# Multimodal visual understand+SLAM navigation + visual line patroling(Voice Version)

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- 1. Course Content
- 2. Preparation
  - 2.1 Content Description
- 3. Run Case
  - 3.1 Starting the Program
    - 3.1.1 Jetson Nano board Startup Steps:
    - 3.1.1 Raspberry Pi PI5 and ORIN board startup steps:
  - 3.2 Test Case
    - 3.2.1 Example
- 4. Source Code Analysis

#### 1. Course Content

- 1. Learn to use the robot's visual understanding, line tracking, SLAM navigation, and other complex functional cases.
- 2. Study the key source code newly introduced in the tutorial.
- 3. Note: This section requires you to have completed the map file configuration as described in the previous section on [7.Multimodal visual understand+SLAM navigation]

# 2. Preparation

## 2.1 Content Description

This section uses the Jetson Orin Nano as an example. For users of the gimbal servo USB camera version, this is used as an example. For Raspberry Pi and Jetson Nano boards, you need to open a terminal on the host computer and enter the command to enter the Docker container. Once inside the Docker container, enter the commands mentioned in this section in the terminal. For instructions on entering the Docker container on the host computer, refer to [01. Robot Configuration and Operation Guide] -- [5.Enter Docker (For JETSON Nano and RPi 5)]. For Orin boards, simply open a terminal and enter the commands mentioned in this section. >

This example uses <code>model:"qwen/qwen2.5-vl-72b-instruct:free","qwen-vl-latest"</code>

⚠ The responses from the big model for the same test command may not be exactly the same and may differ slightly from the screenshots in the tutorial. If you need to increase or decrease the diversity of the big model's responses, refer to the section on configuring the decision-making big model parameters in the [03.Al Model Basics] -- [5.Configure Al large model].

4 It is recommended that you first try the previous visual example. This example adds voice functionality to the singleton, and while the functionality is largely the same, I will not elaborate on the program implementation, code debugging, or results in detail!!!

#### 3. Run Case

### 3.1 Starting the Program

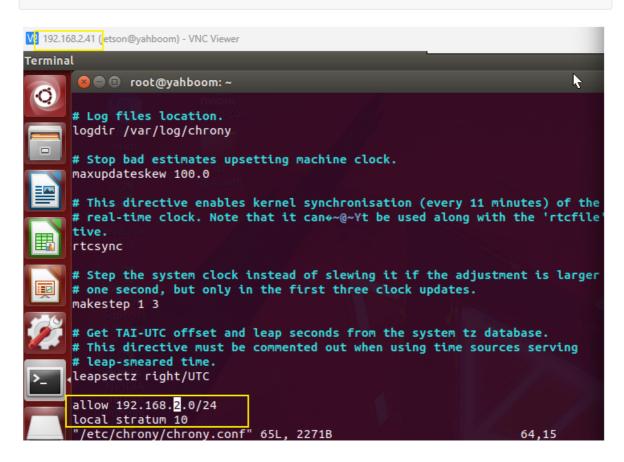
#### 3.1.1 Jetson Nano board Startup Steps:

Due to Nano performance issues, navigation-related nodes must be run on a virtual machine. Therefore, navigation performance is highly dependent on the network. We recommend running in an indoor environment with a good network connection. You must first configure the following:

#### • Board Side (Requires Docker)

Open a terminal and enter

sudo vi /etc/chrony/chrony.conf



Add the following two lines to the end of the file: (Fill in 192.168.2.0/24 based on the actual network segment; this example uses the current board IP address of 192.168.2.41.)

```
allow 192.168.x.0/24 #x indicates the corresponding network segment local stratum 10
```

After saving and exiting, enter the following command to take effect:

sudo service chrony restart

```
root@yahboom:~# sudo service chrony restart

* Stopping time daemon chronyd [ OK ]

* Starting time daemon chronyd [ OK ]

root@yahboom:~#
```

#### • Virtual Machine

Open a terminal and enter

```
echo "server 192.168.2.41 iburst" | sudo tee
/etc/chrony/sources.d/jetson.sources
```

The 192.168.2.41 entry above is the board's IP address.

Enter the following command to take effect.

```
sudo chronyc reload sources
```

Enter the following command again to check the latency. If the IP address appears, it's normal.

```
chronyc sources -v
```

```
yahboom@VM:~$ chronyc sources -v
  .-- Source mode '^' = server, '=' = peer, '#' = local clock.
.- Source state '*' = current best, '+' = combined, '-' = not combined,
' 'x' = may be in error, '~' = too variable, '?' = unusable.
                                                       .- xxxx [ yyyy ] +/- zzzz
        Reachability register (octal) -.
                                                          xxxx = adjusted offset,
        Log2(Polling interval) -
                                                          yyyy = measured offset,
                                                          zzzz = estimated error.
MS Name/IP address
                             Stratum Poll Reach LastRx Last sample
------
                                2 7 277
2 8 177
2 8 367
                                                  133 -4048us[-5395us] +/-
^- prod-ntp-5.ntp1.ps5.cano>
                                          277
^- alphyn.canonical.com
                                                   66
                                                       -193us[ -193us] +/-
                                                                                134ms
                                                          -16ms[
                                                                 -18ms] +/-
^- prod-ntp-3.ntp1.ps5.cano>
                                                                                127ms
                                                  131
^- prod-ntp-4.ntp4.ps5.cano>
                                  2
                                     8 377
                                                  129 -4907us[-6254us] +/-
                                                                                133ms
^* time.nju.edu.cn
                                   1
                                           377
                                                  69
                                                       +77us[-1270us] +/-
                                                                                 17ms
                                       8
                                                       +2358us[+1011us] +/-
^+ 139.199.215.251
                                   2
                                           377
                                                  135
                                                                                 46ms
^+ 119.28.183.184
                                   2
                                       7
                                            377
                                                  193 +2061us[ +713us] +/-
                                                                                 28ms
  119.28.206.193
                                   2
                                                    8 +2058us[+2058us]
                                       8
                                            367
                                                                          +/-
                                                                                 36ms
  192.168.2.41
                                   4
                                        б
                                            377
                                                     б
                                                          -12ms[
                                                                   -12ms] +/-
                                                                                 92ms
yahboom@VM:~$
```

#### Start the program

On the mainboard, open a terminal in Docker and enter the following command:

```
ros2 launch largemodel largemodel_control.launch.py
```

```
File Edit Tabs Help

root@raspbc. × root@raspbc. ×

root@raspbc. × root@raspbc. *

root
```

On the virtual machine, create a new terminal and start.

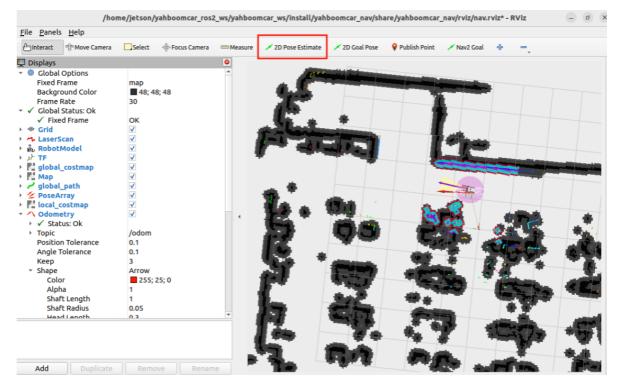
```
ros2 launch yahboomcar_nav display_nav_launch.py
```

Wait for the navigation algorithm to start before displaying the map. Then open a VM terminal and enter:

```
ros2 launch yahboomcar_nav navigation_teb_launch.py
```

# Note: When running the car's mapping function, you must enter the save map command on the VM to save the navigation map.

After that, follow the navigation function startup process to initialize positioning. The rviz2 visualization interface will open. Click **2D Pose Estimate** in the upper toolbar to select it. Roughly mark the robot's position and orientation on the map. After initializing positioning, preparations are complete.



#### 3.1.1 Raspberry Pi PI5 and ORIN board startup steps:

For the Raspberry Pi PI5, you need to first enter the Docker container; the ORIN board does not require this.

Open a terminal in Docker and enter the following command:

```
ros2 launch largemodel largemodel_control.launch.py
```

```
interpolation in the process of the process of
```

After initialization is complete, the following content will be displayed.

Create a new terminal on the virtual machine and start the program. (For Raspberry Pi and Jetson Nano, it is recommended to run the visualization in the virtual machine.)

```
ros2 launch yahboomcar_nav display_nav_launch.py
```

Wait for the navigation algorithm to start before displaying the map. Then open the Docker terminal and type

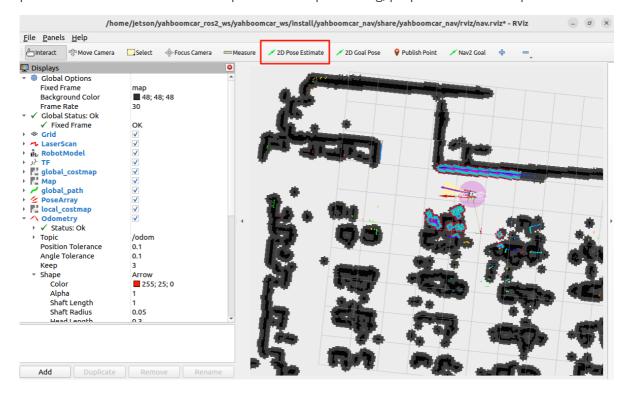
```
#Choose one of the two navigation algorithms
#Normal navigation
ros2 launch yahboomcar_nav navigation_teb_launch.py

#Fast relocalization navigation (not supported on Raspberry Pi 5 or Jetson Nano controllers)
ros2 launch yahboomcar_nav localization_imu_odom.launch.py ••use_rviz:=false load_state_filename:=/home/jetson/yahboomcar_ros2_ws/yahboomcar_ws/src/yahboomca r_nav/maps/yahboomcar.pbstream

ros2 launch yahboomcar_nav navigation_cartodwb_launch.py
maps:=/home/jetson/yahboomcar_ros2_ws/yahboomcar_ws/src/yahboomcar_nav/maps/yahb oomcar.yaml
```

Note: yahboomcar.yaml and yahboomcar.pbstream must be mapped simultaneously, meaning they are the same map. Refer to the cartograph mapping algorithm to save the map.

After that, follow the navigation process to initialize positioning. The rviz2 visualization interface will open. Click **2D Pose Estimate** in the upper toolbar to select it. Roughly mark the robot's position and orientation on the map. After initial positioning, preparations are complete.



#### 3.2 Test Case

Here are some reference test cases; users can create their own dialogue commands.

• Move forward 0.5 meters and back 0.5 meters, record the current location, navigate to the tea room, and observe if there is a green line on the ground. If there is a green line, it will automatically patrol the green line. After completing the patrol, it will return to the starting point.

#### 3.2.1 Example

First, use "Hi, yahboom" to wake the robot. The robot responds: "I'm here, please tell me." After the robot responds, the buzzer beeps briefly (beep-). The user can speak, and the robot will perform dynamic sound detection. If there is sound activity, it will print 1, and if there is no sound activity, it will print -. When the speech ends, it will perform tail tone detection. If there is silence for more than 450ms, the recording will stop.

The following figure shows the dynamic voice detection (VAD):

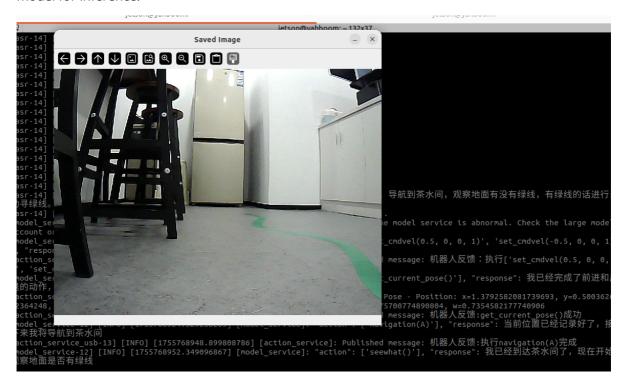
The robot will first communicate with the user, then follow the instructions. The terminal will print the following message:

Network abnormality: Decision-making layer AI planning: The model service is abnormal. Check the large model account or configuration options. This does not affect the AI model's decision-making function, but it is recommended to try again under smooth network conditions!!

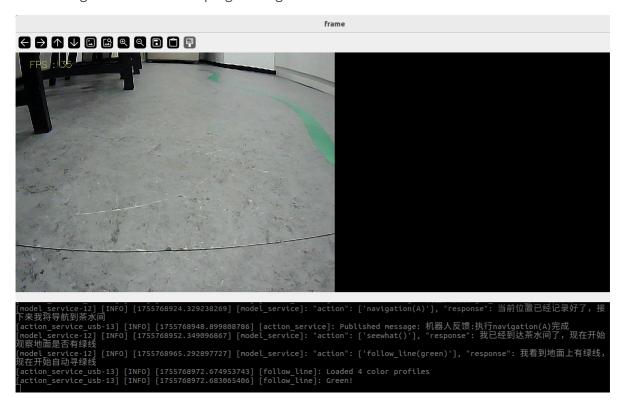
Normal: The decision-making layer AI planning will divide the steps 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

[model\_service]: "action": ['seewhat()'], "response": I've arrived at the tea room. Now, I'm checking to see if there's a green line on the ground.

After reaching the navigation destination, this step calls the **seewhat** method. A window will open on the VNC screen and display for 5 seconds. An image is captured and uploaded to the large model for inference.



The large model receives the result, indicating that a green line has been observed, so the automatic green line detection program begins.



The logic is the same as in the previous example. If there is no target to track on the screen, the program will count down for 10 seconds, the terminal will print a 5-second countdown, and the process will automatically end, indicating that the task is complete.

Then the next command, Return to Starting Point, is executed.

```
[action_service_usb-13] [INFO] [1755768982.603299758] [follow_line]: 1
[action_service_usb-13] [INFO] [1755768982.621347054] [follow_line]: 1
[action_service_usb-13] [INFO] [1755768982.6060728252] [follow_line]: 1
[action_service_usb-13] [INFO] [1755768982.695042265] [action_service]: Published message: 机器人反馈:执行追踪任务完成
[action_service_usb-13] [INFO] [1755768982.736559933] [action_service]: killed process_pid
[action_service_usb-13] publisher: beginning loop
[action_service_usb-13] publishing #1: geometry_msgs.msg.Twist(linear=geometry_msgs.msg.Vector3(x=0.0, y=0.0, z=0.0), angular=geomet
ry_msgs.msg.Vector3(x=0.0, y=0.0, z=0.0))
[action_service_usb-13]
[model_service-12] [INFO] [1755768985.310926136] [model_service]: "action": ['navigation(zero)'], "response": 自动寻绿线任务已经完成
现在返回出发点
[action_service_usb-13] publisher: beginning loop
[action_service_usb-13] publishing #1: yahboomcar_msgs.msg.ServoControl(s1=90, s2=35)
[action_service_usb-13] publishing #1: geometry_msgs.msg.Twist(linear=geometry_msgs.msg.Vector3(x=0.0, y=0.0, z=0.0), angular=geomet
ry_msgs.msg.Vector3(x=0.0, y=0.0, z=0.0))
[action_service_usb-13]
[action_service_usb-13] publishing #1: geometry_msgs.msg.Twist(linear=geometry_msgs.msg.Vector3(x=0.0, y=0.0, z=0.0), angular=geomet
ry_msgs.msg.Vector3(x=0.0, y=0.0, z=0.0))
[action_service_usb-13]
[action_service_usb-13] publishing #1: yahboomcar_msgs.msg.ServoControl(s1=90, s2=35)
[action_service_usb-13] publishing #1: yahboomcar_msgs.msg.ServoControl(s1=90, s2=35)
[action_service_usb-13] publishing #1: yahboomcar_msgs.msg.ServoControl(s1=90, s2=35)
[action_service_usb-13] [INFO] [1755769018.901439267] [action_service]: Published message: 机器人反馈:执行navigation(zero)完成
[model_service_12] [INFO] [1755769021.329697028] [model_service]: "action": ['finishtask()'], "response": 我已经返回到出发点,全部任
```

After completing all tasks, the robot will enter the free conversation state again, but all conversation history will be retained. At this point, you can wakeyahboom up again and click "End Current Task" to end the current task cycle, clear the conversation history, and start a new one.

# 4. Source Code Analysis

Source code location:

Jetson Orin Nano, Jetson Orin NX host:

```
#NUWA camera users
/home/jetson/yahboomcar_ros2_ws/yahboomcar_ws/src/largemodel/largemodel/action_s
ervice_nuwa.py
#USB camera users
/home/jetson/yahboomcar_ros2_ws/yahboomcar_ws/src/largemodel/largemodel/action_s
ervice_usb.py
```

Jetson Nano, Raspberry Pi host:

You need to first enter Docker.

#### **#NUWA Camera User**

 $/root/y ah boom car\_ros2\_ws/y ah boom car\_ws/src/large model/large model/action\_service\_nuwa.py$ 

#### **#USB Camera User**

/root/yahboomcar\_ros2\_ws/yahboomcar\_ws/src/largemodel/largemodel/action\_service\_
usb.py

This example uses the **seewhat**, **navigation**, **load\_target\_points**, **get\_current\_pose**, and **follow\_line**(**self**, **color**) methods from the **CustomActionServer** class. Most of these methods have been explained in the **[7.Multimodal visual understand+SLAM navigation]**. For a detailed explanation of the **follow\_line**(**self**, **color**) function, refer to the **[5.Multimodal visual understand + visual line patroling]**.