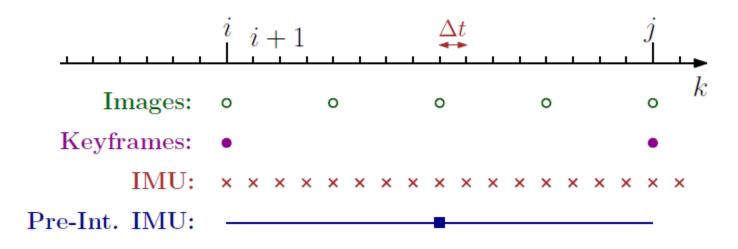


Paper Reading by 高翔



### 引言

- VIO or VI-SLAM 视觉与惯性融合
- IMU 测量角速度、加速度
- Vision 测量图像





#### VI传感器实物演示 DUO-3D双目+IMU

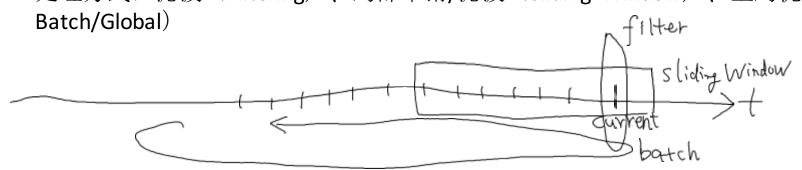
### 引言

- IMU: 快、依赖少、只测量角速度和加速度、会漂移
- 视觉:图像信息丰富、不漂移、易受干扰(光照、遮挡、模糊、快速运动)
- VIO的处理方式: 松耦合/紧耦合

>Loosely coupled: 视觉和IMU分开估计位置,最后融合Tightly coupled: 视觉和IMU共同估计一个状态量

• 紧耦合是标准的做法

• 处理方式:滤波(Filtering)、局部平滑/滤波(Sliding Window)、全局优化(





## 预备知识

• 旋转和平移的表示

$$R \in SO(3), t \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

• 旋转位于流形上,原点正切空间为李代数。李代数到李群有指数和对数关系:

大男和 Exp : 
$$\mathbb{R}^3$$
 →  $\mathrm{SO}(3)$  ;  $\phi$   $\mapsto$   $\exp(\phi^\wedge)$   $\mathrm{Log}$ :  $\mathrm{SO}(3)$   $\to$   $\mathbb{R}^3$  ;  $\mathrm{R}$   $\mapsto$   $\log(\mathrm{R})^\vee$ ,

• 本文用右乘的SO(3), 雅可比为:

$$J_r(\phi) = \mathbf{I} - \frac{1 - \cos(\|\phi\|)}{\|\phi\|^2} \phi^{\wedge} + \frac{\|\phi\| - \sin(\|\phi\|)}{\|\phi^3\|} (\phi^{\wedge})^2.$$

• SLAM中的非线性优化&图优化(略)

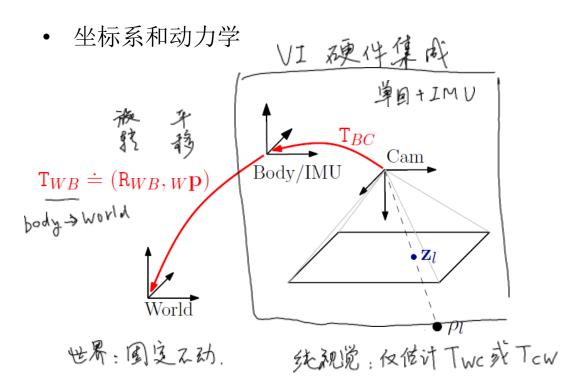
$$SO(3)$$
的伴随性质
$$R \operatorname{Exp}(\phi) R^{\mathsf{T}} = \exp(R\phi^{\wedge}R^{\mathsf{T}}) = \operatorname{Exp}(R\phi)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Exp}(\phi) R = R \operatorname{Exp}(R^{\mathsf{T}}\phi).$$



右承国 RRW. TRW. 在B系

## 预备知识



世界生好系下动力学.

$$\dot{p}_W = v_W$$

$$\dot{v}_W = a_W$$

$$\dot{R}_{WB} = R_{WB} \omega_{WB}^{\Lambda}$$

\*在Buly 系下邻夏杂



• IMU测量什么?

$$b_{ ext{ias}}$$
 Notse  $B_{ ext{Body}}$  祭下角建设  $B_{ ext{WB}}(t) = {}_{ ext{B}} \omega_{ ext{WB}}(t) + \underline{\mathbf{b}}^g(t) + \underline{\boldsymbol{\eta}}^g(t)$   $B_{ ext{B}}(t) = \mathbf{R}_{ ext{WB}}^\mathsf{T}(t) \left( {}_{ ext{W}} \mathbf{a}(t) - {}_{ ext{W}} \mathbf{g} \right) + \underline{\mathbf{b}}^a(t) + \underline{\boldsymbol{\eta}}^a(t), \qquad \text{ *** * } \mathbf{b}_{ ext{B}} \mathbf{a}(t)$ 

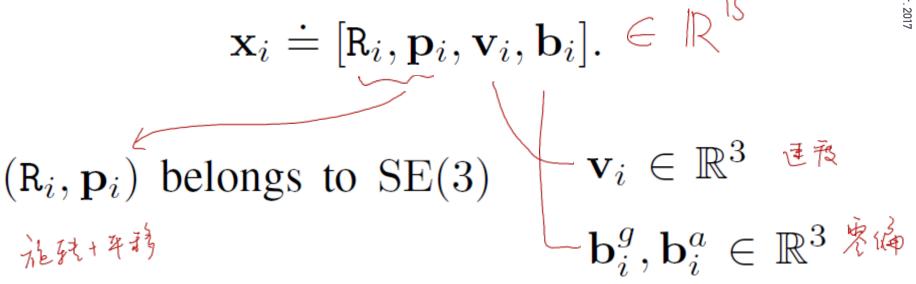
• IMU的Bias是随机游走

$$\dot{\mathbf{b}}^g(t) = \boldsymbol{\eta}^{bg}, \qquad \dot{\mathbf{b}}^a(t) = \boldsymbol{\eta}^{ba}.$$

$$\eta^g, \eta^a, \eta^{bg}, \eta^{ba} \sim N$$



状态变量





#### • 积分形式动力学

$$\dot{p}_W = v_W \dot{v}_W = a_W \dot{R}_{WB} = R_{WB} \omega_{WB}^{\wedge}$$

#### 离散形式

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{WB}}(t+\Delta t) &= \mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{WB}}(t) \, \mathrm{Exp} \left( {_{\mathrm{B}} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{\mathrm{WB}}(t) \Delta t} \right) \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{v}(t+\Delta t) &= \mathbf{w} \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{w} \mathbf{a}(t) \Delta t \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{p}(t+\Delta t) &= \mathbf{w} \mathbf{p}(t) + \mathbf{w} \mathbf{v}(t) \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w} \mathbf{a}(t) \Delta t^2. \end{split}$$

#### • 用IMU观测量表达

$$R(t + \Delta t) = R(t) \operatorname{Exp} \left( \left( \tilde{\omega}(t) - \mathbf{b}^{g}(t) - \boldsymbol{\eta}^{gd}(t) \right) \Delta t \right)$$

$$\mathbf{v}(t + \Delta t) = \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{g}\Delta t + R(t) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}(t) - \mathbf{b}^{a}(t) - \boldsymbol{\eta}^{ad}(t) \right) \Delta t$$

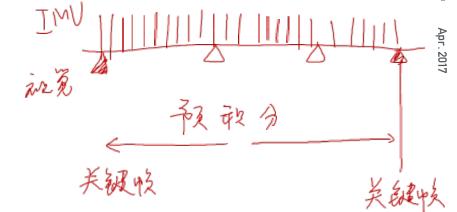
$$\mathbf{p}(t + \Delta t) = \mathbf{p}(t) + \mathbf{v}(t)\Delta t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g}\Delta t^{2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}R(t) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}(t) - \mathbf{b}^{a}(t) - \boldsymbol{\eta}^{ad}(t) \right) \Delta t^{2}, \tag{31}$$



• 差分方程给出了两个IMU数据之间的关系

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{R}(t+\Delta t) &= \mathbf{R}(t) \, \operatorname{Exp}\left(\left(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(t) - \mathbf{b}^g(t) - \boldsymbol{\eta}^{gd}(t)\right) \Delta t\right) \\ \mathbf{v}(t+\Delta t) &= \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{g}\Delta t + \mathbf{R}(t) \left(\tilde{\mathbf{a}}(t) - \mathbf{b}^a(t) - \boldsymbol{\eta}^{ad}(t)\right) \Delta t \\ \mathbf{p}(t+\Delta t) &= \mathbf{p}(t) + \mathbf{v}(t)\Delta t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g}\Delta t^2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{R}(t) \left(\tilde{\mathbf{a}}(t) - \mathbf{b}^a(t) - \boldsymbol{\eta}^{ad}(t)\right) \Delta t^2, \end{split} \tag{31}$$



- 然而仅凭IMU无法计算Bias, 所以:
- 将两个视觉帧之间的IMU积分在一起——预积分(Preintegration)

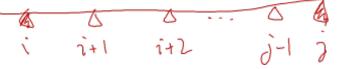


• 两个Keyframe之间有多个IMU数据

$$\mathbf{R}_{j} = \mathbf{R}_{i} \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp} \left( \left( \tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{k}^{g} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{gd} \right) \Delta t \right),$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{j} = \mathbf{v}_{i} + \mathbf{g}\Delta t_{ij} + \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \mathbf{R}_{k} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{k}^{a} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \right) \Delta t$$
 (32)

$$\mathbf{p}_{j} = \mathbf{p}_{i} + \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \left[ \mathbf{v}_{k} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g} \Delta t^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{R}_{k} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{k}^{a} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \right) \Delta t^{2} \right]$$



 由此推出两个Keyframe之间的 Measurement model

$$\Delta \mathbf{R}_{ij} \doteq \mathbf{R}_i^\mathsf{T} \mathbf{R}_j = \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_k - \mathbf{b}_k^g - \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^{gd} \right) \Delta t \right)$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} \doteq \mathbf{R}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \left( \mathbf{v}_{j} - \mathbf{v}_{i} - \mathbf{g} \Delta t_{ij} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \Delta \mathbf{R}_{ik} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{k}^{a} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \right) \Delta t$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} \doteq \mathbf{R}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \left( \mathbf{p}_{j} - \mathbf{p}_{i} - \mathbf{v}_{i} \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \mathbf{g} \Delta t^{2} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \mathbf{v}_{ik} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathbf{R}_{ik} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{k}^{a} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \right) \Delta t^{2} \right]$$
(33)



- Measurement和IMU的bias、noise都有关,且关系复杂
- 先假设Bias不动,仅讨论噪声,然后再讨论bias

$$\Delta \mathbf{R}_{ij} \stackrel{\text{eq.} \boxed{7}}{\simeq} \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \operatorname{Exp} \left( (\tilde{\omega}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g}) \Delta t \right) \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \, \eta_{k}^{gd} \, \Delta t \right) \right] \qquad \Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} \stackrel{\text{eq.} \boxed{4}}{\simeq} \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ (\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ik} - \delta \mathbf{v}_{ik}) \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} (\mathbf{I} - \delta \phi_{ik}^{\wedge}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right) \Delta t^{2} \right] \\
\stackrel{\text{eq.} \boxed{11}}{\simeq} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^{\mathsf{T}} \, \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \, \eta_{k}^{gd} \, \Delta t \right) \\
\stackrel{\text{eq.} \boxed{2}}{\simeq} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\delta \phi_{ij} \right) \qquad (35)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{eq.} \boxed{2}}{\simeq} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij} + \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ -\delta \mathbf{v}_{ik} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \delta \phi_{ik} \Delta t^{2} \right]$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} \stackrel{\text{eq.} \{4\}}{\simeq} \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} (\mathbf{I} - \delta \phi_{ik}^{\wedge}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right) \Delta t - \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \eta_{k}^{ad} \Delta t$$

$$\stackrel{\text{eq.} \{2\}}{=} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij} + \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \delta \phi_{ik} \Delta t - \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \eta_{k}^{ad} \Delta t \right]$$

$$\dot{=} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij} - \delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} \tag{36}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_{ij} \stackrel{\text{eq.}[4]}{\simeq} \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ (\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ik} - \delta \mathbf{v}_{ik}) \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} (\mathbf{I} - \delta \boldsymbol{\phi}_{ik}^{\wedge}) (\tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a}) \Delta t^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \Delta t^{2} \right] \\
\stackrel{\text{eq.}[2]}{=} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij} + \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ -\delta \mathbf{v}_{ik} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} (\tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a})^{\wedge} \delta \boldsymbol{\phi}_{ik} \Delta t^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \Delta t^{2} \right] \\
\stackrel{\text{eq.}[2]}{=} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij} - \delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}, \tag{37}$$



从两个Keyframe状态定义出来的Motion:

$$\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} = \mathbf{R}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{R}_{j} \operatorname{Exp} \left( \delta \phi_{ij} \right)$$

$$\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij} = \mathbf{R}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \left( \mathbf{v}_{j} - \mathbf{v}_{i} - \mathbf{g} \Delta t_{ij} \right) + \delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}$$

$$\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij} = \mathbf{R}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \left( \mathbf{p}_{j} - \mathbf{p}_{i} - \mathbf{v}_{i} \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g} \Delta t_{ij}^{2} \right) + \delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}$$

这些噪声项满足什么分布?

$$\delta \phi_{ij} = -\text{Log} \left( \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \text{Exp} \left( -\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{gd} \Delta t \right) \right).$$

$$\delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} \simeq \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ -\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \delta \phi_{ik} \Delta t + \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \Delta t \right]$$

$$\delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} \simeq \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \delta \mathbf{v}_{ik} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \delta \phi_{ik} \Delta t^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \Delta t^{2} \right]$$

$$(43)$$

它和观测模型相差噪声

$$[\delta \phi_{ij}^{\mathsf{T}}, \delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}^{\mathsf{T}}, \delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}^{\mathsf{T}}]^{\mathsf{T}}.$$
 和 内成非线性类系,可近似。

在一阶近似下,可以认为高斯分布 这在非线性优化的information matrix中用到



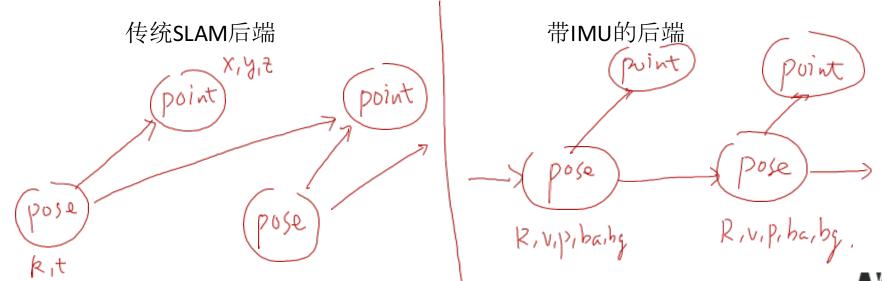
- 处理Bias
- 观测量对bias的导数(附录B)

$$\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}(\mathbf{b}_{i}^{g}) \simeq \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}(\bar{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g}) \operatorname{Exp}\left(\frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}^{g}\right)$$
(44)  
$$\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}(\mathbf{b}_{i}^{g}, \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a}) \simeq \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}(\bar{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g}, \bar{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{a}) + \frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} + \frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a}$$
  
$$\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}(\mathbf{b}_{i}^{g}, \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a}) \simeq \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}(\bar{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g}, \bar{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{a}) + \frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} + \frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} & = & -\sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j} (\bar{\mathbf{b}}_{i})^{\mathsf{T}} \, \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \, \Delta t \right] \\ \frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} & = & -\sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \Delta \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \Delta t \\ \frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} & = & -\sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \Delta \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \bar{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \Delta t \\ \frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} & = & \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{v}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \Delta t^{2} \\ \frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} & = & \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{v}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{k} - \bar{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \frac{\partial \Delta \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \Delta t^{2} \end{array}$$

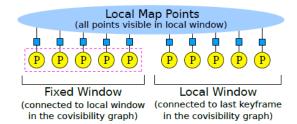


- 怎么在VIO里用预积分?
- 原作:SVO+gtsam,不过也完全可以用g2o和ceres实现

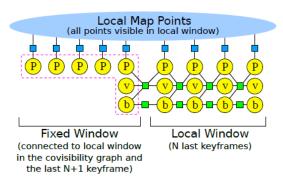




#### In ORB+IMU



#### ORB-SLAM's Local BA



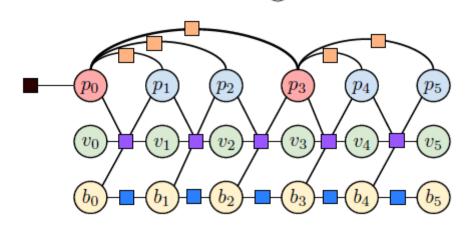
Visual-Inertial ORB-SLAM's Local BA

大圆小子 用gtsan实现,做名 factor.

- prior factor
- image alignment factor

LSD+IMU

- IMU factor
- bias random walk factor
- keyframe pose
  - ) non-keyframe pose
- o velocity
- bias





# THANK YOU





