从计算机视觉(slam)和摄影测量两个维度进行 ba 算法原理推导

摄影测量作为历史悠久的学科,在 3D 视觉里面很多算法发挥着重要的作用;而 slam 的出现对摄影测量是某种程度上的冲击,但是并不能代表 slam 领域将会完全取代摄影测量领域,两者应该相互借鉴。以 bundle adjustment 为例出发点都是重投影误差,但是 slam 雅可比的计算是利用李群,而摄影测量的雅可比的计算是利用共线条件方程(非线性方程) 泰勒展开,两者的最终结果相同,但是原理推导上有所差异:

令重投影误差:
$$r(\pmb{\xi})=\mathbf{p}'-\mathbf{p}$$
 ,其中 $p^{'}$ 是像点近似值,p 是观测值, $\pmb{\xi}=\left[egin{array}{c} m{
ho} \ m{\phi} \end{array}
ight]\in\mathbb{R}^{6}$

本文从李群和共线方程两个学科角度来解释 bundle adjustment,并介绍 bundle adjustment 后如何精度评定及其 pose 增量变化在图像上的几何意义,而更多关于 bundle adjustment 的代码问题,如:

- (1) pose 作为 const, 只优化 3D points 和相机内参和畸变系数.
- (2) 经典的 BA, pose 和 3Dpoints 以及相机内参和畸变系数都优化
- (3) pose 部分参数优化,如只优化 rotation,固定 translation
- (4) bundle adjustment 加上 GPS 约束
- (5) bundle adjustment 加上 marker 约束
- (6) bundle adjustment 在没有 gps、没有 gcp 的 case 加上真实世界中实际物体(如桌子长度)的 scale 约束

以上等等可以关注本人"视觉三维重建的关键技术与实现-colmap 代码解析"课程视频,具体课程介绍可以扫以下二维码:



1. 李群-利用矩阵

先看 ceres 中的定义如下:

local_jacobian = global_matrix * local_jacobian //ceres solver local_parameterization.h

C++ \

根据链式求导法则 $\frac{\partial r(\xi)}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial r(\xi)}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{p}}} * \frac{\partial \bar{P}}{\partial \xi}$

(1) Jacobian 0:

$$\mathbf{J}_0 = rac{\partial r(oldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \mathbf{p}'} = \mathbf{I} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 imes 2}$$

(2) Jacobian 1:

$$\mathbf{J}_1 = rac{\partial \mathbf{p}'}{\partial ilde{\mathbf{p}}'} = rac{\partial (u,v)}{k*\partial \left(ar{X}',ar{Y}'
ight)}$$

其中 $ilde{\mathbf{p}}'$ =K* $ilde{\mathbf{p}}$,假设相机模型是 pinhole 模型,即 $\mathbf{K}=\left[egin{array}{ccc}f_x&0&c_x\\0&f_y&c_y\\0&0&1\end{array}
ight]$

$$ilde{\mathbf{p}} = \left[egin{array}{cc} f_x & 0 \ 0 & f_y \end{array}
ight] st \left[egin{array}{cc} ar{X}' \ ar{Y}' \end{array}
ight] + \left[egin{array}{cc} oldsymbol{c}_x \ oldsymbol{c}_y \end{array}
ight]$$

则
$$\mathbf{J}_1 = \left[egin{array}{cc} f_x & 0 \ 0 & f_y \end{array}
ight] \in \mathbb{R}^{2 imes 2}$$

(3) Jacobian 2:

由(2)继续进行链式求导:

(4) Jacobian3:

$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{J}_3 &= rac{\partial \mathbf{ar{P}}}{\partial oldsymbol{\xi}} \ &= rac{\partial \left(\mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{P}
ight)}{\partial oldsymbol{\xi}} \ &= rac{\partial \left(\exp \left(oldsymbol{\xi}^\wedge
ight) \mathbf{P}
ight)}{\partial oldsymbol{\xi}} \end{aligned}$$

上式便是**经典的左扰动模型**,根据导数的思想 $rac{df}{dx}=\lim_{\Delta x o 0}rac{f(x+\Delta x)-f(x)}{\Delta x}$,将上式化为:

$$J_{3} = rac{\partial ar{P}}{\xi} = \lim_{\Delta \xi - > 0} rac{\exp\left(\xi^{\wedge} + \Delta \xi^{\wedge}
ight) P - \exp\left(\xi^{\wedge}
ight) P}{\Delta \xi} \ pprox \lim_{\Delta \xi - > 0} rac{\left(I + \Delta \xi^{\wedge}
ight) \exp\left(\xi^{\wedge}
ight) P - \exp\left(\xi^{\wedge}
ight) P}{\Delta \xi} \ = \lim_{\Delta \xi - > 0} rac{\Delta \xi^{\wedge} \exp\left(\xi^{\wedge}
ight) P}{\Delta \xi}$$

继续化简得到如下:

$$J_{3} = \lim_{\Delta \xi o 0} \frac{\left[egin{array}{c} \Delta \phi^{\wedge} & \Delta
ho \\ 0^{T} & 0 \end{array} \right] \left[RP + t \]}{\Delta \xi}$$
 $= \lim_{\Delta \xi o 0} \frac{\left[egin{array}{c} \Delta \phi^{\wedge} (RP + t) + \Delta
ho \]}{\Delta \xi} \right]}{\Delta \xi}$
 $\Rightarrow RP + t = \left[egin{array}{c} ar{X} \\ ar{Z} \end{array} \right] = ar{P}$

则
$$\Delta\phi^{\wedge}(RP+t) + \Delta
ho = \left[egin{array}{c} -\Delta\phi_3ar{Y} + \Delta\phi_2ar{Z} + \Delta
ho_1 \ \Delta\phi_3ar{X} - \Delta\phi_1ar{Z} + \Delta
ho_2 \ -\Delta\phi_2ar{X} + \Delta\phi_1ar{Y} + \Delta
ho_3 \end{array}
ight]$$

上式对 $\Delta \xi$ (6*1)求导可得:

i.对
$$\Delta
ho_{1-3}$$
 分别求导得 $\left[egin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}
ight]$

ii. 对
$$\Delta\phi_{1-3}$$
 分别求导可得 $\left[egin{array}{ccc} 0 & ar{Z} & -ar{Y} \\ -ar{Z} & 0 & ar{X} \\ ar{Y} & -ar{X} & 0 \end{array}
ight]$ = $-ar{P}^\wedge$

故
$$\mathbf{J}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} & -\bar{P}^{\wedge} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{Z} & -\bar{Y} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\bar{Z} & 0 & \bar{X} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \bar{Y} & -\bar{X} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 6}$$

故最终的雅可比

$$\mathbf{J}(\boldsymbol{\xi}) = \mathbf{J}_0 \cdot \mathbf{J}_1 \cdot \mathbf{J}_2 \cdot \mathbf{J}_3$$

2.摄影测量-利用共线条件方程

$$egin{align} x-x_0 &= frac{a_1(X-X_s)+b_1(Y-Y_s)+c_1(Z-Z_s)}{a_3(X-X_s)+b_3(Y-Y_s)+c_3(Z-Z_s)} = frac{ar{X}}{ar{Z}} \ y-y_0 &= frac{a_2(X-X_s)+b_2(Y-Y_s)+c_2(Z-Z_s)}{a_2(X-X_n)+b_2(Y-Y_n)+c_2(Z-Z_n)} = frac{ar{Y}}{ar{Z}} \end{align}$$
 (1)

其中

$$\left[egin{array}{c} ar{X} \ ar{Y} \ ar{Z} \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{ccc} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} X-X_s \ Y-Y_s \ Z-Z_s \end{array}
ight] = m{R} \left[egin{array}{c} X-X_s \ Y-Y_s \ Z-Z \end{array}
ight]$$

这里令摄影测量的转角系统和 CV 一致,即 R-P-Y 顺序,即:

$$R=R(r,p,y)=R_3(y)R_2(p)R_1(r)=\left[egin{array}{c} oldsymbol{r}_1^{ op}\ oldsymbol{r}_2^{ op}\ oldsymbol{r}_3^{ op} \end{array}
ight]$$

平差模型: 观测值 + 观测值改正数=近似值 + 近似值改正数

$$x + v_x = (x) + dx$$

$$y + v_y = (y) + dy$$

其中令角元素都是小角

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial x}{\partial X_s} &= \frac{f}{\bar{Z}^2} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{X}}{\partial X_s} \bar{Z} - \frac{\partial \bar{Z}}{\partial X_s} \bar{X} \right) \\ &= -\frac{f}{\bar{Z}^2} \left(-a_1 \bar{Z} + a_3 \bar{X} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\bar{Z}} \left(a_1 f + f \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{Z}} a_3 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\bar{Z}} \left[-a_1 f + a_3 \left(x - x_0 \right) \right] = -\frac{f}{\bar{Z}} \end{split}$$

也是利用链式求导原则,以下分别对 roll,pitch 和 yaw 求导(对应 无人机 ω (旁向倾角), ϕ (航向倾角), κ (像片旋角))

$$rac{\partial x}{\partial r} = rac{f}{ar{Z}^2} \left(rac{\partial ar{X}}{\partial r} ar{Z} - rac{\partial ar{Z}}{\partial r} ar{X}
ight) = m{f} rac{ar{X}ar{Y}}{ar{Z}^2}$$

$$rac{\partial \left[egin{array}{c} ar{X} \ ar{Y} \ ar{Z} \end{array}
ight]}{\partial r} = oldsymbol{R}_y R_p oldsymbol{R}_r R_r^{-1} rac{\partial oldsymbol{R}_r}{\partial r} \left[egin{array}{c} X - X_s \ Y - Y_s \ Z - Z_s \end{array}
ight] = oldsymbol{R} \left[egin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 1 \ 0 & 0 & 0 \ Z - Z_s \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} X - X_s \ Y - Y_s \ Z - Z_s \end{array}
ight]$$

以此类推,最终得到误差方程的系数即雅可比矩阵为:

$$\Delta X_O$$
 ΔY_O ΔZ_O $\Delta roll$ $\Delta pitch$ Δyaw

$$B = \left[egin{array}{cccc} -rac{f}{Z_i - Z_O} & 0 & -rac{x_i'}{Z_i - Z_O} & rac{x_i' y_i'}{f} & -f\left(1 + rac{x_i^2}{f^2}
ight) & y_i' \ 0 & -rac{f}{Z_i - Z_O} & -rac{y_i'}{Z_i - Z_O} & f\left(1 + rac{y_i^2}{f^2}
ight) & -rac{x_i' y_i'}{f} & -x_i' \end{array}
ight]$$

slam 误差方程系数:

$$-\left[\begin{array}{cccc}f_{x}\frac{1}{Z'}&0&-f_{x}\frac{X'}{Z'^{2}}&-f_{x}\frac{X'Y'}{Z'^{2}}&f_{x}\left(1+\frac{X'^{2}}{Z'^{2}}\right)&-f_{x}\frac{Y'}{Z'}\\0&f_{y}\frac{1}{Z'}&-f_{y}\frac{Y'}{Z'^{2}}&-f_{y}\left(1+\frac{Y'^{2}}{Z'^{2}}\right)&f_{y}\frac{X'Y'}{Z'^{2}}&f_{y}\frac{X'}{Z'}\end{array}\right](\underline{\mathsf{其中负号代表观测值减去近似值}})$$

对比上式 B 矩阵,可见 photogrammetry 和 slam 的雅可比(误差方程系数)完全一样!

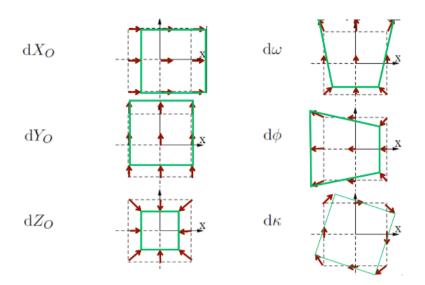
3. 精度评定-协方差计算

常见的 BA 代码中,通常认为观测值是等权的,即 $\sigma_0^2=\sigma_{x_i'}^2=\sigma_{y_i'}^2=>\ p_i=\sigma_0^2/\sigma_{x_i'}^2=\sigma_0^2/\sigma_{y_i'}^2=1$.

而 6dof 的权的求解是从误差方程出发:

- (1) 残差方程为 $\widehat{m{v}}_i = m{f}_i(\widehat{m{x}}) m{l}_i$
- (2) 法方程系数构建 $\Omega = \sum_i \widehat{m{v}}_i^ op P_i \widehat{m{v}}_i$,这里的 P_i 是观测值的权
- (3) 计算单位权中误差 $\widehat{\sigma}_0^2=rac{\Omega}{r}=rac{\Omega}{2I-6}$,其中 I 代表像点个数
- (4) 计算协方差 $\widehat{\Sigma}_{\widehat{x}\widehat{x}}=\widehat{\sigma}_0^2N^{-1}$,这里的 N 为法方程系数的逆
- (5) 6dof 的方差取 $\widehat{\Sigma}_{\widehat{x}\widehat{x}}$ 的对角线即可

4. BA 6dof 的增量在图像上呈现的几何意义



5. BA 示例代码(只优化 R, t)



```
// 经典的 ba 代码采用摄影测量方式编写如下:
#include <iostream>
#include <opencv2/core/core.hpp>
#include <ceres/ceres.h>
#include <chrono>
#include<eigen3/Eigen/Core>
#include<eigen3/Eigen/Dense>
#include<fstream>
#include<math.h>
using namespace std;
double sumVector(vector<double> x)
     double sum=0.0;
     for(int i=0; i<x.size();++i)</pre>
         sum+=x[i];
     return sum/x.size();
}
// 代价函数的计算模型
struct Resection
    Resection ( double X, double Y, double X, double y, double f ) :_X(X),_Y(Y),_Z(Z), _x ( x ), _y ( y ),_f(f) {}
    // 残差的计算
    template <typename T>
                                                                      // 残差
    bool operator() (const T* const camPose, T* residual ) const
    {
            T Xs=camPose[0];
            T Ys=camPose[1];
            T Zs=camPose[2];
            T w=camPose[3];
            T p=camPose[4];
            T k=camPose 5
            T a1=cos(k)*cos(p);
            T b1=-\sin(k)*\cos(w) + \sin(p)*\sin(w)*\cos(k)
            T c1=sin(k)*sin(w) + sin(p)*cos(k)*cos(w);
            T = a2 = sin(k) * cos(p);
            T b2=\sin(k)*\sin(p)*\sin(w) + \cos(k)*\cos(w);
            T c2=sin(k)*sin(p)*cos(w) - sin(w)*cos(k);
            T a3=-\sin(p);
            T b3=sin(w)*cos(p);
            T c3=cos(p)*cos(w);
//
              R=rotationVectorToMatrix(omega,pho,kappa);
            residual[0] = T(_x) - T(_f) * T((a1*(_X-Xs)+b1*(_Y-Ys)+c1*(_Z-Zs))/(a3*(_X-Xs)+b3*(_Y-Ys)+c3*(_Z-Zs))); \\
            residual[1] = T(_y) - T(_f) * T((a2*(_X-Xs)+b2*(_Y-Ys)+c2*(_Z-Zs)))/(a3*(_X-Xs)+b3*(_Y-Ys)+c3*(_Z-Zs)));
            return true;
private:
    const double _x;
    const double _y;
    const double _f;
    const double _X;
    const double _Y;
    const double _Z;
int main ( int argc, char** argv )
    google::InitGoogleLogging(argv[0]);
    //read file
    string filename=argv[1];
    ifstream fin(filename.c_str());
    string line;
    vector<double> x;
    vector<double> y;
    vector<double> X;
    vector<double> Y;
    vector<double> Z;
    while(getline(fin,line))
        char* pEnd;
        double a,b,c,d,e;
```

```
a=strtod(line.c_str(),&pEnd);
       b=strtod(pEnd,&pEnd);
       c=strtod(pEnd,&pEnd);
       d=strtod(pEnd,&pEnd);
       e=strtod(pEnd,nullptr);
       x.push_back(a);
       y.push_back(b);
       X.push_back(c);
       Y.push_back(d);
       Z.push_back(e);
   //初始化参数
   double camPose[6]={0};
   camPose[0]=sumVector(X);
   camPose[1]=sumVector(Y);
   camPose[2]=sumVector(Z);
   double f = 153.24; //mm
// camPose[2]=50*f;
   //构建最小二乘
   ceres::Problem problem;
   try
        for(int i=0;i<x.size();++i)</pre>
       {
           ceres::CostFunction *costfunction=new ceres::AutoDiffCostFunction<Resection, 2, 6>(new Resection(X[i],Y[i],Z[i
           //将残差方程和观测值加入到 problem, nullptr表示核函数为无,
           problem.AddResidualBlock(costfunction, nullptr, camPose);
       }
   }
   catch(...)
        cout<<"costFunction error"<<endl;</pre>
   // 配置求解器
                                      // 这里有很多配置项可以填
   ceres::Solver::Options options;
   options.linear_solver_type = ceres::DENSE_QR; // 增量方程如何求解
   options.minimizer_progress_to_stdout = true; // 输出到cout
     options.max_num_iterations=25;
   ceres::Solver::Summary summary;
                                                 // 优化信息
   chrono::steady_clock::time_point t1 = chrono::steady_clock::now()
   ceres::Solve ( options, &problem, &summary ); // 开始优化
   chrono::steady_clock::time_point t2 = chrono::steady_clock::now();
   chrono::duration<double> time_used = chrono::duration_cast<chrono::duration<double>>( t2-t1 );
   cout<<"solve time cost = "<<time_used.count()<<" seconds. "<<endl;</pre>
   // 输出结果
   cout<<summary.BriefReport() <<endl;</pre>
   cout<<"estimated Xs,Ys,Zs,omega,pho,kappa = ";</pre>
   for ( auto p:camPose) cout<<p<" ";</pre>
   cout<<endl;
   return 0;
//输入数据格式如下:
-86.15 -68.99 36589.41 25273.32 2195.17
-53.40 82.21 37631.08 31324.51 728.69
-14.78 -76.63 39100.97 24934.98 2386.50
10.46 64.43 40426.54 30319.81 757.31
```