阅读报告

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论文所解决的问题	1
论文的基本思路	2
论文的应用	2

1. 论文所解决的问题

如何用spline(样条)插值方法生成continuous-time trajectory,而这个cubic spline的方法能够通过控制spline方程的参数如下图1公式所示,来让生成的trajectory平滑贴近真实Rolling-shutter相机的运动轨迹模型,如图2所示。

$$\tilde{\mathbf{B}}(u) = \mathbf{C} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ u \\ u^2 \\ u^3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \dot{\tilde{\mathbf{B}}}(u) = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \mathbf{C} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2u \\ 3u^2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \ddot{\tilde{\mathbf{B}}}(u) = \frac{1}{\Delta t^2} \mathbf{C} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 6u \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{C} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The pose in the spline trajectory can now be defined as:

$$\mathbf{T}_{w,s}(u) = \mathbf{T}_{w,i-1} \prod_{j=1}^{3} \exp\left(\tilde{\mathbf{B}}(u)_{j} \Omega_{i+j}\right), \tag{4}$$

图1. Cumulative Cubic B-Splines [1]

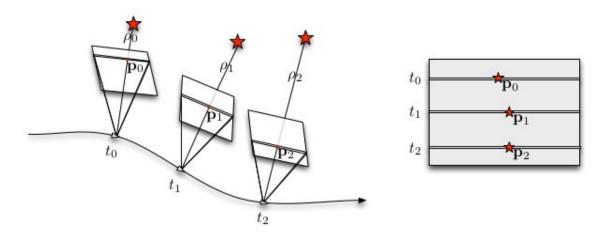


图2. Rolling-shutter Camera Trajectory [1]

2. 论文的基本思路

首先,我们应用图1公式中的Cubic B-Splines可以得到轨迹上的位姿Pose:

$$\mathbf{T}_{w,s}(u) = \mathbf{T}_{w,i-1} \prod_{j=1}^{3} \exp\left(\mathbf{\tilde{B}}(u)_{j} \Omega_{i+j}\right)$$

其次,我们可以通过 *i-1* 时刻的位姿得到 *i* 时刻的位姿,并很容易求它的一阶导数和二阶导数,即速度和加速度,如下面的公式所示:

$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{T}_{w,s}(u) &= \mathbf{T}_{w,i-1} \left(\dot{\mathbf{A}}_0 \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{A}_2 + \mathbf{A}_0 \dot{\mathbf{A}}_1 \mathbf{A}_2 + \mathbf{A}_0 \mathbf{A}_1 \dot{\mathbf{A}}_2
ight) \ \ddot{\mathbf{T}}_{w,s}(u) &= \mathbf{T}_{w,i-1} \left(egin{aligned} \ddot{\mathbf{A}}_0 \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{A}_2 + \mathbf{A}_0 \ddot{\mathbf{A}}_1 \mathbf{A}_2 + \mathbf{A}_0 \mathbf{A}_1 \ddot{\mathbf{A}}_2 + \\ 2 \left(\dot{\mathbf{A}}_0 \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{A}_2 + \dot{\mathbf{A}}_0 \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{A}_2 + \mathbf{A}_0 \mathbf{A}_1 \dot{\mathbf{A}}_2 \right) \end{array}
ight) \ \mathbf{A}_j &= \exp \left(\Omega_{i+j} \ddot{\mathbf{B}}(u)_j \right), \quad \dot{\mathbf{A}}_j &= \mathbf{A}_j \Omega_{i+j} \dot{\mathbf{B}}(u)_j \\ \ddot{\mathbf{A}}_j &= \mathbf{A}_j \Omega_{i+j} \dot{\mathbf{B}}(u)_j + \mathbf{A}_j \Omega_{i+j} \ddot{\mathbf{B}}(u)_j \end{aligned}$$

最后,我们可以将这个样条曲线Cubid Spline应用到Visual Odometry上。相邻两帧a, b之间的位姿可以表示为Pb:

$$\mathbf{p}_b = \mathcal{W}(\mathbf{p}_a; \mathbf{T}_{b,a}, \boldsymbol{\rho}) = \pi \Big(\left[\mathbf{K}_b \, | \, \mathbf{0} \right] \mathbf{T}_{b,a} \left[\mathbf{K}_a^{-1} \left[\begin{smallmatrix} \mathbf{p}_a \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right]; \boldsymbol{\rho} \right] \Big),$$

通过上面得到的Cubic B-Spline轨迹公式,我们很容易得到Accelerator和Gyro的轨迹模型,如下所示:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Gyro}(u) &= \mathbf{R}_{w,s}^{\top}(u) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{R}}_{w,s}(u) + \text{ bias} \\ \operatorname{Accel}(u) &= \mathbf{R}_{w,s}^{\top}(u) \cdot (\mathbf{s}_w(u) + g_w) + \text{ bias} \end{aligned}$$

得到这个轨迹后, 我们通过最小化误差函数E来得到Spline的轨迹参数:

$$E(heta) = \sum_{\hat{\mathbf{p}}_m} \left(\hat{\mathbf{p}}_m - \mathcal{W} \left(\mathbf{p}_r; \mathbf{T}_{c,s} \left(u_m
ight)^{-1} \mathbf{T}_{w,s} \left(u_r
ight) \mathbf{T}_{s,c},
ho
ight)
ight)_{\Sigma_p}^2 + \ \sum_{\hat{\mathbf{a}}_m} \left(\hat{\mathbf{a}}_m - \operatorname{Accel} \left(u_m
ight)
ight)_{\Sigma_{\mathbf{a}}}^2$$

3. 论文的应用范围

这篇论文的Cubic B-Spline Parametrization的方法可以应用在多传感器的vSLAM以及Calibration上,尤其适合用于对时间连续性要求高的Rolling-shutter(卷帘快门)相机轨迹生成。他能够通过Cubic B-Spline来拟合卷帘快门相机的轨迹,并用最小二乘法来异步的内外参。

参考文献:

[1] Lovegrove, Steven & Patron-Perez, Alonso & Sibley, Gabe. (2013). Spline Fusion: A continuous-time representation for visual-inertial fusion with application to rolling shutter cameras. BMVC 2013 - Electronic Proceedings of the British Machine Vision Conference 2013. 93.1-93.11. 10.5244/C.27.93.