



ROS理论与实践

—— 第4讲: ROS常用组件工具



主讲人 胡春旭



机器人博客"古月居"博主 《ROS机器人开发实践》作者 武汉精锋微控科技有限公司 联合创始人 华中科技大学 人工智能与自动化学院 硕士







1. Launch启动文件

2. TF坐标变换

3. 可视化显示与仿真工具





\$ 1. Launch启动文件

\$ 1. Launch启动文件



```
<launch>
 <!-- local machine already has a definition by default.
      This tag overrides the default definition with
       specific ROS ROOT and ROS PACKAGE PATH values -->
 <machine name="local alt" address="localhost" default="true" ros-root="/u/user/ros/ros/" ros-package-path="/u/user/ros/ros-pkg" />
 <!-- a basic listener node -->
  <node name="listener-1" pkg="rospy tutorials" type="listener" />
 <!-- pass args to the listener node -->
 <node name="listener-2" pkg="rospy tutorials" type="listener" args="-foo arg2" />
 <!-- a respawn-able listener node -->
 <node name="listener-3" pkg="rospy tutorials" type="listener" respawn="true" />
 <!-- start listener node in the 'wg1' namespace -->
 <node ns="wg1" name="listener-wg1" pkg="rospy tutorials" type="listener" respawn="true" />
 <!-- start a group of nodes in the 'wg2' namespace -->
 <group ns="wq2">
   <!-- remap applies to all future statements in this scope. -->
   <remap from="chatter" to="hello"/>
    <node pkg="rospy tutorials" type="listener" name="listener" args="--test" respawn="true" />
    <node pkg="rospy tutorials" type="talker" name="talker">
     <!-- set a private parameter for the node -->
     <param name="talker 1 param" value="a value" />
     <!-- nodes can have their own remap args -->
     <remap from="chatter" to="hello-1"/>
     <!-- you can set environment variables for a node -->
     <env name="ENV EXAMPLE" value="some value" />
    </node>
 </group>
</launch>
```

Launch文件:通过XML文件实现多节点的配置和启动(可自动启动ROS Master)





<launch>

launch文件中的根元素采用<launch>标签定义

启动节点

<node pkg="package-name" type="executable-name" name="node-name" />

<node>

- pkg: 节点所在的功能包名称
- · type: 节点的可执行文件名称
- name: 节点运行时的名称
- output \ respawn \ required \ ns \ args

\$ 1. Launch启动文件



<param> /
<rosparam>

设置ROS系统运行中的参数,存储在参数服务器中。

<param name="output_frame" value="odom"/>

name:参数名value:参数值

加载参数文件中的多个参数:

<rosparam file="params.yaml" command="load" ns= "params" />

参数设置

launch文件内部的局部变量,仅限于launch文件使用

<arg name="arg-name" default="arg-value" />

name:参数名value:参数值

<arg>

调用:

<param name="foo" value="\$(arg arg-name)" />
<node name="node" pkg="package" type="type " args="\$(arg arg-name)" />





重映射

重映射ROS计算图资源的命名。

<remap from="/turtlebot/cmd_vel" to="/cmd_vel"/>

• from: 原命名

• to:映射之后的命名

嵌套

<include>

<remap >

包含其他launch文件,类似C语言中的头文件包含。

<include file="\$(dirname)/other.launch" />

• file:包含的其他launch文件路径

*更多标签可参见: http://wiki.ros.org/roslaunch/XML

\$ 1. Launch启动文件



```
<launch>
    <param name="/turtle number" value="2"/>
    <arg name="TurtleName1" default="Tom" />
    <arg name="TurtleName2" default="Jerry" />
    <node pkg="turtlesim" type="turtlesim node" name="turtlesim node">
        <param name="turtle_name1" value="$(arg TurtleName1)"/>
        <param name="turtle name2" value="$(arg TurtleName2)"/>
        <re><resparam file="$(find learning launch)/config/param.yaml" command="load"/></re>
    </node>
    <node pkg="turtlesim" type="turtle teleop key" name="turtle teleop key" output="screen"/>
</launch>
```

\$\square\$ 1. Launch启动文件



turtlesim_remap.launch





⇒ 2. TF坐标变换

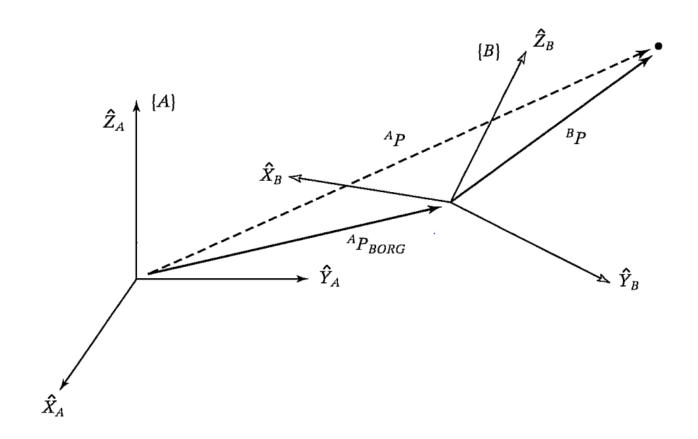




$${}^{A}P = {}^{A}_{B}R {}^{B}P + {}^{A}P_{BORG}.$$

$$^{A}P={}^{A}_{B}T^{B}P.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} {}^{A}P \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^{A}R & {}^{A}P_{BORG} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}P \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$



某位姿在A、B两个坐标系下的坐标变换

*参考:《机器人学导论》



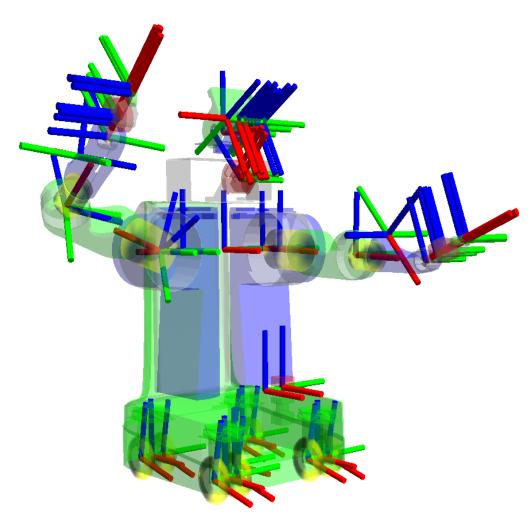


TF功能包能干什么?

- 五秒钟之前,机器人头部坐标系相对于全局坐标系的关系是什么样的?
- 机器人夹取的物体相对于机器人中心坐标系的 位置在哪里?
- 机器人中心坐标系相对于全局坐标系的位置在哪里?

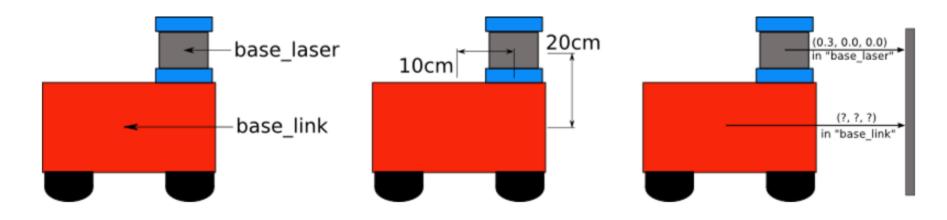
TF坐标变换如何实现?

- 广播TF变换
- 监听TF变换

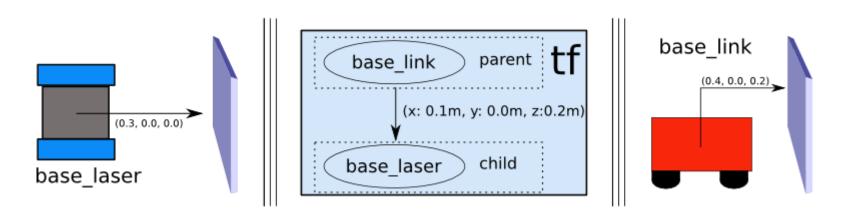


机器人系统中繁杂的坐标系





移动机器人的本体坐标系与雷达坐标系



坐标系之间的数据变换

turtle1



\$ sudo apt-get install ros-melodic-turtle-tf

\$ roslaunch turtle_tf turtle_tf_demo.launch

\$ rosrun turtlesim turtle_teleop_key

\$ rosrun tf view_frames

view_frames Result

Recorded at time: 1499181868.889

Broadcaster: /turtle1_tf_broadcaster
Average rate: 62.699 Hz
Most recent transform: 1499181868.874 (0.015 sec old)
Buffer length: 4.896 sec

Broadcaster: /turtle2_tf_broadcaster Average rate: 62.699 Hz Most recent transform: 1499181868.874 (0.015 sec old)

Buffer length: 4.896 sec

turtle2





小海龟跟随实验



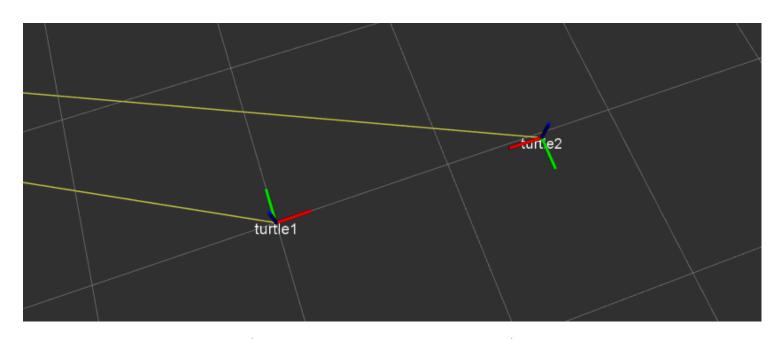


命令行工具

 $T_{turtle1_turtle2} = T_{turtle1_world} * T_{world_turtle2}$

可视化工具

```
→ ~ rosrun tf tf_echo turtle1 turtle2
At time 1504942486.329
- Translation: [0.000, 0.000, 0.000]
- Rotation: in Quaternion [0.000, 0.000, 0.311, 0.950]
            in RPY (radian) [0.000, -0.000, 0.633]
            in RPY (degree) [0.000, -0.000, 36.290]
At time 1504942487.018
- Translation: [0.000, 0.000, 0.000]
- Rotation: in Quaternion [0.000, 0.000, 0.311, 0.950]
            in RPY (radian) [0.000, -0.000, 0.633]
            in RPY (degree) [0.000, -0.000, 36.290]
```



\$ rosrun rviz rviz -d `rospack find turtle_tf`/rviz/turtle_rviz.rviz





```
* 该例程产生tf数据,并计算、发布turtle2的速度指令
#include <ros/ros.h>
#include <tf/transform_broadcaster.h>
#include <turtlesim/Pose.h>
std::string turtle name;
void poseCallback(const turtlesim::PoseConstPtr& msq)
   // 创建tf的广播器
   static tf::TransformBroadcaster br;
   // 初始化tf数据
   tf::Transform transform;
   transform.setOrigin( tf::Vector3(msg->x, msg->y, 0.0) );
   tf::Ouaternion q:
   q.setRPY(0, 0, msg->theta);
   transform.setRotation(q);
   // 广播world与海龟坐标系之间的tf数据
   br.sendTransform(tf::StampedTransform(transform, ros::Time::now(), "world", turtle name));
int main(int argc, char** argv)
   // 初始化ROS节点
   ros::init(argc, argv, "my_tf_broadcaster");
   // 输入参数作为海龟的名字
   if (argc != 2)
       ROS ERROR("need turtle name as argument");
       return -1:
   turtle name = argv[1];
   // 订阅海龟的位姿话题
   ros::NodeHandle node:
   ros::Subscriber sub = node.subscribe(turtle_name+"/pose", 10, &poseCallback);
   // 循环等待回调函数
   ros::spin();
                                                                  turtle tf broadcaster.cpp
    return 0;
```

如何实现一个tf广播器

- 定义TF广播器(TransformBroadcaster)
- 创建坐标变换值;
- 发布坐标变换(sendTransform)





```
int main(int argc, char** argv)
   // 初始化ROS节点
   ros::init(argc, argv, "my tf listener");
   // 创建节点句柄
   ros::NodeHandle node;
   // 请求产生turtle2
   ros::service::waitForService("/spawn");
   ros::ServiceClient add_turtle = node.serviceClient<turtlesim::Spawn>("/spawn");
   turtlesim::Spawn srv;
   add turtle.call(srv);
   // 创建发布turtle2速度控制指令的发布者
   ros::Publisher turtle vel = node.advertise<geometry msgs::Twist>("/turtle2/cmd vel", 10);
   // 创建tf的监听器
   tf::TransformListener listener;
   ros::Rate rate(10.0):
   while (node.ok())
       // 获取turtle1与turtle2坐标系之间的tf数据
       tf::StampedTransform transform;
       try
           listener.waitForTransform("/turtle2", "/turtle1", ros::Time(0), ros::Duration(3.0));
           listener.lookupTransform("/turtle2", "/turtle1", ros::Time(0), transform);
       catch (tf::TransformException &ex)
           ROS ERROR("%s",ex.what());
           ros::Duration(1.0).sleep();
           continue;
       // 根据turtle1与turtle2坐标系之间的位置关系,发布turtle2的速度控制指令
       geometry msqs::Twist vel msq;
       vel msg.angular.z = 4.0 * atan2(transform.getOrigin().y(),
                                      transform.getOrigin().x());
       vel_msg.linear.x = 0.5 * sqrt(pow(transform.getOrigin().x(), 2) +
                                    pow(transform.getOrigin().y(), 2));
       turtle_vel.publish(vel_msg);
       rate.sleep();
                                                                   turtle tf listener.cpp
   return 0;
```

如何实现一个TF监听器

• 定义TF监听器;

(TransformListener)

查找坐标变换;

(waitForTransform \ lookupTransform)





```
## Specify libraries to link a library or executable target against
# target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}_node
# ${catkin_LIBRARIES}
# )

add_executable(turtle_tf_broadcaster src/turtle_tf_broadcaster.cpp)
target_link_libraries(turtle_tf_broadcaster ${catkin_LIBRARIES}))

add_executable(turtle_tf_listener src/turtle_tf_listener.cpp)
target_link_libraries(turtle_tf_listener ${catkin_LIBRARIES}))
```

如何配置CMakeLists.txt中的编译规则

- 设置需要编译的代码和生成的可执行文件;
- 设置链接库;

add_executable(turtle_tf_broadcaster src/turtle_tf_broadcaster.cpp)
target_link_libraries(turtle_tf_broadcaster \${catkin_LIBRARIES})

add_executable(turtle_tf_listener src/turtle_tf_listener.cpp) target_link_libraries(turtle_tf_listener \${catkin_LIBRARIES})





运行海龟 跟随例程

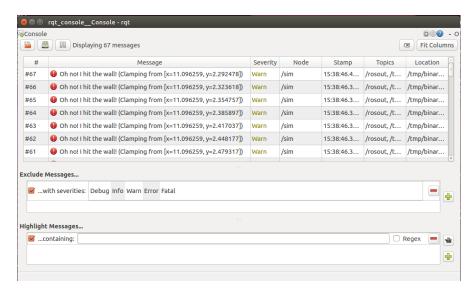
\$ roslaunch learning_tf start_tf_demo_c++.launch



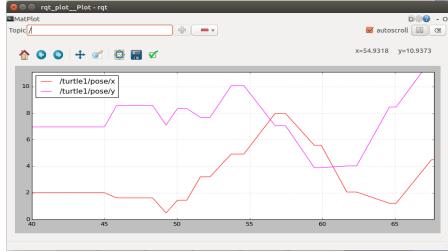




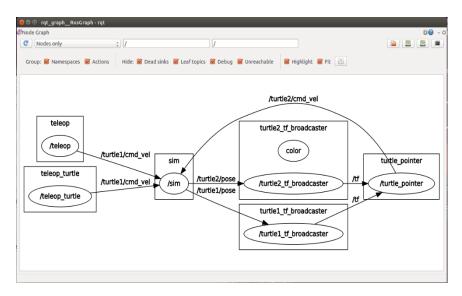




日志输出工具——rqt_console



数据绘图工具——rqt_plot



计算图可视化工具——rqt_graph



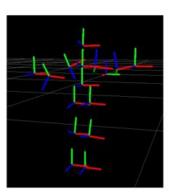
图像渲染工具——rqt_image_view







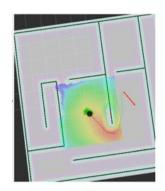




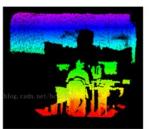
坐标



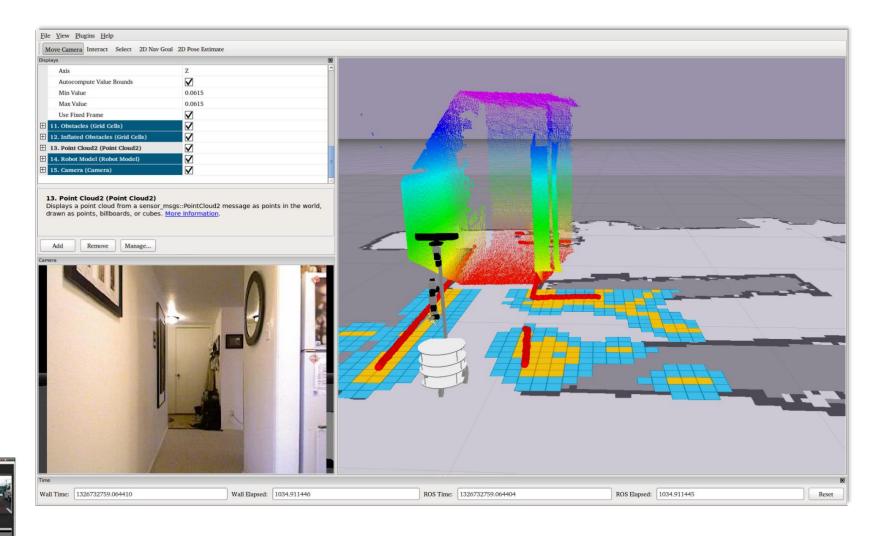
运动规划



导航



图像



机器人开发过程中的数据可视化界面



Rviz是一款三维可视化工具,可以很好的兼容基于ROS软件框架的机器人平台。

- 在rviz中,可以使用可扩展标记语言XML对机器人、周围物体等任何实物进行尺寸、质量、位置、材质、关节等属性的描述,并且在界面中呈现出来。
- ▶ 同时,rviz还可以通过图形化的方式,实时显示机器人传感器的信息、机器人的运动状态、周围环境的变化等信息。
- ➢ 总而言之,rviz通过机器人模型参数、机器人发布的传感信息等数据,为用户进行所有可监测信息的图形化显示。用户和开发者也可以在rviz的控制界面下,通过按钮、滑动条、数值等方式,控制机器人的行为。





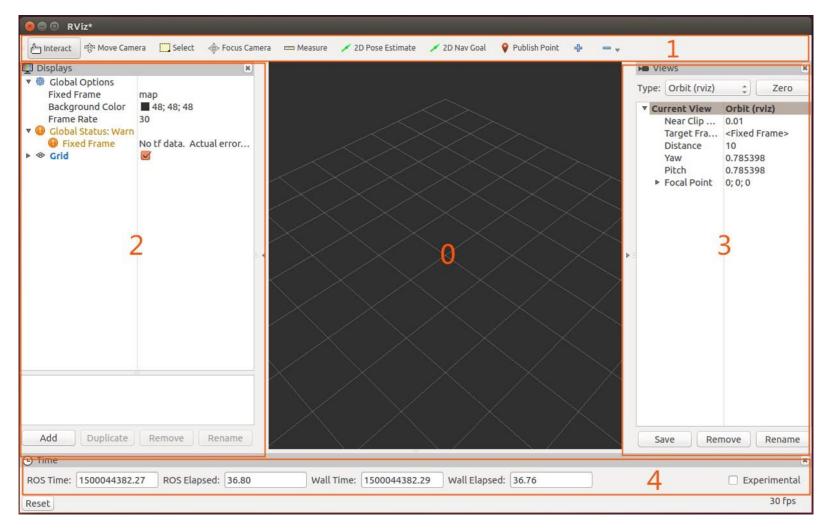
0:3D视图区

1: 工具栏

2:显示项列表

3:视角设置区

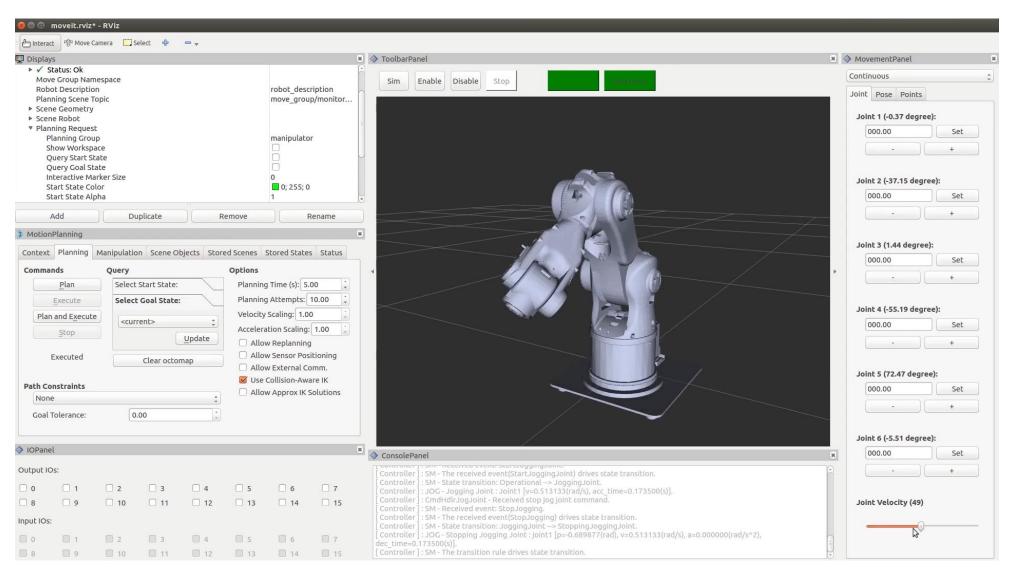
4: 时间显示区



\$ rosrun rviz rviz



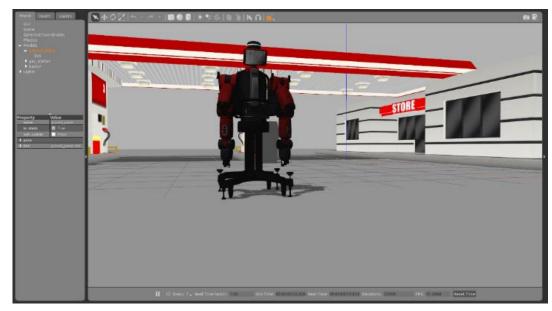


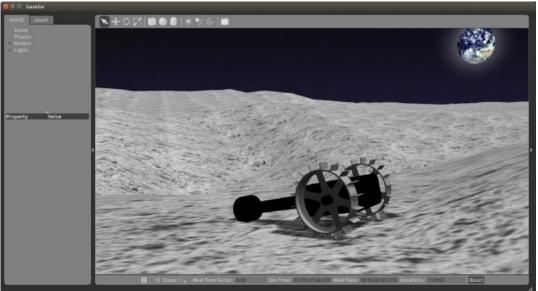


基于Rviz打造自己的人机交互界面

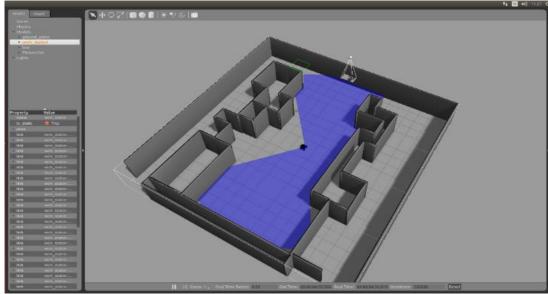








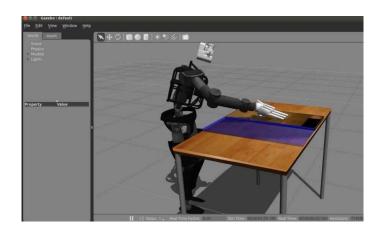






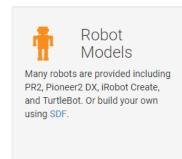


- Gazebo是一个三维动态物理仿真器,能准确高效地仿真在复杂的室内外环境下机 器人群体。与游戏引擎类似,Gazebo能对一整套传感器进行高度逼真的物理仿真、 为程序和用户提供交互接口,其典型应用场景包括:
 - 测试机器人算法
 - 机器人的设计
 - 现实情景下的回溯测试

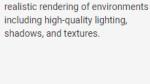


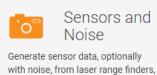












2D/3D cameras, Kinect style sensors, contact sensors, forcetorque, and more.





Run simulation on remote servers. and interface to Gazebo through socket-based message passing using Google Protobufs.



Features

Use CloudSim to run Gazebo on Amazon AWS and GzWeb to interact with the simulation through a browser.



Extensive command line tools facilitate simulation introspection and control.





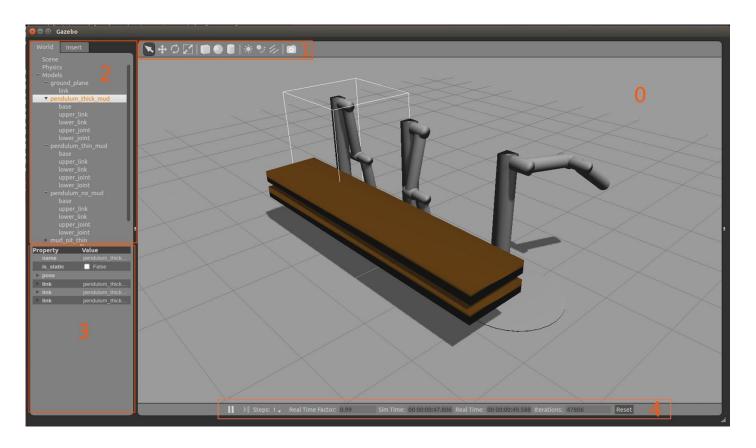
0:3D视图区

1: 工具栏

2:模型列表

3: 模型属性项

4:时间显示区



\$ roslaunch gazebo_ros mud_world.launch

建议:为保证模型顺利加载,请提前将模型文件库下载并放置到~/.gazebo/models下 https://bitbucket.org/osrf/gazebo_models/downloads/





配置机器人模型

创建仿真环境

开始仿真

如何使用Gazebo进行仿真



Launch启动文件

TF坐标变换

TF工具的使用 广播TF变换、监听TF变换

可视化显示与仿真工具

rqt、rviz、gazebo

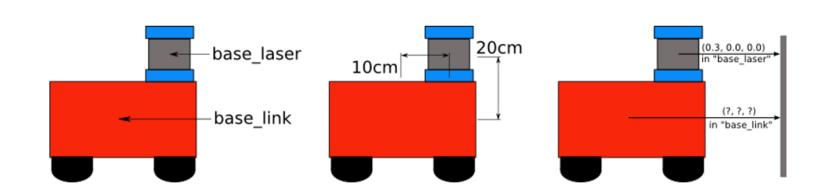




1. 创建一个learning_launch功能包,在其中新建launch文件,分别完成第3讲三道题目的启动和测试,将每道题目中使用的所有rosrun命令替换为一个roslaunch命令。

2. 下载gazebo离线模型库,并放置在指定位置,成功运行gazebo后,在界面中添加模型进行测试。

3. 创建一个learning_tf功能包,完成tf的编程和测试:已知激光雷达和机器人底盘的坐标关系,广播并监听机器人的坐标变换,求解激光雷达数据在底盘坐标系下的坐标值:







- 古月·ROS入门21讲 https://www.bilibili.com/video/av59458869
- ROS Launchhttp://wiki.ros.org/roslaunch/XML
- ROS技术点滴 —— launch文件 https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/qY_NpuEiKl5cDH0NexyP5g
- ROS技术点滴 —— 海龟例程中的tf https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/O930feF67v7uxhlwmSFh9w
- ROS探索总结(二十二)——设置机器人的tf变换 http://www.guyuehome.com/355
- 《Introduction to Robotics Mechanics and Control》
 《机器人学导论》,第二章





Thank You

怕什么真理无穷,进一寸有一寸的欢喜

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