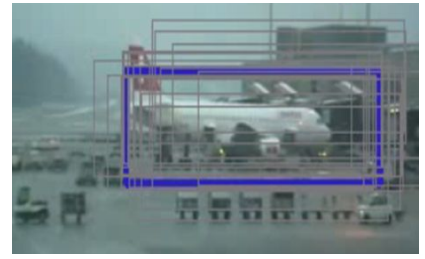
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DELLA BASILICATA

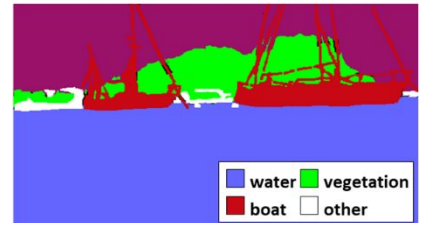


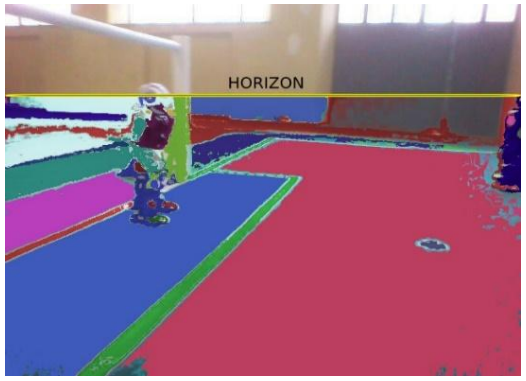
Corso di Visione e Percezione

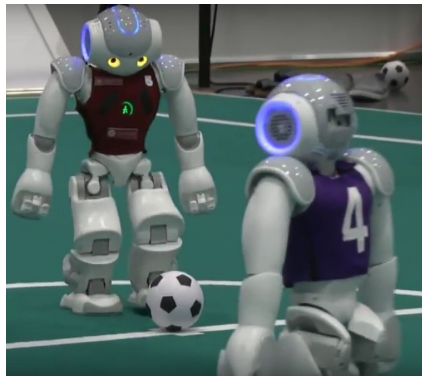
Docente
Domenico D. Bloisi

Simulatori in ROS



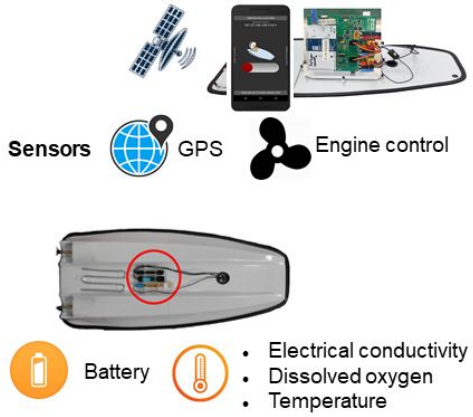


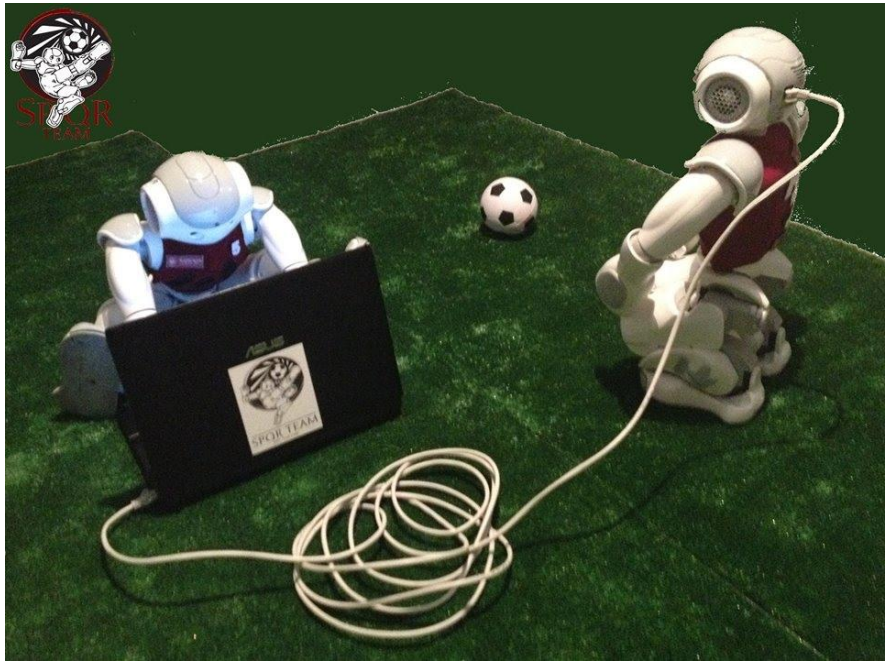



Domenico Daniele Bloisi

- Ricercatore RTD B
  Dipartimento di Matematica, Informatica ed Economia
  Università degli studi della Basilicata
  http://web.unibas.it/bloisi

- SPQR Robot Soccer Team
  Dipartimento di Informatica, Automatica e Gestionale Università degli studi di Roma “La Sapienza”
  http://spqr.diag.uniroma1.it





Informazioni sul corso

- Home page del corso
  http://web.unibas.it/bloisi/corsi/visione-e-percezione.html
- Docente: Domenico Daniele Bloisi
- Periodo: II semestre marzo 2021 – giugno 2021

  Martedì 17:00-19:00 (Aula COPERNICO)
  Mercoledì 8:30-10:30 (Aula COPERNICO)

Codice corso Google Classroom:
https://classroom.google.com/c/NjI2MjA4MzgzNDFa?cjc=xgolays

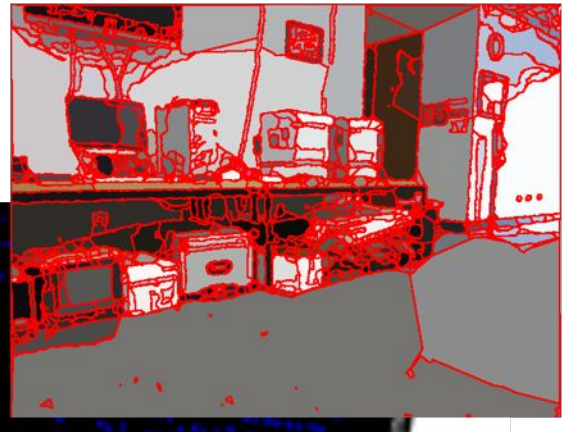
Ricevimento

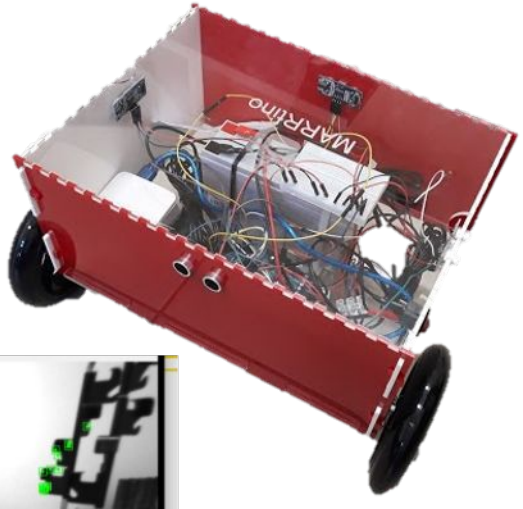
- Su appuntamento tramite Google Meet

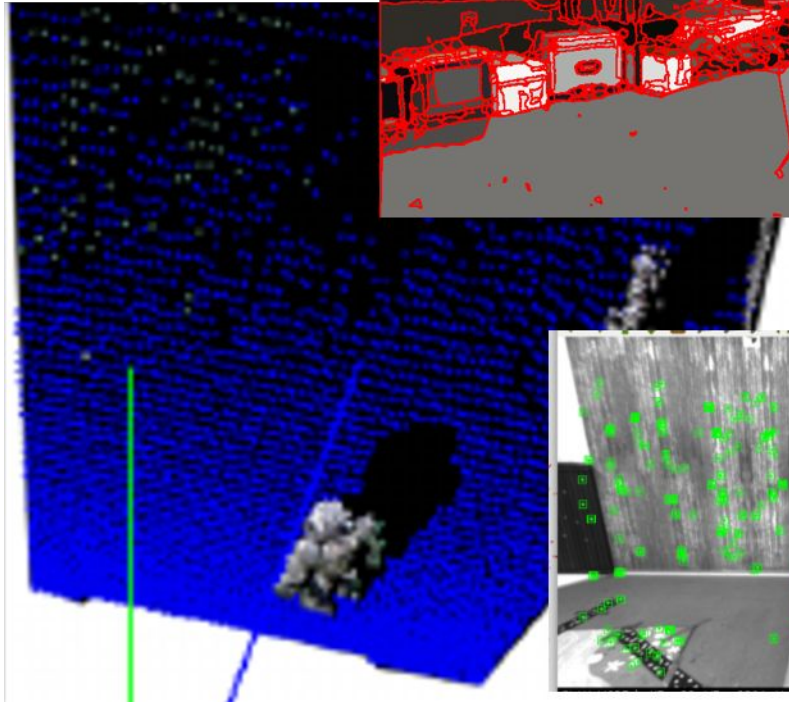
Per prenotare un appuntamento inviare una email a domenico.bloisi@unibas.it

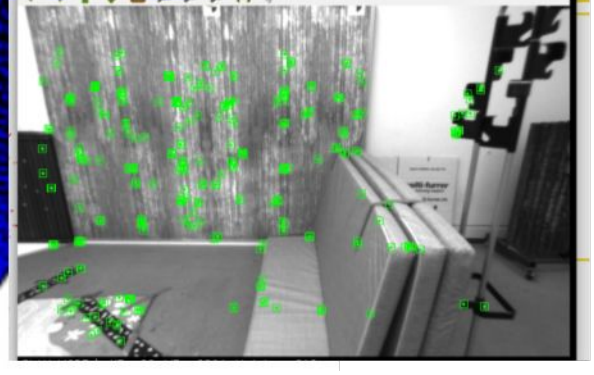
Programma – Visione e Percezione

- Introduzione al linguaggio Python
- Elaborazione delle immagini con Python
- Percezione 2D – OpenCV
- Introduzione al Deep Learning
- ROS
- Il paradigma publisher and subscriber
- Simulatori
- Percezione 3D - PCL









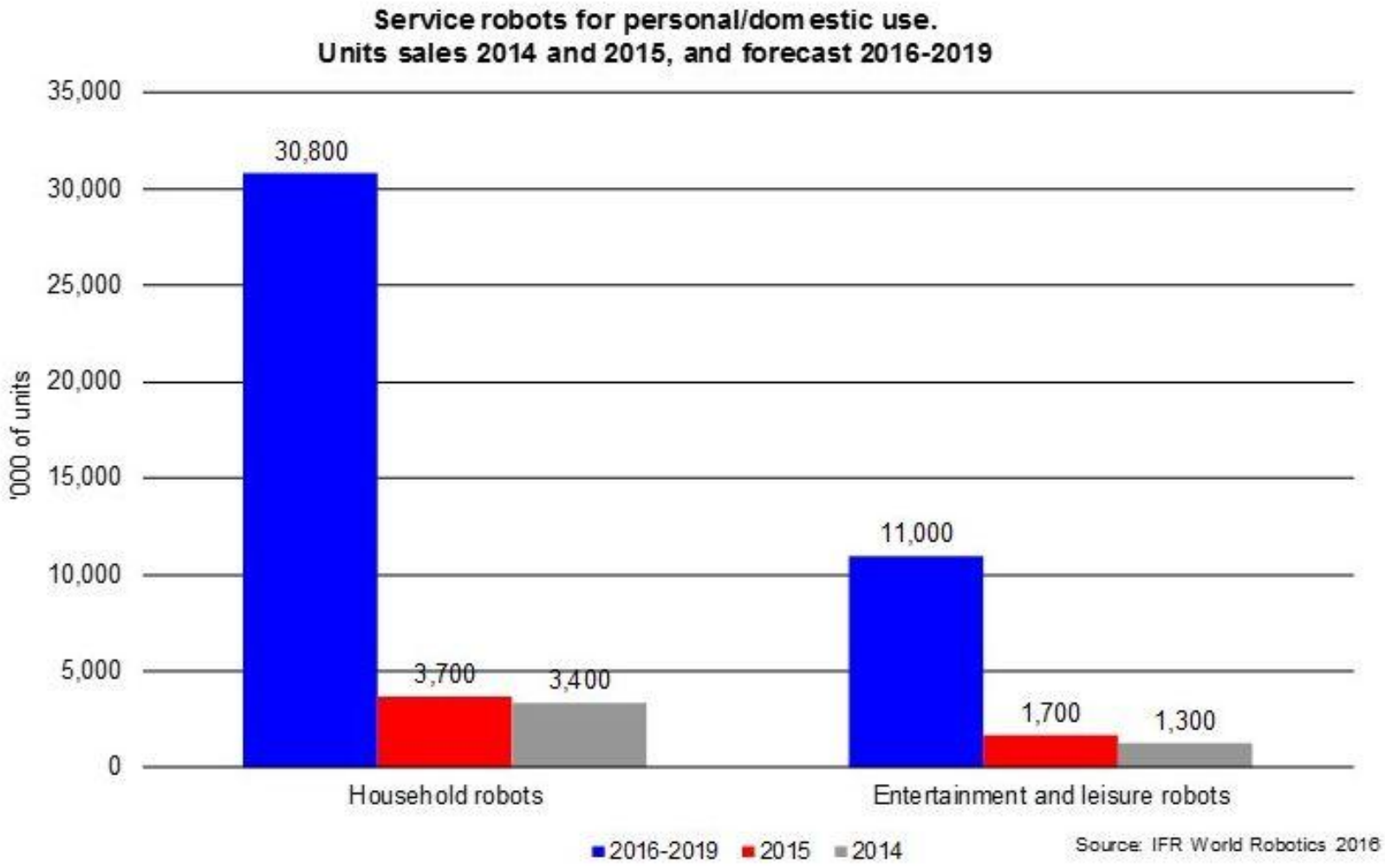
Service robots in the World

The worldwide number of domestic household robots will rise to 31 million between 2016 and 2019

The sales value of robots cleaning floors, mowing lawns, and cleaning swimming pools will grow to about 13 billion US dollars in this period

https://ifr.org/ifr-press-releases/news/31-million-robots-helping-in-households-worldwide-by-2019

Sales and forecast numbers for service robots 2014-2019



https://ifr.org/ifr-press-releases/news/31-million-robots-helping-in-households-worldwide-by-2019

Perché usare un simulatore?

No physical dependency on the actual machine!

Cost

- No cost for any robot or equipment
- No risk or damage, no maintenance
- No human risk

Time

- Simulations can be run in parallel
- No battery recharge

Experiments

- Any environment, any robot, any sensor
- Experimental repeatability
- Scalability

400.000$ for a beer???

https://www.dis.uniroma1.it/~nardi/Didattica/CAI/matdid/Randelli_Robotic_Simulators_20121009.pdf

Scegliere il giusto simulatore

"The best simulator does not have to resemble reality in the most accurate way. The power of a simulator is to fit to our needs." (Elron, 1983)

What are we simulating?
behavior-based, multi-robot,motion, interaction, manipulation,...

How are we simulating?
rendering (3D, 2D, console), physics, ...

Do we need to migrate to real platforms?

https://www.dis.uniroma1.it/~nardi/Didattica/CAI/matdid/Randelli_Robotic_Simulators_20121009.pdf

Stato di un robot

Modello del Mondo

- Geometria
- Traversabilità
- Altri oggetti in movimento
- …

Configurazione

- Cinematica
- Dinamica
- Livello delle batterie
- …

image from
https://www.extremetech.com

Stato interno

- Ottenibile tramite lettura dei sensori propriocettivi

- Salvato in memoria

Stato esterno

Stato del mondo

- Ottenibile tramite lettura dei sensori esterocettivi

Robot’s state

The robot’s state is a combination of its external and internal state

Simulare lo stato del robot

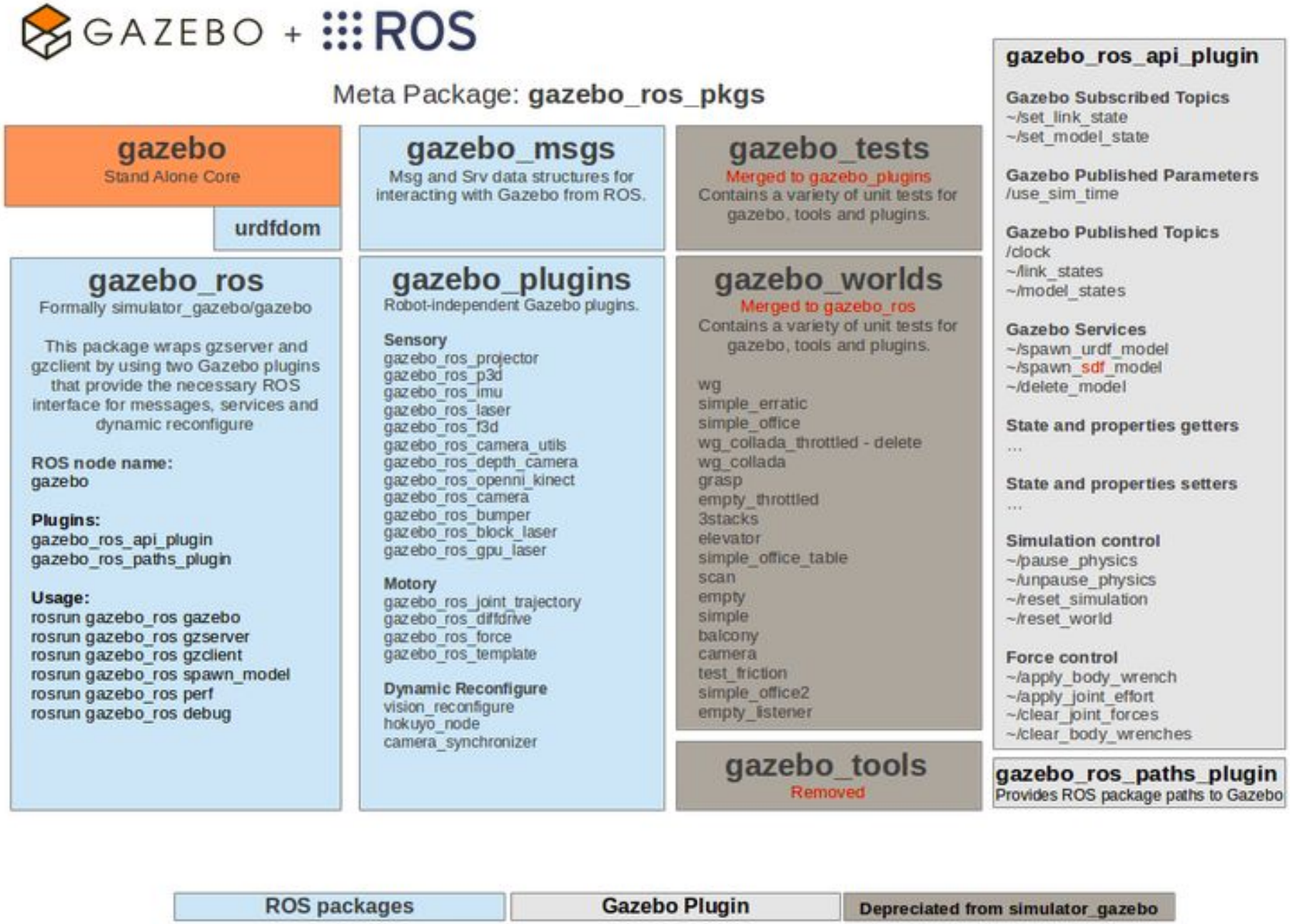
- Se non si ha a disposizione il robot reale, è possibile lavorare allo sviluppo del software del robot utilizzando un simulatore
- Andrà simulato lo stato del robot
- Andrà simulato l'ambiente operativo in cui il robot si muove

Simulare l’ambiente

In ROS, per simulare l’ambiente operativo in 3D è possibile utilizzare Gazebo

http://gazebosim.org/

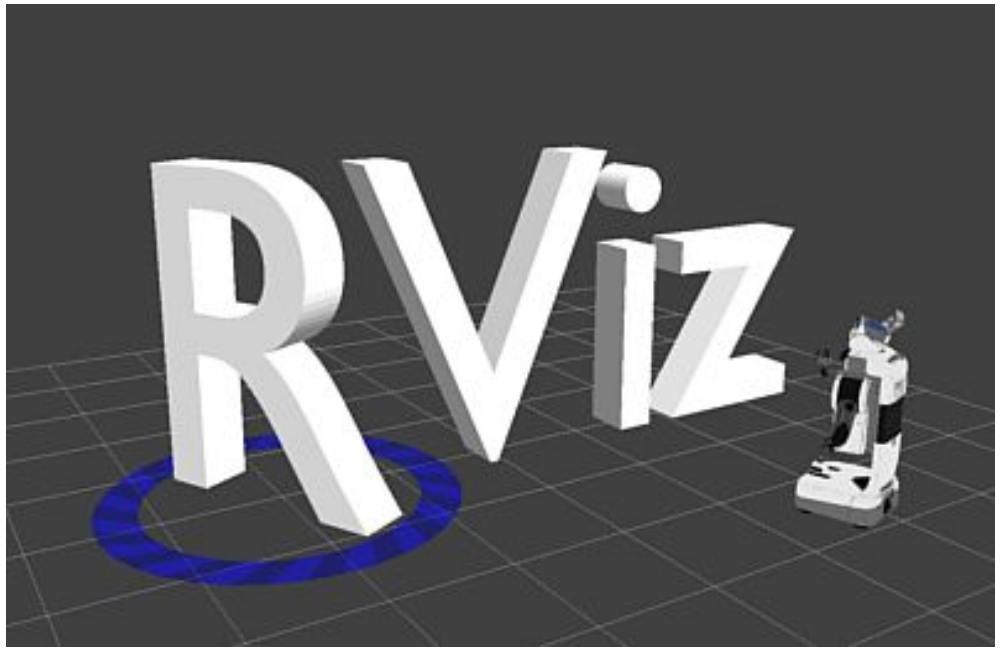
Gazebo + ROS



http://gazebosim.org/tutorials?tut=ros_overview

Visualizzare lo stato del robot

In ROS, per visualizzare lo stato del robot è possibile utilizzare RViz



http://wiki.ros.org/rviz

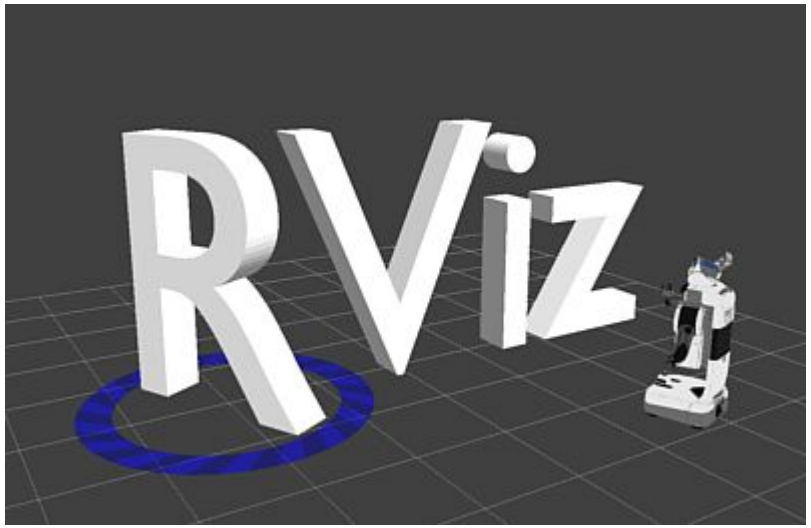
RViz

RViz è un tool di visualizzazione 3D di ROS che permette di percepire il mondo dalla prospettiva del robot

La documentazione relativa ad RViz è disponibile all'indirizzo
http://wiki.ros.org/rviz

Per lanciare RViz è necessario eseguire il seguente comando

```
rosrun rviz rviz
```



RViz

Non sicuro | wiki.ros.org/rviz

ROS.org About | Support | Discussion Forum | Service

Documentation Browse Software

rviz

kinetic melodic noetic *Show EOL distros:* ☐

Documentation Status

***viz**: ros_base | rqt_common_plugins | rqt_robot_plugins | rviz*

Package Summary

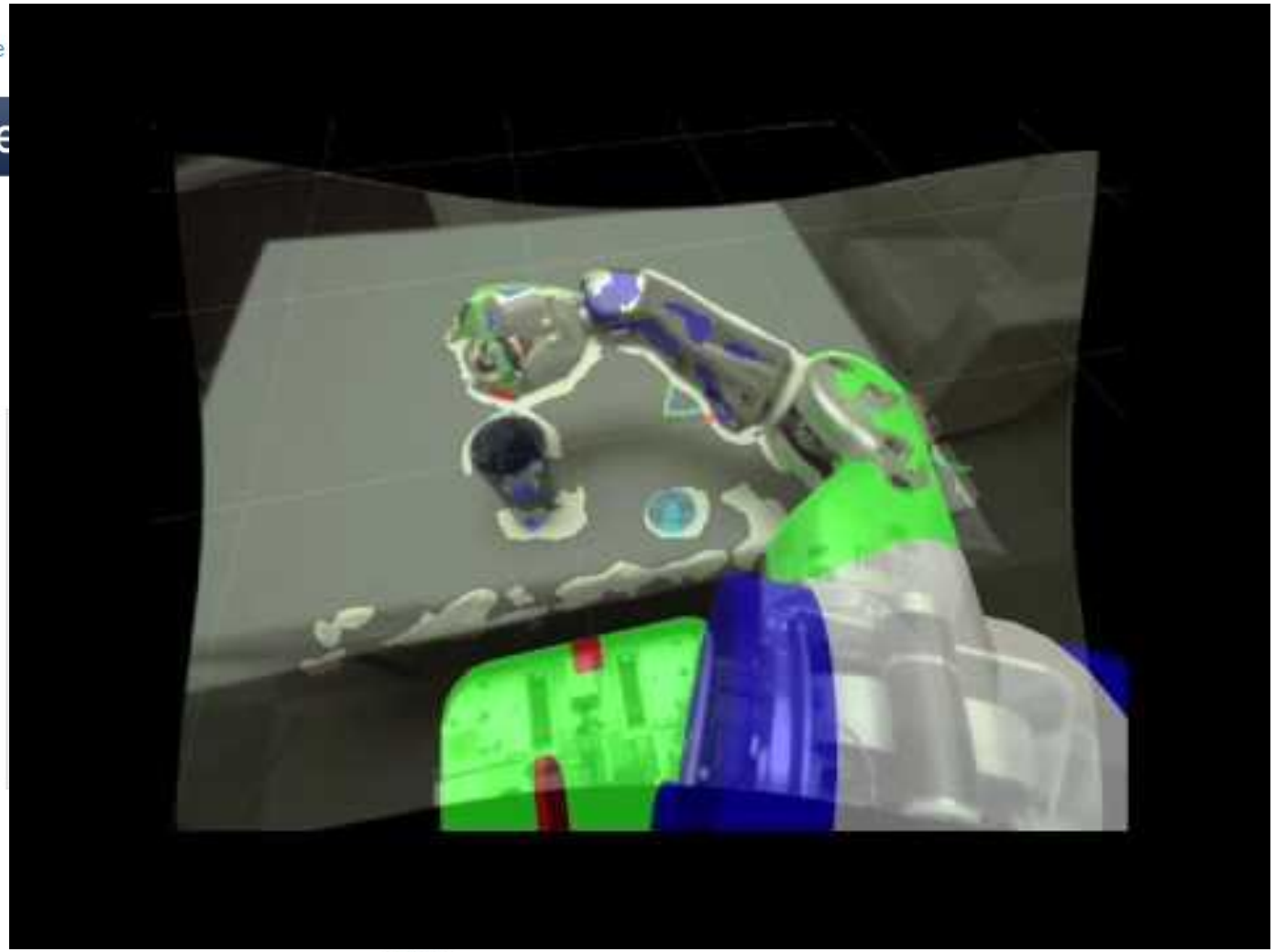
✔ Released ✔ Continuous Integration: 52 / 52 ✔ Documented

3D visualization tool for ROS.

- Maintainer status: maintained
- Maintainer: Robert Haschke <rhaschke AT techfak.uni-bielefeld DOT de>, Chris Lalancette <clalancette AT openrobotics DOT org>, Alejandro Hernandez Cordero <alejandro AT openrobotics DOT org>
- Author: Dave Hershberger, David Gossow, Josh Faust, William Woodall <william AT osrfoundation DOT org>
- License: BSD, Creative Commons
- Bug / feature tracker: https://github.com/ros-visualization/rviz/issues
- Source: git https://github.com/ros-visualization/rviz.git (branch: noetic-devel)

Indice

1. Overview
2. User Documentation

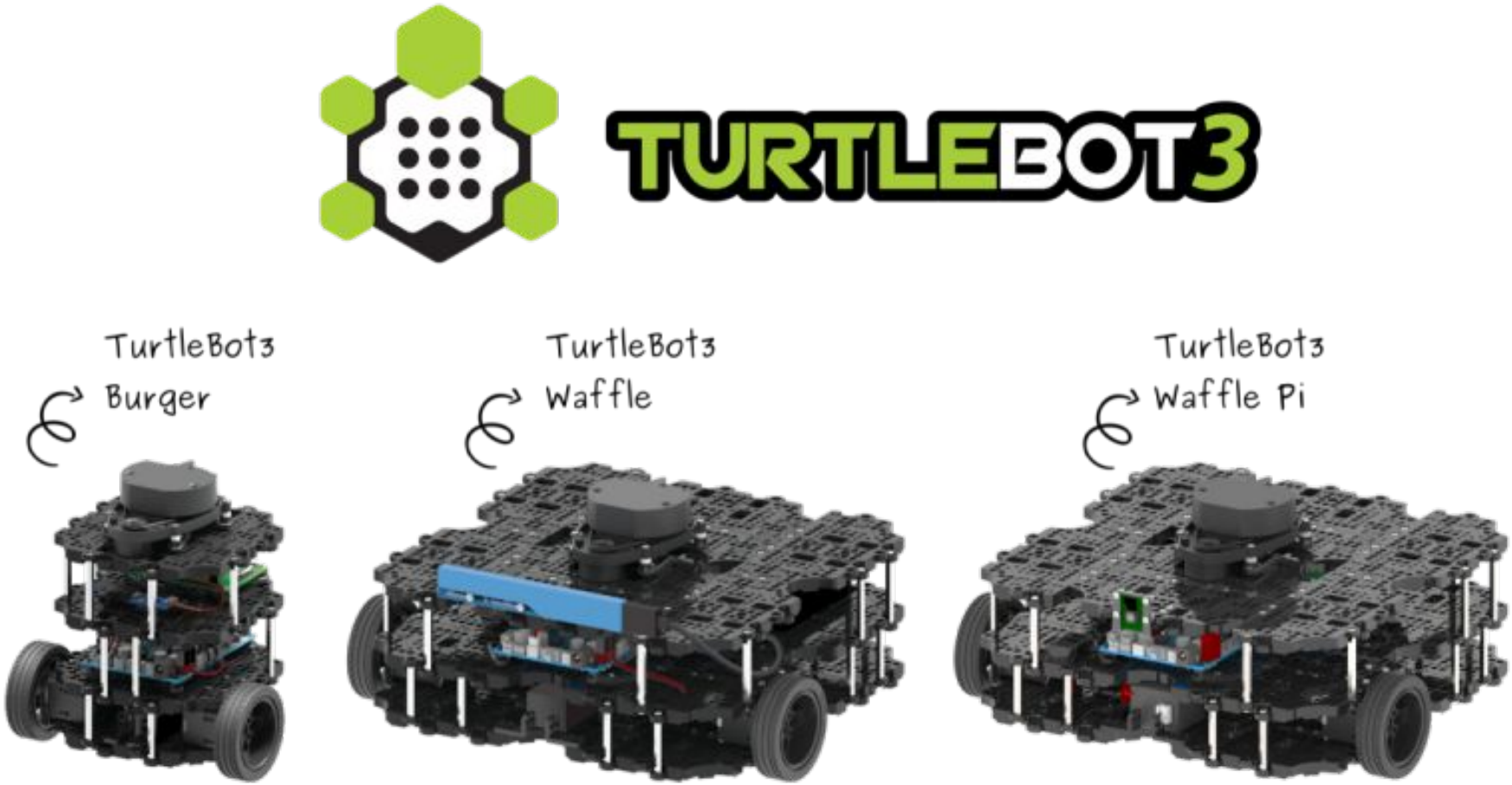


https://youtu.be/i--Sd4xH9ZE

RViz vs. Gazebo

"**Rviz** shows you what the robot *thinks* is happening, while **Gazebo** shows you what is *really* happening."
[Morgan Quigley, *Programming Robots with ROS]*

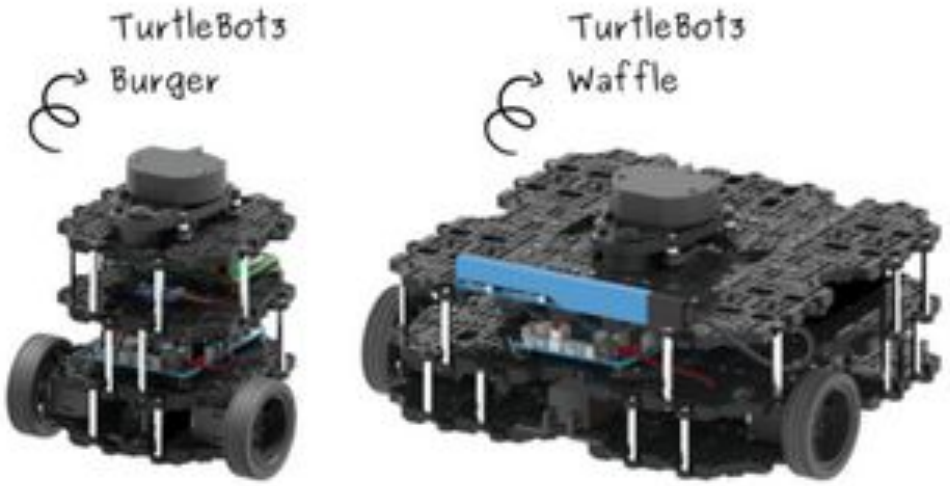
Robot da simulare



https://www.turtlebot.com/

TurtleBot3 in ROS

1. TurtleBot3



1.1 Documents

- ROBOTIS e-Manual for TurtleBot3

1.2 Packages

- turtlebot3
- turtlebot3_msgs
- turtlebot3_simulations
- turtlebot3_applications
- turtlebot3_autorace
- turtlebot3_deliver
- turtlebot3_description
- turtlebot3_gazebo
- hls_lfcd_lds_driver
- open_manipulator
- dynamixel_sdk
- opencr

1.3 Tutorials

- http://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/example/

http://wiki.ros.org/Robots/TurtleBot

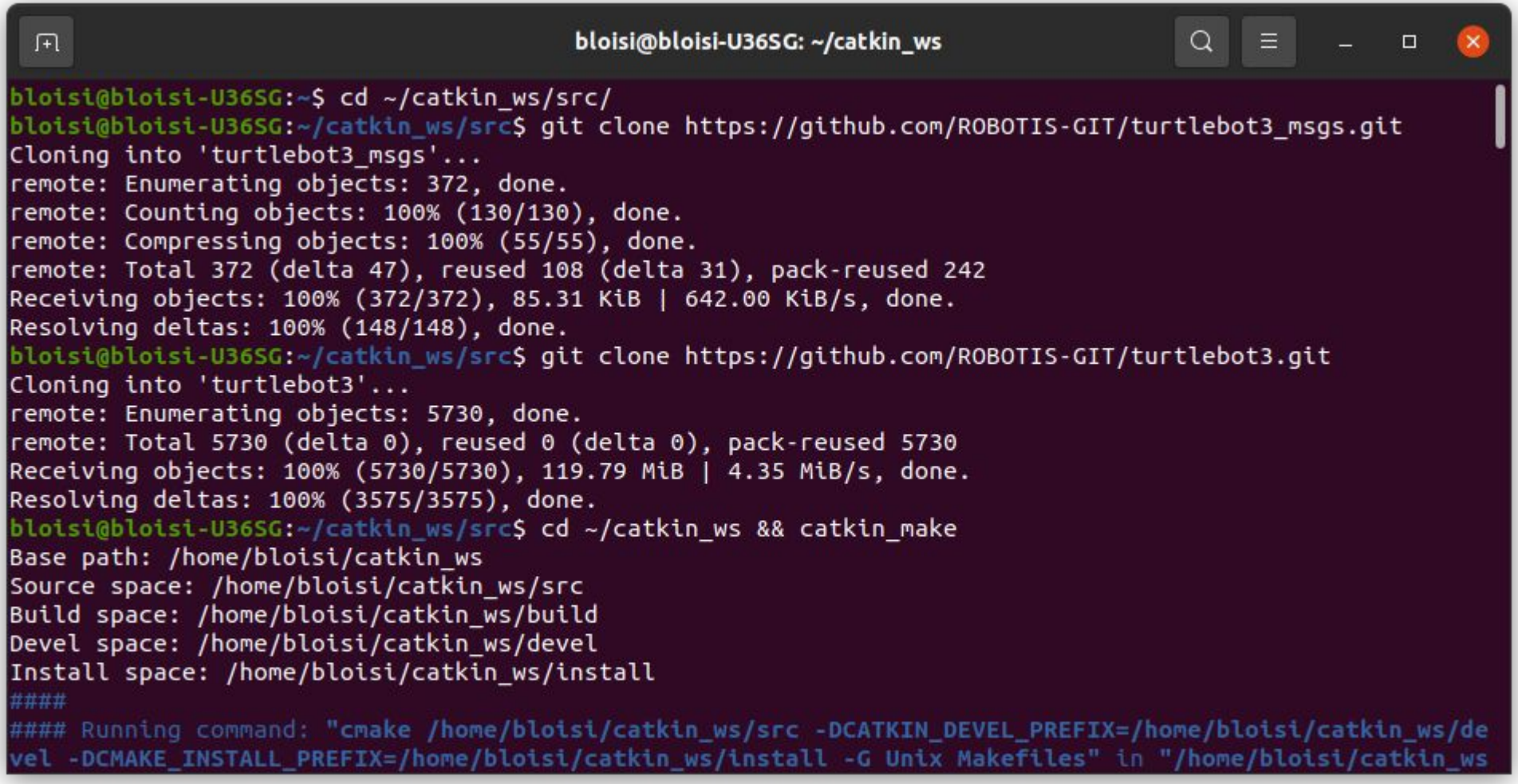
Installazione pacchetti per il TurtleBot3

Iniziamo ad installare i pacchetti ROS `turtlebot3_msgs` e `turtlebot3`

```
$ cd ~/catkin_ws/src/

$ git clone https://github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3_msgs.git

$ git clone https://github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3.git

$ cd ~/catkin_ws && catkin_make
```

http://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/pc_setup/#install-dependent-ros-packages

turtlebot3_msgs **e** turtlebot3



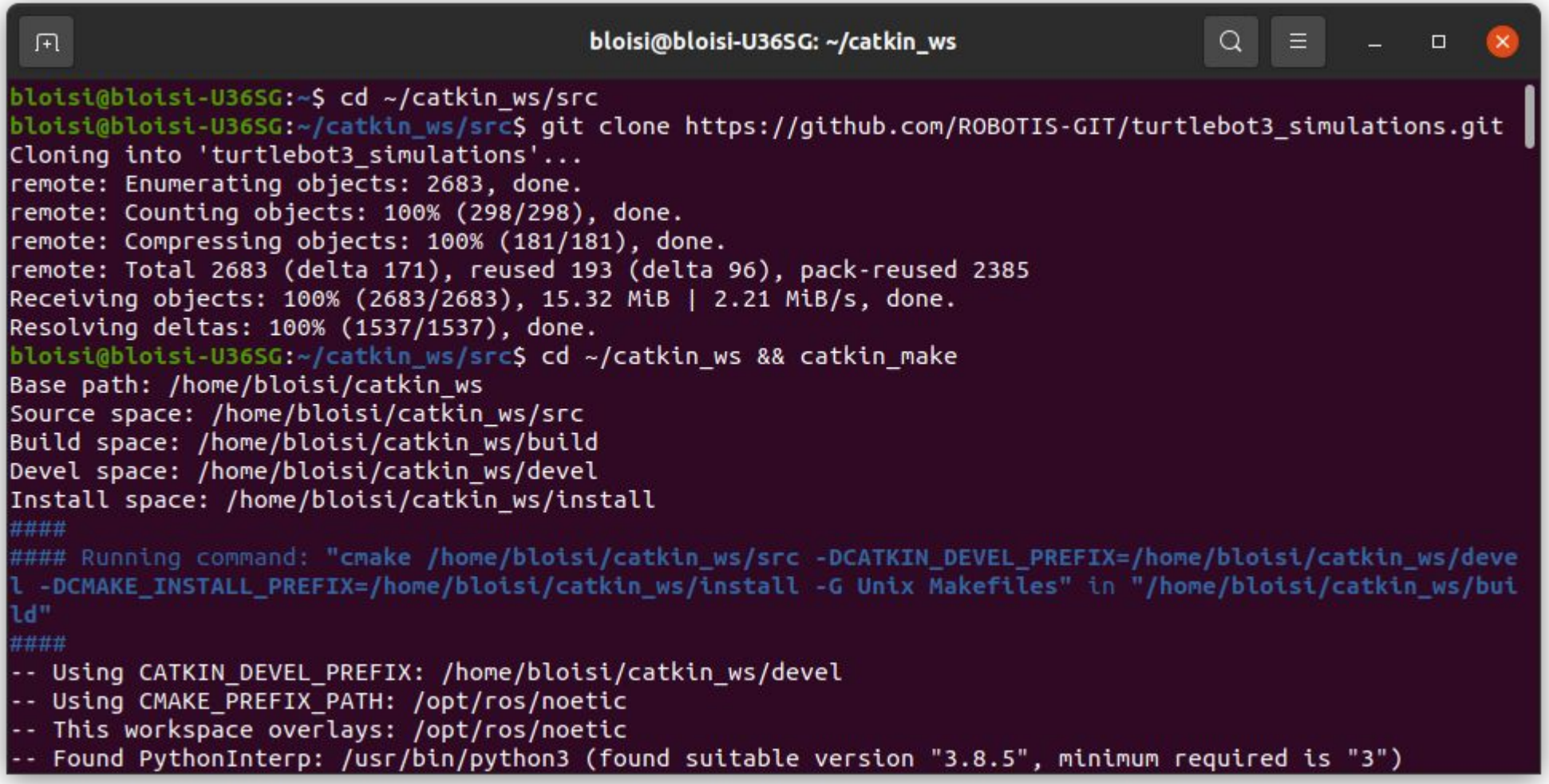
TurtleBot3 simulation

Per poter simulare il TurtleBot3 sul proprio PC è necessario utilizzare lo specifico ROS package
TurtleBot3 Simulations

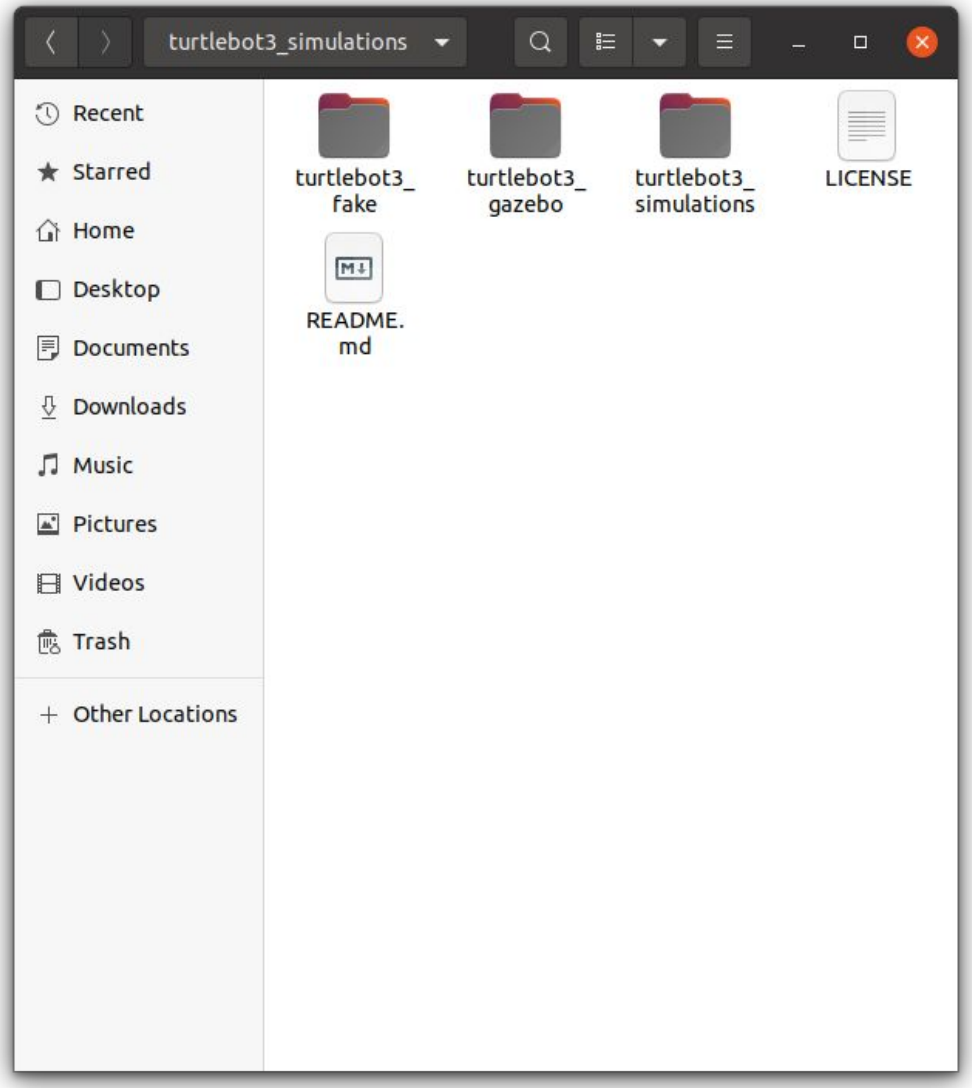
```
$ cd ~/catkin_ws/src

$ git clone https://github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3_simulations.git

$ cd ~/catkin_ws && catkin_make
```

http://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/simulation/#simulation

turtlebot3_simulations



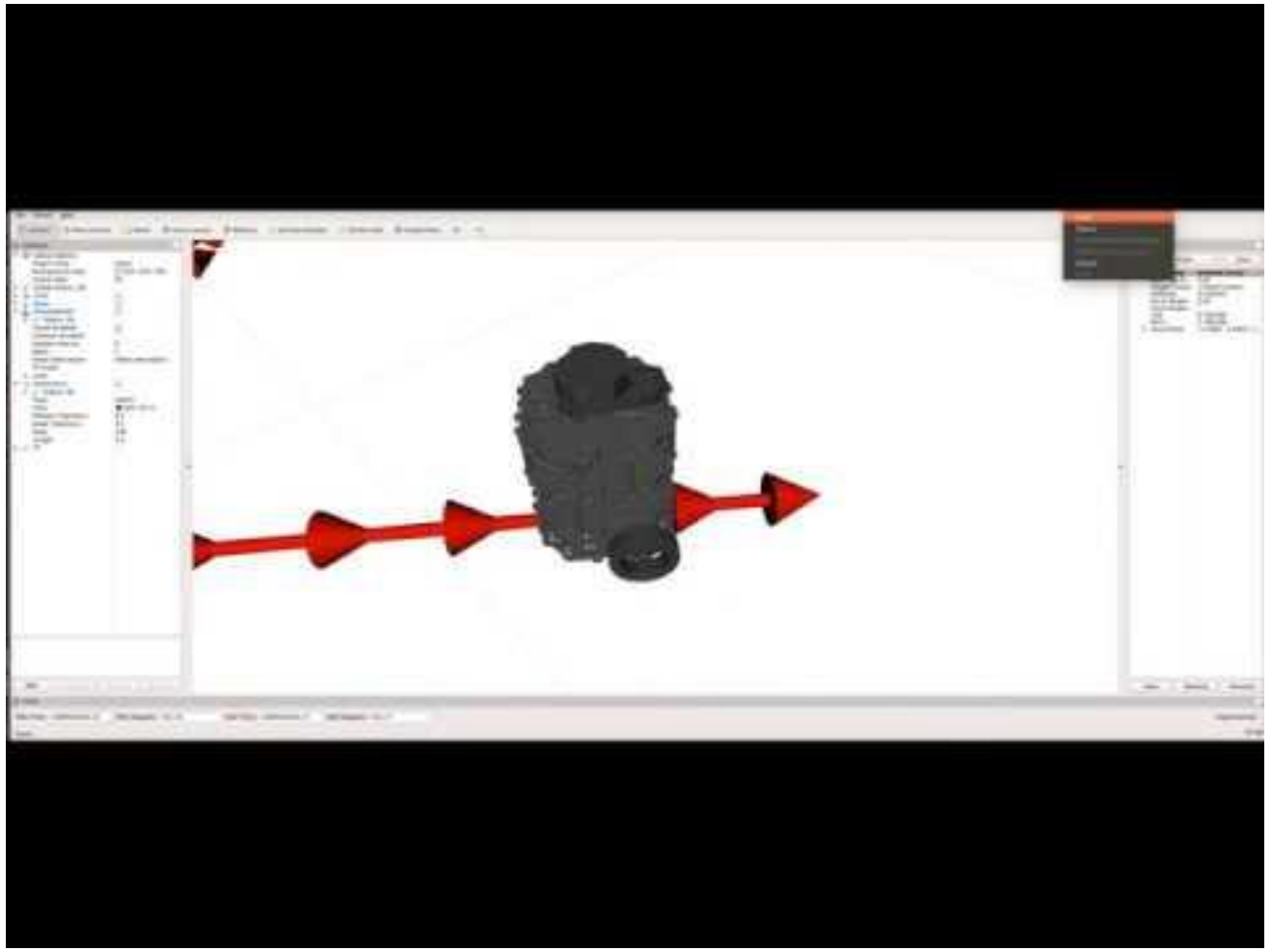
TurtleBot3_simulations folder



TurtleBot3 – fake node

- TurtleBot3 fake node è un nodo di simulazione che può essere eseguito senza necessità di avere un robot fisico

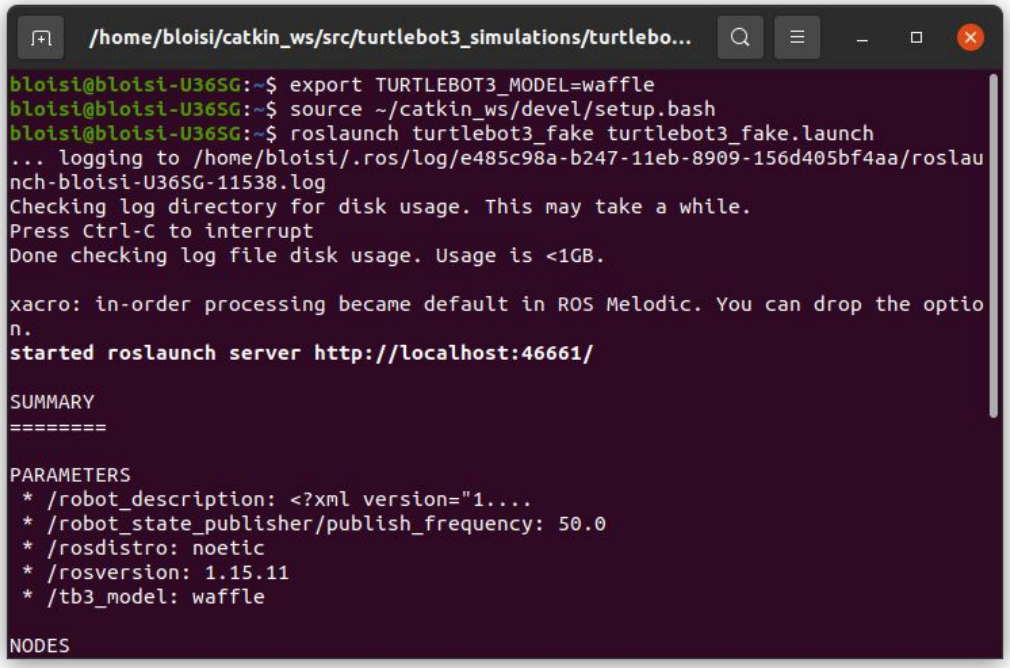
- Il TurtleBot3 virtuale può essere controllato in RViz con un teleop node

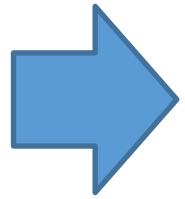


https://youtu.be/iHXZSLBJHMg

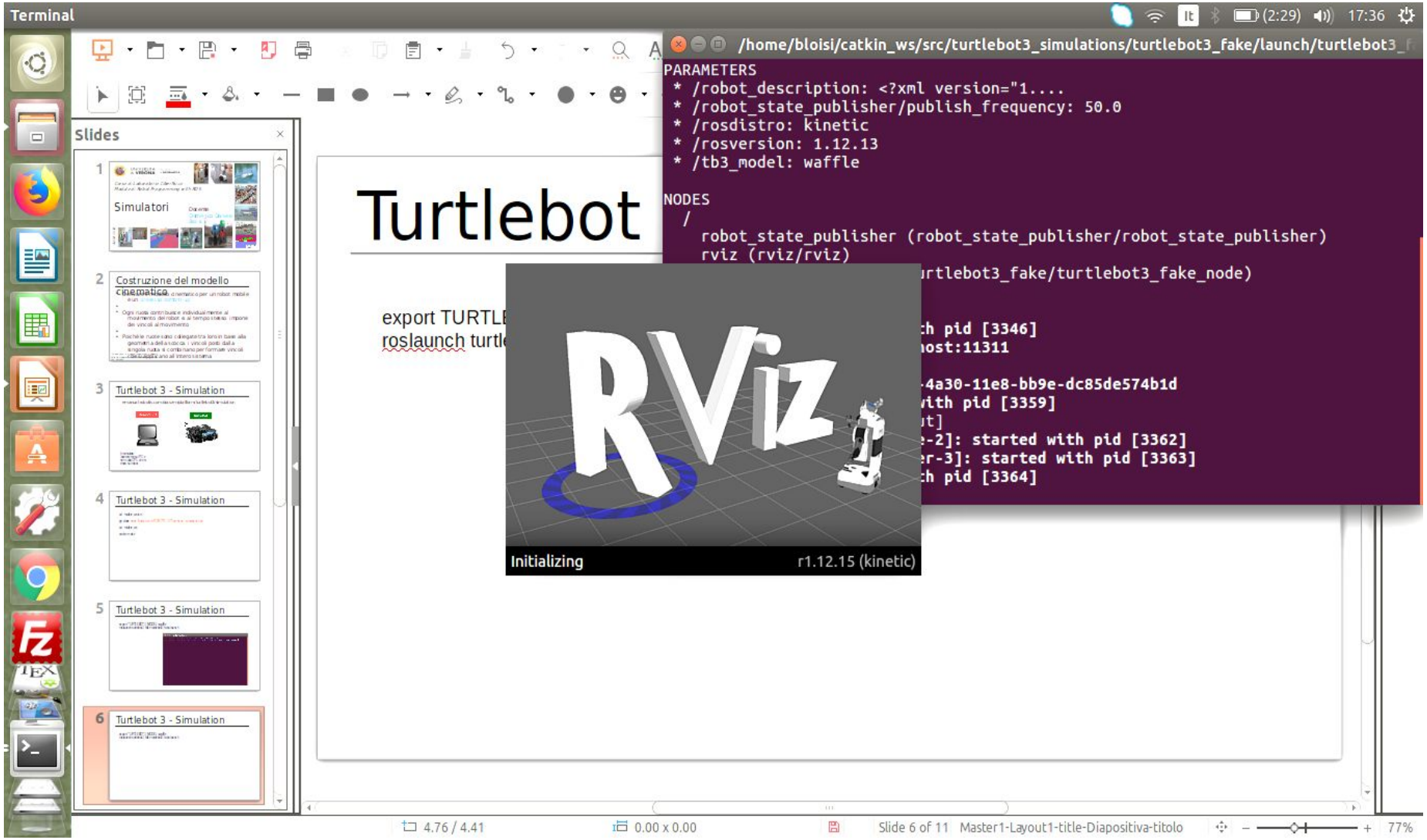
TurtleBot3 – run turtlebot3_fake

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle

$ source ~/catkin_ws/devel/setup.bash

$ roslaunch turtlebot3_fake turtlebot3_fake.launch
```

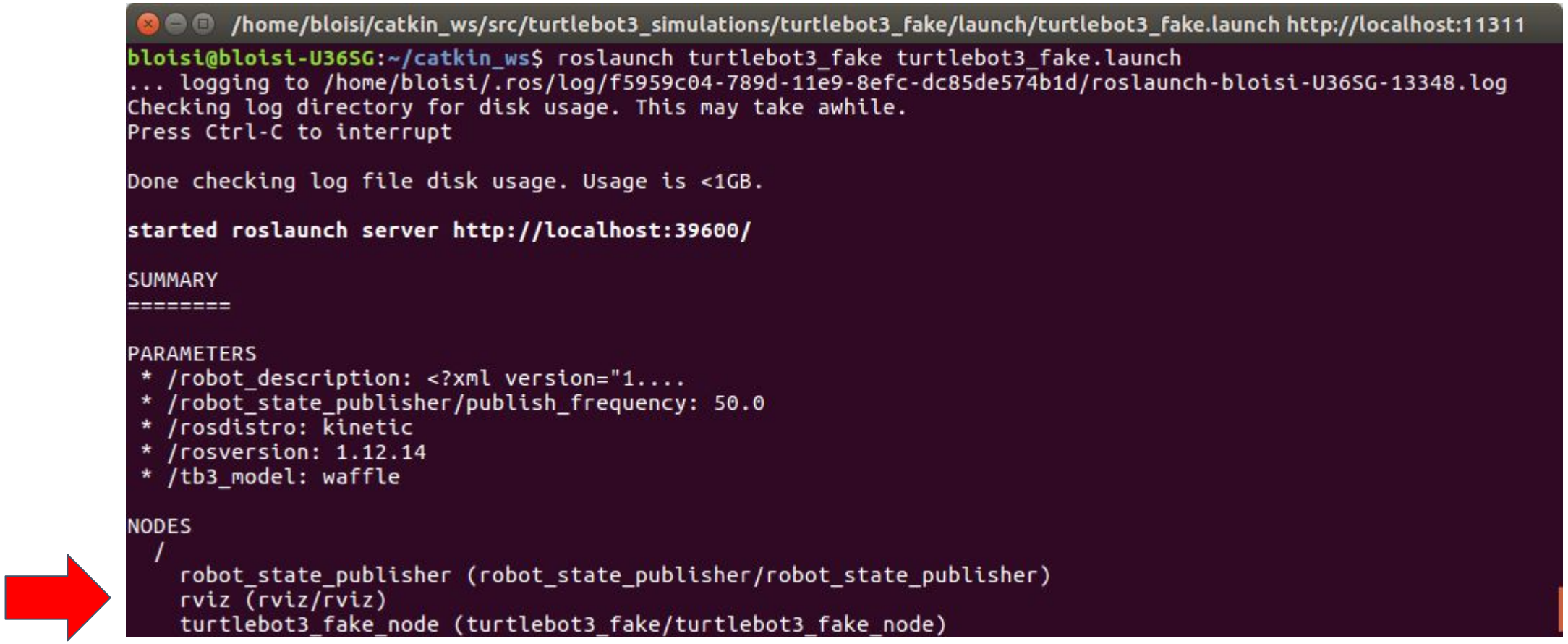




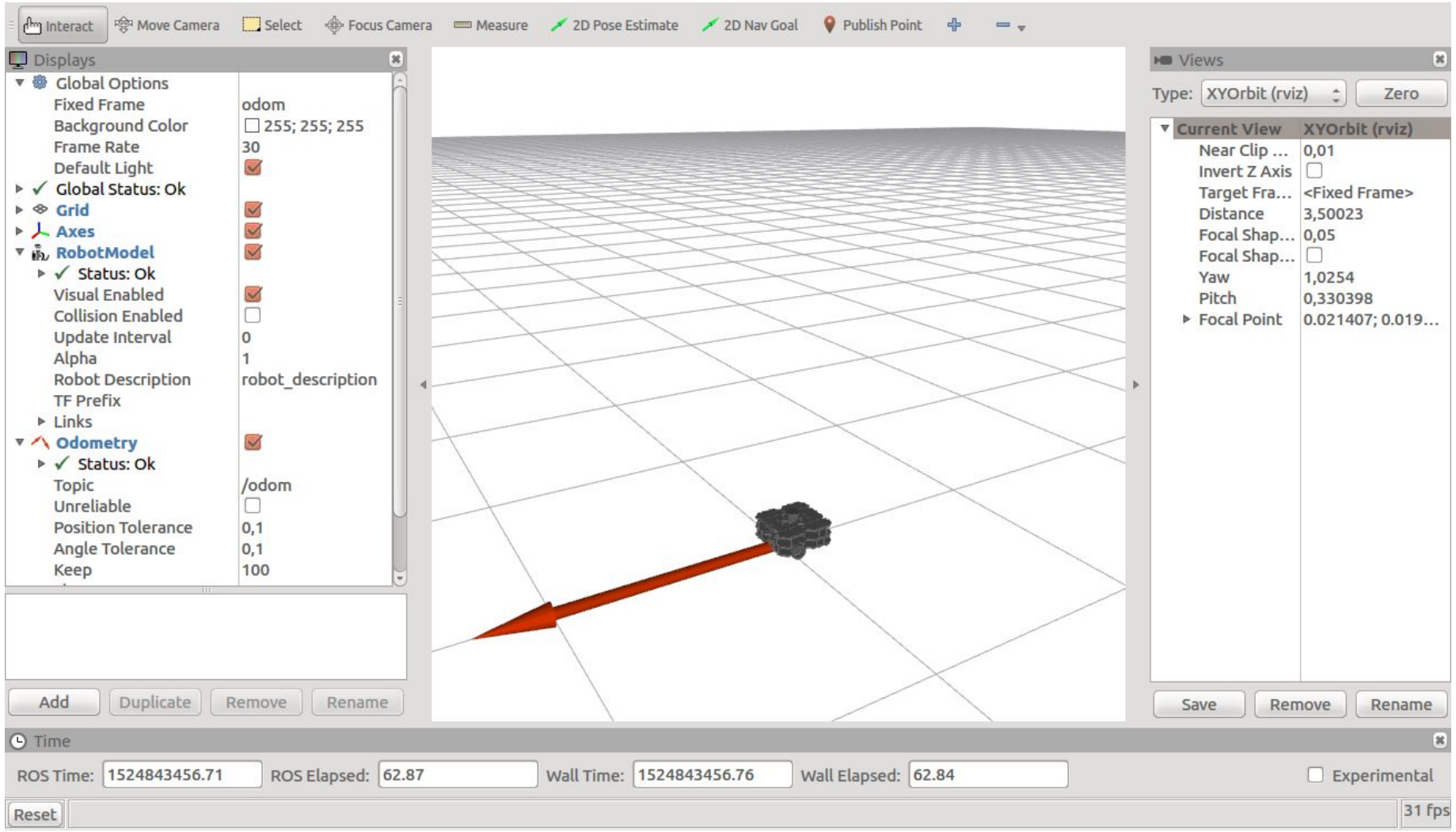
TurtleBot3 – run turtlebot3_fake



TurtleBot3 – run turtlebot3_fake



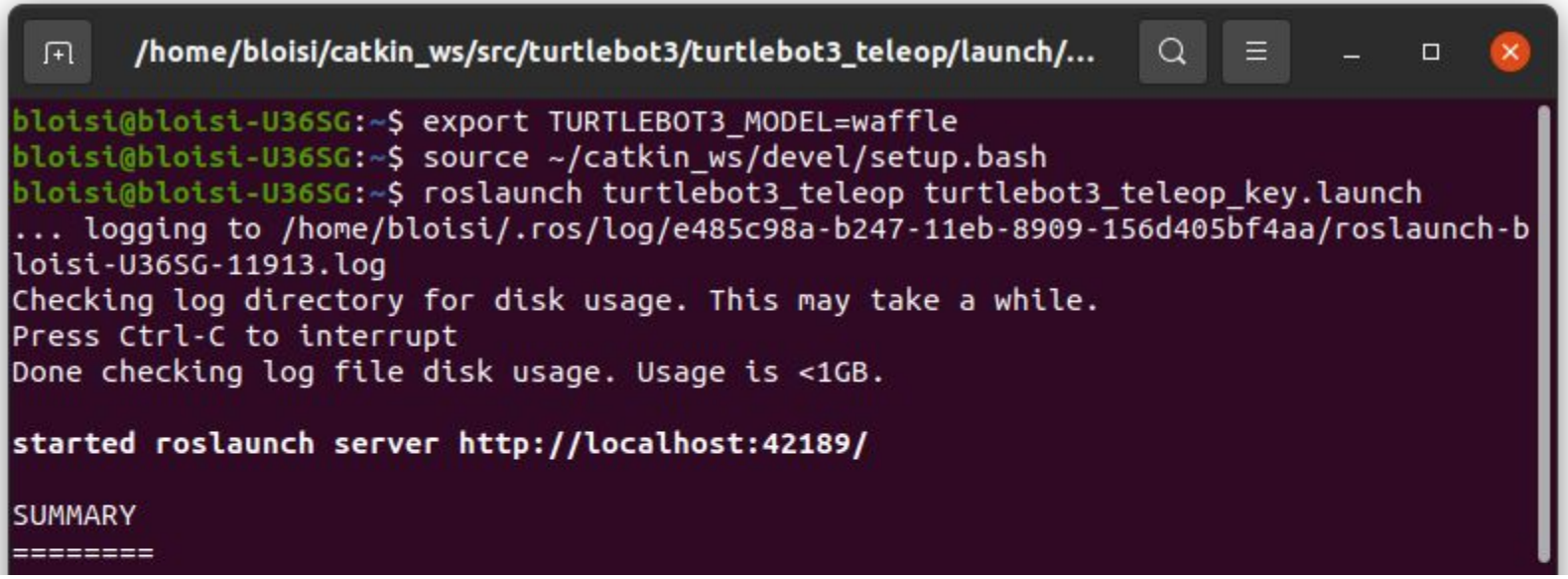
TurtleBot3 – visualizzazione



TurtleBot3 – teleop in simulation

Apriamo un nuovo terminal e digitiamo

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle

$ source ~/catkin_ws/devel/setup.bash

$ roslaunch turtlebot3_teleop turtlebot3_teleop_key.launch
```

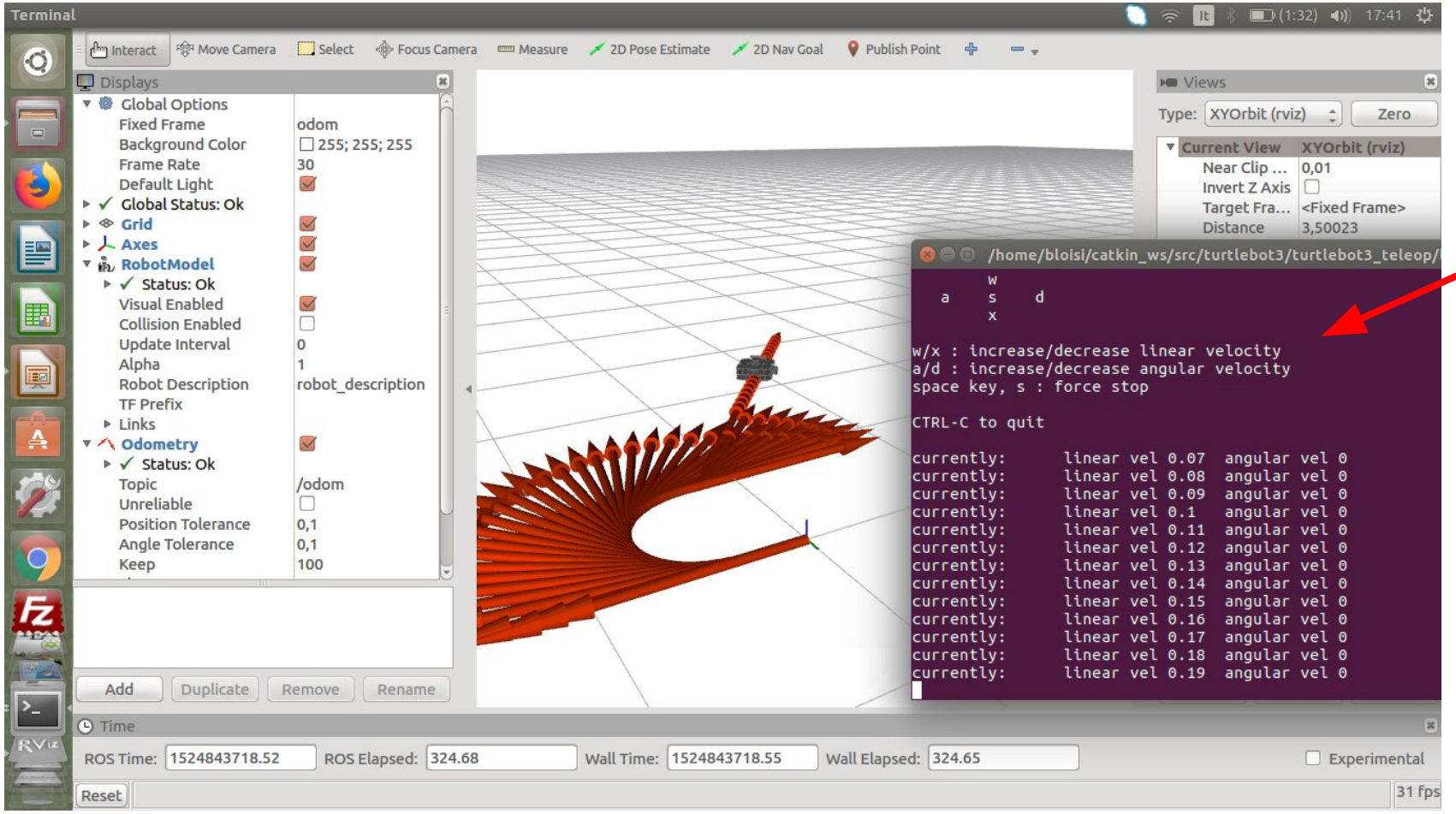


TurtleBot3 – i due terminal

```
/home/bloisi/catkin_ws/src/turtlebot3_simulations/turtlebot3_fake/launch/turtlebot3_fake.launch http://localhost:11311
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws$ roslaunch turtlebot3_fake turtlebot3_fake.launch
... logging to /home/bloisi/.ros/log/dd735886-789e-11e9-8efc-dc85de574b1d/roslaunch-bloisi-U36SG-13652.log
Checking log directory for disk usage. This may take awhile.
Press Ctrl-C to interrupt
Done checking log file disk usage. Usage is <1GB.

started roslaunch server http://localhost:46414/

SUMMARY
========

PARAMETERS
 * /robot_description: <?xml version="1....
 * /robot_state_publisher/publish_frequency: 50.0
 * /rosdistro: kinetic
 * /rosversion: 1.12.14
 * /tb3_model: waffle

NODES
  /
    robot_state_publisher (robot_state_publisher/robot_state_publisher)
    rviz (rviz/rviz)
    turtlebot3_fake_node (turtlebot3_fake/turtlebot3_fake_node)

auto-starting new master
process[master]: started with pid [13665]
ROS_MASTER_URI=http://localhost:11311

setting /run_id to dd735886-789e-11e9-8efc-dc85de574b1d
process[rosout-1]: started with pid [13678]
started core service [/rosout]
process[turtlebot3_fake_node-2]: started with pid [13682]
process[robot_state_publisher-3]: started with pid [13687]
process[rviz-4]: started with pid [13699]
```

```
/home/bloisi/catkin_ws/src/turtlebot3/turtlebot3_teleop/launch/turtlebot3_teleop_key.launch
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~$ roslaunch turtlebot3_teleop turtlebot3_teleop_key.launch
... logging to /home/bloisi/.ros/log/dd735886-789e-11e9-8efc-dc85de574b1d/roslaunch-b
loisi-U36SG-13923.log
Checking log directory for disk usage. This may take awhile.
Press Ctrl-C to interrupt
Done checking log file disk usage. Usage is <1GB.

started roslaunch server http://localhost:40856/

SUMMARY
========

PARAMETERS
 * /model: waffle
 * /rosdistro: kinetic
 * /rosversion: 1.12.14

NODES
  /
    turtlebot3_teleop_keyboard (turtlebot3_teleop/turtlebot3_teleop_key)

ROS_MASTER_URI=http://localhost:11311

process[turtlebot3_teleop_keyboard-1]: started with pid [13940]

Control Your TurtleBot3!
---------------------------
Moving around:
        w
   a    s    d
        x

w/x : increase/decrease linear velocity (Burger : ~ 0.22, Waffle and Waffle Pi : ~ 0.
26)
a/d : increase/decrease angular velocity (Burger : ~ 2.84, Waffle and Waffle Pi : ~ 1
.82)

space key, s : force stop

CTRL-C to quit
```

TurtleBot3 – teleop in simulation



Per poter controllare il robot da tastiera, il terminal con il nodo teleop deve essere selezionato

TurtleBot3 – Gazebo

https://youtu.be/UzOoJ6a_mOg

Guida TurtleBot3 con Gazebo

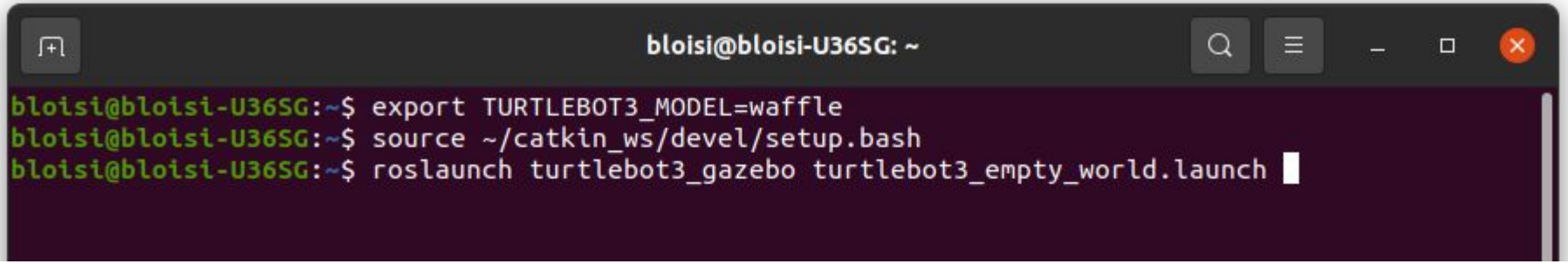
Una guida all’uso di Gazebo con il TurtleBot3 è disponibile al seguente URL

http://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/simulation

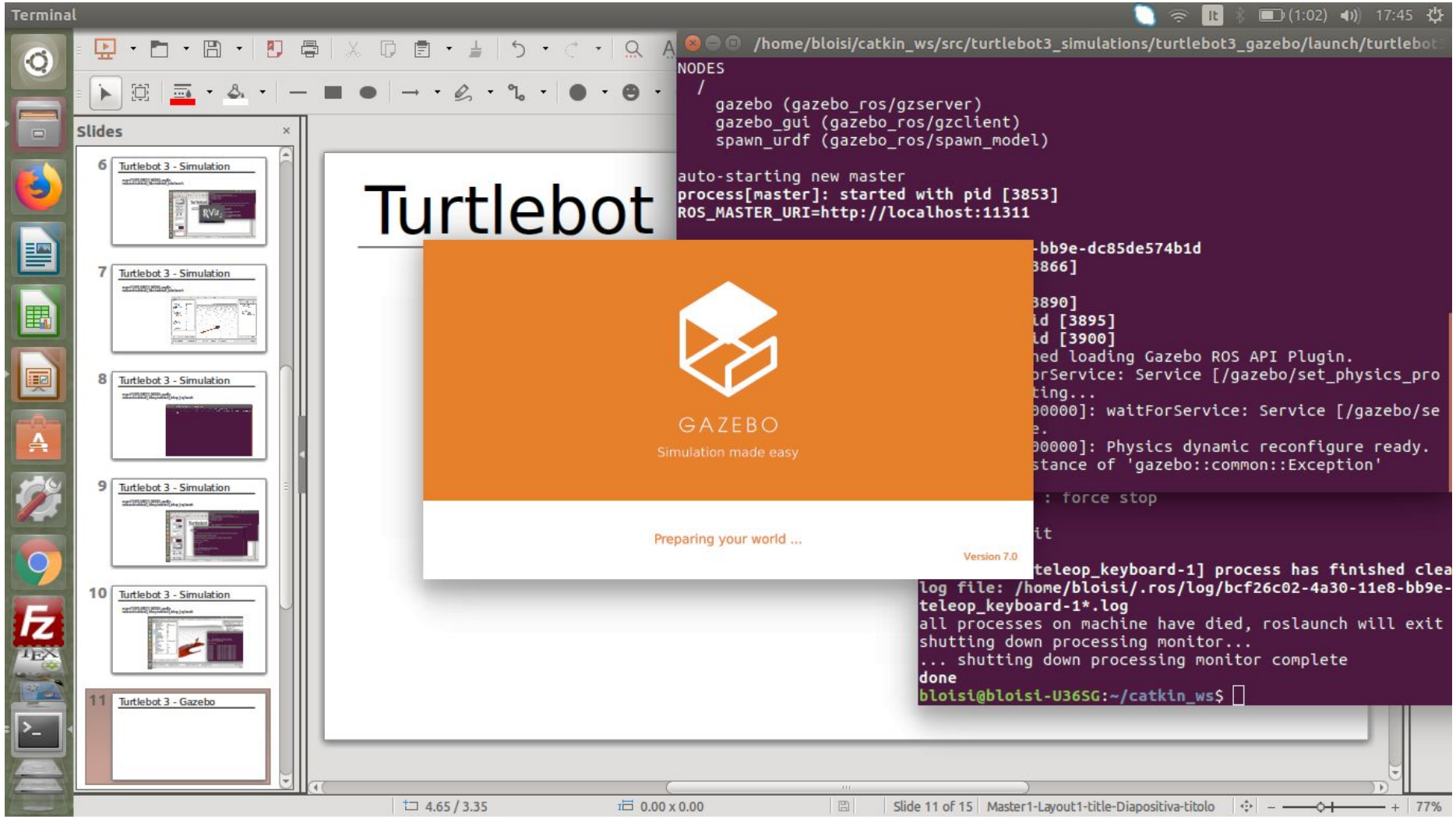
TurtleBot3 – empty world

Apriamo un nuovo terminal e digitiamo

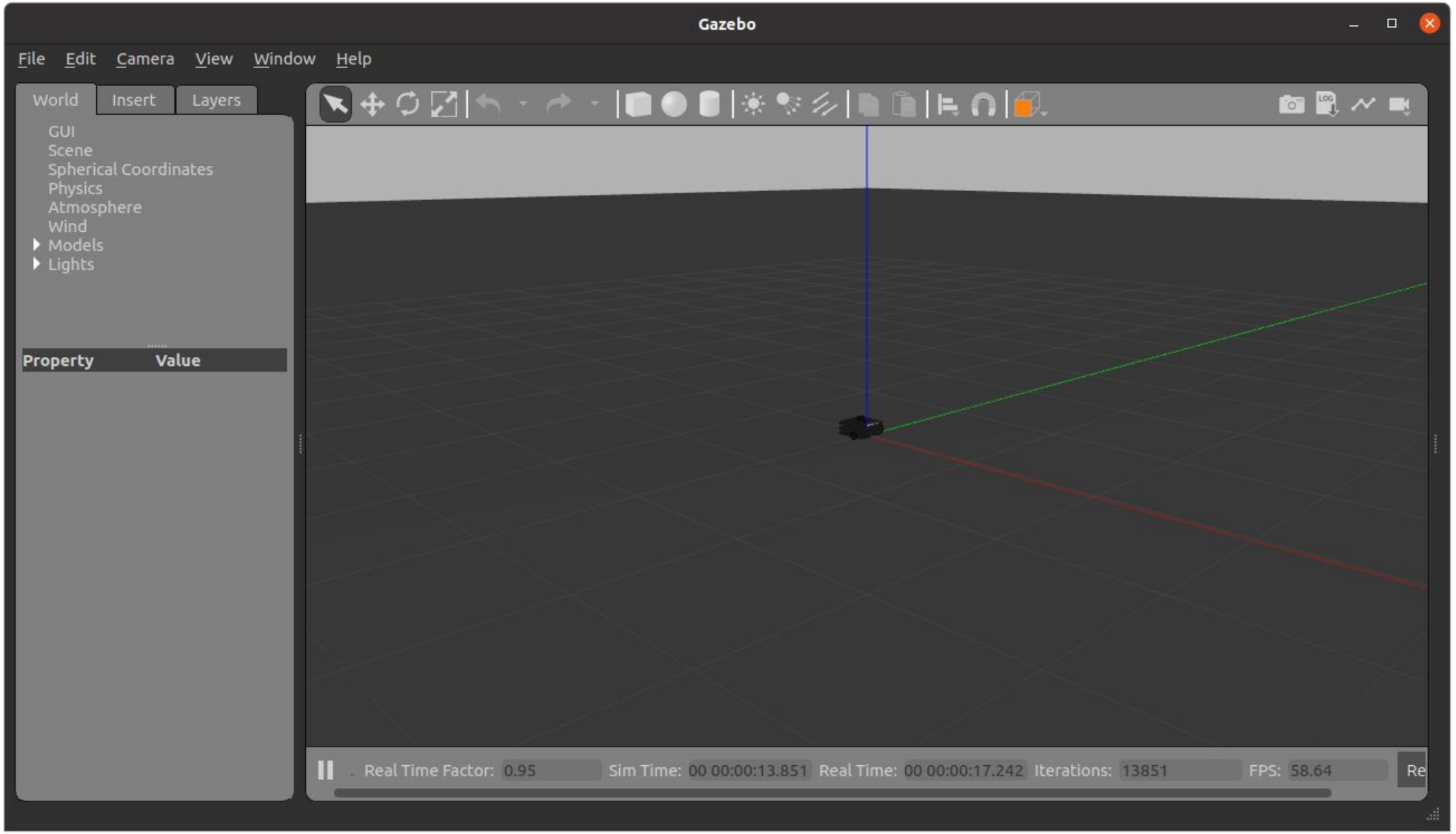
```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle

$ source ~/catkin_ws/devel/setup.bash

$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_empty_world.launch
```



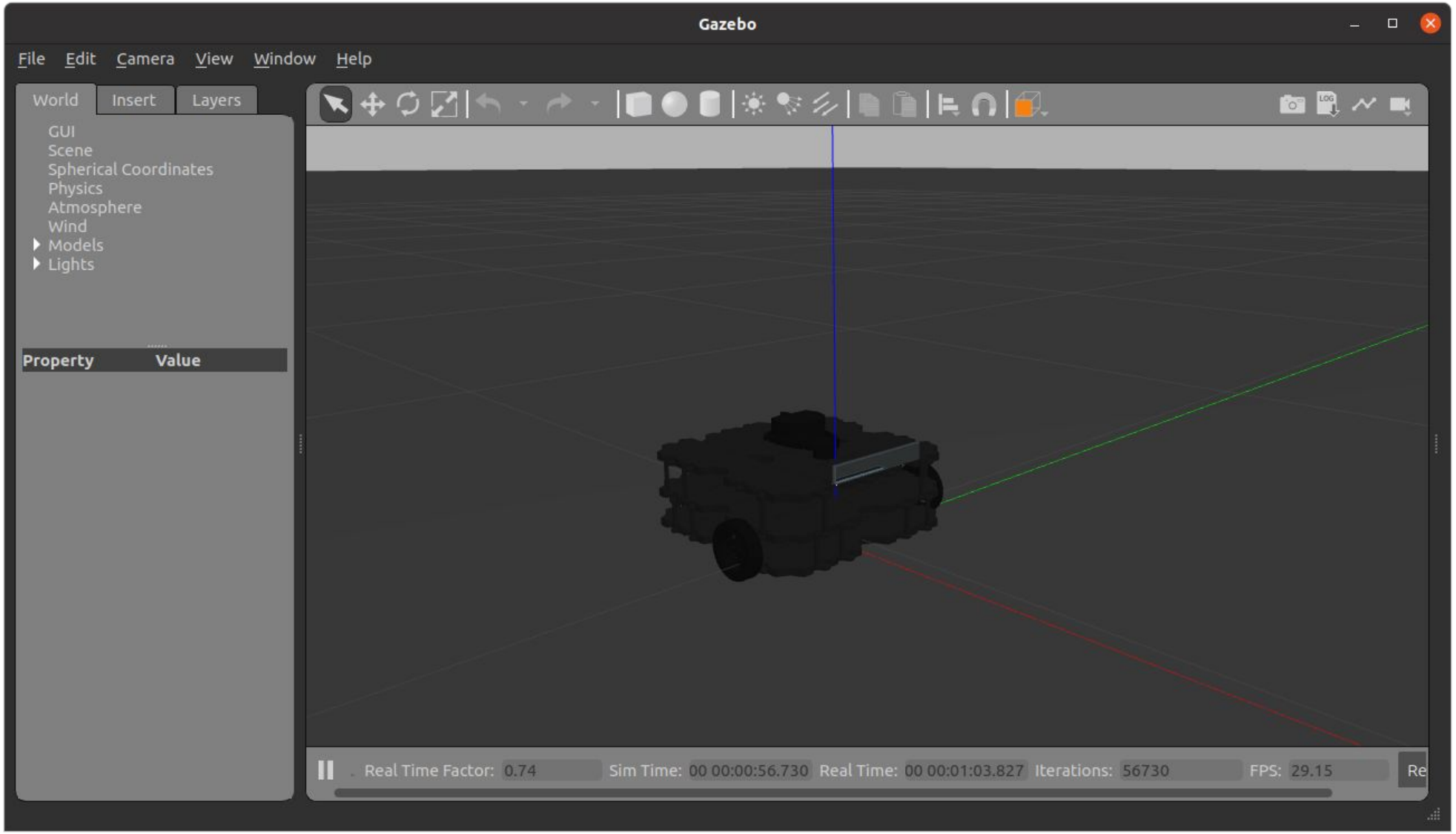
TurtleBot3 – empty world



TurtleBot3 – empty world

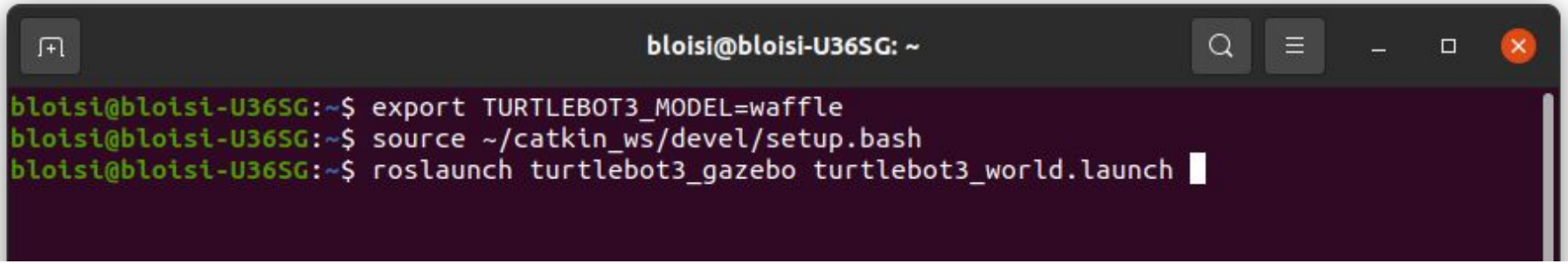


TurtleBot3 – empty world

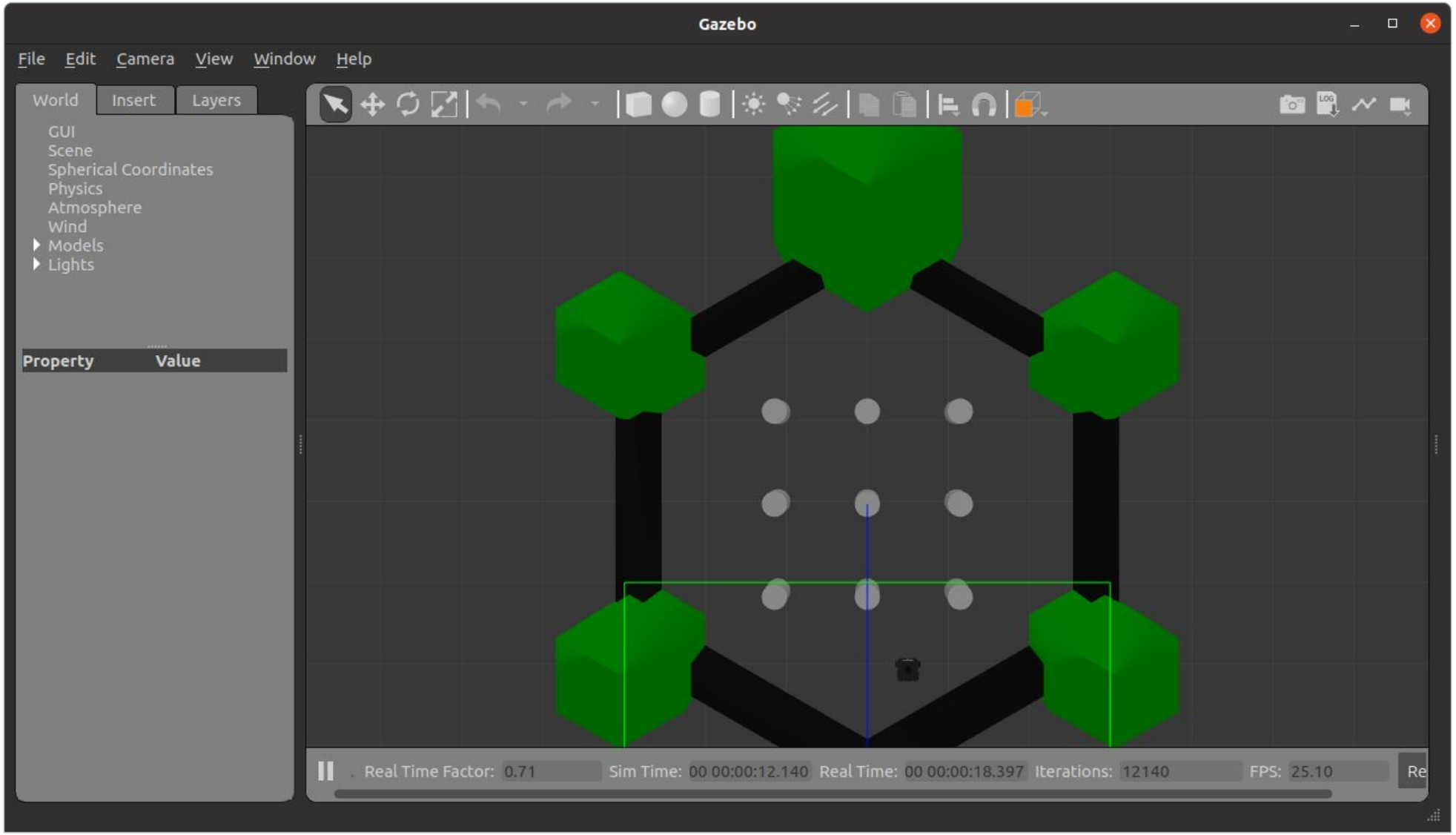


TurtleBot3 – TurtleBot3 World

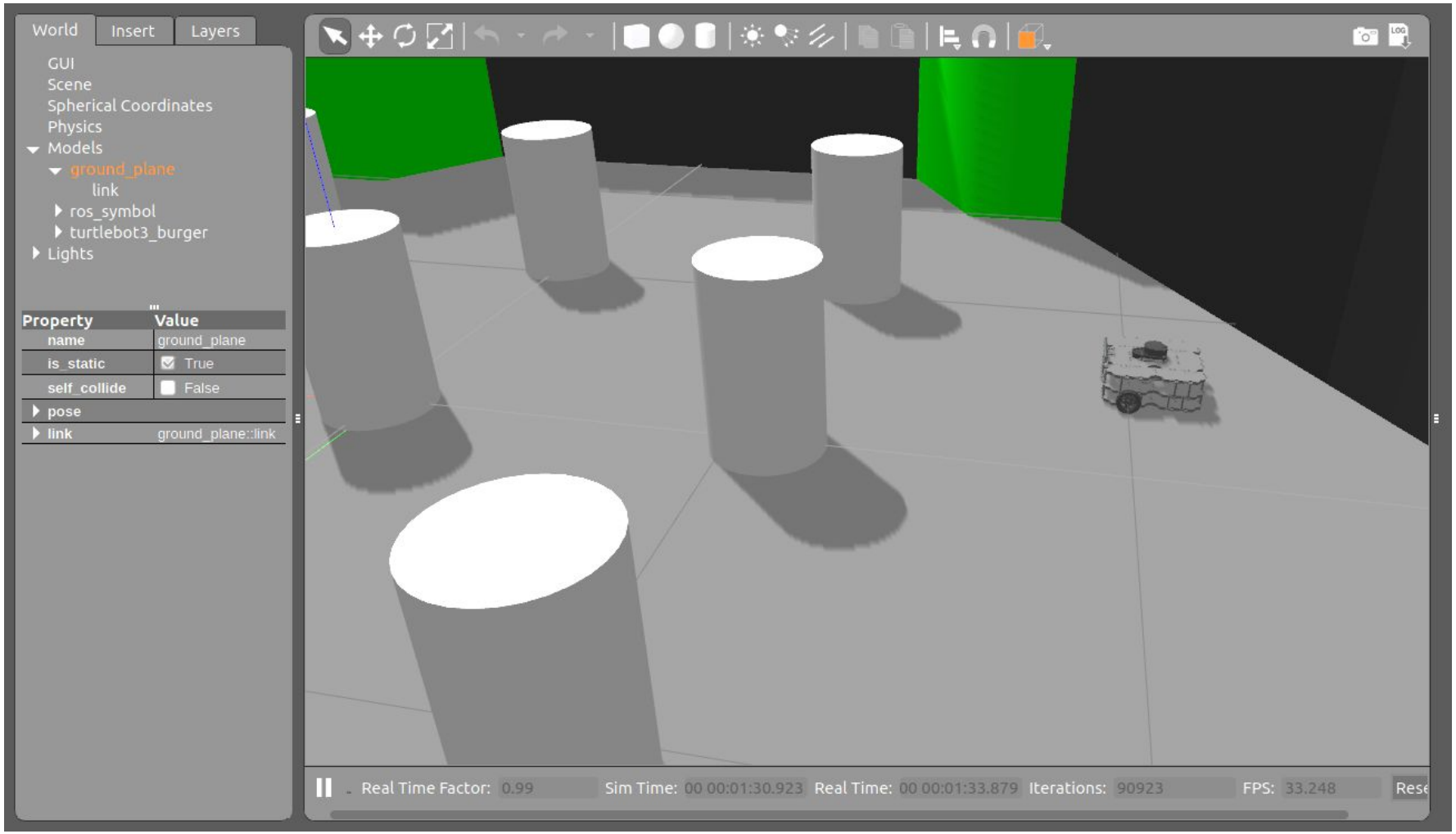
```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle

$ source ~/catkin_ws/devel/setup.bash

$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_world.launch
```



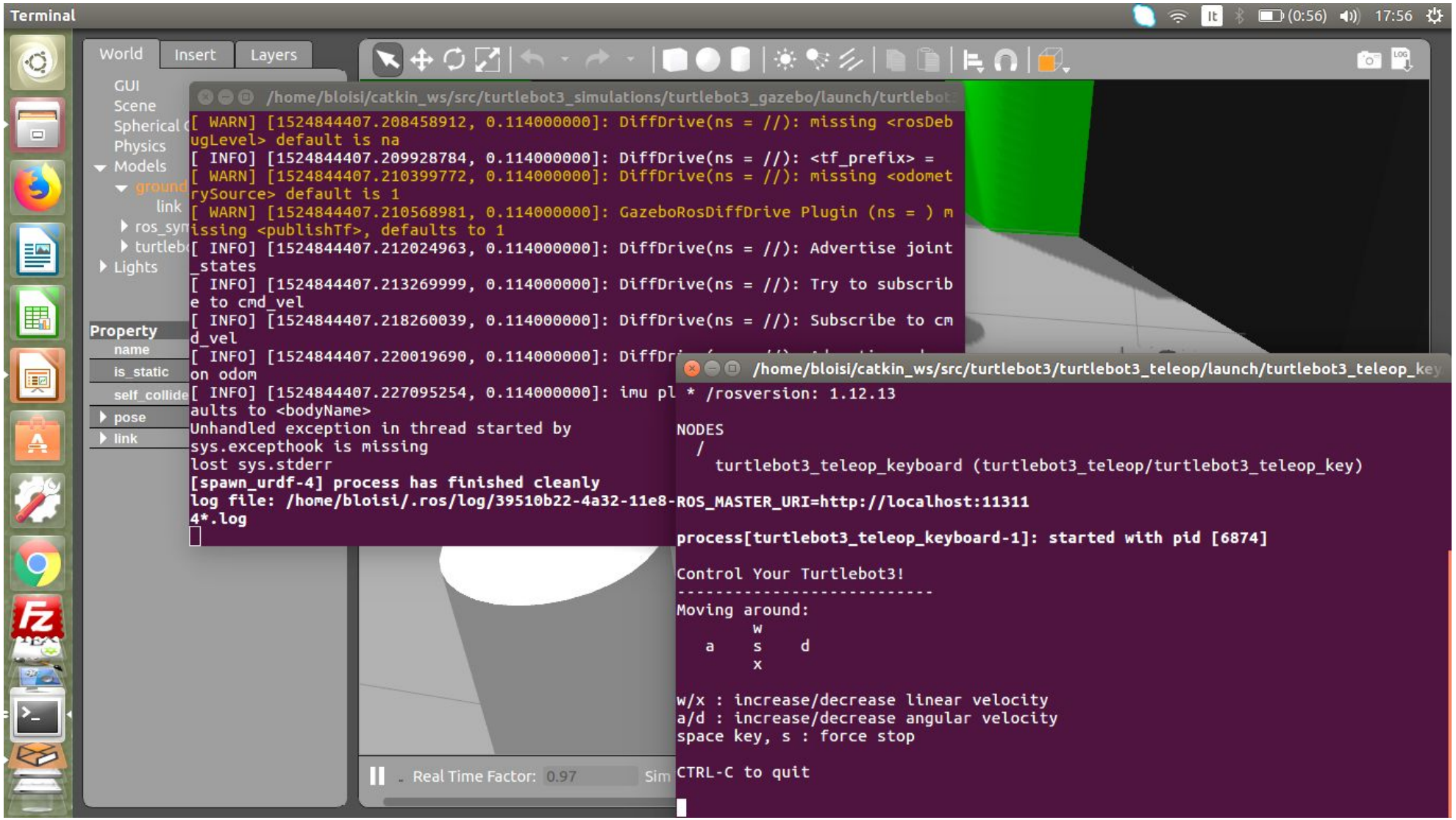
TurtleBot3 – TurtleBot3 World



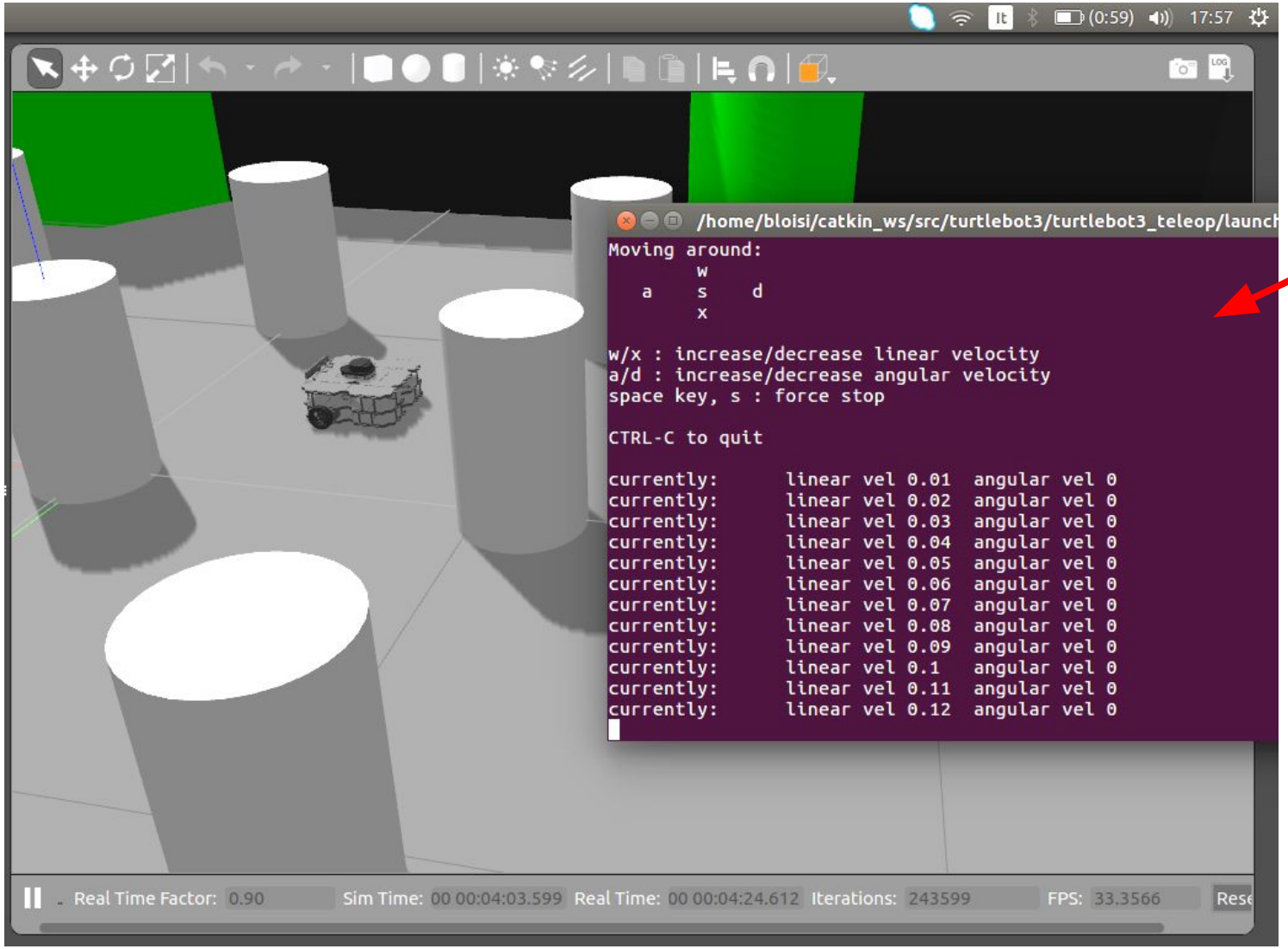
TurtleBot3 – TurtleBot3 World



Teleoperation in TurtleBot3 World



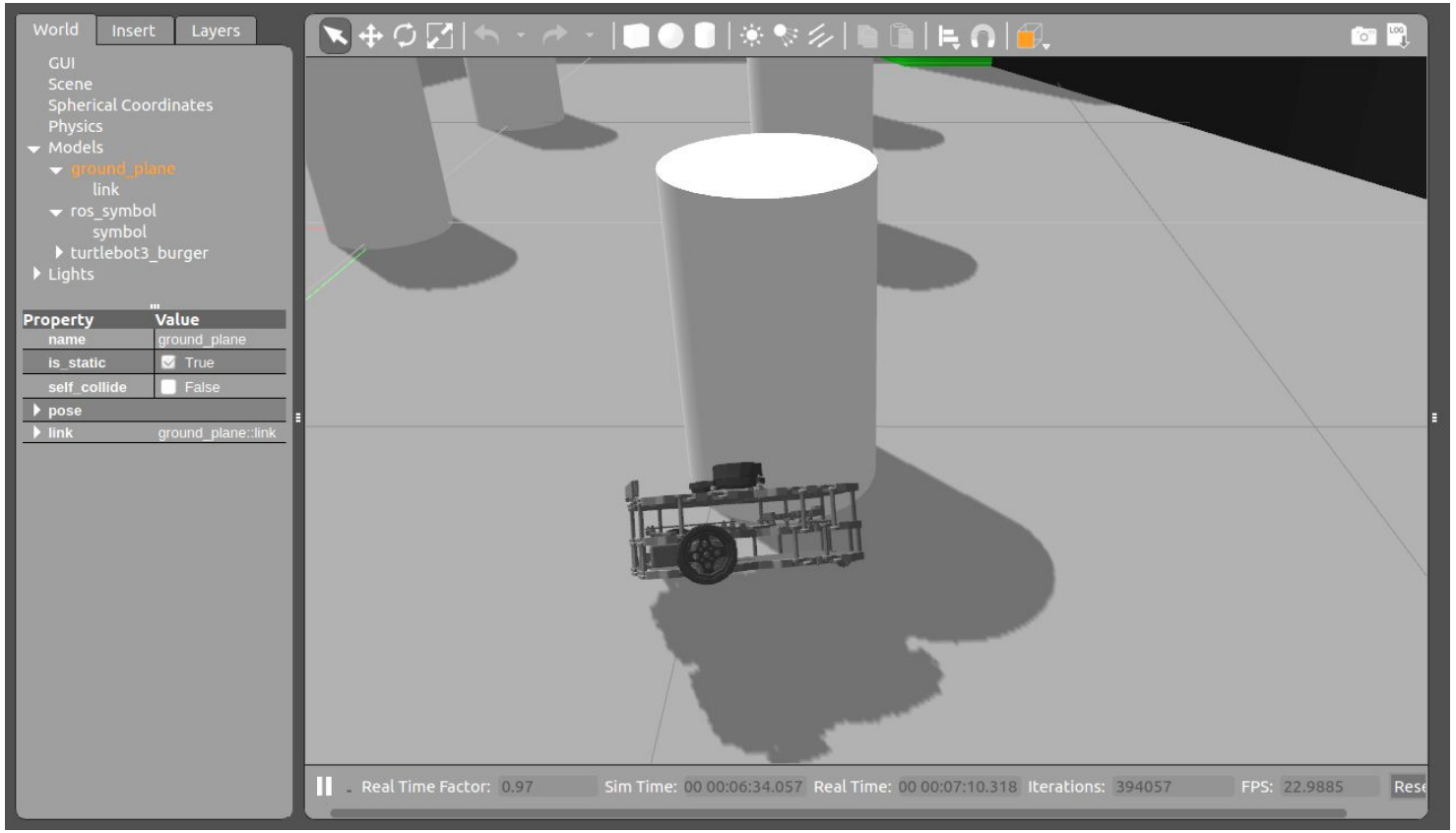
Teleoperation in TurtleBot3 World



Per poter controllare il robot da tastiera, il terminal con il nodo teleop deve essere selezionato

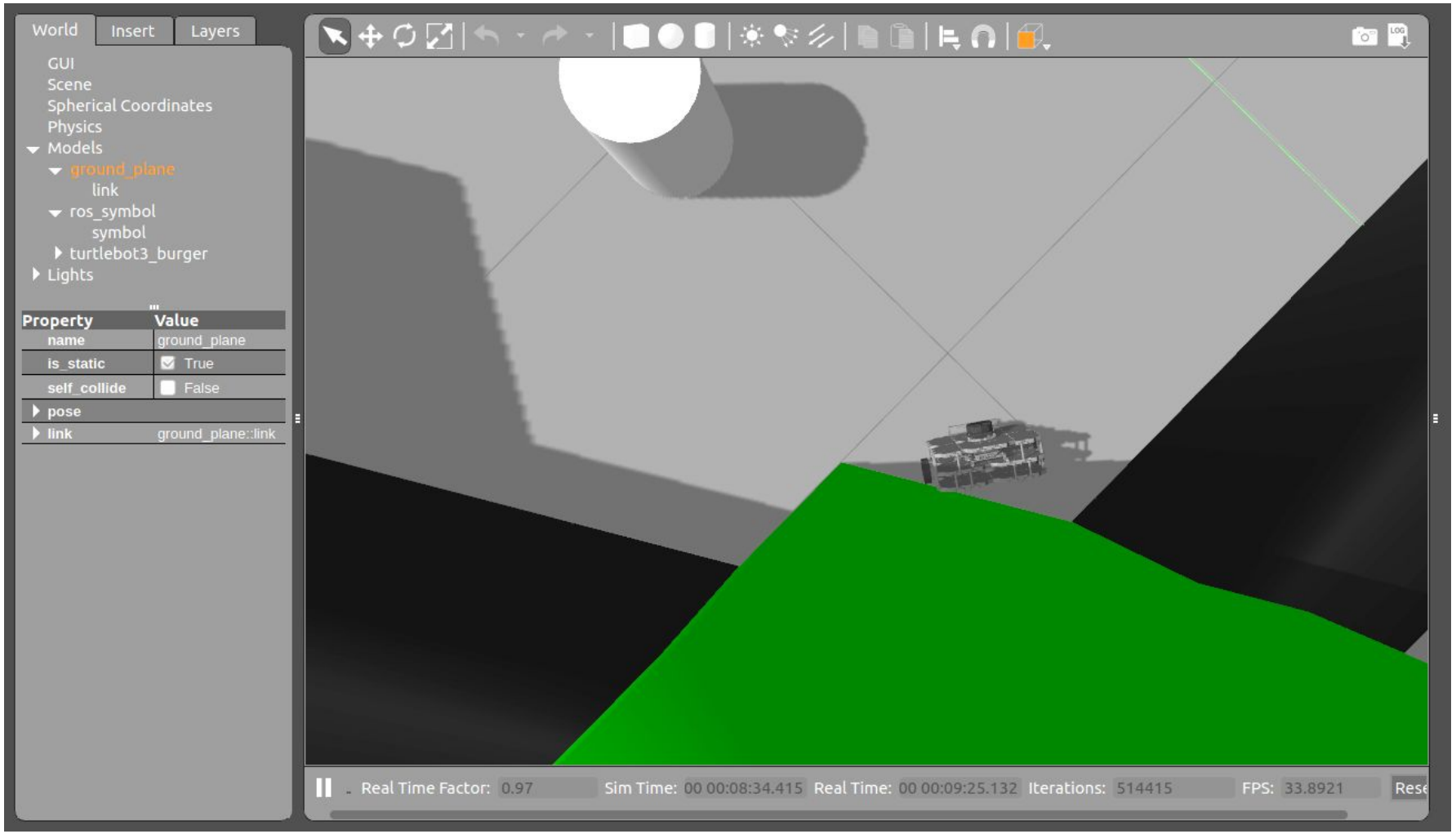
Esercizio TurtleBot3 World

Utilizzando il nodo di teleoperazione, provare a posizionare il robot su una sola ruota



Esercizio TurtleBot3 World

Esempio



TurtleBot3 – collision avoidance

Terminale 1

Lanciare il nodo per la simulazione del Turtlebot3 World

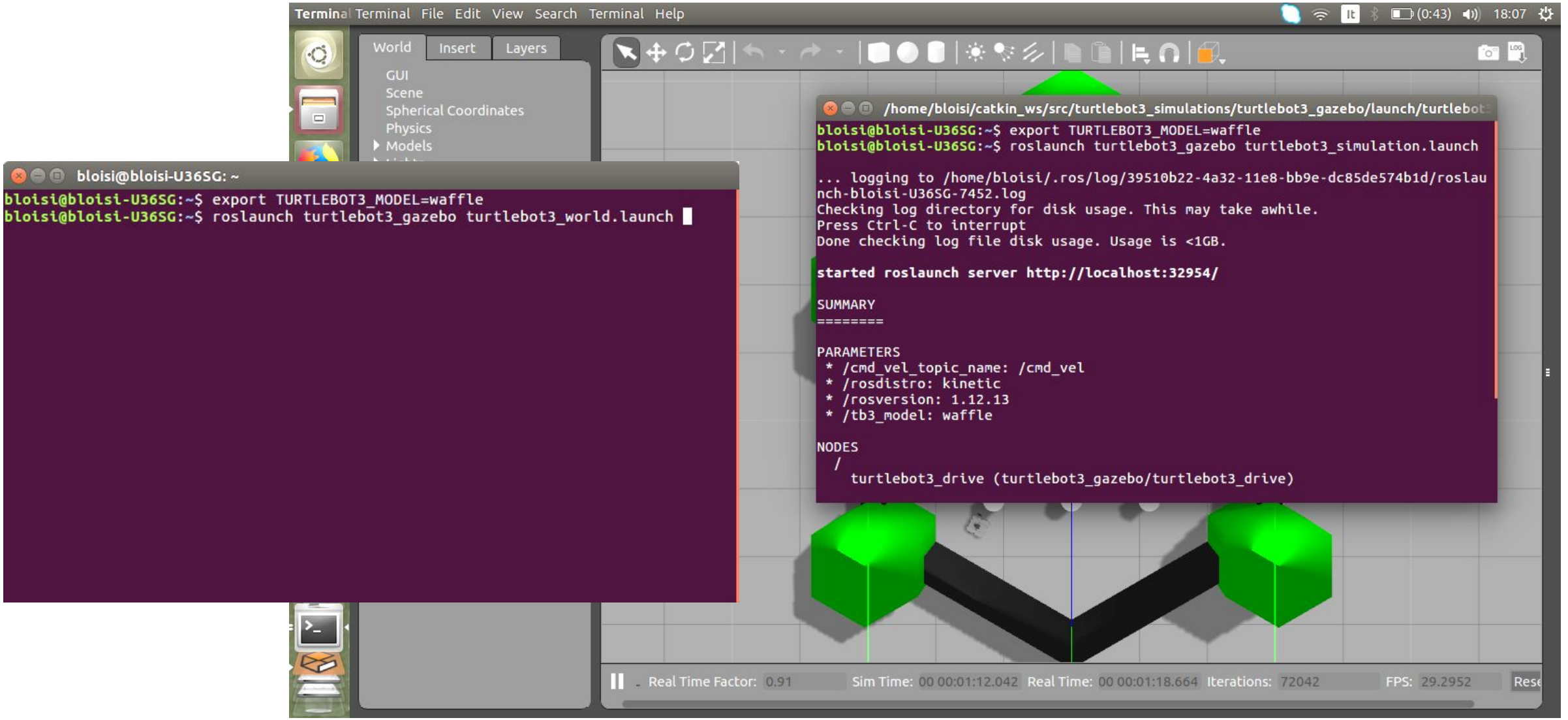
```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle
$ source ~/catkin_ws/devel/setup.bash
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_world.launch
```

Terminale 2

Lanciare il nodo per l'autonomous drive

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle
$ source ~/catkin_ws/devel/setup.bash
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_simulation.launch
```

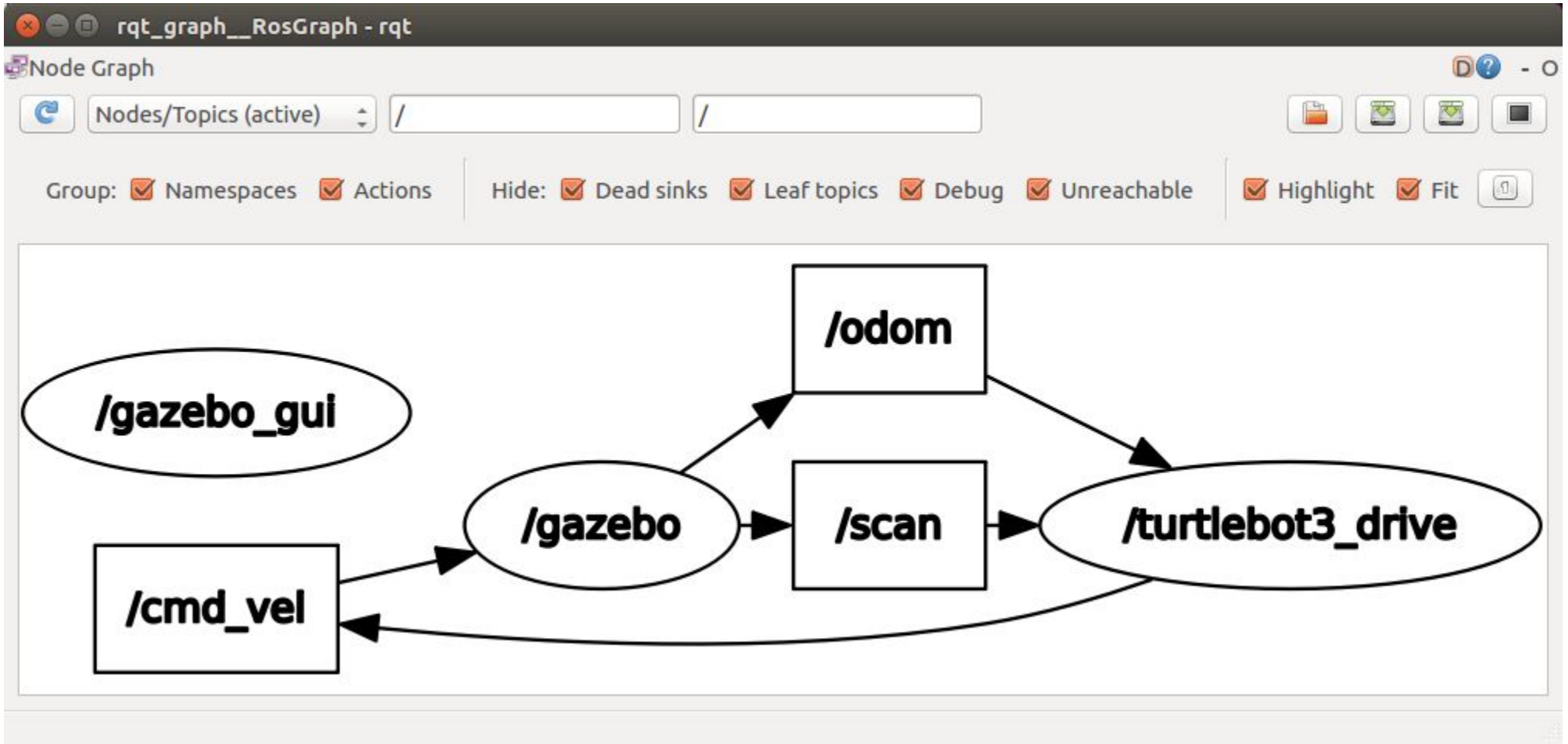
TurtleBot3 – collision avoidance



TurtleBot3 – collision avoidance

E’ possibile lanciare un nodo per teleoperare il nodo mentre il robot si muove in modalità di navigazione autonoma?

TurtleBot3 – rqt_graph



TurtleBot3 + Gazebo + RViz

RViz può essere usato per visualizzare i topic che vengono pubblicati mentre la simulazione con Gazebo è in esecuzione.

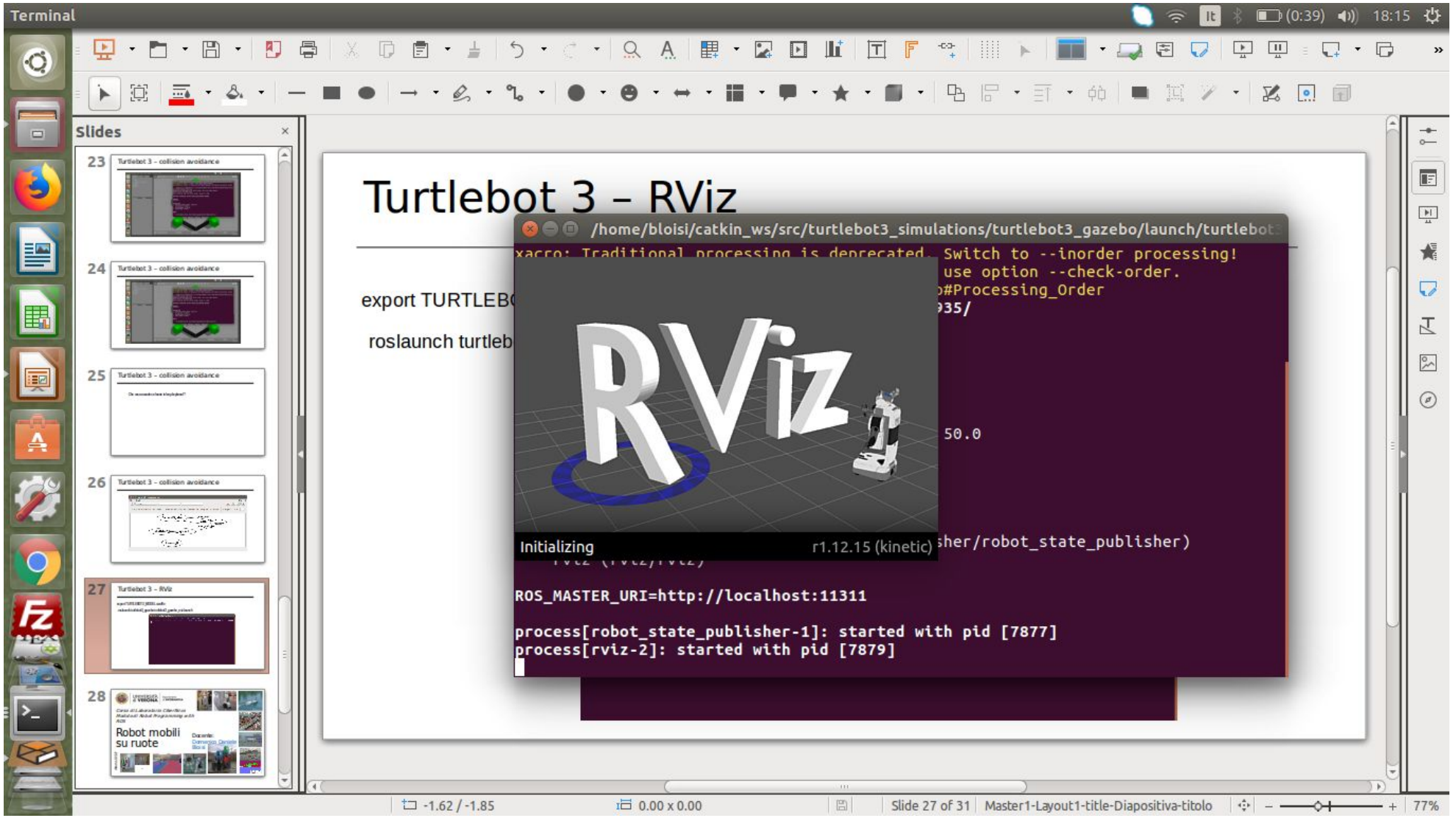
Per lanciare RViz, apriamo un nuovo terminal e digitiamo i comandi seguenti:

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle
$ source ~/catkin_ws/devel/setup.bash
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_gazebo_rviz.launch
```

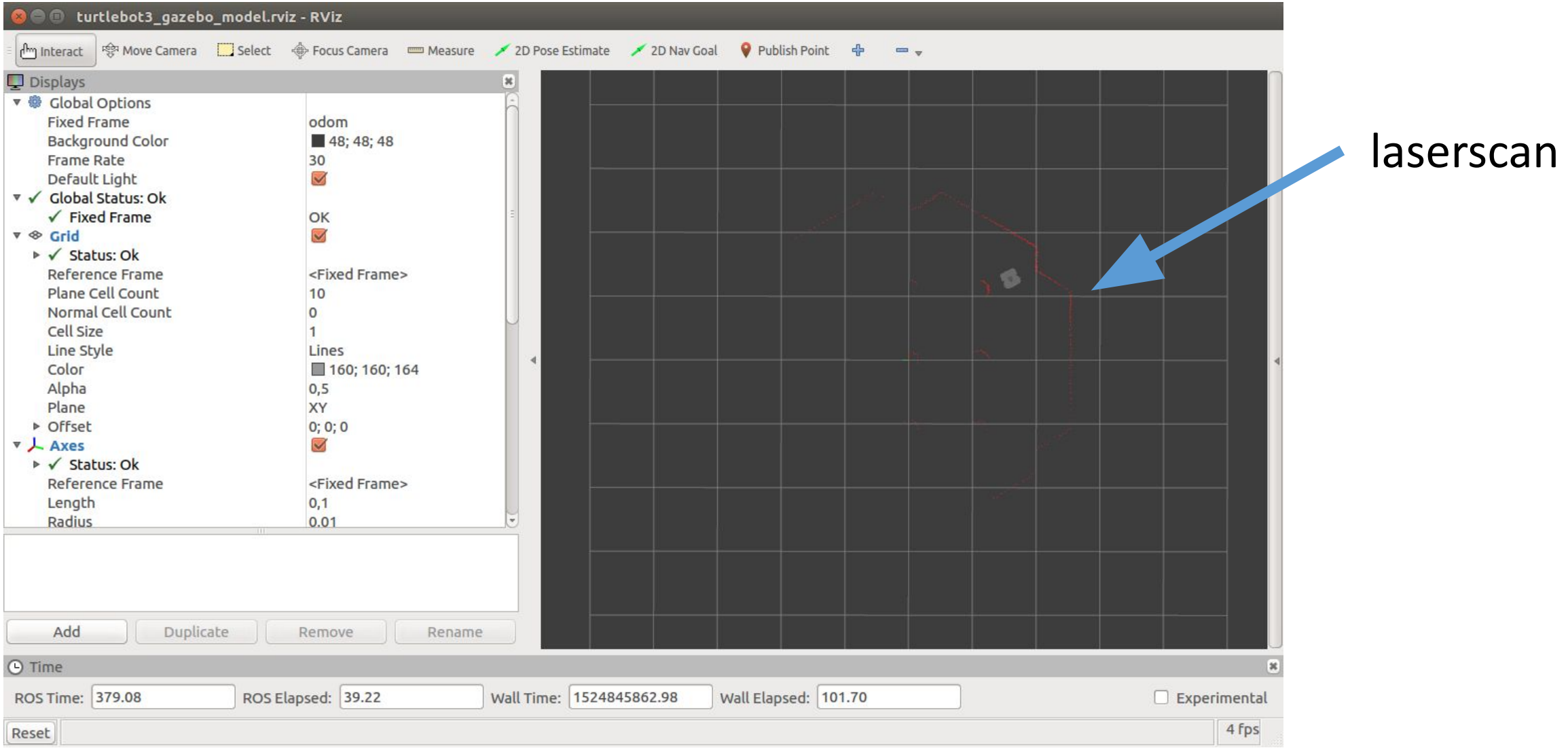
TurtleBot3 + Gazebo + RViz

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle
$ source ~/catkin_ws/devel/setup.bash
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_gazebo_rviz.launch
```

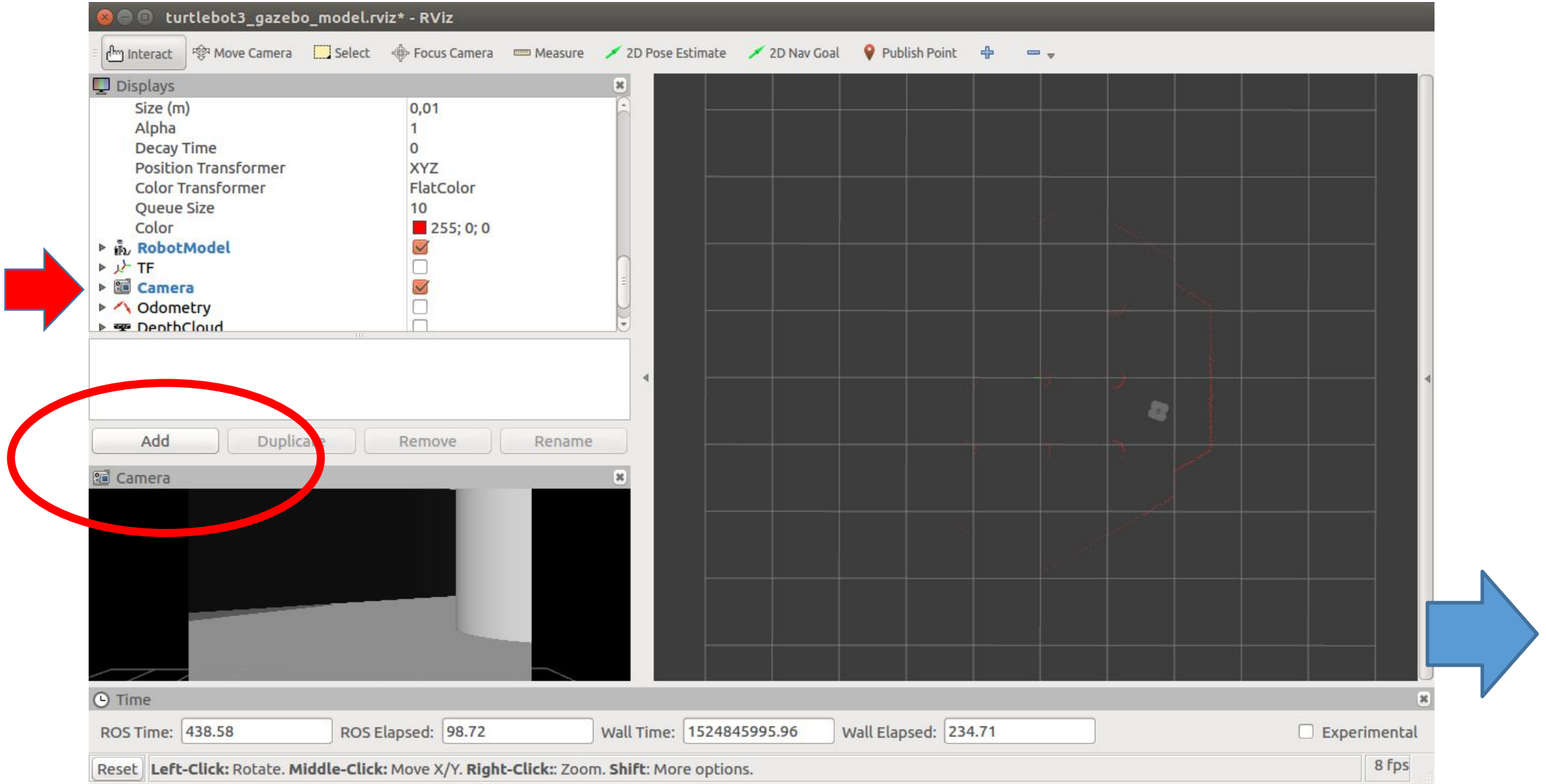
TurtleBot3 + Gazebo + RViz



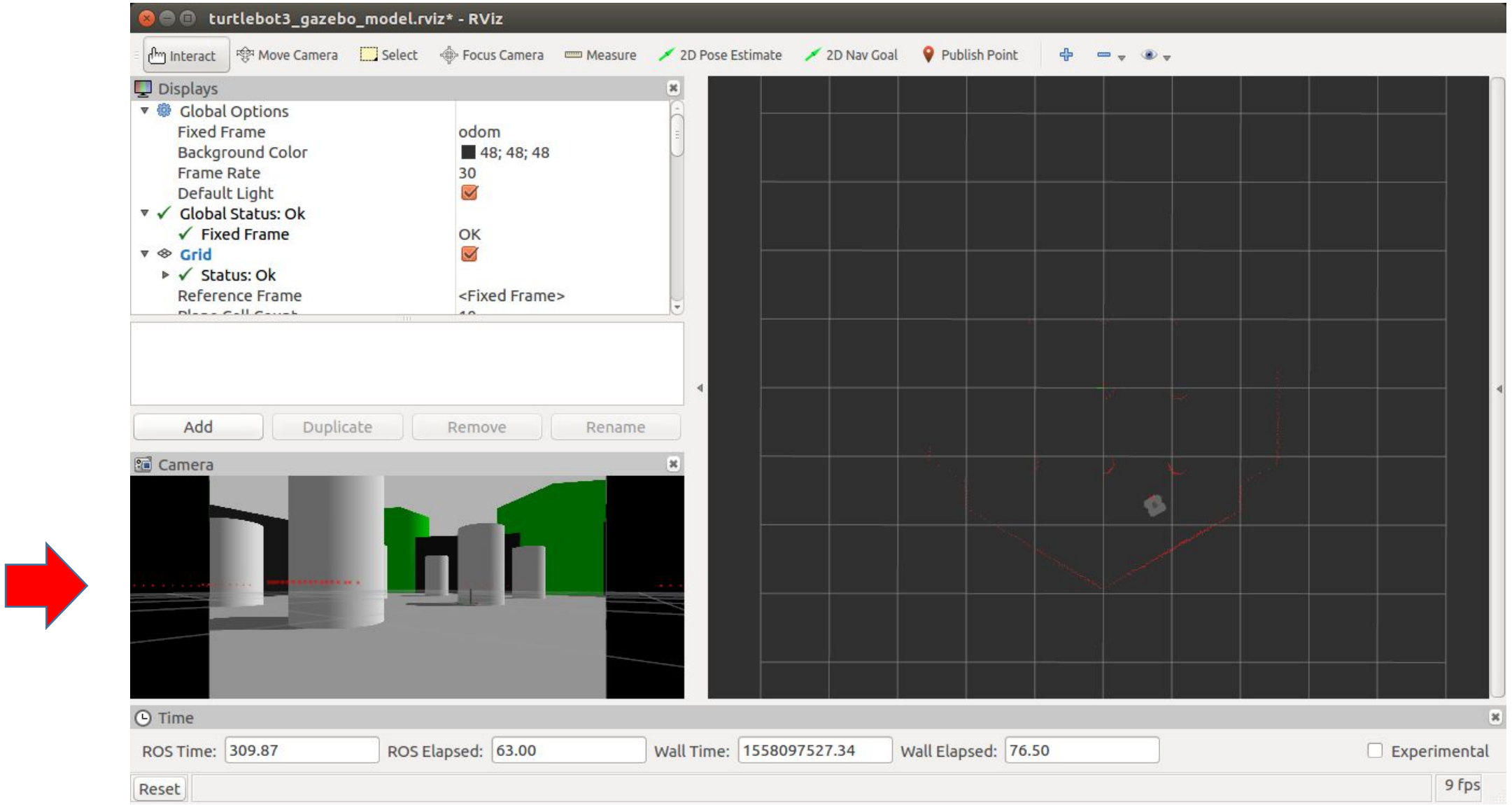
Laserscan


turtlebot3_gazebo_model.rviz - RViz
Interact
Move Camera
Select
Focus Camera
Measure
2D Pose Estimate
2D Nav Goal
Publish Point
Displays
Global Options
Fixed Frame
odom
Background Color
48; 48; 48
Frame Rate
30
Default Light
Global Status: Ok
Fixed Frame
OK
Grid
Status: Ok
Reference Frame
<Fixed Frame>
Plane Cell Count
10
Normal Cell Count
0
Cell Size
1
Line Style
Lines
Color
160; 160; 164
Alpha
0,5
Plane
XY
Offset
0; 0; 0
Axes
Status: Ok
Reference Frame
<Fixed Frame>
Length
0,1
Radius
0.01
Add
Duplicate
Remove
Rename
Time
ROS Time:
379.08
ROS Elapsed:
39.22
Wall Time:
1524845862.98
Wall Elapsed:
101.70
Experimental
Reset
4 fps
laserscan

Adding camera sensor



Adding camera sensor



Esercizio – TurtleBot3 House

1. Lanciare il nodo per la simulazione della TurtleBot3 House

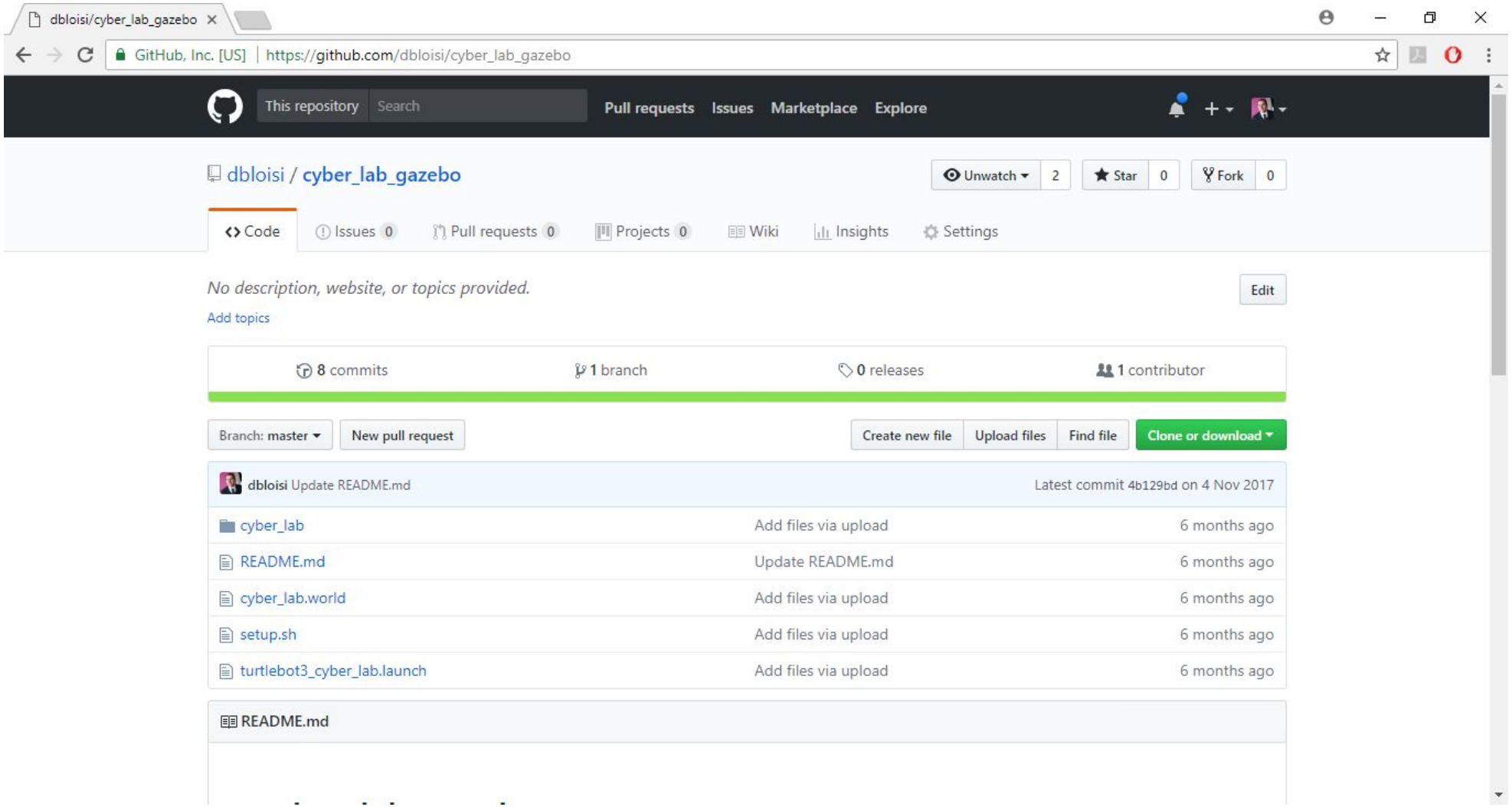
2. Lanciare la navigazione autonoma del TurtleBot waffle nella TurtleBot3 House

3. Lanciare la teleoperazione da tastiera del robot

4. Visualizzare in RViz i dati provenienti dal laser e dalla telecamera

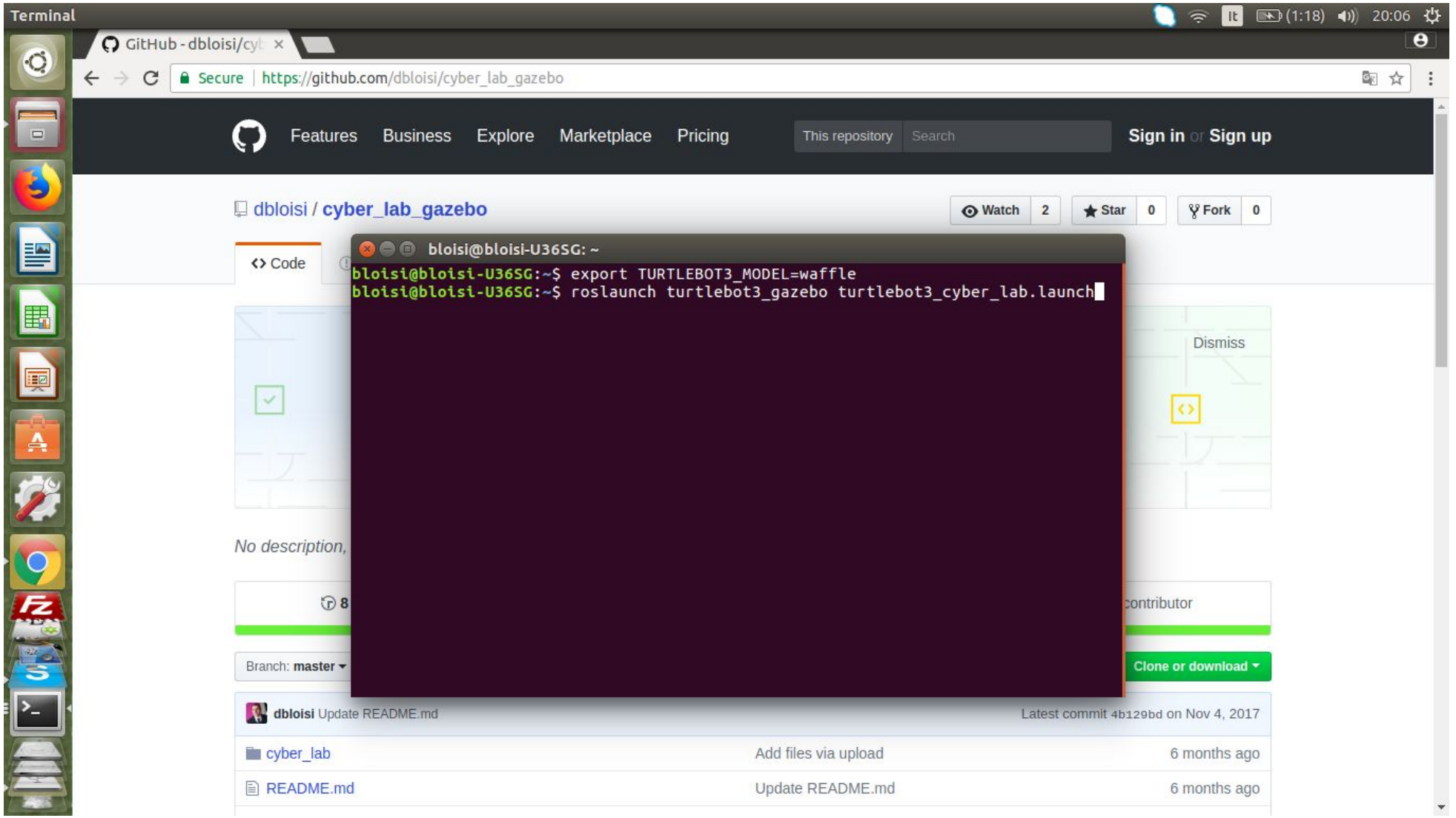
http://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/simulation/#3-turtlebot3-house

Esercizio – cyberlab

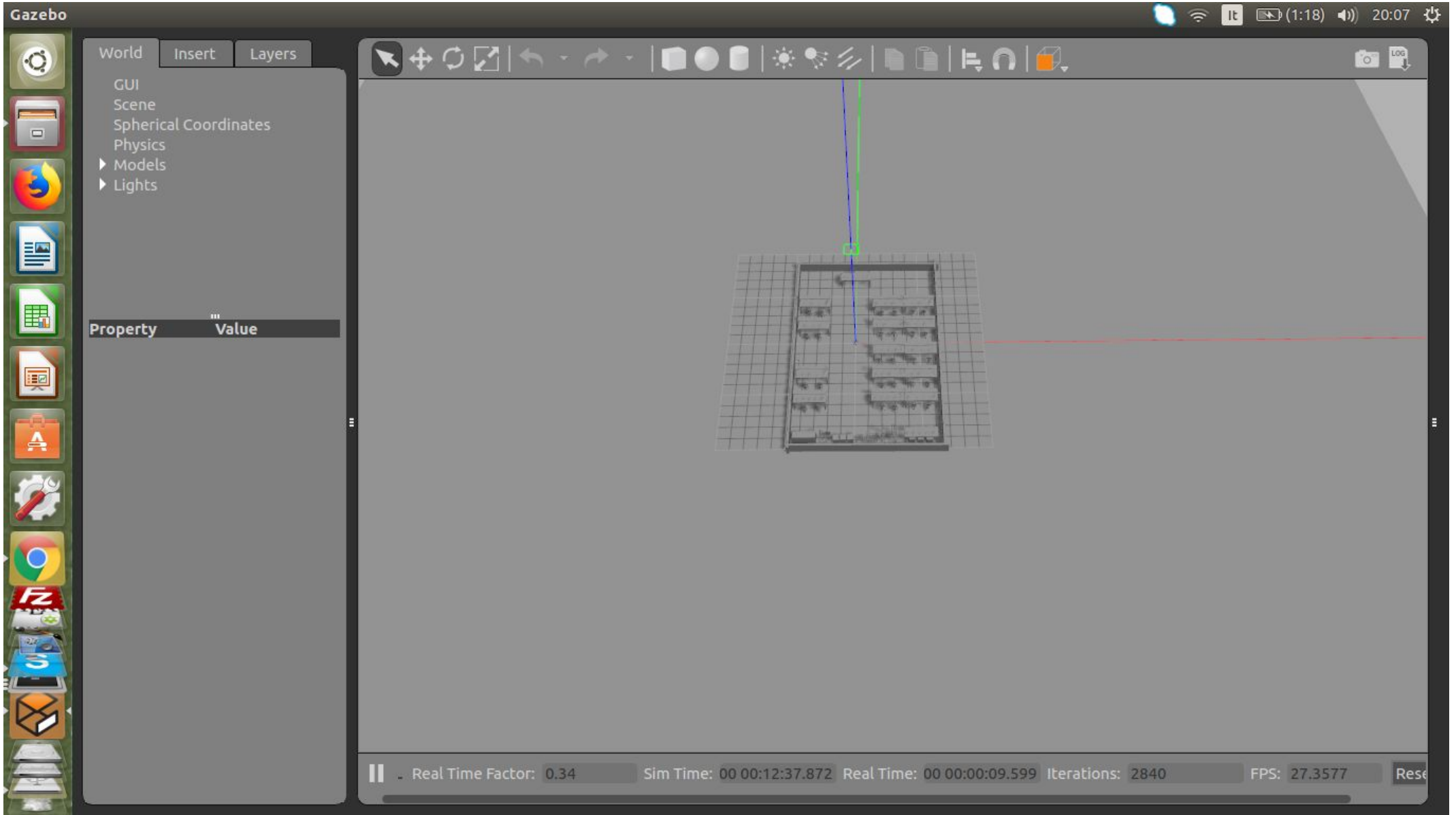


https://github.com/dbloisi/cyber_lab_gazebo

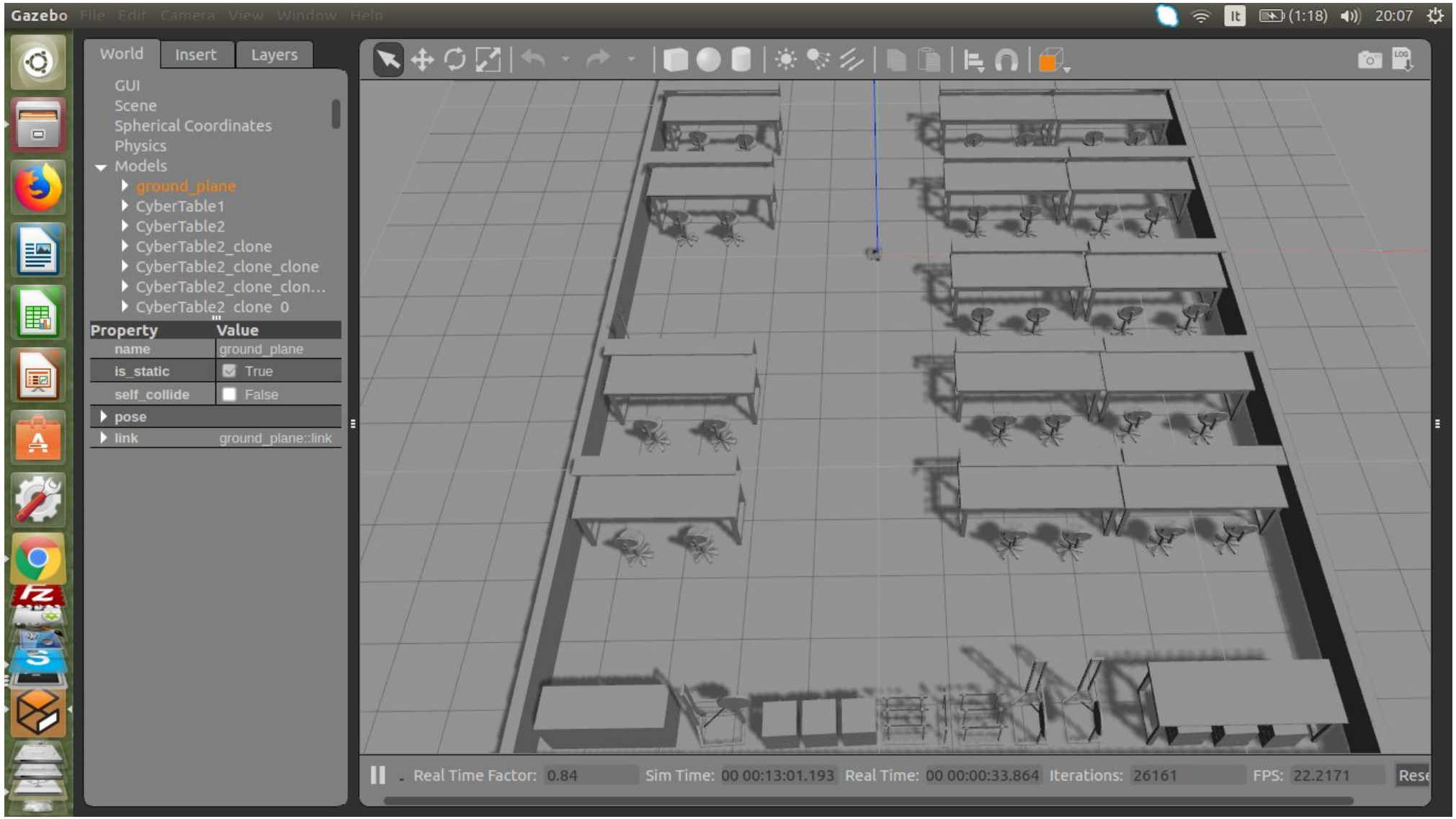
Esercizio – cyberlab



Esercizio – cyberlab



Esercizio – cyberlab



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DELLA BASILICATA



Corso di Visione e Percezione

Docente
Domenico D. Bloisi

Simulatori in ROS