



# ROS机械臂开发:从入门到实战

—— 第8讲: ROS机器视觉应用中的关键点





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- 1. ROS图像接口
- 2. 摄像头内参标定
- 3. ROS+OpenCV物体识别





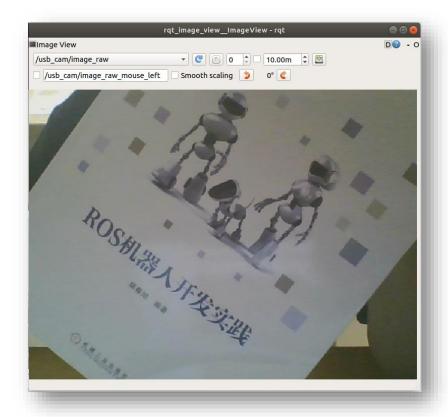
# 





#### 摄像头驱动

\$ sudo apt-get install ros-melodic-usb-cam \$ roslaunch probot\_vision usb\_cam.launch \$ rqt\_image\_view



#### usb\_cam功能包中的话题

	名称	类型	描述
Topic发布	~ <camera_name>/image</camera_name>	sensor_msgs/Image	发布图像数据

#### usb\_cam功能包中的参数

参数	类型	默认值	描述
~video_device	string	"/dev/video0"	摄像头设备号
~image_width	int	640	图像横向分辨率
~image_height	int	480	图像纵向分辨率
~pixel_format	string	"mjpeg"	像素编码,可选值:mjpeg,yuyv,uyvy
~io_method	string	"mmap"	IO通道,可选值: mmap, read, userptr
~camera_frame_id	string	"head_camera"	摄像头坐标系
~framerate	int	30	帧率
~brightness	int	32	亮度,0~255
~saturation	int	32	饱和度,0~255
~contrast	int	32	对比度,0~255
~sharpness	int	22	清晰度,0~255
~autofocus	bool	false	自动对焦
~focus	int	51	焦点(非自动对焦状态下有效)
~camera_info_url	string	-	摄像头校准文件路径
~camera_name	string	"head_camera"	摄像头名称





- ➤ Header: 消息头,包含消息序号,时间戳和绑定坐标系;
- ➤ height: 图像的纵向分辨率;
- ➤ width: 图像的横向分辨率;
- encoding: 图像的编码格式,包含RGB、YUV等常用格式, 不涉及图像压缩编码;
- ➢ is\_bigendian: 图像数据的大小端存储模式;
- step: 一行图像数据的字节数量,作为数据的步长参数;
- > data:存储图像数据的数组,大小为step\*height个字节

```
→ ~ rosmsg show sensor_msgs/Image
std_msgs/Header header
  uint32 seq
  time stamp
  string frame_id
uint32 height
uint32 width
string encoding
uint8 is_bigendian
uint32 step
uint8[] data
```





## 压缩图像消息

```
→ rosmsg show sensor_msgs/CompressedImage
std_msgs/Header header
  uint32 seq
  time stamp
  string frame_id
string format
uint8[] data
```

- ➤ format: 图像的压缩编码格式(jpeg、png、bmp)
- ➤ data: 存储图像数据数组





> 安装SDK(https://github.com/intel-ros/realsense/releases)

\$ mkdir build

\$ cd build

\$ cmake ..

\$ make

\$ sudo make install

#### **Intel RealSense**



> 安装ROS驱动(https://github.com/IntelRealSense/librealsense/releases)

\$ catkin\_make -DCATKIN\_ENABLE\_TESTING=False -DCMAKE\_BUILD\_TYPE=Release

\$ catkin\_make install

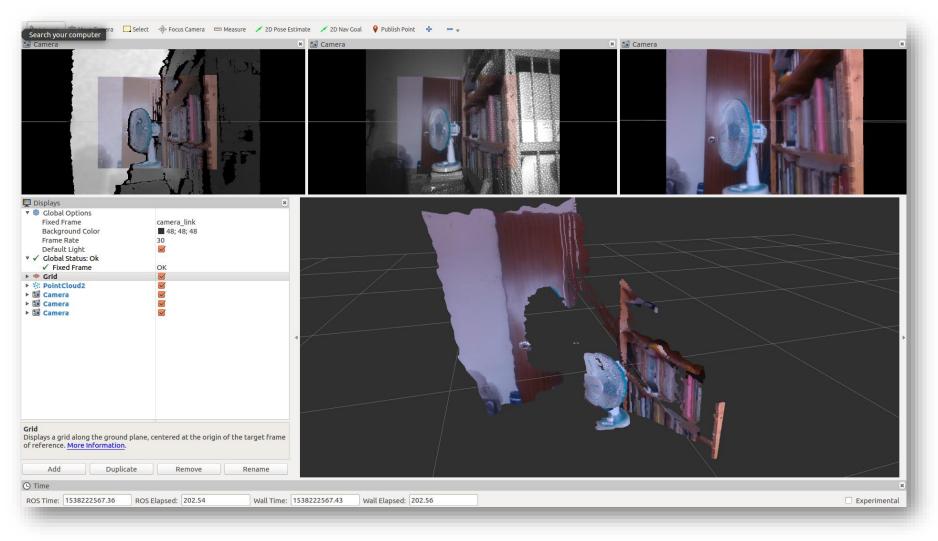
\$ echo "source ~/catkin\_ws/devel/setup.bash" >> ~/.bashrcsource ~/.bashrc

#### 参考链接:

https://github.com/IntelRealSense/librealsense/blob/master/doc/installation.md https://blog.csdn.net/u012926144/article/details/80761342







点云显示

\$ roslaunch realsense2\_camera rs\_rgbd.launch \$ rosrun rviz rviz





- ▶ height: 点云图像的纵向分辨率;
- ▶ width:点云图像的横向分辨率;
- ➤ fields:每个点的数据类型;
- is\_bigendian:数据的大小端存储模式;
- point\_step: 单点的数据字节步长;
- ➤ row\_step: 一列数据的字节步长;
- ▶ data: 点云数据的存储数组,总字节大小为 row\_step\* height;
- ➤ is\_dense: 是否有无效点。

```
→ ~ rosmsg show sensor msgs/PointCloud2
std msgs/Header header
  uint32 seq
  time stamp
  string frame id
uint32 height
uint32 width
sensor msgs/PointField[] fields
  uint8 INT8=1
  uint8 UINT8=2
  uint8 INT16=3
  uint8 UINT16=4
  uint8 INT32=5
  uint8 UINT32=6
  uint8 FLOAT32=7
  uint8 FLOAT64=8
  string name
  uint32 offset
  uint8 datatype
  uint32 count
bool is bigendian
uint32 point step
uint32 row step
uint8[] data
bool is dense
```

点云单帧数据量也很大,如果使用分布式网络传输,需要考虑能否满足数据的传输要求,或者针对数据进行压缩。





⇒ 2. 摄像头内参标定



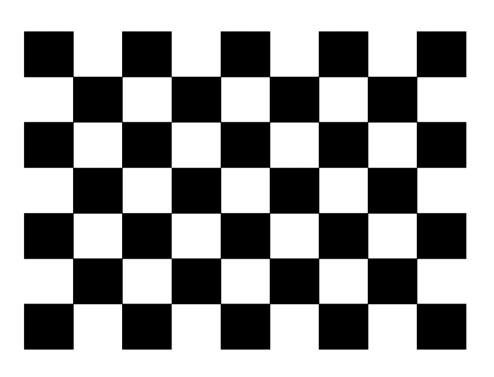


#### ▶ 摄像头为什么要标定?

摄像头这种精密仪器对光学器件的要求较高,由于摄像头内部与外部的一些原因,生成的物体图像往往会发生畸变,为避免数据源造成的误差,需要针对摄像头的参数进行标定。

#### 安装标定功能包

\$ sudo apt-get install ros-melodic-camera-calibration



棋盘格标定靶



#### 摄像头标定流程

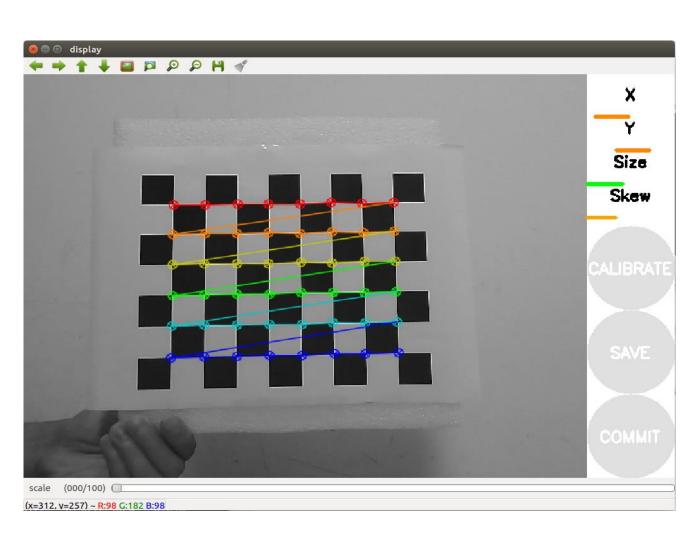
- ▶启动摄像头
- \$ roslaunch probot\_vision usb\_cam.launch
- ▶启动标定包
- \$ rosrun camera\_calibration cameracalibrator.py --size 8x6 --square 0.024 image:=/usb\_cam/image\_raw camera:=/usb\_cam

- 1. size:标定棋盘格的内部角点个数,这里使用的棋盘一共有六行,每行有8个内部角点;
- 2. square:这个参数对应每个棋盘格的边长,单位是米;
- 3. image和camera:设置摄像头发布的图像话题。





- ➤ X: 标定靶在摄像头视野中的 左右移动;
- ➤ Y: 标定靶在摄像头视野中的 上下移动;
- ➤ Size: 标定靶在摄像头视野中 的前后移动;
- ➤ Skew:标定靶在摄像头视野中的倾斜转动。



标定过程



#### 摄像头如何使用标定文件?

probot\_vision/launch/usb\_cam\_with\_calibration.launch





# ⇒ 3. ROS+OpenCV物体识别



#### OpenCV是什么?

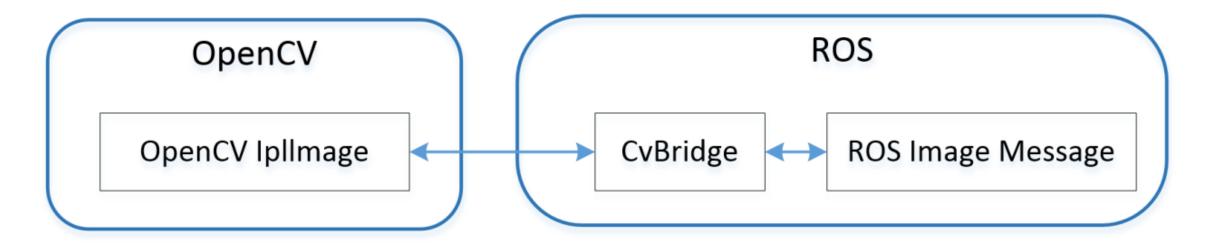
- Open Source Computer Vision Library;
- ➤ 基于BSD许可发行的跨平台开源计算机视觉库(Linux、Windows和Mac OS等);
- ➤ 由一系列C函数和少量C++类构成,同时提供C++、Python、 Ruby、MATLAB等语言的接口;
- ➤ 实现了图像处理和计算机视觉方面的很多通用算法,而且对非商业应用和商业应用都是免费的;
- ➤ 可以直接访问硬件摄像头,并且还提供了一个简单的 GUI系统——highgui。





### 安装OpenCV

\$ sudo apt-get install ros-melodic-vision-opency libopency-dev python-opency



ROS与OpenCV的集成框架

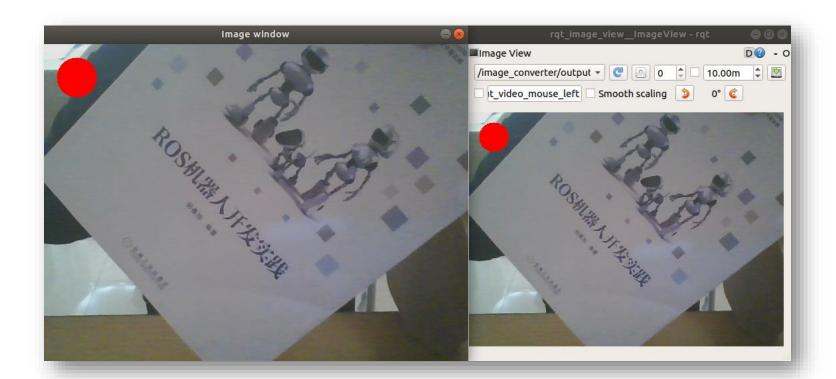


#### 测试例程

\$ roslaunch probot\_vision usb\_cam.launch

\$ rosrun probot\_vision image\_converter

\$ rqt\_image\_view





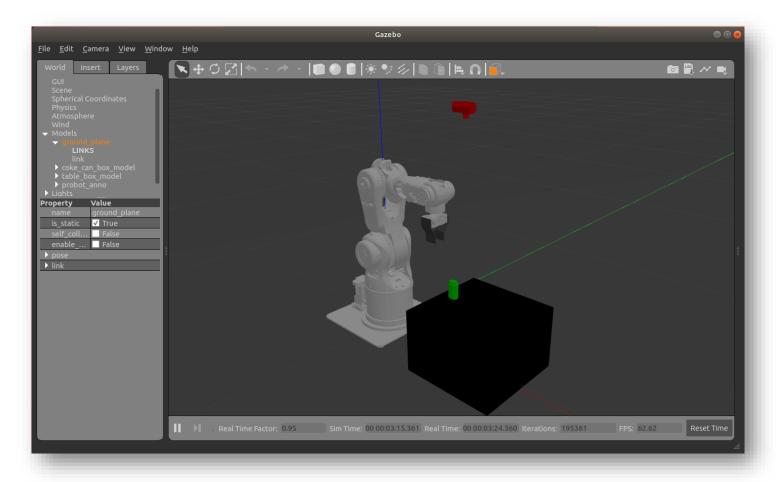
### 3. ROS+OpenCV物体识别



```
ImageConverter()
  : it (nh )
 // Subscrive to input video feed and publish output video feed
 image sub = it .subscribe("/usb cam/image raw", 1, &ImageConverter::imageCb, this);
                                                                                                    创建订阅者与发布者
 image pub = it .advertise("/image converter/output video", 1);
  cv::namedWindow(OPENCV WINDOW);
~ImageConverter()
  cv::destroyWindow(OPENCV WINDOW);
void imageCb(const sensor msgs::ImageConstPtr& msg)
 cv bridge::CvImagePtr cv ptr;
 try
                                                                                                    转换成OpenCV图像数据
   cv ptr = cv bridge::toCvCopy(msg, sensor msgs::image encodings::BGR8);
  catch (cv_bridge::Exception& e)
   ROS ERROR ("cv bridge exception: %s", e.what());
   return:
 // Draw an example circle on the video stream
 if (cv ptr->image.rows > 60 && cv ptr->image.cols > 60)
   cv::circle(cv ptr->image, cv::Point(50, 50), 10, CV RGB(255,0,0));
                                                                                                   ▶ OpenCV图像处理
 // Update GUI Window
 cv::imshow(OPENCV WINDOW, cv ptr->image);
 cv::waitKey(3);
 // Output modified video stream
                                                                                                    转换成ROS图像消息
 image pub .publish(cv ptr->toImageMsg());
```

## \$ 3. ROS+OpenCV物体识别



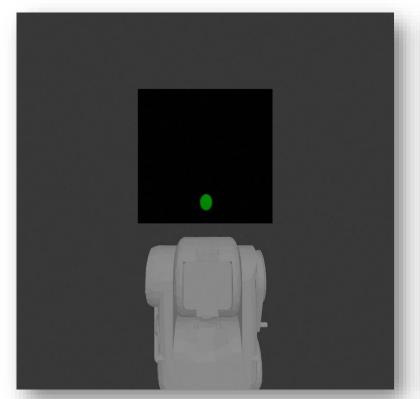


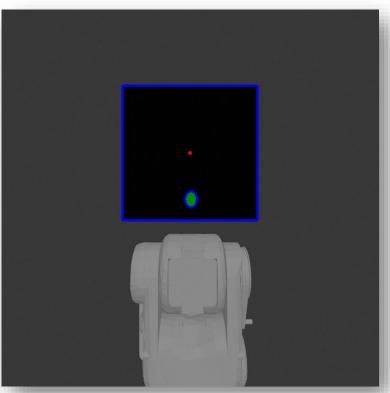
物体识别 例程

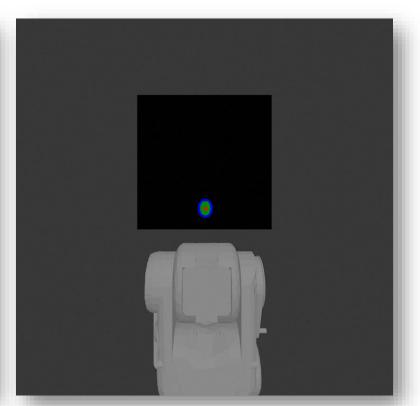
\$ roslaunch probot\_gazebo probot\_anno\_with\_gripper\_gazebo\_world.launch \$ rosrun probot\_vision vision\_manager

# \$ 3. ROS+OpenCV物体识别









原始图像 桌面识别 物体识别

## ★ 3. ROS+OpenCV物体识别



```
void VisionManager::detectTable(const sensor msgs::ImageConstPtr &msg, cv::Rect &tablePos)
   // Extract Table from the image and assign values to pixel per mm fields
    cv::Mat BGR[3];
    try
      cv ptr = cv bridge::toCvCopy(msg, sensor msgs::image encodings::BGR8);
    catch (cv bridge::Exception &e)
      ROS ERROR ("cv bridge exception: %s", e.what());
      return;
    cv::Mat &image = cv ptr ->image;
```

```
split(image, BGR);
cv::Mat gray image red = BGR[2];
cv::Mat gray image green = BGR[1];
cv::Mat denoiseImage;
cv::medianBlur(gray image red, denoiseImage, 3);
// Threshold the Image
cv::Mat binaryImage = denoiseImage;
for (int i = 0; i < binaryImage.rows; i++)</pre>
    for (int j = 0; j < binaryImage.cols; j++)</pre>
        int editValue = binaryImage.at<uchar>(i, j);
        int editValue2 = gray image green.at<uchar>(i, j);
        if ((editValue >= 0) && (editValue < 20) && (editValue2 >= 0) && (editValue2 < 20))
        { // check whether value is within range.
            binaryImage.at<uchar>(i, j) = 255;
        else
            binaryImage.at<uchar>(i, j) = 0;
```

转换成OpenCV图像数据

图像处理



```
dilate(binaryImage, binaryImage, cv::Mat());
// Get the centroid of the of the blob
std::vector<cv::Point> nonZeroPoints;
cv::findNonZero(binaryImage, nonZeroPoints);
cv::Rect bbox = cv::boundingRect(nonZeroPoints);
cv::Point pt;
pt.x = bbox.x + bbox.width / 2;
pt.y = bbox.y + bbox.height / 2;
cv::circle(image, pt, 2, cv::Scalar(0, 0, 255), -1, 8);
// Update pixels per mm fields
pixels permm y = bbox.height / table length;
pixels permm x = bbox.width / table breadth;
tablePos = bbox:
// Test the conversion values
std::cout << "Pixels in y" << pixels permm y << std::endl;</pre>
std::cout << "Pixels in x" << pixels permm x << std::endl;
// Draw Contours - For Debugging
std::vector<std::vector<cv::Point>> contours:
std::vector<cv::Vec4i> hierarchy;
cv::findContours(binaryImage, contours, hierarchy, CV RETR TREE, CV CHAIN APPROX SIMPLE, cv::Point(0, 0));
for (int i = 0; i < contours.size(); i++)
    cv::Scalar color = cv::Scalar(255, 0, 0);
    cv::drawContours(image, contours, i, color, 1, 8, hierarchy, 0, cv::Point());
```

```
图像处理
```

// Output modified video stream
image1\_pub\_.publish(cv\_ptr\_->toImageMsg());







#### ROS图像接口

- 二维图像: sensor\_msgs/Image、sensor\_msgs/CompressedImage
- 三维图像: sensor\_msgs/PointCloud2

### 摄像头 内参标定

- 避免摄像头内部光学器件造成的数据源畸变误差
- ros-melodic-camera-calibration

## ROS+OpenCV 物体识别

- CvBridge:转换ROS与OpenCV之间的图像数据
- 物体识别流程:
  - ROS驱动摄像头,发布图像消息
  - 将ROS图像消息转换成OpenCV图像数据
  - OpenCV图像处理
  - OpenCV图像转换成ROS消息





- 1. 安装ROS摄像头驱动功能包,驱动笔记本摄像头,并使用ROS可视化工具显示图像;
- 2. 在摄像头采集到的图像中,识别某一白色物体,将识别到的物体边缘 绘制出来,并在ROS可视化工具中显示识别结果(识别物体和背景色 有较大区别)。





- usb\_camhttp://wiki.ros.org/usb\_cam
- sensor\_msgs http://wiki.ros.org/sensor\_msgs
- cv\_bridge Tutorialshttp://wiki.ros.org/cv\_bridge/Tutorials
- OpenCV Tutorials
   https://docs.opencv.org/master/d9/df8/tutorial\_root.html
- 《ROS机器人开发实践》,第7章



# Thank You

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