CV Assignment-1

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Part-A

Getting the values from real world and image using manual measurement and MATLAB values.

```
y=[66,90.4,114.8,139.2,163.6,188,212.4,236.8,261.2,285.6,310]
y=[x-36 for x in y]
x=[0,5,16,25,35,45,56,65,75,85,90]
z=[0,24.4,48.8,73.2,97.6,122,146.4,170.8,195.2,219.6,244]
v=[1344.76729191090,1310.58206330598,1277.66295427902,1244.74384525205,
1211.82473622509,1180.17174677608,1145.98651817116,1115.59964830012,
1082.68053927315,1049.76143024619,1018.10844079719]
u=[997.569167643611,957.053341148886,919.069753810082,881.086166471278,
341.836459554514,802.586752637749,763.337045720985,727.885697538101,
689.902110199297,651.918522860493,613.934935521688]
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_s^{(1)} & y_s^{(1)} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_d^{(1)}x_s^{(1)} & -x_d^{(1)}y_s^{(1)} & -x_d^{(1)} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_s^{(1)} & y_s^{(1)} & 1 & -y_d^{(1)}x_s^{(1)} & -y_d^{(1)}y_s^{(1)} & -y_d^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_s^{(i)} & y_s^{(i)} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_d^{(i)}x_s^{(i)} & -x_d^{(i)}y_s^{(i)} & -x_d^{(i)} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_s^{(i)} & y_s^{(i)} & 1 & -y_d^{(i)}x_s^{(i)} & -y_d^{(i)}y_s^{(i)} & -y_d^{(i)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_s^{(n)} & y_s^{(n)} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_d^{(n)}x_s^{(n)} & -x_d^{(n)}y_s^{(n)} & -x_d^{(n)} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_s^{(n)} & y_s^{(n)} & 1 & -y_d^{(n)}x_s^{(n)} & -y_d^{(n)}y_s^{(n)} & -y_d^{(n)} \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} \\ h_{12} \\ h_{13} \\ h_{21} \\ h_{22} \\ h_{23} \\ h_{31} \\ h_{32} \\ h_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

By using the above system of equations re-arranging, the collected values.

```
In [7]: a=[]
        for i in range(1,11):
            a.append([x[i],y[i],z[i],1,0,0,0,0,-1*u[i]*x[i],-1*u[i]*y[i],-1*u[i]*z[i],-1*u[i]])
            a.append([0,0,0,0,x[i],y[i],z[i],1,-1*v[i]*x[i],-1*v[i]*y[i],-1*v[i]*z[i],-1*v[i]])
In [8]: a
Out[8]: [[10, 24, 24, 1, 0, 0, 0, -15222.5, -36534.0, -36534.0, -1522.25],
          [0, 0, 0, 0, 10, 24, 24, 1, -7602.5, -18246.0, -18246.0, -760.25],
          [16, 48, 48, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -23492.0, -70476.0, -70476.0, -1468.25],
         [0, 0, 0, 0, 16, 48, 48, 1, -11204.0, -33612.0, -33612.0, -700.25],
          [24, 72, 72, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -33978.0, -101934.0, -101934.0, -1415.75],
          [0, 0, 0, 0, 24, 72, 72, 1, -15438.0, -46314.0, -46314.0, -643.25],
         [30, 96, 96, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -40987.5, -131160.0, -131160.0, -1366.25],
         [0, 0, 0, 0, 30, 96, 96, 1, -17452.5, -55848.0, -55848.0, -581.75],
         [36, 120, 120, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -47403.0, -158010.0, -158010.0, -1316.75],
         [0, 0, 0, 0, 36, 120, 120, 1, -18945.0, -63150.0, -63150.0, -526.25],
         [44, 144, 144, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -55561.0, -181836.0, -181836.0, -1262.75],
         [0, 0, 0, 0, 44, 144, 144, 1, -20581.0, -67356.0, -67356.0, -467.75],
         [50, 168, 168, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -60662.5, -203826.0, -203826.0, -1213.25],
         [0, 0, 0, 0, 50, 168, 168, 1, -20462.5, -68754.0, -68754.0, -409.25],
         [55, 192, 192, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -63841.25, -222864.0, -222864.0, -1160.75],
         [0, 0, 0, 0, 55, 192, 192, 1, -19208.75, -67056.0, -67056.0, -349.25],
         [64, 216, 216, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -70832.0, -239058.0, -239058.0, -1106.75],
         [0, 0, 0, 0, 64, 216, 216, 1, -18416.0, -62154.0, -62154.0, -287.75],
         [70, 240, 240, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -73797.5, -253020.0, -253020.0, -1054.25],
         [0, 0, 0, 0, 70, 240, 240, 1, -15522.5, -53220.0, -53220.0, -221.75]]
```

 $A^T A \mathbf{h} = \lambda \mathbf{h}$ Eigenvalue Problem Eigenvector \mathbf{h} with smallest eigenvalue λ of matrix $A^T A$

Calculating parametric matric by using Eigen value decomposition

minimizes the loss function $L(\mathbf{h})$.

```
c=np.linalg.eig(b.T*b)
p=c[1][np.where(c[0]==min(c[0]))[0][0]]
p=np.array(p).reshape((3,4))

p

array([[ 1.07752786e-04, -1.73820071e-02, -1.05056488e-01, -2.45115951e-01],
       [-2.83318763e-01, 5.81408591e-01, 9.31285259e-02, -5.22361073e-01],
       [-3.93185066e-01, 1.02689974e-01, 2.15440041e-01, 1.31093616e-01]])
```

Using QR Factorization to get both translation and rotation matrix and translation matrix

```
r,K=np.linalg.qr(qr_mat)
K=K.T
K/=K[2][2]
K[0][0]=K[0][0]*4208/5.867
K[1][1]=K[1][1]*3120/5.867
```

Intrincsic Matrix

```
r
array([[-2.22341358e-04, 4.19574966e-02, 9.99119372e-01],
        [ 5.84611135e-01, -8.10593729e-01, 3.41705584e-02],
        [ 8.11313608e-01, 5.84103908e-01, -2.43485912e-02]])

K.T
array([[ 3.24767830e+03, -3.95427391e+00, -2.14203851e+00],
        [-0.00000000e+00, 2.04727653e+03, -4.29255239e-01],
        [-0.000000000e+00, -0.000000000e+00, 1.000000000e+00]])
```

Extrensic Matrix

```
P=[p[0][3],p[1][3],p[2][3]]
np.dot(np.linalg.inv(K),P)
array([-7.54742091e-05, -2.55295028e-04, 1.30822361e-01])
```

Angles of rotation

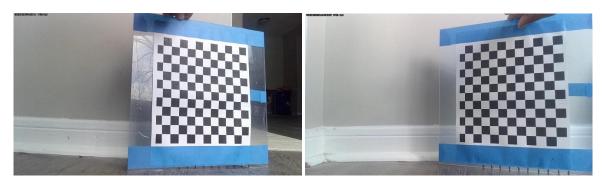
```
theta=acos(r[2][2])
phi=asin(r[2][1]/sin(theta))
gamma=asin(r[1][2]/sin(theta))
[theta,phi,gamma]
```

[1.5951473245038992, 0.6239890476480262, 0.034187351150459636]

```
\mathbf{t} = K^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} p_{14} \\ p_{24} \\ p_{34} \end{bmatrix}
```

Getting translation from calibration matrix

Calculating Homography



Source Image

Destination Image

Calculating Homography

```
A=[]
  xs=[1001.75,1054.25,1106.75,1157.75,1210.25,1259.75]
  xd=[1072.25,1121.75,1172.75,1228.25,1286.75,1345.25]
  ys=[160.25,221.75,284.75,346.25,403.25,464.75]
  yd=[218.75,262.25,310.25,359.75,410.75,464.75]
  for i in range(6):
      A.append([xs[i],ys[i],1,0,0,0,-1*xd[i]*xs[i],-1*xd[i]*ys[i],-1*xd[i]])
      A.append([0,0,0,xs[i],ys[i],1,-1*yd[i]*xs[i],-1*yd[i]*ys[i],-1*yd[i]])
  A=np.mat(A)
  Res= A.T*A
  g=np.linalg.eig(Res)
  H=g[1][np.where(g[0]==min(g[0]))[0][0]]
  H=np.array(H).reshape((3,3))
 Н
: array([[-2.83569676e-01, 9.58950297e-01, 5.30429690e-04],
         [ 4.73419274e-04, -1.15481566e-04, -1.41154283e-03],
         [-2.33617583e-04, 7.27010923e-07, 5.47913329e-07]])
```

PART-B

```
L = imread('image3.jpg'); % Read the image
imshow(I); % Display the image
[x, y] = ginput(2);
z=838.2;
fy=1431.5;
fx=1428.2;
x1=z*(x(1)/fx);
x2=z*(x(2)/fx);
y1=z*(y(1)/fy);
y2=z*(y(2)/fy);
dist=sqrt((y2-y1)^2+(x2-x1)^2);
fprintf('The distance is %.02f mm\n', dist)
```

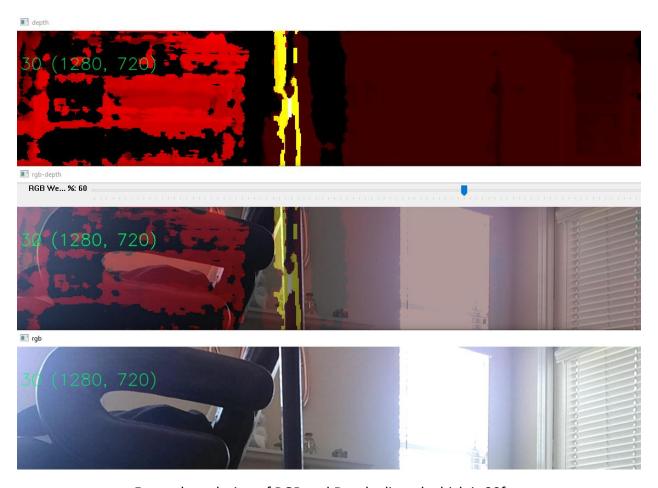


This is the distance between each diagonal of a square. The original value is somewhere around 25 mm.

Part-C



From the Images the fps of the camera with 1080p resolution is 15fps and the same RGB lens with 720p is 30fps.



Fps and resolution of RGB and Depth aligned which is 30fps.

cameraParams.IntrinsicMatrix			
	1	2	3
1	1.7470e+03	0	0
2	0	1.7621e+03	0
3	860.3683	614.9566	1

My calibration value differs by 1mm for fx and fy which is a bit minimal but not accurate. I hope this is considerable.

```
I = imread('image3.jpg'); % Read the image
imshow(I); % Display the image
[x, y] = ginput(2);
```



```
z=838.2;
fy=1431.5;
fx=1428.2;
x1=z*(x(1)/fx);
x2=z*(x(2)/fx);
y1=z*(y(1)/fy);
y2=z*(y(2)/fy);
dist=sqrt((y2-y1)^2+(x2-x1)^2);
fprintf('The distance is %.02f mm\n', dist)
```

The distance is 24.87 mm

```
import numpy as np
from math import acos, asin,sin,pi
```

Calculating Parametric Matrix

```
In [9]:
           y=[66,90.4,114.8,139.2,163.6,188,212.4,236.8,261.2,285.6,310]
           y=[x-36 \text{ for } x \text{ in } y]
           x=[0,5,16,25,35,45,56,65,75,85,90]
           z=[0,24.4,48.8,73.2,97.6,122,146.4,170.8,195.2,219.6,244]
           v = [1344.76729191090, 1310.58206330598, 1277.66295427902, 1244.74384525205,
              1211.82473622509,1180.17174677608,1145.98651817116,1115.59964830012,
           1082.68053927315,1049.76143024619,1018.10844079719]
           u = [997.569167643611,957.053341148886,919.069753810082,881.086166471278,
              841.836459554514,802.586752637749,763.337045720985,727.885697538101,
           689.902110199297,651.918522860493,613.934935521688]
           \#y = [x*0.0393701 \text{ for } x \text{ in } y]
           \#z = [x*0.0393701 \text{ for } x \text{ in } z]
           \#x = [x*0.0393701 \text{ for } x \text{ in } x]
In [10]:
           a=[]
           for i in range(2,8):
               a.append([x[i],y[i],z[i],1,0,0,0,0,-1*u[i]*x[i],-1*u[i]*y[i],-1*u[i]*z[i],-1*u[i]])\\
               a.append([0,0,0,0,x[i],y[i],z[i],1,-1*v[i]*x[i],-1*v[i]*y[i],-1*v[i]*z[i],-1*v[i]])
In [11]:
           b=np.array(a)
In [12]:
           c=np.linalg.eig(b.T*b)
           p=c[1][np.where(c[0]==min(c[0]))[0][0]]
           p=np.array(p).reshape((3,4))
In [13]:
          array([[ 1.07752786e-04, -1.73820071e-02, -1.05056488e-01,
Out[13]:
                  -2.45115951e-01],
                 [-2.83318763e-01, 5.81408591e-01, 9.31285259e-02,
                  -5.22361073e-01],
                 [-3.93185066e-01, 1.02689974e-01, 2.15440041e-01,
                    1.31093616e-01]])
In [14]:
           qr_mat=[p[0][:3],p[1][:3],p[2][:3]]
In [15]:
           np.array(qr_mat).reshape((3,3))
          array([[ 1.07752786e-04, -1.73820071e-02, -1.05056488e-01],
Out[15]:
                 [-2.83318763e-01, 5.81408591e-01, 9.31285259e-02],
                 [-3.93185066e-01, 1.02689974e-01, 2.15440041e-01]])
In [16]:
           r, K=np.linalg.qr(qr mat)
```

```
K=K.T

K/=K[2][2]

K[0][0]=K[0][0]*4208/5.867

K[1][1]=K[1][1]*3120/5.867
```

Intrincsic Matrix

Angles of rotation

```
In [20]:
    theta=acos(r[2][2])
    psi=(asin(r[1][2]/sin(theta))*180)/pi
    phi=(acos(r[2][1]/sin(theta))*180)/pi
    theta*=180/pi
    [theta,psi,phi]
```

Out[20]: [91.39520939565858, 1.9587909336530565, 54.248061107380465]

Extrensic Matrix

Calculating Homography