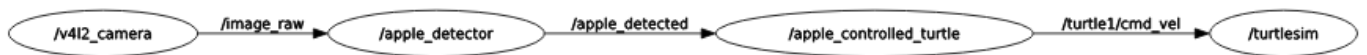




用苹果控制乌龟 (ROS2)



rqt_graph

ROS2 工作空间配置

1. 创建 ROS2 工作空间

```
bash
1  mkdir -p ~/dev_ws/src # 创建 dev_ws/src 目录
2  cd ~/dev_ws # 进入工作空间
```

2. 创建 ROS2 包

```
bash
1  cd ~/dev_ws/src
```

```
2 # 方式1: 克隆现有包 (如你的代码仓库)
3 git clone <你的代码仓库地址>
4 # 方式2: 手动创建新包 (如 learning_topic)
5 ros2 pkg create --build-type ament_python learning_topic
6 cd learning_topic
7 mkdir -p learning_topic # 创建Python子包目录
8 touch learning_topic/__init__.py # 初始化文件
```

创建了后能看到这样的目录:

Code block

```
1 dev_ws/ # ROS2 工作空间
2 |— build/ # 编译生成的临时文件 (自动创建)
3 |— install/ # 安装目录 (含可执行文件)
4 |— log/ # 编译日志 (自动创建)
5 |— src/
6 |   |— learning_topic/ # 你的ROS2包
7 |       |— learning_topic/ # Python包主目录
8 |           |— __init__.py # Python包初始化文件 (可为空)
9 |           |— apple_detector.py # 苹果检测节点代码
10 |           |— apple_controlled_turtle.py # 海龟控制节点代码
11 |       |— package.xml # 包定义文件 (声明依赖和元数据)
12 |       |— setup.py # Python包的安装配置
```

要把apple_detector.py和apple_controlled_turtle.py新建到src/learning_topic里 (我们会用到的节点)

写程序

1. 添加依赖

package.xml 里要加这些依赖 (dependencies)

package.xml

```
1 <depend>rc\py</depend>
2 <depend>geometry_msgs</depend>
3 <depend>turtlesim</depend>
```

2. 红色苹果检测节点

用于检测图像中的红色物体 (如苹果), 并通过 /apple_detected 话题发布检测结果 (True 或 False)。它订阅摄像头图像, 使用HSV颜色空间和轮廓检测判断是否存在红色物体, 并在图像上标

记检测到的目标。

apple_detector.py

```
1  #!/usr/bin/env python3
2  # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3
4  import rclpy
5  from rclpy.node import Node
6  from sensor_msgs.msg import Image
7  from std_msgs.msg import Bool # use Bool message type
8  from cv_bridge import CvBridge
9  import cv2
10 import numpy as np
11
12 # HSV color range for red
13 lower_red = np.array([0, 90, 128])
14 upper_red = np.array([180, 255, 255])
15
16 class ImageSubscriber(Node):
17     def __init__(self, name):
18         super().__init__(name)
19         self.sub = self.create_subscription(
20             Image, 'image_raw', self.listener_callback, 10)
21         self.pub = self.create_publisher(
22             Bool, 'apple_detected', 10) # publishing Bool
23         self.cv_bridge = CvBridge()
24
25     def object_detect(self, image):
26         hsv_img = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
27         mask_red = cv2.inRange(hsv_img, lower_red, upper_red)
28         contours, _ = cv2.findContours(
29             mask_red, cv2.RETR_LIST, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_NONE)
30
31         for cnt in contours:
32             if cnt.shape[0] < 150:
33                 continue
34
35             (x, y, w, h) = cv2.boundingRect(cnt)
36             cv2.drawContours(image, [cnt], -1, (0, 255, 0), 2)
37             cv2.circle(image, (int(x+w/2), int(y+h/2)), 5, (0, 255, 0), -1)
38
39             return True # apple detected
40
41         return False # no apple found
42
43     def listener_callback(self, data):
```

```

44         self.get_logger().info('Receiving video frame')
45         image = self.cv_bridge.imgmsg_to_cv2(data, 'bgr8')
46
47         apple_found = self.object_detect(image)
48
49         msg = Bool()
50         msg.data = apple_found
51         self.pub.publish(msg)
52
53         cv2.imshow("object", image)
54         cv2.waitKey(50)
55
56     def main(args=None):
57         rclpy.init(args=args)
58         node = ImageSubscriber("apple_detector")
59         rclpy.spin(node)
60         node.destroy_node()
61         rclpy.shutdown()
62

```

3. 海龟模拟器苹果控制节点

当检测到苹果时控制海龟画图以1.0的线速度和角速度移动，未检测到时停止。它订阅 `/apple_detected` 话题获取苹果检测状态，并通过 `/turtle1/cmd_vel` 话题发布控制指令。

```

apple_controlled_turtle.py

1  #!/usr/bin/env python3
2
3  import rclpy
4  from rclpy.node import Node
5  from std_msgs.msg import Bool
6  from geometry_msgs.msg import Twist
7
8  class AppleControlledTurtle(Node):
9      def __init__(self):
10         super().__init__('apple_controlled_turtle')
11         self.apple_detected = False
12
13         # Subscriber to /apple_detected
14         self.sub = self.create_subscription(
15             Bool,
16             'apple_detected',
17             self.apple_callback,
18             10
19         )

```

```

20
21     # Publisher to /turtle1/cmd_vel
22     self.pub = self.create_publisher(Twist, 'turtle1/cmd_vel', 10)
23
24     # Timer to send velocity commands at 10 Hz
25     self.timer = self.create_timer(0.1, self.publish_cmd_vel)
26
27     self.get_logger().info('Apple-controlled turtle is running.')
28
29     def apple_callback(self, msg):
30         self.apple_detected = msg.data
31         if self.apple_detected:
32             self.get_logger().info('Apple detected - Turtle moving.')
33         else:
34             self.get_logger().info('No apple - Turtle stopping.')
35
36     def publish_cmd_vel(self):
37         twist = Twist()
38         if self.apple_detected:
39             twist.linear.x = 1.0
40             twist.angular.z = 1.0
41         else:
42             twist.linear.x = 0.0
43             twist.angular.z = 0.0
44         self.pub.publish(twist)
45
46     def main(args=None):
47         rclpy.init(args=args)
48         node = AppleControlledTurtle()
49         rclpy.spin(node)
50         node.destroy_node()
51         rclpy.shutdown()
52
53     if __name__ == '__main__':
54         main()
55

```

4. 添加接入口

在 `setup.py` 中添加 `entry_points` 的作用是将 Python 脚本注册为可执行命令，使其可以通过终端直接运行。

```

setup.py

1  entry_points={
2      'console_scripts': [
3          'apple_detector = learning_topic.apple_detector:main',

```

```
4         'apple_controlled_turtle =  
learning_topic.apple_controlled_turtle:main',  
5     ],  
6     },
```

运行程序

(如果用虚拟机器要先把电脑的摄像头连上)

1. 重新编译工作空间

```
bash  
  
1  cd ~/dev_ws  # 进入ROS2工作目录  
2  colcon build --packages-select learning_topic  # 仅编译learning_topic包  
3  source install/setup.bash  # 更新环境变量
```

2. 在别的的终端运行这些命令

```
bash  
  
1  ros2 run v4l2_camera v4l2_camera_node #启动摄像头节点  
2  ros2 run learning_topic apple_detector #启动苹果坚持节点  
3  ros2 run turtlesim turtlesim_node #启动海龟模拟器  
4  ros2 run learning_topic apple_controlled_turtle #启动苹果控制乌龟节点
```

最后的效果

