

Robot Operating System

Chapter 4

TF

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Outline



1. What is tf?
 2. Robot State Publisher
 3. Static Transform Publisher
 4. tf Broadcaster
 5. tf listener
 6. adding frame
 7. tf and time
 8. tf time travel
- 

What is tf?

၁) ROS မှာ အချိန်နဲ့အမျှ ပြောင်းလဲနေတဲ့ 3D frame (ဥပမာ /world, /base_link, /camera_link) frame တွေရဲ့ Position နဲ့ Orientation ကို record လုပ်ပြီး publish လုပ်ပေးပါတယ်။

၂) Publish လုပ်ရာမှာ central server ဆိုတာမရှိဘဲ system ထဲကဘယ် node မဆိုရယူအသုံးပြုနိုင်တယ်။

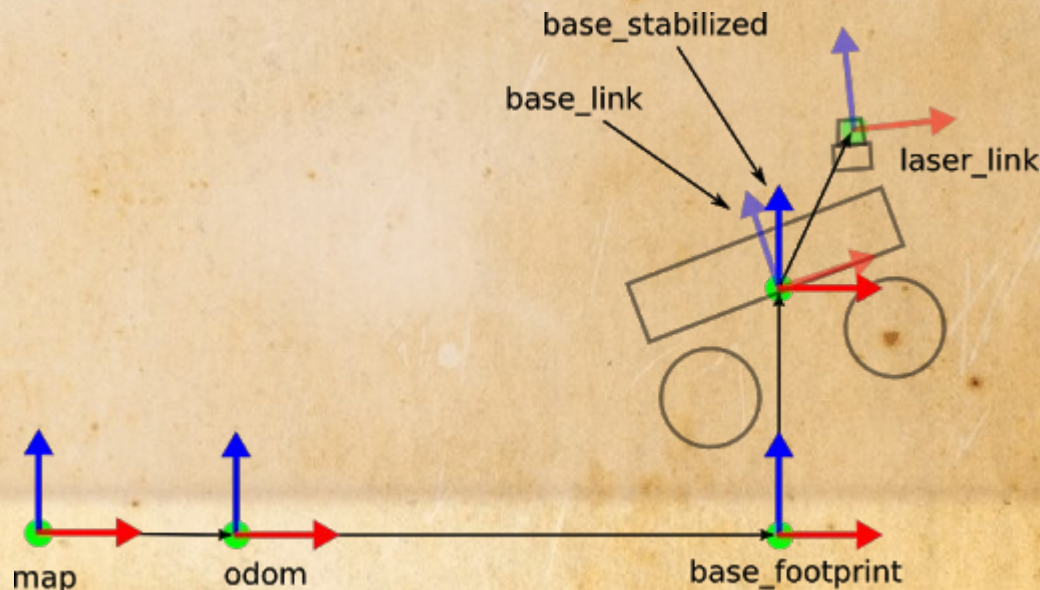
ဥပမာ ပြောရရင် လွန်ခဲ့တဲ့ ၅ စက္ကန့်က Robot arm ရဲ့ end effector သည် world ရဲ့ ဘယ်နားမှာလဲ စတဲ့ မေးခွန်းတွေကို အဖြေရှာဖို့ tf ကို သုံးရပါတယ်။

၄) tf အတွက် command line tools တွေကတော့ tf package ထဲက node များကို အသုံးပြုနိုင်ပါတယ်။

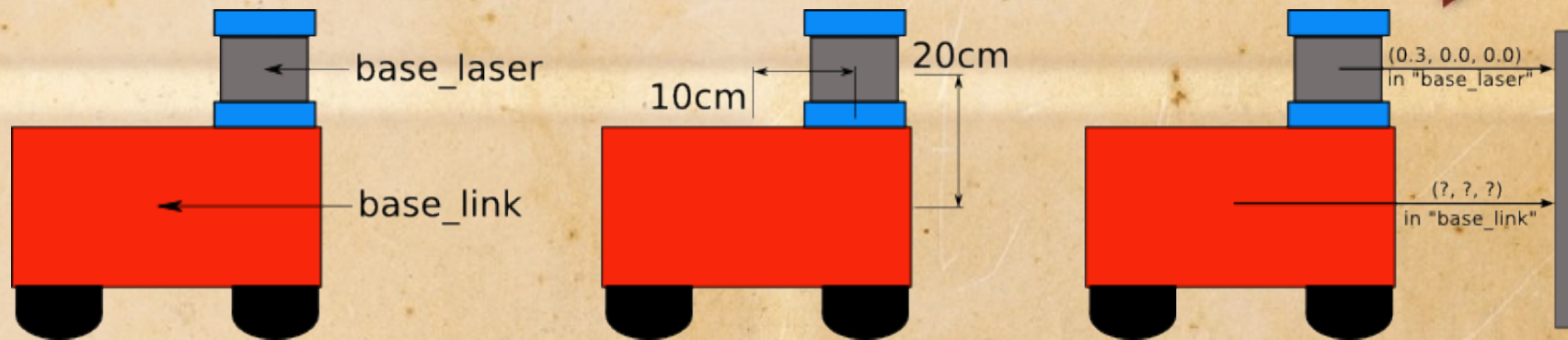
~\$ rosrun tf view_frame

~\$ rosrun tf tf_monitor /source_frame /target_frame

~\$ rosrun tf tf_echo /source_frame /target_frame



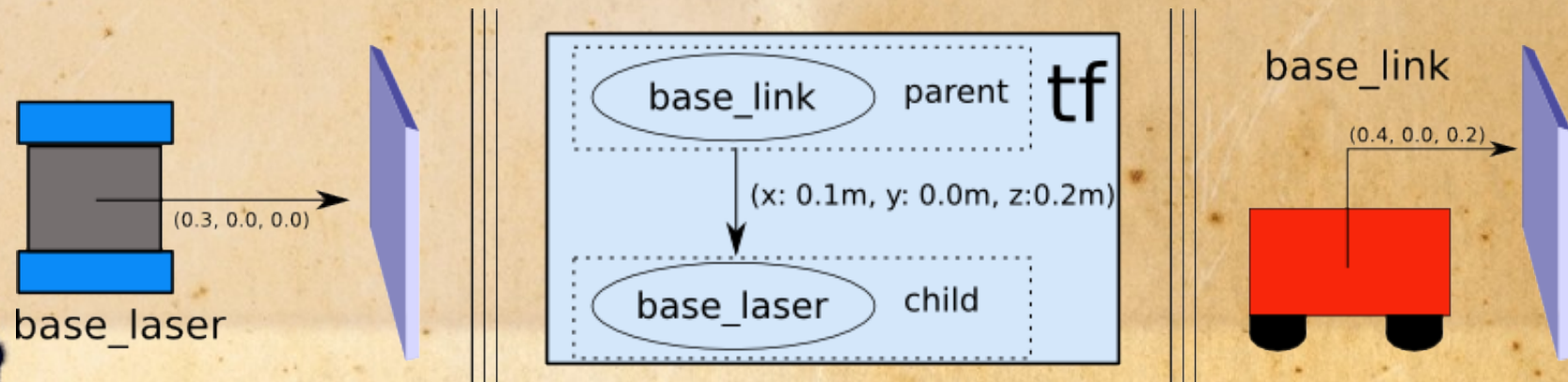
Transform at Mobile Robot Sample



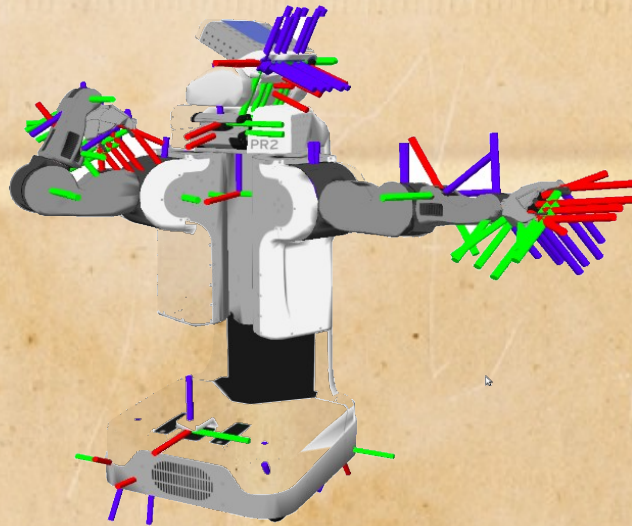
base_link ==> base_laser (x=20, y=0, z=10, r=0, p=0, y=0)

base_laser ==> wall (x=0.3, y=0, z=0, r=0, p=0, y=0)

base_link ==> wall (? ? ? ? ? ?)



Robot State Publisher



- Robot State Publisher ဆိုတဲ့ node သည် parameter server ပေါ်က urdf ရဲ့ joint state များကို ရယူသည်။
- Runtime မှာ ပြောင်းလဲနေတဲ့ sensor_msgs/JointState type ဖြစ်တဲ့ /joint_state ကိုလည်း Subscribe လုပ်သည်။
- ရရှိတဲ့ အချက်အလက်များအပေါ်မူတည်ပြီး forward kinematic တွက်ပြီး tf ကိုထုတ်လုပ်ပေးပါတယ်။
- Api ရှိပြီး program ရေးသားနိုင်ပေမဲ့ Node အနေနဲ့သာ အသုံးပြုကြပါတယ်။
- လိုအပ်တဲ့ tf အများစုကို developer ကိုတိုင် ထုတ်လုပ်ပေးစရာမလိုတာမို့ အချိန်ကုန်သက်သာပါတယ်။

```
<launch>
```

```
  <node pkg="robot_state_publisher" type="robot_state_publisher" name="some"/>
```

```
</launch>
```


Static Transform Publisher

- သူကတော့ **Code** ရေးစရာမလိုလဲ **static transform** တွေကို **publish** လုပ်ပေးပါတယ်။ လိုအပ်တဲ့ အတိုင်း အတာ နဲ့ **frame name** တွေတော့ ထည့်ပေးရမည်။
- **position** သည် **meter unit** ဖြစ်ပြီး **orientation part** ကို **rpy** သို့မဟုတ် **quaternion** သုံးနိုင်သည်။

static_transform_publisher x y z yaw pitch roll frame_id child_frame_id period_in_ms

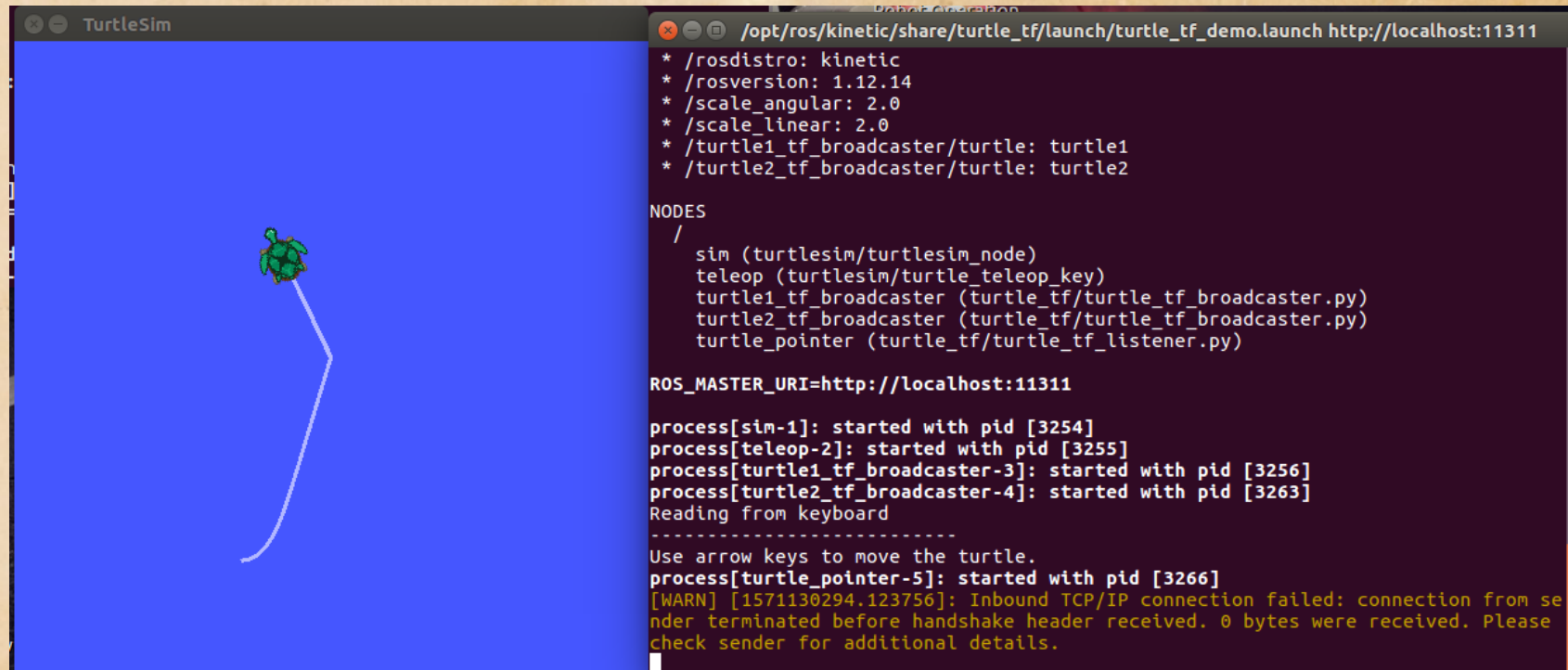
static_transform_publisher x y z qx qy qz qw frame_id child_frame_id period_in_ms

- **launch** ဖိုင်ကနေသုံးသင့်ပါသည်။

```
<launch>
  <node pkg="tf"
        type="static_transform_publisher"
        name="laser_broadcaster"
        args="1 0 0 0 0 0 1 base_link laser_link 100" />
</launch>
```

TF tutorial Examples

```
~$ roslaunch learning_tf start_demo.launch
```



The image shows a screenshot of a ROS environment. On the left is the 'TurtleSim' window, which has a blue background and a small green turtle icon. A white line is drawn on the blue background, starting from the bottom left and curving upwards to the right, ending near the turtle. On the right is a terminal window showing the output of the command 'roslaunch learning_tf start_demo.launch'. The terminal output includes ROS version information, node names, and a list of nodes being started. It also shows the ROS_MASTER_URI and the process IDs for the started processes. A warning message is visible at the bottom of the terminal output.

```
/opt/ros/kinetic/share/turtle_tf/launch/turtle_tf_demo.launch http://localhost:11311
* /rostdistro: kinetic
* /rosversion: 1.12.14
* /scale_angular: 2.0
* /scale_linear: 2.0
* /turtle1_tf_broadcaster/turtle: turtle1
* /turtle2_tf_broadcaster/turtle: turtle2

NODES
/
  sim (turtlesim/turtlesim_node)
  teleop (turtlesim/turtle_teleop_key)
  turtle1_tf_broadcaster (turtle_tf/turtle_tf_broadcaster.py)
  turtle2_tf_broadcaster (turtle_tf/turtle_tf_broadcaster.py)
  turtle_pointer (turtle_tf/turtle_tf_listener.py)

ROS_MASTER_URI=http://localhost:11311

process[sim-1]: started with pid [3254]
process[teleop-2]: started with pid [3255]
process[turtle1_tf_broadcaster-3]: started with pid [3256]
process[turtle2_tf_broadcaster-4]: started with pid [3263]
Reading from keyboard
-----
Use arrow keys to move the turtle.
process[turtle_pointer-5]: started with pid [3266]
[WARN] [1571130294.123756]: Inbound TCP/IP connection failed: connection from se
nder terminated before handshake header received. 0 bytes were received. Please
check sender for additional details.
```

ခုနေ လိပ်သွားနေပေမဲ့ transform frame မရှိလို့ rviz ဖွင့်ကြည့်ရင် turtle1 ရဲ့ frame မတွေ့ရပါ။

How to Broadcast tf?

```
#include <ros/ros.h>
#include <tf/transform_broadcaster.h>
#include <turtlesim/Pose.h>
```

```
std::string turtle_name;
void poseCallback(const turtlesim::PoseConstPtr& msg) {
```

```
    static tf::TransformBroadcaster br;
    tf::Transform transform;
    transform.setOrigin( tf::Vector3(msg->x, msg->y, 0.0) );
    tf::Quaternion q;
    q.setRPY(0, 0, msg->theta);
    transform.setRotation(q);
    br.sendTransform(tf::StampedTransform(transform, ros::Time::now(), "world",
    turtle_name));
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char** argv){
    ros::init(argc, argv, "my_tf_broadcaster");
    if (argc != 2){ROS_ERROR("need turtle name as argument"); return -1;};
    turtle_name = argv[1];
```

```
    ros::NodeHandle node;
    ros::Subscriber sub = node.subscribe(turtle_name+"/pose", 10, &poseCallback);
```

```
    ros::spin();
    return 0;
```

```
};
```


Adding new frame

```
#include <ros/ros.h>
#include <tf/transform_broadcaster.h>

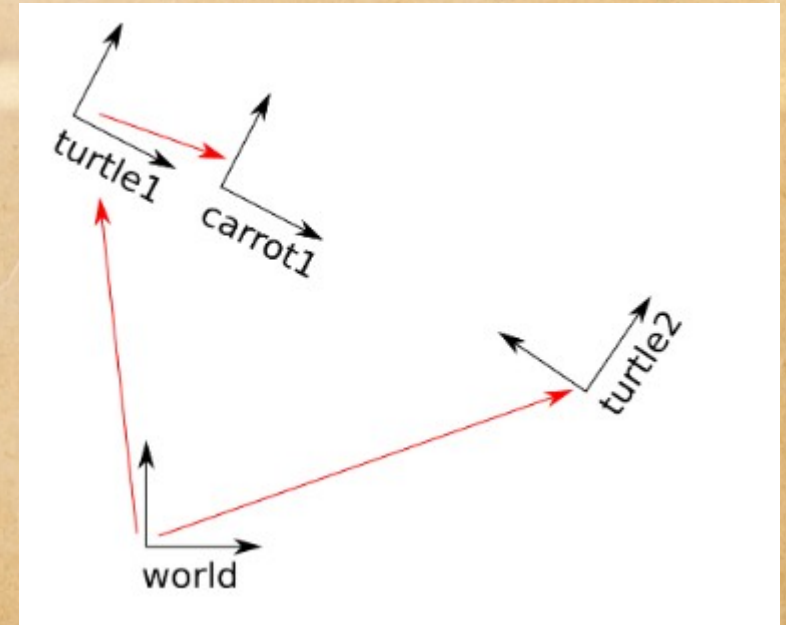
int main(int argc, char** argv){
    ros::init(argc, argv, "my_tf_broadcaster");
    ros::NodeHandle node;

    tf::TransformBroadcaster br;
    tf::Transform transform;

    ros::Rate rate(10.0);
    while (node.ok()){
        transform.setOrigin( tf::Vector3(0.0, 2.0, 0.0) );
        transform.setRotation( tf::Quaternion(0, 0, 0, 1) );

        br.sendTransform(tf::StampedTransform(transform, ros::Time::now(), "turtle1",
"carrot1"));

        rate.sleep();
    }
    return 0;
};
```



How to Listen tf?

```
While ( node.ok() )
{
    tf::StampedTransform transform;

    Try
    {
        listener.lookupTransform("/turtle2", "/turtle1", ros::Time(0), transform);
    }
    catch (tf::TransformException ex)
    {
        ROS_ERROR("%s",ex.what());
        ros::Duration(1.0).sleep();
    }
}
```

For tf, time 0 means "the latest available" transform in the buffer.

TF and Time



```
listener.lookupTransform("/turtle2", "/turtle1", ros::Time::now(), transform);
```

So, all of the sudden `lookupTransform()` is failing, telling you repeatedly: Why is that? Well, each listener has a buffer where it stores all the coordinate transforms coming from the different tf broadcasters. When a broadcaster sends out a transform, it takes some time before that transform gets into the buffer (usually a couple of milliseconds). So, when you request a frame transform at time "now", you should wait a few milliseconds for that information to arrive

```
ros::Time now = ros::Time::now();
```

```
listener.waitForTransform("/turtle2", "/turtle1", now, ros::Duration(3));
```

```
listener.lookupTransform("/turtle2", "/turtle1", now, transform);
```

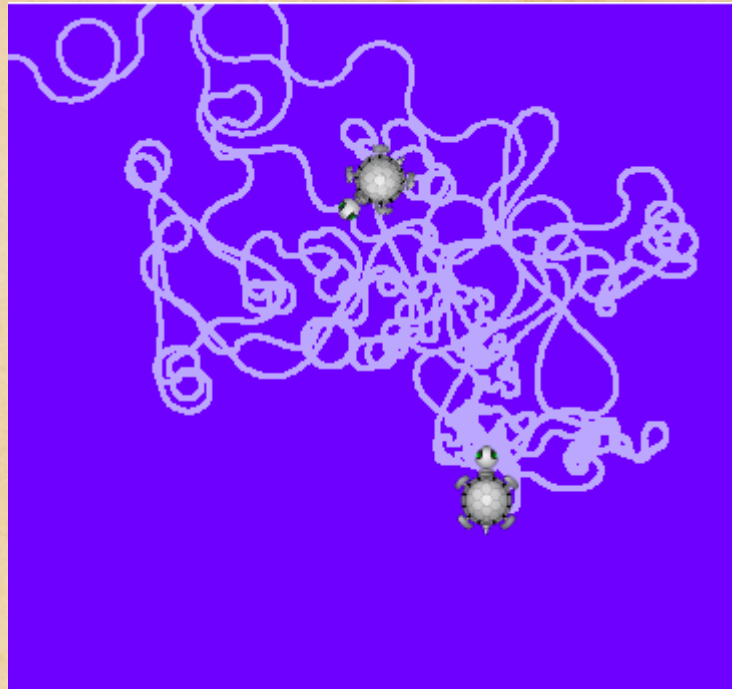
So `waitForTransform()` will actually block until the transform between the two turtles becomes available (this will usually take a few milliseconds),

OR –

if the transform does not become available-- until the timeout has been reached.

TF and Time Travel

```
try{  
  ros::Time past = ros::Time::now() - ros::Duration(5.0);  
  listener.waitForTransform( "/turtle2", "/turtle1", past, ros::Duration(1.0) );  
  listener.lookupTransform("/turtle2", "/turtle1", past, transform);  
}
```



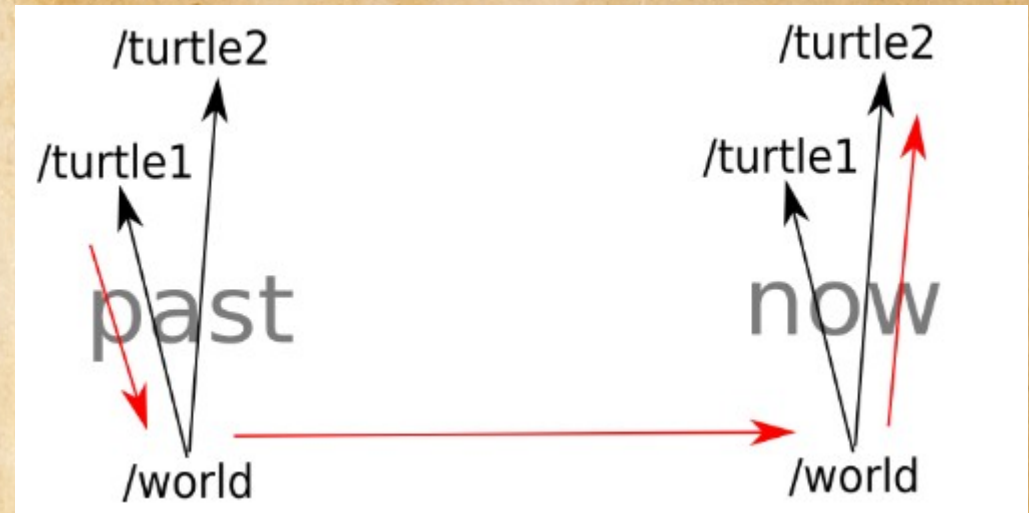
TF and Time Travel

```
try{
  ros::Time now = ros::Time::now();
  ros::Time past = now - ros::Duration(5.0);

  listener.waitForTransform("/turtle2",now,"/turtle1",past,"/world",ros::Duration(1));

  listener.lookupTransform("/turtle2", now, "/turtle1", past, "/world", transform);
}
```

- 1) Give the transform from this frame,
- 2) at this time ...
- 3) ... to this frame,
- 4) at this time.
- 5) Specify the frame that does not change over time, in this case the "/world" frame, and
- 6) the variable to store the result in.



Launch File

```
<!-- Turtlesim Node-->
<node pkg="turtlesim" type="turtlesim_node" name="sim"/>
<node pkg="turtlesim" type="turtle_teleop_key" name="teleop" output="screen"/>

<node pkg="learning_tf" type="turtle_tf_broadcaster"
  args="/turtle1" name="turtle1_tf_broadcaster" />

<node pkg="learning_tf" type="turtle_tf_broadcaster"
  args="/turtle2" name="turtle2_tf_broadcaster" />

<node pkg="learning_tf" type="turtle_tf_listener"
  name="listener" />

<node pkg="learning_tf" type="frame_tf_broadcaster"
  name="broadcaster_frame" />
```

~\$ rosmmsg show tf/tfMessage

Thank you!



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