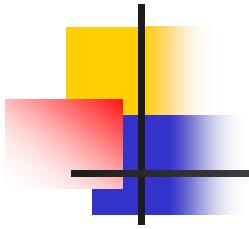
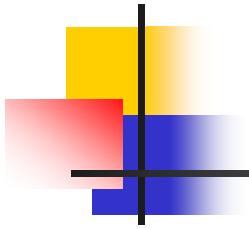


# 《摄影测量学》第七章



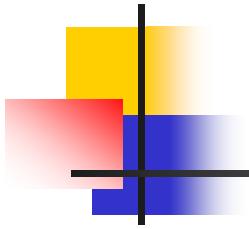
## 第七章

# 数字微分纠正



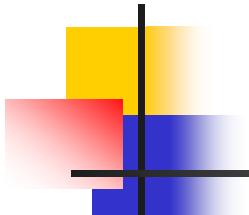
# 主要内容

- 数字微分纠正的概念
- 框幅式中心投影影像的数字微分纠正
- 线性阵列扫描影像的数字纠正
- 立体正射影像对的制作
- 景观图的制作原理



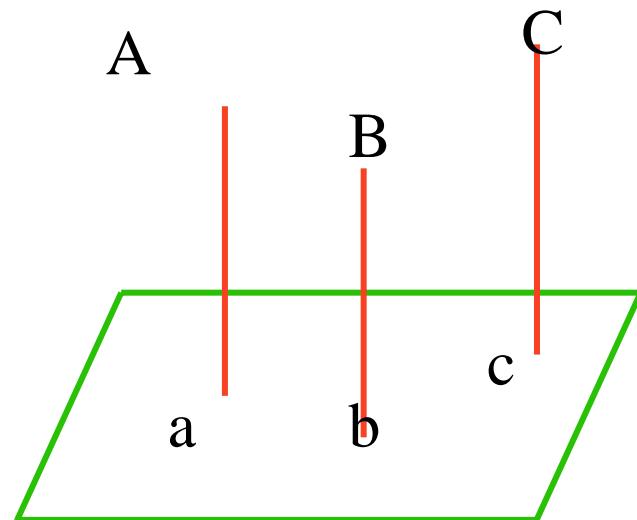
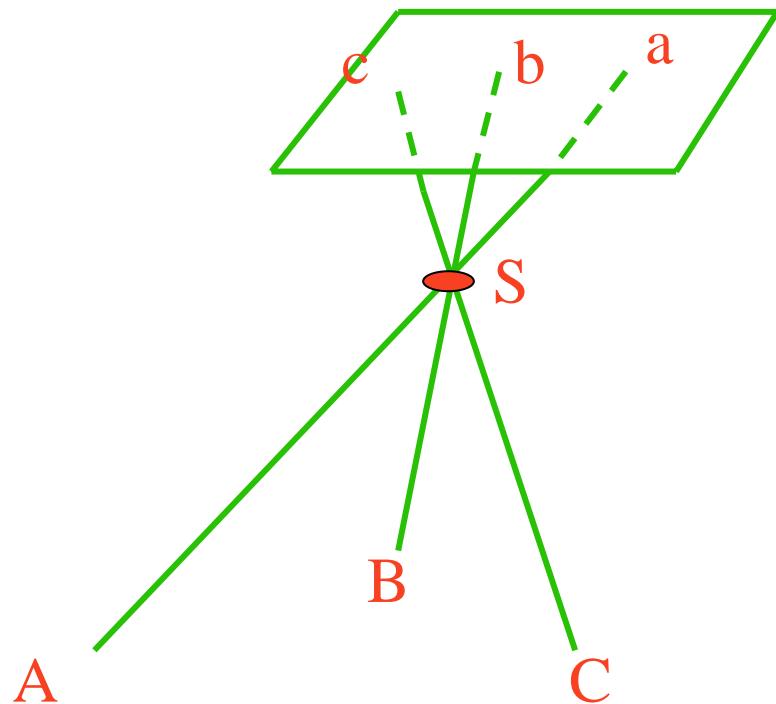
## 第一节

# 数字微分纠正的概念



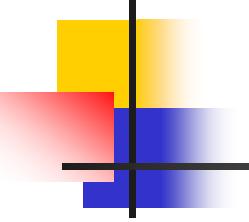
# 中心投影

# 正射投影



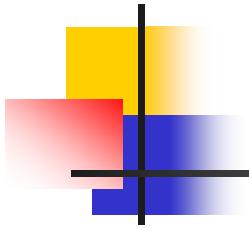


正射影像（DOM）图



# 1. 数字微分纠正的概念

- ◆ 根据有关的参数与数字地面模型
- ◆ 利用相应的构像方程式，或按一定的数学模型用控制点解算
- ◆ 从原始非正射投影的数字影像获取正射影像



## 第二节

# 框幅式中心投影影像的数字微分纠正

# 1 . 数字微分纠正的基本原理

点元素  
纠正

线元素  
纠正

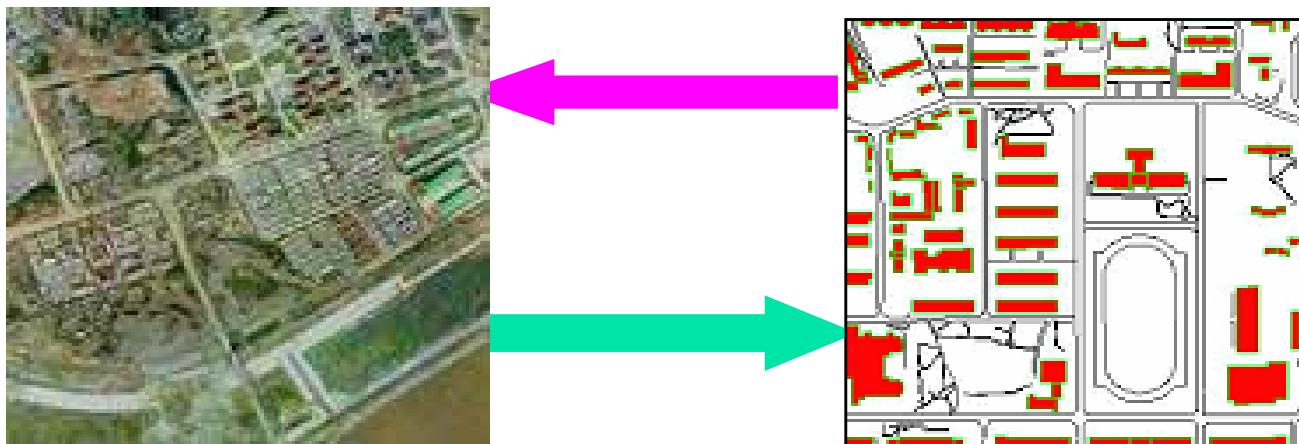
面元素  
纠正

实现两个二维图像之间的几何变换



# ➤ 反解法

$$x = f_x(X, Y) ; \quad y = f_y(X, Y)$$



$$X = f_x(x, y) ; \quad Y = f_y(x, y)$$

# ➤ 正解法

## 2. 反解法（间接法）数字微分纠正

➤ 计算地面点坐标

$$X = X_0 + M \cdot X'$$

$$Y = Y_0 + M \cdot Y'$$

➤ 计算像点坐标

•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x - x_0 &= -f \frac{a_1(X - X_s) + b_1(Y - Y_s) + c_1(Z - Z_s)}{a_3(X - X_s) + b_3(Y - Y_s) + c_3(Z - Z_s)} \\ y - y_0 &= -f \frac{a_2(X - X_s) + b_2(Y - Y_s) + c_2(Z - Z_s)}{a_3(X - X_s) + b_3(Y - Y_s) + c_3(Z - Z_s)} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

# ➤ X, Y, Z直接解求扫描坐标行、列号 I, J

$$\lambda_0 \begin{bmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \\ -f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X - X_s \\ Y - Y_s \\ Z - Z_s \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & m_2 & 0 \\ n_1 & n_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I - I_0 \\ J - J_0 \\ -f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda \begin{bmatrix} I - I_0 \\ J - J_0 \\ -f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m'_1 & m'_2 & 0 \\ n'_1 & n'_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X - X_s \\ Y - Y_s \\ Z - Z_s \end{bmatrix}$$

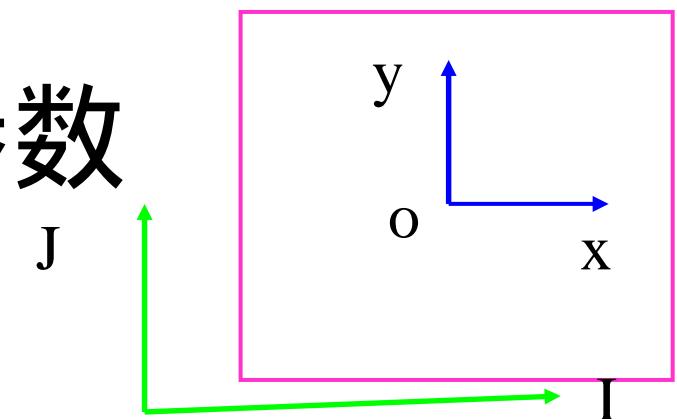
$$I = \frac{L_1 X + L_2 Y + L_3 Z + L_4}{L_9 X + L_{10} Y + L_{11} Z + 1}$$

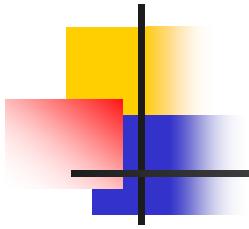
$$J = \frac{L_5 X + L_6 Y + L_7 Z + L_8}{L_9 X + L_{10} Y + L_{11} Z + 1}$$

## ➤数字摄影测量的内定向

$$\begin{bmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \\ -f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & m_2 & 0 \\ n_1 & n_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I - I_0 \\ J - J_0 \\ -f \end{bmatrix}$$

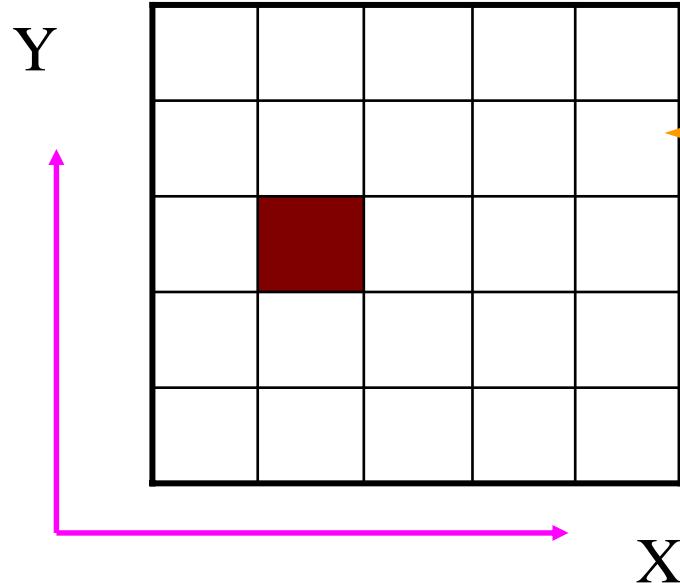
●根据框标解算参数





# 反解法解算流程

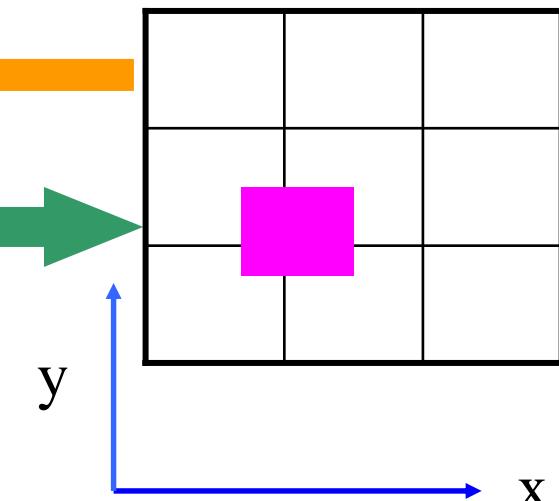
纠正影像



灰度内插

原始影像

反算



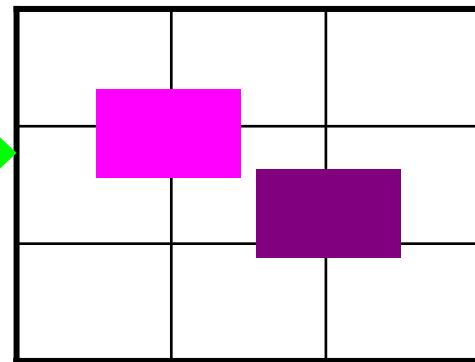
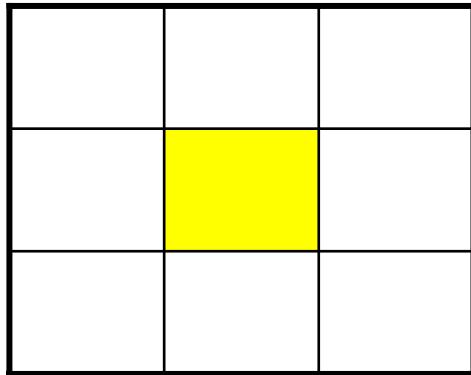
### 3. 正解法（直接法）数字微分纠正

$$X = Z \cdot \frac{a_1 x + a_2 y - a_3 f}{c_1 x + c_2 y - c_3 f}$$

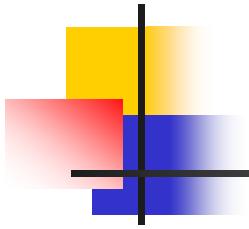
$$Y = Z \cdot \frac{b_1 x + b_2 y - b_3 f}{c_1 x + c_2 y - c_3 f}$$

Z?

原始影像

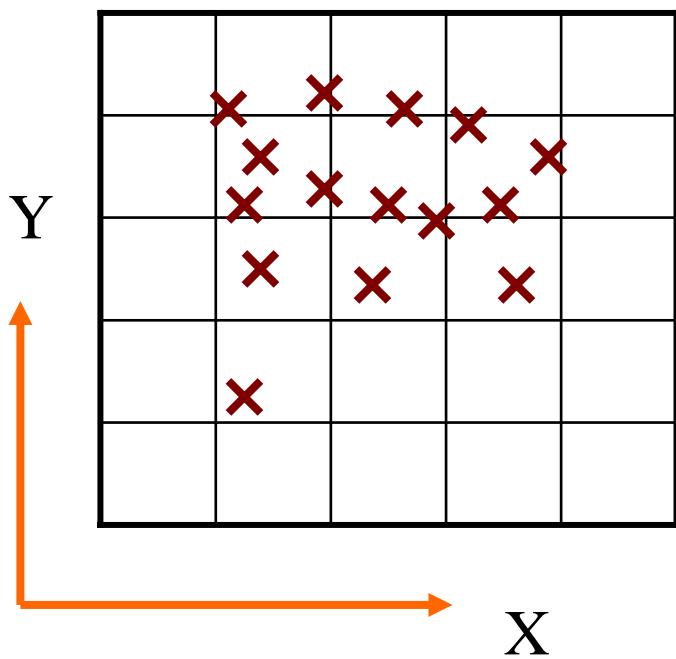


正射影像



# ➤ 正解法解算流程

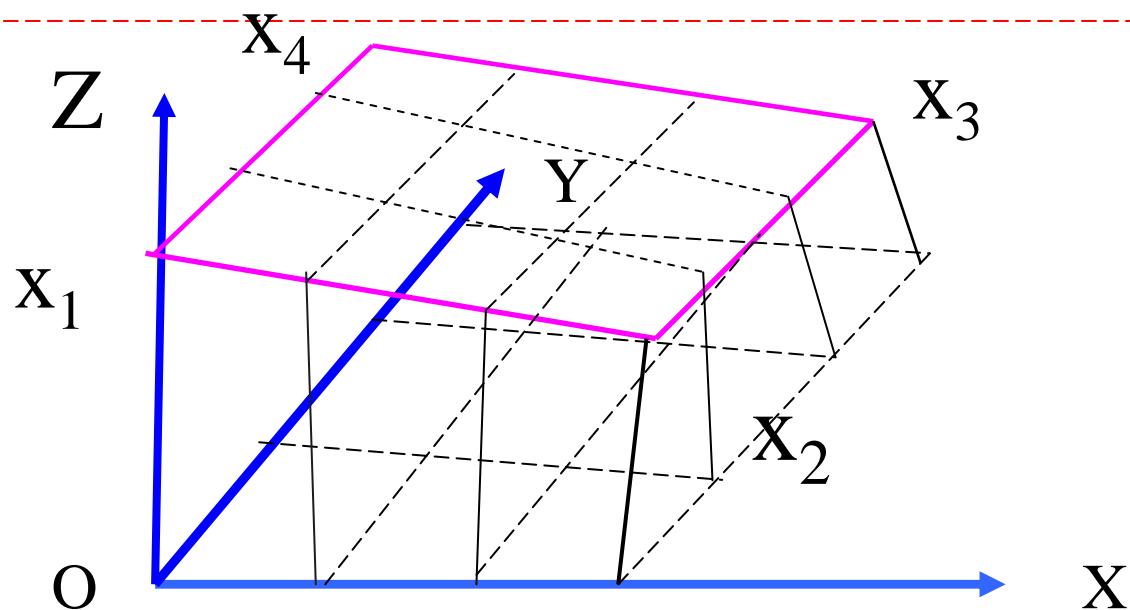
纠正影像

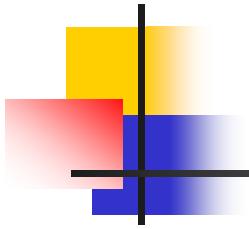


原始影像

# ➤数字纠正实际解法及分析

$$x(i, j) = \frac{1}{n^2} [(n-i)(n-j)x_1 + i(n-j)x_2 + (n-i)jx_4 + ijx_3]$$
$$y(i, j) = \frac{1}{n^2} [(n-i)(n-j)y_1 + i(n-j)y_2 + (n-i)jy_4 + ijy_3]$$

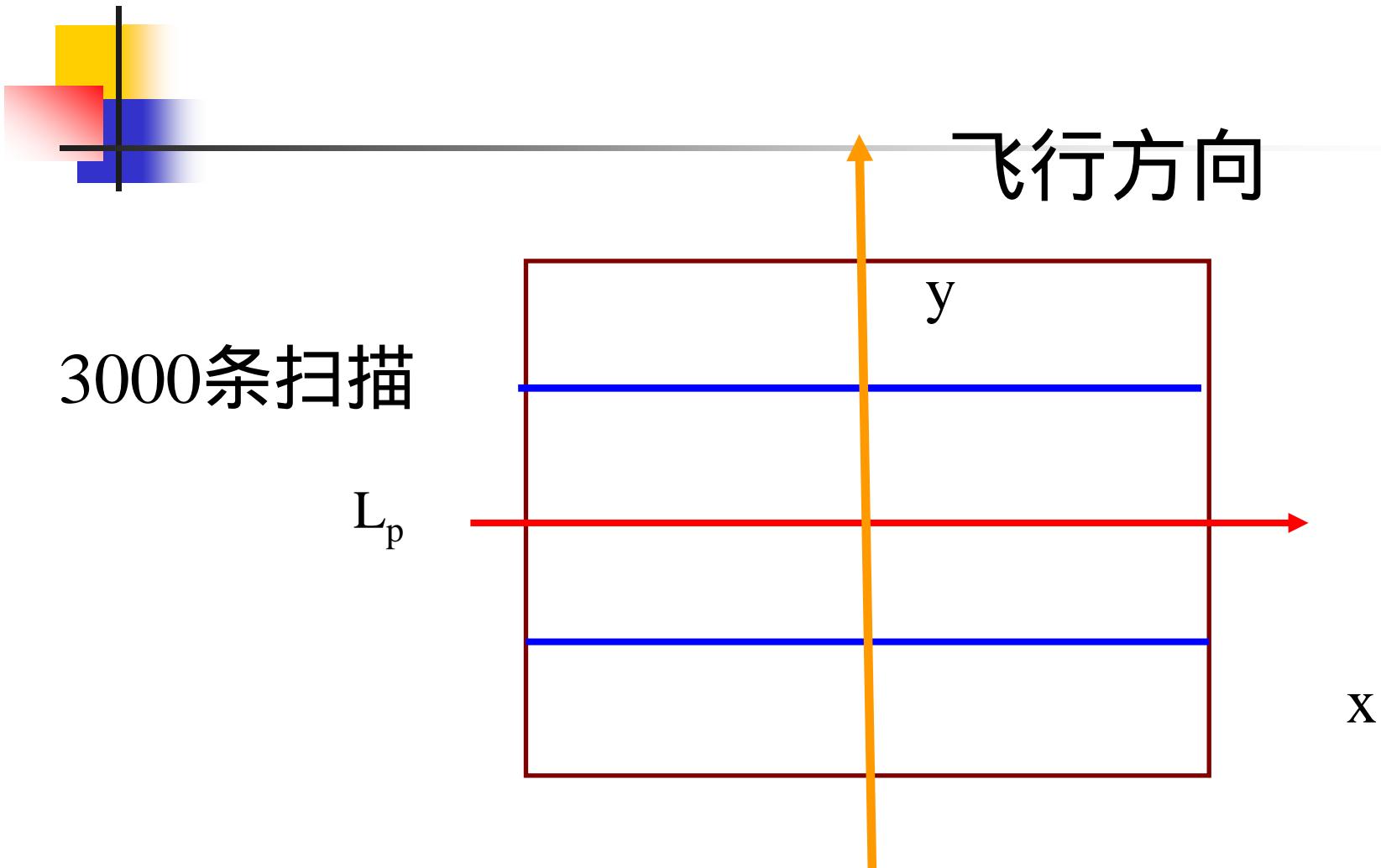




## 第三节

# 线性阵列扫描影像的数字纠正

# SPOT卫星（6000条扫描线组成一幅影像）

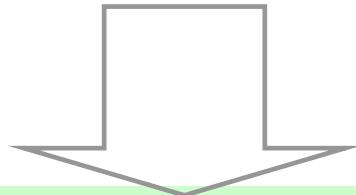


# 由若干条线性阵列扫描影像构成像幅

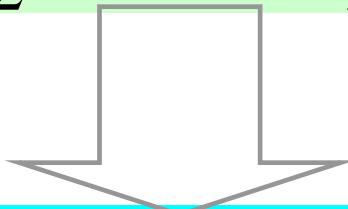
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ -f \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \begin{bmatrix} a_1(t) & b_1(t) & c_1(t) \\ a_2(t) & b_2(t) & c_2(t) \\ a_3(t) & b_3(t) & c_3(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X - X_s(t) \\ Y - Y_s(t) \\ Z - Z_s(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

# 一. 线性阵列扫描影像间接法纠正

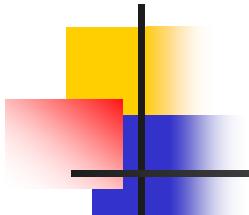
$$0 = \frac{1}{\lambda} [Xa_2(t) + Yb_2(t) + Zc_2(t) - (X_s(t)a_2(t) + Y_s(t)b_2(t) + Z_s(t)c_2(t))]$$



$$Xa_2(t) + Yb_2(t) + Zc_2(t) = A(t)$$



$$A(t) = X_s(t)a_2(t) + Y_s(t)b_2(t) + Z_s(t)c_2(t)$$



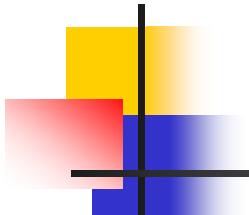
按泰勒级数展开为

$$a_2(t) = a_2^{(0)} + a_2^{(1)} t + a_2^{(2)} t^2 + \dots$$

$$b_2(t) = b_2^{(0)} + b_2^{(1)} t + b_2^{(2)} t^2 + \dots$$

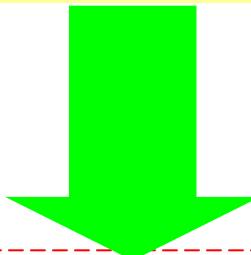
$$c_2(t) = c_2^{(0)} + c_2^{(1)} t + c_2^{(2)} t^2 + \dots$$

$$A(t) = A^{(0)} + A^{(1)} t + A^{(2)} t^2 + \dots$$



## ➤取二次项

$$[X\alpha^{(0)} + Yb_2^{(0)} + Zc_2^{(0)} - A^{(0)}] + [X\alpha^{(1)} + Yb_2^{(1)} + Zc_2^{(1)} - A^{(1)}]t \\ + [X\alpha^{(2)} + Yb_2^{(2)} + Zc_2^{(2)} - A^{(2)}]t^2 + \dots = 0$$



$$t = \frac{[(X\alpha^{(0)} + Yb_2^{(0)} + Zc_2^{(0)} - A^{(0)}) + (X\alpha^{(2)} + Yb_2^{(2)} + Zc_2^{(2)} - A^{(2)})t^2]}{(X\alpha^{(1)} + Yb_2^{(1)} + Zc_2^{(1)} - A^{(1)})}$$

$t$ 值实际上表达了上图坐标系中  
像点 $p$ 在时刻  $t$ 的 $y$ 坐标

$$y = (l_P - l_0)\delta = \frac{t}{\mu} \delta$$

$l_p, l_0$   
扫描线  
行数

$\mu$ 为扫描  
线的时  
间间隔

为CCD一  
个探测像  
元的宽度

## ➤求像点 $p$ 的 $x$ 坐标

$$x = -f \cdot \frac{(X - X_s(t))a_1(t) + (Y - Y_s(t))b_1(t) + (Z - Z_s(t))c_1(t)}{(X - X_s(t))a_3(t) + (Y - Y_s(t))b_3(t) + (Z - Z_s(t))c_3(t)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(t) &= \varphi(0) + \Delta\varphi \cdot t \\ \omega(t) &= \omega(0) + \Delta\omega \cdot t \\ \kappa(t) &= \kappa(0) + \Delta\kappa \cdot t \\ X_s(t) &= X_s(0) + \Delta X_s \cdot t \\ Y_s(t) &= Y_s(0) + \Delta Y_s \cdot t \\ Z_s(t) &= Z_s(0) + \Delta Z_s \cdot t\end{aligned}$$

$t=y$

# 输入参数和DEM

取DEM断面上的格网点

$$y_p \leftarrow y_p + y_l$$

$$\varphi_0; \varpi_0; \kappa_0; X_{s_0}; Y_{s_0}; Z_{s0} \Rightarrow y_p$$

$$\varphi_i; \varpi_i; \kappa_i; X_{s_i}; Y_{s_i}; Z_{s i} \Rightarrow y_l; x_l$$

$$|y_l| \leq \varepsilon ?$$

储存y和x

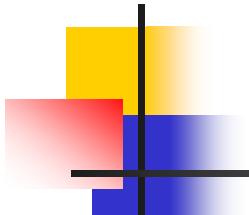
➤ 计算流程

## 二 直接法纠正

$$X = X_s(t) + \frac{a_1(t)x - a_3(t)f}{c_1(t)x - c_3(t)f} (Z - Z_s(t))$$

$$Y = Y_s(t) + \frac{b_1(t)x - b_3(t)f}{c_1(t)x - c_3(t)f} (Z - Z_s(t))$$

$a_1(t)$  ,  $a_2(t)$  , ... $c_3(t)$  ,  $X_s(t)$  ,  $Y_s(t)$  ,  
 $Z_s(t)$  为像点  $(x, y)$  对应外方位元素



## ➤计算外方位元素

$$\varphi_i = \varphi_0 + (l_i - l_0) \Delta \varphi$$

$$\omega_i = \omega_0 + (l_i - l_0) \Delta \omega$$

$$\kappa_i = \kappa_0 + (l_i - l_0) \Delta \kappa$$

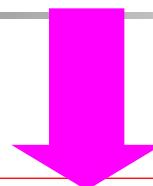
$$X_{Si} = X_{S0} + (l_i - l_0) \Delta X_S$$

$$Y_{Si} = Y_{S0} + (l_i - l_0) \Delta Y_S$$

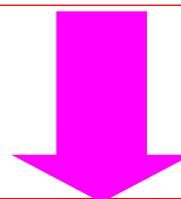
$$Z_{Si} = Z_{S0} + (l_i - l_0) \Delta Z_S$$

## ➤ 计算流程

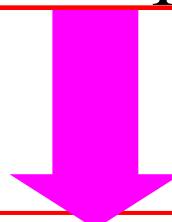
给定高程初始值  $Z_0$



计算平面坐标近似值  $(X_1, Y_1)$



用DEM与  $(X_1, Y_1)$  内插出高程  $Z_1$ ,

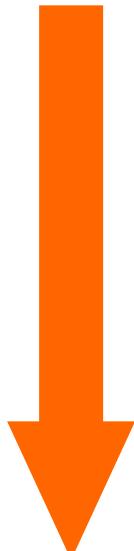


对应的地面点  $(X, Y, Z, )$

# 三直接法与间接法相结合的方法

➤ 规则格网点对应的地面坐标的解算

直接法

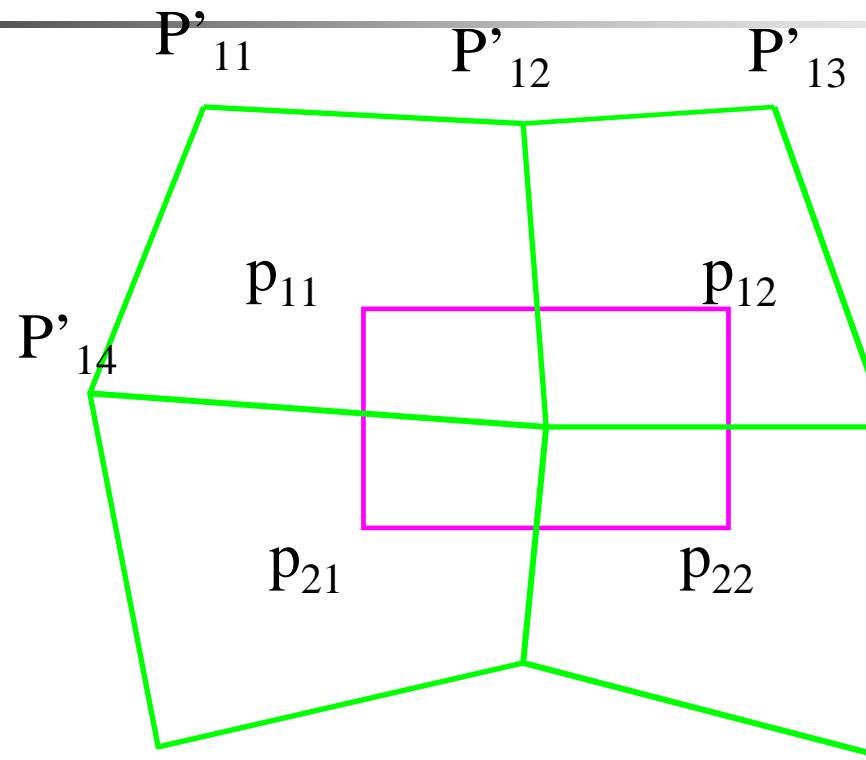


$$X = X_s(t) + \frac{a_1(t)x - a_3(t)f}{c_1(t)x - c_3(t)f} (Z - Z_s(t))$$

$$Y = Y_s(t) + \frac{b_1(t)x - b_3(t)f}{c_1(t)x - c_3(t)f} (Z - Z_s(t))$$

得到地面—非规则格网

# ► 内插出地面规则格网点



$$x' = a_0 + a_1 X' + a_2 Y'$$
$$y' = b_0 + b_1 X' + b_2 Y'$$

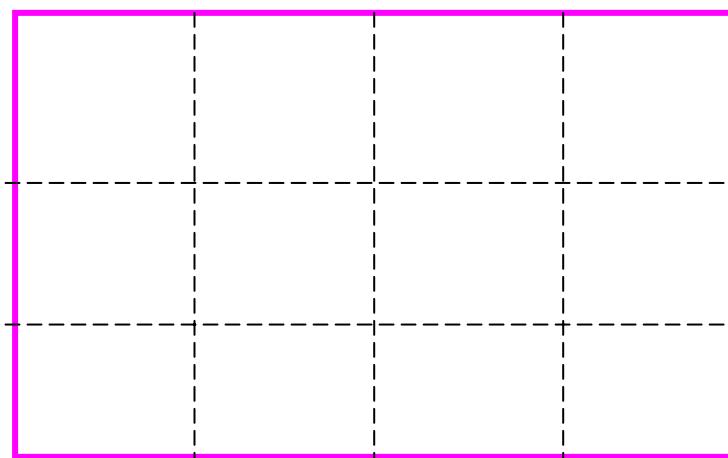
## 各地面元对应像素坐标的计算

( $X_3, Y_3$ )

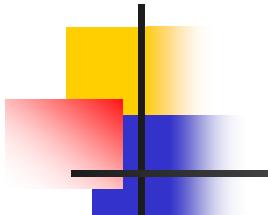
( $X_4, Y_4$ )

( $X_1, Y_1$ )

( $X_2, Y_2$ )



间接法进行纠正



## 四 多项式纠正

平移、缩放、旋转、仿射、偏扭、弯曲等基本形变的合成

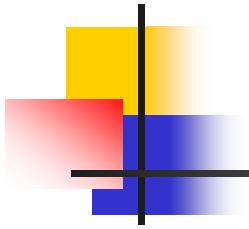
➤ 反解  
法的  
多项  
式

$$\Delta x_i = c_0 + (c_1 X_i + c_2 Y_i) + (c_3 X_i^2 + c_4 X_i Y_i + c_5 Y_i^2)$$

$$+ (c_6 X_i^3 + c_7 X_i^2 Y_i + c_8 X_i Y_i^2 + c_9 Y_i^3) + \dots$$

$$\Delta y_i = d_0 + (d_1 X_i + d_2 Y_i) + (d_3 X_i^2 + d_4 X_i Y_i + d_5 Y_i^2)$$

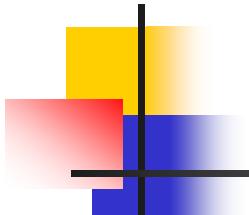
$$+ (d_6 X_i^3 + d_7 X_i^2 Y_i + d_8 X_i Y_i^2 + d_9 Y_i^3) + \dots$$


$$x_i = x_i \text{ (近似计算值)} - x_i' \text{ (量测值)}$$

$$y_i = y_i \text{ (近似计算值)} - y_i' \text{ (量测值)}$$

$$x_i = \frac{f}{Z_s - Z_i} X_i$$

$$y_i = f \cdot \operatorname{arctg} \frac{Y_i}{Z_s - Z_i}$$



## ➤ 正解法的多项式

$$\Delta X_i = a_0 + (a_1 x_i + a_2 y_i) + (a_3 x_i^2 + a_4 x_i y_i + a_5 y_i^2)$$

$$+ (a_6 x_i^3 + a_7 x_i^2 y_i + a_8 x_i y_i^2 + a_9 y_i^3) + \dots$$

$$\Delta Y_i = b_0 + (b_1 x_i + b_2 y_i) + (b_3 x_i^2 + b_4 x_i y_i + b_5 y_i^2)$$

$$+ (b_6 x_i^3 + b_7 x_i^2 y_i + b_8 x_i y_i^2 + b_9 y_i^3) + \dots$$

$X_i = X_i$  (已知值) -  $X_i$  (近似计算值)

$Y_i = Y_i$  (已知值) -  $Y_i$  (近似计算值)

# 五 正射影像精度的检查与质量控制

- 野外检测：检查正射影像的绝对精度，
- 与等高线图或线划地图套合后进行目视检查
- 左和右影像制作两幅正射影像，量测影像上同名点的视差。

接边涉及几何精度问题，还涉及不同影像之间色调的不一致





**Seam line**