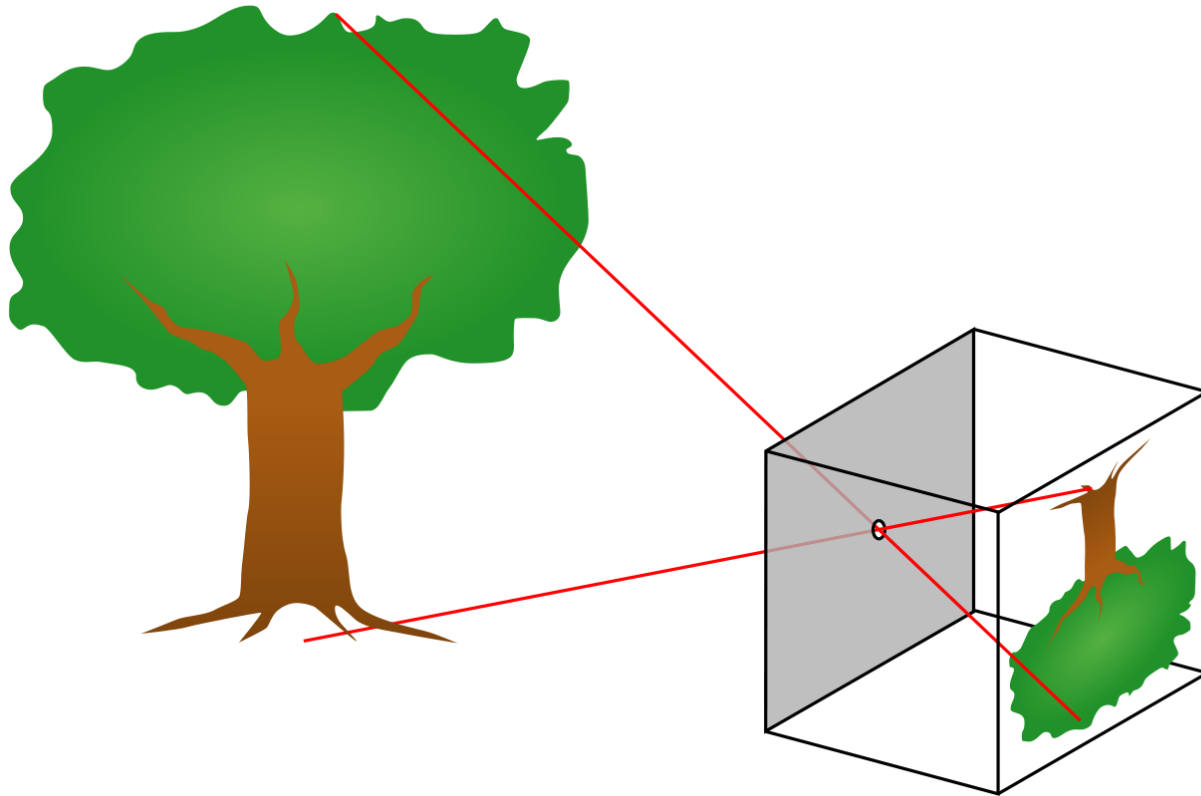


# Cameras

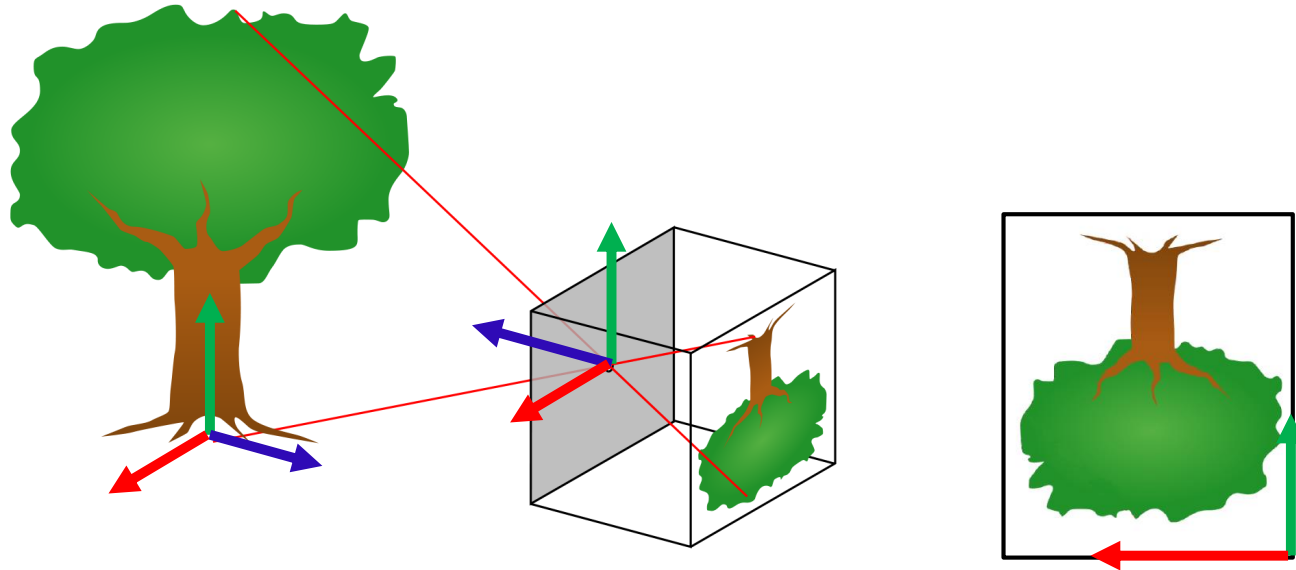
# Pinhole camera model



# Example of real world pinhole camera

- <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2011/05/camera-obscura/oneill-text>

# Measurement Process for Cameras



$$(X, Y, Z) \longrightarrow (x_p, y_p, z_p) \longrightarrow (u, v)$$

where  $x, y$  and  $z$   
are scaled by the  
focal length  $f$  to  
get the values in  
pixel units

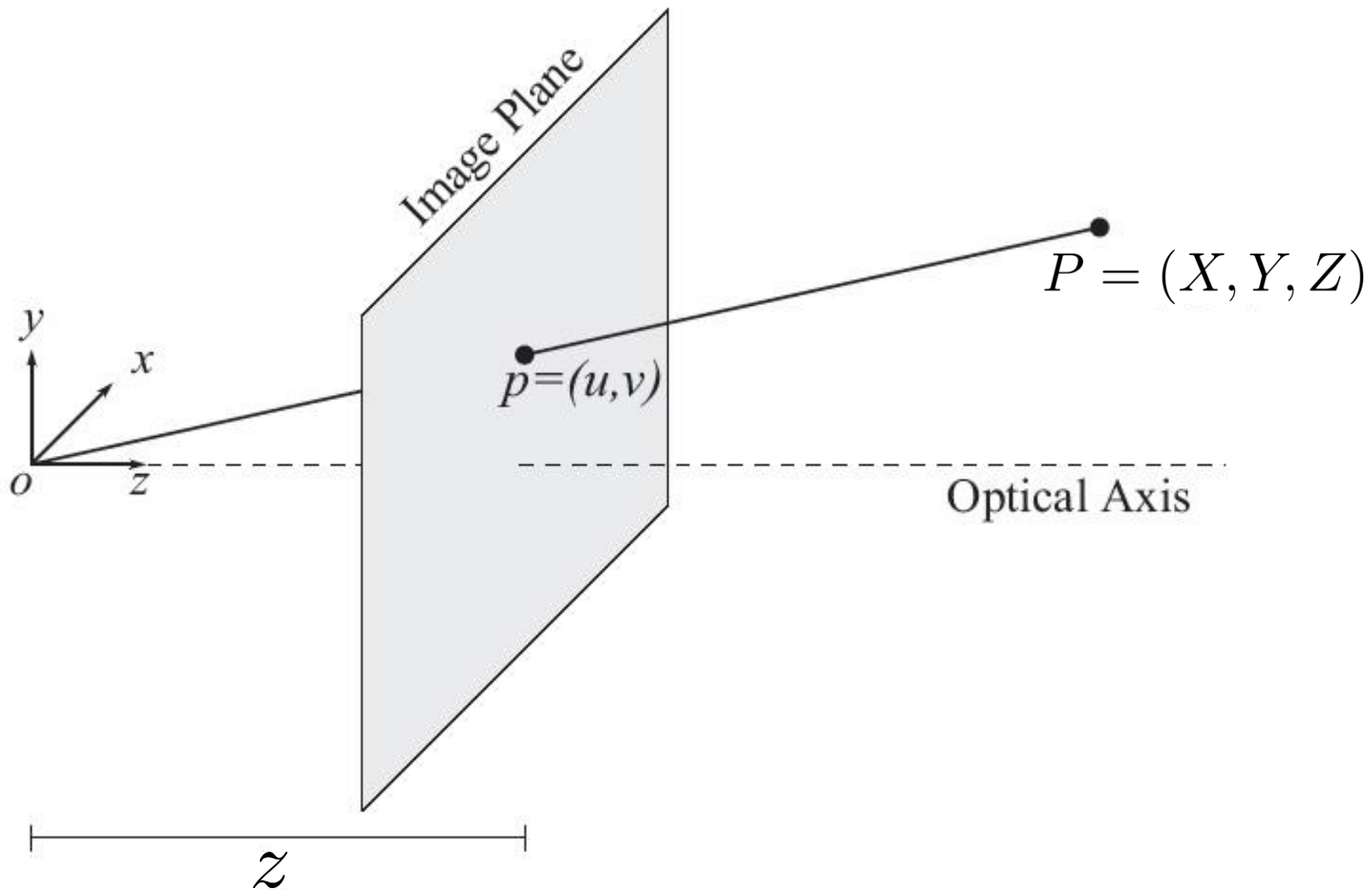


Figure 11.1: Camera coordinate frame.

# Calibration

$$s \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f_y & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{R} \ \mathbf{t}] \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \\ z_p \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A} [\mathbf{R} \ \mathbf{t}] \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = \frac{x_p}{z_p}$$

$$v = \frac{y_p}{z_p}$$

# Calibration

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \\ z_p \end{bmatrix} = A [R \ t] \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} & M_{14} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} & M_{23} & M_{24} \\ M_{31} & M_{32} & M_{33} & M_{34} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Remembering the following =>

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{x_p}{z_p} \\ v &= \frac{y_p}{z_p} \end{aligned}$$

We can say this:

$$u = \frac{M_{11}X + M_{12}Y + M_{13}Z + M_{14}}{M_{31}X + M_{32}Y + M_{33}Z + M_{34}}$$

$$v = \frac{M_{21}X + M_{22}Y + M_{23}Z + M_{24}}{M_{31}X + M_{32}Y + M_{33}Z + M_{34}}$$

# Calibration

**Manipulation of equations gives us:**

$$u(M_{31}X + M_{32}Y + M_{33}Z + M_{34}) = M_{11}X + M_{12}Y + M_{13}Z + M_{14} \Rightarrow$$

$$uM_{34} = M_{11}X + M_{12}Y + M_{13}Z + M_{14} - uM_{31}X - uM_{32}Y - uM_{33}Z$$

**Dividing through by  $M_{34}$  gives the following:**

$$u = M_{11}X + M_{12}Y + M_{13}Z + M_{14} - uM_{31}X - uM_{32}Y - uM_{33}Z$$

**Can follow the exact same steps to solve for v to get this:**

$$v = M_{21}X + M_{22}Y + M_{23}Z + M_{24} - vM_{31}X - vM_{32}Y - vM_{33}Z$$



# Calibration

Which we can write in matrix form like this:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X & Y & Z & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -uX & -uY & -uZ \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & X & Y & Z & 1 & -vX & -vY & -vZ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} \\ M_{12} \\ M_{13} \\ M_{14} \\ M_{21} \\ M_{22} \\ M_{23} \\ M_{24} \\ M_{31} \\ M_{32} \\ M_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix}$$

If we are calibrating, what is known? What is unknown?

For a given point on a known object, we know (X, Y, Z) and the corresponding pixel coordinate (u, v), but want to find the M's.

# Calibration

Which we can repeat for N different known real-world points as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 X_1 & Y_1 & Z_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -u_1 X_1 & -u_1 Y_1 & -u_1 Z_1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & X_1 & Y_1 & Z_1 & 1 & -v_1 X_1 & -v_1 Y_1 & -v_1 Z_1 \\
 X_2 & Y_2 & Z_2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -u_2 X_2 & -u_2 Y_2 & -u_2 Z_2 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & X_2 & Y_2 & Z_2 & 1 & -v_2 X_2 & -v_2 Y_2 & -v_2 Z_2 \\
 & & & & & & & \vdots & & & \\
 X_N & Y_N & Z_N & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -u_N X_N & -u_N Y_N & -u_N Z_N \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & X_N & Y_N & Z_N & 1 & -v_N X_N & -v_N Y_N & -v_N Z_N
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 M_{11} \\
 M_{12} \\
 M_{13} \\
 M_{14} \\
 M_{21} \\
 M_{22} \\
 M_{23} \\
 M_{24} \\
 M_{31} \\
 M_{32} \\
 M_{33}
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 u_1 \\
 v_1 \\
 u_2 \\
 v_2 \\
 \vdots \\
 u_N \\
 v_N
 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now we can solve for M using least squares techniques (pseudo-inverse or SVD)

# Resources for working with camera images and robotics

- [http://petercorke.com/Machine\\_Vision\\_Toolbox.html](http://petercorke.com/Machine_Vision_Toolbox.html) - toolbox that you'll need for your homework
- [https://www.vision.caltech.edu/bouguetj/calib\\_doc/](https://www.vision.caltech.edu/bouguetj/calib_doc/) - toolbox for finding a camera's intrinsic and extrinsic camera parameters

# Common Ways of Getting Real-time 3D Data

- Could also use these instead of a single camera to possibly make the tracking and control problem easier or more robust.

**Stereo Vision** – Two cameras calibrated in a very specific way



**Structured Light**– Sending out a light pattern (often IR light) and using that to get 3D



**Time of Flight**– Sending out a laser or sound signal and measuring the time it takes to come back

