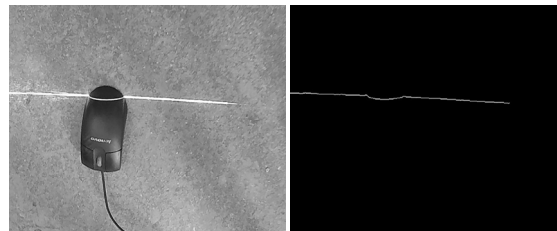




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复杂背景下激光条纹中心亚像素提取方法

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摘要: 针对激光条纹中心提取的复杂背景及噪声干扰问题, 提出一种自适应双阈值分割方法及改进灰度权重模型。首先对光条图像的特征及噪声来源进行分析, 并采用双边滤波进行图像预处理; 然后通过图像灰度直方图计算双阈值, 并采用双阈值分区域处理获取二值化图像, 从而提取初始条纹中心及条纹宽度; 最后利用改进灰度权重模型提取激光条纹亚像素中心。将双阈值分割方法及改进灰度权重模型与传统算法进行对比, 结果表明: 双阈值分割方法较极值法、大津法能更加准确完整地提取激光条纹区域。对比提取的亚像素中心残差值, 改进灰度权重模型(0.23)较灰度重心法(0.71)、极值法(0.86)、高斯拟合法(0.86)具有更优结果。本文方法能有效避免复杂背景以及激光条纹法线方向噪声的影响, 提高中心定位精度, 具有较高的抗噪能力与稳健性, 适用于复杂背景下快速、精确的光条中心提取。

关键词: 双阈值; 复杂背景; 图像分割; 灰度重心法; 亚像素中心

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Sub-pixel extraction of laser stripe in complex background

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Abstract: The complex background and laser stripe noise affect laser stripe extraction. Adaptive double threshold segmentation method and the improved gray weight model are proposed in this study. First, the characteristics of the laser stripe and the source of noise in the image are investigated. Bilateral filter is applied to remove the noise of images. Subsequently, the gray histogram of laser image and the double threshold are computed. By sub-regional processing, initial stripe center and stripe width of binary images are obtained. Finally, the sub-pixel center of the laser strip is extracted by the proposed model. The double threshold segmentation method and the improved gray weight model are compared with the traditional algorithms. The results show that the double threshold method is more accuracy in extracting the laser stripe region than the extreme value method and the Otsu method. Comparing with the residual value of sub-pixel center, the improved gray weight model (0.23) has better results than the gray-gravity method (0.71), the extreme value method (0.86), and the Gaussian fitting method (0.86). The algorithms

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proposed in this study avoid the impacts of complex background and laser stripe noise, increase the accuracy of the laser stripe center positioning and extract the stripe center extraction fast and accurately in complex backgrounds.

Keywords: double threshold; complex background; image segmentation; gray-gravity method; sub-pixel center

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1 引言

激光条纹中心提取是线结构光三维测量系统的关键步骤,决定了系统的稳定性、实时性和精确性。其原理为感光元件采集激光条纹调制的物体表面图像,提取图像光条中心的二维坐标,利用三角测量原理反算被测物体空间坐标^[1]。实际应用中,由于受到复杂背景环境、激光散斑、被测物体表面反射光等影响,激光条纹灰度分布不满足高斯函数^[2-3],且激光条纹宽度、亮度不一,增加光条中心提取的难度,同时为满足三维测量系统实时性的功能^[4-6],图像处理时间需满足系统要求。因此,稳健、快速、精确的激光条纹中心提取算法成为必然。

传统的激光条纹中心提取方法中,极值法、几何中心法,边缘法等^[7-9]条纹中心定位原理简单、实现快速,精度仅能达到像素级别;受噪声影响易导致条纹缺失、偏离中心、提取稳健性不足等问题,不适用于三维测量系统。模板法对抑制噪声有较好的效果^[10-11],缺点是应对形状复杂、宽度变化的激光条纹时效果欠佳。王泽浩等^[12]提出一种利用自适应方向模板检测结构光条纹中心的方法,克服激光条纹宽度变化时的不足,但仅提取四个法线方向,限制中心提取的准确性;灰度重心法^[13-14]考虑激光光条中所有的灰度信息,利用重心模型提取条纹中心,精度较传统方法有较大提高,不足的是易受到高频噪声干扰^[15-16]。B样条曲线拟合合法^[17]、高斯拟合合法^[18-20]根据光条强度分部特征提取条纹中心,一定程度上能抑制光条的法向噪声。Steger^[21]运用 Hessian 矩阵检测条纹中心,适用性广、抗干扰能力较强,缺点在于处理效率欠佳。

本文分析激光条纹图像的特点,改进极值法和大津法在图像灰度直方图呈现多峰时的不足,提出双阈值自适应分割背景及有效激光条纹区域(ROI 区域);根据双阈值分区域提取激光条纹初始中心,弥补单一阈值分割的缺陷;引用曼哈顿距离变换消除孤立噪声点、断点数据;再根据提取的初始条纹中心及条纹宽度,利用改进灰度权重模型提取光条亚像素中心。

2 激光条纹中心提取

2.1 自适应双阈值分割

2.1.1 图像预处理

高斯滤波除噪的同时激光条纹区域灰度也被模糊,影响激光条纹区域提取准确性,而双边滤波器^[22]不但能够去除噪声干扰,还能保护激光条纹的灰度强度信息,因此本文采用核为 3×3 大小,空间域参数 δ_s 和像素域 δ_r 均为 10 的双边滤波器遍历激光条纹图像。

2.1.2 双阈值计算

不同激光条纹图像的激光条纹及背景灰度强度各异,通过统计预处理后图像的灰度直方图^[23-25],由式(1)和式(2)得到双阈值:

$$T_{\min} = \frac{I_d + I_h}{2}, \quad (1)$$

$$T_{\max} = I_d - I_c, \quad (2)$$

式中: T_{\min} 为低阈值, T_{\max} 为高阈值, I_d 为灰度直方图最大的灰度值, I_h 为灰度直方图最高波峰的灰度值, I_c 为根据光条灰度的下调值。

可根据不同背景的激光条纹图像,自适应获取双阈值。双阈值中的高阈值 T_{\max} 可快速有效提取高亮的激光条纹;低阈值 T_{\min} 可排除复杂背景灰度值的干扰,减少图像数据计算量,下调值 I_c 和双阈值中间的灰度值可确保部分激光条纹区域不被错误分割,提高激光条纹图像处理的速度与准确度。

2.1.3 ROI 区域提取

激光条纹图像 ROI 区域提取的完整性,直接影响条纹中心提取准确性。图像灰度值低于低阈值则为背景;灰度值大于高阈值时,统计垂直于激光条纹方向光条的像素个数 N ,并求平均值,作为激光条纹宽度;当图像灰度值位于双阈值中间时,利用 5×5 大小的模板统计灰度像素个数,具体公式:

$$N = \begin{cases} \sum l, & I(x, y) > T_{\max} \\ \sum_{l(i, j) \in \Omega} I(x+i, y+j), & T_{\min} < I(x, y) < T_{\max} \end{cases}, \quad (3)$$

式中: N 为列方向所有满足阈值条件的像素总数, l

为列方向满足阈值条件的像素, $I(x, y)$ 为第 x 行 y 列的灰度值, i 和 j 分别为模板内的行和列, Ω 为灰度模板窗口。

当像素总个数 N 大于激光条纹宽度的一半时, 则该列 N 个像素为 ROI 区域, 否则不是 ROI 区域, 继续搜索。本文提出双阈值自适应分割提取 ROI 区域的方法, 可有效减少激光条纹缺失, 降低复杂背景环境的干扰。

2.2 初始条纹中心提取

初始条纹中心通过几何中心法^[26]处理 ROI 区域得到, 设 ROI 区域上下边缘曲线分别为 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$, 则初始条纹中心 $y_c = (f(x) + g(x)) / 2$ 。为消除孤立点及缺失点干扰, 本文利用曼哈顿距离式(4)来进行去噪处理。

$$d_i = |x_i - x_{i+1}| + |y_i - y_{i+1}|, \quad (4)$$

式中: d_i 为相邻点之间的曼哈顿距离, x_i 为初始条纹中心行坐标, y_i 为初始条纹中心列坐标。

首先, 计算所有相邻的初始条纹中心距离, 接着比较 d_{i-1} 和 d_{i+1} 的距离, 若都大于 5, 认为该点为缺失点或孤立点, 则利用该点左右数据均值做曲线平滑, 最后得到连续完整的初始激光条纹中心。

2.3 亚像素中心提取

理想的激光条纹灰度在法线方向应为正态高斯分布, 而实际中采集的光条灰度分布并不满足。高斯拟合法可改善法线方向灰度分布不满足高斯分布的问题, 但其精度不足, 拟合过程较为复杂。文献[2]首先使用高斯拟合, 再应用灰度重心法, 提高条纹提取精度, 依旧未能解决拟合过程复杂的问题。因此本文结合高斯拟合法和灰度重心法, 提出高斯加权的灰度权重模型, 计算式:

$$I_y = \frac{\sum_{-k}^k y \cdot I(x, y) \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{(y_c - y)^2}{\delta^2}\right]}{\sum_{-k}^k I(x, y) \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{(y_c - y)^2}{\delta^2}\right]}, \quad (5)$$

式中: I_y 为激光条纹中心坐标, y_c 为初始条纹中心坐标, $I(x, y)$ 为初始激光条纹中心灰度值, δ 取 1, k 为激光条纹宽度的一半。

该方法利用高斯函数分布作为权重, 避免复杂拟合过程, 减少计算量的同时, 也提高了激光条纹中心提取精度。

3 实验与分析

3.1 实验设计

为验证自适应双阈值分割方法效果和激光条纹中心提取精度, 采用 MDL-F-808 一字线激光和工业相机 (MER-230-168U3M) 采集大小为 640×480 的激光条纹图像两组。为验证本文提出的双阈值自适应分割方法在复杂背景下的准确性与稳定性。在自然光照条件下, 激光光束投射在混凝土地面的黑色鼠标上采集图像, 见图 1(a) 激光条纹原始图。图 2 为激光条纹图像的处理结果。为验证改进灰度权重模型的激光条纹中心提取精度, 利用表面平整的金刚板, 喷一层灰色亚光漆, 提高平整度及光条反射的均匀性, 确保相机采集到的激光条纹为直线状态。暗条件为在室内拉上遮光窗帘, 遮挡自然光照; 亮条件为打开窗帘, 让自然光照射的情况。图 3 为暗条件下和亮条件下采集的激光条纹。

3.2 阈值分割方法对比

首先采用高斯滤波器和双边滤波器处理图 1(a), 为对比处理效果, 截取放大相同倍数的鼠标区域, 结



图 1 激光条纹原图及处理图像。(a) 激光条纹原始图; (b) 高斯滤波处理结果图; (c) 双边滤波处理结果图
Fig. 1 Original laser stripe image and processing image. (a) Original laser stripe image; (b) Result of bilateral filter; (c) Result of Gaussian filter

果见图 1(b)和图 1(c), 经过高斯滤波器处理后, 鼠标区域的激光条纹被模糊, 不利于激光条纹区域的提取; 双边滤波处理后激光条纹依旧清晰完整, 且背景区域的噪声也被平滑处理。接着使用极值法^[27]、大津法^[28-29]和自适应双阈值分割提取激光条纹 ROI 区域, 处理结果见图 2。图 2(a)为极值法处理结果图, 可见, 激光条纹高亮区域提取效果较好, 但鼠标区域由于鼠标亮度较暗的影响, 极值法提取不到有效的区域, 若设置较小的阈值则会出现大量的噪声干扰。图 2(b)是阈值为 102 时大津法处理结果图, 分割的目标为背景和鼠标, 未分割出激光条纹 ROI 区域。图 2(c)为自适应双阈值分割算法处理结果图, 高低阈值为 235 和 153。高阈值分割效果与极值法一致, 直接提取出光条区域;

而低阈值能排除背景干扰, 减少计算量。激光条纹具有一定宽度且连续的特征, 可用于激光条纹 ROI 区域的提取, 能够有效排除高亮背景的干扰。最后, 利用本文方法提取激光条纹中心, 处理结果见图 2(d)。可以看出, 激光条纹中心完整且连续, 没有噪音及其它干扰, 符合激光条纹中心提取结果。因此, 可以得出, 复杂背景下自适应双阈值分割和改进灰度权重模型都有较好的处理效果。

3.3 亚像素中心提取结果

运用极值法、高斯拟合法、灰度重心法和改进灰度权重模型处理图 3 中的图 3(a)和图 3(b)。选取一定数据量, 若拟合数据过少则效果欠佳, 数据过多, 中

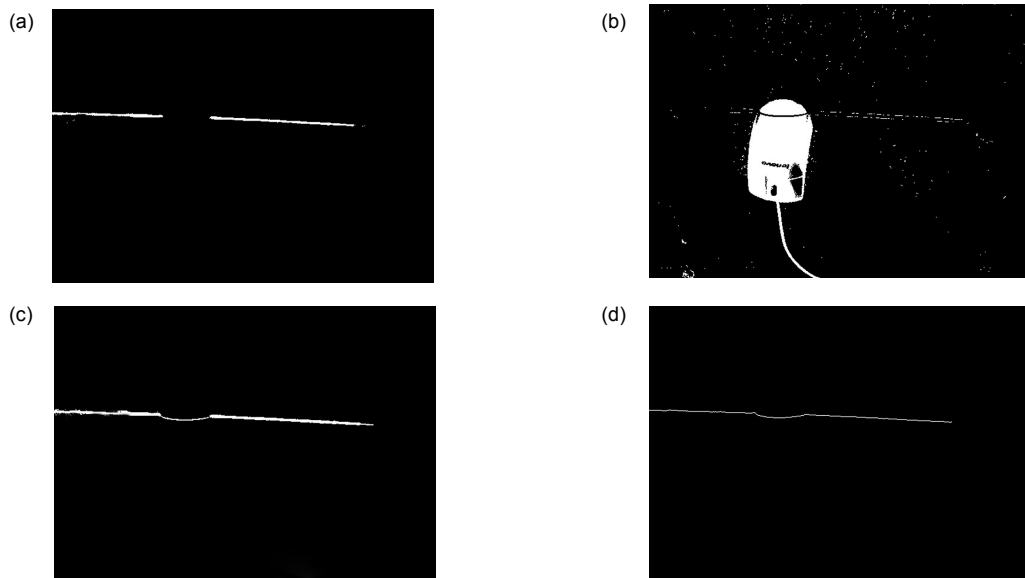


图 2 不同阈值分割方法处理结果对比。(a) 极值法处理结果图; (b) 大津法处理结果图; (c) 双阈值法处理结果图; (d) 光条中心提取结果图

Fig. 2 Comparison of different threshold segmentation methods. (a) Image binary based on extreme value threshold; (b) Image binary based on OTSU; (c) Image binary based on double threshold; (d) Result of laser stripe center extraction

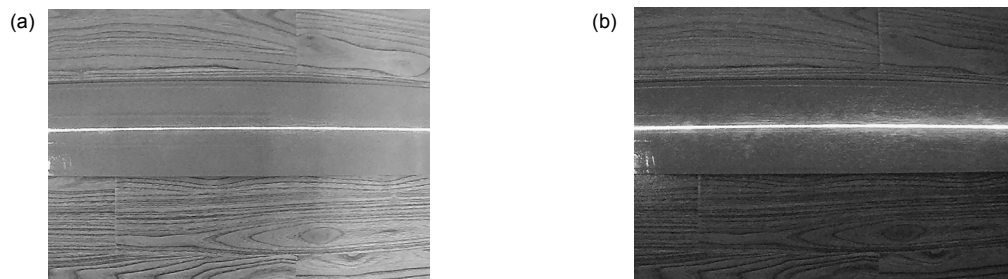


图 3 不同条件下采集的激光条纹图像。(a) 亮条件下激光条纹图像; (b) 暗条件下激光条纹图像

Fig. 3 Laser stripe image captured by different conditions. (a) Laser tripe image under bright condition; (b) Laser tripe image under dark condition

心拟合效果反而下降。因此,本文选取 300 个数据点进行直线拟合,可较好对比各激光条纹中心提取方法效果。通过比较拟合直线函数,及拟合的相关系数 R^2 ,相关系数越接近 1,则说明拟合效果越好,激光条纹提取的稳定性就越高^[19]。提取光照条件和暗条件下激光条纹图像的条纹中心,并拟合直线计算 R^2 ,拟合结果见表 1。

表 1 可以看出,暗条件下,极值法与高斯拟合法拟合的相关系数较低,灰度重心法和本文方法拟合的相关系数较高,而本文方法拟合直线的相关系数更接近 1,说明在暗条件下本文方法的精度也有一定提高。亮条件下,极值法受光照影响,拟合得到的相关系数明显降低;高斯拟合法对光条噪声有抑制作用,受光照干扰的变化较小;灰度重心法受灰度分布的影响,拟合结果偏差较大,而本文方法拟合结果较为稳定。

对改进灰度权重模型和灰度重心法、极值法、高斯拟合法的精度进行比较。选取图像中的 600 个像素点进行线性拟合,分别计算暗条件和亮条件下中心点到拟合直线的残差均值^[30],若残差均值越小,说明中心提取精度越高。改进灰度权重模型与灰度重心法、极值法、高斯拟合法在亮背景下各残差均值分别为: 0.23 pixels、1.14 pixels、0.86 pixels、0.86 pixels;暗条

件下各残差均值分别为: 0.23 pixels、0.28 pixels、0.86 pixels、0.86 pixels;不同背景环境下各方法的残差平均值分别为: 0.23 pixels、0.71 pixels、0.86 pixels、0.86 pixels。可以看出,灰度重心法受光照条件影响较大,改进灰度权重模型在不同背景环境下都有较高的精度,且耗时仅为 10 ms,残差拟合结果见图 4 和图 5。

4 结 论

如何在复杂背景下快速精确的提取激光条纹中心是线结构光成像的关键之一。本文分析复杂背景下激光条纹图像灰度特点后,结合一系列算法对图像去噪、分割定位处理,提取精确激光条纹中心。

1) 针对复杂背景下激光条纹区域提取不完整的问题,提出以下改进:采用双边滤波代替传统的高斯滤波,抑制背景及激光条纹中噪音的同时,保护激光条纹灰度信息。在此基础上,提出自适应双阈值分割方法,完整、准确提取出激光条纹 ROI 区域。

2) 结合灰度重心法和高斯拟合法,提出改进灰度权重模型。该方法针对每列的激光条纹宽度,结合高斯拟合法,并使用各自的灰度加权范围,有效避免非激光条纹区域干扰,改善背景灰度值和激光条纹中噪声对灰度重心法影响较大的不足。

表 1 不同条件下各方法的光条中心拟合直线、相关系数及用时

Table 1 Different method fitting line, correlation of stripe center and run time under different conditions

拟合方法	暗条件	亮条件	R^2 (亮)	R^2 (暗)	t/ms
极值法	$Y=-0.0139X+211.94$	$Y=-0.0117X+210.63$	0.8465	0.8630	1.5
高斯拟合法	$Y=-0.0125X+211.11$	$Y=-0.0133X+210.39$	0.8580	0.8630	69
灰度重心法	$Y=-0.0090X+212.42$	$Y=-0.0086X+211.63$	0.8150	0.9662	3
本文方法	$Y=-0.0079X+211.85$	$Y=-0.0076X+210.54$	0.9797	0.9977	10

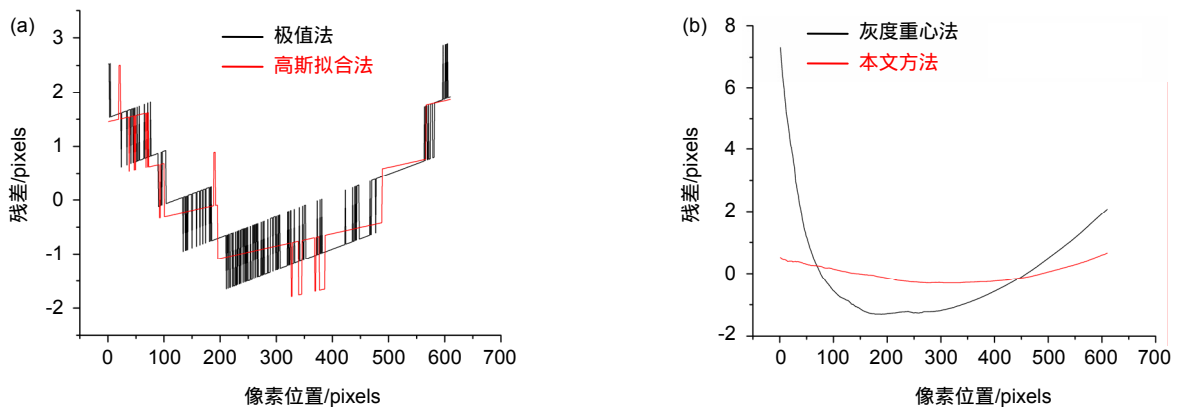


图 4 亮条件下残差对比图

Fig. 4 Comparison of residuals under bright condition

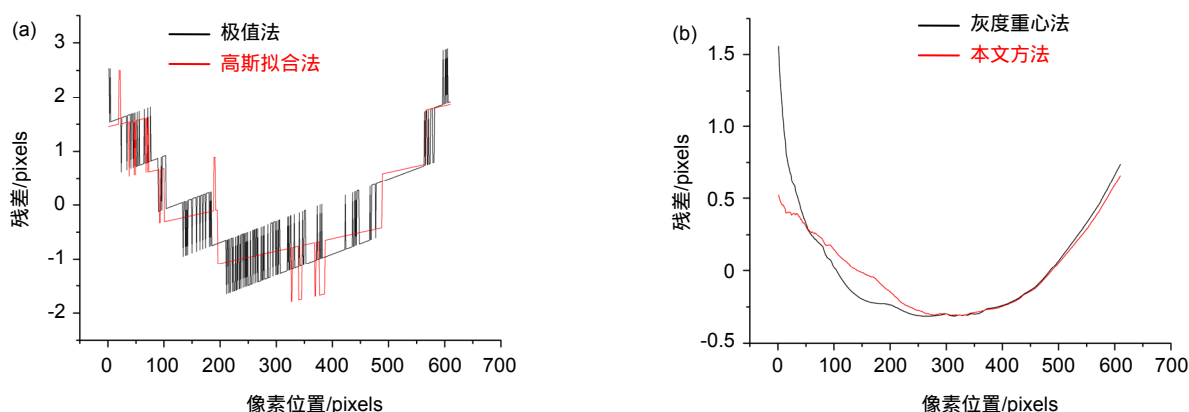


图 5 暗条件下残差对比图

Fig. 5 Comparison of residuals under dark condition

3) 拟合分析结果表明,该算法有较高的稳定性和精度,复杂背景下也能精确完整的提取激光条纹中心,且平均误差仅为 0.23 pixels,用时仅为 10 ms。

4) 本文方法可在暗背景环境下提取精确的激光条纹中心,也适用于复杂背景环境下的激光条纹中心提取,具有较强的稳定性和鲁棒性。

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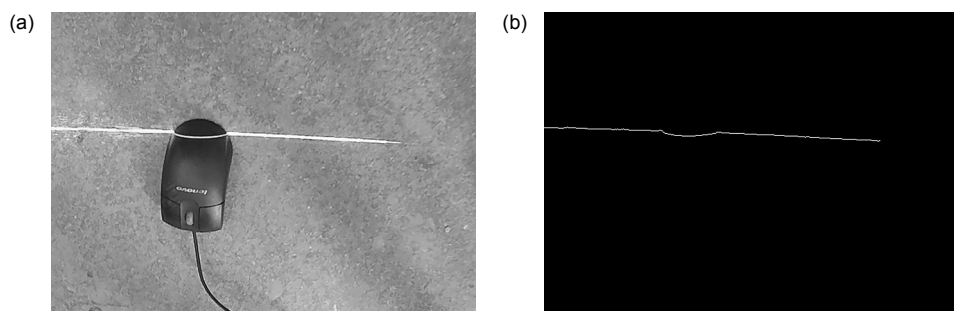
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Sub-pixel extraction of laser stripe in complex background

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Result of laser stripe center extraction

Overview: Laser stripe center extraction is the key step of a structured light vision system, which determines the stability, real-time and accuracy of the system. The results of laser center extraction are affected by many factors, such as changing width of the laser stripe, the complex measuring environment, the optical properties of the measured surface, etc. In current studies, there are many methods presented to extract the laser stripe centre. The traditional extremum method and the geometric center method are low precise and insufficient in robustness. Direction template method can effectively eliminate noise, but it is not effective in extracting laser stripes with complex shapes and varying widths. Furthermore, all the gray information in the laser stripe are considered in the gray-gravity method. Although the accuracy of this method is much higher than other traditional methods, it is easily interfered by the noise with high frequency. Gaussian fitting is a popular method to detect the laser line center position, which eliminates the most noise of laser stripe. The Steger algorithm is precise in positioning and robust to noise. However, this method is complicated and cannot process in real-time.

The improved gray weight model is proposed to make a balance between the robustness, calculation speeds and the intensive computation. First step is reducing the image noise. Secondly, the laser stripe and the complex background environment need to be divided accurately. Finally, a laser centre extraction method is proposed.

The raw image contains amount of image noise, which affects the accuracy of the measurement of the structured light vision system. Firstly, the bilateral filter is applied to remove noise of raw images. Subsequently, the gray histogram of the laser image and the double threshold are computed. Based on the sub-regional processing, the initial stripe center and the stripe width in binary images are obtained. Then, a smoothing distance algorithm is used to obtain a continuous centre curve. Finally, sub-pixel center of the strip is extracted based on the proposed model. Double threshold segmentation method and the improved gray weight model are compared with traditional algorithms.

The results show that adaptive double threshold method is more accurate on the laser stripe region extraction than the extreme value method and the Otsu method. Comparing with the residual value of sub-pixel center, the improved gray weight model (0.23) has the best result, and follows by gray-gravity method (0.71), extreme value method (0.86), and Gaussian fitting method (0.86). The algorithms proposed in this study avoid the impacts of complex background and laser stripe noise, increase the accuracy of the laser stripe center positioning and extract the stripe center extraction fast and accurately in complex backgrounds.

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