SCHUNK Modular Robotics

ROS Drivers for LWA 4.P und LWA 4.D

Superior Clamping and Gripping

SCHUNK

Contents

Introduction to ROS

Research in robotics

- Reinvention of the Wheel
- Little Commonality
- Short Lifespan
- Inability to Compare Results

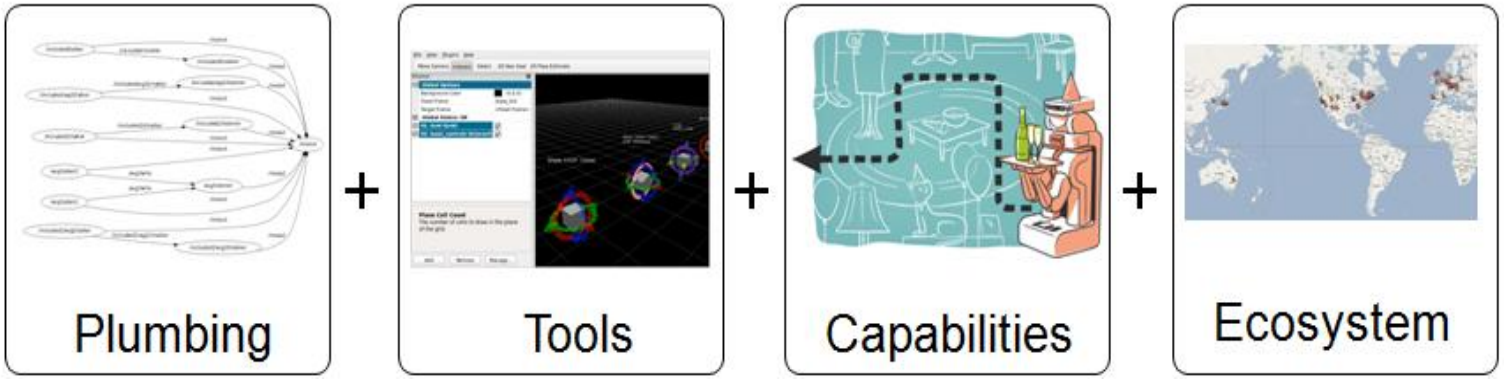
  → ROS addresses these

ROS – Robot Operating Syster

- ROS = **R**obot **O**perating **S**ystem

- „ROS is an open-source, meta-operating system for your robot.“ [ROS-wiki]

- ROS is a “robot framework” [ROS-wiki]



www.ros.org/wiki/ROS/Introduction

ROS – Video

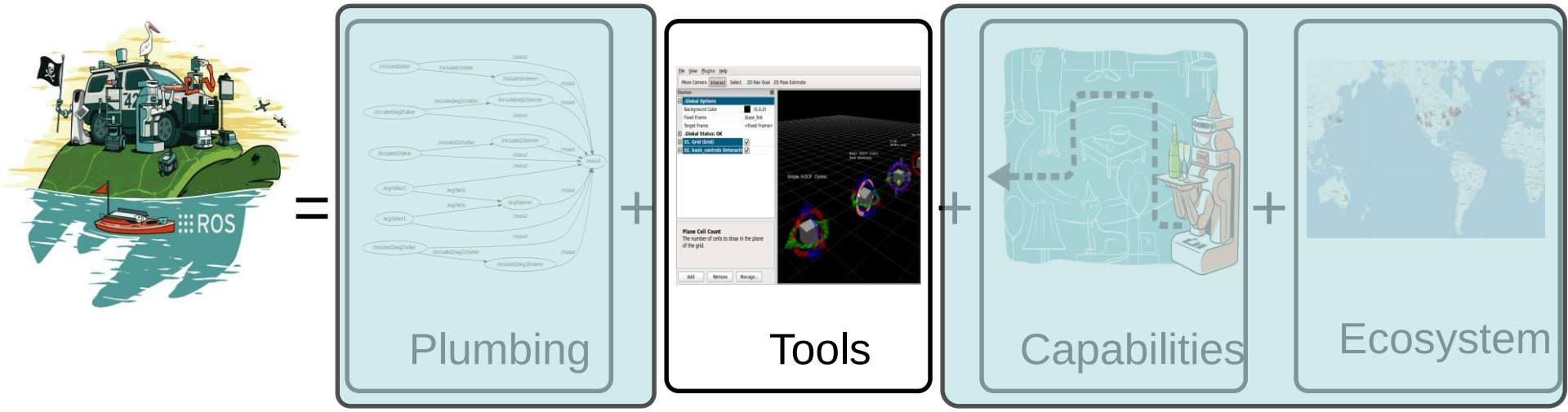
- 5 years of ROS

http://youtu.be/PGaXiLZD2KQ

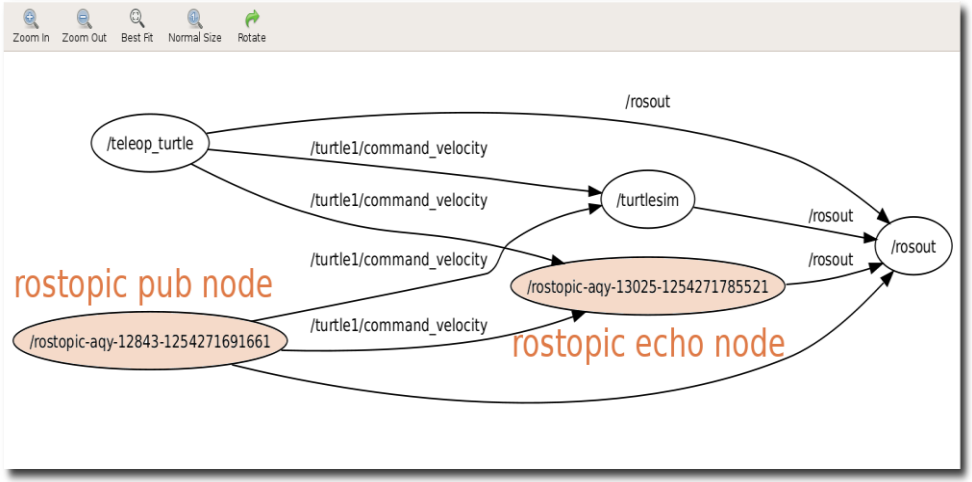
ROS – Robot Operating System

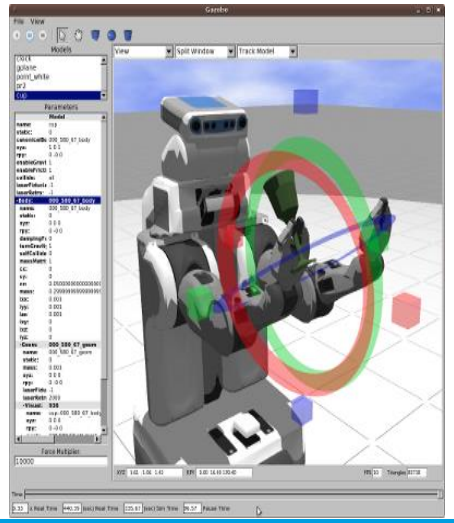
- What is ROS?
  - Provides
    - Hardware abstraction
    - Low-level device control
    - Communication layer with message-passing between processes
    - Recursive package management and build system
    - Runs primarily on Linux but is intended to be cross-platform compatible to MAC OS X and Windows
  - Content
    - ROS core build and runtime system
    - ROS packages, a collection of robotic algorithms

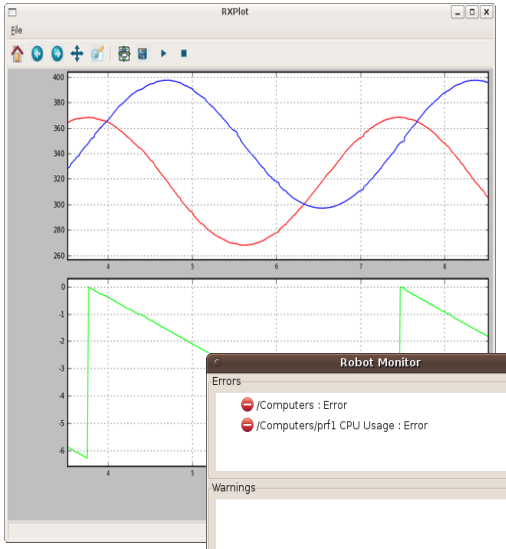
ROS – Tools

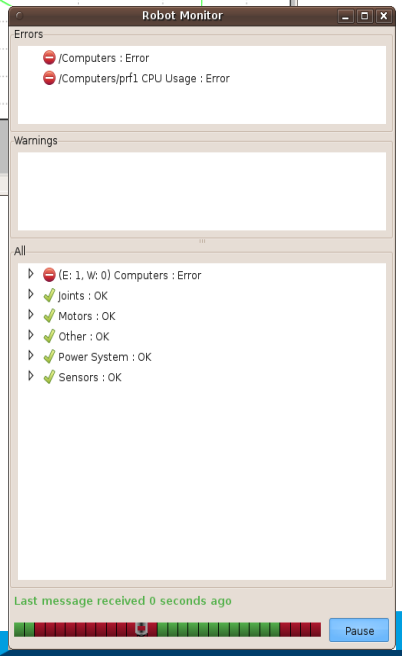


ROS – Tools









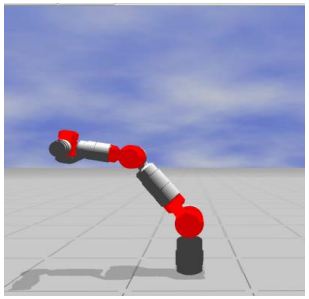
plotting

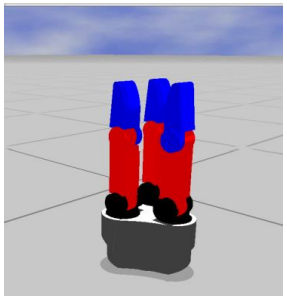
graph visualization

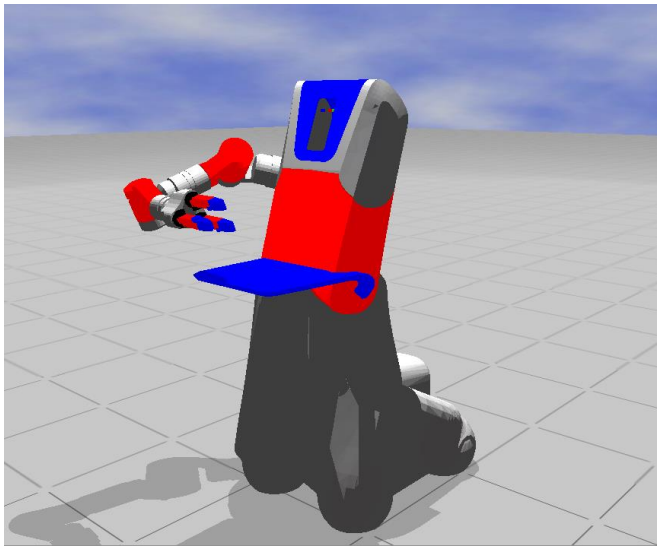
diagnostics

Simulation/visualization

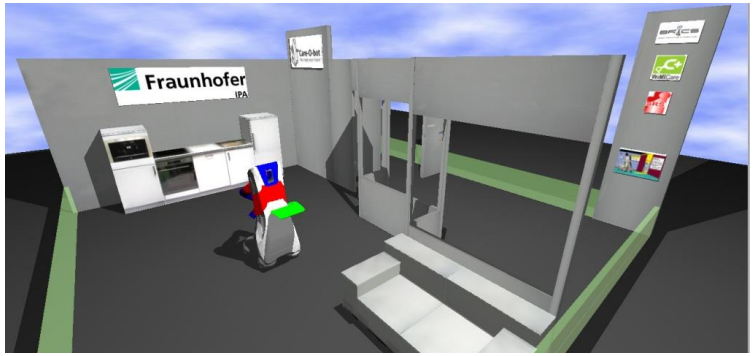
ROS – Tools Simulation







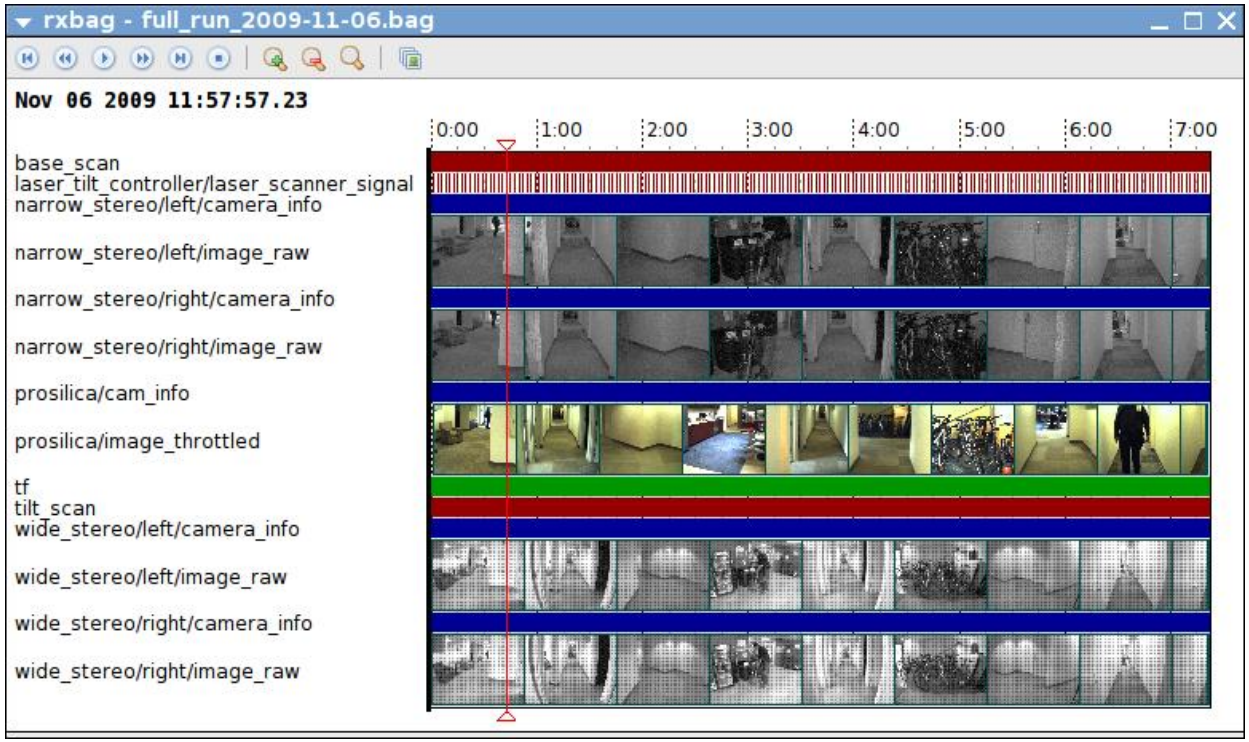
- Single simulated components
- Simulated sensors and actors, e.g.
  - Arm joints, hand
  - Cameras, laser scanners
- Model of the whole robot
- Kinematic and dynamic models of hardware components
- Environment model



http://www.ros.org/wiki/simulator_gazebo

ROS – Tools Bag files

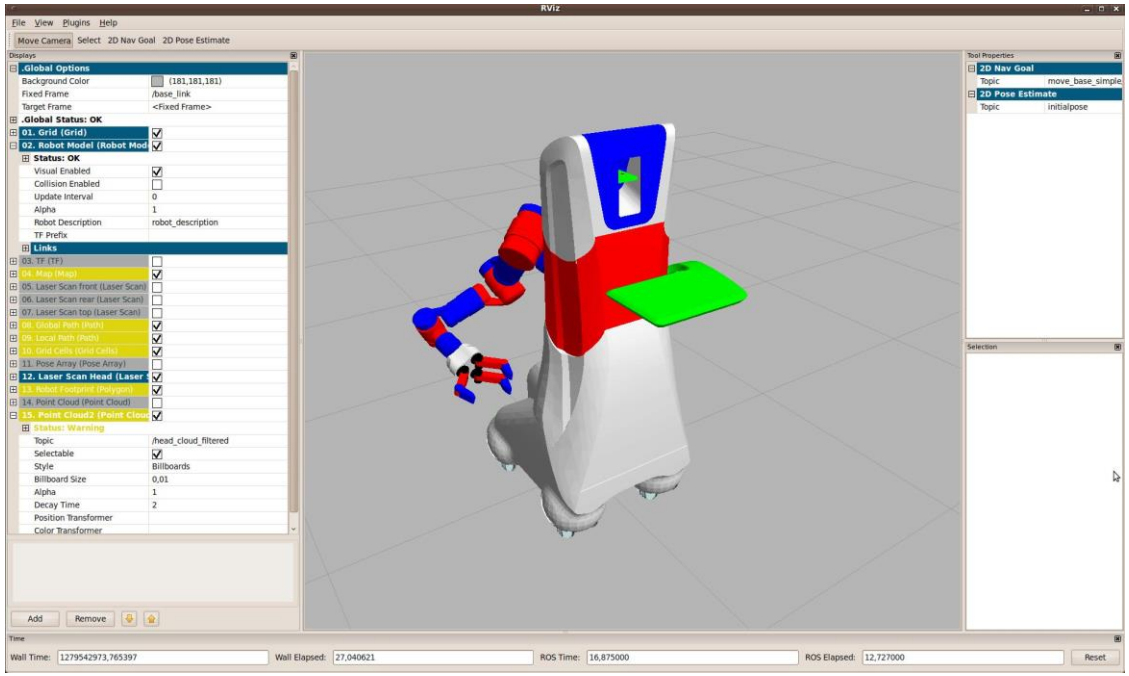
- Format for saving and playing back ROS message data
- Record and replay sensor data for developing and testing algorithms



http://www.ros.org/wiki/rosbag

ROS – Tools Visualization

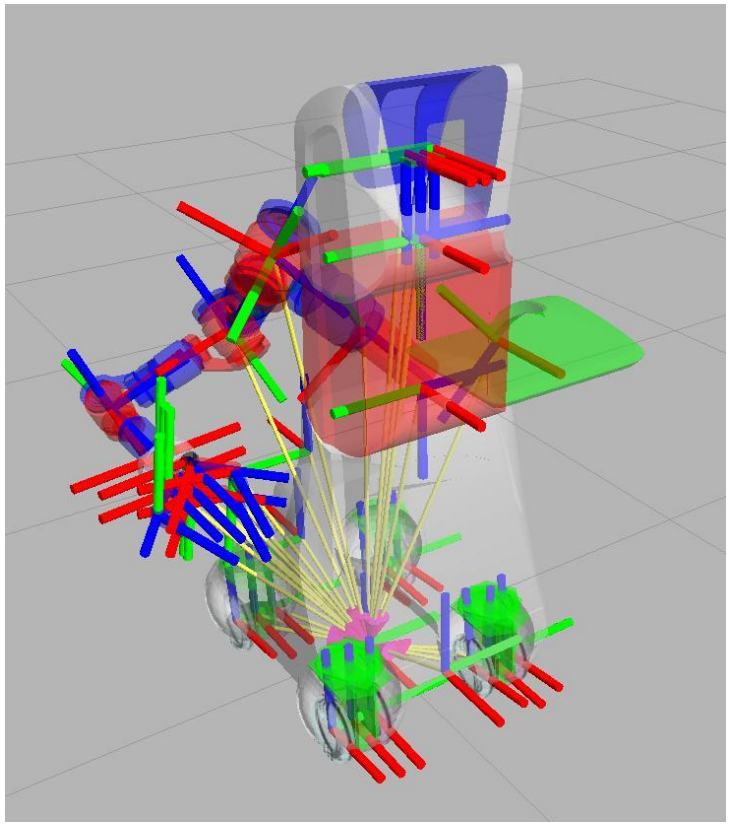
- Robot Model
- Sensor data (laser scanner, point cloud)
- 2D and 3D maps
- Markers



http://www.ros.org/wiki/rviz

ROS – Tools transformations library (tf)

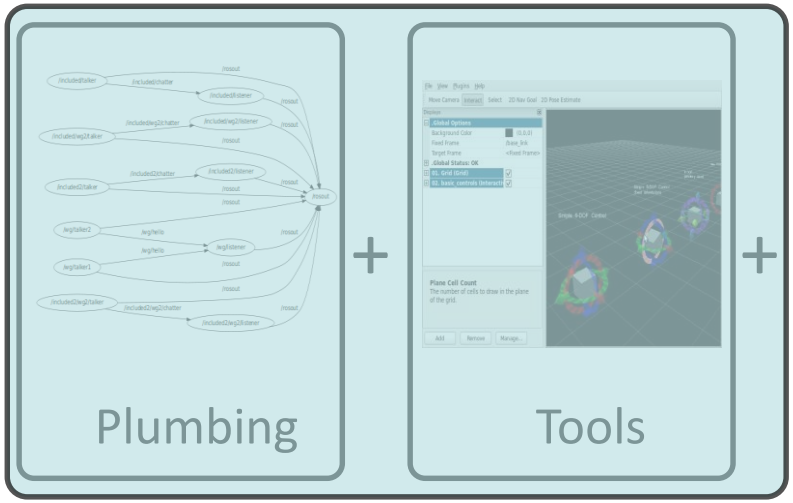
- Tree of coordinate systems
- Defined by urdf (Robot Description Language)
- Transformations between all coordinate systems available
- Generated automatically out of /joint_states topic



http://www.ros.org/wiki/tf

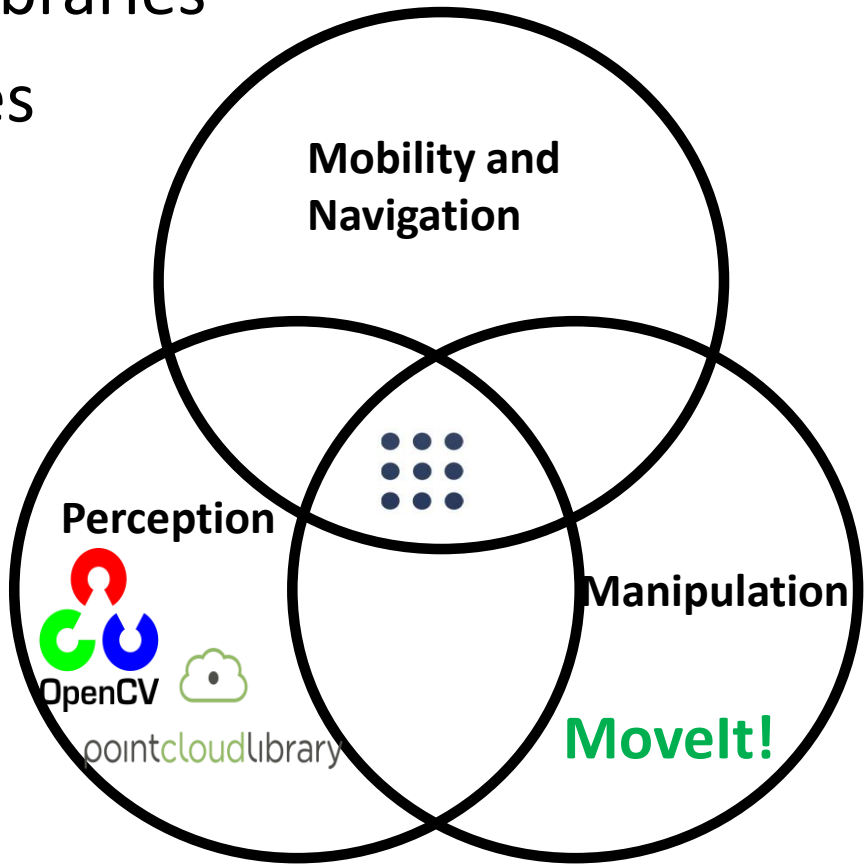
ROS – Capabilities

=

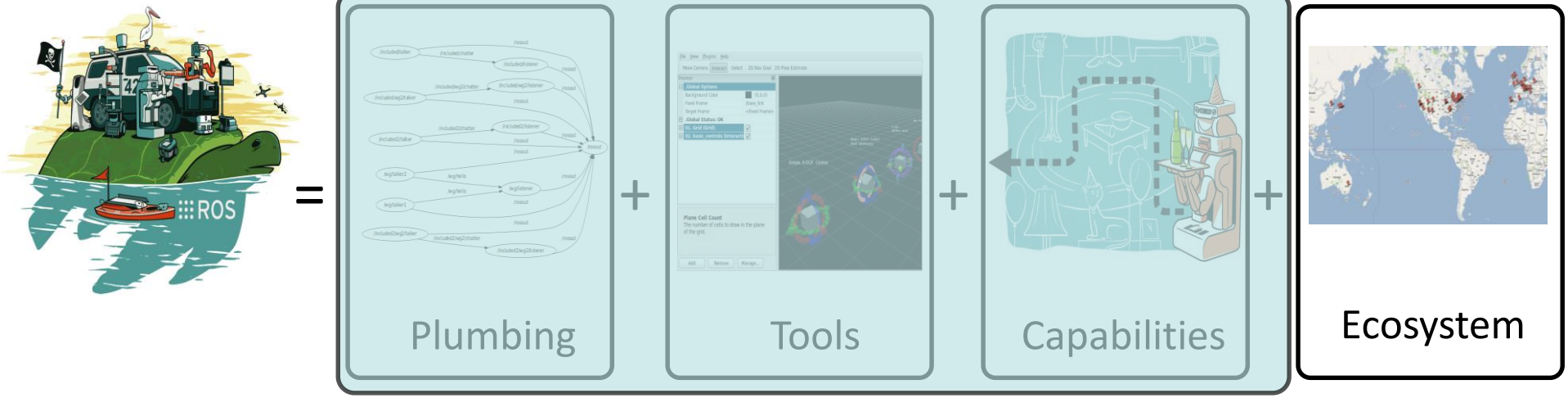


ROS – Capabilities

- State of the art algorithms
- Integration of available libraries
- Wide range of capabilities
  - Navigation
  - Perception
  - manipulation

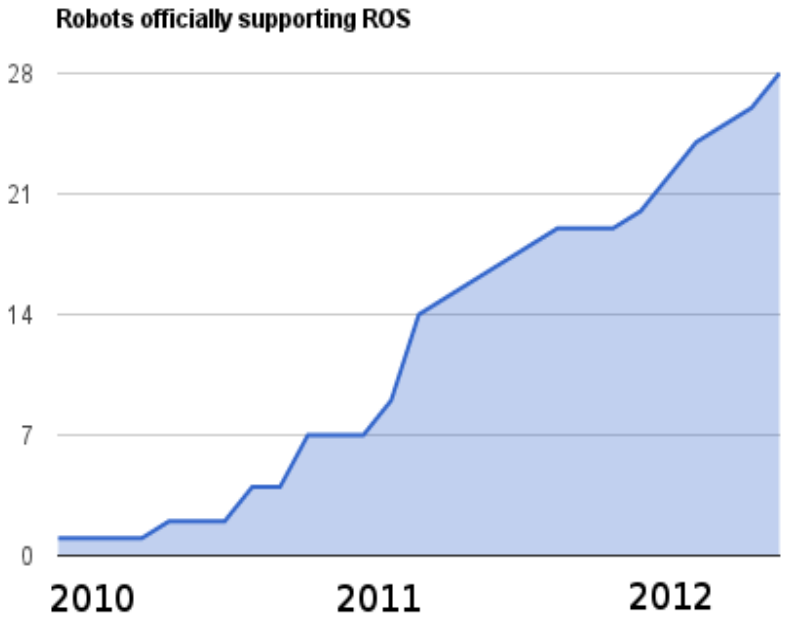


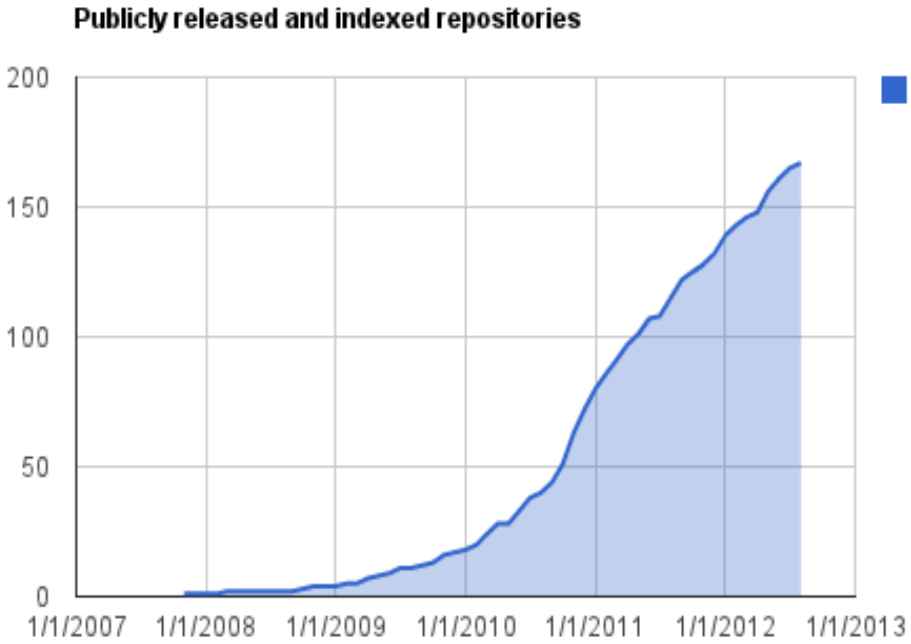
ROS – Community/Ecosystem



ROS – Community/Ecosystem

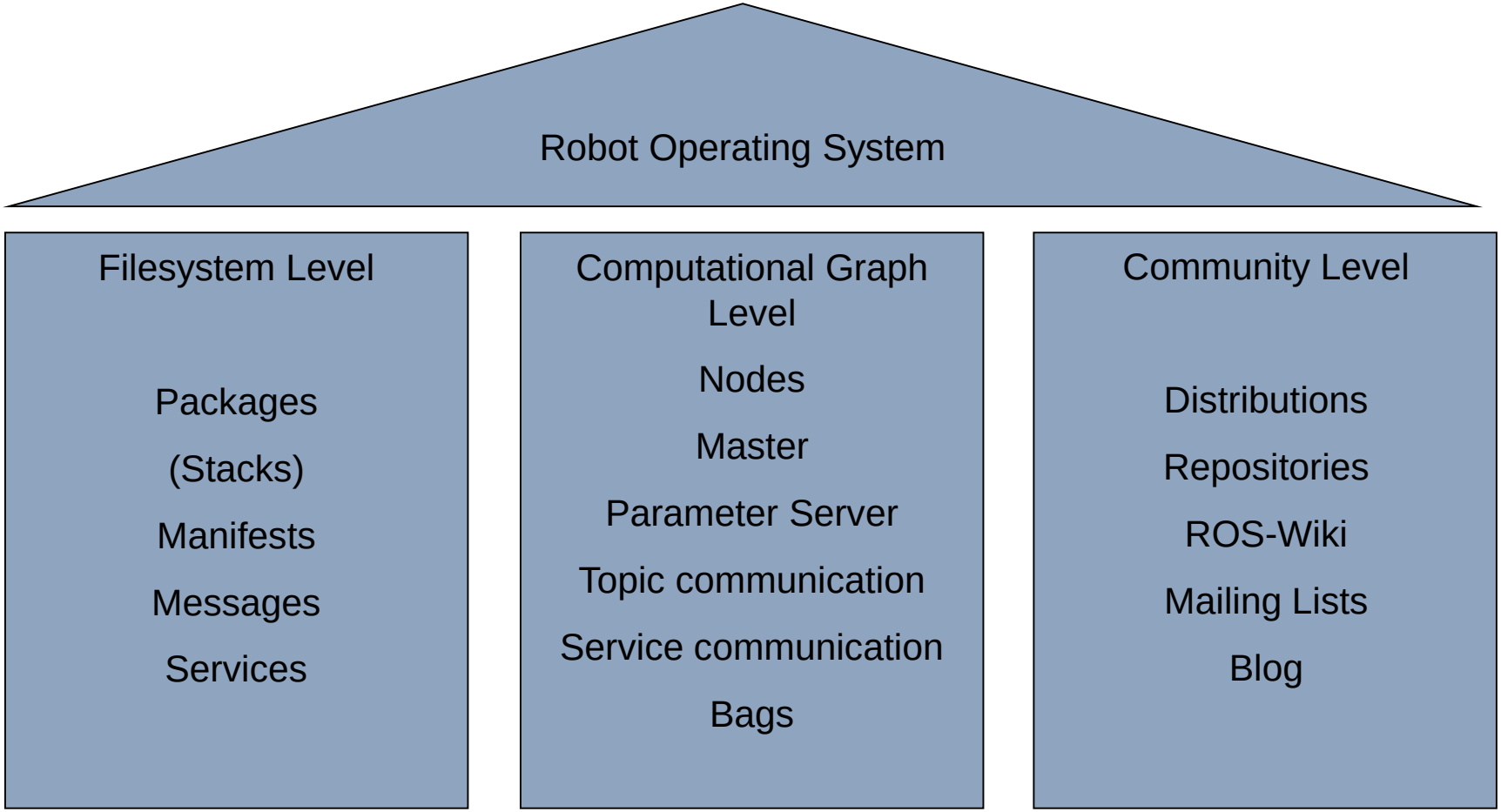
- Fast growing community
- De facto standard for service robotics





ROS – Technical details

Three levels of ROS concepts



http://ros.org/wiki/ROS/Concepts

ROS – Filesystem Level

- Packages
  - Main unit for organizing software
  - Typically one functionality, e.g. localisation or path planning
  - Contains: runtime processes (nodes), libraries, datasets, configuration files, …
- Stacks
  - Collection of packages
  - Aggregate functionality, e.g. navigation stack
  - Releases and versioning
- Stack- and Package- Manifests (*.xml)
  - Provide Metadata about a package/stack, e.g. license information and dependencies to other packages/stacks

http://ros.org/wiki/ROS/Concepts

ROS – Filesystem Level

- Messages types (*.msg)
  - Message descriptions, define data structures used for message communication
  - Language independent

TargetPoses.msg

```
Header header
Std_msgs/String name
Geometry_msgs/Pose2D[] poses
```

Pose2D.msg

```
Float64 x
Float64 y
Float64 theta
```

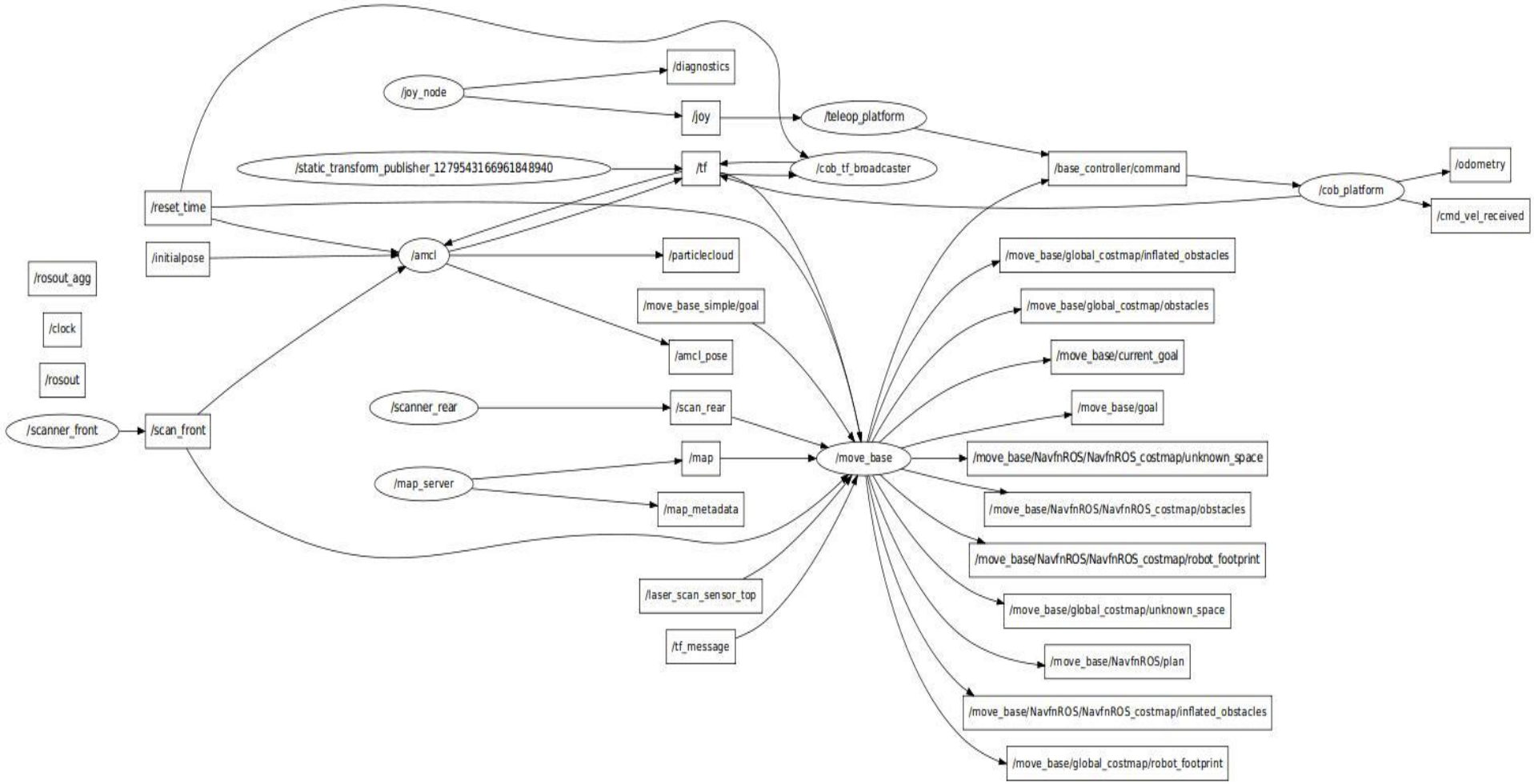
- Services types (*.srv)
  - Service descriptions, define request and response data structures used for service communication
  - Language independent

GetPose.srv

```
std_msgs/String name
---
Geometry_msgs/Pose2D pose
```

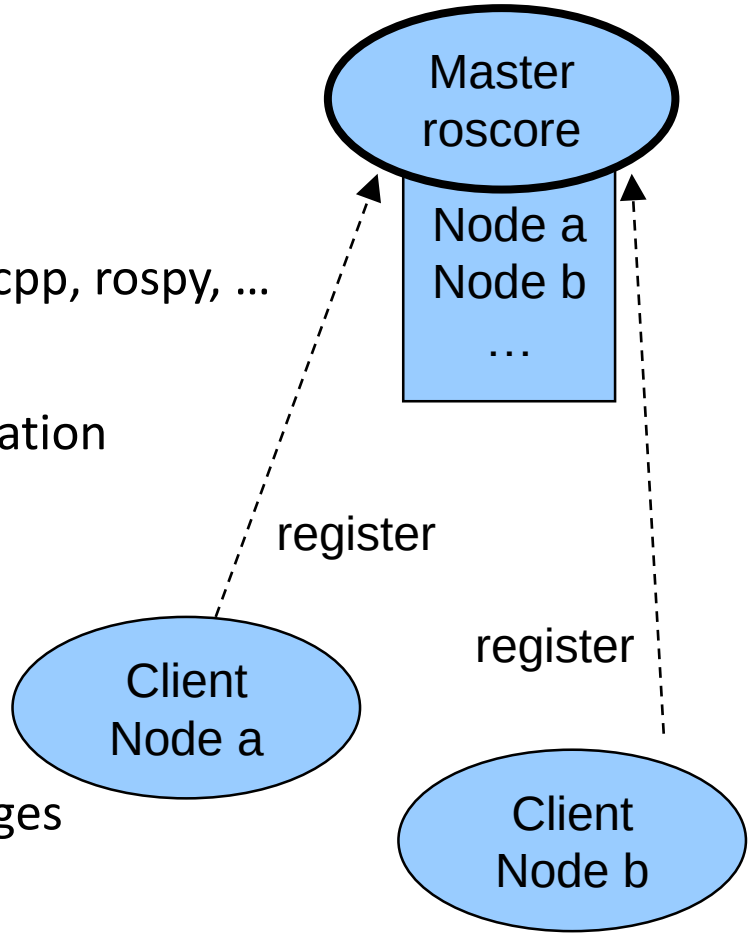
http://ros.org/wiki/msg, http://ros.org/wiki/srv

ROS – Computational Graph Level



ROS – Computational Graph Level

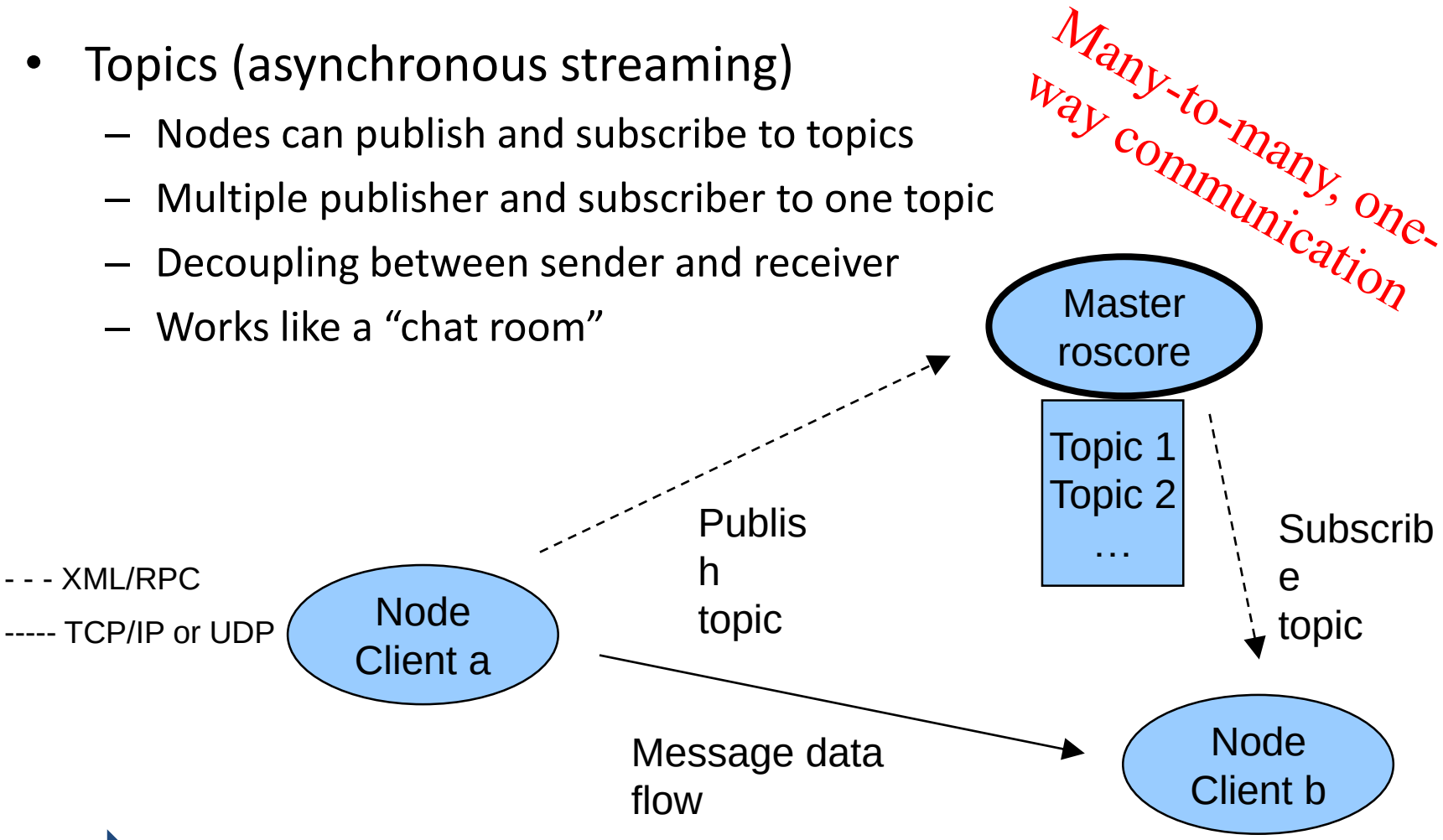
- Nodes
  - Processes to perform computation
  - Usually many nodes at runtime
  - Written by a ROS client library, e.g. roscpp, rospy, …
- Master
  - Coordinating processes and communication
  - Name registration and lockup
- Parameter Server
  - Central location for storing data
- Messages
  - Nodes communicate by passing messages



http://www.ros.org/wiki/ROS/Technical%20Overview

ROS – Communication concepts – topics

- Topics (asynchronous streaming)
  - Nodes can publish and subscribe to topics
  - Multiple publisher and subscriber to one topic
  - Decoupling between sender and receiver
  - Works like a “chat room”

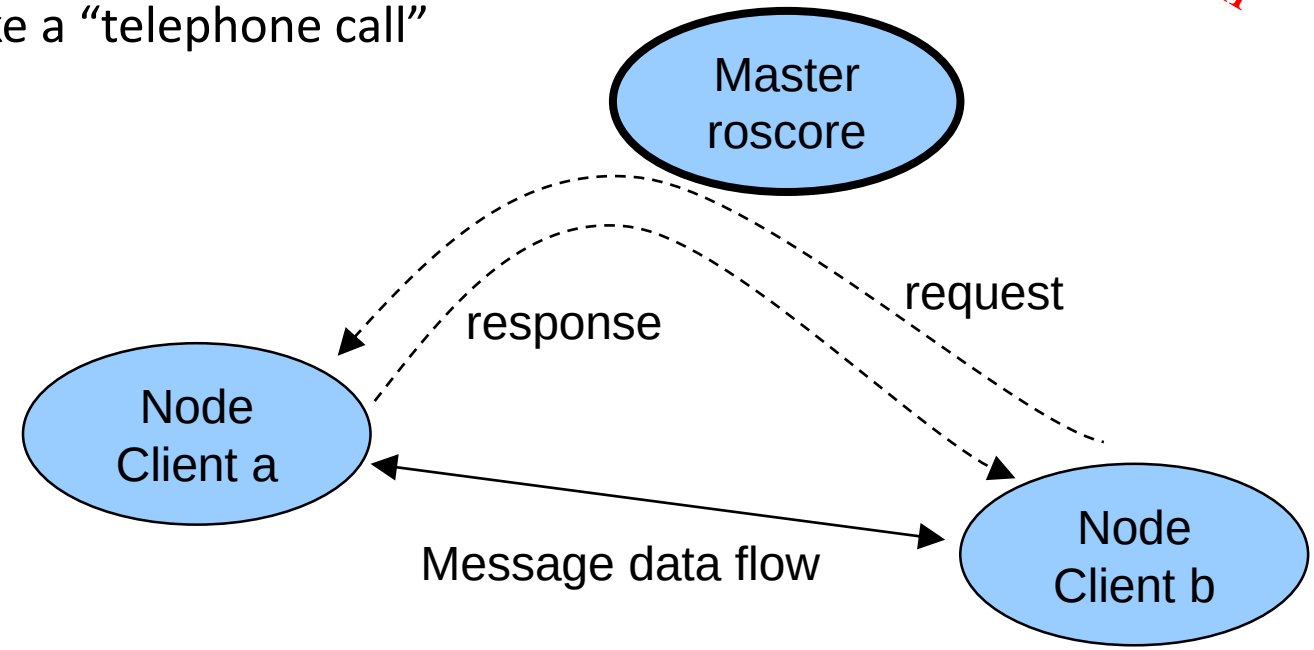


http://www.ros.org/wiki/Topics

ROS – Communication concepts – services

- Services (synchronous communication)
  - Request and reply interaction
  - Dedicated connection between two nodes
  - Works like a “telephone call”

One-to-one, two-way communication



- - - XML/RPC

----- TCP/IP or UDP

http://www.ros.org/wiki/Services

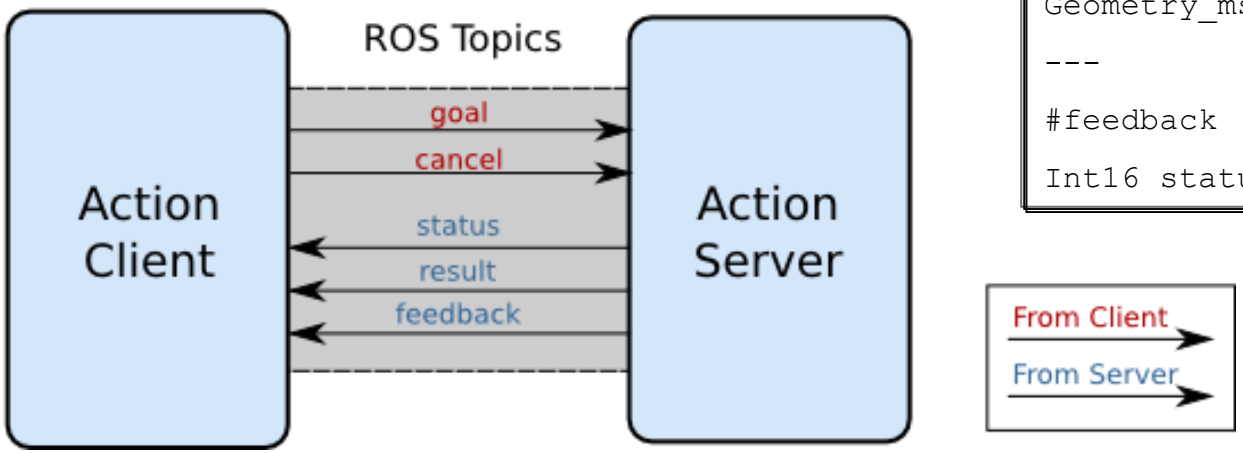
ROS – Communication concepts – actionlib

- Goal description similar to message and service definitions
- State-machine running on server and client

DetectBottle.action

```
#goal
std_msgs/String drink_name
---
#result
Geometry_msgs/Pose3D pose
---
#feedback
Int16 status
```

Action Interface

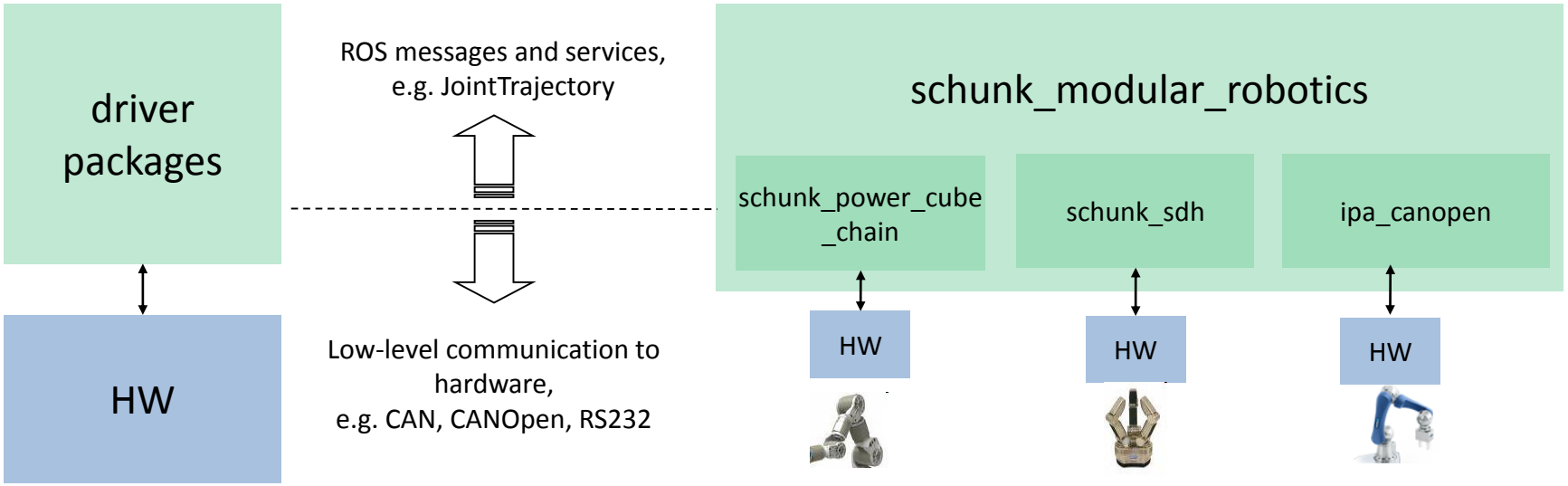


http://www.ros.org/wiki/actionlib

ROS support of Schunk components

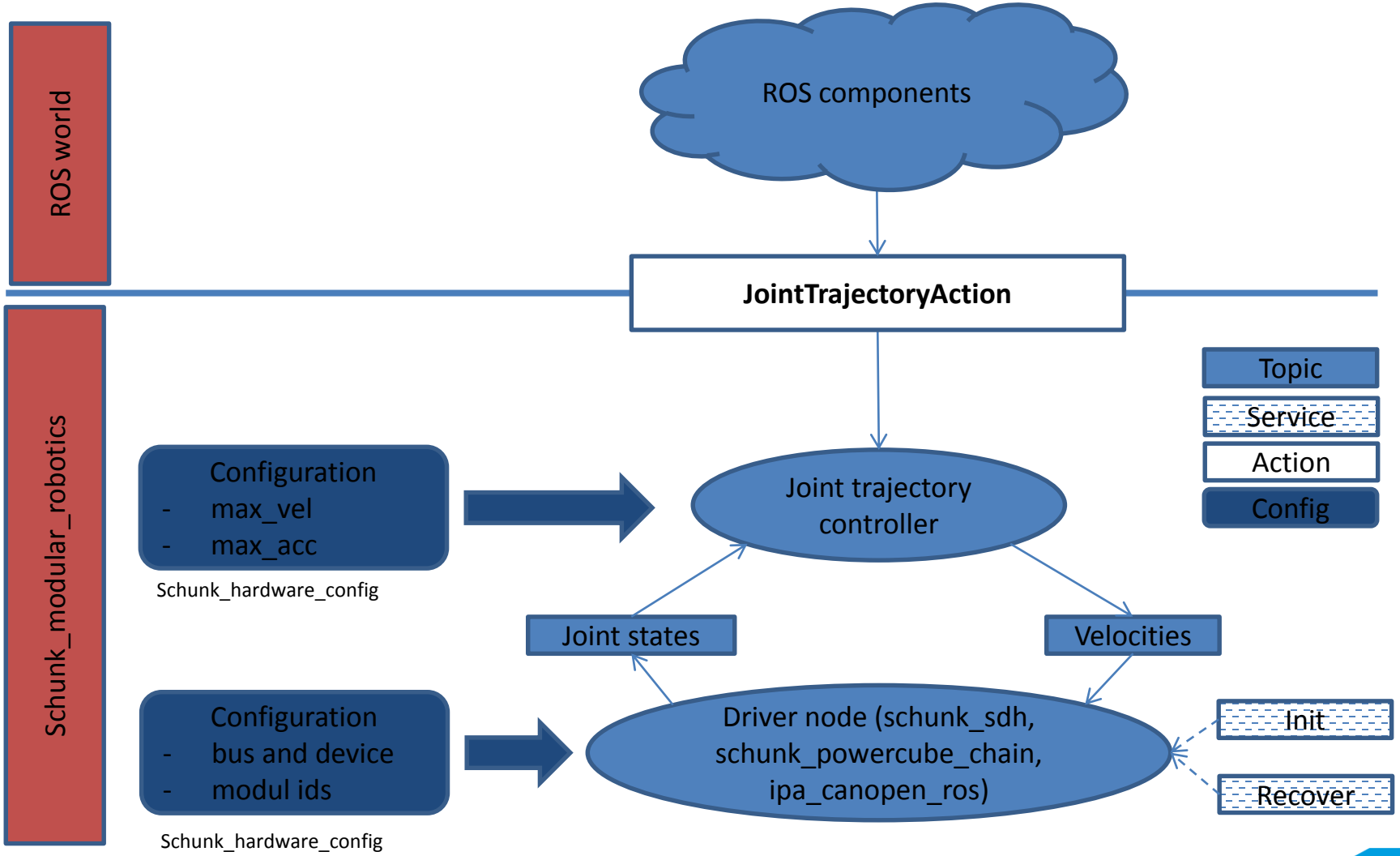
ROS for Schunk components

- Devices supported in ROS
  - SDH (Schunk Dextrous Hand, SDH library)
  - LWA (Lightweight Arm, M5API)
  - Powerball (Powerball arm, CanOpen)



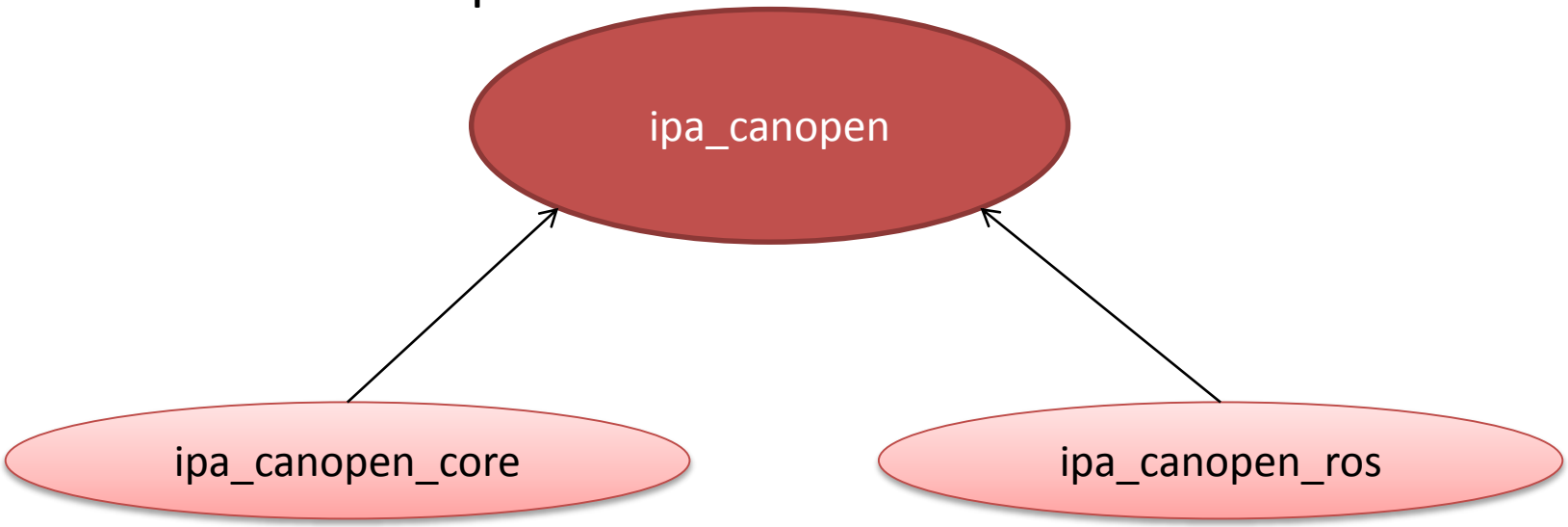
http://www.ros.org/wiki/schunk_modular_robotics

SW Architecture



CanOpen Architecture

- C++ framework
- Enables communication with CANopen motor devices
- Uses the pcan device driver
- Consists of two parts



http://www.ros.org/wiki/ipa_canopen

Installation and Operation Instructions

Installation and Operation Instructions

- 3 options of usage:
  1. Use low-level drivers independent of ROS: ipa_canopen_core
  2. Use low-level ROS-drivers: ipa_canopen_ros
  3. Use full ROS package with trajectory controllers: schunk_robots

Installing ROS for Schunk components for Groovy

- Install Ubuntu 12.04
- Install ROS Groovy
  http://www.ros.org/wiki/groovy/Installation/Ubuntu
- Download Schunk repositories to your ROS_PACKAGE_PATH
  - *mkdir <<YOUR ROS_PACKAGE_PATH>>, e.g. ~/git/schunk_robots*
  - *cd <<YOUR ROS_PACKAGE_PATH>>*
  - *rosinstall . https://raw.github.com/ipa320/schunk_robots/groovy_dev/groovy.rosinstall*
  - *echo "export ROS_PACKAGE_PATH=<<YOUR ROS_PACKAGE_PATH>>:$ROS_PACKAGE_PATH" >>~/.bashrc*
  - *Source ~/.bashrc*
  - Install additional dependencies
    - *sudo apt-get install ros-groovy-pr2-controllers ros-groovy-arm_navigation ros-groovy-arm-navigation-experimental ros-groovy-audio-common ros-groovy-pr2-power-drivers ros-groovy-pr2-gui*
  - Build Schunk packages
    - *rosdep install schunk_robots*
    - *rosmake schunk_robots*
  - Configure your hardware (Example for powerball)
    - *roscd schunk_hardware_config/powerball/config*
    - Modify canopenmaster.yaml, see slide 49

Installing ROS for Schunk components for Groovy

- Run driver (Example for lwa with M5API)
  - *roslaunch schunk_bringup powerball_solo.launch*
- Move with dashboard (Example for lwa with M5API)
  - *roslaunch schunk_bringup dashboard_powerball.launch*

Installation and Operation Instructions

IPA CANopen Installation – ROS package

- To install the IPA CANopen ROS package

  - git clone git://gitub.com/ipa320/ipa_canopen.git
  - rosmake ipa_canopen_ros

IPA CANopen Installation (without ROS)

- CMake (to manage the build process), in Ubuntu use the command

```
sudo apt-get install cmake
```

- Git (to download the sources from github) in Ubuntu use the command

```
sudo apt-get install git
```

- A C++ compiler with good support for the C++11 Standard

IPA CANopen Installation (without ROS)

- To install the C++ library independently from ROS

  - git clone git://github.com/ipa320/ipa_canopen.git
  - cd ipa_canopen/ipa_canopen_core
  - mkdir build
  - cd build
  - cmake ..
  - make

- To use the two command line tools, change the directory

```
cd ipa_canopen/ipa_canopen_core/bin
```

Technical details CANOpen

ipa_canopen_core

- ROS independent library
- Provides three command line tools (in ipa_canopen/ipa_canopen_core/bin)
  - Homing (takes two arguments)
    - Name of the devicefile
    - CANdevice ID of the module
    - E.g. `./homing /dev/pcan32 12`
  - Move device (takes five argumtents)
    - Name of the devicefile
    - CAN device ID of the module
    - Synchronization time
    - Target velocity in rad/msec
    - Target acceleration in rad/msec²
    - E.g. `./move_device /dev/pcan32 12 10 0.05 0.01`
  - Get Errors(takes two arguments)
    - Name of the devicefile
    - CANdevice ID of the module
    - E.g. `./get_error /dev/pcan32 12`

http://www.ros.org/wiki/ipa_canopen_core

ipa_canopen_ros

- Wrapper to control CANopen motor devices in ROS
- Two ways to launch the node
  - Direct

    ```
    rosrun ipa_canopen_ros ipa_canopen
    ```

  - Via a launchfile, e.g.

    ```
    roslaunch schunk_bringup powerball_solo.launch
    ```

- In order to use the node you need
  - A trajectory controller
  - A rudimentary robot model (urdf)
  - For a list of services, subcribed and published topics and necessary parameters on the parameter server follow the link below

http://www.ros.org/wiki/ipa_canopen_ros

Moving the Schunk LWA 4.P (Powerball) arm with schunk_robots

Driving the Schunk LWA 4.P (Powerball) arm

- Make sure you have the following two repositories on your pc
  - ipa320/schunk_robots.git
  - ipa320/schunk_modular_robotics.git
  - If not

```
- git clone git://github.com/ipa320/schunk_robots.git
- git clone git://github.com/ipa320/schunk_modular_robotics.git
```

  - To launch the CANopen driver together with a trajectory controller

```
roslaunch schunk_bringup powerball_solo.launch
```

  - To launch the Powerball-arm in Gazebo

```
roslaunch schunk_bringup_sim powerball.launch
```

  - To move the arm with a graphical command GUI

```
roslaunch schunk_bringup dashboard_powerball.launch
```

  - To configure the necessary yaml-files: check the next slides

Configuring the Schunk LWA 4.P (Powerball) arm I

- Change directory

```
roscd schunk_hardware_config/powerball/config
```

- Modify canopenmaster.yaml e.g.

```
devices:
        - name: /dev/pcan32
          baudrate: 500K
          sync_interval: 10
chains: [“arm_controller“]
```

Configuring the Schunk LWA 4.6 (Powerball) arm II

- Change directory

```
roscd schunk_hardware_config/powerball/config
```

- Modify powerball.yaml e.g.

```
# canopen parameters
can_module: PCAN
can_baudrate: 1000
max_accelerations: [0.8, 0.8, 0.8, 0.8, 0.8, 0.8]
OperationMode: position

joint_names: [“arm_1_joint”, “arm_2_joint”, “arm_3_joint”, “arm_4_joint”, “arm_5_joint”, “arm_6_joint”]
module_ids: [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
devices: [“/dev/pcan32”, “/dev/pcan32”, “/dev/pcan32”, “/dev/pcan32”, “/dev/pcan32”, “/dev/pcan32”]

# trajectory controll parameters
ptp_vel: 0.4 # rad/sec
ptp_acc: 0.1 # rad/sec²
max_error: 0.2 # rad
frequency: 100
```

Configuring the Schunk LWA 4.6 (Powerball) arm III

- Change directory

```
roscd schunk_default_config/config
```

- Modify powerball_joint_configurations.yaml e.g.

```
joint_names:
["arm_1_joint","arm_2_joint","arm_3_joint","arm_4_joint","arm_5_joint","arm_6_joint"]

# back side positions
home: [[0,0,0,0,0,0]]
folded: [[0.32108866388214263, 0.6484189832579226, 2.06286710514828, -
1.2376313006847157, 5.658013215042093, -7.150174321779446e-05]]
wave_left: [[0.321033880484058, 0.49950722659008573, -0.4061025056033145, -
0.2370251233291425, 5.300248440143207e-06, 9.462633828505318e-06]]
wave_right: [[0.4741062629069983, -0.7912476227793528, 0.0041526706870680385, -
2.4662076334003302e-05, 2.4489075676648042e-05, 8.393716051102729e-06]]

# trajectories
wave_left-wave_right-home: [wave_left,wave_right,home]
```

Moving the Schunk LWA 4.D

(Dextrous) arm schunk_robots

Driving the Schunk LWA 4.P (Powerball) arm

- Make sure you have the following two repositories on your pc
  - ipa320/schunk_robots.git
  - ipa320/schunk_modular_robotics.git
  - If not

```
- git clone git://github.com/ipa320/schunk_robots.git
- git clone git://github.com/ipa320/schunk_modular_robotics.git
```

  - To launch the CANopen driver together with a trajectory controller

```
roslaunch schunk_bringup powerball_solo.launch
```

  - To launch the Powerball-arm in Gazebo

```
roslaunch schunk_bringup_sim powerball.launch
```

  - To move the arm with a graphical command GUI

```
roslaunch schunk_bringup dashboard_powerball.launch
```

  - To configure the necessary yaml-files: check the next slides

Configuring the Schunk LWA 4.P (Powerball) arm I

- Change directory

```
roscd schunk_hardware_config/powerball/config
```

- Modify canopenmaster.yaml e.g.

```
devices:
        - name: /dev/pcan32
          baudrate: 500K
          sync_interval: 10
chains: [“arm_controller“]
```

Configuring the Schunk LWA 4.6 (Powerball) arm II

- Change directory

```
roscd schunk_hardware_config/powerball/config
```

- Modify powerball.yaml e.g.

```
# canopen parameters
can_module: PCAN
can_baudrate: 1000
max_accelerations: [0.8, 0.8, 0.8, 0.8, 0.8, 0.8]
OperationMode: position

joint_names: [“arm_1_joint”, “arm_2_joint”, “arm_3_joint”, “arm_4_joint”, “arm_5_joint”, “arm_6_joint”]
module_ids: [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
devices: [“/dev/pcan32”, “/dev/pcan32”, “/dev/pcan32”, “/dev/pcan32”, “/dev/pcan32”, “/dev/pcan32”]

# trajectory controll parameters
ptp_vel: 0.4 # rad/sec
ptp_acc: 0.1 # rad/sec²
max_error: 0.2 # rad
frequency: 100
```

Configuring the Schunk LWA 4.6 (Powerball) arm III

- Change directory

```
roscd schunk_default_config/config
```

- Modify powerball_joint_configurations.yaml e.g.

```
joint_names:
["arm_1_joint","arm_2_joint","arm_3_joint","arm_4_joint","arm_5_joint","arm_6_joint"]

# back side positions
home: [[0,0,0,0,0,0]]
folded: [[0.32108866388214263, 0.6484189832579226, 2.06286710514828, -
1.2376313006847157, 5.658013215042093, -7.150174321779446e-05]]
wave_left: [[0.321033880484058, 0.49950722659008573, -0.4061025056033145, -
0.2370251233291425, 5.300248440143207e-06, 9.462633828505318e-06]]
wave_right: [[0.4741062629069983, -0.7912476227793528, 0.0041526706870680385, -
2.4662076334003302e-05, 2.4489075676648042e-05, 8.393716051102729e-06]]

# trajectories
wave_left-wave_right-home: [wave_left,wave_right,home]
```

Schunk Demo

Save new positions for the ROS parameter server:

rosrun schunk_demo save_position.py -p <position>

- home
- folded
- waveright
- waveleft

Moving through all the predefined positions:

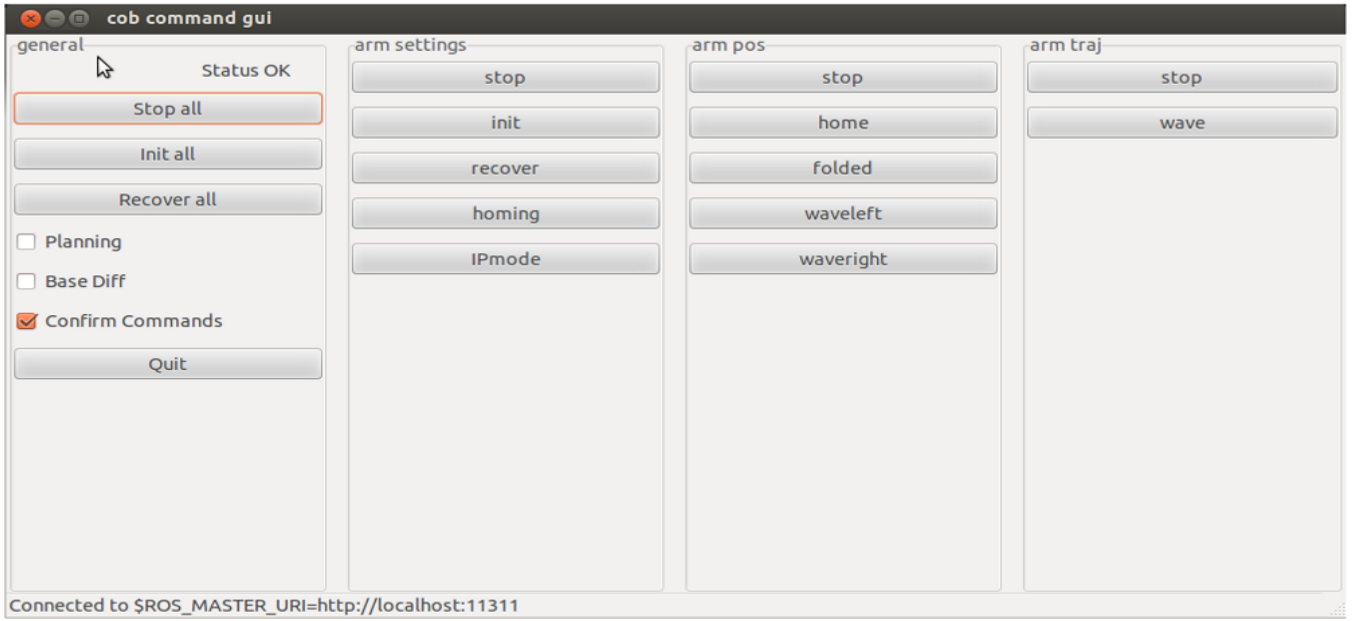
rosrun schunk_demo demo_arm.py

Moving with the joystick

The joystick node is automatically loaded from the schunk_bringup.

ROS for Schunk components – command gui

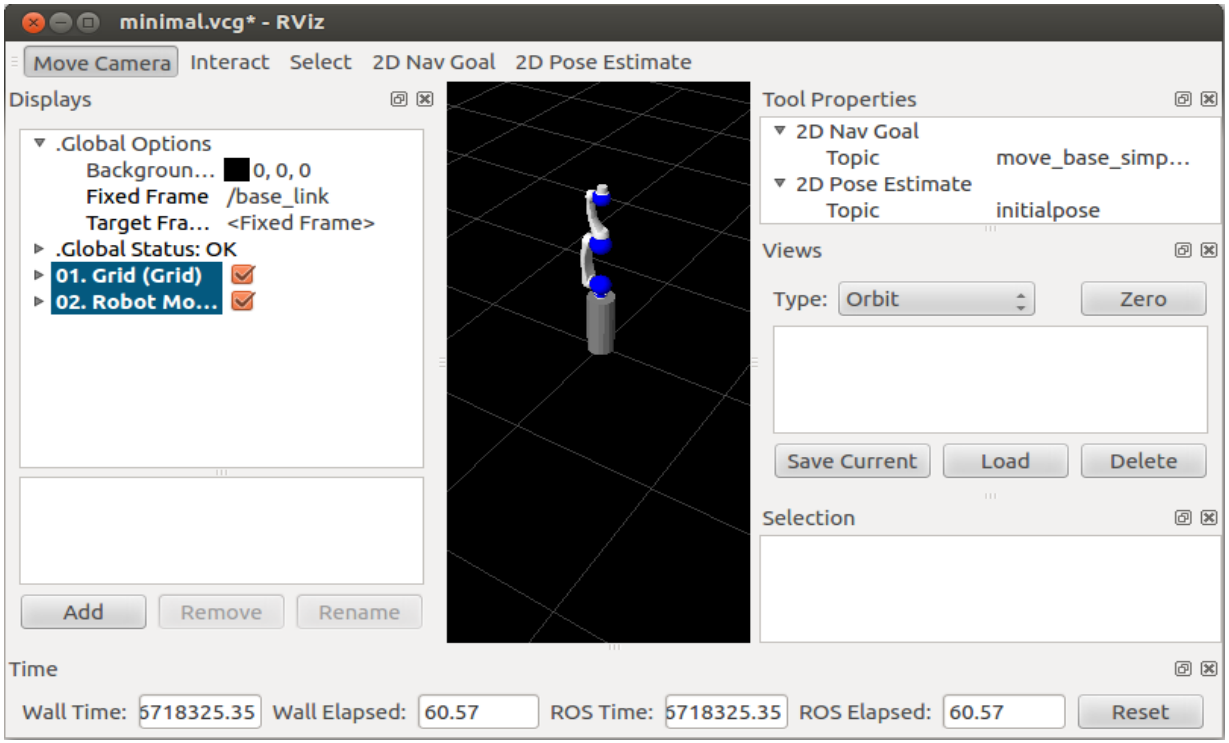
- Tool to easily move arm or hand
- Buttons for initializing and recover
- Buttons to move components in joint space
- *“roslaunch schunk_bringup dashboard_lwa.launch”*



http://www.ros.org/wiki/cob_command_gui

ROS for Schunk components – rviz

- Tool to visualize robot model
- *“roslaunch schunk_bringup rviz.launch”*



http://www.ros.org/wiki/rviz

Thank you for your attention

ROS → SCHUNK

www.schunk-modular-robotics.com
www.ros.org/wiki/schunk_modular_robotics

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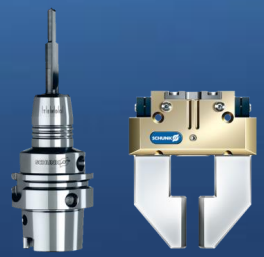

Jens Lehmann, a German goalkeeper legend,
brand ambassador for SCHUNK since 2012

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