

Outlining the steps and code for implementing a wall-following behavior for a turtlebot3 robot using ROS and python, you can follow these instructions:

Title: Implementing Wall-Following Behavior for TurtleBot3 with ROS and Python

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1. Introduction:

This document provides a step-by-step guide on implementing a wall-following behavior for a TurtleBot3 robot using ROS (Robot Operating System) and Python. The wall-following algorithm utilizes laser scan data to detect obstacles and adjust the robot's velocity and angular velocity accordingly.

2. Requirements:
- ROS (Robot Operating System)
- TurtleBot3 Simulation Environment
- Python 3.x
· `geometry_msgs` and `sensor_msgs` ROS packages
3. Implementation Steps:
Step 1: Initialize ROS Core
step i. mitialize Nos core
```bash
roscore
Step 2: Set TurtleBot3 Model
```bash
s export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=burger
Sten 2: Launch TurtleBota in Gazebo

```bash
\$ roslaunch turtlebo3_gazebo turtlebot3_stage1.launch
Step 4: Navigate to Workspace
```bash
\$ cd mobile_robotics
Step 5: Source Setup Script
```bash
\$ source devel/setup.sh
Step 6: Run Wall-Follower Node
```bash
\$ rosrun wall_follower wall_follower.py
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4. Wall-Follower Python Code Explanation:

- -The provided Python script `wall_follower.py` implements the wall-following behavior. Here's a breakdown of its key components:
- PID Controller Parameters: Defines the proportional, integral, and derivative constants for the PID controller.
- Wall-Following Parameters: Sets the threshold for detecting obstacles, and the robot's move and rotation speeds.
- Laser Callback Function: Handles laser scan data, calculates errors, and adjusts the robot's velocity and angular velocity.
- ROS Initialization: Initializes the ROS node, publisher, and subscriber.
- ROS Loop: Continuously runs the wall-follower algorithm.

5. Conclusion:

By following the steps outlined in this document and understanding the provided Python code, you can successfully implement a wall-following behavior for a TurtleBot3 robot using ROS and Python.