一、ORB特征点

按照本题的指导,自行书写 ORB 的提取、描述子的计算以及 匹配的代码。代码框架参照 computeORB.cpp 文件,图像见 1.png 文件和 2.png。

1. ORB提取

ORB即Oriented FAST简称,他实际上是FAST特征再加上一个旋转量。本题使用OpenCV自带的FAST提取算法,你要完成旋转部分的计算。

代码部分:

```
void computeAngle(const cv::Mat &image, vector<cv::KeyPoint> &keypoints) {
    int half_patch_size = 8;
    for (auto &kp : keypoints) {
        // TODO: START YOUR CODE HERE (~7 lines)
        kp.angle = 0; // compute kp.angle
        int u = kp.pt.x;
        int v = kp.pt.y;
        if (u >= half_patch_size && u <= image.cols-half_patch_size</pre>
        && v >= half_patch_size && v < image.rows - half_patch_size) {
            double m_10 = 0;
            double m_01 = 0;
            for (int i = - half_patch_size; i < half_patch_size; ++i) {</pre>
                for (int j =- half_patch_size; j < half_patch_size; ++j) {</pre>
                     double intensity = (double)image.at<uchar>(v + j,u + i);
                     m_01 += j*intensity;
                     m_10 += i*intensity;
                }
            kp.angle = (float)atan2(m_01, m_10) * 180 / pi;
        }
        // END YOUR CODE HERE
    return;
}
```

CMakeList.txt文件:

```
cmake_minimum_required( VERSION 2.8 )
project( vo1 )

set( CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE "Debug" )
set( CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS "-std=c++11 -03" )

# 添加cmake模块以使用g2o
list( APPEND CMAKE_MODULE_PATH ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/cmake_modules )

# find_package( OpenCV 3.1 REQUIRED )
find_package( OpenCV REQUIRED ) # use this if in OpenCV2
include_directories(
```

```
${OpenCV_INCLUDE_DIRS}
    "/usr/include/eigen3/"
)
add_executable( computeORB computeORB.cpp )
target_link_libraries( computeORB ${OpenCV_LIBS} )
```

最终输出的带旋转的FAST特征如下图所示:



实现过程中的注意事项:

- 1. computeAngle函数中输入的是灰度图像
- 2. image.at(x,y)取对应的坐标intensity值的时候,要注意这里的x代表rows, y代表cols.
- 3. kp.pt.x 和kp.pt.y中对应的x, y与像素坐标下的u,v对应,也就是x表示cols,y表示rows.
- 4. 在定义图像块的矩计算的时候,其中的x,y 表示的是16×16的图像块的u,v. 这一部分一定要搞明白,我整整调了两个小时,才弄出正确的结果!!!

2. ORB描述

ORB描述即带旋转的BRIEF描述。指的是一个0-1组成的字符串,每个bit表示一次像素间的比较。

代码实现:

```
bool inImage(int a, int b){
    return a>= 0 && a < 640 && b >= 0 && b < 480;
}
// compute the descriptor
void computeORBDesc(const cv::Mat &image, vector<cv::KeyPoint> &keypoints,
vector<DescType> &desc) {
    // 对于每个特征点
    for (auto &kp: keypoints) {
        DescType d(256, false);
        int u = kp.pt.x;
        int v = kp.pt.y;
        double theta = kp.angle*pi/180;
        int u1_update, v1_update, u2_update, v2_update;
        for (int i = 0; i < 256; i++) {
            // TODO: START YOUR CODE HERE (~7 lines)
            d[i] = 0; // if kp goes outside, set d.clear()
            u1_update =u + (int) (cos(theta) * ORB_pattern[i*4] -sin(theta) *
ORB_pattern[i*4+1]);
            v1_update =v + (int) (sin(theta) * ORB_pattern[i*4] + cos(theta)*
ORB_pattern[i*4+1]);
            u2\_update = u + (int) (cos(theta) * ORB\_pattern[i*4 + 2] - sin(theta) *
ORB_pattern[i*4 + 3]);
            v2\_update = v + (int) (sin(theta) * ORB\_pattern[i*4 + 2] + cos(theta) *
ORB_pattern[i*4 + 3]);
            if (!inImage(u1_update, v1_update) || !inImage(u2_update, v2_update)){
                d.clear();
                break;
            }else{
                double intensity1 = image.at<uchar>(v1_update,u1_update);
                double intensity2 = image.at<uchar>(v2_update, u2_update);
                d[i] = (intensity1 > intensity2) ? 0 : 1;
            // END YOUR CODE HERE
        desc.push_back(d);
    }
    int bad = 0;
    for (auto &d: desc) {
        if (d.empty()) bad++;
    cout << "bad/total: " << bad << "/" << desc.size() << endl;</pre>
    return;
}
```

输出结果:

```
keypoints: 638
bad/total: 41/638
keypoints: 595
bad/total: 6/595
```

过程分析:

- 1. 作业中描述子的类型如下,每个描述子都是用256个bool量组成的vector表示: typedef vector
bool> DescType
- 2. 在keypoint附近找p,q的时候,先旋转p,q,再更新keypoint,然后判断更新后的keypoint是否越界,最后才是从image中找对应的灰度值,做0,1判断。我上述的这个过程非常重要,因为程序顺序有误的话,最后完全不正确。
- 3. 一定一定要分清楚,在opencv中取像素值的时候,下标与u,v设定正好相反。

3. 暴力匹配

在提取和描述操作之后,我们需要根据描述子进行匹配。暴力匹配是一种简单粗暴的方法,特征点不多的时候很有用。 代码部分:

```
void bfMatch(const vector<DescType> &desc1, const vector<DescType> &desc2,
vector<cv::DMatch> &matches) {
    int d_max = 50;
    // TODO: START YOUR CODE HERE (~12 lines)
    // find matches between desc1 and desc2.
    steady_clock::time_point t1 = steady_clock::now();
    DescType d1, d2;
    for (int i = 0; i < desc1.size(); ++i) {</pre>
        int d_min = 256, minIndex = 0;
        d1 = desc1[i];
        if (d1.empty()) continue;
        for (int j = 0; j < desc2.size(); ++j) {</pre>
            int distance = 0;
            d2 = desc2[j];
            if (d2.empty()) continue;
             for (int k = 0; k < 256; ++k) {
                 if (d1[k] \wedge d2[k]){
                     distance += 1;
                 }
            }
            if (distance < d_min){</pre>
                 d_min = distance;
                 minIndex = j;
            }
        }
        if (d_min > 0 && d_min < d_max){</pre>
             DMatch match;
            match.queryIdx = i;
            match.trainIdx = minIndex;
            match.distance = d_min;
            matches.push_back(match);
        }
    }
    steady_clock::time_point t2 = steady_clock::now();
    duration<double> time_used = duration_cast<duration<double>>(t2 - t1);
```

```
cout << " Match time cost= " << time_used.count() << " seconds." << endl;
// END YOUR CODE HERE

for (auto &m: matches) {
    cout << m.queryIdx << ", " << m.trainIdx << ", " << m.distance << endl;
}
return;
}</pre>
```

输出结果:



终端输出结果: (截取了其中一部分)

```
601, 569, 34
604, 529, 31
606, 536, 44
608, 566, 39
613, 540, 37
614, 534, 48
622, 552, 42
631, 586, 42
632, 587, 40
633, 588, 30
634, 588, 47
637, 593, 48
matches: 103
done.
```

4. 结合实验回答问题

1. 为什么说ORB是一种二进制特征?

回答:

因为我们的特征点的描述子使用的是二进制形式描述周围环境。

2. 为什么在匹配的时候使用50做阈值,取更大或者更小会怎样?

回答:

因为距离最大就是256,这样设定距离可以防止每次都能匹配上。

当d max取20的时候:



当d max取80的时候:



从上图中可以清晰看到,阈值的设定会极大的影响match对数。

3. 暴力匹配在你的机器上表现如何? 你能想到和什么减少计算量的匹配方法吗?

回答:

Match time cost= 0.137723 seconds.

打印了下时间,可以看到做一次暴力match耗时0.137723秒,我对这个时间没概念。

我想到的减少计算量的匹配方法:

每次做特征点匹配的时候,不要从头到尾挨个计算,每次只求第一幅图片中特征点的坐标对应到第二张图的某个范围中 做特征点匹配。这样做的假设就是两帧图像之间相机移动不会太大。我觉得这个假设是合理的。

二、从E恢复R和t

我们在书中讲到了单目对极几何部分,可以通过本质矩阵 E,得到旋转和平移 R, t,但那时直接使用了 OpenCV 提供的函数。本题中,请你根据数学原理,完成从 E 到 R, t 的计算。

代码部分:

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    // 给定Essential矩阵
    Matrix3d E:
    E << -0.0203618550523477, -0.4007110038118445, -0.03324074249824097,
            0.3939270778216369, -0.03506401846698079, 0.5857110303721015,
            -0.006788487241438284, -0.5815434272915686, -0.01438258684486258;
    // 待计算的R, t
    Matrix3d R;
    Vector3d t;
    // SVD and fix sigular values
    // START YOUR CODE HERE
    JacobiSVD<Eigen::MatrixXd> svd(E, ComputeThinU | ComputeThinV );
    Matrix3d U = svd.matrixU();
    Matrix3d V = svd.matrixV();
    Matrix3d A = U.inverse() * E * V.transpose().inverse();
    vector<double> sigma = \{A(0,0), A(1,1), A(2,2)\};
    sort(sigma.begin(), sigma.end());
    A \ll (sigma.at(2)+sigma.at(1))/2,
            0, (sigma.at(2)+sigma.at(1))/2,0,
            0,0,0;
    // END YOUR CODE HERE
    // set t1, t2, R1, R2
    // START YOUR CODE HERE
    Matrix3d t_wedge1;
    Matrix3d t_wedge2;
    Matrix3d R1;
    Matrix3d R2;
    Matrix3d R_Z1 = AngleAxisd(M_PI/2, Vector3d(0,0,1)).matrix();
    Matrix3d R_Z2 = AngleAxisd(-M_PI/2, Vector3d(0,0,1)).matrix();
    t_wedge1 = U * R_Z1 * A * U.transpose();
    t_{wedge2} = U * R_Z2 * A * U.transpose();
    R1 = U * R_Z1.transpose() * V.transpose();
    R2 = U * R_Z2.transpose() * V.transpose();
    // END YOUR CODE HERE
    cout << "R1 = " << R1 << endl;
    cout << "R2 = " << R2 << endl;
    cout << "t1 = " << Sophus::S03::vee(t_wedge1) << endl;</pre>
    cout << "t2 = " << Sophus::S03::vee(t_wedge2) << endl;</pre>
    // check t^R=E up to scale
    Matrix3d tR = t_wedge1 * R1;
    cout << "t^R = " << tR << endl;
```

```
return 0;
}
```

程序输出:

可以看到输出结果与给定E矩阵基本相同。

```
-0.365887 -0.0584576
                               0.928822
-0.00287462
            0.998092 0.0616848
  0.930655 -0.0198996
                         0.365356
R2 = -0.998596 \quad 0.0516992 \quad -0.0115267
-0.0513961
           -0.99836 -0.0252005
0.0128107 0.0245727 -0.999616
t1 = -0.581301
-0.0231206
 0.401938
t2 = 0.581301
0.0231206
-0.401938
t^R = -0.0203619
                   -0.400711 -0.0332407
  0.393927 -0.035064 0.585711
-0.00678849 -0.581543 -0.0143826
```

三、使用G-N实现BA

本题,你需要自己书写一个高斯 牛顿法,实现用 Bundle Adjustment 优化位姿的功能,求出相机位姿。严格来说,这是 Bundle Adjustment 的一部分,因为我们仅考虑了位姿,没有考虑点的更新。完整的 BA 需要用到矩阵的稀疏性,我们留到第七节课介绍。

代码部分:

```
#include <Eigen/Core>
#include <Eigen/Dense>
using namespace Eigen;
#include <vector>
#include <fstream>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
#include "sophus/se3.h"
using namespace std;
typedef vector<Vector3d, Eigen::aligned_allocator<Vector3d>> VecVector3d;
typedef vector<Vector2d, Eigen::aligned_allocator<Vector3d>> VecVector2d;
typedef Matrix<double, 6, 1> Vector6d;
string p3d_file = "../p3d.txt";
string p2d_file = "../p2d.txt";
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    VecVector2d p2d;
    VecVector3d p3d;
    Matrix3d K;
    double fx = 520.9, fy = 521.0, cx = 325.1, cy = 249.7;
```

```
K << fx, 0, cx, 0, fy, cy, 0, 0, 1;
    // load points in to p3d and p2d
    // START YOUR CODE HERE
    ifstream p3d_f, p2d_f;
p3d_f.open(p3d_file.c_str());
    if (!p3d_f.is_open()){
        cout<< "this file is empty!" << endl;</pre>
        return -1;
    }
    p2d_f.open(p2d_file.c_str());
    if (!p2d_f.is_open()){
        cout<< "this file is empty!" << endl;</pre>
        return -1;
    }
    string sline;
    while (getline(p3d_f,sline) && !sline.empty()){
        istringstream iss(sline);
        Vector3d vector3D{0,0,0};
        iss >> vector3D(0) >> vector3D(1) >> vector3D(2);
        p3d.push_back(vector3D);
    while (getline(p2d_f,sline) && !sline.empty()){
        istringstream iss(sline);
        Vector2d vector2D{0,0};
        iss >> vector2D(0) >> vector2D(1);
        p2d.push_back(vector2D);
    }
    // END YOUR CODE HERE
    assert(p3d.size() == p2d.size());
    int iterations = 100;
    double cost = 0, lastCost = 0;
    int nPoints = p3d.size();
    // cout << "points: " << nPoints << endl;</pre>
    Sophus::SE3 T_esti(Matrix3d::Identity(), Vector3d::Zero()); // estimated pose
    for (int iter = 0; iter < iterations; iter++) {</pre>
        Matrix<double, 6, 6> H = Matrix<double, 6, 6>::Zero();
        Vector6d b = Vector6d::Zero();
        Vector2d e; // 第i个数据点的计算误差
        cost = 0;
        // compute cost
        for (int i = 0; i < nPoints; i++) {</pre>
            // compute cost for p3d[I] and p2d[I]
            // START YOUR CODE HERE
            Vector3d nonhomo_vec = T_esti*p3d[i];
            Vector3d homo_vector = K * nonhomo_vec;
            Vector2d pixel_coor = {homo_vector(0)/homo_vector(2),
homo_vector(1)/homo_vector(2)};
            e = p2d[i] - pixel_coor;
            // END YOUR CODE HERE
            // compute jacobian
            Matrix<double, 2, 6> J;
            // START YOUR CODE HERE
            double x = nonhomo_vec[0];
```

```
double y = nonhomo_vec[1];
             double z = nonhomo_vec[2];
            double z_2 = z * z;
// se3 默认平移在前,旋转在后!
             J <<-(fx/z), 0, fx*x/z_2, fx*x*y/z_2, -(fx+fx*x*x/z_2), fx*y/z,
                     0, -fy/z, fy*y/z_2, fy+fy*y*y/z_2, -fy*x*y/z_2, -fy*x/z;
            // END YOUR CODE HERE
            H += J.transpose() * J;
            b += -J.transpose() * e;
            cost += e.transpose() * e;
        }
        // solve dx
        Vector6d dx;
        // START YOUR CODE HERE
        // 这里在求矩阵H的时候,因为是稀疏矩阵,有利用shur消元加速求解的方法,在第十章有详细介绍
        dx = H.ldlt().solve(b);
        // END YOUR CODE HERE
        if (isnan(dx[0])) {
            cout << "result is nan!" << endl;</pre>
            break;
        }
        if (iter > 0 && cost >= lastCost) {
            // cost increase, update is not good
cout << "cost: " << cost << ", last cost: " << lastCost << endl;</pre>
            break;
        }
        // update your estimation
        // START YOUR CODE HERE
        // T更新
        T_esti = Sophus::SE3::exp(dx) * T_esti;
        // END YOUR CODE HERE
        lastCost = cost;
        cout << "iteration " << iter << " cost=" << cout.precision(10) << cost <<</pre>
endl;
    cout << "estimated pose: \n" << T_esti.matrix() << endl;</pre>
    return 0;
}
```

输出结果:

```
iteration 0 cost=645538.22825
iteration 1 cost=10413.2085571
iteration 2 cost=10301.3519316
iteration 3 cost=10301.3506538
iteration 4 cost=10301.3506538
iteration 5 cost=10301.3506538
cost: 301.3506538, last cost: 301.3506538
estimated pose:
    0.9978661868 -0.05167243929    0.03991280727    -0.127226621
```

0.05059591887 0.9983397703 0.02752736823 -0.007506797653 -0.04126894911 -0.02544920481 0.9988239143 0.06138608488 0 0 0 1

遇到的问题:

1. se3定义的是平移在前,旋转在后,我们按照课本上给的雅克比求导矩阵输入就可以,千万不要多此一举去对换矩阵前后三列。反省自己犯这个错误还是对Sophus太不熟悉。

回答问题:

1. 如何定义重投影误差?

给定的两个txt文本,p3d代表landmark在世界坐标系下的位置, p2d代表该组三维坐标在像素坐标系上的u, v。

所以p2d就可以做为观测值,p3d通过相机模型转换到像素坐标系后作为预测值,观测与预测做差,就可以定义出来重投影误差了。

具体形式详见《十四讲》p162页。讲得很详细。

2. 该误差关于自变量的雅克比矩阵是什么?

误差e是二维变量,自变量dx是六维变量,所以J的维度是2×6. 具体形式见图:

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{e}}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\xi}} = - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{f_x}{Z'} & 0 & -\frac{f_x X'}{Z'^2} & -\frac{f_x X' Y'}{Z'^2} & f_x + \frac{f_x X^2}{Z'^2} & -\frac{f_x Y'}{Z'} \\ 0 & \frac{f_y}{Z'} & -\frac{f_y Y'}{Z'^2} & -f_y - \frac{f_y Y'^2}{Z'^2} & \frac{f_y X' Y'}{Z'^2} & \frac{f_y X' Y'}{Z'^2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

3. 解出更新量之后,如何更新至之前的估计上?

求出来的更新量是一个6维向量,前三个数表示平移,后三个数用李代数so3表示旋转。所以这里我们直接将更新量当作变换矩阵李代数se3,作用在原来的位姿估计T上就可以了。

四、用ICP实现轨迹对齐

在实际当中,我们经常需要比较两条轨迹之间的误差。第三节课习题中,你已经完成了两条轨迹之间的 RMSE 误差计算。但是,由于 ground-truth 轨迹与相机轨迹很可能不在一个参考系中,它们得到的轨 迹并不能直接比较。这时,我们可以用 ICP 来计算两条轨迹之间的相对旋转与平移,从而估计出两个参考 系之间的差异。

本题要求把两条轨迹的平移部分看作点集,然后求点集之间的 ICP,得到两组点之间的变换。 现在请你书写 ICP 程序,估计两条轨迹之间的差异。轨迹文件在 compare.txt 文件中,轨迹的格式与先前相同,即以时间,平移,旋转四元数方式存储。

代码部分

```
//
// Created by xuzhi on 19-7-15.
//
#include <sophus/so3.h>
#include <sophus/se3.h>
#include <string>
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <Eigen/Core>
#include <Eigen/Geometry>
// need pangolin for plotting trajectory
#include <pangolin/pangolin.h>
using namespace std;
// path to trajectory file
string trajectory_file = "../compare.txt";
void Icp(const vector<Eigen::Vector3d>& position1,
         const vector<Eigen::Vector3d>& position2,
         Eigen::Matrix3d &R,
         Eigen::Vector3d &t){
                                    // center of mass质心
        Eigen::Vector3d p1, p2;
        int N = position1.size();
        for ( int i=0; i<N; i++ )
        {
            p1 += position1[i];
            p2 += position2[i];
        p1 = p1/N;
        p2 = p2/N;
        vector<Eigen::Vector3d> q1 ( N ), q2 ( N ); // remove the center 去质心
        for ( int i=0; i<N; i++ )
        {
            q1[i] = position1[i] - p1;
            q2[i] = position2[i] - p2;
        }
        // compute q1*q2^T
        Eigen::Matrix3d W = Eigen::Matrix3d::Zero();
        for ( int i=0; i<N; i++ )</pre>
        {
            W += q1[i] * q2[i].transpose();
        cout<<"W="<<W<<endl;
        // SVD on W
        Eigen::JacobiSVD<Eigen::Matrix3d> svd ( W,
Eigen::ComputeFullU|Eigen::ComputeFullV );
        Eigen::Matrix3d U = svd.matrixU();
        Eigen::Matrix3d V = svd.matrixV();
        // 确保行列式之积大于零 但是这里的原因我不明白
        if (U.determinant() * V.determinant() < 0)</pre>
        {
            for (int x = 0; x < 3; ++x)
            {
                U(x, 2) *= -1;
            }
        }
        cout<<"U="<<U<<endl;
        cout<<"V="<<V<endl;
        R = U^* (V.transpose());
```

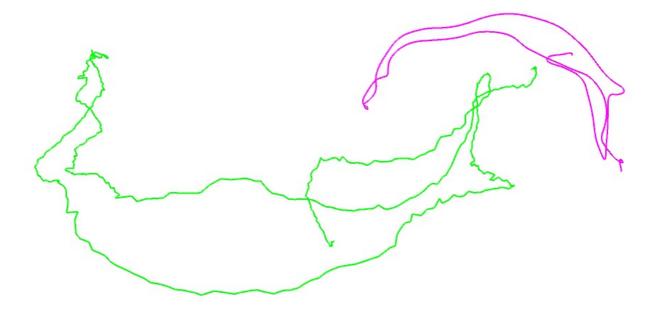
```
t = p1 - R * p2;
}
void DrawTrajectory(vector<Sophus::SE3, Eigen::aligned_allocator<Sophus::SE3>>);
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    vector<Sophus::SE3, Eigen::aligned_allocator<Sophus::SE3>> poses;
    vector<Sophus::SE3, Eigen::aligned_allocator<Sophus::SE3>> poses1;
    vector<Sophus::SE3, Eigen::aligned_allocator<Sophus::SE3>> poses2;
    vector<Eigen::Vector3d> position1;
    vector<Eigen::Vector3d> position2;
    Eigen::Quaterniond q1, q2;
    Eigen::Vector3d t1, t2;
    Sophus::SE3 T1, T2;
    ifstream trajectory;
    double time_stamp1, time_stemp2;
    trajectory.open(trajectory_file.c_str());
    if (!trajectory.is_open()){
        cout << "the file is empty!!" << endl;</pre>
        return -1;
    }
    string sLine;
    while(getline(trajectory, sLine) && !sLine.empty()){
        istringstream iss(sLine);
        iss >> time_stamp1 >> t1[0] >> t1[1] >> t1[2] >> q1.x() >> q1.y() >> q1.z()
>> q1.w()
        \Rightarrow time_stemp2 \Rightarrow t2[0] \Rightarrow t2[1] \Rightarrow t2[2] \Rightarrow q2.x() \Rightarrow q2.y() \Rightarrow q2.z() \Rightarrow
q2.w();
        T1 = Sophus::SE3(q1, t1);
        poses1.push_back(T1);
        position1.push_back(t1);
        T2 = Sophus::SE3(q2, t2);
        poses2.push_back(T2);
        position2.push_back(t2);
    trajectory.close();
    Eigen::Matrix3d R;
    Eigen::Vector3d t;
    Icp(position1, position2, R, t);
    Sophus::SE3 SE3_update(R, t);
                                               // 从R,t构造SE(3)
    for (auto item: poses1){
        poses.push_back(item);
    for (auto item: poses2){
        item = SE3_update * item;
        poses.push_back(item);
    }
    DrawTrajectory(poses);
```

```
return 0;
}
******/
void DrawTrajectory(vector<Sophus::SE3, Eigen::aligned_allocator<Sophus::SE3>> poses)
    if (poses.empty()) {
       cerr << "Trajectory is empty!" << endl;</pre>
       return;
    }
    // create pangolin window and plot the trajectory
    pangolin::CreateWindowAndBind("Trajectory Viewer", 1024, 768);
    glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
    glEnable(GL_BLEND);
    glBlendFunc(GL_SRC_ALPHA, GL_ONE_MINUS_SRC_ALPHA);
    pangolin::OpenGlRenderState s_cam(
           pangolin::ProjectionMatrix(1024, 768, 500, 500, 512, 389, 0.1, 1000),
           pangolin::ModelViewLookAt(0, -0.1, -1.8, 0, 0, 0, 0.0, -1.0, 0.0)
    );
    .SetHandler(new pangolin::Handler3D(s_cam));
    cout<<"poses size : "<<poses.size()<<endl;</pre>
   while (pangolin::ShouldQuit() == false) {
       glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
       d_cam.Activate(s_cam);
       glClearColor(1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f);
       glLineWidth(2);
        for (size_t i = 0; i < 612 - 1; i++) {
           glColor3f(0.0f, 100.0f, 0.0f);
           glBegin(GL_LINES);
           auto p1 = poses[i], p2 = poses[i + 1];
           glVertex3d(p1.translation()[0], p1.translation()[1], p1.translation()
[2]);
           glVertex3d(p2.translation()[0], p2.translation()[1], p2.translation()
[2]);
           glEnd();
       }
        for (size_t i = 612; i < 1224 - 1; i++) {
           glColor3f(75.0f, 0.0f, 128.0f);
           glBegin(GL_LINES);
           auto p1 = poses[i], p2 = poses[i + 1];
           glVertex3d(p1.translation()[0], p1.translation()[1], p1.translation()
[2]);
           glVertex3d(p2.translation()[0], p2.translation()[1], p2.translation()
[2]);
           glEnd();
       }
        pangolin::FinishFrame();
        usleep(5000); // sleep 5 ms
    }
```

}

结果输出:

ICP矫正前:



ICP矫正后:

