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MYNT EYE D SDK Documentation

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MYNTAI

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1.1 简介

作为基于视觉识别技术的 3D 传感器，小觅双目摄像头深度版可适用于室内外双重环境。无惧室外强光环境，完全黑暗的室内环境亦可工作。标配的 IR 主动光，可以完美解决了室内白墙和无纹理物体的识别难题。“双目 +IMU” 的惯性导航方案，可为 VSLAM 的应用提供精准的六轴互补数据，并且相较于其他单一方案拥有更高精度和鲁棒性。此外，小觅双目摄像头深度版产品（MYNT EYE Depth）还提供丰富的 SDK 接口和 VSLAM 开源项目支持，可以帮助客户迅速进行方案集成，加速实现产品研发进程，实现方案的快速产品化和落地。

小觅双目摄像头深度版（MYNT EYE Depth）可广泛应用于视觉定位导航（vSLAM）领域，包括：无人车和机器人的视觉实时定位导航系统、无人机视觉定位系统、无人驾驶避障导航系统、增强现实（AR）、虚拟现实（VR）等；双目也可应用于视觉识别领域，包括：立体人脸识别、三维物体识别、空间运动追踪、三维手势与体感识别等；应用于测量领域，包括：辅助驾驶系统（ADAS）、双目体积计算、工业视觉筛检等。

为保证摄像头产品输出数据质量，产品出厂时，我们已对双目以及 IMU 进行标定。同时，产品通过富士康实验室的高温高湿持续工作、高温高湿持续操作、低温动态老化、高温工作、低温存储、整机冷热冲击、正弦振动、随机振动等多项产品质量测试，保证品质的稳定和可靠。除了产品和技术的研究，亦可直接应用于产品量产，加速从研发到产品化的过程。

1.2 外观

外壳 (mm)	PCBA 板 (mm)
165x31.5x29.6	149x24

- C. USB Micro-B 接口及固定孔：使用中，插上 USB Micro-B 数据线后，请使用接口端的螺丝紧固接口，以避免使用中损坏接口，也保证数据连接的稳定性。
- D. 1/4 英寸标准固定螺孔：用于将双目摄像头固定于摄影三角架等装置。

1.3 规格

1.3.1 D1000-IR-120/Color

产品参数

型号	D1000-IR-120/Color
尺寸	165x31.5x30.12mm
帧率	Up to 60FPS
分辨率	2560x720;1280x480
深度分辨率	On chip 1280x720 640x480
像素尺寸	3.75x3.75 μ m
基线	120.0mm
视角	D:121° H:105° V:58°
焦距	2.45mm
支持 IR	Yes
IR 可探测距离	3m
色彩模式	Color
深度工作距离	0.32-7m
曝光方式	Global Shutter
功耗	1.9~3.5W@5V DC from USB
同步精度	<1ms (up to 0.01ms)
IMU 频率	200Hz
输出数据格式	YUYV/MJPEG
接口	USB2.0/3.0
重量	184g
UVC MODE	Yes

软件

支持操作系统	Windows 10、Ubuntu 16.04/18.04、ROS kinetic/melodic、Android 5.x ~ Android 8.x
SDK 地址	http://www.myntai.com/dev/mynteye_depth
开发者支持	SDK
开源项目支持	ORB_SLAM2、OKVIS、Vins-Mono、Vins-Fusion、VIO RB

环境

运行温度	-10°C~55°C
存储温度	-15°C~70°C
湿度	10% to 80% non-condensing

包装

包装内容	MYNT EYE x1 USB Micro-B Cable x1
------	----------------------------------

保修

产品保修	12 Months Limited Manufacturer' s Warranty
------	--

精度

深度测量精度	误差不超过 2%
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1.3.2 D1000-50/Color

产品参数

型号	D1000-50/Color
尺寸	165x31.5x29.85mm
帧率	Up to 60FPS
分辨率	2560x720;1280x480
深度分辨率	On chip 1280x720 640x480
像素尺寸	3.75x3.75μm
基线	120.0mm
视角	D:70° H:64° V:38°
焦距	3.9mm
支持 IR	NO
IR 可探测距离	-
色彩模式	Color
深度工作距离	0.49-10m
曝光方式	Global Shutter
功耗	1.8W@5V DC from USB
同步精度	<1ms (up to 0.01ms)
IMU 频率	200Hz
输出数据格式	YUYV/MJPG
接口	USB2.0/3.0
重量	152g
UVC MODE	Yes

软件

支持操作系统	Windows 10、Ubuntu 16.04/18.04、ROS kinetic/melodic、Android 5.x ~ Android 8.x
SDK 地址	http://www.myntai.com/dev/mynteye_depth
开发者支持	SDK
开源项目支持	ORB_SLAM2、OKVIS、Vins-Mono、Vins-Fusion、VIORB

环境

运行温度	-10°C~55°C
存储温度	-15°C~70°C
湿度	10% to 80% non-condensing

包装

包装内容	MYNT EYE x1 USB Micro-B Cable x1
------	----------------------------------

保修

产品保修	12 Months Limited Manufacturer' s Warranty
------	--

精度

深度测量精度	误差不超过 2.5%
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1.3.3 D1200

产品参数

型号	D1200
尺寸	75.5x34.5x12.9mm
帧率	Up to 30fps
分辨率	2560*720;1280*480
深度分辨率	1280*720; 640*480
像素尺寸	3.0*3.0μm
基线	40.0mm
视角	D:66° H:59° V:35°
焦距	3.3mm
支持 IR	YES
IR 可探测距离	2m
色彩模式	Color
深度工作距离	0.2-3m
曝光方式	Rolling Shutter
最大功耗	0.75-2.5W@5V DC from USB
输出数据格式	YUYV/MJPG
接口	Type-C/Micro USB2.0
重量	44g
UVC MODE	Yes

软件

支持操作系统	Android 5.x ~ Android 8.x
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环境

运行温度	-10°C~55°C
存储温度	-15°C~70°C
湿度	10% to 80% non-condensing

包装

包装内容	MYNT EYE x1 USB Cable
------	-----------------------

保修

产品保修	12 Months Limited Manufacturer' s Warranty
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精度

深度测量精度	误差不超过 1%
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1.4 分辨率支持列表

mode	interface	color resolution	color fps	depth resolution	depth fps
L' +D	USB3.0	1280x720	60/30/20/10	1280x720	60/30/20/10
L' +D	USB3.0	640x480	60/30	640x480	60/30
L' +R' +D	USB3.0	2560x720	30	1280x720	30
L' +R' +D	USB3.0	1280x480	60/30	640x480	60/30
L+D	USB3.0	1280x720	60/30/20/10	1280x720	60/30/20/10
L+D	USB3.0	640x480	60/30	640x480	60/30
L+R+D	USB3.0	2560x720	30	1280x720	30
L+R+D	USB3.0	1280x480	60/30	640x480	60/30
L+R	USB3.0	2560x720	30	not open	null
L' +R'	USB3.0	2560x720	30	not open	null
D	USB3.0	not open	null	1280x720	60/30
D	USB3.0	not open	null	640x480	60/30
L+R	USB2.0	2560x720	5	not open	null
L' +R'	USB2.0	2560x720	5	not open	null
L+R	USB2.0	1280x480	15	not open	null
L' +R'	USB2.0	1280x480	15	not open	null
L' +D	USB2.0	1280x720	5	640x720	5
L' +D	USB2.0	640x480	15	320x480	15
L+D	USB2.0	1280x720	5	640x720	5
L+D	USB2.0	640x480	15	320x480	15
L'	USB2.0	1280x720	5	not open	null
L	USB2.0	1280x720	5	not open	null
D	USB2.0	not open	null	640x720	5
D	USB2.0	not open	null	320x480	15
L+R	USB2.0/MJPEG	2560x720	5	not open	null
L+R	USB2.0/MJPEG	1280x480	15	not open	null
L	USB2.0/MJPEG	1280x720	5	not open	null

注解: L' =left rectify image, L=left image,R' =right rectify image, R=right image,D=depth image

在 IR Depth Only 模式下, 帧率只支持 15fps 和 30fps.

1.5 IMU 坐标系统

IMU 坐标系统为右手系, 坐标轴方向如下:



2.1 SDK 说明

2.1.1 支持平台

SDK 是基于 CMake 构建的，用以 Linux，Windows 等多个平台。SDK 提供两种安装方式：下载安装以及源码安装编译方式。

已测试可用的平台有：

- Windows 10
- Ubuntu 18.04/16.04
- Jetson TX1 TX2 Xavier
- firefly RK3399 固件 (提取码: y6qs)

小技巧： ubuntu 系统仅支持源码编译安装。仅支持 64 bit 系统。

警告： 由于硬件传输速率要求，请尽量使用 USB3.0 接口。另外，虚拟机因大多存在 USB 驱动兼容性问题，不建议使用。

2.2 SDK 安装

2.2.1 Ubuntu 源码安装

1. 安装 SDK 依赖

1.1 安装 OpenCV

如果您已经安装了 *opencv* 或者您想要使用 *ROS*，您可以跳过这步。

1.1.1 apt 或者编译安装 OpenCV (选择一个)

1.1.1.1 使用 apt 安装 OpenCV (推荐)

```
sudo apt-get install libopencv-dev
```

1.1.1.2 编译安装 OpenCV

小技巧： 如果需要安装 *ros*，可以跳过这一步骤，直接使用 *ros* 中自带的 *opencv*。

OpenCV 如何编译安装，请见官方文档 [Installation in Linux](#) 。或参考如下命令：

```
[compiler] sudo apt-get install build-essential
[required] sudo apt-get install cmake git libgtk2.0-dev pkg-config libavcodec-dev
↳ libavformat-dev libswscale-dev
[optional] sudo apt-get install python-dev python-numpy libtbb2 libtbb-dev libjpeg-
↳ dev libpng-dev libtiff-dev libjasper-dev libdc1394-22-dev
```

```
git clone https://github.com/opencv/opencv.git
cd opencv/
git checkout tags/3.4.5

cd opencv/
mkdir build
cd build/

cmake ..

make -j4
sudo make install
```

1.2 安装点云例程依赖的 PCL 库 (可选)

PCL 安装，请见官方文档 [PCL Installation](#) 。

小技巧： 如果需要安装 *ros*，可以跳过这一步骤，直接使用 *ros* 中自带的 *pcl*。

```
git clone https://github.com/PointCloudLibrary/pcl.git
cd pcl
git checkout pcl-1.7.2
mkdir build && cd build

cmake -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release ..
```

(下页继续)

(续上页)

```
make -j2
sudo make -j2 install
```

1.3 建立 libGL.so 软链接用以解决在 TX1/TX2 上的 bug (可选)

```
sudo ln -sf /usr/lib/aarch64-linux-gnu/tegra/libGL.so /usr/lib/aarch64-linux-gnu/
↪libGL.so
```

2. 编译 SDK

```
git clone https://github.com/slightech/MYNT-EYE-D-SDK.git
cd MYNT-EYE-D-SDK
```

2.1 初始化 SDK

注解：因为设备权限的问题，命令执行完成之后，您必须重新拔插设备 (这个操作在同一台电脑上，只需要做一次)。

```
make init
```

2.2 编译 SDK

```
make all
```

3. 运行例程

注解：默认打开矫正后的图像。(跑 vio 时需要使用原图，跑深度或者点云使用矫正后的图像)

- 1) get_image 显示左目的图像和彩色深度图 (兼容 USB2.0)

```
./samples/_output/bin/get_image
```

- 2) get_stereo_image 显示左右目的图像和彩色深度图

```
./samples/_output/bin/get_stereo_image
```

- 3) get_depth 显示左目的图像，16UC1 的深度图和鼠标选中的像素的深度值 (mm)

```
./samples/_output/bin/get_depth
```

- 4) get_points 显示左目的图像，16UC1 的深度图和点云


```
./samples/_output/bin/get_points
```

5) get_imu 打印 imu 数据

```
./samples/_output/bin/get_imu
```

6) get_img_params 打印相机参数并保存在文件中

```
./samples/_output/bin/get_img_params
```

7) get_imu_params 打印 imu 参数并保存在文件中

```
./samples/_output/bin/get_imu_params
```

8) get_from_callbacks 使用回调方式获取图像和 imu 数据

```
./samples/_output/bin/get_from_callbacks
```

9) get_all_with_options 使用不同参数打开设备

```
./samples/_output/bin/get_all_with_options
```

10) get_depth_with_filter 显示滤波后的深度图像

```
./samples/_output/bin/get_depth_with_filter
```

11) get_points_with_filter 显示滤波后的点云图像

```
./samples/_output/bin/get_points_with_filter
```

4 安装带有 OpenCV 的 ROS

如果您不使用 ROS(The Robot Operation System), 您可以跳过此部分。

ROS 安装与运行步骤, 参考[ROS Wrapper 安装](#) 以及[ROS Wrapper 说明](#)。

5. 打包

如果打包指定版本 OpenCV 的包:

```
cd <sdk> # <sdk> 为 SDK 所在路径
make cleanall
export OpenCV_DIR=<install prefix>

export OpenCV_DIR=/usr/local
export OpenCV_DIR=$HOME/opencv-2.4.13.3
```

Packaging:

```
cd <sdk> # <sdk> 为 SDK 所在路径
make pkg
```

6. 清理

```
cd <sdk> # <sdk> 为 SDK 所在路径
make cleanall
make uninstall
```

2.2.2 Windows 源码安装

以下源码编译安装过程。如果只需使用预编译好的库，请参考 [Windows EXE 安装](#)。

1. 安装编译工具

1.1 安装 Visual Studio

从 <https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/zh-hans/vs/older-downloads/> 下载并安装。选择 c++ 桌面开发，下载



小技巧： 支持 Visual Studio 2015 和 Visual Studio 2017.

1.2 安装 CMake

从 <https://cmake.org/> 下载并安装

1.3 安装 MSYS2

- 1) 从 http://mirrors.ustc.edu.cn/msys2/distrib/x86_64/ 下载并安装
- 2) 将 bin 目录的路径添加到系统变量的 PATH 变量列表中 ([如何添加系统变量](#))

2.2. SDK 安装

```
C:\msys64\usr\bin
```

3) 安装 make, 双击 msys2.exe, 输入下面的命令:

```
pacman -Syu
pacman -S make
```

安装完成后, 可在命令行提示符 (Command Prompt) 里运行如下命令:

```
>make --version
GNU Make 4.2.1
```

2. 安装 SDK 依赖

2.1 安装 OpenCV

2.1.1 用预先建立的库安装 OpenCV (Recommend)

*更多信息您可以参考 [OpenCV 官方文档](#) *

- 1) 进入 OpenCV 源码页 <http://sourceforge.net/projects/opencvlibrary/files/opencv-win/>
- 2) 下载一个您想要安装的安装包. 例如 3.4.2/opencv-3.4.2-vc14_vc15.exe
- 3) 使用管理员权限运行安装包
- 4) 安装完成之后, 设置 OpenCV 环境变量并添加到系统的 path 变量中

2.1.2 设置环境变量

1. 使用管理员权限开启 cmd, 输入以下命令来添加 OPENCV_DIR 变量到系统变量中:

将 “D:OpenCV” 替换为您自己的解压缩目录

```
setx -m OPENCV_DIR D:\OpenCV\Build\x64\vc14\lib (Visual Studio 2015 使用该命令)
setx -m OPENCV_DIR D:\OpenCV\Build\x64\vc15\lib (Visual Studio 2017 使用该命令)
```

也可以参考 [如何添加系统变量](#) 将变量手动添加。

```
D:\OpenCV\Build\x64\vc14\lib (Visual Studio 2015 使用该路径)
D:\OpenCV\Build\x64\vc15\lib (Visual Studio 2017 使用该路径)
```

2. 将 OpenCV bin 路径添加到系统环境变量的 PATH 变量列表中

```
D:\OpenCV\Build\x64\vc14\bin (Visual Studio 2015 使用该路径)
D:\OpenCV\Build\x64\vc15\bin (Visual Studio 2017 使用该路径)
```

2.2 安装 libjpeg-turbo

- 1) 从 <https://sourceforge.net/projects/libjpeg-turbo/files/> 下载 libjpeg-turbo 并安装
- 2) 将 bin 目录的路径添加到系统变量的 PATH 变量列表中

```
C:\libjpeg-turbo64\bin
```

2.3 安装点云例程依赖的 PCL 库 (可选)

从 <https://github.com/PointCloudLibrary/pcl/releases> 下载集成安装程序 (PCL + dependencies)

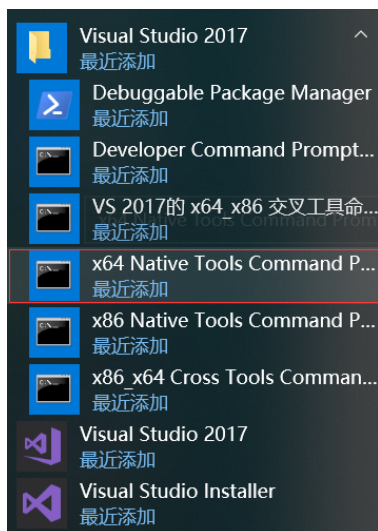
3. 编译 SDK

打开 “x64 Native Tools Command Prompt for VS 2017” (适用于 VS 2017 的 x64 本机工具命令提示) 命令行界面

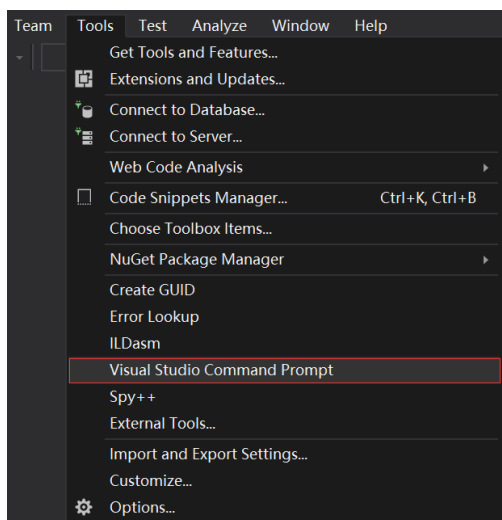
```
git clone https://github.com/slightech/MYNT-EYE-D-SDK.git
cd MYNT-EYE-D-SDK
make all
```

小技巧:

Visual Studio Command Prompt 可以从开始菜单打开,



也可以从 Visual Studio 的工具菜单里打开,



但如 Visual Studio 2015 工具菜单里可能没有，可以自己添加个。

打开 Tools 的 External Tools…，然后 Add 如下内容：

Field	Value
Title	Visual Studio Command Prompt
Command	C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Arguments	/k "C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio 14.0\Common7\Tools\VsDevCmd.bat "
Initial Directory	\$(SolutionDir)

4. 运行例程

注解：默认打开矫正后的图像。（跑 vio 时需要使用原图，跑深度或者点云使用矫正后的图像）

1) get_image 显示左目的图像和彩色深度图（兼容 USB2.0）

```
.\samples\_output\bin\get_image.bat
```

2) get_stereo_image 显示左右目的图像和彩色深度图

```
.\samples\_output\bin\get_stereo_image.bat
```

3) get_depth 显示左目的图像，16UC1 的深度图和鼠标选中的像素的深度值 (mm)

```
.\samples\_output\bin\get_depth.bat
```

4) get_points 显示左目的图像，16UC1 的深度图和点云

```
.\samples\_output\bin\get_points.bat
```

5) get_imu 打印 imu 数据

```
.\samples\_output\bin\get_imu
```

6) `get_img_params` 打印相机参数并保存在文件中

```
.\samples\_output\bin\get_img_params
```

7) `get_imu_params` 打印 imu 参数并保存在文件中

```
.\samples\_output\bin\get_imu_params
```

8) `get_from_callbacks` 使用回调方式获取图像和 imu 数据

```
.\samples\_output\bin\get_from_callbacks
```

9) `get_all_with_options` 使用不同参数打开设备

```
.\samples\_output\bin\get_all_with_options
```

10) `get_depth_with_filter` 显示滤波后的深度图像

```
.\samples\_output\bin\get_depth_with_filter
```

11) `get_points_with_filter` 显示滤波后的点云图像

```
.\samples\_output\bin\get_points_with_filter
```

5. 清理

```
cd <sdk> # <sdk> 为 SDK 所在路径
make cleanall
```

2.2.3 Windows EXE 安装

下载地址: `mynteye-d-x.x.x-win-x64-opencv-3.4.3.exe` [Google Drive](#), [百度网盘](#)

安装完 SDK 的 exe 安装包后, 桌面会生成 SDK 根目录的快捷方式。

进入 `\bin\samples` 目录, 双击 `get_image.exe` 运行, 即可看到相机画面。

注解: 如果无法运行样例, 请先检查一下系统变量 `PATH` 中是否成功添加了 `<SDK_ROOT_DIR>\bin`, `<SDK_ROOT_DIR>\bin\3rdparty`, `<SDK_ROOT_DIR>\3rdparty\opencv\build\x64\vc15\bin`, `<SDK_ROOT_DIR>\3rdparty\libjpeg-turbo64\bin`。点云相关的样例需要使用 `PCL1.9.0`。除 1.9.0 以外的版本, 可以使用样例工程运行。

生成样例工程

首先, 安装好 `Visual Studio 2017` 和 `CMake`。接着, 进入 `\samples` 目录, 双击 `generate.bat` 即可生成样例工程 `_build\mynteye_samples.sln`。

小技巧: 运行样例需要先右键样例, 设为启动项目, 然后使用 `Release x64` 运行。

2.2.4 ROS Wrapper 安装

1.1 安装 ROS

ROS Melodic (Ubuntu 18.04)

```
sudo sh -c 'echo "deb http://packages.ros.org/ros/ubuntu $(lsb_release -sc) main" > /
↳etc/apt/sources.list.d/ros-latest.list'
sudo apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://ha.pool.sks-keyservers.net:80 --recv-key_
↳421C365BD9FF1F717815A3895523BAEEB01FA116
sudo apt update
sudo apt install ros-melodic-desktop-full
sudo rosdep init
rosdep update
echo "source /opt/ros/melodic/setup.bash" >> ~/.bashrc
source ~/.bashrc
```

ROS Kinetic (Ubuntu 16.04)

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/oroca/oroca-ros-pkg/master/ros_install.sh && \
chmod 755 ./ros_install.sh && bash ./ros_install.sh catkin_ws kinetic
```

1.2 编译 ROS Wrapper

```
make ros
```

Core:

```
roscore
```

RViz Display:

```
source ./wrappers/ros/devel/setup.bash
roslaunch mynteye_wrapper_d display.launch
```

Publish:

```
source ./wrappers/ros/devel/setup.bash
roslaunch mynteye_wrapper_d mynteye.launch
```

2.2.5 ROS Wrapper 说明

按照*ROS Wrapper* 安装，编译再运行节点。

`rostopic list` 可以列出发布的节点：

```
/mynteye/depth/image_raw      # 深度数据
/mynteye/imu/data_raw         # imu 数据
/mynteye/imu/data_raw_processed # 经过处理后的 imu 数据
/mynteye/left/image_mono      # 左目黑白图像
```

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```

/mynteye/left/image_color    # 左目彩色图像
/mynteye/right/image_mono    # 右目黑白图像
/mynteye/right/image_color   # 右目彩色图像
/mynteye/points/data_raw     # 点云数据
/mynteye/temp/data_raw       # imu 温度数据
...

```

rostopic hz <topic> 可以检查是否有数据:

```

subscribed to [/mynteye/imu/data_raw]
average rate: 202.806
  min: 0.000s max: 0.021s std dev: 0.00819s window: 174
average rate: 201.167
  min: 0.000s max: 0.021s std dev: 0.00819s window: 374
average rate: 200.599
  min: 0.000s max: 0.021s std dev: 0.00819s window: 574
average rate: 200.461
  min: 0.000s max: 0.021s std dev: 0.00818s window: 774
average rate: 200.310
  min: 0.000s max: 0.021s std dev: 0.00818s window: 974
...

```

rostopic echo <topic> 可以打印发布数据等。了解更多, 请阅读 [rostopic](#)。

ROS 封装的文件结构, 如下所示:

```

<sdk>/wrappers/ros/
├─src/
│   └─mynteye_wrapper_d/
│       ├──launch/
│       │   ├──display.launch
│       │   └─mynteye.launch
│       └─slam
│           ├──orb_slam2.launch
│           └─vins_fusion.launch
│           └─vins_mono.launch
├─msg/
├─rviz/
├─src/
│   ├──mynteye_listener.cc
│   ├──mynteye_wrapper_nodelet.cc
│   ├──mynteye_wrapper_node.cc
│   ├──pointcloud_generatort.cc
│   └─pointcloud_generator.h
├─CMakeLists.txt
├─nodelet_plugins.xml
└─package.xml

```

其中 mynteye.launch 里, 可以配置发布的 topics 与 frame_ids、决定启用哪些数据、以及设定控制选项。修改分辨率和帧率需要根据 support_resolutions。其中, gravity 请配置成当地重力加速度。

```

<!-- Camera Params -->

<!-- Device index -->
<arg name="dev_index" default="0" />
<!-- 修改帧率 -->
<arg name="framerate" default="30" />

```

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```

<!--
设置设备模式
    device_color: left_color ✓ right_color ? depth x
    device_depth: left_color x right_color x depth ✓
    device_all:    left_color ✓ right_color ? depth ✓
Note: ✓: available, x: unavailable, ?: depends on #stream_mode
-->
<arg name="dev_mode" default="$(arg device_all)" />

<!-- 设置深度模式 -->
<!-- Note: must set DEPTH_RAW to get raw depth values for points -->
<arg name="depth_mode" default="$(arg depth_raw)" />
<!--
设置分辨率
可以设置的分辨率为 stream_640x480,stream_1280x720,stream_1280x480,stream_2560x720
-->
<arg name="stream_mode" default="$(arg stream_2560x720)" />

<!-- 设置图像模式, 可设置为 color_raw(原图), color_rectified(纠正图)-->
<arg name="color_mode" default="$(arg color_raw)" />

<!-- 设置自动曝光 -->
<arg name="state_ae" default="true" />
<!-- 设置自动白平衡 -->
<arg name="state_awb" default="true" />
<!-- 设置 IR 数值 -->
<arg name="ir_intensity" default="4" />
<!-- 设置 IR Depth Only 模式 -->
<arg name="ir_depth_only" default="false" />

<!-- Setup your local gravity here -->
<arg name="gravity" default="9.8" />

```

2.3 SDK 样例

2.3.1 获取双目图像

API 通过 `DeviceMode::DEVICE_COLOR` 参数获取图像数据, 或者 `DeviceMode::DEVICE_ALL` 同时捕获图像和深度数据。

通过 `GetStreamData()` 函数, 就能获取想要的的数据。

参考代码片段:

```

// Device mode, default DEVICE_ALL
//  DEVICE_COLOR: IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR y IMAGE_RIGHT_COLOR - IMAGE_DEPTH n
//  DEVICE_DEPTH: IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR n IMAGE_RIGHT_COLOR n IMAGE_DEPTH y
//  DEVICE_ALL:   IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR y IMAGE_RIGHT_COLOR - IMAGE_DEPTH y
// Note: y: available, n: unavailable, -: depends on #stream_mode
params.dev_mode = DeviceMode::DEVICE_DEPTH;

auto left_color = cam.GetStreamData(ImageType::IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR);

```

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```

if (left_color.img) {
    cv::Mat left = left_color.img->To(ImageFormat::COLOR_BGR)->ToMat();
    painter.DrawSize(left, CVPainter::TOP_LEFT);
    painter.DrawStreamData(left, left_color, CVPainter::TOP_RIGHT);
    painter.DrawInformation(left, util::to_string(counter.fps()),
        CVPainter::BOTTOM_RIGHT);
    cv::imshow("left color", left);
}

```

完整代码样例，请见 `get_stereo_image.cc`。

2.3.2 获取双目图像 (兼容 USB2.0)

兼容 USB2.0，自动更改为 USB2.0 适用的分辨率和帧率。API 通过 `DeviceMode::DEVICE_COLOR` 参数获取图像数据，或者 `DeviceMode::DEVICE_ALL` 同时捕获图像和深度数据。

通过 `GetStreamData()` 函数，就能获取想要的的数据。

参考代码片段：

```

// Device mode, default DEVICE_ALL
//  DEVICE_COLOR: IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR y IMAGE_RIGHT_COLOR - IMAGE_DEPTH n
//  DEVICE_DEPTH: IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR n IMAGE_RIGHT_COLOR n IMAGE_DEPTH y
//  DEVICE_ALL:   IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR y IMAGE_RIGHT_COLOR - IMAGE_DEPTH y
// Note: y: available, n: unavailable, -: depends on #stream_mode
params.dev_mode = DeviceMode::DEVICE_DEPTH;

auto left_color = cam.GetStreamData(ImageType::IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR);
if (left_color.img) {
    cv::Mat left = left_color.img->To(ImageFormat::COLOR_BGR)->ToMat();
    painter.DrawSize(left, CVPainter::TOP_LEFT);
    painter.DrawStreamData(left, left_color, CVPainter::TOP_RIGHT);
    painter.DrawInformation(left, util::to_string(counter.fps()),
        CVPainter::BOTTOM_RIGHT);
    cv::imshow("left color", left);
}

```

完整代码样例，请见 `get_image.cc`。

2.3.3 获取深度图像

深度图像，属于上层合成数据。

可以通过设置 `depth_mode` 来改变深度图显示。

```

// Depth mode: colorful(default), gray, raw
params.depth_mode = DepthMode::DEPTH_RAW;

```

然后使用 `GetStreamData()` 获取。另外，判断不为空后再使用。

参考代码片段：

```

auto image_depth = cam.GetStreamData(ImageType::IMAGE_DEPTH);
if (image_depth.img) {
    cv::Mat depth = image_depth.img->To(ImageFormat::DEPTH_RAW)->ToMat();
}

```

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```

cv::setMouseCallback("depth", OnDepthMouseCallback, &depth_region);
// Note: DrawRect will change some depth values to show the rect.
depth_region.DrawRect(depth);
cv::imshow("depth", depth);

depth_region.ShowElems<ushort>(depth, [](const ushort& elem) {
    return std::to_string(elem);
}, 80, depth_info);
}

```

上述代码，用了 OpenCV 来显示图像。选中显示窗口时，按 ESC/Q 就会结束程序。

注解：get_depth 样例仅支持使用 DEPTH_RAW 模式，可以修改其他样例的 depth_mode 来获得其他模式的深度图。

完整代码样例，请见 [get_depth.cc](#)。

2.3.4 获取点云图像

点云图像，属于上层合成数据。API 使用 GetStreamData() 获取。另外，判断不为空后再使用。运行点云时可以按空格键保存“.ply”文件，然后使用 view_points 样例查看 .ply 文件。

参考代码片段：

```

auto image_color = cam.GetStreamData(ImageType::IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR);
auto image_depth = cam.GetStreamData(ImageType::IMAGE_DEPTH);
if (image_color.img && image_depth.img) {
    cv::Mat color = image_color.img->To(ImageFormat::COLOR_BGR)
        ->ToMat();
    painter.DrawSize(color, CVPainter::TOP_LEFT);
    painter.DrawStreamData(color, image_color, CVPainter::TOP_RIGHT);
    painter.DrawInformation(color, util::to_string(counter.fps()),
        CVPainter::BOTTOM_RIGHT);

    cv::Mat depth = image_depth.img->To(ImageFormat::DEPTH_RAW)
        ->ToMat();

    cv::imshow("color", color);

    viewer.Update(color, depth);
}

```

上述代码，用了 PCL 来显示点云。关闭点云窗口时，也会结束程序。

完整代码样例，请见 [get_points.cc](#)。

2.3.5 获取 IMU 数据

使用 EnableMotionDatas() 来启用缓存，才能通过 GetMotionDatas() 函数来获取到 IMU 数据。否则，只能通过回调接口得到 IMU 数据，请参阅[从回调接口获取数据](#)。

参考代码片段：

```

auto motion_datas = cam.GetMotionDatas();
if (motion_datas.size() > 0) {
    std::cout << "Imu count: " << motion_datas.size() << std::endl;
    for (auto data : motion_datas) {
        if (data.imu) {
            if (data.imu->flag == MYNTEYE_IMU_ACCEL) {
                counter.IncrAccelCount();
                std::cout << "[accel] stamp: " << data.imu->timestamp
                    << ", x: " << data.imu->accel[0]
                    << ", y: " << data.imu->accel[1]
                    << ", z: " << data.imu->accel[2]
                    << ", temp: " << data.imu->temperature
                    << std::endl;
            } else if (data.imu->flag == MYNTEYE_IMU_GYRO) {
                counter.IncrGyroCount();
                std::cout << "[gyro] stamp: " << data.imu->timestamp
                    << ", x: " << data.imu->gyro[0]
                    << ", y: " << data.imu->gyro[1]
                    << ", z: " << data.imu->gyro[2]
                    << ", temp: " << data.imu->temperature
                    << std::endl;
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Imu type is unknown" << std::endl;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Motion data is empty" << std::endl;
        }
    }
    std::cout << std::endl;
}

```

上述代码，用了 OpenCV 来显示图像和数据。选中显示窗口时，按 ESC/Q 就会结束程序。

完整代码样例，请见 `get_imu.cc`。

2.3.6 从回调接口获取数据

API 提供了 `SetStreamCallback()`，`SetMotionCallback()` 函数，来设定各类数据的回调。

参考代码片段：

```

cam.SetImgInfoCallback([](const std::shared_ptr<ImgInfo>& info) {
    std::cout << " [img_info] fid: " << info->frame_id
        << ", stamp: " << info->timestamp
        << ", expos: " << info->exposure_time << std::endl
        << std::flush;
});
for (auto&& type : types) {
    // Set stream data callback
    cam.SetStreamCallback(type, [](const StreamData& data) {
        std::cout << " [" << data.img->type() << "] fid: "
            << data.img->frame_id() << std::endl
            << std::flush;
    });
}

// Set motion data callback

```

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```

cam.SetMotionCallback([](const MotionData& data) {
    if (data.imu->flag == MYNTEYE_IMU_ACCEL) {
        std::cout << "[accel] stamp: " << data.imu->timestamp
        << ", x: " << data.imu->accel[0]
        << ", y: " << data.imu->accel[1]
        << ", z: " << data.imu->accel[2]
        << ", temp: " << data.imu->temperature
        << std::endl;
    } else if (data.imu->flag == MYNTEYE_IMU_GYRO) {
        std::cout << "[gyro] stamp: " << data.imu->timestamp
        << ", x: " << data.imu->gyro[0]
        << ", y: " << data.imu->gyro[1]
        << ", z: " << data.imu->gyro[2]
        << ", temp: " << data.imu->temperature
        << std::endl;
    }
    std::cout << std::flush;
});

```

上述代码，用了 OpenCV 来显示图像和数据。选中显示窗口时，按 ESC/Q 就会结束程序。

完整代码样例，请见 [get_from_callbacks.cc](#)。

2.3.7 通过选项获取不同类型的数据

get_all_with_options 样例可以通过添加参数来设定当前设备的各类控制值。

get_all_with_options -h 参数说明：

```

Open device with different options.

Options:
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-m, --imu           Enable imu datas

Open Params:
The open params

-i INDEX, --index=INDEX
                    Device index
-f RATE, --rate=RATE
                    Framerate, range [0,60], [30](STREAM_2560x720),
                    default: 10
--dev-mode=MODE     Device mode, default 2 (DEVICE_ALL)
                    0: DEVICE_COLOR, left y right - depth n
                    1: DEVICE_DEPTH, left n right n depth y
                    2: DEVICE_ALL, left y right - depth y
                    Note: y: available, n: unavailable, -: depends on
                    stream mode
--cm=MODE           Color mode, default 0 (COLOR_RAW)
                    0: COLOR_RAW, color raw
                    1: COLOR_RECTIFIED, color rectified
--dm=MODE           Depth mode, default 2 (DEPTH_COLORFUL)
                    0: DEPTH_RAW
                    1: DEPTH_GRAY
                    2: DEPTH_COLORFUL

```

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```

--sm=MODE          Stream mode of color & depth,
                    default 2 (STREAM_1280x720)
                    0: STREAM_640x480, 480p, vga, left
                    1: STREAM_1280x480, 480p, vga, left+right
                    2: STREAM_1280x720, 720p, hd, left
                    3: STREAM_2560x720, 720p, hd, left+right

--csf=MODE          Stream format of color,
                    default 1 (STREAM_YUYV)
                    0: STREAM_MJPEG
                    1: STREAM_YUYV

--dsf=MODE          Stream format of depth,
                    default 1 (STREAM_YUYV)
                    1: STREAM_YUYV

--ae                Enable auto-exposure
--awb                Enable auto-white balance
--ir=VALUE           IR intensity, range [0,6], default 0
--ir-depth           Enable ir-depth-only

Feature Toggles:
The feature toggles

--proc=MODE          Enable process mode, e.g. imu assembly, temp_drift
                    0: PROC_NONE
                    1: PROC_IMU_ASSEMBLY
                    2: PROC_IMU_TEMP_DRIFT
                    3: PROC_IMU_ALL

--img-info           Enable image info, and sync with image

```

例如 `./samples/_output/bin/get_all_with_options -f 60 --dev-mode=0 --sm=2` 显示的是 1280x720 的 60 帧左目未矫正图像。

完整代码样例 `get_all_with_options.cc`。

2.3.8 获取图像标定参数

通过获取 `API GetStreamIntrinsics()`, `GetStreamExtrinsics()` 函数, 可以获取当前打开设备的图像标定参数。

参考代码片段:

```

auto vga_intrinsics = cam.GetStreamIntrinsics(StreamMode::STREAM_1280x480, &in_ok);
auto vga_extrinsics = cam.GetStreamExtrinsics(StreamMode::STREAM_1280x480, &ex_ok);
std::cout << "VGA Intrinsics left: {" << vga_intrinsics.left << "}" << std::endl;
std::cout << "VGA Intrinsics right: {" << vga_intrinsics.right << "}" << std::endl;
std::cout << "VGA Extrinsics left to right: {" << vga_extrinsics << "}" << std::endl;
out << "VGA Intrinsics left: {" << vga_intrinsics.left << "}" << std::endl;
out << "VGA Intrinsics right: {" << vga_intrinsics.right << "}" << std::endl;
out << "VGA Extrinsics left to right: {" << vga_extrinsics << "}" << std::endl;

```

运行结果保存在当前目录下, 参考运行结果:

```

VGA Intrinsics left: {width: [640], height: [480], fx: [358.45721435546875000], fy:
↪ [359.53115844726562500], cx: [311.12109375000000000], cy: [242.
↪ 63494873046875000] coeffs: [-0.28297042846679688, 0.06178283691406250, -0.
↪ 00030517578125000, 0.00218200683593750, 0.00000000000000000]}
VGA Intrinsics right: {width: [640], height: [480], fx: [360.13885498046875000], fy:
↪ [360.89624023437500000], cx: [325.11029052734375000], cy: [251.
↪ 46371459960937500] coeffs: [-0.30667877197265625, 0.08611679077148438, -0.
↪ 00030136108398438, 0.00155639648437500, 0.00000000000000000]}

```

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```
VGA Extrinsics left to right: {rotation: [0.99996054172515869, 0.00149095058441162, 0.
→00875246524810791, -0.00148832798004150, 0.99999880790710449, -0.00030362606048584,
→-0.00875294208526611, 0.00029063224792480, 0.99996161460876465], translation: [-120.
→36341094970703125, 0.00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000]}
```

注解: 获取的参数中: 内参提供 f_x , f_y , c_x , c_y 的值, 可以得到相应的内参矩阵 (参考 [sensor_msgs/CameraInfo.msg](#)), 畸变参数 `coeffs` 中包含 k_1, k_2, p_1, p_2, k_3 的值。外参中包含旋转矩阵 `rotation`, 平移矩阵 `translation`。

完整代码样例, 请见 [get_img_params.cc](#)。

2.3.9 获取 IMU 标定参数

通过 API `GetMotionIntrinsics()`, `GetMotionExtrinsics()` 函数, 可以获取当前打开设备的 IMU 标定参数。

参考代码片段:

```
auto intrinsics = cam.GetMotionIntrinsics(&in_ok);
std::cout << "Motion Intrinsics: {" << intrinsics << "}" << std::endl;
out << "Motion Intrinsics: {" << intrinsics << "}" << std::endl;
```

运行结果保存在当前目录下, 参考运行结果:

```
Motion Intrinsics: {accel: {scale: [1.00205999990004191, 0.00000000000000000, 0.
→00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000, 1.00622999999999996, 0.00000000000000000, 0.
→00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000, 1.00171999999999994], assembly: [1.
→00000000000000000, 0.00672262000000000, -0.00364474000000000, 0.00000000000000000,
→1.00000000000000000, 0.00101348000000000, -0.00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000,
→1.00000000000000000, 1.00000000000000000], drift: [0.00000000000000000, 0.
→00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000], noise: [0.00000000000000000, 0.
→00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000], bias: [0.00000000000000000, 0.
→00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000], x: [0.00856165620000000, -0.
→00009840052800000], y: [0.05968393300000000, -0.00130967680000000], z: [0.
→01861442050000000, -0.00016033523000000]}, gyro: {scale: [1.00008999999999992, 0.
→00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000, 0.99617599999999995, 0.
→00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000, 1.00407000000000002],
→assembly: [1.00000000000000000, -0.00700362000000000, -0.00326206000000000, 0.
→00549571000000000, 1.00000000000000000, 0.00224867000000000, 0.00236088000000000, 0.
→00044507800000000, 1.00000000000000000, 1.00000000000000000], drift: [0.
→00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000], noise: [0.
→00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000], bias: [0.
→00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000, 0.00000000000000000], x: [0.
→18721455299999998, 0.00077411070000000], y: [0.60837032000000002, -0.
→00939702710000000], z: [-0.78549276000000001, 0.02584820200000000]}}
```

完整代码样例, 请见 [get_imu_params.cc](#)。

2.3.10 设定打开参数

设定图像分辨率

通过设置 `params.stream_mode` 参数，就可以设定图像的分辨率。

注解： 图像分辨率现在支持 4 种: 单目 640X480，1280x720 和双目 1280x480，2560x720

参考代码片段:

```
// Stream mode: left color only
// params.stream_mode = StreamMode::STREAM_640x480; // vga
// params.stream_mode = StreamMode::STREAM_1280x720; // hd
// Stream mode: left+right color
// params.stream_mode = StreamMode::STREAM_1280x480; // vga
params.stream_mode = StreamMode::STREAM_2560x720; // hd
```

设定图像帧率

通过设置 `params.framerate` 参数，就可以设定图像的帧率。

注解： 图像帧率有效值 (0-60), 分辨率在 2560X720 时帧率有效值为 (30), 可以参考分辨率支持列表

参考代码片段:

```
// Framerate: 10(default), [0,60], [30] (STREAM_2560x720)
params.framerate = 30;
```

设定图像模式

通过设置 `params.color_mode` 参数，就可以设定图像的模式。

COLOR_RAW 为原图，COLOR_RECTIFIED 为矫正图。

参考代码片段:

```
// Color mode: raw(default), rectified
// params.color_mode = ColorMode::COLOR_RECTIFIED;
```

设定深度图模式

通过 `params.depth_mode` 参数，就可以设定深度图的模式。

DEPTH_COLORFUL 为着色后的深度图，DEPTH_GRAY 为灰色深度图，DEPTH_GRAY 为原始深度图。

参考代码片段:

```
// Depth mode: colorful(default), gray, raw
// params.depth_mode = DepthMode::DEPTH_GRAY;
```


启用自动曝光及自动白平衡

通过设置 `params.state_ae` 和 `params.state_awb` 为 `true`，就可以启动自动曝光和自动白平衡。

默认自动曝光和自动白平衡是启用的，如果想关闭，可以设置参数值为 `false`。

参考代码片段：

```
// Auto-exposure: true(default), false
// params.state_ae = false;

// Auto-white balance: true(default), false
// params.state_awb = false;
```

启用 IR 及其调节

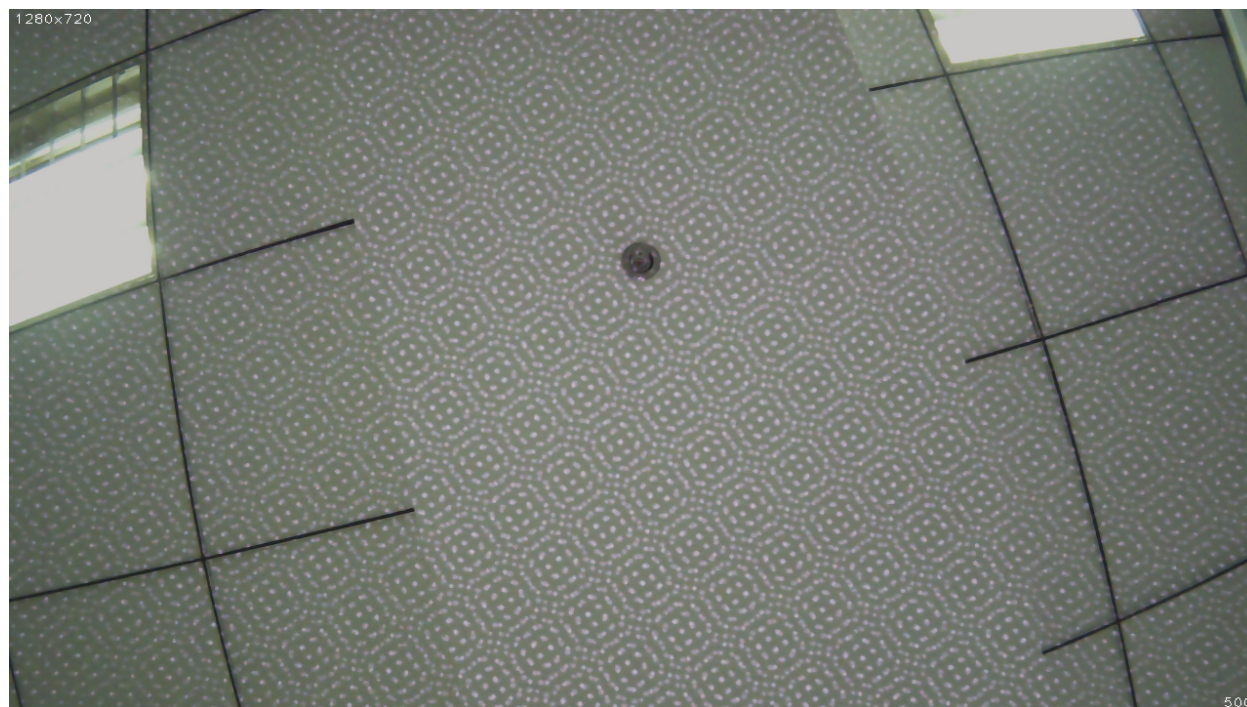
通过设置 `params.ir_intensity` 参数，就可以设定图像的 IR 强度。

启用 IR，就是设定 `params.ir_intensity` 大于 0 的值。值越大，强度越高 (最大为 10)。

参考代码片段：

```
// Infrared intensity: 0(default), [0,10]
params.ir_intensity = 4;
```

注解： 启用此功能后，你可以看到 ir 光斑：



启用 IR Depth Only

通过设置 `params.ir_depth_only` 参数, 就可以设定 IR Depth Only 功能。默认关闭。开启此功能后, IR 只作用于深度图像, 在图像上不会出现 IR 光的纹路。

注解: 该功能只能在 [2560x720 30fps] 以及 [1280x720,1280x480,640x480 60fps] 下生效。开启此功能帧率会被平分, 例如设置图像帧率为 30fps 时, 获取的图像为 15fps, 深度图也为 15fps。

参考代码片段:

```
// IR Depth Only: true, false(default)
// Note: IR Depth Only mode support frame rate between 15fps and 30fps.
//      When dev_mode != DeviceMode::DEVICE_ALL,
//      IR Depth Only mode not be supported.
//      When stream_mode == StreamMode::STREAM_2560x720,
//      frame rate only be 15fps in this mode.
//      When frame rate less than 15fps or greater than 30fps,
//      IR Depth Only mode will be not available.
// params.ir_depth_only = false;
```

调整深度图着色值

通过设置 `params.colour_depth_value` 参数, 默认值是 5000。

参考代码片段:

```
// Colour depth image, default 5000. [0, 16384]
params.colour_depth_value = 5000;
```

以上功能参考运行结果, 于 Linux 上:

```
Open device: 0, /dev/video1

D/eSPDI_API: SetPropertyValue control=7 value=0D/eSPDI_API: SetPropertyValue_
↪control=7 value=35D/eSPDI_API: SetPropertyValue control=7 value=1-- Auto-exposure_
↪state: enabled
D/eSPDI_API: SetPropertyValue control=7 value=0D/eSPDI_API: SetPropertyValue_
↪control=7 value=12D/eSPDI_API: SetPropertyValue control=7 value=1-- Auto-white_
↪balance state: enabled
-- Framerate: 5
D/eSPDI_API: SetPropertyValue control=7 value=4 SetDepthDataType: 4
-- Color Stream: 1280x720 YUYV
-- Depth Stream: 1280x720 YUYV

D/eSPDI_API: SetPropertyValue control=7 value=0D/eSPDI_API: SetPropertyValue_
↪control=7 value=3D/eSPDI_API: SetPropertyValue control=7 value=4
-- IR intensity: 4
D/eSPDI_API: CVideoDevice::OpenDevice 1280x720 fps=5

Open device success
```

注解: 更改参数后需要在 `sdk` 的目录下运行

```
make samples
```

来使设置的参数生效。

完整代码样例 `get_image.cc` 。

2.3.11 相机控制参数 API

打开或关闭自动曝光

```
/** Auto-exposure enabled or not default enabled*/  
bool AutoExposureControl(bool enable);    see "camera.h"
```

打开或关闭自动白平衡

```
/** Auto-white-balance enabled or not default enabled*/  
bool AutoWhiteBalanceControl(bool enable);    see "camera.h"
```

设置 IR 强度

```
/** set infrared(IR) intensity [0, 10] default 4*/  
void SetIRIntensity(const std::uint16_t &value);    see "camera.h"
```

设置全局增益

注解：需要在相机打开后关闭自动曝光

```
/** Set global gain [1 - 16]  
 * value -- global gain value  
 * */  
void SetGlobalGain(const float &value);    see "camera.h"
```

设置曝光时间

注解：需要在相机打开后关闭自动曝光

```
/** Set exposure time [1ms - 655ms]  
 * value -- exposure time value  
 * */  
void SetExposureTime(const float &value);    see "camera.h"
```

参考代码：

```
cam.Open(params);
cam.AutoExposureControl(false);
cam.SetGlobalGain(1);
cam.SetExposureTime(0.3);
```

注解：更改参数后需要在 sdk 的目录下运行

```
make samples
```

来使设置的参数生效。

2.3.12 使用 filter 进行深度数据的滤波

滤波器类型统一继承自 BaseFilter。

方法口协议如下：

```
virtual bool ProcessFrame(
    std::shared_ptr<Image> out,
    const std::shared_ptr<Image> in) = 0; // NOLINT
virtual bool LoadConfig(void* data);

inline bool TurnOn();
inline bool TurnOff();
inline bool IsEnable();

int main(int argc, char const* argv[]) {
    ...

    SpatialFilter spat_filter;
    TemporalFilter temp_filter;

    ...
    for (;;) {
        // get frame
        ...
        spat_filter.ProcessFrame(image_depth.img, image_depth.img);
        temp_filter.ProcessFrame(image_depth.img, image_depth.img);
        ...
    }
}
```

小技巧：使用时，实例化一个 Filter，然后直接在图像处理循环中使用 ProcessFrame，方法如上。图像会实时随图像信息变化自适应，也可以实时的使用 TurnOn/TurnOff 开关。

2.4 SDK 工具

2.4.1 分析 IMU 数据

SDK 提供了 IMU 数据分析工具 imu_analytics.py. 工具的详细信息见 tools/README.md

注解： 需要使用 tools 中提供的 record 工具或 rosbag 录制数据集。分析工具支持 python 2.7。运行工具之前需要 `pip install -r requirements.txt`。

Linux 系统运行命令:

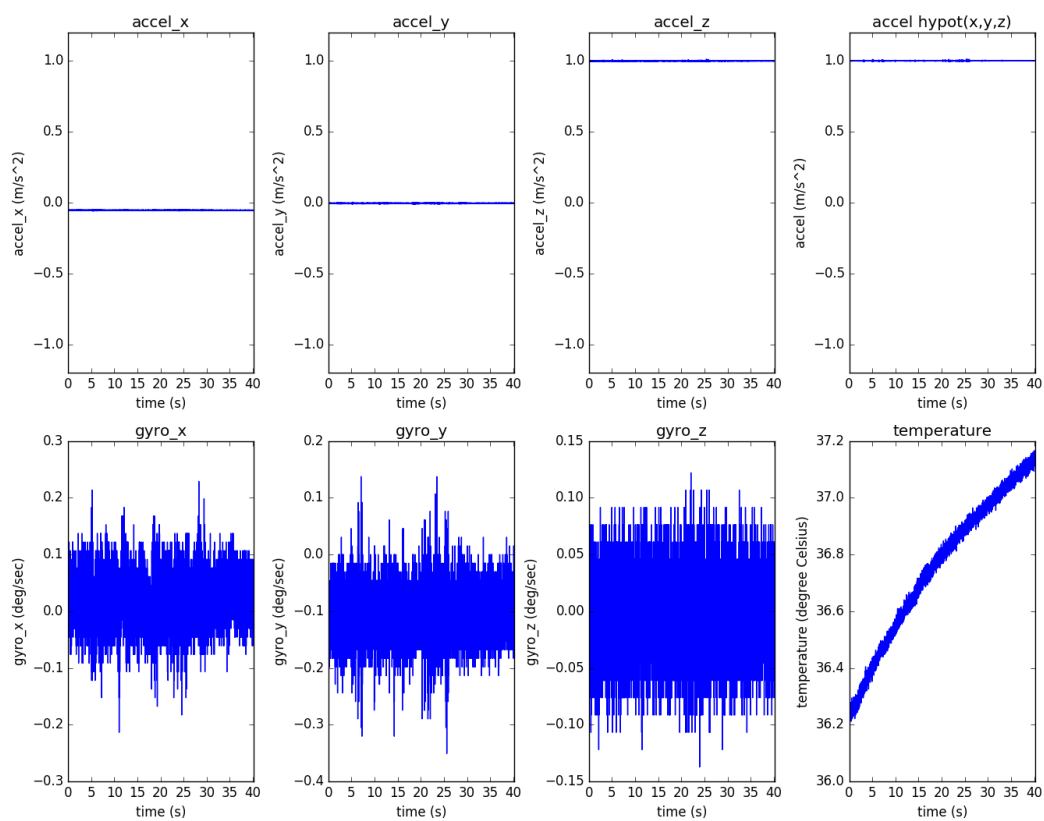
```
$ python tools/analytics/imu_analytics.py -i dataset -c tools/config/mynteye/mynteye_
↪config.yaml -al=-1.2,1.2 -gl= -gdu=d -gsu=d -kl=
```

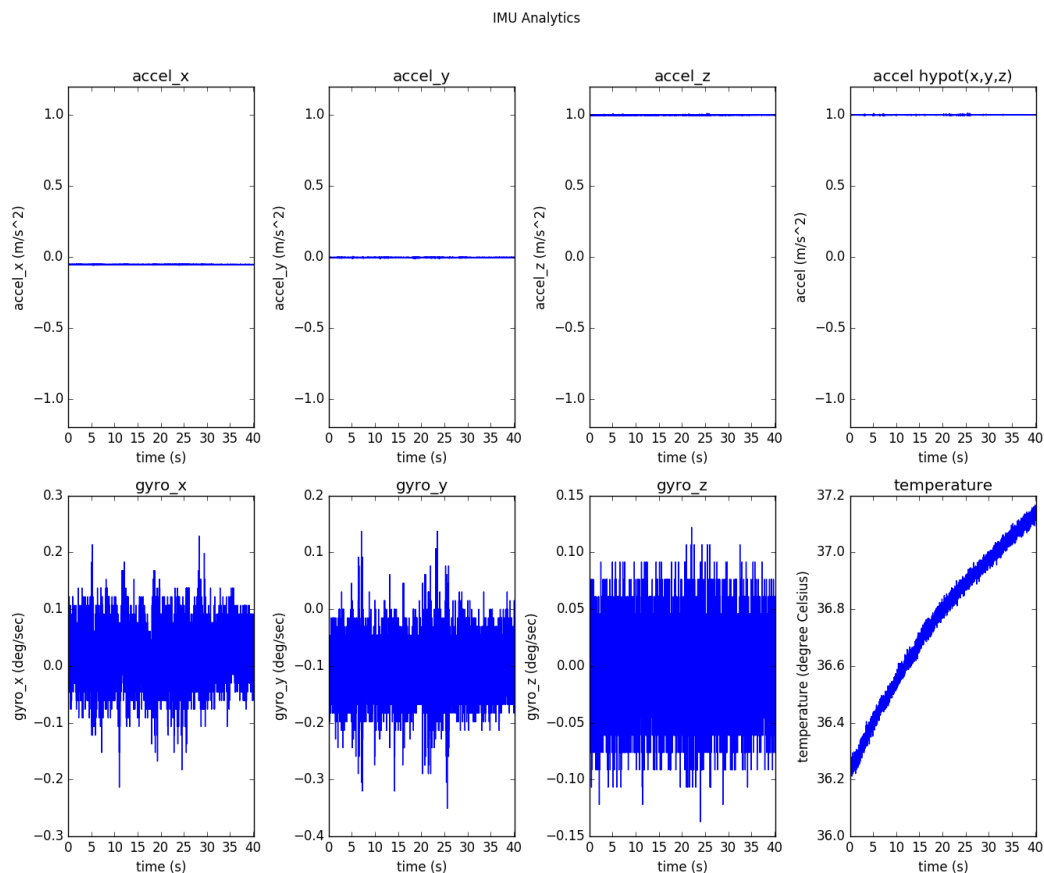
Linux 系统上的结果参考:

```
$ python tools/analytics/imu_analytics.py -i dataset -c tools/config/mynteye/mynteye_
↪config.yaml -al=-1.2,1.2 -gl= -gdu=d -gsu=d -kl=
imu analytics ...
  input: dataset
  outdir: dataset
  gyro_limits: None
  accel_limits: [(-1.2, 1.2), (-1.2, 1.2), (-1.2, 1.2), (-1.2, 1.2)]
  time_unit: None
  time_limits: None
  auto: False
  gyro_show_unit: d
  gyro_data_unit: d
  temp_limits: None
open dataset ...
  imu: 20040, temp: 20040
  timebeg: 4.384450, timeend: 44.615550, duration: 40.231100
save figure to:
  dataset/imu_analytics.png
imu analytics done
```

分析结果图保存在 dataset 目录中. 如下:

IMU Analytics





另外，可以使用 `-h` 参数查看工具详细参数选项。

```
$ python tools/analytics/imu_analytics.py -h
```

2.4.2 分析时间戳

SDK 提供了时间戳分析工具 `stamp_analytics.py`，工具的详细信息见 `tools/README.md`

注解： 需要使用 `tools` 中提供的 `record` 工具或 `rosbag` 录制数据集。分析工具支持 `python 2.7`。运行工具之前需要 `pip install -r requirements.txt`。

Linux 系统运行命令：

```
$ python tools/analytics/stamp_analytics.py -i dataset -c tools/config/mynteye/
↪mynteye_config.yaml
```

Linux 系统上的结果参考：

```
$ python tools/analytics/stamp_analytics.py -i dataset -c tools/config/mynteye/
↪mynteye_config.yaml
stamp analytics ...
  input: dataset
```

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```

    outdir: dataset
open dataset ...
save to binary files ...
    binimg: dataset/stamp_analytics_img.bin
    binimu: dataset/stamp_analytics_imu.bin
    img: 1007, imu: 20040

rate (Hz)
    img: 25, imu: 500
sample period (s)
    img: 0.04, imu: 0.002

diff count
    imgs: 1007, imus: 20040
    imgs_t_diff: 1006, imus_t_diff: 20039

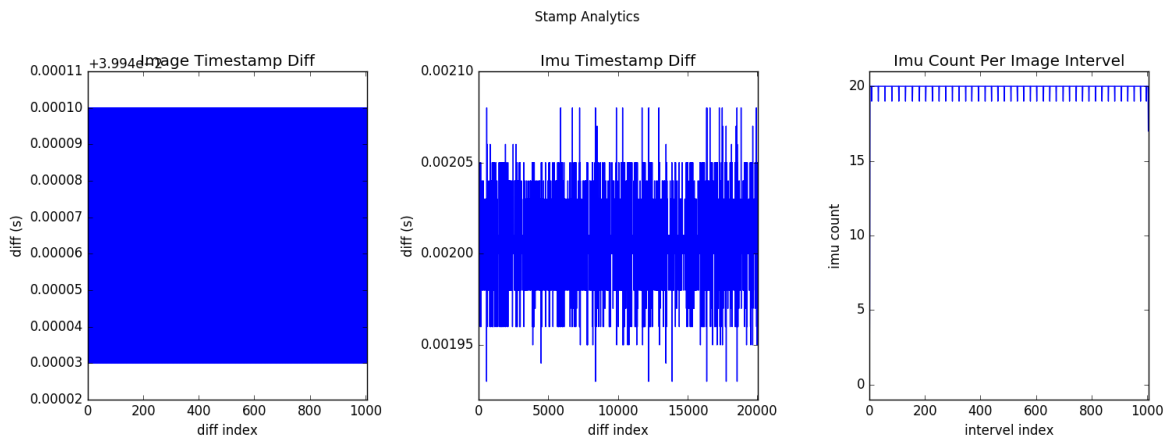
diff where (factor=0.1)
    imgs where diff > 0.04*1.1 (0)
    imgs where diff < 0.04*0.9 (0)
    imus where diff > 0.002*1.1 (0)
    imus where diff < 0.002*0.9 (0)

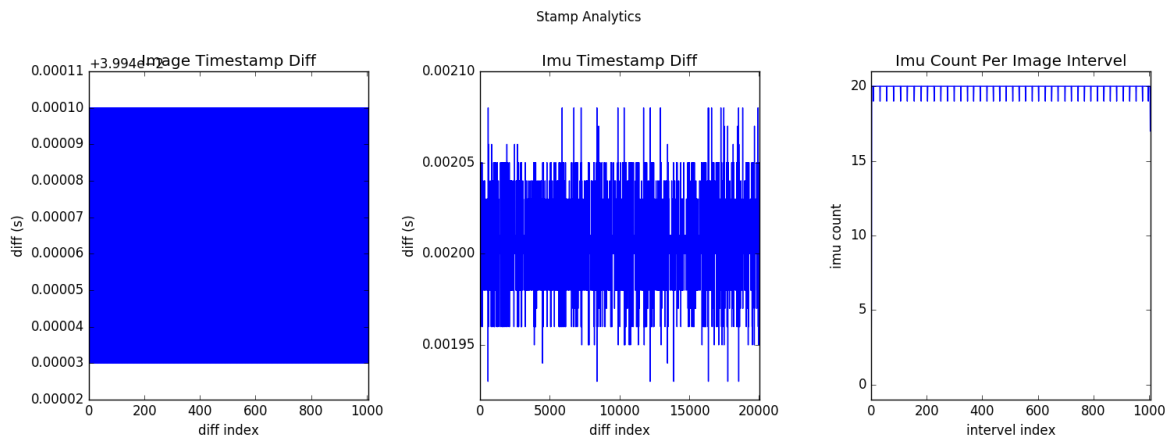
image timestamp duplicates: 0

save figure to:
    dataset/stamp_analytics.png
stamp analytics done

```

分析结果图保存在 dataset 目录中. 如下:





另外，可以使用 `-h` 参数查看工具详细参数选项。

```
$ python tools/analytics/stamp_analytics.py -h
```

小技巧： 录制数据集时“dataset.cc”里已经注释存储图像 `cv::imwrite()`。因为此些操作都比较耗时，可能会导致丢弃图像。换句话说就是消费赶不上生产，所以丢弃了部分图像。record.cc 里用的 `GetStreamDatas()` 仅缓存最新的 4 张图像。

2.4.3 录制数据集

SDK 提供了录制数据集的工具 record。工具的详细信息见 `tools/README.md`

Linux 系统运行命令：

```
./tools/_output/bin/dataset/record
```

Windows 系统运行命令：

```
.\tools\_output\bin\dataset\record.bat
```

Linux 系统上的结果参考：

```
$ ./tools/_output/bin/dataset/record
Saved 1007 imgs, 20040 imus to ./dataset
I0513 21:29:38.608772 11487 record.cc:118] Time beg: 2018-05-13 21:28:58.255395, end: 2018-05-13 21:29:38.578696, cost: 40323.3ms
I0513 21:29:38.608853 11487 record.cc:121] Img count: 1007, fps: 24.9732
I0513 21:29:38.608873 11487 record.cc:123] Imu count: 20040, hz: 496.983
```

结果默认保存在 `<workdir>/dataset` 中。您也可以使用参数指定自定义目录存放结果。

录制结果目录详情：

```
<workdir>/
└─dataset/
    └─left/
        ├──stream.txt  # Image infomation
        └─000000.png  # Image, index 0
```

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```

└─...
└─right/
└─stream.txt # Image information
└─000000.png # Image, index 0
└─...
└─motion.txt # IMU information

```

2.4.4 保存设备信息和参数

SDK 提供了保存信息和参数的工具 `save_all_infos`。

参考运行命令：

```
./tools/_output/bin/writer/save_all_infos
```

```
# Windows
.\tools\_output\bin\writer\save_all_infos.bat
```

参考运行结果，于 Linux 上：

```
I/eSPDI_API: eSPDI: EtronDI_Init
Device descriptors:
  name: MYNT-EYE-D1000
  serial_number: 203837533548500F002F0028
  firmware_version: 1.0
  hardware_version: 2.0
  spec_version: 1.0
  lens_type: 0000
  imu_type: 0000
  nominal_baseline: 120
```

默认会保存进 `<workdir>/config` 目录。你也可以加参数，指定保存到其他目录。

保存内容如下：

```
<workdir>/
└─config/
└─SN0610243700090720/
└─device.info
└─imu.params
```

完整代码样例 [save_all_infos.cc](#)。

2.4.5 写入 IMU 标定参数

SDK 提供了写入 IMU 标定参数的工具 `imu_params_writer`。

有关如何获取，请阅读获取 [IMU 标定参数](#)。

参考运行命令：

```
./tools/_output/bin/writer/imu_params_writer tools/writer/config/imu.params
```

```
# Windows
.\tools\_output\bin\writer\imu_params_writer.bat tools\writer\config\imu.params
```

其中，`tools/writer/config/imu.params` 是参数文件路径。如果你自己标定了参数，可以编辑此文件，然后执行上述命令写入设备。

警告： 请不要随意覆写参数。另外 `save_all_infos` 工具可帮你备份参数。

完整代码样例 `imu_params_writer.cc` 。

2.5 工程引用

2.5.1 CMake 如何使用 SDK

本教程将使用 CMake 创建一个项目来使用 SDK 。

你可以在 `<sdk>/platforms/projects/cmake` 目录下找到工程样例。

准备

- Windows: 安装 SDK 的 exe 包
- Linux: 使用源代码编译和 `make install`

创建项目

添加 `CMakeLists.txt` 和 `mynteyed_demo.cc` 文件，

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.0)

project(mynteyed_demo VERSION 1.0.0 LANGUAGES C CXX)

# flags

set(CMAKE_C_FLAGS "${CMAKE_C_FLAGS} -Wall -O3")
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS "${CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS} -Wall -O3")

set(CMAKE_C_FLAGS "${CMAKE_C_FLAGS} -std=c++11 -march=native")
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS "${CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS} -std=c++11 -march=native")

## mynteyed_demo

add_executable(mynteyed_demo mynteyed_demo.cc)
```

配置项目

增加 `mynteyed` 和 `OpenCV` 到 `CMakeLists.txt` ，

```

# packages

if(MSVC)
  set(SDK_ROOT "$ENV{MYNTEYED_SDK_ROOT}")
  if(SDK_ROOT)
    message(STATUS "MYNTEYED_SDK_ROOT: ${SDK_ROOT}")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH
      "${SDK_ROOT}/lib/cmake"
      "${SDK_ROOT}/3rdparty/opencv/build"
    )
  else()
    message(FATAL_ERROR "MYNTEYED_SDK_ROOT not found, please install SDK firstly")
  endif()
endif()

## mynteyed

find_package(mynteyed REQUIRED)
message(STATUS "Found mynteye: ${mynteyed_VERSION}")

# When SDK build with OpenCV, we can add WITH_OPENCV macro to enable some
# features depending on OpenCV, such as ToMat().
if(mynteyed_WITH_OPENCV)
  add_definitions(-DWITH_OPENCV)
endif()

## OpenCV

# Set where to find OpenCV
#set(OpenCV_DIR "/usr/share/OpenCV")

# When SDK build with OpenCV, we must find the same version here.
find_package(OpenCV REQUIRED)
message(STATUS "Found OpenCV: ${OpenCV_VERSION}")

```

将 `include_directories` 和 `target_link_libraries` 添加到 `mynteyed_demo` 目标,

```

# targets

include_directories(
  ${OpenCV_INCLUDE_DIRS}
)

## mynteyed_demo

add_executable(mynteyed_demo mynteyed_demo.cc)
target_link_libraries(mynteyed_demo mynteye_depth ${OpenCV_LIBS})

```

使用 SDK

可以参考工程样例添加头文件和使用 API。

Windows

可以参考 *Windows 源码安装*, 安装编译工具。

然后打开 “x64 Native Tools Command Prompt for VS 2017” 命令行来编译和运行,

```
mkdir _build
cd _build

cmake -G "Visual Studio 15 2017 Win64" ..

msbuild.exe ALL_BUILD.vcxproj /property:Configuration=Release

.\Release\mynteyed_demo.exe
```

Linux

打开命令行来编译和运行,

```
mkdir _build
cd _build/

cmake ..

make

./mynteyed_demo
```

2.5.2 Visual Studio 2017 如何使用 SDK

本教程将使用 Visual Studio 2017 创建一个项目来使用 SDK 。

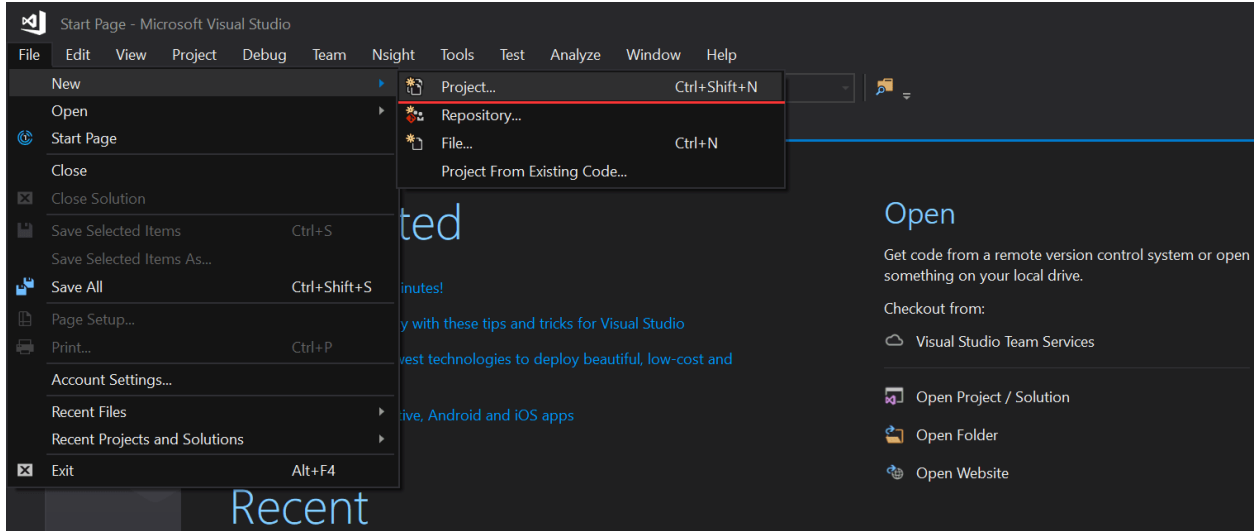
你可以在 <sdk>/platforms/projects/vs2017 目录下找到工程样例。

准备

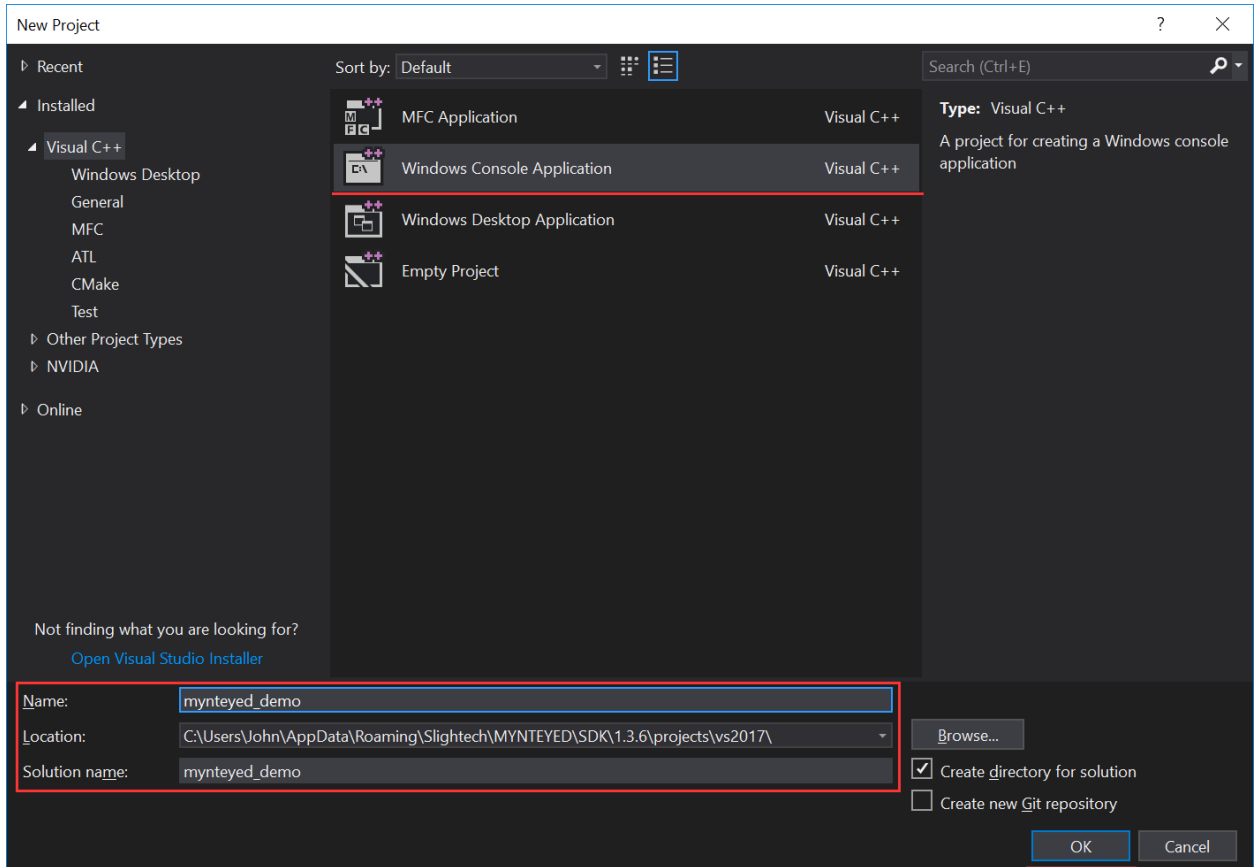
- Windows: 安装 SDK 的 exe 包

创建项目

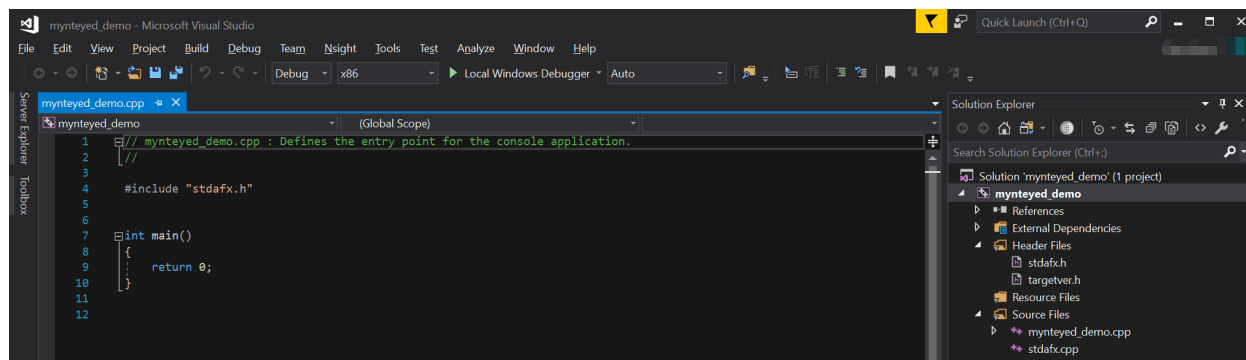
打开 Visual Studio 2017 , 然后 File > New > Project ,



选择“Windows Console Application”，设置项目位置和名字，点击“OK”，

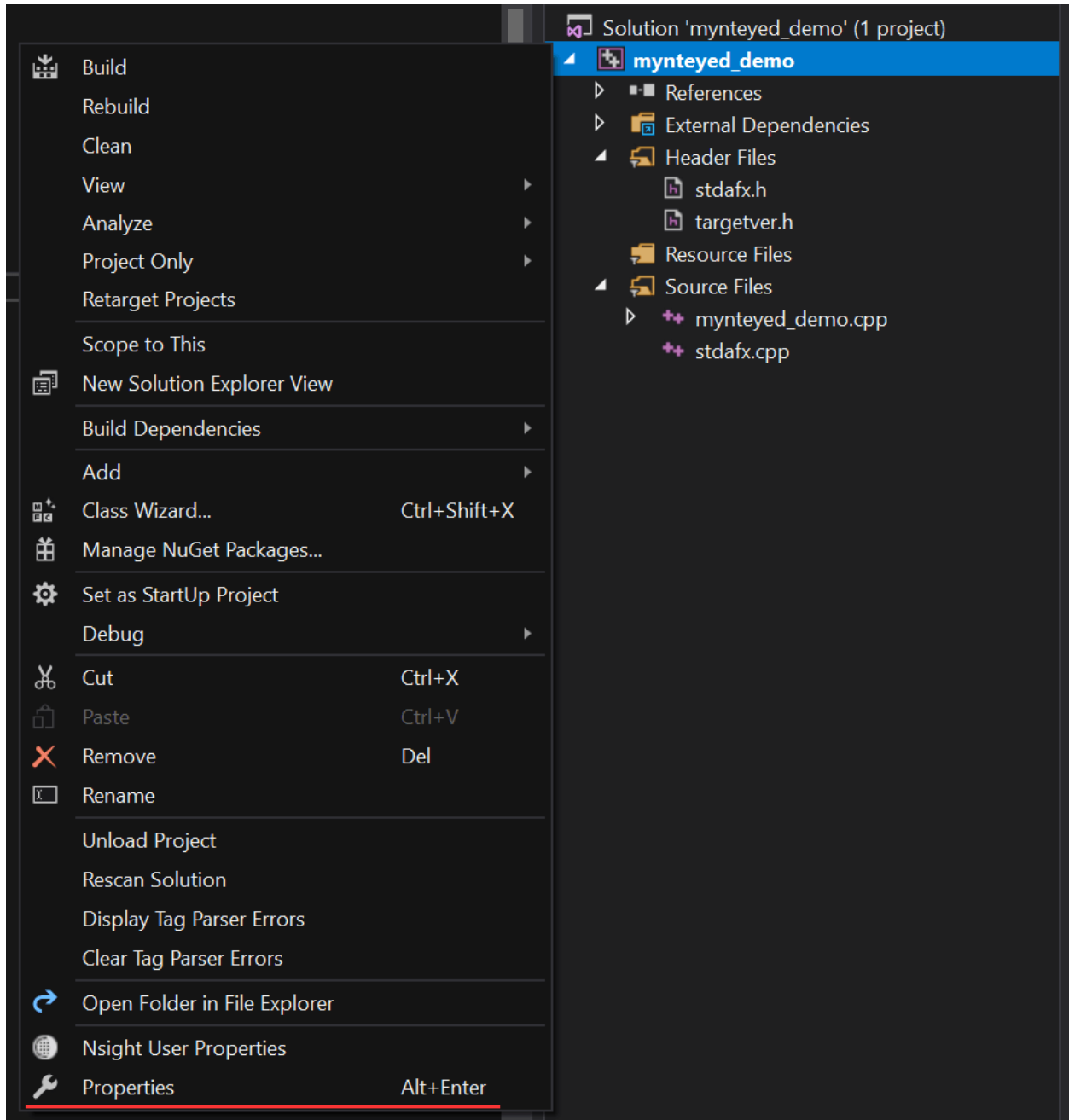


最后，你可以看到一个新的项目被创建，



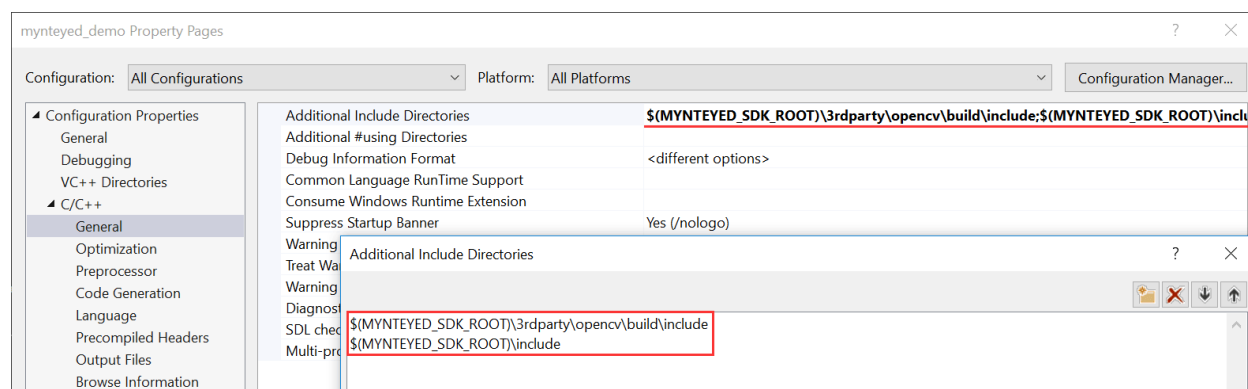
配置项目

右键点击该项目，打开“Properties”窗口，



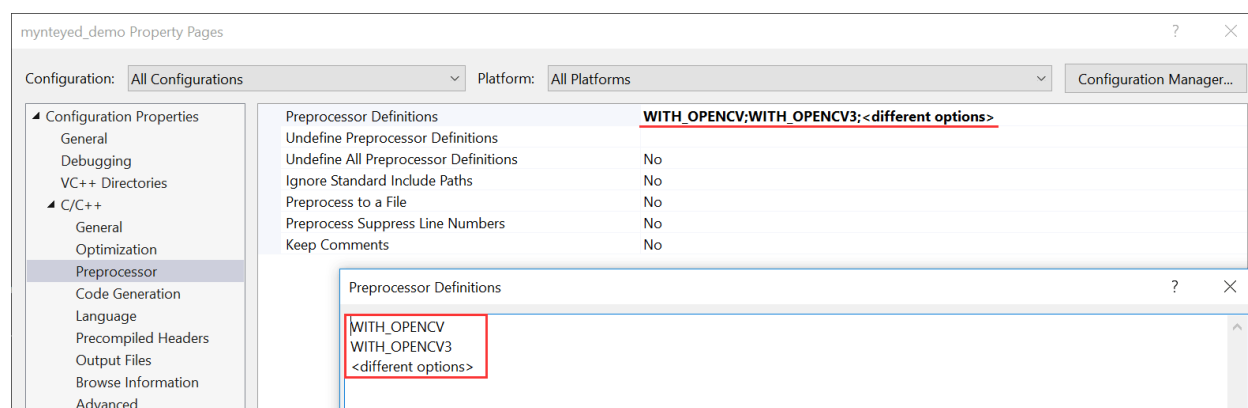
将“Configuration”更改为“All Configurations”，然后添加以下路径到“Additional Include Directories”，

```
$(MYNTEYED_SDK_ROOT)\include
$(MYNTEYED_SDK_ROOT)\3rdparty\opencv\build\include
```

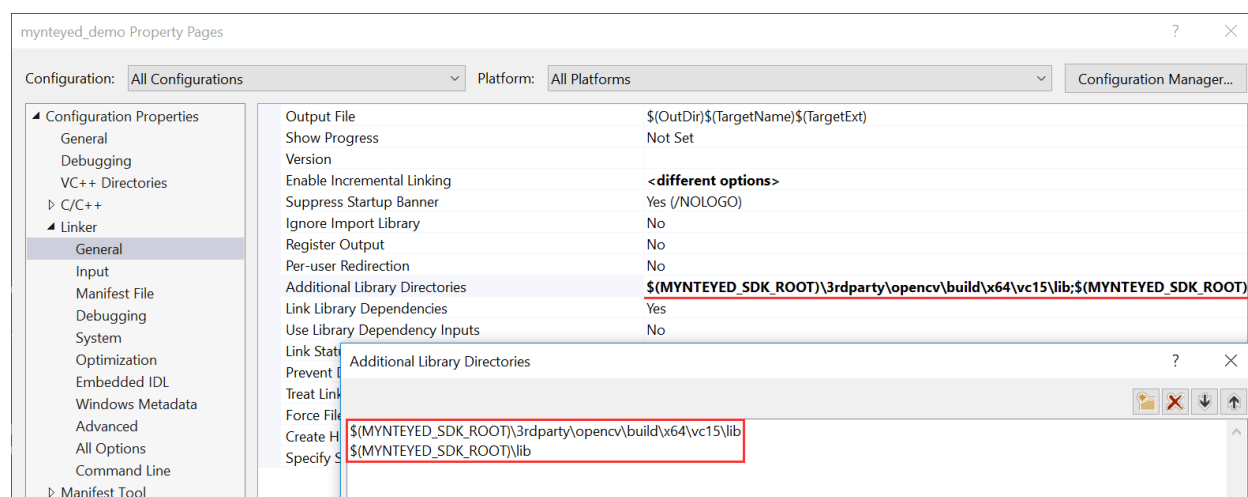
添加以下定义到 “Preprocessor Definitions” ,

```
WITH_OPENCV
WITH_OPENCV3
```



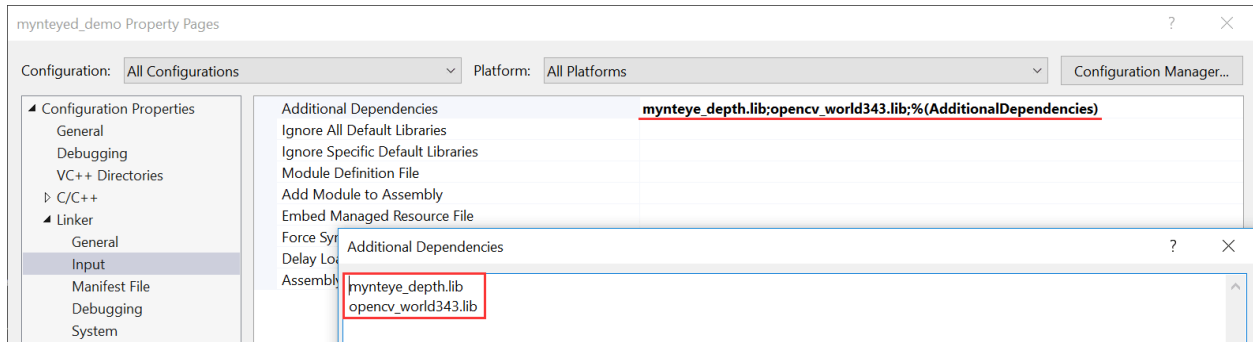
添加以下路径到 “Additional Library Directories”,

```
$(MYNTEYED_SDK_ROOT)\lib
$(MYNTEYED_SDK_ROOT)\3rdparty\opencv\build\x64\vc15\lib
```



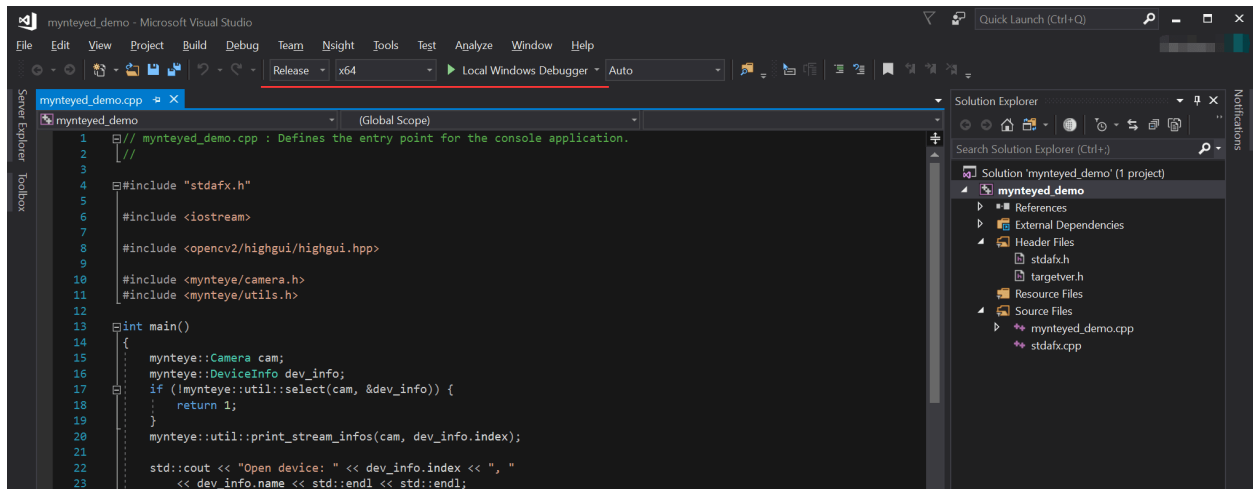
添加以下库到 “Additional Dependencies”,

```
mynteye_depth.lib
opencv_world343.lib
```



使用 SDK

添加头文件和使用 API ,



选择“Release x64”来运行项目。

2.5.3 Qt Creator 如何使用 SDK

该教程将会使用 Qt creator 创建 Qt 项目来运行 SDK 。

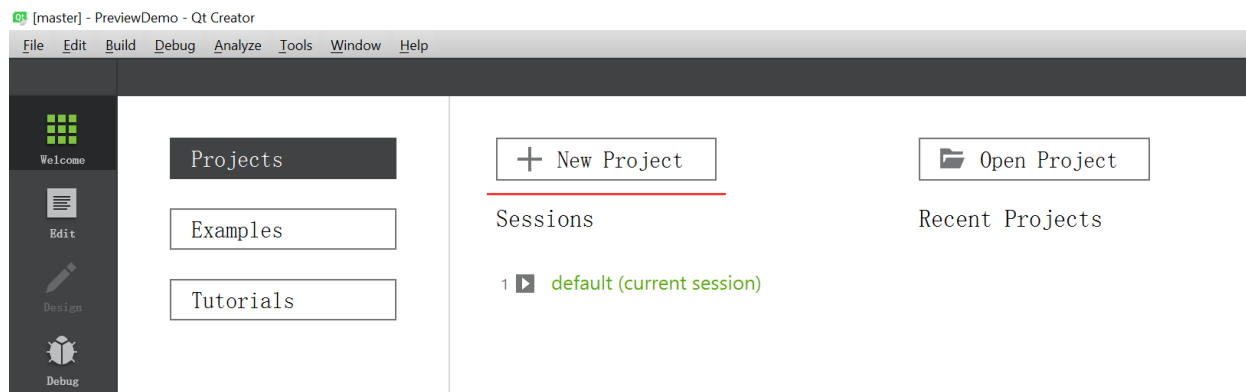
你可以在 <sdk>/platforms/projects/qtcreator 目录下找到工程样例。

准备

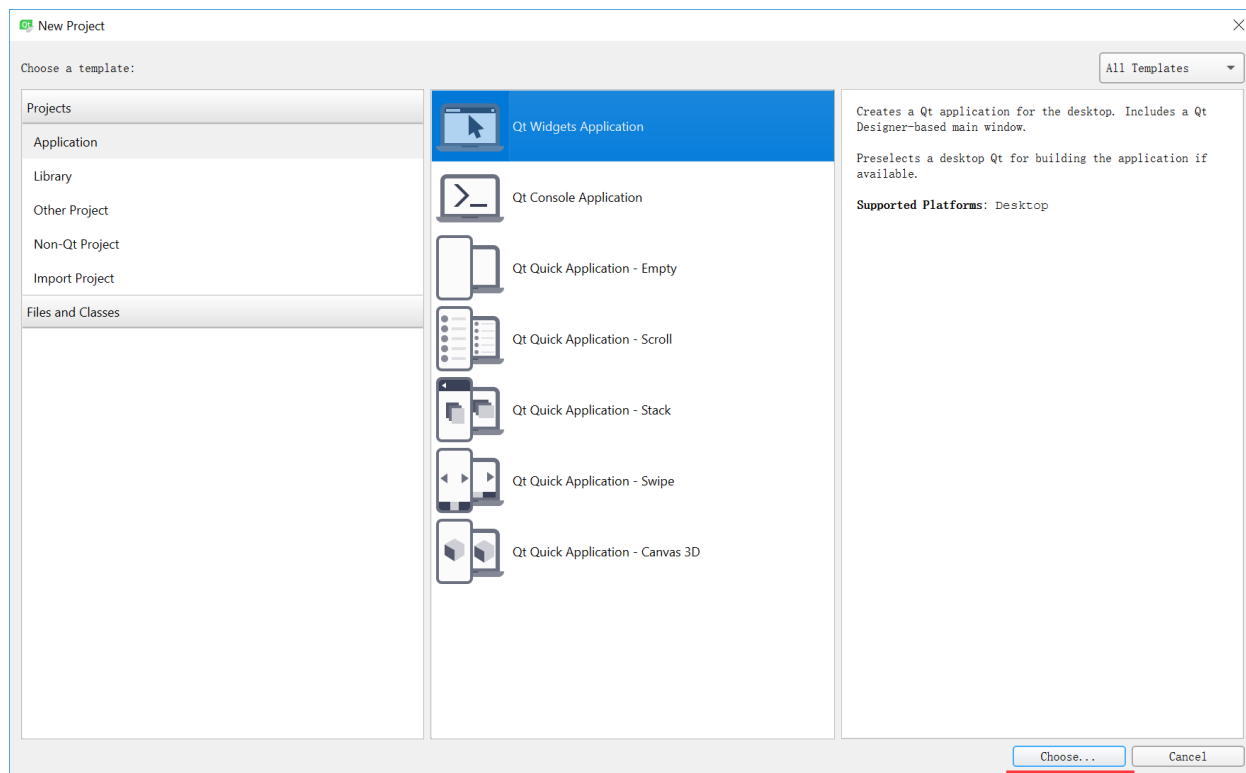
- Windows: 安装 SDK 的 exe 包
- Linux: 使用源代码编译和 make install

创建项目

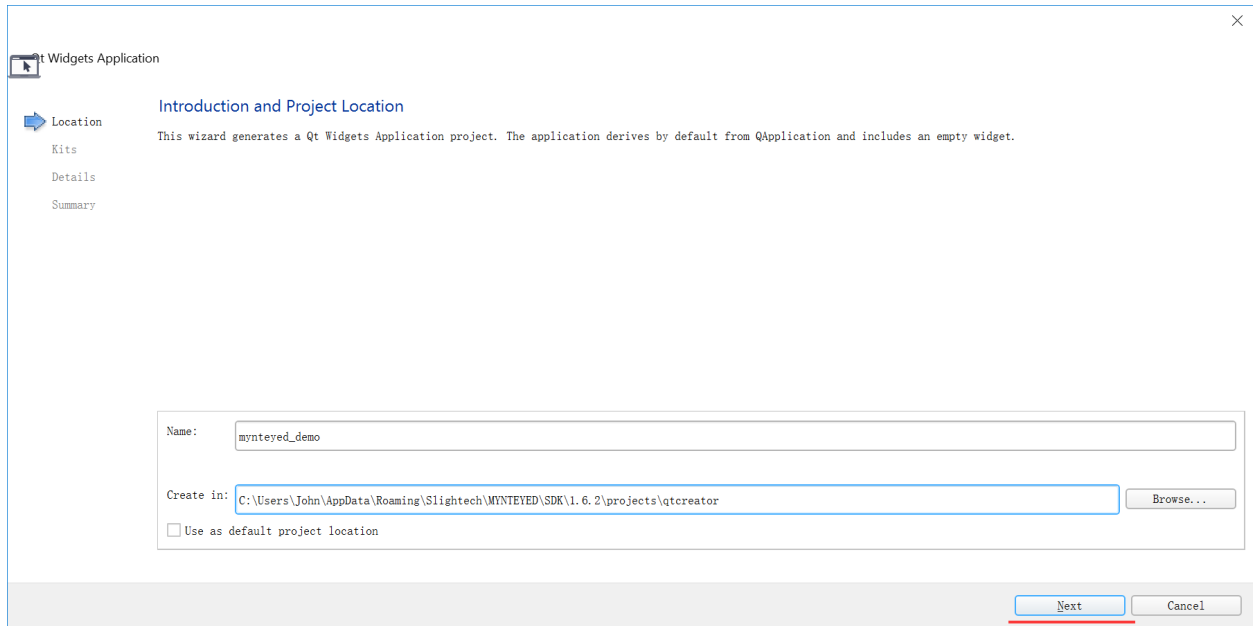
打开 Qt Creator , 然后 New Project ,



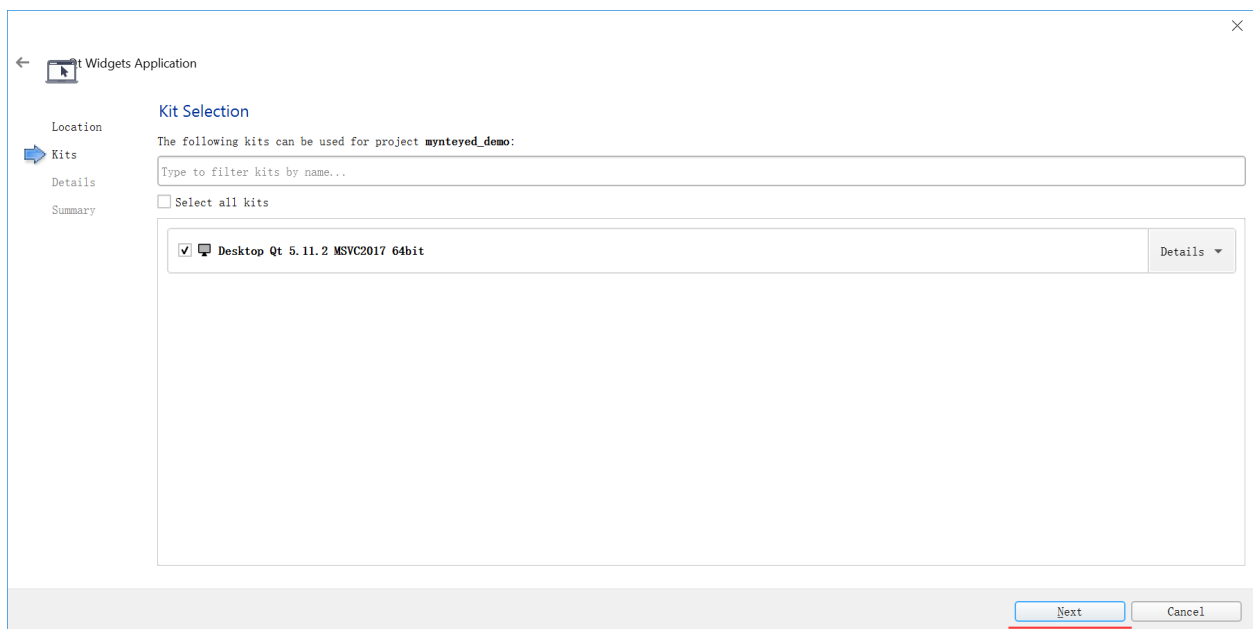
选择 Qt Widgets Application ,



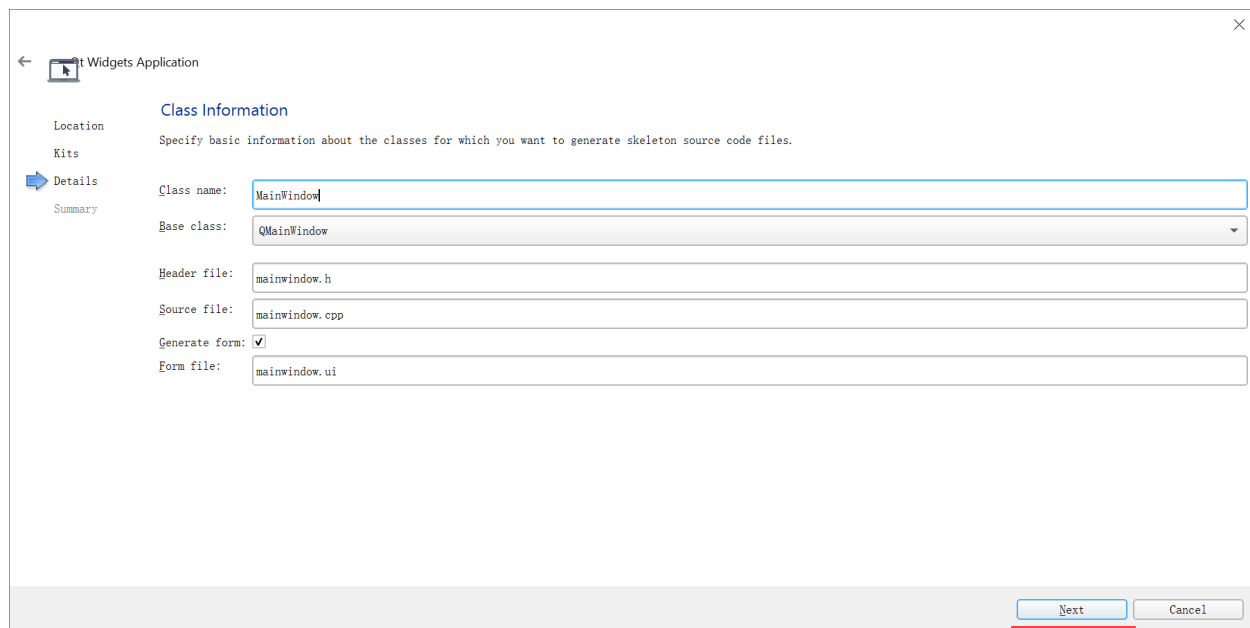
设置项目位置和名字,



选择 build kits ,



然后他将会生成框架源文件,



Qt Widgets Application

Location
Kits
Details
Summary

Class Information

Specify basic information about the classes for which you want to generate skeleton source code files.

Class name:

Base class:

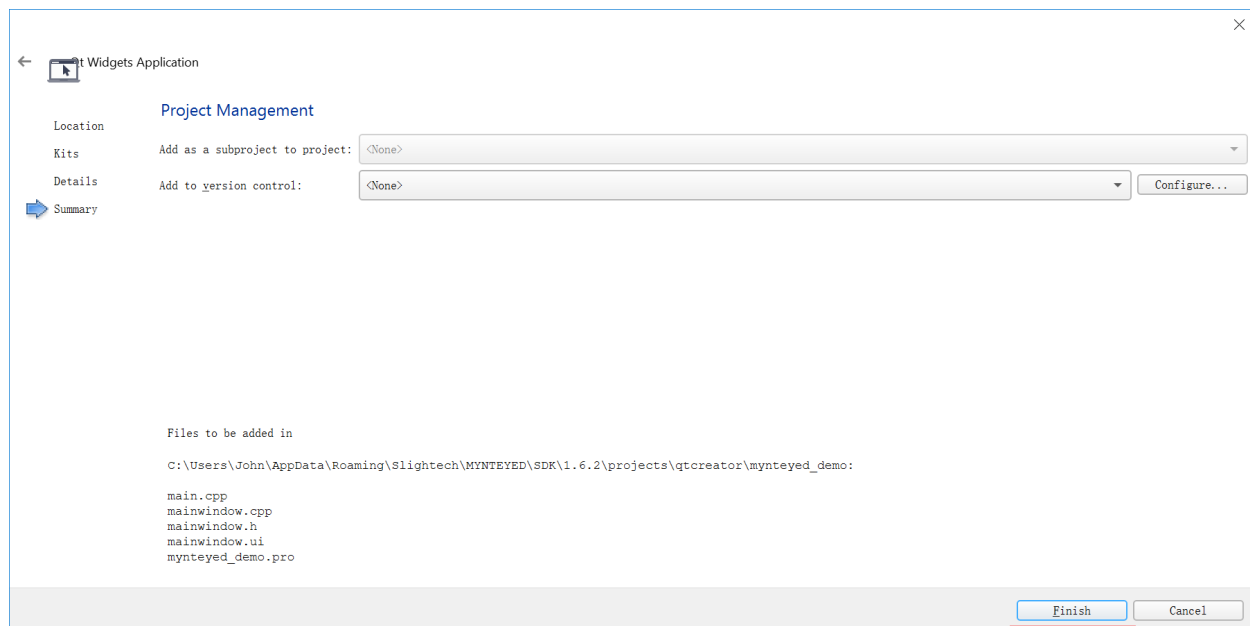
Header file:

Source file:

Generate form: ☒

Form file:

Next Cancel



Qt Widgets Application

Location
Kits
Details
Summary

Project Management

Add as a subproject to project:

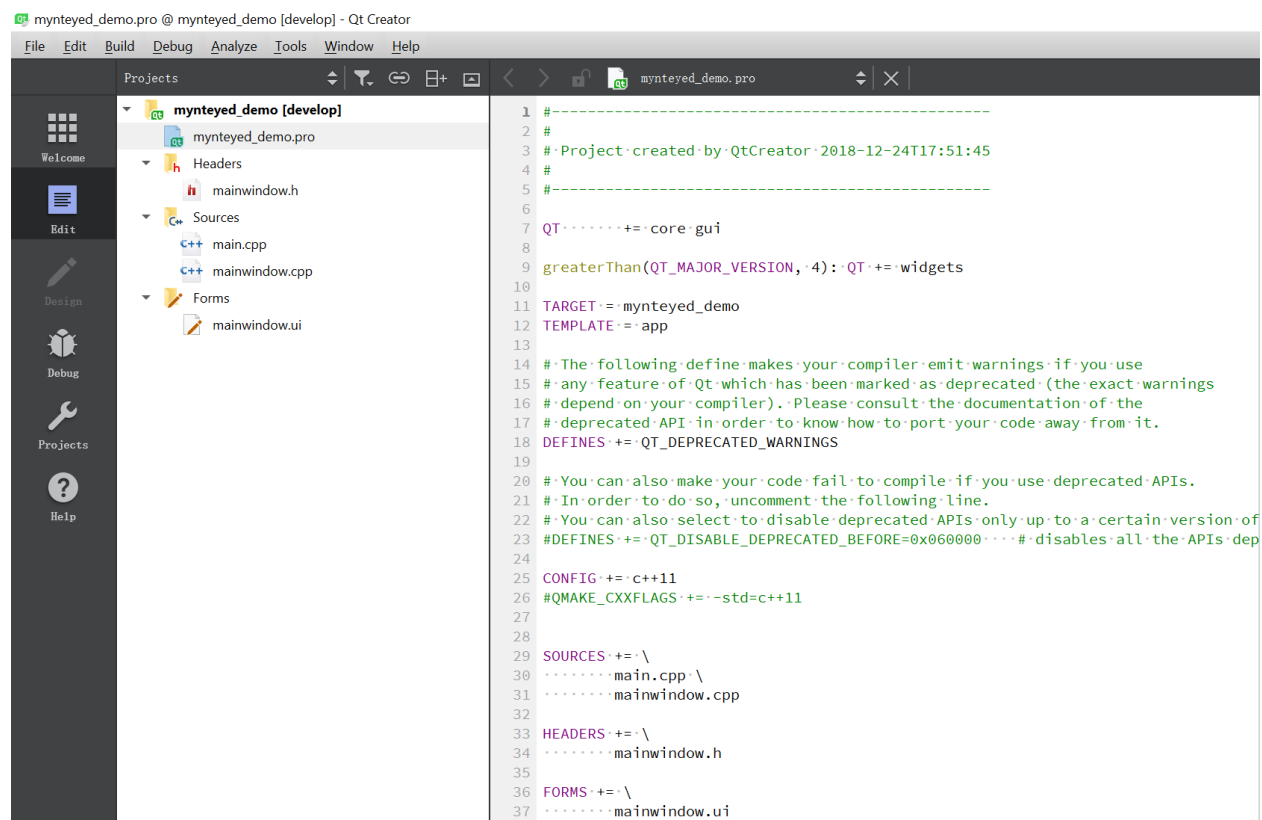
Add to version control: [Configure...](#)

Files to be added in

```
C:\Users\John\AppData\Roaming\Slightech\MYNT EYE D\SDK\1.6.2\projects\qtcreator\mynteyed_demo:
main.cpp
mainwindow.cpp
mainwindow.h
mainwindow.ui
mynteyed_demo.pro
```

Finish Cancel

最后，你将会看到这样的新项目工程，



配置项目

添加 INCLUDEPATH 和 LIBS 到 mynteyed_demo.pro。

```

win32 {
    SDK_ROOT = "$$(MYNTEYED_SDK_ROOT)"
    isEmpty(SDK_ROOT) {
        error("MYNTEYED_SDK_ROOT not found, please install SDK firstly")
    }
    message("SDK_ROOT: $$SDK_ROOT")

    INCLUDEPATH += "$$SDK_ROOT/include"
    LIBS += "$$SDK_ROOT/lib/mynteye_depth.lib"
}

unix {
    INCLUDEPATH += /usr/local/include
    LIBS += -L/usr/local/lib -lmynteye_depth
}

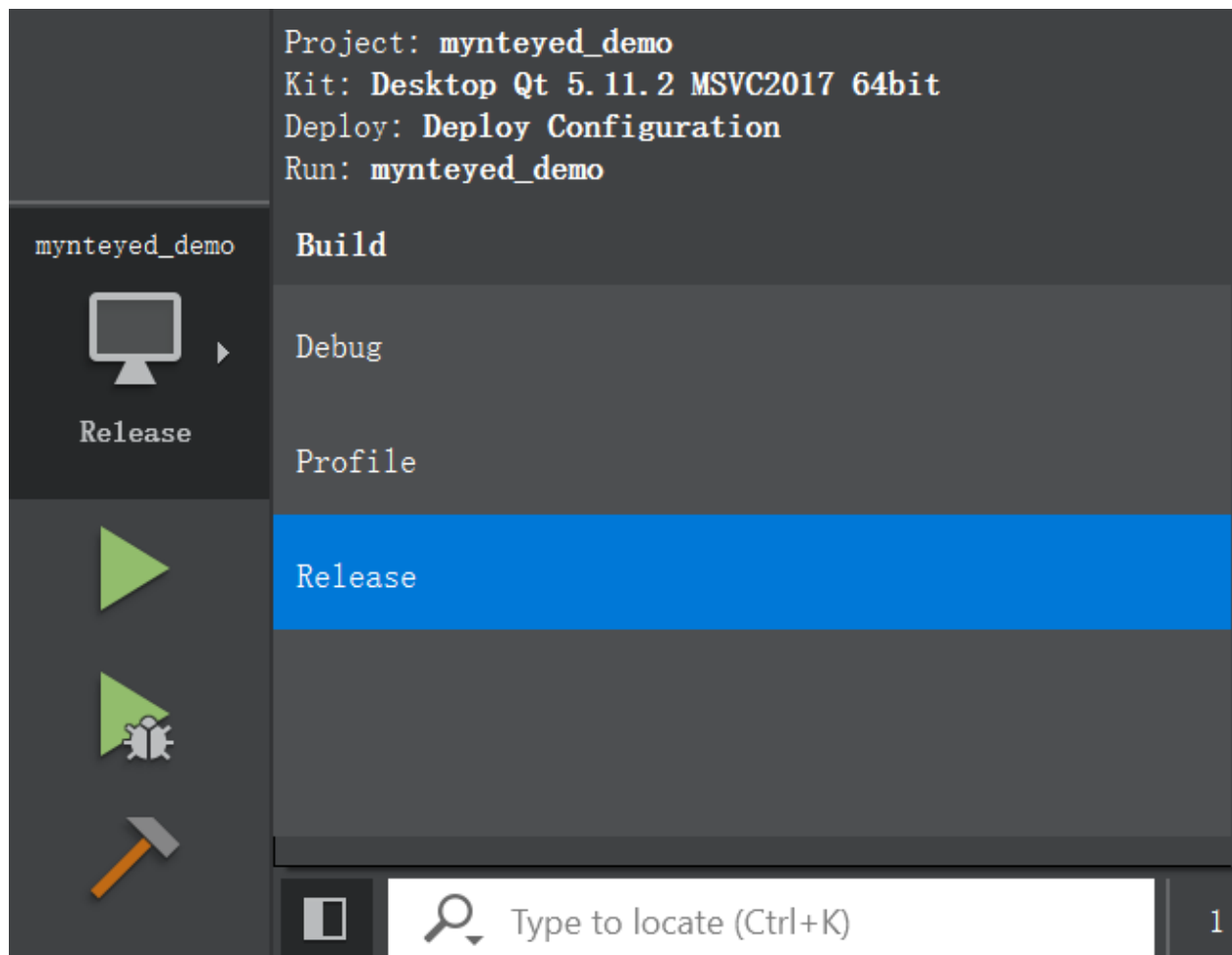
```

使用 SDK

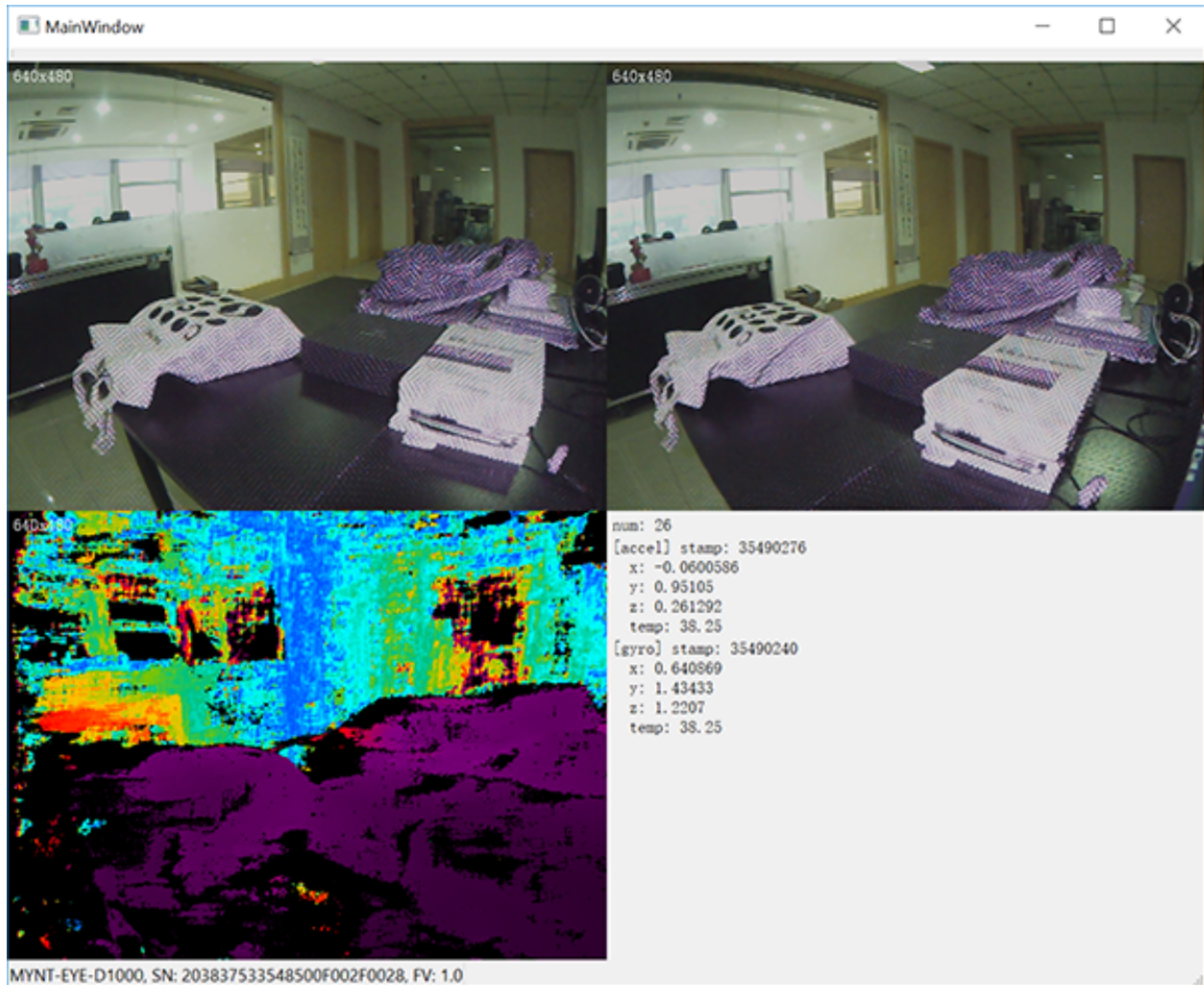
可以参考工程样例添加头文件和使用 API。

Windows

选择“Release”来运行项目。

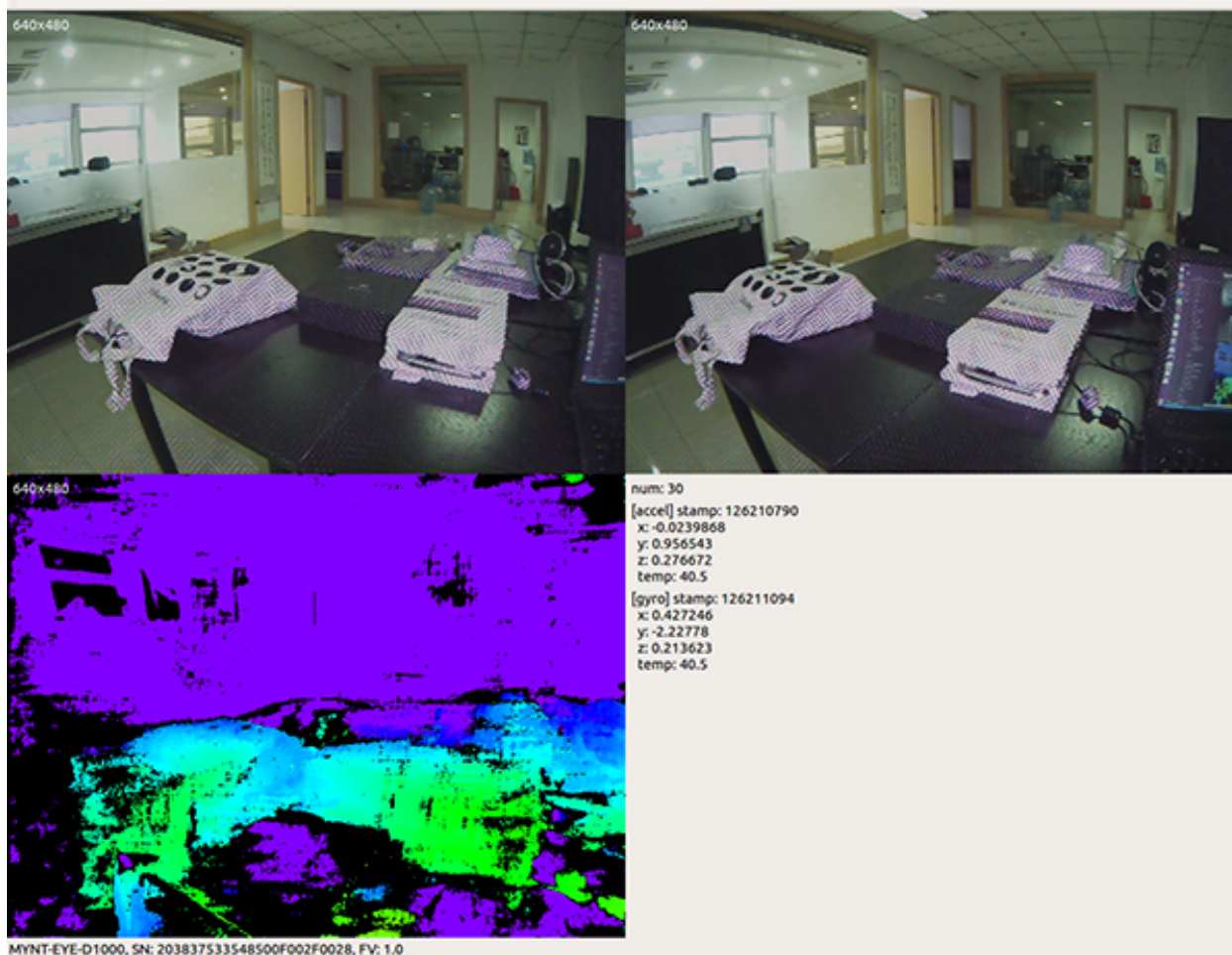


然后你将看到主窗口，



Linux

运行项目，你将看到主窗口，



2.6 更新日志

2.6.1 2019-08-26 v1.8.0

1. 优化图像和 IMU 同步（需要更新协处理芯片至 1.4 固件）
2. 修复 Windows 下获取 IMU 参数问题
3. 修复 Ubuntu 4.16+ 内核上的使用问题
4. 新增 Ubuntu armhf 32 位支持

2.6.2 2019-07-09 v1.7.9

1. 修复如果没有相机信息，发布的时间戳会不一致的问题
2. 修复因为 ROS 时间戳数据格式不正确导致的时间戳问题
3. 修复长时间运行 ROS 后，时间戳不正确的问题（需要更新协处理芯片至 1.3 固件）
4. 修复 get_all_with_option 中 ir_depth_only 无法正常工作的问题

2.6.3 2019-06-25 v1.7.8

1. 新增深度滤波与点云滤波样例

2.6.4 2019-05-29 v1.7.7

1. 增加 relink 功能
2. 独立 ros wrapper 编译

2.6.5 2019-04-26 v1.7.6

1. 修复了 ir depth only 无深度图显示的问题
2. 修复了 ros display 点云抖动问题

2.6.6 2019-04-17 v1.7.5

1. 移除了 beta_ros wrapper
2. 为内侧版的相机增加了默认的 camera info
3. 增加了点云查看 ply 文件的样例
4. ros wrapper 中增加了 slam 相关的 launch
5. 修复了 ros display 中颜色异常问题

2.6.7 2019-03-25 v1.7.4

1. 修复了 ros camera info 不同设备兼容问题
2. 修复了 Ubuntu18.04 特定 opencv 版本编译问题

2.6.8 2019-03-18 v1.7.3

1. 增加对外部传感器（超声波传感器，GPS）的支持
2. depth 与 color 图根据 frame id 同步
3. 增加兼容 USB2.0 的范例
4. 修复 ROS 下左右目发布 camera info 帧率为正常值两倍的问题
5. 文档优化

3.1 固件升级

3.1.1 升级主处理芯片固件

注解： 此工具不支持内测版设备升级

获取主芯片固件

Latest firmware: MYNTEYE-D-1.0.6.bin [Google Drive](#), [Baidu Pan](#)

获取升级工具

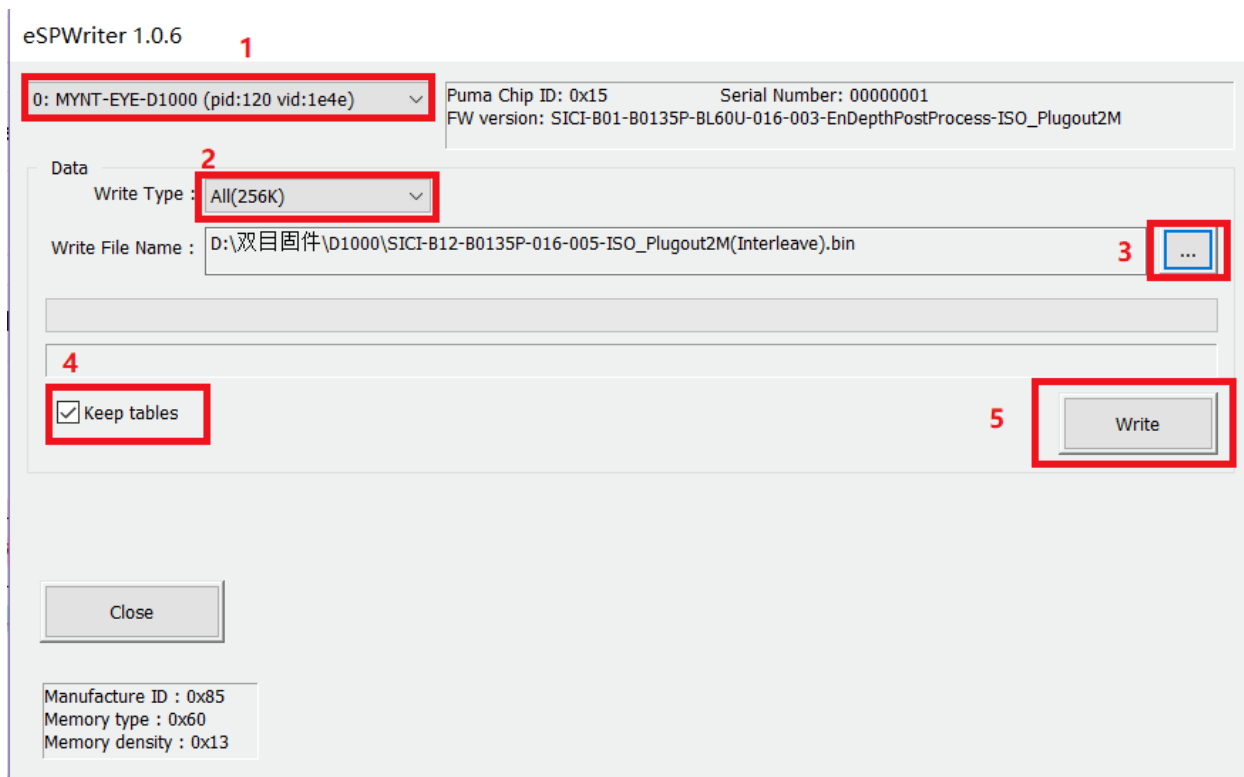
Latest tool: eSPWriter_1.0.6.zip [Google Drive](#), [Baidu Pan](#)

升级固件

注解： 请严格按照步骤升级固件.(否则可能会丢失相机标定参数)

- 1, 选择相机设备.
 - 2, 选择数据类型 (256KB).
 - 3, 选择芯片固件.
 - 4, 选择 Keep tables (保留相机标定参数).
 - 5, 点击 Write.
-

参考图示使用工具:



3.1.2 升级协处理芯片固件

获取协处理芯片固件

最新固件: MYNTEYE-D-auxiliary-chip-1.4.2.bin [Google Drive](#), [百度网盘](#)

编译 SDK 工具

```
cd <sdk> # <sdk> 为 SDK 所在路径
make tools
```

升级固件

```
./tools/_output/bin/writer/auxiliary_firmware_update <firmware-file-path>
```

3.2 更新日志

3.2.1 协处理芯片固件

2019-08-26 v1.4.2

MYNTEYE-D-auxiliary-chip-1.4.2.bin

1. 优化图像和 IMU 同步

2019-07-09 v1.3.0

MYNTEYE-D-auxiliary-chip-1.3.0.bin

1. 修复时间戳溢出时，时间戳异常的问题

4.1 标定工具的使用

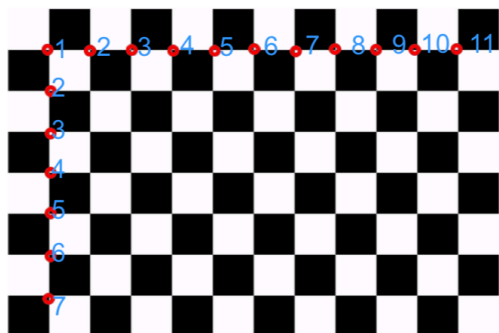
4.1.1 获取标定工具

Latest tool: mynteye-d-calibrator_1.0.zip [Google Drive](#), [Baidu Pan](#)

4.1.2 准备工作 (更新配置文件)

- 深度版 50° 相机的配置文件存在于 D1000-50 文件夹, 深度版 120° 相机的配置文件存在于 D1000-120 文件夹。
- HD 表示 720P, VGA 表示 480P, 因为深度相机有 2 种分辨率, 所以需要 2 次标定。
- 开始标定前把 HD 或 VGA 文件夹中的 eDepthK.prj 复制并替换到 mynteye-d-calibrator_1.0 文件夹下。
- 用记事本打开 eDepthK.prj 文件并找到 [Chess_Para] 部分, 其中: 将 Col1/2/3/4 修改为标定板棋盘格的横向黑白交叉点数, Row1/2/3/4 修改为标定板棋盘格的纵向黑白交叉点数, Size1/2/3/4 修改为棋盘格格子边长, 单位 mm。

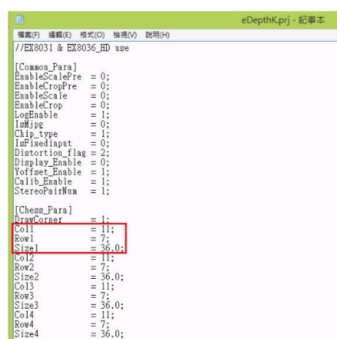
4.1.3 11x7 交叉棋盘示例



#Noted that the column and row parameters are the Number of Intersections, not the numbers of blocks.

9

4.1.4 eSPCalibrator 的参数



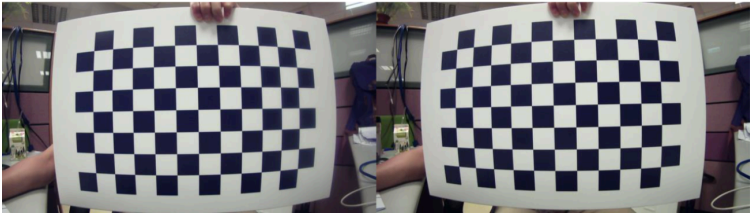
1. 打开 eDepthK.prj 文件
2. 注意 'Col1' 'Row1' 'Size1' 必须与棋盘相匹配

4.1.5 校准过程 1 (Yoffset)

- 如果标定的是 VGA 模式，可以直接进行校准过程 2。
- 校准过程 1 需要 1 张图片。
- 棋盘必须在相机的前方，并且覆盖预览图像尽可能大的面积（超过 50%）。
- 按下 “c” 或者 “C” 获得正确位置的棋盘照片。

4.1.6 操作指南

1. 双击打开 mynteye-d-calibrator.exe 文件
2. 按下 “c” 或者 “C” 来拍摄快照（总共 1 帧）



4.1.7 校准过程 2 (Calibration)

- 校准过程 2 需要 5 个不同角度的 5 张图片。
- 所需的 5 张图片分别是正对，左倾，右倾，上倾，下倾 (角度在 10° 到 30° 内)。
- 棋盘覆盖的最大面积，必须超过相机预览图像的 50%。
- 按下 “c” 或者 “C” 获得正确位置的棋盘照片。如果校准器无法检测到棋盘上的所有交叉点，将会获得 “未找到” 的结果。

4.1.8 操作指南

Operation guide



k0001.bmp



k0002.bmp



k0003.bmp



k0004.bmp



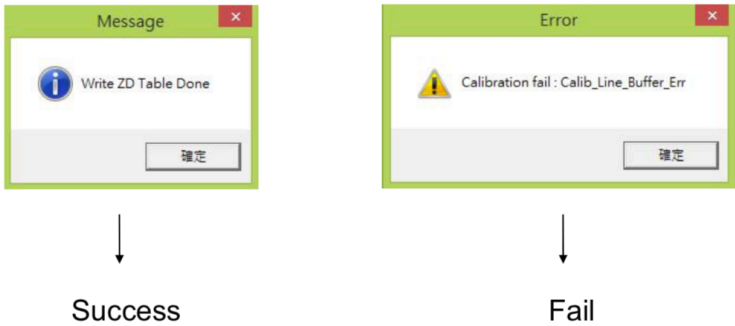
k0005.bmp

Index	X-Axis Rotation	Y-Axis Rotation
1	0°	0°
2	0°	20°
3	0°	-20°
4	20°	0°
5	-20°	0°

1. The rotation angle can range from 10° to 30°
2. Press 'c' or 'C' to take the snapshot (total five frame) 6

4.1.9 校准结果

- 标定完后标定参数会自动写入相机。



#Notice: After completing the calibration, please re-plug USB port

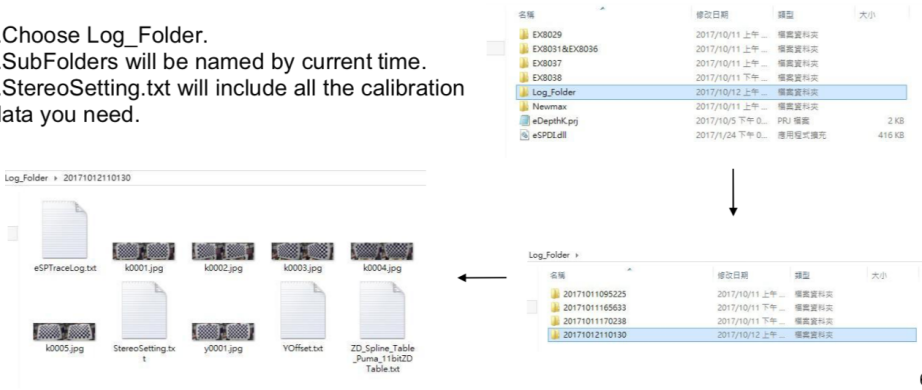
7

- 标定结束后日志文件 StereoSetting.txt 会保存左右目的 Reprojection error(重投影误差)，标定结果，要求重投影误差最好能达到 0.2 或更低。如果超过 0.5，需要重新标定。

4.1.10 日志文件

- 标定后日志文件会保存到 Log_Folder 。

- 1.Choose Log_Folder.
- 2.SubFolders will be named by current time.
- 3.StereoSetting.txt will include all the calibration data you need.



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4.1.11 附录

4.1.12 错误信息: Yoffset

Error Message	Possible root cause
Yoffset Not support format.	1. FW issue, check page.14 2. eDepthK.prj setting error
No Device	1. USB unstable
Yoffset Cannot Preview Resolution	1. FW issue, check page.14 2. eDepthK.prj setting error

4.1.13 错误信息: Calibration

Error Message	Possible root cause
Calibration Not support format.	1. FW issue, check page.14 2. eDepthK.prj setting error
No Device	1. USB unstable
Calibration Cannot Preview Resolution	1. FW issue, check page.14 2. eDepthK.prj setting error
Calibration fail : Calib_Line_Buffer_Err	1. linebuffer > 160, quality error
Calibration fail : Calib_reproject_err	1. reprojection err > 1.75, quality error
Calibration Write flash fail	1. FW issue, check page.14

4.1.14 错误信息: ZD

Error Message	Possible root cause
ZD initialization Fail	1. FW issue, check page.14 2. eDepthK.prj setting error
No Device	1. USB unstable
Cannot Preview Resolution	1. FW issue, check page.14 2. eDepthK.prj setting error
Write ZD Table Fail	1. FW issue, check page.14

5.1 VINS-Mono 如何整合

5.1.1 在 MYNT® EYE 上运行 VINS-Mono，请依照这些步骤：

1. 下载 MYNT-EYE-D-SDK 及 *ROS Wrapper* 安装。
2. 按照步骤安装 VINS-Mono。
3. 运行 mynteye_wrapper_d 和 VINS-Mono。

5.1.2 快捷安装 ROS Kinetic (若已安装，请忽略)

```
cd ~  
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/oroca/oroca-ros-pkg/master/ros_install.sh && \  
chmod 755 ./ros_install.sh && bash ./ros_install.sh catkin_ws kinetic
```

5.1.3 在 docker 上运行 VINS-MONO

注解：为了能够使用 docker 进行编译，建议使用 16G 以上的 RAM，或者确保 RAM 和虚拟内存空间大于 16G。

安装 docker

```
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install \  
    apt-transport-https \  
    ca-certificates
```

(下页继续)

(续上页)

```

ca-certificates \
curl \
gnupg-agent \
software-properties-common
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add -
sudo add-apt-repository \
"deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \
$(lsb_release -cs) \
stable"
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io

```

小技巧: 可以使用 `sudo usermod -aG docker $YOUR_USER_NAME` 添加账号到 `docker group`。如果遇到“Permission denied”的问题，可以重启命令行或注销并重新登录。

安装 MYNT-EYE-VINS-Samples

```

git clone -b docker_feat https://github.com/slightech/MYNT-EYE-VINS-Sample.git
cd MYNT-EYE-VINS-Sample/docker
make build

```

运行 VINS-MONO

1. 运行 mynteye 节点

```

cd MYNT-EYE-D-SDK (local path of MYNT-EYE-D-SDK)
source ./wrappers/ros/devel/setup.bash
roslaunch mynteye_wrapper_d vins_mono.launch stream_mode:=0

```

2. 打开另一个命令行运行 vins-mono

```

cd MYNT-EYE-VINS-Sample/docker (local path of MYNT-EYE-VINS-Sample)
./run.sh mynteye_d.launch

```

5.2 VINS-Fusion 如何整合

5.2.1 在 MYNT® EYE 上运行 VINS-Fusion，请依照这些步骤：

1. 下载 MYNT-EYE-D-SDK 及 ROS Wrapper 安装。
2. 按照步骤安装 VINS-Fusion。
3. 运行 mynteye_wrapper_d 和 VINS-Fusion。

5.2.2 快捷安装 ROS Kinetic (若已安装，请忽略)

```
cd ~
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/oroca/oroca-ros-pkg/master/ros_install.sh && \
chmod 755 ./ros_install.sh && bash ./ros_install.sh catkin_ws kinetic
```

5.2.3 在 docker 上运行 VINS-FUSION

注解：为了能够使用 docker 进行编译，建议使用 16G 以上的 RAM，或者确保 RAM 和虚拟内存空间大于 16G。

安装 docker

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install \
    apt-transport-https \
    ca-certificates \
    curl \
    gnupg-agent \
    software-properties-common
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add -
sudo add-apt-repository \
    "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \
    $(lsb_release -cs) \
    stable"
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io
```

小技巧：可以使用 `sudo usermod -aG docker $YOUR_USER_NAME` 添加账号到 docker group。如果遇到“Permission denied”的问题，可以重启命令行或注销并重新登录。

安装 MYNT-EYE-VINS-FUSION-Samples

```
git clone -b docker_feat https://github.com/slightech/MYNT-EYE-VINS-FUSION-Samples.git
cd MYNT-EYE-VINS-FUSION-Sample/docker
make build
```

运行 VINS_FUSION

1. 运行 mynteye 节点

```
cd MYNT-EYE-D-SDK (local path of MYNT-EYE-D-SDK)
source ./wrappers/ros/devel/setup.bash
roslaunch mynteye_wrapper_d vins_fusion.launch stream_mode:=1 # stereo camera with_
↪ 640x480
```

2. 打开另一个命令行运行 vins-fusion


```
cd MYNT-EYE-VINS-FUSION-Sample/docker (local path of MYNT-EYE-VINS-FUSION-Sample)
./run.sh mynteye-d/mynt_mono_config.yaml # mono+imu fusion
# ./run.sh mynteye-d/mynt_stereo_config.yaml # Stereo fusion
# ./run.sh mynteye-d/mynt_stereo_imu_config.yaml # Stereo+imu fusion
```

5.3 ORB_SLAM2 如何整合

5.3.1 在 MYNT® EYE 上运行 ORB_SLAM2，请依照这些步骤：

1. 下载 MYNT-EYE-D-SDK 及 ROS Wrapper 安装。
2. 按照步骤安装 ORB_SLAM2。
3. 在 MYNT® EYE 上运行例子。

5.3.2 准备

```
sudo apt-get -y install libglew-dev cmake
cd ~
git clone https://github.com/stevenlovegrove/Pangolin.git
cd Pangolin
mkdir build
cd build
cmake ..
cmake --build .
sudo make install
```

5.3.3 下载 ORB_SLAM2

```
git clone https://github.com/slightech/MYNT-EYE-ORB-SLAM2-Sample.git
cd MYNT-EYE-ORB-SLAM2-Sample
```

5.3.4 ROS 下创建单目和双目节点

- 添加 Examples/ROS/ORB_SLAM2 路径到环境变量 ROS_PACKAGE_PATH。打开 .bashrc 文件，在最后添加下面命令行。PATH 为当前 ORB_SLAM2 存放路径：

```
export ROS_PACKAGE_PATH=${ROS_PACKAGE_PATH}:/catkin_ws/src/MYNT-EYE-ORB-SLAM2-Sample
```

- 运行脚本 build_ros.sh：

```
chmod +x build.sh
./build.sh
chmod +x build_ros.sh
./build_ros.sh
```

Stereo_ROS 例子

1. 运行 mynteye 节点

```
cd [path of mynteye-d-sdk]
make ros
source ./wrappers/ros/devel/setup.bash
roslaunch mynteye_wrapper_d orb_slam2.launch
```

2. 打开另一个命令行运行 ORB_SLAM2

```
roslaunch ORB_SLAM2 mynteye_d_stereo ./Vocabulary/ORBvoc.txt ./config/mynteye_d_stereo.
→yaml true /mynteye/left/image_mono /mynteye/right/image_mono
```

5.4 VIORB 如何整合

5.4.1 在 MYNT® EYE 上运行 VIORB，请依照这些步骤：

1. 下载 MYNT-EYE-D-SDK 及 ROS Wrapper 安装。
2. 按照一般步骤安装 VIORB。
3. 更新相机参数到 <VIO>/config/mynteye_d.yaml。
4. 运行 mynteye_wrapper_d 和 VIORB。

5.4.2 安装 MYNT-EYE-VIORB-Sample.

```
git clone -b mynteye https://github.com/slightech/MYNT-EYE-VIORB-Sample.git
cd MYNT-EYE-VIORB-Sample
```

添加 Examples/ROS/ORB_VIO 路径到环境变量 ROS_PACKAGE_PATH。打开 .bashrc 文件，在最后添加下面命令行。PATH 为当前 MYNT-EYE-VIORB-Sample。存放路径：

```
export ROS_PACKAGE_PATH=${ROS_PACKAGE_PATH}:PATH/Examples/ROS/ORB_VIO
```

执行：

```
cd MYNT-EYE-VIORB-Sample
./build.sh
```

5.4.3 获取相机校准参数

使用 MYNT® EYE 的左目摄像头和 IMU。通过 MYNT-EYE-D-SDK API 的 GetIntrinsics() 函数和 GetExtrinsics() 函数，可以获得当前工作设备的图像校准参数：

```
cd MYNT-EYE-D-SDK
./samples/_output/bin/get_img_params
```

这时，可以获得针孔模型下的 distortion_parameters 和 projection_parameters 参数，然后在 <MYNT-EYE-VIORB-Sample>/config/mynteye_d.yaml 中更新。

5.4.4 运行 VIO 和 mynteye_wrapper_d

1. 运行 mynteye 节点

```
roslaunch mynteye_wrapper_d mynteye.launch
```

2. 打开另一个命令行运行 viorb

```
roslaunch ORB_VIO testmynteye_d.launch
```

最后，pyplotscripts 下的脚本会将结果可视化。

5.5 OKVIS 如何整合

5.5.1 在 MYNT® EYE 上运行 OKVIS，请依照这些步骤：

1. 下载 MYNT-EYE-D-SDK 并 *ROS Wrapper* 安装。
2. 安装依赖，按照原始 OKVIS 步骤安装 MYNT-EYE-OKVIS-Sample。
3. 更新相机参数到 <OKVIS>/config/config_mynteye_d.yaml。
4. 在 MYNT® EYE 上运行 OKVIS。

小技巧： OKVIS 暂不支持 arm 平台。

5.5.2 安装 MYNT® EYE OKVIS

首先安装原始 OKVIS 及依赖：

```
sudo apt-get install libgoogle-glog-dev

git clone -b mynteye https://github.com/slightech/MYNT-EYE-OKVIS-Sample.git
cd MYNT-EYE-OKVIS-Sample/
mkdir build && cd build
cmake ..
make
```

5.5.3 获取相机校准参数

通过 MYNT-EYE-D-SDK API 的 GetIntrinsics() 函数和 GetExtrinsics() 函数，可以获得当前工作设备的图像校准参数：

```
cd MYNT-EYE-D-SDK
./samples/_output/bin/get_img_params
```

这时，可以获得针孔模型下的 distortion_parameters 和 projection_parameters 参数，然后在 [这里](#) 更新。

```
distortion_coefficients: [coeffs]    # only first four parameters of coeffs need to be
↪filled
focal_length: [fx, fy]
principal_point: [cx, cy]
distortion_type: radialtangential
```

5.5.4 运行 MYNT® EYE OKVIS

运行 “mynteye_wrapper_d”

```
cd MYNT-EYE-D-SDK
source wrappers/ros/devel/setup.bash
roslaunch mynteye_wrapper_d mynteye.launch
```

运行 MYNT-EYE-OKVIS-Sample，打开一个新的窗口并运行以下步骤：

```
cd MYNT-EYE-OKVIS-Sample/build
source devel/setup.bash
roslaunch okvis_ros mynteye_d.launch
```

使用 rviz 来显示：

```
cd ~/catkin_okvis/src/MYNT-EYE-OKVIS-Sample/config
roslaunch rviz rviz -d rviz.rviz
```


6.1 Camera

class Camera

Public Functions

`std::vector<DeviceInfo> GetDeviceInfos () const`

Get all device infos.

`void GetDeviceInfos (std::vector<DeviceInfo> *dev_infos) const`

Get all device infos.

`void GetStreamInfos (const std::int32_t &dev_index, std::vector<StreamInfo> *color_infos,
std::vector<StreamInfo> *depth_infos) const`

Get all stream infos.

`ErrorCode Open ()`

Open camera.

`ErrorCode Open (const OpenParams ¶ms)`

Open camera with params.

`bool IsOpened () const`

Whethor camera is opened or not.

`OpenParams GetOpenParams () const`

Get open params.

`std::shared_ptr<device::Descriptors> GetDescriptors () const`

Get all device descriptors.

`std::string GetDescriptor (const Descriptor &desc) const`

Get one device descriptor.

StreamIntrinsics **GetStreamIntrinsics** (const *StreamMode* &stream_mode) const

Get the intrinsics of camera.

StreamIntrinsics **GetStreamIntrinsics** (const *StreamMode* &stream_mode, bool *ok) const

Get the intrinsics of camera.

StreamExtrinsics **GetStreamExtrinsics** (const *StreamMode* &stream_mode) const

Get the extrinsics of camera.

StreamExtrinsics **GetStreamExtrinsics** (const *StreamMode* &stream_mode, bool *ok) const

Get the extrinsics of camera.

bool **WriteCameraCalibrationBinFile** (const std::string &filename)

Write camera calibration bin file.

MotionIntrinsics **GetMotionIntrinsics** () const

Get the intrinsics of motion.

MotionIntrinsics **GetMotionIntrinsics** (bool *ok) const

Get the intrinsics of motion.

MotionExtrinsics **GetMotionExtrinsics** () const

Get the extrinsics from left to motion.

MotionExtrinsics **GetMotionExtrinsics** (bool *ok) const

Get the extrinsics from left to motion.

bool **IsWriteDeviceSupported** () const

Whethor write device supported or not.

bool **WriteDeviceFlash** (device::Descriptors *desc, device::ImuParams *imu_params, Version
*spec_version = nullptr)

Write device flash.

void **EnableProcessMode** (const *ProcessMode* &mode)

Enable process mode, e.g.

imu assembly, temp_drift

void **EnableProcessMode** (const std::int32_t &mode)

Enable process mode, e.g.

imu assembly, temp_drift

bool **IsImageInfoSupported** () const

Whethor image info supported or not.

void **EnableImageInfo** (bool sync)

Enable image infos.

If sync is false, indicates only can get infos from callback. If sync is true, indicates can get infos from callback or access it from *StreamData*.

void **DisableImageInfo** ()

Disable image info.

bool **IsImageInfoEnabled** () const

Whethor image info enabled or not.

bool **IsImageInfoSynced** () const
Whethor image info synced or not.

bool **IsStreamDataEnabled** (const *ImageType* &type) const
Whethor stream data of certain image type enabled or not.

bool **HasStreamDataEnabled** () const
Has any stream data enabled.

StreamData **GetStreamData** (const *ImageType* &type)
Get latest stream data.

std::vector<*StreamData*> **GetStreamDatas** (const *ImageType* &type)
Get cached stream datas.

bool **IsMotionDatasSupported** () const
Whethor motion datas supported or not.

void **EnableMotionDatas** (std::size_t max_size = std::numeric_limits<std::size_t>::max())
Enable motion datas.

If max_size <= 0, indicates only can get datas from callback. If max_size > 0, indicates can get datas from callback or using *GetMotionDatas*().

Note: if max_size > 0, the motion datas will be cached until you call *GetMotionDatas*().

void **DisableMotionDatas** ()
Disable motion datas.

bool **IsMotionDatasEnabled** () const
Whethor motion datas enabled or not.

std::vector<*MotionData*> **GetMotionDatas** ()
Get cached motion datas.

Besides, you can also get them from callback

void **SetImgInfoCallback** (img_info_callback_t callback, bool async = true)
Set image info callback.

void **SetStreamCallback** (const *ImageType* &type, stream_callback_t callback, bool async = true)
Set stream data callback.

void **SetMotionCallback** (motion_callback_t callback, bool async = true)
Set motion data callback.

void **Close** ()
Close the camera.

void **SetExposureTime** (const float &value)
Set exposure time [1ms - 655ms] value exposure time value.

void **GetExposureTime** (float &value)
Get exposure time value return exposure time value.

void **SetGlobalGain** (const float &value)
Set global gain [1 - 16] value global gain value.

void **GetGlobalGain** (float &value)
Get global gain value return global gain value.

void **SetIRIntensity** (const std::uint16_t &value)
set infrared(IR) intensity [0, 10] default 4

bool **AutoExposureControl** (bool enable)
Auto-exposure enabled or not default enabled.

bool **AutoWhiteBalanceControl** (bool enable)
Auto-white-balance enabled or not default enabled.

bool **IsLocationDatasSupported** () const
Whether location datas supported or not.

void **EnableLocationDatas** (std::size_t max_size = std::numeric_limits<std::size_t>::max())
↔ Enable location datas.

If max_size <= 0, indicates only can get datas from callback. If max_size > 0, indicates can get datas from callback or using [GetLocationDatas\(\)](#).

Note: if max_size > 0, the distance datas will be cached until you call [GetLocationDatas\(\)](#).

void **DisableLocationDatas** ()
Disable location datas.

bool **IsLocationDatasEnabled** () const
Whether location datas enabled or not.

std::vector<LocationData> **GetLocationDatas** ()
Get cached location datas.

Besides, you can also get them from callback

void **SetLocationCallback** (location_callback_t callback, bool async = true)
Set location data callback.

bool **IsDistanceDatasSupported** () const
Whether distance datas supported or not.

void **EnableDistanceDatas** (std::size_t max_size = std::numeric_limits<std::size_t>::max())
Enable distance datas.

If max_size <= 0, indicates only can get datas from callback. If max_size > 0, indicates can get datas from callback or using [GetDistanceDatas\(\)](#).

Note: if max_size > 0, the distance datas will be cached until you call [GetDistanceDatas\(\)](#).

void **DisableDistanceDatas** ()
Disable distance datas.

bool **IsDistanceDatasEnabled** () const
Whether distance datas enabled or not.

std::vector<DistanceData> **GetDistanceDatas** ()
Get cached distance datas.

Besides, you can also get them from callback

void **SetDistanceCallback** (distance_callback_t callback, bool async = true)
Set distance data callback.

bool **AuxiliaryChipFirmwareUpdate** (const char *filepath)
Update auxiliary chip firmware.

6.2 Device

6.2.1 DeviceInfo

struct DeviceInfo

Device information.

Public Members

std::int32_t **index**

The device index.

std::string **name**

The device name.

std::uint16_t **type**

The device type.

std::uint16_t **pid**

The product id.

std::uint16_t **vid**

The vendor id.

std::uint16_t **chip_id**

The chip id.

std::string **fw_version**

The firmware version.

std::string **sn**

The serial number.

6.2.2 Image

class Image

Subclassed by mynteyed::ImageColor, mynteyed::ImageDepth

6.2.3 OpenParams

struct OpenParams

Device open parameters.

Public Functions

OpenParams ()

Constructor.

~OpenParams ()

Destructor.

Public Members

std::int32_t **dev_index**

Device index.

std::int32_t **framerate**

Framerate, range [0,60], [0,30](STREAM_2560x720), default 10.

DeviceMode **dev_mode**

Device mode, default DEVICE_ALL.

- DEVICE_COLOR: IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR y IMAGE_RIGHT_COLOR - IMAGE_DEPTH n
- DEVICE_DEPTH: IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR n IMAGE_RIGHT_COLOR n IMAGE_DEPTH y
- DEVICE_ALL: IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR y IMAGE_RIGHT_COLOR - IMAGE_DEPTH y

Could detect image type is enabled after opened through *Camera::IsStreamDataEnabled()*.

Note: y: available, n: unavailable, -: depends on *stream_mode*

ColorMode **color_mode**

Color mode, default COLOR_RAW.

DepthMode **depth_mode**

Depth mode, default DEPTH_COLORFUL.

StreamMode **stream_mode**

Stream mode of color & depth, default STREAM_1280x720.

StreamFormat **color_stream_format**

Stream format of color, default STREAM_YUYV.

StreamFormat **depth_stream_format**

Stream format of depth, default STREAM_YUYV.

bool **state_ae**

Auto-exposure, default true.

bool **state_awb**

Auto-white balance, default true.

std::uint8_t **ir_intensity**

IR (Infrared), range [0,10], default 0.

bool **ir_depth_only**

IR Depth Only mode, default false.

Note: When frame rate less than 30fps, IR Depth Only will be not available.

float **colour_depth_value**

Colour depth image, default 5000.

[0, 16384]

6.2.4 StreamInfo

struct StreamInfo

Stream information.

Public Members

`std::int32_t index`
The stream index.

`std::int32_t width`
The stream width.

`std::int32_t height`
The stream height.

StreamFormat `format`
The stream format.

6.3 Enums

6.3.1 ErrorCode

enum `mynteyed::ErrorCode`

List error codes.

Values:

SUCCESS = 0

Standard code for successful behavior.

ERROR_FAILURE

Standard code for unsuccessful behavior.

ERROR_FILE_OPEN_FAILED

File cannot be opened for not exist, not a regular file or any other reason.

ERROR_CAMERA_OPEN_FAILED

Camera cannot be opened for not plugged or any other reason.

ERROR_CAMERA_NOT_OPENED

Camera is not opened now.

ERROR_CAMERA_RETRIEVE_FAILED

Camera retrieve the image failed.

ERROR_IMU_OPEN_FAILED

Imu cannot be opened for not plugged or any other reason.

ERROR_IMU_RECV_TIMEOUT

Imu receive data timeout.

ERROR_IMU_DATA_ERROR

Imu receive data error.

ERROR_CODE_LAST

Last guard.

6.3.2 Descriptor

enum `mynteyed::Descriptor`

The descriptor fields.

Values:

DEVICE_NAME

Device name.

SERIAL_NUMBER

Serial number.

FIRMWARE_VERSION

Firmware version.

HARDWARE_VERSION

Hardware version.

SPEC_VERSION

Spec version.

LENS_TYPE

Lens type.

IMU_TYPE

IMU type.

NOMINAL_BASELINE

Nominal baseline.

DESC_LAST

Last guard.

6.3.3 ProcessMode

enum mynteyed::ProcessMode

Process modes.

Values:

PROC_NONE = 0

PROC_IMU_ASSEMBLY = 1

PROC_IMU_TEMP_DRIFT = 2

PROC_IMU_ALL = *PROC_IMU_ASSEMBLY* | *PROC_IMU_TEMP_DRIFT*

6.3.4 DeviceMode

enum mynteyed::DeviceMode

List device modes.

Control the color & depth streams enabled or not.

Note: y: available, n: unavailable, -: depends on StreamMode

Values:

DEVICE_COLOR = 0

IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR y IMAGE_RIGHT_COLOR - IMAGE_DEPTH n.

DEVICE_DEPTH = 1

IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR n IMAGE_RIGHT_COLOR n IMAGE_DEPTH y.

```

DEVICE_ALL = 2
    IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR y IMAGE_RIGHT_COLOR - IMAGE_DEPTH y.

```

6.3.5 ColorMode

```
enum mynteyed::ColorMode
```

List color modes.

Values:

```

COLOR_RAW = 0
    color raw

COLOR_RECTIFIED = 1
    color rectified

COLOR_MODE_LAST

```

6.3.6 DepthMode

```
enum mynteyed::DepthMode
```

List depth modes.

Values:

```

DEPTH_RAW = 0
    ImageFormat::DEPTH_RAW.

DEPTH_GRAY = 1
    ImageFormat::DEPTH_GRAY_24.

DEPTH_COLORFUL = 2
    ImageFormat::DEPTH_RGB.

DEPTH_MODE_LAST

```

6.3.7 StreamMode

```
enum mynteyed::StreamMode
```

List stream modes.

Values:

```

STREAM_640x480 = 0
    480p, vga, left

STREAM_1280x480 = 1
    480p, vga, left+right

STREAM_1280x720 = 2
    720p, hd, left

STREAM_2560x720 = 3
    720p, hd, left+right

STREAM_MODE_LAST

```

6.3.8 StreamFormat

enum mynteyed::StreamFormat

List stream formats.

Values:

STREAM_MJPEG = 0

STREAM_YUYV = 1

STREAM_FORMAT_LAST

6.3.9 ImageType

enum mynteyed::ImageType

List image types.

Values:

IMAGE_LEFT_COLOR

LEFT Color.

IMAGE_RIGHT_COLOR

RIGHT Color.

IMAGE_DEPTH

Depth.

IMAGE_ALL

All.

6.3.10 ImageFormat

enum mynteyed::ImageFormat

List image formats.

Values:

IMAGE_BGR_24

8UC3

IMAGE_RGB_24

8UC3

IMAGE_GRAY_8

8UC1

IMAGE_GRAY_16

16UC1

IMAGE_GRAY_24

8UC3

IMAGE_YUYV

8UC2

IMAGE_MJPEG

COLOR_BGR = *IMAGE_BGR_24*

```

COLOR_RGB = IMAGE_RGB_24
COLOR_YUYV = IMAGE_YUYV
COLOR_MJPEG = IMAGE_MJPEG
DEPTH_RAW = IMAGE_GRAY_16
DEPTH_GRAY = IMAGE_GRAY_8
DEPTH_GRAY_24 = IMAGE_GRAY_24
DEPTH_BGR = IMAGE_BGR_24
DEPTH_RGB = IMAGE_RGB_24
IMAGE_FORMAT_LAST
    Last guard.

```

6.3.11 SensorType

enum mynteyed::SensorType
SensorType types.

Values:

```

SENSOR_TYPE_H22 = 0
SENSOR_TYPE_OV7740
SENSOR_TYPE_AR0134
SENSOR_TYPE_AR0135
SENSOR_TYPE_OV9714

```

6.3.12 SensorMode

enum mynteyed::SensorMode
SensorMode modes.

Values:

```

LEFT = 0
RIGHT
ALL

```

6.4 Types

6.4.1 Data

ImgInfo

struct ImgInfo
Image information.

Public Members

std::uint16_t **frame_id**
Image frame id.

std::uint32_t **timestamp**
Image timestamp.

std::uint16_t **exposure_time**
Image exposure time.

ImuData

struct ImuData
Imu data.

Public Members

std::uint8_t **flag**
Data type MYNTEYE_IMU_ACCEL: accelerometer MYNTEYE_IMU_GYRO: gyroscope.

std::uint64_t **timestamp**
Imu gyroscope or accelerometer or frame timestamp.

double **temperature**
temperature

double **accel**[3]
Imu accelerometer data for 3-axis: X, Y, X.

double **gyro**[3]
Imu gyroscope data for 3-axis: X, Y, Z.

StreamData

struct StreamData
Stream data.

Public Members

std::shared_ptr<*Image*> **img**
Image data.

std::shared_ptr<*ImgInfo*> **img_info**
Image information.

MotionData

struct MotionData
Motion data.

Public Members

`std::shared_ptr<ImuData> imu`
ImuData.

6.4.2 Calib

CameraIntrinsics

struct CameraIntrinsics

Camera intrinsics: size, coeffs and camera matrix.

Public Members

`std::uint16_t width`
 The width of the image in pixels.

`std::uint16_t height`
 The height of the image in pixels.

`double fx`
 The focal length of the image plane, as a multiple of pixel width.

`double fy`
 The focal length of the image plane, as a multiple of pixel height.

`double cx`
 The horizontal coordinate of the principal point of the image.

`double cy`
 The vertical coordinate of the principal point of the image.

`double coeffs[5]`
 The distortion coefficients: k1,k2,p1,p2,k3.

`double p[12]`
 3x4 projection matrix in the (rectified) coordinate systems left: $fx' \ cx' \ fy' \ cy' \ 1$ right: $fx' \ cx' \ tx \ fy' \ cy' \ 1$

`double r[9]`
 3x3 rectification transform (rotation matrix) for the left camera.

StreamIntrinsics

struct StreamIntrinsics

Camera intrinsics: size, coeffs and camera matrix.

ImuIntrinsics

struct ImuIntrinsics

IMU intrinsics: scale, drift and variances.

Public Members

double **scale**[3][3]

Scale matrix.

Scale X	cross axis	cross axis
cross axis	Scale Y	cross axis
cross axis	cross axis	Scale Z

double **assembly**[3][3]

Assembly error [3][3].

double **noise**[3]

Noise density variances.

double **bias**[3]

Random walk variances.

double **x**[2]

Temperature drift.

0	- Constant value
1	- Slope

MotionIntrinsics

struct MotionIntrinsics

Motion intrinsics, including accelerometer and gyroscope.

Public Members

ImuIntrinsics **accel**

Accelerometer intrinsics.

ImuIntrinsics **gyro**

Gyroscope intrinsics.

Extrinsics

struct Extrinsics

Extrinsics, represent how the different datas are connected.

Public Functions

Extrinsics **Inverse () const**

Inverse this extrinsics.

Return the inversed extrinsics.

Public Members

double **rotation**[3][3]

Rotation matrix left camera to right camera.

double **translation**[3]

Translation vector left camera to right camera.

6.5 Utils

6.5.1 select

```
bool mynteyed::util::select (const Camera &cam, DeviceInfo *info)
```

6.5.2 print_stream_infos

```
void mynteyed::util::print_stream_infos (const Camera &cam, const std::int32_t  
                                         &dev_index)
```

6.5.3 is_right_color_supported

```
bool mynteyed::util::is_right_color_supported (const StreamMode &mode)
```


7.1 常见问题

当您使用相机过程中遇到问题，可以在帮助文档知识库中查看常见问题文档，文档链接：<http://support.myntai.com/hc/>

7.2 联系我们

如果常见问题文档无法解决您的问题，您可以在技术支持中心提交问题，我们会尽快受理，链接：<http://support.myntai.com/hc/request/new/>

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