# ROS2 安装与配置

## Ubuntu虚拟机安装

虚拟机是一个软件,可以在已有系统之上,构建另外一个虚拟的系统,让多个操作环境同时运行。

这里我们采用的虚拟机软件叫做vmware,下载地址如下,安装步骤和其他软件相同,请大家自行下载并安装:

https://www.vmware.com/products/workstation-pro/workstation-pro-evaluation.html

准备工作完成后,就可以开始系统安装啦,安装步骤如下:

#### 1.下载系统镜像

下载链接:

https://ubuntu.com/download/desktop



# Download Ubuntu Desktop

The open-source desktop operating system that powers millions of PCs and laptops around the world. Find out more about Ubuntu's features and how we support developers and organisations below.

Ubuntu Desktop homepage

Visit the Ubuntu Desktop blog>

### Ubuntu 22.04 LTS

Download the latest LTS version of Ubuntu, for desktop PCs and laptops. LTS stands for long-term support — which means five years, until April 2027, of free security and maintenance updates, guaranteed.

Download

For other versions of Ubuntu Desktop including

#### 1. 在虚拟机中创建系统

### WORKSTATION 16 PRO™



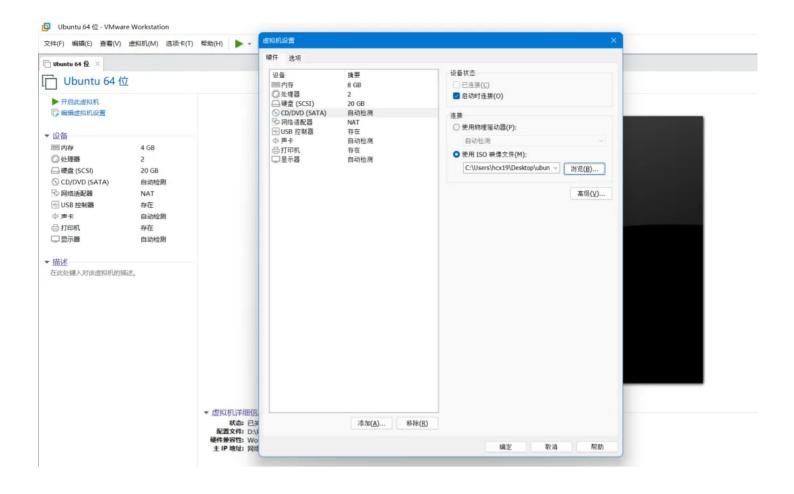
### 2. 设置虚拟机硬盘大小

虚拟机(M) 选项卡(T) 帮助(H)

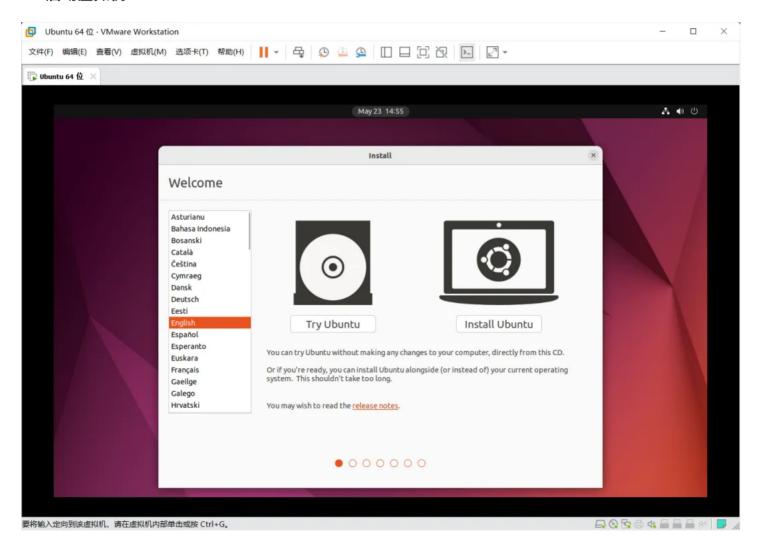
#### WORKSTATION 16 PRO™



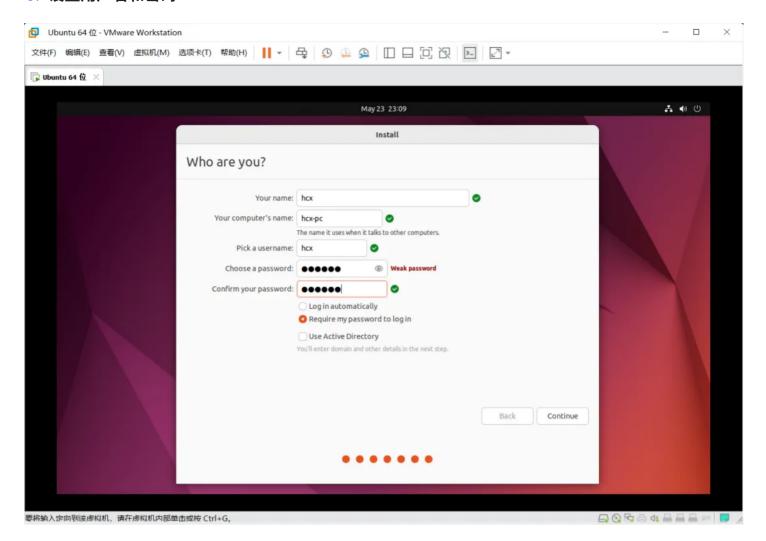
### 3. 设置Ubuntu镜像路径



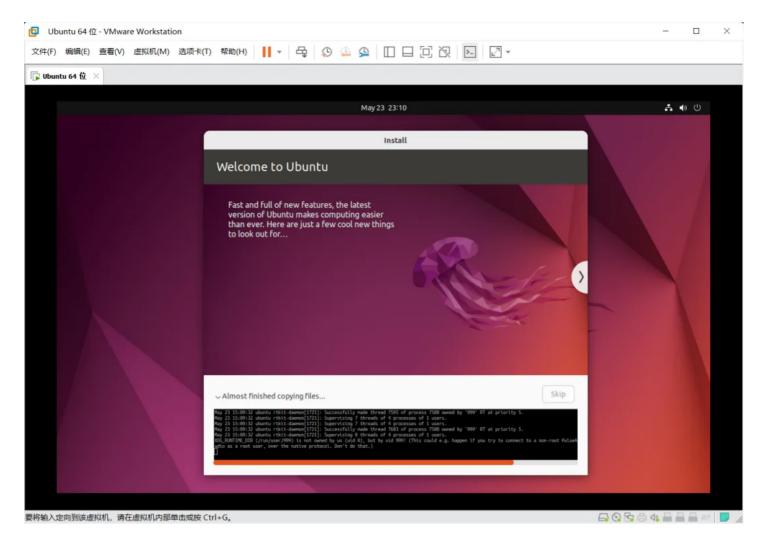
### 4. 启动虚拟机



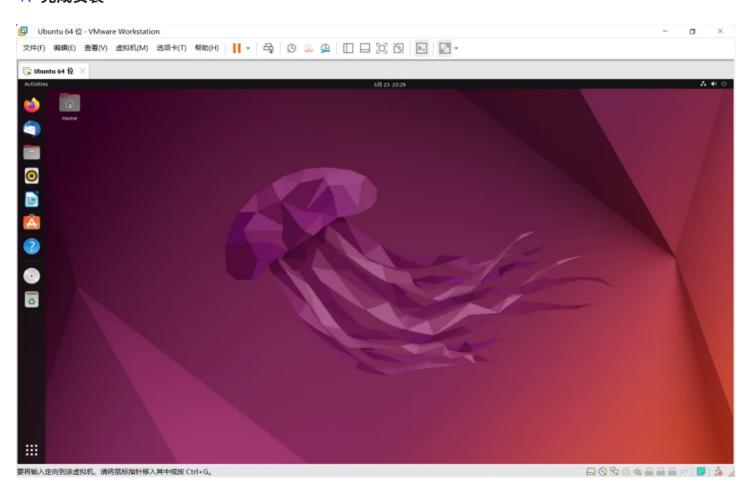
### 5. 设置用户名和密码



### 6. 等待系统安装



### 7. 完成安装



## ROS2安装

### 1. 设置编码

- 1 sudo apt update && sudo apt install locales
- 2 sudo locale-gen en\_US en\_US.UTF-8
- 3 sudo update-locale LC\_ALL=en\_US.UTF-8 LANG=en\_US.UTF-8
- 4 export LANG=en\_US.UTF-8

#### 2. 添加源

- 1 sudo apt update && sudo apt install curl gnupg lsb-release
- 2 sudo curl -sSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ros/rosdistro/master/ros.key o /usr/share/keyrings/ros-archive-keyring.gpg
- 3 echo "deb [arch=\$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/rosarchive-keyring.gpg] http://packages.ros.org/ros2/ubuntu \$(source /etc/osrelease && echo \$UBUNTU\_CODENAME) main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/ros2.list > /dev/null

#### 3. 安装ROS2

- 1 sudo apt update
- 2 sudo apt upgrade
- 3 sudo apt install ros-humble-desktop

#### 4. 设置环境变量

- 1 source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
- 2 echo " source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash" >> ~/.bashrc

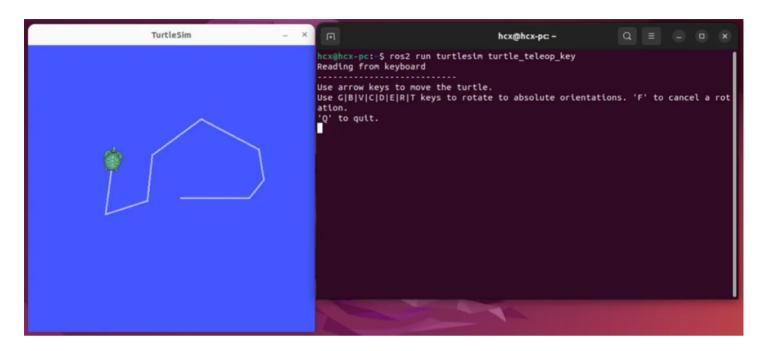
#### 5. 小海龟仿真示例

再来试一试ROS中的经典示例——小海龟仿真器。

启动两个终端,分别运行如下指令:

1 ros2 run turtlesim turtlesim\_node

第一句指令将启动一个蓝色背景的海龟仿真器,第二句指令将启动一个键盘控制节点,在该终端中点击键盘上的"上下左右"按键,就可以控制小海龟运动啦。



ROS2安装完成。

# gazebo安装:

安装

1 sudo apt install ros-humble-gazebo-\*

### 环境变量添加

1 echo "source /usr/share/gazebo/setup.bash" >> ~/.bashrc

#### 运行

1 ros2 launch gazebo\_ros gazebo.launch.py

### moveit安装

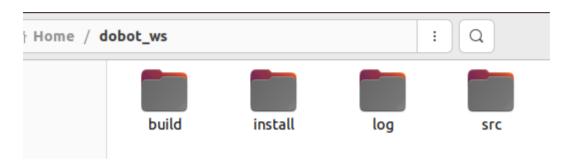
安装

1 sudo apt-get install ros-humble-moveit

## 介绍

## 工作空间结构

ROS系统中一个典型的工作空间结构如图所示,这个dev\_ws就是工作空间的根目录,里边会有四个子目录,或者叫做四个子空间。



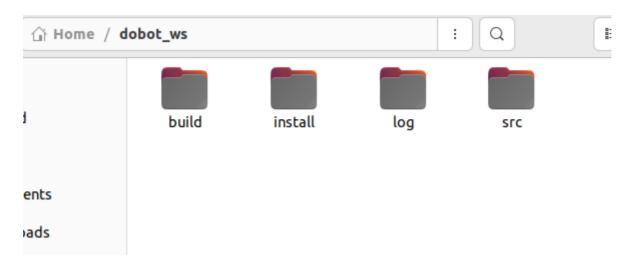
- src,代码空间,未来编写的代码、脚本,都需要人为的放置到这里;
- build,编译空间,保存编译过程中产生的中间文件;
- install, 安装空间, 放置编译得到的可执行文件和脚本;
- log, 日志空间,编译和运行过程中,保存各种警告、错误、信息等日志。

### 编译工作空间

依赖安装完成后,就可以使用如下命令编译工作空间啦,如果有缺少的依赖,或者代码有错误,编译过程中会有报错,否则编译过程应该不会出现任何错误:

```
1 $ sudo apt install python3-colcon-ros
2 $ cd ~/dobot_ws/
3 $ colcon build
4 source install/local_setup.sh
```

编译成功后,就可以在工作空间中看到自动生产的build、log、install文件夹了。



### 设置环境变量

编译成功后,为了让系统能够找到我们的功能包和可执行文件,还需要设置环境变量:

```
1 $ source install/local_setup.sh # 仅在当前终端生效$
2 echo " source ~/dobot_ws/install/local_setup.sh"~/.bashrc # 所有终端均生效
```

# 机械臂配置

## 下载源码

```
1 mkdir -p ~/dobot_ws/src
2 cd ~/dobot_ws/src
3 git clone https://github.com/Dobot-Arm/DOBOT_6Axis_ROS2.git
4 cd ~/dobot_ws
```

### 编译

```
1 colcon build
2 source install/local_setup.sh
```

## 设置环境变量

```
1 echo "source ~/dobot_ws/install/local_setup.sh" >> ~/.bashrc
```

## 设置机械臂连接IP

```
1 echo "export IP_address=192.168.5.1" >> ~/.bashrc
```

2 source ~/.bashrc

### 若为 CR3 机械臂,则使用如下命令设置机械臂类型

```
1 echo "export DOBOT_TYPE=cr3" >> ~/.bashrc
```

2 source ~/.bashrc

### 若为 CR5 机械臂,则使用如下命令设置机械臂类型

```
1 echo "export DOBOT_TYPE=cr5" >> ~/.bashrc
```

2 source ~/.bashrc

### 若为 CR10 机械臂,则使用如下命令设置机械臂类型

```
1 echo "export DOBOT_TYPE=cr10" >> ~/.bashrc
```

2 source ~/.bashrc

# 若为 CR16 机械臂,则使用如下命令设置机械臂类型

```
1 echo "export DOBOT_TYPE=cr16" >> ~/.bashrc
```

2 source ~/.bashrc

#### 1. 使用演示

# 在仿真环境下使用

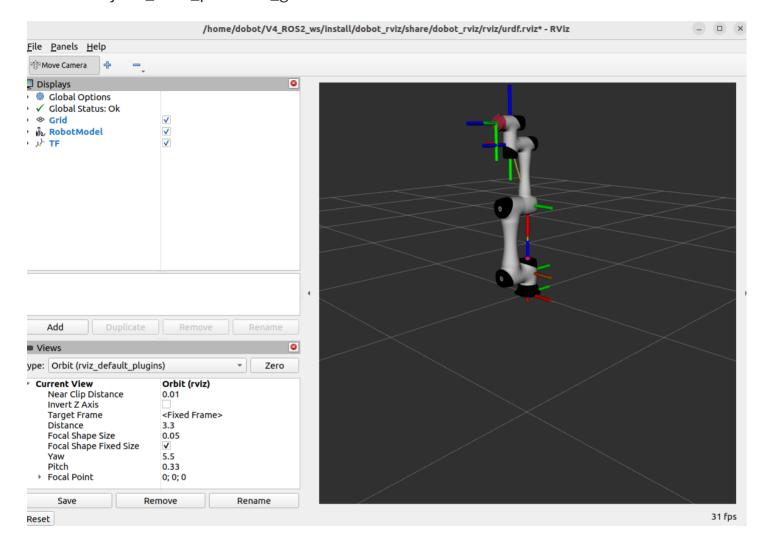
## rviz 显示

安装: joint-state-publisher-gui

1 sudo apt-get install ros-humble-joint-state-publisher-gui

1 ros2 launch dobot\_rviz display.launch

可通过加载 joint\_state\_publisher\_gui 调节各关节的角度,在 rviz 上看到其显示效果

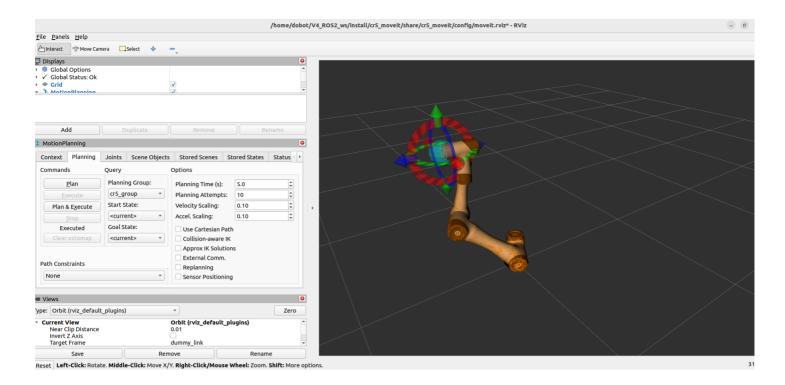


# moveit 控制

使用如下命令启动 moveit

1 ros2 launch dobot\_moveit dobot\_moveit.launch.py

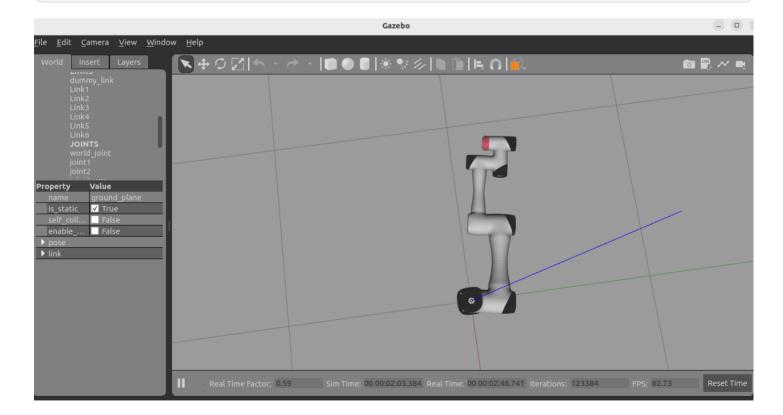
• 鼠标将关节拖到任意的角度,点击 "Plan and Execute" 即可看到运行效果



# gazebo 仿真

• 使用如下命令启动 gazebo

1 ros2 launch dobot\_gazebo dobot\_gazebo.launch.py



# 控制真实机械臂

• 使用如下命令连接机械臂,robot\_ip 为实际机械臂所对应的IP地址

1 ros2 launch cr\_robot\_ros2 dobot\_bringup\_ros2.launch.py

#### • 使用如下命令查看服务

```
1 ros2 service list
```

```
dobot@dobot-virtual-machine: ~
 Ħ
obot@dobot-virtual-machine:~ ros2 service list
/dobot_bringup_ros2/describe_parameters
/dobot_bringup_ros2/get_parameter_types
/dobot_bringup_ros2/get_parameters
/dobot_bringup_ros2/list_parameters
dobot_bringup_ros2/set_parameters
/dobot_bringup_ros2/set_parameters_atomically
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/AI
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/AO
/dobot bringup ros2/srv/A0Instant
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/AccJ
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/AccL
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/Arc
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/BrakeControl
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/CP
/dobot bringup ros2/srv/CalcTool
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/CalcUser
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/Circle
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/ClearError
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/DI
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/DIGroup
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/DO
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/D0Instant
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/DisableRobot
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/DoGroup
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/DragSensivity
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/EmergencyStop
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/EnableRobot
/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/EnableSafeSkin
```

#### Demo

#### 完成一次取放动作

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3
4 import sys
5 import rclpy
# ROS2 Python接口库
6 from rclpy.node import Node
# ROS2 节点类
7 from dobot_msgs_v4.srv import * # 自定义的服务接口
8
9
```

```
10 class adderClient(Node):
       def __init__(self, name):
11
           super().__init__(name)
12
      # ROS2节点父类初始化
           self.EnableRobot_l =
13
   self.create_client(EnableRobot,'/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/EnableRobot')
           self.MovJ l = self.create client(MovJ,'/dobot bringup ros2/srv/MovJ')
14
           self.SpeedFactor_l =
15
   self.create_client(SpeedFactor,'/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/SpeedFactor')
           self.MovL_l = self.create_client(MovL,'/dobot_bringup_ros2/srv/MovL')
16
           self.D0 l = self.create client(D0,'/dobot bringup ros2/srv/D0', )
17
           while not self.EnableRobot_l.wait_for_service(timeout_sec=1.0):
18
             # 循环等待服务器端成功启动
               self.get_logger().info('service not available, waiting again...')
19
20
       def initialization(self): #初始化:速度、坐标系、负载、工具偏心等
21
           response = self.EnableRobot_l.call_async()
22
23
           print(response)
           spe = SpeedFactor.Request()
24
25
           spe.ratio = 10
26
           response = self.SpeedFactor_l.call_async(spe)
           print(response)
27
28
29
       def point(self, Move, X_j1, Y_j2, Z_j3, RX_j4, RY_j5, RZ_j6): # 运动指令
           if Move == "MovJ":
30
               P1 = MovJ.Request()
31
               P1.mode = 0
32
33
               P1.x = X_{j1}
               P1.y = Y_j2
34
               P1.z = Z_{j3}
35
36
               P1.a = RX_j4
               P1.b = RY_j5
37
               P1.c = RZ_j6
38
               response = self.MovJ_l.call_async(P1)
39
40
               print(response)
41
           elif Move == "MovL":
42
               P1 = MovL.Request()
               P1.mode = 0
43
               P1.x = X_{j1}
44
               P1.y = Y_j2
45
46
               P1.z = Z_{j3}
               P1.a = RX_j4
47
               P1.b = RY_{j5}
48
               P1.c = RZ_j6
49
               response = self.MovL_l.call_async(P1)
50
51
               print(response)
52
           else:
```

```
print("无该指令")
53
54
       def DO(self, index, status): # IO 控制夹爪/气泵
55
           DO_V = DO.Request()
56
           DO_V.index = index
57
           DO_V.status = status
58
           response = self.DO_l.call_async(DO_V)
59
           print(response)
60
61
62
63 def main(args=None):
       rclpy.init(args=args)
64
      # ROS2 Python接口初始化
65
       node = adderClient("service_adder_client")
      # 创建ROS2节点对象并进行初始化
       node.send_request()
66
      # 发送服务请求
       talker.point("MovJ", 350, -80, 0, 0, 0, 0)
67
68
       talker.point("MovL", 350, -80, -40, 0, 0, 0)
       talker.D0(1, 1)
69
       talker.point("MovJ", 350, -80, 0, 0, 0, 0)
70
       talker.point("MovJ", 350, 60, 0, 0, 0, 0)
71
       talker.point("MovL", 350, 60, -40, 0, 0, 0)
72
73
       talker.D0(1, 0)
74
       talker.point("MovJ", 350, 60, 0, 0, 0, 0)
75
       time.sleep(3)
       node.destroy_node()
76
      # 销毁节点对象
77
       rclpy.shutdown()
      # 关闭ROS2 Python接口
```