Assignment 4 : Structured Illumination and Meshing

Please edit the cell below to include your name and student ID #

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```
In [1]:  import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from camutils import Camera,triangulate
         import pickle
         import visutils
         import matplotlib.patches as patches
         from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

         %matplotlib inline
```

```
In [2]:  plt.rcParams['figure.figsize']=[15,15]
```

1. Decoding

Write a function called **decode** that reads in a set of images captured with the camera showing the projected gray code and returns an array which is the same size as the camera image where each element contains the decoded value (0..1023) as well as a binary image (mask) indicating which pixels could be reliably decoded. We will end up calling this function 4 times, once for the horizontal and once for the vertical coordinates in both the left and right cameras.

1.1 Implement [25pts]

Use a for loop to generate the list of image file names to load in. Assume that there are 20 images for the 10 bit gray code. The images come in pairs where the second is the inverse of the first. For each pair of images, recover the bit by checking to see that the first image is greater or less than the second. You should also maintain a seperate binary array (mask) the same size as the images in which you mark "undecodable" pixels for which the absolute difference between the first and second image in the pair is smaller than some user defined threshold. This will allow us to ignore pixels for which the decoding is likely to fail (e.g., pixels that weren't illuminated by the projector). I used a threshold of 0.02 when reconstructing the scan below. You will want to mark a pixel as bad if any of the 10 bits was undecodeable.

After thresholding the pairs you should have 10 binary images. You can convert this stack of binary images into a single "decimal image" by decoding each bit pattern to its corresponding decimal representation. As discussed in class, the bits are coded using a graycode rather than a standard binary code so you will need to do a little work to decode them correctly.

I recommend first converting the 10 bit code from the gray code to standard binary (binary coded decimal) using the algorithm we described in class that successively XORs the bits. Once you have converted to BCD, you can then produce the final decimal value using the standard binary-to-decimal conversion (i.e., assuming B[9] is the most significant bit then $\sum_{n=0}^{9} B[9 - n] * 2^n$).

In NumPy you can implement both steps efficiently with a for-loop over the 10 bits and vectorized operations over the spatial locations. Make sure you are processing the bits in the correct order (i.e. from least-significant to most-significant).

```
In [3]: def decode(imprefix,start,threshold):
            """
            Given a sequence of 20 images of a scene showing projected 10 bit
            decode the binary sequence into a decimal value in (0,1023) for ea
```

```
        decode the binary sequence into a decimal value in (0,1023), for e
        Mark those pixels whose code is likely to be incorrect based on th
        provided threshold.  Images are assumed to be named "imageprefixN.
        N is a 2 digit index (e.g., "img00.png,img01.png,img02.png...")

        Parameters
        ----------
        imprefix : str
            Image name prefix

        start : int
            Starting index

        threshold : float
            Threshold to determine if a bit is decodeable

        Returns
        -------
        code : 2D numpy.array (dtype=float)
            Array the same size as input images with entries in (0..1023)

        mask : 2D numpy.array (dtype=logical)
            Array indicating which pixels were correctly decoded based on

        """

        # we will assume a 10 bit code
        nbits = 10
        gray=[]
        mask_t=[]

        # load images
        for i in range(start,start+19,2):
            j=i+1
            if(i<10):
                j=i+1
                first = plt.imread(imprefix+"0{}.png".format(i))
                second= plt.imread(imprefix+"0{}.png".format(j))
#               print(first.shape)
            else:
                first = plt.imread(imprefix+"{}.png".format(i))
                second= plt.imread(imprefix+"{}.png".format(j))
            if(len(first.shape)>2):
                first= np.average(first,axis=-1)
                second= np.average(second,axis=-1)
#               print(first.shape)
            temp= first-second
            gray.append(1*(first>second))
            mask_t.append(1*(abs(first-second)>threshold))
        gray= np.asarray(gray)
        gray=gray.astype(int)
```

```python
    #modify mask
    mask_t= np.asarray(mask_t)
    mask_t=mask_t.astype(int)
    mask= np.ones((gray.shape[1],gray.shape[2]))
    undecodable=np.where(abs(mask_t) <threshold )
    for i in range(undecodable[1].size):
        mask[undecodable[1][i]][undecodable[2][i]]=0

    binary=gray
    for i in range(1,10):
        binary[i]=np.bitwise_xor(binary[i-1],gray[i])
    b= np.stack(binary,axis=-1)
    #b.shape is n,m,10
    code=np.zeros((b.shape[0],b.shape[1]))
    c=[512,256,128,64,32,16,8,4,2,1]
#     print(b.shape)
    for i in range(b.shape[0]):
        for j in range(b.shape[1]):
            code[i][j]=sum(b[i][j]*c)

    # don't forget to convert images to grayscale / float after loadir

    return code,mask
```

In [ ]:

In [4]:
```python
for i in range(0,19,2):
    print(i)
    i+=3
```

```
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
```

```
In [5]: x = [0,1,0,1]
        c=[8,4,2,1]
        y=[[[1,1,0,1],[1,0,0,1]],[[8,4,2,1],[0,1,0,1]]]


        print(np.average(y,axis=-1))
        a =np.asarray(y)
        # print(x[0])
        # print(np.where(abs(a) == 1))
        print(a.shape)
        #to decimal
        b= np.stack(a,axis=-1)
        # print(a)
        # print(b)
        d=a*c
        # print(sum(d))
        # print(a*c)
        # print(np.bitwise_xor(a,x))
```

```
[[0.75 0.5 ]
 [3.75 0.5 ]]
(2, 2, 4)
```

1.2 Test and Visualize [5pts]

The graycode images which are projected are included in the data sub-directory **gray/**. This is useful for debugging your decode function prior to running it on the real scan data since the results should be perfect (no noise!).

1. Check that your decode function correct decodes the projector data
2. Visualize the results of running your decode function on one of the provided scans

```
In [6]: #
        # first generate arrays containing the "true" codes projected by
        # the projector
        #
        # the projector had a resolution of 1280x800 so there are black bars
        # of 128 pixels on either side of our 1024 pixel region

        pad = np.zeros((800,128))
        hcode,vcode = np.meshgrid(range(1024),range(800))
        Htrue = np.concatenate((pad,hcode,pad),axis=1)
        Vtrue = np.concatenate((pad,vcode,pad),axis=1)
        masktrue = np.concatenate((pad,np.ones((800,1024)),pad),axis=1)
```

```python
maskirue   = np.concatenate((pad,np.ones((ooo,ioi4)),pad),axis=1)

# print("hhhhhtrue",Htrue)
# print(H[0][128],Htrue[0][128])
#
# run your decoding on the projector images
#
thresh = 0.0000001   #this data is perfect so we can use a very small t
H,Hmask = decode('gray/',0,thresh)
V,Vmask = decode('gray/',20,thresh)
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(H)

# #force matplotlib to go ahead and display the plot immediately
plt.show()
# print(np.where(H!=Htrue))
# print(H[0][129],Htrue[0][129])

# compare to the known "true" code
assert((H==Htrue).all())
assert((V==Vtrue).all())
assert((Hmask==masktrue).all())
assert((Vmask==masktrue).all())


#
# Visualize results for the first scan and experiment to determine a g
#
```
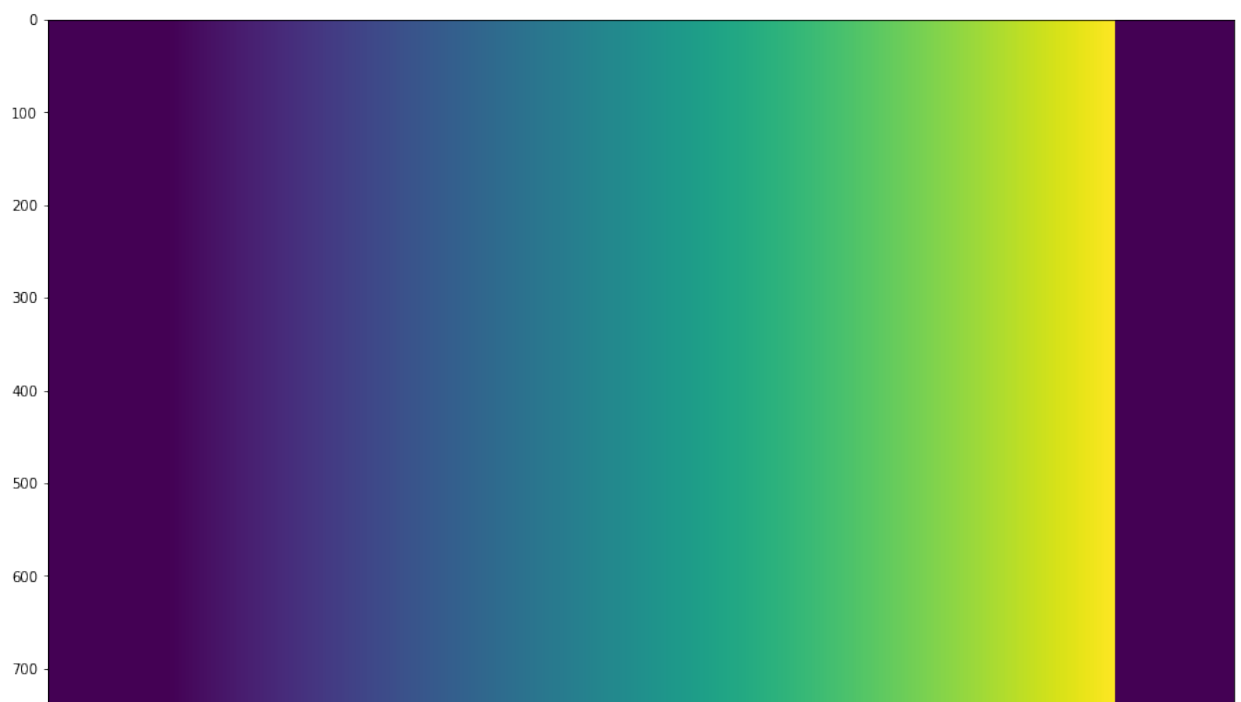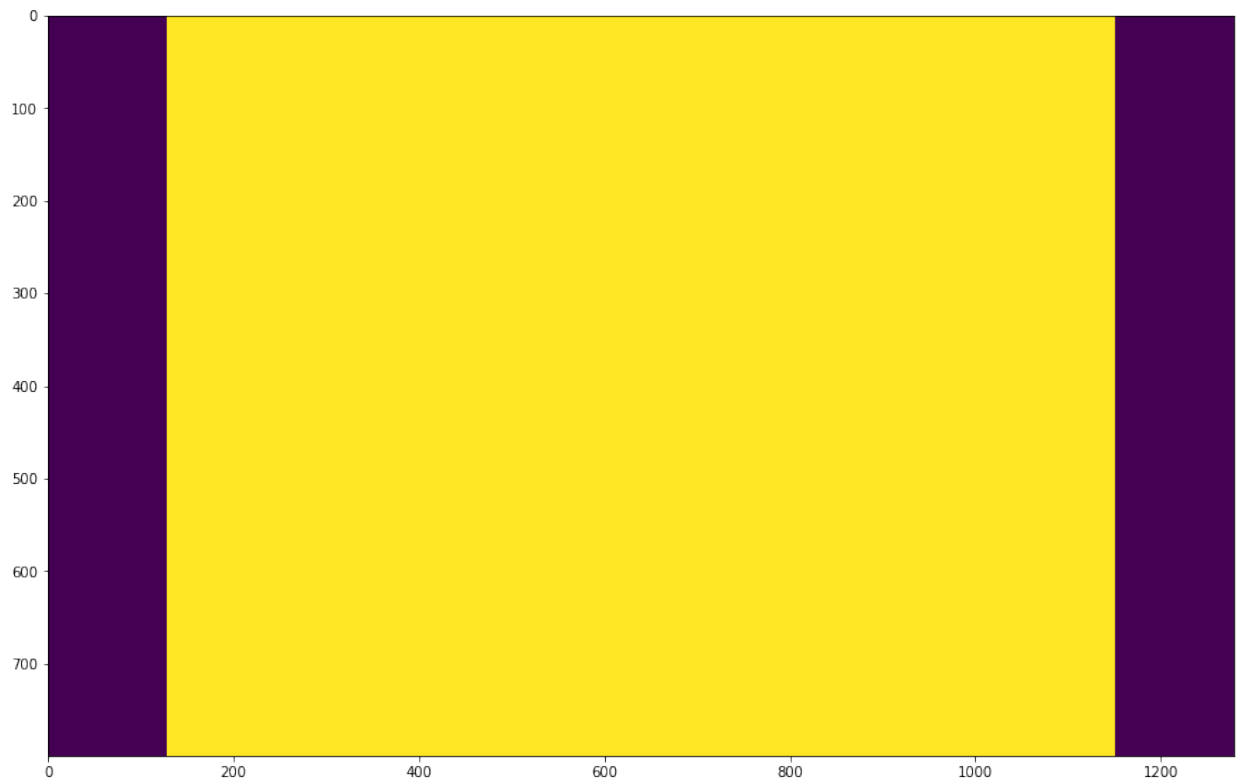
In [7]:
```python
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(Hmask)

# #force matplotlib to go ahead and display the plot immediately
plt.show()
```
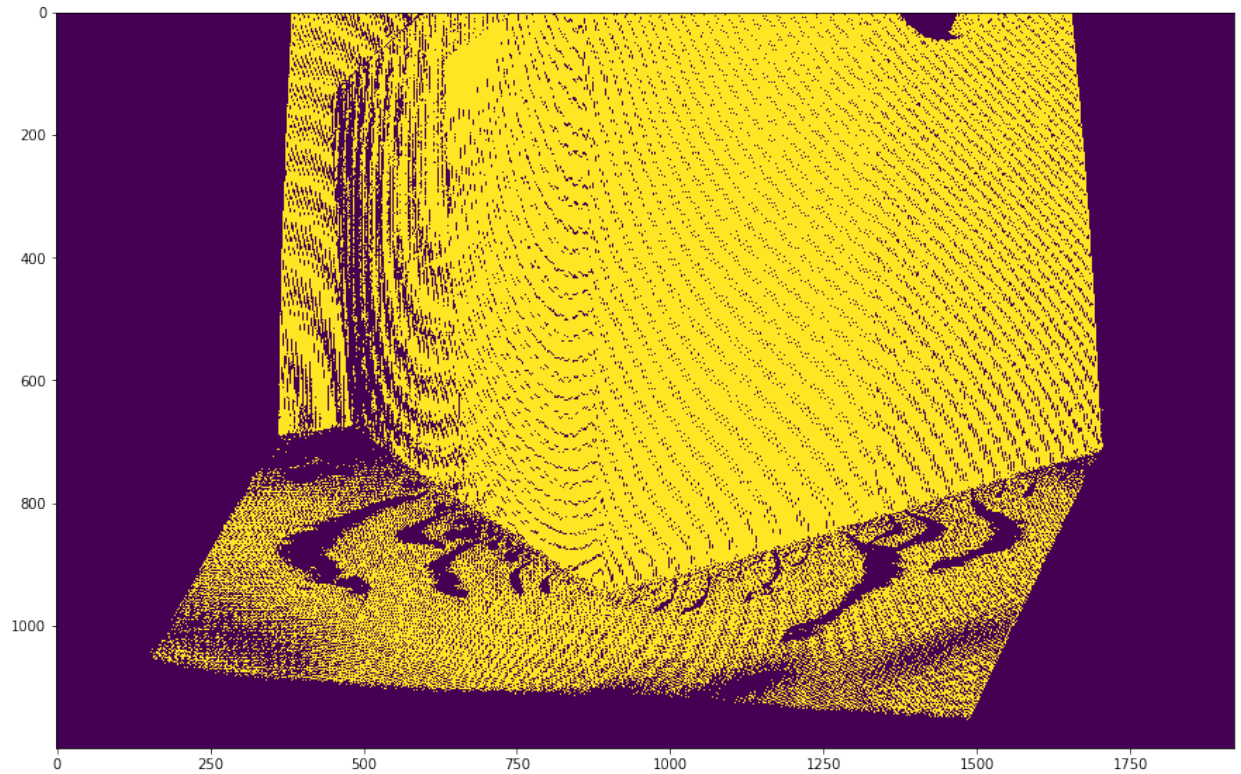
In [8]:
```python
thresh = 0.02
code,mask = decode('scan0/frame_C0_',0,thresh)

# diusplay view code and mask as images
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(code)

# #force matplotlib to go ahead and display the plot immediately
plt.show()
```
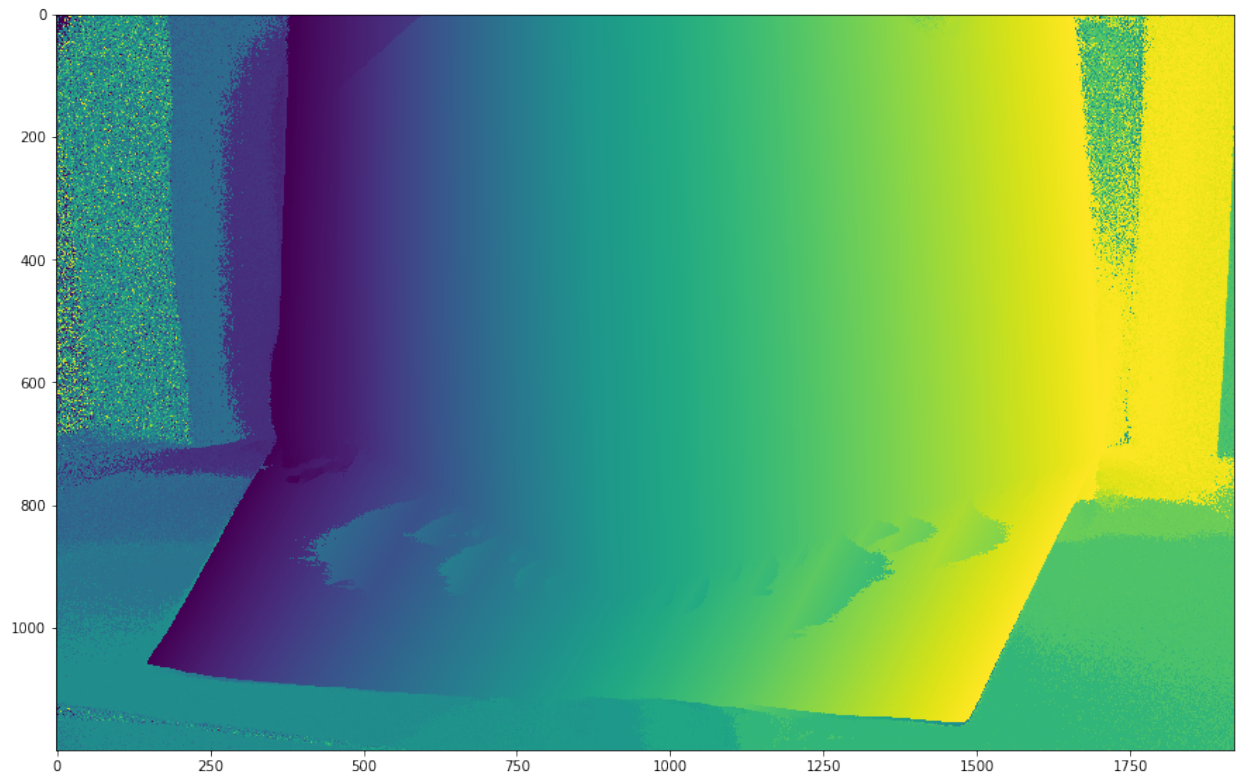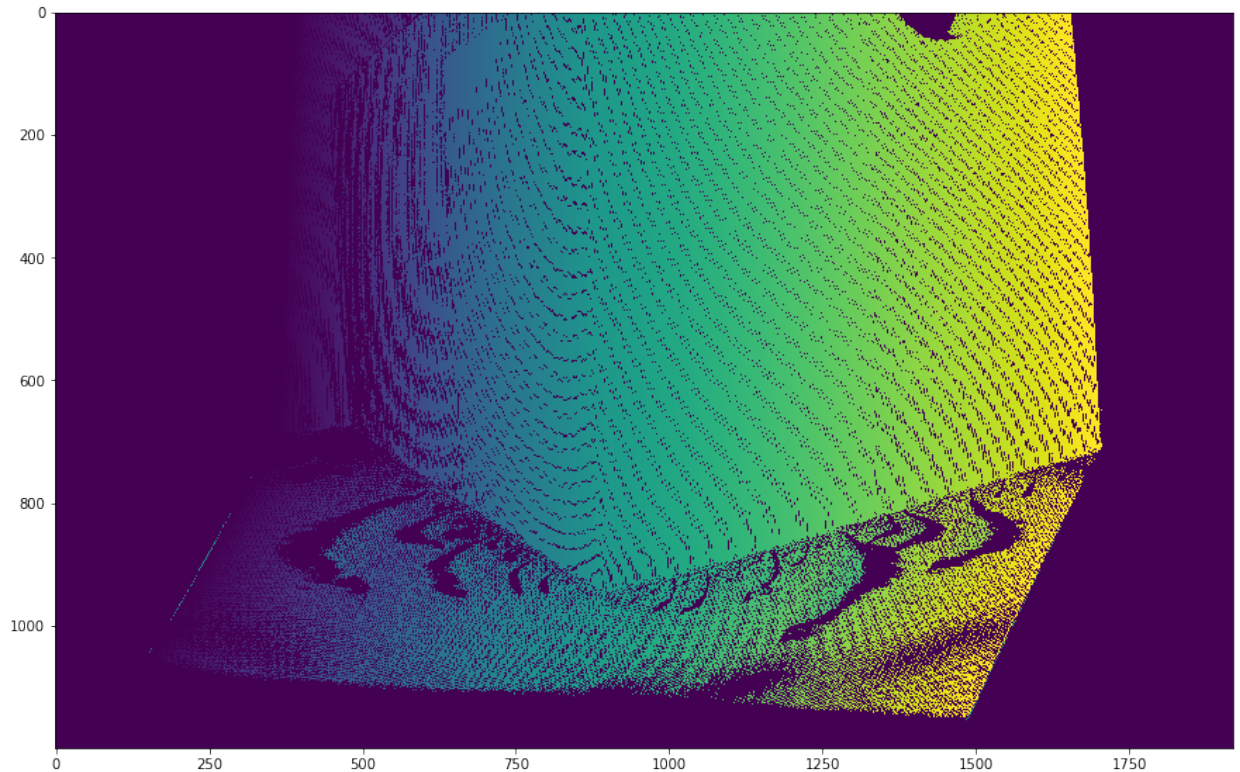
In [9]:
```python
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(mask)

# #force matplotlib to go ahead and display the plot immediately
plt.show()
```

```
In [10]:  plt.figure()
          plt.imshow(code*mask)

          # #force matplotlib to go ahead and display the plot immediately
          plt.show()
```
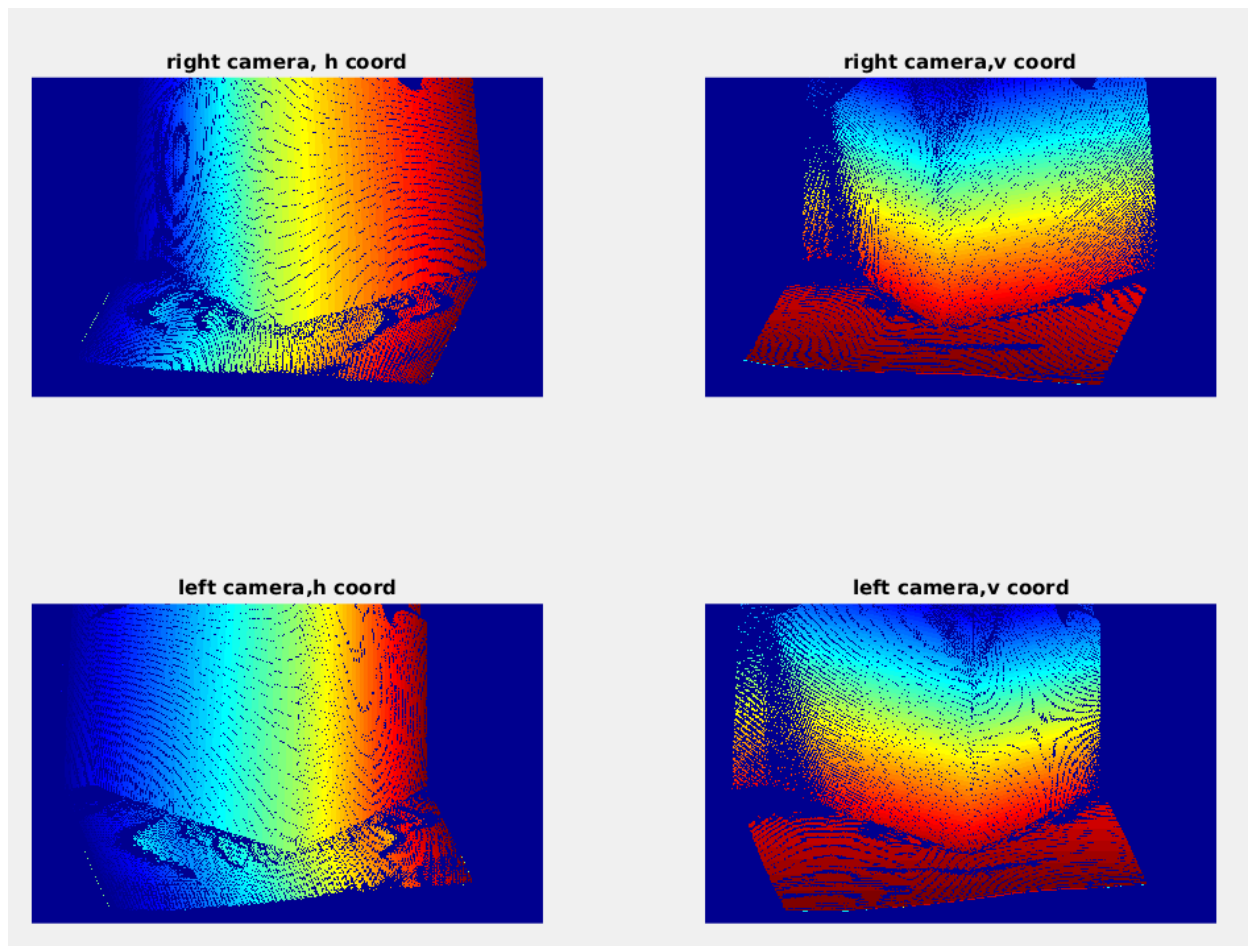

2. Reconstruction

We can now use the decoded pixel ids in order to easily find correspondences between two different camera views and triangulate the resulting points. You can use your own implementation from assignment 2 or import the provided **camutils.py** module as needed to do the triangulation.

2.1 Implementation [25pts]

Write a function called **reconstruct** that takes a set of graycoded images from the pair of cameras and produces a 3D point cloud. To achieve this:

1. Call your decode function four times to decode the horizontal and vertical images for both the left and right cameras. If you visualize the resulting codes, they should look like the figure below. You should combine the horizontal and vertical codes to get a single

(20-bit) integer for the left and right cameras. You should also combine the corresponding binary masks so only pixels with both good horizontal and vertical codes are marked as valid.

2. For each pixel in the left image which was succesfully decoded, find the pixel in the right image with the corresponding code. One way to do this effeciently is using the **numpy.intersect1d** function with *return_indices=True* in order to get indices of matching pixels in the two images.

3. Now that you have corrsponding pixel coordinates in the two images and the camera parameters, use **triangulate** to get the 3D coordinates for this set of pixels.


```
In [11]:  def reconstruct(imprefixL,imprefixR,threshold,camL,camR):
              """
              Performing matching and triangulation of points on the surface usi
              illumination. This function decodes the binary graycode patterns,
              pixels with corresponding codes, and triangulates the result.

              The returned arrays include 2D and 3D coordinates of only those p
              were triangulated where pts3[:,i] is the 3D coordinte produced by
              pts2L[:,i] and pts2R[:,i]

              Parameters
```

```
          ----------
          imprefixL, imprefixR : str
              Image prefixes for the coded images from the left and right ca

          threshold : float
              Threshold to determine if a bit is decodeable

          camL,camR : Camera
              Calibration info for the left and right cameras

          Returns
          -------
          pts2L,pts2R : 2D numpy.array (dtype=float)
              The 2D pixel coordinates of the matched pixels in the left and
              image stored in arrays of shape 2xN

          pts3 : 2D numpy.array (dtype=float)
              Triangulated 3D coordinates stored in an array of shape 3xN

          """

          # Decode the H and V coordinates for the two views
          HL,HLmask = decode(imprefixL,0,threshold)
          VL,VLmask = decode(imprefixL,20,threshold)
          HR,HRmask = decode(imprefixR,0,threshold)
          VR,VRmask = decode(imprefixR,20,threshold)

          # Construct the combined 20 bit code C = H + 1024*V and mask for e

          CL=(HL+1024*VL)*(HLmask*VLmask)
          CR=(HR+1024*VR)*(HRmask*VRmask)

          # Find the indices of pixels in the left and right code image that
          # have matching codes. If there are multiple matches, just
          # choose one arbitrarily.
          matchL=np.intersect1d(CL, CR, return_indices=True)[1]
          matchR=np.intersect1d(CR, CL, return_indices=True)[1]

          # Let CL and CR be the flattened arrays of codes for the left and
          # Suppose you have computed arrays of indices matchL and matchR so
          # CL[matchL[i]] == CR[matchR[i]] for all i.  The code below gives
          # to generating the corresponding pixel coordinates for the matche
          I = plt.imread(imprefixL+"00.png".format(i))

          w= I.shape[1]
          h= I.shape[0]
          xx,yy = np.meshgrid(range(w),range(h))
          xx = np.reshape(xx,(-1,1))
          yy = np.reshape(yy,(-1,1))
          pts2R = np.concatenate((xx[matchR].T,yy[matchR].T),axis=0)
          pts2L = np.concatenate((xx[matchL].T,yy[matchL].T),axis=0)
```

```python
        # Now triangulate the points

        pts3=triangulate(pts2L,camL,pts2R,camR)


    return pts2L,pts2R,pts3
```

2.2 Visualization [5pts]

I've have provided the calibration for the two cameras in the scan0/scan0_calibration.pickle so that you can easily load them in to your code. Call your **reconstruct** function on the provided image data and visualize the reconstructed 3D points to make sure everything is working. You may want to experiment with adjusting the decoding threshold to get a good number of points without too much noise.

Please note that at this stage the results are quite noisy so if you plot them, you will probably need to zoom in to see the main object. You can adjust your plot axes to set the extent of the plot axis after displaying the points. For this scan, axis limits of [-200 400],[-200 300], and [-200 200] in the x,y and z directions repectively should work well.
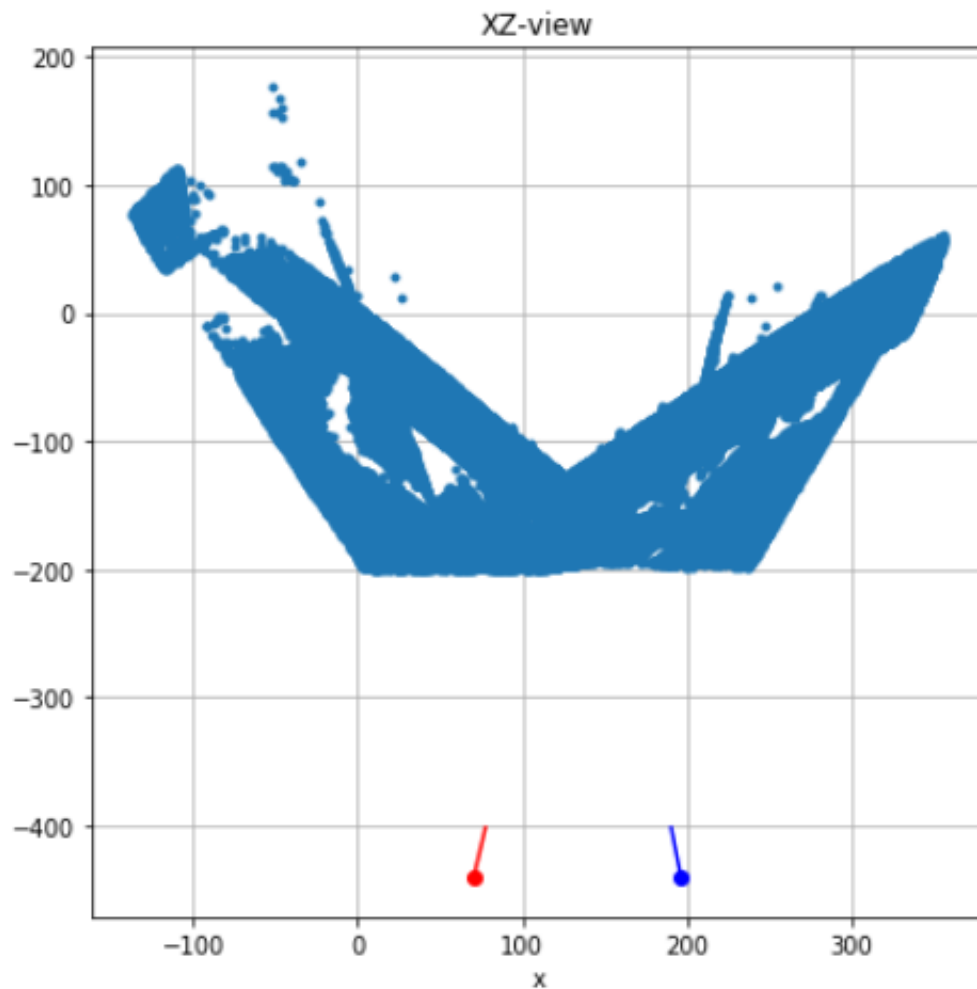
In [12]:
```python
#
# Reconstruct and visualize the results
#
imprefixC0 = 'scan0/frame_C0_'
imprefixC1 = 'scan0/frame_C1_'
threshold = 0.02

fid = open('scan0/scan0_calibration.pickle','rb')
(camC0,camC1) = pickle.load(fid)
fid.close

# print(camL)
# print(camR)

pts2L,pts2R,pts3 = reconstruct(imprefixC0,imprefixC1,threshold,camC0,c
```

In [13]:
```python
camL=camC0
camR=camC1
# Add your visualization code here.  As we have done previously it is
# 2D projections XY, XZ, YZ and well as a 3D version

lookL = np.hstack((camL.t,camL.t+camL.R @ np.array([[0,0,2]]).T))
lookR = np.hstack((camR.t,camR.t+camR.R @ np.array([[0,0,2]]).T))


# visualize the left and right image overlaid
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,1,projection='3d')
ax.plot(pts3[0,:],pts3[1,:],pts3[2,:],'.')
# ax.plot(pts3r[0,:],pts3r[1,:],pts3r[2,:],'rx')
ax.plot(camR.t[0],camR.t[1],camR.t[2],'ro')
ax.plot(camL.t[0],camL.t[1],camL.t[2],'bo')
ax.plot(lookL[0,:],lookL[1,:],lookL[2,:],'b')
ax.plot(lookR[0,:],lookR[1,:],lookR[2,:],'r')
ax.set_xlim3d([-200,400])
ax.set_ylim3d([-200,300])
ax.set_zlim3d([-200,200])
visutils.set_axes_equal_3d(ax)
visutils.label_axes(ax)
plt.title('scene 3D view')

ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,2)
ax.plot(pts3[0,:],pts3[2,:],'.')
# ax.plot(pts3r[0,:],pts3r[2,:],'rx')
ax.plot(camR.t[0],camR.t[2],'ro')
ax.plot(camL.t[0],camL.t[2],'bo')
ax.plot(lookL[0,:],lookL[2,:],'b')
ax.plot(lookR[0,:],lookR[2,:],'r')
```

```python
ax.set_xlim([-200,400])
ax.set_ylim([-500,200])
plt.title('XZ-view')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('z')

ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,3)
ax.plot(pts3[1,:],pts3[2,:],'.')
# ax.plot(pts3r[1,:],pts3r[2,:],'rx')
ax.plot(camR.t[1],camR.t[2],'ro')
ax.plot(camL.t[1],camL.t[2],'bo')
ax.plot(lookL[1,:],lookL[2,:],'b')
ax.plot(lookR[1,:],lookR[2,:],'r')
ax.set_xlim([-200,300])
ax.set_ylim([-500,200])
plt.title('YZ-view')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel('y')
plt.ylabel('z')

ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,4)
ax.plot(pts3[0,:],pts3[1,:],'.')
# ax.plot(pts3r[0,:],pts3r[1,:],'rx')
ax.plot(camR.t[0],camR.t[1],'ro')
ax.plot(camL.t[0],camL.t[1],'bo')
ax.plot(lookL[0,:],lookL[1,:],'b')
ax.plot(lookR[0,:],lookR[1,:],'r')
ax.set_xlim([-200,400])
ax.set_ylim([-200,300])
plt.title('XY-view')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')
```
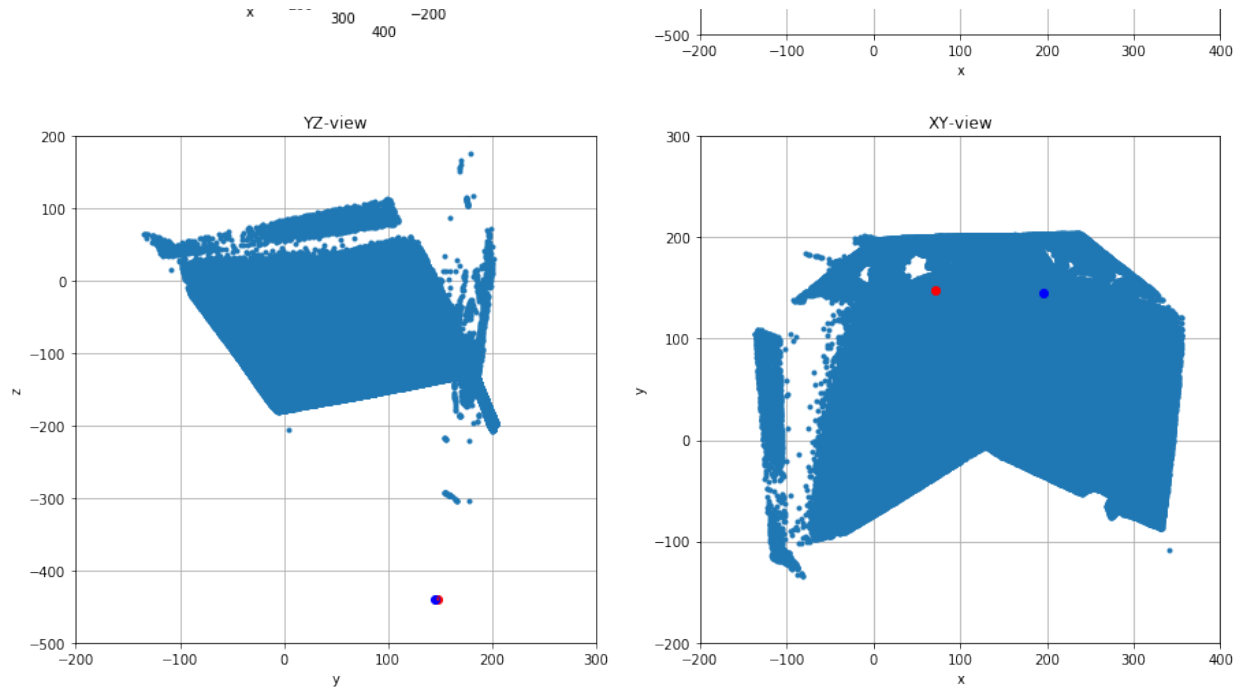
Out[13]: Text(0, 0.5, 'y')
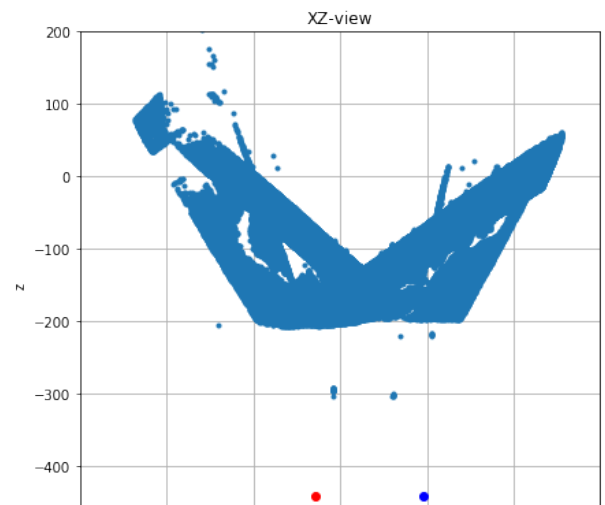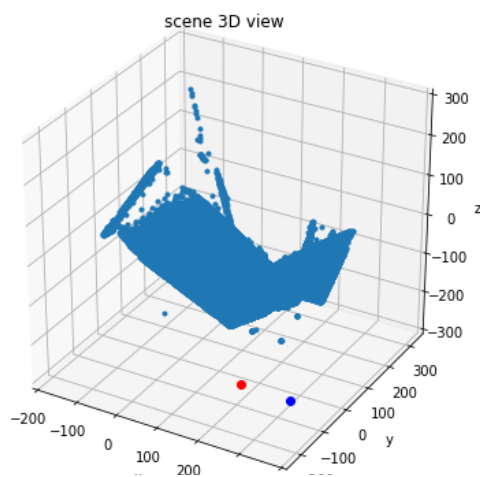
3. Meshing

To display the reconstructed scan as a surface, we need to generate triangular faces of the mesh which connect up the points. Write code that takes the output of **reconstruct** and produces a triangulated mesh. Your mesh should be represented by an array of points (vertices) and an array of triplets of point indices (triangular faces).

3.1 Implementation [35pts]

reconstruct provides us with the set of verticies. To find the faces of your mesh, we will use the 2D coordinates of the points as they were visible in the left image (**pts2L**). Use the function **scipy.spatial.Delaunay** on these 2D coordinates to get the list of triangles. These faces along with the 3D coordinates of the points provide a description of the surface in 3D. You can display the resulting surface mesh in using **plot_trisurf** passing it the coordinates in **pts3** and the triangles in **tri** returned by Delaunay that contains the list of triangles.

You will also need to implement some code in your mesh function for pruning out noisy points. Please implement the following two ideas:

(a) Bounding Box Pruning: The scanned object lies in a bounding box roughly 400mm on a side. Prune the set of triangulated points to only keep those that are inside this 3D volume. You will need to experiment to find the best bounding box dimensions along the x,y and z coordinates in order to enclose the surface but exclude as much of the noise points as

possible. Once you have determined a good range, you should drop points in *pts3* that are outside that range. You should also drop the corresponding 2D points stored in *pts2L* and *pts2R*. Once you have dropped the points outside the bounding box, you should (re)run **Delaunay** to get a triangulation which only includes the good points.

(b) Triangle Pruning: Remove triangles from the surface mesh that include edges that are longer than a user-defined threshold. Typically when we have points on the surface, they will be relatively close by so this gives a way to get rid of noisy points off the surface. After removing mesh triangles with edges that are too long, you will find points that are no-longer connected to any neighbor in the mesh (e.g. they are no longer in any mesh triangle). Find these points and remove them as well so that the final mesh you produce doesn't include any unreferenced vertices.

Your script should include a user specified parameter **trithresh** which specifies the longest allowed edge that can appear in the mesh. You should remove any triangles for which the longest edge of the triangle has a length greater than **trithresh**. The units of the reconstruction are in mm so the threshold will be in those same units. You will need to experiment to determine a

In [ ]:

In [14]:
```python
# Mesh cleanup parameters
from scipy.spatial import Delaunay
# Specify limits along the x,y and z axis of a box containing the obje
# we will prune out triangulated points outside these limits
# given x,y,z [-200 400],[-200 300], and [-200 200]
boxlimits = np.array([-100,350,-200,200,-200,100])

# Specify a longest allowed edge that can appear in the mesh. Remove t
# from the final mesh that have edges longer than this value
trithresh = 1


#
# bounding box pruning
#
drop=[]
for i in range(pts3.shape[1]):
    if (pts3[0][i]<boxlimits[0] or pts3[0][i]>boxlimits[1] or
        pts3[1][i]<boxlimits[2] or pts3[1][i]>boxlimits[3] or
        pts3[2][i]<boxlimits[4] or pts3[2][i]>boxlimits[5]):
        drop.append(i)

pts3=np.delete(pts3, drop, axis=1)
pts2L=np.delete(pts2L, drop, axis=1)
pts2R=np.delete(pts2R, drop, axis=1)
print()
```

```python
#
# triangulate the 2D points to get the surface mesh
#
tri= Delaunay(pts2L.T)
#
# triangle pruning
#
def dis(a,b,c):
    return np.sqrt(np.sum(np.power((pts3.T[tri.simplices[a][b]]-pts3.T
drop_pts=[]
drop_tri=[]
for i in range(tri.simplices.shape[0]):
    if (dis(i,0,1)>trithresh
    or dis(i,0,2)>trithresh or dis(i,1,2)>trithresh):
        drop_tri.append(i)
tri.simplices=np.delete(tri.simplices,drop_tri,axis=0)

#
# remove any points which are not refenced in any triangle
#
for i in range(pts3.shape[1]):
    if i not in tri.simplices:
        drop_pts.append(i)
drop_pts=set(drop_pts)
drop_pts=list(drop_pts)
drop_pts.sort()
pts3=np.delete(pts3, drop_pts, axis=1)
pts2L=np.delete(pts2L, drop_pts, axis=1)
pts2R=np.delete(pts2R, drop_pts, axis=1)
# indice=np.unique(tri.simplices)
# pts3_T=pts3.T[indice]
# pts2L_T=pts2L.T[indice]
# pts2R_T=pts2R.T[indice]
# pts3=pts3_T.T
# pts2L=pts2L_T.T
# pts2R=pts2R_T.T
```

3.2 Results and Discussion [5pts]

1. Generate visualizations below showing (a) a plot of the triangulated points generated by your reconstruct code, and (b) visualizations the final mesh produced by your code from *two* different viewpoints.

2. Write a paragraph describing the techniques you used in to clean up noisy points. Please explain what your code does. Are there places in this example where your cleanup proceedure fails? What other ideas might work to provide a nicer result with the least amount of user intervention?

3. Discuss the quality of the scan data. What artifacts do you see? What would be the best placement of the cameras and projector to get the best data possible for both faces of the box?

```python
In [15]:  # vis code goes here

lookL = np.hstack((camL.t,camL.t+camL.R @ np.array([[0,0,2]]).T))
lookR = np.hstack((camR.t,camR.t+camR.R @ np.array([[0,0,2]]).T))


# visualize the left and right image overlaid
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,1,projection='3d')
ax.plot(pts3[0,:],pts3[1,:],pts3[2,:],'.')
# ax.plot(pts3r[0,:],pts3r[1,:],pts3r[2,:],'rx')
ax.plot(camR.t[0],camR.t[1],camR.t[2],'ro')
ax.plot(camL.t[0],camL.t[1],camL.t[2],'bo')
ax.plot(lookL[0,:],lookL[1,:],lookL[2,:],'b')
ax.plot(lookR[0,:],lookR[1,:],lookR[2,:],'r')
ax.set_xlim3d([-200,400])
ax.set_ylim3d([-200,300])
ax.set_zlim3d([-200,200])
visutils.set_axes_equal_3d(ax)
visutils.label_axes(ax)
plt.title('scene 3D view')

ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,2)
ax.plot(pts3[0,:],pts3[2,:],'.')
# ax.plot(pts3r[0,:],pts3r[2,:],'rx')
ax.plot(camR.t[0],camR.t[2],'ro')
ax.plot(camL.t[0],camL.t[2],'bo')
ax.plot(lookL[0,:],lookL[2,:],'b')
ax.plot(lookR[0,:],lookR[2,:],'r')
ax.set_xlim([-200,400])
ax.set_ylim([-500,200])
```

```python
plt.title('XZ-view')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('z')

ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,3)
ax.plot(pts3[1,:],pts3[2,:],'.')
# ax.plot(pts3r[1,:],pts3r[2,:],'rx')
ax.plot(camR.t[1],camR.t[2],'ro')
ax.plot(camL.t[1],camL.t[2],'bo')
ax.plot(lookL[1,:],lookL[2,:],'b')
ax.plot(lookR[1,:],lookR[2,:],'r')
ax.set_xlim([-200,300])
ax.set_ylim([-500,200])
plt.title('YZ-view')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel('y')
plt.ylabel('z')

ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,4)
ax.plot(pts3[0,:],pts3[1,:],'.')
# ax.plot(pts3r[0,:],pts3r[1,:],'rx')
ax.plot(camR.t[0],camR.t[1],'ro')
ax.plot(camL.t[0],camL.t[1],'bo')
ax.plot(lookL[0,:],lookL[1,:],'b')
ax.plot(lookR[0,:],lookR[1,:],'r')
ax.set_xlim([-200,400])
ax.set_ylim([-200,300])
plt.title('XY-view')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')
#
# example code using plot_trisurf to visualize... this will be
# a bit slow so you have to be patiennt
#
# tri=Delaunay(pts2L.T)
# fig1 = plt.figure()
# ax = fig1.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
# ax.plot_trisurf(pts3[0,:], pts3[1,:], pts3[2,:], triangles=tri.simpl
# ax.view_init(azim=0,elev=40)  #set the camera viewpointn
# visutils.set_axes_equal_3d(ax)
# visutils.label_axes(ax)
# plt.title('Final Mesh View 1')
# plt.show()
# fig = plt.figure()
# ax = fig.add_subplot(1,2,1,projection='3d')
# tri=Delaunay(pts2L.T)
# ax.plot_trisurf(pts3[0,:], pts3[1,:], pts3[2,:], triangles=tri.simpl
# ax.set_xlim3d([-200,400])
# ax set ylim3d([ 500 400])
```

```
# ax.set_ylim3d([-500,400])
# ax.set_zlim3d([-300,300])
# plt.title('mesh from left')
# plt.show()
#
# An alternative is to use the trimesh library (https://github.com/mik
# you will need to install it via. "pip install trimesh"
# A nice feature is that it will create a plot which is interactive (s
# drag with the mouse pointer to rotate the 3D mesh to view from diffe
#
# mesh = trimesh.Trimesh(vertices=pts3.T,faces=tri.simplices[:,[0,2,1]
# mesh.show()
```

Out[15]: Text(0, 0.5, 'y')
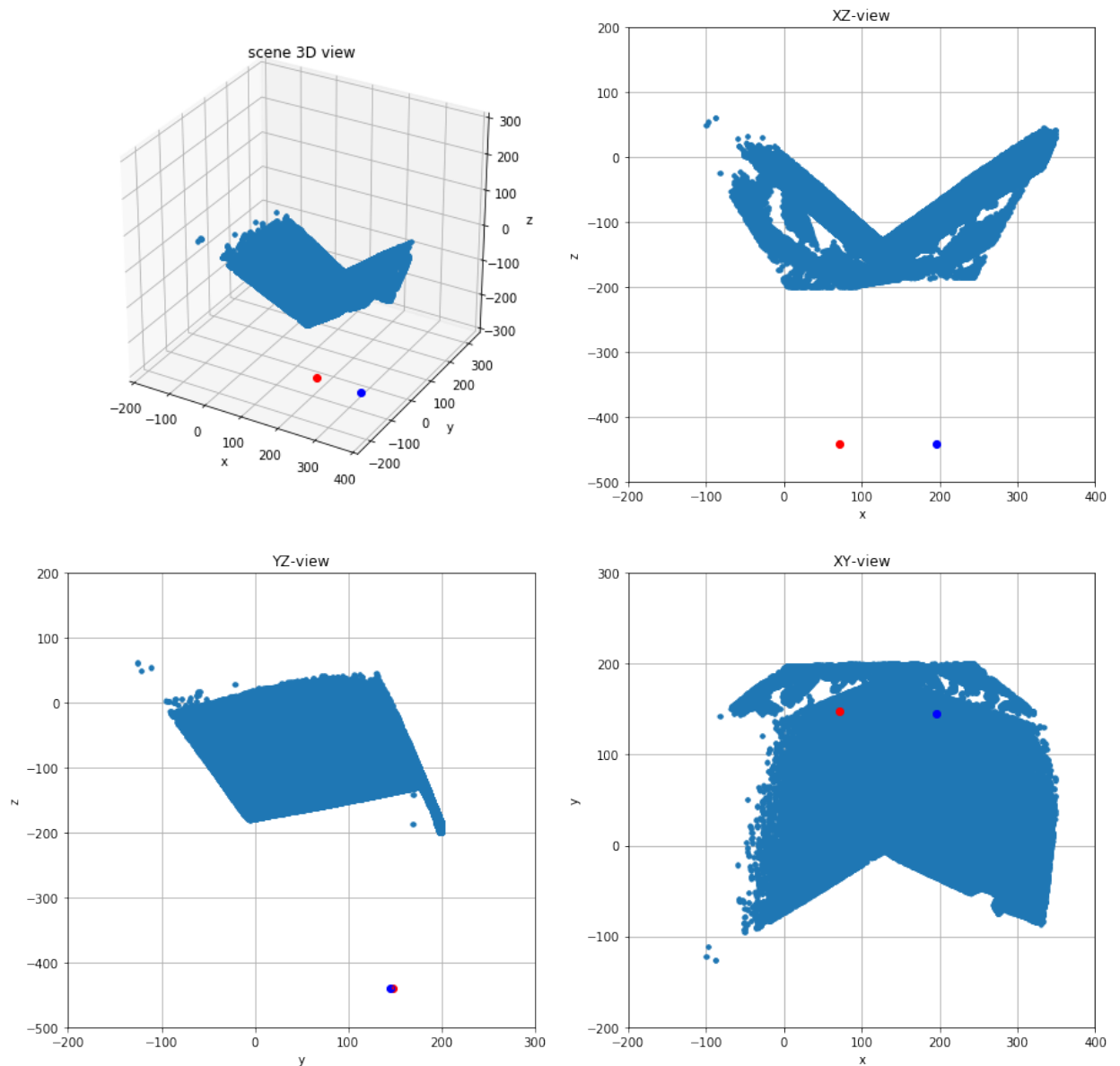
In [16]:
```python
tri=Delaunay(pts2L.T)
import trimesh
mesh = trimesh.Trimesh(vertices=pts3.T,faces=tri.simplices[:,[0,2,1]])
mesh.show()
##Manually rotate the mesh to see different views
#This final mesh view is similar to XY-view
```

Out[16]:

In [17]:
```python
mesh = trimesh.Trimesh(vertices=pts3.T,faces=tri.simplices[:,[0,2,1]])
mesh.show()
#This final mesh view is similar to XZ-view
```

Out[17]:

your discussion goes here

For the bounding box pruning part, I first create a list to store all the points need to be dropped. While loop through all the points(x,y,z) in pts3, if a point is out of the boxlimits, add the index of that point in pts3 to that list. After identify all the points, use np.delete the column of those points belongs to (which is x,y,z) from pts3, pts2L,and pts2R

After this, I create a Delaunay used the updated pts2L to create triangles. For this time, I create two list. One to store the triangle need to be deleted. The other one to store the point just like bounding box. Check if any edge length of a triangle is greater than 1. If that is the case, delete that triangle from the tri.simplices. After delete the unsatified triangle, store the points that are not in the tri.simplices any more and delete those from pts3, pts2L,and pts2R

According to the final mesh, there is some fail in cleanup proceedure such as the spike on the base area due to the hole and remeshing. Adding an extra camera might work to provide a nicer result with the least amount of user intervention.

The quality of the scan data is decent but the points around x=-100 is not really clear. We can see that it is a edge and two face of a rectangle. However, the To get the best data possible for both faces of the box, two cameras should be: 1.Image planes of cameras are parallel to each other and also paraller to the baseline 2.Camera centers are at same height 3.Focal lengths of those two cameras are the same. The projector should be land on the center of the object