

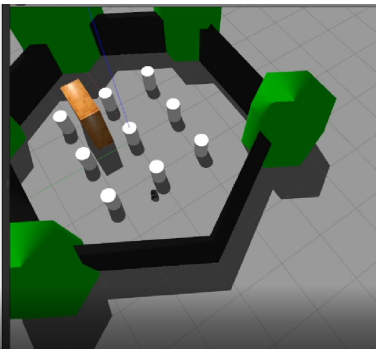
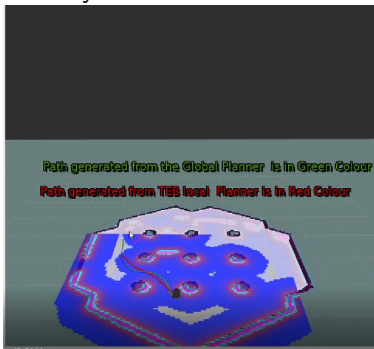
# PointCloud to LaserScan

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# Navigation Stack

- ▶ Will talk about this in later lectures.
- ▶ A 2D navigation stack that takes in information from odometry, sensor streams, and a goal pose and outputs safe velocity commands that are sent to a mobile base .



# Navigation Stack uses LaserScan Messages to detect Obstacle !

- ▶ Recall Lab 3 , ( Obstacle Avoidance ) !
- ▶ ranges gives the distance of occupied grids with respect to the robot .

## sensor\_msgs/LaserScan Message

File: `sensor_msgs/LaserScan.msg`

### Raw Message Definition

```
# Single scan from a planar laser range-finder
#
# If you have another ranging device with different behavior (e.g. a sonar
# array), please find or create a different message, since applications
# will make fairly laser-specific assumptions about this data

Header header          # timestamp in the header is the acquisition time of
                        # the first ray in the scan.
#
# in frame frame_id, angles are measured around
# the positive Z axis (counterclockwise, if Z is up)
# with zero angle being forward along the x axis

float32 angle_min      # start angle of the scan [rad]
float32 angle_max      # end angle of the scan [rad]
float32 angle_increment # angular distance between measurements [rad]

float32 time_increment  # time between measurements [seconds] - if your scanner
                        # is moving, this will be used in interpolating position
                        # of 3d points
float32 scan_time       # time between scans [seconds]

float32 range_min       # minimum range value [m]
float32 range_max       # maximum range value [m]

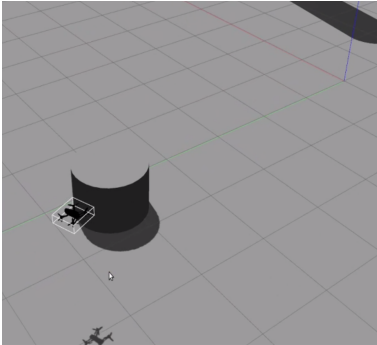
float32[] ranges        # range data [m] (Note: values < range_min or > range_max should be discarded)
float32[] intensities   # intensity data [device-specific units]. If your
                        # device does not provide intensities, please leave
                        # the array empty.
```

# But

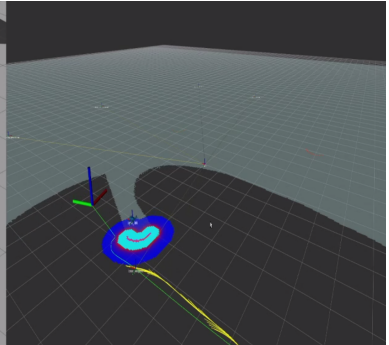
- ▶ Unfortunately the drone doesn't have the LiDAR to create the laserScan Messages for us!
- ▶ **Fortunately** we have the obstacle (lab8 part1) and drone Position wrt. to the origin (world frame) .

# RViz

- ▶ RViz is a 3d visualization tool which helps us to see the robot's perception of its world (real or simulated).
- ▶ command to open RViz : `roslaunch rviz rviz`



Simulated Arena in Gazebo

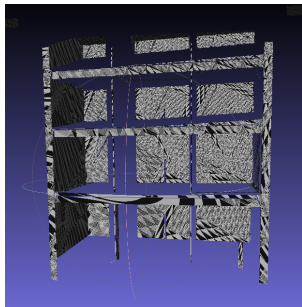
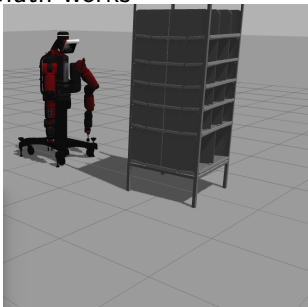


RViz



# What is a Point Cloud ?

- ▶ A point cloud is a set of points in 3-D space. more info at link : [Math works](#)



- ▶ ref figure : stack exchange
- ▶ Application : Many , google it !:)

# Difference Between LaserScan and PointCloud

## sensor\_msgs/LaserScan Message

File: `sensor_msgs/LaserScan.msg`

### Raw Message Definition

```
# Single scan from a planar laser range finder
#
# If you have another ranging device with different behavior (e.g., a sensor
# array), please find or create a different message, since applications
# will have fairly laser-specific assumptions about this data

Header header
# timestamp is the header is the acquisition time of
# the first ray in the scan.
#
# in-frame frame_id, angles are measured around
# the positive z axis (counterclockwise, if z is up)
# with zero angle being forward along the z axis

Float32 angle_min # start angle of the scan [rad]
Float32 angle_max # end angle of the scan [rad]
Float32 angle_increment # angular distance between measurements [rad]

Float32 time_increment # time between measurements [seconds] - if your scanner
# is moving, this will be used to interpolate position
# of 3d points
# time between scans [seconds]

Float32 scan_time #
Float32 range_min # minimum range value [m]
Float32 range_max # maximum range value [m]

# ===== RANGE =====
# range data [m] (note: values < range_min or > range_max should be discarded)
# intensity data (laser-specific units), if your
# device does not provide intensity, please leave
# the array empty.
```

## sensor\_msgs/PointCloud2 Message

File: `sensor_msgs/PointCloud2.msg`

### Raw Message Definition

```
# This message holds a collection of N-dimensional points, which may
# contain additional information such as normals, intensity, etc. The
# point data is stored as a binary blob, its layout described by the
# contents of the "fields" array.

# The point cloud data may be organized 2d (image-like) or 3d
# (unordered). Point clouds organized as 2d images may be produced by
# camera depth sensors such as stereo or time-of-flight.

# Time of sensor data acquisition, and the coordinate frame ID (for 3d
# points).
Header header

# 2D structure of the point cloud. If the cloud is unordered, height is
# 1 and width is the length of the point cloud.
uint32 height
uint32 width

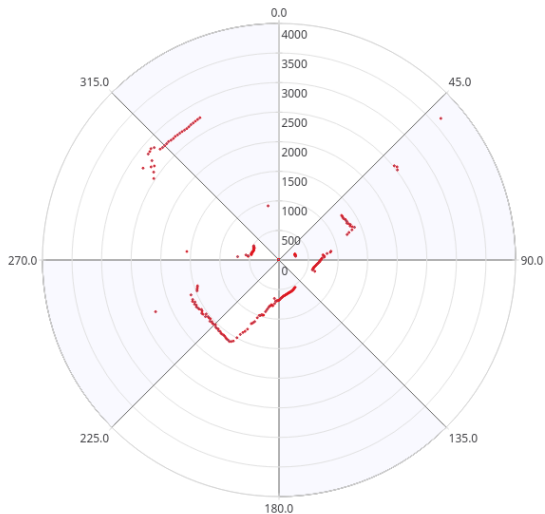
# Describes the channels and their layout in the binary data blob.
PointField[] fields

bool is_bigendian # Is this data bigendian?
uint32 point_step # Length of a point in bytes
uint32 row_step # Length of a row in bytes
uint8[] data # Actual point data, size is (row_step*height)

bool is_dense # True if there are no invalid points
```

# Difference Between LaserScan and PointCloud

- LaserScan : list of points representing 1D lengths



ref : Turtle Bot3 webpage



# Difference Between LaserScan and PointCloud

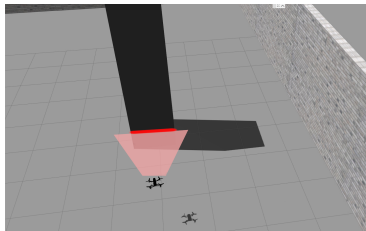
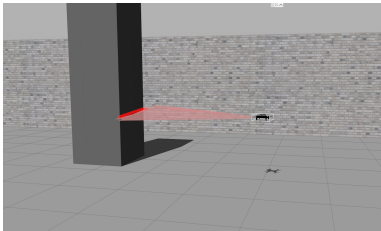
- ▶ PointCloud : actual 2(or3)D point cloud
- ▶ LaserScan : Polar Coordinates ( angle and ranges)
- ▶ PointCloud : Cartesian Coordinates (actual x,y,z points)
- ▶ More differences at link : [ros wiki](#)

# How to get LaserScan Messages

- ▶ Get Point Cloud of obstacles.
- ▶ Publish the information in a ros topic of message type PointCloud2
- ▶ Convert PointCloud2 Message to laserScan Messages , **the laser Scan ranges should be with respect to drone.**  
(There Could be other methods also , feel free to explore)

## Get Point Cloud of obstacles ?

- ▶ Drone will only move in 2 Dimension (x-y plane )
- ▶ Flying At fixed height h



## Get Point Cloud of obstacles ?

- We have the obstacle's center Positions ( $x_{obs}, y_{obs}$ ) (lab8 part1) wrt. **origin**

```
obs_poses_list:
-
  header:
    seq: 0
    stamp:
      secs: 2919
      nsecs: 139000000
    frame_id: "world"
  child_frame_id: "obstacle_3"
  transform:
    translation:
      x: -3.392229932848181
      y: -3.044680007518848
      z: 0.7935459706385772
    rotation:
      x: 4.964664796444344e-08
      y: 4.964664796444344e-08
      z: 1.461305056859797e-10
      w: 0.9999999999999989
-
  header:
```

## Get Point Cloud of obstacles ?

- ▶ Over Approximate the Obstacle's 2D Projection on x,y surface as a Circle with radius  $r$  ,and Center  $(x_{obs}, y_{obs})$  at height  $h$
- ▶ Create A Circle (Point Cloud)
- ▶ Publish the coordinates of all the **points** on a circle circumference to a topic (`sensor_msgs/PointCloud2`)

# Get Point Cloud of obstacles ?

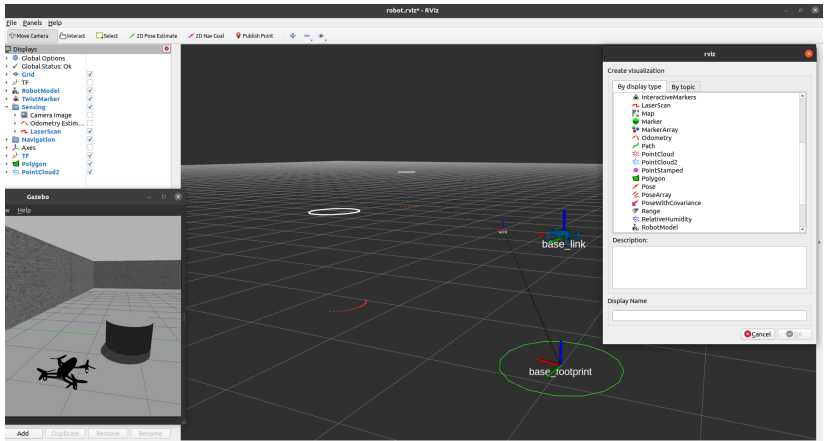


Figure 1: rviz\_obs

## convert PointCloud Message to LaserScan Messages?

- ▶ We will use a Standard ROS package to covert the PointCloud to LaserScan Messages
- ▶ name of package & link : pointcloud\_to\_laserscan
- ▶ Most Important Parameter :
- ▶ ~target\_frame (str, default: none)
  - ▶ If provided, transform the pointcloud into this frame before converting to a laser scan. Otherwise, laser scan will be generated in the same frame as the input point cloud.
- ▶ After this ,We are ready to work with Navigation Stack (next week)

# Assignment

- ▶ Create Point Cloud of the obstacles present in your Environment
- ▶ Convert the PointCloud Messages to LaserScan Messages using the Standard ROS package