

激光slam第五次作业讲解







地图和得分插值

$$u = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$v = \frac{y - y_0}{y_1 - y_0}$$

设平面中有四个点:

$$Z_1$$
 Z_2 Z_3 Z_4 Z_3

$$Z_1 = f(x_0, y_0), Z_2 = f(x_1, y_0)$$

 $Z_3 = f(x_1, y_1), Z_4 = f(x_0, y_1)$

```
Eigen::Vector3d InterpMapValueWithDerivatives(map_t* map,Eigen::Vector2d& coords)//coords为激光点世界坐标
   Eigen::Vector3d ans: Eigen::Vector3d
   float cell_x,cell_y; cell_x: 5029.75977 cell_y: 5017.76172
   cell_x= (coords(index: 0) - map->origin_x) / map->resolution + map->size_x / 2: //世界坐标转到地图坐标
   cell_v= (coords( index: 1) - map->origin_v) / map->resolution + map->size_v / 2; coords: Eigen::Ve
   int int_x0=floor(cell_x); //向下取整,取出x0 int_x0: 5029
   int int_y0=floor(cell_y); int_y0: 5017
   double u=cell_x-int_x0;//因为x1-x0=1,所以u分母为1,v同理 u: 0.759765625 cell_x: 5029.75977
   double v=cell_y-int_y0; v: 0.76171875    cell_y: 5017.76172
   double z1=map->cells[MAP_INDEX(map,int_x0,int_y0)].score; //取出分数 z1: 0.98019867330675525
   double z2=map->cells[MAP_INDEX(map, i: int_x0+1,int_y0)].score; z2: 1
   double z3=map->cells[MAP_INDEX(map, i: int_x0+1, j: int_y0+1)].score; z3: 1
   double z4=map->cells[MAP_INDEX(map,int_x0, j: int_y0+1)].score; z4: 1 int_x0: 5029
```



地图和得分插值

构造基函数:

$$l_1(u, v) = (1 - u)(1 - v)$$

$$l_2(u,v) = u(1-v)$$

$$l_3(u,v) = uv$$

$$l_4(u,v) = (1-u)v$$

```
double u=cell_x-int_x0;//因为x1-x0=1,所以u分母为1,v同理 u: 0.759765625 cell_x: 5029.75977 double v=cell_y-int_y0; v: 0.76171875 cell_y: 5017.76172

double z1=map->cells[MAP_INDEX(map,int_x0,int_y0)].score; //取出分数 z1: 0.98019867330675525 double z2=map->cells[MAP_INDEX(map, i: int_x0+1,int_y0)].score; z2: 1 double z3=map->cells[MAP_INDEX(map, i: int_x0+1, j: int_y0+1)].score; z3: 1 double z4=map->cells[MAP_INDEX(map,int_x0, j: int_y0+1)].score; z4: 1 int_x0: 5029 int_y0: 5017 ans[0]=z1*(1-u)*(1-v)+z2*u*(1-v)+z3*u*v+z4*(1-u)*v; //得分插值
```

插值函数为:

$$L_4(u,v) = Z_1 l_1(u,v) + Z_2 l_2(u,v) + Z_3 l_3(u,v) + Z_4 l_4(u,v)$$



地图对X和Y的导数

$$y_1-y=y_0+1-y=1-(y-y_0)=1-v$$

x的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial L(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{y - y_0}{y_1 - y_0} \left(\frac{Z_3 - Z_4}{x_1 - x_0} \right) + \frac{y_1 - y}{y_1 - y_0} \left(\frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{x_1 - x_0} \right)$$

y的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial L(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y_1 - y_0} \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} Z_3 + \frac{x_1 - x}{x_1 - x_0} Z_4 \right) - \frac{1}{y_1 - y_0} \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} Z_2 + \frac{x_1 - x}{x_1 - x_0} Z_1 \right)$$

double u=cell_x-int_x0;//因为x1-x0=1,所以u分母为1,v同理 u: 0.759765625 cell_x: 5029.75977 double v=cell_y-int_y0; v: 0.76171875 cell_y: 5017.76172



计算H和b

```
\frac{\partial S_i(T)}{\partial T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\sin T_\theta * p_{ix} - \cos T_\theta * p_{iy} \\ 0 & 1 & \cos T_\theta * p_{ix} - \sin T_\theta * p_{iy} \end{bmatrix}
Eigen::Vector2d pt=laser_pts[i];
Eigen::Vector2d coords=GN_TransPoint(pt,Trans);//第1个激光点位姿变换变换飞扬T后的坐标
Eigen::Matrix<double,2,3> dSi;
                                        //Si对T求导
dSi<<1.0.-sin( X: now_pose( index: 2))*pt( index: 0)-cos( X: now_pose( index: 2))*pt( index: 1),
          0.1.cos(x: now_pose(index: 2))*pt(index: 0)-sin(x: now_pose(index: 2))*pt(index: 1);
Eigen::Vector3d ans=InterpMapValueWithDerivatives(map, & coords); //地图插值和插值点分数
Eigen::Vector2d dM( x: ans[1], y: ans[2]); //似然场对坐标位置的导数
Eigen::MatrixXd temp( x: 1, y: 3);
                                                                H = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \nabla M(S_i(T)) \frac{\partial S_i(T)}{\partial T} \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \nabla M(S_i(T)) \frac{\partial S_i(T)}{\partial T} \right]
temp=dM.transpose()*dSi;
H+=temp.transpose()*temp;
b+=temp.transpose()*(1-ans( index: 0));
                                                 b = \sum \left[ \nabla M(S_i(T)) \frac{\partial S_i(T)}{\partial T} \right]^T \left[ 1 - M(S_i(T)) \right]
```

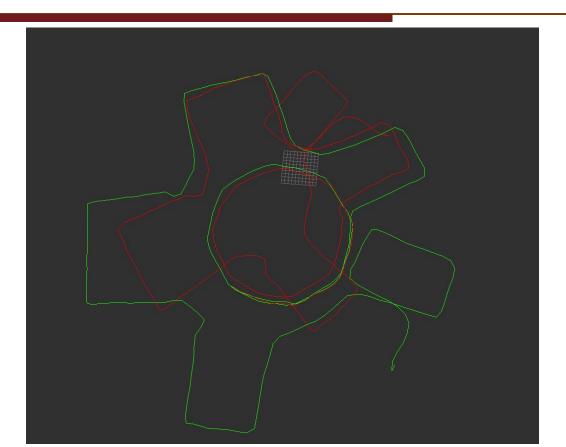


计算ΔT

$$\Delta T = H^{-1} \sum \left[\nabla M(S_i(T)) \frac{\partial S_i(T)}{\partial T} \right]^T \left[1 - M(S_i(T)) \right]$$

```
for(int i = 0; i < maxIteration;i++)
{
    //TODO
    ComputeHessianAndb( map, now_pose,laser_pts,H, b);
    Eigen::Vector3d delta=H.colPivHouseholderQr().solve(b);
    now_pose+=delta;
    //END OF TODO
}
init_pose = now_pose;</pre>
```





第二题



提升第一题激光匹配轨迹精度的方法

- (1) 插值的部分由双线性插值改成三线性插值
- (2) 点云预处理,结合里程计数据去畸变。

第三题



(1) NDT的优化函数(score)是什么?

概率密度函数

$$score_{i} = \exp(-\frac{(X_{i}^{'} - q_{i})^{T} \Sigma_{i}^{-1} (X_{i}^{'} - q_{i})}{2})$$

第三题



(2) 简述NDT根据score函数进行优化求解的过程。

- 1.对第一帧划分cell,计算均值和方差
- 2.第二帧乘T,划分cell
- 3.计算每个点的score,牛顿法迭代获得ΔT
- 4.重复1到3,直到ΔT趋于0

第四题



用分枝定界方法获取最终细分辨率下机器人的最佳匹配位 置,请简述匹配和剪枝流程

85	1 99	
98	96	

			,
41	43	58	24
76	83	872	73
86	954	89	68
70	65	37	15

左图: 机器人在粗分辨率地图下各个位置的匹配得分 右图: 机器人在细分辨率地图下各个位置的匹配得分 (细

分辨率下的匹配最高分小于等于相应粗分辨率位置的最高分)



感谢各位聆听 Thanks for Listening

