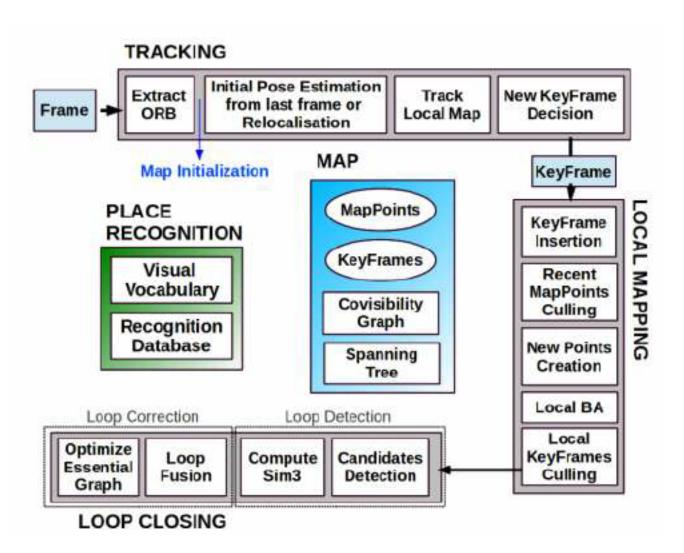




ORB-SLAM代码详细解读

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代码主要结构



Tracking.cpp
LocalMapping.cpp
LoopClosing.cpp
Viewer.cpp

变量命名规则:

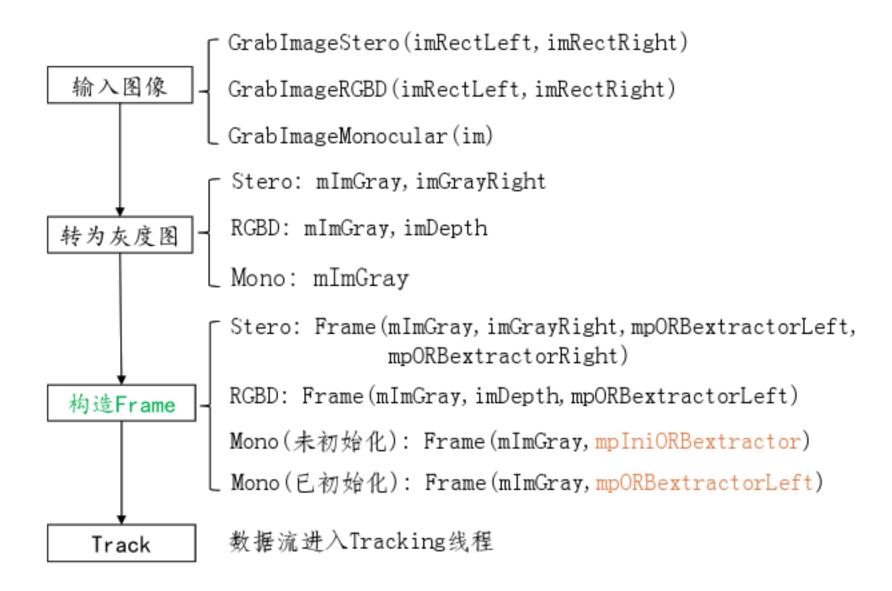
"p"表示指针数据类型 "n"表示int类型

"b"表示bool类型 "s"表示set类型

"v"表示vector数据类型 '|'表示list数据类型

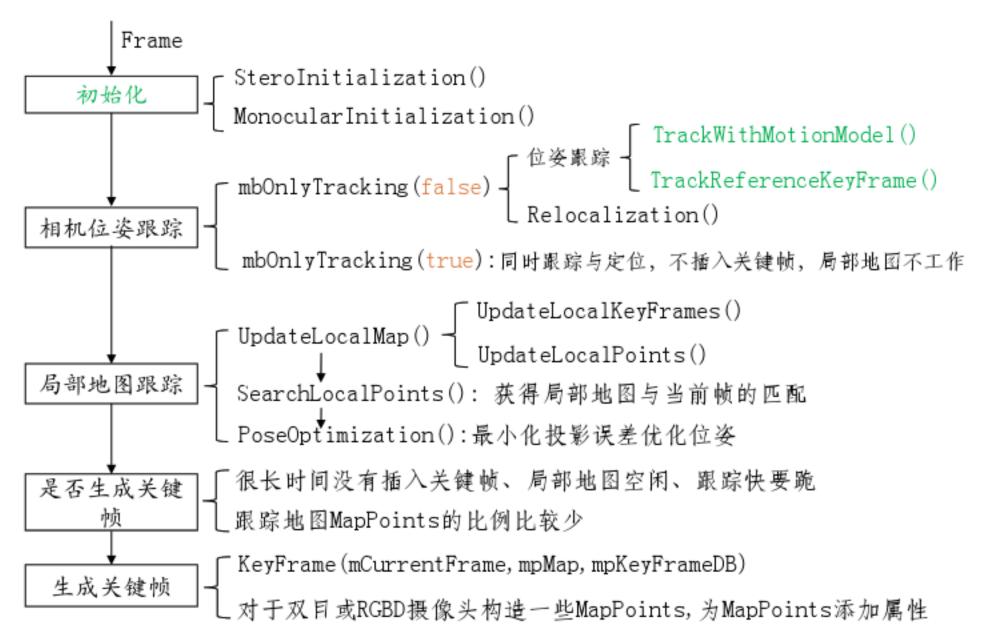
"m"表示类成员变量

System入口:



注: mpIniORBextractor相比mpORBextractorLeft提取的特征点多一倍

Tracking线程:



注: mbOnlyTracking默认为false, 用户可通过运行界面选择仅跟踪定位模式

LocalMapping线程:



LocalClosing线程(闭环检测):

mlploopKeyFrameQueue

队列中取一帧

mpcurrentKF

判断距离上一次闭环检 测是否超过10帧

计算当前帧与相连关键 帧的Bow最低得分

> mpcurrentKF minscore

检测得到闭环候选帧

1、三个阈值都是计算获得,鲁邦性好 minscore mincommons minscoreToRetain

2、通过分组可以将单独得分很高 的无匹配关键帧剔除

分组示意图:



如图: 1、2、3、4、10都是闭环候选帧。

节点1: 与2、3相连、1与2、3分为一组

节点2: 与1、3相连,2与1、3分为一组

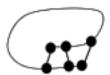
节点3: 与1、2、4相连、3与1、2、4分为一组

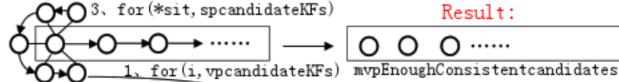
节点4: 与3相连, 4与3分为一组

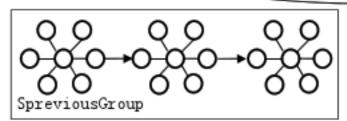
vpLoopCandidates 节点10: 10自己单独一组

检测候选帧连续性

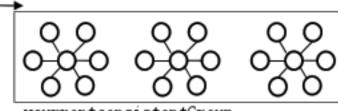
连续性检测示意图:



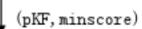




for (iG, mvConsistentGroup)



vcurrentconsistentGroup



找出与当前帧有公共单词的关键帧, 但不包括与当前帧相连的关键帧

1KFsharingwords

统计候选帧中与pKF具有共同单词最 多的单词数

maxcommonwords

得到阈值

mincommons=0.8*maxcommonwords

maxcommonwords mincommons minscore

筛选共有单词大于mincommons且Bow 得分大于minscore的关键帧

lscoreAndMatch

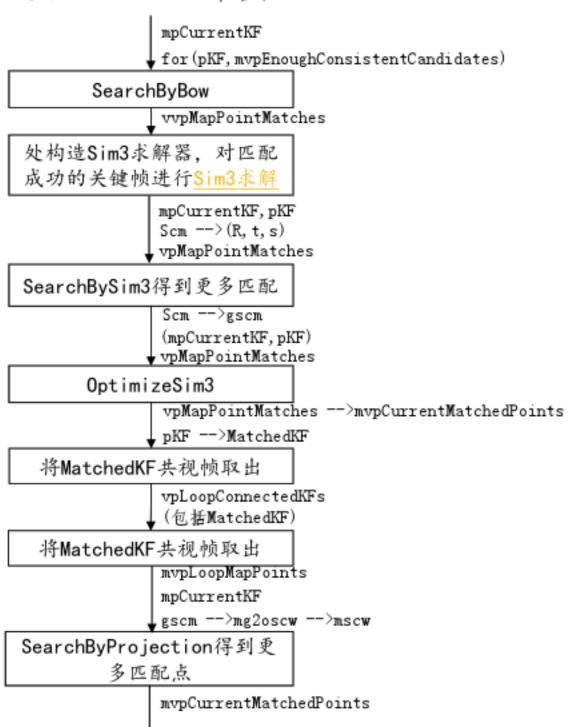
将存在相连的分为一组, 计算组最高 得分bestAccScore. 同时得到每组中 得分最高的关键帧

> 1sAccScoreAndMatch bestAccScore

得到阈值minScoreToRetain =0.75*bestAccScore

> 1sAccScoreAndMatch minScoreToRetain

vpLoopCandidates



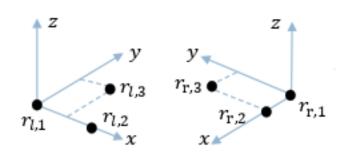
三对匹配3D, 分别对左右三个3D点建立坐标系:

X轴: $\widehat{x_l} = x_l / \|x_l\|$ 其中: $x_l = \eta_{.2} - \eta_{.1}$ (1)

Y轴: $\hat{y_l} = y_l / \|y_l\|$ 其中: $y_l = (r_{l,3} - r_{l,1}) - [(r_{l,3} - r_{l,1}) \cdot \hat{x_l}] \hat{x_l}$ (2)

 $Z_{\mathbf{i}}: \widehat{z_i} = \widehat{x_i} \times \widehat{y_i}$ (3)

右坐标系同理, 且令: $M_l = |\hat{x_l}\hat{y_l}\hat{z_l}|$ $M_r = |\hat{x_r}\hat{y_r}\hat{z_r}|$ (4)



如果左边坐标系有一个向量 r_l ,那么: $M_l^T r_l$ 可以得到 r_l 向量沿着坐标轴的值 左乘 M_r 可以变换到右坐标系, 故可推导出旋转:

$$r_r = M_r M_l^T r_l \implies R = M_r M_l^T \tag{5}$$

计算平移量:

质心:
$$\bar{r_l} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} r_{l,i}$$
 $\bar{r_r} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} r_{r,i}$ (5)

原点移到质心: $r'_{l,i} = r_{l,i} - \overline{r}_l \quad r'_{r,i} = r_{r,i} - \overline{r}_r$ (6)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} r'_{l,i} = 0 \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} r'_{r,i} = 0$$

$$r'_{r,i} = sR(r'_{l,i}) - r'_0 \implies r'_0 = r_0 - \bar{r}_r + sR(\bar{r}_l)$$
 (7)

计算尺度:

由于
$$r'_0 = 0$$
 $\Longrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \|e_i\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \|r'_{r,i} - sR(r'_{l,i})\|^2$ (10)

$$\Rightarrow : \sum_{i=1}^{n} \|e_i\|^2 = S_r - 2sD + s^2 S_l = \left(s\sqrt{S_l} - D/\sqrt{S_l}\right)^2 + \left(S_r S_l - D^2\right)/S_l$$
 (11)

$$\Rightarrow s = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} r'_{r,i} \cdot R(r'_{l,i})\right) / \sum_{i=1}^{n} ||r'_{l,i}||^{2} \quad (12)$$

根据对称性: $r_r = sR(\eta) + r_0$ $\eta = sR(r_r) + r_0$

$$\stackrel{-}{\Longrightarrow}$$
 $\stackrel{-}{s} = 1/s$ $\stackrel{-}{r_0} = -\frac{1}{s}R^{-1}(r_0)$ $\stackrel{-}{R} = R^{-1}$

可是:
$$\bar{s} = 1/s \neq (\sum_{i=1}^{n} r'_{l,i} \cdot \bar{R}(r'_{r,i})) / \sum_{i=1}^{n} ||r'_{r,i}||^{2}$$

如果公式10变为:
$$e_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}r'_{r,i} - \sqrt{s}R(r'_{l,i})$$

则公式11变为:

$$\frac{1}{s}S_r - 2D + sS_r = \left(\sqrt{s}S_L - \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}S_r\right)^2 + 2(S_lS_r - D)$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \|r'_{r,i}\|^2 / \sum_{i=1}^{n} \|r'_{l,i}\|^2\right)^{1/2}$$
 (13)

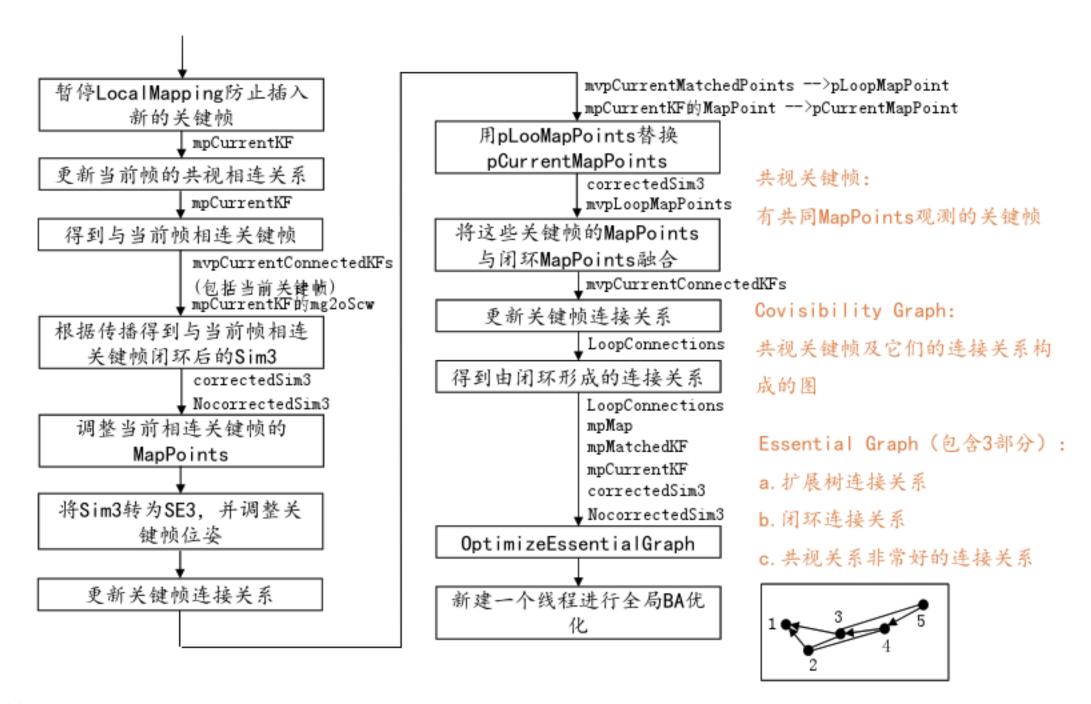
如果对于大于三组匹配点:

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} \left(S_{xx} + S_{yy} + S_{zz} \right) & S_{yz} - S_{zy} & S_{zx} - S_{xz} & S_{xy} - S_{yx} \\ S_{yz} - S_{zy} & \left(S_{xx} - S_{yy} - S_{zz} \right) & S_{xy} + S_{yx} & S_{zx} + S_{xz} \\ S_{zx} - S_{xz} & S_{xy} + S_{yx} & \left(-S_{xx} + S_{yy} - S_{zz} \right) & S_{yz} + S_{zy} \\ S_{xy} - S_{yx} & S_{zx} + S_{xz} & S_{yz} + S_{zy} & \left(-S_{xx} - S_{yy} + S_{zz} \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

特征值分解N矩阵: N最小特征值对应的特征向量就是待求四元数

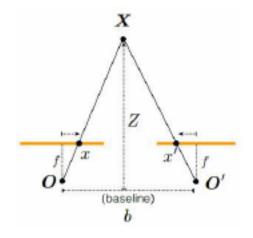
四元数转欧拉角: $q = \cos(\theta/2) + n\sin(\theta/2)$

LocalClosing线程(correctLoop):



Frame. cpp:

- 双目立体匹配
 - ✓ 为左目每个特征点建立带状区域搜索表,限定搜索区域。(已提前极线校正)
 - ✓ 通过描述子进行特征点匹配,得到每个特征点最佳匹配点scaleduRO
 - ✓ 通过SAD滑窗得到匹配修正量bestincR
 - ✓ (bestincR, dist) (bestincR-1, dist) (bestincR+1, dist) 三个点拟合出地 物线,得到亚像素修正量deltaR
 - ✓ 最终匹配点位置为: scaleduR0 + bestincR + deltaR
- Disparity与Depth



$$\frac{X}{Z} = \frac{x}{f} \qquad \frac{b - X}{Z} = \frac{x}{f}$$

$$\implies$$
 Disparity: $d = x - x' = \frac{bf}{Z}$

■ 特征点归一化,坐标均值为0,一阶绝对矩为1

$$mean_x = (\sum_{i=0}^{N} u_i)/N$$
 $mean_y = (\sum_{i=0}^{N} v_i)/N$ (1)

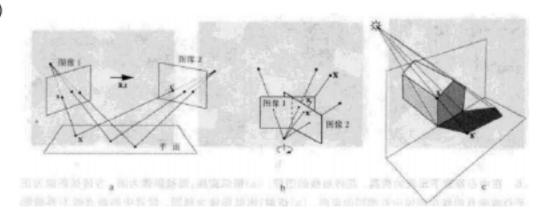
$$mean_devx = (\sum_{i=0}^{N} |u_i - mean_x|)/N \qquad mean_devy = (\sum_{i=0}^{N} |v_i - mean_y|)/N \qquad (2)$$

$$sX = 1/m ean_devx$$
 $sY = 1/m ean_devy$ (3)

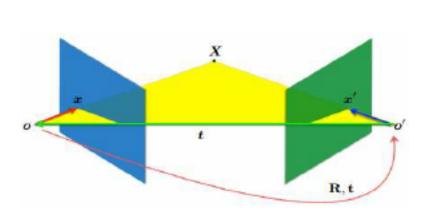
$$T = \begin{bmatrix} sX & 0 & -meanx * sX \\ 0 & sY & -meany * sY \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (4)

■ 单应性矩阵模型(Homograph Matrix)

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{right} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} h1 & h2 & h3 \\ h4 & h5 & h6 \\ h7 & h8 & h9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{right}$$
 (5)



■ 对极几何模型(Fundamental Matrix)



刚体旋转
$$x' = R(x - t)$$
 (1)

共平面
$$(x-t)^T(t\times x)=0$$
 (2)

$$\implies (x'^T R)(t \times x) = 0 \implies (x'^T R)([t_{\times}]x) = 0$$

$$\implies x'^T(R[t_{\times}])x = 0 \implies x'^TEx = 0$$
 (3)

图像坐标系转相机坐标系:

$$\hat{x} = k^{-1}x$$
 $\hat{x}' = k^{-1}x'$ (4)

$$\implies x'^T F x = 0 F = K'^{-T} E K^{-1} (5)$$

■ Homograph矩阵求解(归一化4点算法)

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{right} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} h1 & h2 & h3 \\ h4 & h5 & h6 \\ h7 & h8 & h9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{right} \implies x' = \lambda Hx$$

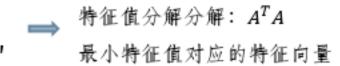
DLT x H: $x' \times Hx = 0 \implies Ah = 0$ (6)

$$h = [h1 \ h2 \ h3 \ h4 \ h5 \ h6 \ h7 \ h8 \ h9]'$$

Fundamental 矩阵求解 (归一化8点算法)

$$x'Fx = 0$$
 $F = \begin{bmatrix} f1 & f2 & f3 \\ f4 & f5 & f6 \\ f7 & f8 & f9 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\implies Af = 0$$
 (1)



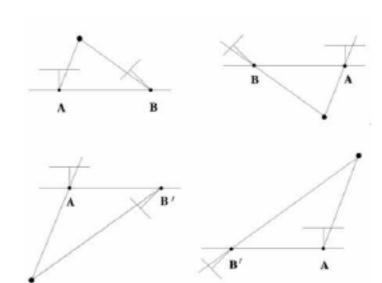
Fundamental 矩阵分解

$$E = k^{\prime T} F k$$
 SVD分解: $E = U \Sigma V^T$ 令: $W = R_z(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} R | T \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} R_1 = UWV^T & R_2 = UW^TV^T \\ T_1 = U_3 & T_2 = -U_3 \end{cases}$$

(R T) 选择: 3D点出现在两个相机前方最多的模型

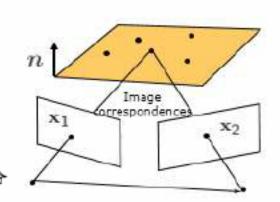
统计四个模型中3D点在摄像头前方且投影误差小于阈值的3D 点个数、以及每个模型下较大的视差角。 个数明显大于其它模型、那么这个模型就是最优选择



■ Homograph 矩阵分解 (Faugeras SVD-based decomposition)

{X1, X2} 是相机坐标系匹配的特征点

aX + bY + cZ = d 即 $\frac{1}{d}n^TX = 1$ 表示3D点共同所在的平面,N为平面法向量 $X = \lambda_1 X_1$ 表示 X_1 在平面上对应的3D点,世界坐标系与第一个相机坐标系重合



$$\lambda_2 X_2 = RX + t$$
$$= R(\lambda_1 X_1) + t$$

将所有的3D点共平面这个约束引入上式:

$$\lambda_2 X_2 = R(\lambda_1 X_1) + t \cdot \frac{1}{d} n^T (\lambda_1 X_1)$$

$$\implies X_2 = \lambda \left(R + \frac{1}{d} t n^T \right) X_1$$
$$= \lambda H X_1$$

{x1,x2} 是图像坐标系匹配特征点,则:

$$x_2 = \lambda G x_1$$
 $G = KHK^{-1}$

$$\diamondsuit: A = dR + tn^T$$

对A奇异值分解: $A = U\Lambda V^T$

则:
$$\Lambda = U^T A V = dU^T R V + (U^T t)(V^T n)^T$$

考虑:
$$s = \det U \det V$$
 $s^2 = 1$

則:
$$\Lambda = s^2 dU^T RV + (U^T t)(V^T n)^T$$
$$= (sd)(sU^T RV) + (U^T t)(V^T n)^T$$

$$\diamondsuit\colon \ R'=sU^TRV \quad t'=U^Tt \quad n'=V^Tn \quad d'=sd$$

则:
$$\Lambda = d'R' + t'n'^T$$

引入s是为了说明R'与R, d'与d存在符号取反的可能

■ Homograph 矩阵分解

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_3 \end{bmatrix} = d'R' + t'n'^T \quad (1)$$

$$\mathfrak{R}: e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathfrak{R}: n' = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = x_1e_1 + x_2e_2 + x_3e_3$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1 \quad (2)$$

(1) 式变为:

$$[d_1e_1 \quad d_2e_2 \quad d_3e_3] = [d'R'e_1 \quad d'R'e_2 \quad d'R'e_3] + [t'x_1 \quad t'x_2 \quad t'x_3] \quad (3)$$

(3) 式也可以拆成3个等式:

$$\begin{cases} d_1e_1 = d'R'e_1 + t'x_1 & (4) \\ d_2e_2 = d'R'e_2 + t'x_2 & (5) \\ d_3e_3 = d'R'e_3 + t'x_3 & (6) \end{cases}$$

■ Homograph 矩阵分解

(4) (5) (6) 中每两个式子消去t'可得:

$$\begin{cases} d'R'(x_2e_1 - x_1e_2) = d_1x_2e_1 - d_2x_1e_2 \\ d'R'(x_3e_2 - x_2e_3) = d_2x_3e_2 - d_3x_2e_3 \\ d'R'(x_1e_3 - x_3e_1) = d_3x_1e_3 - d_1x_3e_1 \end{cases}$$
(7)

因为: ||R'X|| = ||X||

对 (7) 式中三个式子的左右两边同时取范数可得:

$$\begin{cases} (d'^2 - d_2^2)x_1^2 + (d'^2 - d_1^2)x_2^2 = 0\\ (d'^2 - d_3^2)x_2^2 + (d'^2 - d_2^2)x_3^2 = 0\\ (d'^2 - d_1^2)x_3^2 + (d'^2 - d_3^2)x_1^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
(8)

对于 (8) 式如果令:

$$d^{12} - d_1^2 = a$$
 $d^{12} - d_2^2 = b$ $d^{12} - d_3^2 = c$ 则 (8) 式简写为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} b & a & 0 \\ 0 & c & b \\ c & 0 & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1^2 \\ x_1^2 \\ x_1^2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{if } \det \begin{pmatrix} b & a & 0 \\ 0 & c & b \\ c & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{if } abc = 0$$

$$(d'^2 - d_1^2)(d'^2 - d_2^2)(d'^2 - d_2^2) = 0 (9)$$

因为: $d_1 \ge d_2 \ge d_3$ (10)

对于 (9) 式, 可分成以下三种情况:

$$\begin{cases} d_1 \neq d_2 \neq d_3 \\ d_1 = d_2 \neq d_3 & \text{if, } d_1 \neq d_2 = d_3 \\ d_1 = d_2 = d_3 \end{cases}$$

这三种情况下均可以得到: $d' = \pm d_2$

现对第一种情况用反证法进行证明:

如果:
$$d' = \pm d_1$$
 或 $d' = \pm d_3$

根据(8)式可得:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ (d_1^2 - d_3^2)x_2^2 + (d_1^2 - d_2^2)x_3^2 = 0 \\ d_1 > d_2 > d_3 \end{cases}$$

推出:
$$x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = \mathbf{0}$$

与 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = \mathbf{1}$ 矛盾

■ Homograph 矩阵分解

经过上一页的说明, (3) 式的解分以下几种情况:

$$d' = d_2 > 0 \quad \begin{cases} d_1 \neq d_2 \neq d_3 & (11) \\ d_1 = d_2 \neq d_3 & \text{if, } d_1 \neq d_2 = d_3 & (12) \\ d_1 = d_2 = d_3 & (13) \end{cases}$$

$$d' = -d_2 < 0 \begin{cases} d_1 \neq d_2 \neq d_3 & (14) \\ d_1 = d_2 \neq d_3 & \text{if } d_1 \neq d_2 = d_3 & (15) \\ d_1 = d_2 = d_3 & (16) \end{cases}$$

Homograph 矩阵分解

对于(11)式这种情况:

根据(8) 式三个方程可解得:

$$n' = \begin{cases} x_1 = \varepsilon_1 \sqrt{\frac{d_1^2 - d_2^2}{d_1^2 - d_3^2}} \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_3 = \varepsilon_2 \sqrt{\frac{d_2^2 - d_3^2}{d_1^2 - d_3^2}}$$

$$\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 = \pm 1$$

$$(17)$$

$$R'e_2 = e_2$$

$$D此可以得到R' 的形式为:$$

$$R' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 & -\sin\theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(18)$$

$$R'e_2 = e_2$$

$$R' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 & -\sin\theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$
 (18)

将 n' 带入 (5) 式可得: 将 (18) (19) 带入 (3) 可得:

$$t' = (d_1 - d_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (20)$$

将(17)和(18)带入(7)式第三个可得(18)式中的: **sinθ cosθ**

$$d' \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 & -\sin\theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -x_3 \\ 0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -d_1x_3 \\ 0 \\ d_3x_1 \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin\theta = \frac{(d_1 - d_3)}{d_2} x_1 x_3 = \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_3 \frac{\sqrt{(d_1^2 - d_2^2)(d_2^2 - d_3^2)}}{(d_1 + d_3)d_2} \\ \cos\theta = \frac{d_3x_1^2 + d_1x_3^2}{d_2} = \frac{d_1d_3 + d_2^2}{(d_1 + d_3)d_2} \end{cases}$$
(19)

Homograph 矩阵分解

对于(12)式这种情况,(11)情况的特例:

根据 (8) 式三个方程可解得: 将 n' 带入 (5) 式可得:

$$R' = I$$

$$t' = (d_3 - d_1)n'$$

对于(13)式这种情况,(11)情况的特例:

$$R'=I$$
 $t'=0$

n' 未定义

Homograph 矩阵分解

对于(14)式这种情况:

根据(8) 式三个方程可解得:

$$n' = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 = \varepsilon_1 \sqrt{\frac{d_1^2 - d_2^2}{d_1^2 - d_3^2}} \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = \varepsilon_2 \sqrt{\frac{d_2^2 - d_3^2}{d_1^2 - d_3^2}} \\ \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 = \pm 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (17)
$$R'e_2 = -e_2$$
 因此可以得到R'的形式为:
$$R' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 & \sin\theta \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \sin\theta & 0 & -\cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$
 (23)

将 n' 带入 (5) 式可得:

$$R'e_2 = -e_2$$

$$R' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 & \sin\theta \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \sin\theta & 0 & -\cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \tag{21}$$

| 将(18)(19) 帯入(3) 可得:

$$t' = (d_1 + d_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (23)$$

将(17)和(18)带入(7)式第三个可得(18)式中的: sinθ cosθ

$$d' \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 & -\sin\theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -x_3 \\ 0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -d_1x_3 \\ 0 \\ d_3x_1 \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin\theta & \frac{(1s)^2 + (1s)^2 + (1s)^2$$

Homograph 矩阵分解

对于(15)式这种情况、(14)情况的特例:

$$n' = \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

根据 (8) 式三个方程可解得: 将 n' 带入 (5) 式可得:

$$n' = \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$R' = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t' = (d_1 + d_3)n'$$

带入(3)式可得:

$$t' = (d_1 + d_3)n'$$

对于 (16) 式这种情况, (14) 情况的特例:

根据公式 (1) : $\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_2 \end{bmatrix} = d'R' + t'n'^T$

根据 $d' = d_1 = d_2 = d_3$ 可得: $\begin{bmatrix} d' & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = d'R' + t'n'^T \Longrightarrow Id' = d'R' + t'n'^T$

取垂直于法向量 n' 的向量 x , 带入: $Id'x = d'R' + t'n'^T$

$$Rx = -x$$
 根据household变换: $R' = -I + 2n'n'^T$ $t' = -2d'n'$

■ Fundamental 模型评分

$$scoreF = \sum_{i=0}^{N} \rho(T_F - \|x^i F x\|^2 / \sigma^2)$$

$$\rho(x) \begin{cases} 0 & x \le 0 \\ x & else \end{cases} \qquad T_H = 5.99$$

■ Homograph 模型评分

$$scoreH = \sum_{i=0}^{N} \rho(T_H - ||x' - Hx||^2/\sigma^2) + \rho(T_H - ||x - H^{-1}x'||^2/\sigma^2)$$
 对称转移误差

$$\rho(x) \begin{cases} 0 & x \le 0 \\ x & else \end{cases} \qquad T_F = 3.84$$

■ Homograph 模型与Fundamental模型选择

$$R_H = \frac{s_H}{s_H + s_F} \qquad R_H > 0.45$$

三角化恢复3D点

(x,x') 为匹配特征点对

(P,P') 分别为它们的投影矩阵

$$\implies x = PX \qquad x' = P'X$$



简写:
$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ - & P_1 & - \\ - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ X & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ X & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ X & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ X & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ X & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ X & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ X & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ X & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ X & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ X & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ X & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ X & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ X & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_2 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_0 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_0 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_0 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_0 & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & P_0 & - \\ Y & - & P_0$$

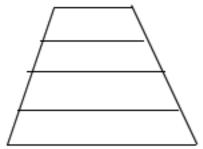
DLT求解:
$$\begin{bmatrix} vP_2 - P_1 \\ P_0 - uP_2 \\ uP_1 - vP_0 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 组匹配点: \begin{bmatrix} vP_2 - P_1 \\ P_0 - uP_2 \\ v'P'_2 - P'_1 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} vP_2 - P_1 \\ P_0 - uP_2 \\ v'P'_2 - P'_1 \\ P_0 - u'P'_2 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

尺度与距离

Nearer

Farther



Level:n-1 --> dmin

Level:m --> d

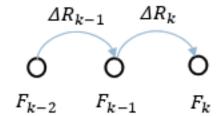
Level:0 --> dmax

 $d/dmin = 1.2^{(n-1-m)}$

 $dmax/d = 1.2^m$

Tracking. cpp:

■ TrackWithMotionModel



恒速模型: $\Delta R \approx \Delta R_{k-1}$

这里是不是可以引入IMU来测量相对旋转呢

TrackReferenceKeyFrame

跟踪参考帧模型: SE3_k ≈ SE3_{KF}

Relocalization

EPnP求解:

世界坐标系下有N个3D点: p_i^w i=1,...,n

选择四个控制点: c_j^w j=1,...,4 质心,三个主方向

对每个3D点,可以找到4个 α_j ,使得: $p_i^w = \sum_{j=1}^4 \alpha_{ij} c_j^w$,且: $\sum_{j=1}^4 \alpha_{ij} = 1$ (1)

对于同样的 α_j ,可以使得: $p_i^c = \sum_{j=1}^4 \alpha_{ij} c_j^c$ (2)

 p_i^c c_j^c 为待求量

Tracking. cpp:

根据投影模型:
$$\lambda_i \begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = P \cdot \sum_{j=1}^4 \alpha_{ij} c_j^c = \begin{bmatrix} f_u & 0 & u_c \\ 0 & f_v & v_c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^4 \alpha_{ij} \begin{bmatrix} x_j^c \\ y_j^c \\ z_j^c \end{bmatrix}$$
 (3)

展开可得:
$$\sum_{j=1}^{4} \alpha_{ij} f_u x_j^c + \alpha_{ij} (u_c - u_i) z_j^c = 0 \qquad \sum_{j=1}^{4} \alpha_{ij} f_v y_j^c + \alpha_{ij} (v_c - v_i) z_j^c = 0 \qquad (4)$$

将 (4) 写成矩阵形式: Mx = 0 其中待求量为四个控制点: $x = [c_1^{cT}, c_2^{cT}, c_3^{cT}, c_4^{cT}]$ (5)

特征值分解M矩阵:
$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \beta_i v_i$$
 (6)

由于公式5中待求量是四个控制点,共有12个未知数,由公式4可知,每对3D-2D对应点可以 形成两个约束,故理论上来讲需要6组3D-2D对应点,可EPnP只需要至少4组即可,Why?

对于投影相机模型,公式(6)中N等于1,因为只有一个尺度变量; 对于正交相机模型,公式(6)中N等于4,因为每个参考点的深度变化后仍满足约束; 因此,当相机焦距比较小时,N为1。当相机焦距更大,相机接近于正交相机时,M^TM将有4 个接近于0的特征值。



Tracking. cpp:

四个参考点两两组合,可以得到6个距离,根据尺度不变性,可以得到如下约束:

$$N=1: \|\beta v^{[i]} - \beta v^{[j]}\|^2 = \|c_i^w - c_j^w\|^2$$

$$\beta = \frac{\Sigma_{\{i,j\} \in [1;4]} \| v^{[i]} - v^{[j]} \| \cdot \| c_i^w - c_j^w \|}{\Sigma_{\{i,j\} \in [1;4]} \| v^{[i]} - v^{[j]} \|^2}$$

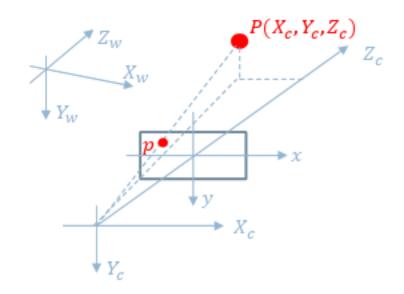
$$\underset{\mathbb{N}=2:}{\mathbb{N}=2:} \quad \| \left(\beta_1 v_1^{[i]} + \beta_2 v_2^{[i]} \right) - \left(\beta_1 v_1^{[j]} + \beta_2 v_2^{[j]} \right) \|^2 = \| c_i^w - c_j^w \|^2$$

Gauss-Newton优化:

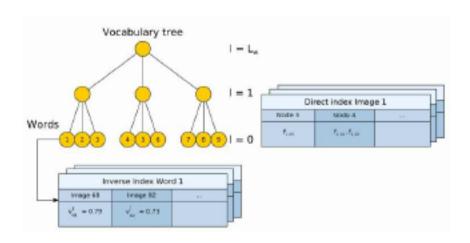
$$Error(\beta) = \sum_{(i,j) \, s.t. \, i < j} \left(\| c_i^c - c_j^c \|^2 - \| c_i^w - c_j^w \|^2 \right) \qquad c_i^c = \sum_{j=1}^4 \beta_j \, v_j^{[i]}$$

ORBmatcher. cpp:

- 1、ORB-SLAM2中特征点匹配均采用了各种技巧减小特征点匹配范围。
- 2、ORB-SLAM2中特征点通过描述子匹配后会进行旋转一致性检测。并且最佳匹配特征点要明显优于次优匹配点。
- 3、ORB-SLAM2中特征点提取仍然是非常耗时的地方。
- SearchByProjection与SearchBySim3



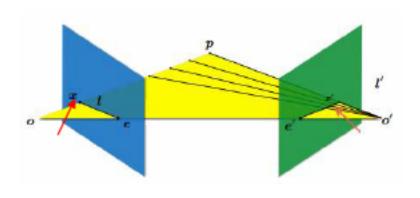
SearchByProjection函数和SearchBySim3 函数利用将相机坐标系下的MapPoints投 影到图像坐标系,在投影点附近搜索匹配 ■ SearchByBoW



SearchByBoW函数通过判断特征点对应的word的node是否相同可以加速匹配过程

ORBmatcher. cpp:

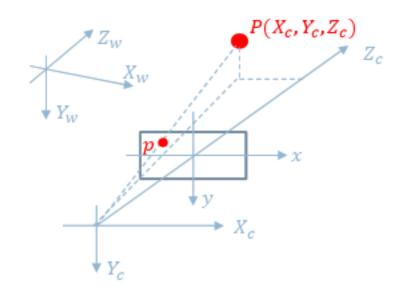
SearchForTriangulation



SearchByProjection函数利用对极几何约 東: 左目一个点对应右目一条线。

将左图像的每个特征点与右图像同一node 节点的所有特征点依次检测,判断是否满 足对极几何约束,满足约束就是匹配的特 征点

Fuse



和SearchByProjection函数差不多,只不过 是判断特征点p的MapPoint是否与MapPoint 点P冲突

GlobalBundleAdjustemnt与LocalBundleAdjustment

3D-2D 最小化重投影误差 e = (u, v) - project(Tcw*Pw)

Vertex: g2o::VertexSE3Expmap(), 即当前帧的Tcw

g2o::VertexSBAPointXYZ(), MapPoint的mWorldPos

Edge: g2o::EdgeSE3ProjectXYZ(), BaseBinaryEdge

Vertex: 待优化当前帧的Tcw

Vertex: 待优化MapPoint的mWorldPos

measurement: MapPoint在当前帧中的二维位置(u, v)

InfoMatrix: invSigma2(与特征点所在的尺度有关)

✓ Map中所有的MapPoints和关键帧做bundle adjustment优化

Global BA优化在ORB-SLAM2中有两个地方使用:

- a. 单目初始化: CreateInitialMapMonocular函数
- b. 闭环优化: RunGlobalBundleAdjustment函数
- ✓ LocalBundleAdjustment会在LocalMapping线程处理完队列中最后一个关键 时进行

PoseOptimization

3D-2D 最小化重投影误差 e = (u,v) - project(Tcw*Pw)

只优化Frame的Tcw、不优化MapPoints的坐标

Vertex: g2o::VertexSE3Expmap(), 即当前帧的Tcw

Edge: g2o::EdgeSE3ProjectXYZOnlyPose(), BaseUnaryEdge

Vertex: 待优化当前帧的Tcw

measurement: MapPoint在当前帧中的二维位置(u, v)

InfoMatrix: invSigma2(与特征点所在的尺度有关)

g2o::EdgeStereoSE3ProjectXYZOnlyPose(), BaseUnaryEdge

Vertex: 待优化当前帧的Tcw

measurement: MapPoint在当前帧中的二维位置(ul, v, ur)

InfoMatrix: invSigma2(与特征点所在的尺度有关)

OptimizeEssentialGraph

Vertex: g2o::VertexSim3Expmap, Essential graph中关键帧的位姿

Edge: g2o::EdgeSim3(), BaseBinaryEdge

Vertex: 关键帧的Tcw, MapPoint的Pw

measurement: 经过CorrectLoop函数步骤2, Sim3传播校正后的位姿

InfoMatrix: 单位矩阵

✓ OptimizeEssentialGraph会在成功进行闭环检测后,全局BA优化前进行

OptimizeSim3

Vertex: g2o::VertexSim3Expmap(), 两个关键帧的位姿

g2o::VertexSBAPointXYZ(),两个关键帧共有的MapPoints

Edge: g2o::EdgeSim3ProjectXYZ(), BaseBinaryEdge

Vertex: 关键帧的Sim3, MapPoint的Pw

measurement: MapPoint 在关键帧中的二维位置(u, v)

InfoMatrix: invSigma2(与特征点所在的尺度有关)

g2o::EdgeInverseSim3ProjectXYZ(), BaseBinaryEdge

Vertex: 关键帧的Sim3, MapPoint的Pw

measurement: MapPoint 在关键帧中的二维位置(u, v)

InfoMatrix: invSigma2(与特征点所在的尺度有关)

OptimizeSim3会在筛选闭环候选帧时用于位姿Sim3优化