

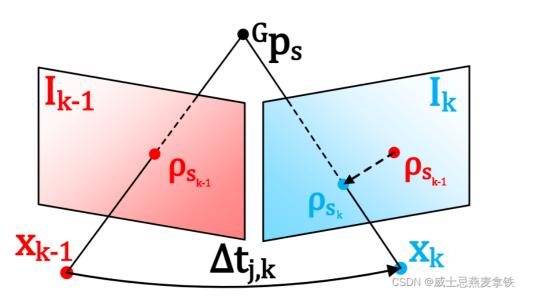
VIO子系统通过最小化帧到帧的PnP重投影误差和最小化帧到全局地图的光度误差来估计系统的状态,并渲染全局地图的纹理。 具体过程如下:

- 1. 在帧与帧之间,通过Lucas-Kanade光流法跟踪一定数量的地图点,并通过最小化这些点的PnP重投影误差来估计系统状态。系统估计通过ESIKF框架进行迭代求解,与高斯牛顿法(GN)等价。
- 2. 在帧与全局地图之间,将全局地图中被跟踪的点投影到当前图像帧中,然后最小化这些点的帧与地图之间的光度误差,从而更精确的估计系统状态。同样的,系统估计通过ESIKF框架进行迭代求解。
- 3. 在帧到全局地图的VIO更新之后,可以得到当前图像帧的精确位姿,然后通过对地图点在当前图像帧上对应的像素和相邻像素的RGB颜色进行线性插值,从而渲染地图点的颜色。

## 1帧到帧的VIO

假设我们在上一帧图像帧 I k-1 \mathbf{I}\_{k-1} I k-1 中追踪了 mmm个地图点,这 mmm个地图点记为  $P = \{P1, \dots, Pm\}$  \mathcal{P}=\keft\{\mathbf{ $P}_{1}\}$ , \kdots, \mathbf{ $P}_{m}$ \right\}  $P = \{P1, \dots, Pm\}$ ,它们在图像帧 I k-1 \mathbf{I}\_{k-1} I k-1 中的投影坐标记为  $\{\rho 1 k-1, \dots, \rho m k-1\}$  \keft\{\boldsymbol{\rho}\_{1}\_{k-1}}\right\}  $\{\rho 1 k-1, \dots, \rho m k-1\}$  \keft\{\boldsymbol{\rho}\_{1}\_{k-1}}\right\}  $\{\rho 1 k-1, \dots, \rho m k-1\}$  \right\}  $\{\rho 1 k-1, \dots, \rho m k-1\}$  \right\} \right\} \left\{\text{poldsymbol}\{\text{rho}}\} \left\{\text{wight}\} \left\{\text{poldsymbol}\{\text{rho}}\} \left\{\text{mathbf}\{\text{rho}}\} \right\} \righ

### 1.1 PnP重投影误差



如上图所示,以第 s s s 个点 P s = [ G p s T,c s T ] T  $\in$  P \mathbf{P}\_{s}=\left[{ }^{G} \mathbf{p}\_{s}^{T}, \mathbf{c}\_{s}^{T} \mid\_{T} \mathbf{p}\_{T} \mathbf{p}\_{S}^{T} T \in P 为例,其中前面的3维向量 G p s T = [ G p s x,G p s y,G p s z ] { }^{G} \mathbf{p}\_{s}^{T}= \left[{ }^{G} \mathbf{p}\_{s}\_{x}, { }^{G} \mathbf{p}\_{s}\_{z}^{T} T \in P 为例,其中前面的3维向量 G p s T = [ G p s x,G p s y,G p s z ] { }^{G} \mathbf{p}\_{s}^{T}= \left[{ }^{G} \mathbf{p}\_{s}\_{x}, { }^{G} \mathbf{p}\_{s}\_{z}^{T} T \in P 为例,其中前面的3维向量 G p s T = [ G p s x,G p s y,G p s z ] { }^{G} \mathbf{p}\_{s}^{T} T = \left[\mathbf{p}\_{s}^{T} T \mathbf{p}\_{s}^{T} T \mathbf{p

为了计算点 sss 的在图像帧  $Ik \setminus Ik$  Ik 中的重投影误差,我们先要将点 sss 转换到相机坐标系当中,即:

这里要注意的是, C k p G≠− G p C k {}^{C\_k}p\_G\neq -{}^Gp\_{C\_k} CkpG □=−GpCk,而是 C k p G=− C k R G G p C k {}^{C\_k}p\_G=-{}^{C\_k}R\_{G} {}^Gp\_{C\_k} CkpG=−CkRGGpCk。

将点 s s s 的重投影误差记为 r (x\*k, p s k, G p s) \mathbf{r}\left(\check {\mathbf{ $x}$ }  $_{-}$ {k}, \boldsymbol{\vert ho}\_{-}{s}^{k},  $_{-}$ {G} \mathbf{p}\_{s}\right) r(x\*k, p s k, G p s) \mathbf{r} \left(\check {\mathbf{ $x}$ }) \\_{s</sub> - s -

 $r\left(x^k, \rho s k, G p s\right) = \rho s k - \pi\left(C p s, x^k\right) (2) \left(\frac{k}{k}\right) \left(\frac{k}{k}\right) \left(\frac{s_{k}}{k}\right) \left(\frac{s_{k}}{k}\right$ 

其中,  $x^k \cdot (\operatorname{check} {\operatorname{mathbf}\{x\}}_{k} x^k$  是每一次ESIKF迭代的当前状态,  $\pi(Cps,x^k) \in R2 \cdot (\{x^k\}_{k}^{c}\}_{k}^{c}) \cdot (\{x^k\}_{k}^{c}) \cdot (\{x^k\}_{k}^{c}\}_{k}^{c})$  in \mathbf{R}\(\text{\$\gamma\_{k}^{c}\$} \pi(Cps,x^k) \in R2 \text{\$\gamma\_{k}^{c}\$} \pi(Cps,x^k) \

 $\pi (C p s, x^k) = [f^x k C p x s C p z s + c^x k, f^y k C p y s C p z s + c^y k] T + t^C k \Delta t k - 1, k (\rho s k - \rho s k - 1) (3) \text{login{aligned}} \text{login{a$ 

误差公式 (2) 中的测量噪声包含两个部分: 一个是 G p s { }^{G} \mathbf{p}\_\_(s} Gps 中的地图点位置误差,另一个是 ρ s k \boklsymbol{\rho}\_{s\_{k}} [k} ρsk 中的像素跟踪误差。

其中,  $Gp s g t \{ ^{G} \mathbb{p}_{s} \{ }^{G} \mathbb{p}_{s} \{ p s t \} ^{G} \mathbb{p}_{s} \}$   $p s k g t \mathbb{p}_{s} \{ p s t \} ^{G} \mathbb{p}_{s} \}$   $p s k \mathbb{p}_{s} \{ p s t \} ^{G} \mathbb{p}_{s} \}$   $p s k \mathbb{p}_{s} \{ p s t \} ^{G} \mathbb{p}_{s} \}$   $p s k \mathbb{p}_{s} \{ p s t \} ^{G} \mathbb{p}_{s} \}$ 

然后,我们得到零残差真值 r (x k , p s k g t , G p s g t ) \mathbf{r}\\efi(\mathbf{x}\_{k}, \boldsymbol\\rho\\_{s\_{k}}^{\mathrm{gt}}, {}^G \mathbf{p}\_{s}^{\mathrm{gt}}\\right) r(xk, pskgt, Gpsgt) 的一阶泰勒展开为:

 $0 = r(x k, \rho s k gt, Gp s gt) \approx r(x^k, \rho s k, Gp s) + H s r \delta x^k + \alpha s(6) \\ \mbox{\color=1}{$f(\theta)=\mathbb{S}^{\epsilon}(\theta)_{\infty}(x^k), \color=1}{$f(\theta)=\mathbb{S}^{\epsilon}(\theta)_{\infty}(x^k), \color=1}{$f(\theta)=\mathbb{S}^{\epsilon}(\theta)_{\infty}(x^k), \color=1}{$f(\theta)=\mathbb{S}^{\epsilon}(\theta)_{\infty}(x^k), \color=1}{$f(\theta)=\mathbb{S}^{\epsilon}(\theta)=\mathbb{S}$ 

其中:  $\alpha$  s ~ N (0,  $\Sigma$   $\alpha$  s ) \boldsymbol{\alpha}\_{s} \sim \mathcal{N}\\eff(\mathbf{0}\), \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\_{\boldsymbol}\\dispma\)\_{\sigma}\_\left(\mathbf{0}\), \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\_\[\sigma\]\_\[\sigma\]\_\[\sigma\]

 $Hsr = \partial \delta x^* k \partial rc(x^* k \oplus \delta x^* k, \rho sk, Gps) \mid | \mid \delta x^* k = 0(7)$ 

 $\Sigma \ a \ s = \Sigma \ n \ \rho \ s \ k + F \ p \ s \ r \ \Sigma \ p \ s \ F \ p \ s \ r \ T \ (8) \ boldsymbol \ s_{s}^{\ boldsymbol} \ s_{s}^{\ bold$ 

 $F \ p \ s \ r = \partial \ r \ (x \ k \ , p \ s \ k \ , G \ p \ s \ (9) \ heft \ fp_{s} \ fp_{s} \ heft \$ 

### 1.2 帧到帧的VIO ESIKF更新

 $\label{eq:linear_control_con$ 

其中 //x // x // x

其中:

 $H = [H1rT, \dots, HmrT]T(11) \\ \text{ where } H = [H1rT, \dots, HmT]T(11) \\ \text{ where } H = [H1rT, \dots, HmT]T(11) \\ \text{ where } H = [H1rT, \dots, HmT]T(11) \\ \text{ where } H = [H1rT, \dots, HmT]T(11) \\ \text{ wher$ 

 $R = diag \begin{tabular}{l} $$R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \mbox{ $$ holdsymbol (\sigma)_{\boldsymbol (\sigma)_{\boldsymbol (\sigma)_{\boldsymbol (\sigma)_{\column{tabular}}} $$ (13) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ m) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ \alpha \ n) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ n) \ (12) \ R = diag \end{tabular} $$ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ 1 \ , \dots , \Sigma \ n) \ (\Sigma \ \alpha \ n) \ (\Sigma \ \alpha$ 

 $z^*k = [r(x^*k, \rho 1 k, G p 1) \dots, r(x^*k, \rho m k, G p m)] T (13) \land \{mathbf\{z\}\}_{k} = \{f(mathbf\{r\} \eff(\nathbf\{r\}\}_{k}, \boldsymbol\{\nb\}_{k}, \boldsymbol\{\nb\}_{k}, \boldsymbol\{\nb\}_{m} \}_{k}, \boldsymbol\{\nb\}_{m} \}_{m} \}_{m} \}_{m} \}_{m} \}_{m} \}_{m} T (13) \land \{f(x), f(x), f(x)$ 

 $P = (H) - 1 \sum \delta x \wedge k \ (H) - T \ (14) \\ \\ \text{boldsymbol} \ \{H\}) \wedge \{-1\} \\ \\ \text{boldsymbol} \ \{Signa\} \\ \\ \text{delta } \\ \text{hat} \ \{mathbf\{x\}\} \\ \\ \text{boldsymbol} \ \{H\}) \wedge \{-T\} \\ \\ \text{tag} \ \{14\} \\ P = (H) - 1 \\ \\ \text{boldsymbol} \ \{H\} \\ \\ \text{tag} \ \{14\} \\ P = (H) - 1 \\ \\ \text{boldsymbol} \ \{H\} \\ \\ \text{tag} \$ 

Kalman增益可以通过下式计算:

从而,我们可以通过下式进行误差状态更新:

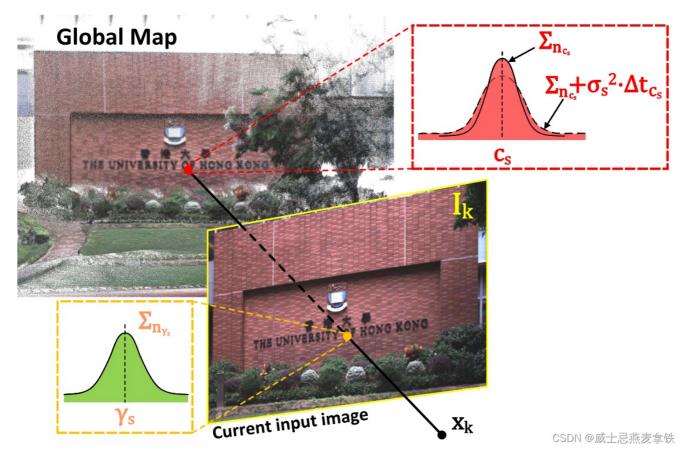
 $x^*k = x^*k \\ = (-Kz^*k - (I-KH)(H) - 1(x^*k \\ = x^*k))(16) \\ \text{(in a thib f \{x\} \}_{k} \\ \text{(in a thi$ 

迭代上式直到收敛(比如状态更新值小于给定的阈值)。注意,该迭代卡尔曼滤波方法与GN高斯牛顿优化方法等价。

# 2 帧到地图的VIO

### 2.1 帧到地图光度更新

在帧到帧的VIO更新之后,我们对系统状态 x \* k \check {\mathbf{x}}\_{k} x k 有了良好的估计,然后我们通过最小化跟踪点的光度误差来进行帧到地图的VIO更新,从而降低漂移。



 $o\left(x^k,Gps,cs\right)=cs-\gamma s\left(17\right) \\ \left(s^k,Gps,cs\right)=cs-\gamma s\left(17\right) \\ \left(s$ 

其中, c s \mathbf{c}\_{s} cs 是保存在全局地图中的颜色,  $\gamma$  s \gamma\_{s}  $\gamma$  s 是当前图像帧 I k \mathbf{I}\_{k} lk 中观察到的颜色。为了得到观测到的颜色  $\gamma$  s \gamma\_{s}  $\gamma$  s 及其协方差矩阵  $\Sigma$  n  $\gamma$  s \Sigma\_{\mathbf{n}\_{\gamma\_{\s}}} \Snys,我们预测点 s s s 在当前图像帧 I k \mathbf{I}\_{k} lk 上的坐标为  $\rho \sim$  s k =  $\pi$  ( C p s , x \ k ) \tilde {\rho}\_{\s\_{k}}=\pi\left({ \gamma\_{\s}}) \square \frac{\k}{\gamma\_{\s}} \square \square \frac{\k}{\gamma\_{\s}} \square

我们同样考虑 γ s \gamma {s} γs 和 c s \mathbf{c} {s} cs 的测量误差:

 $c\ s = c\ s\ g\ t + n\ c\ s \ , n\ c\ s \ - N\ (0\ , \Sigma\ n\ c\ s \ )\ (0\ , \sigma\ s\ 2 \cdot \Delta\ t\ c\ s)\ (19)\ begin\{gathered\} \ rathbf\{c\}_{s}^{g} \ t + n\ c\ s \ , n\ c\ s \ - N\ (0\ , \Sigma\ n\ c\ s \ )\ (0\ , \sigma\ s\ 2 \cdot \Delta\ t\ c\ s)\ (19)\ begin\{gathered\} \ rathbf\{c\}_{s}^{g} \ rathbf\{c\}_{s}^{g$ 

其中,  $\gamma$  s g t \gamma\_{s}^{g t}  $\gamma$  s gt \gamma\_{s}  $\gamma$  s 的真值, c s g t \mathbf{c}\_{s}^{g t} c s t 是 c s \mathbf{c}\_{s} c s 的真值,  $\Delta$  t c s \Delta t\_{\mathbf{c}\_{s}}  $\Delta$  t c s

在公式(19)中, c s \mathbf{c}\_{s} cs 的测量噪声由两部分组成: 上次渲染的估计误差 n c s \mathbf{n}\_{\mathbf{c}\_{s}} ncs 和脉冲随机游走过程噪声 η c s \boklsymbol{\text{left}} {\mathbf{c}\_{s}} ncs 和脉冲随机游走过程噪声 η c s \boklsymbol{\text{left}} {\mathbf{c}\_{s}} ncs 和脉冲随机游走过程噪声 η c s \boklsymbol{\text{left}} ncs \mathbf{c}\_{s} ncs \mathbf{c} ncs \mathbf{c}\_{s} ncs \mathbf{c}\_{s} ncs \mathbf{c} ncs \mathbf{c}\_{s} ncs \mathbf{c}\_{s} ncs \mathbf{c}\_{s} ncs \mathbf{c} ncs \mathbf{c}\_{s} ncs \m

结合公式(17)(18)(19),我们得到**残差零真值 o (x k, G p s g t, c s g t) \mathbf{o}\left(\mathbf{x}\_{k}, { }^{G} \mathbf{p}\_{s}^{g t}, \mathbf{c}\_{s}^{g t}, \mathbf{c}^{g t}, \mathbf{c}\_{s}^{g t}, \mathbf{c}^{g t}, \mat** 

#### 其中:

 $\label{lem:condition} $$ \operatorname{G} \operatorname{fp}_{s}, \operatorname{f}_{s}\right. $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}\right. $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}\right. $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}\right. $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}\right. $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}\right. $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}\right. $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}\left. \operatorname{C}_{s}\right. $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}\right. $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}\left. \operatorname{C}_{s}\left. \operatorname{C}_{s}\right. $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}\left. \operatorname{C}_{s}\right. $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}\left. \operatorname{C}_{s}\left. \operatorname{C}_{s}\right. $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}\left. \operatorname{C}_{s}\right. $$ \operatorname{C}_{s}\left. \operatorname{C}_{s}\left. \operatorname$ 

 $\Sigma \beta s = \Sigma n c s + \sigma s 2 \cdot \Delta t c s + \Sigma n \gamma s + F p s o \Sigma p s F p s o T (22)$ 

 $\boldsymbol{Sigma}_{\boldsymbol}(Sigma)_{\boldsym$ 

#### 2.2 帧到地图的VIO ESIKF更新

 $\min [\![\!] \delta x^* k ( \ /\! / \ x^* k = x^k + H \delta x^* k \ /\! / \ \Sigma \delta x^k k + \sum s = 1 \ m \ /\! / \ o \ (x^* k , G p s , c s ) + H s o \delta x^* k \ /\! / \ \Sigma \beta s 2 ) (24) \ begin{\{aligned\} / min_{s, to s, to$ 

其中:

 $H = [H1oT, \dots, HmoT]T(25) \\ \text{We film rathbf} \\ H = \\ \text{We film rathbf} \\ H = \\ \text{H} \\ \text{O} \\ T \\ \text{Ne film rathbf} \\ H = \\ \text{H} \\ \text{In} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{Ne film rathbf} \\ \text{H} \\ \text{H} \\ \text{In} \\ \text{Ne film rathbf} \\ \text{H} \\ \text{In} \\ \text{Ne film rathbf} \\ \text{H} \\ \text{In} \\ \text{Ne film rathbf} \\ \text{In} \\ \text{I$ 

 $R = diag\{ (\sum \beta 1, \ldots, \sum \beta m) \ (26) \ \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26) \ \| (26)$ 

 $P = (H) - 1 \sum \delta x \wedge k \ (H) - T \ (28) \\ \text{Ye} = (H) - 1 \sum \delta x \wedge k \ (H) - T \ (H) - 1 \sum \delta x \wedge k \ (H) - T \ (H) - 1 \sum \delta x \wedge k \ (H) - T \ (H) - 1 \sum \delta x \wedge$ 

然后,我们执行类似于公式(15)和(16)的状态更新:

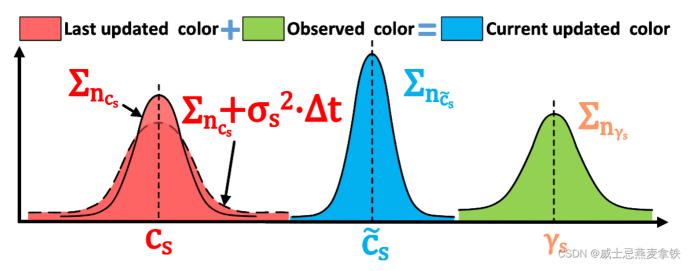
 $x^k = x^k, \Sigma \delta x^k = (I-KH)\Sigma \delta x^k (29) \operatorname{that}\{ x \}_{k} = \operatorname{thot}\{K \}_{k}, \quad \text{boldsymbol}\{Sigma\}_{delta \operatorname{that}\{ x \}_{k} } = \operatorname{thot}\{K \}_{k} \operatorname{thot}\{H \}) \\ \operatorname{thot}\{ x \}_{k} = x^k, \quad \Sigma \delta x^k = (I-KH)\Sigma \delta x^k (29) \operatorname{thot}\{ x \}_{k} \} \\ \operatorname{thot}\{ x \}_{k} = x^k, \quad \Sigma \delta x^k = (I-KH)\Sigma \delta x^k (29) \operatorname{thot}\{ x \}_{k} \} \\ \operatorname{thot}\{ x \}_{k} = x^k, \quad \Sigma \delta x^k = (I-KH)\Sigma \delta x^k (29) \operatorname{thot}\{ x \}_{k} \} \\ \operatorname{thot}\{ x \}_{k} = x^k, \quad \Sigma \delta x^k = (I-KH)\Sigma \delta x^k (29) \operatorname{thot}\{ x \}_{k} \} \\ \operatorname{thot}\{ x \}_{k} = x^k, \quad \Sigma \delta x^k = x^k \} \\ \operatorname{thot}\{ x \}_{k} = x^k + x^k$ 

使用 ESIKF 对帧到地图的VIO 迭代更新直到收敛,然后使用收敛的状态估计值去:

- 1. 渲染地图的纹理
- 2. 更新当前跟踪点集合 P\mathcal{P} P,给下一帧使用
- 3. 在下一帧LIO或者VIO更新中,作为IMU传播的起点

## 2.3 渲染全局地图的纹理

在帧到地图的VIO更新之后,我们得到了当前图像帧的精确位姿,然后我们执行渲染功能来更新地图点的颜色。



首先,我们在所有激活的体素中的检索所有点。假设总共有 n n n 个点,记为  $\zeta = \{P\ 1, ..., P\ n\} \setminus \text{weata} \setminus \text{fit} \setminus \text{mathbf}\{P\}_{1}, \text{dots, } \text{mathbf}\{P\}_{n} \setminus \text{right}\} \zeta = \{P\ 1, ..., P\ n\} \setminus \text{s} \in \{P\ 1, ..., P\ n\} \setminus \text{weata} \setminus \text{mathbf}\{P\}_{n} \setminus \text{mathbf}\{P\}_{n}$ 

 $\Sigma\,n\,c \sim s = (\;(\;\Sigma\,n\,c\;s + \sigma\;s\;2\;\cdot\;\Delta\,t\;c\;s\;) - 1 + \Sigma\,n\,\gamma\,s - 1\;) - 1\;(30)$ 

 $\boldsymbol{Sigma}_{mathbf\{n}_{tilde \{mathbf\{c\}}_{s}\}}=\left(\frac{\left(\frac{s}\right)_{s}}\right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{s}\right)_{s}}=\left(\frac{s}\right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{s}\right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{s}\right)^{-1$ 

 $c \sim s = ((\Sigma n c s + \sigma s 2 \cdot \Delta t c s) - 1 c s + \Sigma n \gamma s - 1 \gamma s) - 1 \Sigma n c \sim s (31)$ 

## 2.4 VIO子系统的跟踪点更新

在纹理渲染完成后,我们对所跟踪的点集 P \mathcal{P} P 进行更新:

- **删除点**:如果点集 P\mathcal{P} P 的点通过公式(2)计算出来的PnP重投影误差或者通过公式(17)计算出来的光度误差太大,我们会从跟踪点的集合中删除这些点,我们还会删除重投影之后不属于当前图像帧 I k\mathbf{I} {k} Ik 的点。
- 添加点: 我们将ζ\zetaζ中的每个点投影到当前图像帧 Ik\mathbf{I}\_{k} Ik 上,如果附近没有其它跟踪点(例如,半径50像素内),则将其添加到点集 P\mathcal{P} P中。