

第十七章 相机与IMU时间戳同步





作业内容



- ① 基础: 请仿照 Eq.(12)-(14), 推导当 vins 中对特征采用逆深度参数时, 基于特征匀速模型的重投影误差计算形式。
- ② 提升: 阅读论文^a,总结基于 B 样条的时间戳估计算法流程,梳理 论文公式。
- ③ 兴趣(不强求): 请推导初始化时旋转误差 Eq.(17) 对时间戳延迟 t_d 的雅克比,参考论文 b 附录 D。

作业题一



视觉残差为:

$$\mathbf{r}_c = \left[egin{array}{c} rac{x_{c_j}}{z_{c_j}} - u_{c_j} \ rac{y_{c_j}}{z_{c_j}} - v_{c_j} \end{array}
ight]$$

对于第i帧的特征点,它投影到第j帧相机坐标系下的值为:

$$egin{bmatrix} x_{c_j} \ y_{c_j} \ z_{c_j} \ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{T}_{bc}^{-1} \mathbf{T}_{wb_j}^{-1} \mathbf{T}_{wb_i} \mathbf{T}_{bc} egin{bmatrix} rac{1}{\lambda} u_{c_i} \ rac{1}{\lambda} v_{c_i} \ rac{1}{\lambda} \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

作业题一



拆成三维坐标形式:

$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{f}_{c_j} &= egin{bmatrix} x_{c_j} \ y_{c_j} \ z_{c_j} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{R}_{bc}^ op \mathbf{R}_{wb_j}^ op \mathbf{R}_{wb_i} \mathbf{R}_{bc} rac{1}{\lambda} egin{bmatrix} u_{c_i} \ v_{c_i} \ 1 \end{bmatrix} \ &+ \mathbf{R}_{bc}^ op \left(\mathbf{R}_{wb_j}^ op \left(\left(\mathbf{R}_{wb_i} \mathbf{p}_{bc} + \mathbf{p}_{wb_i}
ight) - \mathbf{p}_{wb_j}
ight) - \mathbf{p}_{bc}
ight) \end{aligned}$$

若考虑时间戳延迟,对归一化平面坐标观测值进行补偿,可得补偿后的观测值为:

$$\mathbf{z}_{l}^{j}\left(t_{d}
ight)=egin{bmatrix}u_{l}^{j} & v_{l}^{j}\end{bmatrix}^{ op}+t_{d}\mathbf{V}_{l}^{j}$$

特征点的运动速度为:

$$\mathbf{V}_l^j = \left(egin{bmatrix} u_l^{j+1} \ v_l^{j+1} \end{bmatrix} - egin{bmatrix} u_l^j \ v_l^j \end{bmatrix}
ight) / \left(t_{j+1} - t_j
ight)$$

作业题一



由此可得特征匀速模型下带有时间戳延迟的重投影误差表示如下:

$$r = rac{1}{z_j} R_{bc}^ op \left(R_{wb_i}^ op \left(R_{wb_i} \left(R_{bc} rac{1}{\lambda} \left(egin{bmatrix} u_i \ v_i \ 1 \end{bmatrix} + t_d \left(egin{bmatrix} u_{i+1} \ v_{i+1} \ 1 \end{bmatrix} - egin{bmatrix} u_i \ v_i \ 1 \end{bmatrix}
ight) / \left(t_{i+1} - t_i
ight) + t_{bc}
ight) + t_{ub_i} - t_{\omega b_j}
ight) - t_{bc}
ight) \ - egin{bmatrix} u_j \ v_i \end{bmatrix} - ext{td} \left(egin{bmatrix} u_{j+1} \ v_{i+1} \end{bmatrix} - egin{bmatrix} u_j \ v_{i+1} \end{bmatrix} / \left(t_{j+1} - t_j
ight)
ight)$$



估计参数

- (i) the gravity direction, \mathbf{g}_w , expressed in \mathbf{F}_w .
- (ii) the transformation between the camera and the IMU, $\mathbf{T}_{c,i}$.
- (iii) the offset between camera time and IMU time, d.
- (iv) the pose of the IMU, $\mathbf{T}_{w,i}(t)$
- (v) the accelerometer($\mathbf{b}_a(t)$) and gyroscope ($\mathbf{b}_w(t)$) biases



时变状态量的参数

时变状态由B样条函数表示,B样条产生简单的时间分析函数良好的代表性。

IMU的变换矩阵如下:

$$\mathbf{T}_{w,i}(t) := egin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}(oldsymbol{arphi}(t)) & \mathbf{t}(t) \ \mathbf{0}^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中: $\varphi(t):=\Phi_{\varphi}(t)\mathbf{c}_{\varphi}$ 编码旋转矩阵的参数,C(.)是一个从参数构建旋转矩阵的函数, $\mathbf{t}(t):=\Phi_{t}(t)\mathbf{c}_{t}$ 编码平移矩阵。

世界坐标系下的速度v(t)和加速度a(t)表示为:

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \dot{\mathbf{t}}(t) = \dot{\mathbf{\Phi}}_t(t)\mathbf{c}_t, \quad \mathbf{a}(t) = \ddot{\mathbf{t}}(t) = \ddot{\mathbf{\Phi}}_t(t)\mathbf{c}_t$$

角速度w(t)表达式为:

$$oldsymbol{\omega}(t) = \mathbf{S}(oldsymbol{arphi}(t)) \dot{oldsymbol{arphi}}(t) = \mathbf{S}\left(\mathbf{\Phi}(t)\mathbf{c}_{arphi}
ight) \dot{\mathbf{\Phi}}(t)\mathbf{c}_{arphi}$$



测量与过程模型

使用标准的离散时间 IMU 和相机测量方程:

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{lpha}_k &:= \mathbf{C}(oldsymbol{arphi}\left(t_k
ight))^T \left(\mathbf{a}\left(t_k
ight) - \mathbf{g}_w
ight) + \mathbf{b}_a\left(t_k
ight) + \mathbf{n}_{a_k}, \ oldsymbol{arphi}_k &:= \mathbf{C}(oldsymbol{arphi}\left(t_k
ight))^T oldsymbol{\omega}\left(t_k
ight) + \mathbf{b}_\omega\left(t_k
ight) + \mathbf{n}_{\omega_k} \ \mathbf{y}_{mj} &:= \mathbf{h}\left(\mathbf{T}_{c,i}\mathbf{T}_{w,i}(t_j+d)^{-1}\mathbf{p}_w^m
ight) + \mathbf{n}_{y_{mj}} \end{aligned}$$

状态估计器

与测量相关的误差项被构造为测量与给定当前状态估计的预测测量之间的差异

$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{e}_{y_{mj}} &:= \mathbf{y}_{mj} - \mathbf{h} \left(\mathbf{T}_{c,i} \mathbf{T}_{w,i} (t_j + d)^{-1} \mathbf{p}_w^m
ight) \ J_y &:= rac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{m=1}^M \mathbf{e}_{y_{mj}}^T \mathbf{R}_{y_{mj}}^{-1} \mathbf{e}_{y_{mj}} \end{aligned}$$



首先初始化d为0,然后通过粗略估计相机位姿(使用 Bouget 相机校准工具箱中的透视 n 点算法处理每个图像)来初始化IMU的pose, $\mathbf{T}_{w,i}\left(t_{j}\right)=\mathbf{T}_{w,c}\left(t_{j}\right)\mathbf{T}_{c,i}$,最后使用勋伯格的线性解和 Reinsch初始化pose的B样条表示。

IMU位姿编码成六阶B样条(一个分段五次多项式),加速度编码为三次多项式,biases用三次B样条表示

作业题三



指数映射的泰勒展开一阶近似:

$$\expig(\phi^\wedgeig)pprox \mathbf{I}+\phi^\wedge$$

伴随性质:

$$\mathbf{R} \mathbf{ ilde{R}} \mathbf{R}^T = \exp \Bigl(\mathbf{R} { ilde{\phi}}^\wedge \mathbf{R}^T \Bigr) = \exp \bigl((\mathbf{R} { ilde{\phi}})^\wedge \bigr) = \operatorname{Exp}((\mathbf{R} { ilde{\phi}})$$

BCH扰动模型:

$$\log(ext{Exp}(\phi_1) \operatorname{Exp}(\phi_2)) pprox egin{dcases} \mathbf{J}_l^{-1}\left(\phi_2
ight) \phi_1 + \phi_2, ext{ if } \phi_1 ext{ is small} \ \mathbf{J}_r^{-1}\left(\phi_1
ight) \phi_2 + \phi_1, ext{ if } \phi_2 ext{ is small} \end{cases}$$

$$\log(\operatorname{Exp}(\phi_1)\operatorname{Exp}(\phi_2)) pprox egin{dcases} \mathbf{J}_l^{-1}\left(\phi_2
ight)\phi_1 + \phi_2, & ext{if } \phi_1 ext{ is small} & \operatorname{Exp}(\phi + \delta\phi) pprox \operatorname{Exp}(\mathbf{J}_l(\phi)\delta\phi)\operatorname{Exp}(\phi) \ \mathbf{J}_r^{-1}\left(\phi_1
ight)\phi_2 + \phi_1, & ext{if } \phi_2 ext{ is small} & pprox \operatorname{Exp}(\phi)\operatorname{Exp}(\mathbf{J}_r(\phi)\delta\phi) \end{cases}$$

$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{R}_{1}'' &= \left(\Delta\overline{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \operatorname{Exp}\!\left(\mathbf{J}_{\Delta\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^{g} \delta \mathbf{b}_{g}
ight)
ight)^{1} \mathbf{R}_{c}^{b}, \ \mathbf{R}_{2}'' &= \mathbf{R}_{w}^{c_{i}} \mathbf{R}_{c_{j}}^{w}, \ \mathbf{R}_{3}'' &= \mathbf{R}_{b}^{c} \end{aligned}$$

作业题三



$$\begin{split} \mathbf{e}_{\mathrm{rot}} & \quad (t_d + \delta t_d) \\ & \quad = \log \left(\mathbf{R}_1'' \operatorname{Exp}(-\omega_{c_i} \left(t_d + \delta t_d \right) \right) \mathbf{R}_2'' \operatorname{Exp}\left(\omega_{c_j} \left(t_d + \delta t_d \right) \right) \mathbf{R}_3'' \right) \\ & \quad \stackrel{(38)}{\approx} \log \left(\mathbf{R}_1'' \operatorname{Exp}(-\mathbf{J}_l^i \omega_{c_i} \delta t_d) \operatorname{Exp}(-\omega_{c_i} t_d) \mathbf{R}_2'' \right. \\ & \quad \cdot \operatorname{Exp}\left(\omega_{c_j} t_d\right) \operatorname{Exp}(\mathbf{J}_r^j \omega_{c_j} \delta t_d) \mathbf{R}_3'' \right. \\ & \quad \left. \stackrel{(36)}{=} \log \left(\operatorname{Exp}(-\mathbf{R}_1'' \mathbf{J}_l^i \omega_{c_i} \delta t_d) \mathbf{R}_1'' \operatorname{Exp}(-\omega_{c_i} t_d) \mathbf{R}_2'' \right. \\ & \quad \cdot \operatorname{Exp}\left(\omega_{c_j} t_d\right) \mathbf{R}_3'' \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_3'' \mathbf{J}_r^j \omega_{c_j} \delta t_d\right) \right) \\ & \quad = \log \left(\operatorname{Exp}(-\mathbf{R}_1'' \mathbf{J}_l^i \omega_{c_i} \delta t_d) \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{e}_{rot} \left(t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \cdot \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_3''' \mathbf{J}_r^j \omega_{c_j} \delta t_d\right) \right) \\ & \quad = \log \left(\operatorname{Exp}(\mathbf{e}_{rot} \left(t_d \right) \right) \operatorname{Exp}\left(-\operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{e}_{rot} \left(t_d \right) \right)^T \mathbf{R}_1'' \mathbf{J}_l^i \omega_{c_i} \delta t_d \right) \\ & \quad \cdot \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_3''' \mathbf{J}_r^j \omega_{c_j} \delta t_d\right) \right) \\ & \quad = \log \left(\operatorname{Exp}(\mathbf{e}_{rot} \left(t_d \right) \right) \operatorname{Exp}\left(D \cdot \delta t_d\right) \operatorname{Exp}\left(E \cdot \delta t_d\right) \right) \\ & \quad \stackrel{(35)}{\approx} \log \left(\operatorname{Exp}(\mathbf{e}_{rot} \left(t_d \right) \right) \left(\mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \approx \log \left(\operatorname{Exp}(\mathbf{e}_{rot} \left(t_d \right) \right) \operatorname{Exp}\left(D \cdot E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(31)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf{I} + \left(D + E\right) \delta t_d \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}_r^{(21)} \mathbf$$

作业题三



其中:

$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{J}_l^i &\doteq \mathbf{J}_l \left(-\omega_{c_i} t_d
ight), \quad \mathbf{J}_r^j &\doteq \mathbf{J}_r \left(\omega_{c_j} t_d
ight), \ D &\doteq - \operatorname{Exp} \left(\mathbf{e}_{\operatorname{rot}} \ \left(t_d
ight)
ight)^T \mathbf{R}_1'' \mathbf{J}_l^i \omega_{c_i}, \ E &\doteq \mathbf{R}_3''^T \mathbf{J}_r^j \omega_{c_j}. \end{aligned}$$

最终得到:

$$rac{\partial \mathbf{e}_{rot}}{\partial \delta t_d} = \mathbf{J}_r^{-1} \left(\mathbf{e}_{rot} \left(t_d
ight)
ight) \left(D + E
ight)$$



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