

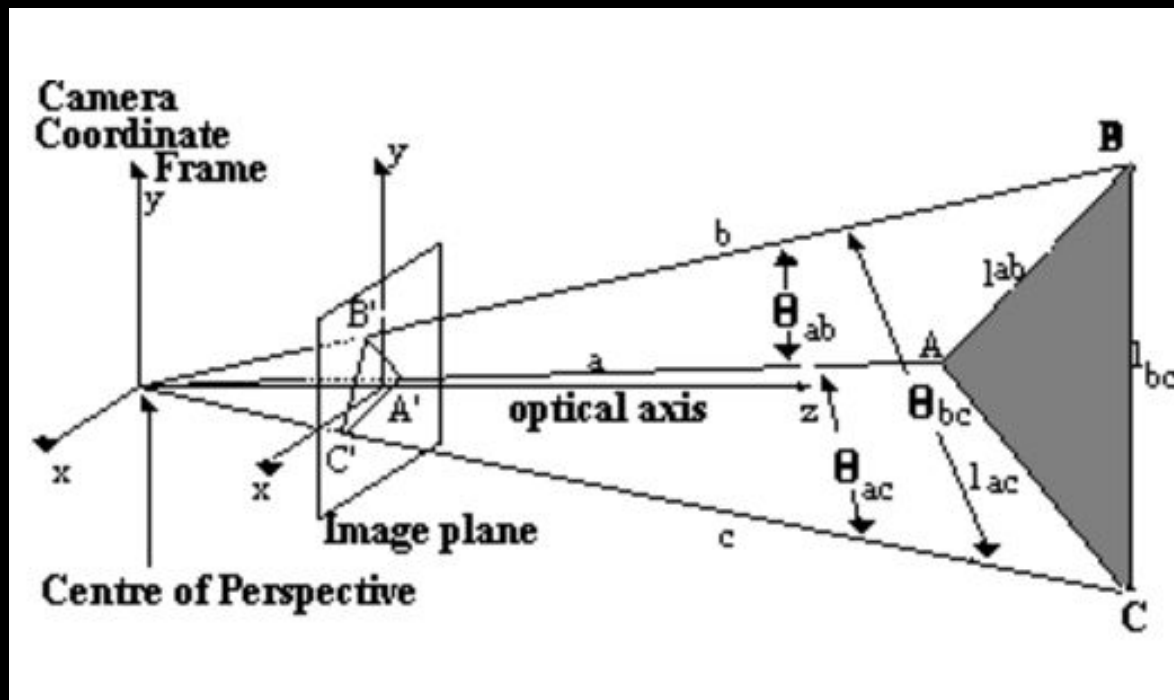
PNP

Perspective-n-Point

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Гр. 43328/1
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ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ

ЗАДАЧА PnP – восстановление точек в 3D-пространстве по их перспективной проекции на плоскость сенсора камеры.



СУТЬ

Априорно известны:

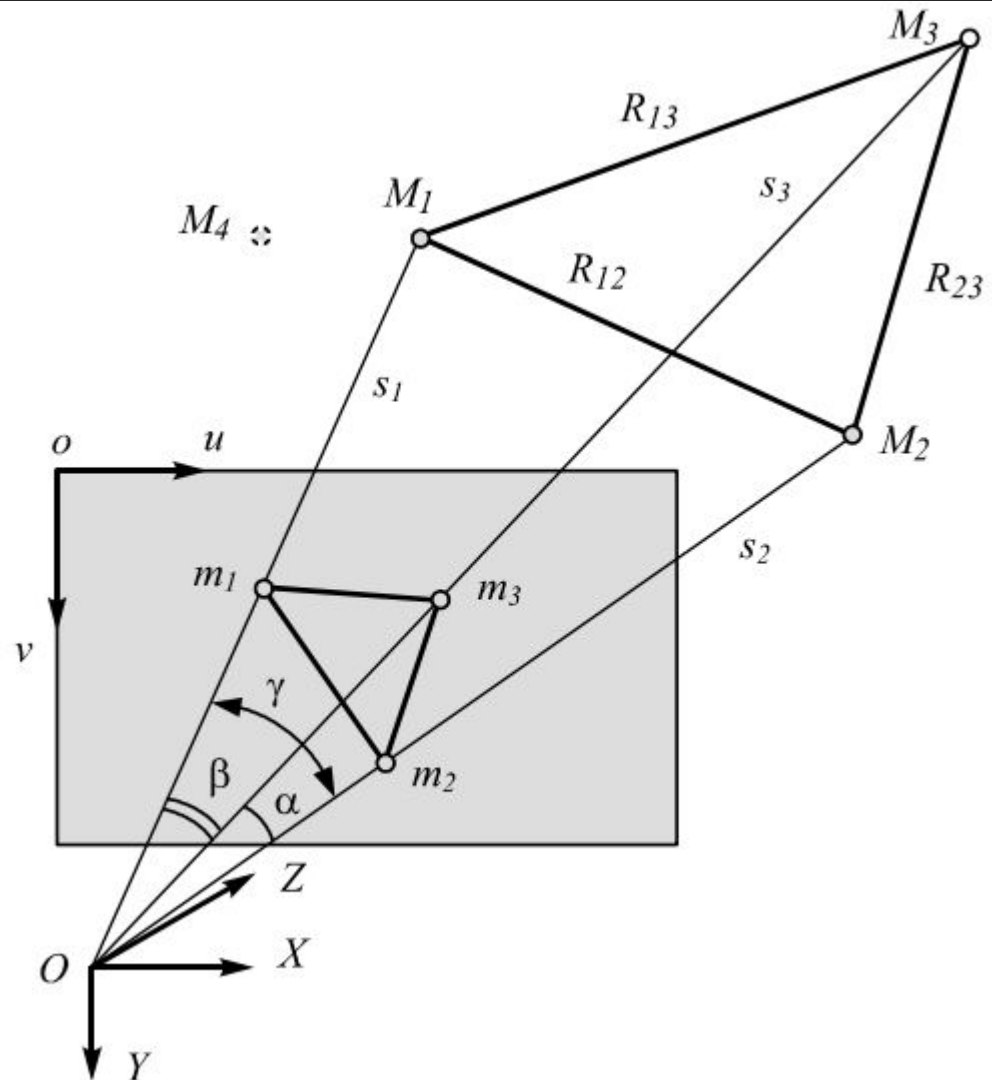
- R_{ij} (то есть геометрия тела)
- Коэффициенты дисторсии
- Матрица внутренних параметров камеры
- Координаты m_1, m_2, m_3

Ищем в процессе:

- α, β, γ

Ищем в итоге:

- s_1, s_2, s_3



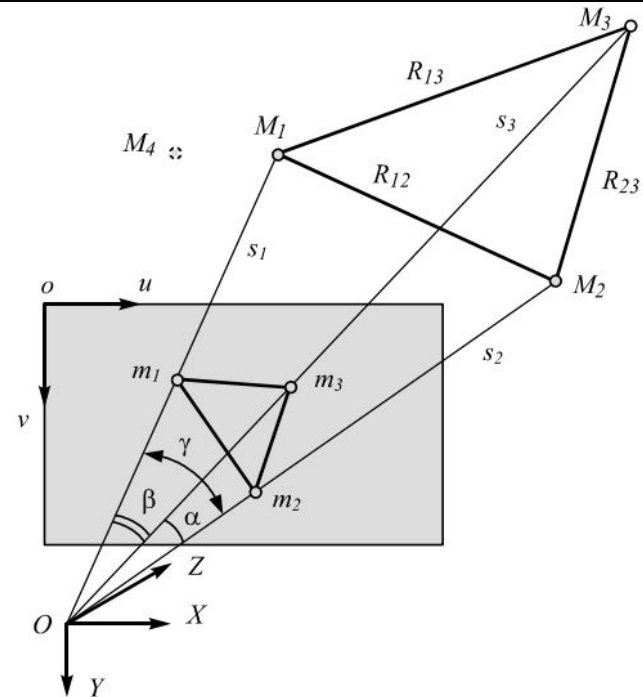
МАТЕМАТИКА РЗР

Система уравнений:

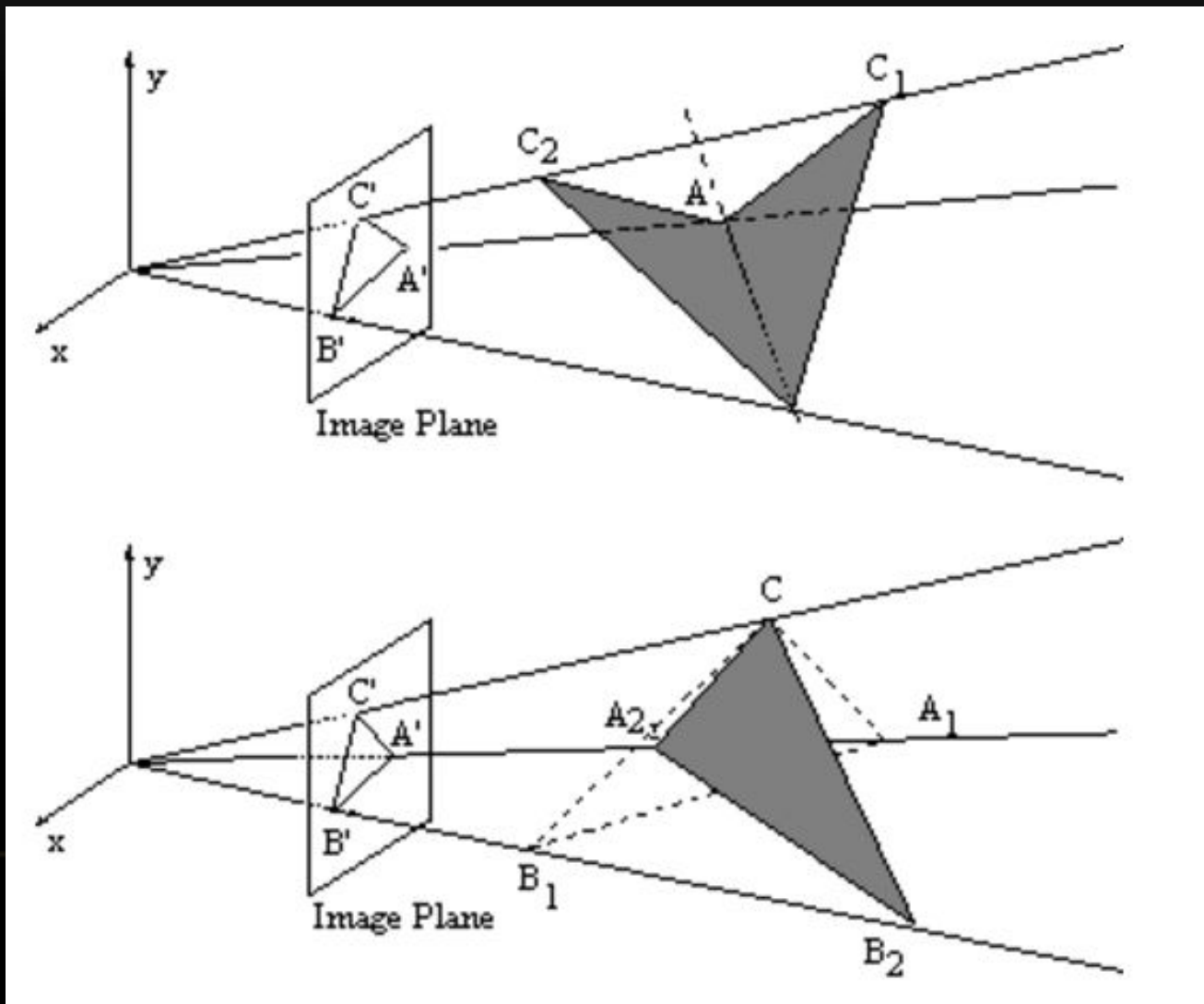
$$\begin{cases} s_2^2 + s_3^2 - 2s_2s_3 \cos \alpha - R_{23}^2 = 0, \\ s_1^2 + s_3^2 - 2s_1s_3 \cos \beta - R_{13}^2 = 0, \\ s_1^2 + s_2^2 - 2s_1s_2 \cos \gamma - R_{12}^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$a_4 t^4 + a_3 t^3 + a_2 t^2 + a_1 t + a_0 = 0$$

$$t = s_1^2$$



ПРОБЛЕМЫ РЗР



ОДНОЗНАЧНОЕ РЕШЕНИЕ ДАЕТСЯ ПРИ $N \geq 4$

$$\begin{cases} a_4 t^4 + a_3 t^3 + a_2 t^2 + a_1 t + a_0 = 0, \\ a_4^* t^4 + a_3^* t^3 + a_2^* t^2 + a_1^* t + a_0^* = 0, \\ a_4^{**} t^4 + a_3^{**} t^3 + a_2^{**} t^2 + a_1^{**} t + a_0^{**} = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_x \mathbf{t}_x = \mathbf{0},$$

где $\mathbf{t}_x = [1, t, t^2, t^3, t^4]^T$, $t_i = t^i$, $i = \overline{0, 4}$, $\mathbf{0} = [0, 0, 0]^T$,

$$\mathbf{A}_x = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ a_0^* & a_1^* & a_2^* & a_3^* & a_4^* \\ a_0^{**} & a_1^{**} & a_2^{**} & a_3^{**} & a_4^{**} \end{bmatrix}.$$

РЕШЕНИЕ В OPENCV

```
bool cv::solvePnP ( InputArray  objectPoints,  
                   InputArray  imagePoints,  
                   InputArray  cameraMatrix,  
                   InputArray  distCoeffs,  
                   OutputArray rvec,  
                   OutputArray tvec,  
                   useExtrinsicGuess =  
                   bool        false,  
                   int          flags = SOLVEPNP_ITERATIVE  
                   )
```

АЛГОРИТМЫ

- SOLVEPNP_ITERATIVE // На базе метода Левенберга-Марквардта
- SOLVEPNP_P3P // В действительности используется 4 точки*
- SOLVEPNP_EPNP // Efficient Perspective-n-Point
- SOLVEPNP_DLS // A Direct Least-Squares
- SOLVEPNP_UPNP // Uncalibrated PnP, "Exhaustive Linearization for Robust Camera Pose and Focal Length Estimation"

* - http://docs.opencv.org/3.1.0/d9/d0c/group__calib3d.html#ga549c2075fac14829ff4a58bc931c033d

EPNP

$$p_i^w = \sum_{j=1}^4 \alpha_{ij} c_j^w$$

$$p_i^c = \sum_{j=1}^4 \alpha_{ij} c_j^c$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 \alpha_{ij} = 1$$

$$s_i p_i^c = K \sum_{j=1}^4 \alpha_{ij} c_j^c.$$

$$c_j^c = [x_j^c \quad y_j^c \quad z_j^c]^T$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 \alpha_{ij} f_x x_j^c + \alpha_{ij} (u_0 - u_i) z_j^c = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 \alpha_{ij} f_y y_j^c + \alpha_{ij} (v_0 - v_i) z_j^c = 0.$$

$$x = [c_1^{cT} \quad c_2^{cT} \quad c_3^{cT} \quad c_4^{cT}]^T$$

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^N \beta_i v_i$$

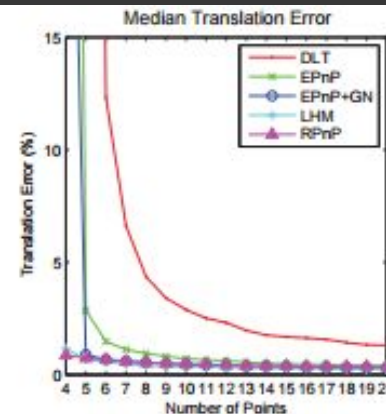
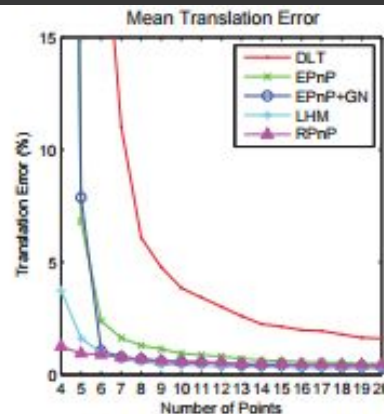
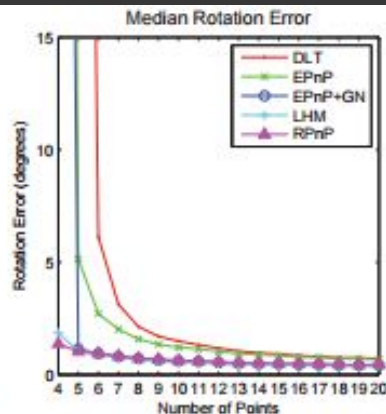
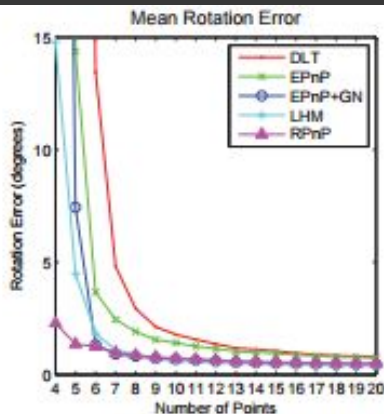
RANSAC (БОЛЕЕ УСТОЙЧИВОЕ К ВЫБРОСАМ)

```
bool cv::solvePnP Ransac ( InputArray  objectPoints,  
                          InputArray  imagePoints,  
                          InputArray  cameraMatrix,  
                          InputArray  distCoeffs,  
                          OutputArray  rvec,  
                          OutputArray  tvec,  
                          useExtrinsicGuess =  
                          bool        false,  
                          int         iterationsCount = 100,  
                          float       reprojectionError = 8.0,  
                          double      confidence = 0.99,  
                          OutputArray  inliers = noArray(),  
                          int         flags = SOLVEPNP_ITERATIVE  
                          )
```

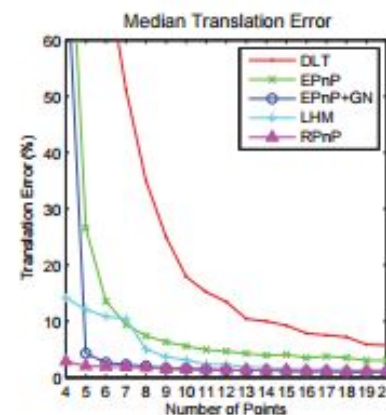
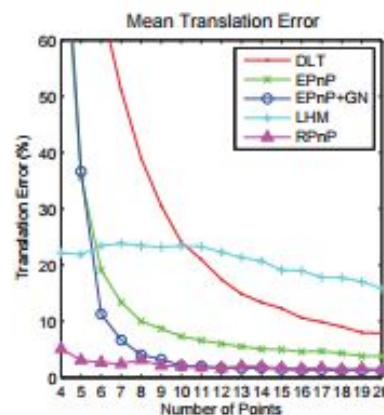
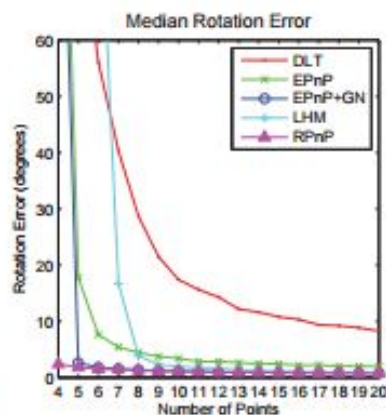
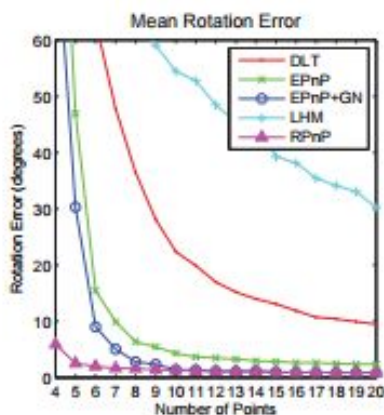
О МЕТОДАХ:

- DLT - direct linear transformation method
- EPnP - efficient $O(n)$ non-iterative solution of PnP
- EPnP+GN - the EPnP method followed with a Gaussian-Newton optimizer
- LHM - Lu et al method
- HOMO - the homography method for planar targets

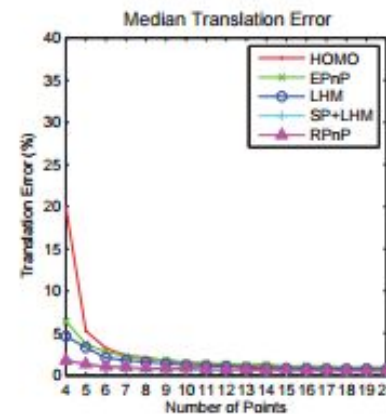
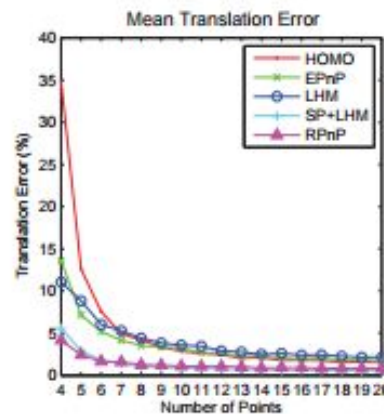
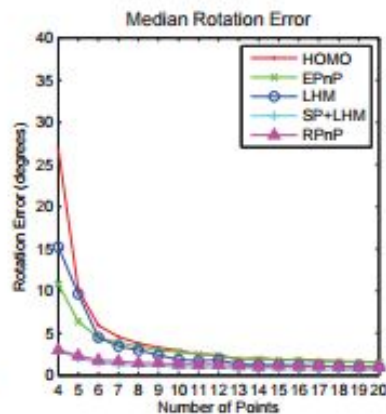
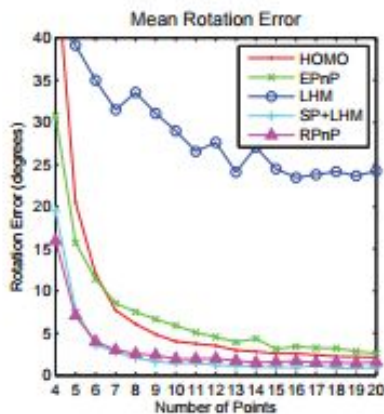
Ordinary 3D
Case
 $n = 4, 5, \dots, 20$
 $\sigma = 3 \text{ pixels}$

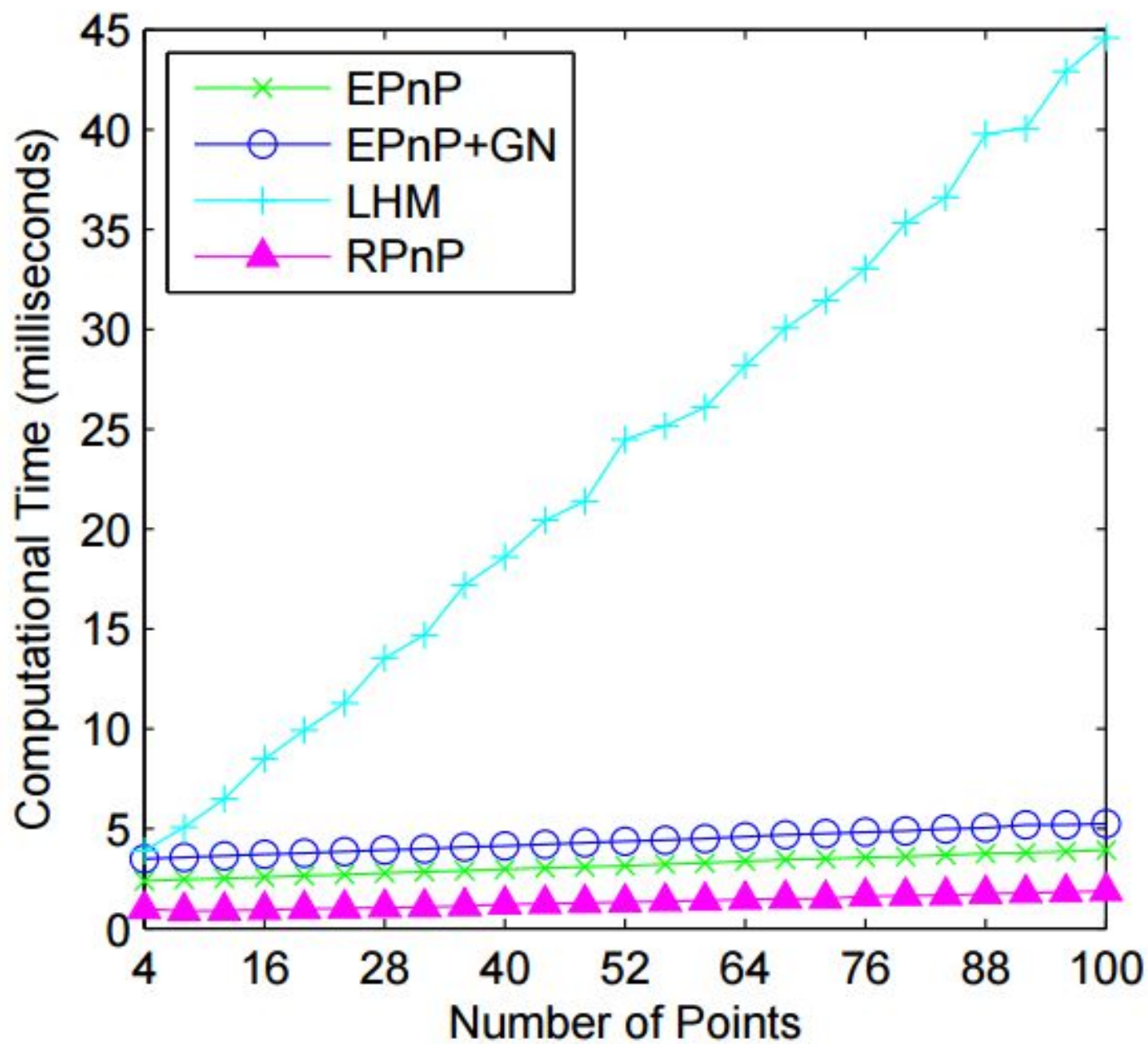


Quasi-Singular
Case
 $n = 4, 5, \dots, 20$
 $\sigma = 3 \text{ pixels}$



Planar Case
 $n = 4, 5, \dots, 20$
 $\sigma = 3 \text{ pixels}$





ПРИМЕР РЕШЕНИЯ ЗАДАЧИ RNP

Reference Image



View #1



View #2



View #3



Reference Image



View #1



View #2



View #3



ИСТОЧНИКИ

- http://docs.opencv.org/3.1.0/d9/d0c/group_calib3d.html#ga549c2075fac14829ff4a58bc931c033d
- <http://xuchi.weebly.com/uploads/5/6/7/3/5673896/rpnp.pdf>
- <http://www.computeroptics.smr.ru/KO/PDF/KO39-3/390317.pdf>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perspective-n-Point>
- <http://upcommons.upc.edu/bitstream/handle/2117/22931/1404-Exhaustive-linearization-for-robust-camera-pose-and-focal-length-estimation.pdf?sequence=1>