

# 初始化内存

```
memset( hsad0 - dy0*ndisp, 0, (height + dy0 + dy1)*ndisp*sizeof(hsad0[0]) );
memset( htext - wsz2 - 1, 0, (height + wsz + 1)*sizeof(htext[0]) );
```

表数组

初始化 [hsad] 因为这两个后面都是累加的  
初始化 [htext]

```
for( x = -wsz2-1; x < wsz2; x++ ) 先计算一个窗口列数的 SAD, 然后直向模式前进, 边吃边拉
```

```
hsad = hsad0 - dy0*ndisp; cbuf = cbuf0 + (x + wsz2 + 1)*cstep - dy0*ndisp; // 因为视差范围已经规定了必须要是 16 的整数倍, 所以减去是不会影响指针对齐的
```

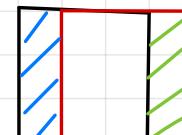
hsad 实际长度为  $(dy_0 + height + dy_1) * ndisp$

```
lptr = lptr0 + std::min(std::max(x, -lofs), width-lofs-1) - dy0*sstep;
rptr = rptr0 + std::min(std::max(x, -rofs), width-rofs-ndisp) - dy0*sstep; // 中间部分是为了防止越界, 正常的都为
```

x, 因为一般不会越界,, 越界保护

索取并行切片外, 但 SAD 计算需要的

```
for( y = -dy0; y < height + dy1; y++, hsad += ndisp, cbuf += ndisp, lptr += sstep, rptr += sstep ) // 这里后面的为地
```



红 = 黑 + 绿 = 蓝

```
{
```

```
    int lval = lptr[0];
```

```
    d = 0;
```

```
    for( ; d < ndisp; d++ )
```

```
{
```

```
        int diff = std::abs(lval - rptr[d]);
```

cbuf[d] = (uchar)diff; 没有重叠的(只吃不拉)  $\Rightarrow$  存储要拉多少, 可不能随便乱拉啊

hsad[d] = (int)(hsad[d] + diff); // SAD 计算(第一次只吃不拉)

```
}
```

```
    htext[y] += tab[lval]; // 纹理通过查表
```

而且仅仅是左图的纹理

纹理先映射再累加(也是边吃边拉, 映射表相当于卷积)

```
}
```

```
for( x = 0; x < width1; x++, dptr++ )
```

只计算信息重叠部分

```
int* costptr = cost.data ? cost.ptr<int>() + lofs + x : &costbuf; (左右一致性检查的)
```

```
int x0 = x - wsz2 - 1, x1 = x + wsz2; // x0 表示窗口的左边缘, x1 表示窗口的右边缘
```

```
const uchar* cbuf_sub = cbuf0 + ((x0 + wsz2 + 1) % (wsz + 1))*cstep - dy0*ndisp; // 中
```

吗? 而且为什么不直接用 x 表示, 因为  $x0 + wsz2 + 1$  不就等于 x 吗,,

```
cbuf = cbuf0 + ((x1 + wsz2 + 1) % (wsz + 1))*cstep - dy0*ndisp; // cbuf0 已经初始化过
```

```
hsad = hsad0 - dy0*ndisp;
```

lptr\_sub = lptr0 + MIN(MAX(x0, -lofs), width-1-lofs) - dy0\*sstep; SAD 窗口上边缘

lptr = lptr0 + MIN(MAX(x1, -lofs), width-1-lofs) - dy0\*sstep; ---- 下边缘

rptr = rptr0 + MIN(MAX(x1, -rofs), width-ndisp-rofs) - dy0\*sstep;

```
for( y = -dy0; y < height + dy1; y++, cbuf += ndisp, cbuf_sub += ndisp,
```

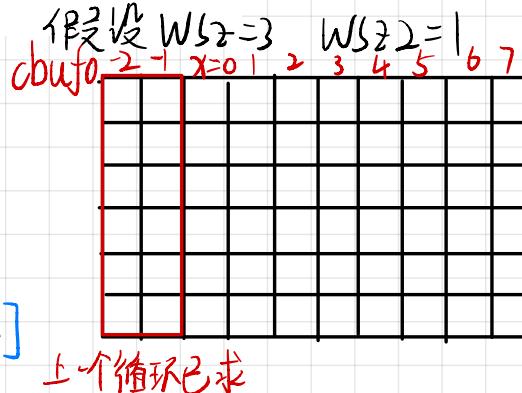
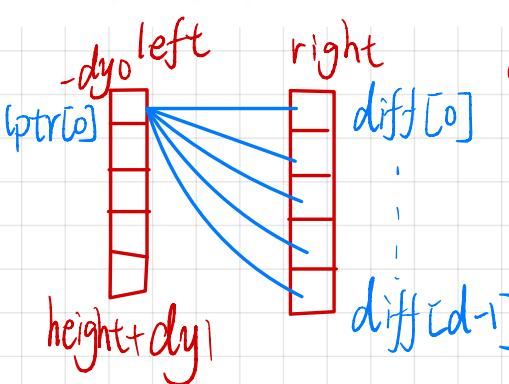
```
    hsad += ndisp, lptr += sstep, lptr_sub += sstep, rptr += sstep )
```

```
{
```

```
    int lval = lptr[0];
```

```
    d = 0;
```

```
    for( ; d < ndisp; d++ )
```



```

int diff = std::abs(lval - rptr[d]);
cbuf[d] = (uchar)diff; ⇒ 暂存 AD 给
hsad[d] = hsad[d] + diff - cbuf_sub[d];
} 先写 再取 [目前]
htext[y] += tab[lval] - tab[lptr_sub[0]];
} 纹理特征

// fill borders 边缘处理一下，让它们等于处理了的最前/后一列
for( y = dy1; y <= wsz2; y++ )
    htext[height+y] = htext[height+dy1-1];
for( y = -wsz2-1; y < -dy0; y++ )
    htext[y] = htext[-dy0];
二 WSZ2+1

// initialize sums
for( d = 0; d < ndisp; d++ ) 除第1个并行块
    sad[d] = (int)(hsad0[d-ndisp]*dy0*(wsz2 + 2 - dy0));
第一 -dy0 行的 SAD
hsad = hsad0 + (1 - dy0)*ndisp; 跳跃过首元素
for( y = 1 - dy0; y < wsz2; y++, hsad += ndisp )
{
    d = 0; 因为 -dy0 已经结了 sad
    for( ; d < ndisp; d++ )
        sad[d] = (int)(sad[d] + hsad[d]);
}
int tsum = 0;
for( y = -wsz2-1; y < wsz2; y++ )
    tsum += htext[y];
初始化第一
是否乘以2?
sad = sum

// finally, start the real processing
for( y = 0; y < height; y++ )
    {
        int minsad = INT_MAX, mind = -1;
        hsad = hsad0 + MIN(y + wsz2, height+dy1-1)*ndisp;
        hsad_sub = hsad0 + MAX(y - wsz2 - 1, -dy0)*ndisp;
    }

```

下一列用 }  
 处于单行以列前进) }  
 tsum += htext[y + ws]



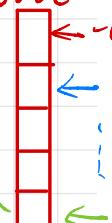
```

if( tsum < textureThr )
{
    dptr[y*dstep] = ...
    continue;
}

if( uniquenessRatio > ...
{
    int thresh = min...
    for( d = 0; d < n...
    {
        if( (d < min...
            break;
    }
    if( d < ndisp )
    {
        dptr[y*dstep] = ...
        continue;
    }
}
    sad[-1] = sad[1]
    sad[ndisp] = sad[...
    int p = sad[min...
    d = p + n - 2*sa
}

```

TSAD窗口  
 h sad

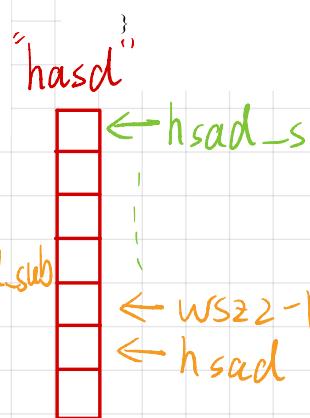


```

d = 0;
for ( ; d < ndisp; d++ )
{
    int currssad = sad[d] + hsad[d] - hsad_sub[d];
    sad[d] = currssad;
    if( currssad < minsad ) 知吃 飢粒
    {
        minsad = currssad;
        mind = d;
    }
}

```

$$\text{curr\_sad} = \text{sad} + \text{hsad} - \text{hsad\_sub}$$



见着 1 时，计算结果是反过来的

ad[mind];

所以應該沒有乘？

指 1 □ 1 1

~~to~~ ← n sado

$$\text{假设 } WSZ=5 \quad \leftarrow -2$$

$$wsz_2 = 2$$

$$y \geq 0$$

$$-4y_0 = -3 \quad | \quad \in \Gamma$$

◀ 2 (WS22)

hsad

四

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