



LUND UNIVERSITY



CHALMERS
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

WASP | WALLENBERG AI,
AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS
AND SOFTWARE PROGRAM

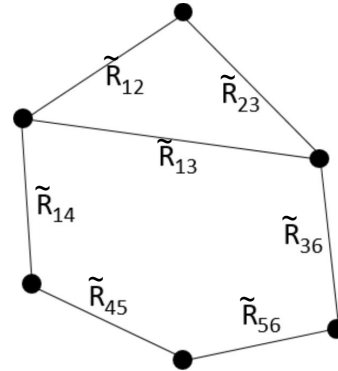
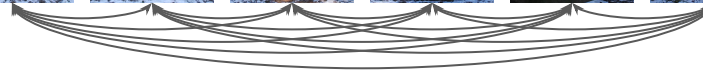
Certiably Optimal Anisotropic Rotation Averaging

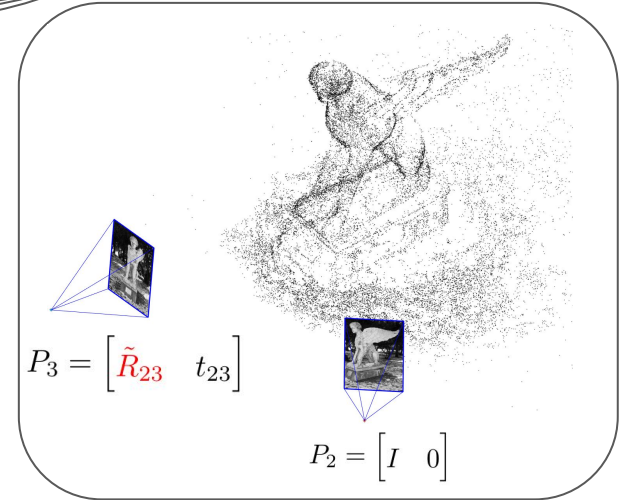
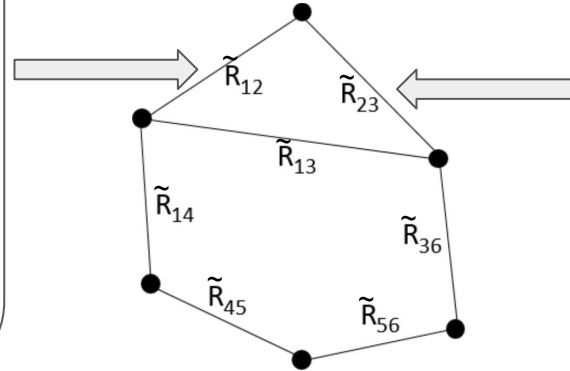
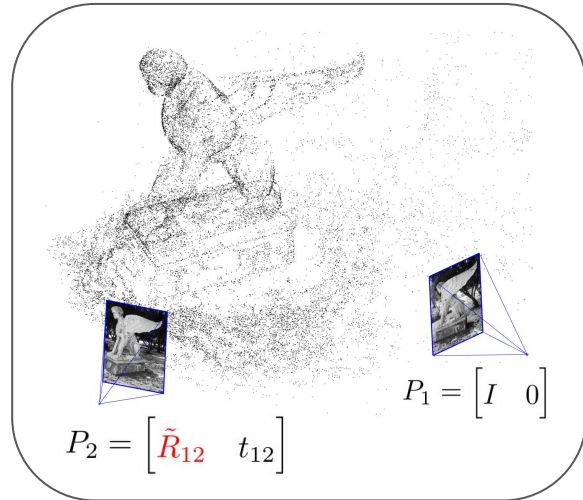
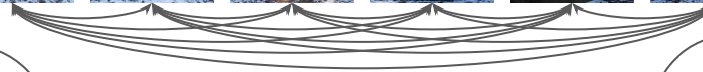
Carl Olsson¹ Yaroslava Lochman² Johan Malmpot¹ Christopher Zach²

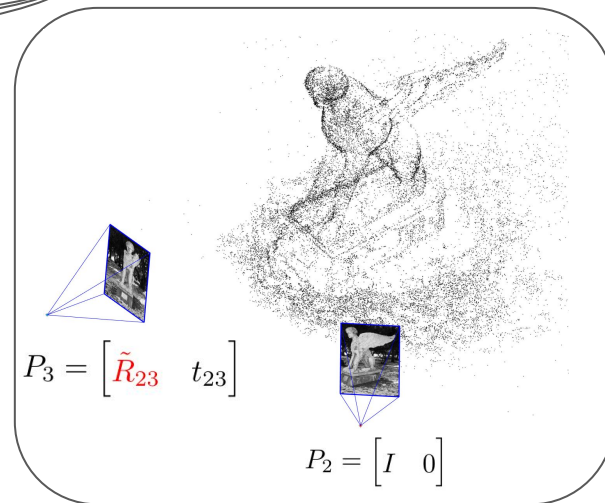
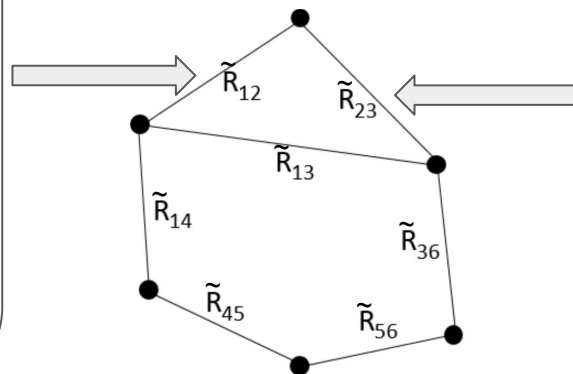
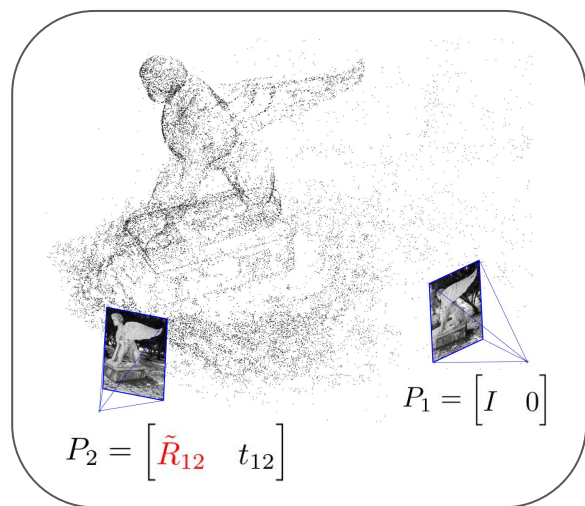
¹ Lund University

² Chalmers University of Technology

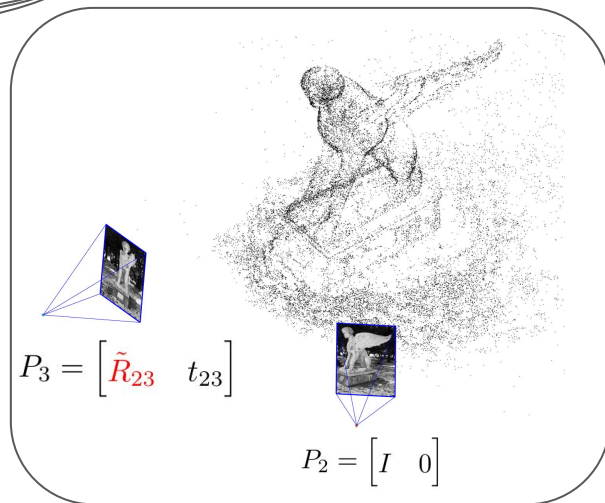
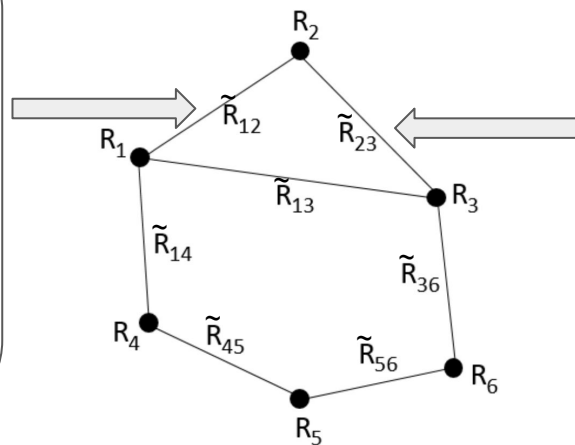
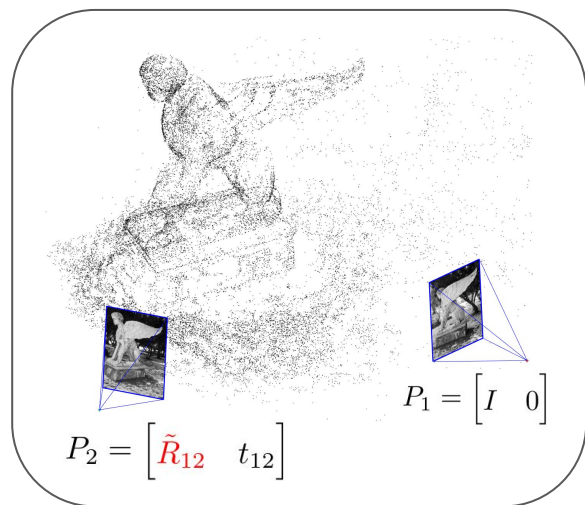








Given relative rotations (edges).
Relative pose solutions (local coord. sys.)

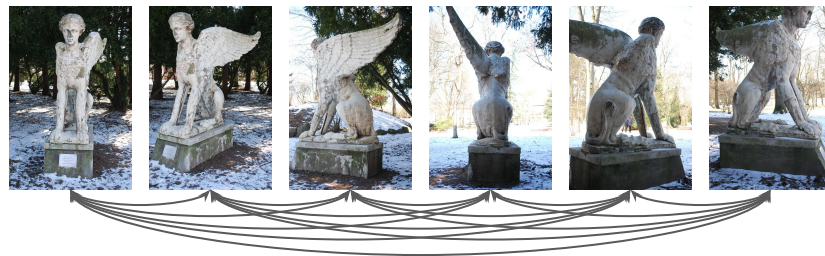


Given relative rotations (edges).
Relative pose solutions (local coord. sys.)

Compute camera orientations (nodes).
Rotations in global coord. sys.

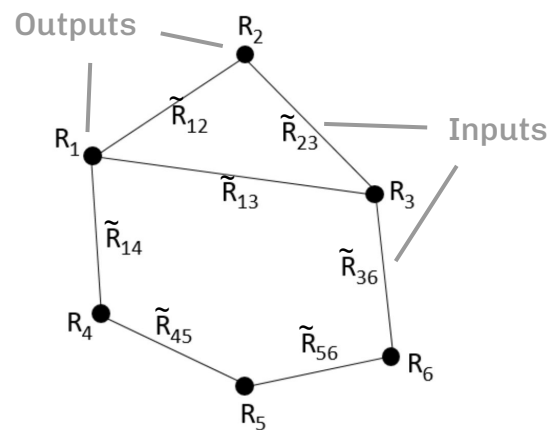
Problem formulation

Given $\{\tilde{R}_{ij}\}$, estimate $\{R_i\}$



$$\min_{\{R_i\}} \sum_{(i,j) \in E} d^2(\tilde{R}_{ij} R_j, R_i)$$

$$R_i \in SO(3) = \{R \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}; R^T R = I, \det(R) = 1\}$$



Isotropic RA: chordal distances

$$d^2(\tilde{R}_{ij}R_j, R_i) = \|\tilde{R}_{ij}R_j - R_i\|_F^2 = \underbrace{\|\tilde{R}_{ij}R_i\|_F^2}_{=3} + \underbrace{\|R_j\|_F^2}_{=3} - 2 \underbrace{\text{tr}(\tilde{R}_{ij}R_jR_i^\top)}_{=1+2\cos(\phi)}$$

Residual rotation angle. Invariant to residual rotation axis.

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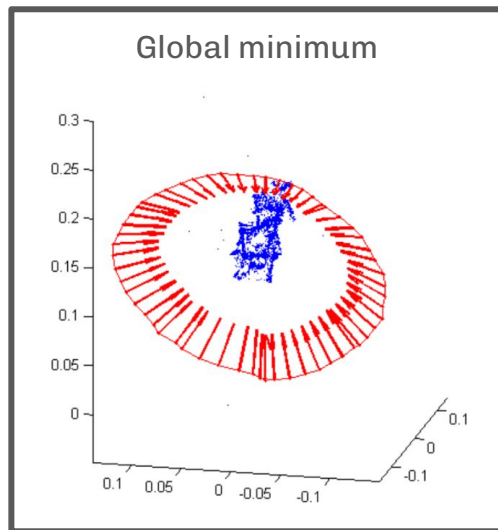
In matrix form:

$$\min_{\{R_i \in SO(3)\}} -\text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^\top)$$

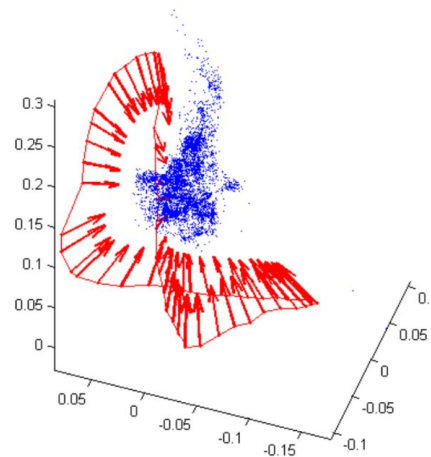
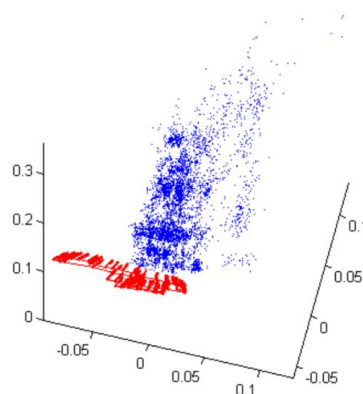
$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} R_1 \\ \vdots \\ R_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{R}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \tilde{R}_{12}^\top & \tilde{R}_{13}^\top & \dots & \tilde{R}_{1n}^\top \\ \tilde{R}_{12} & 0 & \tilde{R}_{23}^\top & \dots & \tilde{R}_{2n}^\top \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \tilde{R}_{1n} & \tilde{R}_{2n} & \tilde{R}_{3n} & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Isotropic RA: non-convex problem

$$\min_{\{R_i \in SO(3)\}} -\text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{R}^\top)$$



Local minima:



Isotropic RA: convex relaxation

Drop the determinant constraint:

$$\min_{\{R_i \in O(3)\}} -\text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^\top)$$

Take Lagrange-dual twice \rightarrow Linear SDP:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SDP-O(3)-ISO:} \quad & \min_{\mathbf{X} \succeq 0} -\text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}\mathbf{X}) \\ & \text{s.t. } \mathbf{X}_{ii} = \mathbf{I}_3 \end{aligned}$$

If $\text{rank}(\mathbf{X}) = 3$, extract \mathbf{R} from $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^\top$.

Certifiably optimal solution

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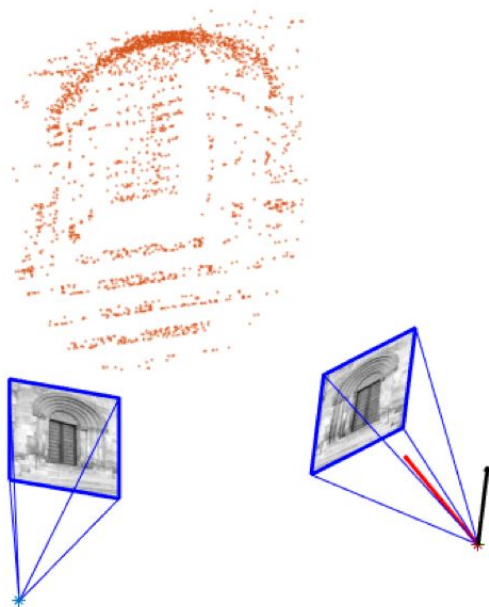
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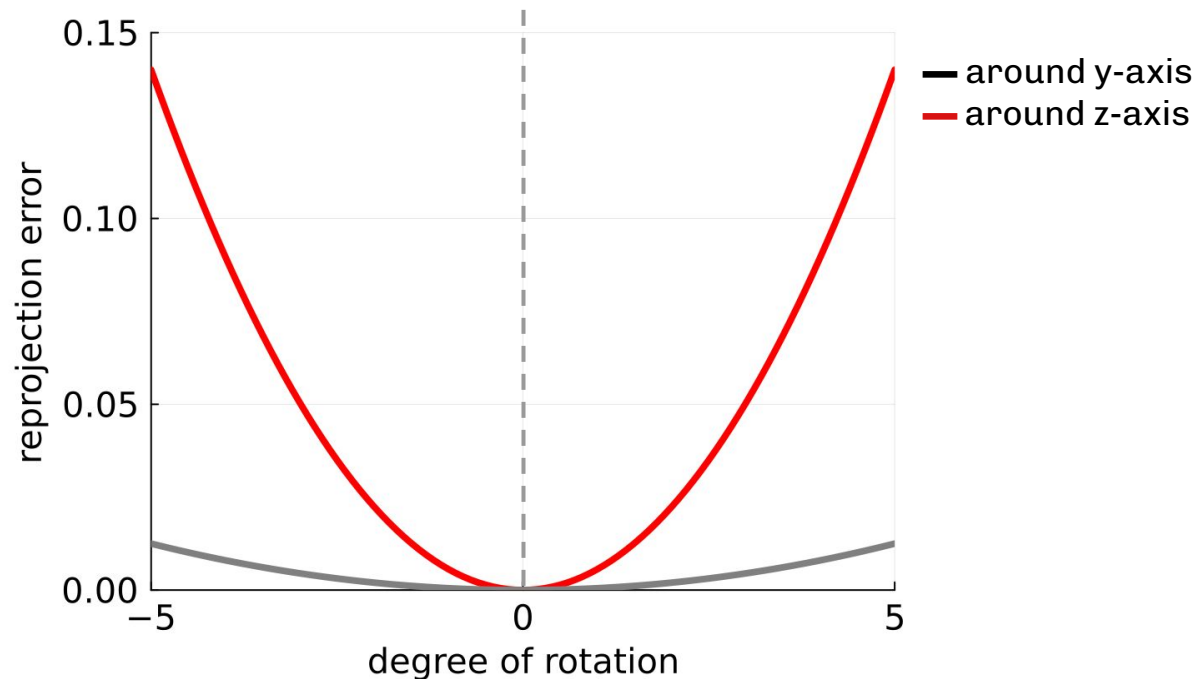
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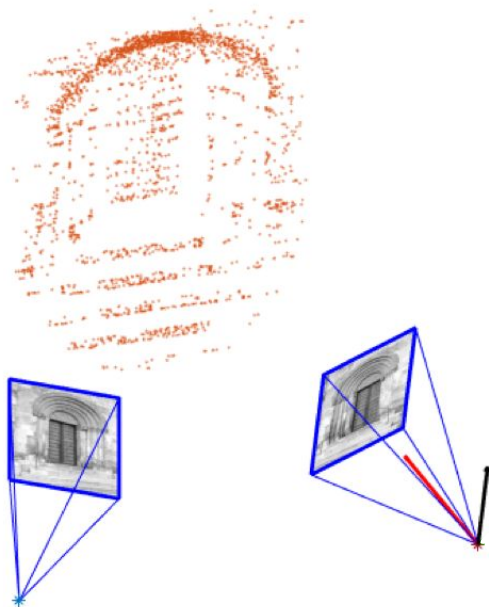
Uncertainty of two-view optimized rotations



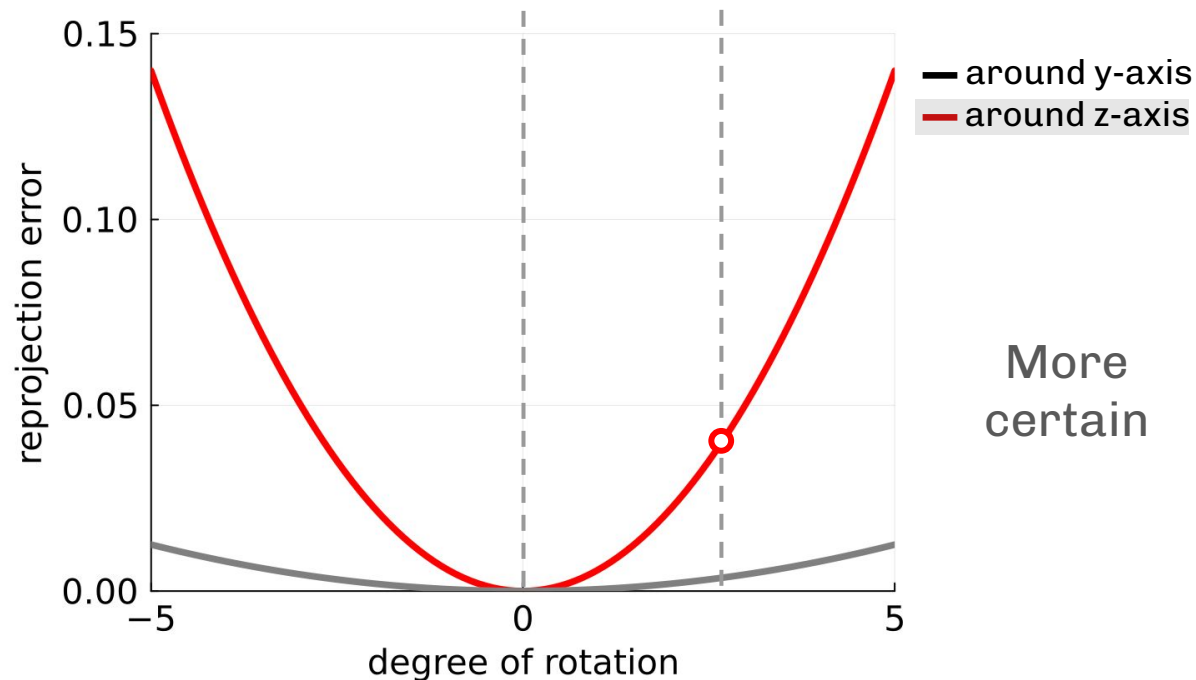
Lateral motion



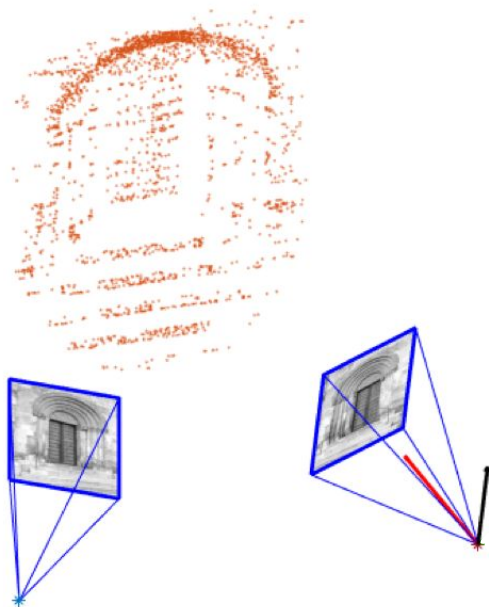
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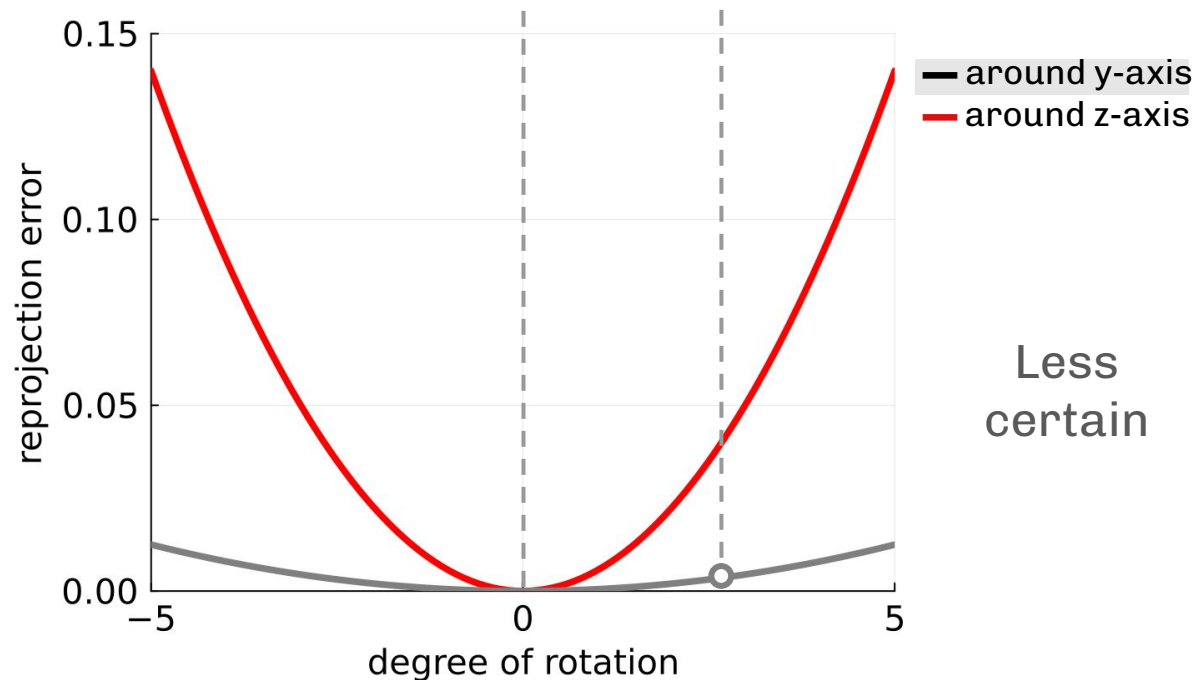
Lateral motion



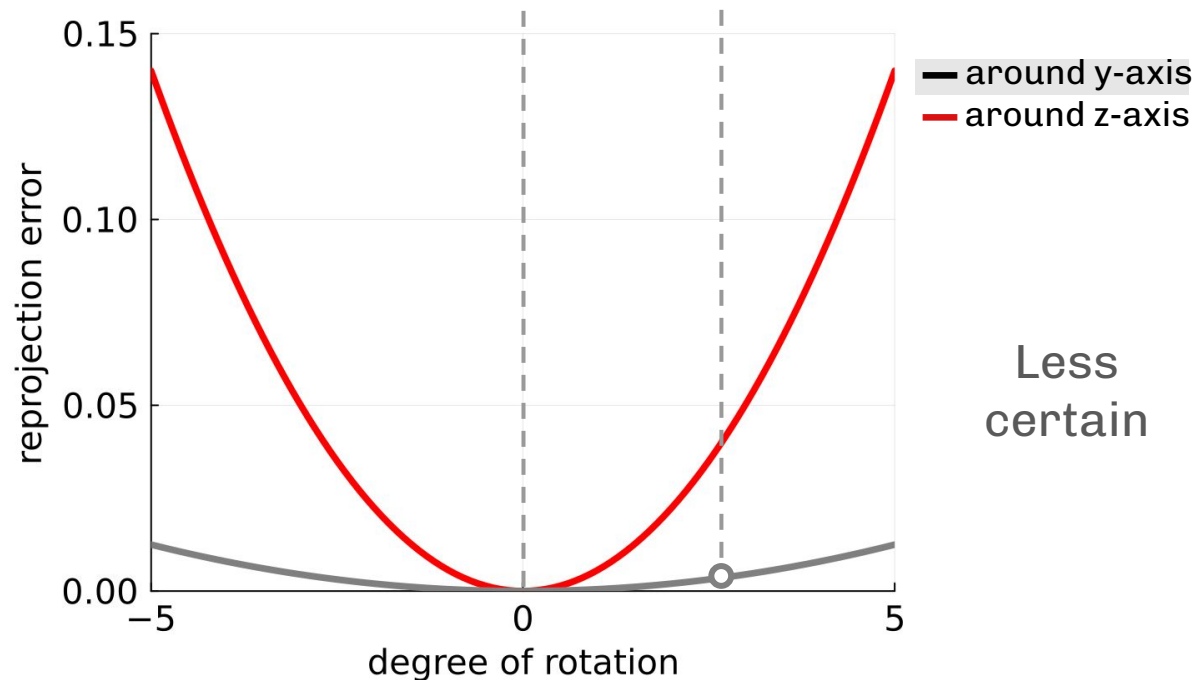
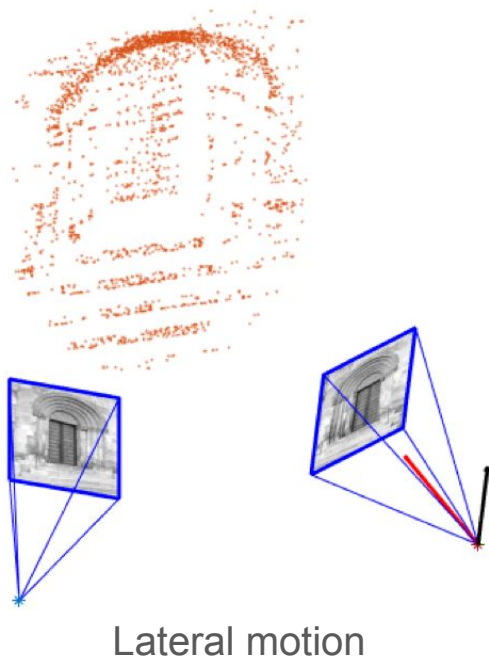
Uncertainty of two-view optimized rotations



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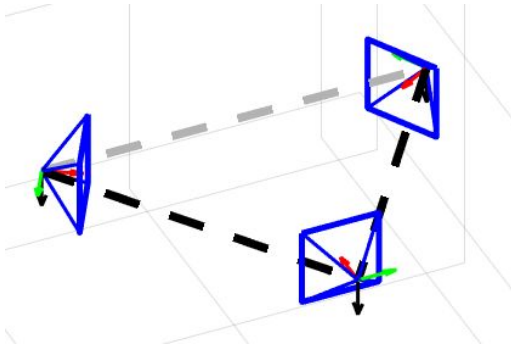


Uncertainty of two-view optimized rotations

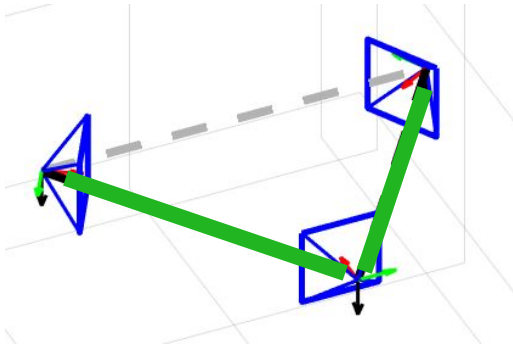


Propagate to averaging stage. Favour deviations in the directions of high uncertainty!

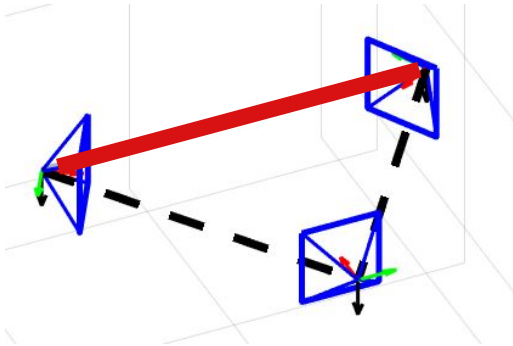
Toy example and sneak peek



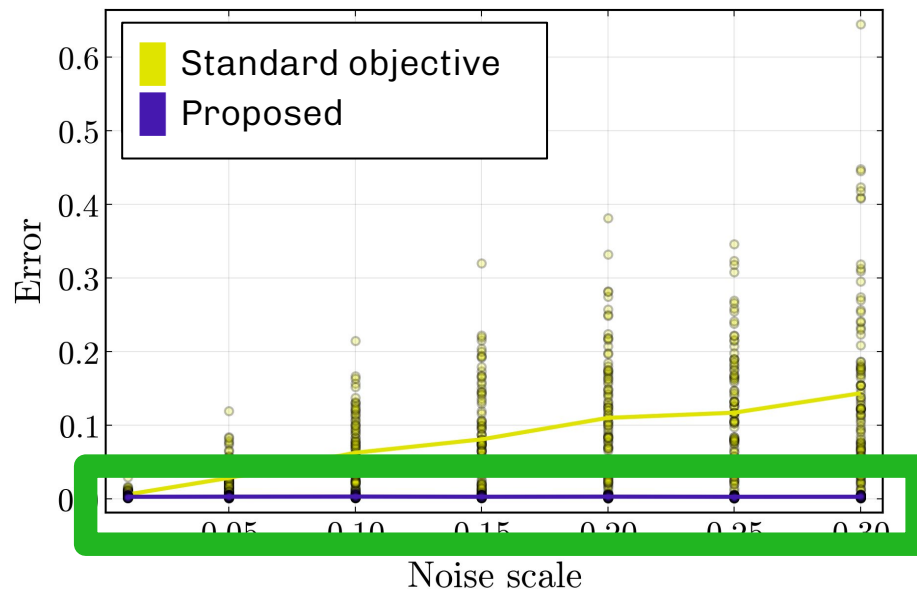
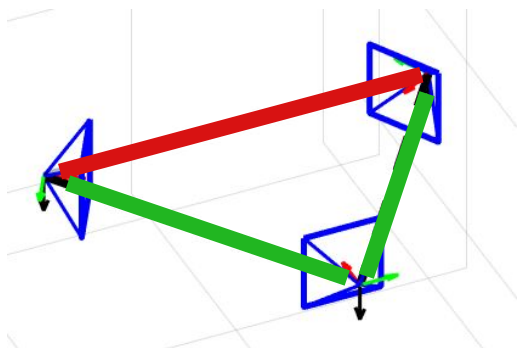
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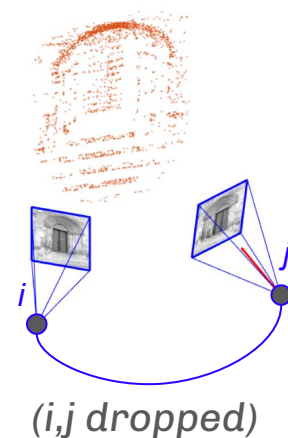


Result #1: uncertainty propagation for RA

Around local min. \tilde{R} , the objective is approximated as

$$\Delta\omega^\top H \Delta\omega$$

where $Q = e^{[\Delta\omega]_\times} \tilde{R}$, $\Delta\omega$ — angle axis vector.

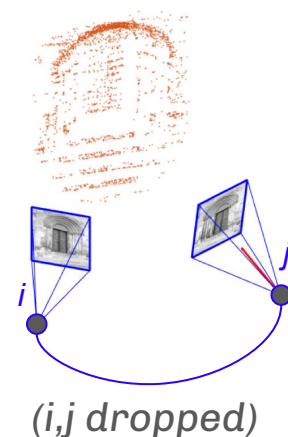


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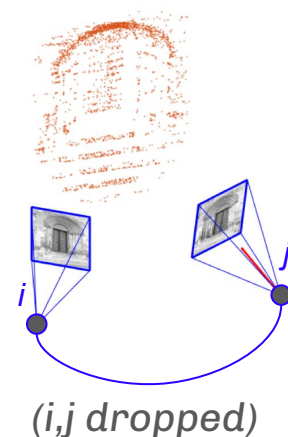
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Equality (to 1st order) if

$$M = \frac{\text{tr}(H)}{2} \mathbf{I}_3 - H$$

See paper for details.



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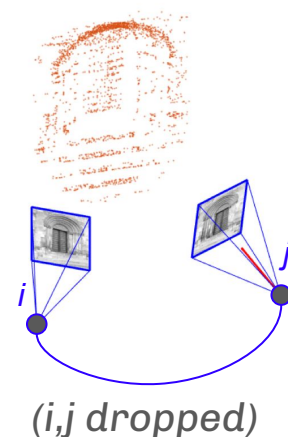
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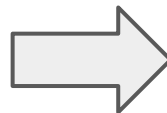
← while H is always p.s.d.,
 M is almost always indefinite



See paper for details.

New objective

$$\min_{\{R_i \in SO(3)\}} -\text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^\top)$$



$$\min_{\{R_i \in SO(3)\}} -\text{tr}(\mathbf{N}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^\top)$$

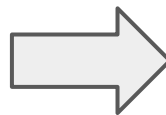
$$\tilde{\mathbf{R}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \tilde{R}_{12}^\top & \tilde{R}_{13}^\top & \dots & \tilde{R}_{1n}^\top \\ \tilde{R}_{12} & 0 & \tilde{R}_{23}^\top & \dots & \tilde{R}_{2n}^\top \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \tilde{R}_{1n} & \tilde{R}_{2n} & \tilde{R}_{3n} & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{N} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & M_{12}\tilde{R}_{12}^\top & M_{12}\tilde{R}_{12}^\top & \dots & M_{1n}\tilde{R}_{1n}^\top \\ \tilde{R}_{12}M_{12} & 0 & M_{23}\tilde{R}_{23}^\top & \dots & M_{2n}\tilde{R}_{2n}^\top \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \tilde{R}_{1n}M_{1n} & \tilde{R}_{2n}M_{2n} & \tilde{R}_{3n}M_{3n} & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

SDP-O(3)-ISO:

$$\min_{\mathbf{X} \succeq 0} -\text{tr}(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}\mathbf{X})$$

$$\text{s.t. } \mathbf{X}_{ii} = \mathbf{I}_3$$



SDP-O(3)-ANISO:

$$\min_{\mathbf{X} \succeq 0} -\text{tr}(\mathbf{N}\mathbf{X})$$

$$\text{s.t. } \mathbf{X}_{ii} = \mathbf{I}_3$$

Using standard relaxation

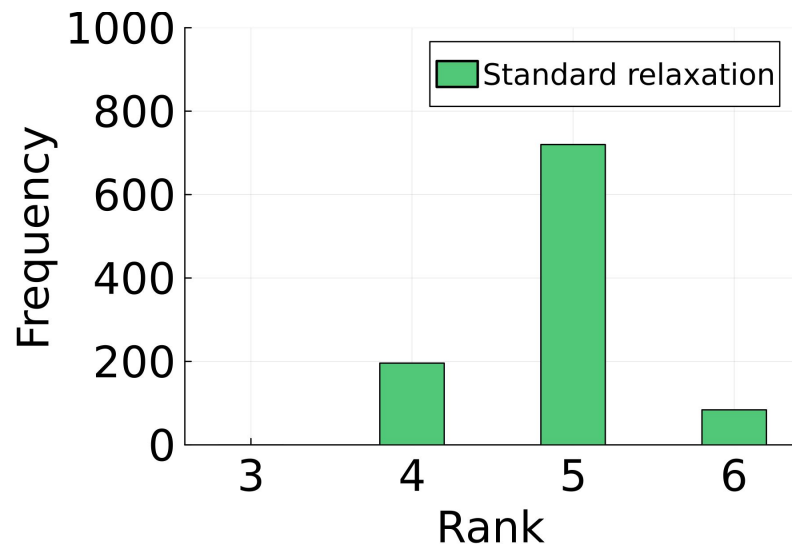
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Doesn't work with anisotropic cost

Synthetic data experiments



$$f(Q) = -\text{tr}(M\tilde{R}Q^T), \quad M \text{ indefinite}$$

- Good approximation on $\text{SO}(3)$ and $\text{conv}(\text{SO}(3))$
- Yields strictly smaller values on $\text{O}(3)$ than on $\text{SO}(3)$

See detailed analysis
in the paper.

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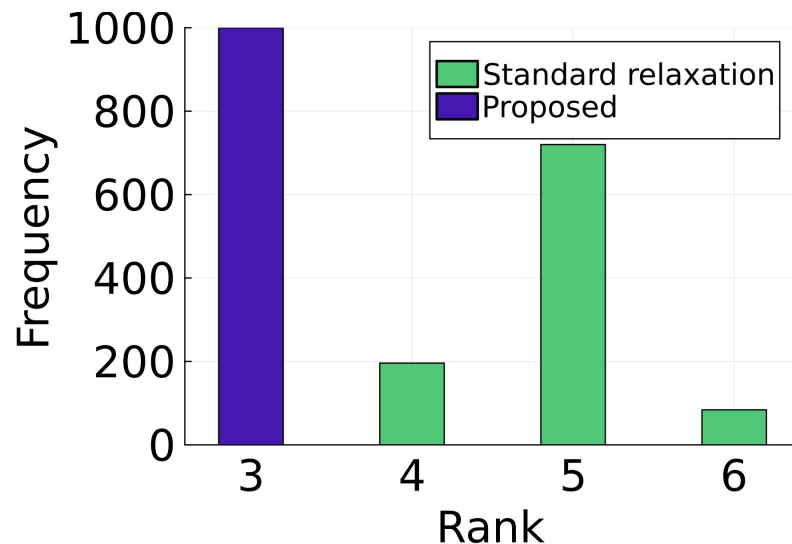
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See detailed analysis
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Result #2: new convex relaxation

Keep all $SO(3)$ constraints:

$$\min_{\{R_i\}} -\text{tr}(\mathbf{N}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^\top)$$

$$\text{s.t. } R_i R_i^\top = \mathbf{I}_3$$

$$R_i R_j^\top \in SO(3)$$

Take Lagrange-dual twice \rightarrow Linear SDP:

$$\text{SDP-cSO(3): } \min_{\mathbf{X} \succeq 0} -\text{tr}(\mathbf{N}\mathbf{X})$$

$$\text{s.t. } \mathbf{X}_{ii} = \mathbf{I}_3$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{ij} \in \text{convhull}(SO(3))$$

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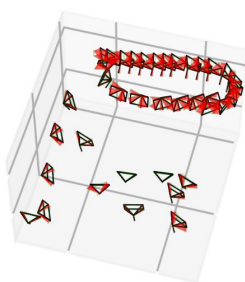
SDP-constraint
[Saundersson et al. 2014]

Better reconstructions

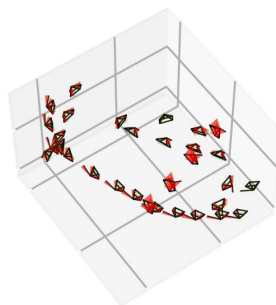
RMS angular errors

Standard
isotropic
SDP-O(3)

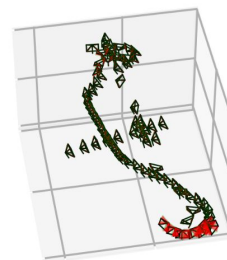
27.35°



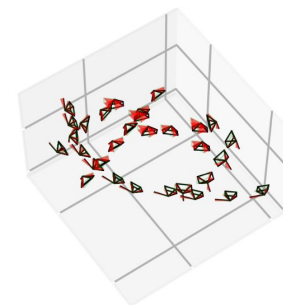
28.16°



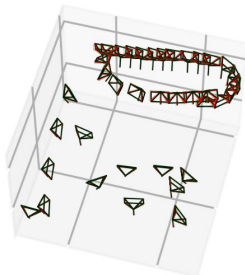
13.87°



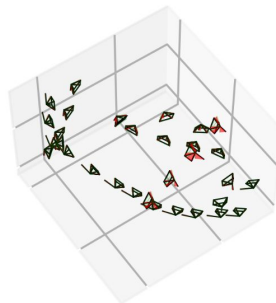
25.72°



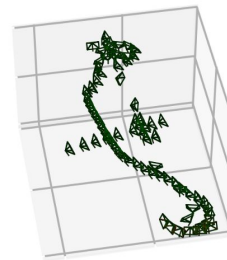
8.06°



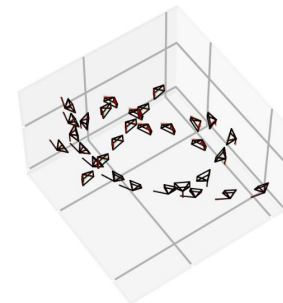
12.16°



1.71°



8.93°



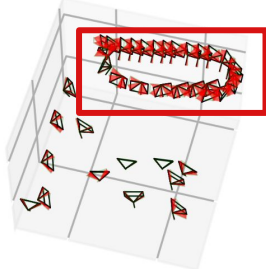
Proposed
SDP-cSO(3)

Better reconstructions

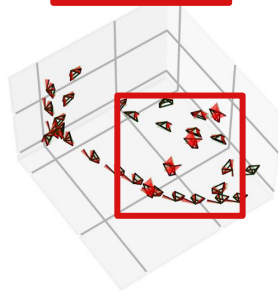
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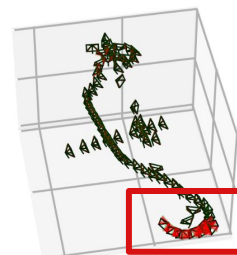
27.35°



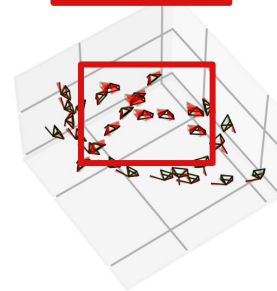
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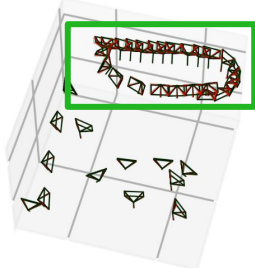
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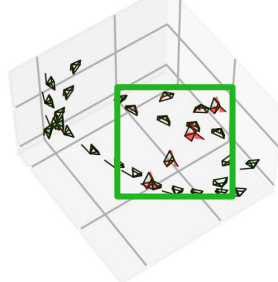
25.72°



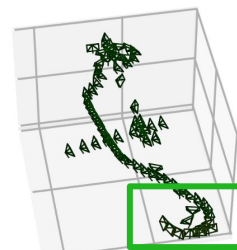
8.06°



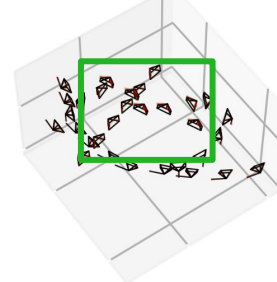
12.16°



1.71°


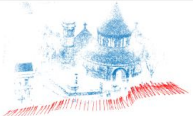
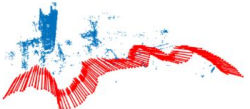
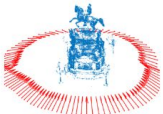
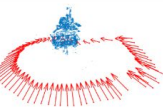


8.93°



Proposed
SDP-cSO(3)

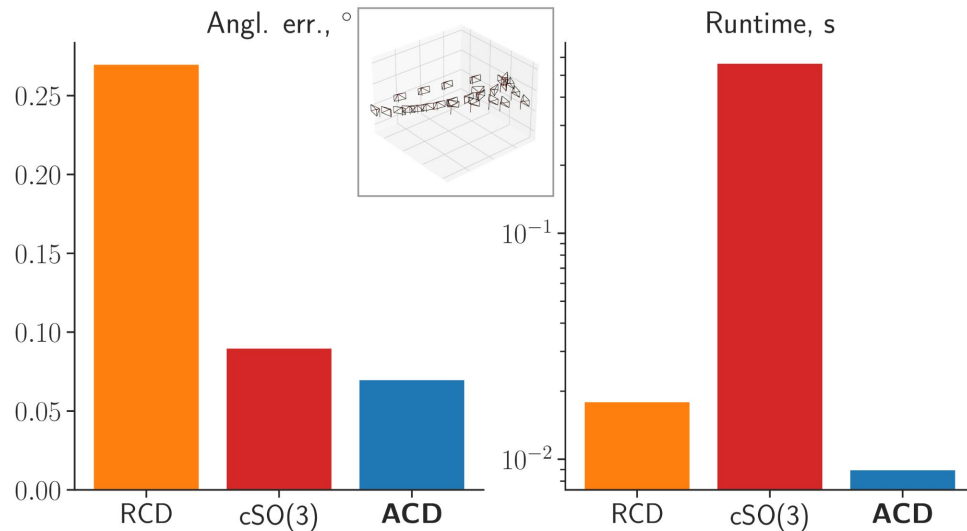
Better reconstructions

Dataset		Method	$\text{rank}(X^*)$	$\sqrt{\sum_i \ R_i - R_i^*\ _F^2}$	Runtime, s
LU Sphinx 70 cameras 85% indef.		SDP-O(3)-ISO	3	0.0944	2
		SDP-O(3)-ANISO	7	18.6037	460
		SDP-cSO(3)	3	0.0740	5
Round Church 92 cameras 98% indef.		SDP-O(3)-ISO	3	0.1399	6
		SDP-O(3)-ANISO	6	26.3808	632
		SDP-cSO(3)	3	0.1267	55
UWO 114 cameras 77% indef.		SDP-O(3)-ISO	3	0.3142	14
		SDP-O(3)-ANISO	6	22.6873	1929
		SDP-cSO(3)	3	0.2274	7
Tsar Nikolai I 89 cameras 87% indef.		SDP-O(3)-ISO	3	0.1170	7
		SDP-O(3)-ANISO	6	26.8944	1245
		SDP-cSO(3)	3	0.0534	5
Vercingetorix 69 cameras 77% indef.		SDP-O(3)-ISO	3	0.3146	2
		SDP-O(3)-ANISO	6	14.8244	242
		SDP-cSO(3)	3	0.2910	4

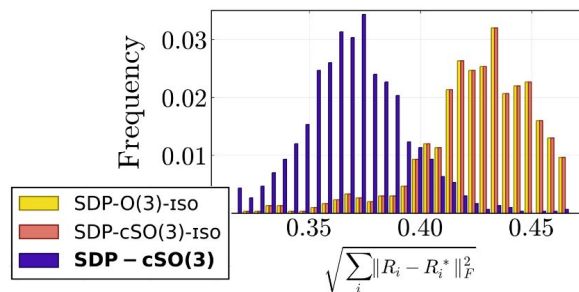
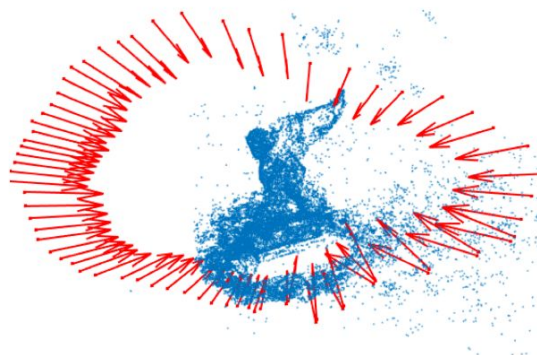
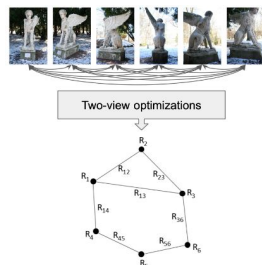
See paper for more results.

Fast solver?

- We used generic SDP solver
- Fast dedicated solver (ACD):
arxiv.org/abs/2506.01940



Thank you



Dataset	Method	Mahal. err.	Angl. err.
LU Sphinx	SDP-O(3)-ISO	0.388	0.46
	Spectral	0.420	1.17
	SDP-cSO(3)	0.207	0.36
Round Church	SDP-O(3)-ISO	0.631	0.59
	Spectral	0.437	1.20
	SDP-cSO(3)	0.368	0.54
UWO	SDP-O(3)-ISO	1.481	1.19
	Spectral	6.125	7.07
	SDP-cSO(3)	0.727	0.86
Tsar Nikolai I	SDP-O(3)-ISO	0.687	0.48
	Spectral	0.344	0.71
	SDP-cSO(3)	0.188	0.22
Vercingetorix	SDP-O(3)-ISO	0.431	1.53
	Spectral	30.970	86.94
	SDP-cSO(3)	0.423	1.42
Eglise Du Dome	SDP-O(3)-ISO	0.224	0.24
	Spectral	0.119	0.22
	SDP-cSO(3)	0.188	0.21
King's College	SDP-O(3)-ISO	0.229	0.76
	Spectral	0.251	1.00
	SDP-cSO(3)	0.130	0.37
Kronan	SDP-O(3)-ISO	0.738	0.76
	Spectral	2.622	4.36
	SDP-cSO(3)	1.111	1.38
Alcatraz	SDP-O(3)-ISO	1.333	0.62
	Spectral	0.667	0.80
	SDP-cSO(3)	1.011	0.45
Museum Barcelona	SDP-O(3)-ISO	2.710	0.79
	Spectral	16.588	7.35
	SDP-cSO(3)	1.216	0.46
Temple Singapore	SDP-O(3)-ISO	2.420	0.86
	Spectral	0.719	0.46
	SDP-cSO(3)	1.076	0.55