# Calibration and Absolute Pose Estimation of Trinocular Linear Camera Array for Smart City Applications

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#### Trinocular Linear Camera Array (TLCA)

- Stereo rig with three lenses on a straight line
- Joint rectification
- Provides more depth info than stereo



#### Calibration and Absolute Pose

- 2D <-> 3D conversion of points
- 3D coordinates in external, given coordinate system
- Compatibility with bigger Smart City system

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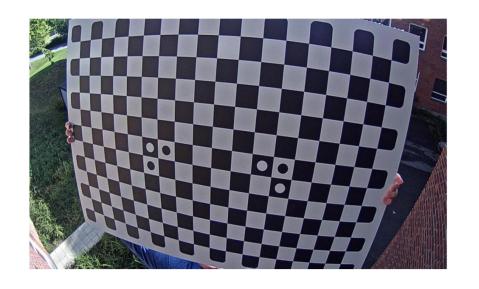


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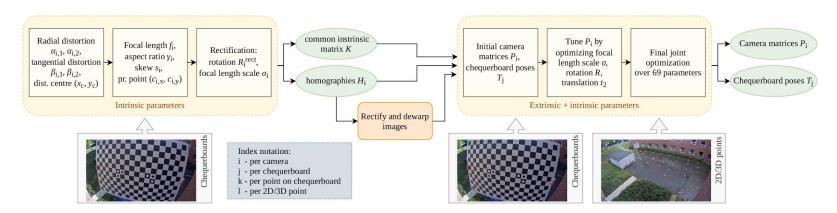


# Setup



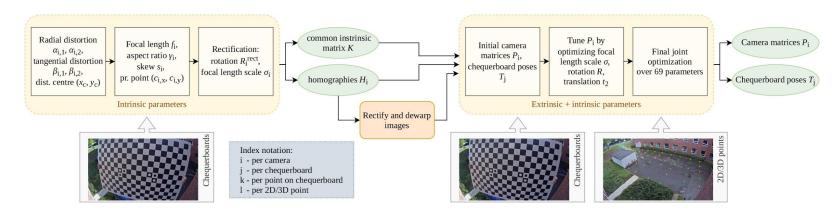


- 1. Radial and tangential distortion
- 2. Intrinsics
- 3. Rectification
- 4. DLT estimates for camera and checkerboard poses
- 5. Preliminary optimization of camera pose
- 6. Joint optimization



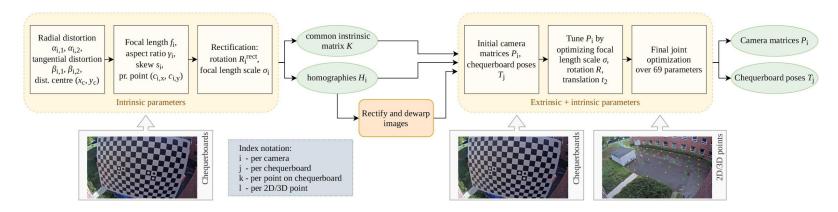
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- $x_u = x_c + \frac{x_r}{1 + \alpha_1 r^2 + \alpha_2 r^4} + \beta_1 (r^2 + 2x_r^2) + 2\beta_2 x_r y_r,$  $y_u = y_c + \frac{y_r}{1 + \alpha_1 r^2 + \alpha_2 r^4} + 2\beta_1 x_r y_r + \beta_2 (r^2 + 2y_r^2),$
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- 1. Radial and tangential distortion
- 2. <u>Intrinsics</u>
- 3. Rectification

- $K_i^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} f_i \cdot \gamma_i & s_i & c_{i,x} \\ 0 & f_i & c_{i,y} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
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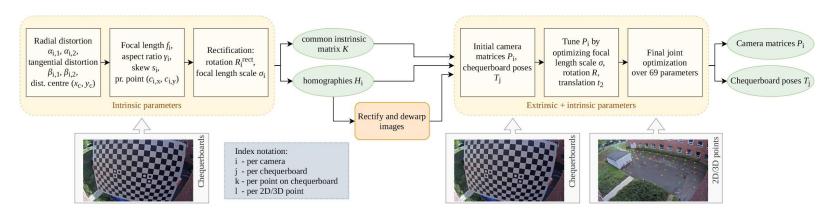


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$$H_i = K \cdot R_i \cdot \tilde{K}_i^{-1},$$

$$\tilde{K}_i = \begin{bmatrix} f_i \cdot \gamma_i \cdot 3^{\alpha_i} & s_i & c_{i,x} \\ 0 & f_i \cdot 3^{\alpha_i} & c_{i,y} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

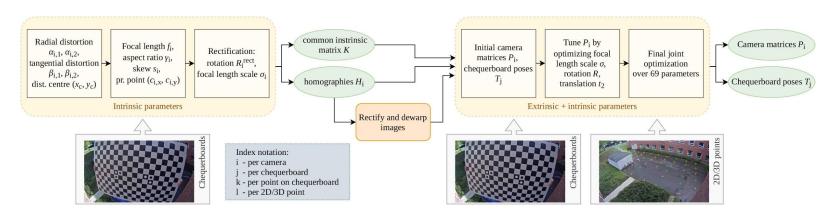
$$K = \begin{bmatrix} f \cdot 3^{\alpha} & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f \cdot 3^{\alpha} & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



- 1. Radial and tangential distortion
- 2. Intrinsics
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- 4. <u>DLT estimates for camera and checkerboard poses</u>

$$\lambda x = K[R \ t_2]X$$

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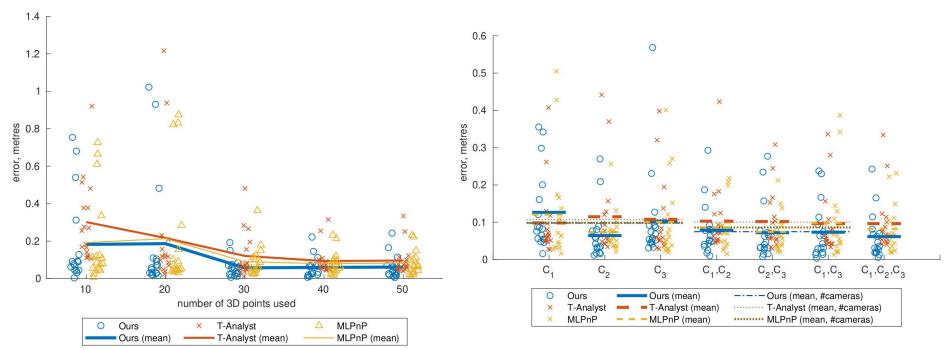
$$C_{2} = -R^{T} \cdot t_{2}, \qquad res_{1x} = (P_{i}V_{l})_{x}/(P_{i}V_{l})_{z} - (v_{il})_{x}/(v_{il})_{z},$$

$$P_{1} = K[R, -R \cdot (C_{2} + (d_{2,1} + \epsilon_{2,1})R_{1})], \qquad res_{1y} = (P_{i}V_{l})_{y}/(P_{i}V_{l})_{z} - (v_{il})_{y}/(v_{il})_{z},$$

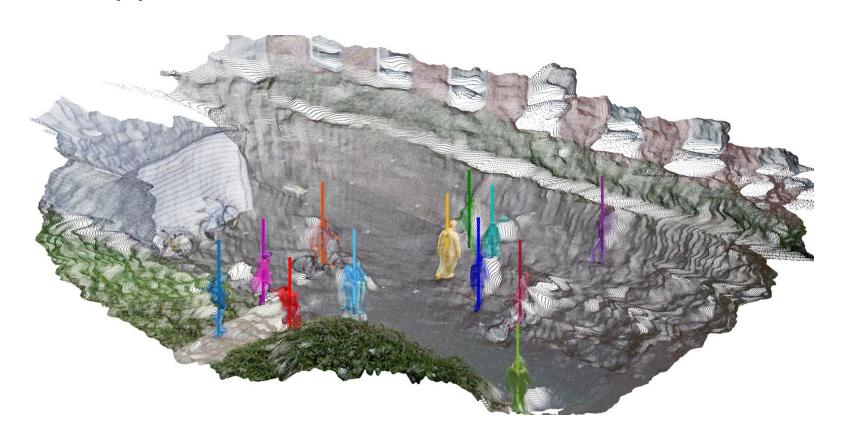
$$P_{2} = K[R, -R \cdot C_{2}], \qquad res_{2x} = (P_{i}T_{j}U_{k})_{x}/(P_{i}T_{j}U_{k})_{z} - (u_{ijk})_{x}/(u_{ijk})_{z},$$

$$P_{3} = K[R, -R \cdot (C_{2} - (d_{2,3} + \epsilon_{2,3})R_{1})], \qquad res_{2y} = (P_{i}T_{j}U_{k})_{y}/(P_{i}T_{j}U_{k})_{z} - (u_{ijk})_{y}/(u_{ijk})_{z},$$

# Results Triangulation along ground surface



## Demo application



## Thank you for listening!





