光学学报

基于二维码的室内视觉定位系统研究

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摘要 本文研究了一种基于二维码的室内视觉定位系统,首先分析了二维码信标的有效识别范围,推导了基于标志物尺寸、摄像头清晰度等参数的识别范围计算公式,并据此对定位场景的二维码信标布局进行设计,系统定位采用透视 n 点(PnP)标定算法实现,最后通过实验验证二维码识别范围的有效性。实验结果证明,当接收端固定时,识别范围内平均定位误差为8.32 cm,当接收端以直线或环形运动时,二维码的成功识别率分别为92.31%或91.59%,90%的定位结果中误差小于9 cm。

关键词 室内定位;视觉标签;二维码;识别范围;误差分析

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1 引 言

随着互联网技术的迅猛发展和移动智能设备的广泛使用,人们对于室内定位技术的需求不断增加。目前常见的室内定位方法主要有红外室内定位技术、无线局域网室内定位技术、蓝牙室内定位技术、ZigBee室内定位技术、射频识别室内定位技术、可见光室内定位技术¹¹等。这些技术都存在一定的局限性,如覆盖范围小、部署费用高,且易受室内金属物品的影响,需要特制的信号发送器与接收器,导致目前的室内定位方案成本高、应用不广²³。

近年来,利用低成本视觉传感器实现导航定位的技术受到了越来越多的关注,视觉传感器测量精度高、范围较广、信息量丰富,具有非接触、灵活便携和成本低的特性,可以实现大规模多目标跟踪,在复杂受限的工业现场环境中完成定位任务[3]。视觉传感器遵循小孔成像原理,将三维空间目标投影到二维图像的过程中丢失了一个维度的信息,单个观测图像仅提供了目标的方向角度测量,据此无法定位目标[4],需要补充额外信息。二维码具有信息储存量大、成本低、易于制作等优点,被广泛应用于视觉定位领域[5]。在定位过程中,视觉传感器捕获二维码图像,解读其中的世界坐标信息作为视觉传感器丢失信息的补充,并基于二维码图像的4个特征点像素坐标值求解出相对位姿,最

终通过上述两种信息,求解定位目标在定位场景中的 实际位置^[6]。

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基于二维码的视觉定位系统目前取得了一定的研究成果,但也存在着一些问题。屈也频等「提出了一种在辨识一组典型特征点误差关系的基础上,根据误差传播理论综合其他特征点的误差影响,最终获得完整的方位、俯仰和倾斜角误差数学模型的透视 n点(PnP)问题误差分步分析新方法。赵永华[8]从同步定位与地图构建(SLAM)技术工程应用的角度出发,对基于二维码的天花板视觉同步定位与制图进行了研究,以二维码作为路标覆盖定位区域。Almadani等「则不完了室内飞行接收器定位的覆盖区域和定位盲区问题,对具有不同高度平台的室内定位系统的覆盖范围及死区确定具有指导意义。

这些定位系统停留于仿真或者实验室环境中,存在定位系统工作范围内有定位盲区等问题,定位系统可靠性受限,难以在实际定位场景中得到应用^[10]。针对上述问题,本文在现有基于透视4点(P4P)二维码定位算法的基础上,开展了以下研究:

- 1) 定义二维码识别范围,根据识别算法精度、二维码尺寸、摄像头分辨率及摄像头视场角(FOV)推导识别范围计算公式。
- 2)根据二维码识别范围的定义和计算,设计目标场景的二维码信标部署方案,以较少的二维码实现较

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大范围的定位识别范围覆盖,提高识别率并保证定位 算法精度。

3)分析系统在摄像头位置固定及移动状态下的 定位效果,统计不同情况下系统的定位精度与定位识 别率,验证理论识别范围与定位识别率。

2 系统模型及原理

2.1 视觉定位系统模型

基于二维码信标的视觉定位系统模型如图 1 所示,假设定位房间长度为L,宽度为W,高为H,以房间左下角作为坐标原点建立如图 1 所示的坐标系,为了使定位场景中无定位盲区,二维码信标按照信标部署方案,布置于天花板上,摄像头与天花板的距离

为 h_{\circ}

室内视觉定位系统工作流程如下:首先确定单个二维码信标的识别范围,根据该范围及定位场景的实际情况规划定位场景中二维码信标的部署方案,制作好二维码信标后将其布置在天花板上。在接收端以摄像头作为接收设备,摄像头垂直向上,捕获到二维码图像后进行图像预处理,识别并提取二维码信标携带的世界坐标信息,定位算法采用PnP标定技术,PnP标定技术利用图像上特征点的二维图像坐标和特征点在靶标坐标系中的三维坐标,计算相机坐标系和靶标坐标系之间的位姿关系[11]。在定位系统中采用世界坐标与图像坐标的映射关系及PnP标定算法[12]计算摄像头的世界坐标信息,完成定位。

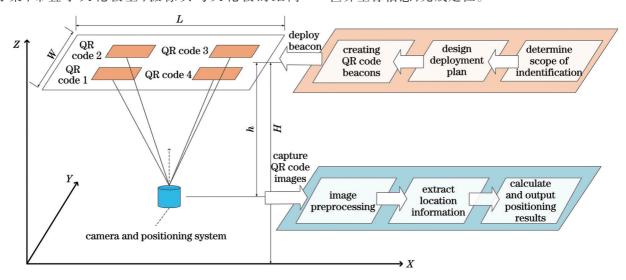


图 1 基于二维码信标的视觉定位系统模型

Fig. 1 Visual positioning system model based on QR code beacons

2.2 二维码识别范围定义及理论分析

为了确定室内视觉定位系统的部署方案,首先需要对二维码识别范围进行定义。对于单个二维码,接收端的摄像头在某个区域内能够拍摄到并识别出二维码携带的信息,该区域即被定义为该二维码的识别范围,二维码识别范围和摄像头拍摄范围之间为镜像关系,如图2所示。识别范围取决于摄像头识别二维码的最远距离,二维码的识别距离受限于二维码识别算法、摄像头分辨率、二维码版本及纠错能力等因素。当成像距离过远、摄像头分辨率受限,超出二维码识别算法的识别范围时,二维码将不能正常识别[13-14]。

在实际定位场景中,二维码识别范围内定位算法的精度在识别范围中心与在识别范围边缘的精度是不一致的。当摄像头的位置从识别范围中心向识别范围边缘移动时,定位误差逐渐变大,经测试在中心区域可实现定位误差为厘米量级,而边缘区域定位精度会下降到分米量级,针对较高的定位精度需求,在实际部署二维码信标时,必须要考虑到保证定位精度的定位覆盖范围,增大二维码信标的部署密度。

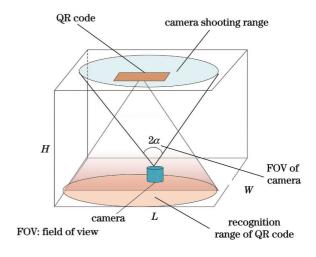


图 2 定位场景中二维码识别范围示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of QR code recognition range in positioning scenarios

定位场景中单个二维码信标的识别范围是有限的,该范围受到二维码识别距离、摄像头FOV、摄像头清晰度及二维码各项参数等因素影响,本节将推导二

维码识别距离与识别范围的计算公式,所得结论可指导定位场景中二维码信标的部署方案设计。

有关二维码识别极限距离的推导,考虑场景如图 3 所示,在一个 $L \times W \times H$ 的房间内,二维码被部署在房间天花板上,摄像头拍摄方向与天花板垂直。设二维码的版本为 V,V会影响二维码的容量,版本越高二维码边长越大,二维码的信息容量越大,二维码边长计算公式为 $(V-1) \times 4 + 21$,二维码识别算法精度,即识别算法能够识别的最小二维码信息块边长为 l_p ,其中 p表示该变量为图像上的像素长度,此时二维码最小识别像素长度为

$$L_{p} = l_{p} \times [4 \times (V - 1) + 21]_{\circ}$$
 (1)

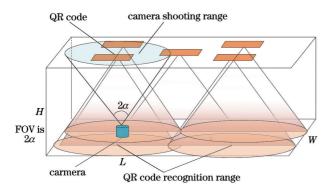


图 3 定位场景模型图

Fig. 3 Positioning scene model

摄像头拍摄图片的像素密度单位(PPI),标志着摄像头拍摄出的照片每英寸像素数,设摄像头拍摄图像的 PPI 为 P_{CAM} ,可以计算出二维码图像最小识别长度为

$$L_{\rm QR} = \frac{L_{\rm p}}{P_{\rm CAM}} \tag{2}$$

用于定位的二维码信标的实际物理边长为L,摄像头焦距为 f_{CAM} ,为了保证拍摄到的二维码图像边长大于 L_{QR} ,根据摄像头的成像原理,二维码的极限识别距离 R_{max} 为

$$R_{\text{max}} = \frac{L_{\text{R}}}{L_{\text{OR}}} \times f_{\text{CAM}}$$
 (3)

可以看出,二维码的极限识别距离与二维码标志物的 边长及摄像头拍摄清晰度成正比,与摄像头的最小识 别像素长度及像素密度成反比。

在推导二维码识别范围时,当摄像头与二维码间距离小于极限识别距离时,二维码识别范围可以确定。在本文讨论的场景中,摄像头拍摄方向始终垂直向上,为了保证能够正确识别二维码,应当保证摄像头拍摄到完整的二维码图像,而为了保证拍摄图像的清晰度并确保拍摄到的二维码图片不产生畸变,摄像头的FOV一般限制为60°~80°^[15]。单个二维码的定位识别范围模型如图4所示,当摄像头处于识别范围圆内时,可以拍摄到完整的二维码图像。设摄像头的FOV为

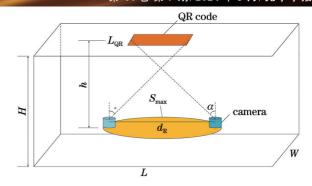


图 4 定位识别范围模型

Fig. 4 Location recognition range model

 2α ,摄像头距离二维码信标垂直距离 h小于二维码的极限识别距离 R_{\max} 。

此时二维码的识别范围圆的直径为

$$d_{\rm R} = \frac{(2 - \sec \alpha) \times L_{\rm R}}{h \times \sec \alpha}, \ h < R_{\rm max}, \tag{4}$$

式中, $\sec \alpha$ 表示摄像头FOV一半的正割。则单个二维码的最大识别范围为

$$S_{\text{max}} = \pi \times \frac{d_{\text{R}}^2}{4}$$
 (5)

可见二维码的识别范围与二维码信标的边长成正比。

3 实验与分析

3.1 定位场景信标部署方案设计

基于二维码的室内视觉定位系统在摄像头拍摄到完整二维码图像的前提下,通过识别二维码、提取二维码图像坐标、转换图像坐标和世界坐标实现定位功能。为了保证定位系统在定位场景中的定位成功率,需要二维码信标能实现定位场景的全覆盖^[16]。基于单个二维码的识别范围,可设计定位场景二维码信标的部署策略,如图 5 所示,在 L×W×H的房间内,圆表示二维码信标的识别范围,圆中心为二维码信标所处位置。

在定位场景中二维码信标部署方案设计过程如下: 1) 为了保证房间内的定位识别率,识别范围应当

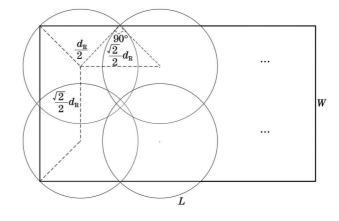


图 5 二维码信标部署策略

Fig. 5 QR code beacon deployment strategy

研究论文

覆盖整个房间,同时为了保证定位精度,二维码信标应当被部署在靠近房间中心的位置。因此第一个信标可被部署在如图 5 所示靠近房间角落的地方,二维码识别范围的圆心在房间角落角平分线上,与角落的距离为 $d_{\mathfrak{p}}/2$,剩余二维码按行列依次部署。

- 2) 在已知单个二维码的识别范围时,为了保证识别范围对定位场景无盲区,二维码信标间距存在上限,如图 5 所示,得二维码间部署间距最大为($\sqrt{2}$ /2) d_{R} 。
- 3)确定部署间距后,可以统计所需的二维码信标总数,在 $L\times W\times H$ 的房间内,最少需要 $\sqrt{2}L\times W/d_R$ (向上取整)个二维码。在实际场景中,可以根据房间尺寸及二维码识别范围调整二维码间距,确定一个满足定位精度要求与定位覆盖率的部署方案。
- 4) 确定房间内二维码信标数量以及世界坐标后, 可制作二维码信标并在定位场景中进行部署。

3.2 实验结果分析

本文实际测试环境为一个 $7 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}$ 的房间,如图6所示,相关实验参数见表1。



图 6 定位房间及二维码部署方法示意图 Fig. 6 Schematic diagram of room location and QR code deployment method

表 1 实验参数 Table 1 Experimental parameters

Parameter	Numerical value/Type	
1) Room size	$7~\mathrm{m} \times 5~\mathrm{m} \times 3~\mathrm{m}$	
2) Camera parameters	_	
Resolution ratio	1920×1080	
Number of frames	30 frame/s	
Focal distance	28 mm	
FOV	80°	
Camera sensitivity (ISO)	100	
Shutter speed	$1/12000 \mathrm{\ s}$	
PPI	72	
3) QR code parameters	_	
Location information format	Beacon markers, side length, and coordinate: X, Y, Z	
Side length	0.3 m	
Error correction level	L	
QR code beacon position (X, Y, Z)	(250, 250, 300), (450, 250, 300)	
	(250, 450, 300), (450, 450, 300)	

二维码位于图像中心时定位精度较高,因而二维码信标应设置于房间天花板的中心位置,实验中使用的二维码边长为30 cm,基于式(4)计算得到识别范围圆半径为2.5 m,为了保证定位系统的整体精度及定位成功率,在实际部署时减小了二维码信标的间距,间距设置为2 m。根据房间情况建立空间直角坐标系,在表1中标注4个位置部署二维码,识别范围可以完整地覆盖整个房间。为了验证本文的识别范围算法以及部署方案的效果,设计了两个实验。

实验一:为验证识别范围内固定位置的定位精度,在4个二维码的识别范围内的不同位置进行定位精度测试,测试结果如图7所示。经测试,二维码位于识别范围边缘的误差略大于识别范围中心的误差,在二维码正下方附近的定位误差小于6cm,靠近识

别范围边缘的定位误差小于 10 cm,总体平均定位误差为 8.32 cm,与算法理论的定位误差基本一致,在二维码识别范围内的定位精度不受影响。

实验二:在定位场景中测试识别率,如图8所示,使用树莓派3B搭建机器人平台,并将摄像机部署在机器人上,使机器人按照直线或环型路线绕房间匀速运动,运动速度为0.33 m/s,期间以恒定时间间隔采集定位数据,统计成功定位的次数,实验中定位程序统计成功定位次数,每当程序成功识别二维码并输出定位结果,且定位位置与实际位置或路线偏离不超过15 cm时,视为一次定位成功,并以偏离路线距离作为定位误差。测试结果如表2所示,可以看到,机器人按照直线或环型路线运动时,二维码的识别率分别为92.31%或91.59%,在二维码的识别范围内,定位识别率满足

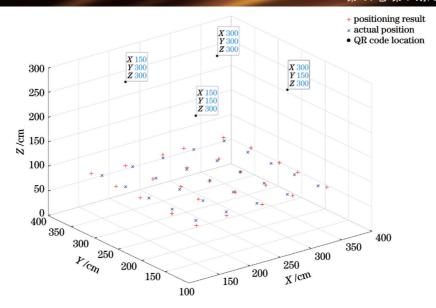


图 7 摄像头固定位置的定位结果图

Fig. 7 Positioning result of camera fixed position

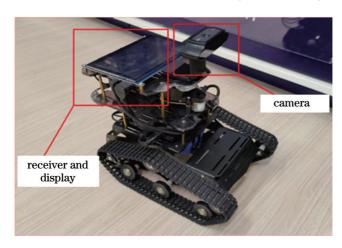


图 8 定位机器人 Fig. 8 Positioning robot

表 2 运动状态下定位成功率统计表

Table 2 Statistics of successful localization rate in motion state

Route	Linear motion	Circular motion
Positioning frequency	859	1047
Number of successful localization attempts	793	959
Successful localization rate	92.31%	91.59%

要求。同时,固定位置及运动过程中定位误差累积分布函数(CDF)曲线如图 9所示,从图中可以得知,机器人运动时,系统的定位误差分布曲线直线运动优于环形运动,且二者的误差与固定位置定位平均误差相比变化不大,90%的定位结果中误差小于 9 cm,说明机器人在二维码识别范围内运动时,定位精度基本不受影响,实验设计的二维码信标部署方案满足了定位精度及定位成功率要求。

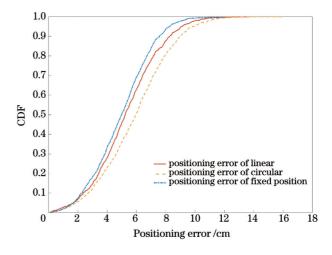


图 9 定位误差 CDF 图 Fig. 9 CDF of positioning error

4 结 论

本文对基于二维码的室内视觉定位系统识别范围与二维码信标的部署方案进行了研究。为了提高二维码的部署效率与定位系统的覆盖范围,本文首先对二维码定位识别范围进行定义,并根据二维码识别算法性能、标志物尺寸、摄像头清晰度等参数推导定位识别范围计算公式,之后对定位场景给出二维码信标部署策略,并经由实验验证二维码定位识别范围及信标部署方案的有效性。结果表明,在二维码识别范围及信标部署方案的有效性。结果表明,在二维码识别范围内,固定位置定位误差平均为8.32 cm。在部署二维码信标的定位场景中,定位系统被部署在机器人上,系统处于直线或环形运动时,二维码的识别率分别为92.31%或91.59%,满足定位覆盖需求,同时定位精度与固定位置平均误差几乎一致。本文提出的二维码信标部署策略经实验测试具有良好的效果,提

高了基于P4P的二维码室内定位算法的定位效率与系统可靠性。

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Research on Indoor Visual Positioning System Based on QR Code

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Abstract

Objective In recent years, the use of low-cost vision sensors to achieve navigation and positioning has received more and more attention. As vision sensors have high measurement accuracy, wide range, rich information, and non-contact, flexible, portable, and low-cost characteristics, they can achieve large-scale multi-target tracking and complete positioning

tasks in complex and limited industrial field environments. We study an indoor visual positioning system based on camera and QR code. Firstly, the effective recognition range of the QR code beacon is analyzed, and the calculation formula of recognition range based on marker size, camera definition, and other parameters is derived. Based on this formula, the layout of the QR code beacon in the positioning scene is designed, and the system positioning is realized by the perspective n points (PnP) calibration algorithm. Finally, the validity of the QR code recognition range is verified by experiments.

Methods We conduct the following research based on the existing perspective four points (P4P) QR code location algorithm: 1) We define the recognition range of the QR code and deduce the recognition range calculation formula according to the recognition algorithm accuracy, QR code size, camera resolution, and camera field of view (FOV). 2) According to the definition and calculation of the recognition range of the QR code, we design the QR code beacon deployment scheme of the target scene, realize a large range of positioning and recognition range coverage with fewer QR codes, improve the recognition rate, and ensure the accuracy of the positioning algorithm. 3) We analyze the positioning effect of the system under the fixed and mobile states of the camera position, calculate the positioning accuracy and positioning recognition rate of the system under different conditions, and verify the theoretical recognition range and positioning recognition rate.

Results and Discussions The actual test environment is a room of 7 m×5 m×3 m (Fig. 6), and the relevant experimental parameters are shown in Table 1. To ensure the overall accuracy of the positioning system and the success rate of positioning, the spacing of the QR code beacon is reduced during the actual deployment, and the spacing is set to 2 m. According to the situation of the room, the space rectangular coordinate system is established, and four positions are marked in Table 1 to deploy QR codes so that the identification range can cover the whole room. To verify the effectiveness of the identification range algorithm and deployment scheme, we design two experiments. Experiment 1: To verify the positioning accuracy of fixed positions within the recognition range, we carry out positioning accuracy tests at different positions within the recognition range of four QR codes. The test results are shown in Fig. 7. After testing, the error of the QR code located at the edge of the identification range is slightly larger than that of the center of the identification range. The positioning error near the right below the QR code is less than 6 cm, and the positioning error near the edge of the identification range is less than 10 cm. The overall average positioning error is 8.32 cm, which is basically consistent with the positioning error of the algorithm theory. The positioning accuracy within the recognition range of the QR code is not affected. Experiment 2: The recognition rate is tested in the positioning scene (Fig. 8). Raspberry PI 3B is utilized to build the robot platform, and the camera is deployed on the robot to make the robot move around the room at a constant speed of 0.33 m/s along a straight or circular route. During the process, the positioning data is collected at a constant time interval and the number of successful positioning is calculated. In the experiment, the positioning program counts the number of successful positioning. Whenever the program successfully identifies the QR code and outputs the positioning result, and the positioning position deviated from the actual position or route is no more than 15 cm, it is regarded as a successful positioning, and the deviation distance from the route is regarded as the positioning error. The test results (Table 2) show that when the robot moves along a straight line or a ring route, the recognition rates of the QR code are 92.31% and 91.59%, respectively. Within the recognition range of the QR code, the positioning recognition rate meets the requirements. At the same time, the cumulative distribution function curve of positioning error in the fixed position and the moving process is shown in Fig. 9. It can be seen from Fig. 9 that when the robot moves, the positioning error distribution curve of the system moves better in a straight line than that in a circular motion. In addition, the error of the two methods has little change compared with the average positioning error of the fixed position, and the error of 90% positioning results is less than 9 cm. It shows that the positioning accuracy is basically not affected when the robot moves within the QR code recognition range, and the QR code beacon deployment scheme designed in the experiment meets the requirements of positioning accuracy and positioning success rate.

Conclusions We study the recognition range of indoor visual positioning system based on the QR code and the deployment scheme of QR code beacons. To improve the deployment efficiency of the QR code and the coverage range of the positioning system, we first define the recognition range of the QR code and derive the calculation formula of the positioning recognition range according to the performance of the QR code recognition algorithm, marker size, camera definition, and other parameters. Then, the deployment strategy of QR code beacons is given for the positioning scenario, and the validity of the QR code positioning recognition range and beacon deployment scheme is verified by experiments. The results show that in the recognition range of the QR code, the average positioning error of fixed position is 8.32 cm. In the positioning scenario of QR code beacons, the positioning system is deployed on the robot, and the system is in linear and circular motions. The recognition rates of the QR code are 92.31% and 91.59%, respectively, which meets the positioning coverage requirements, and the positioning accuracy is almost consistent with the average positioning error of fixed position. Our QR code beacon deployment strategy has a good effect verified by experimental tests and improves the positioning efficiency and system reliability of the QR code indoor positioning algorithm based on P4P.

Key words indoor positioning; visual label; QR code; identification scope; error analysis