Hints 1

Warning: the depth images are stored with 16 bit depth, so in this case calling the cv::imread() function you should specify the flag cv: IMREAD_ANYDEPTH:

```
cv::Mat input_depth = cv::imread("test_depth.png", cv:: IMREAD_ANYDEPTH);
```

Warning: the input depth images should be scaled by a 0.01 factor in order to obtain distances in meters. You could use the openCv function

```
input_depth_img.convertTo(scaled_depth_img, CV_32F,0.001);
```

As camera matrix, use the following default matrix

As re-projection matrix, use the following matrix:

For each (x,y) with depth, obtain the corresponding 3D points:

Hint 2

Warning: Since we are working with organized point clouds, also points with depth equal to 0 that are not valid, should be added to the computed cloud as NaN, i.e. in pseudocode::

```
const float bad_point = std::numeric_limits<float>::quiet_NaN();
if( depth(x, y) == 0) { p.x = p.y = p.z = bad_point;}
```

To get the global transform of the current cloud just perform the following multiplication after you computed the registration:

PreviousGlobalTransform is the global transformation found for the previous point cloud AlignmentTransform is the local transform computed using Generalized ICP Warning: the first global transform has to be initialized to the identity matrix

Kinect topics

Topic subsctiption, syncronization and callback registration