一. 使用 VINS 系统跑仿真数据

将第二讲中的仿真数据集接入课程中的 VINS 系统,并运行处轨迹结果。

1. 无噪声参数

答:

主要的不同就是: 跑数据集的 VINS 是通过对图片的处理提取出特征点,然后送到后面的函数去计算。而仿真中的特征点是直接得到的,然后我们又通过相机模型之类的得到一系列的点归一化坐之类的。因此在实际使用中,需要把系统读取数据的函数修改了。仿真数据要求用第二章的数据,具体形式如图 1 所示,是贺博画的一个房子,由几个特征点和这些点的连线组成。VINS 系统的轨迹就是绕着房子走了个椭圆 (X-Y 平面上投影是椭圆,Z 轴上是正弦波)。NFT 抽象派大师了,属于是。

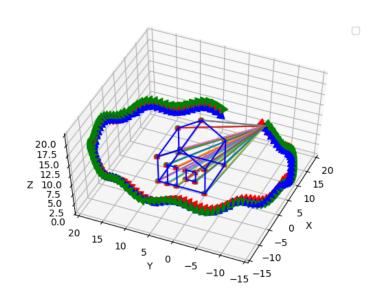


图 1: ratio vary with sigma

这周比较忙,先抄前面一个叫高洪臣的兄弟的作业用一下。主要修改的地方有三处

• 添加 config 文件 sim_config.yaml 和 run_sim.cpp 文件 (内容和 run_euroc.cpp 一样), 只不过其中调用的函数不一样。他这里面把里面的函数重载了,重载的两个函数如下, 它们的参数改变,然后就可以接受仿真数据了。

- 重载函数 System::PubImageData();
- 重载函数 Featureracker::readImage();

下面分别是两个重载函数的内容,第一个函数把 PubImageData() 的第二个参数改成了 string filename,这样就可以从仿真数据中读点了。第二个函数的修改也是一样。

```
void System::PublmageData(double dStampSec, std::string filename)
   {
2
       if (! init_feature )
3
       {
4
           cout << "1 PubImageData skip the first detected feature,</pre>
5
           which doesn't contain optical flow speed" << endl;
6
            init\_feature = 1;
7
           return;
8
       }
9
        if (first_image_flag)
10
       {
11
           cout << "2 PubImageData first image flag" << endl;</pre>
12
            first_image_flag = false;
13
            first_image_time = dStampSec;
14
           last_image_time = dStampSec;
15
           return;
16
17
       // detect unstable camera stream
18
        if (dStampSec - last\_image\_time > 1.0 || dStampSec < last\_image\_time)
19
       {
20
            cerr << "3 PubImageData image discontinue!</pre>
21
           reset the feature tracker!" << endl;
22
            first_image_flag = true;
23
           last_image_time = 0;
24
           pub\_count = 1;
25
           return;
26
       }
27
```

```
last_image_time = dStampSec;
28
       // frequency control
29
        if (round(1.0 * pub\_count / (dStampSec - first\_image\_time)) <= FREQ)
30
       {
31
            PUB_THIS_FRAME = true;
32
           // reset the frequency control
33
            if (abs(1.0 * pub count / (dStampSec - first image time) - FREQ)
34
            < 0.01 * FREQ)
35
            {
36
                first_image_time = dStampSec;
37
                pub\_count = 0;
38
            }
39
       }
40
       else
41
        {
42
            PUB\_THIS\_FRAME = false;
43
       }
44
       TicToc t_r;
45
       // cout << "3 PubImageData t:" << dStampSec << endl;
46
       trackerData [0]. readImage(filename, dStampSec);
47
48
       for (unsigned int i = 0;; i++)
49
       {
50
            bool completed = false;
51
           completed |= trackerData [0]. updateID(i);
52
53
            if (!completed)
54
                break;
55
56
        if (PUB_THIS_FRAME)
57
58
            pub_count++;
59
```

```
shared_ptr<IMG_MSG> feature_points(new IMG_MSG());
60
            feature\_points -> header = dStampSec;
61
            for (int i = 0; i < NUM_OF_CAM; i++)
62
            {
63
                auto &un_pts = trackerData[i].cur_un_pts;
64
                auto &cur_pts = trackerData[i].cur_pts;
65
                // auto \&ids = trackerData[i]. ids;
66
67
                for (unsigned int j = 0; j < un_pts.size(); j++)
68
69
                    //if (trackerData[i], track\_cnt[j] > 1)
70
                    {
71
                        // int p_id = ids/j/;
72
                        double x = un_pts[j].x;
73
                        double y = un_pts[j].y;
74
                        double z = 1;
75
                        feature_points -> points.push_back(Vector3d(x, y, z));
76
                        feature_points -> id_of_point.push_back(j * NUM_OF_CAM + i);
77
                        feature_points -> u_of_point.push_back(cur_pts[i].x);
78
                        feature_points -> v_of_point.push_back(cur_pts[i].y);
79
                        feature_points -> velocity_x_of_point.push_back(0);
80
                        feature_points -> velocity_y_of_point.push_back(0);
81
                    }
82
83
                // skip the first image; since no optical speed on frist image
84
                if (!init_pub)
85
86
                    cout << "4 PubImage init_pub skip the first image!" << endl;</pre>
87
                    init_pub = 1;
88
                }
89
                else
90
91
```

```
m_buf.lock();
92
                     feature_buf.push( feature_points );
93
                     // cout << "5 PubImage t: " << fixed << feature_points->header
94
                           << " feature_buf size: " << feature_buf.size() << endl;</pre>
95
                     m_buf.unlock();
96
                     con.notify_one();
97
                 }
98
             }
99
        }
100
101
```

```
void FeatureTracker :: readImage(std :: string filename, double _cur_time) {
1
        cur_time = _cur_time;
2
3
        ids . clear ();
4
        cur_un_pts. clear ();
5
        track_cnt. clear ();
6
7
             ifstream fsFeatures;
8
             fsFeatures .open(filename .c_str());
9
            if (! fsFeatures .is_open())
10
            {
11
                     cerr << "Failed to open fsFeatures file! " << filename << endl;</pre>
12
                     return;
13
14
            std:: string sFeature_line;
15
            double dStampNSec = 0.0;
16
        Eigen :: Vector4d p;
17
        Eigen :: Vector2d f;
18
            while (std:: getline (fsFeatures, sFeature_line) &&!sFeature_line.empty())
19
            {
20
                     std :: istringstream ssFeatureData( sFeature_line );
21
                     ssFeatureData >> p(0) >> p(1) >> p(2) >> p(3) >> f(0) >> f(1);
22
```

```
23
           cur_un_pts.push_back(cv::Point2f(f(0), f(1)));
24
25
            float u = FOCAL\_LENGTH * f(0) + COL / 2.0;
26
            float v = FOCAL\_LENGTH * f(1) + ROW / 2.0;
27
           cur_pts.push_back(cv::Point2f(u,v));
28
29
            ids.push_back(-1);
30
            track_cnt.push_back(1);
31
32
            fsFeatures . close ();
33
34
        prev_time = cur_time;
35
36
```

然后分别运行有无噪声的 IMU 仿真数据,得到的结果如图 2 所示。其中图 2.(a) 是没有噪声的数据,可以看出,最后还是一个椭圆,而且能够形成一个圈,图 2(b) 中则是有噪声的数据,可以看到预测轨迹明显有偏差了。这周属实有点没时间,先把这个版本提交了,后

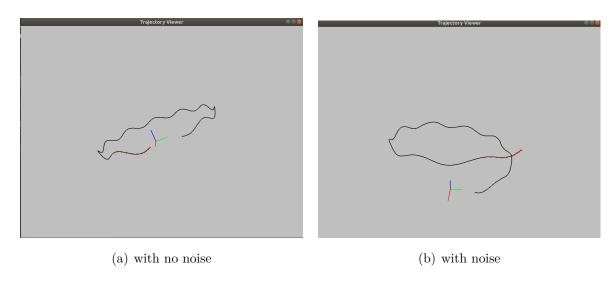


图 2: VINS pose estimation

面整理资料的时候再搞一个完整一点的