



## **Real World Indoor and Outdoor Navigation Experiences with ROS**

**ROSCON 2013**

Román Navarro & Roberto Guzmán



# INTRODUCTION



- What is this presentation about?
- Navigation outdoor (Summit XL)
  - Waypoint following using GPS DGPS (SBAS) and IMU in ROS
  - => Test low-cost hardware performance for outdoor localization and navigation
- Navigation indoor (AGVS)
  - Indoor mapping and localization
  - => Analyze the applicability of Gmapping and AMCL for indoor logistic transport

# INTRODUCTION



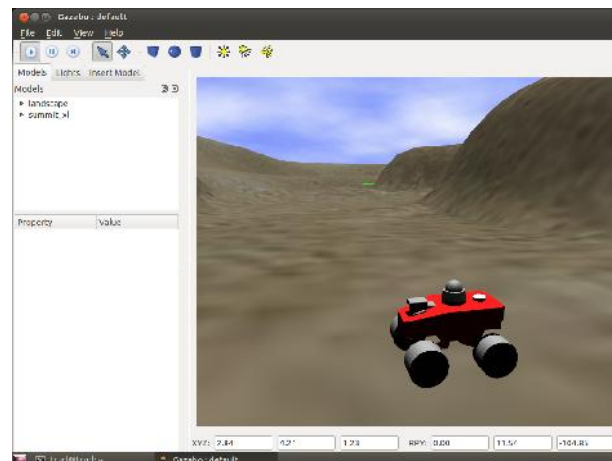
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  - Indoor mapping and localization
  - => Analyze the applicability of Gmapping and AMCL for indoor logistic transport

# Outdoor Navigation



■ Robot Simulation – packages used:

- hector\_gazebo\_plugins** outdoor environment and gps plugin, NavSatFix message type
- gps\_common, **utm\_odometry\_node**  
sensor\_msgs/NavSatFix → sensor\_msgs/Odometry  
(geodetic coordinates → cartesian coordinates)
- robot\_pose\_ekf**: odometry\_estimation  
(fusion of gps, imu, odometry)
- summit\_xl\_wpts**: send a sequence of goals
- summit\_xl\_2dnav** (move\_base)



# Outdoor Navigation



## ■ robot\_pose\_ekf

### Sensor inputs:

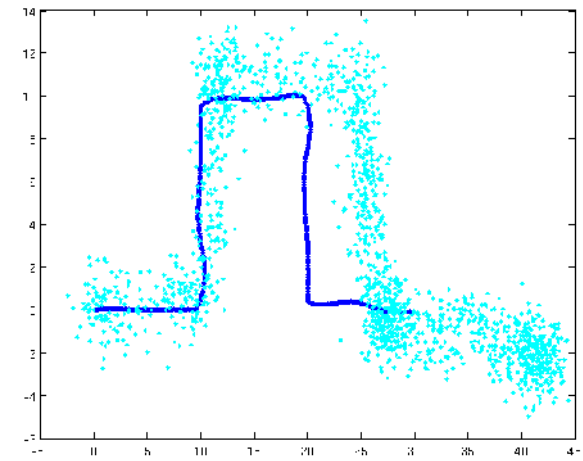
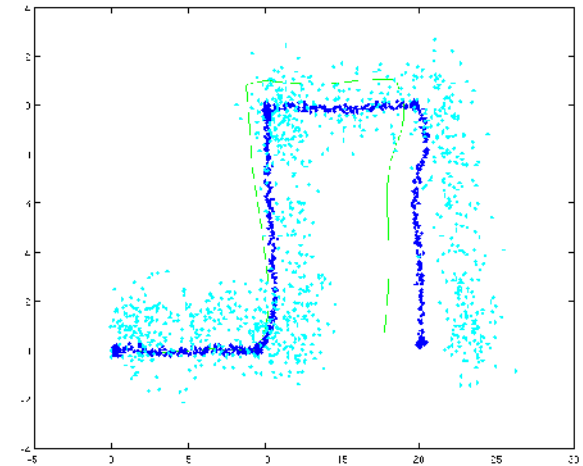
/summit\_xl\_odometry/odom @ 50Hz  
/imu\_data @ 1000Hz  
/vo @ 4Hz  
(/gps\_conv converted gps data)

$$\sigma_{gps} = (0.3\text{m})$$

Designed to filter only relative location estimations, it will provide an odometry estimation with an error that will grow unbound.

Covariance estimation is usually defined as constant and bound, this will lead to always believing the odometry over the gps as the odometry variance is usually in [mm] while the gps variance is in [m]

$$\sigma_{gps} = (2.0\text{m})$$





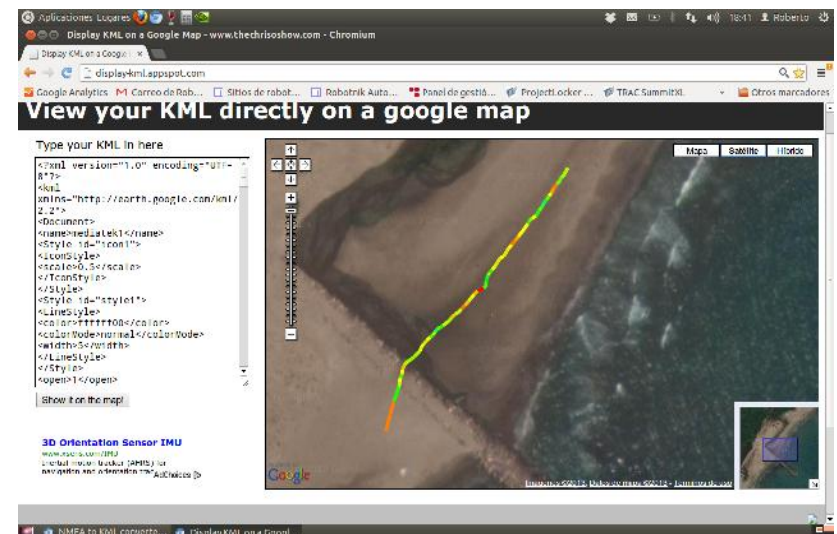
# Outdoor Navigation

## ■ SummitXL (sensor set)

-GPS: Mediatek / uBlox-LEA6H / Novatel  
(SBAS: EGNOS, WAAS, MSAS)

Precise point positioning for slow moving applications

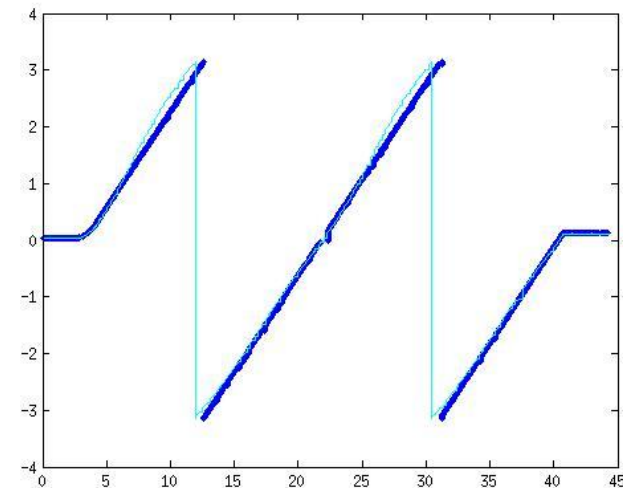
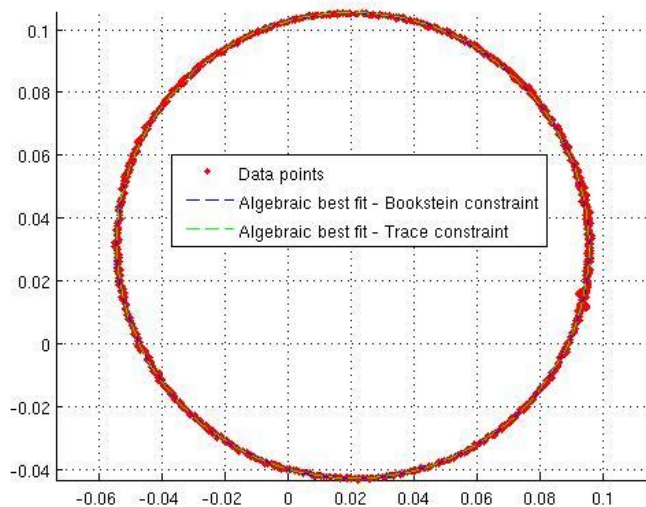
-Internal Odometry (with gyro)



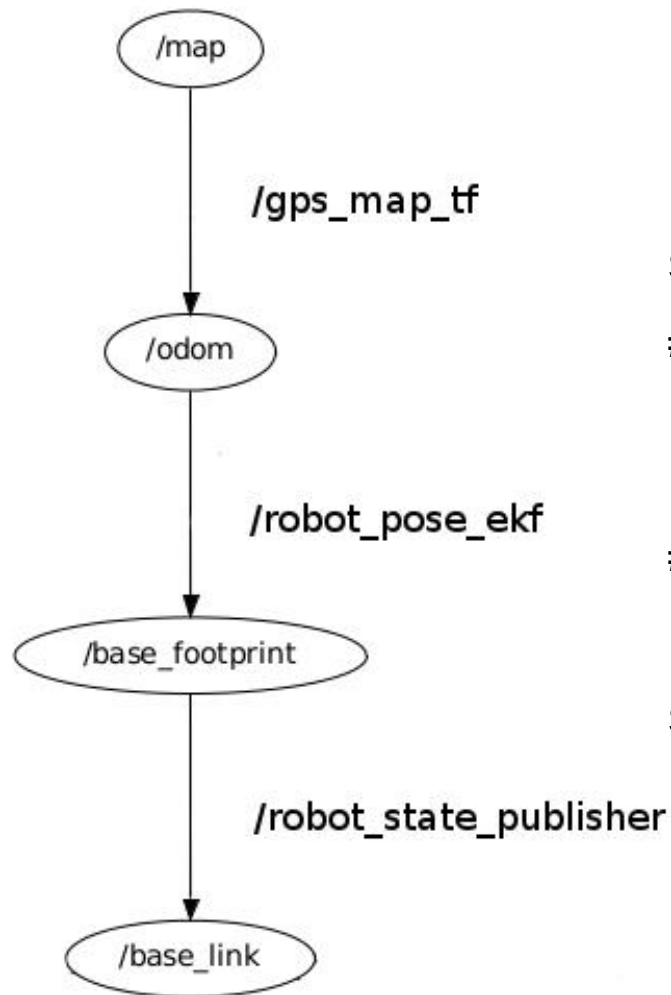
# Outdoor Navigation



- SummitXL (sensor set)
- Absolute heading
- ArduImu
- GPS Heading - discarded



# Outdoor Navigation



**gps\_map\_tf :**

set origin

align heading

**summit\_xl\_navigation**

# Goal Tolerance Parameters

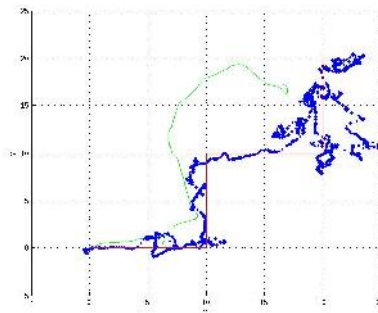
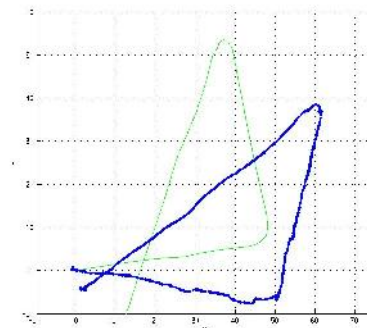
xy\_goal\_tolerance: 1.0

yaw\_goal\_tolerance: 0.3

# Trajectory Scoring Parameters

heading\_lookahead: 0.325

**summit\_xl\_wpts**





# Outdoor Navigation



## ■ SBAS GPS Navigation



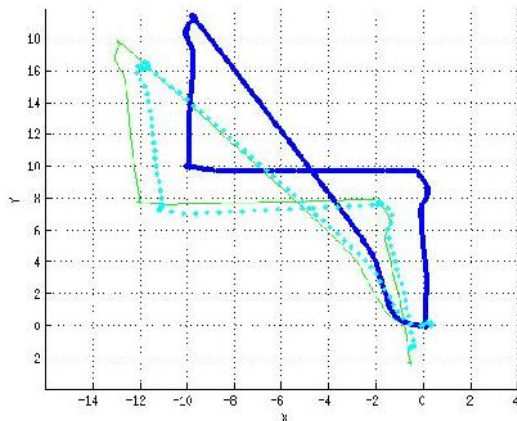
x2

# Outdoor Navigation



## ■ Conclusions

- Easy implementation in ROS (gpsd\_client, move\_base, etc.)
- Able follow a path using low-cost GPS and imu, tested in SBAS conditions (full sky view)
- Allows to start working in outdoor navigation
- Long term accuracy not tested, but results seem to be enough for some applications (agriculture, lawnmowers, etc.)

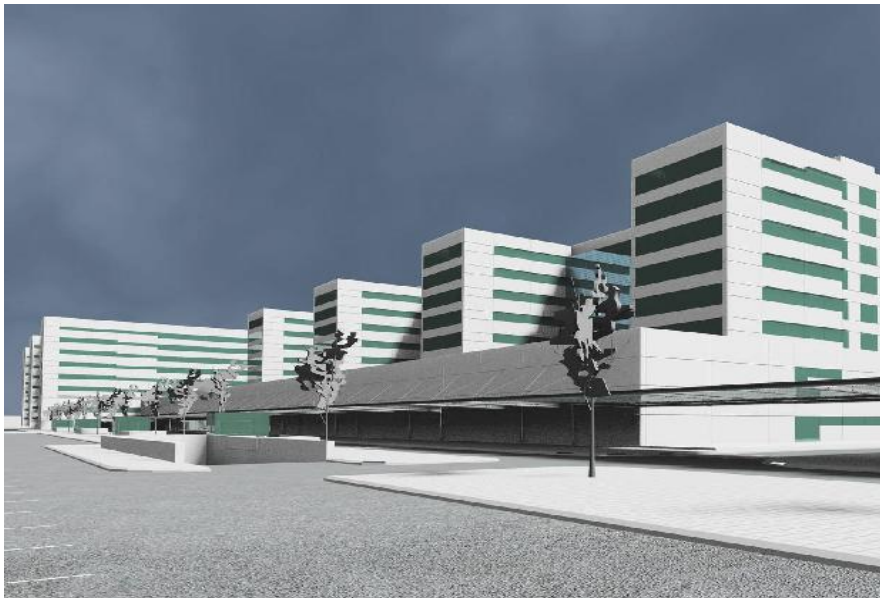


# Indoor Navigation



## ■ Logistic intrahospital transporter

- indoor transport (storage, medicines, clothes, food, waste)
- heavy trolleys
- about 20Km / person / day



# Indoor Navigation



## ■ Logistic intrahospital transporter

-AGVS robot



**Size** - 1750x650x300 mm

**Weight** - 250 kg

**Payload** - 500 kg

**Speed** - 1,25 m/s

**Communication** - Wifi/3G/ETH

**OS** - LinuxRT

AGVS (Sensor set)

-S3000

-High accuracy odometry

-Magnetic landmark sensor





# Indoor Navigation



-Analyze the possibility of using only SLAM or a combined solution.

Traditional  
Landmark based  
localization

2D SLAM

+robustness  
+accuracy  
+speed

+flexibility  
+lasers already  
used for safety

-fixed (low flexibility)  
-installation cost

-reliability  
-accuracy  
-speed (?)

# Indoor Navigation



## ■ Environment

- Structured but changing environment (trolleys, persons, boxes, etc.)
- Characterized by long corridors (amcl position uncertainty)
- Several floors each one with a different map



# Indoor Navigation



## ■ Packages used

-gmapping, amcl, s3000\_laser

## ■ Procedure

- Creation of a 2d Map of the largest navigation area
- Pose estimation by using amcl
- Analysis the amcl pose compared to the landmark based localization (ground\_truth) and the raw odometry.

# Indoor Navigation



## ■ Map



Route length: ~200 m

Differences of gmapping map vs ground truth  
(orientation)



# Indoor Navigation



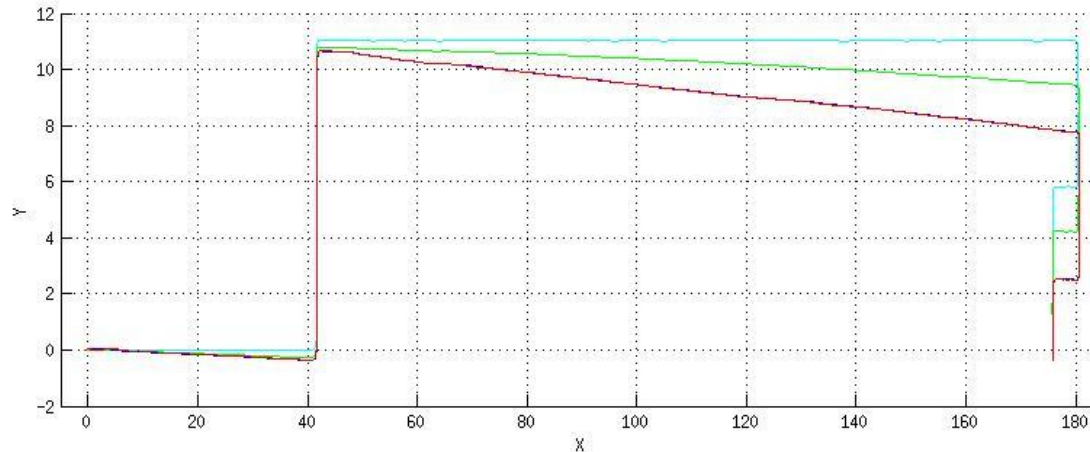
x5

x1

# Indoor Navigation



## ■ Conclusions



-amcl proves to be reliable in this environment (not a single loss in not crowded conditions)

-amcl has repeatability (using different sources of odometry and even using only one laser scanner)

-difficulty to get accurate map

# THANK YOU



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