# SPRESENSE™とmicro-ROSで始めるロボットプログラミング

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# 本日のセミナーの流れ

- ・ micro-ROSとは?
  - micro-ROS\(\angle\)ROS2
  - micro-ROSとROS2の通信
- ・ Spresenseによる micro-ROS
  - 環境セットアップ
    - ・ ROS2 セットアップ
    - micro-ROS-agent セットアップ
    - Spresense/micro-ROS arduino セットアップ
  - micro-ROS の実装
    - micro-ROS publisher の実装
    - micro-ROS subscriber の実装
    - micro-ROS server の実装
    - micro-ROS client の実装

#### ・ Spresense による TurtleBot の 実装

- TurtleBot の動作仕様
- TurtleBot の使用部材
- TurtleBot の回路構成
- TurtleBot の実装
- TurtleBot の操作





micro-ROS puts ROS 2 onto microcontrollers

micro-ROS とは?

#### ROSとは?

ROS とは、Robot Operation System の略であり、広い意味ではロボット開発のための各種ツールのことを指します。ROS そのものは、2010年にリリースされた、ロボットとPC間で協調動作をするための通信システムを担うライブラリです。

#### ROS2とは?

ROS1 は研究用に作られたもので、単体のロボットとの通信しか意識されていませんでした。利用用途が広がるにつれて、複数台ロボットの制御や、マイクロコントローラへの対応、ロバストな通信を備えたものを要望する声が増え、それらを備えた ROS2 が2017年にリリースされました。

#### micro-ROS とは?

micro-ROS とは ROS2 とマイクロコントローラシステムをつなぐためのRTOS向けライブラリです。ホスト上で動作する ROS2 は、micro-ROS-agent というブリッジプログラムによって micro-ROS が実装されたマイクロコントローラと協調動作することができます。

### ROSとROS2の違い

https://design.ros2.org/articles/why\_ros2.html

	ROS	ROS2
<b>Controllable robots</b>	a single robot	Teams of multiple robots
Computing power requirements	workstation-class computational resources on board	Small embedded platforms (micro-ROS)
Real time	no real-time requirements	Real-time systems
Network environment	excellent network connectivity r equired	Non-ideal networks
Use case	applications in research, mostly academia	Production environments
Flexibility	maximum flexibility, with nothing prescribed or proscribed	Prescribed patterns for building and structuring systems

#### micro-ROS と ROS2 のアプリケーション

ROS2





複数の micro-ROS を協調制御



micro-ROS

### micro-ROS と ROS2 のアプリケーション

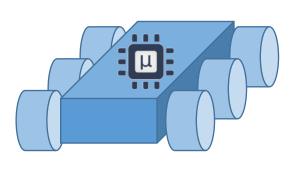
ROS2 は工場での自走搬送ロボットやロボットアーム、またドローンやカメラシステムへ応用されつつあります

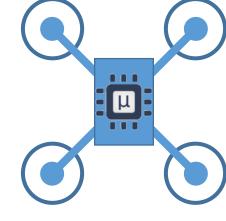
AGV(自動搬送車)

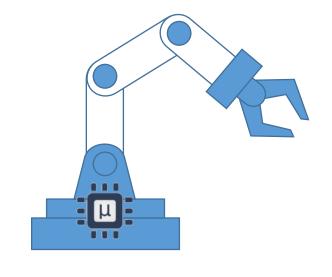
ドローン

ロボットアーム

カメラシステム









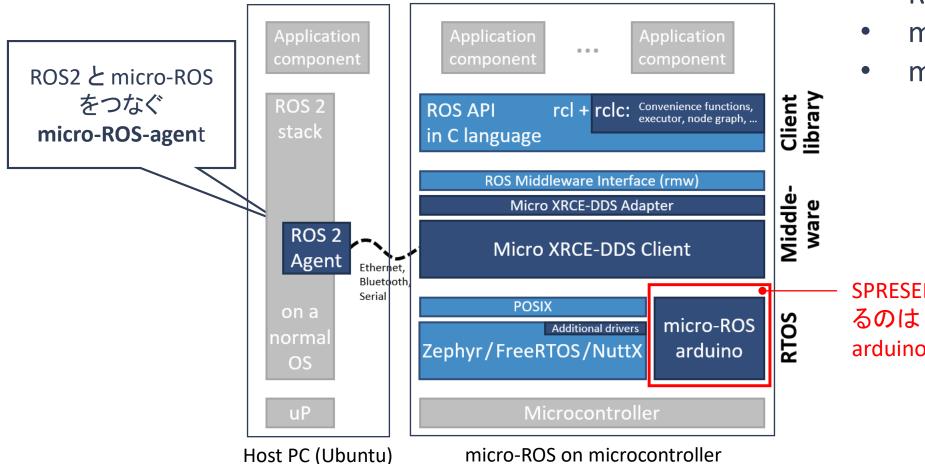
micro-ROS

micro-ROS

micro-ROS

micro-ROS

#### micro-ROSとROS2の構造



#### 3つのコンポーネント

- ROS2
- micro-ROS-agent
- micro-ROS

SPRESENSEで用いるのは micro-ROS arduino ライブラリ

<ROS2要素>

Node

**Topic** 

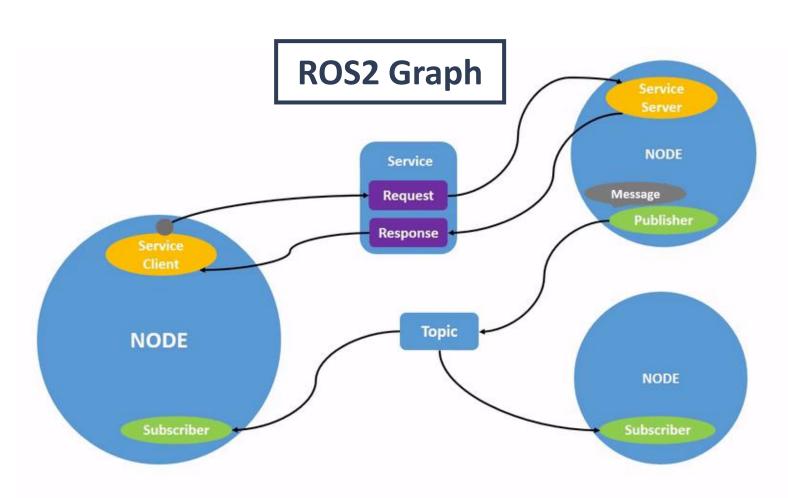
Subscriber

**Publisher** 

**Service** 

Service Client

Service Server



ROS2グラフは、データを処理するROS2要素のネットワーク構造

#### <ROS2要素>

#### Node

#### **Topic**

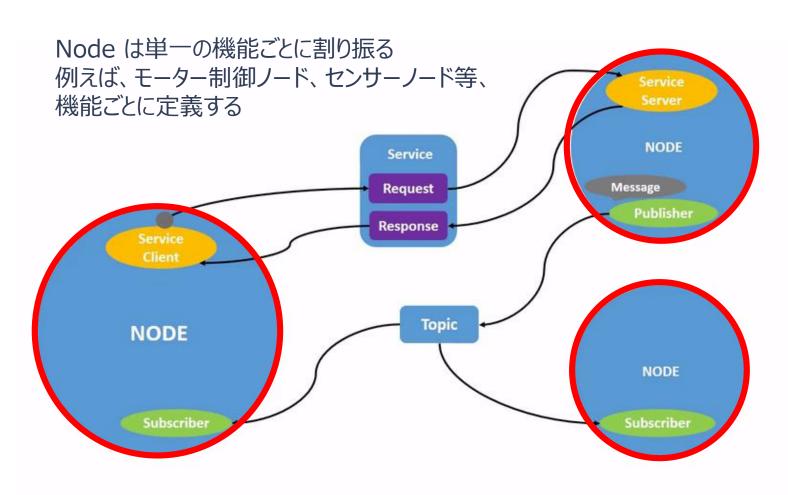
Subscriber

Publisher

#### **Service**

Service Client

Service Server



Node 同士は、Topic, Service 等を使って通信する

<ROS2要素>

Node

**Topic** 

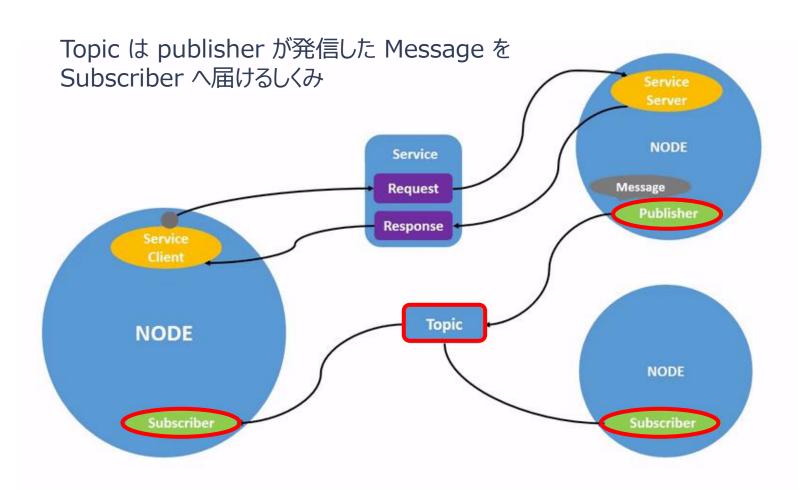
Subscriber

Publisher

**Service** 

Service Client

Service Server



Topic を Subscribe している全ての Subscriber に Message が伝達される

#### <ROS2要素>

Node Topic

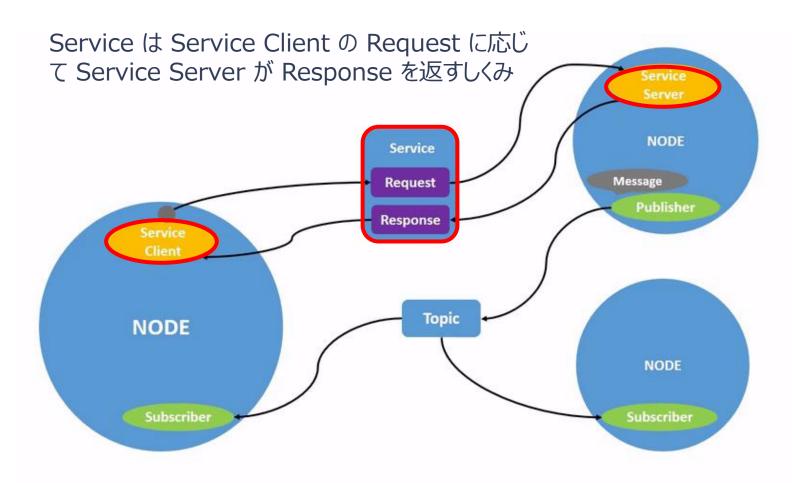
Subscriber

**Publisher** 

#### **Service**

**Service Client** 

Service Server



Topic と異なり Service Client / Server の 1 対 1通信となるところが異なる





micro-ROS puts ROS 2 onto microcontrollers

# Spresense による micro-ROS

### ROS2 セットアップ

ROS2は "humble"を使用します。 humble は Ubuntu 22.04 TLS が対象です。 Host PC には、 Ubuntu 22.04 TLS をインストールされたものをお使いください。

### micro-ROS-agent セットアップ

micro-ROS-agent は、コンパイルをして生成してもよいですが、簡単に扱うために Docker イメージを使います。 セットアップの際に Docker をインストールする必要があります。

### Spresense / micro-ROS-arduino セットアップ

Spresense 用の micro-ROS-arduino を GitHub に準備しました。 ダウンロードする際に、 ダウンロードしよう としているブランチが humble-spresense であることを確認してください。

### ROS2 セットアップ

Ubuntu 22.04TLS をインストールした PC で次のサイトを参考にしてインストールを行ってください <a href="https://docs.ros.org/en/humble/Installation/Ubuntu-Install-Debians.html">https://docs.ros.org/en/humble/Installation/Ubuntu-Install-Debians.html</a>

#### 【STEP1】PPA (Personal Package Archive) に ROS のパッケージを追加

- \$ sudo apt update && sudo apt install curl gnupg lsb-release
- \$ sudo curl -sSL <a href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ros/rosdistro/master/ros.key">https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ros/rosdistro/master/ros.key</a> -o /usr/share/keyrings/ros-archive-keyring.gpg
- \$ echo "deb [arch=\$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/ros-archive-keyring.gpg]
  http://packages.ros.org/ros2/ubuntu \$(source /etc/os-release && echo \$UBUNTU\_CODENAME) main" | sudo
  tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/ros2.list > /dev/null

### ROS2 セットアップ

#### 【STEP2】ROS2 パッケージをインストール

- \$ sudo apt update && sudo upgrade
- \$ sudo apt install ros-humble-desktop
- \$ sudo apt install ros-humble-ros-base

#### 【STEP3】ROS2 の環境変数を登録

\$ source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash

### ROS2 セットアップ

#### 【STEP4】動作確認

```
$ ros2 run demo_nodes_cpp talker

[INFO] [1659857287.397953074] [talker]: Publishing: 'Hello World: 1'

[INFO] [1659857288.397938888] [talker]: Publishing: 'Hello World: 2'

[INFO] [1659857289.397927192] [talker]: Publishing: 'Hello World: 3'

[INFO] [1659857290.397927403] [talker]: Publishing: 'Hello World: 4'

[INFO] [1659857291.397948089] [talker]: Publishing: 'Hello World: 5'

[INFO] [1659857292.397923946] [talker]: Publishing: 'Hello World: 6'
```

#### 【STEP4】 別ターミナルを開いて次のコマンドを実行

```
$ source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash && ros2 run demo_nodes_py listener [INFO] [1659857290.424806294] [listener]: I heard: [Hello World: 4] [INFO] [1659857291.399981669] [listener]: I heard: [Hello World: 5] [INFO] [1659857292.400563587] [listener]: I heard: [Hello World: 6]
```

micro-ROS-agent セットアップ

【STEP1】docker をインストール

\$ sudo apt install docker docker-compose

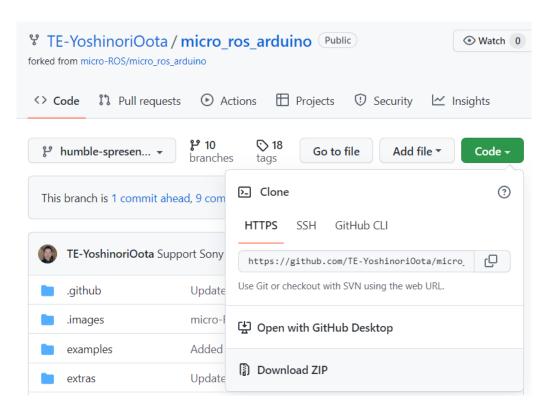
### micro-ROS-agent セットアップ

【STEP2】 Spresense を接続し、micro-ROS-agent の docker イメージをインストールし起動する

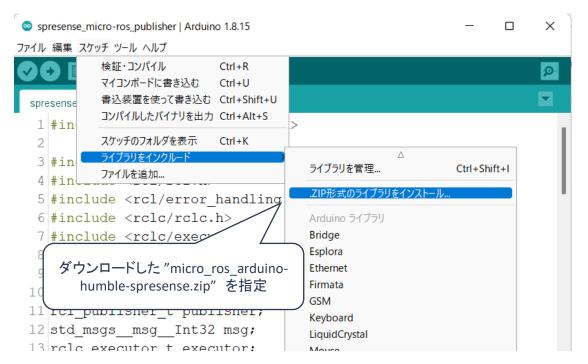
```
sudo docker run -it --rm -v /dev:/dev --privileged --net=host microros/micro-ros-agent:humble serial --dev
   /dev/ttyUSB0
humble: Pulling from microros/micro-ros-agent
                                                       micro-ROS-agent の docker image のダウンロード
 ... skip ...
4f4fb700ef54: Pull complete
63c52ba960a7: Pull complete
 ... skip ...
Digest: sha256:69e2b0d22a1e6cf33ca0a984a1ee7085133982b8bda1f9de305dc3a249a6405d
Status: Downloaded newer image for microros/micro-ros-agent:humble
                                                                                     fd: 3
[1659402842.881086] info
                            TermiosAgentLinux.cpp | init
                                                                   running...
[1659402842.881813] info
                                                                                     verbose level: 4
                            Root.cpp
                                           set verbose level
                                                                  logger setup
```

### Spresense / micro-ROS-arduino セットアップ

【STEP1】micro\_ROS\_arduino のダウンロード



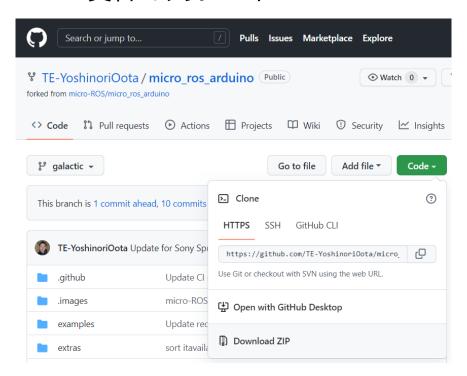
【STEP2】micro ROS arduino のインストール



うまくいかない場合は、"micro\_ros\_arduinohumble-spresense.zip"を解凍して Arduino のスケッチフォルダの"libraries"フォルダに フォルダー毎コピーしてください

### Spresense / micro-ROS-arduino セットアップ

【STEP3】Spresense\_microROS\_seminar 資料 のダウンロード



【STEP4】sketchesの中にある"spresense\_micro-ROS\_publisher serial を書き込み



### Spresense / micro-ROS-arduino セットアップ

Spresense を接続したままで、Ubuntu上で micro-ROS-agent を起動し、Spresense をリセット

```
source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
   sudo docker run -it --rm -v /dev:/dev --privileged --net=host microros/micro-ros-agent:humble serial --dev /dev/ttyUSB0
[1659348844.975038] info
                           | TermiosAgentLinux.cpp | init
                                                                    | running...
                                                                                       fd: 3
[1659348844.975462] info
                                            set verbose level
                                                                  | logger setup
                                                                                       verbose level: 4
                            | Root.cpp
[1659348850.359973] info
                                            create client
                                                                                 client key: 0x28E804DA, session id:
                           Root.cpp
                                                                 create
0x81[1659348850.360103] info
                                 SessionManager.hpp | establish session
                                                                             session established | client key: 0x28E804DA,
address: 0
[1659348850.390805] info
                            | ProxyClient.cpp
                                               create participant
                                                                     | participant created | client key: 0x28E804DA,
participant id: 0x000(1)
[1659348850.407067] info
                            | ProxyClient.cpp
                                                                   topic created
                                                                                       client key: 0x28E804DA, topic id:
                                               create topic
0x000(2), participant id: 0x000(1)
[1659348850.416714] info
                           | ProxyClient.cpp
                                               create publisher
                                                                     | publisher created
                                                                                          client key: 0x28E804DA,
publisher id: 0x000(3), participant id: 0x000(1)
[1659348850.428346] info | ProxyClient.cpp
                                               create datawriter
                                                                      datawriter created | client key: 0x28E804DA,
datawriter id: 0x000(5), publisher id: 0x000(3)
```

### Spresense / micro-ROS-arduino セットアップ

別のターミナルを開き、Ubuntu 上で spresense\_micro-ROS\_publisher が発信したトピックを確認

```
$ source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
$ ros2 topic list
/my_topic
/parameter_events
/rosout
$ ros2 topic echo /my_topic
data: 48
---
data: 49
---
```





micro-ROS puts ROS 2 onto microcontrollers

micro-ROS の実装

#### <ROS2要素>

#### Node

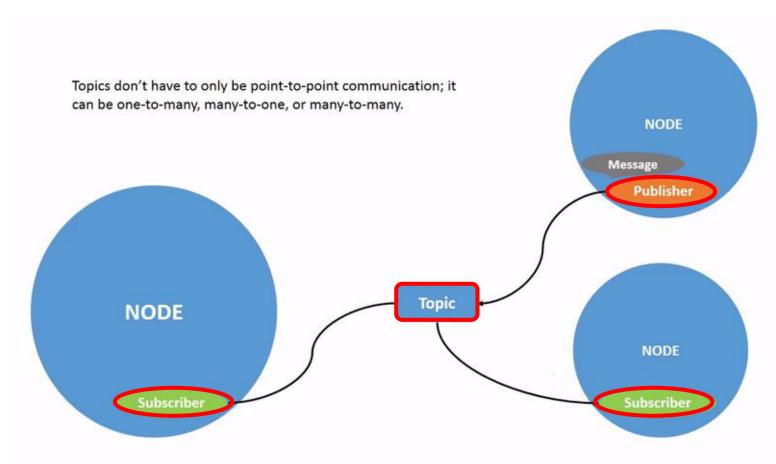
#### **Topic**

Subscriber

Publisher

#### **Service**

Service Client Service Server



伝送路やプラットフォームを気にする必要ない 発信と受信するNodeを動的に入れ替えることができる

<ROS2要素>

Node

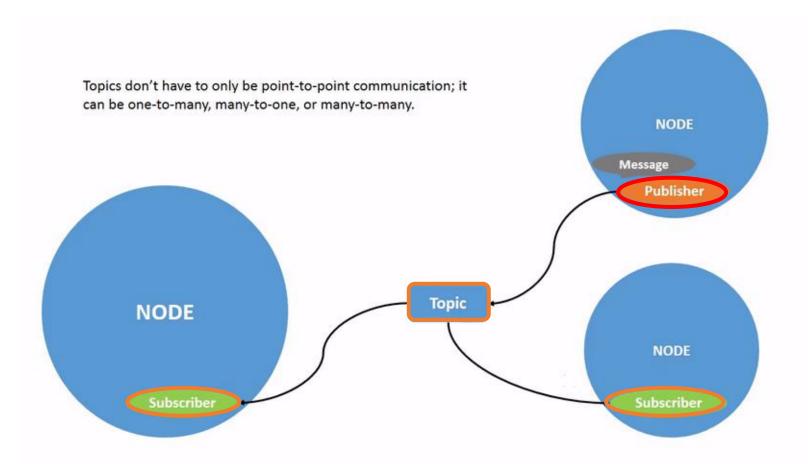
**Topic** 

Subscriber

**Publisher** 

#### **Service**

Service Client Service Server



#### Serial(default) 実装

```
#include <micro ros arduino.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <rcl/rcl.h>
#include <rcl/error handling.h>
#include <rclc/rclc.h>
#include <rclc/executor.h>
#include <std msgs/msg/int32.h>
static rcl allocator t allocator;
                                                   // memory allocator
static rclc_support_t support;
                                                   // context structure
static rcl node t node;
                                                   // node instance
static rcl publisher t publisher;
                                                   // publisher instance
                                                   // message for topics
static std_msgs__msg__Int32 msg;
#define RCCHECK(fn) { rcl ret t temp rc = fn; if((temp rc != RCL RET OK)){error loop();}}
#define RCSOFTCHECK(fn) { rcl ret t temp rc = fn; if((temp rc != RCL RET OK)){}}
void error loop() {
 while(1){ digitalWrite(LED0, !digitalRead(LED0)); delay(100); }
                                                                            helper functions
                                                            エラー発生時にLEDOを点滅させる
```

```
void setup() {
                                                                 シリアル通信を初期化
set microros transports();
delay(2000);
                                                         メモリマネージャーなど各種設定
allocator = rcl get default allocator();
 RCCHECK(rclc support init(&support, 0, NULL, &allocator));
// create node
                                                                          nodeの生成
 RCCHECK(rclc node init default(&node, "my node serial", "", &support));
                                                                      publisherの生成
// create publisher
 RCCHECK(rclc publisher init default(
 &publisher,
  &node,
  ROSIDL GET MSG TYPE SUPPORT(std msgs, msg, Int32),
  "my publisher serial"));
msg.data = 0;
digitalWrite(LED0, HIGH);
void loop() {
                                                                    msg をパブリッシュ
delay(100);
 RCSOFTCHECK(rcl publish(&publisher, &msg, NULL));
 msg.data++;
```

#### Serial 実装

WiFi実装

```
void setup() {
set microros transports();
delay(2000);
allocator = rcl get default allocator();
RCCHECK(rclc support init(&support, 0, NULL, &allocator));
// create node
RCCHECK(rclc node init default(&node, "my node serial", "", &support));
// create publisher
 RCCHECK(rclc publisher init default(
 &publisher,
  &node,
  ROSIDL GET MSG TYPE SUPPORT(std msgs, msg, Int32),
  "my_publisher_serial"));
msg.data = 0;
digitalWrite(LED0, HIGH);
void loop() {
delay(100);
RCSOFTCHECK(rcl publish(&publisher, &msg, NULL));
msg.data++;
```

```
void setup() {
 rmw_uros_set_custom transport(
 false, NULL,
                                          set microros transports()を
  arduino wifi transport open,
                                          rmw uros set custom transport() (
  arduino wifi transport close,
                                          置き換え
  arduino wifi transport write,
  arduino wifi transport read );
 ... snip ...
// create publisher
 RCCHECK(rclc_publisher_init_default(
  &publisher,
  &node,
  ROSIDL GET MSG TYPE SUPPORT(std msgs, msg, Int32),
  "my publisher serial"));
 msg.data = 0;
 digitalWrite(LED0, HIGH);
void loop() {
delay(100);
 RCSOFTCHECK(rcl publish(&publisher, &msg, NULL));
 msg.data++;
                                                                                  28
```

#### UDP(default) 実装(GS2200)

```
#include <micro ros arduino.h>
#include <uxr/client/transport.h>
#include <rmw microros/rmw microros.h>
#define ATCMD CHECK(fn) { while(fn != ATCMD RESP OK); }
ATCMD NetworkStatus net status;
extern uint8 t ESCBuffer[];
extern uint32 t ESCBufferCnt;
const char server ip[16] = "xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx";
const char server port[6] = "8888";
const char client port[6] = "10001";
uint8 t client id = 0;
extern "C" {
 bool arduino wifi transport open(struct uxrCustomTransport* transport) {
 ATCMD REGDOMAIN E regDomain;
  const char ssid[32] = "ssid";
  const char pswd[32] = "passwd";
  char macid[20];
  Init GS2200 SPI();
  while (Get GPIO37Status()) { ...snip... }
  ... skip ...
  return true;
```

```
bool arduino_wifi_transport_close(struct uxrCustomTransport* transport) {
  return true;
size_t arduino_wifi_transport_write(struct uxrCustomTransport* transport,
                               const uint8 t* buf, size t len, uint8 t* errcode) {
 (void)errcode;
 if (len == 0) return len;
 WiFi InitESCBuffer();
 if (AtCmd SendBulkData(client id, buf, len) != ATCMD RESP OK) return 0;
  return len;
size_t arduino_wifi_transport_read(struct uxrCustomTransport* transport, uint8 t* buf,
                                     size t len, int timeout, uint8 t* errcode) {
 (void) errcode;
 int res = 0;
 if (AtCmd RecvResponse() == ATCMD RESP BULK DATA RX) {
  if (Check CID(client id)) {
   ConsolePrintf( "Receive %d bytes¥r¥n", ESCBufferCnt-1, ESCBuffer+1 );
    memcpy(buf, ESCBuffer+1, ESCBufferCnt-1);
    res = ESCBufferCnt-1;
 WiFi InitESCBuffer();
  return res;
} // extern "C"
```

UDP(default) 実装(ESP8266) 利用ライブラリ: https://github.com/YoshinoTaro/ESP8266ATLib-for-Spresense

```
#include "ESP8266ATLib.h"
#include "IPAddress.h"
#define BAUDRATE 115200
#include <micro ros arduino.h>
#include <uxr/client/transport.h>
#include <rmw microros/rmw microros.h>
#include "ESP8266ATLib.h"
const char server ip[16] = "192.168.xxx.xxx";
const char server port[6] = "8888";
extern "C" {
 #define BAUDRATE 115200
 bool arduino wifi transport open(struct uxrCustomTransport* transport) {
  bool result = false;
  esp8266at.begin(BAUDRATE);
  result = esp8266at.espConnectAP("ssid", "passwd");
  result = esp8266at.setupUdpClient(server ip, server port);
  return result;
```

```
bool arduino_wifi_transport_close(struct uxrCustomTransport* transport) {
  return true;
size_t arduino_wifi_transport_write(struct uxrCustomTransport* transport,
                                const uint8 t* buf, size t len, uint8 t* errcode) {
  (void)errcode;
  bool result = esp8266at.sendUdpMessageToServer(buf, len);
  if (result) return len;
  else return 0;
size_t arduino_wifi_transport_read(struct uxrCustomTransport* transport, uint8 t* buf,
                                      size t len, int timeout, uint8 t* errcode) {
  (void) errcode;
  int res = 0;
  uint32 t start time = millis();
  do {
   res = esp8266at.espListenToUdpServer(buf, len);
  } while(!res && (millis() - start time < timeout));</pre>
  return res;
} // extern "C"
```

#### UDP動作確認

Ubuntu のターミナル上で micro-ROS-agent を起動し、Spresense をリセット

source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash serial --dev /dev/ttyUSB0 export ROS DOMAIN ID=30 sudo docker run -it --rm -v /dev:/dev --privileged --net=host microros/micro-ros-agent:humble udp4 -p 8888 [1659348844.975038] info | TermiosAgentLinux.cpp | init | running... fd: 3 Root.cpp [1659348844.975462] info set verbose level | logger setup verbose level: 4 [1659348850.359973] info create client create client key: 0x28E804DA, session id: Root.cpp SessionManager.hpp | establish session | session established | client key: 0x28E804DA, address: 0x81[1659348850.360103] info [1659348850.390805] info | ProxyClient.cpp create participant participant created client key: 0x28E804DA, participant id: 0x000(1)[1659348850.407067] info topic created | ProxyClient.cpp create topic | client key: 0x28E804DA, topic id: 0x000(2), participant id: 0x000(1) [1659348850.416714] info | ProxyClient.cpp create publisher | publisher created client key: 0x28E804DA, publisher id: 0x000(3), participant id: 0x000(1) [1659348850.428346] info | ProxyClient.cpp create datawriter datawriter created client key: 0x28E804DA, datawriter id: 0x000(5), publisher id: 0x000(3)

# micro-ROS の実装(Topic Subscriber)

<ROS2要素>

Node

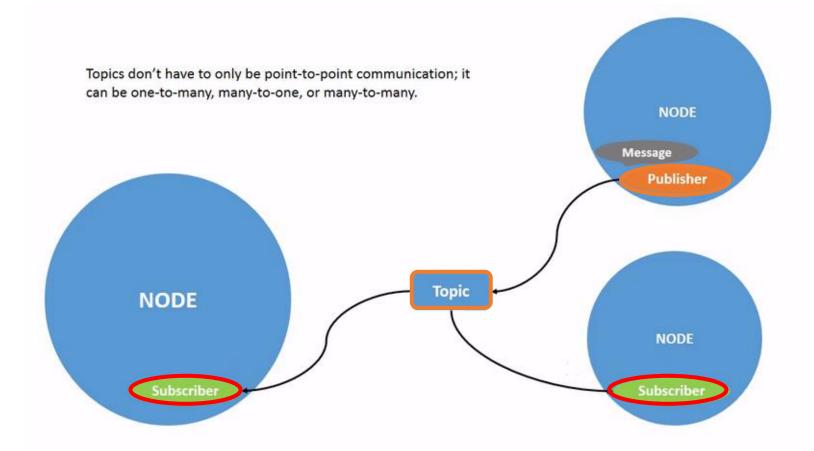
**Topic** 

Subscriber

Publisher

#### **Service**

Service Client Service Server



# micro-ROS の実装 (Topic Subscriber)

#### Subscription 実装(Serialの場合)

```
#include <micro ros arduino.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <rcl/rcl.h>
#include <rcl/error handling.h>
#include <rclc/rclc.h>
#include <rclc/executor.h>
#include <std msgs/msg/int32.h>
static rcl allocator t allocator;
                                                   // memory allocator
static rclc support t support;
                                                   // context structure
static rcl node t node;
                                                   // node instance
static rcl subscription t subscriber;
                                                   // subscriber instance
static rclc executor t executor;
                                                   // function executor instance
static std msgs msg Int32 msg;
                                                  // message for topics
#define RCCHECK(fn) { rcl ret t temp rc = fn; if((temp rc != RCL RET OK)){error loop();}}
#define RCSOFTCHECK(fn) { rcl ret t temp rc = fn; if((temp rc != RCL RET OK)){}}
void error loop() {
 while(1){ digitalWrite(LED0, !digitalRead(LED0)); delay(100); }
void subscription callback(const void * msgin) {
 const std msgs msg Int32 * msg = (const std msgs msg Int32 *)msgin;
 digitalWrite(LED1, (msg->data == 0) ? LOW : HIGH);
                                                               subscription callback function
                                            新しいデータが来た時に呼ばれるコールバック関数
```

```
void setup() {
set microros transports();
 allocator = rcl get default allocator();
 RCCHECK(rclc support init(&support, 0, NULL, &allocator));
 RCCHECK(rclc node init default(&node, "my node serial", "", &support));
 RCCHECK(rclc_subscription_init_default(&subscriber, &node,
                                                                      subscriber の生成
  ROSIDL GET MSG TYPE SUPPORT(std msgs, msg, Int32), "my_subscriber_serial"));
 RCCHECK(rclc executor init(&executor, &support.context, 1, &allocator));
 RCCHECK(rclc_executor_add_subscription(&executor, &subscriber,
                                                                    subscription タスクを
            &msg, &subscription callback, ON NEW DATA));
                                                                        Executorに登録
 digitalWrite(LED0, HIGH);
void loop() {
                                                                         100ミリ秒毎に
 delay(100);
rclc executor spin some(&executor, RCL MS TO NS(100));
                                                                     topicの有無を確認
```

# micro-ROS の実装 (Topic Subscriber)

Subscriber の動作確認

【STEP1】 Spresense を接続したままで、Ubuntu上で micro-ROS-agent を起動し、Spresense をリセット

```
WIFiの場合は次のように設定: udp4-p 8888
   source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
   sudo docker run -it --rm -v /dev:/dev --privileged --net=host microros/micro-ros-agent:humble serial --dev /dev/ttyUSB0
[1659407603.208276] info
                           | TermiosAgentLinux.cpp | init
                                                                                      fd: 3[1659407603.208943] info
                                                                    | running...
                                                                                                                        Root.cpp
set verbose level
                                         | verbose level: 4
                     | logger setup
[1659407603.985348] info
                          | Root.cpp
                                            create client
                                                                                | client key: 0x44BDFA8B, session id:
                                                                 create
0x81[1659407603.986448] info
                                | SessionManager.hpp | establish session
                                                                             session established | client key: 0x44BDFA8B, address: 0
[1659407605.450670] info
                           | ProxyClient.cpp
                                                                     | participant created | client key: 0x44BDFA8B, participant id: 0x000(1)
                                               create participant
[1659407605.464926] info
                            | ProxyClient.cpp
                                                                    topic created
                                                                                       | client key: 0x44BDFA8B, topic id: 0x000(2),
                                               create topic
participant id: 0x000(1)
[1659407605.474488] info
                            | ProxyClient.cpp
                                               create subscriber
                                                                     subscriber created
                                                                                            client key: 0x44BDFA8B, subscriber id: 0x000(4),
participant id: 0x000(1)
[1659407605.485901] info
                            | ProxyClient.cpp
                                               create datareader
                                                                      datareader created
                                                                                             client key: 0x44BDFA8B, datareader id:
0x000(6), subscriber id: 0x000(4)
```

# micro-ROS の実装 (Topic Subscriber)

Subscriber の動作確認

【STEP2】 別ターミナルで次のコマンドを実行して Spresense の LED1 の点灯・消灯を操作

```
$ source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
$ ros2 topic list
/my_subscriber
/parameter_events
/rosout
$ ros2 topic pub --once /my_subscriber std_msgs/Int32 "data: 1"
publisher: beginning loop
publishing #1: std_msgs.msg.Int32(data=1)
$ ros2 topic pub --once /my_subscriber std_msgs/Int32 "data: 0"
publisher: beginning loop
publishing #1: std_msgs.msg.Int32(data=0)

LED1を消灯
```

# micro-ROS の実装(Image Publisher)

<ROS2要素>

Node

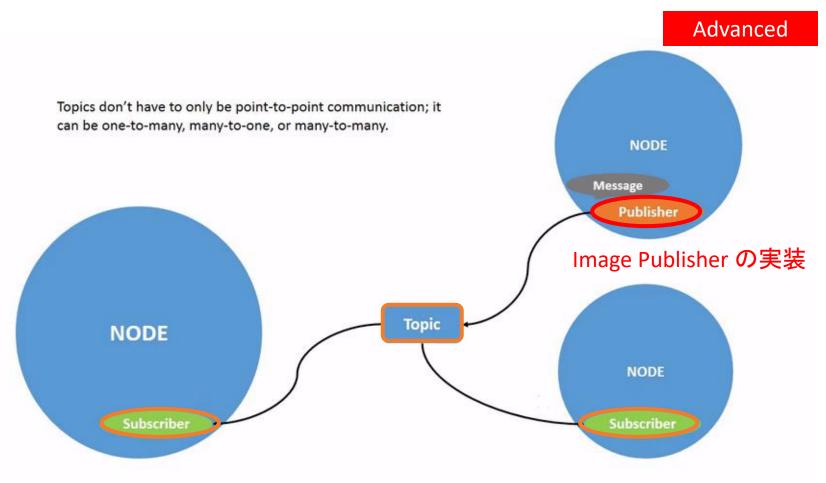
**Topic** 

Subscriber

Publisher

#### Service

Service Client Service Server



Spresenseカメラから画像を取得し、Topicとして画像を配信します

# micro-ROS の実装(Image Publisher)

### Image Publisherの実装

Advanced

```
#include <micro ros arduino.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <rcl/rcl.h>
#include <rcl/error handling.h>
#include <rclc/rclc.h>
#include <sensor msgs/msg/compressed image.h>
#include <Camera.h>
static rcl allocator t allocator;
static rclc support t support;
static rcl node t node;
static rcl publisher t publisher;
static sensor msgs msg CompressedImage msg static;
#define RCCHECK(fn) { rcl ret t temp rc = fn; if((temp rc != RCL RET OK)){error loop();}}
#define RCSOFTCHECK(fn) { rcl ret t temp rc = fn; if((temp rc != RCL RET OK)){}}
void error loop() {
 while(1){ digitalWrite(LED0, !digitalRead(LED0)); delay(100); }
void setup() {
 set_microros_transports();
 allocator = rcl get default allocator();
 RCCHECK(rclc support init(&support, 0, NULL, &allocator));
 RCCHECK(rclc node init default(&node, "my node serial", "", &support));
```

```
RCCHECK(rclc publisher init default(&publisher, &node,
 ROSIDL GET MSG TYPE SUPPORT(sensor msgs, msg, CompressedImage),
 "image/compressed"));
                                                            compressed image の初期化
static uint8 t img buff[20000] = {0};
static char frame id data[30] = {0};
static char format data[6] = {0};
msg static.header.frame id.capacity = 7;
msg static.header.frame id.data=frame id data;
memcpy(msg static.header.frame id.data, "myframe", 7);
msg static.header.frame id.size = 7;
msg static.data.capacity = 20000;
msg static.data.data=img buff;
msg static.data.size = 0;
msg static.format.capacity = 4;
msg static.format.data=format data;
memcpy(msg static.format.data, "jpeg", 4);
msg static.format.size = 4;
                                                                Spresenseカメラの初期化
// Camera setup
theCamera.begin();
theCamera.setStillPictureImageFormat(
 CAM IMGSIZE QVGA H, CAM_IMGSIZE_QVGA_V, CAM_IMAGE_PIX_FMT_JPG);
digitalWrite(LED0, HIGH);
```

## micro-ROS の実装(Image Publisher)

Image Publisherの実装

Advanced

```
void loop() {
digitalWrite(LED2, LOW);
digitalWrite(LED3, LOW);
CamImage img = theCamera.takePicture();
if (img.isAvailable()) {
 if (img.getImgSize() > msg static.data.capacity) {
  digitalWrite(LED3, HIGH); // When the image size is too large, LED3 is on
  } else {
  msg static.data.size = img.getImgSize();
  memcpy(msg_static.data.data, img.getImgBuff(), img.getImgSize());
  RCSOFTCHECK(rcl publish(&publisher, &msg static, NULL));
} else {
 digitalWrite(LED2, HIGH);
                             // When taking a picture is failed, LED2 is on
                                          1秒ごとに写真撮影をして画像をトピックとしてPublish
sleep(1);
```

# micro-ROS の実装 (Image Publisher)

画像をホストPCで確認する

Advanced

【STEP 1 】 rqt\_image\_view の起動

- \$ source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
- \$ ros2 run rqt image view rqt image view

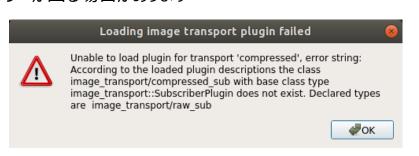
# micro-ROS の実装 (Image Publisher)

画像をホストPCで確認する

Advanced

【STEP 2 】 rqt\_image\_view で画像確認

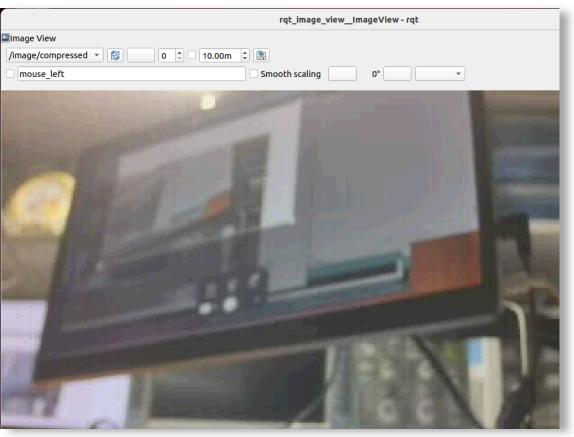
ROSのDistroを更新等、環境を変えると、次のようなエラーが出る場合があります



その場合は、次のコマンドでプラグインをインストールし直してください。

sudo apt install ros-humbe-image-transport-plugins

rqt\_image\_view の画面(例)



### micro-ROS と ROS2 の通信

### <ROS2要素>

Node Topic

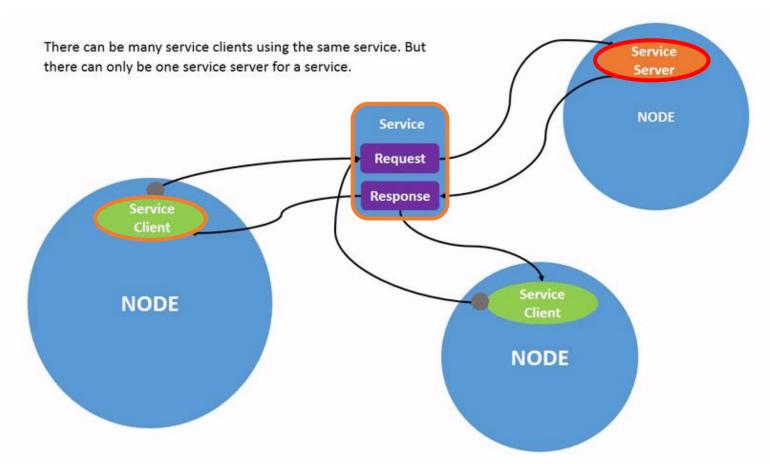
Subscriber

Publisher

### Service

**Service Client** 

Service Server



自分で定義した Service を組み込むには micro-ROS library のリビルドが必要です。 <u>GalacticではROS2との通信に不具合があります</u>。 Humble でも若干問題があるようです(後述)。 micro-ROS-agent の実装がまだ安定してないようなので、使う場合は注意してください。

### micro-ROS と ROS2 の通信

### <ROS2要素>

Node Topic

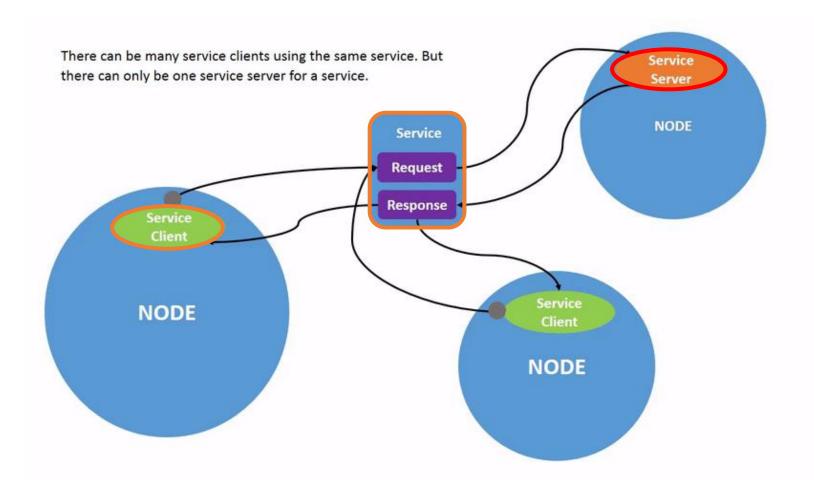
Subscriber

Publisher

### Service

Service Client

**Service Server** 



## micro-ROS の実装 (Service Server)

#### Service Server 実装

```
#include <micro ros arduino.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <rcl/rcl.h>
#include <rcl/error handling.h>
#include <rclc/rclc.h>
#include <rclc/executor.h>
#include <std msgs/msg/int32.h>
#include "std srvs/srv/trigger.h"
                                                   // memory allocator
static rcl allocator t allocator;
static rclc support t support;
                                                    // context structure
                                                    // node instance
static rcl node t node;
static rcl_service_t service;
                                                    // service instance
static rclc executor t executor;
                                                   // function executor instance
#define RCCHECK(fn) { rcl ret t temp rc = fn; if((temp rc != RCL RET OK)){error loop();}}
#define RCSOFTCHECK(fn) { rcl ret t temp rc = fn; if((temp rc != RCL RET OK)){}}
void error loop() {
 while(1){ digitalWrite(LED0, !digitalRead(LED0)); delay(100); }
std srvs srv Trigger Response res;
std_srvs__srv__Trigger_Request req;
const int capacity = 32;
uint8_t data[capacity] = {0};
                                                             コールバック関数用のパラメータ
void service callback(const void* reg, void* res) {
static bool result = false;
 static int cnt = 0:
 std srvs srv Trigger Response* res in = (std srvs srv Trigger Response*)res;
```

```
std srvs srv Trigger Response * res in = (std srvs srv Trigger Response *) res;
 sprintf(data, "Response[%d]", cnt);
 res in->success = !result; result = res in->success;
 res in->message.capacity=capacity;
 res in->message.size = strlen(data);
 res in->message.data = data;
 printf("Send Response: %d %s\u00e4n", res in->success, res in->message.data);
 ++cnt;
 digitalWrite(LED1, result);
                                             クライアントからアクセスがあったときに呼ばれる
                                                                         コールバック関数
void setup() {
set_microros_transports();
 allocator = rcl get default allocator();
 RCCHECK(rclc support init(&support, 0, NULL, &allocator));
 RCCHECK(rclc_node_init_default(&node, "my_node serial", "", &support));
                                                                         サービスの登録
 RCCHECK(rclc service init default(&service, &node,
 ROSIDL GET SRV TYPE SUPPORT(std srvs, srv, Trigger), "srv trigger serial"));
 RCCHECK(rclc executor init(&executor, &support.context, 1, &allocator));
 RCCHECK(rclc executor add service(&executor, &service, &req, &res, service callback));
 digitalWrite(LED0, HIGH);
void loop() {
delay(100);
 rclc executor spin some(&executor, RCL MS TO NS(100));
```

## micro-ROS の実装 (Service Server)

Service Server の動作確認

【STEP1】 Spresense を接続したままで、Ubuntu上で micro-ROS-agent を起動し、Spresense をリセット

```
WIFi の場合は次のように設定 : udp4 -p 8888
   source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
   sudo docker run -it --rm -v /dev:/dev --privileged --net=host microros/micro-ros-agent:humble serial --dev /dev/ttyUSB0
[1659860178.557416] info
                            | TermiosAgentLinux.cpp | init
                                                                     | running...
                                                                                       fd: 3
[1659860178.557910] info
                                             set verbose level
                                                                   | logger setup
                                                                                       | verbose level: 4
                            Root.cpp
[1659860178.806242] info
                                             create client
                                                                                 client key: 0x24C8DAAF, session id: 0x81
                            | Root.cpp
                                                                 create
[1659860178.806378] info
                            | SessionManager.hpp | establish session
                                                                          session established | client key: 0x24C8DAAF, address: 0
[1659860178.971228] info
                            | ProxyClient.cpp
                                               create participant
                                                                      | participant created | client key: 0x24C8DAAF, participant id: 0x000(1)
                            | ProxyClient.cpp
[1659860178.998719] info
                                               create replier
                                                                    | replier created
                                                                                        client key: 0x24C8DAAF, requester id: 0x000(7),
participant id: 0x000(1)
```

# micro-ROS の実装 (Service Server)

Service Server の動作確認

#### 【STEP2】 次のコマンドを使って Service Server にアクセス

```
$ ros2 service call /srv_trigger std_srvs/srv/Trigger requester: making request: std_srvs.srv.Trigger_Request()
response:std_srvs.srv.Trigger_Response(success=True, message='Response[0]')
$ ros2 service call /srv_trigger std_srvs/srv/Trigger requester: making request: std_srvs.srv.Trigger_Request()
response:std_srvs.srv.Trigger_Response(success=False, message='Response[1]')

LED1が点灯

LED1が消灯
```

### micro-ROS と ROS2 の通信

### <ROS2要素>

Node Topic

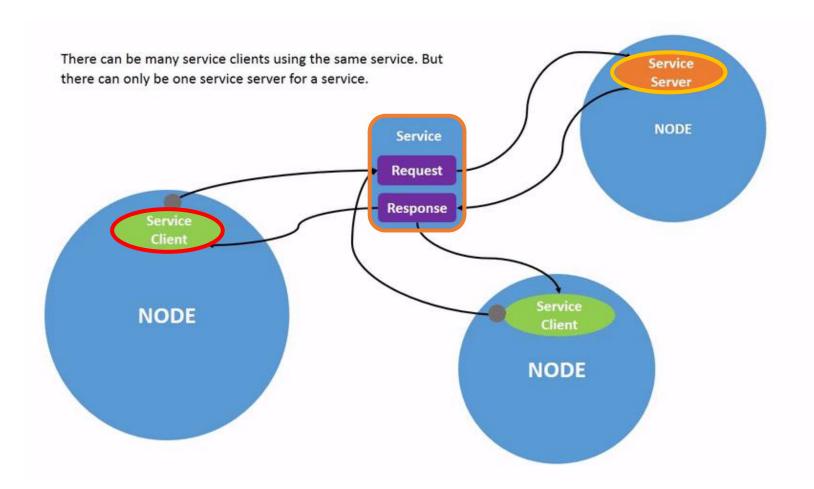
Subscriber

Publisher

### **Service**

**Service Client** 

Service Server



# micro-ROS の実装 (Service Client)

#### Service Client 実装

```
#include <micro ros arduino.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <rcl/rcl.h>
#include <rcl/error handling.h>
#include <rclc/rclc.h>
#include <rclc/executor.h>
#include <std srvs/srv/trigger.h>
static rcl allocator t allocator;
                                                   // memory allocator
static rclc support t support;
                                                   // context structure
static rcl node t node;
                                                   // node instance
static rcl client t client;
                                                   // client instance
                                                   // function executor instance
static rclc_executor_t executor;
std_srvs__srv__Trigger_Request req;
#define RCCHECK(fn) { rcl ret t temp rc = fn; if((temp rc != RCL RET OK)){error loop();}}
#define RCSOFTCHECK(fn) { rcl ret t temp rc = fn; if((temp rc != RCL RET OK)){}}
void error loop() {
 while(1){ digitalWrite(LED0, !digitalRead(LED0)); delay(100); }
void client callback(const void* res) {
digitalWrite(LED1, !digitalRead(LED1));
 std srvs srv Trigger Response* res in = (std srvs srv Trigger Response*)res;
 printf("Received service response: %d¥n", res in->success);
 char* ptr = res in->message.data;
 ++ptr; // The counter measure to micro-ROS-agent bug. (The head of pointer sets null)
 printf("Reeived service message %s (size: %d)\u00e4n", res in->message.data, res in->message.size);
                              サーバーからレスポンスが返って来た時に呼ばれるコールバック関数
```

```
void setup() {
set microros transports();
 allocator = rcl get default allocator();
 RCCHECK(rclc support init(&support, 0, NULL, &allocator));
 RCCHECK(rclc node init default(&node, "my node serial", "", &support));
 RCCHECK(rclc client init default(&client, &node,
                                                                        クライアントの登録
  ROSIDL GET SRV TYPE SUPPORT(std srvs, srv, Trigger), "srv trigger py"));
 RCCHECK(rclc executor init(&executor, &support.context, 1, &allocator));
 std srvs srv Trigger Response res;
 RCCHECK(rclc executor add client(&executor, &client, &res, client callback));
void loop() {
sleep(2); // Sleep a while to ensure DDS matching before sending a request
int64 t seq;
 RCCHECK(rclc executor spin some(&executor, RCL MS TO NS(2000)));
 RCCHECK(rcl send request(&client, &req, &seq);
                                                             クライアントリクエストの発信
```

### micro-ROS の実装 (ROS2 Server)

テスト用ROS2サーバーの実装

#### 【STEP1】ROS2用ワークディレクトリを生成し、パッケージを生成

```
source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
   mkdir ros2 ws && mkdir ros2 ws/src && cd ros2 ws
   rosdep install -i --from-path src --rosdistro humble -y
   ros2 pkg create --build-type ament python py srv --dependencies rclpy std srvs
going to create a new package
package name: py srv
destination directory: /home/user/ros2 ws/src
build type: ament python
dependencies: ['rclpy', 'std srvs']
creating folder ./py srv
creating ./py srv/package.xml
[WARNING]: Unknown license 'TODO: License declaration'. This has been set in the package.xml, but no LICENSE file has been created.
It is recommended to use one of the ament license identitifers:
                                                                                                                                         48
```

## micro-ROS の実装 (ROS2 Server)

### 【STEP2】trigger\_service.py の実装

```
from std srvs.srv import Trigger
                                     ros2 ws/src/py srv/py srv/trigger service.py
import rclpy
from rclpy.node import Node
class TriggerService(Node):
def __init__(self):
 self.result = 0
  self.cnt = 0
 super(). init ('trigger service')
 self.srv = self.create service(Trigger, 'my trigger', self.trigger callback)
 def trigger callback(self, request, response):
 self.get logger().info('incoming request')
                                                             ROS2→micro-ROSへ
  response.success = not self.result
                                                             Service Response で文
 self.result = response.success
                                                             字列を送信する時に、
  response.message = str(" Response[" + str(self.cnt) +
                                                             文字列先頭に(null) が
  self.get logger().info(response.message)
  self.cnt = self.cnt + 1
                                                             設定されます。先頭は
  return response
                                                             スペースなど読む必要
                                                             のない文字を入れてく
def main():
                                                             ださい。
rclpy.init()
trigger service = TriggerService()
rclpy.spin(trigger service)
rclpy.shutdown()
if name == ' main ':
main()
```

### 【STEP3】 setup.py の変更

```
ros2 ws/src/py srv/setup.py
from setuptools import setup
package name = 'py srv'
setup(
  name=package name,
  version='0.0.0',
  packages=[package name],
  data files=[
    ('share/ament index/resource index/packages',
      ['resource/' + package name]),
    ('share/' + package name, ['package.xml']),
  install requires=['setuptools'],
  zip safe=True,
  maintainer='ystaro',
  maintainer email='ystaro@todo.todo',
  description='TODO: Package description',
  license='TODO: License declaration',
  tests require=['pytest'],
  entry points={
    'console scripts': [
     'service=py_srv.trigger_service:main',
                        コマンドライン引数に 'service' が指定されると
                         trigger_service の main が呼ばれる
```

# micro-ROS の実装 (Service Client)

テスト用サーバーの実装

【STEP5】 ROS2の Trigger Service をビルドし、コマンドを実行できるように登録

```
cd ~/ros2 ws
   rosdep install -i --from-path src --rosdistro humble -y
   colcon build --packages-select py srv
Starting >>> py srv
--- stderr: py srv
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/setuptools/command/install.py:34: SetuptoolsDeprecationWarning: setup.py install is deprecated. Use build and
pip and other standards-based tools.
 warnings.warn(
Finished <<< py srv [2.76s]
Summary: 1 package finished [3.25s]
 1 package had stderr output: py srv
   . install/setup.bash
```

# micro-ROS の実装 (Service Client)

テスト用サーバーの実装

#### 【STEP 5】Arduino IDE シリアルコンソールを開く

Send Trigger to server. ESP8266版で確認してください Send Trigger to server. Send Trigger to server. Send Trigger to server. Received service response 1 Received service message Response[0], 12 Send Trigger to server. Received service response 0 Received service message Response[1], 12 Send Trigger to server. Received service response 1 Received service message Response[2], 12 Send Trigger to server. Received service response 0 Received service message Response[3], 12 Send Trigger to server. Received service response 1 Received service message Response[4], 12

#### 【STEP 6】Trigger Service の実行

```
$ ros2 run py_srv service

[INFO] [1659965392.183654203] [trigger_service]: incoming request
[INFO] [1659965392.184600874] [trigger_service]: Response[0]

[INFO] [1659965394.530636585] [trigger_service]: incoming request
[INFO] [1659965394.531518345] [trigger_service]: Response[1]

[INFO] [1659965396.930469210] [trigger_service]: incoming request
[INFO] [1659965396.931471882] [trigger_service]: Response[2]

[INFO] [1659965399.330824649] [trigger_service]: incoming request
[INFO] [1659965399.332065761] [trigger_service]: Response[3]

[INFO] [1659965401.731314008] [trigger_service]: incoming request
[INFO] [1659965401.732427844] [trigger_service]: Response[4]
```

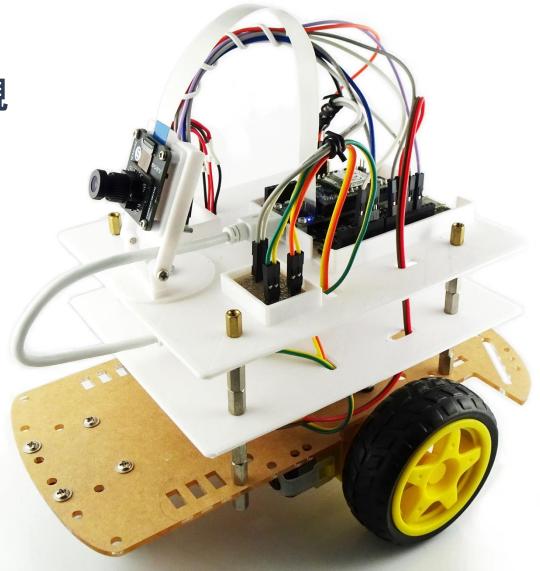




micro-ROS puts ROS 2 onto microcontrollers

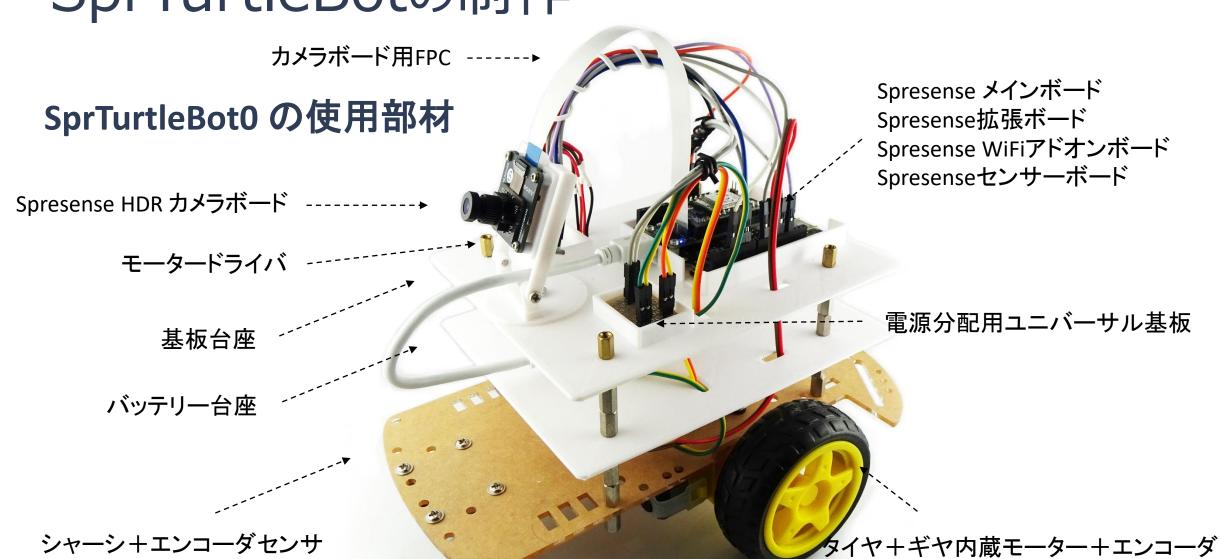
### Spresense による TurtleBot の実装

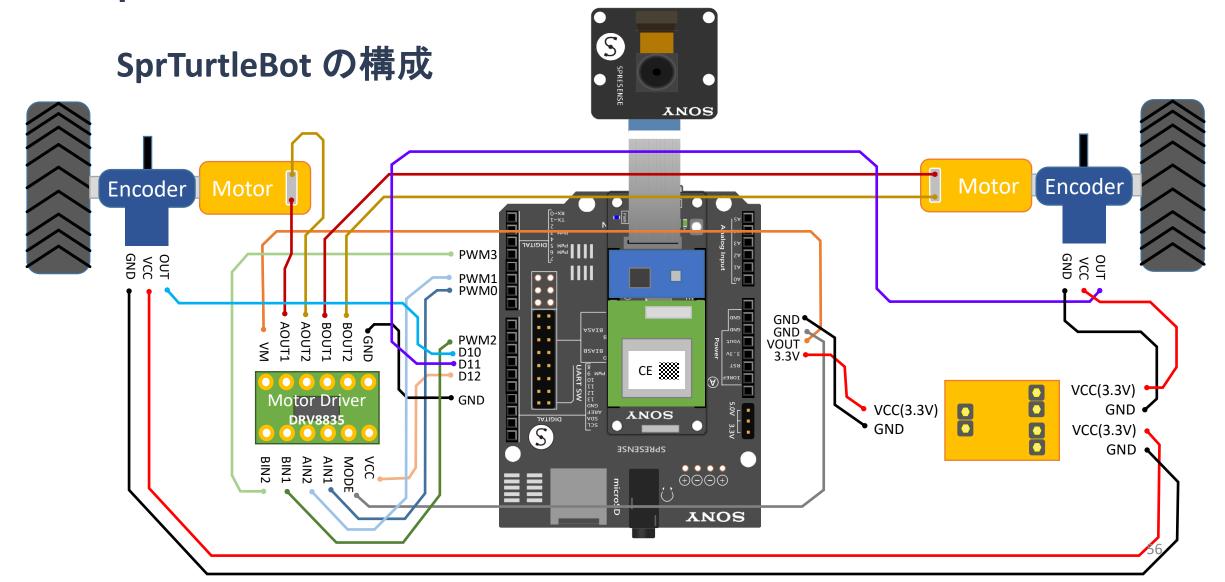
SprTurtleBot0 の外観



### SprTurtleBot0 の使用部材

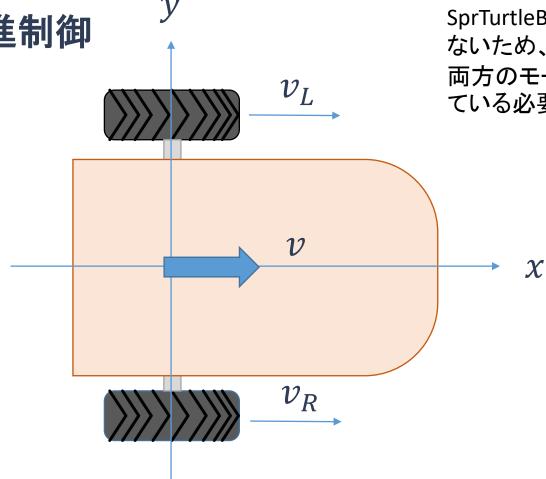
部品	員数	役割	備考	
Spresense メインボード	1	SprTurtleBot0のコントローラ	SPRESENSEメインボード[CXD5602PWBMAIN1]	
Spresense 拡張ボード	1	1/0ボード	SPRESENSE拡張ボード[CXD5602PWBEXT1]	
Spresense HDRカメラボード	1	SprTurtleBot0のカメラ  SPRESENSE HDRカメラボード[CXD5602PWBCAM2W]		
Spresense WiFi アドオンボード	1	ROS2通信用ボード SPRESENSE Wi-Fi Add-onボード iS110B SPRESENSE用Wi-Fi add-onボード		
Spresense センサーアドオンボード	1	加速度・ジャイロセンサー	SPRESENSE用3軸加速度・3軸ジャイロ・気圧・温度センサ	
カメラボード用FPC	1	カメラボードとメインボードを接続するFPC	Molex 15166-0123	
台座+モーター+タイヤキット	1	基本シャーシ	2WDロボットスマートカーシャーシ 2輪駆動 DIY教材	
エンコーダー	2	タイヤの回転数をカウント	IR赤外線スロット付きオプトカプラーモーター速度検出	
モータードライバ	1	モーター駆動用回路	DRV8835使用ステッピング & DCモータドライバモジュール	
ユニバーサル基板	1	電源分配用基板	両面スルーホールガラスコンポジット・ユニバーサル基板	
基板台座	1	Spresense格納用台座	3Dプリント	
バッテリー台座	1	バッテリー格納用台座	3Dプリント	
その他(ワイヤー、スペーサ、モバイルバッテ リー)	多数	ワイヤー(メス・オス)、スペーサー基板 台座		





### SprTurtleBot の並進制御





SprTurtleBotの場合、前後しか動かないため、制御はx方向のみとなる。両方のモーターが同じ回転数になっている必要がある。

### SprTurtleBot の回転制御

$$v_R = (L+d)\omega$$
 ... 1  
 $v_L = (L-d)\omega$  ... 2  
 $v = L\omega$  ... 3

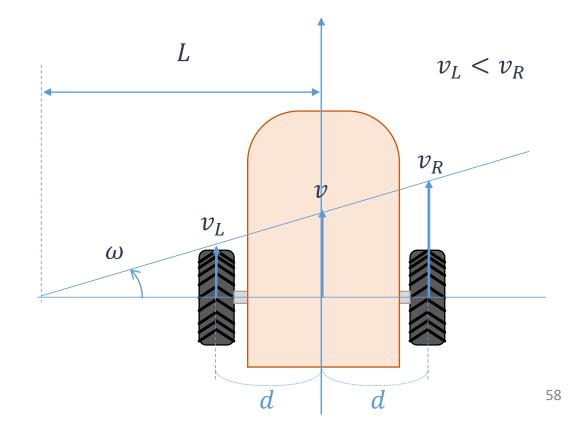
①、②から、Lは未知なのでdについて解くと

$$\omega = \frac{(v_R - v_L)}{2d} \qquad \dots \tag{4}$$

$$L = \frac{(v_R + v_L)d}{(v_R - v_L)} \qquad \dots \tag{5}$$

3.4.5
$$\nu = \frac{(v_R + v_L)}{2}$$

左右の速度が異なると、回転方向 の速度ωが発生する。

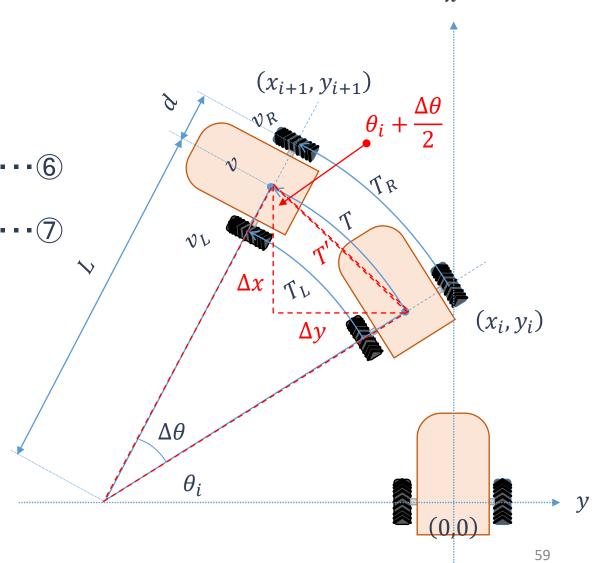


### TurtleBot の自己位置推定

$$\Delta\theta$$
 が小さい場合、 $T'\cong T$   $\Delta x = T'\cos\left(\theta_i + \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}\right)$  ・・・⑥
$$\Delta y = T'\sin\left(\theta_i + \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}\right)$$
 ・・・⑦

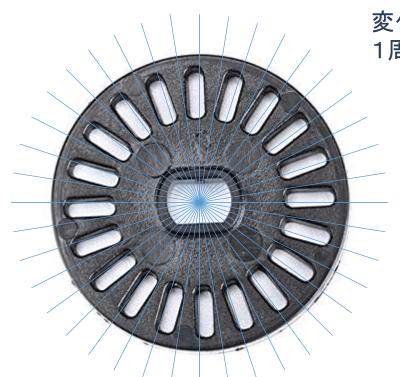
一方で、
$$T = L\Delta\theta$$
 ・・・⑧  $\Delta\theta = \omega \Delta t$  ・・・⑨

式④、⑤と、 
$$T = \frac{(v_R + v_L)\Delta t}{2} \cdots ①$$
 式⑧、⑨から 
$$\Delta \theta = \frac{(v_R - v_L)\Delta t}{2d} \cdots ①$$



### SprTurtleBot の速度の算出

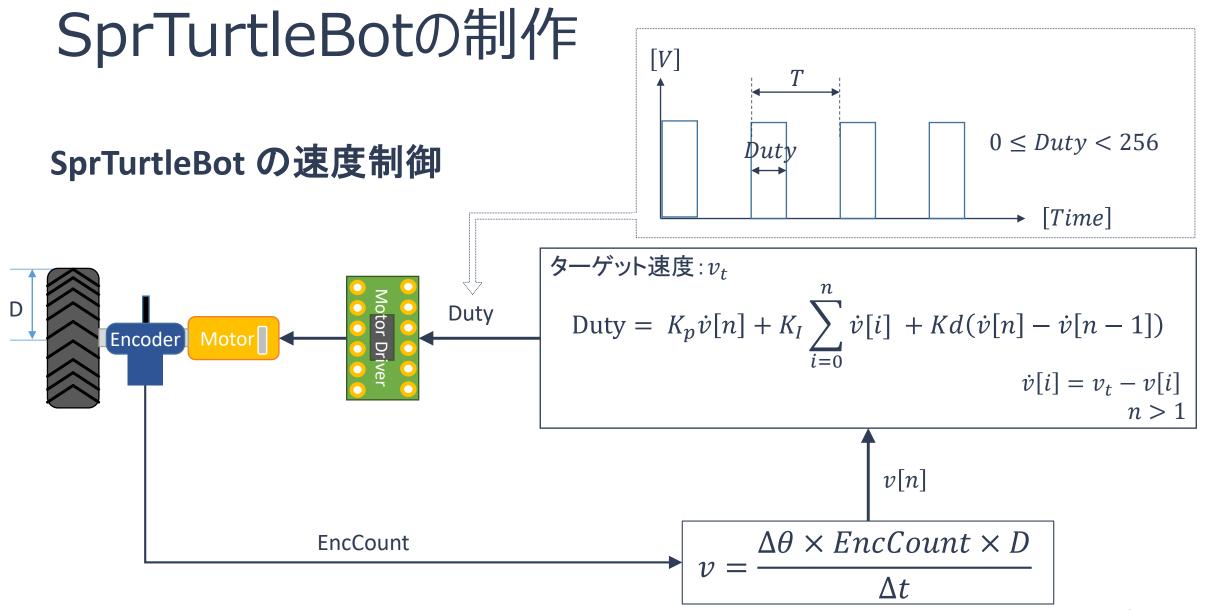
 $v = \frac{\Delta\theta \times EncCount \times D}{\Delta t}$ 



変化があったときにカウント 1周(40カウント)



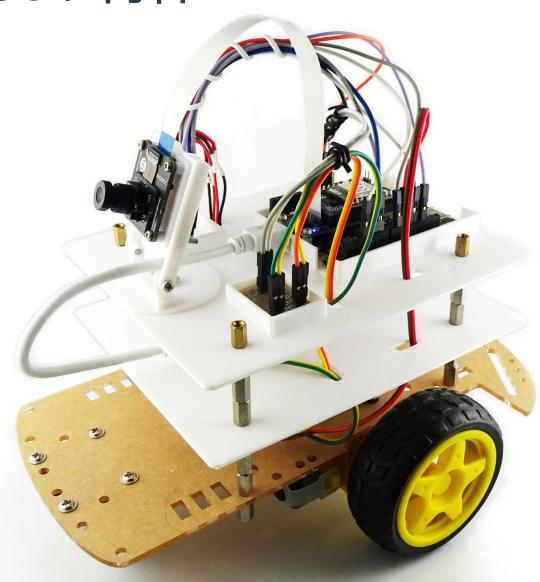
 $\Delta\theta = 9^{\circ} = 0.15707963 \ (rad)$ 



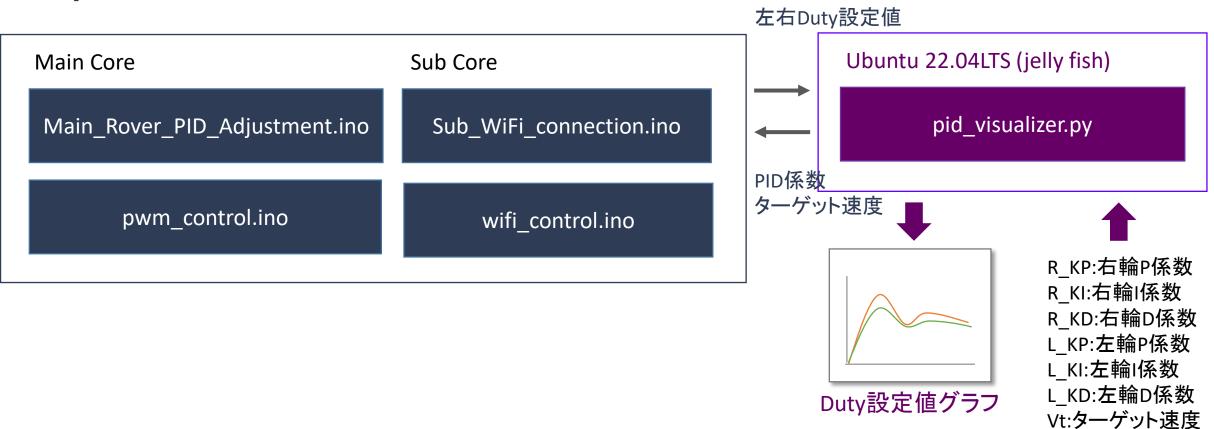
### SprTurtleBot のPID係数の調整

- ブラシモーターは個体ばらつきが大きいため、左右が同じレスポンスとなるよう個別に調整
- 調整は、自重による必要トルクを考慮するため、必ず地面に走らせた状態で行う
- 調整値の目安は入力と出力の桁数を参考にする (調整値桁数=出力桁数/入力桁数)
- 初動時は摩擦が大きくトルクが必要になるため、出力トルクがあがるように調整

PID係数の調整



### SprTurtleBot のPID調整プログラムの構成



Main\_Rover\_PID\_Adjustment.inoの実装(抜粋)

```
float R Kp = KP; float R Ki = KI; float R Kd = KD;
float L Kp = KP; float L Ki = KI; float L Kd = KD;
float R Vt = 0.0; float L Vt = 0.0;
volatile uint32 t R = 0;
volatile uint32 t L = 0;
void Encoder0() { ++R; }
void Encoder1() { ++L; }
void setup() {
 attachInterrupt(R EN, Encoder0, CHANGE); // 右エンコーダに変化があったらカウント
attachInterrupt(L EN, Encoder1, CHANGE); // 左エンコーダに変化があったらカウント
                                                            エンコーダーの変化をカウント
float calc speed(uint32 t enc count, uint32 t duration ms, float* mileage) {
                                                // tire radius (m)
 static const float D = 0.0325:
 static const float Enc Theta = 9.0;
                                                // a unit degree of the edge encoder
 float rotation = enc count*Enc Theta;
                                                // rotation (degree)
 float rot radian = PI*rotation /180.0;
                                                // convert dgree to radian
 float mileage = rot radian *D;
                                                // (m)
 float tire_speed_ = mileage_*1000.0/(float)(duration_ms);
 *mileage = mileage ;
 return tire_speed_;
                                                                       タイヤ速度計算
```

```
void loop() {
 uint32 t current time = millis();
uint32 t duration = current time - last time;
last time = current time;
 noInterrupts();
uint32 t cur R = R; R = 0; uint32 t cur L = L; L = 0; // カウンターをリセット
 interrupts();
float R Vm = calc speed(cur R, duration, &R mileage);
                                                                   // 右輪スピード
                                                                   // 左輪スピード
float L Vm = calc speed(cur L, duration, &L mileage);
float duration sec = duration/1000.0;
float R err = R Vt - R Vm;
float L err = L Vt - L Vm;
cache R err integ += (R err + R last err)*0.5*duration sec;
cache L err integ += (L err + L last err)*0.5*duration sec;
float R derr = (R err - R last err) /duration sec;
float L derr = (L err - L last err) /duration sec;
int32_t R_duty = (int32_t)(R_Kp*R_err + R_Ki*cache_R_err_integ + R_Kd*R_derr);
int32_t L_duty = (int32_t)(L_Kp*L_err + L_Ki*cache_L_err_integ + L_Kd*L_derr);
R last err = R err; L last err = L err;
                                                                                 PID制御
pwm control(R duty);
pwm_control(L_duty);
```

### pid\_visualizer.py の実装(抜粋)

```
history = collections.deque(maxlen=100)
def recv run():
 while True:
   data = client.recv(buffer size)
   data = data.decode()
   I = [int(y.strip()) for y in data.split(',')]
   history.append(I)
   time.sleep(0.01)
                                                   SprTrutlBotから送られてくるデータを受信
def cmd input():
 while True:
 line = input("input: ")
 client.send(bytes(line, 'utf-8'))
  print("[*] Send Data : {}".format(line))
                                                 ユーザーが入力したパラメータを取得・送信
if name ==" main ":
client, address = tcp_server.accept()
print("Connected!! [ SprTrutleBot IP : {}]".format(address))
 t1 = threading.Thread(target=cmd_input)
 t1.start()
                                                              ユーザー入力スレッドを開始
```

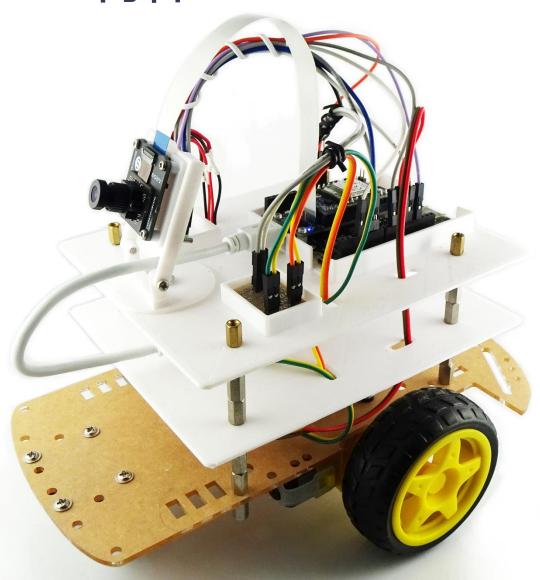
```
plt.ion()
fig,ax = plt.subplots()
t2 = threading.Thread(target=recv run)
t2.start()
                                                                   データ受信スレッドを開始
while True:
 try:
 for i in range(30): # frame
  x = list(range(i-len(history), i))
   plt.plot(x,history)
   plt.xlabel("frame")
   plt.ylabel("torque")
   plt.draw()
   plt.pause(0.1)
   plt.cla()
 except KeyboardInterrupt:
  plt.close()
                                                                                 グラフ描画
```

ローバーをリセットすると「Connected!!」のメッ python3 pid visualizer.py セージが現れグラフが表示されます Wainting for SprTurtleBot access Please reset SPrTurtleBot and wait for a moment... Figure 1 Connected!! [192.168.2.105] input: 200,30,5,200,30,5,1.0,0 前進 後進 前進 後進 前進 200 ばらつきは小さく 150 PIDの係数を設定します。引数は次の順番になっている。 100 R\_Kp, R\_Ki, R\_Kd, L\_Kp, L\_Ki, L\_Kd, Speed(m/s), Rot 50 Speed は、正の値を指定すると直進、負の値を指定すると後進します。 0 -Rotは、0:直進, 1:逆時計方向回転, -1:時計方向回転になります。 -50 -100係数の値は出力値と入力値のレンジを参考にすると素早く値を 見つけられる。この場合、出力レンジ(0-255)、入力レンジ(1.0-5.0m/sとすると) Kpの係数は200程度とあたりをつけることがで きる。係数はKpの値のみで調整し(Ki,Kdは一旦ゼロ)、その後に -80 -60 -40-20 0 急峻な立ち上がり frame 波形を見ながら、Ki,Kdの値を調整する。 x = -86.1 y = 144.

### ROSとの接続



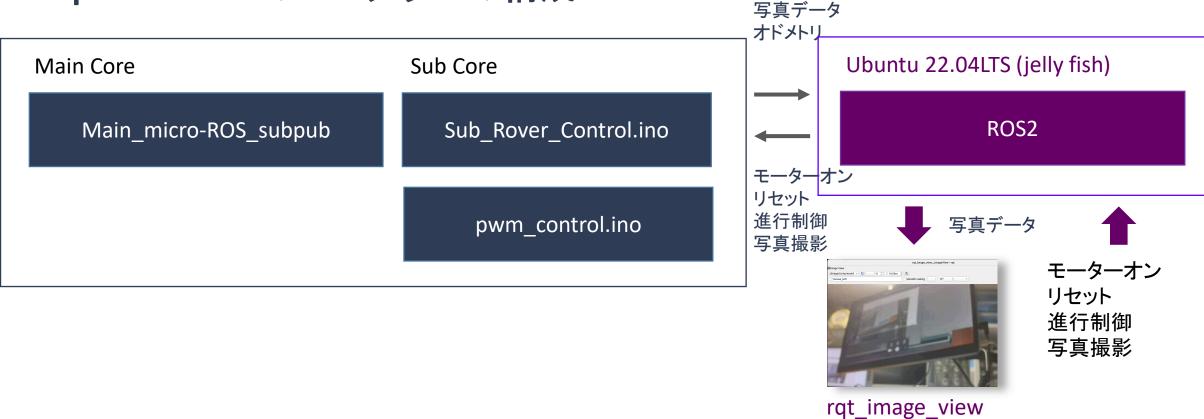
micro-ROS puts ROS 2 onto microcontrollers



### SprTurtleBot の動作仕様

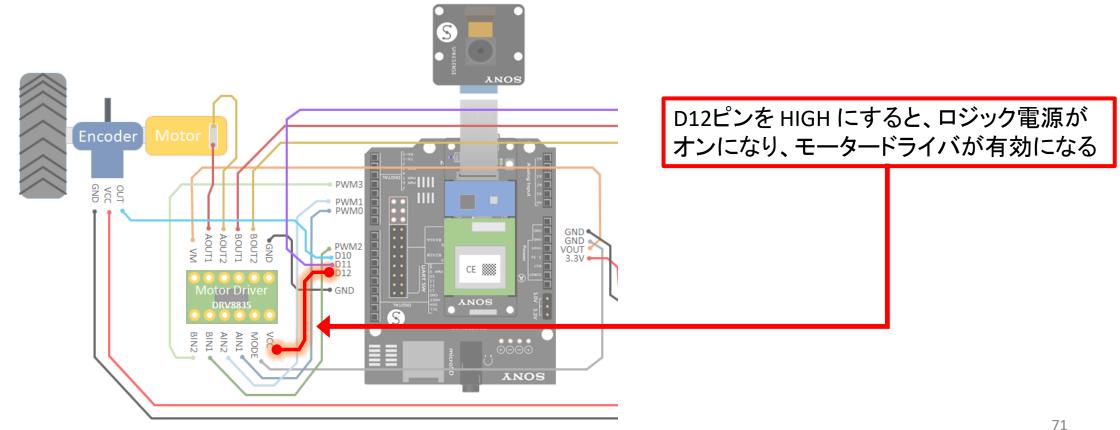
動作	Topic名	pub/sub	メッセージ型	備考
モーターオン	motor_power	subscriber	std_msgs/msg/Bool	モータードライバのOn/Offを指示
リセット	reset	subscriber	std_msgs/msg/Empty	システムの再起動を指示
進行制御	cmd_vel	subscriber	geometry_msgs/msg/Twist	並進、回転速度を制御を指示
写真撮影	take_picture	subscriber	std_msgs/msg/Empty	写真撮影を指示
写真データ	image/compressed	publisher	sensor_msgs/msg/CompressedImage	写真データを配信
オドメトリ	odom	publisher	nav_msgs/msg/Odometry	エンコーダから得られたオドメトリ データを配信

### SprTurtleBot のプログラムの構成



# SprTurtleBotの制作(モータースイッチ)

### モータースイッチの制御



# SprTurtleBotの制作(モータースイッチ)

#### Main\_micro-ROS\_subpub.ino の実装(抜粋)

```
static rcl subscription t msw subscriber; // motor switch subscriber
void msw callback(const void * msgin) {
std_msgs__msg__Bool* msg = (std_msgs__msg__Bool*)msgin;
 int8 t sndid = MOTOR POWER MSG;
static std msgs msg Bool msgout;
memcpy(&msgout, msg, sizeof(std msgs msg Bool));
 MP.Send(sndid, &msgout, subcore);
                                          ROS2からモーターオンが来たらサブコアに伝える
void setup() {
 rclc subscription init default(&msw subscriber, &node,
 ROSIDL GET MSG TYPE SUPPORT(std msgs, msg, Bool), "motor power");
 rclc executor init(&executor, &support.context, 5, &allocator);
 rclc executor add subscription(
 &executor, &msw subscriber, &msg, &msw callback, ON NEW DATA));
                                                     モータースイッチ Subscriber の登録
void loop() {
delay(100);
rclc executor spin some(&executor, RCL MS TO NS(100));
```

### Sub\_Rover\_Control.ino の実装(抜粋)

```
#define MOTOR SW 12
void loop() {
int8 t recvid; void* msgin;
int ret = MP.Recv(&recvid, &msgin);
 if (ret > 0) {
 if (recvid == MOTOR POWER MSG) {
  std msgs msg Bool* msg = (std msgs msg Bool*)msgin;
  if (msg->data == true && motor power == false) {
   digitalWrite(MOTOR SW, HIGH);
                                                // MOTOR SW ON
    motor power = true;
    R Vt = L Vt = 0.0;
    R err integ = L err integ = 0.0;
   } else if (msg->data == false && motor power == true) {
    digitalWrite(MOTOR SW, LOW);
                                                // MOTOR SW OFF
   motor power = false;
   VRt = 0.0; VLt = 0.0;
    R err integ = L err integ = 0.0;
                                                        モータースイッチ(D12ピン)の制御
```

## SprTurtleBotの制作(モータースイッチ)

ホストPCで動作を確認する

#### モータースイッチオン

```
$ source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
$ ros2 topic list
motor_power
$ ros2 topic pub --once /motor_power std_msgs/msg/Bool "{data: 1}"
```

#### モータースイッチオフ

```
$ source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
$ ros2 topic list
motor_power
$ ros2 topic pub --once /motor_power std_msgs/msg/Bool "{data: 0}"
```

## SprTurtleBotの制作(リセット制御)

Main\_micro-ROS\_subpub.ino の実装(抜粋)

```
static rcl subscription t res subscriber; // reset subscriber
void res_callback(const void * msgin) {
 LowPower.reboot();
                                               // システムリブート
                                           ROS2からリセット要求が来たらシステムをリセット
void setup() {
LowPower.begin();
 rclc subscription init default(&reset subscriber, &node,
 ROSIDL GET MSG TYPE SUPPORT(std msgs, msg, Empty, "reset");
 rclc executor init(&executor, &support.context, 3, &allocator);
 rclc executor add subscription(
 &executor, &msw_subscriber, &msg, &res_callback, ON_NEW_DATA));
                                                              リセット subscriber を登録
```

## SprTurtleBotの制作(リセット制御)

ホストPCで動作を確認する

#### システムリセット

- \$ source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
- \$ ros2 topic list

#### reset

\$ ros2 topic pub /reset std\_msgs/msg/Empty

### geometry\_msgs/msg/Twist に設定する内容

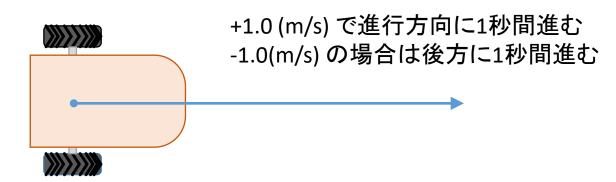
トピック名	指定型	パラメータ	備考	単位
spr_turtle/cmd_vel	linear	X	進行方向もしくは逆方向に指定した速 度で進行する	(m/s)
		У	無効	
		Z	無効	
	angular	X	無効	
		У	無効	
		Z	反時計周りもしくは時計回り方向に指 定した角速度で回転する	(rad/s)

### geometry\_msgs/msg/Twistによる制御(並進制御)

- \$ source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
- \$ ros2 topic list

sprturtle/cmd\_vel

\$ ros2 topic pub --once /spr\_turtle/cmd\_vel geometry\_msg/msg/Twist "{linear: {x: 1.0, y: 0.0, z:0.0}, angular: {x: 0.0, y: 0.0, z: 0.0}}"

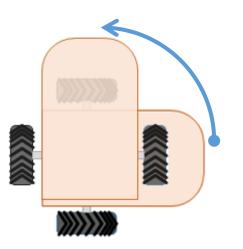


### geometry\_msgs/msg/Twistによる制御(回転制御)

- \$ source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
- export ROS\_DOMAIN\_ID=30; export ROS\_DISTRO=humble
- \$ ros2 topic list

sprturtle/cmd\_vel

\$ ros2 topic pub --once /spr\_turtle/cmd\_vel geometry\_msg/msg/Twist "{linear: {x: 0.0, y: 0.0, z:0.0}, angular: {x: 0.0, y: 0.0, z: 1.57}}"



1.57 (rad/s) ≒90 (degree/s) で 反時計方向に1秒間動作する

### geometry\_msgs/msg/Twist による制御(並進&回転制御)

```
$ source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
```

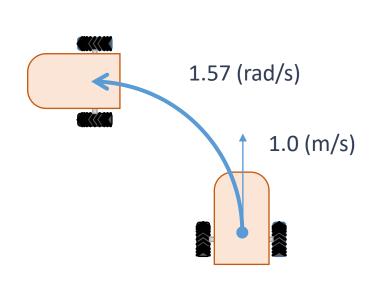
- \$ export ROS\_DOMAIN\_ID=30; export ROS\_DISTRO=humble
- \$ ros2 topic list

sprturtle/cmd\_vel

\$ ros2 topic pub --once /spr\_turtle/cmd\_vel geometry\_msg/msg/Twist "{linear: {x: 1.0, y: 0.0, z: 0.0}, angular: {x: 0.0, y: 0.0, z: 1.57}}"

1.0 (m/s) で進行方向に、1.57 (rad/s)の回転速度で動作 → どういうこと?

### geometry\_msgs/msg/Twistによる制御(並進&回転制御)



この場合は、  $v_R=1.21$   $v_L=0.79$ 

p.59から 
$$v = \frac{(v_R + v_L)}{2}$$
  $\omega = \frac{(v_R - v_L)}{2d}$ 

この2つの式を $v_R$ 、 $v_L$ について整理すると、

$$v_R = v + d \times \omega$$
 この式は並進、回転  $v_L = v - d \times \omega$  この式は並進、回転

Main\_micro-ROS\_subpub.ino の実装(抜粋)

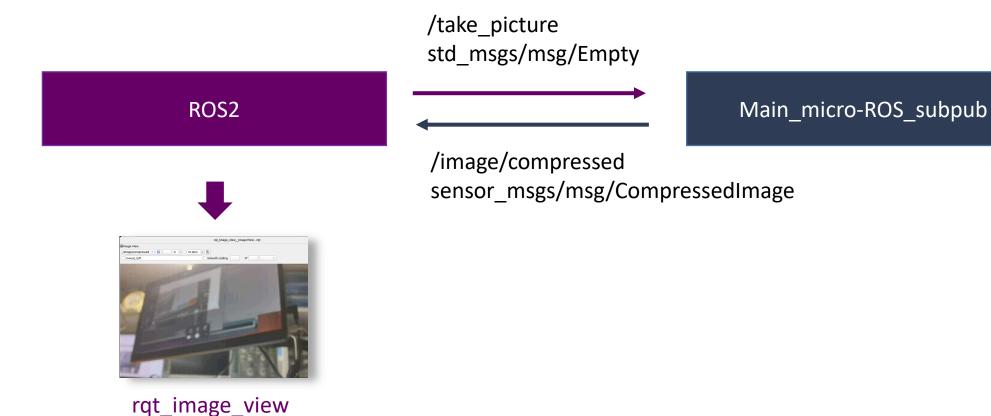
```
static rcl subscription t cmd subscriber; // command subscriber
geometry msgs msg Twist cmd vel; // command message
void cmd vel callback(const void * msgin) {
 geometry msgs msg Twist* cmd = (geometry msgs msg Twist*)msgin;
 int8 t sndid = 101;
 static geometry msgs msg Twist cmdout;
 memcpy(&cmdout, cmd , sizeof(geometry msgs msg Twist));
 MP.Send(sndid, &cmdout, subcore);
                                   ROS2から来たコマンドの内容をそのままサブコアに伝える
void setup() {
 RCCHECK(rclc subscription init default(
 &cmd subscriber, &node, ROSIDL GET MSG TYPE SUPPORT(geometry msgs, msg, Twist),
  "cmd vel"));
 RCCHECK(rclc executor init(&executor, &support.context, 5, &allocator));
 RCCHECK(rclc executor add subscription(&executor, &cmd subscriber, &cmd vel,
 &cmd vel callback, ON NEW DATA));
void loop() {
delay(100);
RCCHECK(rclc executor spin some(&executor, RCL MS TO NS(100)));
```

#### Sub Rover Control.ino の実装(抜粋)

```
void loop() {
int8 t recvid; void* msgin;
 int ret = MP.Recv(&recvid, &msgin);
 if (ret > 0) {
  ... snip ...
  } else if (recvid == COMMAND MSG) {
   if (motor power == false) return;
   geometry msgs msg Twist*cmd = (geometry msgs msg Twist*)msgin;
   VRt = cmd->linear.x + cmd->angular.z*d;
   VLt = cmd->linear.x - cmd->angular.z*d;
   start time = millis(); // record the start time of the initiation of the move.
                                      進行方向と回転速度を取得し、左右のタイヤ速度に変換
if (current time - start time > 1000) { // stopped after 1sec of the initiation
  pwm control(0, 0); pwm control(1, 0);
  pwm control(2, 0); pwm control(3, 0);
  VRt = VLt = 0.0; R Vm = L Vm = 0.0; R duty = L duty = 0;
  R last err = L last err = 0.0; R err integ = L err integ = 0.0;
  delay(DELAY TIME);
  return;
                                                               動作開始後、1秒後に停止
```

## SprTurtleBotの制作(写真撮影)

take\_picture のトピックを受信したら撮影して画像をパブリッシュ



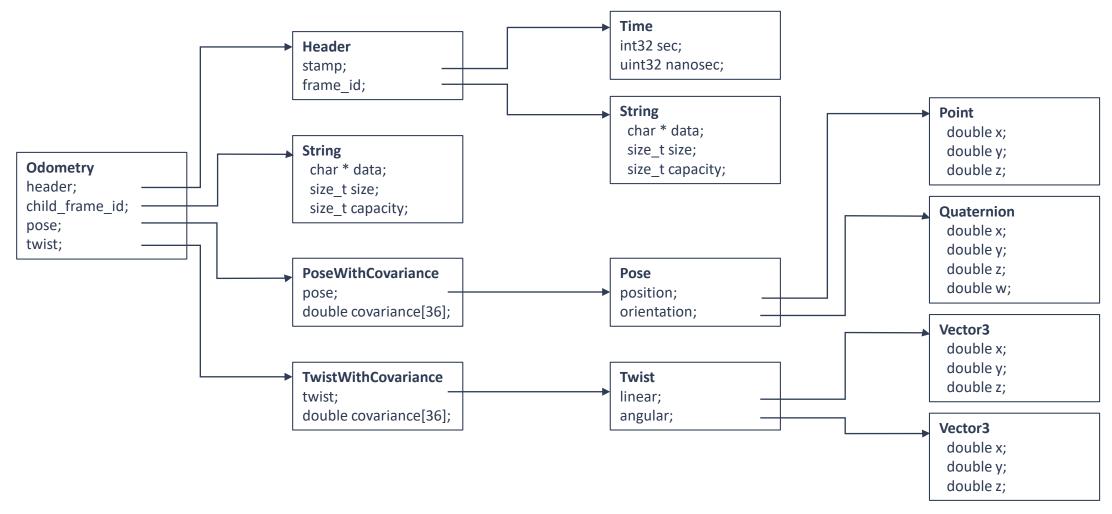
### SprTurtleBotの制作(写真撮影)

Main\_micro-ROS\_subpub.ino の実装(抜粋)

```
static rcl subscription t pic subscriber; // camera shutter subscriber
static rcl publisher t img publisher; // camera image publisher
                                 // take picture message
std msgs msg Empty pic;
sensor msgs msg CompressedImage msg static; // camera image entity
void pic callback(const void * msgin) {
 digitalWrite(LED2, HIGH);
 CamImage img = theCamera.takePicture();
 if (img.isAvailable()) {
  if (img.getImgSize() > msg static.data.capacity) {
  // Error message: image size is too big
  } else {
   msg static.data.size = img.getImgSize();
   memset(msg static.data.data, NULL, img buffer size*sizeof(uint8 t));
   memcpy(msg static.data.data, img.getImgBuff(), img.getImgSize());
   // publish image
   RCCHECK(rcl publish(&img publisher, &msg static, NULL));
 digitalWrite(LED2, LOW);
                        ROS2から写真撮影の要求が来たらカメラで撮影し、トピックとして配信する
```

```
void setup() {
RCCHECK(rclc subscription init default(&pic subscriber, &node,
 ROSIDL GET MSG TYPE SUPPORT(std msgs, msg, Empty), "take picture"));
RCCHECK(rclc publisher init default(&img publisher, &node,
 ROSIDL GET MSG TYPE SUPPORT(sensor msgs, msg, CompressedImage),
  "image/compressed"));
                                     take pictureサブスクリプション/imageパブリッシュの生成
// create buffer for img_publisher
static uint8 t img buff[img buffer size] = {0};
 msg static.header.frame id.data=frame id data;
msg static.format.data = format data;
sprintf(msg static.format.data, "jpeg");
msg static.format.size = 4;
                                                       パブリッシュ用画像バッファの確保
 RCCHECK(rclc executor init(&executor, &support.context, 5, &allocator));
 RCCHECK(rclc executor add subscription(&executor, &pic subscriber, &pic,
 &pic callback, ON NEW DATA));
theCamera.begin();
theCamera.setStillPictureImageFormat(
 CAM IMGSIZE QVGA H, CAM IMGSIZE QVGA V, CAM IMAGE PIX FMT JPG);
```

nav\_msgs/msg/Odometry の構造



#### nav\_msgs/msg/Odometry に設定する情報

データ	型	設定データ	単位
odometry.header.stamp.sec	int32	起動後の経過時間秒	(sec)
odometry.header.stamp.nanosec	uint32	起動後の経過時間の小数点以下	(nano sec)
odometry.header.frame_id.data	char*	"odom" を設定	
odometry.header.frame_id.size	size_t	4を設定	
odometry.header.frame_id.capacity	size_t	終端NULLを考慮し、5を設定	
odometry.pose.pose.position.x	double	起動時を原点としたX方向の移動距離	(m)
odometry.pose.pose.position.y	double	起動時を原点としたY方向の移動距離	(m)
odometry.pose.pose.orientation.z	double	クオータニオンのz項	
odometry.pose.pose.orientation.w	double	クオータニオンの2項	
odometry.twist.twist.angular.z	double	起動時からのz方向の回転角	(degree)

p.59の式⑥、⑦、⑩、⑪から、現在をn回目の測定とすると、

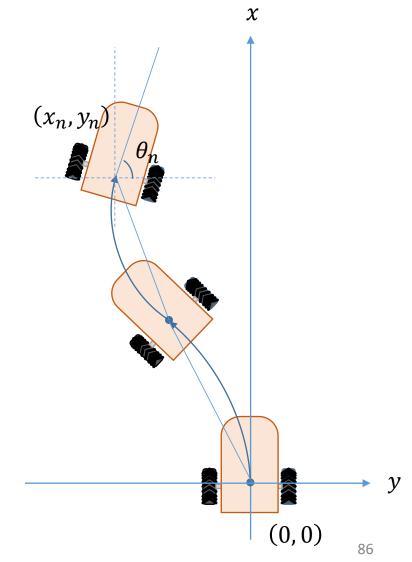
$$\theta_{n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left\{ \frac{(v_{Ri} - v_{Li})\Delta t_{i}}{2d} \right\}$$

$$x_{n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left\{ \frac{(v_{Ri} + v_{Li})\Delta t_{i}}{2} \cos \left( \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \theta_{j} + \frac{(v_{Ri} - v_{Li})\Delta t}{4d} \right) \right\}$$

$$y_{n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left\{ \frac{(v_{Ri} + v_{Li})\Delta t_{i}}{2} \sin \left( \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \theta_{j} + \frac{(v_{Ri} - v_{Li})\Delta t}{4d} \right) \right\}$$

またクオータニオンは、X軸、Y軸の回転がないことを前提とすると、次式で表現できる

$$q_{zn} = \sin\left(\frac{\theta_n}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\theta_n}{2}\right)$$
$$q_{wn} = \cos\left(\frac{\theta_n}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\theta_n}{2}\right)$$



Main\_micro-ROS\_subpub.ino の実装(抜粋)

```
#include <nav msgs/msg/odometry.h>
static rcl publisher t odpm publisher;
static nav msgs msg Odometry odometry;
#define REQ ODOM 102
strcut rover odm {
float odm ang z;
float odm pos x;
float odm pos y;
float odm qt qz;
float odm_qt_qw;
void timer callback(rcl timer t * timer, int64 t last call time) {
int8 t sndid=REQ ODOM;
struct rover odm* rover odm;
if (timer != NULL) {
 MP.Send(sndid, snd empty, subcore);
 int ret = MP.Recv(&recvid, &rover odm, subcore);
  if (ret >= 0) {
  odm.twist.twist.angular.z = rover odm->odm ang z;
  odm.pose.pose.position.x = rover_odm->odm_pos_x;
  odm.pose.pose.position.y = rover_odm->odm_pos_y;
  odm.pose.pose.orientation.z = rover odm->odm qt qz;
  odm.pose.pose.orientation.w = rover odm->odm qt qw;
  RCSOFTCHECK(rcl publish(&odm publisher, &odm, NULL));
                                         オドメトリを1秒毎にパブリッシュするためのタイマー
```

Sub\_Rover\_Control.ino の実装(抜粋)

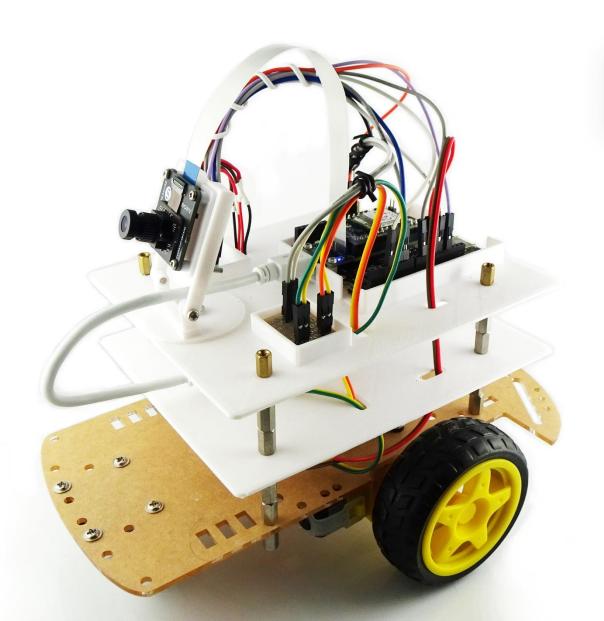
```
#define REQ_ODOM
                     102
struct rover_odm {
float odm ang z;
float odm pos x;
float odm pos y;
float odm qt qz;
float odm qt qw;
struct rover odm rover odm;
void loop() {
int8 t recvid; void* msgin;
int ret = MP.Recv(&recvid, &msgin);
if (ret > 0) {
 if (recvid == MOTOR POWER MSG) {
 } else if (recvid == COMMAND MSG) {
 } else if (recvid == REQ_ODOM) {
  int8 t sndid = REQ ODOM;
  MP.Send(sndid, &rover odm);
                                           メインコアからオドメトリの要求があったら値を返す
 R Vm = calc speed(cur R, duration, &R mileage, VRt);
 L Vm = calc speed(cur L, duration, &L mileage, VLt);
```

```
if (abs(R Vm) > 0.0 | | abs(L Vm) > 0.0) {
static float odm ang z = 0.0;
 static float odm pos x = 0.0;
 static float odm pos y = 0.0;
 static float odm gt gz = 0.0;
 static float odm qt qw = 0.0;
 float duration sec = (float)duration/1000;
 float last odm ang z = odm ang z;
 odm ang z += (R Vm - L Vm)*duration sec/(2.*d);
 if (odm ang z > 2.*PI) odm ang z = 2.*PI;
 odm pos x += (R Vm + L Vm)*duration sec/2.*arm cos f32(last odm ang z+odm ang z/2);
 odm pos y += (R Vm + L Vm)*duration sec/2.*arm sin f32(last odm ang z+odm ang z/2);
 odm qt qz = arm sin f32(odm ang z/2) - arm cos f32(odm ang z/2);
 odm qt qw = arm cos f32(odm ang z/2) + arm sin f32(odm ang z/2);
 rover odm.odm ang z = odm ang z;
 rover odm.odm pos x = odm pos x;
 rover odm.odm pos y = odm pos y;
 rover odm.odm qt qz = odm qt qz;
 rover odm.odm qt qw = odm qt qw;
                                                オドメトリの値を計算して、構造体に格納する
delay(DELAY TIME);
```

### nav\_msgs/msg/Odometry の取得

```
source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
   ros2 topic list
odom
   ros2 topic echo /odom
header:
stamp:
 sec: 54
 nanosec: 258601
frame id: odom
child frame id: "
pose:
 pose:
  position:
  x: 3.55720114708
  y: 0.655082702637
  z: 0.0
```

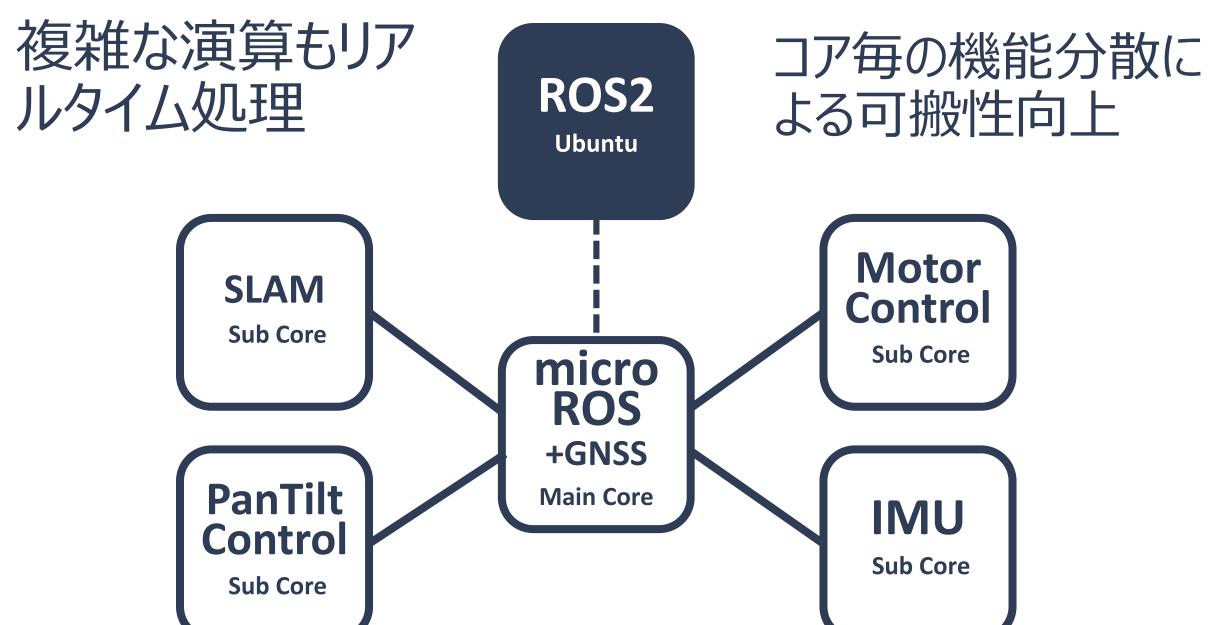
```
orientation:
   x: 0.0
   y: 0.0
   z: 0.113450162113
   w: 0.993543684483
 covariance: - 0.0 - 0.0 .... - 0.0
twist:
 twist:
  linear:
   x: 0.0
   y: 0.0
   z: 0.0
  angular:
   x: 0.0
   y: 0.0
   z: -0.00472585950047
 covariance: - 0.0 - 0.0 ... - 0.0
```





micro-ROS puts ROS 2 onto microcontrollers

## SprTurtleBot の完 成度を高める



#### sensor\_msgs/NavSatFix.msg

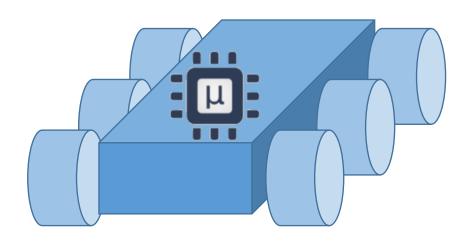
uint8 COVARIANCE\_TYPE\_UNKNOWN=0
uint8 COVARIANCE\_TYPE\_APPROXIMATED=1
uint8 COVARIANCE\_TYPE\_DIAGONAL\_KNOWN=2
uint8 COVARIANCE\_TYPE\_KNOWN=3
std\_msgs/msg/Header header
sensor\_msgs/msg/NavSatStatus status
double latitude
double longitude
double altitude
double[9] position\_covariance
uint8 position covariance type

#### sensor\_msgs/NavSatStatus.msg

int8 STATUS\_NO\_FIX=-1
int8 STATUS\_FIX=0
int8 STATUS\_SBAS\_FIX=1
int8 STATUS\_GBAS\_FIX=2
uint16 SERVICE\_GPS=1
uint16 SERVICE\_GLONASS=2
uint16 SERVICE\_COMPASS=4
uint16 SERVICE\_GALILEO=8
int8 status
uint16 service

### 測位機能の拡張





#### sensor\_msgs/Imu.msg

Header header

geometry msgs/Quaternion orientation

float64[9] orientation\_covariance # Row major about x, y, z axes

geometry\_msgs/Vector3 angular\_velocity

float64[9] angular\_velocity\_covariance # Row major about x, y, z axes

geometry\_msgs/Vector3 linear\_acceleration

float64[9] linear\_acceleration\_covariance # Row major x, y z

#### geometry\_msgs/Quaternion.msg

float64 x

float64 y

float64 z

float64 w

#### geometry\_msgs/Vector3.msg

float64 x

float64 y

float64 z

#### geometry\_msgs/Vector3.msg

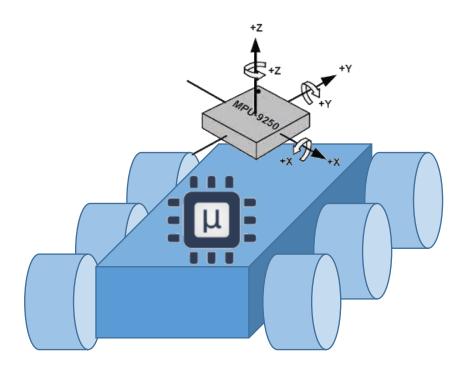
float64 x

float64 y

float64 z

### IMUを活用した機能拡張

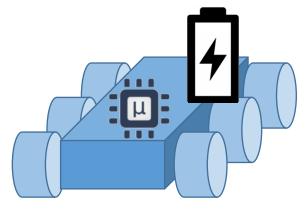
#### IMU(6軸センサー)



#### sensor\_msgs/BatteryState.msg

# Power supply status constants uint8 POWER SUPPLY STATUS UNKNOWN = 0 uint8 POWER SUPPLY STATUS CHARGING = 1 uint8 POWER SUPPLY STATUS DISCHARGING = 2 uint8 POWER SUPPLY STATUS NOT CHARGING = 3 uint8 POWER SUPPLY STATUS FULL = 4 # Power supply health constants uint8 POWER SUPPLY HEALTH UNKNOWN = 0 uint8 POWER SUPPLY HEALTH GOOD = 1 uint8 POWER SUPPLY HEALTH OVERHEAT = 2 uint8 POWER SUPPLY HEALTH DEAD = 3 uint8 POWER SUPPLY HEALTH OVERVOLTAGE = 4 uint8 POWER SUPPLY HEALTH UNSPEC FAILURE = 5 uint8 POWER SUPPLY HEALTH COLD = 6 uint8 POWER SUPPLY HEALTH WATCHDOG TIMER EXPIRE = 7 uint8 POWER SUPPLY HEALTH SAFETY TIMER EXPIRE = 8 # Power supply technology (chemistry) constants uint8 POWER SUPPLY TECHNOLOGY UNKNOWN = 0 uint8 POWER SUPPLY TECHNOLOGY NIMH = 1 uint8 POWER SUPPLY TECHNOLOGY LION = 2 uint8 POWER SUPPLY TECHNOLOGY LIPO = 3 uint8 POWER SUPPLY TECHNOLOGY LIFE = 4 uint8 POWER SUPPLY TECHNOLOGY NICD = 5 uint8 POWER SUPPLY TECHNOLOGY LIMN = 6

#### バッテリー(+Fuel Gage)



### バッテリー管理

Header header float32 voltage # Voltage in Volts (Mandatory) float32 temperature # Temperature in Degrees Celsius (If unmeasured NaN) # Negative when discharging (A) (If unmeasured NaN) float32 current # Current charge in Ah (If unmeasured NaN) float32 charge float32 capacity # Capacity in Ah (last full capacity) (If unmeasured NaN) float32 design capacity # Capacity in Ah (design capacity) (If unmeasured NaN) float32 percentage # Charge percentage on 0 to 1 range (If unmeasured NaN) uint8 power supply status # The charging status as reported. Values defined above uint8 power supply health # The battery health metric. Values defined above uint8 power supply technology # The battery chemistry. Values defined above bool present # True if the battery is present float32[] cell voltage # An array of individual cell voltages for each cell in the pack # If individual voltages unknown but number of cells known # set each to NaN # An array of individual cell temperatures for each cell in the pack float32[] cell temperature # If individual temperatures unknown but number of cells known # set each to NaN string location # The location into which the battery is inserted. (slot number) string serial number # The best approximation of the battery serial number

#### sensor\_msgs/Illuminance.msg

Header header # timestamp is the time the illuminance was measured

# frame\_id is the location and direction of the reading

float64 illuminance # Measurement of the Photometric Illuminance in Lux.

float64 variance # 0 is interpreted as variance unknown

#### sensor\_msgs/MagneticField.msg

Header header # timestamp is the time the field was measured

# frame id is the location and orientation of the field measurement

geometry\_msgs/Vector3 magnetic\_field # x, y, and z components of the field vector in Tesla

# If your sensor does not output 3 axes, # put NaNs in the components not reported.

float64[9] magnetic\_field\_covariance # Row major about x, y, z axes

# 0 is interpreted as variance unknown

#### sensor\_msgs/Temperature.msg

Header header # timestamp is the time the temperature was measured

# frame\_id is the location of the temperature reading

float64 temperature # Measurement of the Temperature in Degrees Celsius

float64 variance # 0 is interpreted as variance unknown

#### sensor\_msgs/RelativeHumidity.msg

Header header # timestamp of the measurement

# frame\_id is the location of the humidity sensor

float64 relative humidity # Expression of the relative humidity from 0.0 to 1.0.

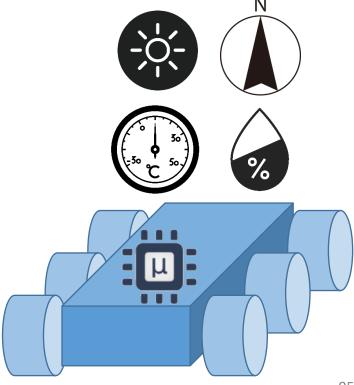
# 0.0 is no partial pressure of water vapor

# 1.0 represents partial pressure of saturation

float64 variance # 0 is interpreted as variance unknown

### 各種センサーのサポート

照度計 温度計 地磁気センサー 湿度計



#### sensor\_msgs/Range.msg

Header header # timestamp is the time the ranger returned the distance reading

uint8 ULTRASOUND=0

uint8 INFRARED=1

uint8 radiation\_type # the type of radiation used by the sensor (sound, IR, etc) [enum]

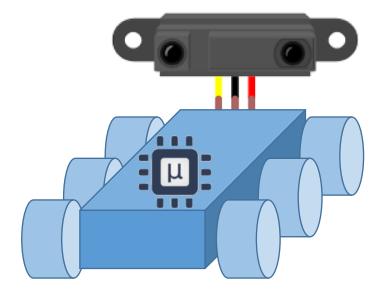
float32 field\_of\_view # the size of the arc that the distance reading is valid for [rad]

# 0 angle corresponds to the x-axis of the sensor.

float32 min\_range # minimum range value [m] float32 max\_range # maximum range value [m]

float32 range # range data [m]

### 測距センサーのサポート (赤外線、超音波)



#### sensor msgs/TimeReference.msg

Header header # stamp is system time for which measurement was valid

# frame id is not used

time time ref # corresponding time from this external source

string source # (optional) name of time source

#### sensor msgs/CameraInfo.msg

Header header # Header timestamp should be acquisition time of image

uint32 height uint32 width

float64[] D # The distortion parameters float64[9] K # 3x3 row-major matrix float64[9] R # 3x3 row-major matrix float64[12] P # 3x4 row-major matrix

uint32 binning\_x # binning\_x = binning\_y = 0 is considered the same uint32 binning y # binning\_x = binning\_y = 1 (no subsampling).

RegionOfInterest roi

#### sensor\_msgs/RegionOfInterest.msg

uint32 x\_offset uint32 y\_offset uint32 height uint32 width

bool do rectify # this should be False if the full image is captured (ROI not used),

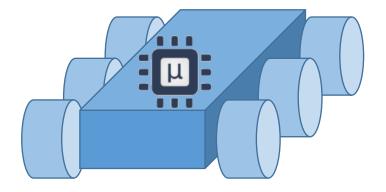
# and True if a subwindow is captured (ROI used).

### その他の情報の提供

時計(GPS時計、電波時計) カメラ情報







### ROS2/micro-ROSをさらに知るために

### ROS2ドキュメント(humble)

https://docs.ros.org/en/humble/index.html

### ROS2チュートリアル(humble)

https://docs.ros.org/en/humble/Tutorials.html

### micro-ROSドキュメント

https://micro.ros.org/

#### micro-ROSチュートリアル

https://micro.ros.org/docs/tutorials/core/overview/

#### **ROS2** answers

https://answers.ros.org/questions/

## Spresenseで ROS2/micro-ROS の世界を拡げよう



micro-ROS puts ROS 2 onto microcontrollers



マルチコアによる豊富な計算能力とフレキシブルな分散設計

低消費電力によるバッテリーセーブ

測位機能と組み合わせた自律制御ロボット

# SPRESENSE

nav\_msgs/msg/Odometry に設定する内容

```
typedef struct std msgs msg Header {
typedef struct nav msgs msg Odometry {
                                                             builtin interfaces msg Time stamp;
std msgs msg Header header;
                                                             rosidl runtime c String frame id;
rosidl runtime c String child frame id;
                                                            } std msgs msg Header;
geometry msgs msg PoseWithCovariance pose;
 geometry msgs msg TwistWithCovariance twist;
} nav msgs msg Odometry;
typedef struct geometry_msgs__msg__PoseWithCovariance {
                                                            typedef struct geometry msgs msg Pose {
geometry msgs msg Pose pose;
                                                             geometry msgs msg Point position;
 double covariance[36];
                                                             geometry_msgs__msg__Quaternion orientation;
} geometry msgs msg PoseWithCovariance;
                                                            } geometry msgs msg Pose;
typedef struct geometry msgs msg TwistWithCovariance {
                                                            typedef struct geometry msgs msg Twist {
geometry msgs msg Twist twist;
                                                             geometry msgs msg Vector3 linear;
double covariance[36];
                                                             geometry msgs msg Vector3 angular;
} geometry msgs msg TwistWithCovariance;
                                                            } geometry msgs msg Twist;
```

```
typedef struct builtin interfaces msg Time {
 int32 t sec;
 uint32 t nanosec;
} builtin interfaces msg Time;
typedef struct rosidl runtime c String {
 char * data:
size t size;
size t capacity;
} rosidl runtime c String;
typedef struct geometry msgs msg Point {
 double x;
 double y;
 double z;
} geometry msgs msg Point;
typedef struct geometry msgs msg Quaternion {
 double x;
 double y;
 double z;
 double w:
} geometry msgs msg Quaternion;
typedef struct geometry msgs msg Vector3 {
 double x;
 double v:
 double z;
} geometry msgs msg Vector3;
                                     101
```

