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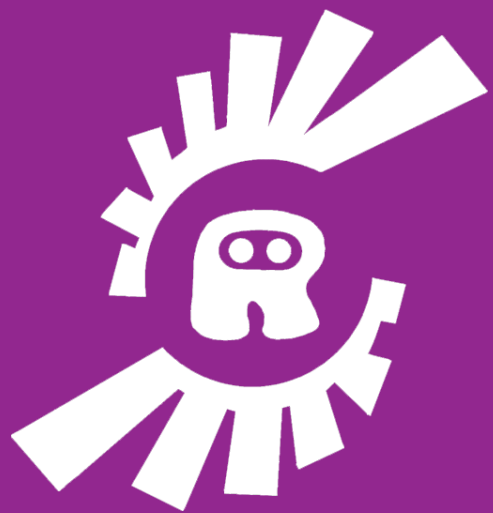
视觉技术分享



汇报人：施磊

团结 献身 求是 创新





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第一部分

视觉算法 / PART 1



装甲板识别

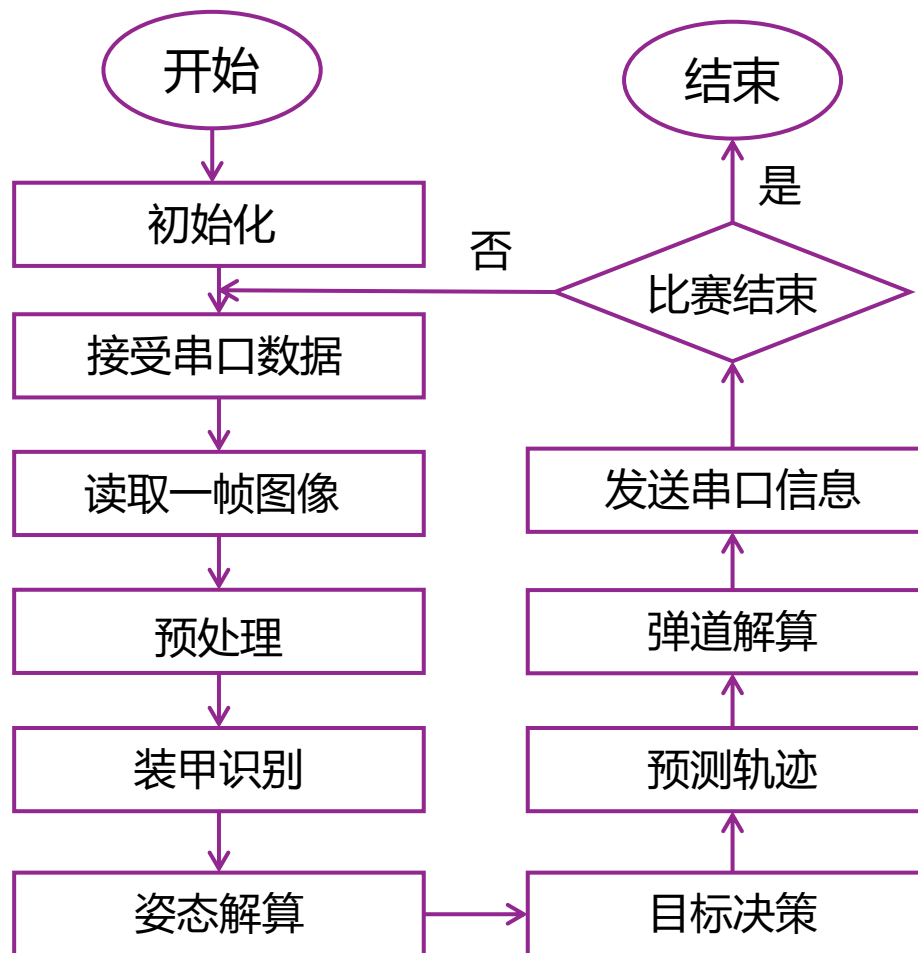


ALLIANCE



需求分析

- 识别出图像中的目标装甲板
- 预测目标运动
- 计算弹道

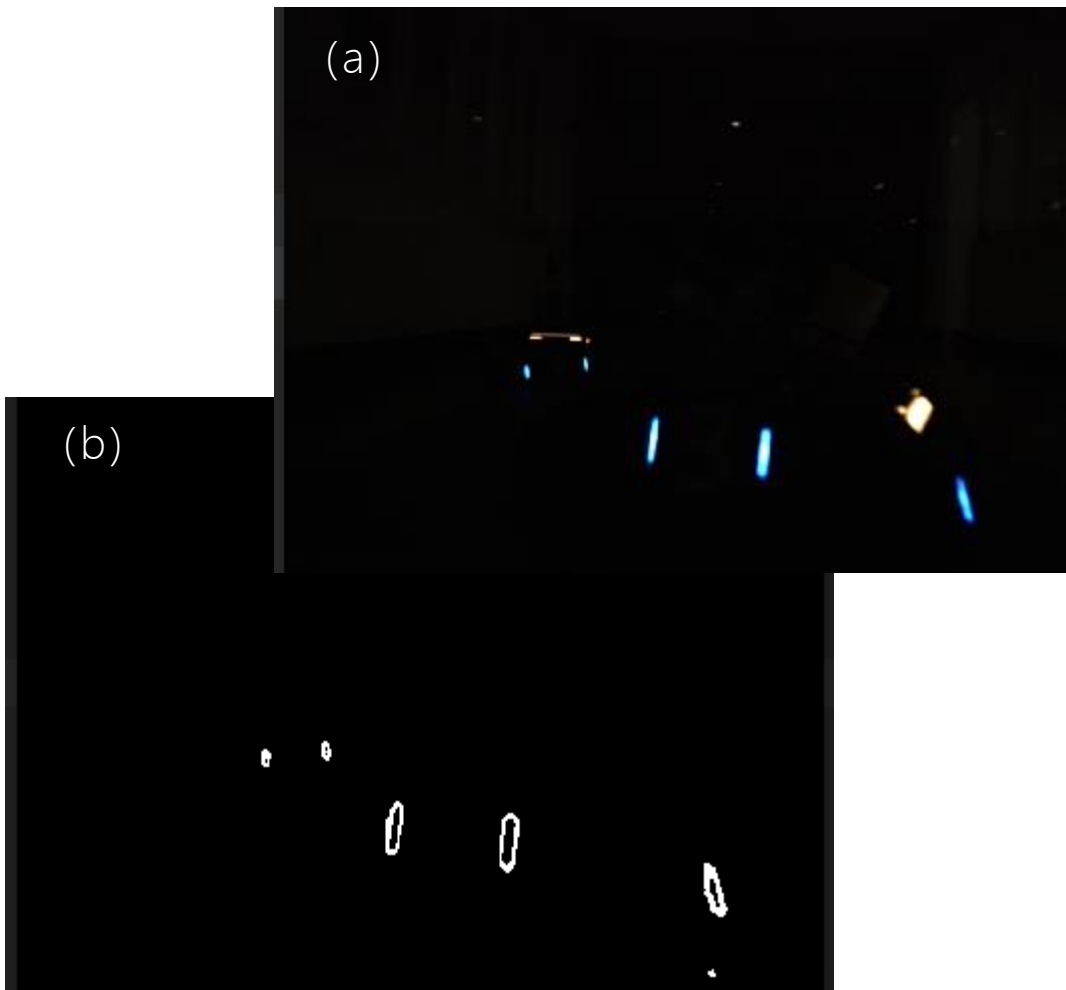


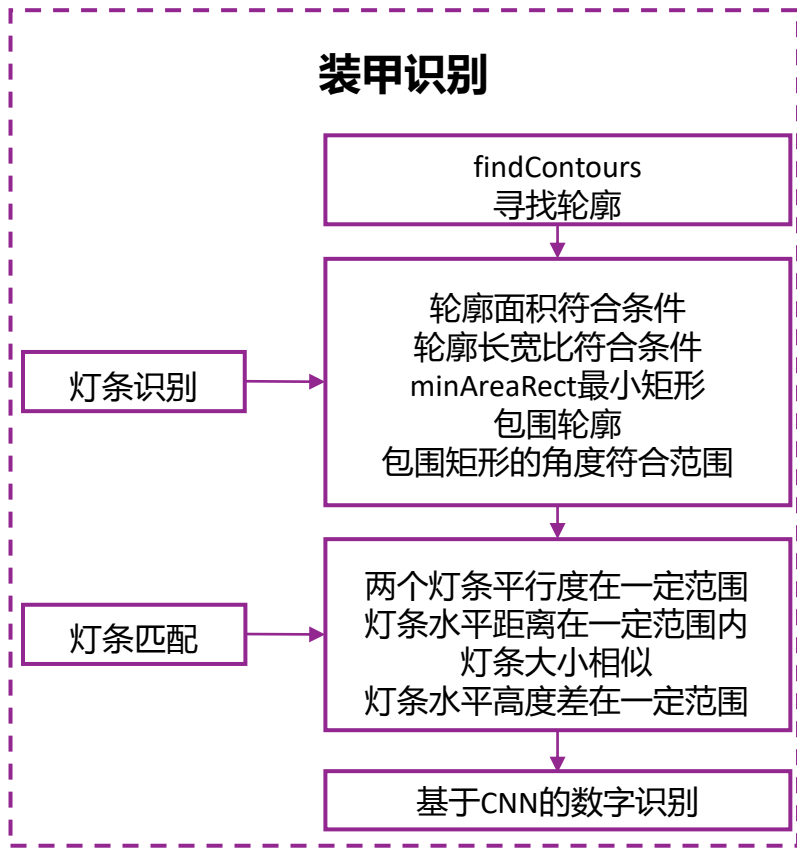


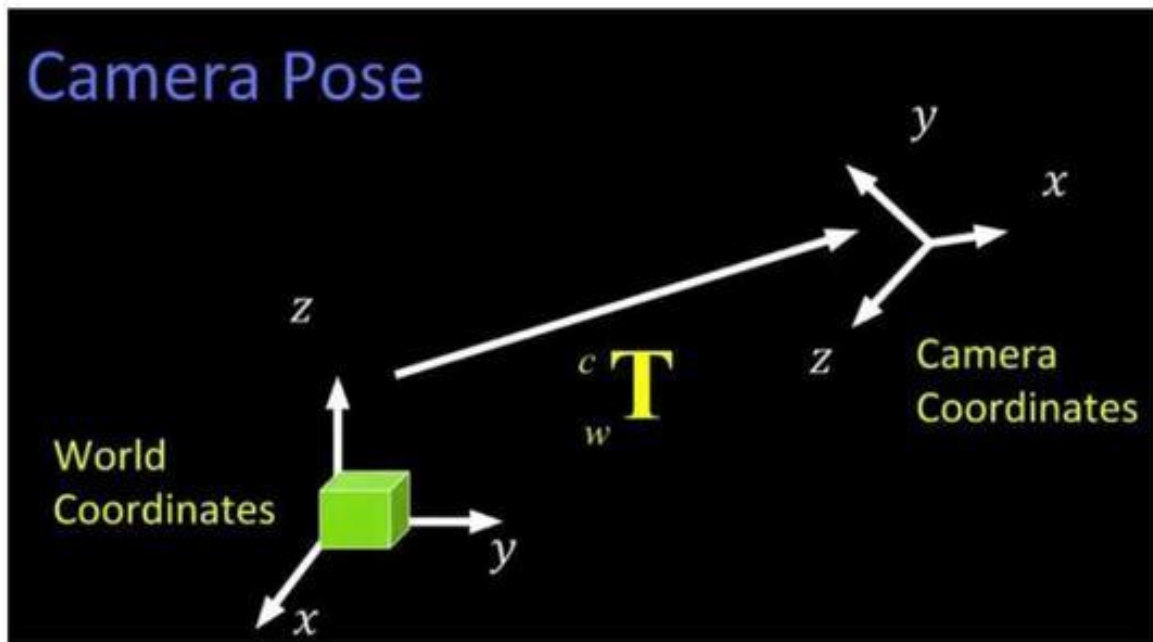
struct Rxpackage

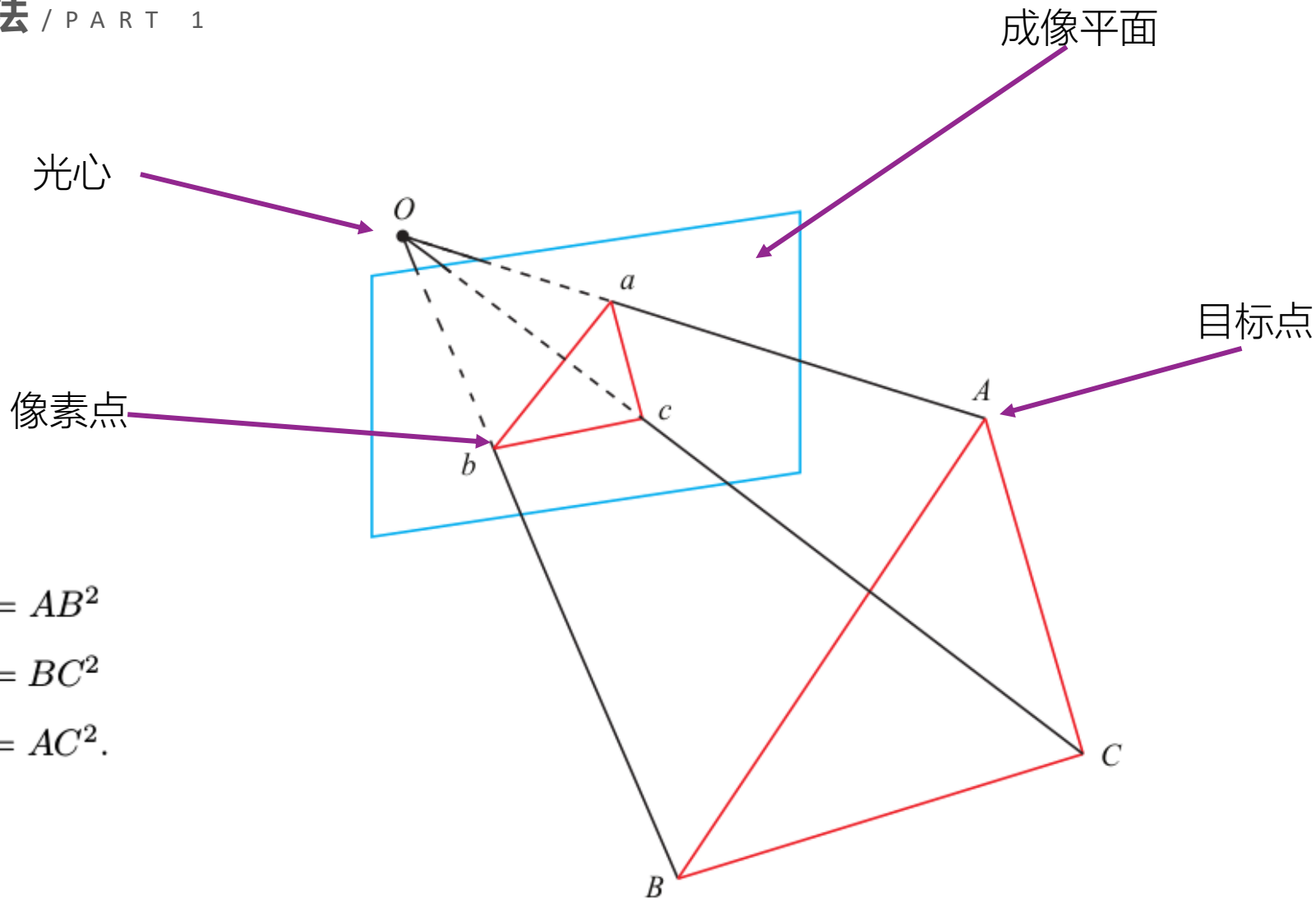
```
{  
    char head = 0xff;  
    float pitch;  
    float yaw;  
    float roll;  
    float spd;  
    sint color;  
    sint gryo;  
    sint mode;  
    float yaw_spd;  
    float pitch_spd;  
    char tail = 0xfe;  
};
```











$$OA^2 + OB^2 - 2OA \cdot OB \cdot \cos \langle a, b \rangle = AB^2$$

$$OB^2 + OC^2 - 2OB \cdot OC \cdot \cos \langle b, c \rangle = BC^2$$

$$OA^2 + OC^2 - 2OA \cdot OC \cdot \cos \langle a, c \rangle = AC^2.$$





像素点

相机内参

旋转矩阵

平移矩阵

空间点

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} fx & 0 & cx \\ 0 & fy & cy \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & t_1 \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} & t_2 \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} & t_3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

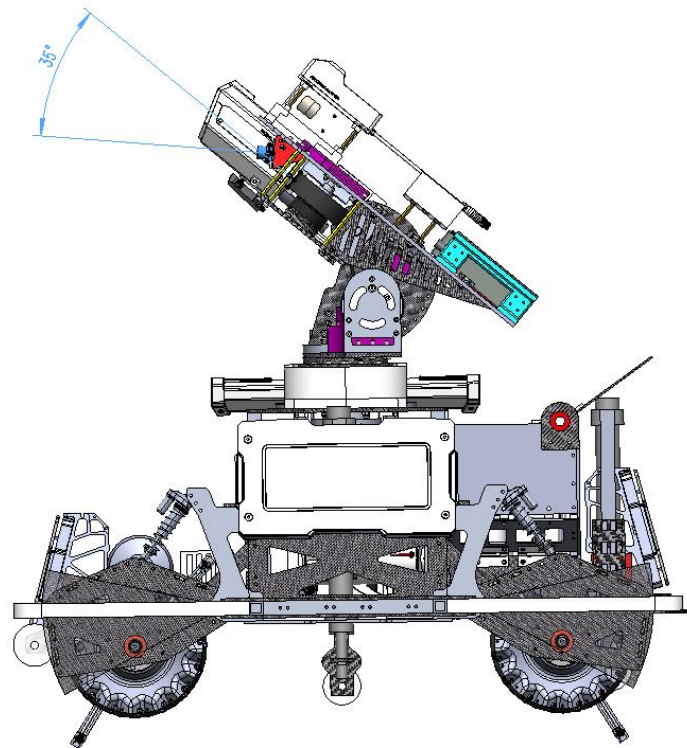


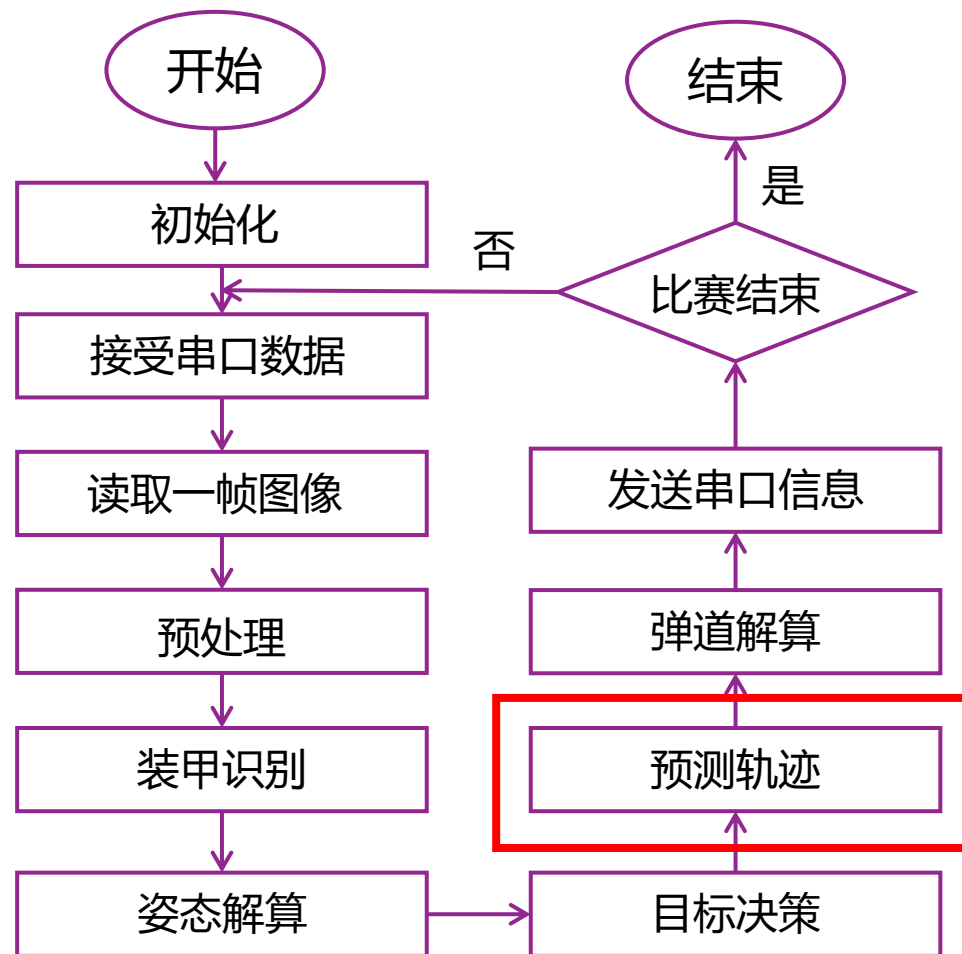
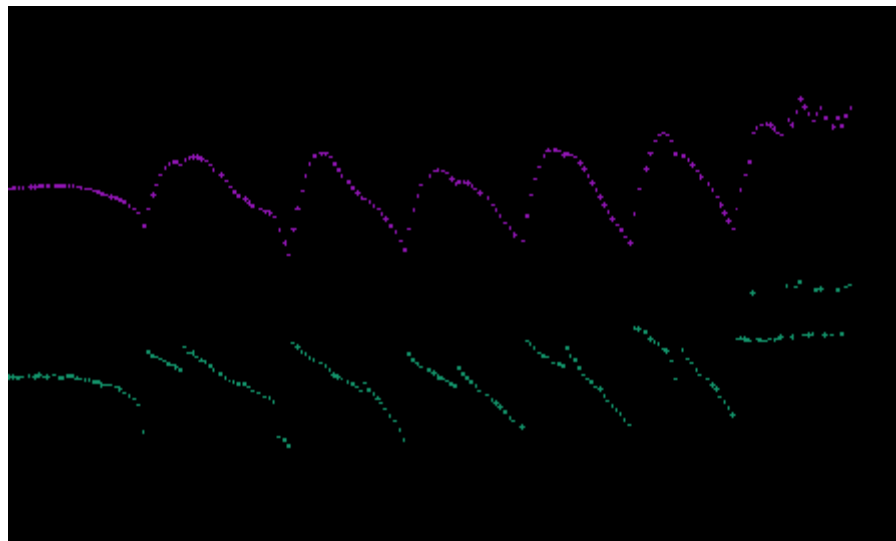
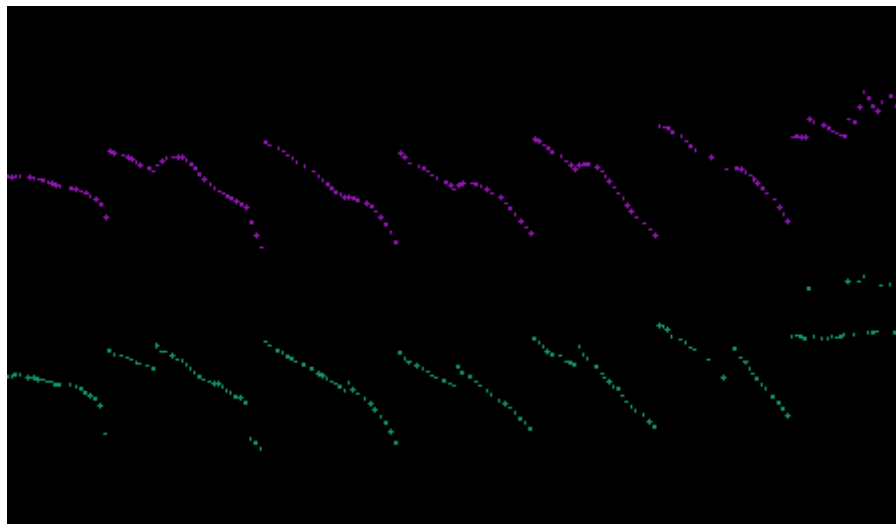


$$R_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\textit{roll}) & -\sin(\textit{roll}) \\ 0 & \sin(\textit{roll}) & \cos(\textit{roll}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_y = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\textit{pitch}) & 0 & \sin(\textit{pitch}) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin(\textit{pitch}) & 0 & \cos(\textit{pitch}) \end{bmatrix}$$

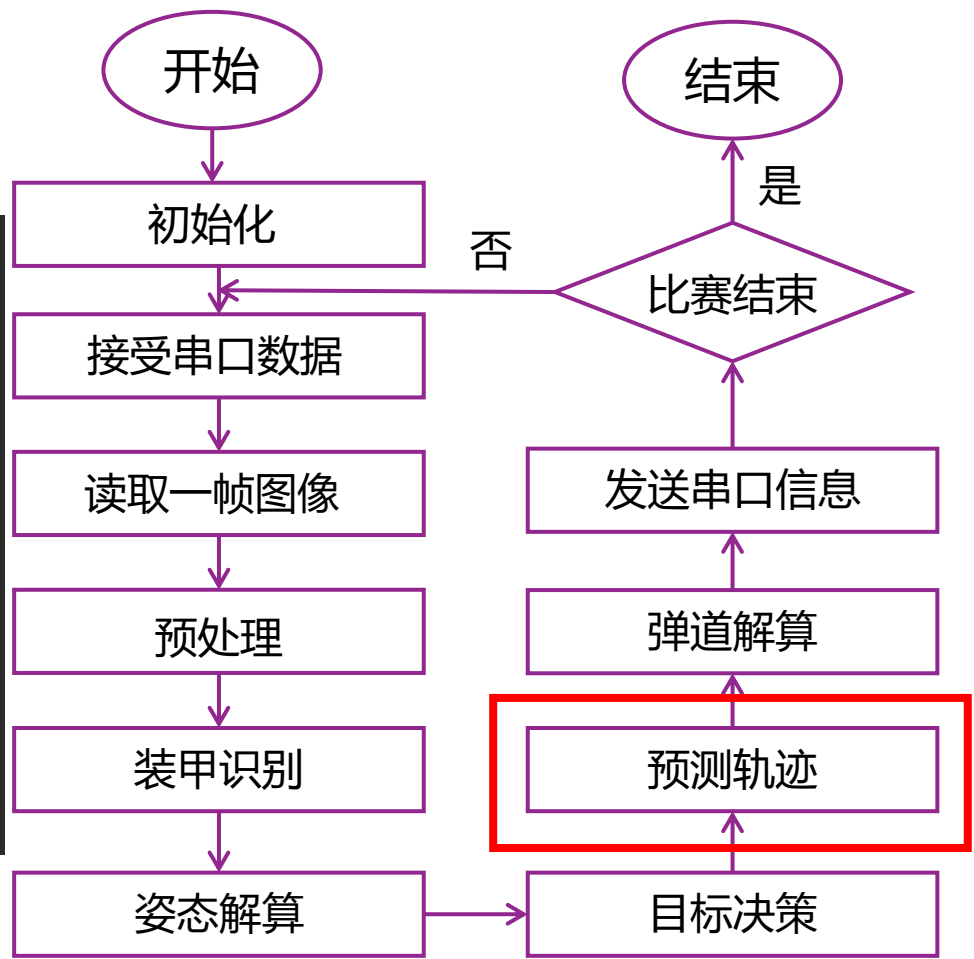
$$R_z = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\textit{yaw}) & -\sin(\textit{yaw}) & 0 \\ \sin(\textit{yaw}) & \cos(\textit{yaw}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

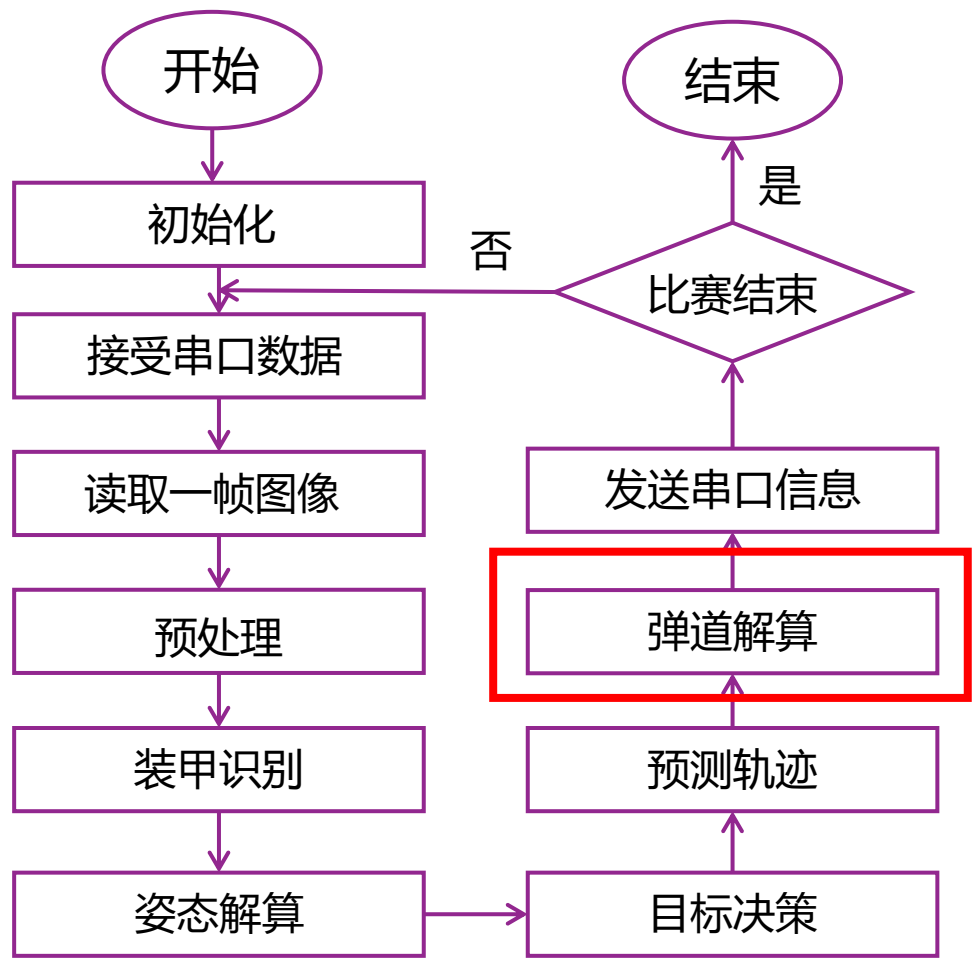
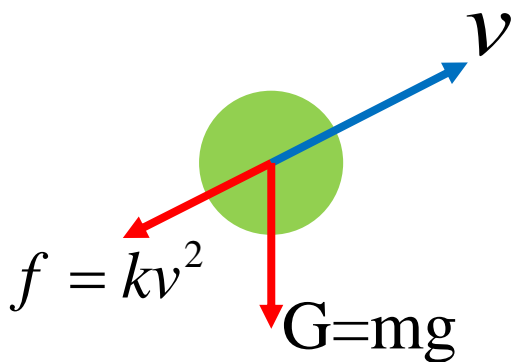
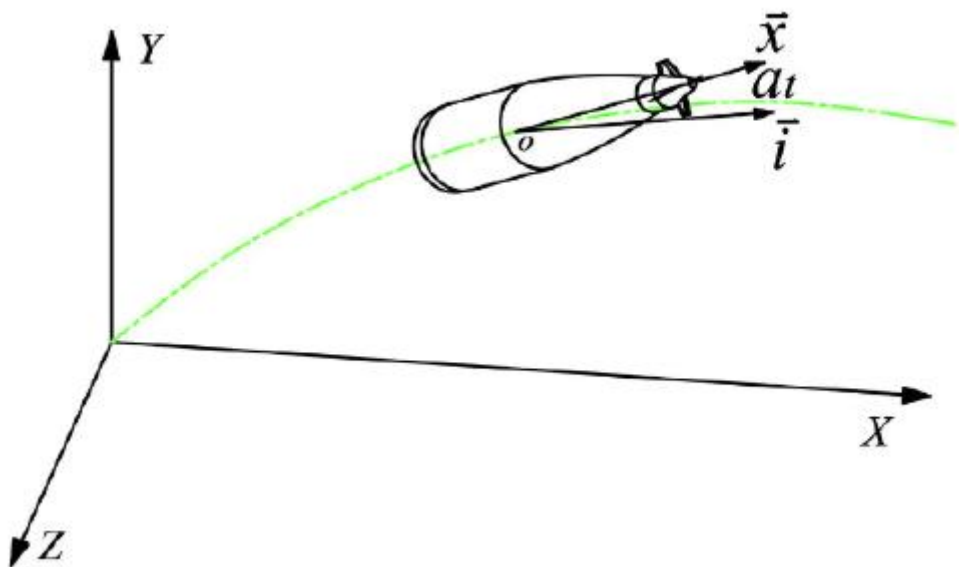


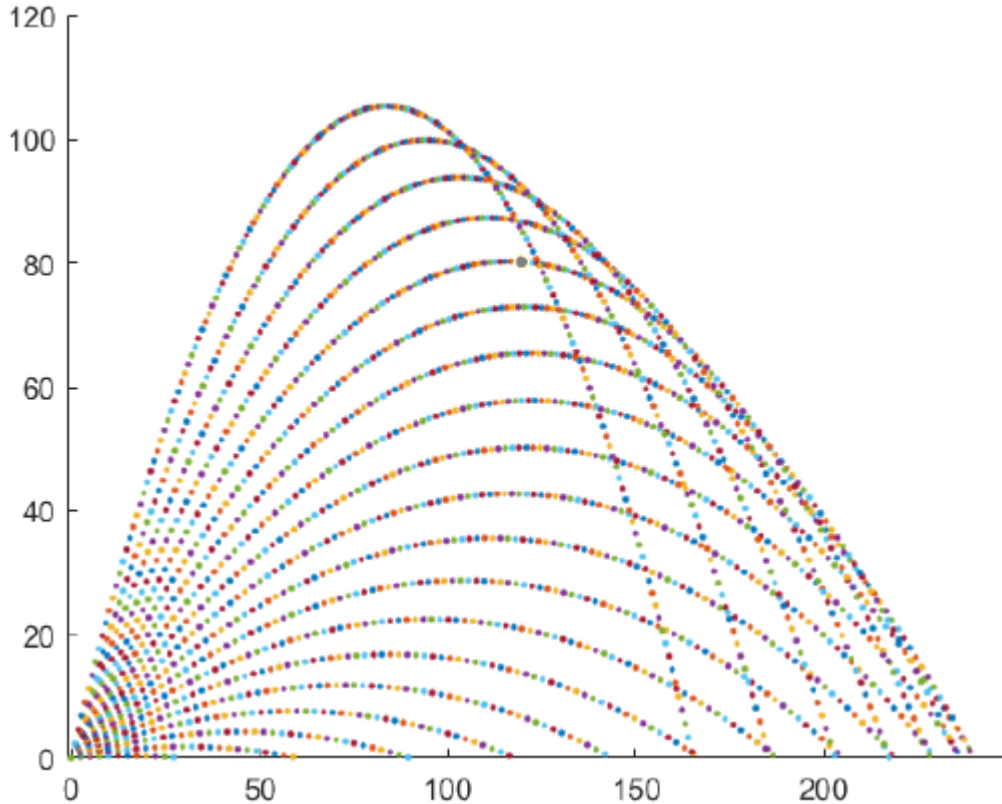




```
cv::Point3f Prophet4Armor::predict(float t, cv::Point3f &v) {  
    v = cv::Point3f(kf.statePost.at<float>(3),  
                   kf.statePost.at<float>(4),  
                   kf.statePost.at<float>(5));  
    state = cv::Point3f(kf.statePost.at<float>(0),  
                       kf.statePost.at<float>(1),  
                       kf.statePost.at<float>(2));  
  
    return (kf.predict()-state)*t+state;  
}
```







$$t = t_i$$

$$v_i \quad x_i \quad f_i = kv_i$$

$$t = t_{i+1}$$

$$F_i = f_i + mg \quad a = \frac{F_i}{m}$$

$$v_{i+1} = v_i + a \Delta t$$

$$x_{i+1} = x_i + v_i \Delta t$$

$$f_{i+1} = kv_{i+1}$$





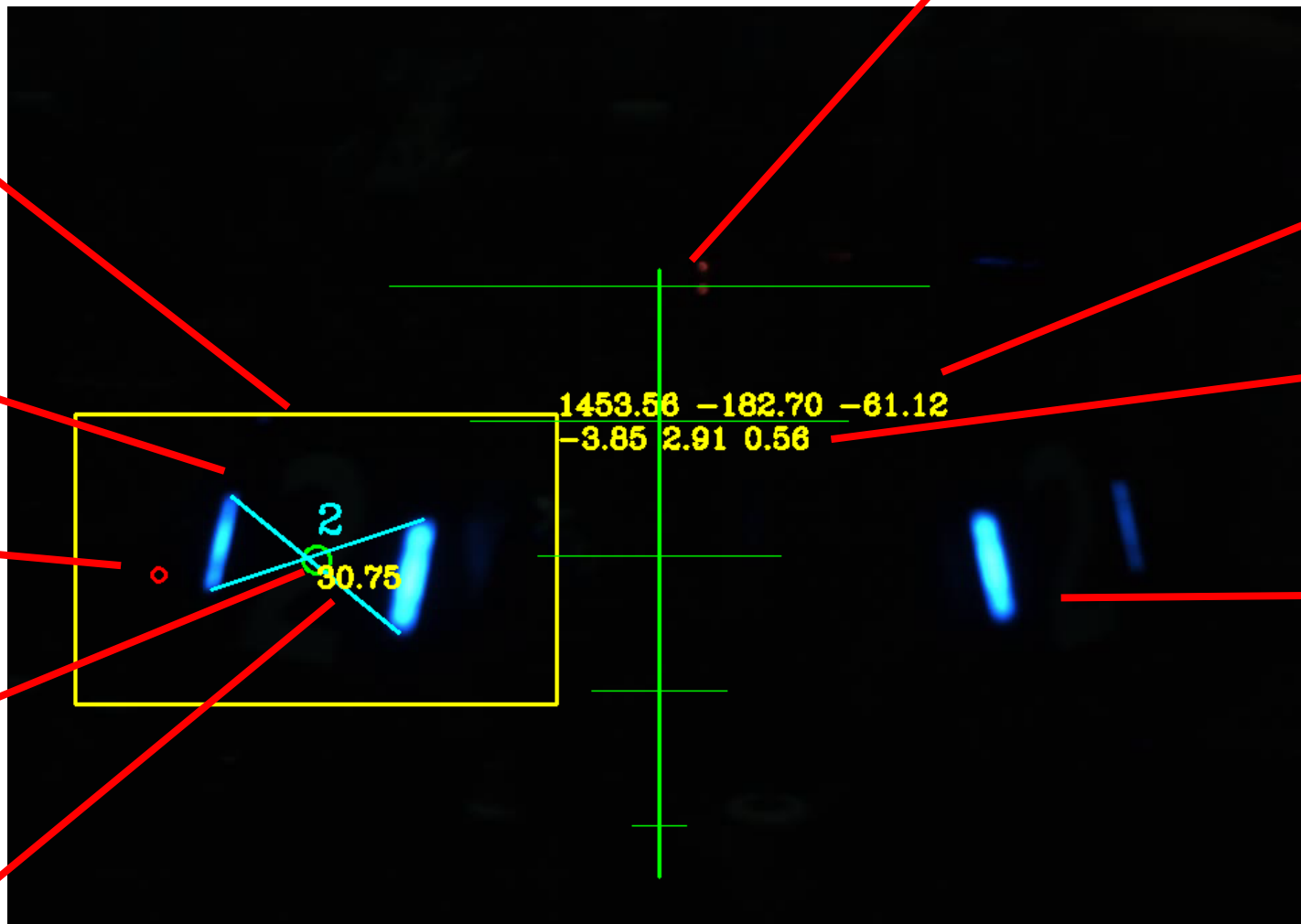
选择该装甲板作为目标

灯条识别结果

预测结果

灯条匹配及数字识别

目标打分



辅助线, 方便弹道解算参数调节

目标坐标

目标速度

非目标装甲板





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第二部分

视觉算法 / PART 2



大符识别

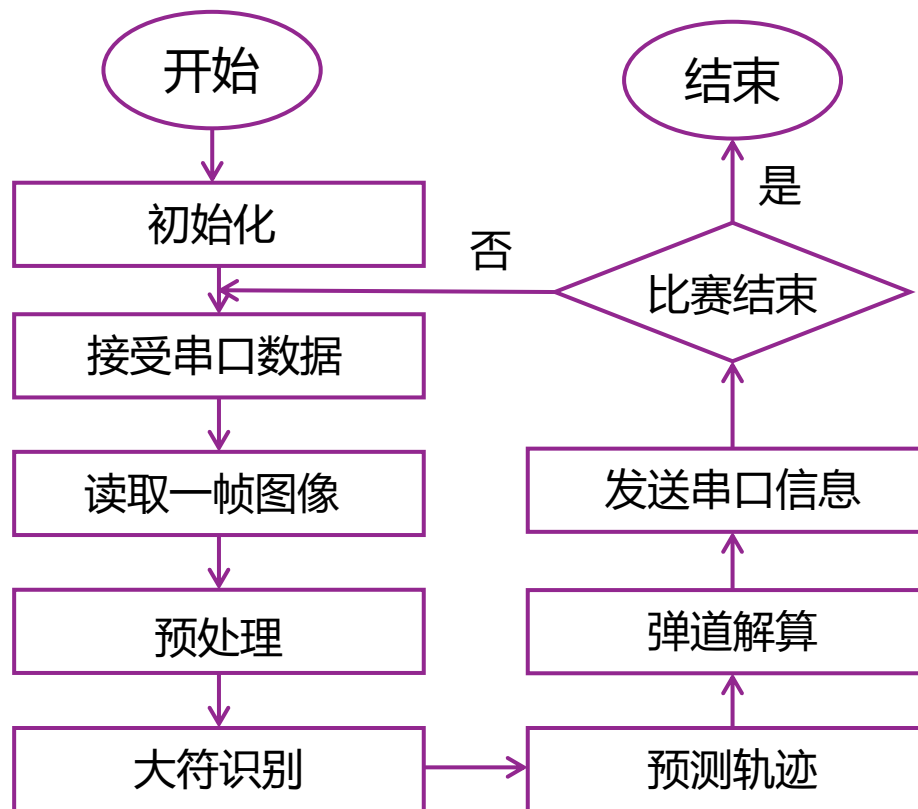


ALLIANCE



需求分析

- 识别出图像中未被打击的大符
- 预测大符的
- 计算弹道

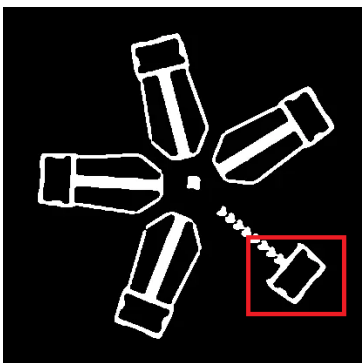




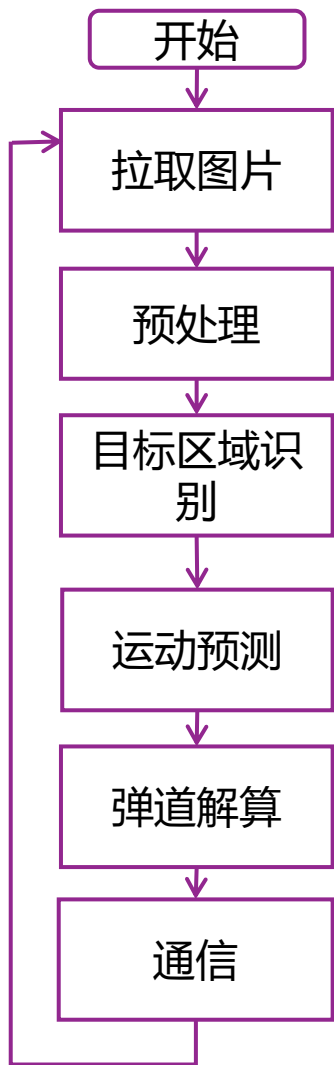
能量机关



能量机关原图



能量机关处理图



首先用findContours函数找出轮廓，并且找到二值化图像中的连通域，**根据是否为外轮廓和面积大小初步识别出扇叶和其是否被击打**。至此已经可以完成识别任务，但为保证识别效果，后续根据扇叶中是否有流动的箭头，外轮廓里**内轮廓的hu距大小**进一步做判断。

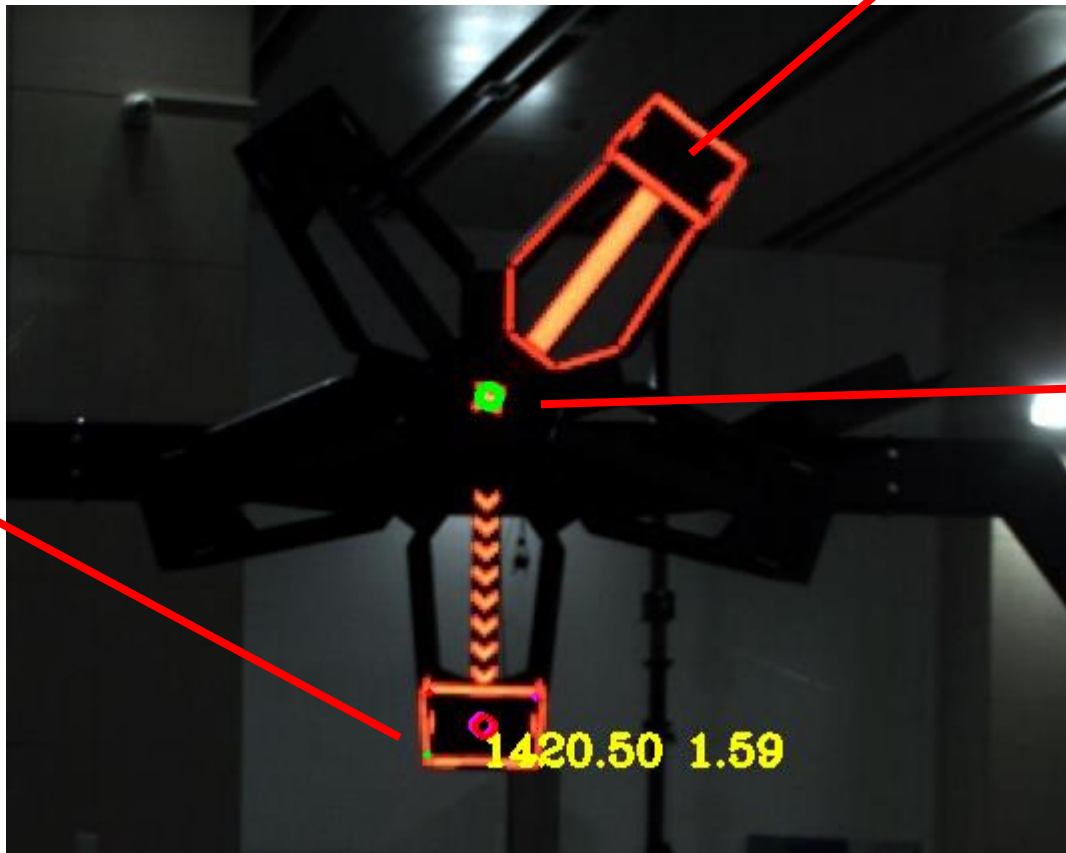
基于PnP解算可以得到世界坐标相对与相机坐标系的**旋转向量R**和平移向量T。解算云台转动角度及射击时机得到打击点目标位置后，忽略垂直的空气阻力，考虑水平空气阻力的弹道模型，解算云台转动角度。当云台转动角度小于一定值时，向下位机发击命令。





已击打，不识别

目标
区域面积: 1420.50
角度: 1.59 (91.15°)



大符旋转中心





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第三部分

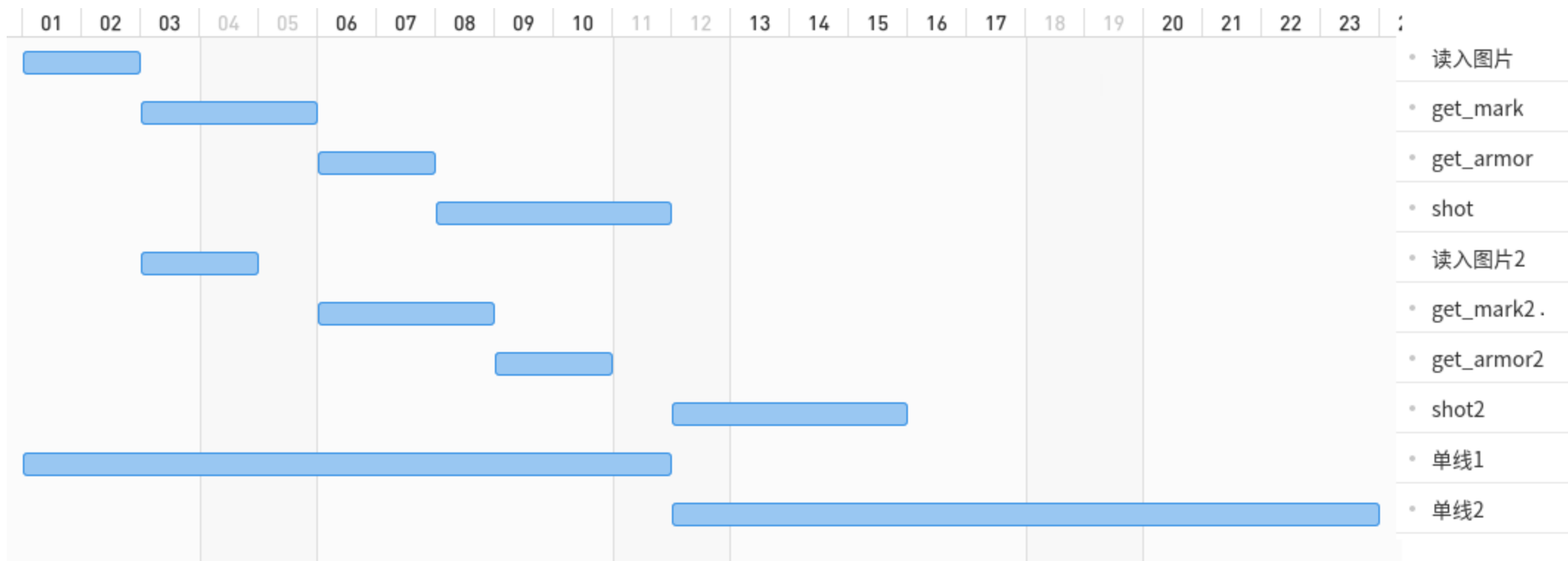
视觉算法 / PART 3



多线程



ALLIANCE





```

std::thread data(get_data, std::ref(camera), std::ref(alliance));
std::thread mark(get_mark, std::ref(alliance));
std::thread armor(get_armor, std::ref(alliance));
std::thread shoth(shot, std::ref(alliance));

```

```

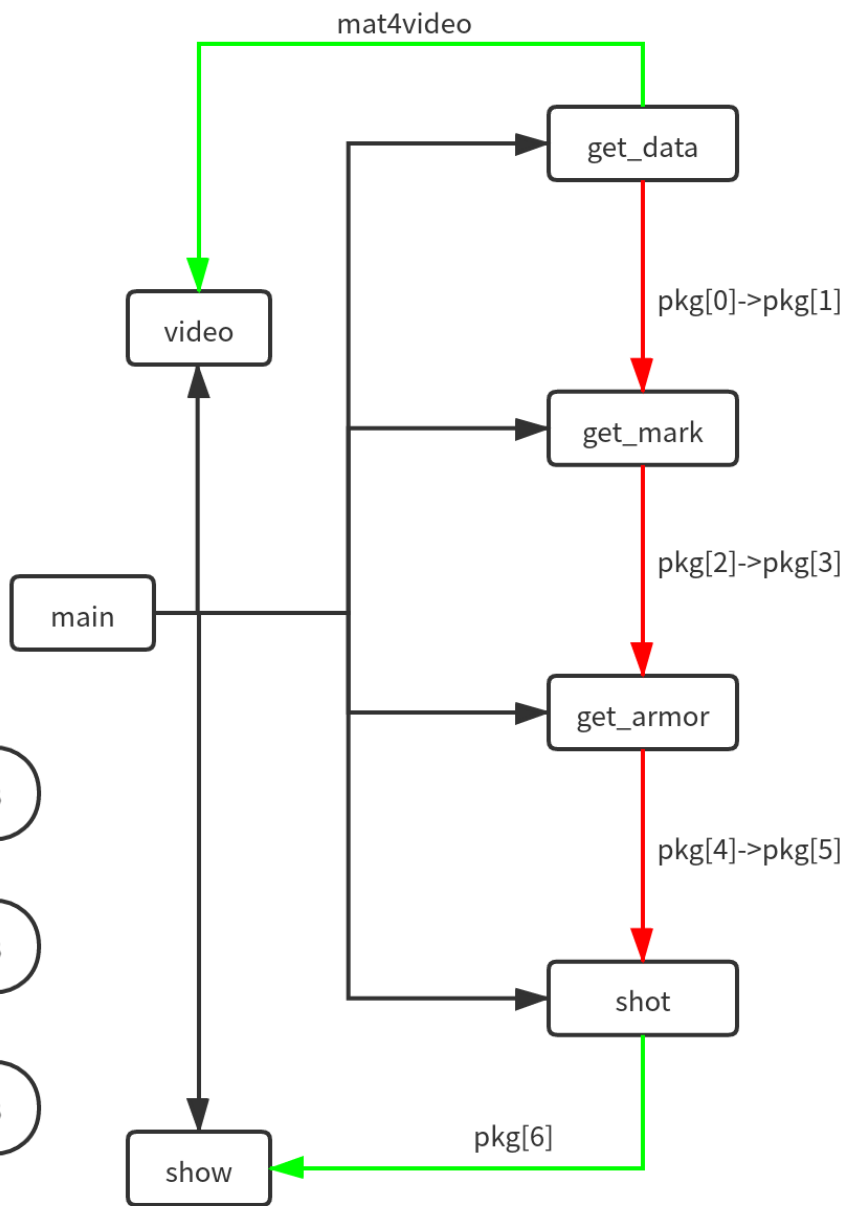
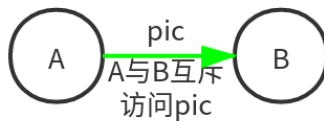
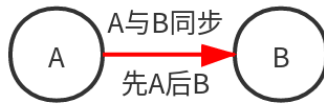
if(tmpset.video){
    std::thread Video(video, std::ref(alliance));
    Video.detach();
}
if(tmpset.showimg){
    std::thread showth(show, std::ref(alliance));
    showth.join();
}

```

```

shoth.join();
armor.join();
mark.join();
data.join();

```





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第四部分

视觉算法 / PART 4



Kalman滤波



ALLIANCE



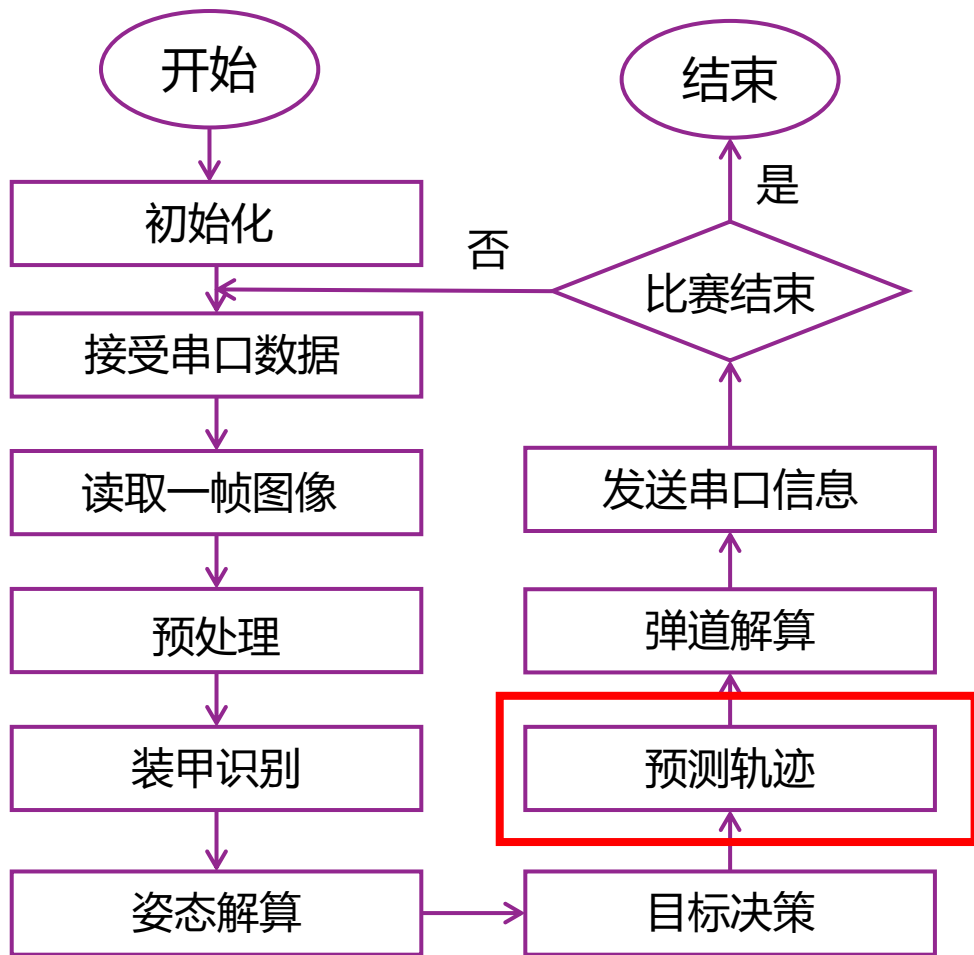
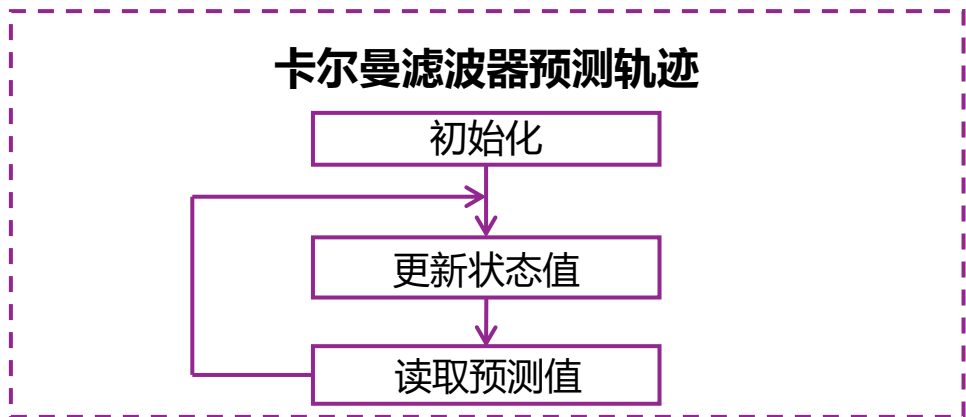
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \end{bmatrix}$$

装甲板的状态转移方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varphi \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi \\ \omega \end{bmatrix}$$

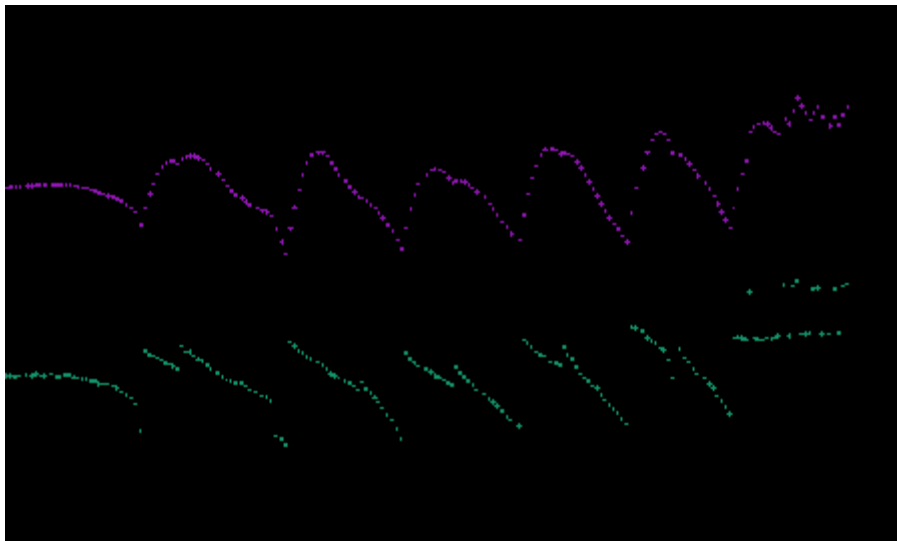
大符的状态转移方程





整体流程图





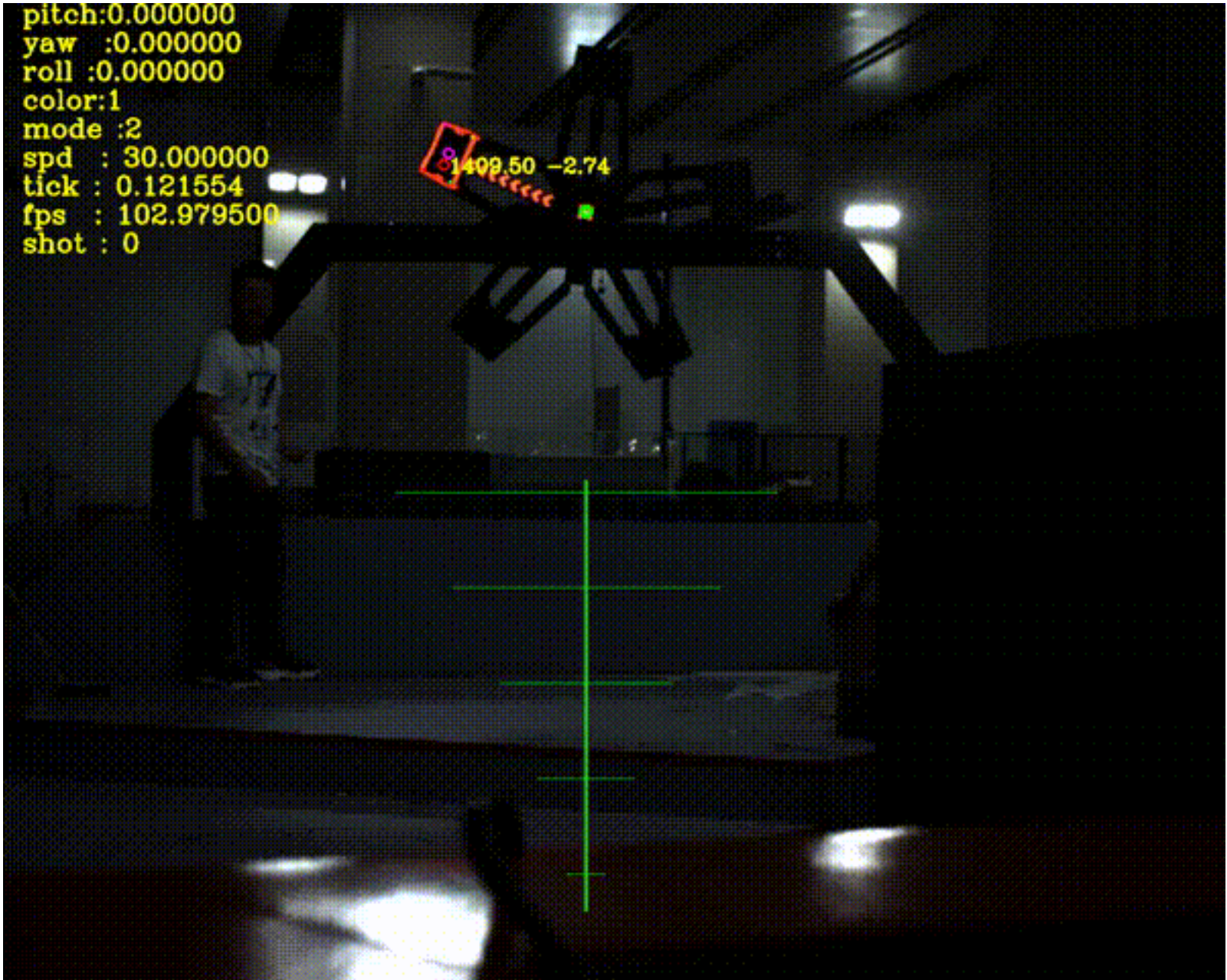
```
switch (mode) {  
    case NORMAL:  
        measurement.at<float>(0) = (float)state.x;  
        measurement.at<float>(1) = (float)state.y;  
        measurement.at<float>(2) = (float)state.z;  
        kf.correct(measurement);  
        break;  
    case C_ARM:  
        kf.statePost.at<float>(0) = state.x;  
        kf.statePost.at<float>(1) = state.y;  
        kf.statePost.at<float>(2) = state.z;  
        break;  
    case C_ROBOT:  
        kf.statePost.at<float>(0) = state.x;  
        kf.statePost.at<float>(1) = state.y;  
        kf.statePost.at<float>(2) = state.z;  
        kf.statePost.at<float>(3) = 0;  
        kf.statePost.at<float>(4) = 0;  
        kf.statePost.at<float>(5) = 0;  
        break;  
}
```





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```
pitch:0.000000  
yaw :0.000000  
roll :0.000000  
color:1  
mode :2  
spd : 30.000000  
tick : 0.121554  
fps : 102.979500  
shot : 0
```



ALLIANCE



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第五部分

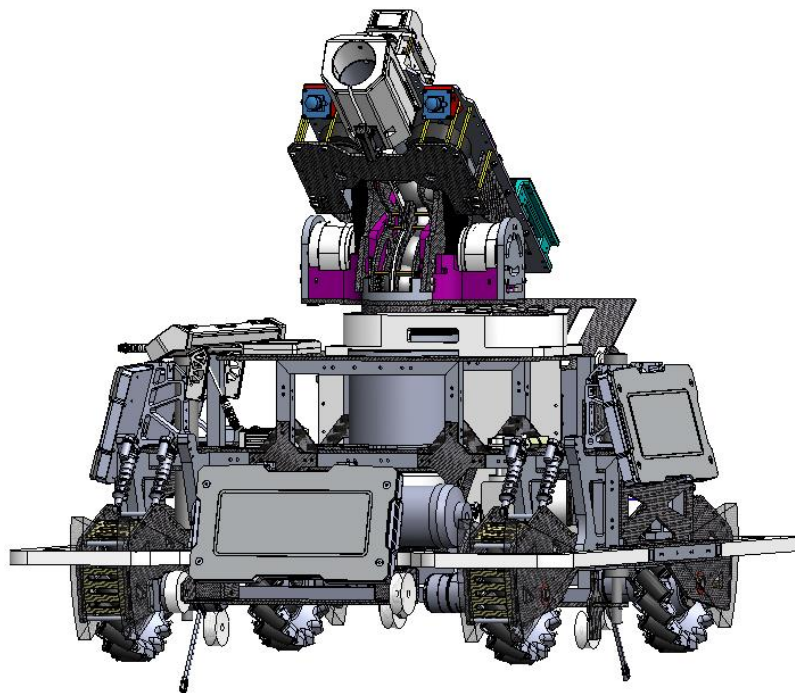
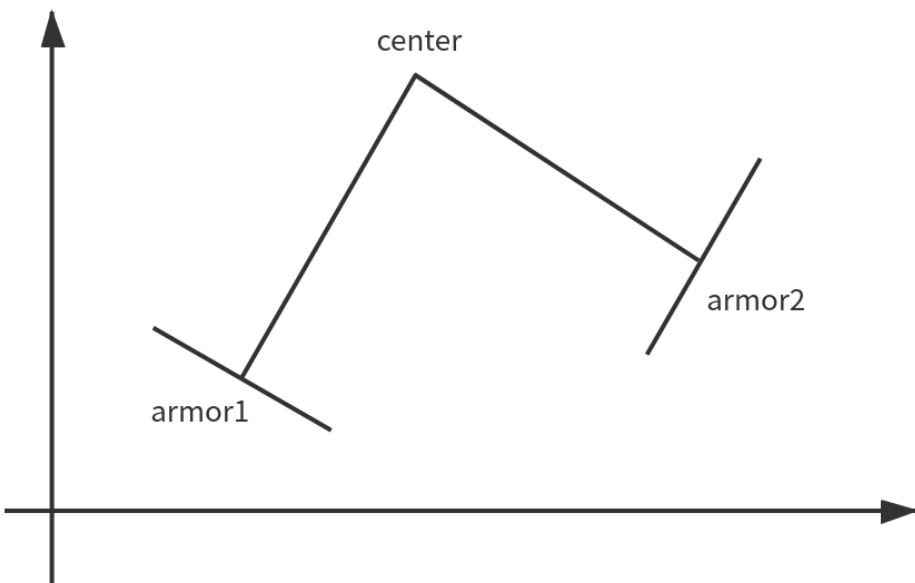
视觉算法 / PART 5



小陀螺击打

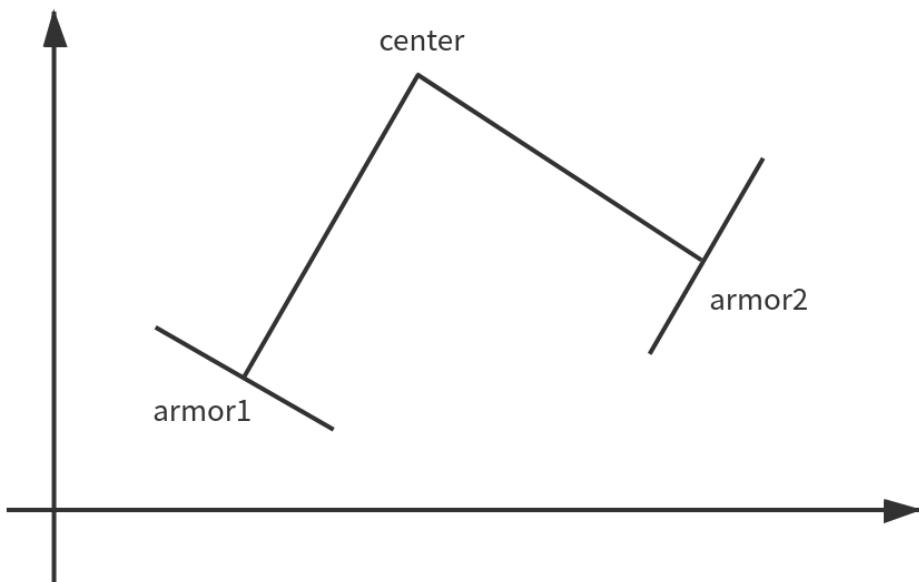


ALLIANCE



```
cv::solvePnP(NormalRealPoint, armor.concors,  
            CameraMatrix, DistCoeffs,  
            rvec, tvec, false, cv::SOLVEPNP_AP3P);
```





$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_1) & -\cos(\theta_2) \\ \sin(\theta_1) & -\sin(\theta_2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 - x_1 \\ y_2 - y_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z = \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2}$$





目标机器人中心坐标

目标机器人中心

目标机器人角速度

旋转方向

当前装甲板角度

四块装甲板的位置





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感谢观看
欢迎提问

团结 献身 求是 创新