

## 机器人操作系统 Robot Operating System

——第四章: ROS传感器

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### 本章目标



- 1、熟悉机器人常用传感器,了解传感器使用场景,
- 2、掌握传感器ROS中相关msg数据格式,如:激光、图像、 点云等
- 3、掌握Gazebo中传感器模型添加、可视化方法
- 4、实战: 传感器数据采集







### 一、传感器简介:概念



- 传感器是一种可以感知、采集被测物理量(温度、光、声等),并将其转换、 输出为另一种物理量或信号(电压、电流等)的装置或系统。
- 在机器人和自动化控制系统中,传感器常常用于<mark>感知环境和机器人本身的状态,通过采集的数据提供给控制系统进行决策和控制。</mark>



按照其用途可分为:压力传感器、位置类传感器、温度传感器、速度传感器、加速度传感器、视觉传感器等。

### -、传感器简介:作用



ROS提供了丰富的传感器插件和仿真模型,包括LIDRA、Camera、IMU、GPS等。

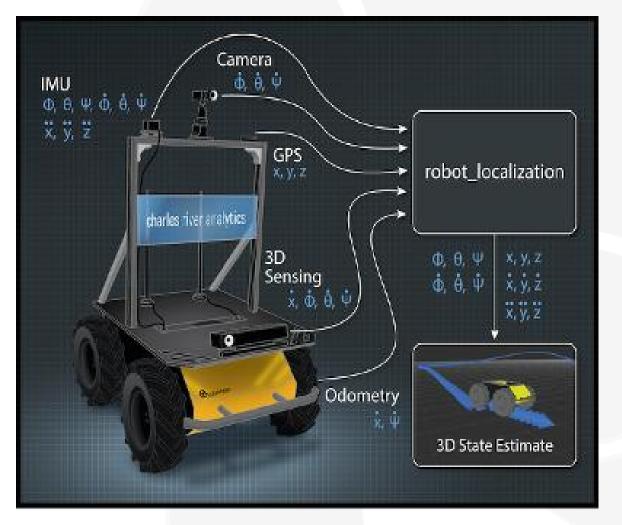
传感器可以通过ROS消息接口发布感知数据,供其他节点使用。

◆LIDRA: 获取环境三维点云数据

◆ Camera : 获取图像信息

◆ IMU : 获取机器人姿态信息

◆GPS: 获取机器人位置信息



### 、传感器简介:仿真



### 传感器在 ROS 中的仿真:

- > 如何添加新的传感器
- > 新的传感器如何链接到机器人模型上

### 基本流程

- 1. 创建传感器模型, URDF或者xacro文件(对应实体部分)
- 2. 配置传感器基本信息,并加载插件(〈plugin〉标签),相当于加载设备驱动(对应功能模块)
- 3. 通过 reference="XXX" 参数设置,将模型和插件对应
- 4. 通过读取、订阅传感器发布的话题消息,即可得到对应传感器信息

```
obot name="my camera" xmlns:xacro="http://wiki.ros.org/xacro"
     <xacro:property name="camera length" value="0.01" /> <!-- 摄像头长度(x) -->
     <xacro:property name="camera width" value="0.025" /> <!-- 摄像头宽度(y) -->
      <xacro:property name="camera height" value="0.025" /> <!-- 摄像头高度(z) -->
     <xacro:property name="camera x" value="0.08" /> <!-- 摄像头安装的x坐标 -->
     <xacro:property name="camera y" value="0.0" /> <!-- 摄像头安装的y坐标 -->
      <xacro:property name="camera z" value="${base link length / 2 + camera height / 2}" /> <!-- 摄像头安装的z坐标:底盘器</pre>
robot name="my sensors" xmlns:xacro="http://wiki.ros.org/xacro">
  <gazebo reference="camera">
     <!-- 类型设置为 camara -->
    <sensor type="camera" name="camera node">
       <update rate>30.0</update rate> <!-- 更新频率 -->
       <!-- 摄像头基本信息设置 -->
         <horizontal fov>1.3962634/horizontal fov>
           <width>1280</width>
           <height>720</height>
           <format>R8G8B8</format>
           <near>0.02</near>
           <far>300</far>
           <type>gaussian</type>
           <mean>0.0</mean>
           <stddev>0.007</stddev>
       <plugin name="gazebo camera" filename="libgazebo ros camera.so">
         <always0n>true</always0n>
         <updateRate>0.0</updateRate>
         <cameraName>/camera</cameraName>
         <imageTopicName>image raw</imageTopicName>
         <cameraInfoTopicName>camera info</cameraInfoTopicName>
         <frameName>camera</frameName>
         <hackBaseline>0.07</hackBaseline>
         <distortionK1>0.0</distortionK1>
         <distortionK2>0.0</distortionK2>
         <distortionK3>0.0</distortionK3>
         <distortionT1>0.0</distortionT1>
         <distortionT2>0.0</distortionT2>
```

### 、传感器简介:仿真

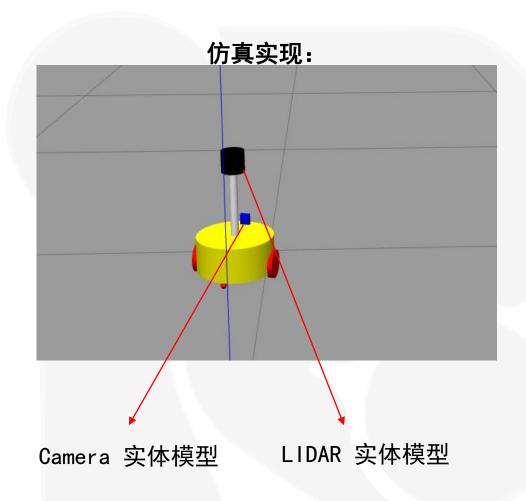


### 传感器在 ROS 中的仿真:

- > 如何添加新的传感器
- > 新的传感器如何链接到机器人模型上

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- 3. 通过 reference="XXX" 参数设置,将模型和插件对应
- 4. 通过读取、订阅传感器发布的话题消息,即可得到对应传感器信息





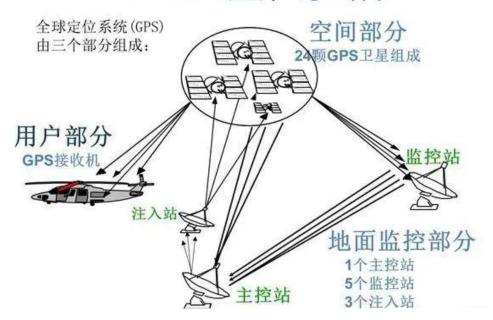




### 一: 概念

- 美国GPS (Global Positioning System),源自美国军方,是现使用最广泛的全球定位系统
- 欧盟的"伽利略"系统
- 俄罗斯的"格洛纳斯"系统
- 中国北斗卫星导航系统

#### GPS卫星系统组成



#### GPS系统包含三个部分:

- ▶ 空间部分主要是卫星群,向用户部分发送 位置、时间等信息
- 地面监控部分,监视控制空间部分
- ▶ 用户部分接受空间部分发送的信息,根据信息计算本身的三维位置、速度和时间等



二:数据格式

ROS中GPS数据主要包含: gps 裸数据ros封装,位置,时间以及速度。

GPS 裸数据

nmea\_msgs/Sentence Message

File: nmea\_msgs/Sentence.msg

Raw Message Definition

```
# A message representing a single NMEA0183 sentence.

# header.stamp is the ROS Time when the sentence was read.

# header.frame_id is the frame of reference reported by the satellite

# receiver, usually the location of the antenna. This is a

# Euclidean frame relative to the vehicle, not a reference

# ellipsoid.

Header header

# This should only contain ASCII characters in order to be a valid NMEA0183 sentence.

string sentence
```

Compact Message Definition

std\_msgs/Header header
string sentence

Meassage格式为: nmea\_msgs/Sentence

header: 消息头;包含seq、stamp以及

frame\_id, 分别表示序列号、时间戳和帧id

sentence: GPS 裸数据

使用rosmsg指令查看此消息,命令如下:

rosmsg show nmea\_msgs/Sentence

bonen@bonen:~/sensor\_ws\$ rosmsg show nmea\_msgs/Sentence
std\_msgs/Header header
 uint32 seq
 time stamp
 string frame\_id
string sentence



### 二:数据格式

#### sensor\_msgs/NavSatFix Message

File: sensor\_msgs/NavSatFix.msg

#### 位置消息

#### **Raw Message Definition**

```
# Navigation Satellite fix for any Global Navigation Satellite System
# Specified using the WGS 84 reference ellipsoid
# header.stamp specifies the ROS time for this measurement (the
         corresponding satellite time may be reported using the
         sensor msgs/TimeReference message).
# header.frame id is the frame of reference reported by the satellite
         receiver, usually the location of the antenna. This is a
         Euclidean frame relative to the vehicle, not a reference
 * satellite fix status information
NavSatStatus status
 [ Latitude [degrees]. Positive is north of equator; negative is south.
 * Longitude [degrees]. Positive is east of prime meridian; negative is west.
float64 longitude
# Altitude [m]. Positive is above the WGS 84 ellipsoid
# (quiet NaN if no altitude is available).
float64 altitude
# Position covariance [m^2] defined relative to a tangential plane
# through the reported position. The components are East, North, and
# Up (ENU), in row-major order.
# Beware: this coordinate system exhibits singularities at the poles.
float64[9] position covariance
# If the covariance of the fix is known, fill it in completely. If the
# GPS receiver provides the variance of each measurement, put them
# along the diagonal. If only Dilution of Precision is available,
# estimate an approximate covariance from that.
uint8 COVARIANCE TYPE UNKNOWN = 0
uint8 COVARIANCE TYPE APPROXIMATED = 1
uint8 COVARIANCE TYPE DIAGONAL KNOWN = 2
uint8 COVARIANCE TYPE KNOWN = 3
uint8 position covariance type
```

### Meassage格式为:

sensor\_msgs/NavSatFix.msg header:消息头,同上

status: 全球定位系统类型及其状态

latitude: 纬度

Iongitude: 经度

altitude: 高度

positioncovariance: 位置协方差

使用rosmsg指令查看此消息,命令如下:

바스채 나:

rosmsg show sensor\_msgs/NavSatFix



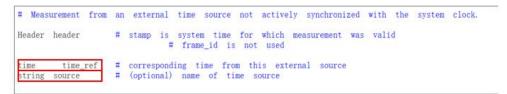
### 二:数据格式

#### sensor msgs/TimeReference Message

File: sensor\_msgs/TimeReference.msg

时间消息

#### Raw Message Definition



#### Meassage格式为:

sensor\_msgs/TimeReference

header:消息头,同上

time\_ref:表示外部源时间

source: 表示外部源名称

#### geometry\_msgs/TwistStamped Message

File: geometry\_msgs/TwistStamped.msg

速度消息

Raw Message Definition

# A twist with reference coordinate frame and timestamp Header header Twist twist

Meassage格式为: geometry\_msgs/TwistStamped

header:消息头,同上

twist: 代表速度,线速度和角速度



三: GPS插件使用

第一步: 下载插件

http://wiki.ros.org/hector\_gazebo下载对应版本的插件:

libhector\_gazebo\_ros\_gps.so

第二步:编译

将下载下来的文件放入到 ros 的工作空间内,然后catkin\_make

#### 第三步: 在仿真模型里面添加插件

```
<robot name="my_car_camera" xmlns:xacro="http://wiki.ros.org/xacro">
    <!-- 包含惯性矩阵文件 -->
        <xacro:include filename="inertia_matrix.xacro" />
        <!-- 组合小车底盘与摄像头与雷达 -->
        <xacro:include filename="car_base.urdf.xacro" />
        <xacro:include filename="car_camera.urdf.xacro" />
        <xacro:include filename="car_laser.urdf.xacro" />
        <xacro:include filename="move.urdf.xacro" />
        <!-- 摄像头仿真的 xacro 文件 -->
        <xacro:include filename="car_camera_sensor.urdf.xacro" />
        <!-- GPS仿真的 xacro 文件 -->
        <xacro:include filename="car_GPS_sensor.urdf.xacro" />
        <!-- imu仿真的 xacro 文件 -->
        <xacro:include filename="car_imu_sensor.urdf.xacro" />
        </robot>
```



三: GPS插件使用

#### 结果展示:

启动launch文件后,使用 rostopic list 指令查看 GPS 发布消息话题,并使用 rostopic echo 指令打印消息

rostopic list

rostopic echo /sensor\_msgs/NavSatFix

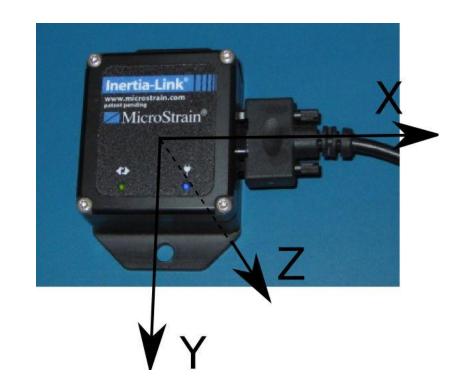
```
/sensor_msgs/NavSatFix
/sensor_msgs/NavSatFix/position/parameter_descriptions
/sensor_msgs/NavSatFix/position/parameter_updates
/sensor_msgs/NavSatFix/status/parameter_descriptions
/sensor_msgs/NavSatFix/status/parameter_updates
/sensor_msgs/NavSatFix/velocity/parameter_descriptions
/sensor_msgs/NavSatFix/velocity/parameter_updates
/tf
/tf_static
bonen@bonen:~/urdf_ws$
```



一: 概念

Inertial Measurement Unit (惯性测量单元)

主要用于测量自身位姿(包含位置和姿态),主要包含两个器件,加速计和陀螺仪



- 加速计测量三轴上的<mark>加速度</mark>
- 陀螺仪测量绕三轴的角速度

通过融合两种传感器数据,可以计算出IMU自身的位姿变化,即当前时刻相对于上一时刻的姿态变化。



二:数据格式

#### sensor\_msgs/Imu Message

File: sensor\_msgs/Imu.msg

#### Raw Message Definition

```
# This is a message to hold data from an IMU (Inertial Measurement Unit)
# Accelerations should be in m/s^2 (not in g's), and rotational velocity should be in rad/sec
# If the covariance of the measurement is known, it should be filled in (if all you know is the
# variance of each measurement, e.g. from the datasheet, just put those along the diagonal)
# A covariance matrix of all zeros will be interpreted as "covariance unknown", and to use the
# data a covariance will have to be assumed or gotten from some other source
# If you have no estimate for one of the data elements (e.g. your IMU doesn't produce an orientation
# estimate), please set element 0 of the associated covariance matrix to -1
# If you are interpreting this message, please check for a value of -1 in the first element of each
# covariance matrix, and disregard the associated estimate.
Header header
geometry msgs/Quaternion orientation
float64[9] orientation covariance # Row major about x, y, z axes
geometry msgs/Vector3 angular velocity
float64[9] angular velocity covariance # Row major about x, y, z axes
geometry msgs/Vector3 linear acceleration
float64[9] linear_acceleration_covariance # Row major x, y z
```

Meassage格式为: sensor\_msgs/Imu

header:消息头,同前文GPS

orientation: 姿态,使用四元数表示

orientation\_covariance: 姿态协方差

angular\_velocity: 角速度

angular\_velocity\_covariance: 角速

度协方差

linear\_acceleration:线加速度

linear\_acceleration\_covariance: 线

加速度协方差



### 三: IMU 插件使用

#### 1. 配置 IMU 传感器

```
<robot name="my sensors" xmlns:xacro="http://wiki.ros.org/xacro">
      <qazebo reference="base link">
        <gravity>true</gravity>
        <sensor name="imu sensor" type="imu">
          <always on>true</always on>
          <update rate>100</update rate>
          <visualize>true</visualize>
          <topic> default topic </topic>
          <plugin filename="libgazebo ros imu sensor.so" name="imu plugin">
            <topicName>imu</topicName>
10
            <bodyName>imu link
11
             <updateRateHZ>10.0</updateRateHZ>
12
             <gaussianNoise>0.0</gaussianNoise>
13
             <xyz0ffset>0 0 0</xyz0ffset>
14
            <rpyOffset>0 0 0/rpyOffset>
15
            <frameName>imu link</frameName>
            <initialOrientationAsReference>false</initialOrientationAsReference>
17
          </plugin>
          <pose>0 0 0 0 0 0</pose>
        </sensor>
       </gazebo>
     </robot>
```

#### 2. 集成到小车 xacro

- 签 **★ 核心插件**
- → 话题名称
- → IMU基本信息设置



三: IMU 插件使用

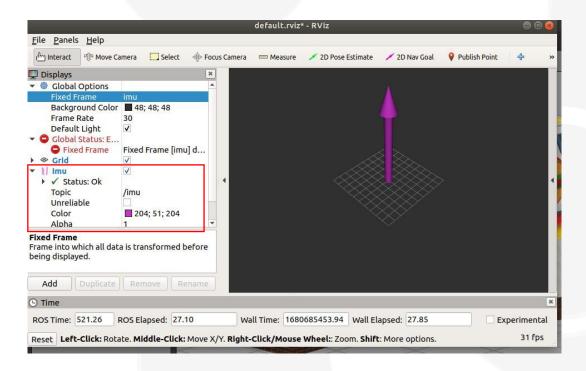
/rosout

/rosout agg

#### 结果展示:

启动launch文件后, 使用 rostopic list 指令查看 GPS 发布消

```
rostopic list
/clock
/cmd vel
/fix velocity
/gazebo/link states
/gazebo/model states
/gazebo/parameter descriptions
/gazebo/parameter updates
/gazebo/performance metrics
/gazebo/set link state
/gazebo/set model state
/imu
/initialpose
/joint states
/move base simple/goal
/odom
```





传感器简介 定位类传感器 LIDAR Camera 兀

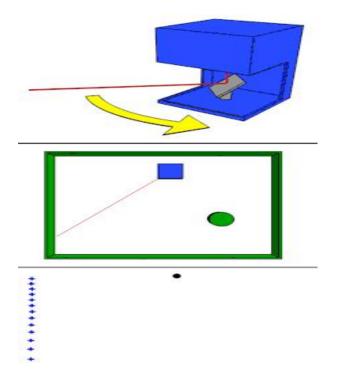
### 三、LIDAR:概念



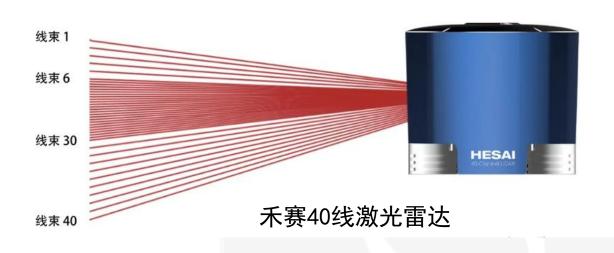
▶ 定义: 使用激光束来测量距离、位置和其他环境信息的传感器。

▶ 作用:实时感知周围环境,帮助车辆进行导航、路径规划和避障

按照线束可分为两类:一是单线激光雷达,二是多线激光雷达。



单线雷达扫描



- 单线雷达只有一个激光发射器和接收器,只能检测同一个高度的障碍物,不能测量整体轮廓;
- 多线雷达在垂直方向上具有多个发射器和接收器,可以计算物体的高度信息,并对周围环境进行3D建模。

### 三、LIDAR:数据格式



#### sensor\_msgs/LaserScan 描述一次扫描的数据,包括扫描角度、时间以及扫描距离等

#### sensor\_msgs/LaserScan Message

File: sensor\_msgs/LaserScan.msg

#### Raw Message Definition

```
# Single scan from a planar laser range-finder
# If you have another ranging device with different behavior (e.g. a sonar
# array), please find or create a different message, since applications
# will make fairly laser-specific assumptions about this data
Header header
                                 # timestamp in the header is the acquisition time of
                                           # the first ray in the scan.
                                            # in frame frame_id, angles are measured around
                                            # the positive Z axis (counterclockwise, if Z is up)
                                            # with zero angle being forward along the x axis
float32 angle_min
                             # start angle of the scan [rad]
                             # end angle of the scan [rad]
float32 angle_max
                        # angular distance between measurements [rad]
float32 angle_increment
float32 time increment
                         # time between measurements [seconds] - if your scanner
                                           # is moving, this will be used in interpolating position
float32 scan time
                             # time between scans [seconds]
                             # minimum range value [m]
float32 range min
                             # maximum range value [m]
float32 range max
float32[] ranges
                              # range data [m] (Note: values < range_min or > range_max should be discarded)
float32[] intensities
                          # intensity data [device-specific units]. If your
                                           # device does not provide intensities, please leave
```

header:消息头,同前文GPS

angle\_min: 扫描起始角度 angle\_max: 扫描结束角度

angle\_increment: 两次扫描间隔的角度 time\_increment: 两次扫描的时间间隔

scan\_time: 此帧数据所用的时间, 一般取

第一帧和最后一帧的平均时间

range min: 最小有效距离

range\_max: 最大有效距离

ranges: 所有扫描点的距离

intensities: 所有扫描点的反射强度

使用rosmsg指令查看此消息,命令如下:

rosmsg show sensor\_msgs/LaserScan



### 单线激光雷达

#### 1. 配置

```
<robot name="my sensors" xmlns:xacro="http://wiki.ros.org/xacro">
   <gazebo reference="laser">
     <sensor type="ray" name="rplidar">
       <pose>0 0 0 0 0 0
       <visualize>true</visualize>
       <update rate>5.5</update rate>
           <horizontal>
             <samples>360</samples>
             <resolution>1</resolution>
             <min angle>-3</min angle>
             <max angle>3</max angle>
           </horizontal>
         range
           <min>0.10</min>
           <max>30.0</max>
           <resolution>0.01</resolution>
           <type>gaussian</type>
           <mean>0.0</mean>
           <stddev>0.01</stddev>
       <plugin name="gazebo rplidar" filename="libgazebo ros laser.so">
        <topicName>/scan</topicName>
        <frameName>laser</frameName>
     </sensor>
   </gazebo>
 </robot>
```

#### 2. 集成到小车 xacro

```
<robot name="my car came;a" xmlns:xacro="http://wiki.ros.org/xacro">
   <!-- 包含惯性矩阵文件 -->
   <xacro:include filename="inertia matrix.xacro" />
   <! -- 组合小车底盘与摄像头与雷达 -->
   <xacro:include filename="car base.urdf.xacro" />
   <xacro:include filename="car camera.urdf.xacro" />
   <xacro:include filename="car laser.urdf.xacro" />
   <xacro:include filename="move.urdf.xacro" />
   <!-- 摄像头仿真的 xacro 文件 -->
   <xacro:include filename="car camera sensor.urdf.xacro" />
   <!--GPS仿真的 xacro 文件 -->
   <xacro:include filename="car GPS sensor.urdf.xacro" />
   <!-- imu仿真的 xacro 文件 -->
   <xacro:include filename="car imu sensor.urdf.xacro" />
   <!-- 激光雷达仿真的 xacro 文件 -->
   <xacro:include filename="car laser64 sensor.urdf.xacro" />
</robot>
```

➤ 关联 l ink标 签 Paser基本信息设置

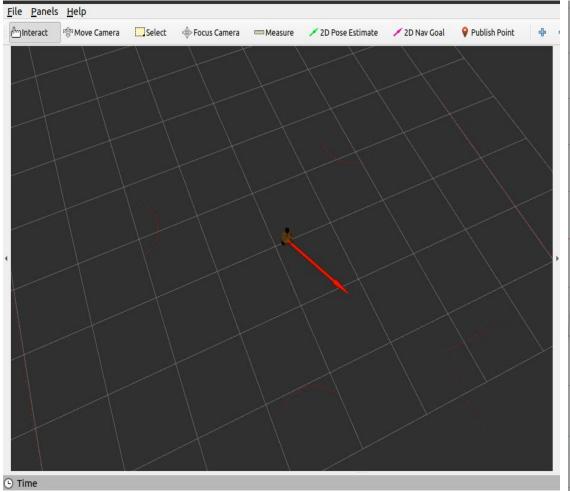
▶ 核心插件

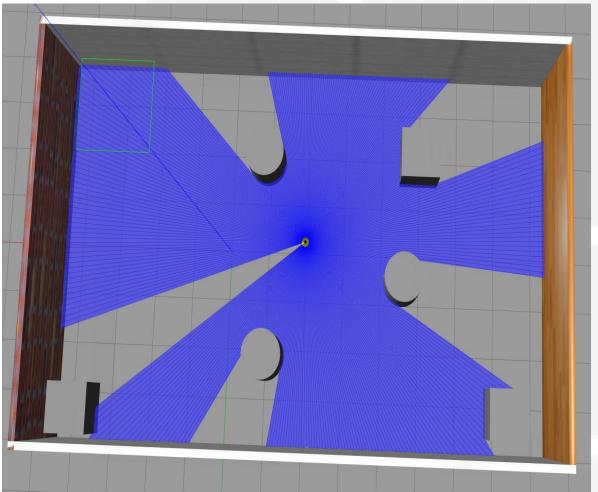
话题名称



### 单线激光雷达

### 结果展示:







### 多线激光雷达

#### 1. 配置

```
<!-- Gazebo requires the velodyne gazebo pligins package
<robot name="my sensors" xmlns:xacro="http://w.b.cos.org/xacro">
<qazebo reference="laser">
     <sensor type="gpu ray" name="velodyne-VLP16">
       <pose>0 0 0 0 0 0</pose>
       <visualize>false</visualize>
       <update rate>10</update rate>
            <samples>1875</samples>
             <min angle>0.9</min angle>
            <max angle>130.0</max angle>
            <samples>16</samples>
            <resolution>1</resolution>
             <min angle>-15.0*3.1415926535897931/180.0</min angle>
             <max angle> 15.0*3.1415926535897931/180.0</max angle>
          <min>0.3</min>
          <max>131</max>
          <resolution>0.001</resolution>
          <type>qaussian</type>
           <mean>0.0</mean>
          <stddev>0.0</stddev>
      <plugin name="gazebo ros laser controller" filename="libgazebo ros velodyne gpu laser.so">
       <topicName>/velodyne points</topicName>
        <frameName>/laser</frameName>
         <organize cloud>false/organize cloud>
         <min range>-3</min range>
         <gaussianNoise>0.008</gaussianNoise>
```

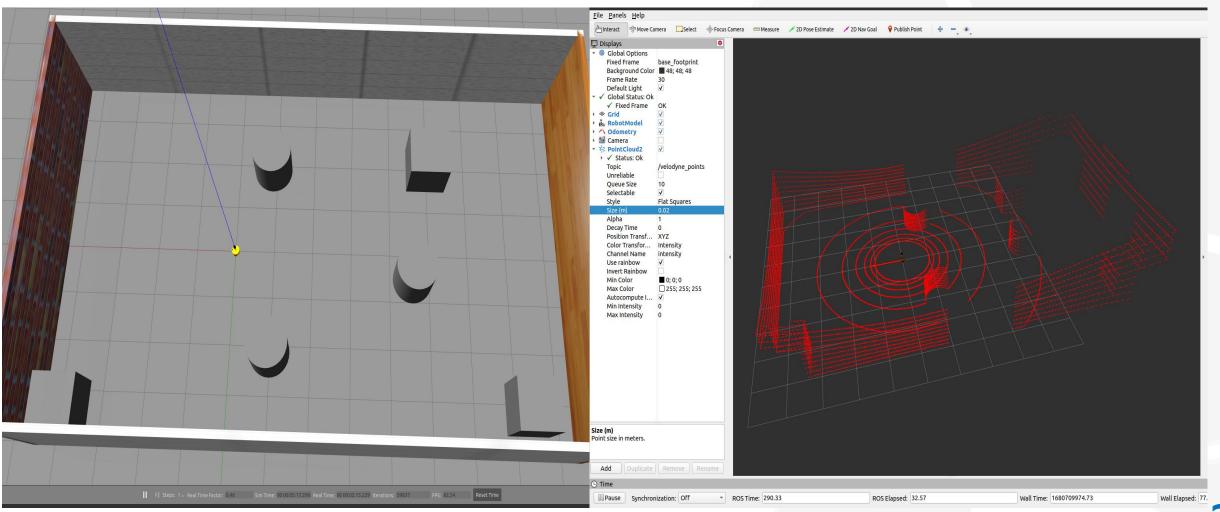
#### 2. 集成到小车 xacro

- 关联link标
- 签 **设**置激光线束
- ▶ 核心插件
  - 设置话题名称



### 多线激光雷达

### 结果展示:





传感器简介 定位类传感器 Camera 匹

### 四、Camera:概念



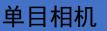
### Camera即相机,主要分为三类,分别是单目相机,双目相机和深度相机。

▶ 单目相机:只有一个摄像头,用于获取周围图像信息

▶ 双目相机: 有两个摄像头, 经过标定的双目相机除了获取图像信息外, 还能通过计算获取深度信息

➢ 深度相机:可以直接获取图像和深度信息,主要用于环境感知与物体识别







双目相机



深度相机

### 四、Camera:数据格式



#### Meassage格式为: sensor\_msgs/Image

#### Raw Message Definition

```
# This message contains an uncompressed image
  (0, 0) is at top-left corner of image
Header header
                          # Header timestamp should be acquisition time of image
                                    # Header frame_id should be optical frame of camera
                                     # origin of frame should be optical center of cameara
                                     # +x should point to the right in the image
                                     # +y should point down in the image
                                     # +z should point into to plane of the image
                                     # If the frame_id here and the frame_id of the CameraInfo
                                     # message associated with the image conflict
                                     # the behavior is undefined
uint32 height
                            # image height, that is, number of rows
uint32 width
                             # image width, that is, number of columns
# The legal values for encoding are in file src/image encodings.cpp
# If you want to standardize a new string format, join
# ros-users@lists.sourceforge.net and send an email proposing a new encoding.
                          # Encoding of pixels -- channel meaning, ordering, size
string encoding
                                      # taken from the list of strings in include/sensor_msgs/image_encodings.h
                       # is this data bigendian?
uint8 is bigendian
                             # Full row length in bytes
uint32 step
uint8[] data
                            # actual matrix data, size is (step * rows)
```

header: 消息头, 同前文GPS

height: 代表图像高度,单位是像

素

width: 表示图像宽度,单位是像素

encoding: 代表图像像素的编码格

式is\_bigendian: 表示数据存储是

否按照小端存储

step: 代表一行的数据量,单位

byte

使用rosmsg指令查看此消息。命令如下:

rosmsg show sensor\_msgs/lmage



### 单目相机

#### 插件配置

```
<robot name="my sensors" xmlns:xacro="http://wiki.ros.org/xacro"><!-- 单目-->
 <!-- 被引用的link -->
 <gazebo reference="camera">
   <!-- 类型设置为 camara -->
   <sensor type="camera" name="camera node">
     <update rate>30.0</update rate> <!-- 更新频率 -->
     〈! -- 摄像头基本信息设置 -->
      <camera name="head">
       <horizontal_fov>1.3962634/horizontal_fov>
       <image>
         <width>1280</width>
         <height>720</height>
         <format>R8G8B8</format>
       </image>
       <clip>
         <near>0.02</near>
         <far>300</far>
       </clip>
       <noise>
         <type>gaussian</type>
         <mean>0.0</mean>
         <stddev>0.007</stddev>
       </noise>
      </camera>
```

```
<!-- 核心插件 -->
     <plugin name="gazebo camera" filename="libgazebo ros camera.so">
       <always0n>true</always0n>
        <updateRate>0.0</updateRate>
        <cameraName>/camera</cameraName>
        <imageTopicName>image raw</imageTopicName>
        <cameraInfoTopicName>camera info</cameraInfoTopicName>
        <frameName>camera</frameName>
        <hackBaseline>0.07</hackBaseline>
        <distortionK1>0.0</distortionK1>
        <distortionK2>0.0</distortionK2>
        <distortionK3>0.0</distortionK3>
        <distortionT1>0.0</distortionT1>
        <distortionT2>0.0</distortionT2>
     </plugin>
   </sensor>
 </gazebo>
</robot>
```

➤ reference: 将插件绑定在名为 "camera" 的link

上

➤ update\_rate: 发布频率

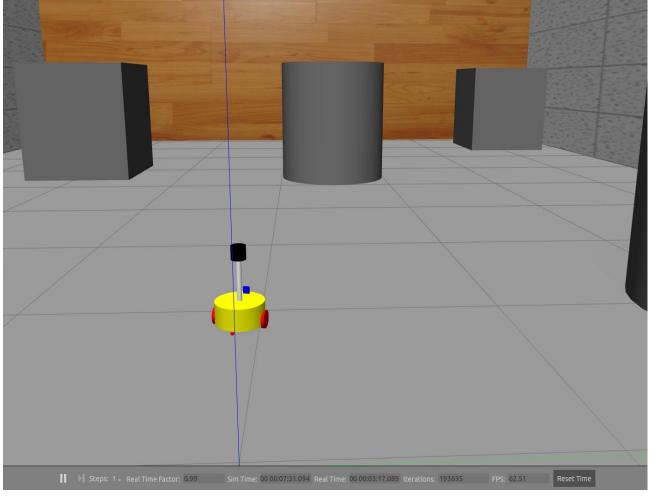
▶ horizontal\_fov: 设置视场大小

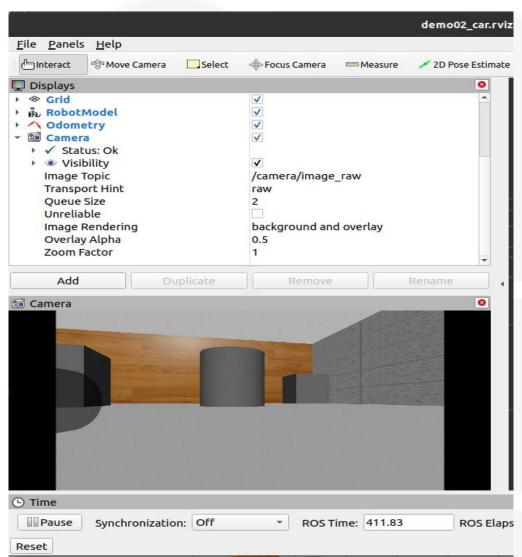
▷ alin. 堪像头可须的是短野南和是远野南



### 单目相机

### 结果展示:







### 深度相机

```
crobot name="my_sensors"
   xmlns:xacro="http://wiki.ros.org/xacro"> <!-- 深度相机-->
   <gazebo reference="camera">
       <sensor name="deep_camera_node" type="depth">
           <update_rate>20</update_rate>
           <camera>
                <horizontal_fov>1.047198/horizontal_fov>
                <image>
                    <width>640</width>
                    <height>480</height>
                    <format>R8G8B8</format>
                </image>
                <clip>
                    <near>0.05</near>
                    <far>3</far>
                </clip>
            </camera>
```

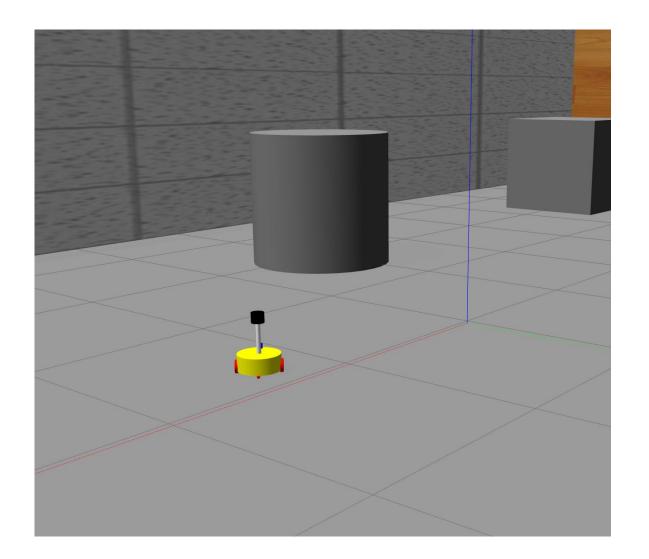
#### 插件配置

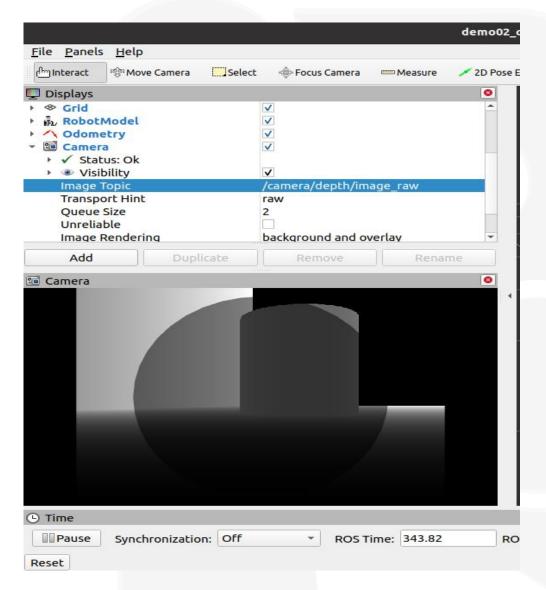
```
<!-- Kinect as an example-->
           <plugin name="deep camera controller" filename="libgazebo ros openni kinect.so">
                <baseline>0.2</baseline>
                <always0n>true</always0n>
                <updateRate>1.0</updateRate>
                <cameraName>deep camera ir</cameraName>
                <imageTopicName>/deep camera/color/image raw</imageTopicName>
                <cameraInfoTopicName>/deep_camera/color/camera_info</cameraInfoTopicName>
                <depthImageTopicName>/deep camera/depth/image raw</depthImageTopicName>
                <depthImageInfoTopicName>/deep camera/depth/camera info</depthImageInfoTopicName>
                <pointCloudTopicName>/deep camera/depth/points/pointCloudTopicName>
                <frameName>deep camera/frameName>
                <pointCloudCutoff>0.5</pointCloudCutoff>
                <pointCloudCutoffMax>3.0</pointCloudCutoffMax>
                <distortionK1>0.00000001</distortionK1>
                <distortionK2>0.00000001</distortionK2>
                <distortionK3>0.00000001</distortionK3>
                <distortionT1>0.00000001</distortionT1>
                <distortionT2>0.00000001</distortionT2>
                <CxPrime>0</CxPrime>
                <Cx>0</Cx>
                <Cy>0</Cy>
                <focalLength>0</focalLength>
                <hackBaseline>0</hackBaseline>
            </plugin>
        </sensor>
   </gazebo>
</robot>
```



### 深度相机

### 结果展示:







传感器简介 定位类传感器 Camera 兀 内容小结



# 感谢聆听!