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Sensor Fusion: Sliding Window for Real-Time Lidar Localization -- 多传感器融合定位: 基于滑动窗口的实时定位

<https://github.com/AlexGeControl/Sensor-Fusion/tree/master/workspace/assignments/07-sliding-window>

深蓝学院从多传感器融合定位第7节Sliding Window for Real-Time Localization答案. 版权归深蓝学院所有. 请勿抄袭.

Problem Statement

1. 推导使用LOAM构建残差时, 与之相关联的两个位姿的 Jacobian

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完整的推导过程参见[here](#). 此处仅将结论摘录如下, 详细的符号定义参考推导文档.

∴ Jacobian for tightly-coupled LOAM are

a. point-line:

$$\text{pose } k(i) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial d_{pl}}{\partial R_k} = \alpha^T \bar{X}_{(k+1,i)}^L \wedge \\ \frac{\partial d_{pl}}{\partial t_k} = -\alpha^T R_k^T \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{pose } k+1(j) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial d_{pl}}{\partial R_{k+1}} = -\alpha^T R_k^T R_{k+1} \bar{X}_{(k+1,i)}^L \wedge \\ \frac{\partial d_{pl}}{\partial t_{k+1}} = \alpha^T R_k^T \end{array} \right.$$

b. point-plane

$$\text{pose } k(i) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial d_{pp}}{\partial R_k} = \beta^T \bar{X}_{(k+1,i)}^L \wedge \\ \frac{\partial d_{pp}}{\partial t_k} = -\beta^T R_k^T \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{pose } k+1(j) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial d_{pp}}{\partial R_{k+1}} = -\beta^T R_k^T R_{k+1} \bar{X}_{(k+1,i)}^L \wedge \\ \frac{\partial d_{pp}}{\partial t_{k+1}} = \beta^T R_k^T \end{array} \right.$$

2. 实现基于Sliding-Window的实时定位(Will be Available on 03/01/2021)

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算法中的关键计算参考[here](#)