

彩色高反光物体表面三维形貌测量技术

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摘要: 基于相位计算的光学三维形貌测量技术通过编码条纹图获取物体表面的三维形貌。而彩色高反光物体因表面颜色、曝光程度的不同,导致投射在物体表面的条纹出现调制度不同以及曝光程度不同的双重难题,传统条纹投影轮廓术无法对其进行有效的三维测量。论文提出一种采用多通道预处理二分选择曝光时间法测量彩色高反光物体三维形貌。该方法通过预处理选择曝光时间域,利用二分选择曝光时间,采集四组不同曝光条纹即可恢复物体表面绝对相位。然后采集对应曝光时间下的条纹图像,经过像素选择,实现对过曝像素的处理。将处理过的像素信息在三颜色通道下进行最优光强和颜色选择,生成彩色条纹图。融合各颜色通道内最优相位,从而获取彩色高反光物体表面的绝对相位。最后确定相位和深度之间的关系,即可得到物体表面的三维数据。实验结果证明所提方法可有效测量彩色高反光物体表面的三维形貌数据。

关键词: 彩色高反光; 三维测量; 条纹投影; 相位解算

中图分类号: TH741 **文献标志码:** A **DOI:** 10.3788/IRLA20220761

0 引 言

光学三维测量技术以其高精度、高速、非接触等优势,在视觉检测、文物修复、医疗保护、航空航天等领域得到了广泛的应用^[1-5]。常见的物体根据表面反光能力强弱可分为漫反射物体、镜面物体以及高反光物体。其中,高反光物体是表面反光特性介于漫反射与镜面反射之间的一类物体。此类物体表面很光滑,但没达到镜面反射的程度,向此类物体表面投射光线,会存在局部过度曝光的情况。条纹投影轮廓术可以很好的测量漫反射表面^[6-7];而相位偏折术^[8]可以直接测量镜面物体的三维形貌。对于高反光表面,传统条纹投影技术仍无法对其进行有效的测量。如果向其表面投射高亮度的编码条纹图,相机所采集的变形条纹图会出现过度饱和现象;而投射较暗亮度的编码

条纹图,相机采集的编码条纹的信噪比较低^[9],同样无法很好的进行相位解算。因此,针对高反光表面,国内外学者进行了大量的研究。

Feng 等^[10]提出了一种基于条纹投影测量高反光物体三维形貌的解决方案。该方案利用在相机和投影仪前分别放置正交偏振片,通过改变偏振片的摆放角度来消除物体表面的反光属性。后来,Feng 等^[11]利用双目相机采集图像,其中一个相机因像素过曝所得到的不准确相位,可由另一相机上该处对应的非过曝像素的相位取代,该方法需要建立两个相机系统,标定过程较为复杂。Lin 等^[12]提出了条纹亮度自适应修正方法,避免了图像的过度饱和,维持了高反光物体表面较高的信噪比。Zhang 等^[13]通过拍摄多组不同曝光率的条纹图像,逐个选择图像中最亮的不饱和像素来结合成一组相移图像,使高反光物体表面的

收稿日期:2022-12-20; 修订日期:2023-01-20

基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(52075147);河北省科学技术厅外专引才引智项目;省部共建电工装备可靠性与智能化国家重点实验室人才培育基金项目(EERIPD2021003)

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饱和像素被较低曝光的像素所取代。该技术降低了环境光照的影响,提高了物体表面的信噪比和动态测量范围。但此方法需要采集大量不同曝光的图像,实验过程较为耗时。

上述方法和技术在一定程度上解决了高反光物体三维形貌测量的难题,但一方面均没有考虑彩色高反光物体表面对投射光颜色的影响,另一方面要采集大量条纹图像。为解决彩色高反光物体表面三维形貌测量的难题,提出一种多通道预处理二分选择曝光时间法。该方法通过选择曝光时间域,利用二分法处理曝光时间,降低了曝光次数。根据物体表面颜色的吸收特性,在红、绿、蓝三通道分别计算最优的投射颜色,合成自适应彩色条纹图,提高条纹调制度,从而实现对彩色高反光物体表面的三维测量。

1 基本原理

1.1 条纹投影

彩色高反光物体三维测量建立在三角法条纹投影技术上,基本原理如图 1 所示。

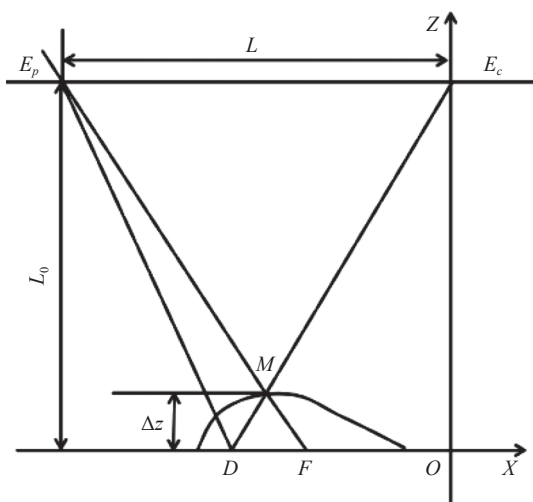


图 1 条纹投影系统原理图

Fig.1 Schematic of fringe projection system

图中, E_p 代表投影仪镜头出瞳, E_c 代表相机镜头入瞳, 其间距离为 L , X 轴是参考平面, L_0 为投影仪距离参考平面的距离, M 为被测物体表面任意一点。相机采集的 M 点相位信息对应无实物下 D 点的像素信息。而在有实物的前提下对应的是 F 点的相位信息。因为 M 点和 F 点在一束投射光线下, 因此具有

相同的相位信息。根据三角形 E_pME_c 和 FMD 相似, 得到如下关系:

$$\frac{DF}{L} = \frac{\Delta z}{L_0 - \Delta z} \quad (1)$$

式中: Δz 是被测物体上点 M 相对于参考平面的深度值; DF 可由 $DF = \Delta\varphi P_0 / 2\pi$ 求得, $\Delta\varphi$ 是相位变化, P_0 是条纹周期。因此当条纹均匀分布于参考平面时, 深度与相位间的关系可表示为:

$$\Delta\varphi = 2\pi L \Delta z / P_0 (L_0 - \Delta z) \quad (2)$$

当 $L_0 \gg \Delta z$ 时, 公式 (2) 可以简化为:

$$\Delta z = P_0 L_0 \Delta\varphi / 2\pi L \quad (3)$$

1.2 相位计算

采用四步相移法, 通过最佳三条纹选择获得展开相位。相机采集的相移图彼此间有 $\pi/2$ 的相位移动, 条纹图光强表达式为:

$$I(u, v) = I_a(u, v) + I_b(u, v) \times \cos[\varphi(u, v) + n \times \pi/2], t = 0, 1, 2, 3 \quad (4)$$

式中: (u, v) 为相机的像素坐标; $I_a(u, v)$ 为背景光强; $I_b(u, v)$ 为条纹对比度; $\varphi(u, v)$ 为待计算的相位值, 其中包含被测物体的高度信息。通过公式 (4) 可得到公式 (5):

$$\varphi'(u, v) = \arctan \left[\frac{I_3(u, v) - I_1(u, v)}{I_0(u, v) - I_2(u, v)} \right] \quad (5)$$

计算出的包裹相位 $\varphi'(u, v)$ 在一个周期内具有唯一值, 但在整个测量场中呈锯齿状周期分布。使用最佳三条纹选择方法进行相位展开, 获得连续的绝对相位值 $\varphi(u, v)$ 。

2 彩色高反光物体测量

物体表面高反光以及颜色严重影响三维测量。其中, 表面高反光导致投射条纹出现过度曝光; 而表面颜色导致不同颜色区域条纹调制度不同。

2.1 彩色物体测量

根据物体表面颜色的不同, 采集各颜色通道下的条纹图, 进行最优光强和颜色的选择, 合成自适应彩色条纹图。调用自适应彩色条纹图的数据, 分别计算各颜色通道下的相位信息, 并进行相位融合。

三颜色通道光强最大的颜色就是该点的最优投射颜色, 数学表达式为:

$$L(u, v) = \{l | \text{Max}[L_l(u, v)], L_l(u, v) < 255\}, l = R, G, B, \quad (6)$$

式中: $L_l(u, v)$ 为相机采集的不同颜色通道的光强值; $L(u, v)$ 为该点的最优投射颜色, 投射光强值需保证图像不发生饱和。但高反光物体很难实现表面不发生饱和, 这也是下面需要重点解决的问题。

相机拍摄的图像可表示为:

$$L_l(u, v) = na(u, v)[L_a(u, v) + L_p(u, v)] + nL_b(u, v) \quad (7)$$

式中: n 为相机的敏感系数; $a(u, v)$ 为被测物表面反射率; $L_a(u, v)$ 是经被测物体表面反射的环境光; $L_p(u, v)$ 是经被测物体表面反射的图像光强; $L_b(u, v)$ 是直接进入相机的环境光。当 n 恒定时, 采集光强完全依赖于投射光强。采集高调制度条纹只需设置合理的投射光强值。假设 $L_{pi}(u, v)$ 为投影仪最优的投射光强值, $L_{li}(u, v)$ 为相机理想的采集光强值, 最优的投射光强为:

$$L_{pi}(u, v) = \frac{L_{li}(u, v)}{L_{lc}(u, v)} L_{pr}(u, v) \quad (8)$$

式中: $L_{pi}(u, v)$ 为投射光强, 选取要求是使采集的图像不发生饱和; $L_{lc}(u, v)$ 为采集光强。对于 8 bit 图象而言, 如果 $L_{pi}(u, v) > 255$, 则设 $L_{pi}(u, v) = 255$, 因为投影仪最高灰度级为 255。

2.2 预处理二分选择曝光法

高反光问题导致彩色表面无法进行最优光强和颜色选择。为了选择所有像素位置处最优调制度的像素点, 传统方法需要从低到高选择十多次甚至更多次曝光时间完成图像采集。这种选择时间的方式没有明确的范围, 存在很多无用或重复效果的采集。本着优化曝光次数的原则, 采集最少的曝光次数, 解决高反光对颜色和光强选择带来的困扰, 利用预处理二分选择曝光法, 如图 2 所示, 通过直方图进行像素点光强量化, 选定一个曝光时间域, 缩小曝光时间选取范围。在选定的曝光时间域内进行两次二分选点, 可以达到传统方法十多次选点测量高反光物体的效果, 避免了多余曝光时间的选择, 减少了曝光次数, 缩短了测量时间。

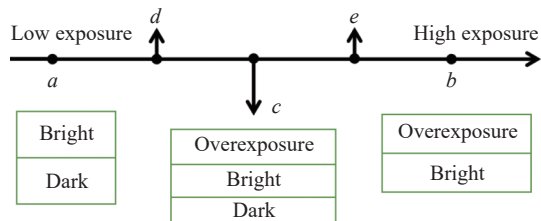


图 2 预处理二分法选择曝光时间

Fig.2 Pretreatment dichotomous method to select exposure time

图中, 点 a 、 b 为进行曝光时间预处理。利用直方图量化像素个数, 使点 a 不存在光强值为 255 的像素点作为低曝光阈值。在该曝光时间下采集第一组条纹图, 该组条纹不存在饱和像素。过暗的像素点需要在其他适合的相同像素点处进行提取。同样, 利用直方图进行像素点量化, 使点 b 达到条纹完全过曝, 此次曝光作为高曝光阈值。曝光时间域的选择为二分选取曝光时间提供了条件。

采用二分选择曝光时间采集条纹图, 选取曝光时间域中间曝光时间点 c 。在此曝光时间下采集第二组条纹图。此次采集的条纹图中存在局部过度曝光像素点以及局部曝光不足的像素点。对应过度曝光和曝光不足的像素点, 在第一次二分获得的两个曝光时间段内再次分别采用二分获取两个时间段内中间的曝光时间点 d 和 e , 作为下一步曝光采集的时间设定。通过设定曝光时间域, 选择三次曝光时间可以实现对所有像素点的选取, 减少了曝光次数, 缩短了测量时间。并且一定意义上对所选曝光时间进行了量化。该方法的具体流程如图 3 所示。

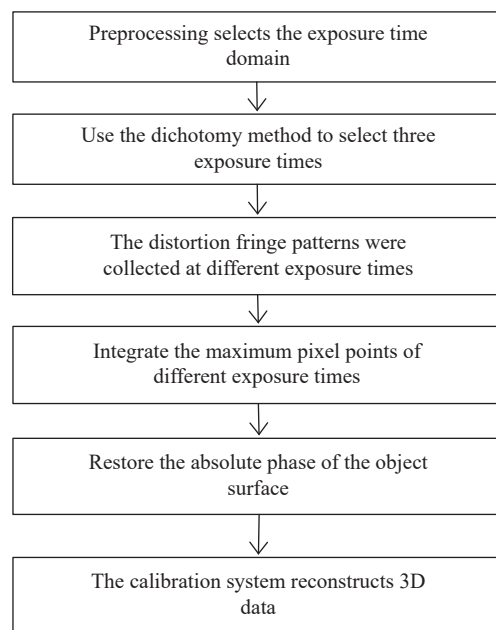


图 3 预处理二分选择曝光时间流程图

Fig.3 Flow chart of preprocessing dichotomous selection of exposure time

3 实验及结果分析

为验证所提方法的可行性, 研制了彩色高反光物

体表面三维测量硬件系统。实际测量了高反光彩色板以及复古彩色陶瓷杯的表面三维形貌。

3.1 硬件测量系统

彩色高反光物体表面三维测量硬件系统,如图 4 所示。投影系统是 XJ-M255 型号 CASIO 投影仪,亮



图 4 测量系统

Fig.4 Measuring system

度可达到 3000 lm。所用相机型号为 ECO655CVGE, SVS-VISTEK, 物理分辨率为 2448 pixel×2050 pixel, 一个可调焦范围为 12~36 mm 的变焦镜头。

3.2 彩色高反光物体测量

首先对高反光彩色板表面进行了测量,如图 5 所示。图 5(a) 为高反光彩色板及其三颜色通道下采集的光强图,图 5(b) 为三颜色通道预处理二分法选择曝光时间拍摄的条纹图,图 5(c) 为生成的自适应彩色条纹图,图 5(d) 为对应颜色通道下恢复的绝对相位。将三通道相位进行合成,最终恢复了高反光彩色板的绝对相位,如图 5(e) 所示和表面三维形貌,如图 5(f) 所示。

利用所提多通道预处理二分选择曝光时间法对复古彩色陶瓷杯进行了测量,如图 6 所示。图 6(a) 为彩色陶瓷杯及其三颜色通道光强图,图 6(b) 为三颜色通道预处理二分法选择曝光时间拍摄的条纹图,

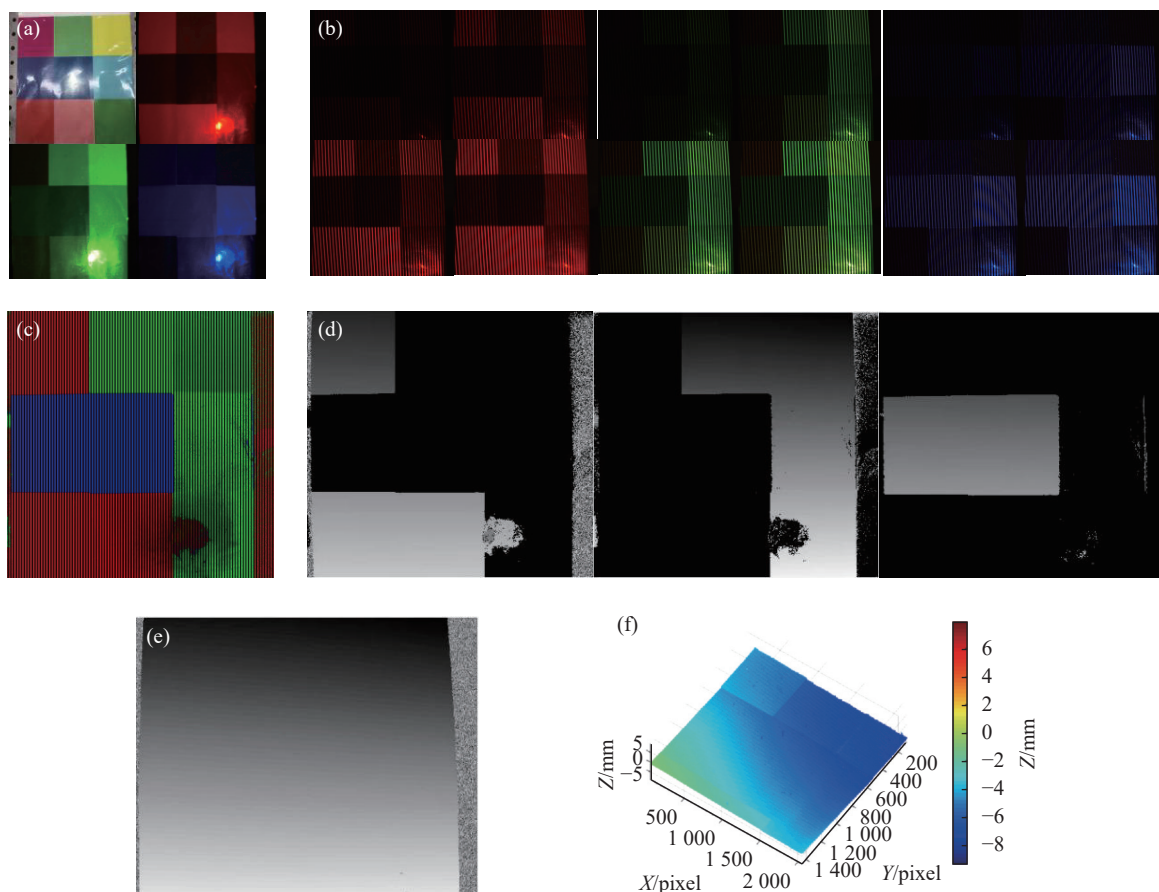


图 5 (a) 高反光彩色板及三颜色通道光强图; (b) 三颜色通道预处理二分选择曝光时间拍摄的条纹图; (c) 生成的自适应彩色条纹图; (d) 对应颜色通道下恢复的绝对相位; (e) 恢复的高反光彩色板绝对相位; (f) 恢复的高反光彩色板三维形貌图

Fig.5 (a) High reflective color plate and three color channel light intensity map; (b) Three-color channel preprocessing of dichotomous selection of exposure time to take the fringe pattern; (c) The generated adaptive color stripe graph; (d) The absolute phase recovered under the corresponding color channel; (e) Restore the absolute phase of the highly reflective color plate; (f) 3D topography of recovered high reflective color plate

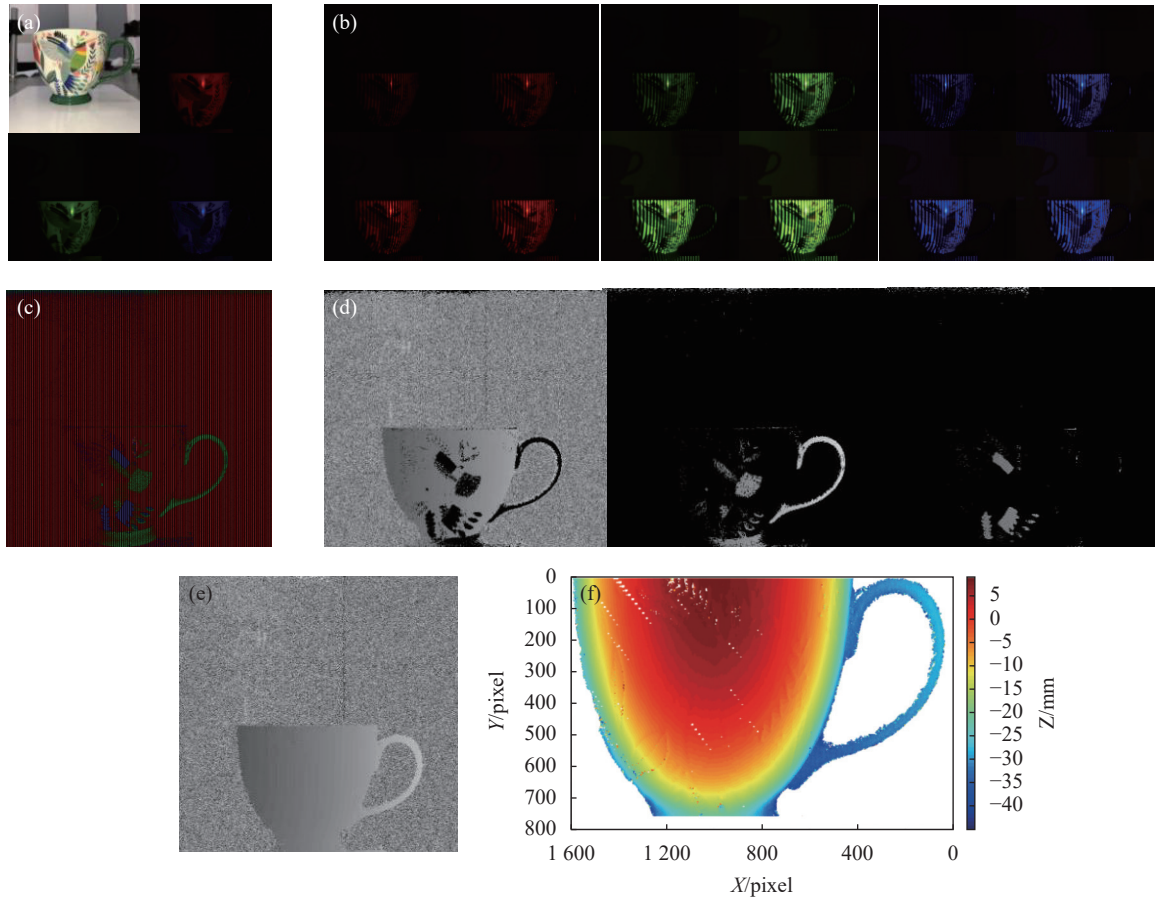


图 6 (a) 彩色陶瓷杯及三颜色通道光强图; (b) 三颜色通道预处理二分选择曝光时间拍摄的条纹图; (c) 生成的自适应彩色条纹图; (d) 对应颜色通道下恢复的绝对相位; (e) 恢复的彩色陶瓷杯绝对相位; (f) 恢复的彩色陶瓷杯三维形貌图

Fig.6 (a) Color ceramic cup and three color channel light intensity diagram; (b) Three-color channel preprocessing of dichotomous selection of exposure time to take the fringe pattern; (c) The generated adaptive color stripe graph; (d) The absolute phase recovered under the corresponding color channel; (e) Restored color ceramic cup absolute phase; (f) 3D topography of the recovered color ceramic cup

图 6(c) 为生成的自适应彩色条纹图, 图 6(d) 为对应颜色通道下恢复的绝对相位。将三通道相位进行合成, 最终恢复了彩色陶瓷杯的绝对相位, 如图 6(e) 所示和表面三维形貌, 如图 6(f) 所示。

通过对高反光彩色板以及复古彩色陶瓷杯表面进行三维形貌测量, 根据重建物体表面的三维形貌图, 可以清楚地看出所提出的多通道预处理二分选择曝光时间法可有效的测量彩色高反光物体表面的三维形貌。其中, 预处理二分选择曝光时间采集图像的方法, 实现了仅仅利用 4 次曝光即可解决彩色高反光物体表面的高反光问题。然后将采集的条纹图像在三颜色通道下进行最优光强和颜色的选择, 最终解决了高反光和彩色表面无法同时三维测量的双重难题。实验结果证明, 多通道预处理二分选择曝光时间方法, 可解决物体表面不同颜色以及高反光对物体三

维形貌测量带来的严重困扰。该方法可对彩色高反光物体进行有效的三维形貌测量。

4 结 论

提出了一种多通道预处理二分选择曝光时间测量彩色高反光物体三维形貌的方法。该方法在预处理获取的曝光时间域内, 通过二分选择三次曝光时间可以获取高反光物体表面的相位信息。精减了采集条纹图的个数, 缩短了测量时间。将获取的物体表面条纹图在三颜色通道下进行最优光强和颜色选择, 合成自适应彩色条纹图, 通过相位解算, 实现彩色高反光物体表面的三维测量。实验结果表明: 所提方法可有效解决颜色和高反光对物体三维形貌测量带来的困扰。由于时间和实验条件的限制, 所提方法没有明确给出测量精度, 将在后续的研究中解决此问题。该

方法只能对表面反光率较小的彩色高反光物体进行测量,对于表面反光率较大的彩色高反光物体测量,还待进一步研究。

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Three-dimensional surface topography measurement technology of color highly reflective objects

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Abstract:

Objective The optical 3D (three-dimensional) topography measurement technology based on phase calculation mainly projects the coded fringe pattern to the surface of the object through the projector. The camera collects the deformed fringe of the object surface from another perspective, and then obtains the absolute phase information of the surface. The 3D topography of the object surface is obtained by calibrating system parameters. The technique requires uniform reflection on the object surface being measured. However, due to the different color and exposure degree on the surface of the highly reflective object, the reflection on the object surface is not uniform. Different modulation degree and different exposure degree appear on the stripes projected on the surface. The

traditional fringe projection profilometry cannot carry out effective 3D measurement. In order to effectively use fringe projection technology to measure the 3D morphology of color highly reflective objects, a multi-channel preprocessing binary exposure time selection method has been proposed to measure the 3D morphology of color highly reflective objects.

Methods This paper presents a new method to measure 3D morphology of color highly reflective objects. Firstly, histogram is used to quantify the light intensity information of pixel points, and the exposure time is preprocessed to determine a selection area of exposure time. In this exposure time domain, two dichotomies can be used to select the exposure time, and four groups of deformation fringe patterns with different exposure times are collected. The four groups of fringe images are collected for optimal pixel selection, and then the selected pixel points are integrated. The processing of overexposed pixel points can be realized through phase solution (Fig.2). Then the processed pixel information is selected in the three-color channel for optimal light intensity and color to generate the color fringe map. The optimal phase under each color channel is calculated, and the optimal phase within each color channel is fused, so as to obtain the absolute phase of the color highly reflective object surface. Finally, the calibration of the whole measuring system is completed, and the relationship between phase and depth can be determined by the calibration parameters to obtain 3D data of the object surface.

Results and Discussions The 3D morphologies of highly reflective color plate (Fig.5) and retro color ceramic cup (Fig.6) were measured by using the proposed measurement method. According to the 3D topography of the reconstructed object surface, it can be clearly seen that the proposed multi-channel preprocessing binary exposure time method can effectively measure the 3D topography of the color highly reflective object surface. Among them, the preprocessing method of binary selection of exposure time for image acquisition realizes that only four exposures can be used to solve the problem of high reflection on the surface of color highly reflective objects, and greatly reduces the number of groups of fringe images collected at different exposure times in the three-color channel. Then the fringe image is selected for the optimal light intensity and color in the three-color channel to solve the color problem of the highly reflective object surface. Finally, the dual problem that high reflection and color surface cannot be measured in 3D at the same time is solved. The experimental results show that the proposed method can solve the dual problems of different surface light absorption degree and local overexposure of high reflection color objects at the same time, which is a technical innovation in the field of fringe projection technology. The preprocessing method of binary exposure time selection reduces the number of fringe images, avoids the selection of exposure time for repeated effects, saves the measurement time, and effectively solves the problem of high reflection. The proposed method is applied to the three-color channel to solve the problem of 3D surface measurement of highly reflective objects.

Conclusions In this paper, the problems related to the 3D topography measurement of color highly reflective objects are studied. By analyzing the problems of local overexposure and the different fringe-modulation of different color stripes in different color regions, a new method of multi-channel preprocessing and dichotomized exposure time has been proposed to measure the 3D morphology of color highly reflective objects. In addition, experiments on the 3D topography measurement of color highly reflective objects have been completed on a calibrated experimental system. The experimental results show that the proposed method can effectively measure the 3D topography of color highly reflective objects. This method fills the problem that the structured light fringe projection technique cannot measure color highly reflective objects effectively and expands the application range of structured light fringe projection technique.

Key words: color high reflection; three-dimensional measurement; fringe projection; phase calculation

Funding projects: National Natural Science Foundation of China (52075147); Foreign Talents and Intelligence Introduction Project of Hebei Provincial Department of Science and Technology; Talent Cultivation Fund of the State Key Laboratory of Reliability and Intelligence of Electrical Equipment Jointly Built by Provincial and Ministry (EERIPD2021003)