

大规模三维重建中的增量式运动平均方法

Incremental Motion Averaging in Large-Scale 3D Reconstruction

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个人主页: <https://xgao-3dv.github.io/>



研究背景

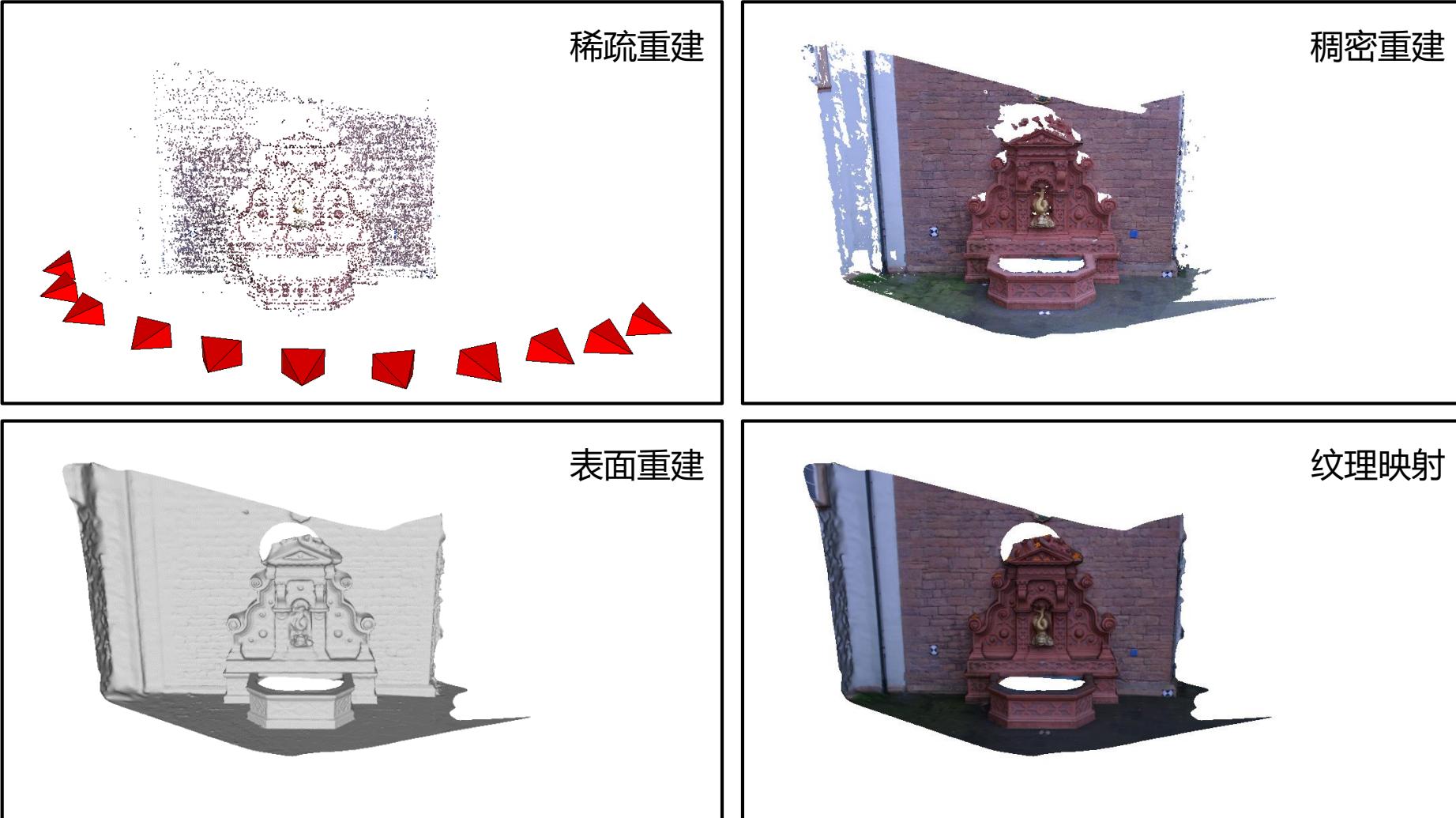
- 从运动恢复结构 (Structure from Motion, SfM)
 - SfM: 输入图像集合, 输出相机绝对位姿与场景稀疏表达



Snavely et al. PIEEE 2010

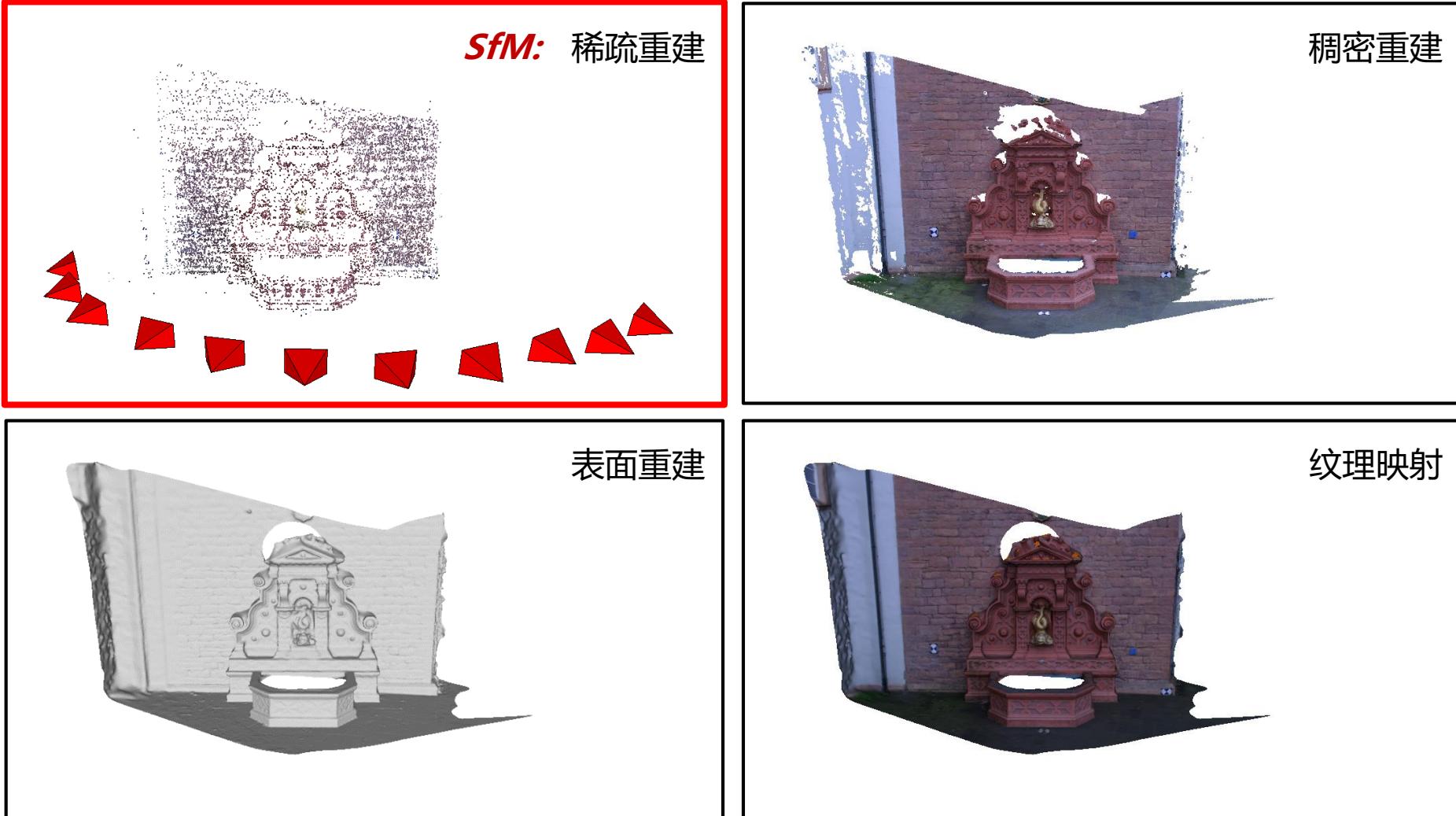
研究背景

- 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



研究背景

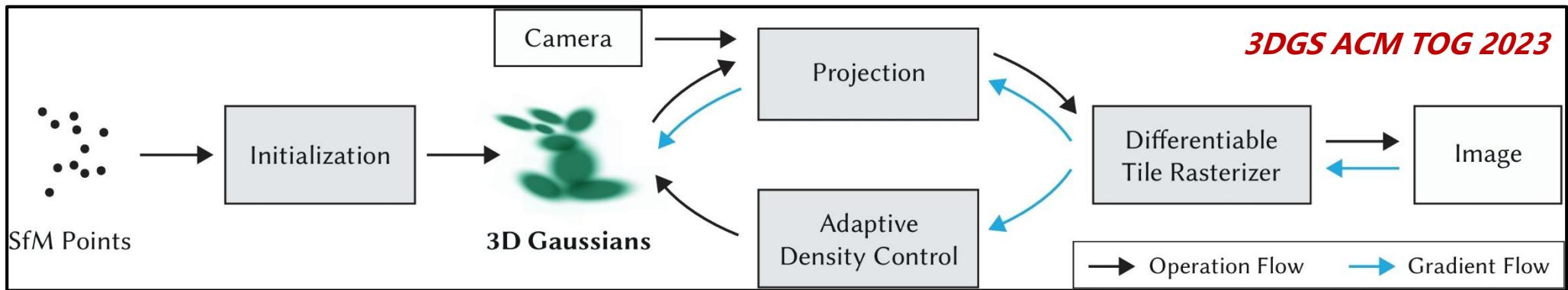
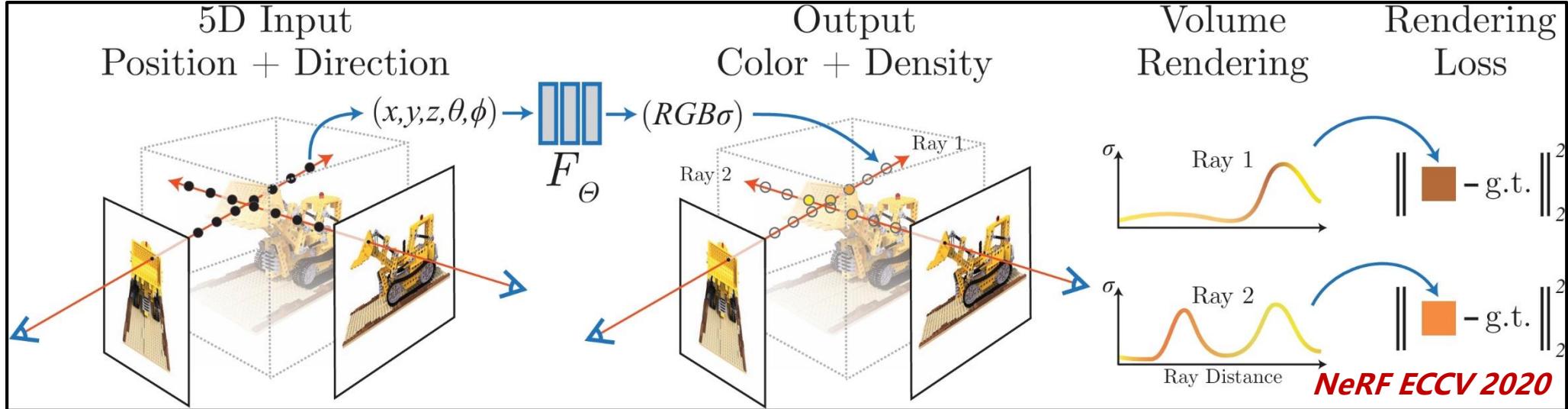
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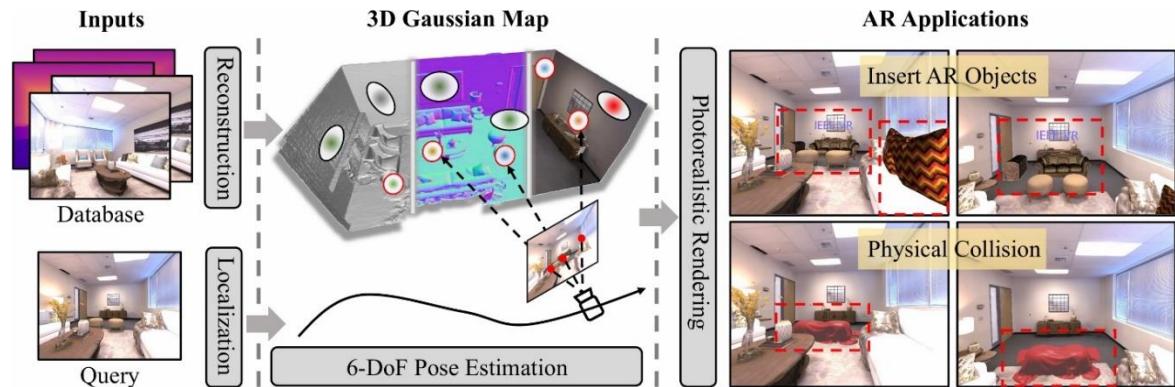
- SfM也是神经渲染方法（如NeRF、3D Gaussian Splatting等）的关键先验



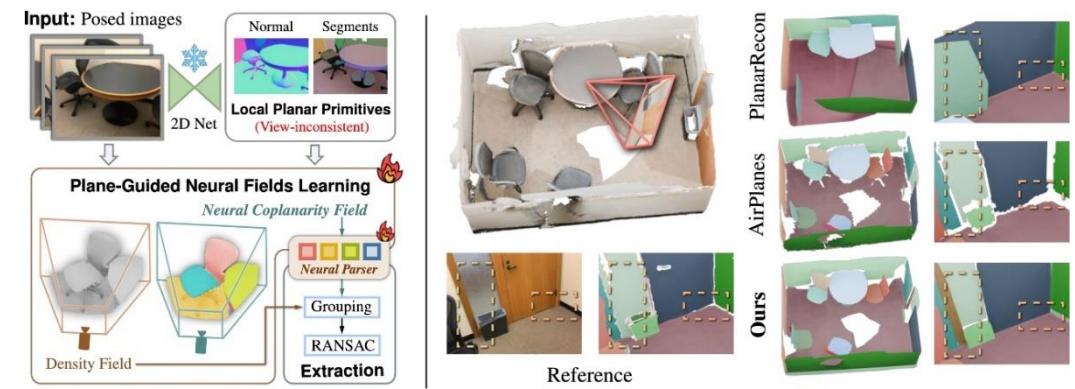
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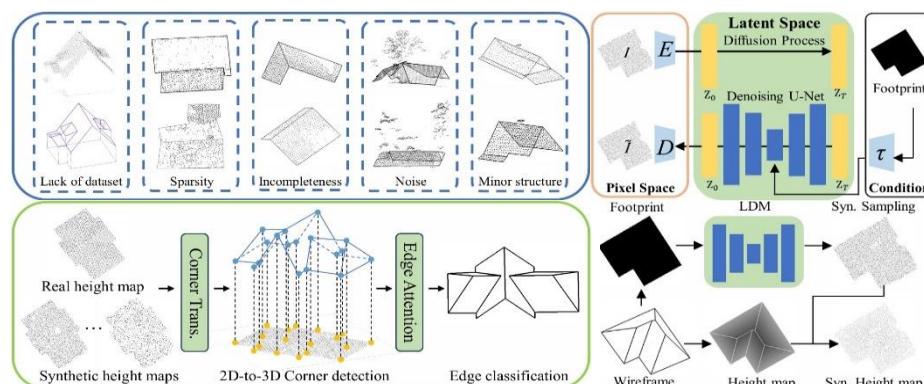
- SfM在混合现实、室内建模、遥感测绘、自动驾驶等领域有着重要的应用



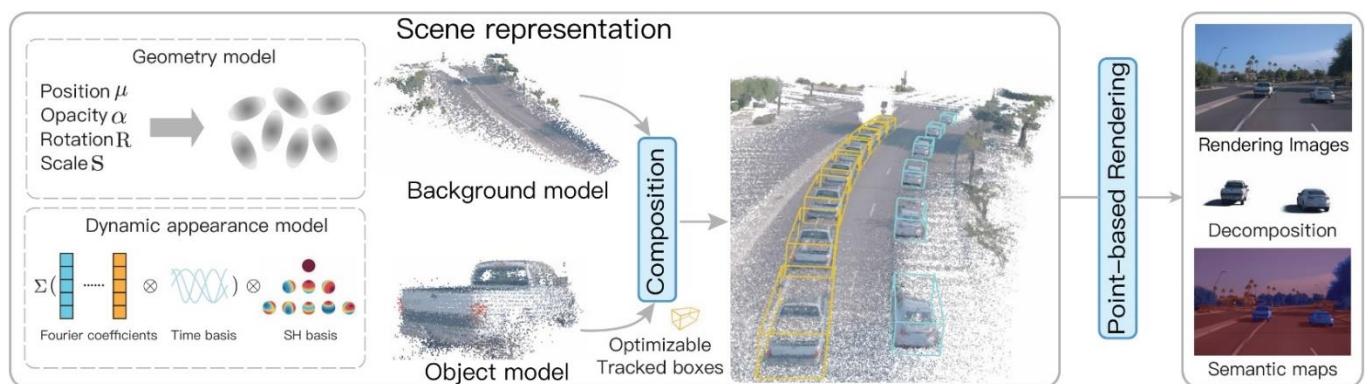
Mixed Reality: SplatLoc IEEE T-VCG 2025



Indoor Modeling: NeuralPlane ICLR 2025



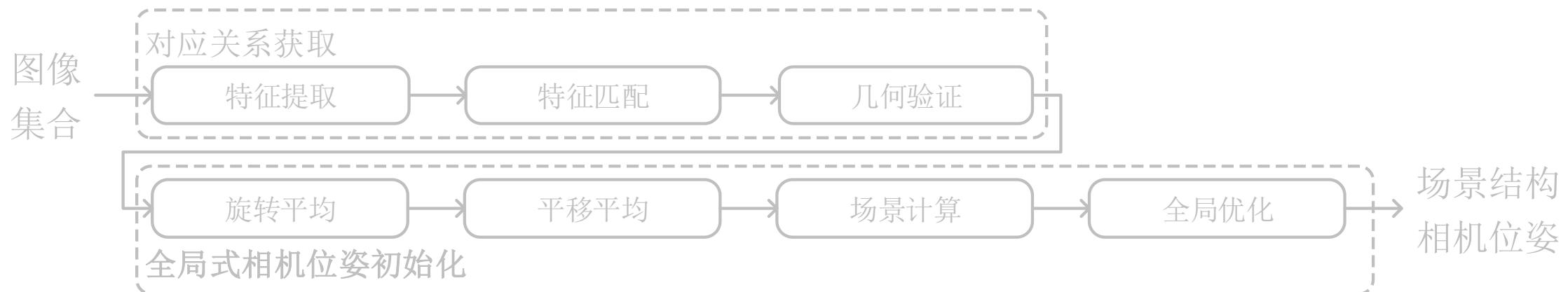
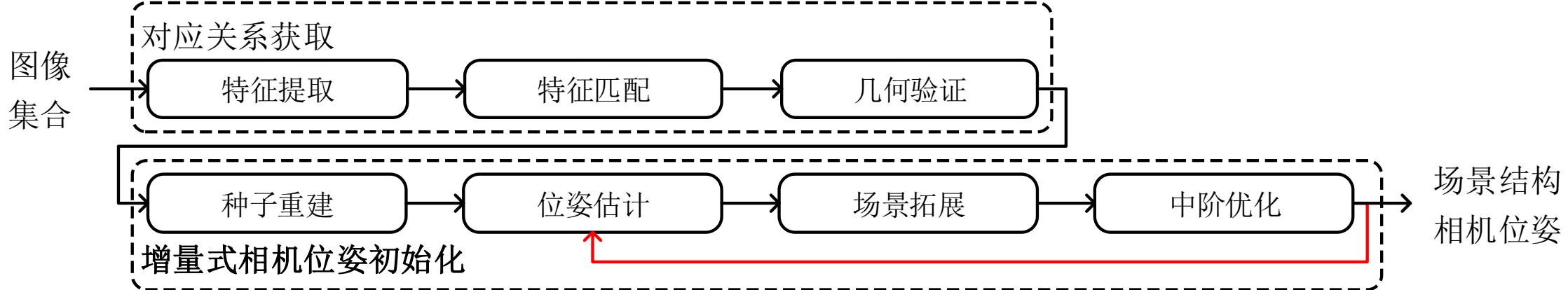
Remote Sensing: BWFormer CVPR 2025



Autonomous Driving: StreetGaussians ECCV 2024

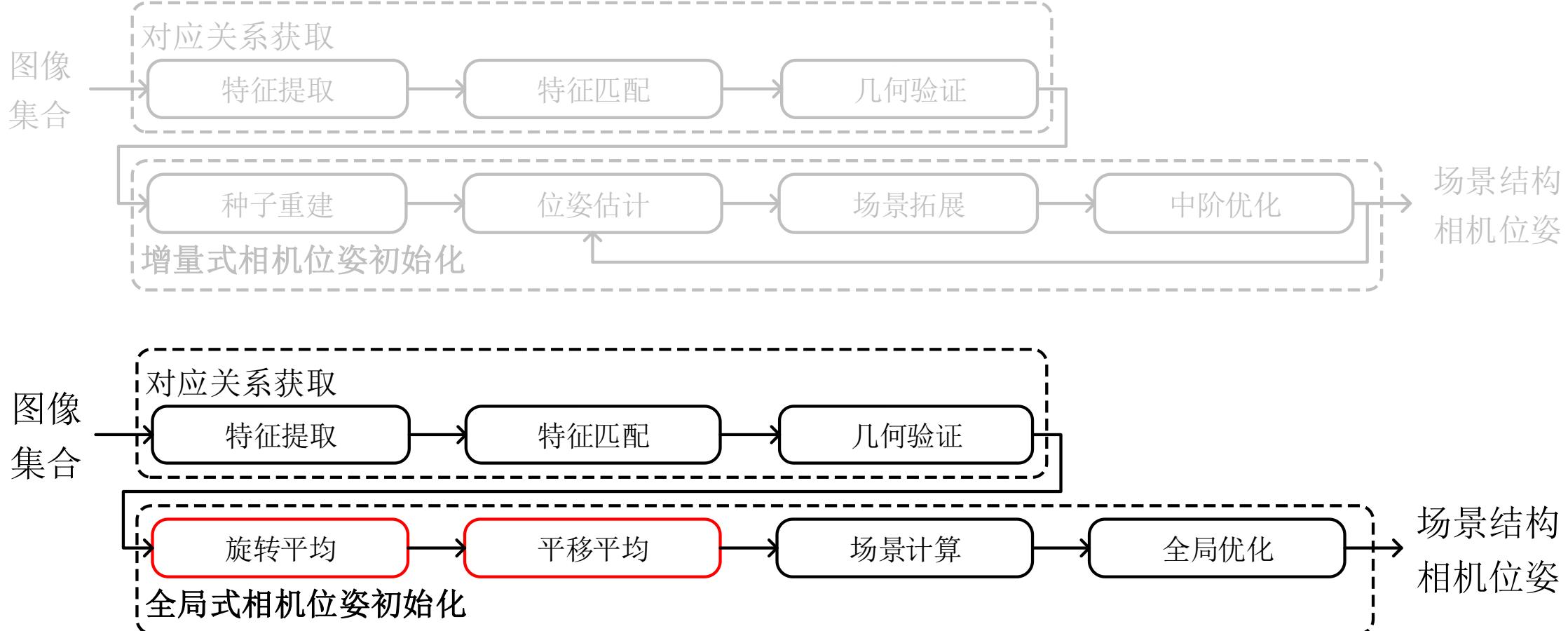
研究背景

- 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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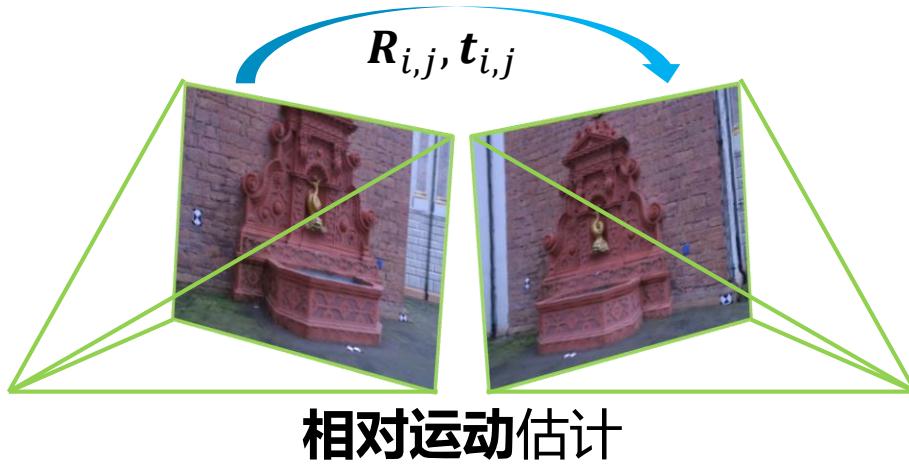
- 增量式SfM vs. 全局式SfM

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

研究背景

- 运动平均 (Motion Averaging, MA)

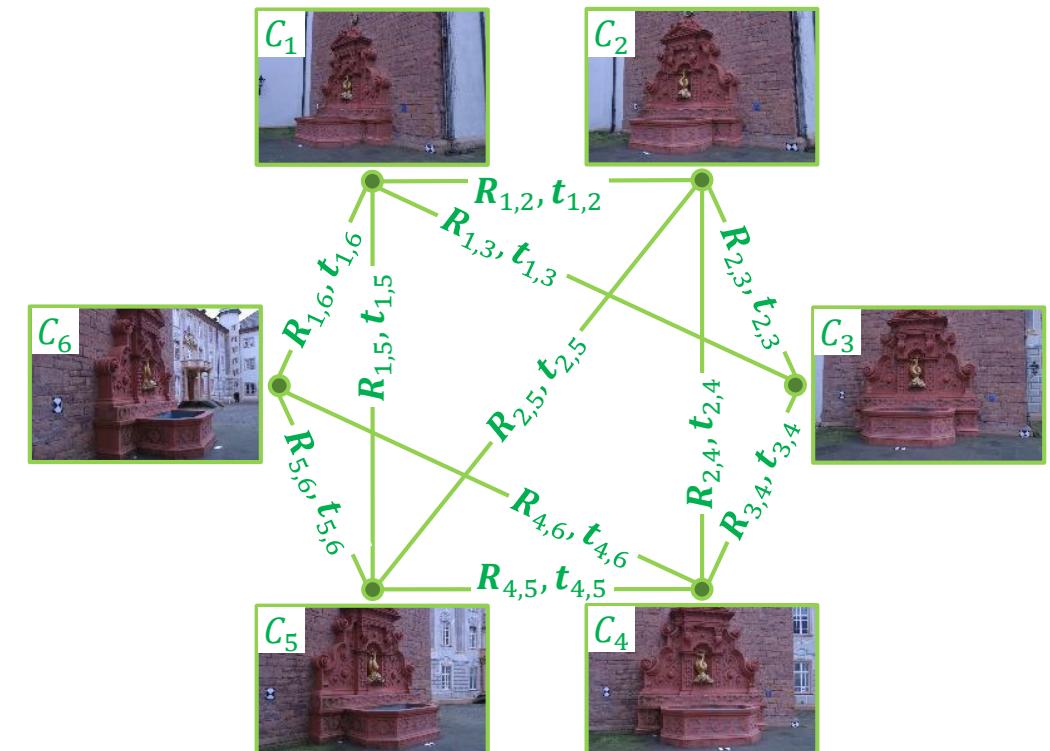
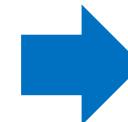
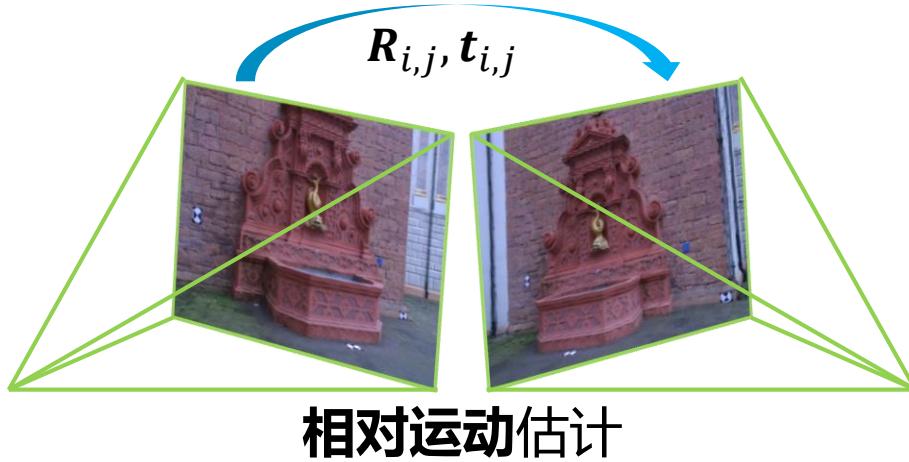
- MA: 相对运动估计



研究背景

- 运动平均 (Motion Averaging, MA)

- MA: 相对运动估计 → 外极几何图 (Epipolar-geometry Graph, EG) 构建

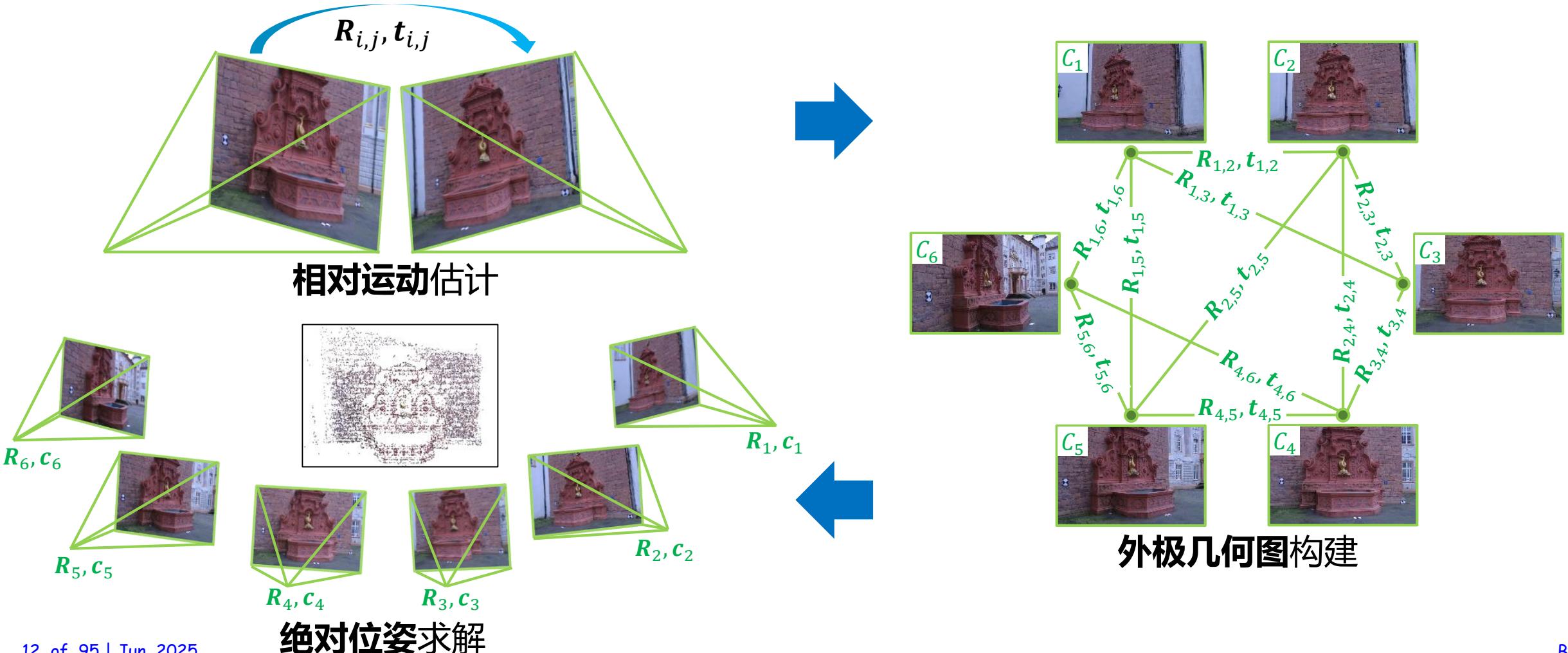


外极几何图构建

研究背景

- 运动平均 (Motion Averaging, MA)

- MA: 相对运动估计 → 外极几何图 (Epipolar-geometry Graph, EG) 构建 → 绝对位姿求解



研究背景

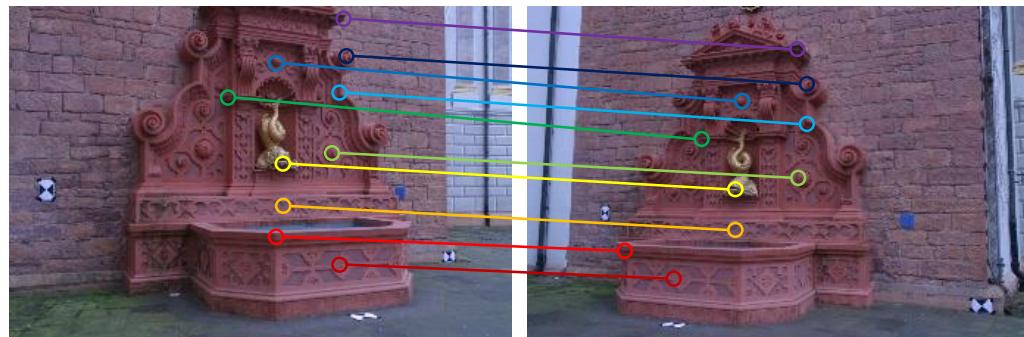
- 运动平均 (Motion Averaging, MA)
 - 相对运动 (旋转、平移) $\{R_{i,j}, t_{i,j} | e_{i,j} \in \varepsilon\}$ 的获取方式:
 - 局部特征的**提取与匹配**



局部特征的**提取与匹配**

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局部特征的**提取与匹配**

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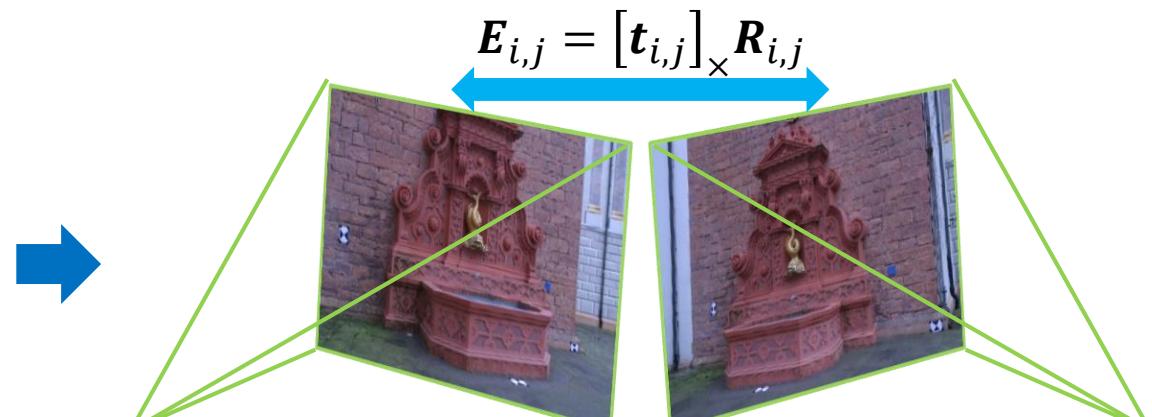
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局部特征的**提取与匹配**



本质矩阵的**估计与分解**

研究背景

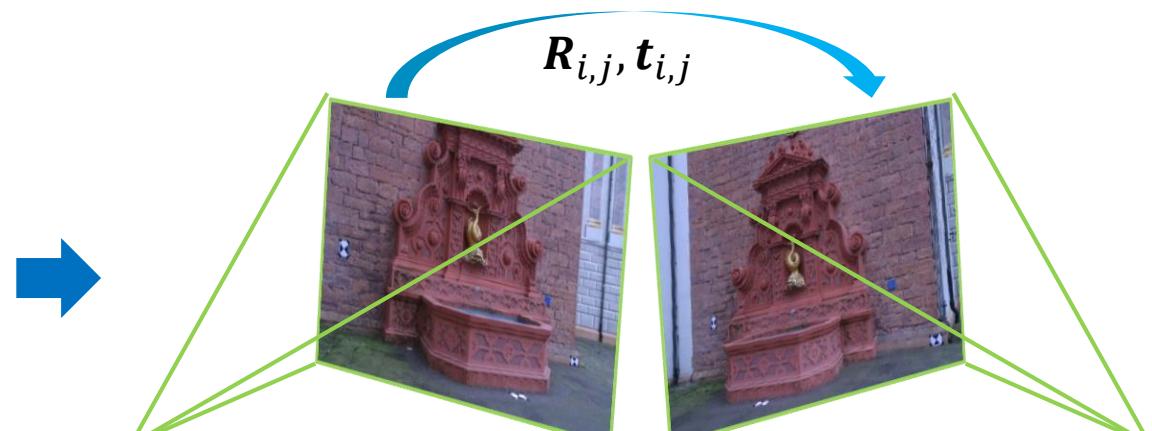
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局部特征的**提取与匹配**



本质矩阵的**估计与分解**

研究背景

- **运动平均 (Motion Averaging, MA)**

- 运动平均包括旋转平均 (Rotation Averaging, RA) 与平移平均 (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 $\{R_i | v_i \in \mathcal{V}\}$
 - 基本约束: $R_{i,j} = R_j R_i^\top$
 - 优化方程: $\{R_i^*\} = \arg \min \sum_{\substack{e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E} \\ v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}}} \rho(d_R(R_{i,j}, R_j R_i^\top))$

研究背景

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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 $\{c_i | v_i \in \mathcal{V}\}$
 - 基本约束: $t_{i,j} = R_j \frac{c_i - c_j}{\|c_i - c_j\|}$
 - 优化方程: $\{c_i^*\} = \arg \min \sum_{\substack{e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E} \\ v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}}} \rho\left(d_t\left(t_{i,j}, R_j \frac{c_i - c_j}{\|c_i - c_j\|}\right)\right)$

研究背景

- **运动平均 (Motion Averaging, MA)**

- 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]
 - 平移平均的问题**可解性**对外极几何图有着更高的要求^[2]
 - 平移平均问题的求解需要**预先已知**相机绝对旋转^[2]

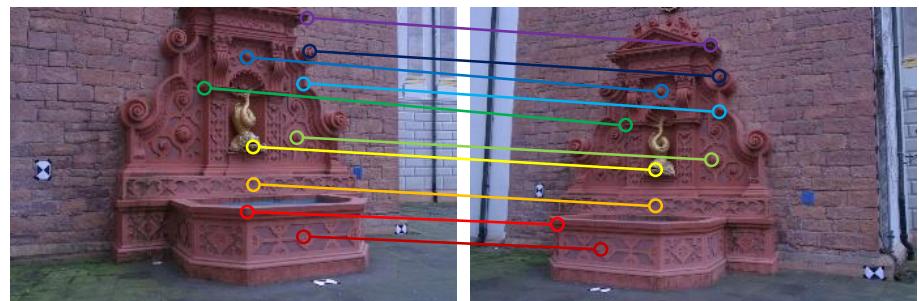
[1] D. Nister. An Efficient Solution to the Five-Point Relative Pose Problem[J]. *IEEE T-PAMI*, 2004.

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

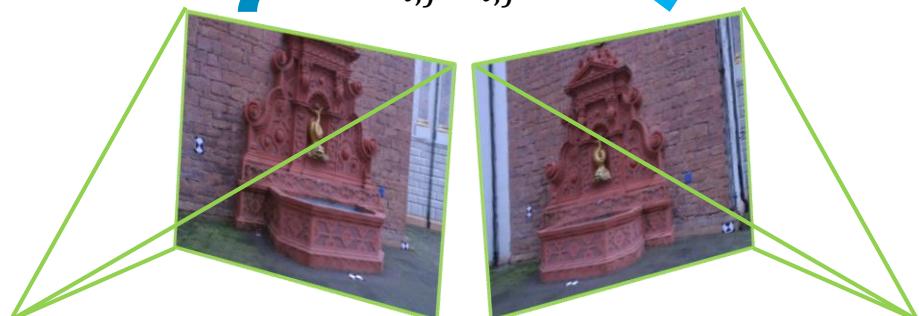
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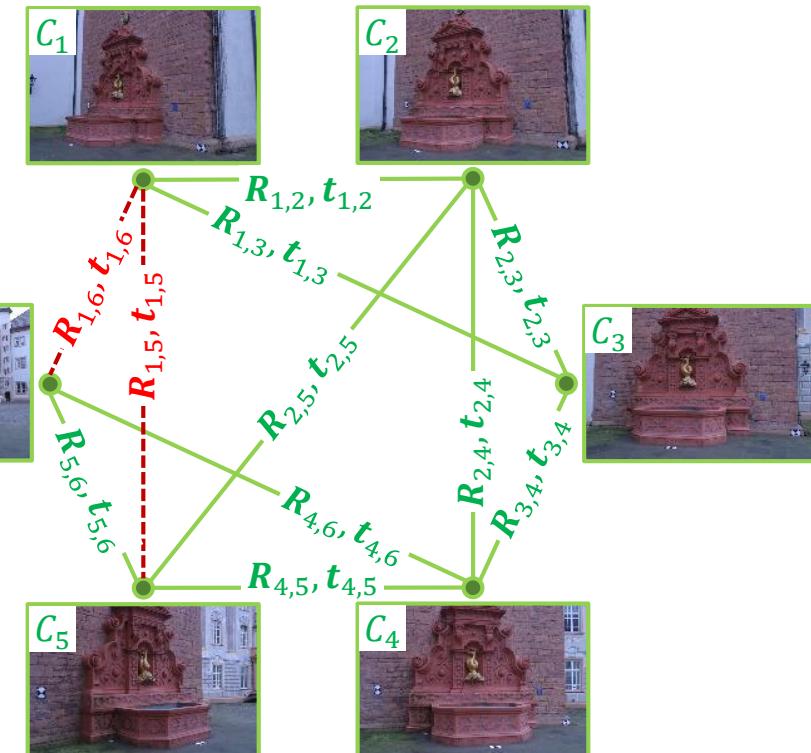
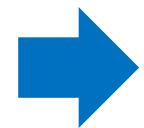
- 运动平均问题的主要难点在于如何利用存在测量外值的相对运动精确估计相机的绝对位姿



$$R_{i,j}, t_{i,j}$$



相对运动估计



外极几何图构建

研究背景

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- 现有的运动 (旋转/平移) 平均方法主要包括两类：
 - **鲁棒优化方法**: RA^[1-2]、TA^[3-4], 形式复杂、效率欠佳
 - **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.
- [3] T. Goldstein, P. Hand, C. Lee, V. Voroninski, and S. Soatto. ShapeFit and ShapeKick for Robust, Scalable Structure from Motion[C]. *In Proc. ECCV*, 2016.
- [4] B. Zhuang, L. Cheong, and G. H. Lee. Baseline Desensitizing in Translation Averaging[C]. *In Proc. CVPR*, 2018.
- [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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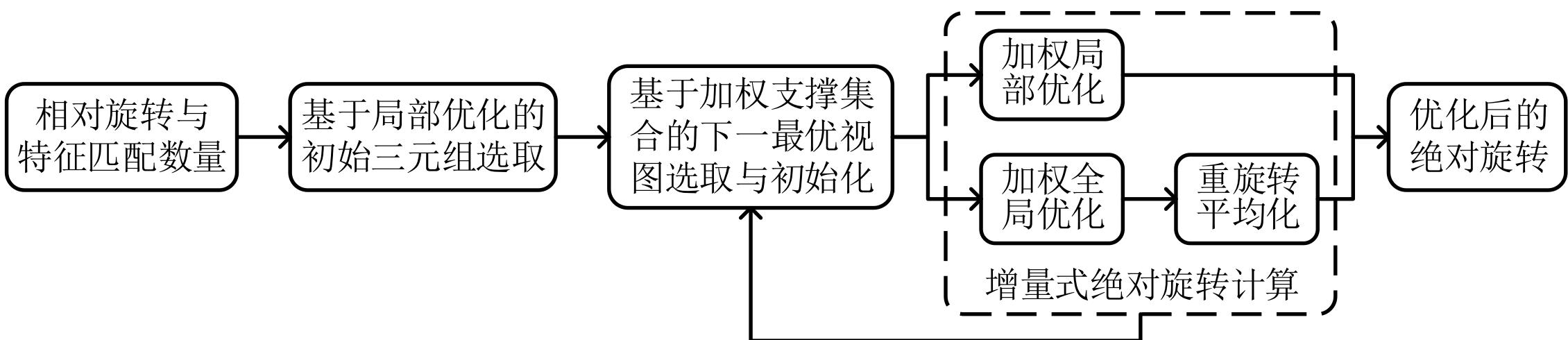
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 - 外值滤除方法：RA^[5-6]、TA^[7-8]，chicken-and-egg problem
- 针对上述问题，我们在大规模运动平均的鲁棒性问题研究方面开展了一些探索：
 - 可在滤除相对运动测量外值同时估计相机的绝对位姿
 - 以期实现简单、高效、精确、鲁棒的**大规模运动平均**

- [1] A. Chatterjee and V. M. Govindu. Robust Relative Rotation Averaging[J]. *IEEE T-PAMI*, 2018.
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增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

• 方法概述

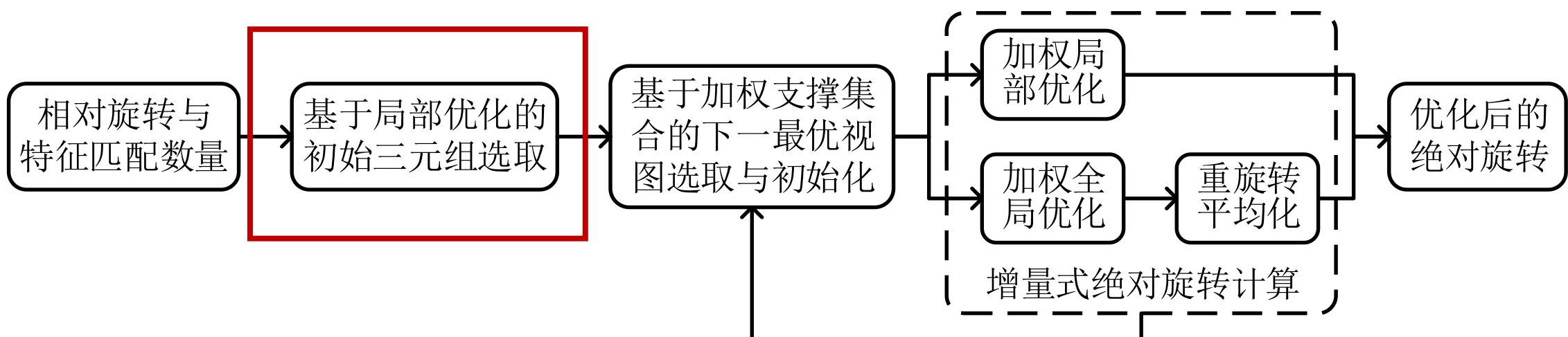
- IRA采用与增量式SfM类似的**增量式参数估计流程**
 - 更加精确、鲁棒
- 旋转平均问题相对于SfM问题待估计的**参数量更少**
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• 方法概述

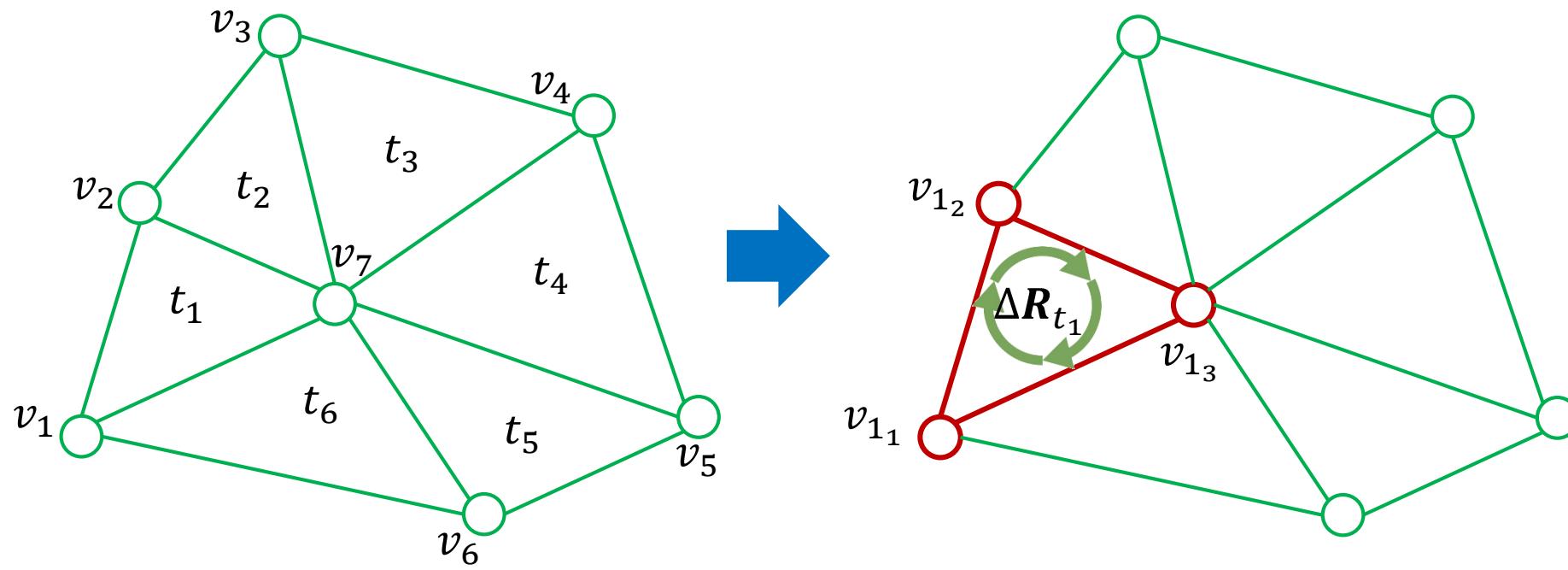
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增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 初始三元组选取

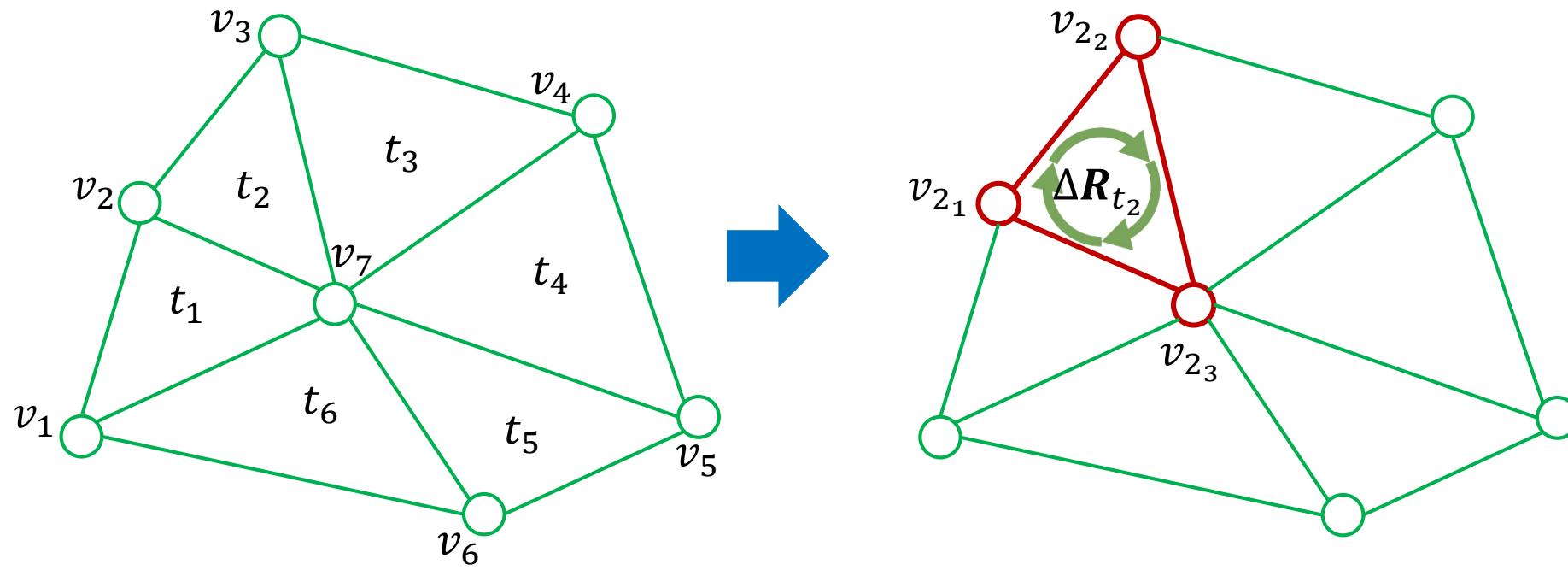
- 三元组循环一致性误差求解: $\Delta R_{t_i} = \mathbf{R}_{i_1, i_2} \mathbf{R}_{i_1, i_3}^\top \mathbf{R}_{i_2, i_3}$; $t_i \in \mathcal{T}$; $v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}, v_{i_3} \in t_i$



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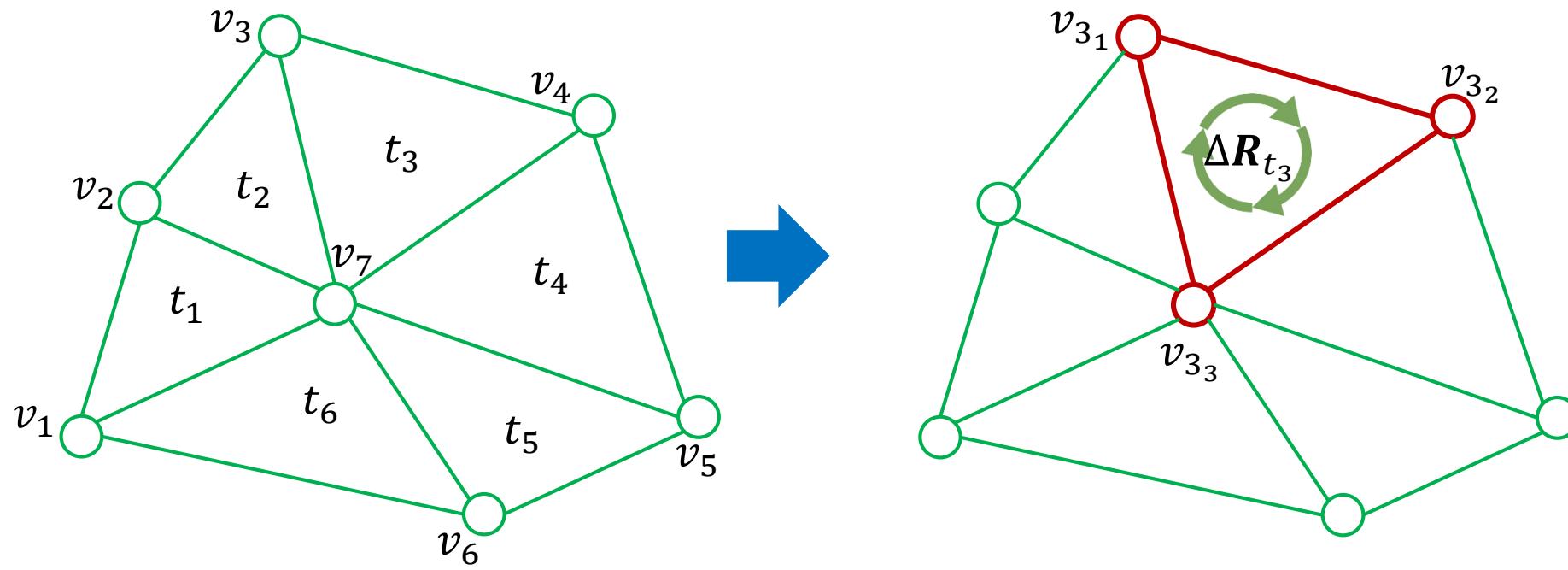
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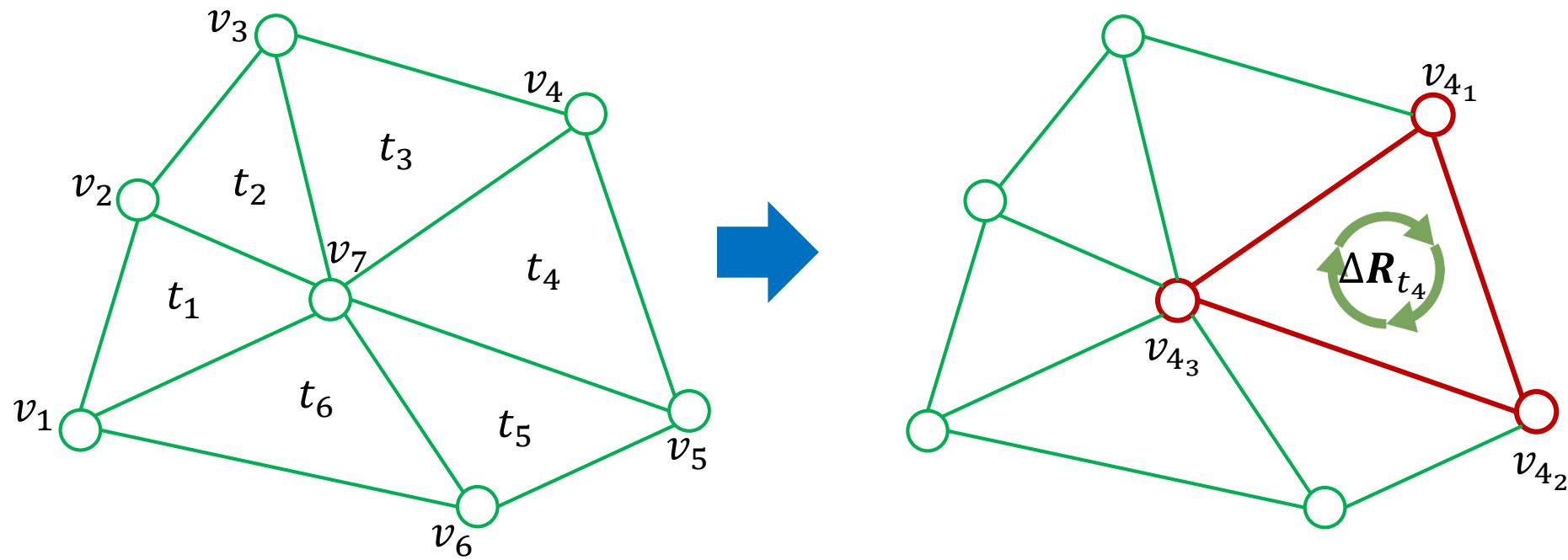
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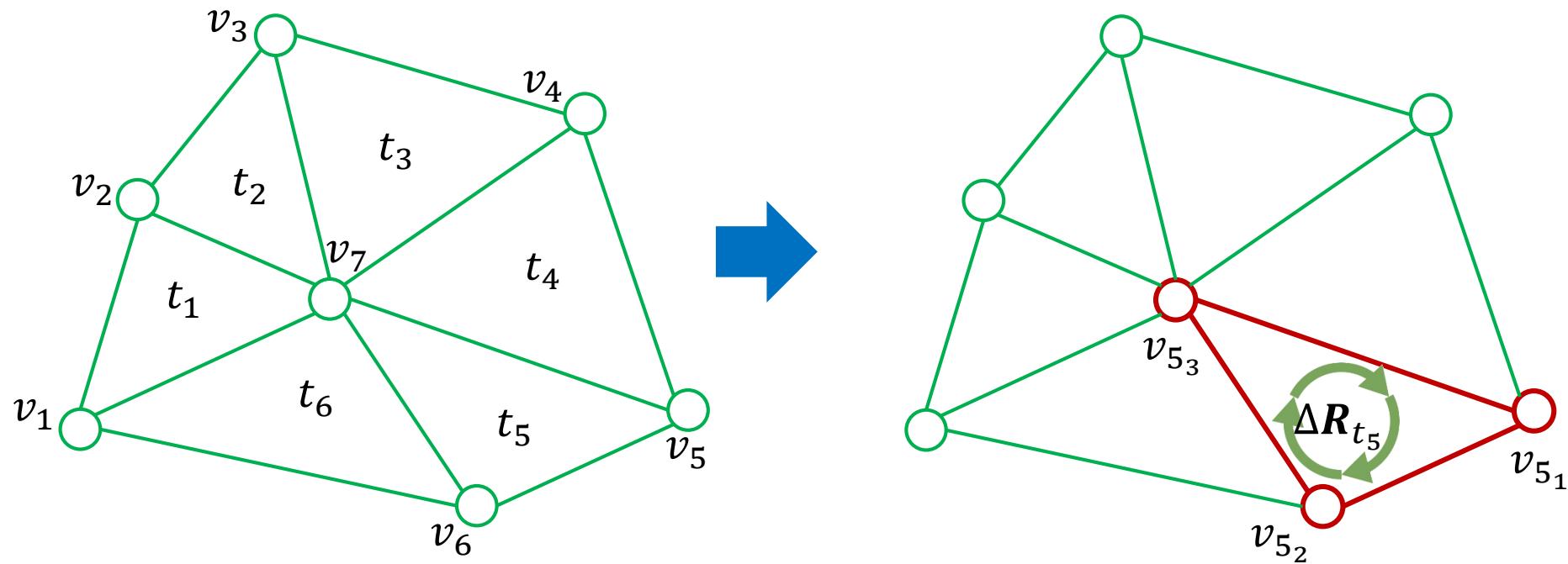
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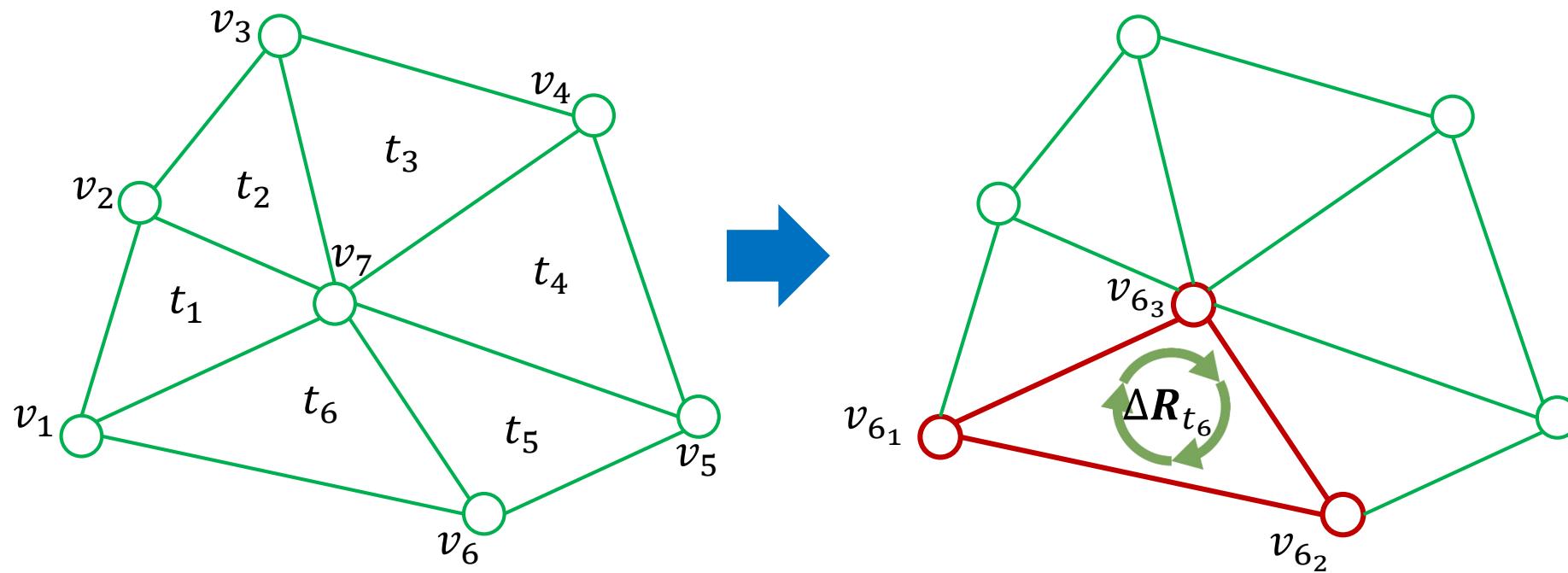
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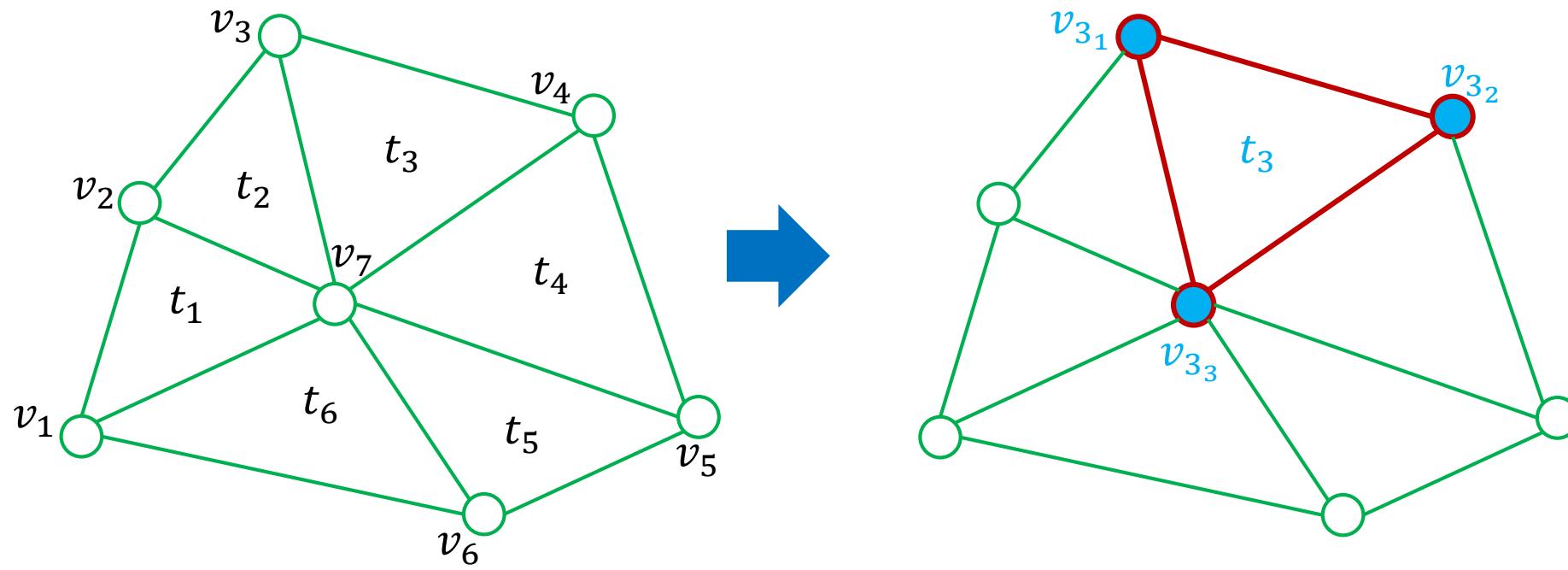
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- **误差最小化**初始三元组选取: $t_{i^*} = \arg \min_{t_i \in \mathcal{T}} d_R(\mathbf{I}, \Delta R_{t_i})$

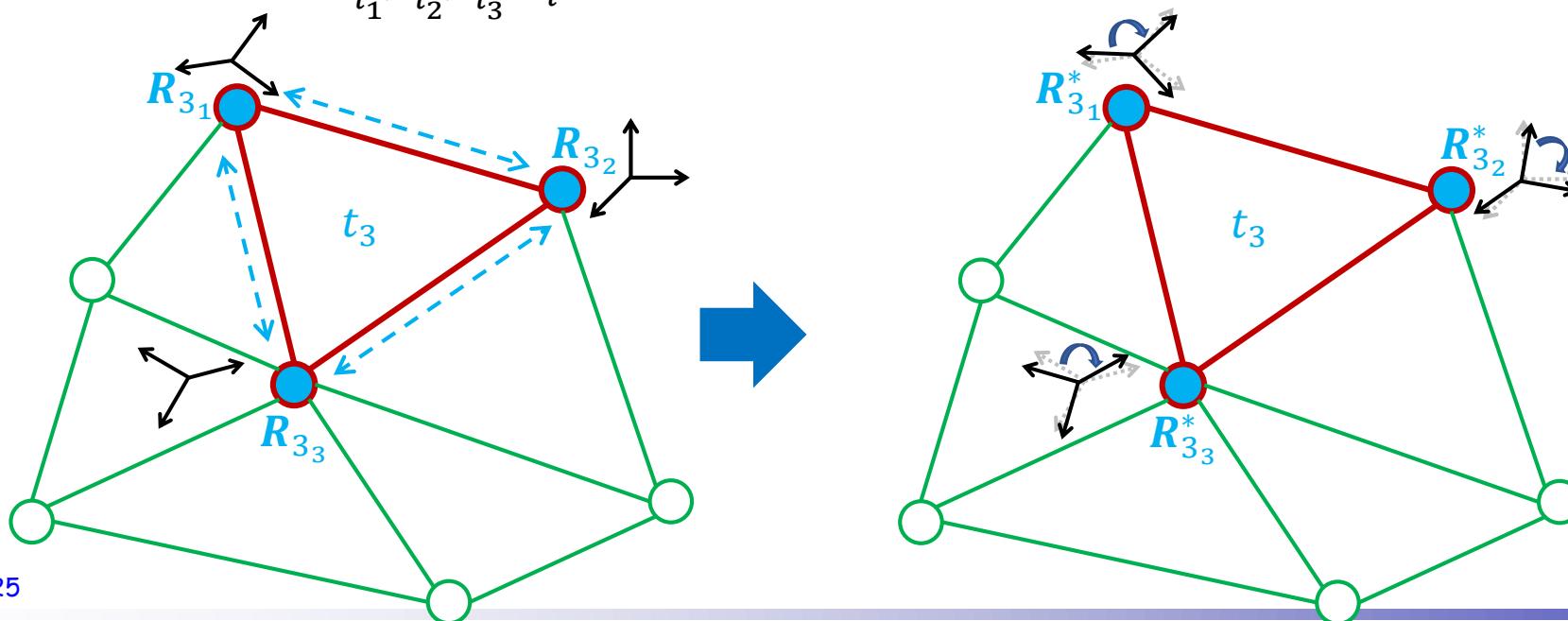


增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 初始三元组选取

- 三元组循环一致性误差求解: $\Delta R_{t_i} = R_{i_1, i_2} R_{i_1, i_3}^\top R_{i_2, i_3}$; $t_i \in \mathcal{T}$; $v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}, v_{i_3} \in t_i$
- 误差最小化初始三元组选取: $t_{i^*} = \arg \min_{t_i \in \mathcal{T}} d_R(I, \Delta R_{t_i})$
- 三元组内绝对旋转局部优化:

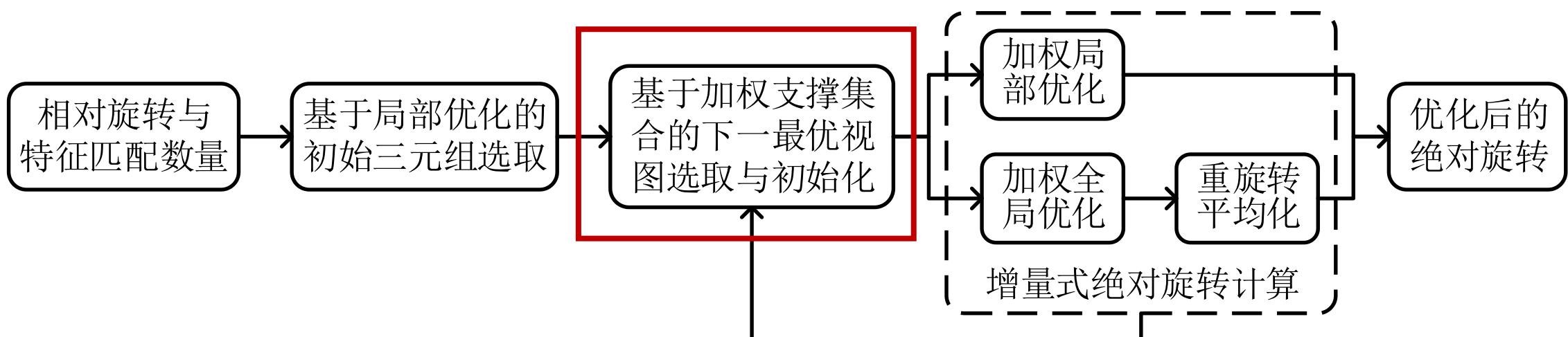
$$R_{i_1^*}^*, R_{i_2^*}^*, R_{i_3^*}^* = \arg \min_{v_{i_1^*}, v_{i_2^*}, v_{i_3^*} \in t_{i^*}} d_R(R_{i_1^*, i_2^*}, R_{i_2^*} R_{i_1^*}^\top) + d_R(R_{i_1^*, i_3^*}, R_{i_3^*} R_{i_1^*}^\top) + d_R(R_{i_2^*, i_3^*}, R_{i_3^*} R_{i_2^*}^\top)$$



增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

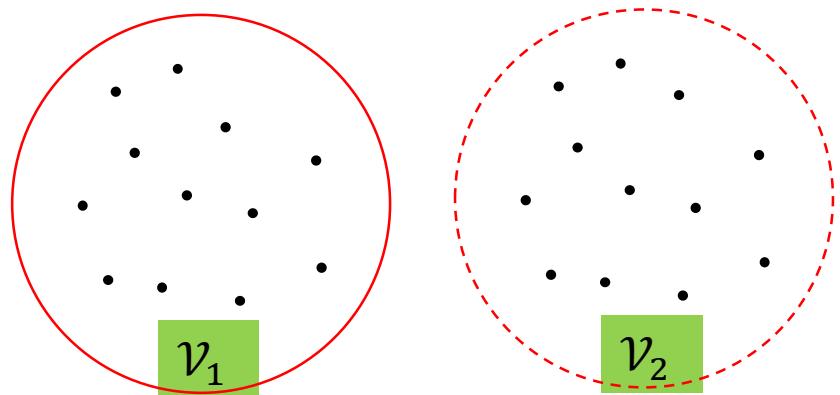
• 方法概述

- 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
- 旋转平均问题相对于SfM问题待估计的**参数量更少**
 - 更加简单、高效



增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

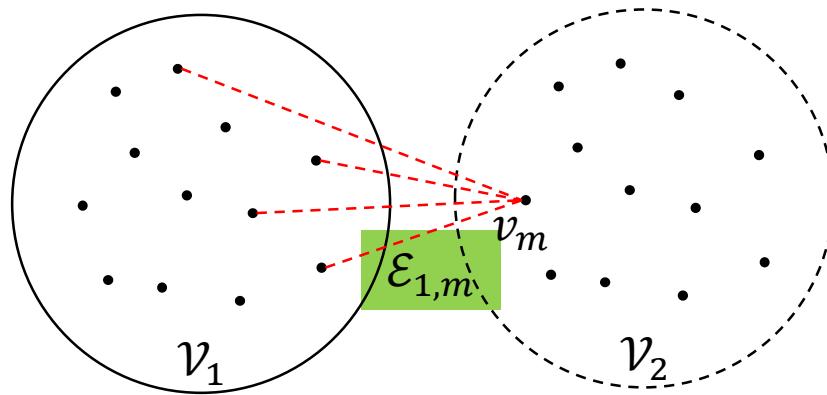
- 下一最优视图 (Next Best View, NBV) 选取与初始化
 - \mathcal{V}_1 与 \mathcal{V}_2 : 当前已估计与未估计绝对旋转的顶点集合



增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 下一最优视图 (Next Best View, NBV) 选取与初始化

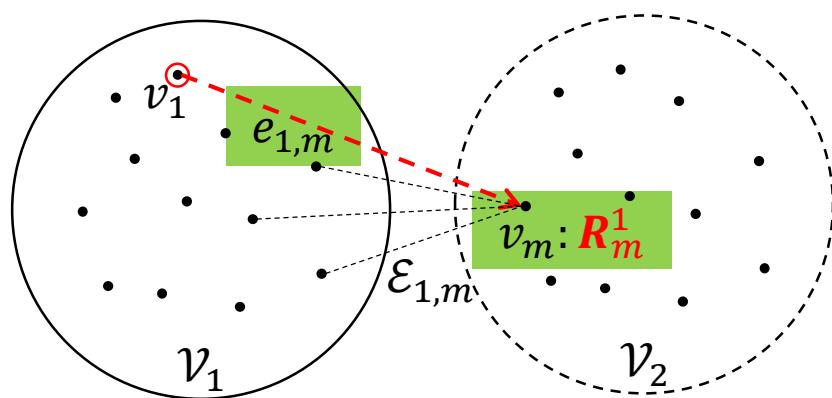
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- $\mathcal{E}_{1,m}$: \mathcal{V}_2 中一顶点 v_m 与 \mathcal{V}_1 中所有顶点之间的边集



增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 下一最优视图 (Next Best View, NBV) 选取与初始化

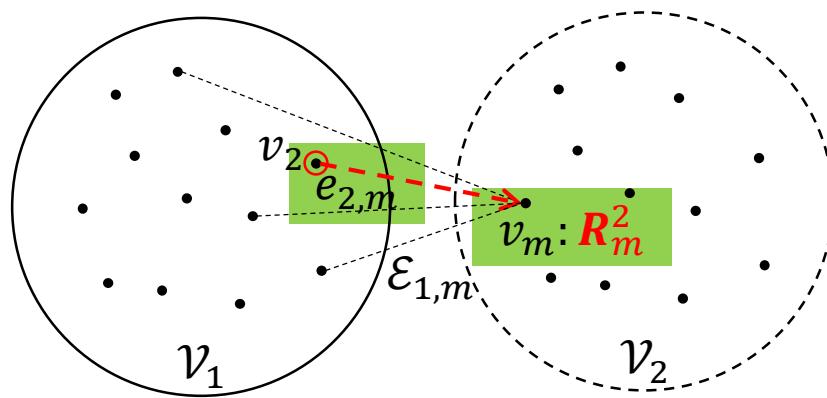
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- 对 $\mathcal{E}_{1,m}$ 中的每一条边 $e_{i,m}$ 预计算顶点 v_m 的绝对旋转: $R_m^i = R_{i,m}R_i$



增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 下一最优视图 (Next Best View, NBV) 选取与初始化

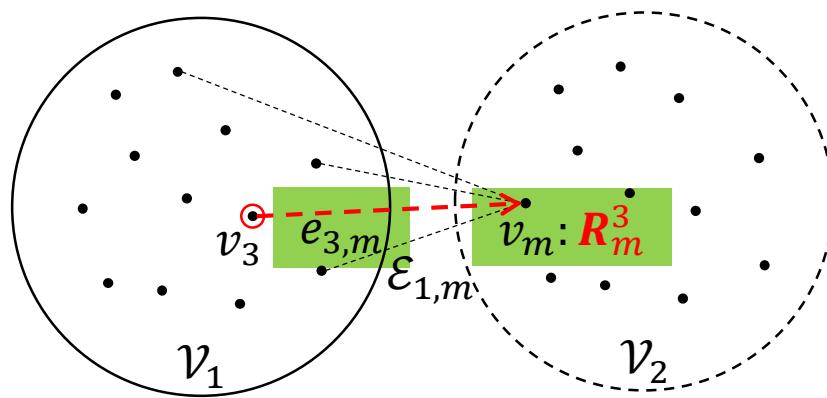
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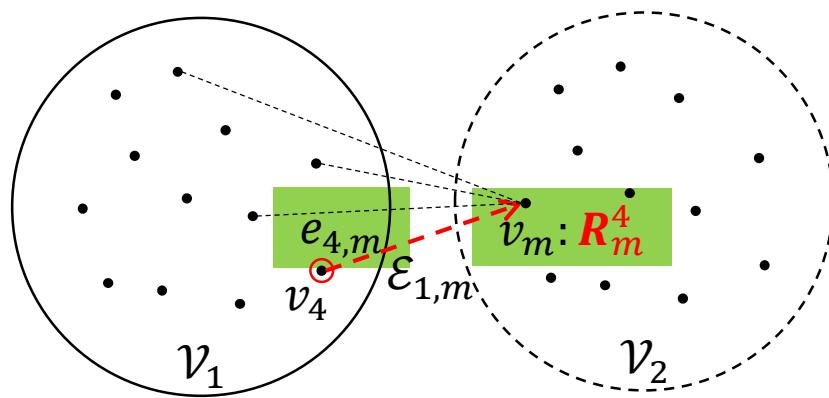
- \mathcal{V}_1 与 \mathcal{V}_2 : 当前已估计与未估计绝对旋转的顶点集合
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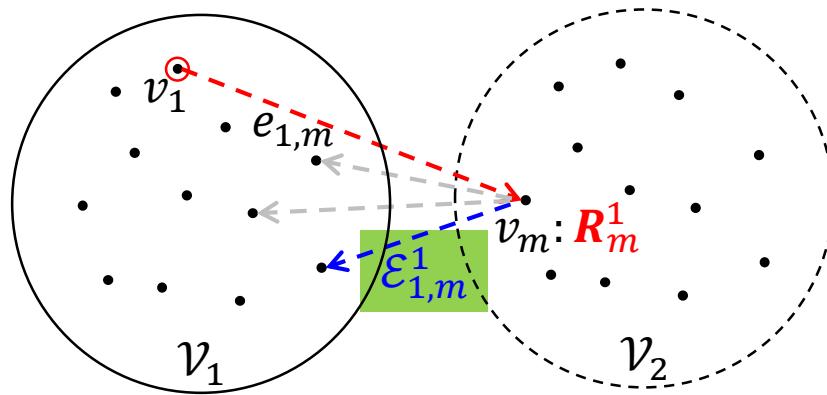
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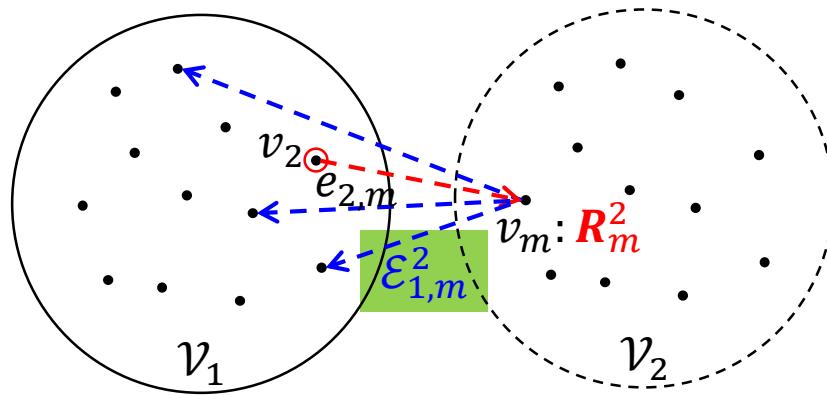
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增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 下一最优视图 (Next Best View, NBV) 选取与初始化

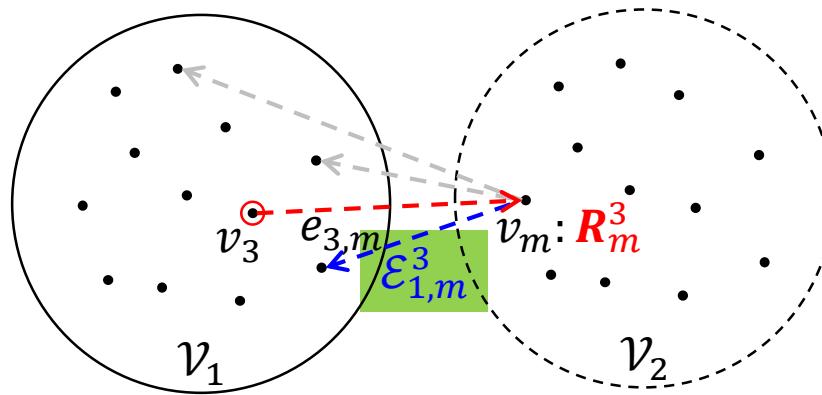
- \mathcal{V}_1 与 \mathcal{V}_2 : 当前已估计与未估计绝对旋转的顶点集合
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增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

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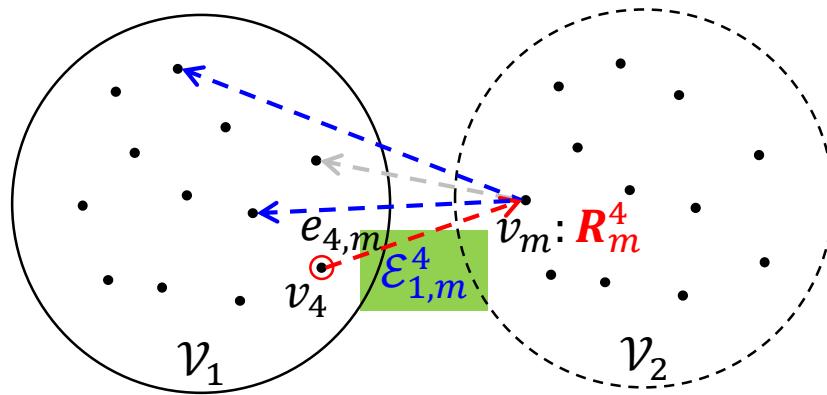
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- 下一最优视图 (Next Best View, NBV) 选取与初始化

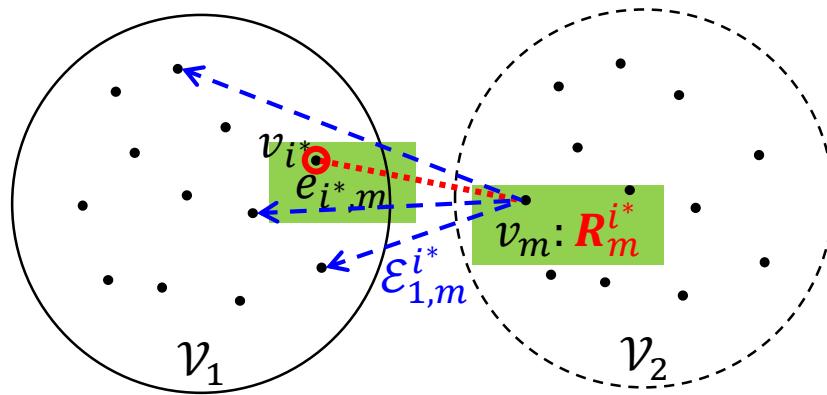
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- 下一最优视图 (Next Best View, NBV) 选取与初始化

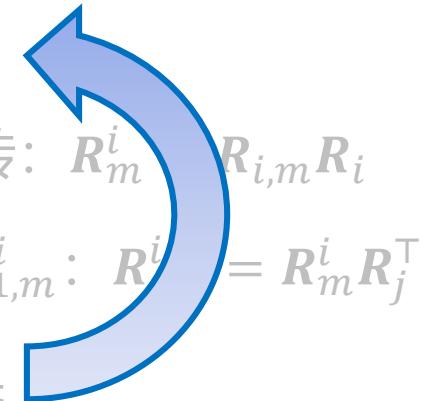
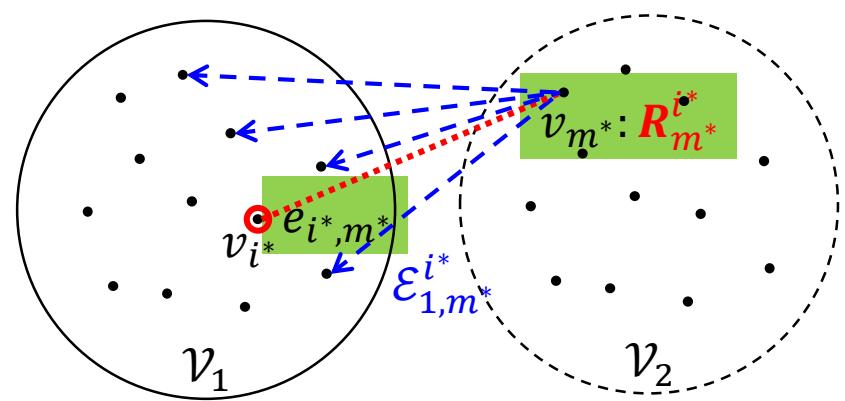
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- 最大支撑边集 $\mathcal{E}_{1,m}^{i^*}$ 对应的 $R_m^{i^*}$ 即为 v_m 的初始化结果



增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 下一最优视图 (Next Best View, NBV) 选取与初始化

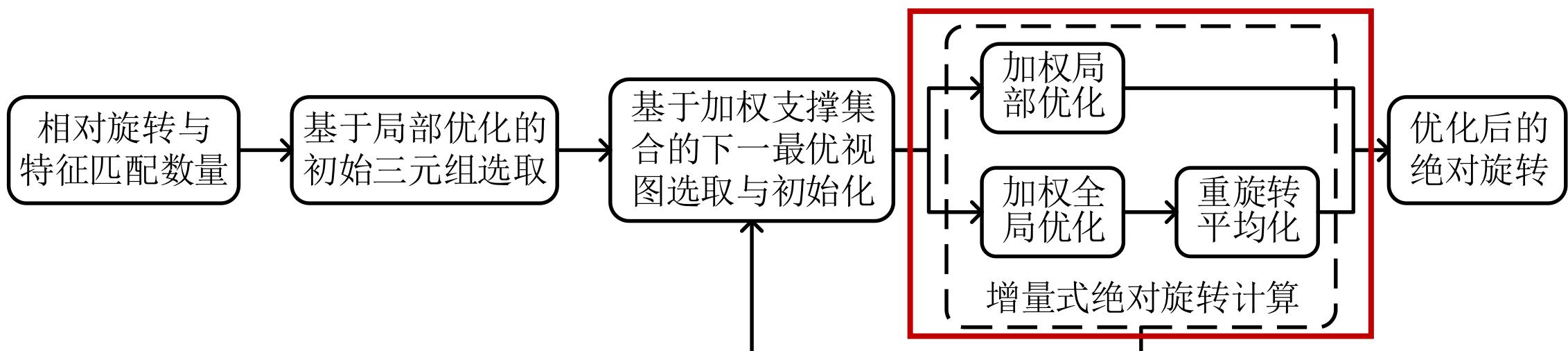
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- 最大支撑边集 $\mathcal{E}_{1,m}^{i^*}$ 对应的 $R_m^{i^*}$ 即为 v_m 的初始化结果
- 对 \mathcal{V}_2 中各顶点重复上述过程并获取全局最大支撑边集 $\mathcal{E}_{1,m}^{i^*}$, 则 v_{m^*} 与 $R_{m^*}^{i^*}$ 即为 **NBV** 及其 **初始化结果**



增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

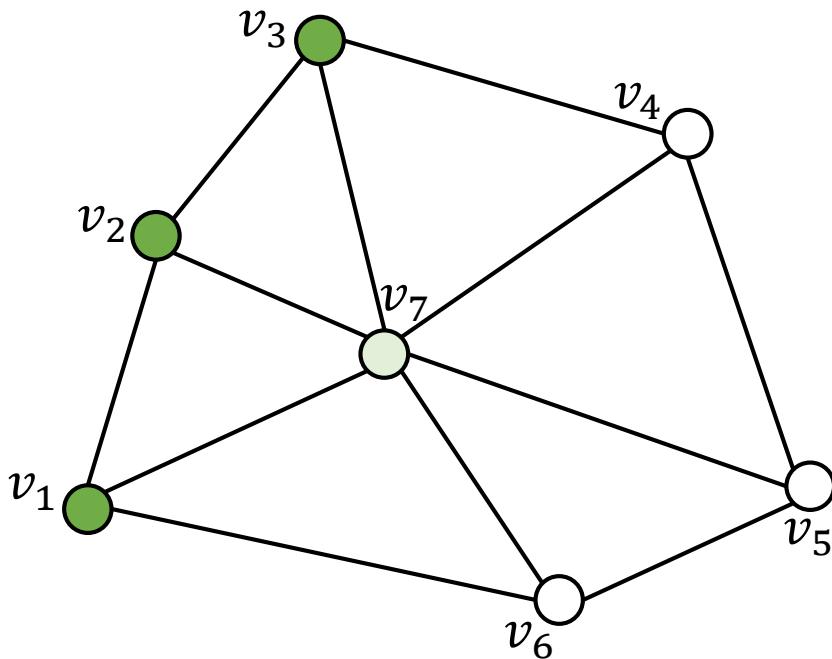
• 方法概述

- 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
- 旋转平均问题相对于SfM问题待估计的**参数量更少**
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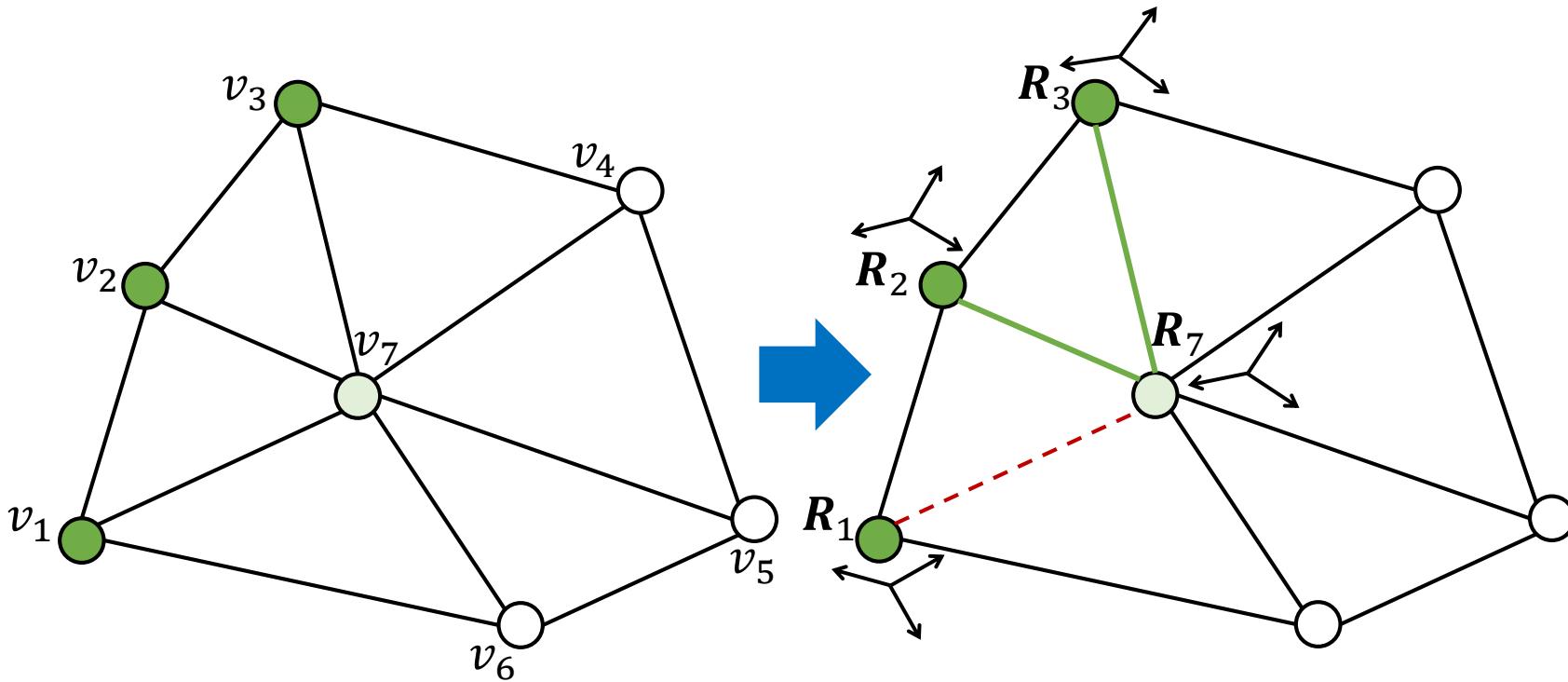
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 增量式绝对旋转计算
 - 局部优化



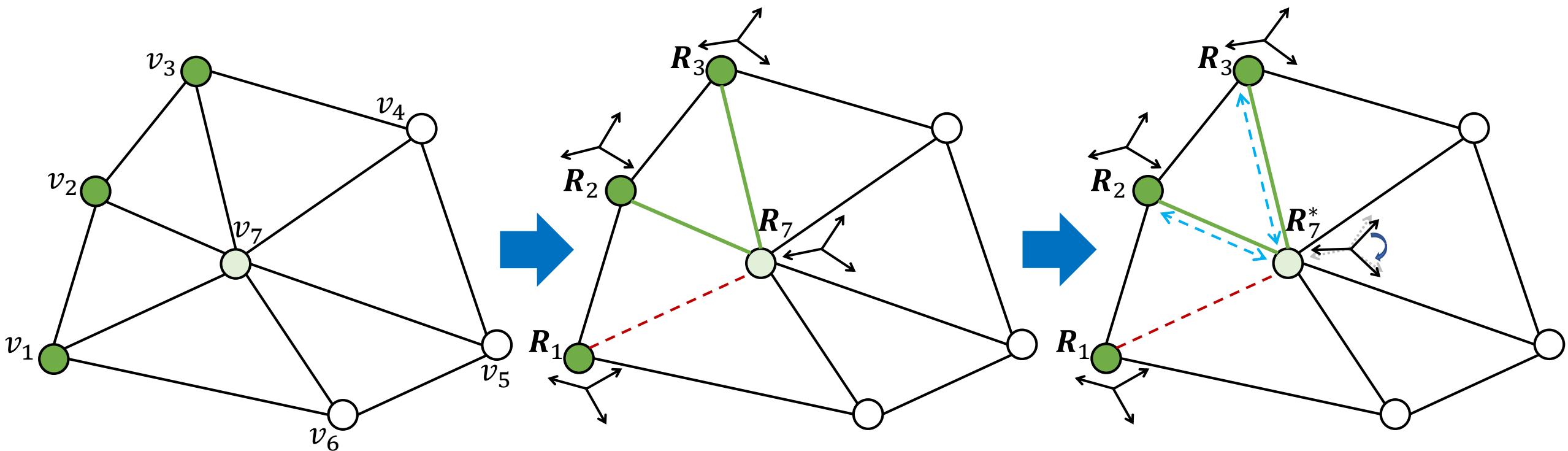
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 增量式绝对旋转计算
 - 局部优化：测量内值边集获取



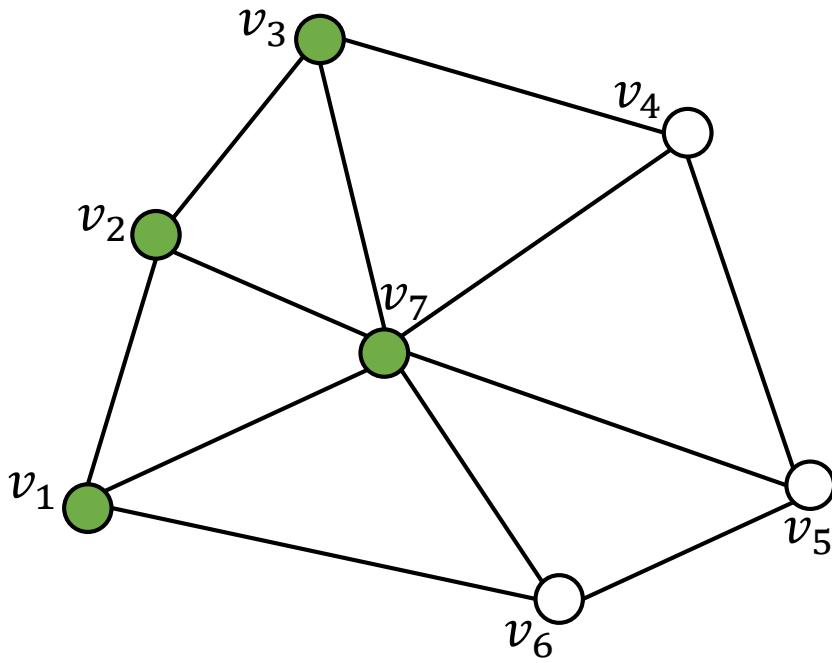
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 增量式绝对旋转计算
 - 局部优化：测量内值边集获取 + 局部绝对旋转优化



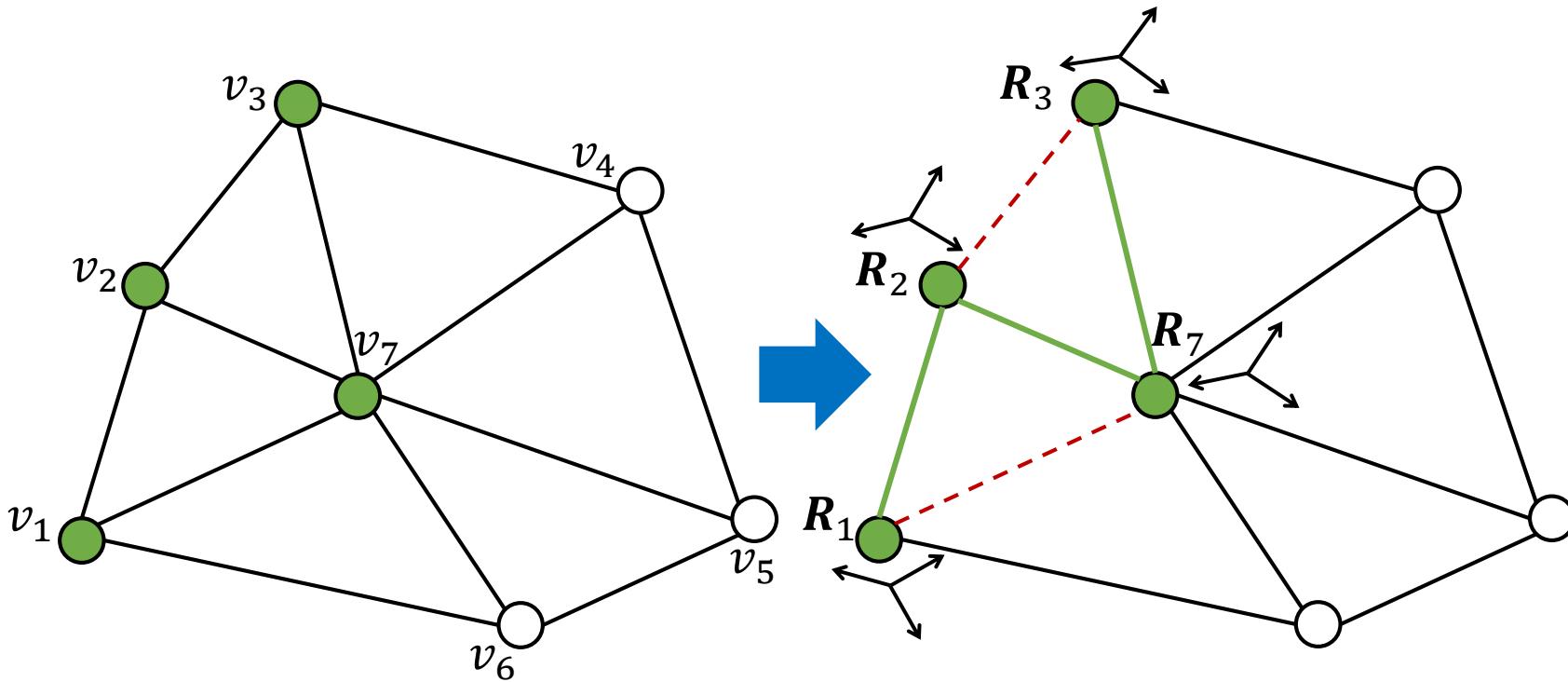
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 增量式绝对旋转计算
 - 全局优化



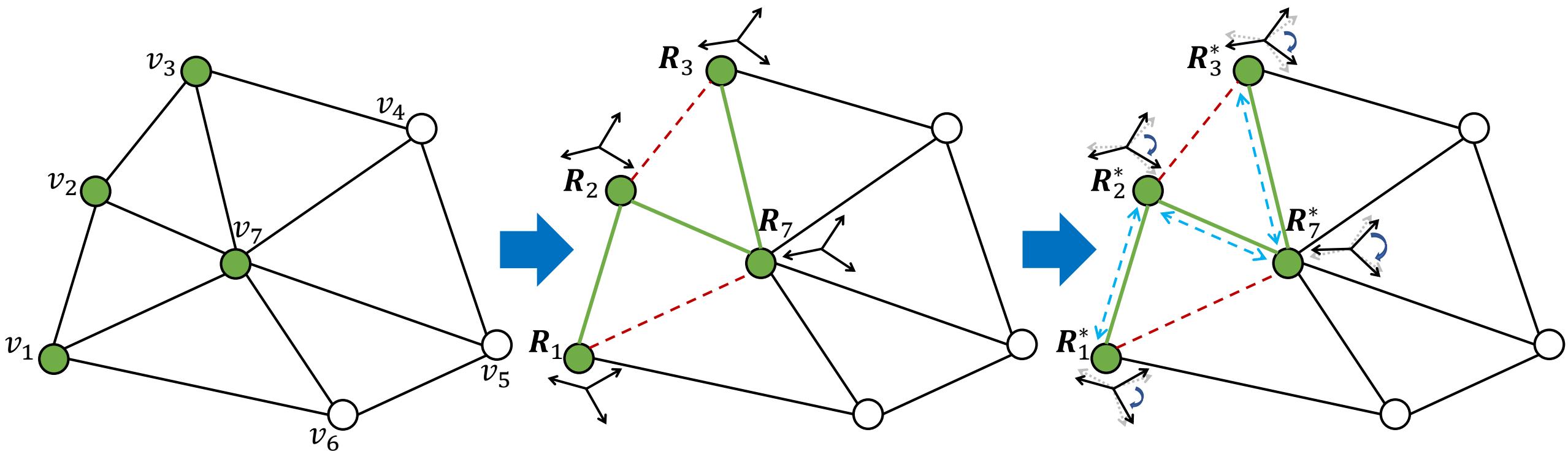
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

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 - 全局优化：测量内值边集获取



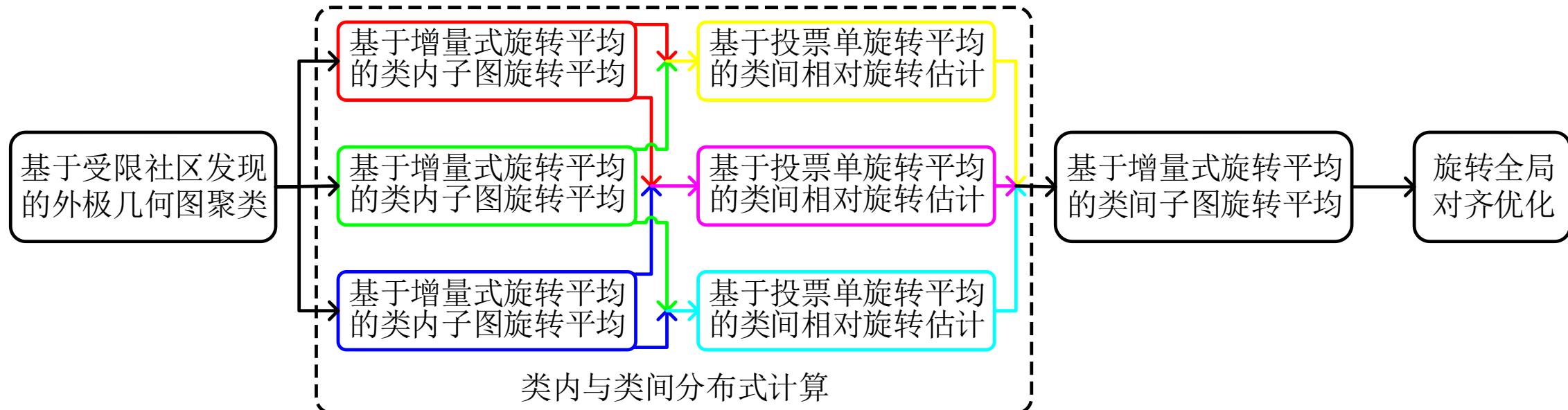
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 增量式绝对旋转计算
 - 全局优化：测量内值边集获取 + 全局绝对旋转优化



纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

- 层级增量式旋转平均 (Hierarchical 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时的累积误差与计算效率问题

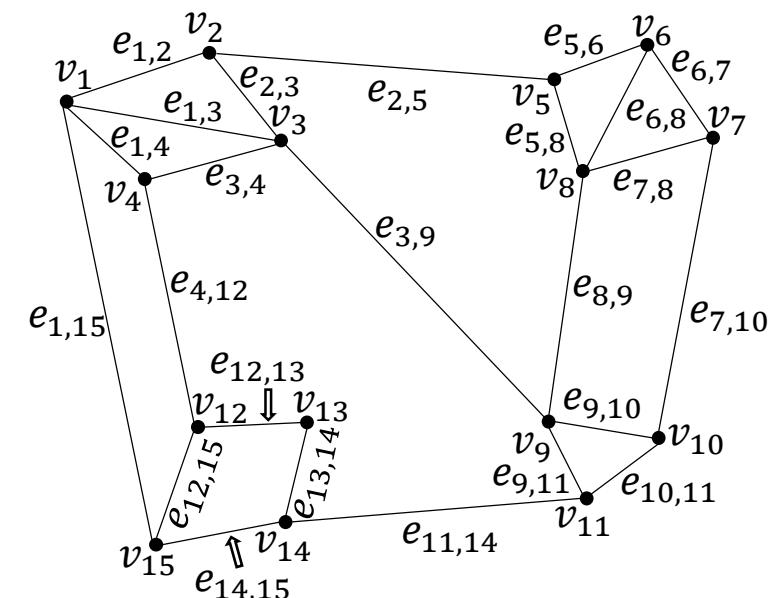


纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

- 层级增量式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA++)

- 原始外极几何图：

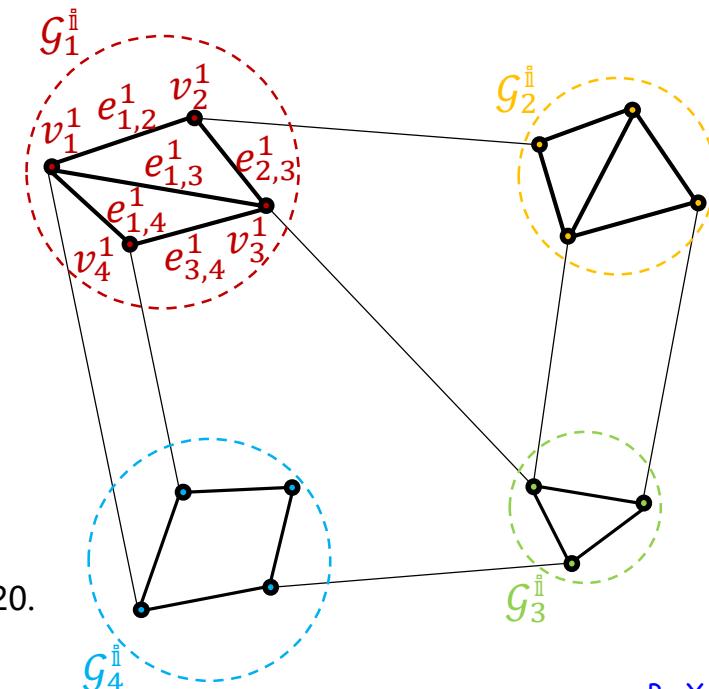
- $\mathcal{G} = \{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}\}, \mathcal{V} = \{v_i\}, \mathcal{E} = \{e_{i,j}\}$



纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

- 层级增量式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA++)

- 原始外极几何图
- 基于社区发现^[1] (Community Detection) 的外极几何图聚类:
 - 类内子图: $\{G_p^{\text{ii}} = \{\mathcal{V}_p^{\text{ii}}, \mathcal{E}_p^{\text{ii}}\}\}, \mathcal{V}_p^{\text{ii}} = \{v_m^p\}, \mathcal{E}_p^{\text{ii}} = \{e_{m,n}^p\}$



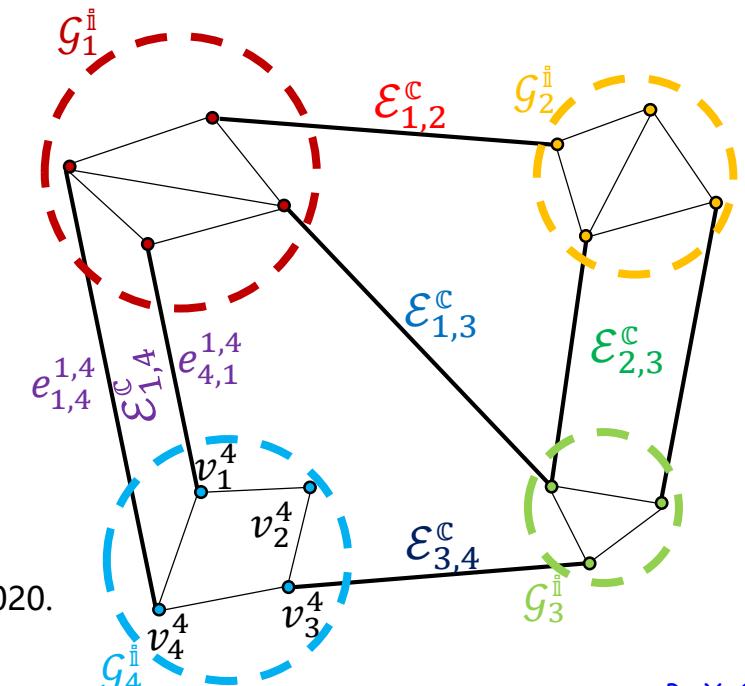
[1] L. Zhou, et al. Stochastic Bundle Adjustment for Efficient and Scalable 3D Reconstruction[C]. *In Proc. ECCV*, 2020.

[2] X. Gao, J. Luo, K. Li, and Z. Xie. Hierarchical RANSAC-Based Rotation Averaging[J]. *IEEE SPL*, 2020.

纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

- 层级增量式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA++)

- 原始外极几何图
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 - 类内子图: $\{G_p^{\text{I}} = \{\mathcal{V}_p^{\text{I}}, \mathcal{E}_p^{\text{I}}\}\}, \mathcal{V}_p^{\text{I}} = \{v_m^p\}, \mathcal{E}_p^{\text{I}} = \{e_{m,n}^p\}$
 - 类间子图: $G^{\text{C}} = \{\mathcal{V}^{\text{C}}, \mathcal{E}^{\text{C}}\}, \mathcal{V}^{\text{C}} = \{G_p^{\text{I}}\}, \mathcal{E}^{\text{C}} = \{\mathcal{E}_{p,q}^{\text{C}}\} = \{\{e_{m,n}^{p,q}\}\}$



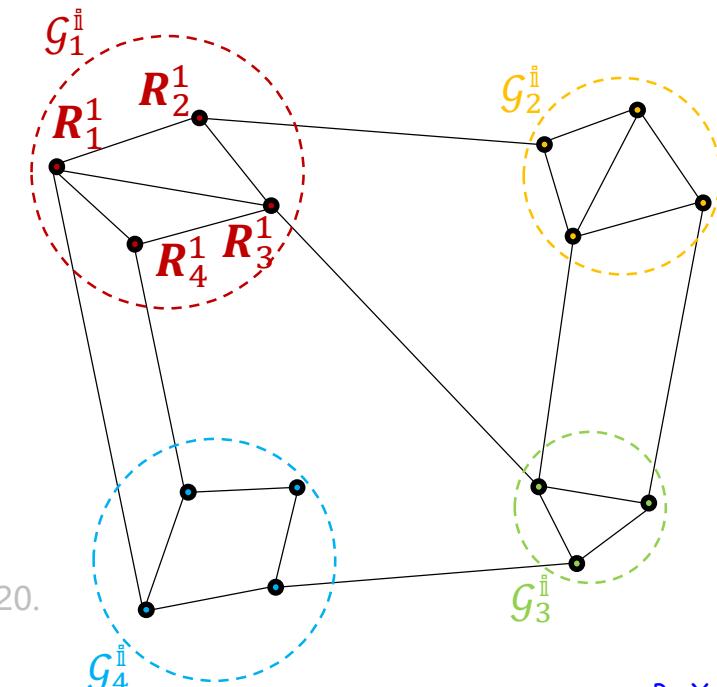
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- 原始外极几何图
- 基于社区发现^[1] (Community Detection) 的外极几何图聚类
- 基于IRA的类内旋转平均：
 - $\{R_{m,n}^p | e_{m,n}^p \in \mathcal{E}_p^i\} \Rightarrow \{R_m^p | v_m^p \in \mathcal{V}_p^i\}$



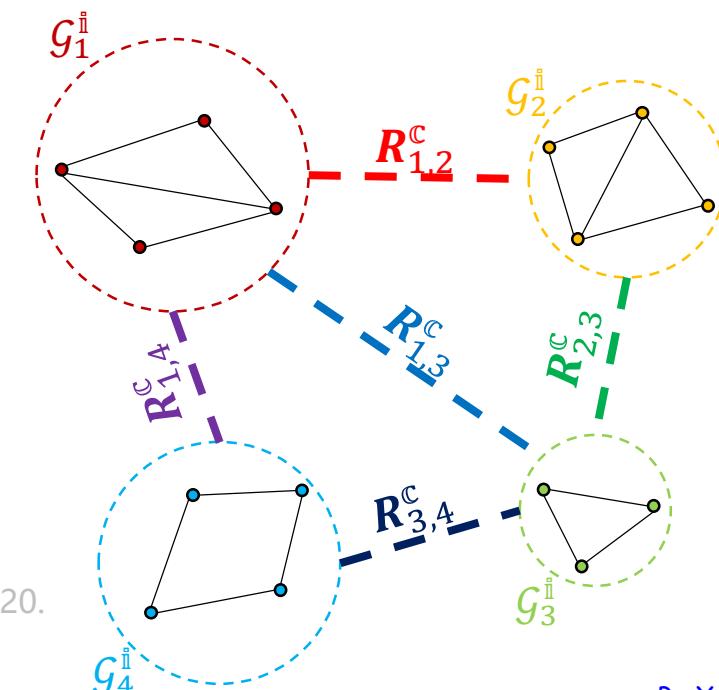
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纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

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- 基于社区发现^[1] (Community Detection) 的外极几何图聚类
- 基于IRA的类内旋转平均
- 基于单旋转平均^[2] (Single Rotation Averaging, SRA) 的类间相对旋转估计：
 - $\{R_{m,n}^{p,q} | e_{m,n}^{p,q} \in \mathcal{E}_{p,q}\} \Rightarrow \{R_p^c | \mathcal{E}_p^c \in \mathcal{E}^c\}$



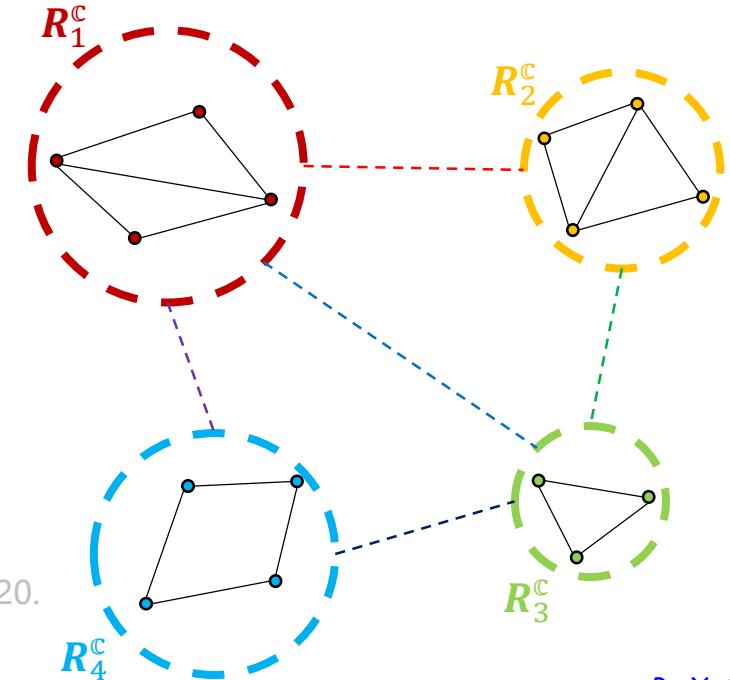
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- 基于IRA的类间旋转平均：
 - $\{R_{p,q}^c | \mathcal{E}_{p,q}^c \in \mathcal{E}^c\} \Rightarrow \{R_p^c | G_p^i \in \mathcal{V}^c\}$



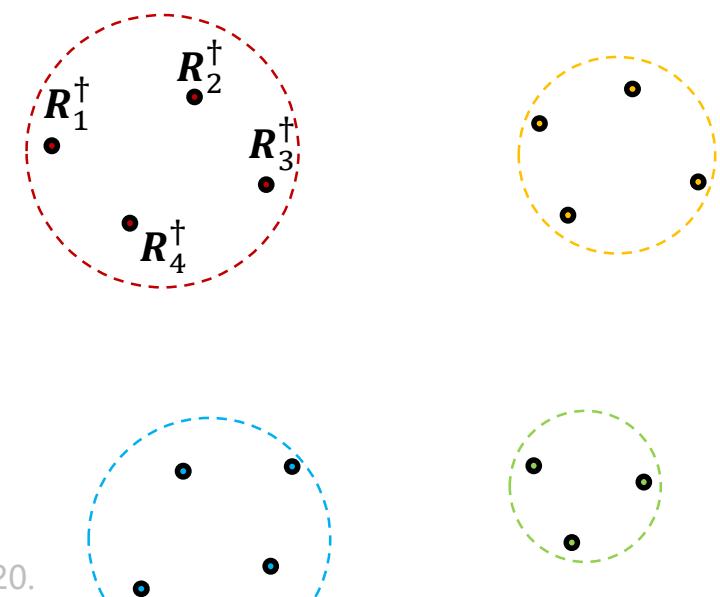
[1] L. Zhou, et al. Stochastic Bundle Adjustment for Efficient and Scalable 3D Reconstruction[C]. *In Proc. ECCV*, 2020.

[2] X. Gao, J. Luo, K. Li, and Z. Xie. Hierarchical RANSAC-Based Rotation Averaging[J]. *IEEE SPL*, 2020.

纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

- 层级增量式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA++)

- 原始外极几何图
- 基于社区发现^[1] (Community Detection) 的外极几何图聚类
- 基于IRA的类内旋转平均
- 基于单旋转平均^[2] (Single Rotation Averaging, SRA) 的类间相对旋转估计
- 基于IRA的类间旋转平均
- 绝对旋转全局对齐与优化：
 - 全局对齐： $R_i^\dagger = R_m^p R_p^c$



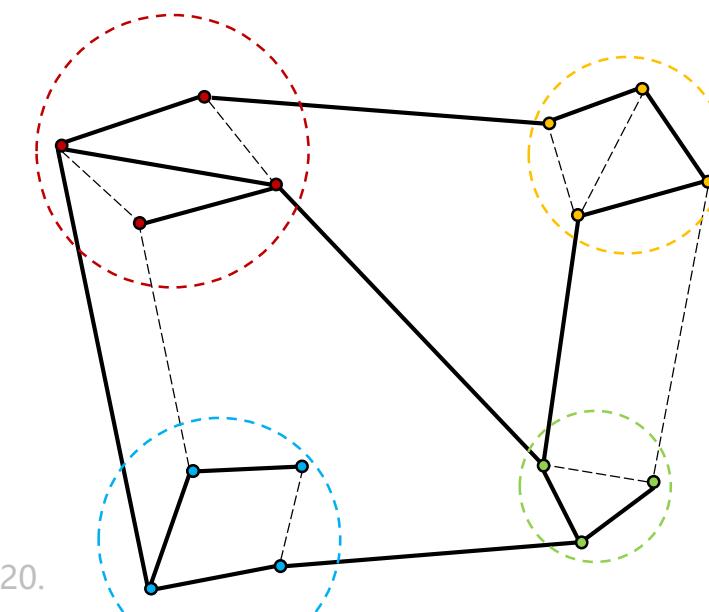
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- 绝对旋转全局对齐与优化：
 - 全局对齐： $\mathbf{R}_i^\dagger = \mathbf{R}_m^p \mathbf{R}_p^c$
 - 内值计算： $\varepsilon^{\mathbb{I}} = \left\{ d_\theta^{\mathbf{R}} \left(\mathbf{R}_{i,j}, \mathbf{R}_j^\dagger \mathbf{R}_i^{\dagger T} \right) < \theta_{th}^{\mathbf{R}} \right\}$ for $v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}, e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}$



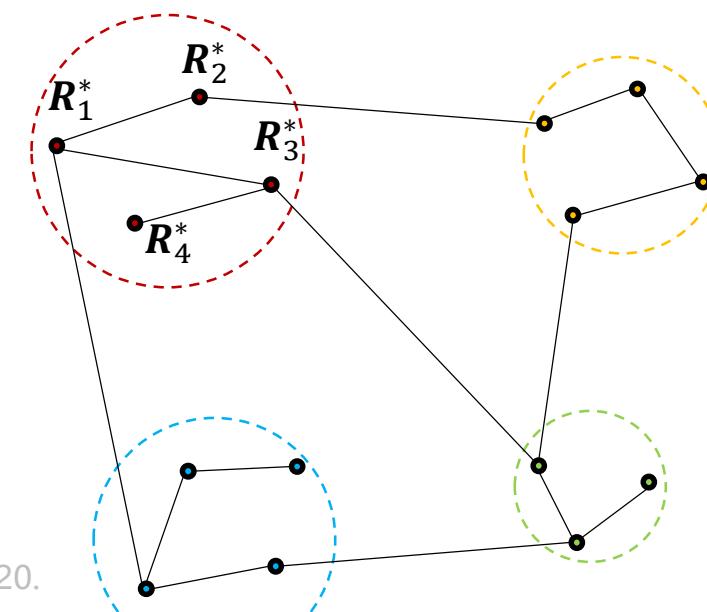
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 - 全局优化： $\{\mathbf{R}_i^*\} = \arg \min \sum_{\substack{v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V} \\ e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}^I}} d_\theta^R(\mathbf{R}_{i,j}^I, \mathbf{R}_j \mathbf{R}_i^\top)^2$

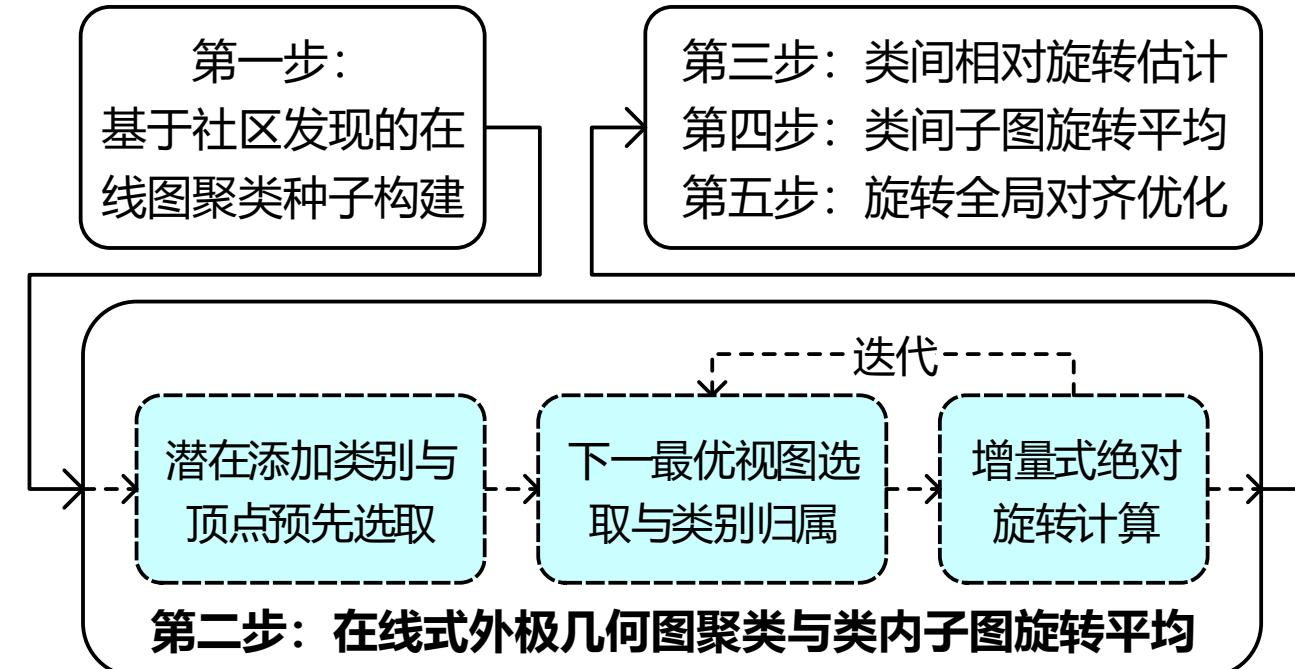


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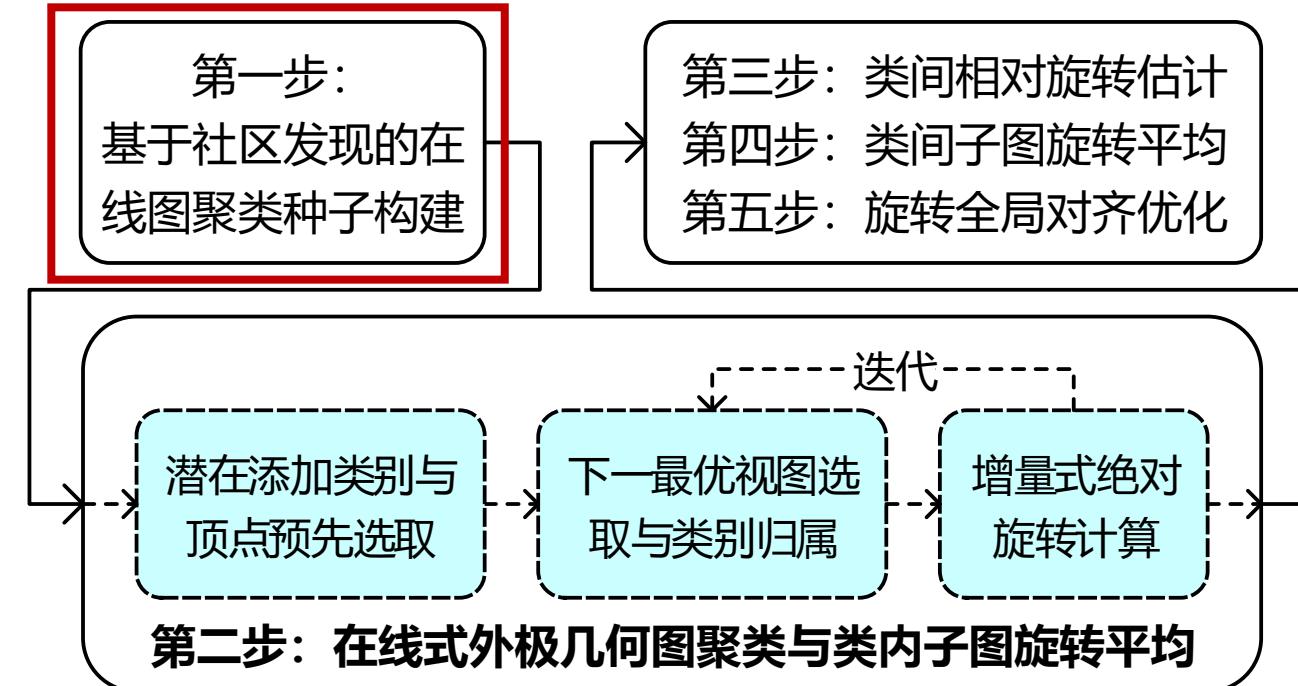
纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

- 在线层级增量式旋转平均 (Hierarchical IRA on the Fly, IRAv3)
 - 解决IRA++中基于社区发现的聚类方式所存在的**预先确定与任务无关**问题



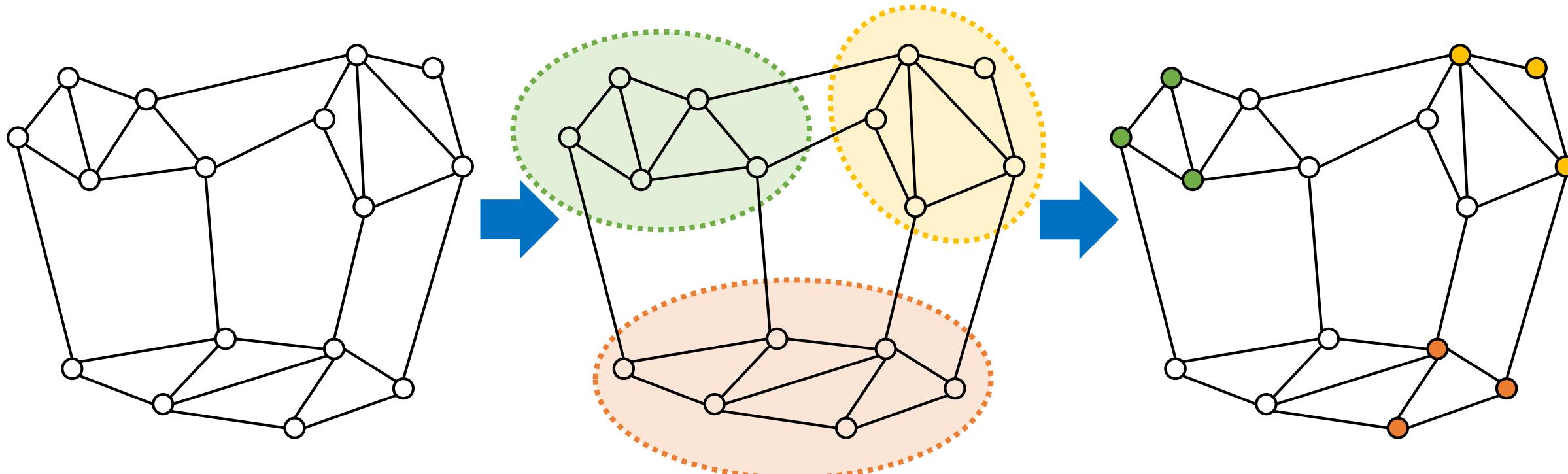
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- 在线层级增量式旋转平均 (Hierarchical IRA on the Fly, IRAv3)
 - 基于社区发现的在线聚类种子构建



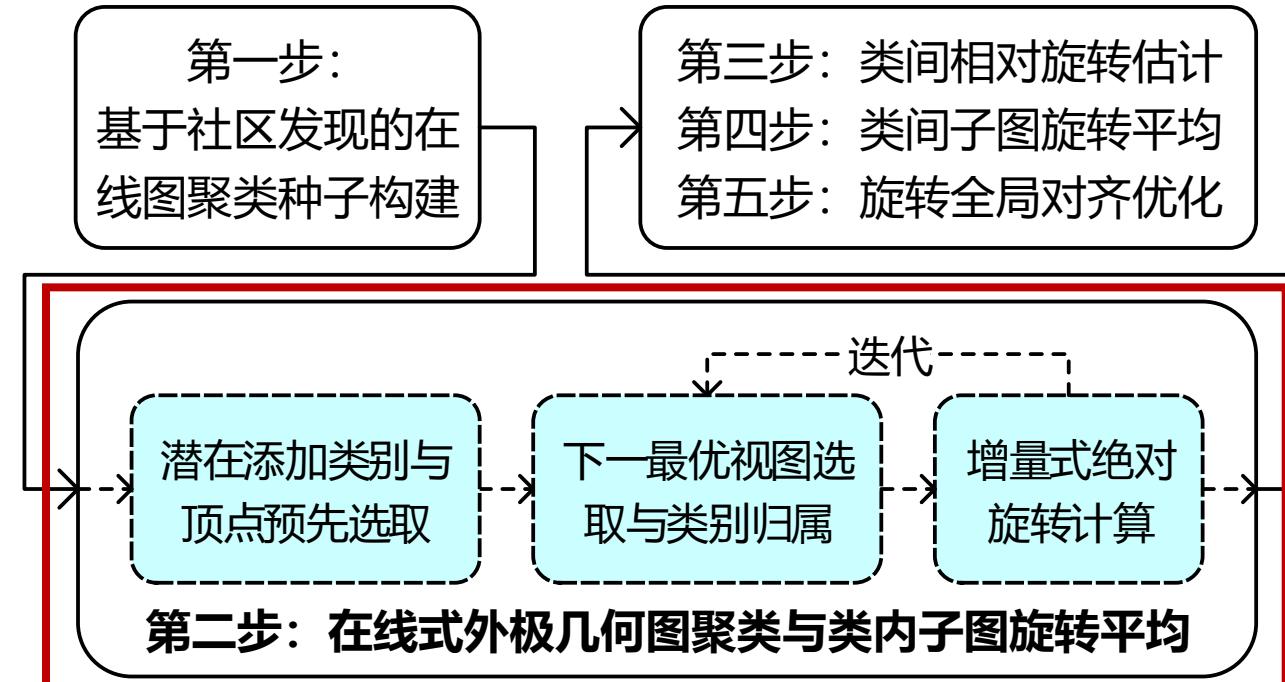
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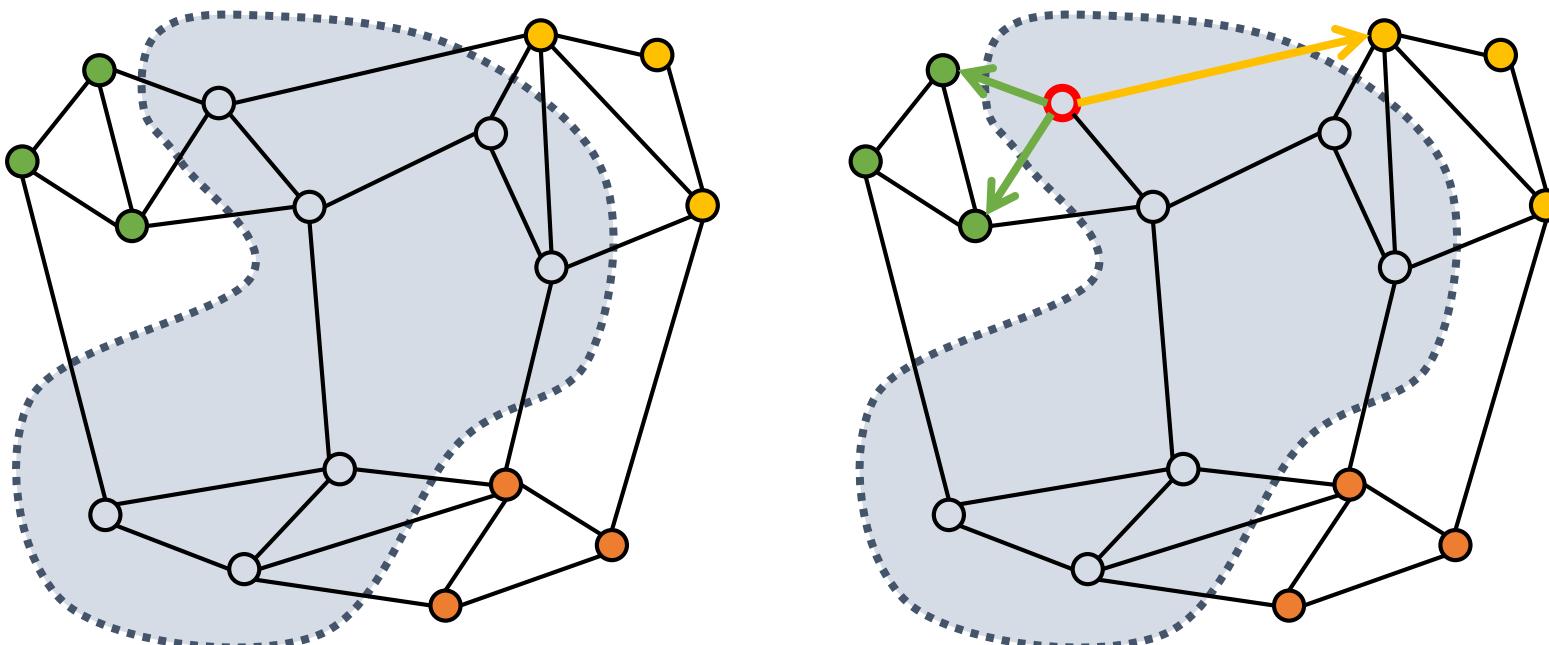
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 - 在线外极几何图聚类与增量式子图旋转平均



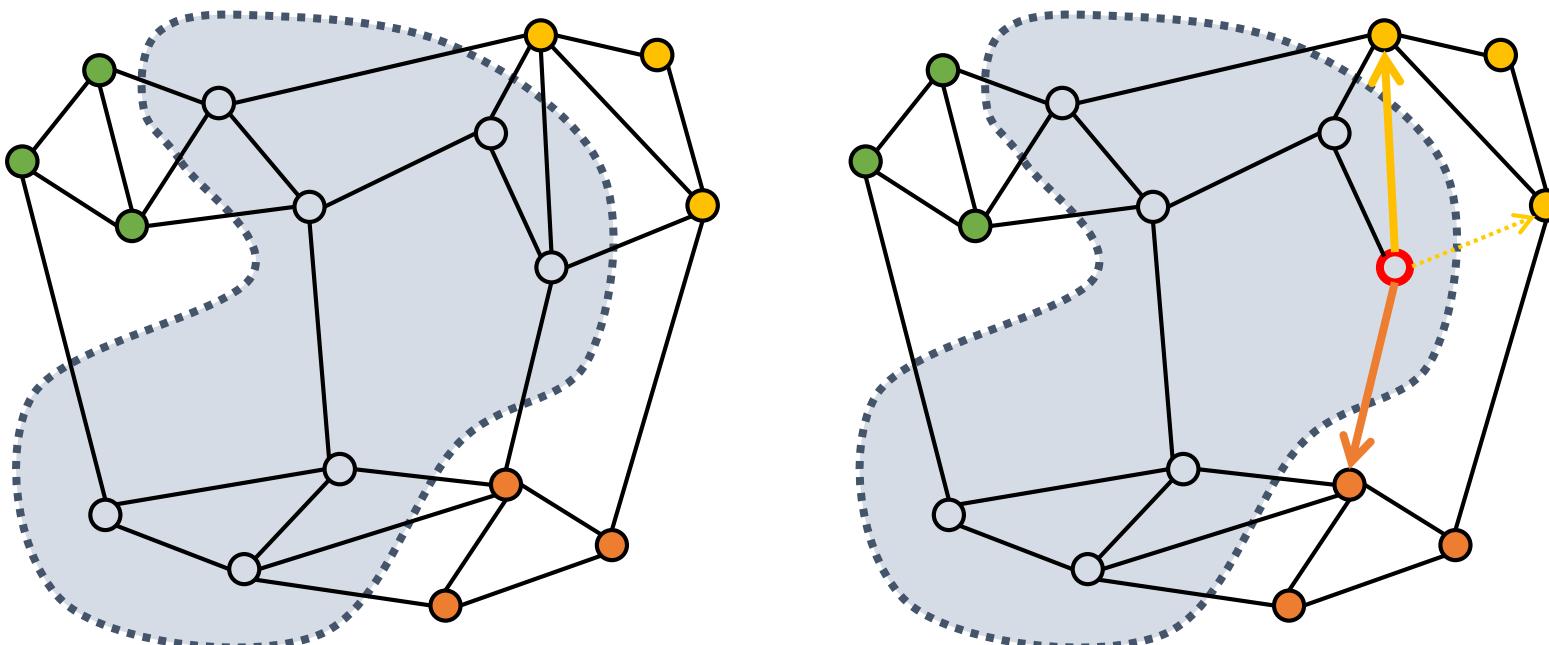
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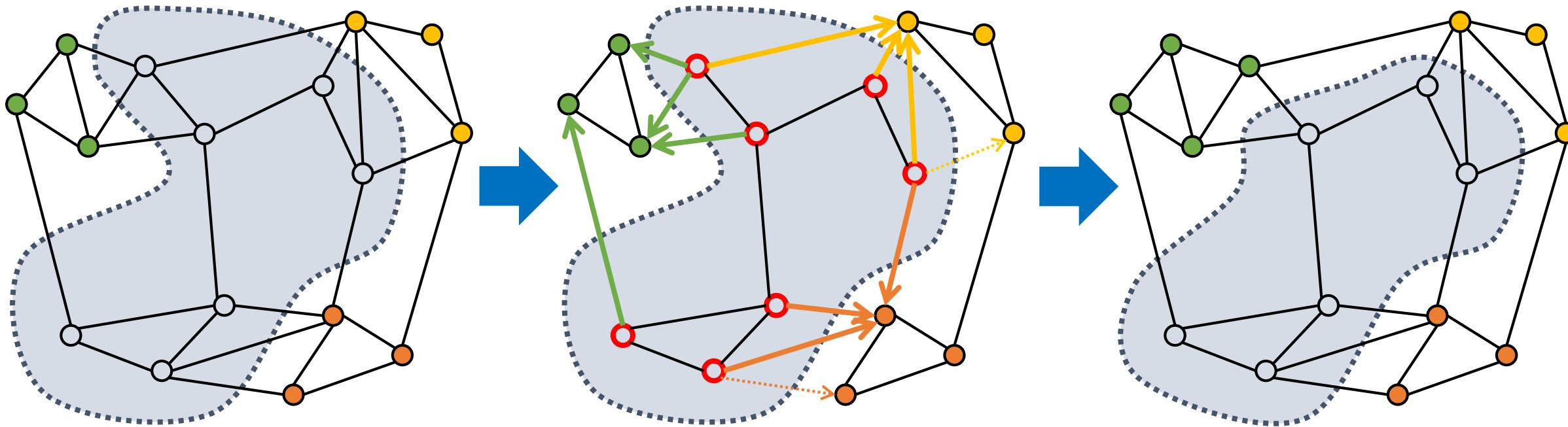
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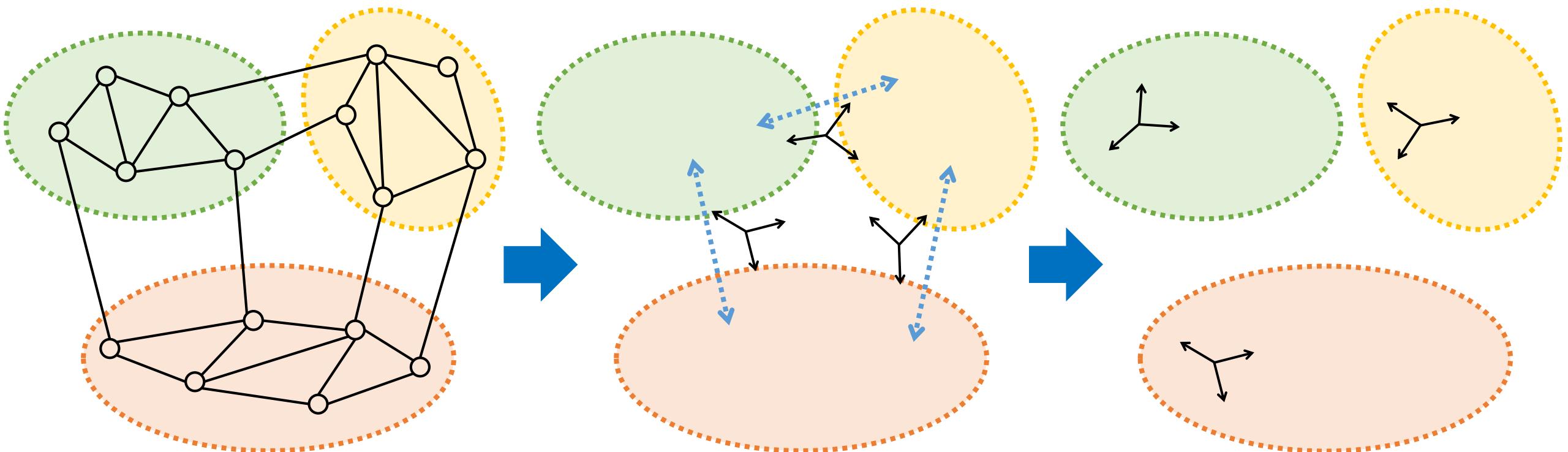
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纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

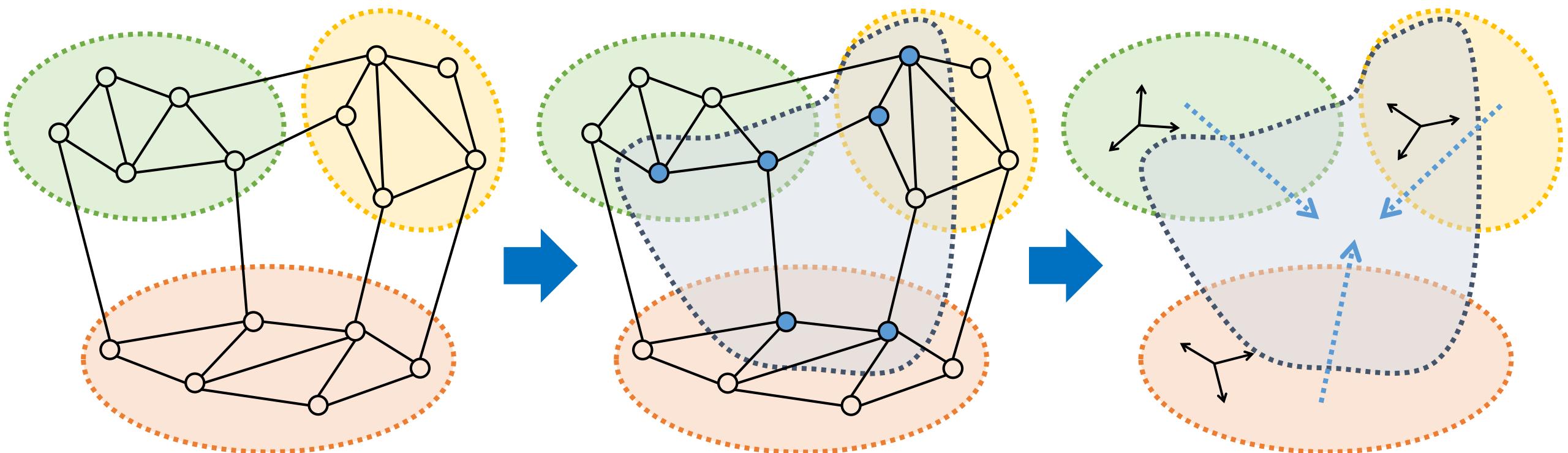
- 基准层级增量式旋转平均 (Hierarchical IRA via **Global Reference**, IRAv3+)
 - 解决IRA++/IRAv3中基于类间旋转平均的全局对齐存在的**类间连接弱与对齐精度低**的问题



纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

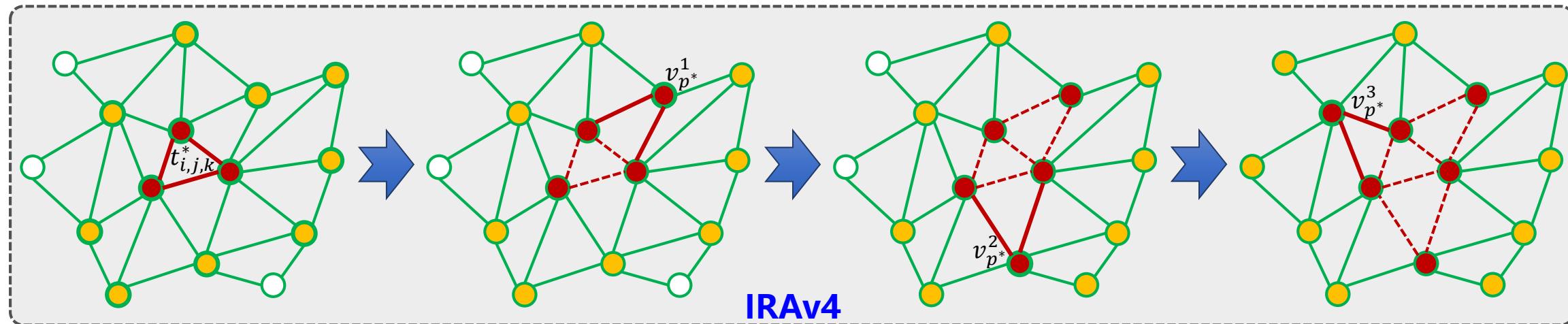
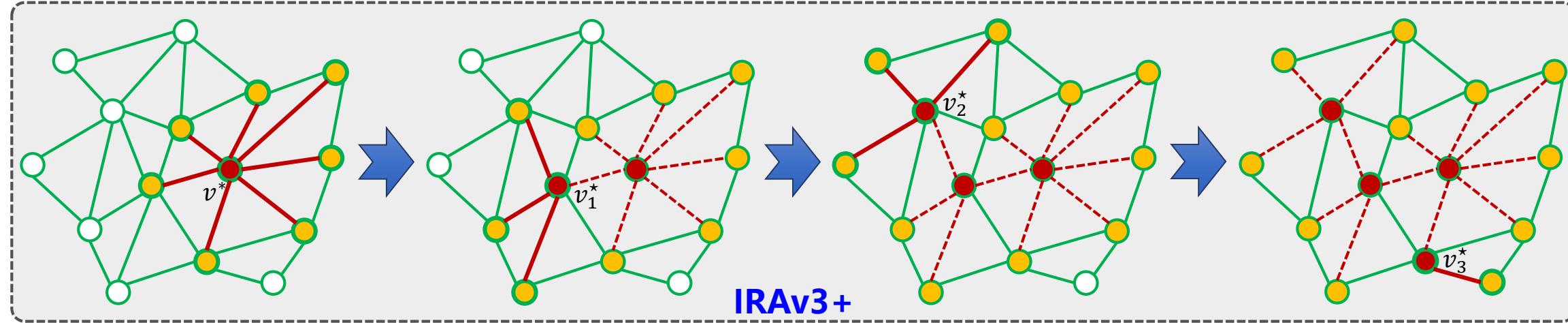
- **基准层级增量式旋转平均 (Hierarchical IRA via Global Reference, IRAv3+)**

- 解决IRA++/IRAv3中基于类间旋转平均的全局对齐存在的类间连接弱与对齐精度低的问题
- 在原始外极几何图中随机抽取多条**连通支配集**，用作类内局部绝对旋转的**全局对齐基准**
 - 连通支配集：原始图的连通子集，且原始图中的全部顶点或属于该子集或与该子集某顶点相邻



纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

- 在线基准层级增量式旋转平均 (HIRA via **on-the-fly Global Reference**, IRAv4)
 - 解决IRAv3+中构建的基于MCDSs的局部绝对旋转全局对齐基准存在的**预先固定与任务无关的问题**



旋转平均实验评测

• 实验数据：1DSfM

	$ \mathcal{V} $	$ \mathcal{V}_{\text{GT}} $	$ \mathcal{E} $	$\tilde{n}_{i,j}$	$\bar{n}_{i,j}$	$\tilde{r}_{i,j}^R$	$\bar{r}_{i,j}^R$	$\tilde{r}_{i,j}^t$	$\bar{r}_{i,j}^t$
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°

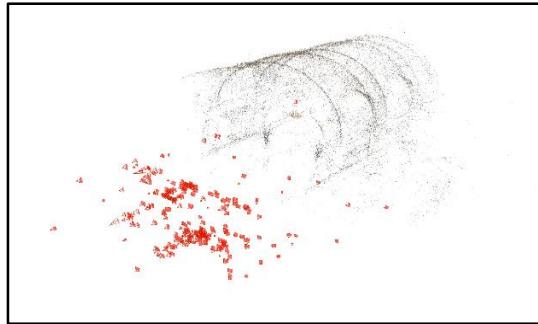
- $|\mathcal{V}|$, $|\mathcal{E}|$, $|\mathcal{V}_{\text{GT}}|$: 外极几何图顶点数与边数以及带有真值的顶点数
- $\tilde{n}_{i,j}$, $\bar{n}_{i,j}$: 匹配图像对之间的图像局部特征匹配对数的中值与均值
- $\tilde{r}_{i,j}^R$, $\bar{r}_{i,j}^R$: 匹配图像对之间的相对旋转测量值的角度误差中值与均值
- $\tilde{r}_{i,j}^t$, $\bar{r}_{i,j}^t$: 匹配图像对之间的相对平移测量值的角度误差中值与均值

旋转平均实验评测

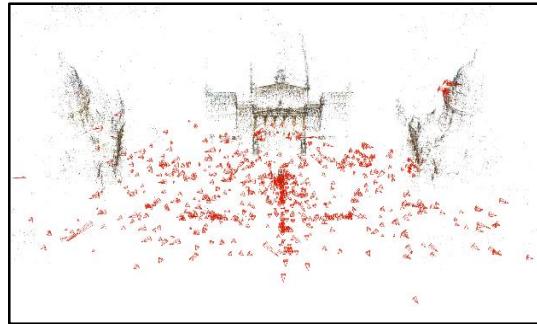
- 实验数据: 1DSfM



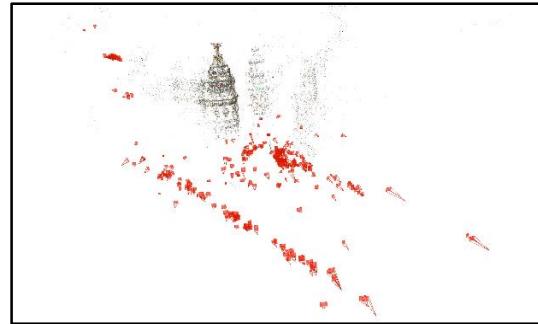
ALM



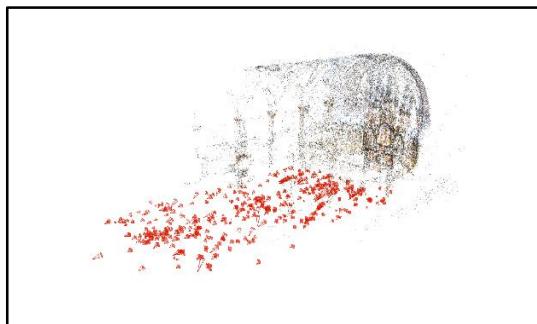
ELS



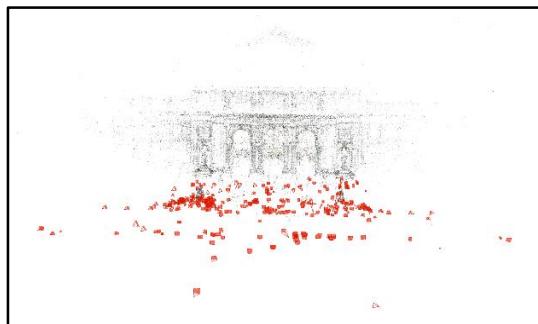
GDM



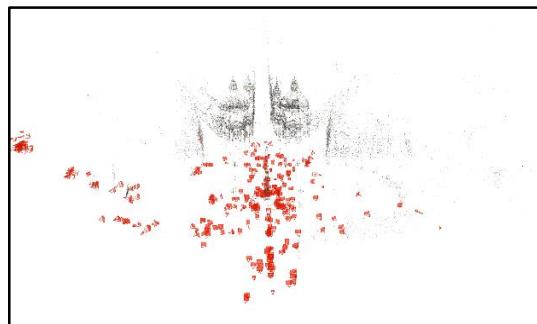
MDR



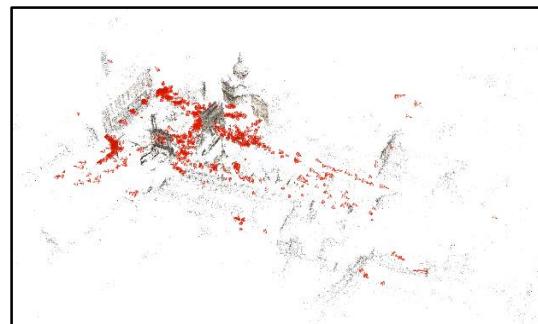
MND



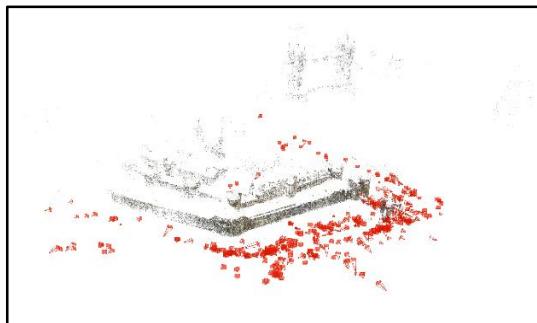
NYC



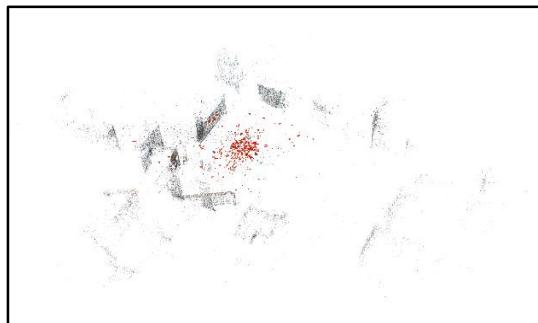
PDP



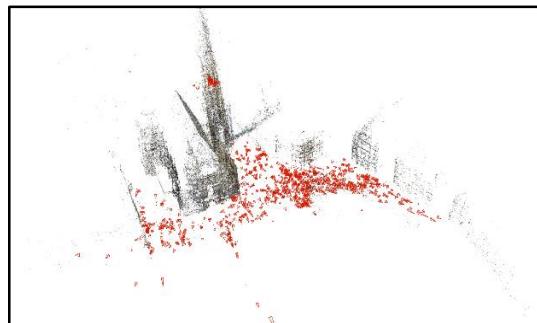
ROF



TOL



USQ



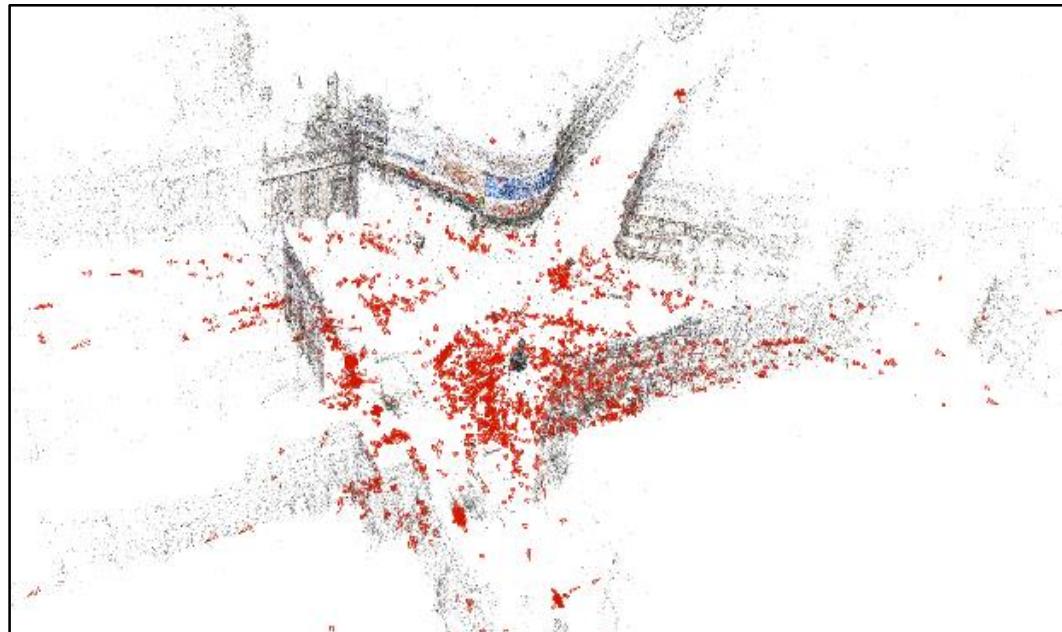
PDP



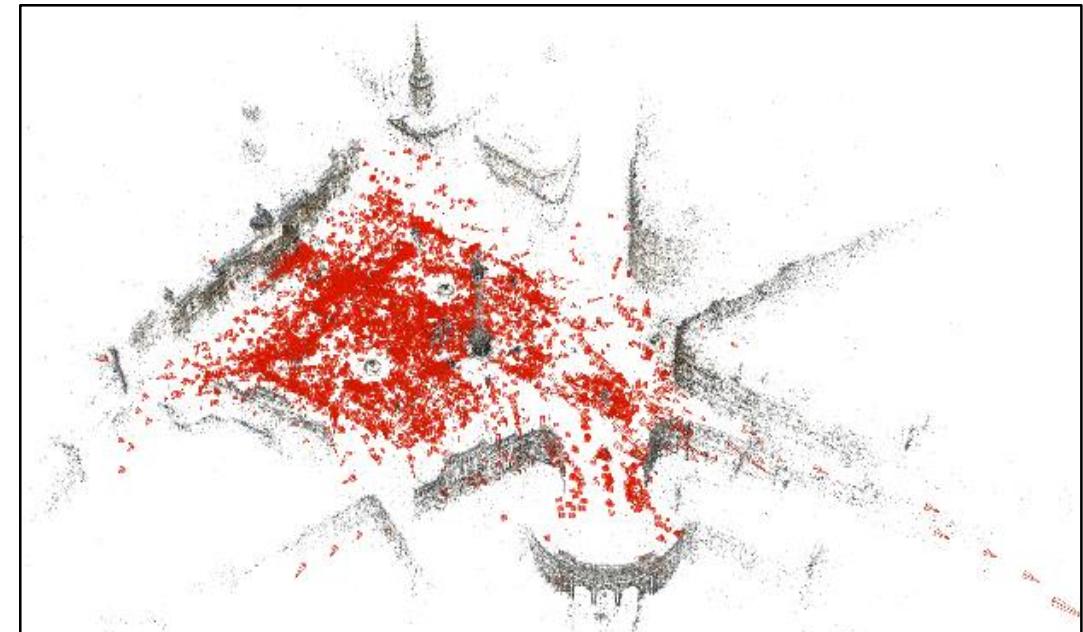
ROF

旋转平均实验评测

- 实验数据：1DSfM



PIC



TFG

旋转平均实验评测

- 实验结果

Data	Robust loss-based			Outlier filtering-based			Deep learning-based			IRA series				
	IRLS- ℓ_1 [1]	MPLS [2]	DESC [3]	OMSTS [4]	HRRA [5]	HARA [6]	NeuRoRA [7]	MSP [8]	RAGO [9]	IRA	IRA++	IRAv3	IRAv3+	IRAv4
ALM	2.14°	1.16°	1.63°	1.26°	1.03°	1.15°	1.16°	1.07°	0.88°	0.83°	0.80°	0.73°	0.72°	0.73°
ELS	1.15°	0.88°	1.01°	0.75°	0.59°	0.62°	0.64°	0.83°	0.46°	0.51°	0.46°	0.44°	0.39°	0.41°
GDM	28.20°	9.87°	9.43°	45.15°	4.04°	63.74°	2.94°	3.69°	2.68°	5.32°	2.88°	1.99°	2.20°	1.90°
MDR	3.08°	1.26°	2.35°	1.12°	2.54°	1.50°	1.13°	1.09°	1.03°	0.85°	0.83°	0.75°	0.75°	0.74°
MND	0.71°	0.51°	0.59°	0.68°	0.62°	0.51°	0.60°	0.50°	0.46°	0.51°	0.50°	0.44°	0.40°	0.40°
NYC	1.40°	1.24°	1.48°	1.30°	1.24°	1.37°	1.18°	1.12°	0.71°	1.00°	0.95°	0.82°	0.81°	0.77°
PDP	2.62°	1.93°	1.95°	1.73°	0.92°	0.92°	0.79°	0.76°	0.63°	0.90°	0.75°	0.72°	0.63°	0.62°
PIC	3.12°	1.81°	2.43°	1.41°	4.87°	3.22°	1.91°	1.80°	0.58°	1.67°	1.70°	1.50°	1.55°	1.40°
ROF	1.70°	1.37°	1.42°	1.85°	2.48°	2.42°	1.31°	1.19°	1.10°	1.51°	1.24°	1.09°	1.14°	0.96°
TOL	2.45°	2.20°	2.49°	2.10°	2.05°	2.36°	1.46°	1.25°	1.20°	2.45°	1.33°	1.44°	1.09°	1.11°
TFG	2.03°	—	1.84°	2.63°	4.88°	2.06°	2.25°	—	1.53°	3.30°	1.74°	1.49°	1.80°	1.79°
USQ	4.97°	3.48°	4.31°	3.83°	3.77°	4.78°	2.01°	1.85°	1.92°	4.40°	3.70°	3.27°	2.77°	3.15°
VNC	4.64°	2.83°	1.99°	3.30°	1.84°	1.49°	1.50°	1.10°	0.89°	1.02°	0.94°	0.86°	0.76°	0.80°
YKM	1.62°	1.45°	1.60°	1.55°	1.57°	1.65°	0.99°	0.91°	0.92°	1.57°	1.38°	1.36°	0.98°	1.20°
Rank	12.71	9.62	11.36	10.29	10.14	10.71	7.71	5.92	3.14	8.07	5.21	3.43	2.57	2.21

[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.

[3] Y. Shi, C. M. Wyeth, and G. Lerman. Robust Group Synchronization via Quadratic Programming[C]. *In Proc. ICML*, 2022.

[4] H. Cui, S. Shen, W. Gao, L. Hong, and Z. Wang. Efficient and Robust Large-Scale Structure-from-Motion via Track Selection and Camera Prioritization[J]. *ISPRS P&RS*, 2019.

[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] P. Purkait, T. J. Chin, and I. Reid. NeuRoRA: Neural Robust Rotation Averaging[C]. *In Proc. ECCV*, 2020.

[8] L. Yang, H. Li, J. A. Rahim, Z. Cui, and P. Tan. End-to-End Rotation Averaging with Multi-Source Propagation[C]. *In Proc. CVPR*, 2021.

[9] H. Li, Z. Cui, S. Liu, and P. Tan. RAGO: Recurrent Graph Optimizer for Multiple Rotation Averaging[C]. *In Proc. CVPR*, 2022.

横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

- 旋转平均 vs. 平移平均
- 相机位姿基本**约束方程**: $R_{i,j} = R_j R_i^\top; t_{i,j} = R_j \frac{c_i - c_j}{\|c_i - c_j\|} = \frac{1}{b_{i,j}} R_j(c_i - c_j)$

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- 旋转平均 vs. 平移平均

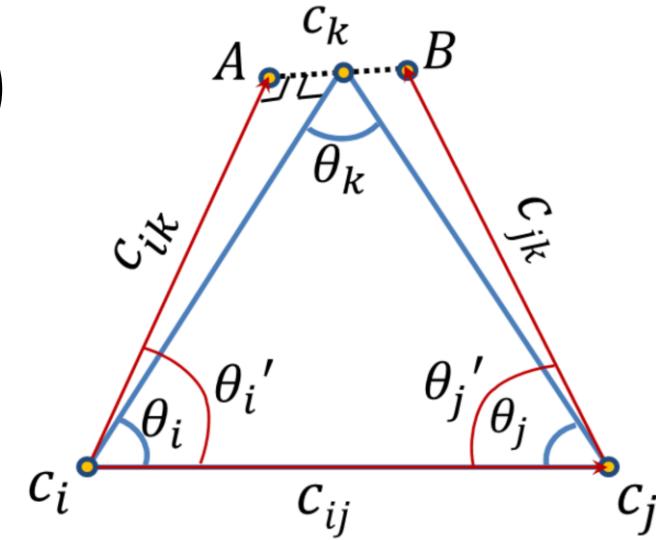
- 相机位姿基本**约束方程**: $R_{i,j} = R_j R_i^\top; \quad t_{i,j} = R_j \frac{c_i - c_j}{\|c_i - c_j\|} = \frac{1}{b_{i,j}} R_j(c_i - c_j)$
- 相机旋转**链式递推求解**: 已知 $R_i, R_{i,j}$, 求解 $R_j \Rightarrow R_j = R_{i,j} R_i$
- 相机位置**链式递推求解**: 已知 $c_i, R_j, b_{i,j}, t_{i,j}$, 求解 $c_j \Rightarrow c_j = c_i - b_{i,j} R_j^\top t_{i,j}$

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- 旋转平均 vs. 平移平均

- 相机位姿基本**约束方程**: $R_{i,j} = R_j R_i^\top$; $t_{i,j} = R_j \frac{c_i - c_j}{\|c_i - c_j\|} = \frac{1}{b_{i,j}} R_j(c_i - c_j)$
- 相机旋转**链式递推求解**: 已知 R_i 、 $R_{i,j}$, 求解 $R_j \Rightarrow R_j = R_{i,j} R_i$
- 相机位置**链式递推求解**: 已知 c_i 、 R_j 、 $b_{i,j}$ 、 $t_{i,j}$, 求解 $c_j \Rightarrow c_j = c_i - b_{i,j} R_j^\top t_{i,j}$
- 线性三焦张量算子求解: 已知 c_i 、 c_j 、 R_i 、 R_j 、 R_k 、 $t_{i,j}$ 、 $t_{i,k}$ 、 $t_{j,k}$, 求解 $c_k \Rightarrow$

$$c_k = \frac{1}{2} \left(R_i(\theta'_i) s_{i,j}^{i,k} (c_j - c_i) + R_j(-\theta'_j) s_{i,j}^{j,k} (c_i - c_j) + c_i + c_j \right)$$



Jiang et al. In Proc. ICCV 2013

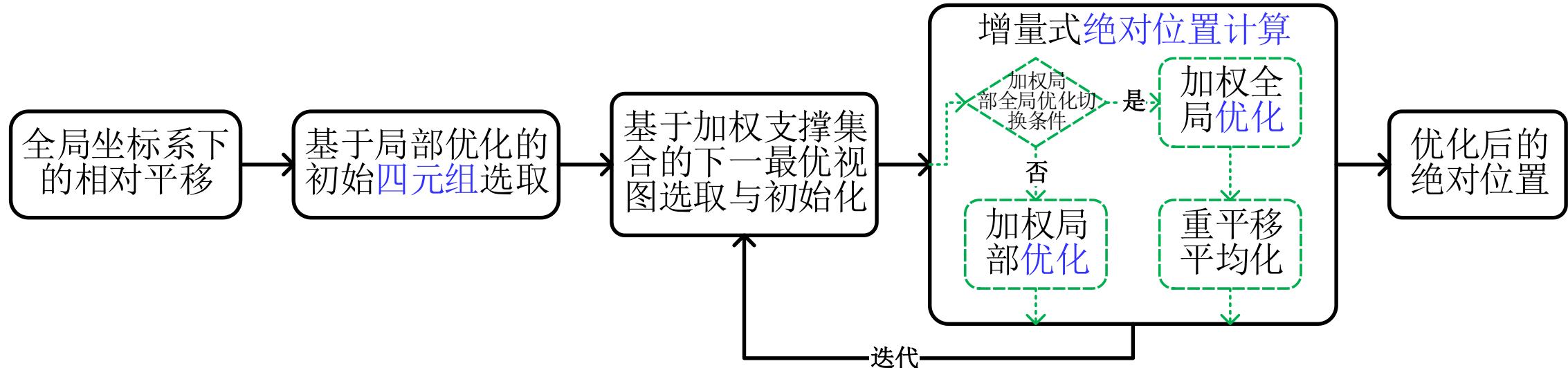
By X. Gao

横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

- 增量式平移平均

- $\text{IRA} \Rightarrow \text{ITA}$

- 相机位置算子
- 流程关键技术
- 优化目标函数



横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

- 增量式平移平均

- 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 \hat{c}_k :

$$c_k = \frac{1}{2} \left(R_i(\theta'_i) s_{i,j}^{i,k} (c_j - c_i) + R_j(-\theta'_j) s_{i,j}^{j,k} (c_i - c_j) + c_i + c_j \right)$$

- 流程关键技术
- 优化目标函数

横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

- 增量式平移平均

- IRA \Rightarrow 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：

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

ITA，基于局部优化的初始四元组选取：

$$i^*, j^*, k^*, l^* = \arg \max \left\{ \sum_{\substack{v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}_{q_{i,j,k,l}} \\ e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}_{q_{i,j,k,l}}}} \mathbf{c}_{i,j} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{c}_j^* - \mathbf{c}_i^*}{\|\mathbf{c}_j^* - \mathbf{c}_i^*\|} \mid q_{i,j,k,l} \in \mathcal{Q}^* \right\}$$

- 优化目标函数

横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

- 增量式平移平均

- IRA \Rightarrow ITA

- 相机位置算子
 - 流程关键技术
 - 优化目标函数

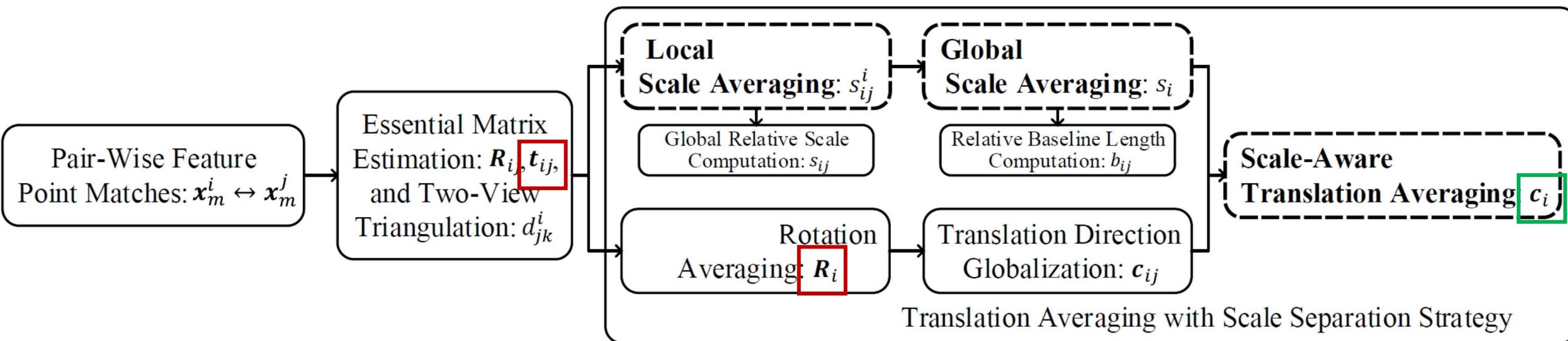
IRA, 旋转矩阵角距离最小化: $\{\mathbf{R}_i^*\} = \arg \min_{\substack{\sum_{v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}} d_\theta^R(\mathbf{R}_{i,j}, \mathbf{R}_j \mathbf{R}_i^\top)^2 \\ e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}}} \sum_{v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}} d_\theta^R(\mathbf{R}_{i,j}, \mathbf{R}_j \mathbf{R}_i^\top)^2$

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

横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

- 尺度分离平移平均

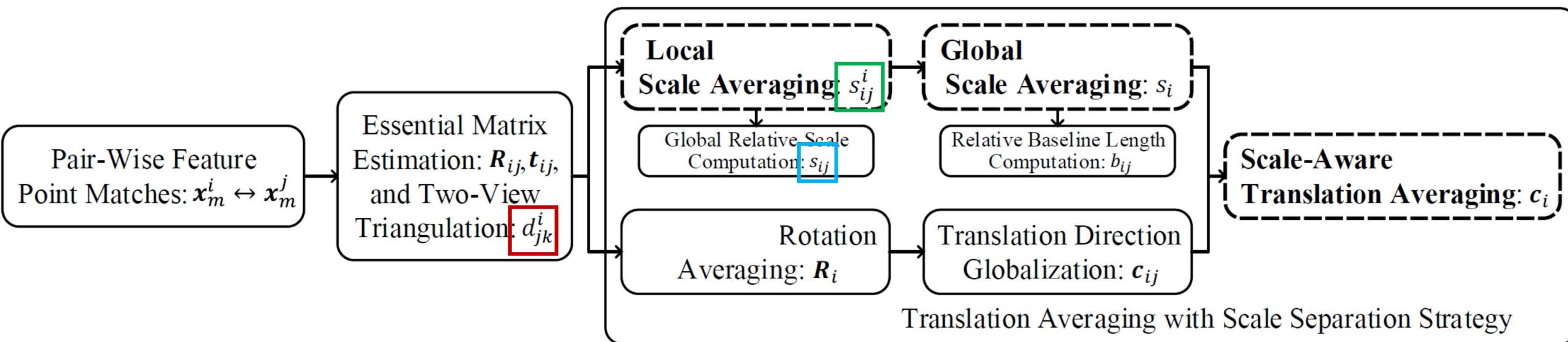
- 原始问题 (平移平均) 基本约束: $R_j \frac{c_i - c_j}{\|c_i - c_j\|} = \frac{1}{b_{i,j}} R_j (c_i - c_j) = t_{i,j}$, 已知 $\{t_{i,j}\}, \{R_i\}$, 求解 $\{c_i\}$



横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

- 尺度分离平移平均

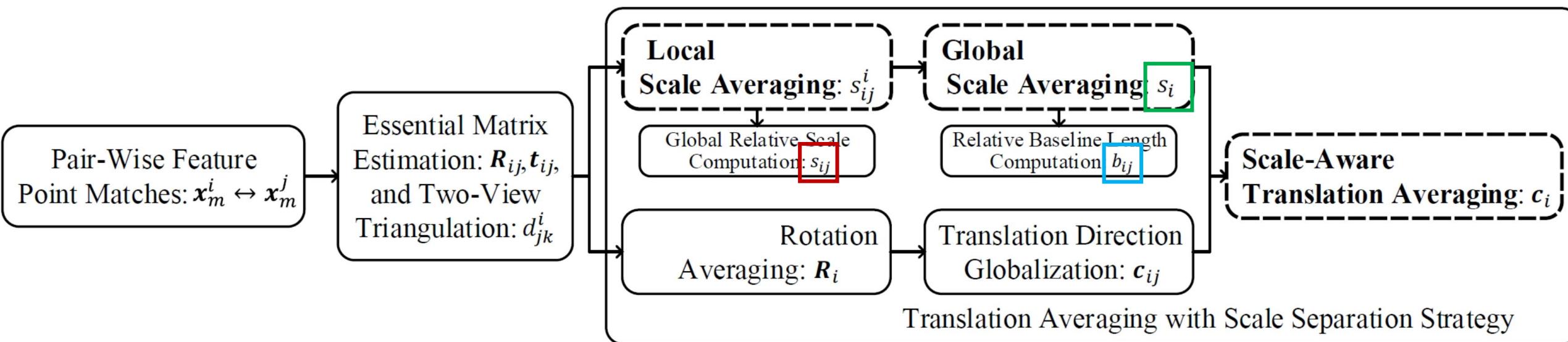
- 原始问题 (平移平均) 基本约束: $R_j \frac{c_i - c_j}{\|c_i - c_j\|} = \frac{1}{b_{i,j}} R_j (c_i - c_j) = t_{i,j}$, 已知 $\{t_{i,j}\}, \{R_i\}$, 求解 $\{c_i\}$
- 子问题一 (局部尺度平均) 基本约束: $s_{i,k}^i / s_{i,j}^i = d_{j,k}^i$, 已知 $\{d_{j,k}^i\}$, 求解 $\{s_{i,j}^i\}$; 全局相对尺度计算: $s_{i,j} = s_{j,i}^j / s_{i,j}^i$



横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

- 尺度分离平移平均

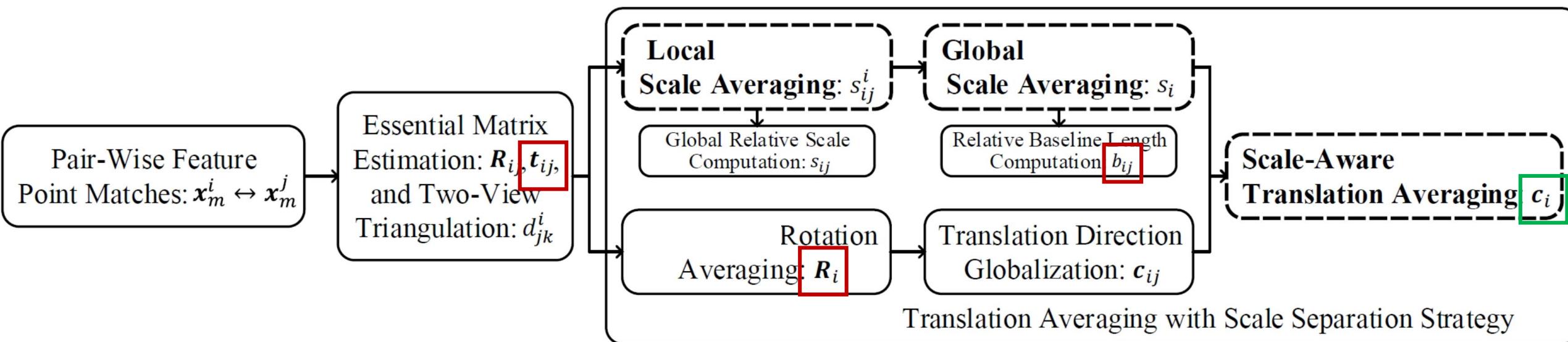
- 原始问题 (平移平均) 基本约束: $R_j \frac{c_i - c_j}{\|c_i - c_j\|} = \frac{1}{b_{i,j}} R_j (c_i - c_j) = t_{i,j}$, 已知 $\{t_{i,j}\}, \{R_i\}$, 求解 $\{c_i\}$
- 子问题一 (局部尺度平均) 基本约束: $s_{i,k}^i / s_{i,j}^i = d_{j,k}^i$, 已知 $\{d_{j,k}^i\}$, 求解 $\{s_{i,j}^i\}$; 全局相对尺度计算: $s_{i,j} = s_{j,i}^j / s_{i,j}^i$
- 子问题二 (全局尺度平均) 基本约束: $s_i / s_j = s_{i,j}$, 已知 $\{s_{i,j}\}$, 求解 $\{s_i\}$; 相对基线长度计算: $b_{i,j} = \frac{1}{2} (s_i s_{i,j}^i + s_j s_{j,i}^j)$



横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

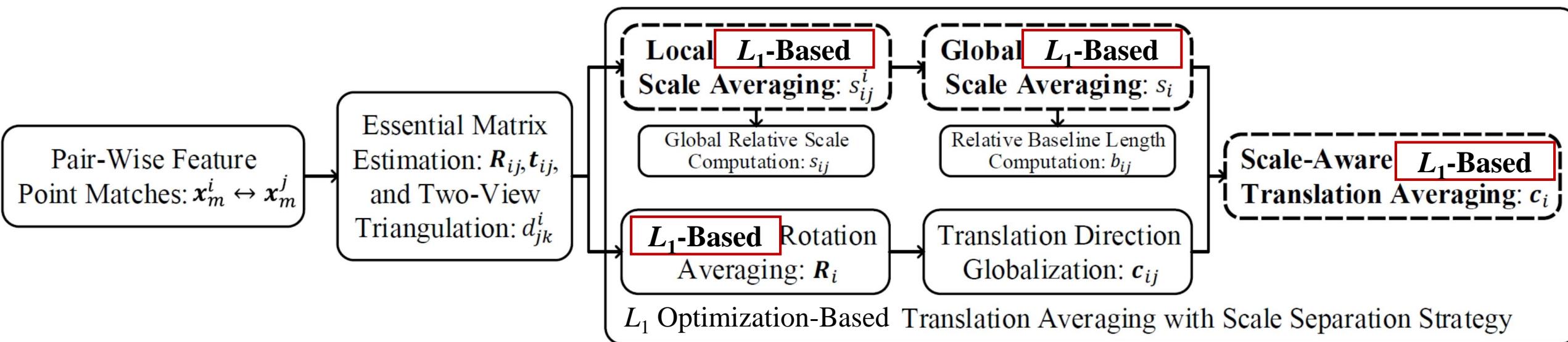
- 尺度分离平移平均

- 原始问题 (平移平均) 基本约束: $R_j \frac{c_i - c_j}{\|c_i - c_j\|} = \frac{1}{b_{i,j}} R_j(c_i - c_j) = t_{i,j}$, 已知 $\{t_{i,j}\}, \{R_i\}$, 求解 $\{c_i\}$
- 子问题一 (局部尺度平均) 基本约束: $s_{i,k}^i / s_{i,j}^i = d_{j,k}^i$, 已知 $\{d_{j,k}^i\}$, 求解 $\{s_{i,j}^i\}$; 全局相对尺度计算: $s_{i,j} = s_{j,i}^j / s_{i,j}^i$
- 子问题二 (全局尺度平均) 基本约束: $s_i / s_j = s_{i,j}$, 已知 $\{s_{i,j}\}$, 求解 $\{s_i\}$; 相对基线长度计算: $b_{i,j} = \frac{1}{2}(s_i s_{i,j}^i + s_j s_{j,i}^j)$
- 子问题三 (尺度已知的平移平均) 基本约束: $R_j(c_i - c_j) = b_{i,j} t_{i,j}$, 已知 $\{b_{i,j}, t_{i,j}\}, \{R_i\}$, 求解 $\{c_i\}$



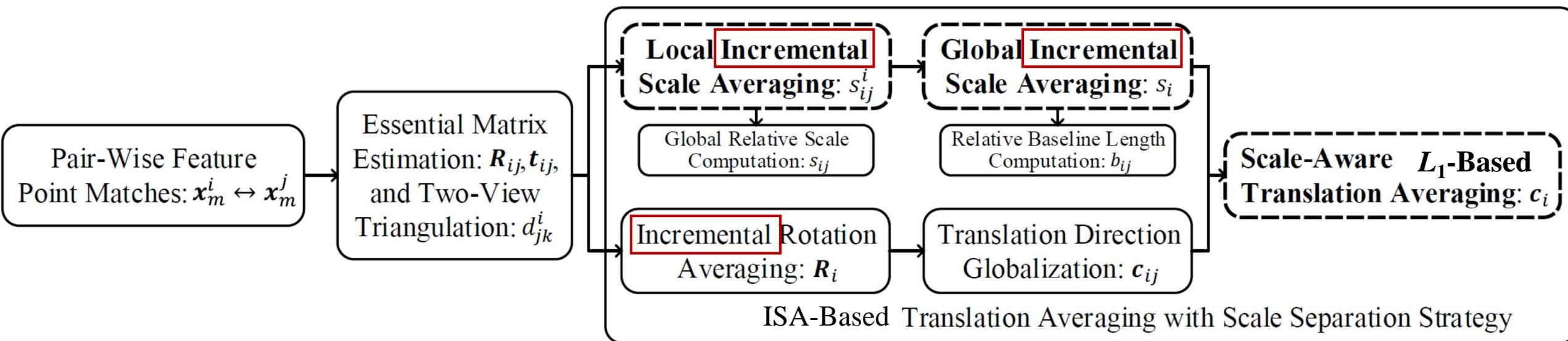
横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

- 基于 L_1 优化的尺度分离平移平均 (L_1 SA- L_1 TA)



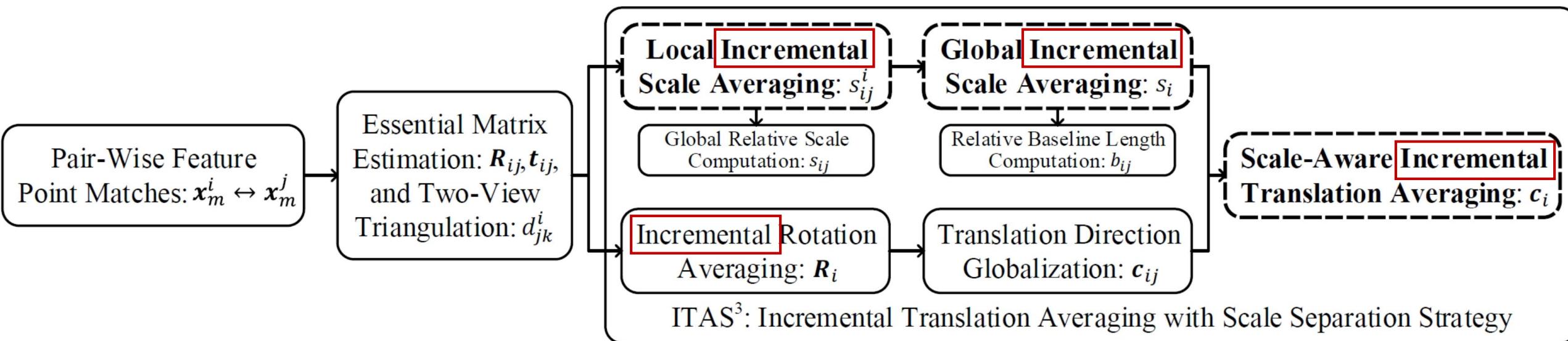
横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

- 基于增量式尺度平均的平移平均 (ISA- L_1 TA)



横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

- 基于尺度分离的增量式平移平均 (ISA-ITA)



平移平均实验评测

- 实验结果

Data	BATA [1]		GLOMAP [2]		ITA [3]		L_1 SA- L_1 TA [4]		ISA- L_1 TA [5]		ITAS ³ [6]	
	\bar{e}_c	\bar{e}_c	\bar{e}_c	\bar{e}_c	\bar{e}_c	\bar{e}_c						
ALM	0.69	1.16	0.72	4.23	<u>0.46</u>	2.36	0.49	0.77	0.47	<u>0.74</u>	0.43	0.73
ELS	3.44	20.72	4.07	36.10	1.62	2.44	2.82	4.08	<u>1.53</u>	<u>2.43</u>	1.45	2.34
GDM	3.11	17.25	31.40	49.90	2.23	48.22	3.19	16.11	<u>1.15</u>	<u>1.75</u>	0.99	1.70
MDR	1.46	4.16	2.43	14.50	6.1e2	3.4e4	1.61	3.58	<u>1.10</u>	<u>1.83</u>	0.71	1.50
MND	0.68	0.85	0.86	7.48	0.47	1.5e4	0.50	0.60	0.42	0.51	0.42	<u>0.57</u>
NYC	0.67	0.99	0.85	8.70	0.52	0.80	0.62	0.78	0.46	0.67	<u>0.48</u>	<u>0.70</u>
PDP	0.79	3.40	1.70	9.64	0.76	70.89	0.90	2.18	0.78	<u>1.95</u>	0.76	1.82
PIC	1.07	1.76	1.54	66.00	0.79	3.3e2	1.40	1.99	<u>0.75</u>	1.30	0.73	<u>1.39</u>
ROF	3.85	<u>7.17</u>	2.63	2.8e2	1.53	2.59	5.37	6.61	<u>2.78</u>	7.63	2.97	7.67
TOL	2.88	3.82	3.80	13.60	<u>2.11</u>	<u>3.18</u>	5.08	6.42	2.49	3.33	2.03	2.69
TFG	3.76	5.52	4.46	8.5e2	2.56	6.34	6.18	9.40	<u>2.16</u>	3.12	2.12	<u>3.60</u>
USQ	<u>2.10</u>	2.86	8.85	11.40	1.19	14.59	14.01	14.59	2.38	<u>3.31</u>	2.48	3.72
VNC	1.32	3.98	3.74	17.10	1.24	3.88	1.42	3.13	<u>1.28</u>	<u>2.35</u>	1.14	1.85
YKM	0.97	7.73	5.47	28.40	0.86	2.16	1.32	2.15	<u>0.95</u>	<u>1.64</u>	0.85	1.42

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- [2] L. Pan, D. Barath, M. Pollefeys, and J. Schonberger. [Global Structure-from-Motion Revisited](#)[C]. *In Proc. ECCV*, 2024.
- [3] X. Gao, L. Zhu, B. Fan, H. Liu, and S. Shen. [Incremental Translation Averaging](#)[J]. *IEEE T-CSVT*, 2022.
- [4] Z. Cui and P. Tan. [Global Structure-from-Motion by Similarity Averaging](#)[C]. *In Proc. ICCV*, 2015.
- [5] M. Li, X. Gao, Z. Xie, and S. Shen. [Incremental Scale Estimation-Based Camera Location Recovery](#)[J]. *Journal of Image and Graphics*, 2024.
- [6] M. Li, X. Gao, H. Cui, Y. Liu, Z. Xie, and S. Shen. [Incremental Translation Averaging with Scale Separation Strategy](#)[J]. *Submitted to IEEE T-CSVT*

总结展望

- 总结

- 原始基准方法
 - 增量式旋转平均: IRA, IJCV 2021
- 纵向问题深化
 - 层级增量式旋转平均: IRA++, IEEE T-CSVT 2022
 - 在线层级增量式旋转平均: IRAv3, IEEE T-CSVT 2023
 - 基准层级增量式旋转平均: IRAv3+, IEEE T-CSVT 2024
 - 在线基准层级增量式旋转平均: IRAv4, Pattern Recognition Major Revision
- 横向问题迁移
 - 增量式平移平均: ITA, IEEE T-CSVT 2022
 - 尺度分离增量式尺度平均: ISE- L_1 TA, Journal of Image and Graphics 2024
 - 尺度分离增量式平移平均: ITAS³, Submitted to IEEE T-CSVT

总结展望

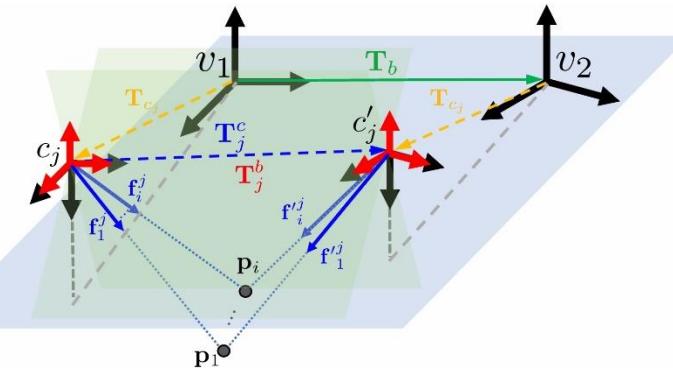
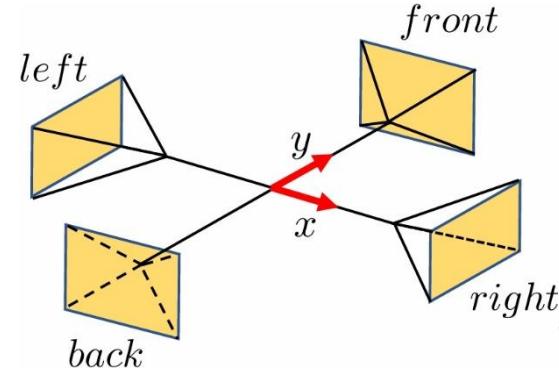
• 展望

• 传统几何方法深化

已知: $\{s_i, R_i, c_i\}, \{s_{i,j}^i, s_{j,i}^j, R_{i,j}, t_{i,j}\}$; 求解: $\{s_j, R_j, c_j\}$

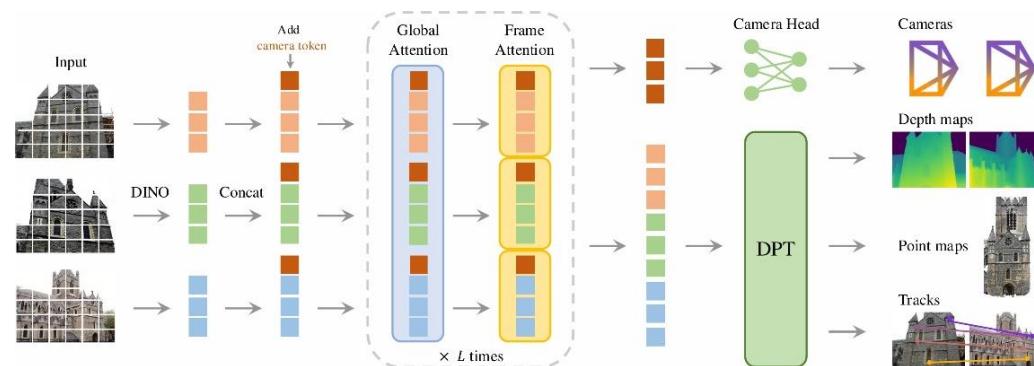
- $s_j = s_i/s_{i,j} = s_i s_{i,j}^i / s_{j,i}^j$
- $\Rightarrow R_j = R_{i,j} R_i$
- $\Rightarrow b_{i,j} = \frac{1}{2}(s_i s_{i,j}^i + s_j s_{j,i}^j) = s_i s_{i,j}^i$
- $\Rightarrow c_j = c_i - b_{i,j} R_j^\top t_{i,j} = c_i - s_i s_{i,j}^i R_i^\top R_{i,j}^\top t_{i,j}$

增量式运动平均

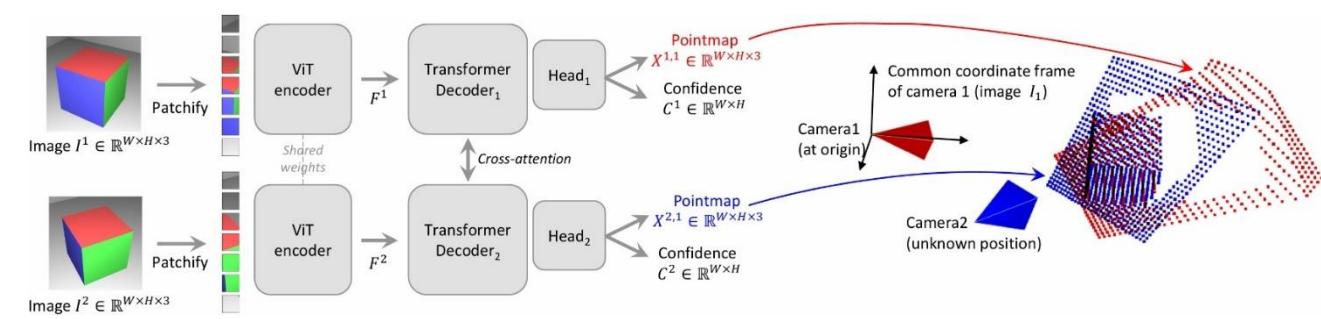


多相机增量式运动平均

• 三维基础模型引入



VGGT CVPR 2025



DUST3R CVPR 2024

相关成果

- [1] Menghan Li, **Xiang Gao***, Zexiao Xie, and Shuhan Shen. Incremental Scale Estimation-Based Camera Location Recovery. *Journal of Image and Graphics 2024*
- [2] **Xiang Gao**, Lingjie Zhu, Zexiao Xie, Hongmin Liu*, and Shuhan Shen*. Incremental Rotation Averaging. *International Journal of Computer Vision 2021*
- [3] **Xiang Gao**, Lingjie Zhu, Hainan Cui, Zexiao Xie, and Shuhan Shen*. IRA++: Distributed Incremental Rotation Averaging. *IEEE T-CSVT 2022*
- [4] **Xiang Gao**, Hainan Cui, Menghan Li, Zexiao Xie, and Shuhan Shen*. IRAv3: Hierarchical Incremental Rotation Averaging on the Fly. *IEEE T-CSVT 2023*
- [5] **Xiang Gao**, Hainan Cui, Wantao Huang, Menghan Li, and Shuhan Shen*. IRAv3+: Hierarchical Incremental Rotation Averaging via MCDSSs. *IEEE T-CSVT 2024*
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- [7] **Xiang Gao**, Jiazheng Luo, Kunqian Li*, and Zexiao Xie. Hierarchical RANSAC-Based Rotation Averaging. *IEEE Signal Processing Letters 2020*
- [8] **Xiang Gao**, Menghan Li, and Shuhan Shen*. Large-Scale Structure from Motion: A Survey. *Journal of Computer-Aided Design & Computer Graphics 2024*
- [9] **Xiang Gao**, Hainan Cui, Yangdong Liu, and Shuhan Shen*. Incremental Rotation Averaging Revisited. *Pattern Recognition Major Revision*
- [10] Menghan Li#, **Xiang Gao****, Hainan Cui, Yandong Liu, Zexiao Xie, and Shuhan Shen*. ITA with Scale Separation Strategy. *Submitted to IEEE T-CSVT*
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- [13] Qiulei Dong*, **Xiang Gao**, Hainan Cui, and Zhanyi Hu. Robust Camera Translation Estimation via Rank Enforcement. *IEEE T-CYB 2022*



谢 谢

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