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# **Manual**

## .1. What is the manual

The manual has been made to let other groups get a headstart in understanding Willy. Every time a

new group started the project it was hard to get a grip on all the different aspects. In the manual these aspects have been put together so it's a lot easier to get started. This reduces the time spent on trying to figure out how Willy works and gives a detailed discription on the different problems the last group came across.

### .2. Where to find the manual

The manual is located in the drive of the last project group.

https://github.com/Windesheim-Willy/WillyWiki/blob/master/getting\_started/Handleiding.docx

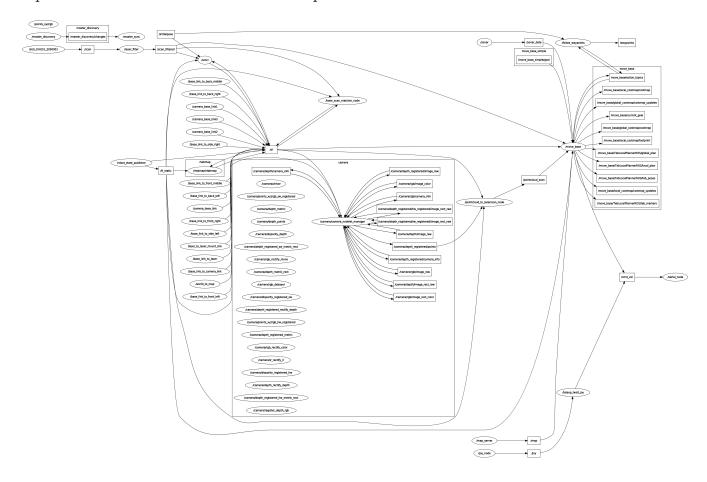
Follow this tutorial to understand the basics of Willy and where to start.

# .3. The usage of this manual

To keep the other project groups up to speed that will work on the project after the current group, it is advised to update this document at the end of the project. Add all the added functionality to the manual.

# **ROS processes while navigating**

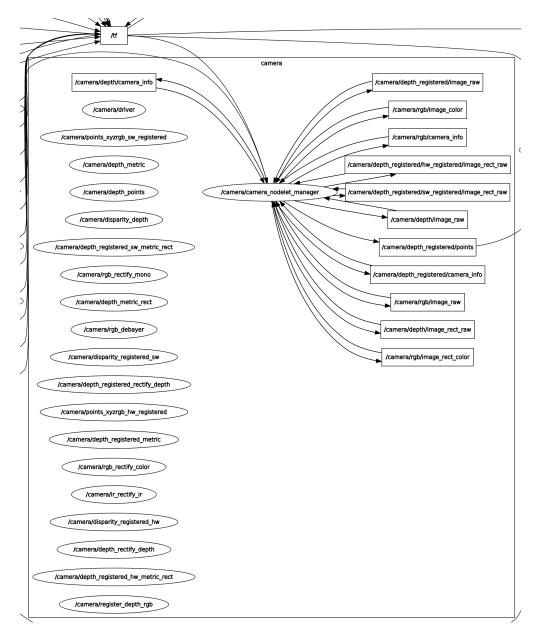
In the figure below you can see the rqtgraph for the navigation. This rqtgraph is an overview of the topics and nodes that are active. More in-depth information below.



### .1. Kinect camera

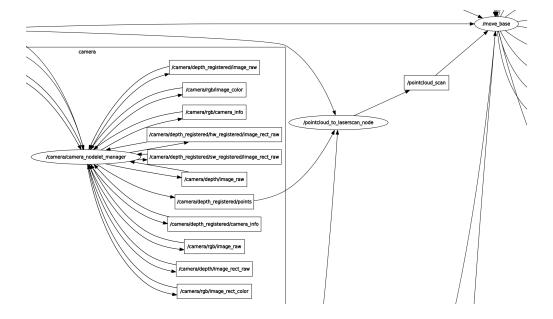
The image below shows the active nodes and topics for the Kinect camera. This camera sends different camera related data to several other nodes within the process. Most topics on the right are used in the system. Some are for visualization on the RVIZ panel and some are used by other nodes for object avoidance. The nodes on the left are active ones, but not used by the process.

The '/tf' topic publishes to the '/camera/camera\_nodelet\_manager' node. The node uses this information to know its position within the environment.



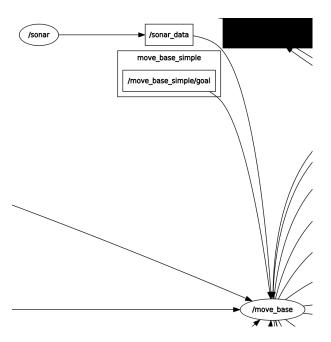
### .2. Pointcloud to LaserScan

Below, the 'pointcloud\_to\_laserscan\_node' node is seen. This node receives pointcloud data from the '/camera/depth\_registered/points' topic. This is then converted and sent via the '/pointcloud\_scan' topic. Move\_base then uses this data and creates an obstacle layer that displays objects within the environment.



### .3. Sonars

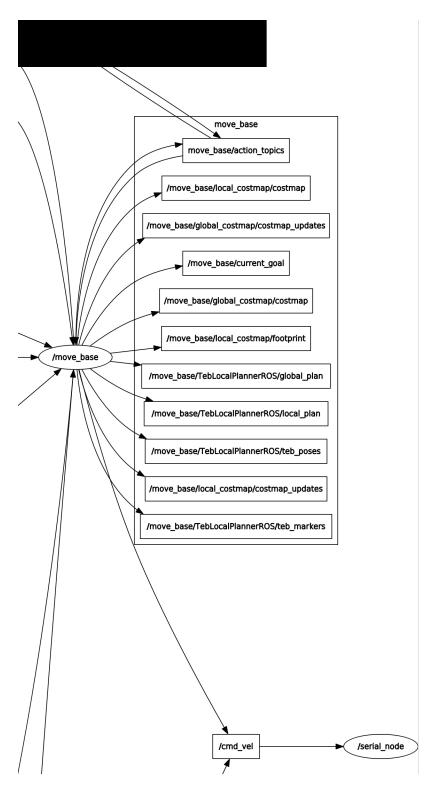
The nodes and topics shown below are published by the Sensor Node Raspberry Pi. The '/sonar' node publishes the '/sonar\_data' topic. The '/move\_base' node is subscribed to this topic and then processes this to detect and show obstacles within the environment.



### .4. move\_base

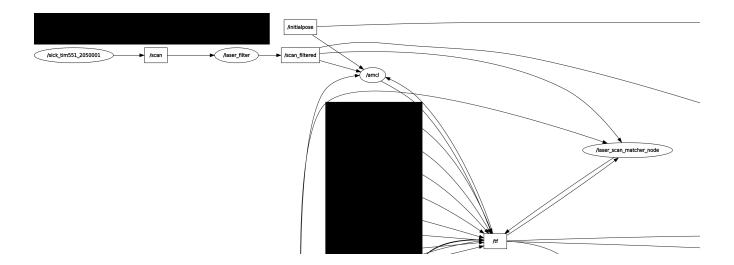
Below, the nodes and topics for move\_base are seen. This is a very important part of the process as it controls the navigation of the robot. It shows the robot's footprint with all sensors attached, displays the costmap on the RVIZ panel and shows all obstacles within this environment. The '/move\_base' node listens to the 'move\_base\_simple/goal' topic. This topic is the goal that is given by a user. Move\_base will then navigate towards this goal and create a local and global plan accordingly. The local plan is used to navigate and manoeuvre around obstacles in its local path. The global plan is the route calculated around all global obstacles within the static map. Once the plans are calculated, move\_base will sent velocity data to the '/cmd\_vel' topic which is used by the

serial node (motor controller) to drive the robot.



### .5. AMCL

AMCL controls the localization part of the robot. The active nodes and topics are shown below. AMCL uses the laserscan data sent by the LIDAR and compares these scans with map data to localize itself within the map. The 'laser\_scan\_matcher\_node' node is used as visual odometry. It compares consecutive laserscans and publishes to the '/tf' topic.



# .6. Map

Below, some nodes and topics from move\_base and map\_server are shown. Map\_server is used to upload a 2D map to the process. The 'map\_server' node sends this map through the '/map' topic to move\_base. Move\_base uses this data to create a costmap and displays this map to the RVIZ panel.

