Tutorial_3

Camera and OpenCV Distortion

预先知识

针孔相机模型

- 1. 世界坐标系下空间点 $P_w o$ 相机坐标系下空间点 P_c
- 2. 相机坐标系下空间点 $P_c o$ 相机且一化平面上的投影点 \hat{P}_c
- 3. 相机**归一化平面上的投影点** \hat{P}_c \rightarrow 像素坐标点 $[u,v]^T$

去畸变过程以及OpenCV做法

Code for non-linear optimization

- 1. 相机畸变和 fov cu cv, 内参和外参数矩
 - a. 网页与 multiple view geometry: Camera Geometr

相机标定之一:相机模型(读multiple view geometry in computer vision)

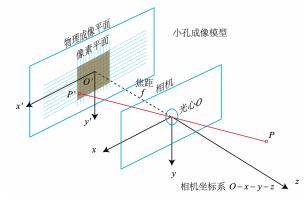
相机是3D世界和2D图像之间的一种映射。 透镜成像原理、小孔成像原理 基本针孔模型 (The Basic Pinhole Model) 以空间点到一张平面的中心投影来说明。令投影中心作为欧几里

德坐标系的原点,平面Z=f为图像平面(image plane)或聚焦平面(focal ... https://blog.csdn.net/pengjc2001/article/details/54237098 .1. Pinhole camera geometry. C is the camera centre and p the principal point. is here placed at the coordinate origin. Note the image plane is placed in front of

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Camera and OpenCV Distortion

预先知识

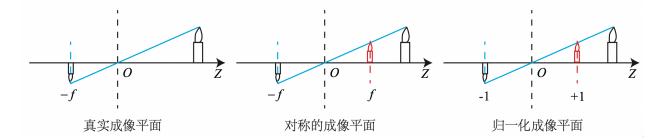


小孔成像

P 点为现实世界的空间点,坐标为 $[X,Y,Z]^T$;

P'点为物理成像平面上的成像点,坐标为 $[X',Y',Z']^T$;

 \hat{P} 点为现实世界的空间点在相机归一化平面上的投影点,坐标为 $[\hat{X},\hat{Y},\hat{Z}]^T$ 如下图所示:



• 对于对称的成像平面:

$$\frac{Z}{f} = \frac{X}{X'} = \frac{Y}{Y'} \tag{1}$$

整理后可得:

$$X'=frac{X}{Z},\,\,Y'=frac{Y}{Z}$$

• 对于归一化成像平面:

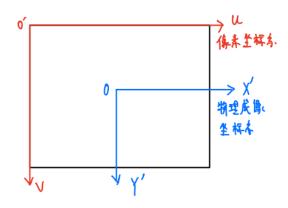
$$\frac{Z}{1} = \frac{X}{\hat{X}} = \frac{Y}{\hat{Y}} \tag{3}$$

整理后可得:

$$\hat{X} = \frac{X}{Z}, \ \hat{Y} = \frac{Y}{Z}$$
 (4)

像素(图像)坐标系定义:原点 o'位于图像的左上角,u 轴向右与 x 轴平行,v 轴向下与 y 轴平行。

像素坐标系与成像平面之间,相差了一个缩放和一个原点的平移。我 们设像素坐标在 u 轴上缩放了 α 倍,在 v 上缩放了 β 倍。同时,原点平移了 $[c_x,c_y]^T$ 。那 么,P ' 的坐标与像素坐标 $[u,v]^T$ 的关系为



$$\begin{cases}
 u = \alpha X' + c_x \\
 v = \beta Y' + c_y
\end{cases}$$
(5)

代入(2),把 αf 合并成 f_x ,把 βf 合并成 f_y ,得:

$$\begin{cases}
 u = f_x \frac{X}{Z} + c_x \\
 v = f_y \frac{Y}{Z} + c_y
\end{cases}$$
(6)

针孔相机模型

1. 世界坐标系下空间点 $P_w o$ 相机坐标系下空间点 P_c

设世界坐标系下空间点齐次形式 $P_w = [X_w, Y_w, Z_w, 1]^T$ 设相机坐标系下空间点齐次形式 $P_c = [X_c, Y_c, Z_c, 1]^T$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_c \\ Y_c \\ Z_c \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_w \\ Y_w \\ Z_w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (7)

2. 相机坐标系下空间点 $P_c o$ 相机且一化平面上的投影点 \hat{P}_c

为了能与 3x3 的内参矩阵相乘,取计算得到的齐次形式 P_c 的前三个维度,即 $P_c=[X_c,Y_c,Z_c]^T$ 为了能凑成 $\underline{\underline{X}}$ <u> 式(6)</u> 的形式,需要将 P_c 投影到且一化平面上,得 \hat{P}_c :

$$\hat{P}_c = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{X_c}{Z_c} \\ \frac{Y_c}{Z_c} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{8}$$

3. 相机归一化平面上的投影点 \hat{P}_c ightarrow 像素坐标点 $[u,v]^T$

将公式(6) 写为矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f_y & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{X_c}{Z_c} \\ \frac{Y_c}{Z_c} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(9)

其中:

$$\begin{cases}
f_x = \alpha f \\
f_y = \beta f
\end{cases}$$
(10)

去畸变过程以及OpenCV做法

Code for non-linear optimization

```
// Step 2: Refine the pose estimates using non-linear optimization
 MatrixXd gamma(...);
 MatrixXd JacobianMatrix[....];
 int iter_threshold = 200;
  for (int count = 0; count < iter_threshold ; count++)</pre>
   // step2.1: Get Euler Angles:
   // ?????? euler_angles = R.eulerAngles(....)
   // double psi = euler_angles(...);
    // double phi = euler_angles(...);
    // double theta = euler_angles(...);
    // step2.2: calculate residue and jacobian
    for (int i = 0;i<num_pts;i++)</pre>
      // calculate residue
      ????
      gamma.block<2,1>(0,i) = .....;
      MatrixXd tmp_J(2,6);
      tmp_J(0, 3) =
      tmp_J(0, 4) =
      tmp_J(0, 5) =
      tmp_J(1, 3) =
      tmp_J(1, 4) =
      tmp_J(1, 5) =
      double dR11_dphi =
      double dR12 dphi =
      double dR13_dphi =
      double dR21_dphi =
      double dR22_dphi =
      double dR23_dphi =
      double dR31_dphi =
      double dR32_dphi =
      double dR33_dphi =
      double dR11_dtheta =
      double dR12_dtheta =
      double dR13_dtheta =
      double dR21_dtheta =
      double dR22_dtheta =
      double dR23_dtheta =
      double dR31_dtheta =
      double dR32_dtheta =
      double dR33_dtheta =
      double dR11_dpsi =
      double dR12_dpsi =
      double dR13_dpsi =
      double dR21_dpsi =
      double dR22_dpsi =
      double dR23_dpsi =
      double dR31_dpsi =
      double dR32 dpsi =
      double dR33_dpsi =
      double dtrans_xw_dphi =
      double dtrans_yw_dphi =
      double dtrans_zw_dphi =
      double dtrans_xw_dpsi =
```

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```
double dtrans_yw_dpsi =
    double dtrans_zw_dpsi =
    double dtrans_xw_dtheta =
    double dtrans_yw_dtheta =
    double dtrans_zw_dtheta =
    tmp_J(0, 0) =
    tmp_J(0, 1) =
    tmp_J(0, 2) =
    tmp_J(1, 0) =
    tmp_J(1, 1) =
    tmp_J(1, 2) =
   JacobianMatrix[i] = tmp_J;
 MatrixXd An = MatrixXd::Zero(6,6);
  MatrixXd bn = MatrixXd::Zero(6,1);
  // add up together
  for (int i = 0; i < num_pts;i++)</pre>
   An +=
   bn -=
 MatrixXd delta_p =
  // update the optimization variables
 phi =
  theta =
  .// std::cout << "update position" << delta_p.block<3,1>(3,0) << endl;
  R = AngleAxisd(psi, Vector3d::UnitZ()) * AngleAxisd(phi, Vector3d::UnitX()) * AngleAxisd(theta, Vector3d::UnitY());
 if (delta_p.cwiseAbs().sum() < 0.0001)</pre>
 {
   break;
 }
}
```

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