

ASSIGNMENT 4

1a) Determine the values of x_L , y_L , and θ , corresponding to TurtleBot3 Burger. One way of doing so, is to use the TF display in Rviz. TurtleBot3 calls its world, robot, and Lidar frames, as odom, base_link, and base_scan, respectively. Another way is to use the terminal command `roslaunch tf tf_echo /odom /base_link`. For instance, typing the following command at the command line, prints the relative position and orientation of /base_link with respect to /odom: `roslaunch tf tf_echo /odom /base_link`.

ANSWER:

Step 1: We use turtlebot3 of model type burger for this assignment.

To export and launch this, we use the following command by opening a new terminal.

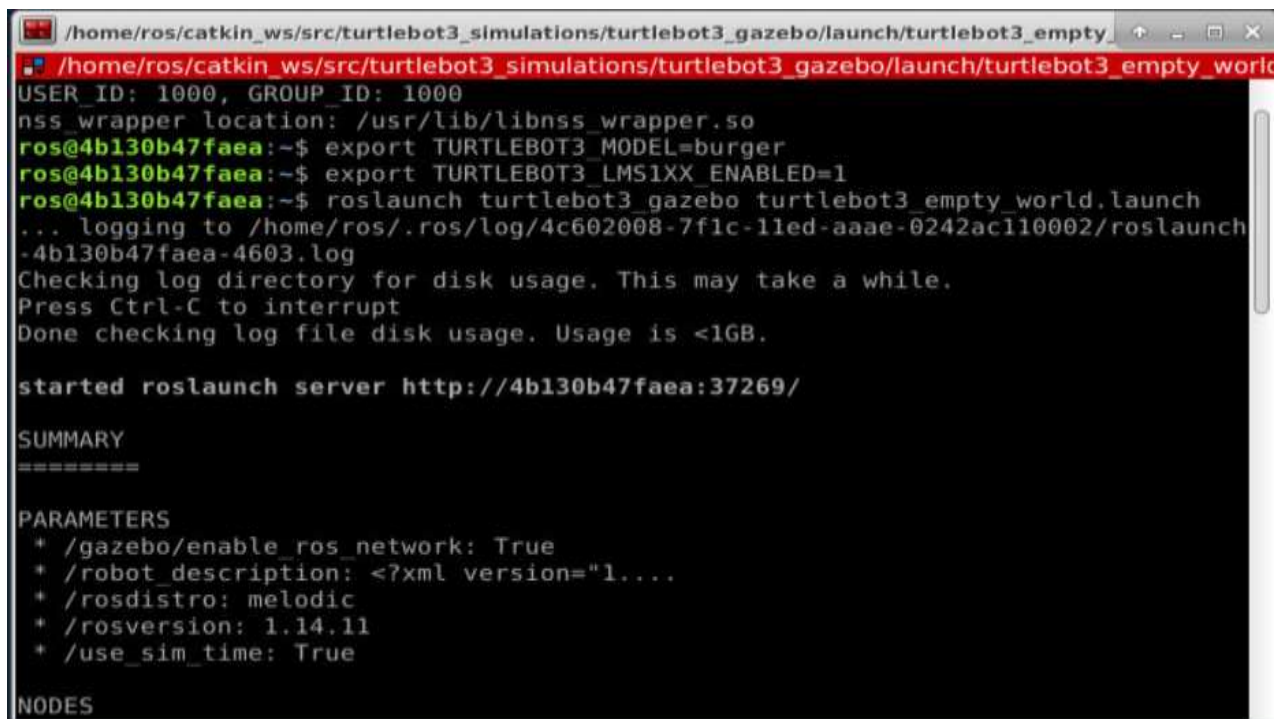
```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=burger
```

Step 2: The next step is to enable the LiDAR sensor in this turtlebot. The command we use for this is given below

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_LMS1XX_ENABLED=1
```

Step 3: Now, we need to launch the gazebo along with the spawning of turtlebot3 in an empty_world environment. To do this we use the following command.

```
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_empty_world.launch
```



```
/home/ros/catkin_ws/src/turtlebot3_simulations/turtlebot3_gazebo/launch/turtlebot3_empty_world
USER_ID: 1000, GROUP_ID: 1000
nss_wrapper location: /usr/lib/libnss_wrapper.so
ros@4b130b47faea:~$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=burger
ros@4b130b47faea:~$ export TURTLEBOT3_LMS1XX_ENABLED=1
ros@4b130b47faea:~$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_empty_world.launch
... logging to /home/ros/.ros/log/4c602008-7f1c-11ed-aaae-0242ac110002/roslaunch
-4b130b47faea-4603.log
Checking log directory for disk usage. This may take a while.
Press Ctrl-C to interrupt
Done checking log file disk usage. Usage is <1GB.

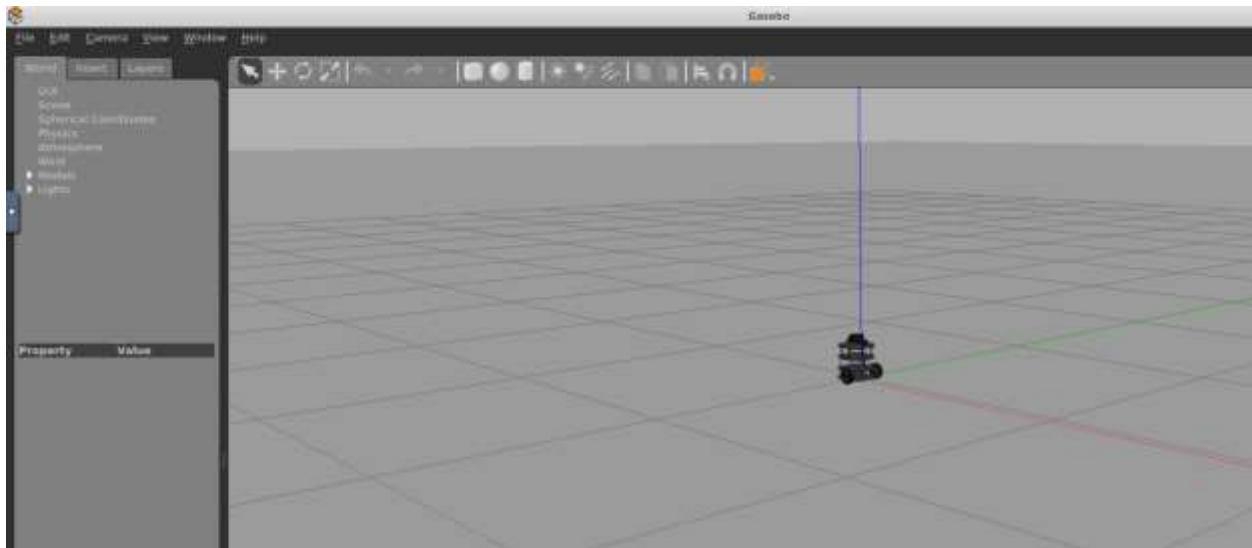
started roslaunch server http://4b130b47faea:37269/

SUMMARY
=====

PARAMETERS
* /gazebo/enable_ros_network: True
* /robot_description: <?xml version="1....
* /roscdistro: melodic
* /rosversion: 1.14.11
* /use_sim_time: True

NODES
```

The first three commands are used in the above snippet.



Gazebo is launched along with turtlebot3 of model burger spawned.

Step 4: Now open a new terminal and enter the export model command again

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=burger
```

Step 5: To launch the Rviz and spawn the turtlebot3, we use the following command, which spawns the turtlebot3 of model type 'burger' in the Rviz environment.

```
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_gazebo_rviz.launch
```

```

/home/ros/catkin_ws/src/turtlebot3_simulations/turtlebot3_gazebo/launch/turtlebot3_gazebo_rviz
/home/ros/catkin_ws/src/turtlebot3_simulations...
/home/ros/catkin_ws/src/turtlebot3_simulations...
$ /home/ros/catkin_ws/src/turtlebot3_simulations/turtlebot3_gazebo/launch/turtlebot3_gazebo_rviz
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

bash: echo: write error: Interrupted system call
nss wrapper location: /usr/lib/libnss_wrapper.so
ros@4b130b47faea:~$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=burger
ros@4b130b47faea:~$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_gazebo_rviz.launch
... logging to /home/ros/.ros/log/4c602008-7f1c-11ed-aaaa-0242ac110002/roslaunc
h-4b130b47faea-5351.log
Checking log directory for disk usage. This may take a while.
Press Ctrl-C to interrupt
Done checking log file disk usage. Usage is <1GB.

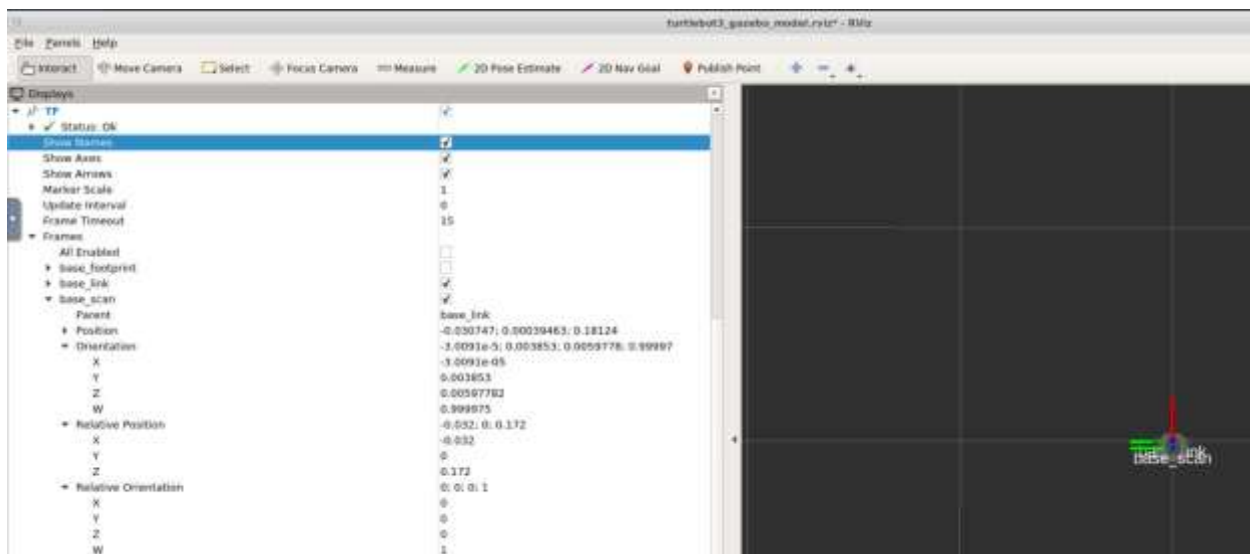
started roslaunch server http://4b130b47faea:35913/

SUMMARY
=====

PARAMETERS
* /robot_description: <?xml version="1....
* /robot_state_publisher/publish frequency: 50.0
* /robot_state_publisher/tf_prefix:

```

The next two commands are entered in a new terminal as shown in the above snippet

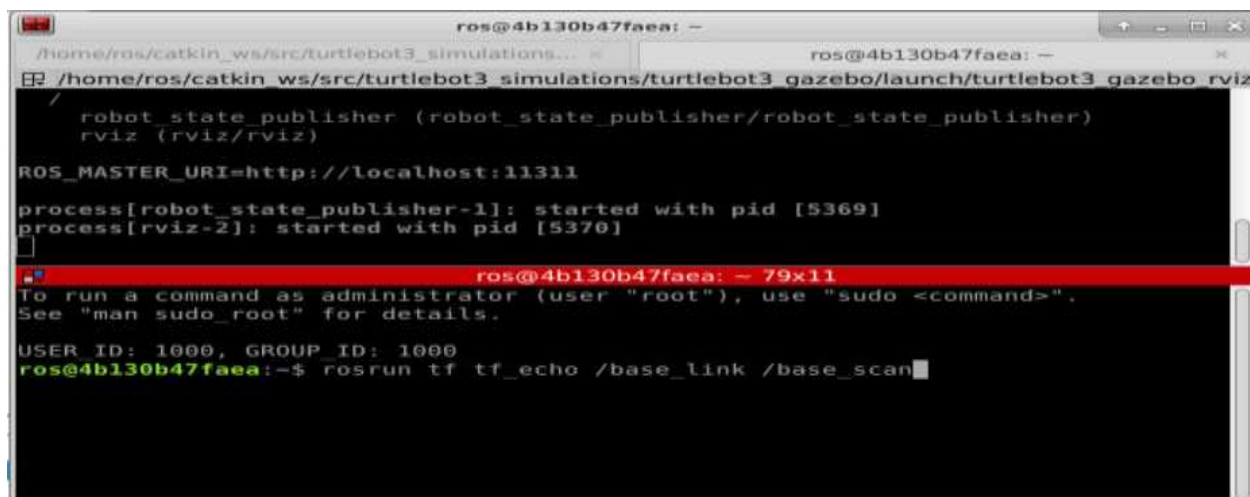


Rviz is launched along with the spawning of turtlebot3 of model burger in the Rviz environment.

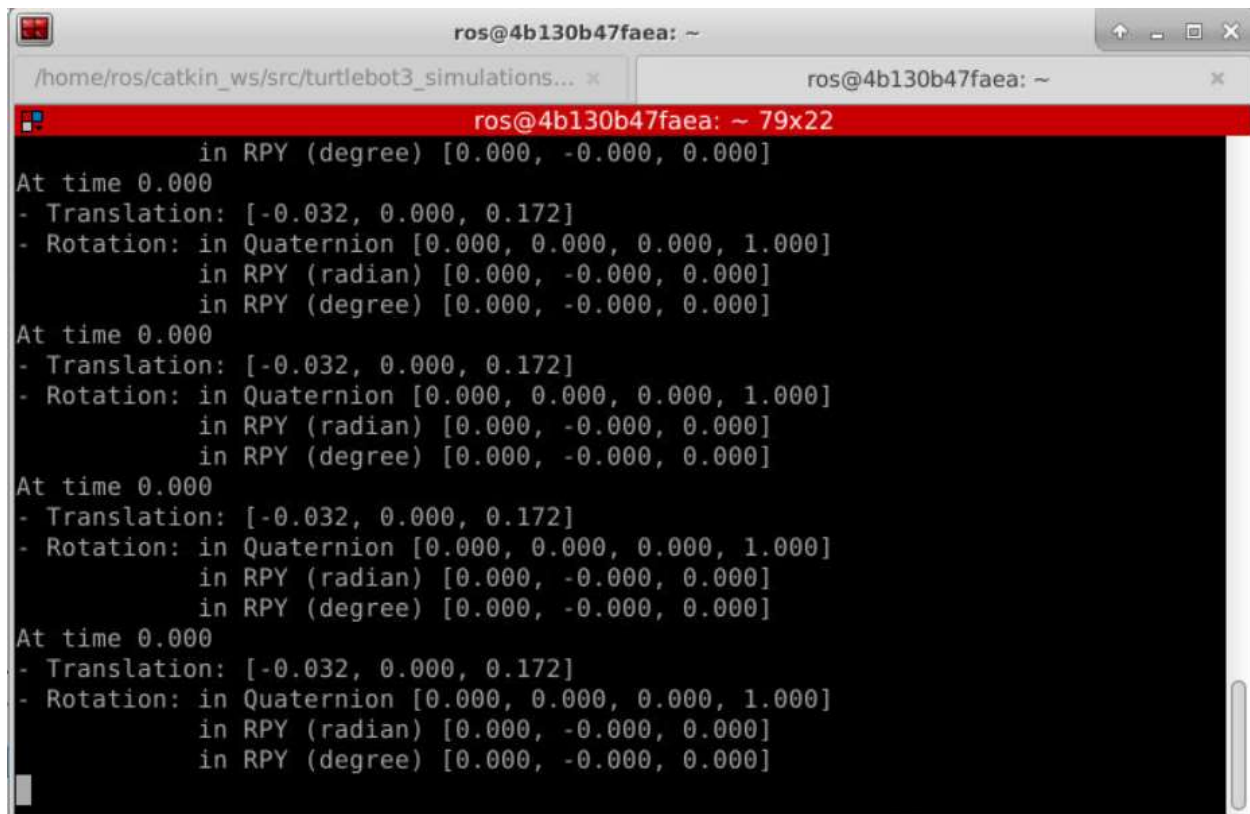
The values of x_L , y_L , and θ can be determined from the TF display of Rviz as shown in the above snippet. This is done by enabling the TF display, and checking only the base_link and base_scan check boxes under frames. Now, when you expand the base_scan. Here, The relative X position is the value of x_L , the relative Y position is the value of y_L and orientation of Z value is the value of θ . Hence, $x_L = -0.032$ meters, $y_L = 0.00$ meters, $\theta = 0.00$ degrees.

Step 6: To determine the values of x_L , y_L , and θ , corresponding to TurtleBot3 Burger, we use second way of determining, ie, by using the terminal command `roslaunch tf tf_echo /base_link /base_scan`.

`$ roslaunch tf tf_echo /base_link /base_scan`



The above command displays the translation and orientation components in the terminal, which is displayed in the below snippet. This is another way of determining the values.

A terminal window titled 'ros@4b130b47faea: ~' with a red title bar. The terminal shows the output of a ROS command, displaying the relative position and orientation of the base link at time 0.000. The output is repeated four times, showing consistent values for translation and rotation.

```
in RPY (degree) [0.000, -0.000, 0.000]
At time 0.000
- Translation: [-0.032, 0.000, 0.172]
- Rotation: in Quaternion [0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 1.000]
           in RPY (radian) [0.000, -0.000, 0.000]
           in RPY (degree) [0.000, -0.000, 0.000]
At time 0.000
- Translation: [-0.032, 0.000, 0.172]
- Rotation: in Quaternion [0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 1.000]
           in RPY (radian) [0.000, -0.000, 0.000]
           in RPY (degree) [0.000, -0.000, 0.000]
At time 0.000
- Translation: [-0.032, 0.000, 0.172]
- Rotation: in Quaternion [0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 1.000]
           in RPY (radian) [0.000, -0.000, 0.000]
           in RPY (degree) [0.000, -0.000, 0.000]
At time 0.000
- Translation: [-0.032, 0.000, 0.172]
- Rotation: in Quaternion [0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 1.000]
           in RPY (radian) [0.000, -0.000, 0.000]
           in RPY (degree) [0.000, -0.000, 0.000]
```

Step 7: Now, typing the above command at the command line, prints the relative position and orientation of `/base_link` in the terminal. We can determine the values of x_L , y_L , and θ , from the values displayed on the terminal.

We take the value of x_L , from the x value and y_L , from the y value of the translation components that are displayed. Thus, we get the values of $x_L = -0.032$ meters and $y_L = 0.00$ meters.

The orientation can be determined from the Rotation components that are displayed in the terminal. Thus, we get the value of $\theta = 0.00$ degrees.

Hence, we use the values of x_L , y_L , and θ as follows in my code for the other sub-divisions of the assignment

$x_L = -0.032$ meters

$y_L = 0.00$ meters

$\theta = 0.00$ degrees