Introduction to ROS

Niklas Fiedler, Lasse Einig, Dennis Krupke, Florens Wasserfall



University of Hamburg

Faculty of Mathematics, Informatics and Natural Sciences

Department of Informatics

Technical Aspects of Multimodal Systems

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Foundation ROS Introduction

Motivation

- ► Heterogeneity vs. Homogeneity
 - ▶ sensor types, actuators, ...
 - sensor model, kinematic chain, ...
- Abstraction
- ► Algorithm re-usability
 - 2D laser data mapping
 - object recognition
- Debugging
 - ▶ simulation, data visualization, ...

Foundation ROS Introduction

Idea

- Robot Operating System
- Meta operating system
- Open source
- Software encapsulation
- ► Hardware abstraction
 - portability
 - simplification of sensors and actuators
- Recurring tasks already solved
 - ▶ Navigation, data filtering, object recognition ...

Foundation

- Multiple versions actively used
 - may not be compatible to each other
 - may not provide same libraries
- Linux (Ubuntu!)
- ► Supports C/C++, Python (and others)
 - Python for high level code/fast implementation
 - ► C/C++ for algorithms/computation
- Many tools, functions and algorithms already available
 - May be difficult to find
 - Better than reimplementing

ructure ROS Introduction

ROS System

- ► ROS nodes
 - sensors
 - actuators
 - ► logic
- ► ROS core
- Communication
- Visualization
- ► Tools

ROS Node

- Discrete part of the system
- Specialized software/algorithm
- Many ROS nodes per system
- Example:
 - node gets image
 - runs edge detection algorithm on it
 - provides found edges

ROS Core

- Central unit, also called ROS master
 - nodes
 - sensors
 - communication
- Coordination of nodes
- Communication Management
- Exactly one per system
- ► Transparent to the user

Communication

- Messages
 - standardized data types
- ► Topics
 - n:n communication
- Services and Actions
 - ▶ 1:1 communication

Messages

- Fundamental communication concept
- Description of data set
- Data types

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- ROS
- general
- ► Header
 - time stamp
 - identifier

```
# xyz - vector rotation axis, w - scalar term (cos(ang/2))
```

Messages

- ► Fundamental communication concept
- Description of data set
- Data types

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- ROS
- general
- ► Header
 - time stamp
 - identifier

```
$ rosmsg show -r robot_msgs/Quaternion
# xyz - vector rotation axis, w - scalar term (cos(ang/2))
float64 x
float64 y
float64 z
float64 w
```

- Published by nodes
- ► Unique identifier
- Anonymity
- Open subscription

6 1 11 = 1

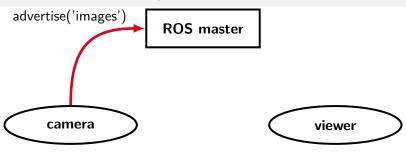
ROS Introduction

Communication - Example

ROS master

Camera)

viewer



Communication - Topics

ROS Introduction

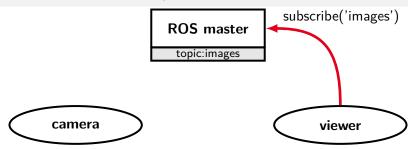
Communication - Example

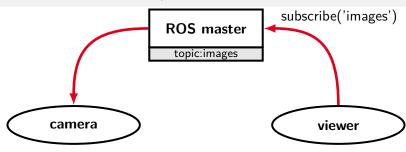
ROS master

topic:images

Camera)

viewer





Communication - Topics

Communication - Example

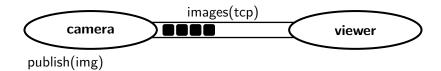
ROS master

camera images(tcp) viewer

Communication - Topics

Communication - Example

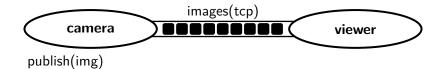
ROS master



Communication - Topics ROS Introduction

Communication - Example

ROS master



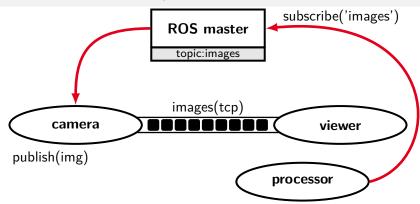
Communication - Topics ROS Introduction

Communication - Example

ROS master

camera viewer
publish(img)

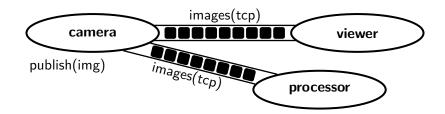
processor



Communication - Example

ROS master

topic:images



Services

- ▶ 2 message types
 - request and response
- Synchronous protocol
 - client sends request
 - client waits for server
 - server replies

Communication - Services

Services

- 2 message types
 - request and response
- Synchronous protocol
 - client sends request
 - client waits for server
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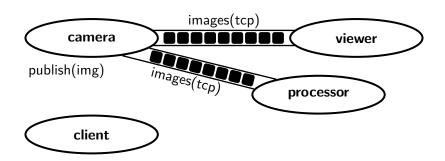
```
$ rosservice type add_two_ints | rossrv show
int64 a
int64 b
- - -
int64 sum
```

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Communication - Services

Communication - Example

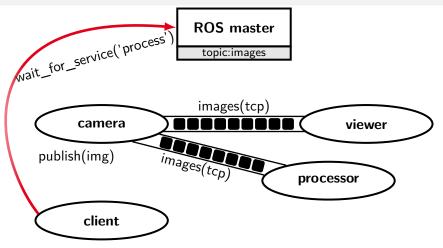
ROS master

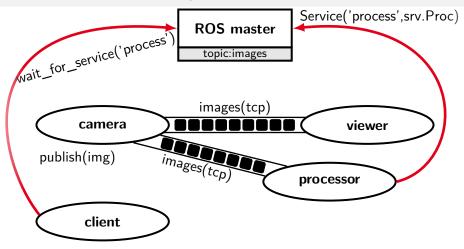


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Communication - Services

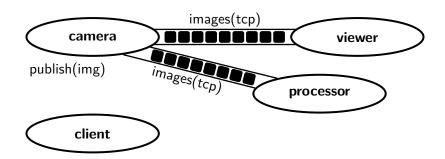




Communication - Services

Communication - Example

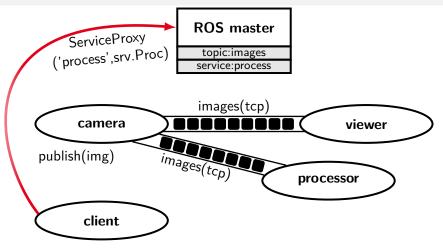
ROS master



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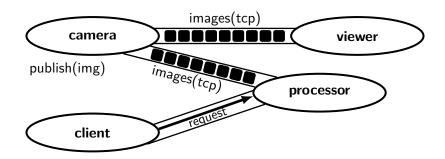
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Communication - Services



Communication - Example

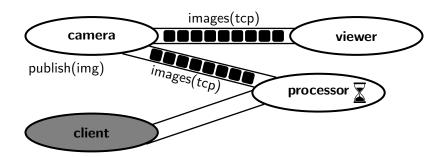
ROS master



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Communication - Example

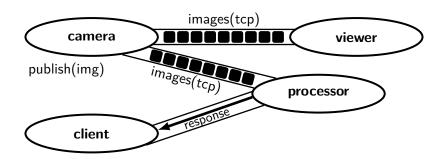
ROS master



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Communication - Example

ROS master



Actions

- 3 message types
 - goal and result
 - optional feedback
- Asynchronous protocol
 - client sends goal
 - server may respond with feedback
 - server delivers result

► Interruptible

```
# Define the goal
uint32 dishwasher_id  # Specify which dishwasher we want to use
- - -
# Define the result
uint32 total_dishes_cleaned
- - -
# Define a feedback message
float32 percent complete
```

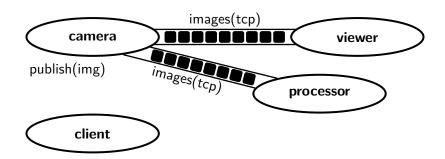
Actions

- 3 message types
 - goal and result
 - optional feedback
- Asynchronous protocol
 - client sends goal
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- Interruptible

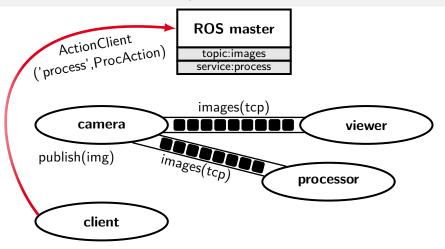
```
# Define the goal
uint32 dishwasher_id  # Specify which dishwasher we want to use
- - -
# Define the result
uint32 total_dishes_cleaned
- - -
# Define a feedback message
float32 percent_complete
```

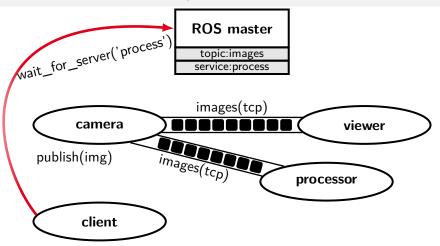
Communication - Example

ROS master

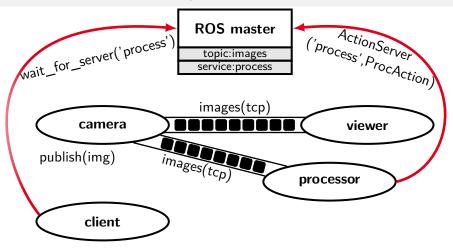


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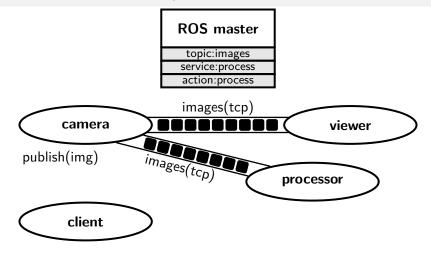




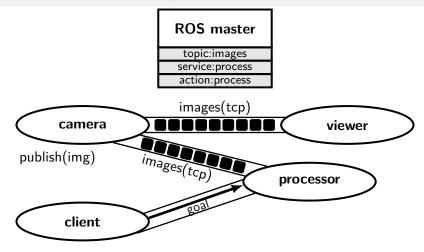




Communication - Action

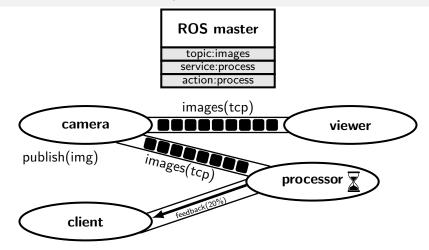






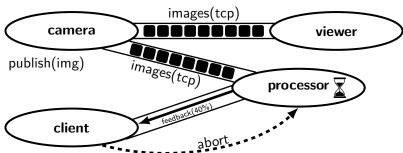


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Communication - Example

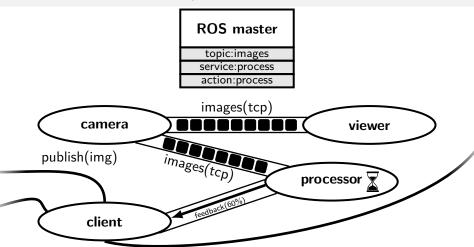
ROS master topic:images service:process action:process



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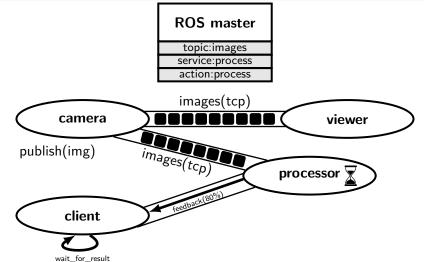
ROS Introduction

Communication Action







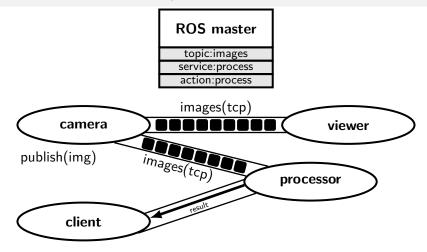












Tools and Visualization

ROS Introduction

- Standardized interfaces allow using tools in various applications
- ROS-provided tools
 - ROS Bag
 - RQT
 - RViz
- User-provided tools
 - PlotJuggler
 - RQT-Plugins
 - ► Teleoperation node

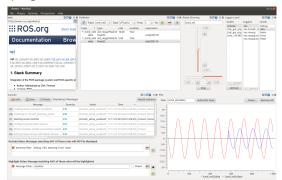
Tools and Visualization ROS Introduction

ROS Bag

- ► Collects messages sent over topics
- ▶ Includes time component
- Allows to capture a situation on the robot and debug nodes independently
- Provides programming interface

RQT

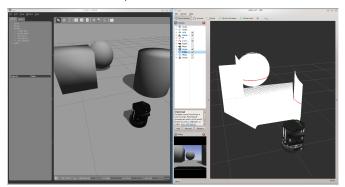
- User interaction framework for the ROS environment
- ► Relies on various plugins
- Standard plugins are provided
- Custom plugins can be written



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RViz

- 3D visualization environment
- ▶ Different data can be shown
 - Laser scan data, map, ...

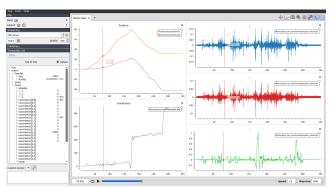


Source: http://wiki.ros.org/turtlebot_gazebo



PlotJuggler

- ▶ Visualization of data over time
- Different types of data streams can be shown



Source: https://github.com/facontidavide/PlotJuggler

Simulations

Simulations

► Important development tool

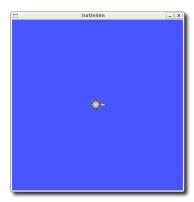
- protects expensive hardware
- develop and test without robot
- high-level test
- Simulates sensor data
 - clean data
- ► Gazebo
- Webots

Simulations

- ► Important development tool
 - protects expensive hardware
 - develop and test without robot
 - high-level test
- Simulates sensor data
 - clean data
- ▶ Turtlesim
 - ROS learning tool
- Gazebo
 - ROS simulator
- Webots
 - Robotics simulator

Turtle Sim

- ► Learning platform
- ▶ 2D turtle
 - move
 - turn
 - ▶ draw
- Communication
- ▶ ROS structure

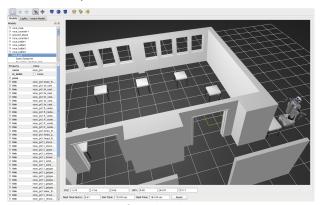


Source: http://wiki.ros.org/turtlesim

Gazebo

Simulations

- ▶ 3D rigid body simulator
- ► Simulates robots, environment and sensor data



Source: Lasse Einig

Webots

- ► 3D rigid body simulator
- Simulates robots, environment and sensor data



Source: Jonas Hagge