

液晶与显示 2010, 25(4) 593-597 ISSN: CN:

[本期目录](#) | [下期目录](#) | [过刊浏览](#) | [高级检索](#)

[[打印本页](#)] [[关闭](#)]

成像技术与图像处理

基于特征点匹配的多视图像校正

程明, 王 贺, 安 平, 张 洋, 张兆杨

上海大学 通信与信息工程学院, 上海 200072, E-mail:cmm@shu.edu.cn

摘要：

多视图像的校正是提高3DTV观看质量的关键步骤之一。现有的图像校正算法大多是双目或三目相机校正,对于平行或弧形相机阵列的多视图像校正的研究较少,而且受相机标定参数和相机间距的影响较大。文章提出了一种对未标定的多目相机图像进行校正的方法,通过寻找匹配特征点,依据匹配点垂直视差的关系计算校正变换矩阵,用以对原图像进行校正变换。实验结果显示,图像间的垂直失配大为减少,校正后的图像能够提供良好的立体视觉主观测试效果。

关键词： 3DTV 图像校正 未标定图像 特征点匹配

Multi-View Images Rectification Based on Feature Points Matching

CHENG Ming-ming, WANG He, AN Ping, ZHANG Yang, ZHANG Zhao-yang

School of Communication and Information Engineering, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200072, China, E-mail:cmm@shu.edu.cn

Abstract:

The rectification of multi-view images is one of key techniques to improve the quality of 3DTV viewing. Most of the existing image rectification algorithms are for stereo or triple images, but fewer for images captured by parallel or arc multi-camera arrays, and subject to camera calibration parameters and camera spacing greatly. This paper presents an uncalibrated rectification algorithm for multi-view images captured by a multi-camera array. Without camera calibration, the rectification transformation matrix was calculated by searching for matched feature points and using the relationship of vertical parallax, and by which to rectify the original image. Experimental results show that the vertical mismatch between rectified images is greatly reduced, and the rectified images can provide good stereo vision of the subjective test.

Keywords: 3DTV image rectification un-calibrated image feature points matching

收稿日期 2010-02-06 修回日期 2010-06-24 网络版发布日期 2010-08-20

基金项目：

国家自然科学基金(No.60832003);上海市教委重点项目(No.09ZZ90)

通讯作者：

作者简介：程明(1984-),男,湖北黄梅人,硕士研究生,主要研究方向为多视点视频编码及图像校正。

作者Email: anping@shu.edu.cn

参考文献：

[1] 张兆杨, 安平, 刘苏醒. 3D 多视点立体显示及其关键技术
[J]. 电子器件, 2008, 31(1): 302-307.

[2] Lin Guoyu, Chen Xu, Zhang Weigong. A robust epipolar rectification method of stereo pairs //2010 International Conference on Measuring Technology and Mechatronics Automation, Changsha, China: IEEE, 2010: 322-326.

[3] Fusello A, Trucco E, Verri A. A compact algorithm for rectification of stereo pairs
[J]. Machine Vision and Application, 2000, 12(1): 16-22.

[4] Zhang Z. A flexible new technique for camera calibration
[J]. Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, 2000, 22(11): 1330-1334.

[5] Sun Chang-ming. Uncalibrated three-view image rectification
[J]. Image and Vision Computing, 2003, 21(3): 259-269.

[6] Kang Y S, Lee C, Ho Y S. An efficient rectification algorithm for multi-view images in parallel camera array //3D Conference: The True Vision - Capture, Transmission and Display of 3D Video, Istanbul, Turkey: IEEE, 2008: 61-64.

[7] Kang Y S, Ho Y S. Geometrical compensation algorithm of multi-view image for arc multi-camera arrays //Proceedings of the 9th Pacific Rim Conference on Multimedia, Tainan: LNCS, 2008: 543-552.

[8] Hartley R, Zisserman A. Multiple View Geometry in Computer Vision [M]. London: Cambridge University Press, 2003: 237-360.

[9] Guo Chenguang, Li Xianglong, Zhong Linfeng, et al. A fast and accurate corner detector based on Harris algorithm //Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Intelligent Information Technology Application, Nanchang China: IEEE, 2009: 49-52.

[10] 文福林,李大海,王琼华,等. 立体图像对校正技术在三维显示中的应用
[J]. 激光杂志, 2009, 130(1): 38-40. (上接P592)例:

[12] 西安电子科技大学.光折变自适应光外差探测方法:中国,01128777.2 .2002-03-06 .<http://211.152.9.47/sipoasp/zljs/hyjs-yx-new.asp?recid=01128777.2&leixin=0>. 电子文献: 主要责任者·题名:其他题名信息 ·出版地:出版者·出版年(更新或修改日期) ·获取和访问路径·例:

[13] PACS-L: the public-access computer systems forum .Houston, Tex: University of Houston Libraries, 1989 . <http://info.lib.edu/pacsl.html>.例:

[14] Online Computer Library Center, Inc. History of OCLC . . <http://www.oclc.org/about/history/default.htm>. 2.文后参考文献应在正文中引用该文献处进行标注。3.关于作者姓名,姓在前,名在后(拉丁文只用缩写);作者3人以下应全部列出,4人以上仅列出前3人,其后加"等"(外文加"et al")。4.注意参考文献标注的标点符号、次序,并不得缺项。5.参考文献著录不规范的有可能影响文章的录用。注:文献类型和电子文献载体标志代码:

本刊中的类似文章

Copyright by 液晶与显示