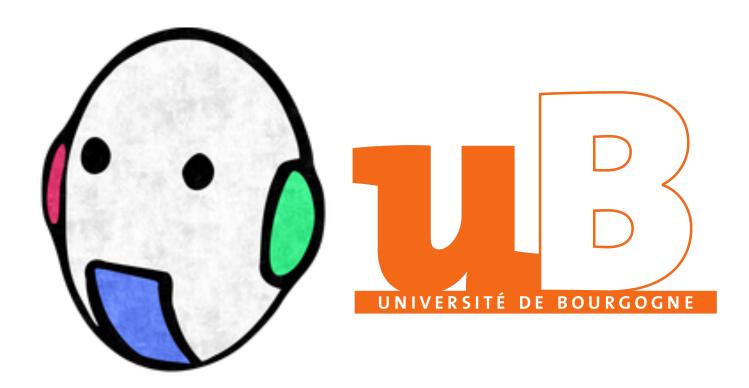
# **Visual Servoing Project**



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# 1 - Introduction

The Visual Servoing project regards the movement of the mobile robot "turtlebot3" which is "controlled" through a fisheye camera & Aruco markers.

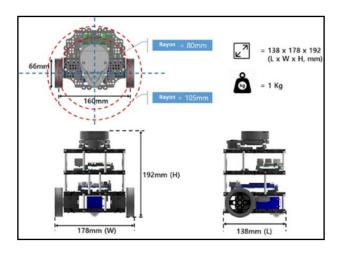
# 2 - Goals

- Camera Calibration
- Image acquisition
- Arcu marker detection
- Pose estimation
- Robot navigation

# 3 - Turtlebot3 & ROS

Turtlebot3 components:

- 360 degree LiDAR
- Single board computer (Raspberry Pi 3)
- 2 servo-powered wheels (top speed 0.22 m/s)
- Raspi RGB camera



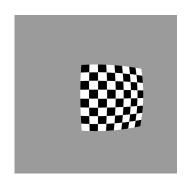
#### Connecting to Turtlebot3:

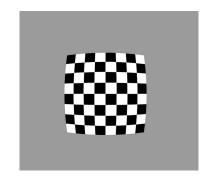
A common way to control the turtebot3 is to remotely connect to the workstation.

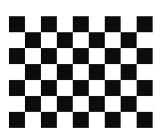
This can be easily done with Ubuntu by using the SSH build-in command, but in order to enable the remote control, you need to modify the bashrc file of the workstation (often located in the Home folder).

#### Calibration:

To achieve this, the library << OpenCV>> was used in order to calibrate the fisheye camera using a checkerboard as the principal calibration target.







#### Intrinsic calibration:

As the type of distortion of the checkerboard is Radial distortion, represented by the equations below:

$$x_{distorted} = x(1 + k_1 r^2 + k_2 r^4 + k_3 r^6) \qquad y_{distorted} = y(1 + k_1 r^2 + k_2 r^4 + k_3 r^6)$$

And their coefficients can be extracted:

 $DistortionCoefficients = (k_1, k_2, p_1, p_2, k_3)$ 

And can be represented as a matrix:

$$cameramatrix = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & C_x \\ 0 & f_y & C_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### **Image acquisition:**

The next step is to get the images. This is done by subscribing to the ROS topic "/camera/image\_raw" and changing their format into arrays using the <<Numpy>> library.

#### Arcu markers detection:

Using the <<cv2.detectMarkers>> from the <<OpenCV>> library, and extract the corners of the markers for later use.

#### Pose estimation:

Using the <<cv2.estimatePoseSingleMatrix>>, and receive two vectors, one for each Arcuo marker, a translational vector [x, y, z] and a rotational vector [x, y, z] to be used for ROS publishing.

## 4 - Implementation and results

To see the implementation and results please check our GitHub repository which contains all the code.

## 5 - References

- 1. Turtlebot.com. 2020. *About Turtlebot*. [online] Available at: <a href="https://www.turtlebot.com/about/">https://www.turtlebot.com/about/</a> [Accessed 12 April 2020].
- 2. Goebel, R., 2015. ROS By Example. 1st ed. [Raleigh, NC]: Lulu.com.

- 3. Emanual robotics website <a href="https://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/autonomous\_driving/#autonomous\_driving/">https://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/autonomous\_driving/#autonomous\_driving/</a>
- 4. ROS.org website <a href="http://wiki.ros.org/turtlebot3">http://wiki.ros.org/turtlebot3</a> autorace