摄像机标定

Lu Peng School of Computer Science, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

Machine Vision Technology							
Semantic information				Metric 3D information			
Pixels	Segments	Images	Videos	Camera		Multi-view Geometry	
Convolutions Edges & Fitting Local features Texture	Segmentation Clustering	Recognition Detection	Motion Tracking	Camera Model	Camera Calibration	Epipolar Geometry	SFM
10	4	4	2	2	2	2	2

摄像机标定

- 针孔模型 & 透镜摄像机标定问题
- 径向畸变的摄像机标定

2020/5/18

Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

摄像机标定

- 针孔模型 & 透镜摄像机标定问题
- 径同畸变的摄像机标定

为什么重要?

摄像机标定,即求解摄像机内外参数



Source: Silvio Savarese

为什么重要?

摄像机内、外参数描述了三维世界到二维像素的映射关系

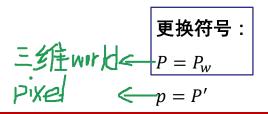


Source: Silvio Savarese

标定目标

$$P' = MP_w = K[RT]P_w$$
内参数

目标: 从1张或多张图像中估算内外参数

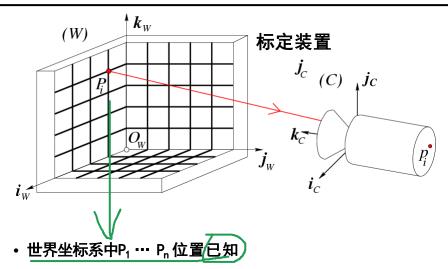


2020/5/18

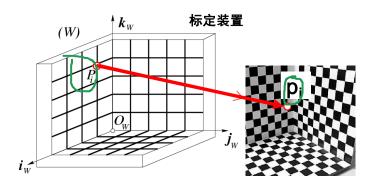
Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

6

标定问题



标定问题



- 世界坐标系中 $P_1 \cdots P_n$ 位置已知 \checkmark
- 图像中 p₁ ··· p_n 位置已知 √

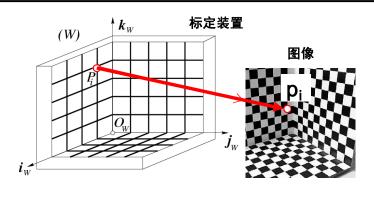
目标: 计算摄像机内、外参数

2020/5/18

Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

8

标定问题



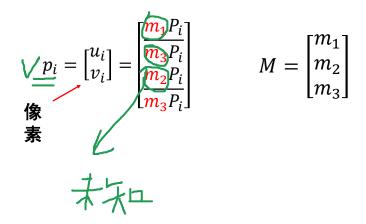
$$p_i = \begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m_1 P_i}{m_3 P_i} \\ \frac{m_2 P_i}{m_3 P_i} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

投影矩阵

像素

问题: 摄像机投影矩阵有几个未知量?



2020/5/18

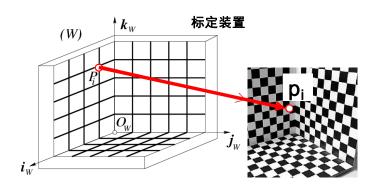
Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

10

问题: 求解投影矩阵需要多少对应点?

$$p_i = \begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m_1 P_i}{m_3 P_i} \\ \frac{m_2 P_i}{m_3 P_i} \end{bmatrix} \qquad M = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

标定问题



实际操作中使用多于六对点来获得更加鲁棒的结果。

2020/5/18

Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

12

标定问题

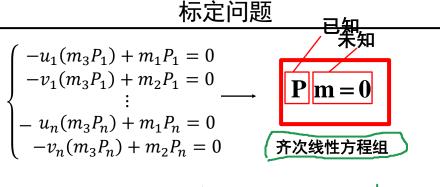
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m_1 P_i}{m_3 P_i} \\ \frac{m_2 P_i}{m_3 P_i} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} -\frac{1}{11} \wedge \frac{1}{11} \wedge \frac{1}{$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1(m_3P_1) - m_1P_1 = 0 \\ v_1(m_3P_1) - m_2P_1 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ u_i(m_3P_i) - m_1P_i = 0 \\ v_i(m_3P_i) - m_2P_i = 0 \\ \vdots \\ u_n(m_3P_n) - m_1P_n = 0 \\ v_n(m_3P_n) - m_2P_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

2020/5/18

Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

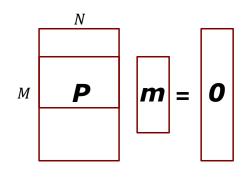
14



$$P \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} P_{1}^{T} & 0^{T} & -u_{1} P_{1}^{T} \\ 0^{T} & P_{1}^{T} & -v_{1} P_{1}^{T} \\ & \vdots & \\ P_{n}^{T} & 0^{T} & -u_{n} P_{n}^{T} \\ 0^{T} & P_{n}^{T} & -v_{n} P_{n}^{T} \end{pmatrix}_{2n \times 12}$$

齐次线性方程组

M =方程数 = 2nN =未知参数 = 11



当M > N时, 超定方程组 (不少于6对 点)

- 0 总是一个解,不存在非零解
- 目标: 茶非零解m||

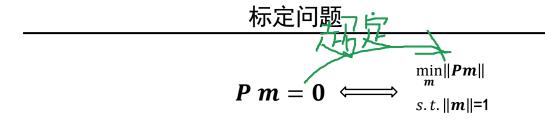
min ||Pm/|

 $\frac{s.t.||m||=1}{s.t.||m||=1}$

'

Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

16



2020/5/18

标定问题

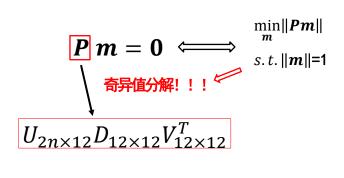
$$P m = 0 \iff \min_{m} \|Pm\|$$
 s. t. $\|m\| = 1$

2020/5/18

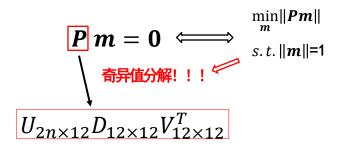
Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

1 ዩ

标定问题



标定问题



$$\boldsymbol{m} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} m_1^T \\ m_2^T \\ m_3^T \end{pmatrix} \Longrightarrow M = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix} = [A \ b]$$

2020/5/18

= 1

Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

20

提取摄像机参数

$$P' = MP_W = K \begin{bmatrix} R & T \end{bmatrix} P_W$$
内参数 外参数
$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha r_1^T - \alpha \cot \theta r_2^T + u_0 r_3^T & \alpha t_x - \alpha \cot \theta t_y + u_0 t_z \\ \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} r_2^T + v_0 r_3^T & \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} t_y + v_0 t_z \\ r_3^T & t_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha \cot\theta & u_0 \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin\theta} & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad R = \begin{bmatrix} r_1^T \\ r_2^T \\ r_3^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ t_z \end{bmatrix}$$

2020/5/18

Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

求解得到的M

$$\rho [A \ b] = K[R \ T]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ a_3^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\rho A = \rho \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ a_3^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha r_1^T - \alpha \cot \theta r_2^T + u_0 r_3^T \\ \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} r_2^T + v_0 r_3^T \\ r_3^T \end{pmatrix} = KR$$

$$K[R T] = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha r_1^T - \alpha \cot\theta r_2^T + u_0 r_3^T & \alpha t_x - \alpha \cot\theta t_y + u_0 t_z \\ \frac{\beta}{\sin\theta} r_2^T + v_0 r_3^T & \frac{\beta}{\sin\theta} t_y + v_0 t_z \\ r_3^T & t_z \end{pmatrix} \qquad R = \begin{bmatrix} r_1^T \\ r_2^T \\ r_3^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ t_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha \cot \theta & u_0 \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} r_1^T \\ r_2^T \\ r_3^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ t_z \end{bmatrix}$$

结论最终

提取摄像机参数

$$\rho A = \rho \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ a_3^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha r_1^T - \alpha \cot \theta r_2^T + u_0 r_3^T \\ \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} r_2^T + v_0 r_3^T \\ r_3^T \end{pmatrix} = KR$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ a_3^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

内参数

$$\rho = \frac{\pm 1}{|a_3|} \quad u_0 = \rho^2 (a_1 \cdot a_3)$$
$$v_0 = \rho^2 (a_2 \cdot a_3)$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha \cot \theta & u_0 \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} r_1^T \\ r_2^T \\ r_3^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ t_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho A = \rho \begin{pmatrix} {a_1}^T \\ {a_2}^T \\ {a_3}^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha {r_1}^T - \alpha {\cot \theta {r_2}}^T + {u_0}{r_3}^T \\ \frac{\beta}{{\sin \theta }} {r_2}^T + {v_0}{r_3}^T \\ {r_3}^T \end{pmatrix} = KR$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} {a_1}^T \\ {a_2}^T \\ {a_3}^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho^2 \ (a_1 \times a_3) = \alpha r_2 - \alpha \cot \theta r_1 \\ \rho^2 \ (a_2 \times a_3) = \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} r_1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \rho^2 \ |a_1 \times a_3| = \frac{|\alpha|}{\sin \theta} \\ \rho^2 \ |a_2 \times a_3| = \frac{|\beta|}{\sin \theta} \end{cases}$$

$$cos\theta = -\frac{(a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3)}{|a_1 \times a_3| \cdot |a_2 \times a_3|}$$

$$cos\theta = -\frac{(a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3)}{|a_1 \times a_3| \cdot |a_2 \times a_3|}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} r_1^T \\ r_2^T \\ r_3^T \end{bmatrix} \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ t_z \end{bmatrix}$$

定理(Faugeras, 1993)

$$M = K[RT] = [KRKT] = [Ab] \qquad A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

令 $M = (A \ b)$ 为3×4的矩阵, $a_i^T (i = 1,2,3)$ 表示由矩阵 A 的行

- M是透视投影矩阵的一个充分必要条件是 $Det(A) \neq 0$
- M是零倾斜透视投影矩阵的一个充分必要条件是 $Det(A) \neq 0$ 且 $(a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3) = 0$
- M是零倾斜且宽高比为1的透视投影矩阵的一个充分必要条件是 $Det(A) \neq 0$ 且

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3) = 0 \\ (a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_1 \times a_3) = (a_2 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3) \end{cases}$$

$$\rho A = \rho \begin{pmatrix} {a_1}^T \\ {a_2}^T \\ {a_3}^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha {r_1}^T - \alpha {\cot \theta {r_2}}^T + {u_0}{r_3}^T \\ \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} {r_2}^T + {v_0}{r_3}^T \\ {r_3}^T \end{pmatrix} = KR$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho^2 \ (a_1 \times a_3) = \alpha r_2 - \alpha \cot \theta r_1 \\ \rho^2 \ (a_2 \times a_3) = \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} r_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = \rho^{2}|a_{1} \times a_{3}|sin\theta$$
$$\beta = \rho^{2}|a_{2} \times a_{3}|sin\theta$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ a_3^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho^2 |a_1 \times a_3| = \frac{|\alpha|}{\sin \theta} \\ \rho^2 |a_2 \times a_3| = \frac{|\beta|}{\sin \theta} \end{cases}$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha \cot \theta & u_0 \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} r_1^T \\ r_2^T \\ r_3^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ t_z \end{bmatrix}$$

定理(Faugeras, 1993)

$$M = K[RT] = [KRKT] = [Ab] \qquad A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

令 $M = (A \ b)$ 为3×4的矩阵, $a_i^T (i = 1,2,3)$ 表示由矩阵 A 的行

- M**是透视投影矩阵的一个充分必要条件是** $Det(A) \neq 0$
- M是零倾斜透视投影矩阵的一个充分必要条件是 $Det(A) \neq 0$ 且

$$(a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3) = 0$$

● *M* 是零倾斜且宽高比为1的透视投影矩阵的一个充分必要条件是 Det(*A*) ≠ 0 且

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3) = 0 \\ (a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_1 \times a_3) = (a_2 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3) \end{cases}$$

$$\rho A = \rho \begin{pmatrix} {a_1}^T \\ {a_2}^T \\ {a_3}^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha {r_1}^T - \alpha \cot \theta {r_2}^T + u_0 {r_3}^T \\ \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} {r_2}^T + v_0 {r_3}^T \\ {r_3}^T \end{pmatrix} = KR$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ a_3^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho^2 (a_1 \times a_3) = \alpha r_2 - \alpha \cot \theta r_1 \\ \rho^2 (a_2 \times a_3) = \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} r_1 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \rho^2 |a_1 \times a_3| = \frac{|\alpha|}{\sin \theta} \\ \rho^2 |a_2 \times a_3| = \frac{|\beta|}{\sin \theta} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho^2 |a_1 \times a_3| = \frac{|\alpha|}{\sin \theta} \\ \rho^2 |a_2 \times a_3| = \frac{|\beta|}{\sin \theta} \end{cases}$$

外参数

$$r_1 = \frac{(a_2 \times a_3)}{|a_2 \times a_3|}$$
 $r_3 = \frac{\pm a_3}{|a_3|}$ $r_2 = r_3 \times r_1$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha \cot\theta & u_0 \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin\theta} & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} r_1^T \\ r_2^T \\ r_3^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ t_z \end{bmatrix}$$

提取摄像机参数

求解得到的M

$$\rho[A \ b] = K[R \ T]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ a_3^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ a_3^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \rho K^{-1}b$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha \cot\theta & u_0 \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin\theta} & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} r_1^T \\ r_2^T \\ r_3^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ t_z \end{bmatrix}$$

求解得到的M·

$$\rho \overline{[A\ b]} = K[R\ T]$$

最终结论

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} {a_1}^T \\ {a_2}^T \\ {a_3}^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ a_3^T \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} K = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha \cot\theta & u_0 \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin\theta} & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} r_1^T \\ r_2^T \\ r_3^T \end{bmatrix} \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ t_z \end{bmatrix}$$

内参数

$$\begin{split} \rho &= \frac{\pm 1}{|a_3|} & u_0 = \rho^2 (a_1 \cdot a_3) \\ v_0 &= \rho^2 (a_2 \cdot a_3) \\ \cos\theta &= -\frac{(a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3)}{|a_1 \times a_3| \cdot |a_2 \times a_3|} \\ \alpha &= \rho^2 |a_1 \times a_3| \sin\theta \\ \mathbf{\beta} &= \rho^2 |a_2 \times a_3| \sin\theta \end{split}$$

外参数

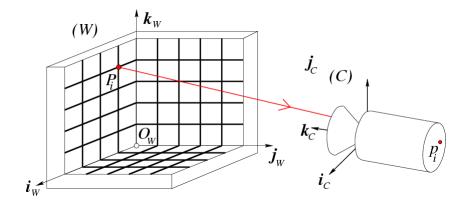
$$r_1 = \frac{(a_2 \times a_3)}{|a_2 \times a_3|}$$

$$r_3 = \frac{\pm a_3}{|a_3|}$$

$$r_2 = r_3 \times r_1$$

$$T = \rho K^{-1}b$$

退化示例



• $P_i(i=1,\cdots,n)$ 不能位于同一平面!!!

摄像机标定

- 针孔模型 & 诱镜摄像机标定问题
- 径向畸变的摄像机标定

2020/5/18

Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

32

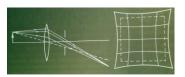
透镜问题: 径向畸变

- <mark>径向畸变</mark>:图像像素点以畸变中心为中心点, 沿着径向产生的位置偏差, 从而导致图像中所成的像发生形变

没有畸变



枕形



畸变像点相对于理想像点沿径向向外偏移,远离中心

桶形



畸变像点相对于理想点沿径向向中心靠拢



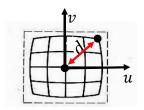
产生原因: 光线在远离透镜中心的地方比靠近中心的地方更加弯曲

Source: Silvio Savarese

径向畸变

图像放大率随距光轴距离的增加而减小





$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} MP_i \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = p_i$$

$$\lambda=1\pm\sum_{p=1}^{3}K_{p}d^{2p}$$
多项式函数

$$d^2 = u^2 + v^2$$

建模径向特性

2020/5/18

Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

34

径向畸变

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} M P_i \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = p_i \qquad \qquad Q = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_i = \begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{q_1 p_i}{q_3 p_i} \\ \frac{q_2 p_i}{q_3 p_i} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} u_i q_3 P_i = q_1 P_i \\ v_i q_3 P_i = q_2 P_i \end{cases}$$

0

径向畸变

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} M P_i \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = p_i \qquad \qquad Q = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_i = \begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{q_1 p_i}{q_3 p_i} \\ \frac{q_2 p_i}{q_3 p_i} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_i q_3 P_i = q_1 P_i \\ v_i q_3 P_i = q_2 P_i \end{bmatrix}$$

2020/5/18

Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

36

0

径向畸变

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} M P_i \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = p_i \qquad \qquad Q = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_i = \begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{q_1 p_i}{q_3 p_i} \\ \frac{q_2 p_i}{q_3 p_i} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} u_i q_3 P_i = q_1 P_i \\ v_i q_3 P_i = q_2 P_i \end{cases}$$
 不是!

标定的一般问题

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{q_1 P_i}{q_3 P_i} \\ \frac{q_2 P_i}{q_3 P_i} \end{bmatrix} \qquad X = f(Q)$$
测量值 参数
$$i = 1 \dots n \qquad f()$$
为非线性映射

2020/5/18

Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

38

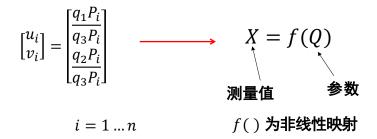
标定的一般问题

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{q_1 P_i}{q_3 P_i} \\ \frac{q_2 P_i}{q_3 P_i} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \qquad X = f(Q)$$
 测量值 参数
$$i = 1 \dots n \qquad \qquad f()$$
 为非线性映射

- 牛顿法 与 列文伯格-马夸尔特法(L-M方法)

- 从初始解开始迭代
- 若初始解与实际相距较远, 可能会很慢
- 估计解可能是初始解的函数(由于局部最小值)
- 牛顿法需要计算一阶导矩阵J(雅可比矩阵),二阶导矩阵H(海塞矩阵)
- L-M算法不用计算H

标定的一般问题



一种可能算法

- 1. 求解系统的线性部分以找到近似解
- 2. 使用该解作为整个系统的初始条件
- 3. 使用牛顿法或 L-M 算法求解整个系统

2020/5/18

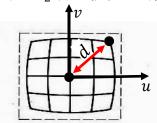
Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

40

求解线性部分

$$p_i = \begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{q_1 p_i}{q_3 p_i} \\ \frac{q_2 p_i}{q_3 p_i} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m_1 p_i}{m_3 p_i} \\ \frac{m_2 p_i}{m_3 p_i} \end{bmatrix}$$

我们能估计出 m_1 和 m_2 并忽视径向畸变吗?



求解线性部分

估计 m_1 和 m_2 …

$$p_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{i} \\ v_{i} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m_{1}p_{i}}{m_{3}p_{i}} \\ \frac{m_{2}p_{i}}{m_{3}p_{i}} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \frac{u_{i}}{v_{i}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{(m_{1}P_{i})}{(m_{3}p_{i})}}{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{(m_{2}p_{i})}{(m_{3}p_{i})}} = \frac{m_{1}p_{i}}{m_{2}p_{i}}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{1}(m_{1}P_{1}) - u_{1}(m_{2}P_{1}) = 0 \\ v_{i}(m_{1}P_{i}) - u_{i}(m_{2}P_{i}) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ v_{n}(m_{1}P_{n}) - u_{n}(m_{2}P_{n}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad L \, \boldsymbol{n} = 0 \qquad L \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} v_{1}p_{1}^{T} & -u_{1}p_{1}^{T} \\ v_{2}p_{2}^{T} & -u_{2}p_{2}^{T} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ v_{n}p_{n}^{T} & -u_{n}p_{n}^{T} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$v_{n}(m_{1}P_{n}) - u_{n}(m_{2}P_{n}) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{E} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} m_{1}^{T} \\ m_{2}^{T} \end{bmatrix}$$

2020/5/18

Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

42

求解线性部分

一旦估计出 m_1 和 m_2 …

$$p_i = \begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m_1 p_i}{m_3 p_i} \\ \frac{m_2 p_i}{m_3 p_i} \end{bmatrix}$$

 m_3 是关于 m_1 , m_2 , λ 的非线性函数

-牛顿法 与 列文伯格-马夸尔特法(L-M方法)

摄像机标定

- 针孔模型 & 透镜摄像机标定问题(完)
- 径向畸变的摄像机标定(完)