

1.推导当VINS中对特征采用逆深度参数时,基于特征 匀速模型的重投影误差计算形式

不考虑时间戳延迟时,在第i帧图片中第1次观测到的第l个特征点 $p_l^{c_i}=[u_l^{c_i},v_l^{c_i}]^T$,其在第j帧图片中的观测为 $p_l^{c_j}=[u_l^{c_j},v_l^{c_j}]^T$,通过 $p_l^{c_j}$ 计算其在空间中的坐标:

$$\hat{p}_l^{c_j} = \pi_c^{-1}([u_l^{c_j}, v_l^{c_j}]^T)$$

其中 $\pi_c^{-1}(*)$ 为利用相机内参将像素坐标转化为归一化平面坐标的反投影函数。通过相机位姿估计的 $p_l^{c_j}$ 为:

$$p_l^{c_j} = (R_{cb}(R_{wb_j}^T(R_{wb_i}(R_{cb}^T([u_l^{c_i}, v_l^{c_i}]^T) - p_{cb}) + p_{wb_i}) - p_{wb_j}^T) + p_{cb})$$

所以基于逆深度的重投影误差为:

$$r_c = \hat{p}_l^{c_j} - p_l^{c_j}$$

考虑时间戳延迟时,需要对 $p_l^{c_i}$ 和 $p_l^{c_j}$ 都进行补偿:

$$p_l^{c_i}(t_d) = p_l^{c_i} + t_d V_l^i$$

$$p_l^{c_j}(t_d) = p_l^{c_j} + t_d V_l^j$$

2.总结基于B样条的时间戳估计算法流程,梳理论文公式

The contributions of this paper are as follows:

- we propose a unified method of determining fixed time offsets between sensors using batch, continuous-time, maximum-likelihood estimation;
- we derive an estimator for the calibration of a camera and inertial measurement unit (IMU) that simultaneously determines the transformation and the temporal offset between the camera and IMU;
- 3) we evaluate the estimator on simulated and real data (from the setup depicted in Figure 1) and show that it is sensitive enough to determine temporal offsets up to a fraction of the period of the highest-rate sensor, including differences due to camera exposure time; and
- 4) we demonstrate that the time delay estimation significantly benefits from the additional information comprised in acceleration measurements—information that was not exploited in previous approaches ([5], [6]).

A. Estimating Time Offsets using Basis Functions

考虑一个D维的状态向量x(t),有:

$$\Phi(t) = [\Phi_1(t), ..., \Phi_B(t)], x(t) = \Phi(t)c$$

其中 $\Phi_i(t)$ 为关于时间t的函数(D*1), $\Phi(t)$ 为D*B的矩阵,使用B*1的系数矩阵c估计x(t),当通过测量数据进行时间偏移的估计时,得到误差如下:

$$e_j = y_j - h(x(t_j + d))$$

其中 y_j 是 t_j 时刻的测量值,h(*)为测量估计函数,d为未知的时间偏移,代入上式得到:

$$e_j = y_j - h(\Phi(t_j + d)c)$$

对上式进行一阶泰勒展开,得到:

$$e_i = y_i - h(\Phi(t_i + d)c) + H\Phi'(t_i + d)c\Delta d$$

$$H=rac{\partial h}{\partial x}|_{x\Phi(t_j+d)c}$$

B. An Example: Camera/IMU Calibration

1. Quantities Estimated

2. Parameterization of Time-Varying States

时变状态由B样条函数表示,IMU的位姿使用6*1的样条参数化,其中3个自由度是姿态,另外3个是位置:

$$m{T}_{w,i}(t) = egin{bmatrix} m{C}(\phi(t)) & m{t}(t) \ m{0}^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $\phi(t) = \Phi_{\phi}(t)c_{\phi}$ 编码姿态参数,函数C(*)构建旋转矩阵: $t(t) = \Phi_{t}(t)c_{t}$ 编码位置参数,对应的速度v(t)和加速度a(t)表示为:

$$v(t) = \boldsymbol{t}'(t) = \Phi'(t)c_t$$

$$a(t) = \boldsymbol{t}''(t) = \Phi''(t)c_t$$

对于姿态参数,对应的角速度为:

$$\omega(t) = oldsymbol{S}(\phi(t))\phi'(t) = oldsymbol{S}(\Phi_{\phi}(t)c_{\phi})\Phi'_{\phi}(t)c_{\phi}$$

其中S(*)是与角速度参数相关的归一化矩阵

3. Measurement and Process Models

IMU和相机的标准离散测量方程

4. The Estimator

所构建的误差模型为:

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{e}_{y_{mj}} &:= \mathbf{y}_{mj} - \mathbf{h} \left(\mathbf{T}_{c,i} \mathbf{T}_{w,i} (t_j + d)^{-1} \mathbf{p}_w^m \right) \\ J_y &:= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{m=1}^M \mathbf{e}_{y_{mj}}^T \mathbf{R}_{y_{mj}}^{-1} \mathbf{e}_{y_{mj}} \\ \mathbf{e}_{\alpha_k} &:= \boldsymbol{\alpha}_k - \mathbf{C} \left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t_k) \right)^T \left(\mathbf{a}(t_k) - \mathbf{g}_w \right) + \mathbf{b}_a(t_k) \\ J_\alpha &:= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbf{e}_{\alpha_k}^T \mathbf{R}_{\alpha_k}^{-1} \mathbf{e}_{\alpha_k} \\ \mathbf{e}_{\omega_k} &:= \boldsymbol{\varpi}_k - \mathbf{C} \left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t_k) \right)^T \boldsymbol{\omega}(t_k) + \mathbf{b}_\omega(t_k) \\ J_\omega &:= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbf{e}_{\omega_k}^T \mathbf{R}_{\omega_k}^{-1} \mathbf{e}_{\omega_k} \\ \mathbf{e}_{b_a}(t) &:= \dot{\mathbf{b}}_a(t) \\ J_{b_a} &:= \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_1}^{t_K} \mathbf{e}_{b_a}(\tau)^T \mathbf{Q}_a^{-1} \mathbf{e}_{b_a}(\tau) \, d\tau \\ \mathbf{e}_{b_\omega}(t) &:= \dot{\mathbf{b}}_\omega(t) \\ J_{b_\omega} &:= \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_1}^{t_K} \mathbf{e}_{b_\omega}(\tau)^T \mathbf{Q}_\omega^{-1} \mathbf{e}_{b_\omega}(\tau) \, d\tau \end{split}$$