

基于线结构光视觉的穴盘苗外形参数在线测量系统研制及试验

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摘要: 为了满足穴盘苗自动化分选的实际需求, 该文设计了基于线结构光视觉的穴盘苗外形参数测量系统, 实时获取穴盘苗图像信息, 实现对其叶片面积和高度的在线测量。为充分突显目标与背景色彩差异, 针对穴盘苗叶片和背景基质图像特征, 利用最大类间方差动态阈值对 2G-R-B 色差图像进行分割; 以穴孔为单位进行区域标记和特征提取, 分别计算幼苗叶片图像面积, 排除明亮蛭石颗粒造成的椒盐噪声和劣苗叶片区域; 根据 Cb、Cr 色彩分量特征提取在健康幼苗叶片区域的红色激光条像素坐标, 拟合其分布中心线; 基于线结构光视觉三维定位原理, 根据幼苗叶片区域激光条中心线图像坐标, 实现对穴盘苗高度的测量。试验结果表明, 系统对直立姿态的穴盘苗高度测量精度为 5 mm, 在叶片面积测量评估方面可以满足穴盘苗筛选精度要求。

关键词: 机器人, 视觉, 三维, 测量系统, 穴盘苗, 线结构光, 特征提取

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0 引言

随着工厂化育苗技术的发展, 针对穴盘苗移栽、嫁接的自动化设备不断应用于实际生产当中^[1-6], 机械化精确操作对穴盘苗一致性要求逐步提高。然而由于实际生产中种子发芽率限制、种子个体变异以及苗期管理环境差异, 穴盘中会出现缺苗、病变劣苗和苗生长层次不齐的穴孔。穴盘苗在出厂销售时为了使得苗整齐统一, 需要对其进行筛选, 剔除缺苗和劣苗穴孔同时进行补栽。人工筛选存在劳动强度大、效率低、主观判断标准不一致等现实问题, 无法满足集约化育苗生产的需求, 因此研究自动化穴盘苗质量识别和评价方法以实现穴盘苗机械化筛选具有重要意义。

近年来随着机器视觉技术发展, 对农业环境下以作物为对象进行视觉特征识别和空间测量方面的研究不断深入^[7-17]。种苗质量识别方面, K.C.Ting

等基于机器视觉技术对穴盘苗栽植基质穴孔空位进行测量定位^[18]; 孙红等基于机器视觉技术以离线抽样的形式对作物样品叶片和茎秆测量, 从而对作物生长信息进行评估^[19-20]; 孙国祥等研究了穴盘苗叶片粘连图像的分割方法, 实现对幼苗叶片面积进行在线计算^[21-23]; 徐科等研究了基于激光光源的钢轨表面缺陷三维检测方法^[24-28]。

为了实现对穴盘苗品质的自动在线检测, 本文设计了一种基于线结构光视觉的幼苗外形参数信息采集系统; 研究了幼苗叶片图像特征提取方法, 以实现对其像素面积的测量; 基于线结构光视觉三维定位原理, 根据线激光在叶片区域的图像坐标计算幼苗的高度; 最后对系统测量精度进行了试验测试。

1 试验系统介绍

用于穴盘苗外形参数测量的线结构光视觉系统, 如图 1 所示, 穴盘苗放置于传送带上, 可随传送带水平移动。摄像机安装于穴盘正上方, 采集其正下方穴盘苗图像, 其采用外部电路信号触发模式采集图像。线激光器采用 650 nm 波长红色光源, 其倾斜照射于位于彩色摄像机正下方的一行穴盘苗。在传送带两侧框架对称固定安装光电开关发射和接收模块, 同时传送带两侧对称安装一对电磁铁, 光电开关与电磁铁相距单个穴盘穴孔行的距

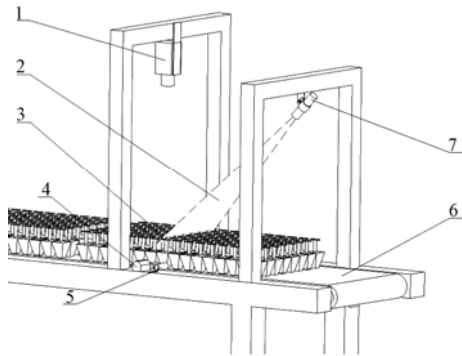
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离。当光电开关正对穴盘穴孔行间隙时，电磁铁动芯伸出并插入至穴孔间隙，使得穴盘停止随传送带移动，此时开启线激光器持续发光 0.5 s，触发相机采集一幅有线激光照射的穴盘苗图像。线激光关闭后，触发相机采集一幅没有线激光照射的穴盘苗图像。完成对单一穴盘苗两幅图像采集后，电磁铁动芯回缩，穴盘继续随传送带移动直到光电开关检测到下一个穴孔行间隙后停止，以使相机采集下一行穴盘苗图像。



1. 彩色摄像机 2. 线激光光平面 3. 穴盘苗 4. 电磁铁 5. 光电开关 6. 传送带 7. 线激光器
1. Color camera 2. Linear-laser plane 3. Tray seedling 4. Electromagnet 5. Photoelectric sensor 6. Conveyor belt 7. Linear laser
图 1 穴盘苗参数测量系统示意图

Fig.1 Diagram of measurement system for seedling parameters

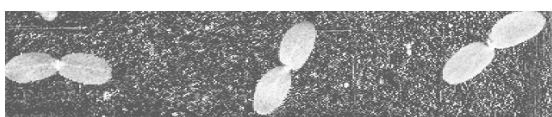
2 穴盘苗叶片面积测量

2.1 图像特征分析

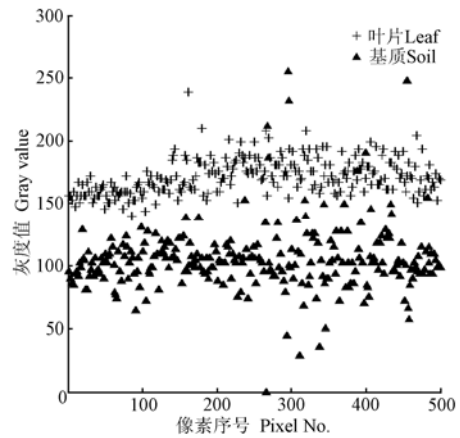
由于穴盘受传送带两侧限位机构约束，其与摄像机视场位置相对固定，通过设置 CCD 相机成像区域，摄像机每次仅对单行穴盘苗进行图像采集，从而避免对穴盘相同区域进行重复拍摄。为保证幼苗特征测量精度，避免由于幼苗叶片粘连增加图像识别难度，系统在幼苗生长早期对其进行识别处理，图 2a 为 6×12 穴孔规格的整行黄瓜穴盘幼苗图像。



a. 穴盘苗叶片图像(苗龄 10 d)
a. Original image of seedling leaf(growth period of 10 d)



b. 色差灰度图像
b. Grey image of chromatism



c. 2G-B-R 色差值统计
c. 2G-B-R grey of leaf and soil



d. 二值图像
d. Binary image



e. 叶片特征提取
e. Extraction of leaf feature

图 2 穴盘苗叶片图像处理

Fig.2 Tray-seedling leaf image processing

2.2 目标阈值分割

为凸显叶片与背景基质色彩差异，克服受其湿度和成分影响造成的基质图像亮度不稳定，采用自动阈值分割 RGB 色差图像的方法对目标区域进行初步分割。首先计算各像素色差 T ，如下

$$T = 2G - R - B \quad (1)$$

式中， R 、 G 、 B 为原始彩色图像各像素红、绿、蓝通道灰度值。将各像素的色差值 T 线性映射为 (0,255) 灰度值范围的图像，如图 2b 所示。分别随机选取叶片和基质区域各 500 像素色差值进行统计，图 2c 显示二者像素色差值具有明显类别差异。

采用最大类间方差法对色差灰度图像进行阈值分割，如式 (2) 所示，设阈值 k 对应图像目标和背景像素灰度方差为 $\sigma(k)$ ，最终最优阈值为 K 为 $\max\sigma(k)$ 对应的 k 值，最终色差图像分割效果如图 2d 所示。

$$\sigma^2(k) = \frac{[\mu\omega(k) - \mu(k)]^2}{\omega(k)[1 - \omega(k)]} \quad (2)$$

式中， μ 为图像平均灰度， $\omega(k)$ 和 $\mu(k)$ 分别为阈值为 k 时目标像素所占比例和灰度平均值。

2.3 叶片特征提取

对色差图像进行动态阈值分割后，由基质中蛭

石成分造成的大量椒盐噪声依然存在。为了提高对各目标区域的识别和标记的效率，将图像按照实际穴孔大小进行分割，如图 2d 所示。对二值图像进行一次开运算后，基于序贯算法^[29]以每个穴孔为单位对二值图像进行区域标记，考虑到幼苗叶片延伸至相邻穴孔上方的情况，对于跨越相邻穴孔的白色像素区域不受穴孔分割限制。

对各穴孔内白色像素进行区域标记后，统计穴孔内各个白色连通区域的像素值 N_i ，若 $N_i > 4\ 000$ 则认为该穴孔范围内的叶片区域，其他白色区域为噪声点，且 N_i 对应该穴孔幼苗叶片图像面积。若穴孔内白色区域均不满足 $N_i > 4\ 000$ ，则认为该穴孔内为缺苗或者劣质苗。如此重复，依次对各穴孔白色像素进行区域标记，获取穴盘苗叶片面积参数，如图 2e 所示。

3 穴盘苗高度测量

3.1 穴盘苗高度测量原理

基于线结构光三维定位原理，通过提取照射于穴盘苗叶片上具有明显色彩特征的激光条图像坐标，计算光条上各点的三维坐标值。设叶片上受线激光照射的一点坐标为 (X_i, Y_i, Z_i) ，若以穴盘顶端平面为 XY 面建立世界坐标系，则 Z_i 表示穴盘苗高度。当该点对应图像坐标为 (μ_i, ν_i) 时，根据线结构光视觉空间定位原理，则关系如下

$$\begin{cases} \rho \begin{bmatrix} \mu_i \\ \nu_i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_x & 0 & \mu_0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_y & \nu_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & r_2 & r_3 & t_x \\ r_4 & r_5 & r_6 & t_y \\ r_7 & r_8 & r_9 & t_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_i \\ Y_i \\ Z_i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ aX_i + bY_i + cZ_i + d = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中， $r_{1...9}, t_x, t_y, t_z, \rho$ 由摄像机坐标相对世界坐标姿态决定， a, b, c, d 为线激光光平面在世界坐标内描述参数， $\alpha_x, \alpha_y, \mu_0, \nu_0$ 为摄像机自身内部参数，以上参数均可通过线结构光模型标定过程获得。

3.2 线结构光模型参数标定

采用如图 3 所示 9×9 棋盘靶标，基于自由移动平面棋盘靶标的标定方法对线结构光模型进行标定，对 10 种不同姿态自由摆放的靶标在开启和关闭线激光时各采集一幅图片。基于 Matlab 标定工具箱通过无激光条靶标图像，标定摄像机内部参数矩阵 A 。如图 3a 所示以靶标平面为 XY 面建立棋盘平面坐标系 $O^e-X^eY^eZ^e$ ，以穴盘顶端平面为 XY 面建立世界坐标系 $O^w-X^wY^wZ^w$ ，由标定结果得到棋盘平面坐标系与摄像机坐标系 $O^e-X^eY^eZ^e$ 变换矩阵 H_c^e 以及摄像机坐标系与世界坐标系变换矩阵 H_c^w 。

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1826.4 & 0 & 545.5 \\ 0 & 1825.6 & 391.6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_c^w = \begin{bmatrix} 0.003439 & 0.999887 & 0.014630 & -116.6 \\ 0.999765 & -0.003750 & 0.021340 & -100.4 \\ 0.021393 & 0.014553 & -0.999665 & 675.7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

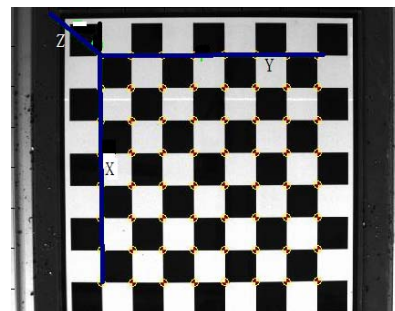
对于有激光条的靶标图像，在每幅图像的激光线条上任意选一点，并在靶标上标记测量其各自棋盘平面坐标 $p_i^e = (x_i^e, y_i^e, 0, 1)$ ，设其世界坐标为 $p_i^w = (x_i^w, y_i^w, z_i^w, 1)$ ，有以下关系

$$p_i^w = H_c^w H_c^e p_i^e \quad (4)$$

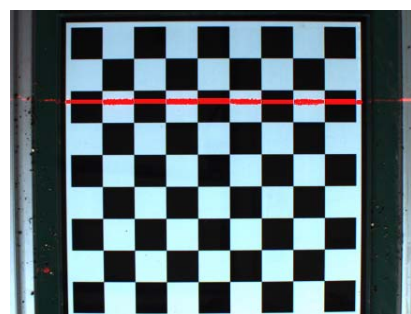
将上述 10 组存在于光平面的点坐标 p_i^w 代入方程 $aX_i + bY_i + cZ_i + d = 0$ ，拟合线激光光平面，求解 a, b, c, d 参数最优值，得到世界坐标系下激光平面方程 $2.618167X_i + 0.00279Y_i - Z_i + 103.63179 = 0$ 。

将标定参数代入式 (3)，以图像坐标 (u_i, v_i) 为变量，求解穴盘苗高度值 Z_i ，得到

$$Z_i = \frac{1396u_i + 404542v_i - 9.2468 \times 10^7}{-0.6883u_i + 592.740v_i + 2.0824 \times 10^5} \quad (5)$$



a. 内部参数标定靶标图像
a. Checkboard image without linear laser



b. 激光照射棋盘靶标图像
b. Checkboard image with linear laser

图 3 9×9 标定靶标图像

Fig.3 Checkboard images of 9×9 squares

3.3 线激光条目标点提取

开启线激光后获取的穴盘苗图像 (图 4a)，利

用 2.3 叶片区域提取结果去除其他背景区域后, 如图 4b 所示。为了突出激光条色彩信息, 克服激光照射亮度不稳定因素, 将图像由 RGB 转化至 YCbCr 色彩模型, 对图像中叶片区域进行彩色分割, 依据 Cb、Cr 色度特征进行图像分割后, 效果如图 4c 所示, 则激光条色度信息有以下特征,

$$\begin{cases} |Cb - 107| \leq 25 \\ |Cr - 117| \leq 20 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

设激光条点坐标 $p(u_i, v_i)$, $v_{m \dots n}$ 为同列激光点

图像纵坐标值, 则激光条各点分布中心线各点坐标如下

$$P_{centor}(u_i, \frac{\sum_{v=m}^n v_i}{(n-m)}) \quad (7)$$

对叶片区域的激光条像素点拟合其分布中心线后, 以中心线两侧 2 像素宽度线条作为激光条在叶片成像区域 (如图 4d 所示), 分别取叶片上激光条区域两端和中间 3 个像素点, 将其图像坐标值代入式 (5), 以其中最大值作为穴盘苗高度。

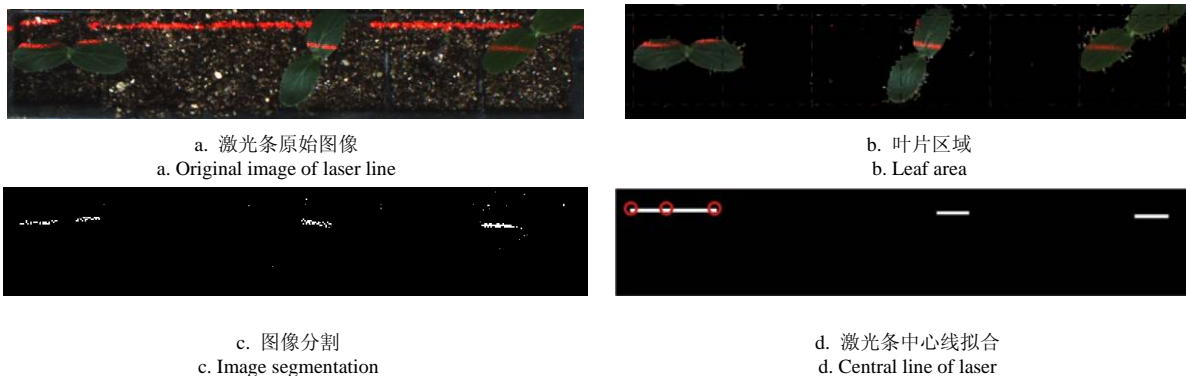


图 4 激光条提取

Fig.4 Extraction of laser line

4 试验与分析

为了验证穴盘苗线结构光视觉系统对穴盘苗外

形参数测量精度, 基于现有试验台 (图 5) 对穴盘内 5 行 16 株穴盘苗 (图 6 所示) 进行识别和测量, 并与人工测量结果进行比较, 试验结果统计如表 1 所示。



1. 线激光器 2. 彩色相机 3. 传送带
1. Linear laser 2. Color camera 3. Conveyor belt

图 5 试验系统



图 6 试验穴盘苗 (5 行 16 株)
Fig.6 Tray seedling for test (16 seedlings of 5 lines)

表 1 试验结果统计
Table 1 Test result

穴盘苗 序号 Seedling NO.	叶片面积自动测量 Leaf Size Auto-measured /pixel	穴盘苗高度 Seedling Height/mm		穴盘苗 序号 Seedling NO.	叶片面积自动测量 Leaf Size Auto-measured /pixel	穴盘苗高度 Seedling Height/mm	
		自动测量 Auto-measured	人工测量 Auto-measured			自动测量 Auto-measured	人工测量 Manu-measured
1	6269	63	65	9	2402	--	--
2	6851	70	68	10	5807	62	67
3	5542	60	64	11	5732	70	71
4	3178	--	--	12	8309	80	82
5	6209	75	72	13	6437	71	75
6	6000	67	65	14	5663	55	70
7	5485	55	60	15	5668	75	76
8	7823	72	76	16	1222	--	--

在叶片面积测量方面, 由于试验对象为苗龄较短的黄瓜幼苗, 在不考虑幼苗叶片重叠造成的视觉测量干扰情况下, 穴盘苗优劣情况与人工判断结果一致, 4、9 以及 16 号穴盘苗叶片面积均小于 4 000 像素为劣质苗, 不适宜用于进一步移栽和嫁接操作, 其他苗叶片像素面积均达到优质穴盘苗标准。穴盘苗高度测量方面, 线结构光视觉系统自动测量结果与人工测量相比误差均在 5 mm 以内, 只有 14 号穴盘苗误差达 15 mm。造成误差主要原因有: 1) 穴盘苗茎秆倾斜使得叶片不能正对相机和线结构光源, 2) 穴盘苗播种时未能处于穴孔中心, 使得线激光无法在叶片最高点照射形成光条。期望通过改善穴盘播种工序和穴盘苗生长环境管理, 以消除上述误差因素。

5 结 论

基于线结构光视觉技术开发了穴盘苗叶片面积和高度在线测量系统; 通过 2G-R-B 色差模型可以有效凸显叶片和基质的色彩差异, 结合最大类间方差动态阈值能够对穴盘苗叶片图像区域实现精确分割; 以穴孔为单位进行区域标记和目标特征提取, 有效去除蛭石颗粒造成椒盐噪声; 基于线结构光视觉三维定位原理和 YCbCr 色彩空间线激光条图像坐标提取方法, 实现了对优质穴盘苗的高度测量, 试验表明对正常直立生长的穴盘苗高度测量精度为 5 mm, 满足实际穴盘苗筛选要求。

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Development and experiment on system for tray-seedling on-line measurement based on line structured-light vision

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Abstract: The tray-seedlings used for mechanical grafting and transplanting should be as uniform as possible, and the tray holes with either nothing or a bad seedling should be rejected. However, it is hard and costly work to pick seedlings from the tray by human choice. In order to meet the need for the tray-seedling's automatic grading before the mechanical transplanting and grafting, a new system for measuring the seedling feature was designed based on the structured-light vision technology, which could get the leaf size and the height of the seedling through on-line detection. The system was supposed to serve the seedling grading machine. Two color images of each seedling line in the tray were taken by a camera, and the one without linear light was used for identifying leaf size, with the other with linear light used for measuring seedling height. As the major background in the seedling color image, the gray of the soil was varied from its different moisture and mixing-ratio. So the calculation 2G-R-B of the chromatic component was used to distinguish the seedling leaf from the substrate, and the Otsu dynamic threshold was adopted to extract the leaf area. The huge amounts of noise pixels were still left in the binary image, because of the roseite particles appearing outstandingly bright in the soil. In order to clean the noise from the roseite, the white area in every tray hole was labeled sequentially, and counted separately. The area containing more than 4,000 pixels was considered as the seedling leaf, and if not, the area was considered as the noise, bad seedling, or non-seedling. The pixel numbers represented the seedling leaf size, according to which the tray holes with the smaller leaf or non-leaf were identified. The calibration for the linear vision system was completed through processing 20 images of the chess-shaped checkboard. The images without linear-light were used to calibrate the internal parameter, and those with linear light were used to get the external parameter of the structured-light vision unit. According to the linear structured-light vision principle, the 3D coordinate of the light-line on the seedling leaves could be obtained, when the image pixels of the light line were extracted. Besides, the XY plane of the coordinate system was built on the seedling tray, so that the seedling height was same with the coordinate value Z. The pixels of the linear light of 650nm wavelength lying in the leaf area were acquired through the threshold of Cr (97,137) and Cb (82,132), a center line of the light pixels was drawn, and then the coordinate Z of three points in the center line were measured, among which the maximal one represented the seedling height. As the result showed, this method can exactly evaluate the leaf size and the seedling height to satisfy the demand on the automatic seedling classification, and the height measure error is less than 5mm for the normally straight seedling.

Key words: robots, vision, three dimensional, measuring systems, tray-seedling, line structured-light, feature extraction

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