实验手册 4 车道线检测

任务目标:输出给定图像的边缘检测图像和完成车道线识别

声明:本次实验禁止调用 edge()函数完成实验流程,但可以调用用于对比实验

效果 (BW = edge(I, 'canny');)

效果: 原图:



边缘检测:



车道线识别:



实验流程:

- 1.边缘检测(先转成灰度图)
 - 1) 高斯滤波
 - 2) 利用 sobel 算子计算像素梯度
 - 3) 对梯度图像进行非极大值抑制
 - 4) 阈值滞后处理
 - 5) 孤立弱边缘抑制
- 2. 车道线识别
 - 1) 选取 ROI 区域生成蒙版图像
 - 2) 霍夫(hough)变换识别直线边缘
 - 3) 根据车道线先验知识筛选直线

实验所用函数:

1.mask = poly2mask(x,y,m,n)蒙版图片生成

参数详情: x,y 为 ROI 区域的顶点, m,n 为生成图像 mask 的 size

```
[m n]=size(I);
x=[11 259 644 870];
y=[486 318 318 486];
使用示例: mask = poly2mask(x,y,m,n);
```

关于蒙版图片的使用——图像融合公式

Newimage = mask.*image (mask 与 image 的 size 一致)

注意: mask 为 uint8 图像格式, image 可能为 logical 或 uint8, 请注意好图像之间的数值转换, 以及最后生成的图像该使用什么格式

2.霍夫变换函数相关

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 %该函数为霍夫变换识别直线的函数
 %input:图像(可以是二值图,也可以是灰度图)
%output: 直线的struct结构,其结构组成为线段的两个端点
%以及在极坐标系下的坐标【rho, theta】
\frac{9}{2} \frac{9}
 function lines = HoughStraightRecognize(BW)
                                 [H,T,R] = hough(BW);
                                % imshow(H,[],'XData',T,'YData',R,...
                                                                                                                                                  'InitialMagnification', 'fit');
                               % xlabel('\theta'), ylabel('\rho');
                                                          % axis on, axis normal, hold on;
                                P = houghpeaks(H,5,'threshold',ceil(0.3*max(H(:))));
                               %x = T(P(:,2)); y = R(P(:,1));
                               %plot(x,y,'s','color','white');
                                 lines = houghlines(BW,T,R,P,'FillGap',5,'MinLength',7);
                                %FillGap 两个线段之间的距离,小于该值会将两个线段合并
                                 %MinLength 最小线段长度
  end
```