



# **IN3140 - Introduction to Robot Operating System**

April 13, 2023

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A faint, light gray background image of a robotic arm, likely a Universal Robots model, is visible behind the text. The arm is positioned diagonally across the frame, with its joints and segments clearly visible.

# Side Note

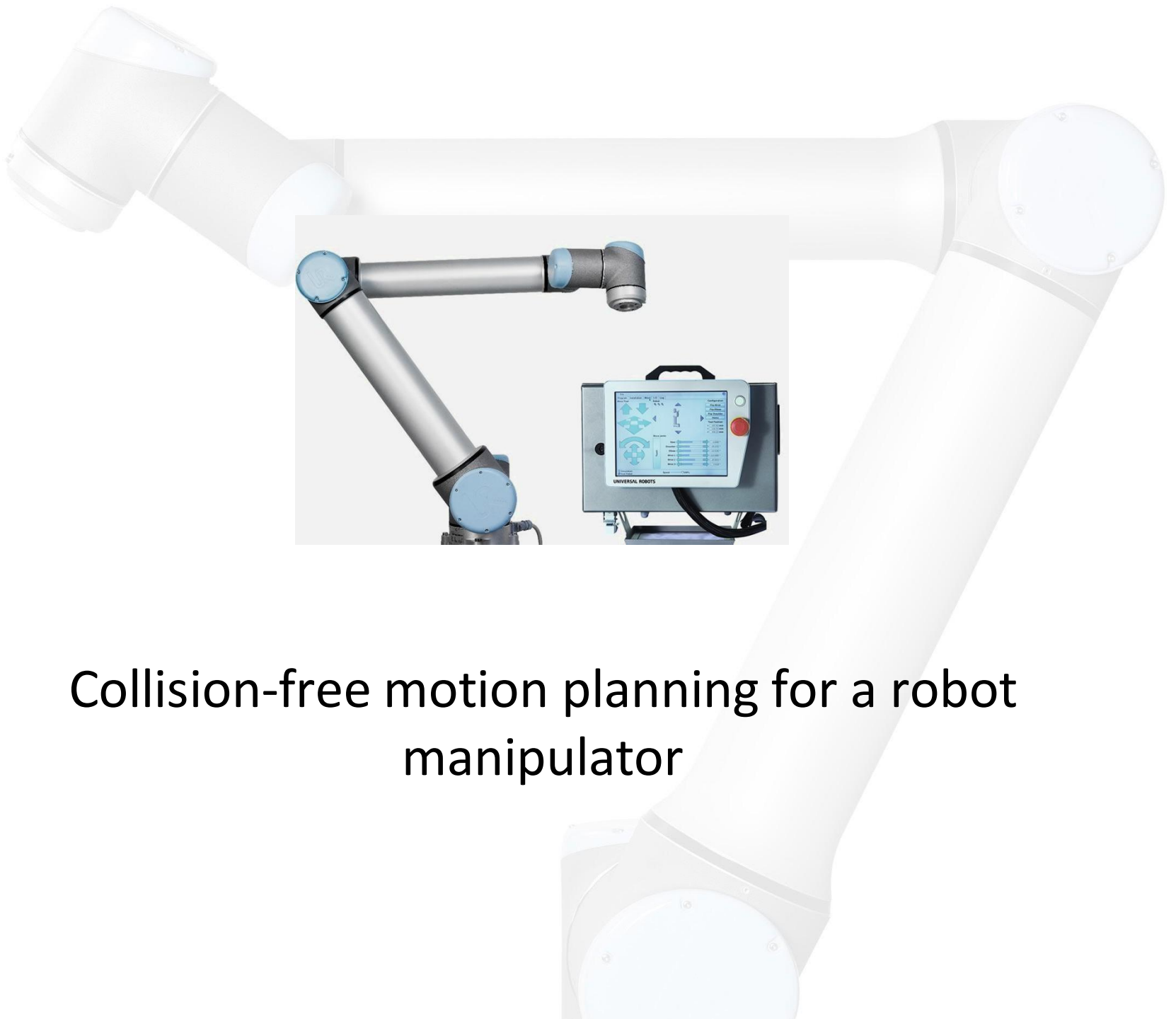
This is an overview lecture, but do expect exam question on ROS topics. Please pay more attention to the slides marked with “Study Material” such as below.

**All practical parts** are considered study material! You will not need to code in anything in the exam, but you have to understand the concepts.

**Study Material**

A white robotic arm with blue joints is positioned diagonally across the frame. The arm is extended from the top left towards the bottom right. The text "Let's Solve a Robotic Problem" is centered in the middle of the image.

**Let's Solve a Robotic  
Problem**



Collision-free motion planning for a robot  
manipulator

Encoders

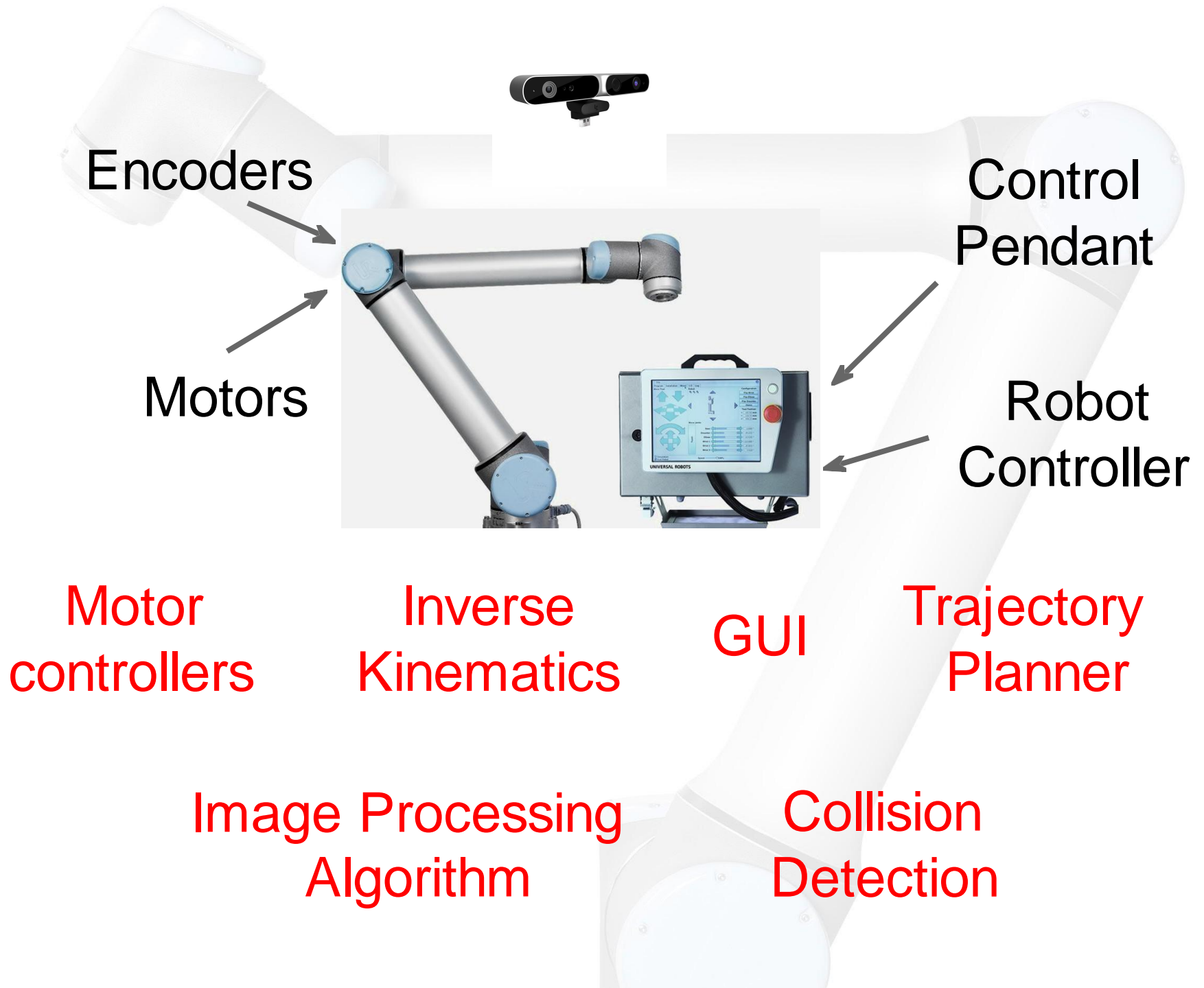
Motors

Control  
Pendant

Processor



RGB-D Sensor





**What a mess!**

**How can we deal with it?**



ROS is an open-source, meta-operating system

Built on top of the operating system and allows different processes to communicate with each other at runtime.





# ROS

ROS is an open-source, meta-operating system



pointcloudlibrary

# What's so special about ROS?



- 740+ Robotic platforms officially support ROS (ROS metrics report 2022) <http://wiki.ros.org/Robots>
- Thousands of ready to use algorithms
- Efficient, so it can be used for actual products, not just prototyping
- Runs on Ubuntu, also ARM Processors
  - Could be run on Windows and OS X through containers like Docker and Singularity.
- Parallelisation and networking made easy, can use multiple machines simultaneously

# Current Robotics Job Ads

Experience in developing robotics software, e.g., kinematics/dynamics, control of actuators/sensors, distributed systems. Provable proficiency in C, C++ and experience in at least another programming language (eg. python, java). **Hands-on experience in robotics middlewares, e.g. ROS, YARP, Orocós**

Must haves: Excellent general structured problem-solving and software architecture skills. Demonstrated strong software engineering and design fundamentals. Fluency in C/C++. Experience with path planning and navigation. **Experience in ROS and simulation environments.** Experience developing in a Linux environment.

**Robotics Specialist.** Core tasks are the development of algorithms for grasp calculation and the improvements of existing solutions. Skills: 3+ years C++ development, Machine Learning, **ROS, Ubuntu/Linux, PCL**

The candidate must be a **proficient user of C/C++ and ROS and any relevant computer vision library (e.g., ViSP, OpenCV, PCL)**. Scientific curiosity, large autonomy and ability to work independently are also expected.

The technical Requirements: C++ or Python programming knowledge in Linux, **Knowledge of ROS. You have to be able to write ROS programs, debug and find your way Knowledge of Gazebo.**

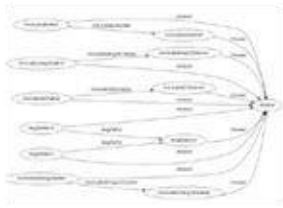
## **Robotician: Path-planning Specialist**

- Own the navigation costmaps area and implement various data processing algorithms
- Have experience and knowledge on 2D data processing for motion planning, e.g. Fast Marching Methods
- Have experience with state-of-the-art path-planning approaches, e.g. RRT\*
- **Very good C++ skills (ROS, OpenCV, Linux)**

# What is ROS?

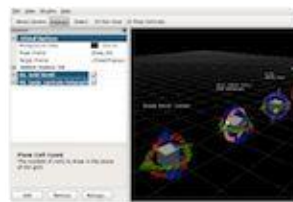


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Plumbing

+



Tools

+



Capabilities

+



Ecosystem

<http://www.ros.org/about-ros/>

# ROS

Plumbing

Tools

Capabilities

Ecosystem



# Let's see how it works!

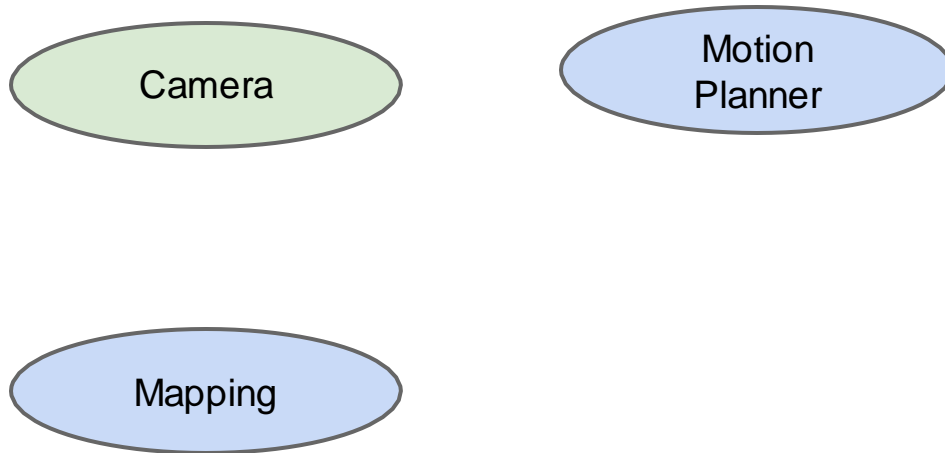
**Plumbing**

ROS provides publish-subscribe messaging infrastructure designed to support the quick and easy construction of distributed computing systems.

# Nodes

<http://wiki.ros.org/ROS/Tutorials/UnderstandingNodes>

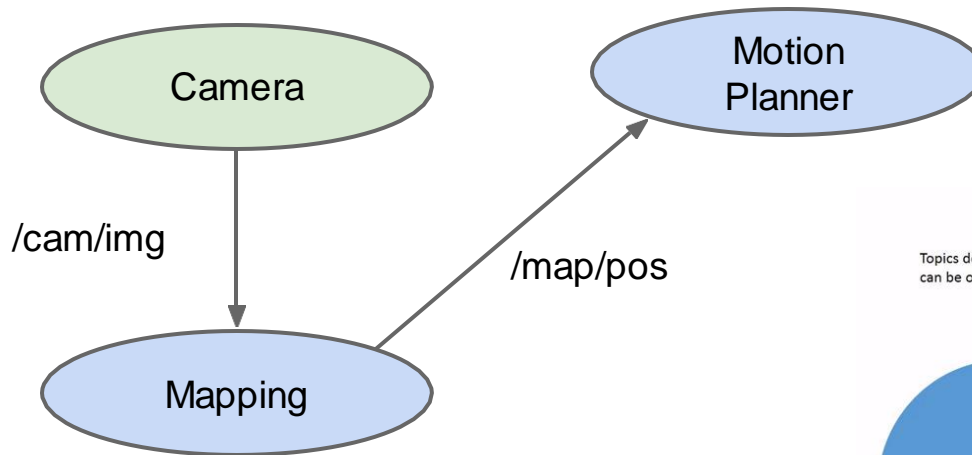
Nodes are processes that perform computation, “executables”. Each node performs a specific processing part, usually a part of the algorithm.



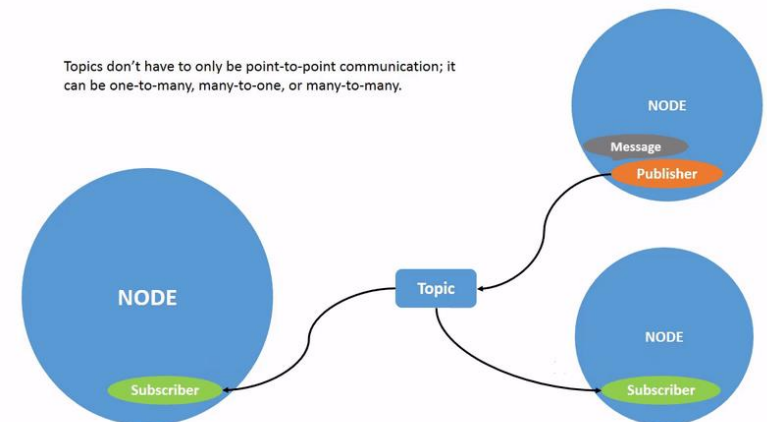
# Topics

<http://wiki.ros.org/ROS/Tutorials/UnderstandingTopics>

Topics are streams of data with publish / subscribe semantics. They are uniquely identifiable by its name. Nodes can publish and subscribe to topic in order to transfer data.



Topics don't have to only be point-to-point communication; it can be one-to-many, many-to-one, or many-to-many.



**Study Material - highly recommend to check the URL**

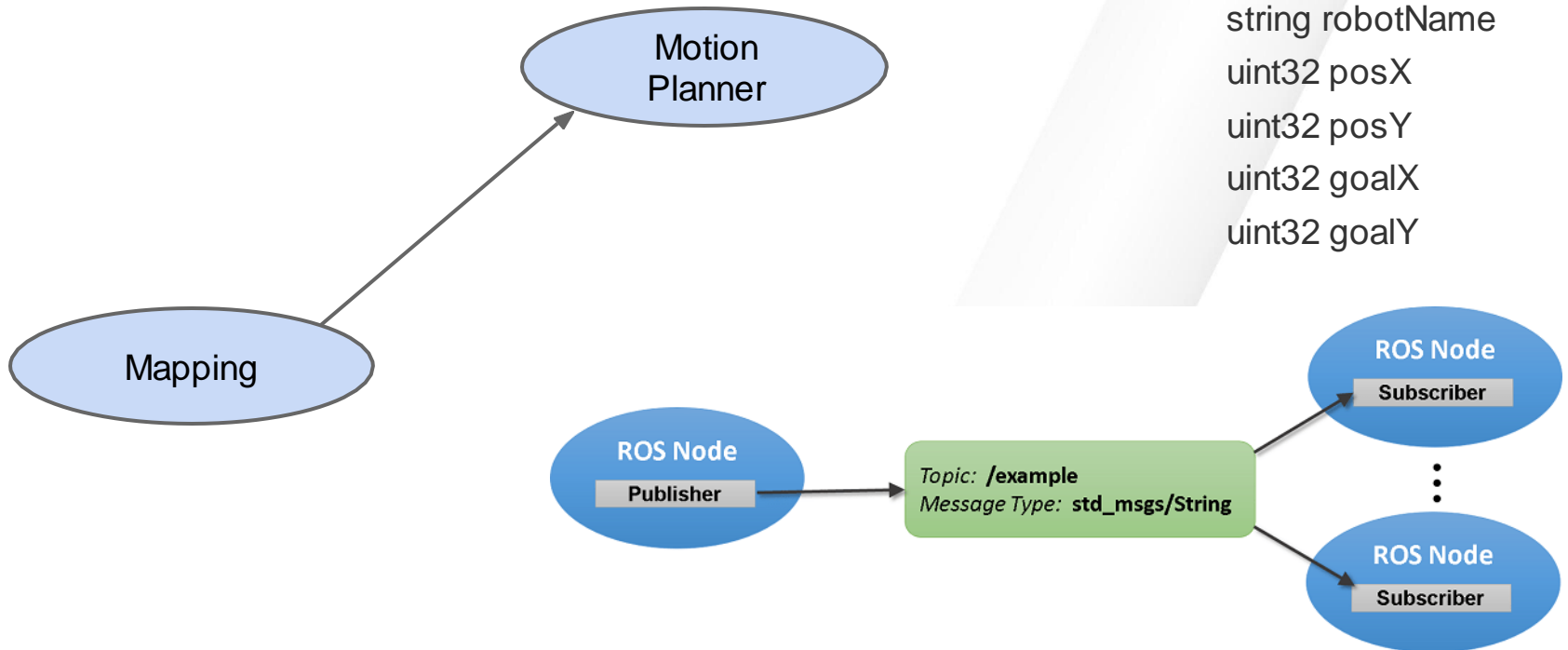


# Messages

<http://wiki.ros.org/ROS/Tutorials/CreatingMsgAndSrv>

A message is simply a data structure, comprising typed fields.  
Language agnostic data representation. C++ can talk to Python.  
Messages are sent on defined topics.

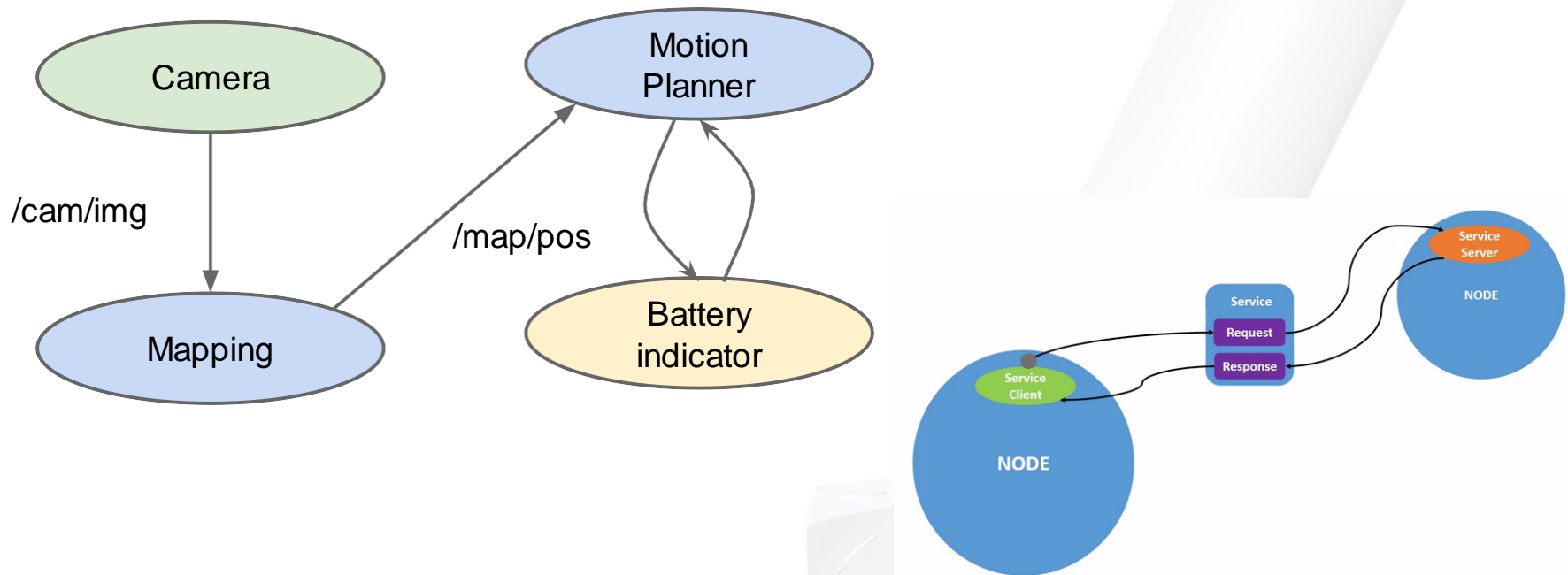
**File: Pos.msg**  
string robotName  
uint32 posX  
uint32 posY  
uint32 goalX  
uint32 goalY



# Services

<http://wiki.ros.org/ROS/Tutorials/UnderstandingServicesParams>

Request / reply is done via services, which are defined by a pair of message structures: one for the request and one for the reply.

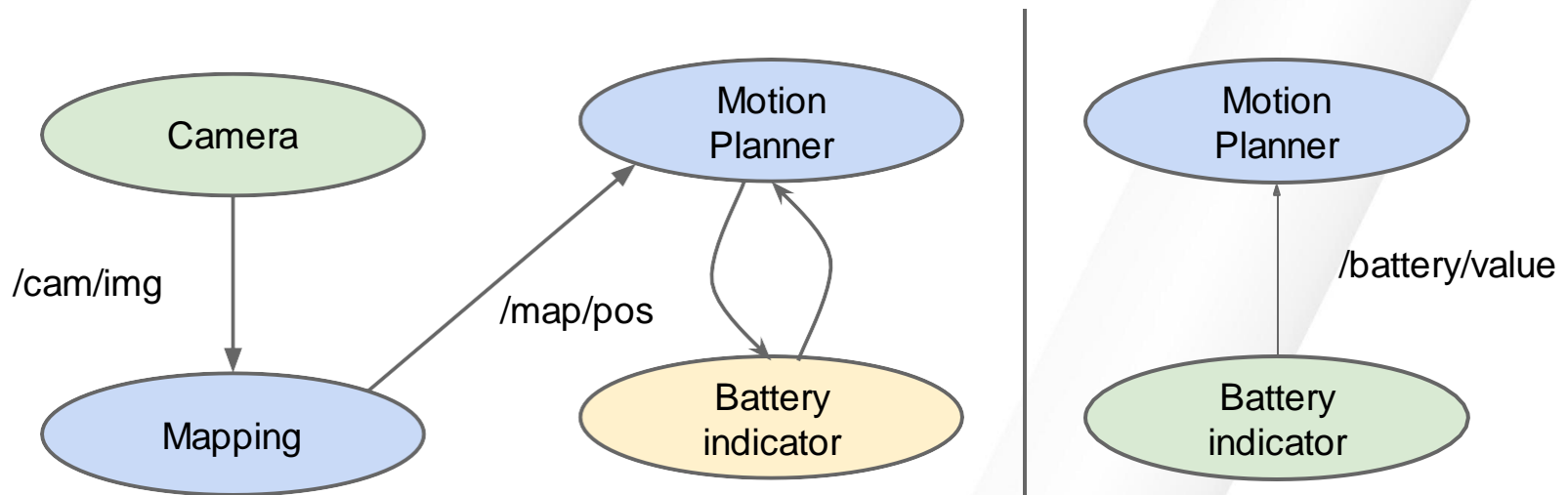


**Study Material - highly recommend to check the URL**

# Services

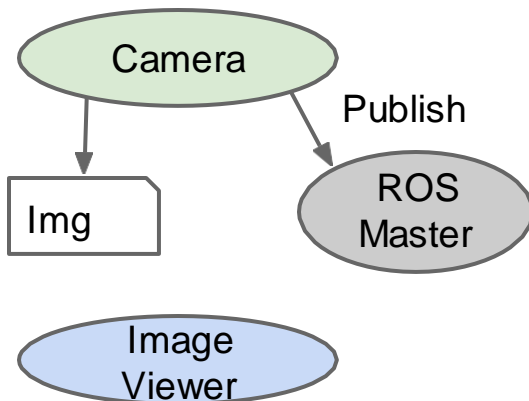
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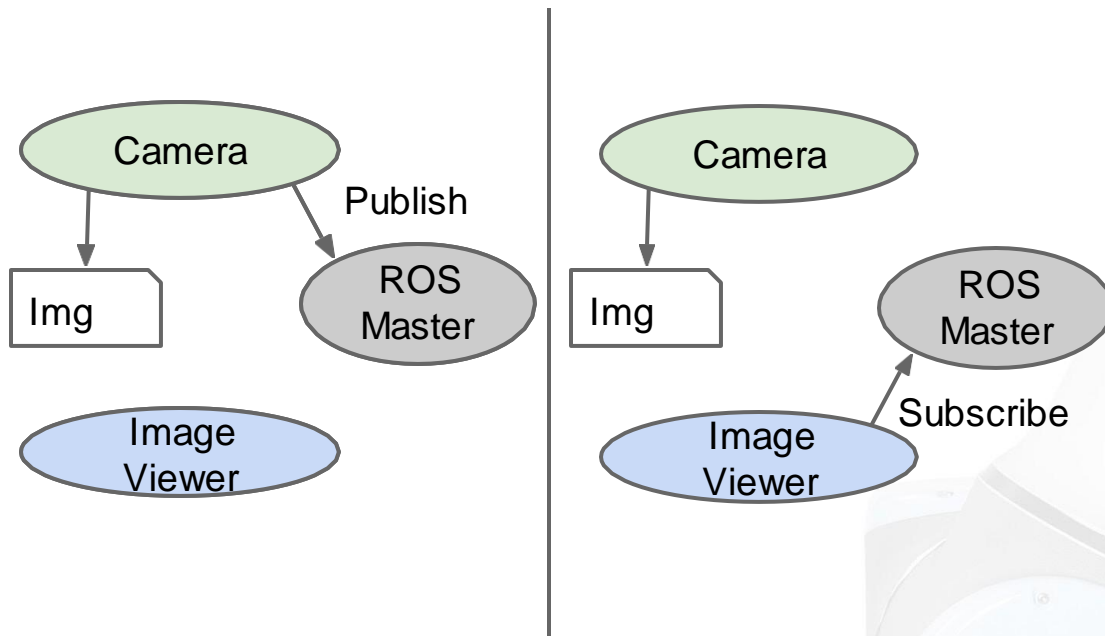
# ROS Master

The ROS Master provides name registration and lookup to nodes. Without the Master, nodes would not be able to find each other, exchange messages, or invoke services.



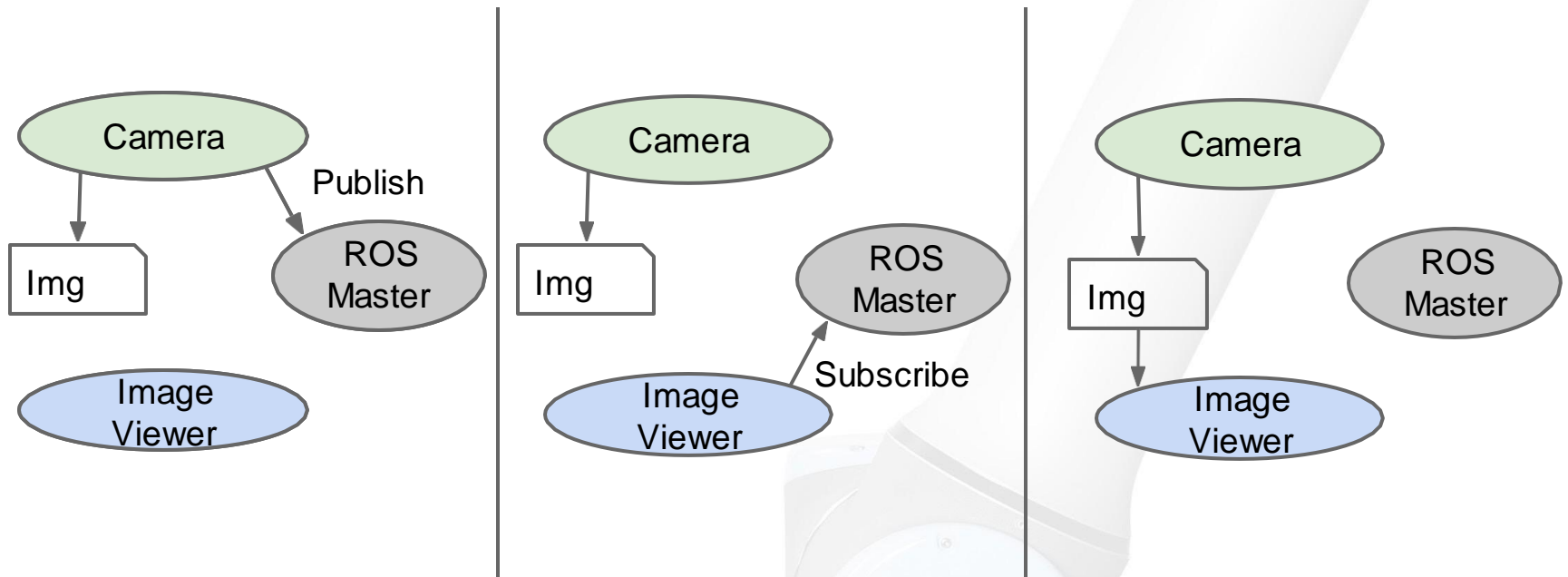
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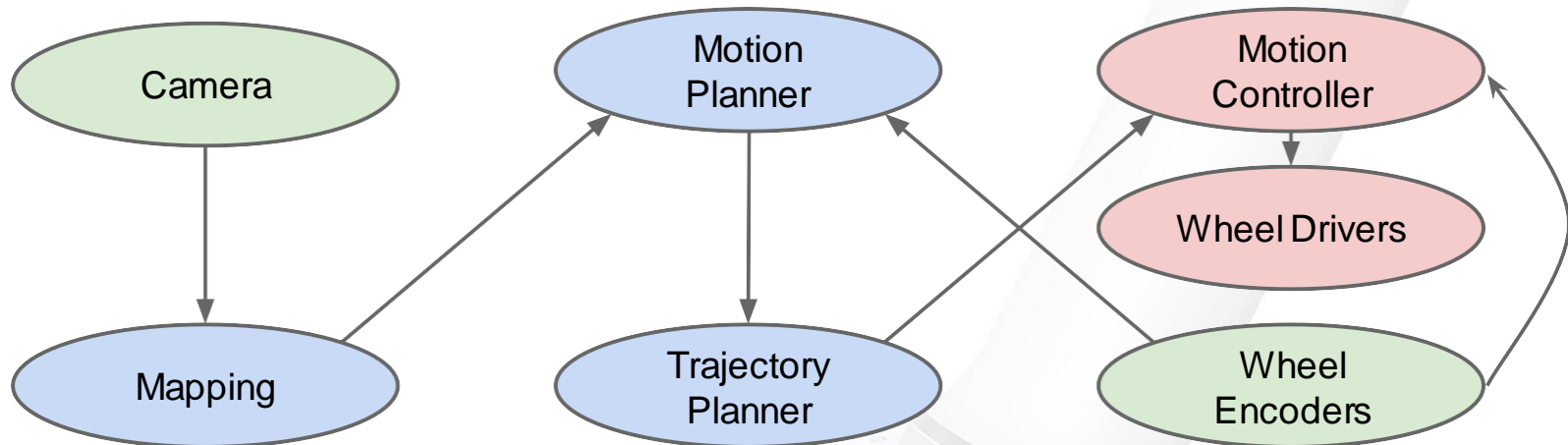


# Example System - Mobile Robot

Green - Sensors

Blue - Planning algorithms

Red - Hardware integration





# Tools

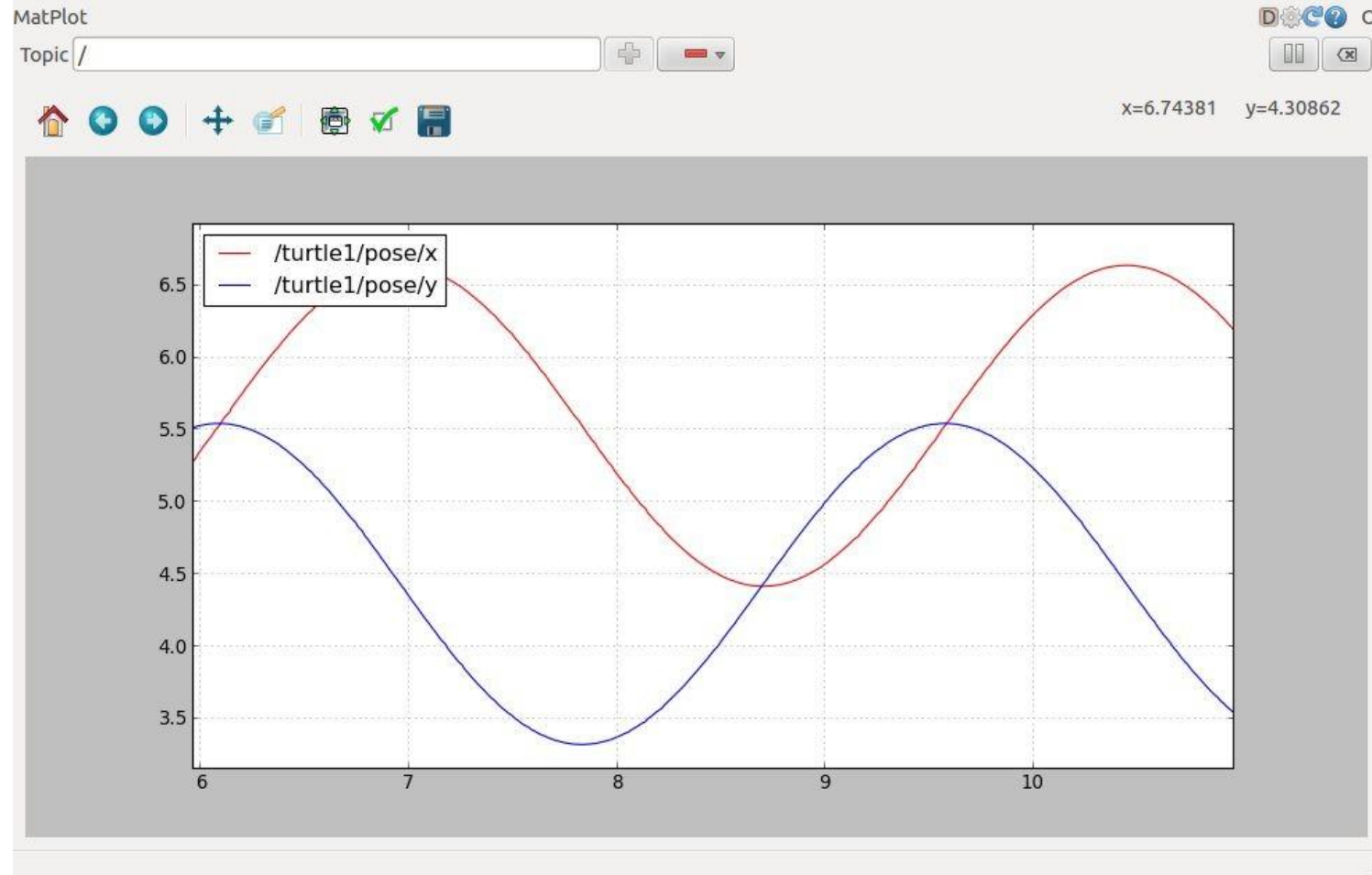
[www.wiki.ros.org/Tools](http://www.wiki.ros.org/Tools)



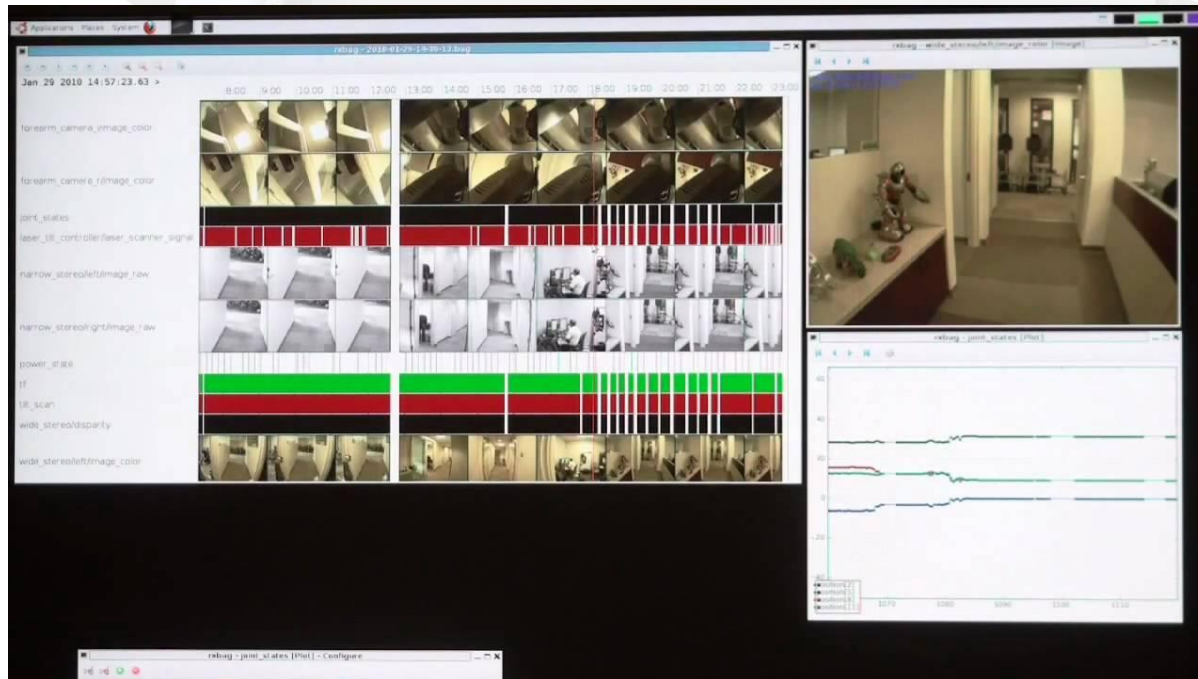
# System Visualisation: rqt\_graph



# Live Plotting: rqt\_plot



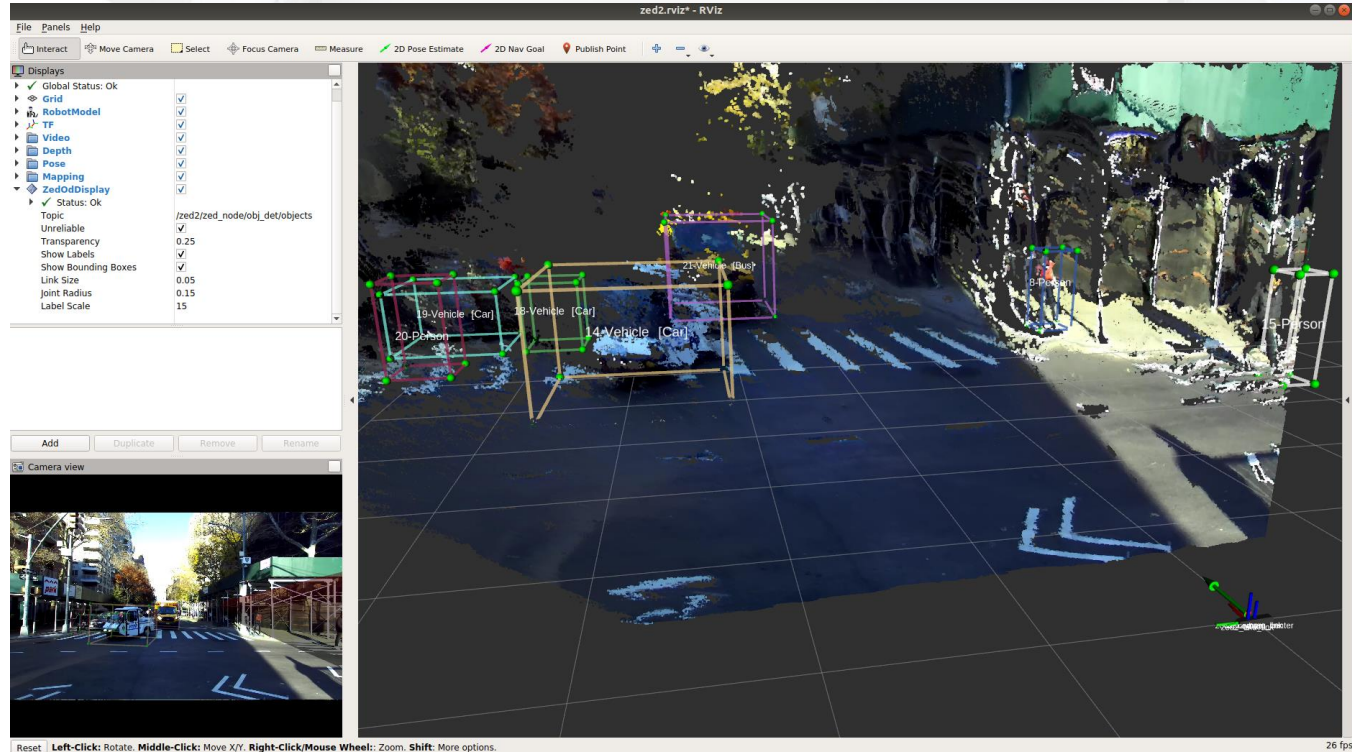
# Logging and Visualization Sensor Data: rosbag and rqt\_bag



This is a set of tools for recording from and playing back to ROS topics. It is intended to be high performance and avoids deserialization and reserialization of the messages.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pwlbArh\\_neU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pwlbArh_neU)

# 3D Visualisation: RVIZ



RVIZ is a ROS graphical interface that allows you to visualize a lot of information, using plugins for many kinds of available topics.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i--Sd4xH9ZE>



# Capabilities

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mDwZ21Zia8s>



## Review of Technical Capabilities

<http://gazebosim.org/>

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GAZEBO

Gazebo basics, Gazebo files

To run a Gazebo simulation you need:

- **A world file:** A file with extension `.world` that contains all the elements in a simulation, including robots, lights, sensors, and static objects, formatted using the Simulation Description Format (SDF).



GAZEBO

## Gazebo basics, Gazebo files

To run a Gazebo simulation you need:

- **Model files:** SDF files used to describe objects and robots. Models are included in world files using the include tag:

The components of a model are:

- **Links:** A link contains the physical properties of one body of the model.
- **Joints:** A joint connects two links.





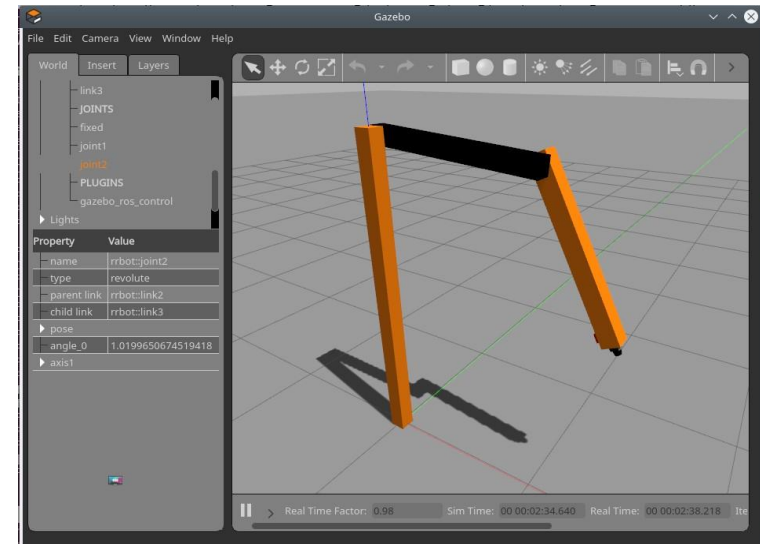
# GAZEBO rrobot example

RRBot, or "Revolute-Revolute Manipulator Robot", is a simple 3-linkage, 2-joint arm.

```
cd ~/catkin_ws/src/
git clone https://github.com/ros-simulation/gazebo_ros_demos.git
cd ..
catkin_make
```

```
roscd rrobot_description rrobot.xacro
```

```
roslaunch rrobot_gazebo rrobot_world.launch
```





## Review of Technical Capabilities

<https://moveit.ros.org>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vAeEEoxVhAo>

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# **Movelt** Motion Planning

Movelt! includes a variety of robust and state-of-the-art motion planners:

- Sampling-based motion planning algorithms (OMPL)
- Covariant Hamiltonian optimization for motion planning (CHOMP)
- Stochastic Trajectory Optimization for Motion Planning (STOMP)
- TrajOpt is a sequential convex optimization algorithm

# **MoveIt** Constraints

You can specify the following kinematic constraints:

- **Position constraints** – restrict the position of a link to lie within a region of space
- **Orientation constraints** – restrict the orientation of a link to lie within specified roll, pitch or yaw limits
- **Visibility constraints** – restrict a point on a link to lie within the visibility cone for a particular sensor
- **Joint constraints** – restrict a joint to lie between two values
- **User-specified constraints** – you can also specify your own constraints with a user-defined callback.



## Scene Collision Objects

You can specify the following kinematic constraints:

- static objects (objects rigidly fixed on the robot workspace)
- dynamic objects (objects with which the robot can interact, i.g. pick, place, push ...etc)
- Moveit Collision Objects published through [moveit\\_msgs/CollisionObject](#) messages

# **MoveIt** How to Use it?!

To simulate and play around with Universal Robot UR5:

- Have ROS installed.
- Create a work-space: `mkdir -p ~/ws_moveit/src`
- From ROS-Industrial GitHub Page:

```
git clone -b melodic-devel https://github.com/ros-industrial/universal_robot
```

- Install any new dependencies that may be missing:

```
rosdep install -y --from-paths . --ignore-src --rosdistro noetic
```

- Re-build and re-source the workspace and enjoy:

```
catkin_make and source devel/setup.bash  
roslaunch ur5_moveit_config moveit_rviz.launch
```

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[ros-planning.github.io/moveit\\_tutorials/doc/realtime\\_servo/realtime\\_servo\\_tutorial.html?highlight=ur5](https://ros-planning.github.io/moveit_tutorials/doc/realtime_servo/realtime_servo_tutorial.html?highlight=ur5)



**Ecosystem**

# ROS Statistics

October 2021 - October 2022

## October 2022

### Debs Downloads, Visitors, Packages



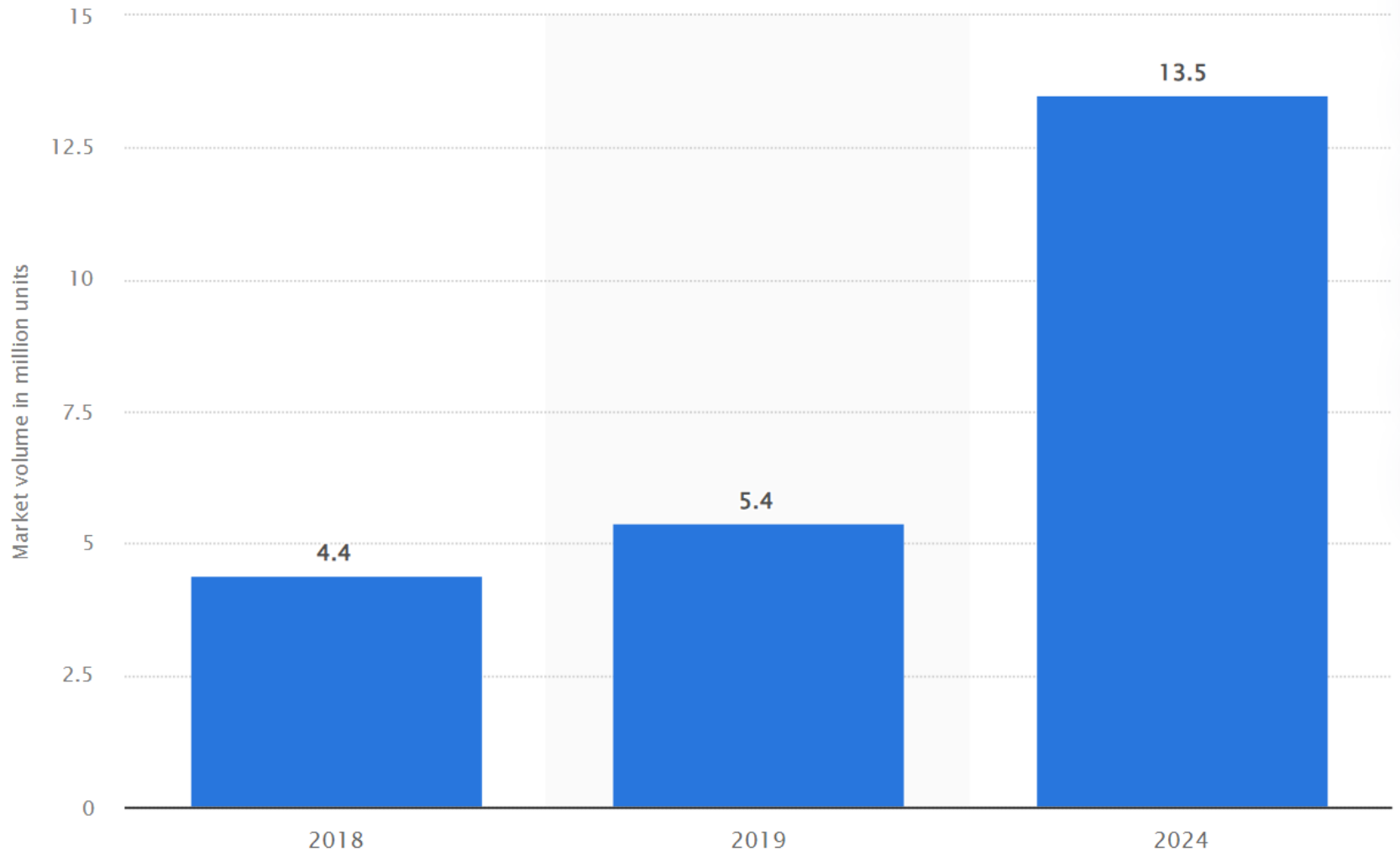
	October 2021	October 2022	YoY Change
<b>Total Unique Packages</b> (packages across versions, distros, syncs, etc)	<b>89,144</b>	<b>146,745</b>	<b>+64.62%</b>
<b>Different Packages</b>	<b>19,562</b>	<b>23,614</b>	<b>+20.71%</b>
<b>Deb Downloads</b>	<b>45,100,525</b>	<b>49,078,176</b>	<b>+8.82%</b>
<b>Unique Visitors</b>	<b>789,956</b>	<b>767,632</b>	<b>-2.82%</b>



# Worldwide User Base



# ROS-based robot market volume worldwide between 2018 and 2024 (www.statista.com)





**Thank You!**

**Any Questions?**