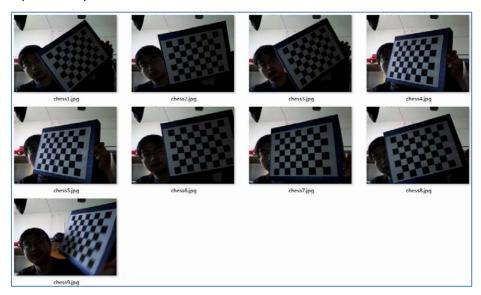
Matlab 相机标定工具箱实验

(Camera Calibration Toolbox for Matlab)

Hu Yulei @sgg.whu 2012.11.12

一、原始数据

image 文件夹下的 9 张影像(以前做相机标定时用笔记本摄像头采集的数据) 1600pixel*1200pixel

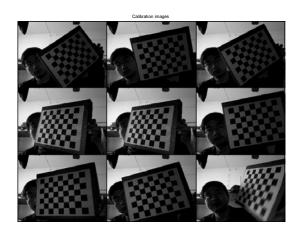


二、实验过程

1、安装工具箱

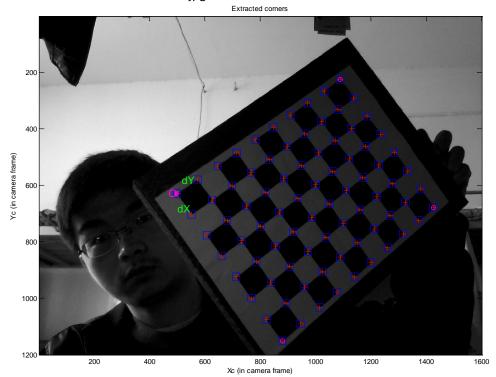
下载相机标定工具箱(Camera Calibration Toolbox for Matlab),并加载到系统路径。 http://www.vision.caltech.edu/bouguetj/calib_doc/#start

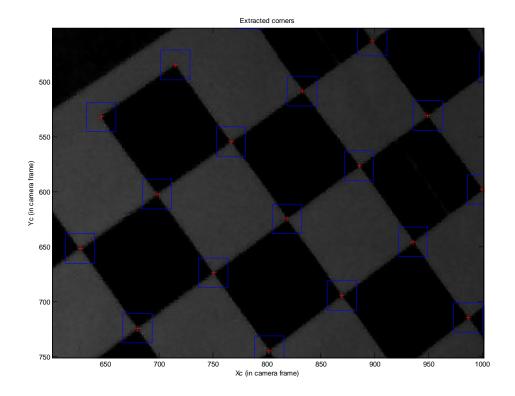
2、读入影像



因为第9张影像呈现模糊,后面就舍弃了(工具箱的文档说最好用20~25张影像)。

3、提取角点 通过简单手动交互,从 Chess1.jpg 提取的角点如下: Extracted comers





按文档的说法,角点提取的精度能达到 0.1 pixel。提取角点过程中可以通过设置初始畸变参数对自动检测到的角点进行调整(可以反复进行),直到对提取到的角点比较满意。

如果镜头畸变太大(如鱼眼相机),可能无法精确提取到角点,只能手动完成角点提取(即一个一个点击,这是非常耗时的,也是最后的无奈之举!)

4、标定

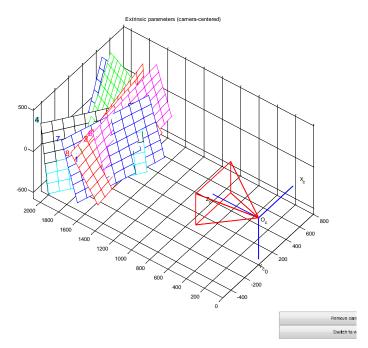
标定包括两步:初始化、非线性优化。

初始化是在不考虑镜头畸变的情况下计算相机参数,非线性优化过程是基于最小二乘准则使得像点的反投影误差最小。

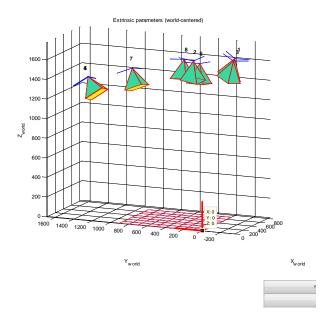
结果如下:

5、相机的外参数

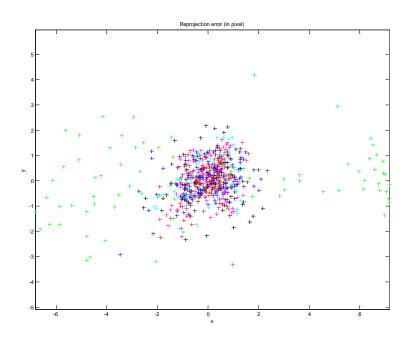
相机坐标系下的视图:



世界坐标系下的视图:

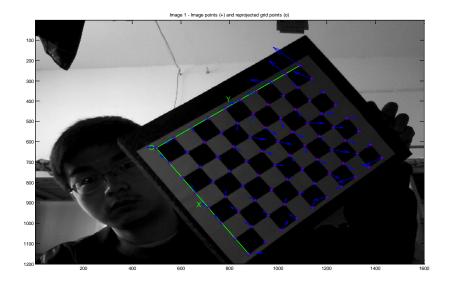


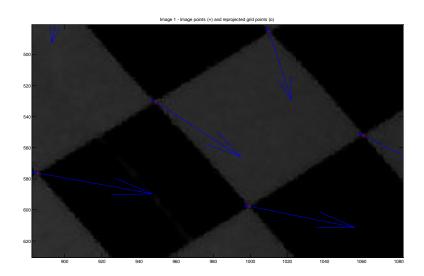
6、投影误差分析



各角点的投影误差区间是 x: (-6.5,7),y: (-3.2,4.2)(可以与后面二次标定的结果比较!)

上图共有 8 中色彩,表示的是每张影像的投影差,如蓝色表示的是 chess1.jpg 上各个角点的反投影误差,详情如下图。





可以看出 chess1.jpg 上各个角点的投影误差方向有一定的规律性。

误差分析:

Pixel error: err = [1.82640 0.86523] (all active images)

用鼠标选择误差分布图上的某个点,结果如下:

Selected image: 1 # 第一张影像

Selected point index: 22 # 第 22 个角点

Pattern coordinates (in units of (dX,dY)): (X,Y)=(5,7) # 在模板上的坐标 Image coordinates (in pixel): (1219.53,638.01) # 在图像上的坐标

Pixel error = (2.34570,0.40206) # 投影误差

Window size: (wintx,winty) = (13,13)

Selected image: 2

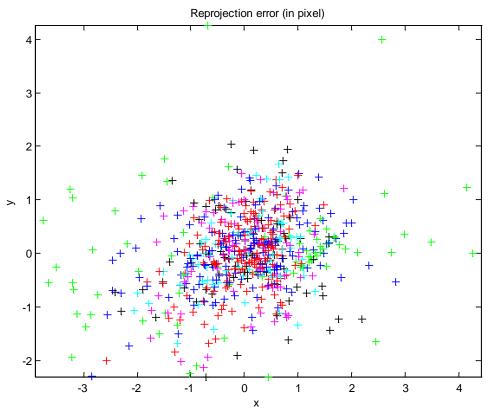
Selected point index: 29

```
Pattern coordinates (in units of (dX,dY)): (X,Y)=(4,6)
Image coordinates (in pixel): (1147.60,669.70)
Pixel error = (-0.29877,0.07599)
Window size: (wintx, winty) = (13,13)
Selected image: 5
Selected point index: 29
Pattern coordinates (in units of (dX,dY)): (X,Y)=(4,6)
Image coordinates (in pixel): (801.63,740.93)
Pixel error = (0.29962,-0.24884)
Window size: (wintx, winty) = (13,13)
Selected image: 6
Selected point index: 8
Pattern coordinates (in units of (dX,dY)): (X,Y)=(7,9)
Image coordinates (in pixel): (1594.26,890.54)
Pixel error = (0.97464,-3.30900)
Window size: (wintx, winty) = (13,13)
```

7、考虑畸变系数后重新标定

```
Aspect ratio optimized (est_aspect_ratio = 1) -> both components of fc are estimated (DEFAULT).
Principal point optimized (center_optim=1) - (DEFAULT). To reject principal point, set center_optim=0
Skew not optimized (est_alpha=0) - (DEFAULT)
Distortion not fully estimated (defined by the variable est_dist):
Sixth order distortion not estimated (est dist(5)=0) - (DEFAULT) .
Main calibration optimization procedure - Number of images: 8
Gradient\ descent\ iterations:\ 1...2...3...4...5...6...7...8...9...10...11...12...13...14...15...16...17...18...19...20...done
Estimation of uncertainties...done
上述过程显示并没有进行初始化,因为是从在上次标定的结果的基础上进行优化。
Calibration results after optimization (with uncertainties): 注: 下面的?其实都是土。
Focal Length:
                     Principal point:
                    cc = [ 781.57083 623.99733 ] ? [ 13.63710 11.75612 ]
Skew:
                 alpha_c = [ 0.00000 ] ? [ 0.00000 ] => angle of pixel axes = 90.00000 ? 0.00000 de
grees
Distortion:
                     kc = [ 0.07159 \quad -0.30191 \quad 0.00128 \quad 0.00712 \quad 0.00000 ] ? [ 0.02198 \quad 0.08808 ]
```

8、重标定后的投影误差再分析

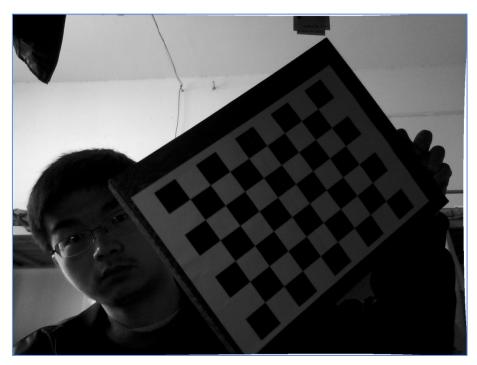


误差区间: x: (-4, 4.5),y: (-2.5, 2)。(可以与前面第一次标定的结果比较!)

9、对影像进行纠正



Chess1.jpg



chess_rect1.bmp(<mark>纠正后,注意边缘!)</mark>

三、结果

标定的中间数据存于 calib_data.mat。

计算结果存于 Calib_Results.m 和 Calib_Results.mat 中,包括内参数和外参数。