

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

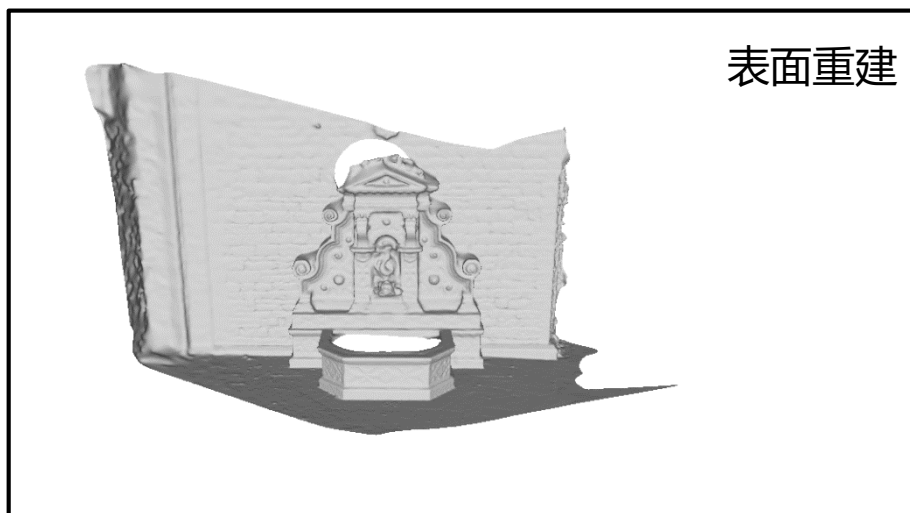
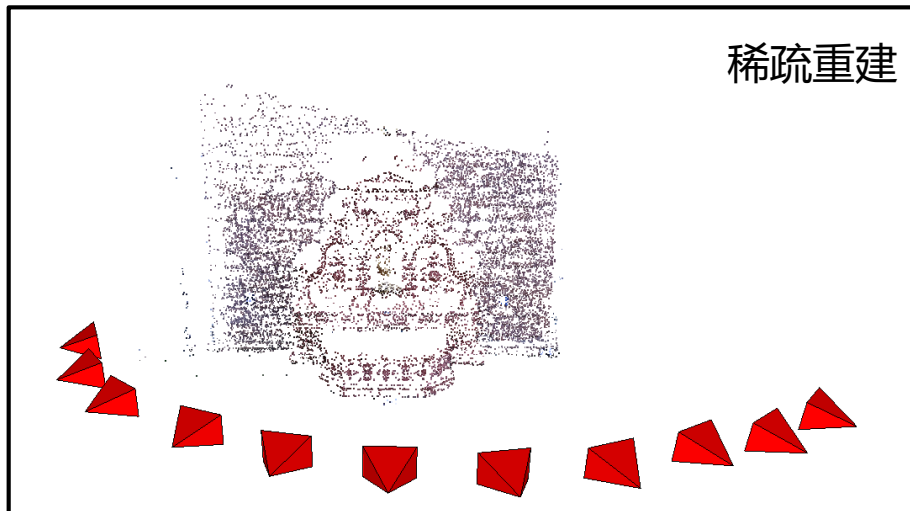
- 从运动恢复结构 (Structure from Motion, SfM)
 - SfM: 输入图像集合, 输出**相机绝对位姿与场景稀疏表达**



Snaveley et al. PIEEE 2010

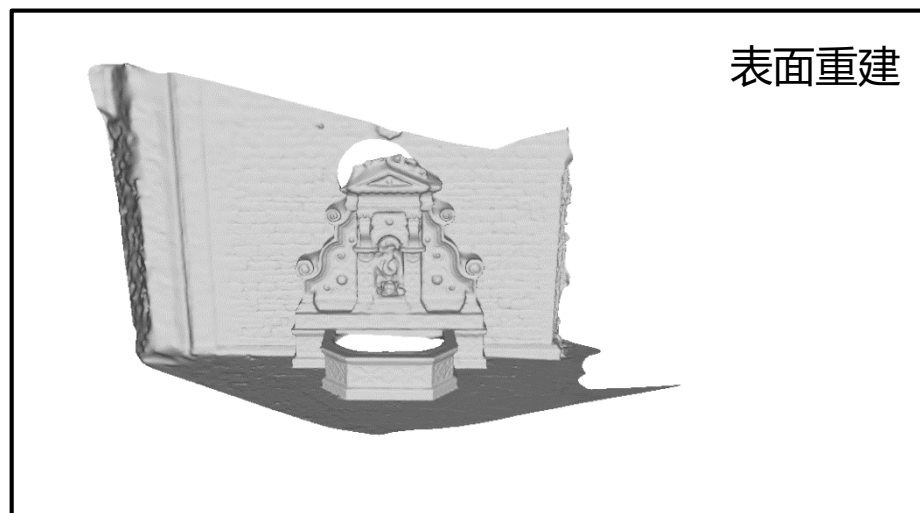
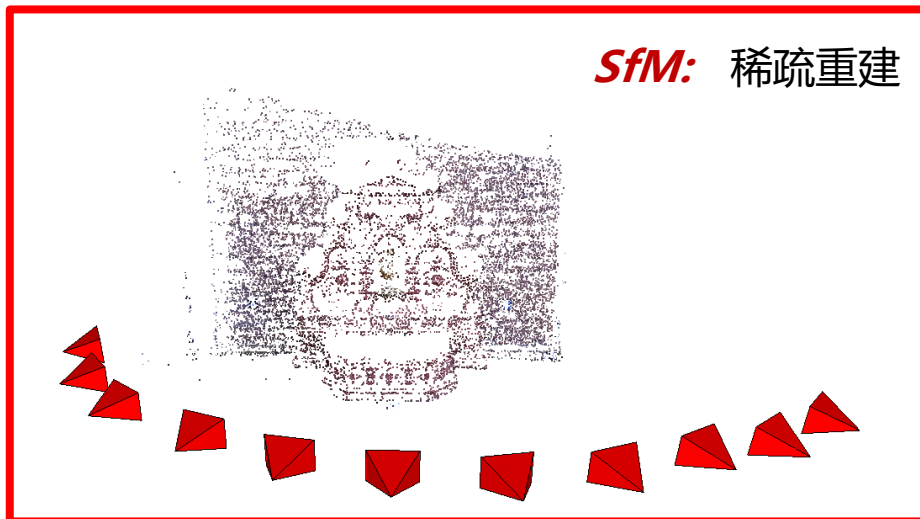
研究背景

- 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



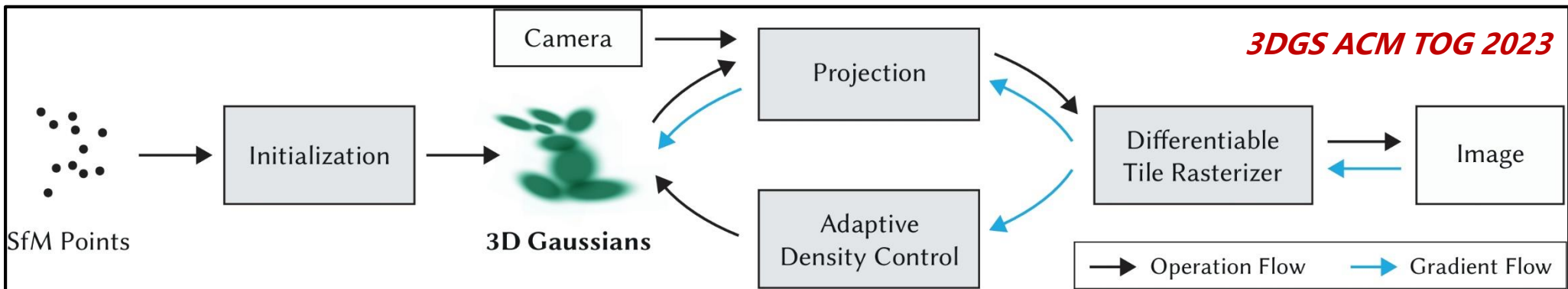
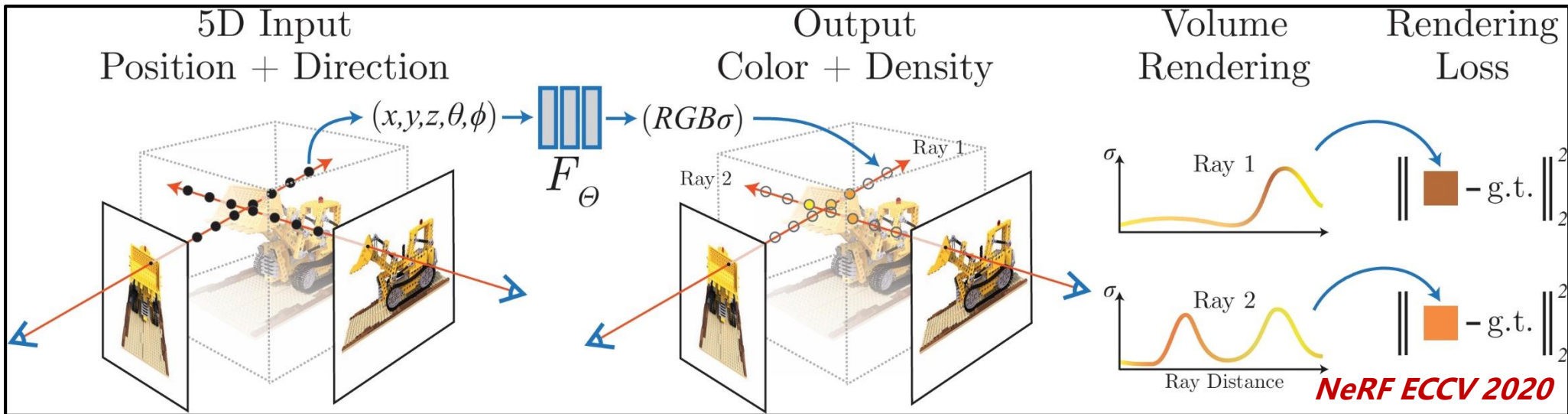
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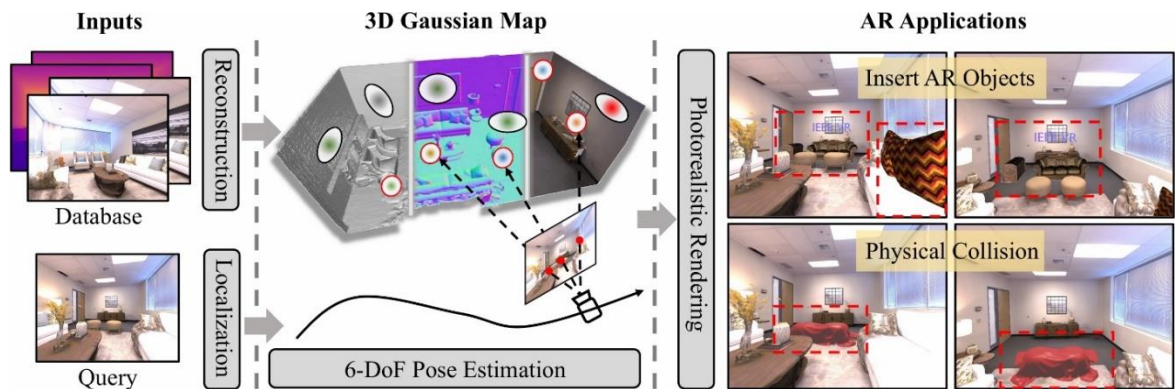
研究背景

- 从运动恢复结构 (Structure from Motion, SfM)
- SfM也是神经渲染方法 (如NeRF、3D Gaussian Splatting等) 的关键先验

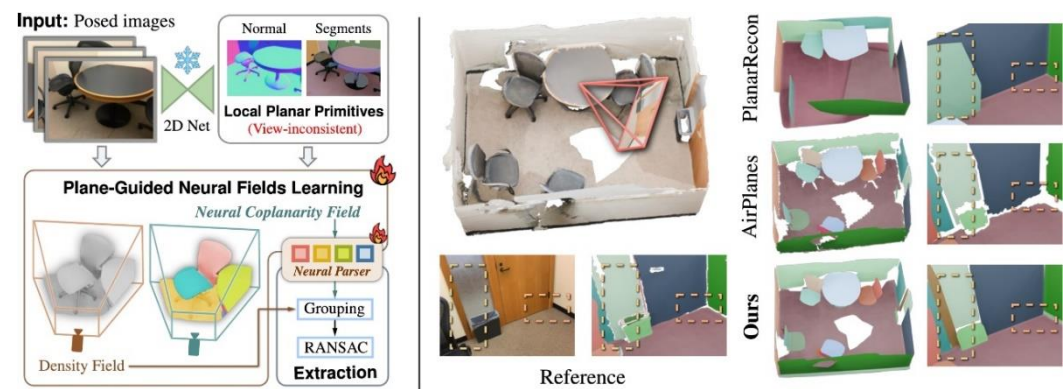


研究背景

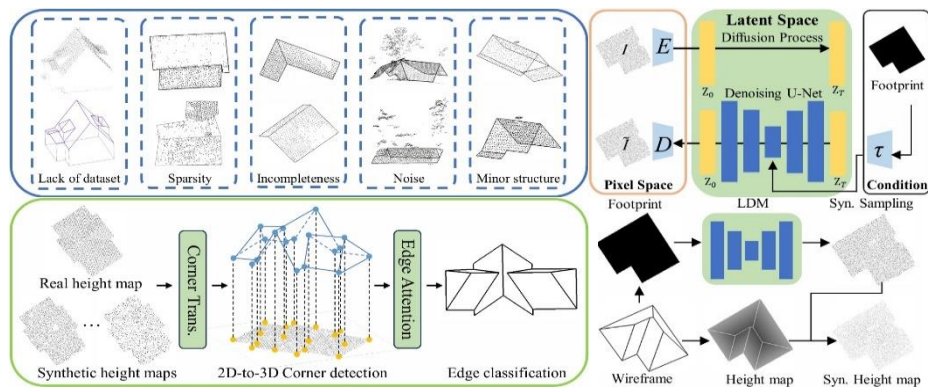
- 从运动恢复结构 (Structure from Motion, SfM)
 - SfM在**混合现实**、室内建模、遥感测绘、自动驾驶等领域有着重要的应用



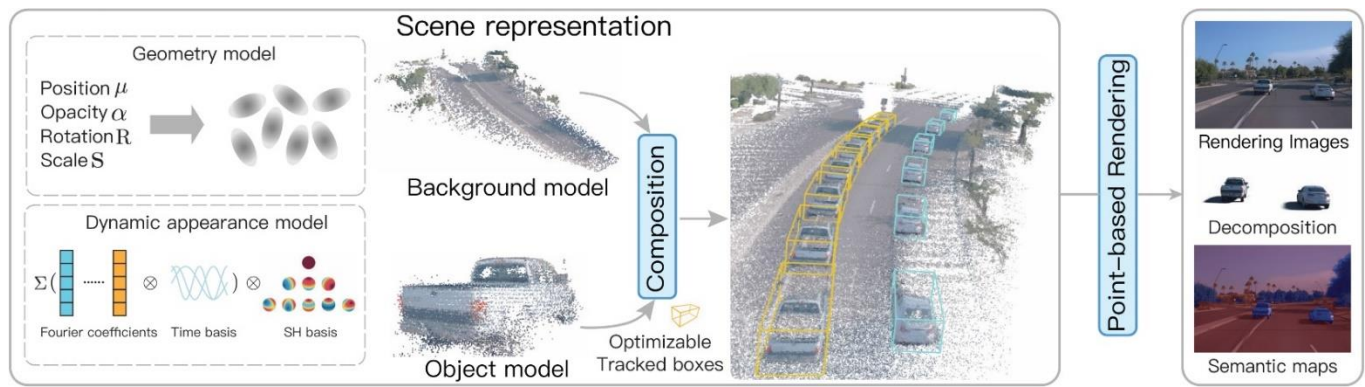
Mixed Reality: SplatLoc IEEE T-VCG 2025



Indoor Modeling: NeuralPlane ICLR 2025



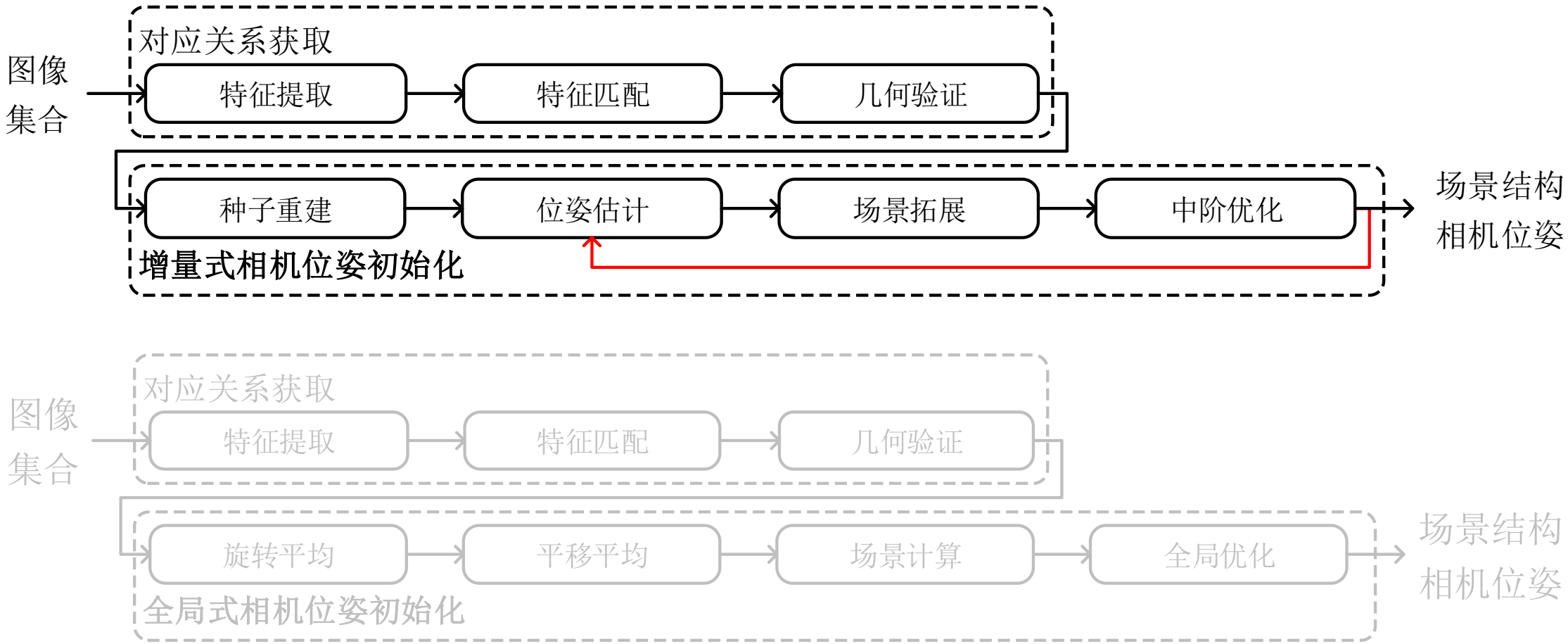
Remote Sensing: BWFormer CVPR 2025



Autonomous Driving: StreetGaussians ECCV 2024

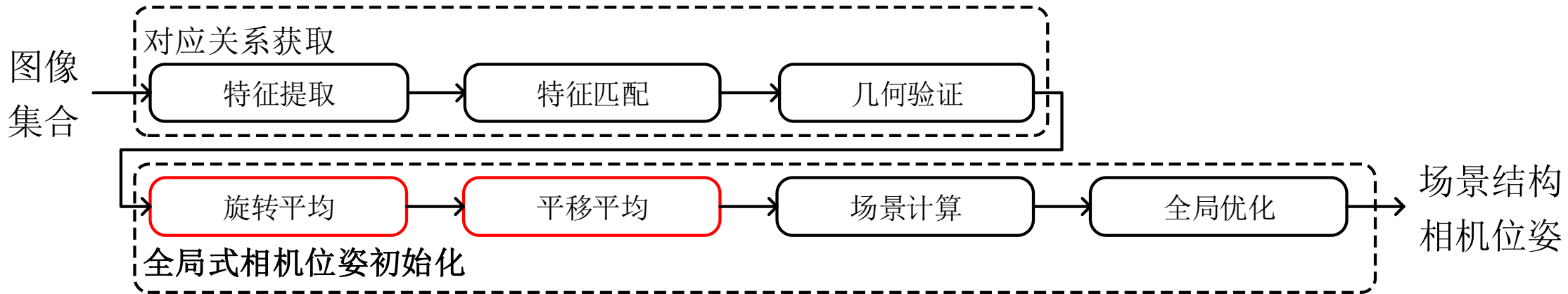
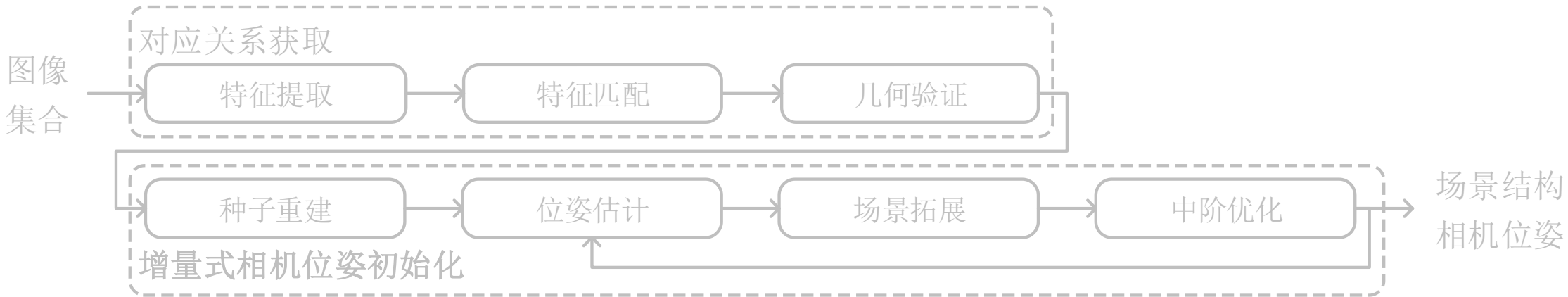
研究背景

- 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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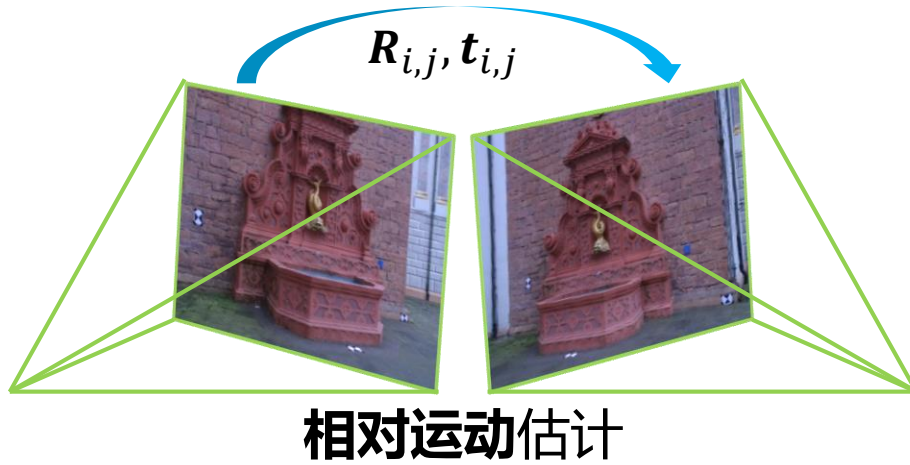


研究背景

- 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、

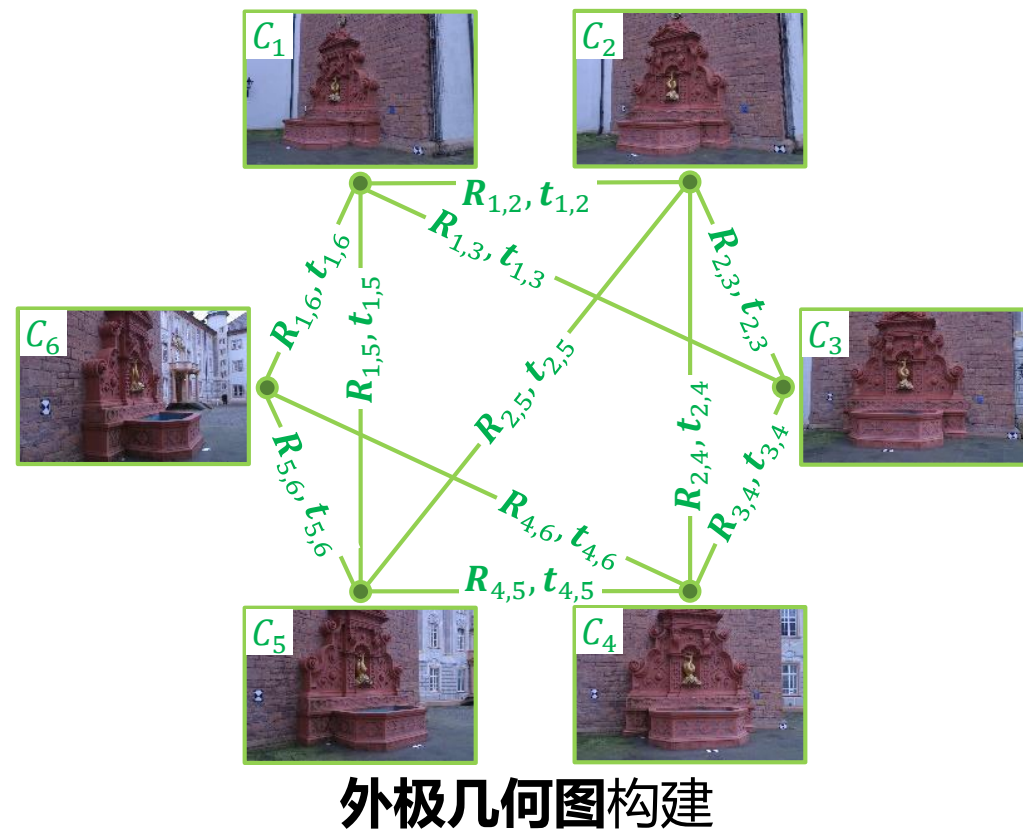
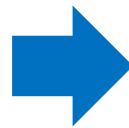
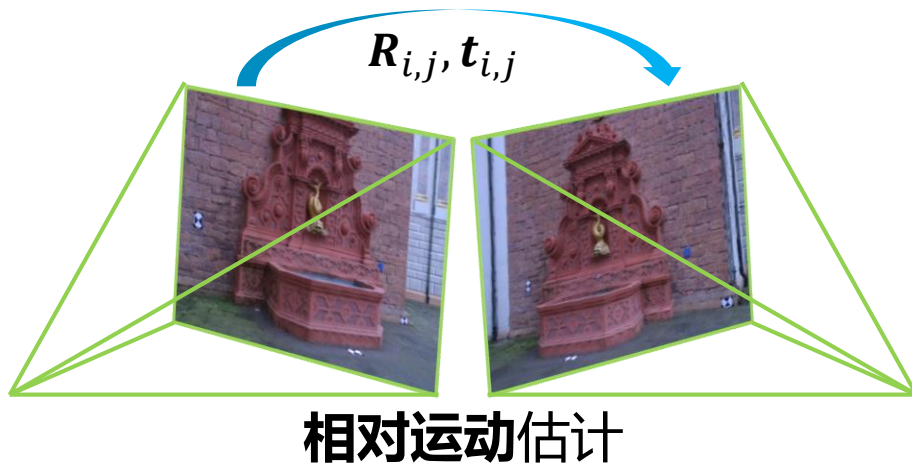
研究背景

- 运动平均 (Motion Averaging, MA)
 - MA: **相对运动**估计



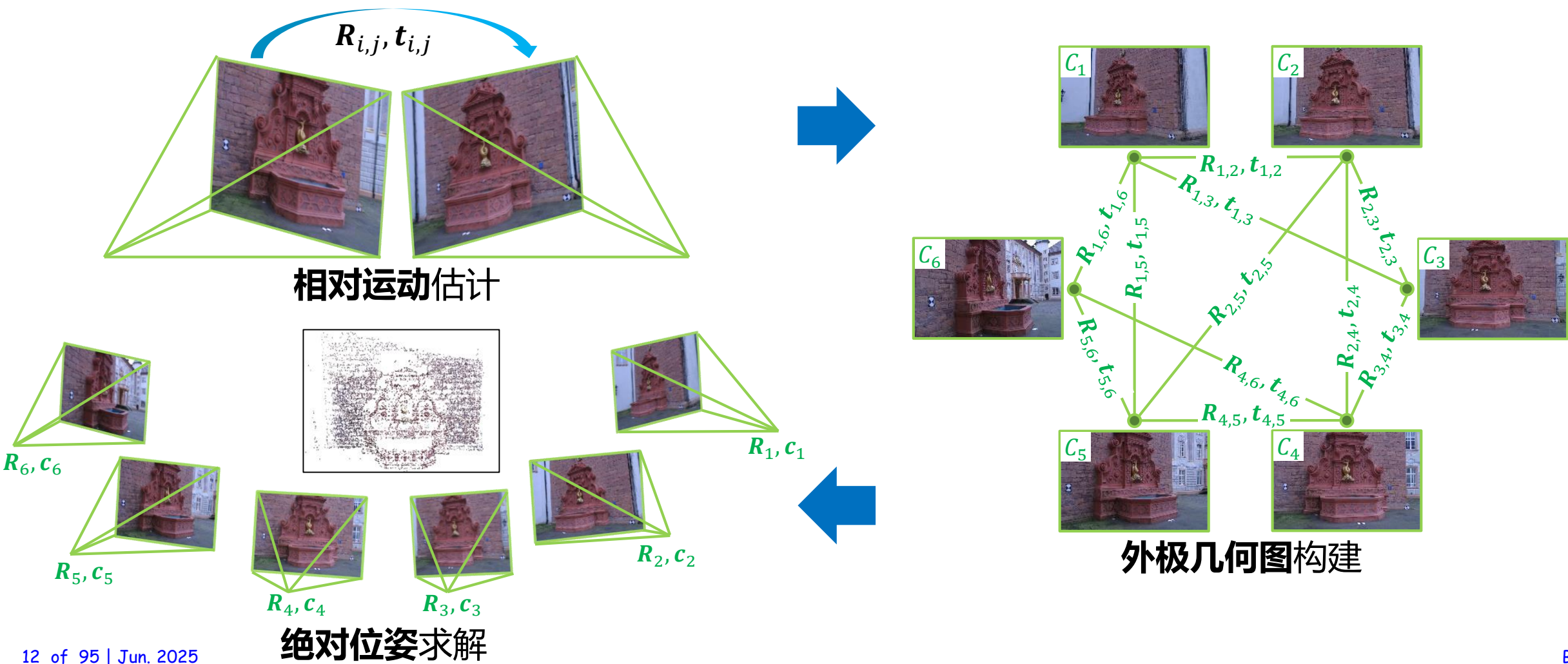
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- 运动平均 (Motion Averaging, MA)
 - MA: 相对运动估计 → 外极几何图 (Epipolar-geometry Graph, EG) 构建



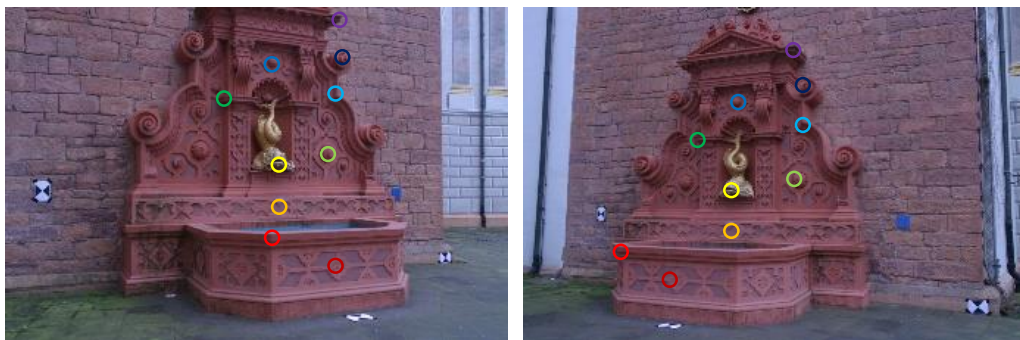
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- 运动平均 (Motion Averaging, MA)
 - MA: 相对运动估计 → 外极几何图 (Epipolar-geometry Graph, EG) 构建 → 绝对位姿求解



研究背景

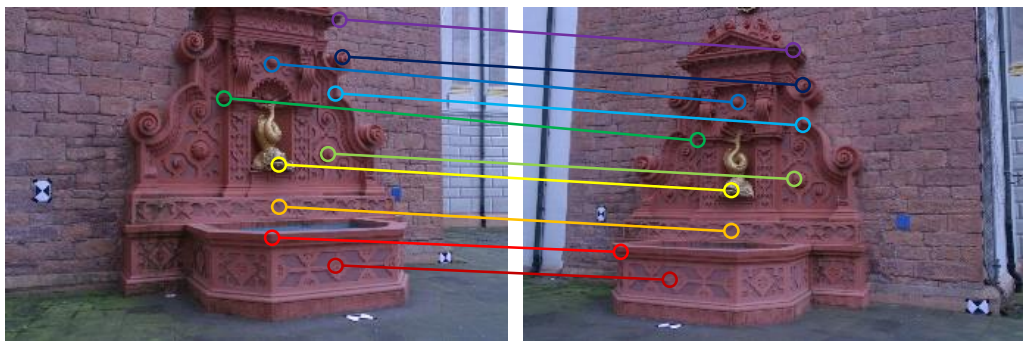
- 运动平均 (Motion Averaging, MA)
 - 相对运动 (旋转、平移) $\{R_{i,j}, t_{i,j} | e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}\}$ 的获取方式:
 - 局部特征的**提取与匹配**



局部特征的**提取与匹配**

研究背景

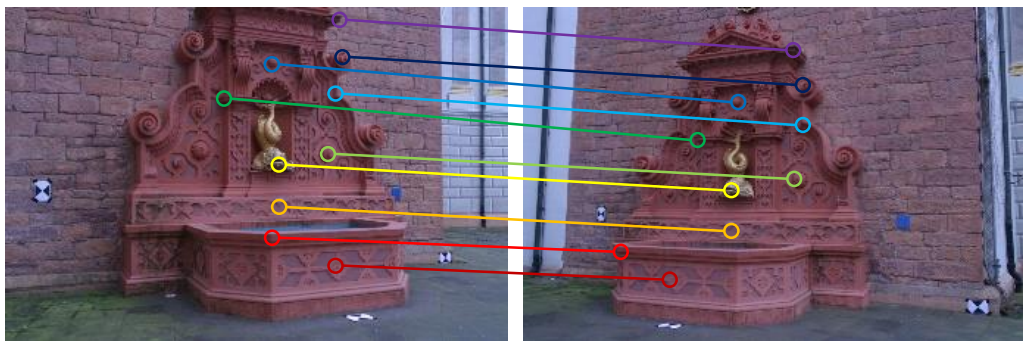
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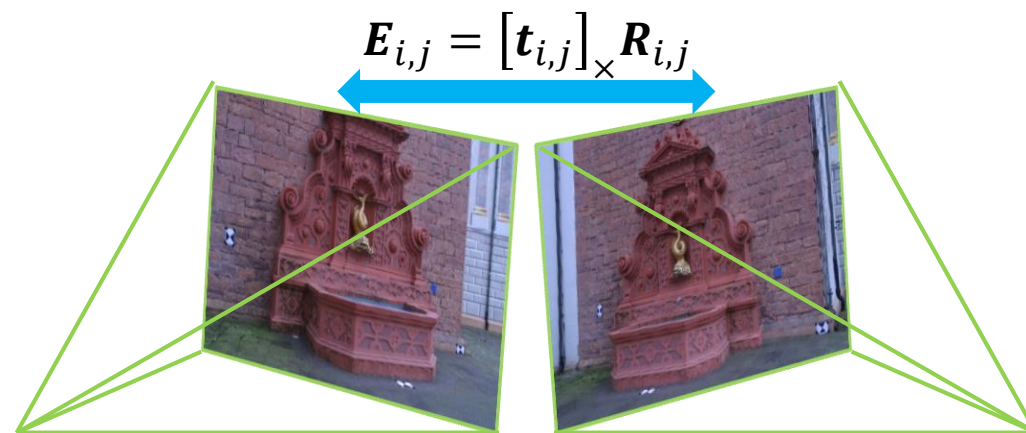
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 - 本质矩阵的**估计与分解**



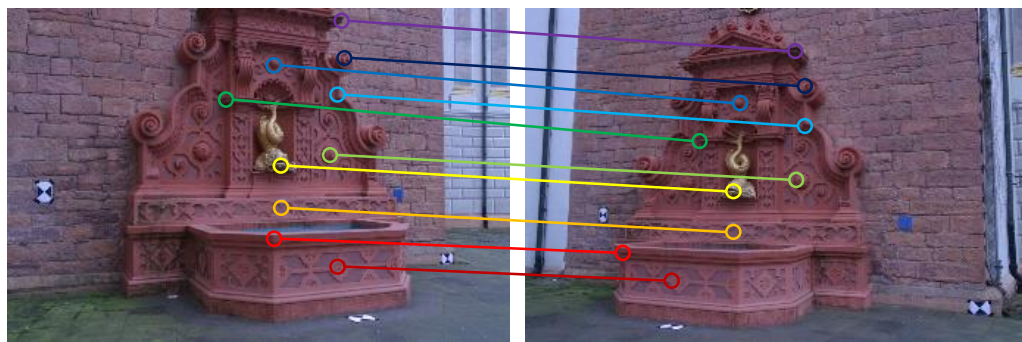
局部特征的**提取与匹配**



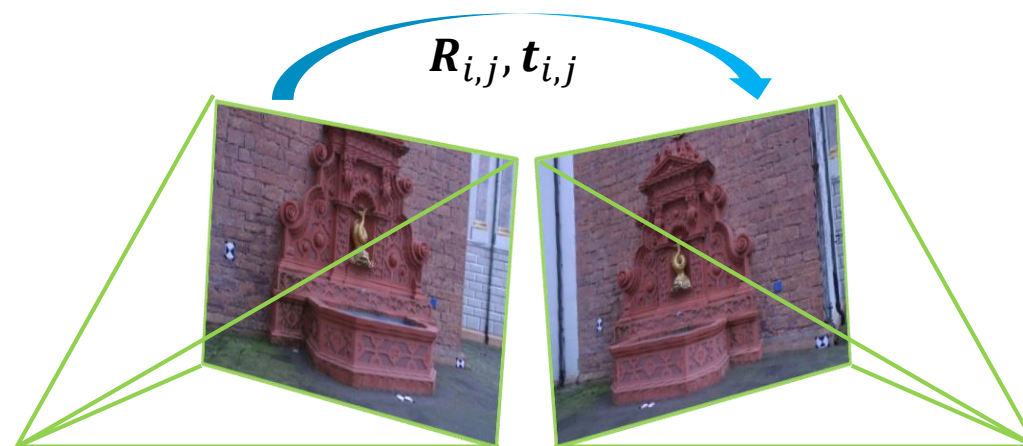
本质矩阵的**估计与分解**

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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 $\{\mathbf{R}_{i,j} | e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}\}$, 求解在同一基准下所有相机的绝对旋转 $\{\mathbf{R}_i | v_i \in \mathcal{V}\}$
 - 基本约束: $\mathbf{R}_{i,j} = \mathbf{R}_j \mathbf{R}_i^\top$
 - 优化方程: $\{\mathbf{R}_i^*\} = \arg \min \sum_{e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}} \rho \left(d_{\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{R}_{i,j}, \mathbf{R}_j \mathbf{R}_i^\top) \right)$

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- TA: 给定相机之间的相对平移 $\{\mathbf{t}_{i,j} | e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}\}$, 求解在同一基准下所有相机的绝对位置 $\{\mathbf{c}_i | v_i \in \mathcal{V}\}$
 - 基本约束: $\mathbf{t}_{i,j} = \mathbf{R}_j \frac{\mathbf{c}_i - \mathbf{c}_j}{\|\mathbf{c}_i - \mathbf{c}_j\|}$
 - 优化方程: $\{\mathbf{c}_i^*\} = \arg \min_{v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}} \sum_{e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}} \rho \left(d_t \left(\mathbf{t}_{i,j}, \mathbf{R}_j \frac{\mathbf{c}_i - \mathbf{c}_j}{\|\mathbf{c}_i - \mathbf{c}_j\|} \right) \right)$

研究背景

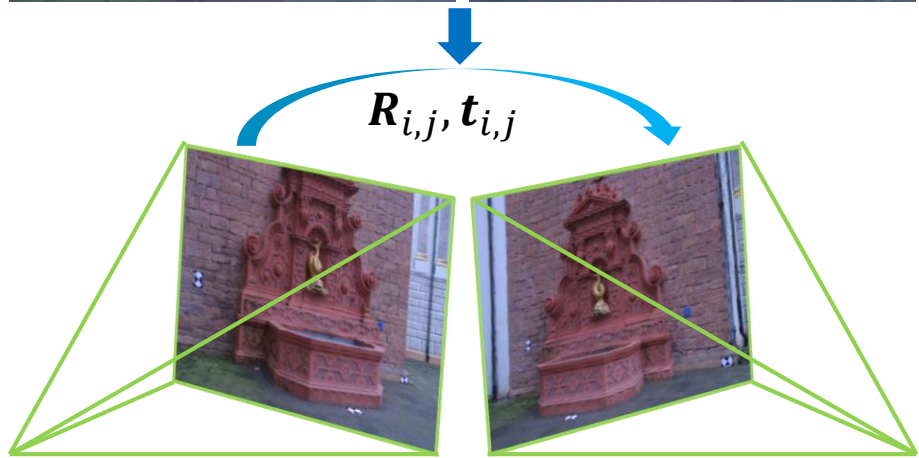
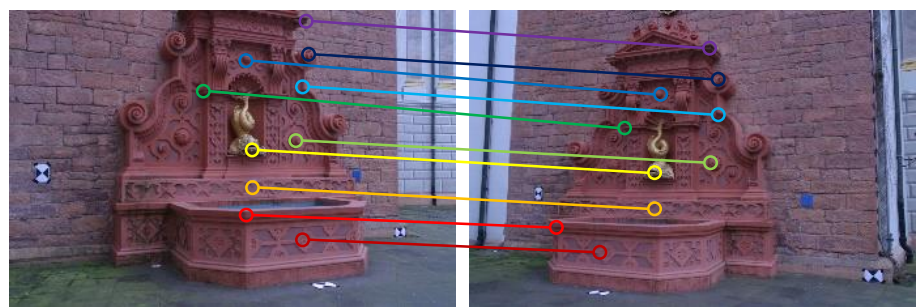
- 运动平均 (Motion Averaging, MA)
 - 相对于RA, TA问题更加困难, 主要体现在
 - 通过本质矩阵分解得到的相对平移具有**尺度不确定性**^[1]
 - 相对平移估计精度比旋转更容易受到**特征误匹配**影响^[1]
 - 平移平均的**问题可解性**对外极几何图有着更高的要求^[2]
 - 平移平均问题的求解需要需要**预先已知**相机绝对旋转^[2]

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

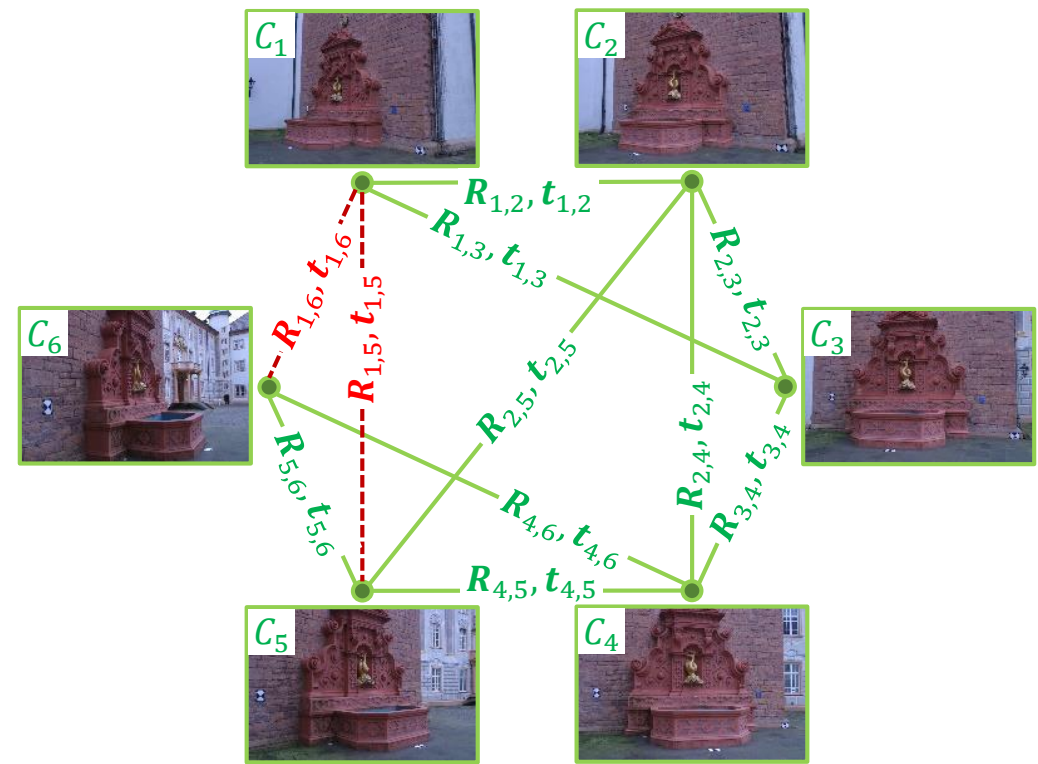
[2] O. Ozyesil and A. Singer. [Robust Camera Location Estimation by Convex](#)[C]. *In Proc. CVPR*, 2015.

研究背景

- 运动平均 (Motion Averaging, MA)
 - 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



相对运动估计



外极几何图构建

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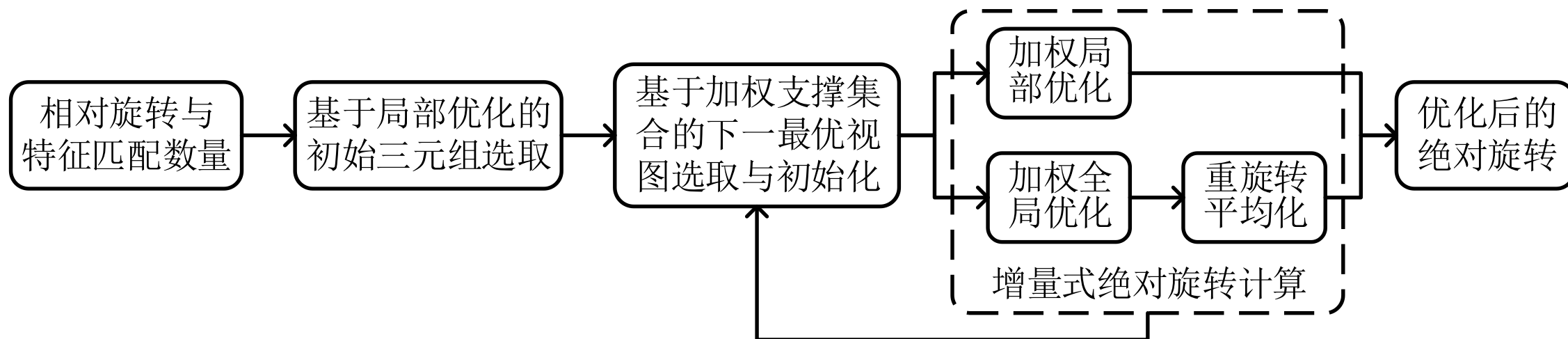
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增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

• 方法概述

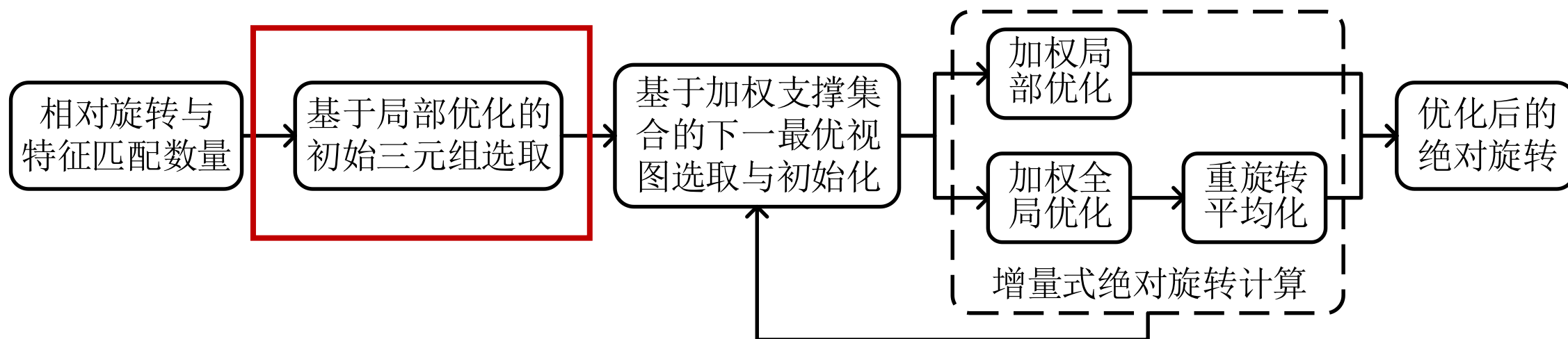
- IRA采用与增量式SfM类似的**增量式**参数估计流程
 - 更加精确、鲁棒
- 旋转平均问题相对于SfM问题待估计的**参数量**更少
 - 更加简单、高效



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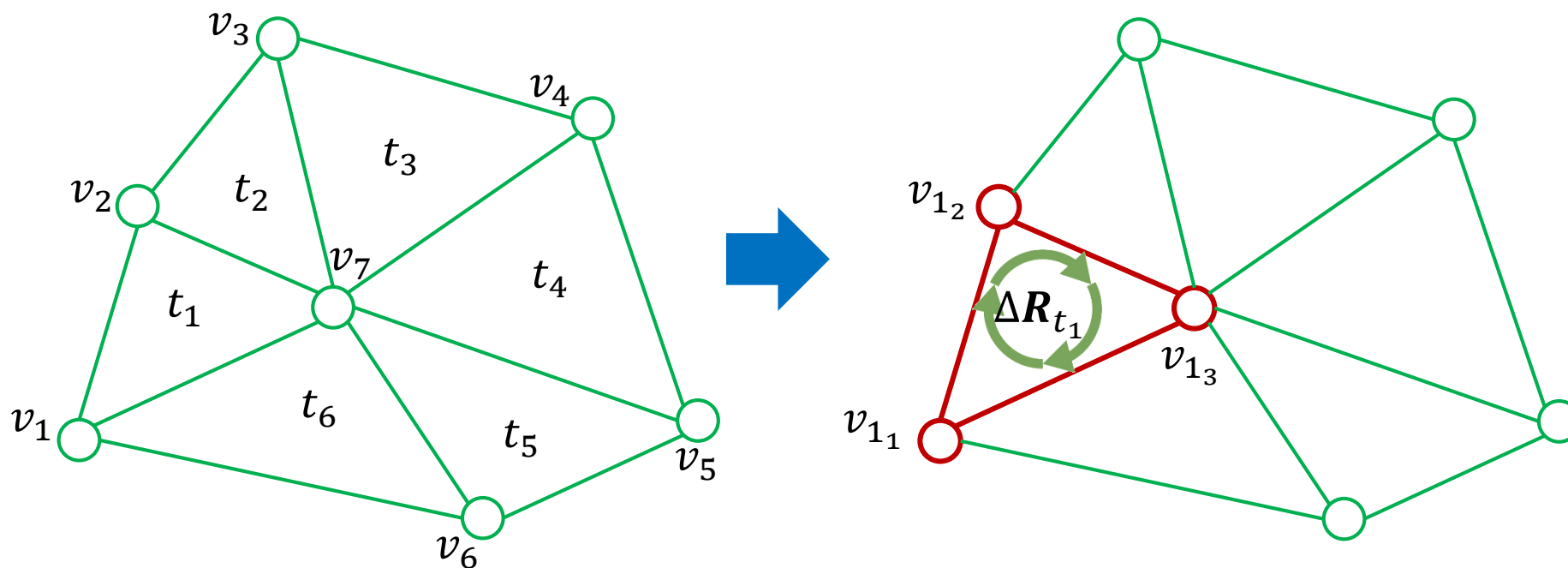
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增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 初始三元组选取

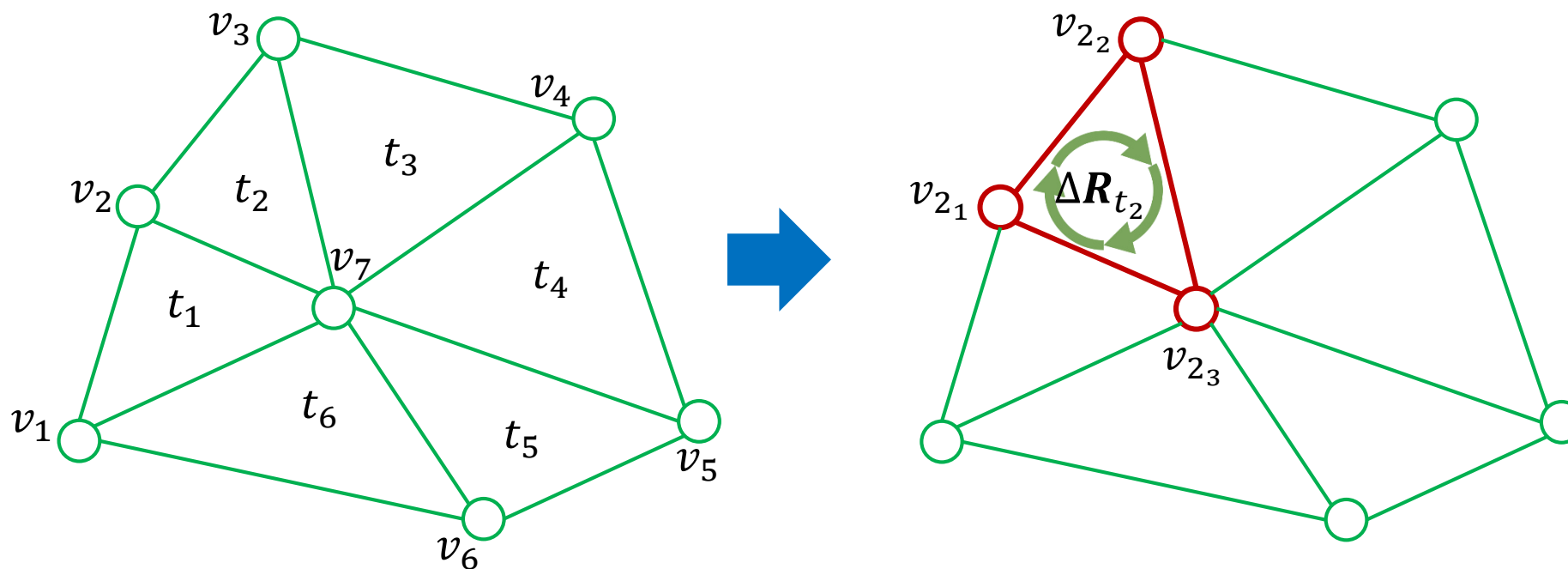
- 三元组循环一致性误差求解: $\Delta R_{t_i} = R_{i_1, i_2} R_{i_1, i_3}^\top R_{i_2, i_3}$; $t_i \in \mathcal{T}$; $v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}, v_{i_3} \in t_i$



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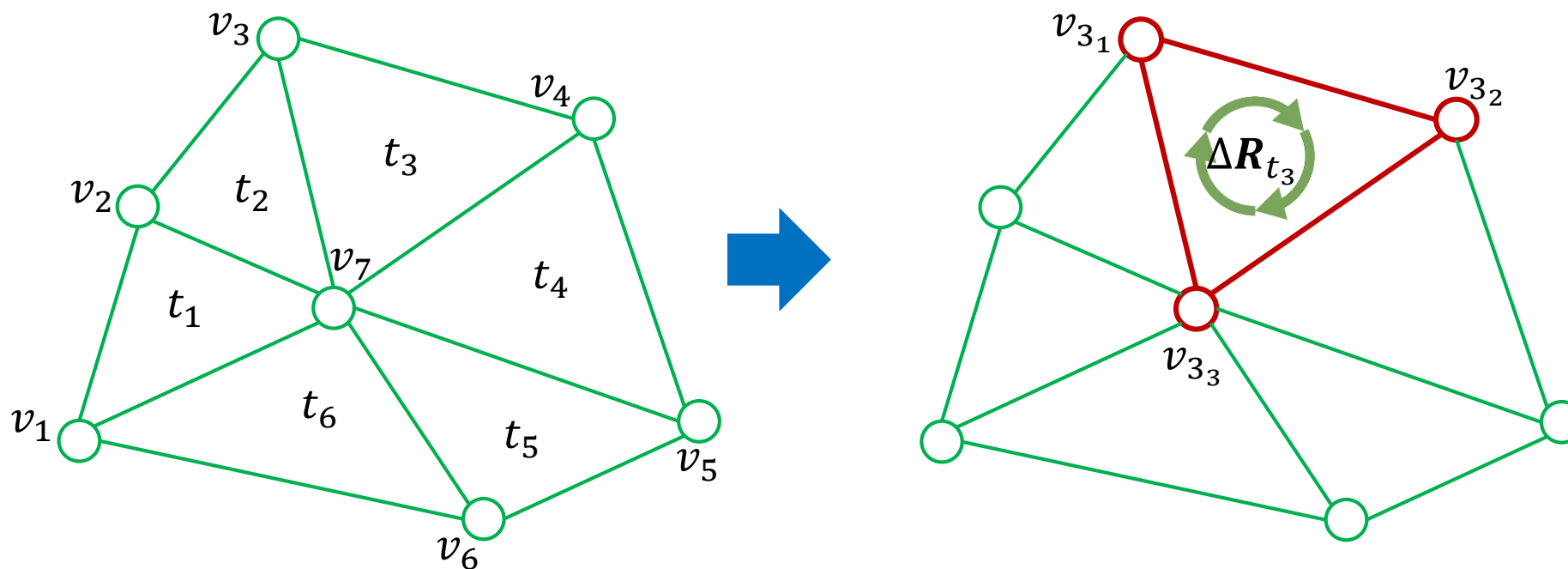
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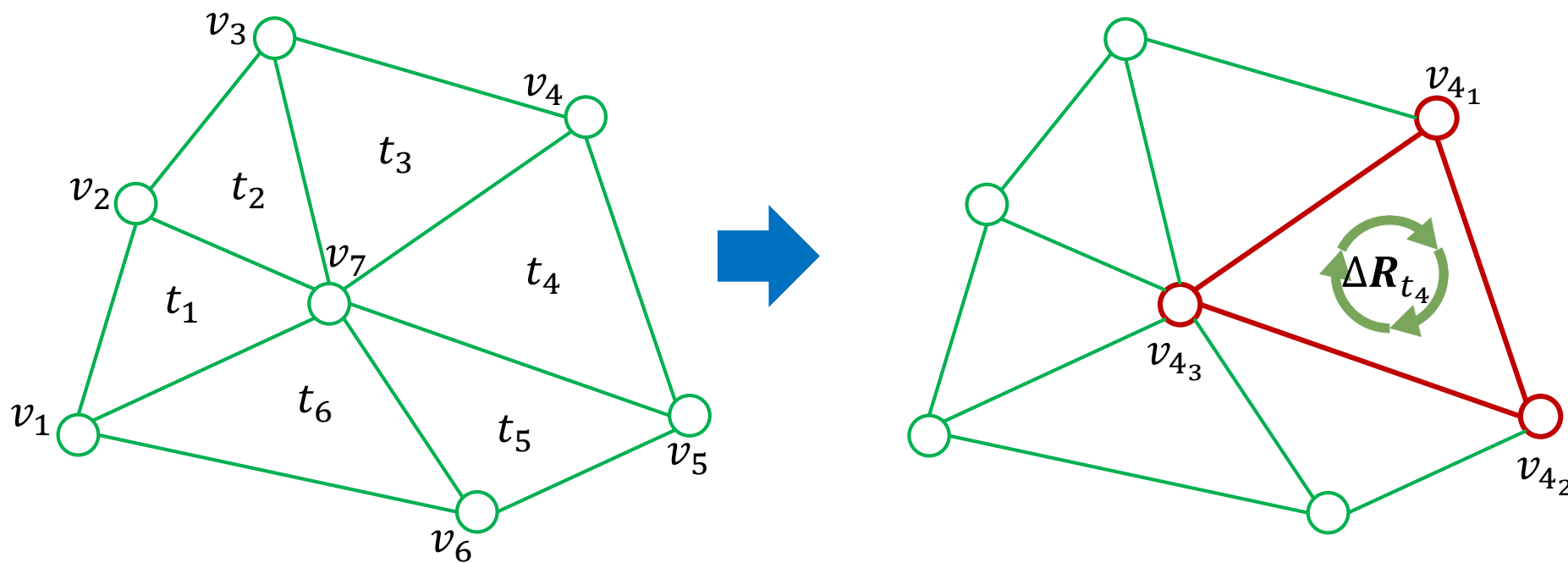
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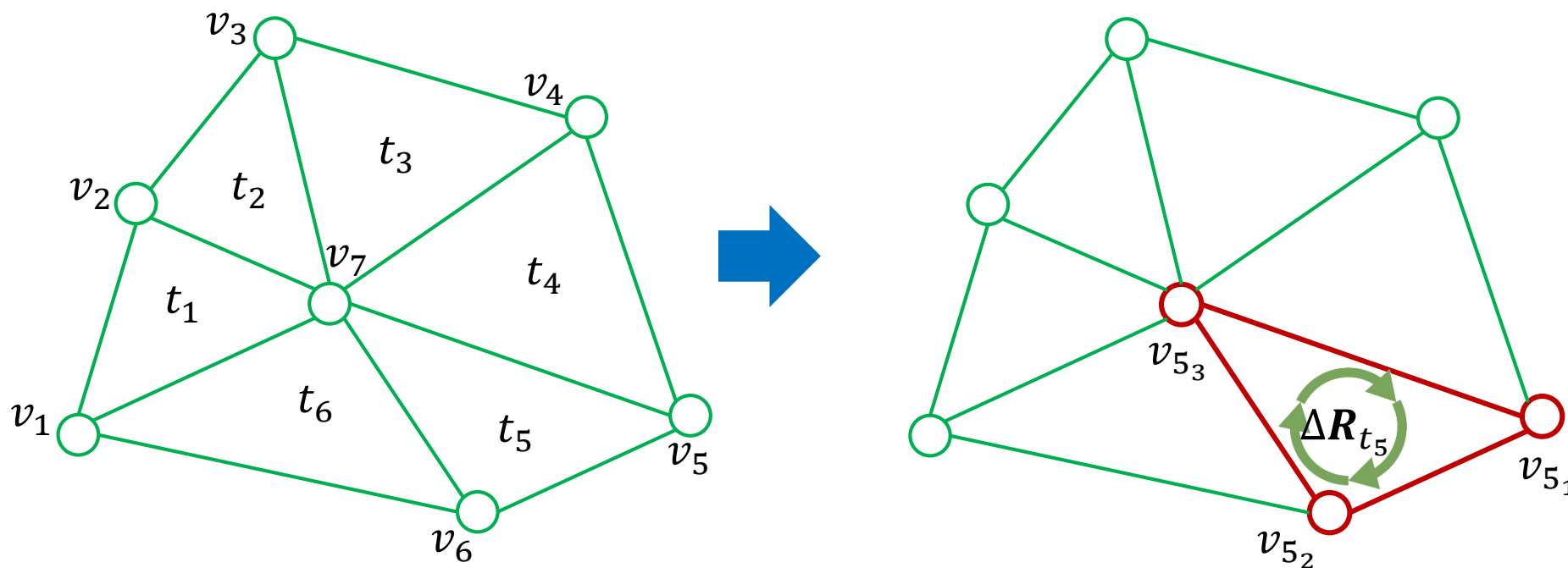
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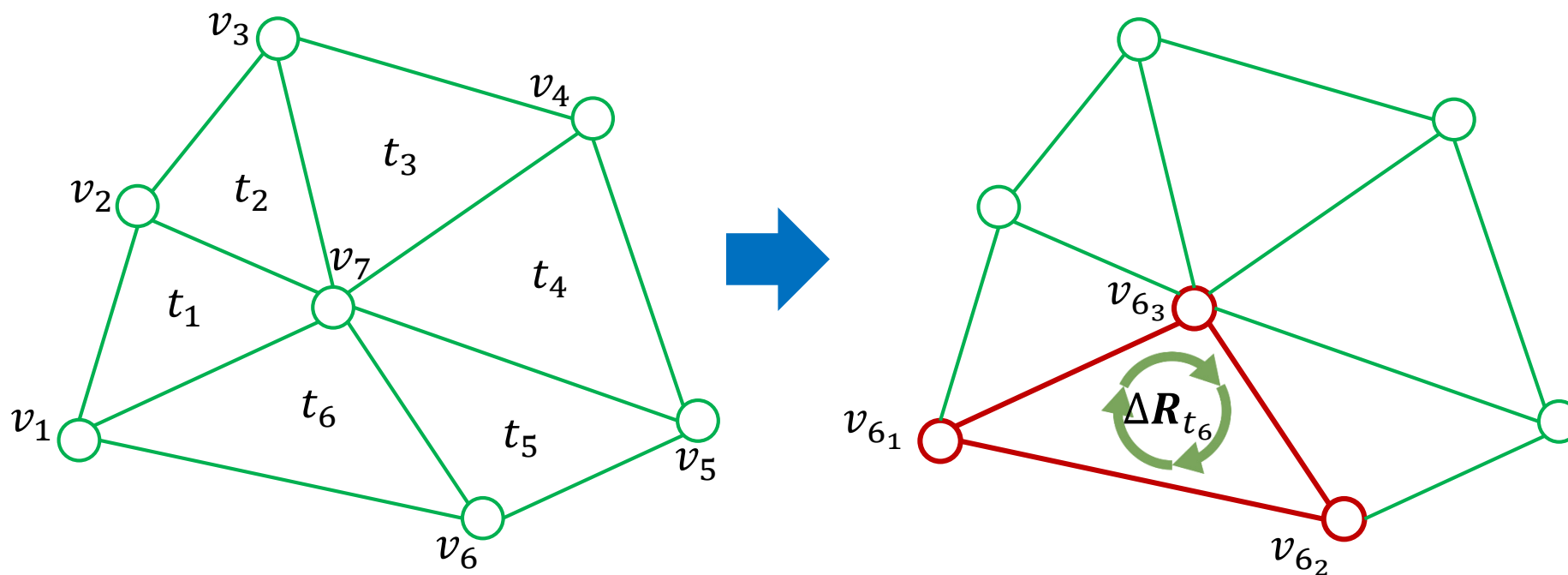
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增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 初始三元组选取

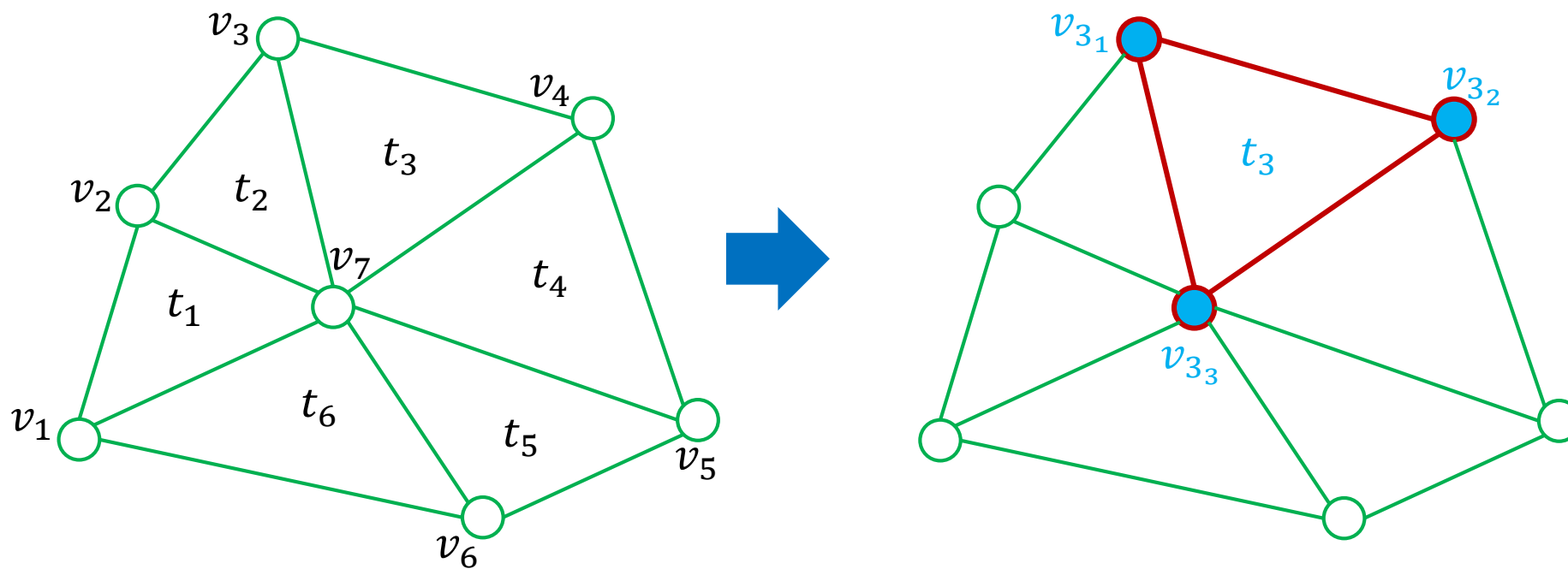
- 三元组循环一致性误差求解: $\Delta R_{t_i} = R_{i_1, i_2} R_{i_1, i_3}^\top R_{i_2, i_3}$; $t_i \in \mathcal{T}$; $v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}, v_{i_3} \in t_i$



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

- 初始三元组选取

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

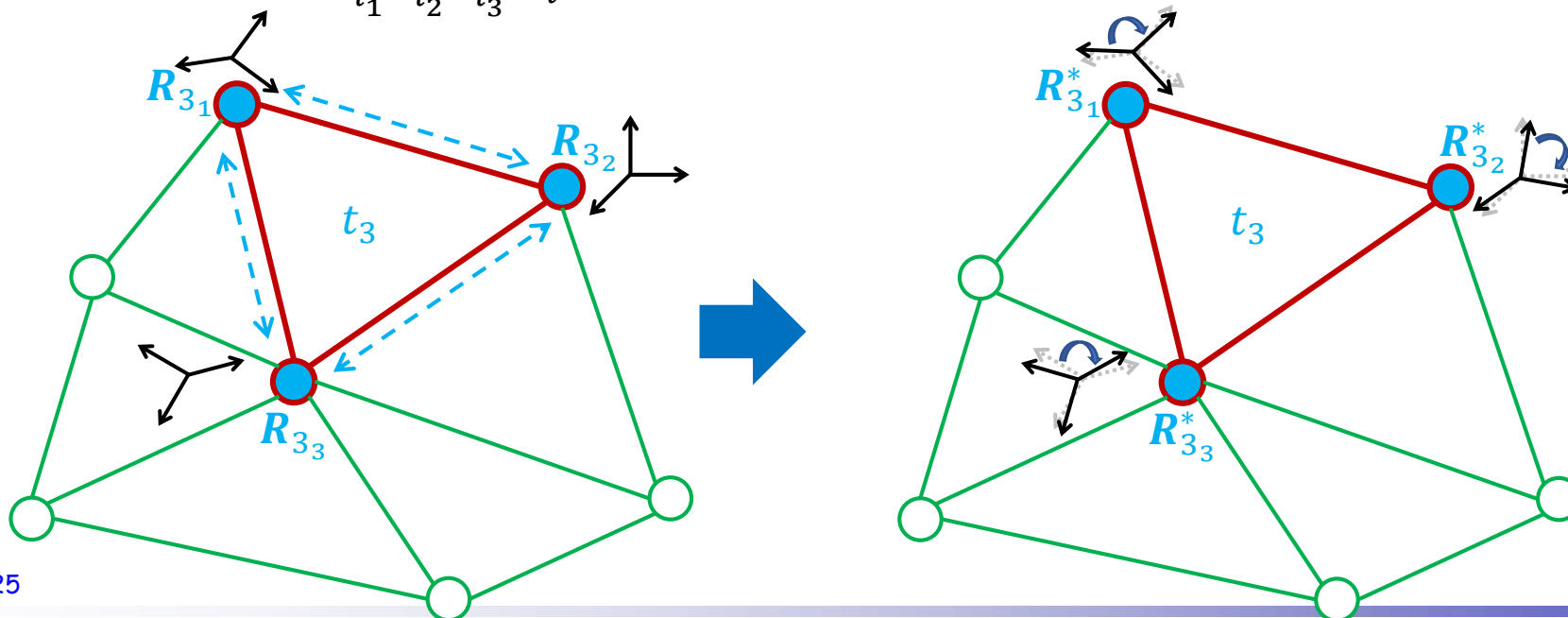


增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 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**:

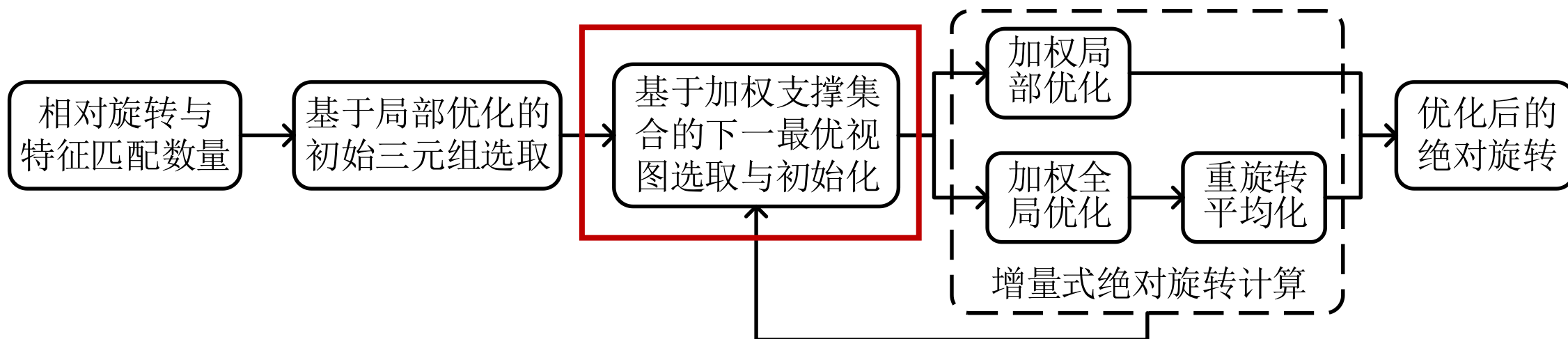
$$R_{i_1^*}^*, R_{i_2^*}^*, R_{i_3^*}^* = \arg \min_{v_{i_1^*}, v_{i_2^*}, v_{i_3^*} \in t_{i^*}} d_R(R_{i_1^*, i_2^*}, R_{i_2^*} R_{i_1^*}^\top) + d_R(R_{i_1^*, i_3^*}, R_{i_3^*} R_{i_1^*}^\top) + d_R(R_{i_2^*, i_3^*}, R_{i_3^*} R_{i_2^*}^\top)$$



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

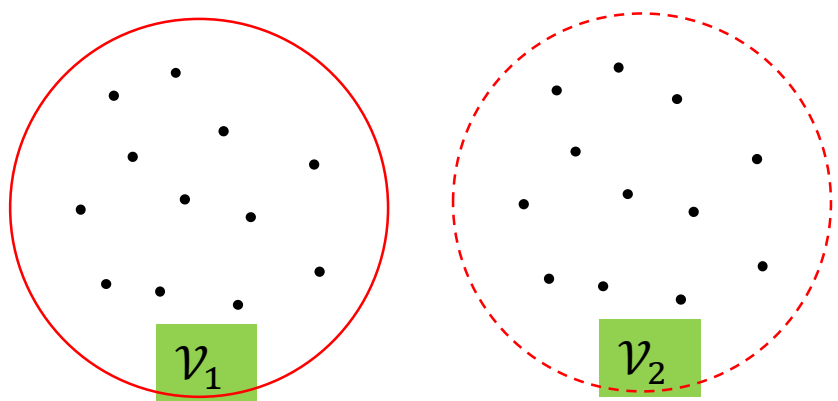
• 方法概述

- 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



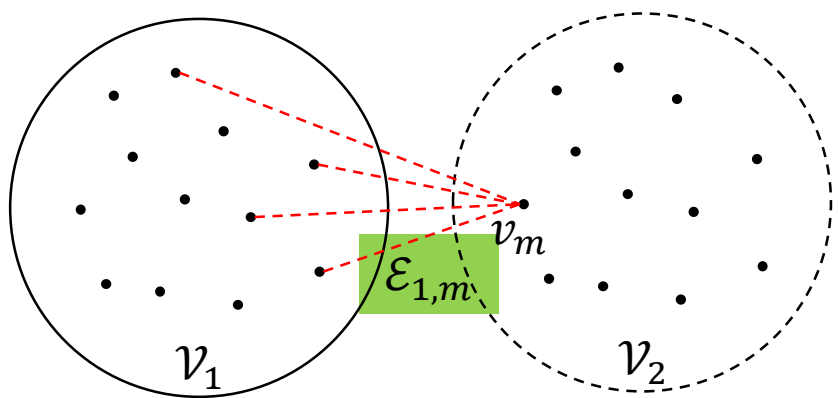
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 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



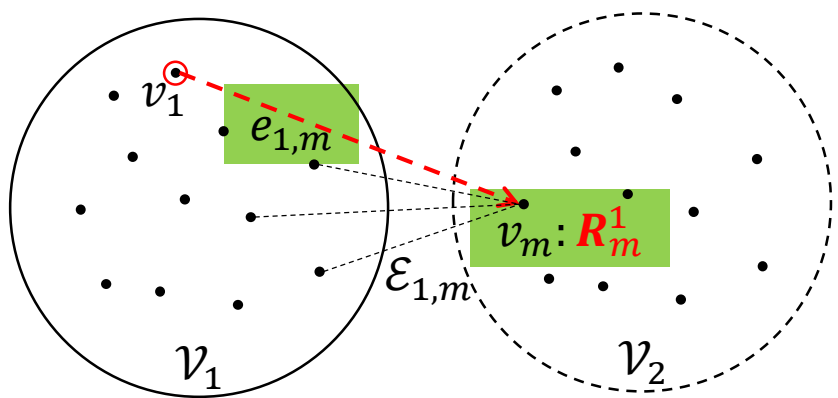
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

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



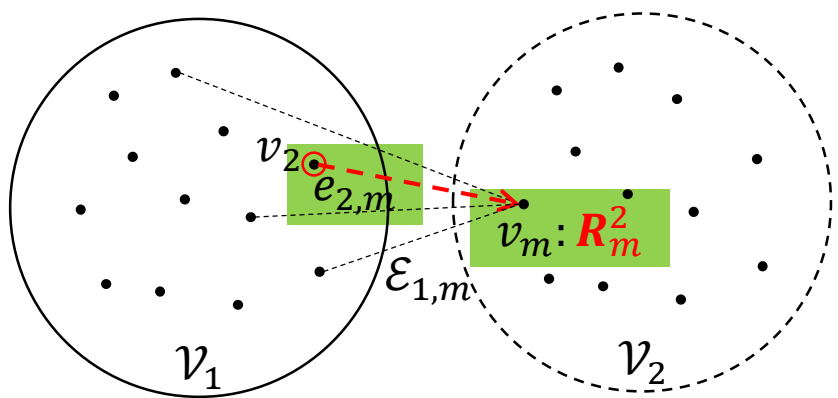
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

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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
 - 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: $R_m^i = R_{i,m}R_i$



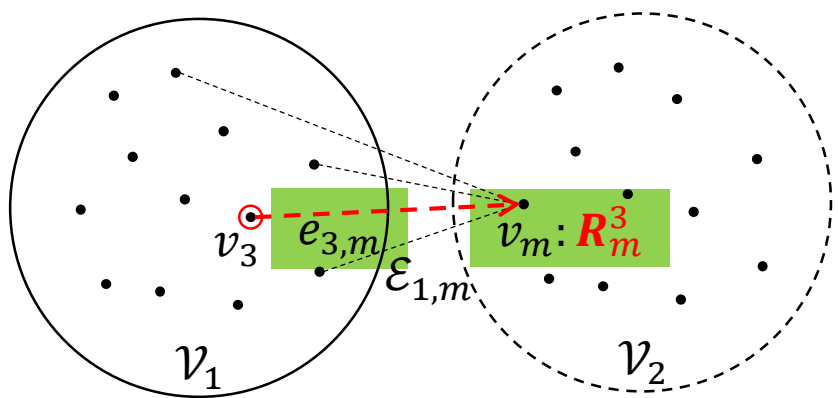
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

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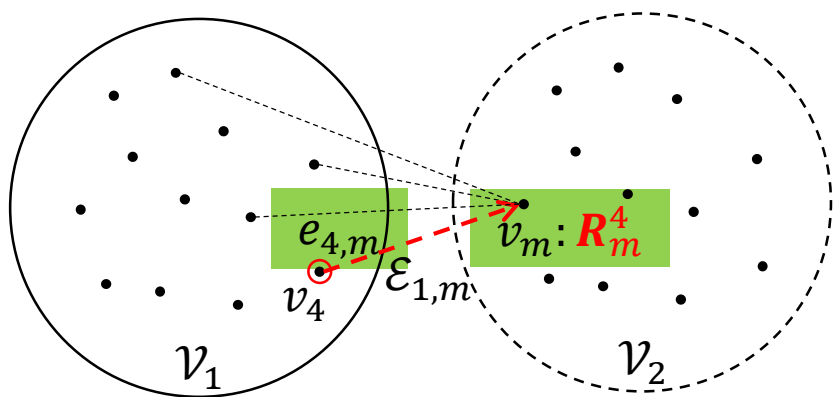
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

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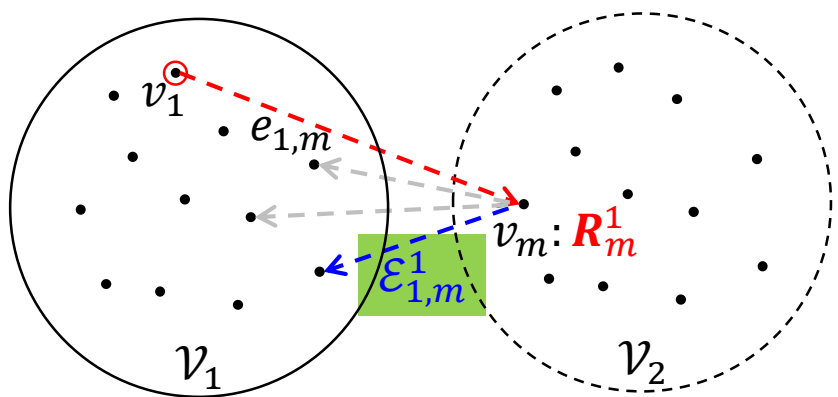
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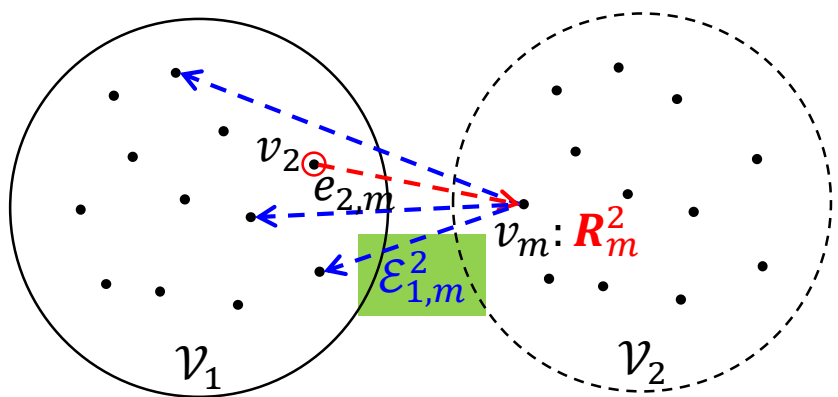
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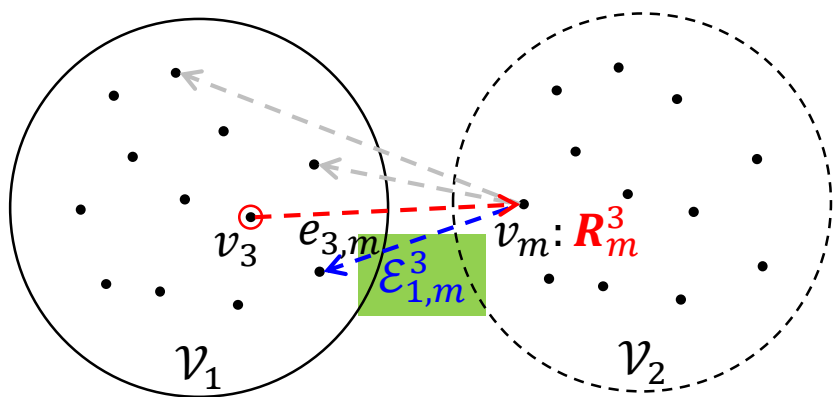
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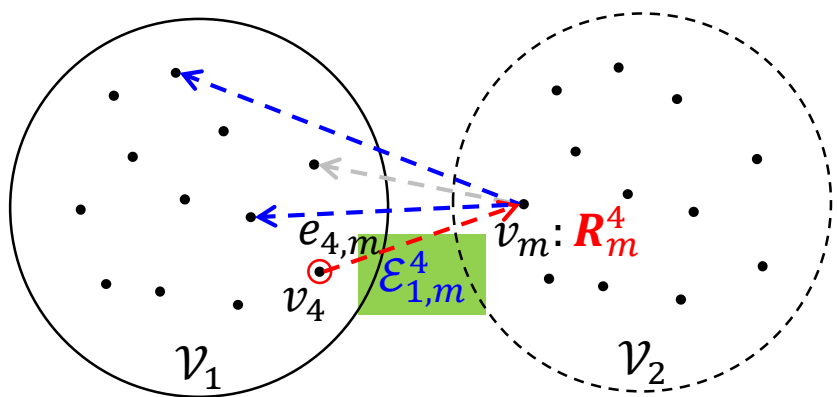
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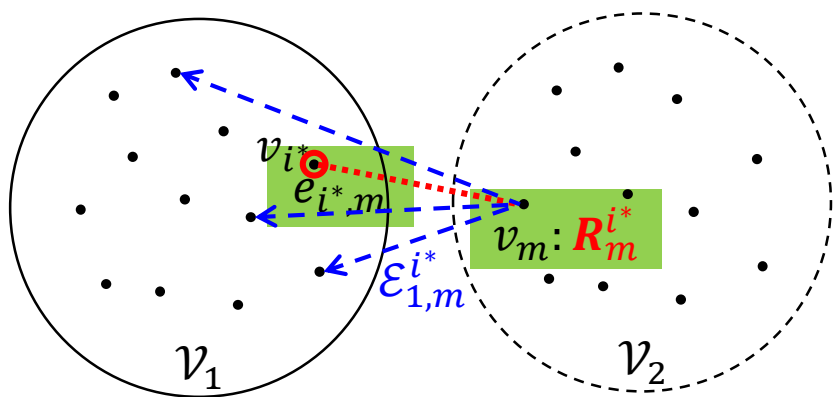
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

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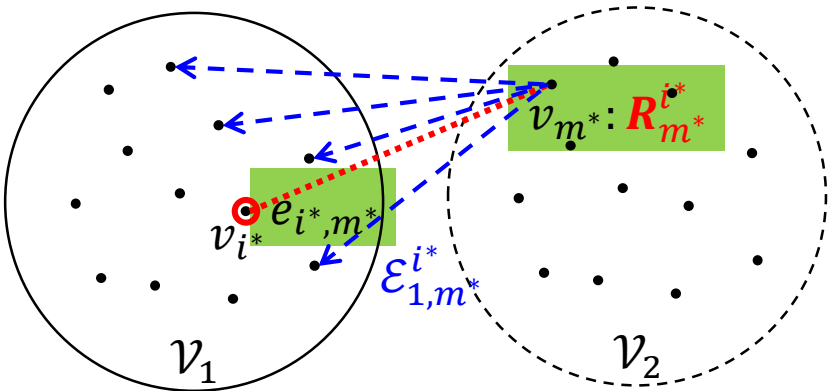
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

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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)

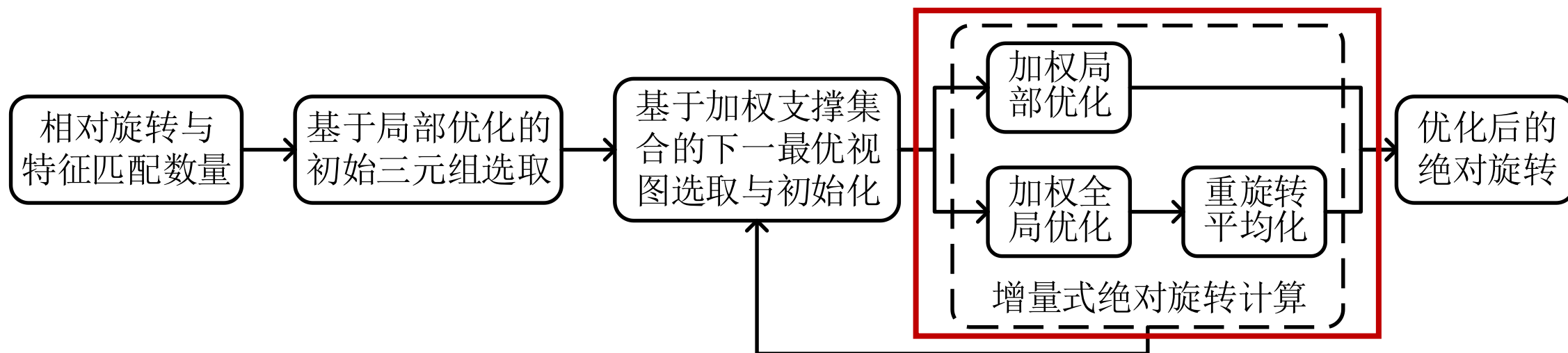
- 下一最优视图 (Next Best View, NBV) 选取与初始化
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 - 最大支撑边集 $\mathcal{E}_{1,m}^{i*}$ 对应的 R_m^{i*} 即为 v_m 的初始化结果
- 对 $\mathcal{V}_2$ 中各顶点重复上述过程并获取全局最大支撑边集 $\mathcal{E}_{1,m^*}^{i*}$, 则 v_{m^*} 与 $R_{m^*}^{i*}$ 即为**NBV**及其**初始化**结果



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

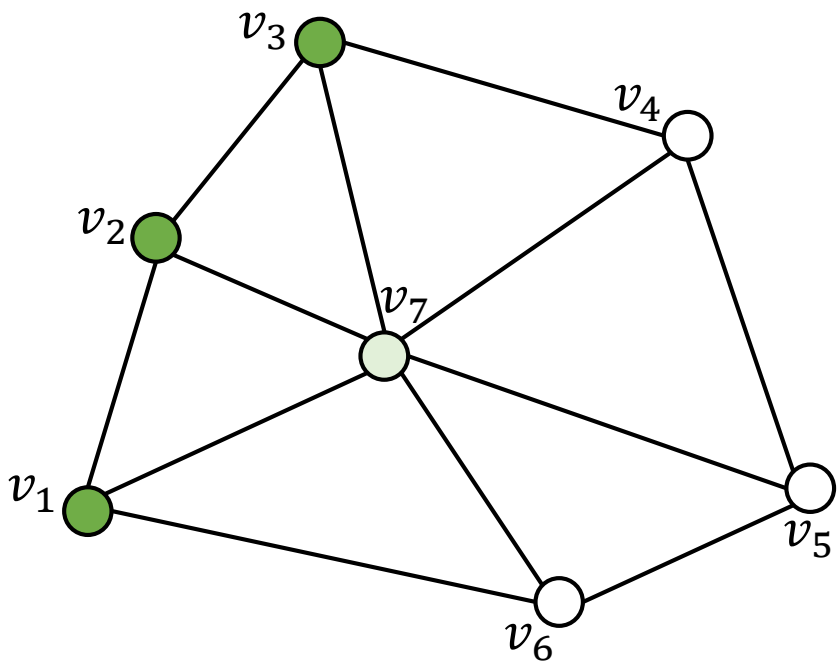
• 方法概述

- 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
 - 更加简单、高效



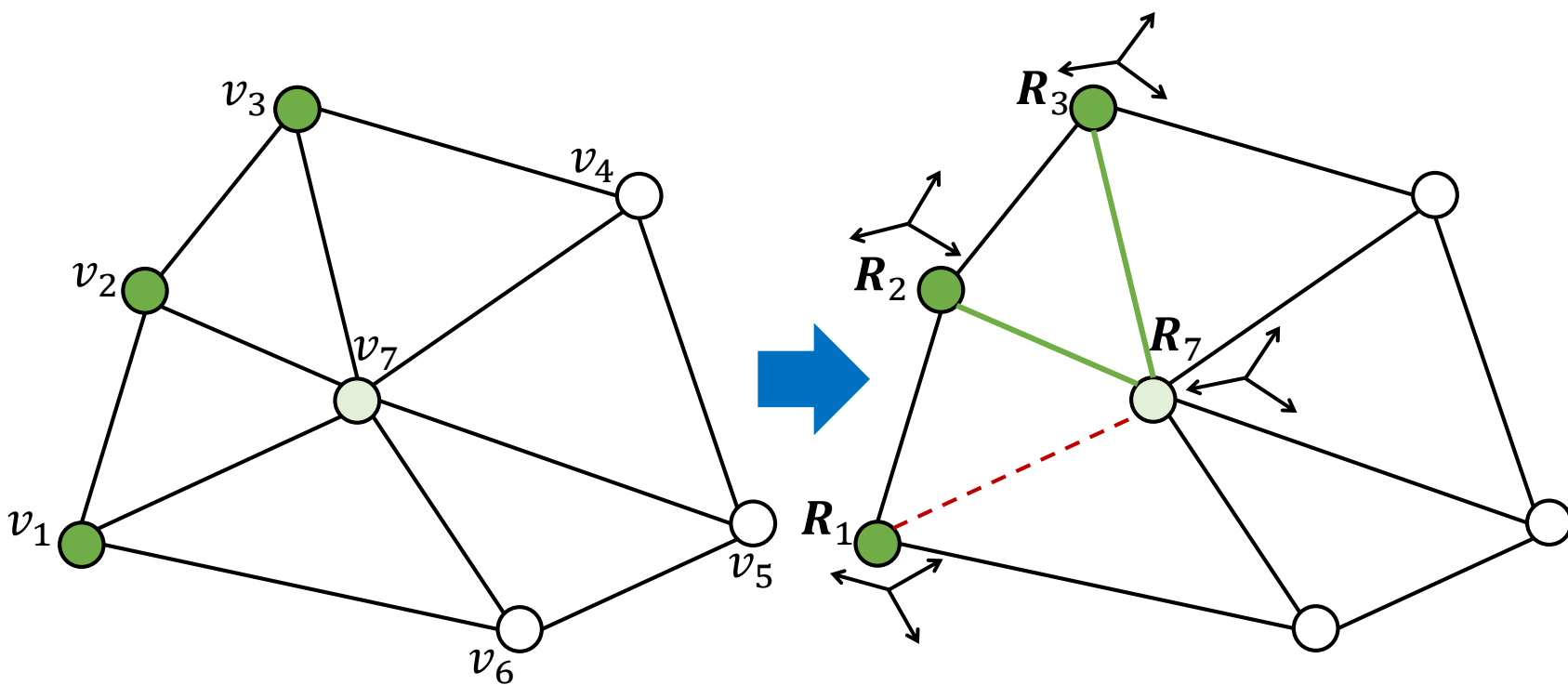
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 增量式绝对旋转计算
 - 局部优化



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

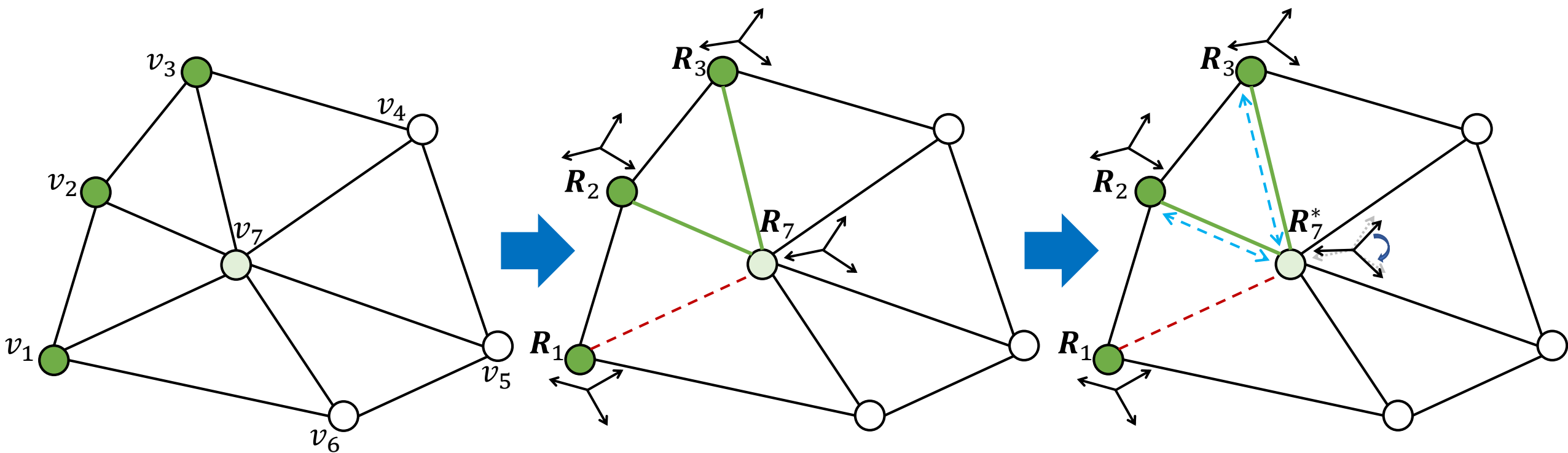
- 增量式绝对旋转计算
 - 局部优化：测量内值边集获取



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

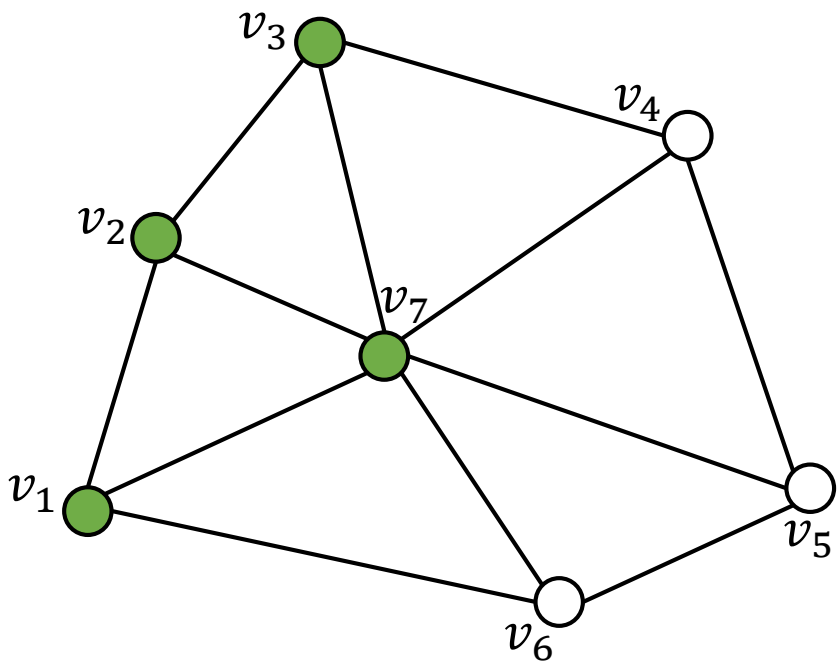
- 增量式绝对旋转计算

- 局部优化：测量内值边集获取 + 局部绝对旋转优化



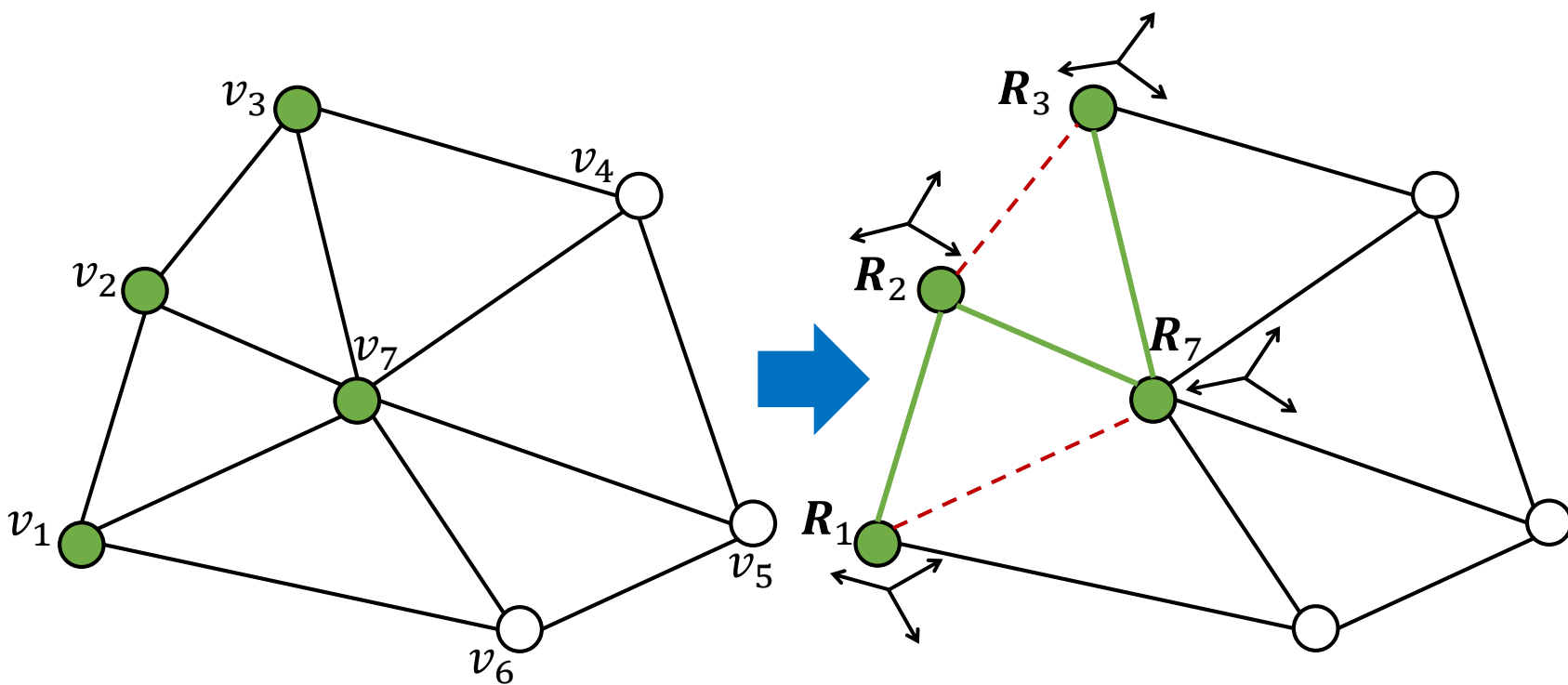
增量式旋转平均 (Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA)

- 增量式绝对旋转计算
 - 全局优化



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

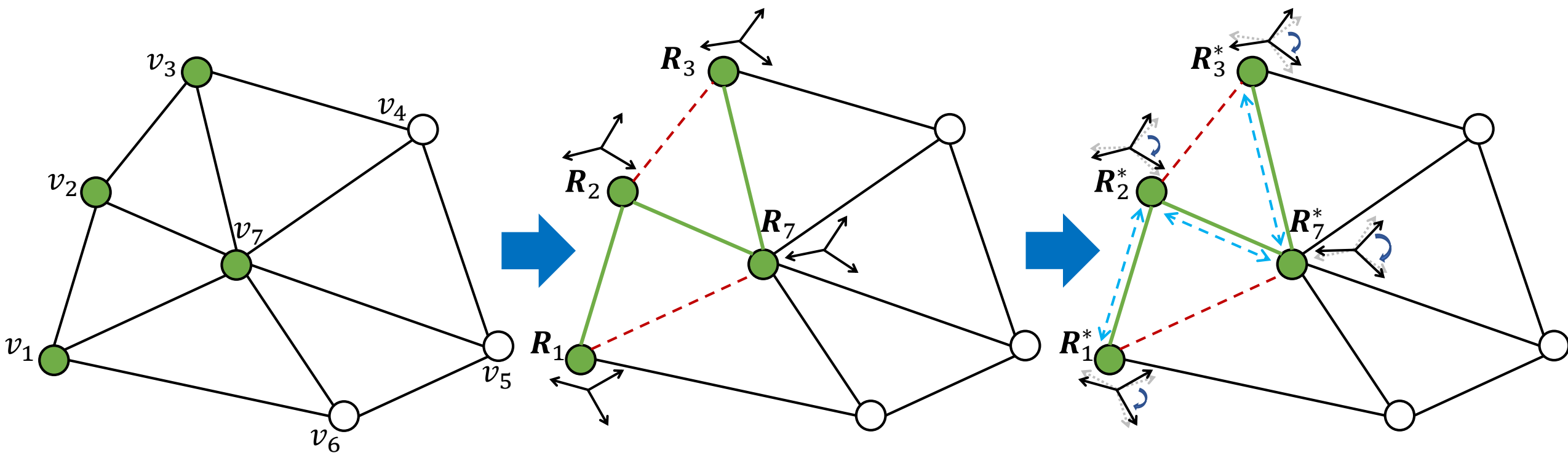
- 增量式绝对旋转计算
 - 全局优化：测量内值边集获取



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

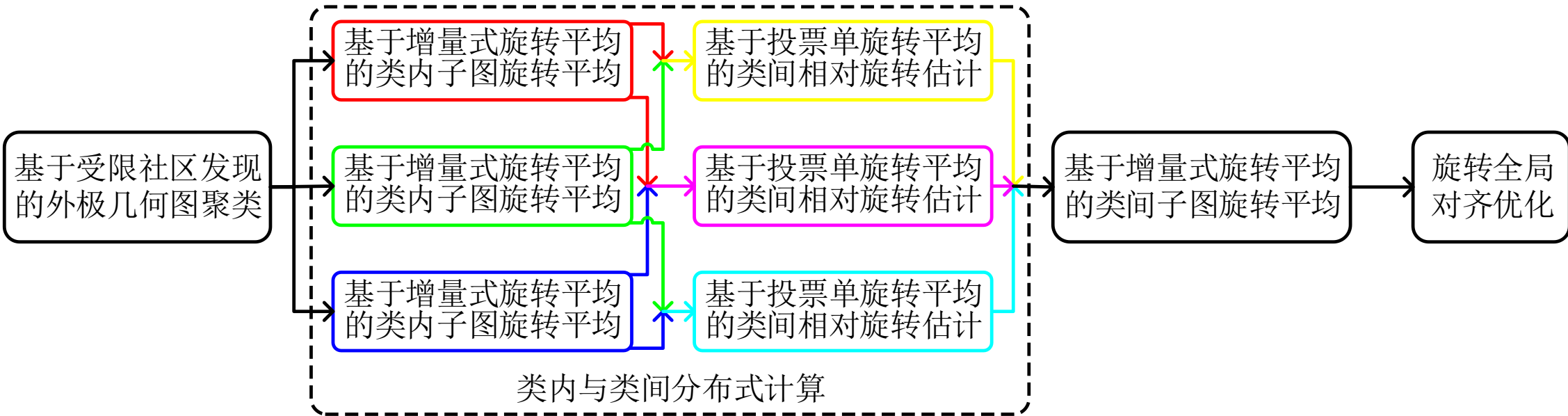
- 增量式绝对旋转计算

- 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

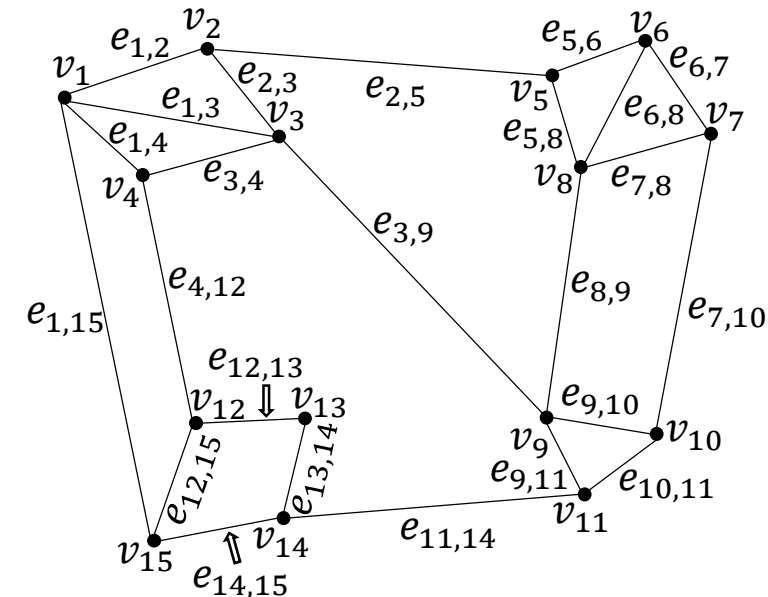


纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

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

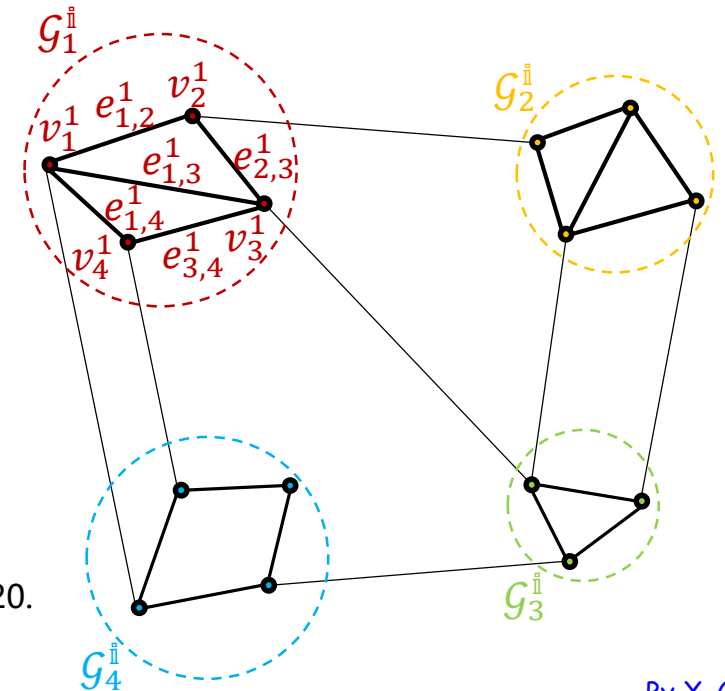
- 原始外极几何图:

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



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: $\{g_p^i = \{v_p^i, \varepsilon_p^i\}\}, v_p^i = \{v_m^p\}, \varepsilon_p^i = \{e_{m,n}^p\}$



[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）

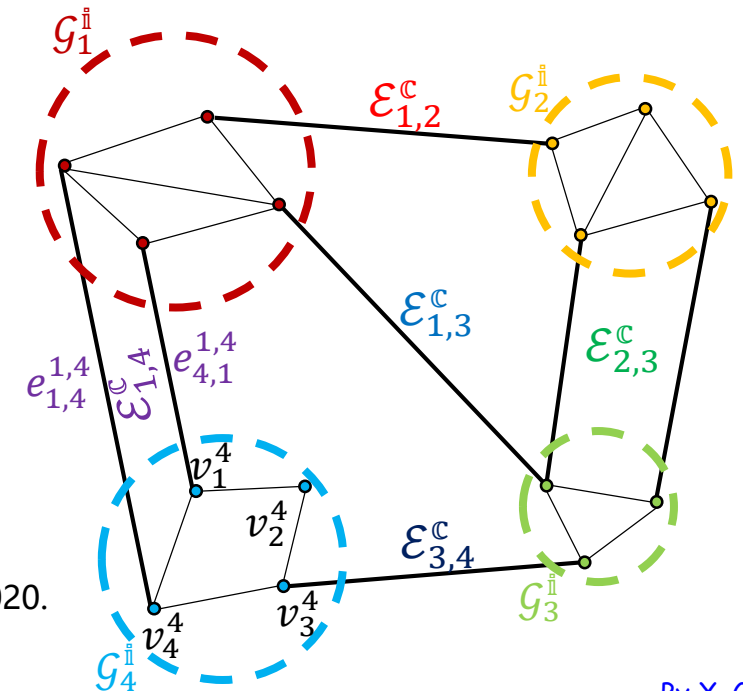
- 层级增量式旋转平均（**Hierarchical** Incremental Rotation Averaging, IRA++）

- 原始外极几何图

- 基于社区发现^[1]（Community Detection）的外极几何图聚类：

- 类内子图： $\{g_p^i = \{v_p^i, \varepsilon_p^i\}\}, v_p^i = \{v_m^p\}, \varepsilon_p^i = \{e_{m,n}^p\}$

- 类间子图： $g^c = \{v^c, \varepsilon^c\}, v^c = \{g_p^i\}, \varepsilon^c = \{\varepsilon_{p,q}^c\} = \{\{e_{m,n}^{p,q}\}\}$



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

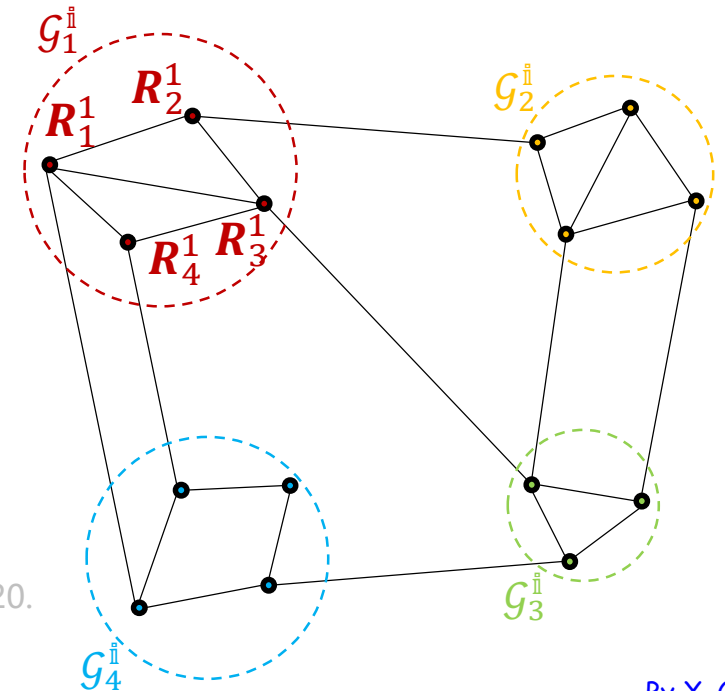
[2] X. Gao, J. Luo, K. Li, and Z. Xie. Hierarchical RANSAC-Based Rotation Averaging[J]. *IEEE SPL*, 2020.

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：

$$\{R_{m,n}^p | e_{m,n}^p \in \mathcal{E}_p^{\mathfrak{I}}\} \Rightarrow \{R_m^p | v_m^p \in \mathcal{V}_p^{\mathfrak{I}}\}$$



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

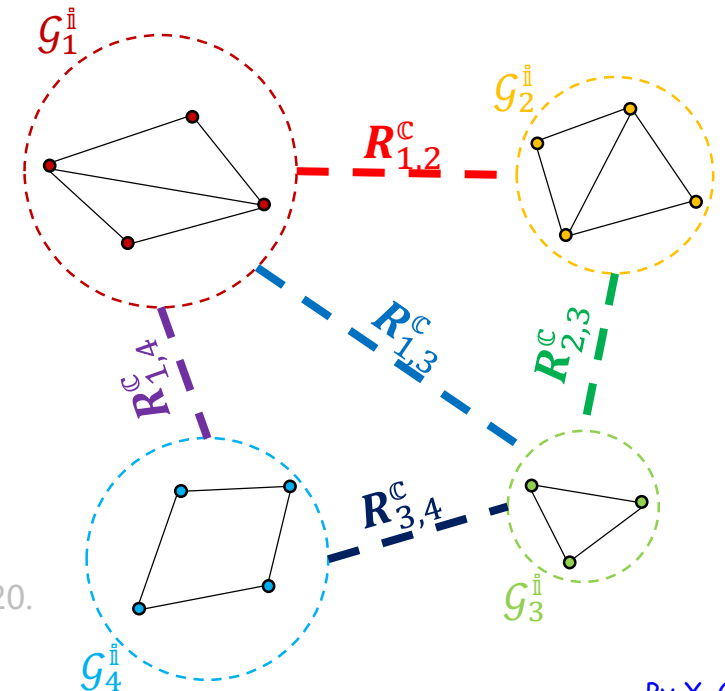
[2] X. Gao, J. Luo, K. Li, and Z. Xie. Hierarchical RANSAC-Based Rotation Averaging[J]. *IEEE SPL*, 2020.

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：

$$\{\mathbf{R}_{m,n}^{p,q} | e_{m,n}^{p,q} \in \mathcal{E}_{p,q}\} \Rightarrow \{\mathbf{R}_{p,q}^{\mathbb{C}} | \mathcal{E}_{p,q}^{\mathbb{C}} \in \mathcal{E}^{\mathbb{C}}\}$$

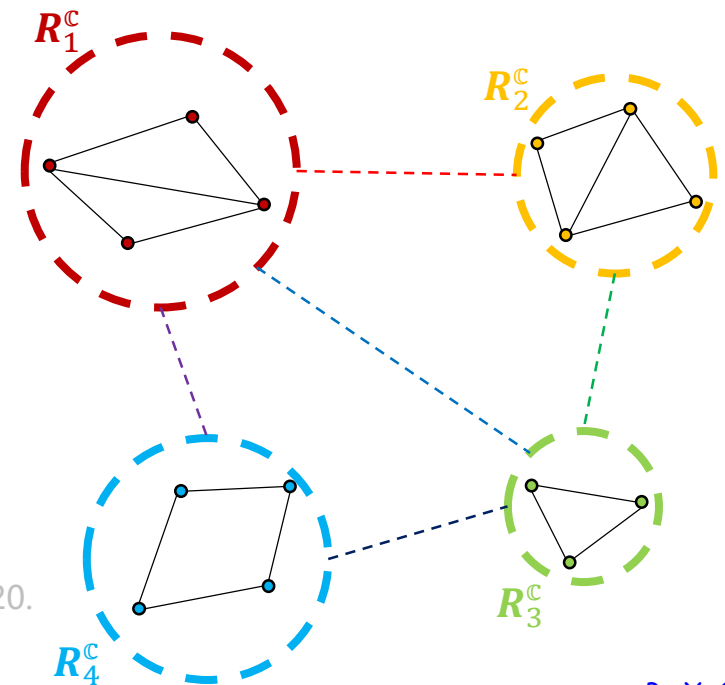


[1] L. Zhou, et al. Stochastic Bundle Adjustment for Efficient and Scalable 3D Reconstruction[C]. *In Proc. ECCV*, 2020.

[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：
 - $\{R_{p,q}^c | \mathcal{E}_{p,q}^c \in \mathcal{E}^c\} \Rightarrow \{R_p^c | \mathcal{G}_p^i \in \mathcal{V}^c\}$

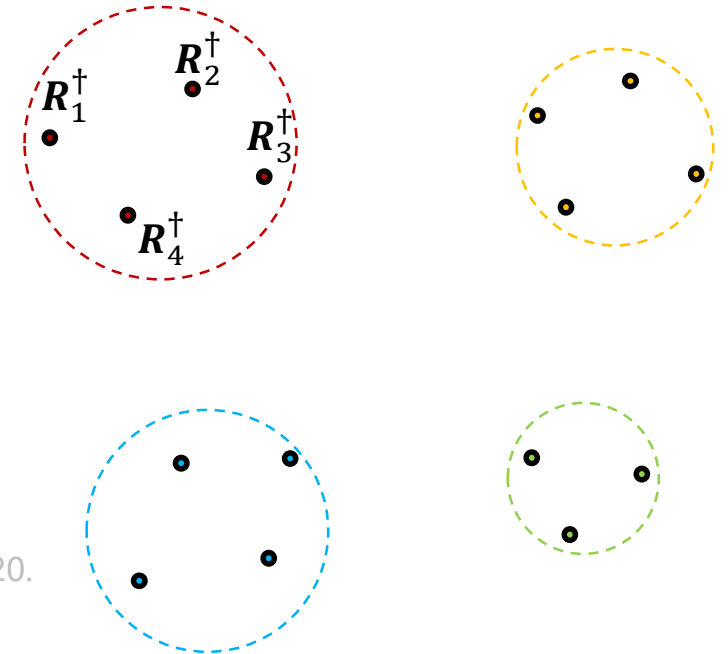


[1] L. Zhou, et al. Stochastic Bundle Adjustment for Efficient and Scalable 3D Reconstruction[C]. *In Proc. ECCV*, 2020.

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

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 - 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： $R_i^+ = R_m^p R_p^c$



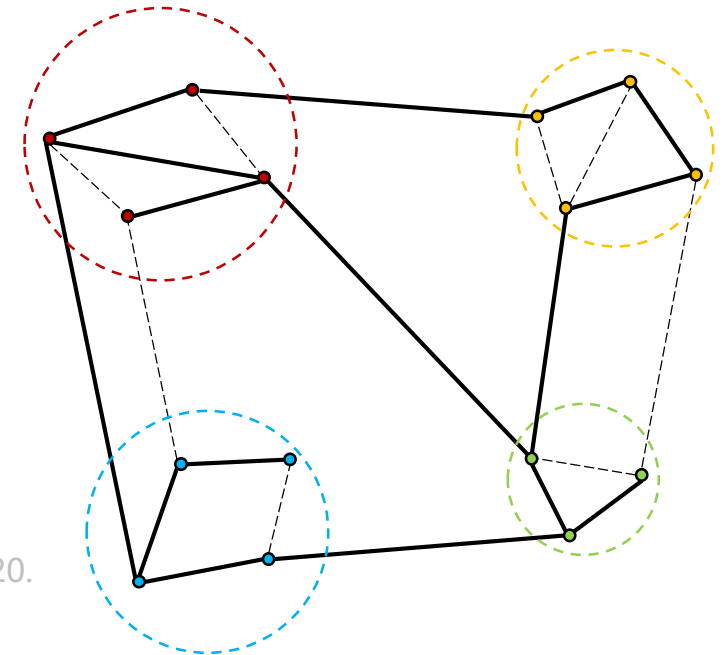
[1] L. Zhou, et al. Stochastic Bundle Adjustment for Efficient and Scalable 3D Reconstruction[C]. *In Proc. ECCV*, 2020.

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

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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： $\varepsilon^\mathbb{I} = \left\{ d_\theta^R \left(\mathbf{R}_{i,j}, \mathbf{R}_j^\dagger \mathbf{R}_i^{\dagger\top} \right) < \theta_{th}^R \right\}$ for $v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}, e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}$



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

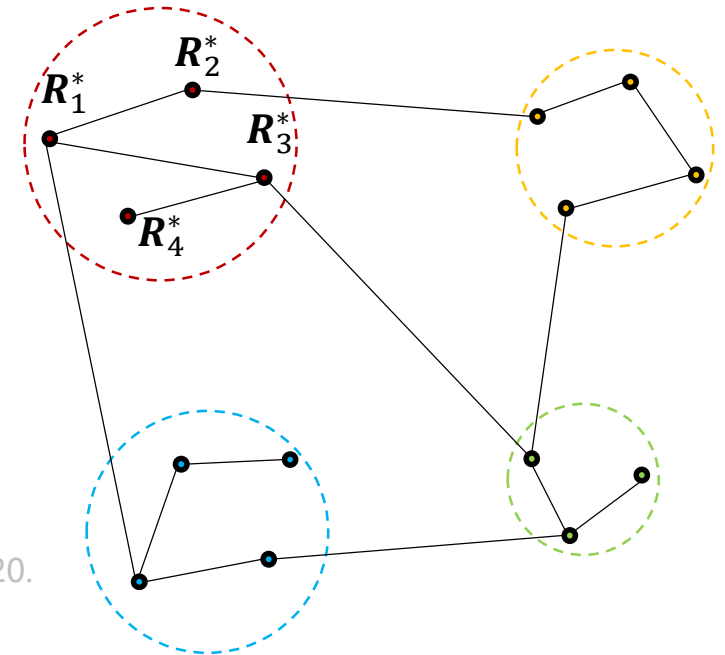
[2] X. Gao, J. Luo, K. Li, and Z. Xie. Hierarchical RANSAC-Based Rotation Averaging[J]. *IEEE SPL*, 2020.

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- 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： $R_i^\dagger = R_m^p R_p^c$
- 内值计算： $\mathcal{E}^\parallel = \left\{ d_\theta^R \left(R_{i,j}, R_j^\dagger R_i^{\dagger\top} \right) < \theta_{th}^R \right\}$ for $v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}, e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}$
- 全局优化： $\{R_i^*\} = \arg \min_{e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}^\parallel} \sum_{v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V}} d_\theta^R \left(R_{i,j}^\parallel, R_j R_i^\top \right)^2$

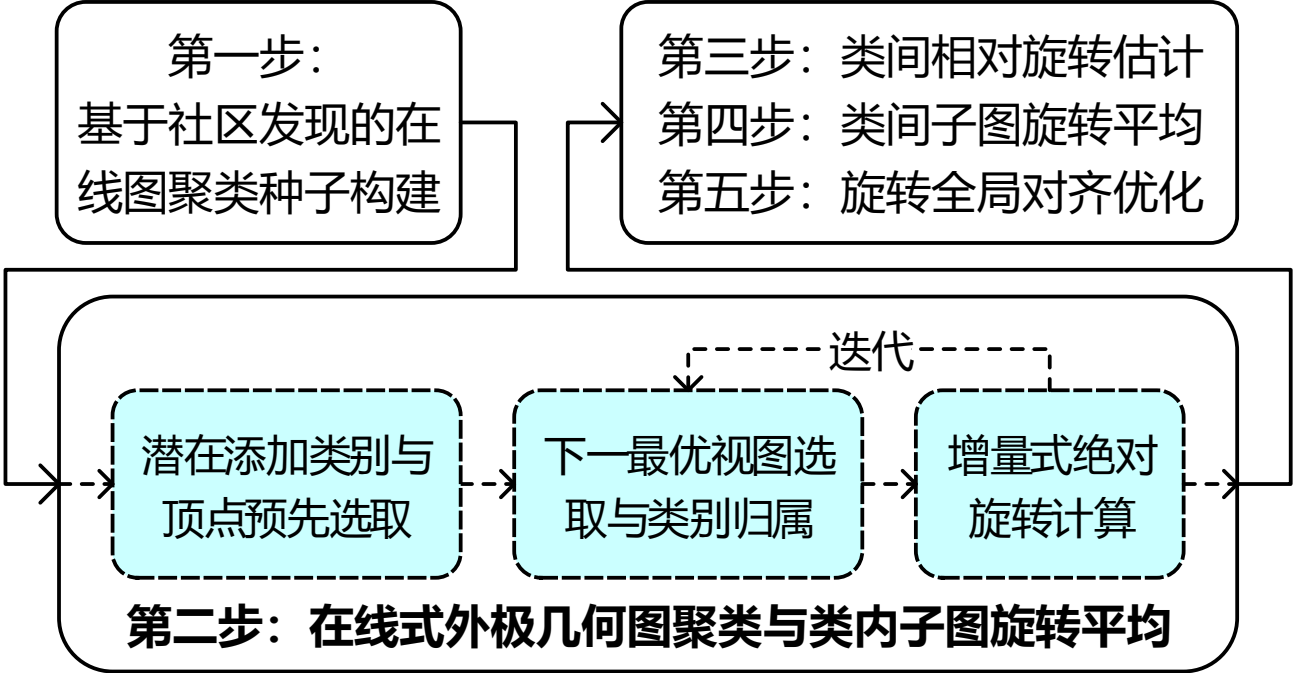


[1] L. Zhou, et al. Stochastic Bundle Adjustment for Efficient and Scalable 3D Reconstruction[C]. *In Proc. ECCV*, 2020.

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

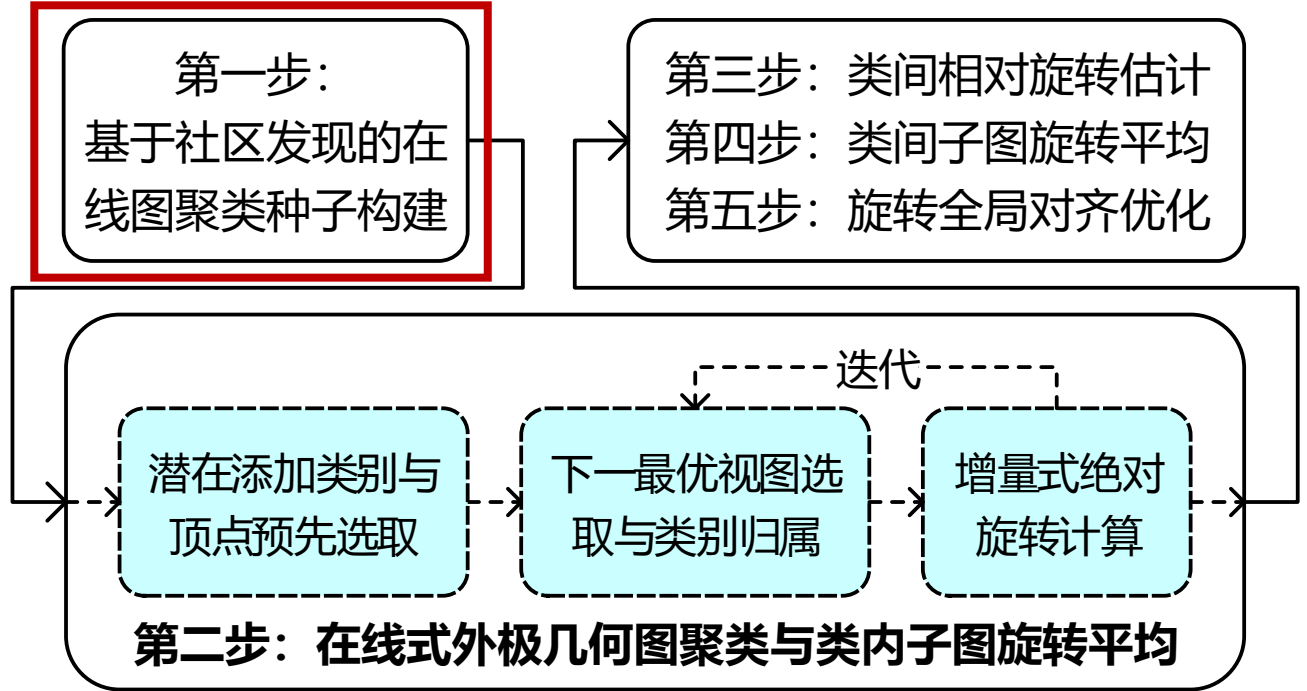
纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

- **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



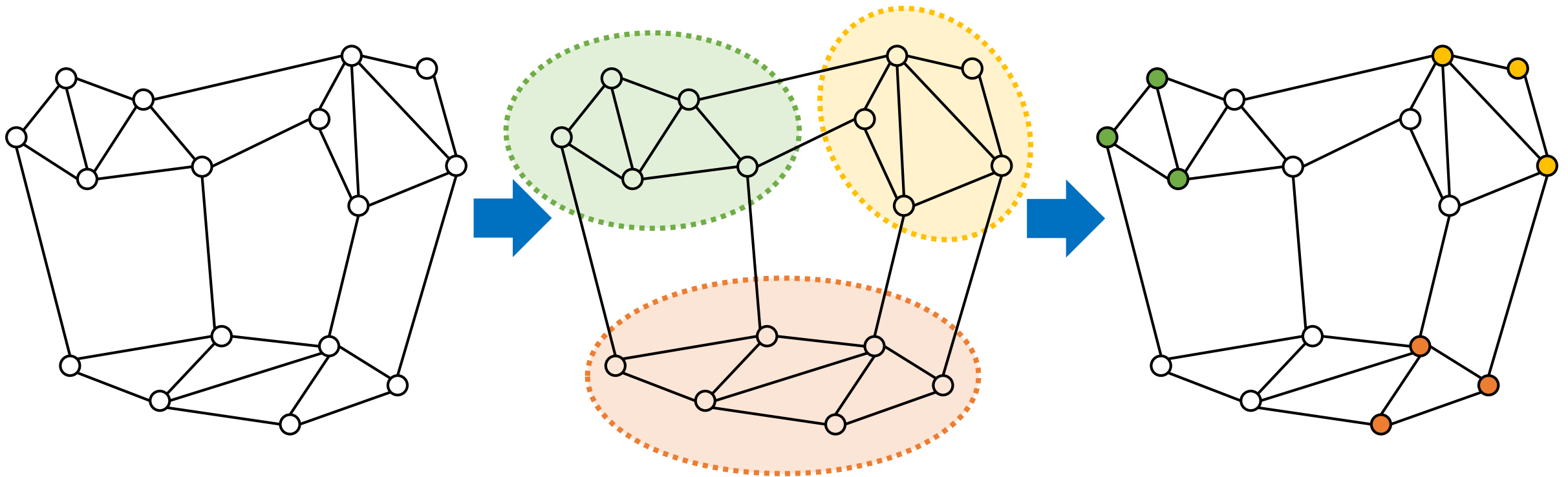
纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

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



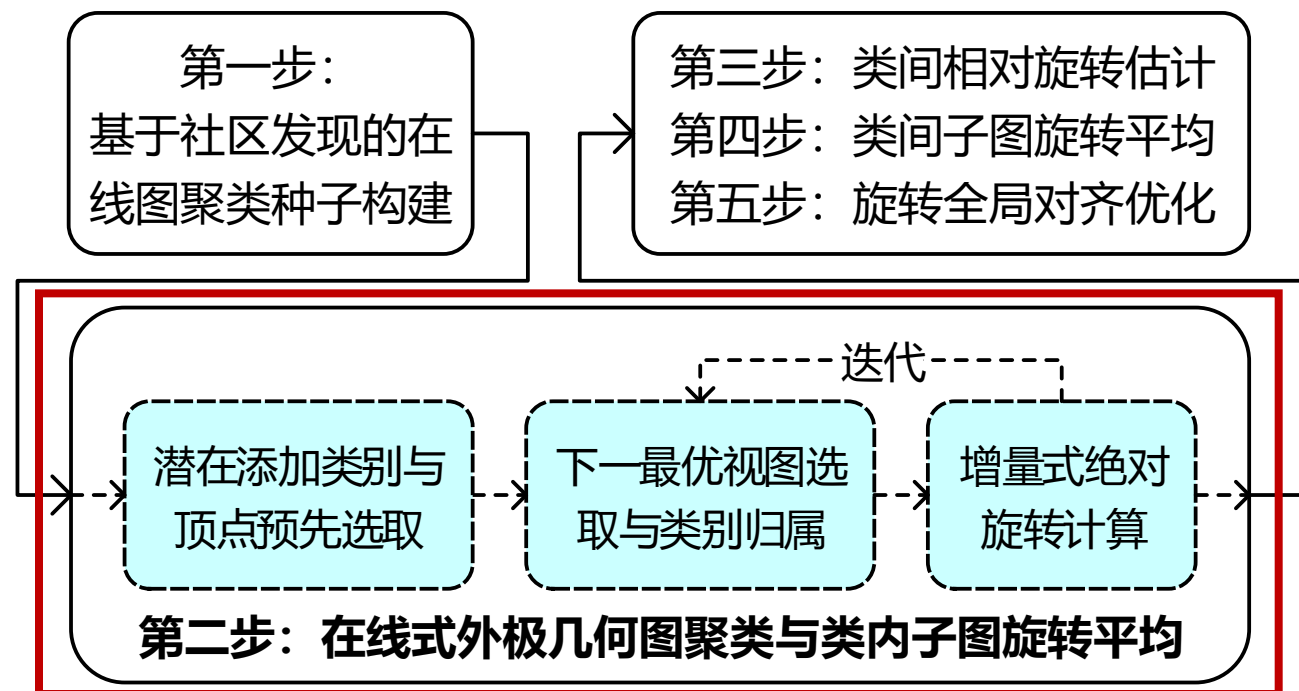
纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

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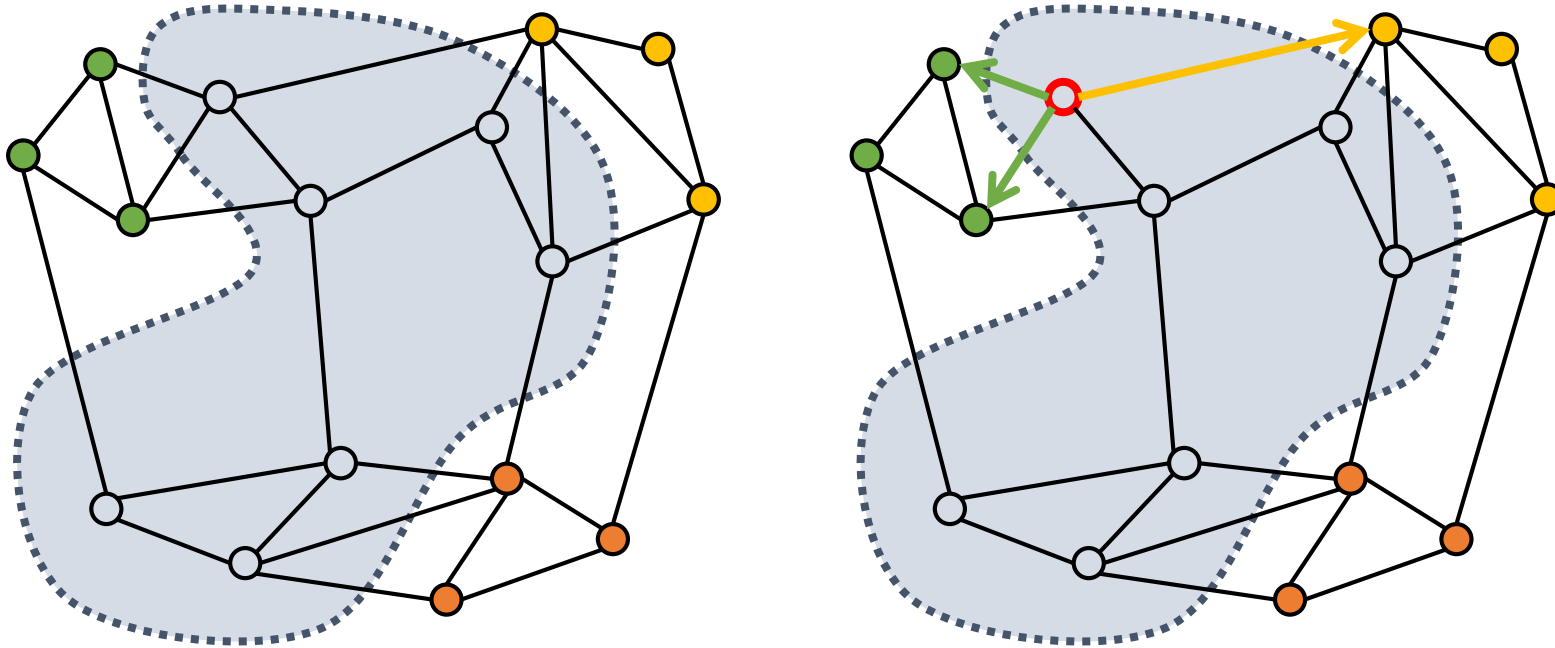
纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

- **在线**层级增量式旋转平均 (Hierarchical IRA **on the Fly**, IRAv3)
 - **在线**外极几何图聚类与**增量**式子图旋转平均



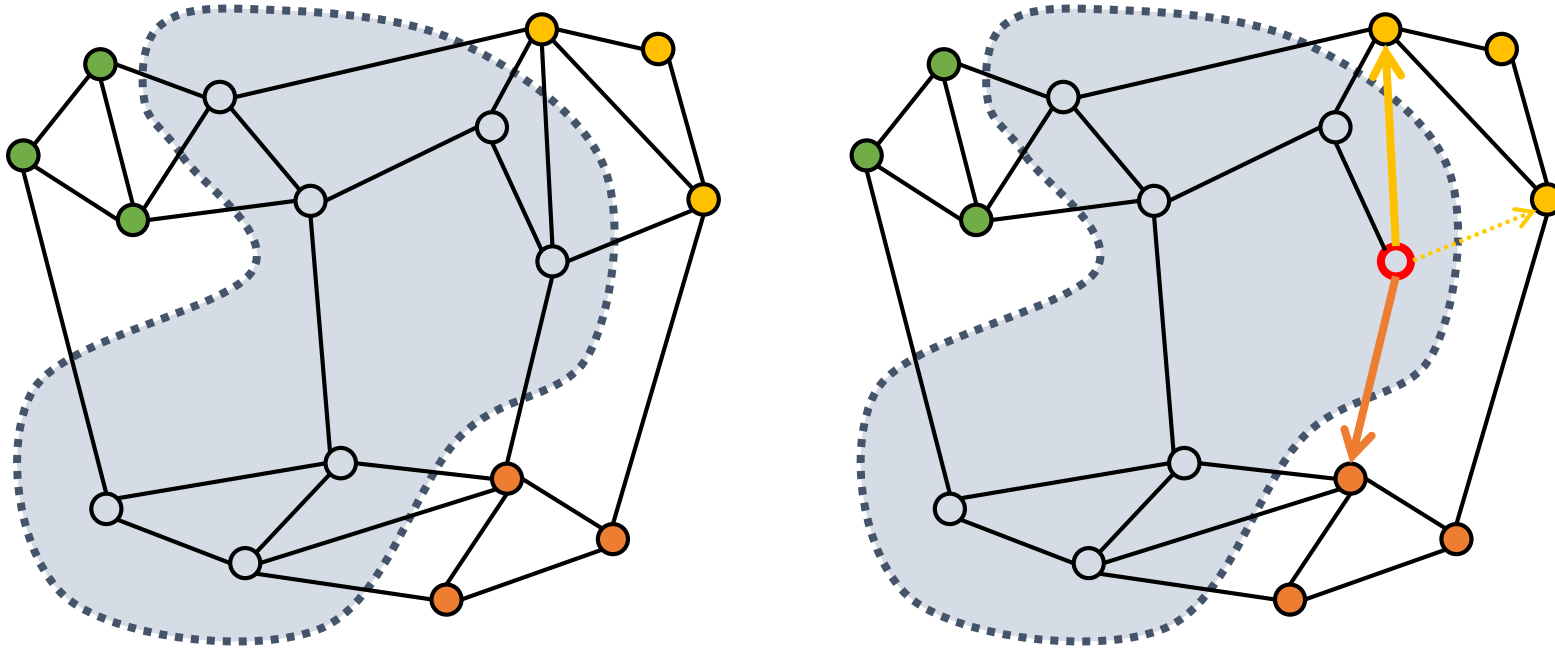
纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

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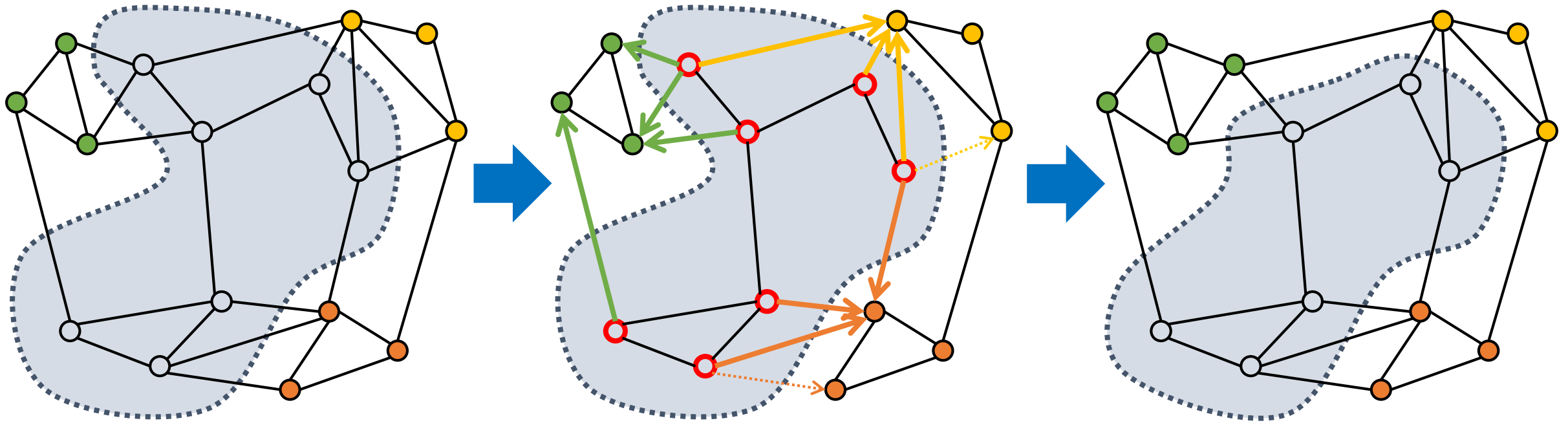
纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

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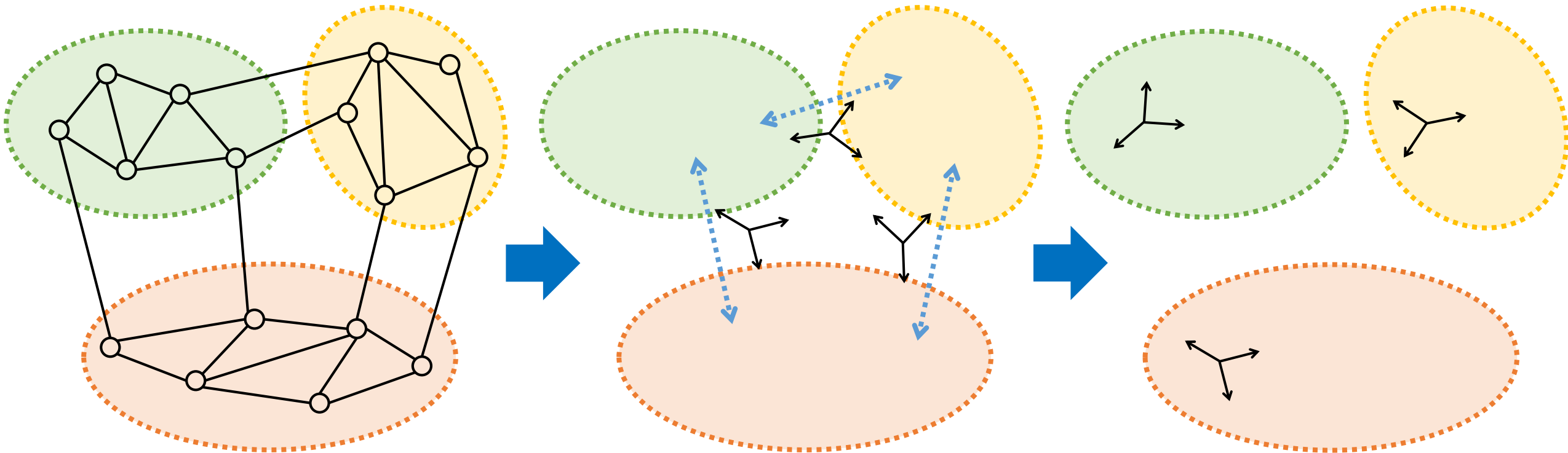
纵向深化：层级式旋转平均 (Hierarchical Rotation Averaging)

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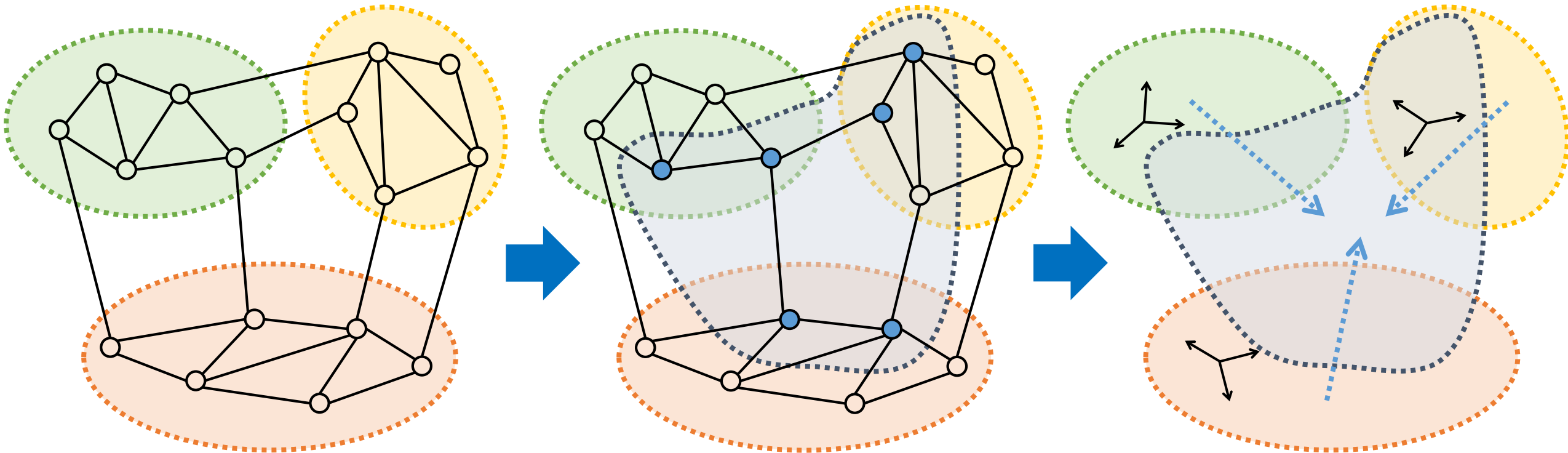
纵向深化：层级式旋转平均（Hierarchical Rotation Averaging）

- 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



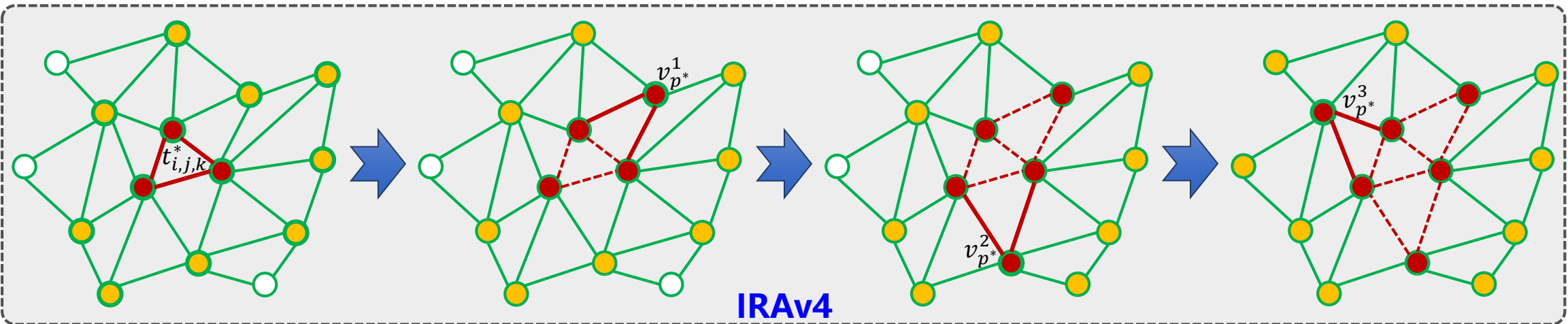
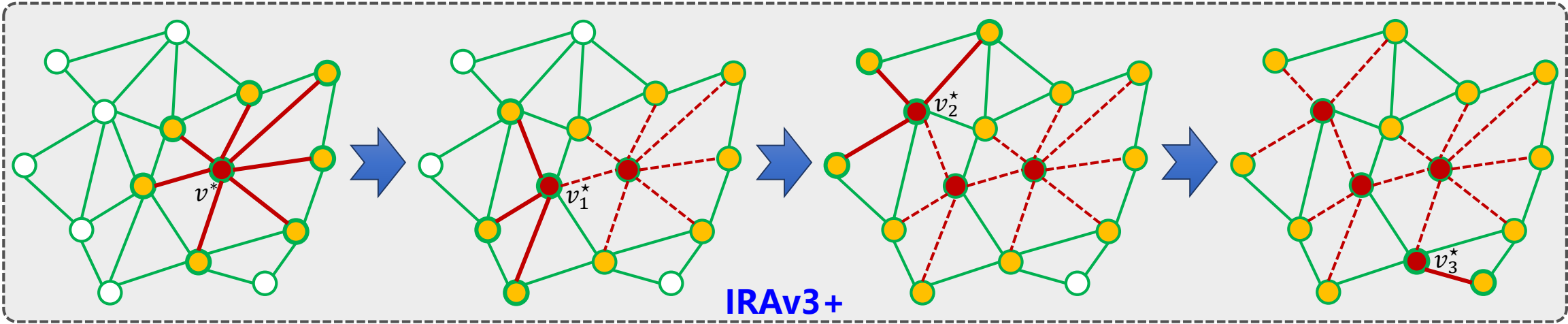
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 - 在原始外极几何图中随机抽取多条**连通支配集**，用作类内局部绝对旋转的**全局对齐基准**
 - 连通支配集：原始图的连通子集，且原始图中的全部顶点或属于该子集或与该子集某顶点相邻



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

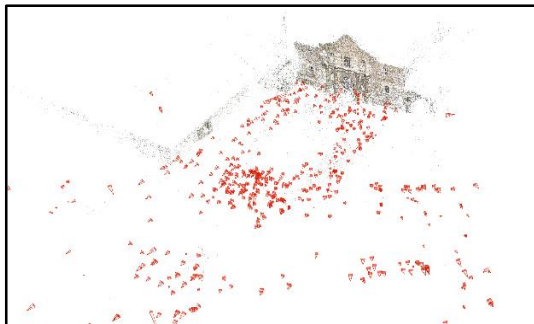
- 实验数据: 1DSfM

	$ \mathcal{V} $	$ \mathcal{V}_{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°

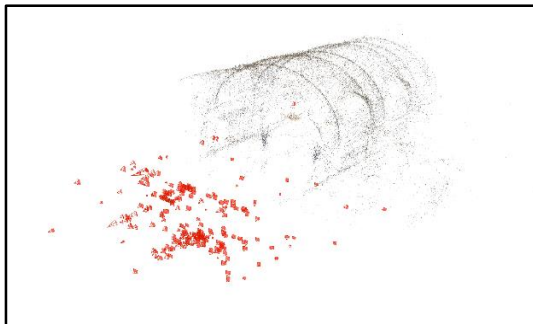
- $|\mathcal{V}|$, $|\mathcal{E}|$, $|\mathcal{V}_{GT}|$: 外极几何图顶点数与边数以及带有真值的顶点数
- $\tilde{n}_{i,j}$, $\bar{n}_{i,j}$: 匹配图像对之间的图像局部特征匹配对数的中值与均值
- $\tilde{r}_{i,j}^R$, $\bar{r}_{i,j}^R$: 匹配图像对之间的相对旋转测量值的角度误差中值与均值
- $\tilde{r}_{i,j}^t$, $\bar{r}_{i,j}^t$: 匹配图像对之间的相对平移测量值的角度误差中值与均值

旋转平均实验评测

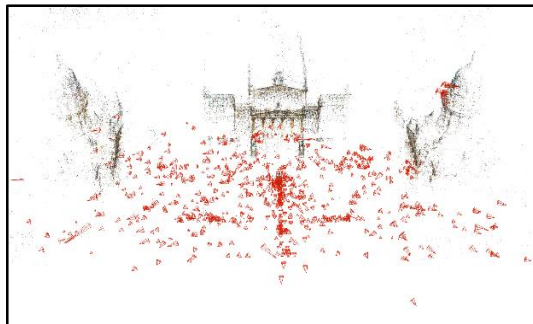
- 实验数据: 1DSfM



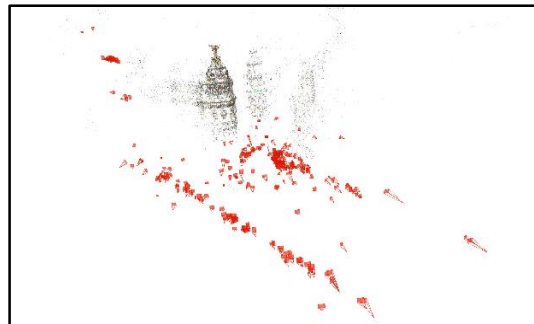
ALM



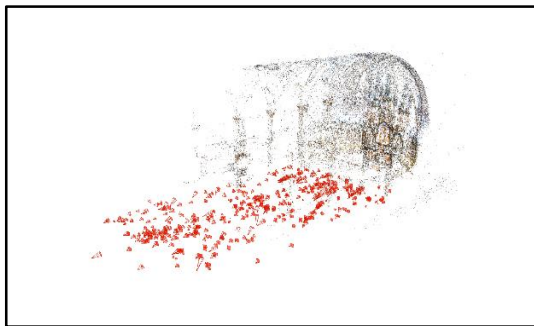
ELS



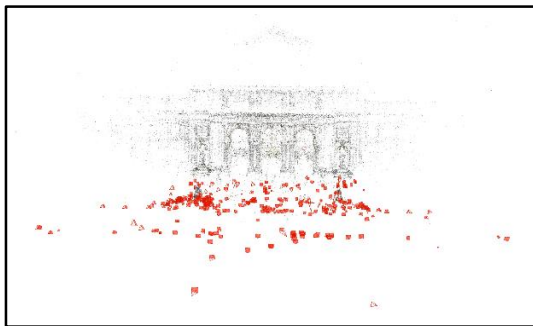
GDM



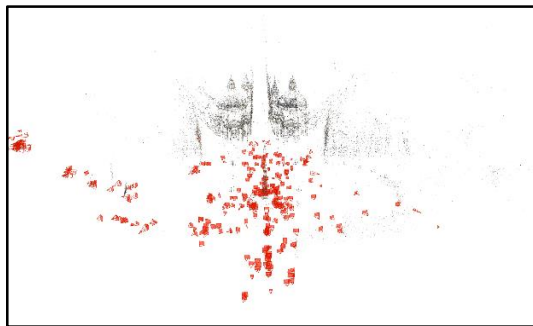
MDR



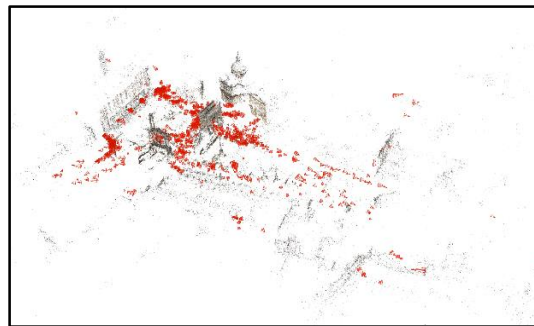
MND



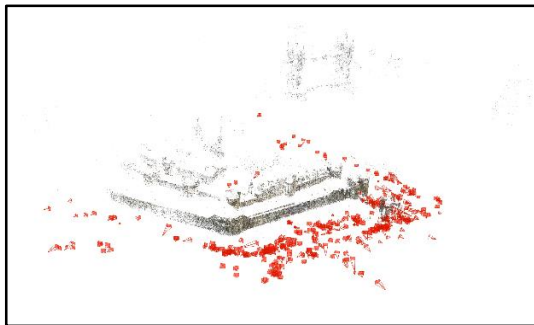
NYC



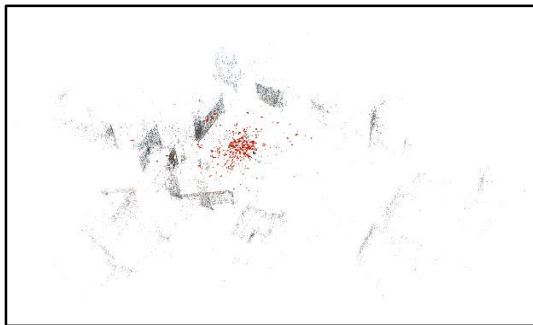
PDP



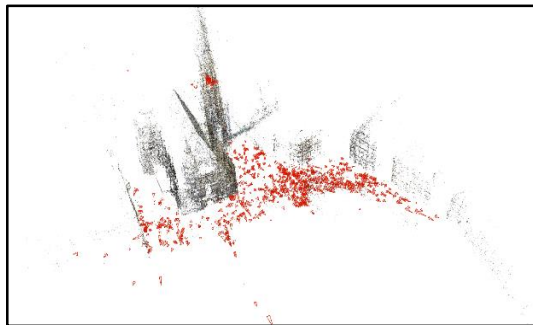
ROF



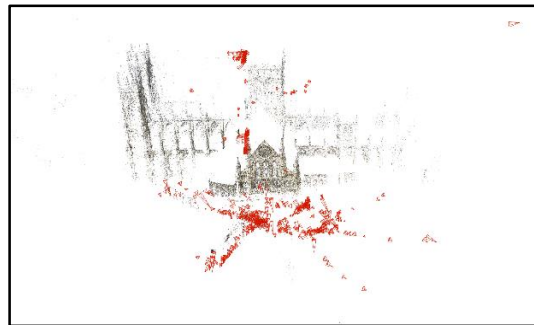
TOL



USQ



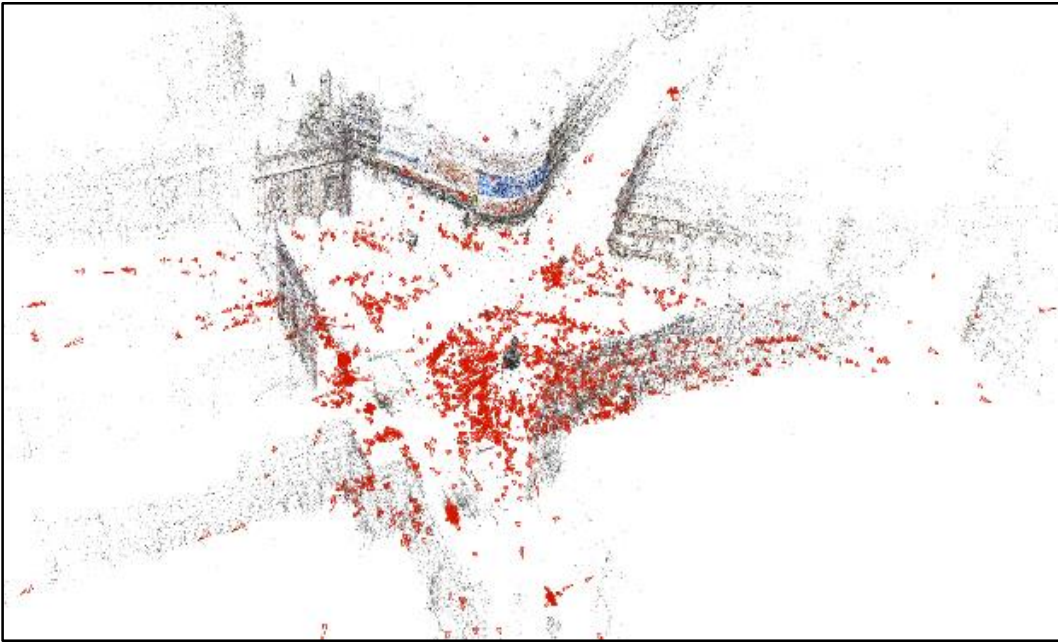
PDP



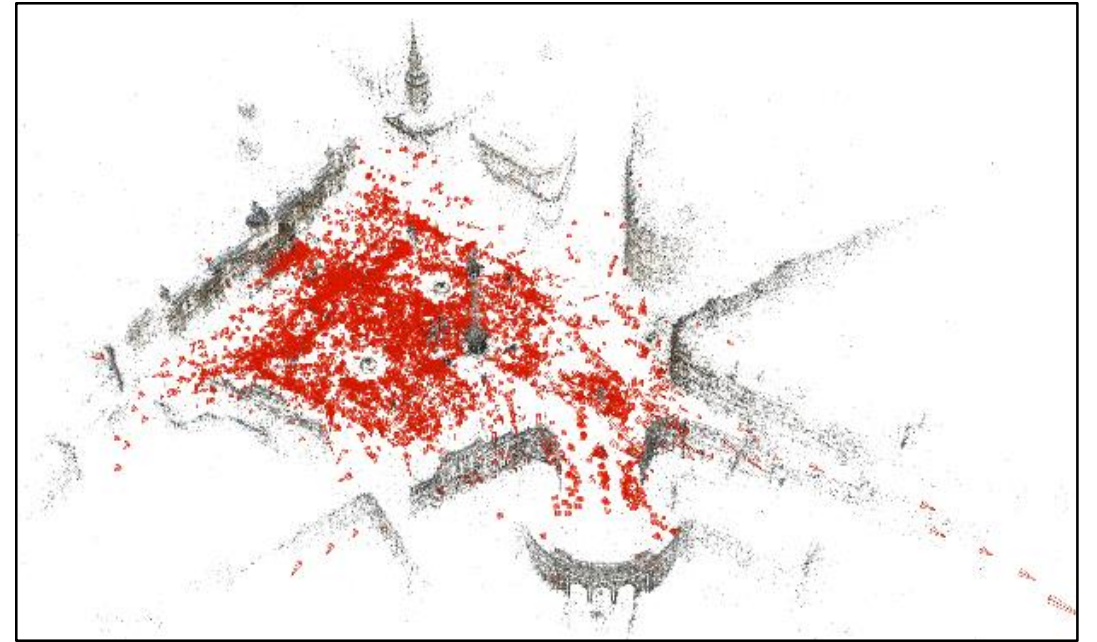
ROF

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

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[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.

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[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： $R_{i,j} = R_j R_i^\top$; $t_{i,j} = R_j \frac{c_i - c_j}{\|c_i - c_j\|} = \frac{1}{b_{i,j}} R_j (c_i - c_j)$

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

- 旋转平均 vs. 平移平均

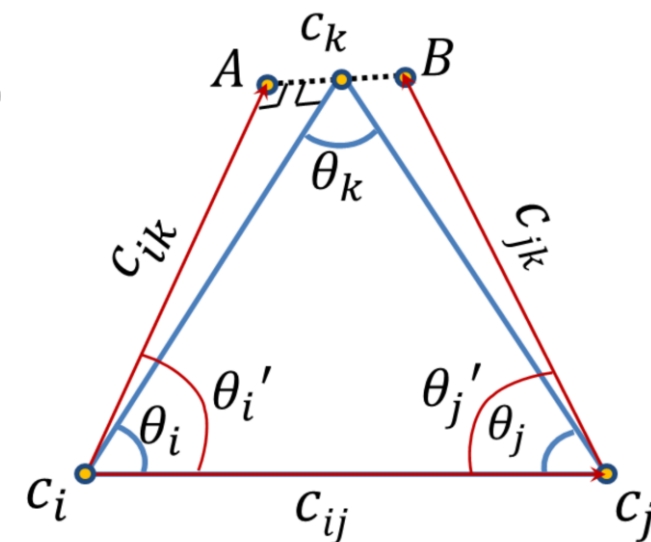
- 相机位姿基本**约束方程**： $R_{i,j} = R_j R_i^\top$; $t_{i,j} = R_j \frac{c_i - c_j}{\|c_i - c_j\|} = \frac{1}{b_{i,j}} R_j (c_i - c_j)$
- 相机旋转**链式递推**求解：已知 R_i 、 $R_{i,j}$ ，求解 $R_j \Rightarrow R_j = R_{i,j} R_i$
- 相机位置**链式递推**求解：已知 c_i 、 R_j 、 $b_{i,j}$ 、 $t_{i,j}$ ，求解 $c_j \Rightarrow c_j = c_i - b_{i,j} R_j^\top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

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

- 旋转平均 vs. 平移平均

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- 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 $c_k \Rightarrow$

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



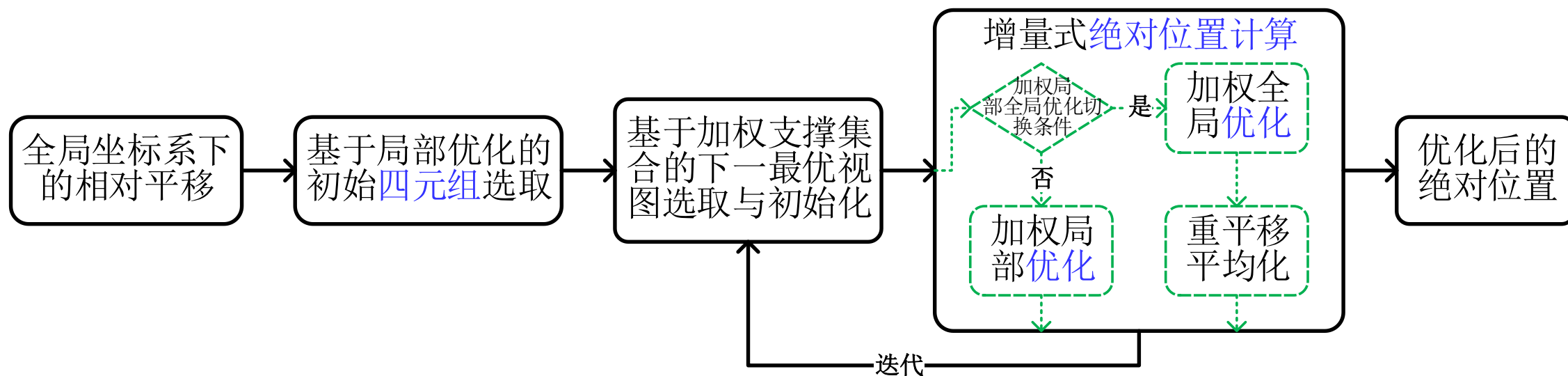
Jiang et al. In Proc. ICCV 2013

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



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 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

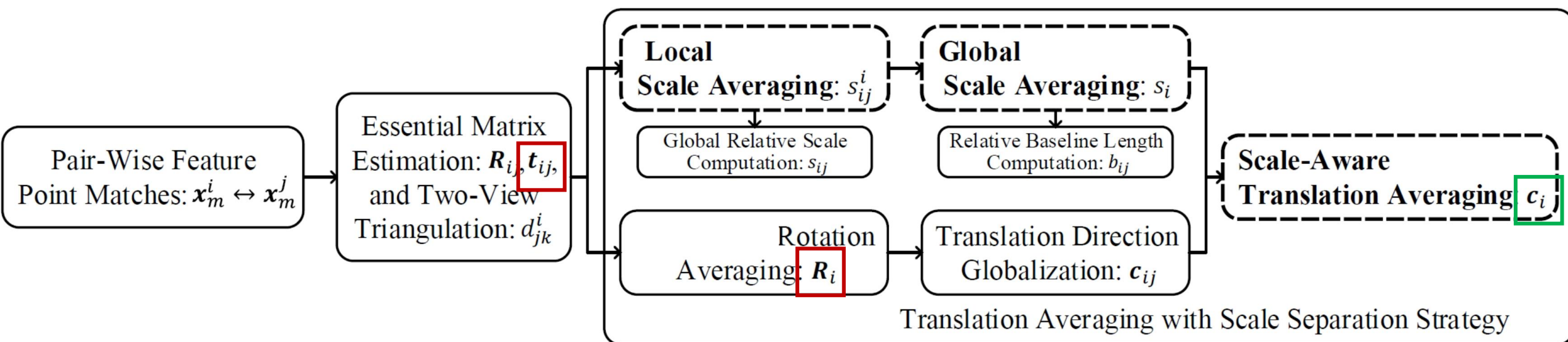
IRA, 旋转矩阵角距离最小化: $\{\mathbf{R}_i^*\} = \arg \min_{\substack{v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{V} \\ e_{i,j} \in \mathcal{E}}} d_{\theta}^{\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{R}_{i,j}, \mathbf{R}_j \mathbf{R}_i^{\top})^2$

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

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 $\{c_i\}$

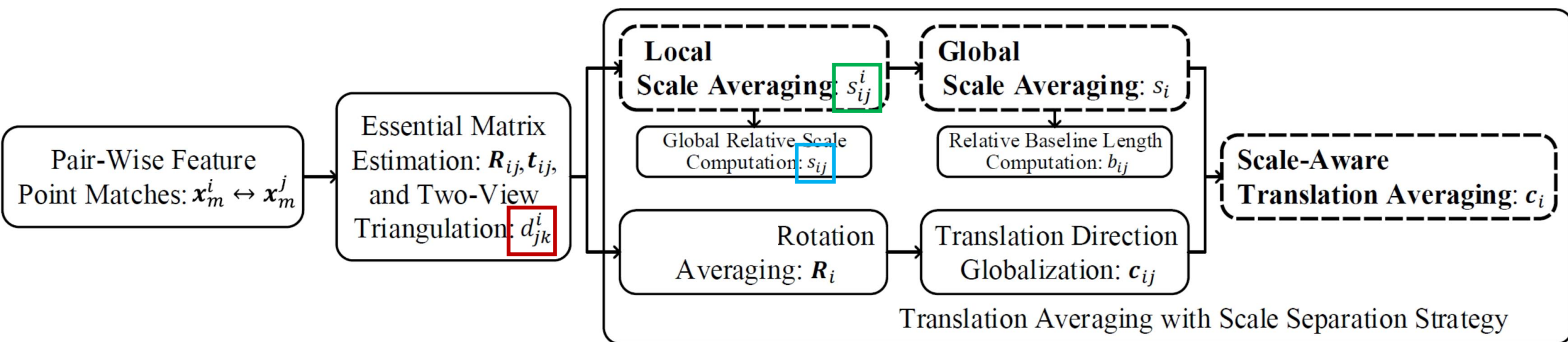


Cui et al. In Proc. ICCV 2015

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

- 尺度分离平移平均

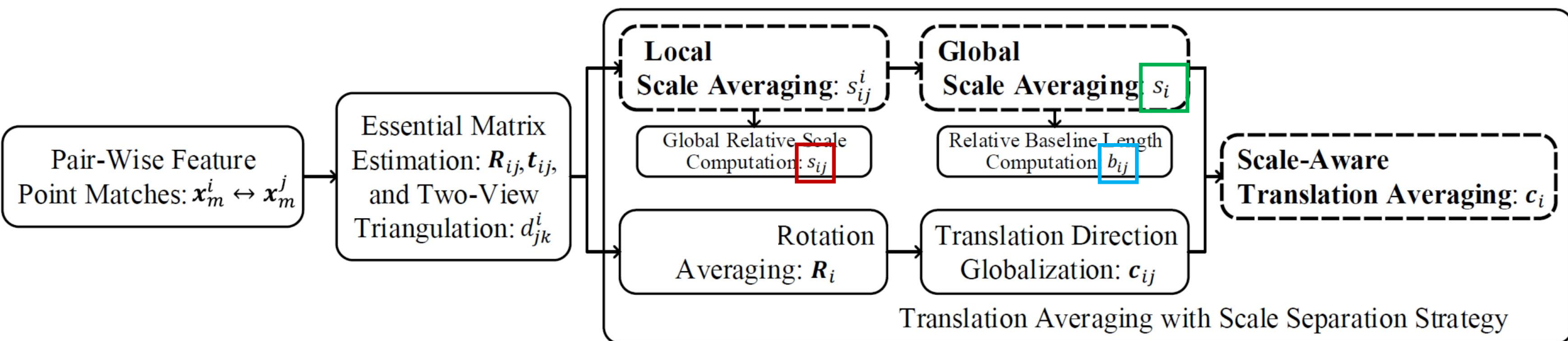
- 原始问题 (平移平均) **基本约束**: $R_j \frac{c_i - c_j}{\|c_i - c_j\|} = \frac{1}{b_{i,j}} R_j (c_i - c_j) = t_{i,j}$, 已知 $\{t_{i,j}\}, \{R_i\}$, 求解 $\{c_i\}$
- 子问题一 (局部尺度平均) **基本约束**: $s_{i,k}^i / s_{i,j}^i = d_{j,k}^i$, 已知 $\{d_{j,k}^i\}$, 求解 $\{s_{i,j}^i\}$; 全局相对尺度计算: $s_{i,j} = s_{j,i}^j / s_{i,j}^i$



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 $\{c_i\}$
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- 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: $b_{i,j} = \frac{1}{2} (s_i s_{i,j}^i + s_j s_{j,i}^j)$

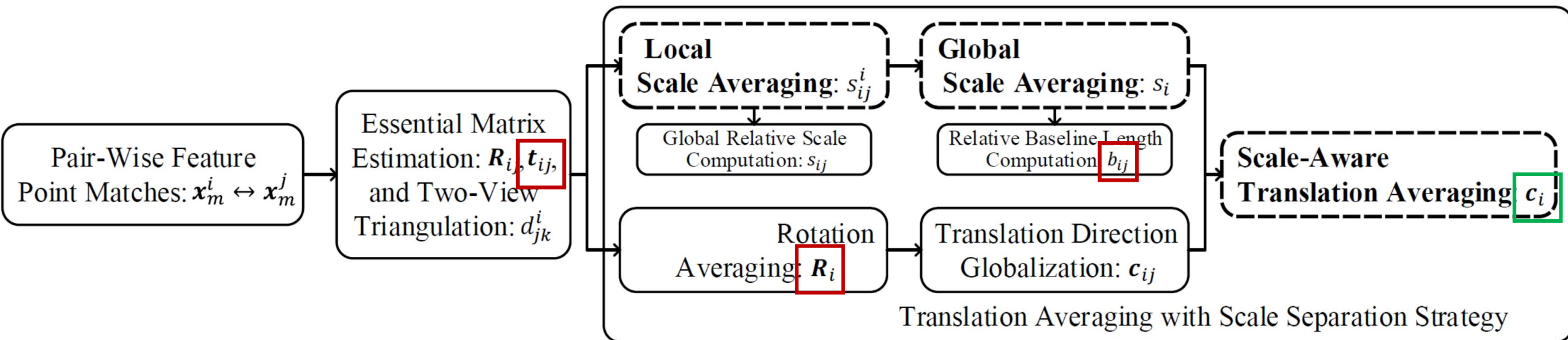


Cui et al. In Proc. ICCV 2015

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

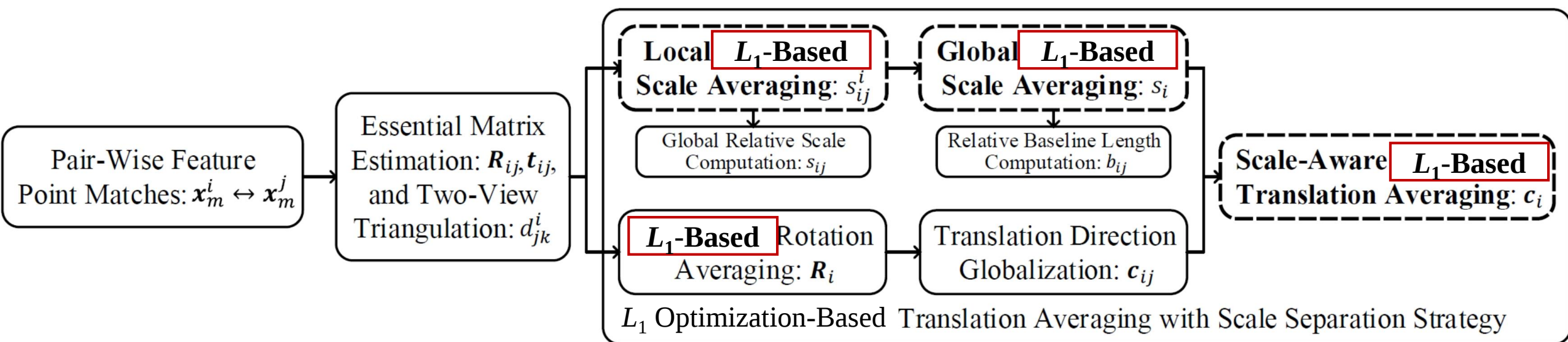
• 尺度分离平移平均

- 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 $\{c_i\}$



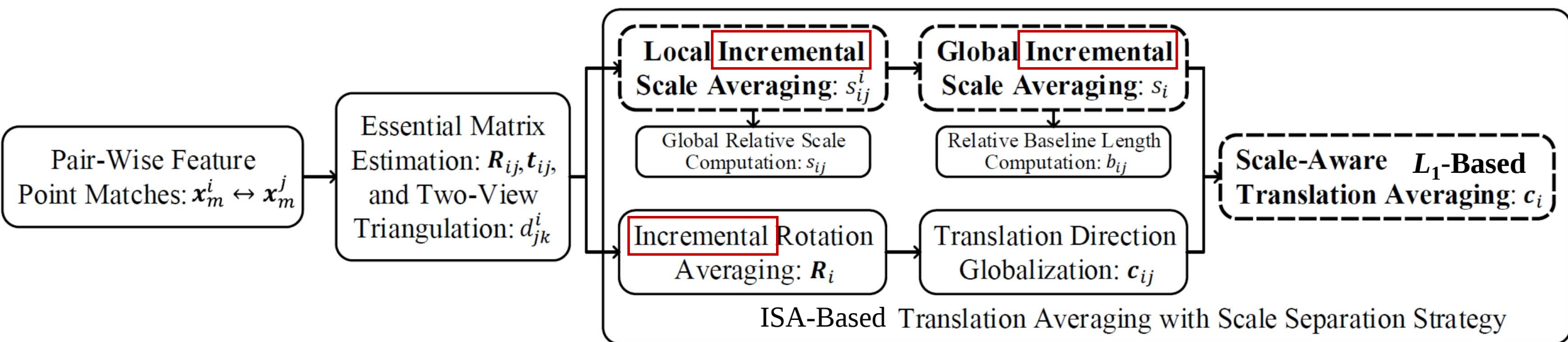
横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

- 基于 L_1 优化的尺度分离平移平均 (L_1 SA- L_1 TA)



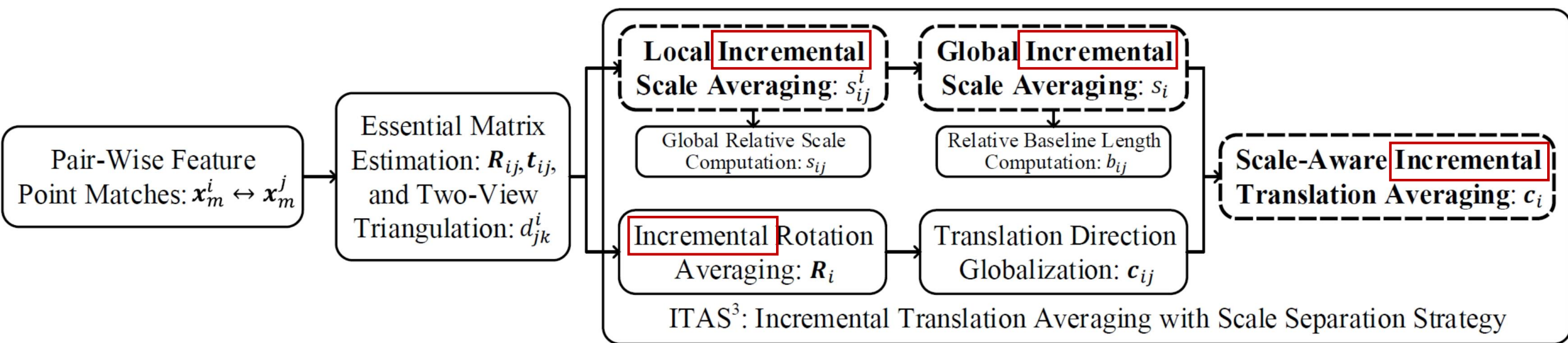
横向迁移：增量式平移平均 (Incremental Translation Averaging)

- 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]	
	$\tilde{e}_c$	$\bar{e}_c$	$\tilde{e}_c$	$\bar{e}_c$	$\tilde{e}_c$	$\bar{e}_c$	$\tilde{e}_c$	$\bar{e}_c$	$\tilde{e}_c$	$\bar{e}_c$	$\tilde{e}_c$	$\bar{e}_c$
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.

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[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

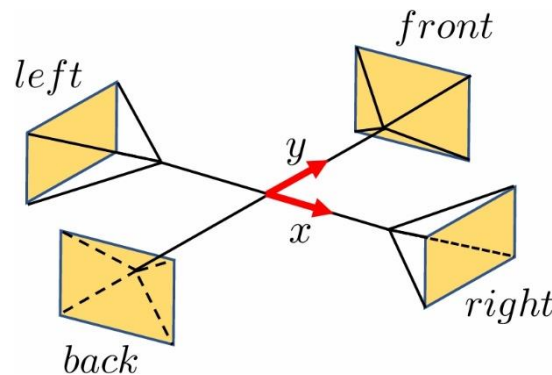
展望

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: $\{s_j, R_j, c_j\}$

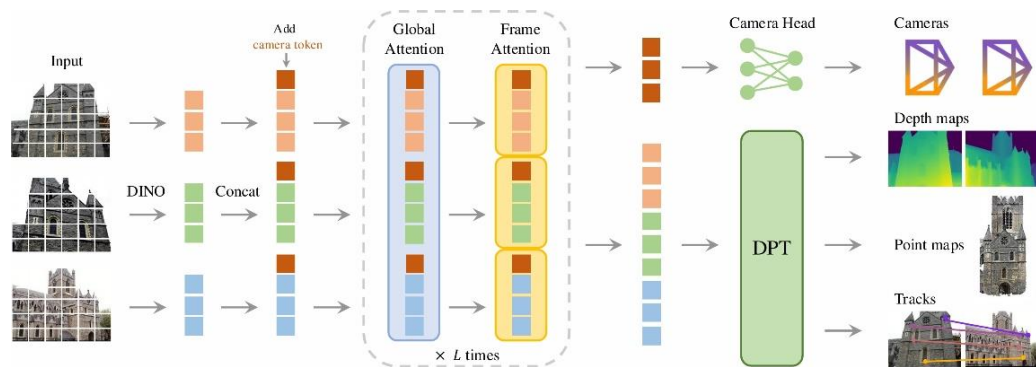
- $s_j = s_i / s_{i,j} = s_i s_{i,j}^i / s_{j,i}^j$
- $\Rightarrow R_j = R_{i,j} R_i$
- $\Rightarrow b_{i,j} = \frac{1}{2} (s_i s_{i,j}^i + s_j s_{j,i}^j) = s_i s_{i,j}^i$
- $\Rightarrow c_j = c_i - b_{i,j} R_j^T t_{i,j} = c_i - s_i s_{i,j}^i R_i^T R_{i,j}^T t_{i,j}$

增量式运动平均

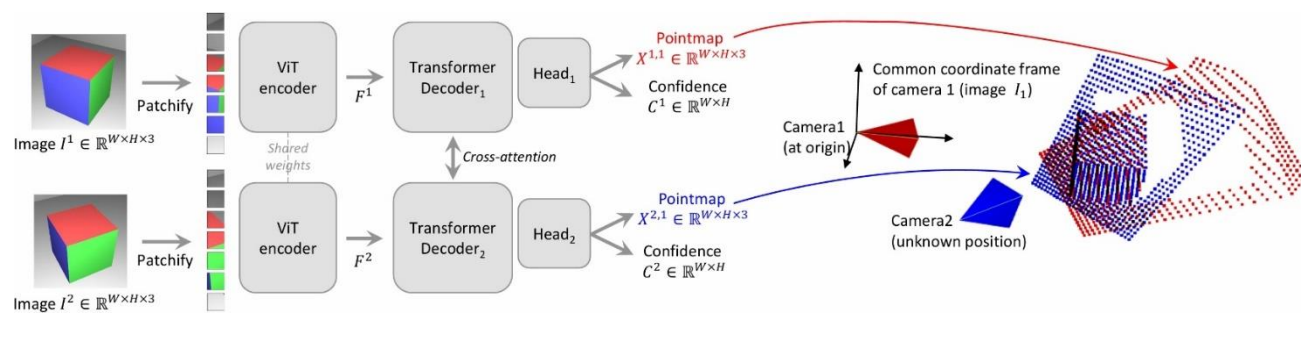


多相机增量式运动平均

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*
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- [6] **Xiang Gao**, Lingjie Zhu, Bin Fan, Hongmin Liu*, and Shuhan Shen*. Incremental Translation Averaging. *IEEE T-CSVT 2022*
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- [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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谢 谢

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