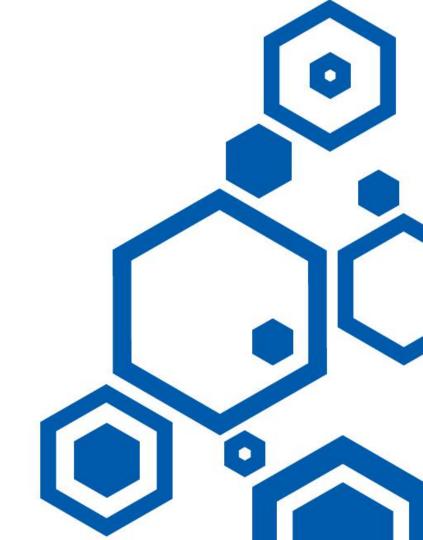


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纲要



▶第一部分: SVD_ICP思路分享

▶第二部分: 高斯牛顿法

SVD_ICP



框架中的SVD_ICP函数只需要完成icp_svd_registration.cpp文件中的TODO部分即可。

在调参方面,需要注意的是,SVD_ICP的精度比较依赖于邻近点对的准确度,比如将邻近点对的距离阈值设置得尽可能小,比如0.5。

求出的旋转矩阵必须满足是正交阵并且行列式为1,因此,需要对求出的旋转矩阵进行正交化。

最后,可以适当的降低点云数据包播放速度,以防止点云数据的丢失。补足代码如下图:

scanMatch()函数

```
std::vector<Eigen::Vector3f> xs;
std::vector<Eigen::Vector3f> ys;
// do not have enough correspondence -- break:
if (GetCorrespondence(curr input source, xs, ys) < 3)
    break:
// update current transform:
Eigen::Matrix4f delta transformation;
GetTransform(xs, ys, delta transformation);
// whether the transformation update is significant:
if (!IsSignificant(delta transformation, trans eps ))
    break:
transformation = delta transformation * transformation;
++curr iter;
```

```
// set output:
result_pose = transformation_ * predict_pose;
//归一化
Eigen::Quaternionf qr(result_pose.block<3,3>(0,0));
qr.normalize();
Eigen::Vector3f t = result_pose.block<3,1>(0,3);
result_pose.setIdentity();
result_pose.block<3,3>(0,0) = qr.toRotationMatrix();
result_pose.block<3,1>(0,3) = t;
pcl::transformPointCloud(*input_source_, *result_cloud_
```

GetCorrespondence()函数 GetTransform()函

数

```
for (size t i = 0; i < input source->points.size(); ++i) {
   std::vector<int> corr ind;
   std::vector<float> corr sq dis;
   input target kdtree ->nearestKSearch(
       input source->at(i),
       corr ind, corr sq dis
   if (corr sq dis.at(0) > MAX CORR DIST SQR)
   // add correspondence:
   Eigen::Vector3f x(
       input target ->at(corr ind.at(0)).x,
       input target ->at(corr ind.at(0)).y,
        input target ->at(corr ind.at(0)).z
   Eigen:: Vector3f y(
       input source->at(i).x,
       input source->at(i).y,
        input source->at(i).z
   xs.push back(x);
   ys.push back(y);
    ++num_corr;
```

```
// find centroids of mu x and mu y:
  Eigen::Vector3f mu x = Eigen::Vector3f::Zero();
  Eigen::Vector3f mu y = Eigen::Vector3f::Zero();
  for (size t i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
      mu x += xs.at(i);
      mu y += ys.at(i);
  mu x /= N;
  mu y /= N;
  // build H:
  Eigen::Matrix3f H = Eigen::Matrix3f::Zero();
  for (size t i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
     H \leftarrow (ys.at(i) - mu y) * (xs.at(i) - mu x).transpose();
// solve R:
Eigen::JacobiSVD<Eigen::MatrixXf> svd(H, Eigen::ComputeThinU
Eigen::Matrix3f R = svd.matrixV() * svd.matrixU().transpose();
         transformation .setIdentity();
         transformation .block<3, 3>(0, 0) = R;
         transformation .block<3, 1>(0, 3) = t;
```

高斯牛顿法

• 高斯牛顿原理见pdf。部分代码:

```
bool ICPGNRegistration::ScanMatch(const CloudData::CLOUD PTR &input source,
                                       const Eigen::Matrix4f& predict pose,
                                       CloudData::CLOUD PTR& result cloud ptr,
                                       Eigen::Matrix4f& result pose) {
   Eigen::Matrix3f rotation matrix = Eigen::Matrix3f::Identity();
   Eigen::Vector3f translation = Eigen::Vector3f::Identity();
   transformation = predict pose;
   rotation matrix = transformation .block<3, 3>(0, 0);
   translation = transformation .block<3, 1>(0, 3);
    //计算点云位姿运动量
   getTrans(input source, rotation matrix, translation);
   pcl::transformPointCloud(*input source, *result cloud ptr, transformation );
   result pose = transformation;
   return true;
```

高斯牛顿迭代过程

```
while(iterator num < max iterator )</pre>
   pcl::transformPointCloud(*input source, *transformed cloud, transformation );
   Eigen::Matrix<float,6,6> Hessian;
   Eigen::Matrix<float,6,1> Gx;
   Hessian.setZero();
   Gx.setZero();
   for(size t i =0; i < transformed cloud->size(); ++i)
       pcl::PointXYZ source point = input source->at(i);
       if(! pcl::isFinite(source point))
       pcl::PointXYZ transformed point = transformed cloud->at(i);
       //auto transformed point = transformed cloud->at(i):
       std::vector<float> distances;
       std::vector<int>indexs:
       kdtree ptr ->nearestKSearch(transformed point,knn,indexs,distances);
       if(distances[0] > max correspond distance )
       Eigen::Vector3f closet point = Eigen::Vector3f(target cloud ->at(indexs[0]).x, target cloud ->at(indexs[0]).y ,
                                                           target cloud ->at(indexs[0]).z );
       Eigen::Vector3f err dis = Eigen::Vector3f(transformed point.x,transformed point.y,transformed point.z) - closet point;
```

高斯牛顿迭代过程

```
Eigen::Matrix<float,3,6> Jacobian(Eigen::Matrix<float,3,6>::Zero());
    Jacobian.leftCols<3>() = rotation matrix;
    Jacobian.rightCols<3>() =
           -rotation matrix* Sophus::S03f::hat(Eigen::Vector3f(source point.x,source point.y,source point.z));
           Hessian += Jacobian.transpose()* Jacobian;
           Gx += -Jacobian.transpose()*err dis;
iterator num++;
if(Hessian.determinant() == 0)
//求解位姿运动量的李代数形式
Eigen::Matrix<float,6,1> delta x = Hessian.inverse()*Gx;
//利用李代数更新位姿
Sophus::SE3f SE3 Rt(rotation matrix,translation);
Sophus::SE3f update = SE3 Rt * Sophus::SE3f::exp(delta x);
transformation = update.matrix();
rotation matrix = transformation .block<3,3>(0,0);
translation = transformation .block<3,1>(0,3);
```

在线问答







感谢各位聆听 Thanks for Listening

