



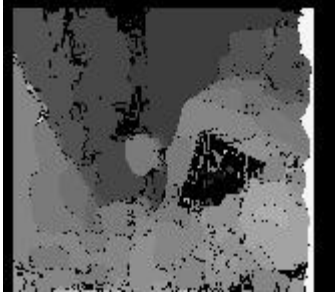
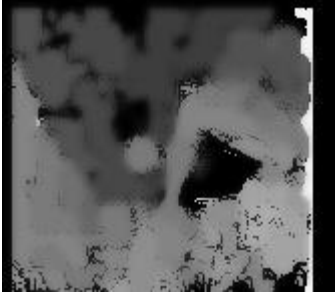
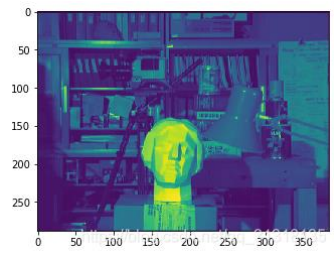
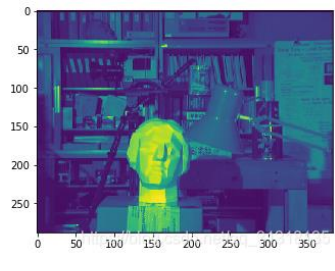
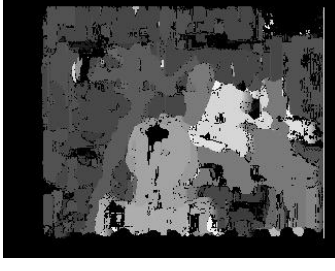
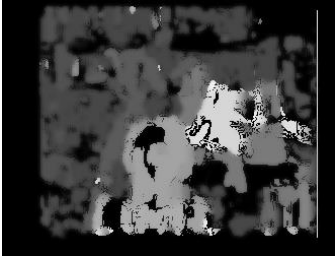




局部立體匹配

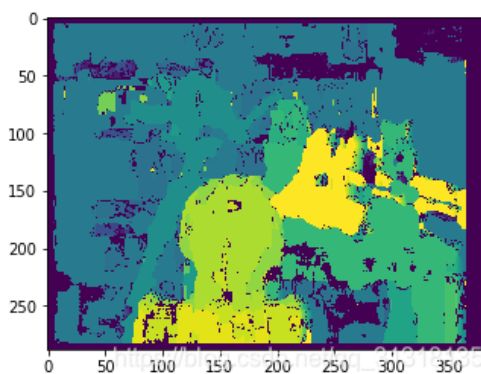
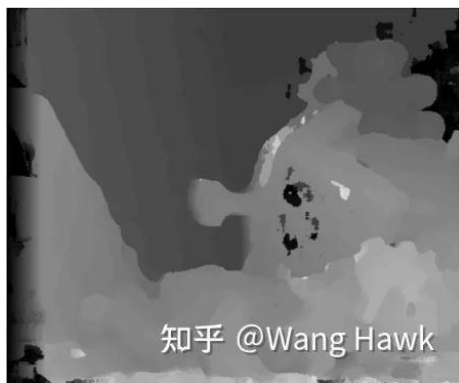
使用方法：SAD（尋找左右兩圖像素點灰度差的絕對值之和）

測試圖片：3 組（bear、light、toy），其中兩組知乎上有人測試過，因此將其結果圖一同附上以利比對。

補充：由於單純進行局部立體匹配之後結果出現很多砸點，所以加入了中值濾波跟雙邊濾波來去除砸點，但會因此讓圖片變模糊，不知道哪個比較好，因此兩種都附上。

測試結果

| left | right | diff | diff + 濾波 |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |



知乎上的測試結果

```

import cv2
from PIL import Image
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

MAX_PARALLAX = 25 #最大視差
WIN_SIZE = 5 #滑動窗口大小

os.chdir('C:/Users/user/Desktop/vs code/局部立體匹配')
left_image = np.asarray(Image.open(r'tryleft.jpg')) #左相機圖
right_image = np.asarray(Image.open(r'tryright.jpg')) #右相機圖

left_image = cv2.cvtColor(left_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY) #轉為灰度圖
right_image = cv2.cvtColor(right_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
left_image = cv2.medianBlur(left_image, 5) #加入中值濾波
right_image = cv2.medianBlur(right_image, 5)
left_image = np.asarray(left_image, dtype=np.double) #轉為double型態
right_image = np.asarray(right_image, dtype=np.double)

image_size = np.shape(left_image)[0:2] #定義和圖寬度、高度相等的數組
cv2.imshow('左圖灰度圖', left_image)
cv2.imwrite('left灰.jpg', left_image)
cv2.imshow('右圖灰度圖', right_image)
cv2.imwrite('right灰.jpg', right_image)

image_diff = np.zeros((image_size[0], image_size[1], MAX_PARALLAX))
e = np.zeros(image_size)
for i in range(0, MAX_PARALLAX):
    e = np.abs(right_image[:, 0:(image_size[1]-i)] - left_image[:, i:image_size[1]])
    e2 = np.zeros(image_size)

```

```

        for x in range(0, image_size[0]):
            for y in range(0, image_size[1]):
                e2[x, y] = np.sum(e[(x-WIN_SIZE):(x+WIN_SIZE), (y-WIN_SIZE):(y+WIN_SIZE)])
            image_diff[:, :, i] = e2
dispmap = np.zeros(image_size) #最小視差圖
for x in range(0, image_size[0]):
    for y in range(0, image_size[1]):
        val = np.sort(image_diff[x, y, :])
        if np.abs(val[0] - val[1]) > 10:
            val_id = np.argsort(image_diff[x, y, :])
            dispmap[x, y] = val_id[0] / MAX_PARALLAX * 255 #恢復彩色

# 加入雙邊濾波
denoised_dispmap = cv2.bilateralFilter(dispmap.astype(np.uint8), d=9, sigmaColor=75, sigmaSpace=75)

cv2.imshow('視差圖', denoised_dispmap)
cv2.imwrite('diff3.jpg', denoised_dispmap)
plt.show

```