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基于机器视觉的运动目标姿态测量
之研究与实现

Study and realization on attitude measurement
of moving objects based on machine vision

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摘要

机器视觉测量技术是一种近年来新兴的非接触测量技术，具有精度高、速度快、技术先进等优点，已广泛应用于机器人、自动控制、精密仪器等领域。

对于姿态测量精度要求较高的运动目标，研究基于机器视觉的动态物体姿态参数的测量具有重要意义和应用价值。本文针对悬挂式运动物体和旋转式运动物体，探讨机器视觉姿态测量技术，并应用于悬挂式飞行器模型单目视觉姿态测量和双目汽车四轮定位参数测量，其中四轮定位参数测量的研究成果已产品化。

本文的主要工作和成果如下所述。

首先，对动态目标姿态测量理论进行了研究。根据被测物体在运动过程中的特点，给出了描述刚体姿态的三种表达方式；结合摄像机成像模型，详细阐述了求解平面或空间物体姿态的线性和非线性数学模型；针对解决运动物体外形复杂导致特征点被遮挡问题，阐述了双目视觉标定原理及测量方法。这些工作为本文研究奠定理论基础。

其次，对悬挂式飞行器模型的姿态测量，阐述了单目视觉的飞行器模型姿态角解算原理。从提高测量精度和程序稳定性的角度，详细描述了特征点布置与匹配的方法，着重比较了特征点图像区域识别的三种方法，并设计了姿态测量程序。

然后，对车轮定位参数的测量方法进行深入探讨。文中介绍了车轮定位参数测量原理；结合车轮几何模型，详细阐述了车轮平面法向量、坐标系的数学求解方法；考虑到车轮靶板在安装过程和运动过程中存在的误差对测量精度的影响，提出了靶板安装误差校正和运动补偿方法，并给出了相应的理论分析和数学公式，最后设计了定位参数的测量程序。

最后，建立了单目视觉飞行器模型姿态测量系统和双目视觉车轮定位参数测量系统，并分别进行了验证试验。实验结果表明，所设计的单目视觉姿态测量系统和双目视觉车轮定位参数测量系统均能够满足对运动目标测量精度的要求，所提出的姿态测量方法是可行有效的。本文的研究成果可推广应用于其他运动物体的测量。

关键词：机器视觉 运动物体 姿态测量 悬挂式物体 旋转式物体

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ABSTRACT

Machine vision measurement technology, a new non-contact measurement technology in recent years, with the advantages of high precision, speed, advanced technology, has been widely used in robotics, automatic control, precision instruments and other engineering fields.

High precision attitude measurement for moving objects, pose parameters measurement studies based on machine-vision has an importantly significant and applicable value. Machine vision attitude measurement technology explored for d suspended moving objects and rotary moving objects, was applied to acquire suspended aircraft model pose based on monocular vision and wheel alignment parameters on binocular vision, especially four wheel alignments technology has been productized . The main work and achievements are as follows:

First, pose measurement theory of dynamic objects is studied. three kinds' rotation matrixes of rigid motion is given combining with the characteristics of moving objects, Combination of camera model, linear and nonlinear mathematical model is elaborated to solve the posture of plane or space objects; Binocular calibration is also given to solve occlusion issues in the application because of object complex structure, these theory laid a theoretically mathematical foundation for this paper.

Secondly, In the pose measurement of suspended aircraft model, relative principal are respectively expounded based on monocular vision. Feature points' arrangement and matching is described in detail to improve calculating accuracy and process stability. Three kinds of image processing methods to quickly recognize points region was compared, and then the measuring program was designed.

Thirdly, In the wheel alignment parameters of car, measuring theory was deeply studied, combined wheel geometrical model, calculation method of normal vector of wheel plane and coordinates was introduced. Considering the error from target plate wheel installation and movement process which may influence the accuracy during

measurement, target plates installation error calibration and the motion compensation method was put forward to, and the corresponding theoretical analysis and mathematical formula was also given in detail, finally designs the positioning parameters of the measurement procedures.

At last, aircraft model posture measurement system based monocular vision and wheel alignment parameters measurement system based on binocular-vision are established, validation experiment are also carried out respectively. The result shows that aircraft model posture measurement system and the wheel alignment system both are meet the requirements of measurement accuracy on moving target. It is shown that the proposed pose measuring method is valid and effective. The research achievement of this paper can be applied in other measurement of moving objects.

Key words: Machine vision; Moving objects; Pose measurement; Suspended object; Rotating object.

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