
ROS INTRODUCTION FOR SCHUNK COMPONENTS

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Schunk Modular Robotics

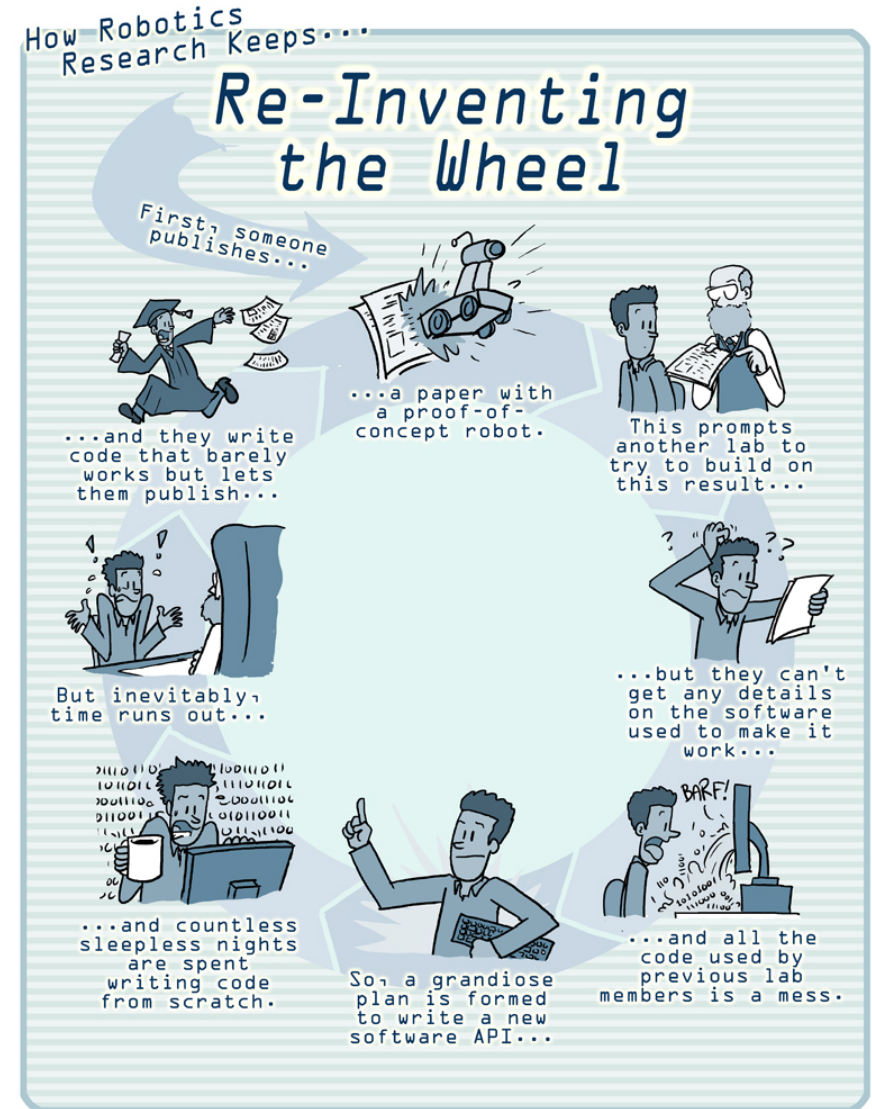
 **ROS**



Introduction to ROS

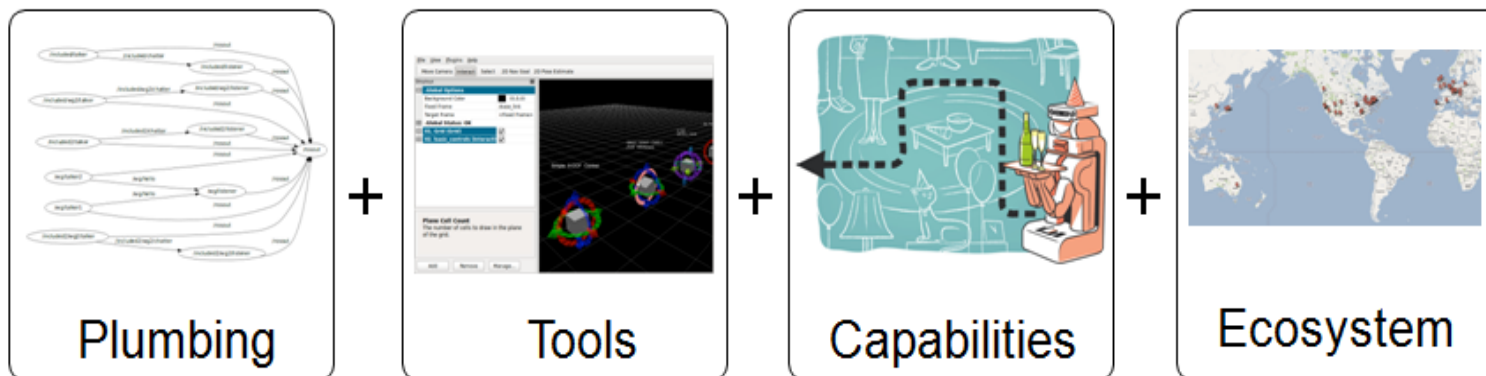
Research in robotics

- Reinvention of the Wheel
 - Little Commonality
 - Short Lifespan
 - Inability to Compare Results
- ROS addresses these



ROS – Robot Operating System

- ROS = **R**obot **O**perating **S**ystem
- „ROS is an open-source, meta-operating system for your robot.“ [ROS-wiki]
- ROS is a “robot framework” [ROS-wiki]



■ 5 years of ROS

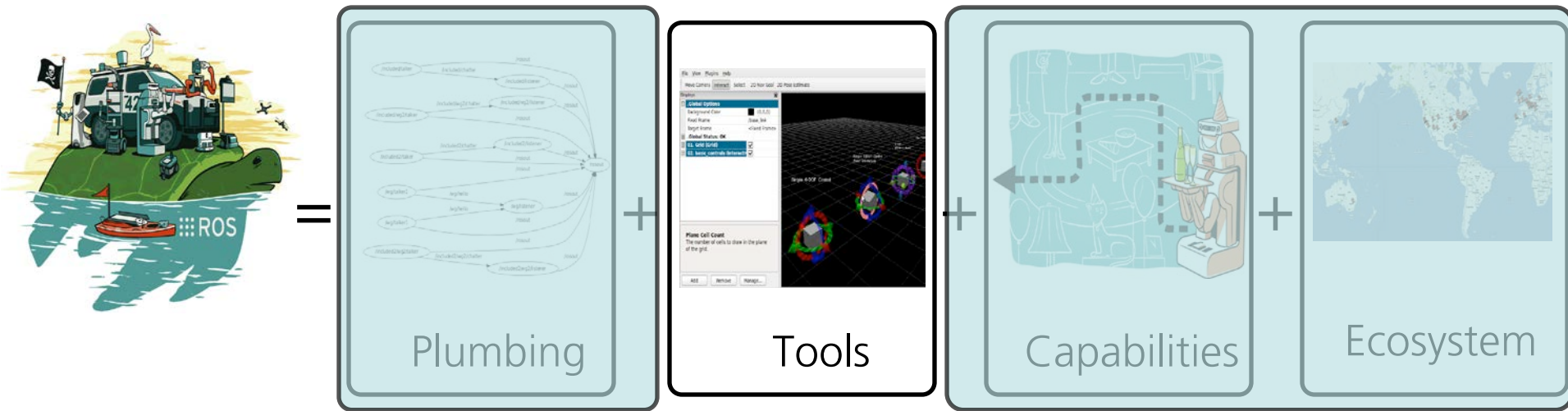


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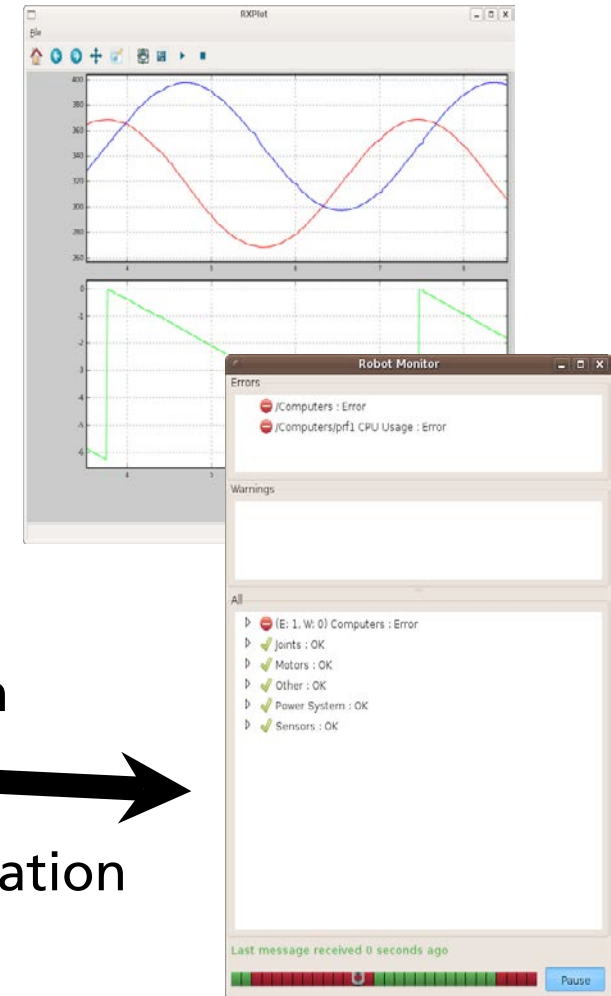
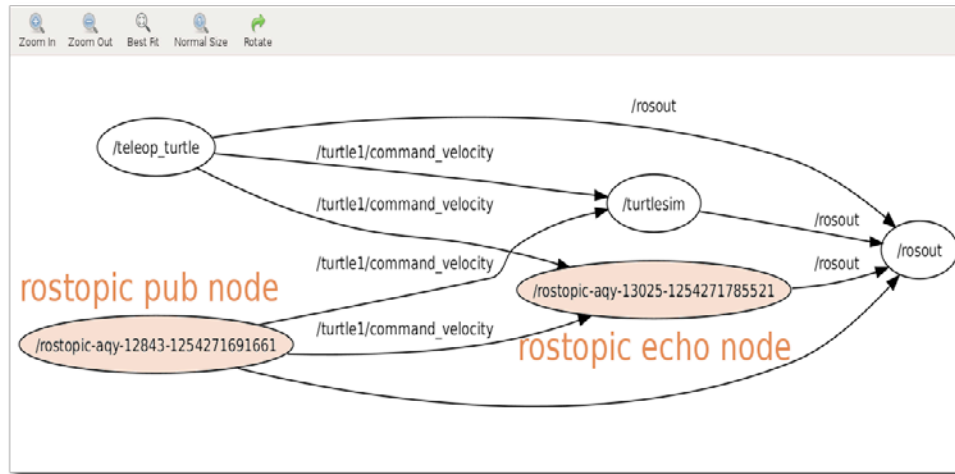
ROS – Robot Operating System

- What is ROS?
- Provides
 - Hardware abstraction
 - Low-level device control
 - Communication layer with message-passing between processes
 - Recursive package management and build system
 - Runs primarily on Linux but is intended to be cross-platform compatible to MAC OS X and Windows
- Content
 - ROS core build and runtime system
 - ROS packages, a collection of robotic algorithms

ROS – Tools

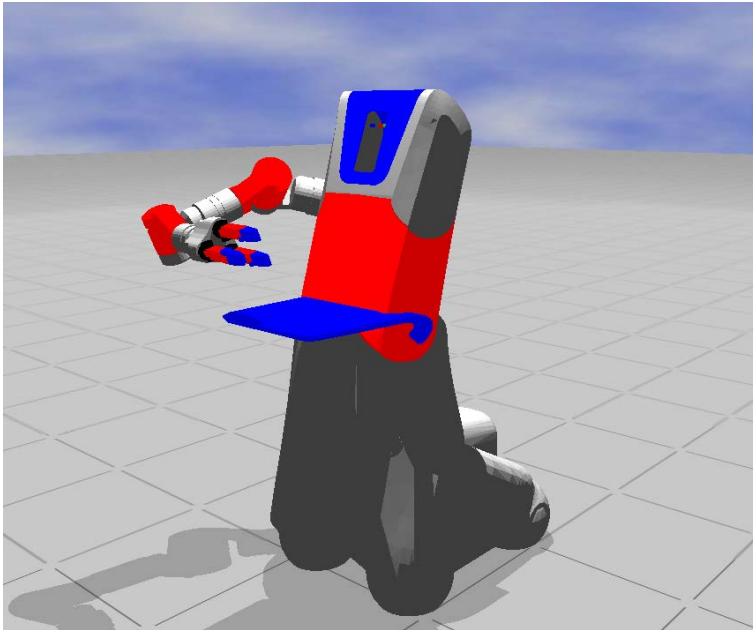
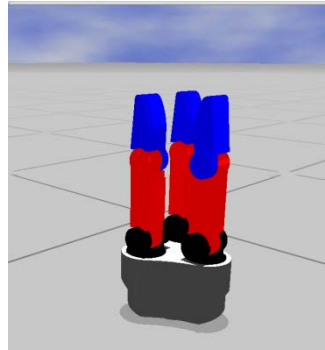
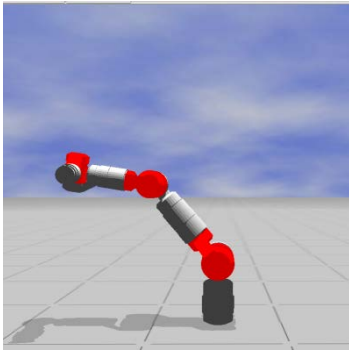


ROS – Tools

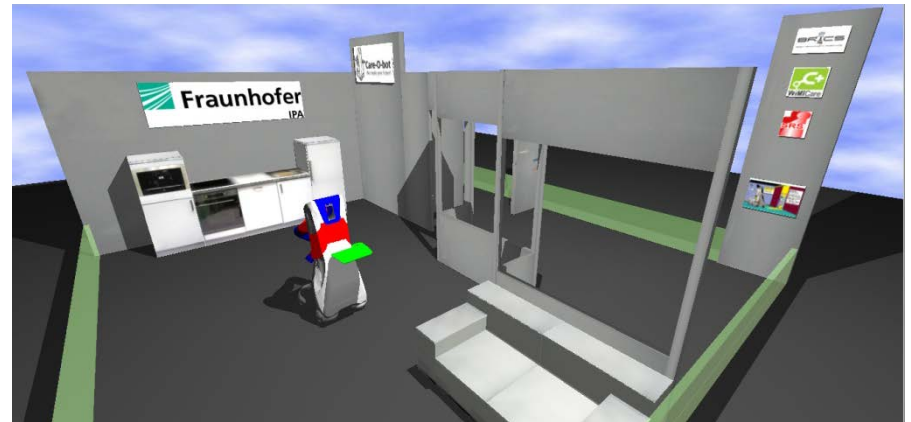


plotting
graph visualization
diagnostics
Simulation/visualization

ROS – Tools Simulation

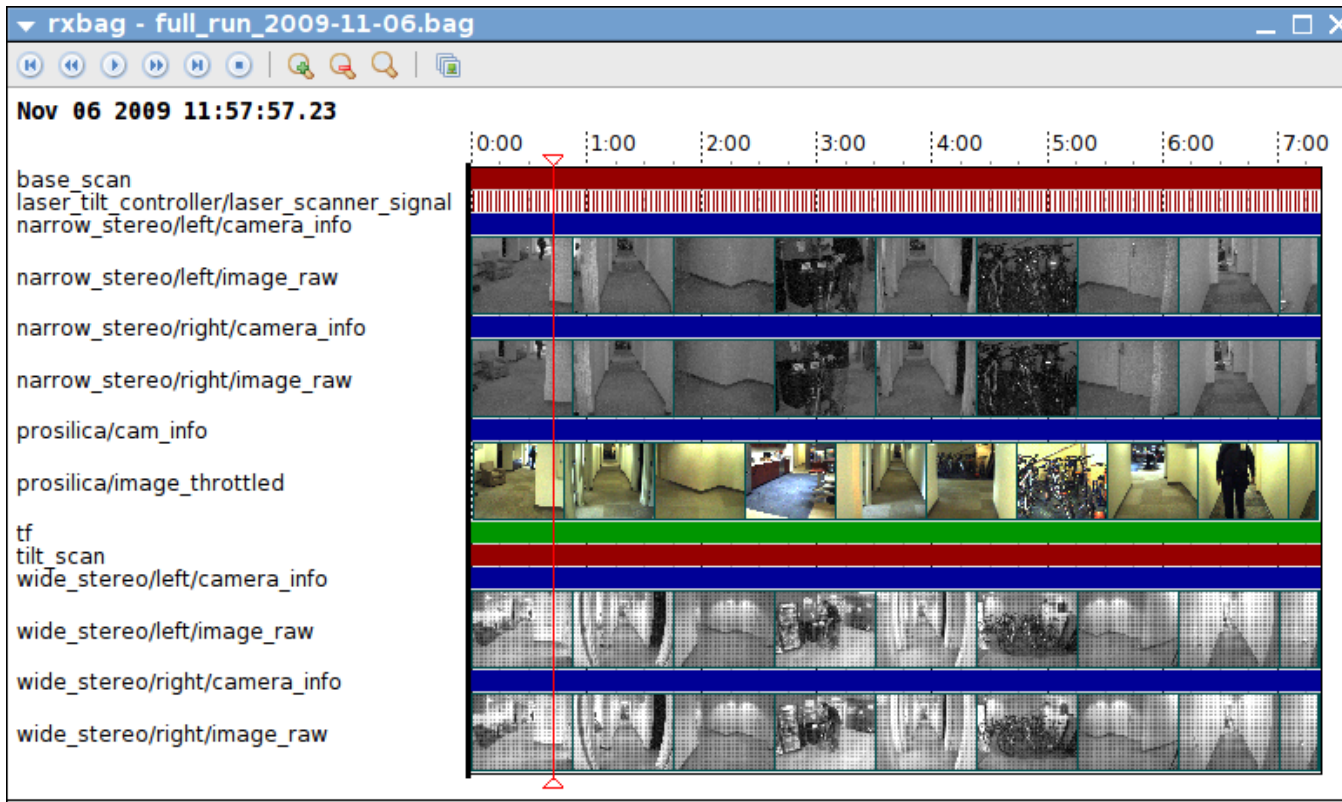


- Single simulated components
- Simulated sensors and actors, e.g.
 - Arm joints, hand
 - Cameras, laser scanners
- Model of the whole robot
- Kinematic and dynamic models of hardware components
- Environment model



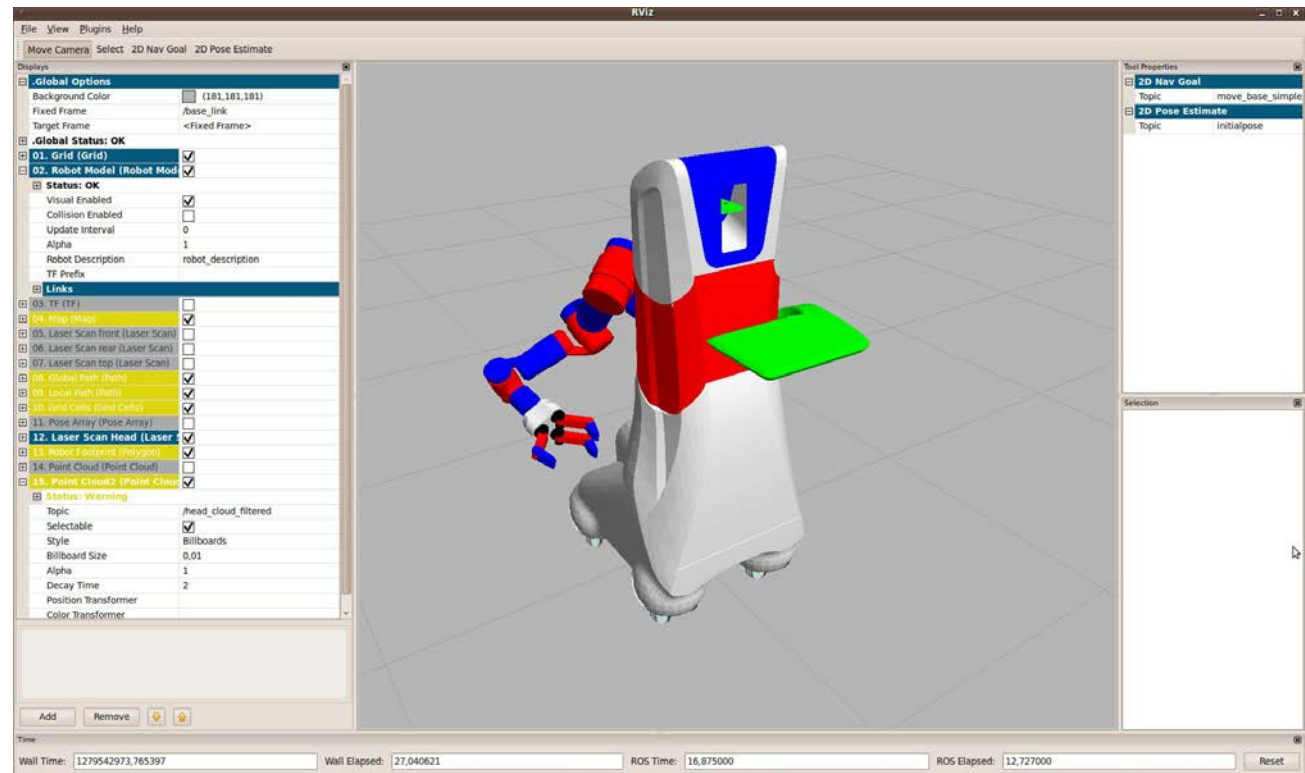
ROS – Tools Bag files

- Format for saving and playing back ROS message data
- Record and replay sensor data for developing and testing algorithms



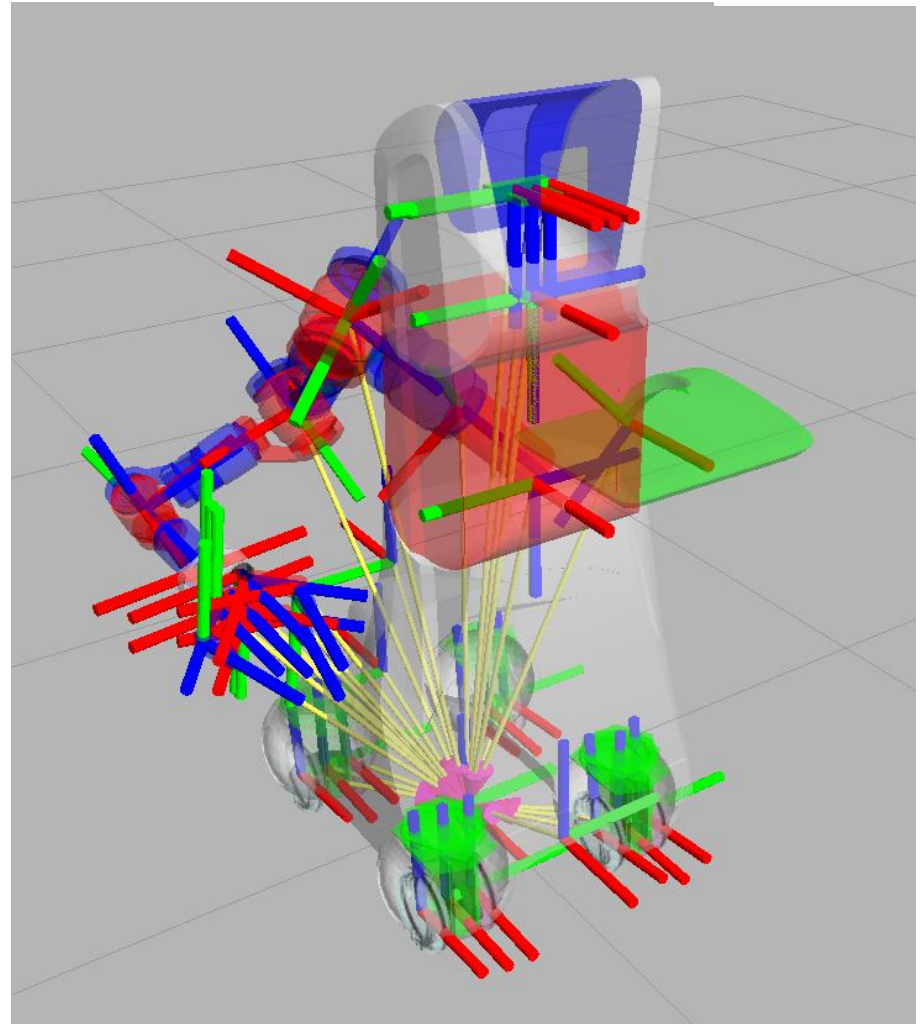
ROS – Tools Visualization

- Robot Model
- Sensor data (laser scanner, point cloud)
- 2D and 3D maps
- Markers



ROS – Tools transformations library (tf)

- Tree of coordinate systems
- Defined by urdf (Robot Description Language)
- Transformations between all coordinate systems available
- Generated automatically out of /joint_states topic

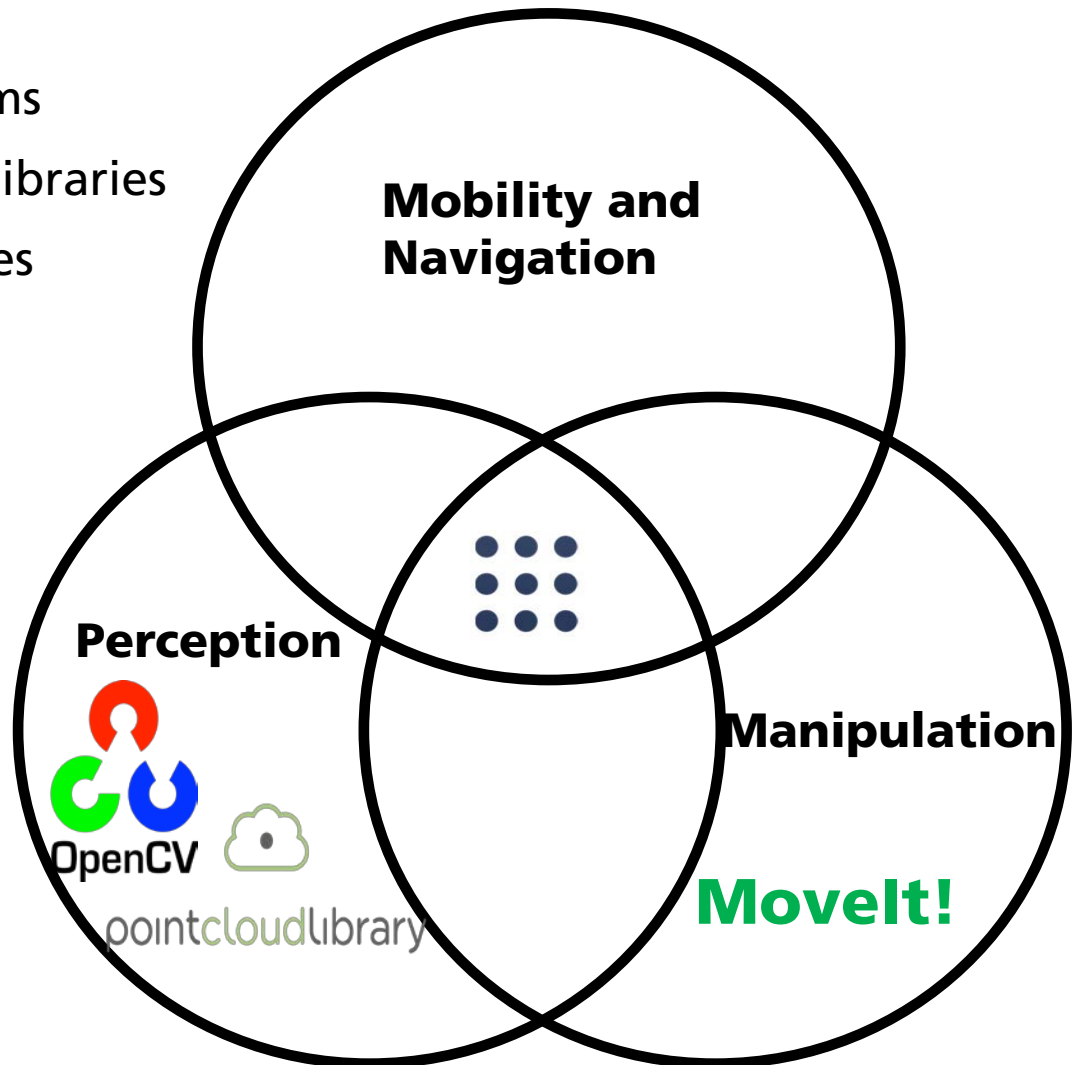


ROS – Capabilities

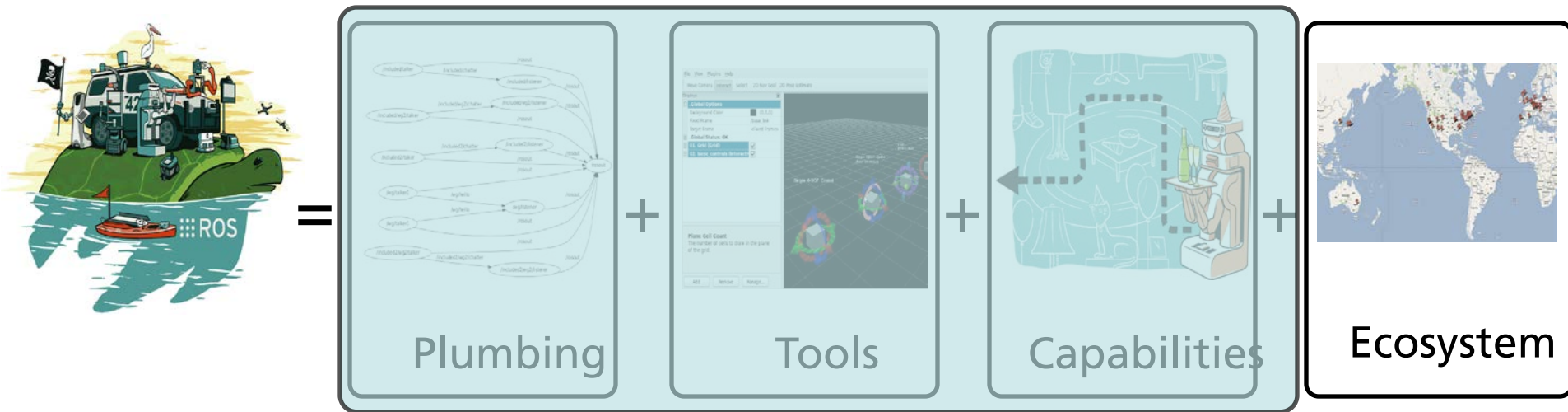


ROS – Capabilities

- State of the art algorithms
- Integration of available libraries
- Wide range of capabilities
 - Navigation
 - Perception
 - manipulation

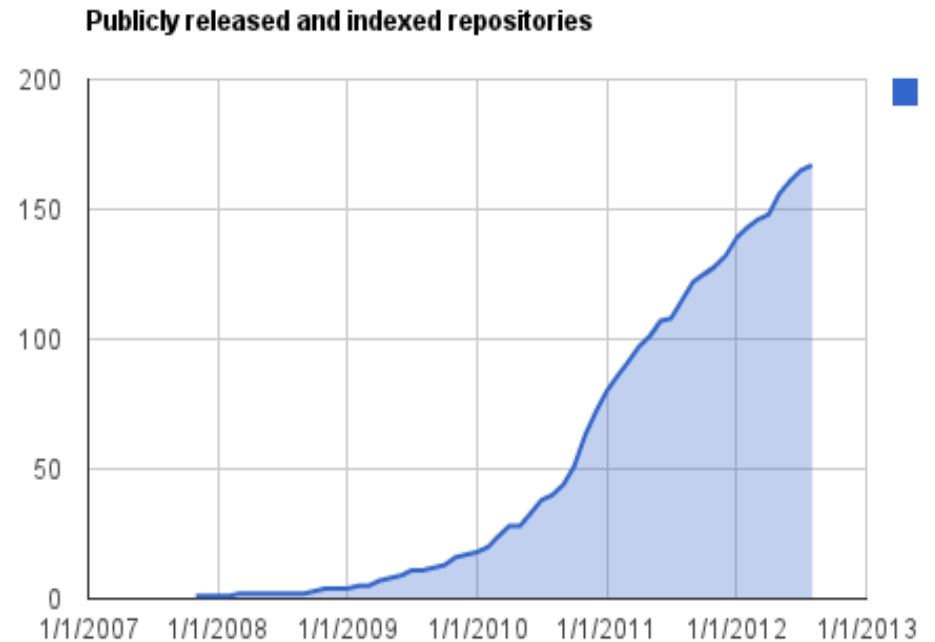
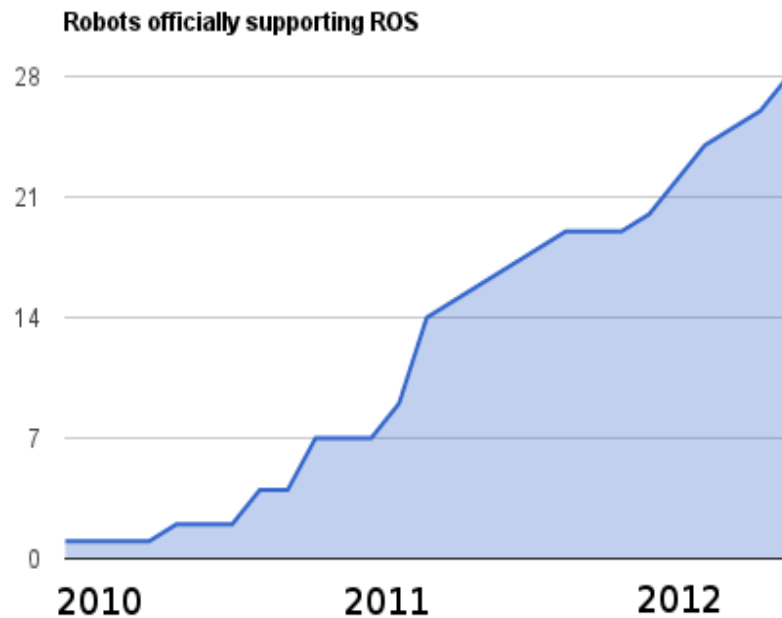


ROS – Community/Ecosystem



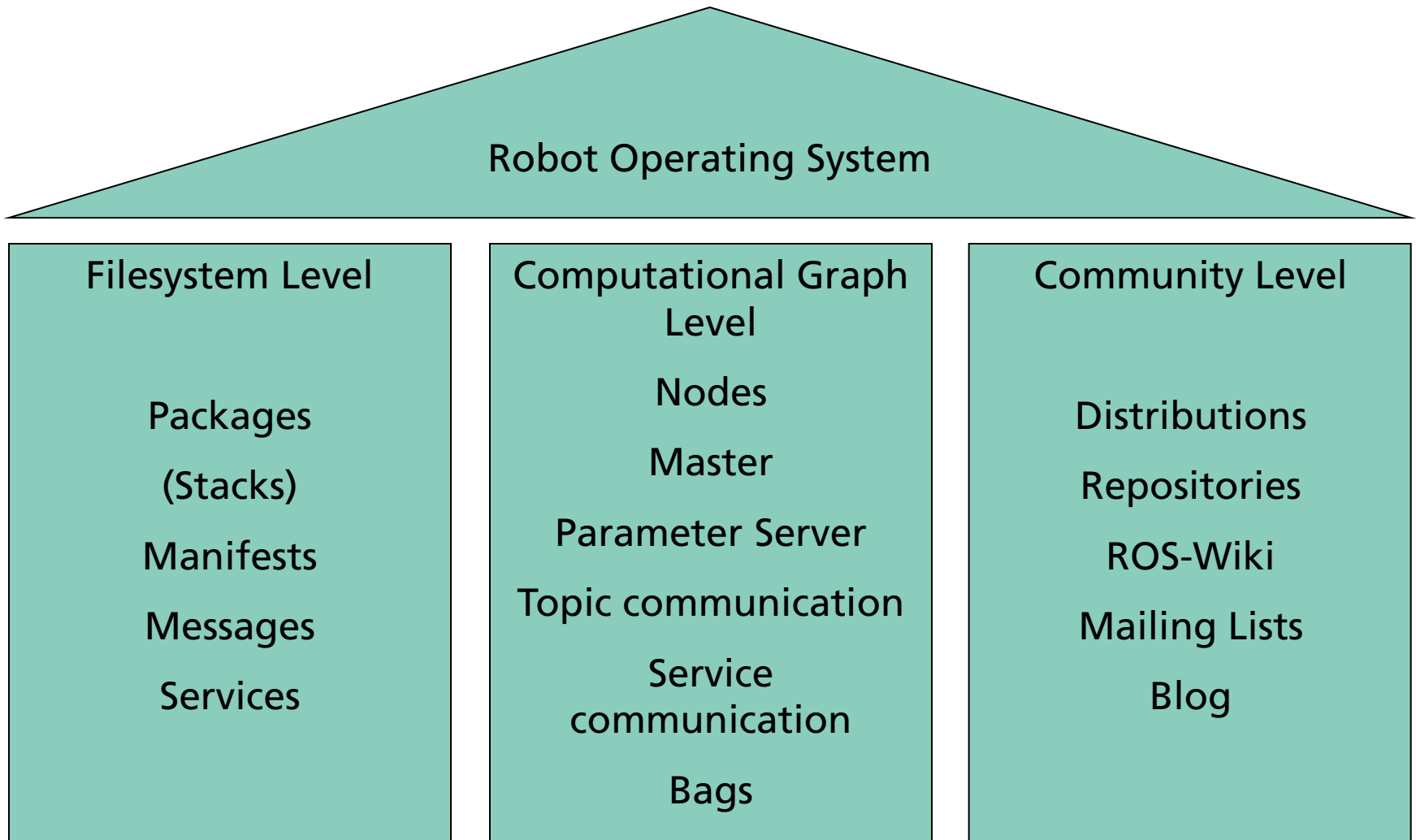
ROS – Community/Ecosystem

- Fast growing community
- De facto standard for service robotics



ROS – Technical details

Three levels of ROS concepts



ROS – Filesystem Level

- Packages
 - Main unit for organizing software
 - Typically one functionality, e.g. localisation or path planning
 - Contains: runtime processes (nodes), libraries, datasets, configuration files, ...
- Stacks
 - Collection of packages
 - Aggregate functionality, e.g. navigation stack
 - Releases and versioning
- Stack- and Package- Manifests (*.xml)
 - Provide Metadata about a package/stack, e.g. license information and dependencies to other packages/stacks



ROS – Filesystem Level

■ Messages types (*.msg)

- Message descriptions, define data structures used for message communication
- Language independent

TargetPoses.msg

```
Header header
Std_msgs/String name
Geometry_msgs/Pose2D[] poses
```

Pose2D.msg

```
Float64 x
Float64 y
Float64 theta
```

■ Services types (*.srv)

- Service descriptions, define request and response data structures used for service communication
- Language independent

GetPose.srv

```
std_msgs/String name
--
Geometry_msgs/Pose2D pose
```



ROS – Computational Graph Level



ROS – Computational Graph Level

■ Nodes

- Processes to perform computation
- Usually many nodes at runtime
- Written by a ROS client library, e.g. roscpp, rospy, ...

■ Master

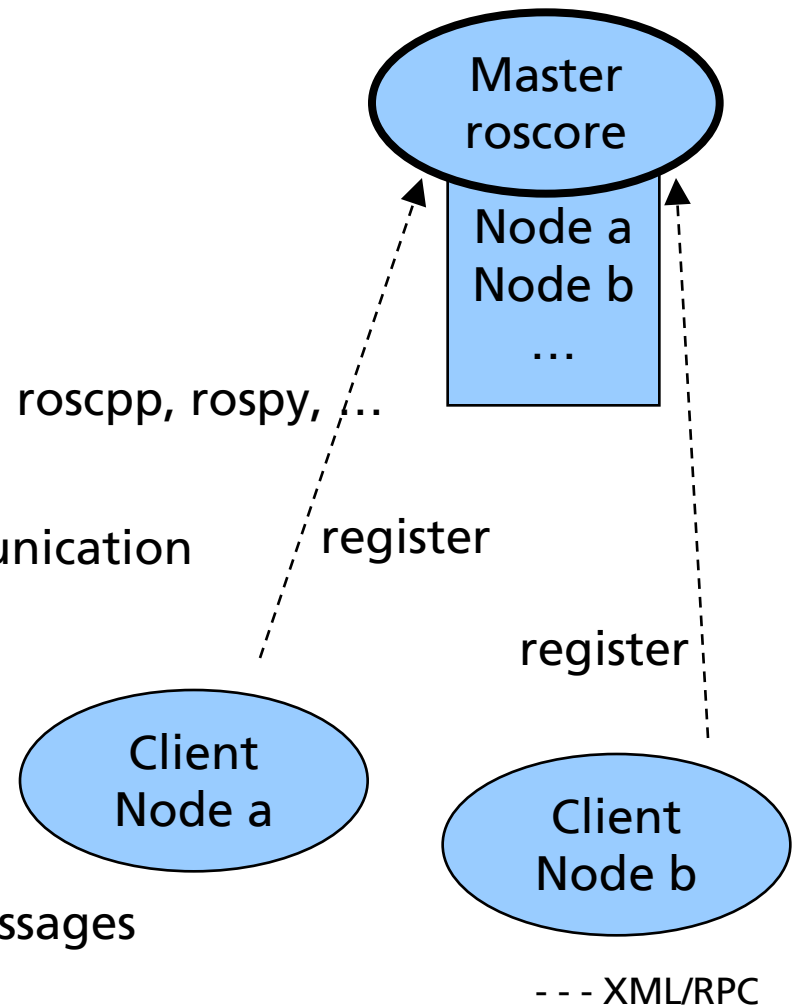
- Coordinating processes and communication
- Name registration and lookup

■ Parameter Server

- Central location for storing data

■ Messages

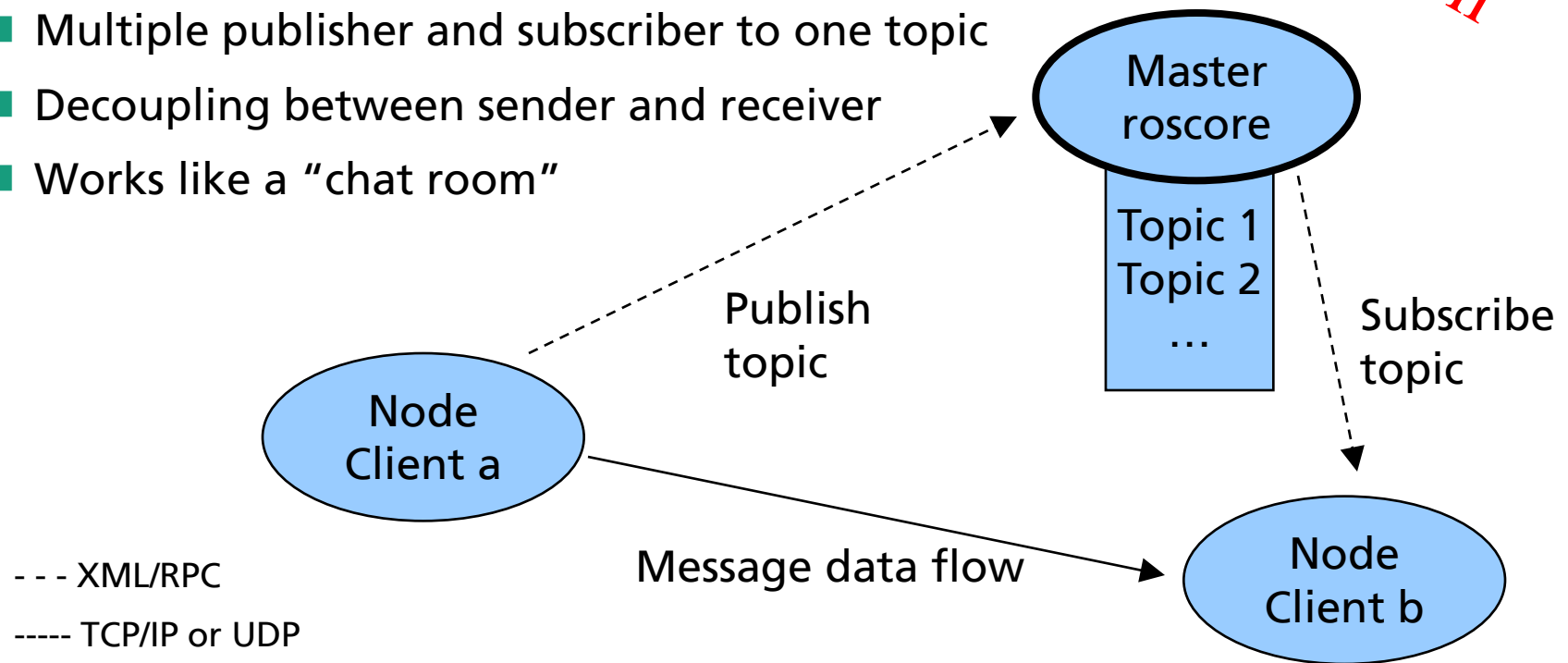
- Nodes communicate by passing messages



ROS – Communication concepts – topics

- Topics (asynchronous streaming)
- Nodes can publish and subscribe to topics
- Multiple publisher and subscriber to one topic
- Decoupling between sender and receiver
- Works like a “chat room”

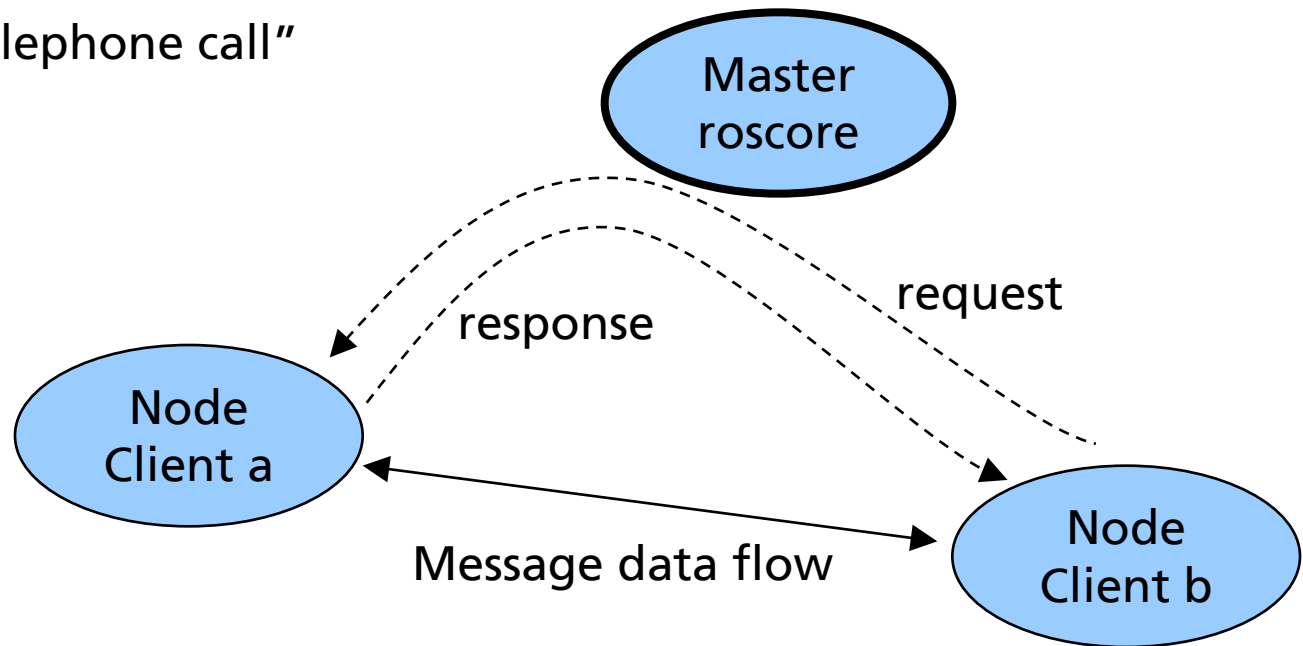
*Many-to-many,
one-way
communication*



ROS – Communication concepts – services

*One-to-one,
two-way
communication*

- Services (synchronous communication)
- Request and reply interaction
- Dedicated connection between two nodes
- Works like a “telephone call”



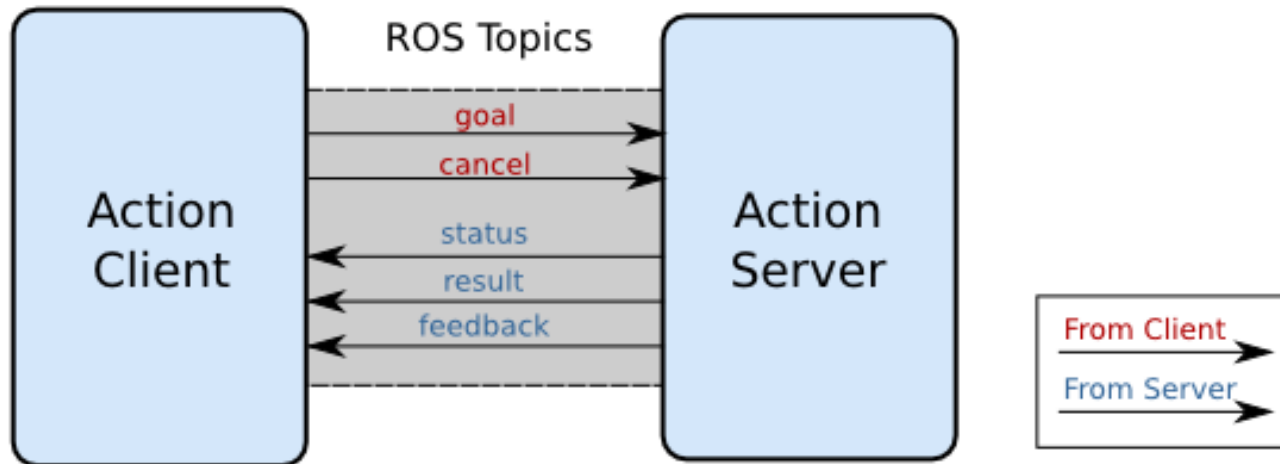
ROS – Communication concepts – actionlib

- Goal description similar to message and service definitions
- State-machine running on server and client

DetectBottle.action

```
#goal
std_msgs/String drink_name
---
#result
Geometry_msgs/Pose3D pose
---
#feedback
Int16 status
```

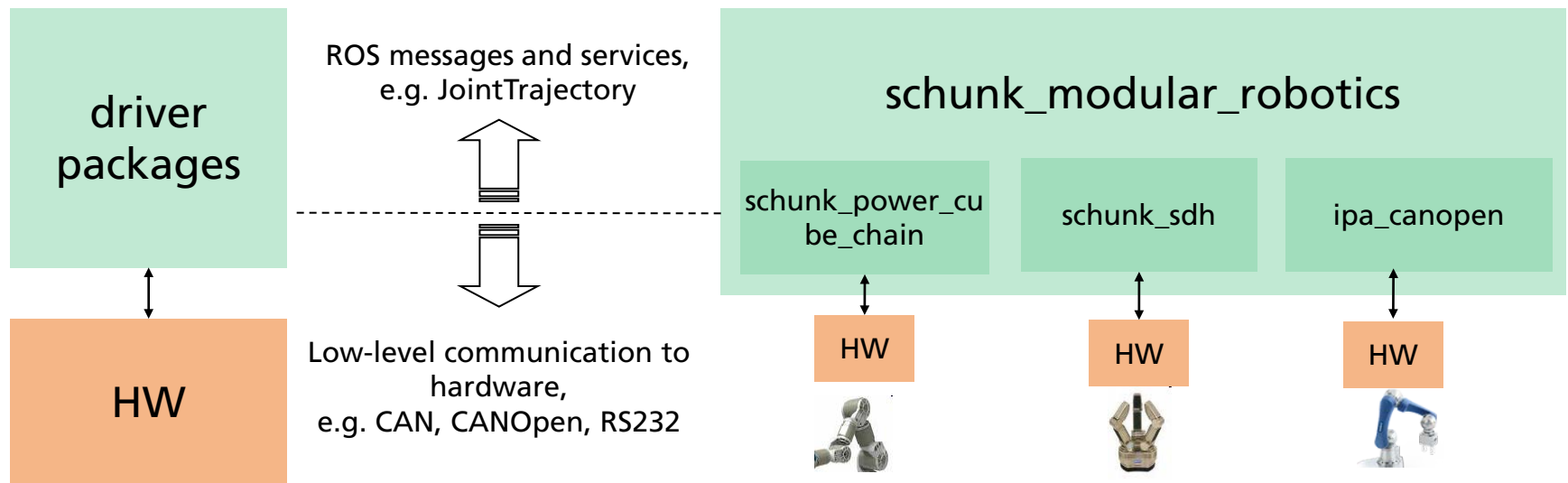
Action Interface



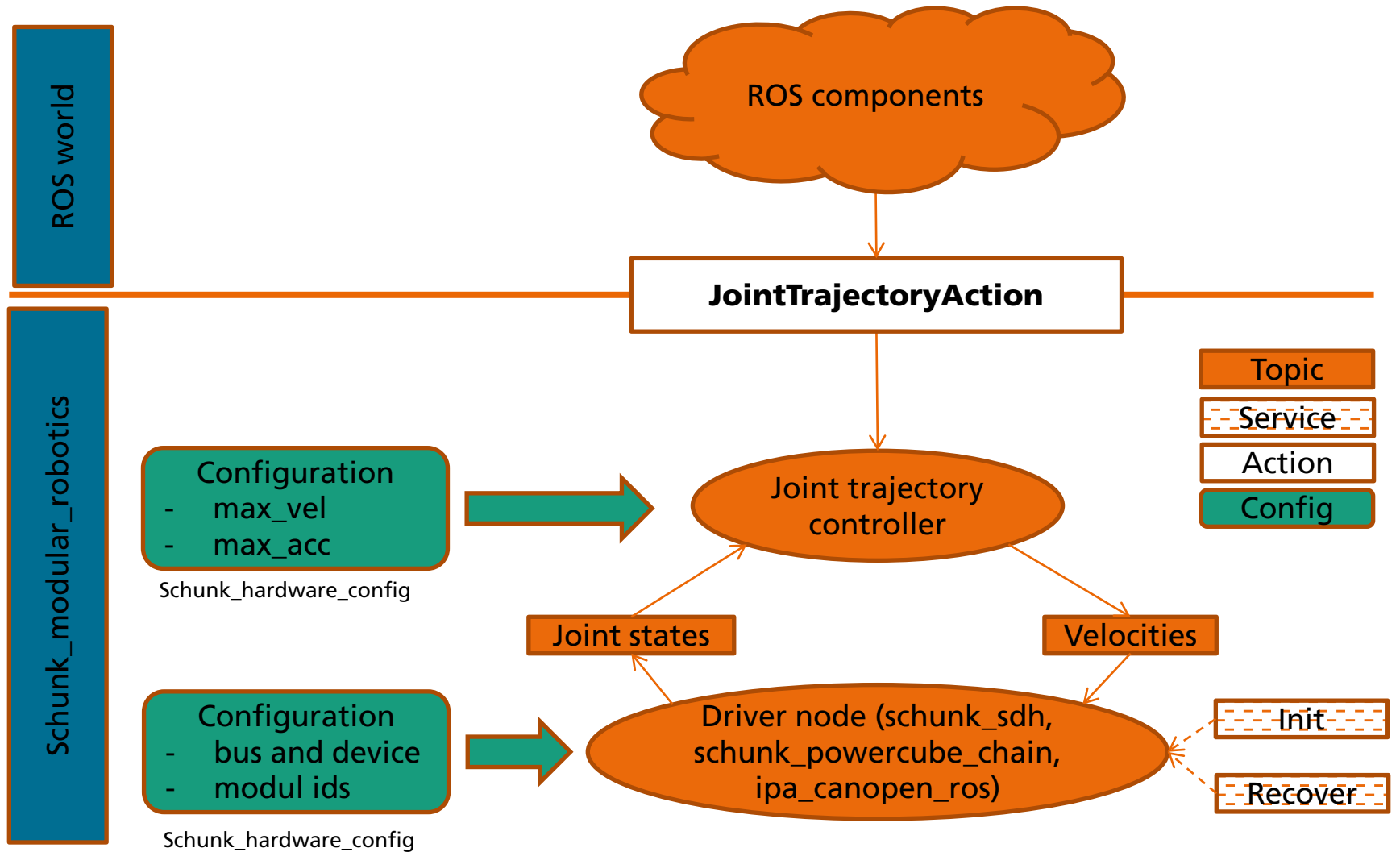
ROS support of Schunk components

ROS for Schunk components

- Devices supported in ROS
 - SDH (Schunk Dextrous Hand, SDH library)
 - LWA (Lightweight Arm, M5API)
 - Powerball (Powerball arm, CanOpen)



SW Architecture



Installation and Operation Instructions

Installing ROS for Schunk components for Fuerte

■ Install ROS Fuerte <http://www.ros.org/wiki/fuerte/Installation/Ubuntu>

■ Download Schunk repositories to your ROS_PACKAGE_PATH

- `mkdir <<YOUR ROS_PACKAGE_PATH>>, e.g. ~/git/schunk_robots`
- `cd <<YOUR ROS_PACKAGE_PATH>>`
- `rosinstall . https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ipa320/schunk_robots/electric_dev/fuerte.rosinstall`
- `echo "export <<YOUR ROS_PACKAGE_PATH>>:$ROS_PACKAGE_PATH" >~/.bashrc`
- `Source ~/.bashrc`

■ Build Schunk packages

- `rosdep install schunk_robots`
- `rosmake schunk_robots`

■ Configure your hardware (Example for powerball)

- `roscd schunk_hardware_config/powerball/config`
- Modify `powerball_modules.yaml`, see slide 40

■ Run driver (Example for Iwa with M5API)

- `roslaunch schunk_bringup powerball_solo.launch`

■ Move with dashboard (Example for Iwa with M5API)

- `roslaunch schunk_bringup dashboard_powerball.launch`

IPA CANopen Installation - Prerequisites

- 32Bit *nix operating system
- CMake (to manage the build process), in Ubuntu use the command

```
sudo apt-get install cmake
```
- Git (to download the sources from github) in Ubuntu use the command

```
sudo apt-get install git
```
- A C++ compiler with good support for the C++11 Standard

IPA CANopen Installation – CANopen library

- To install the C++ library independently from ROS

```
- git clone git://github.com/ipa320/ipa_canopen.git  
- cd ipa_canopen/ipa_canopen_core  
- mkdir build  
- cd build  
- cmake ..  
- make
```

- To use the two command line tools, change the directory

```
cd ipa_canopen/ipa_canopen_core/build/tools
```


IPA CANopen Installation – ROS package

- To install the IPA CANopen ROS package

```
- git clone  
  git://gitub.com/ipa320/ipa_canopen.git  
- rosmake ipa_canopen_ros
```

- Test if the installation was successful

- In one terminal

```
roscore
```

- In another terminal

```
Rosrun ipa_canopen_ros canopen_ros
```

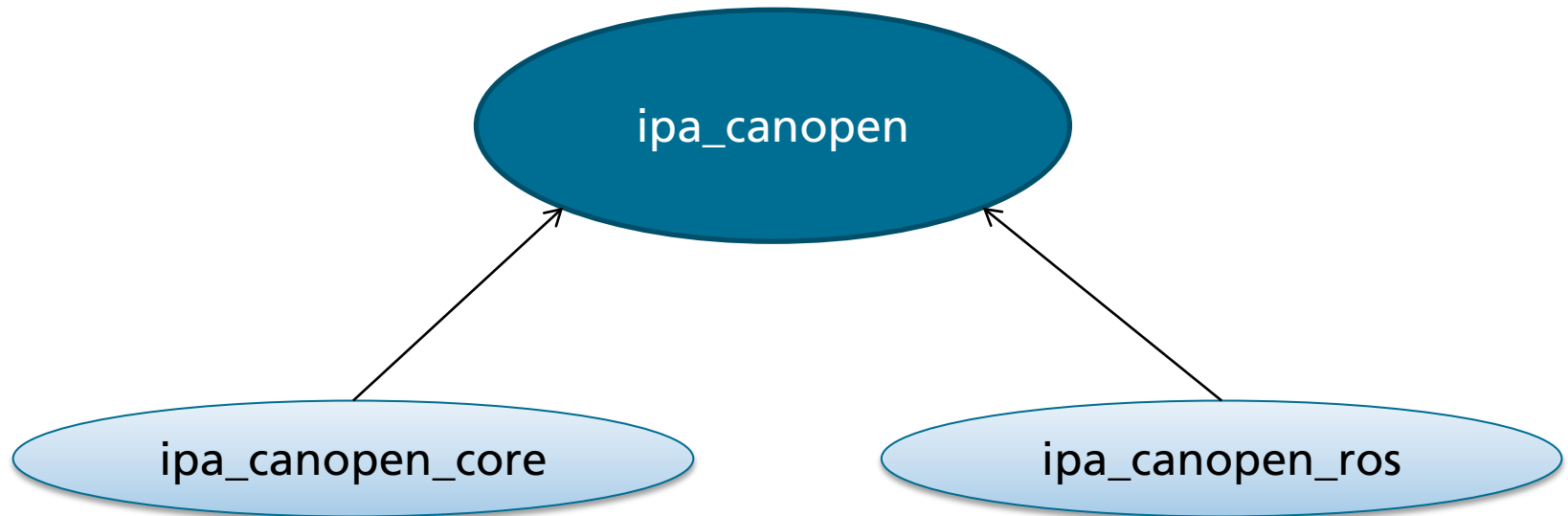
- You get the following message

Missing parameter on server; shutting down

Technical details CANOpen

CanOpen Architecture

- C++ framwork
- Enables communication with CANopen motor devices
- Uses the pcan device driver
- Consists of two parts



ipa_canopen_core

- ROS independent library
- Provides two command line tools (in ipa_canopen/ipa_canopen_core/buidl/tools)
 - Homing (takes two arguments)
 - Name of the devicefile
 - CANdevice ID of the module
 - E.g. `./homing /dev/pcan32 12`
 - Move device (takes five arguments)
 - Name of the devicefile
 - CAN device ID of the module
 - Synchronization time
 - Target velocity in rad/msec
 - Target acceleration in rad/msec²
 - E.g. `./move_device /dev/pcan32 12 10 0.05 0.01`



ipa_canopen_ros

- Wrapper to control CANopen motor devices in ROS
- Two ways to launch the node

- Direct

```
roslaunch ipa_canopen_ros ipa_canopen
```

- Via a launchfile, e.g.

```
roslaunch schunk_bringup powerball_solo.launch
```

- In order to use the node you need
 - A trajectory controller
 - A rudimentary robot model (urdf)
- For a list of services, subscribed and published topics and necessary parameters on the parameter server follow the link below



Moving the Schunk LWA 4.6 (Powerball) arm

Driving the Schunk LWA 4.6 (Powerball) arm

- Make sure you have the following two repositories on your pc

- lpa320/schunk_robots.git
- lpa320/schunk_modular_robotics.git

- If not

```
- git clone git://github.com/ipa320/schunk_robots.git  
- git clone git://github.com/ipa320/schunk_modular_robotics.git
```

- To launch the CANopen driver together with a trajectory controller

```
roslaunch schunk_bringup powerball_solo.launch
```

- To launch the Powerball-arm in Gazebo

```
roslaunch schunk_bringup_sim powerball.launch
```

- To move the arm with a graphical command GUI

```
roslaunch schunk_bringup dashboard_powerball.launch
```

- To configure the necessary yaml-files: check the next slides

Configuring the Schunk LWA 4.6 (Powerball) arm I

- Change directory

```
roscd schunk_hardware_config/powerball/config
```

- Modify powerball_modules.yaml e.g.

Devices:

```
- name: /dev/pcan32
  baudrate: 500K
  sync_interval: 10
```

Chains: ["arm_controller"]

- Modify powerball_trajectory_controller.yaml e.g.

```
joint_names: ["arm_1_joint", "arm_2_joint", "arm_3_joint",
              "arm_4_joint", "arm_5_joint", "arm_6_joint"]
module_ids: [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
Devices: ["/dev/pcan32", "/dev/pcan32", "/dev/pcan32",
          "/dev/pcan32", "/dev/pcan32", "/dev/pcan32"]
```


Configuring the Schunk LWA 4.6 (Powerball) arm II

- Change directory

```
roscd schunk_hardware_config/powerball/config
```

- Modify powerball_CANopen.yaml e.g.

```
# canopen parameters
can_module: PCAN
can_baudrate: 1000
max_accelerations: [0.8, 0.8, 0.8, 0.8, 0.8, 0.8]
OperationMode: position

# trajectory controll parameters
ptp_vel: 0.4 # rad/sec
ptp_acc: 0.1 # rad/sec²
max_error: 0.2 # rad
frequency: 100
```

Configuring the Schunk LWA 4.6 (Powerball) arm III

■ Change directory

```
roscd schunk_default_config/powerball/config
```

■ Modify powerball_joint_configurations.yaml e.g.

```
joint_names:
["arm_1_joint", "arm_2_joint", "arm_3_joint", "arm_4_joint", "arm_5_joint", "arm_6_j
oint"]

# back side positions
home: [[0,0,0,0,0,0]]
folded: [[0.32108866388214263, 0.6484189832579226, 2.06286710514828, -
1.2376313006847157, 5.658013215042093, -7.150174321779446e-05]]
wave_left: [[0.321033880484058, 0.49950722659008573, -0.4061025056033145, -
0.2370251233291425, 5.300248440143207e-06, 9.462633828505318e-06]]
wave_right: [[0.4741062629069983, -0.7912476227793528, 0.0041526706870680385, -
2.4662076334003302e-05, 2.4489075676648042e-05, 8.393716051102729e-06]]

# trajectories
wave_left-wave_right-home: [wave_left,wave_right,home]
```

Schunk Demo

Save new positions for the ROS parameter server:

```
roslaunch schunk_demo save_position.py -p <position>
```

- home
- folded
- waveright
- waveleft

Moving through all the predefined positions:

```
roslaunch schunk_demo demo_arm.py
```

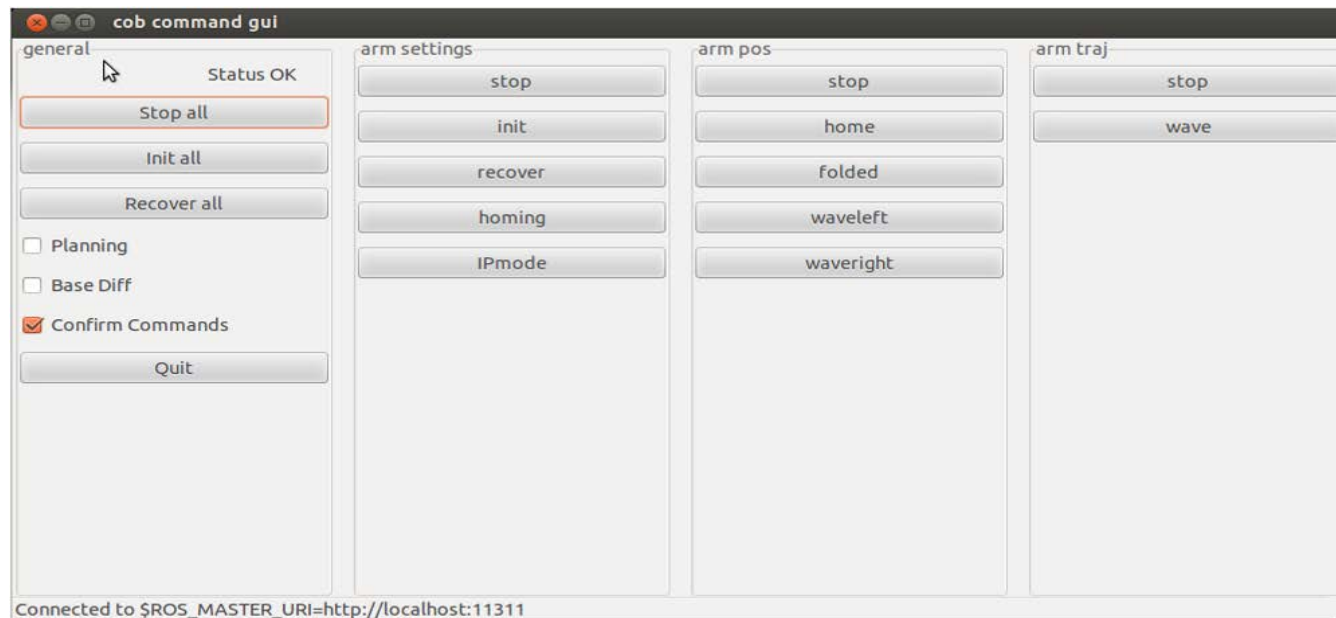
Moving with the joystick

The joystick node is automatically loaded from the schunk_bringup.



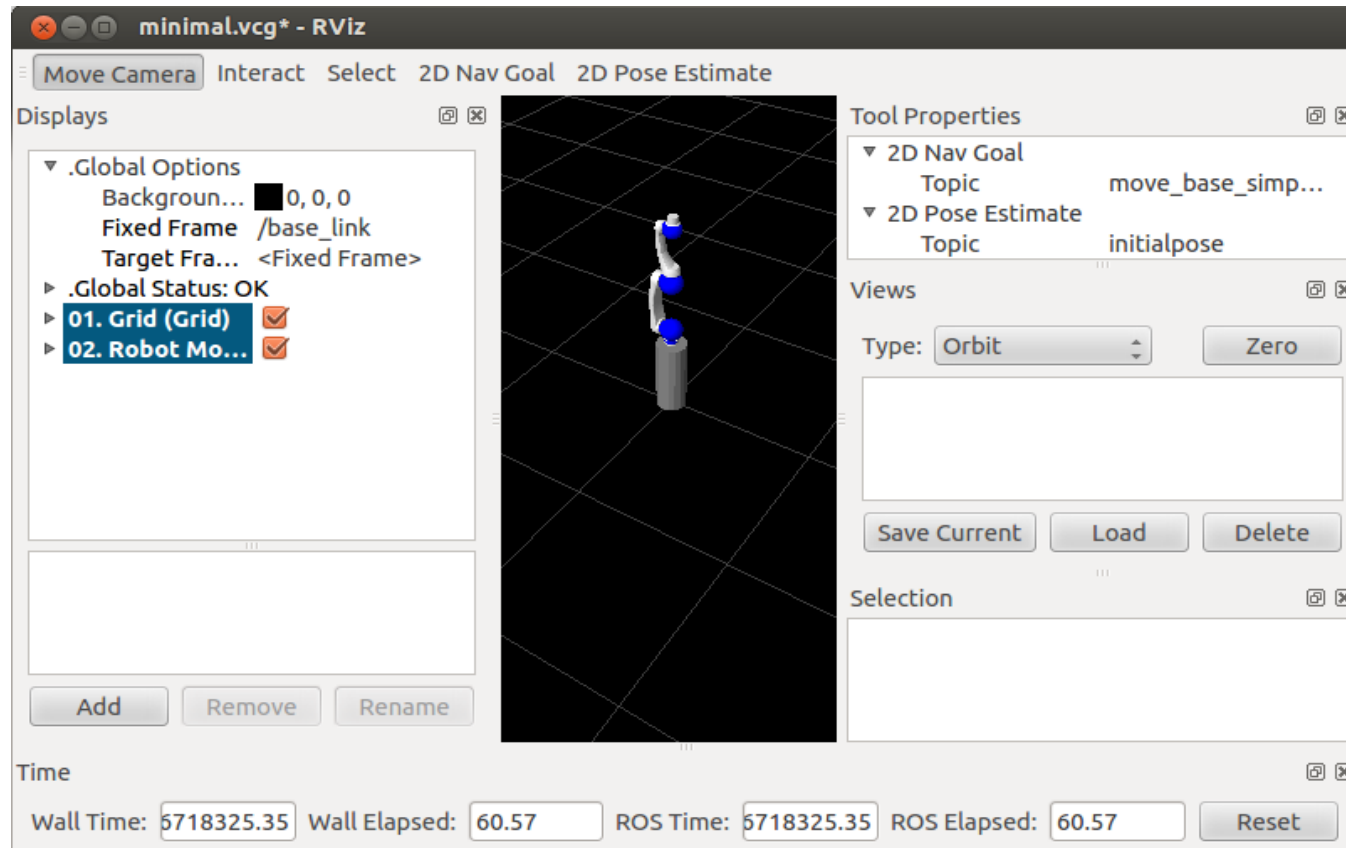
ROS for Schunk components – command gui

- Tool to easily move arm or hand
- Buttons for initializing and recover
- Buttons to move components in joint space
- *“roslaunch schunk_bringup dashboard_lwa.launch”*



ROS for Schunk components – rviz

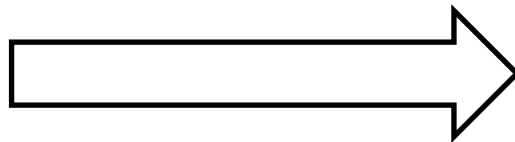
- Tool to visualize robot model
- *“roslaunch schunk_bringup rviz.launch”*



Thank you for your attention



ROS



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www.schunk-modular-robotics.com
www.ros.org/wiki/schunk_modular_robotics