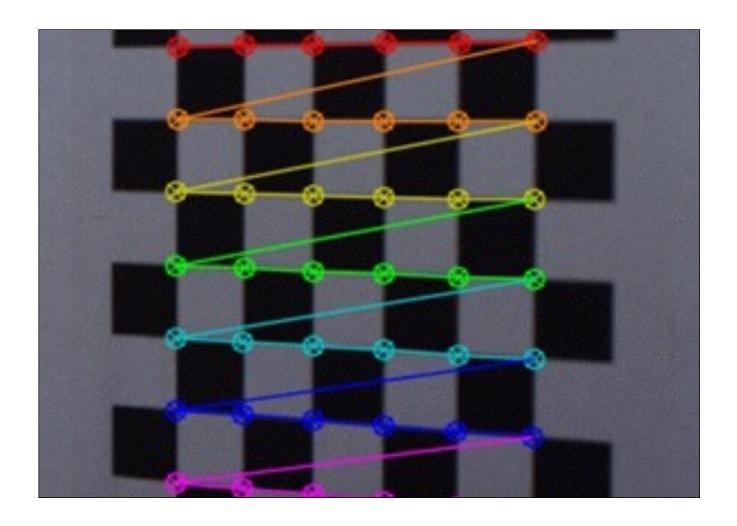
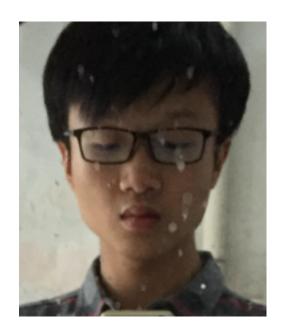
计算机视觉

实验四-摄像机标定及鸟瞰视图

3130000696 黄昭阳 - January 4, 2016



个人信息



3130000696 黄昭阳

开发软件说明

提供Mac下的可执行文件,或者使用make生成可执行文件。可执行文件格式如下:

./Lab4 棋盘宽度 棋盘长度 扫描棋盘个数 鸟瞰图转变图片

eg.

./Lab47710 sample.jpg

解释:软件将使用摄像头扫描得到10张7*7棋盘的图像用来做摄像机标定,用户需要将摄像头对一张格点不少于7*7的棋盘进行多次拍摄用来对摄像机镜头的畸变进行矫正,并且恢复出摄像机内部参数,然后软件会根据获取的数据对图片sample.jpg进行鸟瞰图的转换。

算法具体步骤与实现要点

一、算法具体步骤:

```
board w = atoi(argv[1]);
   board h = atoi(argv[2]);
   n_boards = atoi(argv[3]);
//根据命令行输入得到棋盘的长宽以及个数
   int board n = board w*board h;
   CvSize board sz = cvSize(board w,board h);
   CvCapture* capture = cvCreateCameraCapture(0);
   assert(capture);
//接通摄像头,使用摄像头获取数据
   cvNamedWindow("Calibration");
   CvMat* image_points = cvCreateMat(n_boards*board_n, 2, CV_32FC1);
   CvMat* object points = cvCreateMat(n boards*board n, 3, CV 32FC1);
   CvMat* point_counts = cvCreateMat(n_boards, 1, CV_32SC1);
//以上矩阵分别用来存储:图片上棋盘格点坐标、空间三维坐标、点数目
   CvMat* intrinsic_matrix = cvCreateMat(3, 3, CV_32FC1);
   CvMat* distortion_coeffs = cvCreateMat(5, 1, CV_32FC1);
//以上矩阵分别用来是摄像头的内参矩阵、摄像头畸变数据
  CvPoint2D32f* corners = new CvPoint2D32f[board n];
//存储棋盘格点
   int corner_count;
//统计当前图像帧棋盘的格点数目
   int successes = 0;
//用来记录当前已经成功获取多少个有效地棋盘图像
   int step,frame = 0;
   IplImage *image = cvOuervFrame(capture);
   IplImage *gray_image = cvCreateImage(cvGetSize(image), 8, 1);
//从摄像头获取一帧图像
   while(successes < n_boards) //当获取的有效棋盘图像未达到输入要求则继续
       if (frame++ % board dt == 0) {
           int found = cvFindChessboardCorners(image, board_sz,
corners,&corner_count,CV_CALIB_CB_ADAPTIVE_THRESH |
CV CALIB CB FILTER QUADS);
//调用OpenCV函数寻找传入图片中的棋盘格点, 豁得出初步地址
           cvCvtColor(image, gray image, CV BGR2GRAY);
//将原图像转为灰度图
           cvFindCornerSubPix(gray_image, corners, corner_count,
cvSize(11, 11), cvSize(-1, -1), cvTermCriteria(CV_TERMCRIT_EPS
+CV_TERMCRIT_ITER, 30, 0.1));
//使用该函数精确查找角点位置,提高去畸变的精确度
            cvDrawChessboardCorners(image, board_sz, corners,
corner_count, found); //将找到的棋盘角点全部画出来
           cvShowImage("Calibration", image); //将获取到的图片显示到屏幕
```

```
if( corner_count == board_n )
 //如果查找到的角点数目与预计的相同,说明没有找错
           {
               step = successes*board n;
               for(int i=step,j=0;j<board_n;i++,j++)</pre>
                   CV_MAT_ELEM(*image_points, float, i, 0) =
corners[j].x;
                   CV_MAT_ELEM(*image_points, float, i, 1) =
corners[j].y;
//将找到的棋盘格点的坐标放入image_points中用来作为之后标定摄像机的数据
                   CV MAT_ELEM(*object_points, float, i, 0) = j/board_w;
                   CV_MAT_ELEM(*object_points, float, i, 1) = j%board_w;
                   CV_MAT_ELEM(*object_points, float, i, 2) = 0.0f;
//以棋盘(0,0)位置为原点建立世界坐标系
               CV_MAT_ELEM(*point_counts, int, successes,0) = board_n;
//记录或得到的角点数量
               successes++;
           }
       }
       int c = cvWaitKey(15);
       if( c== 'p' )
       {
           while (c!='p' \& c!=27) c = cvWaitKey(250);
      if( c == 27 ) return 0;
//用来实现按下p键暂停收录,按下esc键退出的功能
       image = cvQueryFrame(capture);
//获取下一帧图片
   }
   CvMat* object_points2 = cvCreateMat(successes*board_n, 3, CV_32FC1);
   CvMat* image_points2 = cvCreateMat(successes*board_n, 2, CV_32FC1);
   CvMat* point_counts2 = cvCreateMat(successes,1, CV_32SC1);
   for(int i=0;i<successes*board n;i++)</pre>
       CV_MAT_ELEM(*image_points2, float, i, 0) =
CV_MAT_ELEM(*image_points, float, i, 0);
       CV_MAT_ELEM(*image_points2, float, i, 1) =
CV_MAT_ELEM(*image_points, float, i, 1);
       CV_MAT_ELEM(*object_points2, float, i, 0) =
CV_MAT_ELEM(*object_points, float, i, 0);
       CV_MAT_ELEM(*object_points2, float, i, 1) =
CV_MAT_ELEM(*object_points, float, i, 1);
       CV_MAT_ELEM(*object_points2, float, i, 2) =
CV MAT ELEM(*object points, float, i, 2);
//将所有获得的数据拷贝一份放到对应的矩阵里面
```

```
for(int i=0;i<successes;i++)</pre>
       CV_MAT_ELEM(*point_counts2, int, i, 0) =
CV_MAT_ELEM(*point_counts, int, i, 0);
   cvReleaseMat(&object_points);
   cvReleaseMat(&image_points);
   cvReleaseMat(&point counts);
//释放原来的矩阵
   CV_MAT_ELEM(*intrinsic_matrix, float, 0, 0) = 1.0f;
   CV_MAT_ELEM(*intrinsic_matrix, float, 1, 1) = 1.0f;
//内参矩阵的fx和fy都置为1
   cvCalibrateCamera2(object_points2, image_points2, point_counts2,
cvGetSize(image), intrinsic_matrix, distortion_coeffs);
//调用OpenCV接口进行摄像机标定,获得两个矩阵
   cvSave("Intrinsics.xml", intrinsic_matrix);
   cvSave("Distortion.xml", distortion_coeffs);
//将两个矩阵的参数以XML的格式存储下来
   CvMat *intrinsic = (CvMat*)cvLoad("Intrinsics.xml");
   CvMat *distortion = (CvMat*)cvLoad("Distortion.xml");
//导入存储的矩阵参数数据
   IplImage *mapx = cvCreateImage(cvGetSize(image), IPL_DEPTH_32F, 1);
   IplImage *mapy = cvCreateImage(cvGetSize(image), IPL DEPTH 32F, 1);
   CvPoint2D32f objPoints[4],imgPoints[4];
//homography矩阵共8个未知数,因此需要四个对应点进行恢复
   cvInitUndistortMap(intrinsic, distortion, mapx, mapy);
//设定去畸变的参数
   CvMat* H;
   float Z = 25;
   cvNamedWindow("birdview");
   IplImage* img = cvLoadImage(argv[4]);
//载入传入的需要转化的图片
   cvResize(img, image);
   IplImage* t = cvCloneImage(image);
   cvRemap(t, image, mapx,mapy);
//之前已经使用cvinitundistort设置了变换方法,去掉畸变
   int found = cvFindChessboardCorners(image, board sz,
corners,&corner_count,CV_CALIB_CB_ADAPTIVE_THRESH |
CV_CALIB_CB_FILTER_QUADS);
//找到传入的图片中的棋盘格点
   if(!found)
   {
       cout << "Can't find!" << endl;</pre>
       return 0;
   }
```

```
cvCvtColor(image, gray_image, CV_BGR2GRAY);
    cvFindCornerSubPix(gray_image, corners, corner_count, cvSize(11, 11),
cvSize(-1, -1), cvTermCriteria(CV_TERMCRIT_EPS+CV_TERMCRIT_ITER, 30, 0.1));
//与上方一样,转灰度图后精确查找角点所在位置
    objPoints[0].x = 0; objPoints[0].y = 0;
    objPoints[1].x = board_w-1; objPoints[1].y = 0;
    objPoints[2].x = 0; objPoints[2].y = board h-1;
    objPoints[3].x = board_w-1; objPoints[3].y = board_h-1;
    imqPoints[0] = corners[0];
    imgPoints[1] = corners[board_w-1];
    imgPoints[2] = corners[(board h-1)*board w];
    imgPoints[3] = corners[board h*board w-1];
//设置4对点对来求解homograph矩阵
    cvCircle(image, cvPointFrom32f(imgPoints[0]), 9, CV_RGB(255, 0, 0),
3);
    cvCircle(image, cvPointFrom32f(imgPoints[1]), 9, CV RGB(0, 255, 0),
3);
    cvCircle(image, cvPointFrom32f(imgPoints[2]), 9, CV_RGB(0, 0, 255),
3):
    cvCircle(image, cvPointFrom32f(imgPoints[3]), 9, CV_RGB(255, 255, 0),
3);
//使用不同的颜色将选定的四个点在原图上圈出来
    H = cvCreateMat(3, 3, CV_32F);
   cvGetPerspectiveTransform(objPoints, imgPoints, H);
//调用OpenCV的函数使用获取得到的点对生成透视变换矩阵
    int key = 0;
    IplImage *bird image = cvCloneImage(image);
    while(key!=27)
       CV_MAT_ELEM(*H, float, 2, 2) = Z;
//H矩阵的第三行第三列的参数是起到齐次坐标的作用,即用来控制镜头与目标的距离
       // cvShowImage("Calibration", image);
cvWarpPerspective(image, bird_image, H,CV_INTER_LINEAR |
CV_WARP_INVERSE_MAP | CV_WARP_FILL_OUTLIERS);
//使用H矩阵进行homography矩阵变成鸟瞰图
        cvShowImage("birdview", bird image);
//显示图片
       key= cvWaitKey();
       if( key == 'u' ) Z+=0.5;
       if ( key == 'd' ) Z=0.5;
//获取键盘数据来调整摄像头的位置
       if( key == 27 ) break;
//当按下ESC键退出软件
    }
```

二、实现要点:

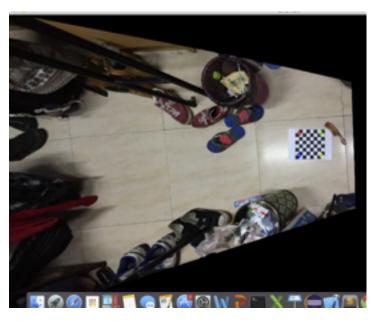
1. 摄像机标定与鸟瞰视图的转换这两段代码在《Learning OpenCV》上都有样例,这里将两段代码整合在了一起,详细步骤已在上方说明。

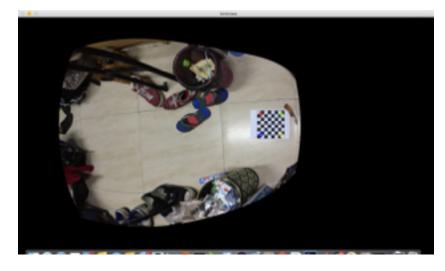
实验结果及分析

使用命令: ./Lab47710 sample.JPG。

输入图片: 鸟瞰结果图片:







结果分析:

左边那个变圆了的图应该 是我摄像机定标时棋盘的纸有些 翘起来引起的,之前还出现过更 加奇怪的形状,不过忘记截图了, 后来将棋盘用力碾平了,得到的 结果就比较正常了,如正上方的 图片所示,可以使用u,p进行上 下的调整。

编程体会

- 1. 了解到了使用棋盘进行摄像机定标的方法并实现了出来,并且学会了使用透视投影矩阵进行homograph的变换。
 - 2. 深刻了解了摄像机单目视觉的原理。