





大规模运动平均化中的鲁棒性问题 Robustness in Large-Scale Motion Averaging

高 翔

中国海洋大学工程学院

电子邮箱: xgao@ouc.edu.cn

个人主页: https://ouc-xgao.github.io/



- 从运动恢复结构 (Structure from Motion, SfM)
 - SfM: 输入图像集合,输出相机绝对位姿与场景稀疏表达







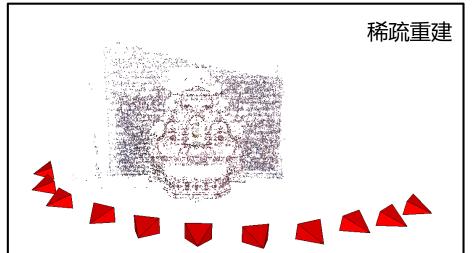




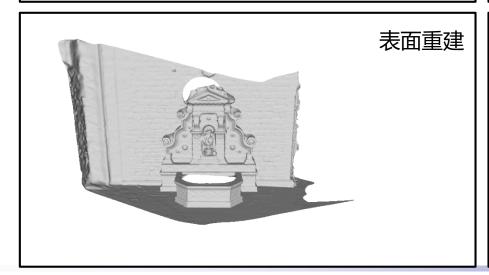


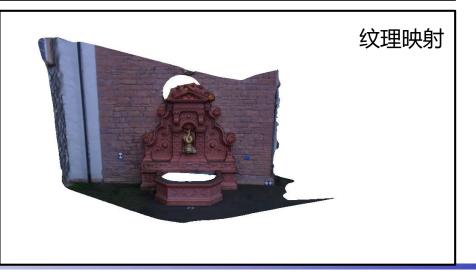
Snavely et al. PIEEE 2010

- 从运动恢复结构 (Structure from Motion, SfM)
 - · SfM是基于图像的建模(Image-Based Modeling)流程中的核心步骤

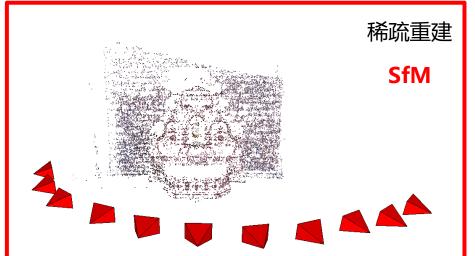




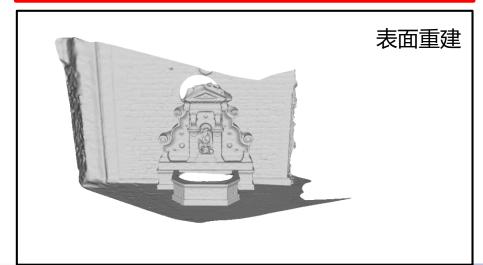




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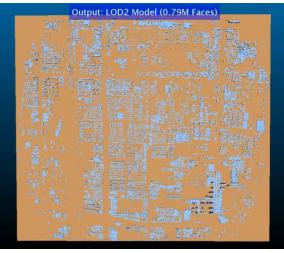






- 从运动恢复结构 (Structure from Motion, SfM)
 - SfM在遥感测绘、室内建模、增强现实、古建保护等领域有着重要的应用

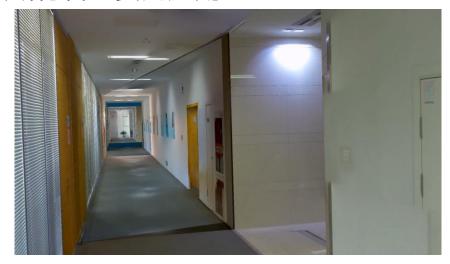




Zhu et al. In Proc. ECCV 2018





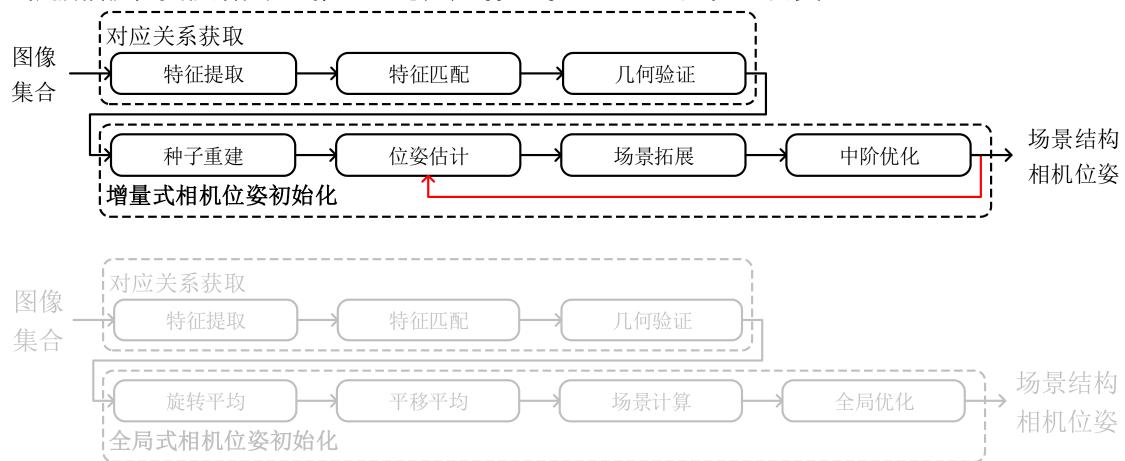


Han et al. ISPRS P&RS 2021

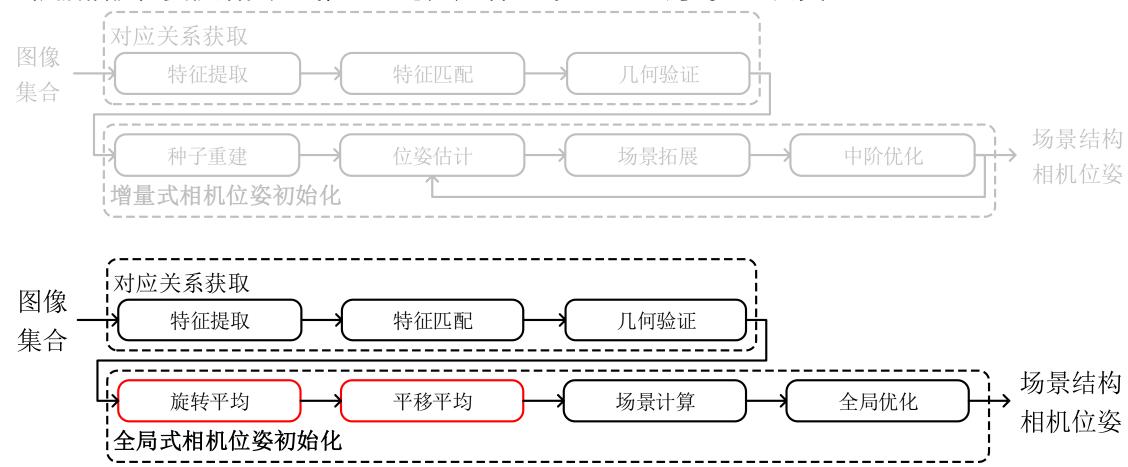


Gao et al. ISPRS P&RS 2018

- 从运动恢复结构 (Structure from Motion, SfM)
 - 根据相机位姿初始化方式,SfM可分为增量式SfM与全局式SfM两类



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- 增量式SfM vs. 全局式SfM
 - 增量式SfM
 - ⑤精度更高、鲁棒性更强、......
 - ②效率较低、场景漂移、.....
 - 全局式SfM
 - ②效率更高、一致性更好、......
 - ②精度较差、场景缺失、......

- 运动平均化 (Motion Averaging)
 - 运动平均化包括旋转平均化(Rotation Averaging, RA)与平移平均化(Translation Averaging, TA),是**全局式**SfM中的核心步骤
 - RA: 给定相机之间的相对旋转 $\{R_{i,j}|e_{i,j}\in\mathcal{E}\}$,求解在同一基准下所有相机的绝对旋转 $\{R_i|v_i\in\mathcal{V}\}$

$$\{\boldsymbol{R}_i^*\} = \arg\min \sum_{\substack{e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E} \\ v_i, v_i \in \mathcal{V}}} \rho\left(d_{\boldsymbol{R}}(\boldsymbol{R}_{i,j}, \boldsymbol{R}_j \boldsymbol{R}_i^{\mathrm{T}})\right)$$

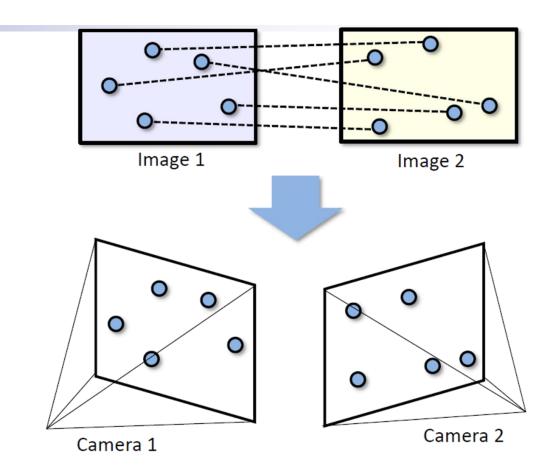
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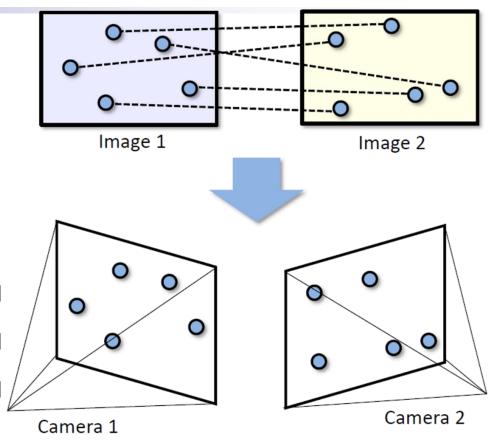
• TA: 给定相机之间的相对平移 $\{t_{i,j}|e_{i,j}\in\mathcal{E}\}$,求解在同一基准下所有相机的绝对位置 $\{c_i|v_i\in\mathcal{V}\}$

$$\{\boldsymbol{c}_{i}^{*}\} = \arg\min \sum_{\substack{e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E} \\ v_{i}, v_{j} \in \mathcal{V}}} \rho \left(d_{\boldsymbol{t}} \left(\boldsymbol{t}_{i,j}, \boldsymbol{R}_{j} \frac{\boldsymbol{c}_{i} - \boldsymbol{c}_{j}}{\left\| \boldsymbol{c}_{i} - \boldsymbol{c}_{j} \right\|_{2}} \right) \right)$$

- 运动平均化 (Motion Averaging, MA)
 - 相对运动(旋转、平移) $\{R_{i,j}, t_{i,j} | e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}\}$ 的获取方式:
 - 局部特征的提取与匹配
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 - 局部特征的提取与匹配
 - 本质矩阵的估计与分解
 - 相对于RA, TA问题更加困难, 主要体现在
 - 通过本质矩阵分解得到的相对平移具有尺度不确定性[1]
 - 相对平移估计精度比旋转更容易受到特征误匹配影响[1]
 - 平移平均化问题可解性对外极几何图有着更高的要求[2]



[2] O. Ozyesil and A. Singer. Robust Camera Location Estimation by Convex[C]. In Proc. CVPR, 2015.

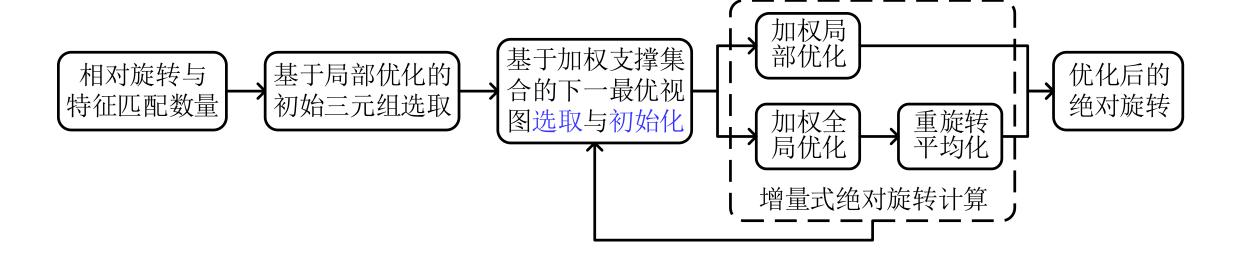
^[1] D. Nister. An Efficient Solution to the Five-Point Relative Pose Problem [J]. IEEE T-PAMI, 2004.

- 运动平均化 (Motion Averaging)
 - 运动平均化问题的主要难点在于如何利用存在测量外值的相对运动精确估计相机的绝对位姿
 - 现有的运动平均化方法主要包括两类:
 - 鲁棒优化方法: RA^[1-2]、TA^[3-4],优化复杂、效率较低
 - 外值滤除方法: RA^[5-6]、TA^[7-8], chicken-and-egg problem

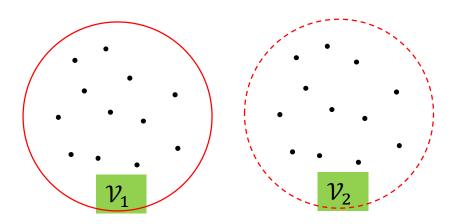
- [1] A. Chatterjee and V. M. Govindu. Robust Relative Rotation Averaging[J]. IEEE T-PAMI, 2018.
- [2] Y. Shi and G. Lerman. Message Passing Least Squares Framework and its Application to Rotation Synchronization[C]. In Proc. ICML, 2020.
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- [5] X. Gao, J. Luo, K. Li, and Z. Xie. Hierarchical RANSAC-Based Rotation Averaging[J]. IEEE SPL, 2020.
- [6] S. H. Lee and J. Civera. HARA: A Hierarchical Approach for Robust Rotation Averaging [C]. In Proc. CVPR, 2022.
- [7] K. Wilson and N. Snavely. *Robust Global Translations with 1DSfM*[C]. In Proc. ECCV, 2014.
- [8] C. Sweeney, T. Sattler, T. Höllerer T, M. Turk, and M. Pollefeys. Optimizing the Viewing Graph for Structure-from-Motion[C]. In Proc. ICCV, 2015.

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 - 针对上述问题,我们在大规模运动平均化的鲁棒性问题研究方面开展了一些初步探索:
 - 可在滤除相对运动测量外值的同时估计相机的绝对位姿
 - 以期实现简单、高效、精确、鲁棒的**大规模**运动平均化
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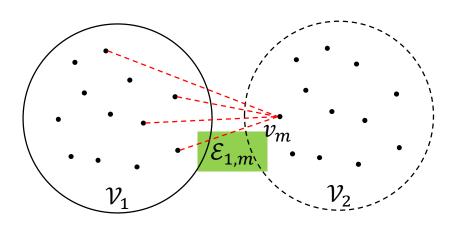
- 增量式旋转平均化 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)
 - IRA采用与增量式SfM类似的增量式参数估计流程
 - 更加精确、鲁棒
 - 旋转平均化问题相对于SfM问题待估计**参数量**更少
 - 更加简单、高效



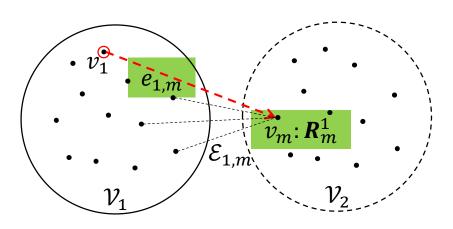
- IRA下一最优视图 (Next Best View, NBV) 选取与初始化
 - $\nu_1 = \nu_2$: 当前已估计与未估计绝对旋转的顶点集合,可知 $\nu_1 \cup \nu_2 = \nu$



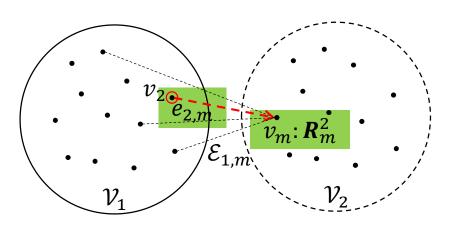
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 - $\mathcal{E}_{1,m}$: \mathcal{V}_2 中一顶点 v_m 与 v_1 中所有顶点之间的边集



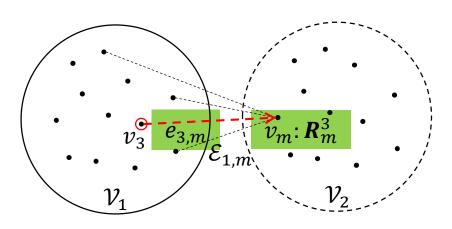
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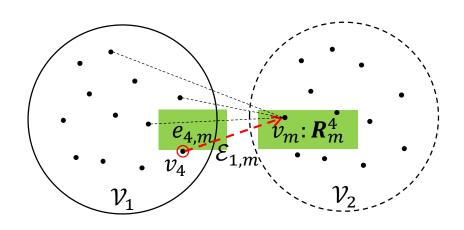


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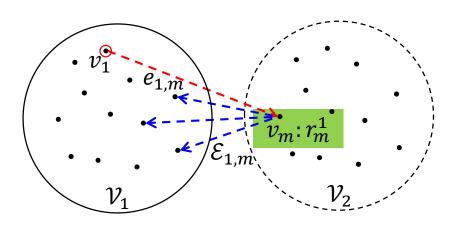
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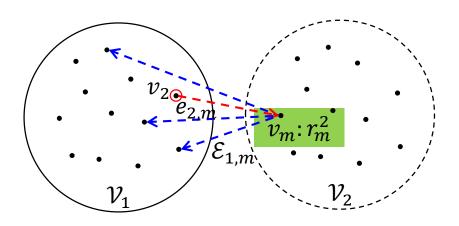


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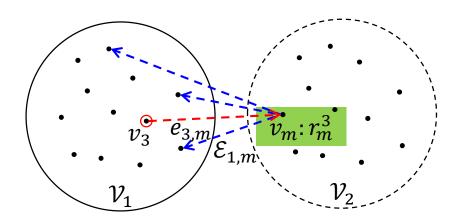
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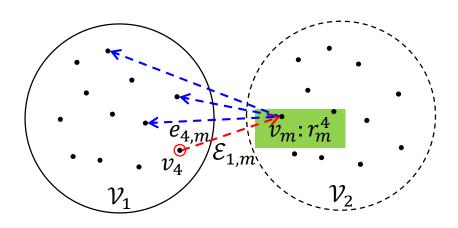
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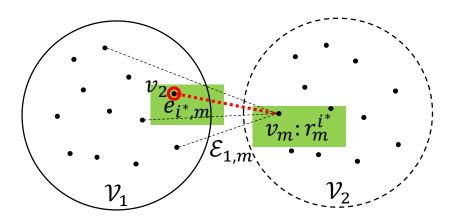
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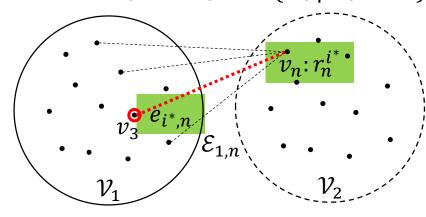
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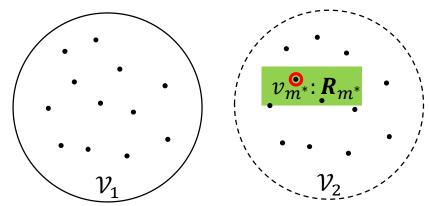
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 - 通过 $e_{i^*,m} = \arg\max\{r_m^i | e_{i,m} \in \mathcal{E}_{1m}\}$ 获取 v_m 的主导边与对应的选边奖励 $r_m^{i^*}$



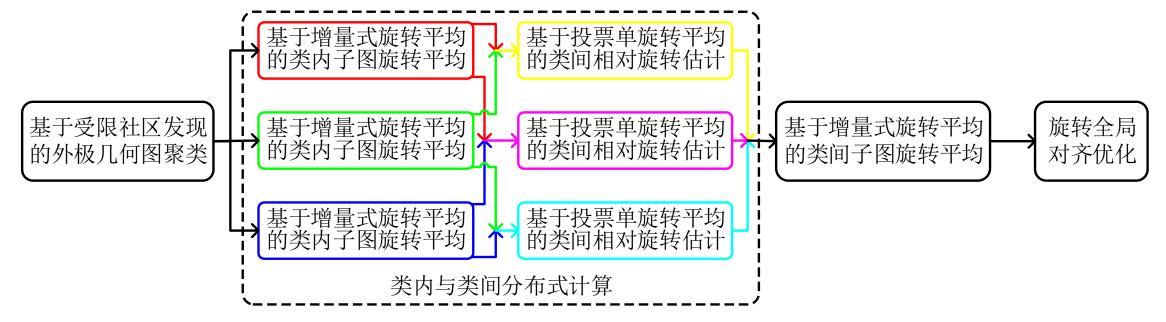
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 - 通过 $v_{m^*} = \arg\max\{r_m^{i^*} | v_m \in \mathcal{V}_2\}$ 与 $R_{m^*} = R_{i^*,m^*}R_{i^*}$ 选取与初始化下一最优视图



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 - ν_1 与 ν_2 : 当前已估计与未估计绝对旋转的顶点集合,可知 ν_1 U ν_2 = ν
 - ・ $\mathcal{E}_{1,m}$: \mathcal{V}_2 中一顶点 v_m 与 v_1 中所有顶点之间的边集
 - 对 $\mathcal{E}_{1,m}$ 中的每一条边 $e_{i,m}$ 通过 $R_m^i = R_{i,m}R_i$ 预计算顶点 v_m 的绝对旋转
 - 通过 $r_m^i = \sum_{e_{j,m} \in \mathcal{E}_{1,m}} \cos \left(d_{\theta}^{R}(R_{j,m}, R_m^i R_j^T) \right)$ 计算 $\mathcal{E}_{1,m}$ 中各边的选边奖励
 - 通过 $e_{i^*,m} = \arg\max\{r_m^i | e_{i,m} \in \mathcal{E}_{1m}\}$ 获取 v_m 的主导边与对应的选边奖励 $r_m^{i^*}$
 - 通过 $v_{m^*}=\arg\max\{r_m^{i^*}\big|v_m\in\mathcal{V}_2\}$ 与 $R_{m^*}=R_{i^*,m^*}R_{i^*}$ 选取与初始化下一最优视图

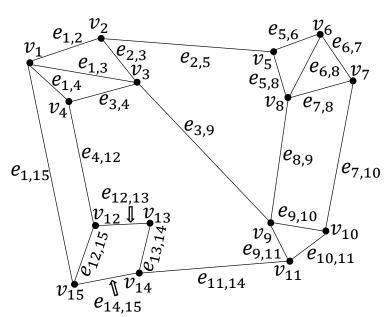


- 分布增量式旋转平均化(Distributed Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA++)
 - 解决IRA因其固有的增量式参数估计流程在面向大规模旋转平均化时的**累积误差与计算效率**问题

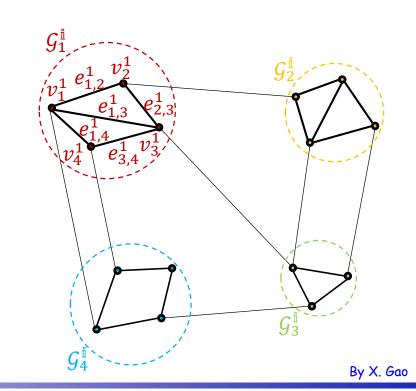


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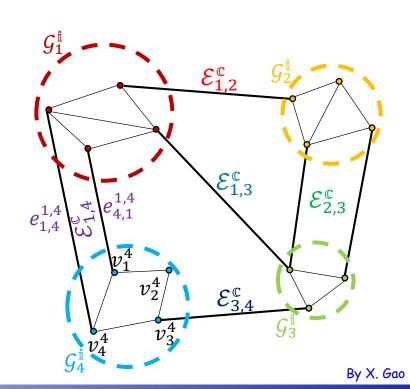
- 分布增量式旋转平均化 (Distributed Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA++)
 - 原始外极几何图:
 - $\mathcal{G} = \{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}\}, \mathcal{V} = \{v_i\}, \mathcal{E} = \{e_{i,j}\}$



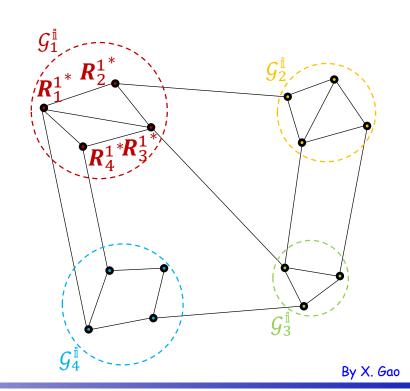
- 分布增量式旋转平均化 (Distributed Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA++)
 - 原始外极几何图
 - 基于社区发现的外极几何图聚类:
 - 类内子图: $\left\{\mathcal{G}_p^{\scriptscriptstyle \parallel} = \left\{\mathcal{V}_p^{\scriptscriptstyle \parallel}, \mathcal{E}_p^{\scriptscriptstyle \parallel}\right\}\right\}$, $\mathcal{V}_p^{\scriptscriptstyle \parallel} = \left\{v_m^p\right\}$, $\mathcal{E}_p^{\scriptscriptstyle \parallel} = \left\{e_{m,n}^p\right\}$



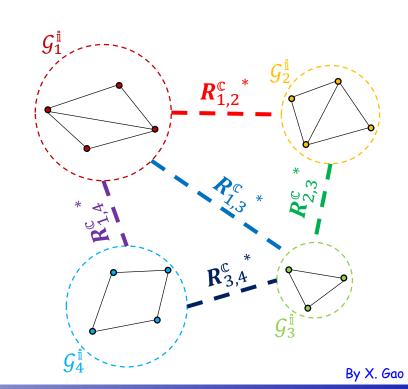
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 - 类间子图: $\mathcal{G}^{\mathbb{C}} = \{\mathcal{V}^{\mathbb{C}}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathbb{C}}\}, \mathcal{V}^{\mathbb{C}} = \{\mathcal{G}_{p}^{\mathbb{I}}\}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathbb{C}} = \{\mathcal{E}_{p,q}^{\mathbb{C}}\} = \{\{e_{m,n}^{p,q}\}\}$



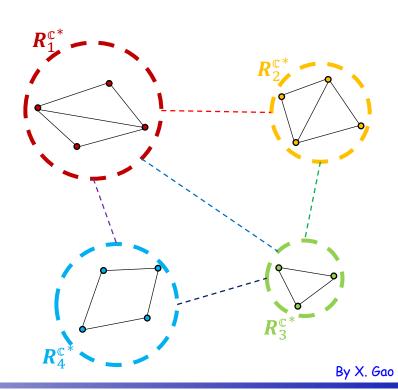
- 分布增量式旋转平均化 (Distributed Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA++)
 - 原始外极几何图
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 - 基于IRA的类内旋转平均化:
 - $\{R_{m,n}^p | e_{m,n}^p \in \mathcal{E}_p^{\dagger}\} \Rightarrow \{R_m^{p^*} | v_m^p \in \mathcal{V}_p^{\dagger}\}$



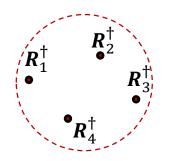
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 - 基于IRA的类内旋转平均化
 - 基于单旋转平均化的类间相对旋转估计:
 - $\{R_{m,n}^{p,q} | e_{m,n}^{p,q} \in \mathcal{E}_{p,q}\} \Rightarrow \{R_{p,q}^{\mathbb{C}} | \mathcal{E}_{p,q}^{\mathbb{C}} \in \mathcal{E}^{\mathbb{C}}\}$

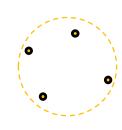


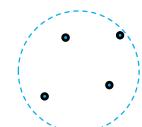
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 - 基于IRA的类间旋转平均化:
 - $\{R_{p,q}^{\mathbb{C}} | \mathcal{E}_{p,q}^{\mathbb{C}} \in \mathcal{E}^{\mathbb{C}}\} \Rightarrow \{R_p^{\mathbb{C}} | \mathcal{G}_p^{\mathbb{I}} \in \mathcal{V}^{\mathbb{C}}\}$

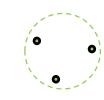


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 - 基于IRA的类间旋转平均化
 - 绝对旋转全局对齐与优化:
 - 全局对齐: $\mathbf{R}_{i}^{\dagger} = \mathbf{R}_{m}^{p^{*}} \mathbf{R}_{p}^{c^{*}}$

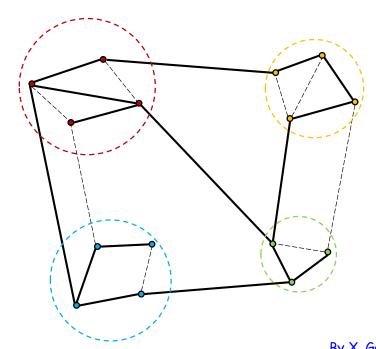




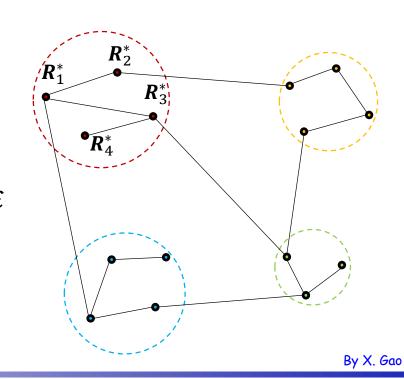




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 - 全局对齐: $\mathbf{R}_{i}^{\dagger} = \mathbf{R}_{m}^{p} \mathbf{R}_{p}^{c}$
 - 内值计算: $\mathcal{E}^{\mathbb{I}} = \left\{ d_{\theta}^{R} \left(\mathbf{R}_{i,j}, \mathbf{R}_{j}^{\dagger} \mathbf{R}_{i}^{\dagger^{\mathrm{T}}} \right) < \theta_{th}^{R} \right\} \text{ for } v_{i}, v_{j} \in \mathcal{V}, e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}$



- 分布增量式旋转平均化 (Distributed Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA++)
 - 原始外极几何图
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 - 全局优化: $\{\mathbf{R}_i^*\} = \arg\min \sum_{v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}} d_{\theta}^{\mathbf{R}} (\mathbf{R}_{i,j}^{\mathbb{I}}, \mathbf{R}_j \mathbf{R}_i^{\mathrm{T}})^2$ $e_{i,j}^{\mathbb{I}} \in \mathcal{E}^{\mathbb{I}}$



• 实验数据: 1DSfM

	12	$ \mathcal{V}_{\mathrm{GT}} $	$ \mathcal{E} $	$ ilde{n}_{i,j}$	$ar{n}_{i,j}$	$ ilde{ au}_{i,j}^{ extit{ extit{R}}}$	$ar{r}_{i,j}^{R}$	$ ilde{ ilde{r}_{i,j}^t}$	$ar{r}_{i,j}^{t}$
ALM	627	577	97206	105	192	2.78°	9.09°	4.65°	18.80°
ELS	247	227	20297	106	160	2.89°	12.50°	8.75°	36.66°
GDM	742	677	48144	73	144	12.30°	33.33°	26.87°	52.65°
MDR	394	341	23784	61	128	9.34°	29.30°	13.46°	36.30°
MND	474	450	52424	180	310	1.67°	7.51°	3.33°	18.61°
NYC	376	332	20680	80	167	4.22°	14.14°	7.18°	28.86°
PDP	354	338	24710	87	128	1.81°	8.38°	3.07°	21.75°
PIC	2508	2152	319257	56	97	4.93°	19.09°	2.92°	7.71°
ROF	1134	1084	70187	65	188	2.97°	13.83°	4.01°	30.19°
TOL	508	472	23863	81	220	2.60°	11.58°	2.63°	19.92°
TFG	5433	5058	680012	71	109	3.01°	8.62°	6.56°	23.67°
USQ	930	789	25561	87	150	3.61°	9.02°	20.32°	43.22°
VNC	918	836	103550	229	408	2.59°	11.26°	4.24°	24.47°
YKM	458	437	27729	112	245	2.68°	11.16°	3.40°	21.20°

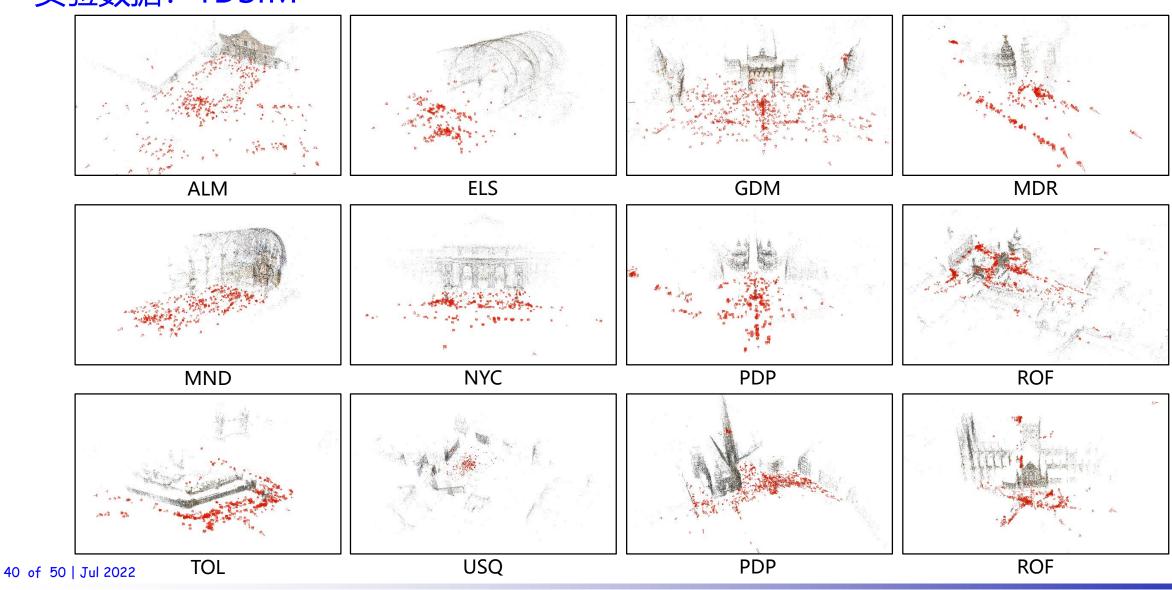
• |v|, $|\mathcal{E}|$, $|v_{GT}|$: 外极几何图顶点数与边数以及带有真值的顶点数

• $\tilde{n}_{i,j}$, $\bar{n}_{i,j}$: 匹配图像对之间的图像局部特征匹配对数的中值与均值

• $\tilde{r}_{i,j}^R$, $\bar{r}_{i,j}^R$: 匹配图像对之间的相对旋转测量值的角度误差中值与均值

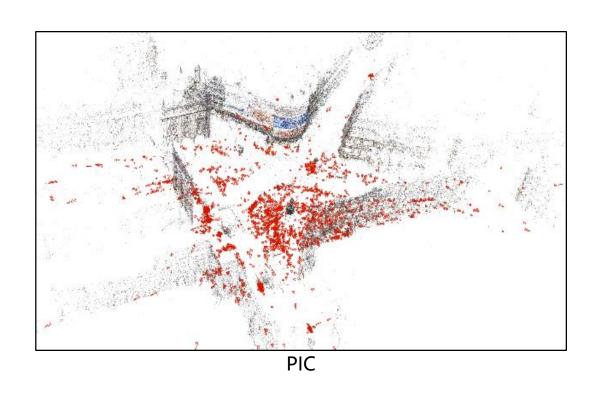
• $\hat{r}_{i,j}^t$, $\bar{r}_{i,j}^t$: 匹配图像对之间的相对平移测量值的角度误差中值与均值

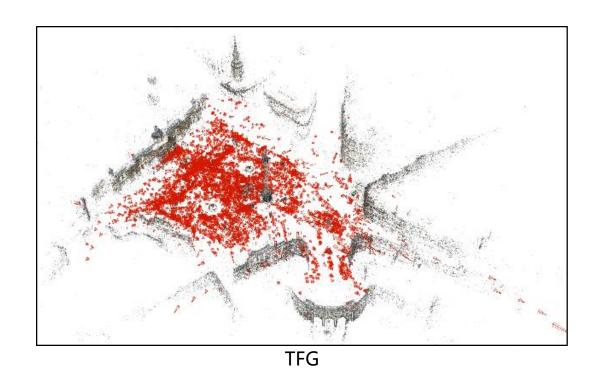
• 实验数据: 1DSfM



By X. Gao

• 实验数据: 1DSfM



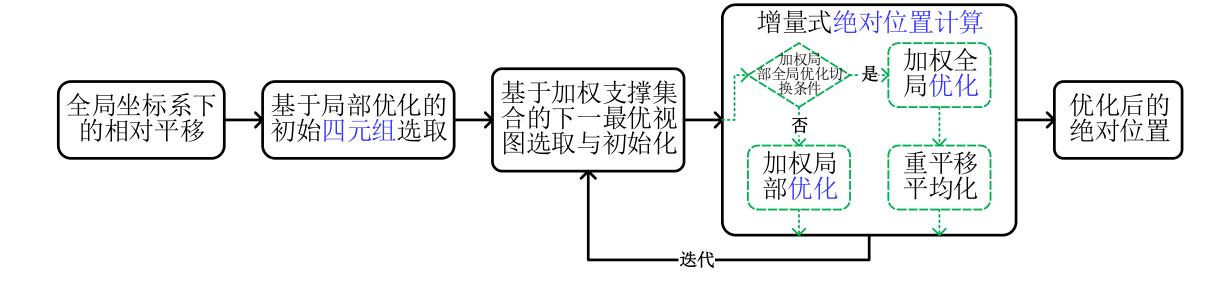


实验结果

Data	IRLS-GM[1]	IRLS- $\ell_{\frac{1}{2}}$ [2]	MPLS[3]	HIRLS- $\ell_{\frac{1}{2}}$	OMSTs[4]	HRRA[5] IRA[6]	NeuRoRA[7]	MSPRA[8]	IRA++[9]
ALM	2.12°	2.14°	1.16°	1.10°	1.26°	1.03°	0.83°	1.16°	1.07°	0.80°
ELS	1.08°	1.15°	0.88°	0.98°	0.75°	0.59°	0.51°	0.64°	0.83°	0.46°
GDM	35.83°	28.20°	9.87°	3.36°	45.15°	4.04°	5.32°	2.94°	3.69°	2.88°
MDR	4.52°	3.08°	1.26°	1.21°	1.12°	2.54°	0.85°	1.13°	1.09°	0.83°
MND	0.77°	0.71°	0.51°	0.66°	0.68°	0.62°	0.51°	0.60°	0.50°	0.50°
NYC	1.43°	1.40°	1.24°	1.21°	1.30°	1.24°	1.00°	1.18°	1.12°	0.95°
PDP	2.16°	2.62°	1.93°	1.10°	1.73°	0.92°	0.90°	0.79°	0.76°	0.75°
PIC	4.14°	3.12°	1.81°	2.86°	1.41°	4.87°	1.67°	1.91°	1.80°	1.70°
ROF	1.62°	1.70°	1.37°	1.40°	1.85°	2.48°	1.51°	1.31°	1.19°	1.24°
TOL	2.59°	2.45°	2.20°	2.22°	2.10°	2.05°	2.45°	1.46°	1.25°	1.33°
TFG	1.94°	2.03°		1.81°	2.63°	4.88°	3.30°	2.25°	_	1.74°
USQ	4.93°	4.97°	3.48°	3.64°	3.83°	3.77°	4.40°	2.01°	1.85°	3.70°
VNC	4.87°	4.64°	2.83°	1.68°	3.30°	1.84°	1.02°	1.50°	1.10°	0.94°
YKM	1.70°	1.62°	1.45°	1.55°	1.55°	1.57°	1.57°	0.99°	0.91°	1.38°

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- [3] Y. Shi and G. Lerman. Message Passing Least Squares Framework and its Application to Rotation Synchronization[C]. In Proc. ICML, 2020.
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- [9] X. Gao, L. Zhu, H. Cui, Z. Xie, and S. Shen. IRA++: Distributed Incremental Rotation Averaging[J]. IEEE T-CSVT, 2022. IRA++

- 增量式平移平均化 (Incremental Translation Averaging, ITA)
 - IRA ⇒ ITA
 - 相机位置算子
 - 流程关键技术
 - 优化目标函数



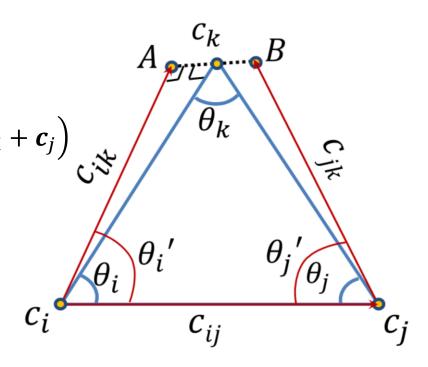
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- 增量式平移平均化 (Incremental Translation Averaging, ITA)
 - IRA \Rightarrow ITA
 - 相机位置算子

IRA, 已知 R_i 、 $R_{i,j}$, 求 R_j :

$$R_j = R_{i,j}R_i$$
 ITA,已知 c_i 、 c_j 、 $c_{i,j}$ 、 $c_{i,k}$ 、 $c_{j,k}$ 、求 c_k : $c_k = rac{1}{2}ig(R_i(heta_i')s_{i,j}^{i,k}ig(c_j-c_iig)+R_jig(- heta_j'ig)s_{i,j}^{j,k}ig(c_i-c_jig)+c_i+c_jig)$

- 流程关键技术
- 优化目标函数



Jiang et al. In Proc. ICCV 2013

- 增量式平移平均化 (Incremental Translation Averaging, ITA)
 - IRA ⇒ ITA
 - 相机位置算子
 - 流程关键技术

IRA, 基于局部优化的初始三元组选取:

$$i^*, j^*, k^* = \arg\max \left\{ \sum_{\substack{v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}_{t_{i,j,k}} \\ e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}_{t_{i,j,k}}}} n_{i,j} \cos\left(d_{\theta}^{\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{R}_{i,j}, \mathbf{R}_j^* \mathbf{R}_i^{*T})\right) \middle| t_{i,j,k} \in \mathcal{T}^* \right\}$$

ITA, 基于局部优化的初始四元组选取:

$$i^*, j^*, k^*, l^* = \arg\max \left\{ \sum_{\substack{v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}_{q_{i,j,k,l}} \\ e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}_{q_{i,j,k,l}}}} c_{i,j} \cdot \frac{c_j^* - c_i^*}{\left\| c_j^* - c_i^* \right\|_2} \; \middle| q_{i,j,k,l} \in \mathcal{Q}^* \right\}$$

- 增量式平移平均化 (Incremental Translation Averaging, ITA)
 - IRA ⇒ ITA
 - 相机位置算子
 - 流程关键技术
 - 优化目标函数

IRA, 旋转矩阵角距离最小化:
$$\{\mathbf{R}_i^*\} = \arg\min \sum_{v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}} d_{\theta}^{\mathbf{R}} (\mathbf{R}_{i,j}, \mathbf{R}_j \mathbf{R}_i^{\mathrm{T}})^2$$

$$e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}$$

ITA,位置向量弦距离最小化: $\{\boldsymbol{c}_i^*\} = \arg\min \sum_{\substack{v_i,v_j \in \mathcal{V} \\ e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}}} d_{ch}^{\boldsymbol{t}} \left(\boldsymbol{c}_{i,j}, \frac{\boldsymbol{c}_j - \boldsymbol{c}_i}{\|\boldsymbol{c}_j - \boldsymbol{c}_i\|_2}\right)^2$

- 增量式平移平均化 (Incremental Translation Averaging, ITA)
 - 实验结果

Data	# reconstructed cameras estimation error/melapsed times on different translation averaging methods									
	SATA[1]	VGO[2]	SFSK [3]	BATA[4]	ACEM [5]	Our ITA [6]	ITA w/ IRA	ITA w/ IRA*		
ALM	574 <u>0.5</u> 78	533 1.4 69	- 0.9 27	- 0.6 24	482 1.2 172	$\frac{575 0.5 17}{}$	$\frac{577 0.5 17}{}$	523 0.4 10		
ELS	$223 \overline{2.5} 37$	203 3.7 19	- 1.9 4	- 1.5 2	211 6.1 87	230 1.3 2	227 1.1 2	$224 \underline{1.0} \underline{2}$		
MDR	317 2.7 31	272 8.7 67	- 6.0 9	- 1.8 4	168 6.9 23	$\frac{339}{1}$	336 6.5 4	$294 \underline{1.5} \underline{2}$		
MND	452 0.4 62	416 2.0 133	- 0.8 19	- 0.3 10	416 1.0 224	$446 \underline{0.4} \overline{10}$	$\overline{452} 0.4 10$	429 0.4 9		
NYC	$\frac{338}{0.8} \overline{0.8} 38$	294 2.8 7 1	- 1.4 11	- 0.6 4	277 2.2 67	$327 \overline{0.6} \overline{3}$	$\frac{328}{0.7} \overline{ 4 }$	$304 \overline{0.4} 3$		
PDP	<u>340</u> 2.0 43	302 2.9 23	- 3.6 7	$- \overline{4.2} \underline{4}$	275 3.5 60	$\frac{326}{0.6} \frac{0.6}{5} $	$\overline{322} 0.6 4$	299 0.5 5		
PIC	2276 1.3 328	1928 5.2 544	- 1.2 464	- 1.0 114	- - -	$2\overline{199} \overline{1.8} 381$	$\frac{2231}{1.5} 402$	1929 0.7 268		
ROF	1077 2.9 131	966 6.8 385	- 4.3 62	$- \overline{1.6} 29$	<u>-</u> - -	1062 2.3 28	$\overline{1053} 2.6 \underline{27}$	$997 2.2 \overline{22}$		
TOL	465 1.9 52	409 9.3 145	- 2.3 18	$- 2.2 \overline{7}$	414 5.0 121	453 1.8 7	$452 2.0 \overline{7}$	$422 \overline{1.9} \underline{5}$		
USQ	$570 \overline{5.5} 41$	$\frac{701}{4.5 141}$	- 8.9 28	$- 4.3 \overline{10}$	- - -	$\frac{703}{5.6}$	$697 5.3 \overline{9}$	$588 \overline{3.0} \underline{6}$		
VNC	842 2.7 117	$\overline{771} 6.7 185$	- 1.9 74	$- \overline{1.9} 30$	674 4.2 273	$\frac{783}{1.0}$	778 1.2 26	720 0.8 17		
YKM	<u>417</u> 2.3 46	409 3.9 31	- - -	- 0.9 9	341 2.7 91	414 0.8 5	$411 \underline{0.8} \overline{6}$	$385 0.7 \underline{6}$		

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总结展望

总结

- 增量式旋转平均化: IRA
- 分布增量式旋转平均化: IRA++
- 增量式平移平均化: ITA

展望

- 分布增量式旋转平均化 ⇒ **动态**分布增量式旋转平均化
- 增量式平移平均化 ⇒ **分布**增量式平移平均化
- 增量式平移平均化 ⇒ 增量式**尺度**平均化 + **尺度已知**的增量式平移平均化

相关成果

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谢谢

高翔

中国海洋大学工程学院

电子邮箱: xgao@ouc.edu.cn

个人主页: https://ouc-xgao.github.io/

