## 摄像机模型

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

本课程三维重建篇所涉及的教学内容与课件参考了CS231A, 感谢CS231A课程团队在课程建设方面所做的工作!

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

# 摄像机几何

- 针孔模型 & 透镜
- 摄像机几何
- 其他摄像机模型

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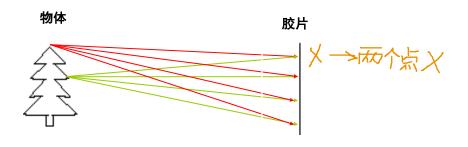
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# 摄像机几何

- 针孔模型 & 透镜
- 摄像却几何
- 其他摄像机模型

## 我们如何记录世界?



#### • 摄像机设计

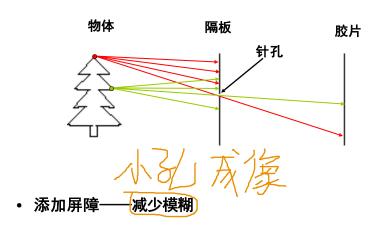
- 想法: 将胶片直接放置在物体前方?

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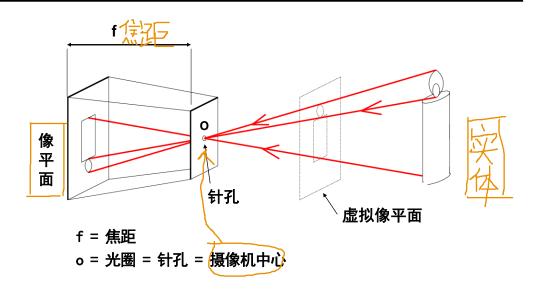
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## 针孔摄像机



## 针孔摄像机

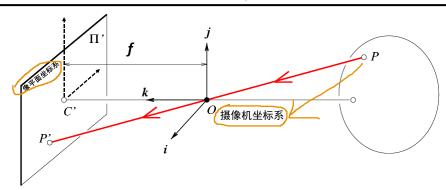


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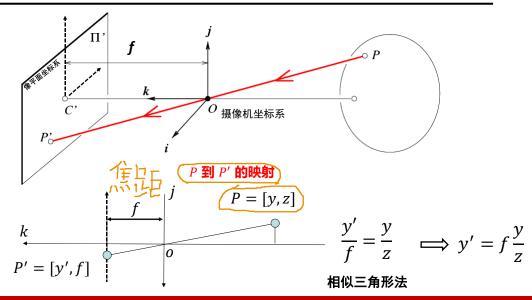
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## 针孔摄像机



## 针孔摄像机

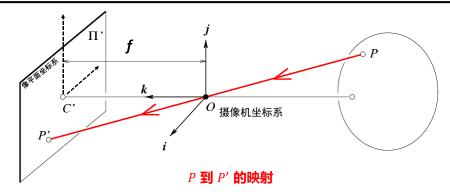


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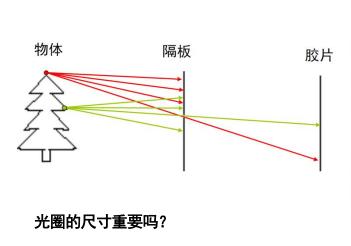
## 针孔摄像机



$$P = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \to P' = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x' = f\frac{x}{z} \\ y' = f\frac{y}{z} \end{cases}$$

## 针孔摄像机





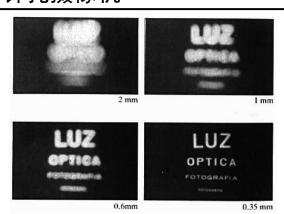
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## 针孔摄像机





光好多

随着光圈减小,成像效果如何变化? (越来越清晰、越来越暗)

如何应对到达胶片的光线变少?

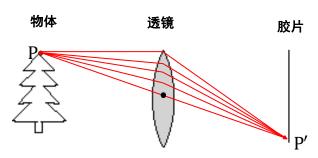
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#### 增加透镜!!!





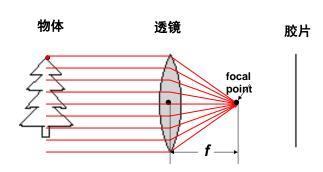
透镜将多条光线聚焦到胶片上,增加了照片的亮度

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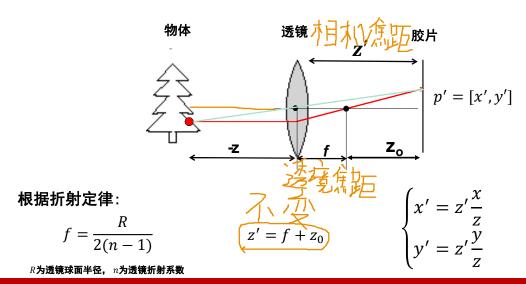
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## 摄像机 & 透镜



- 透镜将光线聚焦到胶片上
- 所有平行于光轴的光线都会会聚到焦点,焦点到透镜中心的距离称为焦距。
- 一 穿过中心的光线的方向不发生改变

## 近轴折射模型

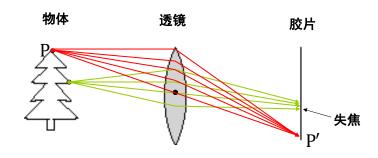


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## 透镜问题:失焦



• 透镜将光线聚焦到胶片上

物体 "聚焦" 有特定距离

- 景深

# 透镜问题: 失焦



微距摄像!!!

- 透镜将光线聚焦到胶片上
  - 物体 "聚焦" 有特定距离
  - 景深

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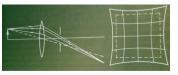
透镜问题:径向畸变
- 径向畸变:图像像素点以畸变中心为中心点、沿着径向产生的位置偏差,从而导致

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

# 摄像机几何

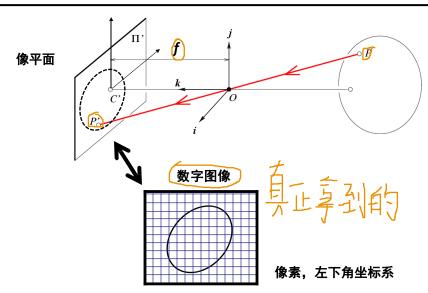
- 针孔模型 & 透镜
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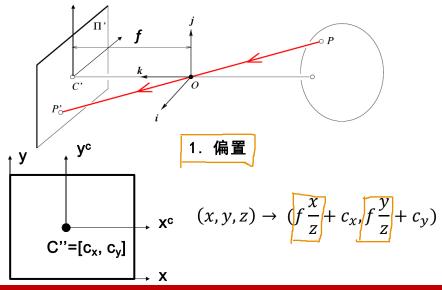
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## 像平面到像素平面



## 像素坐标系

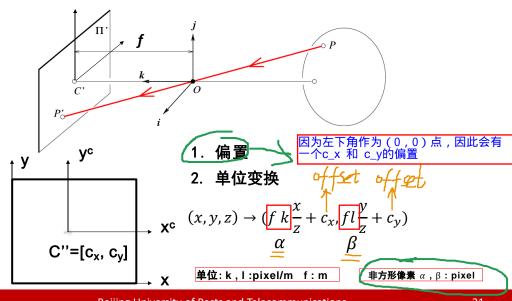


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## 像素坐标系

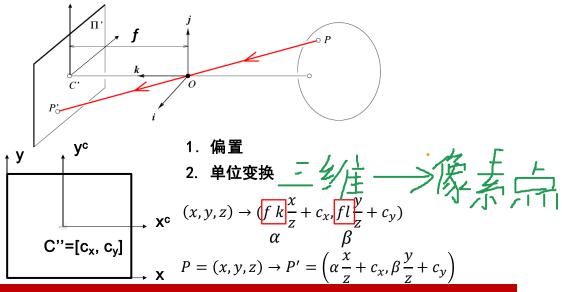


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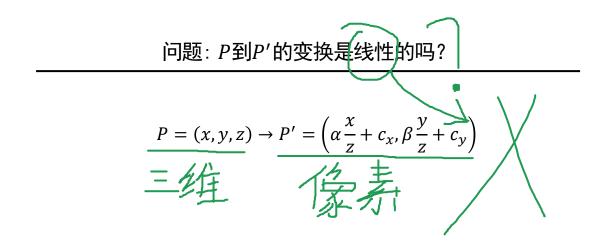
## 像素坐标系



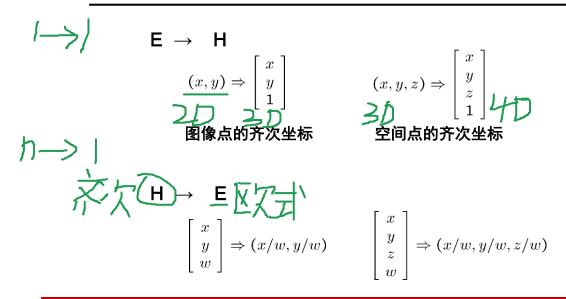
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## 齐次坐标

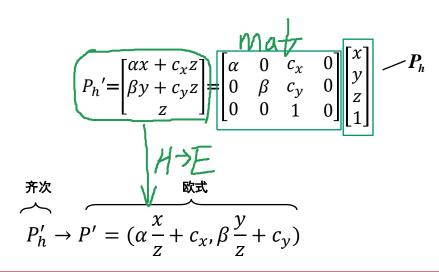


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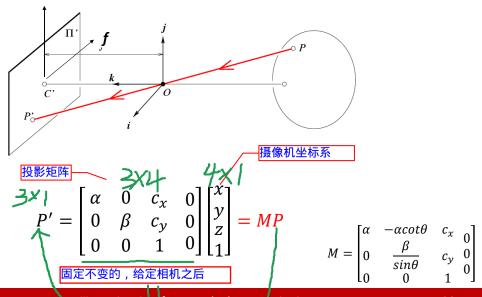
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## 齐次坐标系中的投影变换



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## 摄像机的投影矩阵



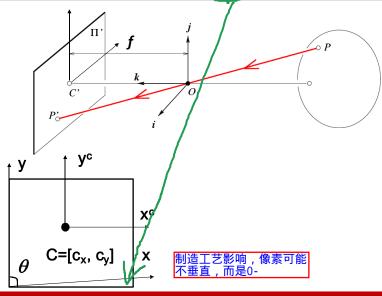
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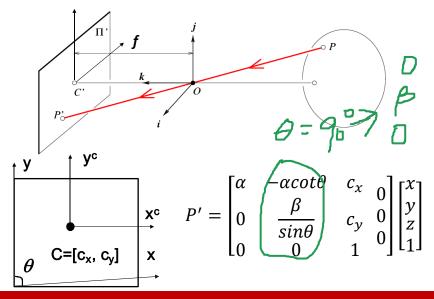
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# 纤生映了

摄像机偏斜



## 摄像机偏斜

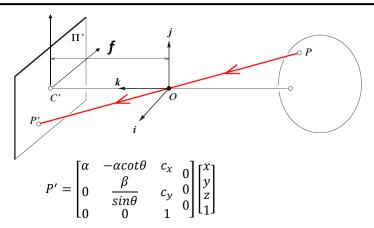


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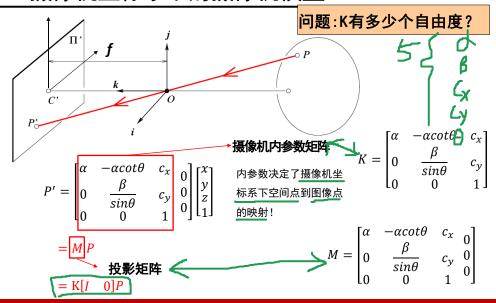
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# 摄像机坐标系下的摄像机模型



## 摄像机坐标系下的摄像机模型

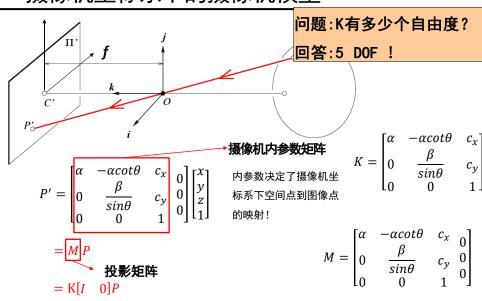


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## 摄像机坐标系下的摄像机模型



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# 规范化投影变换

$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

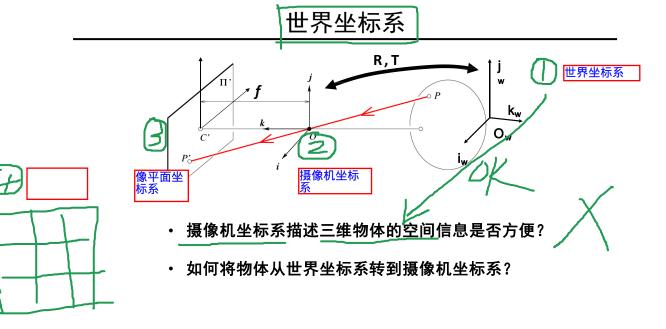
$$P' = MP$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x}{z} \\ \frac{y}{z} \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} & \frac{1}{z} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{z} \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} & \frac{1}{z} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{z} \\ 0$$

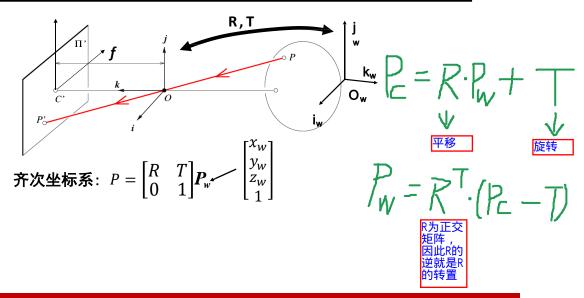
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## 摄像机外参数

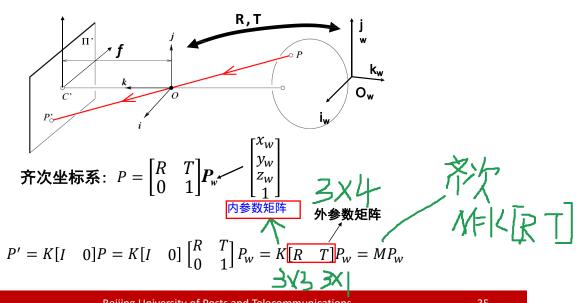


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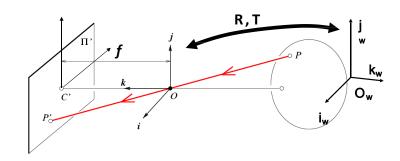
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## 摄像机外参数



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## 摄像机几何



内部参数 外部参数 
$$P' = K[I \quad 0]P = K[I \quad 0]\begin{bmatrix} R & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}P_w = K[R \quad T]P_w = MP_w$$

#### 完整的摄像机模型!

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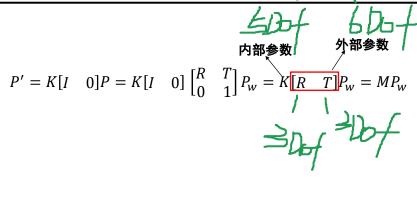
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### 问题: 各个符号的物理意义及其维度分别是什么?

$$P' = K[I \quad 0]P = K[I \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} R & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P_w = K[R \quad T]P_w = MP_w$$

// Duf-问题:投影矩阵M有多少个自由度?



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# 问题: P'转换成欧式坐标该如何写?

内部参数 外部参数 
$$P' = K[I \quad 0]P = K[I \quad 0]\begin{bmatrix} R & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}P_w = K[R \quad T]P_w = MP_w = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix}P_w$$

M / 1x4 1 7 V M2 x4 M3 1x4

## 定理(Faugeras, 1993)

$$M = K[RT] = [KRKT] = [Ab]$$

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

$$\times 3$$

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

$$\underbrace{(a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3)}_{\bullet} = 0 \quad \bigoplus_{\bullet = \bullet} \bullet$$

● *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

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

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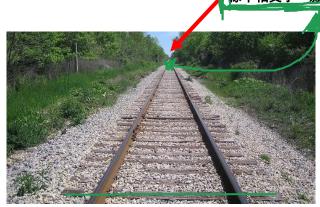
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## 投影变换的性质

3D世界中的<u>平行线在图</u> 像中相交于"影消点"

- 1. 点投影为点
- 2. 线投影为线
- 3. 近大远小
- 4. 角度不再保持
- 5. 平行线相交



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# 摄像机几何

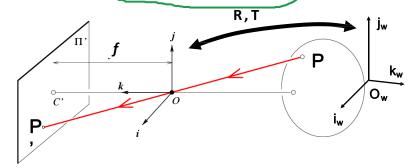
- 针孔模型 & 透镜
- 摄像机几何
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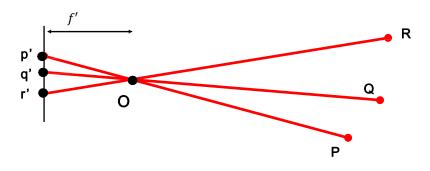
## 透视投影摄像机



$$P'_{3\times 1} = MP_{w} = K_{3\times 3}[R \quad T]_{3\times 4}P_{w4\times 1} \qquad M = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1} \\ m_{2} \\ m_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} m_{1} \\ m_{2} \\ m_{3} \end{bmatrix} P_{w} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1}P_{w} \\ m_{2}P_{w} \\ m_{3}P_{w} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{E} (\frac{m_{1}P_{w}}{m_{3}P_{w}}, \frac{m_{2}P_{w}}{m_{3}P_{w}})$$

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## 透视投影摄像机



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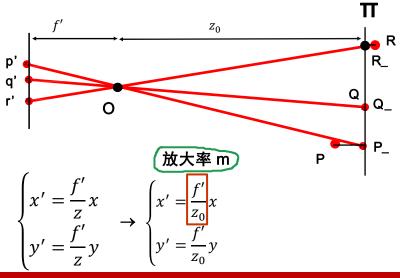
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## 弱透视投影摄像机

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## 弱透视投影摄像机

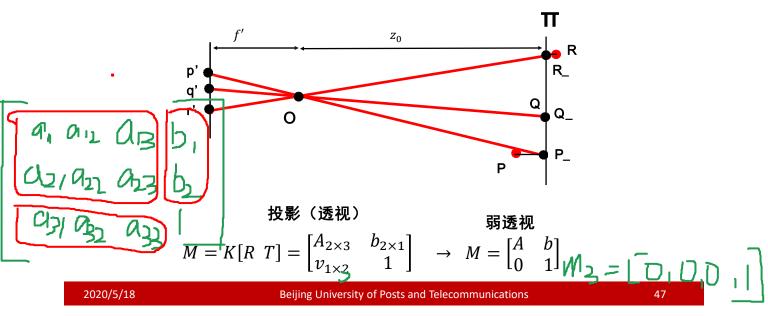


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## 弱透视投影摄像机



## 弱透视与透视投影摄像机

$$\begin{split} P' &= MP_{w} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1} \\ m_{2} \\ m_{3} \end{bmatrix} P_{w} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1}P_{w} \\ m_{2}P_{w} \\ m_{3}P_{w} \end{bmatrix} \qquad M = \begin{bmatrix} A & b \\ v & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1} \\ m_{2} \\ m_{3} \end{bmatrix} \\ &\stackrel{\mathbf{E}}{\to} \left( \frac{m_{1}P_{w}}{m_{3}P_{w}}, \frac{m_{2}P_{w}}{m_{3}P_{w}} \right) \end{split}$$
 透视



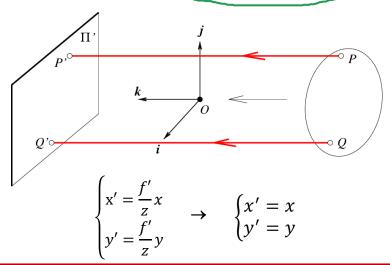
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## 正交投影摄像机

#### 摄像机中心到像平面的距离无限远时



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## 各种摄像机模型的应用场合

- 正交投影
  - 更多应用在建筑设计(AUTOCAD) 或者工业设计行业
- 弱透视投影在数学方面更简单
  - 当物体较小且较远时准确,常用于图像识别任务



- 透视投影对于3D到2D映射的建模更为准确
  - 用于运动恢复结构或SLAM

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# 摄像机几何

- 针孔模型 & 透镜
- 摄像机几何
- 其他摄像机模型