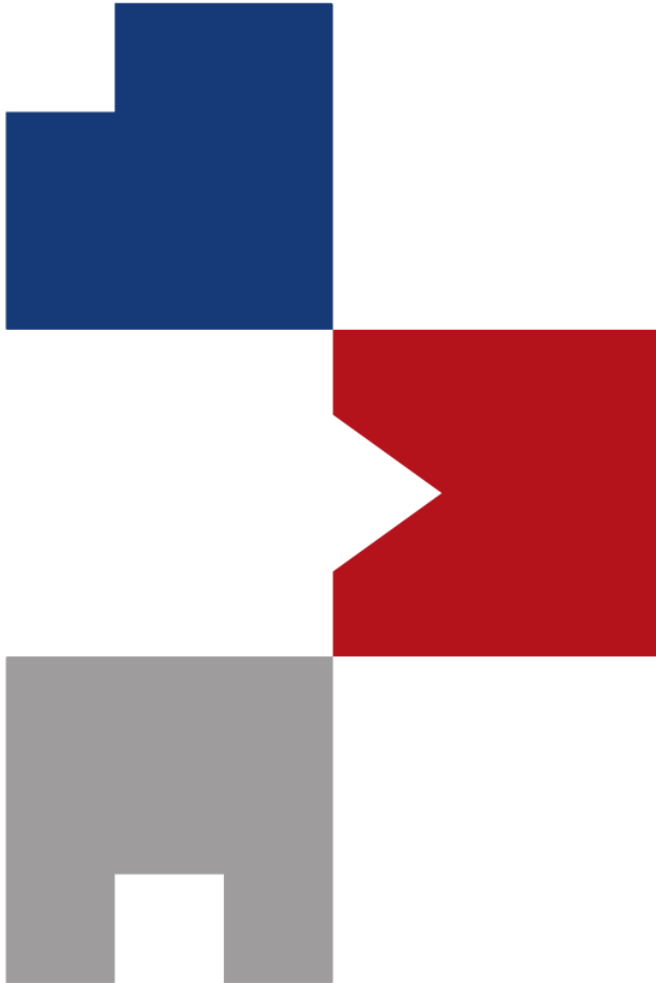


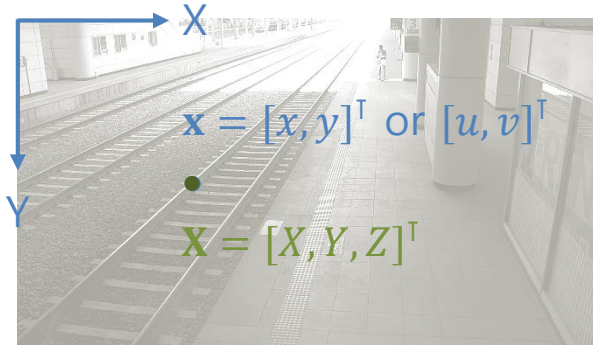
Image Formation



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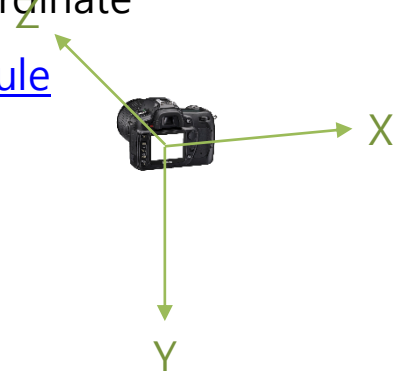
Getting Started with 2D

- **Image coordinate** (unit: [pixel])



- **Camera coordinate** (unit: [meter])

- Position: [Focal point](#)
- X/Y direction: Image coordinate
- Z direction: [Right-hand rule](#)



Getting Started with 2D

▪ 2D rotation matrix

- Rotational direction: [Right-hand rule](#)



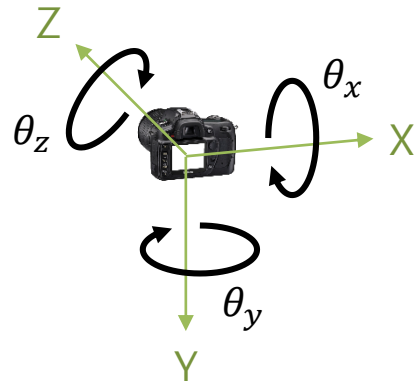
$$R(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Properties of a rotation matrix

- $R^{-1} = R^T$ (orthogonal matrix)
- $\det(R) = 1$

▪ 3D rotation matrix

- Rotational direction: [Right-hand rule](#)



	Cameras	Vehicles	Airplanes	Telescopes
θ_x	Tilt	Pitch	Attitude	Elevation
θ_y	Pan	Yaw	Heading	Azimuth
θ_z	Roll	Roll	Bank	Horizon

Getting Started with 2D

- 3D rotation representation (3 DOF)

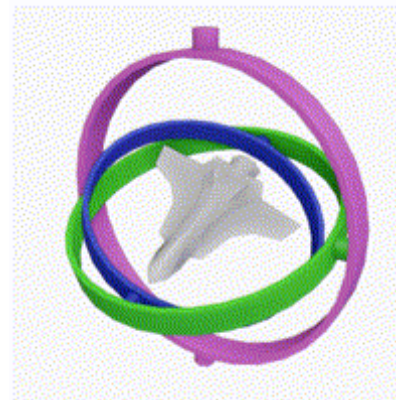
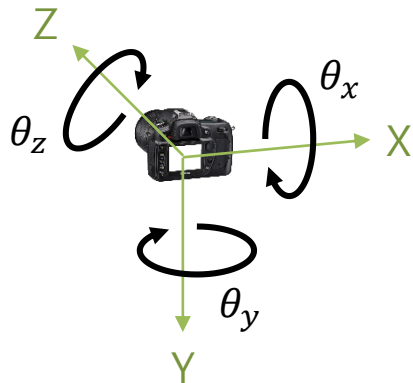
- Rotation matrix (9 parameters)

- Notation: $R = R_z(\theta_z) R_y(\theta_y) R_x(\theta_x) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_z & -\sin \theta_z & 0 \\ \sin \theta_z & \cos \theta_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_y & 0 & \sin \theta_y \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_y & 0 & \cos \theta_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_x & -\sin \theta_x \\ 0 & \sin \theta_x & \cos \theta_x \end{bmatrix}$

- Properties: $R^{-1} = R^T$ (orthogonal matrix), $\det(R) = 1$

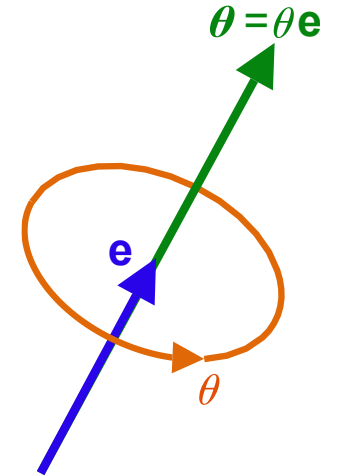
- Euler angle (3 parameters)

- Notation: $[\theta_x, \theta_y, \theta_z]$
 - Issues: Not unique, not continuous, Gimbar lock (loss of DOF)



Getting Started with 2D

- 3D rotation representation (3 DOF)
 - Axis-angle representation (3 parameters; a.k.a. *rotation vector*, Rodrigues notation)
 - Notation: $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \theta \mathbf{e}$
 - e.g. Axis: $\mathbf{e} = [0, 0, 1]$, angle: $\theta = \pi/2 \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\theta} = [0, 0, \pi/2]$
 - Properties: Log map of SO(3), (not unique, not continuous)
 - Note) The standard notation in OpenCV with cv.Rodrigues() ($R \leftrightarrow \text{rvec}$)
 - (Unit) Quaternion (4 parameters)
 - Notation: $[q_x, q_y, q_z, q_w]$ or $[q_w, q_x, q_y, q_z]$
 - Property: $q_x^2 + q_y^2 + q_z^2 + q_w^2 = 1$
- Note) 3D rotation conversion
 - Python: scipy.spatial.transform.Rotation
 - Web apps: NinjaCalc, Glowbuzzer, Andre Gaschler



Getting Started with 2D

- Example) **3D rotation conversion**

```
import numpy as np
from scipy.spatial.transform import Rotation

# The given 3D rotation
euler = (45, 30, 60) # Unit: [deg] in XYZ-order

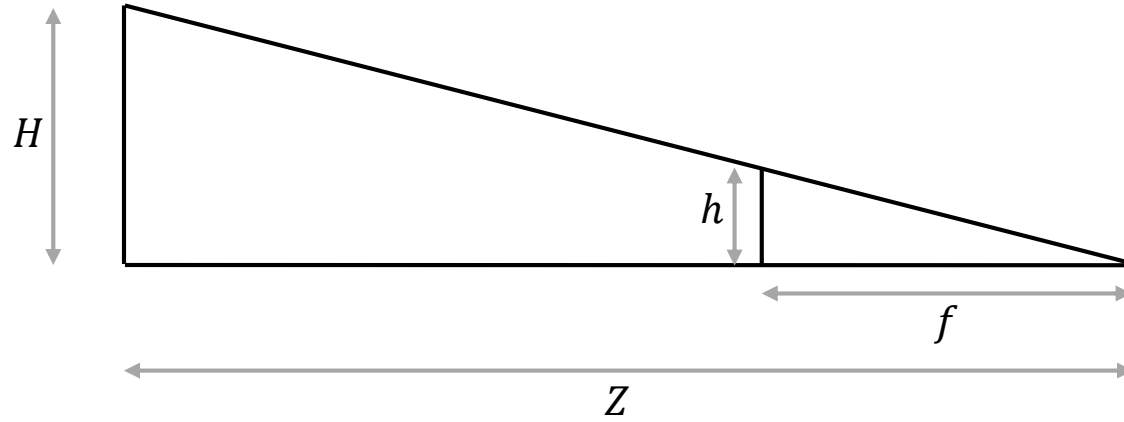
# Generate 3D rotation object
roboj = Rotation.from_euler('zyx', euler[::-1], degrees=True)

# Print other representations
print('\n## Euler Angle (ZYX)')
print(roboj.as_euler('zyx'))
print('\n## Rotation Matrix')
print(roboj.as_matrix())
print('\n## Rotation Vector')
print(roboj.as_rotvec())
print('\n## Quaternion (XYZW)')
print(roboj.as_quat())
```

Getting Started with 2D

- **Similarity**

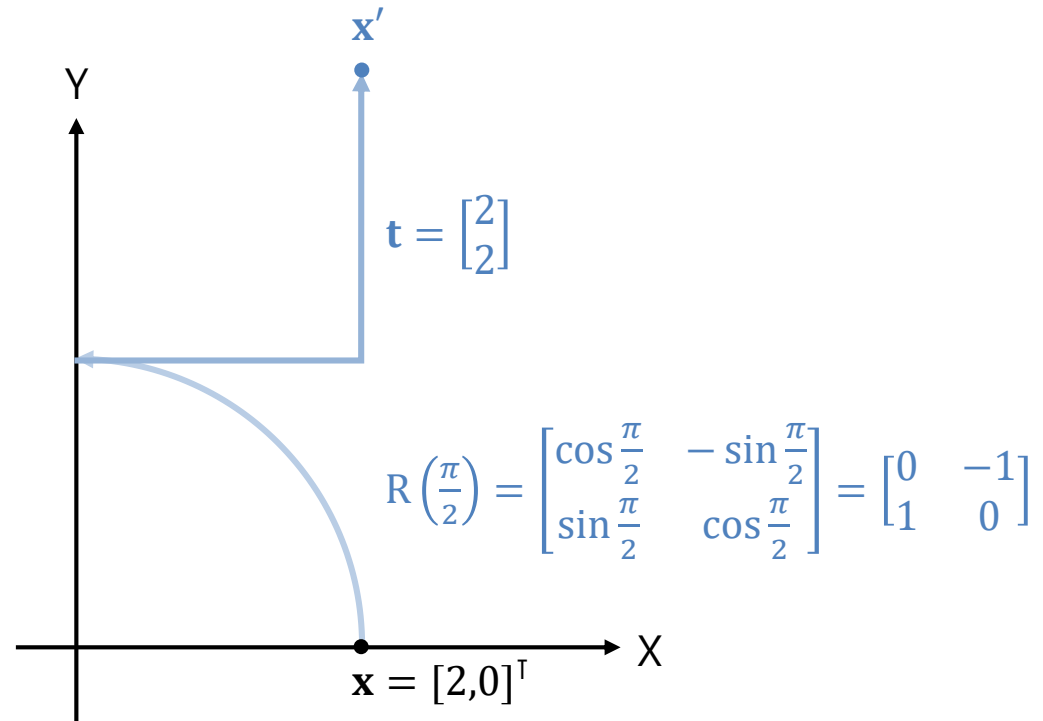
$$\frac{h}{H} = \frac{f}{Z} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{h}{f} = \frac{H}{Z} \quad \rightarrow \quad h = f \frac{H}{Z}$$



Getting Started with 2D

- Point transformation

$$\mathbf{x}' = R\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{t} = [R \mid \mathbf{t}] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



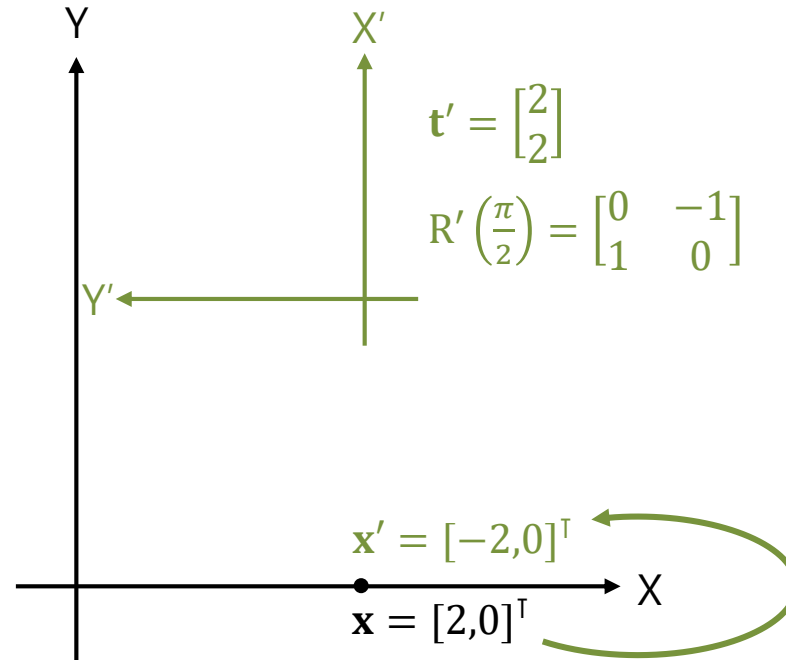
Getting Started with 2D

- Coordinate transformation

Same with point transformation?

$$\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{R}'\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{t}' ?$$

No!



Getting Started with 2D

Coordinate transformation

The **inverse** of point transformation

$$\mathbf{x} = R'\mathbf{x}' + \mathbf{t}'$$

$$\downarrow R'^T(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{t}') = \mathbf{x}'$$

$$\mathbf{x}' = R\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{t} \quad (R = R'^T \text{ and } \mathbf{t} = -R'^T\mathbf{t}')$$

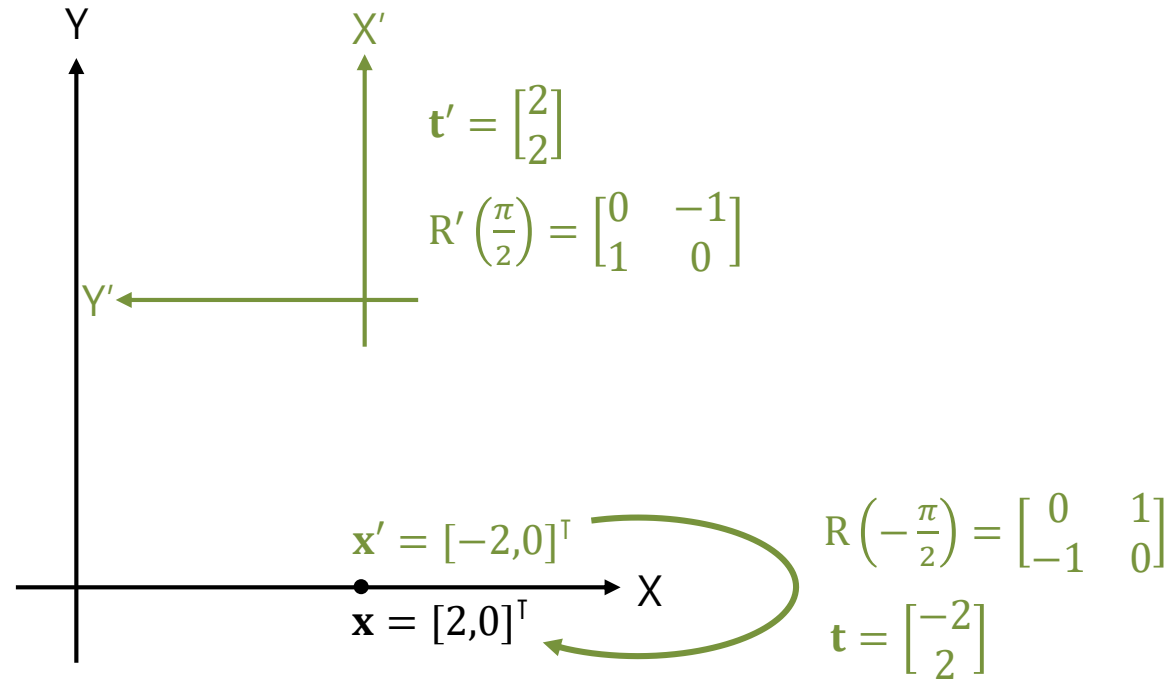


Table of Contents

- **Getting Started with 2D**
 - Coordinate, rotation matrix, 3D rotation representation (rotation vector)
 - Similarity
 - Point transformation, coordinate transformation
- **Camera Projection Models**
 - Pinhole camera model
 - Geometric distortion models
- **Applications**
 - Camera calibration
 - Absolute camera pose estimation

Camera Projection Model

- Pinhole camera model



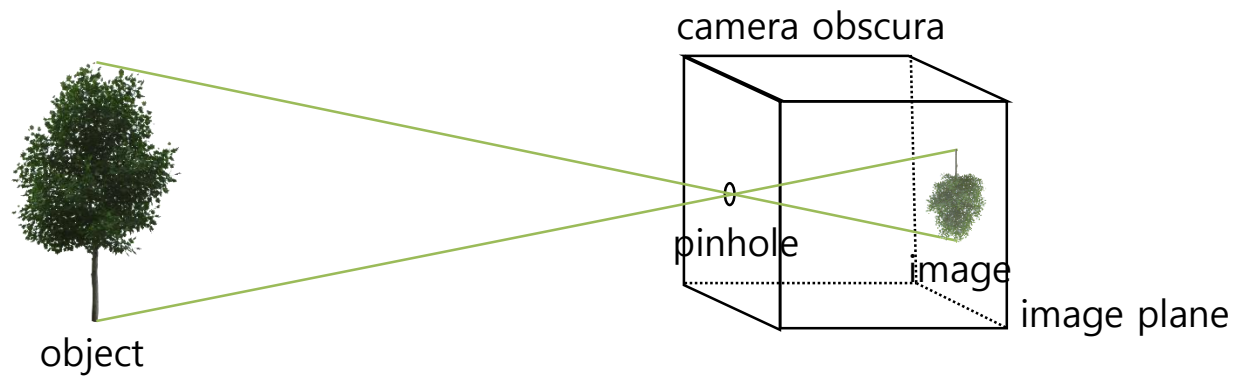
A large-scale camera obscura at San Francisco, California



A modern-day camera obscura



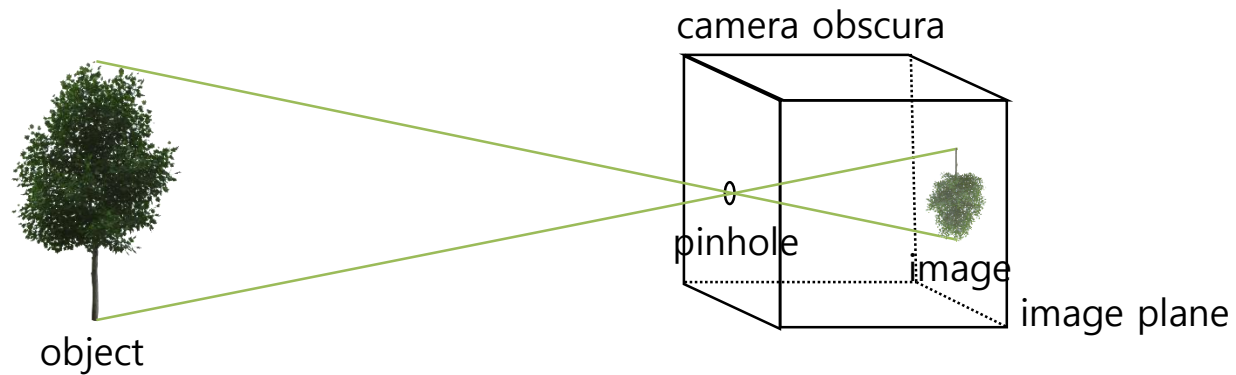
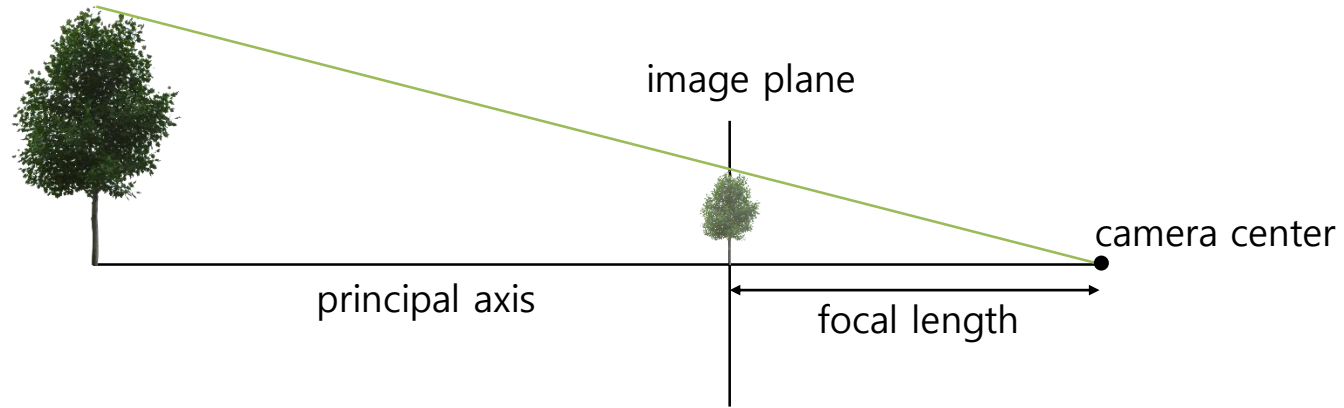
An Image in camera obscura at Portslade, England



Camera Projection Model

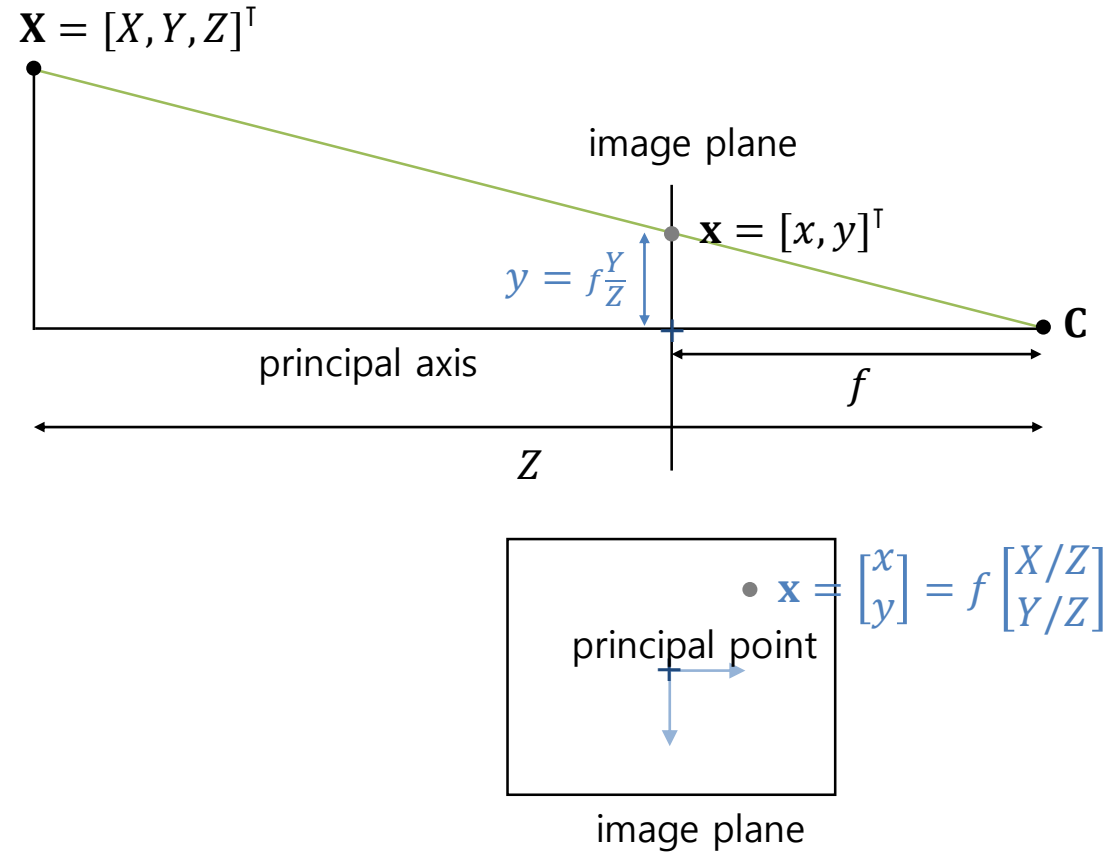
- Pinhole camera model

- In conclusion, $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{X}$ ($\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{K} [\mathbf{R} \mid \mathbf{t}]$)



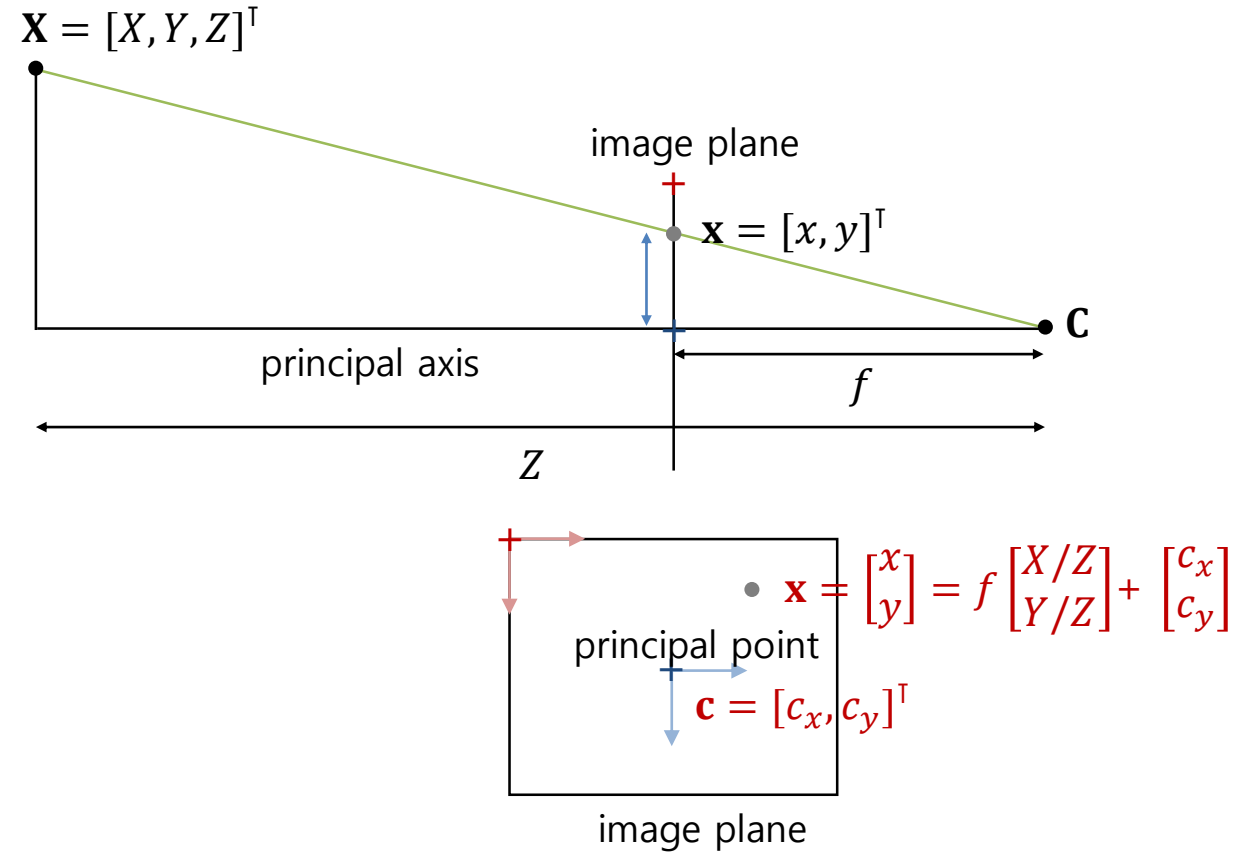
Camera Projection Model

- Pinhole camera model



Camera Projection Model

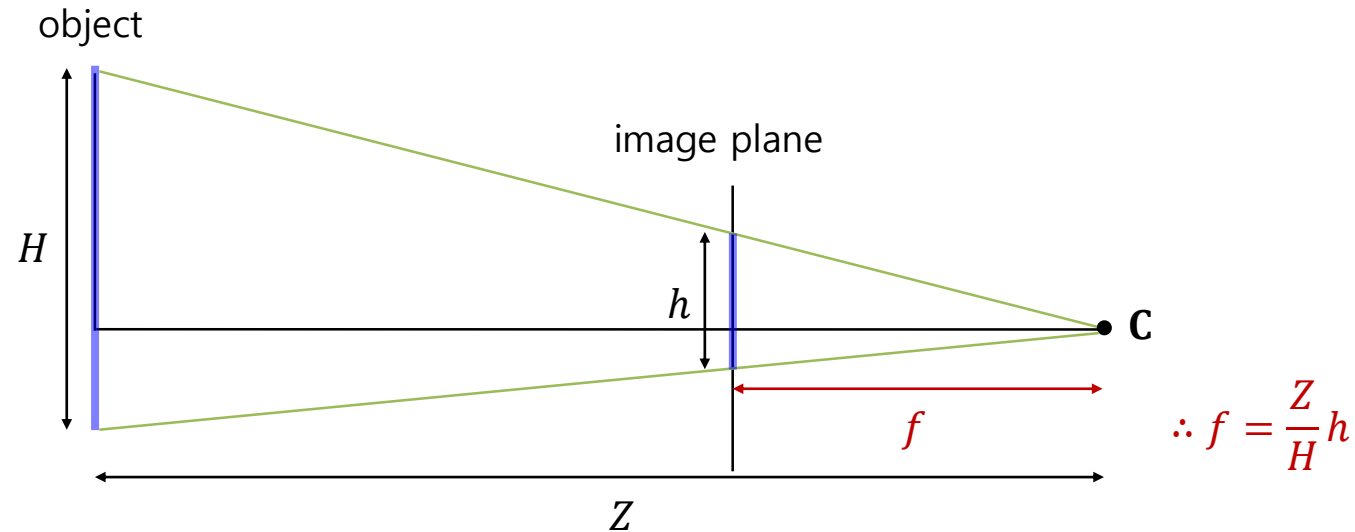
- Pinhole camera model



Camera Projection Model

▪ Example) Simple camera calibration

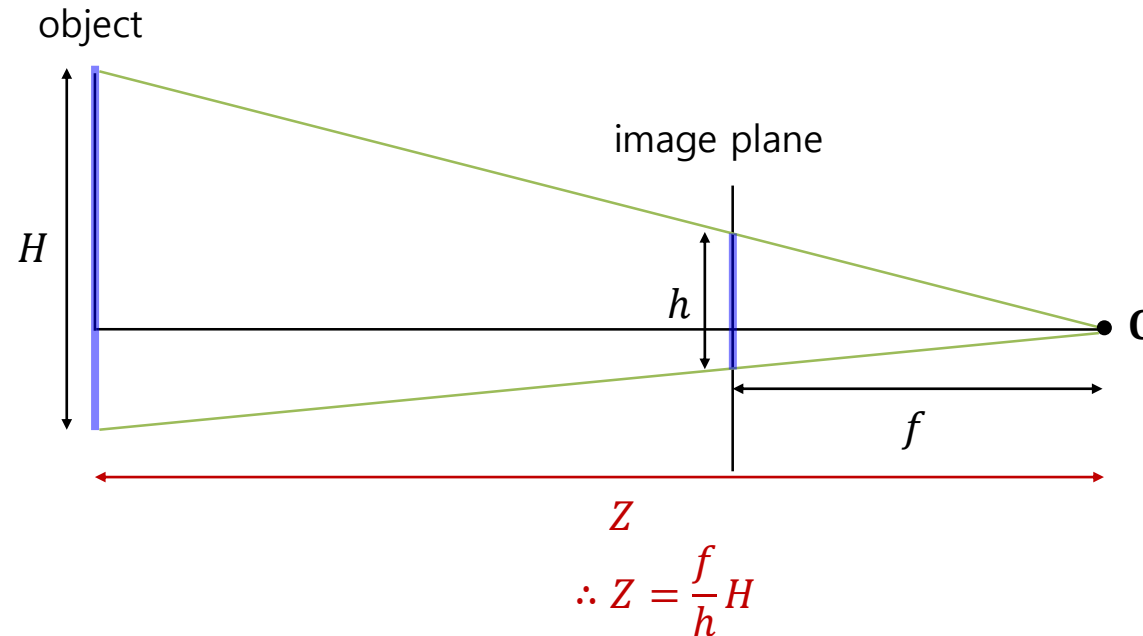
- Unknown: **Focal length (f)** of the camera (unit: [pixel])
- Given: The observed object height (h) on the image plane (unit: [pixel])
- Assumptions
 - The object height (H) and distance (Z) from the camera are known.
 - The object is aligned with the image plane.



Camera Projection Model

▪ Example) **Simple localization**

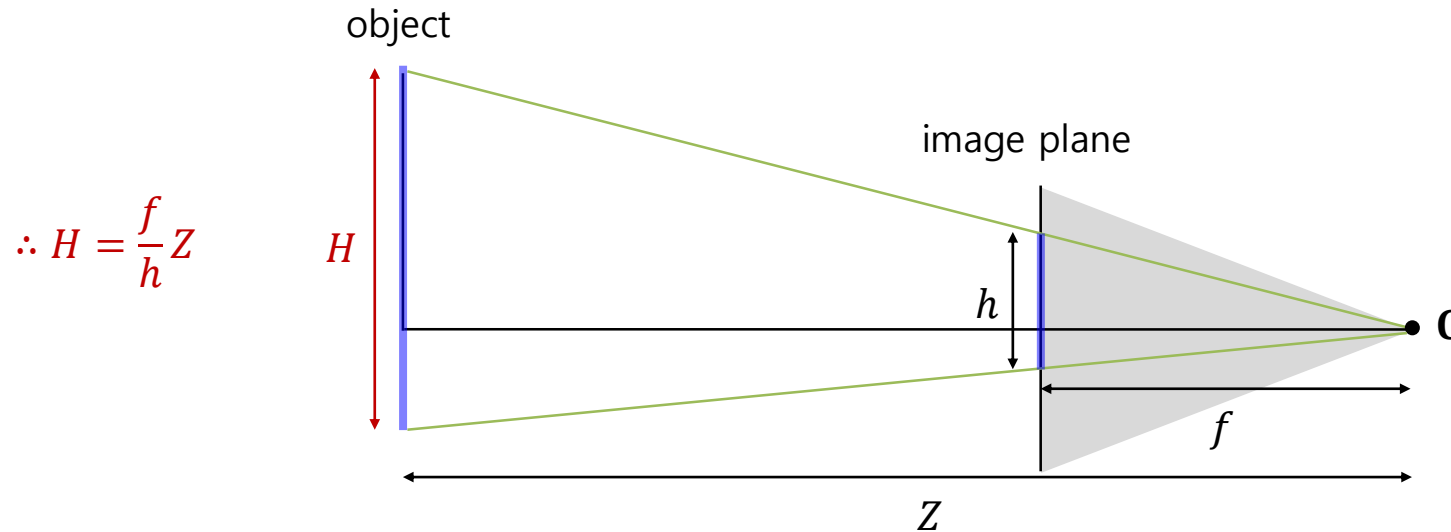
- Unknown: **Object distance (Z)** from the camera (unit: [m])
- Given: The observed object height (h) on the image plane (unit: [pixel])
- Assumptions
 - The object height (H) and focal length (f) are known.
 - The object is aligned with the image plane.



Camera Projection Model

▪ Example) **Simple reconstruction**

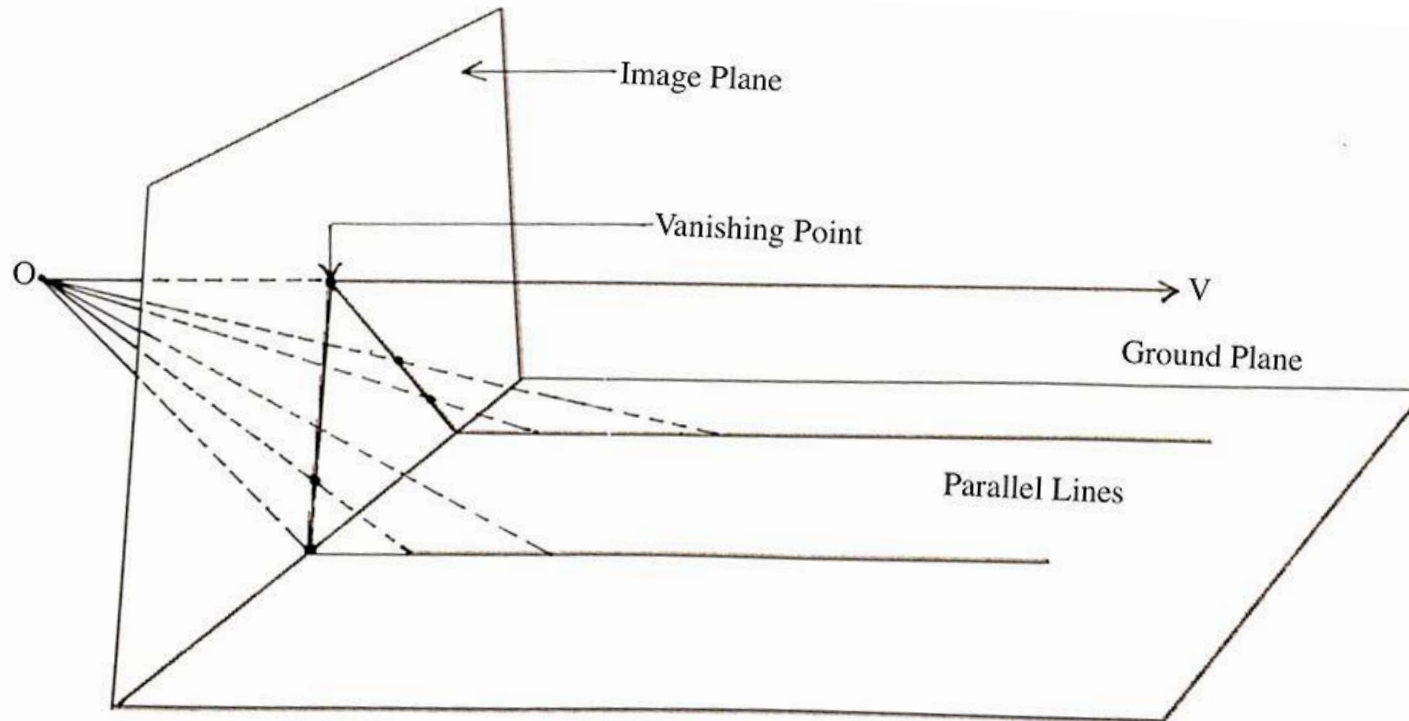
- Unknown: **Object height (H)** (unit: [m])
- Given: The observed object height (h) on the image plane (unit: [pixel])
- Assumptions
 - The object distance (Z) from the camera and focal length (f) are known.
 - The object is aligned with the image plane.



Camera Projection Model

- Vanishing points

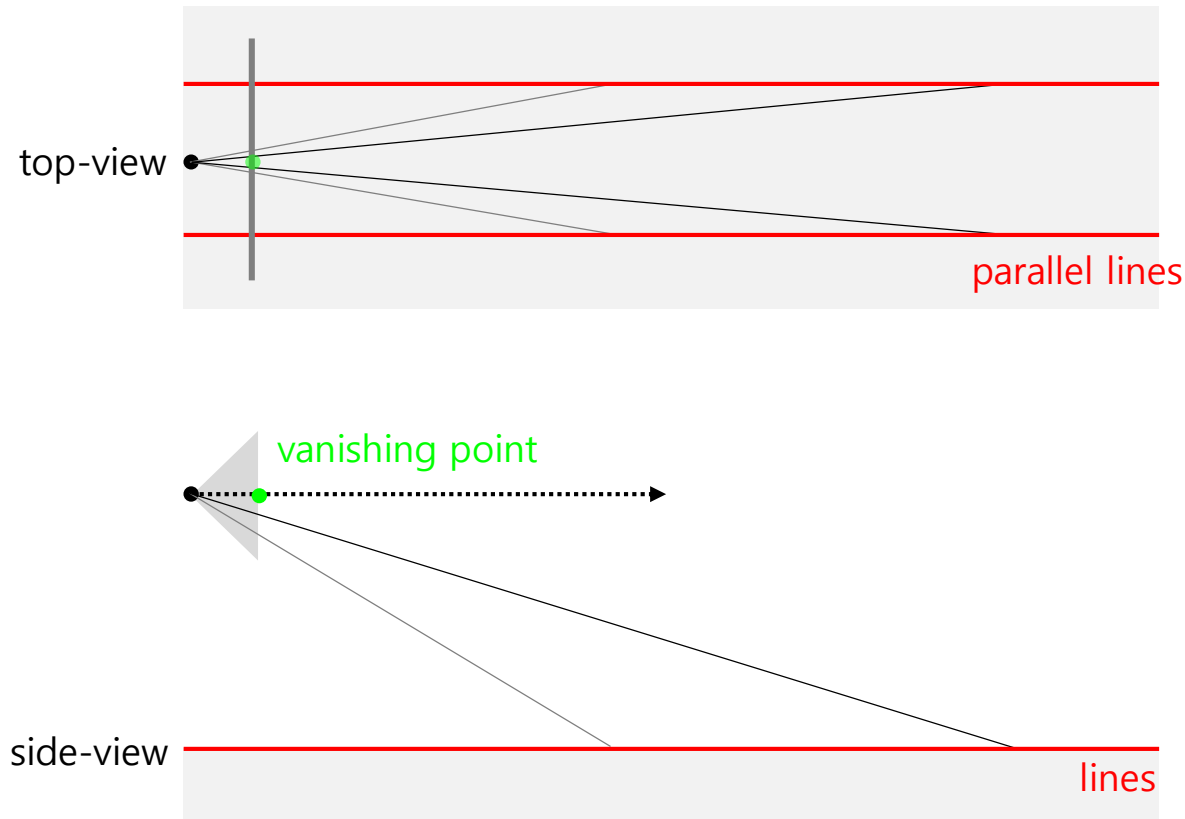
- A point on the image plane where mutually parallel lines in 3D space
 - A vector to the vanishing point is parallel to the lines.
 - A vector to the vanishing point is parallel to the reference plane made by the lines.



Camera Projection Model

■ Vanishing points

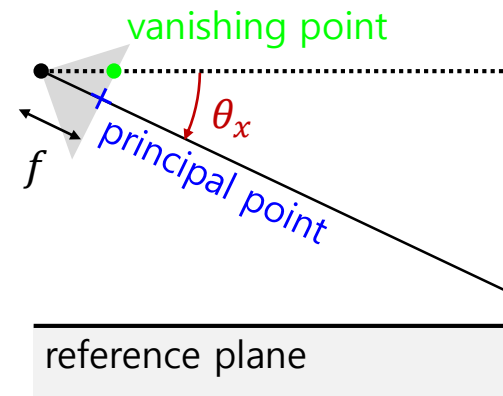
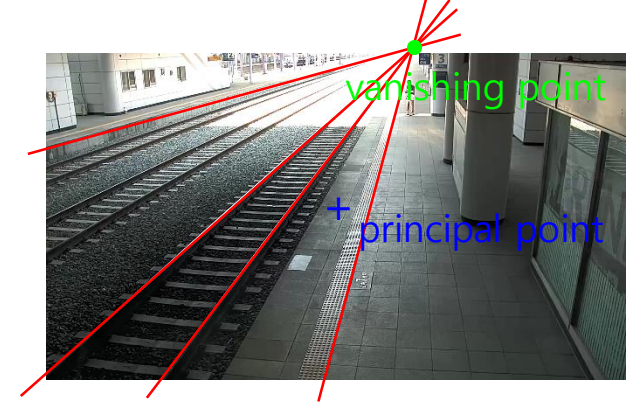
- A point on the image plane where mutually parallel lines in 3D space
 - A vector to the vanishing point is parallel to the lines.
 - A vector to the vanishing point is parallel to the reference plane made by the lines.



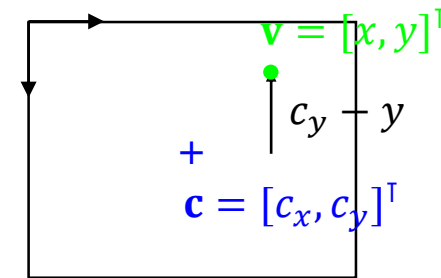
Camera Projection Model

▪ Example) Simple localization

- Unknown: Tilt angle (θ_x) of the camera w.r.t. the reference plane (unit: [rad])
- Given: A vanishing point (x, y) from the reference plane
- Assumptions
 - The focal length (f) is known.
 - The principal point (c_x, c_y) is known or selected as the center of images.
 - The camera has no roll, $\theta_z = 0$.
- Note) The tilt angle in this page is defined as the opposite direction of the common notation.



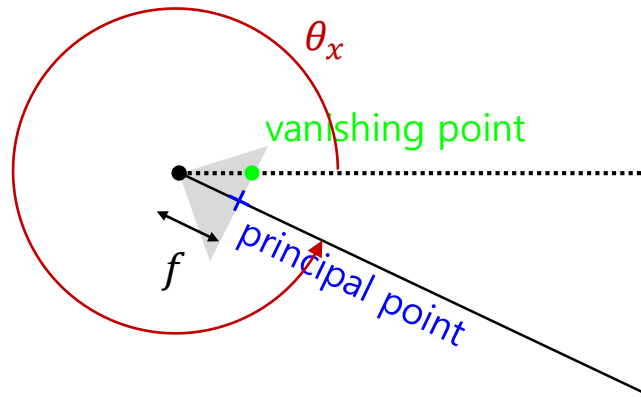
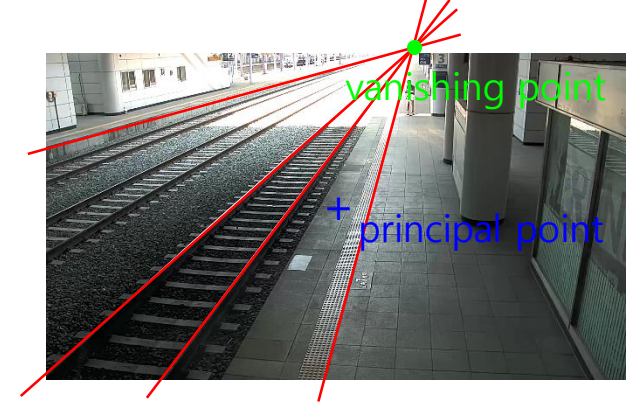
$$\therefore \theta_x = \tan^{-1} \frac{c_y - y}{f}$$



Camera Projection Model

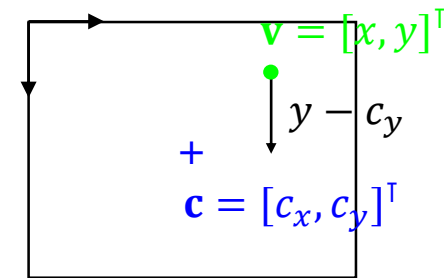
▪ Example) Simple localization

- Unknown: Tilt angle (θ_x) of the camera w.r.t. the reference plane (unit: [rad])
- Given: A vanishing point (x, y) from the reference plane
- Assumptions
 - The focal length (f) is known.
 - The principal point (c_x, c_y) is known or selected as the center of images.
 - The camera has no roll, $\theta_z = 0$.
- Note) The pan angle (θ_y) w.r.t. rails can be calculated similarly using x instead of y .



reference plane

$$\therefore \theta_x = \tan^{-1} \frac{y - c_y}{f}$$



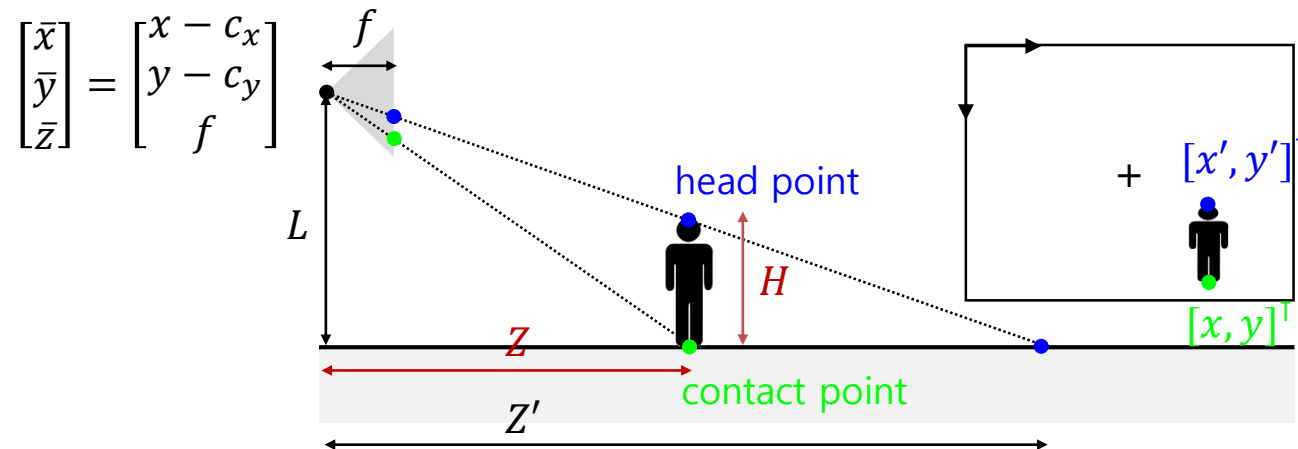
Camera Projection Model

Example) Object localization #1

- Unknown: **Object position and height** (unit: [m])
- Given: The object's **contact** and **head points** on the image (unit: [pixel])
- Assumptions
 - The focal length, principal points, and camera height, are known.
 - The camera is aligned to the reference plane.
 - The object is on the reference plane.



$$\therefore Z = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{y}} L \quad X = \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{y}} L \quad H = \left(\frac{\bar{y}}{\bar{z}} - \frac{\bar{y}'}{\bar{z}'} \right) Z$$



Camera Projection Model

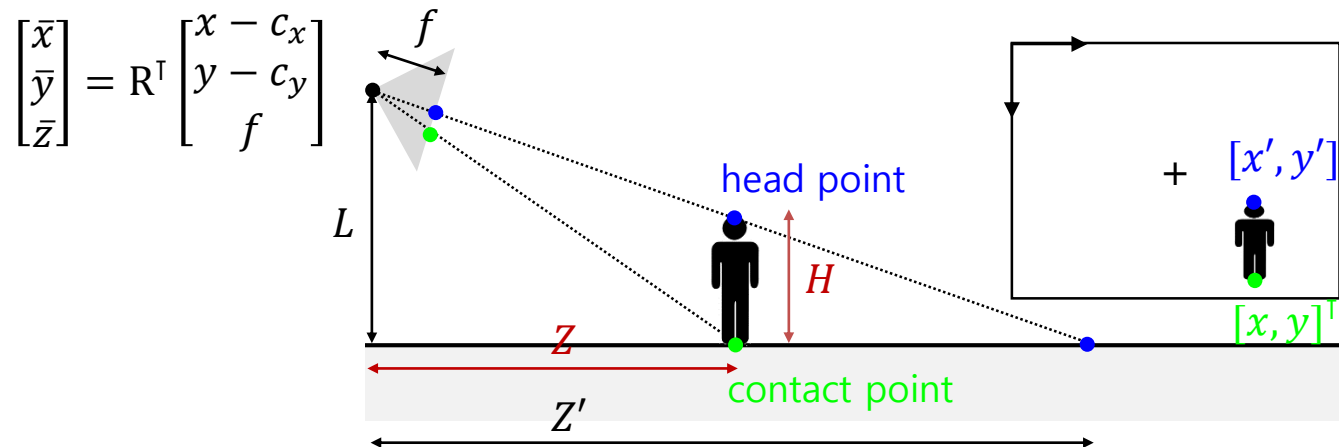
Example) Object localization #2

- Unknown: **Object position and height** (unit: [m])
- Given: The object's **contact** and **head points** on the image (unit: [pixel])
- Assumptions
 - The focal length, principal points, and camera height are known.
 - ~~The camera is aligned to the reference plane.~~ The camera orientation (R) is known.
 - The object is on the reference plane.



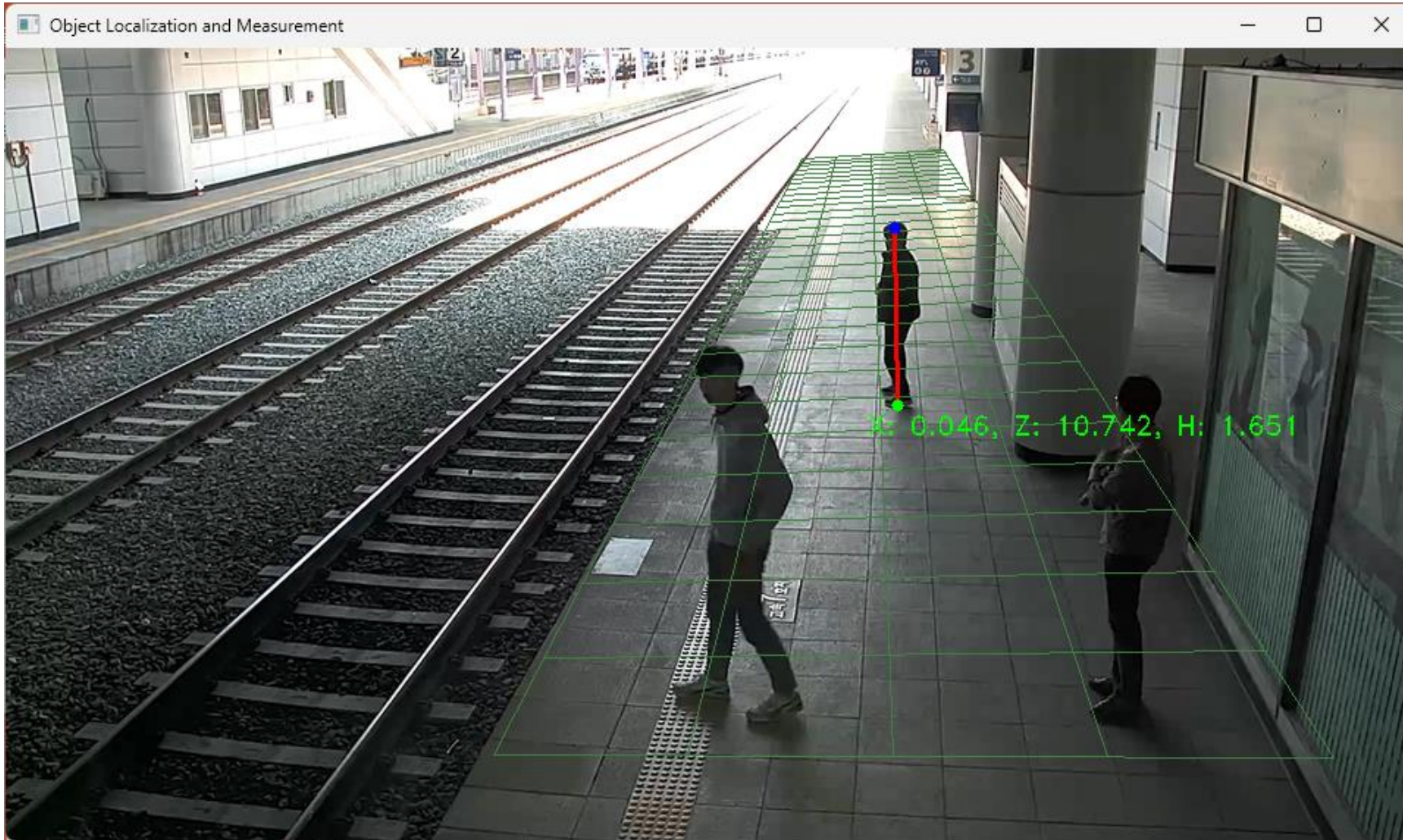
$$\therefore Z = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{y}} L \quad X = \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{y}} L \quad H = \left(\frac{\bar{y}}{\bar{z}} - \frac{\bar{y}'}{\bar{z}'} \right) Z$$

\therefore same camera center



Camera Projection Model

- Example) **Object localization #2**



Camera Projection Model

▪ Example) Object localization #2

```

if __name__ == '__main__':
    ...
    while True:
        img_copy = img.copy()
        if mouse_state['xy_e'][0] > 0 and mouse_state['xy_e'][1] > 0:
            # Calculate object location and height
            c = R.T @ [mouse_state['xy_s'][0] - cx, mouse_state['xy_s'][1] - cy, f]
            h = R.T @ [mouse_state['xy_e'][0] - cx, mouse_state['xy_e'][1] - cy, f]
            if c[1] < 1e-6:
                continue
            X = c[0] / c[2] * L
            Z = c[2] / c[1] * L
            H = (c[1] / c[2] - h[1] / h[2]) * Z
            # Object location X [m]
            # Object location Y [m]
            # Object height [m]

            # Draw the head/contact points and location/height
            cv.line(img_copy, mouse_state['xy_s'], mouse_state['xy_e'], (0, 0, 255), 2)
            cv.circle(img_copy, mouse_state['xy_e'], 4, (255, 0, 0), -1) # Head point
            cv.circle(img_copy, mouse_state['xy_s'], 4, (0, 255, 0), -1) # Contact point
            info = f'X: {X:.3f}, Z: {Z:.3f}, H: {H:.3f}'
            cv.putText(img_copy, info, np.array(mouse_state['xy_s']) + (-20, 20), cv.FONT_HERSHEY_DUPLEX, 0.6, (0, 255, 0))

        cv.imshow('Object Localization and Measurement', img_copy)
        key = cv.waitKey(10)
        if key == 27: # ESC
            break

```

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \\ \bar{z} \end{bmatrix} = R^T \begin{bmatrix} x - c_x \\ y - c_y \\ f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{y}} L \quad Z = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{y}} L \quad H = \left(\frac{\bar{y}}{\bar{z}} - \frac{\bar{y}'}{\bar{z}'} \right) Z$$

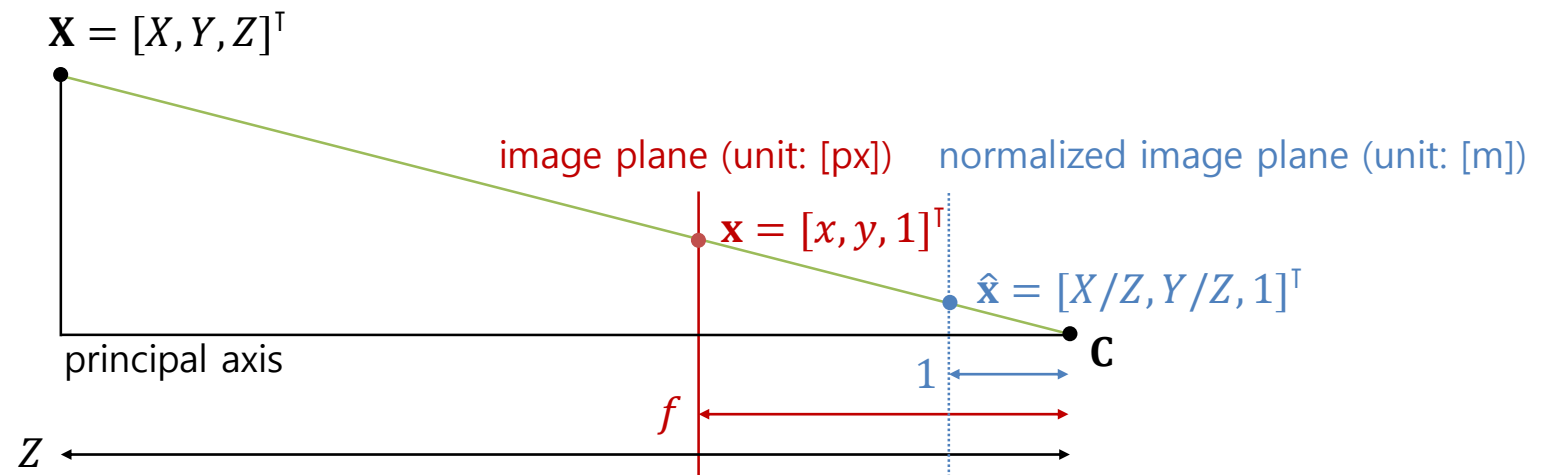
Camera Projection Model

- Camera matrix K

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = f \begin{bmatrix} X/Z \\ Y/Z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_x \\ c_y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \mathbf{x} = K\hat{\mathbf{x}} \text{ where } K = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \hat{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} X/Z \\ Y/Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Simplified as } K = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & w/2 \\ 0 & f & h/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (} w: \text{image width, } h: \text{image height)}$$

$$\text{Generalized as } K = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & s & c_x \\ 0 & f_y & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (} s: \text{skew parameter)}$$

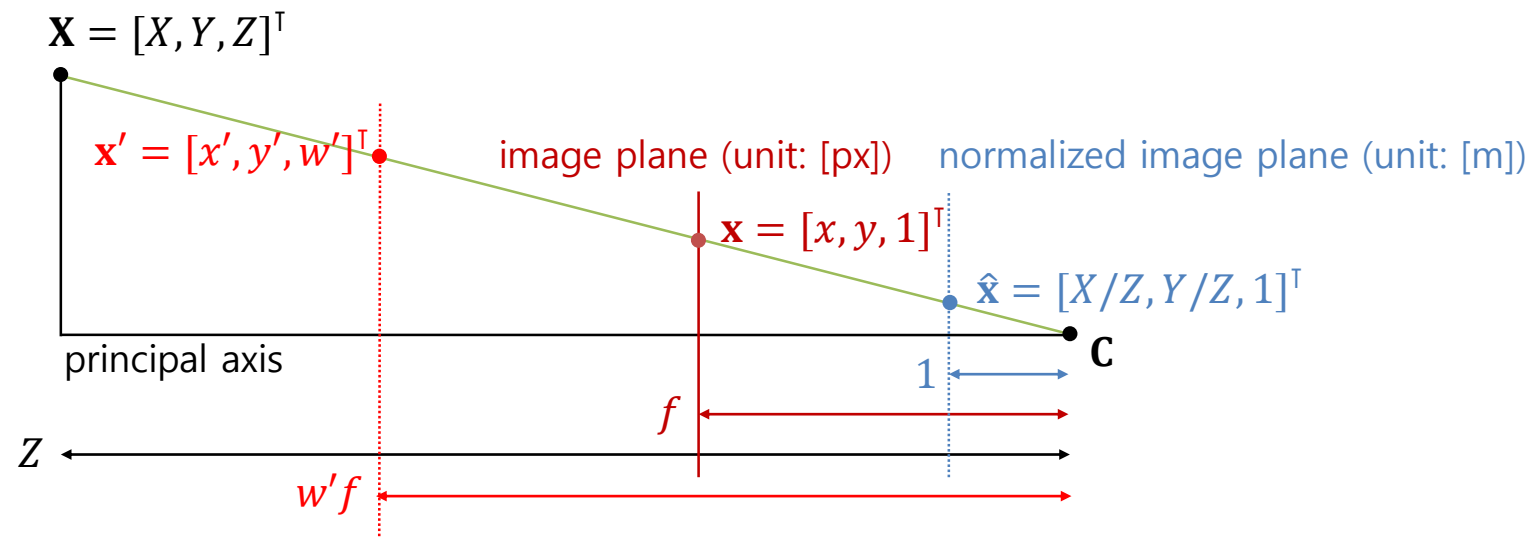


Camera Projection Model

- Homogeneous coordinates (a.k.a. projective coordinates)
 - It describes n -dimensional project space as $n + 1$ -dimensional coordinate system.
 - It holds non-conventional equivalence relationship: $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n+1}) \sim (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \dots, \lambda x_{n+1})$ such that $(0 \neq \lambda \in \mathbb{R})$.
 - e.g. (5, 12) is written as (5, 12, 1) which is also equal to (10, 24, 2) or (30, 36, 3) or ...

– On the previous slide, $\mathbf{x} = K\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ where $K = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} X/Z \\ Y/Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\mathbf{x}' = K\mathbf{X}$ where $K = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ w' \end{bmatrix}$, and $\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}$ (Note: $\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{w'}\mathbf{x}'$)

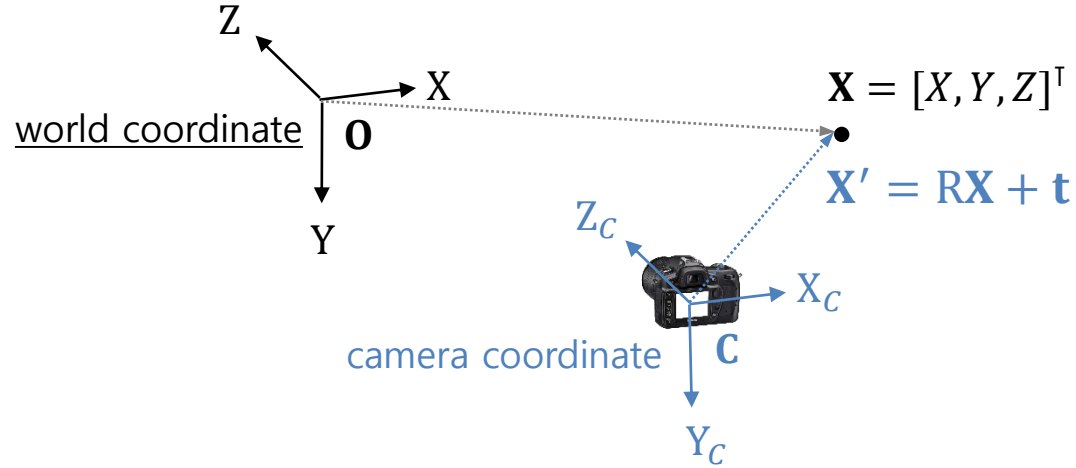


Camera Projection Model

▪ Projection matrix P

- In general, a point is not based on the camera coordinate so that it need be transformed to the camera coordinate.

$$\mathbf{X}' = R\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{t} \rightarrow \mathbf{X}' = [R \mid \mathbf{t}] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



- The whole camera projection from the world coordinate to the image coordinate:

$$\mathbf{x} = K\mathbf{X}' = K(R\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{t}) = K [R \mid \mathbf{t}] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ $\mathbf{x} = P\mathbf{X}$ where $P = K [R \mid \mathbf{t}]$ (3x4 matrix), \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{X} in homogenous coordinates

- Note) The camera pose (R^T and $-R^T\mathbf{t}$) can be derived from the inverse of point transformation (R and \mathbf{t}).

$$T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} R & \mathbf{t} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} R^T & -R^T\mathbf{t} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Camera Projection Model

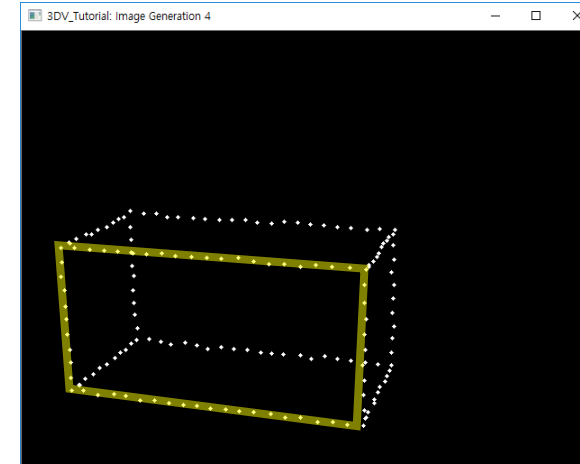
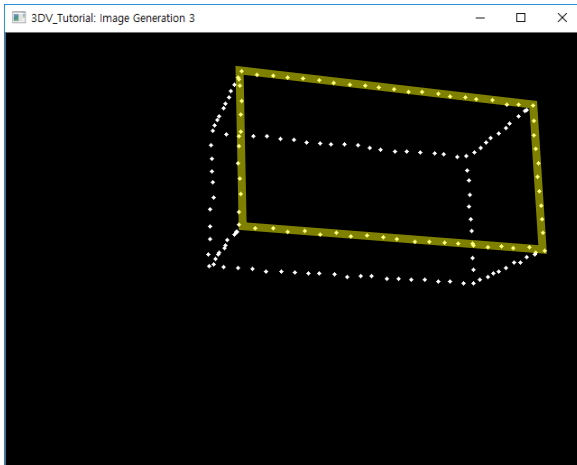
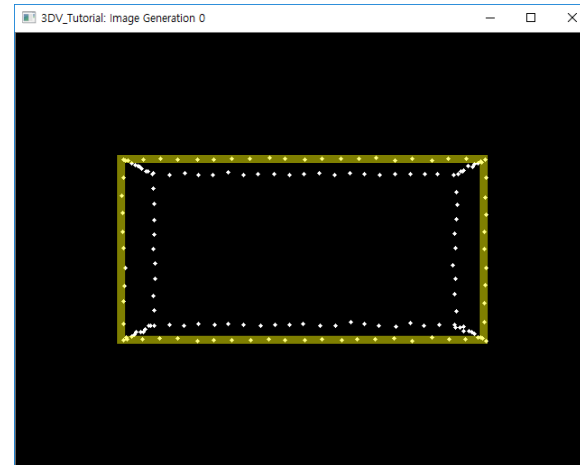
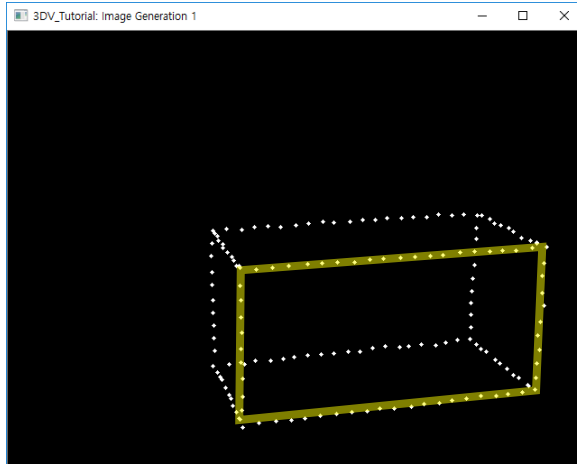
- **Camera parameters** ~ projection matrix P

$$P = K [R \mid t]$$

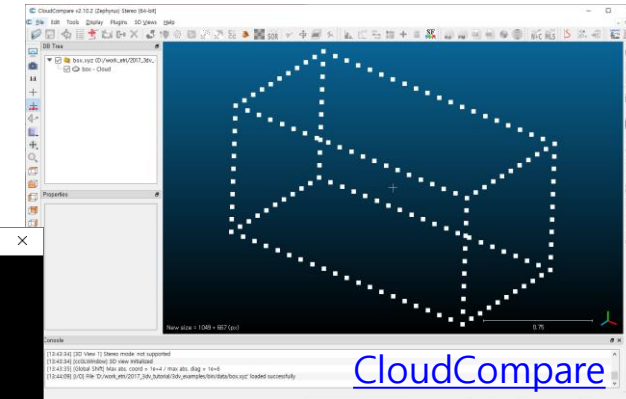
- **Intrinsic parameters** ~ camera matrix K
 - e.g. Focal length, principle point, skew, distortion coefficient, ...
- **Extrinsic parameters** ~ point transformation R and t
 - e.g. Rotation and translation

Camera Projection Model

- Example) Image formation



A point cloud: data/box.xyz



Camera Projection Model

- Example) **Image formation**

```
from scipy.spatial.transform import Rotation
```

```
# The given camera configuration: Focal length, principal point, image resolution, position, and orientation
```

```
f, cx, cy, noise_std = 1000, 320, 240, 1
```

```
img_res = (640, 480)
```

```
cam_pos = [[0, 0, 0], [-2, -2, 0], [2, 2, 0], [-2, 2, 0], [2, -2, 0]] # Unit: [m]
```

```
cam_ori = [[0, 0, 0], [-15, 15, 0], [15, -15, 0], [15, 15, 0], [-15, -15, 0]] # Unit: [deg]
```

```
# Load a point cloud in the homogeneous coordinate
```

```
X = np.loadtxt('data/box.xyz') # Size: N x 3
```

```
# Generate images for each camera pose
```

```
K = np.array([[f, 0, cx], [0, f, cy], [0, 0, 1]])
```

```
for i, (pos, ori) in enumerate(zip(cam_pos, cam_ori)):
```

```
    # Derive 'R' and 't'
```

```
    Rc = Rotation.from_euler('zyx', ori[::-1], degrees=True).as_matrix()
```

```
    R = Rc.T
```

```
    t = -Rc.T @ pos
```

```
    # Project the points (Alternative: cv.projectPoints())
```

```
    x = K @ (R @ X.T + t.reshape(-1, 1)) # Size: 3 x N
```

```
    x /= x[-1]
```

```
# Add Gaussian noise
```

```
noise = np.random.normal(scale=noise_std, size=(2, len(X)))
```

```
x[0:2,:] += noise
```

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}_c^T \text{ and } \mathbf{t} = -\mathbf{R}_c^T \mathbf{t}_c$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{t})$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x/w \\ y/w \\ w/w \end{bmatrix}$$

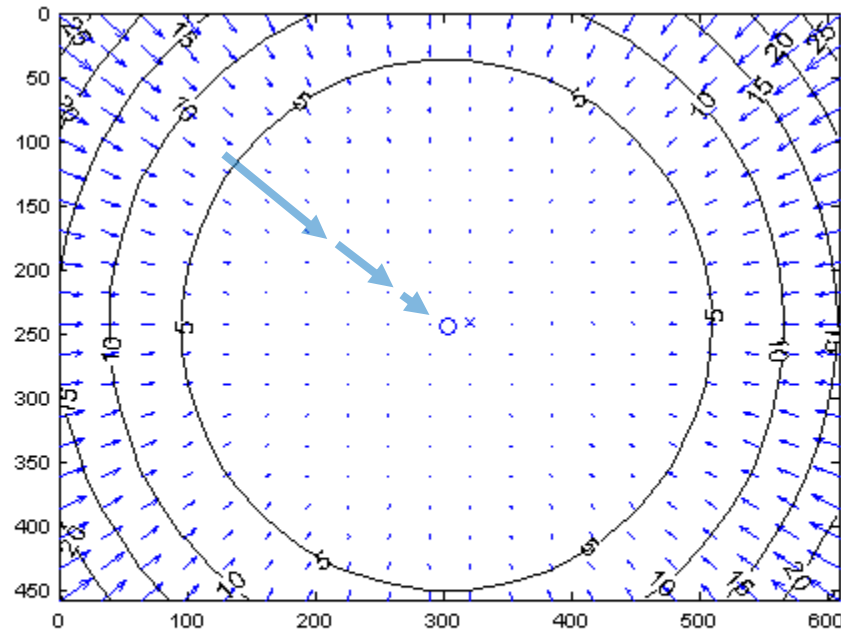
Camera Projection Model

Geometric distortion models

- Geometric distortion models are mostly defined on the normalized image plane.
- Polynomial distortion model** (a.k.a. Brown-Conrady model)

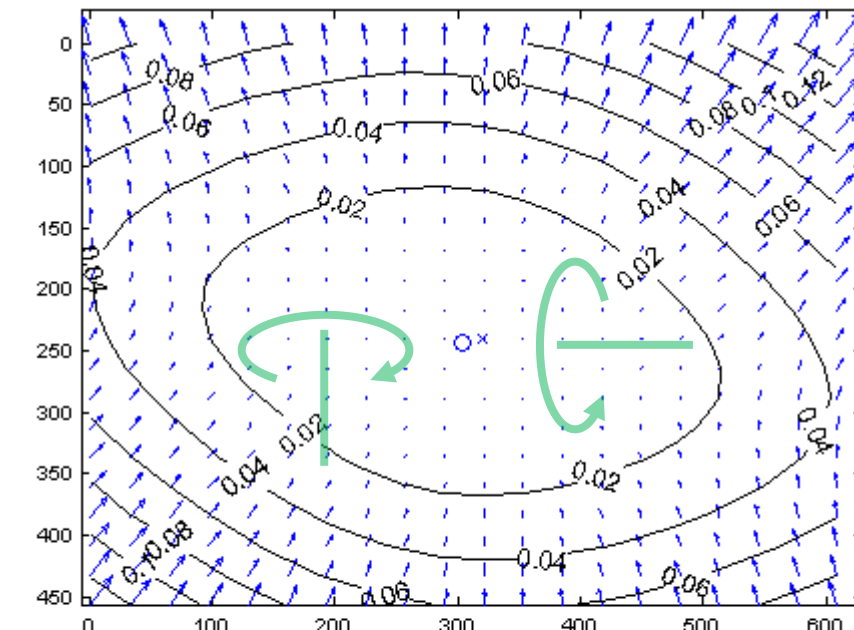
$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_d \\ \hat{y}_d \end{bmatrix} = (1 + k_1 r^2 + k_2 r^4 + \dots) \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \end{bmatrix} + (1 + p_3 r^2 + p_4 r^4 + \dots) \begin{bmatrix} 2p_1 \hat{x}\hat{y} + p_2(r^2 + 2\hat{x}^2) \\ 2p_2 \hat{x}\hat{y} + p_1(r^2 + 2\hat{y}^2) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where } r^2 = \hat{x}^2 + \hat{y}^2$$

Radial distortion

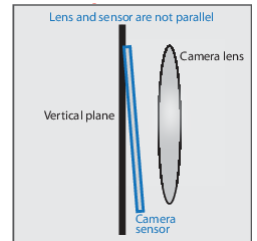


Pixel error = [0.1174, 0.1159]
 Focal Length = (657.303, 657.744) +/- [0.2849, 0.2894]
 Principal Point = (302.717, 242.334) +/- [0.5912, 0.5571]
 Skew = 0.0004198 +/- 0.0001905
 Radial coefficients = (-0.2535, 0.1187, 0) +/- [0.00231, 0.009418, 0]
 Tangential coefficients = (-0.0002789, 5.174e-005) +/- [0.0001217, 0.0001208]

Tangential distortion



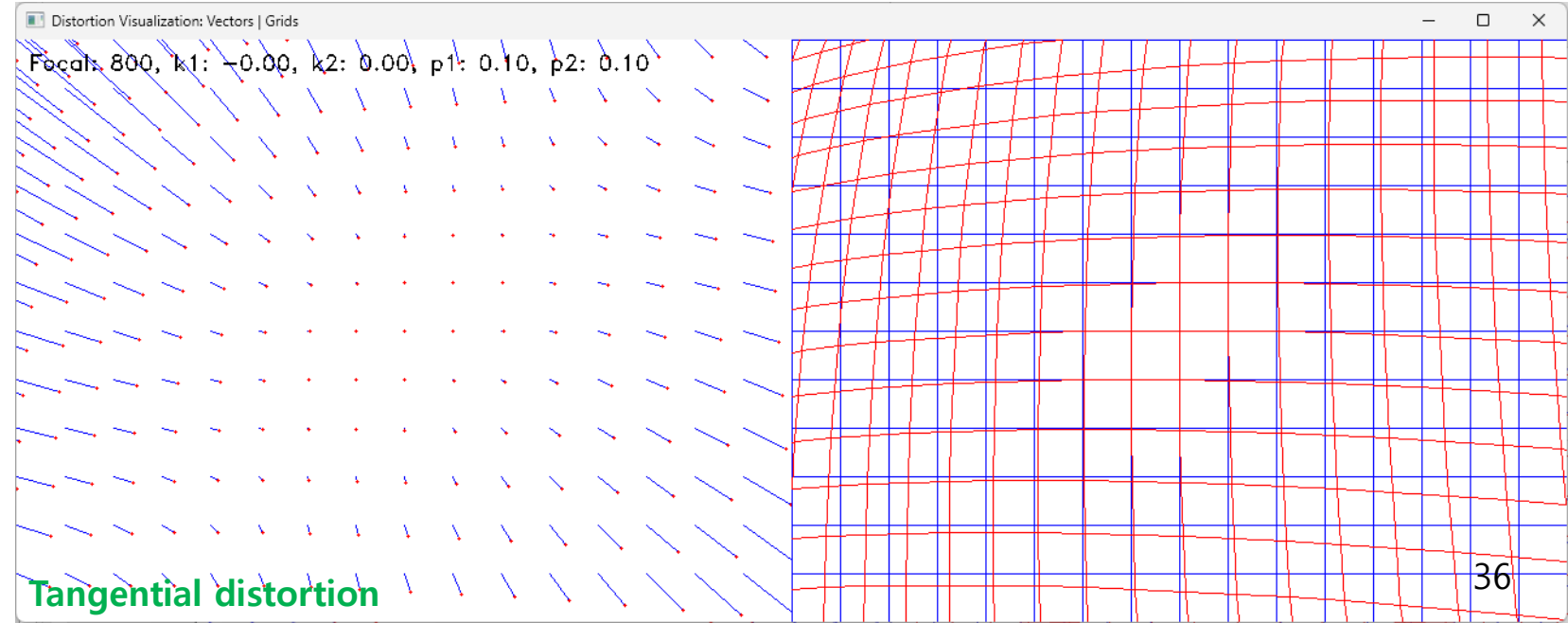
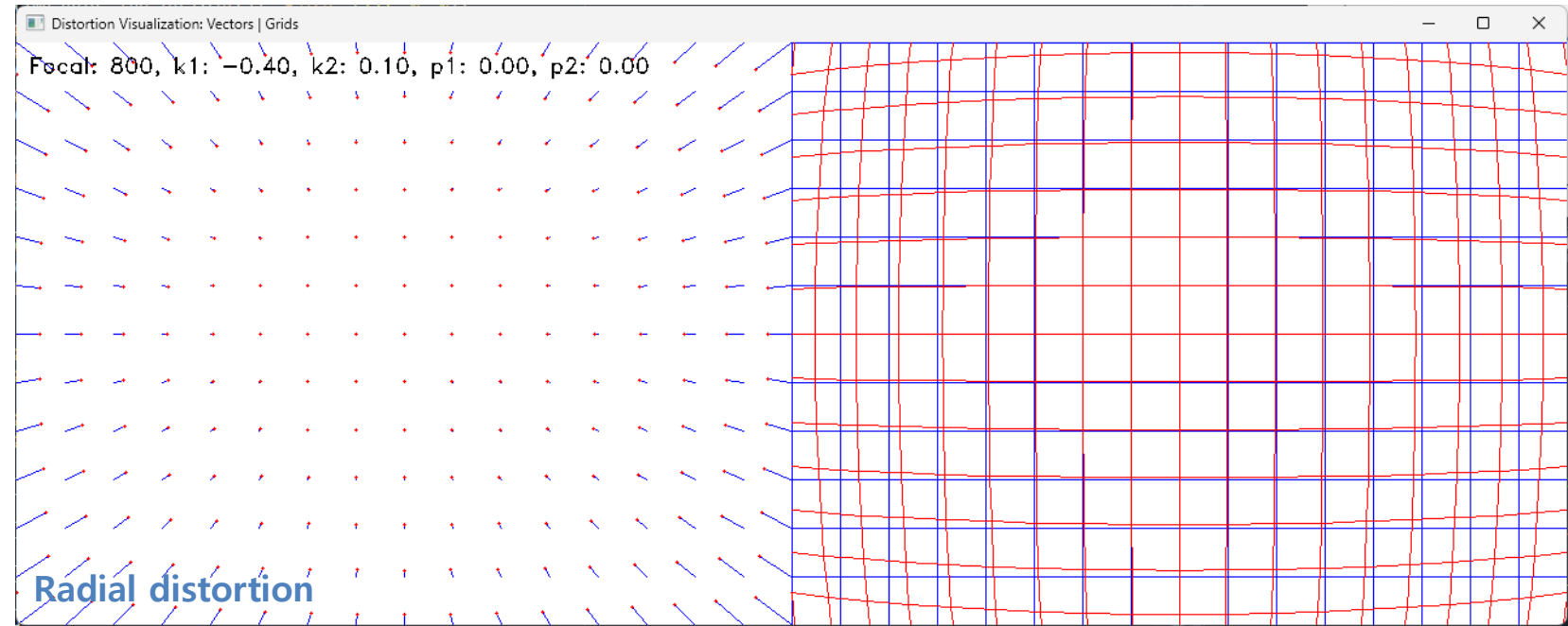
Pixel error = [0.1174, 0.1159]
 Focal Length = (657.303, 657.744) +/- [0.2849, 0.2894]
 Principal Point = (302.717, 242.334) +/- [0.5912, 0.5571]
 Skew = 0.0004198 +/- 0.0001905
 Radial coefficients = (-0.2535, 0.1187, 0) +/- [0.00231, 0.009418, 0]
 Tangential coefficients = (-0.0002789, 5.174e-005) +/- [0.0001217, 0.0001208]



Why?
 Lens and sensor
 are not parallel.
 (usually negligible)

Camera Projection Model

- Example) **Distortion visualization**



Camera Projection Model

- Example) **Distortion visualization**

```
# The initial camera configuration
```

```
img_w, img_h = (640, 480)
```

```
K = np.array([[800, 0, 320],  
              [0, 800, 240],  
              [0, 0, 1.]])
```

```
dist_coeff = np.array([-0.2, 0.1, 0, 0])
```

```
grid_x, grid_y, grid_z = (-18, 19), (-15, 16), 20
```

```
obj_pts = np.array([[x, y, grid_z] for y in range(*grid_y) for x in range(*grid_x)], dtype=np.float32)
```

```
while True:
```

```
    # Project 3D points with/without distortion
```

```
    dist_pts, _ = cv.projectPoints(obj_pts, np.zeros(3), np.zeros(3), K, dist_coeff)
```

```
    zero_pts, _ = cv.projectPoints(obj_pts, np.zeros(3), np.zeros(3), K, np.zeros(4))
```

```
    # Draw vectors
```

```
    img_vector = np.full((img_h, img_w, 3), 255, dtype=np.uint8)
```

```
    for zero_pt, dist_pt in zip(zero_pts, dist_pts):
```

```
        cv.line(img_vector, np.int32(zero_pt.flatten()), np.int32(dist_pt.flatten()), (255, 0, 0))
```

```
    for pt in dist_pts:
```

```
        cv.circle(img_vector, np.int32(pt.flatten()), 1, (0, 0, 255), -1)
```

```
    # Draw grids
```

```
    img_grid = np.full((img_h, img_w, 3), 255, dtype=np.uint8)
```

```
    zero_pts = zero_pts.reshape(len(range(*grid_y)), -1, 2)
```

```
    for pts in zero_pts:
```

```
        cv.polylines(img_grid, [np.int32(pts)], False, (255, 0, 0))
```

Camera Projection Model

▪ Geometric distortion correction

- Input: The original image
- Output: Its rectified image (without geometric distortion)
- Given: Its camera matrix and distortion coefficient
- Solutions for the polynomial distortion model
 - OpenCV `cv::undistort()` and `cv::undistortPoints()` (Note: included in `imgproc` module)
↔ `cv::projectPoints()` (Note: included in `calib3d` module)



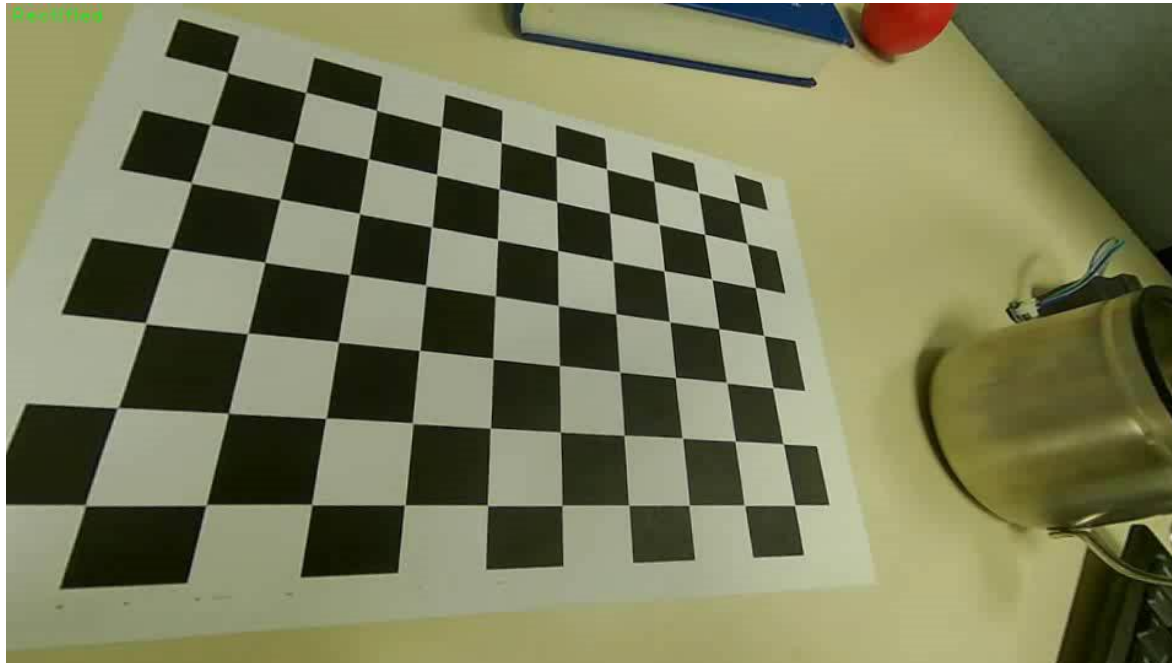
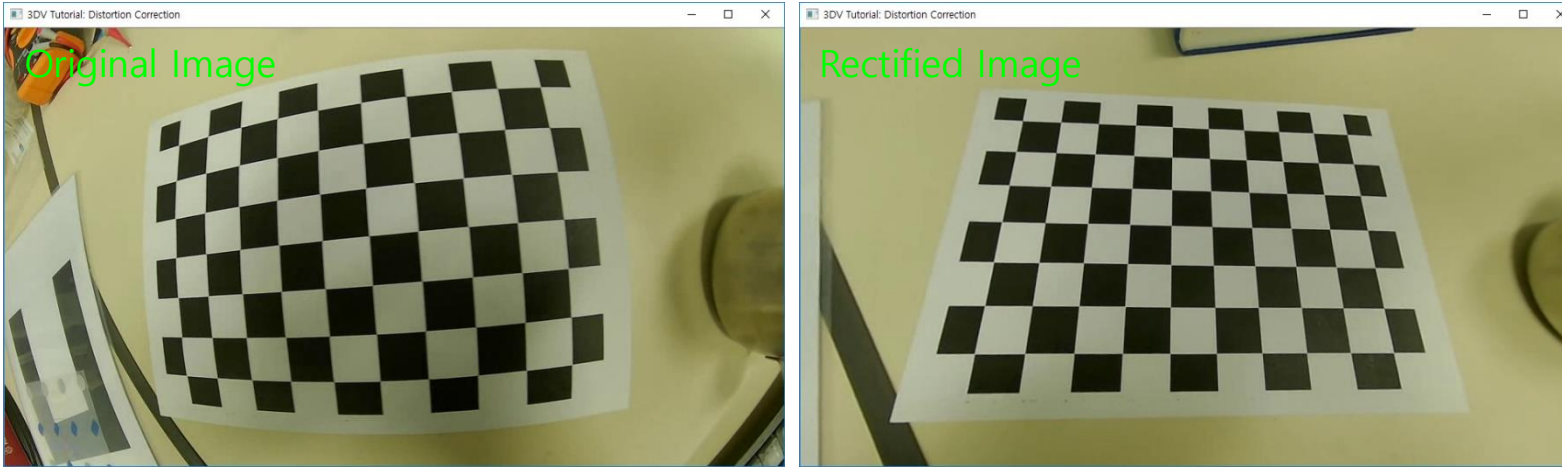
distortion correction →

K1: 1.105763E-01
K2: 1.886214E-02
K3: 1.473832E-02
P1: -8.448460E-03
P2: -7.356744E-03



Camera Projection Model

- Example) **Geometric distortion correction**



Camera Projection Model

- Example) **Geometric distortion correction**

```
# The given video and calibration data
```

```
input_file = 'data/chessboard.avi'
```

```
K = np.array([[432.7390364738057, 0, 476.0614994349778],  
              [0, 431.239555913084, 288.7602152621297],  
              [0, 0, 1]])
```

```
dist_coeff = np.array([-0.2852754904152874, 0.1016466459919075, -0.0004420196146339175, ...])
```

```
# Open a video
```

```
video = cv.VideoCapture(input_file)
```

```
# Run distortion correction
```

```
show_rectify = True
```

```
map1, map2 = None, None
```

```
while True:
```

```
    # Read an image from the video
```

```
    valid, img = video.read()
```

```
    ...
```

```
    # Rectify geometric distortion (Alternative: cv.undistort())
```

```
    info = "Original"
```

```
    if show_rectify:
```

```
        if map1 is None or map2 is None:
```

```
            map1, map2 = cv.initUndistortRectifyMap(K, dist_coeff, None, None, (img.shape[1], img.shape[0]), cv.CV_32F)
```

```
            img = cv.remap(img, map1, map2, interpolation=cv.INTER_LINEAR)
```

```
            info = "Rectified"
```

```
    cv.putText(img, info, (10, 25), cv.FONT_HERSHEY_DUPLEX, 0.6, (0, 255, 0))
```

Table of Contents

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- Coordinate, rotation matrix, 3D rotation representation (rotation vector)
- Similarity
- Point transformation, coordinate transformation

- **Camera Projection Models**

- Pinhole camera model
 - Example) Object localization, image formation
- Geometric distortion models
 - Example) Distortion visualization, distortion correction

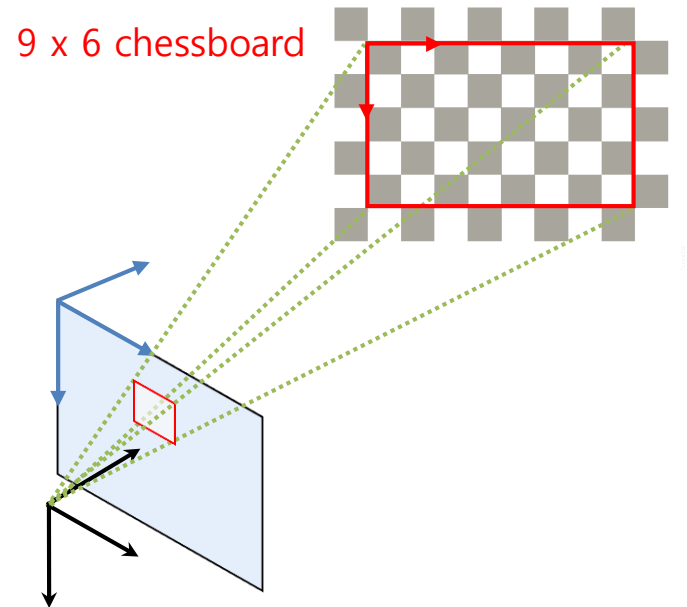
- **Applications**

- Camera calibration
- Absolute camera pose estimation

Applications

▪ Camera calibration

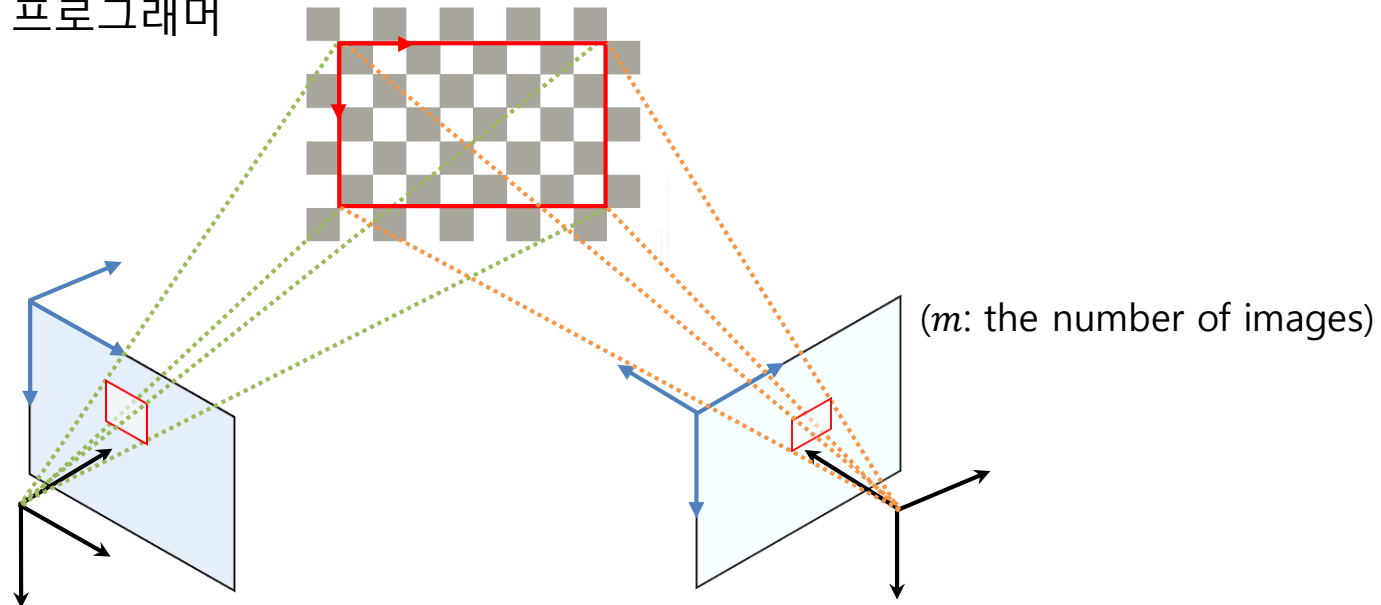
- Unknown: **Intrinsic + extrinsic parameters** ($5^* + 6$ DoF)
 - Note) The number of intrinsic parameters* can be varied according to user configuration.
- Given: 3D points $\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_n$ and their projected points $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$
- Constraints: n x projection $\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{K} [\mathbf{R} | \mathbf{t}] \mathbf{X}_i$



Applications

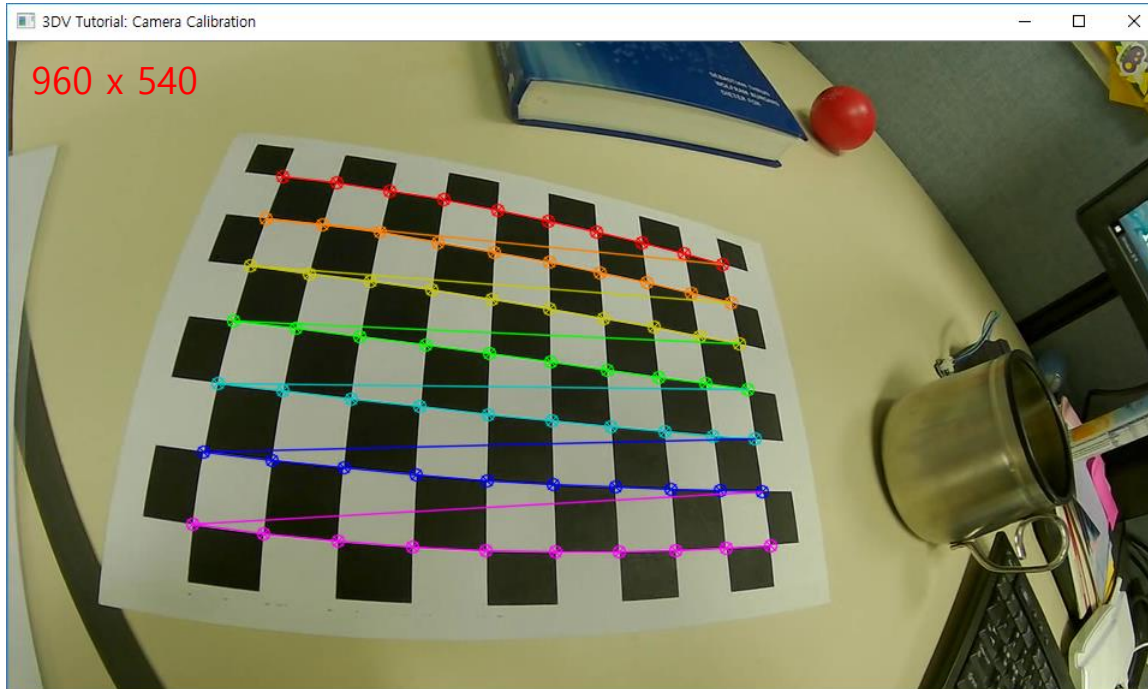
▪ Camera calibration

- Unknown: **Intrinsic + m x extrinsic parameters ($5^* + m \times 6$ DoF)**
- Given: 3D points $\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_n$ and their projected points from j th camera \mathbf{x}_i^j
- Constraints: $n \times m$ x projection $\mathbf{x}_i^j = \mathbf{K} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_j | \mathbf{t}_j \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_i$
- Solutions [\[Tools\]](#)
 - OpenCV `cv.calibrateCamera()` and `cv.initCameraMatrix2D()`
 - [Camera Calibration Toolbox for MATLAB](#), Jean-Yves Bouguet
 - [DarkCamCalibrator](#), 다크 프로그래머



Applications

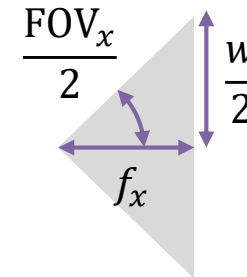
▪ Example) Camera calibration with a chessboard



Note) **Field-of-view (FOV)** = focal length (w/o distortion)

- Horizontal: $2 \times \tan^{-1} \frac{w/2}{f_x} = 96^\circ$

- Vertical: $2 \times \tan^{-1} \frac{h/2}{f_y} = 64^\circ$



Camera Calibration Results

* The number of applied images = 22

* RMS error = 0.473353

* Camera matrix (K) =

[432.7390364738057, 0, 476.0614994349778] Note) Close to the center of the image, (480, 270)

[0, 431.2395555913084, 288.7602152621297]

[0, 0, 1]

* Distortion coefficient (k1, k2, p1, p2, k3, ...) =

[-0.2852754904152874, 0.1016466459919075, -0.0004420196146339175, 0.0001149909868437517, -0.01803978785585194]

Note) Close to zero (usually negligible)

Applications

- Example) **Camera calibration with a chessboard**

```
def select_img_from_video(input_file, board_pattern, select_all=False, wait_msec=10):
```

```
    # Open a video
```

```
    video = cv.VideoCapture(input_file)
```

```
    # Select images
```

```
    img_select = []
```

```
    ...
```

```
    return img_select
```

```
def calib_camera_from_chessboard(images, board_pattern, board_cellsize, K=None, dist_coeff=None, calib_flags=None):
```

```
    # Find 2D corner points from given images
```

```
    img_points = []
```

```
    for img in images:
```

```
        gray = cv.cvtColor(img, cv.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
```

```
        complete, pts = cv.findChessboardCorners(gray, board_pattern)
```

```
        if complete:
```

```
            img_points.append(pts)
```

```
    assert len(img_points) > 0, 'There is no set of complete chessboard points!'
```

```
    # Prepare 3D points of the chess board
```

```
    obj_pts = [[c, r, 0] for r in range(board_pattern[1]) for c in range(board_pattern[0])]
```

```
    obj_points = [np.array(obj_pts, dtype=np.float32) * board_cellsize] * len(img_points) # Must be 'np.float32'
```

```
    # Calibrate the camera
```

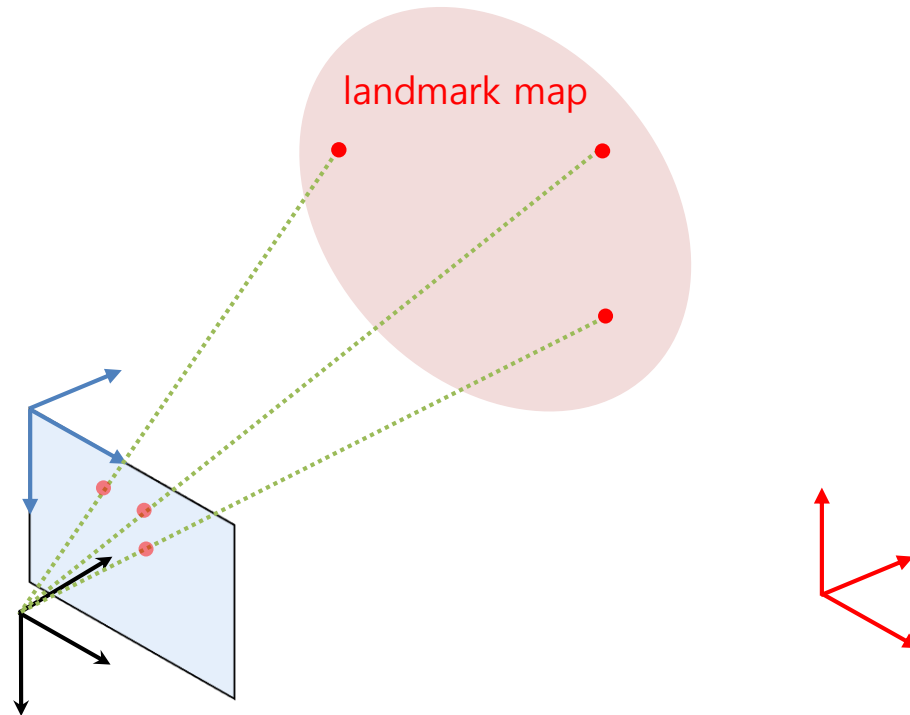
```
    return cv.calibrateCamera(obj_points, img_points, gray.shape[::-1], K, dist_coeff, flags=calib_flags)
```

\mathbf{x}_i^j

\mathbf{X}_i

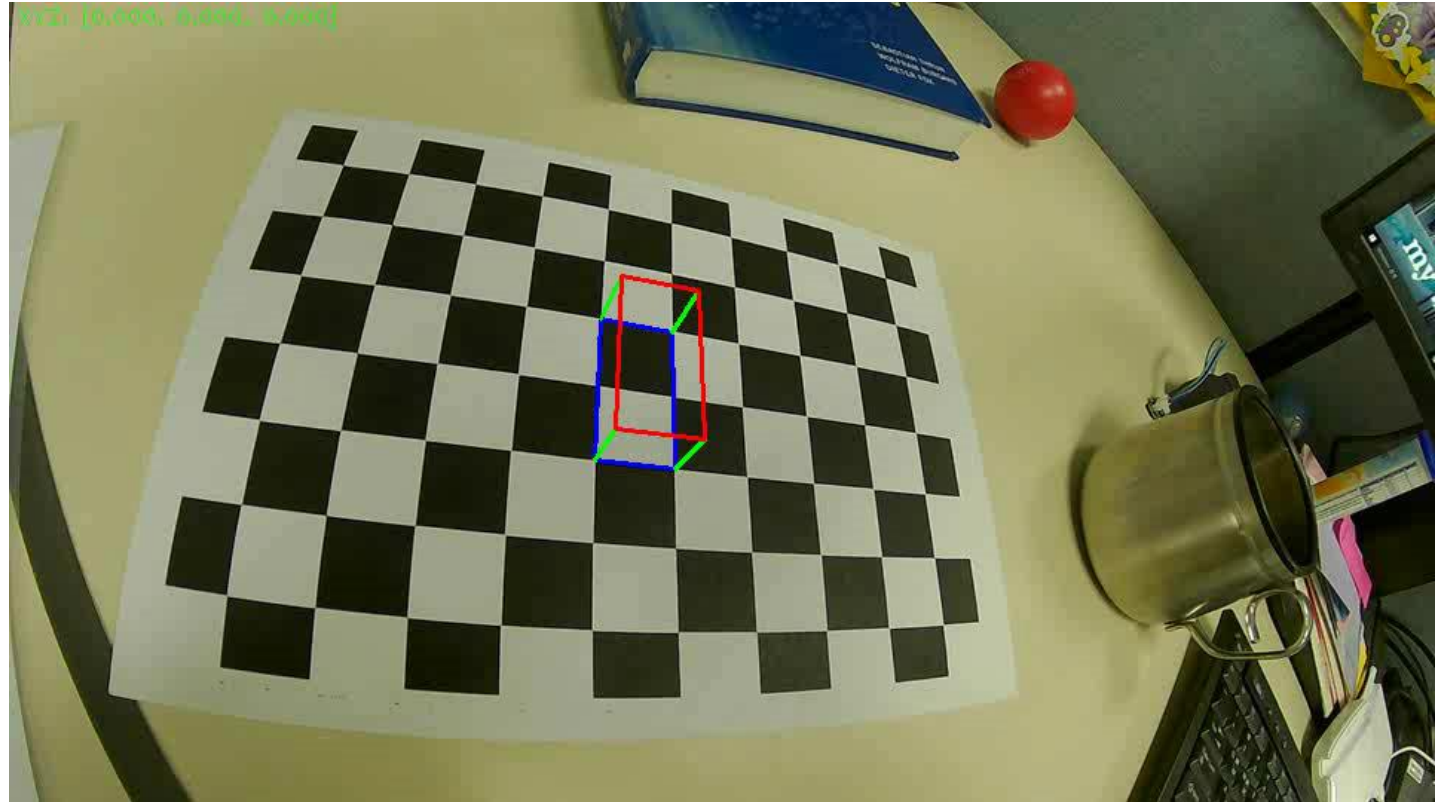
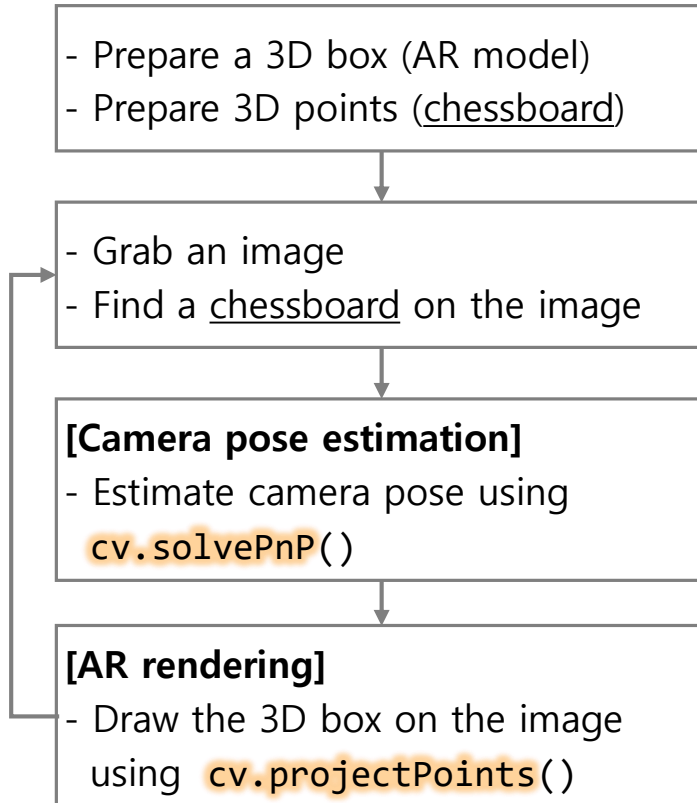
Applications

- **Absolute camera pose estimation** (perspective-n-point; PnP)
 - Unknown: Camera pose R and t (6 DoF)
 - Given: 3D points $\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_n$, their projected points $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$, and camera matrix K
 - Constraints: n x projection $\mathbf{x}_i = K [R | t] \mathbf{X}_i$
 - Solutions ($n \geq 3$) \rightarrow 3-point algorithm
 - OpenCV: `cv.solvePnP()` and `cv::solvePnPRansac()`



Applications

▪ Example) **Pose estimation (chessboard)**



Applications

- Example) **Pose estimation (chessboard)**

```
# Open a video
```

```
video = cv.VideoCapture(input_file)
```

```
# Prepare a 3D box for simple AR
```

```
box_lower = board_cellsize * np.array([[4, 2, 0], [5, 2, 0], [5, 4, 0], [4, 4, 0]])
```

```
box_upper = board_cellsize * np.array([[4, 2, -1], [5, 2, -1], [5, 4, -1], [4, 4, -1]])
```

```
# Prepare 3D points on a chessboard
```

```
obj_points = board_cellsize * np.array([[c, r, 0] for r in range(board_pattern[1]) for c in range(board_pattern[0])])
```

```
# Run pose estimation
```

```
while True:
```

```
    # Read an image from the video
```

```
    valid, img = video.read()
```

```
    if not valid:
```

```
        break
```

```
    # Estimate the camera pose
```

```
    complete, img_points = cv.findChessboardCorners(img, board_pattern, board_criteria)
```

```
    if complete:
```

```
        ret, rvec, tvec = cv.solvePnP(obj_points, img_points, K, dist_coeff)
```

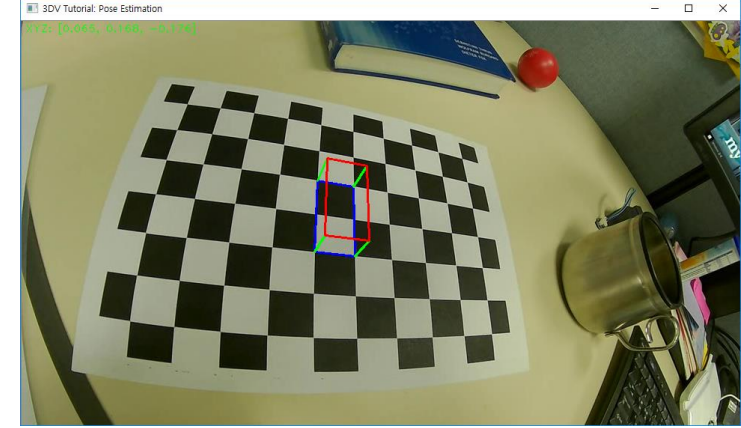
```
    # Draw the box on the image
```

```
    line_lower, _ = cv.projectPoints(box_lower, rvec, tvec, K, dist_coeff)
```

```
    line_upper, _ = cv.projectPoints(box_upper, rvec, tvec, K, dist_coeff)
```

```
    cv.polylines(img, [np.int32(line_lower)], True, (255, 0, 0), 2)
```

```
    cv.polylines(img, [np.int32(line_upper)], True, (0, 0, 255), 2)
```



Applications

▪ Example) Pose estimation (chessboard)

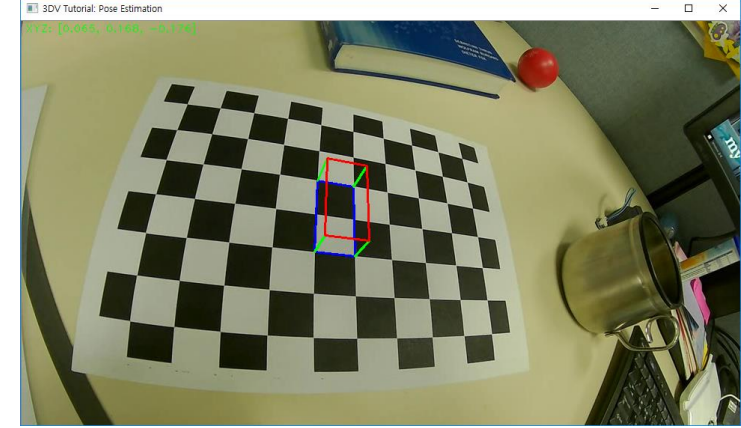
```
# Open a video
# Prepare a 3D box for simple AR
# Prepare 3D points on a chessboard

# Run pose estimation
while True:
    # Read an image from the video

    # Estimate the camera pose
    complete, img_points = cv.findChessboardCorners(img, board_pattern, board_criteria)
    if complete:
        ret, rvec, tvec = cv.solvePnP(obj_points, img_points, K, dist_coeff)

        # Draw the box on the image
        line_lower, _ = cv.projectPoints(box_lower, rvec, tvec, K, dist_coeff)
        line_upper, _ = cv.projectPoints(box_upper, rvec, tvec, K, dist_coeff)
        cv.polylines(img, [np.int32(line_lower)], True, (255, 0, 0), 2)
        cv.polylines(img, [np.int32(line_upper)], True, (0, 0, 255), 2)
        for b, t in zip(line_lower, line_upper):
            cv.line(img, np.int32(b.flatten()), np.int32(t.flatten()), (0, 255, 0), 2)

    # Print the camera position
    R, _ = cv.Rodrigues(rvec) # Alternative) scipy.spatial.transform.Rotation
    p = (-R.T @ tvec).flatten()
    info = f'XYZ: [{p[0]:.3f} {p[1]:.3f} {p[2]:.3f}]'
    cv.putText(img, info, (10, 25), cv.FONT_HERSHEY_DUPLEX, 0.6, (0, 255, 0))
```



Summary

▪ Getting Started with 2D

- Coordinate, rotation matrix, 3D rotation representation (rotation vector)
- Similarity
- Point transformation, coordinate transformation

▪ Camera Projection Models: $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{K} f_d(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{t})$

- Pinhole camera model: $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{t})$
 - Note) Homogeneous coordinate
 - Example) Object localization, image formation
- Geometric distortion models: $\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_d \\ \hat{y}_d \end{bmatrix} = f_d \left(\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \end{bmatrix} \right)$ on the normalized image plane ($\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{t}$ or $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{K}^{-1}\mathbf{x}$)
 - e.g. Polynomial distortion model: Radial distortion and tangential distortion
 - Example) Distortion visualization, distortion correction

▪ Applications

- Camera calibration
 - Example) Camera calibration with a chessboard
- Absolute camera pose estimation
 - Example) Pose estimation with a chessboard (for augmented reality)