

## (1) 预处理

由于两个轨迹都可以在任意坐标系中指定，所以它们首先需要对齐。

**参考文献：** B. Horn, “Closed-form solution of absolute orientation using unit quaternions,” Journal of the Optical Society of America A, vol. 4, pp. 629–642, 1987.

## (2) TUM

### A. 精度测试

将每个数据集进行五组实验求 ATE 的均方根误差，单位是米。与 PL-SLAM(mono)中的结果进行对比，PL-SLAM(mono)实验结果如下：

**参考文献：** Pumarola A, Vakhitov A, Agudo A, et al. PL-SLAM: Real-time monocular visual SLAM with points and lines[C]//2017 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA). IEEE, 2017: 4503-4508.

TABLE I  
LOCALIZATION ACCURACY IN THE TUM RGB-D BENCHMARK [28]

Absolute KeyFrame Trajectory RMSE [cm]						
TUM RGB-D Sequence	PL-SLAM Classic Init	PL-SLAM Line Init	ORB-SLAM	PTAM <sup>†</sup>	LSD-SLAM <sup>†</sup>	RGBD-SLAM <sup>†</sup>
f1_xyz	1.21	1.46	1.38	<b>1.15</b>	9.00	1.34
f2_xyz	0.43	1.49	0.54	<b>0.2</b>	2.15	2.61
f1_floor	7.59	9.42	8.71	-	38.07	<b>3.51</b>
f2_360_kidnap	3.92	60.11	4.99	<b>2.63</b>	-	393.3
f3_long_office	<b>1.97</b>	5.33	4.05	-	38.53	-
f3_nstr_tex_far	ambiguity detected	37.60	ambiguity detected	34.74	<b>18.31</b>	-
f3_nstr_tex_near	2.06	<b>1.58</b>	2.88	2.74	7.54	-
f3_str_tex_far	<b>0.89</b>	1.25	0.98	0.93	7.95	-
f3_str_tex_near	1.25	7.47	1.5451	<b>1.04</b>	-	-
f2_desk_person	<b>1.99</b>	6.34	5.95	-	31.73	6.97
f3_sit_xyz	<b>0.066</b>	9.03	0.08	0.83	7.73	-
f3_sit_halfsph	<b>1.31</b>	9.05	1.48	-	5.87	-
f3_walk_xyz	<b>1.54</b>	ambiguity detected	1.64	-	12.44	-
f3_walk_halfsph	<b>1.60</b>	ambiguity detected	2.09	-	-	-

Median over 5 executions for each sequence. All trajectories were aligned with 7DoF with the ground truth before computing the ATE error with the script provided by the benchmark [28]. Both ORB-SLAM and PL-SLAM were executed with the parametrization of the on-line open source ORB-SLAM package. <sup>†</sup>Result of PTAM, LSD-SLAM and RGBD-SLAM were extracted from [18].

本框架轨迹精度如下表1所示：

表1 SPL-SLAM 在 TUM 数据集下的 ATE

	1	2	3	4	5	ATE-RMSE
<b>fr1 xyz</b>	0.0091	0.0099	0.0079	0.0108	0.0087	<b>0.0093</b>
fr2 xyz	0.0026	0.0028	0.0027	0.0025	0.0024	<b>0.0026</b>
<b>fr1 floor</b>	0.0191	0.0192	0.0199	0.0150	0.0200	<b>0.0186</b>
fr2 360	0.0547	0.0577	0.0370	0.0461	0.0592	<b>0.0509</b>
<b>fr3 long</b>	0.0253	0.0339	0.0212	0.0187	0.0317	<b>0.0262</b>
fr3 ns te far	x	x	x	x	x	x
fr3 ns te ne	0.0321	0.0327	0.0358	0.0325	0.0242	<b>0.0315</b>
<b>fr3 s te far</b>	0.0152	0.0167	0.0151	0.0142	0.0142	<b>0.0151</b>
fr3 s te ne	0.0138	0.0121	0.0133	0.0135	0.0125	<b>0.0131</b>
<b>fr2 desk</b>	0.0108	0.0076	0.0093	0.0088	0.0091	<b>0.0091</b>
<b>fr3 sit xyz</b>	0.0103	0.0105	0.0105	0.0086	0.0114	<b>0.0103</b>
<b>fr3 sit ha</b>	0.0121	0.0152	0.0107	0.0124	0.0113	<b>0.0123</b>
<b>fr3 wa xyz</b>	0.0106	0.0104	0.0136	0.0094	0.0102	<b>0.0108</b>
<b>fr3 wa ha</b>	0.0178	0.0154	0.0134	0.0155	0.0130	<b>0.0150</b>

注：表中**红色**为本框架在几个框架中取得最优的 ATE 均方根误差。

**蓝色**为 PL-SLAM(mono)在几个框架中取得最优的 ATE 均方根误差。

## B.时间测试

对 TUM 数据集中五组求平均，PL-SLAM(mono)各步骤运行时间如下：

**参考文献：** Pumarola A, Vakhitov A, Agudo A, et al. PL-SLAM: Real-time monocular visual SLAM with points and lines[C]//2017 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA). IEEE, 2017: 4503-4508.

TABLE II  
TRACKING AND MAPPING TIMES

Mean execution time [ms]			
Thread	Operation	PL-SLAM	ORB-SLAM
Local Mapping	KeyFrame Insertion	17.08	9.86
	Map Feature Culling	1.18	1
	Map Features Creation	74.64	8.39
	Local BA	218.25	118.5
	KeyFrame Culling	12.7	2.86
	Total	3Hz	7Hz
Tracking	Features Extraction	31.32	10.76
	Initial Pose Estimation	7.16	7.16
	Track Local Map	12.58	3.18
	Total	20Hz	50Hz

Mean execution time of 5 different sequences of the TUM RGB-D benchmark [28].

计算本框架中各步骤的平均运行时间。结果如下表2所示：

表2 SPL-SLAM 在 TUM 数据集下各步骤平均运行时间

	1	2	3	4	5	TIME-AVE
Features Extraction	31.6141	26.0668	28.9188	27.9875	36.9457	<b>30.3070</b>
Initial Pose Tracking	4.7241	3.2012	3.6382	5.7184	2.5405	<b>3.9645</b>
Track Local Map	9.6205	6.2291	2.8974	10.7660	6.8122	<b>7.2650</b>
Total	<b>45.9587</b>	<b>35.5572</b>	<b>35.4544</b>	<b>44.4721</b>	<b>46.2984</b>	<b>41.5365</b>
KeyFrame Insertion	14.80724	10.87792	10.419798	15.66092	11.4282	<b>12.6388</b>
Map Feature Culling	0.3916	0.2205	0.2074	0.3622	0.1820	<b>0.2728</b>
Map Features Creation	36.58564	26.32764	25.60946	35.8521	21.7336	<b>29.2219</b>
Local BA	180.0404	130.244	86.05828	169.7708	128.2284	<b>138.8683</b>
KeyFrame Culling	6.51339	3.651322	3.04024	6.068444	5.49692	<b>4.9540</b>
Total	<b>239.9777</b>	<b>171.2822</b>	<b>125.33514</b>	<b>227.7144</b>	<b>167.1591</b>	<b>185.9558</b>

### (3) KITTI

如下图为 PL-SLAM(stereo)在 KITTI 数据集下各步骤时间运行结果：

**参考文献：** Gomez-Ojeda R, Moreno F A, Zuñiga-Noël D, et al. Pl-slam: a stereo slam system through the combination of points and line segments[J]. IEEE Transactions on Robotics, 2019.

Table IV  
AVERAGE RUNTIME OF EACH PART OF THE ALGORITHM.

Resolution	KITTI 1241 × 376	EuRoC MAV 752 × 480	Low-Textured 752 × 480
VO estimation	140.10 ms	79.42 ms	62.78 ms
VO estimation ORB-SLAM2	57.05 ms	37.48 ms	46.76 ms
Insert KF	0.04 ms	0.02 ms	0.02 ms
Local Map	9.38 ms	3.81 ms	0.87 ms
LBA	45.53 ms	45.34 ms	9.49 ms
Visual Descriptor	24.18 ms	6.38 ms	1.57 ms
Search LC	0.19 ms	0.13 ms	0.10 ms
Check $SE(3)$ LC	7.81 ms	10.09 ms	0.47 ms
Loop correction	210.37 ms	312.14 ms	46.44 ms

如下表为00-10每个序列运行5次，本框架各步骤的平均运行时间。

表3 SPL-SLAM 在 KITTI 数据集下各步骤平均运行时间

	<b>00</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>
Features Extraction	66.6668	52.3300	69.2862	64.7778	62.0448	65.6737
Initial Pose Tracking	2.3856	2.0076	1.82677	2.5331	1.8912	2.3251
Track Local Map	6.6344	7.6731	5.4474	7.0913	5.9895	6.5988
Total	<b>75.6868</b>	<b>62.0108</b>	<b>76.5605</b>	<b>74.4034</b>	<b>69.9253</b>	<b>74.5976</b>
KeyFrame Insertion	13.5861	14.8915	13.1318	14.1551	13.0202	13.6601
Map Feature Culling	0.2554	0.2481	0.2342	0.2221	0.2332	0.2405
Map Features Creation	50.1642	58.3961	47.6502	56.3346	57.4206	52.8127
Local BA	119.4145	162.1255	90.1372	154.0730	111.1375	125.8145
KeyFrame Culling	2.4896	4.4723	1.8846	3.8451	2.7012	2.78886
Total	<b>185.9098</b>	<b>240.1335</b>	<b>153.0382</b>	<b>228.6350</b>	<b>186.5128</b>	<b>195.3166</b>
	<b>06</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>TIME- AVE</b>
Features Extraction	60.4927	68.5595	68.4673	64.5300	66.6788	<b>64.5006</b>
Initial Pose Tracking	1.8758	2.80875	2.04454	1.911	2.33136	<b>2.1764</b>
Track Local Map	5.8232	6.8158	5.9684	5.1135	6.2647	<b>6.3109</b>
Total	<b>68.1917</b>	<b>78.1841</b>	<b>76.3895</b>	<b>71.5852</b>	<b>75.2749</b>	<b>72.9879</b>
KeyFrame Insertion	12.4606	13.2224	13.1455	12.7301	13.2098	<b>13.3830</b>
Map Feature Culling	0.2265	0.25181	0.222099	0.2334	0.23447	<b>0.2365</b>
Map Features Creation	44.3528	55.4684	50.4928	46.1019	50.7492	<b>51.8130</b>
Local BA	92.7828	128.032	103.739	92.8822	109.323	<b>117.2237</b>
KeyFrame Culling	1.9518	2.6421	2.24335	2.03221	2.43769	<b>2.6808</b>
Total	<b>151.7749</b>	<b>199.6168</b>	<b>169.8542</b>	<b>153.4798</b>	<b>175.9542</b>	<b>185.337</b>

**(4) EuRoc**

如下图所示 PL-SLAM(stereo)在 EuRoc 数据集下各步骤时间运行结果：

**参考文献：** Gomez-Ojeda R, Moreno F A, Zuñiga-Noël D, et al. Pl-slam: a stereo slam system through the combination of points and line segments[J]. IEEE Transactions on Robotics, 2019.

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Local Map	9.38 ms	3.81 ms	0.87 ms
LBA	45.53 ms	45.34 ms	9.49 ms
Visual Descriptor	24.18 ms	6.38 ms	1.57 ms
Search LC	0.19 ms	0.13 ms	0.10 ms
Check $SE(3)$ LC	7.81 ms	10.09 ms	0.47 ms
Loop correction	210.37 ms	312.14 ms	46.44 ms

如下表4为 EuRoc 每个序列运行5次，本框架各步骤的平均运行时间。

表4 SPL-SLAM 在 EuRoc 数据集下各步骤平均运行时间

	<b>MH-01</b>	<b>MH-02</b>	<b>MH-03</b>	<b>MH-04</b>	<b>MH-05</b>	<b>V1-01</b>
Features Extraction	41.7893	42.3665	41.0065	37.1390	37.9195	35.6181
Initial Pose Tracking	3.5520	3.5384	3.2606	3.1164	3.3203	4.0714
Track Local Map	15.37335	13.8872	11.6475	10.4836	9.5560	16.4414
Total	<b>60.7151</b>	<b>59.7923</b>	<b>55.9146</b>	<b>50.7391</b>	<b>50.7958</b>	<b>56.1310</b>
KeyFrame Insertion	15.4452	15.0687	13.8485	11.2527	12.1541	16.5911
Map Feature Culling	0.2920	0.2861	0.2560	0.2344	0.2655	0.2849
Map Features Creation	35.9883	34.4865	28.0878	25.3580	30.2879	29.1478
Local BA	348.7345	319.1085	295.304	171.808	189.1245	437.111
KeyFrame Culling	14.7188	13.6029	11.6099	5.5200	6.70224	18.6833
Total	<b>415.1789</b>	<b>382.5528</b>	<b>349.1062</b>	<b>214.1728</b>	<b>239.5343</b>	<b>501.6762</b>
	<b>V1-02</b>	<b>V1-03</b>	<b>V2-01</b>	<b>V2-02</b>	<b>V2-03</b>	<b>TIME-AVE</b>
Features Extraction	32.0403	33.0935	35.9437	33.1819	35.4520	<b>36.8682</b>
Initial Pose Tracking	3.2898	2.6404	4.4424	3.0708	3.217	<b>3.4108</b>

Track Local Map	7.1358	8.61783	11.9975	12.0936	8.0708	<b>11.3913</b>
Total	<b>42.466</b>	<b>44.3568</b>	<b>52.3837</b>	<b>48.3463</b>	<b>46.7399</b>	<b>51.6703</b>
KeyFrame Insertion	12.238	11.1912	14.9325	12.6393	11.1135	<b>13.3158</b>
Map Feature Culling	0.2488	0.24472	0.3113	0.2390	0.2651	<b>0.2661</b>
Map Features Creation	21.4588	23.8691	30.6332	21.3805	26.2251	<b>27.9021</b>
Local BA	214.814	195.5225	252.5335	251.1615	157.0465	<b>257.4789</b>
KeyFrame Culling	6.63219	5.7512	9.39195	7.74919	4.70344	<b>9.5513</b>
Total	<b>255.3918</b>	<b>237.5808</b>	<b>308.3025</b>	<b>283.1695</b>	<b>197.3536</b>	<b>308.5142</b>

### (5) 独立实验--初始化算法实验

对 KITTI 数据集中的01（弱线纹理场景）和 TUM 数据集中 f1\_floor（弱点纹理场景），分别进行10次初始化实验。将本文提出的初始化算法与 ORB-SLAM 的单目初始化算法进行性能对比。表5记录如下：

表5 单目初始化算法性能对比

系统	SPL-SLAM			ORB-SLAM		
实验结果	成功次数	算法时间	恢复信息	成功次数	算法时间	恢复信息
01	9	14.3967	123/65	10	12.9932	109
f1_floor	9	12.6010	86/88	1	10.7262	100

通过 f1\_floor 数据集初始化成功的次数也可以间接体现出本算法在弱纹理场景下的优势。这一点，也可以通过 TUM 中的精度实验得到直接证明。

### (6) 独立实验—重定位算法实验

对 EuRoc 数据集中极易发生跟踪丢失的 V2\_03\_difficult 以及 TUM 数据集中出现镜头完全遮挡的 f2\_360\_kidnap 进行10次重定位实验。将本文提出的重定位算法与 ORB-SLAM 的 EPnP 算法进行性能对比。表6记录如下：

表6 重定位算法性能对比

系统	SPL-SLAM			ORB-SLAM		
实验结果	成功次数	算法时间	恢复信息	成功次数	算法时间	恢复信息
V2_03_difficult	10	0.2001	126/25	10	0.5214	81
f2_360_kidnap	9	0.1898	115/23	10	0.4279	55

通过表6的算法计算时间可以看出，本算法的重定位计算效率更高。另一方面，通过恢复信息可以看出，本算法在满足基本的线跟踪数量（20）的情况

下，往往会获得更多的点信息恢复。因此，本文提出的重定位算法更适宜在点线特征同时使用的 **SLAM** 框架下使用或者在仅点特征的 **SLAM** 框架中，作为优先执行的重定位算法，若该算法失效，再执行 **EPnP** 算法，进而使两种算法起到互补的效果。