

# TENNIS BUDDY



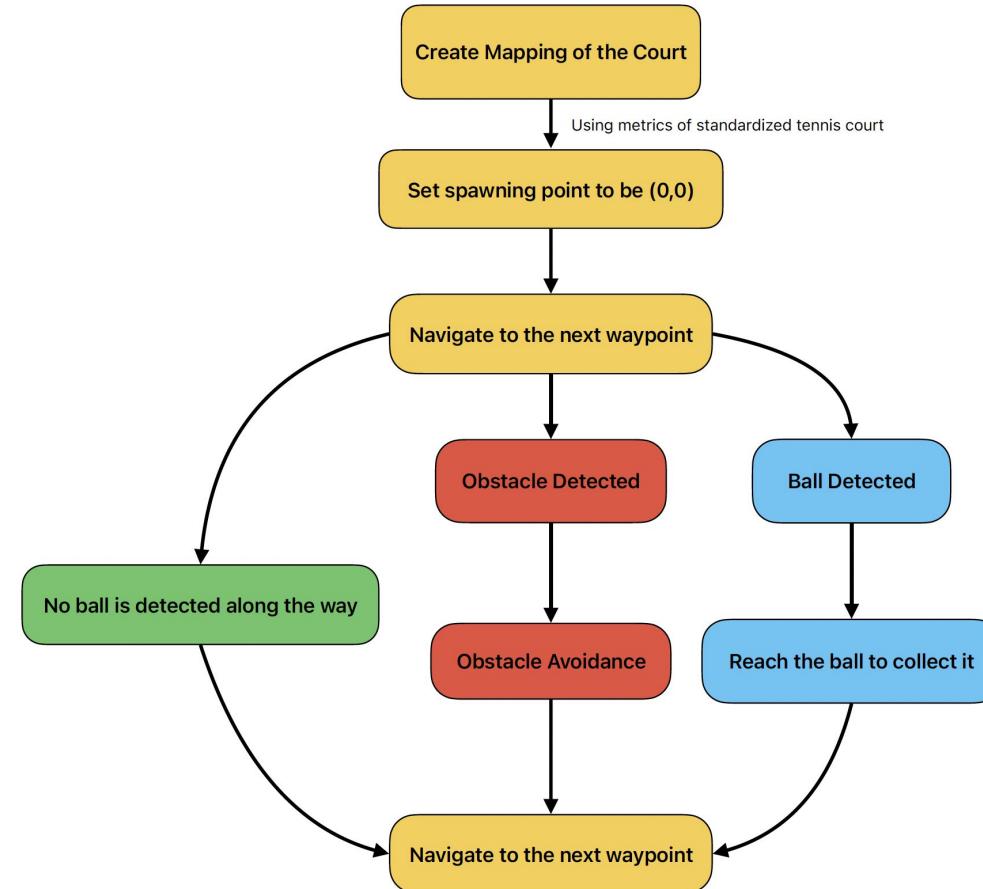
# BIG IDEAS



Tennis Buddy is capable of:

- Autonomously navigating around the court
- Detect and collect tennis balls
- Avoid fixed and dynamic obstacles around the court  
(net, ball holders, players)
- Ease player experience and maximize court time





# Hardware Overview

**Robot Base:** RoverRobotics MITI 65

**Sensor:** RPLidar S2/ IMU/ RealSense D435i

**Compute:** NVIDIA Jetson Nano

## Front Ball Collector Module:

**Aluminum-extrusion frame** with side plates for structural support

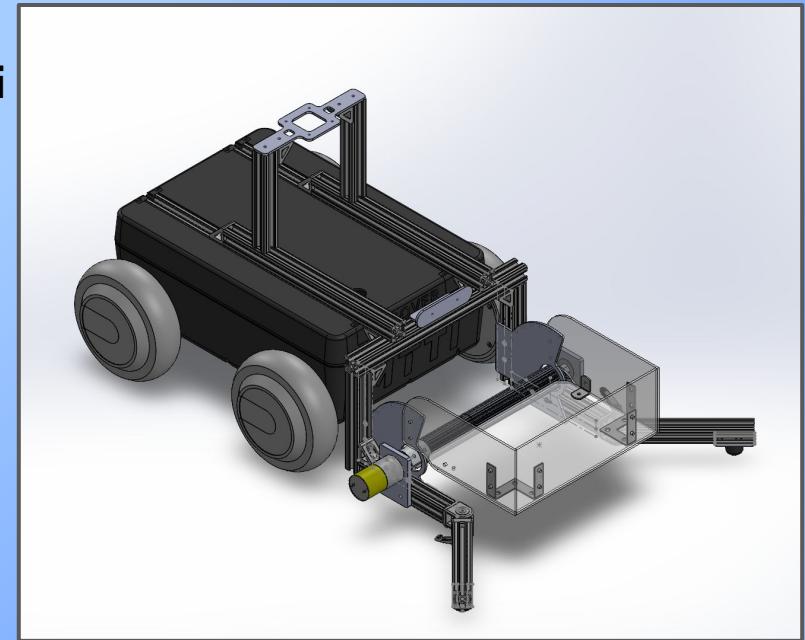
**Motor-driven roller** to pull tennis balls into the robot

**Hopper** for storing collected balls

**Mounts for camera and LiDAR** for perception on the intake line

**Front casters** that support the module and improve stability

**Bolted interface** to the RoverRobotics base for easy removal/adjustment



# Software Architecture

**Goal:** Enable Tennis Buddy to map the court, navigate safely:

- Follow predefined waypoints
- Reach and collect tennis balls detected by the camera.

**Primary Processes:**

**Map Generation:** Mapping the testing space using IMU, Lidar, SLAM

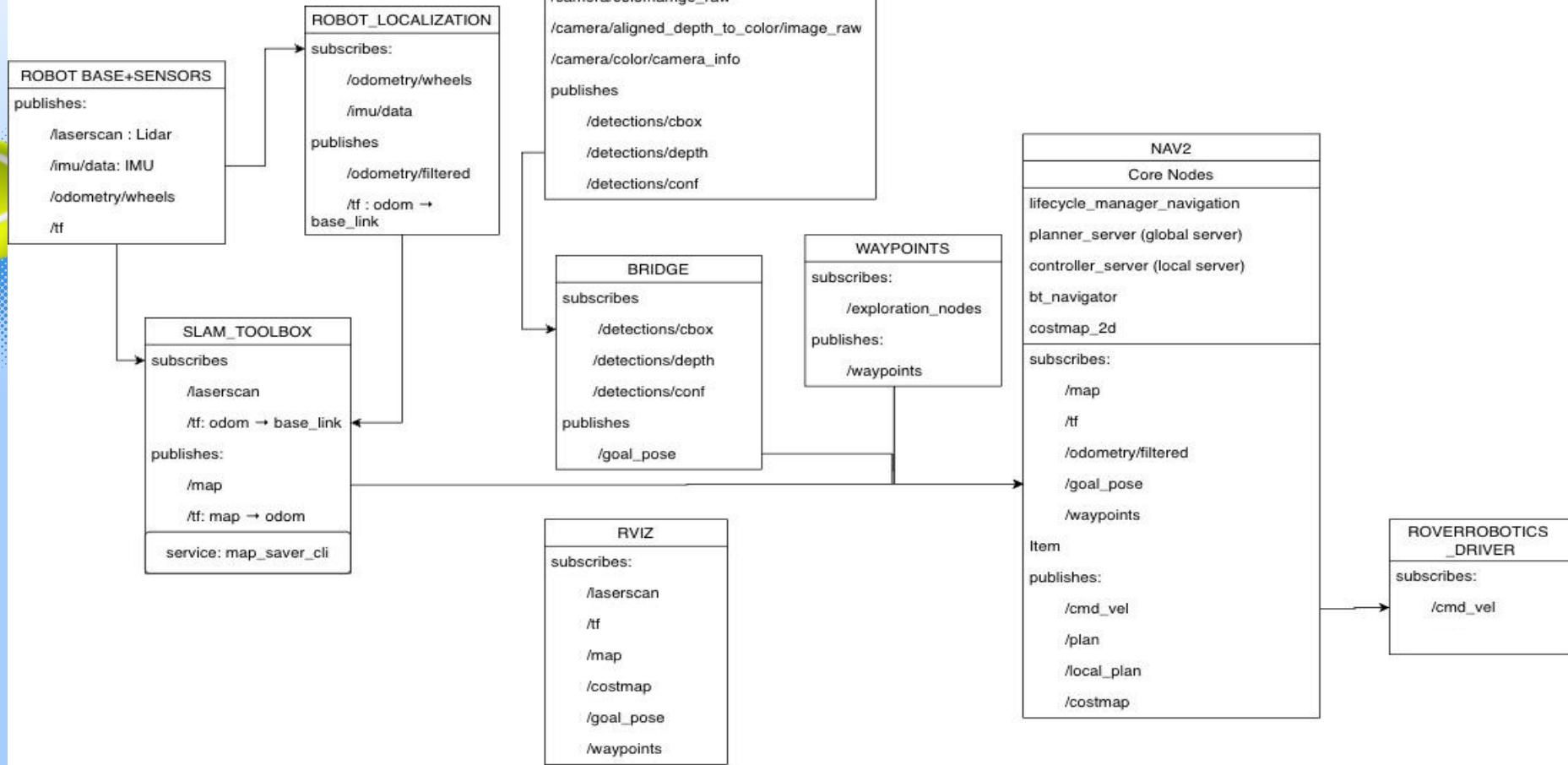
**Autonomy:** path planning (Nav2)

**Task Logic:** State Machine Driven

**Perception:** RealSense Camera, YOLOv8 trained on tennis balls

**InterNode Communication:** ROS2 Msgs on: ball positions,  
ball-to-goal bridge, exploration with waypoints

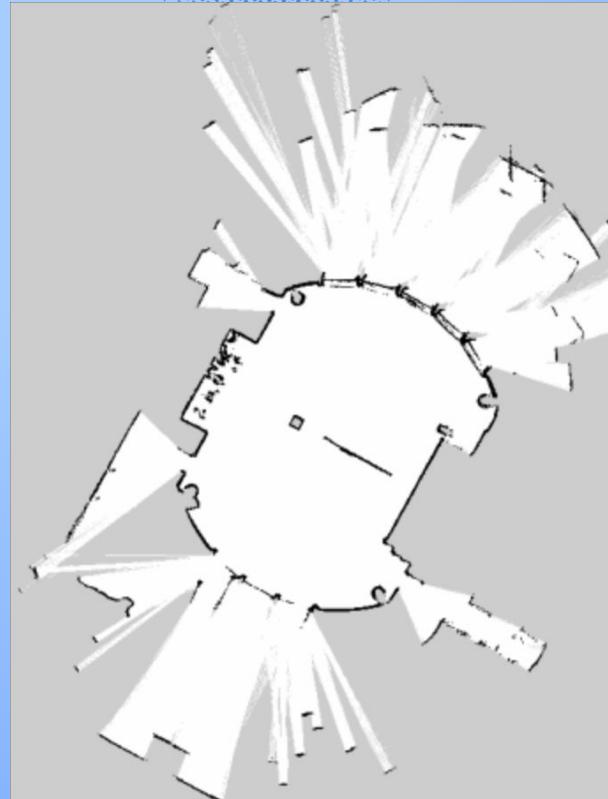
# System Overview

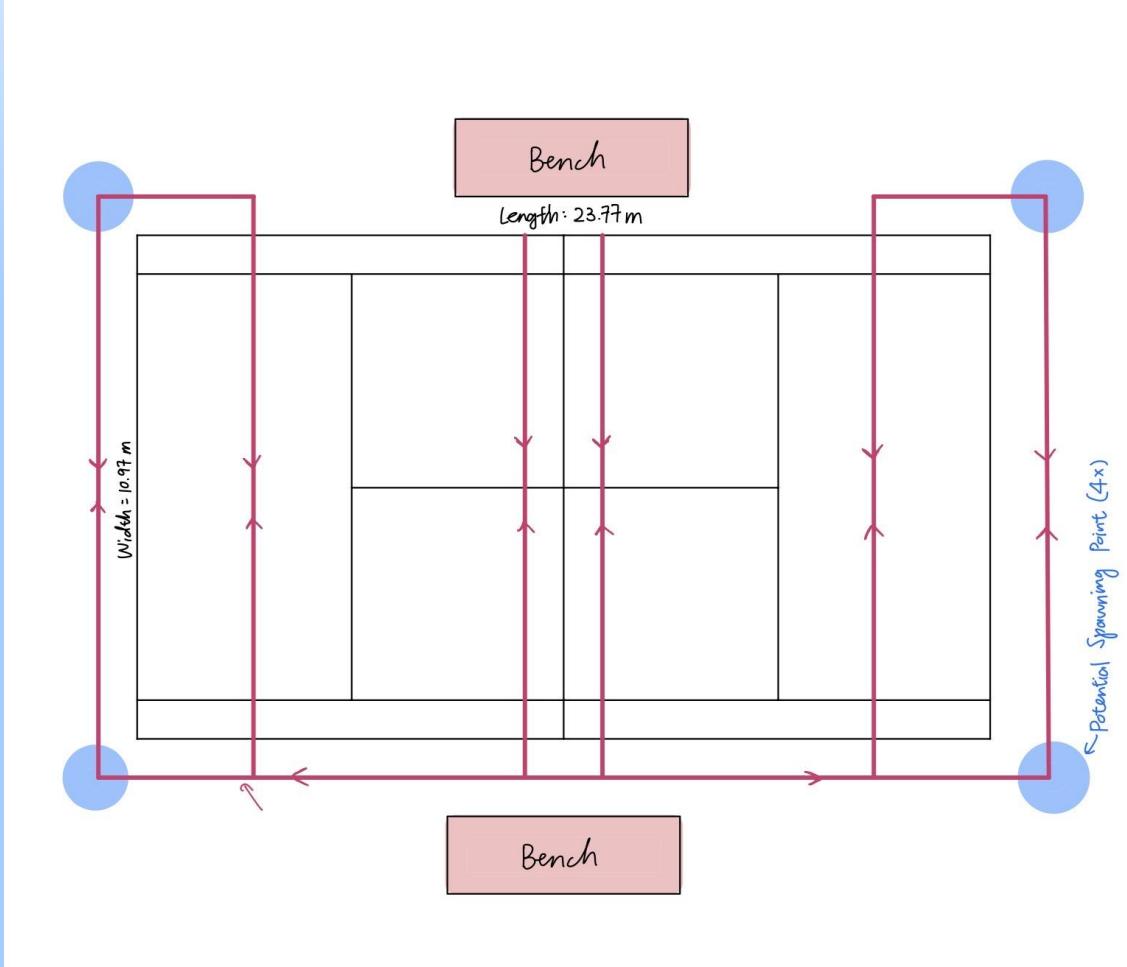


# Mapping

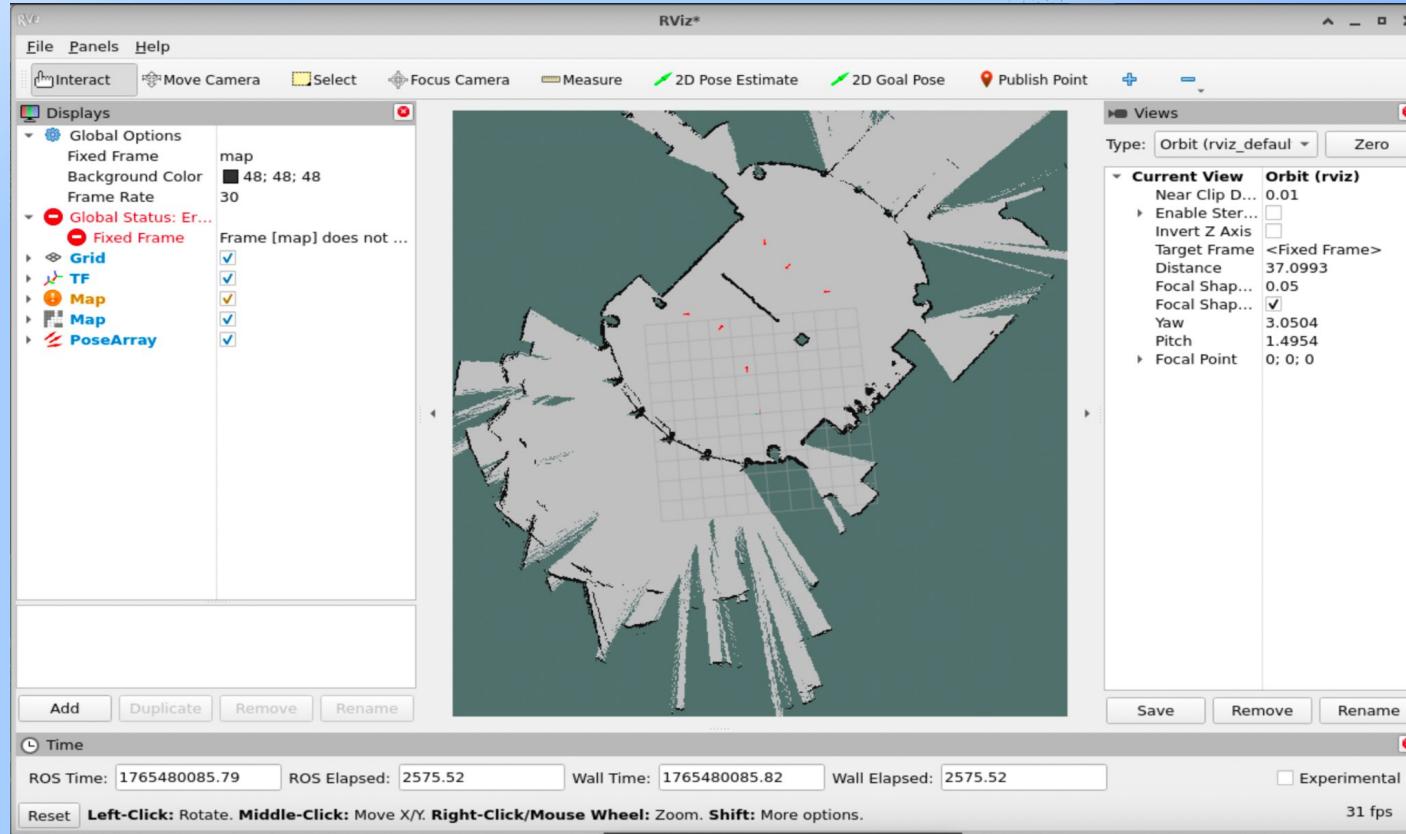
The robot drives around a space once at startup to establish an initial map.

For each future run, the robot can be run from the corner of the court without any user calibration.





# RVIZ: Visualization and Debugging



# Planning

## Bridge

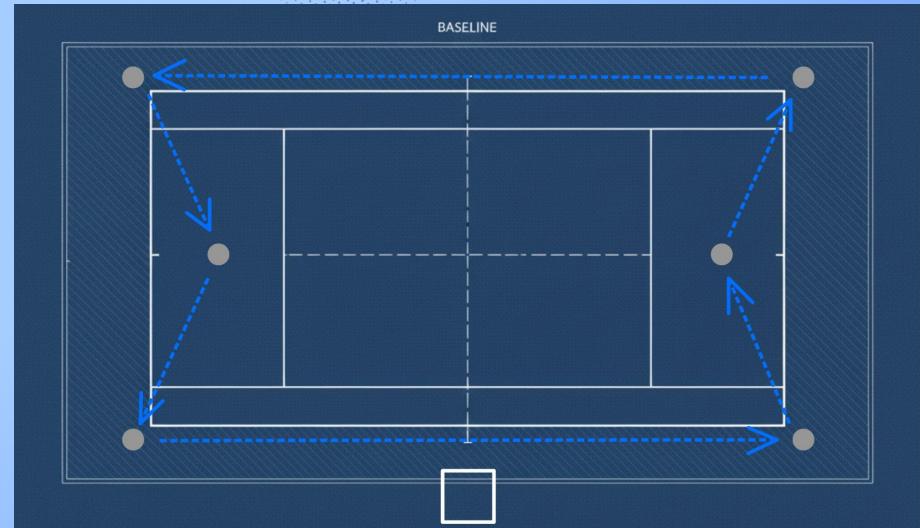
Subscribes the ball depth in camera\_link

Transforms ball position into the global map frame using TF  
(camera\_link → base\_link → odom → map)

**Outputs:** ball positions  
(goal\_pose) in map frame

## Waypoints

**waypoints -> scan ->**  
**ball\_collector -> waypoints**



**The Goal:** Move around the court and scan at each point to detect balls and collect them.

# System Util Choices

## CONTROLS/ NAVIGATION

To maximize the capacities of the Jetson, controls and navigation processing is done on the CPU.

```
[83%@1344,79%@1344,76%@1344,80%@134  
4,89%@1344,90%@1344] GR3D_FREQ 0%  
cpu@50.625C soc2@47.843C soc0@48.718C  
gpu@50.343C tj@50.687C soc1@50.687C  
VDD_IN 7644mW/7685mW VDD_CPU_GPU_CV
```

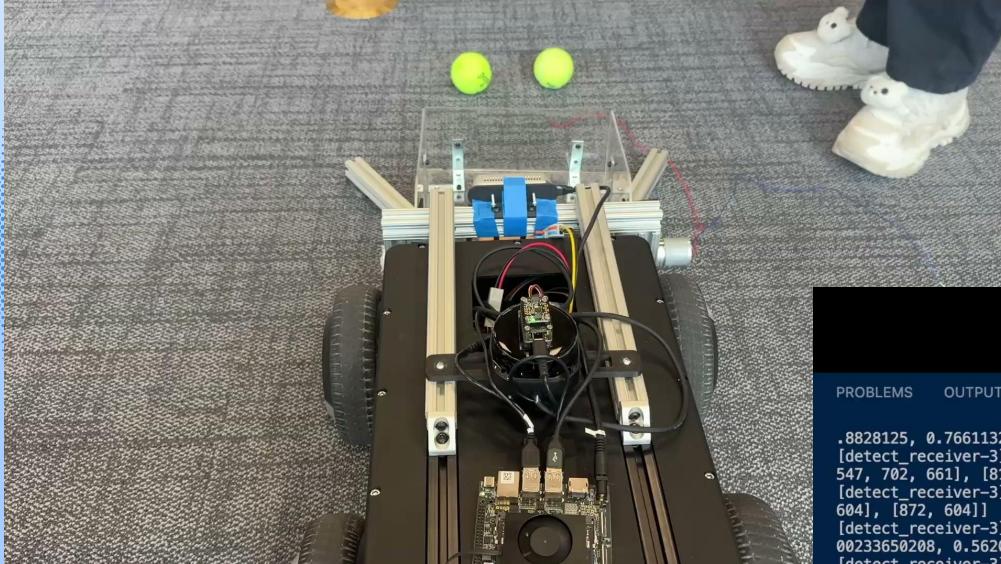
## DETECTION MODEL

The model was moved to the GPU to improve inference speed and also allow CPU processing for the navigation pipeline.

```
RAM 4695/7621MB (lfb 5x4MB) SWAP 0/3810MB (cached  
0MB) CPU  
[33%@1497,44%@1497,61%@1497,48%@1497,80%@1  
344,21%@1344] GR3D_FREQ 98% cpu@53.218C  
soc2@50.562C soc0@51.531C gpu@54.125C
```

Conclusion: A major choke-point was that all systems were using the CPU, and the perception pipeline was causing behavioural issues for the planning and controls pipeline.

# Perception



PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
.8828125, 0.76611328125]
[detect_receiver-3] [INFO] [1765476306.938469871] [detection_receiver]: /detections/bboxes: [[594,
547, 702, 661], [816, 544, 928, 664]]
[detect_receiver-3] [INFO] [1765476306.940457146] [detection_receiver]: /detections/cboxes: [[648,
604], [872, 604]]
[detect_receiver-3] [INFO] [1765476306.941651912] [detection_receiver]: /detections/depth: [0.56300
00233650208, 0.562000036239624]
[detect_receiver-3] [INFO] [1765476306.987784638] [detection_receiver]: /detections/confidences: [0
.884765625, 0.7216796875]
[detect_receiver-3] [INFO] [1765476306.989728903] [detection_receiver]: /detections/bboxes: [[594,
547, 702, 661], [821, 542, 928, 665]]
[detect_receiver-3] [INFO] [1765476306.990909204] [detection_receiver]: /detections/cboxes: [[648,
604], [874, 603]]
[detect_receiver-3] [INFO] [1765476306.992623093] [detection_receiver]: /detections/depth: [0.56400
00104904175, 0.5630000233650208]
```

# Basic Methodology



# Pre-Demo



# Demo



# Why Ball Collecting So Hard?

- Yolo accuracy degrades when map is larger, and when the robot is dynamical moving (with only one camera)
- FOV with one camera is limiting
- Nav2 path planning success rate decreases in tennis map (obstacles with two narrow passages aside).

# Future

## Next Steps:

- Move to Jetson AGX Orin (flashed)
- Add dense waypoint coverage of the court
- Exploration mode without a pre-loaded map
- User interaction & configuration tools
- Player aware operation modes (no players/ players on court)
- Increase number of cameras

## Further Features for Expansion:

- Holders for lifting camera and LiDAR
- Return balls to players
- Support for all types of tennis courts

# THANKS!

