

机器视觉测量与建模

Machine vision based surveying and modelling



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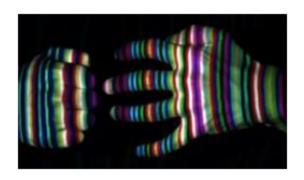
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6. 双目立体视觉

- 6.1 双目视觉系统介绍
- 6.2 密集匹配
- 6.3 结构光三维成像

Structured Light



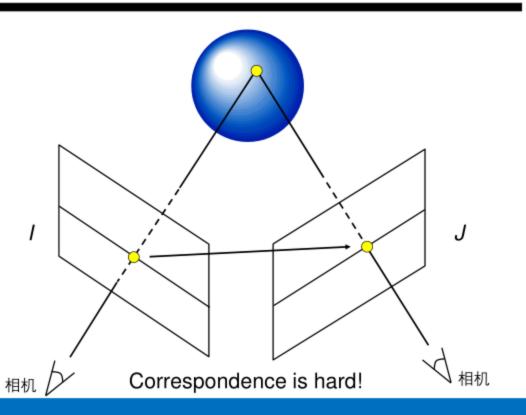


Ref: Slides from Levoy, Rusinkiewicz, Bouguet, Perona



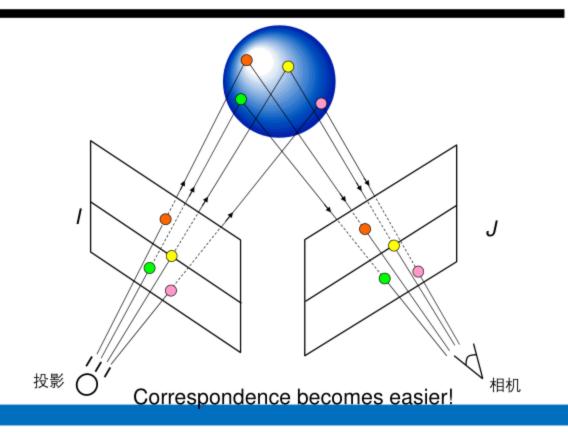


Stereo Triangulation





Structured Light Triangulation





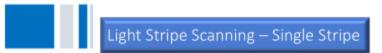
Structured Light Reconstruction

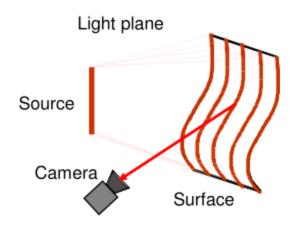


3D 模型

特性分析

2D图像



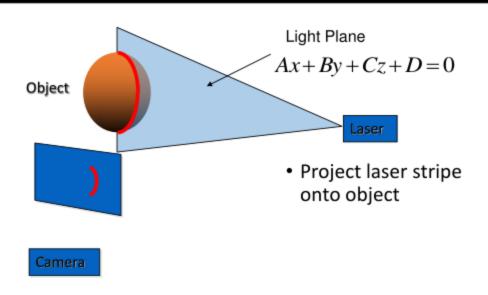




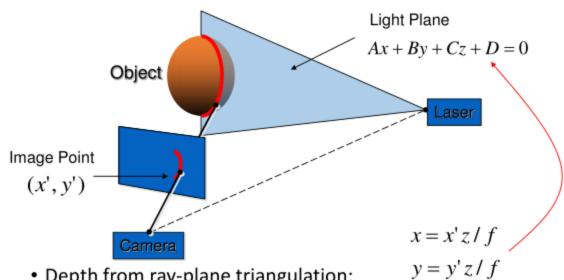
- · Optical triangulation
 - Project a single stripe of laser light
 - Scan it across the surface of the object
 - This is a very precise version of structured light scanning
 - Good for high resolution 3D, but needs many images and takes time

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Triangulation



Triangulation



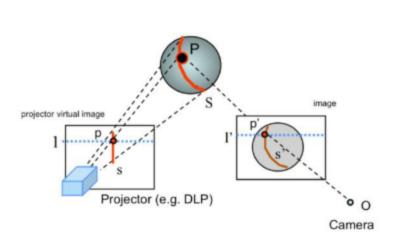
- Depth from ray-plane triangulation:
 - · Intersect camera ray with light plane

$$z = \frac{-Df}{Ax' + By' + Cf}$$



Light Stripe Scanning – Single Stripe

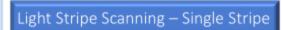
Use controlled ("structured") light to make correspondences easier

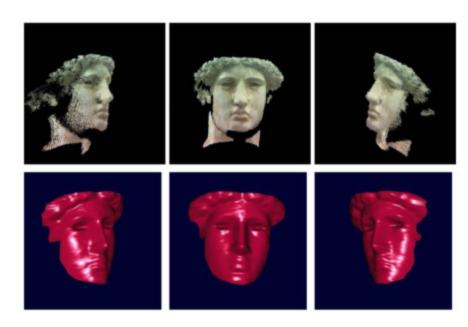


图像中同一扫描线上激光点之间的视差 决定了激光点在物体上的三维坐标



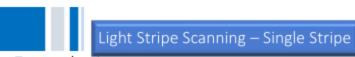




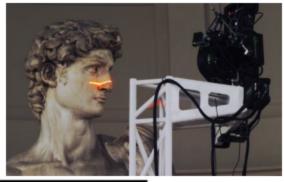


优点 + very accurate < 0.01 mm 缺点 − more than 10sec per scan

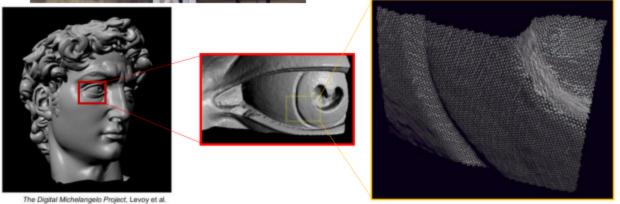
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Example: Laser scanner



Digital Michelangelo Project http://graphics.stanford.edu/projects/mich/





Light Stripe Scanning – Single Stripe

工业测量 应用

Structured light is the projection of a light pattern (ray, plane, grid, encoded light, and so forth) under calibrated geometric conditions onto an object whose shape needs to be recovered.

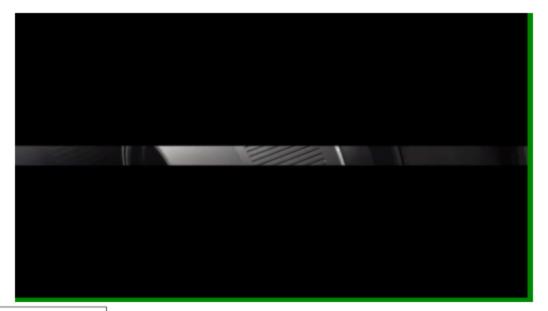


网络视频播放

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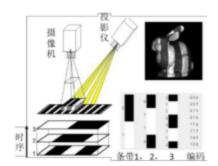
工业测量 应用

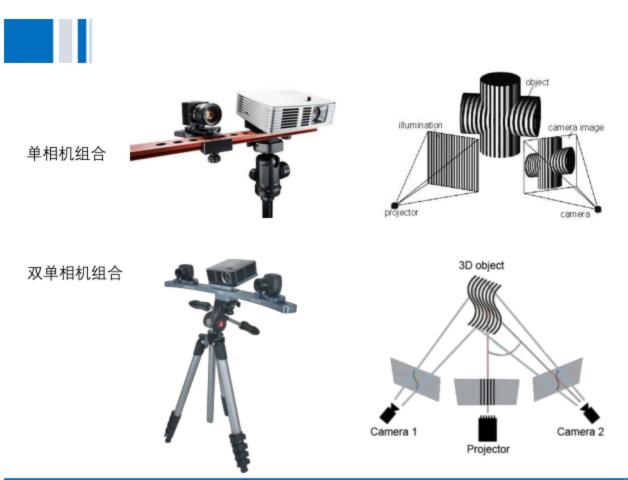


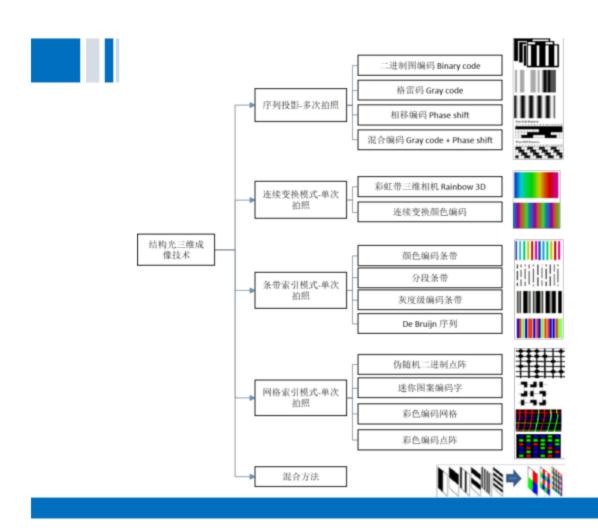
网络视频播放



- Project multiple stripes simultaneously
- Correspondence problem: which stripe is which?
- Common types of patterns:
 - 1. Binary coded light striping
 - 2. Gray/color coded light striping





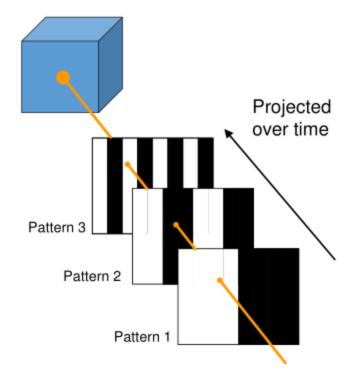




Faster:

Example:

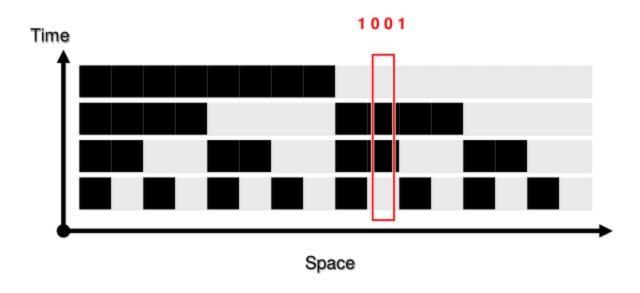
3 binary-encoded patterns which allows the measuring surface to be divided in 8 subregions



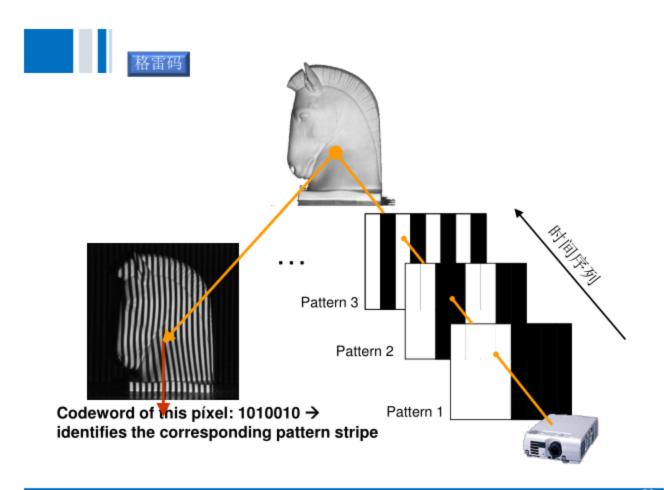


· Assign each stripe a unique illumination code over time

格雷码的转换过程中只需进行一次位运算,而普通二进制码可能需要 多次位运算来转换。

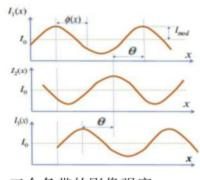


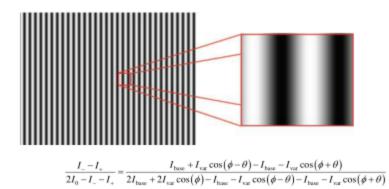
[Posdamer 82]





相移法编码



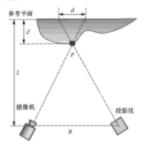


三个条带的影像强度

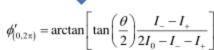
$$I_{-}(x, y) = I_{\text{base}}(x, y) + I_{\text{var}}(x, y)\cos(\phi(x, y) - \theta)$$

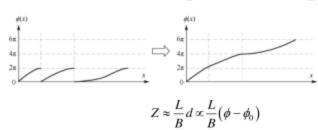
$$I_0(x, y) = I_{\text{base}}(x, y) + I_{\text{var}}(x, y) \cos(\phi(x, y))$$

$$I_{+}(x, y) = I_{\text{base}}(x, y) + I_{\text{var}}(x, y)\cos(\phi(x, y) + \theta)$$





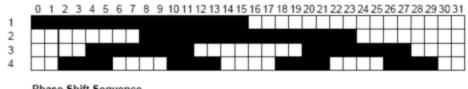




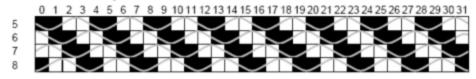
混合方式: 相移法+格雷码

相移技术主要存在的问题是相位展开方法只提供相对展开,而不能求 解绝对相位。如果两个表面的不连续性大于 2π ,则基于相位展开的任 何方法都无法正确地展开这两个互相关联的表面之间的关系。这些通常 被称为"整周期模糊度的问题,可以通过结合使用灰度码投影技术和相 移技术来解决。

Gray Code Sequence



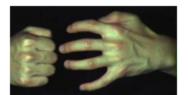
Phase Shift Sequence

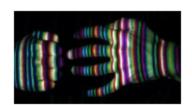


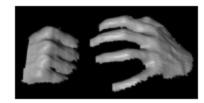
上例中,在32个条带编码序列中结合灰度码投影和相移的示例。

- 灰度码确定不存在任何模糊性的相位的绝对范围
- 同时相移提供的亚像素分辨率超过了灰度码提供的条带数

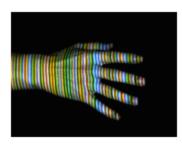


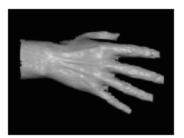






Works despite complex appearances





Works in real-time and on dynamic scenes

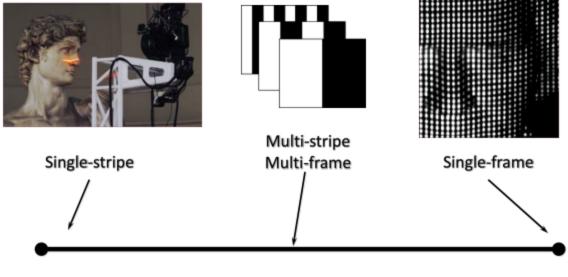
- Need very few images (one or two).
- But needs a more complex correspondence algorithm

[Zhang et al]

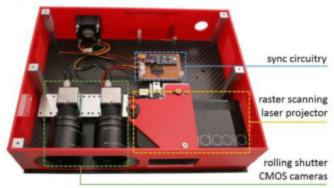
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Continuum of Triangulation Methods



Slow, robust Fast, fragile



Measure photons selectively [O'Toole et al., SIGGRAPH 2015]



南京理工大学智能计算成像实验室(SCILab)

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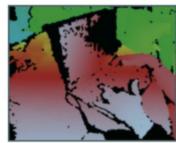
Active stereo - the kinect sensor



- Infrared laser projector combined with a CMOS sensor
- Captures video data in 3D under any ambient light conditions.



Pattern of projected infrared points to generate a dense 3D image



Depth map

Source: wikipedia



3D Model Acquisition Pipeline

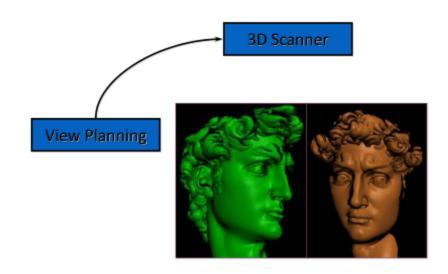
3D Scanner



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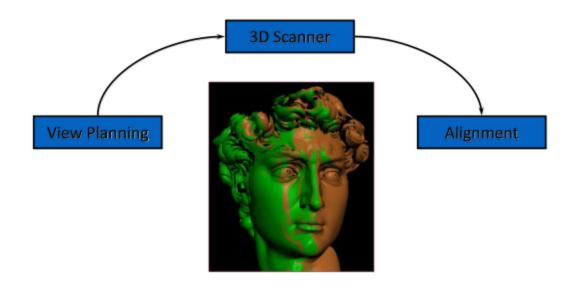


3D Model Acquisition Pipeline





3D Model Acquisition Pipeline



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3D Model Acquisition Pipeline

