



**UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DELLA BASILICATA**

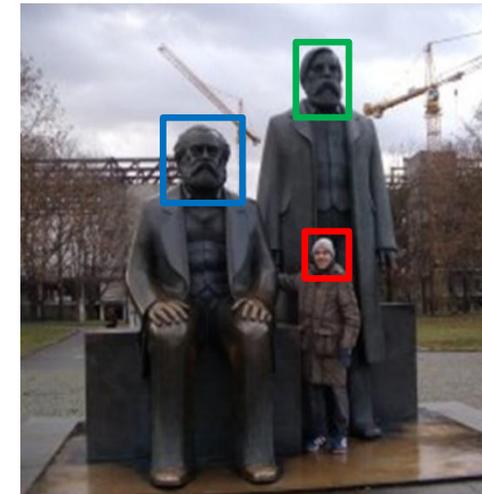
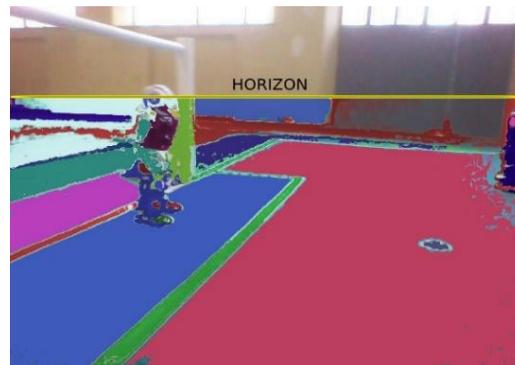
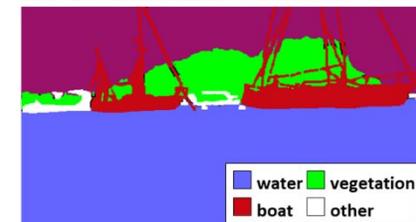
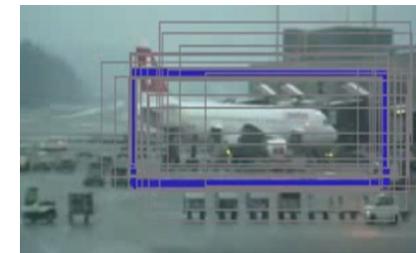
Corso di Visione e Percezione

Robot mobili su ruote



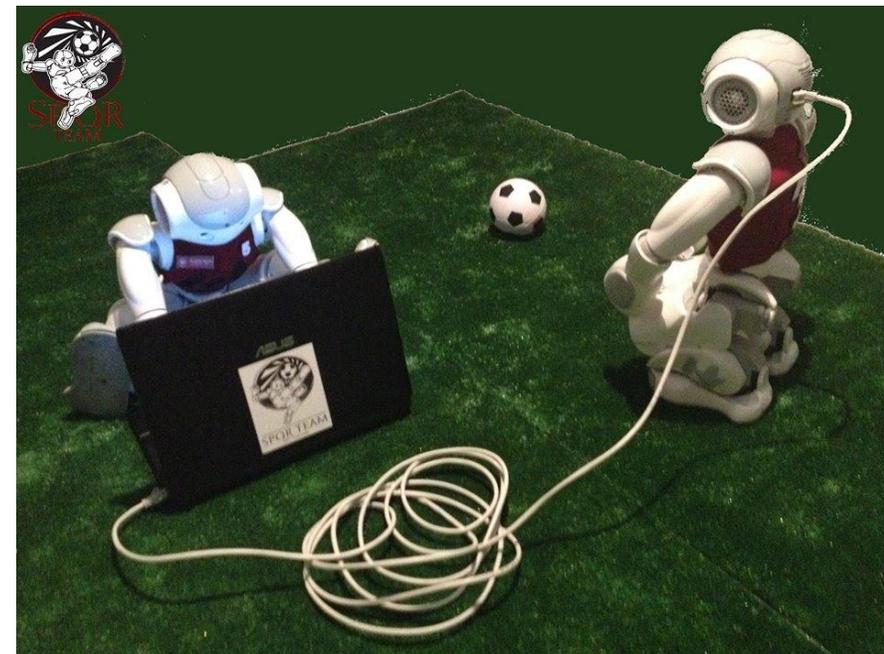
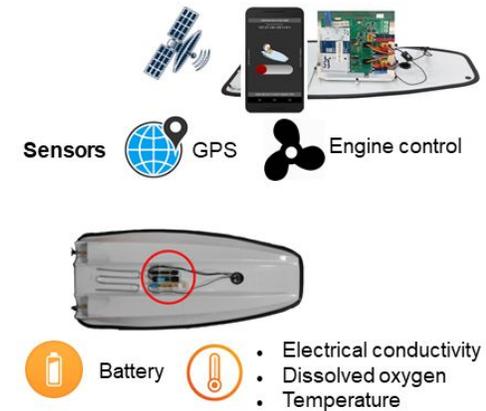
Docente

Domenico D. Bloisi



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: **Il 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](https://classroom.google.com/c/NjI2MjA4MzgzNDFa?cjc=xgolays)

Ricevimento

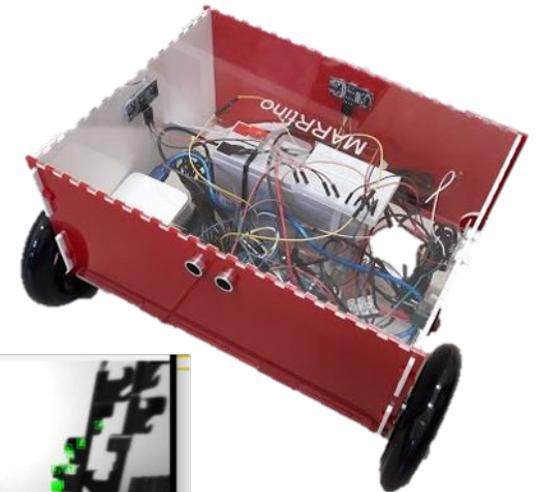
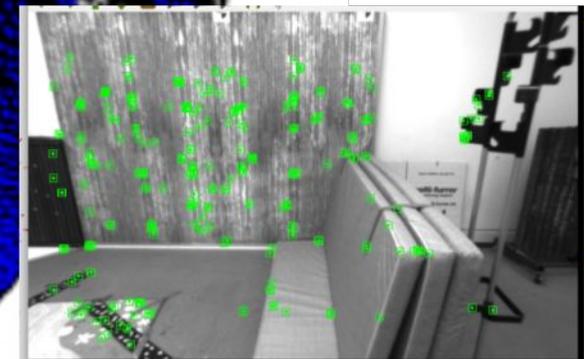
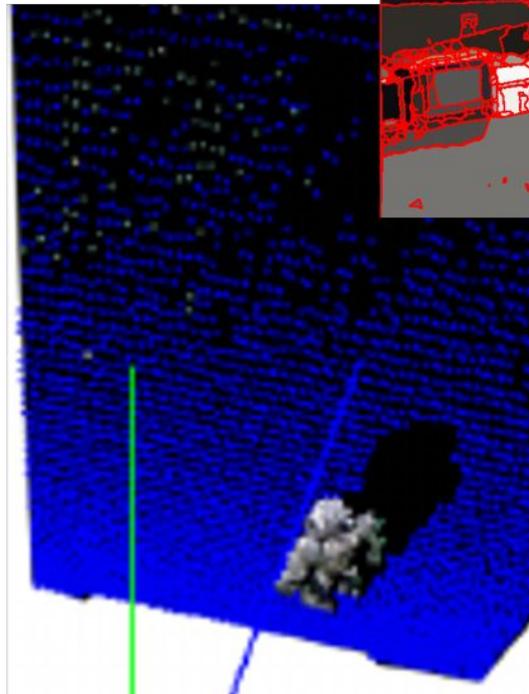
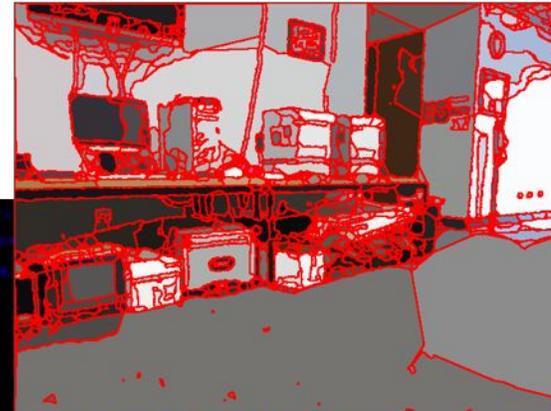
- Su appuntamento tramite Google Meet

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



Manipolatori vs robot mobili

- I bracci robotici sono ancorati al terreno e hanno, di solito, un'unica catena di giunti
- Il workspace di un manipolatore definisce il range (relativamente al punto di ancoraggio) delle possibili posizioni che possono essere raggiunte dagli end-effector del robot



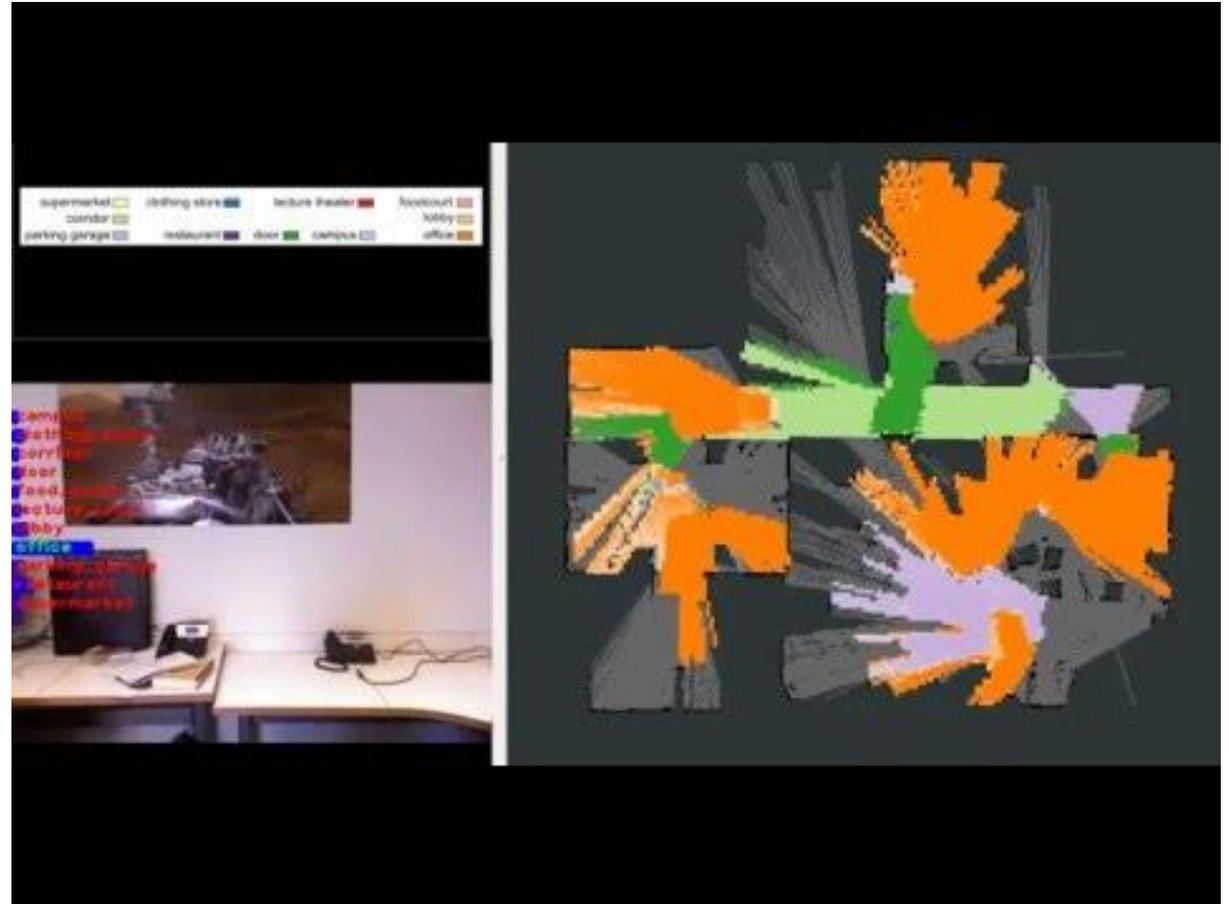
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sWgvlAkfqXQ>

Manipolatore - Position estimation

- Un manipolatore ha un'estremità ancorata ad un punto dell'ambiente
- Misurare la posizione dell'end-effector di un braccio richiede unicamente di conoscere la cinematica del robot e di misurare la posizione dei giunti intermedi
- La posizione di un manipolatore è sempre calcolabile avendo a disposizione i dati dei sensori

Robot mobili

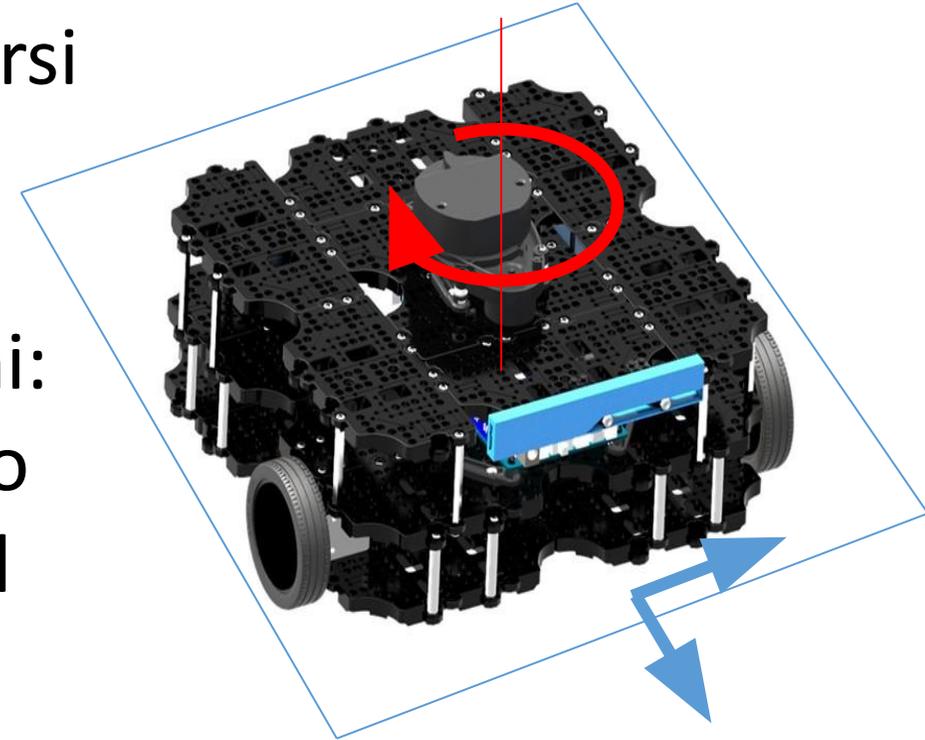
- Il movimento di un robot mobile può essere definito attraverso i vincoli di **rotolamento** e **scivolamento** che agiscono al punto di contatto tra ruota e terreno
- Il workspace di un robot mobile definisce il range delle possibili **pose** che il robot può raggiungere nell'ambiente operativo



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E8OKp31eMpE>

Modello del robot mobile

- Il nostro robot verrà modellato come un corpo rigido su ruote, in grado di muoversi su un piano orizzontale
- Il modello semplificato avrà 3 dimensioni:
 - 2 per descrivere la posizione nel piano
 - 1 per rappresentare l'orientazione del robot lungo l'asse verticale (che è ortogonale al piano su cui avviene il movimento)



Robot mobile - Position estimation

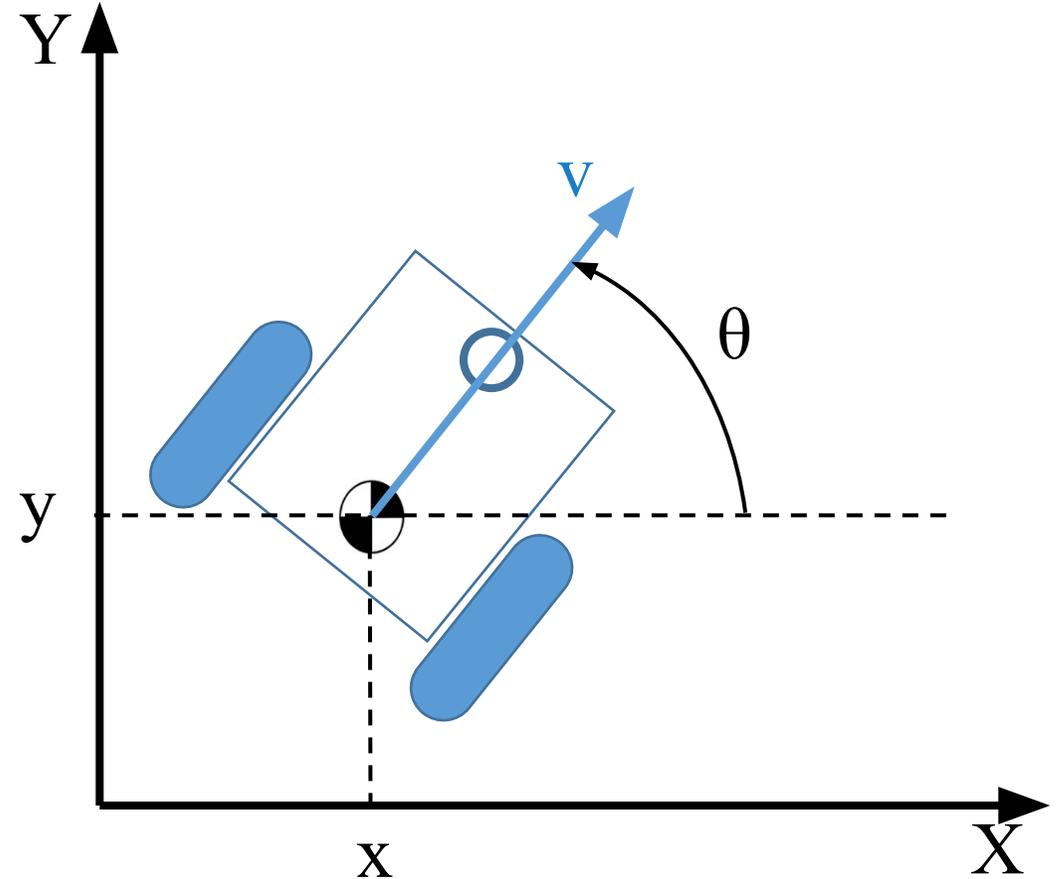
- Un robot mobile è un sistema auto-contenuto che si muove interamente rispetto all'ambiente (**non ci sono punti fissi di contatto**)
- **Non c'è un modo diretto** di misurare la posizione del robot mobile istantaneamente
- E' possibile integrare il movimento del robot al passare del tempo, ottenendo una **stima** del movimento

Cinematica

- La cinematica studia gli aspetti geometrici e temporali del moto delle strutture robotiche, senza riferimento alle cause che lo provocano
- La *cinematica diretta* è una trasformazione dallo spazio dei giunti allo spazio fisico
- La *cinematica inversa* è una trasformazione dallo spazio fisico allo spazio dei giunti. E' necessaria per controllare il movimento del robot

Robot pose

- La *robot pose* è definita come la posizione del robot e la sua orientazione in un dato sistema di riferimento
- Per un robot mobile che si muove su un piano, la *pose* è definita dalla tripla $[x, y, \theta]$



Costruzione del modello cinematico

- Derivare il modello cinematico per un robot mobile è un **processo bottom-up**
- Ogni ruota contribuisce individualmente al movimento del robot e, al tempo stesso, impone dei vincoli al movimento
- Poiché le ruote sono collegate tra loro in base alla geometria della scocca, i vincoli posti dalla singola ruota si combinano per formare vincoli che si applicano all'intero sistema

Limitazioni

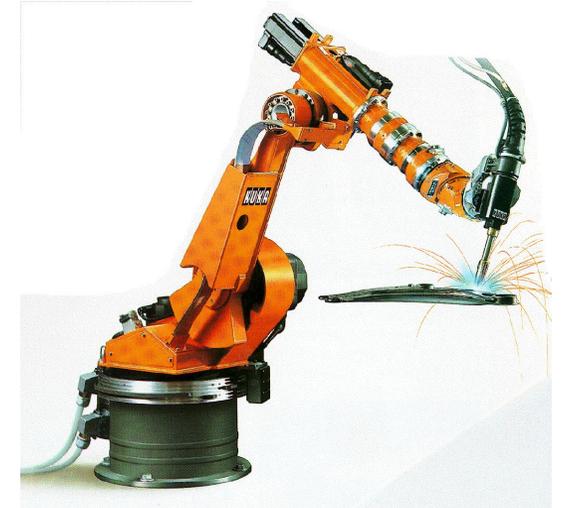
- Il movimento di un robot mobile è limitato dalla **dinamica**
- Per esempio, ad alte velocità, un centro di massa molto alto limita il raggio di curvatura (può esserci pericolo di cappottamento)



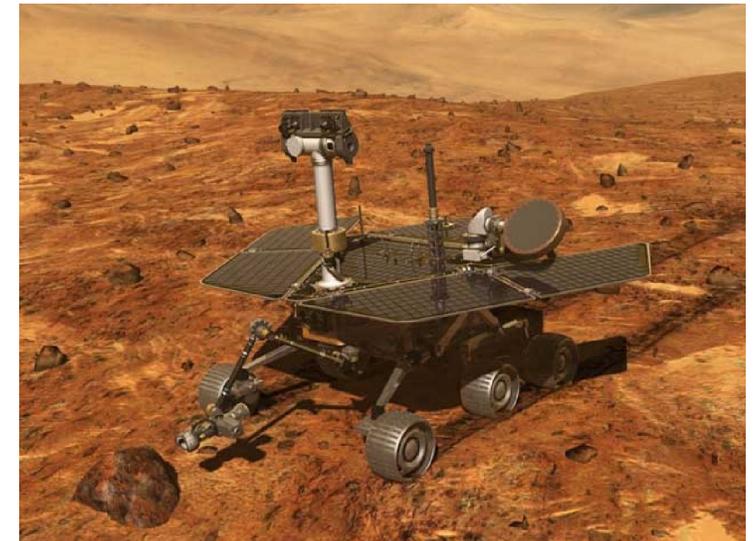
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0iui1ACWw-c>

Locomozione e Manipolazione

Nella **manipolazione**, il **braccio robotico è fisso** e muove gli oggetti nello spazio di lavoro (*workspace*) impartendo loro delle forze



Nella **locomozione**, l'ambiente è fisso e il **robot si muove** impartendo forze all'ambiente



Aspetti chiave nella locomozione

Stabilità

- numero di punti di contatto
- centro di gravità
- stabilizzazione
statica/dinamica
- inclinazione del terreno

Tipo di ambiente

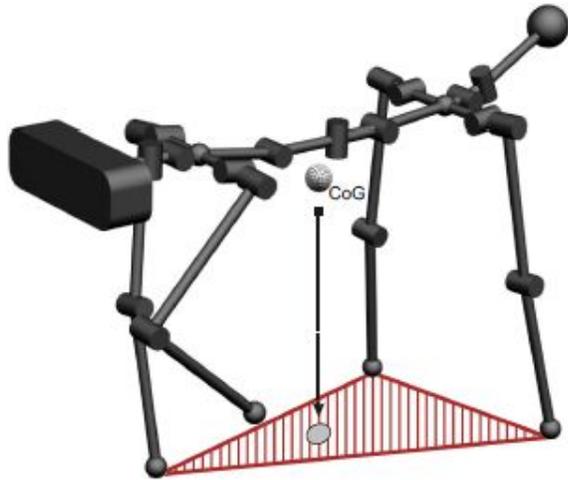
- struttura
- mezzo (acqua, aria, terreno soffice, terreno duro)

Natura del contatto

- punto/area di contatto
- angolo di contatto
- attrito

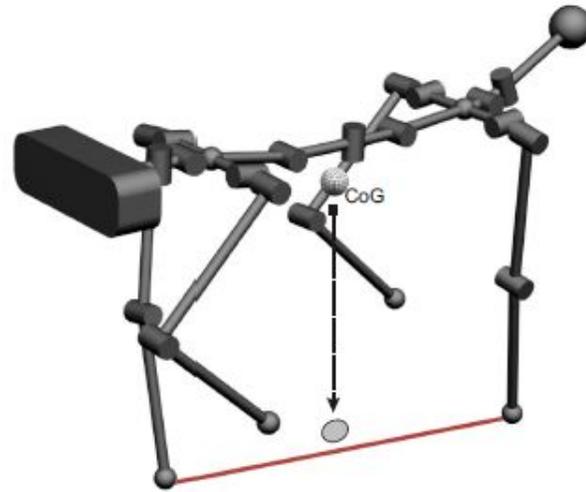
Stabilità statica/dinamica

Almeno tre gambe in contatto con il terreno sono richieste per avere stabilità statica



Stabilità statica

- Peso del corpo sostenuto da almeno tre gambe
- Anche in caso di blocco di tutti i giunti, il robot non cade
- Camminata lenta e sicura



Stabilità dinamica

- Il robot cade se non rimane in continuo movimento
- Meno di tre gambe possono essere in contatto con il terreno
- Camminata veloce, ma più onerosa per gli attuatori

Camminata NAO – RomeCup 2009



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vy25hEiHn98>

Camminata NAO – RoboCup 2015



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yfitj_-6Rxc

Robot Mobili con Ruote

Per la maggioranza delle applicazioni l'uso delle ruote è la soluzione migliore

- 3 ruote sono sufficienti a garantire stabilità
- Se si usano più di 3 ruote, è necessario un sistema di sospensioni per garantire che tutte le ruote siano in contatto con il terreno
- Il tipo di ruote da usare dipende dall'applicazione

Tipi di Ruota

- Ruota semplice sterzante
- Ruota semplice non sterzante
- Castor
- Swedish wheel
- Sferica

Ruote Attive e Passive

Le ruote possono essere attive o passive

- **Ruota attiva**
collegata con un motore che fornisce una coppia motrice esterna
- **Ruota passiva**
si muove per trascinamento perchè priva di coppia motrice applicata

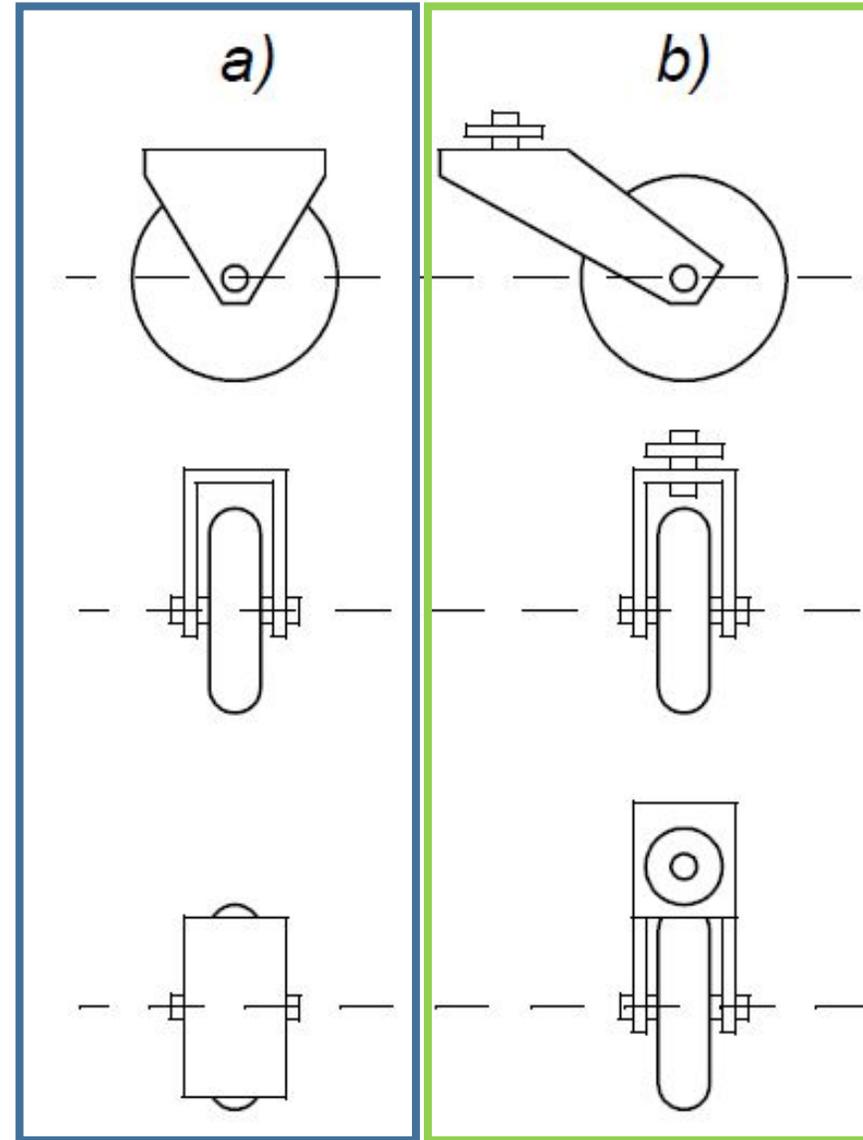
Ruota semplice e Castor

a) Ruota semplice

rotazione intorno all'asse della ruota e al punto di contatto

b) Castor

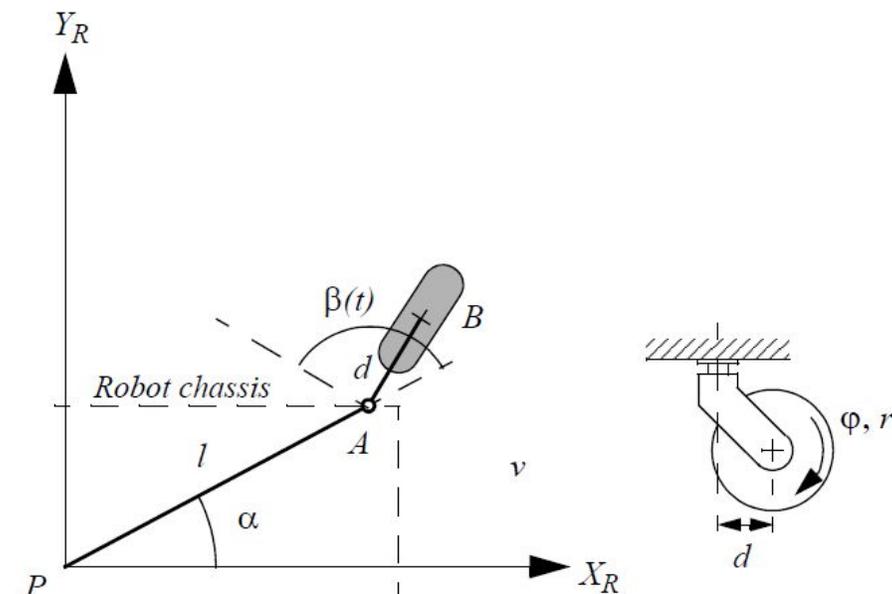
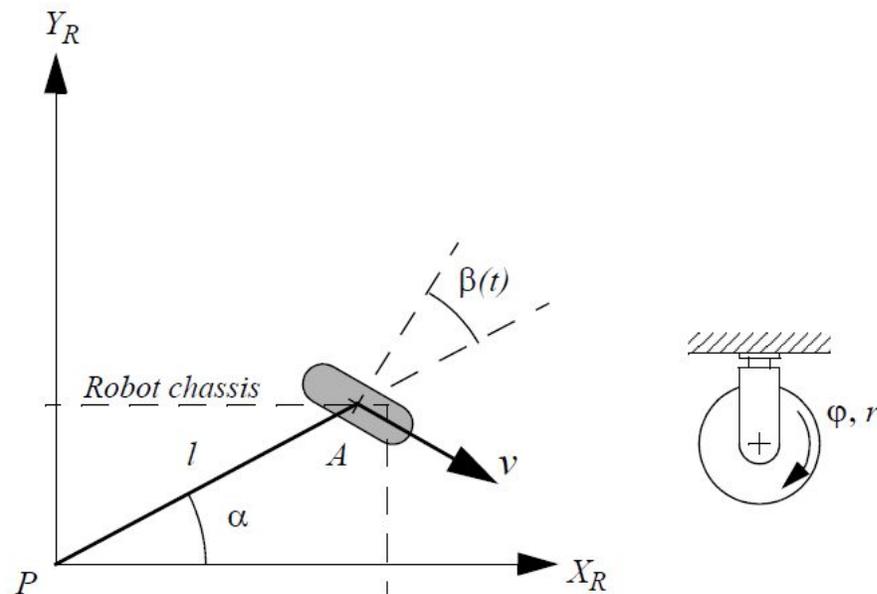
rotazione intorno al punto di contatto e all'asse del castor (offset rispetto al giunto sterzante)



Ruota semplice vs Castor

La ruota semplice permette di direzionare il robot senza che ci sia un *side effect*, poichè il centro di rotazione passa attraverso il punto di contatto con il terreno

Il castor ruota intorno ad un asse che ha un offset, impartendo così una forza alla scocca del robot durante la sterzata



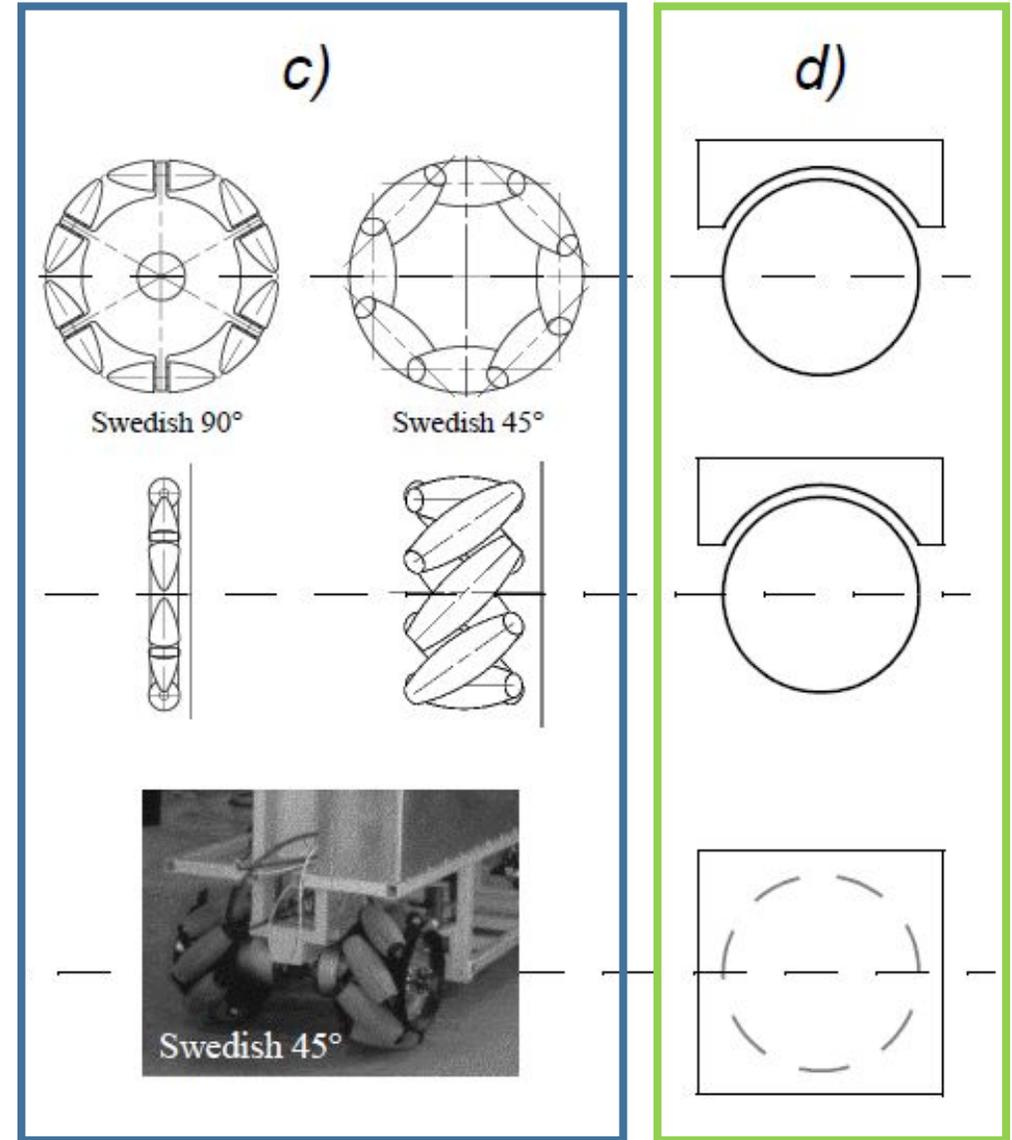
Swedish wheel e ruota sferica

c) Swedish wheel

rotazione intorno all'asse della ruota, ai rulli e al punto di contatto

d) Sferica

- difficile da realizzare
- simile alla vecchia pallina del mouse



Condizioni di stabilità statica

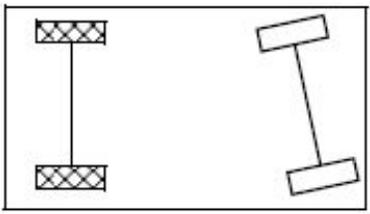
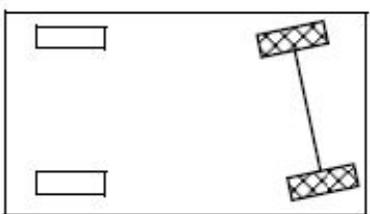
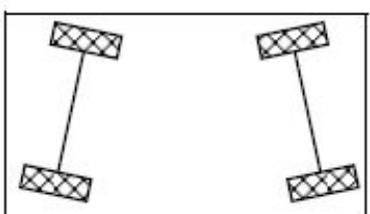
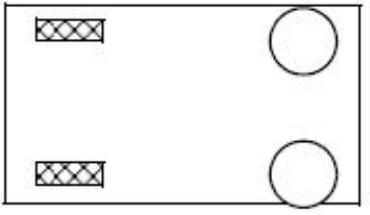
La stabilità è garantita con 3 ruote

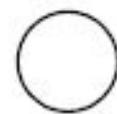
- a condizione che il centro di gravità sia all'interno del triangolo formato dai punti di contatto delle ruote con il terreno

La stabilità può essere migliorata usando 4 o più ruote

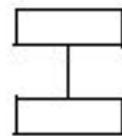
- la natura iperstatica della geometria del sistema richiede un sistema di sospensioni su terreni accidentati

4 ruote

	Two motorized wheels in the rear, two steered wheels in the front; steering has to be different for the two wheels to avoid slipping/skidding.
	Two motorized and steered wheels in the front, two free wheels in the rear; steering has to be different for the two wheels to avoid slipping/skidding.
	Four steered and motorized wheels
	Two traction wheels (differential) in rear/front, two omnidirectional wheels in the front/rear



ruota non motorizzata omnidirezionale (sferica, castor, swedish)

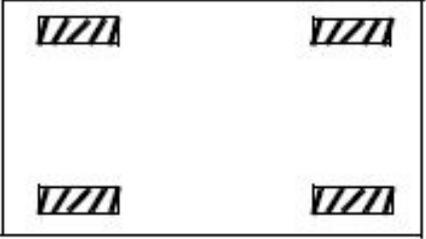
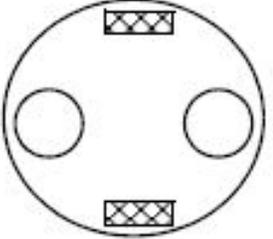
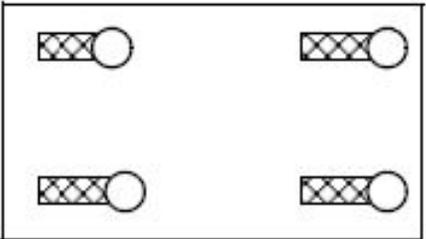


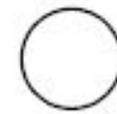
ruote connesse



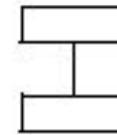
ruota semplice motorizzata

4 ruote

	Four omnidirectional wheels
	Two-wheel differential drive with two additional points of contact
	Four motorized and steered castor wheels



ruota non motorizzata omnidirezionale (sferica, castor, swedish)

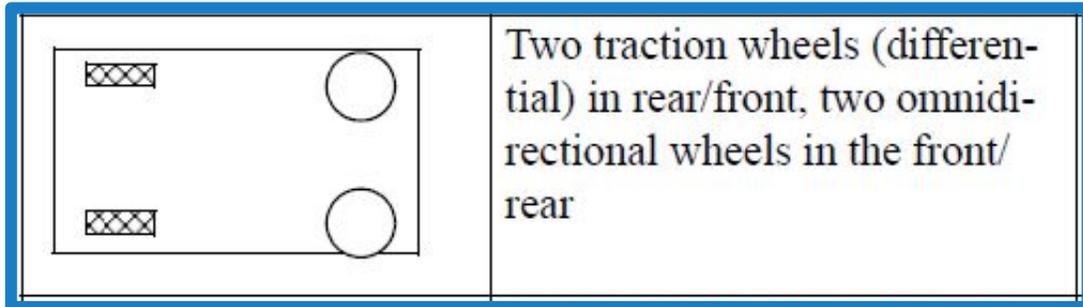
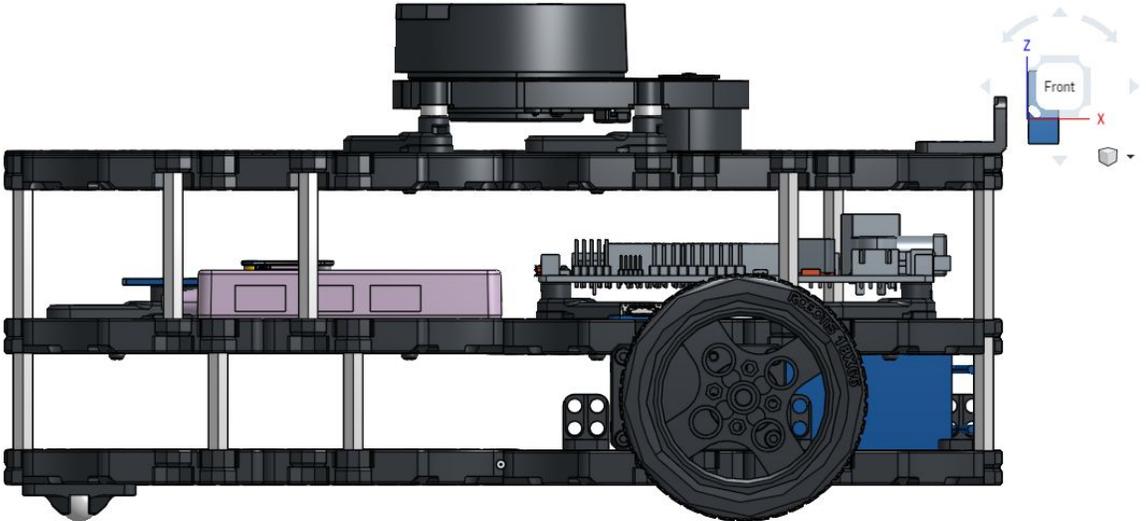
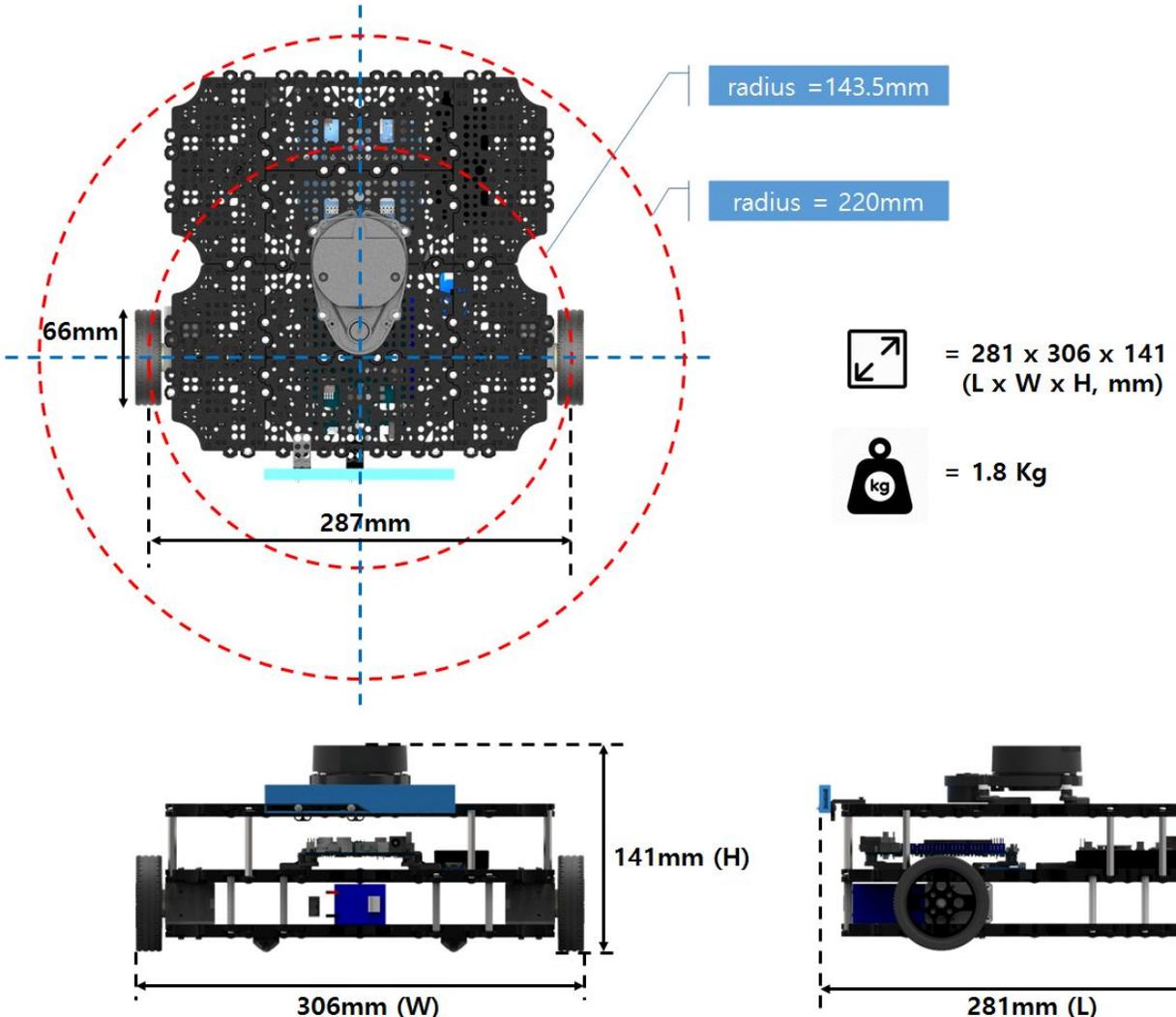


ruote connesse



ruota semplice motorizzata

Turtlebot 3 waffle

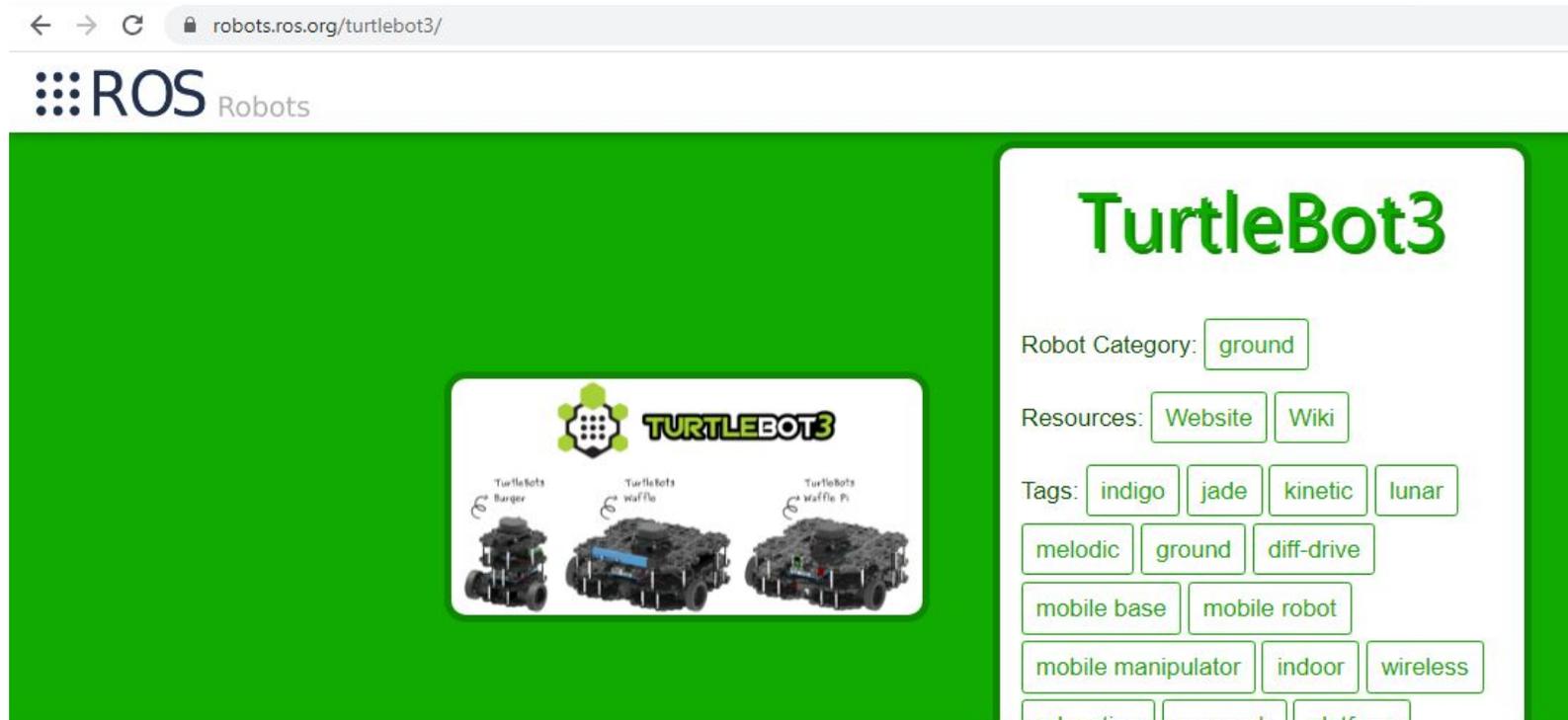


Esempio Youbot



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SfwCXyuxgQs>

ROS e i robot mobili su ruote



The screenshot shows a web browser at the URL `robots.ros.org/turtlebot3/`. The page features the ROS Robots logo and a large green banner. On the left side of the banner, there is a white box containing the TurtleBot3 logo and three images of different robot configurations: 'Burger', 'waffle', and 'waffle Pi'. On the right side of the banner, the title 'TurtleBot3' is displayed in large green font. Below the title, there are several metadata fields: 'Robot Category: ground', 'Resources: Website, Wiki', and 'Tags: indigo, jade, kinetic, lunar, melodic, ground, diff-drive, mobile base, mobile robot, mobile manipulator, indoor, wireless, education, research, platform'.

TurtleBot

TurtleBot is a low-cost, personal robot kit with open-source software. TurtleBot was created at Willow Garage by Melonee Wise and Tully Foote in November 2010. With TurtleBot, you'll be able to build a robot that can drive around your house, see in 3D,

Quanti nodi?

The screenshot displays the GitHub repository page for `ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3`. The browser address bar shows `github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3`. The repository is currently on the `master` branch, with 14 other branches and 17 tags. The commit history shows a recent commit by `ROBOTIS-Will` titled "fix master ci" (commit `b6ffaec`, 27 days ago) with 525 total commits. The repository structure includes folders for `.github/workflows`, `turtlebot3`, `turtlebot3_bringup`, `turtlebot3_description`, `turtlebot3_example`, `turtlebot3_navigation`, `turtlebot3_slam`, `turtlebot3_teleop`, and `.gitignore`. The `turtlebot3` folder is highlighted as the current directory. The right sidebar provides information about the repository, including the ROS packages for Turtlebot3, the website `turtlebot3.robotis.com`, and a list of releases, with the latest release being `TurtleBot3 2.1.1 (for ROS 2)` on 6 Jan.

← → ↻ `github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3` ☆ ⌵ ⚙

Why GitHub? Team Enterprise Explore Marketplace Pricing Search Sign in Sign

ROBOTIS-GIT / `turtlebot3` Notifications Star 699 Fork

<> Code Issues 24 Pull requests 4 Actions Security Insights

master 14 branches 17 tags Go to file Code

ROBOTIS-Will fix master ci ✓ `b6ffaec` 27 days ago 525 commits

<code>.github/workflows</code>	fix master ci	27 days ago
<code>turtlebot3</code>	prepare for release	4 months ago
<code>turtlebot3_bringup</code>	prepare for release	4 months ago
<code>turtlebot3_description</code>	prepare for release	4 months ago
<code>turtlebot3_example</code>	prepare for release	4 months ago
<code>turtlebot3_navigation</code>	prepare for release	4 months ago
<code>turtlebot3_slam</code>	prepare for release	4 months ago
<code>turtlebot3_teleop</code>	prepare for release	4 months ago
<code>.gitignore</code>	added the firmware (<code>turtlebot3_core</code> package) for OpenCR embedded bo...	5 years ago

About
ROS packages for Turtlebot3
`turtlebot3.robotis.com`
package mobile robot navigation
ros dynamixel gazebo slam
turtlebot robotis turtlebot3
Readme
Apache-2.0 License

Releases 17
TurtleBot3 2.1.1 (for ROS 2) Latest
on 6 Jan
+ 16 releases

roslaunch

roslaunch è un tool per semplificare

- il lancio di più nodi ROS
- il settaggio dei parametri

roslaunch utilizza i cosiddetti “launch file” che sono file XML contenenti la lista dei nodi da lanciare con i rispettivi parametri

roslaunch - sintassi

```
roslaunch <package> <launch file>
```

- i launch file hanno per convenzione un nome che termina con `.launch`
- `roscore` viene automaticamente lanciato quando si esegue `roslaunch`

Esempio launch file

```
<launch>
  <node name="talker" pkg="hello_ros" type="talker.py" output="screen"/>
  <node name="listener" pkg="hello_ros" type="listener.py" output="screen"/>
</launch>
```

Il tag `<node>` contiene gli attributi per l'esecuzione del nodo

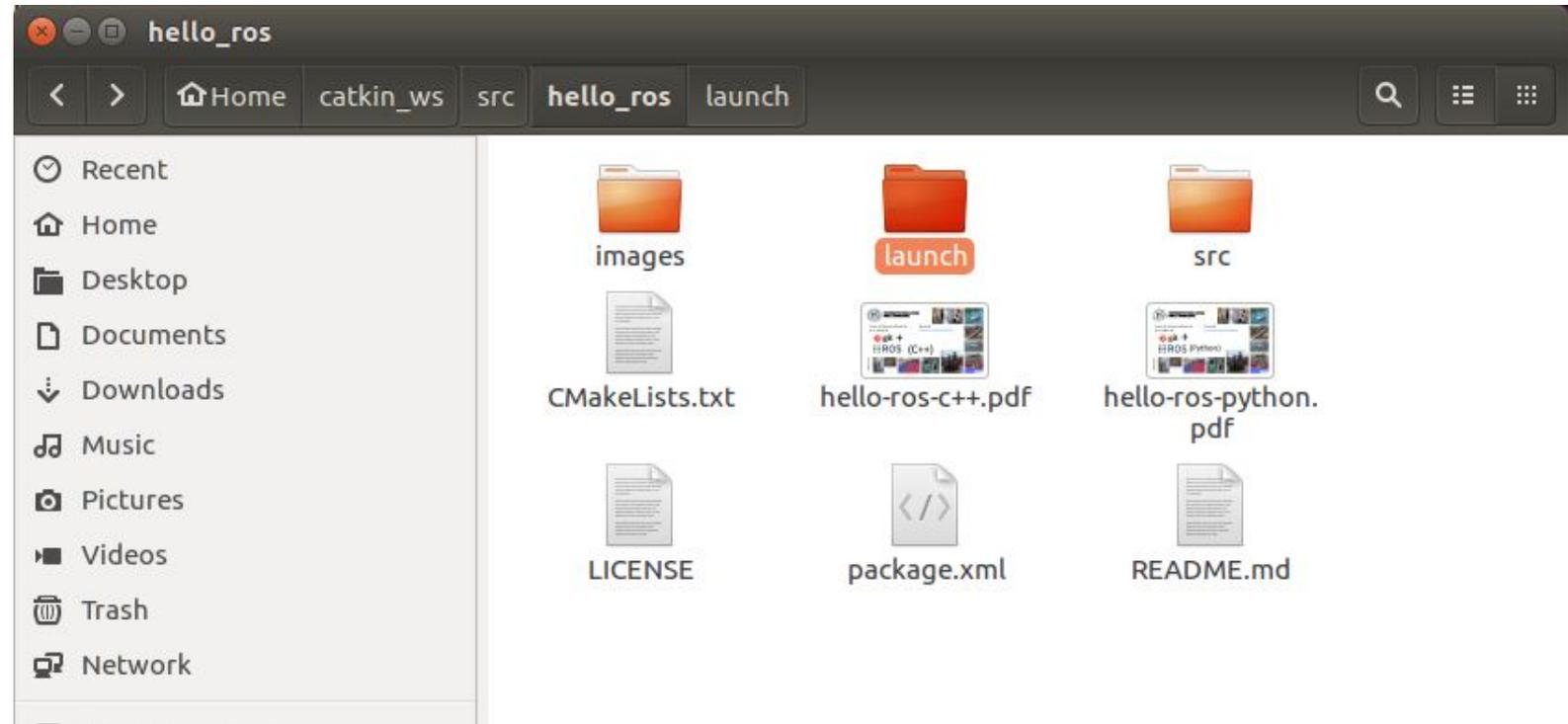
- `name` è il nome con cui il nodo verrà inserito nel grafo di ROS
- `pkg` indica il package nel quale può essere trovato il nodo
- `type` specifica il filename dell'eseguibile
- `output` posto a "screen" indica che i messaggi di log di ROS verranno mostrati sul terminale su cui verrà eseguito il comando `roslaunch`

hello_ros: git repo recap

```
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src$ git clone https://github.com/dbloisi/hello_ros.git
Cloning into 'hello_ros'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 26, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (26/26), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (26/26), done.
remote: Total 74 (delta 13), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 48
Unpacking objects: 100% (74/74), done.
Checking connectivity... done.
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src$ cd hello_ros
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/hello_ros$ ls
CMakeLists.txt      hello-ros-python.pdf  LICENSE          README.md
hello-ros-c++.pdf   images                package.xml      src
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/hello_ros$
```

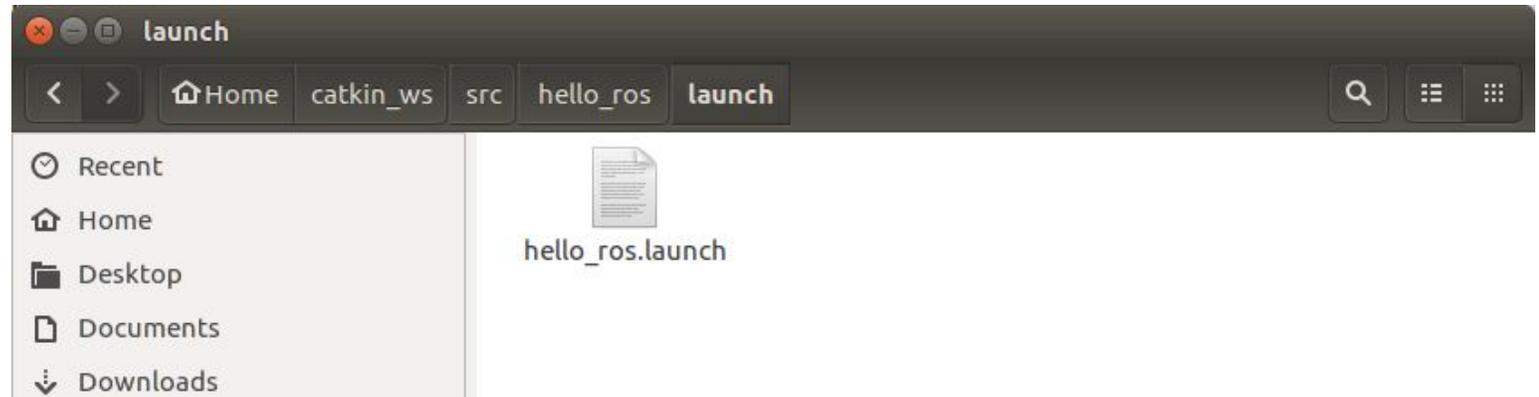
hello_ros launch file

Creiamo una cartella
launch



hello_ros launch file

Creiamo dentro la
cartella launch il file
hello_ros.launch



```
hello_ros.launch
~/catkin_ws/src/hello_ros/launch
Save

1 <launch>
2   <node name="talker" pkg="hello_ros" type="talker.py" output="screen"/>
3   <node name="listener" pkg="hello_ros" type="listener.py" output="screen"/>
4 </launch>
5
```

Plain Text ▾ Tab Width: 8 ▾ Ln 2, Col 75 ▾ INS

hello_ros.launch

esecuzione

```
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG: ~/catkin_ws
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws$ roslaunch hello_ros hello_ros.launch
... logging to /home/bloisi/.ros/log/56139d64-adb3-11eb-90a4-9de4bf981568/roslaunch-bloisi-U36SG-17297.log
Checking log directory for disk usage. This may take a while.
Press Ctrl-C to interrupt
Done checking log file disk usage. Usage is <1GB.

started roslaunch server http://localhost:41847/

SUMMARY
=====

PARAMETERS
* /rostdistro: noetic
* /rosversion: 1.15.11

NODES
/
  listener (hello_ros/listener.py)
  talker (hello_ros/talker.py)

auto-starting new master
process[master]: started with pid [17322]
ROS_MASTER_URI=http://localhost:11311

setting /run_id to 56139d64-adb3-11eb-90a4-9de4bf981568
process[rosout-1]: started with pid [17332]
started core service [/rosout]
process[talker-2]: started with pid [17335]
process[listener-3]: started with pid [17336]
[INFO] [1620227133.908454]: hello world 1620227133.9083347
[INFO] [1620227133.909943]: /listenerI heard hello world 1620227133.9083347
[INFO] [1620227134.008725]: hello world 1620227134.0085406
[INFO] [1620227134.010525]: /listenerI heard hello world 1620227134.0085406
[INFO] [1620227134.108713]: hello world 1620227134.1085317
[INFO] [1620227134.110436]: /listenerI heard hello world 1620227134.1085317
[INFO] [1620227134.208630]: hello world 1620227134.208502
[INFO] [1620227134.210462]: /listenerI heard hello world 1620227134.208502
```

hello_ros launch file: git

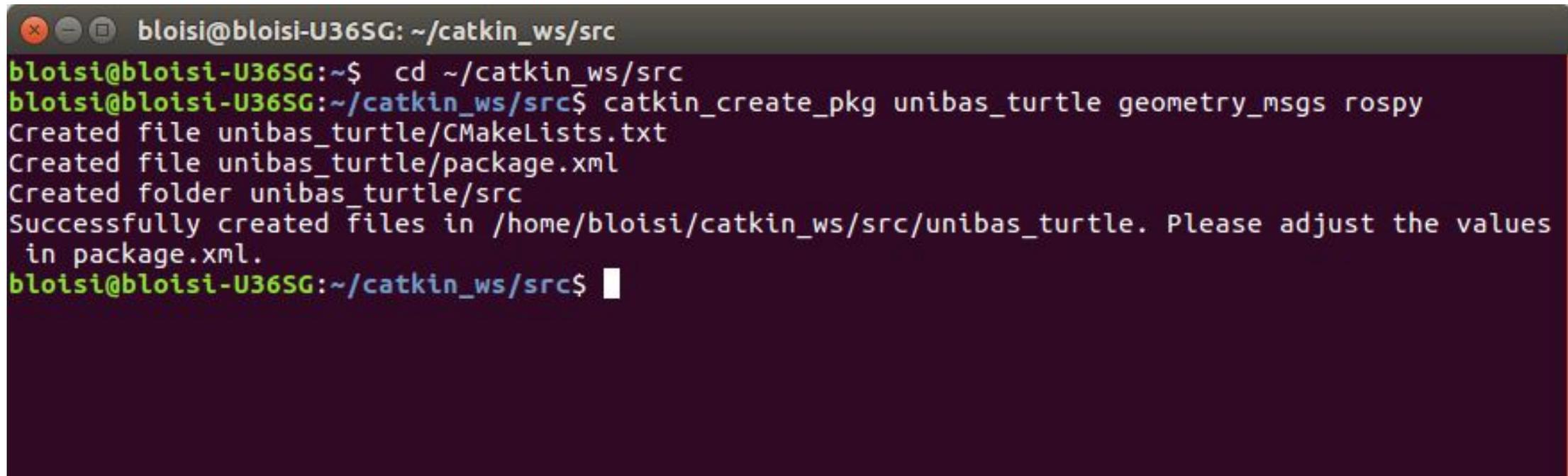
```
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG: ~/catkin_ws/src/hello_ros
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/hello_ros$ ls
CMakeLists.txt      hello-ros-python.pdf  launch  package.xml  src
hello-ros-c++.pdf  images                LICENSE README.md
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/hello_ros$ git add launch
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/hello_ros$ git commit -m "adding launch folder and launch file"
[master eeefdd0] adding launch folder and launch file
1 file changed, 5 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 launch/hello_ros.launch
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/hello_ros$ git pull
Already up-to-date.
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/hello_ros$ git push origin master
Username for 'https://github.com': dbloisi
Password for 'https://dbloisi@github.com':
Counting objects: 5, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Writing objects: 100% (5/5), 519 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 5 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (2/2), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/dbloisi/hello_ros.git
03675ef..eeefdd0  master -> master
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/hello_ros$
```

Package unibas_turtle

Per creare il package digitiamo

```
cd ~/catkin_ws/src
```

```
catkin_create_pkg unibas_turtle geometry_msgs rospy
```

A terminal window screenshot showing the execution of the catkin_create_pkg command. The terminal title is 'bloisi@bloisi-U36SG: ~/catkin_ws/src'. The user enters 'cd ~/catkin_ws/src' and then 'catkin_create_pkg unibas_turtle geometry_msgs rospy'. The terminal output shows: 'Created file unibas_turtle/CMakeLists.txt', 'Created file unibas_turtle/package.xml', 'Created folder unibas_turtle/src', and 'Successfully created files in /home/bloisi/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle. Please adjust the values in package.xml.' The prompt returns to 'bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src\$' with a cursor.

```
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG: ~/catkin_ws/src
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~$ cd ~/catkin_ws/src
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src$ catkin_create_pkg unibas_turtle geometry_msgs rospy
Created file unibas_turtle/CMakeLists.txt
Created file unibas_turtle/package.xml
Created folder unibas_turtle/src
Successfully created files in /home/bloisi/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle. Please adjust the values
in package.xml.
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src$
```

Package unibas_turtle: package.xml

```
Open [icon] *package.xml Save [icon] [icon] [icon]
~/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle

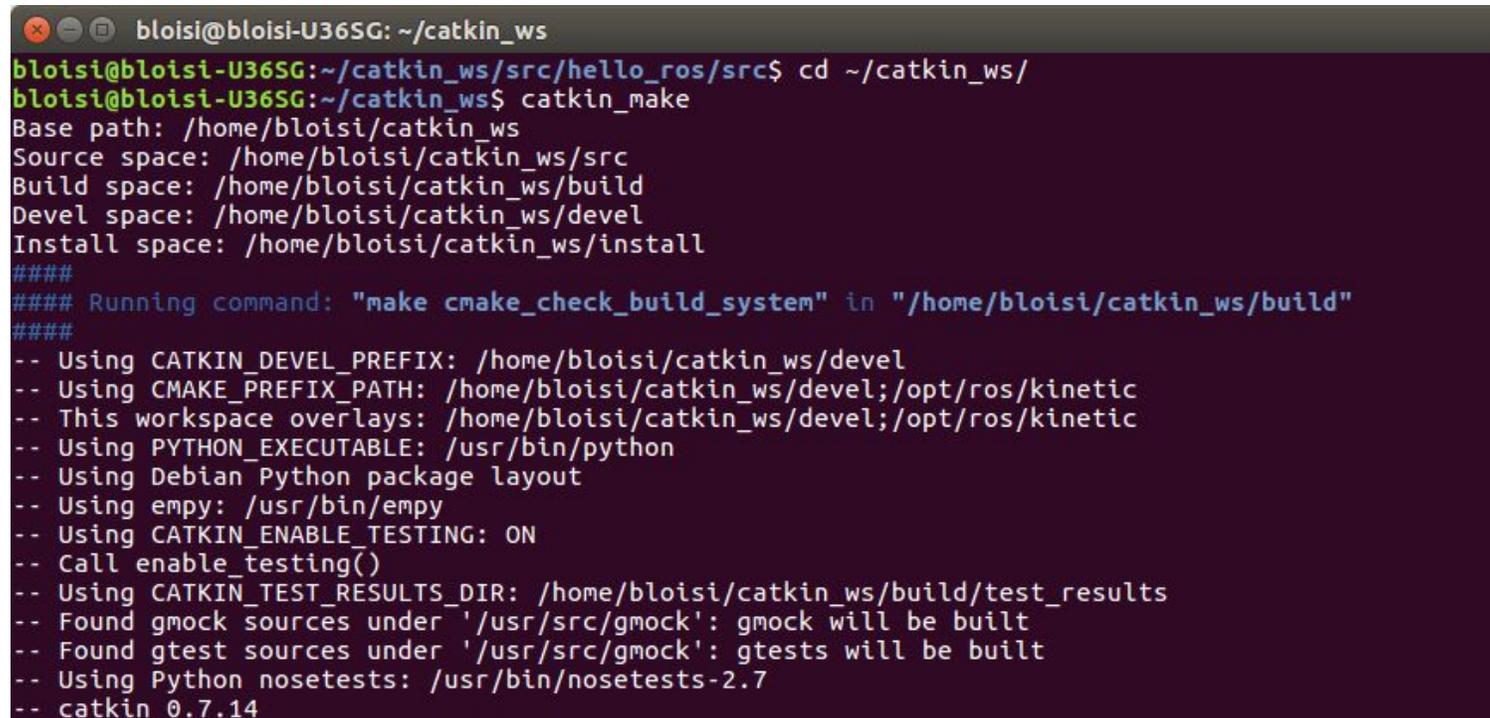
1 <?xml version="1.0"?>
2 <package format="2">
3   <name>unibas_turtle</name>
4   <version>0.0.0</version>
5   <description>The unibas_turtle package</description>
6
7   <!-- One maintainer tag required, multiple allowed, one person per tag -->
8   <!-- Example: -->
9   <!-- <maintainer email="jane.doe@example.com">Jane Doe</maintainer> -->
10  <maintainer email="domenico.bloisi@gmail.com">domenico bloisi</maintainer>
11
12
13  <!-- One license tag required, multiple allowed, one license per tag -->
14  <!-- Commonly used license strings: -->
15  <!--   BSD, MIT, Boost Software License, GPLv2, GPLv3, LGPLv2.1, LGPLv3 -->
16  <license>GPLv3</license>
17
18
19  <!-- Url tags are optional, but multiple are allowed, one per tag -->
20  <!-- Optional attribute type can be: website, bugtracker, or repository -->
21  <!-- Example: -->
22  <!-- <url type="website">http://wiki.ros.org/unibas_turtle</url> -->
23
24
25  <!-- Author tags are optional, multiple are allowed, one per tag -->
26  <!-- Authors do not have to be maintainers, but could be -->
27  <!-- Example: -->
28  <!-- <author email="jane.doe@example.com">Jane Doe</author> -->
29
```

XML ▾ Tab Width: 8 ▾ Ln 16, Col 17 ▾ INS

Package unibas_turtle: catkin_make

Compiliamo con catkin_make

```
cd ~/catkin_ws  
catkin_make
```

A terminal window with a dark background and light text. The window title is 'bloisi@bloisi-U36SG: ~/catkin_ws'. The user has navigated to the source directory and run 'catkin_make'. The output shows the workspace configuration, including base, source, build, devel, and install spaces. It then shows the execution of 'make cmake_check_build_system' and a list of environment variables and options used by catkin, such as 'CATKIN_ENABLE_TESTING: ON' and 'PYTHON_EXECUTABLE: /usr/bin/python'. The terminal ends with 'catkin 0.7.14'.

```
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG: ~/catkin_ws  
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/hello_ros/src$ cd ~/catkin_ws/  
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws$ catkin_make  
Base path: /home/bloisi/catkin_ws  
Source space: /home/bloisi/catkin_ws/src  
Build space: /home/bloisi/catkin_ws/build  
Devel space: /home/bloisi/catkin_ws/devel  
Install space: /home/bloisi/catkin_ws/install  
####  
#### Running command: "make cmake_check_build_system" in "/home/bloisi/catkin_ws/build"  
####  
-- Using CATKIN_DEVEL_PREFIX: /home/bloisi/catkin_ws/devel  
-- Using CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH: /home/bloisi/catkin_ws/devel;/opt/ros/kinetic  
-- This workspace overlays: /home/bloisi/catkin_ws/devel;/opt/ros/kinetic  
-- Using PYTHON_EXECUTABLE: /usr/bin/python  
-- Using Debian Python package layout  
-- Using empy: /usr/bin/empy  
-- Using CATKIN_ENABLE_TESTING: ON  
-- Call enable_testing()  
-- Using CATKIN_TEST_RESULTS_DIR: /home/bloisi/catkin_ws/build/test_results  
-- Found gmock sources under '/usr/src/gmock': gmock will be built  
-- Found gtest sources under '/usr/src/gmock': gtests will be built  
-- Using Python nosetests: /usr/bin/nosetests-2.7  
-- catkin 0.7.14
```

<http://wiki.ros.org/turtlesim/Tutorials/Moving%20in%20a%20Straight%20Line>

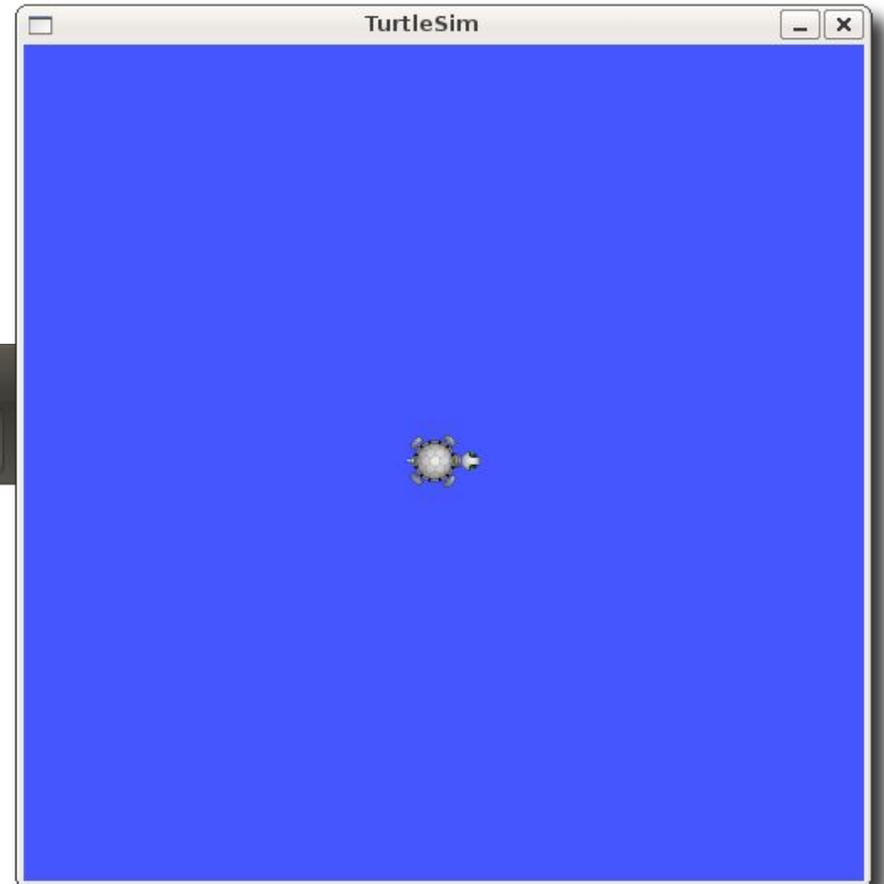
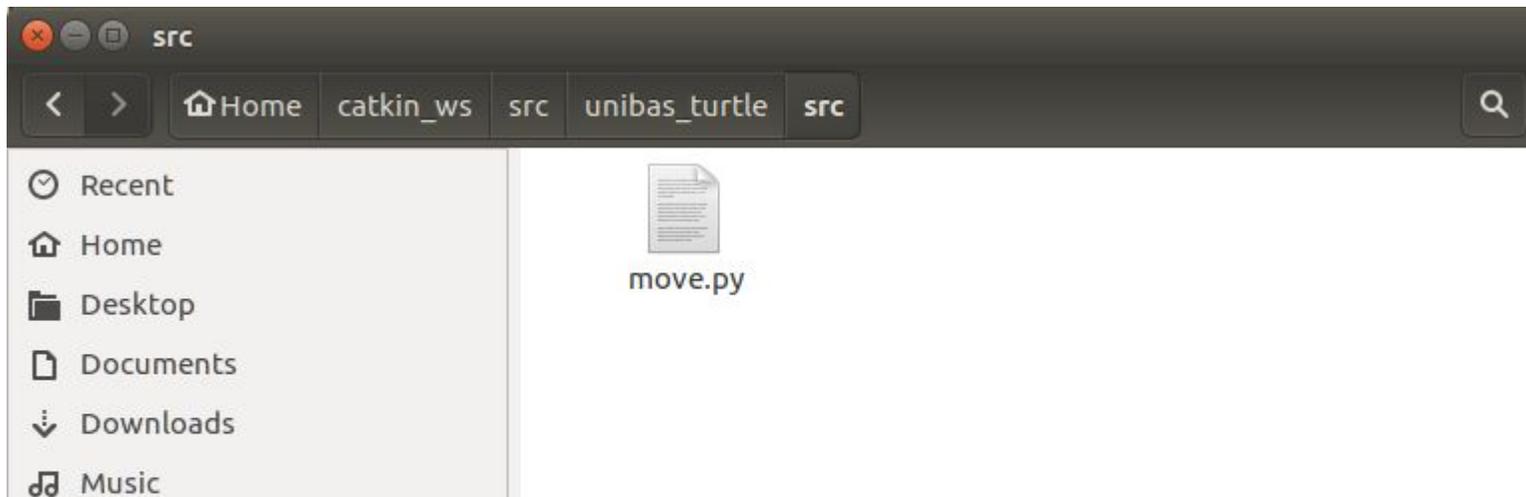
Package unibas_turtle: src

Creiamo una cartella source che conterrà il codice sorgente

```
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG: ~/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle/src
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws$ cd ~/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle$ ls
CMakeLists.txt  package.xml  src
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle$ cd src
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle/src$ ls
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle/src$
```

Package unibas_turtle: src

Creiamo un file `move.py` per far muovere la tartaruga di `turtlesim`



<http://wiki.ros.org/turtlesim/Tutorials/Moving%20in%20a%20Straight%20Line>
<http://wiki.ros.org/turtlesim>

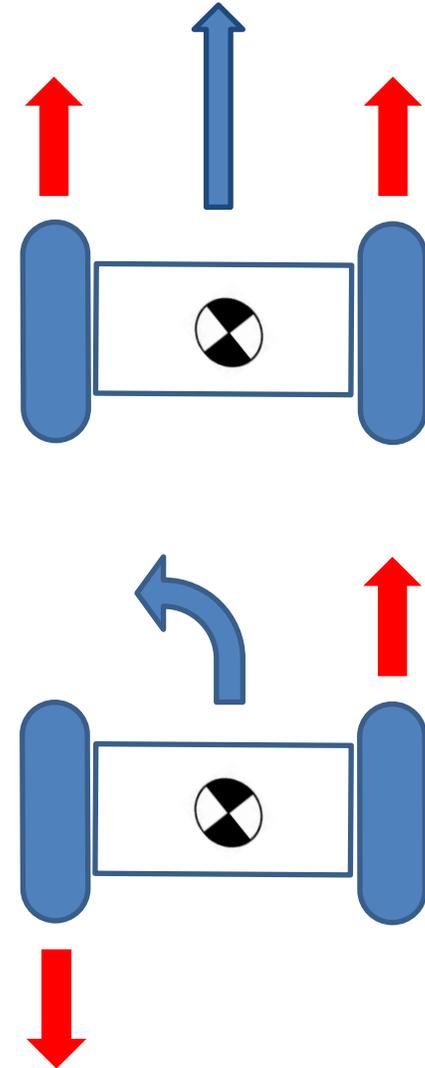
idea

- Vogliamo far muovere la tartaruga controllandone la velocità
- Adottiamo per la tartaruga il modello di un **robot differenziale**
- Modifichiamo i valori di velocità lineare e angolare per controllare il moto



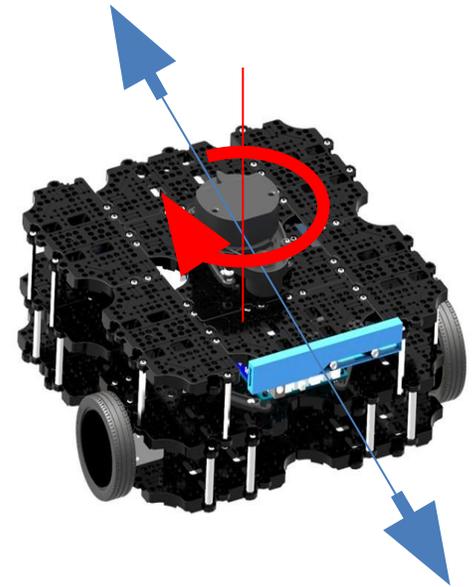
Differential drive robot

- Un robot differenziale su ruote è una base mobile avente due ruote motorizzate indipendenti
- Le ruote sono posizionate ai due lati opposti della scocca
- Il robot si muove in avanti quando entrambe le ruote girano in avanti, mentre gira sul posto quando una ruota gira in avanti e l'altra gira all'indietro



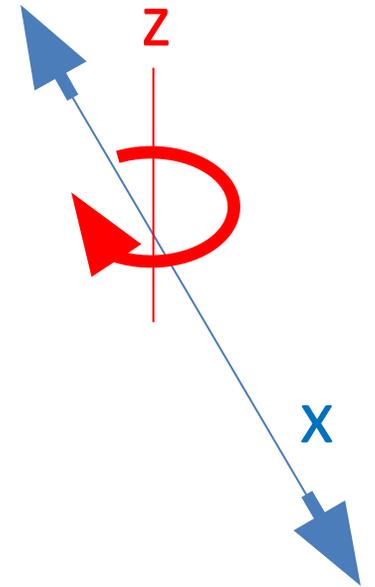
Movimento di un robot differenziale

Data la sua configurazione, un robot differenziale può muoversi solo in avanti o indietro lungo il suo asse longitudinale e può ruotare solo lungo il suo asse verticale



Movimento di un robot differenziale

- Il robot non potrà muoversi di lato o verticalmente
- Per tali motivi ci bastano la componente lineare x e la componente angolare z per controllare il movimento
- Nel caso di un robot **omnidirezionale**, avremo anche una componente y per lo spostamento laterale
- Quante componenti avremo per un robot underwater?



Comandi di velocità in ROS

Per far muovere un robot in ROS è necessario pubblicare Twist messages sul topic cmd_vel

[geometry_msgs/Twist Message](#)

File: `geometry_msgs/Twist.msg`

Raw Message Definition

```
# This expresses velocity in free space broken into its linear and angular parts.  
Vector3 linear  
Vector3 angular
```

Compact Message Definition

```
geometry_msgs/Vector3 linear  
geometry_msgs/Vector3 angular
```

move.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
import rospy
```

```
from geometry_msgs.msg import Twist
```

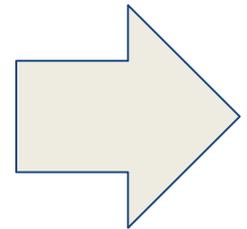
```
def move():
```

```
    # Starts a new node
```

```
    rospy.init_node('move', anonymous=True)
```

```
    velocity_publisher = rospy.Publisher('/turtle1/cmd_vel', Twist, queue_size=10)
```

```
    vel_msg = Twist()
```



move.py

#Receiving the user's input

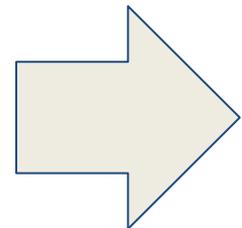
```
print("Let's move your robot")  
speed = float(input("Input your speed:"))  
distance = float(input("Type your distance:"))  
isForward = int(input("Foward?:")) #True or False
```

#Checking if the movement is forward or backwards

```
if(isForward):  
    vel_msg.linear.x = abs(speed)  
else:  
    vel_msg.linear.x = -abs(speed)
```

#Since we are moving just in x-axis

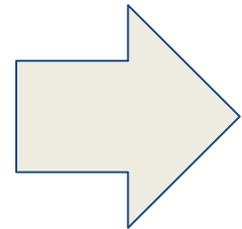
```
vel_msg.linear.y = 0  
vel_msg.linear.z = 0  
vel_msg.angular.x = 0  
vel_msg.angular.y = 0  
vel_msg.angular.z = 0
```



move.py

```
while not rospy.is_shutdown():
    #Setting the current time for distance calculus
    t0 = rospy.Time.now().to_sec()
    current_distance = 0

    #Loop to move the turtle in an specified distance
    while(current_distance < distance):
        #Publish the velocity
        velocity_publisher.publish(vel_msg)
        #Takes actual time to velocity calculus
        t1=rospy.Time.now().to_sec()
        #Calculates distancePoseStamped
        current_distance= speed*(t1-t0)
    #After the loop, stops the robot
    vel_msg.linear.x = 0
    #Force the robot to stop
    velocity_publisher.publish(vel_msg)
```



move.py

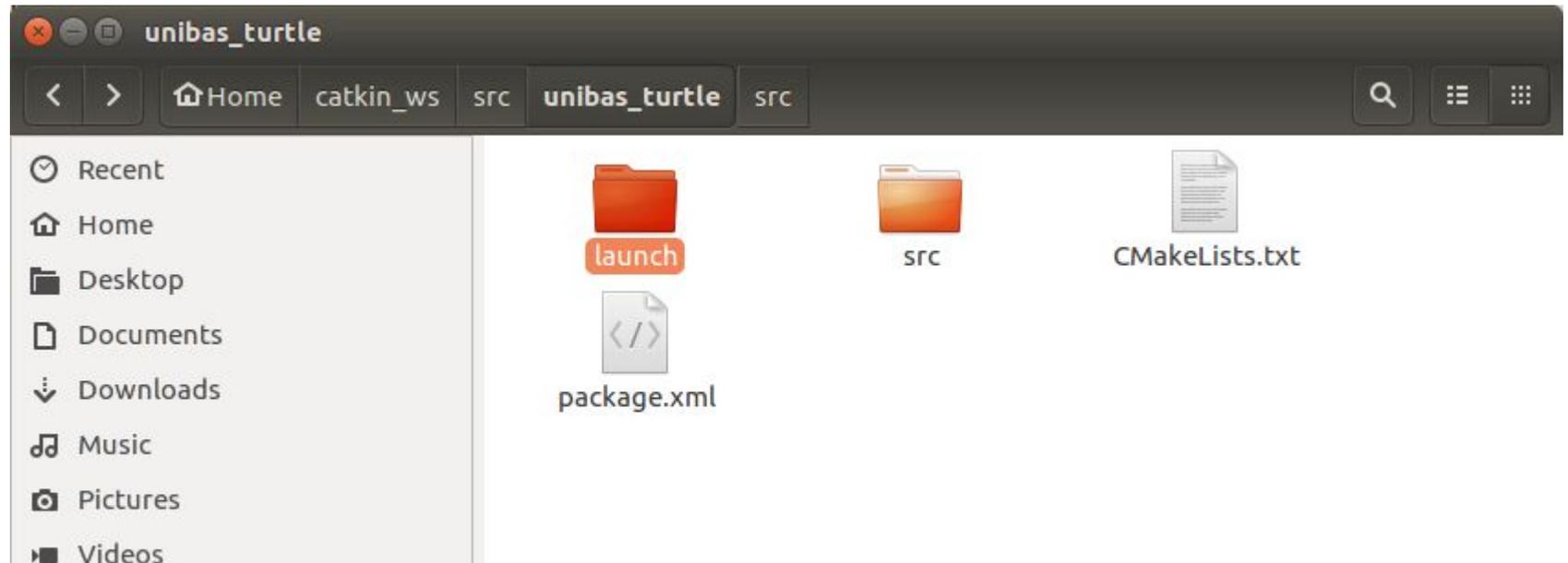
```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    try:  
        #Testing our function  
        move()  
    except rospy.ROSInterruptException: pass
```

permessi per move.py

```
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG: ~/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle/src
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle/src$ ls
move.py
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle/src$ chmod u+x ~/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle/src/move.py
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle/src$
```

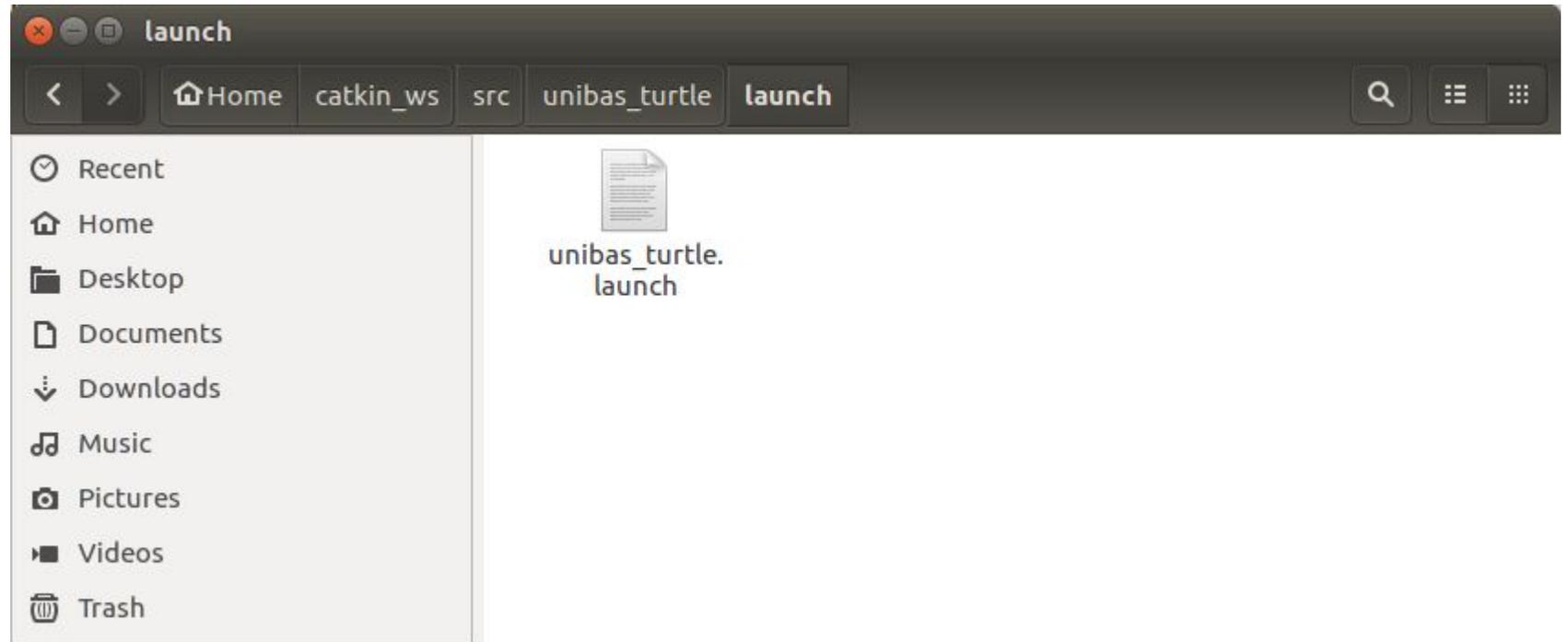
Launch file per unibas_turtle

Creiamo una cartella launch



Launch file per unibas_turtle

Creiamo un file
unibas_turtle.launch
dentro la cartella
launch



unibas_turtle.launch

unibas_turtle.launch (~/.catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle/launch) - gedit

Open ▾



```
1 <launch>
2   <node name="turtlesim_node" pkg="turtlesim" type="turtlesim_node" output="screen"/>
3   <node name="move" pkg="unibas_turtle" type="move.py" output="screen"/>
4 </launch>
5
```

git clone unibas_turtle

```
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG: ~/catkin_ws/src
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws$ cd src
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src$ git clone https://github.com/dbloisi/unibas_turtle.git
Cloning into 'unibas_turtle'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 37, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (14/14), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (14/14), done.
remote: Total 37 (delta 4), reused 3 (delta 0), pack-reused 23
Unpacking objects: 100% (37/37), 14.50 KiB | 362.00 KiB/s, done.
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src$
```

https://github.com/dbloisi/unibas_turtle

Esempio roslaunch

```
roslaunch unibas_turtle unibas_turtle.launch
```

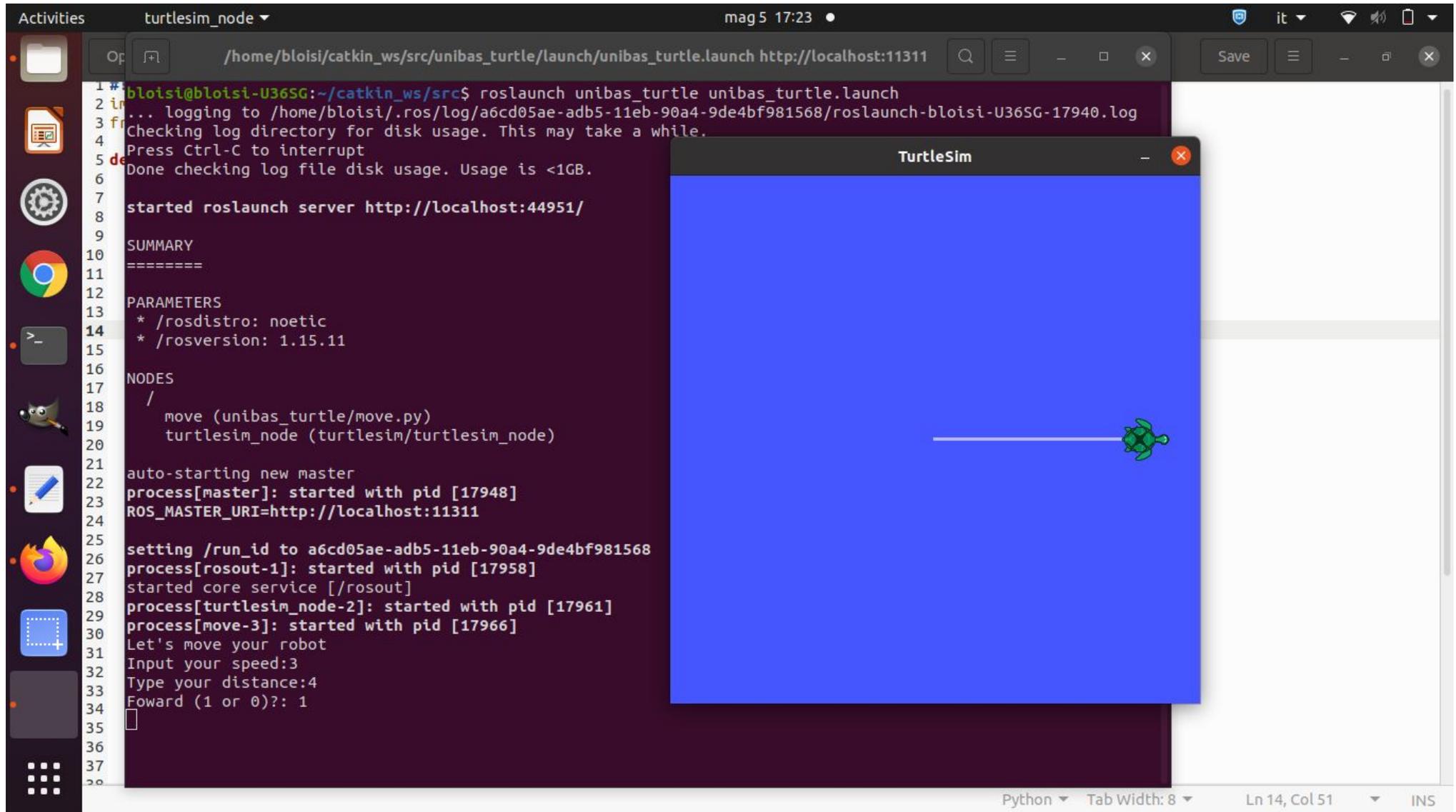


ROS package name



launch file name

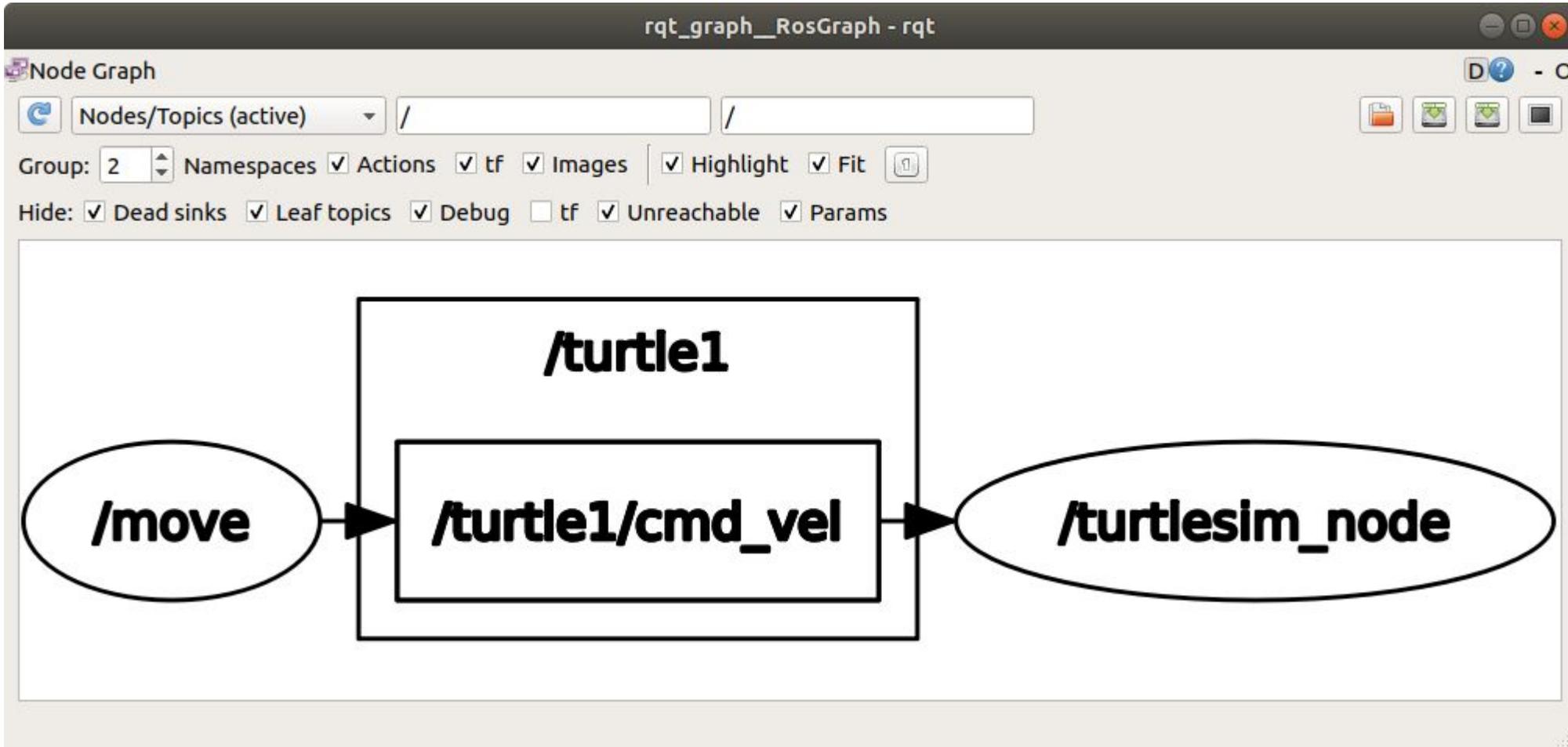
Esecuzione unibas_turtle.roslaunch



The image shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window and a TurtleSim window. The terminal window is titled 'turtlesim_node' and shows the execution of the command `roslaunch unibas_turtle unibas_turtle.launch`. The output includes log messages, a summary of parameters, and the start of the ROS master and nodes. The TurtleSim window is titled 'TurtleSim' and shows a green turtle on a blue background, moving along a white line.

```
1 # bloisi@bloisi-U365G:~/catkin_ws/src$ roslaunch unibas_turtle unibas_turtle.launch
2 tr ... logging to /home/bloisi/.ros/log/a6cd05ae-adb5-11eb-90a4-9de4bf981568/roslaunch-bloisi-U365G-17940.log
3 fr Checking log directory for disk usage. This may take a while.
4 de Press Ctrl-C to interrupt
5 de Done checking log file disk usage. Usage is <1GB.
6
7 started roslaunch server http://localhost:44951/
8
9 SUMMARY
10 =====
11
12 PARAMETERS
13 * /rostdistro: noetic
14 * /rosversion: 1.15.11
15
16 NODES
17 /
18   move (unibas_turtle/move.py)
19   turtlesim_node (turtlesim/turtlesim_node)
20
21 auto-starting new master
22 process[master]: started with pid [17948]
23 ROS_MASTER_URI=http://localhost:11311
24
25 setting /run_id to a6cd05ae-adb5-11eb-90a4-9de4bf981568
26 process[rosout-1]: started with pid [17958]
27 started core service [/rosout]
28 process[turtlesim_node-2]: started with pid [17961]
29 process[move-3]: started with pid [17966]
30 Let's move your robot
31 Input your speed:3
32 Type your distance:4
33 Forward (1 or 0)?: 1
34
35
36
37
38
```

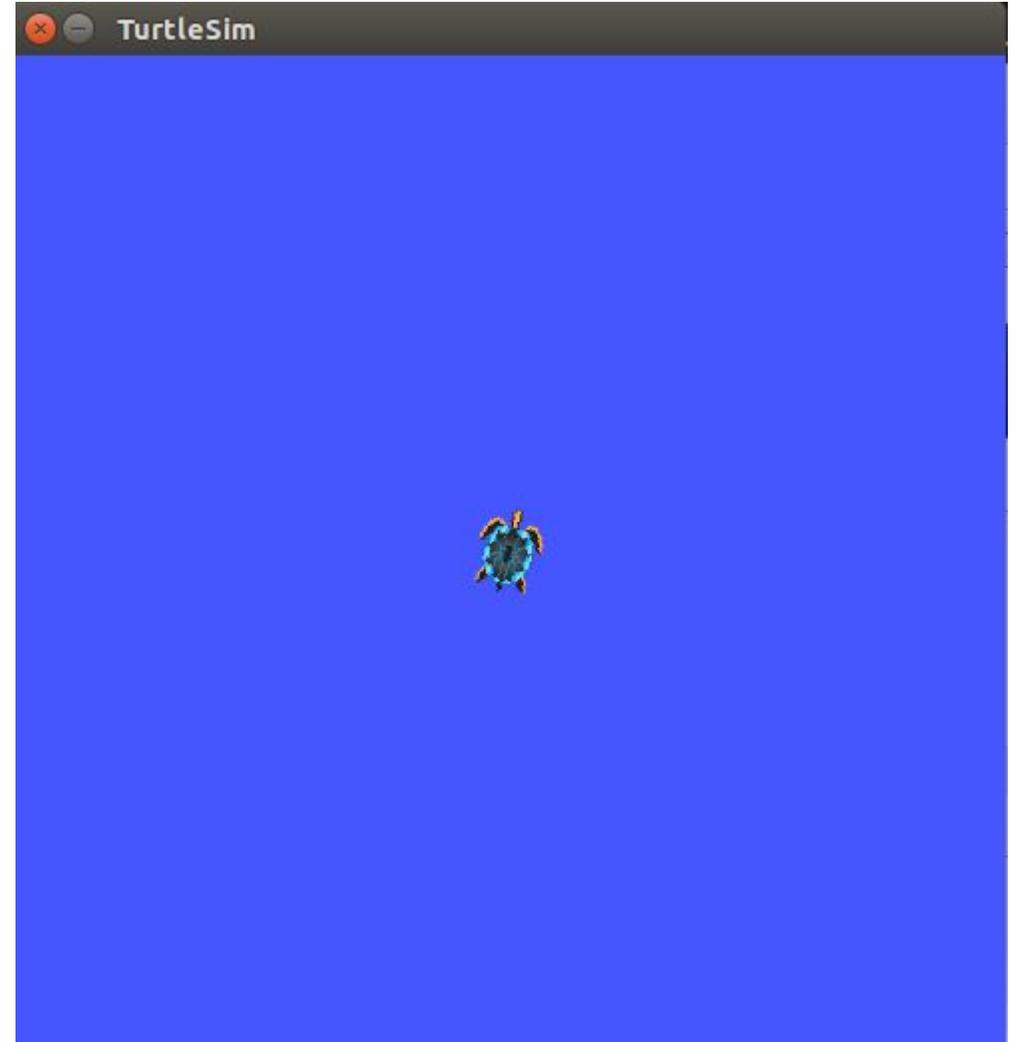
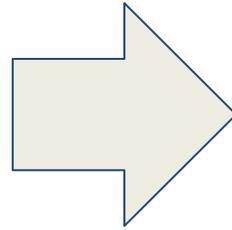
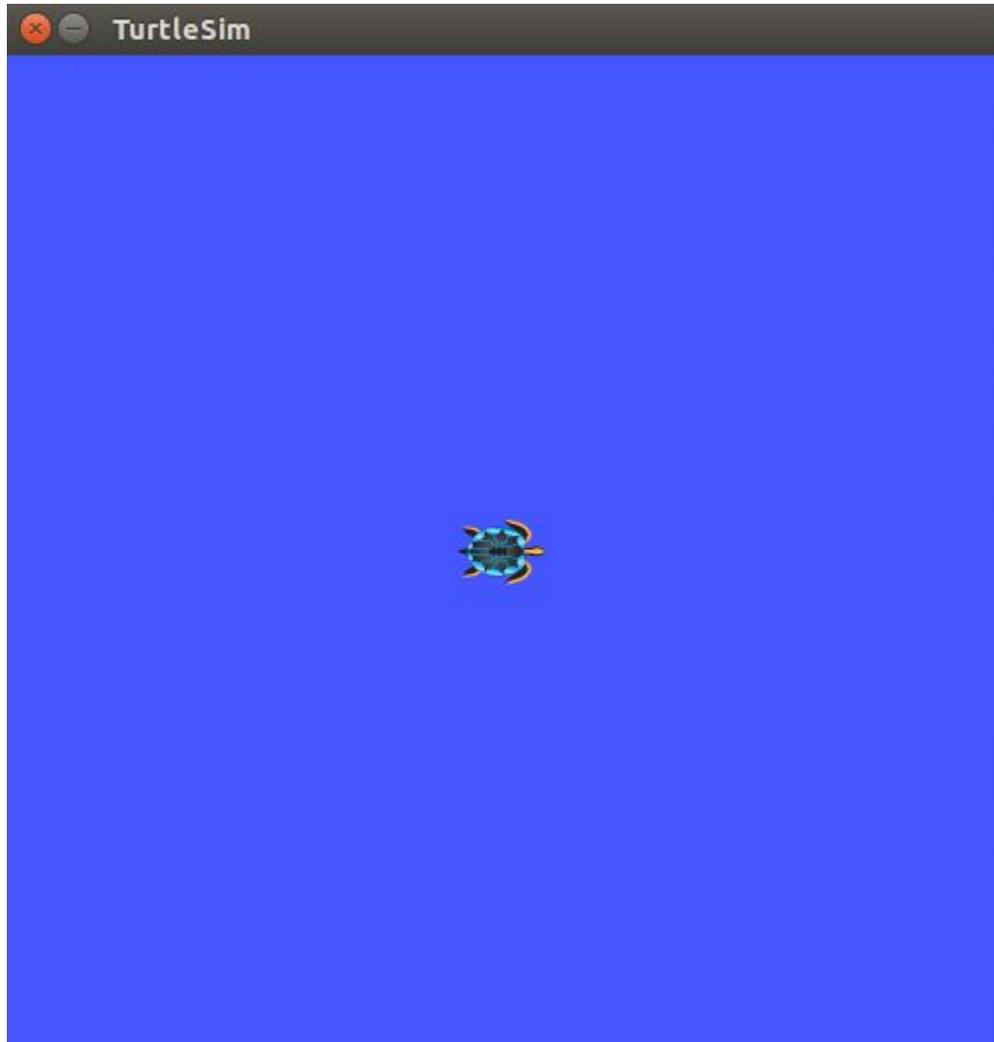
rqt_graph



topic e message

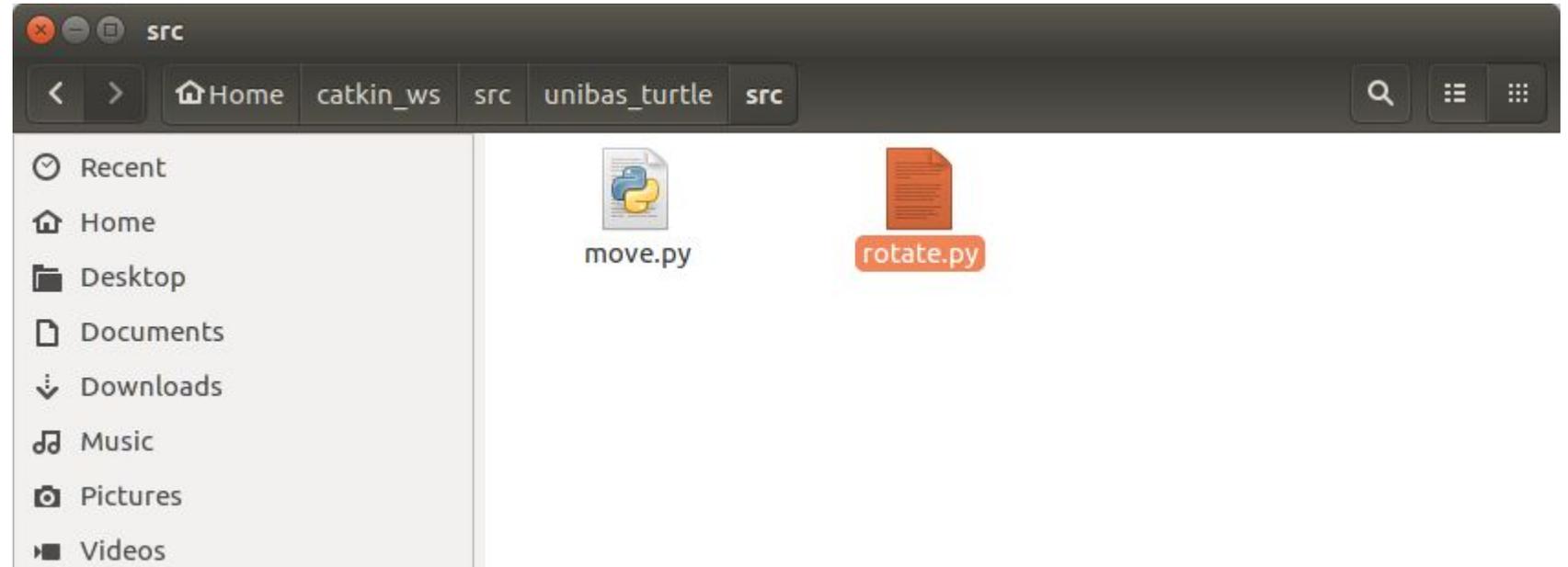
```
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~$ rostopic info /turtle1/cmd_vel  
Type: geometry_msgs/Twist  
  
Publishers:  
* /move (http://localhost:38655/)  
  
Subscribers:  
* /turtlesim_node (http://localhost:42133/)  
  
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~$ rosmmsg show geometry_msgs/Twist  
geometry_msgs/Vector3 linear  
float64 x  
float64 y  
float64 z  
geometry_msgs/Vector3 angular  
float64 x  
float64 y  
float64 z  
  
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~$
```

Rotating left and right



creazione di rotate.py

Creiamo un file
rotate.py
dentro la
cartella src



rotate.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
import rospy
```

```
from geometry_msgs.msg import Twist
```

```
PI = 3.1415926535897
```

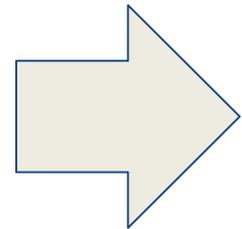
```
def rotate():
```

```
    #Starts a new node
```

```
    rospy.init_node('rotate', anonymous=True)
```

```
    velocity_publisher = rospy.Publisher('/turtle1/cmd_vel', Twist, queue_size=10)
```

```
    vel_msg = Twist()
```



rotate.py

Receiving the user's input

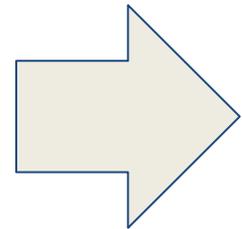
```
print("Let's rotate your robot")  
speed = float(input("Input your speed (degrees/sec):"))  
angle = float(input("Type your distance (degrees):"))  
clockwise = int(input("Clockwise (1 or 0)?:")) #True or false
```

#Converting from angles to radians

```
angular_speed = speed*2*PI/360  
relative_angle = angle*2*PI/360
```

#We wont use linear components

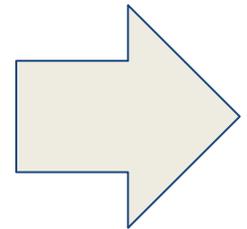
```
vel_msg.linear.x=0  
vel_msg.linear.y=0  
vel_msg.linear.z=0  
vel_msg.angular.x = 0  
vel_msg.angular.y = 0
```



rotate.py

```
# Checking if our movement is CW or CCW
if clockwise:
    vel_msg.angular.z = -abs(angular_speed)
else:
    vel_msg.angular.z = abs(angular_speed)
# Setting the current time for distance calculus
t0 = rospy.Time.now().to_sec()
current_angle = 0

while(current_angle < relative_angle):
    velocity_publisher.publish(vel_msg)
    t1 = rospy.Time.now().to_sec()
    current_angle = angular_speed*(t1-t0)
```



rotate.py

```
#Forcing our robot to stop
```

```
vel_msg.angular.z = 0
```

```
velocity_publisher.publish(vel_msg)
```

```
rospy.spin()
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
    try:
```

```
        # Testing our function
```

```
        rotate()
```

```
    except rospy.ROSInterruptException:
```

```
        pass
```

permessi per rotate.py

```
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG: ~  
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~$ chmod u+x ~/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle/src/rotate.py  
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~$
```

launch file per il nodo rotate

```
1 <launch>
2   <node name="turtlesim_node" pkg="turtlesim" type="turtlesim_node" />
3   <node name="rotate" pkg="unibas_turtle" type="rotate.py" output="screen" />
4 </launch>
5
```

esecuzione per il nodo rotate

```
/home/bloisi/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle/launch/unibas_rotate.launch http://localhost:11311
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src$ roslaunch unibas_turtle unibas_rotate.launch
... logging to /home/bloisi/.ros/log/a6cd05ae-adb5-11eb-90a4-9de4bf981568/roslaunch-bloisi-U36SG-18522.log
Checking log directory for disk usage. This may take a while.
Press Ctrl-C to interrupt
Done checking log file disk usage. Usage is <1GB.

started roslaunch server http://localhost:34775/

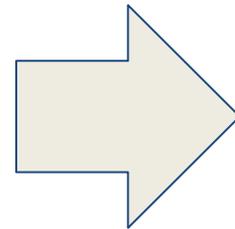
SUMMARY
=====

PARAMETERS
* /rostdistro: noetic
* /rosversion: 1.15.11

NODES
/
  rotate (unibas_turtle/rotate.py)
  turtlesim_node (turtlesim/turtlesim_node)

ROS_MASTER_URI=http://localhost:11311

process[turtlesim_node-1]: started with pid [18536]
process[rotate-2]: started with pid [18537]
Let's rotate your robot
Input your speed (degrees/sec):3
Type your distance (degrees):40
Clockwise (1 or 0)?:0
█
```



esecuzione per il nodo rotate

```

/home/bloisi/catkin_ws/src/unibas_turtle/launch/unibas_rotate.launch http://localhost:11311
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src$ roslaunch unibas_turtle unibas_rotate.launch
... logging to /home/bloisi/.ros/log/a6cd05ae-adb5-11eb-90a4-9de4bf981568/roslaunch-bloisi-U36SG-18522.log
Checking log directory for disk usage. This may take a while.
Press Ctrl-C to interrupt
Done checking log file disk usage. Usage is <1GB.

started roslaunch server http://localhost:34775/

SUMMARY
=====

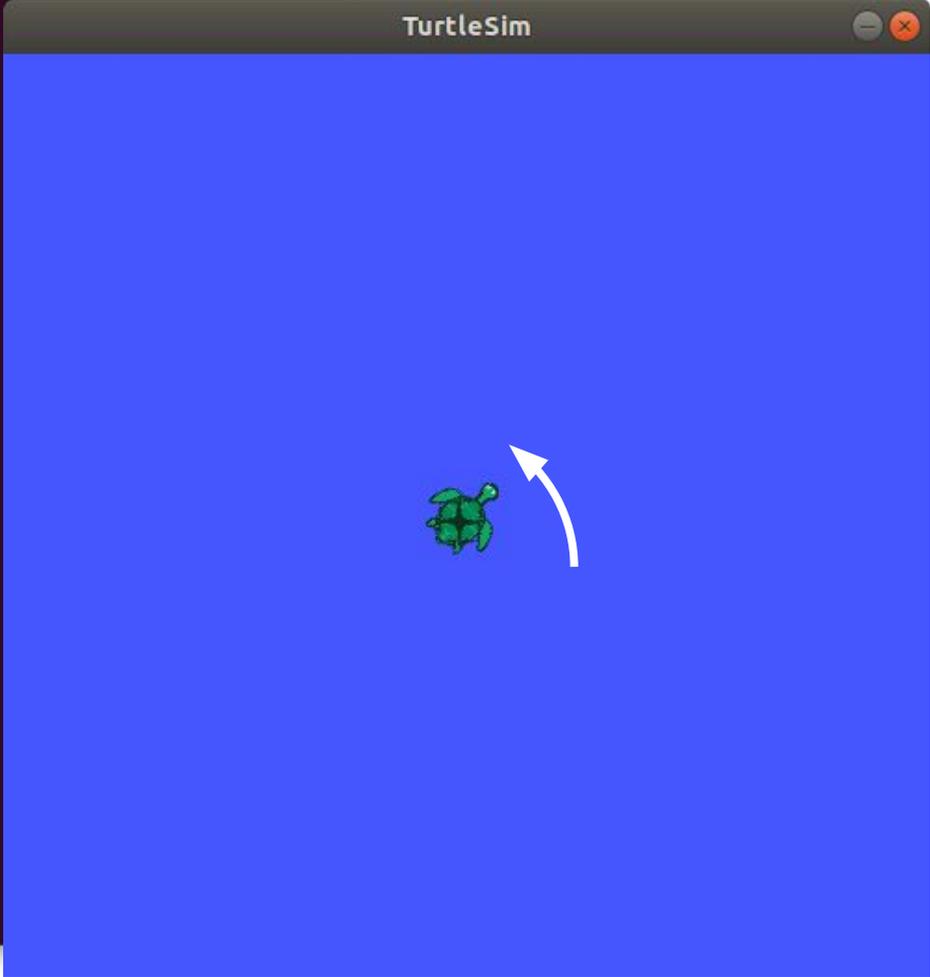
PARAMETERS
* /rostdistro: noetic
* /rosversion: 1.15.11

NODES
/
  rotate (unibas_turtle/rotate.py)
  turtlesim_node (turtlesim/turtlesim_node)

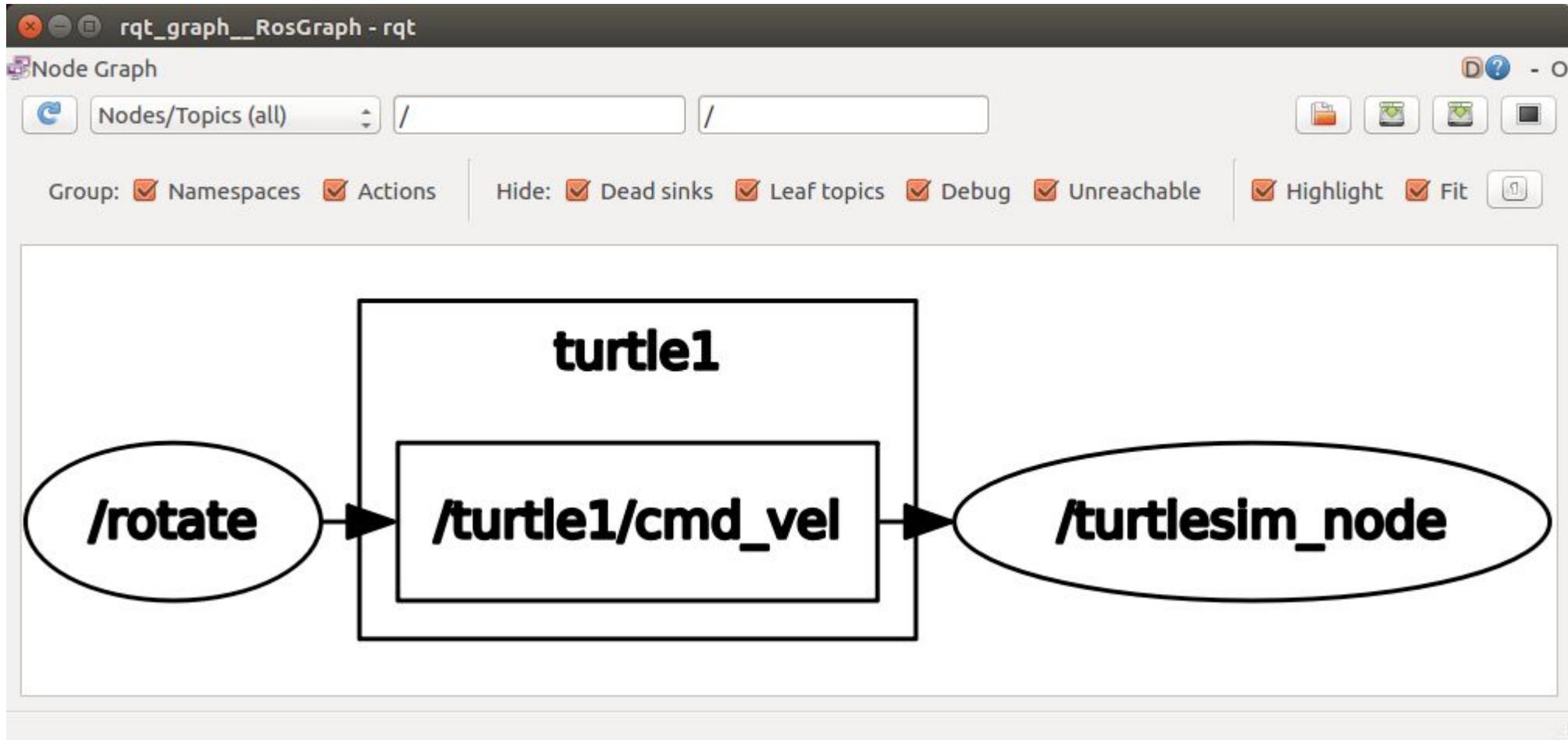
ROS_MASTER_URI=http://localhost:11311

process[turtlesim_node-1]: started with pid [18536]
process[rotate-2]: started with pid [18537]
Let's rotate your robot
Input your speed (degrees/sec):3
Type your distance (degrees):40
Clockwise (1 or 0)?:0

```



rqt_graph



Il package unibas_teleop

Branch: master ▾ unibas_teleop / src / key_teleop.py / <> Jump to ▾

 dbloisi first commit

0 contributors

Executable File | 91 lines (69 sloc) | 1.92 KB

```
1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2
3  from __future__ import print_function
4
5  import roslib; roslib.load_manifest('unibas_teleop')
6  import rospy
7
8  from geometry_msgs.msg import Twist
9
10 import sys, select, termios, tty
11
```

https://github.com/dbloisi/unibas_teleop

Il package unibas_teleop

```
12 msg = ""
13 Reading from keyboard
14 -----
15 Use the following keys to move the robot.
16     w
17     a     d
18     z
19
20 ESC key to quit
21
22 ""
23
```

Il package unibas_teleop

```
24 linear_ = 0.
25 angular_ = 0.
26 l_scale_ = 0.5
27 a_scale_ = 0.5
28 dirty = False
29
30 KEYCODE_R = 'd'
31 KEYCODE_L = 'a'
32 KEYCODE_U = 'w'
33 KEYCODE_D = 'z'
34
35 bindings = {
36     KEYCODE_L:(0.0, 1.0, True),
37     KEYCODE_R:(0.0, -1.0, True),
38     KEYCODE_U:(1.0, 0.0, True),
39     KEYCODE_D:(-1.0, 0.0, True)
40 }
41
42 def getKey():
43     tty.setraw(sys.stdin.fileno())
44     select.select([sys.stdin], [], [], 0)
45     key = sys.stdin.read(1)
46     termios.tcsetattr(sys.stdin, termios.TCSADRAIN, settings)
47     return key
48
```

https://github.com/dbloisi/unibas_teleop

Il package unibas_teleop

```
50 if __name__=="__main__":
51     settings = termios.tcgetattr(sys.stdin)
52
53     pub = rospy.Publisher('turtle1/cmd_vel', Twist, queue_size = 1)
54     rospy.init_node('key_teleop')
55
56     try:
57         print(msg)
58         run = True
59         while(run):
60             key = getKey()
61             linear_ = 0.
62             angular = 0.
63             dirty = False
64
65             if key in bindings.keys():
66                 linear_ = bindings[key][0]
67                 angular_ = bindings[key][1]
68                 dirty = bindings[key][2]
69             elif ord(key) == 27: #ESC key
70                 print('quit')
71                 run = False
72                 continue
```

https://github.com/dbloisi/unibas_teleop

Il package unibas_teleop

```
73
74     twist = Twist()
75     twist.linear.x = l_scale_*linear_
76     twist.linear.y = 0;
77     twist.linear.z = 0;
78     twist.angular.x = 0;
79     twist.angular.y = 0;
80     twist.angular.z = a_scale_*angular_
81     if dirty is True:
82         pub.publish(twist)
83         termios.tcsetattr(sys.stdin, termios.TCSADRAIN, settings)
84         dirty = False
85
86
87 except Exception as e:
88     print(e)
89
```

https://github.com/dbloisi/unibas_teleop

git clone unibas_teleop

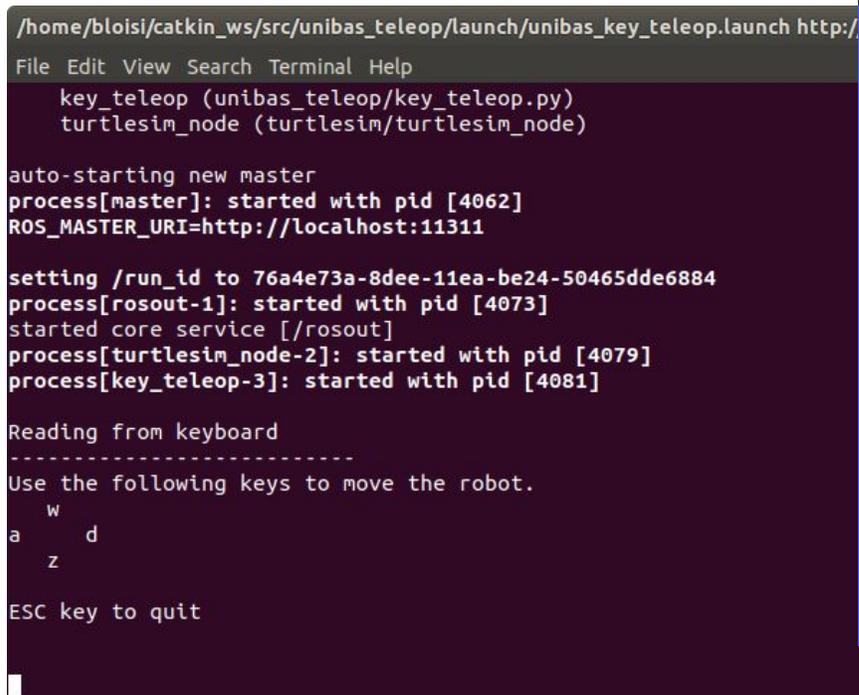
```
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG: ~/catkin_ws/src
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~$ cd ~/catkin_ws/src
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src$ git clone https://github.com/dbloisi/unibas_teleop.git
Cloning into 'unibas_teleop'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 16, done.
remote: Total 16 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 16
Unpacking objects: 100% (16/16), 5.76 KiB | 2.88 MiB/s, done.
bloisi@bloisi-U36SG:~/catkin_ws/src$
```

https://github.com/dbloisi/unibas_teleop

unibas_key_teleop.launch



```
1 <launch>
2   <node name="turtlesim_node" pkg="turtlesim" type="turtlesim_node"/>
3   <node name="key_teleop" pkg="unibas_teleop" type="key_teleop.py" output="screen"/>
4 </launch>
5
```

A screenshot of a terminal window showing the output of the launch command. The terminal text is as follows:

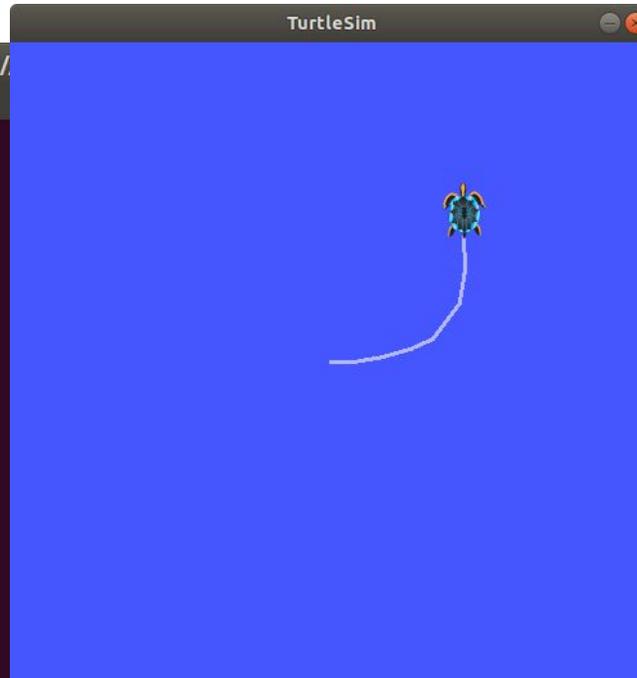
```
/home/bloisi/catkin_ws/src/unibas_teleop/launch/unibas_key_teleop.launch http://
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
key_teleop (unibas_teleop/key_teleop.py)
turtlesim_node (turtlesim/turtlesim_node)

auto-starting new master
process[master]: started with pid [4062]
ROS_MASTER_URI=http://localhost:11311

setting /run_id to 76a4e73a-8dee-11ea-be24-50465dde6884
process[rosout-1]: started with pid [4073]
started core service [/rosout]
process[turtlesim_node-2]: started with pid [4079]
process[key_teleop-3]: started with pid [4081]

Reading from keyboard
-----
Use the following keys to move the robot.
  w
a   d
  z

ESC key to quit
```



https://github.com/dbloisi/unibas_teleop



**UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DELLA BASILICATA**

Corso di Visione e Percezione

Robot mobili su ruote



Docente

Domenico D. Bloisi

