# 相机+imu标定

(编译工具源码+标定过程)

可以直接编译仓库里面的项目代码,代码已经过修改

### 代码仓库链接

相机+imu标定算法

# 安装标定相机工具Kalibr

用于标定相机的内外参数,相机与IMU之间的外参

### 安装依赖

- 1 sudo apt-get install python-setuptools python-rosinstall ipython libeigen3-dev libboost-all
- 2 sudo pip install python-igraph --upgrade

### 遇到的问题1

安装python-igraph失败

参考链接: https://igraph.org/python/doc/tutorial/install.html

该包需要python3.7版本,xavier自带python版本2.7及3.6.9均不适用

#### 方法:

- 安装anaconda,利用anaconda创建python3.7.0的环境
  - conda create -n py37 python=3.7.0
- 进入该虚拟环境
  - 1 conda activate py37
- 按照anaconda官方的教程,安装python-igraph包

https://anaconda.org/conda-forge/python-igraph

随便选取下面一条命令即可:

```
conda install -c conda-forge python-igraph
conda install -c conda-forge/label/gcc7 python-igraph
conda install -c conda-forge/label/cf201901 python-igraph
conda install -c conda-forge/label/cf202003 python-igraph
```

### 创建工作区间

```
1 mkdir -p kalibr_ws/src
2 cd kalibr_ws
3 source /opt/ros/melodic/setup.bash
4 catkin init
5 catkin config --extend /opt/ros/melodic
6 catkin config --merge-devel
7 catkin config --cmake-args -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release
```

# 克隆源文件至kalibr\_ws的src目录下

```
1 cd src/
2 git clone https://github.com/ethz-asl/Kalibr.git
```

### 编译工具源码

```
1 cd kalibr_ws
2 catkin build -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release -j8
```

### 遇到的问题2

• catkin编译时kalibr下载suitsparse报错

这个是在catkin编译的过程中使用wget从网上下载suitesparse时,产生的错误。

可以通过修改CMakeLists.txt来解决:

sudo gedit ~/kalibr\_ws/src/kalibr/suitesparse/CMakeLists.txt

#### 将其中的

1 DOWNLOAD\_COMMAND rm -f SuiteSparse-\${VERSION}.tar.gz && wget http://faculty.cse.tamu.edu/da

#### 改为:

1 DOWNLOAD\_COMMAND rm -f SuiteSparse-\${VERSION}.tar.gz && wget https://mirror.sobukus.de/file

然后重新上一步catkin编译即可

# 安装标定IMU工具

标定IMU的内参,可以校准IMU的噪声密度和随机游走噪声 注意,一定要按安装步骤,先安装code\_utils,再安装imu\_utils

### 依赖

需要先编译安装ceres库 ceres-solver 2.0.0

# 装code\_utils

进入之前kalibr\_ws工作空间

- 1 cd ~/kalibr\_ws/src
- 2 sudo apt-get install libdw-dev
- 3 git clone https://github.com/gaowenliang/code\_utils.git
- 注意

需要修改 code\_utils 的 CMakeLists.txt 文件

将

1 CMAKE\_CXX\_FLAGS "-std=c++11"

#### 修改为

1 CMAKE\_CXX\_STANDARD 14

并且在CMakeLists.txt下添加

include\_directories(include/code\_utils)

### 编译

1

```
1 cd ~/kalibr_ws
2 catkin_make -j8
```

# 安装 imu\_utils

```
1 cd kalibr_ws/src
2 git clone https://github.com/gaowenliang/imu_utils.git
```

*注意*,这里需要同样修改 imu\_utils 的 CMakeLists.txt 文件, 将 CMAKE\_CXX\_FLAGS "-std=c++11" 改为 CMAKE\_CXX\_STANDARD 14

#### 编译

```
1 cd ~/kalibr_ws
2 catkin_make -j8
```

# 参考链接:

https://support.stereolabs.com/hc/en-us/articles/360012749113-How-can-I-use-Kalibr-with-the-ZED-Minicamera-in-ROS-

ZED2相机标定及运行VINS-mono

# 相机标定

# 使用checkboard棋格版进行标定

棋盘格为5\*7,边长3cm

### 第一次标定及出现的问题1:

```
1 [ERROR] Did not converge in maxIterations... restarting...
```

aprilgrid的标定板对分辨率的要求比棋盘格高。但aprilTag不需要所有点同时被看到。所以在标定大视角的镜头的时候,棋盘格也有优势。因为大视角的相机,在分辨率比较吃亏,但是视野大,也很容易看到全部各点。所以在对分辨率有要求的情况下,可能棋盘格是唯一的选择。

分析:录制bag后,使用棋盘格进行标定,提示初始化失败并且优化发散,录制bag包的时候可能角度变化太大,因为初始化的时候必须得到一个很好的估计,如果旋转角度过大,容易得到错误的初始值,后面就优化失败

### 第二次标定及出现的问题2:

使用棋盘格6\*8,边长3cm

录制bag包,尽量使角度变化不大,旋转频率慢一些,使三轴都被激励

#### 步骤

- 根据需求修改了ZED2的分辨率,在ZED2\_WS/src/zed-ros-wrapper/zed\_wrapper/params文件夹下找到common.yaml,设置resolution为2,即HD模式,实际分辨率大小为1280\*720
  - 1 source ~/zed\_ws/devel/setup.bash
  - 2 // 启动zed2相机
  - 3 roslaunch zed\_wrapper zed2.launch
  - 1 // 启动左右摄像头可视化功能
  - 2 rosrun image\_view image\_view \_\_ns:=view1 image:=/zed2/zed\_node/left/image\_rect\_color & rosr
  - 1 // kalibr在处理标定数据的时候要求图像的频率不可过高,降低图像数据到20HZ,IMU数据至200HZ。
  - rosrun topic\_tools throttle messages /zed2/zed\_node/imu/data\_raw 200 /zed2/zed\_node/imu/da
  - 1 rosrun topic\_tools throttle messages /zed2/zed\_node/left/image\_rect\_color 20 /zed2/zed\_node
  - 1 rosrun topic\_tools throttle messages /zed2/zed\_node/right/image\_rect\_color 20 /zed2/zed\_nod
  - 1 // 录制数据
  - 2 rosbag record -0 Kalib\_data\_vga.bag /zed2/zed\_node/imu/data\_raw2 /zed2/zed\_node/left/image\_
- 开始相机标定

```
1 kalibr_calibrate_cameras --bag Kalib_data_vga.bag --topics /zed2/zed_node/left/image_rect_c
```

#### 出现error

```
1 [ERROR] [1560840525.647491]: [TargetViewTable]: Tried to add second view to a given cameraI
```

#### 将 0.04改为 0.02 ,再次执行,得到双目标定结果

```
1 cam0:
 2 cam_overlaps:[1]
 3 camera_model: pinhole
 4 distortion_coeffs:[-0.05433563098764286, 0.05426965668562535, 0.000995500237768329, 0.00
 5
    distortion model: radtan
   intrinsics:[511.9552987202754, 512.2191212210165, 643.4210392168528, 364.7170059624664]
 6
 7
    resolution:[1280, 720]
     rostopic: /zed2/zed_node/left/image_rect_color2
 8
 9 cam1:
     T_cn_cnm1: [0.9999910189755621, -0.0003348585518355667, -0.004224906858710678, -0.1193257
10
                0.0003333786421480951, 0.9999998828352934, -0.0003509815920657614, -0.0001951
11
                0.00422502389288835, 0.0003495699461797471, 0.9999910134465984, -0.0003565874
12
                0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0]
13
    cam_overlaps:[0]
14
     camera_model: pinhole
15
     distortion_coeffs:[-0.049151797942448255, 0.055882264954379056, 0.001195665742004747, 0.
16
17
     distortion_model: radtan
     intrinsics: [511.6082952598757,511.44356956954607,645.0371165095445,364.72881044900805]
18
     resolution:[1280,720]
19
     rostopic: /zed2/zed_node/right/image_rect_color2
20
```

### 使用aprilgrid进行标定

```
标定板大小
```

tagSize = a = 0.02 m

Space = b = 0.01m

tagSpacing = b / a = 0.5

### 出现问题:

```
1 [FATAL] [1612519163.722674]: No corners could be extracted for camera /left!
```

图像无法提取角点,6\*6网格,标签为2cm,间距1cm GitHub上建议使用更大的aprilgrid网格目标进行校正

### IMU标定

单独录制IMU数据,数据包录制录制了两个多小时,录制过程中必须保持相机静止不动。

```
1 //运行zed2
2 roslaunch zed_wrapper zed2.launch
3 // 对IMU录制进行录制
4 rosbag record -O imu_calibration /zed2/zed_node/imu/data_raw
```

根据imu\_utils文件夹里面的A3.launch改写ZED2标定启动文件:ZED2\_calibration.launch注意,max\_time\_min对应的参数,默认是120,意味着两个小时,如果数据录制时间超过两小时可以不用修改,如果不足,这个时间值要改为略小于真实时间。内容如下:

```
1 <launch>
2
      <node pkg="imu_utils" type="imu_an" name="imu_an" output="screen">
          <param name="imu_topic" type="string" value= "/zed2/zed_node/imu/data_raw"/>
3
          <param name="imu_name" type="string" value= "ZED2"/>
4
          <param name="data_save_path" type="string" value= "$(find imu_utils)/data/"/>
5
          <param name="max_time_min" type="int" value= "120"/>
6
          <param name="max_cluster" type="int" value= "200"/>
7
      </node>
8
9 </launch>
```

#### 启动标定:

```
1 roslaunch imu_utils ZED2_calibration.launch
```

回访数据包,以200Hz的速率回放:

```
1 rosbag play -r 200 imu_calibration.bag
```

最后可以得到标定结果文件: ZED2\_imu\_param.yaml

```
1 %YAML:1.0
 2 ---
 3 type: IMU
 4 name: ZED2
 5 Gyr:
    unit: " rad/s"
 6
 7
     avg-axis:
         gyr_n: 1.8859041916749149e-02
 8
 9
         gyr_w: 7.1571870936377460e-04
     x-axis:
10
         gyr_n: 3.0924827945639235e-03
11
         gyr_w: 1.7649403675735396e-05
     y-axis:
13
14
         gyr_n: 2.9423185177450506e-03
         gyr_w: 3.1347619633059235e-06
     z-axis:
16
         gyr_n: 5.0542324437938470e-02
17
         gyr_w: 2.1263719624522825e-03
18
19 Acc:
   unit: " m/s^2"
20
   avg-axis:
21
         acc_n: 2.9752199084974767e-02
22
23
         acc w: 6.4581594699404568e-04
24
    x-axis:
25
         acc_n: 3.7389455433055614e-02
26
         acc_w: 7.9072127720866800e-04
    y-axis:
27
28
         acc_n: 2.7565441481707316e-02
29
         acc_w: 7.9915591632916604e-04
30
    z-axis:
         acc_n: 2.4301700340161367e-02
31
         acc_w: 3.4757064744430304e-04
32
```

# 执行相机+imu联合标定

*注意:* imu相机联合标定的时候,不能有连续太长的时间没有提取到图像的点

根据使用checkboard第二次标定录制的bag数据包,执行标定,需要准备cam.yaml及imu.yaml文件,cam.yaml为单双目输出的标定文件

T cn cnm1:是左目与右目的位姿变换

```
1 cam0:
     cam_overlaps:[1]
 2
     camera model: pinhole
     distortion_coeffs:[-0.05433563098764286, 0.05426965668562535, 0.000995500237768329, 0.00
     distortion_model: radtan
     intrinsics: [511.9552987202754, 512.2191212210165, 643.4210392168528, 364.7170059624664]
 4
     resolution:[1280, 720]
     rostopic: /zed2/zed_node/left/image_rect_color2
 5
 6
     T_cn_cnm1:[0.9999910189755621, -0.0003348585518355667, -0.004224906858710678, -0.1193257
                0.0003333786421480951, 0.9999998828352934, -0.0003509815920657614, -0.0001951
 7
                0.00422502389288835, 0.0003495699461797471, 0.9999910134465984, -0.0003565874
                0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0]
 8
     cam_overlaps:[0]
     camera_model: pinhole
 9
     distortion_coeffs:[-0.049151797942448255, 0.055882264954379056, 0.001195665742004747, 0.
10
     distortion_model: radtan
     intrinsics: [511.6082952598757,511.44356956954607,645.0371165095445,364.72881044900805]
11
     resolution: [1280,720]
     rostopic: /zed2/zed_node/right/image_rect_color2
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```

### imu.yaml信息由步骤4中的IMU标定结果得出,取标定结果Acc及Gyr的平均值填入imu.yaml文件

```
1 #Accelerometers
2 accelerometer_noise_density: 2.9752199084974767e-02 #Noise density (continuous-time)
3 accelerometer_random_walk: 6.4581594699404568e-04 #Bias random walk
4 #Gyroscopes
5 gyroscope_noise_density: 1.8859041916749149e-02 #Noise density (continuous-time)
6 gyroscope_random_walk: 7.1571870936377460e-04 #Bias random walk
7 rostopic: /zed2/zed_node/imu/data_raw2 #the IMU ROS topic
8 update_rate: 200.0 #Hz (for discretization of the values above)
```

```
1 kalibr_calibrate_imu_camera --target checkboard.yaml --bag /home/bhjx/tools/Zed_ws/Kalibr_d
```

遇到的问题:优化时间很长,取决于所建立的雅可比矩阵的shape

联合标定,共迭代了30次数

得到标定结果: camchain-imucam-Kalib data.yaml

```
1 cam0:
 2
    T_cam_imu:
     -[0.009202815356381983, -0.999951880974656, -0.0033976351725248377, 0.02197824650958559]
 4
     -[0.0016383001968379718, 0.0034128520230093384, -0.9999928341810935, -0.001735028941512]
 5
     -[0.9999563111266327, 0.00919718306430184, 0.0016696292104356747, -0.03888012121340217]
     - [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0]
 6
 7
     cam_overlaps: [1]
    camera_model: pinhole
 8
     distortion_coeffs: [-0.05433563098764286, 0.05426965668562535, 0.000995500237768329,
 9
      0.00024925220089698167
10
11
     distortion_model: radtan
12
     intrinsics: [511.9552987202754, 512.2191212210165, 643.4210392168528, 364.7170059624664]
     resolution: [1280, 720]
13
14
     rostopic: /zed2/zed_node/left/image_rect_color2
     timeshift_cam_imu: 0.0023527707854394267
15
16 cam1:
17
     T_cam_imu:
     -[0.004977461829550861, -0.9999829004468719, -0.0030698025338830592, -0.097182840918225]
18
     -[0.0012904017688988856, 0.0030762609808962227, -0.9999944357253456, -0.001909212125836]
19
     -[0.9999867797811179, 0.004973472854966243, 0.0013056916752154368, -0.03914410719199922]
20
     -[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0]
21
22
     T_cn_cnm1:
     - [0.9999910189755625, -0.0003348585518355667, -0.004224906858710678, -0.119325735920703] \\
23
     - [0.0003333786421480951, 0.9999998828352938, -0.0003509815920657614, -0.000195156672429]
24
     -[0.00422502389288835, 0.0003495699461797471, 0.9999910134465988, -0.000356587479535648]
25
     - [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0]
26
     cam_overlaps: [0]
27
     camera_model: pinhole
28
     distortion_coeffs: [-0.049151797942448255, 0.055882264954379056, 0.001195665742004747,
29
       0.00024494001138030373]
30
     distortion_model: radtan
31
     intrinsics: [511.6082952598757, 511.44356956954607, 645.0371165095445, 364.7288104490080
32
33
     resolution: [1280, 720]
     rostopic: /zed2/zed_node/right/image_rect_color2
34
35
     timeshift_cam_imu: 0.0025543627810018523
```