



NAVIGATION AND TAG DETECTION FOR IOT APPLICATIONS

ROBOTICS PROJECT Mscv_2

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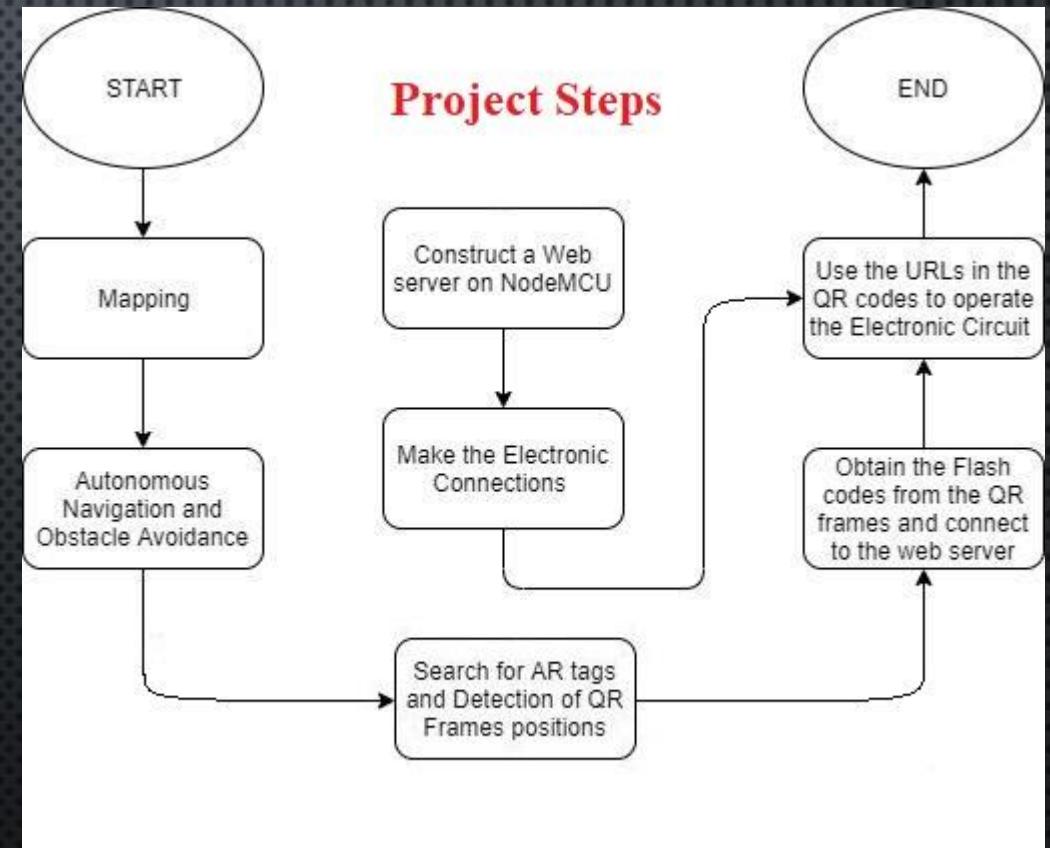
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I) – INTRODUCTION

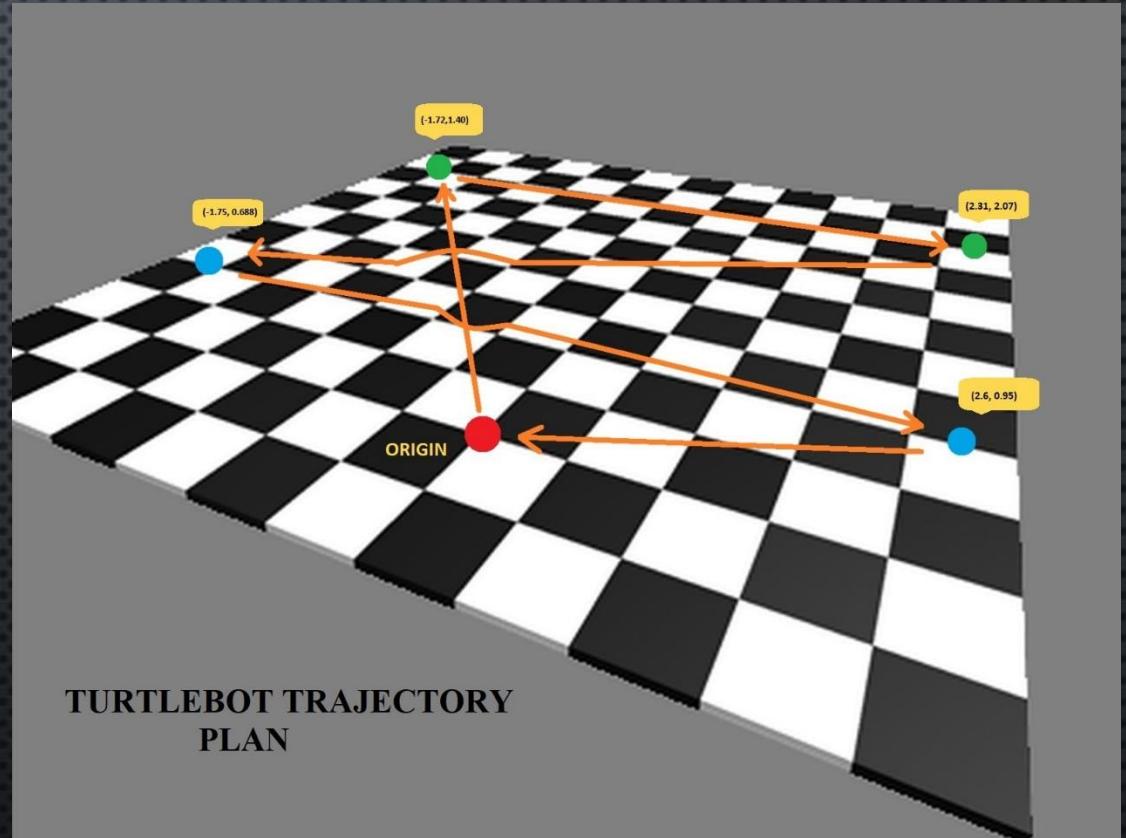
- Parts of the project
 1. Autonomous Navigation
 2. Vision tasks and basic detection
 3. Wifi control of a system



I) - INTRODUCTION

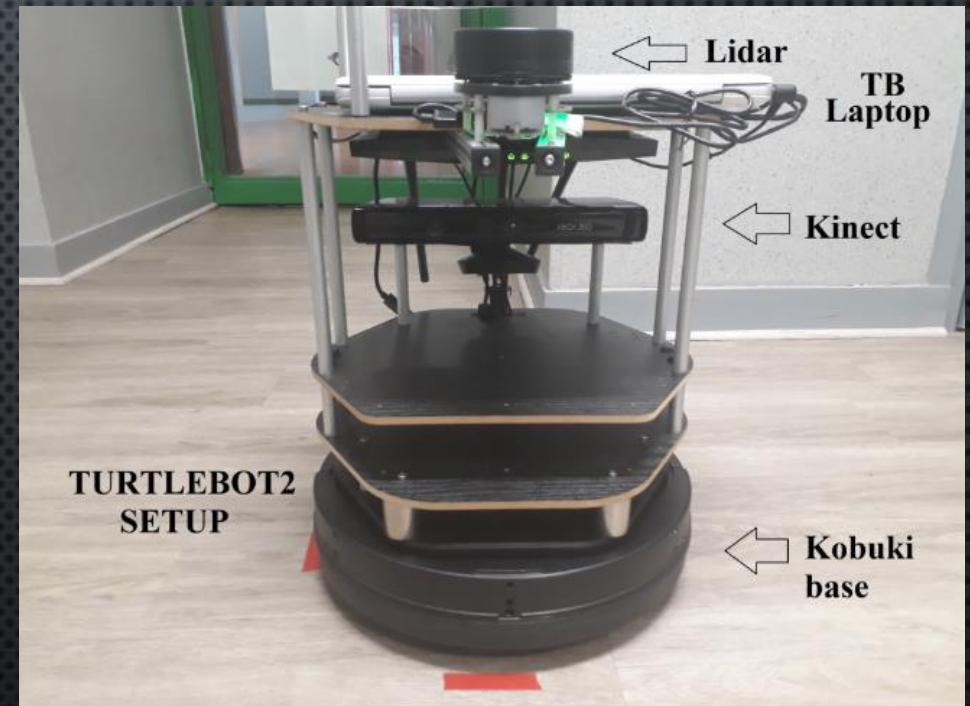
- Scenario

1. Move to the AR Tags
2. Move to the QR codes
3. Remotely control the LED
4. Go to the original position



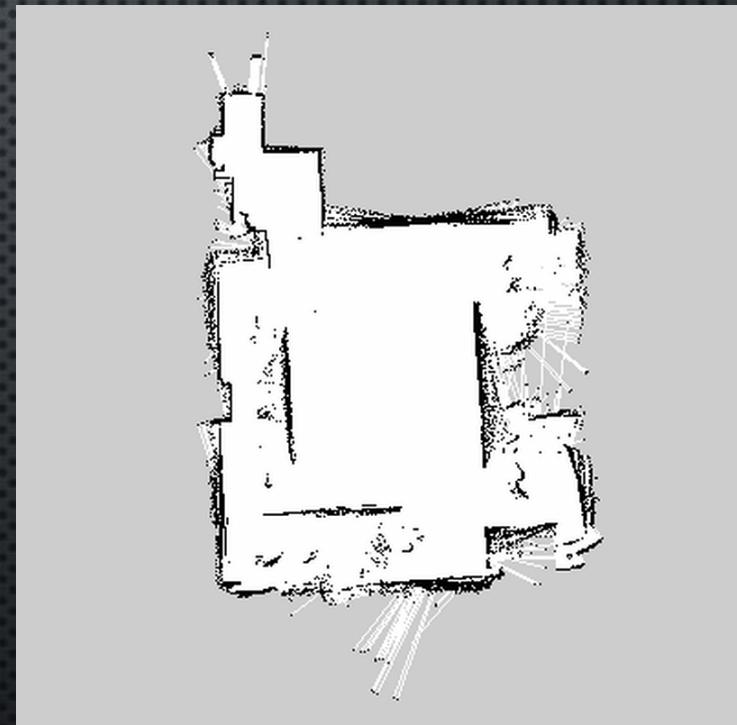
II) – AUTONOMOUS NAVIGATION

- Original Material
 - 1. turtlebot_vibot metapackage
 - 2. Slamtec package rplidar_ros
 - 3. LiDAR scanner sensor



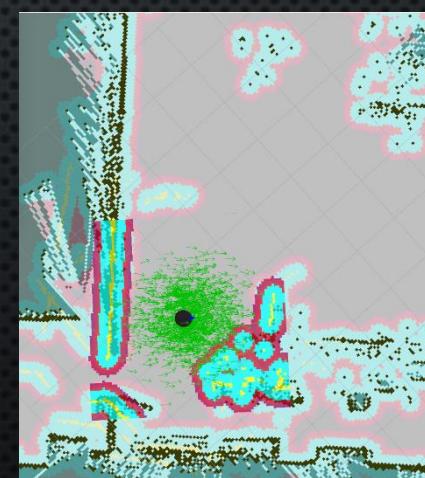
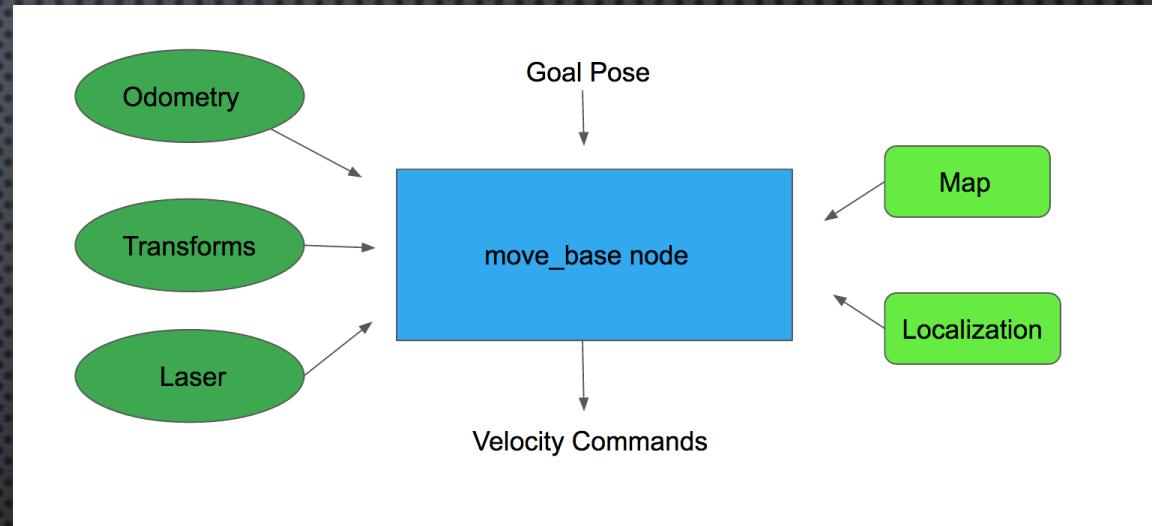
II) – AUTONOMOUS NAVIGATION

- Map Creation
 - Single time process
 - Pure LiDAR reliance
 - Use of gmapping_demo file
 - Manually controlled robot
 - Results stored into turtlebot_vibot_nav



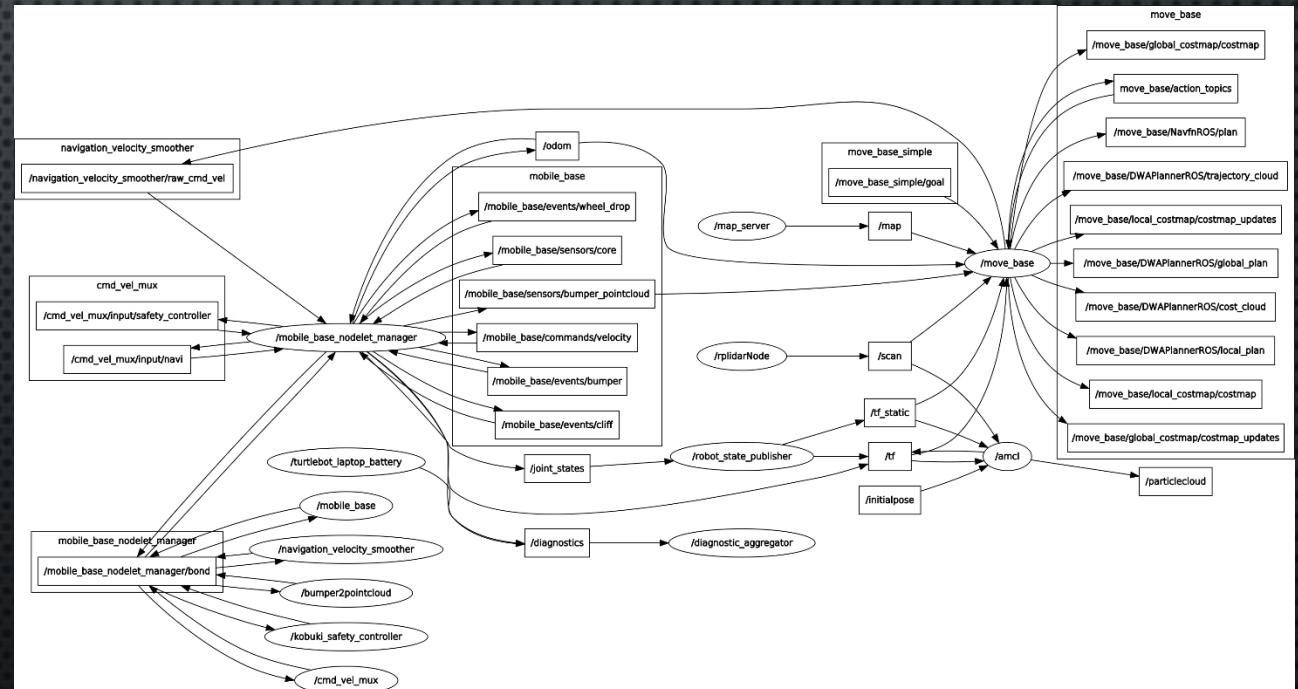
II) – AUTONOMOUS NAVIGATION

- Setting Autonomous navigation
 - LiDAR and Kinect dependent
 - Call of amcl_demo file
 - Real time local map
 - Exclusion radius for obstacle avoidance
 - Shortest path planning



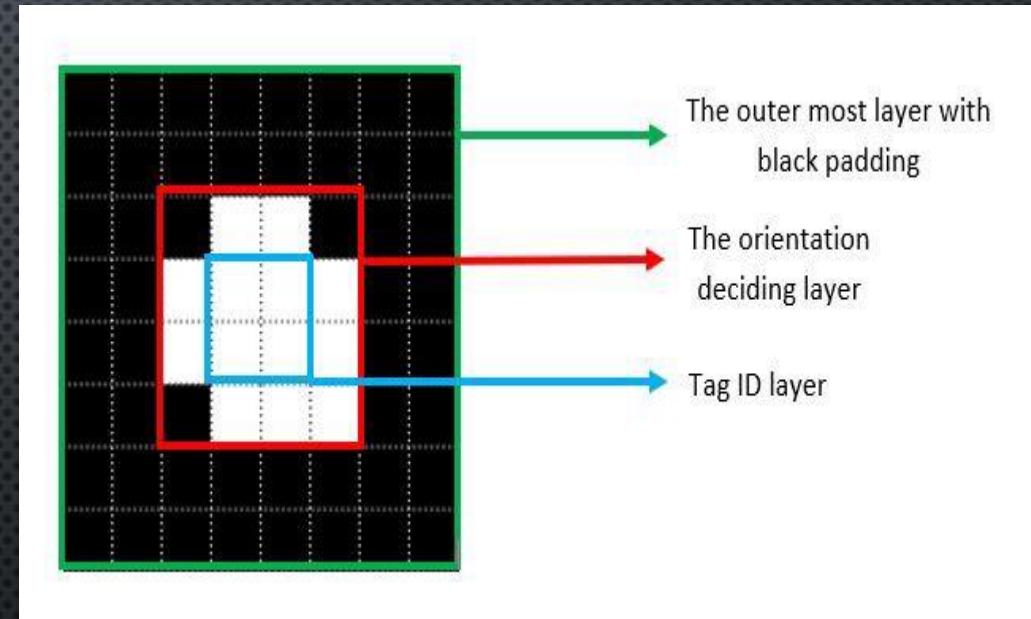
II) – AUTONOMOUS NAVIGATION

- Setting Autonomous navigation
 - Python script adjustment
 - Manually defined coordinates
 - Move_base node call



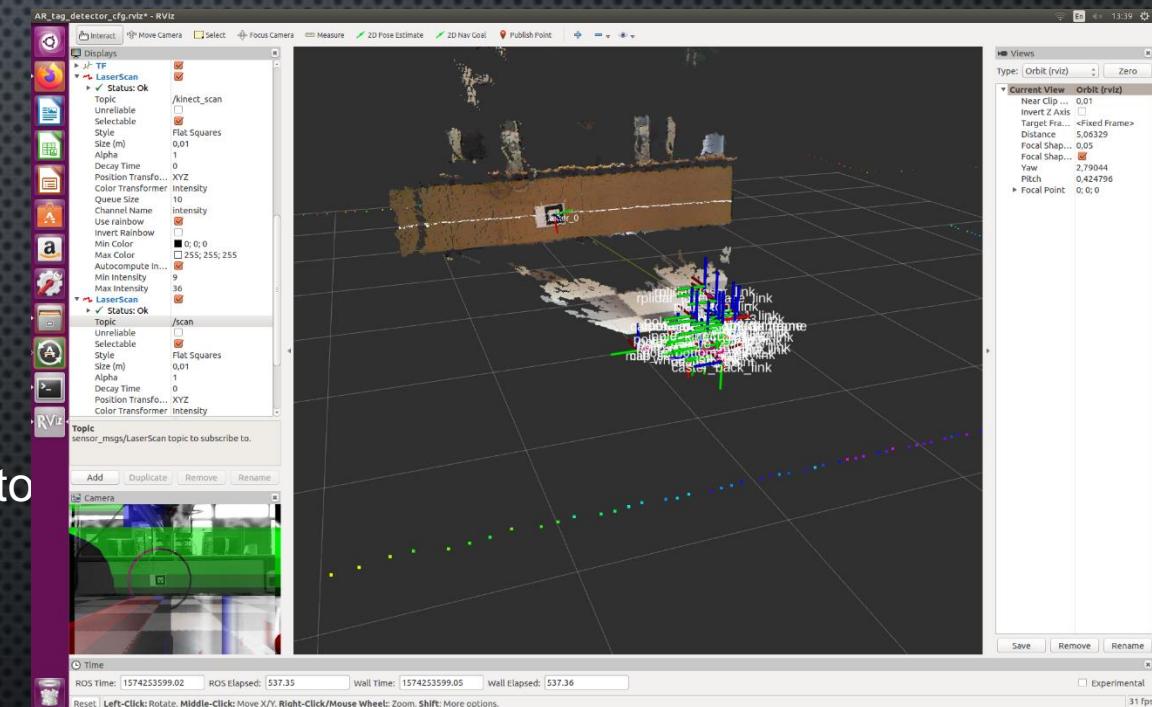
III) – AR TAGS LOCALIZATION / QR DETECTION

- AR_track_alvar adaptation
 - Remapping Kinect camera topic and framework
 - Generating basic simple AR Tags
 - Trying different setup parameters
 - Tag distance to the robot is passed into several topics



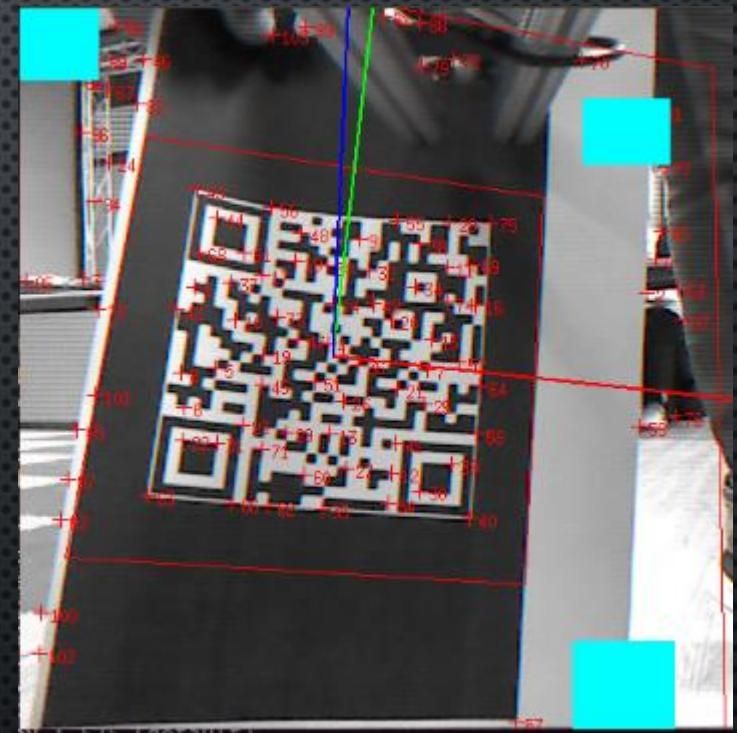
III) – AR TAGS LOCALIZATION / QR DETECTION

- AR_track_alvar adaptation
 - Output visualization through Rviz
 - Custom configuration for display
 - The detection subscribes to the cloud of points to
 - The orientation is also visible on camera output



III) – AR TAGS LOCALIZATION / QR DETECTION

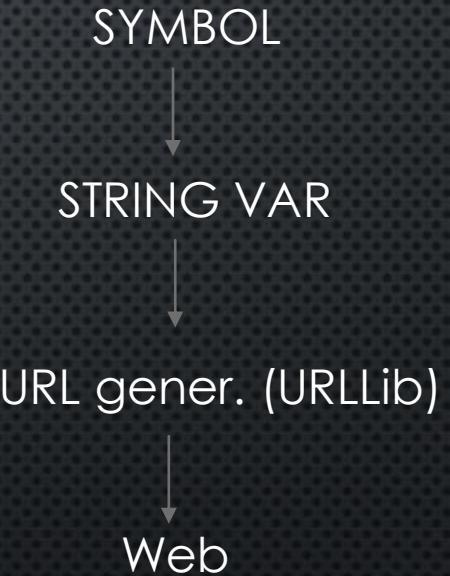
- Visp Auto-tracker Compatibility
 - Camera configs (launch files) share the same structure
 - Kinect camera is a USB camera
 - Direct remapping of the USB port camera to Kinect IDs
 - Detection based on fixed QR features
 - The detection takes into account orientation



III) – AR TAGS LOCALIZATION / QR DETECTION

- Zbar and pyzbar

- QR and bar codes decoding/encoding libraries
- Pyzbar unleashes all functionalities from Zbar in Python
- Pre-processing is mandatory to reach optimal decoding
- Decoding is done through embedded pattern scanning
- Obtained symbols are encoded into a string variable
- The resulting URL is processed through a URLLib call prior to web-browsing





WI-FI CONTROL

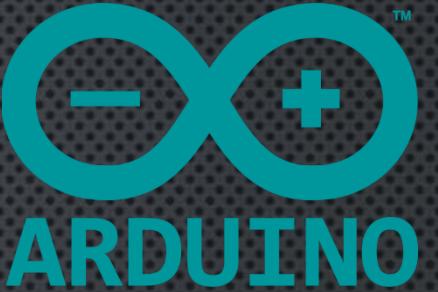
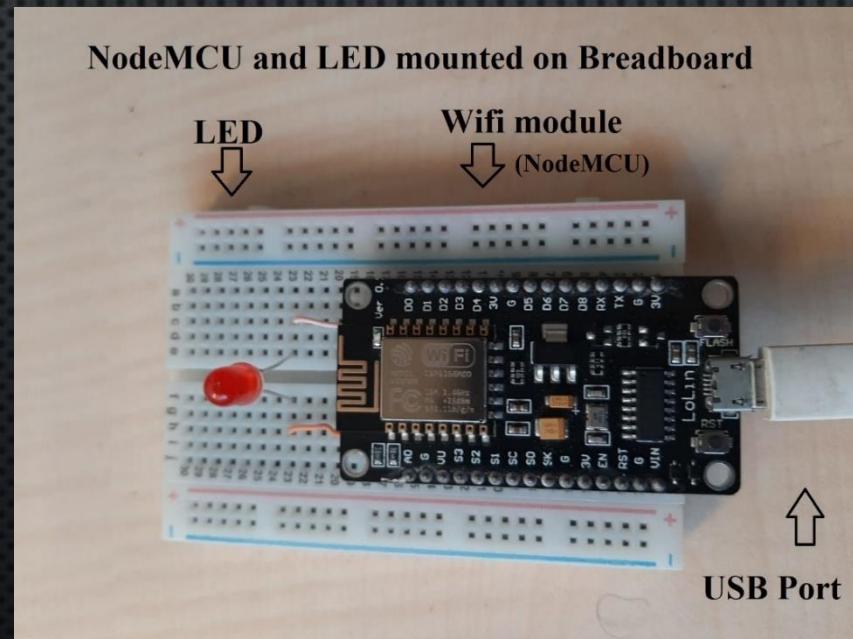


IV) - WI-FI CONTROL

- Getting beyond ROS
 - Convert an image of a QR code into an Electrical signal
 - Use the Kinect to decode the QR Code in the image
 - Construct a webserver using a Wi-Fi Module embedded on the NodeMCU board.
 - Establish a connection between the ROS system and the webserver

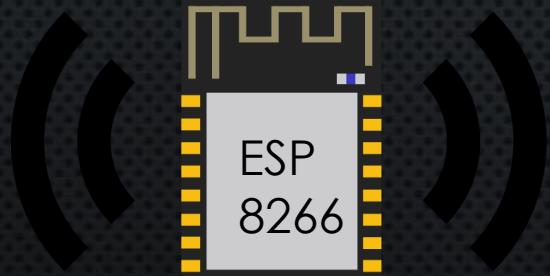
IV) - WI-FI CONTROL

- Electronics
- In order to achieve these objectives we used the NodeMCU
- The webserver was constructed on the NodeMCU using Arduino C
- The Electronic connection was made using a single LED



webserver

||



PROCESS

aREST Cloud Server

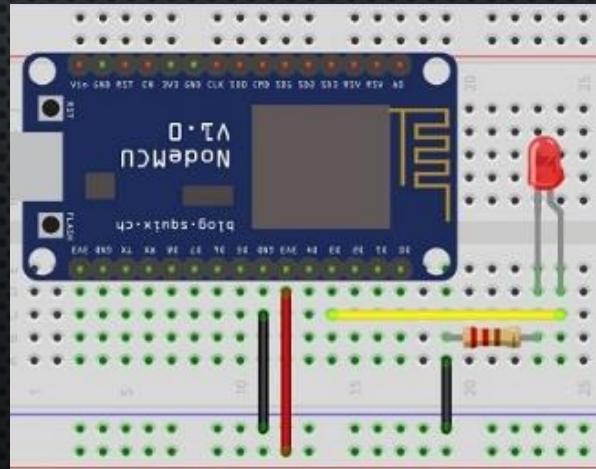
ID, Name, Configuration, Hardware

Kinect and QR Codes



Can only be
done over a
local network

NodeMCU Webserver



EXPERIMENT

- Below are the QR Codes used in the Project

Switch On



cloudAREST.cloud/mt1234/digital/3/1

Switch Off



cloudAREST.cloud/mt1234/digital/3/0

V) APPLICATIONS

- Possible Expansions

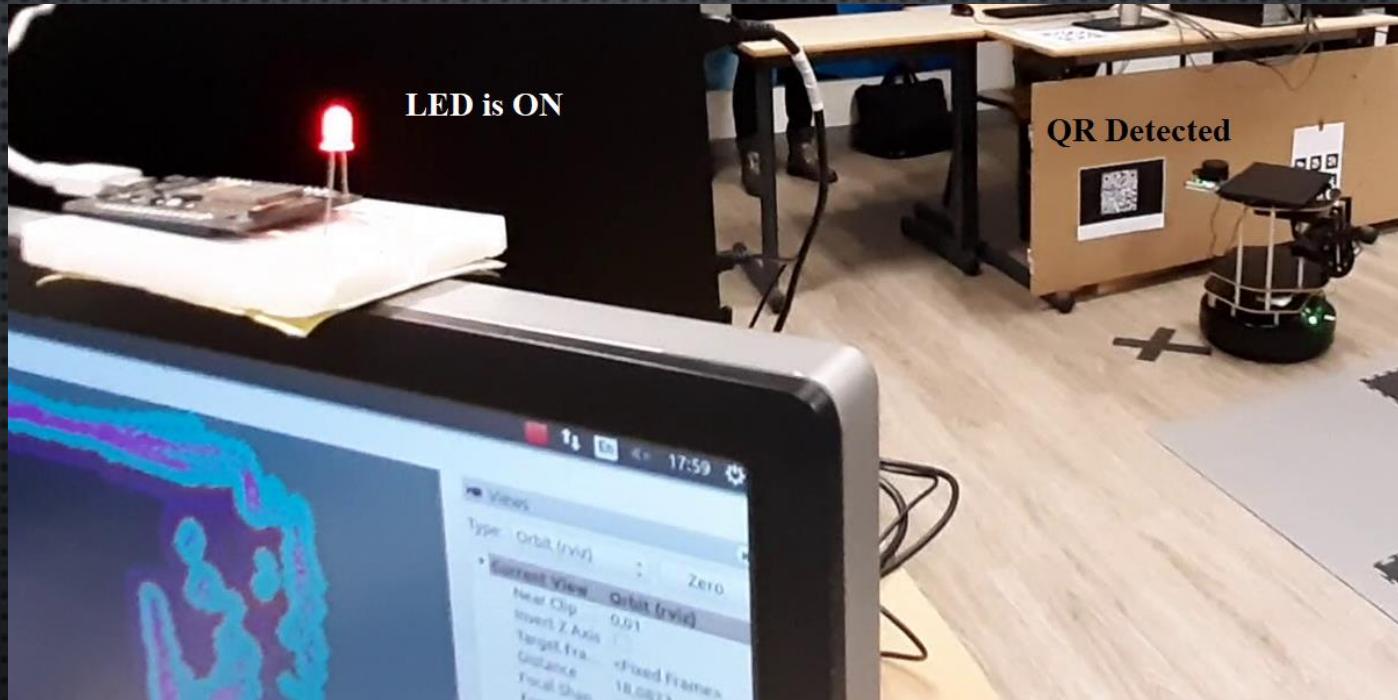
- State Machine temporal management with **Smach**
- AR Tags for distance control
- Connectivity with other robots
- Gesture based navigation

- Real Life Uses

- Light monitoring through displacement
- Turning on a radio when inside a room
- Adding smart sensors
- Remote operating from long range

VI) CONCLUSION & DEMO

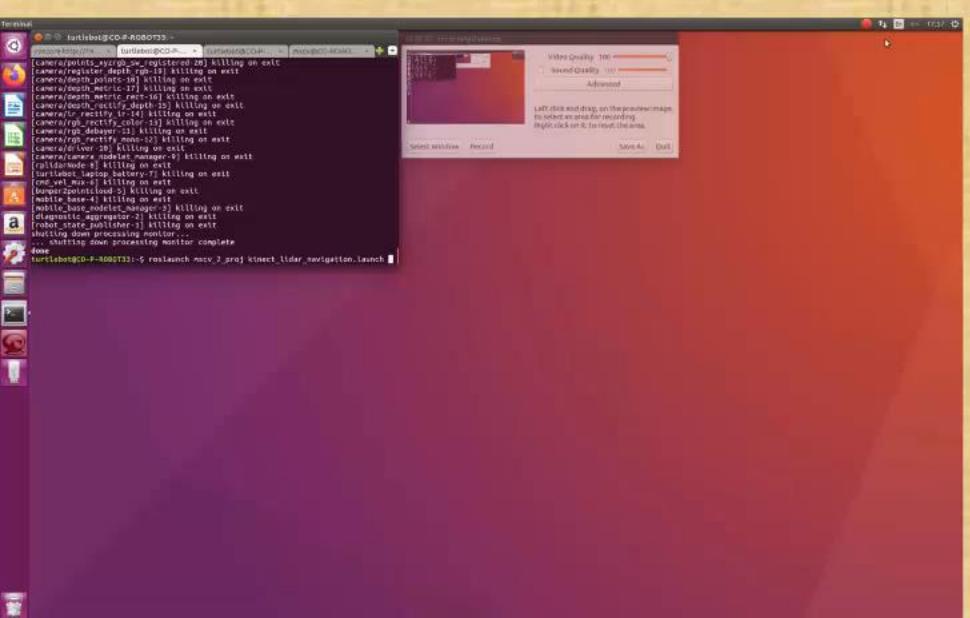
- External expansion to ROS
- Familiarization with the platform workflow



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rtxCUmQBTSE>

MSCV2 ROS PROJECT

Navigation and Tag Detection for
IoT Applications



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION