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各框架源码注释: <https://github.com/smilefacehh>

Popular repositories

LIO-SAM-DetailedNote LIO-SAM源码详细注释, 3D SLAM融合激光、IMU、GPS C++ 178 84 Public	VINS-Fusion-DetailedNote VINS-Fusion源码详细注释, 单双目、IMU、GPS C++ 41 15 Public
Karto-Note Karto SLAM源码详细注释, 2d激光SLAM C++ 18 8 Public	VSLAM-Course Scaramuzza的VSLAM课程 C++ 12 3 Public
ORB-SLAM3-Note ORB-SLAM3源码注释 C++ 9 6 Public	ExcelDiffTool Excel表格对比工具 Python 6 2 Public

Vins: https://blog.csdn.net/huanghaihui_123/article/details/86518880?spm=1001.2101.3001.6650.11&utm_medium=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-2%7Edefault%7ECTRLIST%7Edefault-11-86518880-blog-87357488.pc_relevant_antiscanv4&depth_1-utm_source=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-2%7Edefault%7ECTRLIST%7Edefault-11-86518880-blog-87357488.pc_relevant_antiscanv4&utm_relevant_index=13
Vins 中相机和 IMU 对齐: <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/466221991>
Vins 边缘化: <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/335242594>
Vins 中 Ceres (BA) : <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/488016175>
vins 回环: https://blog.csdn.net/huanghaihui_123/article/details/87357488
Evo 工具使用: https://blog.51cto.com/u_14411234/3127894

Vins-Fusion

void sync_process()

While{

If (双目)

如果两目的图像时间间隔不超过 0.003 秒，则取出两帧图像 image0 和 image1。

inputImage (time , image0 , image1)

inputImageCnt++ (输入图像数量加 1)

If (image1 为空)

trackImage (t , img)

1.如果先前已经有了预测的特征点 (predict_pts) , 将 predict_pts 赋值给当前的特征点 (cur_pts)

1.1 进行光流预测

cv::calcOpticalFlowPyrLK(prev_img, cur_img, prev_pts, cur_pts, status, ...)

如果返回的 status=1 的个数 (succ_sum) 小于 10, 则增加金字塔层数继续进行预测 (根据 status 变量是否为 1 来确定对应的点是否被追踪到)。

如果之前并没有预测的特征点, 则直接设置 3 层金字塔进行预测。

2.if (FLOW_BACK)

将当前图像与上一帧图像进行光流预测, 将预测的点保存在 reverse_pts 中

3. 去除外点 (reduceVector), 将丢失的点剔除

4 . setMask()

[VINS-Fusion中特征提取与特征跟踪的实现](#)

FeatureTracker::setMask函数:

- 将当前的特征点按照被连续追踪的次数从高到低排序
- 设置mask, 使得角点提取的时候均匀分布

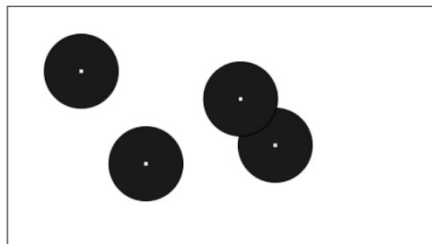


图: mask示意; 从白色区域提取新的角点

5.提取特征点

如果当前图像中特征点的数量少于配置文件中的数量（MAX_CNT），则进行特征点提取（goodFeatureToTrack），提取的特征点保存在 n_pts 中

提取成功后，将提取的点存入 cur_pts 中，id 存入 ids 中，将 1 存入 track_cnt 中

将 cur_pts 中的点投影到归一化平面中，并去除畸变（cur_un_pts）。并计算他的运动速度（pts_velocity）。

如果右目图像不为空，则执行上述相同的操作。

将当前帧的数据全部赋值为上一帧

```
prev_img = cur_img;
prev_pts = cur_pts;
prev_un_pts = cur_un_pts;
prev_un_pts_map = cur_un_pts_map;
prev_time = cur_time;
hasPrediction = false
```

6. 构建特征帧

将去除畸变后的归一化平面的点的 x,y,z（z=1）取出，将 cur_pts 中的像素坐标 x,y 赋值给 p_u,p_v，将速度 pts_velocity 取出赋值，最后得到 featureFrame

如果是双目，则对右目图像重复上述操作

最后返回 featureFrame

将 featureFrame 和时间 t 存入 featureBuf 中，如果系统不是多线程的话，开始 processMeasurements（）

如果是多线程的话，系统会在最开始读取配置文件参数，设置参数（setParameter）的时候就开始 processMeasurements（）

IMU 回调函数（imu_callback）

读取加速度和角速度 acc, gyr

InputIMU（acc, gyr）

① 将加速度和时间存入 accBuf 中，将角速度和时间存入 gyrBuf 中

②

fastPredictIMU (时间, 加速度, 角速度)

$$\text{平均角速度: } \bar{\omega}_i = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{\omega}_i + \hat{\omega}_{i+1}) - \mathbf{b}_{\omega_i}$$

$$\text{旋转量: } \hat{\gamma}_{i+1}^{b_k} = \hat{\gamma}_i^{b_k} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\omega}_i - \mathbf{b}_{\omega_i})\delta t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{平均加速度: } \bar{\mathbf{a}}_i = \frac{1}{2}[\hat{\gamma}_i^{b_k}(\hat{\mathbf{a}}_i - \mathbf{b}_{a_i}) + \hat{\gamma}_{i+1}^{b_k}(\hat{\mathbf{a}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{a_i})]$$

$$\text{平移量: } \hat{\alpha}_{i+1}^{b_k} = \hat{\alpha}_i^{b_k} + \hat{\beta}_i^{b_k}\delta t + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\mathbf{a}}_i\delta t^2$$

$$\text{速度量: } \hat{\beta}_{i+1}^{b_k} = \hat{\beta}_i^{b_k} + \bar{\mathbf{a}}_i\delta t$$

计算 IMU 预积分

latest_time (时间)、latest_Q (旋转量)、latest_P (平移量)、latest_V (速度量)、latest_acc_0 (上一帧的加速度)、latest_gyr_0 (上一帧的角速度)。

特征回调 (feature_callback)

构建 featureFrame

inputFeature (t, featureFrame)

将 featureFrame 和时间一起存入 featureBuf 中

如果不是多线程, 则进行 processMeasurements ()

processMeasurements ()

如果 featureBuf 不为空, 取出 featureBuf 中的第一帧图像 feature, 将 feature 对应的时间 +td (默认是 0) 赋值给 curTime。

如果使用 IMU, 则进行

getIMUInterval (前一帧图像对应的时间, 当前帧对应时间, 加速度 (accVector), 角速度 (gyrVector))

{这个函数主要是将在两帧图像之间的 IMU 的加速度和角速度分别保存在 accVector 和 gyrVector 中, 同时也会保存超过当前帧对应时间的后一帧 IMU 数据}

initFirstIMUPose (accVector) 初始化第一帧 IMU 数据

{

https://blog.csdn.net/huanghaihui_123/article/details/103075107

计算 accVector 中所有加速度的平均值, 将其转化成为旋转矩阵 (R0) 形式, 在将 R0 转换成为欧拉角形式, 取出偏航角 y。。。。。

}

processIMU

(当前 IMU 数据对应的时间 (t) , 两个 IMU 之间的时间间隔 (dt) , 加速度, 角速度)

{

Push_back (dt, 加速度, 角速度)

{

将 dt, 加速度, 角速度存入 dt_buf, acc_buf, gry_buf 中

Propagate (dt, 加速度, 角速度)

{

midPointIntegration ()

{

① IMU 预积分

平均角速度: $\bar{\omega}_i = \frac{1}{2}(\omega_i + \omega_{i+1}) - b_{\omega_i}$

旋转量: $\hat{\gamma}_{i+1}^{b_k} = \hat{\gamma}_i^{b_k} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\omega}_i - b_{\omega_i})\delta t \end{bmatrix}$

平均加速度: $\bar{a}_i = \frac{1}{2}[\hat{\gamma}_i^{b_k}(\hat{a}_i - b_{a_i}) + \hat{\gamma}_{i+1}^{b_k}(\hat{a}_{i+1} - b_{a_i})]$

平移量: $\hat{\alpha}_{i+1}^{b_k} = \hat{\alpha}_i^{b_k} + \hat{\beta}_i^{b_k}\delta t + \frac{1}{2}\bar{a}_i\delta t^2$

速度量: $\hat{\beta}_{i+1}^{b_k} = \hat{\beta}_i^{b_k} + \bar{a}_i\delta t$

② 计算雅克比矩阵 (PPT 第五章-视觉惯性里程计(中))

IMU误差传递模型离散化

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta \alpha_{k+1} \\ \delta \theta_{k+1} \\ \delta \beta_{k+1} \\ \delta b_{a_{k+1}} \\ \delta b_{w_{k+1}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & f_{01} & \delta t & f_{03} & f_{04} \\ 0 & f_{11} & 0 & 0 & -\delta t \\ 0 & f_{21} & I & f_{23} & f_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta \alpha_k \\ \delta \theta_k \\ \delta \beta_k \\ \delta b_{a_k} \\ \delta b_{w_k} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} v_{00} & v_{01} & v_{02} & v_{03} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\delta t & 0 & -\delta t & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{R_k \delta t}{2} & v_{21} & -\frac{R_{k+1} \delta t}{2} & v_{23} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \delta t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \delta t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_{a_k} \\ n_{w_k} \\ n_{a_{k+1}} \\ n_{w_{k+1}} \\ n_{b_a} \\ n_{b_w} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_{01} = \frac{\delta t}{2} f_{21} = -\frac{1}{4} R_k (\hat{a}_k - b_{a_k})^\wedge \delta t^2 - \frac{1}{4} R_{k+1} (\hat{a}_{k+1} - b_{a_k})^\wedge \left[I - \left(\frac{\hat{\omega}_k + \hat{\omega}_{k+1}}{2} - b_{\omega_k} \right)^\wedge \delta t \right] \delta t^2$$

$$f_{03} = -\frac{1}{4} (R_k + R_{k+1}) \delta t^2$$

$$f_{04} = \frac{\delta t}{2} f_{24} = \frac{1}{4} R_{k+1} (\hat{a}_{k+1} - b_{a_k})^\wedge \delta t^3$$

$$f_{11} = I - \left(\frac{\hat{\omega}_k + \hat{\omega}_{k+1}}{2} - b_{\omega_k} \right)^\wedge \delta t$$

$$f_{21} = -\frac{1}{2} R_k (\hat{a}_k - b_{a_k})^\wedge \delta t - \frac{1}{2} R_{k+1} (\hat{a}_{k+1} - b_{a_k})^\wedge \left[I - \left(\frac{\hat{\omega}_k + \hat{\omega}_{k+1}}{2} - b_{\omega_k} \right)^\wedge \delta t \right] \delta t$$

$$f_{23} = -\frac{1}{2} (R_k + R_{k+1}) \delta t$$

$$f_{24} = \frac{1}{2} R_{k+1} (\hat{a}_{k+1} - b_{a_k})^\wedge \delta t^2$$

取自[链接](#), 里面有详细推导

和代码对应:
(白噪声项正负号本质一样的)

$$\begin{aligned} v_{00} &= -\frac{1}{4} R_k \delta t^2 \\ v_{01} = v_{03} &= \frac{\delta t}{2} v_{21} = \frac{1}{4} R_{k+1} (\hat{a}_{k+1} - b_{a_k})^\wedge \delta t^2 \frac{\delta t}{2} \\ v_{02} &= -\frac{1}{4} R_{k+1} \delta t^2 \\ v_{21} = v_{23} &= \frac{1}{4} R_{k+1} (\hat{a}_{k+1} - b_{a_k})^\wedge \delta t^2 \end{aligned}$$

}

将 midPointIntegration 得到的结果全部赋值进上一帧结果, dt 累加

}

}

}

processImage (图像, t) <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/270382090>

{

① addFeatureCheckParallax () {根据设定的视差判断采取哪种边缘化策略}

② CalibrationExRotation () 计算相机和 IMU 之间的外参

{

1. solveRelativeR (通过 PnP 恢复出旋转矩阵, 存入 Rc 中)

2. PPT 第五章-视觉惯性里程计 (中) (二) P14-16

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_{c_k}^{c_{k+1}} \end{bmatrix}_L - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_{b_k}^{b_{k+1}} \end{bmatrix}_R \right) \mathbf{q}_b^c = 0$$

PPT 第四章-惯性传感器部分 P31

$$\mathbf{q}_a \mathbf{q}_b = \begin{matrix} s_a s_b - x_a x_b - y_a y_b - z_a z_b + \\ (s_a x_b + x_a s_b + y_a z_b - z_a y_b) i + \\ (s_a y_b - x_a z_b + y_a s_b + z_a x_b) j + \\ (s_a z_b + x_a y_b - y_b x_a + z_a s_b) k \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_b & z_b & -y_b & x_b \\ -z_b & s_b & x_b & y_b \\ y_b & -x_b & s_b & z_b \\ -x_b & -y_b & -z_b & s_b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_a \\ y_a \\ z_a \\ s_a \end{bmatrix}$$

构建 L, R 矩阵, 然后再进行 SVD 分解, 求出 ric (相机到 IMU 之间的旋转 (外参))

}

③ 初始化 (单目+IMU) initialStructure ()

{

1. relativePose () 选择与最新帧有足够共视点, 有足够的视差, 并且能够解出 relative_R 和 relative_T 的帧 l

2. construct () 对 11 个关键帧做 sfm

3. 对滑动窗口内的所有帧做 sfm

4. VisualIMUAlignment 视觉 IMU 联合初始化, 计算 bg、s、VS、g (视觉惯性对齐)

<https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/466221991>

{

① solveGyroscopeBias () 初始化陀螺仪的 bias

PPT 第五章-视觉惯性里程计 (中) (二) P18-19

$$\mathbf{q}_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0^{-1}} \otimes \mathbf{q}_{b_k}^{c_0} \otimes \hat{\gamma}_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{J}_{b_g}^r \delta \mathbf{b}_g \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{J}_{b_g}^r \delta \mathbf{b}_g \end{bmatrix} = \hat{\gamma}_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k^{-1}} \otimes \mathbf{q}_{b_k}^{c_0^{-1}} \otimes \mathbf{q}_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{J}_{b_g}^r \delta \mathbf{b}_g = 2(\hat{\gamma}_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k^{-1}} \otimes \mathbf{q}_{b_k}^{c_0^{-1}} \otimes \mathbf{q}_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0})_{vec}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}).\text{ldlt}().\text{solve}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{b})$$

② LinearAlignment () PPT 第五章-视觉惯性里程计 (中) (二) P21

• 首先是关于位置的预积分公式:

$$R_{c_0}^{b_k} P_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0} = R_{c_0}^{b_k} (P_{b_k}^{c_0} + v_{b_k}^{c_0} \Delta t_k - \frac{1}{2} g^{c_0} \Delta t_k^2) + \alpha$$

将 P 替换为含尺度信息 s 的式子, 且 $v_{b_k}^{c_0} = R_{b_k}^{c_0} v_{b_k}$:

$$R_{c_0}^{b_k} (s P_{c_{k+1}}^{c_0} - R_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0} P_c^b) = R_{c_0}^{b_k} (s P_{c_k}^{c_0} - R_{b_k}^{c_0} P_c^b + R_{b_k}^{c_0} v_{b_k} \Delta t_k - \frac{1}{2} g^{c_0} \Delta t_k^2) + \alpha$$

观察上式, 到目前为止, 我们还未求出尺度信息 s 、图像帧的速度向量以及枢纽帧的重力向量。将系数中带有未知量的项挪到等号右侧, 已知量挪到左侧, 有:

$$\alpha - P_c^b + R_{c_0}^{b_k} R_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0} P_c^b = R_{c_0}^{b_k} (P_{c_{k+1}}^{c_0} - P_{c_k}^{c_0}) s - v_{b_k} \Delta t_k + \frac{1}{2} R_{c_0}^{b_k} g^{c_0} \Delta t_k^2$$

• 关于速度的预积分公式:

$$R_{c_0}^{b_k} v_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0} = R_{c_0}^{b_k} (v_{b_k}^{c_0} - g^{c_0} \Delta t_k) + \beta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}$$

由于 $v_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0} = R_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0} v_{b_{k+1}}, v_{b_k}^{c_0} = R_{b_k}^{c_0} v_{b_k}$, 将系数中含速度项和重力向量的未知量放到右侧, 得:

$$\beta = -v_{b_k} + R_{c_0}^{b_k} R_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0} v_{b_{k+1}} + R_{c_0}^{b_k} g^{c_0} \Delta t_k$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} = \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{I} \Delta t_k & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{R}_{c_0}^{b_k} \Delta t_k^2 & \mathbf{R}_{c_0}^{b_k} (\bar{\mathbf{p}}_{c_{k+1}}^{c_0} - \bar{\mathbf{p}}_{c_k}^{c_0}) \\ -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{R}_{c_0}^{b_k} \mathbf{R}_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0} & \mathbf{R}_{c_0}^{b_k} \Delta t_k & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x}_I^k = [\mathbf{v}_{b_k}^{b_k}, \mathbf{v}_{b_{k+1}}^{b_{k+1}}, \mathbf{g}^{c_0}, s]$$

求解得到 s, g

优化重力向量 RefineGravity ()

再将位置预积分公式中的 g^{c_0} 替换为 $\|g\| \vec{g} + Bw$ ，同样将未知量移到等号右侧，则有：

$$\alpha - P_c^b + R_{c_0}^{b_k} R_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0} P_c^b - \frac{1}{2} R_{c_0}^{b_k} \Delta t_k^2 \|g\| \vec{g} = R_{c_0}^{b_k} (P_{c_{k+1}}^{c_0} - P_{c_k}^{c_0}) s - v_{b_k} \Delta t_k + \frac{1}{2} R_{c_0}^{b_k} \Delta t_k^2 Bw$$

对位置的预积分做同样的操作，有：

$$\beta - R_{c_0}^{b_k} \|g\| \vec{g} \Delta t_k = -v_{b_k} + R_{c_0}^{b_k} R_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0} v_{b_{k+1}} + R_{c_0}^{b_k} Bw \Delta t_k$$

对应的 $Hx = b$ 变为：

$$\begin{bmatrix} -I\Delta t_k & 0 & \frac{1}{2} R_{c_0}^{b_k} \Delta t_k^2 B & R_{c_0}^{b_k} (P_{c_{k+1}}^{c_0} - P_{c_k}^{c_0}) \\ -I & R_{c_0}^{b_k} R_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0} & R_{c_0}^{b_k} \Delta t_k B & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{b_k} \\ v_{b_{k+1}} \\ w \\ s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} - P_c^b + R_{c_0}^{b_k} R_{b_{k+1}}^{c_0} P_c^b - \frac{1}{2} R_{c_0}^{b_k} \Delta t_k^2 \|g\| \vec{g} \\ \beta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g^{c_0} = \|g\| \hat{g}^{c_0} + bw$$

}

- 更新状态，将初始化求出来的所有状态量对齐到第 0 帧 IMU 坐标系，同时要保证第 0 帧的 yaw=0。

之前求解的所有帧的位置信息均为没有尺度的 $T_c^w = [R_c^w | sP_c^w]$ ，现在我们乘上尺度信息并通过已知外参数 T_c^i 得到每一帧的 P_i^w 。已知：

$$T_i^w = T_c^w (T_c^i)^{-1}$$

展开得到：

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_i^w & P_i^w \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_c^w & sP_c^w \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_c^i{}^T & -R_c^i{}^T P_c^i \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

得出：

$$P_i^w = sP_c^w - R_i^w P_c^i$$

```
/// 下面将所有状态量对齐到第0帧IMU坐标系
```

```
for (int i = frame_count; i >= 0; i--) // Ps[i]: 第0帧到第i帧的位移量
```

```
Ps[i] = s * Ps[i] - Rs[i] * TIC[0] - (s * Ps[0] - Rs[0] * TIC[0]); // twi-tw0=ti0
```

```
Vs[kv] = frame_i->second.R * x.segment<3>(kv * 3); // Vw = Rwi*Vi
```

$Vw = Rwi*Vi$ 将速度矢量由 IMU 系转到世界系

- 重力对齐，最后再将滑窗里每一帧的位姿、速度矢量对齐到重力方向上，同时要保证第 0 帧的 yaw=0：

https://blog.csdn.net/huanghaihui_123/article/details/103075107

- 三角化恢复深度

}

④ optimization ()

https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_39578197/article/details/110712642?spm=1001.2101.3001.6650.3&utm_medium=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-2%7Edefault%7ECTRLIST%7Edefault-3-110712642-blog-121726485.pc_relevant_multi_platform_whitelistv1&depth_1-utm_source=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-2%7Edefault%7ECTRLIST%7Edefault-3-110712642-blog-121726485.pc_relevant_multi_platform_whitelistv1&utm_relevant_index=6
<https://www.jianshu.com/p/a9349370a8be/>

1. 添加待优化变量[p,q](7), [speed,ba,bg](9), 添加相机与 IMU 的外参[p_cb,q_cb](7), 添加时间偏移, 添加边缘化的残差

2. 添加 IMU 的 residual。待优化变量分别为

优化变量:

$$[p_{b_k}^w, q_{b_k}^w], [v_{b_k}^w, b_{a_k}, b_{\omega_k}], [p_{b_{k+1}}^w, q_{b_{k+1}}^w], [v_{b_{k+1}}^w, b_{a_{k+1}}, b_{\omega_{k+1}}]$$

计算 Jacobian 时, 残差对应的求偏导对象为上面的优化变量, 但是计算时采用扰动方式

计算, 即扰动为 $[\delta p_{b_k}^w, \delta \theta_{b_k}^w], [\delta v_{b_k}^w, \delta b_{a_k}, \delta b_{\omega_k}], [\delta p_{b_{k+1}}^w, \delta \theta_{b_{k+1}}^w], [\delta v_{b_{k+1}}^w, \delta b_{a_{k+1}}, \delta b_{\omega_{k+1}}]$ 。

$$r_B^{15 \times 1}(\hat{z}_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}, X) = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \alpha_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ \delta \theta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ \delta \beta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ \delta b_a \\ \delta b_g \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{b_k}^{b_k} (p_{b_{k+1}}^w - p_{b_k}^w - v_{b_k}^w \Delta t_k + \frac{1}{2} g^w \Delta t_k^2) - \alpha_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ 2 [\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}{}^{-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^{w-1}]_{xyz} \\ R_{b_k}^{b_k} (v_{b_{k+1}}^w - v_{b_k}^w + g^w \Delta t_k) - \beta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ b_{a_{b_{k+1}}} - b_{a_{b_k}} \\ b_{\omega_{b_{k+1}}} - b_{\omega_{b_k}} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\frac{\partial(R^T p)}{\partial R} = (R^T p)^\wedge$$

$$J[0]^{15 \times 7} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial r_B}{\partial p_{b_k}^w} & \frac{\partial r_B}{\partial q_{b_k}^w} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R_{b_k}^{b_k} [R_{b_k}^{b_k} (p_{b_{k+1}}^w - p_{b_k}^w - v_{b_k}^w \Delta t_k + \frac{1}{2} g^w \Delta t_k^2)]^\wedge \\ 0 & -\mathcal{L}[q_{b_{k+1}}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1}] \mathcal{R}[\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}]^\wedge \\ 0 & [R_{b_k}^{b_k} (v_{b_{k+1}}^w - v_{b_k}^w + g^w \Delta t_k)]^\wedge \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

乘扰动

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \delta \theta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}}{\partial q_{b_k}^w} &= 2 \lim_{\delta \theta_{b_k}^w \rightarrow 0} \frac{\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}{}^{-1} \otimes \left(q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes \left[\frac{1}{2} \delta \theta_{b_k}^w \right] \right)^{-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^{w-1} - \gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}{}^{-1} \otimes \left(q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^{w-1}}{\delta \theta_{b_k}^w} \\ &= 2 \lim_{\delta \theta_{b_k}^w \rightarrow 0} \frac{\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}{}^{-1} \otimes \left[\frac{1}{2} \delta \theta_{b_k}^w \right] \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^{w-1} - \gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}{}^{-1} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^{w-1}}{\delta \theta_{b_k}^w} \\ &= 2 \lim_{\delta \theta_{b_k}^w \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathcal{R}[q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^{w-1}] \mathcal{L}[\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}]^\wedge \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \delta \theta_{b_k}^w \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)}{\delta \theta_{b_k}^w} \quad (A10) \end{aligned}$$

$$r_B^{15 \times 1}(\hat{z}_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}, X) = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \alpha_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ \delta \theta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ \delta \beta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ \delta b_a \\ \delta b_g \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_w^{b_k} \left(p_{b_{k+1}}^w - p_{b_k}^w - v_{b_k}^w \Delta t_k + \frac{1}{2} g^w \Delta t_k^2 \right) - \alpha_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ 2 \left[\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}{}^{-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^w \right]_{xyz} \\ R_w^{b_k} \left(v_{b_{k+1}}^w - v_{b_k}^w + g^w \Delta t_k \right) - \beta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ b_{ab_{k+1}} - b_{ab_k} \\ b_{\omega b_{k+1}} - b_{\omega b_k} \end{bmatrix}$$

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J[1]

$$J[1]^{15 \times 9} = \left[\frac{\partial r_B}{\partial v_{b_k}^w}, \frac{\partial r_B}{\partial b_{a_k}}, \frac{\partial r_B}{\partial b_{w_k}} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} -R_w^{b_k} \Delta t & -J_{b_a}^\alpha & -J_{b_\omega}^\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathcal{L} \left[q_{b_{k+1}}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^w \otimes \gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \right] J_{b_\omega}^\gamma \\ -R_w^{b_k} & -J_{b_a}^\beta & -J_{b_\omega}^\beta \\ 0 & -I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \delta \theta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}}{\partial b_{\omega k}} &= 2 \lim_{\delta b_{\omega k} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \otimes \left[\frac{1}{2} J_{b_\omega}^\gamma \delta b_{\omega k} \right] \right]^{-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^w - \left[\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right]^{-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^w}{\delta b_{\omega k}} \\ &= 2 \lim_{\delta b_{\omega k} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} J_{b_\omega}^\gamma \delta b_{\omega k} \end{bmatrix} \otimes \gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}{}^{-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^w}{\delta b_{\omega k}} \\ &= -\mathcal{L} \left[\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}{}^{-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^w \right] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ J_{b_\omega}^\gamma \end{bmatrix} \\ &= -\mathcal{L} \left[q_{b_{k+1}}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^w \otimes \gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \right]_{3 \times 3} J_{b_\omega}^\gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$r_B^{15 \times 1}(\hat{z}_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}, X) = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \alpha_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ \delta \theta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ \delta \beta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ \delta b_a \\ \delta b_g \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_w^{b_k} \left(p_{b_{k+1}}^w - p_{b_k}^w - v_{b_k}^w \Delta t_k + \frac{1}{2} g^w \Delta t_k^2 \right) - \alpha_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ 2 \left[\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}{}^{-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^w \right]_{xyz} \\ R_w^{b_k} \left(v_{b_{k+1}}^w - v_{b_k}^w + g^w \Delta t_k \right) - \beta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k} \\ b_{ab_{k+1}} - b_{ab_k} \\ b_{\omega b_{k+1}} - b_{\omega b_k} \end{bmatrix}$$

J[2]

$$J[2]^{15 \times 7} = \left[\frac{\partial r_B}{\partial p_{b_{k+1}}^w}, \frac{\partial r_B}{\partial q_{b_{k+1}}^w} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} R_w^{b_k} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{L} \left[\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}{}^{-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^w \right] \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \delta \theta_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}}{\partial q_{b_{k+1}}^w} &= 2 \lim_{\delta \theta_{b_{k+1}}^w \rightarrow 0} \frac{\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}{}^{-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^w \otimes \left[\frac{1}{2} \delta \theta_{b_{k+1}}^w \right] - \gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}{}^{-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^w \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}{\delta \theta_{b_{k+1}}^w} \\ &= \mathcal{L} \left[\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}{}^{-1} \otimes q_{b_k}^{w-1} \otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^w \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$J[3]^{15 \times 9} = \left[\frac{\partial r_B}{\partial v_{b_{k+1}}^w}, \frac{\partial r_B}{\partial b_{a_{k+1}}}, \frac{\partial r_B}{\partial b_{w_{k+1}}} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ R_w^{b_k} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 添加视觉的 residual (以 ProjectionTwoFrameOneCamFactor 为例)

待估计量:

- 第*i*帧的($\mathbf{t}_{wb_i}, \mathbf{R}_{wb_i}$) 和第*j*帧的($\mathbf{t}_{wb_j}, \mathbf{R}_{wb_j}$) (即每一帧的IMU在世界坐标系下的P和Q, 这里用body系来表示, 下标*b*)
- 该目与IMU的外参($\mathbf{t}_{bc_1}, \mathbf{R}_{bc_1}$)
- 该特征点的逆深度 λ
- 时间偏移 (时间偏移的雅可比矩阵推导留作作业)

残差项:

$$\mathbf{r}_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{X_{c_j}}{Z_{c_j}} - u_{c_j} \\ \frac{Y_{c_j}}{Z_{c_j}} - v_{c_j} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow J(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{ij}}{\partial \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t}_{wb_i} \\ \mathbf{R}_{wb_i} \end{bmatrix}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{ij}}{\partial \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t}_{wb_j} \\ \mathbf{R}_{wb_j} \end{bmatrix}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{ij}}{\partial \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t}_{bc_1} \\ \mathbf{R}_{bc_1} \end{bmatrix}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{ij}}{\partial \lambda} \end{bmatrix} \quad \boxed{?}$$

链式法则

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{P}_{c_j}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{Z_{c_j}} & 0 & -\frac{X_{c_j}}{Z_{c_j}^2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{Z_{c_j}} & -\frac{Y_{c_j}}{Z_{c_j}^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{P}_{c_j}} J(\mathbf{P}_{c_j}), \quad J(\mathbf{P}_{c_j}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_{c_j}}{\partial \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t}_{wb_i} \\ \mathbf{R}_{wb_i} \end{bmatrix}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_{c_j}}{\partial \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t}_{wb_j} \\ \mathbf{R}_{wb_j} \end{bmatrix}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_{c_j}}{\partial \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t}_{bc_1} \\ \mathbf{R}_{bc_1} \end{bmatrix}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_{c_j}}{\partial \lambda} \end{bmatrix}$$

推导可以参考SLAM十四讲中BA推导的部分

接下来逐项推导

公式（27）中 \mathbf{P} 在第 i 个相机的像素坐标系下坐标为：

$$\begin{aligned} P_{uv_i} &= \lambda_l \pi_c (T_{b \leftarrow c}^{-1} T_{w \leftarrow b_i}^{-1} P_{w_l}) \\ \Leftrightarrow P_{w_l} &= T_{w \leftarrow b_i} T_{b \leftarrow c} \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \pi_c^{-1} (P_{uv_i}) \\ P_{w_l} &= R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \pi_c^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} u_l^{c_i} \\ v_l^{c_i} \end{bmatrix} \right) + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w \end{aligned}$$

\mathbf{P} 在第 j 个相机的相机坐标系下坐标为：

$$\begin{aligned} P_l^{c_j} &= T_{b \leftarrow c}^{-1} T_{w \leftarrow b_j}^{-1} P_{w_l} \\ \Leftrightarrow P_{w_l} &= T_{w \leftarrow b_j} T_{b \leftarrow c} P_l^{c_j} \\ P_{w_l} &= R_{b_j}^w (R_c^b P_l^{c_j} + p_c^b) + p_{b_j}^w \end{aligned}$$

将(A12)代入(A13)可得：

$$\begin{aligned} R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \pi_c^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} u_l^{c_i} \\ v_l^{c_i} \end{bmatrix} \right) + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w &= R_{b_j}^w (R_c^b P_l^{c_j} + p_c^b) + p_{b_j}^w \\ \Rightarrow P_l^{c_j} &= R_b^c \left\{ R_{b_j}^w \left[R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \pi_c^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} u_l^{c_i} \\ v_l^{c_i} \end{bmatrix} \right) + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w - p_{b_j}^w \right] - p_c^b \right\} \\ &= R_b^c \left\{ R_{b_j}^w \left[R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \bar{P}_l^{c_i} + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w - p_{b_j}^w \right] - p_c^b \right\} \end{aligned}$$

||

将 \mathbf{P}_{c_j} 展开：

$$\mathbf{P}_{c_j} = \mathbf{R}_{bc_1}^\top \mathbf{R}_{wb_j}^\top \mathbf{R}_{wb_l} \mathbf{R}_{bc_1} \mathbf{P}_{c_i} + \mathbf{R}_{bc_1}^\top \left(\mathbf{R}_{wb_j}^\top \left((\mathbf{R}_{wb_l} \mathbf{t}_{bc_1} + \mathbf{t}_{wb_l}) - \mathbf{t}_{wb_j} \right) - \mathbf{t}_{bc_1} \right)$$

J[0]

$$\text{对 } \frac{\partial P_{c_j}}{\partial \begin{bmatrix} t_{wb_i} \\ R_{wb_i} \end{bmatrix}}$$

- 对 t_{wb_i} , $\frac{\partial P_{c_j}}{\partial t_{wb_i}} = R_{bc_1}^\top R_{wb_j}^\top$, (t_{wb_i} 项的因子)
- 对 R_{wb_i} , $\frac{\partial P_{c_j}}{\partial R_{wb_i}} = \frac{\partial R_{bc_1}^\top R_{wb_j}^\top R_{wb_i} R_{bc_1} P_{c_i} + R_{bc_1}^\top R_{wb_j}^\top R_{wb_i} t_{bc_1} + (\dots)}{\partial R_{wb_i}} = \frac{\partial R_{bc_1}^\top R_{wb_j}^\top R_{wb_i} (R_{bc_1} P_{c_i} + t_{bc_1})}{\partial R_{wb_i}} = \frac{\partial R_{bc_1}^\top R_{wb_j}^\top R_{wb_i} P_{b_i}}{\partial R_{wb_i}}$

对 P_{b_i} 右扰动, 参考第10页ppt, 得出:

$$\frac{\partial P_{c_j}}{\partial R_{wb_i}} = \frac{\partial R_{bc_1}^\top R_{wb_j}^\top R_{wb_i} P_{b_i}}{\partial R_{wb_i}} = -R_{bc_1}^\top R_{wb_j}^\top R_{wb_i} P_{b_i}^\wedge$$

J[1]

$$\begin{aligned} R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \pi_c^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} u_l^{c_i} \\ v_l^{c_i} \end{bmatrix} \right) + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w &= R_{b_j}^w (R_c^b P_l^{c_j} + p_c^b) + p_{b_j}^w \\ \Rightarrow P_l^{c_j} &= R_b^c \left\{ R_w^{b_j} \left[R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \pi_c^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} u_l^{c_i} \\ v_l^{c_i} \end{bmatrix} \right) + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w - p_{b_j}^w \right] - p_c^b \right\} \\ &= R_b^c \left\{ R_w^{b_j} \left[R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \bar{P}_l^{c_i} + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w - p_{b_j}^w \right] - p_c^b \right\} \end{aligned}$$

(第i帧某一特征点在世界坐标系下的坐标, 对应 pts_w)

Pbi
(第i帧某一特征点在IMU坐标系下的坐标, 对应 pts_imu_i)

Pbj
(第i帧某一特征点出现在第j帧时, IMU坐标系下的坐标, 对应 pts_imu_j)

$$\frac{\partial P_{c_j}}{\partial t_{wb_j}} = -R_b^c R_w^{b_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{c_j}}{\partial R_{wb_j}} = \frac{\partial R_b^c \left\{ R_w^{b_j} \left[R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \bar{P}_l^{c_i} + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w - p_{b_j}^w \right] - p_c^b \right\}}{\partial R_{wb_j}} = \frac{\partial R_b^c \left\{ R_w^{b_j} [p_{b_i}^w - p_{b_j}^w] - p_c^b \right\}}{\partial R_{wb_j}} = R_b^c [R_w^{b_j} P_{b_j}]$$

J[2]

对 $\frac{\partial P_{c_j}}{\partial \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t}_{bc_1} \\ \mathbf{R}_{bc_1} \end{bmatrix}}$

- 对 \mathbf{t}_{bc_1} , $\frac{\partial P_{c_j}}{\partial \mathbf{t}_{bc_1}} = \mathbf{R}_{bc_1}^\top (\mathbf{R}_{wb_j}^\top \mathbf{R}_{wb_i} - \mathbf{I})$
- 对 \mathbf{R}_{bc_1} , $\frac{\partial P_{c_j}}{\partial \mathbf{R}_{bc_1}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{bc_1}^\top \mathbf{R}_{wb_j}^\top \mathbf{R}_{wb_i} \mathbf{R}_{bc_1} P_{c_i}}{\partial \mathbf{R}_{bc_1}} + \frac{\mathbf{R}_{bc_1}^\top \left(\mathbf{R}_{wb_j}^\top \left((\mathbf{R}_{wb_i} \mathbf{t}_{bc_1} + \mathbf{t}_{wb_i}) - \mathbf{t}_{wb_j} \right) - \mathbf{t}_{bc_1} \right)}{\partial \mathbf{R}_{bc_1}}$

均添加右扰动，参考第10、11页ppt，得出：

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial P_{c_j}}{\partial \mathbf{R}_{bc_1}} \\ &= -\mathbf{R}_{bc_1}^\top \mathbf{R}_{wb_j}^\top \mathbf{R}_{wb_i} \mathbf{R}_{bc_1} P_{c_i}^\wedge + \left(\mathbf{R}_{bc_1}^\top \mathbf{R}_{wb_j}^\top \mathbf{R}_{wb_i} \mathbf{R}_{bc_1} P_{c_i} \right)^\wedge \\ &+ \left(\mathbf{R}_{bc_1}^\top \left(\mathbf{R}_{wb_j}^\top \left((\mathbf{R}_{wb_i} \mathbf{t}_{bc_1} + \mathbf{t}_{wb_i}) - \mathbf{t}_{wb_j} \right) - \mathbf{t}_{bc_1} \right) \right)^\wedge \end{aligned}$$

J[3]

$$\begin{aligned} & R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \pi_c^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} u_l^{c_i} \\ v_l^{c_i} \end{bmatrix} \right) + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w = R_{b_j}^w (R_c^b P_l^{c_j} + p_c^b) + p_{b_j}^w \\ \Rightarrow P_l^{c_j} &= R_b^c \left\{ R_w^{b_j} \left[R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \pi_c^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} u_l^{c_i} \\ v_l^{c_i} \end{bmatrix} \right) + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w - p_{b_j}^w \right] - p_c^b \right\} \\ &= R_b^c \left\{ R_w^{b_j} \left[R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \bar{P}_l^{c_i} + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w - p_{b_j}^w \right] - p_c^b \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{c_j}}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\partial R_b^c \left\{ R_w^{b_j} \left[R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \bar{P}_l^{c_i} + p_{b_i}^w \right) - p_{b_j}^w \right] - p_c^b \right\}}{\partial \lambda} = -\frac{R_b^c R_w^{b_j} R_{b_i}^w R_c^b \bar{P}_l^{c_i}}{\lambda^2}$$

J[4]

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \pi_c^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} u_l^{c_i} \\ v_l^{c_i} \end{bmatrix} \right) + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w &= R_{b_j}^w (R_c^b P_l^{c_j} + p_c^b) + p_{b_j}^w \\
 \Rightarrow P_l^{c_j} &= R_b^c \left\{ R_w^{b_j} \left[R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \pi_c^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} u_l^{c_i} \\ v_l^{c_i} \end{bmatrix} \right) + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w - p_{b_j}^w \right] - p_c^b \right\} \\
 &= R_b^c \left\{ R_w^{b_j} \left[R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \bar{P}_l^{c_i} + p_c^b \right) + p_{b_i}^w - p_{b_j}^w \right] - p_c^b \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{P}_l^{c_i} = P_{c_i} - (td - tdi) \times v_i$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{c_j}}{\partial td} = \frac{\partial R_b^c \left\{ R_w^{b_j} \left[R_{b_i}^w \left(R_c^b \frac{1}{\lambda_l} \bar{P}_l^{c_i} + p_{b_i}^w \right) - p_{b_j}^w \right] - p_c^b \right\}}{\partial td} = - \frac{R_b^c R_w^{b_j} R_{b_i}^w R_c^b v_i}{\lambda}$$

4. 添加完成待优化变量后开始进行优化

5. 开始构建边缘化残差项（边缘化最老帧），即将需要边缘化的 factor 放入 marginalization_info，并指出需要边缘化掉的变量：para_Pose[0]、para_SpeedBias[0]以及窗口内第零帧第一次观测到的特征点 para_Feature[feature_index]。

<https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/335242594>

<https://www.freesion.com/article/42241448279/>

<https://blog.csdn.net/HozenChe/article/details/125291285>

⑤ 更新状态

⑥ 滑窗 slideWindow ()

}

回环优化

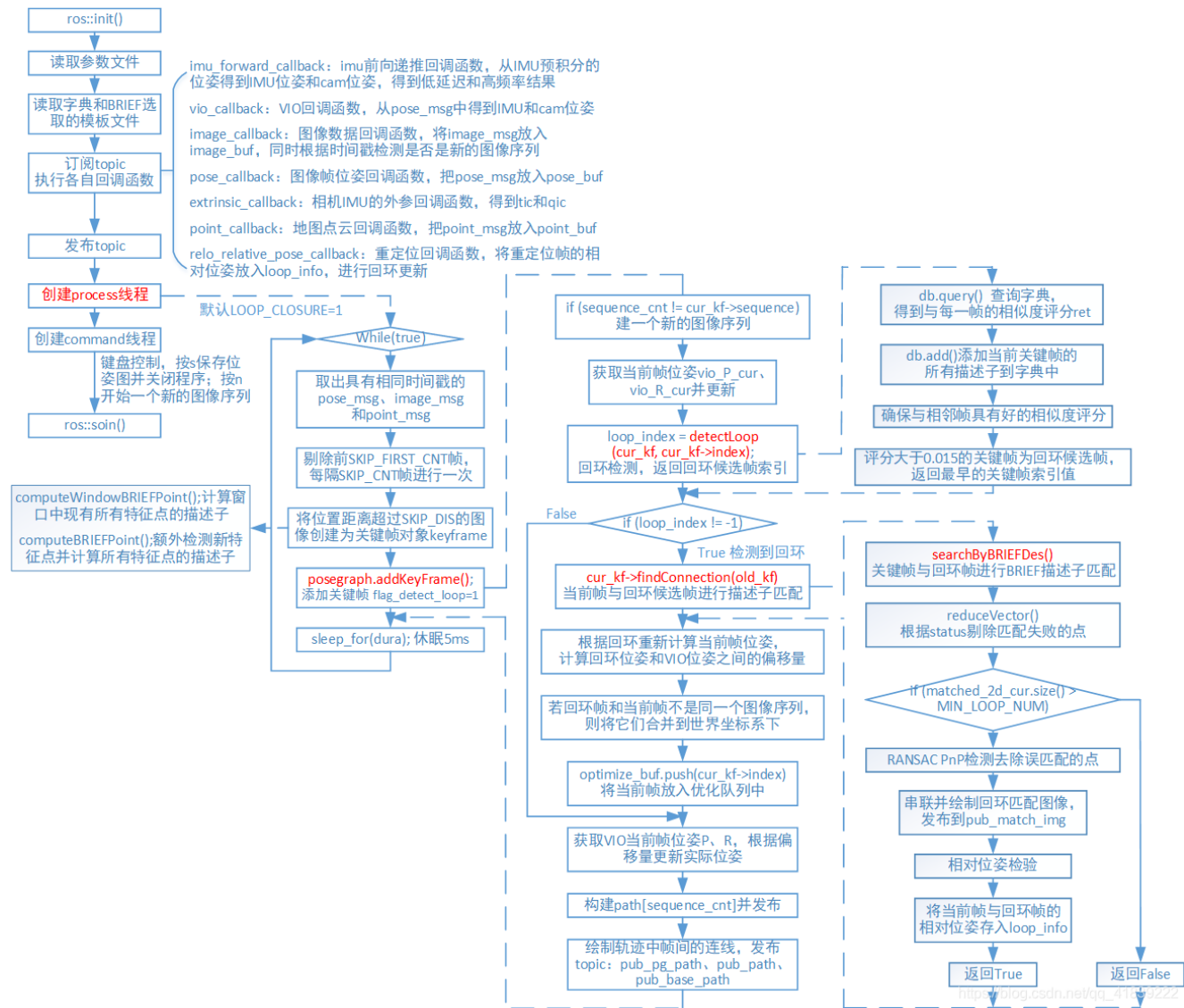
[https://blog.csdn.net/xiaojinger_123/article/details/119597747?](https://blog.csdn.net/xiaojinger_123/article/details/119597747?utm_medium=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-2~default~baidujs_baidulandingword~default-0-119597747-blog-87357488.pc_relevant_blogantidownloadv1&spm=1001.2101.3001.4242.1&utm_relevant_index=3)

[utm_medium=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-](https://blog.csdn.net/xiaojinger_123/article/details/119597747?utm_medium=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-2~default~baidujs_baidulandingword~default-0-119597747-blog-87357488.pc_relevant_blogantidownloadv1&spm=1001.2101.3001.4242.1&utm_relevant_index=3)

[2~default~baidujs_baidulandingword~default-0-119597747-blog-](https://blog.csdn.net/xiaojinger_123/article/details/119597747?utm_medium=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-2~default~baidujs_baidulandingword~default-0-119597747-blog-87357488.pc_relevant_blogantidownloadv1&spm=1001.2101.3001.4242.1&utm_relevant_index=3)

[87357488.pc_relevant_blogantidownloadv1&spm=1001.2101.3001.4242.1&utm_relevant_index=](https://blog.csdn.net/xiaojinger_123/article/details/119597747?utm_medium=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-2~default~baidujs_baidulandingword~default-0-119597747-blog-87357488.pc_relevant_blogantidownloadv1&spm=1001.2101.3001.4242.1&utm_relevant_index=3)

[3](https://blog.csdn.net/xiaojinger_123/article/details/119597747?utm_medium=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-2~default~baidujs_baidulandingword~default-0-119597747-blog-87357488.pc_relevant_blogantidownloadv1&spm=1001.2101.3001.4242.1&utm_relevant_index=3)



全局优化

https://blog.csdn.net/hlth3838/article/details/109725845?ops_request_misc=%257B%2522request%255Fid%2522%253A%2522165629167416782246472435%2522%252C%2522scm%2522%253A%252220140713.130102334.pc%255Fblog%2522%257D&request_id=165629167416782246472435&biz_id=0&utm_medium=dis-tribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~blog~first_rank_ecpm_v1~rank_v31_ecpm-13-109725845-null-null.nonecase&utm_term=vins&spm=1018.2226.3001.4450