周报

汇报人: 金宇强 汇报时间: 2020.02.05

本周工作	文献阅读情况	[1] J. Zhang and S. Singh, "LOAM: Lidar Odometry and Mapping in Real-time," in Robotics: Science and Systems, 2014, vol. 2, no. 9. [2] P. Geneva, K. Eckenhoff, W. Lee, et al, "Openvins: A research platform for visual-inertial estimation," in 2020 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA), 2020: IEEE, pp. 4666-4672. [3] SS. Huang, ZY. Ma, TJ. Mu, et al, "Lidar-Monocular Visual Odometry using Point and Line Features," in 2020 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA), 2020: IEEE, pp. 1091-1097. [4] X. Zuo, P. Geneva, W. Lee, Y. Liu, and G. Huang, "LIC-Fusion: LiDAR-Inertial-Camera Odometry," in 2019 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS), 2019: IEEE, pp. 5848-5854. [5] K. Li, M. Li, and U. D. Hanebeck, "Towards high-performance solid-state-lidar-inertial odometry and mapping," arXiv preprint arXiv:2010.13150, 2020. 1. 基于文[1]学习 LOAM 框架,并在秦通开源的 A-LOAM 框架上进行改进,先是推导
	工作进展	线面特征的雅克比,然后使用解析求导代替自动求导,在保证精度的前提下,提升了算法的运行效率,平均每帧的运算时间缩短了 16%。 2. 部分文献的整理与阅读,并学习了部分 Li Mingyang 博士的毕业论文(导师:Anastasios Mourikis),有关 MSCKF 的改进框架(VIO)。
下一周工作计划	1. 继续学习 Li Mingyang 的博士论文,重点关注在线标定与 MSCKF 中存在的问题,写文献总结。 2. 构建 KITTI 点云地图,学习基于回环的误差修正原理、基于先验观测的误差修正原理、建图流程及代码实现。 3. 阅读领域内前沿文献。	

激光里程计的点云特征匹配算法实现

金宇强

摘要 点云匹配是利用激光里程计 LO 进行导航、定位与地图构建的基础。本文首先介绍了基本的点与向量的运算,然后定义了点云中的特征——曲率,并说明了基于该特征描述进行位姿估计的方法与步骤。其次介绍了目前的相关开源 LO 算法: LOAM 和 A-LOAM。最后,基于本文中定义的点线特征残差函数与推导的雅克比,使用解析求导代替 A-LOAM 中的自动求导,实现了线面特征匹配算法,并对结果进行了分析,验证了有效性。

关键词 激光里程计;点线特征匹配;A-LOAM

1 点云线面特征提取

本节首先对点和向量的基础运算(内外积)进行了说明,推导了点线、点面 距离的计算公式,并给出了内外积的微分性质,供下文参考。其次,基于 LOAM 提出曲率特征,简要说明了线面特征提取与使用的方法。

1.1 线面特征几何基础

内积又称为数量积,是向量的点乘。设有向量 $\mathbf{a}=(x_1,y_1,z_1)$, $\mathbf{b}=(x_2,y_2,z_2)$,则 \mathbf{a} 和 \mathbf{b} 的内积可表示为:

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2 \tag{1}$$

内积的几何表示为:

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta \tag{2}$$

其中 θ 为向量a和b之间的夹角,若b为单位向量是,内积就是a在b上的投影分量,可图 1 (a)。根据内积的微分性质,有:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{\partial \mathbf{a}} = \mathbf{b} \tag{3}$$

这可以由内积的定义出发,分别对 x_1,y_1,z_1 分量(3 维情况,可扩展到 n 维)求微分得到。

外积又称叉积、向量积,是向量的叉乘,结果是一个向量,a和b的叉乘可表示为:

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} i & j & k \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \end{bmatrix} = (y_1 z_2 - y_2 z_1)i - (x_1 z_2 - x_2 z_1)j + (x_1 y_2 - y_1 x_2)k \quad (4)$$

其中i, j, k分别是xyz轴上的单位向量,上式可以表示为 $a \times b = (y_1z_2 - y_2z_1, x_2z_1 - x_1z_2, x_1y_2 - x_2y_1)$, 外积的几何意义可见图 1 (b),外积的模长等于

a和b组成的平行四边形的面积,表示为:

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}|\sin\theta \tag{5}$$

外积的方向满足右手定则,a和b张成平面的单位法向量n为:

$$n = \frac{a \times b}{|a \times b|} \tag{6}$$

根据外积的定义,有:

$$\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b} = [\boldsymbol{a}]^{\wedge} \boldsymbol{b}$$

$$[\boldsymbol{a}]^{\wedge} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -z_1 & y_1 \\ z_1 & 0 & -x_1 \\ -y_1 & x_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(7)

其中 $[a]^{\Lambda}$ 为a的反对称矩阵。容易有:

$$[a]^{\wedge}b = -[b]^{\wedge}a$$

$$\frac{\partial [a]^{\wedge}b}{\partial a} = -\frac{[b]^{\wedge}\partial a}{\partial a} = -[b]^{\wedge}$$
(8)

基于内积和外积的定义,可以进一步引出线面特征的运算,如图 1(c)(d) 所示,基于式 (5),点A到直线CB的距离 $|\overrightarrow{AD}|$ 可以表示为

$$\left| \overrightarrow{AD} \right| = \frac{\left| \overrightarrow{CA} \times \overrightarrow{CB} \right|}{\left| \overrightarrow{CB} \right|} \tag{9}$$

这样避免了求夹角 θ 。要求点A到平面BCD的距离,也就是求 $|\overrightarrow{AE}|$,可以先使用式(6)计算平面BCD的单位法向量n:

$$\boldsymbol{n} = \frac{\overrightarrow{BC} \times \overrightarrow{BD}}{|\overrightarrow{BC} \times \overrightarrow{BD}|} \tag{10}$$

然后再根据内积的定义式(2)求:

$$|\overrightarrow{AE}| = |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot \boldsymbol{n} \tag{11}$$

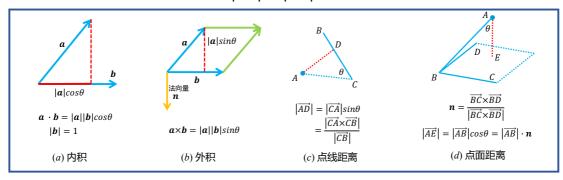


图 1 线面特征的基本运算

1.2 线面特征的提取

本文涉及的线面特征方法基于 LOAM[1]提出的曲率特征。LOAM 作为激光 SLAM 的经典方法,至今仍在 KITTI 状态估计和建图排行榜上位列榜首,其也衍生出许多优秀的开源升级版如秦通设计的简化版本 A-LOAM[3]和南洋理工王晗设计的 F-LOAM[4],具体可见第三节。本小结分三步,基于源码注释从实现上说

明了 LOAM 提取线面特征的步骤。

Step1: 点云数据的预处理(按线数分割)

本步针对的是点云中的点排列是杂乱无章的情况,即点云数据中不包含线数的信息,如 KITTI 原始数据。为了后续有效地提取特征,需要将点云按线数分割并排列。具体做法是,根据激光点的坐标(x,y,z),计算该束激光相对于雷达水平面的倾角 $\omega = \arctan\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$,然后基于 ω 和雷达内参(各扫描线的设计倾角),将各激光束的点进行分类和排序。

Step2: 计算特征值

LOAM 特征的计算方式为:

$$c = \frac{1}{\|X\|} \left\| \sum_{i} (X - X_i) \right\| \tag{12}$$

其中X是点云中任意点的坐标,c是它对应的特征值, X_i 是X所处激光束上相邻的点。即c表示的是单线上的点与相邻点之间的关系,直观上可以将其理解为X点的曲率,如图 2,其中黑点表示点云中的点,红线表示该点上计算曲率的大小。可见,点的排列越平直则c越小,反之越弯曲则值就c越大,直线上的点c为 0。

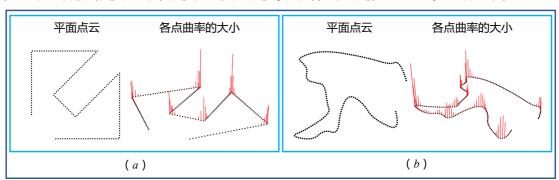


图 2 曲率特征示意图

Step3: 按特征值大小筛选特征点

基于每个点的特征值(曲率)大小,可以划分线特征和面特征,LOAM 中将点分为角点(最大曲率),即线特征点,和平面点(最小曲率),即面特征点。在LOAM 源码中,设定了阈值,将其分为四类: (a) 曲率特别大的点(sharp); (b)曲率交大的点(less_sharp); (c)曲率特别小的点(flat); (d)曲率小的点(less_flat),映射到线面特征可以看做: (a)sharp 为"点到直线"中的"点"; (b)sharp 和 less_sharp 为"点到直线"中的直线; (c)flat 为"点到平面"中的点; (d)flat 和 less_flat 为"点到平面"中的"平面"。

2 基于线面特征的位姿优化

在从点云中得到线面特征后,与视觉的特征匹配一样,基于帧间之间对应的 线面特征变化,进行雷达位姿估计。假设 LO 的运动模型是已知,那么基于运动 模型可以获得一个相对准确的初始位姿估计, 若第k+1帧与第k帧的相对位姿为:

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} R & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

然后可以将第k+1帧中的点 p_i 转换到第k帧坐标系中,完成点云的位姿转换,可表示为:

$$\tilde{p}_i = Rp_i + t$$

当 p_i 为角点(线特征点)时,在上一帧中搜索距离 \tilde{p}_i 最近的角点,并在相邻线上再找一个角点,组成直线。如果估计的位姿是准确的,可以知道 \tilde{p}_i 也在这条直线上,即和这条直线的距离为 0。这个过程称为线特征关联,可见图 3(a)。当 p_i 为平面点(面特征点)时,在上一帧中搜索距离 \tilde{p}_i 最近的面特征点,并在相邻线上找两个面特征点,组成平面。同样地,若位姿准确, \tilde{p}_i 也在这个平面上。这个过程称为面特征关联,可见图 3(b)。

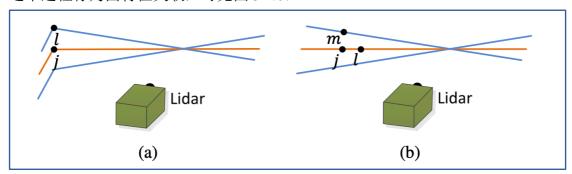


图 3 线面特征关联示意图[1]

以图 3 为例,基于第一节中介绍的点线距离(式 (9)),线面距离(式 (10) (11)),可以定义残差函数。对于线特征,有线残差函数 d_s :

$$d_{\varepsilon} = \frac{\left| \left(\tilde{p}_i - p_j \right) \times \left(\tilde{p}_i - p_l \right) \right|}{\left| p_l - p_j \right|} \tag{13}$$

也可以表示成矢量形式(在源码中为矢量形式,在最后计算时用 $d_{\varepsilon}^{T}d_{\varepsilon}$ 获得残差,可能是为了方便计算雅克比?):

$$d_{\varepsilon} = \frac{\left(\tilde{p}_i - p_j\right) \times \left(\tilde{p}_i - p_l\right)}{\left|p_l - p_j\right|} \tag{14}$$

对于面特征,有面残差函数 $d_{\mathcal{H}}$:

$$d_{\mathcal{H}} = \left| \left(\tilde{p}_i - p_j \right) \cdot \frac{\left(p_l - p_j \right) \times \left(p_m - p_j \right)}{\left| \left(p_l - p_j \right) \times \left(p_m - p_j \right) \right|} \right| \tag{15}$$

然后,使用高斯牛顿等优化算法,就可以对残差函数进行优化,其中,关键步骤是计算残差函数的雅克比。对于线残差函数 d_s ,基于链式法则有:

$$J_{\varepsilon} = \frac{\partial d_{\varepsilon}}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial d_{\varepsilon}}{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}} \frac{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}}{\partial T}$$
 (16)

对于等式中的第一项,将式(14)代入,可得:

$$\frac{\partial d_{\varepsilon}}{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}} = \frac{1}{|p_{l} - p_{j}|} \frac{\partial \left(\left(\tilde{p}_{i} - p_{j} \right) \times \left(\tilde{p}_{i} - p_{l} \right) \right)}{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|p_{l} - p_{j}|} \frac{\partial \left(\left[\tilde{p}_{i} - p_{j} \right]^{\wedge} \left(\tilde{p}_{i} - p_{l} \right) \right)}{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|p_{l} - p_{j}|} \left(\frac{\partial \left[\tilde{p}_{i} - p_{j} \right]^{\wedge} \left(\tilde{p}_{i} - p_{l} \right)}{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}} + \frac{\left[\tilde{p}_{i} - p_{j} \right]^{\wedge} \partial \left(\tilde{p}_{i} - p_{l} \right)}{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|p_{l} - p_{j}|} \left(-\left[\tilde{p}_{i} - p_{l} \right]^{\wedge} + \left[\tilde{p}_{i} - p_{j} \right]^{\wedge} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\left[p_{l} - p_{j} \right]^{\wedge}}{|p_{l} - p_{j}|}$$
(17)

其中第二个等号基于外积的定义式(7),第三个等号基于顺序求导法则,第三个等号中的第一项基于反对称矩阵的性质式(8),第二项是直接求导的结果。

对于式(16)中的第二项,是常用的雅克比结果,基于[2]中给出的结果,有:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}}{\partial t} = I$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}}{\partial R} = -[R\tilde{p}_{i} + t]^{\wedge}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}}{\partial T} = [I - [R\tilde{p}_{i} + t]^{\wedge}]$$
(18)

其中上式是对平移的雅克比,下式是对旋转的雅克比。

同样地,对于面残差函数 $d_{\mathcal{H}}$,有链式法则:

$$J_{\mathcal{H}} = \frac{\partial d_{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial d_{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial \tilde{p}_i} \frac{\partial \tilde{p}_i}{\partial T}$$
 (19)

其中等式第二项与式(18)一致。对等式第一项,有:

$$\frac{\partial d_{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}} = \frac{\partial |X|}{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}} = \frac{\partial |X|}{\partial X} \frac{\partial X}{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}} = \frac{X}{|X|} \frac{\partial X}{\partial \tilde{p}_{i}}$$

$$= \frac{X}{|X|} \frac{(p_{l} - p_{j}) \times (p_{m} - p_{j})}{|(p_{l} - p_{j}) \times (p_{m} - p_{j})|} = \frac{X}{|X|} \cdot \mathbf{n}$$
(20)

其中 $X = (\tilde{p}_i - p_j) \cdot \frac{(p_l - p_j) \times (p_m - p_j)}{|(p_l - p_j) \times (p_m - p_j)|}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial \tilde{p}_i}$ 在物理意义上即代表平面的单位法向量 \boldsymbol{n} 。

3 相关开源里程计

3.1 LOAM

LOAM[1]是 Zhang 于 2014 年提出的使用激光雷达完成定位与三维建图的算法,即 Lidar Odometry and Mapping,此后许多有诸多激光定位算法都借鉴了 LOAM 中的一些思想。在 LOAM 中主要包含两个模块,一个是 Lidar Odometry,即使用激光雷达做里程计计算两次扫描之间的位姿变换;另一个是 Lidar Mapping,利用多次扫描的结果构建地图,细化位姿轨迹。由于 Mapping 部分计算量较大

(涉及到多帧点云),所以计算频率较低(1Hz),由 Mapping 校准细化 Odometry 过程中计算出来的轨迹,具体流程图可见图 4。

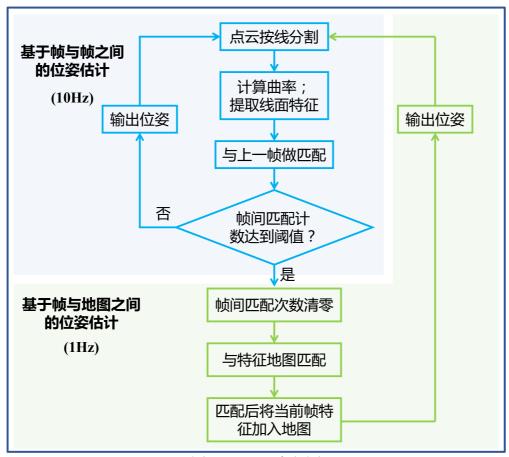


图 4 LOAM 流程图

3.2 A-LOAM

LOAM 作为 2014 年提出的激光 SLAM 框架,目前仍具有较强的竞争力,很有学习价值,但是 LOAM 源码的可读性和扩展性较差,因此,秦通在 LOAM 的基础上做了简化并开源了 Advanced-LOAM(A-LOAM)[3]。具体地,A-LOAM 去掉了和 IMU 相关的部分,使用 Eigen(四元数)而非旋转矩阵来做位姿转换,重构了 LOAM 代码,并且基于谷歌的开源优化库 ceres 做迭代优化,进一步加强了代码的可读性,升级了框架。A-LOAM 运行时的节点图如下。

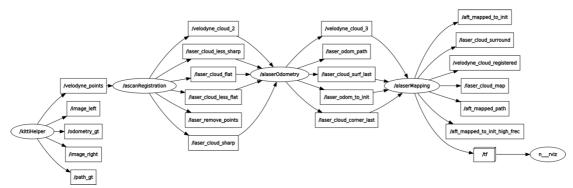


图 5 A-LOAM 运行节点图(rqt_graph)

4 基于 KITTI 的具体代码实现

A-LOAM 在一定程度上改进了 LOAM,但是其优化求梯度的方式基于 ceres 的自动求导方法,这一定程度上降低了运行效率,而在本文第二节中,已经推导了线面特征残差函数的雅克比,完全可以用解析求导来代替 ceres 自动求导获得更好的结果。基于该思路,本节中对 A-LOAM 源码进行了修改,称为 A-LOAM v2,并在 KITTI 数据集上进行了验证。

在 KITTI_2011_10_03_drive_0027_synced 上同时运行 PCL 库的 NDT 直接匹配算法、A-LOAM 线面特征匹配算法与基于雅克比解析式的 A-LOAM (称为 A-LOAM v2),最终的运行结果如图 6 所示

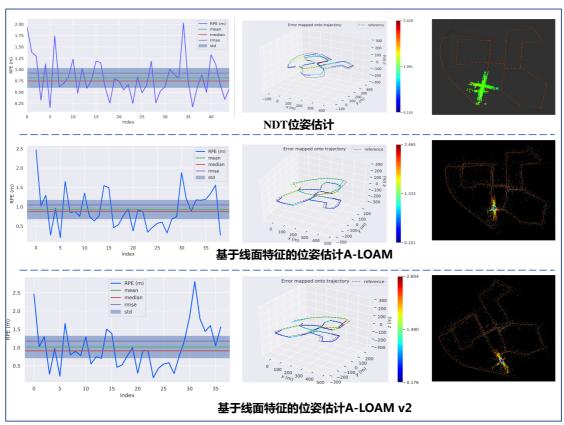


图 6 直接法(NDT)与特征法(A-LOAM/v2)的结果对比

可见三者在相对位姿误差 RPE 和整体均方根误差RMSE上的结果均相近 (1.0 ± 0.25),但是在对每帧点云的处理时间上,基于特征的方法具有非常大的 优势,如图 7 所示,基于 A-LOAM 匹配方法的平均运算时间较 NDT 直接匹配方 法缩短了 57%,而本文指出的基于解析式求导的匹配方法在此基础上再次减少了 16%,平均每帧的运算时间为 25ms。注意,图中 NDT 每帧运算的最小值为 0,具体原因暂时未知。

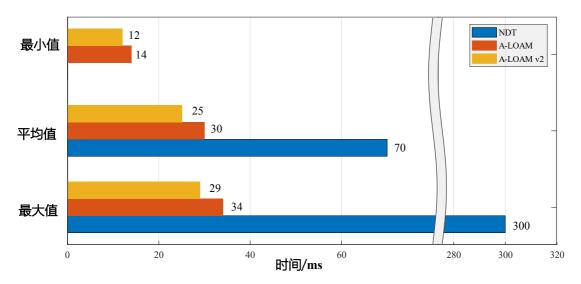


图 7 直接法(NDT)与特征法(A-LOAM/v2)的运算耗时结果

参考文献

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- [2] 高翔, 张涛, 刘毅, 颜沁睿. 视觉 SLAM 十四讲:从理论到实践. 北京: 电子工业出版社, 2019. 第六章
- [3] https://github.com/HKUST-Aerial-Robotics/A-LOAM
- [4] https://github.com/wh200720041/floam

文献阅读1

Some interesting facts about Paper:

OpenVINS: A Research Platform for Visual-Inertial Estimation

of ICRA2020:

- 一个开源的 VIO 开发平台 (ROS 上),具有详细的开发和使用文档,集成了一些现有的 VIO 融合算法,以后可用于实验。有点类似于 window 上的 matlab_VIO 工具箱。
- 1. The key functionality of the different components in OpenVINS

Ovcore:

Contains 2D image sparse visual feature tracking;

linear and Gauss-Newton feature triangulation methods;

visual-inertial simulator for arbitrary number of cameras and frequencies;

fundamental manifold math operations and utilities.

Oveval:

Contains trajectory alignment;

plotting utilities for trajectory accuracy and consistency evaluation;

Monte-Carlo evaluation of different accuracy metrics;

utility for recording ROS topics to file.

Ovmsckf:

Contains the extendable modular Extended Kalman Filter(EKF)-based sliding window visual-inertial estimator with on-manifold type system for flexible state representation. Features include: First-Estimates Jacobains(FEJ), IMU-camera timeoffset calibration, camera intrinsics and extrinsiconline calibration, standard MSCKF, and 3DSLAM landmarks of different representations

2. Including some open source classic VIO algorithms:

OKVIS; VINS-Fusion VIO; Basalt VIO; R-VIO; ROVIO; ICE-BA; S-MSCKF

文献阅读 2

Some interesting facts about Paper:

Lidar-Monocular Visual Odometry using Point and

Line Features

of ICRA2020:

一种基于点和线特征的激光雷达-单目视觉里程计方法。与以往的基于点的激光雷达视觉里程计相比,该方法通过**将点和线特征引入位姿估**计中,从而利用了更多的环境结构信息。其次,提供了一种鲁棒的点线深度提取方法,并将提取的**深**

度信息作为点线 BA 的先验因子。该方法降低了特征的三维模糊度,提高了姿态估计的精度。

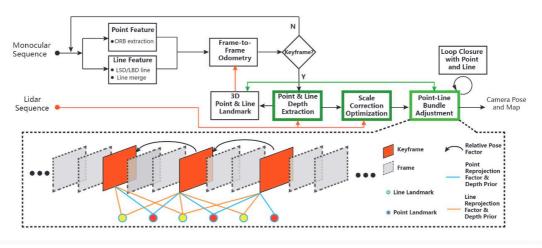
1. Why do this?

- ① The accuracy of those point-only systems is still not very satisfactory and some of them like LIMO require extra semantic information as input, which is computationally expensive to obtain.
- 2 Line features might richly exist in various scene environments (especially in urban environments), but it is nontrivial to directly adopt line features for the lidar-visual odometry

2. How to do it?

- 1 This system **fuses the point and line features as landmarks** during camera tracking and <u>formulates the point-based and line-based landmarks'reprojection</u> errors as factors for bundle adjustment in the back end.
- 2 During sensor fusion, a robust method to extract the depth of the points and lines from the lidar data is provided, and use the <u>depth prior</u> to guide camera tracking.
- 3 The depth prior is also formulated as <u>prior factors in the point-line bundle</u> <u>adjustment</u> to further improve the poseestimation accuracy.

3. Pipeline of ClusterVO



重点关注绿色框

- ① Given the input monocular image sequence and lidar sequence, the point and line features for each image is extracted.
- 2 Then, tracking image frames using <u>frame-to-frame odometry</u> with scale corrected by scale correction optimization.
- (3) For each keyframe, the **depth priors** for point and line landmarks **are extracted** and **fed to** the point-line bundle adjustment. (Loop closure with the point and line features is used for further pose estimation correction.)

4. Experiments and results

Dateset:KITTI; NuScenes (it is a public large-scale dataset of urban environment with plenty of structuralline features.)

- 5. Some problems
 - (1): What about lidar? Where is the radar used????

文献阅读3

Some interesting facts about Paper:

LIC-Fusion: LiDAR-Inertial-Camera Odometry.

of IROS2019:

浙大刘勇团队的文章, 2.0 版本发表在 IROS2020, 少有的鲁棒多传感器融合方案, 可以学习。

本文主要借鉴了LOAM和MSCFK,提出了一种紧耦合多传感器融合算法,对剧烈运动和低光照等挑战环境更加鲁棒。

- 1. Why do this?
 - ① cameras are limited by lighting conditions and cannot provide high-quality information in low-lightor night time conditions. But 3D LiDAR sensors can provide more robust and accurate range measurements regardless of lighting condition.
 - (2) 3D LiDARs suffer from **point cloud sparsity**, high cost, and lower collection rates as compared to cameras.
 - (3) IMUs measure local angular velocity and linear acceleration and can provide large amount of information in dynamic trajectories but **exhibit large drift due** to noises if not fused with other information.
- 2. How to do it?
 - (1) A tightly-coupled LIC odometry(termed LIC-Fusion) is developed, which enables efficient 6DOF pose estimation with **online** spatial and temporal **calibration**.
 - 2 LIC-Fusion can efficiently combine IMU measurements, sparse visual features, and two different sparse LiDAR features within the MSCKF framework.
 - (3) The dependence of the calibrated extrinsic parameters and estimated poses on measurements is explicitly modeled and analytically derived.
- 3. 主要做法就是,借鉴 LOAM,在 MSCKF 中加入了基于点线/点面距离的激光

测量模型。本文提出的是纯里程计做法,不包括建图和回环检测。

- 4. Experiments and results
 - 1 Outdoor Tests

Comparative Test: LIC-Fusion, MSCKF, and LOAM.

(2) Indoor Tests

Indoordatasets are collected in various normal to low-light lighting conditions with slow to aggressive motion profiles.

NOTE: Since groundtruth is not available indoors, we returned the sensorplatform to the initial location and evaluate the start-end error.

文献阅读 4

Some interesting facts about Paper:

Towards High-Performance Solid-State-LiDAR-Inertial

Odometry and Mapping

of KIT, arXiv:2010.13150:

A novel tightly-coupled LiDAR-inertial odometry and mapping scheme for both **solid-state** and mechanical LiDARs. As frontend, a feature-based **lightweight LiDAR** odometry provides fast motion estimates for adaptive keyframe selection. As backend, a hierarchical keyframe-based sliding window optimization is performed through marginalization for directly fusing IMU and LiDAR measurements.

1. Why do this?

- ① : Very recently, solid-state LiDARs have hit the consumer market based on various working principles with much better affordability, but **solid-state-LiDAR-based odometry has not been well investigated**.
- ② : Scan patterns of solid-state LiDARs are always irregular and non-repetitive, so that common feature extraction methods for conventional 3D LiDARs are not applicable.

固态雷达质量好,价格较机械雷达低,精度较高(点云更稠密),但其视野较窄,且不同版本的固态雷达扫描方式不同,难有统一的处理方法。

2. How to do it?

- (1): we propose a novel tightly-coupled LiDAR-inertial odometry and mapping scheme with a specific variant for solid-state LiDARs.
- (2): A novel feature extraction approach is tailored to the irregular scan pattern of the Livox Horizon.

- (3): To directly fuse LiDAR and IMU measurements in a unified manner, a hierarchical keyframe-based fusion scheme is proposed using sliding window optimization.
- (4): The proposed system is generically applicable for both conventional and the deployed solid-state LiDARs. It runs in real time and delivers superior odometry and mapping accuracy over related state-of-the-art systems.
- (5): We publish the new solid-state-LiDAR-inertial data sets recorded by Livox Horizon and Xsens MTi-670.

重点关注②和③

3. Pipeline

