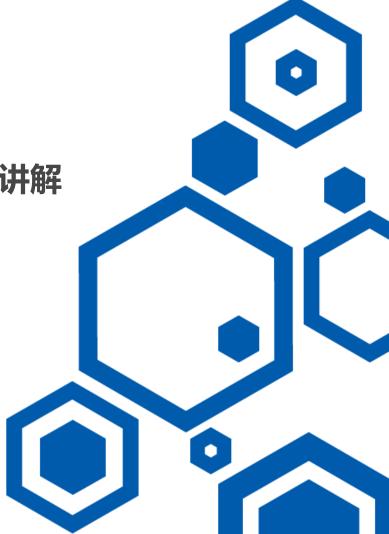


多传感器融合第一章第三题实现讲解



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第三题



Generalized-ICP 实现思路讲解

给定存在的两组点云集合: $\widehat{A} = \{\widehat{a_i}\}$ 和 $\widehat{B} = \{\widehat{b_i}\}$

每个测量点假设都是服从高斯分布的,记为如下形式:

$$a_i \sim \mathcal{N}\Big(\hat{a_i}, C_i^{\dot{A}}\Big) \quad b_i \sim \mathcal{N}\Big(\hat{b}_i, C_i^{B}\Big)$$

$$\hat{b_i} = \mathbf{T}^* \hat{a_i}$$

误差函数



由于我们假设两个集合中的点是服从独立的高斯分布,当 \mathbf{T}^* 为最优解时,误差函数将会服从如下形式的高斯分布:

$$egin{aligned} d_i^{(\mathrm{T}^*)} &\sim \mathcal{N}\Big(\hat{b}_i - (\mathrm{T}^*)\hat{a}_i, C_i^B + (\mathrm{T}^*)C_i^A(\mathrm{T}^*)^T\Big) \ &= \mathcal{N}\Big(0, C_i^B + (\mathrm{T}^*)C_i^A(\mathrm{T}^*)^T\Big) \end{aligned}$$

之后我们为了求解最优解,只需使得概率乘积达到最大:

$$\mathbf{T} = rgmax_{\mathbf{T}} \prod_i p\Big(d_i^{(\mathbf{T})}\Big) = rgmax_{\mathbf{T}} \sum_i \log\Big(p\Big(d_i^{(\mathbf{T})}\Big)\Big)$$

将高斯分布展开之后,等价于最小化下式:

$$\mathbf{T} = rgmin_{\mathbf{T}} \sum_i d_i^{(\mathbf{T})^T} \Big(C_i^B + \mathbf{T} C_i^A \mathbf{T}^T \Big)^{-1} d_i^{(\mathbf{T})} ~~~ \sharp \oplus_i ~~ d_i^{(\mathbf{T})} = (b_i - \mathbf{T} a_i)$$

雅克比矩阵



$$f(oldsymbol{x}) = rgmin_{oldsymbol{ ext{T}}} \sum_i \left\| \left(C_i^B + \mathbf{T}_{ ext{last}} \ C_i^A \mathbf{T}_{ ext{last}} \ ^T
ight)^{-1} (b_i - \mathbf{T} a_i)
ight\|^2 .$$

使用李代数来推导雅克比矩阵的形式: se3_pose = { $\varphi_1, \varphi_1, \varphi_1, x, y, z$ }.

对于旋转部分利用左扰动模型求导

$$rac{\partial (oldsymbol{R}oldsymbol{a}_i+oldsymbol{t})}{\partial arphi} = -(oldsymbol{R}oldsymbol{a}_i)^\wedge \qquad rac{\partial (oldsymbol{R}oldsymbol{a}_i+oldsymbol{t})}{\partial oldsymbol{t}} = oldsymbol{I}$$

$$oldsymbol{J}_{[3,6]} = \left(C_i^B + \mathbf{T}_{ ext{last}} \, C_i^A \mathbf{T}_{ ext{last}}^T \,
ight)^{-1} ig\{ (oldsymbol{R} oldsymbol{a}_i)^\wedge, -oldsymbol{I} ig\}$$

$$m{J}(m{x})^Tm{J}(m{x})\Deltam{x} = -m{J}(m{x})^Tf(m{x})$$
 $m{H}\Deltam{x} = m{g}$ 计算增量,迭代更新。

协方差矩阵



计算每个点的协方差矩阵后,做SVD分解,按照如下形式进行归一化。

$$egin{aligned} C_i^B &= \mathbf{U}_{bi} \cdot egin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{V}_{bi}^T \ C_i^A &= \mathbf{U}_{ai} \cdot egin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{V}_{ai}^T \end{aligned}$$

其中: ϵ 表示法向量计算出来的不确定度,设定成常数如: 1e-2。

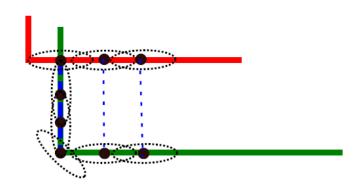


Fig. 1. illustration of plane-to-plane

Generalized-ICP 直观解释,绿色平面中垂直部分的点全部是错误的对应的关系,但是由于这部分点的表面分布不一致,最终累加起来的协方差矩阵将会是各向同性(各个方向的分布近似相等)。其对于误差函数的影响很小。

计算10SS和雅克比矩阵



```
const auto& mean_A = source ->at(i).getVector4fMap():
const auto& cov A = source covs[i];
const auto mean B = target ->at(target index).getVector4fMap();
const auto& cov B = target covs[target index]:
Eigen::Vector4f mean_A_temp = mean_A;
Eigen:: Vector4f transed mean A = trans * mean A:
Eigen::Vector4f d = mean B - transed mean A;
Eigen::Matrix4f RCR = cov B + trans * cov A * trans. transpose();
RCR(3, 3) = 1:
Eigen::Matrix4f RCR inv = RCR inverse():
Eigen::Vector4f RCRd = RCR inv * d:
Eigen::Matrix\langlefloat, 4, 6\rangle dtdx0 = Eigen::Matrix\langlefloat, 4, 6\rangle::Zero():
dtdx0. block < 3, 3 > (0, 0) = skew(transed mean A. head < 3 > ());
dtdx0. block < 3, 3 > (0, 3) = -Eigen::Matrix3f::Identity();
Eigen::Matrix float, 4, 6> jlossexp = RCR inv * dtdx0;
int n = count++:
losses[n] = RCRd. head < 3 > ():
Js[n] = jlossexp. block < 3, 6 > (0, 0):
```

迭代求解



```
for(int i = 0; i < max iterations; i++) {
    nr iterations = i:
    update correspondences (x0):
    Eigen::MatrixXf I:
    Eigen:: VectorXf loss = loss ls(x0, \&I):
    Eigen::Matrix(float, 6, 1) delta =
    solver. delta(loss. cast < double > (), J. cast < double > ()). cast < float > ();
    Eigen::Isometry3f x0_ = Eigen::Isometry3f::Identity();
    x0 .linear() = Sophus::S03f::exp(x0.head(3>()).matrix();
    x0 . translation() = x0. tai1\langle 3 \rangle():
    Eigen::Isometry3f delta = Eigen::Isometry3f::Identity();
    delta_.linear() = Sophus::S03f::exp(delta.head<3>()).matrix();
    delta .translation() = delta.tai1\langle 3\rangle();
    Eigen::Isometry3f x1_ = delta_ .inverse() * x0_;
    x0. head <3>() = Sophus::S03f(x1_.linear()).log();
    x0. tai1\langle 3 \rangle () = x1. translation();
    if(is converged(delta)) {
        converged = true:
        break:
```

性能改进



可尝试不同的降采样策略:

- Voxel sampling
- Random sampling
- Skip sampling

可关闭运动畸变部分的旋转部分,只删除起始和终止附近一定角度的点云

float start_orientation = atan2(origin_cloud_ptr->points[0].y, origin_cloud_ptr->points[0].x);
pcl::transformPointCloud(*origin_cloud_ptr, *origin_cloud_ptr, transform_matrix);
由于初始的第一个点的角度值计算出来并不稳定,实测大约会在0.3°~9°附近变化,这样会给初始值带来额外的误差。

Reference:

https://github.com/SMRT-AIST/fast_gicp

https://github.com/PointCloudLibrary/pcl/blob/master/registration/include/pcl/registration/impl/gicp.hpp



感谢各位聆听 / Thanks for Listening •

