LeGO-LOAM

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Overview

可分为4个部分:

- 1. segmentation
- 2. Lidar Odometry, feature extraction find transformation of relating consecutive scans
- 3. lidar mapping, register to global point cloud
- 4. transform integration, fuse the pose estimation result from lidar odo and lidar mapping

Segmentation

imageProjection.cpp,接收点云数据,输出分割后的点云,处理函数 cloudHandler.

根据激光的特性, 将激光投影成一张深度图. 对于VLP-16激光(16线, 垂直方向: -15°~15°, 步长2°; 水平方向: 步长0.2°), 可以投影成一张1800 * 16 的深度图.

```
class ImageProjection {
    void projectPointCloud();
}
```

地面分离,参考了 Fast Segmentation of 3D Point Clouds for Ground Vehicles,对同一水平方向上,判断与上一根线(角度从小到大排列)之间的angle,若小于10°,则认为是地面.

```
class ImageProjection {
    void groundRemoval();
}
```

点云聚类, 参考了 Fast Range Image-based Segmentation of Sparse 3D Laser Scans for Online Operation , 通过相邻两个laser beam之间的 β 角阈值来分类.

```
class ImageProjection {
    void cloudSegmentation(){}
};
```

最终输出, 点的种类(地面点or分类点, col index, range value):

```
for (size_t i = 0; i < N_SCAN; ++i) {</pre>
   segMsg.startRingIndex[i] = sizeOfSegCloud-1 + 5;
    // 地面点或非地面点, 以及col index
   for (size_t j = 0; j < Horizon_SCAN; ++j) {
        if (labelMat.at<int>(i,j) > 0 || groundMat.at<int8_t>(i,j) == 1){
            if (labelMat.at < int > (i, j) == 999999){
                if (i > groundScanInd && j % 5 == 0){
                    outlierCloud->push_back(fullCloud->points[j + i*Horizon_SCAN]);
                }else{
                    continue;
                }
            if (groundMat.at<int8_t>(i,j) == 1){ // 滤掉了一部分地面点
                if (j%5!=0 && j>5 && j<Horizon_SCAN-5)</pre>
                    continue;
            segMsg.segmentedCloudGroundFlag[sizeOfSegCloud]
                = (groundMat.at<int8_t>(i,j) == 1);
            segMsg.segmentedCloudColInd[sizeOfSegCloud] = j;
            segMsg.segmentedCloudRange[sizeOfSegCloud] = rangeMat.at<float>(i,j);
            segmentedCloud->push_back(fullCloud->points[j + i*Horizon_SCAN]);
            ++sizeOfSegCloud;
   }
    segMsg.endRingIndex[i] = sizeOfSegCloud-1 - 5;
```

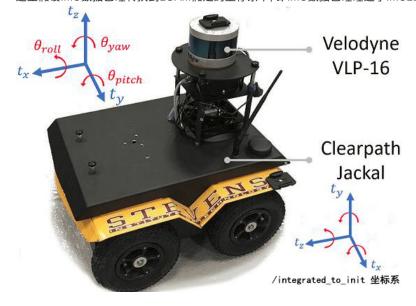
Feature Association/Lidar Odometry

获取数据:

FeatureAssociation::laserCloudHandler, FeatureAssociation::laserCloudInfoHandler, FeatureAssociation::outlierCloudHandler, FeatureAssociation::imuHandler.
处理函数: runFeatureAssociation.

adjustDistortion

根据IMU的数据对激光点云做了矫正. 对于velodyne激光, 顺时针扫完一圈, 完成一个Sweep数据的采集. 这里假设IMU数据已经转换到LOAM假定的坐标系下, 即IMU数据已经经过了IMU2Lidar的标定处理.



```
double imuTime[imuQueLength];
// 根据IMU原始数据推导的姿态 global
float imuRoll[imuQueLength];
float imuPitch[imuQueLength];
float imuYaw[imuQueLength];
// 去除重力加速度后的IMU加速度值 local
float imuAccX[imuQueLength];
float imuAccY[imuQueLength];
float imuAccZ[imuQueLength];
// IMU对应帧时速度的积分值 global
float imuVeloX[imuQueLength];
float imuVeloY[imuQueLength];
float imuVeloZ[imuQueLength];
// IMU对应帧时距离的积分值 global
float imuShiftX[imuQueLength];
float imuShiftY[imuQueLength];
float imuShiftZ[imuQueLength];
// IMU 原始角速度 local
float imuAngularVeloX[imuQueLength];
float imuAngularVeloY[imuQueLength];
float imuAngularVeloZ[imuQueLength];
// IMU对应帧时欧拉角的积分值 global
float imuAngularRotationX[imuQueLength];
float imuAngularRotationY[imuQueLength];
float imuAngularRotationZ[imuQueLength];
```

这里也是用中值积分,来预测位姿.

```
AccumulateIMUShiftAndRotation()
{
   // 先计算旋转
   // 先绕Z轴(原x轴)旋转,下方坐标系示意imuHandler()中加速度的坐标轴交换
   // z->Y
   // ^
   // | ^ y->X
   // | /
   // | /
   // ----> x->Z
   //
   // |cosrz -sinrz 0|
   // Rz=|sinrz cosrz 0|
   //
       | 0
                 0
                        1|
   // [x1,y1,z1]^T=Rz*[accX,accY,accZ]
   // 因为在imuHandler中进行过坐标变换,
   // 所以下面的roll其实已经对应于新坐标系中(X-Y-Z)的yaw
   float x1 = cos(roll) * accX - sin(roll) * accY;
   float y1 = sin(roll) * accX + cos(roll) * accY;
   float z1 = accZ;
   // 绕X轴(原y轴)旋转
   // [x2,y2,z2]^T=Rx*[x1,y1,z1]
   // |1 0 0|
   // Rx=|0 cosrx -sinrx|
   // |0 sinrx cosrx|
   float x2 = x1;
   float y2 = cos(pitch) * y1 - sin(pitch) * z1;
   float z2 = \sin(pitch) * y1 + \cos(pitch) * z1;
   // 最后再绕Y轴(原z轴)旋转
   // |cosry 0 sinry|
// Ry=|0 1 0|
   // |-sinry 0 cosry|
   accX = cos(yaw) * x2 + sin(yaw) * z2;
   accY = y2;
   accZ = -sin(yaw) * x2 + cos(yaw) * z2;
   // 计算位移
   int imuPointerBack = (imuPointerLast + imuQueLength - 1) % imuQueLength;
   double timeDiff = imuTime[imuPointerLast] - imuTime[imuPointerBack];
   if (timeDiff < scanPeriod) {</pre>
       imuShiftX[imuPointerLast] = imuShiftX[imuPointerBack]
           + imuVeloX[imuPointerBack] * timeDiff + accX * timeDiff * timeDiff / 2;
   }
}
```

激光数据的插补(运动补偿)

只有激光数据的时间戳小于最新IMU数据的时间戳时, 才进行插补

```
// 对激光数据进行插补
for (int i = 0; i < cloudSize; i++) {</pre>
   // 计算是否已经过半
   // 由于无法准确控制swap开始和结束时激光的水平角度,可能会有所偏差
   // 因此对于特别小的角度\alpha和2\pi+alpha, 无法区分
   // 这里通过half_passed来判断
   float ori = -atan2(point.x, point.z);
   if (!halfPassed) {
       if (ori < segInfo.startOrientation - M_PI / 2)</pre>
       // start-ori>M_PI/2, 说明ori小于start, 不合理,
              // 正常情况在前半圈的话, ori-stat范围[0, M_PI]
       ori += 2 * M_PI;
       else if (ori > segInfo.startOrientation + M_PI * 3 / 2)
          ori -= 2 * M_PI; // ori-start>3/2*M_PI,说明ori太大,不合理
       if (ori - segInfo.startOrientation > M_PI)
          halfPassed = true;
   } else {
       ori += 2 * M_PI;
       if (ori < segInfo.endOrientation - M_PI * 3 / 2)</pre>
          ori += 2 * M_PI; // end-ori>3/2*PI,ori太小
       else if (ori > segInfo.endOrientation + M_PI / 2)
          ori -= 2 * M_PI; // ori-end>M_PI/2,太大
   if(i == 0) {
       // 只有激光数据的时间戳小于最新IMU数据的时间戳时, 才进行插补
       if (timeScanCur + pointTime > imuTime[imuPointerFront]) {
          // do nothing
       } else {
          // 通过插值计算swap开始时的位姿
   } else {
       // 速度投影到初始i=0时刻
       VeloToStartIMU();
       // 将点的坐标变换到初始i=0时刻
       TransformToStartIMU(&point);
   }
}
```

calculateSmoothness

计算平滑值. 根据激光的特性计算每个点的平滑值, 以区分特征.

$$c = \frac{1}{|S| \cdot \parallel r_i \parallel} \parallel \sum_{j \in S, j \neq i} (r_j - r_i) \parallel$$

这里S是点i左右连续的10个点(左右各5各点).

```
class FeatureAssociation{
    void calculateSmoothness();
}
```

markOccludedPoints

滤除被遮挡的点(S中被更近的物体遮挡), 防止特征误判.

```
class FeatureAssociation{
    void markOccludedPoints()
        for (int i = 5; i < cloudSize - 6; ++i){
            float depth1 = segInfo.segmentedCloudRange[i];
            float depth2 = segInfo.segmentedCloudRange[i+1];
            int columnDiff = std::abs(int(segInfo.segmentedCloudColInd[i+1])
                - segInfo.segmentedCloudColInd[i]));
            if (columnDiff < 10){</pre>
                // 若左边被遮挡(深度大),则左边5个点均不用来计算feature
                if (depth1 - depth2 > 0.3){
                   cloudNeighborPicked[i - 5] = 1;
                    cloudNeighborPicked[i - 4] = 1;
                   cloudNeighborPicked[i - 3] = 1;
                    cloudNeighborPicked[i - 2] = 1;
                   cloudNeighborPicked[i - 1] = 1;
                    cloudNeighborPicked[i] = 1;
                }else if (depth2 - depth1 > 0.3){
                    // 若右边被遮挡,则右边5个点均不用来计算feature
                    cloudNeighborPicked[i + 1] = 1;
                    cloudNeighborPicked[i + 2] = 1;
                   cloudNeighborPicked[i + 3] = 1;
                   cloudNeighborPicked[i + 4] = 1;
                   cloudNeighborPicked[i + 5] = 1;
                   cloudNeighborPicked[i + 6] = 1;
                }
           }
            // columnDiff >= 10 时, 单独计算 i
            float diff1 = std::abs(segInfo.segmentedCloudRange[i-1]
                segInfo.segmentedCloudRange[i]);
            float diff2 = std::abs(segInfo.segmentedCloudRange[i+1]
                segInfo.segmentedCloudRange[i]);
            if (diff1 > 0.02 * segInfo.segmentedCloudRange[i]
                && diff2 > 0.02 * segInfo.segmentedCloudRange[i])
               cloudNeighborPicked[i] = 1;
       }
   }
}
```

extractFeatures

特征提取. 根据论文给的方法, 提取特征点集合 F_e 不属于地面且最sharp的2个点, F_p 属于地面且最flat的4个点, \mathbb{F}_e 不属于地面且最sharp的20个点, \mathbb{F}_p flat的点. edge_threshold = edgeThreshold = 0.1.

```
for (int i = 0; i < N_SCAN; i++) {</pre>
    for (int j = 0; j < 6; j++) { // 分为6个sub image
        std::sort(cloudSmoothness.begin()+sp, cloudSmoothness.begin()+ep, by_value());
        for (int k = ep; k >= sp; k--) {
        int ind = cloudSmoothness[k].ind;
        // 提取edge点
        if (cloudNeighborPicked[ind] == 0 &&
            cloudCurvature[ind] > edgeThreshold &&
            segInfo.segmentedCloudGroundFlag[ind] == false)
        // 提取平面点(平面的点只用属于地面的点)
        for (int k = sp; k \le ep; k++) {
            int ind = cloudSmoothness[k].ind;
            if (cloudNeighborPicked[ind] == 0 &&
                cloudCurvature[ind] < surfThreshold &&</pre>
                segInfo.segmentedCloudGroundFlag[ind] == true) {
        // 其他flat的点
        for (int k = sp; k \le ep; k++) {
            if (cloudLabel[k] \le 0) {
                surfPointsLessFlatScan->push_back(segmentedCloud->points[k]);
            }
       }
    }
}
```

这里的输出是: cornerPointsSharp, cornerPointsLessSharp, surfPointsFlat, surfPointsLessFlat.

calculate odo transformation

初始化. 当前帧(cornerPointsLessSharp, surfPointsLessFlat)和上一帧(laserCloudCornerLast, laserCloudSurfLast), 以及kdtree的构建.

```
class FeatureAssociation{
    void checkSystemInitialization();
}
```

位姿计算. 这里使用Two-Step L-M Optimization: 先根据地面特征计算俯仰、翻滚角和高度值; 再根据edge特征, 计算yaw, 和水平方向上的移动. 在实现中, y轴向上.

```
class FeatureAssociation{
   void updateTransformation(){
      for (int iterCount1 = 0; iterCount1 < 25; iterCount1++) {
            findCorrespondingSurfFeatures(iterCount1);
            if (calculateTransformationSurf(iterCount1) == false)
                break;
      }
      for (int iterCount2 = 0; iterCount2 < 25; iterCount2++) {
            findCorrespondingCornerFeatures(iterCount2);
            if (calculateTransformationCorner(iterCount2) == false)
                break;
      }
    }
}</pre>
```

findCorrespondingSurfFeatures. 每隔5次迭代执行一次. 当前帧的4个flat点, 在上一帧寻找三个最近的flat点, 另外两个近flat点满足行列的距离要求 (intensity), 与最近点的行差不超过2行.

```
for (int i = 0; i < surfPointsFlatNum; i++) {</pre>
   // 坐标变换到开始时刻,参数0是输入,参数1是输出
   // surfPointsFlat 中插入的是segment points
   // 已经是adjust distorition之后 转换到start imu坐标系下的点了
   // 然后再将其转换到上一个激光帧的坐标系下 by zsw
   TransformToStart(&surfPointsFlat->points[i], &pointSel);
   // 当迭代第5的倍数次时, 才更新feature的对应
   if (iterCount \% 5 == 0) {
       // 在上一帧的点云中找到满足intensity条件(why, 防止过分远), 且距离最近的三个点
       kdtreeSurfLast->nearestKSearch(pointSel, 1, pointSearchInd, pointSearchSqDis);
       int closestPointInd = -1, minPointInd2 = -1, minPointInd3 = -1;
       if (pointSearchSqDis[0] < nearestFeatureSearchSqDist) {</pre>
           closestPointInd = pointSearchInd[0];
           int closestPointScan = int(laserCloudSurfLast->points[closestPoin.intensity);
           // intensity = (float)rowIdn + (float)columnIdn / 10000.0;
           float pointSqDis, minPointSqDis2 = nearestFeatureSearchSqDist,
           minPointSq= nearestFeatureSearchSqDist;
           // 往后一行找
           for (int j = closestPointInd + 1; j < surfPointsFlatNum; j++) {
               if (int(laserCloudSurfLast->points[j].intensity)>closestPointScan + 2.5)
                   break:
           }
           // 往前一行找
           for (int j = closestPointInd - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
               if (int(laserCloudSurfLast->points[j].intensity)<closestPointScan - 2.5)</pre>
                   break;
               // ...
           }
       }
   }
   // 根据当前点位, 更新weight和残差
}
```

calculateTransformationSurf, 高度以及俯仰、翻滚角的计算.

在计算能量偏导时, 使用分步积分的方式. 可以根据中间计算的结果, 对能量进行化简:

$$d_{\mathcal{H}} = \frac{\left| \begin{array}{c} \left(\bar{X}_{(k,i)}^{L} - \bar{X}_{(k-1,j)}^{L} \right) \\ \left(\left(\bar{X}_{(k-1,j)}^{L} - \bar{X}_{(k-1,l)}^{L} \right) \times \left(\bar{X}_{(k-1,j)}^{L} - \bar{X}_{(k-1,m)}^{L} \right) \right) \\ \\ \left| \left(\bar{X}_{(k-1,j)}^{L} - \bar{X}_{(k-1,l)}^{L} \right) \times \left(\bar{X}_{(k-1,j)}^{L} - \bar{X}_{(k-1,m)}^{L} \right) \right| \\ d_{\mathcal{H}} = ((X - X_{j}) \cdot X_{p})^{2} \end{array}$$

这里X是当前激光帧上的每个属于地面的平面特征点, X_p 为在上一帧上找到的对应平面的单位法向(由 X_i, X_l, X_m 计算得到). 从而有:

$$\frac{\partial d_{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial T_s} = (\frac{\partial d_{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial X})^T \cdot (\frac{\partial X}{\partial T_s})^T = c \cdot X_p^T \cdot (\frac{\partial X}{\partial T_s})^T$$

这里c是 $(X-X_j)\cdot X_p$ 的计算值, 在迭代超过5次之后, 根据点的特性对c做一个调整. 在原Lidar坐标系中 $T_s=[heta_x heta_yt_z]$, 在IMU坐标系中 $T_s=[heta_z heta_xt_y]$. $rac{\partial d_y}{\partial X}=s*c*X_p$, 在实现中, 将其拆分为方向和intensity两部分.

```
void findCorrespondingSurfFeatures(int iterCount){
    // 计算平面单位法向量 [pa, pb, pc], 并根据点到平面的距离计算一个intensity权重
    if (pointSearchSurfInd2[i] \geq= 0 && pointSearchSurfInd3[i] \geq= 0) {
        float pa = (tripod2.y - tripod1.y) * (tripod3.z - tripod1.z)
               - (tripod3.y - tripod1.y) * (tripod2.z - tripod1.z);
        float pb = (tripod2.z - tripod1.z) * (tripod3.x - tripod1.x)
               - (tripod3.z - tripod1.z) * (tripod2.x - tripod1.x);
        float pc = (tripod2.x - tripod1.x) * (tripod3.y - tripod1.y)
               - (tripod3.x - tripod1.x) * (tripod2.y - tripod1.y);
        float pd = -(pa * tripod1.x + pb * tripod1.y + pc * tripod1.z);
       float ps = sqrt(pa * pa + pb * pb + pc * pc);
       pb /= ps;
       pc /= ps;
       pd /= ps;
        // pd2 = _H = ~ - pd, 可正可负
       float pd2 = pa * pointSel.x + pb * pointSel.y + pc * pointSel.z + pd;
       float s = 1; // s是一个scale
       if (iterCount >= 5) {
           s = 1 - 1.8 * fabs(pd2) / sqrt(sqrt(pointSel.x * pointSel.x
                   + pointSel.y * pointSel.y + pointSel.z * pointSel.z));
       if (s > 0.1 && pd2 != 0) { // 点i不在平面上, 需要优化, pd2!=0
           coeff.x = s * pa; // 方向也加上scale
           coeff.y = s * pb;
           coeff.z = s * pc;
           coeff.intensity = s * pd2; // 加上scale的距离
           laserCloudOri->push_back(surfPointsFlat->points[i]);
           coeffSel->push_back(coeff);
       }
   }
```

分别计算沿x轴的旋转 arx,沿z轴的旋转 arz 和沿着y轴方向的平移 aty 的微分,并使用高斯牛顿法迭代计算。这里有一个很坑的地方是,在LOAM的实现中 transformCur 记录的值都是负的,而且其转换方式是R(x-t).

$$\begin{split} J &= \frac{\partial d_{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial T_s} = c \cdot X_p^T \cdot (\frac{\partial X}{\partial T_s})^T \\ \frac{\partial X}{\partial T_s} &= \frac{\partial R_{yxz}(x-t)}{\partial [ez - ex - ty]} \\ R_{yxz} &= R_y(-ey) \cdot R_x(-ex) \cdot R_z(-ez) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(ey)}\cos{(ez)} - \sin{(ex)}\sin{(ey)}\sin{(ez)} & \cos{(ey)}\sin{(ez)} + \sin{(ex)}\sin{(ey)}\cos{(ez)} & -\cos{(ex)}\sin{(ey)} \\ -\cos{(ex)}\sin{(ez)} & \cos{(ex)}\cos{(ez)} & \sin{(ex)} \\ \sin{(ex)}\cos{(ey)}\sin{(ez)} + \sin{(ey)}\cos{(ez)} & \sin{(ey)}\sin{(ez)} - \sin{(ex)}\cos{(ey)}\cos{(ez)} & \cos{(ex)}\cos{(ey)} \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

在实现中, 先计算了 $\frac{\partial R_{yxz}}{\partial ex}$ 和 $\frac{\partial R_{yxz}}{\partial ez}$, 分别对应到代码中的a和b.

```
\frac{\partial R_{yxz}}{\partial ex} = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos\left(ex\right)\sin\left(ey\right)\sin\left(ez\right) & \cos\left(ex\right)\sin\left(ey\right)\cos\left(ez\right) & \sin\left(ex\right)\sin\left(ey\right) \\ \sin\left(ex\right)\sin\left(ez\right) & -\sin\left(ex\right)\cos\left(ez\right) & \cos\left(ex\right) \\ \cos\left(ex\right)\cos\left(ey\right)\sin\left(ez\right) & -\cos\left(ex\right)\cos\left(ey\right)\cos\left(ez\right) & -\sin\left(ex\right)\cos\left(ey\right) \end{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial R_{yxz}}{\partial ez} = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos\left(ey\right)\sin\left(ez\right) - \sin\left(ex\right)\sin\left(ey\right)\cos\left(ez\right) & \cos\left(ey\right)\cos\left(ez\right) - \sin\left(ex\right)\sin\left(ey\right)\sin\left(ez\right) & 0 \\ -\cos\left(ex\right)\cos\left(ez\right) & -\cos\left(ex\right)\sin\left(ez\right) & -\cos\left(ex\right)\sin\left(ez\right) & 0 \\ \sin\left(ex\right)\cos\left(ey\right)\cos\left(ez\right) - \sin\left(ey\right)\sin\left(ez\right) & \sin\left(ex\right)\cos\left(ez\right) & \sin\left(ex\right)\cos\left(ez\right) & 0 \end{bmatrix}
```

calculateTransformationSurf 函数解析:

```
for (int i = 0; i < pointSelNum; i++) {</pre>
    // ...
    matA.at<float>(i, 0) = arx;
    matA.at<float>(i, 1) = arz;
    matA.at<float>(i, 2) = aty;
    matB.at<float>(i, 0) = -0.05 * d2; // 这里0.05是高斯牛顿的迭代步长
}
if (iterCount == 0) {
    cv::Mat matE(1, 3, CV_32F, cv::Scalar::all(0));
    cv::Mat\ matV(3, 3, CV_32F, cv::Scalar::all(0));
    cv::Mat matV2(3, 3, CV_32F, cv::Scalar::all(0));
    cv::eigen(matAtA, matE, matV);
    matV.copyTo(matV2);
    isDegenerate = false;
    float eignThre[3] = \{10, 10, 10\};
    for (int i = 2; i >= 0; i--) {
        // 当特征值过小, 表示在这个方向上移动, loss变化不大, 因此, 不做移动.
        if (matE.at<float>(0, i) < eignThre[i]) {</pre>
            for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
               matV2.at < float > (i, j) = 0;
            isDegenerate = true;
        } else {
            break;
    }
    matP = matV.inv() * matV2;
if (isDegenerate) {
    cv::Mat matX2(3, 1, CV_32F, cv::Scalar::all(0));
    matX.copyTo(matX2);
    matX = matP * matX2;
}
```

以上计算的是两帧激光之间的transform,函数 integrateTransformation 将之前累计的transform结合起来, publish transform_to_start.

Mapping

Pipe line:

```
// 若时间差小于0.005则跳过
if (timeLaserOdometry - timeLastProcessing >= mappingProcessInterval) {
   timeLastProcessing = timeLaserOdometry;
   // 通过与上一帧的odo rt对比得到一个相对于上一帧的rt, 再通过上一帧调整过后的rt,
   // 转换到map的坐标系下(Loam noted之中称为世界坐标系与odo的世界坐标系不同, 注意区分)
   transformAssociateToMap():
   // 抽取周围的关键帧
   // 若启用闭环,则取最近时间的50帧
   // 若不启用闭环,则搜索距离50m内的激光帧作为新加关键帧
   // 然后与上一次的关键帧两两对比, 去除看不到的关键帧(新关键), 加入新的关键帧.
   // [这个地方全部用新帧替换即可, 为什么要这么麻烦???]
   // 然后点云下采样 corner 0.2m^3, surfel和outlier0.4m^3
   extractSurroundingKeyFrames();
   // 下采样当前帧与keyframe相同的采样参数
   downsampleCurrentScan();
   // 当前扫描进行边缘优化,图优化以及进行LM优化的过程
   scan2MapOptimization();
   // 将位姿信和关键帧保存
   saveKeyFramesAndFactor();
   // 根据位姿优化的结果更新关键帧位姿
   correctPoses();
   //
   publishTF();
   publishKeyPosesAndFrames();
   clearCloud();
```

cornerOptimization

```
// 在down sampled keyframe中搜索当前帧corner最近的5个点 kdtreeCornerFromMap->nearestKSearch(pointSel, 5, pointSearchInd, pointSearchSqDis);
// 若到最近的第4个点距离<1才计算loss
if (pointSearchSqDis[4] < 1.0) {
    // 计算这5个点的协方差 \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^T (x_i - \bar{x})
    // 对协方差进行eigen分解
    // 若最大的eigen value > 3*次大的eigen value才认为该corner feature的correspondense是可靠的
    // 计算当前点到之前的单位化垂直向量m, 从而loss = s*(x - x_c)^T m, 这里s是一个scale
    // 源码在求解m时,写得不是很好
    // 从而可以化简为 loss = s*m^T x + s*x_c^Tm, 对应于intensity中的值
}
```

surfOptimization

```
// 与cornerOptimization类似, 只有当最近的第4个点<1才计算loss if (pointSearchSqDis[4] < 1.0) {
    // 取5个点, 拟合平面
    // 这里假设平面方程为 Ax + By + Cz + D = 0
    // 即有 (A/D)x + (B/D)y + (C/D)z = -1
    // 求解完成后, 代入这5个点, 若出现误差超过0.2的情况, 则认为是误配
}
```

构造完成后使用LM优化.

Loop Closure

```
// 闭环检测
// 次新关键帧, 与30s之前, 且与当前帧最近的帧的附近帧闭环
detectLoopClosure()
   kdtreeHistoryKeyPoses->setInputCloud(cloudKeyPoses3D);
   // 搜索半径5m内的所有位姿节点
   // currentRobotPosPoint:需要查询的点,
   // pointSearchIndLoop:搜索完的邻域点对应的索引
   // pointSearchSqDisLoop:搜索完的每个邻域点与当前点之间的欧式距离
   // 0:返回的邻域个数,为0表示返回全部的邻域点
   kdtreeHistoryKeyPoses->radiusSearch(currentRobotPosPoint,
       historyKeyframeSearchRadius, pointSearchIndLoop, pointSearchSqDisLoop, 0);
   // 选取时长超过30秒的且最近一个节点, 其id记为 closestHistoryFrameID
   // 将最后一帧关键帧记为 latestFrameIDLoopCloure
   // 将latestSurfKeyFrameCloud最远关键帧的所有点
   // 查找最近帧附近前后25帧的点云保存到nearHistorySurfKeyFrameCloud
   for (int j = -historyKeyframeSearchNum; j <= historyKeyframeSearchNum; ++j){</pre>
       if (closestHistoryFrameID + j < 0
           || closestHistoryFrameID + j > latestFrameIDLoopCloure)
       continue;
       // 要求closestHistoryFrameID+j在0到cloudKeyPoses3D->points.size()-1之间,不能超过索引
       *nearHistorySurfKeyFrameCloud
       += *transformPointCloud(cornerCloudKeyFrames[closestHistoryFrameID+j],
           &cloudKeyPoses6D->points[closestHistoryFrameID+j]);
       *nearHistorySurfKeyFrameCloud
           += *transformPointCloud(surfCloudKeyFrames[closestHistoryFrameID+j],
              &cloudKeyPoses6D->points[closestHistoryFrameID+j]);
   }
}
// 闭环优化
// latestSurfKeyFrameCloud 到 nearHistorySurfKeyFrameCloudDS的ICP配准
// 若不收敛, 或者分数(sum of squared distances from the source to the target)太高, 则返回
// 使用gtsam优化
```

TransformFusion

将Lidar Odometry和mapping的结果做融合,说白了就是:有优化结果了就拿这一时刻的优化结果作为轨迹,没有优化结果只有里程计结果了,就直接 拿里程计结果作为这一时刻的轨迹.

```
// 接收到/laser_odom_to_init 消息
// 通过laserOdometryHandler, 转换到mapping的坐标系下, 发布tf
void laserOdometryHandler(const nav_msgs::Odometry::ConstPtr& laserOdometry);
// 接受到aft_mapped_to_init 消息
// 通过odomAftMappedHandler, 发布tf
void odomAftMappedHandler(const nav_msgs::Odometry::ConstPtr& odomAftMapped);
```

Performance

Reference

三维SLAM算法LeGO-LOAM源码阅读 LeGO-LOAM源码阅读笔记 Optimized LeGO-LOAM LeGo-LOAM NOTED LOAM细节分析 velodyne_loam官方doc