

HW3:

1 作业要求

HW#3: Camera Calibration

摄像机标定及俯瞰视角变换:

Input:

- 1.一组关于棋盘的图像文件用于标定;
- 2.同一相机拍摄图像的俯瞰视角变换 view.jpg;
- 3.测试图像需要自己拍摄, 并同作业一起提交。(可用OpenCV样本数据对自己程序进行测试与验证)

Output:

- 1.将摄像机标定后的参数输出;
- 2.显示主要的中间步骤, 包括棋盘角点检测结果、镜头畸变校正的结果。如果选用了两幅以上的图像, 只输出其中两幅。(如用OpenCV的cvShowImage显示);
- 3.显示并保存输出俯瞰视角变换后的图像 birdseye-view.jpg。

Hint: (读《Learning OpenCV》第11、12两章, pdf及源码可在钉钉课程群下载)

- 1.精读Chapter11的两段源代码: ch11_ex11_1.cpp ch11_ex11_1_fromdisk.cpp;
- 2.根据1中的代码, 划分功能模块, 完成自己的相机标定代码;
- 3.精读Chapter12的一段源代码: ch12_ex12_1.cpp;
- 4.将上述两份源代码功能合在一起。

提交截至时间: 2025年1月5日 8:00

(下页有示意)

浙江理工大学计算机学院

(仅供本课程内部学习, 勿上载外网)

计算机视觉

2 运行

2.1 环境

```
python==3.9.18
opencv-python==4.10.0.84
numpy==1.26.4
```

2.2 运行

```
cd hw3
python main.py
```

3 实现

3.1 数据来源

- iphone 15前置摄像头，拍摄电脑展示图片

3.2 相机标定

- 主要流程如下

```
img = cv2.imread(image_path)
gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
size = gray.shape[:,-1]
ret, corners = self.get_corner(gray)
if ret:
    obj_points.append(self.objp)
    img_points.append(corners)
    cv2.drawChessboardCorners(img, self.board_size, corners, ret)
    if save:
        save_path_i = os.path.join(self.output_path, 'corners_'+str(i)+'.jpg')
        cv2.imwrite(save_path_i, img)
        print("Saving image: ", save_path_i)
```

- 得到相机参数

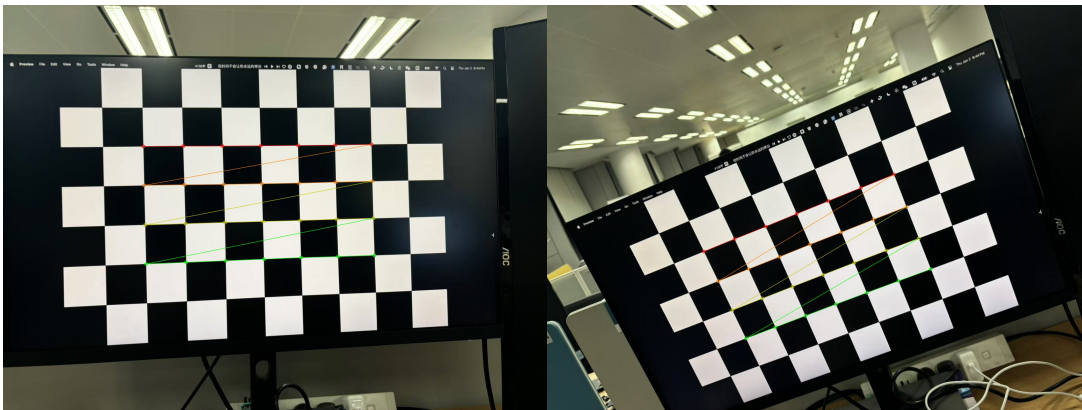
```
Camera matrix:  [[1.27338517e+03  0.00000000e+00  8.60161638e+02]
 [0.00000000e+00  1.27334847e+03  6.39698502e+02]
 [0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  1.00000000e+00]]
Distortion coefficients:  [[ 2.87738580e-01 -1.64289178e+00  1.74713587e-04
 1.46416301e-04
 2.60959893e+00]]
Rotation vectors:  (array([[ 0.05661588],
 [-0.06887514],
 [-0.03784882]]), array([[ -0.0115898 ],
 [-0.10066124],
 [-0.02593096]]), array([[ 0.18677958],
 [ 0.07713145],
 [-0.39083471]]), array([[ 0.04883779],
 [ 0.16379245],
 [-0.07388073]]), array([[ -0.2543957 ],
 [-0.08430534],
 [-0.03456773]]), array([[ -0.06215935],
 [ 0.23680063],
 [-0.38988796]]), array([[ 0.17659006],
 [-0.26566874],
 [-0.01166437]]), array([[ 0.23699089],
 [-0.13052591],
 [-0.01316686]]), array([[ 0.00220345],
 [-0.29225638],
```

```

[ 0.0234284 ]]), array([[ -0.14575027],
[ -0.30785823],
[ 0.17841207]]))
Translation vectors: (array([[ -2.88160559],
[ -3.82978407],
[15.50593771]]), array([[ -3.4330396 ],
[ -1.61083398],
[10.54266537]]), array([[ -3.48007969],
[ 1.23969997],
[12.20716971]]), array([[ -3.46957103],
[ -1.16731658],
[11.69662273]]), array([[ -3.06211859],
[ -1.6459245 ],
[ 9.95587667]]), array([[ -3.94643561],
[ 0.14085341],
[11.55656299]]), array([[ -1.30365844],
[ -0.57443397],
[10.56071718]]), array([[ -2.66640978],
[ -0.9829703 ],
[10.64275398]]), array([[ -1.52863813],
[ -1.42046782],
[ 9.68438769]]), array([[ -1.0763635 ],
[ -2.07618703],
[ 9.62378177]]))

```

- 展示两张角点检测图



3.3 镜头畸变校正

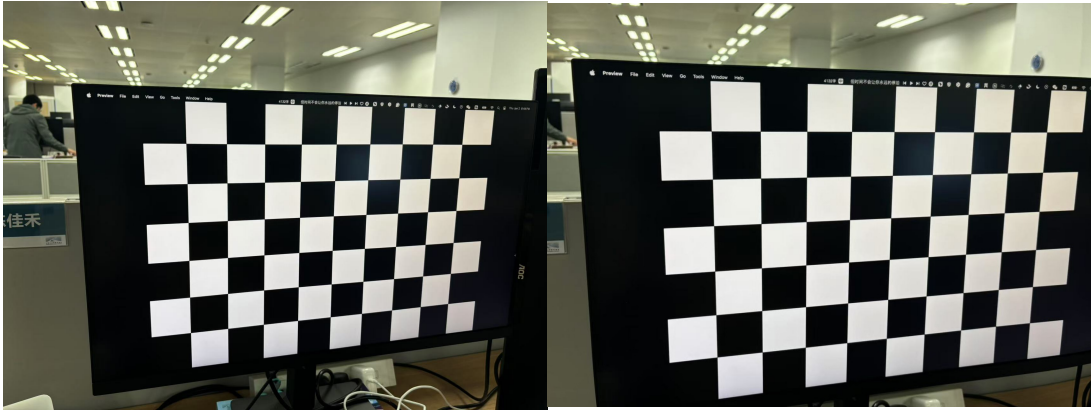
- 核心代码如下

```

newcameramtx, roi = cv2.getOptimalNewCameraMatrix(self.mtx, self.dist, (w, h), 1,
(w, h))
dst = cv2.undistort(img, self.mtx, self.dist, None, newcameramtx)

```

- 右图为校正结果



3.4 bev图获取

- 核心代码如下，获取鸟瞰图的transform后apply到图像

```
objp = np.float32([[0,0], [h-1,0], [0,w-1], [h-1,w-1]]) * 150
imgp = np.float32([corners[0], corners[h-1], corners[-h], corners[-1]])
H = cv2.getPerspectiveTransform(imgp, objp)
bev = cv2.warpPerspective(img, H, img.shape[:2][::-1])
```

- 右图为bev图

