相机标定(二)——图像坐标与世界坐标转换

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分类专栏: 机器视觉

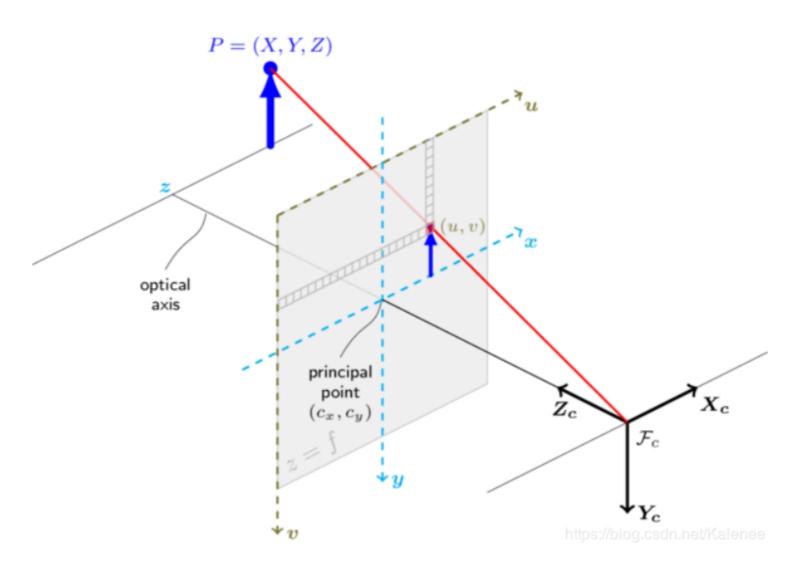
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相机标定(一)——内参标定与程序实现

相机标定(二)——图像坐标与世界坐标转换

相机标定(三)——手眼标定

一、坐标关系



world为世界坐标系,可以任意指定xw轴和yw轴,为上图P点所在坐标系。camera为相机坐标系,原点位于小孔,z轴与光轴重合,xw轴和yw轴平行投影面,为上图坐标系XcYcZc。image为图像坐标系,原点位于光轴和投影面的交点,xw轴和yw轴平行投影面,为上图坐标系XYZ。pixel为像素坐标系,从小孔向投影面方向看,投影面的左上角为原点,uv轴和投影面两边重合,该坐标系与图像坐标系处在同一平面,但原点不同。

二、坐标变换

下式为像素坐标pixel与世界坐标world的变换公式,右侧第一个矩阵为相机内参数矩阵,第二个矩阵为相机外参数矩阵。

$$s \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f_y & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & t_1 \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} & t_2 \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} & t_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.1 变换流程

$$P_{uv} = KTP_w$$

该方程右侧隐含了一次齐次坐标到非齐次坐标的转换

- K内参 T_{camera}^{pixel} : 像素坐标系相对于相机坐标系的变换(与相机和镜头有关)
- T外参 T_{world}^{camera} : 相机坐标系相对于世界坐标系的变换

顺序变换

从pixel到camera, 使用内参变换

$$P_{camera}(3 \times 1) = T_{camera}^{pixel}(3 \times 3) * P_{pixel}(3 \times 1) * depth$$

从camera到world, 使用外参变换

$$P_{world}(4 \times 1) = T_{world}^{camera-1}(4 \times 4) * P_{camera}(4 \times 1)$$

注意:两个变换之间的矩阵大小不同,需要分开计算,从pixel到camera获得的相机坐标为非齐次,需转换为齐次坐标再进行下一步变换。而在进行从camera到world时,需将外参矩阵转换为齐次再进行计算。(<u>齐次坐标的分析</u>)

直接变换

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = R^{-1} \big(M^{-1} * s * \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - t \big)$$

注意:直接变换是直接根据变换公式获得,实际上包含pixel到camera和camera到world,实际上和顺序变换一样,通过顺序变换可以更清晰了解变换过程。

2.2 参数计算

内参:通过张正友标定获得 外参:通过PNP估计获得

深度s: 深度s为目标点在相机坐标系Z方向的值

2.3 外参计算

solvePnP函数

Perspective-n-Point是通过n组给定点的世界坐标与像素坐标估计相机位置的方法。OpenCV内部提供的函数为solvePnP(),函数介绍如下:

1bool solvePnP(InputArray objectPoints,

```
InputArray imagePoints,
InputArray cameraMatrix,
InputArray distCoeffs,
OutputArray rvec,
OutputArray tvec,
bool useExtrinsicGuess=false,
int flags=ITERATIVE)
```

objectPoints,输入世界坐标系中点的坐标;

```
distCoeffs, 畸变系数;
rvec, 旋转向量, 需输入一个非空Mat, 需要通过cv::Rodrigues转换为旋转矩阵;
tvec, 平移向量, 需输入一个非空Mat;
useExtrinsicGuess, 默认为false, 如果设置为true则输出输入的旋转矩阵和平移矩阵;
flags, 选择采用的算法;
```

CV_ITERATIVE Iterative method is based on Levenberg-Marquardt optimization. In this case the function finds such a pose that minimizes reprojection error, that is the sum of squared distances between the observed projections imagePoints and the projected (using projectPoints()) objectPoints .

CV_P3P Method is based on the paper of X.S. Gao, X.-R. Hou, J. Tang, H.-F. Chang "Complete Solution Classification for the Perspective-Three-Point Problem". In this case the function requires exactly four object and image points.

CV_EPNP Method has been introduced by F.Moreno-Noguer, V.Lepetit and P.Fua in the paper "EPnP: Efficient Perspective-n-Point Camera Pose Estimation".

注意: solvePnP()的参数rvec和tvec应该都是double类型的

imagePoints, 输入对应图像坐标系中点的坐标;

cameraMatrix, 相机内参数矩阵;

程序实现

```
1 //输入参数
2 Mat cameraMatrix = Mat(3, 3, CV_32FC1, Scalar::all(0)); /* 摄像机内参数矩阵 */
3 Mat distCoeffs = Mat(1, 5, CV 32FC1, Scalar::all(0)); /* 摄像机的5个畸变系数: k1,k2,p1,p2,k3 */
4 double zConst = 0;//实际坐标系的距离,若工作平面与相机距离固定可设置为0
6 //计算参数
7 double s;
8 Mat rotationMatrix = Mat (3, 3, DataType \( \) double \( \)::type);
9 Mat tvec = Mat (3, 1, DataType \( \)double \( \)::type);
10void calcParameters(vector<cv::Point2f> imagePoints, vector<cv::Point3f> objectPoints)
11 {
12
         //计算旋转和平移
13
         Mat rvec(3, 1, cv::DataType<double>::type);
14
         cv::solvePnP(objectPoints, imagePoints, cameraMatrix, distCoeffs, rvec, tvec);
15
         cv::Rodrigues(rvec, rotationMatrix);
16}
17
```

2.4 深度计算

理想情况下,相机与目标平面平行(只有绕Z轴的旋转),但实际上相机与目标平面不会完全平行,存在绕X和Y轴的旋转,此时深度s并不是固定值t3,计算深度值为:

$$s = t_3 + r_{31} * x + r_{32} * y + r_{33} * z$$

若使用固定值进行变换会导致较大误差。解决方案如下:

计算多个点的深度值, 拟合一个最优值

通过外参计算不同位置的深度(此处采用该方案)

注意:此处环境为固定单目与固定工作平面,不同情况下获得深度方法不同。

像素坐标pixel与世界坐标world转换公式可简化为

$$egin{aligned} s egin{bmatrix} u \ v \ 1 \end{bmatrix} &= M ig(R egin{bmatrix} X \ Y \ Z_{const} \end{bmatrix} + t ig) \end{aligned}$$

M为相机内参数矩阵,R为旋转矩阵,t为平移矩阵,zconst为目标点在世界坐标Z方向的值,此处为0。

变换可得

$$R^{-1}M^{-1}s\begin{bmatrix} u\\v\\1\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X\\Y\\Z_{const}\end{bmatrix} + R^{-1}t$$

当相机内外参已知可计算获得s

三、程序实现

3.1 Matlab

```
2 clear;
4% 内参
5 syms fx cx fy cy;
6 M = [fx, 0, cx;
     0, fy, cy;
     0, 0, 1];
10% 外参
11%旋转矩阵
12syms r11 r12 r13 r21 r22 r23 r31 r32 r33;
13R = [r11, r12, r13;
14 r21, r22, r23;
15 r31, r32, r33];
16%平移矩阵
17syms t1 t2 t3;
18t = [t1;
19
     t2;
20
     t3];
21%外参矩阵
22T = [R, t;
     0, 0, 0, 1;
23
24
25% 图像坐标
26syms u v;
27imagePoint = [u;v;1];
29% 计算深度
30syms zConst;
31rightMatrix = inv(R)*inv(M)*imagePoint;
321eftMatrix = inv(R)*t;
33s = (zConst + leftMatrix(3))/rightMatrix(3);
35% 转换世界坐标方式一
36worldPoint1 = inv(R) * (s*inv(M) * imagePoint - t);
37simplify(worldPoint1)
39% 转换世界坐标方式二
40cameraPoint = inv(M)* imagePoint * s;% image->camrea
41worldPoint2 = inv(T)* [cameraPoint;1];% camrea->world
42worldPoint2 = [worldPoint2(1); worldPoint2(2); worldPoint2(3)];
43simplify(worldPoint2)
```

3.2 C++

44

1 clc;

该程序参考《视觉SLAM十四讲》第九讲实践章:设计前端代码部分进行修改获得,去掉了李群库Sopuhus依赖,因该库在windows上调用较为麻烦,若在Linux建议采用Sopuhus。

camera.h

```
1 #ifndef CAMERA_H
2 #define CAMERA_H
4 #include <Eigen/Core>
5 #include <Eigen/Geometry>
6 using Eigen::Vector4d;
7 using Eigen::Vector2d;
8 using Eigen::Vector3d;
9 using Eigen::Quaterniond;
10using Eigen::Matrix;
12class Camera
13 {
14public:
15
      Camera();
16
17
      // coordinate transform: world, camera, pixel
18
      Vector3d wor1d2camera( const Vector3d& p_w);
      Vector3d camera2world( const Vector3d& p_c);
19
      Vector2d camera2pixel( const Vector3d& p_c);
20
21
      Vector3d pixe12camera( const Vector2d& p_p);
22
      Vector3d pixe12world ( const Vector2d& p_p);
23
      Vector2d world2pixel ( const Vector3d& p_w);
24
25
          // set params
26
          void setInternalParams(double fx, double cx, double fy, double cy);
27
          void setExternalParams(Quaterniond Q, Vector3d t);
28
          void setExternalParams(Matrix<double, 3, 3> R, Vector3d t);
29
30
          // cal depth
31
          double calDepth(const Vector2d& p_p);
32
33private:
34
      // 内参
35
          double fx_, fy_, cx_, cy_, depth_scale_;
36
          Matrix<double, 3, 3> inMatrix_;
37
38
      // 外参
39
      Quaterniond Q_;
40
          Matrix<double, 3, 3> R_;
      Vector3d t_;
41
42
          Matrix<double, 4, 4> exMatrix_;
43};
45#endif // CAMERA H
46
```

camera.cpp

```
1 #include "camera.h"
2
3 Camera::Camera() {}
4
5 Vector3d Camera::world2camera ( const Vector3d& p_w)
6 {
7          Vector4d p_w_q{ p_w(0,0), p_w(1,0), p_w(2,0), 1};
8          Vector4d p.c.q = avMatrix * p.w.q;
```

```
9
          return Vector3d\{p_c_q(0,0), p_c_q(1,0), p_c_q(2,0)\};
10}
11
12Vector3d Camera::camera2world ( const Vector3d& p_c)
13 {
14
          Vector4d p_c_q\{ p_c(0,0), p_c(1,0), p_c(2,0), 1 \};
15
          Vector4d p_w_q = exMatrix_.inverse() * p_c_q;
16
      return Vector3d\{p_w_q(0,0), p_w_q(1,0), p_w_q(2,0)\};
17}
18
19Vector2d Camera::camera2pixel ( const Vector3d& p_c )
21
      return Vector2d (
22
                 fx_* * p_c (0,0) / p_c (2,0) + cx_,
                 fy_ * p_c ( 1,0 ) / p_c ( 2,0 ) + cy_
23
24
             );
25}
26
27Vector3d Camera::pixe12camera ( const Vector2d& p_p)
28 {
29
          double depth = calDepth(p p);
      return Vector3d (
30
                 (p_p (0,0)-cx_) *depth/fx_,
31
32
                 ( p_p ( 1,0 )-cy_ ) *depth/fy_,
33
                 depth
34
             );
35}
36
37Vector2d Camera::world2pixel (const Vector3d& p_w)
38 {
      return camera2pixel ( world2camera(p_w) );
39
40}
41
42Vector3d Camera::pixel2world (const Vector2d& p_p)
43 {
44
      return camera2world ( pixel2camera ( p_p ));
45}
46
47double Camera::calDepth(const Vector2d& p_p)
48 {
49
          Vector3d p_p_q\{ p_p(0,0), p_p(1,0), 1 \};
          Vector3d rightMatrix = R_.inverse() * inMatrix_.inverse() * p_p_q;
50
51
          Vector3d leftMatrix = R_.inverse() * t_;
52
          return leftMatrix(2,0)/rightMatrix(2,0);
53}
54
55void Camera::setInternalParams(double fx, double cx, double fy, double cy)
56 {
57
          fx_{-} = fx;
          cx = cx;
58
          fy_{\underline{}} = fy;
59
60
          cy_ = cy;
61
62
          inMatrix_ << fx, 0, cx,
63
                                   0, fy, cy,
64
                                   0, 0, 1;
65}
67void Camera::setExternalParams(Quaterniond Q, Vector3d t)
68 {
```

vectora p_c_q = exmatrix_ * p_w_q,

```
69
          Q_{\underline{}} = Q;
70
          R_ = Q.normalized().toRotationMatrix();
71
           setExternalParams(R_, t);
72}
73
74void Camera::setExternalParams(Matrix<double, 3, 3> R, Vector3d t)
          t_ = t;
76
77
          R_{-} = R;
78
79
           exMatrix_ << R_(0, 0), R_(0, 1), R_(0, 2), t(0, 0),
                   R_{-}(1, 0), R_{-}(1, 1), R_{-}(1, 2), t(1, 0),
80
81
                   R_{2}(2, 0), R_{2}(2, 1), R_{2}(2, 2), t(2, 0),
                   0, 0, 0, 1;
82
83}
84
```

参考

image coordinate to world coordinate opency

Computing x,y coordinate (3D) from image point

单应矩阵

camera calibration and 3d

《视觉SLAM十四讲》—相机与图像+实践章:设计前端

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