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URL: https://github.com/snowflownowflake/lsl_slam

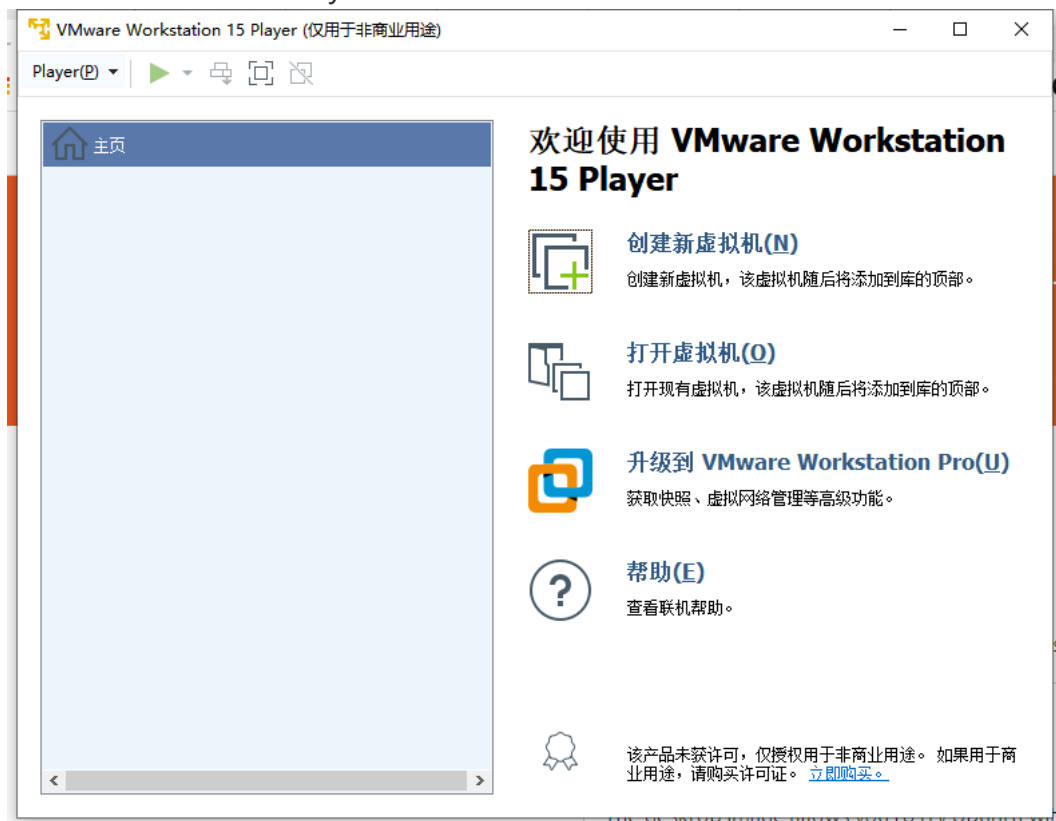
该教程是从 Ubuntu14 中安装 ros, 在ros下安装lslslam, 因此也包括prework所需的教程

什么是lslslam

LSD-SLAM是一种新型的方法用于实现实时单目视觉slam。这是种完全直接创建大型、半密集地图的方案, 而不用依赖关键点或者特征, 是slam中直接法的实现。你甚至能在笔记本上直接完成lslslam。

在虚拟机上安装最新Ubuntu

- VM Workstations 15 Player:



安装ROS

安装第八代ros发行版本: ROS Indigo

```
sudo apt install curl (curl用于安装ros)
```

参考官方网站（可以用Ubuntu的q-mail，在主机上发送邮件到自己的邮箱，然后在虚拟机上复制代码，linux命令中复制粘贴是ctrl shift c/v）：

```
sudo sh -c 'echo "deb http://packages.ros.org/ros/ubuntu $(lsb_release -sc)
main" > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/ros-latest.list'
```

```
sudo apt-key adv --keyserver 'hkp://keyserver.ubuntu.com:80' --recv-key
C1CF6E31E6BADE8868B172B4F42ED6FBAB17C654
```

```
curl -sSL 'http://keyserver.ubuntu.com/pks/lookup?
op=get&search=0xC1CF6E31E6BADE8868B172B4F42ED6FBAB17C654' | sudo apt-key add
-
```

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install dpkg
```

```
sudo apt-get install ros-indigo-desktop-full
```

到这里已经安装完了完整版本的ros-indigo，完整版（full）包括基本版（base）和桌面版（desktop）以及个性化定制包（ individual package ）

接下来初始化rosdep:

```
sudo rosdep init
rosdep update
```

安装环境

```
echo "source /opt/ros/indigo/setup.bash" >> ~/.bashrc
source ~/.bashrc
```

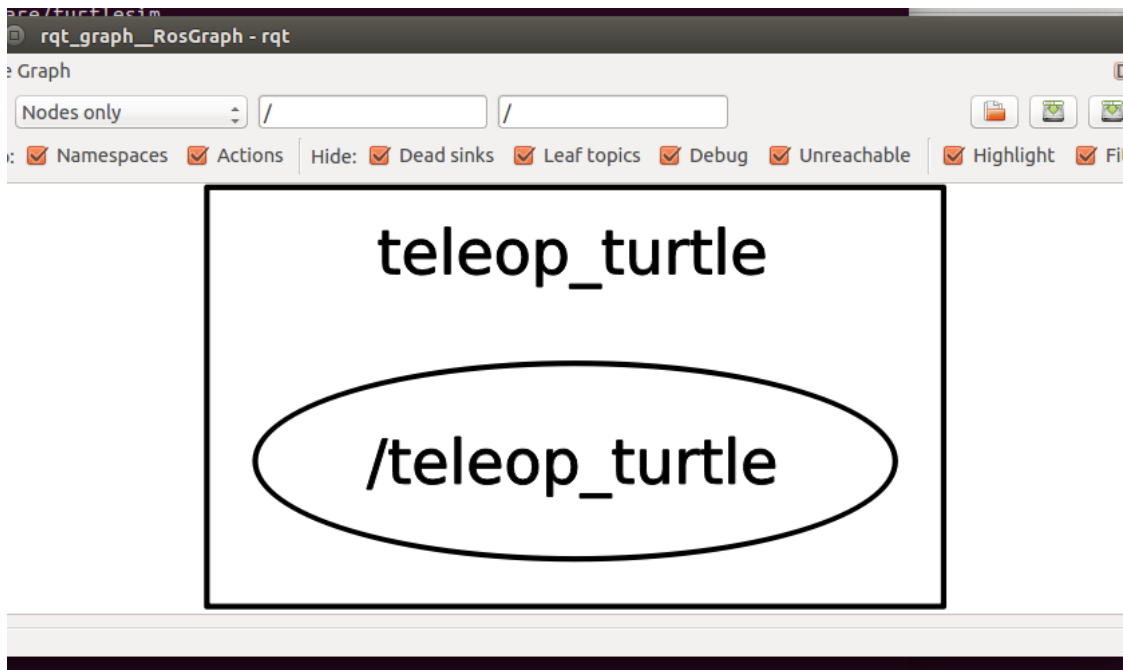
安装ros所需要的命令行工具rosinstall

```
sudo apt-get install python-rosinstall
```

画个小乌龟测试效果

```
roscore
roslaunch turtlesim turtlesim_node
```

```
roslaunch turtlesim turtlesim_key
roslaunch rqt_graph rqt_graph
```



请注意，每次部署运行ros以及相关操作都要使用命令roscore

ROS下安装LSD-SLAM

创建工作空间：按顺序复制下面的命令，如果有提示选确认（Y）

```
sudo apt-get install python-rosinstall
mkdir ~/rosbuild_ws
cd ~/rosbuild_ws
```

```
rosws init . /opt/ros/indigo
mkdir package_dir
rosws set ~/rosbuild_ws/package_dir -t .
echo "source ~/rosbuild_ws/setup.bash" >> ~/.bashrc
bash
```

```
cd package_dir
```

在该目录下用apt安装所需要的依赖：

```
sudo apt-get install ros-indigo-libg2o ros-indigo-cv-bridge liblapack-dev
```

```
libblas-dev freeglut3-dev libqglviewer-dev libsuitesparse-dev libx11-dev
```

在package中从github clone需要的安装包:

```
git clone https://github.com/tum-vision/lsd_slam.git lsd_slam
```

在ros中进行make:

```
rosmake lsd_slam
```

报错: ERROR [gendeps] 1 Finding dependencies for

/home/cc/rosbuild_ws/package_dir/lsd_slam/lsd_slam_viewer/cfg/LSDSLAMViewerParams

分析: 顾名思义, 不应该在描述中出现引号(单引号或双引号), 可以通过查看错误内容得知需要修改的文件的名称。

解决方法:

1) lsd_slam_viewer/cfg/LSDSLAMViewerParams.cfg 第20行scaledDepthVarTH: 单词 point's和keyframe's 中出现了单引号, 删除单引号 第21行absDepthVarTH: 单词 point's 第24行cutFirstNKf: 单词 keyframe's

2) lsd_slam_core/cfg/LSDDebugParams.cfg 第11行plotStereoImages: 单词 what's 第12行plotTracking: 单词 what's 第48行continuousPCOutput: 单词 Keyfram's

解决这个错误后 已经成功进行rosmake过程

```
y00@ubuntu: ~/rosbuild_ws/package_dir
No Makefile in package rosbag
[rosmake-0] Starting >>> rosmmsg [ make ]
[rosmake-0] Finished <<< rosmmsg ROS_NOBUILD in package rosmmsg
No Makefile in package rosmmsg
[rosmake-0] Starting >>> rosservice [ make ]
[rosmake-0] Finished <<< rosservice ROS_NOBUILD in package rosservice
No Makefile in package rosservice
[rosmake-0] Starting >>> dynamic_reconfigure [ make ]
[rosmake-0] Finished <<< dynamic_reconfigure ROS_NOBUILD in package dynamic_reconfigure
No Makefile in package dynamic_reconfigure
[rosmake-0] Starting >>> lsd_slam_viewer [ make ]
[ rosmake ] Output from build of package lsd_slam_viewer written to:2 Complete
[ rosmake ] /home/y00/.ros/rosmake/rosmake_output-20200104-232108/lsd_slam_viewer/build_output.log
[rosmake-0] Finished <<< lsd_slam_viewer [PASS] [ 8.89 seconds ] [ 16 warnings 3 unused_var ]
[rosmake-0] Starting >>> lsd_slam_core [ make ]
[rosmake-0] Finished <<< lsd_slam_core [PASS] [ 46.24 seconds ]
[ rosmake ] Results:
[ rosmake ] Built 42 packages with 0 failures.
[ rosmake ] Summary output to directory
[ rosmake ] /home/y00/.ros/rosmake/rosmake_output-20200104-232108
y00@ubuntu:~/rosbuild_ws/package_dir$
```

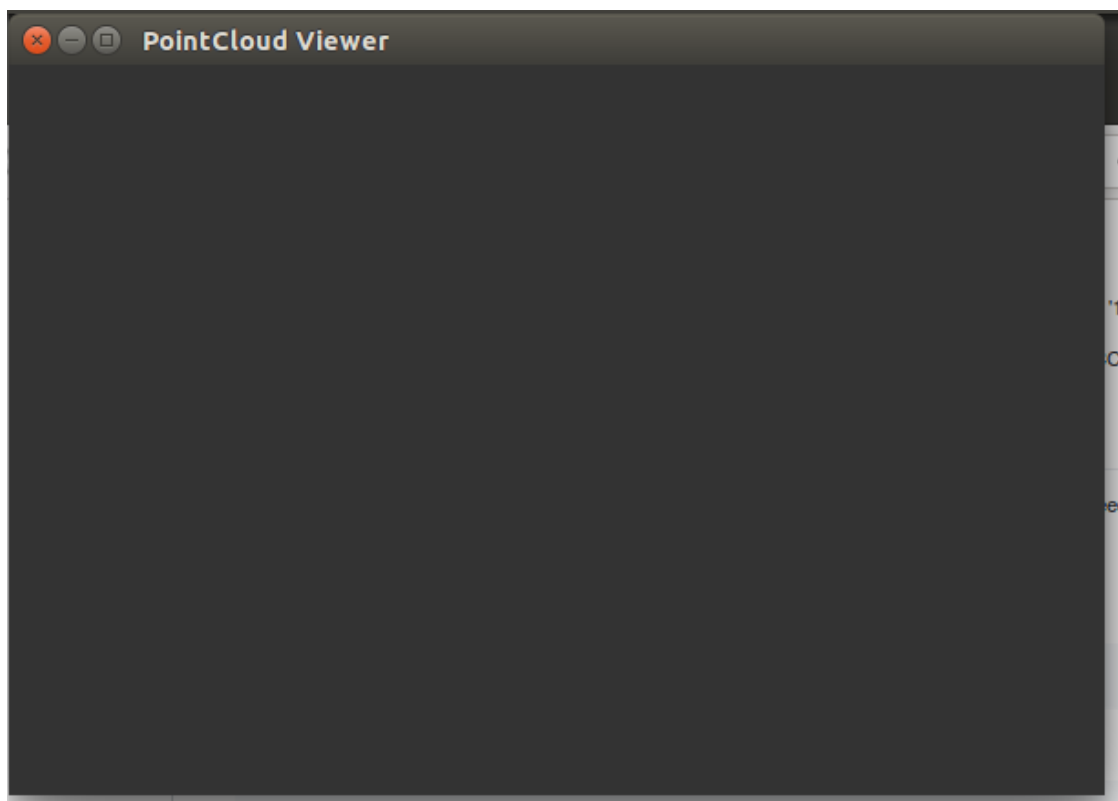
现在我们创建一个样例并且启动试试看

下载[这个包](#)并解压到Ubuntu，该样例是一个可以运行在lsdslam下的room的表示。

解压room.bag到主目录

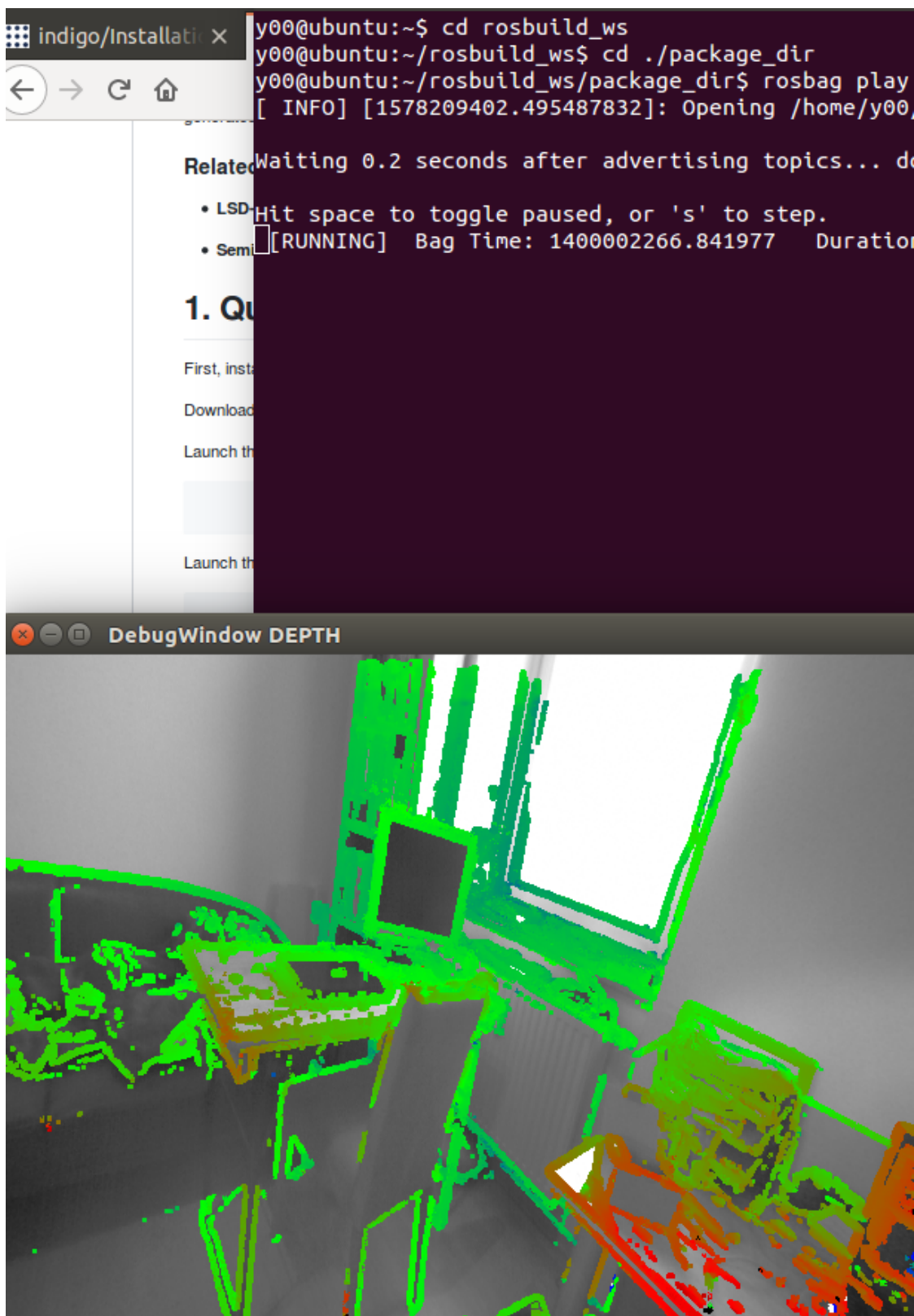
打开新的命令行

```
roslaunch lsd_slam_viewer viewer
生成点云窗口
roslaunch lsd_slam_core live_slam image:=/image_raw camera_info:=/camera_info
标定相机内参和外参
roslaunch play ~/LSD_room.bag
利用样例重建一个房间模型
```

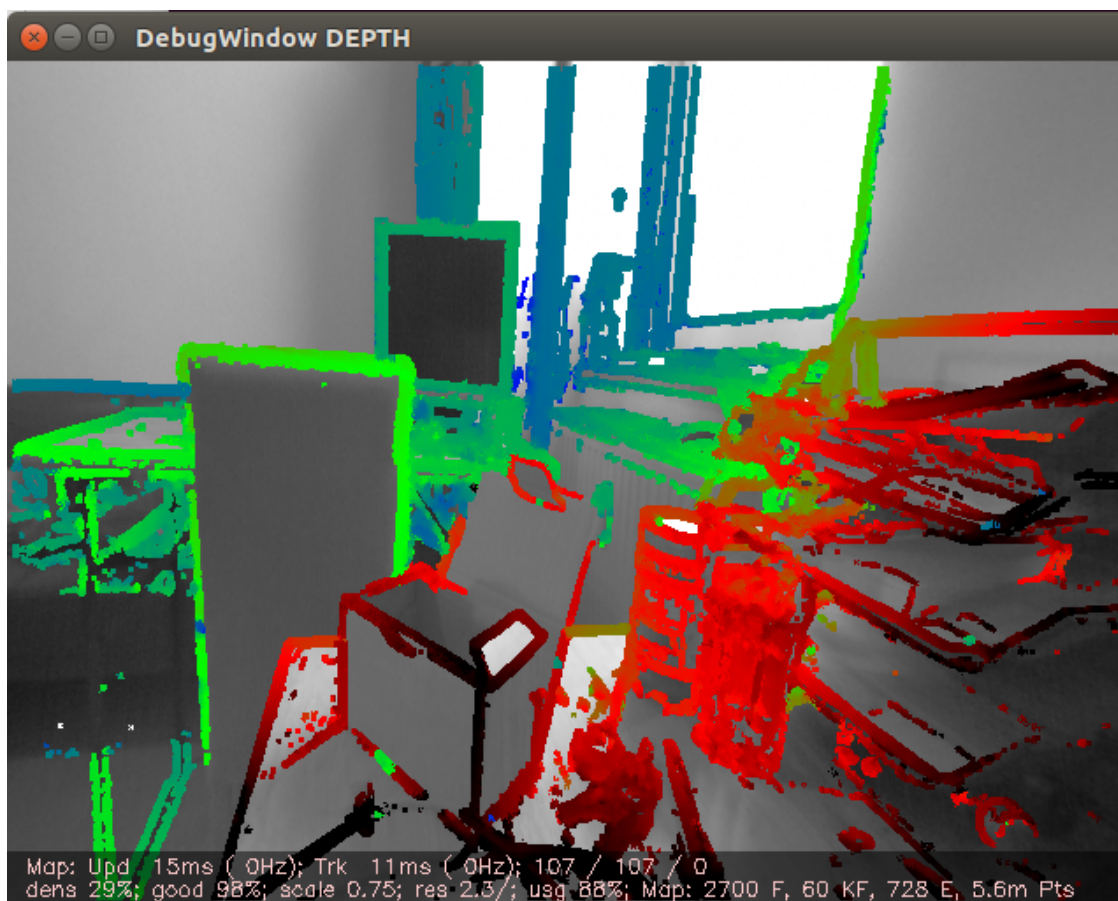


```
y00@ubuntu:~$ cd ~/rosbuild_ws
y00@ubuntu:~/rosbuild_ws$ cd package_dir
y00@ubuntu:~/rosbuild_ws/package_dir$ roslaunch lsd_slam
ge_raw camera_info:=/camera_info
WAITING for ROS camera calibration!
```

等待ros摄像机标定



正在生成...



以上是最终效果

利用单目摄像头进行实时的 Isdslam

接入摄像头后，通过apt安装cheese测试摄像头是否可用


```
[100%] Built target uvc_stereo_node
xxy@ubuntu:~/lsdslam_catkin_ws$ source devel/setup.bash
xxy@ubuntu:~/lsdslam_catkin_ws$
```

测试是否安装成功:

开启三个终端:

第一个启动ROS服务:

```
$ roscore
```

```
auto-starting new master
process[master]: started with pid [58518]
ROS_MASTER_URI=http://ubuntu:11311/

Ubuntu Software Center
Setting /run/udev to 172be8d4-34f4-11ea-b520-000c29ad9314
process[rosout-1]: started with pid [58531]
started core service [/rosout]
```

第二个启动驱动:

```
$ rosrunc uvc_camera uvc_camera_node device:=/dev/video0
```

```
xxy@ubuntu: ~
discrete: 320x240: 1/30
discrete: 352x288: 1/30
discrete: 1280x720: 1/30
pixfmt 1 = 'YUYV' desc = 'YUYV 4:2:2'
discrete: 640x360: 1/30
discrete: 640x480: 1/30
discrete: 176x144: 1/30
discrete: 320x240: 1/30
discrete: 352x288: 1/30
int (Brightness, 0, id = 980900): 0 to 255 (1)
int (Contrast, 0, id = 980901): 0 to 255 (1)
int (Saturation, 0, id = 980902): 0 to 100 (1)
int (Hue, 0, id = 980903): -180 to 180 (1)
bool (White Balance Temperature, Auto, 0, id = 98090c): 0 to 1 (1)
int (Gamma, 0, id = 980910): 90 to 150 (1)
int (Gain, 0, id = 980913): 4 to 8 (1)
menu (Power Line Frequency, 0, id = 980918): 0 to 2 (1)
0: Disabled
1: 50 Hz
2: 60 Hz
int (White Balance Temperature, 16, id = 98091a): 2800 to 6500 (1)
int (Sharpness, 0, id = 98091b): 0 to 7 (1)
int (Backlight Compensation, 0, id = 98091c): 0 to 2 (1)
menu (Exposure, Auto, 0, id = 9a0901): 0 to 3 (1)
```

第三个启动视频窗口:

```
$ rosrunc image_view image_view image:=/image_raw
```

如果正常显示摄像头视频即成功.



配置camera_node.launch文件

(在/lsdslam_catkin_ws/src/camera_umd/uv_camera/launch中)，如：

```
<launch>
  <node pkg="uv_camera" type="uv_camera_node" name="uv_camera"
output="screen">
    <param name="width" type="int" value="640" />
    <param name="height" type="int" value="480" />
    <param name="fps" type="int" value="30" />
    <param name="frame" type="string" value="wide_stereo" />
    <param name="auto_focus" type="bool" value="False" />
    <param name="focus_absolute" type="int" value="0" />
    <!-- other supported params: auto_exposure,
exposure_absolute, brightness, power_line_frequency -->
    <param name="device" type="string" value="/dev/video0" />
    <param name="camera_info_url" type="string"
value="file://$(find uv_camera)/example.yaml" />
  </node>
</launch>
```

注意：官方程序的默认分辨率是640*480.

然后运行LSD-SLAM:

打开一个终端，运行：

```
$ roscore
```

打开另一个终端（原终端保留），运行：

```
$ cd lsdslam_catkin_ws/
```

```
$ source devel/setup.sh
```

```
$ rosrun lsd_slam_viewer viewer
```

打开另一个终端（前两个终端保留），运行：

```
$ cd lsdslam_catkin_ws/
```

```
$ source devel/setup.sh
```

```
$ roslaunch uv_camera camera_node.launch
```

再次打开一个终端（前三个终端保留），运行：

```
$ rosrun lsd_slam_core live_slam /image:=image_raw
```

```
_calib:=FOV_examle_calib.cfg
```

<calibration_file>三个可用的校准文件，任选一个

FOV_examle_calib.cfg 超广角镜头示例校准文件

OpenCV_example_calib.cfg opencv示例校准文件

pinhole_example_calib.cfg 小孔成像示例校准文件

linux下的命令可以写成脚本，一次运行多命令，并且可以进行结构逻辑控制，比如if while等方法

可参考文档: [linux命令大全](#)

用gedit(或者其他编辑器)创建一个文件 aptC.sh

键入如下命令：

```
#!/bin/sh
echo "processing begin!"
sleep 1
gnome-terminal -t "1" -x bash -c "sh 1.sh;exec bash;"
sleep 3
gnome-terminal -t "2" -x bash -c "sh 2.sh;exec bash;"
sleep 3
gnome-terminal -t "3" -x bash -c "sh 3.sh;exec bash;"
sleep 5
gnome-terminal -t "4" -x bash -c "sh 4.sh;exec bash;"
echo "succ!!"
```

创建脚本1.2.3.4,编写下列代码

```
#!/bin/sh
echo "ros engining!"
roscore
echo "proc!succ!!"
```

```
#!/bin/sh
echo "point viewer begin!"
cd lsdslam_catkin_ws/
source devel/setup.sh
roslaunch lsd_slam_viewer viewer
echo "proc2!succ!!"
```

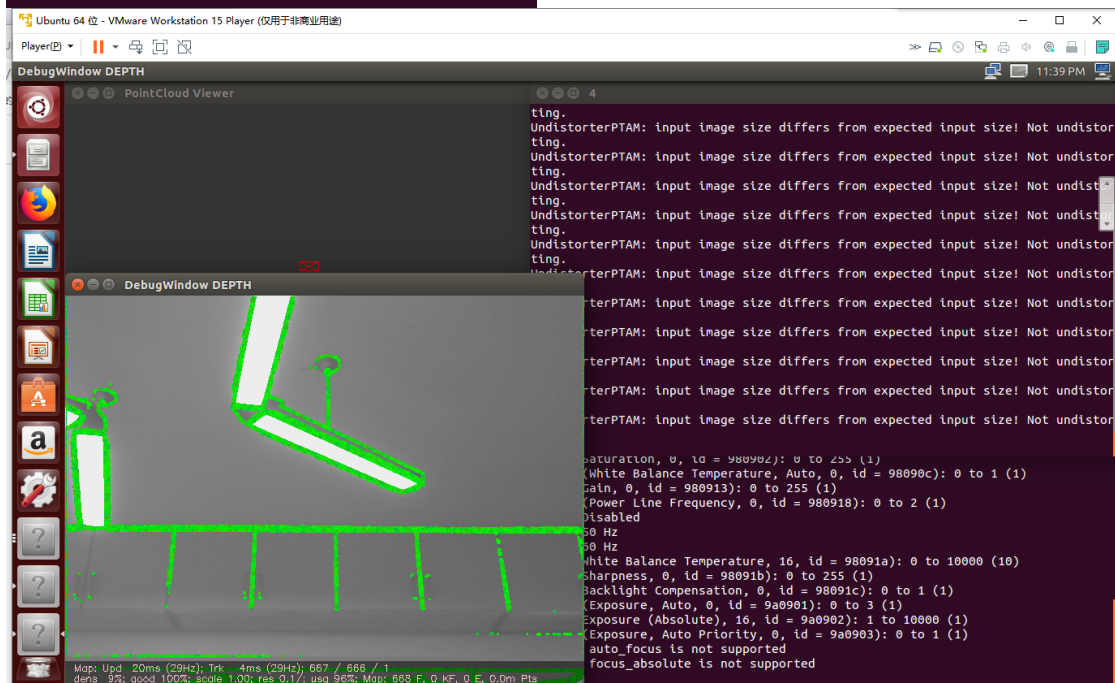
```
#!/bin/sh
echo "camera work!"
cd lsdslam_catkin_ws/
source devel/setup.sh
roslaunch uvc_camera camera_node.launch
echo "proc3!succ!!"
```

```
#!/bin/sh
echo "slam work!"
roslaunch lsd_slam_core live_slam /image:=image_raw _calib:=FOV_examle_calib.cfg
echo "proc4!succ!!"
```

这表示按照顺序用sh打开脚本1,2,3,4, 中间间隔一个sleep时间

运行:

```
y@ubuntu:~$ sh aptC.sh
```



reference

[1]LSD-SLAM: Large-Scale Direct Monocular SLAM, J. Engel, T. Schöps, D. Cremers, ECCV '14

[2]Semi-Dense Visual Odometry for a Monocular Camera, J. Engel, J. Sturm, D. Cremers, ICCV '13

[3]https://github.com/tum-vision/lsd_slam