Day 5

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1 Hands-on

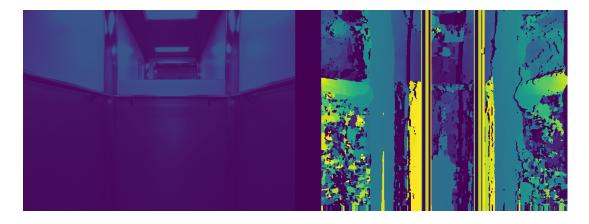
1.1 StereoBM_create



```
import numpy as np
import cv2
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
stereo = cv2.StereoBM_create(numDisparities=64, blockSize=25)
disparity = stereo.compute(imgL, imgR)
combod = np.concatenate((imgL, disparity), axis=1)
#plt.imsave('SGBM.png', combod)
#plt.imshow(combod)
#plt.show()
for frame in np.arange(40, 999, 2):
   fL = str(frame).zfill(8)
    fR = str(frame + 1).zfill(8)
   filenameL = "frames/%s.jpeg" % fL
    filenameR = "frames/%s.jpeg" % fR
   print(filenameL)
   print(filenameR)
    imgL = cv2.imread(filenameL, 0)
    imgR = cv2.imread(filenameR, 0)
    disparity = stereo.compute(imgL, imgR)
    print(disparity)
   np.amax(disparity)
    combod = np.concatenate((imgL, disparity), axis=1)
   print()
    cv2.imshow('ses', combod / 255)
    cv2.imwrite('StereoBM_create.png', combod)
```

```
exit()
cv2.waitKey(1)
```

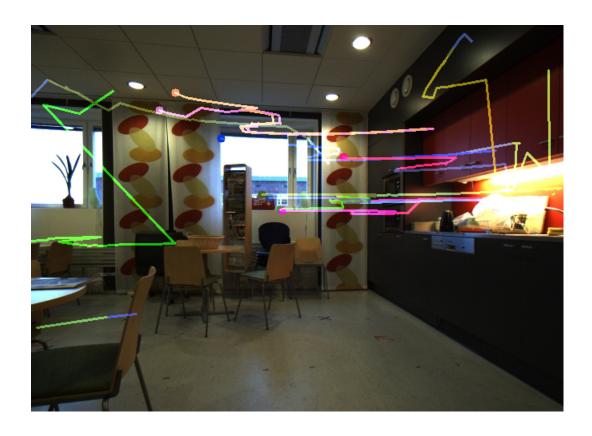
1.2 StereoSGBM_create



Code is about the same as for BM

1.3 Study creation of optical flow fields with calcOpticalFlowPyrLK()

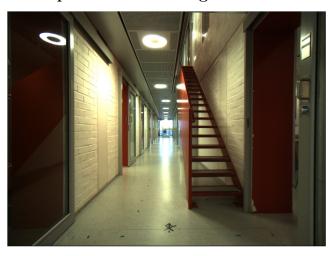
```
feature_params = dict( maxCorners = 100,
                       qualityLevel = 0.3,
                       minDistance = 7,
                       blockSize = 7 )
lk_params = dict( winSize = (15,15),
                  maxLevel = 2,
                  criteria = (cv2.TERM_CRITERIA_EPS | cv2.TERM_CRITERIA_COUNT, 10, 0.03))
fL = str(0).zfill(8)
fR = str(1).zfill(8)
filenameL = "frames/%s.jpeg" % fL
#filenameR = "frames/%s.jpeg" % fR
old_imgL = cv2.imread(filenameL, 0)
old_img_color = cv2.imread(filenameL)
#old_imgR = cv2.imread(filenameR, 0)
color = np.random.randint(0, 255, (100, 3))
mask = np.zeros_like(old_img_color)
```



```
p0 = cv2.goodFeaturesToTrack(old_imgL, mask = None, **feature_params)
for frame in np.arange(2, 999, 2):
    fL = str(frame).zfill(8)
    #fR = str(frame + 1).zfill(8)
    filenameL = "frames/%s.jpeg" % fL
    #filenameR = "frames/%s.jpeg" % fR
    print(filenameL)
    img_color = cv2.imread(filenameL)
    imgL = cv2.imread(filenameL, 0)
    p1, st, err = cv2.calcOpticalFlowPyrLK(old_imgL, imgL, p0, None, **lk_params)
    # Select good points
    good_new = p1[st==1]
    good_old = p0[st==1]
    # draw the tracks
    for i,(new,old) in enumerate(zip(good_new,good_old)):
        a,b = new.ravel()
        c,d = old.ravel()
```

```
mask = cv2.line(mask, (a,b),(c,d), color[i].tolist(), 2)
    img_color = cv2.circle(img_color,(a,b),5,color[i].tolist(),-1)
print(img_color.shape)
print(mask.shape)
img = cv2.add(img_color, mask)
# Now update the previous frame and previous points
old_imgL = imgL.copy()
good_new_reshape = good_new.reshape(-1,1,2)
if len(good_new_reshape) == 0:
    print('derp')
    p0 = cv2.goodFeaturesToTrack(old_imgL, mask = None, **feature_params)
    mask = np.zeros_like(old_img_color)
else:
    p0 = good_new_reshape
cv2.imshow('ses', img)
cv2.waitKey(int(1000/70))
```

1.4 Use function calcOpticalFlowFarneback() to do dense optical flow tracking





```
def get_frame(n):
    fL = str(n).zfill(8)
    filenameL = "frames/%s.jpeg" % fL
    print(filenameL)
    img_color = cv2.imread(filenameL)
    imgL = cv2.imread(filenameL)
```

```
return imgL, img_color
frame1, color_f1 = get_frame(0)
#frame1, color_f1 = get_frame(0)
print(frame1)
prvs = cv2.cvtColor(frame1, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
hsv = np.zeros_like(frame1)
hsv[...,1] = 255
for frame_num in np.arange(2, 999, 2):
    frame2, color_f2 = get_frame(frame_num)
   next = cv2.cvtColor(frame2,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
   flow = cv2.calcOpticalFlowFarneback(prvs,next, None, 0.5, 3, 15, 3, 5, 1.2, 0)
   mag, ang = cv2.cartToPolar(flow[...,0], flow[...,1])
   hsv[...,0] = ang*180/np.pi/2
   hsv[...,2] = cv2.normalize(mag,None,0,255,cv2.NORM_MINMAX)
   bgr = cv2.cvtColor(hsv,cv2.COLOR_HSV2BGR)
    cv2.imshow('frame2',bgr)
   k = cv2.waitKey(30) & Oxff
    if k == 27:
        break
    elif k == ord('s'):
        cv2.imwrite('opticalfb.png',frame2)
        cv2.imwrite('opticalhsv.png',bgr)
   prvs = next
```

1.5 How long it took

around 4 hours