

未标定摄像机 P5P 问题的一种解析解

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摘 要 经典 PnP 问题是以摄像机内参已知为前提条件的,然而对未标定摄像机 PnP 问题的研究更具有实际意义.文中对未标定四参数针孔摄像机 P5P 问题的解析解进行了研究,不仅可以求出摄像机相对于世界坐标系的位姿,而且还能得到摄像机的内参.首先根据投影方程和旋转矩阵的性质,利用 16 个变量构造出了 16 个约束方程,然后通过消元推导出只含一个未知数的 4 次多项式方程,分析证实一般情况下未标定摄像机 P5P 问题最多有 4 组解.大量的仿真实验表明该算法在确定摄像机位姿上精度很高,且鲁棒性很强.该算法在物体定位、手眼定标、路标导航等领域具有比较重要的实际应用价值.

关键词 P5P 问题;摄像机方位;摄像机内参数;析配消元法;解析解

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An Analytic Solution for the P5P Problem with an Uncalibrated Camera

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Abstract Classical PnP problem is based on an important precondition that the intrinsic parameters of a camera are known. But it is more valuable in real applications to investigate the PnP problem with an uncalibrated camera. In this paper, an analytic solution for the P5P problem with an uncalibrated four-parameter pinhole camera is proposed. The position and orientation of a camera with respect to world coordinate frame and intrinsic parameter of the camera can be obtained together by solving this problem. According to projection equations of five control points and properties of rotation matrix, the analysis is performed first by writing a suitable sixteen equations in sixteen unknowns. Then, by a specifically-developed elimination scheme, the equation set that is consisted of the sixteen equations is reduced to a biquadratic polynomial equation with only one unknown. Last, we confirm the P5P problem with an uncalibrated four-parameter pinhole camera has at most 4 solutions, generally. A large number of synthetic experiments show that on the one hand the robustness of this method is very strong, on the other hand the results are very accurate for fast determination of extrinsic parameters. The algorithm might well be used for object pose estimation, hand-eye coordination and landmark-guided navigation.

Keywords P5P problem; camera pose; camera intrinsic parameter; dialytic elimination method; analytic solution

1 引言

在人工路标的单目视觉导航中,求解机器人的位姿是最基本任务之一. 在 1981 年, Fischler 和 Bolles 首先提出了 PnP 问题^[1], 然后利用几何方法对机器人的位姿进行了求解. 直到今天, PnP 问题已受到了世界各国学者的广泛关注^[2-8].

一般 PnP 问题都是以假设摄像机的内参是已知为前提的, 然而正如吴福朝等人所指出的, 有时不能假定摄像机内参是已知的^[9]. 因此对未标定摄像机 PnP 问题的研究就更具有实际意义.

未标定摄像机 PnP 问题是指已知 n 个控制点在世界坐标系及图像坐标系中的坐标, 在摄像机内参未知的情况下, 求出摄像机在世界坐标系中的位姿, 同时求出摄像机的内参^[9]. 在文献[9]中, 吴福朝等首先提出了这个问题, 并利用 SVD 分解方法较系统地研究了未标定四参数摄像机 P5P 问题解的情况, 取得了如下结论: 当 5 个控制点中任意 4 点不共面, 或者存在 4 点共面但任意 3 个图像点不共线时, 未标定的 P5P 问题解仅有两种可能: (1) 至多有 4 个解; (2) 有无穷多解. 同时, 文献[9]中也给出了一种求解方法, 但是由于利用了矩阵的奇异值分解理论, 因此实际应用起来容易受奇异值变化的影响. 本文也以未标定四参数摄像机 P5P 问题为研究对象, 利用消元法提出了一种解析解. 文中首先利用 16 个变量构造了 16 个约束方程, 然后运用消元法推导出只含一个未知数的 4 次多项式方程, 并进行了计算机模拟实验, 验证了在图像坐标有噪声的情况下文中算法的鲁棒性.

2 约束方程

设 5 个控制点在图像坐标系中的坐标为 $\mathbf{L}_{pi} = (x_{pi}, y_{pi})^T (i=1, 2, \dots, 5)$, 而在世界坐标系中的坐标为 $\mathbf{L}_{wi} = (x_{wi}, y_{wi}, z_{wi})^T (i=1, 2, \dots, 5)$. 摄像机为

四参数针孔模型, 令 $\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} f_u & 0 & u_0 \\ 0 & f_v & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 为内参矩阵,

其中 f_u, f_v 分别为图像平面 u, v 轴的尺度因子, $(u_0, v_0)^T$ 为主点坐标. 从世界坐标系到摄像机坐标系的刚体变换为 $\mathbf{L}_{ci} = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{L}_{wi} - \mathbf{P}_0) (i=1, 2, \dots, 5)$, 其中 $\mathbf{L}_{ci} = (x_{ci}, y_{ci}, z_{ci})^T (i=1, 2, \dots, 5)$ 表示 5 个控

制点在摄像机坐标系中的坐标, $\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$ 为

旋转矩阵; $\mathbf{P}_0 = (X_0, Y_0, Z_0)^T$ 为摄像机坐标系原点 (镜头光心) 在世界坐标系中的坐标, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{P}_0 常被称为摄像机的外参. 为了方便, 我们令 $\mathbf{a}_1 = (a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13})$, $\mathbf{a}_2 = (a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23})$ 和 $\mathbf{a}_3 = (a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33})$. 如果 $O_C Z_C$ 是摄像机的光轴, 那么从摄像机坐标系到图像坐标

系的投影变换可表示为 $x_{pi} - u_0 = f_u \frac{x_{ci}}{z_{ci}}$, $y_{pi} - v_0 =$

$f_v \frac{y_{ci}}{z_{ci}} (i=1, 2, \dots, 5)$. 于是从世界坐标系到图像坐标

系的变换可写为如下:

$$\begin{cases} x_{pi} - u_0 = f_u \frac{\mathbf{a}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{L}_{wi} - \mathbf{P}_0)}{\mathbf{a}_3 \cdot (\mathbf{L}_{wi} - \mathbf{P}_0)} \\ y_{pi} - v_0 = f_v \frac{\mathbf{a}_2 \cdot (\mathbf{L}_{wi} - \mathbf{P}_0)}{\mathbf{a}_3 \cdot (\mathbf{L}_{wi} - \mathbf{P}_0)} \end{cases}, i = 1, 2, \dots, 5 \quad (1)$$

式(1)也可重写为

$$f_u \mathbf{a}_1 \cdot \mathbf{L}_{wi} - f_u \mathbf{a}_1 \cdot \mathbf{P}_0 = (x_{pi} - u_0) \mathbf{a}_3 \cdot (\mathbf{L}_{wi} - \mathbf{P}_0), i = 1, 2, \dots, 5 \quad (2)$$

$$f_v \mathbf{a}_2 \cdot \mathbf{L}_{wi} - f_v \mathbf{a}_2 \cdot \mathbf{P}_0 = (y_{pi} - v_0) \mathbf{a}_3 \cdot (\mathbf{L}_{wi} - \mathbf{P}_0), i = 1, 2, \dots, 5 \quad (3)$$

由于 \mathbf{R} 也是正交矩阵, 于是我们还能获得另外 6 个基本方程:

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{a}_1| &= 1, |\mathbf{a}_2| = 1, |\mathbf{a}_3| = 1, \mathbf{a}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a}_2^T = 0, \\ \mathbf{a}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a}_3^T &= 0, \mathbf{a}_2 \cdot \mathbf{a}_3^T = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

方程组(2)~(4)是由 16 个变量构成的 16 个方程, 其中 12 个变量来自外参, 而另外 4 个是内参.

3 解析解

因为当 5 个控制点共面时, 未标定摄像机 P5P 问题有无穷解^[9]. 因此, 我们假设 5 个控制点不共面. 不失普遍性, 我们令

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{D}_1| &= \begin{vmatrix} x_{w2} - x_{w1} & y_{w2} - y_{w1} & z_{w2} - z_{w1} \\ x_{w3} - x_{w1} & y_{w3} - y_{w1} & z_{w3} - z_{w1} \\ x_{w4} - x_{w1} & y_{w4} - y_{w1} & z_{w4} - z_{w1} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \\ |\mathbf{D}_2| &= \begin{vmatrix} x_{w2} - x_{w1} & y_{w2} - y_{w1} & z_{w2} - z_{w1} \\ x_{w3} - x_{w1} & y_{w3} - y_{w1} & z_{w3} - z_{w1} \\ x_{w5} - x_{w1} & y_{w5} - y_{w1} & z_{w5} - z_{w1} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

根据式(2)和式(3)可得

$$f_u \mathbf{a}_1^T = \mathbf{D}_1^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_{p2} \mathbf{L}_{w2}^T - x_{p1} \mathbf{L}_{w1}^T \\ x_{p3} \mathbf{L}_{w3}^T - x_{p1} \mathbf{L}_{w1}^T \\ x_{p4} \mathbf{L}_{w4}^T - x_{p1} \mathbf{L}_{w1}^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3^T -$$

$$\mathbf{D}_1^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_{p2} - x_{p1} \\ x_{p3} - x_{p1} \\ x_{p4} - x_{p1} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{P}_0 - u_0 \mathbf{a}_3^T \quad (5)$$

$$f_u \mathbf{a}_1^T = \mathbf{D}_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_{p2} \mathbf{L}_{w2}^T - x_{p1} \mathbf{L}_{w1}^T \\ x_{p3} \mathbf{L}_{w3}^T - x_{p1} \mathbf{L}_{w1}^T \\ x_{p5} \mathbf{L}_{w5}^T - x_{p1} \mathbf{L}_{w1}^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3^T - \mathbf{D}_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_{p2} - x_{p1} \\ x_{p3} - x_{p1} \\ x_{p5} - x_{p1} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{P}_0 - u_0 \mathbf{a}_3^T \quad (6)$$

$$f_v \mathbf{a}_2^T = \mathbf{D}_1^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} y_{p2} \mathbf{L}_{w2}^T - y_{p1} \mathbf{L}_{w1}^T \\ y_{p3} \mathbf{L}_{w3}^T - y_{p1} \mathbf{L}_{w1}^T \\ y_{p4} \mathbf{L}_{w4}^T - y_{p1} \mathbf{L}_{w1}^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3^T - \mathbf{D}_1^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} y_{p2} - y_{p1} \\ y_{p3} - y_{p1} \\ y_{p4} - y_{p1} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{P}_0 - v_0 \mathbf{a}_3^T \quad (7)$$

$$f_v \mathbf{a}_2^T = \mathbf{D}_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} y_{p2} \mathbf{L}_{w2}^T - y_{p1} \mathbf{L}_{w1}^T \\ y_{p3} \mathbf{L}_{w3}^T - y_{p1} \mathbf{L}_{w1}^T \\ y_{p5} \mathbf{L}_{w5}^T - y_{p1} \mathbf{L}_{w1}^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3^T - \mathbf{D}_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} y_{p2} - y_{p1} \\ y_{p3} - y_{p1} \\ y_{p5} - y_{p1} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{P}_0 - v_0 \mathbf{a}_3^T \quad (8)$$

分别从式(5)、(6)和式(7)、(8)知:

$$((x_{p5} - x_{p1}) - (\mathbf{L}_{w5} - \mathbf{L}_{w1})^T \mathbf{D}_1^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_{p2} - x_{p1} \\ x_{p3} - x_{p1} \\ x_{p4} - x_{p1} \end{bmatrix}) \mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{P}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} (x_{p5} - x_{p1}) \mathbf{L}_{w5}^T - (\mathbf{L}_{w5} - \mathbf{L}_{w1})^T \mathbf{D}_1^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} (x_{p2} - x_{p1}) \mathbf{L}_{w2}^T \\ (x_{p3} - x_{p1}) \mathbf{L}_{w3}^T \\ (x_{p4} - x_{p1}) \mathbf{L}_{w4}^T \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3 \quad (9)$$

$$((y_{p5} - y_{p1}) - (\mathbf{L}_{w5} - \mathbf{L}_{w1})^T \mathbf{D}_1^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} y_{p2} - y_{p1} \\ y_{p3} - y_{p1} \\ y_{p4} - y_{p1} \end{bmatrix}) \mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{P}_0 =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ \mathbf{e}_{11} \mathbf{a}_3^T & \mathbf{e}_{12} \mathbf{a}_3^T & \mathbf{e}_{13} \mathbf{a}_3^T \\ a_{32} \mathbf{e}_{23} \mathbf{a}_3^T - a_{33} \mathbf{e}_{22} \mathbf{a}_3^T & a_{33} \mathbf{e}_{21} \mathbf{a}_3^T - a_{31} \mathbf{e}_{23} \mathbf{a}_3^T & a_{31} \mathbf{e}_{22} \mathbf{a}_3^T - a_{32} \mathbf{e}_{21} \mathbf{a}_3^T \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{21} \\ a_{22} \\ a_{23} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (18)$$

由于 \mathbf{a}_2 是非零向量,因此如果把式(18)看成为线性方程组,那么其系数行列式一定为零.于是我们获得了一个由 a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33} 构成的三元四次齐次多项式方程:

$$\sum_{i+j+k=4} q_{ijk} a_{31}^i a_{32}^j a_{33}^k = 0, \quad i, j, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (y_{p5} - y_{p1}) \mathbf{L}_{w5}^T - (\mathbf{L}_{w5} - \mathbf{L}_{w1})^T \mathbf{D}_1^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} (y_{p2} - y_{p1}) \mathbf{L}_{w2}^T \\ (y_{p3} - y_{p1}) \mathbf{L}_{w3}^T \\ (y_{p4} - y_{p1}) \mathbf{L}_{w4}^T \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3 \quad (10)$$

从式(9)和(10)很容易求得:

$$\mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{P}_0 = (s_1, s_2, s_3) \mathbf{a}_3^T \quad (11)$$

$$(t_1, t_2, t_3) \mathbf{a}_3^T = 0 \quad (12)$$

其中 s_1, s_2, s_3 和 t_1, t_2, t_3 都是由5个控制点的世界坐标和图像坐标构成的函数,不含内参和外参变量.如果我们不能得到式(11)或(12),那么未标定四参数摄像机P5P问题将有无穷解.

把式(11)代回到式(5)和式(7)中将会得到两个新方程,其矩阵形式如下:

$$f_u \mathbf{a}_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{e}_{11} \\ \mathbf{e}_{12} \\ \mathbf{e}_{13} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3^T - u_0 \mathbf{a}_3^T \quad (13)$$

$$f_v \mathbf{a}_2^T = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{e}_{21} \\ \mathbf{e}_{22} \\ \mathbf{e}_{23} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3^T - v_0 \mathbf{a}_3^T \quad (14)$$

其中 $\mathbf{e}_{ij} (i=1, 2; j=1, 2, 3)$ 是 1×3 的行向量,仅为各种坐标的函数,而不含任何变量.根据式(4),如果我们用 \mathbf{a}_2 左乘式(13)将得到:

$$\mathbf{a}_2 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{e}_{11} \\ \mathbf{e}_{12} \\ \mathbf{e}_{13} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_3^T = \mathbf{e}_{11} \mathbf{a}_3^T a_{21} + \mathbf{e}_{12} \mathbf{a}_3^T a_{22} + \mathbf{e}_{13} \mathbf{a}_3^T a_{23} = 0 \quad (15)$$

为了推导另一个方程,我们把式(14)具体写为

$$f_v \mathbf{a}_2^T = \mathbf{e}_{21} \mathbf{a}_3^T - v_0 \mathbf{a}_3^T, \quad f_v \mathbf{a}_2^T = \mathbf{e}_{22} \mathbf{a}_3^T - v_0 \mathbf{a}_3^T, \quad f_v \mathbf{a}_2^T = \mathbf{e}_{23} \mathbf{a}_3^T - v_0 \mathbf{a}_3^T \quad (16)$$

从中消去 f_v 和 v_0 ,将得到

$$(a_{32} \mathbf{e}_{23} \mathbf{a}_3^T - a_{33} \mathbf{e}_{22} \mathbf{a}_3^T) a_{21} + (a_{33} \mathbf{e}_{21} \mathbf{a}_3^T - a_{31} \mathbf{e}_{23} \mathbf{a}_3^T) a_{22} + (a_{31} \mathbf{e}_{22} \mathbf{a}_3^T - a_{32} \mathbf{e}_{21} \mathbf{a}_3^T) a_{23} = 0 \quad (17)$$

把式(4)、式(15)和式(17)写成矩阵形式为

其中 $q_{ijk} (i, j, k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4; i+j+k=4)$ 中不含变量.有时在式(19)中所有系数都为零,此时我们断言未标定四参数摄像机P5P问题将有无穷解.

不失普遍性,我们假设式(12)中有 $t_1 \neq 0$,于是

把 $a_{31} = -\left(\frac{t_2}{t_1} a_{32} + \frac{t_3}{t_1} a_{33}\right)$ 代入到式(19)中将得到

$$\sum_{i=0}^4 g_i a_{32}^i a_{33}^{4-i} = 0 \tag{20}$$

其中 $g_i (i=0, \cdots, 4)$ 不含任何未知数. 同时, 我们也

把 $a_{31} = -\left(\frac{t_2}{t_1}a_{32} + \frac{t_3}{t_1}a_{33}\right)$ 代入到 $|a_3|^2 = 1$ 中, 得到

$$2t_2 t_3 a_{32} a_{33} = t_1^2 - (t_1^2 + t_2^2)a_{32}^2 - (t_1^2 + t_3^2)a_{33}^2 \tag{21}$$

如果 $t_2 t_3 \neq 0$, 把式 (21) 代入到式 (20) 的 $(a_{32} a_{33})a_{33}^2$ 和 $(a_{32} a_{33})a_{32}^2$ 中, 那么我们将得到一个由 a_{32}^2 和 a_{33}^2 所构成的方程. 如果把式 (21) 两边平方, 将推导出另一个由 a_{32}^2 和 a_{33}^2 所构成的方程. 定义 $x = a_{32}^2, y = a_{33}^2$, 为了简化, 上面得到的两个方程可简写为

$$h_0 x^2 + h_1 xy + h_2 x + h_3 y^2 + h_4 y = 0 \tag{22}$$

$$k_0 x^2 + k_1 xy + k_2 x + k_3 y^2 + k_4 y + k_5 = 0 \tag{23}$$

其中 $h_i (i=0, \cdots, 4), k_i (i=0, \cdots, 5)$ 不含未知数.

根据式 (22) 和 (23), 利用析配消元法, 我们很容易得到下面的 4×4 行列式方程:

$$\begin{vmatrix} h_0 & h_1 y + h_2 & h_3 y^2 + h_4 y & 0 \\ 0 & h_0 & h_1 y + h_2 & h_3 y^2 + h_4 y \\ k_0 & k_1 y + k_2 & k_3 y^2 + k_4 y + k_5 & 0 \\ 0 & k_0 & k_1 y + k_2 & k_3 y^2 + k_4 y + k_5 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \tag{24}$$

式 (24) 即为未标定四参数摄像机的闭型解. 这是一个关于 y 的一元四次多项式方程. 从代数理论知, y 的所有四个解都可以由方程的系数来表示. 这也说明 y 最多有 4 个正实根. 显然, 由一个 $y = a_{33}^2$ 可解出一个 $x = a_{32}^2$ 和一个 a_{31}^2 . $y = a_{33}^2$ 开方后, 将得到两个互为相反数的 a_{33} . 根据式 (12) 和式 (21), 由一个 a_{33} , 能够很容易解出一个 a_{31} 和一个 a_{32} . 换句话说, a_3 最多有 4 对方向互为相反的实根.

如果式 (21) 中 $t_2 t_3 = 0$, 我们可重写式 (20) 为如下形式:

$$a_{32} a_{33} (g_1 a_{33}^2 + g_3 a_{32}^2) = -(g_0 a_{33}^4 + g_2 a_{32}^2 a_{33}^2 + g_4 a_{32}^4) \tag{25}$$

把式 (25) 两边平方, 也得到一个关于 a_{32}^2 和 a_{33}^2 的方程. 如果仍定义 $x = a_{32}^2, y = a_{33}^2$, 则由式 (21) 和式 (25) 的两边平方式得到如下两个方程:

$$\begin{aligned} t_1^2 - (t_1^2 + t_2^2)x - (t_1^2 + t_3^2)y &= 0 \tag{26} \\ -g_4^2 x^4 + (g_3^2 - 2g_2 g_4)x^3 y + \\ (-g_2^2 + 2g_1 g_3 - 2g_0 g_4)x^2 y^2 + \\ (g_1^2 - 2g_0 g_2)xy^3 - g_0^2 y^4 &= 0 \tag{27} \end{aligned}$$

消去 x , 仍会得到一个关于 y 的四次多项式方程. 同样可以解出 a_2 最多有 4 对方向互为相反的实根.

当 a_3 确定后, 其他未知数可一对一的求出来. 首

先由式 (13) 和 (14), 能解出 $u_0 = a_3 \begin{pmatrix} e_{11} \\ e_{12} \\ e_{13} \end{pmatrix} a_3^T$ 和 $v_0 = a_3$

$\begin{pmatrix} e_{21} \\ e_{22} \\ e_{23} \end{pmatrix} a_3^T$. 然后由 $|a_2| = 1, a_2 \cdot a_3^T = 0$ 及式 (15) 的 e_{11}

$a_3^T a_{21} + e_{12} a_3^T a_{22} + e_{13} a_3^T a_{23} = 0$ 知, 利用一个 a_3 可求出两个方向相反的 a_2 . 根据式 (14), 能求出 $f_v =$

$a_2 \begin{pmatrix} e_{21} \\ e_{22} \\ e_{23} \end{pmatrix} a_3^T - v_0 a_2 a_3^T$. 由于 f_v 是正的, 由此可去掉 a_2 的

一个解. 由 a_2 和 a_3 及 $f_u = a_1 \begin{pmatrix} e_{11} \\ e_{12} \\ e_{13} \end{pmatrix} a_3^T - u_0 a_1 a_3^T$, 很容易

求出一个 a_1 . 最后为了求解 P_0 , 我们从式 (2)、(3) 和式 (11) 构造如下三个方程: $f_u a_1 \cdot P_0 = f_u a_1 \cdot L_{w1} - (x_{p1} - u_0) a_3 \cdot (L_{w1} - P_0)$, $f_v a_2 \cdot P_0 = f_v a_2 \cdot L_{w1} - (y_{p1} - v_0) a_3 \cdot (L_{w1} - P_0)$, $a_3 P_0 = (s_1, s_2, s_3) a_3^T$.

由以上分析我们知道, 从数学角度来看未标定四参数摄像机的 P5P 问题最多有 8 个解. 但是从物理角度来看, 由于 R 作为旋转矩阵有 $|R| = 1$, 因此去掉了 4 个解. 最后我们断言未标定四参数摄像机的 P5P 问题最多有 4 个实解. 这与文献 [9] 的结论相一致.

4 模拟实验

例 1. 首先给出一个实例, 说明利用本文的算法确实可以求出 4 组解. 已知 5 个控制点在世界坐标系中的坐标为 $L_{w1} = (10, 20, 50)^T, L_{w2} = (33, 52, 80)^T, L_{w3} = (17, 37, 57)^T, L_{w4} = (75, 66, 61)^T, L_{w5} = (53, 23, 87)^T$, 在图像坐标系中的坐标为 $L_{p1} = (-114.902, -75.527)^T, L_{p2} = (-172.295, 12.067)^T, L_{p3} = (-146.562, -60.813)^T, L_{p4} = (-138.414, -20.918)^T, L_{p5} = (-67.084, 42.567)^T$.

根据上面所提出的求解方法, 可得到如下 4 个实解, 如表 1 所示.

表 1 上例中的所有 4 个实解

内参	外参
$\mathbf{M}=\begin{pmatrix} 372.988 & 0 & 2.98793 \\ 0 & 377.987 & 4.99132 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{P}_0)=\begin{pmatrix} 0.754397 & -0.633035 & -0.173641 & 149.995 \\ 0.242604 & 0.0230868 & 0.969851 & 109.997 \\ -0.609941 & -0.773779 & 0.170994 & 47.0012 \end{pmatrix}$
$\mathbf{M}=\begin{pmatrix} 173.342 & 0 & -148.83 \\ 0 & 151.101 & 46.8142 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{P}_0)=\begin{pmatrix} 0.446433 & -0.890449 & -0.0883093 & 82.8427 \\ 0.52685 & 0.181797 & 0.830288 & 70.6436 \\ -0.723275 & -0.417194 & 0.550293 & 59.5468 \end{pmatrix}$
$\mathbf{M}=\begin{pmatrix} 69.8434 & 0 & -156.039 \\ 0 & 58.88 & 15.7902 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{P}_0)=\begin{pmatrix} 0.323454 & -0.946241 & -0.00246809 & 53.3874 \\ 0.622554 & 0.210842 & 0.753639 & 52.9462 \\ -0.712603 & -0.245304 & 0.657284 & 64.9618 \end{pmatrix}$
$\mathbf{M}=\begin{pmatrix} 3.38407 & 0 & -142.279 \\ 0 & 6.71786 & -17.5161 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{P}_0)=\begin{pmatrix} -0.704012 & -0.124522 & -0.699187 & 17.4722 \\ -0.174284 & 0.984695 & 0.00011657 & 34.7523 \\ -0.688472 & -0.121939 & 0.714939 & 57.5695 \end{pmatrix}$

例 2. 鲁棒性分析

通过计算机模拟实验来验证在图像坐标有噪声的情况下文中算法在确定摄像机位姿上的鲁棒性.

实验设计如下:摄像机的内参矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 373 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 378 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 所选的 5 个控制点世界坐标为 $\mathbf{L}_{w1}=(10,6,100)^T$, $\mathbf{L}_{w2}=(20,-110,40)^T$, $\mathbf{L}_{w3}=(30,-50,-57)^T$,

$\mathbf{L}_{w4}=(45,82,-34)^T$, $\mathbf{L}_{w5}=(27,116,62)^T$. 随机选取不同的摄像机外参,从正视、斜视、近视、远视等不同视角来观察 5 个控制点,进行鲁棒性验证. 图像坐标中所加噪声为均匀噪声,幅度从 0 到 1.0 个像素,共 10 个噪声级,相邻两个噪声级之间的间隔为 0.1 像素. 在每个噪声级下,运算本算法 1000 次,计算所得内外参与真实值之间的绝对误差绝对值的平均值. 图 1 显示了在不同噪声级下,所求得各结果的变化趋势.

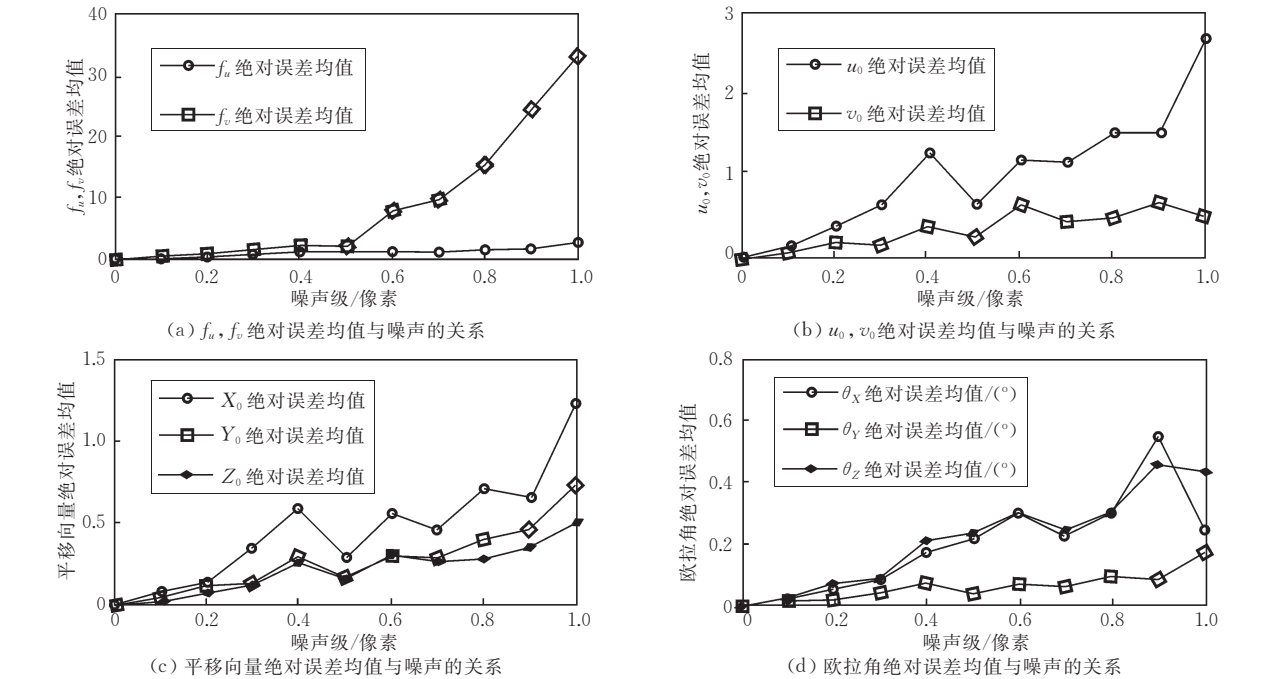


图 1 模拟实验结果

从图 1 中可以看出,文中所提出的方法在噪声级为 0 时可以得到十分精确的内外参结果,这也说明该算法理论上是完全正确的. 随着噪声的增大,所求出的各项结果的精度会有所下降,但仍然接近真实值,特别是外参. 通过实验,我们也发现 5 个控制点选取的不同对所求外参精度的影响很小,这也说

明本算法在确定摄像机的位姿上精度很高,且鲁棒性很强,具有重要的实际应用价值.

5 结束语

本文对未标定四参数摄像机 P5P 问题的解析

解进行了研究,最终得到了只含一个未知数的四次多项式方程.分析表明,该问题最多有 4 个实根,这与文献[9]的结论一致.本文的解析方法有如下优点:(1)不需要任何初值就能求出所有的解;(2)有利于编程求解;(3)很容易判断何时存在无穷解;(4)与迭代法相比,避免了初值选取不妥给结果带来的影响.通过计算机模拟实验,本文的方法在假设图像坐标存在噪声的情况下仍然能够得到非常准确的结果,特别是外参,鲁棒性很强.因此该算法在物体定位、手眼定标、路标导航等领域具有比较重要的实际应用价值.

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Background

The work in this paper belongs to the PnP problem of in machine vision basically. Classical PnP problem is based on an important precondition that the intrinsic parameters of a camera are known. The problem has been solved well. For example, P3P has at most 4 solutions, and this upper bound is also attainable; P4P has unique solution when 4 control points is coplanar, and has at most 4 solutions when 4 control points are not coplanar; P5P has at most 2 solutions and this upper bound is also attainable. But few investigate the PnP problem with an uncalibrated camera. Professor Wu Fu-Chao et al first propose this problem, and solve the P5P problem with an uncalibrated camera by using SVD decomposition. It is proved that if no 4 control points among the 5 control points are coplanar, or if no 3 image points are collinear in case the 4 control points are coplanar, the P5P problem can have the following two possible cases: (1) It has at most 4 solutions, and this upper bound is also attainable; (2) It has an infinite number of solutions. Because SVD decomposition is sensitive to numerical value, the authors propose analytic algorithm for solving the P5P problem with an uncali-

brated four-parameter pinhole camera. The conclusion is the same as that of Professor Wu, but the authors' method is more robust and accurate.

The work in this paper is a part of vision-based navigation of autonomous mobile robot. The navigation is based on artificial landmarks, so it is very easy to recognize control points and obtain their world coordinates and image coordinates. So the algorithm in this paper can be used easily for camera calibration and camera localization in navigation. The authors adopt camera self-calibration once in navigation, and propose an analytic solution of a linear camera self-calibration based on Kruppa equations therefore, but on the one hand this self-calibration is time-consuming, on the other hand it is not accurate, especially, it is very sensitive to the accuracy of fundamental matrix and epipole, however, at presents it is very difficult to solve accurate fundamental matrix and epipole, so it is impossible in real applications. For zoom-changing camera in navigation, we need a fast, robust and accurate method of camera calibration and camera localization. The work in this paper can achieve these functions.