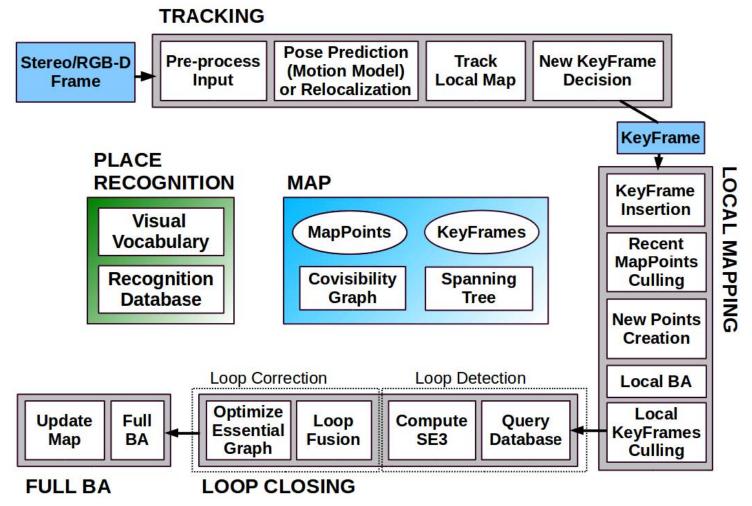
ORB-SLAM2代码解读

1. 总述

ORB-SLAM2主要由3个模块组成,分别为Tracking, Mapping和Loop closing. 如下图所示:



每个模块对应一个线程,另外还有viewer线程用于显示,执行完Loop closing后还会开启一个全局BA线程。

类	文件	描述
Tracking	Tracking.cc	追踪线程,运动优化
LocalMapping	LocalMapping.cc	局部地图管理
LoopClosing	LoopClosing.cc	回环检测
System	System.cc	系统入口,管理所有线程

类	文件	描述
Мар	Мар.сс	
MapPoint	MapPoint.cc	
Frame	Frame.cc	
KeyFrame	KeyFrame.cc	
viewer	viewer.cc	
FrameDrawer	FrameDrawer.cc	
MapDrawer	MapDrawer.cc	
ORBextractor	ORBextractor.cc	提取ORB特征点

2. stereo代码解读

1. stereo_kitti.cc :程序入口

```
LoadImages(); // 加载左右图像的路径及其时间戳
ORB_SLAM2::System SLAM(); // 初始化SLAM系统对象(2.1)
for(int ni=0; ni<nImages; ni++){ // 循环读取图像
    SLAM.TrackStereo(imLeft,imRight,tframe); // 把图像传递给SLAM系统对象(2.2)
}
SLAM.Shutdown(); // 停止所有线程
SLAM.SaveTrajectoryKITTI(); // 保存轨迹
```

2.1 System.cc: SLAM系统的初始化

```
mpVocabulary = new ORBVocabulary();
mpVocabulary->loadFromTextFile(strVocFile); //加载ORB词典
mpKeyFrameDatabase = new KeyFrameDatabase(*mpVocabulary); // 创建关键帧数据库
mpMap = new Map(); // 创建地图
mpFrameDrawer = new FrameDrawer(mpMap);
mpMapDrawer = new MapDrawer(mpMap, strSettingsFile); // 创建可视化对象
mpTracker = new Tracking(); // 创建Tracking对象(3.1)
mpLocalMapper = new LocalMapping();
mptLocalMapping = new thread(); // 创建LocalMapping对象并启动线程
mpLoopCloser = new LoopClosing();
mptLoopClosing = new thread(); // 创建LoopClosing对象并启动线程
mpViewer = new Viewer();
mptViewer = new thread(); // 创建Viewer对象并启动线程
// 设置线程之间的指针
```

2.2 System::TrackStereo():Tracking线程(主线程)

```
// 判断是否更改模式(定位,定位与建图)
// 判断是否重置
cv::Mat Tcw = mpTracker->GrabImageStereo(imLeft,imRight,timestamp); // 输入图像,获得变换位姿(3.2)
```

3.1 Tracking::Tracking():Tracking初始化

```
// 加载相机参数(内参、去畸变参数、基线、帧率、ORB参数等)
mpORBextractorLeft = new ORBextractor();
mpORBextractorRight = new ORBextractor(); // 初始化左右图像的ORB特征提取器(5.1)
mThDepth = mbf*(float)fSettings["ThDepth"]/fx; // 设置远近点阈值
```

3.2 Tracking::GrabImageStereo():输入图像处理

```
cvtColor(mImGray,mImGray,CV_RGB2GRAY);
cvtColor(imGrayRight,imGrayRight,CV_RGB2GRAY); //图像转换为灰度图
mCurrentFrame = Frame(); //构造Frame(4.1)
Track(); // (3.3)
```

3.3 Tracking::Track():Tracking线程(主线程)

```
StereoInitialization(); // 第一帧初始化
mpFrameDrawer->Update(this); // 更新FrameDrawer
if(!mbOnlyTracking){ // 定位与建图模式
    if(mState==OK){
       CheckReplacedInLastFrame();
        if(mVelocity.empty() || mCurrentFrame.mnId<mnLastRelocFrameId+2){</pre>
            bOK = TrackReferenceKeyFrame();
        }else{
           bOK = TrackWithMotionModel();
            if(!bOK)
                bOK = TrackReferenceKeyFrame();
    }else{ // 丢失, 重新定位
        bOK = Relocalization();
    }
}else{ // 定位模式
    if(mState==LOST){
       bOK = Relocalization(); // 追踪丢失, 重新定位
    }else{
       if(!mbVO){
            if(!mVelocity.empty()){
               bOK = TrackWithMotionModel();
           }else{
               bOK = TrackReferenceKeyFrame();
        }else{
            // In last frame we tracked mainly "visual odometry" points.
           // We compute two camera poses, one from motion model and one doing relocalization.
            // If relocalization is sucessfull we choose that solution, otherwise we retain
            // the "visual odometry" solution.
            bool bOKMM = false;
            bool bOKReloc = false;
           vector<MapPoint*> vpMPsMM;
           vector<bool> vbOutMM;
            cv::Mat TcwMM;
            if(!mVelocity.empty()){
                bOKMM = TrackWithMotionModel();
                vpMPsMM = mCurrentFrame.mvpMapPoints;
               vbOutMM = mCurrentFrame.mvbOutlier;
               TcwMM = mCurrentFrame.mTcw.clone();
            bOKReloc = Relocalization();
            if(bOKMM && !bOKReloc){
               mCurrentFrame.SetPose(TcwMM);
               mCurrentFrame.mvpMapPoints = vpMPsMM;
               mCurrentFrame.mvbOutlier = vbOutMM;
```

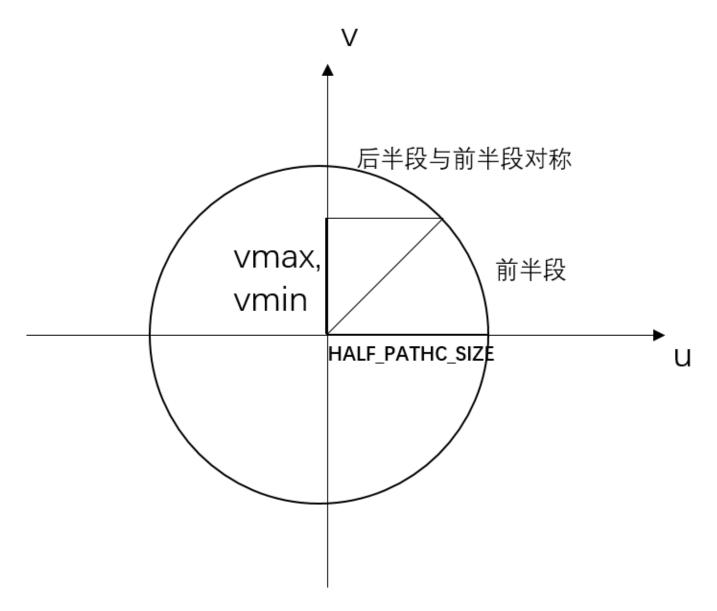
4.1 Frame.cc: Frame初始化(构造Frame)

```
mnId=nNextId++; // 设置frame ID

thread threadLeft(&Frame::ExtractORB,this,0,imLeft);
thread threadRight(&Frame::ExtractORB,this,1,imRight); // 提取特征点
UndistortKeyPoints(); // 关键点去畸变, 只适用于RGBD图像
ComputeStereoMatches(); // 计算左右图像的匹配点
ComputeImageBounds(); // 对于第一帧,计算图像边界
AssignFeaturesToGrid(); // 将特征点分配到网格中,加速特征点匹配
```

5.1 ORBextractor.cc: ORBextractor初始化

```
mvScaleFactor[i]=mvScaleFactor[i-1]*scaleFactor; // 每层的缩放因子
mvLevelSigma2[i]=mvScaleFactor[i]*mvScaleFactor[i]; // 每层的缩放因子平方
mvInvScaleFactor[i]=1.0f/mvScaleFactor[i];
mvInvLevelSigma2[i]=1.0f/mvLevelSigma2[i];
mnFeaturesPerLevel[level] = cvRound(nDesiredFeaturesPerScale); // 每层预期的特征点个数
// 计算特征点方向准备
umax.resize(HALF PATCH SIZE + 1);
// 计算每个v坐标对应的最大u坐标
int v, v0, vmax = cvFloor(HALF_PATCH_SIZE * sqrt(2.f) / 2 + 1); // 11
int vmin = cvCeil(HALF_PATCH_SIZE * sqrt(2.f) / 2); // 11
const double hp2 = HALF_PATCH_SIZE*HALF_PATCH_SIZE;
// 计算前半段
for (v = 0; v \leftarrow vmax; ++v)
   umax[v] = cvRound(sqrt(hp2 - v * v));
// 后半段与前半段对称,确保能组成一个圆
for (v = HALF PATCH SIZE, v0 = 0; v >= vmin; --v)
   // 前半段的u相同对应为后半段的v相同,而一个v只能对应一个u
   while (umax[v0] == umax[v0 + 1])
       ++v0;
   umax[v] = v0;
   ++v0;
}
```



5.2 ORBextractor::operator()():检测关键点及描述子

ComputePyramid(image); // 构建图像金字塔(5.3)
ComputeKeyPointsOctTree(); // 关键点计算(以八叉树表示)(5.4)

5.3 ORBextractor::ComputePyramid(cv::Mat image):构建图像金字塔

```
// 计算每一层图像

for (int level = 0; level < nlevels; ++level)

mvImagePyramid[level] = temp(Rect(EDGE_THRESHOLD, EDGE_THRESHOLD, sz.width, sz.height));

// Compute the resized image

if( level != 0 ){

    resize(mvImagePyramid[level-1], mvImagePyramid[level], sz, 0, 0, INTER_LINEAR);
}else{

    copyMakeBorder(image, temp, EDGE_THRESHOLD, EDGE_THRESHOLD,

    EDGE_THRESHOLD, EDGE_THRESHOLD, BORDER_REFLECT_101);
}
```

5.4 ORBextractor::ComputeKeyPointsOctTree():关键点计算(以四叉树表示)

5.5 ORBextractor::DistributeOctTree():以四叉数的形式表示关键点,按照坐标将关键点划分到不同的节点中,每个节点只包含一个响应最大的关键点