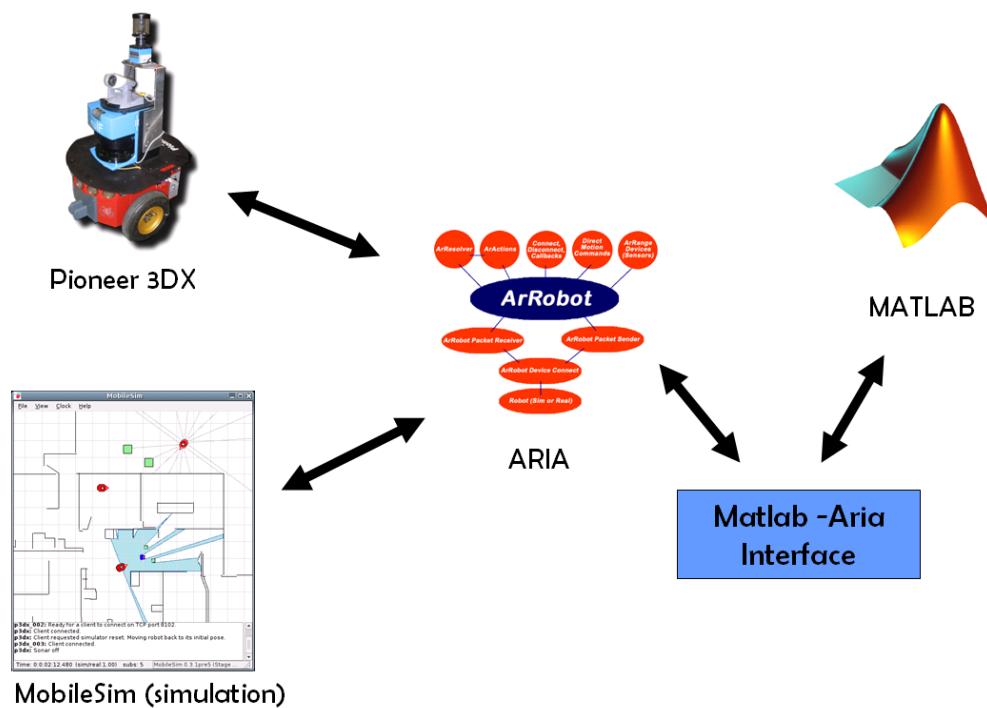


# Matlab-Aria Interface + MobilSim

## Tutorial

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	What is ARIA? . . . . .	3
1.2	What is MobilSim? . . . . .	3
1.3	What is MATLAB? . . . . .	3
1.4	What is MATLAB-ARIA Interface? . . . . .	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Working with MobilSim</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	Loading a map . . . . .	5
2.2	Creating a map . . . . .	5
<b>3</b>	<b>Working with the Interface</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1	Setting the MATLAB path . . . . .	7
3.2	Open MobilSim . . . . .	8
3.3	Connection and initialization . . . . .	8
3.4	Movement commands . . . . .	9
3.5	Stop and shutdown . . . . .	9
3.6	Run a demo . . . . .	9

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 What is ARIA?

ARIA (Advanced Robot Interface for Applications) is an object oriented C++ written library used to control the MobileRobots/ActivMedia robot's velocity, heading, relative heading, and many other navigation settings through simple low-level calls or using its high-level actions as well as manage odometry, sensor readings, and other operating data.

ARIA provides support for all MobileRobots/ActivMedia robot accessories, including the SICK LMS200 laser-range finder, pan-tilt-zoom cameras. For further information and complete documentation, ARIA can be freely downloaded at: <http://robots.mobilerobots.com/ARIA/>

### 1.2 What is MobilSim?

MobilSim is software for simulating mobile robots and their environments, for debugging and experimentation with ARIA. MobilSim can be freely downloaded at:

<http://robots.mobilerobots.com/MobilSim/>

MobilSim uses line data from a map (.map) file to simulate walls and other obstacles in the environment. In order to create those map commercial software like: Mapper3 or Mapper3-Basic can be used, however since these software are not freely available, we explain in a section 2.2 how to construct a map from a simple text editor like Notepad or Wordpad.

### 1.3 What is MATLAB?

MATLAB is a high-performance language for technical computing. It integrates computation, visualization, and programming in an easy-to-use environment where problems and solutions are expressed in familiar mathematical notation. Typical uses include: Math and computation, algorithm development, data acquisition, modeling, simulation and prototyping, scientific and engineering graphics. For more information visit: <http://www.mathworks.com/products/matlab/>

### 1.4 What is MATLAB-ARIA Interface?

The Matlab-Aria Interface is a C written application that allows calling many ARIA commands and actions from MATLAB, as it were built in MATLAB functions. Callable C programs from MATLAB are referred to as MEX-files. MEX-files are dynamically linked subroutines that the MATLAB interpreter can automatically load and execute.

The figure 1.1 shows the scheme how the Matlab-Aria Interface interacts with MATLAB, the simulation enviroment MobilSim and with the Pioneer mobile robot.

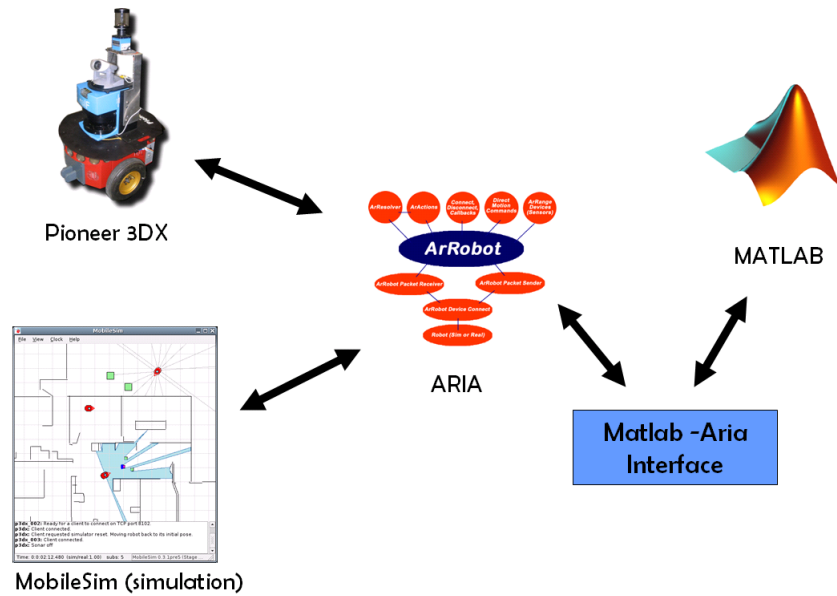


Figure 1.1: MATLAB-ARIA interface interaction with mobilSim, Matlab and the Pioneer Robot

## Chapter 2

# Working with MobilSim

### 2.1 Loading a map

MobilSim has example maps that come with the program installation. Typically these files are located by default in the folder C:\Program Files\MobileRobots. This path may change depending in the folder chosen at the program installation.

The two examples files are: **AMROffice.map** , **columbia-OL.map** notice however that you may also run the simulation without map.

To start a simulation environment **Run MobilSim** program and then open a map as shown in figure 2.1 and figure 2.2

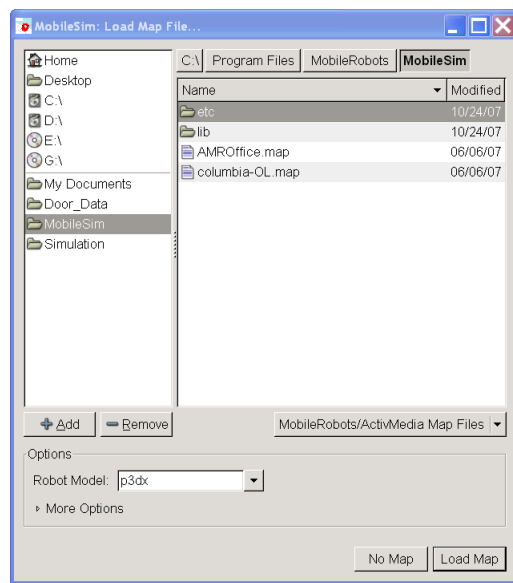


Figure 2.1: MobileSim start up window, before loading a map.

### 2.2 Creating a map

As mentioned in the introduction, there are special programs to create maps, but since they need a license, we explain now how to create simple maps using only a text editor. The output file should be saved with the extension (.map)

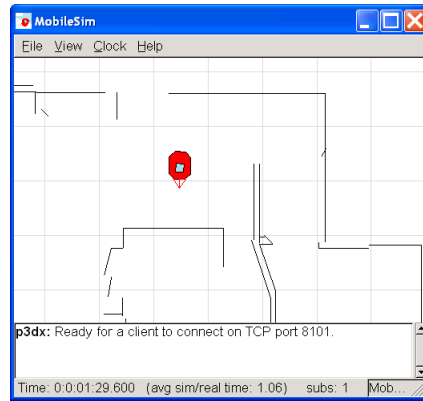


Figure 2.2: MobileSim simulation environment after a map is loaded.

The following example creates a rectangle of 5000mm x 1000mm. Each line is defined by the x,y coordinate of the starting point and the x,y coordinate of the end point.

2D-Map

LINES

```
-2500 -500 2500 -500
-2500 -500 -2500 500
-2500 500 2500 500
2500 500 2500 -500
```

Is very important not to avoid the headings **2D-Map** and **LINES** and saving the file with the extension **.map** After that the map is created can be loaded in MobilSim as shown in figure 2.3

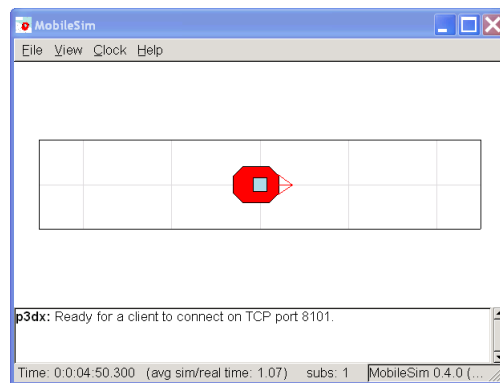


Figure 2.3: Map created in a text editor with walls of 5000mm x 1000mm.

If it is necessary to create a more complex map create a copy of the example maps **AMROffice.map** or **columbia-OL.map** and modify them as needed.

## Chapter 3

# Working with the Interface

This chapter introduces the basics steps to work with the interface and the simulator. The steps consist of:

1. Setting the MATLAB path
2. Opening of MobileSim
3. Connection and initialization
4. Movement commands
5. Stop and shutdown

### 3.1 Setting the MATLAB path

In order that the ARIA functions can be called from MATLAB while working in a different directory, the MATLAB-ARIA Interface functions folder should be added into the MATLAB path.

To change the path, open the **Set Path** dialog box by pressing in the menu:

→ **File** → **Set Path** as shown in figure 3.1

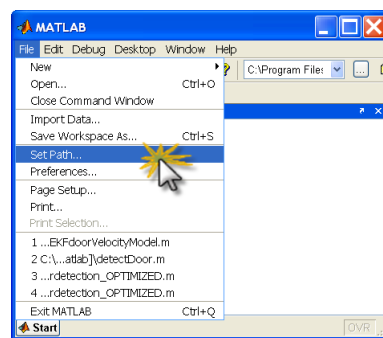


Figure 3.1: Procedure to change the path

Then add the **ArinterfaceMATLAB** folder to the path, then save and close as shown in figure 3.2

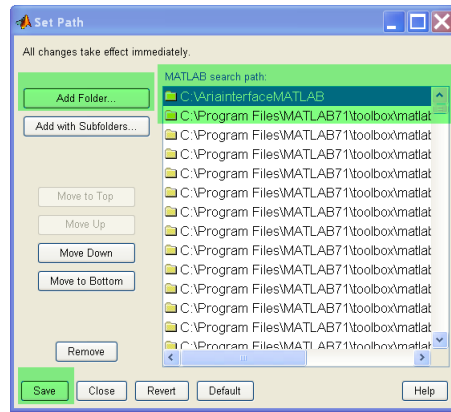


Figure 3.2: Matlab Set Path dialog box

## 3.2 Open MobilSim

After the path is set and MATLAB is still running, open MobilSim, the program window should look like figure 2.2 or figure 2.3

## 3.3 Connection and initialization

Now in the MATLAB command prompt, type:

```
» robotInitSim
```

Then check if the robot is connected on the MobilSim window as shown in figure 3.3

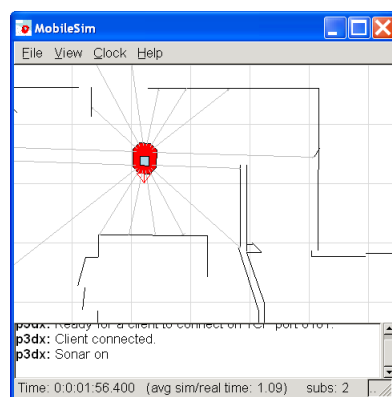


Figure 3.3: Robot Connected



### 3.4 Movement commands

Once the robot is connected and ready, apply some movement commands, in this example a linear velocity of 50mm/s and a rotational velocity of 2 rad/s are set. » `runAsync`

```
» setVel(50)
» setRotVel(2)
```

Visualize the robot movement in MobileSim (see figure 3.4)

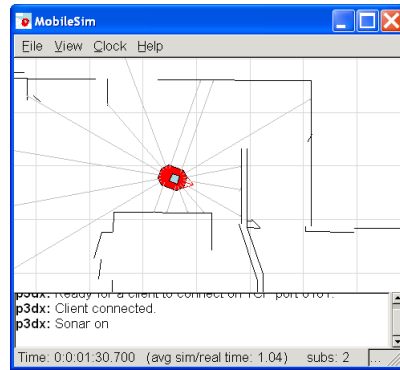


Figure 3.4: Robot movement after the motion commands

### 3.5 Stop and shutdown

When the robot has finish its task, should be stopped and shutted down:

```
» stop
» shutdown
```

### 3.6 Run a demo

The MATLAB-ARIA interface include some demos that show many capabilities of the interface package, to run these demos type in the MATLAB prompt:

```
» demoMotionCommands
```

Then follow the instructions as shown in figure 3.5

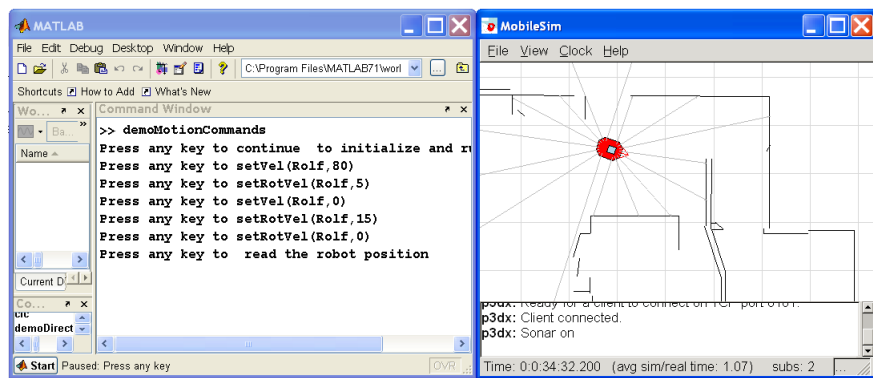


Figure 3.5: Demo of the robot driven by motion commands