

UNIVERSITÉ PAUL SABATIER



MASTER INTELLIGENCE ARTIFICIELLE ET  
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MASTER ROBOTIQUE : DÉCISION ET COMMANDE

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# User Manual - Navigation Between Markers

Mobile Robot Navigation

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Prerequisites</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Equipment . . . . .	3
1.2	Software . . . . .	3
1.3	Workspace . . . . .	3
1.3.1	Build workspace . . . . .	3
1.3.2	Download package . . . . .	4
1.3.3	Build executables . . . . .	4
1.4	Map and markers configuration . . . . .	4
1.4.1	Environment map . . . . .	4
1.4.2	Markers disposition . . . . .	4
1.4.3	Graph of the markers . . . . .	5
1.4.4	Markers static transforms publisher . . . . .	5
1.4.5	Visibility map . . . . .	5
<b>2</b>	<b>Navigation Between Markers</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1	On the TurtleBot PC . . . . .	6
2.1.1	Basic features . . . . .	6
2.1.2	Navigation . . . . .	6
2.2	On a remote PC . . . . .	6
2.2.1	Basic features . . . . .	6
2.2.2	Navigation . . . . .	6
2.3	Behaviour of the navigation . . . . .	6

# 1 Prerequisites

## 1.1 Equipment

- TurtleBot 2
- AR markers ... (TODO)

## 1.2 Software

To be able to use any TurtleBot 2 with all the basic features, you need to complete the following tutorials :

- Turtlebot Installation
- PC Installation
- Network Configuration

You also need the following software :

- GIT [Installation]

## 1.3 Workspace

### 1.3.1 Build workspace

You need a ROS workspace (catkin workspace) to build our project before executing it. If you are running the ball search on the TurtleBot PC you have to create another workspace on the TurtleBot PC. In the case you are running it on a remote PC, you have to create the workspace on this PC.

Place you where you want to build the workspace and execute the following commands :

```
> mkdir -p /catkin_ws/src
> cd /catkin_ws/src
> catkin_init_workspace
> cd ..
> catkin_make
```

Then, in `~/.bashrc`, add the following lines (it is normal if some of them are already there) :

```
#Initialisation Turtlebot kinect
export TURTLEBOT_3D_SENSOR=kinect

#ROS Version

source /opt/ros/indigo/setup.bash
source <YOUR_PATH>/catkin_ws/devel/setup.bash

#Select corresponding TurtleBot on your network
export ROS_MASTER_URI=http://<IP_OF_TURTLEBOT>:11311
```

### 1.3.2 Download package

Now, you need to download the package containing the source code. Place you in your workspace (catkin\_ws), and execute the following commands :

```
> cd src  
> git clone https://github.com/Projet-Navigation-UPS/TurtleBot-pkgs
```

### 1.3.3 Build executables

Now that you have downloaded the source code, you just need to compile to build the executable files. Put you in your workspace (catkin\_ws) and run the command :

```
> catkin_make
```

Several red lines must appear in the compilation description, it means that the executables we need have been created.

## 1.4 Map and markers configuration

### 1.4.1 Environment map

You need to create the map of the environment within you navigate if it is not already available in the folder `/catkin_ws/src/TurtleBot-pkgs/turtlebot_proj_nav/map`. To create the map, we use the `turtlebot_navigation` package which provides a SLAM mode (Tutorial link). After turning on the TurtleBot and its laptop, execute the following commands the TurtleBot laptop :

```
> roslaunch turtlebot_bringup minimal.launch  
> roslaunch turtlebot_navigation gmapping_demo.launch
```

Then, on a remote computer, execute the visualization of the SLAM :

```
> roslaunch turtlebot_rviz_launchers view_navigation.launch
```

To make the robot move and explore the environment, execute :

```
> roslaunch turtlebot_teleop keyboard_teleop.launch --screen
```

Once the map is satisfying for the navigation, on another terminal you have to save it :

```
> rosrun map_server map_saver -f <PATH>/catkin_ws/src/TurtleBot-pkgs/turtlebot  
_proj_nav/map/my_map
```

### 1.4.2 Markers disposition

Within our project we have used  $16 \times 16$  markers placed 3 m away minimum from each other. We put their centers 31cm above the ground so the kinect-marker is as parallel as possible to the ground.

### 1.4.3 Graph of the markers

To choose which marker (AR marker) to move when one has been detected and is still too far from the final goal to go directly to it, a graph representing all the markers defined in an XML format file. Each node of the graph has different properties:

- Id: number corresponding to the AR marker;
- Label: name of the node, each node corresponds to an AR marker;
- PositionX: coordinate along the x-axis of the known environment map;
- PositionY: coordinate along the y-axis of the known environment map;
- Orientation: angle between the normal of the AR marker and the x-axis of the map (between 0 and  $2\pi$ ).

The numbers allow to be located in the graph when a marker is detected and find the next marker to be reached to continue the navigation. The coordinates  $(x, y)$  of the markers make it possible to know the positions to be reached in the map. The orientation allow to command the robot to move in front and at a certain distance from the marker to avoid walls.

### 1.4.4 Markers static transforms publisher

In this section, you will need to modify *navigation.launch*. AR markers transforms need to be published. These transforms represent where the markers are in our scene in the system. Use one *static\_transform\_publisher* for each marker. In the *args* field put the position  $(x, y, z)$ , the orientation  $(i, j, k, w)$ , the transform parent (always */map*) and the name of the marker transform (*/marker\_X*) of the marker.

More info can be found at :

[wiki.ros.org/tf#static\\_transform\\_publisher](http://wiki.ros.org/tf#static_transform_publisher)

### 1.4.5 Visibility map

First, to generate the visibility map, it is necessary to previously have a map of the environment. This map is created virtually or by using the mapping available on the Turtlebot, used in the *map\_server*.

The node *visib\_pgmwriter\_node.cpp* must not be modified, all configurations are done directly in the *visib\_init.cpp* file. Indeed, the node launches the function *Writing\_map\_visib()* that creates in a PGM file (Plain PGM: [http : //netpbm.sourceforge.net/doc/pgm.html#plainpgm](http://netpbm.sourceforge.net/doc/pgm.html#plainpgm)) all markers defined in the *graph.xml* located in the *rsc* folder. So for a given map size and for the configurations performed correctly in *visib\_init.cpp*, just change the position and orientation of our markers in the *graph.xml* so that the new visibility map is automatically generated by running our *visib\_pgmwriter\_node.cpp* node again.

```
> rosrunc turtlebot_proj_nav visib_pgmwriter_node.cpp
```

For a different map scale, see the developer manual.

## 2 Navigation Between Markers

First, you need to turn on the TurtleBot (there is a switch button on the side of the robot base). Then, turn on the TurtleBot PC. We will now launch all the ROS nodes that we need to run our application.

### 2.1 On the TurtleBot PC

#### 2.1.1 Basic features

If you are using the TurtleBot PC, open two terminals and chronologically execute the following commands to activate the minimal features and the vision features, one on each terminal :

```
> roslaunch turtlebot_bringup minimal.launch
> roslaunch turtlebot_bringup 3dsensor.launch
```

#### 2.1.2 Navigation

TODO

```
> roslaunch turtlebot_proj_nav navigation.launch
```

### 2.2 On a remote PC

#### 2.2.1 Basic features

To execute the navigation from a remote PC, fist you have to ssh to the TurtleBot PC to launch the minimal and vision features. Open a fist terminal and write the following commands :

```
> ssh turtlebot@<TURTLEBOT_IP>
> roslaunch turtlebot_bringup minimal.launch
```

Then, in a second terminal :

```
> ssh turtlebot@<TURTLEBOT_IP>
> roslaunch turtlebot_bringup 3dsensor.launch
```

#### 2.2.2 Navigation

(TODO)

```
> roslaunch turtlebot_proj_launch navigation.launch
```

### 2.3 Behaviour of the navigation

The navigation takes place between an initial position, the real position of the robot, or in the visibility zone of a marker, and a final position:

Scenario	A	B
Start	Absolute initial position	Unknown initial position but in a visibility zone of a marker
Arrival	Final Position	Final Position

These scenarii are (B bis an extension of A):

- B If no input position
  - The robot performs a marker search in its visual field
  - As long as no marker in view
    - The robot turns on itself
    - It performs another marker search in its visual field
- A As long as the goal is further than the next marker in the goal direction
  - The robot moves to the most visibility zone of the marker
  - ...close in the direction of the goal
  - The robot performs a marker search in its visual field
  - As long as there is no marker in view
    - The robot turns on itself
    - It performs another marker search in its visual field
  - The robot moves to the goal