1、Hand-held radar mapping

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1.1、Mapping

1.1.1 gmapping

1.1.2、hector

1.1.3、karto

1.1.4 cartographer

1.2 Save map

1.3 View related information

Gmapping: http://wiki.ros.org/gmapping/

hector_slam: http://wiki.ros.org/hector_slam

hector_slam/Tutorials: http://wiki.ros.org/hector_slam/Tutorials/SettingUpForYourRobot

hector_mapping: http://wiki.ros.org/hector_mapping

karto: http://wiki.ros.org/slam karto

Cartographer: https://google-cartographer.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

Cartographer ROS: https://google-cartographer-ros.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

rrt_exploration: http://wiki.ros.org/rrt exploration

rrt_exploration/Tutorials: http://wiki.ros.org/rrt_exploration/Tutorials

map_server: https://wiki.ros.org/map_server

1.1、Mapping

Install dependent libraries

sudo apt install ros-melodic-moveit ros-melodic-moveit-visual-tools ros-melodickdl-* ros-melodic-joint-state-publisher-gui ros-melodic-trac-ik liborocos-kdl-dev ros-melodic-teleop-twist-keyboard ros-melodic-moveit-resources ros-melodicnavigation ros-melodic-gmapping ros-melodic-hector-slam ros-melodic-slam-karto ros-melodic-robot-state-publisher ros-melodic-geographic-msgs ros-melodic-libuvc-* ros-melodic-rtabmap-ros libavformat-dev libavcodec-dev libswresample-dev libswscale-dev libavutil-dev libsdl1.2-dev ros-melodic-libuv ros-melodicpointcloud-to-laserscan ros-melodic-mbf-msgs ros-melodic-mbf-costmap-core rosmelodic-costmap-converter ros-melodic-bfl ros-melodic-serial ros-melodic-teleoptwist-joy ros-melodic-laser-proc ros-melodic-rosserial-arduino ros-melodicrosserial-python ros-melodic-rosserial-server ros-melodic-rosserial-client rosmelodic-rosserial-msgs ros-melodic-amcl ros-melodic-map-server ros-melodic-urdf ros-melodic-xacro ros-melodic-interactive-markers ros-melodic-octomap* rosmelodic-joy* ros-melodic-dwa-local-planner ros-melodic-multirobot-map-merge python-catkin-tools python3-dev python3-catkin-pkg-modules python3-numpy python3yaml build-essential ros-melodic-imu-tools ros-melodic-cartographer*

If it is a new environment, you need to copy the lua file and launch file of cartographer to the corresponding location

```
cd ~/rplidar_ws/src/transbot_nav/scripts/
sudo bash create.sh
```

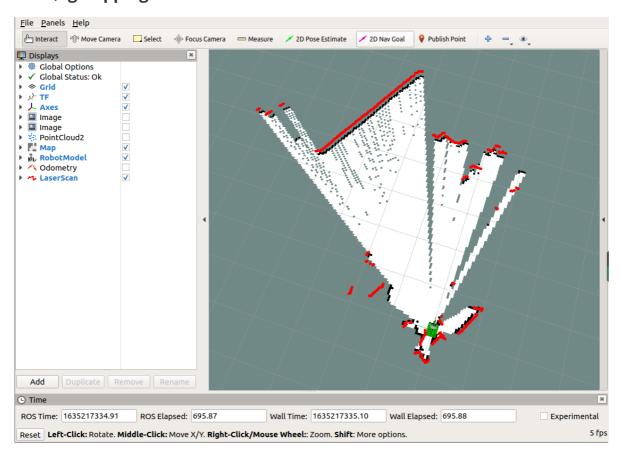
Build map start command

roslaunch transbot_nav laser_map.launch lidar_type:=a1 map_type:=gmapping
robot_model:=astra

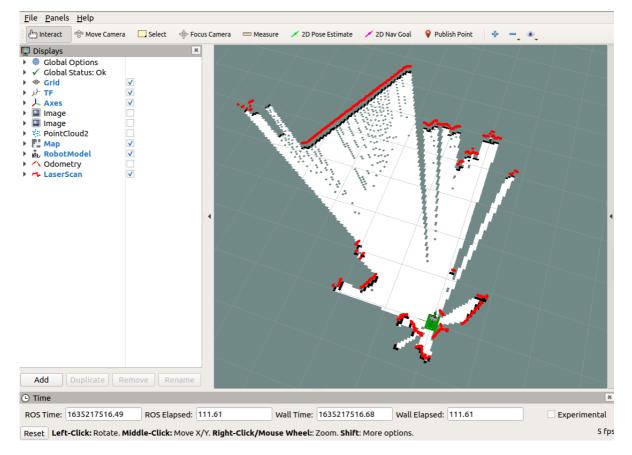
- lidar_type parameter: the type of lidar used: [a1, a2, a3, s1, s2], the default is [a1].
- map_type parameter: mapping algorithm [gmapping, hector, karto, cartographer], the default is [gmapping].
- robot_model parameters: simulation model [astra, camera].

When creating a map in rviz, if [LaserScan] reports an error and fails to load the lidar data; select it, click [Remove] to remove it, and click [Add] to add it again. Just select the corresponding topic.

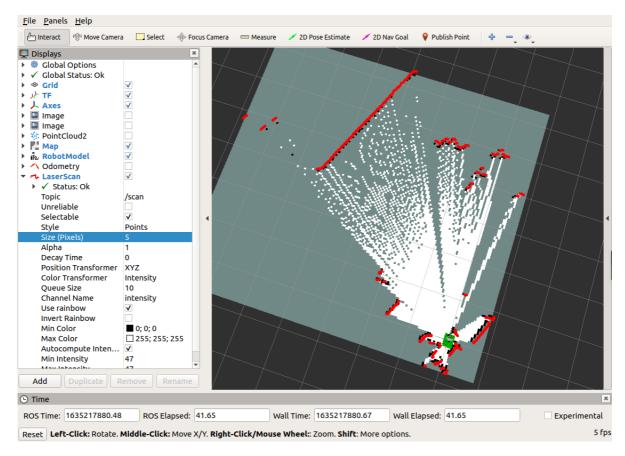
1.1.1、gmapping



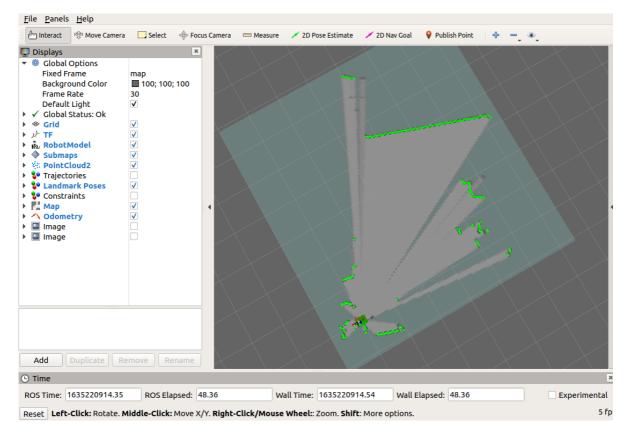
1.1.2、**hector**



1.1.3、karto



1.1.4、cartographer



1.2. Save map

Several mapping algorithms save maps in different ways.

• cartographer: execute the following commands

```
bash ~/rplidar_ws/src/transbot_nav/maps/carto_map.sh
```

• gmapping, hector, karto: Execute the following command to save.

```
rosrun map_server map_saver -f ~/rplidar_ws/src/transbot_nav/maps/my_map

Method 1
bash ~/rplidar_ws/src/transbot_nav/maps/map.sh

Method 2
#
```

The map will be saved this path: ~/rplidar_ws/src/transbot_nav/maps/ one pgm picture, one yaml file.

map.yaml

```
image: map.pgm
resolution: 0.05
origin: [-15.4,-12.2,0.0]
negate: 0
occupied_thresh: 0.65
free_thresh: 0.196
```

Parameter analysis:

- image: The path of the map file, which can be an absolute path or a relative path
- resolution: The resolution of the map, m/pixel

- origin: The 2D pose (x,y,yaw) in the lower left corner of the map, where yaw is rotated counterclockwise (yaw=0 means no rotation). Many parts of the current system ignore the yaw value.
- negate: Whether to reverse the meaning of white/black and free/occupied (the interpretation of the threshold is not affected)
- occupied_thresh: Pixels with occupation probability greater than this threshold will be considered as fully occupied.
- free_thresh: Pixels whose occupancy probability is less than this threshold will be considered completely free.

1.3. View related information

View tf tree

rosrun rqt_tf_tree rqt_tf_tree

View node

rqt_graph