相机模型与投影变换

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浙江大学CAD&CG国家重点实验室



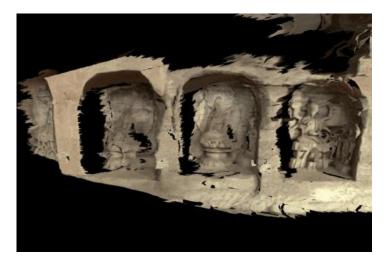
视频场景重建的流程



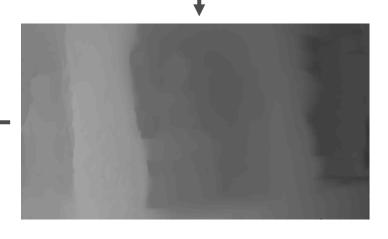
运动恢复 结构



深度恢复



三维重建



在原有的坐标上增加一个维度:

$$egin{bmatrix} x \ y \end{bmatrix}
ightarrow egin{bmatrix} x \ y \ 1 \end{bmatrix}
ightarrow egin{bmatrix} x \ y \ z \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

新增的维度并不会增加自由度:

$$(x, y, z, w)$$
 $w \neq 0 \rightarrow (x/w, y/w, z/w)$

使用2D坐标完成平移:

$$egin{aligned} x'
ightarrow egin{bmatrix} u' \ v' \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} u + t_u \ v + t_v \end{bmatrix} = x + t_u \end{aligned}$$

使用齐次坐标完成平移:

$$egin{aligned} x'
ightarrow egin{bmatrix} u' \ v' \ 1 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_u \ 0 & 1 & t_v \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} u \ v \ 1 \end{bmatrix} = Tx \end{aligned}$$

使用齐次坐标判断点是否在线上

$$l = egin{bmatrix} l_1 \ l_2 \ l_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

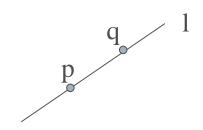
$$x^T l = \left[egin{array}{ccc} u & v & 1 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} l_1 \ l_2 \ l_3 \end{array}
ight] = 0$$

使用齐次坐标判断点是否在平面上

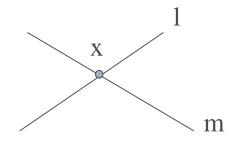
$$\pi = egin{bmatrix} n_1 \ n_2 \ n_3 \ d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^T\pi = \left[egin{array}{cccc} x & y & z & 1 \end{array}
ight] egin{bmatrix} n_1 \ n_2 \ n_3 \ d \end{array} = 0$$

■ 两个点定义一条直线: I = p × q



■ 两条直线定义一个点: x = l × m



使用齐次坐标完成平移和放缩:

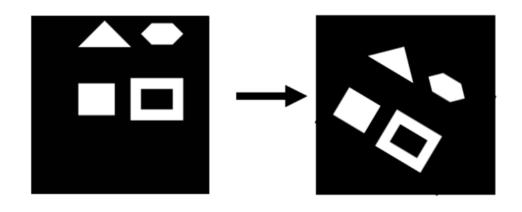
$$egin{aligned} x'
ightarrow egin{bmatrix} u' \ 1 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} s_u & 0 & s_u t_u \ 0 & s_v & s v_t v \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} u \ v \ 1 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} s_u & 0 & 0 \ 0 & s_v & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_u \ 0 & 1 & t_v \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} u \ v \ 1 \end{bmatrix} = STx \end{aligned}$$

使用齐次坐标完成旋转和平移:

$$x' \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u' \\ v' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & t_u \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & t_v \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_u \\ 0 & 1 & t_v \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = TRx$$

等距变换

2D的等距变换具有三自由度,这种变换是保距离的

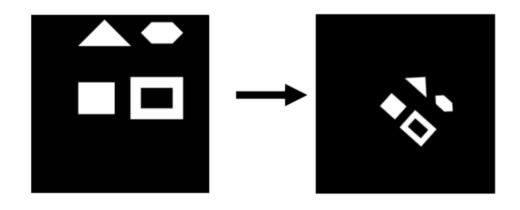


$$egin{bmatrix} u' \ v' \ 1 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} R & t \ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} u \ v \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

R为旋转矩阵, t为平移向量

相似变换

2D的相似变换具有四自由度,这种变换是保角度的

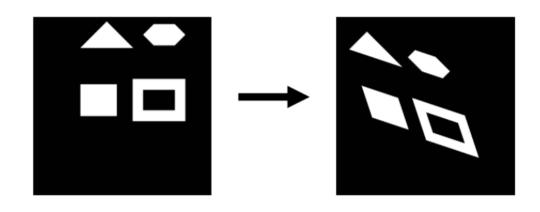


$$\left[egin{array}{c} u' \ v' \ 1 \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{c} sR & t \ 0 & 1 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} u \ v \ 1 \end{array}
ight]$$

s为相似变换因子

仿射变换

2D的仿射变换具有六自由度,这种变化是保平行的

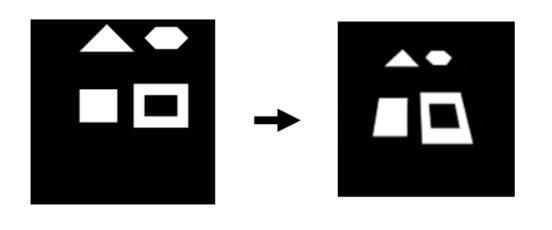


$$\left[egin{array}{c} u' \ v' \ 1 \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{cc} A & t \ 0 & 1 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} u \ v \ 1 \end{array}
ight]$$

$$A = egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = R(heta)R(-\phi)SR(\phi) \hspace{1cm} S = egin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 \ 0 & s_y \end{bmatrix}$$

射影变换

2D的射影变换具有八自由度,这种变化是保同线性的



$$egin{bmatrix} u' \ v' \ 1 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} A & t \ v & b \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} u \ v \ 1 \end{bmatrix} \hspace{1cm} H = egin{bmatrix} A & t \ v & b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = egin{bmatrix} A & t \ v & b \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} h_1 & h_2 & h_3 \ h_4 & h_5 & h_6 \ h_7 & h_8 & h_9 \end{bmatrix} & x' = Hx \ & u_2 = rac{h_1 u + h_2 v + h_3}{h_7 u + h_8 v + h_9} \ & v_2 = rac{h_1 u + h_2 v + h_3}{h_4 u + h_5 v + h_6} & \end{pmatrix}$$

展开两个等式中得到:

$$h_1 u_1 + h_2 u_2 + h_3 - h_7 u_1 u_2 - h_8 v_1 u_2 - h_9 u_2 = 0$$

$$h_4 u_1 + h_5 u_2 + h_6 - h_7 u_1 v_2 - h_8 v_1 v_2 - h_9 v_2 = 0$$

$$h_{1}u_{1} + h_{2}u_{2} + h_{3} - h_{7}u_{1}u_{2} - h_{8}v_{1}u_{2} - h_{9}u_{2} = 0$$

$$h_{4}u_{1} + h_{5}u_{2} + h_{6} - h_{7}u_{1}v_{2} - h_{8}v_{1}v_{2} - h_{9}v_{2} = 0$$
(1)

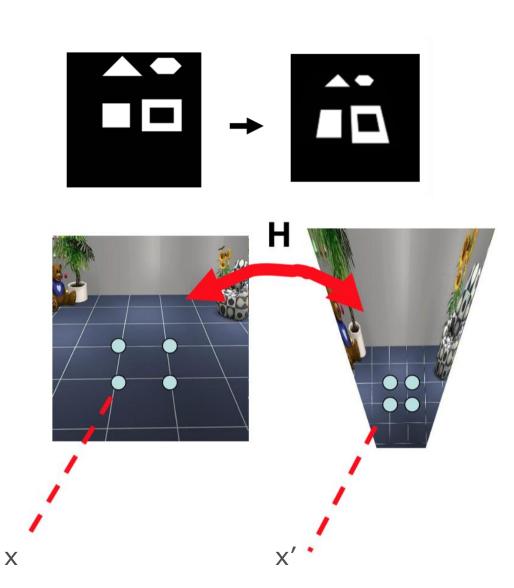
我们使用下述表示

$$A_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} u_{1} & v_{1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -u_{1}u_{2} & -v_{1}u_{2} & -u_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u_{2} & v_{2} & 1 & -u_{1}v_{2} & -v_{1}v_{2} & -v_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{h}^{\bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} h_{1} & h_{2} & h_{3} & h_{4} & h_{5} & h_{6} & h_{7} & h_{8} & h_{9} \end{pmatrix}$$

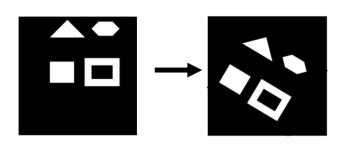
则等式(1)可以改写成如下形式:

$$A_i \mathbf{h} = 0$$



 $A_i \mathbf{h} = 0$

2D齐次坐标的线性变换









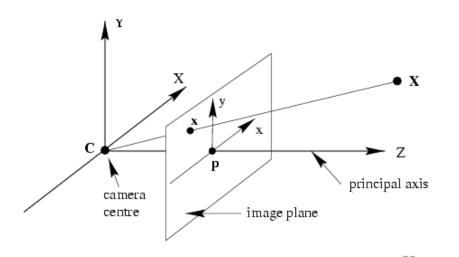
$$\left[egin{array}{c} u' \ v' \ 1 \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{cc} R & t \ 0 & 1 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} u \ v \ 1 \end{array}
ight]$$

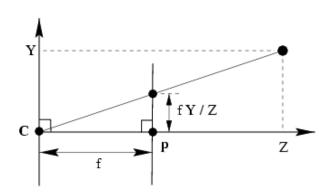
$$\left[egin{array}{c} u' \ v' \ 1 \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{cc} sR & t \ 0 & 1 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} u \ v \ 1 \end{array}
ight]$$

$$\left[egin{array}{c} u' \ v' \ 1 \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{cc} A & t \ 0 & 1 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} u \ v \ 1 \end{array}
ight]$$

$$egin{bmatrix} u' \ v' \ 1 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} A & t \ v & 1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} u \ v \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

针孔相机模型



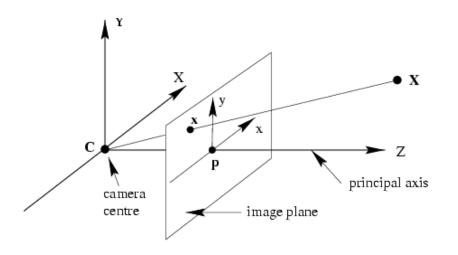


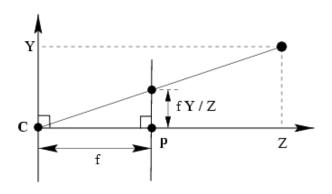
投影方程:

$$x = f\frac{X}{Z}$$
$$y = f\frac{Y}{Z}$$

齐次坐标表示:

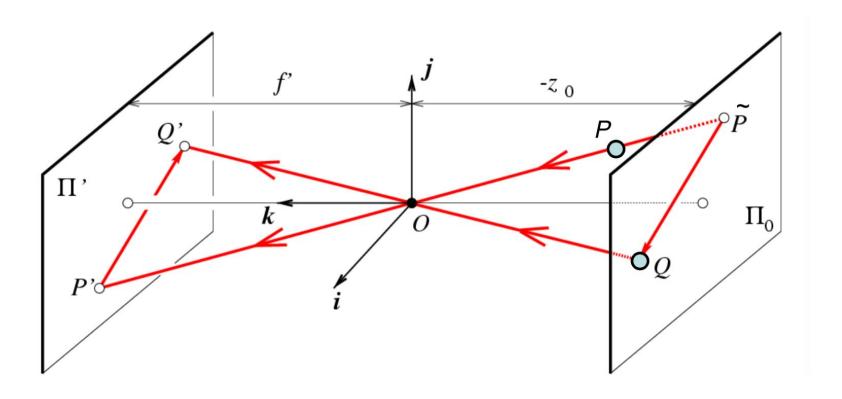
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ f \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$





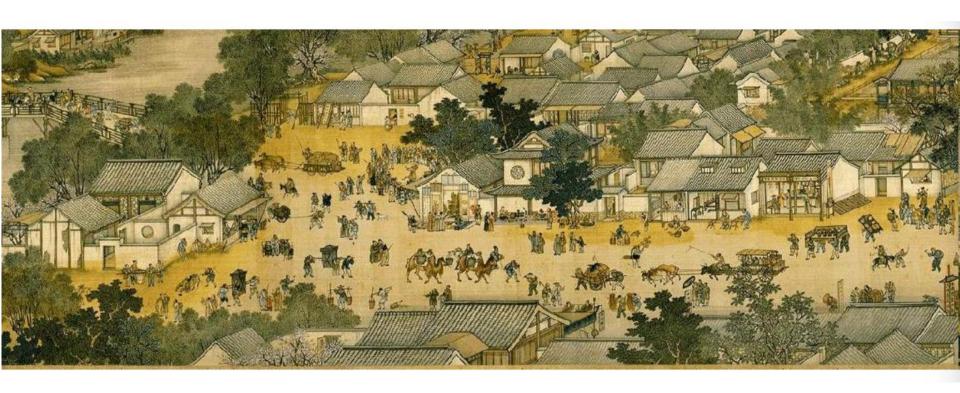
$$\begin{pmatrix} fX \\ fY \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f & & & \\ & f & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & 1 & & 0 \\ & & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

弱透视投影



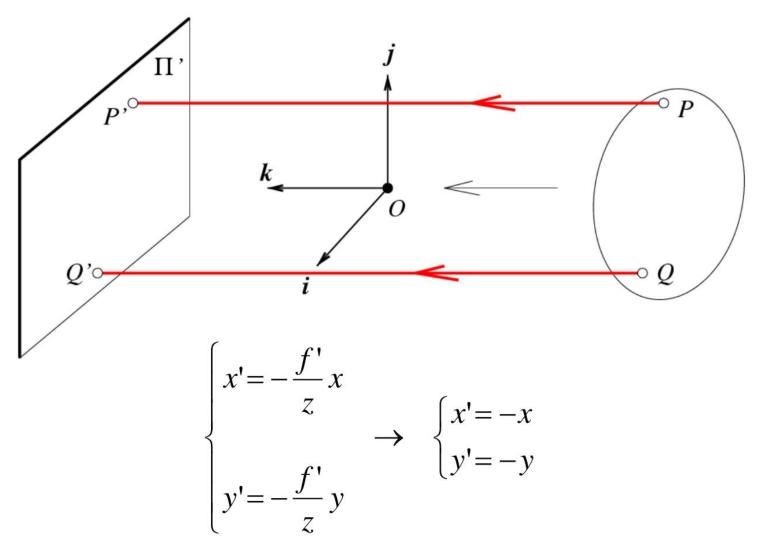
$$(u,v)=(-frac{x}{z},-frac{y}{z})
ightarrow (u,v)=(-mx,-my)$$

弱透视投影

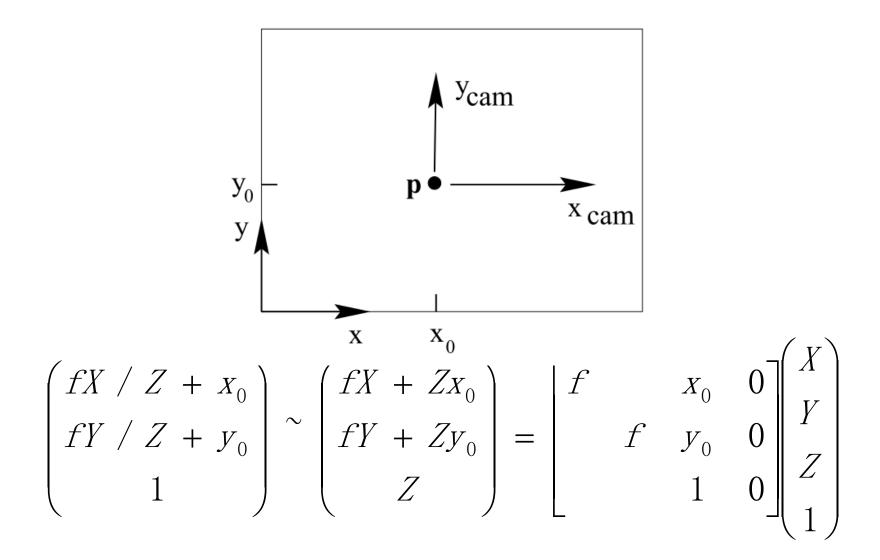


清明上河图节选

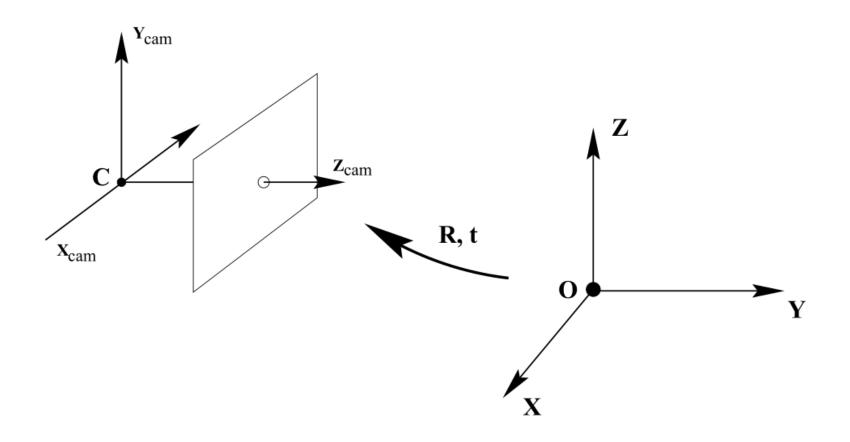
正交投影



主点的偏移



相机的外部参数



透视相机模型

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & s & c_x \\ 0 & f_y & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = K[R \mid t]$$

径向畸变

• 比如鱼眼镜头:



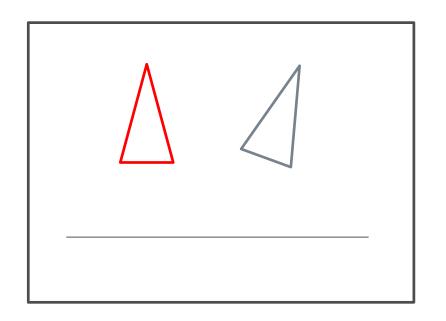
• 数学模型:

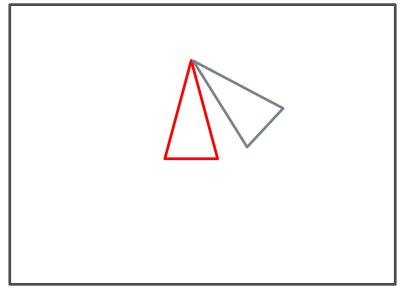
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} f_x & s & c_x \\ 0 & f_y & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}^{\mathsf{T}} & -\mathbf{R}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{t} \\ 0_3^{\mathsf{T}} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R} (x, y) = (1 + K_1(x^2 + y^2) + K_2(x^2 + y^2)^2 + \dots) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

径向畸变矫正例子



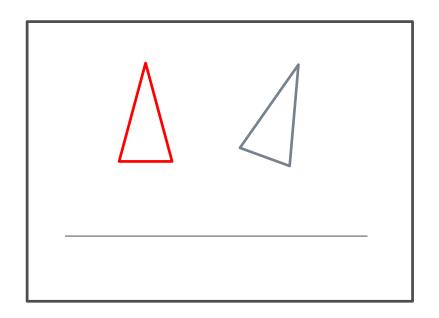




拍摄平面

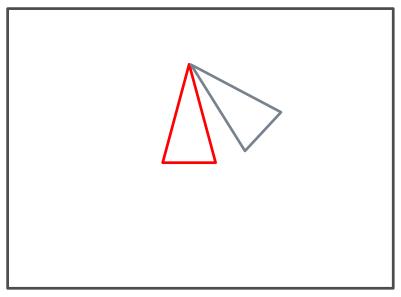
纯旋转

$$c \begin{pmatrix} u_2 \\ v_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 & h_2 & h_3 \\ h_4 & h_5 & h_6 \\ h_7 & h_8 & h_9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ v_1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

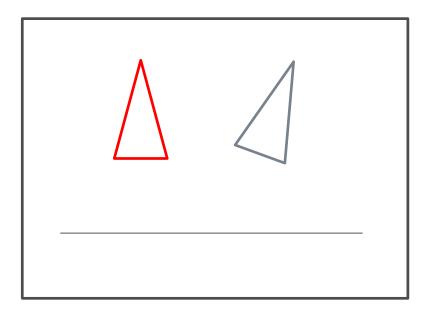


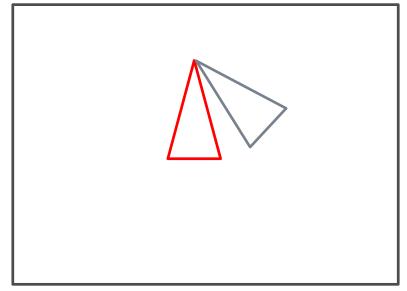












拍摄平面

$$\pi = \left[egin{array}{c} \mathbf{n} \ d \end{array}
ight]$$

$$H=K_2(R-rac{tn}{d})K_1^{-1}$$

纯旋转

$$H = K_2 R K_1^{-1}$$

向量外积的矩阵表示

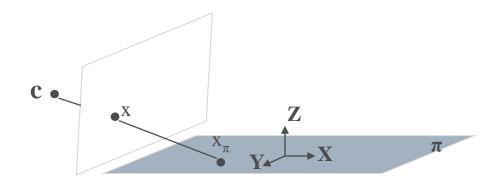
向量的外积 v×x 可以被表示为矩阵乘法形式

マン
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v} \end{bmatrix}_{\times} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v \end{bmatrix}_{\times} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -v_z & v_y \\ v_z & 0 & -v_x \\ -v_y & v_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- [v] × 是一个 3 × 3 秩为2的斜对称矩阵.
- v 是矩阵[v]×的零向量: v × v = [v]×v = 0.

平面射影变换



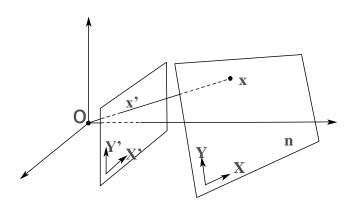
选择该平面作为世界坐标系的Z=0的平面,那么3 ×4的摄影矩阵可以被归约:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} & p_{14} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} & p_{24} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} & p_{34} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{14} \\ p_{21} & p_{21} & p_{24} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{34} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中该3×3 的矩阵代表了从一个平面到另一个平面的变换

射影变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \\ x_3' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$



x = Hx, 其中 H 是一个 3×3 非奇异的齐次矩阵.

- 在使用透视相机成像时,这是一种常用的变换来构建世界和成像平面之间的关系
- 射影变换又被称为具有单应性或共线性。
- H拥有8个自由度

多视图几何

- 运动恢复结构
 - 从多张图片或者视频序列中自动回复相机参数和场景三维结构



双视图几何

3D???





双视图几何

3D???

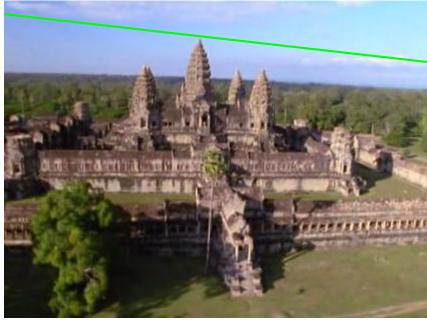




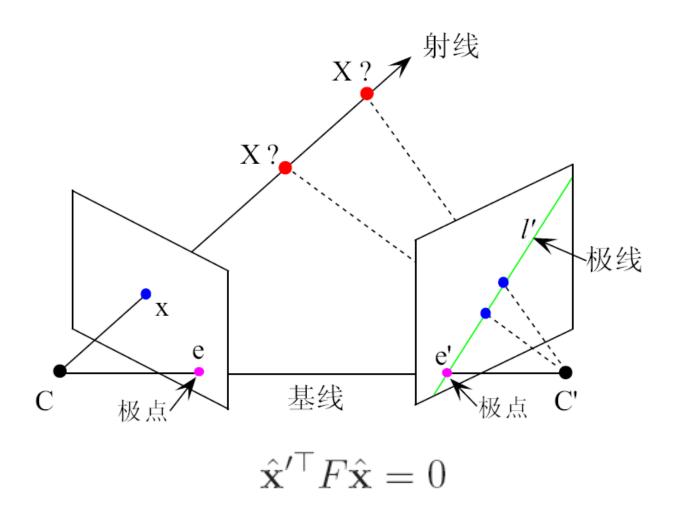
双视图几何

3D: 极线几何





极线几何



• 只跟两个视图的相对相机姿 态和内参有关

$$F = K_2^{-T}[t]_{\times} R K_1^{-1}$$

- F是一个3 × 3 秩为2的矩阵
- Fe = 0
- 7个自由度
- 最少7对匹配点就可以求解

 - 八点法

极线 Х 基线 七点法

射线

OpenCV: cvFindFundamentalMat()

八点法求解基础矩阵

根据对极几何关系,基本矩阵 F 满足

$$\hat{x}'^{\top} F \hat{x} = 0$$

若设 $\mathbf{f} = (f_{11}, f_{12}, f_{13}, f_{21}, f_{22}, f_{23}, f_{31}, f_{32}, f_{33})^{\mathsf{T}}$

那么对极几何关系又可以写作:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{x}_1' \hat{x}_1 & \hat{x}_1' \hat{x}_2 & \hat{x}_1' & \hat{x}_2' \hat{x}_1 & \hat{x}_2' \hat{x}_2 & \hat{x}_2' & \hat{x}_1 & \hat{x}_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{f} = 0$$

若存在 n 对对应点, F 应满足如下的线性系统:

$$A\mathbf{f} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x}'_{11}\hat{x}_{11} & \hat{x}'_{11}\hat{x}_{12} & \hat{x}'_{11} & \hat{x}'_{12}\hat{x}_{11} & \hat{x}'_{12}\hat{x}_{12} & \hat{x}'_{12} & \hat{x}_{11} & \hat{x}_{12} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \hat{x}'_{n1}\hat{x}_{n1} & \hat{x}'_{n1}\hat{x}_{n2} & \hat{x}'_{n1} & \hat{x}'_{n2}\hat{x}_{n1} & \hat{x}'_{n2}\hat{x}_{n2} & \hat{x}'_{n2} & \hat{x}_{n1} & \hat{x}_{n2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{f} = 0$$

基础矩阵

- f 为 9 维向量, 若要有解, rank(F) 至多为 8
 - 在 rank(F) = 8 时, f 的方向是唯一的
 - 通过至少 8 对对应点,可恰好得到使 f 方向唯一的 F
- $f \to F$ 的右零空间的基向量,可用 SVD(F) 求得
- 当对应点超过8对时且可能有外点时,我们一般先使用 RANSAC方法来求解并筛选出内点,并求解得到最优的F*。

基础矩阵

• 在得到初解后,我们一般还要根据所有内点对F做非线性优化,其中g为距离度量函数, x_i, x_i' 为匹配点对:

$$\underset{F}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i} g(x_i, x_i')$$

- · 一般使用LM算法来优化该目标函数。
- 常见的两种距离度量
 - 辛普森距离
 - 对称极线距离

基础矩阵

- 一阶几何误差(first-order geometric error),又名辛普森距离(Sampson distance):
 - 令 $e = x_i'^T F x_i$, $J = \frac{\delta(x_i'^T F x_i)}{\delta x_i}$ 则第 i 对对应点的辛普森距离为 $\frac{e^T e}{JJ^T} = \frac{(x_i'^T F x_i)^2}{JJ^T} = \frac{(x_i'^T F x_i)^2}{(F x_i)_1^2 + (F x_i)_2^2 + (F^T x_i'^T)_1^2 + (F^T x_i'^T)_2^2}$
- 对称极线距离(symmetric epipolar distance),它形式上与辛普森距离很像,但是度量的是点到极线的距离:

$$\frac{(x_i'^T F x_i)^2}{(F x_i)_1^2 + (F x_i)_2^2} + \frac{(x_i'^T F x_i)^2}{(F^T x_i'^T)_1^2 + (F^T x_i'^T)_2^2}$$