



Lecture 5

2022

INFO 802 Master Advanced Mechatronics

Luc Marechal







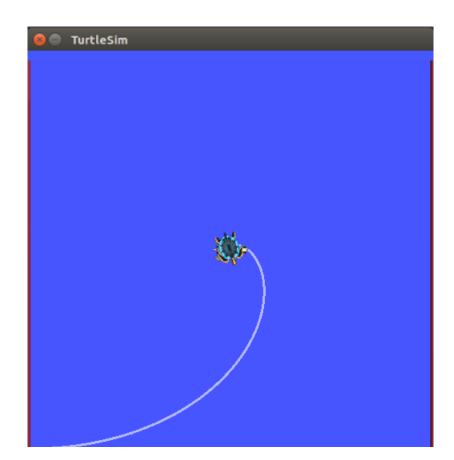
Turtlesim Turtle to target





turtle_to_target (Python)

- Due to Wednesday May 3, 2022. (6pm max. deadline)
- Send me by email the answers to questions in the further slides
- Attach your turtle_to_target.py code and launch file
- luc.marechal@univ-smb.fr

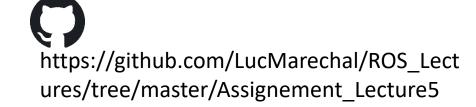






turtle_to_target (Python)

Download the files: spawn_turtle.py turtle_to_target.py



Place them in the appropriate folders inside the *assignments_pkg* package (create the package if it does not exist yet)

Edit the *turtle to target.py* and fill the XXXX in the code

Create a launch file named turtlesim target. Launch so it launches:

- turtlesim_node.py
- spawn_turtle.py
- turtlesim_target.py
- spawn_turtle.py : node that randomly spawn the target (i.e turtle2) in the turtlesim window
- turtle_to_target.py : the node that makes the turtle1 move to the turtle2







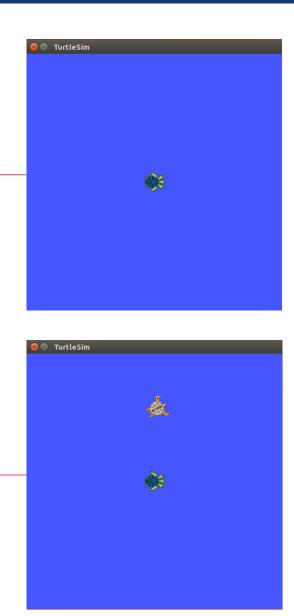
turtle_to_target (Python)

Run the **turtlesim_node** and the **spawn_turtle** node Find which topics are running on the ROS system

luc@USMB:~\$ roscore

luc@USMB:~\$ rosrun turtlesim turtlesim_node

luc@USMB:~\$ rosrun turtlesim_tutorials spawn_turtle.py







turtle_to_target (Python)

At least, answer the following questions:

- What are the turtlesim Pose and Twist message like?
- What should we import in the python header file to use Pose and Twist objects?
- How can we get the Pose of the turtle?
- How can we get the Pose of the target?
- How can we send velocity command to the turtle?
- What should we then import in the python header file?
- Explain what the spawn_turtle node is doing





turtle to target (Python)

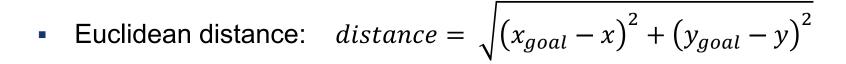
- Create a node called *turtle_to_target* that automatically move the turtle1 to the turtle2. For that you will use linear velocity and angular velocity to control the turtle1.
- The forward velocity is defined as a constant gain of multiplied by the distance between the target turtle2 and the turtle1. This means that the forward velocity is higher the further you are away from the target, and goes to zero as you approach the target.
- The angular velocity is calculated similarly with a gain multiplied by the difference in angle between the line that is directly connecting the turtle and the goal position, and the angular pose of the robot itself (check the meaning of the atan2 in the steering angle computation). This causes the robot to adjust its own theta to eventually move in a straight line to the target.







Moving to a Point (x,y) in the 2D plane

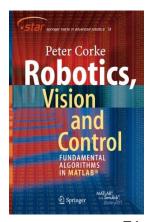




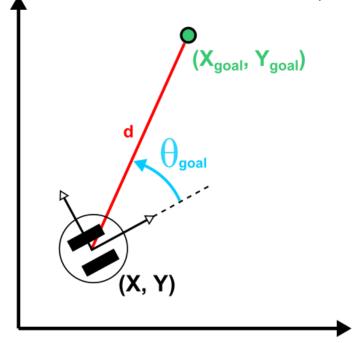
• Proportional Controller: Velocity $v = K_v \times distance$

Steering angle $\gamma = K_h \times \theta_{goal}$

The robot's velocity is proportional to its distance to the goal



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Further References

- ROS Turtlesim tutorials
 - wiki.ros.org/turtlesim/Tutorials/

ROS Cheat Sheet

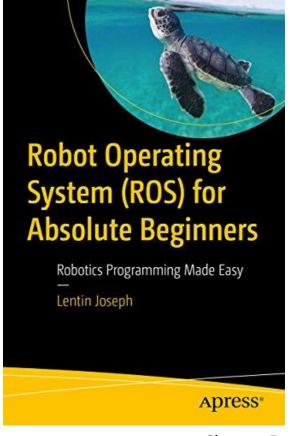
- https://www.clearpathrobotics.com/ros-robotoperating-system-cheat-sheet/
- https://kapeli.com/cheat_sheets/ROS.docset/

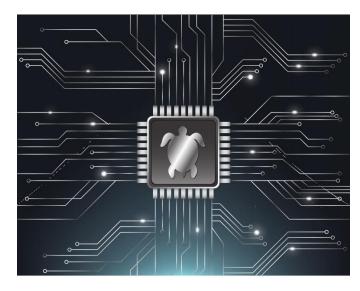






Relevant books and sources







A Handbook Written by TurtleBot3 Developers
YoonSeek Pyo | HanCheel Cho | RyuWoon Jung | TaeHoon Lim







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