应用计算机视觉技术进行物体三维重构

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摘要 基于计算机视觉技术,提出了一种三维物体重构方法;利用激光三角测量原理,

建立了几何光学模型;采用新方法对摄像头进行了精确标定,获得了Homography矩阵,

实现了三维小物体的重构。针对三维转动的不平行度和激光散斑的影响,

提出了激光刀口斜率拟合校正法。对4~30 mm的物体三维重构表明,测量精度达到0.05 mm。

关键词 <u>计算机应用;结构光;激光三角测量法;Homography</u>矩阵;三维重构 分类号 TP391.4

## 3D object reconfiguration by computer vision

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## Abstract

Based on computer vision technique, a 3D object reconfiguration scheme is proposed. In this scheme, the geometrical optical model is constructed using laser triangulation principle. The camera lens is accurately calibrated using a new method. The H matrix is obtained and the 3D small object reconfiguration is achieved. To overcome the impacts of non parallelism of 3D rotation and laser speckle on the accuracy of measurement, modification is made by slope fitting of the laser blade. Reconfiguration of 3 mm~40 mm objects shows that the measuring accuracy is 0.05 mm.

**Key words** computer application structured light laser triangulation principle Homography matrix 3D reconfiguration

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