



HALMSTAD
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Hard metrology of the human visual perception

by

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Preface

This bachelor thesis is part of the bachelor degree program "Mechatronics" of Aalen University and is scheduled for the eighth semester. The report covers the work realised from May 25th 2020 to November 20th 2020.

The practical work and writing of this thesis took place at the Research Centre "The Rydberg Laboratory for Applied Science, RLAS", which is a section of the "School of Business, Innovation and Sustainability" at Halmstad University in Sweden. The project was done in close cooperation with the company Volvo Cars.

Diese Bachelorarbeit ist Teil des Bachelorstudienganges „Mechatronik“ der Hochschule Aalen und ist vorgesehen für das achte Semester. Die in dieser Bachelorarbeit beschriebene praktische Arbeit wurde in der Zeit vom 25. Mai 2020 bis zum 20. November 2020 realisiert.

Praktische Arbeit und Schreiben der Bachelorarbeit fanden am Forschungszentrum „The Rydberg Laboratory for Applied Science, RLAS“ statt, welches ein Teil des Institutes „School of Business, Innovation and Sustainability“ der Universität Halmstad in Schweden ist. Das Projekt fand in enger Zusammenarbeit mit Volvo statt.

Abstract

This bachelor thesis is about the concept, setup/development and testing of a software stack used for the autonomous navigation in an environment defined by the rules of the carolo cup.

The aim of this stack is lane following and obstacle avoidance based on a sensor data of the environment. This thesis extends the work of Prof. Hörmann who provided the road detection and is supposed to be used by the carolo cup team of university aalen in the future. Even though the robot used in this thesis does not satisfy the rules of the carolo cup the stack should be configurable for different robots aswell.

The robot is equipped with a lidar, a camera, wheel encoders and an imu. The data of these sensors will be filtered and processed using existent ros packages as well as newly developed ones. The resulting data will be fed into the navigation stack that then determines the best route for the robot.

Since there wasn't a driving robot available at the start of this thesis the task of simulating the robot with all of its sensor data and actors has been incorporated into the subject of this work.

Kurzfassung

Diese Bachelor-Thesis handelt von der Erstellung eines Konzepts, dem Aufbau und der Entwicklung eines “Software-Stack” und dessen Testens für die autonome navigation in einer, durch das Regelwerk des carolo cups beschriebenen, Umgebung.

Das Ziel dieses “Software-Stacks” ist, der Spur einer Straße zu folgen und dabei potentiellen Hindernissen auf der Straße auszuweichen. Diese Thesis führt die Arbeit von Prof. Hörmann der die von ihm Entwickelte Spurerkennung zur Verfügung stellte und soll in der Zukunft vom Carolo-Cip Team der Hochschule Aalen verwendet werden können. Obwohl der in dieser Arbeit verwendete Roboter nicht konform zum Regelwerk des Carolo-Cups ist, soll der Stack auch für andere Roboter konfigurierbar sein.

Der Roboter verfügt über einen Lidar, eine Kamera, Rad-Encoder und einen IMU (inertia measurement unit). Die Daten dieser Sensoren werden gefiltert und dann mit bestehenden ros packages und selbst entwickelten aufbereitet. Die resultierenden Daten werden dann an den Navigation Stack übergeben, der dann die beste Route ermittelt.

Da zu Beginn dieser Arbeit kein vollständig funktionierender Roboter verfügbar war wurde das Teilthema der Simulation des Roboters mitsamt aller seiner Sensoren und Aktoren in das Thema der Thesis aufgenommen.

Acknowledgement

At this point I would like to thank the following people who made my bachelor thesis possible and supported me during my time in Sweden:

- **Stefan Hörmann** for being a great supervisor during my time in Sweden. She taught me a lot of knowledge about surface metrology and the scientific of working.

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1. Introduction

In this chapter the working environment, project background and all involved companies will be introduced. Furthermore, the aim and limitations of the project will be explained.

1.1. Working environment

1.1.1. Aalen University

1.2. Project Background

1.2.1. Aim of Study

1.2.2. Limitations

2. Theoretical Background

This chapter will cover the needed theoretical background about the Gazebo Simulation, the Sensor Plugins, ROS and all of the used ROS packages.

2.1. ROS

2.1.1. Nodes

2.1.2. Topics/Services/Actions

All three are possibilities for the data exchange between nodes.

According to [1]: Services and actions can be used like the subscriber/publisher structure but are meant for the intercommunication between nodes. A service is more or less a function in a different node that has the option to receive data and respond to it.

2.1.3. RVIZ

2.1.4. TF

In most cases robots that are controlled by ros have a so called tf_tree. This tree is the coordinate frame structure of the robot. In it every sensor and actor has its own coordinate frame.

The structure in most trees of mobile platforms is quite similar which is caused by the REP105 (ROS Enhanced Proposals) this contains a definition of recommended names for the robot frames and their order in the tree. But it should be noted that not every frame that is defined in the norm has to be in every tree. The basic structure mostly starts at a so called fixed frame. This Frame will be the not changing frame in the environment. At moving robots this is often earth, map or odom, while in stationary robots this can even be base_link.

The tree is normally build up like in the following image.

TF2 is the successor of TF and is a very powerful tool in the ROS environment. With it it is possible to transform sensor_msgs and geometry_msgs from one frame in another. Furthermore it offers the possibility to transform old data into the present or at any other point in the past.

Robot Hardware Description

The robot hardware description consists of one or more URDF(Unified Robot Description Format) based xml file. Its purpose is to define the shape and geometric of every part of the robot.

robot_state_publisher

This task of this package is to build the

2.2. Gazebo

2.2.1. Plugins

Gazebo offers a wide selection of pre made plugins that can be incorporated into a simulated robot by attaching the plugin to the right tf_frame and configuring its parameters.

Camera

Lidar

Differential Controller

IMU

2.2.2. Models

2.3. navigation stack

2.3.1. mobe_base

2.3.2. global_planner

base_global_planner

2.3.3. local_planner

teb_local_planner

base_local_planner

dwa_local_planner

2.3.4. costmap_2d

global map

local map

layer

2.4. cartographer

2.5. Carolo-Cup

The carolo cup is an event hosted by the University Braunschweig and is an event in which the teams of many different universities can compete against each other and present their work and progress in the field of autonomous driving.

There are two different levels of difficulty the carolo basic cup and the carolo master cup.

3. Experimental

In this chapter the setup and qualification process of the the optical and mechanical system is explained.

3.1. Simulation

3.1.1. modeling

3.1.2. world

3.1.3. robot setup

URDF and xacro

plugin setup

3.2. SLAM

3.3. Navigation

3.3.1. Planner

3.3.2. markfreespace

3.3.3. dynamic_cost_layer

3.4. Odometry

3.4.1. Encoder

3.4.2. IMU

3.4.3. Improvement using SLAM

3.5. Laser_Filter

3.6. PoseFinder

3.6.1. Approximations

3.6.2. goalfrommap

4. Results and Discussion

5. Conclusion

5.1. Personal conclusion

6. Outlook

7. List of Figures

8. List of Tables

Appendix

A. Additional Topics

II

B. Source Code

III

A. Additional Topics

B. Source Code

Eidesstattliche Erklärung

Name: Schwörer

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Hiermit versichere ich, **Tristan Schwörer**, an Eides statt, dass ich die vorliegende Bachelorarbeit

an der **Hochschule Aalen**

mit dem Titel „**Entwicklung von Navigationssoftware für mobile Robotersysteme und Navigation**“

selbständig und ohne fremde Hilfe verfasst und keine anderen als die angegebenen Hilfsmittel benutzt habe. Die Stellen der Arbeit, die dem Wortlaut oder dem Sinne nach anderen Werken entnommen wurden, sind in jedem Fall unter Angabe der Quelle kenntlich gemacht.

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