Sep 26, 2016

Active stereo vision system for object position estimation

Lab Seminar

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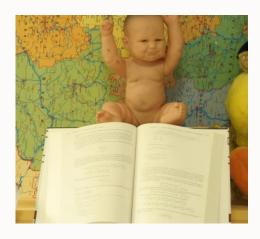
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Introduction

Conventional Stereo Vision

Conventional Stereo Vision

: Stereo vision is the extraction of 3D information from digital images, such as obtained by a CCD camera. **By comparing information about a scene from two vantage points**, 3D information can be extracted by examination of the relative positions of objects in the two panels. This is similar to the biological process **stereopsis**.





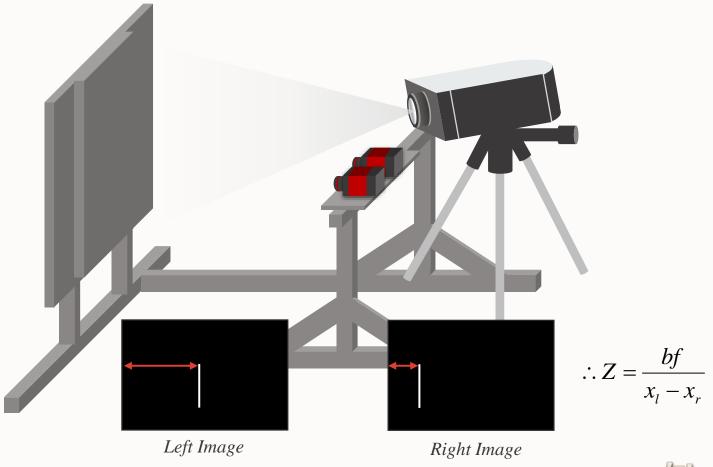


Introduction

Active Stereo Vision

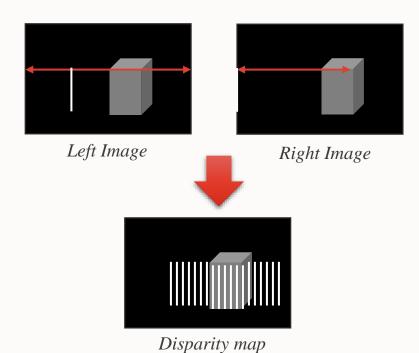
Active Stereo Vision

: The active stereo vision is a form of stereo vision which actively employs a light such as a laser or a structured light to simplify the stereo matching problem.



Line Scanning, Phase Shifting, Binary Code

Line Scanning



$$\therefore Z = \frac{bf}{x_l - x_r}$$

Line Scanning, Phase Shifting, Binary Code

Phase Shifting – Three step algorithm

$$I_{1}(x, y) = I'(x, y) + I''(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y) - \alpha]$$

$$I_{2}(x, y) = I'(x, y) + I''(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y)]$$

$$I_{3}(x, y) = I'(x, y) + I''(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y) + \alpha]$$

Using the trigonometric addition identities

cf. Four step algorithm
$$I_4 - I_2 = 2I''(x, y) \sin[\phi(x, y)]$$

$$I_1 - I_3 = 2I''(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y)]$$

$$\frac{I_4 - I_2}{I_1 - I_3} = \frac{\sin[\phi(x, y)]}{\cos[\phi(x, y)]} = \tan[\phi(x, y)]$$

$$\begin{split} I_{1}(x,y) &= I'(x,y) + I''(x,y) \big\{ \cos[\phi(x,y)] \cos(\alpha) + \sin[\phi(x,y) \sin(\alpha)] \big\} \\ I_{2}(x,y) &= I'(x,y) + I''(x,y) \cos[\phi(x,y)] \\ I_{3}(x,y) &= I'(x,y) + I''(x,y) \big\{ \cos[\phi(x,y)] \cos(\alpha) - \sin[\phi(x,y) \sin(\alpha)] \big\} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} I_1 - I_3 &= 2I''(x, y) \sin[\phi(x, y)] \sin(\alpha) \\ I_2 - I_1 &= I''(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y)] \{1 - \cos(\alpha)\} - I''(x, y) \sin[\phi(x, y)] \sin(\alpha) \\ I_2 - I_3 &= I''(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y)] \{1 - \cos(\alpha)\} + I''(x, y) \sin[\phi(x, y)] \sin(\alpha) \\ 2I_2 - I_1 - I_3 &= 2I''(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y)] \{1 - \cos(\alpha)\} \end{split}$$

Line Scanning, Phase Shifting, Binary Code

Phase Shifting – Three step algorithm

$$I_{1} - I_{3} = 2I''(x, y) \sin[\phi(x, y)] \sin(\alpha)$$

$$2I_{2} - I_{1} - I_{3} = 2I''(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y)] \{1 - \cos(\alpha)\}$$

$$\frac{I_{1} - I_{3}}{2I_{2} - I_{1} - I_{3}} = \frac{2I''(x, y) \sin[\phi(x, y)] \sin(\alpha)}{2I''(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y)] \{1 - \cos(\alpha)\}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin[\phi(x, y)] \sin(\alpha)}{\cos[\phi(x, y)] \{1 - \cos(\alpha)\}} = \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{1 - \cos(\alpha)} \tan(\phi(x, y))$$

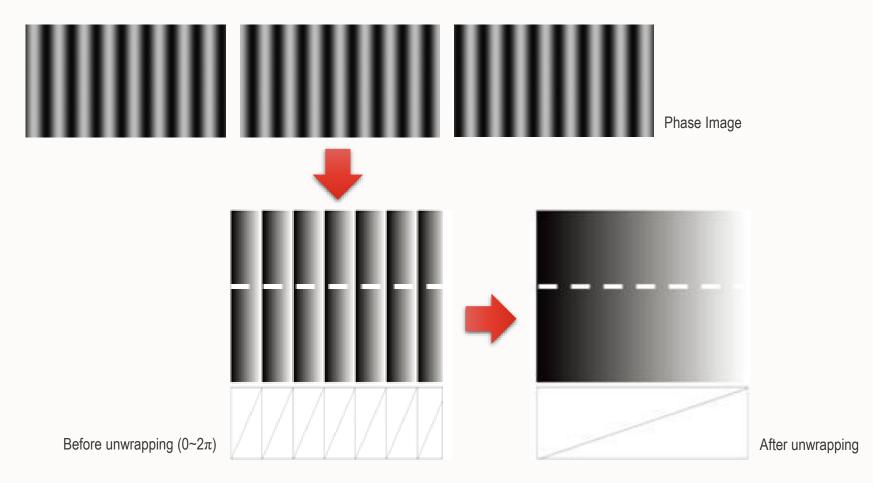
$$\phi(x, y) = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \left[\frac{1 - \cos(\alpha)}{\sin(\alpha)} \right] \frac{I_{1} - I_{3}}{2I_{2} - I_{1} - I_{3}} \right\}$$

$$when \alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\phi(x, y) = \tan^{-1} \left(\sqrt{3} \frac{I_{1} - I_{3}}{2I_{2} - I_{1} - I_{3}} \right)$$

Line Scanning, Phase Shifting, Binary Code

Phase Shifting – Three step algorithm



Line Scanning, Phase Shifting, Binary Code

Binary Code

 $2^n = X$ n: the number of image X: resolution

eg. 1024x768 : 10 images

																x8 x4 x2 x1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	
0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

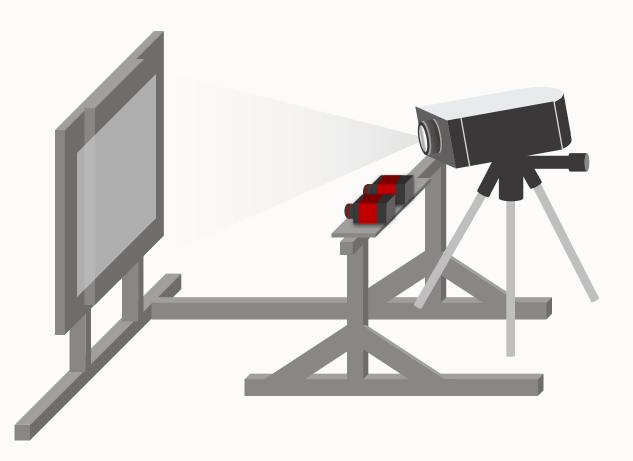


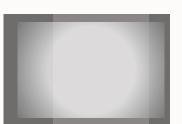






Projector Intensity Correction



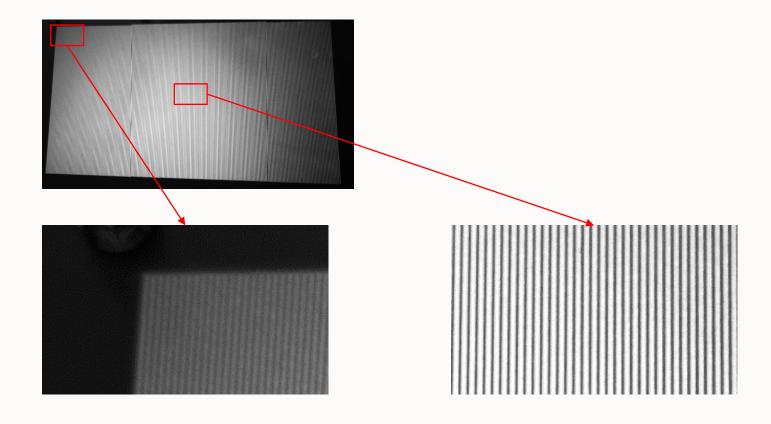


Left Image



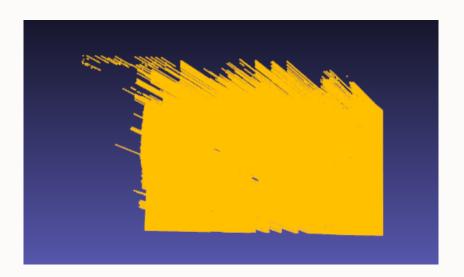
Right Image

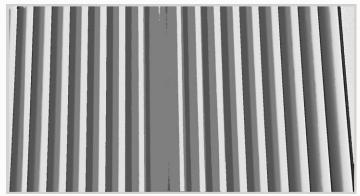
Projector Intensity Correction

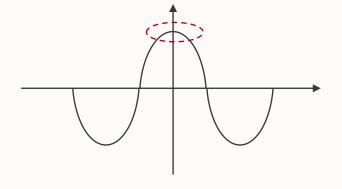


Projector Intensity Correction

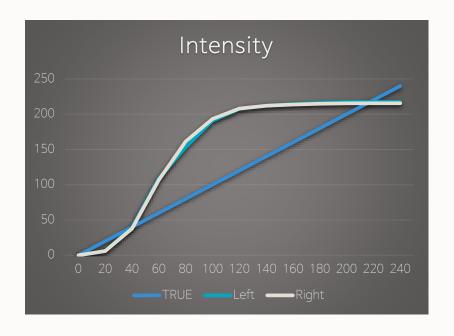


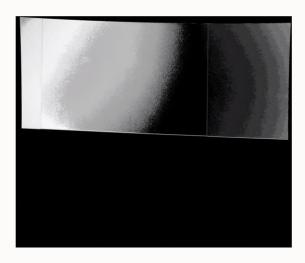


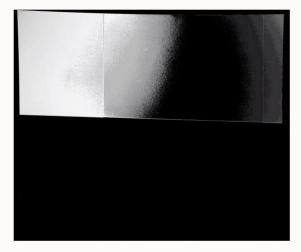




Projector Intensity Correction







Projector Intensity Correction

Projector Intensity Correction

Observed Intensity:

0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	1	2	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0

8	8	10	8	7
9	10	10	10	7
9	10	12	10	8
9	10	10	8	7
8	8	10	7	6

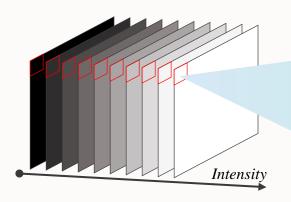
	48	50	50	49	48	
	50	56	58	58	52	
Ī	50	55	59	57	54	
Ī	50	56	57	57	53	
Ī	49	49	50	49	49	
-						•

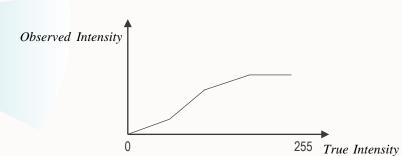
True Intensity:

0

10

50





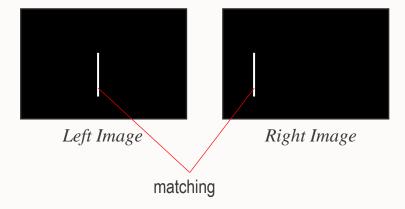
data size: 256x4240x2824x2



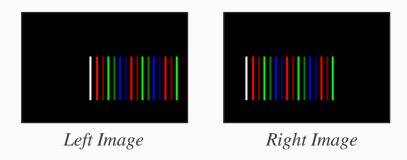
Periodic Color Code

Periodic Color Code

Stereo matching using line scanning



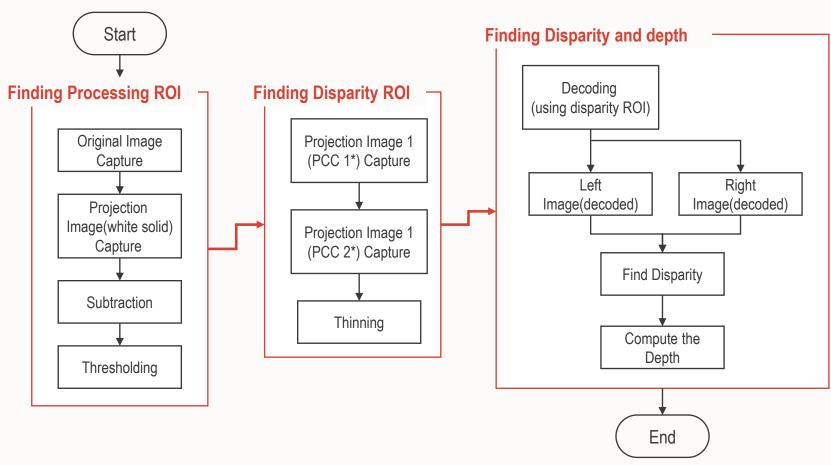
Stereo matching using periodic color code



matching using coded pattern

Periodic Color Code

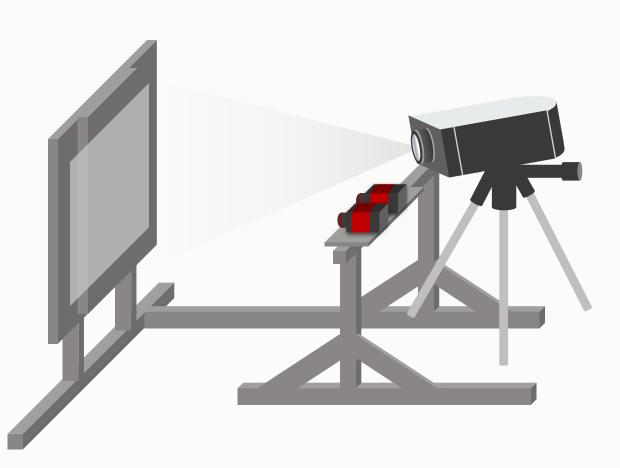
Flow Chart

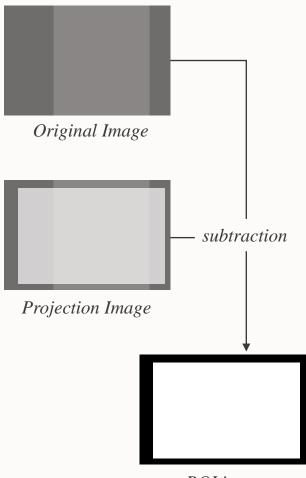


*PCC : Periodic Color Code

Periodic Color Code

Processing ROI





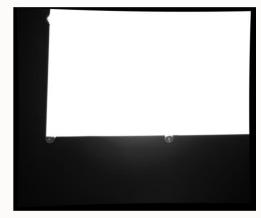
ROI image

Periodic Color Code

Processing ROI

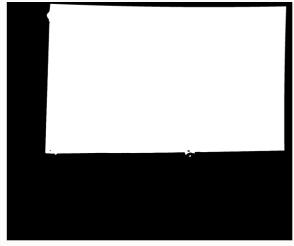


Original Image



Projection Image

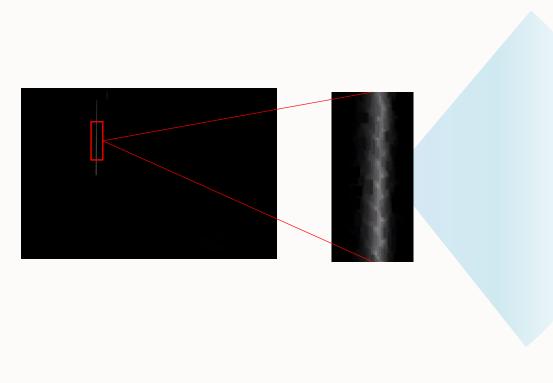


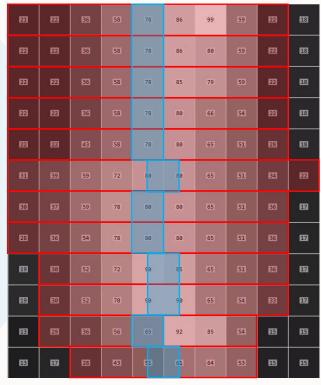


Processing ROI

Periodic Color Code

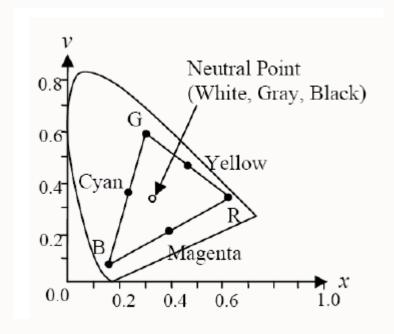
Disparity ROI

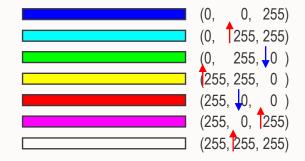




Periodic Color Code

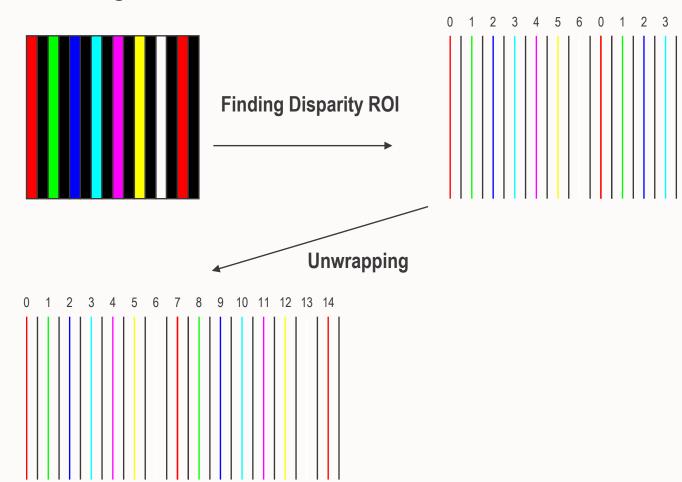
Decoding





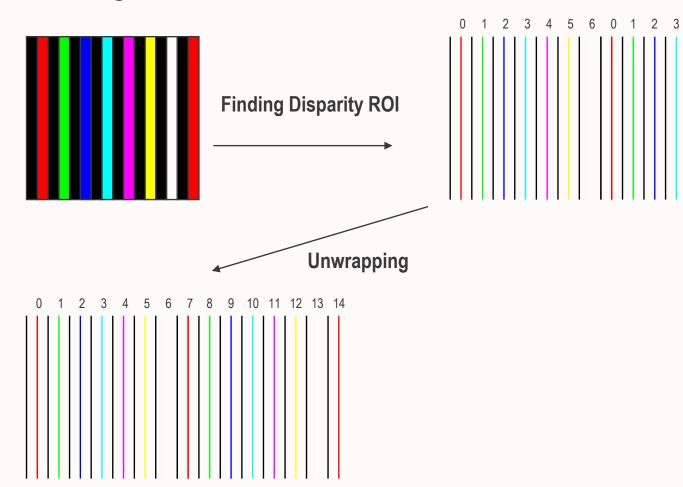
Periodic Color Code

Decoding



Periodic Color Code

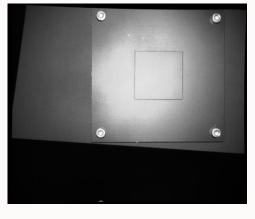
Decoding

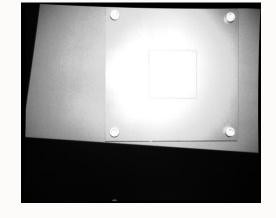


Experimental Results

Intensity Correction



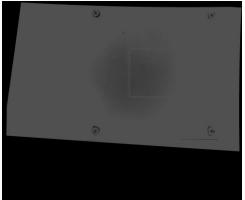




Corrected:



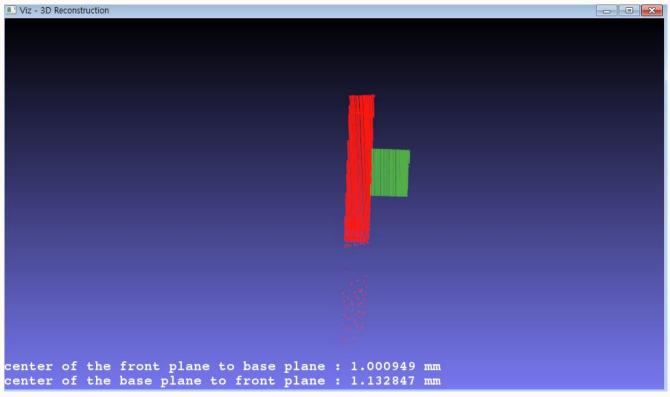
True Intensity: 51



True Intensity: 81

Experimental Results

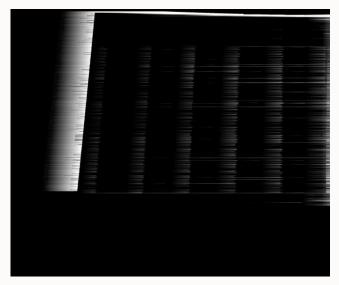
Line Scan method



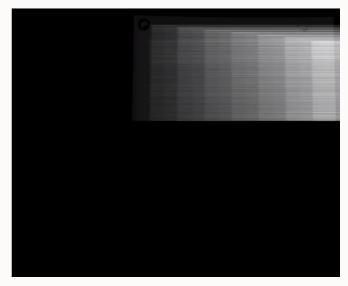
2448x2048

Experimental Results

Phase Shifting method



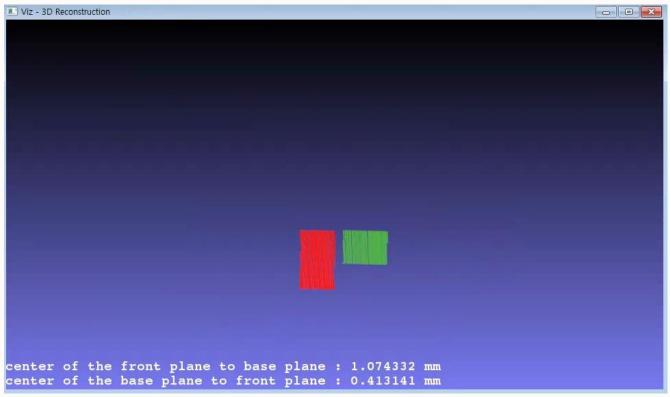
Uncorrected unwrapping



Corrected unwrapping

Experimental Results

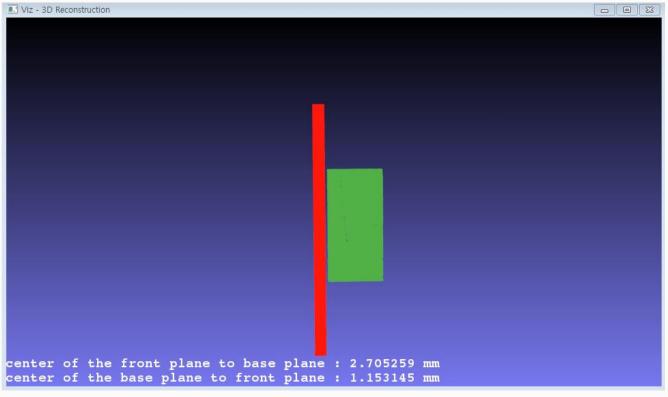
Phase Shifting method



2448x2048

Experimental Results

Binary Code method



2448x2048

Conclusion

- Measure the 1mm thick object
- Perform the intensity correction of projector
- Propose the PCC method

