

# Voice control robot dog color tracking

## Quick use

# 1. DOGZILLA POWER UP

First of all, we switch on the switch power of the robot dog and start the robot dog



After startup, we can view the IP address on the robot dog's small screen.

## **2. Open shell to connect to DOGZILLA**

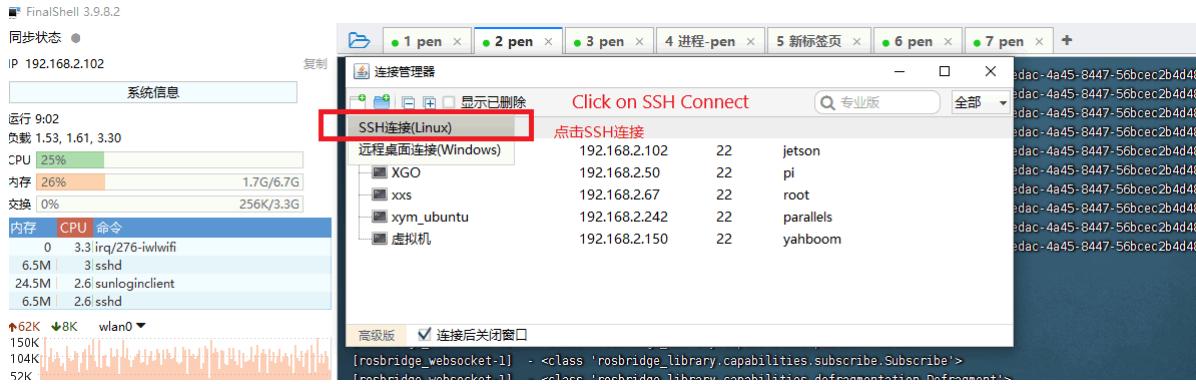
Then use the ssh terminal to connect to robot dog.

Note: At the time of writing this tutorial, the IP address used is 192.168.2.102 and the username is pi and the password is yahboom, so the actual IP address will prevail.

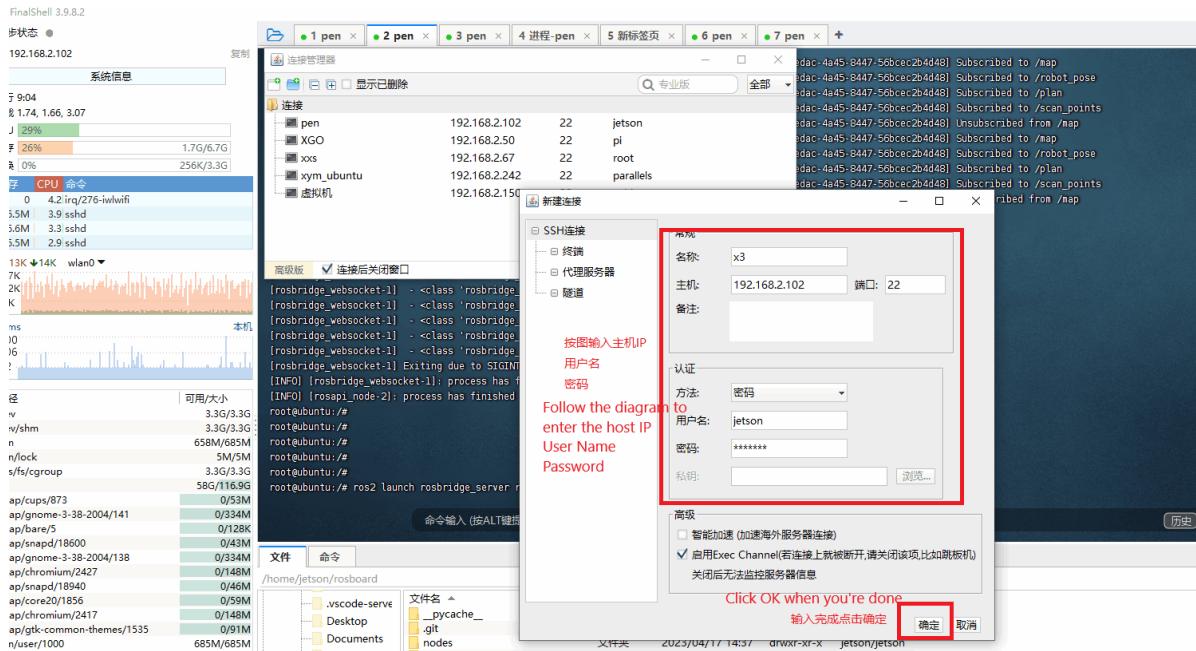
Open the shell utility, here I use FinalShell, enter the username, password, port, connection name and other information.

The screenshot shows a ROS2 workspace with multiple windows open. The terminal window at the bottom displays log messages related to the rosbridge library and node 2. The rviz2 window above it shows a 3D simulation environment with various objects and a camera view. A red box highlights the 'rviz2' window title bar.

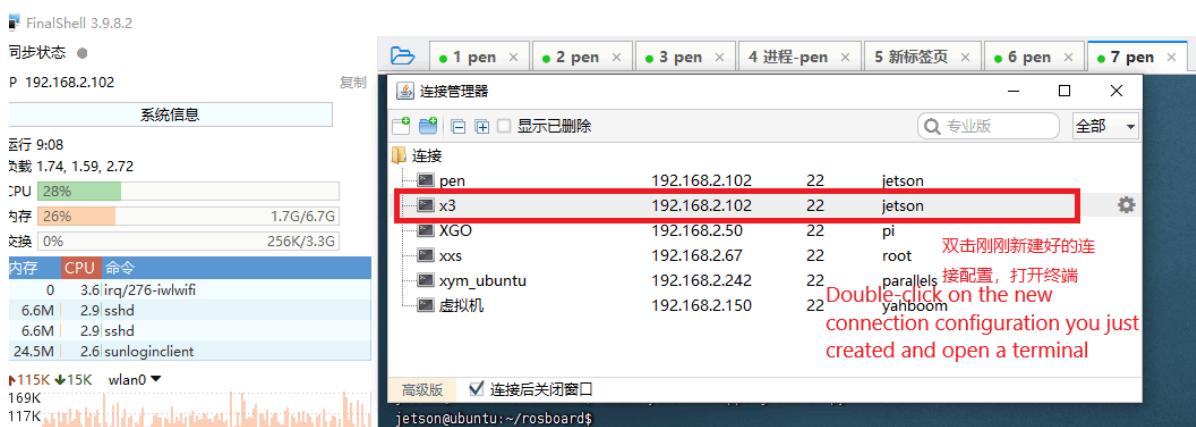
### Select ssh connection to create a new ssh connection



Here username fill in pi, password fill in yahboom, ip address fill in the real robot dog's IP address.



Here select the new ssh connection you just created.



## 3. Starting the DOGZILLA chassis

Start the chassis task by entering the command in the terminal.

```
sudo systemctl restart YahboomStart.service
```

```
pi@yahboom:~$  
pi@yahboom:~$  
pi@yahboom:~$  
pi@yahboom:~$  
pi@yahboom:~$ sudo systemctl restart YahboomStart.service
```

## 4. Start the image publishing node

Enter the following command in the terminal

```
cd cartographer_ws2/
```

```
source install/setup.bash
```

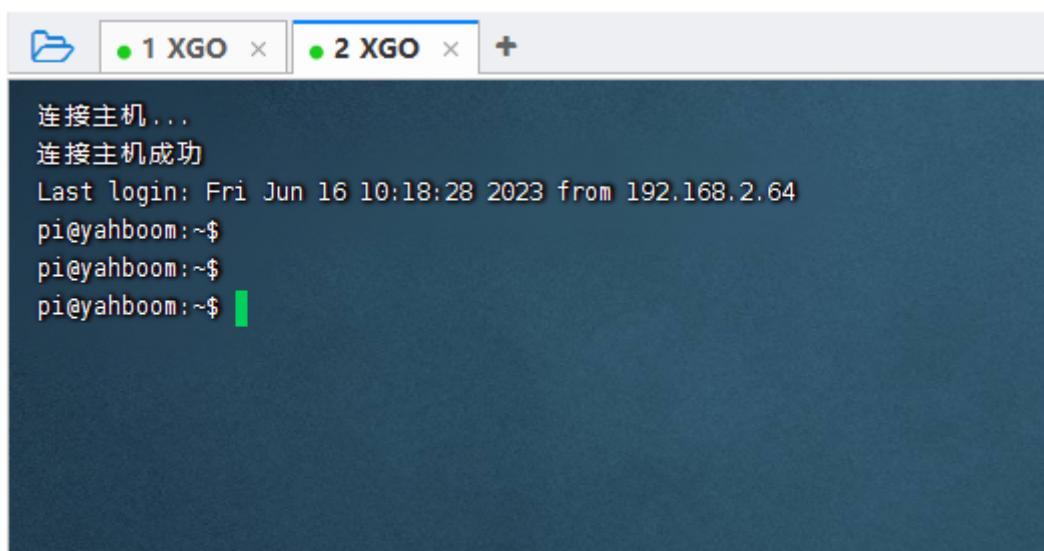
```
pi@yahboom:~$ cd cartographer_ws2/  
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$  
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$  
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$ source install/setup.bash  
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$
```

Then enter the following command

```
ros2 run yahboom_image_publisher_c yahboom_image_publish_c
```

```
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$  
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$ source install/setup.bash  
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$  
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$  
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$  
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$ ros2 run yahboom_image_publisher_c yahboom_image_publish_c  
[ WARN:0] global ..../modules/videoio/src/cap_gstreamer.cpp (1758) handleMessage OpenCV | GStreamer warning: Embedded video playback halted; module source reported: Could not read from resource.  
[ WARN:0] global ..../modules/videoio/src/cap_gstreamer.cpp (888) open OpenCV | GStreamer warning: unable to start pipeline  
[ WARN:0] global ..../modules/videoio/src/cap_gstreamer.cpp (400) isPipelinePlaying OpenCV | GStreamer warning: oGStreamer: pipeline have not been created
```

Restart a terminal that starts the same way as item 2.



Enter the following command in a new terminal

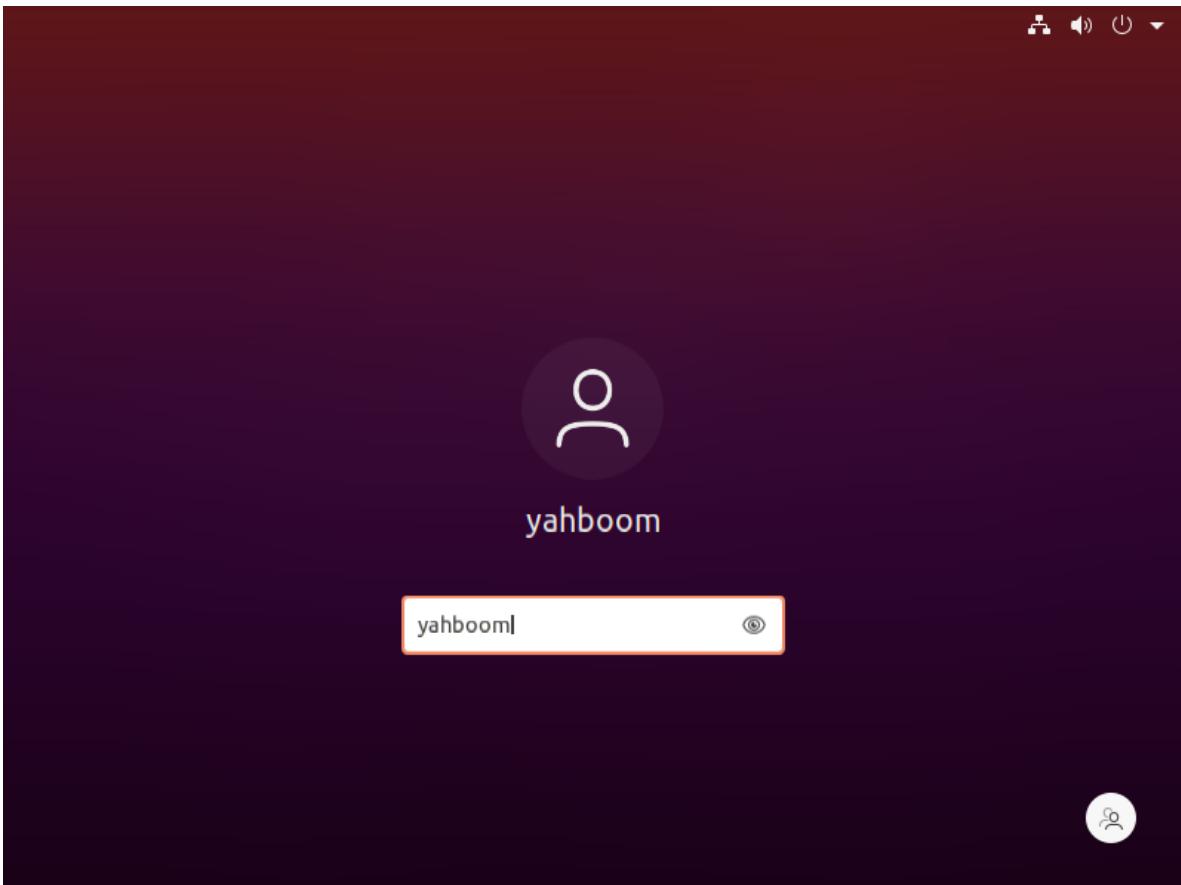
```
cd cartographer_ws2/
```

```
source install/setup.bash
```

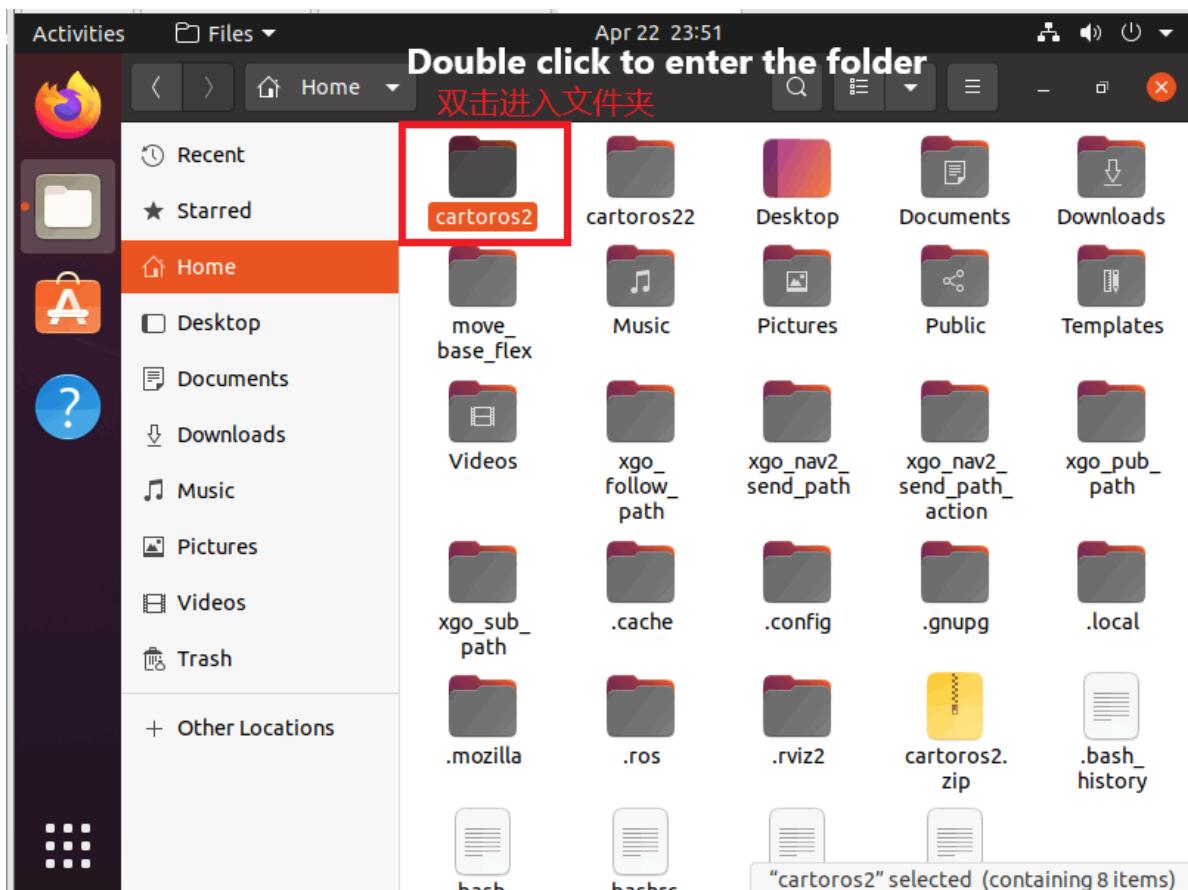
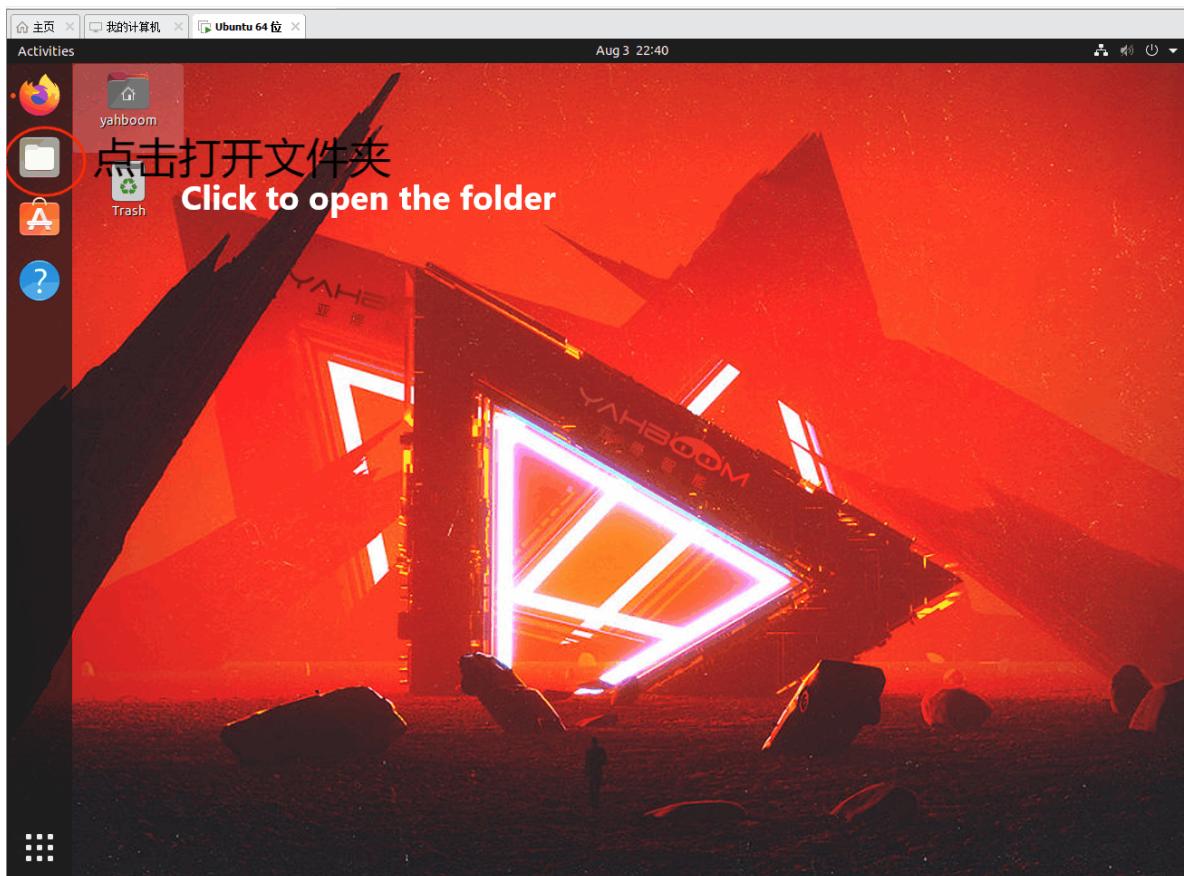
```
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$ source install/setup.bash
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$ 
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$ ros2 run yahboom_color_tracking yahboom_color_tracking
ddddddddddddd1
ddddddddddddd2
<rclpy.qos.QoSProfile object at 0xfffffb7463ba0>
image:: std_msgs.msg.Header(stamp=builtin_interfaces.msg.Time(sec=1691137632, nanosec=1682680222), frame_id='')
```

## 5. Setting the recognition colours through the web interface

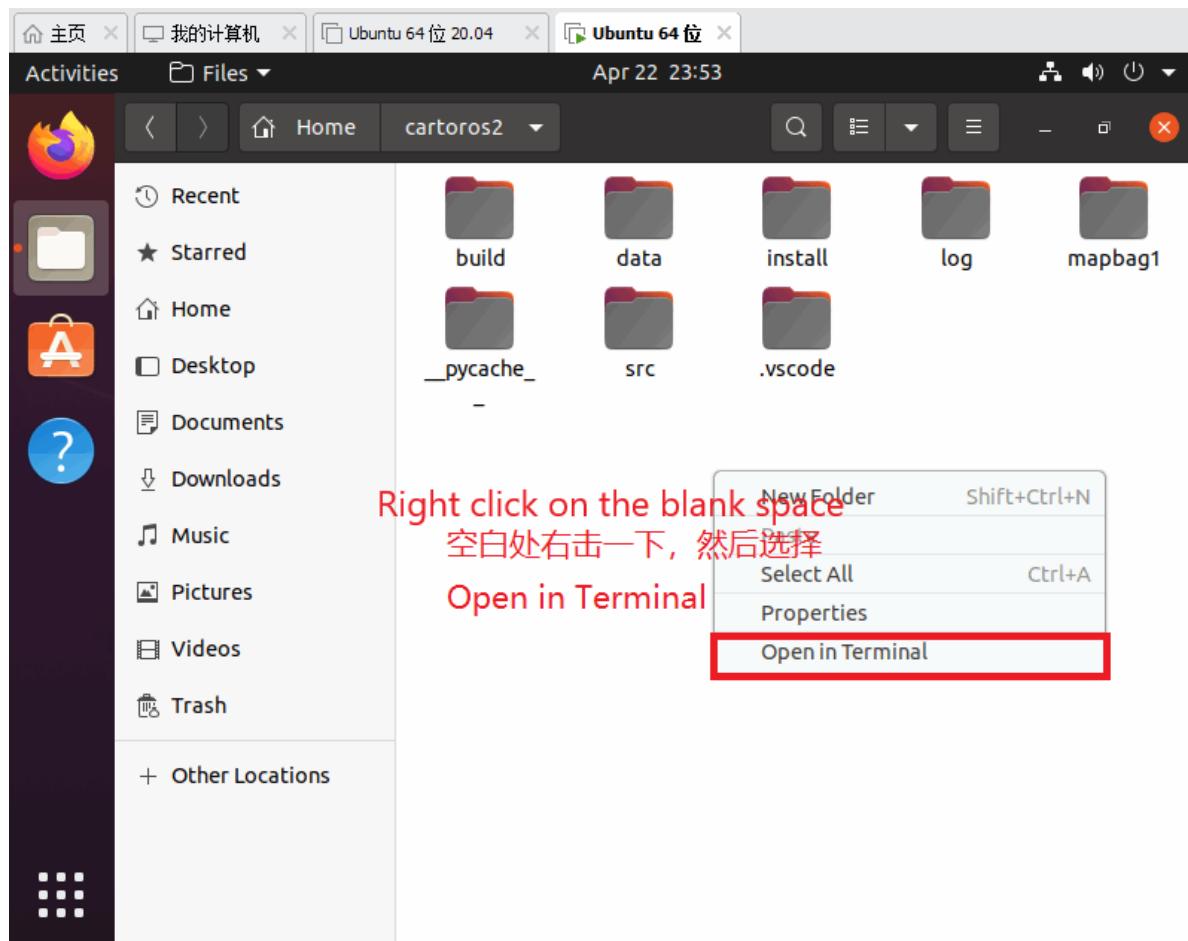
Open the virtual machine and enter the username yahboom, password yahboom.



Click on the folder to open the cartoros2 folder.

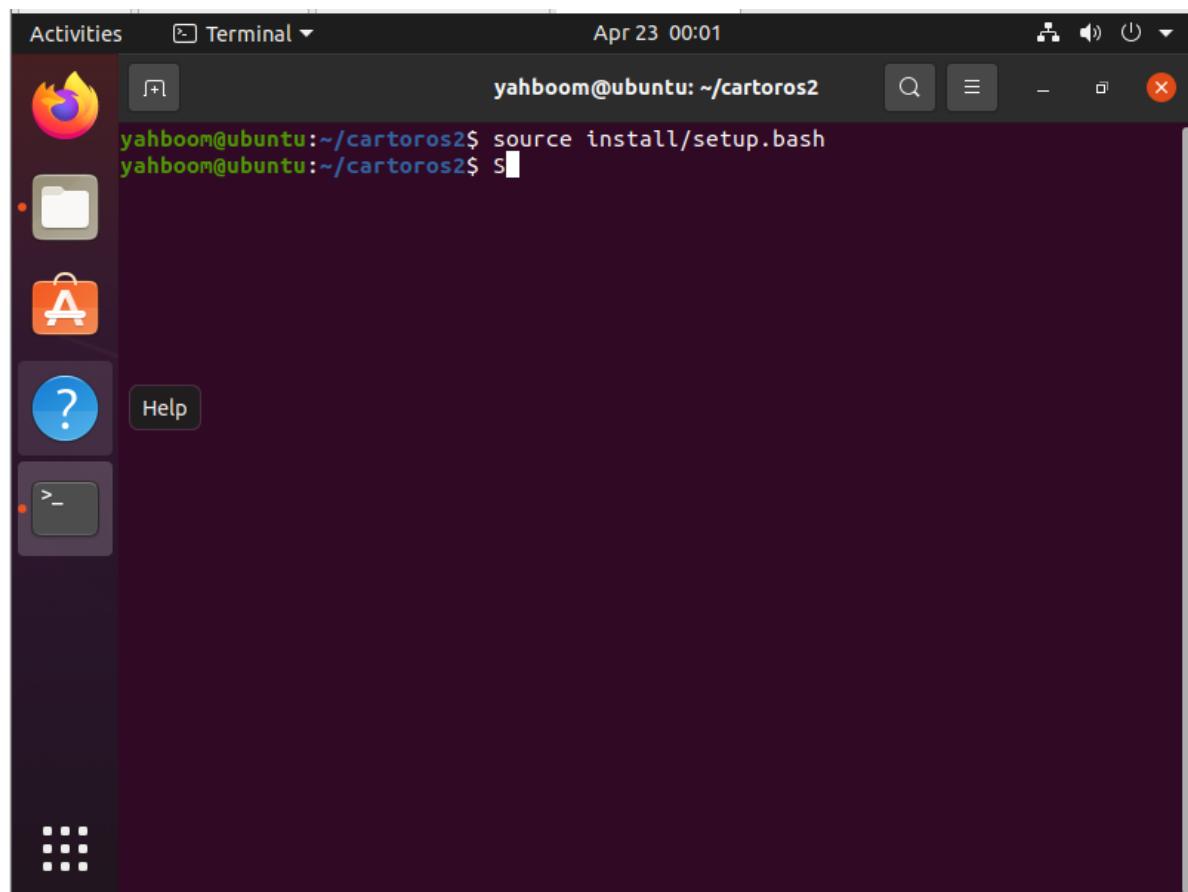


Open a terminal under the folder



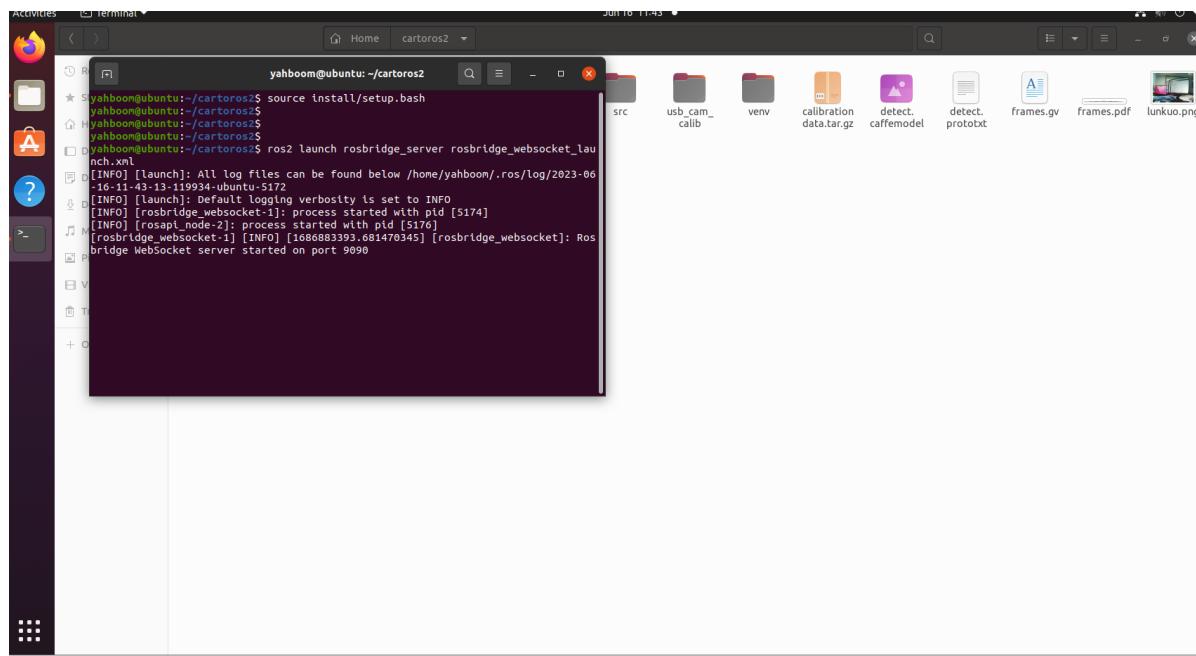
Then enter the following command

```
source install/setup.bash
```



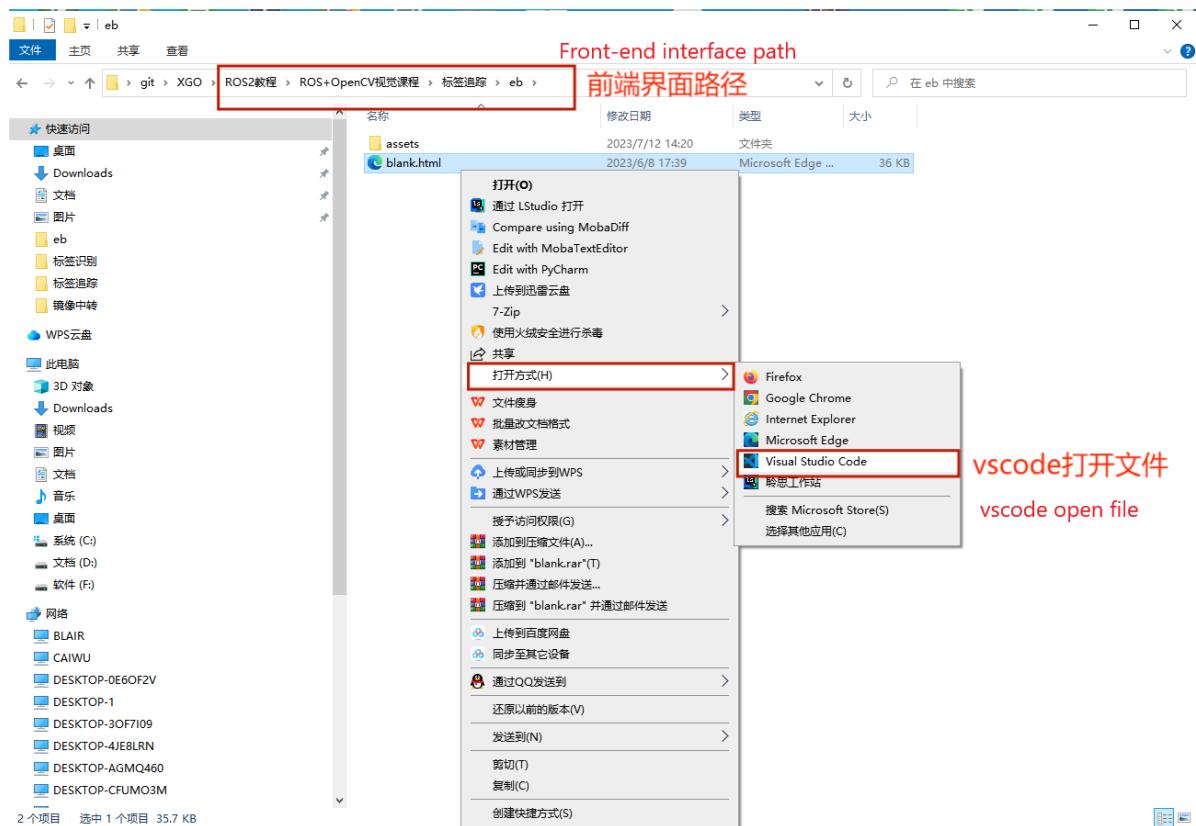
Then start rosbridge and enter the following command

```
ros2 launch rosbridge_server rosbridge_websocket_launch.xml
```



Find the blank.html file in the eb folder in the more directory of the tutorial and open it with Google Chrome.

Note: Here you need to set the IP address of rosbridge. Get the IP address of the virtual machine, then open the blank.html file, change the IP address in line 363 of the code and save it as shown below.

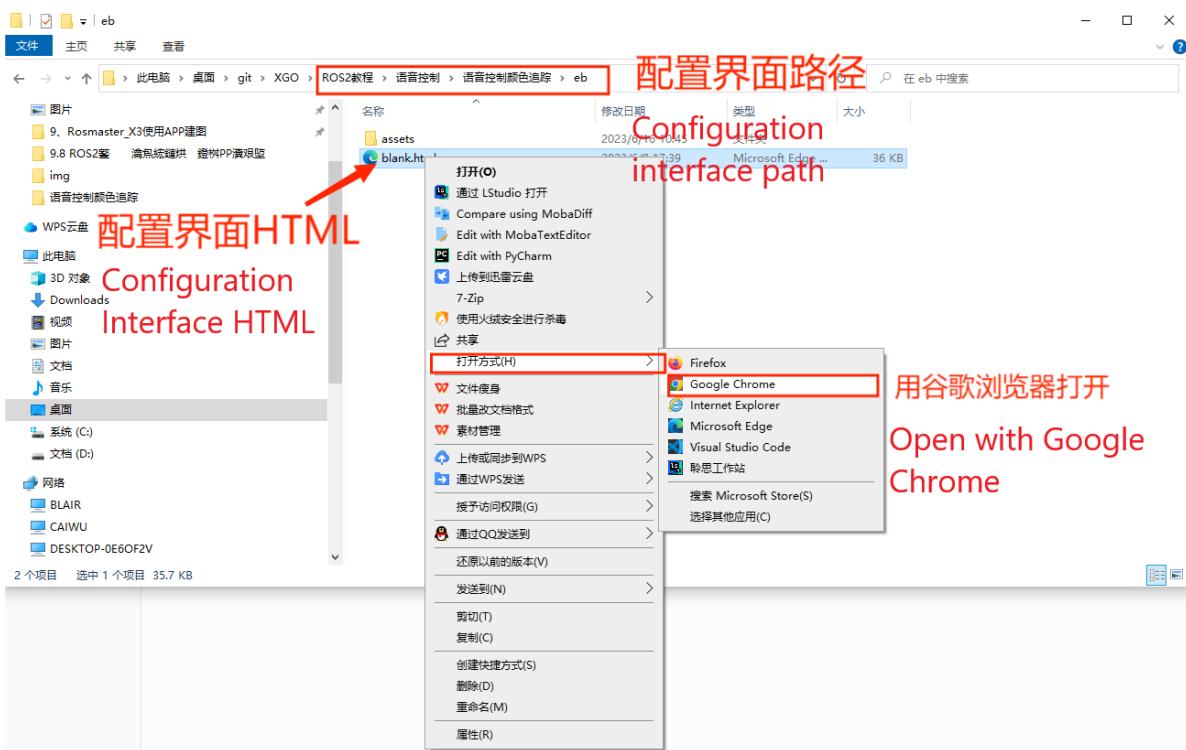


```

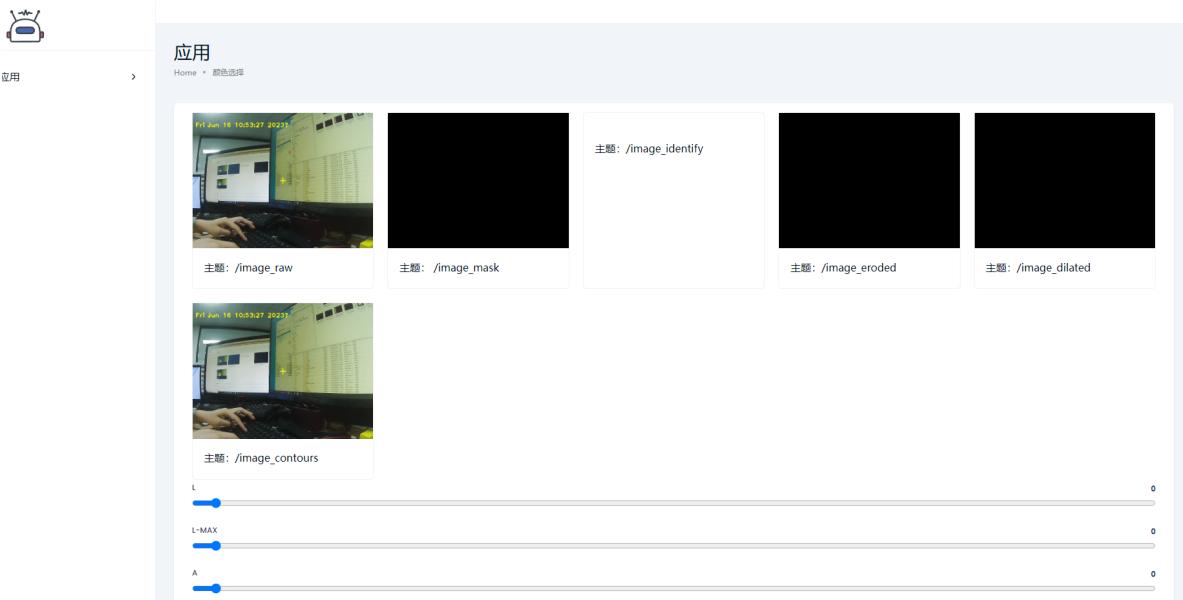
345
346
347
348     </div>
349
350     </div>
351
352     <script src="assets/js/roslib.js"></script>
353     <script src="assets/js/alpine.js"></script>
354     <script src="assets/js/perfect-scrollbar.js"></script>
355     <script src="assets/js/choices.js"></script>
356     <script src="assets/js/chart.js"></script>
357     <script src="assets/js/apexchart.js"></script>
358     <script src="assets/js/quill.js"></script>
359     <script src="assets/js/rangeslider.min.js"></script>
360     <script src="assets/js/main.js"></script>
361
362
363     var ros = new ROSLIB.Ros({
364       url : 'ws://192.168.2.117:9090'
365     });
366
367     ros.on('connection', function() {
368       console.log('Connected to websocket server.');
369     });
370
371     ros.on('error', function(error) {
372       console.log('Error connecting to websocket server: ', error);
373     });
374
375     ros.on('close', function() {
376       console.log('Connection to websocket server closed.');
377     });
378
379     var imageListener_compressed= new ROSLIB.Topic({
380       ros : ros,
381       name : '/image_raw/compressed',
382       messageType : 'sensor_msgs/msg/CompressedImage',
383       throttle_rate : 100
384     });
385     var that = this;
386     imageListener_compressed.subscribe(function(data) {
387       // update the robots position on the path

```

修改这里的IP为实际rosbridge的IP地址



As shown in the figure below, you can see the pictures transferred by the camera.



We then set the LAB value of the colour via the slider bar.

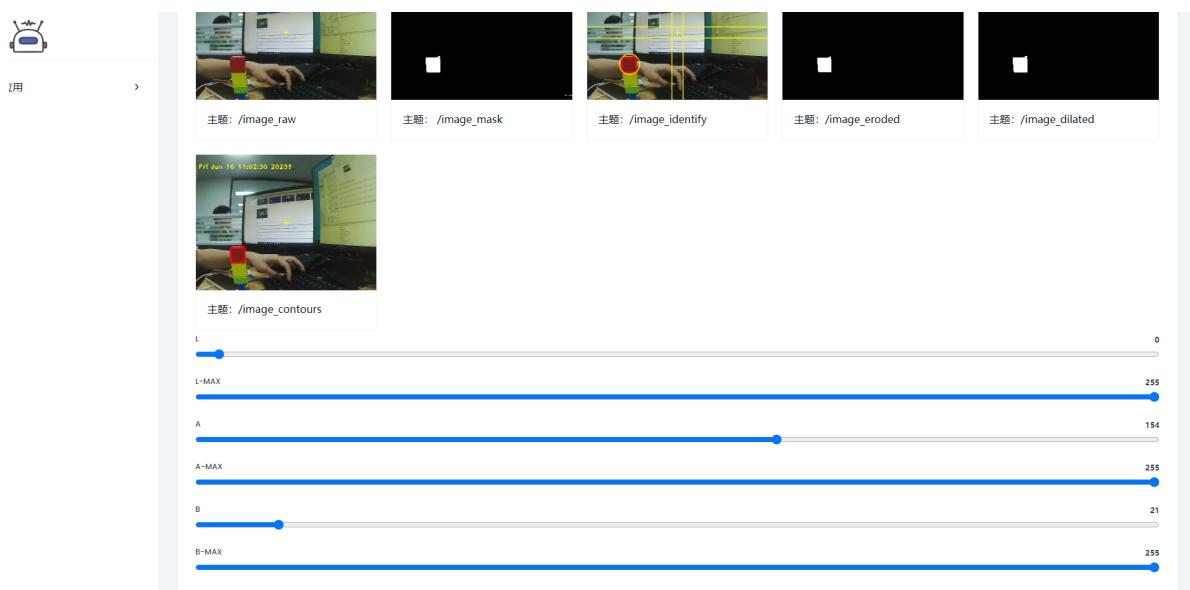
```
yellow: {"l":96, "a": 55, "b":188, "l_max": 252 , "a_max": 141, "b_max": 255}
```

```
red: {"l":0, "a": 155, "b":21, "l_max": 255 , "a_max": 255, "b_max": 255}
```

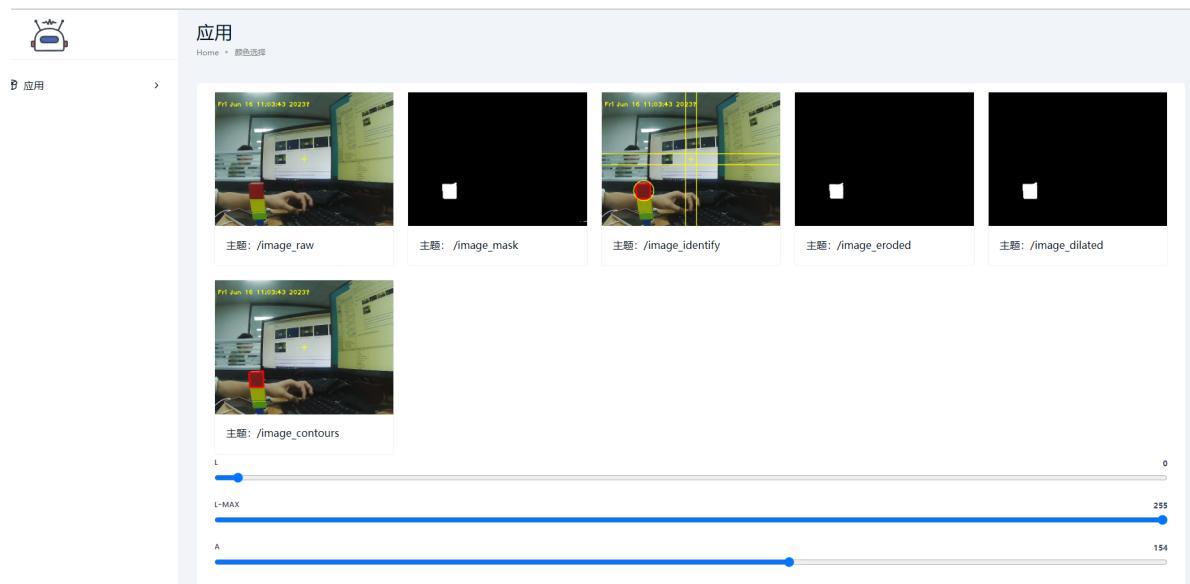
```
green: {"l":26, "a": 7, "b":170, "l_max": 143 , "a_max": 110, "b_max": 255}
```

```
blue: {"l":0, "a": 0, "b":0, "l_max": 255 , "a_max": 255, "b_max": 102}
```

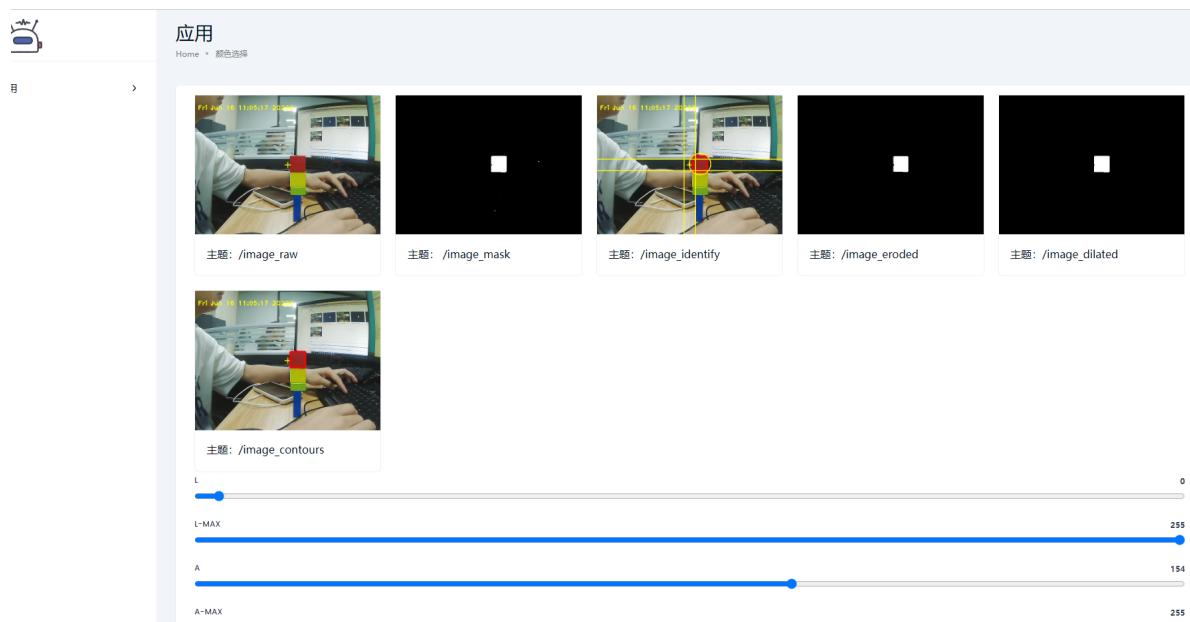
Above are the LAB values for several colours, we can choose one to set. For example, let's set the colour red, as shown below, and move the slider bar.



In the figure we can see that the red square is recognised.



The robot dog will then adjust its stance so that the red block is near the centre of the screen.



In the shell terminal we open a new terminal and in the terminal we enter the command

Note: The terminal here is the one connected to the robot dog, not the virtual machine.

```
cd cartographer_ws2/
```

```
source install/setup.bash
```

```
ros2 run voice_xgo_ctrl_run voice_xgo_ctrl_color_identify
```

```
pi@yahboom: ~
pi@yahboom:~$ cd cartographer_ws2/
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$ 
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$ 
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$ source install/setup.bash
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$ 
pi@yahboom:~/cartographer_ws2$ ros2 run voice_xgo_ctrl_run voice_xgo_ctrl_color_identify
Speech Serial Opened! Baudrate=115200
```

Then say to the robot dog, "Hi, Yahboom."

The robot dog will respond by saying, "Hi, I am here"

Then say to the robot dog, "yellow colour"

The yellow colour will be recognized as shown below and tracked to the center of the picture.

