摄像机模型

Lu Peng School of Computer Science, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

本课程三维重建篇所涉及的教学内容与课件参考了CS231A,

感谢CS231A课程团队在课程建设方面所做的工作!

Machine Vision Technology							
Semantic information				Metric 3D information			
Pixels	Segments	Images	Videos	Camera		Multi-view Geometry	
Convolutions Edges & Fitting Local features Texture	Segmentation Clustering	Recognition Detection	Motion Tracking	Camera Model	Camera Calibration	Epipolar Geometry	SFM
10	4	4	2	2	2	2	2

摄像机几何

- 针孔模型 & 透镜
- 摄像机几何
- 其他摄像机模型

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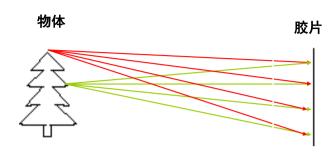
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摄像机几何

- 针孔模型 & 透镜
- 摄像机几何
- 其他摄像机模型

我们如何记录世界?



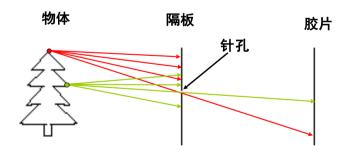
- 摄像机设计
 - 想法: 将胶片直接放置在物体前方?

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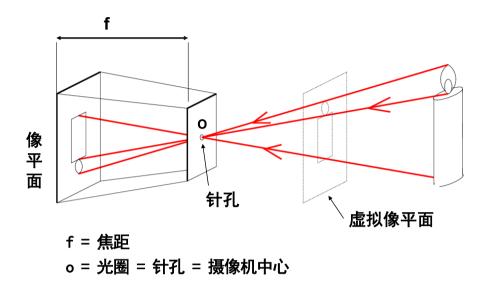
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针孔摄像机



• 添加屏障——减少模糊

针孔摄像机

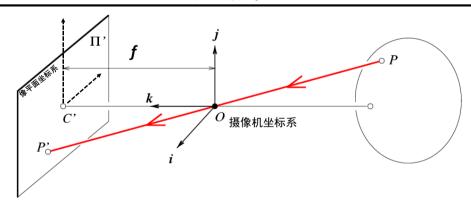


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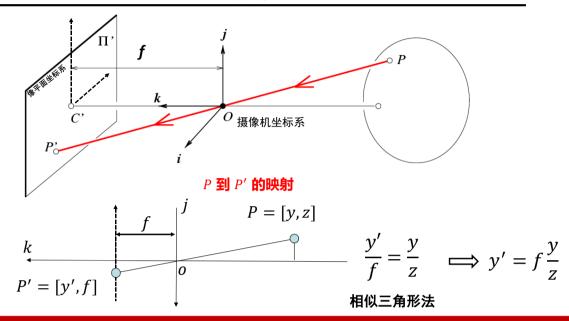
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针孔摄像机



针孔摄像机

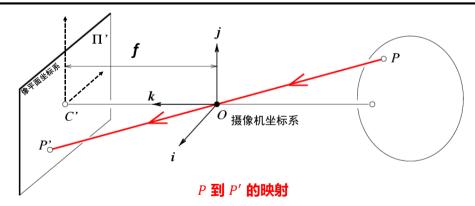


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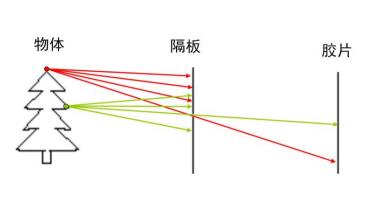
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针孔摄像机



$$P = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \to P' = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{cases} x' = f \frac{x}{z} \\ y' = f \frac{y}{z} \end{cases}$$

针孔摄像机





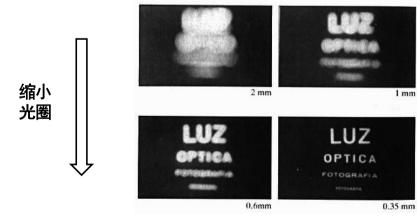
光圈的尺寸重要吗?

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针孔摄像机

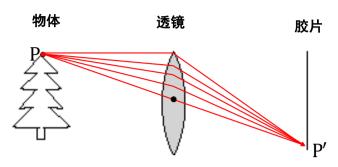


随着光圈减小,成像效果如何变化? (越来越清晰、越来越暗)

如何应对到达胶片的光线变少?

摄像机 & 透镜

增加透镜!!!



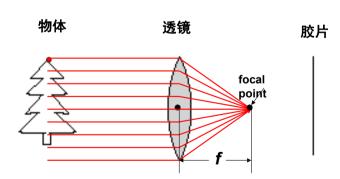
• 透镜将多条光线聚焦到胶片上,增加了照片的亮度

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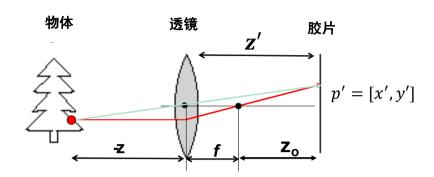
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摄像机 & 透镜



- 透镜将光线聚焦到胶片上
 - 所有平行于光轴的光线都会会聚到焦点,焦点到透镜中心的距离称为焦距。
 - 穿过中心的光线的方向不发生改变

近轴折射模型



根据折射定律:

$$f = \frac{R}{2(n-1)}$$

$$z' = f + z_0$$

$$\begin{cases} x' = z' \frac{x}{z} \\ y' = z' \frac{y}{z} \end{cases}$$

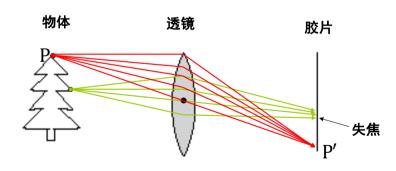
R为透镜球面半径, n为透镜折射系数

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透镜问题:失焦



- 透镜将光线聚焦到胶片上
 - 物体"聚焦"有特定距离
 - 景深

透镜问题:失焦



微距摄像!!!

- 透镜将光线聚焦到胶片上
 - 物体"聚焦"有特定距离
 - 景深

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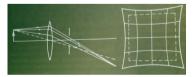
透镜问题: 径向畸变

- <mark>径向畸变</mark>: 图像像素点以畸变中心为中心点, 沿着径向产生的位置偏差, 从而导致 图像中所成的像发生形变

没有畸变



枕形



畸变像点相对于理想像点沿径向向外偏移,远离中心

桶形



畸变像点相对于理想点沿径向向中心靠拢



产生原因:光线在远离透镜中心的地方比靠近

中心靠拢 中心的地方更加弯曲 Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

摄像机几何

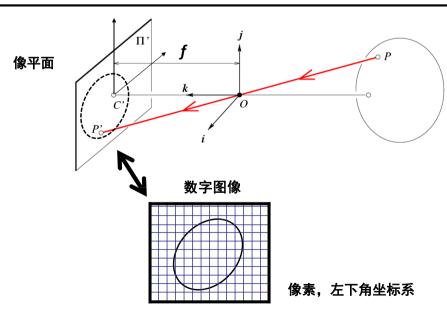
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像平面到像素平面

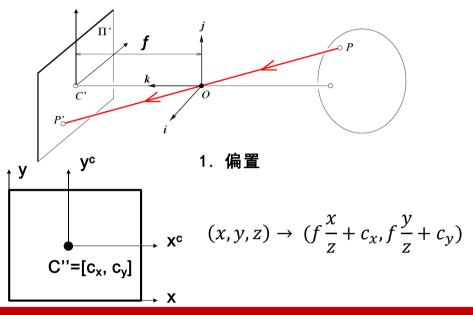


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像素坐标系

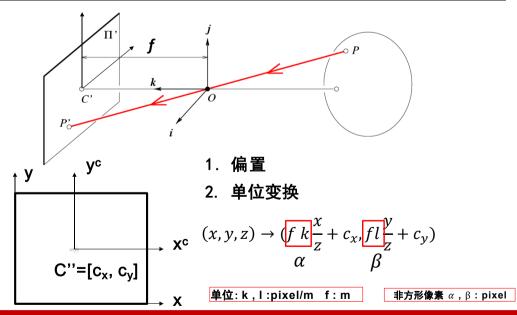


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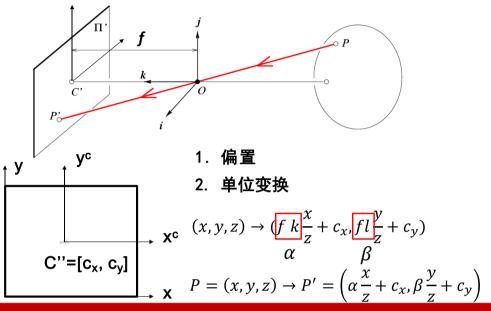
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像素坐标系



像素坐标系



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问题: P到P'的变换是线性的吗?

$$P = (x, y, z) \rightarrow P' = \left(\alpha \frac{x}{z} + c_x, \beta \frac{y}{z} + c_y\right)$$

齐次坐标

$$\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{H}$$

$$(x,y) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(x,y) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $(x,y,z) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

图像点的齐次坐标

空间点的齐次坐标

$$H \rightarrow E$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ w \end{array}\right] \Rightarrow (x/w, y/w)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ w \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (x/w, y/w) \qquad \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (x/w, y/w, z/w)$$

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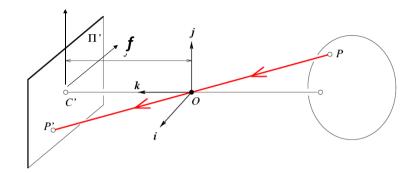
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齐次坐标系中的投影变换

$$P_{h}' = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha x + c_{x} z \\ \beta y + c_{y} z \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 & c_{x} & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & c_{y} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \nearrow P_{h}$$

齐次欧式
$$P'_h \rightarrow P' = (\alpha \frac{x}{z} + c_x, \beta \frac{y}{z} + c_y)$$

摄像机的投影矩阵



$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 & c_x & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & c_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = MP$$

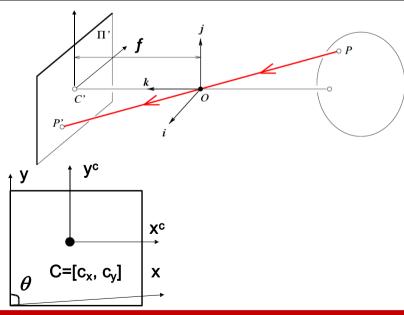
 $M = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha cot\theta & c_x & 0\\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{sin\theta} & c_y & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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摄像机偏斜

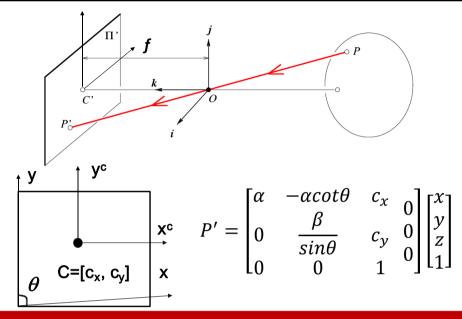


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摄像机偏斜

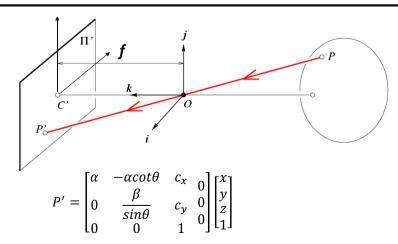


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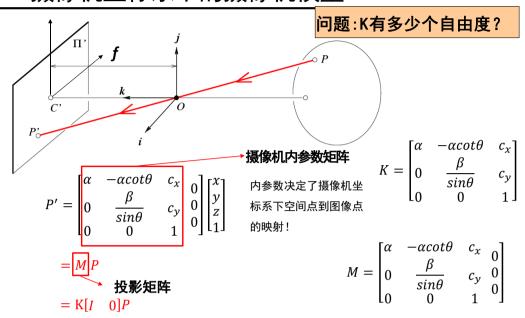
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摄像机坐标系下的摄像机模型



摄像机坐标系下的摄像机模型

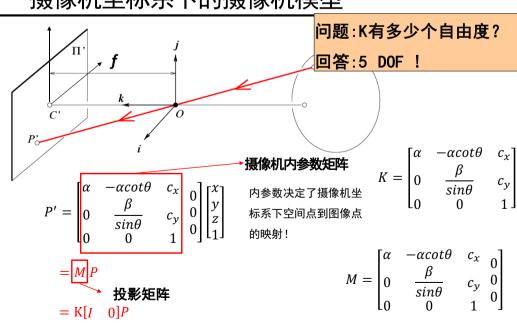


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摄像机坐标系下的摄像机模型



规范化投影变换

$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad P' = M P$$

P'欧式坐标为 $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{x}{z} \\ \frac{y}{z} \end{bmatrix}$

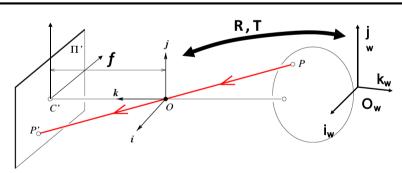
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha cot\theta & c_x & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{sin\theta} & c_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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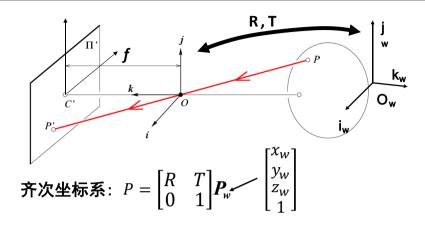
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世界坐标系



- 摄像机坐标系描述三维物体的空间信息是否方便?
- 如何将物体从世界坐标系转到摄像机坐标系?

摄像机外参数

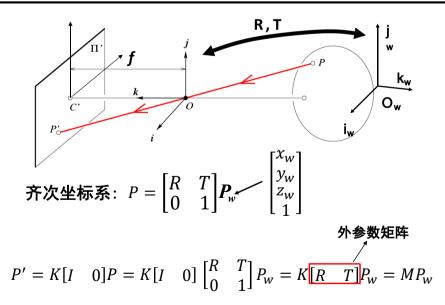


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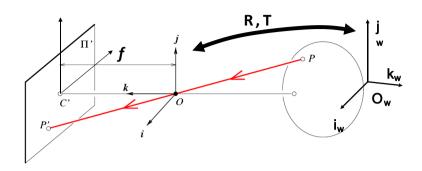
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摄像机外参数



摄像机几何



内部参数 外部参数
$$P' = K[I \quad 0]P = K[I \quad 0]\begin{bmatrix} R & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}P_w = K[R \quad T]P_w = MP_w$$

完整的摄像机模型!

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问题: 各个符号的物理意义及其维度分别是什么?

$$P' = K[I \quad 0]P = K[I \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} R & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P_w = K[R \quad T]P_w = MP_w$$

问题:投影矩阵M有多少个自由度?

内部参数 外部参数
$$P'=K[I\quad 0]P=K[I\quad 0]\begin{bmatrix}R&T\\0&1\end{bmatrix}P_w=K[R\quad T]P_w=MP_w$$

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问题:P'转换成欧式坐标该如何写?

内部参数 外部参数
$$P'=K[I\quad 0]P=K[I\quad 0]\begin{bmatrix}R&T\\0&1\end{bmatrix}P_w=K\begin{bmatrix}R&T\\R&T\end{bmatrix}P_w=MP_w=\begin{bmatrix}m_1\\m_2\\m_3\end{bmatrix}P_w$$

定理(Faugeras, 1993)

$$M = K[RT] = [KRKT] = [Ab]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

令 $M = (A \ b)$ 为3×4的矩阵, $a_i^T (i = 1,2,3)$ 表示由矩阵 A 的行

- M是透视投影矩阵的一个充分必要条件是 Det(A) ≠ 0
- M是零倾斜透视投影矩阵的一个充分必要条件是 Det(A) ≠ 0 且

$$(a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3) = 0$$

● M是零倾斜且宽高比为1的透视投影矩阵的一个充分必要条件是 Det(A) ≠ 0 且

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3) = 0 \\ (a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_1 \times a_3) = (a_2 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3) \end{cases}$$

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投影变换的性质

3D世界中的平行线在图 像中相交于"影消点"

- 1. 点投影为点
- 2. 线投影为线
- 3. 近大远小
- 4. 角度不再保持
- 5. 平行线相交



摄像机几何

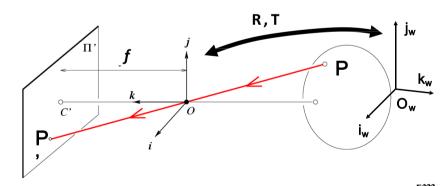
- 针孔模型 & 透镜
- 摄像机几何
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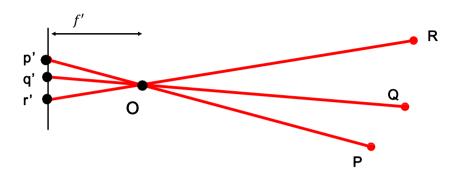
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透视投影摄像机



$$\begin{split} {P'}_{3\times 1} &= M P_w = K_{3\times 3} [R \quad T]_{3\times 4} P_{w4\times 1} & M = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix} P_w = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 P_w \\ m_2 P_w \\ m_3 P_w \end{bmatrix} & \stackrel{E}{\to} \left(\frac{m_1 P_w}{m_3 P_w}, \frac{m_2 P_w}{m_3 P_w} \right) \end{split}$$

透视投影摄像机

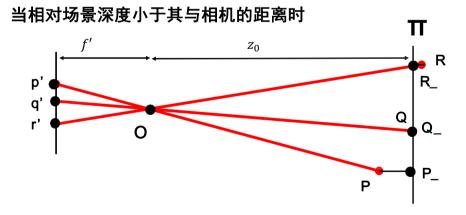


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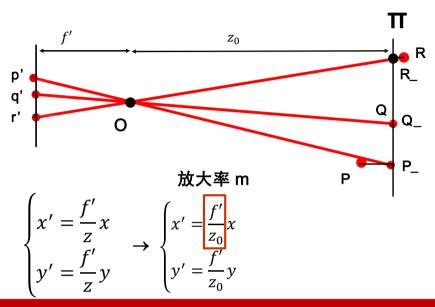
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弱透视投影摄像机



弱透视投影摄像机

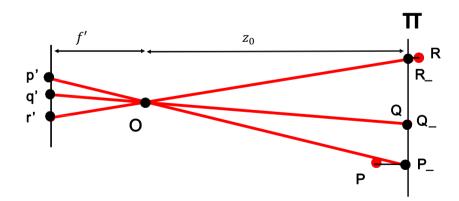


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弱透视投影摄像机



投影 (透视)

弱透视
$$M = K[R \ T] = \begin{bmatrix} A_{2\times 3} & b_{2\times 1} \\ v_{1\times 2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M = \begin{bmatrix} A & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

弱透视与透视投影摄像机

$$P' = MP_{w} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1} \\ m_{2} \\ m_{3} \end{bmatrix} P_{w} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1}P_{w} \\ m_{2}P_{w} \\ m_{3}P_{w} \end{bmatrix} \qquad M = \begin{bmatrix} A & b \\ v & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1} \\ m_{2} \\ m_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\mathbf{E}}{\rightarrow} \left(\frac{m_{1}P_{w}}{m_{3}P_{w}}, \frac{m_{2}P_{w}}{m_{3}P_{w}} \right)$$
 透视

$$\begin{split} P' &= M P_w = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix} P_w = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 P_w \\ m_2 P_w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} & M = \begin{bmatrix} A & b \\ v & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ & & & & & & & & & \\ \text{放 大 率} & & & & & & \\ \end{split}$$

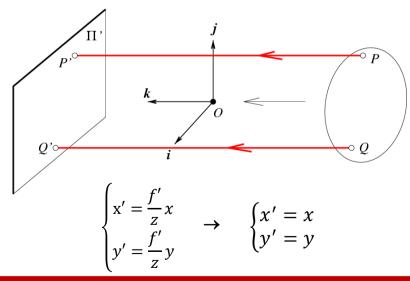
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正交投影摄像机

摄像机中心到像平面的距离无限远时



各种摄像机模型的应用场合

- 正交投影
 - 更多应用在建筑设计(AUTOCAD) 或者工业设计行业
- 弱透视投影在数学方面更简单
 - 当物体较小且较远时准确,常用于图像识别任务
- 透视投影对于3D到2D映射的建模更为准确
 - 用于运动恢复结构或SLAM

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