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```
clear;clc;close all
```

Set LIDAR's parameters

```
tic
%Angle elevation range;
    AZBLK_angle=[15.379 13.236 11.128 9.03 6.941 4.878 2.788 0.705
    -1.454 -3.448 -5.518 -7.601 -9.697 -11.789 -13.914 -16.062]*pi/180;
    n_rays=length(AZBLK_angle);
%Offset angle of AZBLK's points
    %AZBLK_offset=regexprep(num2str(linspace(-1.24,-0.857,16)),'\s
+',',,')

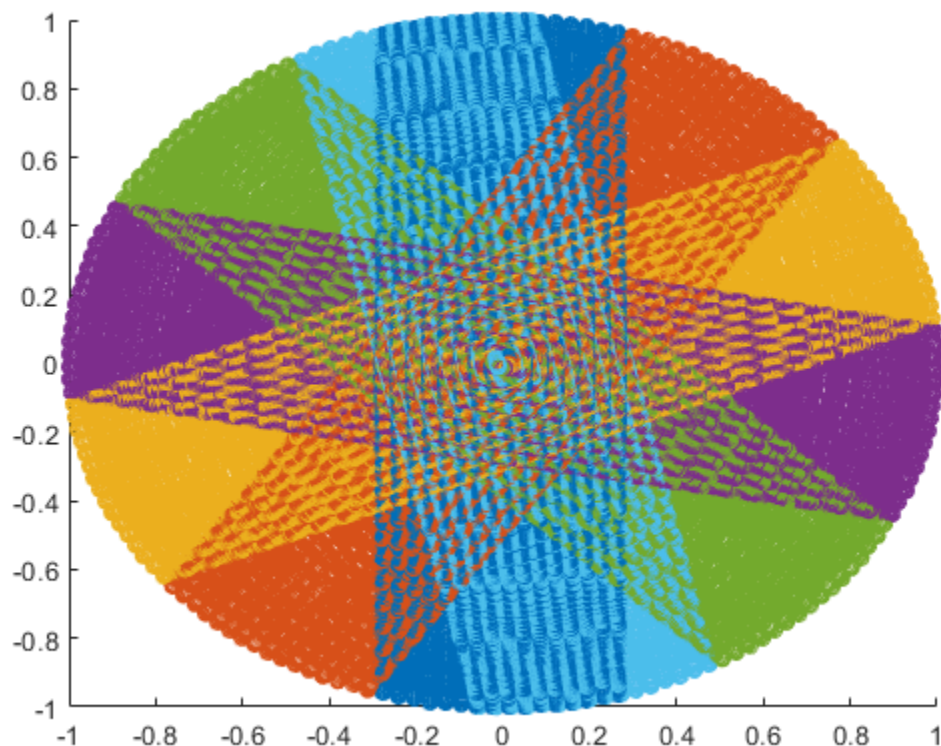
    AZBLK_offset=[-1.24,-1.2145,-1.1889,-1.1634,-1.1379,-1.1123,-1.0868,-1.0613,-1.03
%Encoder range: [0,90111] ticks
    total_ticks=90112;
%Mode 1023 azimuth. Every azimuth increments in 88 ticks
    %1 tick = 360/90112= 0.003995°.      Aprox -> 0.004°
    %88 tick = 360*88/90112 = 0.3516°
    n_AZBLK=1024;
    %It should be noted that, we obtain 1024*16 = 16384 points in
every LIDAR scan
    n_points=n_AZBLK*n_rays;
    ticks_between_azimuths=total_ticks/n_AZBLK;
    angle_between_azimuths=-2*pi*(ticks_between_azimuths/total_ticks);
        %=-2*pi/n_AZBLK
%Angle rotation,n° donuts,angular velocity,time per scan.
    n_donuts=6;
    rot_angle=-33.53706667*pi/180;
    rot_matrix=[cos(rot_angle) -sin(rot_angle) 0;
                sin(rot_angle) cos(rot_angle) 0;
                0 0 1];
%pre-allocate point clouds
    temp=zeros(n_AZBLK*n_rays,3);
    point_cloud=cell(1,n_donuts);
    for i=1:n_donuts
        point_cloud{i}=temp;
    end
```

Generate synthetic sphere

```
R=1;%radius sphere
for i=1:n_donuts
    for j=1:n_AZBLK
        for k=1:n_rays
            x=R*sin(AZBLK_angle(k));
            z=-
R*cos(AZBLK_angle(k))*cos(angle_between_azimuths*(j-1)+AZBLK_offset(k));

            y=R*cos(AZBLK_angle(k))*sin(angle_between_azimuths*(j-1)+AZBLK_offset(k));
            temp((j-1)*n_rays+k,:)=(rot_matrix^(i-1)*[x;y;z])';
        end
    end
    point_cloud{i}=temp;
end
figure (1)
hold
for i=1:n_donuts
    temp=point_cloud{i};
    scatter3(temp(:,1),temp(:,2),temp(:,3))
end
hold off
```

Current plot held



Supress "redundant" data

```
%set parameters

alfa1=AZBLK_angle(1);
alfa2=AZBLK_angle(end);

p1=zeros(n_donuts,3);
p2=p1;
l1_param=[0,0,0];
l2_param=l1_param;
offset=-pi/2;
%Set boundary points of the donuts and every pair of equation lines
for i=1:n_donuts
    angle_temp=rot_angle*(i-1)+alfa1+offset;
    p1(i,:)=[cos(angle_temp),sin(angle_temp),0];
    angle_temp=rot_angle*(i-1)+alfa2+offset;
    p2(i,:)=[cos(angle_temp),sin(angle_temp),0];
    if i~=1
        l1_param(i,:)=[tan(rot_angle*(i-1)+offset),p1(i,1),p1(i,2)];
        l2_param(i,:)=[tan(rot_angle*(i-1)+offset),p2(i,1),p2(i,2)];
    end
end
%supress data
new_point_cloud=point_cloud;

%Donut2
i=2;
for j=1:length(new_point_cloud{i})
    x_data=new_point_cloud{i}(j,1);
    y_data=new_point_cloud{i}(j,2);
    z_data=new_point_cloud{i}(j,3);
    if x_data<=p1(1,1) && x_data>=p2(1,1)
        new_point_cloud{i}(j,:)=[0,0,0];
    end
end
%Donut 3 to 6
for i=3:n_donuts
    for j=1:length(new_point_cloud{i})
        x_data=new_point_cloud{i}(j,1);
        y_data=new_point_cloud{i}(j,2);
        z_data=new_point_cloud{i}(j,3);
        if x_data>p1(1,1)
            y_temp=line_equation(x_data,l1_param(i-1,:));
            if y_data>=y_temp
                new_point_cloud{i}(j,:)=[0,0,0];
            end
        elseif x_data<p2(1,1)
            y_temp=line_equation(x_data,l2_param(i-1,:));
            if y_data<=y_temp
                new_point_cloud{i}(j,:)=[0,0,0];
            end
        else
            %Donut 3 to 6
        end
    end
end
```

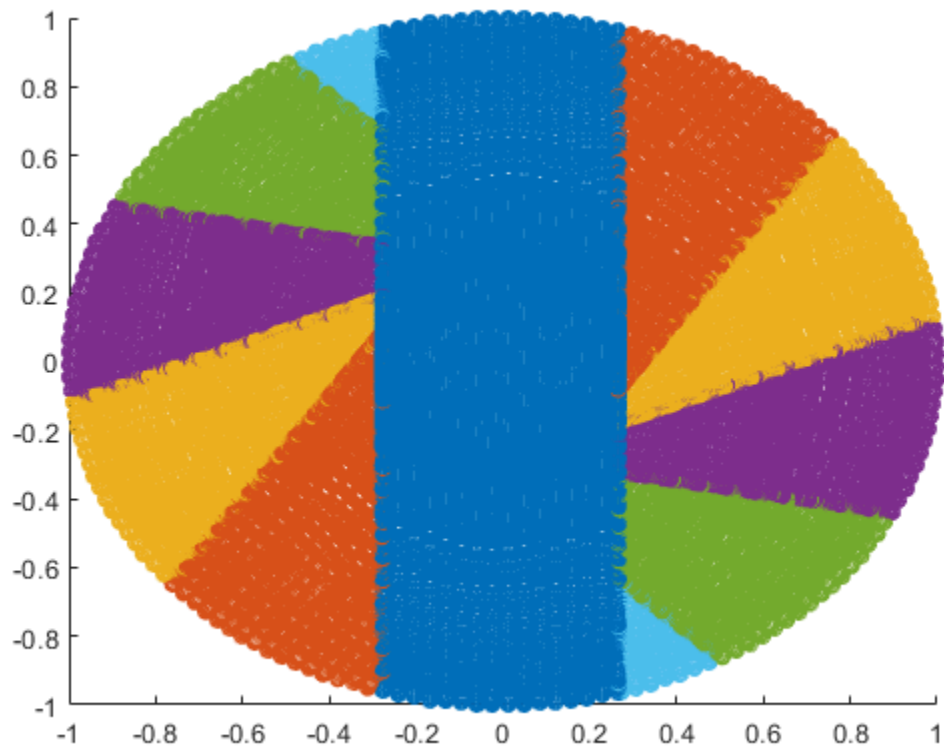
```

        new_point_cloud{i}(j,:)= [0,0,0];
    end
end
end
%Data a Carlos:
point_cloud_without_overlapped=zeros(n_points*n_donuts,3);

figure(2)
hold
for i=1:n_donuts
    temp=[new_point_cloud{i}];
    scatter3(temp(:,1),temp(:,2),temp(:,3));
    point_cloud_without_overlapped((i-1)*n_points
+1:i*n_points,:)=temp;
end
hold off

Current plot held

```



Triangulate comun

```

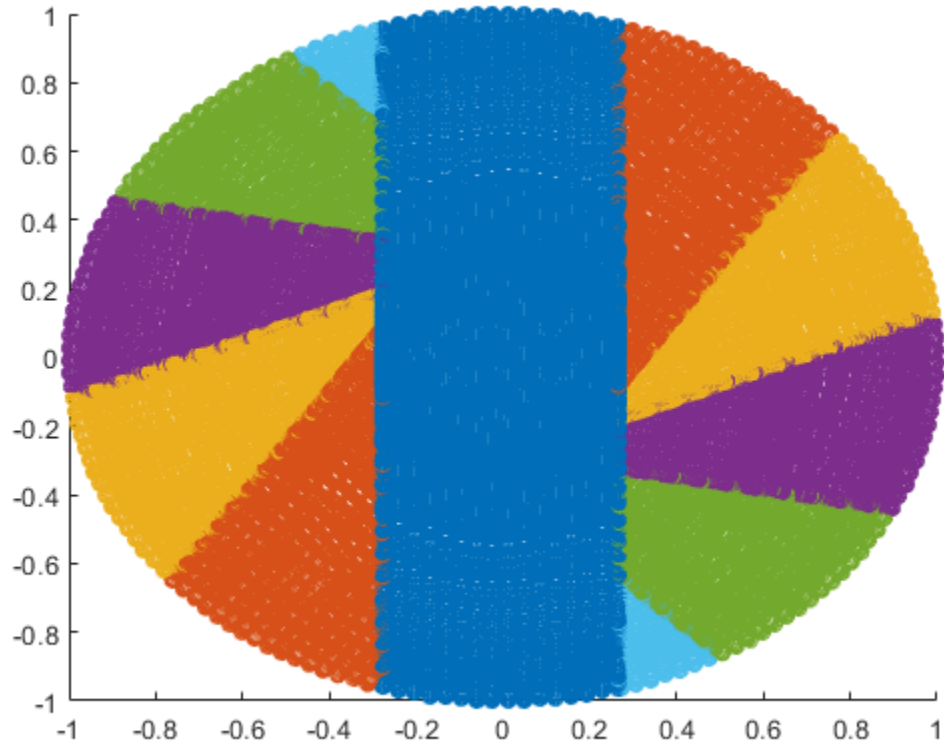
Triangle_mesh=[];
for i=1:n_donuts
    temp=new_point_cloud{i};
    T=triangulate_v1(temp,n_rays,n_AZBLK);
    %trimesh(T,temp(:,1),temp(:,2),temp(:,3))

```

```

    %Data a Carlos
    Triangle_mesh=[Triangle_mesh;T+(i-1)*n_points];
end

```



Llenado de espacios

```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% para jugar %%%%%%%%%%% figure (3) temp=point_cloud_without_over-
lapped; trimesh(Triangle_mesh,temp(:,1),temp(:,2),temp(:,3)) hold %%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

T_mesh_holes=[];
for i=2:n_donuts
    %Deseo conocer, de esta Donut, si existen filas completamente
    eliminadas y
    %los puntos en donde están los limites de cada fila

    boundary_points=get_boundary_points_v2(new_point_cloud{i},n_rays,n_AZBLK);
    Triangle_midle_boundary=zeros(2,3);
    for slot=1:4 %%llenamos los huecos
        %Tenemos dos slot de triangulos, los superiores e inferiores.
        Aunque
        %tambien hay los del lado opuesto (Son, en realidad, 4 slots.
        el
        %tercero será el superior-opuesto y el 4to el inferior-
        opuesto)
    end
end

```

```

                                %obtenemos los v rtices y definimos el sentido
horario

                                %es por eso que invertimos las salidas

[v1,v2]=get_azimuth_vex_v2(point,i,R,angle_between_azimuths,n_AZBLK,n_rays,rot_ma
                                T=[T;v1,v2,v3];
                                end
                                end
                                end
                                %La siguiente variable, permitir n conocer los v rtices de los
                                %tri ngulos l mites para hacer la uni n del medio
                                if slot<=2%%%%%%%%Debido a la parte opuesta%%%
                                    Triangle_midle_boundary(slot,:)=T(1,:);
                                    if i==6
                                        Triangle_midle_boundary(slot+4,:)=T(end,:);
                                    end
                                else
                                    Triangle_midle_boundary(slot,:)=T(end,:);
                                    if i==6
                                        Triangle_midle_boundary(slot+4,:)=T(1,:);
                                    end
                                end
                                end
                                %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
                                %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
                                %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
                                %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
                                %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
                                %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
                                %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
                                %a continuaci n, la creaci n de las mallas triangulares
                                for j=1:length(T)-1
                                    %establecemos variables para identificar los vertices de
                                los dos
                                    %triangulos que contienen el espacio a llenar
                                    v3_act=T(j,3);
                                    v2_act=T(j,2);
                                    v1_act=T(j,1);
                                    v3_next=T(j+1,3);
                                    v2_next=T(j+1,2);
                                    v1_next=T(j+1,1);
                                    %definimos los par metros seg n el modo y tipo
                                    if isequal(point_cloud_without_overlapped(v3_act-
n_rays,:),[0 0 0])
                                        %Escalera_tipo_1 o Rampa_tipo_2
                                        if slot<=2%%%%%%%%Debido a la parte opuesta%%%
                                            v_init=v2_next;
                                            v_fin=v1_act;
                                        else
                                            v_fin=v2_next;
                                            v_init=v1_act;
                                        end
                                end

```

```

if v3_act+1>=v3_next
    %MOD0 ESCALERA TIPO 1
    %Obtenemos los puntos libres de L1
    common_vex=v3_act+1;
    free_points_L1=(common_vex-v3_next)/16;
    %creamos el triangulo con mismo vertice
    v1=v1_act;
    v2=v3_act;
    v3=common_vex;
    %esta variable servirá para cambiar el sentido del
llenado
    %ya que el v_init sería el v_fin, coon respecto al
common_vex

    escalera=boolean(1);
    tipo=1;
else
    %MOD0 RAMPA TIPO 2
    %Obtenemos los puntos libres de L1
    common_vex=v3_next-17;
    free_points_L1=(common_vex-v3_act)/16;
    %creamos el triangulo con mismo vertice
    v1=v3_next;
    v2=v2_next;
    v3=common_vex;
    escalera=boolean(0);
    tipo=2;
end
else
    %Escalera_tipo_2 o Rampa_tipo_1
    if slot<=2%%%%%Debido a la parte opuesta%%%%%
        v_init=v2_act;
        v_fin=v1_next;
    else
        v_fin=v2_act;
        v_init=v1_next;
    end
    if v3_act>=v3_next-1
        %MOD0 ESCALERA TIPO 2
        %Obtenemos los puntos libres de L1
        common_vex=v3_next-1;
        free_points_L1=(v3_act-common_vex)/16;
        %creamos el triangulo con mismo vertice
        v1=v1_next;
        v2=v3_next;
        v3=common_vex;
        escalera=boolean(1);
        tipo=2;
    else
        %MOD0 RAMPA TIPO 1
        %Obtenemos los puntos libres de L1
        common_vex=v3_act+17;
        free_points_L1=(v3_next-common_vex)/16;
        %creamos el triangulo con mismo vertice
        v1=v3_act;

```

```

        v2=v2_act;
        v3=common_vex;
        escalera=boolean(0);
        tipo=1;
    end
end
%La variable escalera nos ayudará a definir si es escalera
o rampa
%Luego de tener el modo y tipo, debemos ver si los
vertices
%correspondientes a sus triangulos están en distintas
Donuts, sino, se
%debe hacer un distinto llenado
if (v_init-n_points)*(v_fin-n_points)>=0 %pertenecen a la
misma Donut
    %hallamos el numero de la Donut en la cual están los
puntos
    Donut_L2=ceil(v_init/n_points);
    if v_init>v_fin
        %si la Donut está concatenada, le restamos el
offset
        free_points_L2=(v_fin-(v_init-n_points))/16;
    else
        free_points_L2=(v_fin-v_init)/16;
    end
    %Tambien debemos verificar que free_point_L2 sea mayor
que los de L1
    if free_points_L1 <= free_points_L2
        %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
        %%%%%%%%% L1 <= L2 %%%%%%%%%
        %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
        %Ahora hacemos el llenado que más se repite
        %El triangulo con el common_vex ya fue creado al
definir el modo y tipo
        T=[T;v1,v2,v3];
        aristas_mismo_vertice=free_points_L2-
free_points_L1;
        if escalera
            %si es ESCALERA el llenado es restando
            %A continuación, el llenado de los triangulos
con misma arista
            for k=1:aristas_mismo_vertice
                v2=v1;
                if slot<=2%%%%%%%%Debido a la parte opuesta
%%%%%%%%
                    v1=v1-n_rays;
                    %notar que v1 puede ser negativo, o
estar
                    %fuera de los puntos de la Donut
                    if v1<=(Donut_L2-1)*n_points
                        v1=v1+n_points;
                    end
                else
                    v1=v1+n_rays;

```

```

                                %notar que v1 puede estar fuera de los
                                %puntos de la Donut
                                if v1>Donut_L2*n_points
                                    v1=v1-n_points;
                                end
                                end
                                T=[T;v1,v2,v3];
                                end
                                %Ahora, el llenado que une los puntos libres
de L1 y L2
                                for k=1:free_points_L1
                                    %Primer triangulo
                                    v2=v1;
                                    if slot<=2%%%%Debido a la parte opuesta
%%%%%
                                        v1=v1-n_rays;
                                        %notar que v1 puede ser negativo, o
                                        %fuera de los puntos de la Donut
                                        if v1<=(Donut_L2-1)*n_points
                                            v1=v1+n_points;
                                        end
                                        else
                                            v1=v1+n_rays;
                                            %notar que v1 puede estar fuera de los
                                            %puntos de la Donut
                                            if v1>Donut_L2*n_points
                                                v1=v1-n_points;
                                            end
                                            end
                                        end
                                        T=[T;v1,v2,v3];
                                        %Segundo triangulo y dependiendo del tipo,
se suma o resta
                                        v2=v3;
                                        if tipo==1
                                            v3=v3-n_rays;
                                            %para este caso no analizamos si se
excede
                                            %ya que las Donut no estarán
concantenadas
                                            %nunca
                                        else
                                            v3=v3+n_rays;
                                            %para este caso no analizamos si se
excede
                                            %ya que las Donut no estarán
concantenadas
                                            %nunca
                                        end
                                        T=[T;v1,v2,v3];
                                end
                                end
                                %El llenado del modo RAMPA
                                %A continuación, el llenado con el common_vex

```

```

for k=1:aristas_mismo_vertice
    v1=v2;
    if slot<=2%%%%%Debido a la parte opuesta
%%%%%
        v2=v1+n_rays;
        %notar que v2 puede estar fuera de los
        %puntos de la Donut
        if v2>(Donut_L2)*n_points
            v2=v2-n_points;
        end
    else
        v2=v1-n_rays;
        %notar que v2 puede ser negativo, o
estar
        %fuera de los puntos de la Donut
        if v2<=(Donut_L2-1)*n_points
            v2=v2+n_points;
        end
    end
    T=[T;v1,v2,v3];
end
%Procedemos, al llenado de los triángulo
rectángulos
for k=1:free_points_L1
    %Primer triangulo
    v1=v2;
    if tipo==1
        v2=v3+n_rays;
    else
        v2=v3-n_rays;
    end
    T=[T;v1,v2,v3];
    %Segundo triangulo
    v3=v2;
    if slot <=2%%%%%Debido a la parte
opuesta%%%%%
        v2=v1+n_rays;
        %notar que v2 puede estar fuera de los
        %puntos de la Donut
        if v2>(Donut_L2)*n_points
            v2=v2-n_points;
        end
    else
        v2=v1-n_rays;
        %notar que v2 puede ser negativo, o
estar
        %fuera de los puntos de la Donut
        if v2<=(Donut_L2-1)*n_points
            v2=v2+n_points;
        end
    end
    T=[T;v1,v2,v3];
end
end
end

```

```

else
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    %%%%%%%%% L1 > L2 %%%%%%%%%
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    %En caso los puntos de L1 son mayores a los de L2.
    %El llenado es análogo al otro caso, solo que con
otro

    %vértice en común
    error("hacer codigo para L1<=L2")
end
else
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    %%%%%%%%% TRI-DONUT FILL %%%%%%%%%
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    %%%Primer Triangulo->T(j,:)%%
    T1=T(j,:);
%
%
%
    v3_act=T(j,3);
    v2_act=T(j,2);
    v1_act=T(j,1);
    %%%Tercer Triángulo->T(j+1,:)%%
    T3=T(j+1,:);
%
%
%
    v3_next=T(j+1,3);
    v2_next=T(j+1,2);
    v1_next=T(j+1,1);
    %%%Segundo Triángulo%%
    slot_bits=de2bi(slot-1);
    slot_bits(3)=0;
    v3_mid=T(j
+bitshift(slot-1,-1),xor(slot_bits(1),slot_bits(2))+1);
    v3_mid=v3_mid+(-1)^slot*n_rays;
    free_points_L2=1;
    point=point_cloud_without_overlapped(v3_mid,:);
    while(~isequal(point,[0 0 0]))
        %Hallamos el vertice v3 del triángulo del medio
        v3_mid=v3_mid+(-1)^slot*n_rays;
        free_points_L2=free_points_L2+1;
        point=point_cloud_without_overlapped(v3_mid,:);
        %No consideramos el caso que se tenga que contener
la
        %Donut
    end
    v3_mid=v3_mid-(-1)^slot*n_rays;%tenemos que volver al
vértice
                                %anterior, el que es
distinto de cero
    free_points_L2=free_points_L2-1;%Restamos debido al
exceso
    point=point_cloud_without_overlapped(v3_mid,:);
    %obtenemos los vértices, notar que este triángulo
pivot
    %pertenece a la Donut anterior!!!!

[v1_mid,v2_mid]=get_azimuth_vex_v2(point,i-1,R,angle_between_azimuths,n_AZBLK,n_r
T2=[v1_mid,v2_mid,v3_mid];

```

```

        %free_points_L2 fue definido al hallar el 2doTriangulo
        %free_points_L1 ya fue calculado al definir el modo y
tipo
    switch slot
        case 1 %slot 1
            free_points_mid=(v1_mid-v2_next)/n_rays;
        case 2 %slot 2
            free_points_mid=(v1_next-v2_mid)/n_rays;
        case 3 %slot 3
            free_points_mid=(v2_mid-v1_act)/n_rays;
        otherwise %slot 4
            free_points_mid=(v2_act-v1_mid)/n_rays;
    end
    if free_points_mid<0
        free_points_mid=free_points_mid+n_AZBLK;
    end
    %fprintf('\n')
    [free_points_L2 free_points_mid free_points_L1]
    %display(escalera)
    %display(tipo)
    %El triangulo con el common_vex ya fue creado al
definir el modo y tipo
    T=[T;v1,v2,v3];
    Desplazador_L1=(-1)^slot*n_rays;

Desplazador_Laux=(-1)^(bitshift(slot-1,-1)+escalera)*n_rays;
    %considerando que no importa el orden de los vertices,
se
    %tiene que:
    %va:es el vértice de la Donut actual
    va=v3;
    %vb: es el vértice que da inicio a la Línea Auxiliar
    vb=T(j+1-xor(escalera,slot_bits(1)),2-escalera);
    point_L1=point_cloud_without_overlapped(va
+Desplazador_L1,:);
    point_Laux=point_cloud_without_overlapped(vb
+Desplazador_Laux,:);
    while (~isequal(point_L1,[0 0 0])&&
~isequal(point_Laux,[0 0 0]))
        %primer Triangulo
        v_temp=vb+Desplazador_Laux;
        %verificamos que v_temp esté dentro del rango
        T=[T;va vb v_temp];
        %segundo Triángulo
        vb=v_temp;
        v_temp=va+Desplazador_L1;
        %verificamos que v_temp esté dentro del rango
        T=[T;va vb v_temp];
        va=v_temp;
        point_L1=point_cloud_without_overlapped(va
+Desplazador_L1,:);
        point_Laux=point_cloud_without_overlapped(vb
+Desplazador_Laux,:);
    end

```

```

%CONTINUAR AQUI %

        end
    end
    %           %%%%%%%%%%% para jugar %%%%%%%%%%%
    %           pause(0.5)
    %           temp=point_cloud_without_overlapped;
    %           trimesh(T,temp(:,1),temp(:,2),temp(:,3))
    %           %%%%%%%%%%%
    T_mesh_holes=[T_mesh_holes;T];
end
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%           LLENADO DE LA MIDDLE ZONE           %%%%%%%%%%%
%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%
T=[];
for j=1:2
    free_points_L2=(Triangle_midle_boundary(j*2,1)-
Triangle_midle_boundary(j*2-1,2))/16;
    free_points_L1=(Triangle_midle_boundary(j*2,3)-
Triangle_midle_boundary(j*2-1,3))/16;
    %[freepoints_L1 freepoints_L2]
    if free_points_L1 ~=free_points_L2
        error("falta hacer codigo")
    end
    v2=Triangle_midle_boundary(j*2-1,2);
    v3=Triangle_midle_boundary(j*2-1,3);
    for k=1:free_points_L1
        %Primer triángulo
        v1=v2;
        v2=v3+n_rays;
        %No consideraremos que existe la necesidad de concatenar
la Donut
        T=[T; v1 v2 v3];
        %Segundo triángulo
        v3=v2;
        v2=v1+n_rays;
        T=[T; v1 v2 v3];
    end
end
T_mesh_holes=[T_mesh_holes;T];
T=[];
if i==6
    for j=3:4
        free_points_L2=(Triangle_midle_boundary(j*2-1,1)-
Triangle_midle_boundary(j*2,2))/16;

```

```

        free_points_L1=(Triangle_midle_boundary(j*2,3)-
Triangle_midle_boundary(j*2-1,3))/16;
        %[freepoints_L1 freepoints_L2]
        if free_points_L1 <=free_points_L2
            %vértice en común
            aristas_mismo_vertice=free_points_L2-free_points_L1;
            v3=Triangle_midle_boundary(j*2,3);%[slot2,v3]
            v2=Triangle_midle_boundary(j*2,2);
            %triángulos mismo vértices
            for k=1:aristas_mismo_vertice
                v1=v2;
                v2=v2+n_rays;
                T=[T; v1 v2 v3];
            end
            %trángulos rectangulares
            for k=1:free_points_L1
                %Primer triángulo
                v1=v2;
                v2=v3-n_rays;
                %No consideraremos que existe la necesidad de
concatenar la Donut
                T=[T; v1 v2 v3];
                %Segundo triángulo
                v3=v2;
                v2=v1+n_rays;
                T=[T; v1 v2 v3];
            end
        else
            error('Hacer código :(');
        end
    end
end
T_mesh_holes=[T_mesh_holes;T];
end

ans =
     5     3     5
ans =
     4     3     4
ans =
     6     1     5
ans =
     5     2     6
ans =
    10     0     8
ans =
    10     0     8
ans =
     0     5     0
ans =
     0     5     0
ans =
     6     3     3
ans =

```

```

        6      2      3
ans =
    10      1      7
ans =
    10      1      8
ans =
    11     10      0
ans =
    11     10      1
ans =
      3     33     30
ans =
      2     33     29

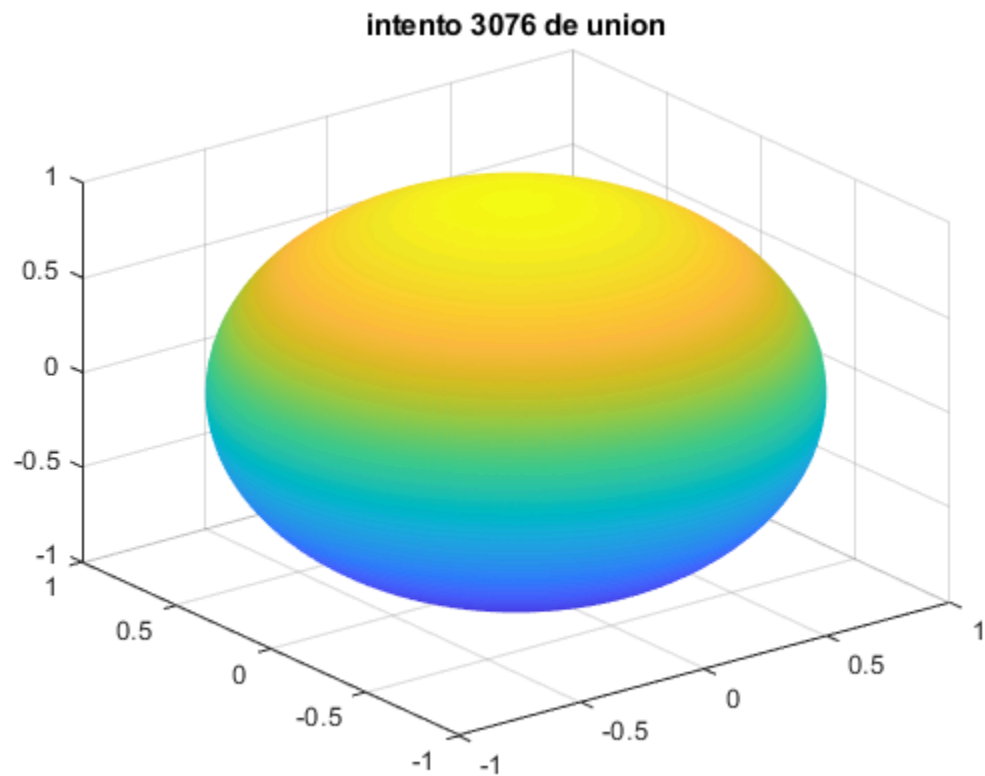
```

Verificamos

```

figure (3)
temp=point_cloud_without_overlapped;
trimesh([Triangle_mesh;T_mesh_holes;T],temp(:,1),temp(:,2),temp(:,3))
title('intento 3076 de union')

```



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