Robot Teleoperado

Clase 8 Ing. Alexander López



Controlador de teclado







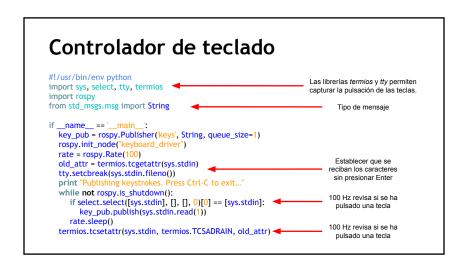
Nodo de teleoperación

● ● elevaniex/SSSLA:-/turtlebot_ws/src

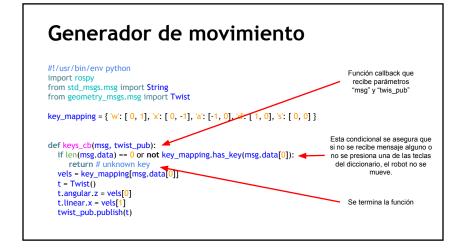
alexalex-SSSLA:-S sudo gedtt .bashrc
[sudo] passoword for alex:
alexalex-SSSLA:-S cd turtlebot_ws/src/
alexalex-SSSSLA:-Sturtlebot_ws/src/
alexalex-SSSSLA:-Sturtlebot_ws/src/
alexalex-SSSSLA:-Sturtlebot_ws/src/
created file turtle_leleop/Glakelists.tst
created folder curtle_leleop/src
successfulty created files in shome_slex/turtlebot_ws/src/turtle_teleop. Please
adjust the values in package.xml.
alexalex-XSSSLA:-/turtlebot_ws/src5

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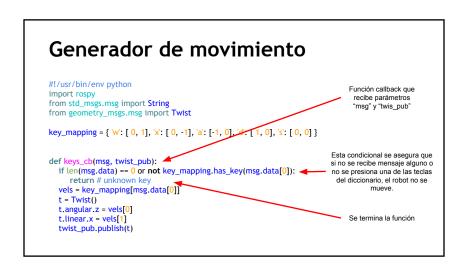
Controlador de teclado #!/usr/bin/env python Las librerías termios y tty permiten import sys, select, tty, termios capturar la pulsación de las teclas. import rospy Tipo de mensaje from std msgs.msg import String if __name__ == '__main__': key_pub = rospy.Publisher('keys', String, queue_size=1) rospy.init_node("keyboard_driver") rate = rospy.Rate(100) old_attr = termios.tcgetattr(sys.stdin) Establecer que se reciban los caracteres tty.setcbreak(sys.stdin.fileno()) sin presionar Enter print "Publishing keystrokes. Press Ctrl-C to exit..." while **not** rospy.is shutdown(): __ 100 Hz revisa si se ha if select.select([sys.stdin], [], [], 0)[0] == [sys.stdin]: pulsado una tecla key_pub.publish(sys.stdin.read(1)) rate.sleep() termios.tcsetattr(sys.stdin, termios.TCSADRAIN, old_attr) - 100 Hz revisa si se ha



Generador de movimiento #!/usr/bin/env python import rospy Tipo de mensaje: String from std_msgs.msg import String Tipo de mensaje: velocidades from geometry msgs.msg import Twist en todos los eies Diccionario los key_mapping = { 'w': [0, 1], 'x': [0, -1], 'a': [-1, 0], 'd': [1, 0], 's': [0, 0] } Diccionario los comandos de movimiento def keys_cb(msg, twist_pub): if len(msg.data) == 0 or not key_mapping.has_key(msg.data[0]): return # unknown key vels = key_mapping[msg.data[0]] t = Twist() t.angular.z = vels[0] t.linear.x = vels[1]twist_pub.publish(t)

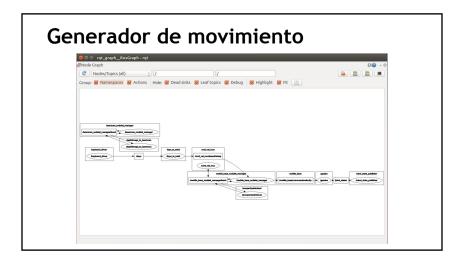


if __name__ == '__main__': rospy.init_node(keys_to_twist) twist_pub = rospy.Publisher('cmd_vel', Twist, queue_size=1) rospy.Subscriber('keys', String, keys_cb, twist_pub) rospy.spin() El nodo pública el tópico "cmd_vel" (las velocidades del móvil) rospy.spin() El nodo se suscribe al tópico "keys", instancia una función callback llamada "keys_cb", se usa como parámetro de entrada llamada "twist_pub".







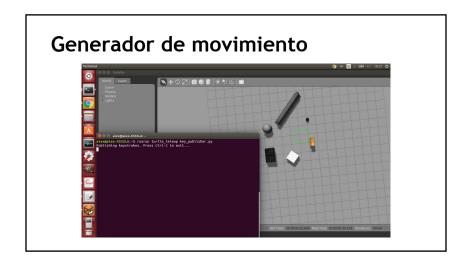


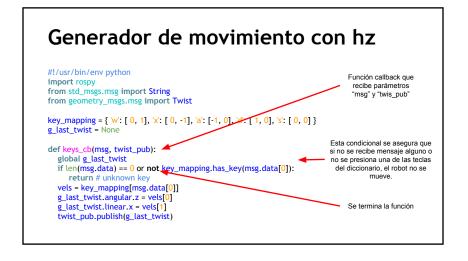






Generador de movimiento - populosyndigo/hare/turtlebet_gazebo/luanc/furtlebet_world.taunch http://caihost - o mobile_base/comands/notor_power! [turvo] [149074292-173181097, 0.109000000]: Kobukl(ns = //): Advertise cliff[no tit] - turvo] [turvo] [149074292-173181097, 0.109000000]: Kobukl(ns = //): Advertise cliff[no tit] - turvo] [turvo] [turvo] [turvo] [turvo] [turvo] - turvo] [turvo] - turvo] [turvo] [

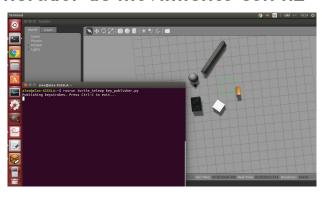






Generador de movimiento con hz

Generador de movimiento con hz



Parametros de servidor

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import rospy
from std_msgs.msg import String
from geometry_msgs.msg import Twist
key\_mapping = \{ 'w': [0, 1], 'x': [0, -1], 'a': [-1, 0], 'd': [1, 0], 's': [0, 0] \}
g_last_twist = None
                                                                              Se especifica los parámetros
g_vel_scales = [0.1, 0.1] # default to very slow
                                                                               de velocidad para el robot
def keys_cb(msg, twist_pub):
                                                                              Variables como globales que se
  global g_last_twist, g_vel_scales 	
                                                                                usan en distintas funciones
  if len(msg.data) == 0 or not key_mapping.has_key(msg.data[0]):
     return # unknown key
                                                                              Esta condicional se asegura que
  vels = key_mapping[msg.data[0]]
                                                                              si no se recibe mensaje alguno o
  g_last_twist.angular.z = vels[0] * g_vel_scales[0]
                                                                              no se presiona una de las teclas
  g_last_twist.linear.x = vels[1] * g_vel_scales[1]
                                                                               del diccionario, el robot no se
  twist_pub.publish(g_last_twist)
                                                                                         mueve.
```

Parametros de servidor

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import rospy
from std_msgs.msg import String
from geometry_msgs.msg import Twist
key\_mapping = \{ 'w': [0, 1], 'x': [0, -1], 'a': [-1, 0], 'd': [1, 0], 's': [0, 0] \}
g last twist = None
g_vel_scales = [0.1, 0.1] # default to very slow
def keys_cb(msg, twist_pub):
                                                                               Variables como globales que se
  global g_last_twist, g_vel_scales 	
                                                                                 usan en distintas funciones
  if len(msg.data) == 0 or not key_mapping.has_key(msg.data[0]):
                                                                                 Se recibe las velocidades del
     return # unknown key
                                                                                    nodo keyboard_driver
  vels = key_mapping[msg.data[0]]
  g_last_twist.angular.z = vels[0] * g_vel_scales[0]
                                                                                  Aplicar los parámetros a la
   g_last_twist.linear.x = vels[1] * g_vel_scales[1]
                                                                                   velocidad angular y lineal
   twist_pub.publish(g_last_twist)
                                                                                  Publicar el mensaje "Twist"
                                                                                    en el tópico "cmd vel"
```

Parametros de servidor if __name__ == '__main__': rospy.init_node('keys_to_twist') twist_pub = rospy.Publisher('cmd_vel', Twist, queue_size=1) Conexiones entre nodos rospy_Subscriber('keys', String, keys_cb, twist_pub) g last twist = Twist() # initializes to zero Si se ingresa un parámetro if rospy.has_param('~linear_scale'): con el nombre "linear_scale" g_vel_scales[1] = rospy.get_param('~linear_scale') rospy.logwarn("linear scale not provided; using %.1f" % g_vel_scales[1]) if rospy.has param('~angular scale'): Si se ingresa un parámetro g_vel_scales[0] = rospy.get_param('~angular_scale') con el nombre "angular scale" rospy.logwarn("angular scale not provided; using %.1f" % g_vel_scales[0]) rate = rospy.Rate(10) while **not** rospy.is shutdown(): twist_pub.publish(g_last_twist) rate.sleep()



Rampas de velocidad

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import rospy
import math
from std_msgs.msg import String
from geometry_msgs.msg import Twist

key_mapping = { w': [ 0, 1], 'x': [ 0, -1], 'a': [-1, 0], 'd': [ 1, 0], 's': [ 0, 0] }
g_twist_pub = None
g_target_twist = None
g_last_twist = None
g_last_send_time = None
g_vel_scales = [ 0, 1, 0, 1] # default to very slow
g_vel_cramps = [ 1, 1] # units: meters per second^2

Aceleración del móvil
```

Rampas de velocidad Función que implementa la def ramped_vel(v_prev, v_target, t_prev, t_now, ramp_rate): rampa de velocidad # compute maximum velocity step step = ramp_rate * (t_now - t_prev).to_sec() sign = 1.0 if (v_target > v_prev) else -1.0 error = math.fabs(v target - v prev) if error < step: # we can get there within this timestep-we're done. return v_target else: return v_prev + sign * step # take a step toward the target Implementa la rampa en el def ramped_twist(prev, target, t_prev, t_now, ramps): mensaie tipo "Twist" tw.angular.z = ramped_vel(prev.angular.z, target.angular.z, t_prev, t_now, ramps[0]) tw.linear.x = ramped vel(prev.linear.x, target.linear.x, t prev, t now, ramps[1])

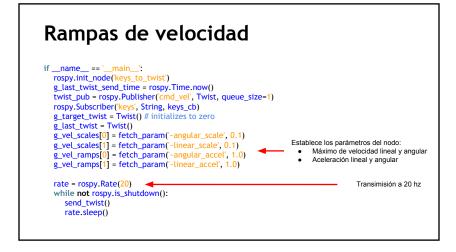
Rampas de velocidad

```
Función que implementa la
def ramped_vel(v_prev, v_target, t_prev, t_now, ramp_rate):
                                                                                  rampa de velocidad
  # compute maximum velocity step
  step = ramp_rate * (t_now - t_prev).to_sec()
  sign = 1.0 if (v target > v prev) else -1.0
  error = math.fabs(v_target - v_prev)
  if error < step: # we can get there within this timestep-we're done.
     return v target
  else:
     return v_prev + sign * step # take a step toward the target
def ramped_twist(prev, target, t_prev, t_now, ramps):
                                                                                    Variable tipo "Twist"
  tw = Twist()
  tw.angular.z = ramped_vel(prev.angular.z, target.angular.z, t_prev, t_now, ramps[0])
  tw.linear.x = ramped_vel(prev.linear.x, target.linear.x, t_prev, t_now, ramps[1])
                                                               Llama la función ramped_vel para aplicar la
                      Retorna el resultado
                                                                     rampa con la velocidad lineal y angular
```

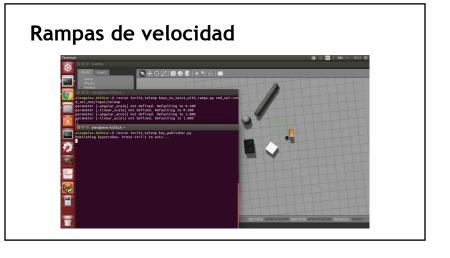
Rampas de velocidad

```
Función que publica el mensaie
def send_twist():
                                                                                    tipo Twist en el nodo
  global g_last_twist_send_time, g_target_twist, g_last_twist,\
         g_vel_scales, g_vel_ramps, g_twist_pub
  t_now = rospy.Time.now()
                                                                                 Inicia un conteo del tiempo
                                                                                  Llama a la función rampa con datos
  g_last_twist = ramped_twist(g_last_twist, g_target_twist,
                                                                                  de entrada como los parámetros de
                                 g_last_twist_send_time, t_now, g_vel_ramps)
                                                                                      entrada y el tiempo actual
  g_last_twist_send_time = t_now
  g_twist_pub.publish(g_last_twist)
                                                                      El contador de tiempo lo registra como una variable
                                                                       para usarlo la próxima vez que se llame la función
def keys_cb(msg): ◀
                                                                                   Función conocida, recibe la
  global g_target_twist, g_last_twist, g_vel_scales
                                                                                   data del nodo Keyboard_drive
  if len(msg.data) == 0 or not key_mapping.has_key(msg.data[0]):
     return # unknown key
  vels = key_mapping[msg.data[0]]
  g_last_twist.angular.z = vels[0] * g_vel_scales[0]
  g_last_twist.linear.x = vels[1] * g_vel_scales[1]
```

Rampas de velocidad def fetch_param(names, default): if rospy.has_param(name): return rospy.get_param(name) else: print "parameter [%s] not defined. Defaulting to %.3f" % (name, default) return default En caso no se defina el parámetro, se define los variables por default



Rampas de velocidad o noble base/comands/notor_power! [1Nr0] [1N90749299.173181907, 0.91000000]: Kobukl(ns = //): Advertise Cliff[no bite | 1 Nr | Company | 1



Rampas de velocidad

```
o nobite base/commands/reset odometry|

(INFO] [1409e1266.de019886, 0.01098000]: Kobukt(ns = //): Try to subscribe to nobit o desembles/XSSAA-

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subscribe to nobite of the property of the propert
```

¡Gracias!

¡La única pregunta tonta es la que no se hace!