

激光SLAM理论与实践第七章作业分享





### 目录



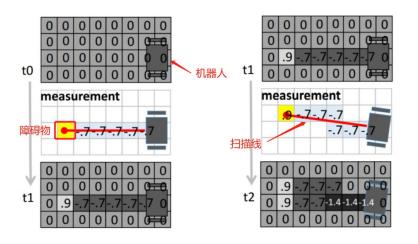
- ▶1、通过代码实现栅格地图构建
  - **▶覆盖栅格建图算法**
  - ▶计数建图算法
  - **▶TSDF建图算法**

▶2、对三种建图算法进行优劣比较

#### 1.1 覆盖栅格建图方法



● 栅格值符合加法:  $S^+ = S^- + logree$  或  $S^+ = S^- + logccu$ 

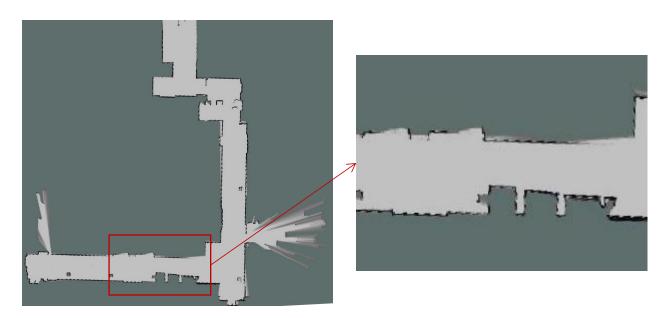


```
//世界坐标转栅格坐标
GridIndex M index = ConvertWorld2GridIndex(world x,world y);
//查找激光束上free点
std::vector<GridIndex> free index = TraceLine(robotIndex.x,
                      robotIndex.y,M index.x,M index.y);
//遍历一条线的每一个free点,进行更新点值
for(int k= 0;k<free index.size();k++)</pre>
   //二维栅格转一维,序号化
   int line index = GridIndexToLinearIndex(free index[k]);
   // pMap[line index] 是unsinged , 不能直接减
   int value = pMap[line index];
   value += mapParams.log_free; //无障碍 減一
   if( value < 0) pMap[line_index] = 0;//栅格值最小为0
   else pMap[line index] =value;
//更新被占用点
   int occ index = GridIndexToLinearIndex( M index);
   pMap[occ index] += mapParams.log occ;
   //栅格值最大为100
   if(pMap[occ_index] > 100) pMap[occ_index] = 100;
```

## 1.1 覆盖栅格建图方法



- 实验效果:
- 边界线条不均匀,有的深色有的模糊



#### 1.2 计数建图方法



● 栅格值:  $m_j = \frac{a_j}{a_j + b_j} *100$ 其中, $a_j$ 表示hits(j),  $b_i$ 表示misses(j)

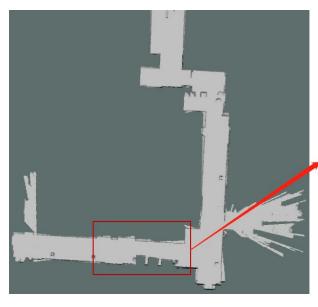
```
//世界坐标转栅格坐标
GridIndex M index = ConvertWorld2GridIndex(world_x,world_y);
//查找激光束上free点
std::vector<GridIndex> free index = TraceLine(robotIndex.x,
                       robotIndex.y,M index.x,M index.y);
for(int j= 0;j<free_index.size();j++)//遍历一条线的每一个空点
   //二维转一维
   GridIndex tmp_free =free_index[j];
   int line_index1 = GridIndexToLinearIndex(tmp_free );
    ++pMapMisses[line index1];
} //更新被占用点
   int occ index1 = GridIndexToLinearIndex( M_index);
   ++pMapHits[occ_index1];
```

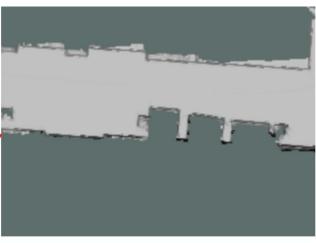
```
for(int i = 0 ;i< mapParams.height*mapParams.width;i++)
    if(pMapHits[i] || pMapMisses[i]) {
        int m = 100 * pMapHits[i] / (pMapMisses[i]+pMapHits[i]);
        if (m > 35) pMap[i] = 100 ;
        else pMap[i] = m;
    }
```

## 1.2 计数建图方法



- 实验效果(未加入大于35%比例约束):
- ●边界模糊

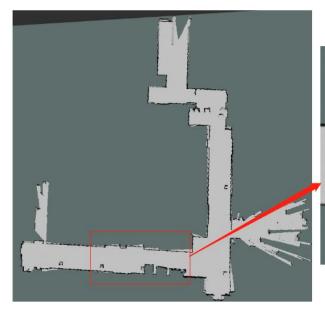


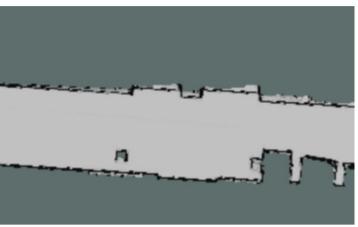


## 1.2 计数建图方法



- 实验效果(加入大于35%比例约束):
- 轮廓相对清晰,但边界依线条然粗细不均匀和存在一些噪点



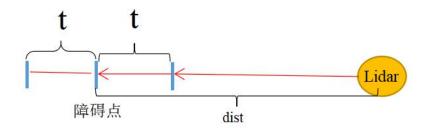




- 1、对每一个激光束建立TDSF函数
- 2、栅格分辨率为0.05, 令截断距离t=0.15,

则计算单激光束附近六个TSDF栅格值

- 3、多次扫描加权计算每个栅格的tsdf值
- 4、查找发生符号变化的两个值 并通过线性插值求得tsdf值为0的栅格
- 5、令该栅格的值为100



-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1 R	- <b>1</b> 数型计	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-0.11	-0.06	-0.4	0.2	0.05	0.15	1	1	1	1	1	1	(:		-1	-1
-1	-0.13	-0.07	-0.06	0.01	0.06	0.12	1	1	1	1	1	1	LIG	dar	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1



- 将栅格坐标转世界坐标
  - *sdf*(*x*)的定义:

$$sdf_i(x) = laser_i(x) - dist_i(x)$$

 $laser_i(x)$ 表示激光测量距离  $dist_i(x)$ 表示栅格离传感器原点的距离

● tsdf栅格值计算

$$tsdf_i(\mathbf{x}) = \max(-1, \min(1, \frac{saf_i(\mathbf{x})}{t}))$$

```
double TSDF,tsdf,x,y,delta_x,delta_y,b;
for(int i = 0;i< free_index.size();i++)
{ //栅格点转世界坐标
    x= (free_index[i].x-mapParams.offset_x)*mapParams.resolution +mapParams.origin_x;
    y= (free_index[i].y-mapParams.offset_y)*mapParams.resolution +mapParams.origin_y;
    //计算栅格点点到机器人的实际距离
    delta_x = x-robotPose(0);
    delta_y = y-robotPose(1);
    b = std::pow(std::pow( delta_x,2)+std::pow( delta_y,2),0.5);
    //sdfi(x)

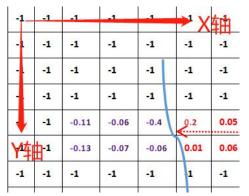
    TSDF = std::max(-1.0,std::min(1.0,(dist-b)/t));
    //求出二维栅格坐标转一维序号
    int pose_num = GridIndexToLinearIndex(free_index[i]);
    //TSDFi(x)
    pMapTSDF[pose_num] = (pMapW[pose_num]*pMapTSDF[pose_num]+TSDF)/(pMapW[pose_num]+1);
    //Wi(x)
    ++pMapW[pose_num];
}
```

多次观测的融合更新方法:

$$TSDF_i(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{W_{i-1}(\mathbf{x})TSDF_{i-1}(\mathbf{x}) + w_i(\mathbf{x})tsdf_i(\mathbf{x})}{W_{i-1}(\mathbf{x}) + w_i(\mathbf{x})}$$
$$W_i(\mathbf{x}) = W_{i-1}(\mathbf{x}) + w_i(\mathbf{x})$$



● 同时对X和Y轴两个方向进行寻找相邻异常值



#### 插值思路:

$$\frac{A-X}{a} = \frac{X-B}{b}$$

化简得

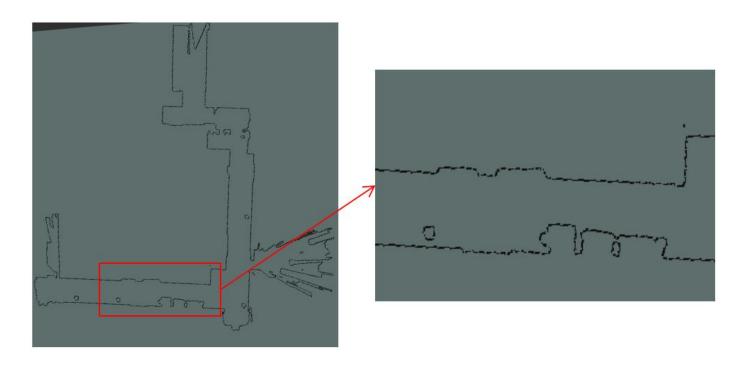
```
X = (A * b - B * a) / (b - a)
```

```
for(int i= 0;i<mapParams.height-2;i++) //设i 为y轴
   for(int j = 0;j<mapParams.width-2;j++) //设j为x轴
       int line value = j + i*mapParams.height;
       int line x = line value +1://往x轴移动一格
       int line v = line value +mapParams.height;//往v轴方向移动一格
       double A x = GridIndex2ConvertWorld(j);
       double A y = GridIndex2ConvertWorld(i);
       double B x = GridIndex2ConvertWorld(j+1);
       double B y = GridIndex2ConvertWorld(i+1);
       double a,b,b1,x,y;
       a = pMapTSDF[line value]; b= pMapTSDF[line x]; b1 = pMapTSDF[line y];
       if( a*b < 0){ //x方向
              x = A x:
             y = interpolation(A y,B y,a,b);//插值
      else if( a*b1 < 0){ //v方向
              x = interpolation(A x,B x,a,b1);
              y = A y;
             pMap[GridIndexToLinearIndex(ConvertWorld2GridIndex(x,y))] = 100;
```

```
double interpolation(double A,double B,double a,double b)
{
    double value = (b*A-a*B) / (b-a);
    return value = a==b? A : value;
}
```



● 实验效果: 边界轮廓清晰,厚度一致,无噪点,但运算量大费时长



# 2、三种建图方法比较



特点人建图方法	覆盖栅格	计数栅格	TSDF		
原理	直接加法运算	hits 和 Miss 加法计算, 计算比值	通过加权线性最小二乘, 对障碍点进行多帧融合		
效率	每次扫描加法运算, 实时性最高	时效性高	程序复杂计算量大,全部 地图最后生成,不能实时		
建图效果	都容易受噪声 边界粗细	对噪声不敏感, 地图边界清晰			

#### 在线问答







#### 感谢各位聆听 Thanks for Listening

