
ROS ARCHITECTURE

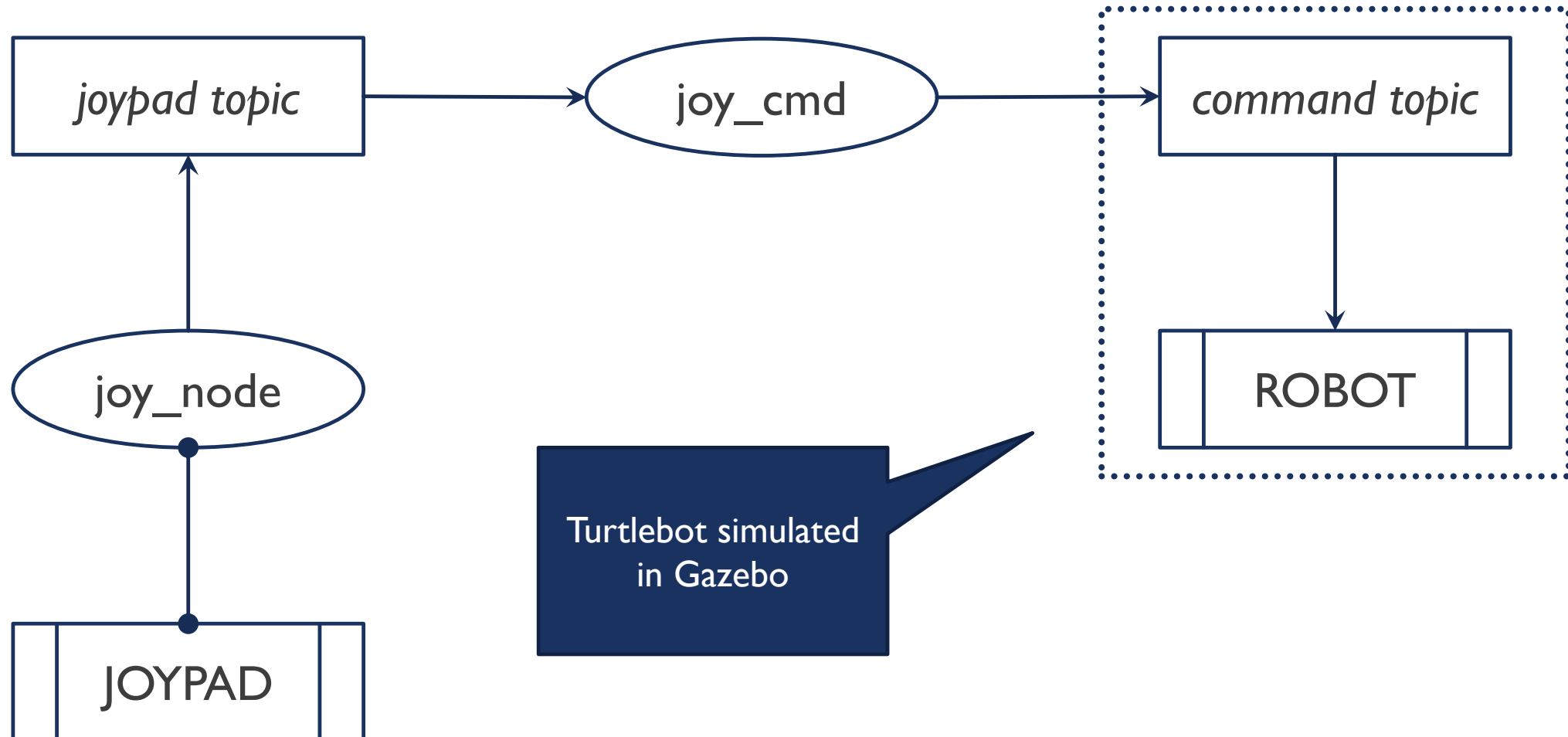
ROBOTICS



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863

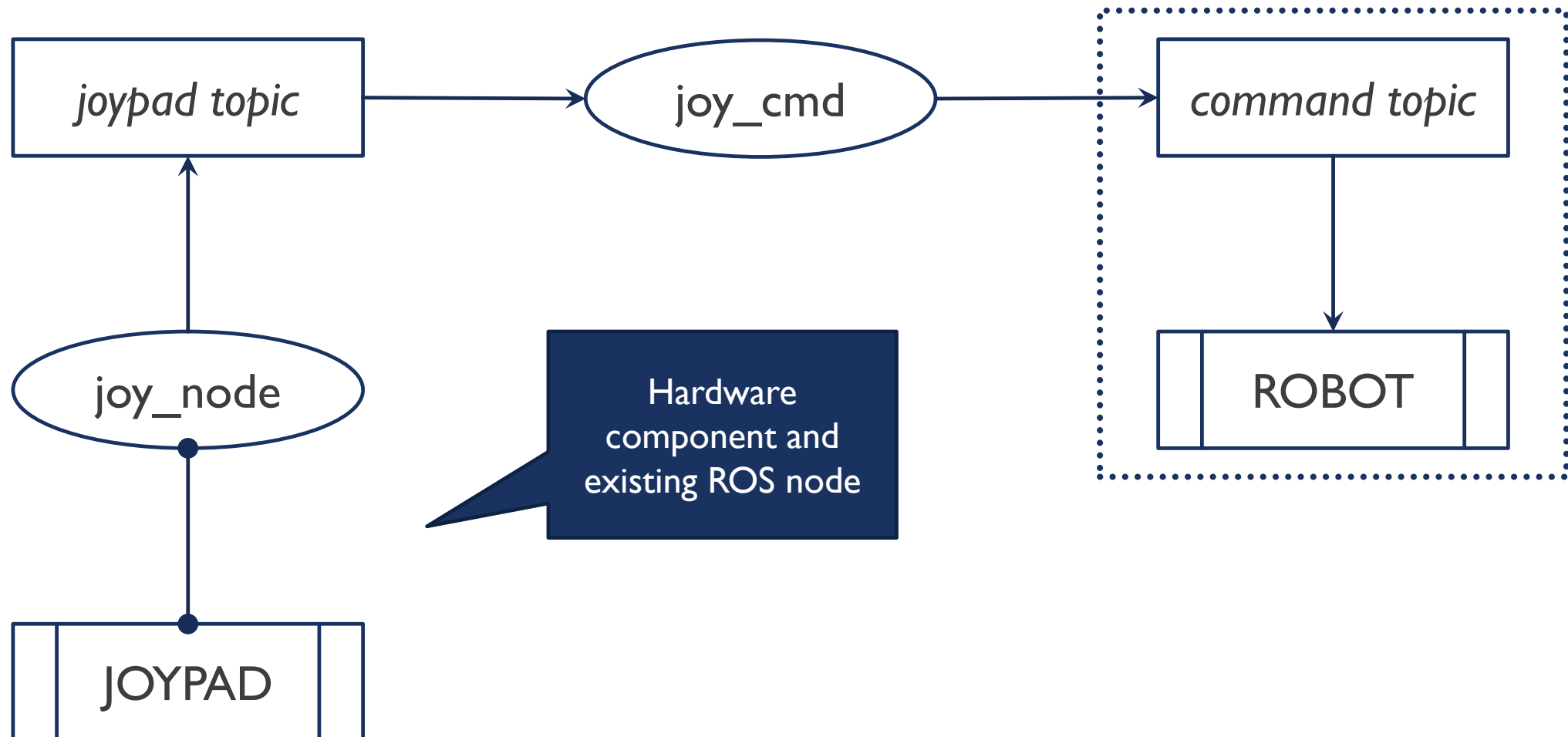
ROBOT TELEOPERATION

goo.gl/DBwhhC



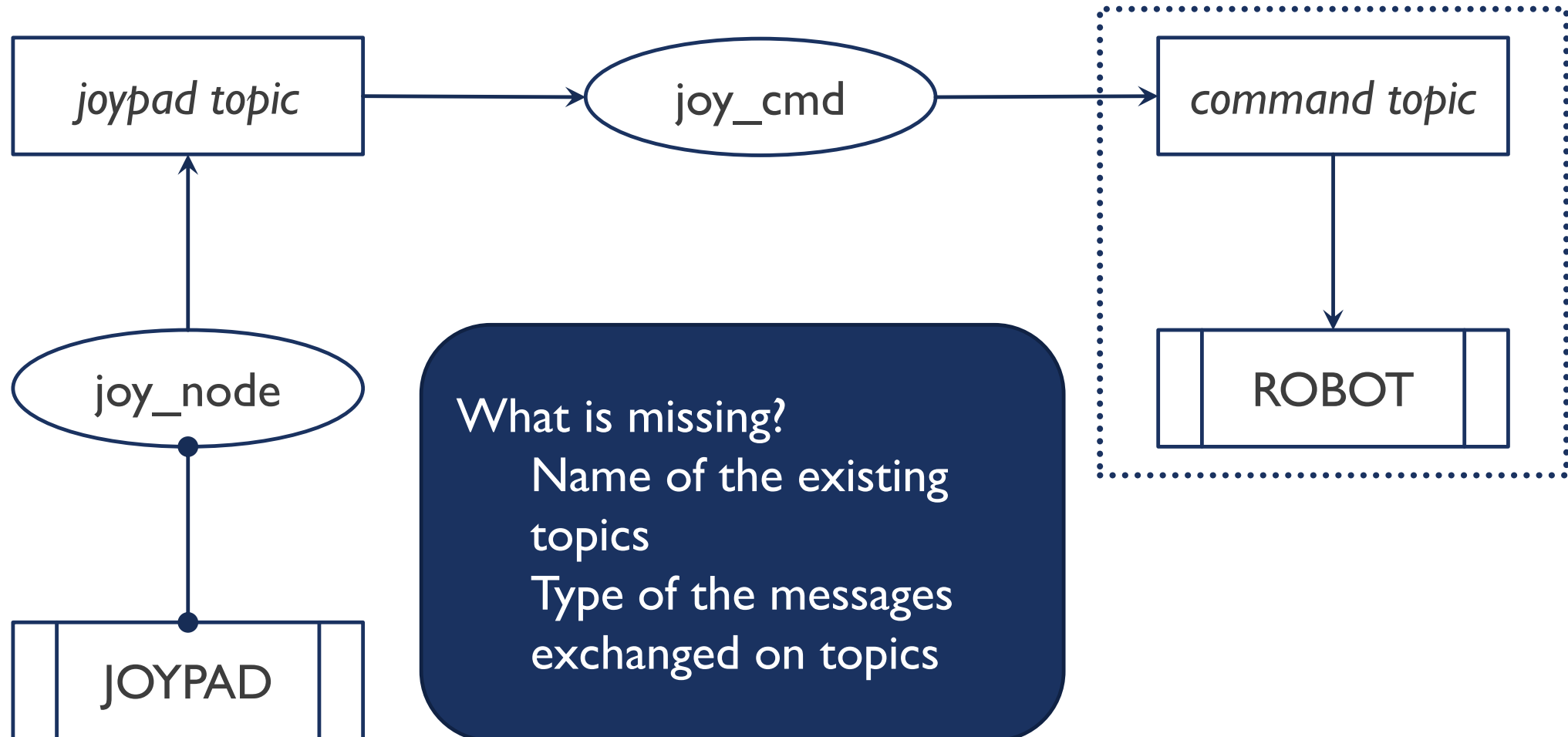
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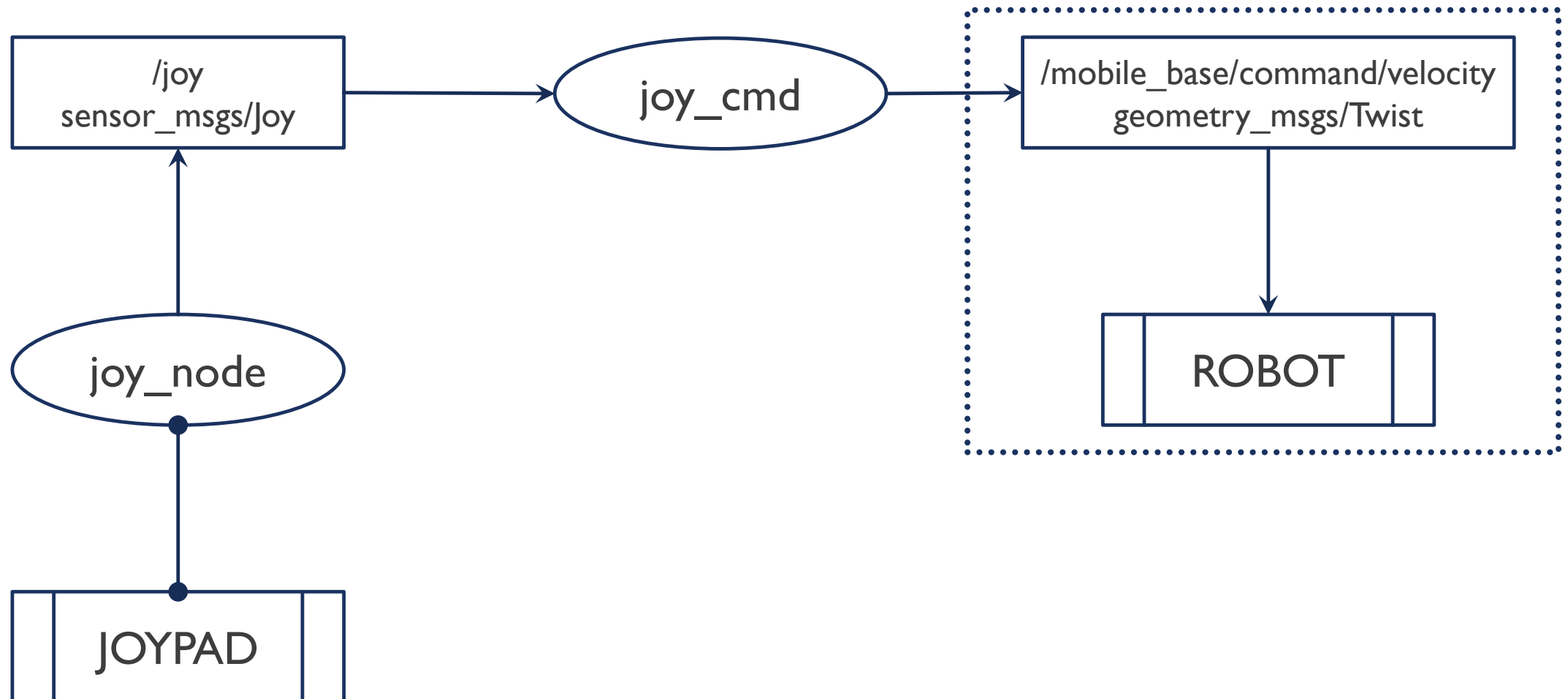
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What are the required elements?



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Main loop (Spin vs SpinOnce)

Subscriber (read from /joy)

Publisher (publish on /cmd_vel)



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Timers? Parameters? Client/Server?



Execution logic

Process the input received from the joypad and convert it in a velocity command for the robot

CMAKELISTS.TXT

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```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 2.8.3)
project(examples)
find_package(catkin REQUIRED COMPONENTS roscpp joy_msgs geometry_msgs)
catkin_package()

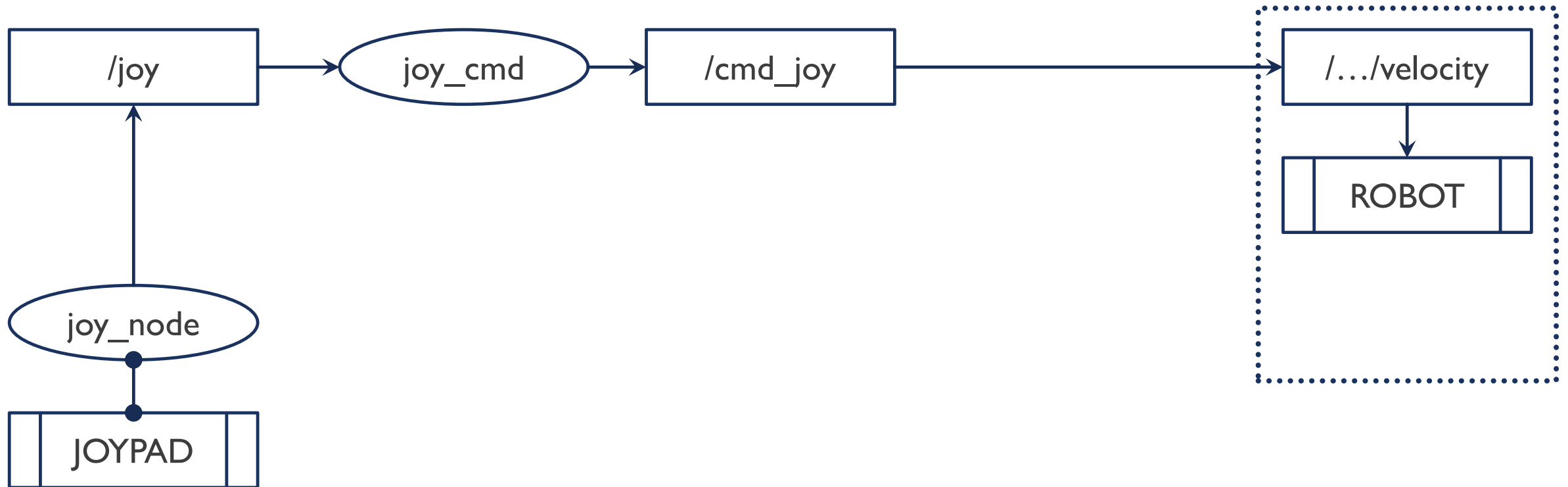
include_directories(include ${catkin_INCLUDE_DIRS})
add_executable(joy_cmd src/joy_cmd.cpp)
target_link_libraries(joy_cmd ${catkin_LIBRARIES})
```



Let's see the code!

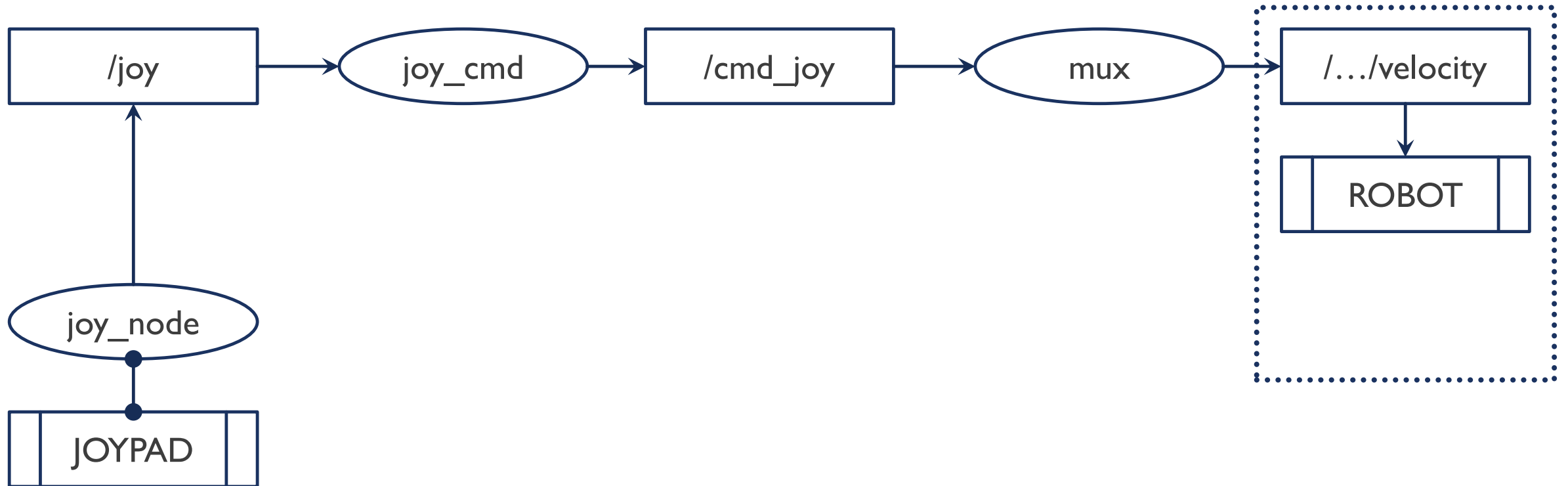
EXTENDING THE ARCHITECTURE

goo.gl/DBwhhC



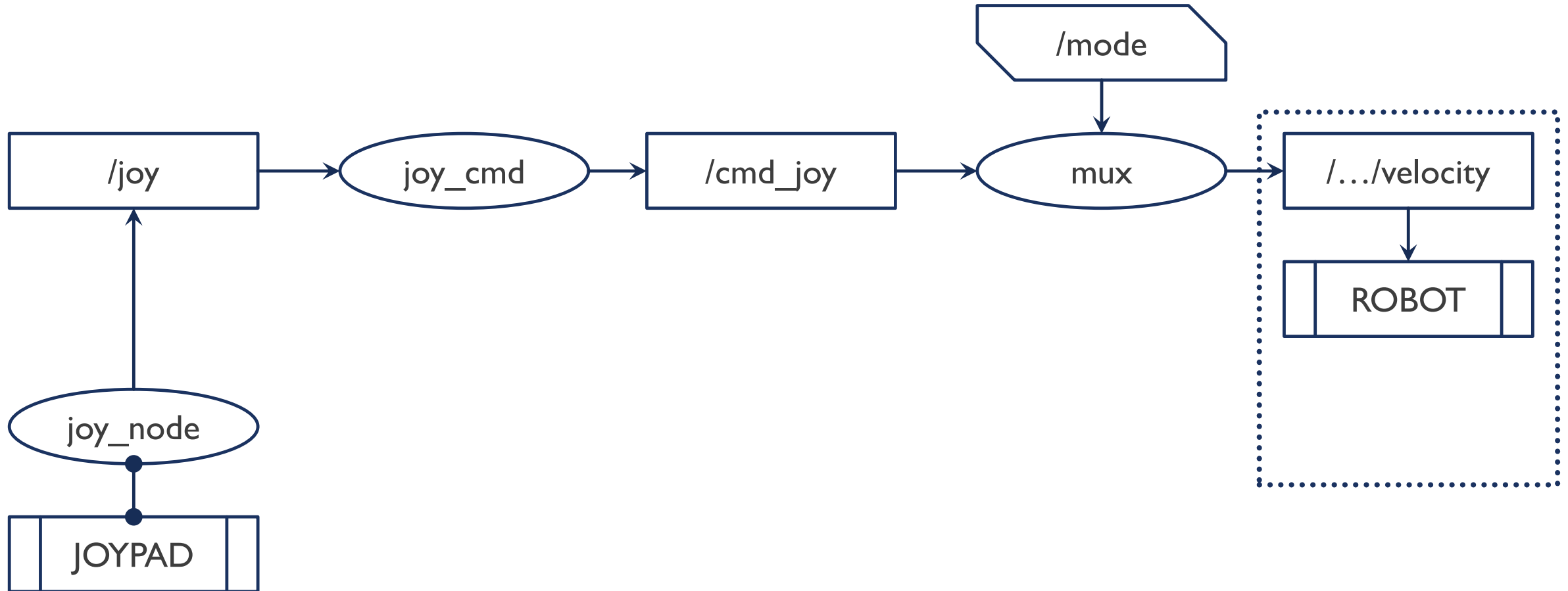
EXTENDING THE ARCHITECTURE

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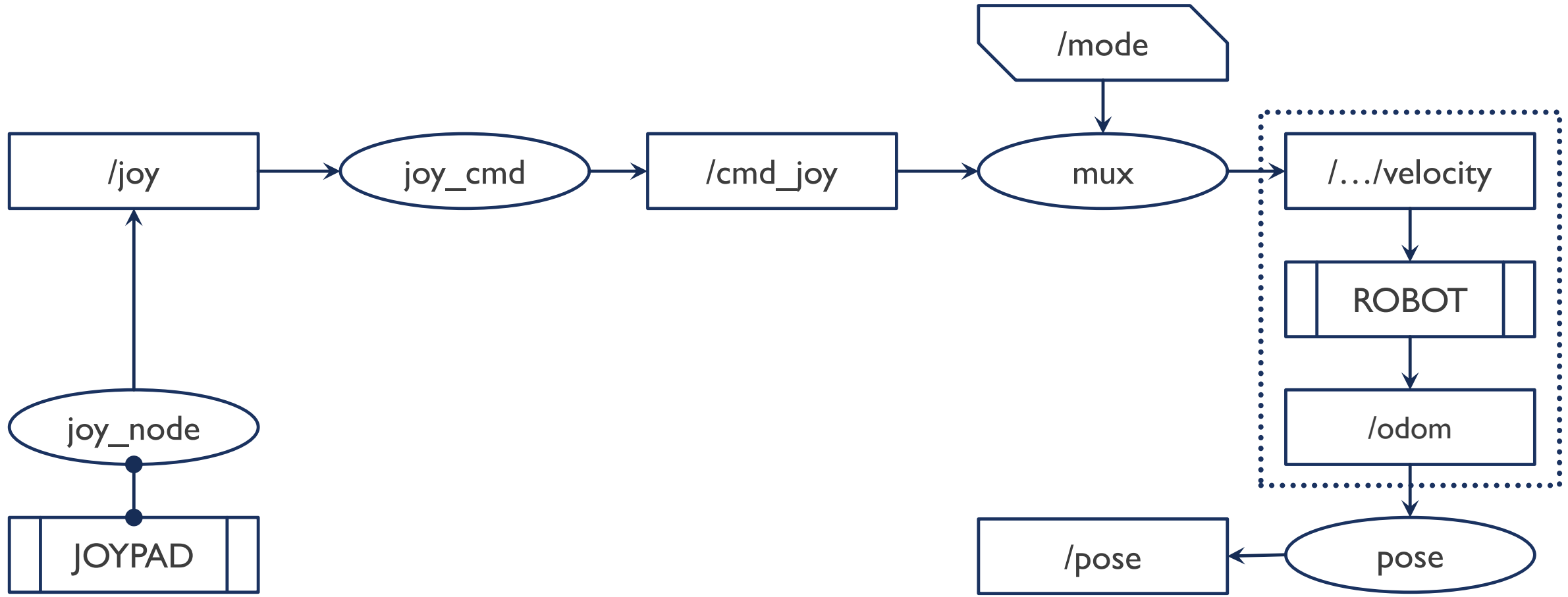
EXTENDING THE ARCHITECTURE

goo.gl/DBwhhC



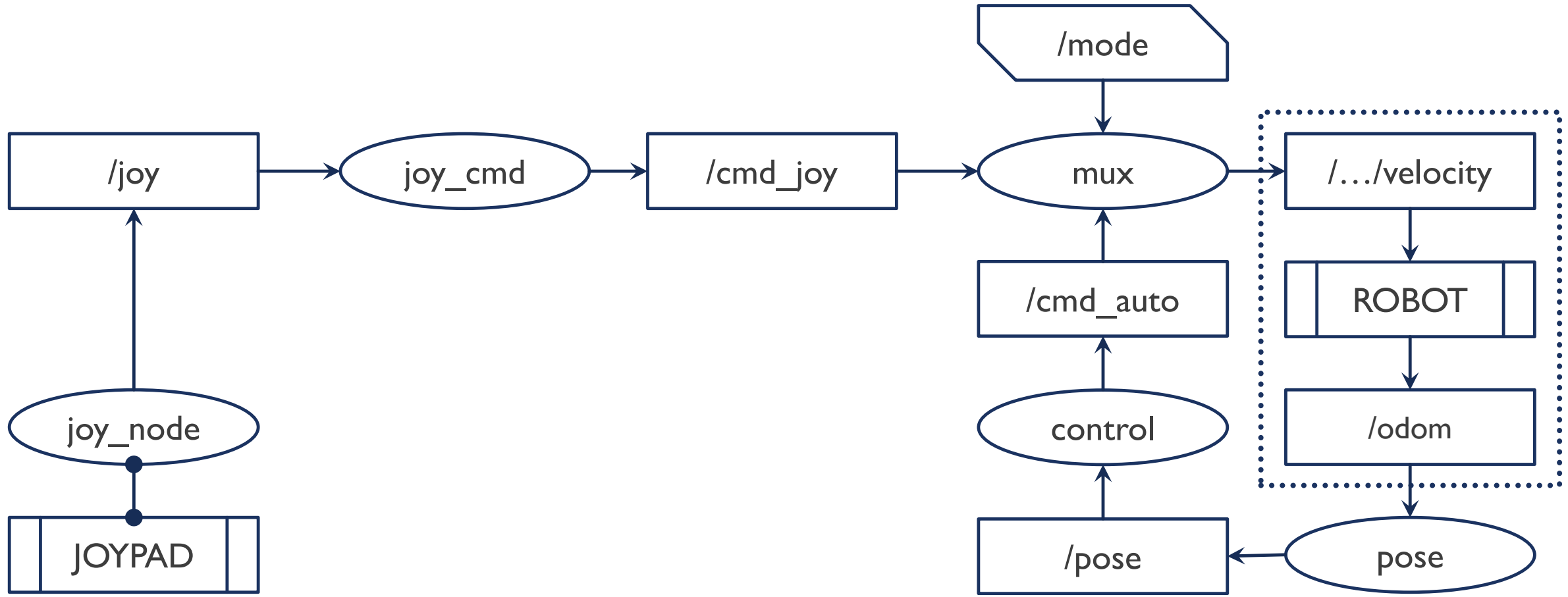
EXTENDING THE ARCHITECTURE

goo.gl/DBwvhC



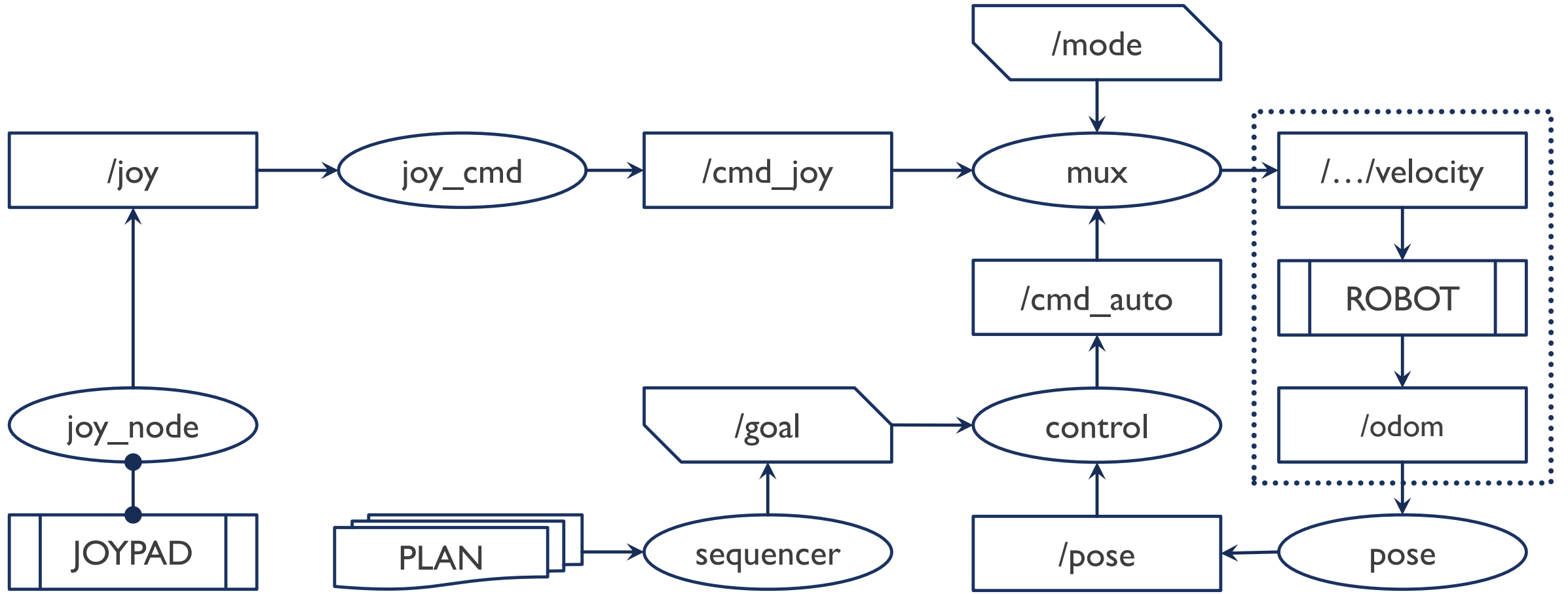
EXTENDING THE ARCHITECTURE

goo.gl/DBwhhC



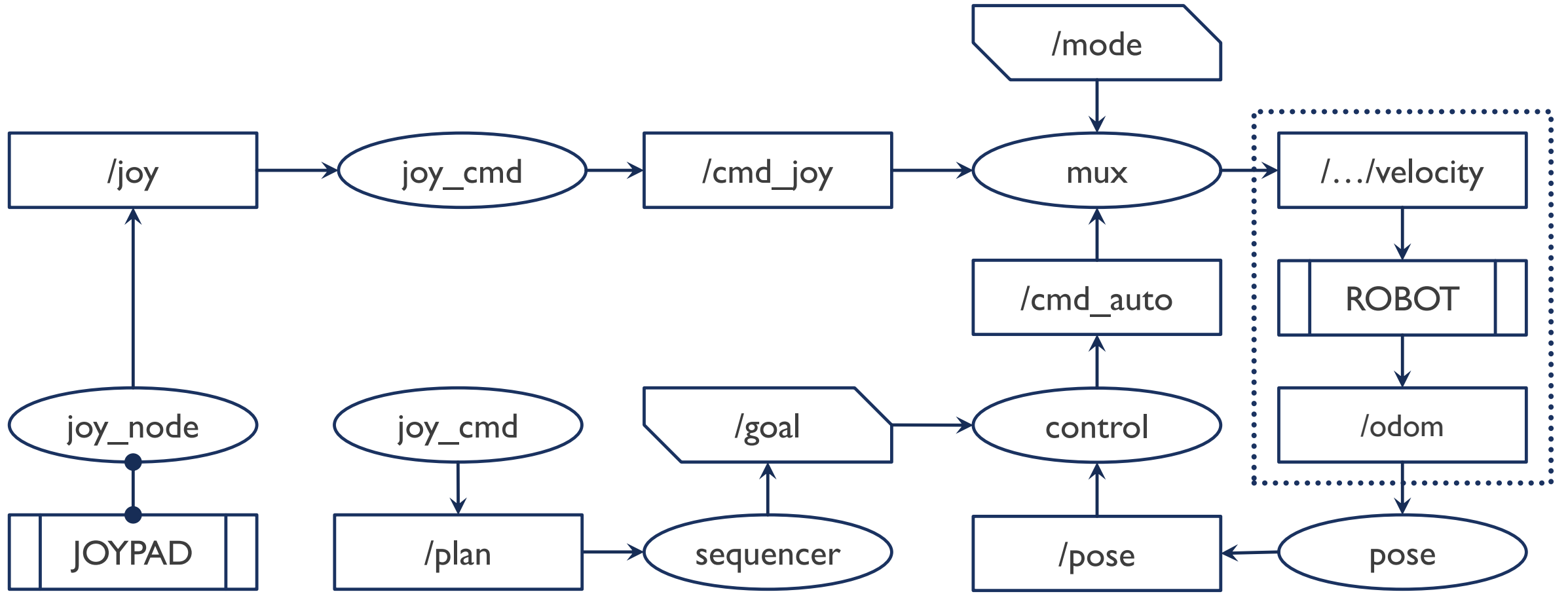
EXTENDING THE ARCHITECTURE

goo.gl/DBwhhC



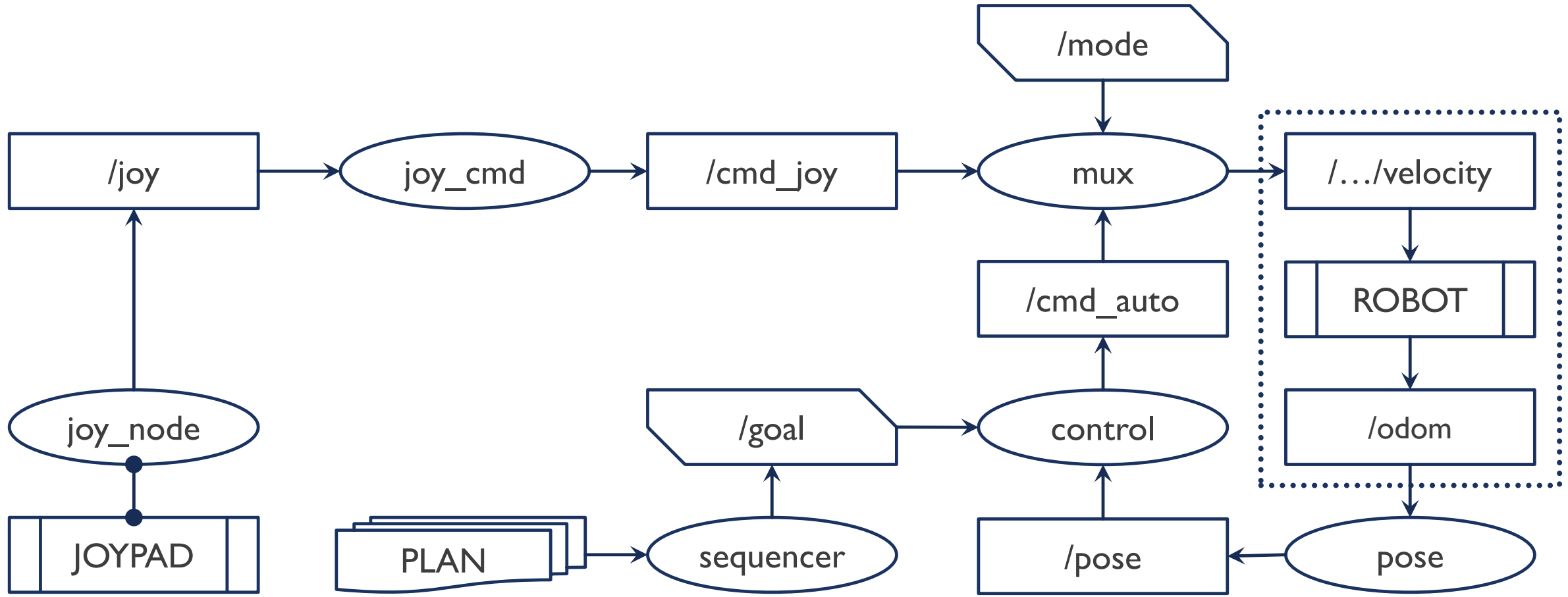
EXTENDING THE ARCHITECTURE

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EXTENDING THE ARCHITECTURE

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Input: Two speed topic and a service with a mode (AUTO or MANUAL)

Output: The input of one of the two topic re-published

Logic: Select one of the two topic based on the value of the service



Input: odometry (as linear and angular velocity) provided by the robot

Output: pose of the robot (position and orientation) in the global reference frame

Assumptions: The robot can only move forward or rotate, not both at the same time

Logic: At each execution loop of the node, integrate the odometry to calculate the new position of the robot



```
//Attributes
```

```
ros::NodeHandler Handle;  
double x, y, yaw;
```

```
//In the Prepare() method
```

```
if (!Handle.getParam(ros::this_node::getName()+"/x", x)) return false;  
if (!Handle.getParam(ros::this_node::getName()+"/y", y)) return false;  
if (!Handle.getParam(ros::this_node::getName()+"/yaw", yaw)) return  
false;
```



```
if(t < 0) { t = msg->header.stamp.toSec(); return; }  
float v = msg->twist.twist.linear.x;  
float w = msg->twist.twist.angular.z;  
double dt = msg->header.stamp.toSec() - t;  
x = x + v*cos(yaw)*dt;  
y = y + v*sin(yaw)*dt;  
yaw = yaw + w*dt;  
t = msg->header.stamp.toSec();
```



```
geometry_msgs::PoseStamped out;  
out.header = msg->header;  
out.header.frame_id = "/base_link";  
//quaternion magic out.pose.orientation <-  
yawToQuaternion(yaw);  
out.pose.position.x = x;  
out.pose.position.y = y;  
out.pose.position.z = 0.0;  
posePub.publish(out);
```




Input: Local goal (requested via service) and current robot pose (position and orientation)

Output: velocity command (as linear or angular velocity) in the robot reference frame

Constraint: The robot can only move forward or rotate, not both at the same time

Logic: Request a new local goal, align the robot with the goal and reach the goal



```
if(!gotPose) {  
    diffdrive::GetGoal srv;  
    srv.request.go = true;  
    if(goalCl.call(srv)) {  
        goal = srv.response.goal;  
        gotPose = true; position = false; orientation = false;  
    } else { return; }  
}
```



```
if(!orientation) {
    double gy = goal.position.y; double gx = goal.position.x;
    double th = atan2(gy - msg->pose.position.y, gx - msg->pose.position.x);
    //quaternion magic double yaw <- yawFromQuaternion(msg->pose.orientation)
    if(fabs(yaw - th) < 0.005)
        orientation = true;
    else
        out.angular.z = 0.03;
}
```



```
if(!position && orientation) {  
    double gy = goal.position.y;          double gx = goal.position.x;  
    double py = msg->pose.position.y;     double px = msg->pose.position.x;  
    double d2 = pow(xx - px, 2) + pow(yy - py, 2);  
    //control magic out.linear.x <- DistanceToSpeed(d2);  
    if(d2 < 0.2*0.2) { out.linear.x = 0.0; position = true; }  
}  
if(position && orientation)  
    gotPose = false;  
cmdPub.publish(out);
```

EULER ANGLES AND QUATERNIONS

goo.gl/DBwhhC

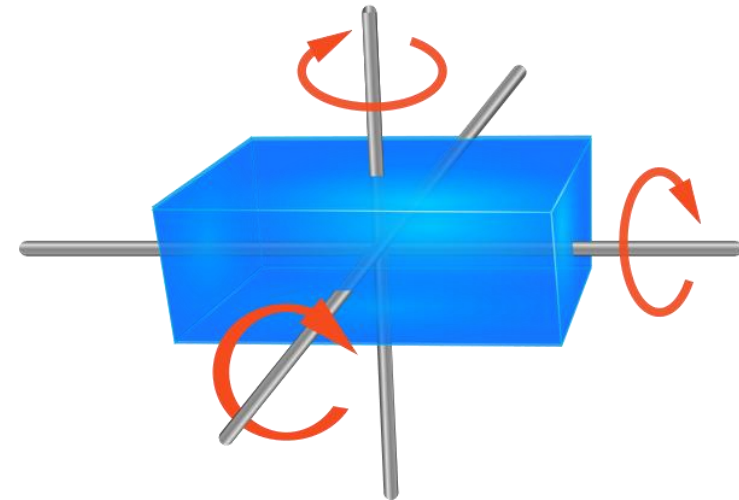
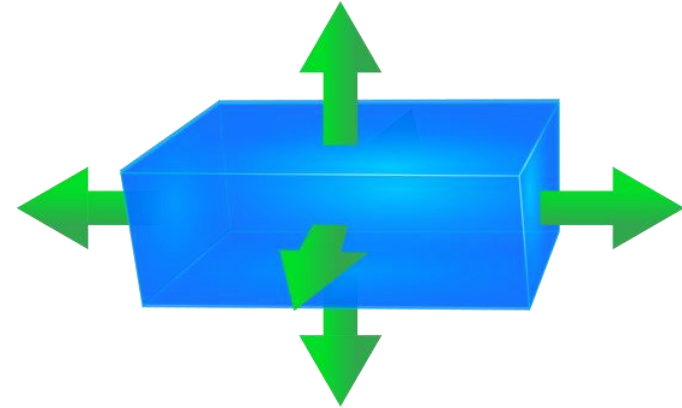


6 Degrees of freedom: 3 coordinates for the position, 3 coordinates for the orientation

Position defined by x , y and z

How it is possible to define the orientation of an object with 6 DoF?

- Euler angles
- Trait-Bryan angles
- Quaternions
- Rotation matrices



EULER/Trait-BRYAN ANGLES

goo.gl/DBwhhC



Orientation defined as a sequence of rotation around three axes

Euler: first and last axis are the same (z-x-z, x-y-x, y-z-y,...)

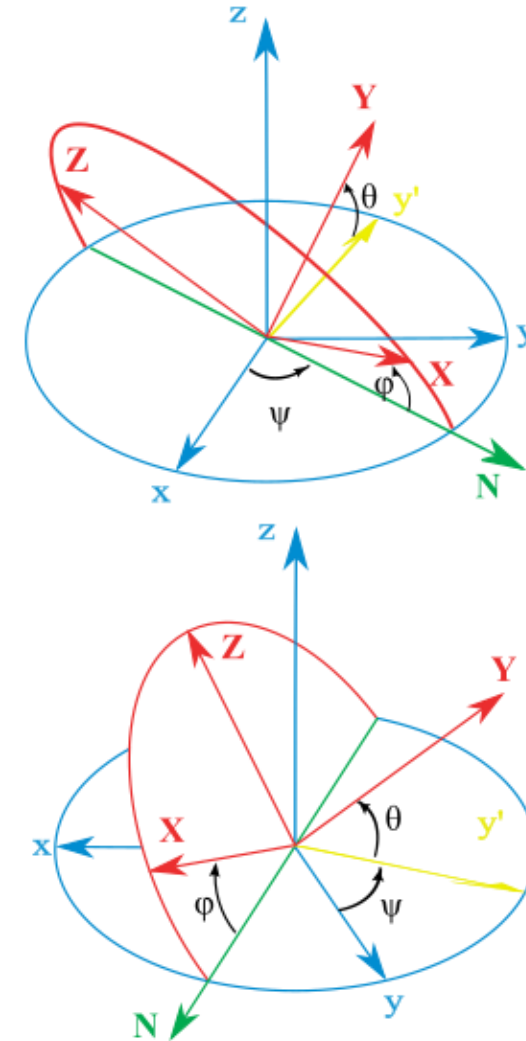
Trait-Bryan: three different axes (x-y-z, z-y-x, y-z-x,...)

Trait-Bryan (z-y-x) are the most used and are known as:

Yaw, pitch and roll

Heading, elevation and bank

If you are working on a straight surface with a ground vehicle, you are mostly interested in the rotation around the z axis



EULER/Trait-BRYAN ANGLES

[goo.gl/DBwhhC](https://www.google.com/search?q=goo.gl/DBwhhC)



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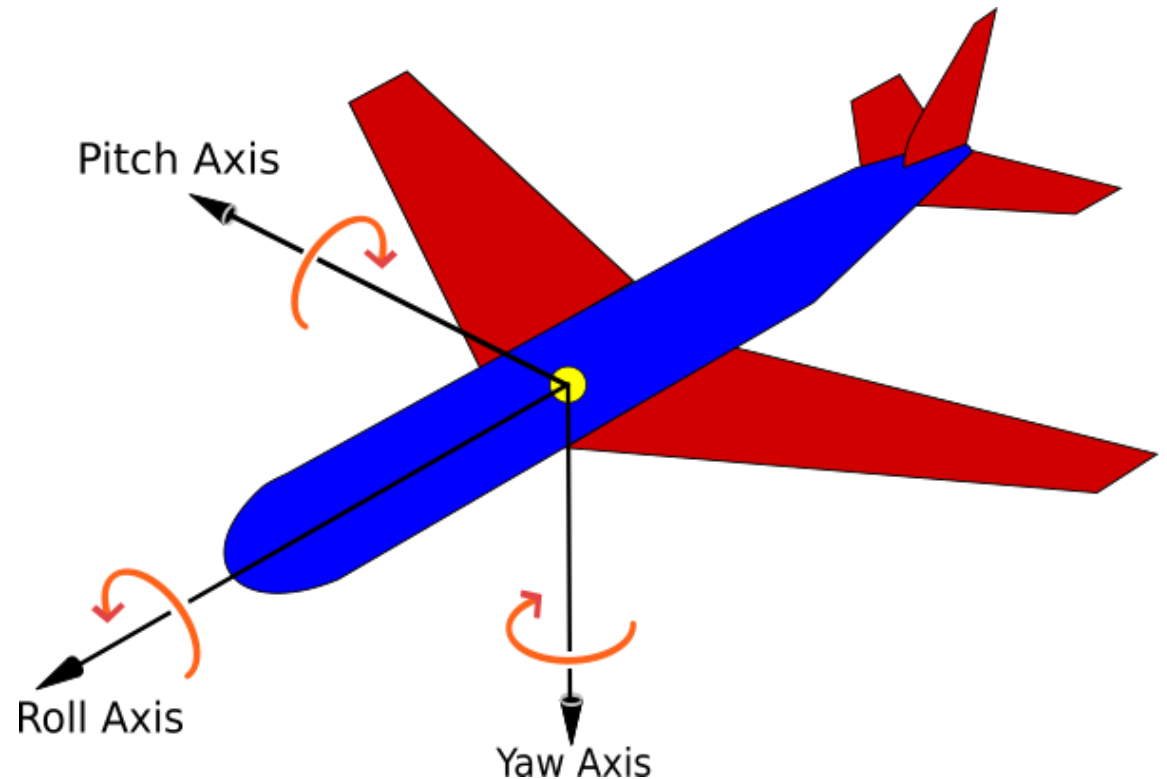
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QUATERNIONS

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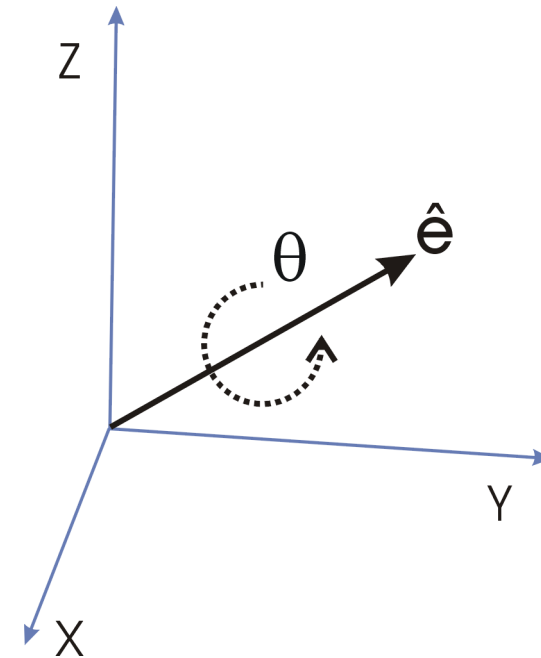
Four values used to define a vector in the 3D (x, y, z) space and a rotation around that axis (w).

Can be used to describe an orientation (rotation w.r.t. a fixed point) or angular movements.

Rotation around the z axis: $\langle 0; 0; 0,3826; 0,9238 \rangle$

A single quaternion is enough to define the orientation of an object in a 6 DoF system

Quaternion algebra can be used to combine rotate object in space





From RPY to quaternion

$$\begin{aligned}\phi &= \text{roll}/2 \\ \vartheta &= \text{pitch}/2 \\ \psi &= \text{yaw}/2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \sin \phi \cos \vartheta \cos \psi - \cos \phi \sin \vartheta \sin \psi \\ y &= \cos \phi \sin \vartheta \cos \psi + \sin \phi \cos \vartheta \sin \psi \\ z &= \cos \phi \cos \vartheta \sin \psi - \sin \phi \sin \vartheta \cos \psi \\ w &= \cos \phi \cos \vartheta \cos \psi + \sin \phi \sin \vartheta \sin \psi\end{aligned}$$

From quaternion to RPY

$$\begin{aligned}\text{roll} &= \text{atan}_2(2(wx + yz), 1 - 2(x^2 + y^2)) \\ \text{pitch} &= \text{asin}(2(wy - zx)) \\ \text{yaw} &= \text{atan}_2(2(wz + xy), 1 - 2(y^2 + z^2))\end{aligned}$$

ROS LAUNCH FILE

goo.gl/DBwhhC



```
<launch>
  <node pkg="diffdrive" type="joy_cmd" name="joy_cmd" />
  <node pkg="diffdrive" type="mux" name="mux" />
  <node pkg="diffdrive" type="control" name="control" />
  <node pkg="diffdrive" type="pose" name="pose">
    <param name="x" value="0.0"/>
    <param name="y" value="0.0"/>
    <param name="yaw" value="0.0"/>
  </node>
</launch>
```



Nodes started using the launch file have no low level output, add this:

```
<node pkg="pack" type="mNode" name="mNode" output="screen" />
```

Launch files have a hierarchical structure, you can include other launch files:

```
<launch>
```

```
  <include file="$(find pack)/launch/bunch_of_nodes.launch" />
```

```
  <include file="$(find pack)/launch/heap_of_nodes.launch" />
```

```
</launch>
```

It is possible to include parameters using a file:

```
<rosparam file="$(find pack)/config/param.yaml" command="load"/>
```



1. Start the ROS framework

```
roscore
```

2. Run gazebo as a ROS node

```
roslaunch turtlebot_gazebo turtle_world.launch
```

3. Start the ROS nodes with the launch file

```
roslaunch diffdrive diffdrive.launch
```