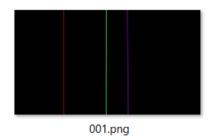
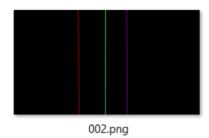
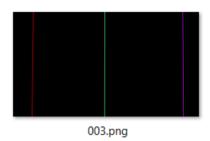
基于三色激光的水下坐标定位

Title: 定位方案1.0-基于三色激光的水下坐标定位

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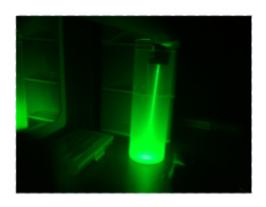






1. 定位方案简述

水下定位方案先是采用了基于三色激光的水下坐标定位。具体方案是将三根不同颜色的激光(红,绿,紫)从水面 共面平行射入水中,三根激光柱此后位置不变,作为无人机位置参考标志。无人机在水下配合摄像头视觉获取(无 人机利用摄像头在水中水平捕获到的画面是三个不同颜色的线)结合转换算法,在浑浊水域下可利用丁达尔效应进 行较为精确的相对坐标定位。



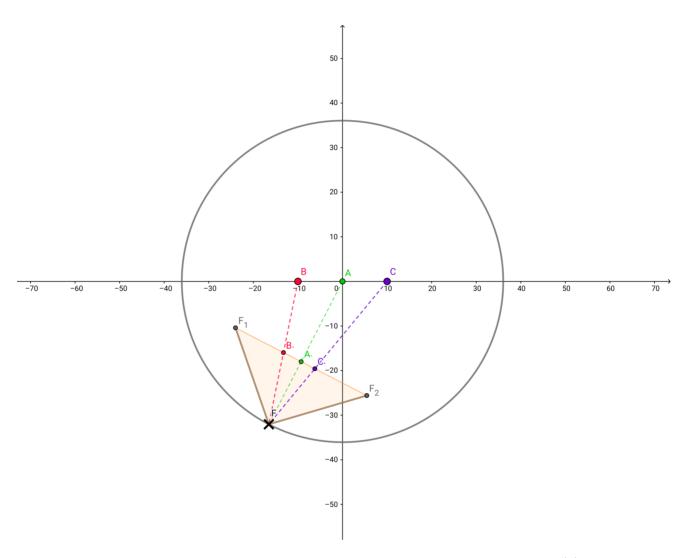


2. 定位方案优势

在浑浊等恶劣水域环境中,会给普通视觉方案造成很大影响。本方案可以实现在恶劣水域环境中远距离精确定位,以尽可能少的的视觉数据,计算出相对坐标。

3. 实现原理

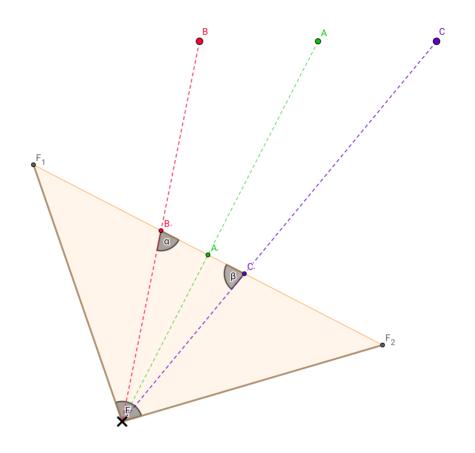
比如在实际情况中三根激光柱(红,绿,紫)的坐标 (-1,0), (0,0), (1,0) ,实际中以米作为单位。摄像头依靠舵机自矫正拍摄角度,画面始终保持以绿色光线作为画面中心(容错区暂设为 ± 20 像素)。捕获到画面经过一系列通道分离,阈值过滤,腐蚀等预处理操作后,主要是获取到 $A\cdot B\cdot$ 像素距离与 $A\cdot C\cdot$ 像素距离



(图中 ΔFF_1F_2 为摄像头可视范围, $A_{`},B_{`},C_{`}$ 三点为摄像头捕获三线的像素画面) (1)

4. 算法设计

4.1 虚拟像素三角的双线夹角 α, β 计算



已知摄像头拍摄视角 γ (如 90度) 已知拍摄画面横向像素值 $|F_1F_2|$ (如 1920 pixel) 可由图像处理获得像素长度 |AB|, |AC| 求红线和紫线虚拟像素夹角 α , β

• 已知虚拟视觉三角比为等腰三角形,则两底角大小为:

$$\angle FF_1F_2 = \angle FF_2F_1 = \frac{\pi - \gamma}{2}$$
 (2)

• 利用正切关系算出 α, β :

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi - \gamma}{2}\right) = \frac{|A \cdot F|}{\frac{1}{2}|F_1 F_2|}$$
 (3)

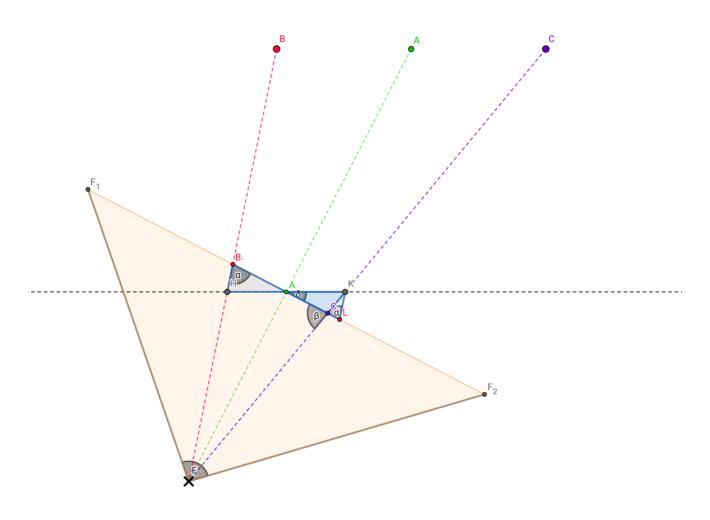
$$an lpha = rac{|A \cdot F|}{|A \cdot B \cdot|} \ \ (4)$$

$$\tan\beta = \frac{|A \cdot F|}{|A \cdot C \cdot|} \quad (5)$$

$$lpha = \arctanrac{rac{1}{2}|F_1F_2| an(rac{\pi-\gamma}{2})}{|A_iB_i|} \ \ (6)$$

$$eta=rctanrac{rac{1}{2}|F_1F_2| anrac{(\pi-\gamma)}{2}}{|A\cdot C\cdot|}$$
 (7)

4.2 $A \cdot F$ 与水平方向的夹角 δ 计算



• 过K作 $KL \parallel B \mid H$ 交 F_1F_2 于L,根据正弦定理解 $\Delta C \mid KL$:

$$\frac{|A \cdot B \cdot | - |A \cdot C \cdot |}{\sin(\pi - \alpha - \beta)} = \frac{|C \cdot K|}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{|KL|}{\sin \beta} \quad (8)$$

$$|C \cdot K| = \frac{|A \cdot B \cdot | - |A \cdot C \cdot |}{\sin\left(\pi - \arctan\frac{\frac{1}{2}|F_1 F_2| \tan\left(\frac{\pi - \gamma}{2}\right)}{|A \cdot B \cdot |} - \arctan\frac{\frac{1}{2}|F_1 F_2| \tan\frac{(\pi - \gamma)}{2}}{|A \cdot C \cdot |}\right)} \sin\left(\arctan\frac{\frac{1}{2}|F_1 F_2| \tan\left(\frac{\pi - \gamma}{2}\right)}{|A \cdot B \cdot |}\right) (9)$$

$$|KL| = \frac{|A \cdot B \cdot| - |A \cdot C \cdot|}{\sin\left(\pi - \arctan\frac{\frac{1}{2}|F_1 F_2| \tan\left(\frac{\pi - \gamma}{2}\right)}{|A \cdot B \cdot|} - \arctan\frac{\frac{1}{2}|F_1 F_2| \tan\frac{(\pi - \gamma)}{2}}{|A \cdot C \cdot|}\right)}{\sin\left(\arctan\frac{\frac{1}{2}|F_1 F_2| \tan\frac{(\pi - \gamma)}{2}}{|A \cdot C \cdot|}\right)} (10)$$

根据余弦定理解 ΔA, KC, 与 ΔA, KL 解得 δ:

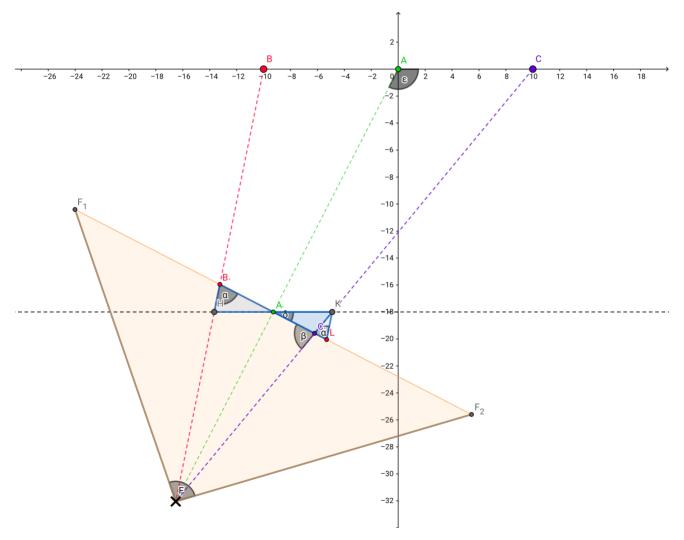
$$cos\delta = rac{{{{\left| {{A_{{}^{\shortmid }}}K}
ight|}^{2}} + {{\left| {{A_{{}^{\backprime }}}{C_{{}^{\backprime }}}}
ight|}^{2}} - {{\left| {{C_{{}^{\backprime }}}K}
ight|}^{2}}}}{{2{{\left| {{A_{{}^{\backprime }}}K}
ight|} {\left| {{A_{{}^{\backprime }}}{C_{{}^{\backprime }}}}
ight|}^{2}}}}} \ \ (11)$$

$$cos\delta = rac{{{{\left| {{A_{^c}}K}
ight|}^2} + {{\left| {{A_{^c}}L}
ight|}^2} - {{\left| {KL}
ight|}^2}}}{{2\left| {{A_{^c}}K}
ight|\left| {{A_{^c}}L}
ight|}}}$$
 (12)

• 联立解得:

$$\delta = \arccos{(\frac{\frac{|A \cdot C \cdot|(|A \cdot B \cdot|^{2} - |KL|^{2}) + |A \cdot B \cdot|(|C \cdot K|^{2} - |A \cdot C \cdot|^{2})}{|A \cdot B - \cdot| - |A \cdot C \cdot|} + |A \cdot C \cdot|^{2} - |C \cdot K|^{2}}{2|A \cdot K||A \cdot C \cdot|})} \ (13)$$

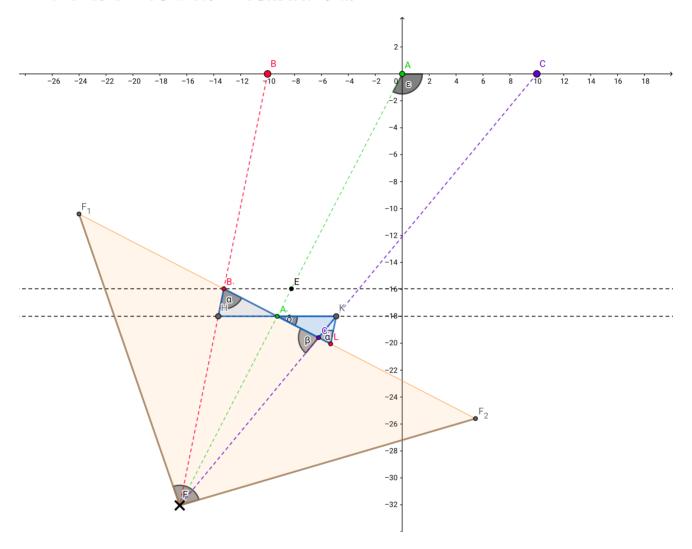
4.3 由所在象限确定 AF 与X轴正方向夹角 heta



• 以图第三象限为例

$$\varepsilon = \delta + \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 (14)

4.4 虚拟像素空间与现实空间的相似变换



• 易得:

$$\angle B \cdot EA \cdot = \pi - \varepsilon \quad (15)$$

• 在 $Rt\Delta B\cdot EA\cdot$ 中,已知 $|A\cdot B\cdot|$ (经图像处理获得),求虚拟像素距离 |EF| 和 $|B\cdot E|$ (*:此处单位为 pixels):

$$|EF| = |A \cdot F| + |A \cdot E|$$

$$= \frac{|F_1 F_2|}{2} \tan\left(\frac{\pi - \gamma}{2}\right) + |A \cdot B \cdot| \cot\left(\pi - \varepsilon\right)$$
(17)
$$|B \cdot E| = |A \cdot B \cdot| \csc\left(\pi - \varepsilon\right)$$
(18)

• 已知 |AB| (实际两光柱间距离,单位为: m),根据 $\Delta ABF\sim \Delta EB(F)$,进行虚拟像素空间与现实空间的相似变换,求 |AF| (无人机与原点距离):

$$rac{|AF|}{|AB|} = rac{|EF|}{|EB|}$$
 (19)
$$(左 - 实际长度: m \qquad a - 虚拟像素: pixels)$$

$$|AF| = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2}|F_1 F_2| \tan\left(\frac{\pi - \gamma}{2}\right) + |A_{\cdot} B_{\cdot}| \cot\left(\pi - \varepsilon\right)\right] \cdot |AB|}{|A_{\cdot} B_{\cdot}| \csc\left(\pi - \varepsilon\right)} \tag{20}$$

5. 调试结果

经过一些仿真测试,在理想环境下(未考虑水域环境,拍摄情况),可以达到较为精准的相对坐标定位,输出无人机相对于绿色光柱(0,0)的(x,y)坐标。

```
phi_1(向量与x轴正方向夹角) = 174.92039213998544
s(与原点距离) = 39.485892495191386
(x, y) = (-39.33081720779282, -3.4960726406926987)
phi_2(向量与x轴正方向夹角) = 168.69006752597977
s(与原点距离) = 17.74754878398193
(x, y) = (-17.402903378454567, -3.480580675690918)
phi_3(向量与x轴正方向夹角) = 161.07535558394875
s(与原点距离) = 10.62499999999996
(x, y) = (-10.050675675675672, -3.4459459459459474)
phi_4(向量与x轴正方向夹角) = 179.949070431625
s(与原点距离) = 282375.111115769
(x, y) = (-282374.99956023565, -250.99999960489316)
```