

 $p_a = 2\sin\frac{\theta_a}{2}N_a$





◎ 剑指offer

€ 数学基础

【 机器视觉

环境配置

変例分割

C python基础课程领航团

1篇

1篇

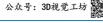
2篇

1篇

 $p_b = 2\sin\frac{\theta_a}{2}N_b$ 假设一个向量a为: $a = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ 则a的反对称矩阵A: $A = skew(a) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ a_3 \\ -a_2 \end{bmatrix}$

4.opencv[□]完成手眼标定







眼在手上:



t_target2cam: endT

$_{board}^{camera}M_{i} * _{board}^{camera}M_{i-1}^{-1} * _{base}^{camera}M = _{base}^{camera}M * _{base}^{end}M_{i}^{-1} * _{base}^{end}M_{i-1}$ $_{base}^{end}M_{i-1}^{-1}*_{base}^{end}M_{i}*_{camera}^{base}M=\underset{camera}{\overset{base}{m}}M*_{board}^{camera}M_{i-1}*_{board}^{camera}M_{i}^{-1}$ R_gripper2base: end R t_gripper2base: end_r R_target2cam: cam_boardR t_target2cam: cam r t_target2cam: cameraT R_cam2gripper: cameraR

gripper: 机械臂坐标系 --- end base: 基底坐标系 target: 标定板坐标系 --- board cam: 相机坐标系

眼在手外:

眼在手上

- 1.Rend2base机械臂末端到基点的变换矩阵,可从示教器或者在ROS直接订阅相关tf
- 2.Rboard2cam 标定板到相机,pnp求出

1.Rbase2end. 跟眼在手上相反

R_cam2gripper: end R

- 2.跟眼在手上相同。
- 对一般机械臂,对于每个位姿,通常会返回六个参数: $\theta_x~\theta_y~\theta_z~t_x~t_y~t_z$, 这六个参数是机械臂末端在基底坐标系下的位姿的表示

$_{end}^{base}T = (t_x \quad t_y \quad t_z)^T$

对于相机到标定板坐标系的求解,可以使用Opency中 solvePnP 函数。solvePnP 是用来求解2D-3D的位姿材应关系,在这里,图片(2D),而标定板坐标系是(3D),利用solvePnP函数,就可以得到图片(相批坐标系)与标定板坐标系的变换关系。 具体输入输

ObjectPoints: 棋盘格坐标系,由棋盘格真实坐标生成,一般以棋盘格左上角顶点建立。 Z 为0。

imagePoints: 图片识别到的角点坐标,与objectPoints 中的值一一对应。

cameraMatrix: 相机内参

distCoeffs: 相机畸变

rvec: 标定板坐标系到相机坐标系的旋转向量, 可用cv:: Rodrigues() 变为旋转矩阵

tvec: 标定板坐标系到相机坐标系的旋转矩阵

注: 这里使用的输入是vectorofvector, 出是vector, 意味着可以一次性输入所有位 姿图片, 然后计算得到每张图的变换矩阵

即得: cameraR cameraT 5.初学者易错点

- 一:用calibrateCamera求标定板到相机的R,t,跟抓取用的内参不同,造成误差
- 二: 标定板角点方向反了。默认从左到右,有时会出现从右到左,导致不在统一坐标系。
- 三: 标定板面积过小,而且只在中心移动。会导致边缘不准。
- 四: 标定时要旋转
- 五: 图片太少。要10张以上
- 六。某些相机有问题,rgbd的变换矩阵要注意

31

链接: 手眼标定(一): Opencv4实现手眼标定及手眼系统测试_jian_1996的博客-CSDN博客

链接: OpenCV手眼标定 (calibrateHandeye()) _hello-CSDN博客

-380.766,28.325,454.274,158.463,-57.679,-171.976,

-384.061,41.977,370.506,158.33,-70.196,-164.039,

下面展示一些 内联代码片。

```
1 #include <opencv2/opencv.hpp>
  2 #include <iostream>
3 #include <math.h>
4 #include "B2C.h"
  5 using namespace std;
      using namespace cv;
  8 Mat R_T2HomogeneousMatrix(const Mat& R, const Mat& T);
9 void HomogeneousMtr2RT(Mat& HomoMtr, Mat& R, Mat& T);
10 bool isRotatedMatrix(Mat& R);
11 Mat eulerAngleToRotateMatrix(const Mat& eulerAngle, const std::string& seq);
12 Mat quaternionToRotatedMatrix(const Vec4d& q);
13 Mat attitudeVectorToMatrix(const Mat& m, bool useQuaternion, const string& seq);
14 void getRT_fromTxt(double data[], Mat& R, Mat& T);
15 void inputParameter(cv::Mat _infrared_image, cv::Mat _deep_image, cv::Size _board_size, double _step_length,cv:
16 //数据使用的已有的值
      //相机中13组标定板的位姿, x,y,z, rx,ry,rz,
17
18 Vec3f rotationMatrixToEulerAngles(Mat &R);
19 const double PI = atan(1.)*4.;
20
21
      //机械臂末端13组位姿,x,y,z,rx,ry,rz
Mat_<double> ToolPose = (cv::Mat_<double>(20, 6) <<
       -664.634,-403.438,78.555,138.355,-78.188,173.584,
-660.134,-398.965,-12.025,-178.356,-81.341,129.322,
22
23
24
25
        -782.915,-251.656,-17.289,170.170,-79.537,143.385,
-828.512,-116.886,98.719,163.091,-67.357,163.263,
26
27
        -715.725,-104.34,282.172,160.366,-57.154,174.381,
        -621.014,-74.66,362.723,148.567,-56.028,-170.945,
        -574.93,27.628,377.899,158.905,-61.177,-178.347,
-484.241,35.059,333.183,153.922,-55.22,-172.486,
28
29
30
        -502.543,0.931,347.799,166.151,-63.492,-174.493,
```

```
33
      -501.707,243.658,317.67,150.897,-67.592,-157.391,
      -467.975,313.209,199.931,-174.969,-67.423,170.218,
      -446.036,251.093,204.299,-179.317,-74.887,-174.295,
 35
      -376.644,332.261,120.076,170.465,-68.618,-173.132,
-378.888,288.551,88.038,-176.476,-81.741,-176.555,
 36
37
 38
      -486.6,463.166,-0.983,-174.493,-77.633,-178.958,
      -526.581,501.952,-7.103,-154.059,-79.925,170.357,
 39
40
      -465.285.502.733.-29.938.-71.563.-88.506.91.941.
      -426.73,453.231,-81.055,-28.951,-85.232,35.079
41
42
43
44
       ) ;
45
46
     int main(int argc, char** argv)
47
48
       / /数据声明
49
50
      vector<Mat> R_gripper2base;
vector<Mat> T_gripper2base;
51
      vector<Mat> R_target2cam;
vector<Mat> T_target2cam;
52
53
      Mat R_cam2gripper = Mat(3, 3, CV_64FC1); //相机与机械臂末端坐标系的旋转矩阵与平移矩阵 Mat T_cam2gripper = Mat(3, 1, CV_64FC1);
 54
 55
56
57
      Mat Homo_cam2gripper = Mat(4, 4, CV_64FC1);
58
      vector<Mat> Homo_target2cam;
      vector<Mat> Homo_gripper2base;
59
 60
      Mat tempR, tempT, temp;
61
62
      std::vector<cv::String> filenames; // notice here that we are using the Opencv's embedded "String" class
 63
64
      cv::String folder = "/home/cai/hans_robot/PIC/hand_calibrate/2021.11.22old3"; // again we are using the Open
65
66
      {\tt cv::glob(folder,\ filenames);\ //\ new\ function\ that\ does\ the\ job\ ;-)}
      string fin_name = folder + "/Tcw.txt";
67
68
      cout << fin name << endl;
      ifstream fin(fin_name);
69
70
 71
 72
      for (int i = 0; i <filenames.size() / 2; i++) //计算标定板与相机间的齐次矩阵(旋转矩阵与平移向量)
73
74
75
76
77
       double data[12] = { 0 };
 78
79
       for (auto &d : data)
        {
  fin >> d;
//cout << " " << d << endl;
80
81
 82
       getRT_fromTxt(data, tempR, tempT);
83
84
       temp = R_T2HomogeneousMatrix(tempR, tempR);
       Homo_gripper2base.push_back(temp);
85
       //tempT = tempT / 1000;

/*cout << i << "::" << temp << endl;*/

//cout << i << "::" << temp R << endl;

cout << i << "end to base ::" << tempT.t() << endl;
86
87
88
89
90
91
       R_gripper2base.push_back(tempR);
       T_gripper2base.push_back(tempT);
92
93
94
      cout << "board to camera::" << end1;
      //for (size_t i = 0; i < ToolPose.rows; ++i)
95
96
97
         for (size_t i = 0; i < filenames.size() / 2;++i)
98
 99
       string rgb_name = folder + "/" + to_string(i) + "_color.jpg";
string depth_name = folder + "/" + to_string(i) + "_depth.png";
100
101
       //std::cout << rgb_name << std::endl;
cv::Mat rgb = cv::imread(rgb_name);</pre>
102
103
104
       cv::Mat depth = cv::imread(depth_name, -1);
/*cv::imshow("depth", depth);
105
106
       cv::waitKey(0);*/
107
       if (!rgb.data)
108
         std::cerr << "Problem loading image!!!" << std::endl;
109
110
111
112
       cv::Mat pnp_R,pnp_t;
113
114
       inputParameter(rgb, depth, cv::Size(11, 8), 30,pnp_R,pnp_t);
115
116
        //cout << "标定板到相机mat_camera" << mat_camera << endl;
117
       Homo_target2cam.push_back(mat_camera);
118
       HomogeneousMtr2RT(mat_camera, tempR, tempT);
119
120
       //tempT = tempT / 1000;
//cout << i << "标定板到相机 ::" << mat_camera << endl;
121
122
       //cout << i << "::" << tempT << endl;
123
124
       Vec3f oula = rotationMatrixToEulerAngles(tempR);
125
       cout << i << " translation::" << tempT.t() << " //cout << " 欧拉角::" << oula << endl;
126
                                                           angle::" << oula << endl;
127
128
     // R_target2cam.push_back(tempR);
129
     // T target2cam.push back(tempT);
130
             R_target2cam.push_back(pnp_R);
131
             T_target2cam.push_back(pnp_t);
132
133
134
       /* do whatever you want with your images here */
135
136
137
138
      / / T S A I计算速度最快
      calibrateHandEye(R_gripper2base, T_gripper2base, R_target2cam, T_target2cam, R_cam2gripper, T_cam2gripper, C
139
140
      Homo_cam2gripper = R_T2HomogeneousMatrix(R_cam2gripper, T_cam2gripper);
141
      cout << Homo_cam2gripper << end1;
cout << "Homo_cam2gripper: " << isRotatedMatrix(Homo_cam2gripper) << end1;</pre>
142
143
144
       111
145
146
      147
       * @note 手眼系统精度测试,原理是标定板在机器人基坐标系中位姿固定不变,
148
                   可以根据这一点进行演算
149
      / /使用1,2组数据验证 标定板在机器人基坐标系中位姿固定不变
151
      cout << "1 : " << Homo_gripper2base[0] * Homo_cam2gripper * Homo_target2cam[0] << endl;</pre>
```

```
153
          cout << "2 : " << Homo_gripper2base[1] * Homo_cam2gripper * Homo_target2cam[1] << endl;</pre>
            / /标定板在相机中的位姿
          / YOWENGLIEUGTBUILEX
COUT << "3 : " << HOMO_target2cam[1] << end1;
COUT << "4 : " << HOMO_cam2gripper.inv() * Homo_gripper2base[1].inv() * Homo_gripper2base[0] * Homo_cam2gripper2base[1].inv() * Homo_gripper2base[1].inv() * Homo_grip
155
156
157
158
          cout << "----haneye test-----" << end1;
           cout << "robot base :" << endl;
159
160
           Mat ave_R, ave_T;
           for (int i = 0; i < Homo_target2cam.size(); i++)
161
162
            Mat chessPos{ 0.0,0.0,0.0,1.0 }; //4*1矩阵, 单独求机械臂坐标系下, 标定板XYZ
163
164
            Mat worldPos = Homo_gripper2base[i] * Homo_cam2gripper * Homo_target2cam[i];//* chessPos
            HomogeneousMtr2RT(worldPos, tempR, tempT);
165
            //tempT = tempT / 1000;
//cout << i << "标定板到相机 ::" << mat_camera << endl;
166
167
168
            //cout << i << "::" << tempT << endl;
169
170
            Vec3f oula = rotationMatrixToEulerAngles(tempR);
171
172
            cout << i << " translation::" << tempT.t() << "
                                                                                               angle::" << oula << endl;
173
174
            /*if (i != 0)
175
              ave_R = ave_R + oula;
ave_T = ave_T + tempT.t();
176
177
178
               e 1 s e
179
180
               {
ave_R = oula;
181
               ave_T = tempT.t();
} * /
183
184
             //cout << "欧拉角::" << oula << endl;
185
           //cout << i << ": " << worldPos.t() << endl;
//cout << i << ": " << worldPos << endl;
187
188
           //}
          //Mat error_R, error_T;
189
          //for (int i = 0; i < Homo_target2cam.size(); i++)</pre>
191
192
         // Mat chessPos{ 0.0,0.0,0.0,1.0 }; //4*1矩阵,单独求机械臂坐标系下,标定板XYZ
// Mat worldPos = Homo_gripper2base[i] * Homo_cam2gripper * Homo_target2cam[i];//* chessPos
193
194
          // HomogeneousMtr2RT(worldPos, tempR, tempT);
195
196
          // Vec3f oula = rotationMatrixToEulerAngles(tempR);
          // if (i != 0)
197
         // {
// error_T += abs(ave_T - tempT.t());
199
200
           // error_R += abs(ave_R - oula);
201
           // }
202
           // else
203
204
          // {
// error_T = abs(ave_T - tempT.t());
205
206
           // error_R= abs(ave_R - oula);
207
209
210
          //cout << " 平移误差::" << error_T / Homo_target2cam.size() << " 欧拉角::" << error_R / Homo_target2cam.s
211
212
213
214
215
216
         Vec3f rotationMatrixToEulerAngles(Mat &R)
217
219
220
          //assert(isRotationMatrix(R));
221
          \label{eq:float_sy} \texttt{float} \ \ \texttt{sy} \ \ \texttt{=} \ \ \texttt{sqrt}(\texttt{R.at} < \texttt{double} > (\texttt{0}, \ \texttt{0}) \ \ \ \ \texttt{R.at} < \texttt{double} > (\texttt{1}, \ \texttt{0}) \ \ \ \ \ \texttt{R.at} < \texttt{double} > (\texttt{1}, \ \texttt{0}));
223
224
          bool singular = sy < 1e-6; // If
225
227
          if (!singular)
228
           x = atan2(R.at<double>(2, 1), R.at<double>(2, 2));
229
           y = atan2(-R.at<double>(2, 0), sy);
z = atan2(R.at<double>(1, 0), R.at<double>(0, 0));
230
231
232
           else
233
234
235
           x = atan2(-R.at<double>(1, 2), R.at<double>(1, 1));
           y = atan2(-R.at<double>(2, 0), sy);
237
              z = 0;
238
          return Vec3f(x, y, z) / PI * 180.0;
239
241
242
243
         void getRT_fromTxt(double data[], Mat& R, Mat& T)
245
           //Mat R_HomoMtr = HomoMtr(Rect(0, 0, 3, 3)); //注意Rect取值
247
          //Mat T_HomoMtr = HomoMtr(Rect(3, 0, 1, 3));
248
           //R_HomoMtr.copyTo(R);
249
          //T HomoMtr.copyTo(T);
           /*HomoMtr(Rect(0, 0, 3, 3)).copyTo(R);
250
251
          HomoMtr(Rect(3, 0, 1, 3)).copyTo(T);*/
252
          R = (Mat_<double>(3, 3) <<
253
          data[0], data[1], data[2],
255
           data[4], data[5], data[6]
256
           data[8], data[9], data[10]
257
         T = (Mat_<double>(3, 1) <<
           data[3], data[7], data[11]
259
260
261
263 }
264
* @brief 将旋转矩阵与平移向量合成为齐次矩阵
267 * @note
272 Mat R_T2HomogeneousMatrix(const Mat& R, const Mat& T)
```

```
273 {
274
      Mat HomoMtr;
     Mat_<double> R1 = (Mat_<double>(4, 3) <<
275
      R.at<double>(0, 0), R.at<double>(0, 1), R.at<double>(0, 2), R.at<double>(1, 0), R.at<double>(1, 1), R.at<double>(1, 2),
277
      R.at<double>(2, 0), R.at<double>(2, 1), R.at<double>(2, 2)
279
       0, 0, 0);
     Mat_<double> T1 = (Mat_<double>(4, 1) <<
280
      T.at<double>(0, 0),
281
      T.at<double>(1, 0),
283
      T.at<double>(2, 0),
284
     1 );
cv::hconcat(R1, T1, HomoMtr); //矩阵拼接
285
     return HomoMtr;
287 }
288
289
    * @brief 齐次矩阵分解为旋转矩阵与平移矩阵
291
292 * @note
293
    * @param const Mat& HomoMtr 4*4齐次矩阵
294 * @param Mat& R
295 * @param Mat& T
                               输出平移矩阵
void HomogeneousMtr2RT(Mat& HomoMtr, Mat& R, Mat& T)
299 {
      .
//Mat R_HomoMtr = HomoMtr(Rect(0, 0, 3, 3)); //注意Rect取值
     //Mat T_HomoMtr = HomoMtr(Rect(3, 0, 1, 3));
301
     //R_HomoMtr.copyTo(R);
303
     //T_HomoMtr.copyTo(T);
304
     /*HomoMtr(Rect(0, 0, 3, 3)).copyTo(R);
     HomoMtr(Rect(3, 0, 1, 3)).copyTo(T);*/
Rect R_rect(0, 0, 3, 3);
305
307
     Rect T rect(3, 0, 1, 3);
308
     T = HomoMtr(T_rect);
309
310
311 }
* @brief 检查是否是旋转矩阵
315 * @note
    * @param
* @param
316
317
bool isRotatedMatrix(Mat& R) //旋转矩阵的转置矩阵是它的逆矩阵,逆矩阵 * 矩阵 = 单位矩阵
321
323
     Mat temp33 = R({ 0,0,3,3 }); //无论输入是几阶矩阵,均提取它的三阶矩阵
324
     transpose(temp33, Rt); //转置矩阵
325
     Mat shouldBeIdentity = Rt * temp33;//是旋转矩阵则乘积为单位矩阵
Mat I = Mat::eye(3, 3, shouldBeIdentity.type());
327
329
     return cv::norm(I, shouldBeIdentity) < 1e-6;
330 }
331
* @brief 欧拉角转换为旋转矩阵
333
             335 * @param
    * @param
     * @param
337
    339
    Mat eulerAngleToRotateMatrix(const Mat& eulerAngle, const std::string& seq)
341
     CV_Assert(eulerAngle.rows == 1 && eulerAngle.cols == 3);//检查参数是否正确
343
     eulerAngle /= (180 / CV_PI); //度转弧度
345
     Matx13d m(eulerAngle); //<double, 1, 3>
347
     auto rx = m(0, 0), ry = m(0, 1), rz = m(0, 2);
     auto rxs = sin(rx), rxc = cos(rx);
auto rys = sin(ry), ryc = cos(ry);
349
351
     auto rzs = sin(rz), rzc = cos(rz);
352
      / / X Y Z方向的旋转矩阵
353
     Mat RotX = (Mat_<double>(3, 3) << 1, 0, 0,
355
      0, rxc, -rxs,
0, rxs, rxc);
357
     Mat RotY = (Mat_<double>(3, 3) << ryc, 0, rys,
       0, 1, 0,
358
     -rys, 0, ryc);
Mat RotZ = (Mat_<double>(3, 3) << rzc, -rzs, 0,
359
360
      rzs, rzc, 0,
0, 0, 1);
361
363
      / /按顺序合成后的旋转矩阵
364
365
     if (seq == "zyx") rotMat = RotX * RotY * RotZ;
else if (seq == "yzx") rotMat = RotX * RotZ * RotY;
else if (seq == "zxy") rotMat = RotY * RotX * RotZ;
else if (seq == "xyz") rotMat = RotZ * RotX * RotY;
else if (seq == "xyz") rotMat = RotZ * RotY * RotX;
else if (seq == "xyz") rotMat = RotY * RotZ * RotX;
367
368
369
371
372
373
      cout << "Euler Angle Sequence string is wrong...";
375
     if(!isRotatedMatrix(rotMat)) //欧拉角特殊情况下会出现死锁
377
      cout << "Euler Angle convert to RotatedMatrix failed..." << endl;
379
       exit(-1);
380
381
     return rotMat;
383
    385
     * @brief 将四元数转换为旋转矩阵
387 * @param const Vec4d& q 归—化的四元数: q = q0 + q1 * i + q2 * j + q3 * k;
    388
389
    Mat quaternionToRotatedMatrix(const Vec4d& q)
391
     double q0 = q[0], q1 = q[1], q2 = q[2], q3 = q[3];
392
```

```
393
      double q0q0 = q0 * q0, q1q1 = q1 * q1, q2q2 = q2 * q2, q3q3 = q3 * q3;
double q0q1 = q0 * q1, q0q2 = q0 * q2, q0q3 = q0 * q3;
double q1q2 = q1 * q2, q1q3 = q1 * q3;
double q2q3 = q2 * q3;
395
397
        / /根据公式得来
      Mat RotMtr = (Mat_<double>(3, 3) << (q0q0 + q1q1 - q2q2 - q3q3), 2 * (q1q2 + q0q3), 2 * (q1q3 - q0q2),
2 * (q1q2 - q0q3), (q0q0 - q1q1 + q2q2 - q3q3), 2 * (q2q3 + q0q1),
2 * (q1q3 + q0q2), 2 * (q2q3 - q0q1), (q0q0 - q1q1 - q2q2 + q3q3));
399
401
       /*Mat RotMtr = (Mat_<double>(3, 3) << (1 - 2 * (q2q2 + q3q3)), 2 * (q1q2 - q0q3), 2 * (q1q3 + q0q2),
403
      2 * (q1q2 + q0q3), 1 - 2 * (q1q1 + q3q3), 2 * (q2q3 - q0q1),
2 * (q1q3 - q0q2), 2 * (q2q3 + q0q1), (1 - 2 * (q1q1 + q2q2)));*/
405
407
      return RotMtr;
408
409
     将采集的原始数据转换为齐次矩阵 (从机器人控制器中获得的)
411
      * @brief
412 * @note
     * @param Mat& m 1*6//1*10矩阵 , 元素为: x,y,z,rx,ry,rz or x,y,z,q0,q1,q2,q3,rx,ry,rz
* @param bool useQuaternion 原始数据是否使用四元数表示
* @param string& seq 原始数据使用欧拉角表示时,坐标系的旋转顺序
413
Mat attitudeVectorToMatrix(const Mat& m, bool useQuaternion, const string& seq)
419
      CV_Assert(m.total() == 6 || m.total() == 10);
//if (m.cols == 1) //转置矩阵为行矩阵
421
       // m = m.t();
423
424
       Mat temp = Mat::eye(4, 4, CV_64FC1);
425
427
        Vec4d quaternionVec = m({ 3,0,4,1 }); //读取存储的四元数
428
429
       quaternionToRotatedMatrix(quaternionVec).copyTo(temp({ 0,0,3,3 }));
430
       else
431
432
        Mat rotVec:
433
        if (m.total() == 6)
435
         rotVec = m({ 3,0,3,1 }); //读取存储的欧拉角
436
437
        if (m.total() == 10)
438
439
          rotVec = m({ 7,0,3,1 });
441
               ,
/如果seq为空,表示传入的是3*1旋转向量,否则,传入的是欧拉角
443
        if (0 == seq.compare(""))
445
         Rodrigues(rotVec, temp({ 0,0,3,3 })); //罗德利斯转换
          e 1 s e
447
449
         eulerAngleToRotateMatrix(rotVec, seq).copyTo(temp({ 0,0,3,3 }));
450
451
        / /存入平移矩阵
452
      temp({ 3,0,1,3 }) = m({ 0,0,3,1 }).t();
return temp; //返回转换结束的齐次矩阵
453
455
456
457
      void inputParameter(cv::Mat infrared image, cv::Mat deep image, cv::Size board size, double step length,cv:
458
459
       deep image.create( infrared image.size(), CV 16UC1);
460
       infrared_image = _infrared_image.clone();
       deep_image = _deep_image.clone();
board_size = _board_size;
461
       step_length = _step_length;
463
465
       num of corner = board size.height*board size.width;
466
467
        / / 读取相机内参和畸变参数、矫正图片
       cv::FileStorage fs("../register/calib_ir_1DK.yaml", cv::FileStorage::READ);
469
       cv::Mat intrinsic_matrix(3, 3, CV_64FC1), dist_coeffs(1, 5, CV_64FC1);
        fs["cameraMatrix"] >> intrinsic_matrix;
471
       fs["distortionCoefficients"] >> dist_coeffs;
472
        fs.release();
473
       cv::Mat map1, map2;
474
475
        / /构造世界坐标点,右手坐标系, Y轴是短边, X轴是长边
477
       for (int y = 0; y < board_size.height; y++) //8 for (int x = 0; x < board_size.width; x++) //11
478
479
480
       board\_points.push\_back(cv::Point3f(step\_length*x, step\_length*y, 0.0f));
481
483
       / /检测角点
       cv::Mat infrared_gray;
       cv::cvtColor(infrared_image, infrared_gray, cv::COLOR_BGR2GRAY);
cv::imshow("infrared_gray", infrared_gray);
485
487
         //cv::waitKey(0);
488
489
       is_found = cv::findChessboardCorners( infrared_gray, board_size, image_corners, cv::CALIB_CB_ADAPTIVE_The
491
492
493
494
        is_found = cv::findCirclesGrid(255 - infrared_gray, board_size, image_corners, cv::CALIB_CB_SYMMETRIC_GR
495
496
497
          if (image_corners[0].x > image_corners.back().x)
498
499
              //交换列
500
              for (int i = 0; i < (int)board_size.height; i++) //行
                  501
502
503
          if (image_corners[0].y > image_corners.back().y)
505
              for (int i = 0; i < (int)board_size.width; i++) //\overline{\jmath}l for (int j = 0; j < (int)board_size.height / 2; j++) //\overline{\imath}
507
508
509
                     std::swap(image_corners[j*board_size.width + i], image_corners[(board_size.height - j - 1)*board_
510
```

```
513
              \verb|cv::solvePnPRansac|| board_points, \verb|image_corners, intrinsic_matrix|, \verb|dist_coeffs|, rvec, pnp_t||; \\
 515
              cv::Mat R :
              cv::Rodrigues(rvec,pnp_R);
  516
              std::cout<<" PNP R_ "<<R_<<" t" <<tvec<<std::endl;
 517
 518
 519
 520 }
 跳 文章知识点与官方知识档案匹配。可讲一步学习相关知识
 OpenCV技能树 > 首页 > 概览 20740 人正在系统学习中
机器人视觉伺服中的手眼标定和单目定位实现代码
                                                                                                                                                    04-13
虽迟但到, 手眼标定代码实现篇
                                                                                                                            生活不止眼前的苟且 ① 2605
你好,我是小鱼。今天周末,在小仙女带领下,剪了个帅气发型。今天说说<mark>手眼标定的代码实现。</mark> 之前介绍过<mark>手眼标定</mark>算法Tsai的原理,今天介绍算法的...
5 条评论 weixin_47566038 热评 B2c.h怎么弄
                                                                                                                                               写评论
手眼标定eve-in-hand(一)AX=XB方程排导 白水煮蝎子的博客
    <mark>脉定eye-in-hand(一)</mark>AX=XB方程推导 1. 前言 本文主要介绍<mark>eye-</mark>in-<mark>hand的手眼标定</mark>引用<mark>OpenCV</mark>的文档原话和原图1:"The following picture describes.
机器人<mark>手眼标定</mark>_慢下去、静下来的博客
                     ev4以后有一个专门用于<mark>手眼标定</mark>的函数calibrate<mark>Handeye(</mark>),直接调用即可,里头集成了多中求解AX=XB的方法,Tasi只是其中的一种,对…
手眼标定实战(二)-基于opencv的Eye to Hand相机标定
在手眼系统的坐标系理论变换中,从像素坐标到机器人坐标系转换过程中需要经过内参矫正、外参矩阵平移旋转的变换。本章节将进一步讨论手眼系统在...
今晚开课!深度剖析面向机器人领域的3D激光SLAM技术原理、代码与实战 最新发布
激光slam中,LOAM(Lidar Odometry and Mapping in Real-time)系列具有举足轻重的地位。下面的表格是近年来LOAM系列算法的汇总。算法名称发表名...
    ye in hand tsai手眼标定代码 opency 十年一梦实验室的博客-CSDN...
 【机器人手眼标定】 eye in hand /*hand-eye calibration using TSAI method*/ #include<stdlib.h> #include<iostream> #include<fstream> #include<iostream> #include</ostream> #incl
 ..手眼标定,机械臂运动) opency 手眼标定 做人嘛最重要的是开心啦的...
几种情况都试了几下,发现需要求逆的是eye to hand中的bTg,也就是机器人未端位姿取个逆,或许这里能解释广大的csdn友eye in hand中机器人未端矩阵不
手眼标定详述(坐标系介绍,二维、三维的手眼标定方法@九点法、AX=XB)
写在前面 手眼标定基本分类 手眼标定坐标系 眼在手外(EYE TO HEAD) 眼在手上(EYE IN HEAD) 九点法(二维)- 算法实现流程 AX=XB方法(二维…
机器人抓取 (五) —— 手眼标定 hand eye calibration
               .
| 相机内参 2. 机器人手眼标定
opencv 图像上画出目标运动的轨迹_基于opencv的单目和双目标定平台手眼...
Eye-in-Hand手眼系统中,视觉传感器固定在末端执行器上,随机械臂一起运动。视觉系统的视野大、且视觉传感器识别和定位的误差会随着机械臂靠近目标物...
使用opencv-python进行<mark>手眼标定_qq_43607792</mark>的博客
                 考文档里面关于这一块资料较少,函数的输入条件也试了好半天才试明白,归根结底还是要懂这个eye-in-hand的原理。
手眼标定
根据相机固定位置不同可分为两种情况,一种是相机固定在机械臂上,称之为"眼在手"(eye in hand),另外一种是相机固定在独立支架上,称为"眼在外...
经典<mark>手眼标定</mark>算法C++代码,程序是基于OpenCV 2.0以上版本,下载程序后需要配置OpenCV。工程主要包括三个文件,handeye.h为各种手眼标定的实
手眼标定(eye in hand),求解 AX=XB 小记_opencv 手眼标定_Quelquefois的...
用于EYE IN HAND 理论结束,代码如下: #include<vector> #include<opency.hpp> usingnamespacestd; vector<cv::Mat> RT Tcpij;//movement of .
3D手眼标定1 (原理)
说明: 3D<mark>视觉</mark>机器人是配备有3D视觉相机的机械臂,能够观测场景的3D信息,以3D点云的形式交给机械臂,可以用于物体抓取、无序分拣、装配、打磨...
OpenCV手眼标定 (calibrateHandeve()) 热门推荐
文章目录说明Code实验效果参考 说明 Code #include <opency2/opency.hpp> #include <iostream> #include <math.h> using namespace std; using nam.
python 手眼标定OpenCV手眼标定 (calibrateHandeye()) —
                                                                                                                         weixin 43134049的博客 ① 1万+
 以下<mark>代码</mark>来源 本篇博客通过该<mark>代码,附</mark>上记录的公式与查找连接,方面以后调用能弄懂各个参数的意思 1.参数说明 calibrateHandeye() 参数描述如下:R
03第三课 手眼标定之3D位姿.zip
       软件开发包基础上做机器人的<mark>手眼标定,</mark>涉及许多专业知识,在这些讲义里详细讲解了标定的数学基础,原理等,以及<mark>实现</mark>手段,3D标定
新的单目视觉系统两步手眼标定方法
为了<mark>实现</sub>单目<mark>视觉</mark>系统的快速、精确的<mark>手眼标定</mark>,本文提出了一种新的两步式手眼标定方法。将手眼标定分为求解旋转关系和平移关系两步。首先机器人携...</mark>
三维机器视觉 多目相机标定 机器人手眼标定.pdf
         位姿转换原理,多目立体<mark>视觉</mark>原理,多目相机标定,机器人<mark>手眼标定</mark>。部分例程基于HALCON讲解。
利用SolovePnP求解相机位姿,并且验证9点手眼标定法
                                                                                                                                            9点标定法 用来将相机坐标系转到一个已知坐标系的方法,也就是求相机坐标系到已知世界坐标系下的坐标变换。 如图所示,寻找R,T即为所求目标。 Sol...
手眼标定 (眼在手外, 眼在手上代码)
分享一种可以快速求解眼在手上跟眼在手外的C++<mark>代码</mark>,直接就可以计算出手眼矩阵的。
机械臂手眼标定原理及代码
描述 本文将简要介绍机械臂<mark>手眼标定</mark>原理及相关知识 基础知识 了解<mark>手眼标定</mark>原理,就必须先了解一句话,叫做"右乘连体左乘基" 这句话实际上是读硕士...
 下面是某<mark>于ObenCV实现手眼标定</mark>的C++代码示例: ```c++ #include <iostream> #include <<mark>opencv</mark>2/<mark>opencv</mark>.hpp> using namespace std; using namespa
                                                             "相关推荐"对你有帮助么?
                                       非常没帮助 😯 没帮助 🙄 一般 😮 有帮助 🛎 非常有帮助
```























