

# 结构光三维表面成像系统(1)

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- 结构光三维表面成像技术简介
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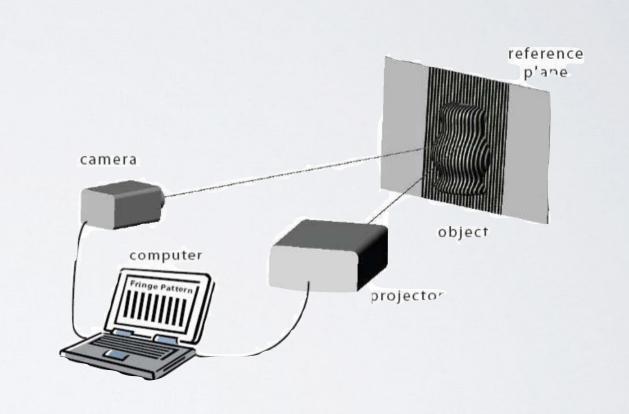
#### SAKI 3D AOI Technology





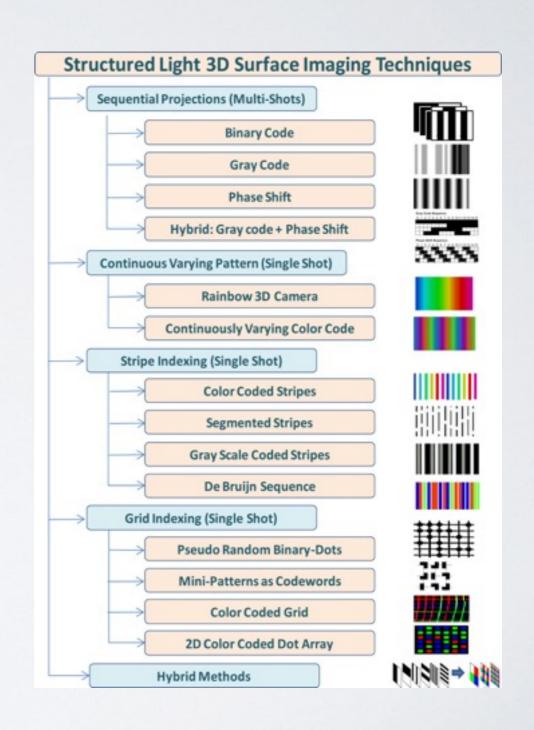
## 结构光三维表面成像技术简介

- · 结构光三维表面成像系统(SLS): 通过图像获取系统捕获在物体 表面投影的结构化的图像,实 现物体表面形状测量的系统。
  - Projector
  - Camera
  - Computer

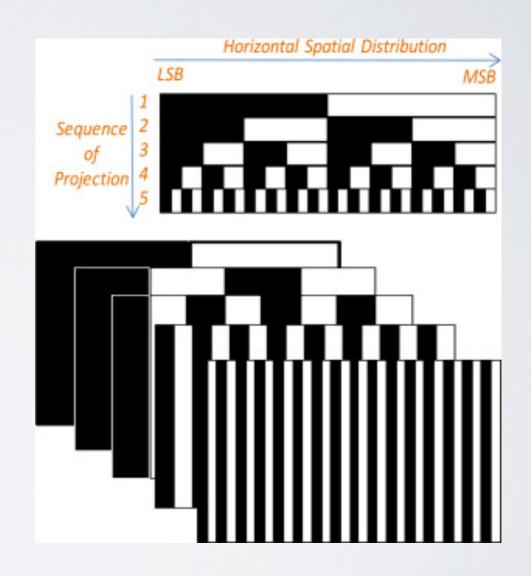


#### SLS技术分类

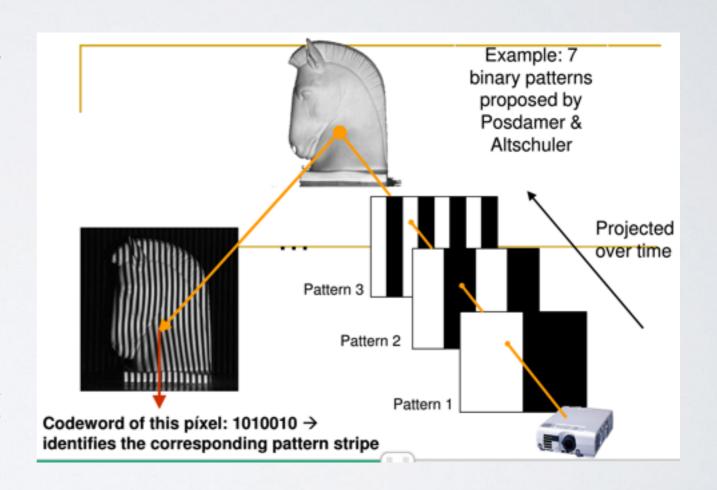
- · 根据拍摄次数不同:
  - Multiple-shot
    - 结果更精确可靠
  - Single-shot
    - 适合动态场景



- 二进制编码使用白跟黑条纹序 列依次投影到目标表面。
- N个patterns能产生2N个条纹



- · 每一个像素点都可以得到唯一的二进制编码。
- 投影到物体表面的二进制编码 因为物体的轮廓而变形。
- 找到编码之差,利用三角测量 法计算出高度。



• 优点: 实现简单

• 缺点: 精度跟投影仪跟摄像头的分辨率有关

相位轮廓测量术(PMP)

• 相位轮廓测量术(Phase-measuring profilometry, PMP):

投影一个正弦光栅团到待测物体表面

获取被物体高度所相位调制的光 栅图像

分析光栅, 提取相位

Phase stepping profilometry (PSP) Fourier transform profilometry (FTP)

Wavelet transform profilometry (WTP)

Spatial filtering profilometry (SFP)

相位展开,获得与物体高度等比例变化的连续相位分布

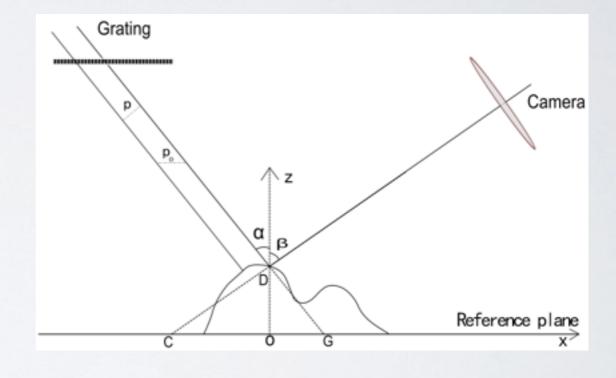
将展开了的相位分布映射到真实 世界的三维坐标系中

p: 原始正弦光栅图周期

po: 投影到参考平面的正弦光栅

周期

 $p = p_o \cdot \cos \alpha$ 



正弦函数: y=sinφ=sin(2πx/p+t)

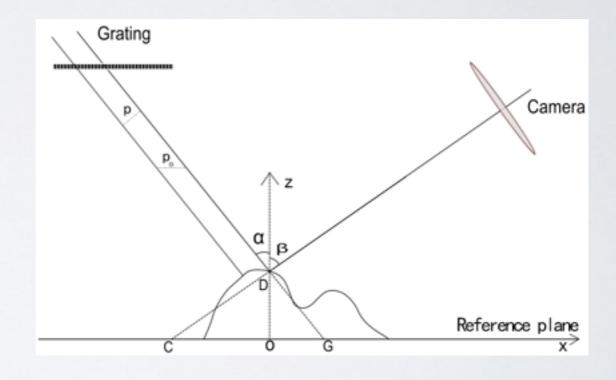
$$φ_0=0$$
 得 t = 0,  $φ_c=2\pi OC/p_0$ 

$$\varphi_{D} = \varphi_{G}$$
 (1)

$$\Delta \varphi_{cD} = \varphi_{c} - \varphi_{D} = \varphi_{c} - \varphi_{G}$$

$$= 2\pi OC/p_{o} - 2\pi OG/p_{o}$$

$$= 2\pi CG/p_{o} \qquad (2)$$



$$CG = OD(\tan\alpha + \tan\beta) \tag{3}$$

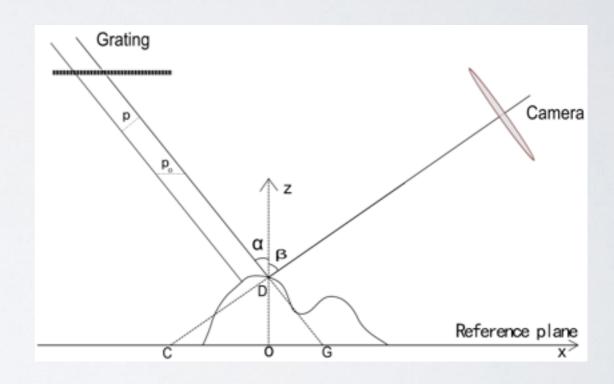
因为有 $\Delta \phi_{\text{CD}} = 2\pi \text{CG/p}_{\circ}$  (2)

由(2), (3)得:

 $OD = \Delta \phi_{cd} \cdot p_{o} / [2\pi (tan\alpha + tan\beta)]$ 

OD 即为物体在点 O 的高, 一般式为:

 $h(x,y) = [\varphi_{\circ}(x,y) - \varphi_{r}(x,y)] \cdot p_{\circ} / [2\pi(\tan\alpha + \tan\beta)]$ 



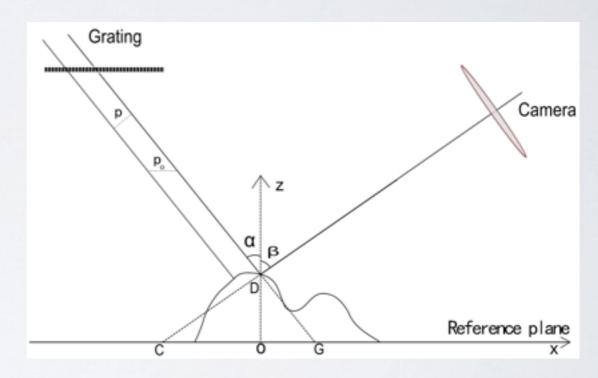
在实际系统中,β的值趋近于零,所以一般式:

$$h(x,y) = [\phi_{o}(x,y) - \phi_{r}(x,y)] \cdot p_{o} / [2\pi(\tan\alpha + \tan\beta)]$$

$$(4)$$

可改写为:

 $h(x,y) \approx [\phi_{o}(x,y) - \phi_{r}(x,y)] \cdot p_{o}/(2\pi tan\alpha)$ 



物体的高度信息可以通过提取投影在物体上的正弦图像相位值和投影在相应位置的水平面上的相位值计算所得。

如何提取相位值?

· 当在光照稳定, Camera 是线性的情况下,所拍摄的图像中某点 (x, y) 的光照强度 I(x, y) 能够表达为以下公式:

$$I(x, y) = B(x, y) + C(x, y) \cos \varphi(x, y)$$
(6)

B(x,y) 为背景光强,C(x,y) 为正弦光栅的幅度值, $\phi(x,y)$  为受物体高度调制后的相位值。I(x,y) 可以通过 Camera 获得。

Next: 消掉公式中的B(x,y) 相移 法

• 在相移法中,相位将移动 k(k≥3)次,每次移动相等的值 $\theta_k$ , $\theta_k<2\pi$ 。则公式(6)可以写成:

$$I_{k}(x, y) = B(x, y) + C(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y) + \theta_{k}]$$

$$= B(x,y) + C(x,y) [\cos\phi(x,y)\cos\theta_{k} + \sin\phi(x,y)\sin\theta_{k}]$$
(7)

· 令θ、=(k-1)π/2, k={1,2,3,4},代入公式(7), 有:

$$k = 1$$
,  $\theta_1 = 0$ , 有  $I_1(x, y) = B(x,y) + C(x,y)\cos\varphi(x,y)$   
 $k = 2$ ,  $\theta_2 = \pi/2$ , 有  $I_2(x, y) = B(x,y) + C(x,y)\sin\varphi(x,y)$   
 $k = 3$ ,  $\theta_3 = \pi$ , 有  $I_3(x, y) = B(x,y) + C(x,y)\cos\varphi(x,y)$   
 $k = 4$ ,  $\theta_4 = 3\pi/2$ , 有  $I_4(x, y) = B(x,y) + C(x,y)\sin\varphi(x,y)$ 

$$k = 1, \ \theta_1 = 0, \ \ \hat{\mathbf{a}} \qquad I_1(x,y) = B(x,y) + C(x,y)\cos\varphi(x,y) \qquad (9)$$

$$k = 2, \ \theta_2 = \pi/2, \ \ \hat{\mathbf{a}} \qquad I_2(x,y) = B(x,y) + C(x,y)\sin\varphi(x,y) \qquad (10)$$

$$k = 3, \ \theta_3 = \pi, \ \ \hat{\mathbf{a}} \qquad I_3(x,y) = B(x,y) + C(x,y)\cos\varphi(x,y) \qquad (11)$$

$$k = 4, \ \theta_4 = 3\pi/2, \ \ \hat{\mathbf{a}} \qquad I_4(x,y) = B(x,y) + C(x,y)\sin\varphi(x,y) \qquad (12)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{a}} = (9) \qquad -(11) \ddot{\mathbf{a}} \qquad \dot{\mathbf{a}} \qquad \dot{\mathbf{a}$$

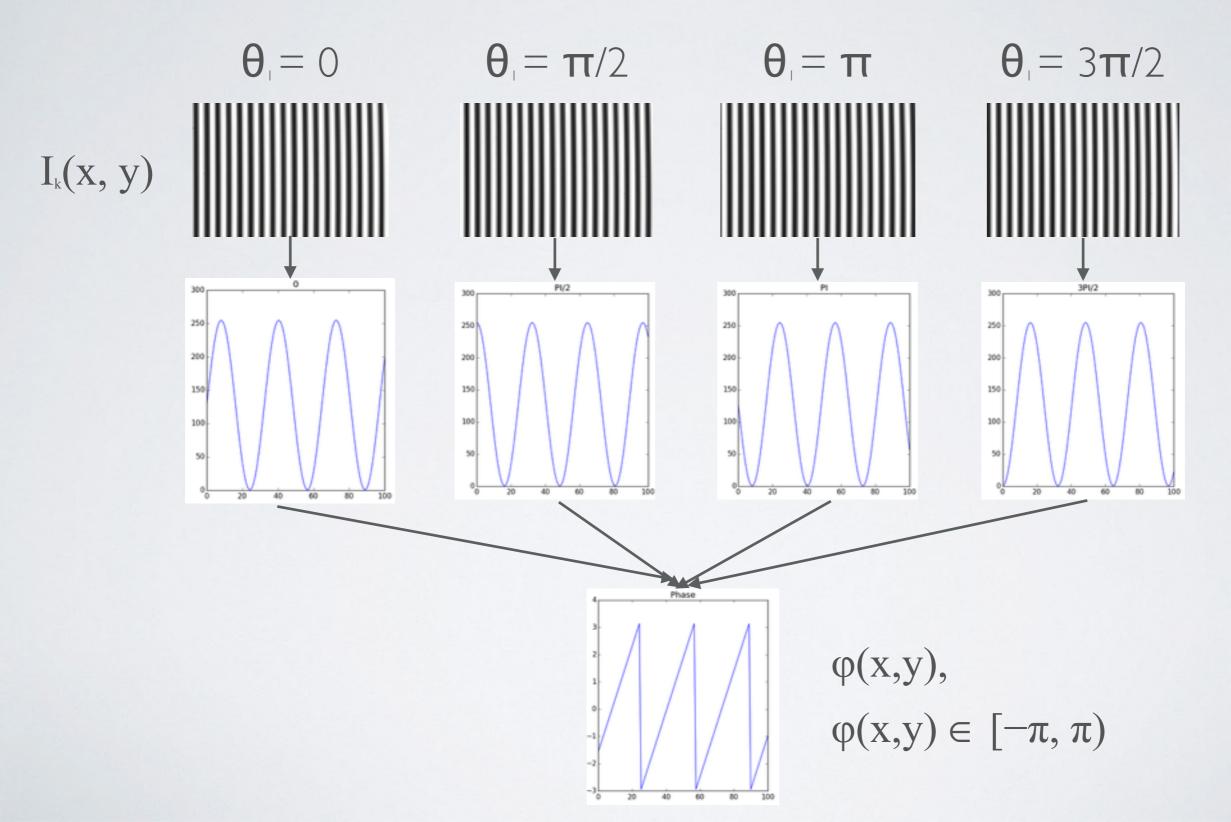
(15)

由( $I_1(x, y) = I_2(x, y) - I_2(x, y) - I_3(x, y)$ ]  $= I_4(x, y) - I_2(x, y)$ ]

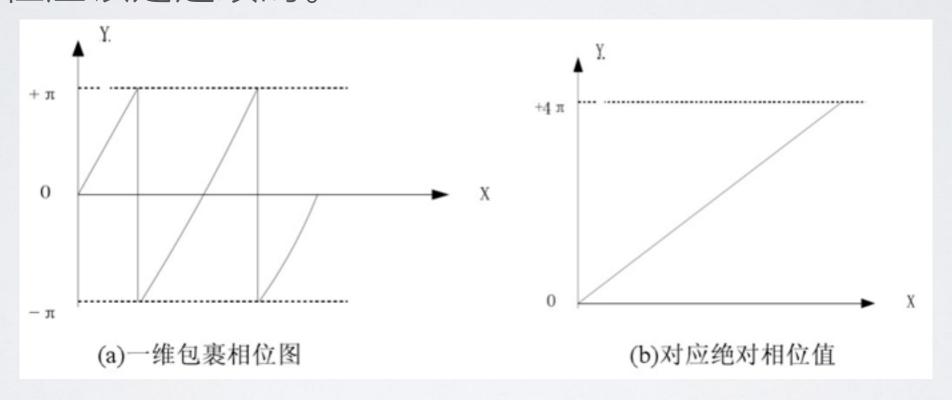
$$\phi(x,y) = \arctan\{[I_4(x,y) - I_2(x,y)] / [I_1(x,y) - I_3(x,y)]\}$$

$$\phi(x,y) \in [-\pi, \pi) \quad (16)$$

$$h(x,y) \approx [\phi_{o}(x,y) - \phi_{r}(x,y)] \cdot p_{o}/(2\pi \tan \alpha)$$
 (5)



• 在反正切计算中, 所得的结果总是在[-π, π)之间, 而真正的相位即 绝对相位应该是连续的。



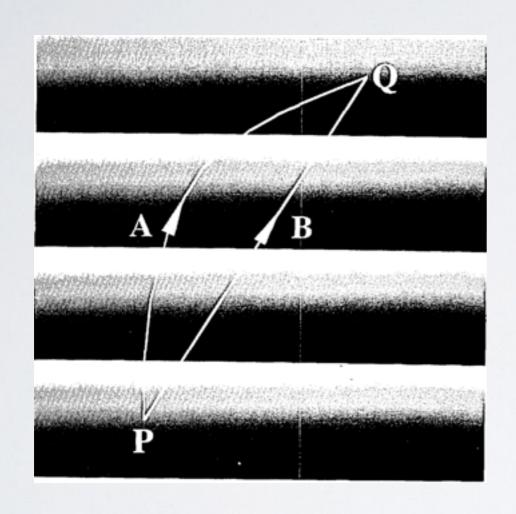
Next: 相位展开计算

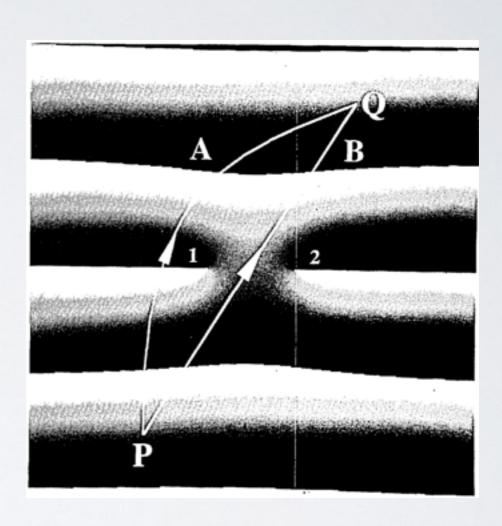
φ<sup>wrap</sup>表示被包裹的相位值,那么对相邻的两个相位φ<sup>wrap</sup><sub>1</sub>,φ<sup>wrap</sup><sub>2</sub>进行展开运算:

 $U\{\phi^{wrap}_{1},\ \phi^{wrap}_{2}\} = \phi^{wrap}_{1} - 2\pi NINT[(\phi^{wrap}_{1} - \phi^{wrap}_{2})/2\pi]$ 

NINT表示四舍五入到最接近的整数

$$\phi_s^{unwrap} = \sum_{t=1}^{s} U\{\phi_t^{wrap}, \phi_{t-1}^{wrap}\}\$$





#### 引用

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