



Introduction to ROS

Lasse Einig, Dennis Krupke, Florens Wasserfall, Niklas Fiedler



University of Hamburg
Faculty of Mathematics, Informatics and Natural Sciences
Department of Informatics
Technical Aspects of Multimodal Systems

October 7, 2021



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, ...



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 ...



Current State

- ▶ 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



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
 - ▶ 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
```



Messages

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



Topics

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



Communication - Example

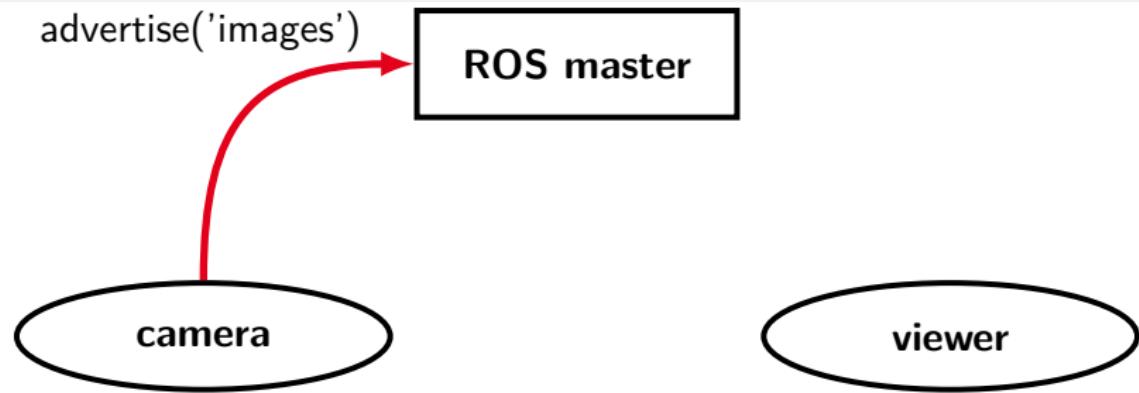
ROS master

camera

viewer



Communication - Example



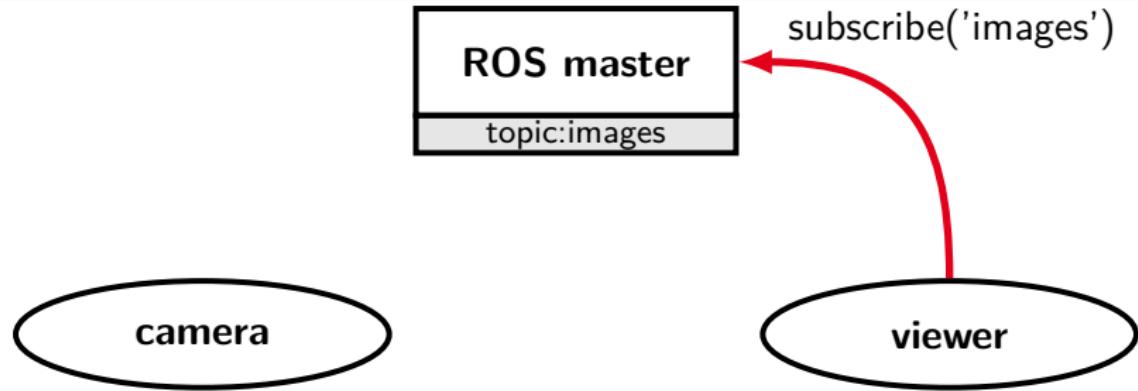


Communication - Example



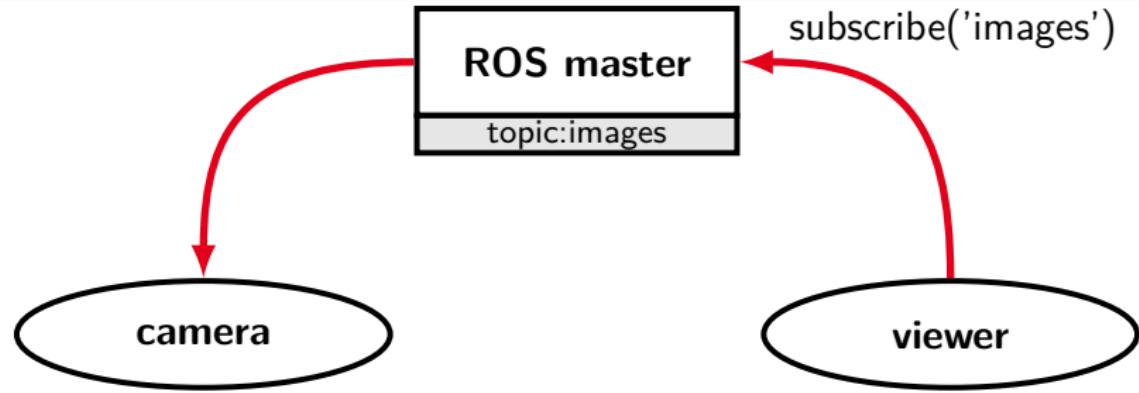


Communication - Example



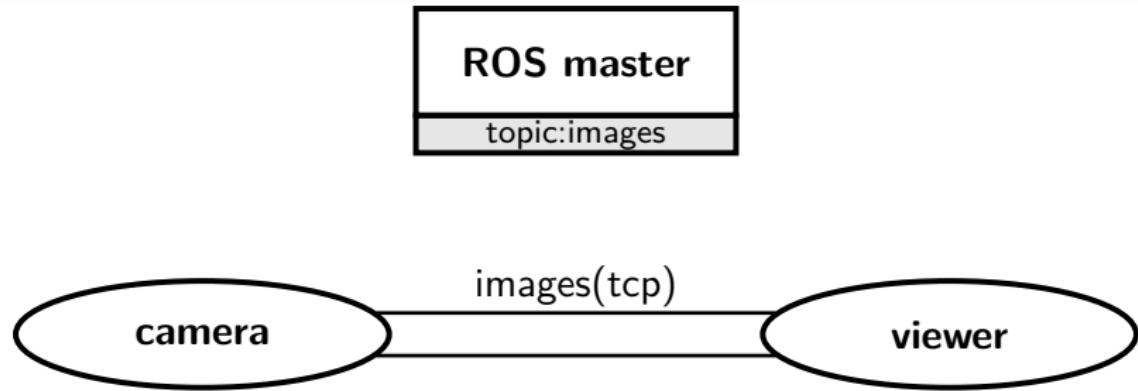


Communication - Example



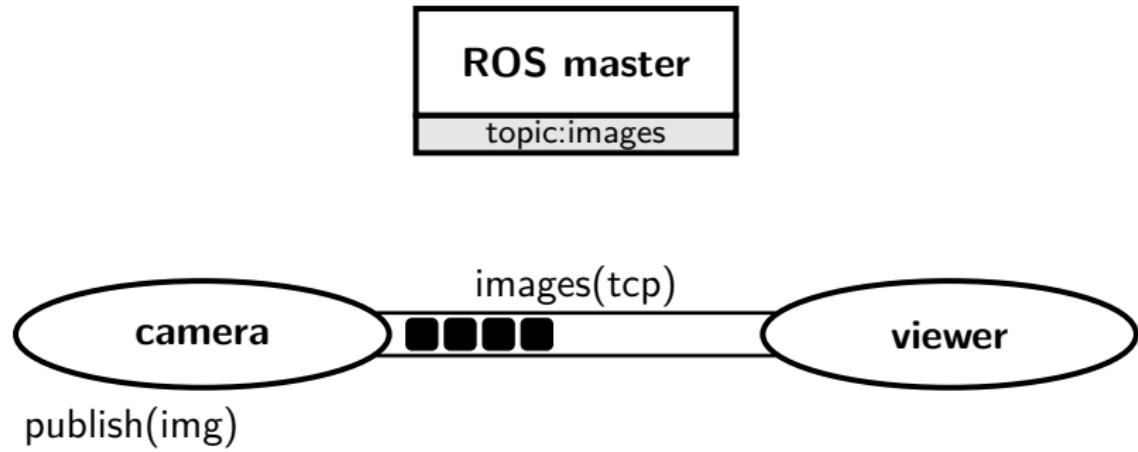


Communication - Example



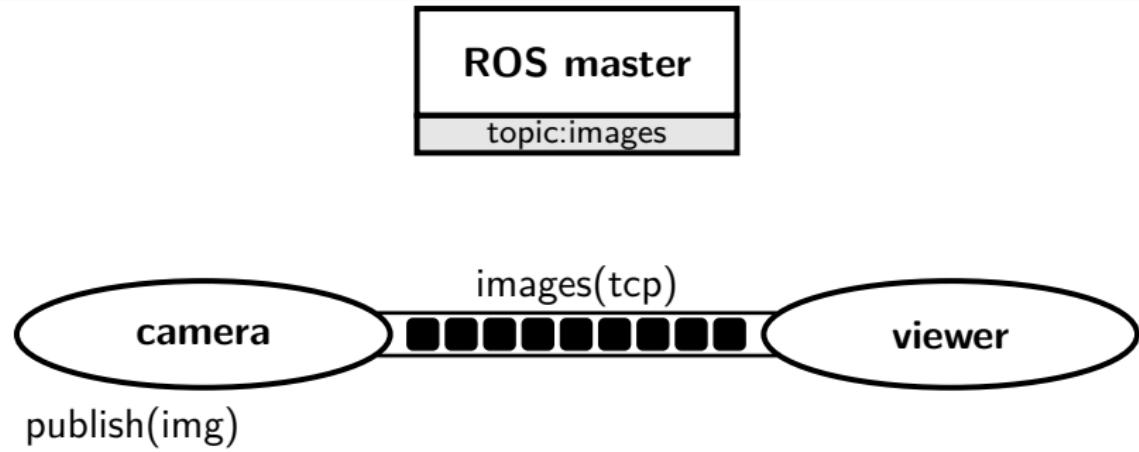


Communication - Example



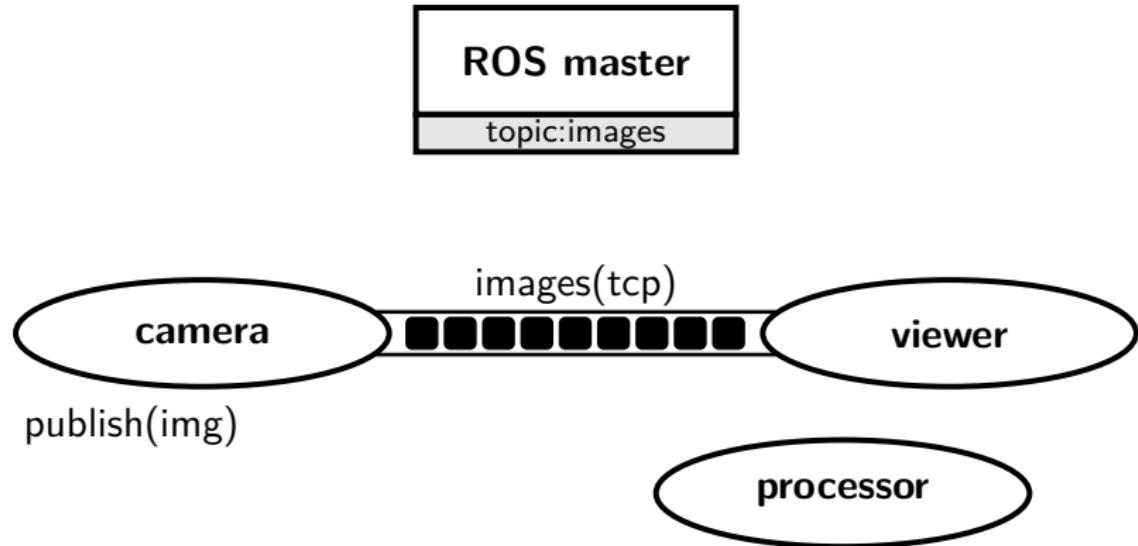


Communication - Example



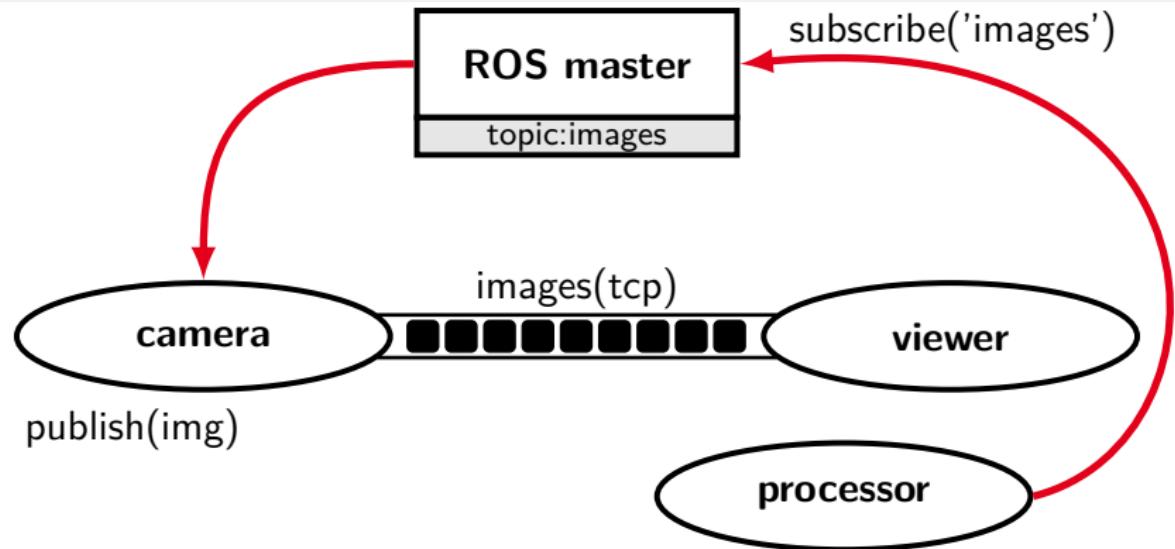


Communication - Example



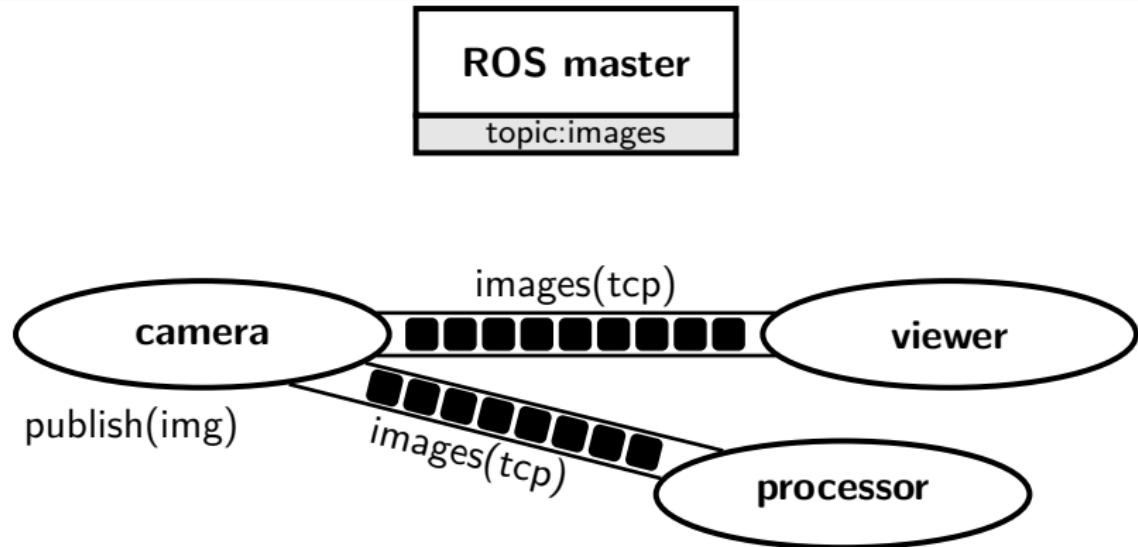


Communication - Example





Communication - Example





Services

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

```
$ rosservice type add_two_ints | rossrv show
int64 a
int64 b
-
int64 sum
```



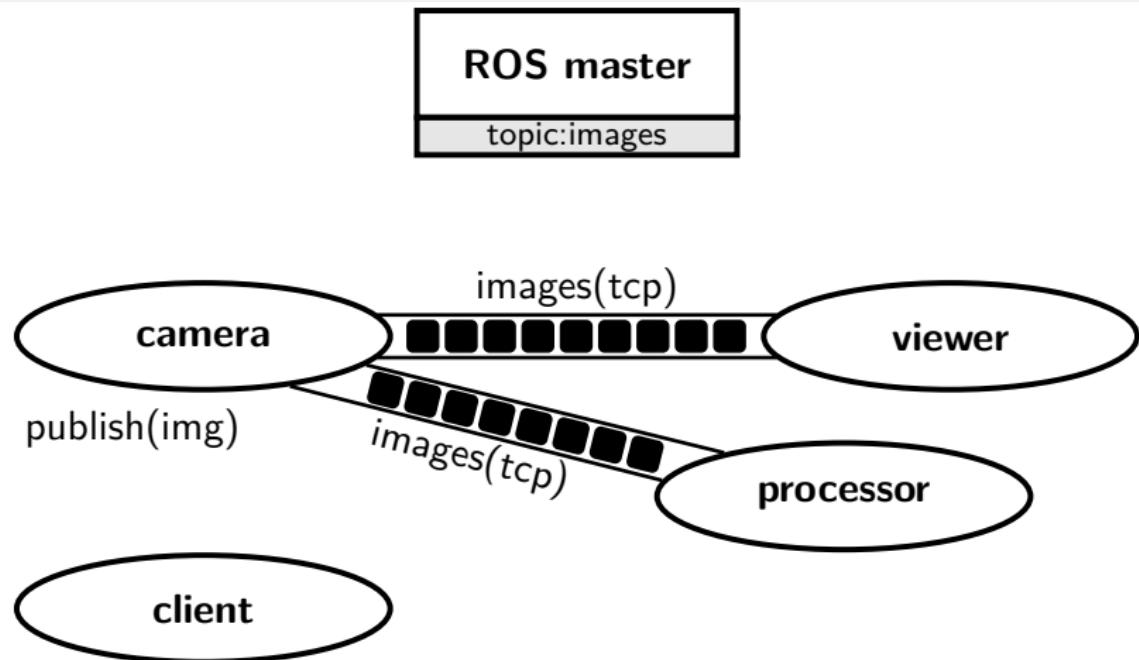
Services

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

```
$ rosservice type add_two_ints | rossrv show
int64 a
int64 b
-
int64 sum
```

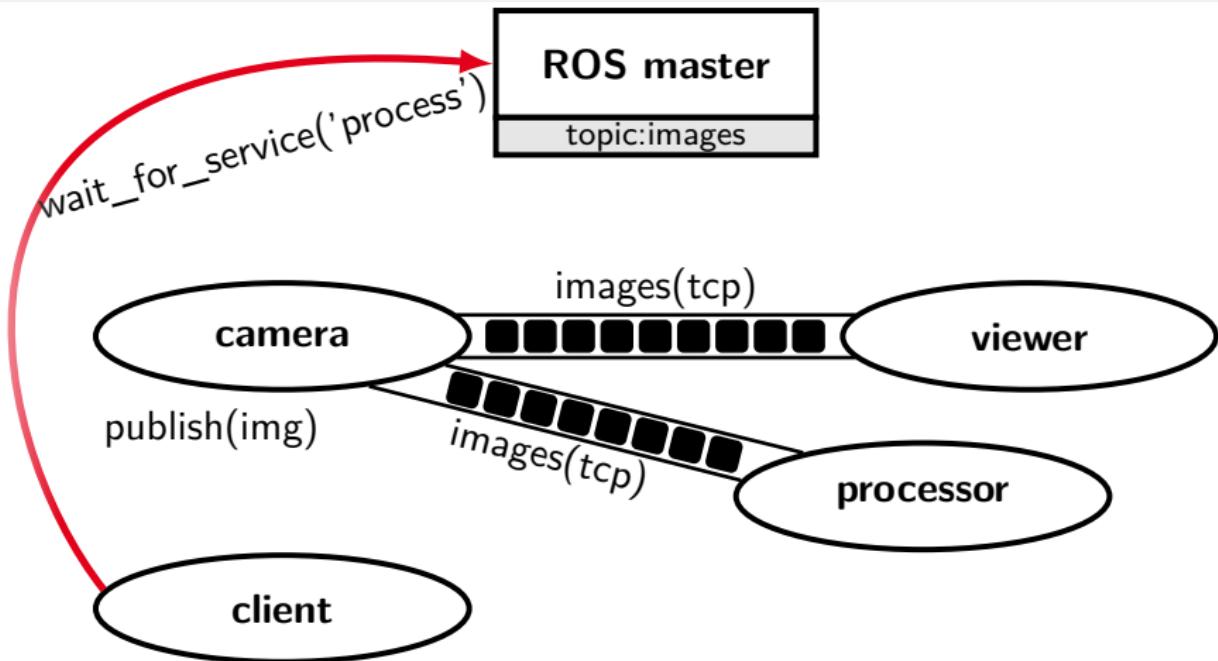


Communication - Example



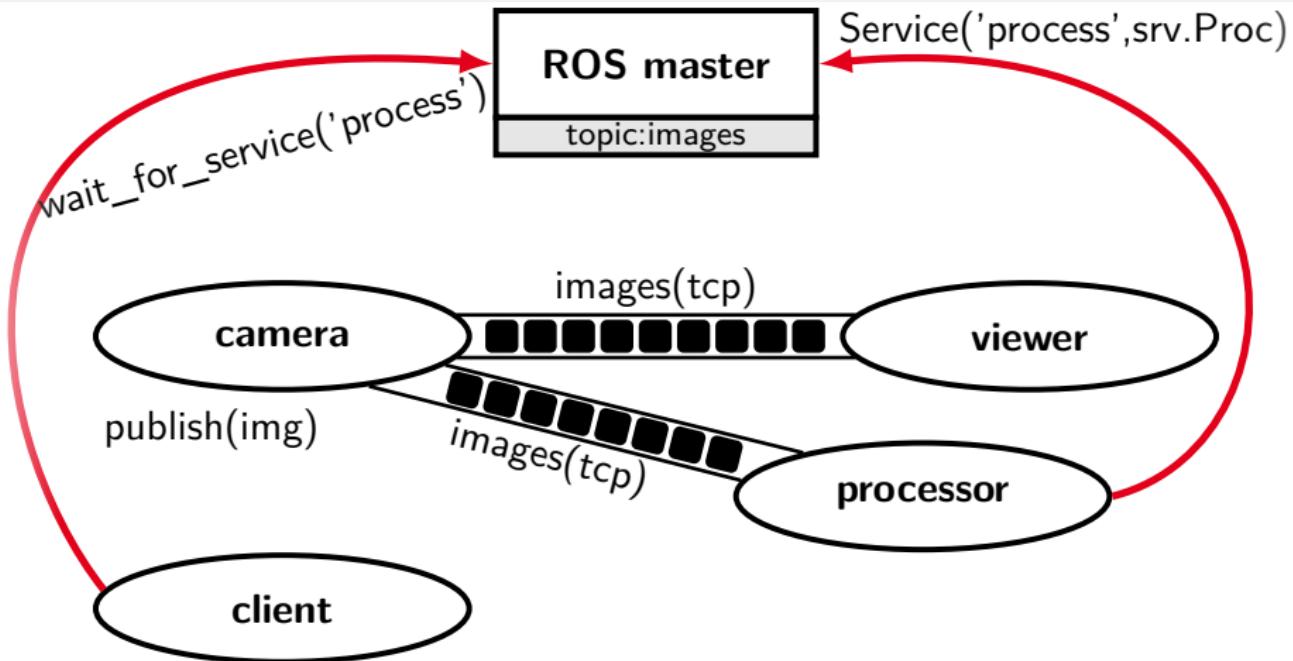


Communication - Example



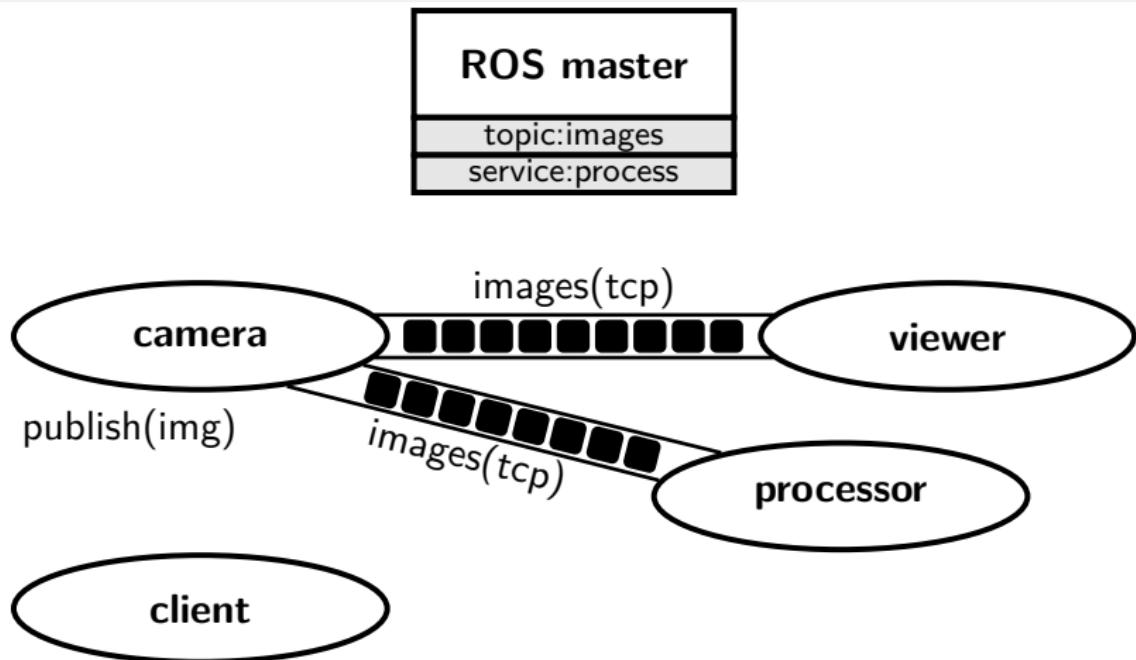


Communication - Example



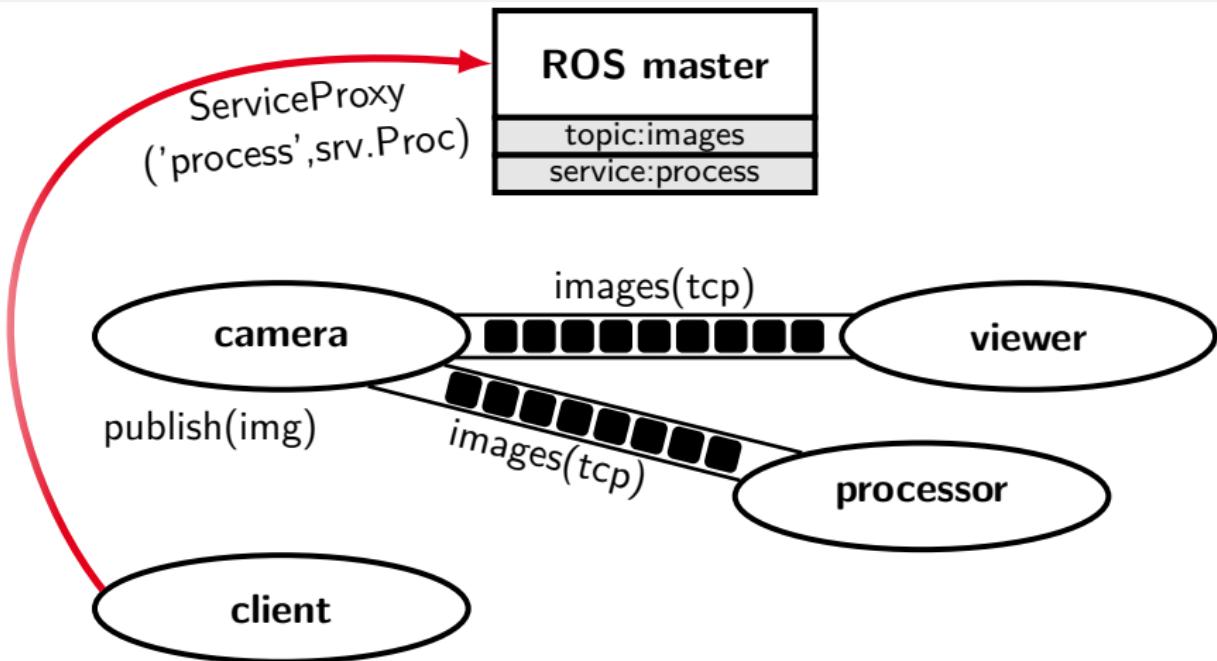


Communication - Example



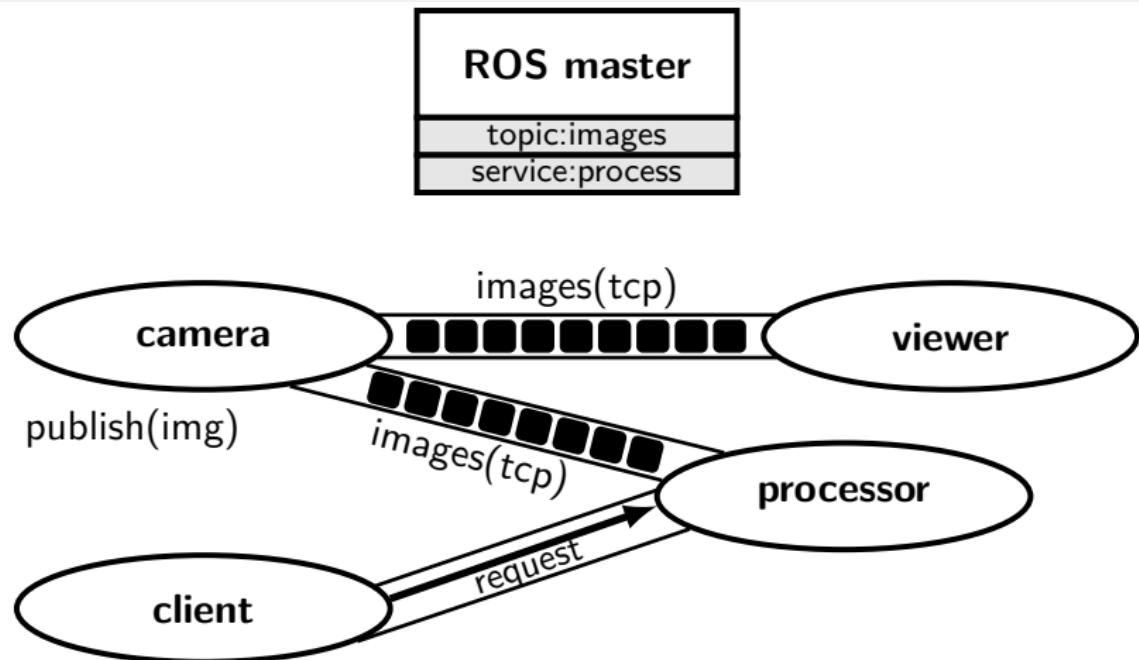


Communication - Example



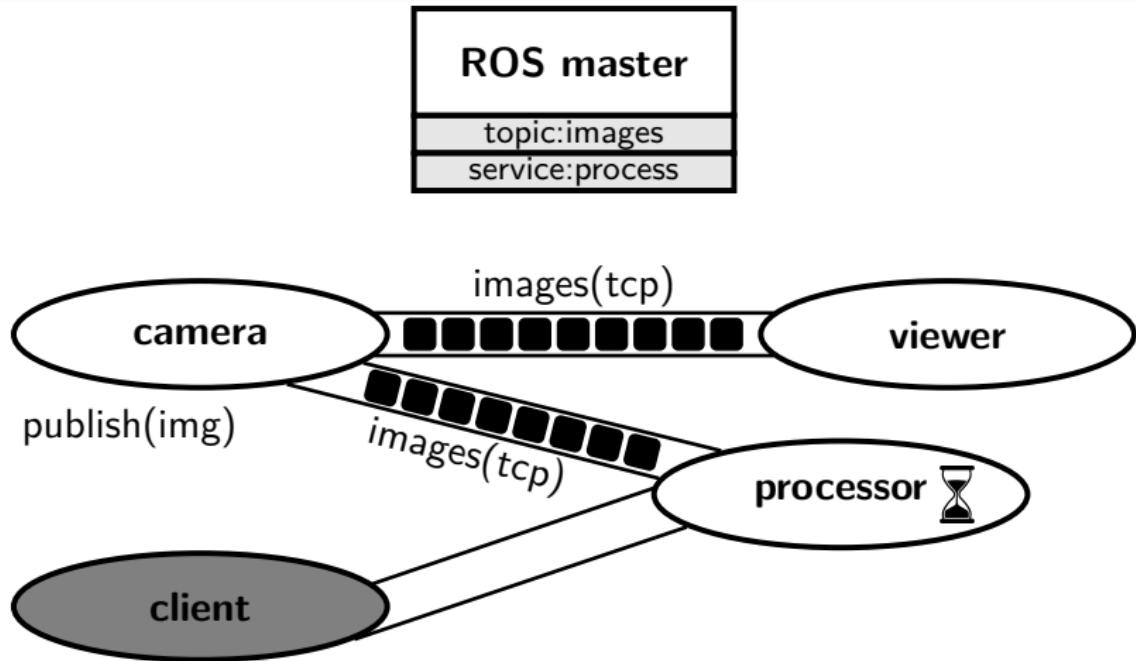


Communication - Example



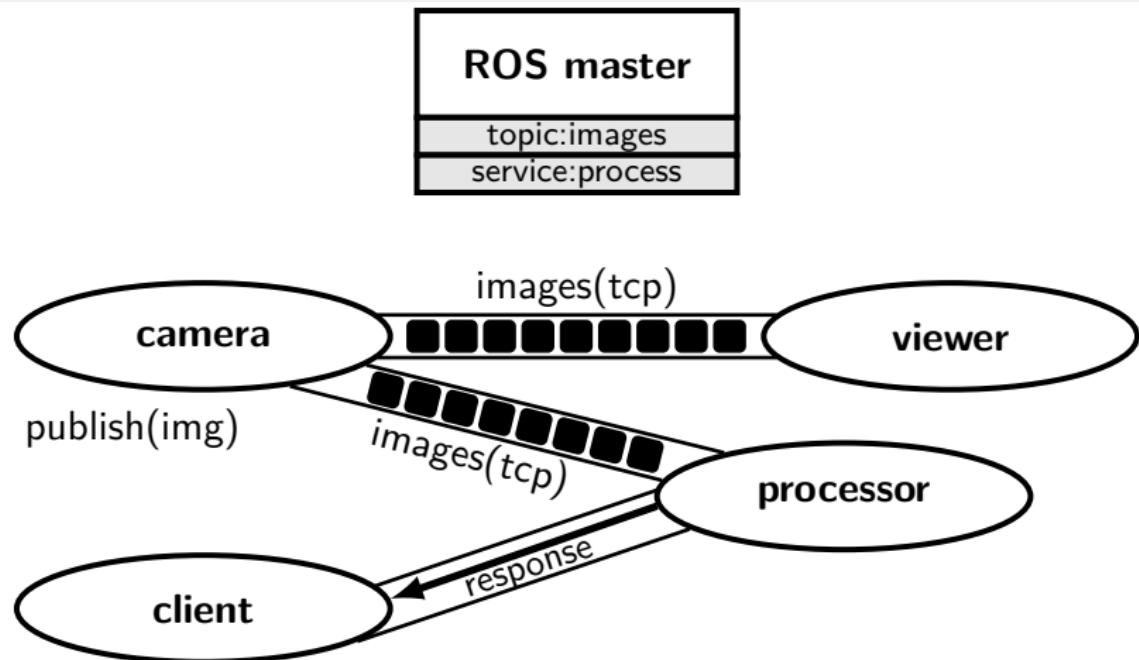


Communication - Example





Communication - Example





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
```



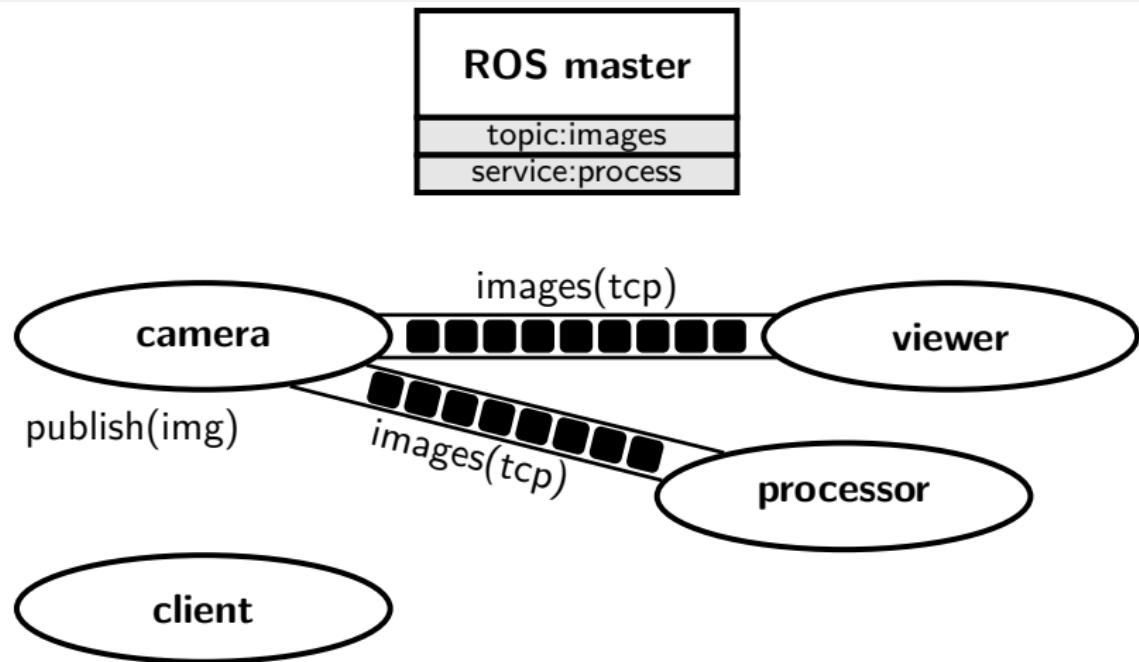
Actions

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

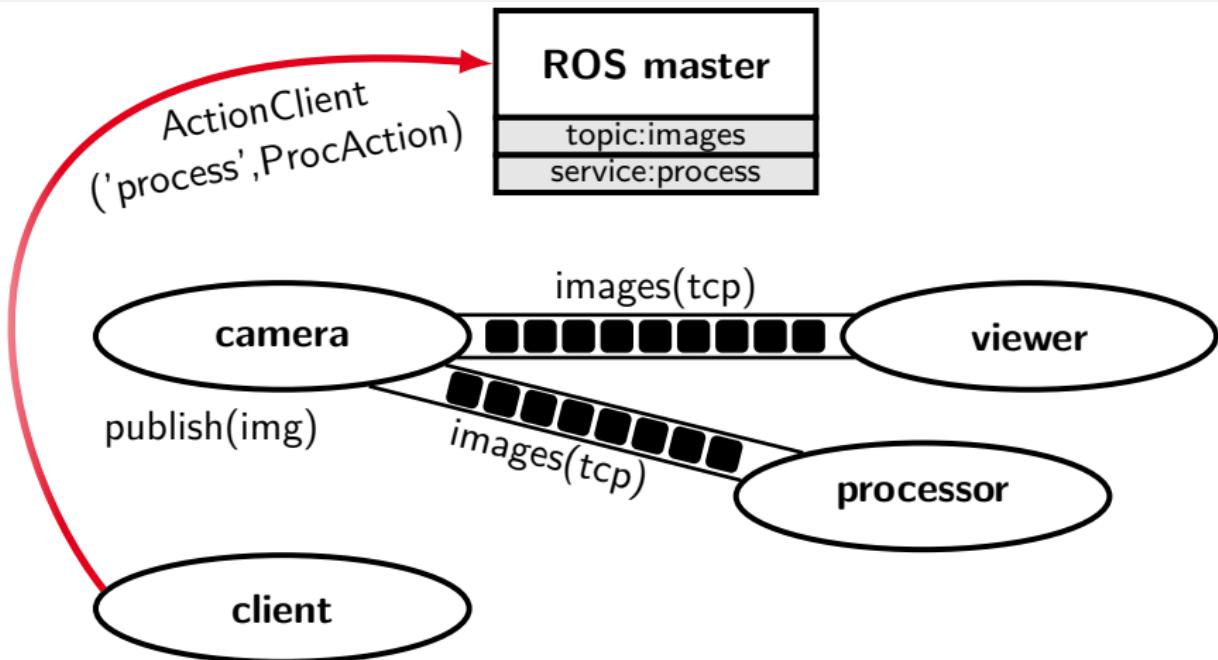


Communication - Example



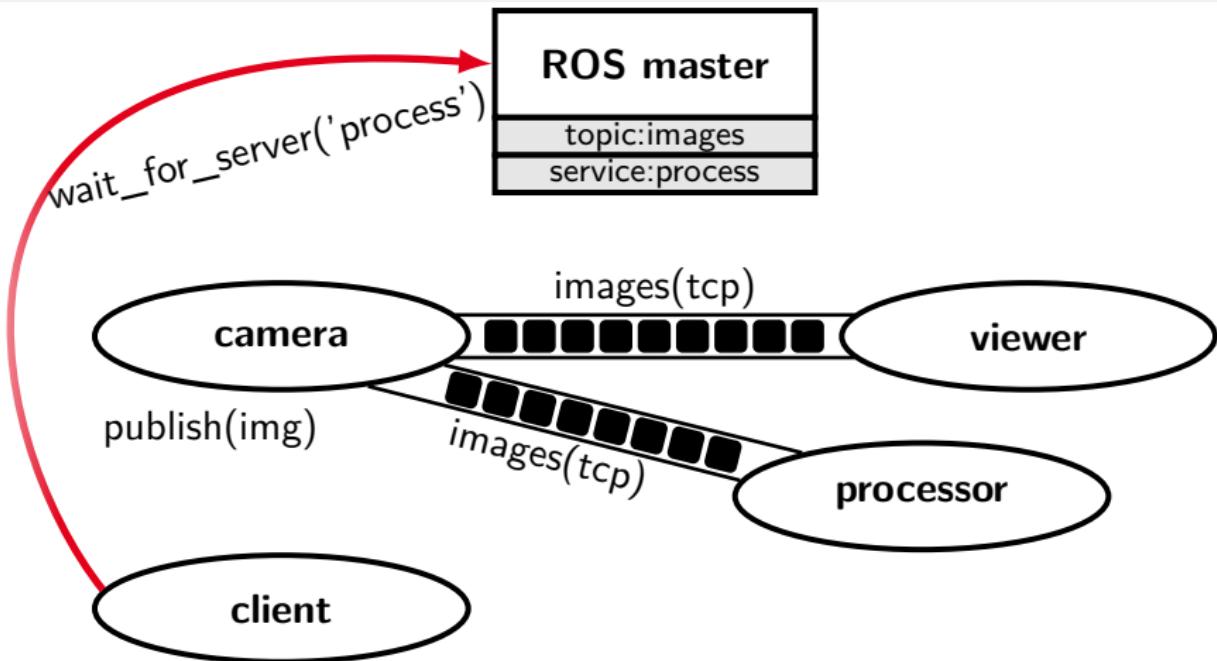


Communication - Example



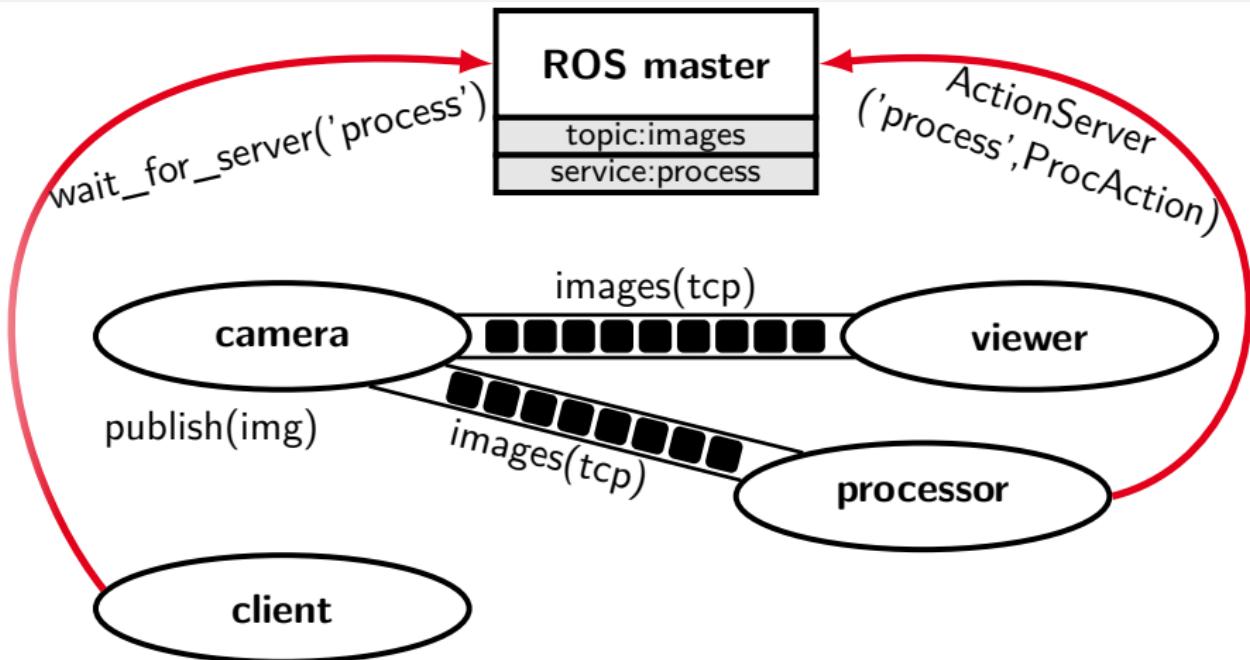


Communication - Example



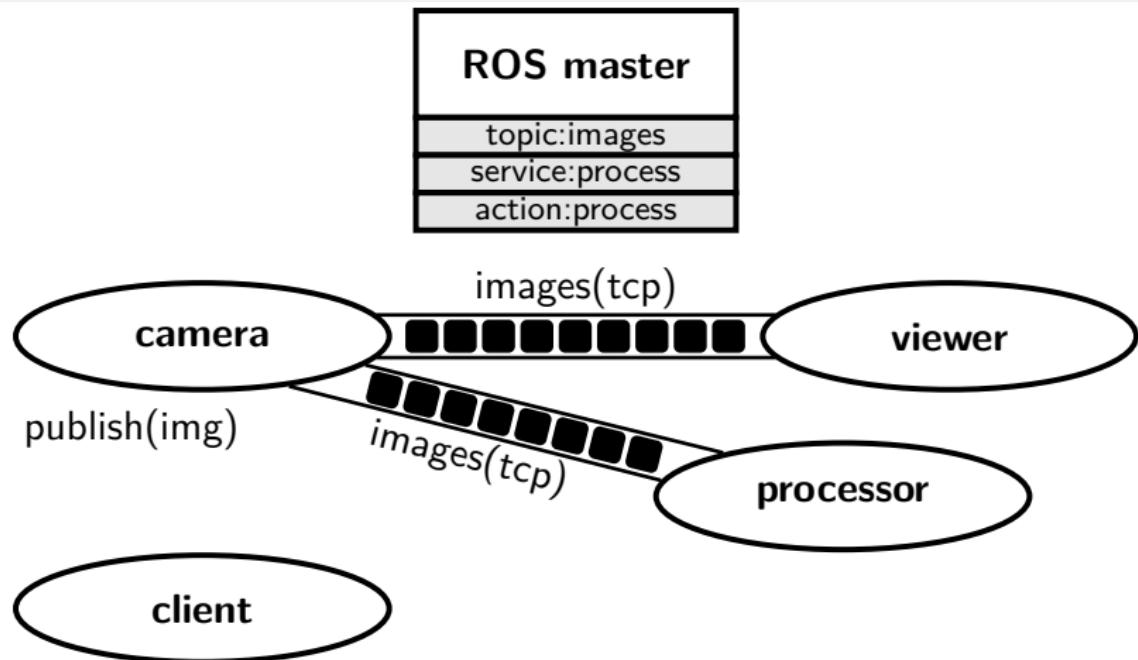


Communication - Example



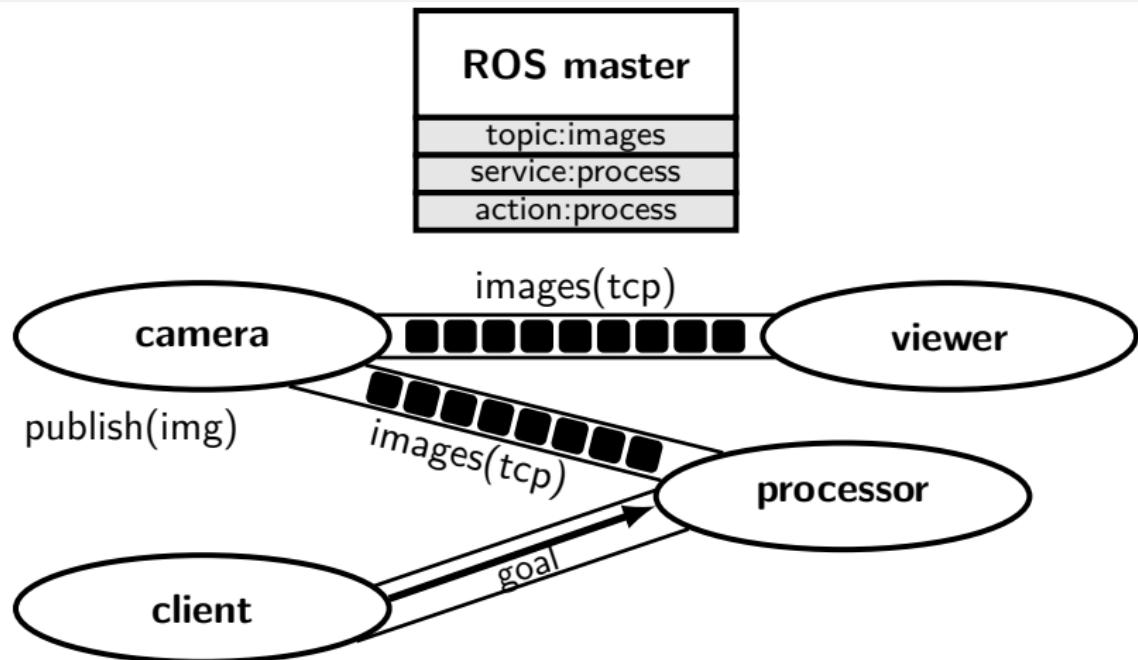


Communication - Example



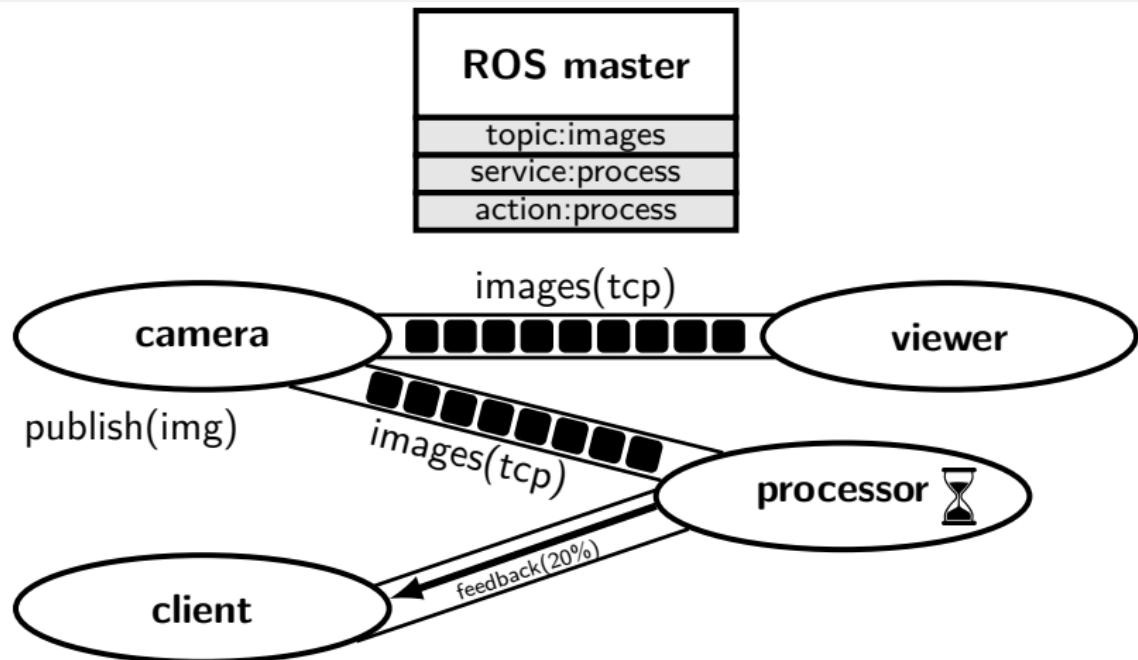


Communication - Example



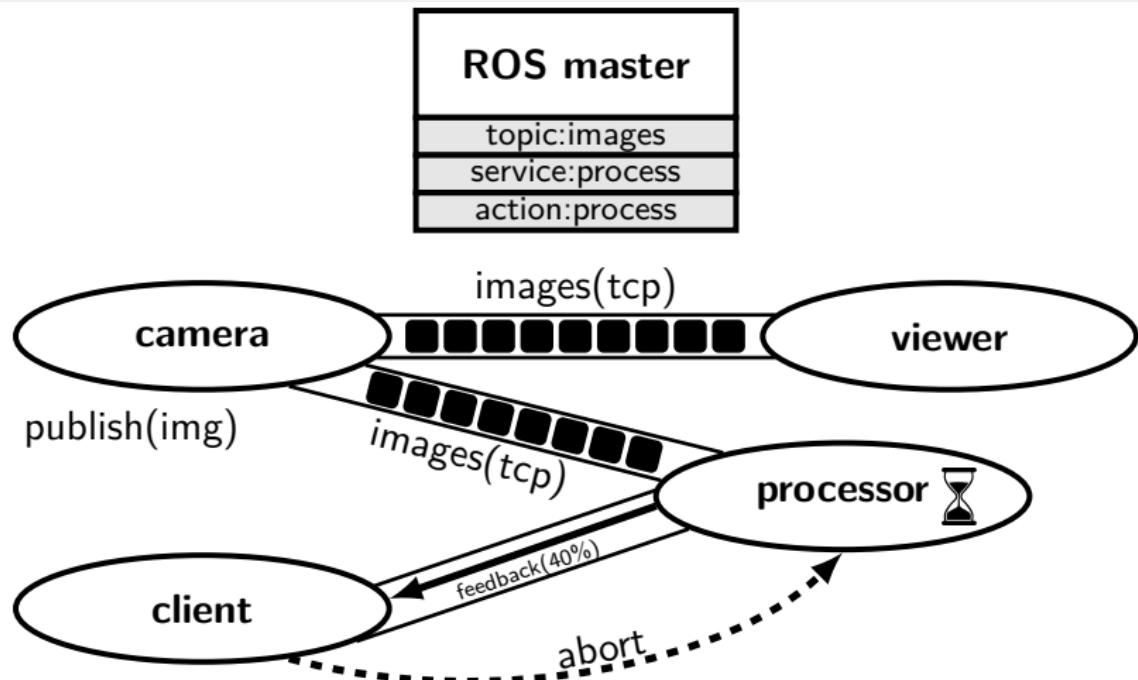


Communication - Example



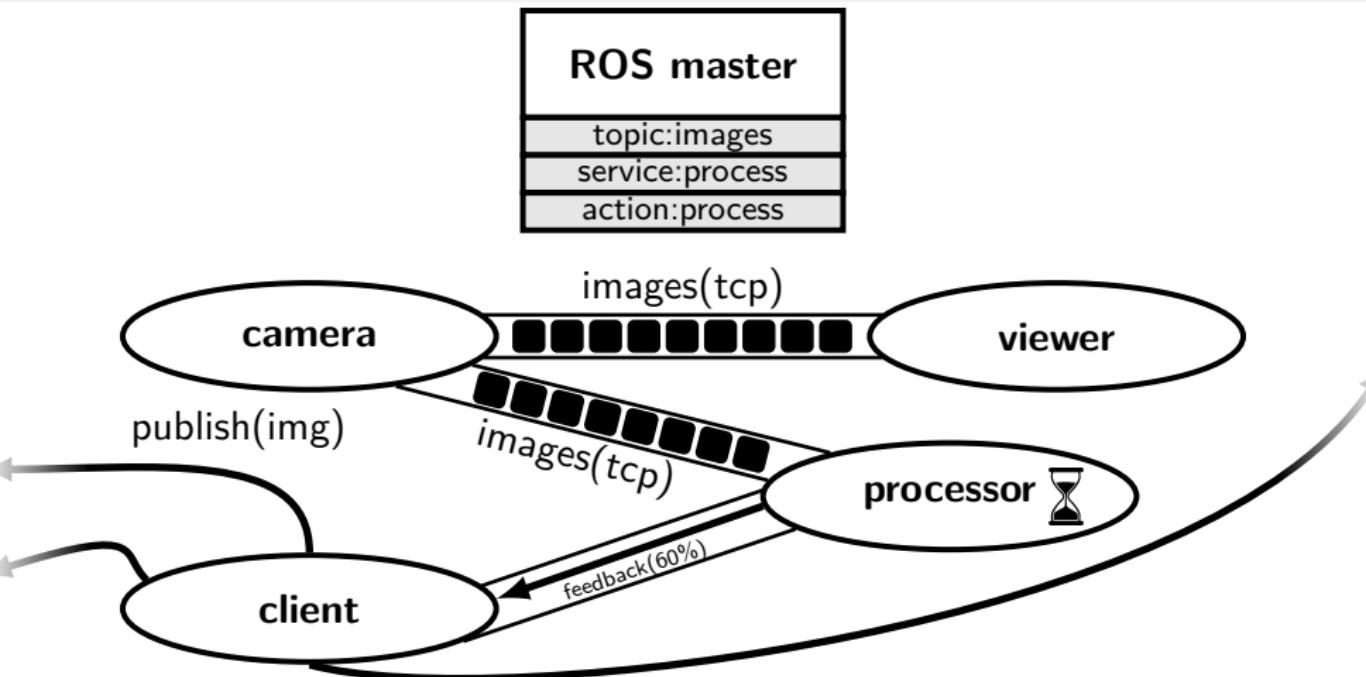


Communication - Example



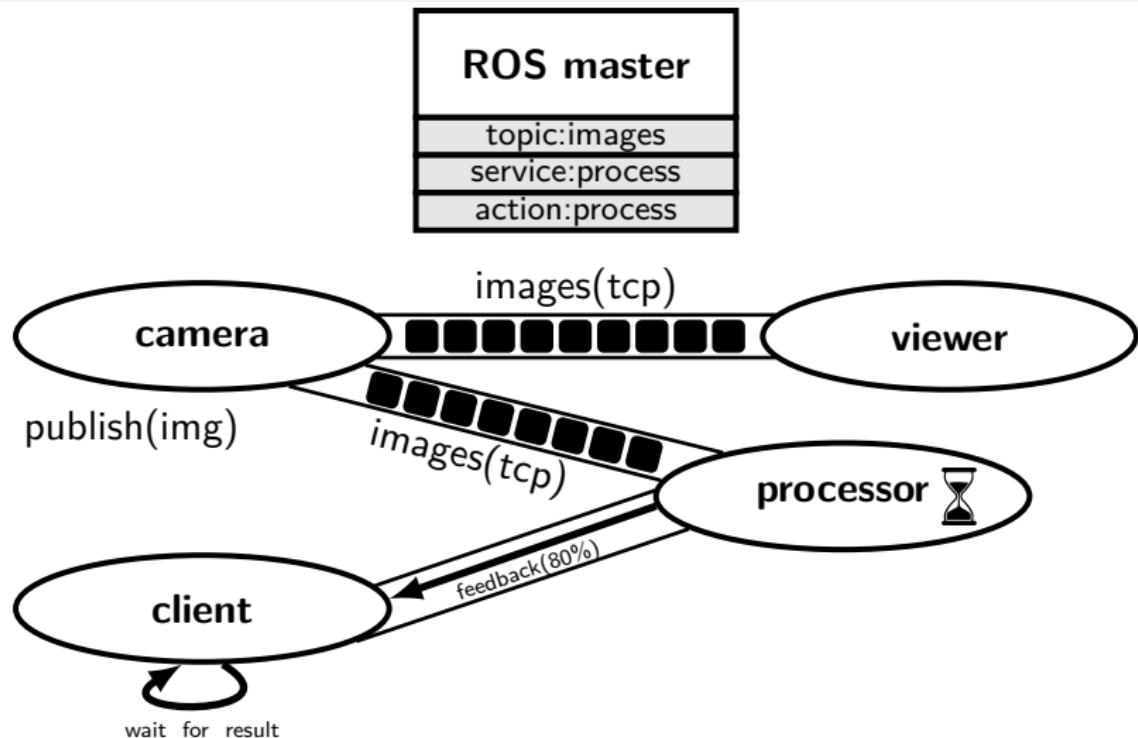


Communication - Example



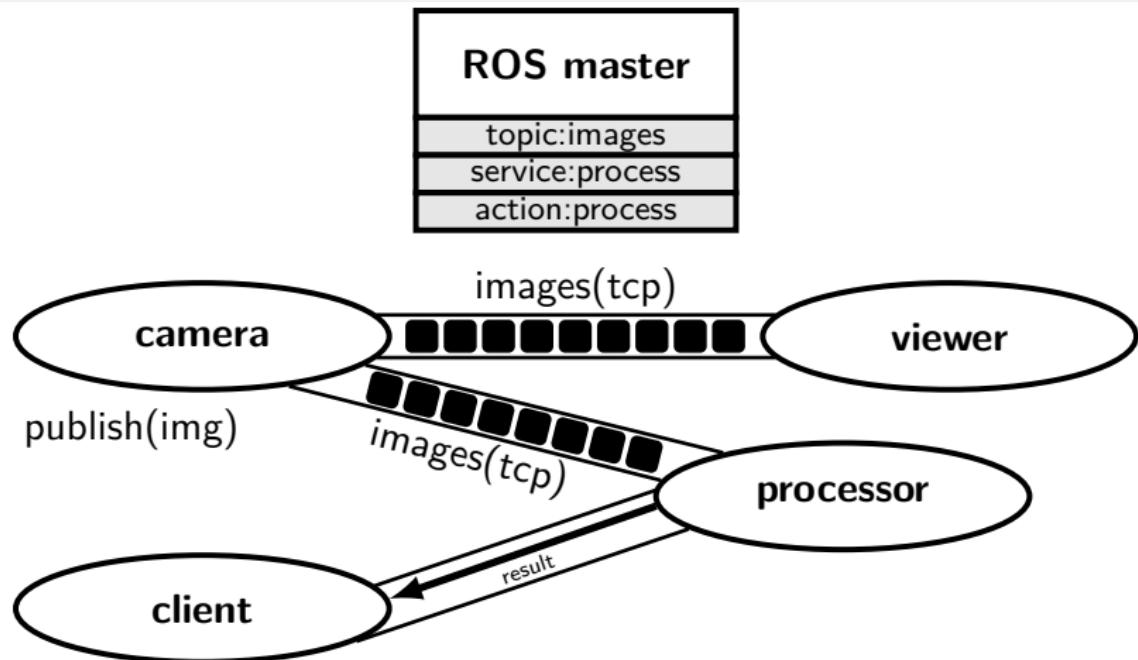


Communication - Example





Communication - Example





Tools and Visualization

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



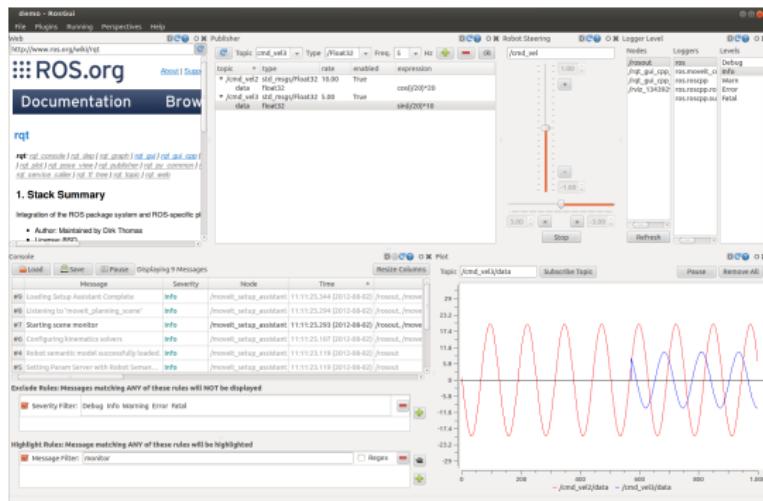
ROS Bag

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



RQT

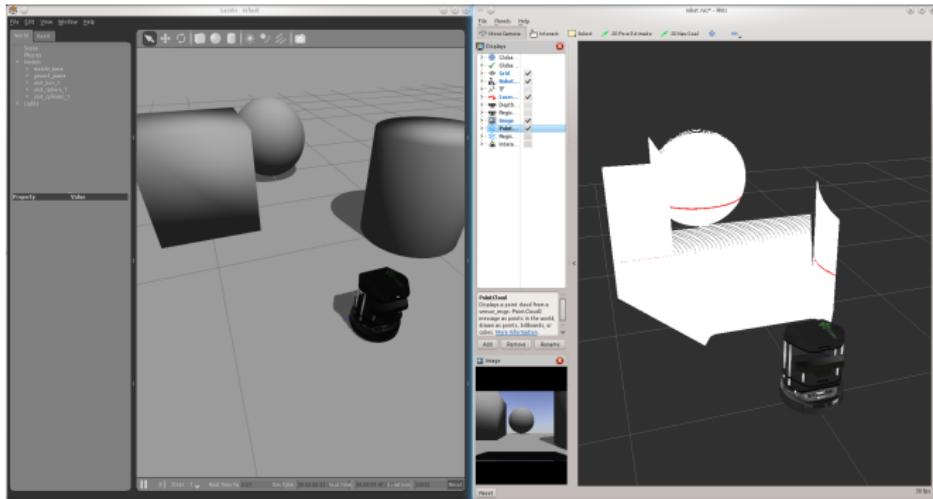
- ▶ User interaction framework for the ROS environment
- ▶ Relies on various plugins
- ▶ Standard plugins are provided
- ▶ Custom plugins can be written





RViz

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

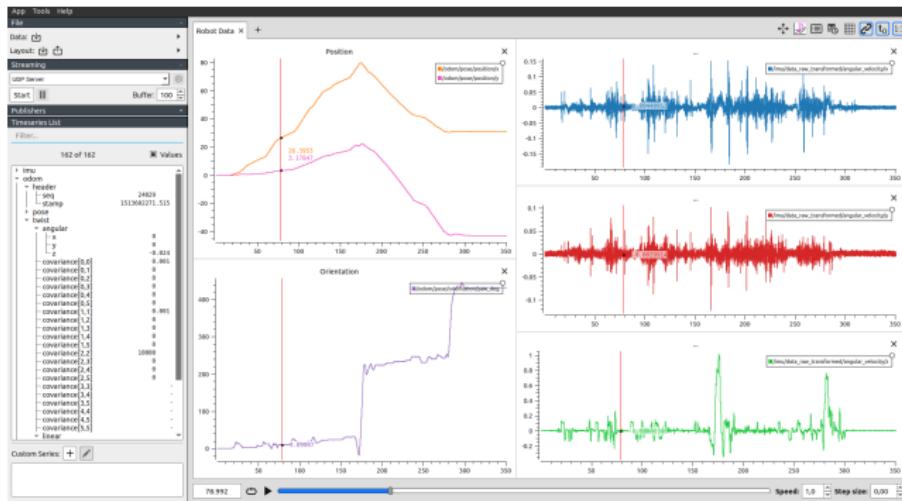


Source: http://wiki.ros.org/turtlebot_gazebo



PlotJuggler

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



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



Simulations

- ▶ 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



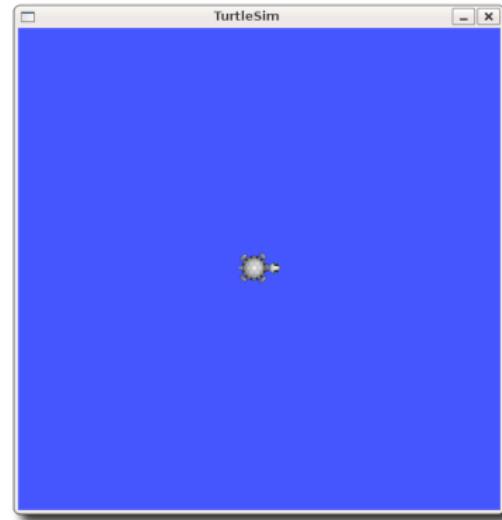
Simulations

- ▶ 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

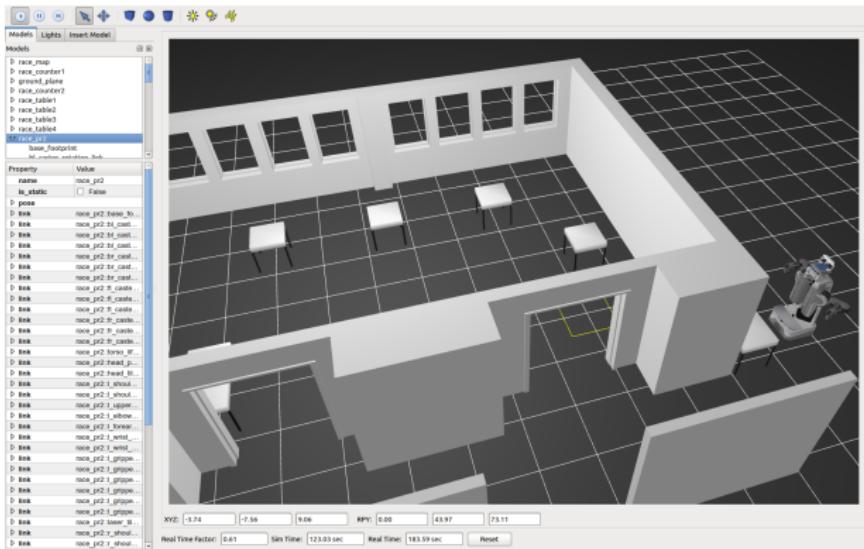


Source: <http://wiki.ros.org/turtlesim>



Gazebo

- ▶ 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