

Towards Using ROS in the RoboCup Humanoid Soccer League

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09. Mai 2017



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2. RoboCup
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Motivation

Achieving exchangeable ROS [6] based software modules in the RoboCup Soccer context can lead to:

- ▶ Acceleration of development
- ▶ Increased comparability of different approaches
- ▶ Easier entry into the league for new teams
- ▶ Specialization of teams on certain sub areas
- ▶ Increased knowledge transfer with general research

[5]



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RoboCup

- ▶ Official Goal
 - ▶ Win against the soccer world champion with a team of robots in 2050
- ▶ Actual Goals
 - ▶ Accelerate research in robotics
 - ▶ Test approaches under realistic conditions
 - ▶ Make different approaches comparable
 - ▶ Promote robotics research to the public
- ▶ Organization
 - ▶ Yearly world championship and symposium
 - ▶ Multiple other competitions, workshops and summer schools
 - ▶ Different Leagues for different purposes



Humanoid Soccer League Field

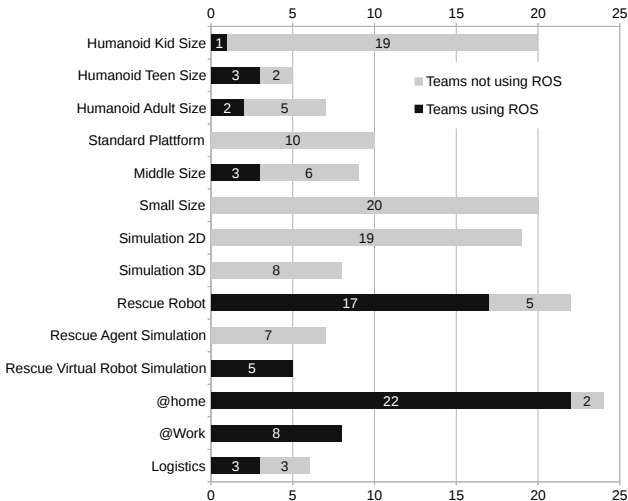


[2]



Current State of Software Modularization

- ▶ Humanoid League
 - ▶ Almost only self made software frameworks
 - ▶ Low modularization
 - ▶ First teams starting to use ROS [4]
 - ▶ Exchange difficult due to different robot platforms
- ▶ Standard Platform League
 - ▶ Usage of the B-Human framework [7]
 - ▶ Higher level of games
 - ▶ ROS problematic on NAO
- ▶ Rescue Robot League
 - ▶ Initiative to use ROS invoked by team Hector
 - ▶ Now high use of ROS
 - ▶ Available software modules



Based on the team description papers [3]



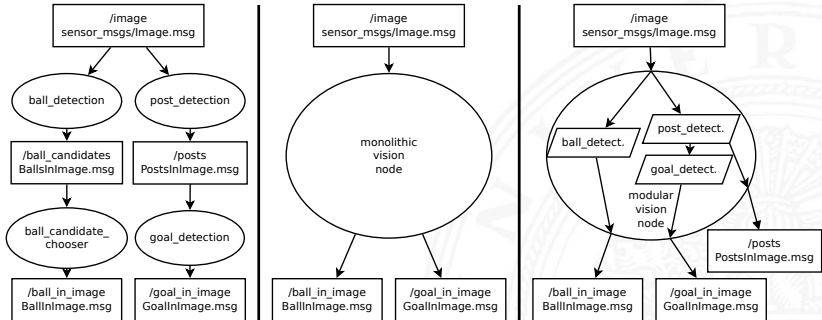
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Approach





Goals

- ▶ Humanoid League
 - ▶ Definition of ROS messages for the RoboCup Soccer context
 - ▶ Provision of compatible software
 - ▶ Visualization tools
 - ▶ Simulation environment
 - ▶ League specific modules
- ▶ Hamburg Bit-Bots
 - ▶ Transfer of the robot control software to ROS
 - ▶ URDF model of the Minibot

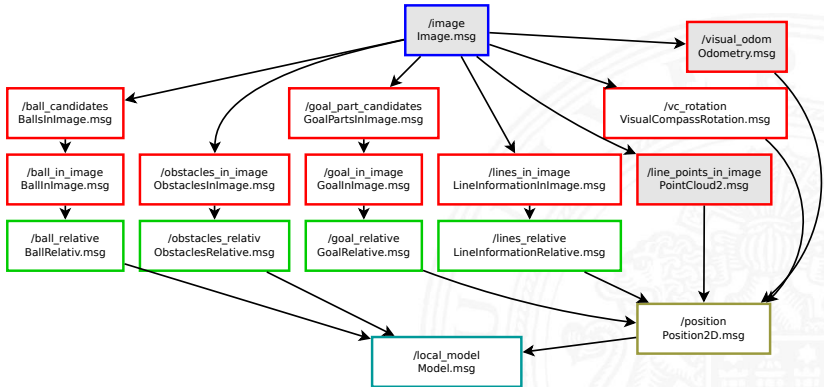


Architecture

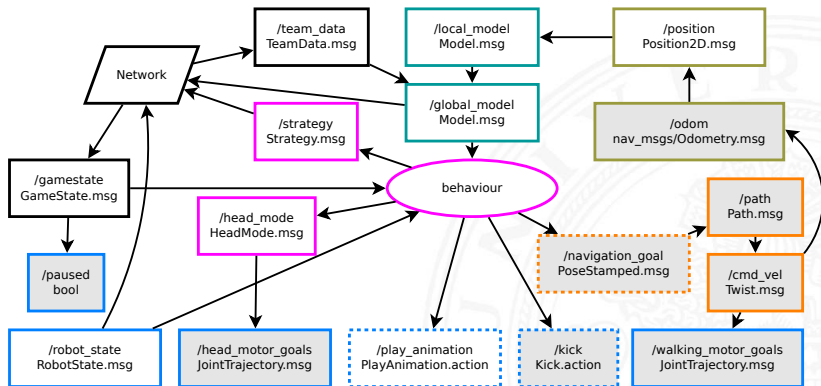
- ▶ Architecture defined by ROS messages
- ▶ Abstraction from concrete robot platform
- ▶ Usage of standard ROS messages (grey) as far as possible
- ▶ Three parts: sense, plan and act



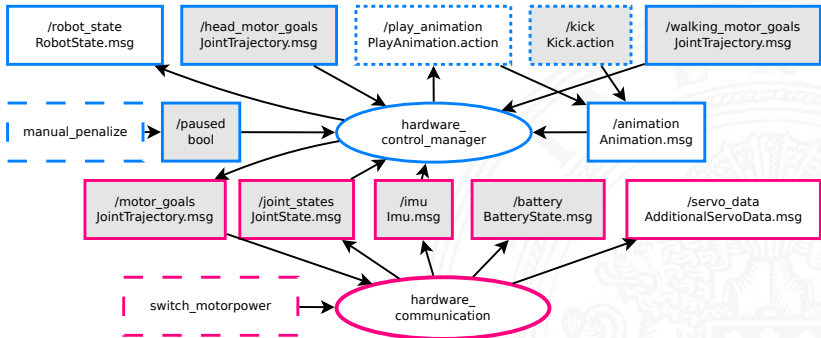
Vision



Behaviour



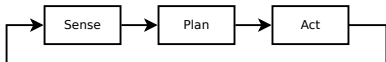
Robot Control



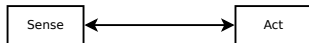
Robotic Paradigm

- ▶ Very similar to the hierarchical paradigm
- ▶ HCM can be seen as reactive behavior
- ▶ Behavior can consist of multiple reactive behaviors

Hierarchical/Deliberative Paradigm



Reactive Paradigm



Hybrid Deliberative/Reactive Paradigm

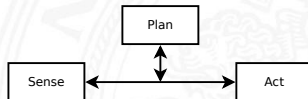




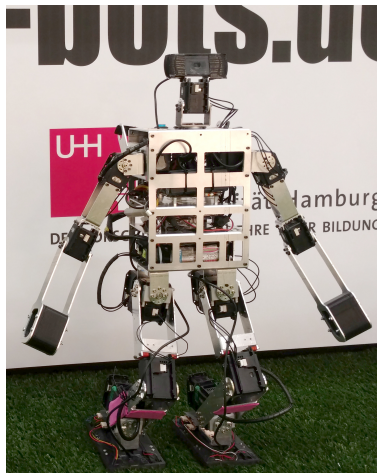
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Used Platform

- ▶ Minibot
- ▶ Own construction
- ▶ Upscaled kinematic layout of the Darwin-OP
- ▶ 20 degrees of freedom
- ▶ Typical design in the HL
- ▶ Odroid XU-3 (8 cores)





Implemented Software

- ▶ Humanoid League
 - ▶ Messages
 - ▶ Game state receiver
 - ▶ Team communication
 - ▶ rqt plug-ins
 - ▶ Gazebo world
- ▶ Hamburg Bit-Bots
 - ▶ Hardware control manager
 - ▶ Walking
 - ▶ Animation
 - ▶ Hardware communication
 - ▶ Minibot URDF





Live Demo

- ▶ Walking
- ▶ Animation
- ▶ URDF
- ▶ Gazebo
- ▶ Visualizations
 - ▶ image
 - ▶ relative
 - ▶ field





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Comparission

- ▶ Compared to the old framework
 - ▶ Usage of more than two cores
 - ▶ Better visualization and debug tools
 - ▶ Modules are more independent
 - ▶ Documentation
- ▶ Compared to the existing ROS frameworks in the HL
 - ▶ Closer to ROS standards (messages, tools, naming conventions)
 - ▶ Higher degree of modularization
 - ▶ Abstraction of used robot platform



Working with other teams

- ▶ WF Wolves already changed to the architecture
- ▶ Rhoban FC will until next year
- ▶ Standardized team communication will be obligatory next year
 - ▶ The mitecom protocol will be used
 - ▶ Usage of the implemented team com. package will be proposed
- ▶ Mixed team with WF Wolves during Iran Open
- ▶ Exchanged software modules with WF Wolves



Performance

| | Standing | Animation | Walking |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| cm730 | 58% | 58% | 58% |
| joint_state_publisher | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| hcm | 10% | 20% | 20% |
| walking | 12% | 12% | 40% |
| animation | 7% | 46% | 7% |
| pause | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| buttons | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Sum of all nodes | 91% | 140% | 129% |
| previous motion | 45% | 50% | 60% |

Latencies

| From | To | Message Type | Latency |
|-----------|-------|---------------------|----------|
| cm730 | hcm | Imu.msg | 7.45 ms |
| animation | hcm | Animation.msg | 17.74 ms |
| walking | hcm | JointTrajectory.msg | 16.90 ms |
| hcm | cm730 | JointTrajectory.msg | 32.51 ms |

- ▶ Latencies are higher than expected
 - ▶ rospy
 - ▶ ARM architecture
 - ▶ Old kernel (3.10)



Latency Comparission - Imu.msg with 100Hz

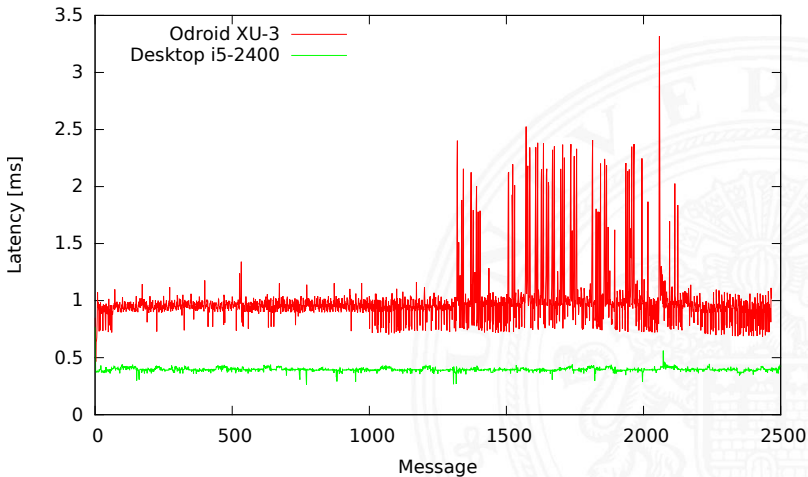




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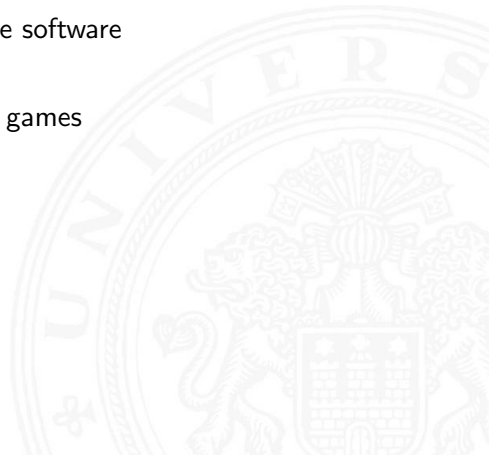
Conclusion

- ▶ The proposed architecture was successfully implemented and tested
- ▶ Improvement to previous architecture
- ▶ Easier to adapt and closer to ROS standards as others
- ▶ Already actively used by two teams
- ▶ Possible advantages in the future for the HL



Further Work

- ▶ Further work on visualization tools
- ▶ Getting more teams to use the software
- ▶ Lowering latency
- ▶ One way UDP connection for games





References

- [1] <https://github.com/Pold87/academic-keyword-occurrence>.
- [2] Taken by Hamburg Bit-Bots during Iran Open 2016,.
- [3] <http://www.robocup2016.org/de/symposium/team-description-papers/>.
- [4] Philipp Allgeuer, Max Schwarz, Julio Pastrana, Sebastian Schueller, Marcell Missura, and Sven Behnke. A ROS-based software framework for the NimRo-OP humanoid open platform. In *Proceedings of 8th Workshop on Humanoid Soccer Robots, IEEE-RAS Int. Conference on Humanoid Robots, Atlanta, USA*, 2013.
- [5] Leonardo Leottau Forero, José Miguel Yáñez, and Javier Ruiz-del Solar. Integration of the ROS framework in soccer robotics: the NAO case. In *Robot Soccer World Cup*, pages 664–671. Springer, 2013.
- [6] Morgan Quigley, Ken Conley, Brian Gerkey, Josh Faust, Tully Foote, Jeremy Leibs, Rob Wheeler, and Andrew Y Ng. ROS: an open-source Robot Operating System. In *ICRA workshop on open source software*, volume 3, page 5. Kobe, Japan, 2009.
- [7] Thomas Röfer and Tim Laue. On B-human’s code releases in the standard platform league—software architecture and impact. In *Robot Soccer World Cup*, pages 648–655. Springer, 2013.

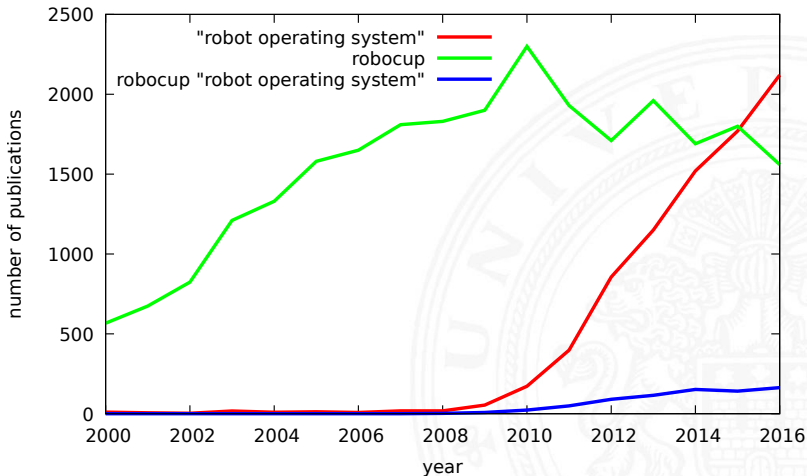
Questions

Questions?





Relevance



RoboCup Leagues

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| RoboCupSoccer | Humanoid Standard Platform Middle Size Small Size Simulation |
| RoboCupRescue | Robot Simulation |
| RoboCup@Home | Open Platform Domestic Standard Platform Social Standard Platform |
| RoboCupIndustrial | @Work Logistics |

