



Developing on ROS Framework

ROS packages and facilities

part 3

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Robot drivers



- There are ROS drivers for a large variety of robots



PR2



Husky



TurtleBot



Lego NXT



Pioneer



Nao



Care-O-bot



Erratic



Roomba

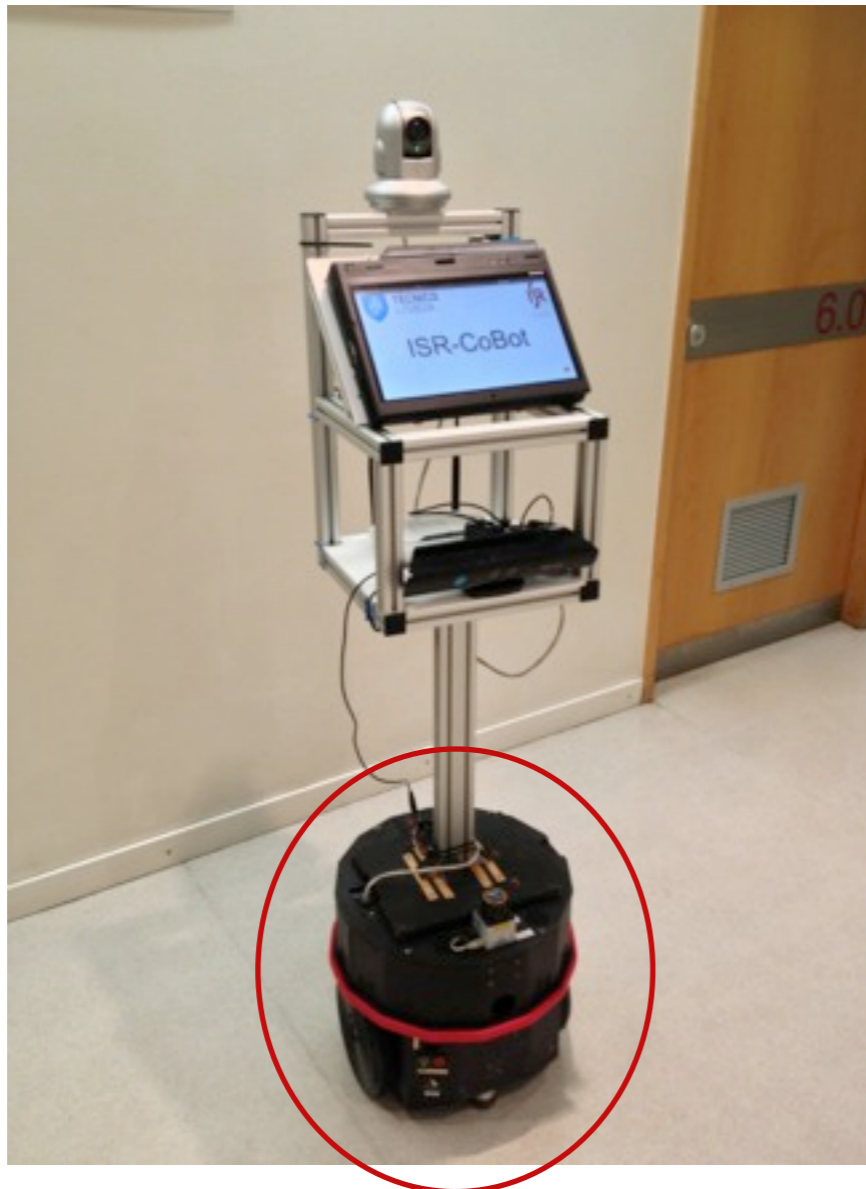
...



Robot drivers



- Case study: drivers for ISR-CoBot
(Nomadic Scout platform customized by IdMind)



2x Faulhaber motor controllers



+

IdMind electronics





Robot drivers



- **Case study: drivers for ISR-CoBot**
(Nomadic Scout platform customized by IdMind)
 - **packages** scout_drivers (and scout_msgs)
 - **nodes:**
 - sensors: publishes battery status and sonar readings
 - motors: motor commands and encoder readings
 - joydrive: controls robot motion from joystick
 - **topics:**
 - /scout/battery battery status
 - /scout/sonars sonar readings
 - /scout/motion motor commands
 - /scout/motors encoder readings
 - **services:**
 - /scout/motion alternative motor commands (unused)



Robot drivers



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- message types:

```
# file: ScoutBatteryMsg.msg
Header header
float32 battery1
float32 battery2
```

```
# file: ScoutSonarsMsg.msg
Header header
float32[] sonars
```

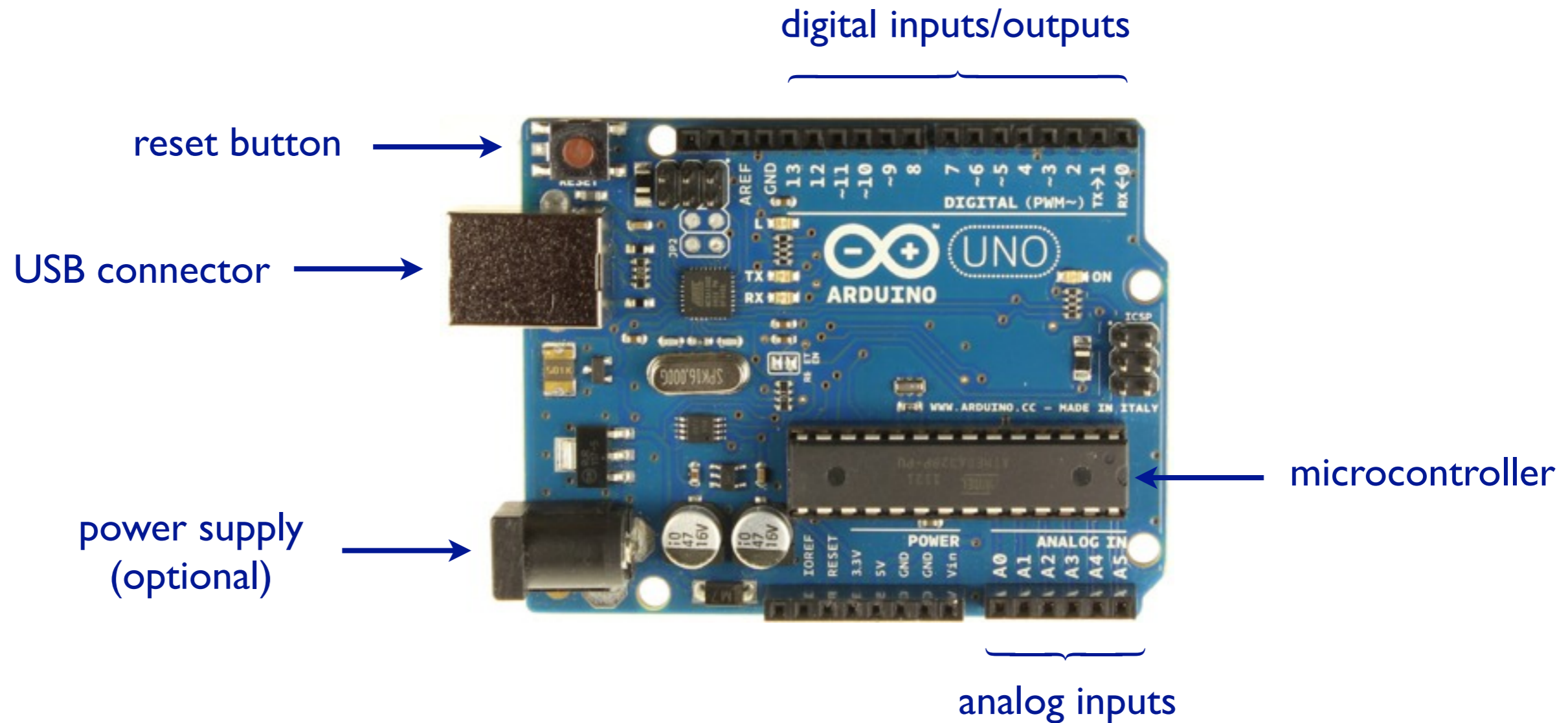
```
# file: ScoutMotionMsg.msg
bool enable
int32 velocity_left
int32 velocity_right
```

```
# file: ScoutMotorsMsg.msg
Header header
int32 count_left
int32 count_right
```



Arduino platform

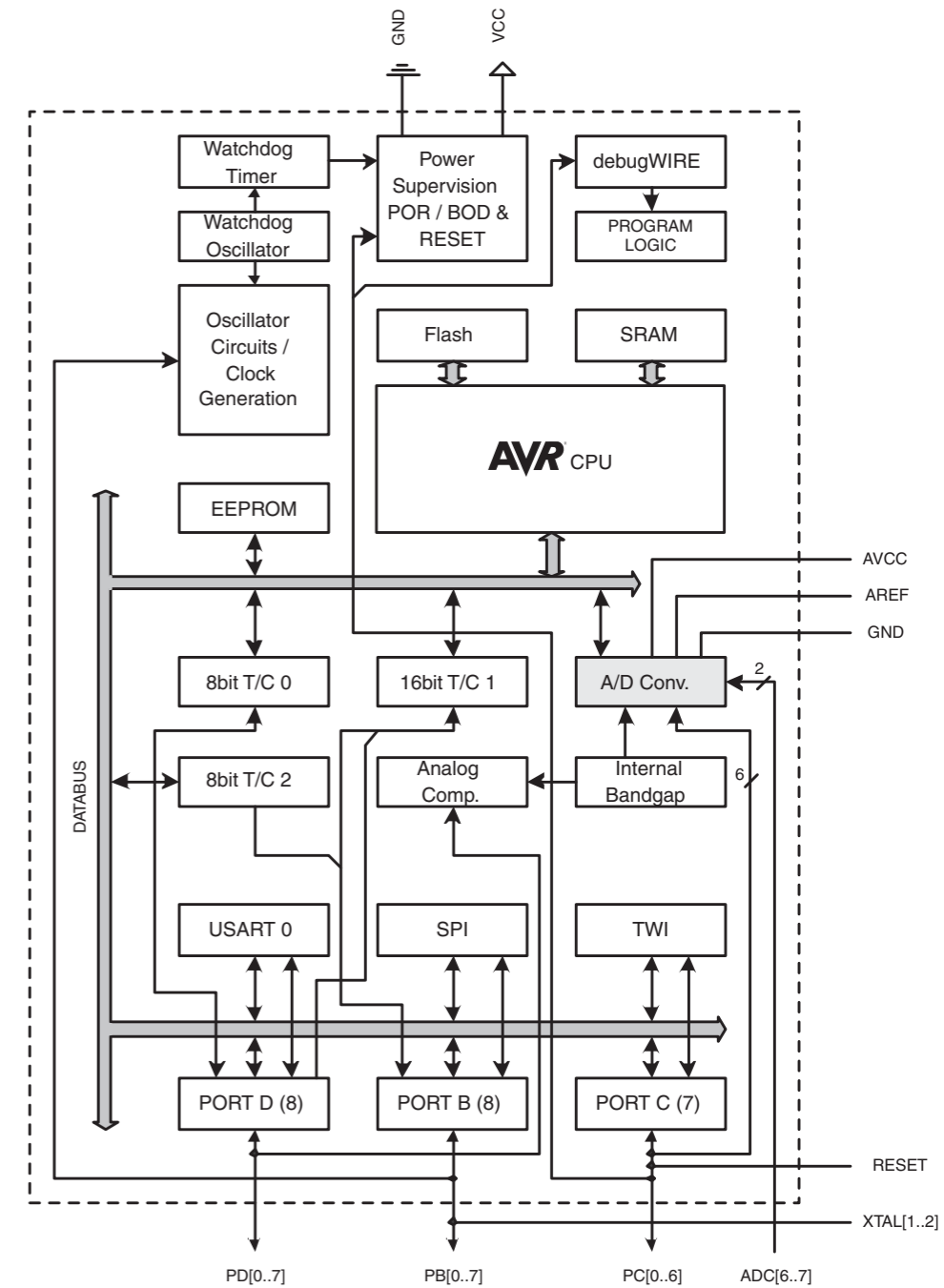
- Example: Arduino Uno





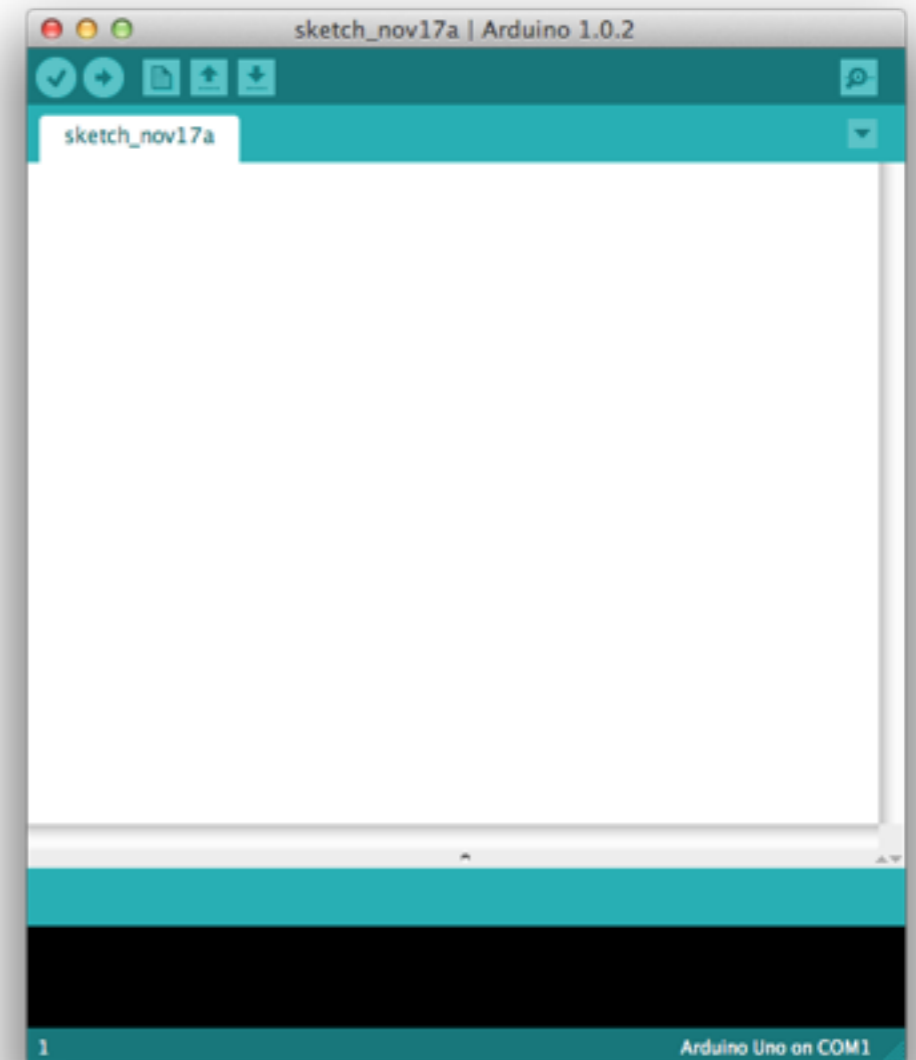
Arduino platform

- Arduino Uno microcontroller
 - ATMEL ATmega328 @ 16MHz
 - 8-bit AVR RISC core
 - 32KB flash
 - 1KB EEPROM
 - 2KB RAM



Arduino platform

- Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
 - Sketch = source file (*.ino)
 - Sketchbook = set of Sketches
 - Wiring: C/C++ based language

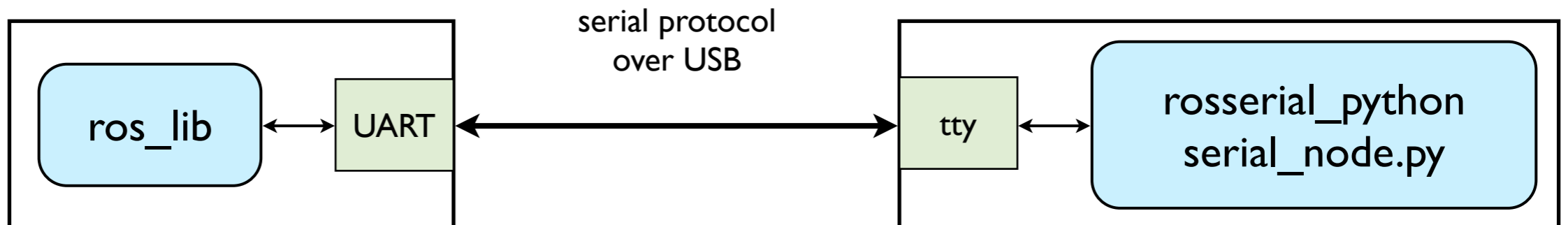




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Using ROS with Arduino

- ROS stack `rosserial` provides serialization mechanisms to stream ROS messages over the serial link (over USB) to a PC
 - **Arduino side:** `ros_lib` from `rosserial_arduino` package has to be installed into Arduino IDE libraries
 - **PC side:** `serial_node.py` node from `rosserial_python` package has to be running





Using ROS with Arduino



- Installation and patching (for Linux Ubuntu):

1. install roserial stack

```
sudo apt-get install ros-fuerte-roserial
```

install ros_lib into Arduino IDE

```
roscd roserial_arduino  
cp -r libraries/ros_lib <sketchbook>/libraries
```

- ## 2. patch <sketchbook>/libraries/ros_lib/ ArduinoHardware.h:

replace `#include "WProgram.h"` **with** `#include "Arduino.h"`



Using ROS with Arduino

- Publishing from Arduino

```
#include <ros.h>
#include <std_msgs/String.h>

ros::NodeHandle n;

std_msgs::String msg;
ros::Publisher pub("/my_topic", &msg);

int count = 0;
char data[100];

void setup()
{
  n.initNode();
  n.advertise(pub);
}

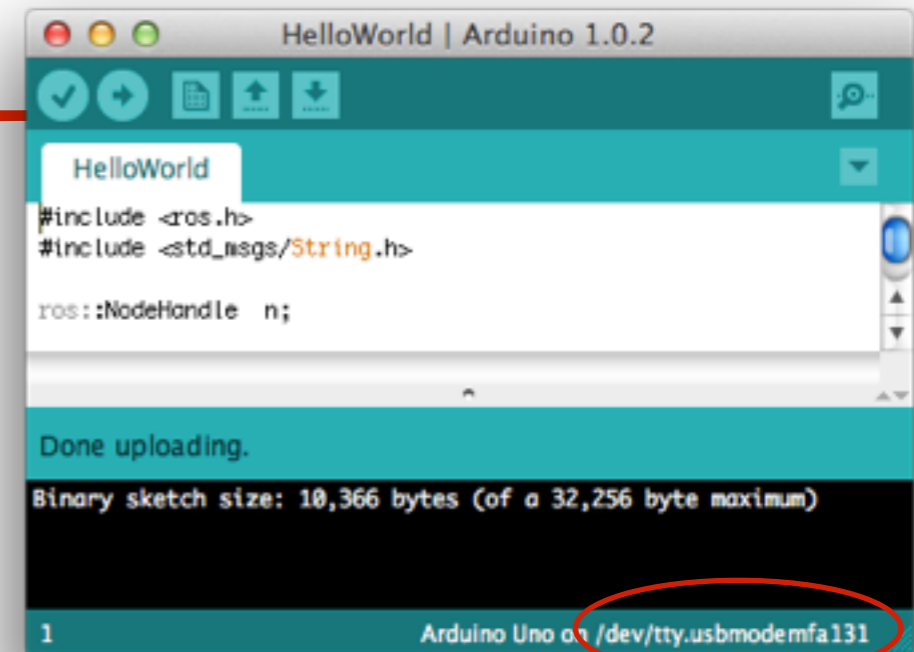
void loop()
{
  sprintf(data, "Hello world %d", ++count);
  msg.data = data;
  pub.publish(&msg);
  n.spinOnce();
  delay(1000);
}
```



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Using ROS with Arduino



- How to run this program:
 1. upload program to Arduino using the IDE
 2. run interface node in PC

```
rosrun roserial_python serial_node.py /dev/tty.usbmodemfa131
```

6. use rostopic echo to display messages

```
rostopic echo /my_topic
```

Using ROS with Arduino

- Subscribing from Arduino

```
#include <Servo.h>
#include <ros.h>
#include <std_msgs/UInt16.h>

ros::NodeHandle nh;

Servo servo;
int led = 13;

void callback(const std_msgs::UInt16 &cmd_msg) {
    servo.write(cmd_msg.data); // set servo angle, should be from 0-180
    digitalWrite(led, HIGH-digitalRead(led)); // toggle led
}

ros::Subscriber<std_msgs::UInt16> sub("servo", callback);

void setup() {
    nh.initNode();
    nh.subscribe(sub);

    pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
    servo.attach(9); // attach it to pin 9
}

void loop() {
    nh.spinOnce();
    delay(1);
}
```



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Using ROS with Arduino



- How to run this program:
 1. upload program to Arduino using IDE
 2. run interface node in PC

```
roslaunch rosserial_python serial_node.py /dev/tty.usbmodemfa131
```

1. use rostopic pub to publish messages

```
rostopic pub /servo std_msgs/UInt16 30
```

servo angle in degrees



Using ROS with Arduino



- How to use custom message types from Arduino IDE
 1. create message type files as usual
 2. example: hello_world/msg/Adc.msg

```
uint16 adc0
uint16 adc1
uint16 adc2
uint16 adc3
uint16 adc4
uint16 adc5
```

1. generate and install message type includes into Arduino
ros_lib

```
roslaunch rosserial_client make_library.py <sketchbook>/libraries hello_world
```

package name



Using ROS with Arduino

- How to use custom message types from Arduino IDE

```
#include <ros.h>
#include <hello_world/Adc.h>

ros::NodeHandle nh;

hello_world::Adc msg;
ros::Publisher pub("adc", &msg);

void setup() {
  nh.initNode();
  nh.advertise(pub);
}

[...]

void loop() {
  msg.adc0 = averageAnalog(0);
  msg.adc1 = averageAnalog(1);
  msg.adc2 = averageAnalog(2);
  msg.adc3 = averageAnalog(3);
  msg.adc4 = averageAnalog(4);
  msg.adc5 = averageAnalog(5);

  pub.publish(&msg);

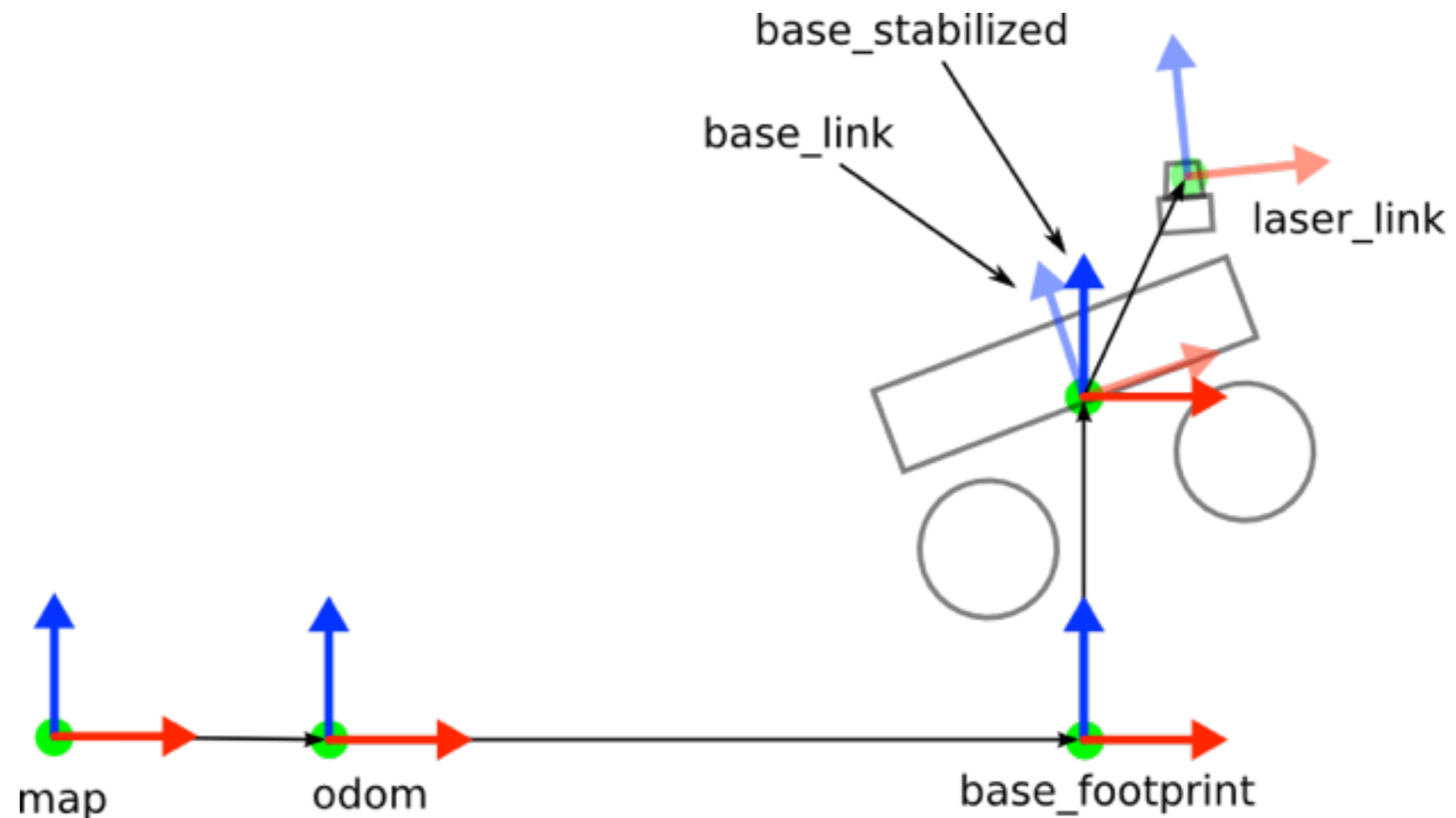
  nh.spinOnce();
}
```





TF package

- The package `tf` tracks multiple coordinate frame transformations



- broadcasters publish transforms between pairs of frames
- listeners query transforms between pairs of frames



TF package



- Package tools:
 - static_transform_publisher **broadcasts a fixed frame**
arguments: x y z yaw pitch roll frame child period_in_ms
 - Demo:
/map → /odom → /base_link

```
$ rosrun tf static_transform_publisher 10 0 0 0 0 0 /map /odom 1000
```

```
$ rosrun tf static_transform_publisher 0 10 0 0 0 0 /odom /base_link 1000
```

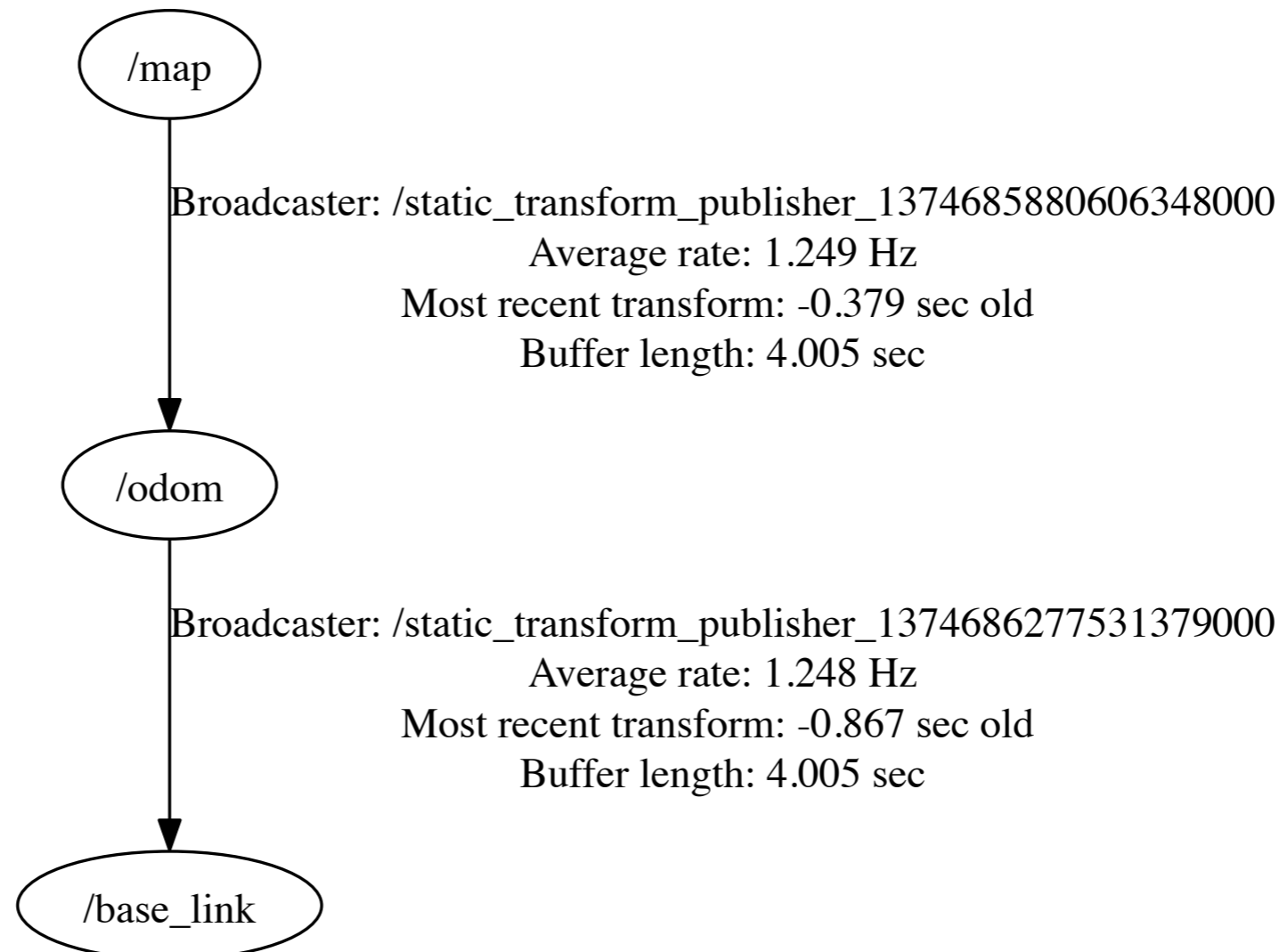


TF package



- view_frames generates a PDF with a graph of frames, e.g.:

view_frames Result
Recorded at time: 1374686288.693





TF package



- tf_echo shows transformations between a pair of frames, e.g.:

```
$ rosrun tf tf_echo /map /base_link
At time 1374686571.905
- Translation: [10.000, 10.000, 0.000]
- Rotation: in Quaternion [0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 1.000]
             in RPY [0.000, -0.000, 0.000]
At time 1374686572.815
- Translation: [10.000, 10.000, 0.000]
- Rotation: in Quaternion [0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 1.000]
             in RPY [0.000, -0.000, 0.000]
At time 1374686573.827
- Translation: [10.000, 10.000, 0.000]
- Rotation: in Quaternion [0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 1.000]
             in RPY [0.000, -0.000, 0.000]
[...]
```



TF package

- **How to broadcast (in Python):**

```
tb = tf.TransformBroadcaster()
```

```
tb.sendTransform((x, y, z), quaternion, time, child, frame)
```

usually `time = rospy.Time.now()`

- **How to listen (in Python):**

```
tl = tf.TransformListener()
```

```
(trans,rot) = tl.lookupTransform(child, frame, time)
```

usually `time = rospy.Time(0)`

which is the same as

```
time = tl.getLatestCommonTime(child, frame)
```



RGB-D camera drivers

- **openni_camera: drivers for various RGB-D cameras, based on OpenNI framework**
 - Microsoft Kinect
 - PrimeSense PSDK
 - ASUS Xtion Pro
- **openni_launch: launch files, namely launch/openni.launch**
 - manager
 - device drivers
 - processing nodelets

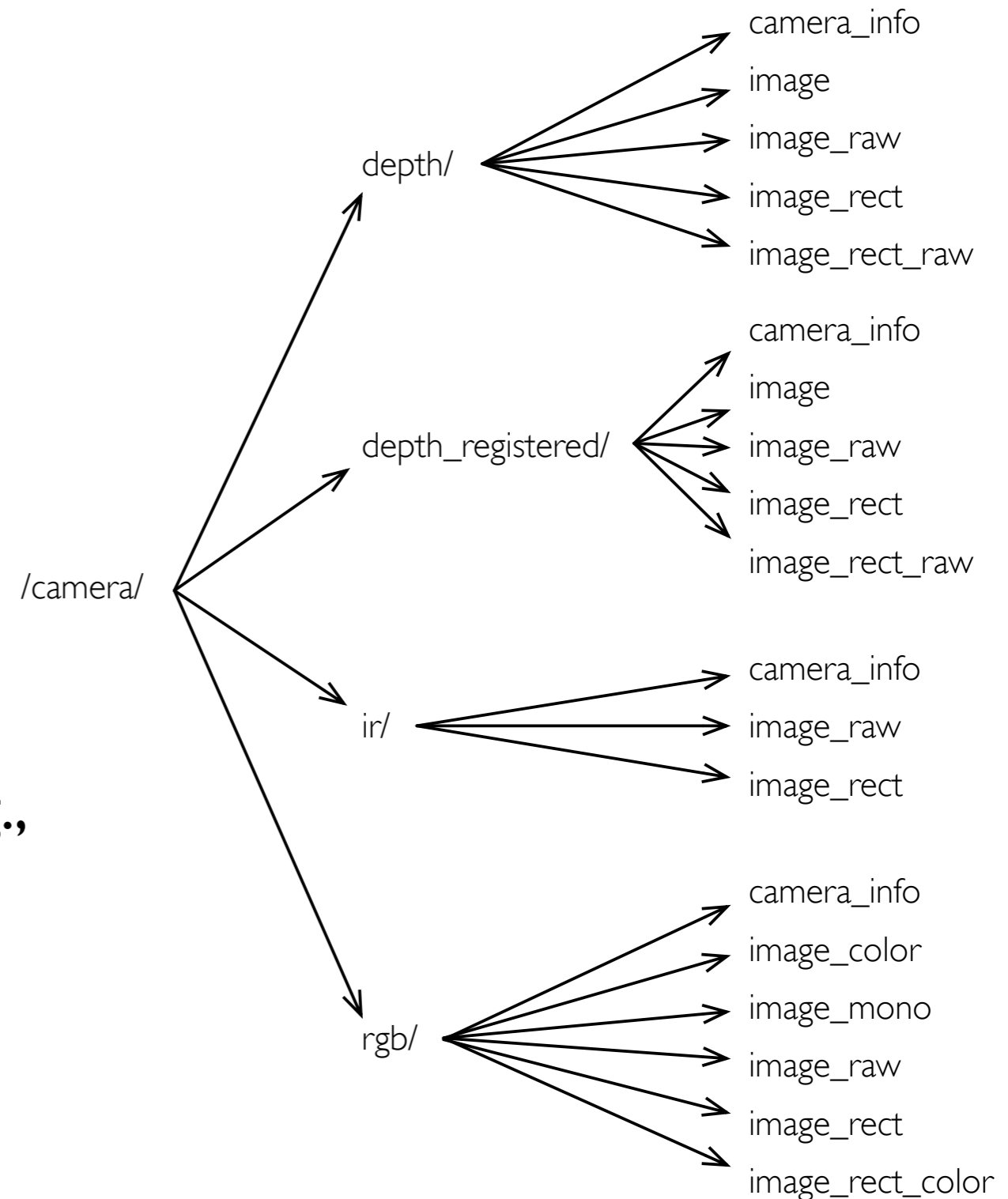




RGB-D camera drivers



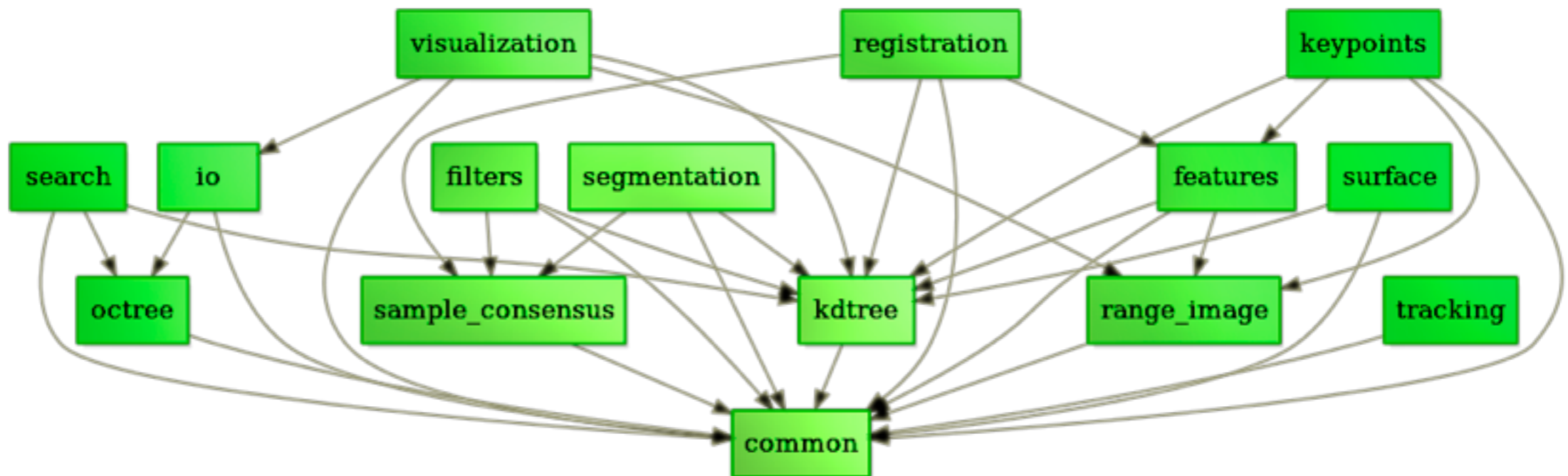
- Published topics (a selection):
 - all images use image_transport
 - camera_info contains camera parameters (intrinsic, etc.)
 - registered means extrinsic parameter compensation
 - rect means rectification, e.g., distortion
 - raw/non-raw means unit conversion, e.g., integer vs millimeter depth





PCL

- Point Cloud Library (PCL)
powerful library for pointcloud processing
- ROS package: pcl
- website: www.pointclouds.org
- PCL code libraries:





OpenCV

OpenCV Overview: > 500 functions

opencv.willowgarage.com

Robot support

General Image Processing Functions

Image Pyramids

Geometric descriptors

Segmentation

Camera calibration, Stereo, 3D

Features

Utilities and Data Structures

Tracking

Machine Learning: Detection, Recognition

Matrix Math

Fitting

Transforms

Optical Flow in 1D

OpenCV Architecture Diagram

Robot Support Image

Hand Tracking Diagram

Face Tracking Diagram

Image Pyramid Diagram

Geometric Descriptors Diagram

Segmentation Diagram

Camera Calibration Diagram

Feature Extraction Diagram

Tracking Diagram

Machine Learning Diagram

Matrix Math Diagram

Fitting Diagram

Transforms Diagram

Optical Flow Diagram

OpenCV Architecture Diagram

Robot Support Image

Hand Tracking Diagram

Face Tracking Diagram

Image Pyramid Diagram

Geometric Descriptors Diagram

Segmentation Diagram

Camera Calibration Diagram

Feature Extraction Diagram

Tracking Diagram

Machine Learning Diagram

Matrix Math Diagram

Fitting Diagram

Transforms Diagram

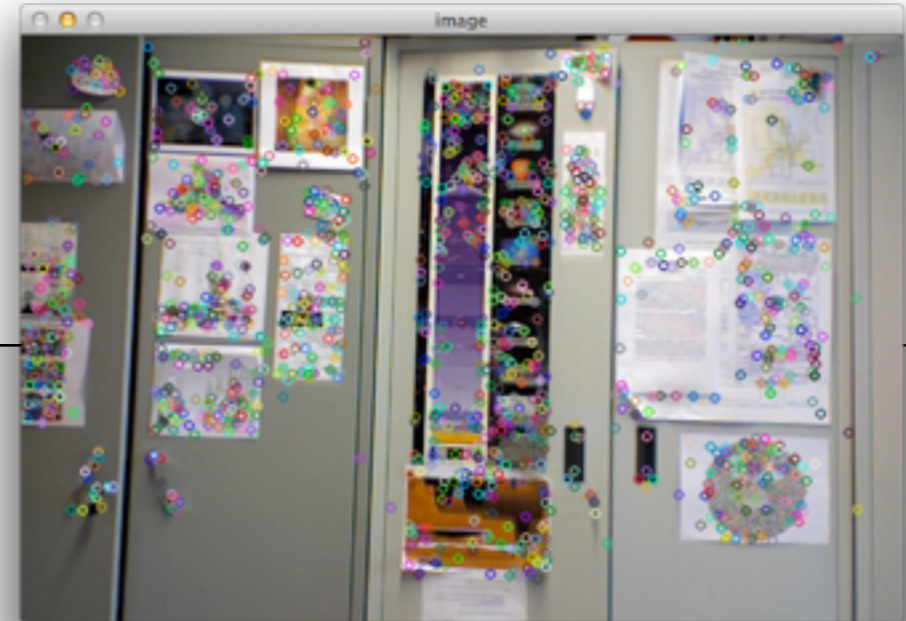
Optical Flow Diagram

OpenCV Architecture Diagram



OpenCV

- Python package `cv2` provides interface with OpenCV
- Example:



```
import cv2

feature_detector = cv2.SIFT()
image = cv2.imread("photo.jpg")

keypoints, descriptors = feature_detector.detectAndCompute(image, None)
print len(keypoints), "features detected"

print "First keypoint at %s:\n%s"%(keypoints[0].pt, descriptors[0])

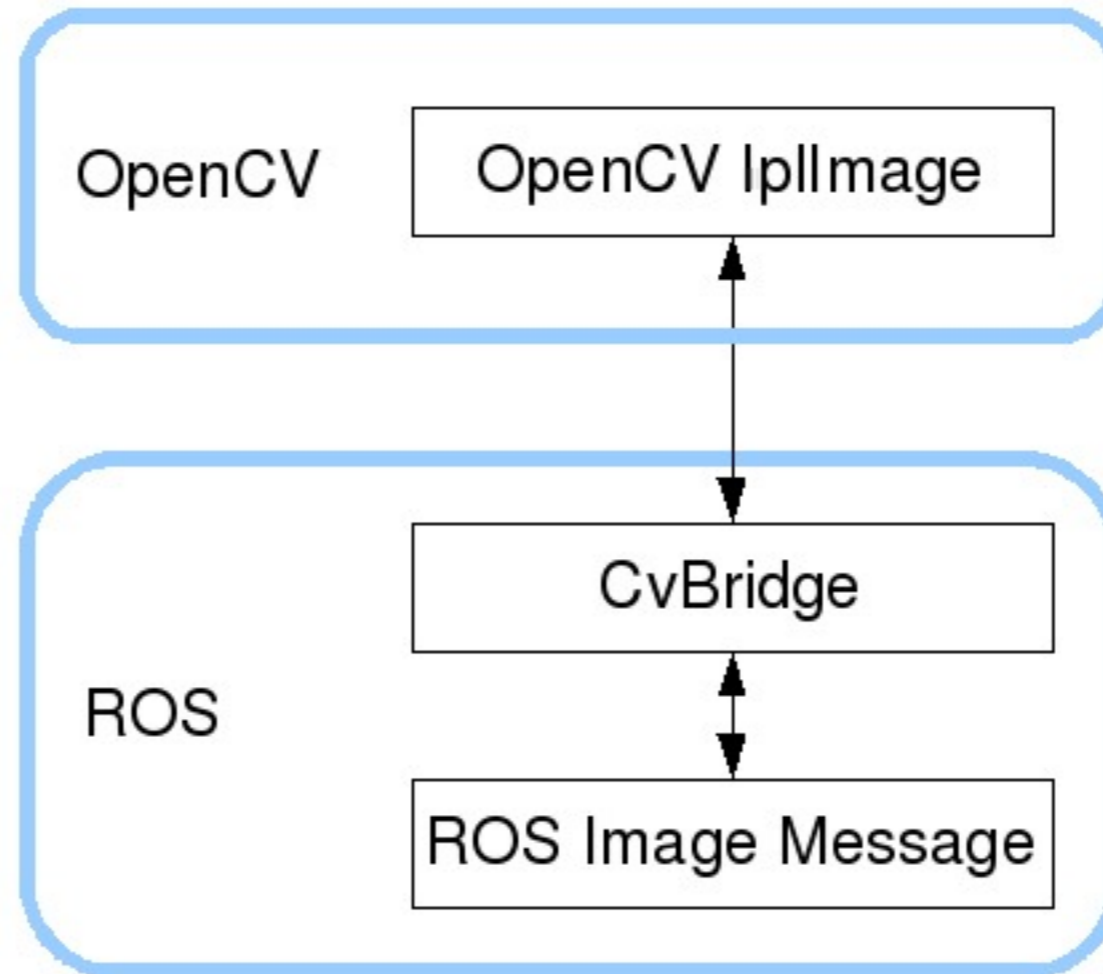
cv2.namedWindow("image")
output = cv2.drawKeypoints(image, keypoints)
cv2.imshow("image", output)
cv2.waitKey()
```



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OpenCV

- ROS package `cv_bridge` converts between OpenCV image representation and ROS message type `Image`





OpenCV



- Example:

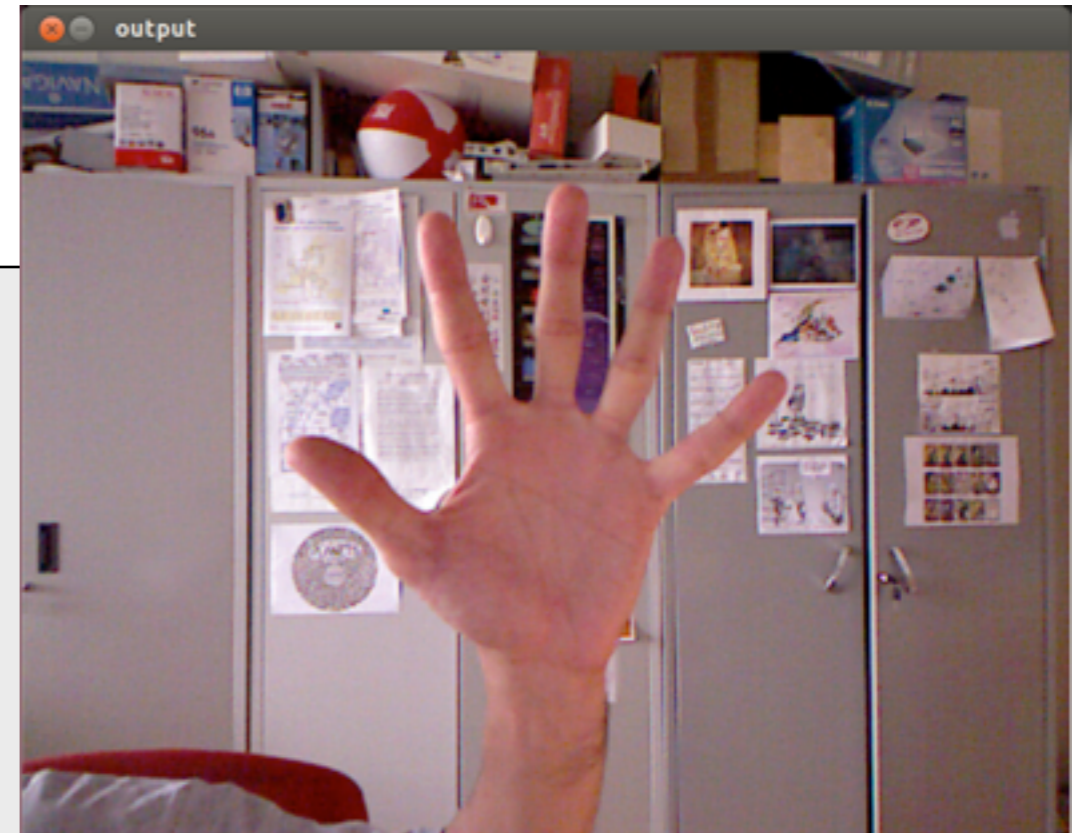
```
import rospy
import cv
import cv_bridge
from sensor_msgs.msg import *

bridge = cv_bridge.CvBridge()

def process(msg):
    image = bridge.imgmsg_to_cv(msg)
    cv.ShowImage("output", image)
    cv.WaitKey(10)

def main():
    cv.NamedWindow("output")
    sub = rospy.Subscriber("/camera/rgb/image_color", Image, process)
    rospy.init_node("testing")
    rospy.spin()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```





GMapping

- Package `gmapping` provides laser-based SLAM
- TF graph:
$$/map \rightarrow /odom \rightarrow /base_link \rightarrow /laser_frame$$
- How does it work:
 - robot odometry publishes $/odom \rightarrow /base_link$
 - `gmapping` receives laser scans w.r.t. frame `/laser_frame`
 - `gmapping` then updates $/map \rightarrow /odom$
such that $/map \rightarrow /base_link$ is the updated localization
- The map is stored in a map server, provided by the package `map_server`



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GMapping

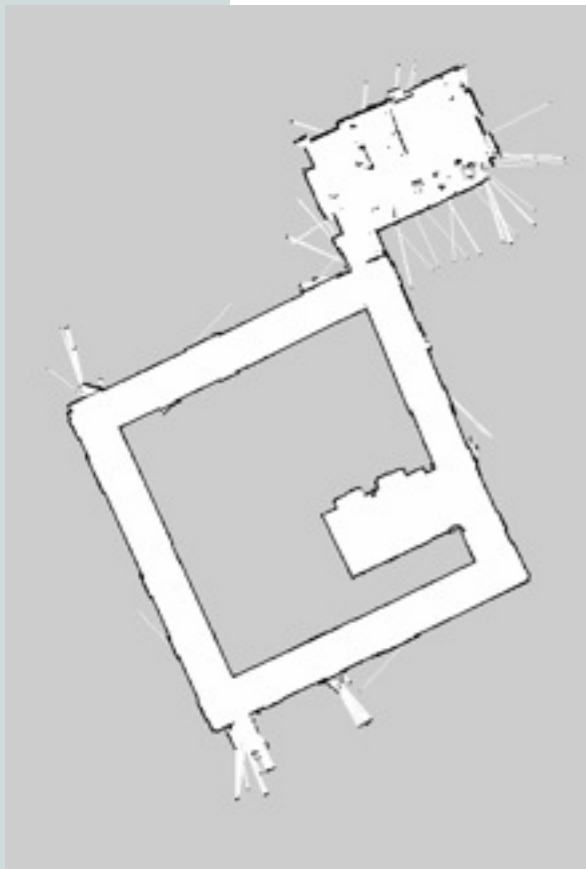
- Saving the map makes use of the `map_server` package:
- Example:

```
$ rosrun map_server map_saver -f mymap
```

- two files are generated:

- `mymap.pgm`: occupancy grid map as a greyscale image (0-255)
- `mymap.yaml`: information about the map, e.g.:

```
image: mymap.pgm  
resolution: 0.050000  
origin: [-16.200000, -30.600000, 0.000000]  
negate: 0  
occupied_thresh: 0.65  
free_thresh: 0.196
```

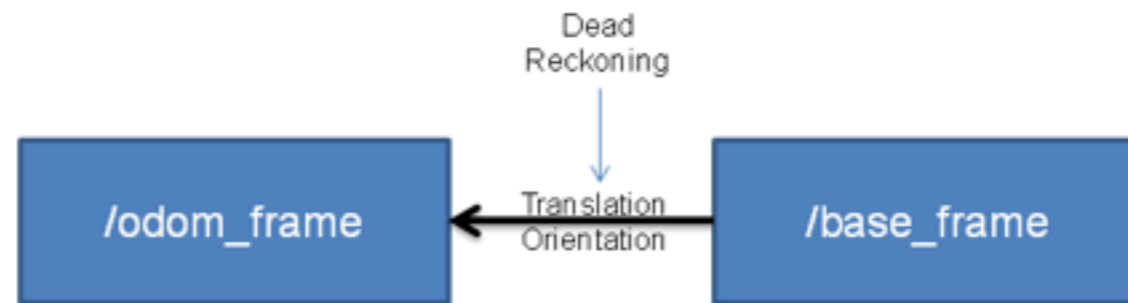




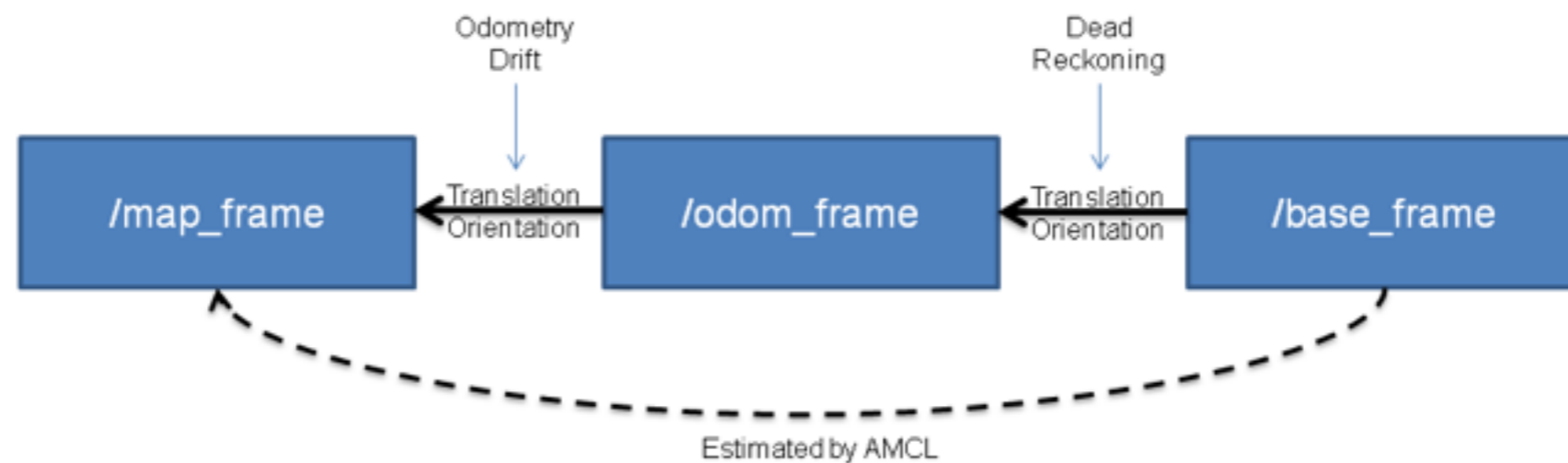
AMCL

- Package amcl provides Monte Carlo localization
- Identical TF graph than GMapping

Odometry Localization



AMCL Map Localization





Other packages



- **hector_slam**: another state-of-the-art SLAM
- **octomap**: 3D octree-based occupancy grid mapping
- **move_base**: navigation/guidance library
- **trajopt**: trajectory optimization for robot arms
- **openni_tracker**: skeleton estimation for RGB-D cams
- **maplab_rosbag**: package to open rosbags in MATLAB
- **vslam**: visual SLAM
- ...