

DSO源码解析

















建图



滑窗优化



总结



- 1. Direct & Sparse
- 🚺 2、几何与光度模型
- 3、光度误差模型
- 4、初始化相关理论
- 🚺 5、初始化代码讲解
- 6、总结



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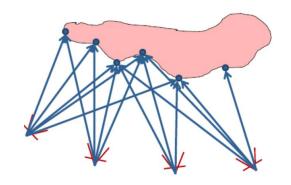
Indirect

- 第一步建立数据关联,得到中间值 包括特征点、线与曲线段提取匹配, 稠密光流等。
- 第二步把中间数据作为测量,进行 状态估计。



Direct

没有预处理,直接将传感器的值作 为测量。

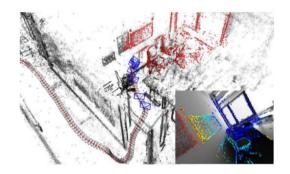




1. Direct & Sparse

Sparse

- Sparse
 - 重建出一些独立的像素点。



- Semi-Dense
 - 重建出部分像素点。

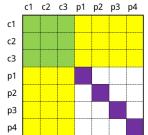


semi-dense depth map

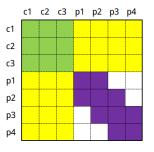
- Dense
 - 重建出所有的像素点。







- ① 考虑区域连通性,深度的连续性
- ② 光流场的平滑性,深度平滑性
- ③





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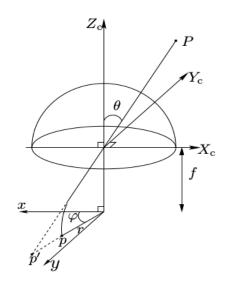




● Pinhole(顺序有调整)

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f_y & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x}{Z} \\ \frac{y}{Z} \\ \frac{z}{1} \end{bmatrix}$$





$$\begin{cases} x_{distorted} = x(1 + k_1r^2 + k_2r^4) + 2p_1xy + p_2(r^2 + 2x^2) \\ y_{distorted} = y(1 + k_1r^2 + k_2r^4) + p_1(r^2 + 2y^2) + 2p_2xy \end{cases}$$





• FOV

$$\begin{cases} x_{distorted} = \frac{r_d}{r} \cdot x_c \\ y_{distorted} = \frac{r_d}{r} \cdot y_c \end{cases}$$

Equidistant(KB)

$$\begin{cases} x_d = \frac{\theta_d}{r} \cdot x_c \\ y_d = \frac{\theta_d}{r} \cdot y_c \end{cases}$$

$$r_d = \frac{1}{\omega} \arctan\left(2 \cdot r \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)\right)$$
$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{X}{Z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{Y}{Z}\right)^2} = \sqrt{x_c^2 + y_c^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{X}{Z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{Y}{Z}\right)^2} = \sqrt{x_c^2 + y_c^2}$$

$$\theta = \operatorname{atan2}(r, |z_c|) = \operatorname{atan2}(r, 1) = \operatorname{atan}(r)$$

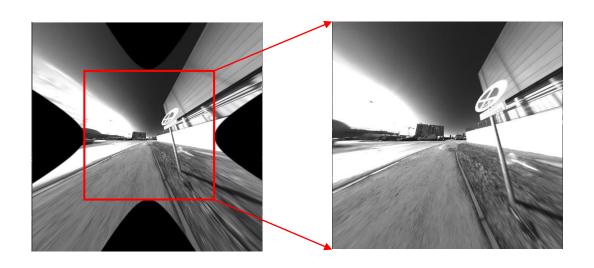
$$\theta_d = \theta(1 + k_1 \cdot \theta^2 + k_2 \cdot \theta^4 + k_3 \cdot \theta^6 + k_4 \cdot \theta^8)$$



2、几何与光度模型

● 去畸变后的新内参





※思想:将校正后的图像加畸变,变换到原图,保证都能落在原图中。



)去畸变后的新内参

• 将单位平面的坐标映射到原图像(畸变),求的单位平面上的范围 X_{min} , X_{max} , Y_{min} , Y_{max}

$$\begin{cases} u_{min} = f_x X_{min} + c_x \\ u_{max} = f_x X_{max} + c_x \end{cases} \Rightarrow u_{max} - u_{min} = f_x \cdot (X_{max} - X_{min})$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{w}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$$

$$c_{x} = -f_{x}X_{min}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{min} = f_y Y_{min} + c_y \\ v_{max} = f_y Y_{max} + c_y \end{cases} \Rightarrow v_{max} - v_{min} = f_y \cdot (Y_{max} - Y_{min})$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{h}{Y_{max} - Y_{min}}$$

$$c_y = -f_y Y_{min}$$

2、几何与光度模型

光度模型

- 物体一点反射光量为<mark>辐射</mark> (Radiance) $B_i(\mathbf{x})$,通常假设物体是朗伯面(漫反射)。
- 感光器件单位时间在x位置接收的能量叫<mark>辐照</mark> (Irradiance) $IR(\mathbf{x})$ 。辐照和辐射——对应, 且相机会存在<mark>渐晕V(x),建模成0和1之间数。</mark>

$$IR(\mathbf{x}) = V(\mathbf{x})B_i(\mathbf{x})$$

• 传感器在<mark>曝光时间t_i内对辐照进行积分,假设期间辐照恒定,建模为乘积</mark>:

$$IR_{acc}(\mathbf{x}) = t_i IR(\mathbf{x}) = t_i V(\mathbf{x}) B_i(\mathbf{x})$$

• 电子器件将积分辐照值输出为图像强度,通常为非线性响应函数G,一般为[0-255],最终光度模型:

$$I_i(\mathbf{x}) = G(t_i V(\mathbf{x}) B_i(\mathbf{x}))$$

• 光度矫正就是去除响应函数和渐晕(辐照衰减):

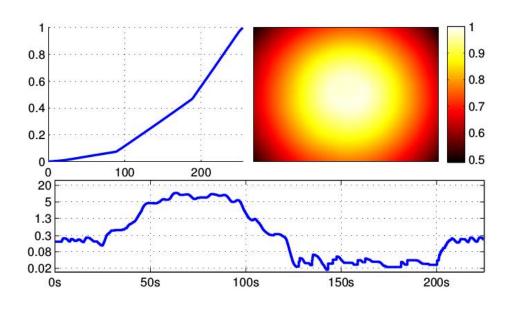
$$I'_i(\mathbf{x}) := t_i B_i(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{G^{-1}(I_i(\mathbf{x}))}{V(\mathbf{x})}$$

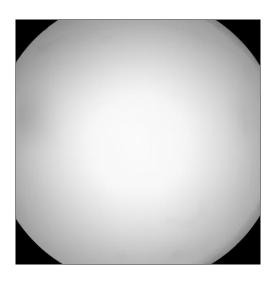


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• 若光度参数未知,引入光度仿射变换函数来估计光度变化,指数防止函数变负数:

$$I_i'(\mathbf{x}) = e^{-a_i}(I_i(\mathbf{x}) - b_i)$$







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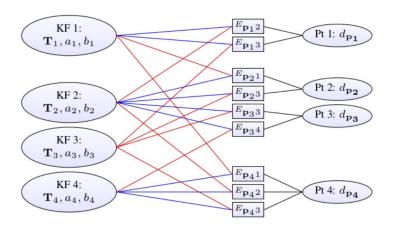


点的能量函数:

$$E_{\mathbf{p}_{j}} = \sum_{\mathbf{p}_{i} \in \mathcal{N}_{p}} \mathbf{w}_{p} \| \left(I_{j} [\mathbf{p}_{j}] - b_{j} \right) - \frac{t_{j} e^{a_{j}}}{t_{i} e^{a_{i}}} \left(I_{i} [\mathbf{p}_{i}] - b_{i} \right) \|_{r}$$

$$= \sum_{\mathbf{p}_{i} \in \mathcal{N}_{p}} \mathbf{w}_{p} \| I_{j} [\mathbf{p}_{j}] - \frac{t_{j} e^{a_{j}}}{t_{i} e^{a_{i}}} I_{i} [\mathbf{p}_{i}] - \left(b_{j} - \frac{t_{j} e^{a_{j}}}{t_{i} e^{a_{i}}} b_{i} \right) \|_{r}$$

$$(1)$$



Huber函数:

$$\rho_{H}(e) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{2} & for |e| \leq k \\ k|e| - \frac{1}{2}k^{2} & for |e| > k \end{cases}$$

$$w_H(e) = \begin{cases} 1 & for |e| \le k \\ k/|e| & for |e| > k \end{cases}$$

$$w_H(e) \times (2 - w_H(e)) \times e^2 = 2 \times \rho_H(e)$$

图像梯度加权:

$$\mathbf{w_p} := \frac{c^2}{c^2 + \|\nabla I_i(\mathbf{p})\|_2^2}$$

$$E_{\text{photo}} := \sum_{i \in F} \sum_{\mathbf{p} \in P_i} \sum_{j \in \text{obs}(\mathbf{p})} E_{\mathbf{p}_j}$$





对其中一点:

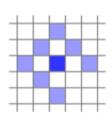
$$\mathbf{p}_{j} = \Pi_{c}(\mathbf{R}\Pi_{c}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}_{i}, d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}) + \mathbf{t}) \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} & \mathbf{t} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} := \mathbf{T}_{j}\mathbf{T}_{i}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{i}' = \pi_{C}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}_{i}) = \mathbf{K}^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{p}_{i}\\1\end{pmatrix}(2) \qquad \mathbf{P}_{j} = \frac{\mathbf{P}_{j}'}{d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}} \qquad \mathbf{P}_{i}' = \pi_{C}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}_{i}) = \mathbf{K}^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{p}_{i}\\1\end{pmatrix} \\ \mathbf{P}_{j}' = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{P}_{i}' + \mathbf{t}d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}} \qquad (3) \qquad \mathbf{P}_{j} = \mathbf{R}\frac{\mathbf{P}_{i}'}{d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}} + \mathbf{t} \\ \begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{p}_{j}\\1\end{pmatrix} = \pi_{c}\left(\omega(\mathbf{P}_{j}')\right) \qquad (4)$$

对光度仿射参数:

$$e^{a_{ji}} = \frac{t_j e^{a_j}}{t_i e^{a_i}} \tag{5}$$

$$b_{ji} = b_j - e^{a_{ji}}b_i \quad (6)$$





● 求导的参数包括:

- 相对的光度参数
- 相对位姿 (j帧位姿)
- 第一帧 (host) 上的逆深度

● 对光度参数求导

• 将公式 (1) 中的残差取出,与公式 (5) (6) 结合得到:

$$r_{k} = I_{j}[\mathbf{p}_{j}] - e^{a_{ji}}I_{i}[\mathbf{p}_{i}] - (b_{ji})$$

$$J_{photo} = \frac{\partial r_{k}}{\partial \delta_{photo}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial r_{k}}{\partial a_{ji}} & \frac{\partial r_{k}}{\partial b_{ji}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\delta_{photo} = [a_{ji}, b_{ji}]$$

$$= [-e^{a_{ji}}I_{i}[\mathbf{p}_{i}] - 1]$$

Jacobian



● 对相对位姿求导

将公式(1)中的残差取出,与公式(3)(4)结合得到:

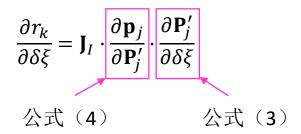
$$r_k = I_j[\mathbf{p}_j] - e^{a_{ji}}I_i[\mathbf{p}_i] - (b_{ji})$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{i}' = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{P}_{i}' + \mathbf{t}d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}} \tag{3}$$

$$\binom{\mathbf{p}_j}{1} = \pi_{\mathbf{c}} \left(\omega(\mathbf{P}_j') \right) \tag{4}$$

• 残差对图像导数:

$$\mathbf{J}_{I} = \frac{\partial I_{j}}{\partial \mathbf{p}_{i}} = \left(\frac{\partial I_{j}}{\partial \mathbf{p}_{x}} \frac{\partial I_{j}}{\partial \mathbf{p}_{y}}\right) = \left(d_{x} d_{y}\right) \quad (7)$$



• 把公式(4)展开:

$$\mathbf{p}_{x} = f_{x} \cdot \frac{P_{x}'}{P_{z}'} + c_{x} \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{p}_{y} = f_{y} \cdot \frac{P_{y}'}{P_{z}'} + c_{y} \quad (9)$$



● 对相对位姿求导

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial r_{k}}{\partial \delta \xi} &= \mathbf{J}_{I} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}_{j}}{\partial \mathbf{P}_{j}'} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_{j}'}{\partial \delta \xi} \\ &= (d_{x}f_{x} \quad d_{y}f_{y}) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{P_{z}'} & 0 & -\frac{P_{x}'}{P_{z}'^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{P_{z}'} & -\frac{P_{y}'}{P_{z}'^{2}} \end{pmatrix} d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I} & -\frac{1}{dp_{i}} \left[\mathbf{P}_{j}' \right]^{\wedge} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (d_{x}f_{x} \quad d_{y}f_{y}) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{P_{z}'} & 0 & -\frac{P_{x}'}{P_{z}'} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{P_{z}'} & -\frac{P_{y}'}{P_{z}'} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & P_{z}' & -P_{y}' \\ 0 & d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}} & 0 & -P_{z}' & 0 & P_{x}' \\ 0 & 0 & d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}} & P_{y}' & -P_{x}' & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (d_{x}f_{x} \quad d_{y}f_{y}) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}}{P_{z}'} & 0 & -\frac{d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}}{P_{z}'} \frac{P_{x}'}{P_{z}'} & -\frac{P_{x}'P_{y}'}{P_{z}'} & 1 + \frac{P_{x}'^{2}}{P_{z}'^{2}} & -\frac{P_{y}'}{P_{z}'} \\ 0 & \frac{d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}}{P_{z}'} & -\frac{d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}}{P_{z}'} \frac{P_{y}'}{P_{z}'} & -1 - \frac{P_{y}'^{2}}{P_{z}'^{2}} & \frac{P_{x}'P_{y}'}{P_{z}'} & \frac{P_{y}'}{P_{z}'} \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

3、光度误差模型

Jacobian

● 对逆深度求导

将公式(1)中的残差取出,与
 公式(3)(4)结合得到:

$$r_k = I_j[\mathbf{p}_j] - e^{a_{ji}}I_i[\mathbf{p}_i] - (b_{ji})$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{i}' = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{P}_{i}' + \mathbf{t}d_{\mathbf{p}_{i}} \tag{3}$$

$$\binom{\mathbf{p}_j}{1} = \pi_{\mathbf{c}} \left(\omega \left(\mathbf{P}_j' \right) \right) \tag{4}$$

• 结合公式 (7) (8) (9):

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{\mathbf{p}_i}} &= \mathbf{J}_I \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}_j}{\partial \mathbf{P}_j'} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_j'}{\partial \delta d_{\mathbf{p}_i}} \\ &= (d_x \quad d_y) \begin{pmatrix} f_x & 0 \\ 0 & f_y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{P_z'} & 0 & -\frac{P_x'}{P_z'^2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{P_z'} & -\frac{P_y'}{P_z'^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ t_z \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (d_x f_x \quad d_y f_y) \frac{1}{P_z'} \begin{pmatrix} t_x - \frac{P_z'}{P_z'} t_z \\ t_y - \frac{P_y'}{P_z'} t_z \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{1}{P'_{z}} d_{x} f_{x} \left(t_{x} - \frac{P'_{x}}{P'_{z}} t_{z} \right) + \frac{1}{P'_{z}} d_{y} f_{y} \left(t_{y} - \frac{P'_{y}}{P'_{z}} t_{z} \right)$$











建图



滑窗优化



总结



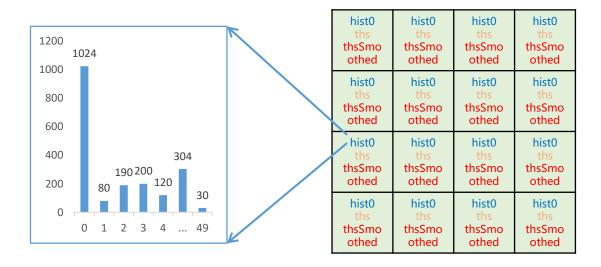
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4、初始化相关理论

● 提取像素前设置阈值

- 每个格32*32大小
- 在格内创建直方图hist0
- 统计直方图中的像素点占50%位置的梯度作为阈值ths
- 对阈值进行3*3的均值滤波thsSmoothed

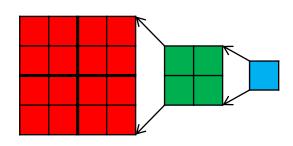




● 提取第0层的金字塔图像像素

- 遍历每一个像素,取大于所求阈值,且在pot内最大的
- 红pot对应4个像素,绿pot对应4个红pot,蓝pot对应4个绿pot
- 红色的使用金字塔0层上的梯度,阈值为thsSmoothed
- 绿色的使用金字塔1层上的梯度,阈值为红色的0.75倍
- 蓝色的使用金字塔2层上的梯度,阈值为绿色的0.75倍
- 比较大小都使用零层随机方向上的梯度
- 优先级红 > 绿 > 蓝,优先级高的找到了就不在低的里面找

4*pot
#





4、初始化相关理论

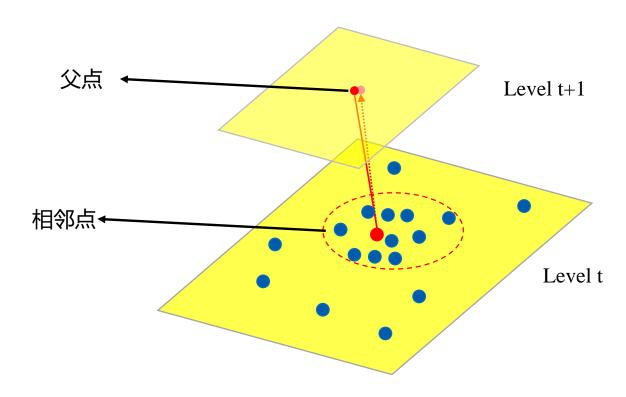
● 提取第1-5层的金字塔图像像素

- 同样动态调节pot的大小,来保证提取合适的数目
- 每个pot内梯度大于阈值,且gradx / grady / gradx-grady / gradx+grady 中有最大值的则被选中



4、初始化相关理论

● 生成每层的每个点的neighbors和parent点





● 使用归一化积计算点的逆深度

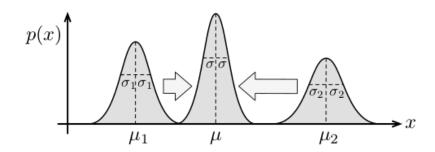
逆深度在不同层之间传递使用parent点来作为关联,融合策略采用高斯归一化积

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2}$$

$$\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\mu_1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{\mu_2}{\sigma_2^2}$$

$$\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} = \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbf{\Sigma}_k^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{\mu} = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \mathbf{\Sigma}_k^{-1} \mathbf{\mu}_k$$





4、初始化相关理论

● 当位移不足够时:

• 能量函数:
$$E_{\mathbf{p}_i} := E_{\mathbf{p}_i} + E'_{\mathbf{p}_i} = E_{\mathbf{p}_i} + \alpha_w \left[\left(\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{p}_i} - 1 \right)^2 + \|\mathbf{t}\|^2 \cdot N \right]$$

• Jacobian:
$$\mathbf{Jr} = \frac{\partial E'_{\mathbf{p}_j}}{\partial \mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{p}_i}} = 2\alpha_w (\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{p}_i} - 1) \qquad \qquad \mathbf{Jr} = \frac{\partial E'_{\mathbf{p}_j}}{\partial \mathbf{t}} = 2\alpha_w \mathbf{t} N$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{\partial^2 E_{\mathbf{p}_j}'}{\partial d_{\mathbf{p}_i}^2} = 2\alpha_w \qquad \qquad \mathbf{H} = \frac{\partial^2 E_{\mathbf{p}_j}'}{\partial \mathbf{t}^2} = 2\alpha_w N$$

● 当位移足够时:

• 能量函数:
$$E_{\mathbf{p}j} := E_{\mathbf{p}j} + E'_{\mathbf{p}j} = E_{\mathbf{p}j} + \left(d_{\mathbf{p}i} - \mathbf{d}_{iR}\right)^2$$

• Jacobian:
$$\mathbf{Jr} = \frac{\partial E'_{\mathbf{p}_j}}{\partial d_{\mathbf{p}_i}} = 2(d_{\mathbf{p}_i} - d_{iR}) \qquad \mathbf{H} = \frac{\partial^2 E'_{\mathbf{p}_j}}{\partial d_{\mathbf{p}_i}^2} = 2$$



● 对逆深度进行Schur消元:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{U} & \mathbf{W} \\ \mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}} & \mathbf{V} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x_c \\ \Delta x_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_A \\ b_B \end{bmatrix}$$

把逆深度消掉

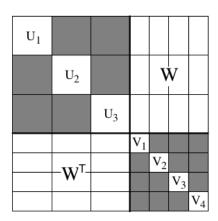
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{U} - \mathbf{W}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}} & \mathbf{V} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\Delta} \mathbf{x}_{c} \\ \mathbf{\Delta} \mathbf{x}_{p} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}_{A} - \mathbf{W}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{b}_{B} \\ \mathbf{b}_{B} \end{bmatrix}$$

• 求解位姿

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\mathbf{U} & \mathbf{H}_{\text{out}} & \mathbf{sc} \\
\mathbf{U} & \mathbf{W}^{-1}\mathbf{W}^{\mathsf{T}}
\end{bmatrix} \Delta x_{c} = \begin{bmatrix}
\mathbf{b}_{\text{out}} & \mathbf{b}_{\text{out}} & \mathbf{sc} \\
\mathbf{b}_{A} & \mathbf{W}^{-1}\mathbf{b}_{B}
\end{bmatrix}$$

• 反代求解逆深度

$$\mathbf{V} \Delta \mathbf{x}_{p} = \mathbf{b}_{B} - \mathbf{W}^{\mathsf{T}} \Delta \mathbf{x}_{c}$$





4、初始化相关理论

● 求位姿部分Hessian:

$$J_{0} = \frac{\partial r_{k}}{\partial \delta x}$$

$$J_{1} = \frac{\partial r_{k}}{\partial \delta y}$$

$$J_{2} = \frac{\partial r_{k}}{\partial \delta z}$$

$$J_{3} = \frac{\partial r_{k}}{\partial \delta \phi_{x}}$$

$$J_{4} = \frac{\partial r_{k}}{\partial \delta \phi_{y}}$$

$$J_{5} = \frac{\partial r_{k}}{\partial \delta \phi_{z}}$$

$$J_{6} = \frac{\partial r_{k}}{\partial \delta a}$$

$$J_{7} = \frac{\partial r_{k}}{\partial \delta b}$$

$$J_{8} = r_{k}$$

$J_0^T J_0$	$J_0^T J_1$	$J_0^T J_2$	$J_0^T J_3$	$J_0^T J_4$	$J_0^T J_5$	$J_0^T J_6$	$J_0^T J_7$	$J_0^T J_8$
	$J_1^T J_1$	$J_1^T J_2$	$J_1^T J_3$	$J_1^T J_4$	$J_1^T J_5$	$J_1^T J_6$	$J_1^T J_7$	$J_1^T J_8$
		$J_2^T J_2$		$J_2^T J_4$				J ^T ₂ J ₈
			$J_3^T J_3$	$J_3^T J_4$	$J_3^2J_5$	$J_3^T J_6$	$J_3^T J_7$	$J_3^T J_8$
				$J_4^T J_4$	$J_4^T J_5$	$J_4^T J_6$	$J_4^T J_7$	$J_4^T J_8$
					$J_5^T J_5$	$J_5^T J_6$	$J_5^T J_7$	$J_5^T J_8$
						$J_6^T J_6$	$J_6^T J_7$	$J_6^T J_8$
							$J_7^T J_7$	$J_7^T J_8$
								$J_8^T J_8$

每次同时计算 Pattern中的4 个点!! $\mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{sc}} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}} \qquad \mathbf{b}_{\mathrm{sc}} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{b}_{R}$



\$

● 求逆深度部分HSC:

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} J_0 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta x} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_1 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta y} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_2 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta z} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_3 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta \phi_x} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_4 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta \phi_x} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_5 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta \phi_x} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_6 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta a_x} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_7 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta a_x} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_8 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta a_x} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_7 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta a_x} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_8 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_8 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_8 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_8 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9 = \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \frac{\partial r_k}{\partial \delta d_{p_i}} \\ J_9$$



- 1. Direct & Sparse
- 2、几何与光度模型
- 3、光度误差模型
- 4、初始化相关理论
- 5、初始化代码讲解
- 6、总结

Code

Code

Undistort.cpp

globalCalib.cpp

PixelSelector2.cpp

FullSystem.cpp

ImageAndExposure.h

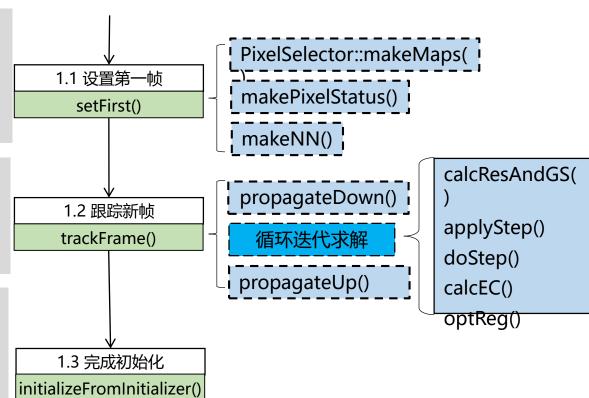
CoarseInitializer.cpp



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- 提取第0层的特征,取网格内随机方向梯度最大点
- 提取1-5层的特征,取网格内具有dx/dy最大梯度点
- new用于初始化的点,得到每个点同层最近的 10个点(neighbours),和上一层最近的点 (parent)
- 当检测到位移足够大时,开始从金字塔顶层向底层使用LM优化位姿,光度参数,逆深度。
- 然后将逆深度由底层向顶层传播逆深度,用于下次优化做初值。
- 优化到满足位移的后5帧,位移小或中间的帧删 除fh。
- 将第一帧插入关键帧,插入能量方程中(后面也会把这个最新帧插入关键帧)
- 使用第0层点的均值作为归一尺度
- 把<mark>第0层</mark>点创建为PointHessian,并插入能量方程insertPoint()(有先验)
- 设置第一帧和最新帧的FrameShell信息,作为 待估计量



6、总结

数据结构

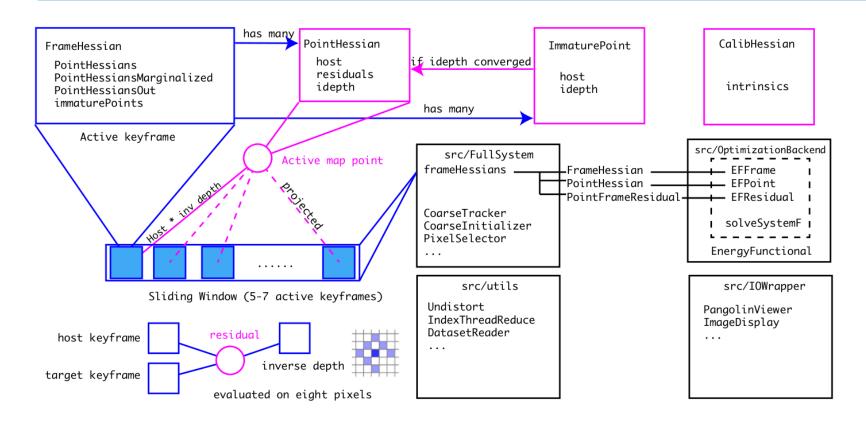


Figure 1: Framework of DSO.

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感谢各位聆听

Thanks for Listening

