lio-slam: 从代码开始

erge作品: lio-slam (slam of LIDAR IMU Odometer)

代码总体逻辑:

- 1、使用gazebo仿真获取IMU和LIDAR数据,并使用bag文件保存数据。
- 2、使用control_bag.py播放bag,支持用户通过键盘控制来播放、暂停、恢复、单步执行、指定发布固定数量的话题或重置ROS消息包中的数据,方便调试
- 3、IMU初始化:采用静止评估法。连续订阅IMU10s的数据,分别计算线加速度和角速度的平均值和方差的模,将当前线加速度的平均值认为是重力测量值g,将线加速度减去g后重新计算平均值和方差,如果加速度和角速度的方差的模均比较小,则认为当前是静止的,测量是比较可靠的。取当前的均值作为零偏,当前方差作为噪声的协方差
- 4、数据对齐:每次订阅到IMU和LIDAR数据,将第k帧的LIDAR数据与第k+1帧的LIDAR数据及两帧之间的IMU数据整理出来。
- 5、预积分:对第k帧与第k+1帧的LIDAR数据之间的IMU数据进行预积分,得到预积分观测量及观测量之间的协方差矩阵。
- 6、预测位资:使用第k帧点云的位资 $pose_k$ 以及预积分观测量,得到k+1时刻的位姿 $pose_{k+1}^1$,使用该预测位资作为点云匹配的初始位姿。使用ndt算法匹配第k帧与第k+1帧的点云,得到第二个k+1时刻的位姿 $pose_{k+1}^2$

7、图优化:

第一次图优化:

- (1) $pose_k$ 设为固定值,不优化
- (2)IMU自身的约束:预积分观测量、 $pose_k$ 与 $pose_{k+1}^1$ 之差形成的约束,信息矩阵为预积分时的协方差矩阵的逆
- (3) 点云匹配的约束: 使用pose1与pose2
- (4)边缘化:使用第一次优化得到的雅可比矩阵和残差计算海森矩阵和残差梯度($-J^Tr$)。边缘化掉k时刻的参数块,保留k+1时刻的,然后再重新求解雅可比矩阵和残差

第二次图优化:

- (1) 边缘化:使用第一次图优化里的雅可比矩阵和残差,用来作为先验值,约束这次的k时刻的位资
- (2)IMU自身的约束:预积分观测量、 $pose_k$ 与 $pose_{k+1}^1$ 之差形成的约束,信息矩阵为预积分时的协方差矩阵的逆
- (3) 点云匹配的约束: 使用pose1与pose2
- (4) 更新边缘化
- 8、更新关键帧:判断当前帧与上一帧关键帧运动是否足够大,运动变化较大则认为是关键帧,合并这一帧到关键帧地图,并用来更新ndt的目标点云。

gazebo仿真:

IMU:

测量数据:线加速度、角速度

因为重力加速度的存在,IMU的线加速度的z轴会无时无刻测量到一个g值(与重力方向相反),可以参考《自动驾驶与机器人中的slam技术》的3.1和3.2 节

LIDAR:

测量数据:点云数据

预积分:

根据运动学公式,可以推出IMU递推公式:

$$p(t + \Delta t) = p(t) + v\Delta t + \frac{1}{2}(R(\tilde{a} - b_a))\Delta t^2 + \frac{1}{2}g\Delta t^2,$$

$$v(t + \Delta t) = v(t) + R(\tilde{a} - b_a)\Delta t + g\Delta t,$$

$$R(t + \Delta t) = R(t)Exp((\omega - b_g)\Delta t),$$

$$b_g(t + \Delta t) = b_g(t),$$

$$b_a(t + \Delta t) = b_a(t),$$

$$g(t + \Delta t) = g(t).$$
(1)

注:需要注意g的方向,这里g是当z轴朝上时,g(0,0,-9.8)朝下。

通过该式,就可以用一个时刻的状态,加上下一个时刻的 IMU 数据,推算出下一个时刻的状态。

但是在优化问题中,会频繁更新k时刻的状态,每次更新一次状态,都需要重新递推很多次到下一刻点云时刻,这是很大的计算量,因此引入预积分,将k 时刻的状态与k+1时刻的状态进行预积分,得到预积分观测量及观测量之间的协方差矩阵,这样每次更新状态时,只需要加一次预积分观测量,而不需要 重新递推。

考虑将优化变量从第 k 帧到第 k+l 帧的 IMU 预积分项中分离出来,通过对上式公式左右两侧各乘 R_w^{bk} ,可化简为:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{1. } R^{b_k}_w p^w_{b_{k+1}} = R^{b_k}_w \left(p^w_{b_k} + v^w_{b_k} \Delta t_k + \frac{1}{2} g^w \Delta t_k^2 \right) + \alpha^{b_k}_{b_{k+1}} \\ \text{2. } R^{b_k}_w v^w_{b_{k+1}} = R^{b_k}_w (v^w_{b_k} + g^w \Delta t_k) + \beta^{b_k}_{b_{k+1}} \end{array}$$

3.
$$q_w^{b_k}\otimes q_{b_{k+1}}^w=\gamma_{b_{k+1}}^{b_k}$$

注:需要注意g的方向,这里g是当z轴朝上时,g(0,0,-9.8)朝下。

其中, α 、 β 、 γ 就是预积分量,当 R^{b_n} 为幺元时,其退化为普通的预测公式,因此可以用作帧间约束。对应离散形式为:

$$egin{align} \hat{a}_{i+1}^{b^k} &= \hat{a}_i^{b^k} + eta_i^{b^k} \delta t + rac{1}{2} (R(\hat{\gamma}_{i+1}^{b^k})(\hat{a}_{i+1} - b_a)) \delta t^2 \ eta_{i+1}^{b^k} &= eta_i^{b^k} + R(\hat{\gamma}_{i+1}^{b^k})(\hat{a}_{i+1} - b_a) \delta t \ egin{align} & 1 & 1 & 1 \ & 1 & 1 & 1 \ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\gamma}_{i+1}^{b^k}=\hat{\gamma}_i^{b^k}\otimesegin{bmatrix}1\ rac{1}{2}(\omega_i-b_\omega)\delta t\end{bmatrix}$$
,这里运用了旋转向量转四元数时的等价无穷小

预积分协方差的推导:

在后端优化问题中,我们会用信息矩阵来评估残差的大小,即协方差矩阵的逆,因此需要推导预积分的协方差矩阵。 信息矩阵 Σ^{-1} 有两个作用:

- 1、对残差加权,衡量不同残差之间的重要性,避免某个残差过大,导致难以优化
- 2、使不同单位之间可以比较,例如面积和体积是不可比的,因此需要引入信息矩阵

预积分观测量的中值积分公式:

$$egin{align*} \omega &= rac{1}{2}((ar{\omega}^{bk} + n_k^g - b_k^g) + (ar{\omega}^{bk+1} + n_{k+1}^g - b_k^g)), \ q_{bibk+1} &= q_{bibk} \otimes \left[rac{1}{rac{1}{2}\omega\delta t}
ight] \ a &= rac{1}{2}(q_{bibk}(ar{a}^{bk} + n_k^a - b_k^a) + q_{bibk+1}(ar{a}^{bk+1} + n_{k+1}^a - b_k^a)) \ lpha^{bibk+1} &= lpha^{bibk} + eta^{bibk}\delta t + rac{1}{2}a\delta t^2 \ eta^{bibk+1} &= eta^{bibk} + a\delta t \ b_{k+1}^a &= b_k^a + n_{b_k^a}\delta t \ b_{k+1}^g &= b_k^g + n_{b_\ell^g}\delta t \ \end{pmatrix}$$

积分时,一般认为 n_k^g 、 n_{k+1}^g 、 n_k^a 、 n_{k+1}^a 、 $n_{b_k^a}$ 、 $n_{b_k^g}$ 为0,后续才会使用协方差评估它们的影响,故:

$$egin{align*} \omega &= rac{1}{2}((ar{\omega}^{bk} - b_k^g) + (ar{\omega}^{bk+1} - b_k^g)), \ q_{bibk+1} &= q_{bibk} \otimes \left[rac{1}{rac{1}{2}\omega\delta t}
ight] \ a &= rac{1}{2}(q_{bibk}(ar{a}^{bk} - b_k^a) + q_{bi_bk+1}(ar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a)) \ lpha^{bibk+1} &= lpha^{bibk} + eta^{bibk}\delta t + rac{1}{2}a\delta t^2 \ eta^{bibk+1} &= eta^{bibk} + a\delta t \ b_{k+1}^a &= b_k^a \ b_{k+1}^g &= b_k^g \ \end{pmatrix}$$

误差线性化的公式:

(这也是VINS-mono里面预积分代码 integration_base.h 对应的公式)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta\alpha_{k+1} \\ \delta\theta_{k+1} \\ \delta\theta_{k+1} \\ \delta b_{k+1}^a \end{bmatrix} = F \begin{bmatrix} \delta\alpha_k \\ \delta\theta_k \\ \delta\theta_k \\ \delta\theta_k^a \\ \delta b_k^g \end{bmatrix} + G \begin{bmatrix} \delta n_k^a \\ \delta n_k^g \\ \delta n_{k+1}^g \\ \delta n_{b_k}^g \\ \delta n_{b_k}^g \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} I & f_{12} & I\delta t & -\frac{1}{4}(q_{bibk} + q_{bibk+1})\delta t^2 & f_{15} \\ 0 & I - [\omega]_{\times} dt & 0 & 0 & -I\delta t \\ 0 & f_{32} & I & -\frac{1}{2}(q_{bibk} + q_{bibk+1})\delta t & f_{35} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = egin{bmatrix} rac{1}{4}q_{bibk}\delta t^2 & g_{12} & rac{1}{4}q_{bibk+1}\delta t^2 & g_{14} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & rac{1}{2}I\delta t & 0 & rac{1}{2}I\delta t & 0 & 0 \ rac{1}{2}q_{bibk}\delta t & g_{32} & rac{1}{2}q_{bibk+1}\delta t & g_{34} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & I\delta t & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & I\delta t \end{pmatrix}$$

其中具体公式如下:

$$\begin{split} f_{12} &= -\frac{1}{4} (R_{bibk} [a^{bk} - b^a_k]_{\times} \delta t^2 + R_{bibk+1} [(a^{bk+1} - b^a_k)]_{\times} (I - [\omega]_{\times} \delta t) \delta t^2) \\ f_{32} &= -\frac{1}{2} (R_{bibk} [a^{bk} - b^a_k]_{\times} \delta t + R_{bibk+1} [(a^{bk+1} - b^a_k)]_{\times} (I - [\omega]_{\times} \delta t) \delta t) \\ f_{15} &= -\frac{1}{4} (R_{bibk+1} [(a^{bk+1} - b^a_{k+1})]_{\times} \delta t^2) (-\delta t) \\ f_{35} &= -\frac{1}{2} (R_{bibk+1} [(a^{bk+1} - b^a_{k+1})]_{\times} \delta t) (-\delta t) \\ g_{12} &= g_{14} = -\frac{1}{4} (R_{bibk+1} [(a^{bk+1} - b^a_{k+1})]_{\times} \delta t^2) (\frac{1}{2} \delta t) \\ g_{32} &= g_{34} = -\frac{1}{2} (R_{bibk+1} [(a^{bk+1} - b^a_{k+1})]_{\times} \delta t) (\frac{1}{2} \delta t) \end{split}$$

设

$$x_t = \hat{x} + \delta x \tag{1}$$

,即真值(实际) = 名义值(理想) + 误差值(实际与理想的偏差); 真值公式:

$$x_t^{k+1} = f(x_t^k, u_t^k) (2)$$

将(1)代入(2),得:

$$\hat{x}^{k+1} + \delta x^{k+1} = f(\hat{x}^k + \delta x^k, \hat{u}^k + \delta n^k)$$
(3)

将(3)进行一阶泰勒展开得:

$$\hat{x}^{k+1} + \delta x^{k+1} = f(\hat{x}^k, \hat{u}^k) + F\delta x^k + G\delta n^k \tag{4}$$

因为名义值是理想状态下推导的量,因此其对应的运动方程符合:

$$\hat{x}^{k+1} = f(\hat{x}^k, \hat{u}^k) \tag{5}$$

所以,

$$\delta x^{k+1} = F \delta x^k + G \delta n^k \tag{4}$$

这里揭示了,如何通过一阶泰勒展开获取误差的线性递推公式,只需要在真值公式(2)的基础上代入误差量,再对误差量求导,即可得到(4)中的F、G。

F矩阵的推导:

1、 α 对其他状态量的求导:

1.1、对 $\delta \alpha^{bibk}$

对 $lpha^{bibk+1}=lpha^{bibk}+eta^{bi_bk}\delta t+rac{1}{2}a\delta t^2$,研究 \deltalpha^{bibk} ,将(1)代入:

$$\hat{\alpha}^{bibk+1} + \delta \alpha^{bibk+1} = \hat{\alpha}^{bibk} + \delta \alpha^{bibk} + \beta^{bi_bk} \delta t + \frac{1}{2} a \delta t^2$$

在公式中并没有写出其他状态量误差项,因为其他误差项对 \deltalpha^{bibk} 求导没有影响,后续也一样,对求导不影响的误差量不写出来将右边对 \deltalpha^{bibk} 求导,则

$$f_{11} = rac{\partial \delta lpha^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta lpha^{bibk}} = I$$

1.2、对 $\delta\theta^{bibk}$,只跟 $\frac{1}{2}$ **a** δt^2 相关,则:

$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{a}\delta t^2 = &rac{1}{2}\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{b_ib_k}\otimes\left[egin{array}{c}1\ rac{1}{2}\deltaoldsymbol{ heta}_{bk}\end{array}
ight](\mathbf{a}^{bk}-\mathbf{b}^a_k)\delta t^2 \ &+rac{1}{2}\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{b_ib_k}\otimes\left[egin{array}{c}1\ rac{1}{2}\deltaoldsymbol{ heta}_{bk}\end{array}
ight]\otimes\left[egin{array}{c}1\ rac{1}{2}oldsymbol{\omega}\delta t\end{array}
ight](\mathbf{a}^{bk+1}_k-\mathbf{b}^a_k)\delta t^2 \ &=rac{1}{2}\mathbf{R}_{b_ib_k}\exp([\deltaoldsymbol{ heta}_{bk}]_{ imes})(\mathbf{a}^{bk}-\mathbf{b}^a_k)\delta t^2 \ &+rac{1}{2}\mathbf{R}_{b_ib_k}\exp([\deltaoldsymbol{ heta}_{k}]_{ imes})\exp([oldsymbol{\omega}\delta t]_{ imes})(\mathbf{a}^{bk+1}-\mathbf{b}^a_k)\delta t^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} \exp([\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{b_k}]_\times) (\mathbf{a}^{b_k} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{b_k}} &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} (\mathbf{I} + [\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{b_k}]_\times) (\mathbf{a}^{b_k} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{b_k}} \\ &= \frac{\partial -\mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_k} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t^2]_\times [\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{b_k}]}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{b_k}} \\ &= -\mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_k} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t^2]_\times \end{split}$$

其中利用公式: $m_{\times}n = -[n]_{\times}m$, $\exp([\delta\theta]_{\times}) = I + [\delta\theta]_{\times}($ (当 $\delta\theta$ 趋于0时)

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} \exp([\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{b_k}]_\times) \exp([\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_\times) (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}^a_k) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{b_k}} \\ &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} (\mathbf{I} + [\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{b_k}]_\times) \exp([\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_\times) (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}^a_k) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{b_k}} \\ &= -\frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} [\exp([\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_\times) (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}^a_k) \delta t^2]_\times \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{b_k}}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}_{b_k}} \\ &= -\mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} [\exp([\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_\times) (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}^a_k) \delta t^2]_\times \left(\mathbb{R} \mathbb{K} \triangle \vec{\Xi} [Mv]_\times = M[v]_\times M^T \colon https://blog.csdn.net/ergevv/article/details/14322929 \right) \\ &= -\mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} \exp([\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_\times) ([\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}^a_k) \delta t^2]_\times \exp([-\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_\times) \left(\mathring{\mathbf{n}} \breve{\mathbf{m}} \breve{\mathbf{m}}$$

 $[Mv]_{\times}=M[v]_{\times}M^T$: https://blog.csdn.net/ergevv/article/details/143229290?spm=1001.2014.3001.5501 所以,

$$egin{aligned} f_{12} &= rac{\partial \delta lpha^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta heta^{bibk}} = rac{\partial rac{1}{2} \mathbf{a} \delta t^2}{\partial \delta heta^{bibk}} \ &= -rac{1}{4} (\mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_k} - \mathbf{b}^a_k) \delta t^2]_ imes + \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}^a_k) \delta t^2]_ imes (\mathbf{I} - [oldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_ imes)) \end{aligned}$$

1.3、对 δeta^{bibk} ,只跟 $eta^{bibk}\delta t$ 相关,则

$$f_{13} = rac{\partial \delta lpha^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta eta^{bibk}} = rac{\partial (eta^{bibk} + \delta eta^{bibk} \delta t)}{\partial \delta eta^{bibk}} = I \delta t$$

1.4、对 δb_k^a ,只跟 $\frac{1}{2}$ **a** δt^2 相关,则:

所以,

$$egin{align*} f_{14} &= rac{\partial \delta lpha^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta b_k^a} = rac{\partial rac{1}{2} \mathbf{a} \delta t^2}{\partial \delta b_k^a} \ &= rac{\partial rac{1}{4} (\mathbf{q}_{b_i b_k} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_k} - \mathbf{b}_k^a - \delta b_k^a) \delta t^2] + \mathbf{q}_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a - \delta b_k^a) \delta t^2])}{\partial \delta b_k^a} \ &= -rac{1}{4} (q_{bibk} + q_{bibk+1}) \delta t^2 \end{split}$$

1.5、对 δb_k^g ,只跟 $rac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}\delta t^2$ 里的 $q_{bi_bk+1}(ar{a}^{bk+1}-b_k^a)$ 相关,则:

$$\begin{split} f_{15} &= \frac{\partial \delta \alpha^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta b_k^g} = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a} \delta t^2}{\partial \delta b_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{q}_{b_i b_k} \otimes \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\omega} - \mathbf{b}_k^g) \delta t} \right]}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} \exp([(\boldsymbol{\omega} - \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g) \delta t]_{\times}) (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} \exp([(\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_{\times}) \exp([-J_r(\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t) \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g \delta t]_{\times}) (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} \exp([\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_{\times}) (I + ([-J_r(\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t) \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g \delta t]_{\times})) (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} \exp([\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_{\times}) (I + ([-J_r(\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t) \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g \delta t]_{\times})) (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t^2]_{\times} (-J_r(\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t) \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g \delta t)}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t^2]_{\times} (-J_r(\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t) \delta t) \end{split}$$

其中利用公式: $\exp\left([\phi+\delta\phi]_{\times}\right)\approx \exp\left([\phi]_{\times}\right)\exp\left([J_r(\phi)\delta\phi]_{\times}\right),\ J_r(\phi)$ 称之为 SO3 的右雅克比。当 ϕ 非常小时, $J_r(\phi)\approx I$, R^3 中的向量 $\vec{\phi}$ 加上一个小量 $\delta\vec{\phi}$,对应到SO(3)中则是 $\exp(\vec{\phi})$ 右乘一个 $\exp(J_r(\vec{\phi})\cdot\delta\vec{\phi})$ 。

$$J_r(\vec{\phi}) = I - rac{1 - \cos(\|\vec{\phi}\|)}{\|\vec{\phi}\|^2} \vec{\phi}^{\wedge} + rac{\|\vec{\phi}\| - \sin(\|\vec{\phi}\|)}{\|\vec{\phi}\|^3} (\vec{\phi}^{\wedge})^2$$
 $J_r^{-1}(\vec{\phi}) = I + rac{1}{2} \vec{\phi}^{\wedge} + \left(rac{1}{\|\vec{\phi}\|^2} - rac{1 + \cos(\|\vec{\phi}\|)}{2 \cdot \|\vec{\phi}\| \cdot \sin(\|\vec{\phi}\|)} \right) (\vec{\phi}^{\wedge})^2$
 $J_l = rac{\sin \theta}{\theta} I + \left(1 - rac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \right) a a^{ op} + rac{1 - \cos \theta}{\theta} a^{\wedge}$
 $J_l^{-1} = rac{\theta}{2} \cot rac{\theta}{2} I + \left(1 - rac{\theta}{2} \cot rac{\theta}{2} \right) a a^{ op} - rac{\theta}{2} a^{\wedge}$
 $J_r(\phi) = J_l(-\phi)$

2、 θ 对其他状态量的求导:

2.1、对 $\delta lpha^{bibk}$, $\delta heta^{bibk+1}$ 与其无关,故

$$f_{21}=rac{\partial \delta heta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta lpha^{bibk}}=0$$

2.2、对 $\delta heta^{bibk}$,因为旋转量与其他量不太一样,其他量是加法,旋转量是乘法,因此需要另一种推导方式。

$$egin{aligned} R_{bibk+1} \exp([\delta heta^{bibk+1}]_ imes) &= R_{bibk} \exp([\delta heta^{bibk}]_ imes) R_{bkbk+1} \ \exp([\delta heta^{bibk+1}]_ imes) &= R_{bk+1bk} \exp([\delta heta^{bibk}]_ imes) R_{bkbk+1} \end{aligned}$$

根据SO3的伴随性质: $\mathbb{R}^ op \exp(\phi^\wedge)\mathbb{R} = \exp((\mathbb{R}^\mathbb{T}\phi)^\wedge)$

则:

$$\delta heta^{bibk+1} = \ln(\exp([R_{bkbk+1}^T \delta heta^{bibk}]_{ imes}))^{ee} = R_{bkbk+1}^T \delta heta^{bibk}$$

所以,

$$f_{22} = rac{\partial \delta heta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta heta^{bibk}} = R_{bkbk+1}^T = \exp([-\omega \delta t]_ imes) pprox I - [\omega \delta t]_ imes$$

2.3、对 $\delta \beta^{bibk}$, $\delta \theta^{bibk+1}$ 与其无关,故

$$f_{23}=rac{\partial \delta heta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta eta^{bibk}}=0$$

2.4、对 $\delta b_{\scriptscriptstyle k}^a$, $\delta heta^{bibk+1}$ 与其无关,故

$$f_{23}=rac{\partial \delta heta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{a}}=0$$

2.5、对 δb_k^g ,设 $ar{\omega}=rac{1}{2}((ar{\omega}^{bk}-b_k^g)+(ar{\omega}^{bk+1}-b_k^g))$,则

$$egin{aligned} R_{bibk+1} \exp([\delta heta^{bibk+1}]_ imes) &= R_{bibk} \exp([(ar{\omega} - \delta b_k^g) \delta t]_ imes) \ &= R_{bibk} \exp([\omega \delta t]_ imes) \exp\left([-J_r(\omega \delta t) \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g \delta t]_ imes
ight) \ &= R_{bibk+1} \exp\left([-J_r(\omega \delta t) \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g \delta t]_ imes
ight) \end{aligned}$$

其中利用公式: $\exp\left([\phi+\delta\phi]_{\times}\right)\approx \exp\left([\phi]_{\times}\right)\exp\left([J_r(\phi)\delta\phi]_{\times}\right),\ J_r(\phi)$ 称之为 SO3 的右雅克比。当 ϕ 非常小时, $J_r(\phi)\approx I$ 所以,

$$f_{25} = rac{\partial \delta heta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta b_{\scriptscriptstyle L}^g} = rac{\partial \left([-J_r(\omega \delta t) \delta \mathbf{b}_{\scriptscriptstyle R}^g \delta t]
ight)}{\partial \delta b_{\scriptscriptstyle L}^g} pprox rac{\partial \left([-I \delta \mathbf{b}_{\scriptscriptstyle R}^g \delta t]
ight)}{\partial \delta b_{\scriptscriptstyle L}^g} = -I \delta t$$

3、 β 对其他状态量的求导:

3.1、对 $\delta \alpha^{bibk}$, $\delta \beta^{bibk+1}$ 与其无关,故

$$f_{31}=rac{\partial \delta eta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta lpha^{bibk}}=0$$

3.2、对 $\delta heta^{bibk}$,只跟 $\mathbf{a}\delta t$ 相关,因为跟1.2的推导只是 δt 的指数不同,因此推导过程一致,则:

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{a}\delta t = & \frac{1}{2}\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{b_ib_k} \otimes \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}\delta\boldsymbol{\theta}_{bk} \end{array}\right] (\mathbf{a}^{bk} - \mathbf{b}^a_k)\delta t \\ & + \frac{1}{2}\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{b_ib_k} \otimes \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}\delta\boldsymbol{\theta}_{bk} \end{array}\right] \otimes \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\omega}\delta t \end{array}\right] (\mathbf{a}^{bk+1}_k - \mathbf{b}^a_k)\delta t \\ = & \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{R}_{b_ib_k} \exp([\delta\boldsymbol{\theta}_{bk}]_\times) (\mathbf{a}^{bk} - \mathbf{b}^a_k)\delta t \\ & + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{R}_{b_ib_k} \exp([\delta\boldsymbol{\theta}_k]_\times) \exp([\boldsymbol{\omega}\delta t]_\times) (\mathbf{a}^{bk+1} - \mathbf{b}^a_k)\delta t \end{split}$$

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_{l}b_{k}} \exp([\deltaoldsymbol{ heta}_{b_{k}}]_{ imes})(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k}}-\mathbf{b}^{a}_{k})\delta t}{\partial \deltaoldsymbol{ heta}_{b_{k}}} &= rac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_{l}b_{k}}(\mathbf{I}+[\deltaoldsymbol{ heta}_{b_{k}}]_{ imes})(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k}}-\mathbf{b}^{a}_{k})\delta t}{\partial \deltaoldsymbol{ heta}_{b_{k}}} &= rac{\partial -\mathbf{R}_{b_{l}b_{k}}[(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k}}-\mathbf{b}^{a}_{k})\delta t]_{ imes}[\deltaoldsymbol{ heta}_{b_{k}}]}{\partial \deltaoldsymbol{ heta}_{b_{k}}} &= -\mathbf{R}_{b_{l}b_{k}}[(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k}}-\mathbf{b}^{a}_{k})\delta t]_{ imes} &= -\mathbf{R}_{b_{l}b_{k}}[(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k}}-\mathbf{b}^{a}_{k})\delta t]_{ imes}[(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k}}-\mathbf{b}^{a}_{k})\delta t]_{ imes} &= -\mathbf{R}_{b_{l}b_{k}}[(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k}}-\mathbf{b}^{a}_{k})\delta t]_{ imes}[(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k}}-\mathbf{b}^{a}_{k})\delta t]_{ imes} &= -\mathbf{R}_{b_{l}b_{k}}[(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k}}-\mathbf{b}^{a}_{k})\delta t]_{ imes}[(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k}}-\mathbf{b}^{a}_{k})\delta t]_{ imes}[(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k}}-\mathbf{b}^{k})\delta t]_{ imes}[(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k}}-\mathbf{b}^{a}_{k})\delta t]_{ imes}[(\mathbf{a}^{b_$$

所以,

$$f_{32} = \frac{\partial \delta \beta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta \theta^{bibk}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{a} \delta t}{\partial \delta \theta^{bibk}} = -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_k} - \mathbf{b}^a_k) \delta t]_\times + \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}^a_k) \delta t]_\times (\mathbf{I} - [\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_\times))$$

3.3、对 δeta^{bibk} ,只与第一项有关,所以

$$f_{33} = rac{\partial \delta eta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta eta^{bibk}} = I$$

3.4、对 δb_k^a ,只跟 $\mathbf{a}\delta t$ 相关,则:

所以,

$$egin{align*} f_{34} &= rac{\partial \delta eta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta b_k^a} = rac{\partial \mathbf{a} \delta t}{\partial \delta b_k^a} \ &= rac{\partial rac{1}{2} (\mathbf{q}_{b_i b_k} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_k} - \mathbf{b}_k^a - \delta b_k^a) \delta t] + \mathbf{q}_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a - \delta b_k^a) \delta t])}{\partial \delta b_k^a} \ &= -rac{1}{2} (q_{bibk} + q_{bibk+1}) \delta t \end{split}$$

3.5、对 δb_k^g ,只跟 $\mathbf{a}\delta t$ 里的 $q_{bi_kk+1}(\bar{a}^{bk+1}-b_k^a)$ 相关,则:

$$\begin{split} f_{35} &= \frac{\partial \delta \beta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta b_k^g} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{a} \delta t}{\partial \delta b_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{q}_{b_i b_k} \otimes \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\omega} - \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g) \delta t}\right]}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} \exp([(\boldsymbol{\omega} - \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g) \delta t]_{\times}) (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} \exp([(\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_{\times}) \exp([-J_r(\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t) \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g \delta t]_{\times}) (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} \exp([\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_{\times}) (I + ([-J_r(\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t) \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g \delta t]_{\times})) (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_k} \exp([\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t]_{\times}) (I + ([-J_r(\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t) \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g \delta t]_{\times})) (\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t]_{\times} (-J_r(\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t) \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g \delta t)}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{R}_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a) \delta t]_{\times} (-J_r(\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t) \delta t) \end{split}$$

4~5、 δb_{k+1}^a 、 δb_{k+1}^g 对其他状态量的求导: 根据:

$$egin{aligned} b_{k+1}^a &= b_k^a + n_{b_k^a} \delta t \ b_{k+1}^g &= b_k^g + n_{b_k^g} \delta t \end{aligned}$$

易得:

$$\begin{split} f_{41} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^a}{\partial \delta \alpha^{bibk}} = 0 \\ f_{42} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^a}{\partial \delta \theta^{bibk}} = 0 \\ f_{43} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^a}{\partial \delta \beta^{bibk}} = 0 \\ f_{44} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^a}{\partial \delta b_k^a} = I \\ f_{45} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^a}{\partial \delta b_k^g} = 0 \\ f_{51} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^g}{\partial \delta \alpha^{bibk}} = 0 \\ f_{52} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^g}{\partial \delta \theta^{bibk}} = 0 \\ f_{53} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^g}{\partial \delta \beta^{bibk}} = 0 \\ f_{54} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^g}{\partial \delta b_k^a} = 0 \\ f_{55} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^g}{\partial \delta b_k^a} = 1 \end{split}$$

G矩阵的推导:

1、 α 对噪声量的求导:

1.1、对 δn_k^a ,只跟 $\frac{1}{2}$ **a** δt^2 里的 $q_{bibk}(\bar{a}^{bk}-b_k^a)$ 相关,则:

$$g_{11} = \frac{\partial \delta \alpha^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_k^a} = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a} \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n_k^a} = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk} (\bar{a}^{bk} + \delta n_k^a - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n_k^a} = \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk} \delta t^2$$

1.2、对 δn_k^g ,只跟 $\frac{1}{2}$ **a** δt^2 里的 $q_{bibk+1}(\bar{a}^{bk}-b_k^a)$ 相关,则:

$$\begin{split} g_{12} &= \frac{\partial \delta \alpha^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_k^g} = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a} \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk+1} (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2} (\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1} + \delta n_k^g) - b_k^g) \delta t]_\times) (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2} (\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1}) - b_k^g) \delta t + \frac{1}{2} \delta n_k^g \delta t]_\times) (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2} (\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1}) - b_k^g) \delta t]_\times) \exp([\frac{1}{2} \delta n_k^g \delta t]_\times) (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial - \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk+1} [(\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t^2]_\times \frac{1}{2} \delta n_k^g \delta t}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} q_{bibk+1} [(\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t^2]_\times \frac{1}{2} \delta t \end{split}$$

其中利用公式: $\exp\left([\phi+\delta\phi]_{\times}\right)\approx \exp([\phi]_{\times})\exp\left([J_r(\phi)\delta\phi]_{\times}\right),\ J_r(\phi)$ 称之为 SO3 的右雅克比。当 ϕ 非常小时, $J_r(\phi)\approx I$ 1.3、对 δn_{k+1}^a ,与1.1推导一致:

$$g_{13} = \frac{\partial \delta \alpha^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n^a_{k+1}} = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a} \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n^a_{k+1}} = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk+1} (\bar{a}^{bk+1} + \delta n^a_{k+1} - b^a_k) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n^a_{k+1}} = \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk+1} \delta t^2$$

1.4、对 δn_{k+1}^g ,与1.2推导一致:

$$\begin{split} g_{14} &= \frac{\partial \delta \alpha^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_k^{g+1}} = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a} \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n_k^{g+1}} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk+1} (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n_k^{g+1}} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2} (\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1} + \delta n_k^{g+1}) - b_k^g) \delta t]_\times) (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n_k^{g+1}} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2} (\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1}) - b_k^g) \delta t + \frac{1}{2} \delta n_k^{g+1} \delta t]_\times) (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n_k^{g+1}} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2} (\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1}) - b_k^g) \delta t]_\times) \exp([\frac{1}{2} \delta n_k^{g+1} \delta t]_\times) (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta n_k^{g+1}} \\ &= \frac{\partial - \frac{1}{4} q_{bibk+1} [(\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t^2]_\times \frac{1}{2} \delta n_k^{g+1} \delta t}{\partial \delta n_k^{g+1}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} q_{bibk+1} [(\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t^2]_\times \frac{1}{2} \delta t \end{split}$$

1.5~1.6、对 $\delta n_{b_k^a}$ 、 $\delta n_{b_k^g}$, $\delta lpha^{bibk+1}$ 与其无关,故:

$$egin{aligned} g_{15} &= rac{\partial \delta lpha^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_{b_k^a}} = 0 \ g_{16} &= rac{\partial \delta lpha^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_{b_k^g}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2、 θ 对噪声量的求导:

2.1、2.3、2.5~2.6、对 δn_k^a 、 δn_{k+}^a 、 $\delta n_{b_k^a}$ 、 $\delta n_{b_k^g}$, $\delta \theta^{bibk+1}$ 与其无关,则:

. . . .

$$egin{aligned} g_{21} &= rac{\partial \delta heta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_{b_k^a}} = 0 \ g_{22} &= rac{\partial \delta heta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_{b_k^g}} = 0 \ g_{25} &= rac{\partial \delta heta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_{b_k^a}} = 0 \ g_{26} &= rac{\partial \delta heta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_{b_k^g}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2.2、对 δn_k^g ,类似\$f_{25}的推导:

$$\begin{split} R_{bibk+1} \exp([\delta\theta^{bibk+1}]_\times) &= R_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2}(\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1} + \delta n_k^g) - b_k^g)\delta t]_\times) \\ &= R_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2}(\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1}) - b_k^g)\delta t]_\times) \exp([\frac{1}{2}\delta n_k^g\delta t]_\times) \\ &= R_{bibk+1} \exp([\frac{1}{2}\delta n_k^g\delta t]_\times) \end{split}$$

$$g_{22}=rac{\partial \delta heta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_k^g}=rac{\partial rac{1}{2}\delta n_k^g \delta t}{\partial \delta n_k^g}=rac{1}{2}I\delta t$$

2.4、对 δn_k^g ,类似 f_{25} 的推导:

$$\begin{split} R_{bibk+1} \exp([\delta\theta^{bibk+1}]_{\times}) &= R_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2}(\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1} + \delta n_{k+1}^g) - b_k^g)\delta t]_{\times}) \\ &= R_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2}(\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1}) - b_k^g)\delta t]_{\times}) \exp([\frac{1}{2}\delta n_{k+1}^g\delta t]_{\times}) \\ &= R_{bibk+1} \exp([\frac{1}{2}\delta n_{k+1}^g\delta t]_{\times}) \end{split}$$

$$g_{24} = rac{\partial \delta heta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^g} = rac{\partial rac{1}{2} \delta n_{k+1}^g \delta t}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^g} = rac{1}{2} I \delta t$$

3、 β 对噪声量的求导:

3.1、对 δn_{ι}^a ,只跟 $\mathbf{a}\delta t$ 里的 $q_{bibk}(\bar{a}^{bk}-b_{\iota}^a)$ 相关,则:

$$g_{31} = rac{\partial \delta eta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_k^a} = rac{\partial \mathbf{a} \delta t}{\partial \delta n_k^a} = rac{\partial rac{1}{2} q_{bibk} (ar{a}^{bk} + \delta n_k^a - b_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta n_k^a} = rac{1}{2} q_{bibk} \delta t$$

3.2、对 δn_k^g ,只跟 $\mathbf{a}\delta t$ 里的 $q_{bibk+1}(ar{a}^{bk}-b_k^a)$ 相关,则:

$$\begin{split} g_{32} &= \frac{\partial \delta \beta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_k^g} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{a} \delta t}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} q_{bibk+1} (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} q_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2} (\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1} + \delta n_k^g) - b_k^g) \delta t]_\times) (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} q_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2} (\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1}) - b_k^g) \delta t + \frac{1}{2} \delta n_k^g \delta t]_\times) (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} q_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2} (\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1}) - b_k^g) \delta t]_\times) \exp([\frac{1}{2} \delta n_k^g \delta t]_\times) (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial - \frac{1}{2} q_{bibk+1} [(\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t]_\times \frac{1}{2} \delta n_k^g \delta t}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} q_{bibk+1} [(\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t]_\times \frac{1}{2} \delta t \end{split}$$

3.3、对 δn_{k+1}^a ,只跟 $\mathbf{a}\delta t$ 里的 $q_{bibk+1}(\bar{a}^{bk}-b_k^a)$ 相关,则:

$$g_{31} = rac{\partial \delta eta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^a} = rac{\partial \mathbf{a} \delta t}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^a} = rac{\partial rac{1}{2} q_{bibk+1} (ar{a}^{bk} + \delta n_{k+1}^a - b_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^a} = rac{1}{2} q_{bibk+1} \delta t$$

3.4、对 δn_{k+1}^g ,只跟 $\mathbf{a}\delta t$ 里的 $q_{bibk+1}(ar{a}^{bk}-b_k^a)$ 相关,则:

. . . .

$$\begin{split} g_{32} &= \frac{\partial \delta \beta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^g} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{a} \delta t}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} q_{bibk+1} (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} q_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2} (\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1} + \delta n_{k+1}^g) - b_k^g) \delta t]_\times) (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} q_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2} (\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1}) - b_k^g) \delta t + \frac{1}{2} \delta n_{k+1}^g \delta t]_\times) (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} q_{bibk} \exp([(\frac{1}{2} (\omega^{bk} + \omega^{bk+1}) - b_k^g) \delta t]_\times) \exp([\frac{1}{2} \delta n_{k+1}^g \delta t]_\times) (\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial -\frac{1}{2} q_{bibk+1} [(\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t]_\times \frac{1}{2} \delta n_{k+1}^g \delta t}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} q_{bibk+1} [(\bar{a}^{bk+1} - b_k^a) \delta t]_\times \frac{1}{2} \delta t \end{split}$$

3.5~3.6、对 $\delta n_{b_k^a}$ 、 $\delta n_{b_k^g}$, δeta^{bibk+1} 与其无关,故:

$$egin{aligned} g_{35} &= rac{\partial \delta eta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_{b_k^a}} = 0 \ g_{36} &= rac{\partial \delta eta^{bibk+1}}{\partial \delta n_{b_k^g}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

4~5、 δb_{k+1}^a 、 δb_{k+1}^g 对噪声量的求导:

根据:

$$egin{aligned} b_{k+1}^a &= b_k^a + n_{b_k^a} \delta t \ b_{k+1}^g &= b_k^g + n_{b_k^g} \delta t \end{aligned}$$

易得:

$$\begin{split} g_{41} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^a}{\partial \delta n_k^a} = 0 \\ g_{42} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^a}{\partial \delta n_k^g} = 0 \\ g_{43} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^a}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^g} = 0 \\ g_{44} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^a}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^g} = 0 \\ g_{45} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^a}{\partial \delta n_{b_k^a}} = I \delta t \\ g_{46} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^a}{\partial \delta n_{b_k^g}} = 0 \\ g_{51} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^g}{\partial \delta n_k^g} = 0 \\ g_{52} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^g}{\partial \delta n_k^g} = 0 \\ g_{53} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^g}{\partial \delta n_{k+1}^g} = 0 \\ g_{54} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^g}{\partial \delta n_{b_k^a}^g} = 0 \\ g_{55} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^g}{\partial \delta n_{b_k^a}} = 0 \\ g_{56} &= \frac{\partial \delta b_{k+1}^g}{\partial \delta n_{b_k^a}^g} = I \delta t \end{split}$$

至此,F和G矩阵推导完毕。

当 $y = Ax, x \in N(0, \Sigma_x)$,则有 $\Sigma y = A\Sigma_x A^T A$

$$\Sigma_y = E((Ax)x(Ax)^T) = E(Axx^TA^T) = A\Sigma_xA^T$$

设
$$egin{bmatrix} \delta n_k^a \ \delta n_k^g \ \delta n_{k+1}^g \ \delta n_{k+1}^g \ \delta n_{b_k}^a \ \delta n_{b_k}^a \ \delta n_{b_k}^g \end{bmatrix}$$
 的协方差矩阵为 Σ_N ,这个矩阵需要标定或者自己定义参数。

$$\Sigma_{k+1} = F * \Sigma_k * F^T + G * \Sigma_N * G^T$$

零偏更新以及预积分的更新

前文介绍的预积分的协方差递推公式的推导,里面有一个矩阵是F,根据之前的推导可以知道,F矩阵里每个公式都代表着前一刻状态量的变化是如何影响 到下一刻的,即:

$$F = rac{\delta x_{k+1}}{\delta x_k} = egin{bmatrix} I & f_{12} & I\delta t & -rac{1}{4}(q_{bibk} + q_{bibk+1})\delta t^2 & f_{15} \ 0 & I - [\omega]_ imes dt & 0 & 0 & -I\delta t \ 0 & f_{32} & I & -rac{1}{2}(q_{bibk} + q_{bibk+1})\delta t & f_{35} \ 0 & 0 & 0 & I & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

预积分过程中零偏是固定的,但是在后续优化过程中,零偏会改变,可能会更加接近正确值,因此当零偏改变时,需要对预积分量进行更新。但是当零偏 发生变化时,若仍按照前述公式,预积分测量值需要整个重新计算一遍,这个计算成本是比较大的。为了解决这个问题,需要利用线性化来进行零偏变化 时预积分项的一阶近似更新方法。

更新后的值 = 更新前的值 + 误差变化量

$$egin{aligned} \exp([heta_{k+1}^{new}]_ imes) &pprox \exp([heta_{k+1}^{old}]_ imes) \exp([rac{\partial \delta heta_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta b_0^g} \Delta b_i^g]_ imes) \ lpha_{k+1}^{new} &pprox lpha_{k+1}^{old} + rac{\partial \delta lpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta b_0^g} \Delta b_i^g + rac{\partial \delta lpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta b_0^a} \Delta b_i^g \ eta_{k+1}^{new} &pprox eta_{k+1}^{old} + rac{\partial \delta eta_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta b_0^g} \Delta b_i^g + rac{\partial \delta eta_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta b_0^a} \Delta b_i^a \end{aligned}$$

 $rac{\partial \delta eta_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{ol}}$ 、 $rac{\partial \delta eta_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{ol}}$,因为零偏是从一开始就存在的,所以可以看到这是预积分结束后的误差状态量对一开始的零 偏的求导,即 $\frac{\delta x_{k+1}}{\delta x_0}$ 。 假设存在雅可比矩阵

$$J = \frac{\delta x_k}{\delta x_0} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \delta \alpha_k}{\partial \delta \alpha_0} & \frac{\partial \delta \alpha_k}{\partial \delta \alpha_0} & \frac{\partial \delta \alpha_k}{\partial \delta \beta_0} & \frac{\partial \delta \alpha_k}{\partial \delta \beta_0} & \frac{\partial \delta \alpha_k}{\partial \delta \delta_0} \\ \frac{\partial \delta \theta_k}{\partial \delta \alpha_0} & \frac{\partial \delta \theta_k}{\partial \delta \theta_0} & \frac{\partial \delta \theta_k}{\partial \delta \beta_0} & \frac{\partial \delta \theta_k}{\partial \delta \delta_0} & \frac{\partial \delta \theta_k}{\partial \delta \delta_0} \\ \frac{\partial \delta \theta_k}{\partial \delta \alpha_0} & \frac{\partial \delta \theta_k}{\partial \delta \theta_0} & \frac{\partial \delta \theta_k}{\partial \delta \beta_0} & \frac{\partial \delta \theta_k}{\partial \delta \delta_0} & \frac{\partial \delta \theta_k}{\partial \delta \delta_0} \\ \frac{\partial \delta \theta_k}{\partial \delta 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因为 $F=rac{\delta x_{k+1}}{\delta x_k}$, $J=rac{\delta x_k}{\delta x_0}$,所以:

$$rac{\delta x_{k+1}}{\delta x_0} = rac{\delta x_{k+1}}{\delta x_k} * rac{\delta x_k}{\delta x_0} = FJ$$

因此,每次预积分时只需要更新FJ,当需要零偏更新,需要重新计算预积分量时,只需要到FJ去提取 $\frac{\partial \delta \theta_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、 $\frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{k+1}^{old}}{\partial \delta \theta_k^0}$ 、代入零偏变化时预积分项的一阶近似更新公式

图优化以及如何将信息矩阵添加到残差

变量:

- 1、预积分量: α 、 θ 、 β 、 b_k^a 、 b_k^g
- 2、前一次优化后的状态: q_k 、 p_k 、 v_k 、 b_k^g 、 b_k^a ,优化过程 b_k^g 、 b_k^a 设为常数 3、预积分预测的后一次的位姿: q_{k+1}^{pre} 、 p_{k+1}^{pre} 、 v_{k+1}^{pre} 、 v_{k+1}^{gre} 、 v_{k+1}^{gre} 、 v_{k+1}^{gre} 、 v_{k+1}^{gre} 、 v_{k+1}^{gre} 、 v_{k+1}^{gre} 0、 v_{k+1}^{gre} 0 、 v_{k+1}^{gr

残差的求取:

- 1、imu自身的约束:
- (1) 每次计算残差之前需要使用零偏更新一次预积分
- (2)

$$egin{aligned} E_{lpha} &= q_k * (p_{k+1}^{pre} - p_k - v_k * deltat - rac{1}{2}g * \delta t^2) - lpha \ E_{ heta} &= \ln(\exp(-[heta]_ imes) * q_k * (q_{k+1}^{pre})^{-1})^ee \ E_{eta} &= q_k * (v_{k+1}^{pre} - v_k - g * \delta t) - eta \ E_{b^a} &= b_{k+1}^a - b_k^a \ E_{b^g} &= b_{k+1}^g - b_k^g \end{aligned}$$

(3) 在ceres中没有提供直接添加信息矩阵的接口(g2o有),因此需要手动添加信息矩阵到残差中。

在最小二乘法问题中,当我们讨论带信息矩阵的最小二乘法时,通常是指加权最小二乘法(Weighted Least Squares, WLS),其中权重矩阵通常是根据测量误差的逆协方差矩阵来选择的。这种情况下,信息矩阵就是测量误差的逆协方差矩阵。

假设我们要最小化的残差向量为 $\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{y} - f(\mathbf{x})$,其中 \mathbf{y} 是观测值向量, $f(\mathbf{x})$ 是由参数向量 \mathbf{x} 定义的模型预测值。如果观测数据的误差服从已知分布且其协方差矩阵为 Σ ,则我们可以定义一个加权的残差向量,使得每个观测值的重要性与其误差的大小成反比。这样可以得到如下目标函数:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} rac{1}{2} \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x})^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x})$$

在这个公式中, Σ^{-1} 就是我们所说的信息矩阵,它反映了观测值的精度信息。如果误差是独立同分布的,那么 Σ 可能是单位矩阵或对角矩阵,此时加权最小二乘就退化为普通最小二乘。

Σ^{-1} 有两个作用:

- 1、对残差加权,衡量不同残差之间的重要性,避免某个残差过大,导致难以优化
- 2、使不同单位之间可以比较,例如面积和体积是不可比的,因此需要引入信息矩阵

当 $\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x})$ 是 \mathbf{x} 的非线性函数时,我们可以用泰勒级数展开来近似 $\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x})$,从而得到线性化后的最小二乘问题。如果当前参数估计为 \mathbf{x}_k ,则线性化后的残差可以表示为:

$$\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_k + \Delta \mathbf{x}) \approx \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_k) + J(\mathbf{x}_k) \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

其中 $J(\mathbf{x}_k)$ 是雅可比矩阵。将此代入目标函数中,我们得到:

$$\min_{\Delta \mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_k) + J(\mathbf{x}_k) \Delta \mathbf{x})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_k) + J(\mathbf{x}_k) \Delta \mathbf{x})$$

对上式关于 $\Delta \mathbf{x}$ 求导并令导数为零,可以得到正规方程:

$$J(\mathbf{x}_k)^T \Sigma^{-1} J(\mathbf{x}_k) \Delta \mathbf{x} = -J(\mathbf{x}_k)^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_k)$$

现在需要手动把 Σ^{-1} 加入到残差中:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x})^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}) = \min_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x})^T L L^T \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}) = \min_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} (L^T \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}))^T (L^T \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}))$$

因此可以使用Cholesky分解(https://blog.csdn.net/ergevv/article/details/139260380)将 Σ^{-1} 分解成 LL^T ,则残差 $\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x})$ 变成了 $L^T\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x})$ 。

重新推导高斯牛顿验证一下:

$$\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x})' = L^T \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$L^T \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_k + \Delta \mathbf{x}) pprox L^T \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_k) + L^T J(\mathbf{x}_k) \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

则

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} rac{1}{2} (L^T \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_k) + L^T J(\mathbf{x}_k) \Delta \mathbf{x})^T (L^T \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_k) + L^T J(\mathbf{x}_k) \Delta \mathbf{x})$$

对上式关于 Δx 求导并令导数为零,可以得到正规方程:

$$(L^T J(\mathbf{x}_k))^T L^T J(\mathbf{x}_k) \Delta \mathbf{x} = -(L^T J(\mathbf{x}_k))^T L^T \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_k)$$

即

$$J(\mathbf{x}_k)^T \Sigma^{-1} J(\mathbf{x}_k) \Delta \mathbf{x} = -J(\mathbf{x}_k)^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_k)$$

2、点云和imu之间的约束:

$$\begin{split} E^{pc}_{\theta} &= (q^{pc}_{k+1})^{-1} * q^{pre}_{k+1} \\ E^{pc}_{p} &= p^{pre}_{k+1} - p^{pc}_{k+1} \end{split}$$

这里就不分析残差对变量的雅可比矩阵了,因为ceres和g2o都支持自动求导

边缘化求取先验约束

舒尔补定义

给定任意的矩阵块 M,如下所示:

$$M = egin{bmatrix} A & B \ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

- 如果矩阵块 D 是可逆的,则 $A-BD^{-1}C$ 称之为 D 关于 M 的舒尔补,对此可以边缘化掉 D 对应的变量,保留 A 对应变量的约束关系。
- 如果矩阵块 A 是可逆的,则 $D-CA^{-1}B$ 称之为 A 关于 M 的舒尔补,对此可以边缘化掉A对应的变量,保留D对应变量的约束关系。

边缘化

随着环境探索的深入,系统状态变量(包括机器人的位姿和环境特征点的位置等)不断增加而导致的计算复杂度和内存消耗过高,这时候需要去除之前的 变量,不再优化其参数,但其新的数据仍然存在约束,直接丢掉这些数据会造成约束信息丢失,所以要将其封装成先验信息,加入到大的非线性优化问题 中作为一部分误差,这一步即为边缘化。

优化过程中会得到增量方程:

$$J^T J \delta x = -J^T e$$
$$H \delta x = b$$

即:

$$egin{bmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \ H_{12}^T & H_{22} \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} \delta x_1 \ \delta x_2 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} b_1 \ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

对上式进行舒尔补,两边同时左乘一个矩阵 $egin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -H_{12}^T H_{11}^{-1} & I \end{bmatrix}$,得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ 0 & H_{22} - H_{12}^T H_{11}^{-1} H_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta x_1 \\ \delta x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

则:

$$(H_{22}-H_{12}^TH_{11}^{-1}H_{12})\delta x_2=b_2-H_{12}^TH_{11}^{-1}b_1$$

如此便把 δx_1 给边缘化了,得到只关于 δx_2 的公式,并最大化地利用了所有信息。

边缘化约束

令
$$H' = H_{22} - H_{12}^T H_{11}^{-1} H_{12}$$
, $b' = b_2 - H_{12}^T H_{11}^{-1} b_1$,则

$$H'\delta x_2 = b'$$

从H'、b'中分解获取雅可比矩阵J 和残差e:

因为H'是实对称矩阵,可进行特征值分解得:

$$H' = PDP^T$$

这里的 P 是由特征向量组成的矩阵,而D 是对角矩阵,包含特征值。

因为D 是对角矩阵,所以易分解为: $D = \sqrt{D}^T \sqrt{D}$,则

$$H' = PDP^T = P\sqrt{D}^T\sqrt{D}P^T = (\sqrt{D}P^T)^T(\sqrt{D}P^T)$$

因为 $H'=J^TJ$,所以

$$J = \sqrt{D}P^T$$

因为 $b'=-J^Te$,且 $P^{-1}=P^T$, $\sqrt{D}^T=\sqrt{D}$,所以

$$e = -(J^T)^{-1}b' = -((\sqrt{D}P^T)^T)^{-1}b' = -((P\sqrt{D}^T))^{-1}b' = -\sqrt{D}^{-1}P^Tb'$$

约束优化

记录边缘化得到的J、e、 δx_2 ,这是优化过程中使用的变量。 在优化过程中, δx_2 的值会改变,记为 $\delta x_2'$,而边缘化是约束 δx_2 尽量不变,因此

$$\delta e = \delta x_2' - \delta x_2$$

其中, δx_2 是边缘化是剩余的变量值,是固定的,整个优化过程不变

在这个优化过程中,雅可比矩阵 J 保持不变,残差求取公式为:

$$e' = e + J\delta e$$
 $J' = J$

这里可以认为 e'=f(e),通过一阶泰勒展开后就有 $e+J\delta e$ 。因为边缘化时求取了 J ,认为在 e 附近的导数为 J ,这个值是保持不变的,由边缘化来固定这个值。换个说法,可以认为边缘化的目的是了解剩余变量在上一次优化后的值附近是如何变化的,即导数是什么。

ndt算法进行点云匹配

参考《自动驾驶与机器人中的slam技术》的7.2、7.3节

参考资料:

- 1、《自动驾驶与机器人中的slam技术》
- 2、《视觉slam十四讲:从理论到实践》
- 3、LIO-SAM
- 4、VINS-mono
- 5、崔华坤: VINS:Mono+Fusion | 白板手推公式+源码逐行精讲