



TECHNIK MACHT KÜNSTLICH INTELLIGENT

DI Dr. Alexander Nemecek
Leitung Studiengang Robotik



fhwn.ac.at/bro
robotikfhwn

WORKSHOP MOBILE ROBOTIK

FACHHOCHSCHULE WIENER NEUSTADT

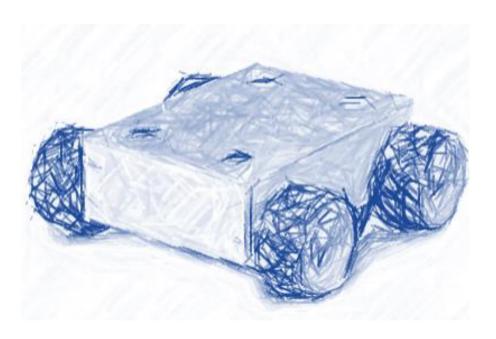
Austrian Network for Higher Education

Inhalt



- Fachhochschule
- Mobile Roboter
- Software
- Sim #1 Pfadplanung
- Sim #2 Lidar Scan
- Sim #3 Navigation
- Sim #4 SLAM

Simulation mit <30 Zeilen Code



















Fachhochschule

WIRTSCHAFT

Bibliothek

FH Activities



SPORT

• FH

ROBOTER

SOFTWARE

• SIM #1 - PFAD

• SIM #2 - LIDAR

• SIM #3 - NAVI

• SIM #4 - SLAM

Allgemeine Informationen

- 15.000+ Absolventen
- 4.000+ Studierende
- 1.330+ Referenten
- 100 Partnerhochschulen
- 80+ Nationen

- 4 Standorte
- 5 Fakultäten • 37 Studiengänge

Fachbereiche und Institute

Forschungstochter FOTEC

International Office

FH Start-Up Center

Mensa, Wohnheim, ...

SICHERHEIT

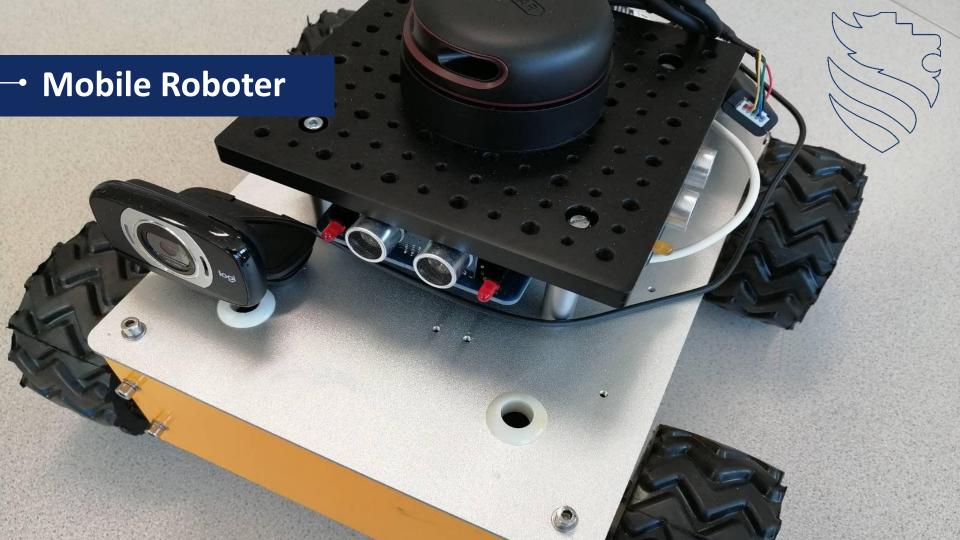
Next - Industrieroboter

GESUNDHEIT









Mobile Roboter

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Mobi - Plattform

Antrieb Rad, Kette, Omniwheel – 4WD brushless DC Motors

Power Lithium Ion, 12V & 5V regulated, fused charging

Sensorik Ultraschall, Lidar, Inertial, 2D- & 3D-Kamera, Positioniersystem

Software Ubuntu Mate, ROS Noetic, Python

Controller Rasperry Pi 4

Schnittstellen Wifi, Bluetooth, LAN, CAN

Abmessungen $302 \text{mm} \times 308 \text{mm} \times 112 \text{mm}$

Masse Roboter 9kg / Last 15kg

Anwendungen Lehre, R&D

Umgebung Indoor & Outdoor (GPS)



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Software

Mathworks – MATLAB©

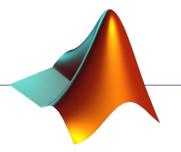
Software MATLAB MATrix LABratory

Download Homepage

License Campus, free trial 30 days

Installation PC local

MATLAB ist die Plattform für Programmierung und numerische Berechnungen, die von Millionen von Ingenieuren und Wissenschaftlern zur Analyse von Daten, Entwicklung von Algorithmen und Erstellung von Modellen verwendet wird.



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de.mathworks.com



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• ROBOTER

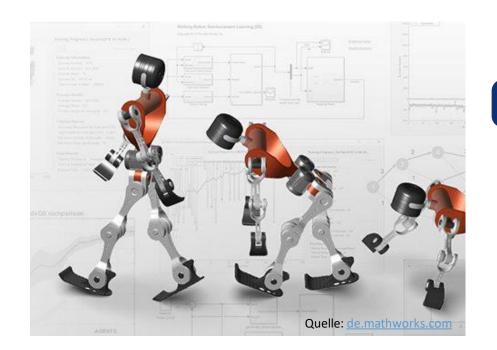
• SOFTWARE

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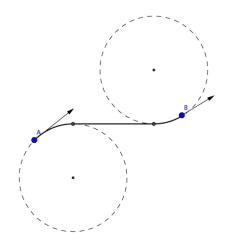
#1 - Pfadplanung

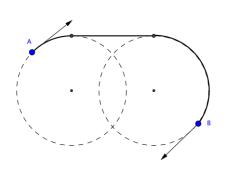
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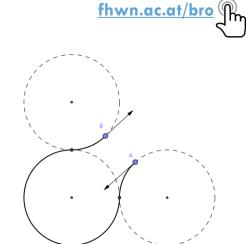
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Dubins-Pfad

... ist der kürzeste gesuchte Vorwärts-Pfad eines mobilen Roboters der einen Anfangs- und einen Endpunkt in der xy-Ebene mit beschränktem Wenderadius r verbindet.







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Simulation #1 - Pfad

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```
______
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  Simulation - Pfad
  ______
clc; clear all; close all;
                                     % löschen
disp('Pfad mobiler Roboter')
                                     % Ausgabe
%% Pfad
start = [0 \ 0 \ 0];
                                     % Start [x y theta]
goal = [1 1 pi];
                                     % Ziel [x y theta]
dub = dubinsConnection:
                                    % Pfad definieren
                                % min. Wenderadius - variieren!
dub.MinTurningRadius = 0.5;
[path,costs] = connect(dub,start,goal); % Pfad berechnen
%% Plot
figure(1);
           show(path{1});
                                     % Pfad darstellen
           grid on;
           axis('equal');
           xlabel('x [m]');
           ylabel('y [m]');
           title('Pfadplanung');
```

#1 - Pfadplanung

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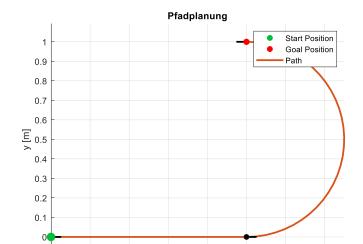
Start =
$$[0, 0, 0^{\circ}]$$

0.2

0

$$Ziel = [1, 1, 180^{\circ}]$$





0.8

x [m]

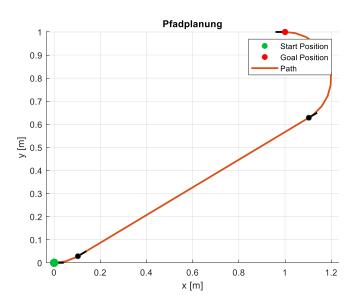
1.2

1.4

min. Wenderadius r = 0.5m

0.6

0.4



min. Wenderadius r = 0.2m

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#2 - Lidar Scan

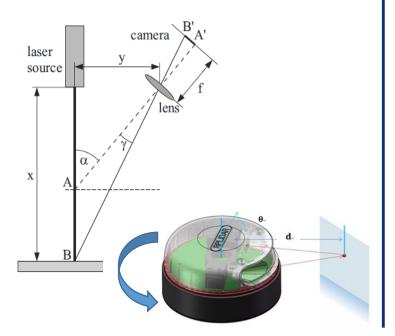
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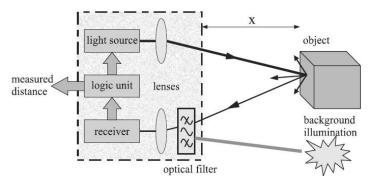
Light Detection And Ranging - Lidar

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Triangulation



<u>Time Of Flight – TOF</u>



$$x = \frac{c \ t_{TOF}}{2}$$

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```
______
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   Simulation - Lidar
   clc; clear all; close all;
                                       % löschen
disp('Karte mit Lidar')
                                       % Ausqabe
%% Bild
image = imread('playpen map.pgm');
                                      % Bild laden
image = image(750:1250,750:1250);
                                      % Bild zuschneiden
figure (1); imshow (image);
                                       % Bild darstellen
      title('Bild Grayscale');
%% Belegungsplan
bw = 1-imbinarize(image);
                                      % Binär-Bild
map = binaryOccupancyMap(bw,20);
                                      % Belegungsplan erstellen
figure(2); show(map);
                                       % Belegungsplan darstellen
      grid on;
      title('Belegungsplan');
%% Lidar
rsensor = rangeSensor;
                                       % Sensor definieren
pose = [5 \ 5 \ pi/2];
                                       % Sensor Pose X, Y, Winkel
[ranges, angles] = rsensor(pose, map);
                                      % Sensor Werte
scan = lidarScan(ranges, angles);
                                      % Lidar-Objekt zuweisen
figure (3); plot (scan)
                                       % Lidar-Scan darstellen
      axis([-5 20 -20 5]);
      grid on;
      title('Lidar-Scan');
```



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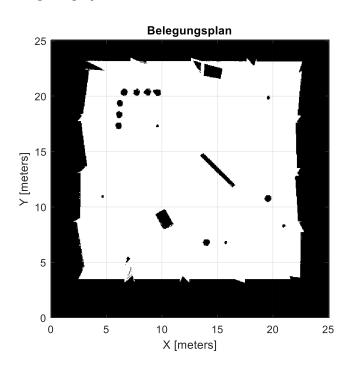
#2 - Lidar Scan

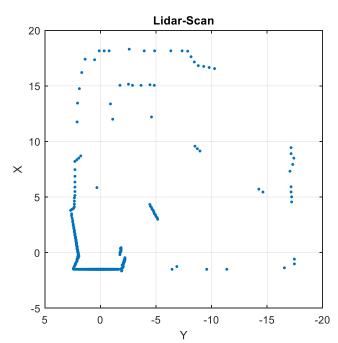
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Belegungsplan





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```
______
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  Simulation - Navigation
   clc; clear all; close all;
                                      % löschen
disp('Navigation')
                                      % Ausqabe
%% Belegungsplan
load exampleMaps.mat;
                                      % Karte laden
map = binaryOccupancyMap(simpleMap,2);
                                     % Karte binär
robotRadius = 0.5:
                                      % Roboter Größe
inflate(map, robotRadius);
                                      % Karte aufblasen
figure(1); show(map); grid on;
                                      % Karte darstellen
           title('Belegungsplan');
%% Logische Karte
                                        Probabilistic Roadmap
prm = mobileRobotPRM;
                                      % PRM definieren
prm.Map = map;
                                      % Karte laden
prm.NumNodes = 100;
                                      % #Knoten festlegen
prm.ConnectionDistance = 4;
                                      % max. Entfernung
figure (2); show (prm); grid on;
                                      % PRM darstellen
           title('Logische Karte');
%% Navigation
start = [2 1];
                                      % Start
qoal = [12 \ 10];
                                      % Ziel
path = findpath(prm, start, goal)
                                      % Navigation berechnen
figure (3); show (prm); grid on;
                                      % Navigation darstellen
           title('Navigation');
```



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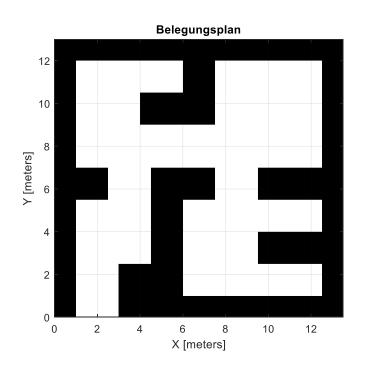
#3 - Navigation

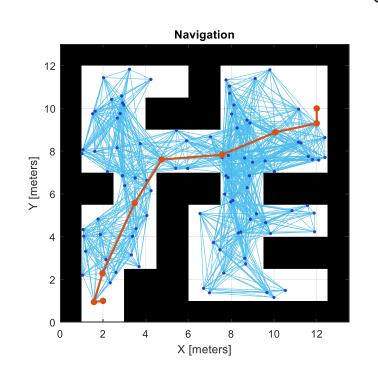
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```
______
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  Simulation - SLAM
   clc; clear all; close all;
                                    % löschen
disp('SLAM')
                                     % Ausgabe
%% Lidar-Scans
load('offlineSlamData.mat');
                                    % Lidar-Daten laden
slamAlg = lidarSLAM;
                                    % LidarSLAM definieren
slamAlg.LoopClosureThreshold = 210; % SLAM-Parameter festlegen
slamAlg.LoopClosureSearchRadius = 8;
                                    % SLAM-Parameter festlegen
for i=10:length(scans)
   addScan(slamAlq, scans{i}); % Scans einlesen
end
                        % Scans darstellen
figure(1); show(slamAlg);
    title('Laser-Scans mit Roboter-Pfad');
%% STAM
[scans, poses] = scansAndPoses(slamAlq); % Scans & Posen berechnen
map = buildMap(scans, poses, 20, 8); % SLAM-Karte erstellen
figure (2); show (map); hold on; % SLAM-Karte darstellen
      show(slamAlg.PoseGraph, 'IDs', 'off');
     grid on; hold off;
     title('Belegungsplan mit Lidar SLAM');
```



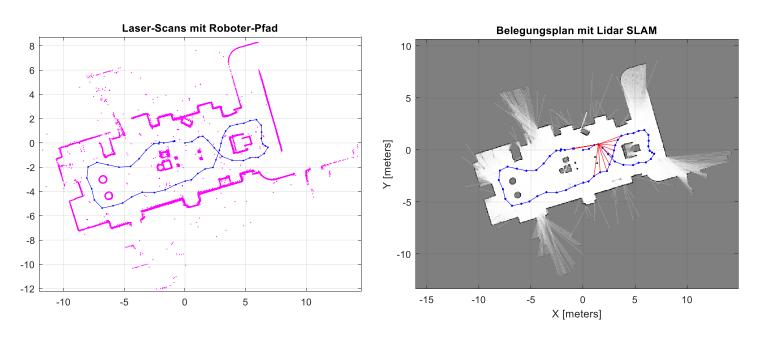
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Simultaneous Localization and Mapping





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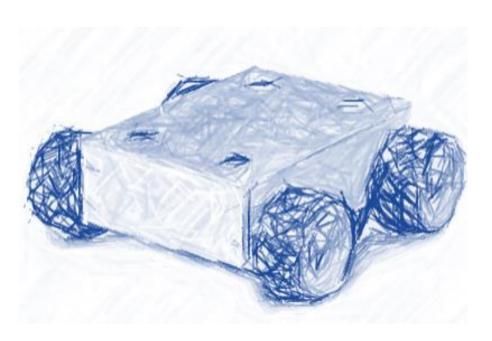


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