### 采用的方案:

- 1.深度学习分割作为掩膜mask
- 2.边缘检测获取原图信息
- 3.掩膜点乘边缘检测图像的感
- 兴趣边缘
- 4.边缘拟合提取角点
- 5.线性规划约束到车道内

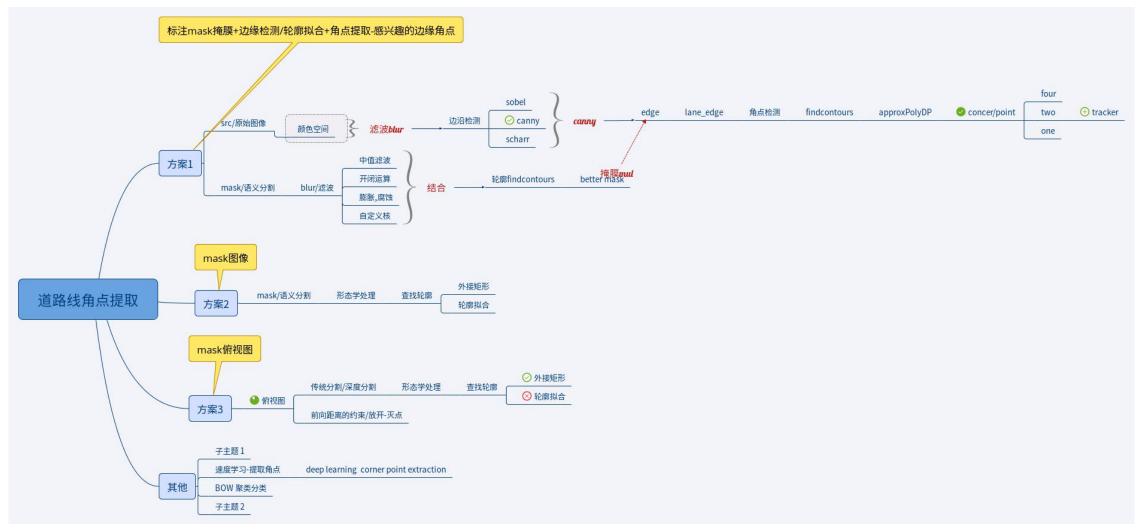


断头路道路虚线提取效果

### 尝试方案:



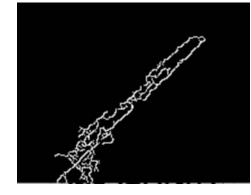
### 方案流程:



# 高速路段G7:面临问题:

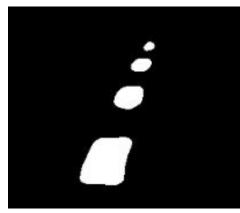
### 数据问题

- 1,光线问题
- 2,场景复杂
- 3,道路线不清晰

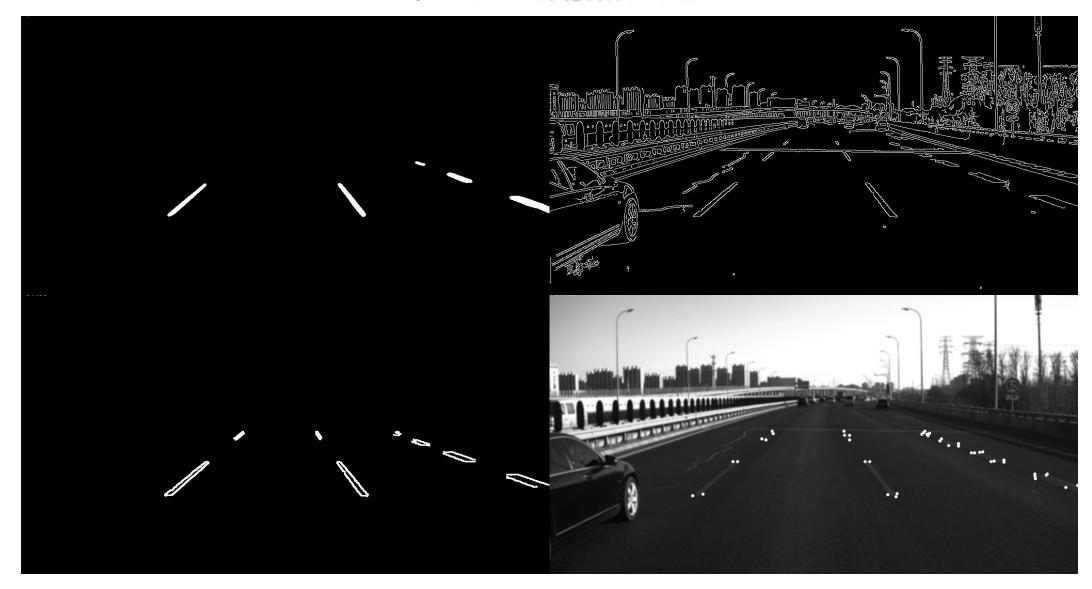


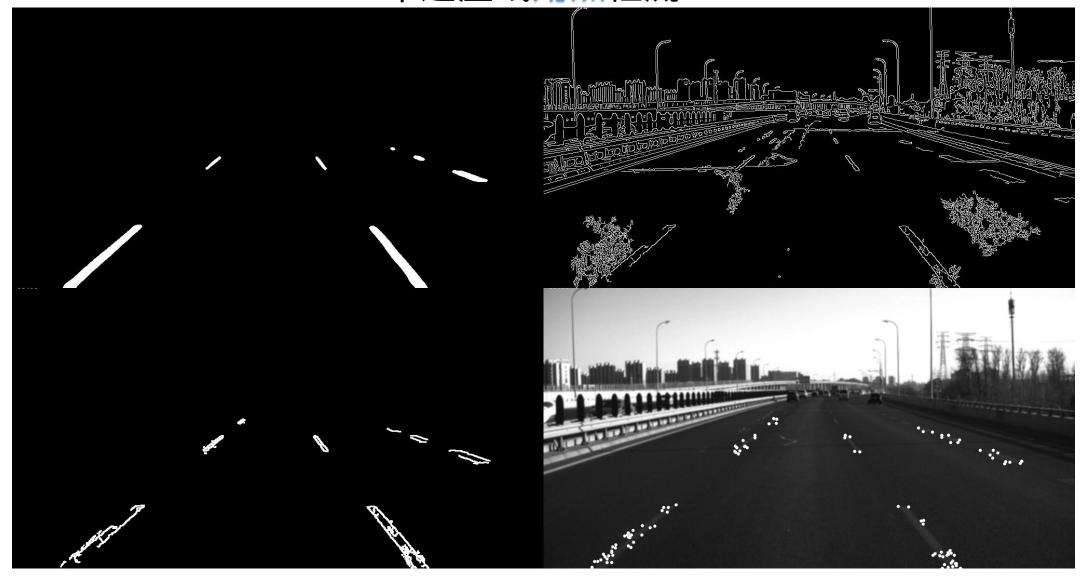
## 算法问题

- 1,边缘别打断不能很好提取
- 2,算法依赖分割结果
- 鲁棒性有待提高









### G7采样方案:

1,在原始图像上精确提取

2,在分割图像上简单提取

### 原图提点:(少-准)

近处车道纹理呈现复杂,难以稳定提取;

整体问题提取到四个点的情况较少;

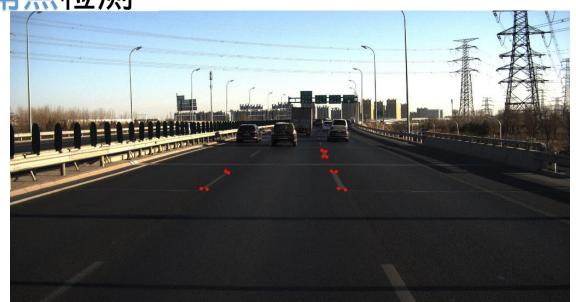
### 分割提点:(多-偏)

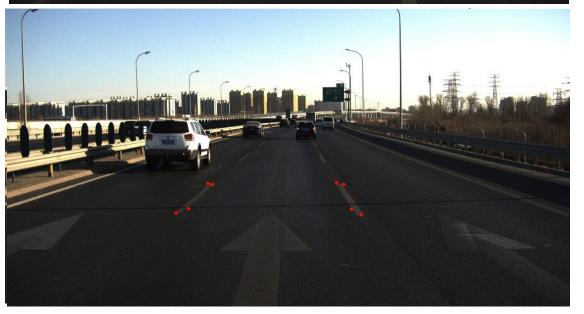
提取的角点位置来源分割,相较原图像存在偏差 整体问题提取到四个点的情况相对在原图像较多;

1 mask直接边界拟合->多为四边形;

2 mask外接矩形顶点->多偏线外面;

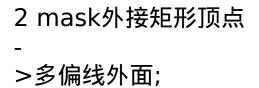
说明:分辨率4096\*2160近处车道线宽度100像素

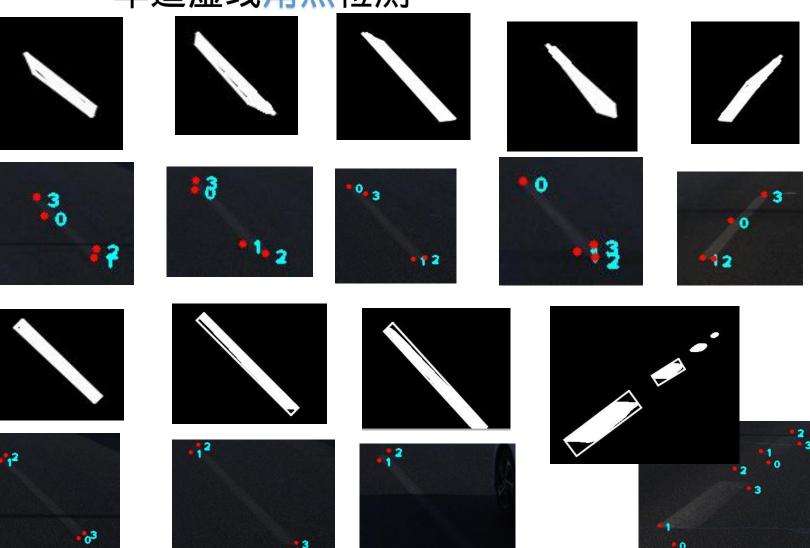




1 mask直接边界拟合

->多为四边形;





#### 融合修正:

融合mask直接边界拟合 与mask外接矩形顶点的方法;

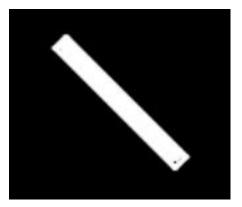
修正可能的偏离点.

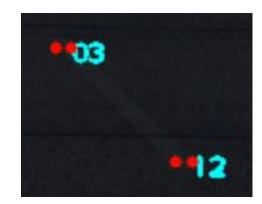
#### 融合策略:

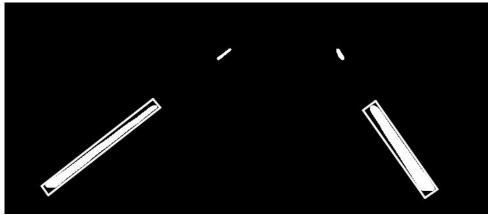
1修正外接矩形顶点的0,2点; (用3的y代替0的y,用3的x减矩 形宽w代替0的x.对3同理)

2依据阈值使修正矩形点代替 拟合点;(当拟合点d0-1与d3-2 最小值小于0.8乘拟合矩形高, 执行替换.否则保留拟合)

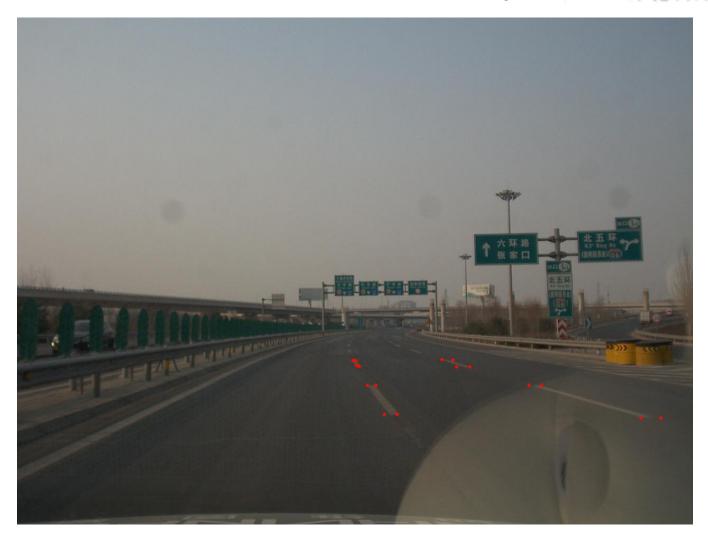
总结:修正拉平;变形替换

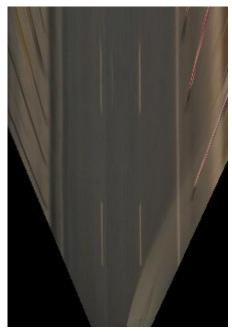












新的数据集上 尝试转俯视图提点, 再转会来的效果

