一、LK光流

1. 光流文献综述

请阅读文献 [3](paper 目录下提供了 pdf),回答下列问题。

1. 按此文的分类,光流法可分为哪几类?

回答:

共有如下四种:

- Forword Additive(FA)
- Forword Compositional(FC)
- Inverse Additive(IA)
- Inverse Compositional(IC)
- 2. 在 compositional 中,为什么有时候需要做原始图像的 wrap?该 wrap 有何物理意义?

回答:

如果迭代的结果是在原来数值上增加一个微小量,称之为增量Additive; 如果需要在当前位姿估计前引入incremental warp,通过乘矩阵做更新则为Compositional.

wrap的物理意义: 对图像做微小变换。

3. forward 和 inverse 有何差别?

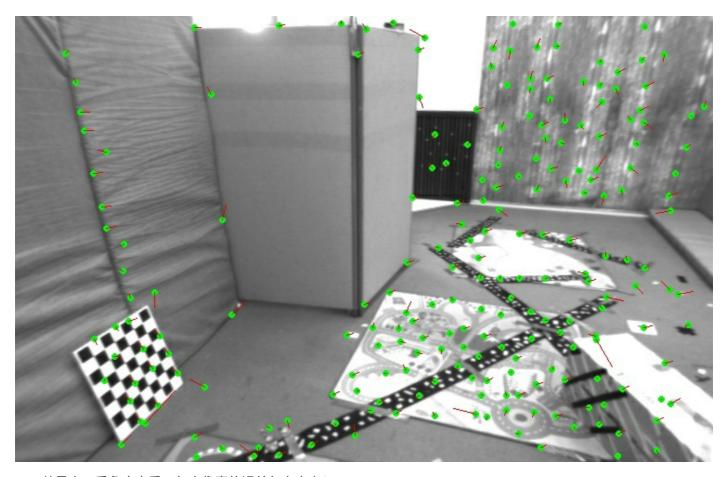
回答:

- 对输入图像处理手段不同: 前向方法参数化输入图像, 反向方法同时参数化输入图像和模板图像。
- 目标函数不一样,反向方法使用参考帧ref的灰度梯度,降低计算量。
- 2. forward-addtive Gauss-NYewton光流的实现

代码部分:

```
if (have_initial) {
            dx = kp2[i].pt.x - kp.pt.x;
            dy = kp2[i].pt.y - kp.pt.y;
        double cost = 0, lastCost = 0;
        bool succ = true; // indicate if this point succeeded
        // Gauss-Newton iterations
        for (int iter = 0; iter < iterations; iter++) {</pre>
            Eigen::Matrix2d H = Eigen::Matrix2d::Zero();
            Eigen::Vector2d b = Eigen::Vector2d::Zero();
            cost = 0;
            if (kp.pt.x + dx <= half_patch_size || kp.pt.x + dx >= img1.cols -
half_patch_size ||
                kp.pt.y + dy <= half_patch_size || kp.pt.y + dy >= img1.rows -
half_patch_size) { // go outside
                succ = false;
                break;
            }
            // compute cost and jacobian
            for (int x = -half_patch_size; x < half_patch_size; x++)</pre>
                for (int y = -half_patch_size; y < half_patch_size; y++) {</pre>
                    // TODO START YOUR CODE HERE (~8 lines)
                    float u1 = float(kp.pt.x + x);
                    float v1 = float(kp.pt.y + y);
                    float u2 = float(u1 + dx);
                    float v2 = float(v1 + dy);
                    double error = 0;
                    Eigen::Vector2d J; // Jacobian
                    if (inverse == false) {
                         // Forward Jacobian
                        J.x() = double(GetPixelValue(img2, u2 + 1, v2) -
GetPixelValue(img2, u2 - 1, v2)) / 2;
                        J.y() = double(GetPixelValue(img2, u2, v2 + 1) -
GetPixelValue(img2, u2, v2 - 1)) / 2;
                        error = double(GetPixelValue(img2, u2, v2) -
GetPixelValue(img1, u1, v1));
                    } else {
                         // Inverse Jacobian
                        // NOTE this J does not change when dx, dy is updated, so we
can store it and only compute error
                        J.x() = double(GetPixelValue(img1, u1 + 1, v1) -
GetPixelValue(img1, u1 - 1, v1)) / 2;
                        J.y() = double(GetPixelValue(img1, u1, v1 + 1) -
GetPixelValue(img1, u1, v1 - 1)) / 2;
                        error = double(GetPixelValue(img2, u2, v2) -
GetPixelValue(img1, u1, v1));
                    }
                    // compute H, b and set cost;
                    H += J * J.transpose();
                    b += -J * error;
                    cost += error * error;
                    // TODO END YOUR CODE HERE
                }
            // compute update
            // TODO START YOUR CODE HERE (~1 lines)
            Eigen::Vector2d update;
```

```
update = H.ldlt().solve(b);
             //cout<<"iter: "<<iter<<" update: "<<update.transpose()<<endl;</pre>
             // TODO END YOUR CODE HERE
             if (std::isnan(update[0])) {
                 // sometimes occurred when we have a black or white patch and H is
irreversible
                 cout << "update is nan" << endl;</pre>
                 succ = false;
                 break;
             if (iter > 0 && cost > lastCost) {
    //cout << "cost increased: " << cost << ", " << lastCost << endl;</pre>
                 break;
             }
             // update dx, dy
             dx += update[0];
             dy += update[1];
             lastCost = cost;
             succ = true;
         }
         success.push_back(succ);
         // set kp2
         if (have_initial) {
             kp2[i].pt = kp.pt + Point2f(dx, dy);
             KeyPoint tracked = kp;
             tracked.pt += cv::Point2f(dx, dy);
             kp2.push_back(tracked);
         }
    }
}
```



1. 从最小二乘角度来看,每个像素的误差怎么定义?

第一帧的像素与移动dx,dy后该点的像素值做差,可以将error定义出来。

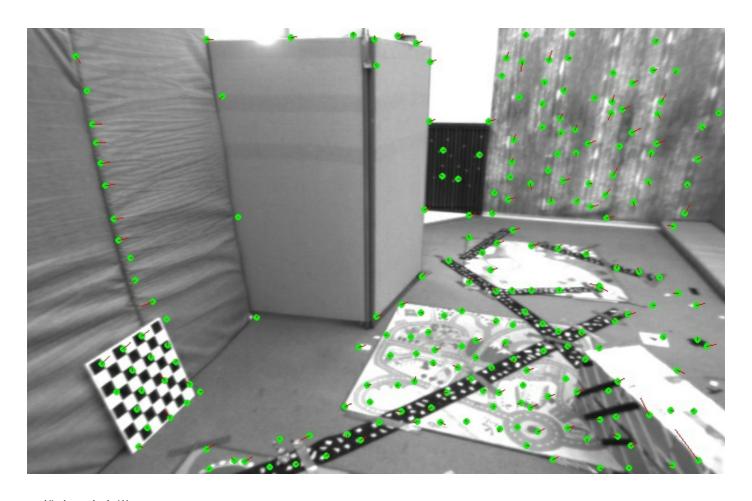
2. 误差相对于自变量的导数如何定义?

这里的误差其实就是像素梯度。也就是像素值对dx,dy的导数。在代码中,我使用《十四讲》p198页70-71行的填充雅克比方式做实现。

这种实现方法等于是一阶梯度做近似,会多次迭代。

3. 反向法

代码在上一小题中已经展示过了,这里展示下反向法的效果:

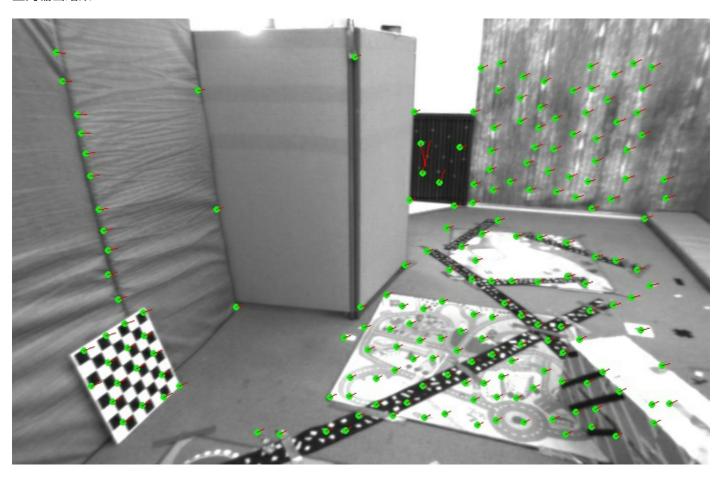


4. 推广至金字塔

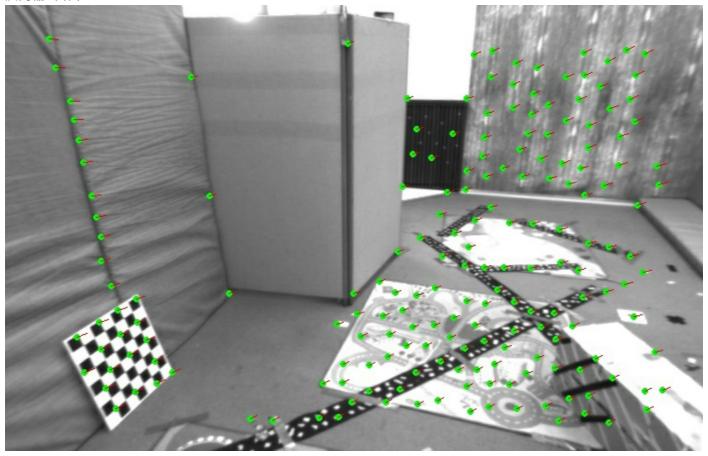
```
void OpticalFlowMultiLevel(
          const Mat &img1,
          const Mat &img2,
          const vector<KeyPoint> &kp1,
          vector<KeyPoint> &kp2,
          vector<br/>bool> &success,
          bool inverse) {
     // parameters
     int pyramids = 4;
     double pyramid_scale = 0.25;
     double scales[] = {1.0, 0.25, 0.0625, 0.015625};// {1.0, 0.5, 0.25, 0.125};
     // create pyramids
     vector<Mat> pyr1, pyr2; // image pyramids
// TODO START YOUR CODE HERE (~8 lines)
     for (int i = 0; i < pyramids; i++) {</pre>
          Mat img1_temp, img2_temp;
resize(img1, img1_temp, Size(img1.cols * scales[i], img1.rows * scales[i]));
resize(img2, img2_temp, Size(img2.cols * scales[i], img2.rows * scales[i]));
          pyr1.push_back(img1_temp);
          pyr2.push_back(img2_temp);
cout << "Pyramid: " << i << " img1 size: " << img1_temp.cols << " " <<</pre>
img1_temp.rows << endl;</pre>
     // TODO END YOUR CODE HERE
     // coarse-to-fine LK tracking in pyramids
     // TODO START YOUR CODE HEREi
```

```
vector<KeyPoint> vkp2_now;
     vector<KeyPoint> vkp2_last;
     vector<br/>bool> vsucc;
     for (int i = pyramids - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
         vector<KeyPoint> vkp1;
         for (int j = 0; j < kp1.size(); j++) {
    KeyPoint kp1_temp = kp1[j];</pre>
              kp1_temp.pt *= scales[i];
              vkp1.push_back(kp1_temp);
              if (i < pyramids - 1) {</pre>
                   KeyPoint kp2_temp = vkp2_last[j];
                   kp2_temp.pt /= pyramid_scale;
                   vkp2_now.push_back(kp2_temp);
         }
         vsucc.clear();
         OpticalFlowSingleLevel(pyr1[i], pyr2[i], vkp1, vkp2_now, vsucc, inverse);
         vkp2_last.clear();
         vkp2_last.swap(vkp2_now);
cout << "pyramid: " << i << " vkp2_last size: " << vkp2_last.size() << "
vkp2_now size: " << vkp2_now.size()</pre>
               << endl;
     kp2 = vkp2_last;
    success = vsucc;
    // TODO END YOUR CODE HERE
// don't forget to set the results into kp2
}
```

正向输出结果:



反向输出结果:



1. 所谓的coarse-to-fine是怎样的过程?

所谓的由粗到精过程,就是将图片缩小后做单层光流法,然后再利用上一层的结果做下一层的初始值再做单层光流 法的过程。这个方法能够奏效,主要原因是,单层光流法在微小移动时比较可靠。

2. 光流法中的金字塔用途和特征点法中的金字塔有什么区别?

光流金字塔是为了防止因相机转动快导致的无法跟踪或跟踪效果差;特征点法中的金字塔是为了排除焦距影响,实现尺度不变性。

5. 讨论

现在你已经自己实现了光流,看到了基于金字塔的 LK 光流能够与 OpenCV 达到相似的效果(甚至更好)。根据光流的结果,你可以和上讲一样,计算对极几何来估计相机运动。下面针对本次实验结果,谈谈你对下面问题的看法:

• 我们优化两个图像块的灰度之差真的合理吗?哪些时候不够合理?你有解决办法吗?

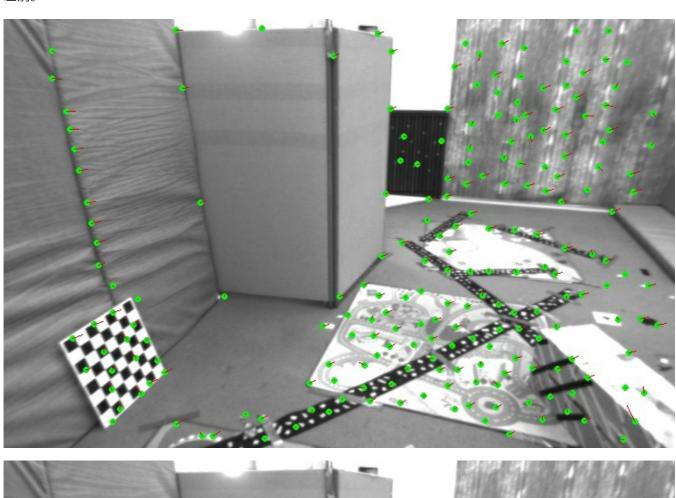
我认为不是很合理。由于物体的材质问题,会出现高光和阴影; 同样相机有自动调节曝光参数,导致图像整体变亮 或变暗。

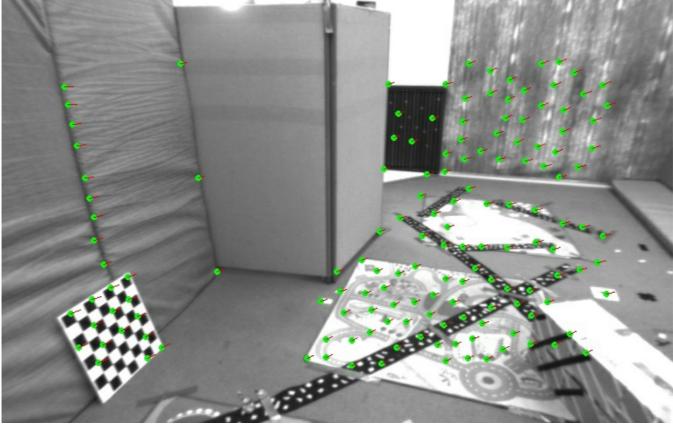
解决方法: 小块的图像块做归一化处理,然后去均值,仅仅保留相对的像素变化值。 相对光度不变假设相比绝对光度不变假设更鲁棒一些。

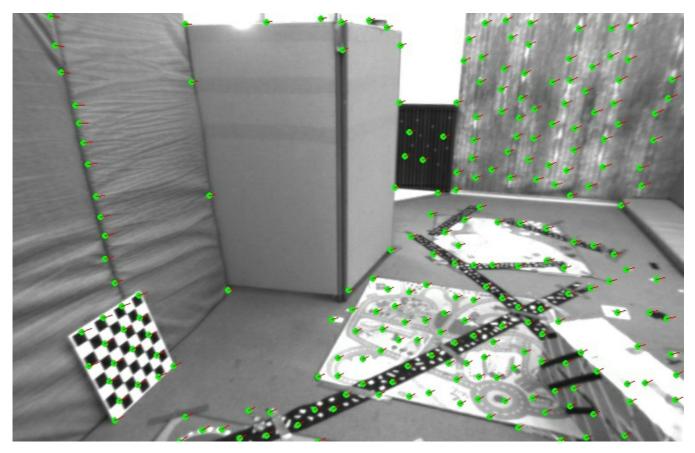
• 图像块大小是否有明显差异?取 16x16 和 8x8 的图像块会让结果发生变化吗?

下图是取 16×16图像块的结果,就图像直观而言,图像块变大单层效果提升,对金字塔以及opencv效果没有太大

差别。

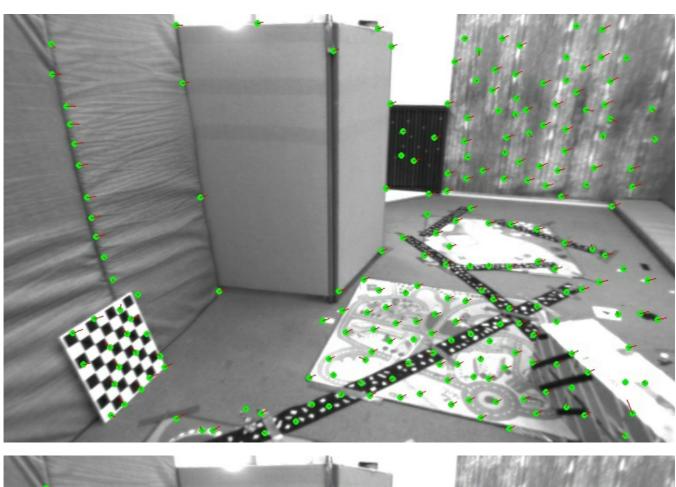


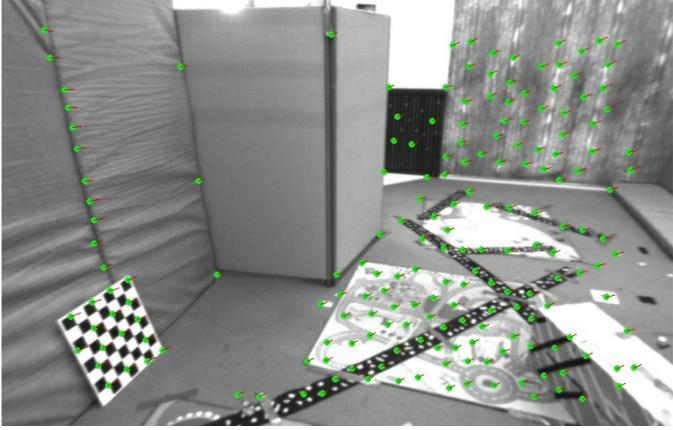


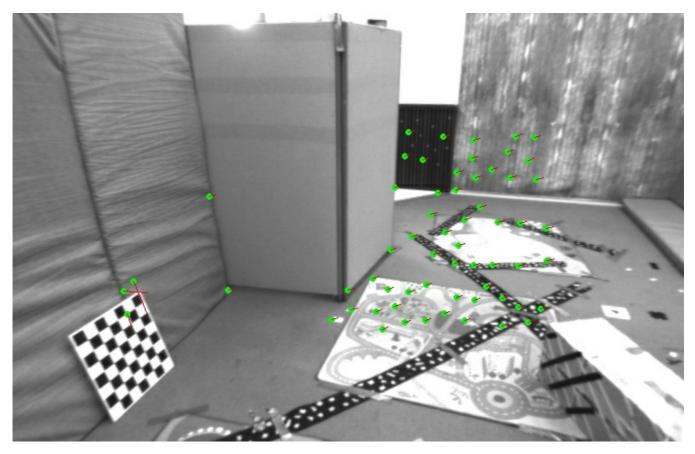


• 金字塔层数对结果有怎样的影响?缩放倍率呢?

我们先看层数的影响。如下分别时2,4,6层的时候反向金字塔输出结果。

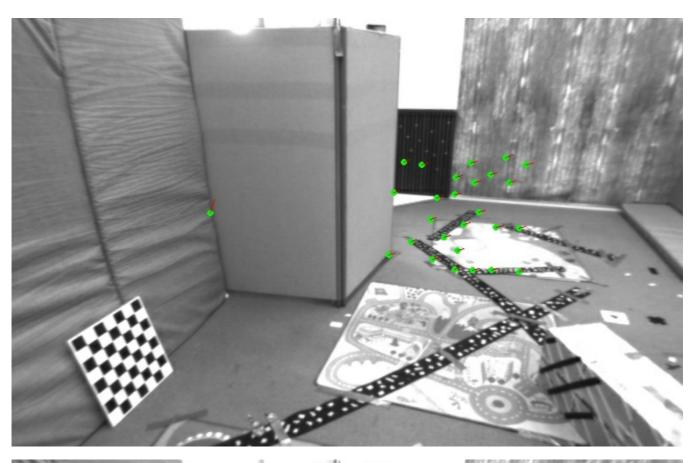


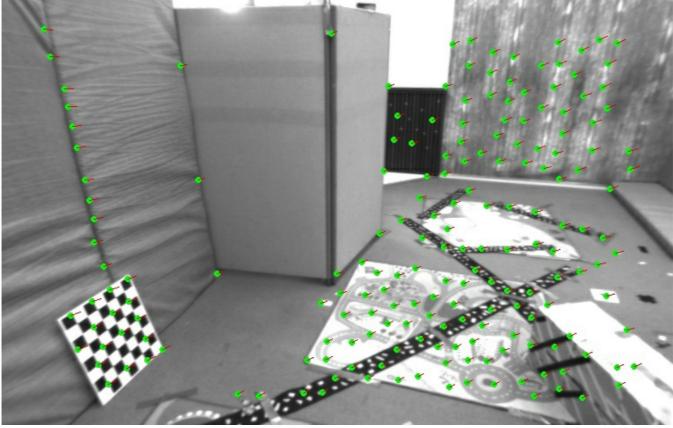


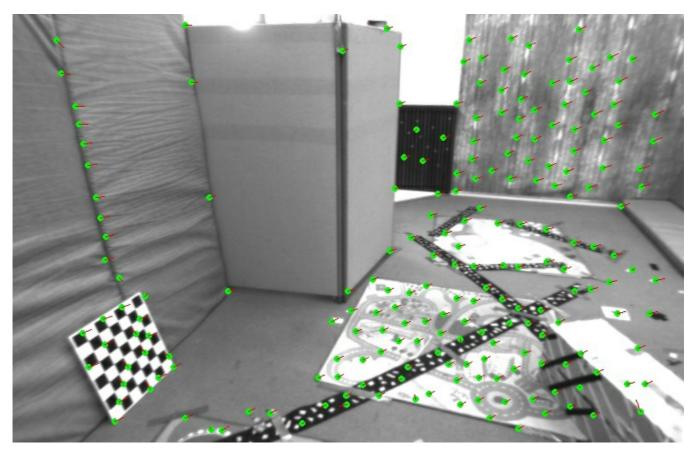


由以上三张图片做对比可知,2层因为缩放不够,导致效果一般; 但是6层因为过于粗糙,导致很多特征点跟踪丢失,最终效果也不好。

我们再看缩放倍率: 我分别使用了是0.3, 0.5, 0.7的缩放倍率,同样的四层金字塔效果展示







从上面三张图片对比,可知采用0.3缩放倍率由于四层之后过于coarse,同样出现特征点丢失情况。而0.7和0.5缩放 倍率效果基本相同。

二、直接法

1. 单层直接法

直接法是光流法的直观拓展。光流中,我们估计的是每个像素的平移,在直接法中,我们最小化光流误差,估计相机的 旋转和平移。现在我们使用与第一题很相似的做法来实现直接法,同学们体会二者的联系。

本习题首先给定Kitti数据集中的一些图像,给定left.png和disparity.png,可以得到left.png图像中任意一点的3D信息。我们将left.png称为ref(参考),1-5.png称为cur(当前),设待估计的目标为T_cur,ref。在ref中取一组点{pi},位姿可以通过最小化下面的目标函数求解:

$$\mathbf{T}_{\text{cur,ref}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{W_i} \left\| I_{\text{ref}} \left(\pi(\mathbf{p}_i) \right) - I_{\text{cur}} \left(\pi\left(\mathbf{T}_{\text{cur,ref}} \ \mathbf{p}_i \right) \right) \right\|_2^2,$$

回答下列问题并实现DirectPoseEs-timationSingleLayer 函数。

1. 该问题的误差项是什么?

该问题的误差项与光流法一样,都是求两个图像对应点之间的灰度差。

2. 误差相对于自变量的雅克比维度是多少? 如何求解?

雅克比维度为1×6, 求解的时候先和光流法一样求一个像素梯度1×2,然后在求一个三维点对变换的导数2×6,然后两者相称,生成最终的雅克比矩阵。

3. 窗口可以取多大? 是否可以取单个点?

同一个窗口采用相同的深度信息,取太大会有误差; 而且窗口太大,运算量成倍增长,建议根据实际情况酌情选取窗口大小。

可以取单个点,只是最终运算结果会有较大的误差。

如下图所示:

```
cost increased: 3322.44,
                         3318.96
good projection: 995
T21 =
  0.999981 0.00188383
                         0.00590897
                                     -0.200666
                                     -0.0643312
 -0.0019096
               0.999989
                         0.00435778
-0.00590069 -0.00436898
                           0.999973
                                      -0.486947
                      0
                                  0
cost increased: 8825.85, 8824.31
good projection: 993
T21 =
     0.99998 -0.000875362
                            0.00621979
                                         -0.18642
                             0.0056642
 0.000840134
                 0.999984
                                         -0.0643874
 -0.00622465 -0.00565886
                              0.999965
                                          -0.486937
                                     0
                                                  1
cost increased: 11777.9, 11776.5
good projection: 990
T21 =
                                          -0.211527
    0.999971 -0.000365408
                            0.00764154
 0.000300041
             0.999963
                            0.00855359
                                         -0.0961673
 -0.00764439
              -0.00855104
                              0.999934
                                          -0.641433
                                     0
                                                  1
           0
cost increased: 14415.8, 14415.1
good projection: 990
T21 =
  0.999981 -0.00252601
                         0.00569668
                                      -0.105391
                                      -0.156871
 0.00245739 0.999925
                         0.0120195
-0.00572661
           -0.0120053
                           0.999912
                                      -0.666067
cost increased: 17973.5,
                         17966.1
good projection: 990
T21 =
             -0.0010303
                         0.00489065
                                     -0.0631099
  0.999988
                        0.0137305
                                      -0.187004
0.000963061 0.999905
                           0.999894
-0.00490433
             -0.0137256
                                      -0.724043
```

代码实现:

```
void DirectPoseEstimationSingleLayer(
        const cv::Mat &img1,
        const cv::Mat &img2,
        const VecVector2d &px_ref,
        const vector<double> depth_ref,
        Sophus::SE3 &T21
) {
    // parameters
    int half patch size = 4;
    int iterations = 100;
    double cost = 0, lastCost = 0;
    int nGood = 0; // good projections 最后求平均误差用这个标记在图像内的点
    VecVector2d goodProjection;
    for (int iter = 0; iter < iterations; iter++) {</pre>
        nGood = 0;
        goodProjection.clear();
        // Define Hessian and bias
        Matrix6d H = Matrix6d::Zero(); // 6x6 Hessian
        Vector6d b = Vector6d::Zero(); // 6x1 bias
        for (size_t i = 0; i < px_ref.size(); i++) {</pre>
            // compute the projection in the second image
            // TODO START YOUR CODE HERE
            float u = 0, v = 0;
            //cout << "第一图: x: " << px_ref[i][0] << "第2图: y: " << px_ref[i][1] <<
endl;
            float x, y, z;
            float X, Y,Z, Z_2;
            z = (float)depth_ref[i];
            x = (px_ref[i][0]-cx)*z/fx;
            y = (px_ref[i][1]-cy)*z/fy;
            Eigen::Vector3d point3d = \{x, y, z\};
            Eigen::Vector3d point_rotation;
            point_rotation = T21 * point3d;
            X = point_rotation[0];
            Y = point_rotation[1];
            Z = point_rotation[2];
            u = (X*fx/Z + cx);
            v = (Y*fy/Z + cy);
            //cout << "u: " << u << "v: " << v << endl;
            Z_2 = Z * Z;
            if (u < half_patch_size || u >= (img2.cols-half_patch_size) ||
            v < half_patch_size || v >= (img2.rows-half_patch_size)){
                continue;
            nGood++;
            goodProjection.push_back(Eigen::Vector2d(u, v));
            // and compute error and jacobian
            for (int x = -half_patch_size; x < half_patch_size; x++)</pre>
                for (int y = -half_patch_size; y < half_patch_size; y++) {</pre>
                    float u1, v1, u2, v2;
                    double error =0;
                    u1 = px_ref[i][0] + x;
                    v1 = px_ref[i][1] + y;
                    u2 = u + x;
                    v2 = v + y;
```

```
error =GetPixelValue(img1,u1, v1) - GetPixelValue(img2,u2,v2);
                      if (u2+1>=img2.cols || u2-1<0 || v2+1>=img2.rows || v2-1<0){</pre>
                          continue;
                      Eigen::Vector2d J_img_pixel;
                                                       // image gradients
                      Matrix26d J_pixel_xi; // pixel to \xi in Lie algebra
                      J_{pixel_xi} << -(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;
                      J_{img_pixel[0]} = (GetPixelValue(img2, u2+1, v2) -
GetPixelValue(img2, u2-1, v2))/2; // de/dx
                      J_img_pixel[1] = (GetPixelValue(img2,u2,v2+1) -
GetPixelValue(img2,u2,v2-1))/2; // de/dy
                     Vector6d J;
                      J_pixel_xi = - J_pixel_xi;
                      J = -J_pixel_xi.transpose() * J_img_pixel;
                      H += J * J.transpose();
                      b += -error * J;
                      cost += error * error;
             // END YOUR CODE HERE
        }
        // solve update and put it into estimation
        // TODO START YOUR CODE HERE
        Vector6d update;
        update = H.ldlt().solve(b);
        T21 = Sophus::SE3::exp(update) * T21;
        // END YOUR CODE HERE
        cost /= nGood;
        if (isnan(update[0])) {
             // sometimes occurred when we have a black or white patch and H is
irreversible
             cout << "update is nan" << endl;</pre>
             break;
        if (iter > 0 && cost > lastCost) {
             cout << "cost increased: " << cost << ", " << lastCost << endl;</pre>
             break;
        lastCost = cost;
        // cout << "cost = " << cost << ", good = " << nGood << endl;
    cout << "good projection: " << nGood << endl;</pre>
    cout << "T21 = \n" << T21.matrix() << endl;</pre>
    // in order to help you debug, we plot the projected pixels here
    cv::Mat img1_show, img2_show;
cv::cvtColor(img1, img1_show, CV_GRAY2BGR);
cv::cvtColor(img2, img2_show, CV_GRAY2BGR);
    for (auto &px: px_ref) {
         cv::rectangle(img1\_show, cv::Point2f(px[0] - 2, px[1] - 2), cv::Point2f(px[0]
+ 2, px[1] + 2),
                       cv::Scalar(0, 250, 0));
    for (auto &px: goodProjection) {
        \dot{cv}::rectangle(img2_show, \dot{cv}::Point2f(px[0] - 2, px[1] - 2), \dot{cv}::Point2f(px[0]
+ 2, px[1] + 2),
                        cv::Scalar(0, 250, 0));
    cv::imshow("reference", img1_show);
```

homework6.md to homework6.pdf by MARKDOWN-THEMEABLE-PDF

```
cv::imshow("current", img2_show);
  cv::waitKey();
}
```

输出结果:

```
cost increased: 13036.7, 13036.7
good projection: 989
T21 =
  0.999991 0.00242132
                        0.00337216 -0.0018441
 -0.0024287 0.999995
                        0.00218896
                                    0.00267329
-0.00336684 -0.00219713
                                      -0.725126
                           0.999992
cost increased: 29782.1, 29782.1
good projection: 928
T21 =
   0.999972 0.00137281
                        0.00728924 0.00740667
-0.00140115 0.999991 0.00388441 -0.00131664
-0.00728384 -0.00389452
                          0.999966
                                       -1.4707
                                  0
                                              1
cost increased: 86151, 86144.6
good projection: 878
T21 =
                                          -0.225845
    0.999912 0.000474534
                            0.0132893
                            0.0054675 -0.00180002
             0.999985
-0.000547234
  -0.0132865
              -0.00547428
                              0.999897
                                           -1.87853
                                    0
cost increased: 157690, 157621
good projection: 865
T21 =
  0.999858 0.00265604
                         0.0166489
                                     -0.289424
                         0.0051593
-0.00274228 0.999983
                                     0.0222383
 -0.0166349 -0.00520422
                          0.999848
                                      -2.02281
          0
                      0
                                  0
                                              1
cost increased: 167625, 167443
good projection: 759
T21 =
                                      -0.409739
  0.999734 0.00162358
                         0.0230251
                        0.00453988
                                      0.062909
-0.00172856 0.999988
 -0.0230175 -0.00457847
                          0.999725
                                       -2.96647
          0
                      0
                                  0
```

平移部分与实际相符,证明代码没问题。

图像跟踪结果(ref与第五张做对比):



2. 多层直接法

代码部分:

```
void DirectPoseEstimationMultiLayer(
         const cv::Mat &img1,
         const cv::Mat &img2,
         const VecVector2d &px_ref,
         const vector<double> depth_ref,
         Sophus::SE3 &T21
) {
    // parameters
    int pyramids = 4;
    double pyramid_scale = 0.5;
    double scales[] = {1.0, 0.5, 0.25, 0.125};
    // create pyramids
    vector<cv::Mat> pyr1, pyr2; // image pyramids
    // TODO START YOUR CODE HERE
    Mat img1_temp, img2_temp;
    for (int i = 0; i < pyramids; i++) {</pre>
         resize(img1, img1_temp, Size(img1.cols*scales[i],img1.rows*scales[i]));
resize(img2, img2_temp, Size(img2.cols*scales[i],img2.rows*scales[i]));
         pyr1.push_back(img1_temp);
         pyr2.push_back(img2_temp);
    }
```

```
double fxG = fx, fyG = fy, cxG = cx, cyG = cy; // backup the old values
for (int level = pyramids - 1; level >= 0; level--) {
    VecVector2d px_ref_pyr; // set the keypoints in this pyramid level
    for (auto &px: px_ref) {
        px_ref_pyr.push_back(scales[level] * px);
    }

    // TODO START YOUR CODE HERE
    // scale fx, fy, cx, cy in different pyramid levels
    fx = fxG * scales[level];
    fy = fyG * scales[level];
    cx = cxG * scales[level];
    cy = cyG * scales[level];
    // END YOUR CODE HERE
    DirectPoseEstimationSingleLayer(pyr1[level], pyr2[level], px_ref_pyr,
depth_ref, T21);
    }
}
```

终端输出结果:

这里只展示第五张图的输出结果。可以看出多层效果要更接近参考答案,更准确。

```
good projection: 580
T21 =
  0.999811 0.00196353
                       0.0193374
                                  0.0332446
-0.00208745
           0.999977
                       0.00639022 -0.00596133
-0.0193244 -0.00642938
                         0.999793
                                  -3.79251
                                0
                                           1
cost increased: 77188, 77083.7
good projection: 639
T21 =
   0.99981 0.00212856 0.0193568 0.0393446
-0.00224531 0.999979 0.00601174 0.00471207
-0.0193436 -0.00605406
                         0.999795 -3.8376
        0
                    0
                                0
                                           1
cost increased: 76448.1, 76436.8
good projection: 660
T21 =
  0.999806 0.00136695
                      0.0196532
                                   0.041096
-0.00148369 0.999981 0.00592668 0.00573318
-0.0196448 -0.00595469
                         0.999789 -3.82921
                   0
                              0
        0
                                           1
cost increased: 90542.8, 90539.8
good projection: 677
T21 =
           0.0012019
  0.999803
                                  0.0189153
                       0.0198238
-0.00133153
            0.999978 0.00652719 -0.0102467
 -0.0198155
           -0.0065523
                       0.999782
                                   -3.793
         0
                    0
                                0
                                           1
```

第五张图片的底层金字塔对比图:



3. 延伸讨论

1. 直接法是否可以类似光流,提出inverse,compositional的概念,有意义吗?

做当然可以做,但是没有意义。我们这里求的是current图像的u,v的像素梯度,这里的uv,不再向光流那样通过dx,dy来更新,而是直接通过R,t旋转平移得到的。所以我不认为inverse,compositional的概念在直接法中有意义。

2. 思考上面算法哪些地方可以缓存或加速?

在选取窗口上可以考虑使用合适大小的窗口。

减少跟踪点也是一种方法。

因为深度不变,在小窗口中每次计算的三维点对变换的导数部分会重复计算,可以提到循环外面来加速运算。

3. 在上述过程中,我们实际假设了哪两个patch不变?

第一: 窗口大小不变8×8

第二: 窗口内深度不变

4. 为什么可以随机取点?而不用取角点或线上的点?那些不是角点的地方,投影算对了吗?

直接法是灰度不变假设,跟是否选取角点关系不是很大。当然如果我们用角点做跟踪,也是可以的。因为角点处往往有 明显的灰度梯度。 从最终效果图中看,不是角点的地方,也基本没问题。因为所有的点其实是个整体,共同为R和t负责。

5. 总结直接法相对于特征点法的异同与优缺点。

算法	优点	缺点
直接法	1. 可以省去计算特征点、 描述子的时间。只要求有 像素梯度即可,无须特征 点。因此,直接法可以在 特征缺失的场合下只有渐 2.比较极端的例子只有渐 2.比较极端的它可能无法 的一张图像。它可能无法 时间接法估计它的运动。3. 可以构建半稠密乃至稠密 的大型等的。 的大型。 的大型, 的大型, 的大型, 的大型, 的大型, 的大型, 的大型, 的大型,	1. 非凸性——直接法完全依靠梯度搜索,降低目标函数来计算相机位姿。其目标函数中需要取像素点的灰度值,而图像是强烈非凸的函数。这使得优化算法容易进入极小,只在运动很小时直接法才能成功。 2. 单个像素没有区分度。找一个和他像的实在太多了!——于是我们要么计算图像块,要么计算复杂的相关性。由于每个像素对改变相机运动的"意见"不一致。只能少数服从多数,以数量代替质量。 3. 灰度值不变是很强的假设。如果相机是自动曝光的,当它调整曝光参数时,会使得图像整体变亮或变暗。光照变化时亦会出现这种情况。特征点法对光照具有一定的容忍性,而直接法由于计算灰度间的差异,整体灰度变化会破坏灰度不变假设,使算法失败
特征点法	1.对光照有一定容忍度 2. 只要图像中还有匹配点, 就不容易丢失,有更好的 鲁棒性	1. 当环境特征点少的时候,容易失败; 2. 特征点集中的时候,容易退化,相机运动快,容易丢失; 3. 而且计算特征点,计算描述子,以及描述子的匹配都是费力气的大活,消耗计算资源。

三、使用光流计算视差

在上一题中我们已经实现了金字塔 LK 光流。光流有很多用途,它给出了两个图像中点的对应关系,所 以我们可以用光流进行位姿估计,或者计算双目的视差。回忆第四节课的习题中,我们介绍了双目可以通过 视差图得出点云,但那时直接给出了视差图,而没有进行视差图的计算。现在,给定图像 left.png, right.png, 请你使用上题的结果,计算 left.png 中的 GFTT 点在 right.png 中的(水平)视差,然后与 disparity.png 进行比较。这样的结果是一个稀疏角点组成的点云。请计算每个角点的水平视差,然后对比视差图比较结果。

本程序不提供代码框架,请你根据之前习题完成此内容。

分析题目: 代码主要流程是,首先利用光流法,求出左图中的keypoint在右图中的位置,然后将对应点的u做差。最后跟disparity中的real数据做对比。

代码部分:

```
#include <opencv2/opencv.hpp>
#include <string>
#include <Eigen/Core>
#include <Eigen/Dense>

using namespace std;
using namespace cv;

// this program shows how to use optical flow
```

```
string file_1 = "../left.png"; // first image
string file_2 = "../right.png"; // second image
string file_3 = "../disparity.png";
// TOPO implement this function
// TODO implement this funciton
 * single level optical flow
 * @param [in] img1 the first image
 * @param [in] img2 the second image
 * @param [in] kp1 keypoints in img1
 * @param [in|out] kp2 keypoints in img2, if empty, use initial guess in kp1
* @param [out] success true if a keypoint is tracked successfully 针对每个keypoint做处
 * @param [in] inverse use inverse formulation? 根据这个参数分别完成正向和反向两个函数
* /
void OpticalFlowSingleLevel(
        const Mat &img1,
         const Mat &img2,
         const vector<KeyPoint> &kp1,
         vector<KeyPoint> &kp2,
         vector<bool> &success,
         bool inverse = false
);
// TODO implement this funciton
* multi level optical flow, scale of pyramid is set to 2 by default
 ^{\ast} the image pyramid will be create inside the function
 * @param [in] img1 the first pyramid
 * @param [in] img2 the second pyramid
* @param [in] kp1 keypoints in img1
 * @param [out] kp2 keypoints in img2
 * @param [out] success true if a keypoint is tracked successfully
 * @param [in] inverse set true to enable inverse formulation
 */
void OpticalFlowMultiLevel(
         const Mat &img1,
         const Mat &img2,
         const vector<KeyPoint> &kp1,
         vector<KeyPoint> &kp2,
         vector<bool> &success,
        bool inverse = false
);
* get a gray scale value from reference image (bi-linear interpolated)双线性插值获得浮
点的像素值
 * @param img
 * @param x
 * @param y
 * @return
inline float GetPixelValue(const cv::Mat &img, float x, float y) {
    uchar *data = &img.data[int(y) * img.step + int(x)];
    float xx = x - floor(x);
float yy = y - floor(y);
    return float(
             (1 - xx) * (1 - yy) * data[0] +
             xx * (1 - yy) * data[1] +
(1 - xx) * yy * data[img.step] +
             xx * yy * data[img.step + 1]
    );
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    // images, note they are CV_8UC1, not CV_8UC3 灰度图单通道
    Mat img1 = imread(file_1, 0);
    Mat img2 = imread(file_2, 0);
    Mat img3 = imread(file_3, 0);
    // key points, using GFTT here.
    vector<KeyPoint> kp1;
    Ptr<GFTTDetector> detector = GFTTDetector::create(500, 0.01, 20); // maximum 500
keypoints
    detector->detect(img1, kp1);
    // now lets track these key points in the second image
    vector<KeyPoint> kp2_single;
    vector<bool> success_single;
    OpticalFlowSingleLevel(img1, img2, kp1, kp2_single, success_single, true);
    // then test multi-level LK
    vector<KeyPoint> kp2_multi;
    vector<bool> success_multi;
    OpticalFlowMultiLevel(img1, img2, kp1, kp2_multi, success_multi,true);
    // use opency's flow for validation
    vector<Point2f> pt1, pt2;
    for (auto &kp: kp1) pt1.push_back(kp.pt);
    vector<uchar> status;
    vector<float> error;
    cv::calcOpticalFlowPyrLK(img1, img2, pt1, pt2, status, error, cv::Size(8, 8));
    int count=0, count1=0, count2=0, count3=0, count4=0;
    // plot the differences of those functions
    Mat img2_single;
    cv::cvtColor(img2, img2_single, CV_GRAY2BGR);
    for (int i = 0; i < kp2_single.size(); i++) {</pre>
        if (success_single[i]) {
            cv::circle(img2_single, kp2_single[i].pt, 2, cv::Scalar(0, 250, 0), 2);
            cv::line(img2_single, kp1[i].pt, kp2_single[i].pt, cv::Scalar(0, 0,
230));
            int iDisparity = img3.at<uchar>(kp1[i].pt.y, kp1[i].pt.x);
            int iOptFlowDisparity = kp1[i].pt.x - kp2_multi[i].pt.x;
            int iDeltaDisp = abs(iOptFlowDisparity - iDisparity);
            count++;
            if (iDeltaDisp <=5){</pre>
                count1++;
            } else if(iDeltaDisp <= 10){</pre>
                count2++;
            }else if(iDeltaDisp <=20){</pre>
                count3++;
            } else{
                count4 ++;
            }
        }
    cout<<"单层光流法: " <<"\n 共有: " << count << "个! "<<"\n [0, 5]: "<<count1 <<"\n
(5,10]: "<<count2<<"\n (10,20]: "<<count3<<"\n [20,++): "<<count4<<end1;
    count=0, count1=0, count2=0, count3=0, count4=0;
    Mat img2_multi;
    cv::cvtColor(img2, img2_multi, CV_GRAY2BGR);
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < kp2_multi.size(); i++) {</pre>
        if (success_multi[i]) {
            cv::circle(img2_multi, kp2_multi[i].pt, 2, cv::Scalar(0, 250, 0), 2);
            cv::line(img2_multi, kp1[i].pt, kp2_multi[i].pt, cv::Scalar( 0, 0, 230));
            int iDisparity = img3.at<uchar>(kp1[i].pt.y, kp1[i].pt.x);
            int iOptFlowDisparity = kp1[i].pt.x - kp2_multi[i].pt.x;
            int iDeltaDisp = abs(iOptFlowDisparity - iDisparity);
            count++;
            if (iDeltaDisp <=5){</pre>
                 count1++;
             } else if(iDeltaDisp <= 10){</pre>
                count2++;
             }else if(iDeltaDisp <=20){</pre>
                 count3++;
            } else{
                 count4 ++;
            }
        }
    cout<<"四层金字塔光流法: " <<"\n 共有: " << count << "个! "<<"\n [0, 5]: "<<count1
<<"\n (5,10]: "<<count2<<"\n (10,20]: "<<count3<<"\n [20,++): "<<count4<<end1;
    count=0, count1=0, count2=0, count3=0, count4=0;
    Mat img2_CV;
    cv::cvtColor(img2, img2_CV, CV_GRAY2BGR);
    for (int i = 0; i < pt2.size(); i++) {</pre>
        if (status[i]) {
             cv::circle(img2_CV, pt2[i], 2, cv::Scalar(0, 250, 0), 2);
            cv::line(img2_CV, pt1[i], pt2[i], cv::Scalar(0, 0, 230));
            int iDisparity = img3.at<uchar>(kp1[i].pt.y, kp1[i].pt.x);
            int iOptFlowDisparity = kp1[i].pt.x - kp2_multi[i].pt.x;
            int iDeltaDisp = abs(iOptFlowDisparity - iDisparity);
            count++;
            if (iDeltaDisp <=5){</pre>
                 count1++;
             } else if(iDeltaDisp <= 10){</pre>
                 count2++;
             }else if(iDeltaDisp <=20){</pre>
                 count3++;
            } else{
                count4 ++;
            }
        }
    }
    cout<<"opencv的光流法: " <<"\n 共有: " << count << "个! "<<"\n [0, 5]: "<<count1
<<"\n (5,10]: "<<count2<<"\n (10,20]: "<<count3<<"\n [20,++): "<<count4<<endl;
    cv::imshow("tracked single level", img2_single);
cv::imshow("tracked multi level", img2_multi);
    cv::imshow("tracked by opencv", img2_CV);
    cv::waitKey(0);
    cv::imwrite("/home/xbot/VSLAM_Homework/ch6/image/multi_cal.jpg",img2_multi);
    cv::imwrite("/home/xbot/VSLAM_Homework/ch6/image/single_cal.jpg",img2_single);
    cv::imwrite("/home/xbot/VSLAM_Homework/ch6/image/opencv_cal.jpg",img2_CV);
    return 0;
}
void OpticalFlowSingleLevel(
```

```
const Mat &img1,
        const Mat &img2,
        const vector<KeyPoint> &kp1,
        vector<KeyPoint> &kp2,
        vector<br/>bool> &success,
        bool inverse
) {
    // parameters
    int half_patch_size = 4;
    int iterations = 10;
    bool have_initial = !kp2.empty();
    for (size_t i = 0; i < kp1.size(); i++) {</pre>
        auto kp = kp1[i];
        double dx = 0, dy = 0; // dx, dy need to be estimated
        if (have_initial) {
            dx = kp2[i].pt.x - kp.pt.x;
            dy = kp2[i].pt.y - kp.pt.y;
        }
        double cost = 0, lastCost = 0;
        bool succ = true; // indicate if this point succeeded
        // Gauss-Newton iterations
        for (int iter = 0; iter < iterations; iter++) {</pre>
            Eigen::Matrix2d H = Eigen::Matrix2d::Zero();
            Eigen::Vector2d b = Eigen::Vector2d::Zero();
            cost = 0;
            // 检查是否在边缘
            if (kp.pt.x + dx <= half_patch_size || kp.pt.x + dx >= img1.cols -
half_patch_size ||
                kp.pt.y + dy <= half_patch_size || kp.pt.y + dy >= img1.rows -
half_patch_size) { // go outside
                succ = false;
                break;
            }
            // compute cost and jacobian x和y都是[-4,3]
            for (int x = -half_patch_size; x < half_patch_size; x++)</pre>
                for (int y = -half_patch_size; y < half_patch_size; y++) {</pre>
                     // TODO START YOUR CODE HERE (~8 lines)
                    float u1, v1, u2, v2;
                    u1 = kp.pt.x + x;
                    u2 = u1 + dx;
                    v1 = kp.pt.y + y;
                    v2 = v1 + dy;
                    double error = 0;
                    error = GetPixelValue(img2, u2, v2)-GetPixelValue(img1, u1, v1);
                    Eigen::Vector2d J;
                                         // Jacobian
                    // 这里是对dx,dy求导
                    if (inverse == false) {
                         // Forward Jacobian
                         J[0] = (GetPixelValue(img2,u2+1,v2) - GetPixelValue(img2,u2-
1, v2))/2; // de/dx
                         J[1] = (GetPixelValue(img2, u2, v2+1) -
GetPixelValue(img2, u2, v2-1))/2; // de/dy
                    } else {
                         // Inverse Jacobian
                         // NOTE this J does not change when dx, dy is updated, so we
can store it and only compute error
                         J[0] = (GetPixelValue(imq1,u1+1,v1) - GetPixelValue(imq1,u1-
1, v1))/2; // de/dx
```

```
J[1] = (GetPixelValue(img1,u1,v1+1) -
GetPixelValue(img1, u1, v1-1))/2; // de/dy
                     // compute H, b and set cost;
                     H += J * J.transpose();
                     b += -error * J ;
                     cost += error * error;
                }
            // compute update
            Eigen::Vector2d update;
            update = H.ldlt().solve(b);
            if (isnan(update[0])) {
                // sometimes occurred when we have a black or white patch and H is
irreversible
                cout << "update is nan" << endl;</pre>
                succ = false;
                break;
            if (iter > 0 && cost > lastCost) {
                cout << "cost increased: " << cost << ", " << lastCost << endl;</pre>
                break;
            }
            // update dx, dy
            dx += update[0];
            dy += update[1];
            lastCost = cost;
            succ = true;
        }
        success.push_back(succ);
        if (have_initial) {
            kp2[i].pt = kp.pt + Point2f(dx, dy);
        } else {
            KeyPoint tracked = kp;
            tracked.pt += cv::Point2f(dx, dy);
            kp2.push_back(tracked);
        }
    }
}
void OpticalFlowMultiLevel(
        const Mat &img1,
        const Mat &img2,
        const vector<KeyPoint> &kp1,
        vector<KeyPoint> &kp2,
        vector<bool> &success,
        bool inverse) {
    // parameters
    int pyramids = 4;
    double pyramid_scale = 0.5;
    double scales[] = {1.0, 0.5, 0.25, 0.125};
    // create pyramids
    vector<Mat> pyr1, pyr2; // image pyramids 注意这里是个vector
    Mat img1_temp, img2_temp;
    for (int i = 0; i < pyramids; i++) {</pre>
        resize(img1, img1_temp, Size(img1.cols*scales[i],img1.rows*scales[i]));
```

```
resize(img2, img2_temp, Size(img2.cols*scales[i],img2.rows*scales[i]));
        pyr1.push_back(img1_temp);
        pyr2.push_back(img2_temp);
    // coarse-to-fine LK tracking in pyramids
    // 这里的关键:上一层的估计值做下一层的初始值
    vector<KeyPoint> kp1_pyr, kp2_pyr, kp2_temp;
    for (int m = pyramids-1; m >= 0; --m) {
        img1_temp = pyr1[m];
        img2\_temp = pyr2[m];
        for (auto kp: kp1){
            kp.pt *= scales[m];
            kp1_pyr.push_back(kp);
        OpticalFlowSingleLevel(img1_temp, img2_temp, kp1_pyr, kp2_temp, success,
inverse);
        kp1_pyr.clear();
        if (m){
            kp2_pyr.clear();
            for (auto kp: kp2_temp){
                kp.pt /= pyramid_scale;
                kp2_pyr.push_back(kp);
            kp2\_temp = kp2\_pyr;
        }
    kp2 = kp2_pyr;
}
```

输出结果:





与真实的视差数据做差取绝对值后,统计结果如下:

单层光流法: 共有: 352个! [0, 5]: 182 (5,10]: 14 (10, 20]: 40[20,++]: 116 四层金字塔光流法: 共有: 274个! [0, 5]: 177 (5,10]: 11(10, 20]: 31 [20,++): 55 opencv的光流法: 共有: 333个! [0, 5]: 180 (5,10]: 14(10, 20]: 39[20,++): 100

从统计结果来看,四层光流法效果最好。单层最差。

从图像效果来看,中间部分往往效果要好,越是边缘越不精确。