

Fig. 4: One real image.

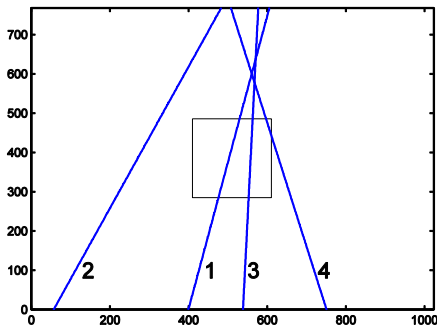


Fig. 5: Centre Lines computed from 4 PoC and the square region of the principal point.

Table 1: Range of the focal length computed from three PoC.

PoC	1	3	4
Focal length	0-1223	0-296	0-576

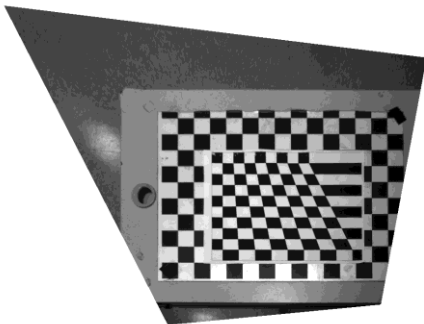


Fig. 6: The rectified image.

5. Conclusions

In this paper we depict a deformed chessboard pattern to automatically accomplish camera calibration. Compared to two state-of-the-art calibration toolboxes, our method overcomes their shortcomings by recognizing the four extreme corners which form a right-angled trapezoid. Our method will provide the great convenience in metric rectification, multi-camera calibration, etc. The next work is to do more specific experiments to verify the precision and the robustness of the proposed algorithm.

6. References

- [1] Zhang, Z.: A flexible new technique for camera calibration. *IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Mach. Intell.* 22(11), 1330–1344 (2000).
- [2] Hartley, R., Zisserman, A.: Multiple View Geometry in Computer Vision, 2 edn. *Cambridge University Press*, Cambridge (2003).
- [3] J. Bouguet, Camera Calibration Toolbox for MATLAB, http://www.vision.caltech.edu/bouguet/tj/calib_doc/.
- [4] P. Gurdjos, A. Crouzil, and R. Payrissat, “Another way of looking at plane-based calibration: the Centre Circle constraint,” *Proc. Of the European Conference on Computer Vision*, pp. 252–266, 2002.
- [5] S. Cai, L. Huang, Y. Liu, Automatically obtaining the correspondences of 4 coplanar points for an uncalibrated camera, *Applied Optics* 51 (22), 5369-5376, 2012.
- [6] <http://graphicon.ru/oldgr/en/research/calibration/index.html>.