

# LAB REPORT COVER SHEET

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This coversheet must be attached to the front of your assessment when submitted in hard copy. If you have elected to submit in hard copy rather than Turnitin, you must provide copies of all references included in the assessment item.

All assessment items submitted in hard copy are due at 5pm unless otherwise specified in the course outline.

| Student ID                                    | U 6366102                         |                   |            |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| For group assignments, list each student's ID |                                   |                   |            |
| Course Code                                   | ENGN 6423                         |                   |            |
| Course Name                                   | Robotics                          |                   |            |
| Assignment number                             |                                   |                   |            |
| Assignment Topic                              |                                   |                   |            |
| Lecturer                                      | Dr. Viorella Ila / Dr. Rob Mahony |                   |            |
| Tutor   |                                   |                   |            |
| Tutorial (day and time)                       |                                   |                   |            |
| Word count                                    |                                   | Due Date          | 12/08/2018 |
| Date Submitted                                | 11/08/18                          | Extension Granted |            |
|   |                                   | -                 |            |

## I declare that this work:

- ✓ upholds the principles of academic integrity, as defined in the ANU Policy: Code of Practice for Student Academic Integrity;
- ✓ is original, except where collaboration (for example group work) has been authorised in writing by the course convener in the course outline and/or Wattle site;
- ✓ is produced for the purposes of this assessment task and has not been submitted for assessment in any other context, except where authorised in writing by the course convener;
- ✓ gives appropriate acknowledgement of the ideas, scholarship and intellectual property
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- √ in no part involves copying, cheating, collusion, fabrication, plagiarism or recycling

## Questions:

- 1. The process of creating a package involves the following steps,
  - a. Initialise a directory using 'mkdir' command.
  - b. Create a 'catkin' workspace
  - c. Source the terminal for changes to take effect.
  - d. Create a package using 'catkin\_create\_pkg'.

This creates a package of given name. To compile launch/python files in the package, move to the location of the launch/python file and use roslaunch/ rosrun respectively to execute the file[1]. In case of error in rosrun command, use 'chmod +x /path/filename.py' which gives permissions to execute file[1].

\$ cd ~/catkin ws/src

\$ catkin\_create\_pkg <package\_name> rospy roscpp std\_msgs

- 2. The call-back functions are called in occurrence or non-occurrence of an event (for example, sensor detection). In the event of sensing of bump sensor, the topic 'bumpSensor' calls the call-back function which in turn tells the system what to do like to print "Bump sensor is sensed" or to stop the robot. In short, the call-back function describes the system what needs to be done and is called whenever a function is called[1].
- 3. Bumper and cliff sensors are to be monitored/ pinged continuously to ensure the safety of the bot. Bumper sensor senses obstacles (considerably large) in robot's path and stops the bot when the sensor is pressed[2]. Cliff sensor warrants that the bot does not fall off a cliff which could potentially disrupt/ discontinue the operation of the robot.
- 4. Leg based locomotion[3]:

# Pros:

- Manoeuvrability
- More degrees of freedom
- Multi-purpose (picking/kicking/moving objects)

#### Cons:

- Complex control algorithm
- Maintenance of stability
- Difficult to build

Wheel - based locomotion[3]:

## Pros:

- Highly stable
- · Simpler control as the degrees of freedom is low
- Easy to build

#### Cons:

- Traction/friction which can affect the choice of motors and suitable for flat surfaces
- Manoeuvrability since the axis of the wheels are fixed
- Low degrees of freedom

- 5. Four basic types of wheels
  - Standard wheel
  - Castor wheel
  - Swedish wheel
  - Ball/ spherical wheel

Swedish wheel, castor wheel and ball/spherical wheel can generate omnidirectional motion[3].

# References:

- [1] ROS Documentation.
- [2] D. R. Mahony, "Lecture Notes / slides," ENGN 6623 Robotics,
- [3] Roland Siegwart, Illah R Nourbaksh, *Introduction to Autonomous Mobile Robots*. MIT Press, 2004.