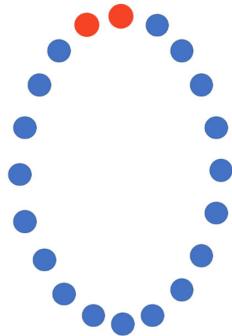
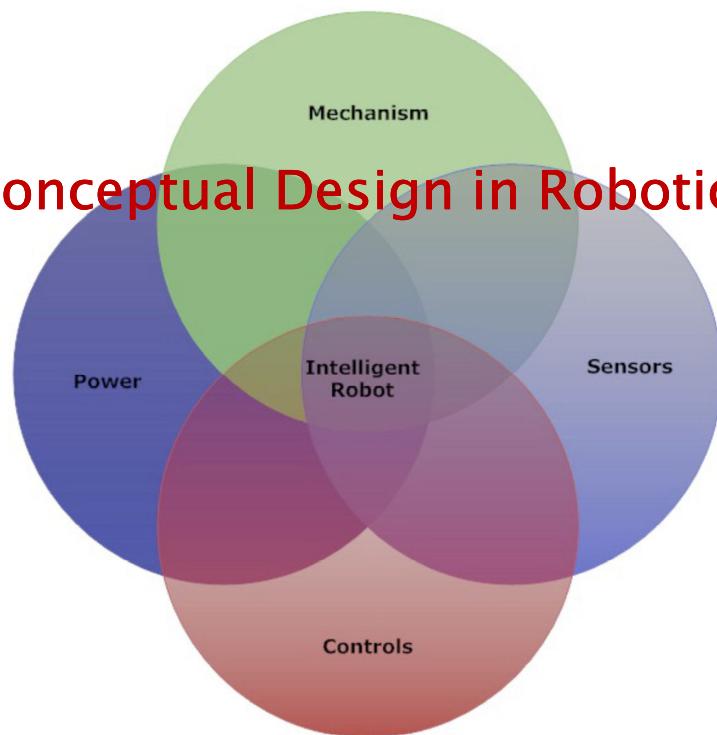


ZERO

Robotics Development Framework, Workspace & Workflow

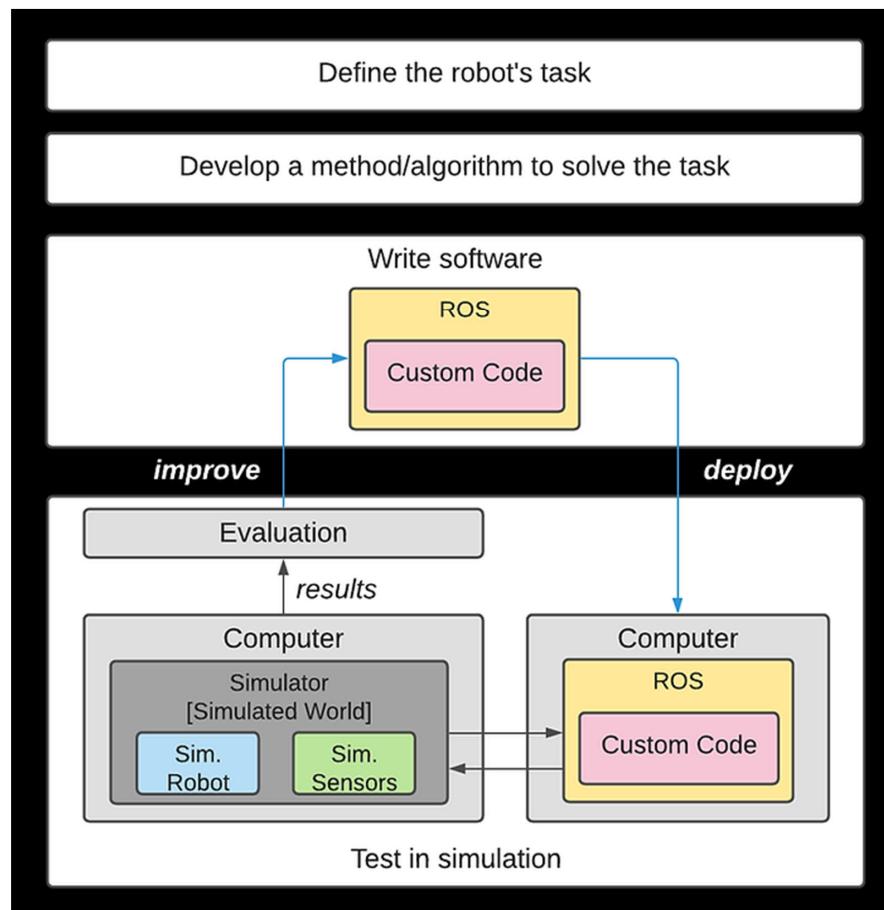


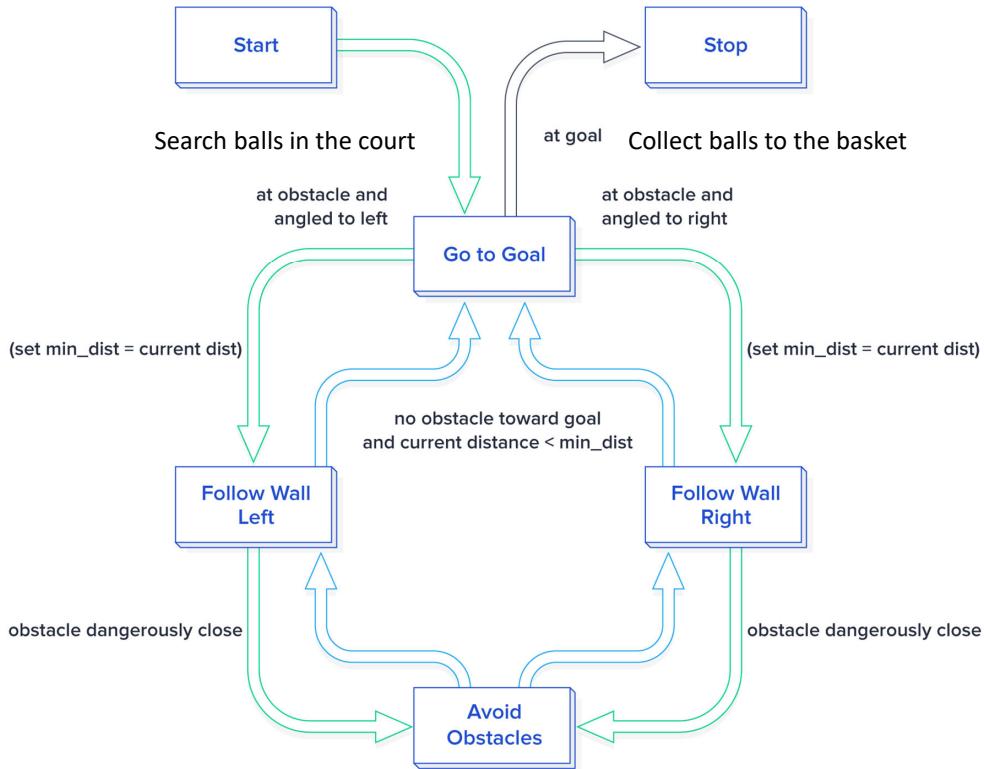
Conceptual Design in Robotics



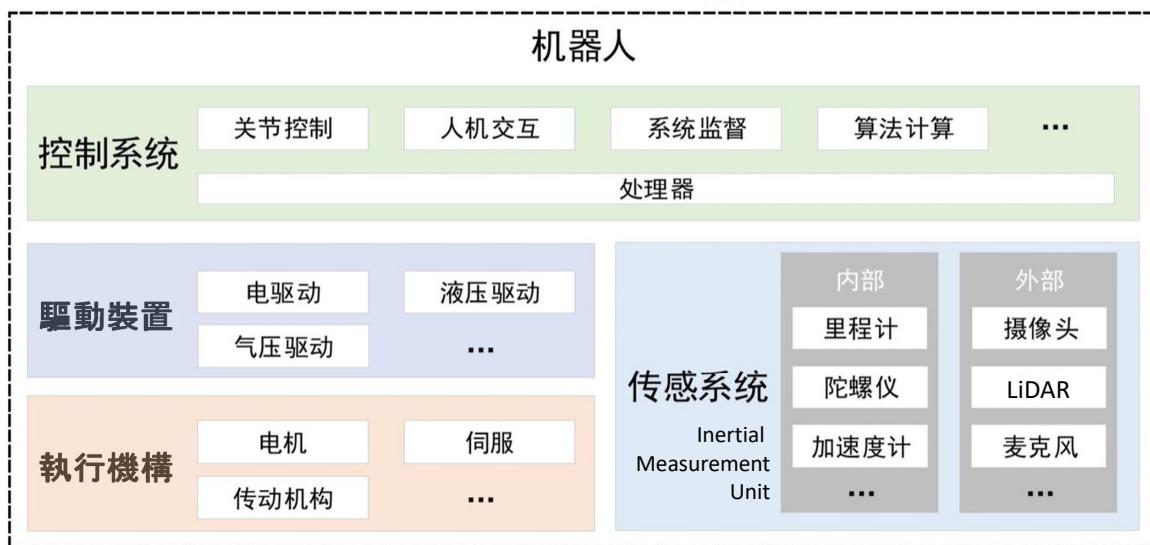
The requirements for a robot that collects table tennis balls:

- (a) It should be applicable to the setting of general table tennis courts, with a size of 8 m × 16 m;
- (b) It can collect at least 30 table tennis balls within a reasonable time as well as show the number of table tennis balls collected;
- (c) When no one is inside the table tennis court, it can be activated to start the process for collecting table tennis balls automatically within the designated area;
- (d) There should a basket to hold the collected table tennis balls and allow players to take out the balls easily to continue practising.

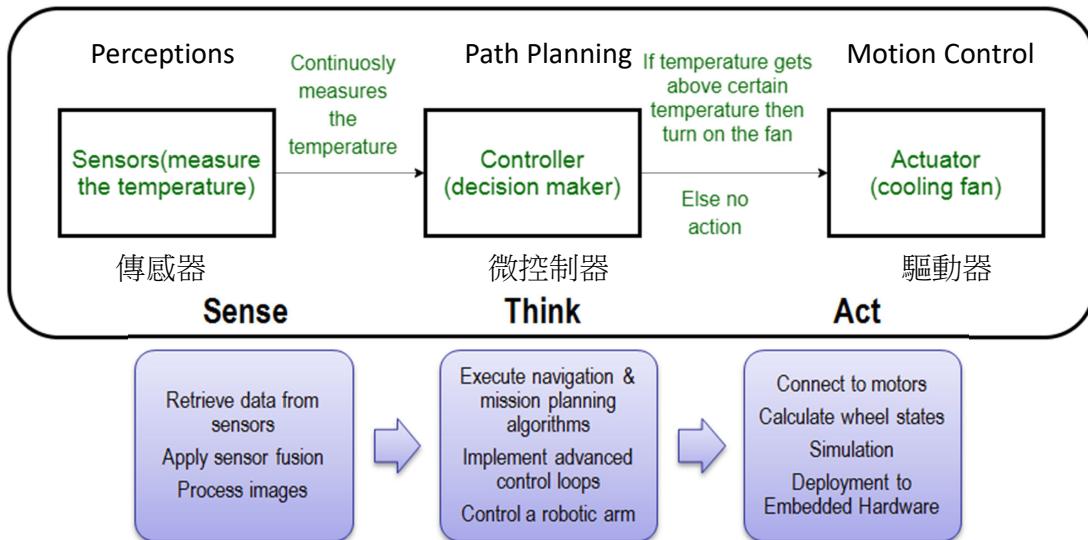
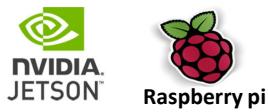




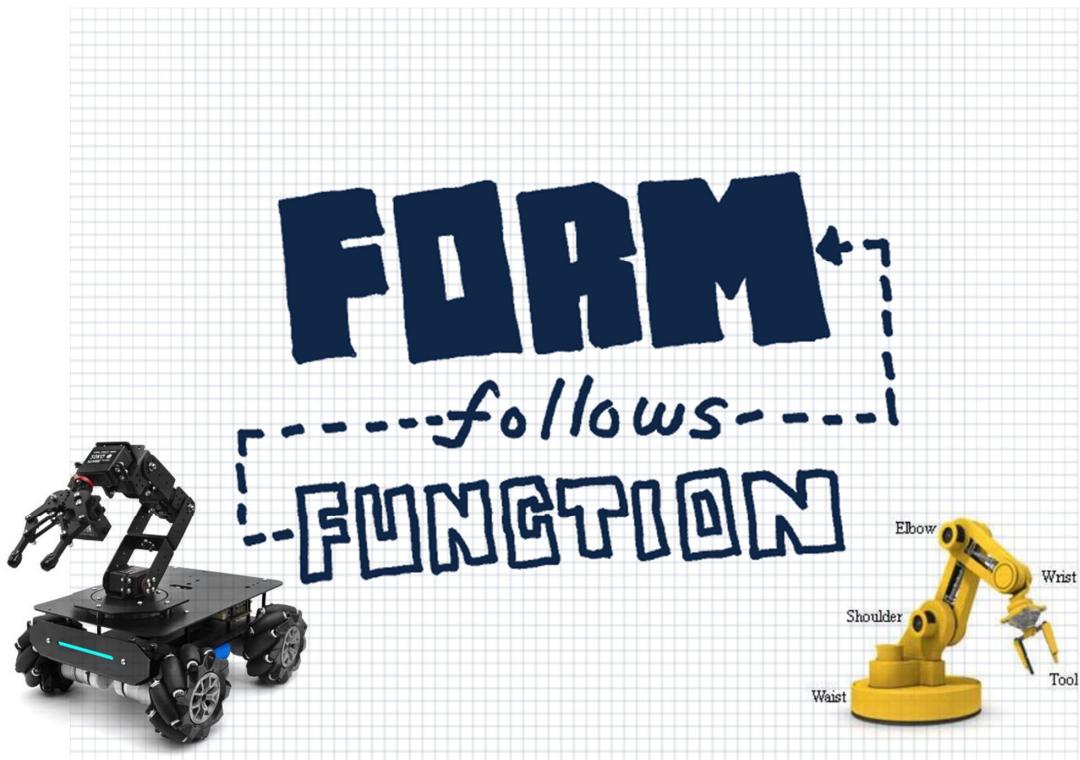
Define robot's tasks

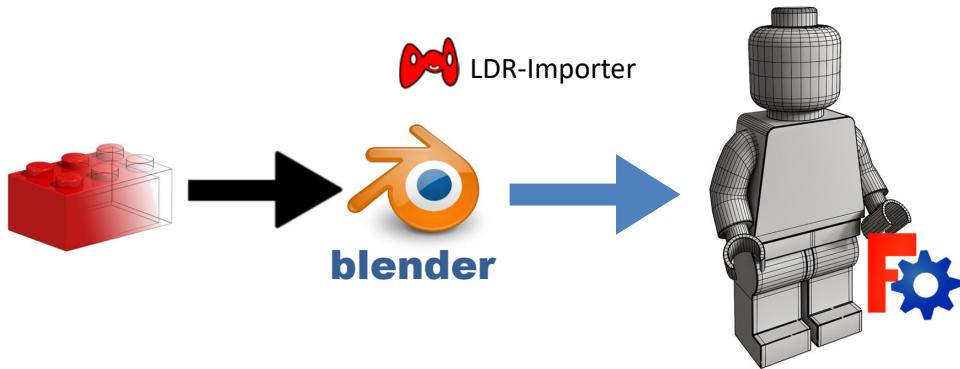


Define robot's functions & behaviour

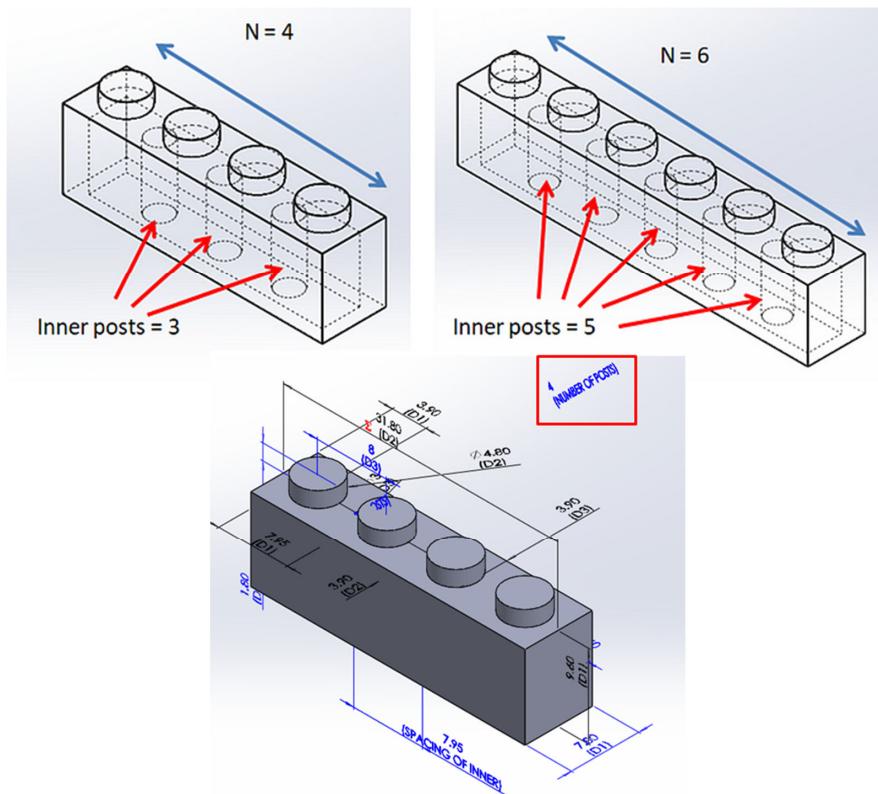


Robotics in physical computing

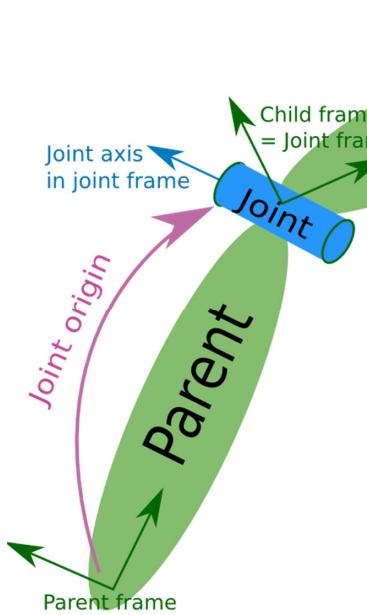




Parametric modeling



Parametric modeling



```

1 <joint name="joint_name" type="continuous">
2   <parent link="link1"/>
3   <child link="link2"/>
4
5   <origin xyz="0 0 0" rpy="0 0 0"/>
6   <axis xyz="1 0 0"/>
7
8 </joint>
```

```

1 <robot name="robot_name">
2 <link></link>
3 <link></link>
4
5 <joint></joint>
6 <joint></joint>
7 </robot>
```

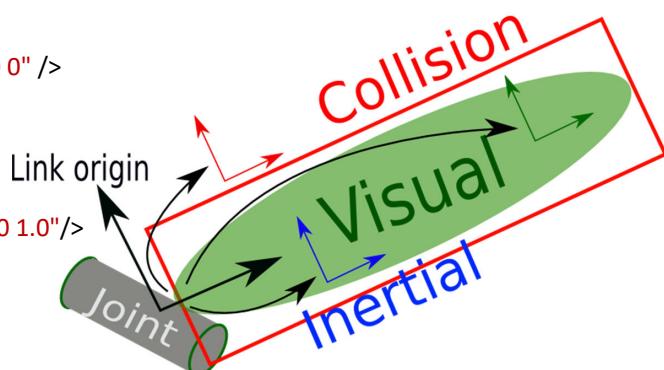
URDF modeling

```

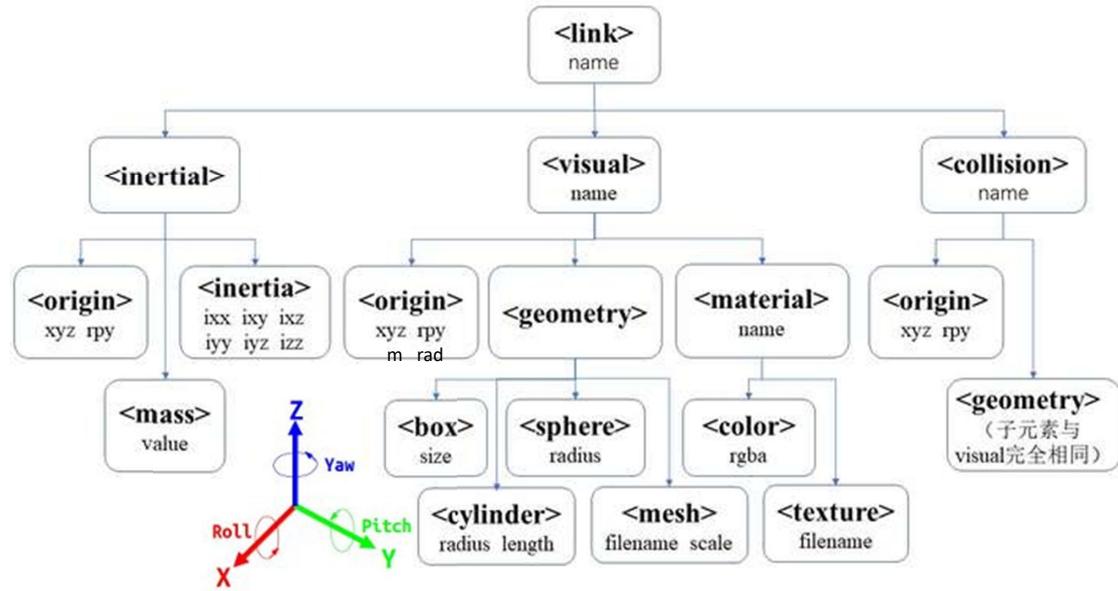
1 <link name="link_name">
2   <inertial>
3     <origin xyz="0 0 0.5" rpy="0 0 0" />
4     <mass value="1" />
5     <inertia ixx="100" ixy="0" ixz="0"
6       iyy="100" iyz="0"
7       izz="100" />
8   </inertial>
9
10  <visual>
11    <origin xyz="0 0 0" rpy="0 0 0" />
12    <geometry>
13      <box size="1 1 1" />
14    </geometry>
15    <material name="Cyan">
16      <color rgba="0 1.0 1.0 1.0"/>
17    </material>
18  </visual>
19  <collision>
20    <origin xyz="0 0 0" rpy="0 0 0"/>
21    <geometry>
22      <cylinder radius="1" length="0.5"/>
23    </geometry>
24  </collision>
25 </link>
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{ixx} & \mathbf{ixy} & \mathbf{ixz} \\ \mathbf{iyx} & \mathbf{iyy} & \mathbf{iyz} \\ \mathbf{izx} & \mathbf{izy} & \mathbf{izz} \end{pmatrix}$$

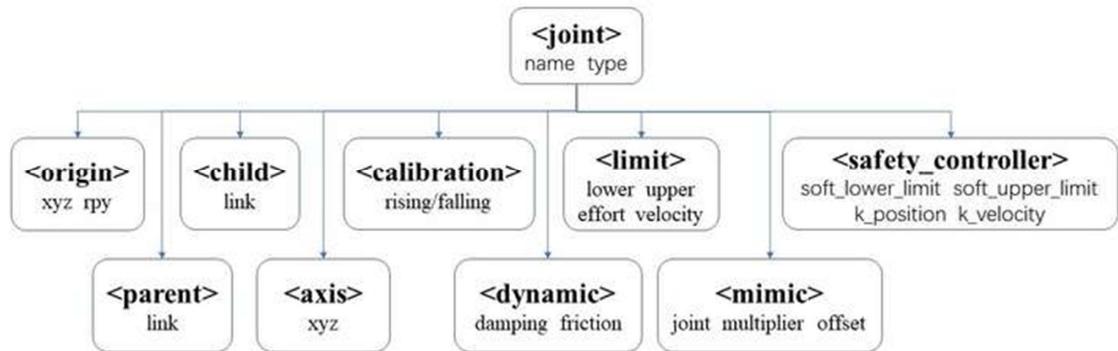
Inertia Tensor



URDF modeling



URDF modeling



URDF modeling



- ❑ Most robotics work are in teams include one who develops a CAD model of robot.
- ❑ Instead of crafting an URDF by hand it is possible to export an URDF model.
- ❑ Below is a list of available URDF exporters for a variety of CAD and 3D modeling software systems.

CAD Exporters

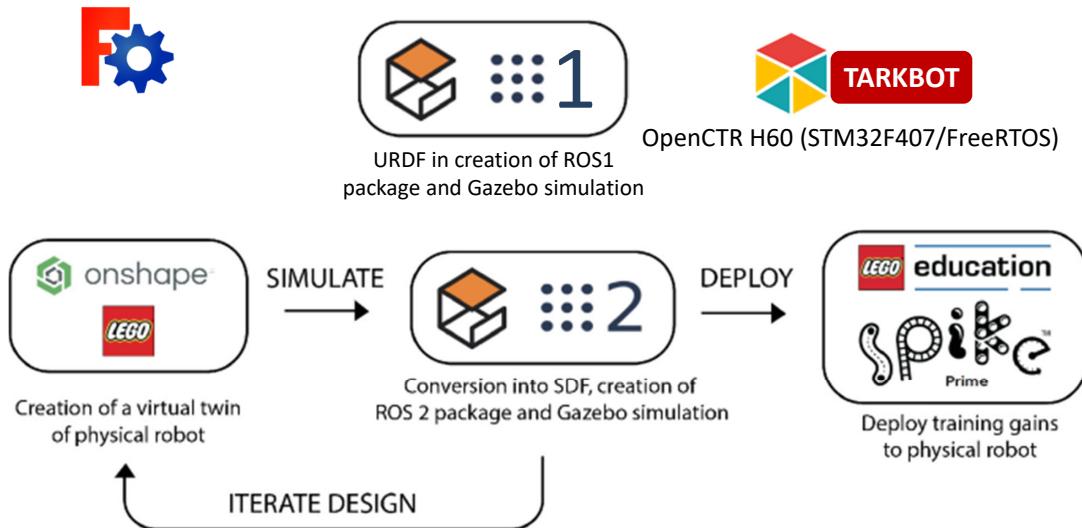
- [Fusion 360 URDF Exporter](#)
- [SolidWorks URDF Exporter](#)
- [ROS Workbench for FreeCAD](#)
- [OnShape URDF Exporter](#)
- [CREO Parametric URDF Exporter](#)

Other URDF Export Tools

- [Copellia Sim URDF Exporter](#)
- [Isaac Sim URDF Exporter](#)
- [Blender URDF Exporter](#)
- [Gazebo SDFFormat to URDF Parser](#)
- [SDF to URDF Converter in Python](#)
- The [Blender Robotics Tools](#) includes a tool to export [URDF files from Blender](#)

URDF from CAD models

https://download2.portableapps.com/portableapps/FreeCADPortable/FreeCADPortable_0.21.2.paf.exe



URDF from CAD models

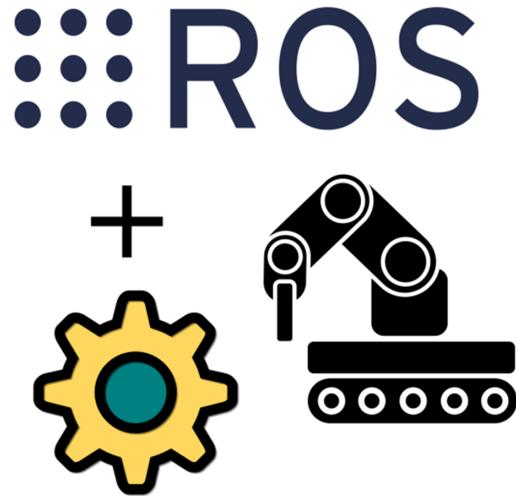
Mode	Pan	Rotate	Zoom	Select
CAD (default)	or	or	or	
Touchpad	Hold + drag		/	
Blender	Hold + or			

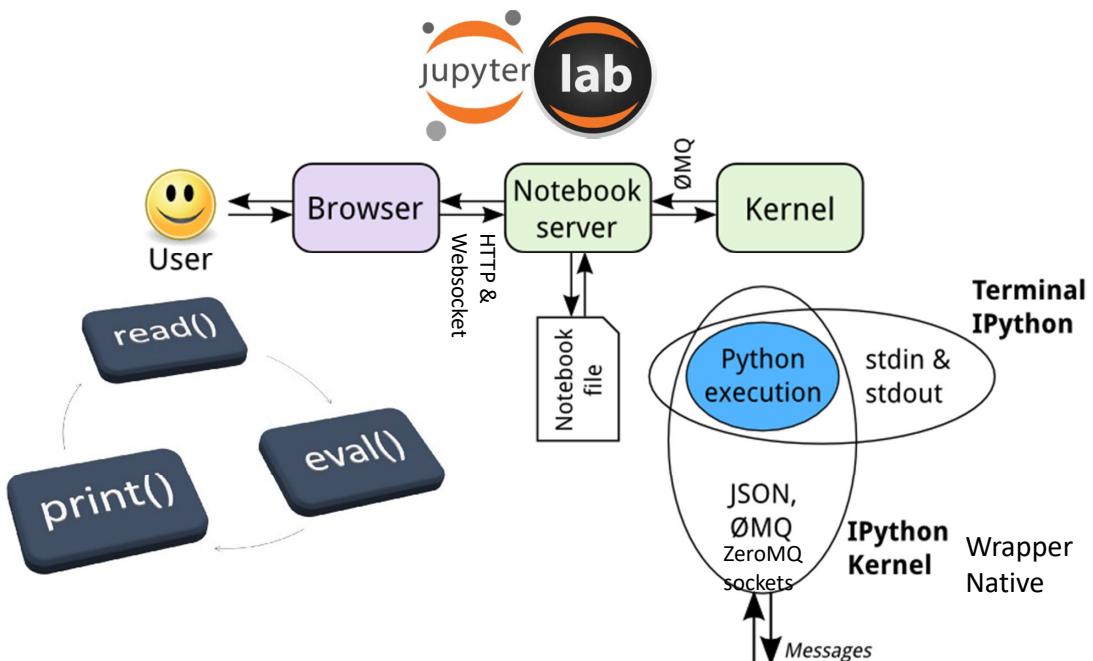
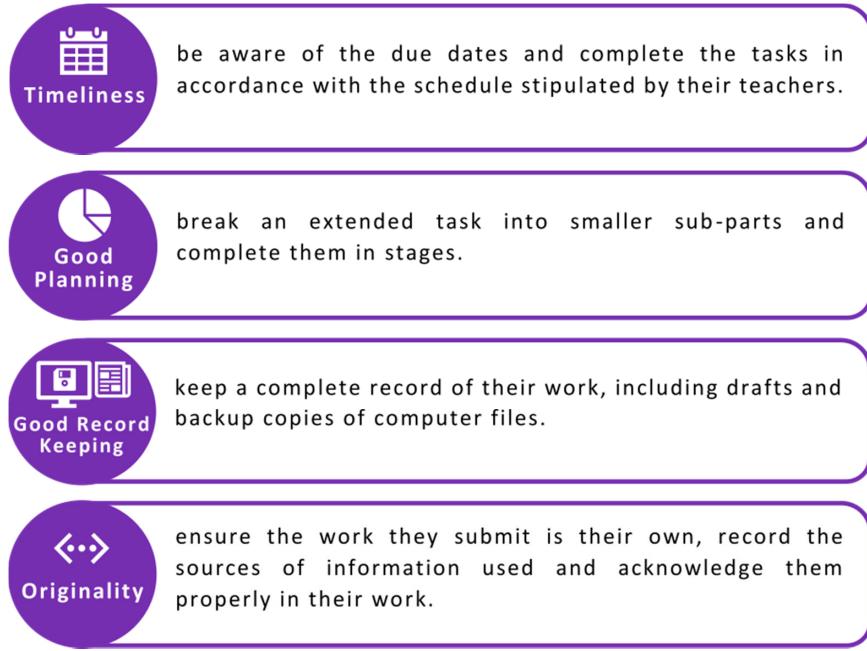
FreeCAD mouse navigation

- **Ctrl** + and **Ctrl** + to zoom in and out, respectively.
- The arrow keys, , to shift the view left/right and up/down
- **Shift** + and **Shift** + to rotate the view by 90 degrees
- The numeric keys, , for the seven standard views:
 Isometric, Front, Top, Right, Rear, Bottom, and Left
- will set the camera in Orthographic view.
- While sets it in Perspective view.
- **Ctrl** will allow you to select more than one object or element

FreeCAD keyboard navigation

Design Workspace in Robotics



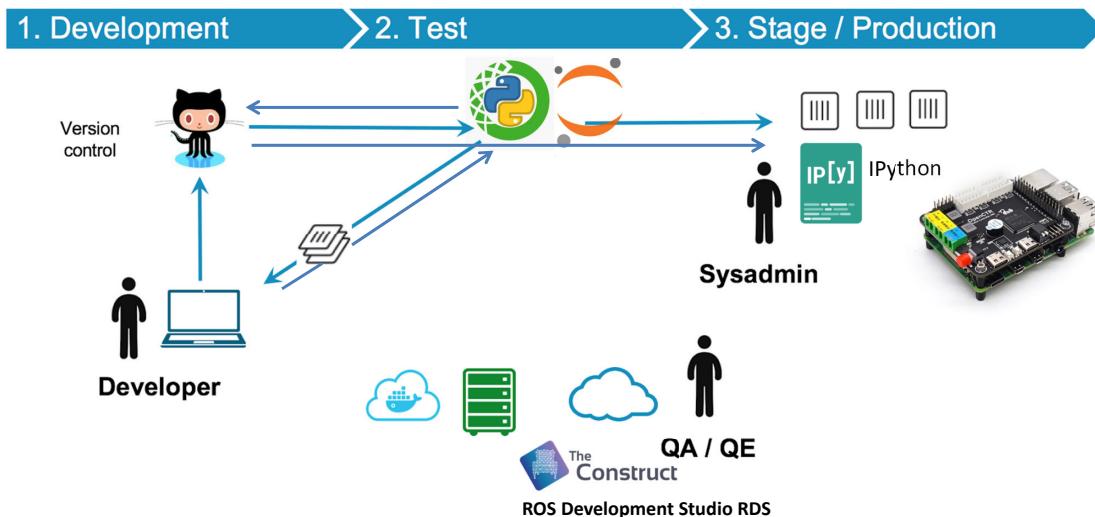


Proposed Python workspace

<https://robostack.github.io/index.html>

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with several tabs open: Launcher, README.md, Lorenz.ipynb, Terminal 1, Console 1, Data.ipynb, and Python 3 (ipykernel). The main content area displays the text "The Lorenz Differential Equations" and imports matplotlib and ipywidgets. It then explores the Lorenz system of differential equations with the equation $\dot{x} = \sigma(y - x)$. A slider interface allows adjusting parameters sigma, beta, and rho. To the right, a code editor shows the Python script lorenz.py which defines a function to solve the Lorenz equations and plots a 3D solution. The bottom status bar indicates "Ln 1, Col 1 Spaces: 4 lorenz.py".

Proposed Python workspace



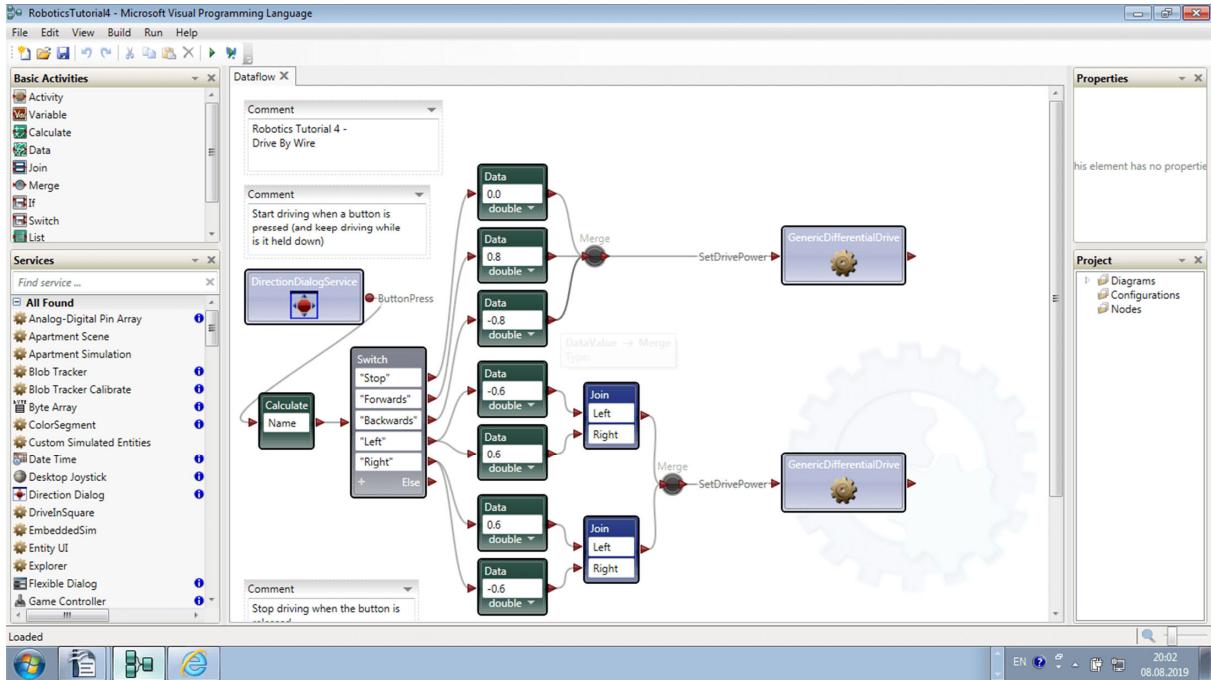
Proposed CI/CD workflow



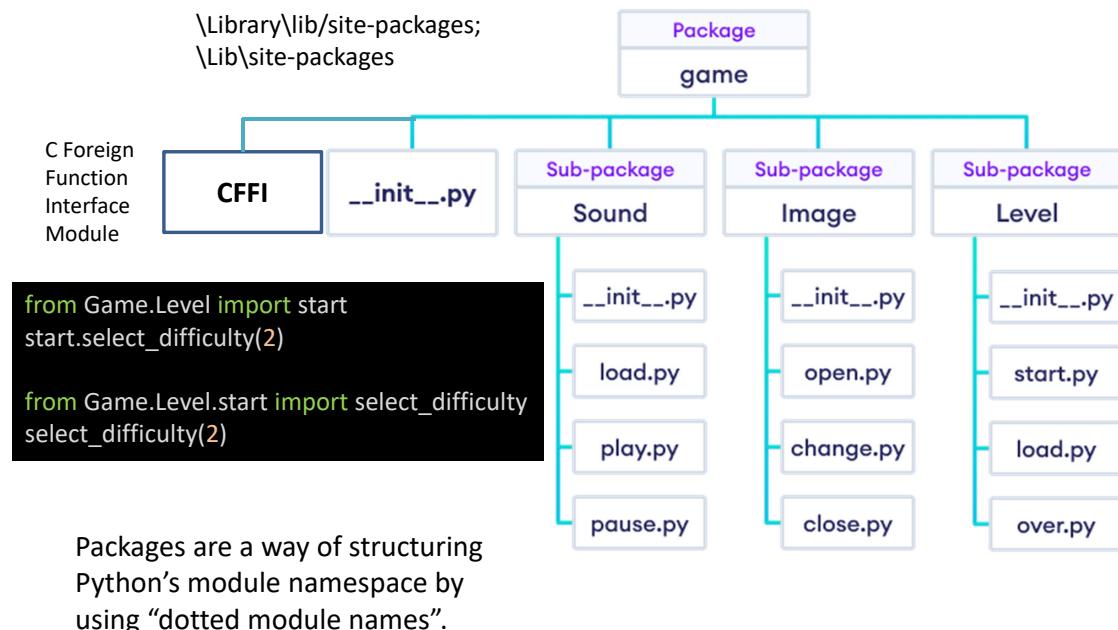
The diagram features two circular icons: a green one on the left labeled 'Scripting 命令式編碼' and a blue one on the right labeled 'Programming 編譯式編程'. Between them is a central circle containing the letters 'VS' in red and yellow. Below the circles is a comparison table with two columns.

Scripting 命令式編碼	Programming 編譯式編程
Runs inside another interpreter or a particular runtime environment	Executes independently albeit required runtime libraries
Do not create a .exe file	These generate .exe files
Glue languages for existing programs and libraries	High-speed languages to work with API
Useful in rapid prototyping	
Command statements (declarative language)	

Python scripting

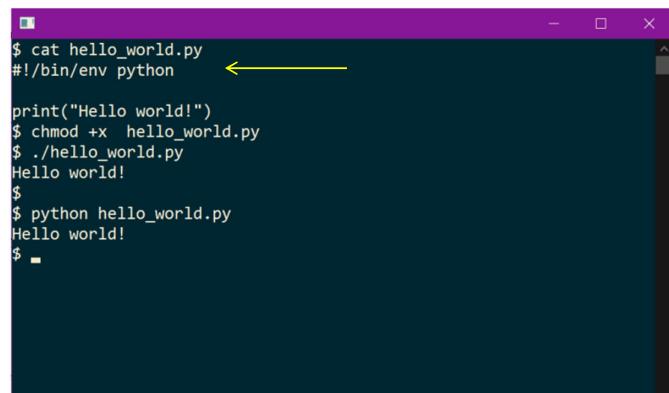


Visual scripting

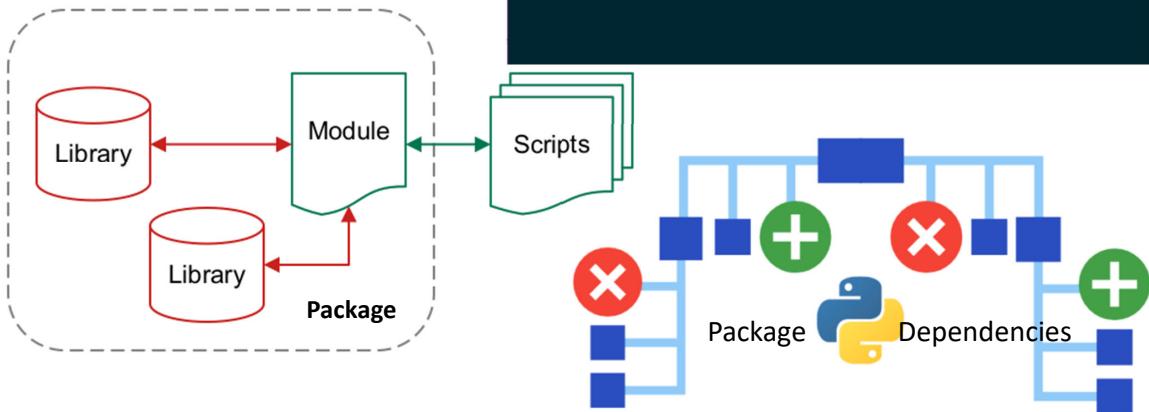


Python packages

A module is a file containing Python definitions & statements and use them in a script or in an interactive instance of the interpreter. The file name is the module name with the suffix .py appended.



```
$ cat hello_world.py
#!/bin/env python
print("Hello world!")
$ chmod +x hello_world.py
$ ./hello_world.py
Hello world!
$ 
$ python hello_world.py
Hello world!
$
```



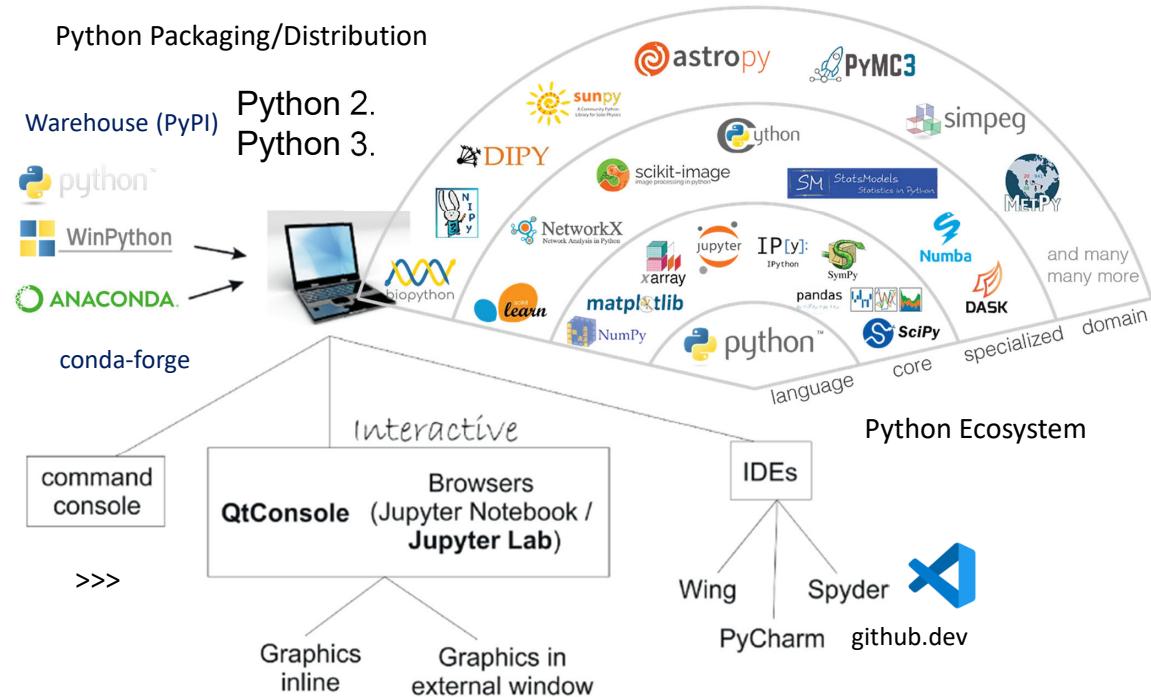
Python packages

conda env export > environment.yml



conda env create -f environment.yml

Python virtual environment



Python robotic development

binder

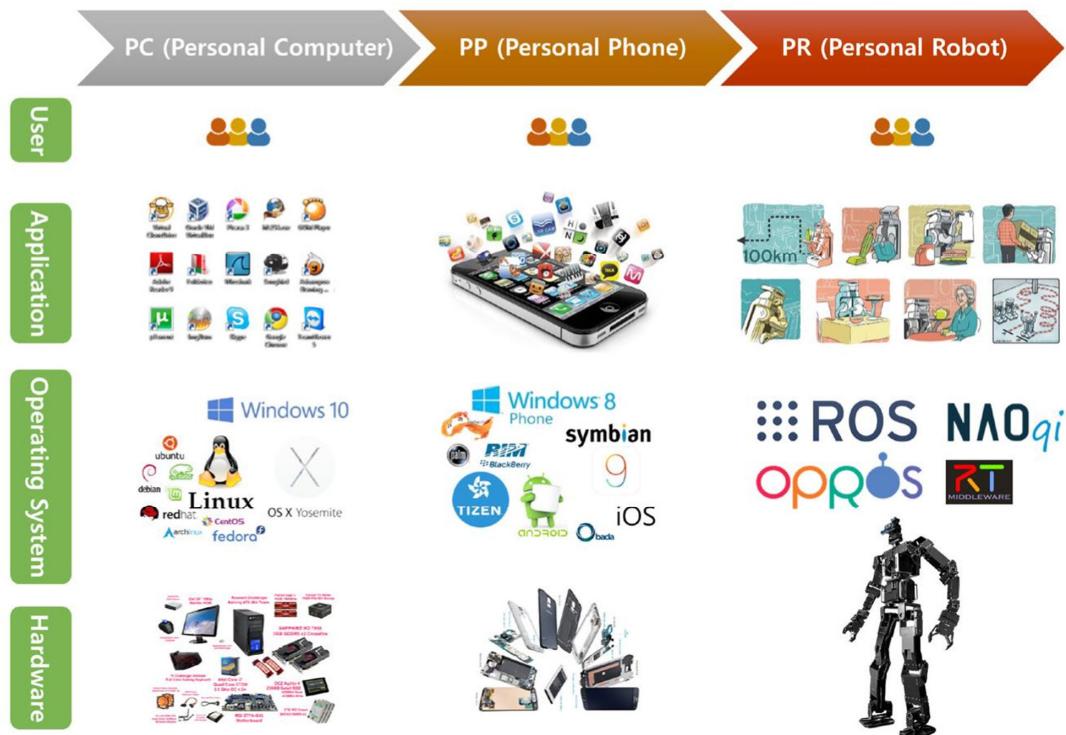
RoboStack

Using the Robot Operating System alongside the Conda and Jupyter Data Science Ecosystems

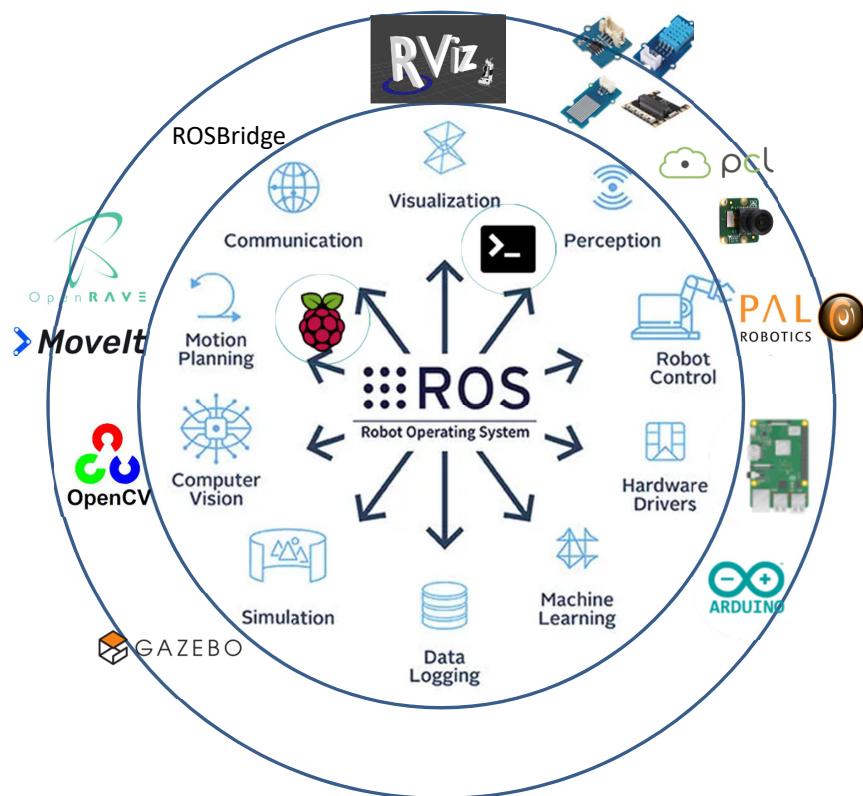
- ✓ ROS on *any* platform:  +  + 
- ✓ Easy installation of ROS side-by-side with PyTorch , Tensorflow  & many more
- ✓ No root access required – install ROS on shared workstations & high-performance computers
- ✓ Reproducible environments + reproducible robotics research
- ✓ RViz-like visualizations in the browser *without* a ROS installation
- ✓ Control your robot in Jupyter Notebooks & ROS integration with JupyterLab 

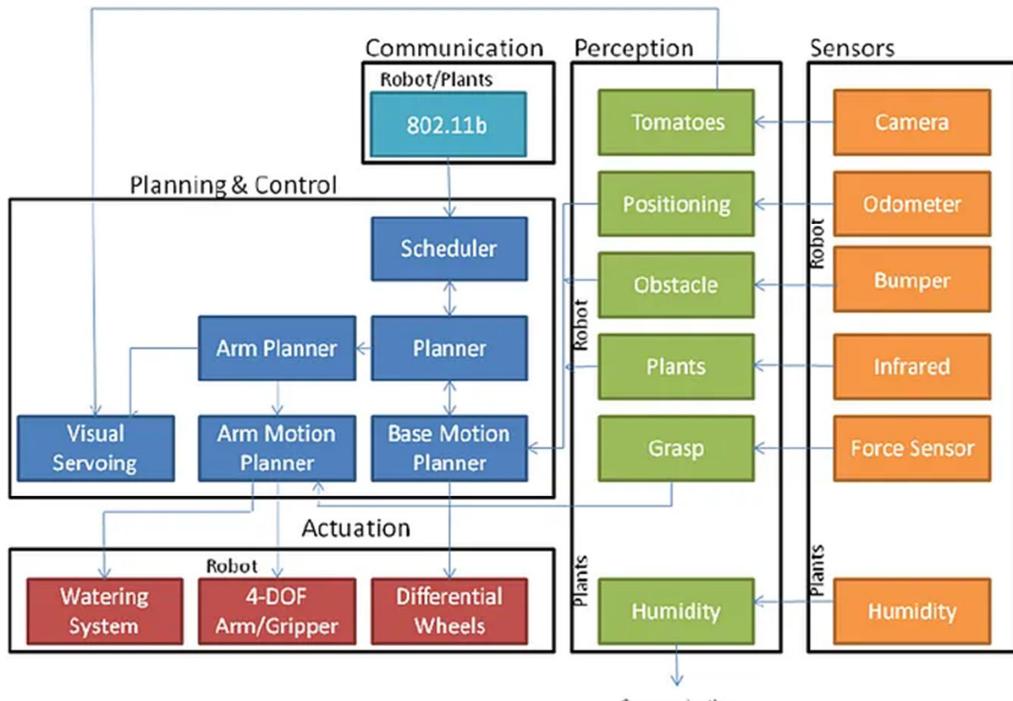
0 \$ 1 ⚙ Python 3 | Idle ⚙ROS ●

Python robotic development

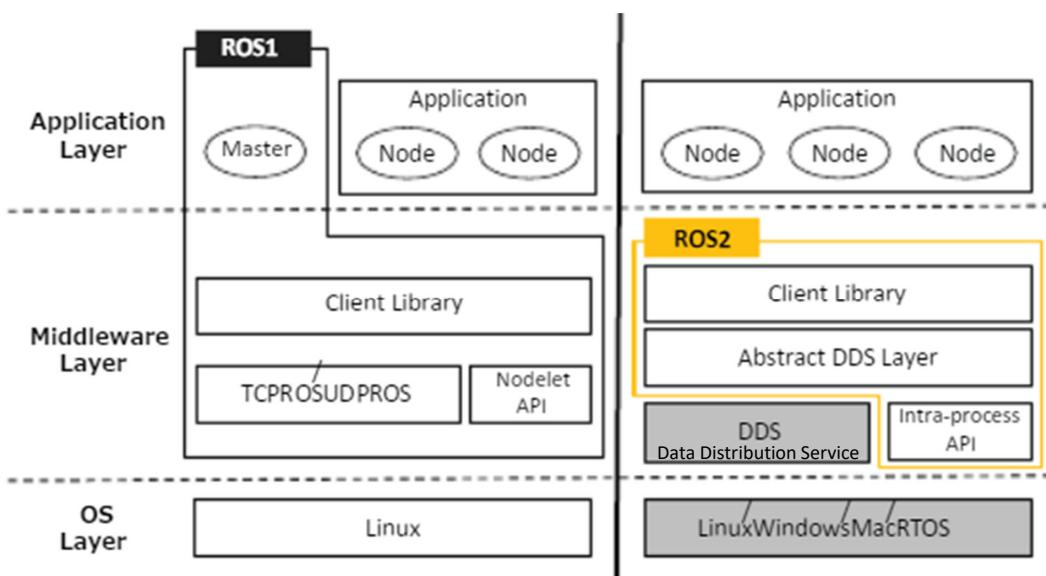


Operating System

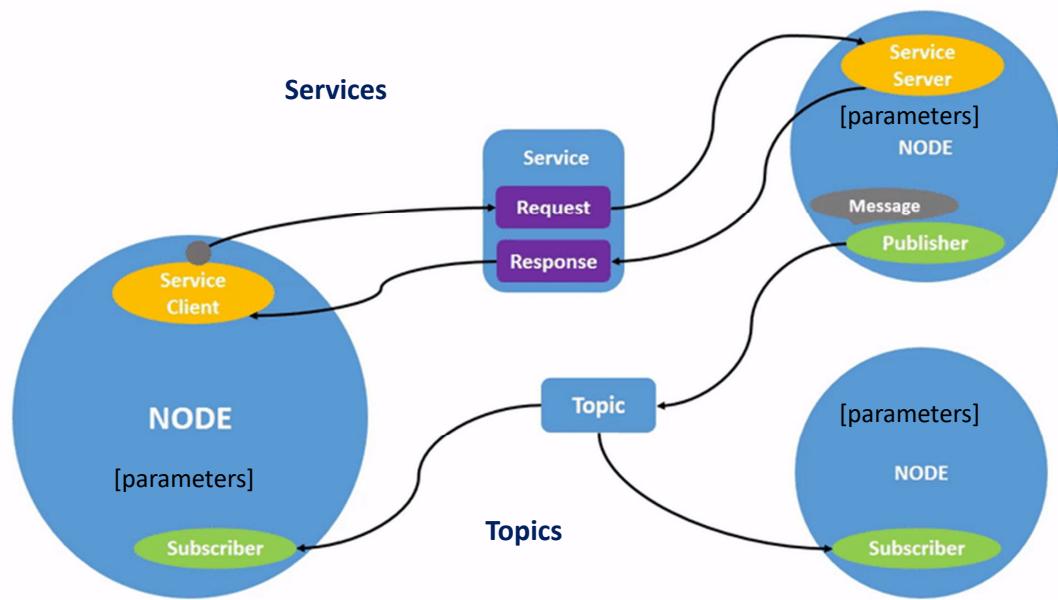




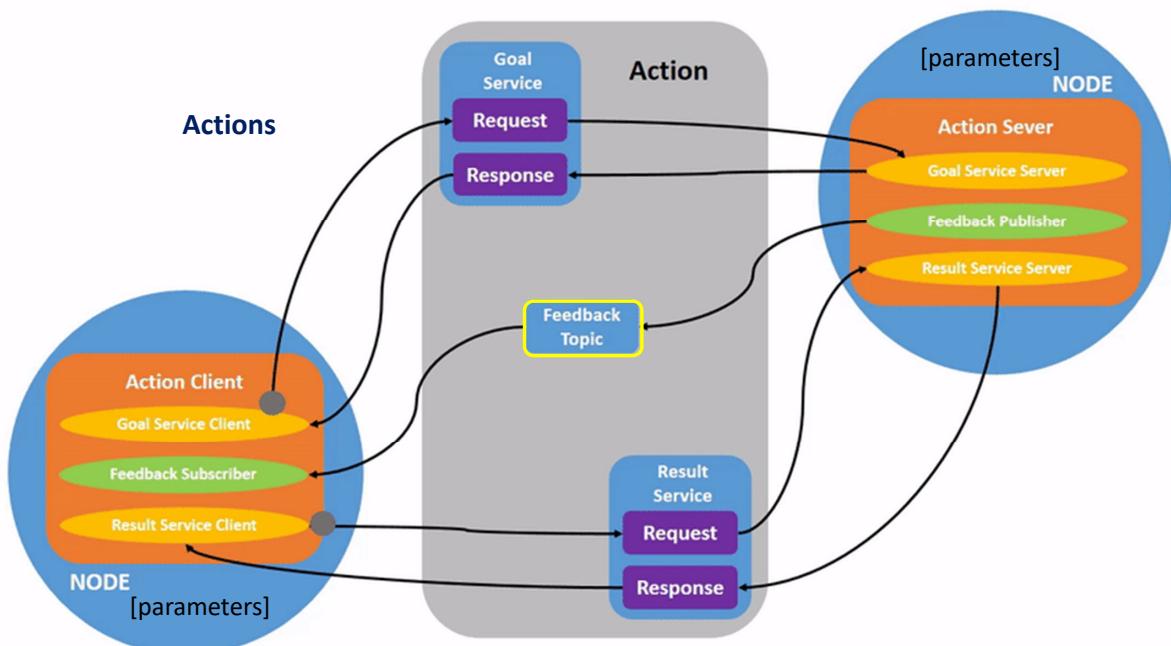
Robot Operating System



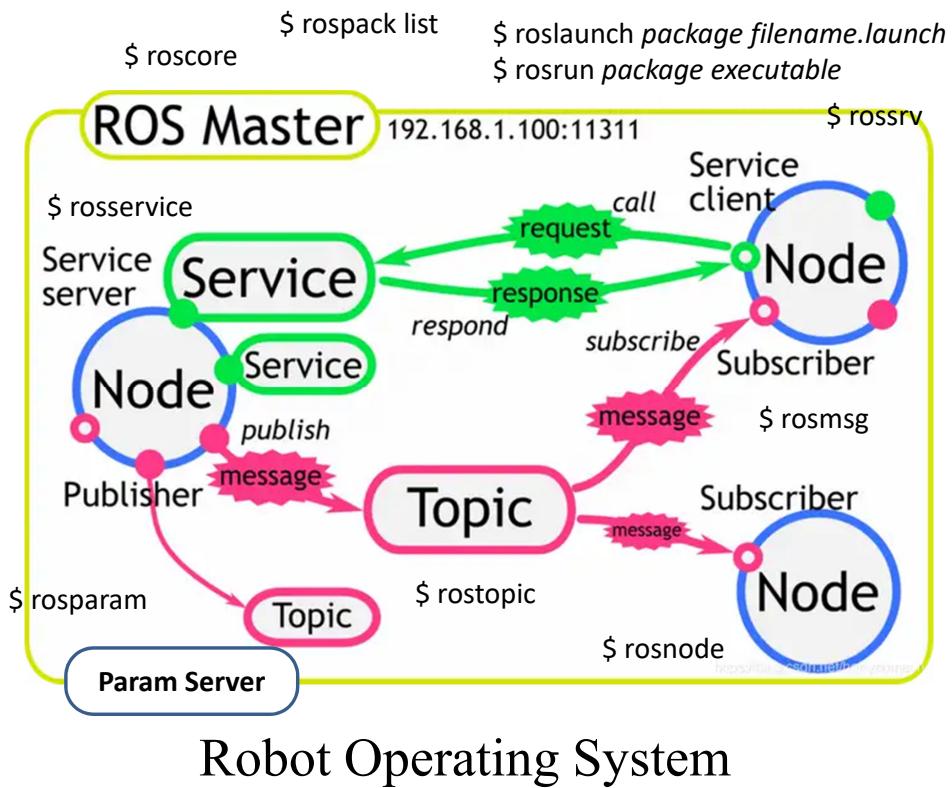
Robot Operating System



Robot Operating System



Robot Operating System



```
### activate ros_noetic env
$ conda activate K:\Miniconda3\envs\ros_noetic

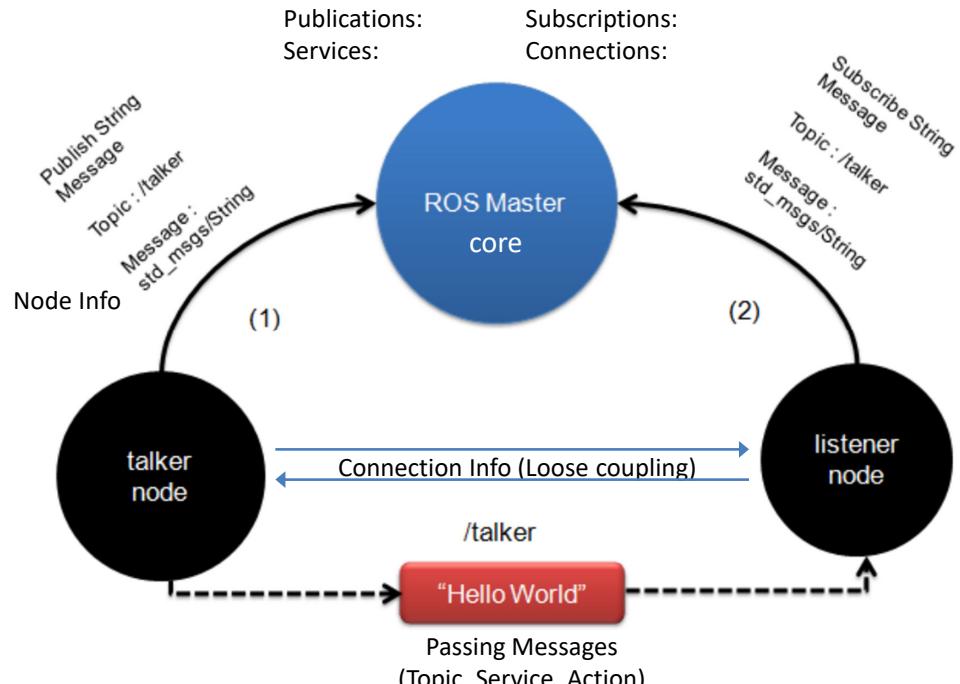
### launch ros1 cli
$ roscore
$ rostopic list

### launch rviz GUI
$ rosrun rviz rviz

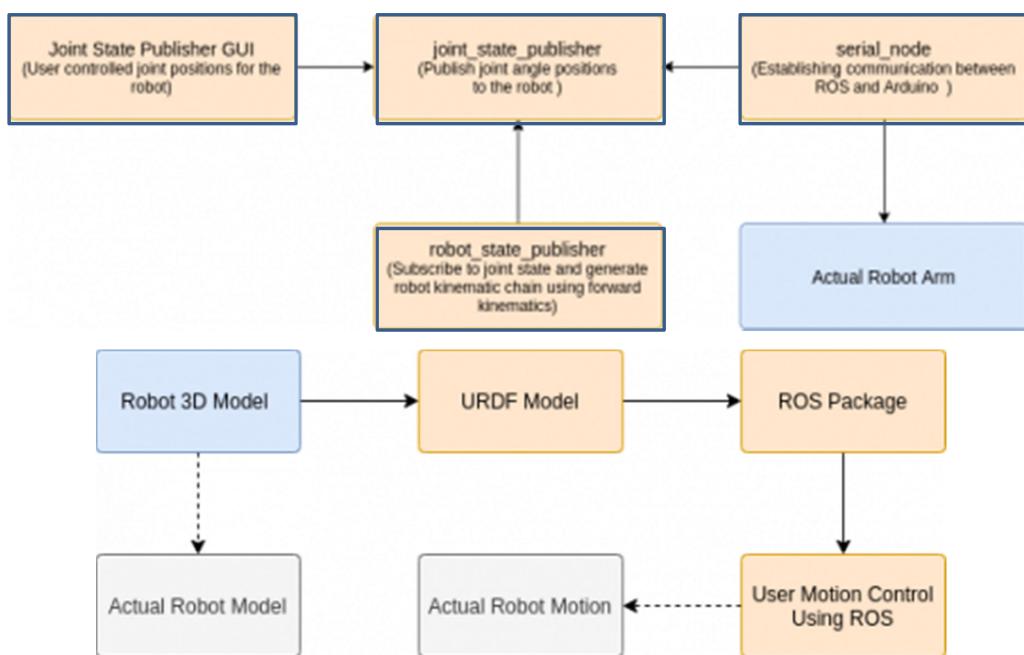
### launch gazebo GUI
$ gazebo --verbose

### launch a demo node talker
$ roscd rospy_tutorials
$ 001_talker_listener\talker

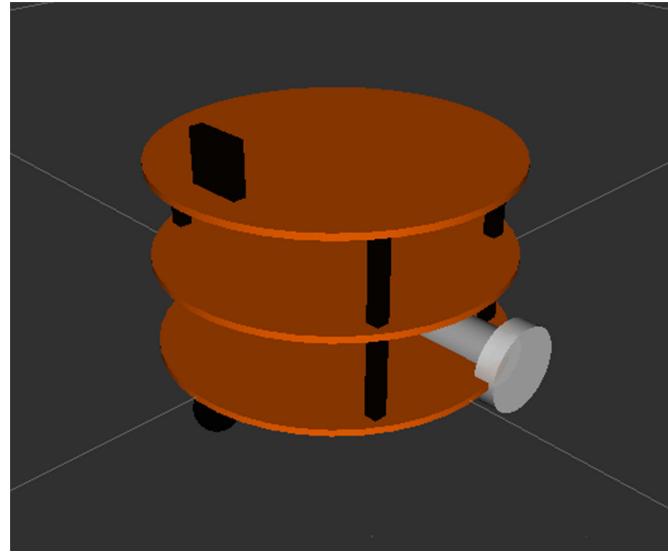
### from another terminal activate the ros_noetic env and launch
a demo listener
$ roscd rospy_tutorials
$ 001_talker_listener\listener
```



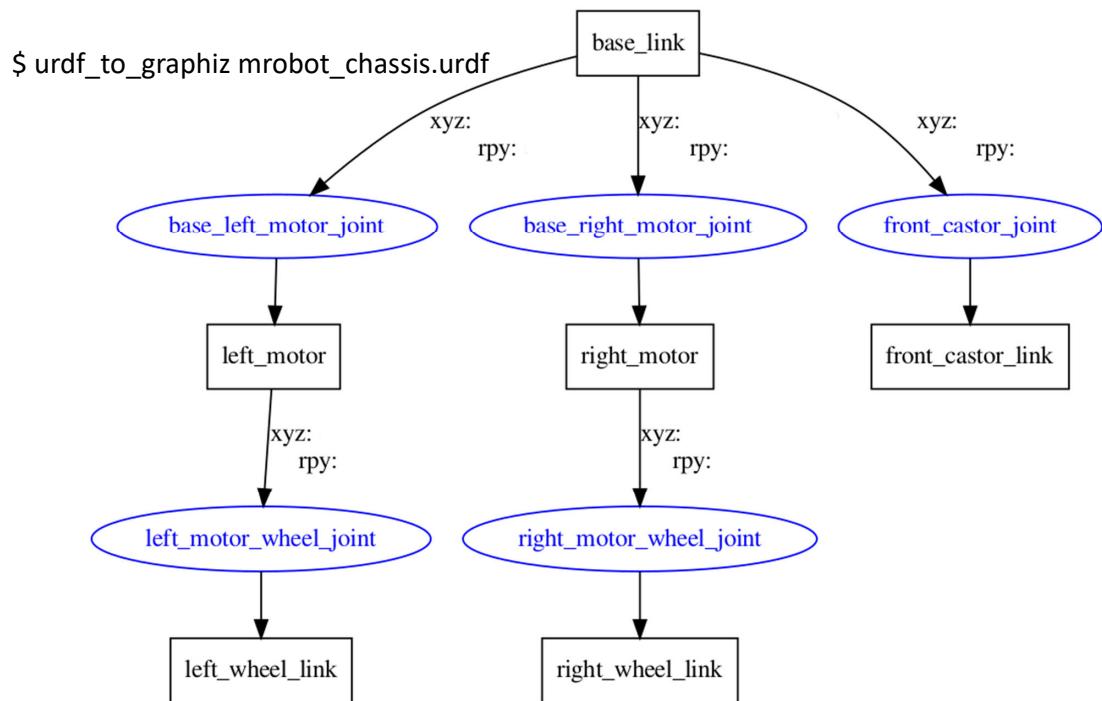
ROS nodes and messages



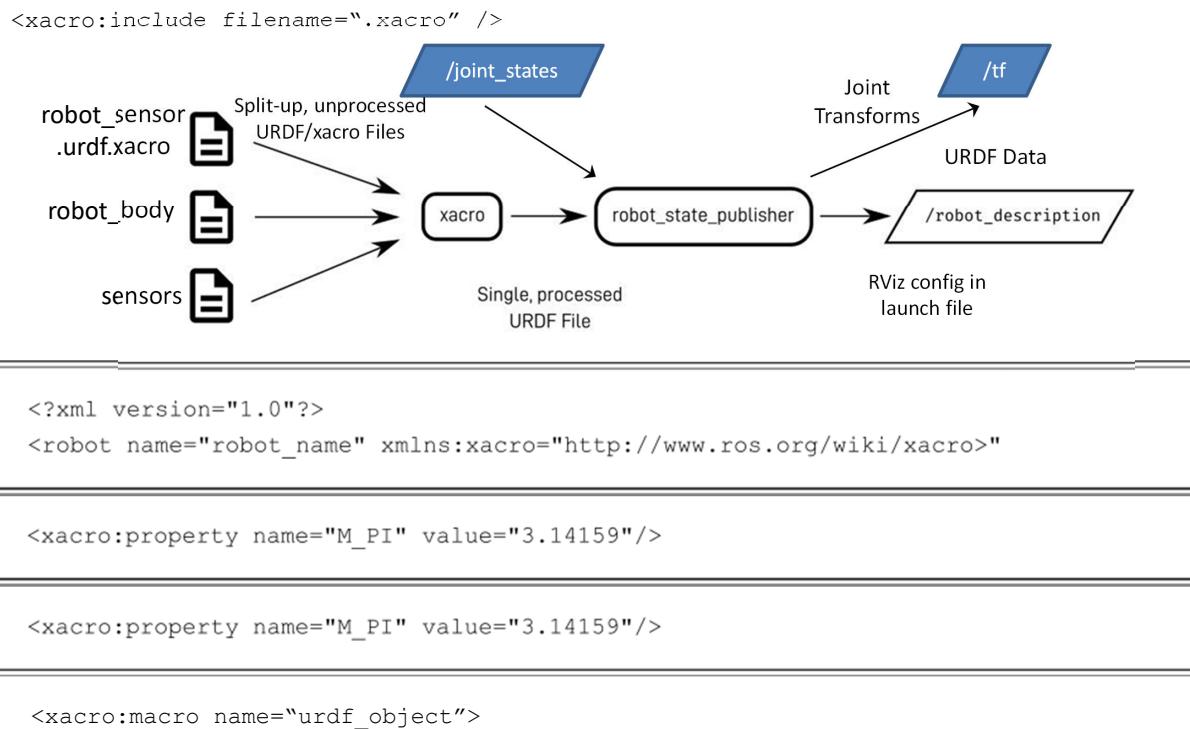
ROS URDF models



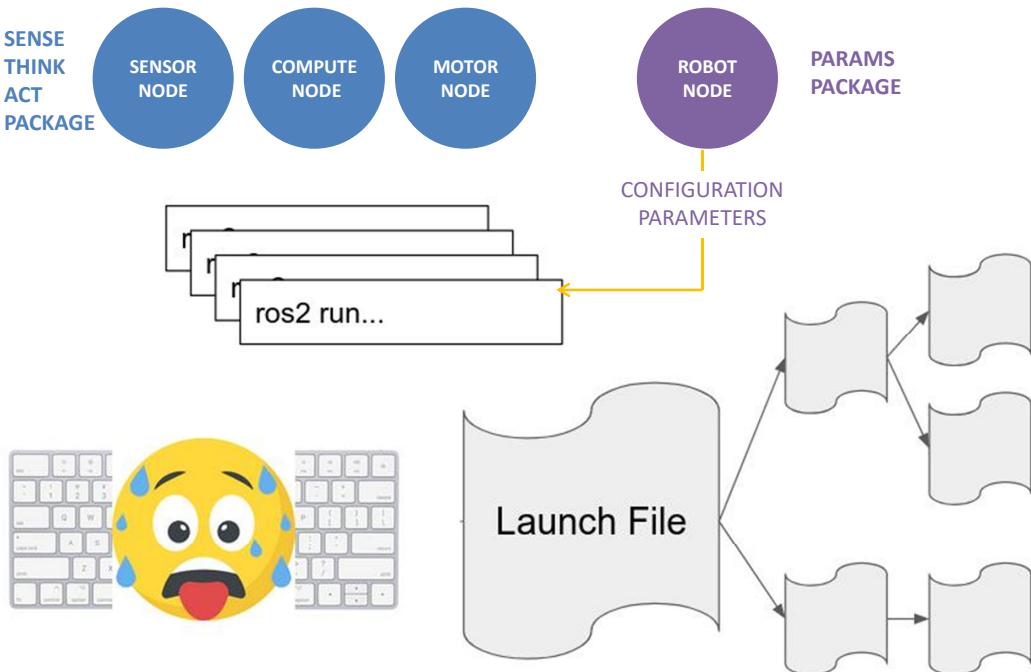
ROS URDF models



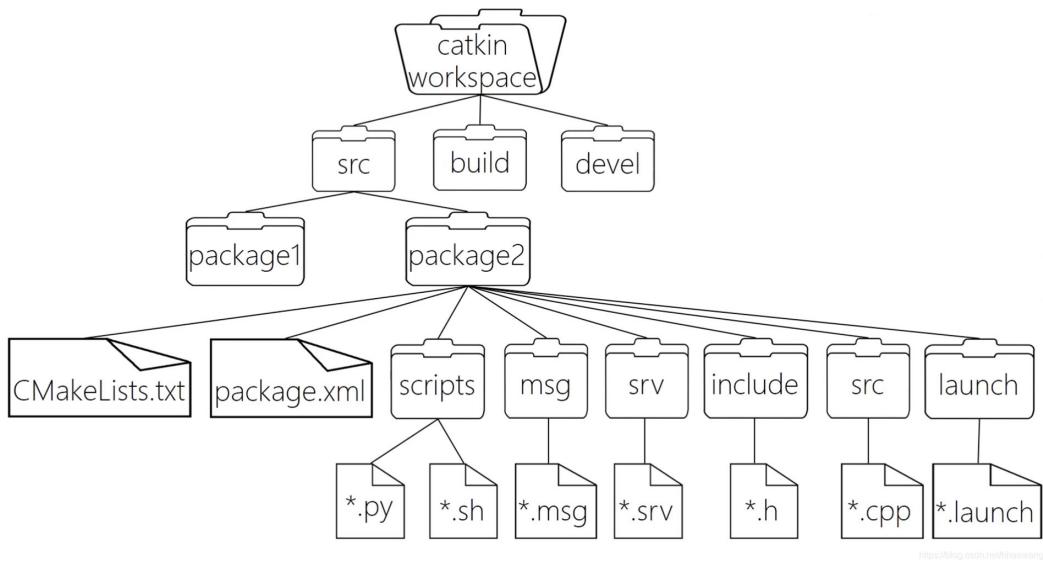
ROS URDF models



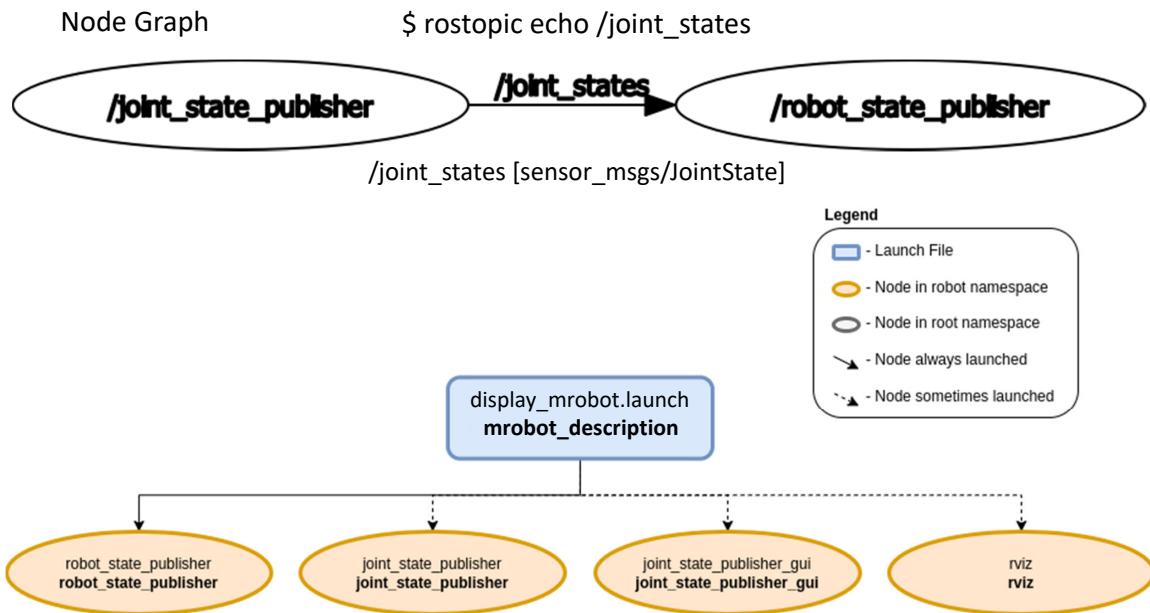
ROS URDF models



ROS URDF models



ROS applications



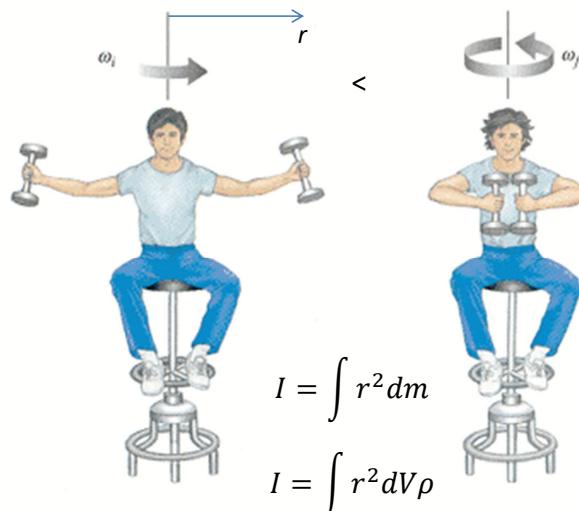
ROS visualizations

```

<link name="base_link">
  <visual>
    <origin xyz=" 0 0 0" rpy="0 0 0" />
    <geometry>
      <cylinder length="0.005" radius="0.13"/>
    </geometry>
    <material name="yellow">
      <color rgba="1 0.4 0 1"/>
    </material>
  </visual>
  <collision>
    <origin xyz=" 0 0 0" rpy="0 0 0" />
    <geometry>
      <cylinder length="0.005" radius="0.13"/>
    </geometry>
  </collision>
  <inertial>
    <mass value="2" />
    <origin xyz="0 0 0" />
    <inertia ixx="0.01" ixy="0.0" ixz="0.0"
             iyy="0.01" iyz="0.0" izz="0.5" />
  </inertial>
</link>

<launch>
  <param name="robot_description" textfile="$(find mrobot_description)/urdf/mrobot_chassis_withPhy.urdf" />

```



$$I = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_{xx} = \int \rho(\hat{y}^2 + \hat{z}^2) dV$$

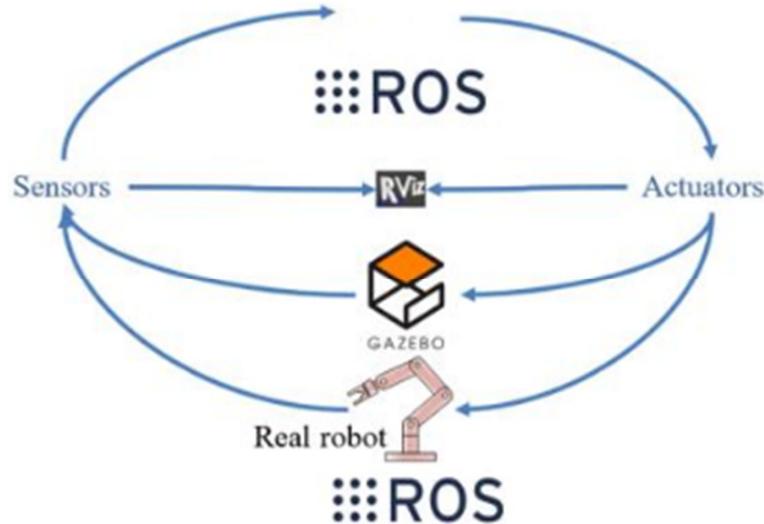
$$I_{xy} = \int \rho(\hat{x}\hat{y}) dV$$

I_{xx} **moment of inertia** about the x-axis
 I_{xy} **product of inertia** about a pair of given perpendicular axes

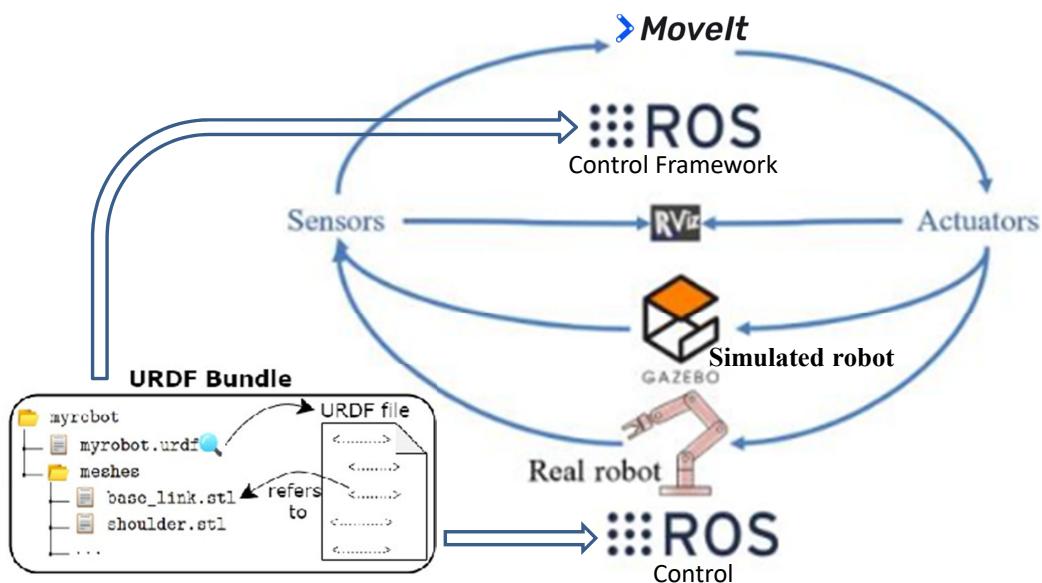
center of gravity $I \triangleq \iiint_V r^2 \rho(r) dV$

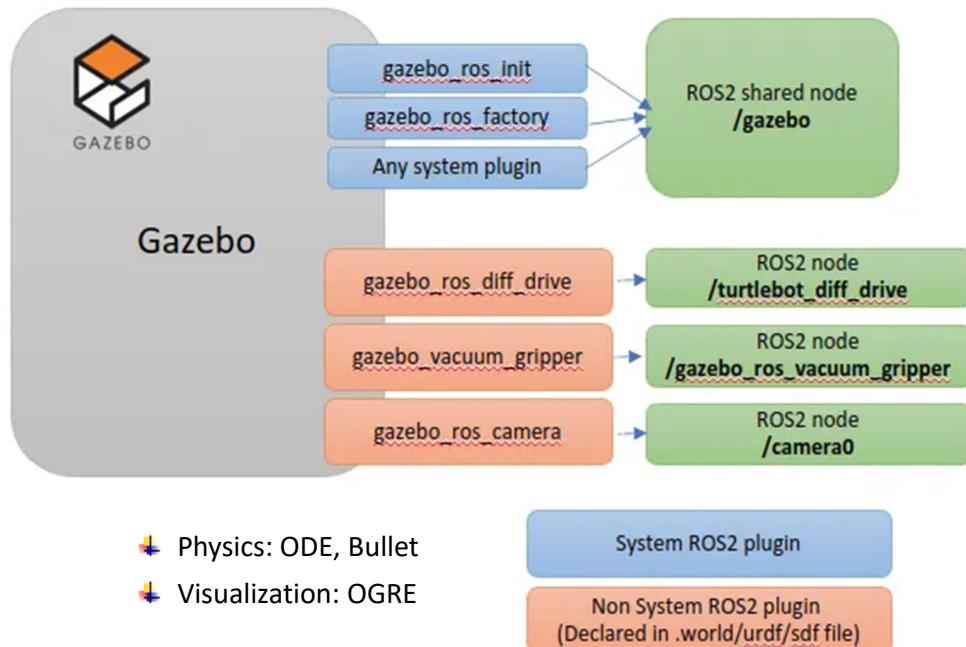
Physical properties in ROS URDF

Design Simulations in Robotics

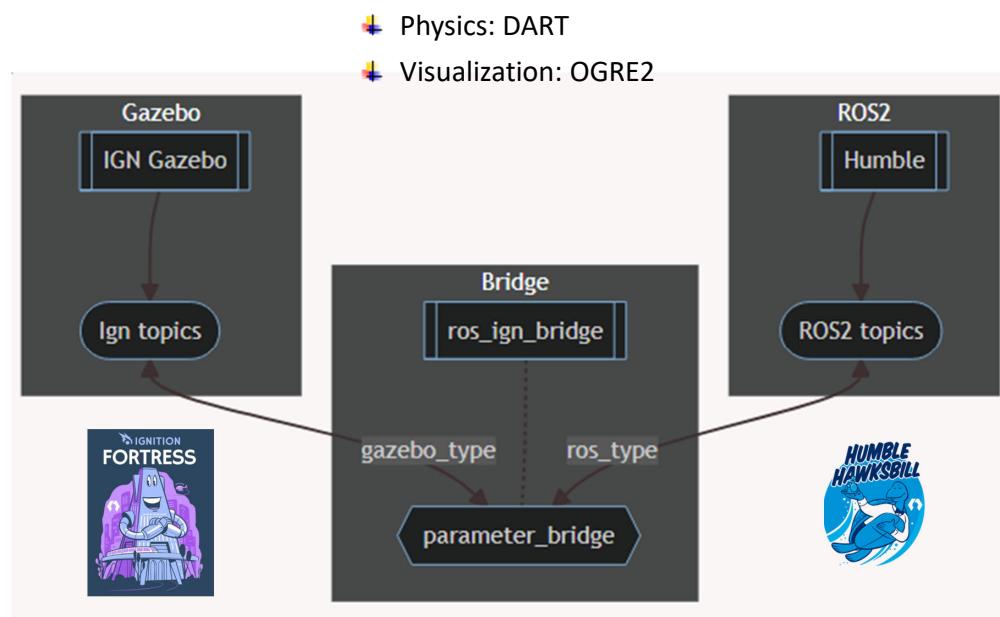


“... RViz shows you what the robot thinks is happening,
while Gazebo shows you what is really happening.”

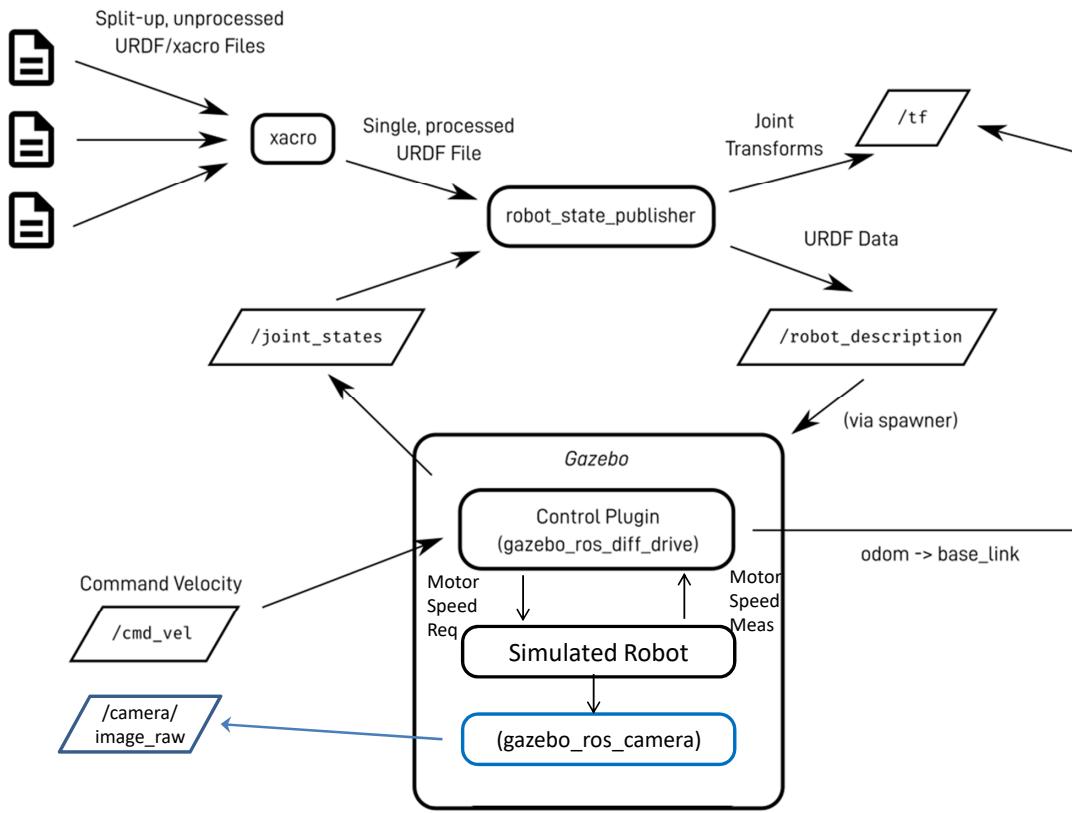




Gazebo Classic

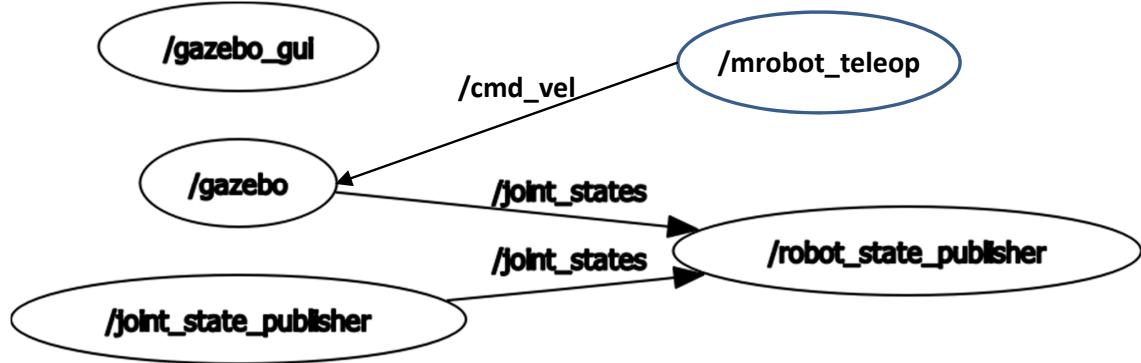


Gazebo Ignition

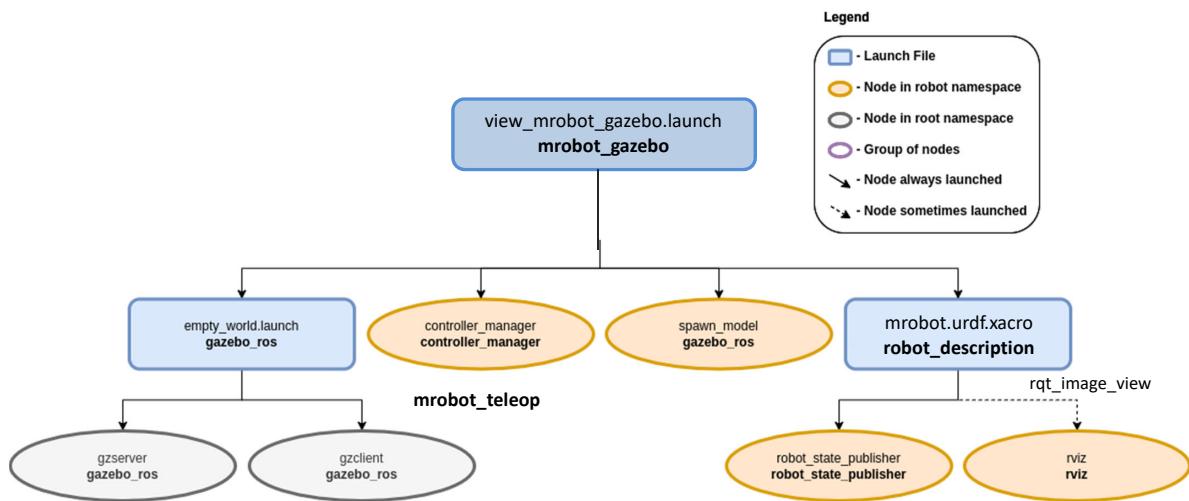


Node Graph

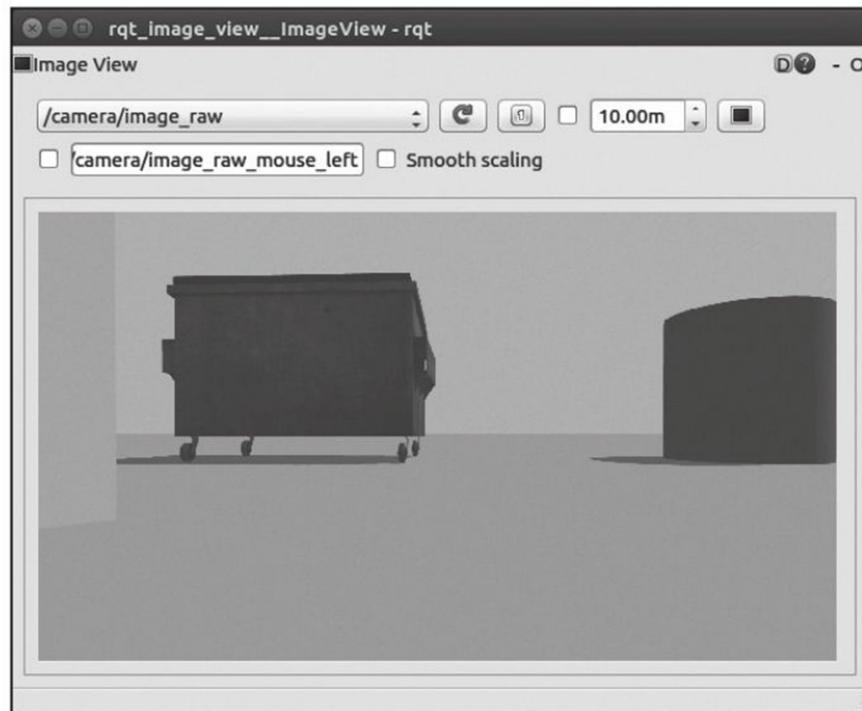
\$ rostopic echo /cmd_vel



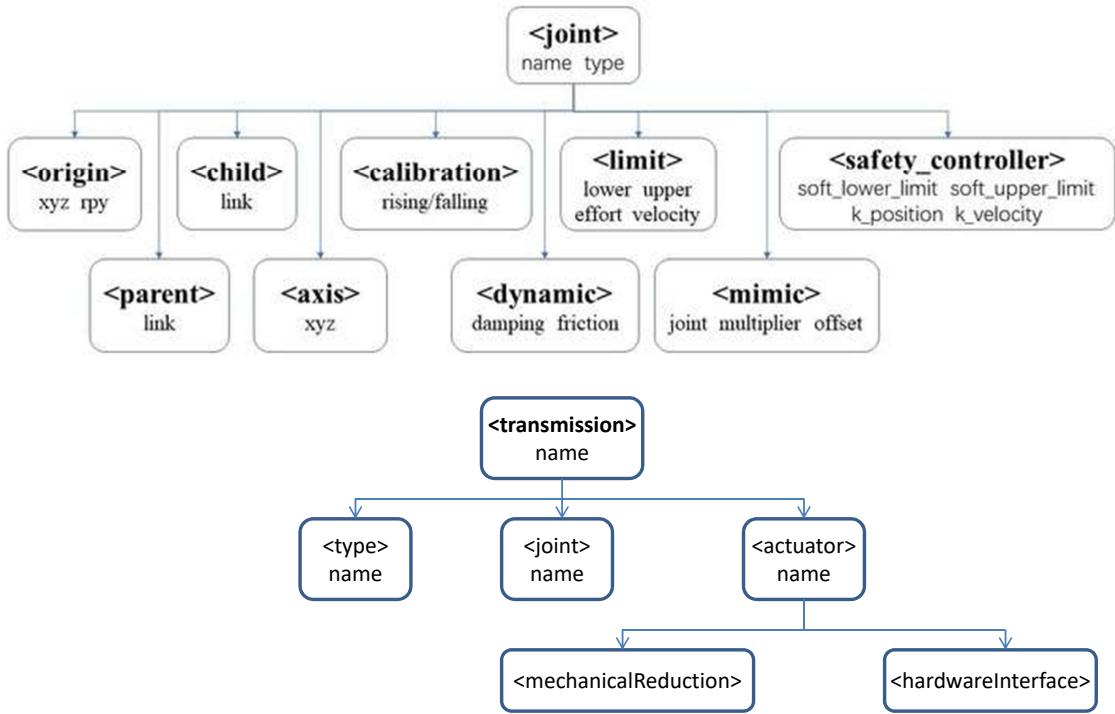
ROS simulation



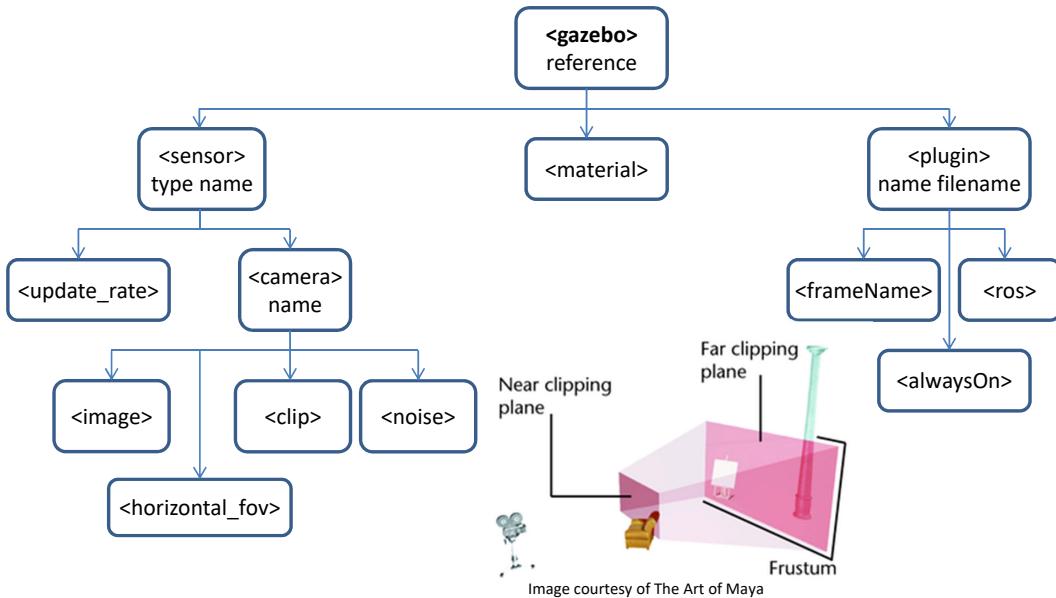
ROS simulation



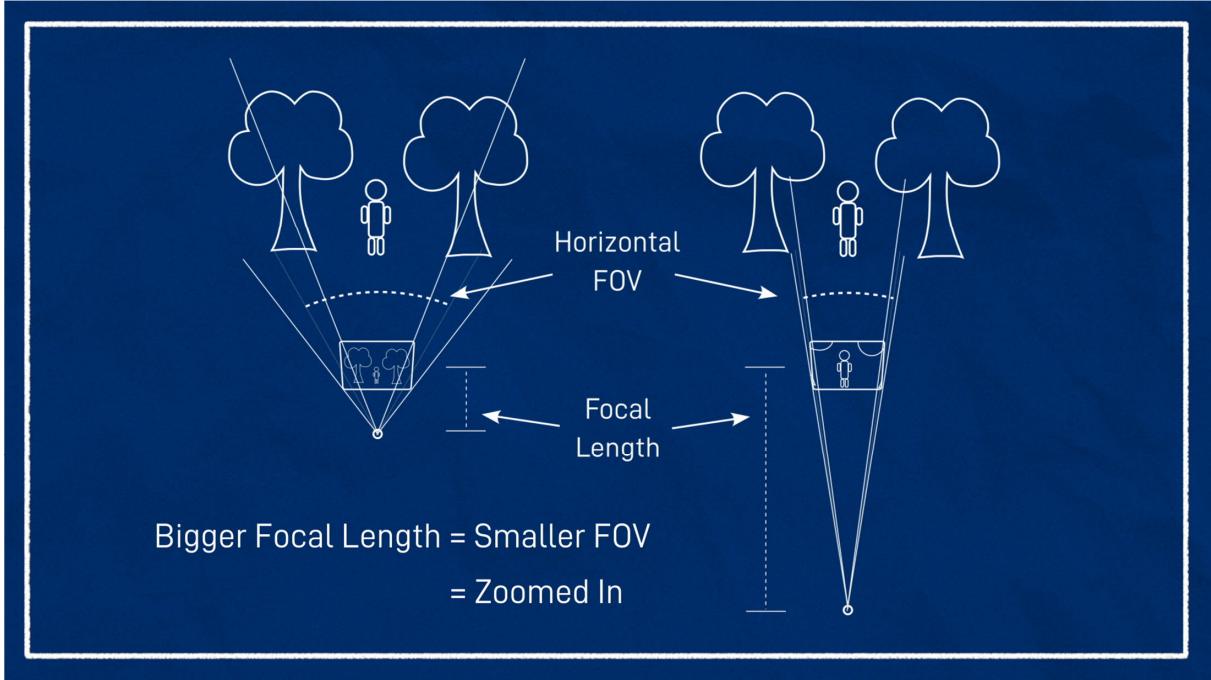
ROS simulation



Gazebo simulation



Gazebo simulation



Gazebo simulation



Homework

https://repo.anaconda.com/miniconda/Miniconda3-py311_24.5.0-0-Windows-x86_64.exe

```
>Downloads\Miniconda3-py311_24.5.0-0-Windows-x86_64.exe  
/InstallationType=JustMe /AddToPath=0 /RegisterPython=0 /NoRegistry=1 /S  
/D=K:\Miniconda3\py311

(base) > conda install mamba -c conda-forge
(base) > conda install git
(base) > mamba create -p K:\Miniconda3\envs\ros_noetic python=3.11
(base) > mamba activate K:\Miniconda3\envs\ros_noetic
(ros_noetic)
(ros_noetic) > conda config --env --add channels conda-forge
(ros_noetic) > conda config --env --add channels robostack-staging
(ros_noetic) > conda config --env --remove channels defaults
(ros_noetic) > mamba install ros-noetic-desktop ros-noetic-gazebo-ros
(ros_noetic) > mamba install ros-noetic-gazebo-plugins ros-noetic-gazebo-ros-pkgs ros-noetic-
gazebo-ros-control ros-noetic-xacro
(ros_noetic) > mamba deactivate

(base) > mamba activate K:\Miniconda3\envs\ros_noetic
```