



GAZEBO

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*Centro de Automática y Robótica*

Madrid, Spain

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Descarga el material

<http://bit.ly/cursoROS3pdf>

<http://bit.ly/chuletagazeboROS>

1. Cheat Sheet
2. Breve historia
3. Gazebo Tutorials
4. Get Started
5. Build a World
6. Build a Robot
7. Connect to ROS



## MUNDOS

`/usr/share/gazebo-7/worlds`

## IMÁGENES DE TEXTURAS

`/usr/share/gazebo-7/media/materials/textures`

## SCRIPT DE TEXTURAS

`/usr/share/gazebo-7/media/materials/scripts/gazebo.material`

## BASE DE DATOS LOCAL DE MODELOS

`~/.gazebo/models`



## GAZEBO DESDE ROS

`/opt/ros/kinetic/share/gazebo_ros/launch/empty_world.launch`

## GAZEBO DESDE CATKIN

`~/catkin_ws/src/my_gazebo_package/launch/mygazebo.launch`

`~/catkin_ws/src/my_gazebo_package/worlds/mygazebo.world`

## History

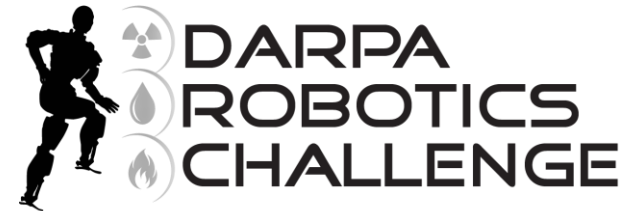
Gazebo development began in the fall of 2002 at the University of Southern California. The original creators were Dr. Andrew Howard and his student Nate Koenig. The concept of a high-fidelity simulator stemmed from the need to simulate robots in outdoor environments under various conditions. As a complementary simulator to Stage, the name Gazebo was chosen as the closest structure to an outdoor stage. The name has stuck despite the fact that most users of Gazebo simulate indoor environments.

Over the years, Nate continued development of Gazebo while completing his PhD. In 2009, John Hsu, a Senior Research Engineer at Willow, integrated ROS and the PR2 into Gazebo, which has since become one of the primary tools used in the ROS community. A few years later in the Spring of 2011, Willow Garage started providing financial support for the development of Gazebo. In 2012, Open Source Robotics Foundation (OSRF) spun out of Willow Garage and became the steward of the Gazebo project. After significant development effort by a team of talented individuals, OSRF used Gazebo to run the Virtual Robotics Challenge, a component in the [DARPA Robotics Challenge](#), in July of 2013.

OSRF continues development of Gazebo with support from a diverse and active community. Stay tuned for more exciting developments related to robot simulation.



Open Source Robotics Foundation



## Tutoriales de Gazebo

<http://gazebo-sim.org/tutorials>

## Categorized

Stand-alone tutorials categorized by topic. Click on a topic to view the tutorials in that category.

### Installation

Instructions to install Gazebo on all the platforms supported...

### Model Editor

The following tutorials describe how to build and modify ...

### Write a plugin

Plugins allow you to control models, sensors, world properties...

### Using Math

Gazebo has a custom math library. These tutorials describe...

### Web client (Gzweb)

Gzweb is a WebGL client for Gazebo. It lets you interact ...

### Physics Library

A core component of Gazebo are the physics engines. These...

### DRCSim

DARPA Robotics Challenge specific tutorials.

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Welcome to the Gazebo tutorials! This is a great place to...

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Gazebo's rendering library is used to generate sensor data...

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Gazebo scripting interface: NodeJS bindings for the Gazebo...

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A simulated sensor analyzes the environment and produces ...

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Customizing Gazebo is easy thanks to extensive documentation...

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## STANDALONE

### Mundos disponibles (archivos .world)

#### Ubicación

`/usr/share/gazebo-7/worlds/`

#### Modelos interesantes

`gazebo worlds/cessna_demo.world`

`gazebo worlds/everything.world`

`gazebo worlds/mud.world`

`gazebo worlds/pioneer2dx.world`

`gazebo worlds/pr2.world`

`gazebo worlds/robocup_3Dsim.world`

`gazebo worlds/willowgarage.world`

## STANDALONE

### Modelos disponibles (archivos .sdf)

#### Ubicación

Base de datos local en `~/gazebo/models`

Base de datos online en <https://gazebo.org/models/>

### Variables de entorno

Incorporar al `.bashrc` la instrucción que inicializa las variables de entorno

```
echo "source <install_path>/share/gazebo/setup.sh" >> ~/.bashrc
```

es decir,

```
$ echo "source /usr/share/gazebo-7/setup.sh" >> ~/.bashrc
```

Para comprobar que se han inicializado las variables de entorno

```
$ env | grep GAZEBO
```

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## EDITAR LA ESCENA

### Añadir modelos

Figuras simples (desde el editor)

Modelos de base de datos local/online (pestaña *Insert*)

### Editar modelos

Translación

Rotación

Escalado

### Eliminar modelos

Tecla *Delete*

Botón derecho – Delete

### Guardar un mundo

File – Save World

File – Save World As

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Repositorio software

<https://bitbucket.org/dvargasfr/>

**... CONSULTA EL CÓDIGO PROPORCIONADO ...**

## COMPONENTES DE UN MODELO SDF

### Links

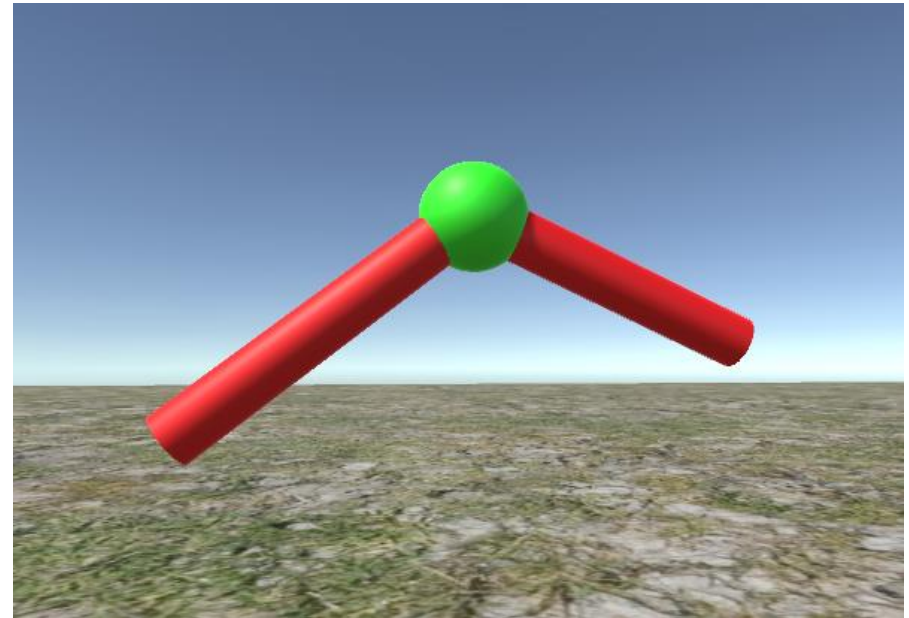
Propiedades físicas de un objeto del modelo (Collision, Visual, Inertial, Sensor).

### Joints

Conector entre dos o más Links.

### Plugins

Código que realiza el control del modelo.



Made with  unity

## ESTRUCTURA DE LOS MODELOS

### model.config

Nombre, versión, autor, descripción

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<model>
  <name>My Robot</name>
  <version>1.0</version>
  <sdf version='1.4'>model.sdf</sdf>

  <author>
    <name>My Name</name>
    <email>me@my.email</email>
  </author>

  <description>
    My awesome robot.
  </description>
</model>
```

### model.sdf

Parámetros del modelo en formato SDF  
(*Simulator Description Format*)

```
<?xml version='1.0'?>
<sdf version='1.4'>
  <model name="my_robot">
    </model>
</sdf>
```



## CREANDO UN ROBOT MÓVIL

Crear el modelo en la base de datos local

```
$ mkdir -p ~/.gazebo/models/my_robot
```

Crear el archivo de configuración del modelo

```
$ gedit ~/.gazebo/models/my_robot/model.cofig
```

```
$ gedit ~/.gazebo/models/my_robot/model.sdf
```

## AÑADIR TEXTURAS

Imágenes de texturas en:

```
/usr/share/gazebo-7/media/materials/textures
```

Para copiar imágenes en este directorio hay que tener permisos de admin:

```
$ sudo cp kinetic.png /usr/share/gazebo-7/media/materials/textures
```

Scripts para texturizar en:

```
/usr/share/gazebo-7/media/materials/scripts/gazebo.material
```

Crear material Kinetic (copia de Runway):

```
material Gazebo/Kinetic{  
    ...  
    texture kinetic.png  
    ...  
}
```

Referenciar esta textura en el model.sdf (elemento <material> dentro de <visual>)

```
<material>  
  <script>  
    <name>Gazebo/Kinetic</name>  
  </script>  
</material>
```

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## INSTALACIÓN

```
$ sudo apt-get install ros-kinetic-gazebo-ros-pkgs ros-kinetic-gazebo-ros-control
```

Configuración del .bashrc hasta ahora:

```
source /opt/ros/kinetic/setup.bash
source ~/catkin_ws/devel/setup.bash
source /usr/share/gazebo-7/setup.sh
```

Arrancar Gazebo desde ROS

```
$ roscore (en una terminal)
$ rosrun gazebo_ros gazebo (en otra terminal)
```

Verificar la conexión

```
$ rostopic list
$ rosservice list
```

## ROSLAUNCH

Cargar un mundo vacío de Gazebo desde ROS

```
$ roslaunch gazebo_ros empty_world.launch
```

Ubicación del fichero launch

```
/opt/ros/kinetic/share/gazebo_ros/launch/empty_world.launch
```

Por defecto carga un mundo (archivo .world) vacío, empty.world

```
<arg name="world_name" default="worlds/empty.world"/>
```

**RECUERDA:** La ubicación de empty.world es /usr/share/gazebo-7/worlds/

Podemos cargar un mundo de Gazebo descrito en alguno de estos ficheros .world tomando como base el launcher del mundo vacío empty\_world.launch:

- I. modificando el propio archivo .launch (observa cómo se carga el mundo mud.world en el launcher mud\_world.launch a partir de empty\_world.launch)

```
/opt/ros/kinetic/share/gazebo_ros/launch/mud_world.launch
```

- II. pasándolo como argumento.

```
$ roslaunch gazebo_ros empty_world.launch world_name:=worlds/empty_sky.world
```

## ROSLAUNCH

### Crear un mundo personalizado

Crear paquete en workspace

**RECUERDA:** El comando `catkin_create_pkg` debe ejecutarse desde el directorio `src` del workspace

```
$ cd ~/catkin_ws/src  
$ catkin_create_pkg myworldgazebo std_msgs roscpp  
$ cd myworldgazebo
```

Crear fichero `myworldgazebo.launch` dentro de un directorio `launch`

```
$ mkdir launch  
$ touch launch/myworldgazebo.launch
```

Crear fichero `myworldgazebo.world` dentro de un directorio `worlds`

```
$ mkdir worlds  
$ touch worlds/myworldgazebo.world
```

**... CONSULTA EL CÓDIGO PROPORCIONADO ...**

Lanzar el mundo que esté aquí definido

```
$ roslaunch myworldgazebo myworldgazebo.launch
```

## PLUGINS DE GAZEBO EN ROS

Para añadir un plugin a un SDF hay que incluirlo dentro del elemento <gazebo>

Para añadir un plugin a un URDF hay que incluirlo dentro del elemento <model>

Los plugins se encuentran en la ubicación referenciada por la variable de entorno GAZEBO\_PLUGIN\_PATH, esta variable se consulta mediante

```
$ echo $GAZEBO_PLUGIN_PATH
```

Cómo encontrar la ubicación de un plugin (p.e. libgazebo\_ros\_gpu\_laser)

```
$ dpkg -S libgazebo_ros_gpu_laser
```

```
$ ros-kinetic-gazebo-plugins: /opt/ros/kinetic/lib/libgazebo_ros_gpu_laser.so
```

Para listar los plugins de Gazebo que hay en este directorio

```
$ cd /opt/ros/kinetic/lib
```

```
$ ls | grep libgazebo
```

## INTEGRACIÓN DE UNA CÁMARA DE PROFUNDIDAD (KINECT)

Copiar el modelo de la Kinect del directorio `~/ .gazebo/models` bajo el nombre `kinect_ros`

```
$ cd ~/ .gazebo/models  
$ cp -r kinect kinect_ros
```

**NOTA:** Pueden existir varios `.sdf` del modelo. Debes incluir las mismas modificaciones en todos los archivos `.sdf` que existan del modelo.

Editar el `model.sdf` de la `kinect_ros` incluyendo el código del plugin (dentro del elemento `<sensor>`, después de `</camera>`).

**... CONSULTA EL CÓDIGO PROPORCIONADO ...**



## INTEGRACIÓN DE UNA CÁMARA DE PROFUNDIDAD (KINECT)

Arrancar Gazebo desde ROS

```
$ roslaunch myworldgazebo myworldgazebo.launch
```

Añadir a la escena el modelo de Kinect customizado (kinect\_ros) desde la pestaña Insert, base de datos ~/.gazebo/models .

Observa que se generan nuevos *topics* con información de datos del sensor

```
$ rostopic list
```

Esta información se puede imprimir por terminal

```
$ rostopic echo /camera/rgb/image_raw
```

Al ser información de profundidad e imágenes, se muestran matrices de números. Para poder obtener de una forma más intuitiva la información capturada por el sensor se puede visualizar mediante la herramienta Rviz

```
$ rosrun rviz rviz
```

Fixed Frame: /camera/link

Add – PointCloud2/Camera/DepthCloud

## INTEGRACIÓN DE UN ROBOT MÓVIL

Haz una copia de alguno de los modelos de la base de datos local. Por ejemplo, del pioneer3at

```
$ cd ~/.gazebo/models  
$ cp -r pioneer3at pioneer3at_ros
```

Edita los ficheros .config y .sdf para cambiar el nombre del modelo y añadir el plugin de movimiento.

```
<plugin name="differential_drive_controller" filename="libgazebo_ros_diff_drive.so">
```

### ... CONSULTA EL CÓDIGO PROPORCIONADO ...

Añade este nuevo modelo a tu mundo de Gazebo y consulta los nuevos *topics* que se generan.

Gracias a este plugin ahora se puede controlar el modelo virtual del pioneer3at a través del *topic* /pioneer3at\_ros/cmd\_vel .

## EJEMPLO COMPLETO. ROBOT MÓVIL CON CÁMARA KINECT

Crea una nuevo modelo copia del Pioneer3at creado antes (pioneer3at\_ros) llamado pioneer3at\_ros\_Kinect. Acopla la cámara Kinect creada anteriormente (kinect\_ros) a este modelo del Pioneer modificando los archivos .sdf con las siguiente líneas:

```
<include>
  <uri>model://kinect_ros</uri>
  <pose>0.2 0 0.15 0 0 0</pose>
</include>
<joint name="kinect_joint" type="fixed">
  <child>kinect_ros::link</child>
  <parent>chassis</parent>
</joint>
```

**... CONSULTA EL CÓDIGO PROPORCIONADO ...**

Añade el nuevo Pioneer3dx a tu mundo de Gazebo y comprueba los nuevos *topics* creados para mover el robot y para adquirir información del entorno.

## CONTROL DE LA SIMULACIÓN DESDE CÓDIGO C++

Crea un archivo `.cpp` en el directorio `src` del paquete `myworldgazebo` de tu workspace.

Edita el `CMakeLists.txt` apropiadamente para compilar este ejecutable.

Incorpora el código correspondiente para que este nodo publique en el *topic* que te interese, en este caso mensajes de velocidad (tipo `geometry_msgs/Twist`) para controlar el robot móvil.

```
$ gedit ~/catkin_ws/src/myworldgazebo/src/navigation.cpp
```

## ... CONSULTA EL CÓDIGO PROPORCIONADO ...

Compila y ejecuta este nodo y controlarás el robot móvil

```
$ cd ~/catkin_ws  
$ catkin_make  
$ rosrun myworldgazebo navigation.cpp
```



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