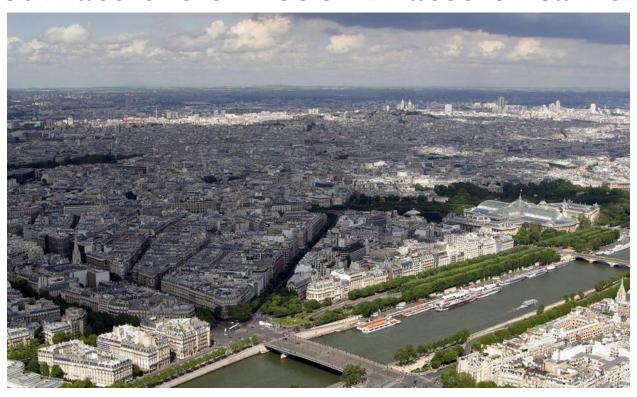


# Estimation of Single Camera Location

**Bodong Zhang** 

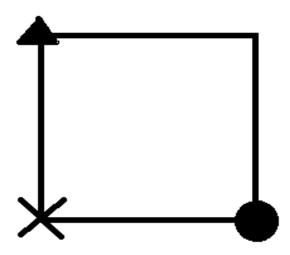
#### Camera Location

- Take a photo of special graph
- Estimate the 3D coordinates of camera

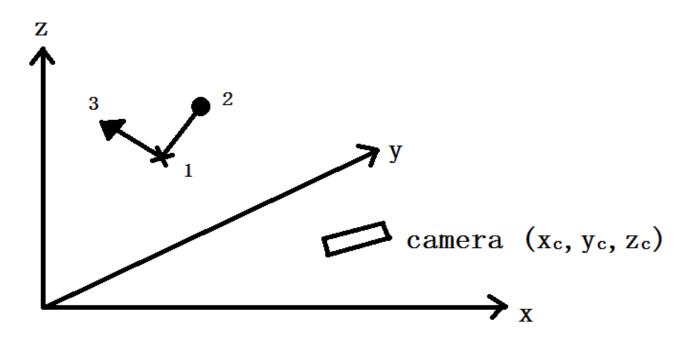


## Standard Square

- The camera will take a photo of a square lying on flat ground,
- Use information of three points to estimate 3D coordinates
- Regardless of position

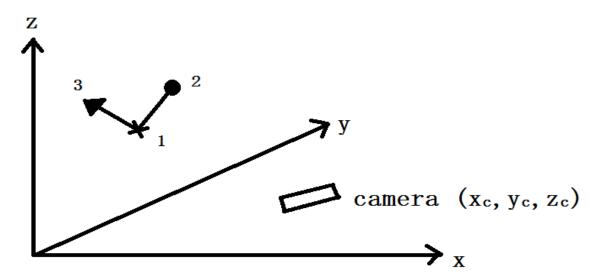


 The position and direction of calibrated camera in coordinate system are stable and will never change, but the location of square will always change if camera moves in the real world.



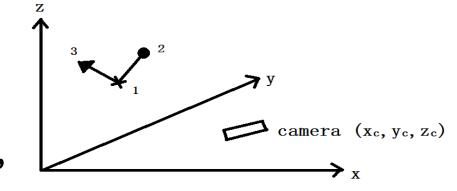
#### Camera

- Should be calibrated
- $z^*u=m_1*P$
- $z^*v = m_2 P$
- $z=m_3*P$
- Where P=[x y z I]'



#### Method

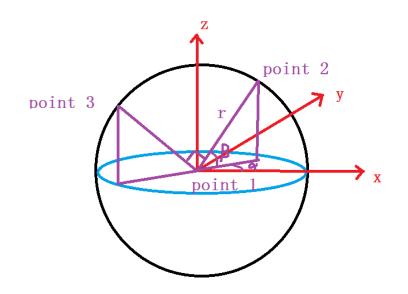
- Estimate the coordinates of three points on the corner of square.
- Assume three points are
- (xI, yI,zI)
- (x2,y2,z2)
- (x3,y3,z3)
- z\*u=mı\* [x y z 1]'



- z\*v=m<sub>2</sub>\* [x y z I]' Linear equations
- x, y, z are unknowns

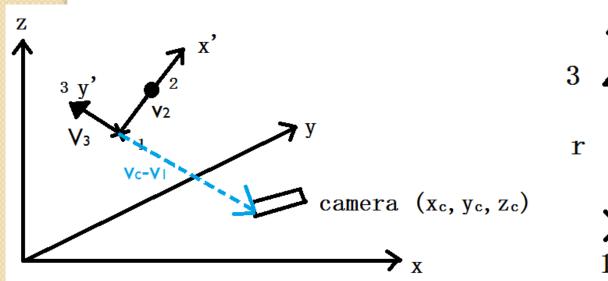
### Nine equations, nine unknowns

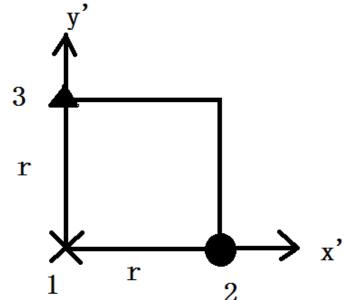
- Unknowns: xlylzlx2 y2 z2 x3 y3 z3
- zl\*ul=ml\* [xl yl zl l]'
- zl\*vl=m2\* [xl yl zl l]'
- z2\*u2=m1\* [x2 y2 z2 1]'
- z2\*v2=m2\* [x2 y2 z2 1]'
- z3\*u3=m1\* [x3 y3 z3 1]'
- z3\*v3=m2\* [x3 y3 z3 l]'
- $(x2-x1)^2+(y2-y1)^2+(z2-z1)^2=r^2$
- $(x3-x1)^2+(y3-y1)^2+(z3-z1)^2=r^2$
- (x2-x1)\*(x3-x1)+(y2-y1)\*(y3-y1)+(z2-z1)\*(z3-z1)=0



#### Calculate camera coordinates

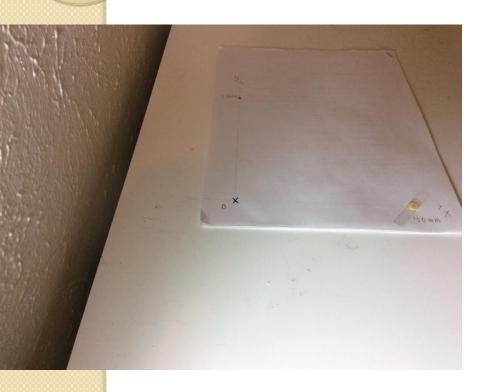
- vector v2=point2-point1,
- vector v3=point3-point l
- vector v<sub>c</sub>=(xc,yc,zc)
- coordinate x' of camera is (v<sub>c</sub>-v<sub>1</sub>)•v<sub>2</sub>/r
- coordinate y' of camera is (vc-v1)•v3/r
- coordinate z' of camera is  $(v_c-v_1) \cdot (v_2 \times v_3)/(r^*r)$





# Experiments (set r=150mm)

Move in the x direction

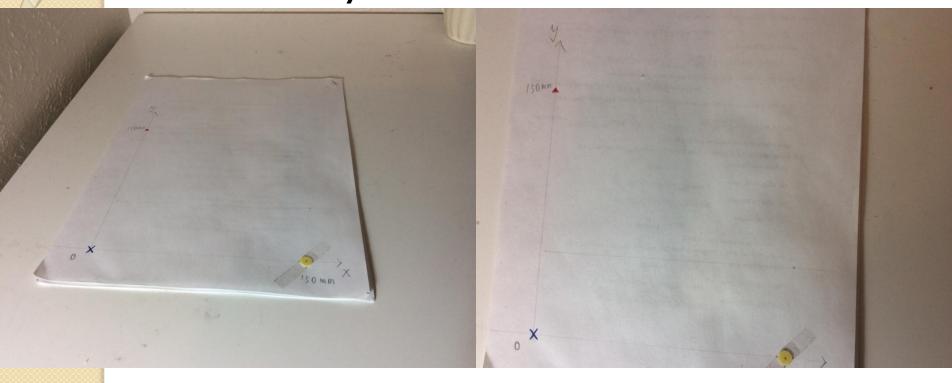




x'=-25.4428 y'=-209.8513 z'=407.3369

x'=304.7019 y'=--239.4790 z'=452.9168

Move in y direction



Move in z direction



# Challenge

Sometimes not accurate in z-coordinate



0 X

# Thanks!