images_to_display)

# For each randomly selected pair, compute disparity map, depth map and 3D reconstruction
for idx in indices:
    left_img = left_images[idx]
    right_img = right_images[idx]

    # Compute disparity map
    disparity = (stereo.compute(left_img, right_img).astype(np.float32) / 16.0) + 10

    # Normalize disparity for better visualization
    disparity_normalized = cv2.normalize(disparity, None, 0, 255, cv2.NORM_MINMAX)
    disparity_normalized = np.uint8(disparity_normalized)

    # Calculate depth map (D = f * B / d)
    # Convert disparity to depth using the formula
    depth_map = (focal_length * baseline) / (disparity + 1e-5) # Adding small epsilon to avoid division by 0

    # Create a 3D point cloud from the depth map
    height, width = depth_map.shape
    points_3D = []
    for y in range(height):
        for x in range(width):
            # Get depth value at this pixel
            Z = depth_map[y, x]
            if Z > 0: # Only consider valid depth values
                x_3D = x * width * 1000 / Z
                y_3D = y * height * 1000 / Z
                z_3D = Z * 1000
                points_3D.append([x_3D, y_3D, z_3D])

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# Reconstruct the 3D coordinates using the camera intrinsic parameters
X = (x - width / 2) * Z / focal_length
Y = (y - height / 2) * Z / focal_length
points_3D.append([X, Y, Z])

# Convert points to numpy array for visualization or further processing
points_3D = np.array(points_3D)

# Display the disparity and depth maps
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))

# Disparity Map Visualization
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.imshow(disparity_normalized, cmap='plasma')
plt.title(f'Disparity Map for Image Pair {idx + 1}')
plt.colorbar()

# Depth Map Visualization
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.imshow(depth_map, cmap='plasma')
plt.title(f'Depth Map for Image Pair {idx + 1}')
plt.colorbar()

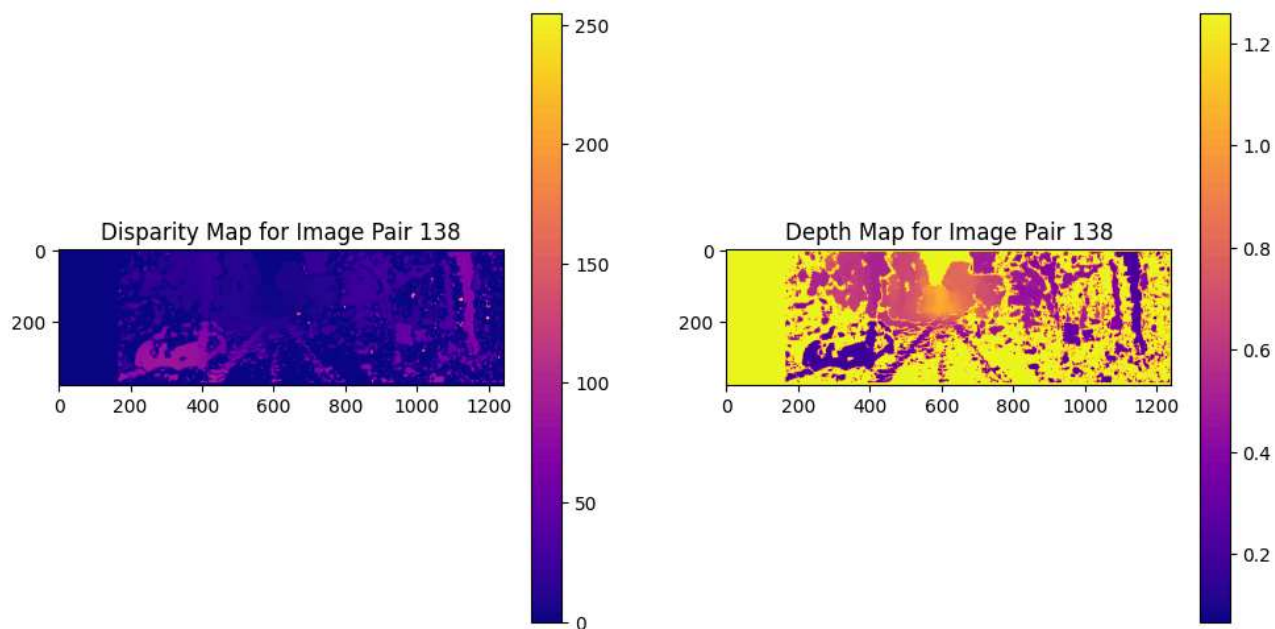
plt.show()

# Plot 3D point cloud using matplotlib
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

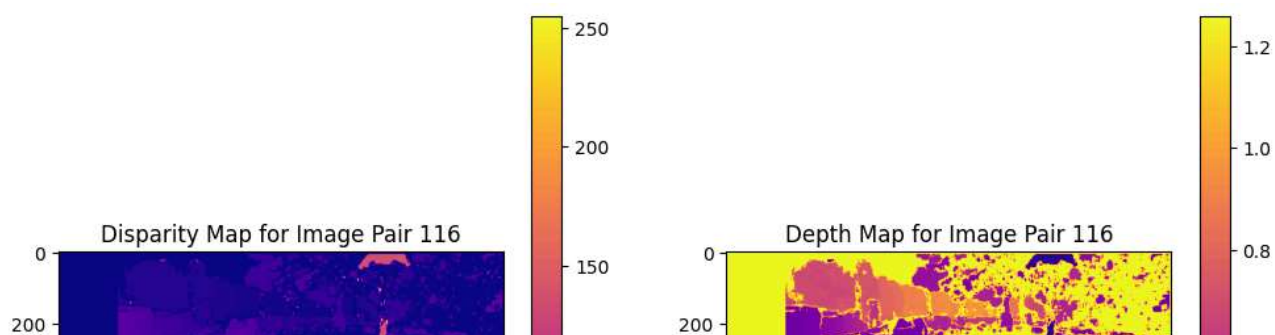
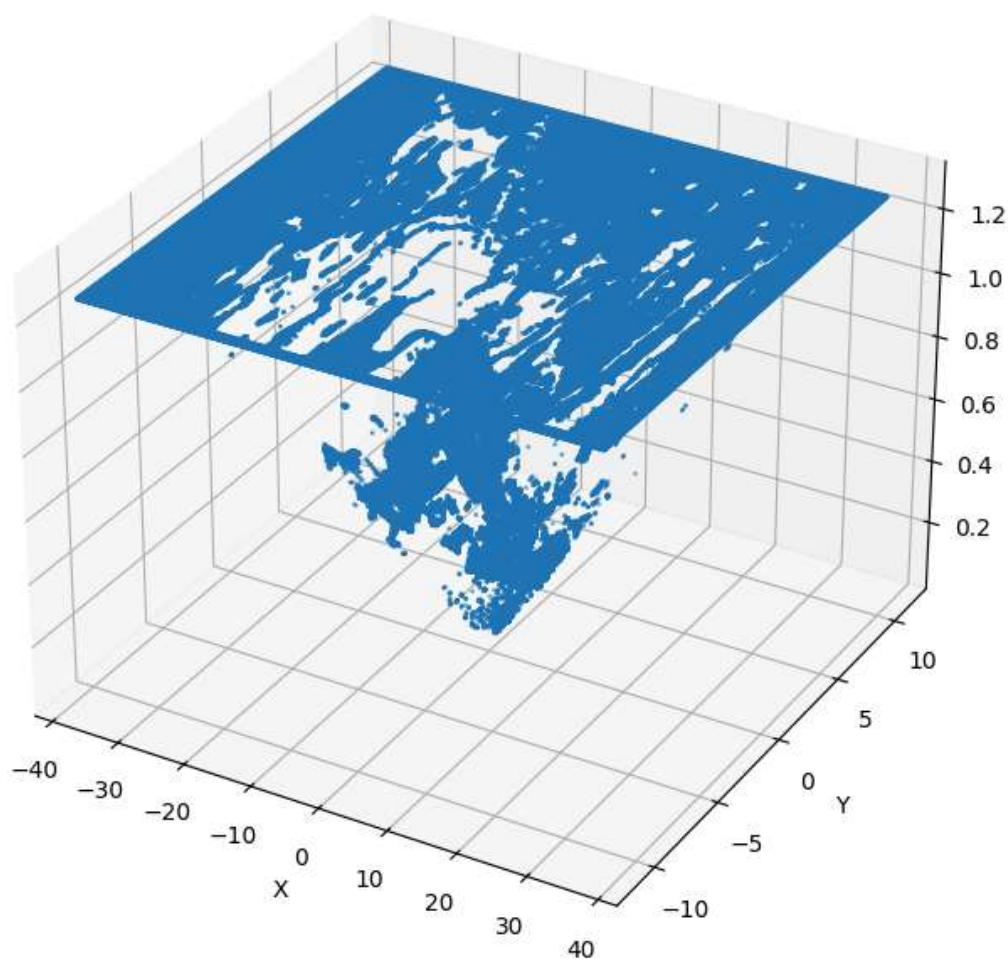
# Plot points in 3D space
ax.scatter(points_3D[:, 0], points_3D[:, 1], points_3D[:, 2], s=1)
ax.set_title(f'3D Reconstruction for Image Pair {idx + 1}')
ax.set_xlabel('X')
ax.set_ylabel('Y')
ax.set_zlabel('Z')

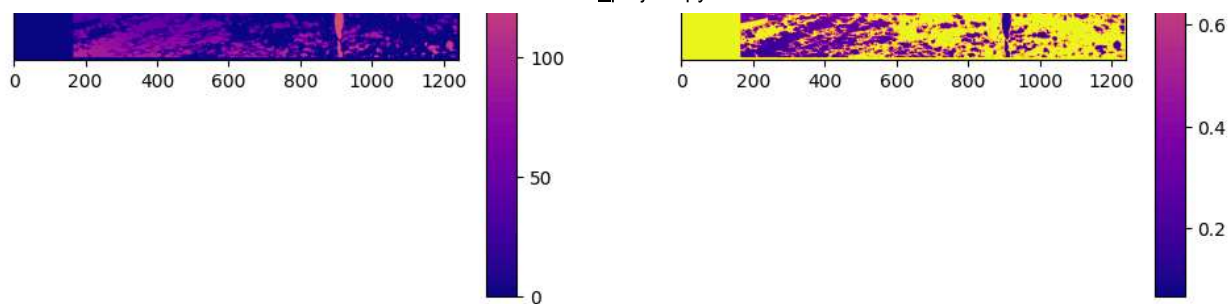
plt.show()

# Optional: You can save the 3D point cloud to a file, like a .txt or .pcd for later use
# For now, the point cloud is stored in `points_3D`
# np.savetxt(f"point_cloud_{idx+1}.txt", points_3D)
```

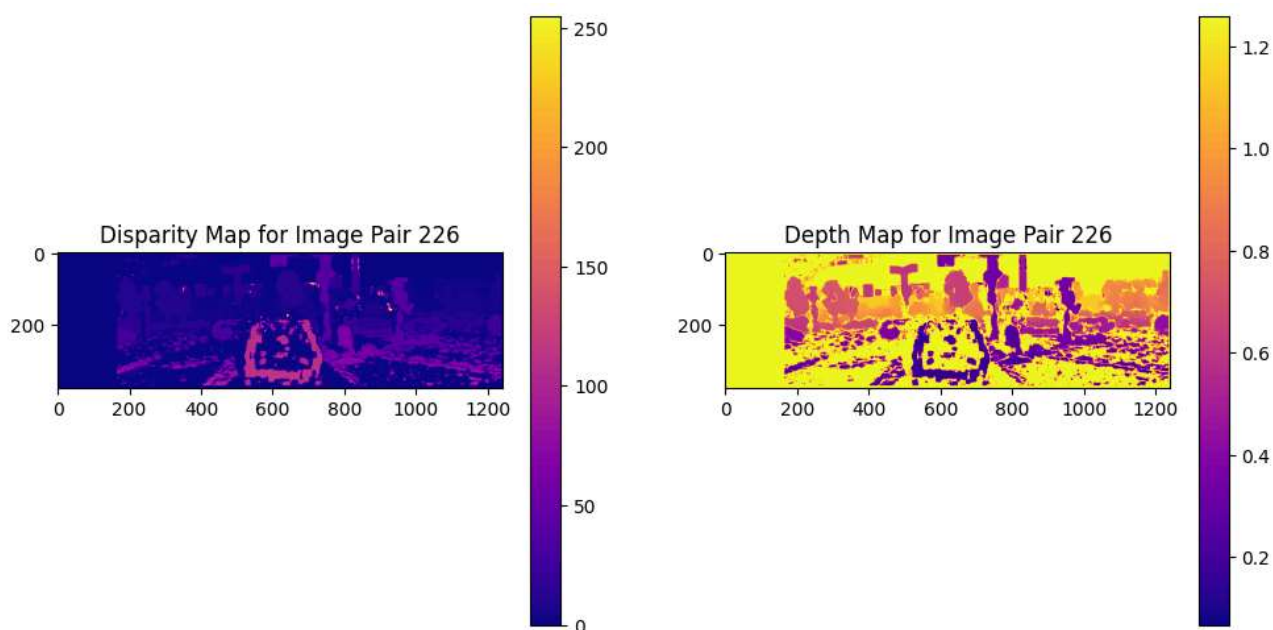
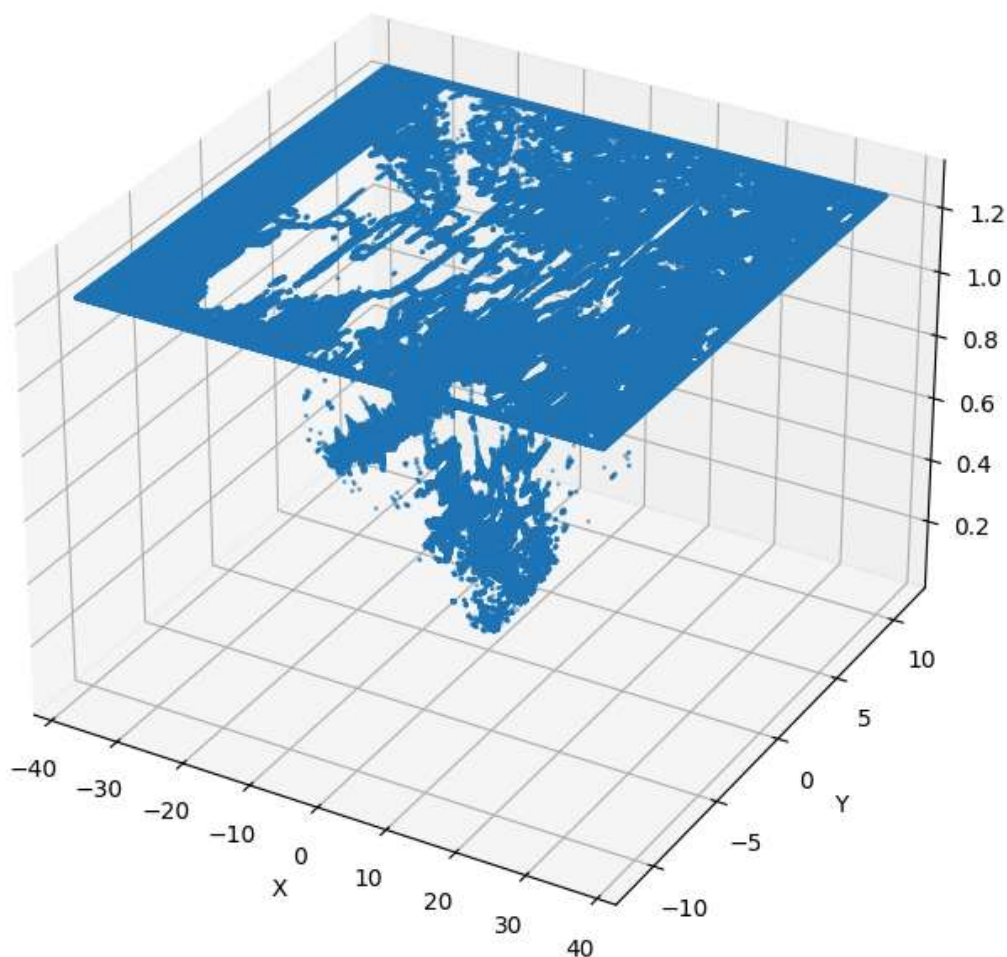


3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 138

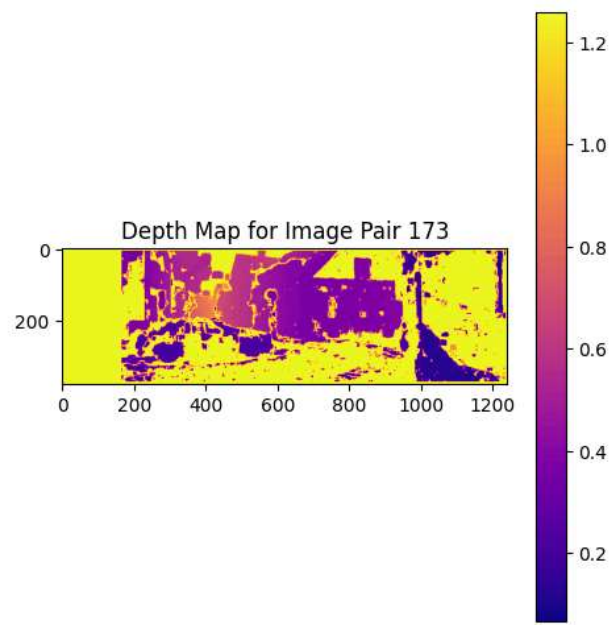
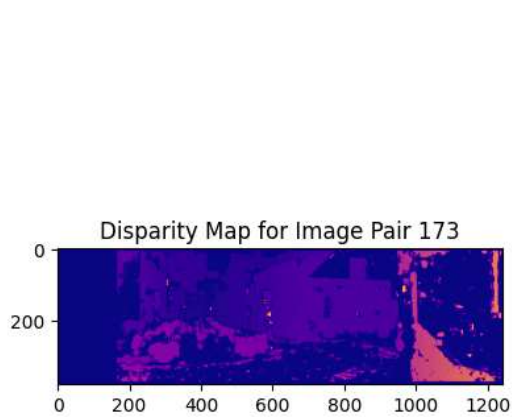
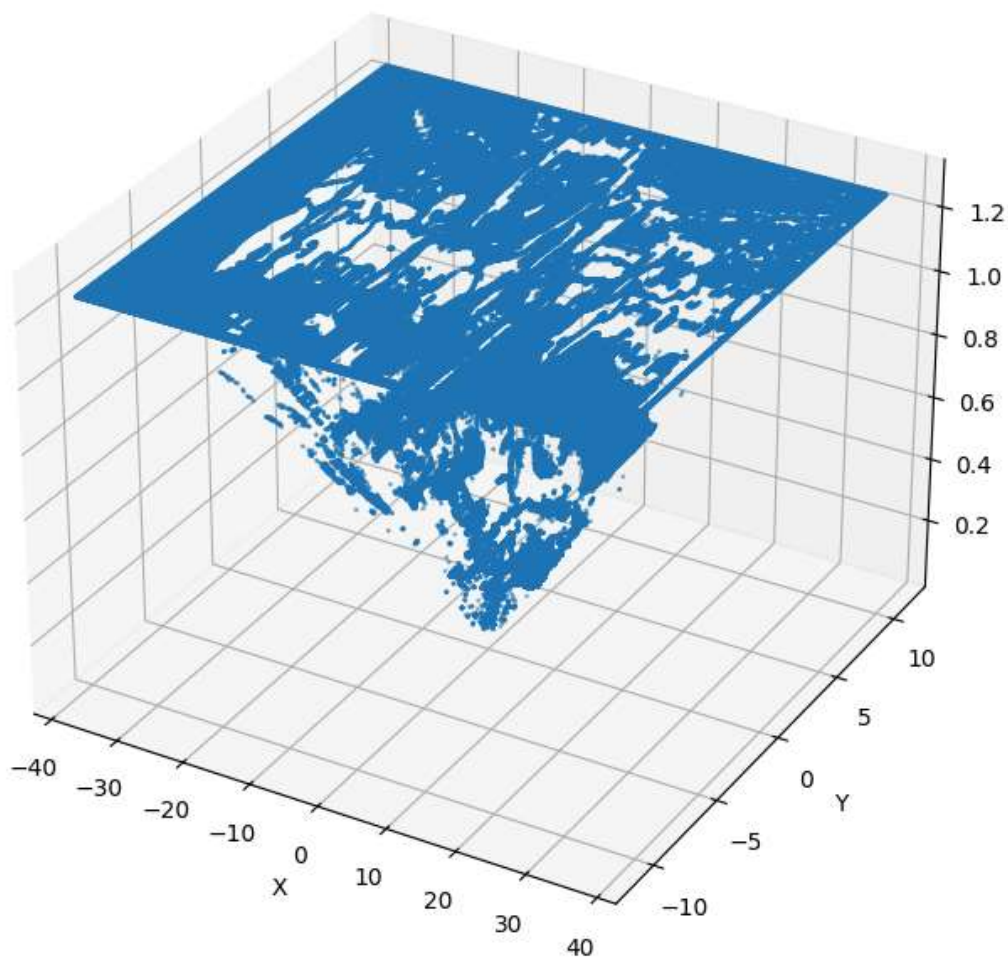




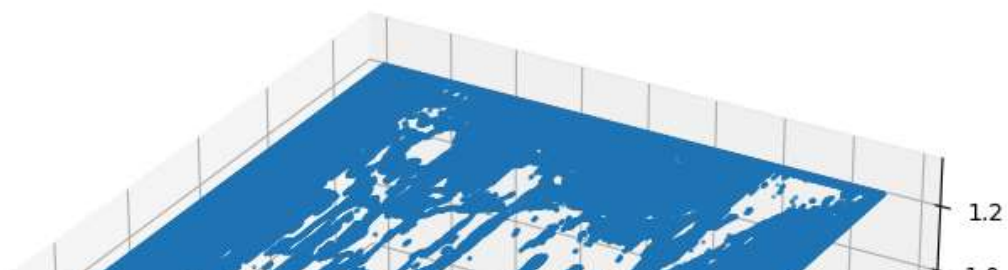
3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 116

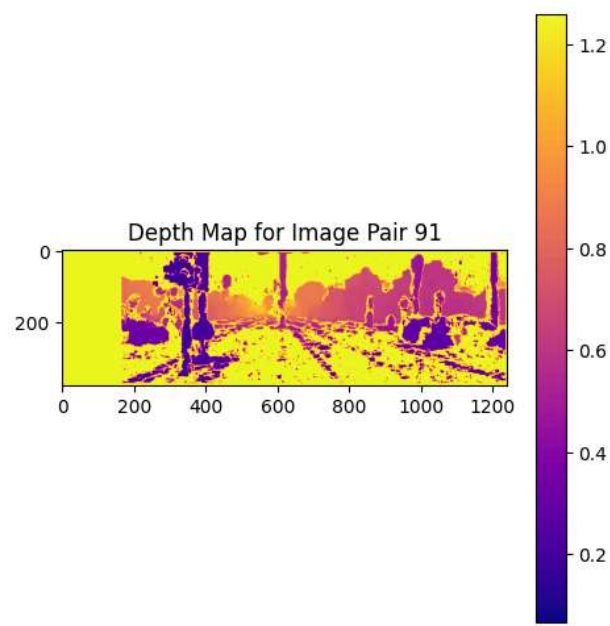
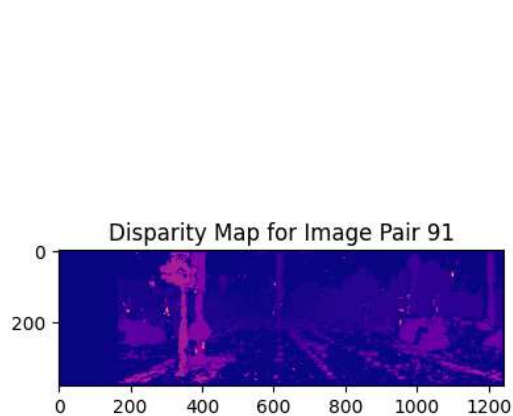
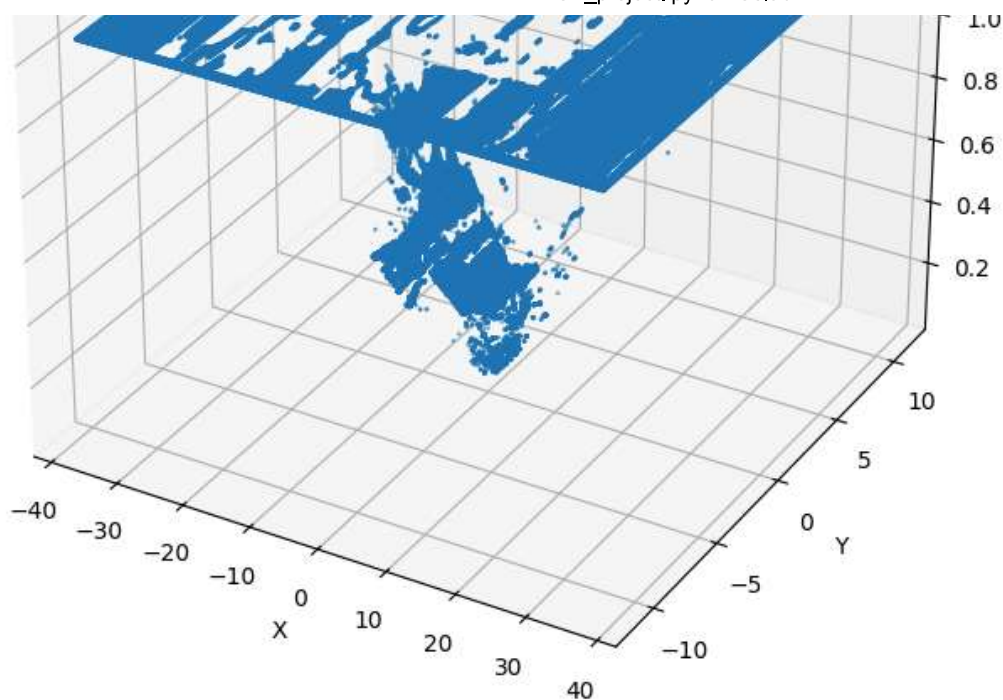


3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 226

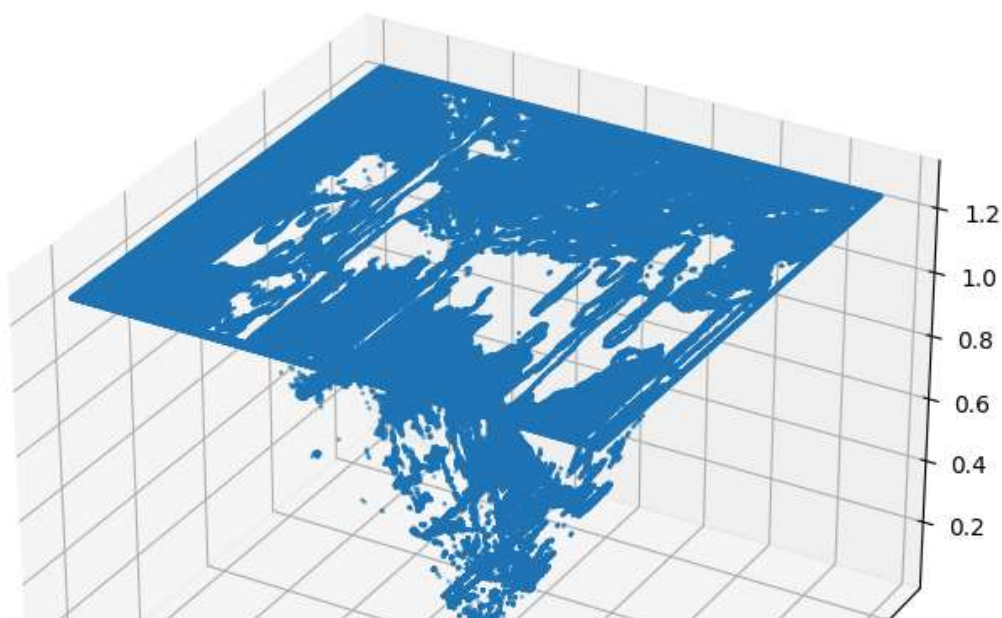


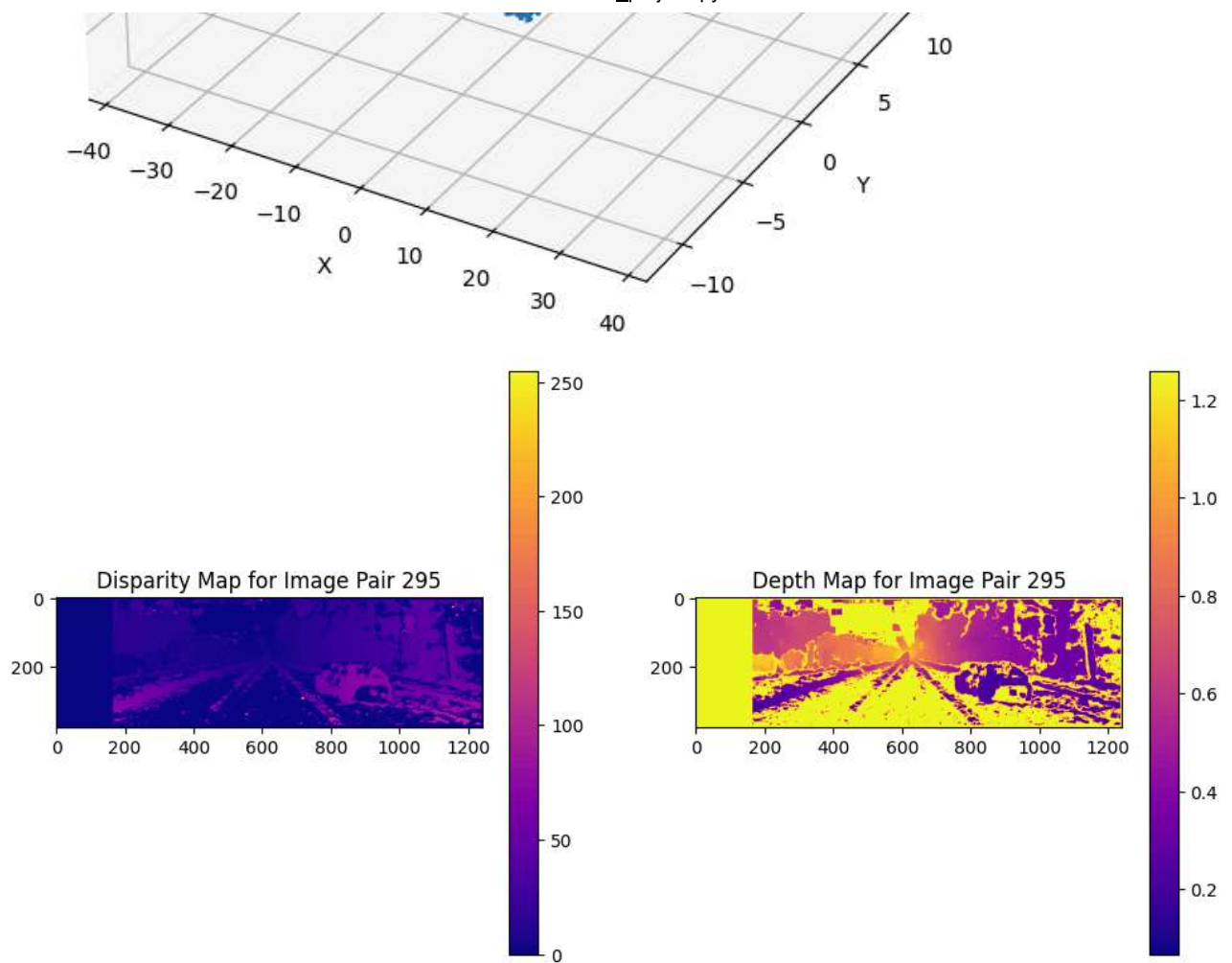
3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 173



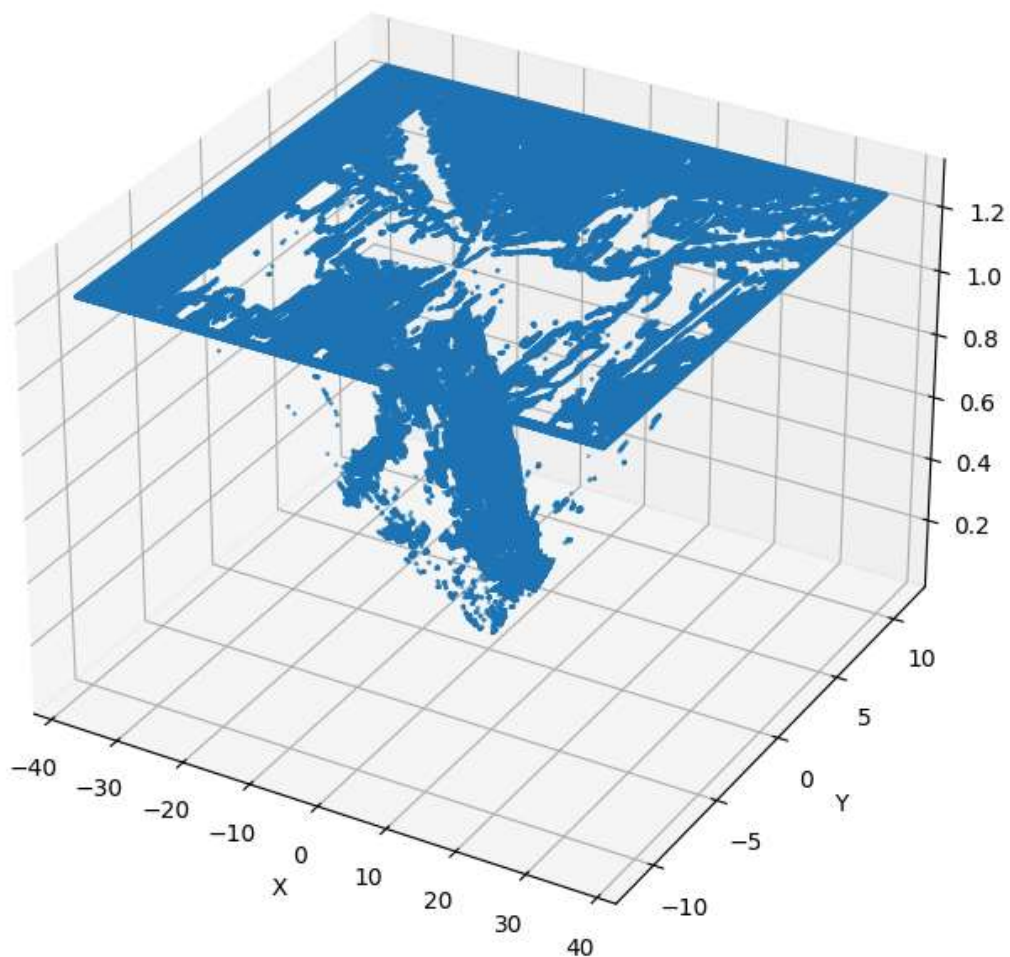


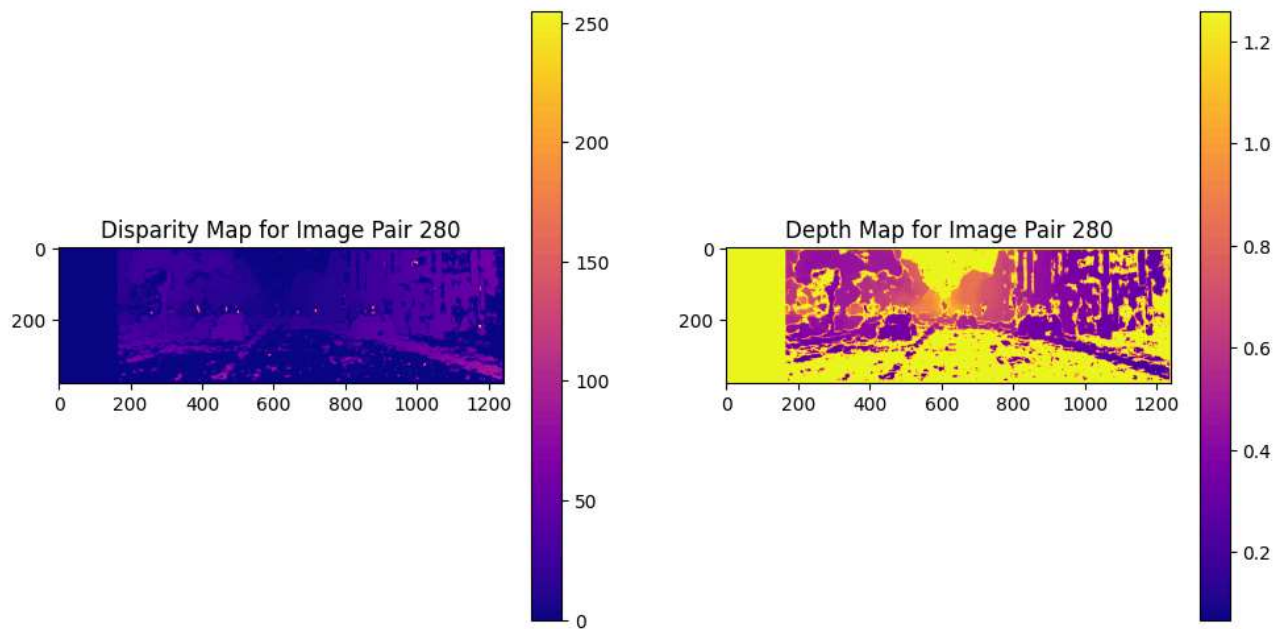
3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 91



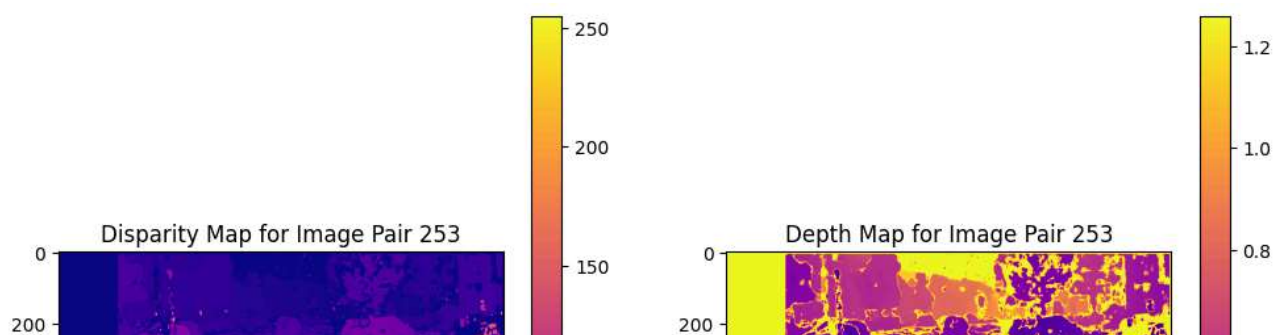
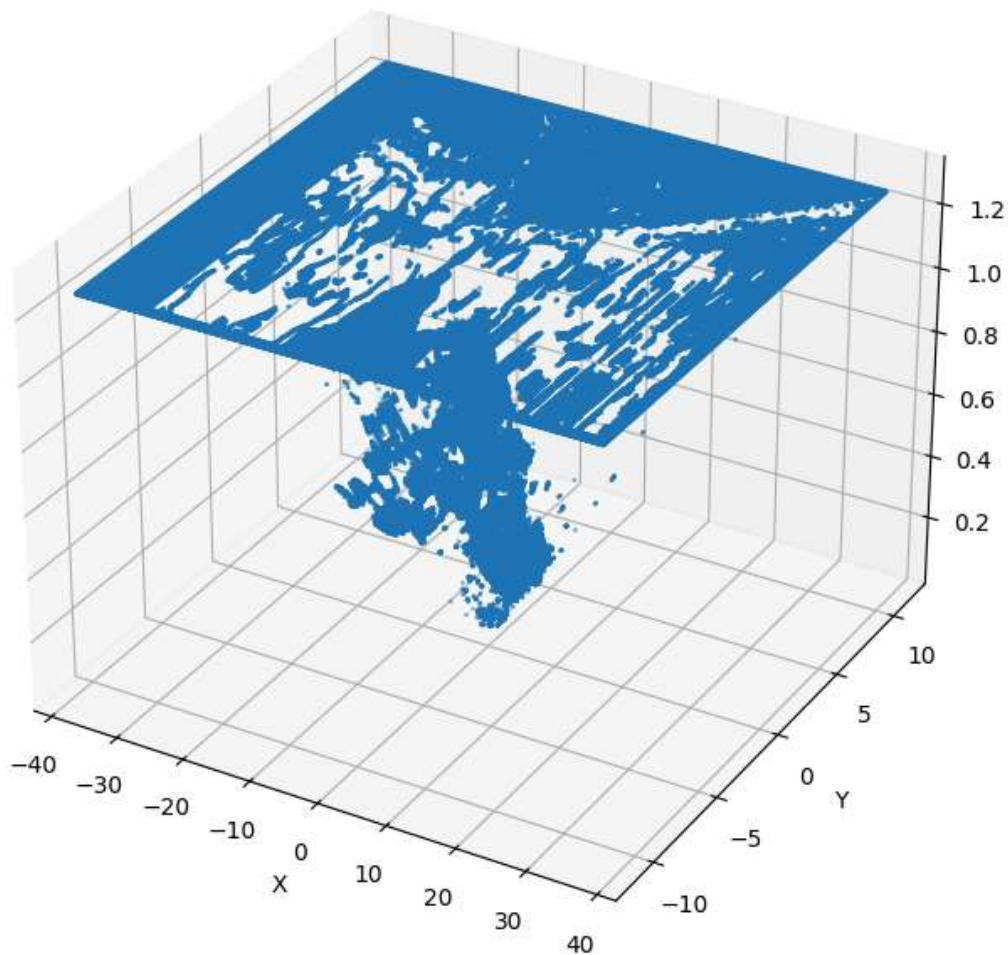


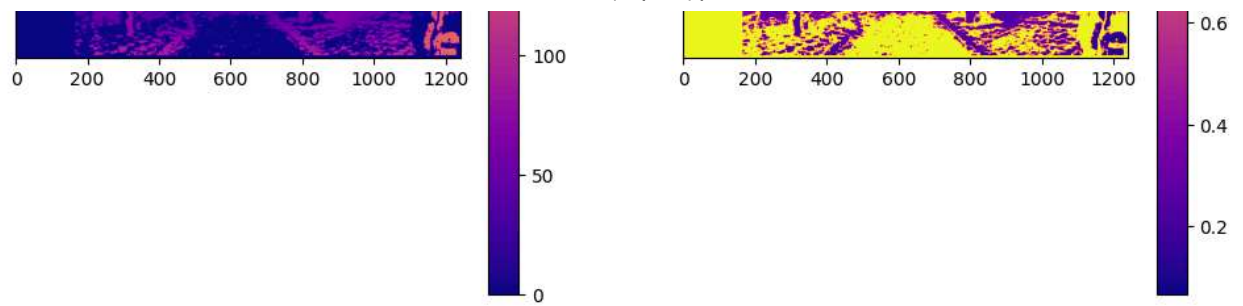
3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 295



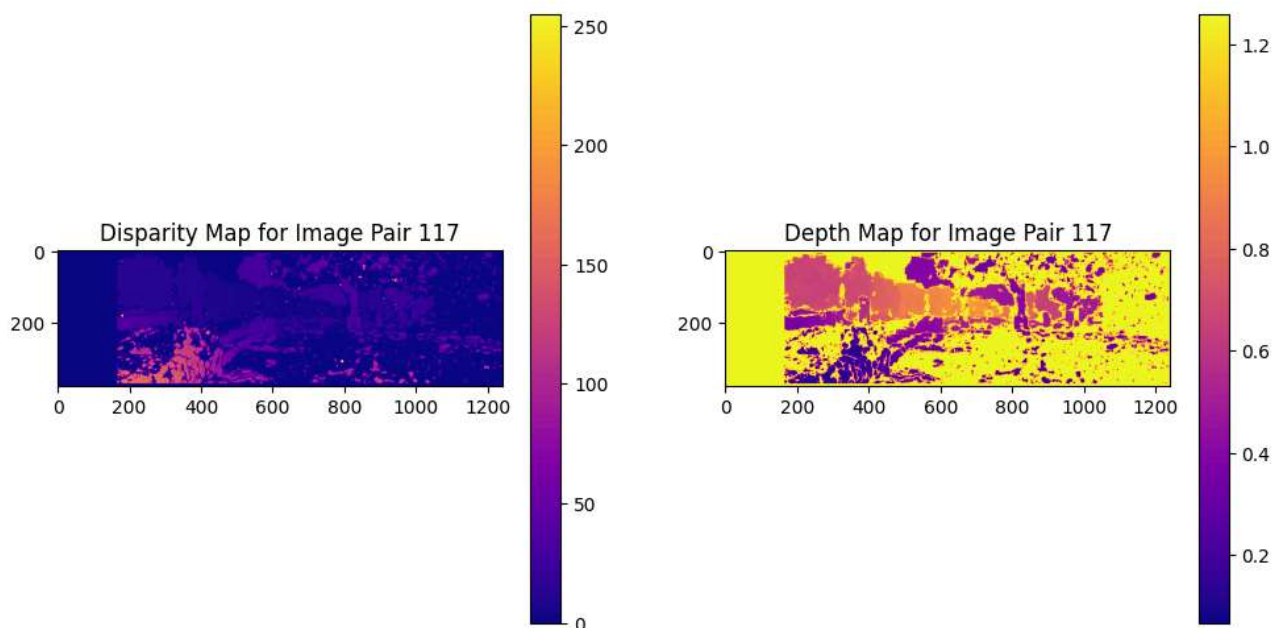
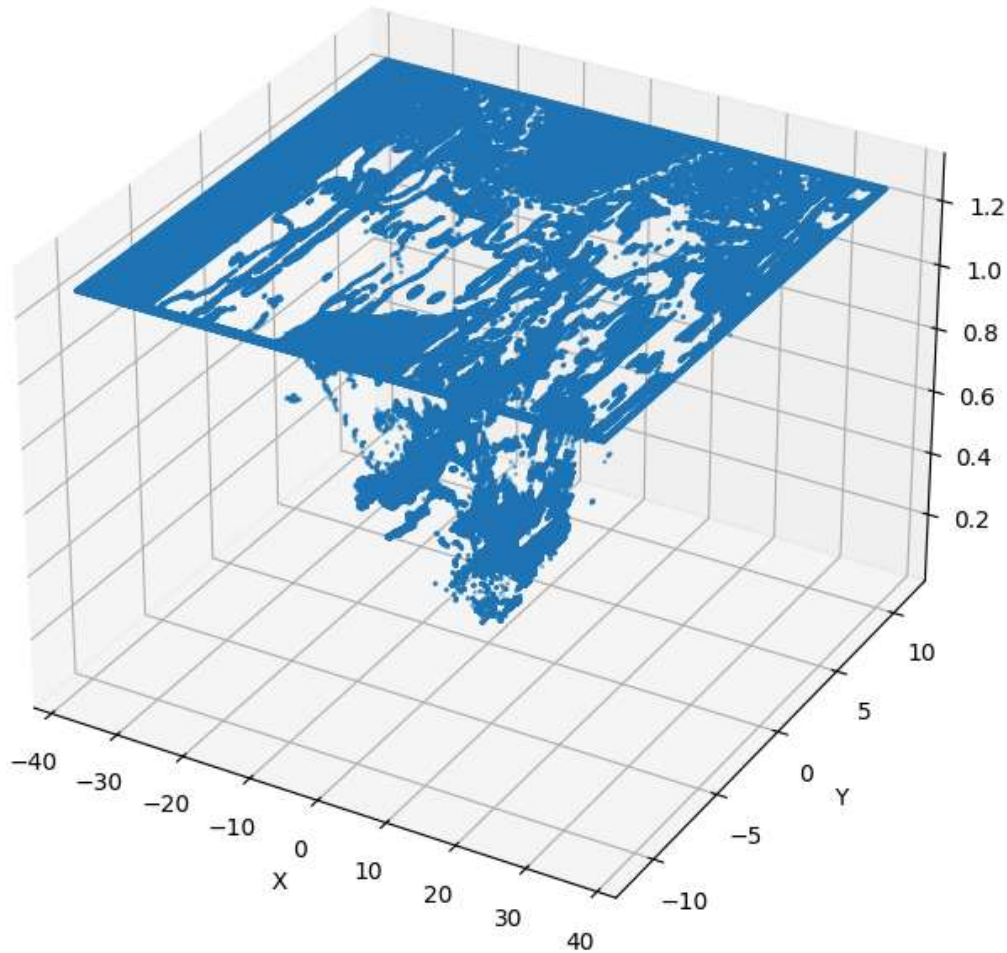


3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 280

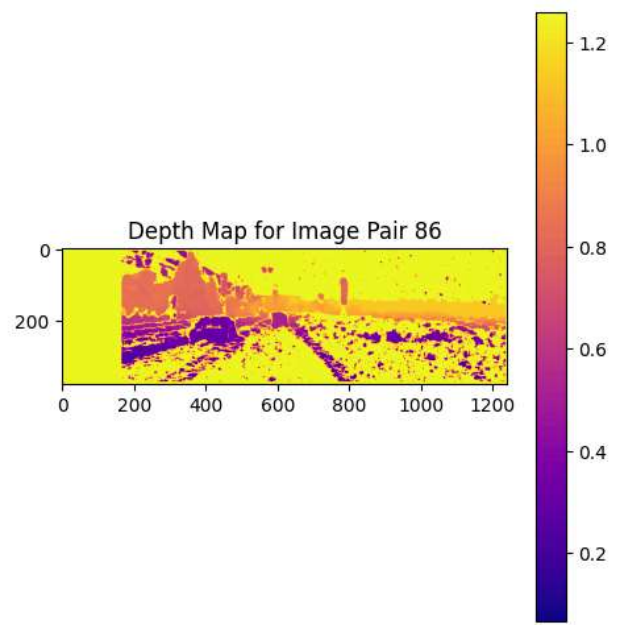
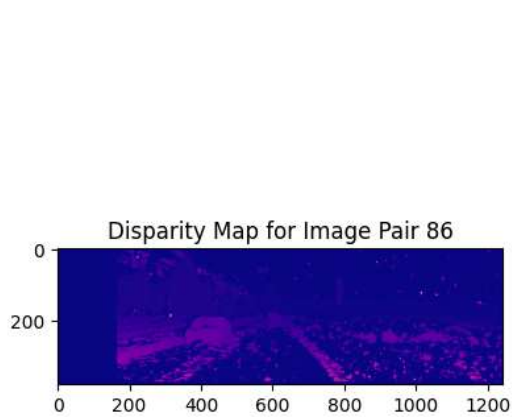
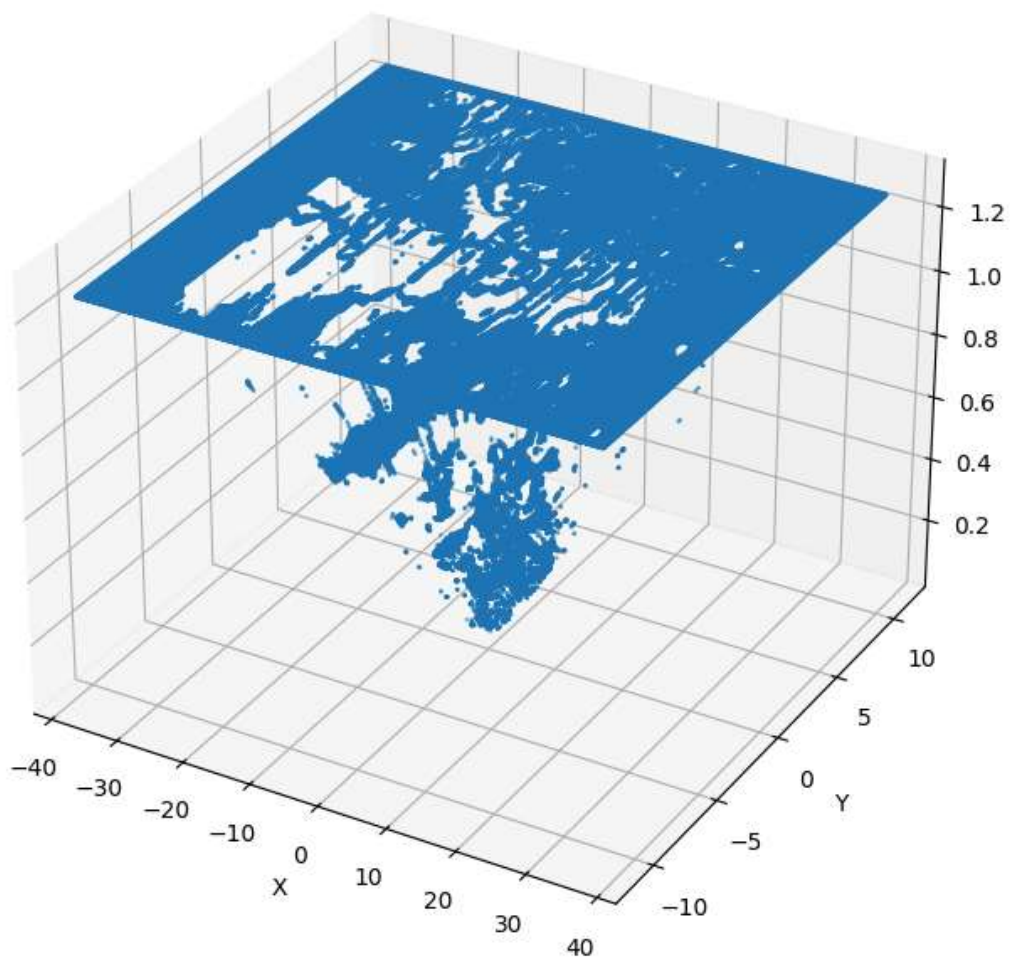




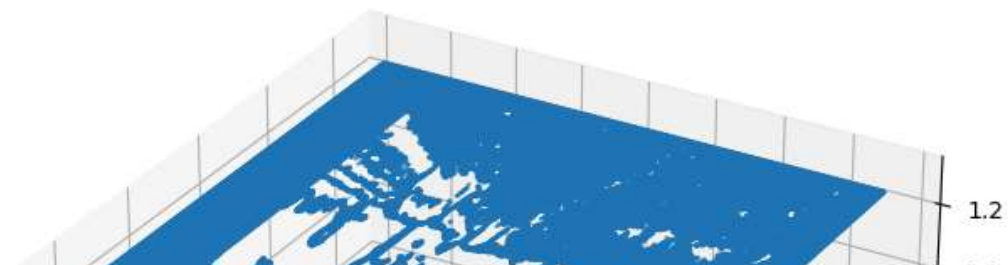
3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 253

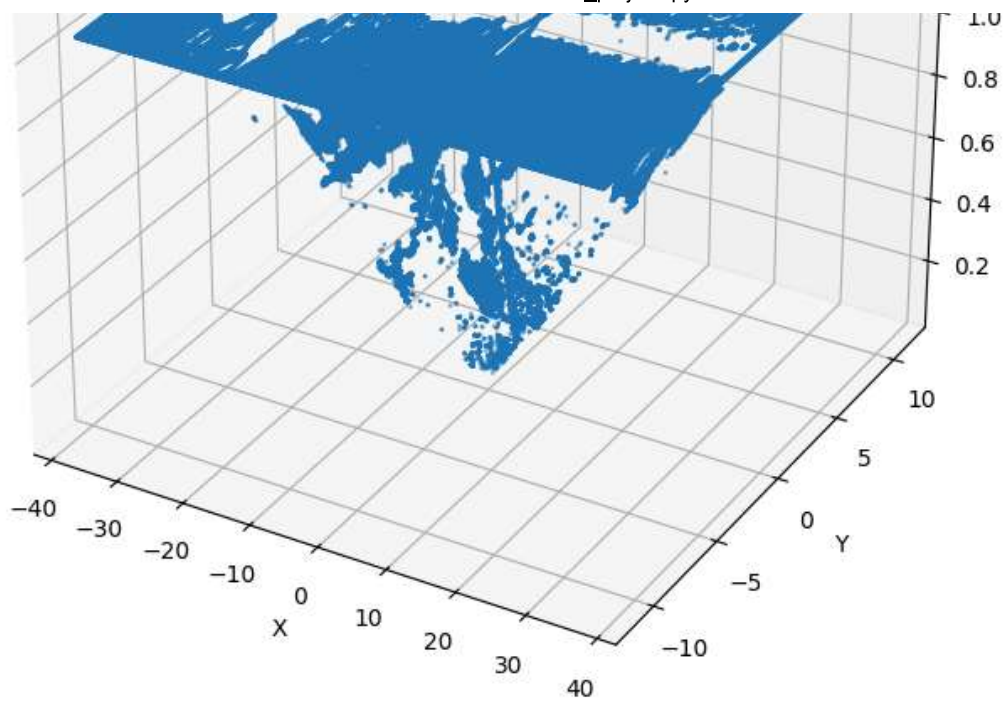


3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 117



3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 86





```

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import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
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# Paths to your stereo image directories
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# Function to load images from a folder
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        img_path = os.path.join(folder, filename)
        img = cv2.imread(img_path, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
        if img is not None:
            images.append(img)
    return images

# Load left and right images
left_images = load_images_from_folder(image_2_path)
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# Stereo block matching parameters
block_size = 15
min_disp = 0
num_disp = 160 # Number of disparities (increase based on your data)

# Focal length and baseline (for depth calculation)
focal_length = 21 # Example value (in mm, adjust based on your camera setup)
baseline = 0.54 # Example value (in meters, adjust based on your camera setup)

# Create stereo block matcher
stereo = cv2.StereoBM_create(numDisparities=num_disp, blockSize=block_size)

# Randomly select 10 pairs of images
num_images_to_display = 10
indices = random.sample(range(len(left_images)), num_images_to_display)

# For each randomly selected pair, compute disparity map, depth map and 3D reconstruction
for idx in indices:
    left_img = left_images[idx]
    right_img = right_images[idx]

    # Compute disparity map
    disparity = (stereo.compute(left_img, right_img).astype(np.float32) / 16.0) + 20

    # Normalize disparity for better visualization
    disparity_normalized = cv2.normalize(disparity, None, 0, 255, cv2.NORM_MINMAX)
    disparity_normalized = np.uint8(disparity_normalized)

    # Calculate depth map ( $D = f * B / d$ )
    # Convert disparity to depth using the formula
    depth_map = (focal_length * baseline) / (disparity + 1e-5) + 30 # Adding small epsilon to avoid division

    # Create a colormap for the depth map for consistent color visualization
    cmap = plt.get_cmap('plasma')
    norm_depth_map = cv2.normalize(depth_map, None, 0, 1, cv2.NORM_MINMAX)
    depth_map_colored = cmap(norm_depth_map) # Apply colormap

    # Create a 3D point cloud from the depth map
    height, width = depth_map.shape
    points_3D = []
    colors = []

```



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for y in range(height):
    for x in range(width):
        # Get depth value at this pixel
        Z = depth_map[y, x]
        if Z > 0: # Only consider valid depth values
            # Reconstruct the 3D coordinates using the camera intrinsic parameters
            X = (x - width / 2) * Z / focal_length
            Y = (y - height / 2) * Z / focal_length
            points_3D.append([X, Y, Z])
            # Use the corresponding color from the depth map for each point
            colors.append(depth_map_colored[y, x, :3]) # Exclude alpha channel if exists

# Convert points and colors to numpy arrays for visualization
points_3D = np.array(points_3D)
colors = np.array(colors)

# Display the disparity and depth maps
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))

# Disparity Map Visualization
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.imshow(disparity_normalized, cmap='plasma')
plt.title(f'Disparity Map for Image Pair {idx + 1}')
plt.colorbar()

# Depth Map Visualization
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.imshow(depth_map, cmap='plasma')
plt.title(f'Depth Map for Image Pair {idx + 1}')
plt.colorbar()

plt.show()

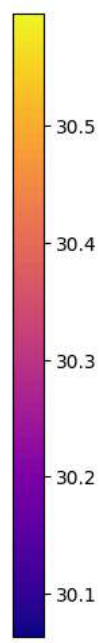
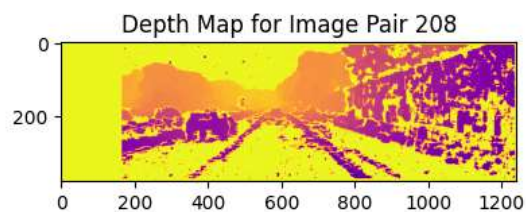
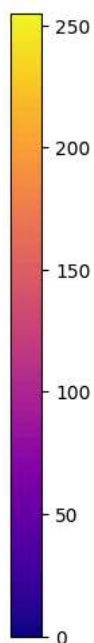
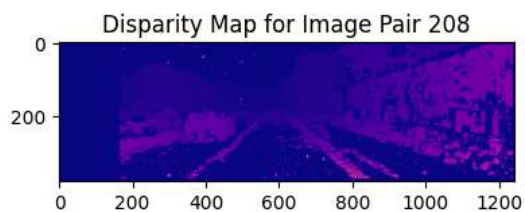
# Plot 3D point cloud using matplotlib
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

# Plot points in 3D space with the color from depth map
ax.scatter(points_3D[:, 0], points_3D[:, 1], points_3D[:, 2], c=colors, s=1)
ax.set_title(f'3D Reconstruction for Image Pair {idx + 1}')
ax.set_xlabel('X')
ax.set_ylabel('Y')
ax.set_zlabel('Z')

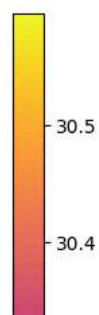
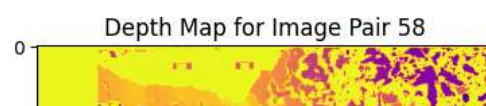
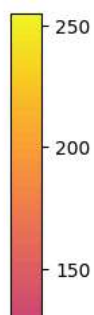
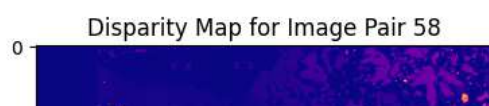
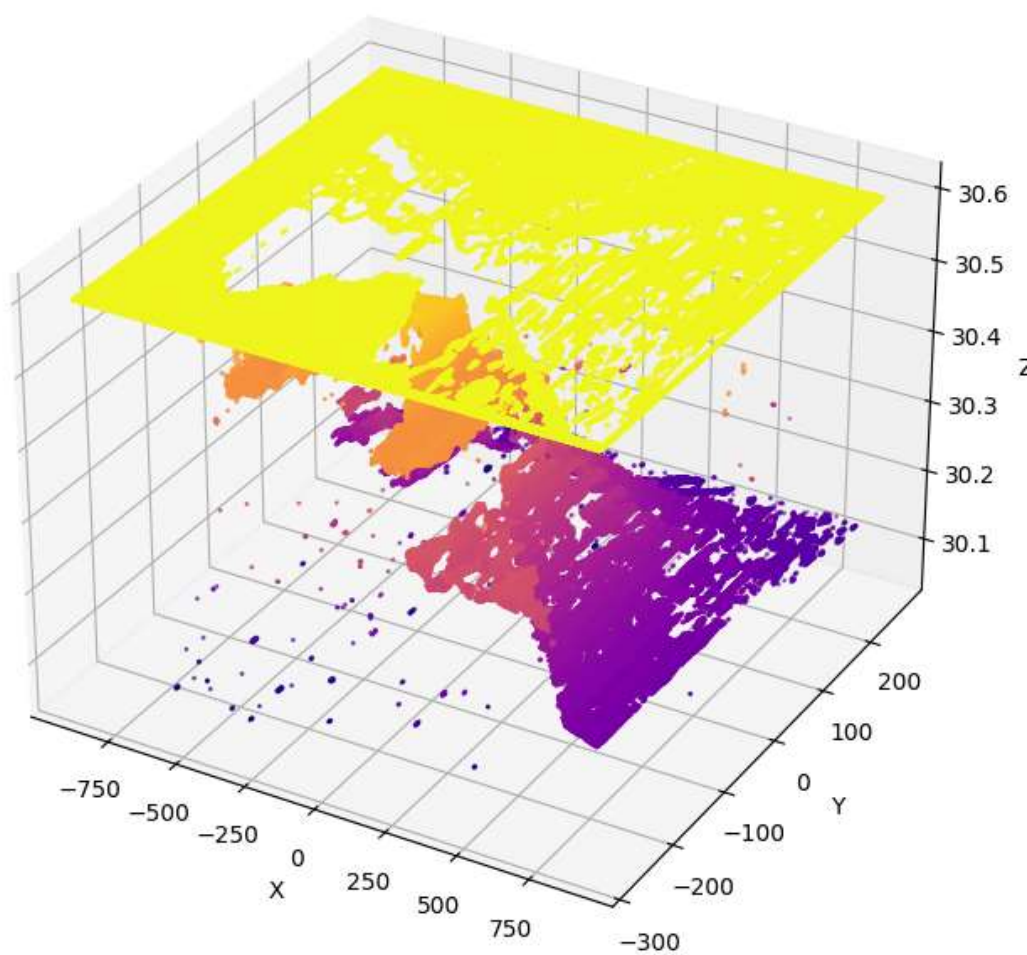
plt.show()

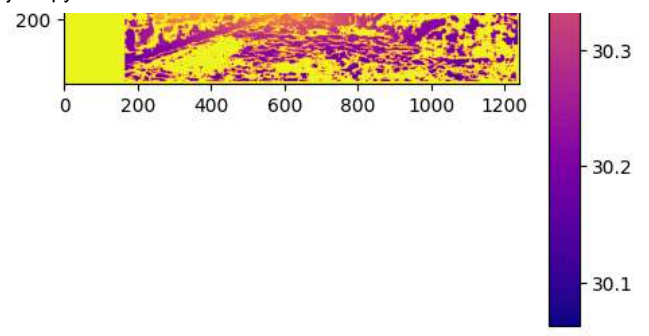
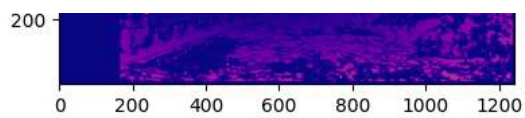
# Optional: You can save the 3D point cloud to a file, like a .txt or .pcd for later use
# For now, the point cloud is stored in `points_3D`
# np.savetxt(f"point_cloud_{idx+1}.txt", points_3D)

```

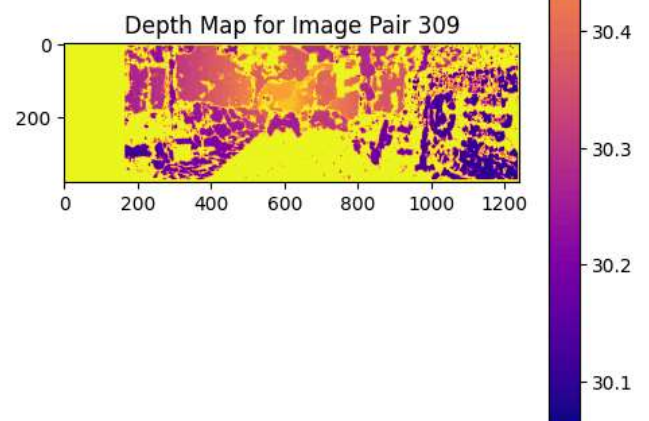
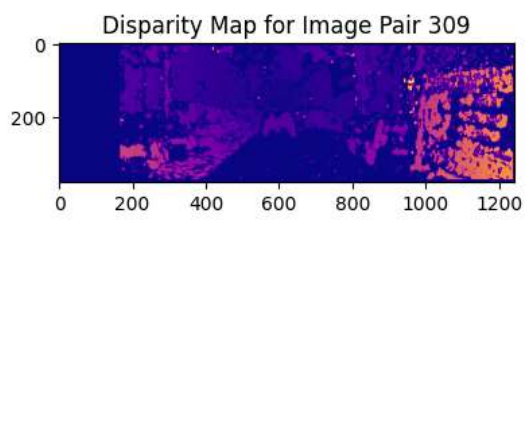
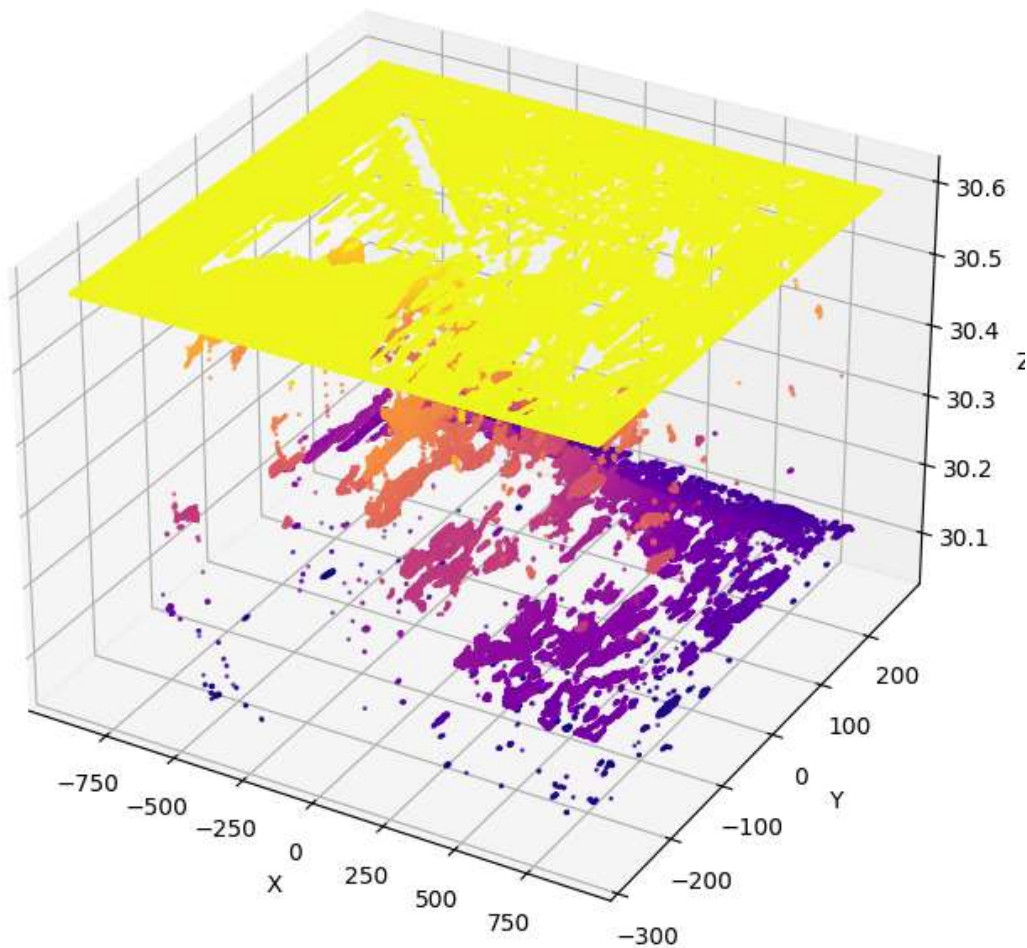


3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 208

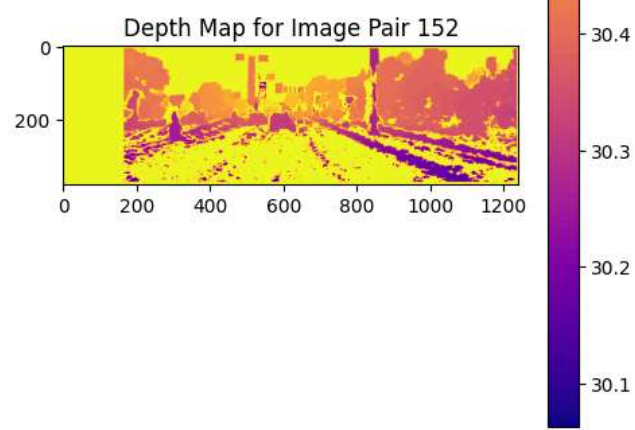
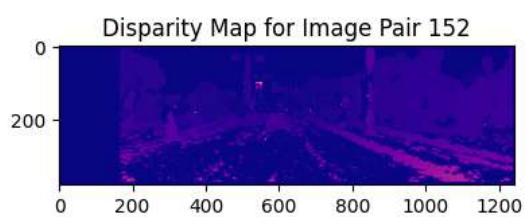
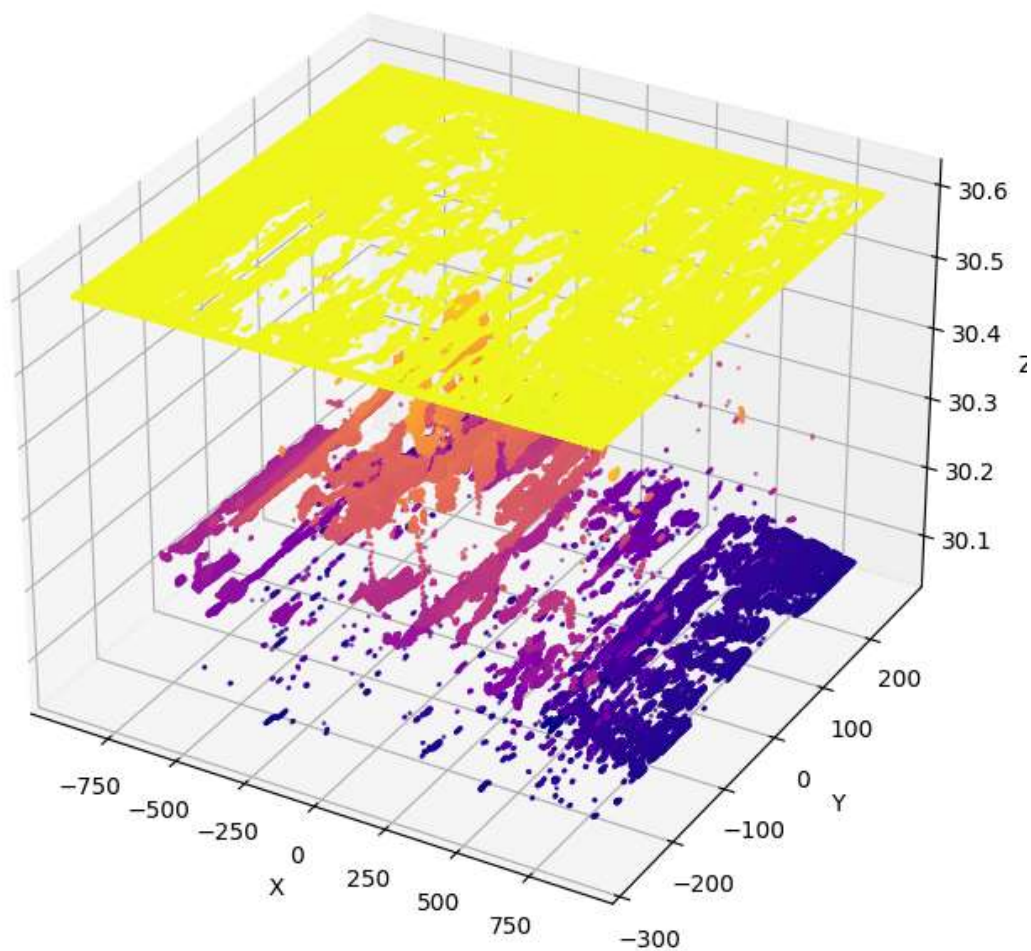




3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 58

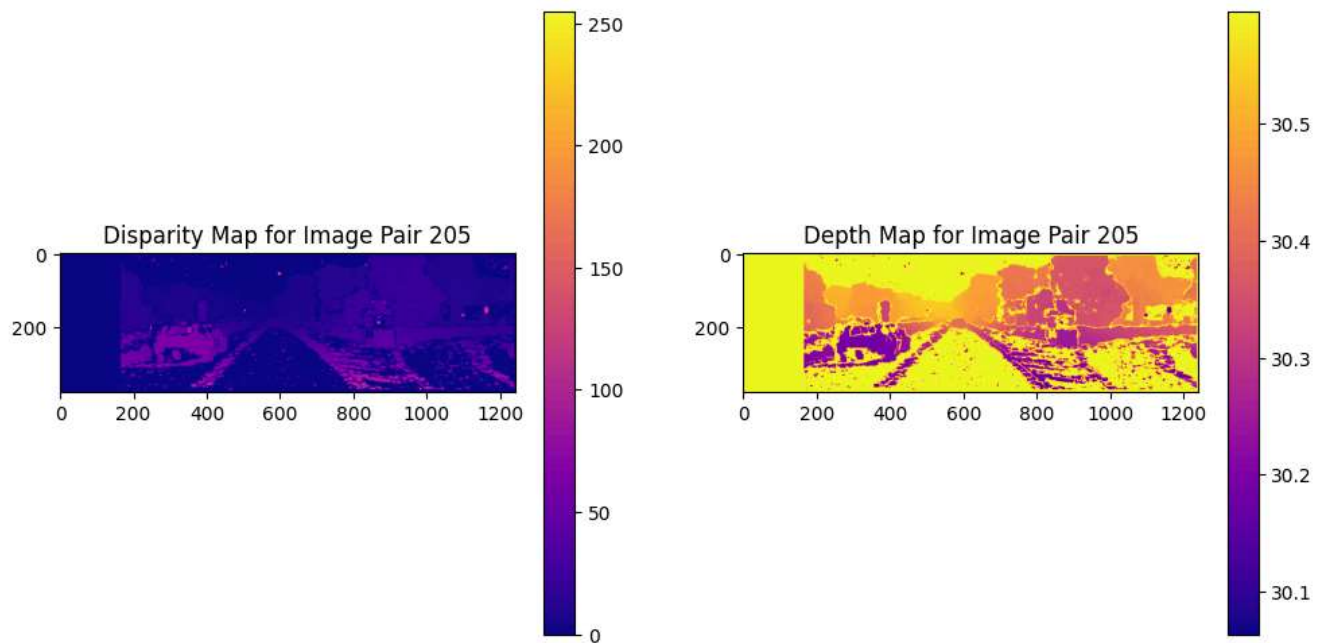
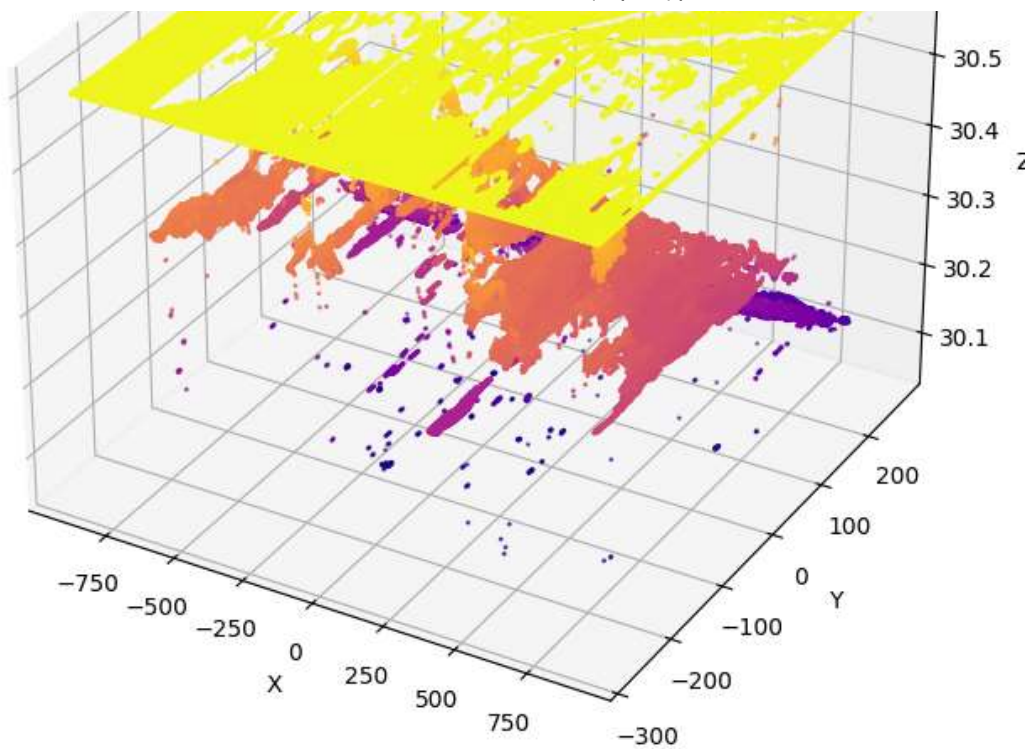


3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 309

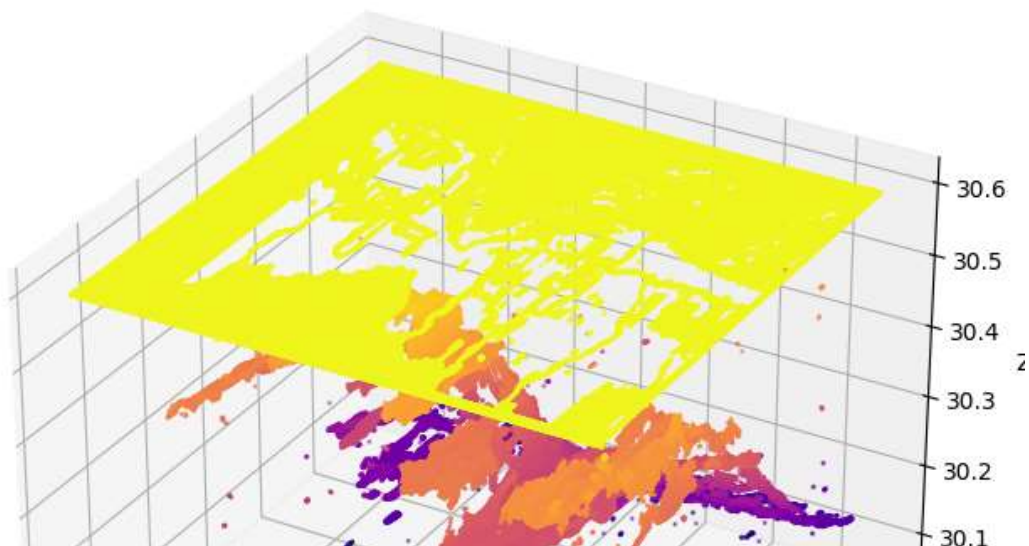


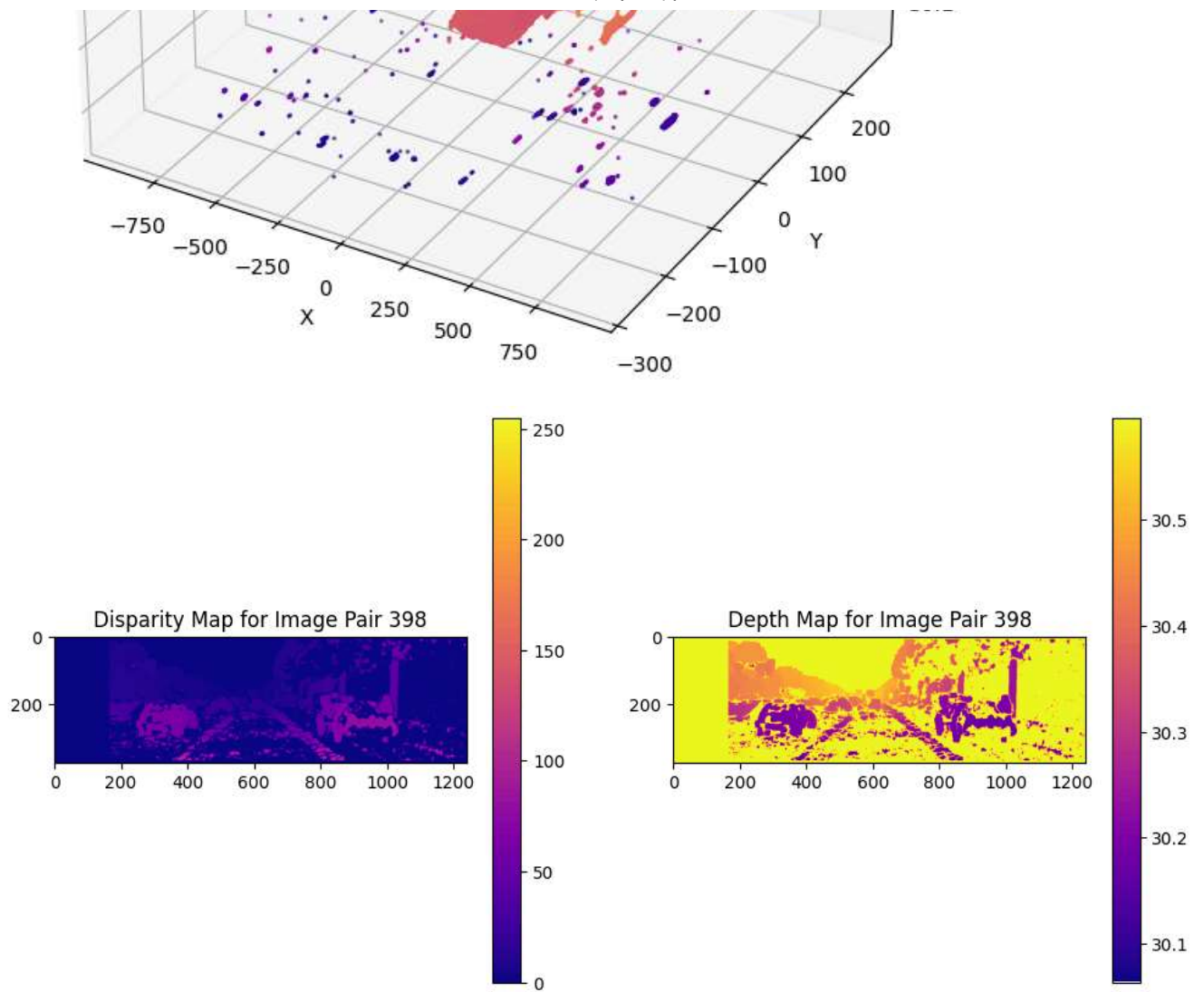
3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 152





3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 205





3D Reconstruction for Image Pair 398

