三维重建算法实现(自底向上实现)

选用合适的工具和环境

用到的环境

Python2 opencv-python opencv-python-contrib numpy scipy matplotlib

vtk: https://vtk.org/

在虚拟环境中用 pip 安装

1.opencv 视觉库

```
Don't periodically check FyPI to determine whether a new version of pip is available for download. Implied with --no-index.
--no-color Suppress colored output

G:\3D-CVSFM\enc\Scripts>pip install opencv-python
Collecting opencv-python
Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/74/41/b01f308ca4a22c8c368ed4ee80ef5318efe2f221cd0024a3a0ee9df6:
//opencv-python-4. 1, 2, 30-cp37-cp37m-win_amd64. whl (33. 0MB)
70% 23. 3MB 10. 2MB/s eta 0:00:01
```

2.scipy 科学计算库





报错,这代表我拿错了版本 拿一个 python3 的 scipy-1.3.3-cp37-cp37m-win32.whl

接着用 pip3 安装 scipy

```
G:\3D-CVSFM\enc\Scripts>pip3 install scipy
Collecting scipy
Collecting scipy
Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/61/61/c81a5f4269c59cab509855d7690e81d36429dbbe104a4a631eef4736574f
/scipy-1.3.3-cp37-cp37m-win_amd64.whl (30.5MB)
100%
100%
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.13.3 in g:\3d-cvsfm\enc\1ib\site-packages (from scipy) (1.17.4)
Installing collected packages: scipy
```

3.plt (画图工具)

```
G:\3D-CVSFM\enc\Scripts>pip3 install matplotlib
Collecting matplotlib
```

4.vtk

Vtk,(visualization toolkit)是一个开源的免费软件系统,主要用于三维计算机图形学、图像处理和可视化。Vtk是在面序象原理的基础上设计和实现的,它的内核是用C++构建的,包含有大约250,000行代码,2000多个类,还包含有几个转换界面因此也可以自由的通过Java,Tcl/Tk和Python各种语言使用vtk。

5.mayavi(基于 vtk)可视化工具 通过查资料得知适配版本

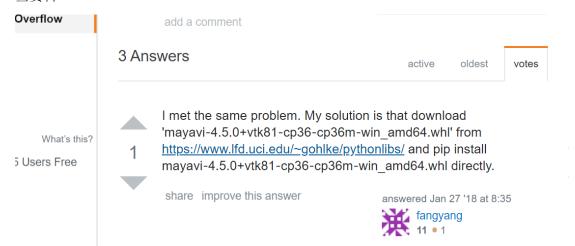
conda install numpy # seguramente ya lo tengas instalado conda install setuptools # seguramente ya lo tengas intalado conda install -c conda-forge traits=4.5.0 conda install -c clinicalgraphics vtk=7.0.0 conda install -c menpo mayavi=4.5.0

Otra opción, que no he probado, sería usando pip y la maravillosa página de Christoph Gohlke. En esa página tienes wheels de los paquetes anteriores. Puedes descargarlos y, desde la carpeta donde se han descargado, hacer (ten en cuenta lo mismo que antes para que se instale dentro del virtual/conda-env):

```
pip install nombre_del_paquete
```



查资料



6,发现 numpy 版本不匹配

```
ImportError: numpy.core.multiarray failed to import

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "G:/3D-CVSFM/Sfm-python-master/revise v2.py", line 3, in <module>
import cv2

File "D:\anaconda3\envs\py2\lib\site-packages\cv2\ init .py", line 3, in <module>
from .cv2 import *

ImportError: numpy.core.multiarray failed to import

Process finished with exit code 1
```

通过查资料用 conda 修改 numpy 部分依赖

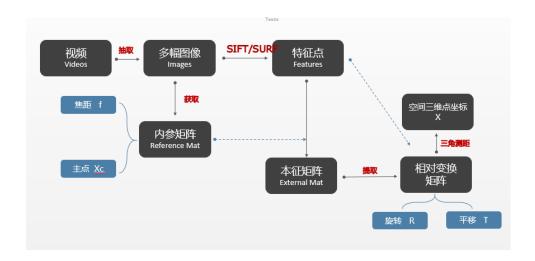


并着手修复 numpy 之上安装的 mayavi



这是完成后的虚拟环境列表:

实现流程图



核心代码构建:

图之间的特征提取与匹配

```
def extract_features(image_names):
    sift = cv2.xfeatures2d.SIFT_create(0, 3, 0.04, 10)
    key_points_for_all = []
    descriptor_for_all = []
    colors for all = []
    for image_name in image_names:
        image = cv2.imread(image_name)
        if image is None:
           continue
        key_points, descriptor = sift.detectAndCompute(cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY), None)
        if len(key_points) <= 10:</pre>
            continue
        key_points_for_all.append(key_points)
        descriptor_for_all.append(descriptor)
        colors = np.zeros((len(key_points), 3))
        for i, key_point in enumerate(key_points):
            p = key_point.pt
            colors[i] = image[int(p[1])][int(p[0])]
        colors_for_all.append(colors)
    return np.array(key_points_for_all), np.array(descriptor_for_all), np.array(colors_for_all)
```

```
def find_transform(K, p1, p2):
    focal_length = 0.5 * (K[0, 0] + K[1, 1])
    principle_point = (K[0, 2], K[1, 2])
    E,mask = cv2.findEssentialMat(p1, p2, focal_length, principle_point, cv2.RANSAC, 0.999, 1.0)
    cameraMatrix = np.array([focal_length, 0, principle_point[0]], [0, focal_length, principle_point[1]], [0, 0, 1]])
    pass_count, R, T, mask = cv2.recoverPose(E, p1, p2, cameraMatrix, mask)

    return R, T, mask

def get_matched_points(p1, p2, matches):
    src_pts = np.asarray([p1[m.queryIdx].pt for m in matches])
    dst_pts = np.asarray([p2[m.trainIdx].pt for m in matches])

    return src_pts, dst_pts

def get_matched_colors(c1, c2, matches):
    color_src_pts = np.asarray([c2[m.trainIdx] for m in matches])
    color_st_pts = np.asarray([c2[m.trainIdx] for m in matches])
    return color_src_pts, color_dst_pts
```

三维重建函数

```
def reconstruct(K, R1, T1, R2, T2, p1, p2):
       proj1 = np.zeros((3, 4))
       proj2 = np.zeros((3, 4))
       proj1[0:3, 0:3] = np.float32(R1)
       proj1[:, 3] = np.float32(T1.T)
       proj2[0:3, 0:3] = np.float32(R2)
       proj2[:, 3] = np.float32(T2.T)
       fk = np.float32(K)
       proj1 = np.dot(fk, proj1)
       proj2 = np.dot(fk, proj2)
       s = cv2.triangulatePoints(proj1, proj2, p1.T, p2.T)
       structure = []
       for i in range(len(s[0])):
             col = s[:, i]
            col /= col[3]
             structure.append([col[0], col[1], col[2]])
       return np.array(structure)
融合点云
制作空间点
 def fusion structure(matches, struct indices, next struct indices, structure, next structure, colors, next colors):
   for i,match in enumerate(matches):
      query_idx = match.queryIdx
      train idx = match.trainIdx
      struct_idx = struct_indices[query_idx]
      if struct idx >= 0:
        next_struct_indices[train_idx] = struct_idx
      structure = np.append(structure, [next_structure[i]], axis = 0)
      colors = np.append(colors, [next_colors[i]], axis = 0)
      struct_indices[query_idx] = next_struct_indices[train_idx] = len(structure) - 1
   return struct_indices, next_struct_indices, structure, colors
```

```
def get_objpoints_and_imgpoints(matches, struct_indices, structure, key_points):
    object_points = []
    image_points = []
    for match in matches:
        query_idx = match.queryIdx
        train_idx = match.trainIdx
        struct_idx = struct_indices[query_idx]
        if struct_idx < 0:
            continue
        object_points.append(structure[int(struct_idx)])
        image_points.append(key_points[train_idx].pt)

    return np.array(object_points), np.array(image_points)</pre>
```

```
from mayavi import mlab
File "D:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\mayavi\mlab.py", line 15, in <module>
    from mayavi.core.common import process_ui_events
File "D:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\mayavi\core\common.py", line 16, in <module>
    from apptools.persistence.state_pickler import create_instance
File "D:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\apptools\persistence\state pickler.py", line 1451

^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

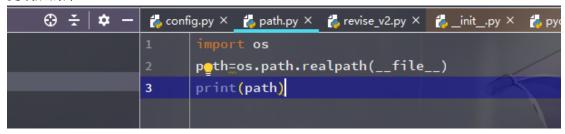
由于 python 更新产生的格式不兼容,产生了众多不必要的空行。 编写自动化测试脚本,对 mayavi 部分库进行去除多余行

```
def clearBlankLine():
    file1 = open('text1.txt', 'r', encoding='utf-8') # 要去掉空行的文件
    file2 = open('text2.txt', 'w', encoding='utf-8') # 生成没有空行的文件
    try:
        for line in file1.readlines():
            if line == '\n':
                line = line.strip("\n")
            file2.write(line)

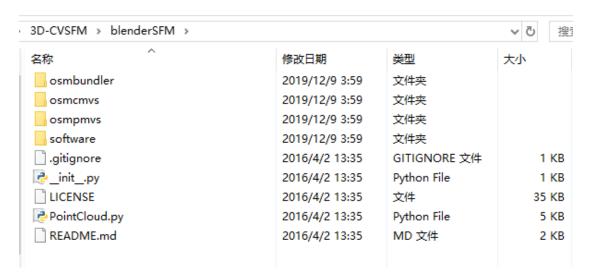
finally:
        file1.close()
        file2.close()
```

备份	2019/12/9 1:29	文
initpy	2011/7/29 4:49	Ру
file_path.py	2011/7/29 4:49	Ру
project_loader.py	2018/9/7 1:18	Ру
🕞 spickle.py	2018/9/7 1:18	Ру
state_pickler revise.py	2019/12/9 1:26	Ру
state_pickler.py	2019/12/9 1:28	Ру
@updater.py	2011/7/29 4:49	Ру
eversion_registry.py	2018/9/7 1:18	Ру
eversioned_unpickler.py	2018/9/7 1:18	Ру

更改后的库



获取开源软件 blender,将 sfm 算法做成 sfm 模块



加载在 addons 中,然后在可视化系统 blender 中重建三维模型 开源数据集 1:





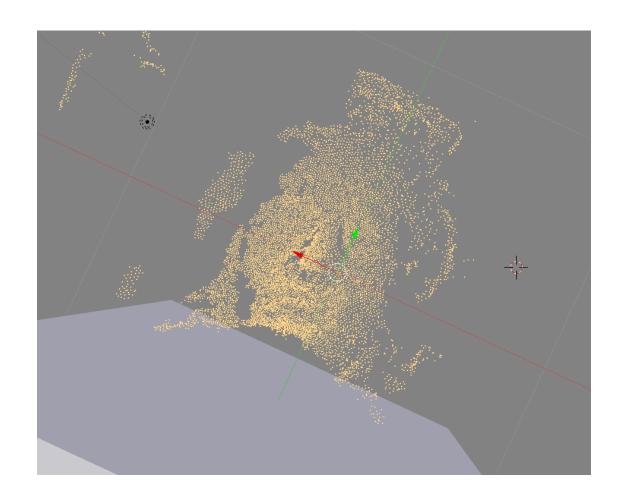














Png->jpg

无法重建,分析原因,应当注意: 图片摄像角度偏移不要太大 照片应当用同一相机拍摄,并且需要有照片信息(相对经纬度等等) 用 jpg 格式储存,不能采用转码

下面再来一组正确拍摄示范















