

- 1. Performing redundant registrations
- 2. Using bad registrations
- 3. Keeping bad scans

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Lu and Milios show that

$$\mathbf{C_X} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^{n} C_{1j}^{-1} & C_{12}^{-1} & \dots & C_{1n}^{-1} \\ C_{21}^{-1} & \sum_{j=1}^{n} C_{2j}^{-1} & \dots & C_{2n}^{-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ C_{n1}^{-1} & C_{n2}^{-1} & \dots & \sum_{j=1}^{n} C_{nj}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

which only depends on the pairwise registrations' covariances, not the transforms!

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Select the pairs that best keep  $C_X$  low.

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Each pairwise registration has an associated covariance.

If the final global registration differs from the pairwise registration more than the covariance would deem likely, it's probably no good. Toss it and register again.

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How do we decide if a pairwise registration is bad?

Graph edges that are too "stretched" after optimization are probably bad.

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We also have their covariance  $C_X$ , so we can estimate for each scan how wrong the final global transformations will be given the pairwise uncertainties  $\{C_{ij} \mid (i,j) \in J\}$ .

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How do we root out undesirable scans?

Don't keep scans whose final expected error is more than we are willing to accept (say, 10 cm).