

# BLG456E

## Robotics

### ROS messages

#### **Lecture Contents:**

Callback functions.

Node set-up.

Sending motor command messages.

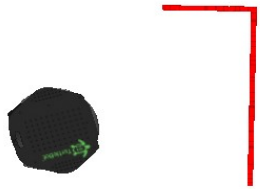
Receiving laser scan messages.

More ROS tools.

<b>Lecturer:</b>	Damien Jade Duff
<b>Email:</b>	<a href="mailto:djduff@itu.edu.tr">djduff@itu.edu.tr</a>
<b>Office:</b>	EEBF 2316
<b>Schedule:</b>	<a href="http://djduff.net/my-schedule">http://djduff.net/my-schedule</a>

# Turtlebot ROS control example

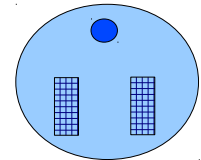
- Subscribe to laser scan messages (callback).
- Publish movement as twists (2D constrained).



Kinect depth camera  
abstracted as laser  
scanner



Two-wheel differential  
drive robot with non-  
actuated castor wheel



# Reactive Obstacle Avoidance & Wandering

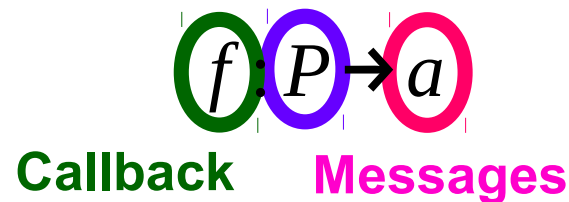
- Reactive vs deliberative.
  - Reacting vs planning.
- Behavioural vs cognitive robotics.
  - Acting vs thinking.

**Assignment 1**

$$\begin{array}{c} f : P^* \rightarrow a \\ \downarrow \text{abstraction} \\ f : P \rightarrow a \end{array}$$

# Callback functions

- Called on input (subscribed message).
- Can provide an output (publish message).
- Can facilitate **behaviours**:



## A laser scan callback function

```
void scan_cb(const sensor_msgs::LaserScan::ConstPtr &scan) {  
    geometry_msgs::Twist cmd;  
    //process scan to set up cmd  
    pub_.publish(cmd);  
}
```

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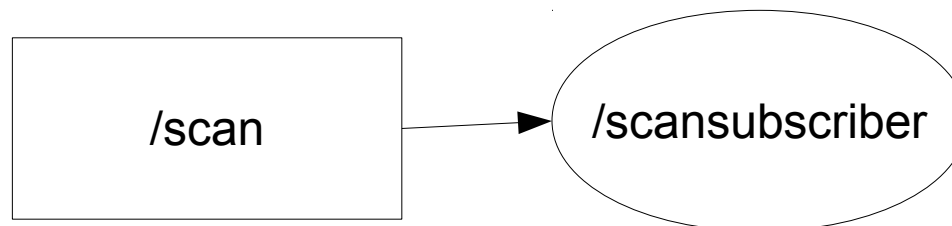
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# Setting up your node: subscribe to laser scan

```
#include "ros/ros.h"
#include "sensor_msgs/LaserScan.h"
ros::Subscriber sub_;
int main(int argc, char **argv){
    ros::init(argc, argv, "scansubscriber");
    ros::NodeHandle n;
    sub_ = n.subscribe("/scan", 1000, scan_cb);
    ros::spin();
}
```



# Setting up your node: publish to twists

```
#include "ros/ros.h"

#include "geometry_msgs/Twist.h"

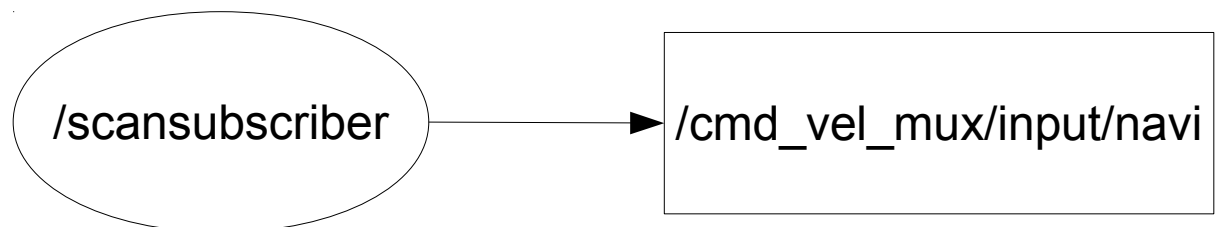
ros::Publisher pub_;

geometry_msgs::Twist cmd;

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

    pub_ =
n.advertise<geometry_msgs::Twist>("/cmd_vel_mux/input/navi", 100);

    ros::spin();
}
```



# Twist messages & data structure

- **geometry\_msgs/Twist** - 6 numbers:
  - 3D linear velocity (of robot).
  - 3D angular velocity around an axis.
- Simpler in 2D:
  - Linear velocity is in XY plane.
  - Angular velocity is around z axis.

**Question:** What are the 6 numbers in a twist?

**Question:** Which of these are held at zero in the 2D case?



# Contents of a twist message in ROS

A `geometry_msgs/Twist` message in ROS:

[http://docs.ros.org/api/geometry\\_msgs/html/msg/Twist.html](http://docs.ros.org/api/geometry_msgs/html/msg/Twist.html)

```
geometry_msgs/Vector3 linear
geometry_msgs/Vector3 angular
```

A `geometry_msgs/Vector3` message in ROS:

[http://docs.ros.org/api/geometry\\_msgs/html/msg/Vector3.html](http://docs.ros.org/api/geometry_msgs/html/msg/Vector3.html)

```
float64 x
float64 y
float64 z
```

Try running:

```
rosmmsg show geometry_msgs/Twist
```

Or use an IDE with code completion (e.g. kdevelop).

# Accessing a Twist message in ROS-CPP

```
geometry_msgs::Twist vel;  
vel.linear.x=-2.0;  
vel.angular.z=3.0;
```

Only 2 numbers  
for the 2D case.

This is in robot's  
**local frame of  
reference.**

**Exercise:** What should the value of `vel.linear.z` be for a robot constrained to the plane?

# Lookahead: Coordinate transformations

- In mobile robot kinematics we need to *transform* **poses** and **velocities** between *frames*.
- With multi-link arms, several *transforms* need to be **chained**.

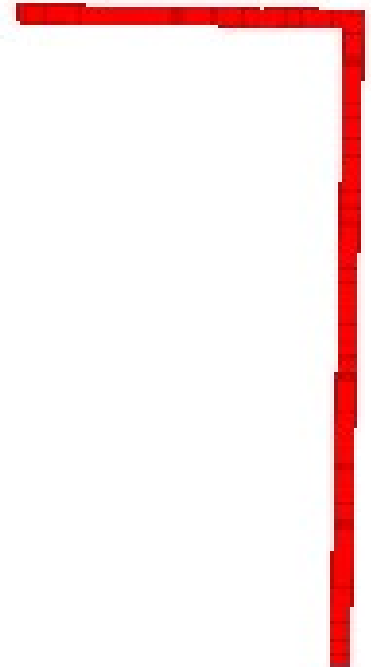
# LaserScan message

From [http://docs.ros.org/api/sensor\\_msgs/html/msg/LaserScan.html](http://docs.ros.org/api/sensor_msgs/html/msg/LaserScan.html)

Or run >

```
rosmmsg show sensor_msgs/LaserScan
```

```
std_msgs/Header header
  uint32 seq
  time stamp
  string frame_id
float32 angle_min
float32 angle_max
float32 angle_increment
float32 time_increment
float32 scan_time
float32 range_min
float32 range_max
float32[] ranges
float32[] intensities
```



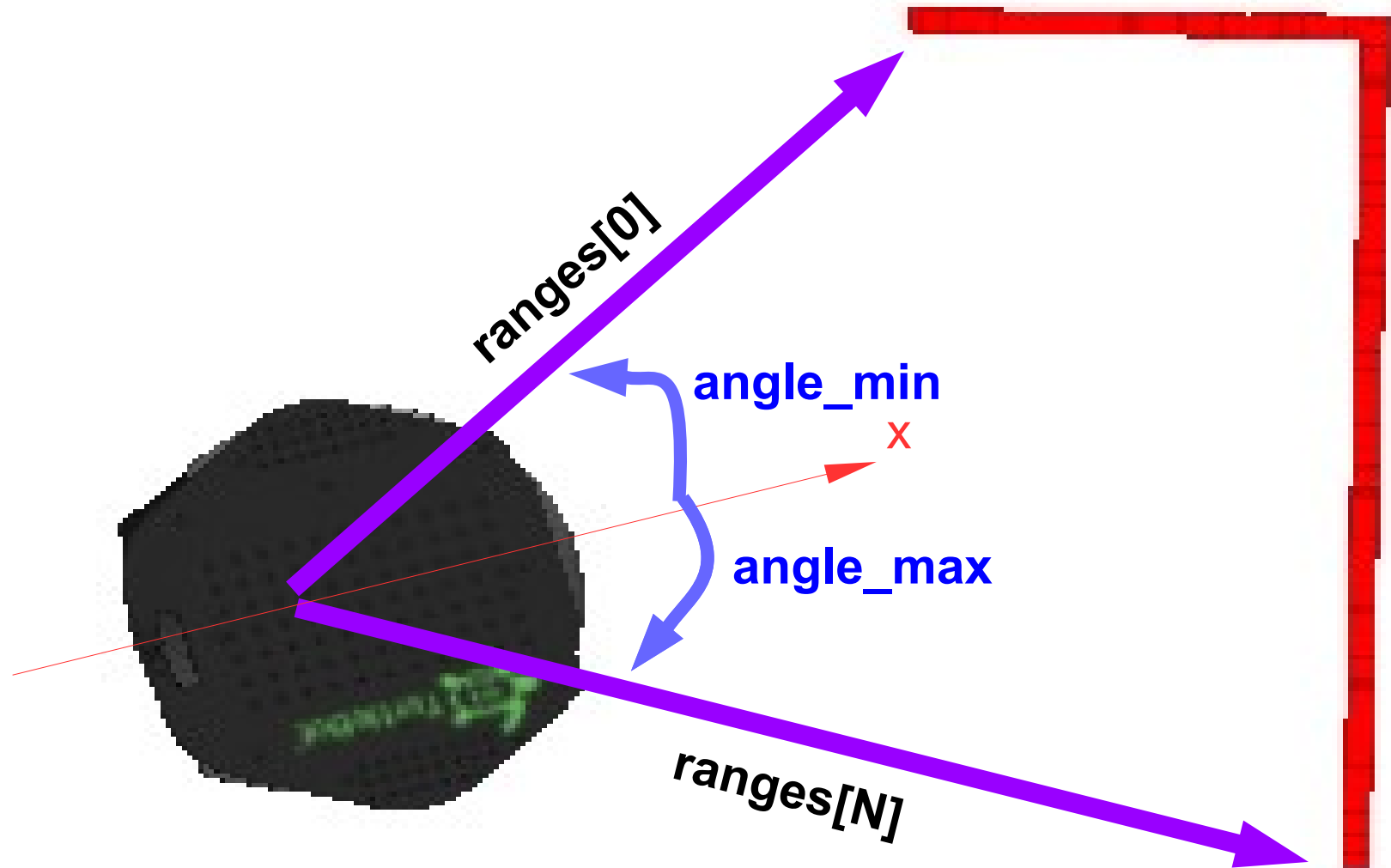
# Accessing laser scan data

## Approach 1: Hacker

- Determine data-type of **ranges**.
- Determine length of **ranges**.
- Determine contents of **ranges** under different situations.

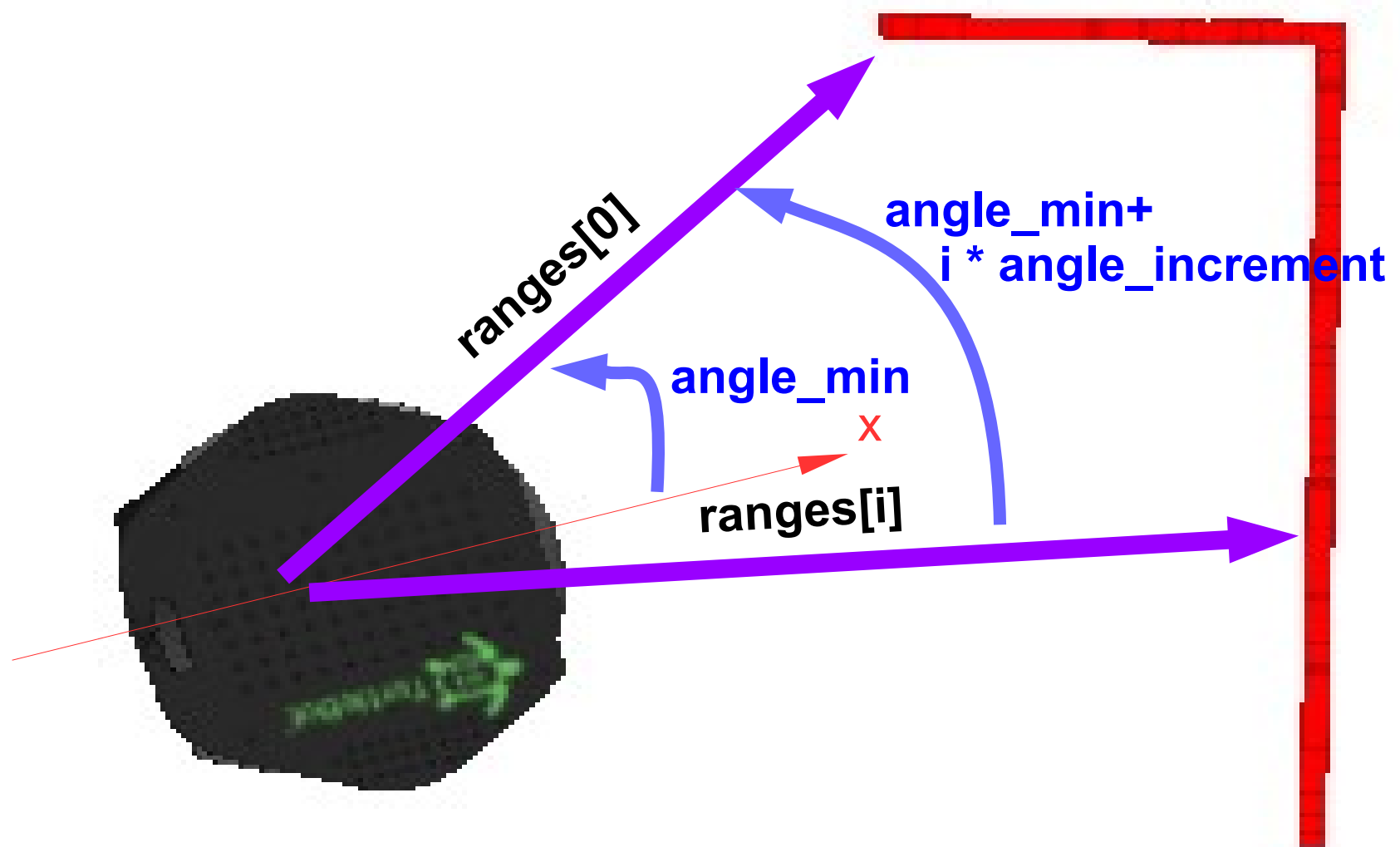
# Accessing laser scan data

## Approach 2: Geometry



# Accessing laser scan data

## Approach 2: Geometry



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# More ROS tools:

## Command line tools

- Find out what nodes exist:

```
roscall list
```

- Find out information on a node:

```
roscall info /robot_state_publisher
```

- Find out what topics exist:

```
rostopic list
```

- Find out information on a topic:

```
rostopic info /odom
```

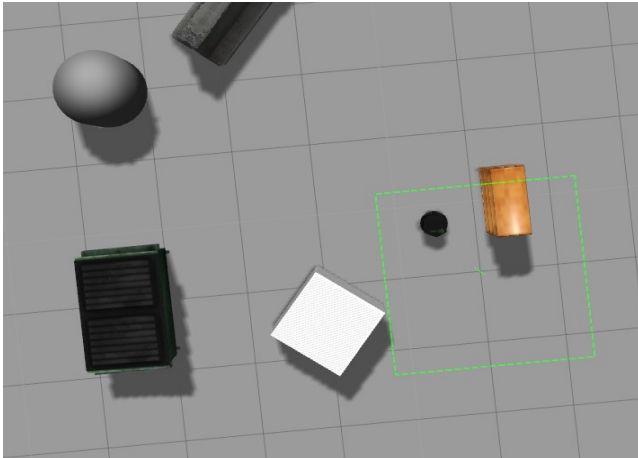
- Show what is being published over a topic:

```
rostopic echo /odom
```

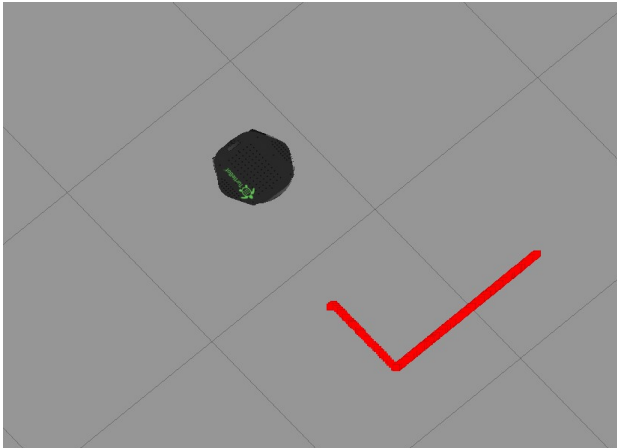
# More ROS tools:

## *rviz*: visualise the robot's world

GAZEBO



RVIZ



- From *robot's* perspective  
(vs. Gazebo: full knowledge).
- Run *rviz*:  

```
roslaunch rviz rviz
```
- Visualise robot:
  - Add... RobotModel
- Visualise laser scan:
  - Add... LaserScan
  - Choose topic: `/base_scan/scan`
- Visualise coordinate frames:
  - Add... TF

# Readings

- [Official ROS Tutorials.](#)
  - Installing & Configuring your ROS Environment
  - Navigating the ROS Filesystem
  - Creating a ROS Package
  - Building a ROS Package
  - Understanding ROS Nodes
  - Understanding ROS Topics
  - Writing a Simple Publisher & Subscriber (C++)
  - Examining the Simple Publisher & Subscriber
  - Using `rqt_console` & `roslaunch`