



深蓝学院
shenlanxueyuan.com

第三次作业思路



主讲人 张松鹏



●线特征

残差:

$$d_{\mathcal{E}} = |\mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{E}}| = \sqrt{\mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{E}}^T \mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{E}}}$$

其中

$$\mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{E}} = \frac{(\tilde{p}_i - p_b) \times (\tilde{p}_i - p_a)}{|p_a - p_b|}$$

$$\tilde{p}_i = \mathbf{R}p_i + \mathbf{t}$$

根据链式求导法则，残差对位移和姿态的雅可比写为

$$\frac{\partial d_{\mathcal{E}}}{\partial \mathbf{T}} = \frac{\partial d_{\mathcal{E}}}{\partial \mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{E}}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{E}}}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} \frac{\partial \tilde{p}_i}{\partial \mathbf{T}} \quad \text{其中} \quad \mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t} \\ \delta \boldsymbol{\theta} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 旋转采用SO3左扰动模型, 即 } \mathbf{R}' = \exp(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{R}$$

●线特征

对雅可比中的3个因子依次求解：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial d_{\varepsilon}}{\partial \mathbf{d}_{\varepsilon}} &= \frac{\partial \sqrt{\mathbf{d}_{\varepsilon}^T \mathbf{d}_{\varepsilon}}}{\partial \mathbf{d}_{\varepsilon}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{d}_{\varepsilon}^T \mathbf{d}_{\varepsilon}}} 2\mathbf{d}_{\varepsilon}^T \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{d}_{\varepsilon}^T}{d_{\varepsilon}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial d_{\varepsilon}}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} &= \frac{\partial \frac{(\tilde{p}_i - p_b) \times (\tilde{p}_i - p_a)}{|p_a - p_b|}}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} \\ &= \frac{1}{|p_a - p_b|} \frac{\partial ((\tilde{p}_i - p_b) \times (\tilde{p}_i - p_a))}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} \\ &= \frac{1}{|p_a - p_b|} \frac{\partial (\tilde{p}_i - p_b)}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} \times (\tilde{p}_i - p_a) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{|p_a - p_b|} (\tilde{p}_i - p_b) \times \frac{\partial (\tilde{p}_i - p_a)}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} \\ &= -\frac{1}{|p_a - p_b|} (\tilde{p}_i - p_a) \times + \frac{1}{|p_a - p_b|} (\tilde{p}_i - p_b) \times \\ &= \frac{1}{|p_a - p_b|} (p_a - p_b)_{\times}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \tilde{p}_i}{\partial t} &= I \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{p}_i}{\partial \delta \theta} &= \frac{\partial (\exp(\delta \theta) \mathbf{R} p_i + t)}{\partial \delta \theta} \\ &= \frac{\partial ((\mathbf{I} + \delta \theta^{\wedge}) \mathbf{R} p_i)}{\partial \delta \theta} \\ &= \frac{\partial (\delta \theta^{\wedge} \mathbf{R} p_i)}{\partial \delta \theta} \\ &= \frac{-(\mathbf{R} p_i)_{\times} \delta \theta}{\partial \delta \theta} \\ &= -(\mathbf{R} p_i)_{\times}\end{aligned}$$

● 线特征

最后得到

$$\frac{\partial d_{\varepsilon}}{\partial \mathbf{t}} = \frac{\mathbf{d}_{\varepsilon}^T}{d_{\varepsilon}} \frac{1}{|p_a - p_b|} (p_a - p_b)_{\times}$$

$$\frac{\partial d_{\varepsilon}}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}} = -\frac{\mathbf{d}_{\varepsilon}^T}{d_{\varepsilon}} \frac{1}{|p_a - p_b|} (p_a - p_b)_{\times} (\mathbf{R} p_i)_{\times}$$

●面特征

残差:

$$d_{\mathcal{H}} = |\mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{H}}|$$

其中

$$\mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{H}} = (\tilde{p}_i - p_j) \cdot \frac{(p_l - p_j) \times (p_m - p_j)}{|(p_l - p_j) \times (p_m - p_j)|}$$

根据链式求导法则，残差对位移和姿态的雅可比写为

$$\frac{\partial d_{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial \mathbf{T}} = \frac{\partial d_{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial \mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{H}}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} \frac{\partial \tilde{p}_i}{\partial \mathbf{T}} \quad \text{其中} \quad \mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ \delta \theta \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 旋转采用SO3左扰动模型, 即 } \mathbf{R}' = \exp(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \mathbf{R}$$

●面特征

对雅可比中的3个因子依次求解:

$$\frac{\partial d_{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial \mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{H}}} = \frac{\mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{H}}^T}{d_{\mathcal{H}}} \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} = \frac{((p_l - p_j) \times (p_m - p_j))^T}{|(p_l - p_j) \times (p_m - p_j)|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{p}_i}{\partial \mathbf{t}} &= \mathbf{I} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{p}_i}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}} &= \frac{\partial (\exp(\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}) \mathbf{R} p_i + \mathbf{t})}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}} \\ &= \frac{\partial ((\mathbf{I} + \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}^\wedge) \mathbf{R} p_i)}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}} \\ &= \frac{\partial (\delta \boldsymbol{\theta}^\wedge \mathbf{R} p_i)}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}} \\ &= \frac{-(\mathbf{R} p_i)_\times \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}} \\ &= -(\mathbf{R} p_i)_\times \end{aligned}$$

●面特征

最后得到

$$\frac{\partial d_{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial \mathbf{t}} = \frac{\mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{H}}^T ((p_l - p_j) \times (p_m - p_j))^T}{d_{\mathcal{H}} |(p_l - p_j) \times (p_m - p_j)|}$$

$$\frac{\partial d_{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\theta}} = \frac{\mathbf{d}_{\mathcal{H}}^T ((p_l - p_j) \times (p_m - p_j))^T}{d_{\mathcal{H}} |(p_l - p_j) \times (p_m - p_j)|} (-\mathbf{R} p_i)_{\times}$$

●作业要求

- 1) 将激光里程计(aloam_laser_odometry_node)部分CERES优化问题的因子改为解析式求导。
- 2) 可以基于SE3扰动模型，此时优化参数块只有位姿，需要自定义类，继承自ceres::LocalParameterization，GlobalSize为7，LocalSize为6。
- 3) 也可以基于SO3扰动模型，此时优化参数块分为平移和旋转，旋转需要自定义类，继承自ceres::LocalParameterization，GlobalSize为4，LocalSize为3。

- 4) 框架里是分为两个参数块实现的，优化问题中需要分别添加，如下所示

```
ceres::Problem problem(problem_options);  
problem.AddParameterBlock(para_q, 4, q_parameterization);  
problem.AddParameterBlock(para_t, 3);
```

- 5) 框架中残差的定义可放在aloam_factor.hpp中，通过以下方式加入到优化问题中。

```
problem.AddResidualBlock(cost_function, loss_function, para_q, para_t);
```

- 6) 另外注意去畸变参数默认为s=1即可。

●关于CERES

- 1) 图优化中的顶点是被优化的变量，CERES中被定义为ParameterBlock(参数块)。
- 2) 图优化中的边是观测对变量的约束，CERES中被定义为ResidualBlock(残差块)。
- 3) 旋转或者位姿参数块的自定义方法可参考Floam中的PoseSE3Parameterization类，主要实现Plus和ComputeJacobian两个函数。
- 4) 残差块的自定义方法可参考Floam中的EdgeAnalyticCostFunction，主要实现Evaluate函数。
- 5) 残差块关于LocalParameterization参数块的雅可比为 dr/dx_{local} ，在CERES中分为两部分 $dr/dx_{global} * dx_{global}/dx_{local}$ ，其中 dr/dx_{global} 定义在残差块Evaluate函数中， dx_{global}/dx_{local} 定义在参数块ComputeJacobian函数中。

● 自定义旋转参数块

主要函数供参考

```
bool PoseS03Parameterization::Plus(const double *x, const double *delta, double *x_plus_delta) const
{
    Eigen::Quaterniond delta_q;
    getTransformFromSo3(Eigen::Map<const Eigen::Matrix<double,3,1>>(delta), delta_q);
    Eigen::Map<const Eigen::Quaterniond> quater(x);
    Eigen::Map<Eigen::Quaterniond> quater_plus(x_plus_delta);

    quater_plus = delta_q * quater;

    return true;
}

bool PoseS03Parameterization::ComputeJacobian(const double *x, double *jacobian) const
{
    Eigen::Map<Eigen::Matrix<double, 4, 3, Eigen::RowMajor>> j(jacobian);
    (j.topRows(3)).setIdentity();
    (j.bottomRows(1)).setZero();

    return true;
}
```

● 自定义线特征残差块

```
virtual bool Evaluate(double const *const *parameters, double *residuals, double **jacobians) const
{
    Eigen::Map<const Eigen::Quaterniond> q_last_curr(parameters[0]);
    Eigen::Map<const Eigen::Vector3d> t_last_curr(parameters[1]);
    Eigen::Vector3d pi = q_last_curr * curr_point + t_last_curr; //new point
    Eigen::Vector3d nu = (pi - last_point_b).cross(pi - last_point_a);
    Eigen::Vector3d de = last_point_a - last_point_b;
    double nu_norm = nu.norm();
    double de_norm = de.norm();
    residuals[0] = nu_norm / de_norm;
```

```
    Eigen::Matrix3d skew_de = skew(de);
    Eigen::Vector3d rp = q_last_curr * curr_point;
    Eigen::Matrix3d skew_rp = skew(rp);

    Eigen::Map<Eigen::Matrix<double, 1, 4, Eigen::RowMajor>> J_so3(jacobians[0]);
    J_so3.setZero();
    J_so3.block<1, 3>(0, 0) = nu.transpose() * skew_de * (-skew_rp) / (nu_norm * de_norm);

    Eigen::Map<Eigen::Matrix<double, 1, 3, Eigen::RowMajor>> J_t(jacobians[1]);
    J_t = nu.transpose() * skew_de / (nu_norm * de_norm);
```

● 自定义面特征残差块

```
Eigen::Map<const Eigen::Quaterniond> q_last_curr(parameters[0]);  
Eigen::Map<const Eigen::Vector3d> t_last_curr(parameters[1]);  
Eigen::Vector3d pi = q_last_curr * curr_point + t_last_curr; //new point  
double phil = (pi - last_point_j).dot(ljm_norm);  
  
residuals[0] = std::fabs(phil);
```

```
if (residuals[0] != 0)  
{  
    phil = phil / residuals[0];  
}  
Eigen::Vector3d rp = q_last_curr * curr_point;  
Eigen::Matrix3d skew_rp = skew(rp);  
  
Eigen::Map<Eigen::Matrix<double, 1, 4, Eigen::RowMajor>> J_so3(jacobians[0]);  
J_so3.setZero();  
J_so3.block<1, 3>(0, 0) = phil * ljm_norm.transpose() * (-skew_rp);  
  
Eigen::Map<Eigen::Matrix<double, 1, 3, Eigen::RowMajor>> J_t(jacobians[1]);  
J_t = phil * ljm_norm.transpose();
```



感谢各位聆听 !

Thanks for Listening

