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IMSEE SDK Documentation

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INDEMIND

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1.1 简介

INDEMIND 成立于 2017 年, 专注于计算机视觉技术与嵌入式计算平台研发, 公司核心技术团队成员均来自计算机视觉领域的顶级技术人员。自创立至今, INDEMIND 已成功发售 INDEMIND 双目视觉惯性模组, 并基于该模组打造了扫地机器人解决方案、商用服务机器人解决方案、穿戴计算解决方案, 可为多行业提供计算机视觉技术服务支持。

INDEMIND 双目视觉惯性模组运用摄像头 +IMU 多传感器融合架构, 使摄像头与 IMU 传感器优势互补, 实现位姿精度更高、环境适应性更强、动态性能更稳定、成本更低的 SLAM 研究硬件方案, 并设计有高精度时间同步机制, 实现时间同步精度微妙级, 进一步保障图像及 IMU 数据精度, 可为视觉 SLAM 研究、智能机器人、AR/VR/MR、无人机避障、室内外导航定位等产品研发或技术研究提供高精度、低成本的数据采集支持。

结合 INDEMIND 自研的 Vi-SLAM 算法, 实现定位稳定性 1-2mm (RMS)、绝对定位精度 $< 1\%$ 、姿态稳定性 0.1 度 (RMS)、绝对姿态精度小于 1° 等一系列超行业主流水平的定位效果, 可以满足视觉 SLAM 研究、智能机器人、无人机避障、室内外导航定位等使用需求, 有效的节约算法开发周期及成本, 让开发者可以迅速调试及部署。

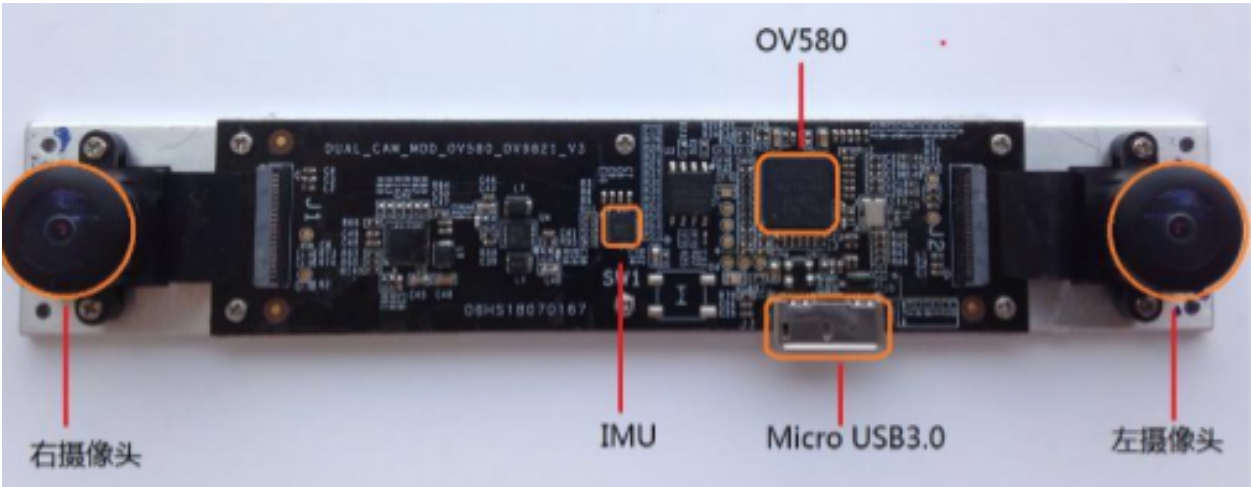
INDEMIND 双目视觉惯性模组内置最高频率 1000Hz 的 6 轴 IMU 传感器及两枚全局快门的 1280*800 高清摄像头, 可提供 1280x800@50fps、1280x800@100fps、640x400@100fps、640x400@200fps 的图像采集能力, 结合水平 120° 、垂向 75° 的视场角, 可在高速机动机下精准获取图像及 IMU 数据, 足开发者的数据采集需求, 极大降低相应算法追踪难度, 并可满足高速 SLAM 算法 (如车载) 的定位和建图数据需求, 为算法开发工作提供强有力前端数据采集能力。

1.2 尺寸结构

尺寸结构如表所示：

总体尺寸 (mm)	板子尺寸 (mm)	基线长度 (mm)
140×25	95×25	120

模组实物图（拆去壳体后）：



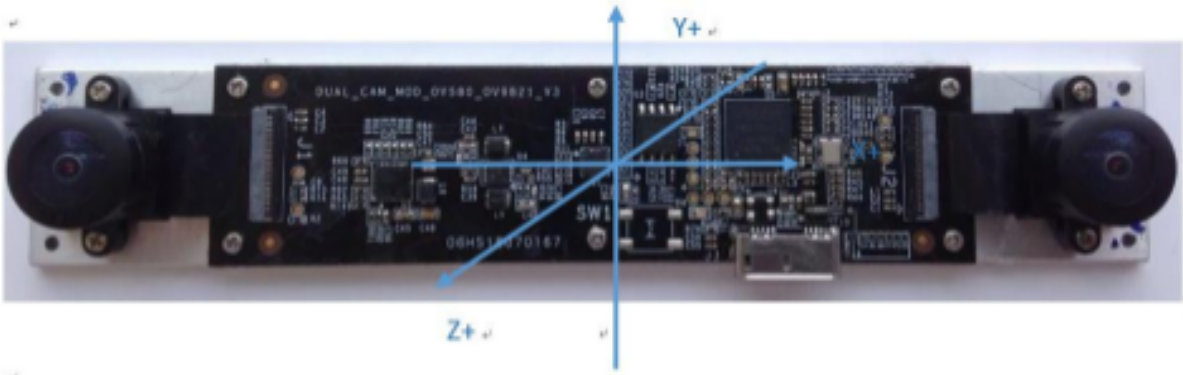
左、右摄像头: 左、右摄像头为传感器镜头, 使用中请注意保护, 以避免成像质量下降。

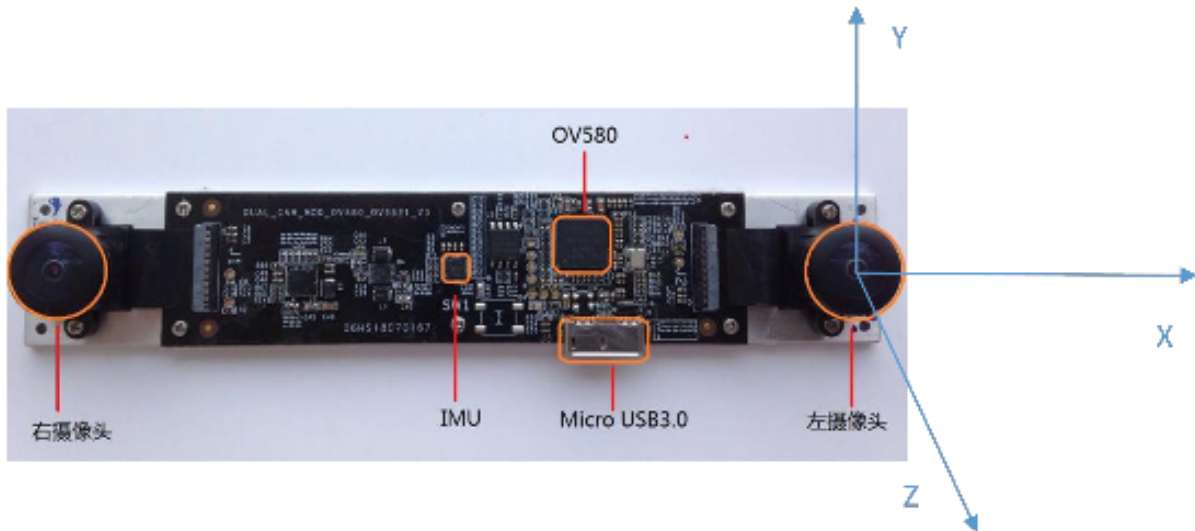
IMU: 高频率 IMU 硬件, 结合双目摄像头, 实现精准定位, 相机与 IMU 安装精密, 切勿拆卸。

OV580: 图像、IMU 数据获取芯片。

Micro USB3.0: 使用中, 插上 Micro USB3.0 数据线后, 保持连接处自然受力, 不弯折, 以避免使用中损坏接口, 或导致数据连接不稳定。

IMU Coordinate System(IMU 坐标系统):IMU 坐标系统为右手系, 坐标轴方向如图所示:





世界坐标系: 世界坐标系为当地地理水平坐标系, X、Z 轴沿水平, Y 轴朝天向, 方位。0 度为模组初始化 Z 轴指向, 坐标系原点为初始化时模组左目镜头位置。

输出数据: X、Y、Z 位置, 姿态四元数, 其中位置为 IMU 在世界坐标系下的位置 (IMU 位于双目模组中间位置), 其中姿态为 IMU 在世界坐标系下的姿态。

1.3 产品数据

1.3.1 产品规格

型号	IMSEE 双目惯性模组
PCB 尺寸	95mm*25mm
实物尺寸	140mm*25mm*30mm
帧率与帧率	1280×800@50FPS、1280×800@100FPS 640×400@100FPS、640×400@200FPS
深度分辨率	Based on CPU/GPU Up to 640*400@25FPS
像素尺寸	3.0 x 3.0μm(1280*800)
快门速度	5 ms
基线	120.0mm
镜头	Replacable Standard M12
视角	D:140° H:120° V:75°
焦距	2.09mm
运动感知	6 Axis IMU
色彩模式	Monochrome
扫描模式	Global Shutter
功耗	1~2.7W@5V DC from USB
同步精度	<1ms (up to 0.05ms)
IMU 频率	1000Hz
输出数据格式	Raw data
接口	USB3.0
重量	52g
UVC MODE	Yes

1.3.2 传感器选型

器件	型号	参数
摄像头	OV9281	50FPS –1280×800
IMU	ICM20602	1000Hz

1.3.3 软件

支持操作系统	Windows 10、Ubuntu 16.04/18.04、ROS kinetic
SDK 地址	https://github.com/INDEMIND/IMSEE-SDK
开发者支持	SDK

2.1 平台支持

SDK 是基于 CMake 构建的，用以跨 Linux, Windows 平台。

已测试可用的平台有：

- Windows 10
- Ubuntu 18.04.1 / 16.04.6
- Jetson TX2 / Xavier
- firefly RK3399 / RK3328

警告： 为了不影响您的正常使用与开发，请使用 USB 3.0 接口。

2.2 SDK 安装

2.2.1 Ubuntu 安装

Ubuntu 16.04	Ubuntu 18.04
✓	✓

小技巧： 预安装项如下：

Linux	How to install required packages
Debian based	sudo apt-get install build-essential cmake git
Red Hat based	sudo yum install make gcc gcc-c++ kernel-devel cmake git
Arch Linux	sudo pacman -S base-devel cmake git

获取代码

```
sudo apt-get install git
git clone https://github.com/indemind/IMSEE-SDK.git
```

准备依赖

```
cd <IMSEE-SDK> # <IMSEE-SDK> 为 SDK 具体路径
make init
```

- [OpenCV](#)

小技巧:

- 如果需要安装 ROS，可以不用安装 OpenCV/PCL，以防兼容性问题。SDK 默认基于 OpenCV3.3.1(ROS Kinetic 自带 OpenCV 版本) 编译。同时我们也提供基于 OpenCV3. 4. 3 编译的库，在 <IMSEE-SDK>/lib/others 文件夹中。如果客户想基于该版本编译，请在相应文件夹下替换。详细可咨询技术支持。
- OpenCV 如何编译安装，请见官方文档 [Installation in Linux](#) 。或参考如下命令：

```
[compiler] sudo apt-get install build-essential
[required] sudo apt-get install cmake git libgtk2.0-dev pkg-config libavcodec-dev_
↪ libavformat-dev libswscale-dev
[optional] sudo apt-get install python-dev python-numpy libtbb2 libtbb-dev libjpeg-
↪ dev libpng-dev libtiff-dev libjasper-dev libdc1394-22-dev

$ git clone https://github.com/opencv/opencv.git
$ cd opencv/
$ git checkout tags/3.4.3

$ mkdir build
$ cd build/

$ cmake \
-DMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=RELEASE \
-DMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/usr/local \
\
-DWITH_CUDA=OFF \
\
-DBUILD_DOCS=OFF \
-DBUILD_EXAMPLES=OFF \
-DBUILD_TESTS=OFF \
-DBUILD_PERF_TESTS=OFF \
..
```

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```
$ make -j4
$ sudo make install
```

编译代码

小技巧: 如果 OpenCV 安装到了自定义目录或想指定某一版本, 编译前可如下设置路径, 或者直接把该变量写到 `~/.bashrc`:

```
# OpenCV_DIR is the directory where your OpenCVConfig.cmake exists
export OpenCV_DIR=~/.opencv/build
```

不然, CMake 会提示找不到 OpenCV。

- MNN

小技巧: MNN 依赖 `protobuf` (使用 3.0 或以上版本), 如未安装过 `protobuf`, 请参考如下命令:

```
[required] sudo apt-get install autoconf automake libtool

$ git clone https://github.com/google/protobuf.git
$ cd protobuf
$ git submodule update --init --recursive
$ ./autogen.sh
$ ./configure
$ make
$ make check
$ sudo make install
$ sudo ldconfig # refresh shared library cache.
$ protoc --version # 若安装成功, 将显示protoc版本
```

至此, 可以开始编译安装 MNN 了:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/alibaba/MNN.git
$ cd MNN
$ ./schema/generate.sh
$ mkdir build $$ cd build
$ cmake ..
$ make -j4
$ sudo make install
```

安装好 OpenCV 与 MNN 后, 可以开始编译 SDK 中的 demo 了

编译样例

```
$ cd <IMSEE-SDK> # <IMSEE-SDK> 为 SDK 具体路径      $ make demo
```

运行样例：

```
$ ./demo/output/bin/get_image
```

教程样例，请阅读[SDK 数据样例](#)。

结语

工程要引入 SDK 的话，CMake 可参考 demo/CMakeLists.txt 里的配置。不然，就是直接引入安装目录里的头文件和动态库。

2.2.2 Windows 源码安装

Windows 10
✓

软件准备

- CMake(3.0 以上)(需要支持 vs2019)
- Visual Studio 2019
- opencv3.3.1
- IMSEE-SDK

配置准备

- 将 CMake 安装路径下 bin 目录路径添加到系统环境变量”PATH”中。例如：”C:\Program Files\CMake\bin”
- 设置”.sln”文件的默认打开方式为”Microsoft Visual Studio 2019”。
- 右键”.sln”文件，选择”打开方式”->”选择其他应用”，弹出打开应用小窗口。
- 选中”Visual Studio 2019”，勾选”始终使用此应用打开.sln 文件”，点击”确定”按钮。

编译 OpenCV

- 双击”opencv-3.3.1-vc14.exe”，解压文件到指定目录下。例如：解压目录为：”D:\opencv331”。
- 启动 CMake，在”Where is the source code”中输入 opencv 源码路径。例如：源码路径为：”D:\opencv331\opencv\sources”。
- 在”Where to build the binaries”中输入”opencv 构建目录”(即，”sources”所在路径)。例如：构建目录为：”D:\opencv331\opencv\build-win10-x64-vs19”。
- 点击”Configure”按钮，选择编译工具为”Visual Studio 16 2019”，选择编译目标平台为”x64”。点击”Finish”按钮，进行第一次配置。

- 第一次配置“Configuring done”后,在配置窗口中,选中“BUILD_opencv_world”,取消选中“BUILD_DOCS”、“BUILD_EXAMPLES”、“BUILD_TESTS”(取消选中可减少 opencv 编译时间)。再点击“Configure”按钮,进行第二次编译配置。第二次配置“Configuring done”后,点击“Generate”按钮,进行 win 项目生成。“Generating done”后,点击“Open Project”按钮(或用 vs2019 打开构建目录下的 OpenCV.sln)。
- 在 vs2019 窗口,选择编译目标平台为“Release”,点击“生成”->“生成解决方案”,开始编译。编译成功后,生成的文件在“opencv 构建目录\bin\Release”下。
- 将“opencv 构建目录 binRelease”添加到环境变量“PATH”。例如: “D:\opencv331\opencv\build-win10-x64-vs19\bin\Release”。
- 新建系统变量“OpenCV_DIR”,值为“opencv 构建目录”。例如: “D:\opencv331\opencv\build-win10-x64-vs19”。

编译 Demo

- 双击文件“IMSEE-SDK\demo\build-demo.bat”,会自动打开“cmake-gui.exe”。注意:不要手动关闭“build-demo.bat”,它会自动关闭。
- 在 CMake 窗口,点击“Configure”按钮,选择编译工具为“Visual Studio 16 2019”,选择编译目标平台为“x64”。点击“Finish”按钮,此时 CMake 进行编译配置。
- “Configuring done”后,点击“Generate”按钮,进行 win 项目生成。
- “Generating done”后,关闭 CMake 窗口。脚本自动用 vs2019 打开“build/indemind_demos.sln”。注意:vs2019 打开后,“build-demo.bat”会自动关闭
- 在 vs2019 中选择“Release”版本,点击“生成”->“生成解决方案”,开始编译 demo。生成的文件在“IMSEE-SDK\demo\output\bin”下。

运行 Demo

- 转到目录“IMSEE-SDK\demo\output\bin”,运行目录下的各个 demo。

小技巧:

- 编译目标平台要指定为“x64”。
 - 使用“Visual Studio 2015”或其他编译工具时,与上面步骤相同。
-

2.2.3 ROS Wrapper 安装

ROS Kinetic

✓

环境准备

- ROS

ROS Kinetic (Ubuntu 16.04)

```
$ wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/oroca/oroca-ros-pkg/master/ros_install.sh &&\
↪ \
chmod 755 ./ros_install.sh && bash ./ros_install.sh catkin_ws kinetic
```

编译代码

```
$ cd <IMSEE-SDK> # <IMSEE-SDK> 为 SDK 具体路径
$ make ros
```

运行节点

```
$ sudo su # 开启权限模式
$ source ros/devel/setup.bash
$ roslaunch imsee_ros_wrapper start.launch
```

如果想通过 RViz 预览：

```
$ sudo su # 开启权限模式
$ source ros/devel/setup.bash
$ roslaunch imsee_ros_wrapper display.launch
```

2.3 SDK 数据样例

2.3.1 获取设备信息

通过 SDK 的 “GetModuleParams” 及 “GetModuleInfo” 分别可获取模组的参数信息及硬件信息。

参考代码片段：

```
auto m_pSDK = new CIMRSDK();
MRCONFIG config = {0};
config.bSlam = false;
config.imgResolution = IMG_640;
config.imgFrequency = 50;
config.imuFrequency = 1000;

// m_pSDK->Init(config);
indem::MoudleAllParam param = m_pSDK->GetModuleParams();
indem::ModuleInfo info = m_pSDK->GetModuleInfo();

std::cout << "Module info: " << std::endl;
info.printInfo();
std::cout << "Left param: " << std::endl;
```

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```
param._left_camera[RESOLUTION::RES_640X400].printInfo();
std::cout << "Right param: " << std::endl;
param._right_camera[RESOLUTION::RES_640X400].printInfo();
std::cout << "Imu param: " << std::endl;
param._imu.printInfo();
return 0;
```

2.3.2 获取原始图像

获取图像前，需要初始化 SDK，然后直接通过回调获取。

参考代码片段：

```
auto m_pSDK = new CIMRSDK();
MRCONFIG config = {0};
config.bSlam = false;
config.imgResolution = IMG_640;
config.imgFrequency = 50;
config.imuFrequency = 1000;

m_pSDK->Init(config);

std::queue<cv::Mat> image_queue;
int img_count = 0;
double last_img_time = -1.0;
m_pSDK->RegistImgCallback([&last_img_time, &img_count, &image_queue](
    double time, cv::Mat left, cv::Mat right) {
    if (!left.empty() && !right.empty()) {
        cv::Mat img;
        cv::hconcat(left, right, img);
        if (last_img_time >= 0) {
            std::ostringstream ss;
            double fps = 1.0 / (time - last_img_time);
            ss << std::fixed << "time stamp: " << std::setprecision(2) << time
                << ", fps: " << fps;
            cv::putText(img, ss.str(), cv::Point(25, 25), FONT_FACE, FONT_SCALE,
                FONT_COLOR, THICKNESS);
        }
        last_img_time = time;
        image_queue.push(img);
        ++img_count;
    }
});
auto &&time_beg = times::now();
while (true) {
    if (!image_queue.empty()) {
        cv::imshow("image", image_queue.front());
        image_queue.pop();
    }
    char key = static_cast<char>(cv::waitKey(1));
    if (key == 27 || key == 'q' || key == 'Q') { // ESC/Q
        break;
    }
}
delete m_pSDK;
```

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```
return 0;
```

上述代码，用了 OpenCV 来显示图像。选中显示窗口时，按 ESC/Q 就会结束程序。

完整代码样例，请见 `_get_image.cpp`。

2.3.3 获取 imu 数据

获取 imu 前，需要初始化 SDK, 然后直接通过回调获取。

参考代码片段：

```
auto m_pSDK = new CIMRSDK();
MRCONFIG config = {0};
config.bSlam = false;
config.imgResolution = IMG_640;
config.imgFrequency = 50;
config.imuFrequency = 1000;

m_pSDK->Init(config);

std::queue<cv::Mat> image_queue;

int img_count = 0;
m_pSDK->RegistImgCallback(
    [&img_count, &image_queue](double time, cv::Mat left, cv::Mat right) {
        if (!left.empty() && !right.empty()) {
            cv::Mat img;
            cv::hconcat(left, right, img);
            image_queue.push(img);
            ++img_count;
        }
    });
int imu_count = 0;
m_pSDK->RegistModuleIMUCallback([&imu_count](ImuData imu) {
    if (imu_count % 100 == 0) {
        LOG(INFO) << "imu timestamp: " << imu.timestamp
            << ", accel x: " << imu.accel[0]
            << ", accel y: " << imu.accel[1]
            << ", accel z: " << imu.accel[2] << ", gyro x: " << imu.gyro[0]
            << ", gyro y: " << imu.gyro[1] << ", gyro z: " << imu.gyro[2];
    }
    ++imu_count;
});
auto &&time_beg = times::now();
while (true) {
    if (!image_queue.empty()) {
        cv::imshow("image", image_queue.front());
        image_queue.pop();
    }
    char key = static_cast<char>(cv::waitKey(1));
    if (key == 27 || key == 'q' || key == 'Q') { // ESC/Q
        break;
    }
}
```

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```
delete m_pSDK;
return 0;
```

上述代码，用了 OpenCV 来显示图像。选中显示窗口时，按 ESC/Q 就会结束程序。

完整代码样例，请见 `_get_imu.cpp`。

2.3.4 获取矫正图像

矫正图像为 SDK 处理图像，获取矫正图像需要 `EnableRectifyProcessor` 开启深度计算，然后通过回调获取。参考代码片段：

```
auto m_pSDK = new CIMRSDK();
MRCONFIG config = {0};
config.bSlam = false;
config.imgResolution = IMG_640;
config.imgFrequency = 50;
config.imuFrequency = 1000;

m_pSDK->Init(config);
std::queue<cv::Mat> rectified_queue;
int rectified_img_count = 0;
if (m_pSDK->EnableRectifyProcessor()) {
    m_pSDK->RegistRectifiedImgCallback(
        [&rectified_img_count, &rectified_queue](double time, cv::Mat left,
                                                    cv::Mat right) {

        if (!left.empty() && !right.empty()) {
            cv::Mat img;
            cv::hconcat(left, right, img);
            rectified_queue.push(img);
            ++rectified_img_count;
        }
    });
}
auto &&time_beg = times::now();
while (true) {
    if (!rectified_queue.empty()) {
        cv::imshow("rectified_img", rectified_queue.front());
        rectified_queue.pop();
    }
    char key = static_cast<char>(cv::waitKey(1));
    if (key == 27 || key == 'q' || key == 'Q') { // ESC/Q
        break;
    }
}
delete m_pSDK;
return 0;
```

上述代码，用了 OpenCV 来显示图像。选中显示窗口时，按 ESC/Q 就会结束程序。

完整代码样例，请见 `_get_rectified_img.cpp`。

2.3.5 获取视差图像

视差图像为 SDK 处理图像，获取视差图像需要 EnableDisparityProcessor 开启视差计算，然后通过回调获取。

参考代码片段：

```
auto m_pSDK = new CIMRSDK();
MRCONFIG config = {0};
config.bSlam = false;
config.imgResolution = IMG_640;
config.imgFrequency = 50;
config.imuFrequency = 1000;

m_pSDK->Init(config);
std::queue<cv::Mat> disparity_queue;
int disparity_count = 0;
if (m_pSDK->EnableDisparityProcessor()) {
    m_pSDK->EnableLRConsistencyCheck();
    // m_pSDK->SetDepthCalMode(DepthCalMode::HIGH_ACCURACY);
    m_pSDK->RegistDisparityCallback(
        [&disparity_count, &disparity_queue](double time, cv::Mat disparity) {
            if (!disparity.empty()) {
                disparity.convertTo(disparity, CV_8U, 255. / (16 * 64));
                cv::applyColorMap(disparity, disparity, cv::COLORMAP_JET);
                disparity.setTo(0, disparity == -16);
                disparity_queue.push(disparity);
                ++disparity_count;
            }
        });
}
auto &&time_beg = times::now();
while (true) {
    if (!disparity_queue.empty()) {
        cv::imshow("disparity", disparity_queue.front());
        disparity_queue.pop();
    }
    char key = static_cast<char>(cv::waitKey(1));
    if (key == 27 || key == 'q' || key == 'Q') { // ESC/Q
        break;
    }
}
delete m_pSDK;
return 0;
```

上述代码，用了 OpenCV 来显示图像。选中显示窗口时，按 ESC/Q 就会结束程序。

完整代码样例，请见 `_get_disparity.cpp`。

2.3.6 获取左右一致性检测视差图像

视差图像为 SDK 处理图像，获取视差图像需要 EnableDisparityProcessor 开启视差计算，再通过“EnableLRConsistencyCheck”使能左右一致性检测（默认为不检测），然后通过回调获取。

参考代码片段：

```
auto m_pSDK = new CIMRSDK();
MRCONFIG config = {0};
config.bSlam = false;
config.imgResolution = IMG_640;
config.imgFrequency = 50;
config.imuFrequency = 1000;

m_pSDK->Init(config);
std::queue<cv::Mat> disparity_queue;
int disparity_count = 0;
if (m_pSDK->EnableDisparityProcessor()) {
    m_pSDK->EnableLRConsistencyCheck();
    // m_pSDK->SetDepthCalMode(DepthCalMode::HIGH_ACCURACY);
    m_pSDK->RegistDisparityCallback(
        [&disparity_count, &disparity_queue](double time, cv::Mat disparity) {
            if (!disparity.empty()) {
                disparity.convertTo(disparity, CV_8U, 255. / (16 * 64));
                cv::applyColorMap(disparity, disparity, cv::COLORMAP_JET);
                disparity.setTo(0, disparity == -16);
                disparity_queue.push(disparity);
                ++disparity_count;
            }
        });
}
auto &&time_beg = times::now();
while (true) {
    if (!disparity_queue.empty()) {
        cv::imshow("disparity", disparity_queue.front());
        disparity_queue.pop();
    }
    char key = static_cast<char>(cv::waitKey(1));
    if (key == 27 || key == 'q' || key == 'Q') { // ESC/Q
        break;
    }
}
delete m_pSDK;
return 0;
```

上述代码，用了 OpenCV 来显示图像。选中显示窗口时，按 ESC/Q 就会结束程序。

完整代码样例，请见 `_get_disparity_with_lr_check.cpp`。

小技巧： 开启左右一致性检测会影响视差计算的速度，用户酌情使用。

2.3.7 获取高精度模式视差图像

视差图像为 SDK 处理图像，获取视差图像需要 EnableDisparityProcessor 开启视差计算，再通过“SetDepthCalMode”设置高精度模式（默认为低精度模式），然后通过回调获取。

参考代码片段：

```
auto m_pSDK = new CIMRSDK();
MRCONFIG config = {0};
config.bSlam = false;
config.imgResolution = IMG_640;
config.imgFrequency = 50;
config.imuFrequency = 1000;

m_pSDK->Init(config);
std::queue<cv::Mat> disparity_queue;
int disparity_count = 0;
if (m_pSDK->EnableDisparityProcessor()) {
    m_pSDK->EnableLRConsistencyCheck();
    m_pSDK->SetDepthCalMode(DepthCalMode::HIGH_ACCURACY);
    m_pSDK->RegistDisparityCallback(
        [&disparity_count, &disparity_queue](double time, cv::Mat disparity) {
            if (!disparity.empty()) {
                disparity.convertTo(disparity, CV_8U, 255. / (16 * 64));
                cv::applyColorMap(disparity, disparity, cv::COLORMAP_JET);
                disparity.setTo(0, disparity == -16);
                disparity_queue.push(disparity);
                ++disparity_count;
            }
        });
}
auto &&time_beg = times::now();
while (true) {
    if (!disparity_queue.empty()) {
        cv::imshow("disparity", disparity_queue.front());
        disparity_queue.pop();
    }
    char key = static_cast<char>(cv::waitKey(1));
    if (key == 27 || key == 'q' || key == 'Q') { // ESC/Q
        break;
    }
}
delete m_pSDK;
return 0;
```

上述代码，用了 OpenCV 来显示图像。选中显示窗口时，按 ESC/Q 就会结束程序。

完整代码样例，请见 `_get_disparity_with_high_accuracy.cpp`。

小技巧： 开启高精度模式会影响视差计算的速度，用户酌情使用。

2.3.8 获取深度图像

深度图像为 SDK 处理图像，获取深度图像需要 EnableDepthProcessor 开启深度计算，然后通过回调获取。

参考代码片段：

```
auto m_pSDK = new CIMRSDK();
MRCONFIG config = {0};
config.bSlam = false;
config.imgResolution = IMG_640;
config.imgFrequency = 50;
config.imuFrequency = 1000;

m_pSDK->Init(config);
std::queue<cv::Mat> depth_queue;
int depth_count = 0;
if (m_pSDK->EnableDepthProcessor()) {
    m_pSDK->RegistDepthCallback(
        [&depth_count, &depth_queue](double time, cv::Mat depth) {
            if (!depth.empty()) {
                depth.convertTo(depth, CV_16U, 1000.0);
                depth_queue.push(depth);
                ++depth_count;
            }
        });
}
auto &&time_beg = times::now();
while (true) {
    if (!depth_queue.empty()) {
        cv::imshow("depth", depth_queue.front());
        depth_queue.pop();
    }
    char key = static_cast<char>(cv::waitKey(1));
    if (key == 27 || key == 'q' || key == 'Q') { // ESC/Q
        break;
    }
}
delete m_pSDK;
return 0;
```

上述代码，用了 OpenCV 来显示图像。选中显示窗口时，按 ESC/Q 就会结束程序。

完整代码样例，请见 `_get_depth.cpp`。

小技巧：预览深度图某区域的值，请见 `get_depth_with_region.cpp`。

2.3.9 获取物体检测图像

物体检测图像为 SDK 处理图像，获取物体检测像需要 EnableDetectorProcessor 开启计算，然后通过回调获取。

参考代码片段：

```
auto m_pSDK = new CIMRSDK();
MRCONFIG config = {0};
config.bSlam = false;
config.imgResolution = IMG_640;
config.imgFrequency = 50;
config.imuFrequency = 1000;

m_pSDK->Init(config);
std::queue<cv::Mat> detector_queue;
int detector_count = 0;
std::string name[10] = {
    "BG", "PERSON", "PET_CAT", "PET_DOG", "SOFA",
    "TABLE", "BED", "EXCREMENT", "WIRE", "KEY",
};
m_pSDK->EnableDetectorProcessor();
m_pSDK->RegistDetectorCallback(
    [&detector_count, &detector_queue, &name](DetectorInfo info) {
        if (!info.img.empty()) {
            detector_queue.push(info.img);
            ++detector_count;
            for (int i = 0; i < info.finalBoxInfo.size(); ++i) {
                BoxInfo &obj = info.finalBoxInfo[i];
            }
        }
    });
auto &&time_beg = times::now();
while (true) {
    if (!detector_queue.empty()) {
        cv::imshow("detector", detector_queue.front());
        detector_queue.pop();
    }
    char key = static_cast<char>(cv::waitKey(1));
    if (key == 27 || key == 'q' || key == 'Q') { // ESC/Q
        break;
    }
}

delete m_pSDK;
return 0;
```

上述代码，用了 OpenCV 来显示图像。选中显示窗口时，按 ESC/Q 就会结束程序。

完整代码样例，请见 `_get_detector.cpp`。

2.3.10 获取点云图像

点云图像深度图像为 SDK 处理图像，获取深度图像需要 EnablePointProcessor 开启点云计算，然后通过回调获取

参考代码片段：

```
auto m_pSDK = new CIMRSDK();
MRCONFIG config = {0};
config.bSlam = false;
config.imgResolution = IMG_640;
config.imgFrequency = 50;
config.imuFrequency = 1000;

m_pSDK->Init(config);
std::queue<cv::Mat> points_queue;
int points_count = 0;
if (m_pSDK->EnablePointProcessor()) {
    // m_pSDK->EnableLRConsistencyCheck();
    // m_pSDK->SetDepthCalMode(DepthCalMode::HIGH_ACCURACY);
    m_pSDK->RegistPointCloudCallback(
        [&points_count, &points_queue](double time, cv::Mat points) {
            if (!points.empty()) {
                points_queue.push(points);
                ++points_count;
            }
        });
}
PCViewer pcviewer;
auto &&time_beg = times::now();
while (true) {
    if (!points_queue.empty()) {
        pcviewer.Update(points_queue.front());
        points_queue.pop();
    }
    char key = static_cast<char>(cv::waitKey(1));
    if (key == 27 || key == 'q' || key == 'Q') { // ESC/Q
        break;
    }
    if (pcviewer.WasStopped()) {
        break;
    }
}
delete m_pSDK;
return 0;
```

上述代码，用了 PCL 来显示点云。关闭点云窗口时，也会结束程序。

完整代码样例，请见 `_get_points.cpp`。

注意： 准备好了 PCL 库，编译教程样例时才会有此例子。如果 PCL 库安装到了自定义目录，那么请打开 `demo/CMakeLists.txt`，找到 `find_package(PCL)`，把 `PCLConfig.cmake` 所在目录添加进 `CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH`。

3.1 ROS 如何使用

按照*ROS Wrapper* 安装，编译再运行节点。

小技巧： 使用下面命令前需要先在另一个命令行窗口运行 ROS 节点

`rostopic list` 可以列出发布的节点：

```
$ rostopic list
/imsee/camera_info
/imsee/depth
/imsee/depth/compressed
/imsee/depth/compressed/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/depth/compressed/parameter_updates
/imsee/depth/compressedDepth
/imsee/depth/compressedDepth/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/depth/compressedDepth/parameter_updates
/imsee/depth/theora
/imsee/depth/theora/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/depth/theora/parameter_updates
/imsee/disparity
/imsee/disparity/compressed
/imsee/disparity/compressed/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/disparity/compressed/parameter_updates
/imsee/disparity/compressedDepth
/imsee/disparity/compressedDepth/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/disparity/compressedDepth/parameter_updates
/imsee/disparity/theora
/imsee/disparity/theora/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/disparity/theora/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/camera_info
```

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```

/imsee/image/detector
/imsee/image/detector/compressed
/imsee/image/detector/compressed/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/detector/compressed/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/detector/compressedDepth
/imsee/image/detector/compressedDepth/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/detector/compressedDepth/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/detector/theora
/imsee/image/detector/theora/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/detector/theora/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/left
/imsee/image/left/compressed
/imsee/image/left/compressed/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/left/compressed/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/left/compressedDepth
/imsee/image/left/compressedDepth/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/left/compressedDepth/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/left/theora
/imsee/image/left/theora/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/left/theora/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/rectified/camera_info
/imsee/image/rectified/left
/imsee/image/rectified/left/compressed
/imsee/image/rectified/left/compressed/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/rectified/left/compressed/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/rectified/left/compressedDepth
/imsee/image/rectified/left/compressedDepth/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/rectified/left/compressedDepth/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/rectified/left/theora
/imsee/image/rectified/left/theora/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/rectified/left/theora/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/rectified/right
/imsee/image/rectified/right/compressed
/imsee/image/rectified/right/compressed/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/rectified/right/compressed/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/rectified/right/compressedDepth
/imsee/image/rectified/right/compressedDepth/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/rectified/right/compressedDepth/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/rectified/right/theora
/imsee/image/rectified/right/theora/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/rectified/right/theora/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/right
/imsee/image/right/compressed
/imsee/image/right/compressed/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/right/compressed/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/right/compressedDepth
/imsee/image/right/compressedDepth/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/right/compressedDepth/parameter_updates
/imsee/image/right/theora
/imsee/image/right/theora/parameter_descriptions
/imsee/image/right/theora/parameter_updates
/imsee/imu
/imsee/points
/rosout
/rosout_agg
/tf_static
...

```

小技巧: 除左右目原始图像及 `imu` 以外的节点，只有主动订阅才会发布，这是为了节省运算量。

`rostopic hz <topic>` 可以检查是否有数据：

```
$ rostopic hz /imsee/imu
subscribed to [/imsee/imu]
average rate: 991.195
  min: 0.000s max: 0.003s std dev: 0.00014s window: 970
average rate: 989.429
  min: 0.000s max: 0.005s std dev: 0.00016s window: 1959
average rate: 986.974
  min: 0.000s max: 0.008s std dev: 0.00024s window: 2944
average rate: 987.813
  min: 0.000s max: 0.008s std dev: 0.00023s window: 3938
...
```

`rostopic echo <topic>` 可以打印发布数据等。了解更多，请阅读 [rostopic](#)。

ROS 封装的文件结构，如下所示：

```
<IMSEE>/ros/
├─src/
│   └─imsee_ros_wrapper
│       ├── CMakeLists.txt
│       ├── config
│       │   └─ settings.yaml
│       ├── launch
│       │   ├── display.launch
│       │   └─ start.launch
│       ├── nodelet_plugins.xml
│       ├── package.xml
│       ├── rviz
│       │   └─ imsee.rviz
│       └─ src
│           ├── wrapper_node.cc
│           └─ wrapper_nodelet.cc
```

其中 `config/settings` 里，可以配置图像的帧率分辨率与 `imu` 的频率。

4.1 API

4.1.1 API

class `indem::CIMRSDK`
This is SDK interface.

Public Functions

bool **Init** (MRCONFIG config = {0})
start all thread to get driver data and pose with config
参数 config -- if config is not use, all default config will be set

void **Release** ()
release all resources which SDK used

int **GetCapbility** (*MRCapbility* cap)
depreciate

ModuleInfo **GetModuleInfo** ()
query module informations

MoudleAllParam **GetModuleParams** ()
query calibration of module

void **RegistModulePoseCallback** (DataCallback cb, void *param)
add callback function to get pose data

参数

- **cb** -- callback function to regist
- **param** -- pass to callback function

void **RegisterModuleCameraCallback** (ModuleImageCallback cb, void *param)
add callback function to get image data

参数

- **cb** -- callback function to regist
- **param** -- pass to callback function

void **RegisterImgCallback** (ImgCallback cb)
add callback function to get rectified image data

参数 **cb** -- callback function to regist

void **RegisterRectifiedImgCallback** (RectifiedImgCallback cb)
add callback function to get rectified image data

参数 **cb** -- callback function to regist

void **RegisterDisparityCallback** (DisparityCallback cb)
add callback function to get disparity data

参数 **cb** -- callback function to regist

void **RegisterDepthCallback** (DepthCallback cb)
add callback function to get depth data

参数 **cb** -- callback function to regist

void **RegisterPointCloudCallback** (PointCloudCallback cb)
add callback function to get point cloud

参数 **cb** -- callback function to regist

void **RegisterDetectorCallback** (DetectorImgCallback cb)
add callback function to get detector image

参数 **cb** -- callback function to regist

void **RegisterModuleIMUCallback** (ModuleIMUCallback cb)
add callback function to get imu data

参数

- **cb** -- callback function to regist
- **param** -- pass to callback function

void **BeforeSlamInit** (void *inParam)
data callback function

参数 **inParam** -- pass params to slam before it initied

bool **ImportMap** (const char *fullpath)
import map to slam module

参数 **fullpath** -- fullpath of the map

返回 true if success, else false.

bool **ExportMap** (const char *fullpath)
export map from slam module

参数 **fullpath** -- fullpath of the map which want to save

返回 true if success, else false.

void **BeforePluginInit** (const char *pluginName, void *param)
some plugin may be init with params.

This interface pass params to *Init()* function of plugins.

参数

- **pluginName** -- which plugin should be given.
- **param** -- params to be pass.

int **LoadPlugin** (const char *pluginName)
load plugin manually.

参数 **pluginName** -- which plugin should be loaded.

int **AddPluginCallback** (const char *pluginName, const char *callbackName, PluginCallback cb, void *param)
some plugin may have outputs.

Here give a way to get plugin output data.

参数

- **pluginName** -- which plugin should be add.
- **callbackName** -- which callback function should be add or replace.
- **cb** -- pointer of callback function.
- **param** -- which will be passed to callback function.

返回 true if success

int **InvokePluginMethod** (const char *pluginName, const char *methodName, void *inParam, void *outParam)
some plugin may have its own method.

Here give a way to invoke these method.

参数

- **pluginName** -- which plugin should be added.
- **methodName** -- which method should be called.
- **inParam** -- pointer passed in.
- **outParam** -- pointer to retrieved.

返回 false if fail

void **ReleasePlugin** (const char *pluginName)
release plugin manually.

参数 **pluginName** -- which plugin should be release.

bool **EnableRectifyProcessor** ()
enable rectify process.

返回 if success return true.

bool **EnableDisparityProcessor** ()
enable disparity process.

返回 if success return true.

bool **EnableDepthProcessor** ()
enable depth process.

返回 if success return true.

bool **EnablePointProcessor** ()
enable point cloud process.

返回 if success return true.

bool **EnableDetectorProcessor** ()
enable detector process.

返回 if success return true.

bool **DisableAllProcessors** ()
disanable all processors.

返回 if success return true.

bool **EnableLRConsistencyCheck** ()
enable L-R Consistency check.

返回 if success return true.

bool **DisableLRConsistencyCheck** ()
disanable L-R Consistency check.

返回 if success return true.

bool **SetDepthCalMode** (indem::DepthCalMode mode)
Set depth calculate mode.

返回 if success return true.

Public Static Functions

static void **ListPluginsInfo** (int *pluginNum, char **pluginsName)
display all plugins loaded currently

参数

- **pluginNum** -- plugin's count retrieved
- **pluginName** -- plugin's names retrieved

static void **ListPluginInfo** (const char *pluginsName, int *major, int *minor, char *developer)
display all plugin's information

参数

- **pluginName** -- which plugin information to be query
- **major.....plugin's** -- major version
- **minor.....plugin's** -- minor version
- **developer.....plugin's** -- developer name

4.2 Types

4.2.1 ImuData

```
struct indem::ImuData
```

Public Members

float **accel**[3]
IMU accelerometer data for 3-axis: X, Y, Z.

float **gyro**[3]
IMU gyroscope data for 3-axis: X, Y, Z.

4.2.2 CameraParameter

```
struct indem::CameraParameter
```

Public Functions

inline *CameraParameter* **resize** (double ratio) const
The distortion parameters, size depending on the distortion model.
For us, the 4 parameters are: (k1, k2, t1, t2).

Public Members

int **_width**
4X4 matrix from camera to imu

int **_height**
width

double **_focal_length**[2]
height

double **_principal_point**[2]
fx,fy

double **_R**[9]
cx,cy

double **_P**[12]

Rectification matrix (stereo cameras only) A rotation matrix aligning the camera coordinate system to the ideal stereo image plane so that epipolar lines in both stereo images are parallel.

double **_K**[9]

Projection/camera matrix $[fx' \ 0 \ cx' \ Tx]$ $P = [\ 0 \ fy' \ cy' \ Ty] \ [\ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0]$.

double **_D**[4]

Intrinsic camera matrix for the raw (distorted) images.

$[fx \ 0 \ cx]$ $K = [\ 0 \ fy \ cy] \ [\ 0 \ 0 \ 1]$

4.2.3 IMUParameter

struct indem: **IMUParameter**

Public Functions

inline void **printInfo** ()

Compensation parameters of gyroscope.

Public Members

double **_g_max**

a_max

double **_sigma_g_c**

g_max

double **_sigma_a_c**

sigma_g_c

double **_sigma_bg**

sigma_a_c

double **_sigma_ba**

sigma_bg

double **_sigma_gw_c**

sigma_ba

double **_sigma_aw_c**

sigma_gw_c

double **_tau**

sigma_aw_c

```
double _g
    tau

double _a0[4]
    g

double _T_BS[16]
    a0

double _Acc[12]
    T_BS.

double _Gyr[12]
    Compensation parameters of accelerometer.
```

4.2.4 ModuleInfo

```
struct indem: ModuleInfo
```

Public Functions

```
inline void printInfo ()
    baseline
```

Public Members

```
char _designer[32]
    id

char _fireware_version[32]
    designer

char _hardware_version[32]
    fireware version

char _lens[32]
    _hardware version

char _imu[32]
    lens

char _viewing_angle[32]
    imu

char _baseline[32]
    viewing angle
```

4.2.5 SlamParameter

```
struct indem::SlamParameter
```

Public Members

```
int _numImuFrames  
    关键帧数量 (默认为 5)  
  
int _ceres_minIterations  
    相邻 imu 帧数量 (默认为 3)  
  
int _ceres_maxIterations  
    最小优化次数 (默认为 3)  
  
double _ceres_timeLimit  
    最大优化次数 (默认为 4)  
  
int detection_threshold  
    ceres   time   limit(默认为 3.5000000000000003e-02)  
  
int detection_octaves  
    角点阈值 (默认为 30)  
  
int detection_maxNoKeypoints  
    detection octaves(默认为 0)  
  
bool displayImages  
    最大角点数量 (默认为 100)
```

4.2.6 MoudleAllParam

```
struct indem::MoudleAllParam
```

Public Members

```
std::map<RESOLUTION, CameraParameter> _right_camera  
    CameraParameter of left cameras.  
  
int _camera_channel = 1  
    CameraParameter of right cameras.  
  
double _baseline = 0.12  
    camera channel
```

IMUParameter **_imu**
baseline

ModuleInfo **_device**
IMU parameter.

SlamParameter **_slam**
device info

4.2.7 ModuleParameters

```
struct indem: :ModuleParameters
```

Public Members

IMUParameter **_imu**
CameraParameter of cameras.

ModuleInfo **_device**
IMU parameter.

SlamParameter **_slam**
device info

4.2.8 BoxInfo

```
struct indem: :BoxInfo
```

Public Members

float **score**
box

float **cx**
reliability score

float **cy**
cx

float **width**
cy

float **height**
width

CLASS_NAME **class_name**
height

int **index**
class

4.2.9 InstanceInfo

struct `indem::InstanceInfo`

Public Members

int **instance_id**
class

float **location**[3]
instance id

float **location_cam**[3]
location:xyz

float **time**
camera coords

float **scale**
time

cv::Rect **box**
scale

int **_count**
box

float **front_face_points**[3][3]
count

float **rear_face_points**[3][3]
front face points

bool **visible**
rear face points

int **class_count** = 0
visible

bool **valid**
class count

float **cx**
valid

float **cy**
cx

float **depth**
cy

4.2.10 DetectorInfo

struct `indem::DetectorInfo`

Public Members

`cv::Mat` **img**
time stamp

`std::vector<BoxInfo>` **finalBoxInfo**
mat of image

4.3 Enums

4.3.1 IMG_RESOLUTION

enum `indem::IMG_RESOLUTION`
Values:

enumerator **IMG_640**

enumerator **IMG_1280**

enumerator **IMG_DEFAULT**

4.3.2 MRCapbility

enum `indem::MRCapbility`
Values:

enumerator `GPU_NVidia`

4.3.3 RESOLUTION

enum `indem::RESOLUTION`
Values:

enumerator `RES_640X400`

enumerator `RES_1280X800`

enumerator `RES_DEFAULT`

4.3.4 DepthCalMode

enum `indem::DepthCalMode`
Values:

enumerator `HIGH_SPEED`

enumerator `HIGH_ACCURACY`

4.3.5 CLASS_NAME

enum `indem::CLASS_NAME`
Values:

enumerator `BG`

enumerator `PERSON`

enumerator `PET_CAT`

enumerator **PET_DOG**

enumerator **SOFA**

enumerator **TABLE**

enumerator **BED**

enumerator **EXCREMENT**

enumerator **WIRE**

enumerator **KEY**

5.1 联系我们

如果无法解决问题，可以通过客户服务联系我们。客服微信:INDEMIND。

6.1 致谢

SDK 编写过程中，受到了许多用户的帮助与指导，尤其是我们邀请的内测用户，非常感谢你们的支持。同时，我们也收到了来自广大用户的意见，反馈以及批评：正是你们所反馈的不够友好的用户体验及各种槽点，推动我们改进代码与工程结构，甚至是推动我们自我审视，工程人员该如何面向用户搭建一款简洁易用的 SDK。十分感谢你们的反馈，同样也希望你们可以不断的督促我们。以下是部分具有代表性的内测用户及反馈用户：张征、丘文峰、黄雄铮、何佳乐、陈雄杰、刘贵龙、唐剑、王靖淇、焦明星、Summit。

在知乎问题 [如何评价 INDEMIND 双目视觉惯性模组](#) 中我们也收到了匿名用户的批评，同样十分感谢这位用户的反馈，我们有不得已的原因，但也修复了这位用户所提到的部分用户会偶现的问题。非常感谢您的督促。

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