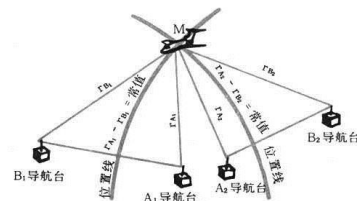
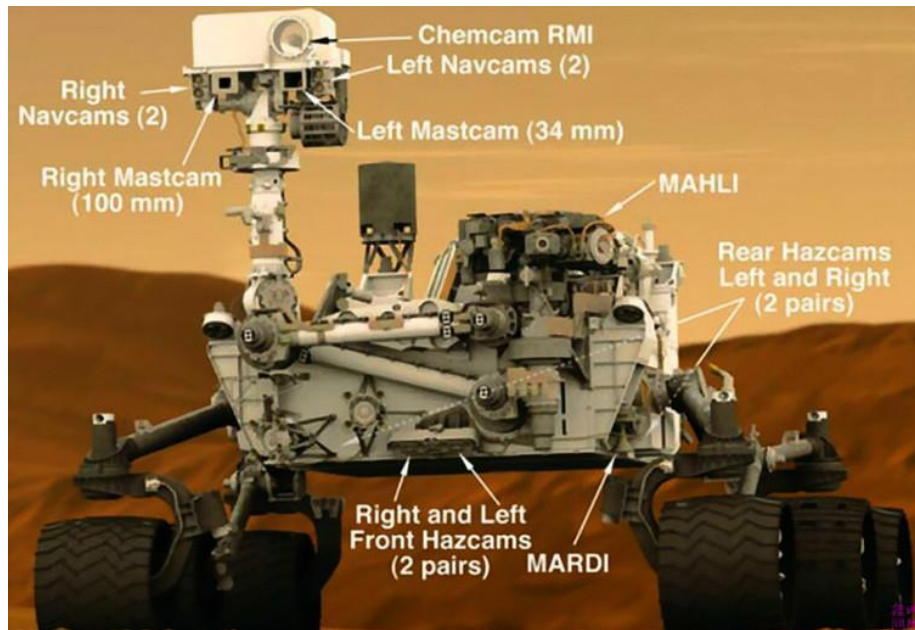

机器人视觉惯性组合导航系统

Robotic Visual Inertial Navigation

速感科技（北京）有限公司
张一茗

机器人位置环境的导航始终是个没能完全解决的问题



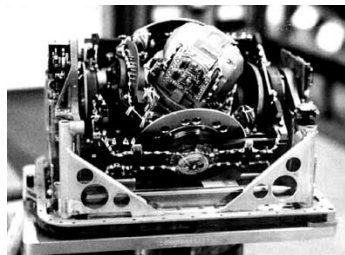
无线电导航



卫星导航



视觉导航



惯性导航

发展前景

摄像无人机



服务机器人



陪伴机器人



公共安全
无人机



各种各样的机器人
正在融入我们的生活

养老机器人



农业无人机



清洁机器人



快递无人机

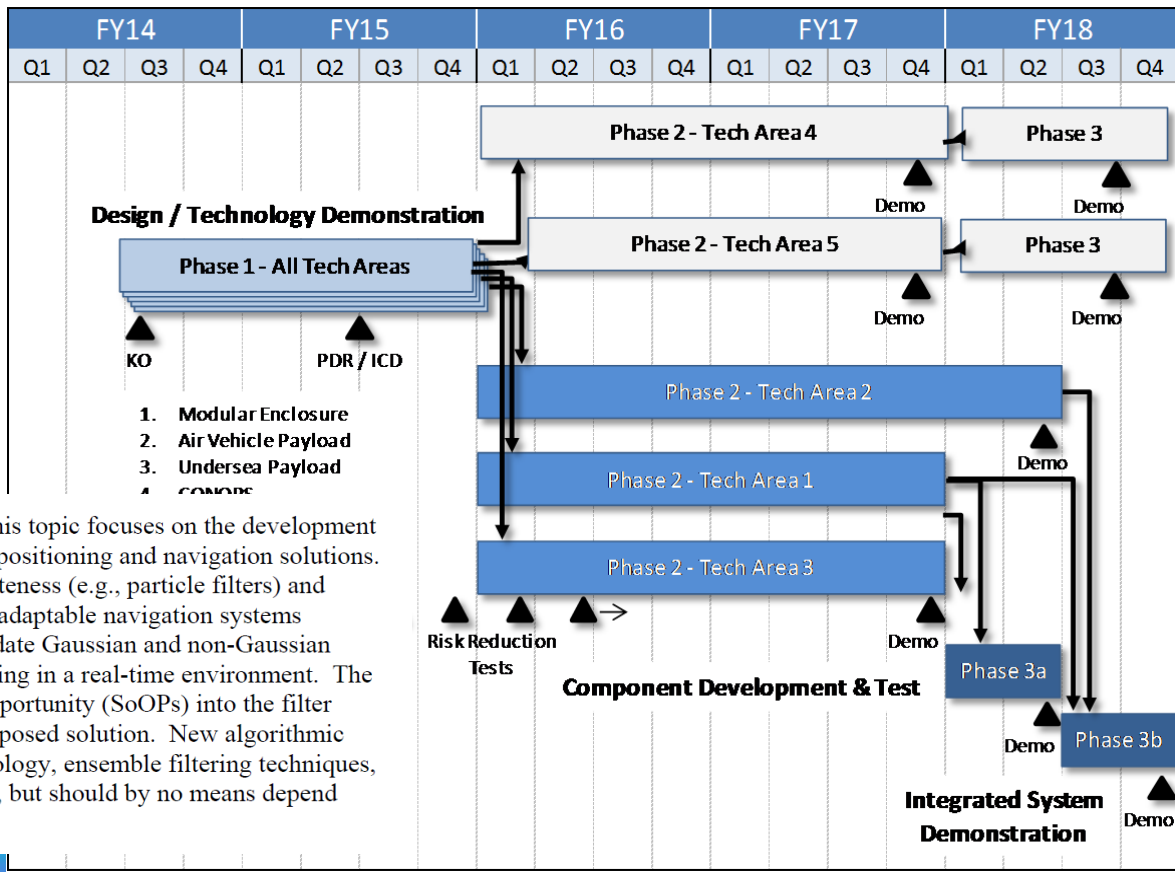


发展前景

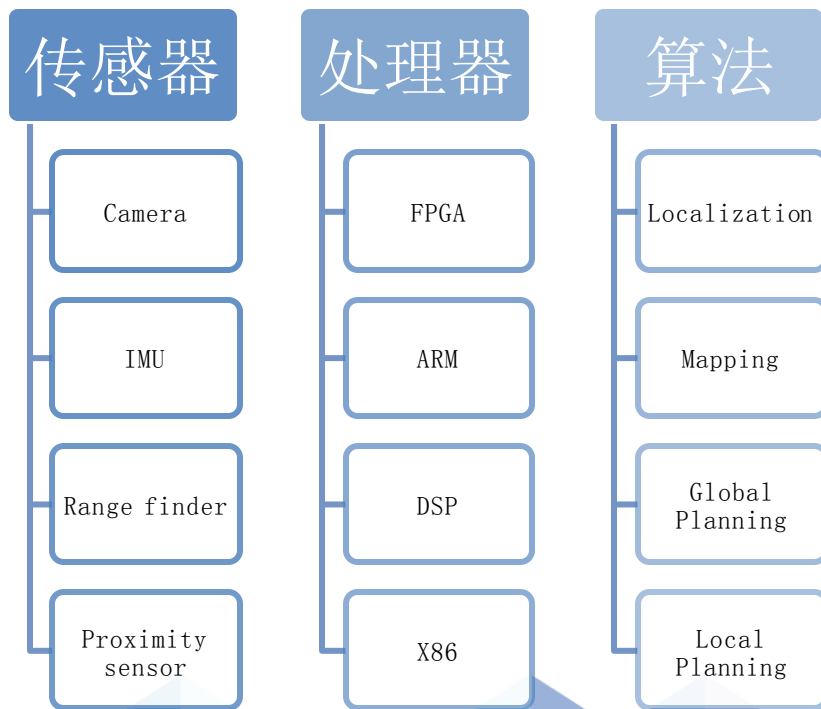


2013年9月，DARPA启动了项目代号为HYDRA的项目，一个核心技术领域就是基于视觉惯性的单兵无源导航

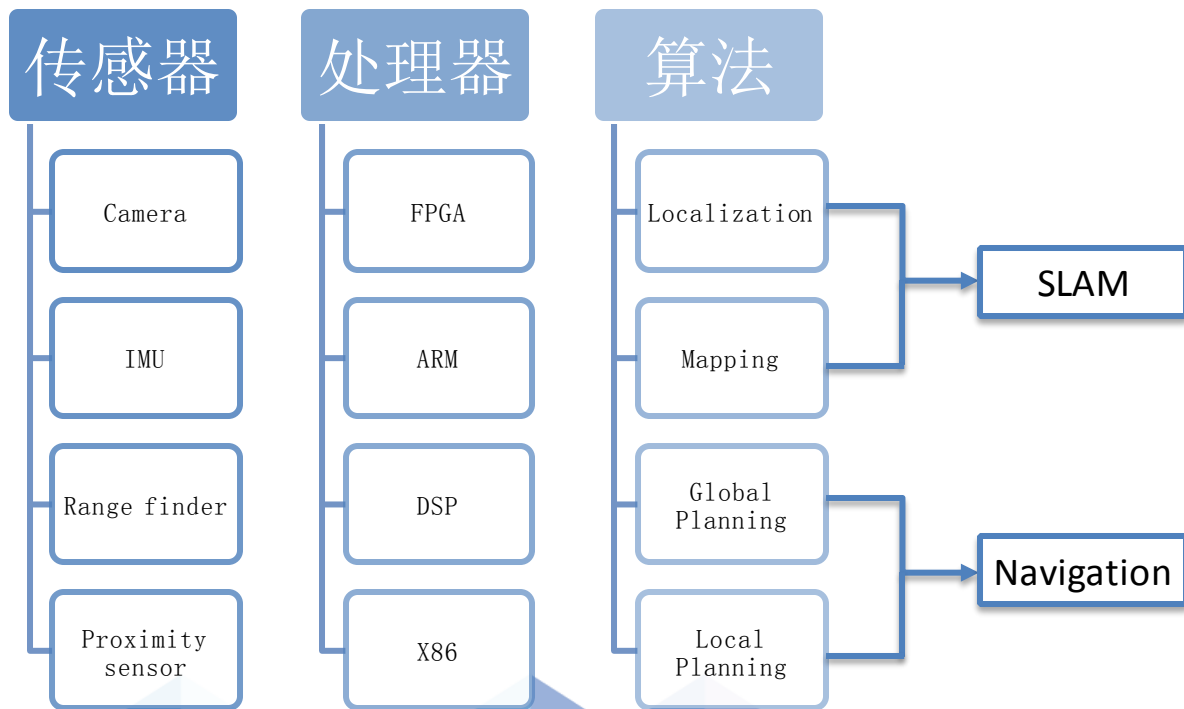
Technical Area Two: Real-Time Navigation Algorithms. This topic focuses on the development and maturation of ASPN navigation filtering algorithms for positioning and navigation solutions. Traditional navigation filters force a choice between completeness (e.g., particle filters) and efficiency (e.g., Kalman filters). The shift to all-source and adaptable navigation systems requires new filtering approaches that can readily accommodate Gaussian and non-Gaussian statistics and linear and non-linear models, while still operating in a real-time environment. The ability to rapidly incorporate novel sensors and signals of opportunity (SoOPs) into the filter solution as these become available will be critical to any proposed solution. New algorithmic solutions may benefit from recent advances in algebraic topology, ensemble filtering techniques, or simultaneous localization and mapping (SLAM) methods, but should by no means depend upon them.



机器人定位导航系统构成

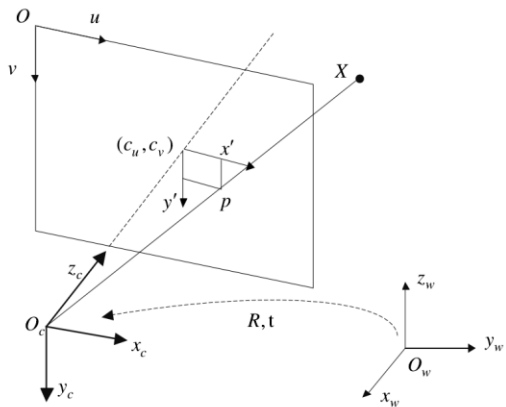


机器人定位导航系统构成

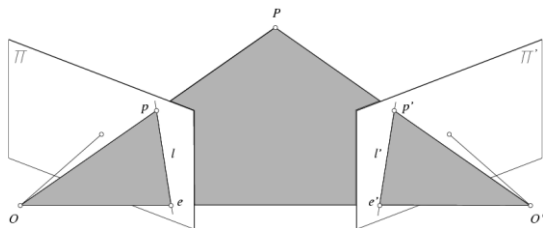


视觉传感器的发展现状

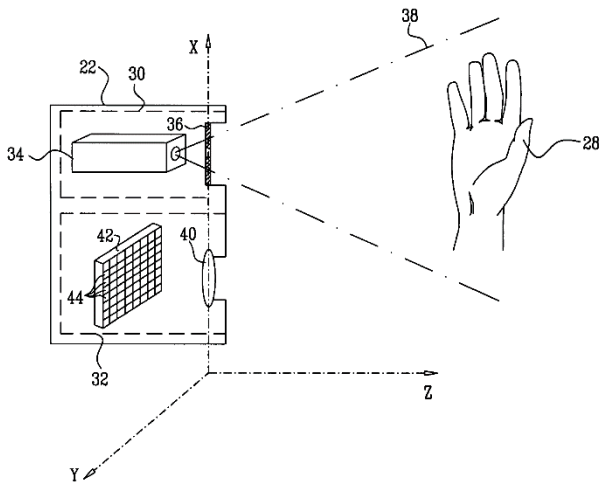
传统面阵相机



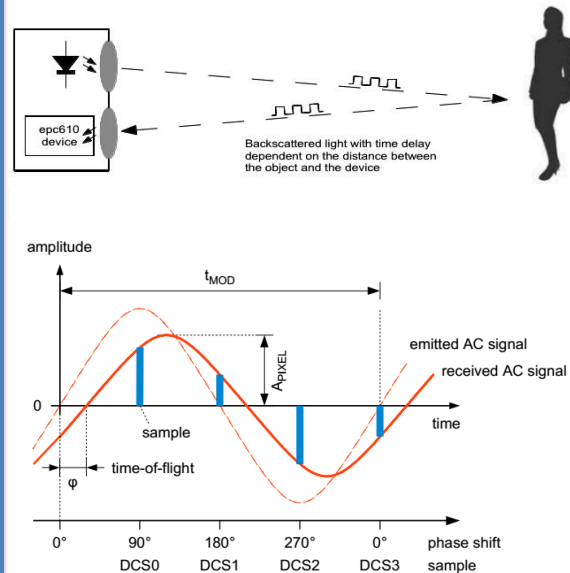
多目被动式相机



主动结构光相机



固态雷达相机(ToF)

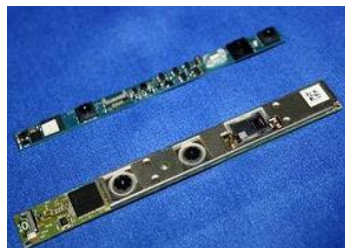


视觉传感器的发展现状

传统面阵相机/多目被动式相机



主动结构光相机



固态雷达相机(ToF)

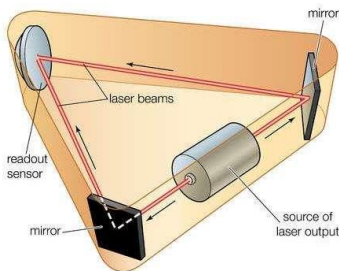
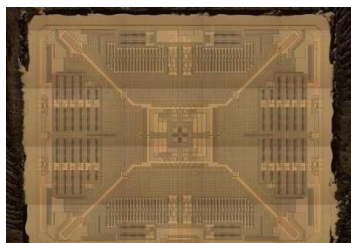


惯性传感器现状

角速率陀螺

机械转子式
三浮陀螺
挠性陀螺

MEMS硅陀螺
半球谐振陀螺
光纤陀螺
激光陀螺
静电陀螺
原子陀螺



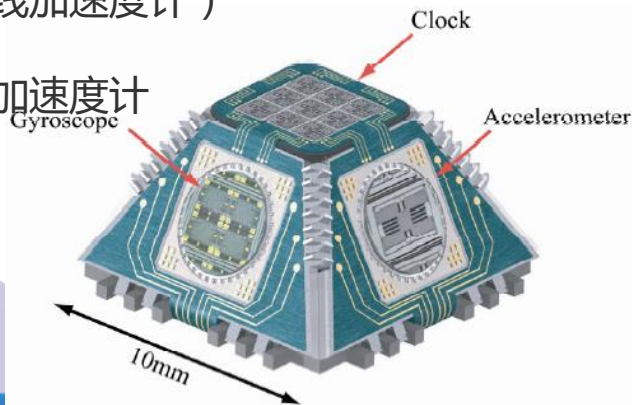
线加速度计

机械式线加速度计

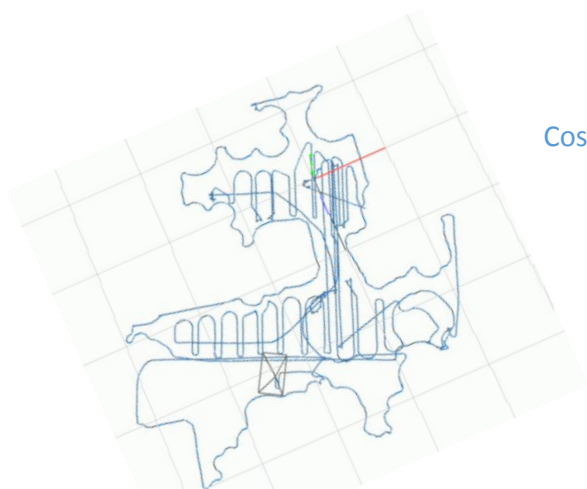
挠性线加速度计

MEMS硅、石英线加速度计（含
压阻、压电线加速度计）

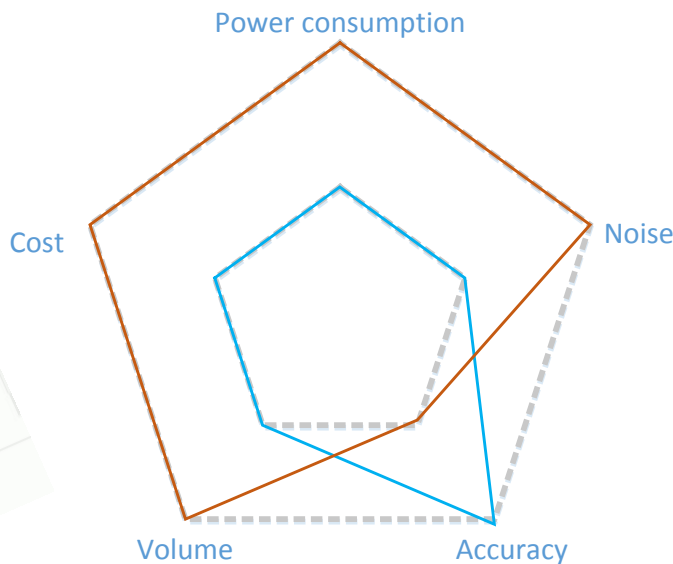
石英挠性线加速度计



视觉惯性组合的优势



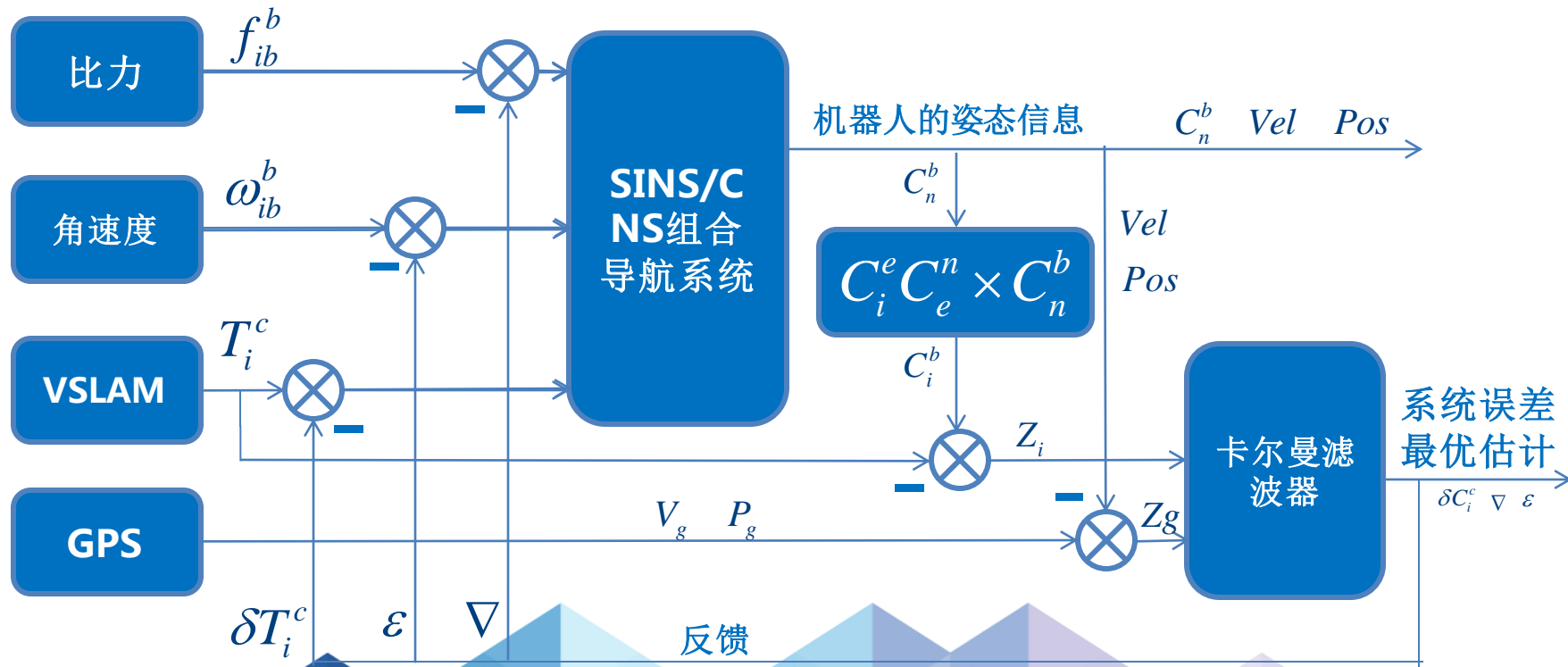
Vision Localization Trajectory



LDS Localization Trajectory

— Vision — LDS

视觉|惯性|卫星组合松耦合方案



状态方程建立

The diagram illustrates the error state vector x and its dynamics. The state vector x is a 9x1 column vector containing attitude errors, velocity errors, position errors, and sensor biases. The dynamics are given by the differential equation $\dot{x} = Fx + Gw$, where F is the 9x9 system matrix and G is the 9x3 input matrix.

The state vector x is defined as:

$$x = [\phi^T \quad \delta V^{nT} \quad \delta L \quad \delta \lambda \quad \delta h \quad \varepsilon^{bT} \quad \nabla^{bT} \quad \theta^{bT}]^T$$

The dynamics are given by:

$$\dot{x} = Fx + Gw$$

The system matrix F is a 9x9 matrix, and the input matrix G is a 9x3 matrix. The diagram includes labels for various error types and their corresponding matrix blocks:

- Attitude errors:** ϕ (roll), $\delta \dot{V}^n$ (velocity error), $\delta \dot{L}$ (longitude error), $\delta \dot{\lambda}$ (latitude error), $\delta \dot{h}$ (altitude error), ε (accelerometer bias), ∇ (gyro bias), θ (gyro drift).
- Velocity errors:** δV^n , $\delta \dot{V}^n$.
- Position errors:** δL , $\delta \lambda$, δh .
- Sensor biases:** ε (accelerometer bias), ∇ (gyro bias), θ (gyro drift).

The diagram also includes labels for various error types and their corresponding matrix blocks:

- 速度误差 (Velocity Error):** δV^n , $\delta \dot{V}^n$.
- 位置误差 (Position Error):** δL , $\delta \lambda$, δh .
- 陀螺漂移 (Gyro Drift):** θ .
- 加速度计零偏 (Accelerometer Bias):** ε .
- 安装失准角 (Installation Misalignment Angle):** θ .

量测方程设计

VSLAM 输出 : $\tilde{C}_i^b = C_c^{b'} (C_i^c + v_c) = C_b^{b'} \tilde{C}_i^c = C_b^{b'} C_c^b (C_i^c + v_c) \approx (I_{3 \times 3} - [\theta^b]) C_i^b + v$

惯导系统输出 : $\hat{C}_i^b = \hat{C}_n^b \hat{C}_e^n C_i^e = C_n^b (I + [\phi]) \cdot (I - [\delta P]) C_e^n \cdot C_i^e$

做差

姿态阵误差 : $z_{3 \times 3} = \hat{C}_i^b - \tilde{C}_i^b = C_n^b [\phi] C_e^n C_i^e - C_n^b [\delta P] C_e^n C_i^e + [\theta] C_n^b C_e^n C_i^e + v$

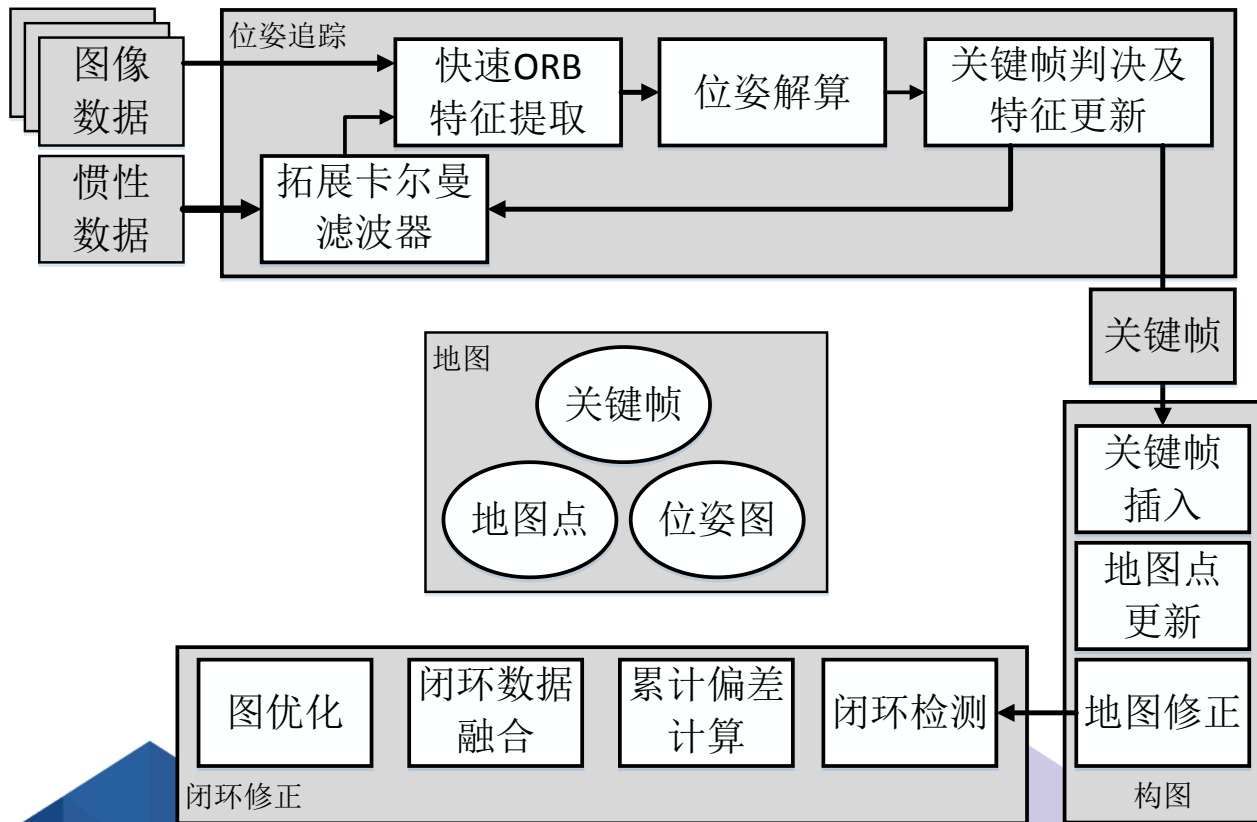
$$z_V = V - V_G$$

$$z_P = P - P_G$$

$$z = \begin{bmatrix} z_{3 \times 3} \\ z_V \\ z_P \end{bmatrix}^T, \quad H_{(15 \times 18)} = \begin{bmatrix} H_c(9 \times 18) \\ H_V(3 \times 18) \\ H_P(3 \times 18) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z = Hx + v$$

惯性视觉紧耦合方案



视觉处理器发展现状

通用处理器

- ARM
- Xilinx、Altera
- ADSP、TI C6000s、CEVA
- X86 platform

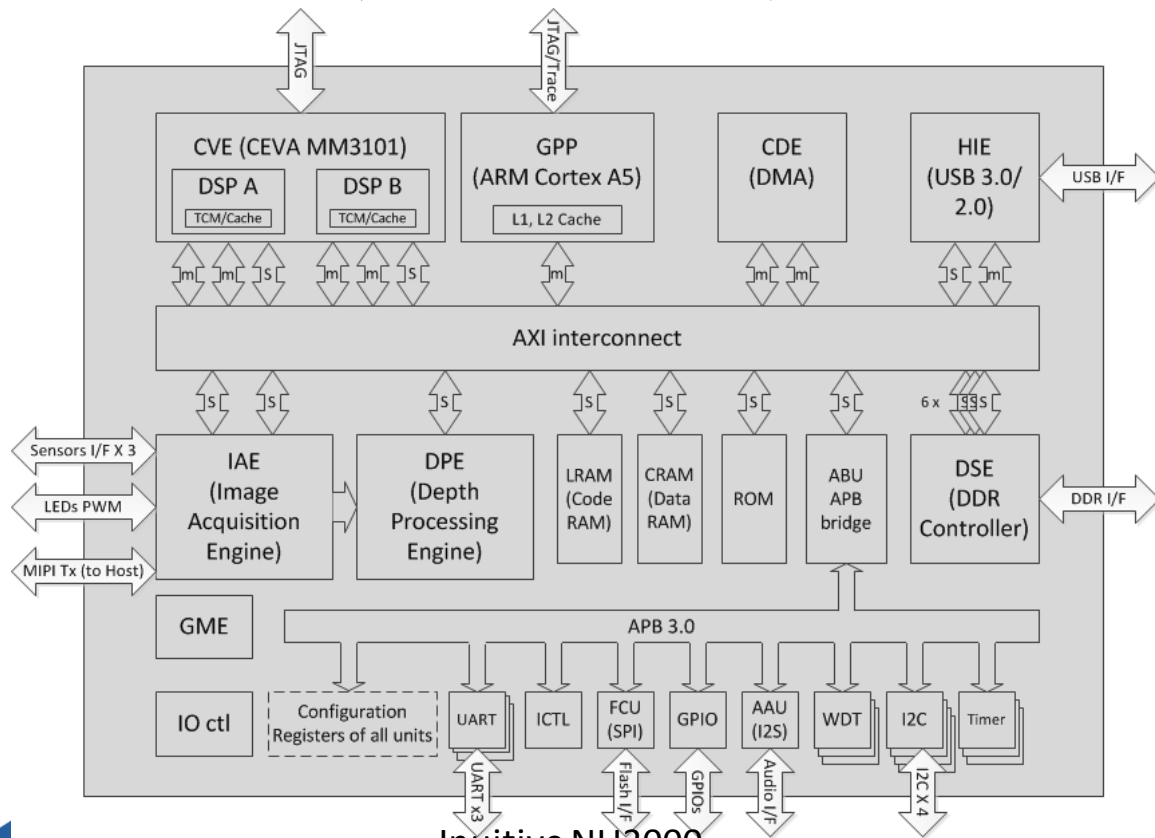
片上系统 (SoC)

- Qualcomm 820、RK3288
- Hisilicon
- Ambarella
- Novatec
- Xilinx ZYNQ series
- ...

定制处理器

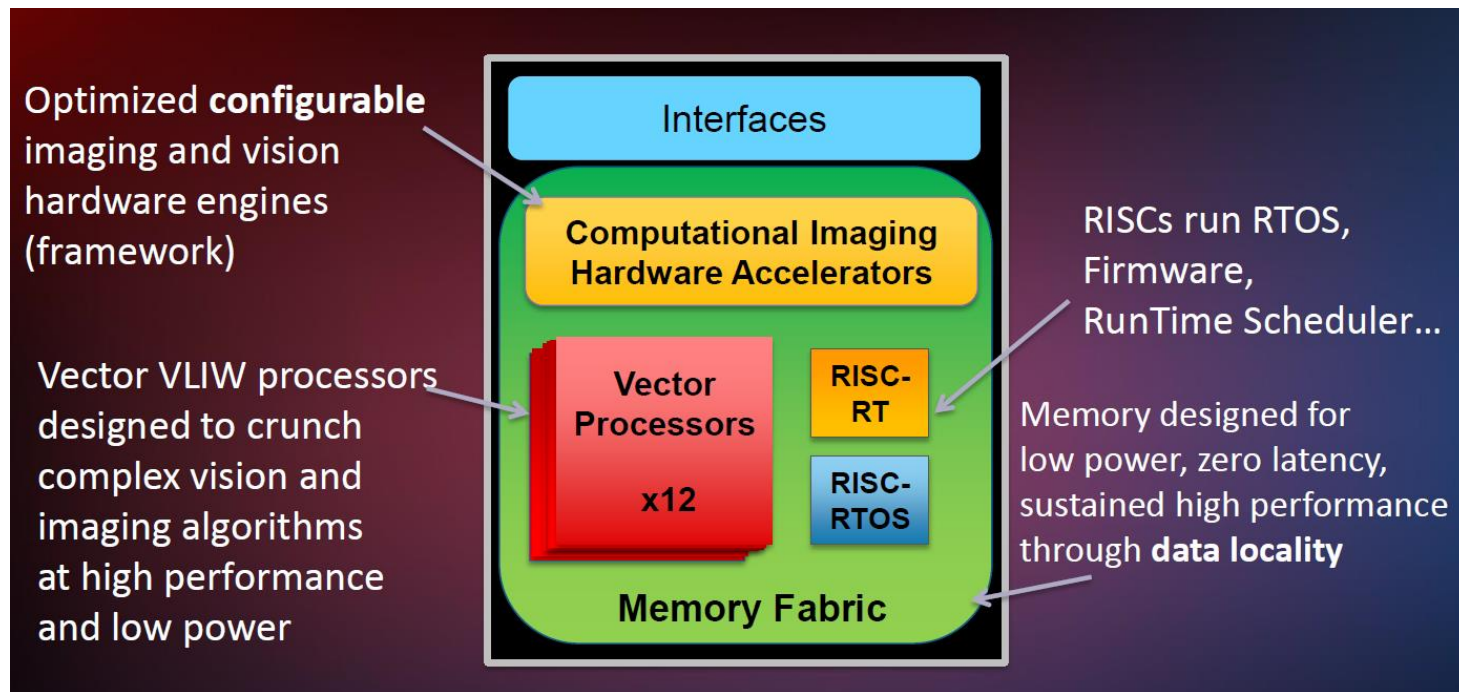
- PS1080 series
- Tensilica (Hololens HPU)
- Movidius
- ...

例举两种视觉导航的处理器架构



Inuitive NU3000

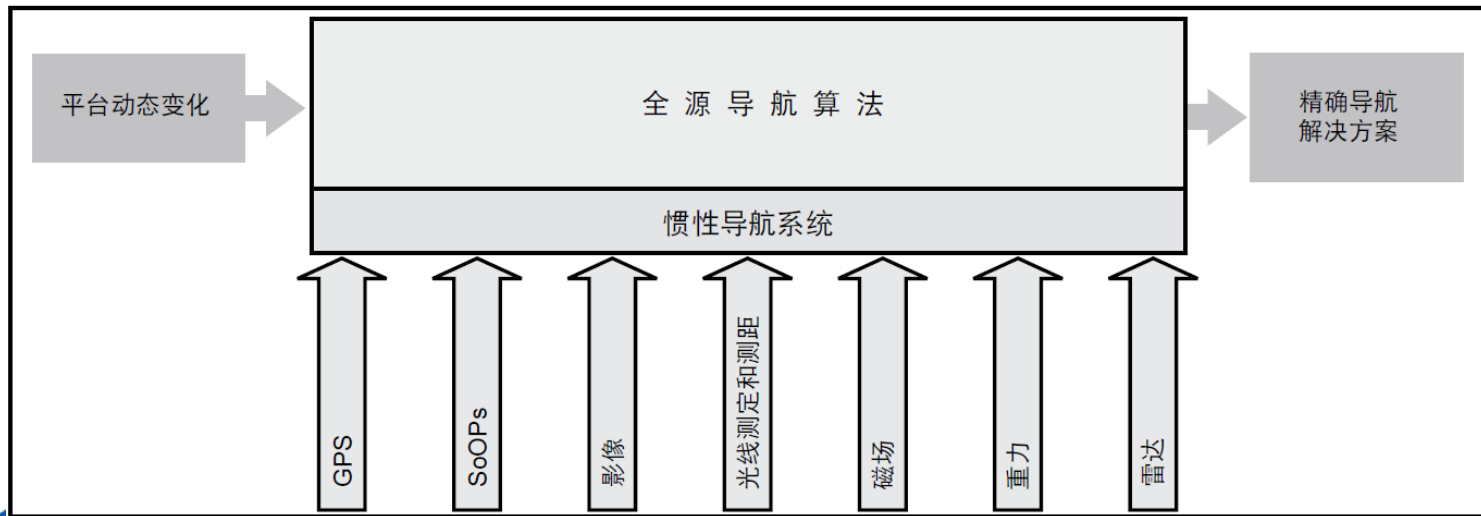
列举两种视觉导航的处理器架构



Movidius

机器人视觉定位导航机制

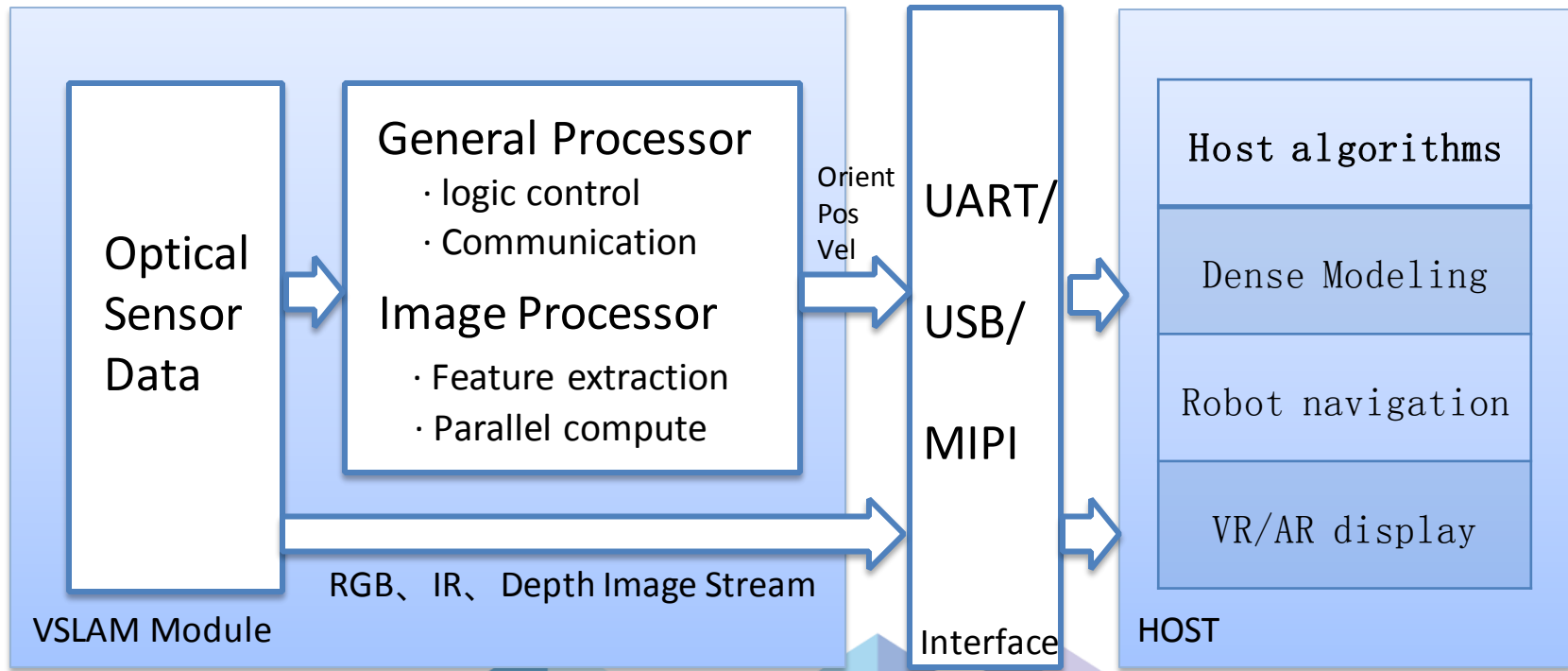
- 基于视觉的定位定姿可以称为视觉里程计VO
- VO加上闭环检测、全局优化机制可以演化为Visual SLAM
- 通过与不同原理的位置姿态传感器融合，提高组合精度



机器人深度摄像头发展趋势

- 小型化
 - Pixel尺寸越来越小；随着DOE、Vscel、MEMS微镜等技术的引入，大大缩小了视觉系统的体积
- 模块化
 - 机器人视觉导航系统功能越来越明确，通用性的接口逐步形成
- 前端化
 - 专用处理器越来越成熟，CPU Offloading的需求越来越明显，视觉导航算法逐渐往前端计算平台靠拢，核心处理器越来越偏向于交互

CPU Offloading



THANKS



张一茗

首席技术官
CTO



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