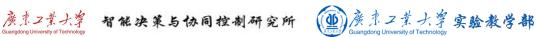


# 机器人编程 ROS简介一第三节课

广东工业大学DynamicX 机器人队

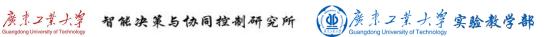




## 课程结构

Course 1 Course 2 Course 3 Course 4 Course 5 Deadline for Ex. 1. Deadline for Ex. 2. Deadline for Ex. 3. Multiple Choice Test Lecture 1 Lecture 2 Lecture 3 Lecture 4 Break Exercise 1 Intro. Exercise 2 Intro. Exercise 3 Intro. Case Study Exercise 4 Intro. Exercise 5 Intro. Exercise 1 Exercise 3 Exercise 2 Exercise 4 Exercise 5 Deadline for Ex. 5.





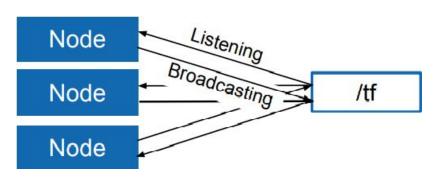
## 课程目录

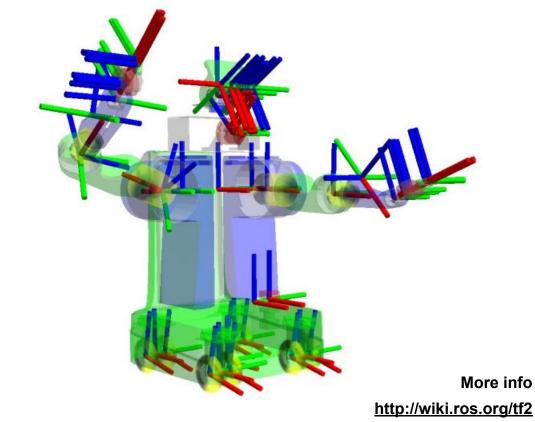
- TF Transformation System
- rqt User Interface
- Robot models (URDF)
- Simulation descriptions (SDF)





- tf是一个让用户随时间跟踪多个坐标系的功能包
- 它使用一种树型数据结构,根据时间缓冲维护多个 参考系之间的坐标变换关系
- 帮助用户在任意时间,将点、向量等数据的坐标在 两个参考系中完成坐标变换
- 实现方式为在topics /tf 和 /tf\_static的发布者 /注册者模型。







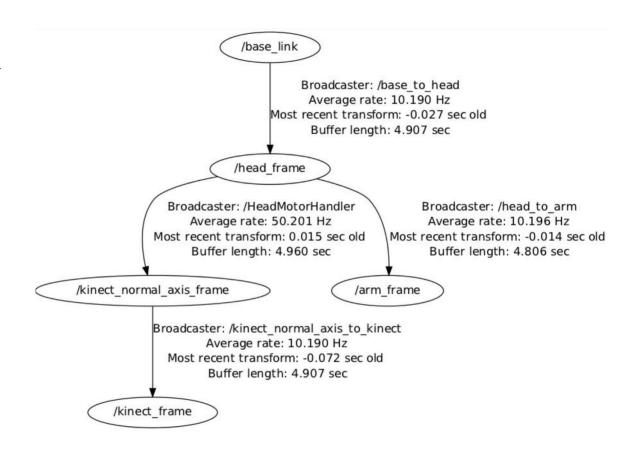


### **TF Transformation System Transform Tree**

- listeners接收并缓存系统中发布的所有参考 系变换
- 从TF树中查询所需要的坐标系变换

#### tf msgs/TFMessage.msg

```
geometry_msgs/TransformStamped[] transforms
 std msgs/Header header
 uint32 seqtime stamp
 string frame id
 string child frame id
geometry msgs/Transform transform
 geometry_msgs/Vector3 translation
 geometry msgs/Quaternion rotation
```







### 工具

#### 命令行

显示当前tf树的信息

> rosrun tf tf monitor

显示两个坐标系之间的变换关系

> rosrun tf tf echo Source frame target frame

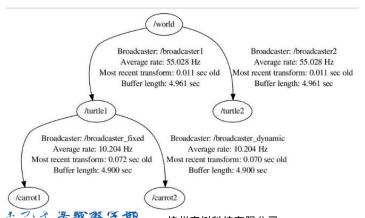
#### 可视化坐标系

创建一个tf树的可视化图像 (pdf) 格式。

https://github.com/ros/geometry/pull/222

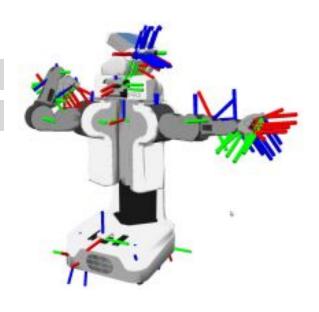
rosrun tf tf frames

rosrun tf2 tools view frames.py



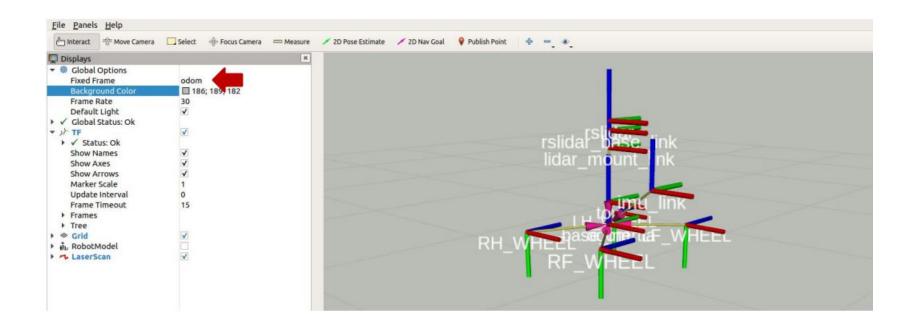
#### Rviz

可视化的3D坐标系变化

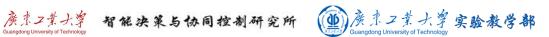




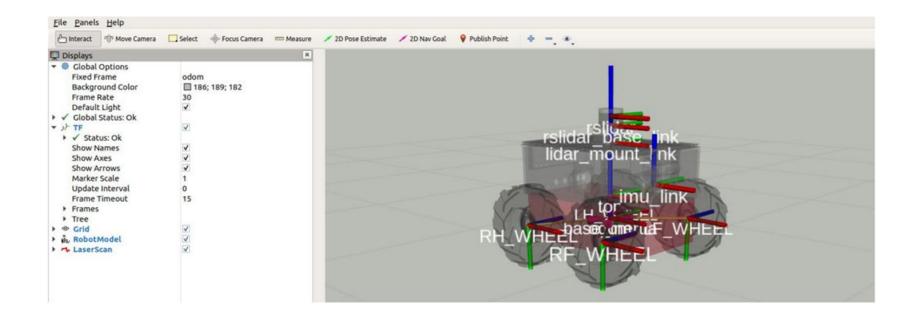
### Rviz插件



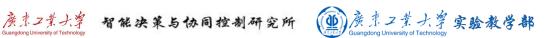




### Rviz插件







# **TF Transformation System** listener的C++ API

创建一个tf监听者缓冲数据

```
tf2 ros::Buffer tfBuffer;
tf2 ros::TransformListener tfListener(tfBuffer);
```

- 一定要确保该监听者运行的时候没有超出最大范 围!
- 如果需要查找某个转换关系,使用以下指令

```
geometry msgs::TransformStamped transformStamped = _
tfBuffer.lookupTransform(target frame id,
                  source frame id, time);
```

对于时间,使用ros::Time(0)得到最新的可用转换

```
#include <ros/ros.h>
#include <tf2 ros/transform listener.h>
#include <geometry msgs/TransformStamped.h>
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
 ros::init(argc, argv, "tf2_listener");
 ros::NodeHandle nodeHandle:
 tf2 ros::Buffer tfBuffer;
 tf2 ros::TransformListener tfListener(tfBuffer);
 ros::Rate rate(10.0);
 while (nodeHandle.ok()) {
    geometry msgs::TransformStamped transformStamped;
     transformStamped = tfBuffer.lookupTransform("base",
                   "odom", ros::Time(0));
    } catch (tf2::TransformException &exception) {
     ROS WARN("%s", exception.what());
     ros::Duration(1.0).sleep();
     continue:
    rate.sleep();
  return 0;
```

More info

http://wiki.ros.org/tf2/Tutorials/Writing%20a%20tf2%20listener%20%28C%2B%2B%29





### rqt User Interface

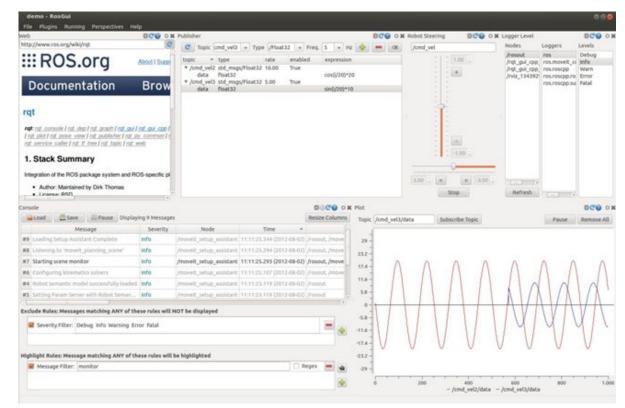
- 基于Qt的用户界面
- 可以下载常用的插件
- 存在多种多样的插件可被选择
- 可以很简单的编写自己的插件

#### 使用以下命令启动rqt

> rosrun rqt\_gui rqt\_gui

or

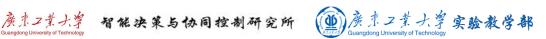
> rqt



More info

http://wiki.ros.org/rqt/Plugins





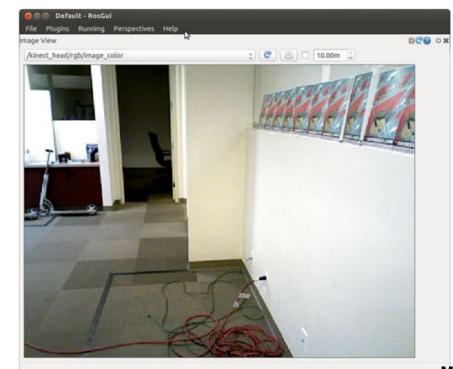
### rqt User Interface

rqt\_image\_view

可视化图像

使用以下命令启动rqt\_image\_view

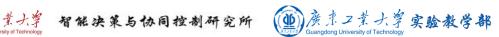
> rosrun rqt\_image\_view rqt\_image\_view



More info

http://wiki.ros.org/rgt\_image\_view





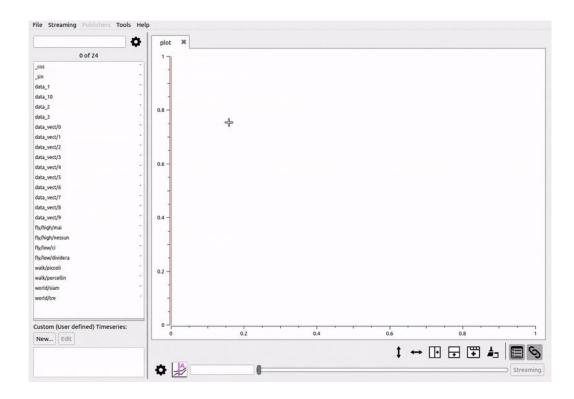
### rqt User Interface

## plotjuggle(并不在rqt里面,替代了rqt\_plot的作用)

在二维图像中可视化数值

使用以下命令启动plotjuggler

> rosrun plotjuggler plotjuggler -t



More info

http://wiki.ros.org/plotjuggler





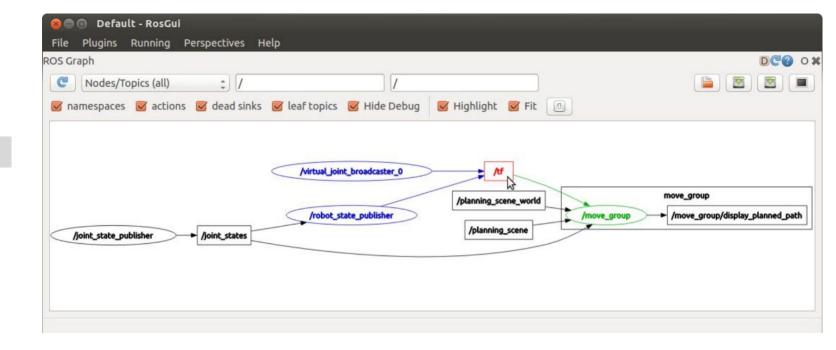
### rqt User Interface

### rqt\_graph

可视化ros节点间关系

使用以下命令启动rqt\_graph

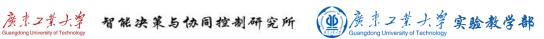
> rosrun rqt graph rqt graph



#### More info

http://wiki.ros.org/rgt\_graph

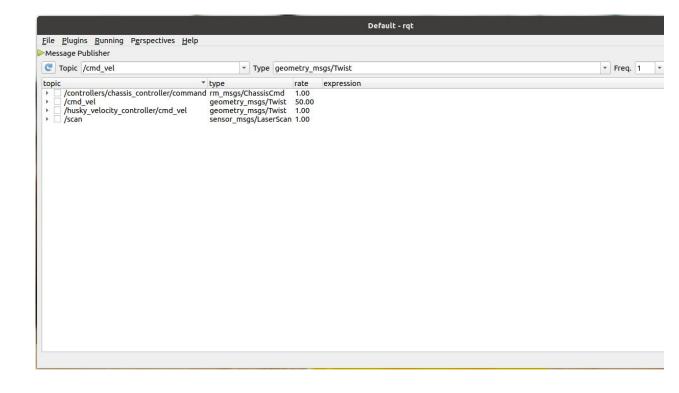


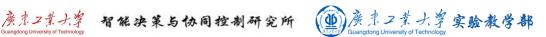


# rqt User Interface Message Publisher

发布message的工具

在rqt界面中启动该工具

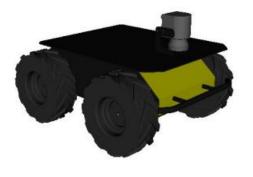




#### **Robot Models**

### Unified Robot Description Format (URDF)

- 定义XML格式的文件表示机器人模型 其中包括有
  - 运动学和动力学描述
  - 视觉显示
  - 碰撞模型
- 可以用XACRO编写URDF生成脚本





Mesh for visuals

Primitives for collision

More info

http://wiki.ros.org/urdf http://wiki.ros.org/xacro

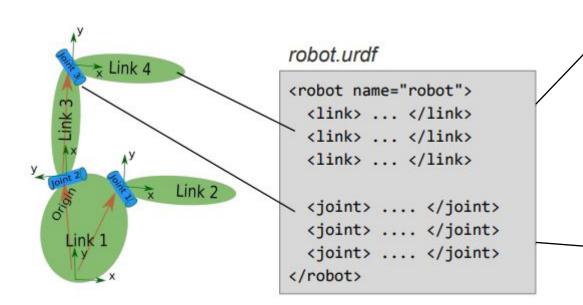




#### **Robot Models**

### Unified Robot Description Format (URDF)

- 描述由一组链接元素和一组关节元素组成
- 关节将链接连接在一起



More info http://wiki.ros.org/urdf/XML/model





```
<visual>
    <geometry>
      <mesh filename="mesh.dae"/>
    </geometry>
  </visual>
  <collision>
    <geometry>
      <cylinder length="0.6" radius="0.2"/>
    </geometry>
  </collision>
  <inertial>
    <mass value="10"/>
    <inertia ixx="0.4" ixy="0.0" .../>
  </inertial>
</link>
<joint name="joint_name" type="revolute">
  <axis xyz="0 0 1"/>
  dimit effort="1000.0" upper="0.548" ... />
  <origin rpy="0 0 0" xyz="0.2 0.01 0"/>
  <parent link="parent_link_name"/>
  <child link="child_link_name"/>
</joint>
```

<link name="link name">

#### **Robot Models**

#### ROS中的用法

- 机器人描述(URDF)(通常)储存在参数服务器中的 /robot\_description
- 你可以利用RobotModel插件以便能在 Rviz中可视化机器人模型

#### Control.launch

#### load.launch

```
command="$(arg description_name)" command="$(find xacro)/xacro
$(arg description_file)
wheel_joint_type:=$(arg wheel_joint_type)
simulation:=$(arg simulation)
robot_namespace:=$(arg robot_namespace)
lidar:=$(arg lidar)
description_name_xacro:=$(arg description_name)
publish_tf:=$(arg publish_tf)"/>
</launch>
...
```



### **Simulation Descriptions**

### Simulation Description Format (SDF)

- 定义一个XML格式文件描述 其中包括有
  - 环境(光照,重力等)
  - 物体(静态或动态)
  - 传感器
  - 机器人
- SDF是Gazebo的标准格式
- Gazebo会自动的将URDF转化成 **SDF**



More info

http://sdformat.org



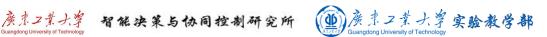


### 更多参考资料

- **ROS Wiki** 
  - http://wiki.ros.org/
- Installation
  - http://wiki.ros.org/ROS/Installation
- Tutorials
  - http://wiki.ros.org/ROS/Tutorials
- Available packages
  - http://www.ros.org/browse/

- ROS Cheat Sheet
  - https://clearpathrobotics.com/ros-robot-operating-system-che at-sheet/
  - https://kapeli.com/cheat\_sheets/ROS.docset/Contents/Reso urces/Documents/index
- **Best Practices** 
  - https://github.com/leggedrobotics/ros best practices/wiki
- **ROS Package Template** 
  - https://github.com/leggedrobotics/ros best practices/tree/ma ster/ros package template





#### **Contact Information**



