

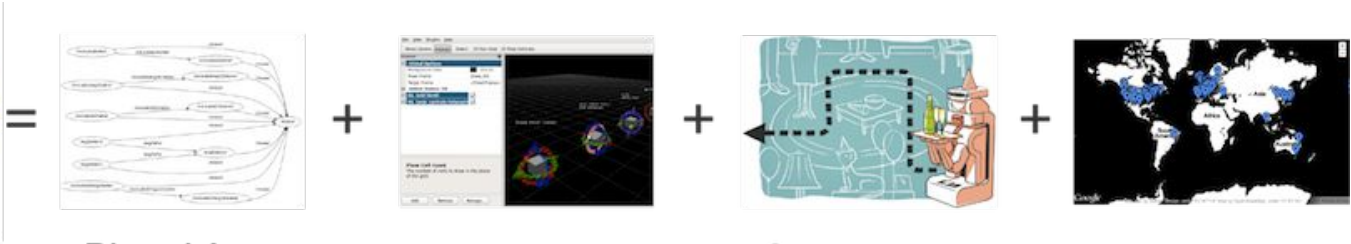
16.485 - Lab 2

Introduction to ROS

Overview

- ROS architecture
- ROS master, nodes and topics
- Command Line Tools
- Transform (tf) package

What is ROS?



Plumbing

- Process management
- Message passing
- Device drivers
- ...

Tools

- Simulation
- Visualization
- Debugging
- Data logging
- ...

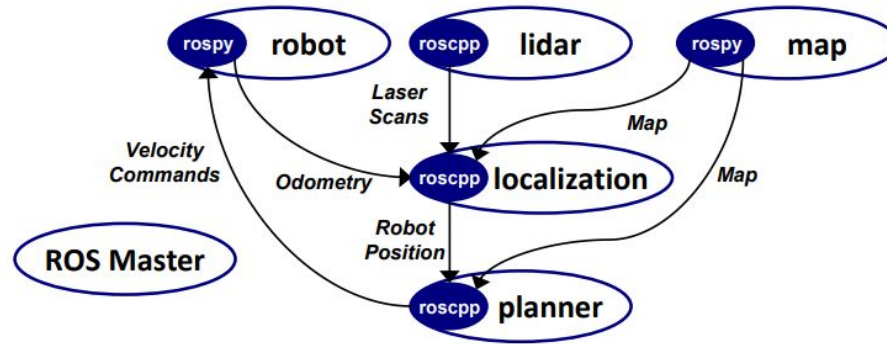
Capabilities

- Control
- Planning
- Perception
- Manipulation
- ...

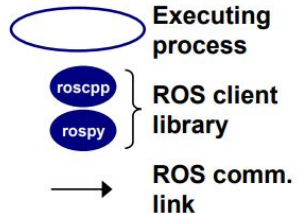
Ecosystem

- Package organization
- Software distribution
- Documentation
- Tutorials
- ...

ROS Computational Graph



Legend:



ROS jargon:

Node (vertex in the graph)

Subscription (incoming edge)

Publication (outgoing edge)

Topic (directed edge)

Message: the *type* of a topic

ROS Nodes

Nodes: processes performing computation in the ROS system

- Vertices in the ROS computational graph
- Created by including and initializing a ROS client library in the program's source code
- Each instance must have a unique name (text string)

ROS topics and messages

Topics: named unidirectional communication links between ROS nodes – Form edges in the ROS computation graph

- Topics are named (text string)
- One or more nodes may publish messages to a topic
- One or more nodes may subscribe to messages on a topic
- Each topic is linked to a single message type
- Created dynamically at runtime by ROS nodes (using the ROS client library)

Messages: packets of data sent between ROS nodes

- Named data structure comprised of strictly typed fields, defined in .msg files • Somewhat similar to 'C' structs
- Converted to client language data structures during build / compile

ROS Master

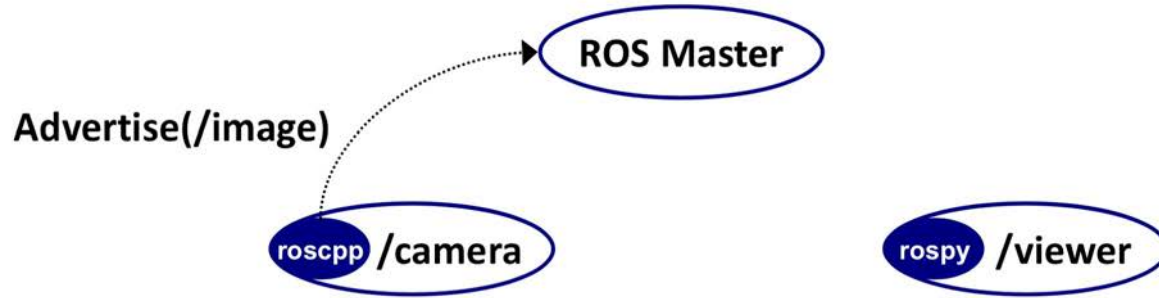
- Manages the communication between nodes
- Every node registers at startup with the master
- Behaves pretty much like a DNS

Start a master with

```
roscore
```

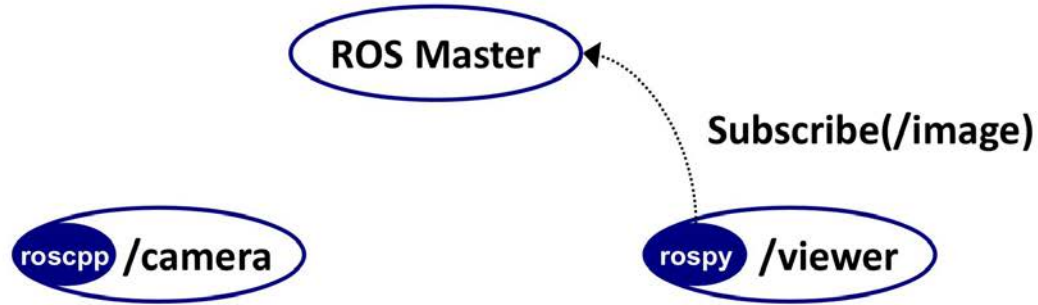
ROS Master process

- 1 */camera* node announces intent to publish (advertises) on the */image* topic



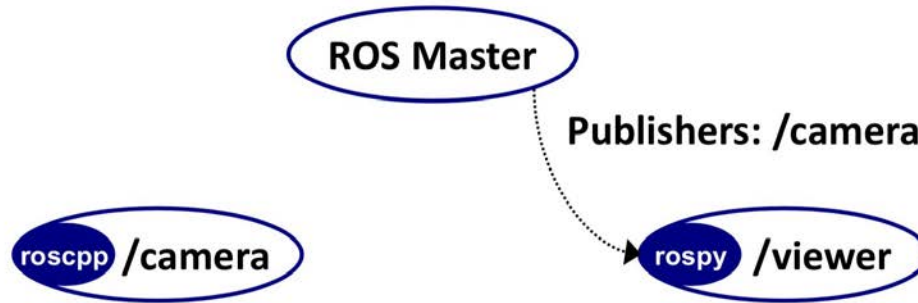
ROS Master process

- 2** */viewer* node subscribes to the */image* topic, requesting a list of the publishers



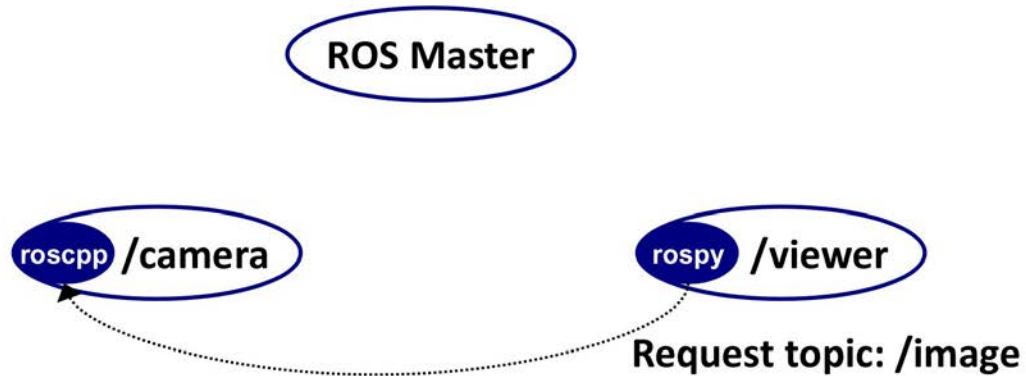
ROS Master process

- 3 ROS Master process returns a list of publishers on the */image* topic



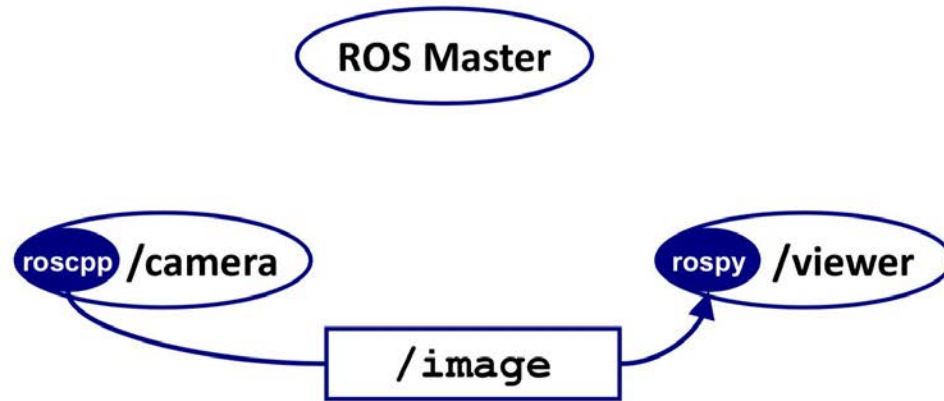
ROS Master process

- 4 */viewer* node contacts */camera* node to request a peer-to-peer connection



ROS Master process

- 5 peer-to-peer topic connection established



ROS Runtime tools

Starting nodes individually is impractical for large runtime graphs – Technically, you could call each executable directly

ROS provides several utilities to start and stop ROS processes

- `roslaunch` – execute individual nodes
- `roslaunch` – starts multiple nodes per a `.launch` file specification

Note: `roslaunch` starts the ROS master if it is not already running

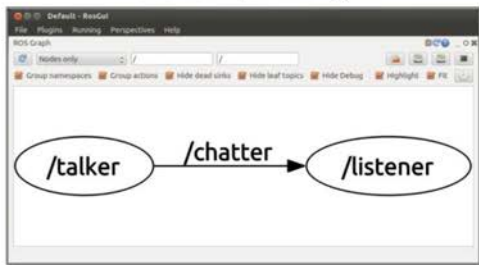
Inspection tools

Your robot application might not work the first time you try it...

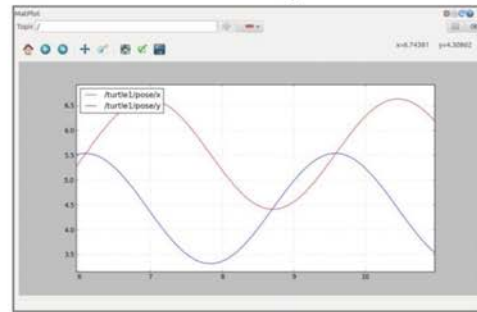
ROS **inspection tools** help debug the computational graph

- `rostopic` – information on ROS Topics (e.g. `rostopic list`)
- `roscop` – information on ROS Nodes (publications, subscriptions)

ROS Graph Plugin



Plot Plugin



Workspace layout

```
example_ws/  
  src/      -- SOURCE SPACE  
  build/    -- BUILD SPACE  
  devel/    -- DEVELOPMENT SPACE  
  install/  -- INSTALL SPACE
```

- **Source:** Contains the source code for one or more packages.
- **Development:** Contains the built targets and the setup scripts.
- **Build:** Directory in which CMake builds the source files.
- **Install:** Directory for building the install target.

Catkin

- official build system of ROS
- combines CMake macros and Python

Create a catkin workspace with

```
catkin init
```

Build with

```
catkin build
```

Do not forget to source the catkin environment before running

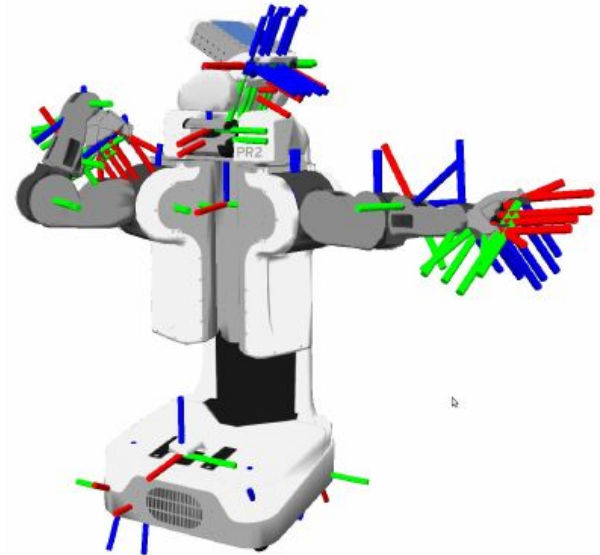
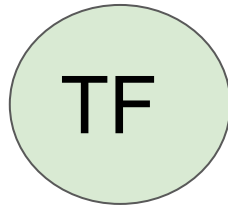
```
source devel/setup.bash
```


ROS and Coordinate Transformations

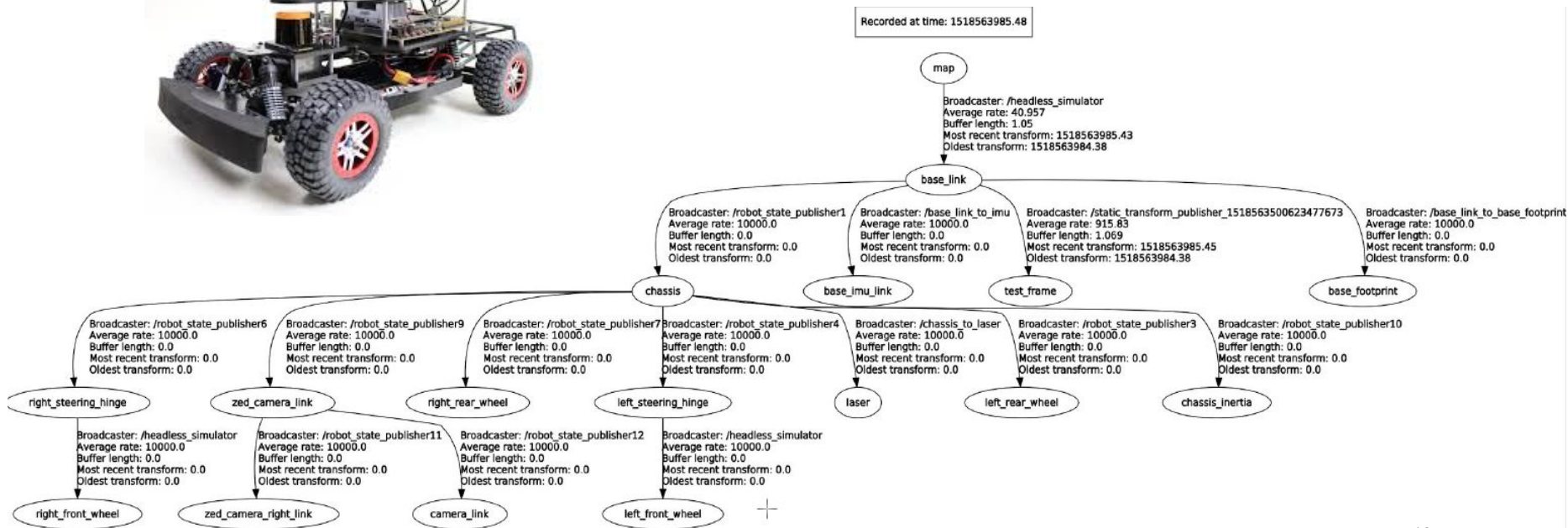
Many frames in a robot

- Base frame
- Camera / LIDAR frames
- (maybe) Joints or end effectors...

Who keeps track of them in ROS?



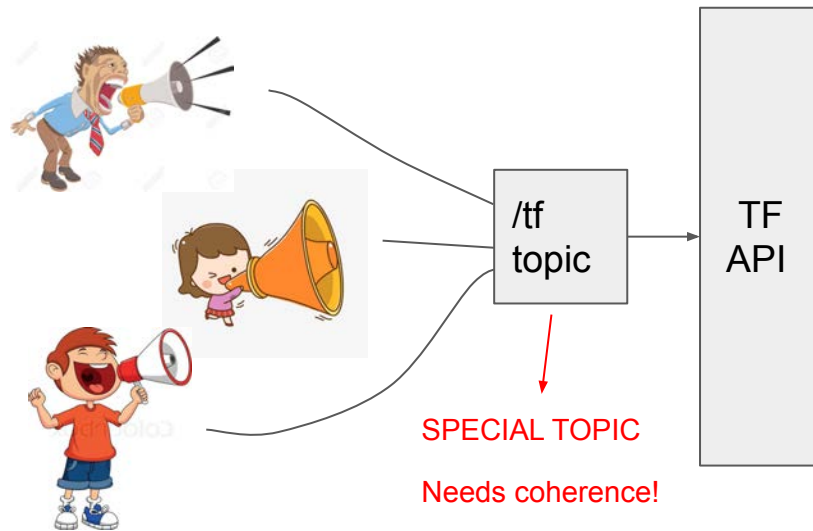
Transformations organized in a tree!



Transformations organized in a tree!

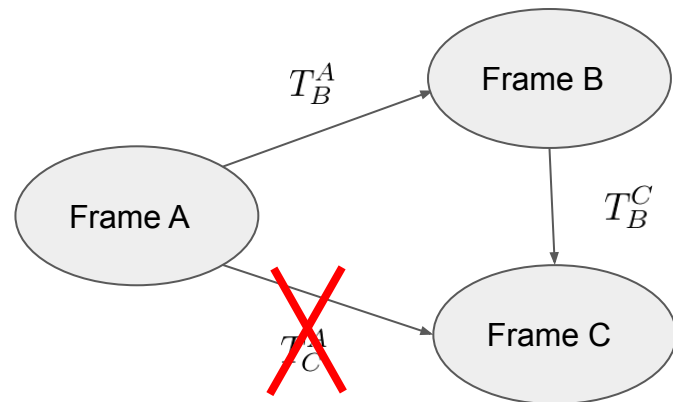
WHY?

Nodes broadcast transforms to TF



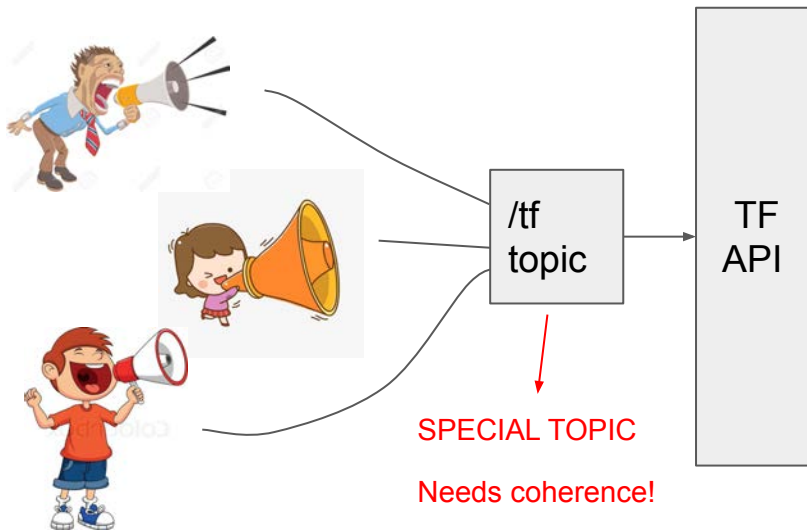
```
tf::TransformBroadcaster::sendTransform()
```

1. someone yells T_B^A
2. someone yells T_C^A
3. someone yells $T_B^C \neq T_B^A(T_C^A)^{-1}$



Transformations organized in a tree!

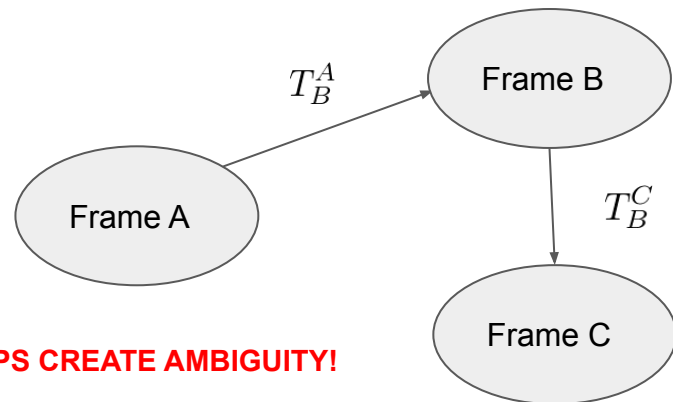
Nodes broadcast transforms to TF



```
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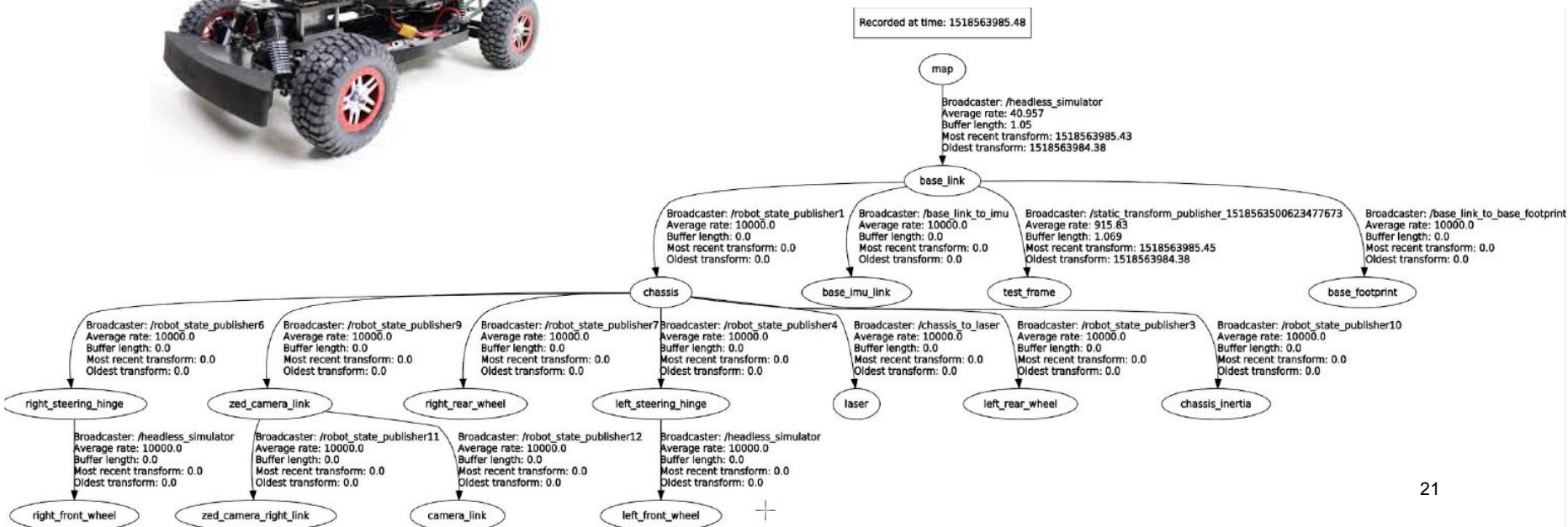
WHY?

1. someone yells T_B^A
2. someone yells T_C^A
3. someone yells $T_B^C \neq T_B^A(T_C^A)^{-1}$



LOOPS CREATE AMBIGUITY!

Transformations organized in a tree!



Transformations organized in a tree!

TF LOOKUP EXAMPLE:

Q: what is `right_rear_wheel` to `base_footprint`?

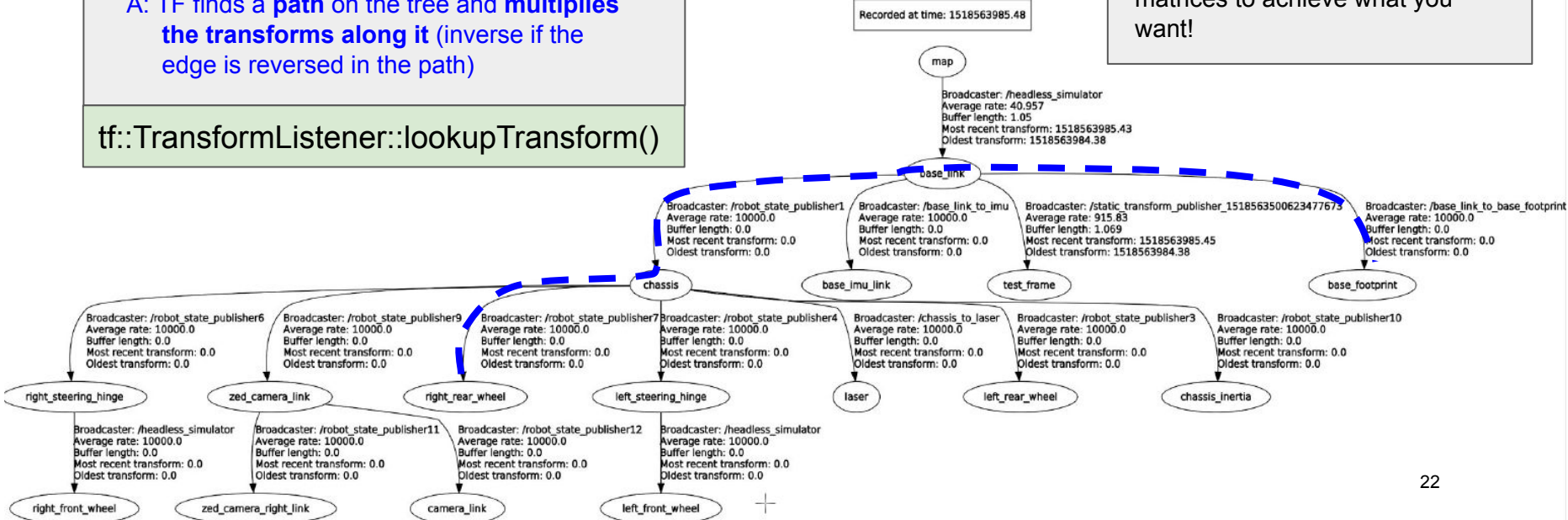
A: TF finds a **path** on the tree and **multiplies the transforms along it** (inverse if the edge is reversed in the path)

```
tf::TransformListener::lookupTransform()
```

RESULT:

you will never have to think...

...about how to multiply matrices to achieve what you want!



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Fall 2020

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