# MRT Assignment 2

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#### 1 Introduction

Learnt to implement interfaces, clients, servers and ArUco marker detection using OpenCV.

The game plan was to implement the task for images and then extend the same logic to videos frame-by-frame.

# 2 Working with Images

### 2.1 Making the Interface

This includes two main things, the msg and srv files.

• The ProcessImage.srv file is

```
sensor_msgs/Image img
string path
bool imgorvid #0 for img, 1 for vid
uint16 frame
---
ImageBounds imgbounds
```

The request from the client to the server includes the Image data img, the path of the file being read path, whether the request is for a image or video imgorvid and the frame number of the video frame.

The response from the server is a custom ROS2 message ImageBounds which we will define in the msg directory.

• The ImageBounds.msg message includes two arrays, uint64[] ids which stores the IDs of the ArUco markers detected in the image, and PointArray[] which is an array of the custom PointArray messages.

```
uint64[] ids
PointArray[] bounds
```

• The PointArray.msg message is a 4-element array of the custom Point messages. This defines the bounding co-ordinates for a specific ArUco marker.

```
Point[4] rowpoints
```

• The Point.msg message is a 2-element array of float32 values which define the x, y - co-ordinates of a point in the image.

```
float32[2] coords
```

Figure 1: Summary of the interface

## 2.2 Making the Server

The main format of making the server (service.py) is the same as the one in this tutorial.

First, we convert the incoming image message (request.img) to a OpenCV image for processing.

```
cv_image = bridge.imgmsg_to_cv2(request.img, desired_encoding='passthrough')
```

The line

```
corners, ids, rejected = detector.detectMarkers(cv_image)
```

defines the variables corners and ids as the arrays which store the bounding boxes and the IDs of the ArUco markers detected.

The structure of corners and ids can be checked using a OpenCV testing code.

```
main py - opency_testing - Visual Studio Code

inal Help

    main py x

    main
```

Figure 2: The data types and structure of the arrays corners and ids

The corners array is a tuple of 3D numpy arrays and ids is a 2D numpy array of the IDs. The following code sets the response.imgbounds.bounds in the desired format:

```
for i in range(len(corners)):
    box = PointArray()
    for j in range(4):
        p = Point()
        p.coords = corners[i][0][j]
        box.rowpoints[j] = p
    response.imgbounds.bounds.append(box)
```

This obviously requires including the PointArray and Point classes.

```
from aruco_detection_interfaces.msg import Point
from aruco_detection_interfaces.msg import PointArray
```

The following code sets the response.imgbounds.ids in the desired format:

```
if ids is None:
    pass
else:
    response.imgbounds.ids = ids.ravel().tolist()
```

Checking if ids is crucial because if there are no ArUco images in the given image, the OpenCV detector returns an object of type None instead of numpy.ndarray for ids. (Note that this is not required for corners because in that case, it returns an empty tuple)

The following code tells the server to log the incoming response.

```
output_string = 'Incoming Request: '
if(request.imgorvid):
    output_string += "Video Path: " + request.path + " Frame Number: " + str(request.frame)
else:
    output_string += "Image Path: " + request.path

self.get_logger().info(output_string)
For example:
[INFO] [1729534848.565129227] [service]: Incoming Request: Image Path: /home/harshit/mrt_ws/
content/test.jpg
or
[INFO] [1729534903.776707848] [service]: Incoming Request: Video Path: /home/harshit/mrt_ws/
content/Aruco_1.MOV Frame Number: 60
```

#### 2.3 Making the Client

def send\_request(self):

The main format of making the client (client\_img.py) is the same as the one in this tutorial. The following code requests the user for the image path as the input and converts the image to a ROS2 image message and sets the parameters to their required values.

```
img_path = str(sys.argv[1])
    gray = cv2.cvtColor(cv2.imread(img_path), cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    image_message = bridge.cv2_to_imgmsg(gray, encoding="passthrough")
    self.req.img = image_message
    self.req.path = img_path
    self.req.imgorvid = False
    self.future = self.cli.call_async(self.req)
    rclpy.spin_until_future_complete(self, self.future)
    return self.future.result()
We also convert the image to GRAY encoding to make the detection of ArUco markers easier.
   The following code just tells the client to log the request and the received response from the server.
numAruco = len(response.imgbounds.ids)
output_string = "Number of ArUco markers detected: " + str(numAruco) + '\n'
for i in range(numAruco):
    output_string += "Marker " + str(i+1) + ": ID = " + str(response.imgbounds.ids[i])
                        + " Bounding Borders = "
    for j in range(4):
        output_string += '(' + ', '.join(map(str, response.imgbounds.bounds[i].rowpoints[j].coords))
                             + ') '
    output_string += '\n'
minimal_client.get_logger().info(output_string)
For example:
[INFO] [1729534848.577088680] [client_img_async]: Number of ArUco markers detected: 1
Marker 1: ID = 17 Bounding Borders = (370.0, 67.0) (392.0, 71.0) (389.0, 89.0) (368.0, 85.0)
Or
[INFO] [1729534903.777717312] [client_vid_async]: Frame 60
Number of ArUco markers detected: 4
Marker 1: ID = 1 Bounding Borders = (310.0, 456.0) (431.0, 470.0) (415.0, 584.0) (295.0, 572.0)
Marker 2: ID = 3 Bounding Borders = (1386.0, 491.0) (1504.0, 490.0) (1508.0, 611.0) (1392.0, 606.0)
Marker 3: ID = 0 Bounding Borders = (655.0, 475.0) (771.0, 468.0) (776.0, 581.0) (660.0, 590.0)
Marker 4: ID = 2 Bounding Borders = (957.0, 486.0) (1067.0, 509.0) (1045.0, 621.0) (935.0, 599.0)
```

# 3 Working with Videos

See client\_vid.py

The main idea was to open a video using OpenCV in Python and feed the frames of the video into the same server one by one (in the same way we processed images).

This required some changes to client\_img.py.

The following code sends the request to the server for the given frame and sets the parameters to their required values.

```
def send_request(self, image_message, path, current_frame):
    self.req.img = image_message
    self.req.path = path
    self.req.frame = current_frame
    self.req.imgorvid = True
    self.future = self.cli.call_async(self.req)
    rclpy.spin_until_future_complete(self, self.future)
    return self.future.result()
```

The image\_message, path, current\_frame variables change for each frame, and hence are set as parameters to the send\_request function.

In the main function, we request the path to the video from the user and start looping through the video frame-by-frame.

```
vid_path = str(sys.argv[1])
cap = cv2.VideoCapture(vid_path)
if cap.isOpened():
    current_frame = 0
    while True:
        ret, frame = cap.read()
        if ret:
            if current_frame % 15 == 0:
                gray = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
                image_message = bridge.cv2_to_imgmsg(gray, encoding='passthrough')
                response = minimal_client.send_request(image_message, vid_path, current_frame)
                while rclpy.ok():
                    rclpy.spin_once(minimal_client)
                    if minimal_client.future.done():
                            response = minimal_client.future.result()
                        except Exception as e:
                            minimal_client.get_logger().info('Service call failed %r' % (e,))
                        else:
                            numAruco = len(response.imgbounds.ids)
                            output_string = loggingData(numAruco, current_frame, response)
                            minimal_client.get_logger().info(output_string)
                        break
        else:
            break
        current_frame += 1
    cap.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

Note that the request is sent to the server only when current\_frame % 15 == 0 (every 15 frames). This is to prevent logging spam and overloading the server.

```
The function loggingData returns the output_string which is logged.
```

```
def loggingData(numAruco, current_frame, response):
    output_string = "Frame " + str(current_frame) + "\nNumber of ArUco markers detected: "
                    + str(numAruco) + '\n'
    for i in range(numAruco):
        output_string += "Marker " + str(i+1) + ": ID = " + str(response.imgbounds.ids[i])
                            + " Bounding Borders = "
        for j in range(4):
            output_string += '(' + ', '.join(map(str,
                            response.imgbounds.bounds[i].rowpoints[j].coords)) + ') '
        output_string += '\n'
    return output_string
A sample log of client_vid.py is
[INFO] [1729541625.405310906] [client_vid_async]: Frame 15
Number of ArUco markers detected: 1
Marker 1: ID = 2 Bounding Borders = (849.0, 555.0) (951.0, 539.0) (969.0, 645.0) (868.0, 664.0)
[INFO] [1729541625.607731882] [client_vid_async]: Frame 30
Number of ArUco markers detected: 3
Marker 1: ID = 1 Bounding Borders = (306.0, 450.0) (428.0, 465.0) (409.0, 574.0) (284.0, 562.0)
Marker 2: ID = 0 Bounding Borders = (650.0, 462.0) (767.0, 462.0) (766.0, 573.0) (650.0, 577.0)
Marker 3: ID = 2 Bounding Borders = (870.0, 540.0) (975.0, 535.0) (982.0, 644.0) (879.0, 653.0)
[INFO] [1729541625.815185483] [client_vid_async]: Frame 45
Number of ArUco markers detected: 4
Marker 1: ID = 3 Bounding Borders = (1354.0, 499.0) (1468.0, 516.0) (1451.0, 634.0) (1337.0, 613.0)
Marker 2: ID = 1 Bounding Borders = (330.0, 444.0) (446.0, 460.0) (424.0, 571.0) (308.0, 557.0)
Marker 3: ID = 0 Bounding Borders = (664.0, 466.0) (781.0, 459.0) (784.0, 571.0) (668.0, 581.0)
Marker 4: ID = 2 Bounding Borders = (935.0, 493.0) (1044.0, 514.0) (1023.0, 626.0) (913.0, 607.0)
[INFO] [1729541626.024209102] [client_vid_async]: Frame 60
Number of ArUco markers detected: 4
Marker 1: ID = 1 Bounding Borders = (310.0, 456.0) (431.0, 470.0) (415.0, 584.0) (295.0, 572.0)
Marker 2: ID = 3 Bounding Borders = (1386.0, 491.0) (1504.0, 490.0) (1508.0, 611.0) (1392.0, 606.0)
Marker 3: ID = 0 Bounding Borders = (655.0, 475.0) (771.0, 468.0) (776.0, 581.0) (660.0, 590.0)
Marker 4: ID = 2 Bounding Borders = (957.0, 486.0) (1067.0, 509.0) (1045.0, 621.0) (935.0, 599.0)
. . .
   Both client_img.py and client_vid.py are added as nodes.
'console_scripts': [
    'service = aruco_detection.service:main',
    'client-vid = aruco_detection.client_vid:main',
    'client-img = aruco_detection.client_img:main',
],
```

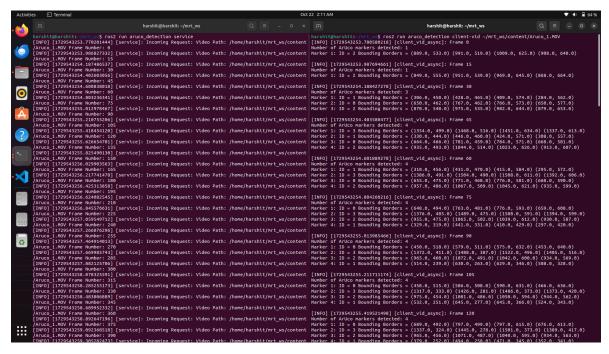


Figure 3: Testing out Aruco\_1.MOV using client-vid

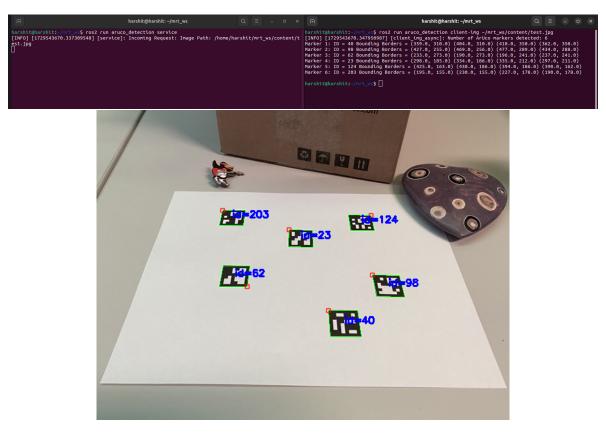


Figure 4: Testing out an image using client-img