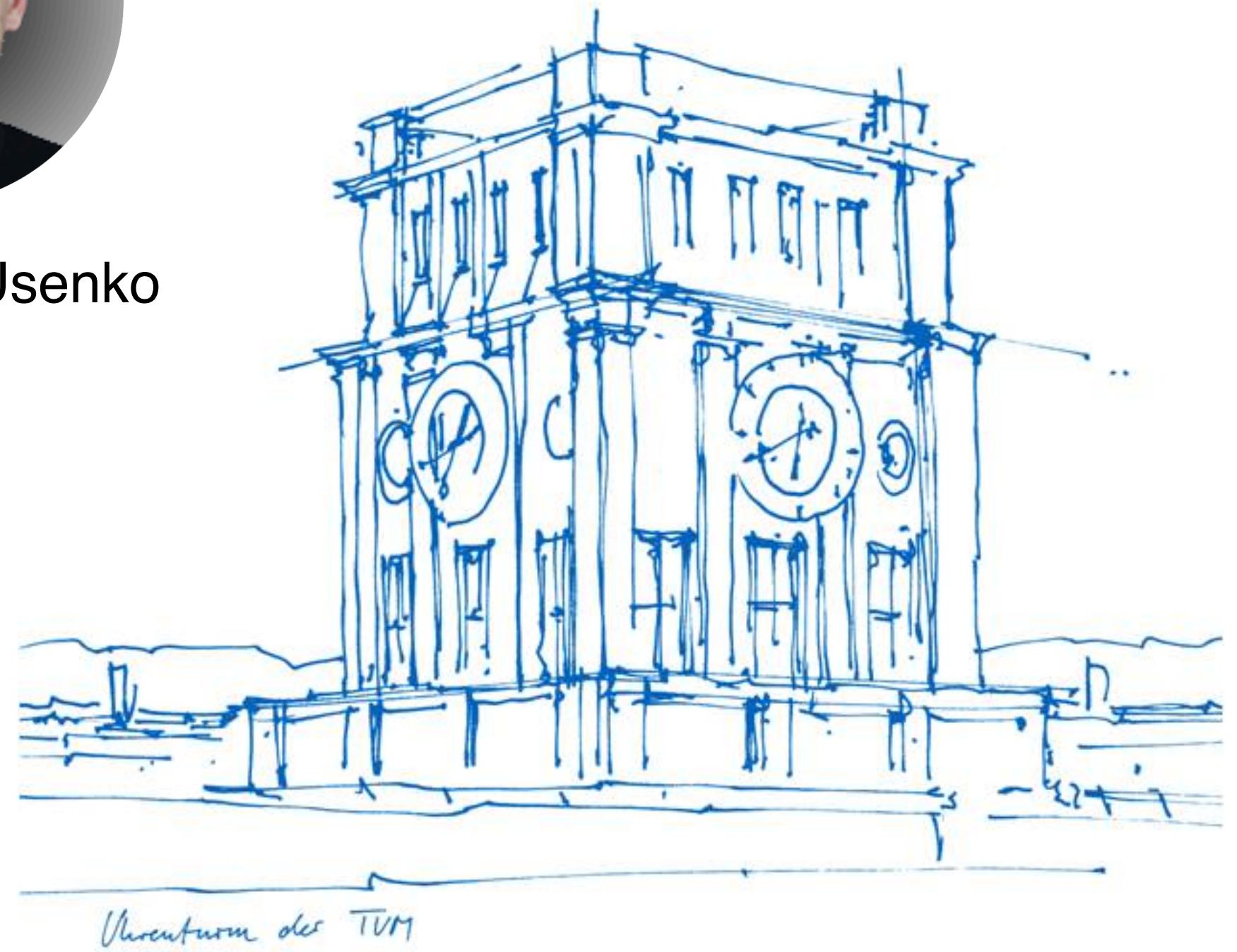


Square Root Marginalization for Sliding-Window Bundle Adjustment

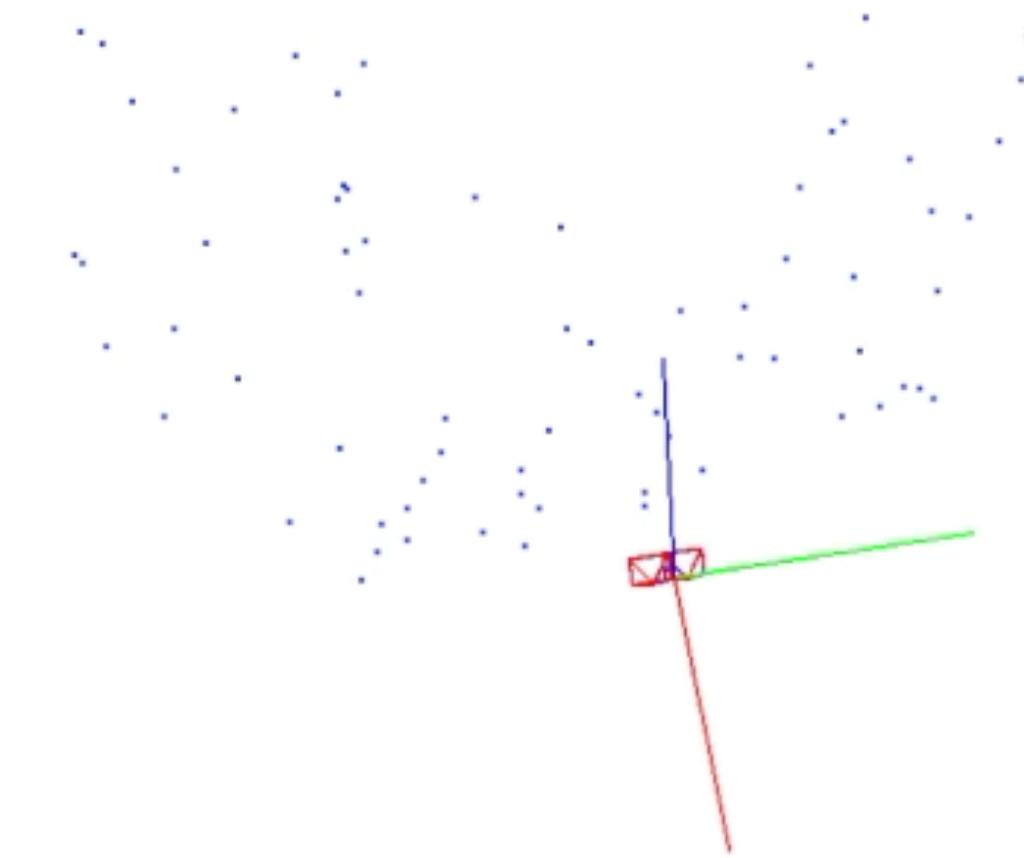
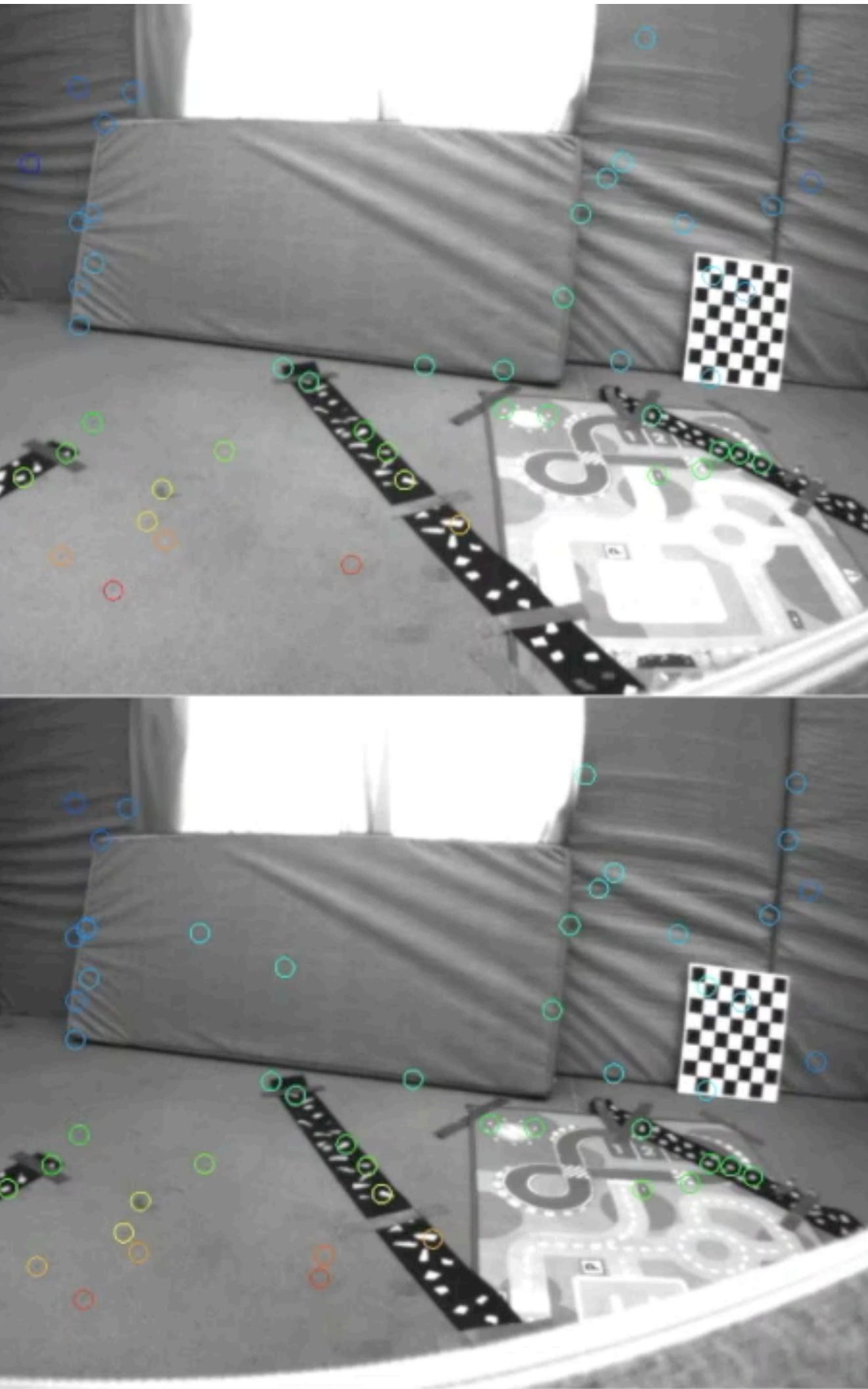


Nikolaus Demmel, David Schubert, Christiane Sommer, Daniel Cremers, Vladyslav Usenko
Technical University of Munich

International Conference on Computer Vision
October 11-17, 2021



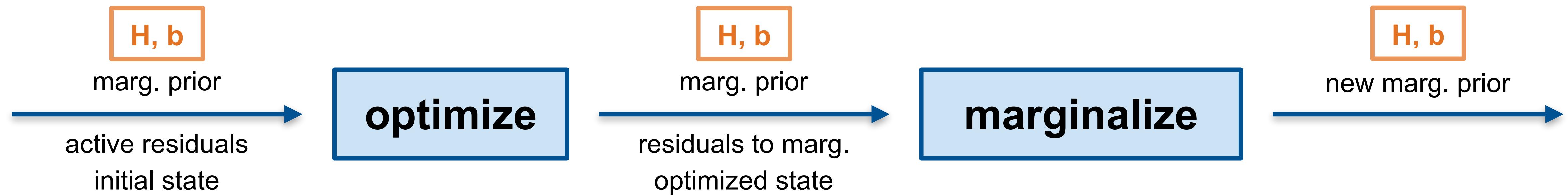
Visual-Inertial Odometry



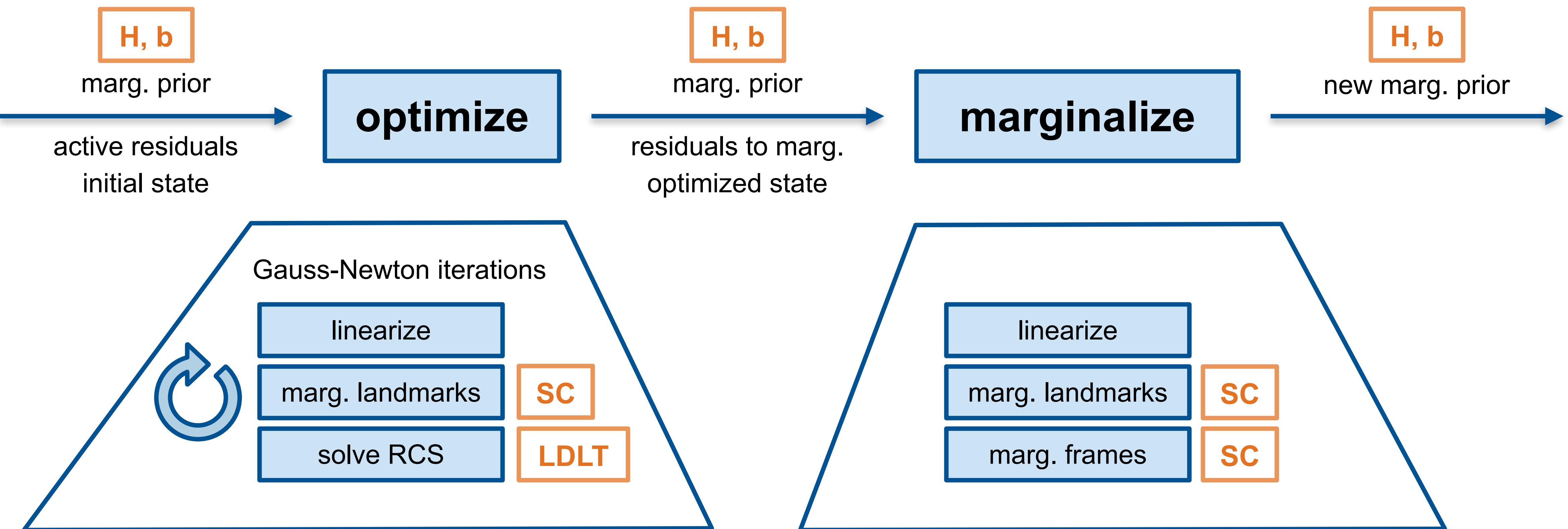
Odometry based on: Usenko et al., "Visual-Inertial Mapping with Non-Linear Factor Recovery", RA-L, April 2020

Optimization-based sliding-window estimator

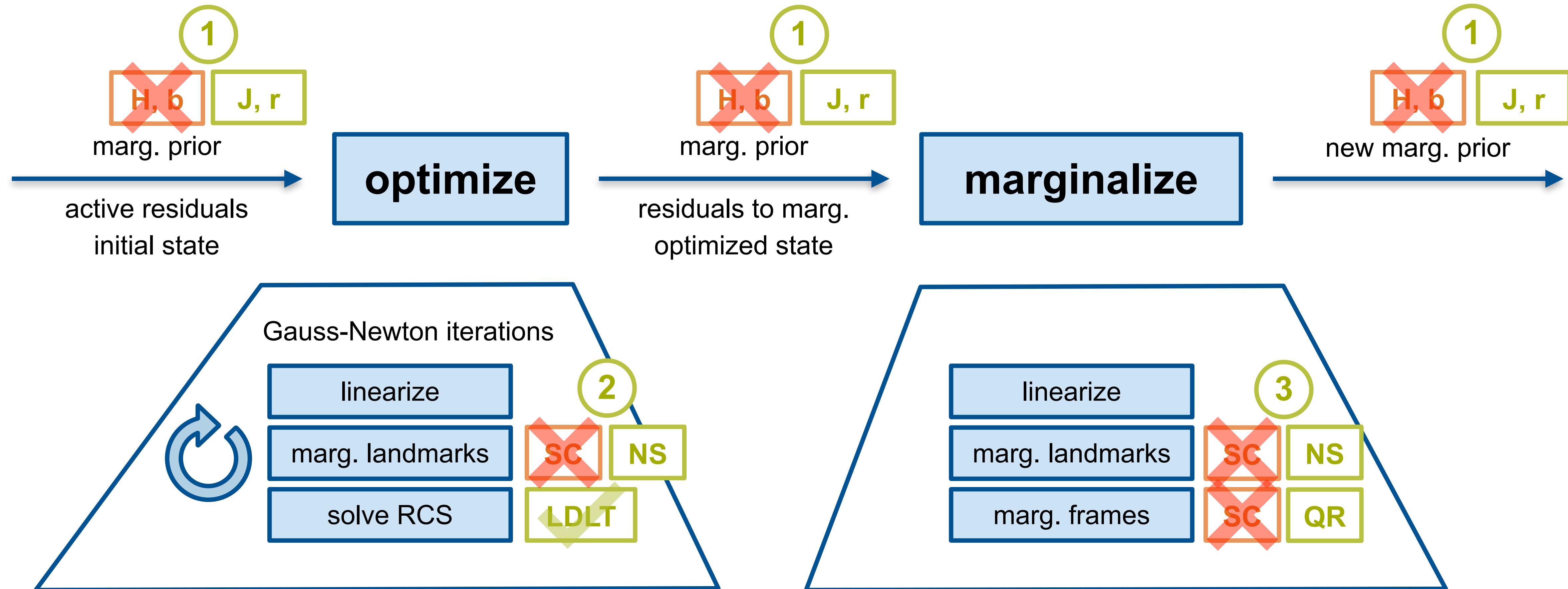
conventional



Optimization-based sliding-window estimator



Optimization-based sliding-window estimator



Sliding-window energy with marg. prior



sliding-window energy

$$E_{\text{sw}}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|r_a(x)\|^2 + E_m(x)$$

active residuals (visual, inertial)

marginalization prior

Hessian form to store prior

$$E_m(x) = \frac{1}{2} \Delta x^\top H_m \Delta x + b_m^\top \Delta x + \text{const}$$

H, b

perturbation from current state x

Jacobian form to store prior

$$E_m(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|r'_m + J_m \Delta x\|^2$$

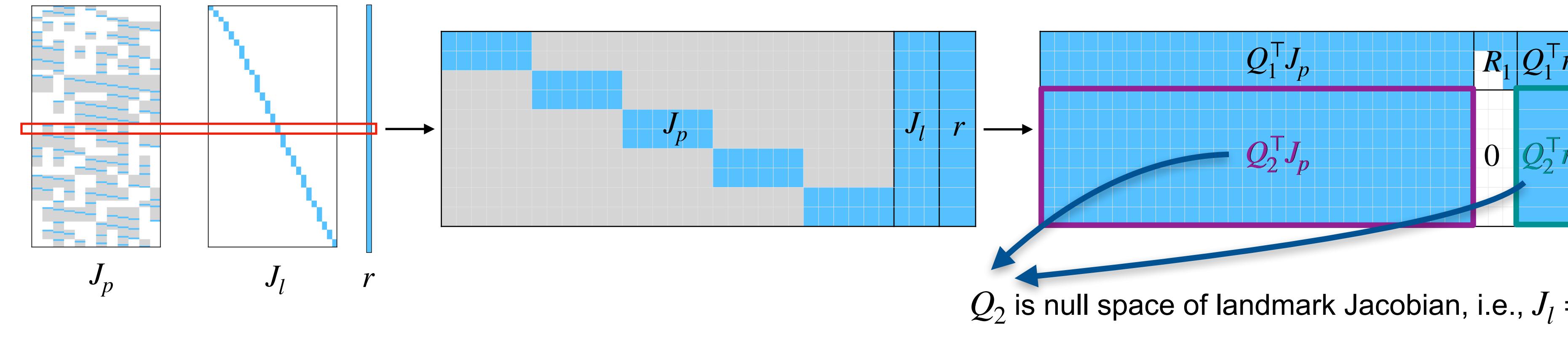
J, r

J_m is a square root of H_m , i.e., $H_m = J_m^\top J_m$

Optimization: nullspace marg. + Cholesky



Nullspace marginalization of landmarks based on: Demmel et al., “Square Root Bundle Adjustment for Large-Scale Reconstruction”, CVPR21



compute \tilde{H} and \tilde{b} using Schur complement

$$\tilde{H} = H_{pp} - H_{pl}H_{ll}^{-1}H_{lp}$$

$$\tilde{b} = b_p - H_{pl}H_{ll}^{-1}b_l$$

SC

solving the reduced camera system
with dense Cholesky decomposition

$$\tilde{H} \Delta x = -\tilde{b}$$

LDLT **LDLT**

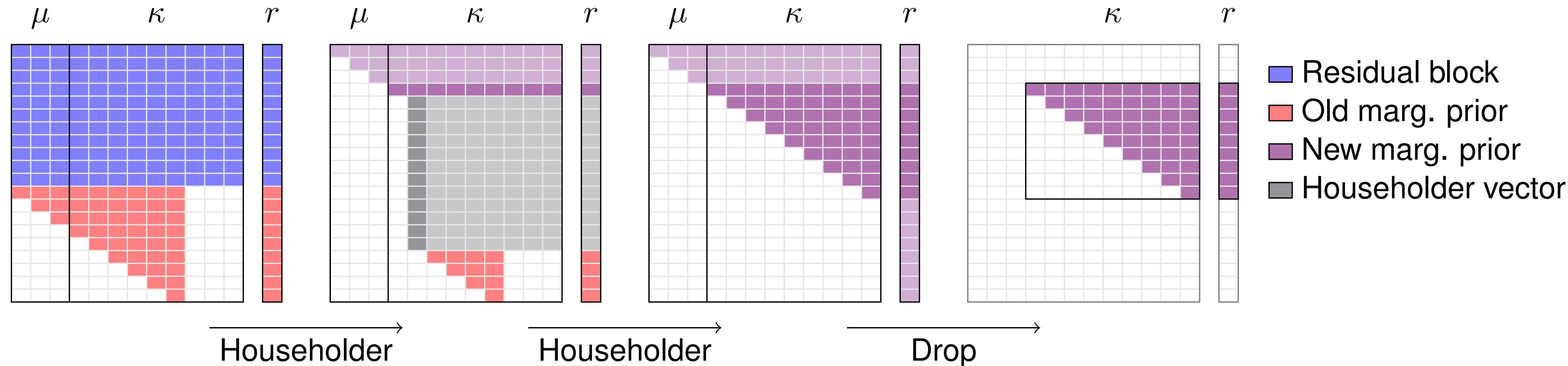
compute \tilde{H} and \tilde{b} after nullspace projection

$$\tilde{H} = (Q_2^\top J_p)^\top (Q_2^\top J_p)$$

$$\tilde{b} = (Q_2^\top J_p)^\top (Q_2^\top r)^\top$$

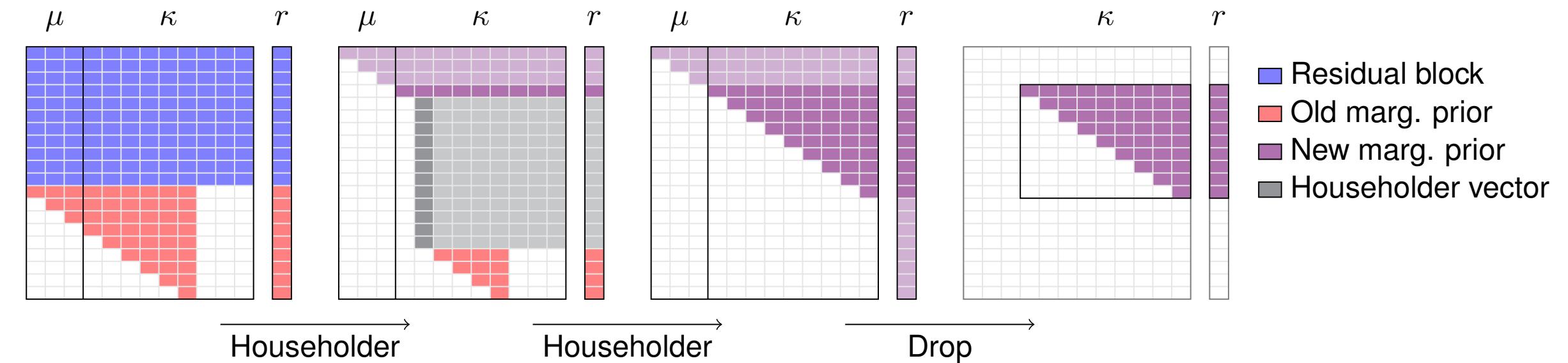
NS

Marginalisation: specialized QR decomposition

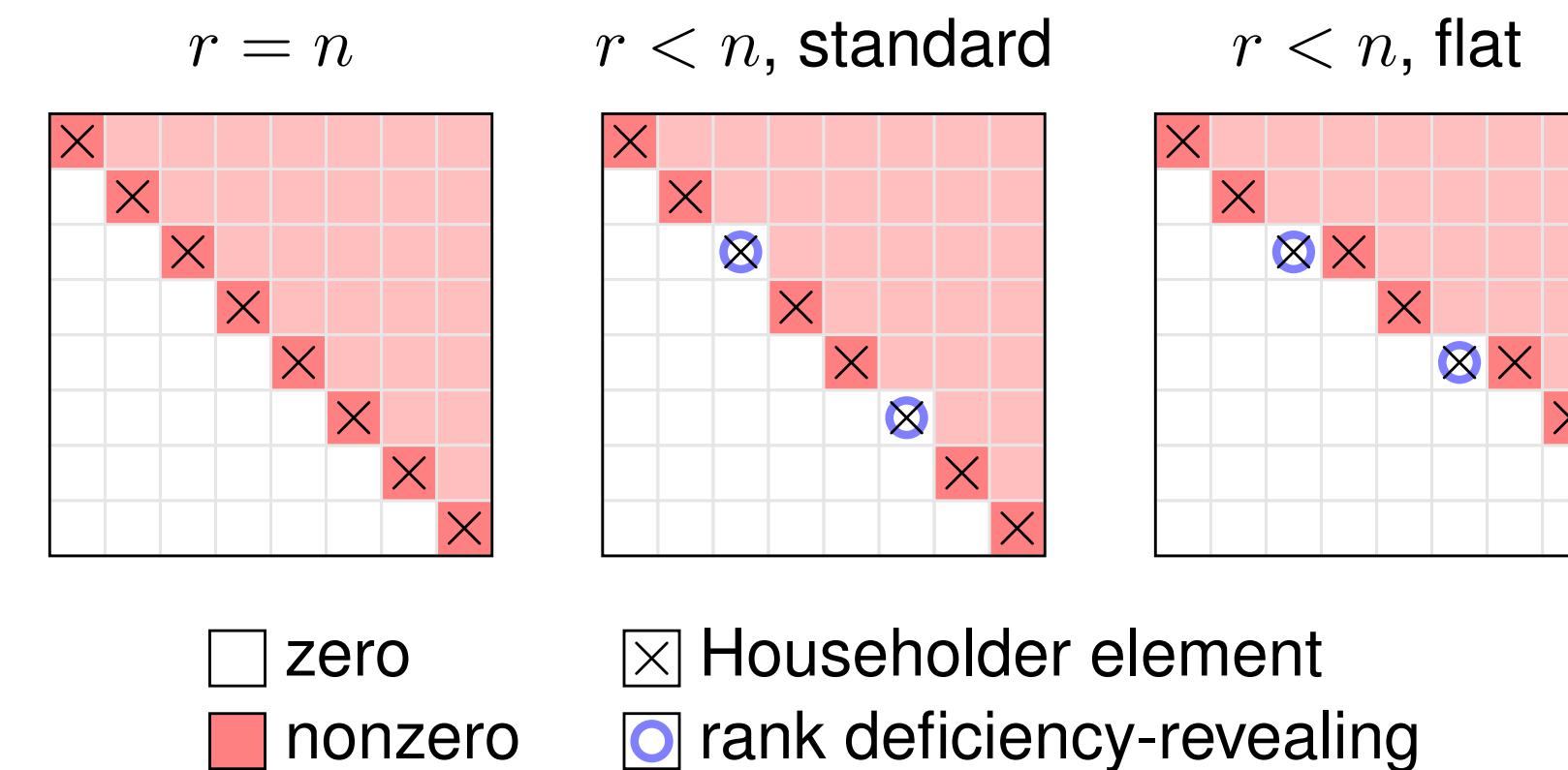


- start with reduced camera system in Jacobian form (including the old marginalization prior and possibly inertial residuals)
- frame states to be marginalized are sorted into the leftmost columns
- Successive in-place Householder transformations result in upper-triangular matrix
- Columns for marginalized states and corresponding top-rows, and zero rows at the bottom are dropped

Marginalisation: specialized QR decomposition



Rank-deficient case



Results: accuracy and runtime

Accuracy

absolute trajectory error in meters

	\sqrt{VIO} -64	\sqrt{VIO} -32	VIO-64	VIO-32
eurocMH01	0.093	0.093	0.093	0.991
eurocMH02	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048
eurocMH03	0.051	0.051	0.051	x
eurocMH04	0.109	0.109	0.109	x
eurocMH05	0.137	0.137	0.137	x
eurocV101	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043
eurocV102	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048
eurocV103	0.058	0.058	0.058	x
eurocV201	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.037
eurocV202	0.053	0.053	0.053	x
tumvi-corr1	0.300	0.300	0.300	x
tumvi-corr2	0.426	0.426	0.426	x
tumvi-mag1	1.456	1.457	1.456	x
tumvi-mag2	0.908	0.908	0.908	x
tumvi-room1	0.102	0.102	0.102	0.104
tumvi-room2	0.071	0.071	0.071	x
tumvi-slides1	0.310	0.310	0.310	x
tumvi-slides2	0.759	0.759	0.759	x

Runtime

total runtime for optimization / marginalization in seconds

	\sqrt{VIO} -64	\sqrt{VIO} -32	VIO-64	VIO-32
eurocMH01	23.4 / 2.5	18.6 / 2.3	35.9 / 1.8	33.4 / 1.7
eurocMH02	20.0 / 2.1	15.6 / 1.9	31.7 / 1.5	29.0 / 1.4
eurocMH03	17.6 / 1.8	13.9 / 1.6	26.3 / 1.3	x
eurocMH04	13.1 / 1.3	10.3 / 1.2	19.5 / 0.9	x
eurocMH05	15.0 / 1.5	11.6 / 1.3	22.6 / 1.1	x
eurocV101	15.0 / 2.2	12.0 / 2.0	23.6 / 1.5	22.4 / 1.5
eurocV102	8.3 / 1.0	6.8 / 0.9	11.5 / 0.7	10.6 / 0.7
eurocV103	8.3 / 1.0	6.7 / 0.9	11.1 / 0.7	x
eurocV201	12.1 / 1.4	9.5 / 1.4	20.8 / 1.0	19.2 / 1.0
eurocV202	11.4 / 1.3	9.3 / 1.2	15.5 / 0.9	x
tumvi-corr1	24.4 / 3.2	18.7 / 2.6	36.7 / 2.2	x
tumvi-corr2	29.4 / 3.8	22.0 / 3.1	42.2 / 2.6	x
tumvi-mag1	78.1 / 10.5	57.4 / 8.4	112.5 / 7.0	x
tumvi-mag2	59.6 / 7.7	42.2 / 6.3	88.2 / 5.1	x
tumvi-room1	13.2 / 1.7	10.0 / 1.4	21.6 / 1.3	19.6 / 1.3
tumvi-room2	12.2 / 1.8	9.4 / 1.5	20.2 / 1.3	x
tumvi-slides1	28.6 / 3.6	20.9 / 3.0	44.1 / 2.5	x
tumvi-slides2	24.8 / 3.1	18.5 / 2.5	38.8 / 2.1	x

	\sqrt{VO} -64	\sqrt{VO} -32	VO-64	VO-32
kitti00	3.92	3.92	3.92	x
kitti02	9.72	9.72	9.72	x
kitti03	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
kitti04	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
kitti05	2.75	2.75	2.75	x
kitti06	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61
kitti07	1.52	1.53	1.52	1.44
kitti08	3.85	3.85	3.85	x
kitti09	4.13	4.13	4.13	x
kitti10	1.11	1.11	1.11	26.12

	\sqrt{VO} -64	\sqrt{VO} -32	VO-64	VO-32
kitti00	29.5 / 2.7	23.6 / 2.2	50.2 / 2.3	x
kitti02	32.0 / 3.0	25.0 / 2.3	53.2 / 2.4	x
kitti03	5.2 / 0.6	4.3 / 0.5	9.4 / 0.5	9.0 / 0.5
kitti04	1.5 / 0.2	1.2 / 0.1	2.6 / 0.1	2.5 / 0.1
kitti05	18.0 / 1.7	15.0 / 1.4	31.1 / 1.5	x
kitti06	5.8 / 0.6	4.8 / 0.5	9.8 / 0.6	9.3 / 0.6
kitti07	6.3 / 0.7	5.3 / 0.6	11.2 / 0.6	10.7 / 0.6
kitti08	26.3 / 2.5	21.2 / 2.0	44.2 / 2.1	x
kitti09	10.1 / 1.0	8.0 / 0.8	16.7 / 0.8	x
kitti10	6.9 / 0.7	5.5 / 0.6	11.6 / 0.6	9.7 / 0.6

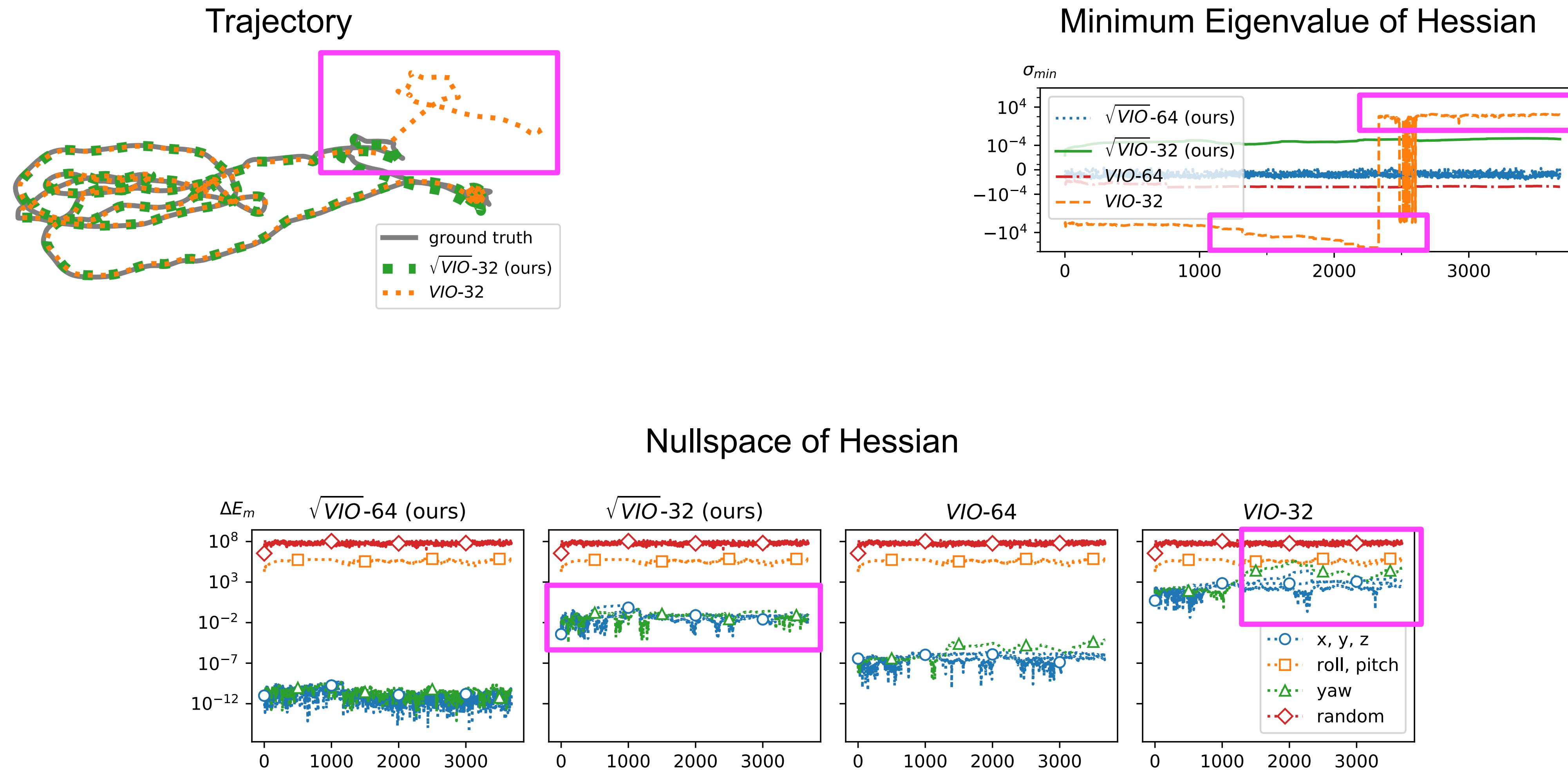


Ablation study

different algorithmic choices for optimization and marginalization for VIO on EuRoC

	opt.	proposed		ablation study			
		NS+LDLT	SC+LDLT	NS+LDLT	SC+SC	SC+SC	
ATE [m]	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.232	0.068	0.211
real-time	6.9x	8.2x	5.0x	5.6x	7.1x	7.9x	5.2x
t total [s]	17.9	14.9	24.4	21.8	17.4	15.5	23.7
t opt [s]	14.4	11.4	22.2	20.3	14.4	11.5	22.1
t marg [s]	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2

Results: numerical stability of marginalization prior

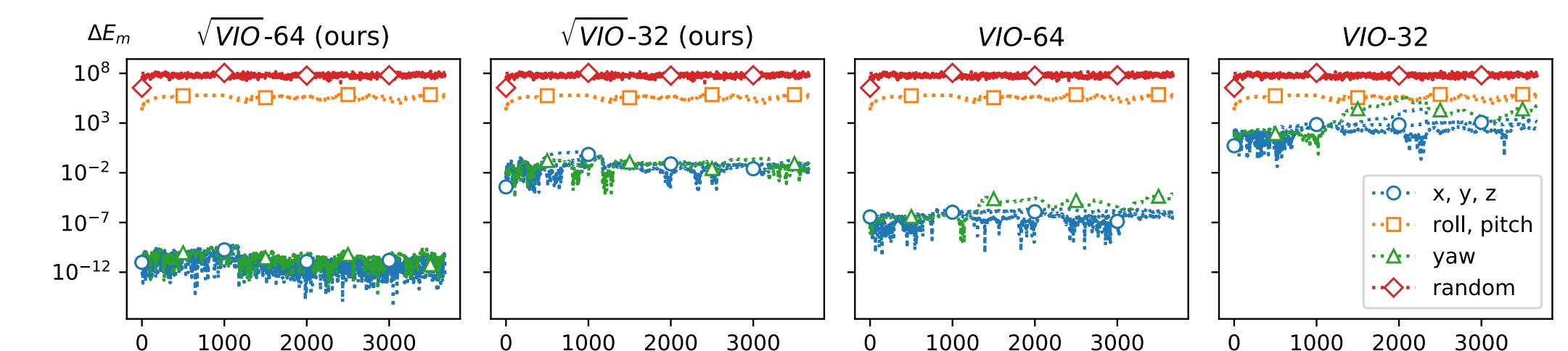
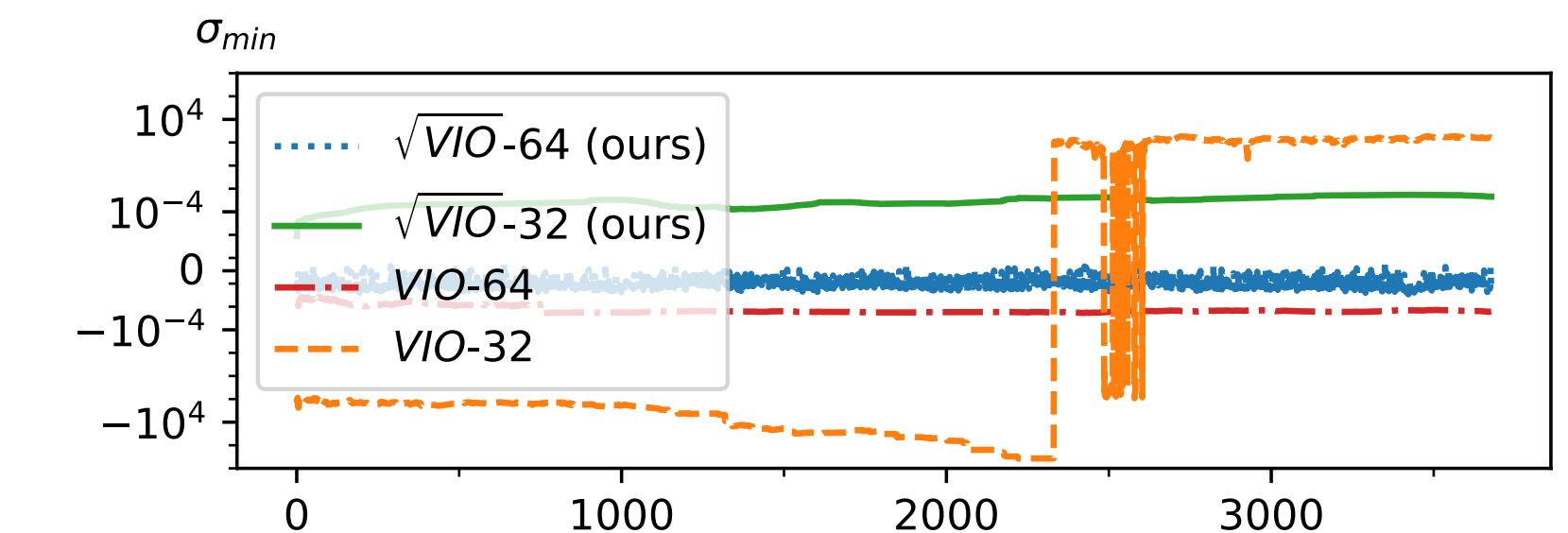


Conclusion

- We propose a novel **square root formulation** for optimization-based sliding-window estimators.
- We prove that the proposed **specialized QR-decomposition** for frame state marginalization is **equivalent** to the conventionally used Schur complement and naturally **deals with rank deficiencies**.
- The resulting odometry estimator runs in **single precision without loss of accuracy** and is **36% faster** than the conventional baseline approach.



Open Source Implementation:
<https://go.vision.in.tum.de/rootvo>



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