

Homework3 ROI

胡成成 2101210578

Question

二选一:

- 1. 为了降低成本和体积,一些光电产品在设计时常采用计算替代复杂的光学修正。现有一指采集设备有效窗口尺寸为32mm X 32mm,直接获取带有窗口的图像。请对图像进行修正,得到640X640无形变的指纹图像。
- 2. 打印棋盘格,尝试标定自己的手机相机,获取手机镜头参数,然后根据标定矩阵矫正所拍的照片。

Answer

选择第一题:

• 程序:原始图片的大小793*445,ROI区域: inimage[0:403, 20:787]

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
import time
inimage = cv2.imread("finger.jpg", 1)
cv2.imshow("finger.jpg", inimage)
print(inimage.shape)
# allocating image space color ROI [ymin:ymax, xmin:xmax]
ROIimg = inimage[0:403, 20:787] # for cinema
cv2.imwrite("finger_ROI.jpg", ROIimg)
col, row, ch = ROIimg.shape
print(col, row, ch)
# set the source point in source image
inpoints = np.float32([(0, 0), (767, 0), (50, 403), (737, 403)]) # p1,p2,p3,p4, 可以在ROI中取点,也可以直接从原图中取点;变换时输入提取参考点数组的图像
# inpoints=np.float32([(180,71),(341,49),(183,146),(338,166)])#p1,p2,p3,p4
outpoints = np.float32([(0, 0), (639, 0), (0, 639), (639, 639)]) # <math>p'1, p'2, p'3, p'4
# get Transform parameters
Trans = cv2.getPerspectiveTransform(np.array(inpoints), np.array(outpoints))
# Transform
start = time.time()
transimg = cv2.warpPerspective(ROIimg, Trans, (640, 640)) # 输出图像可以改变,但变换关系不变
end = time.time()
print("time=", end - start)
```

Homework3 ROI 1

```
cv2.imshow('ROI', ROIimg)
cv2.imshow('output', transimg)

cv2.imshow('output', transimg)

while 1:
    key = cv2.waitKey(1)
    if key > 0:
        break

cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

• 输出图像

• ROI



o Out

Homework3 ROI 2



• 遇到问题:改作业未遇到问题,就是找点比较繁琐

Homework3 ROI 3