ROS and PR2 Introduction

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Technical Aspects of Multimodal Systems

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Outline

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ROS Introduction

ROS

- Meta operating system for robotics
- Obtain, build, write and run code across multiple computers and robots
- Open source
- BSD licensed (very liberal[1])
- Willow Garage, Inc.
- Community

[1] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BSD_licenses

Introduction (cont.)

Robots Using ROS > 50

ROS Basics

- Supported Platforms
  - Linux (Ubuntu!), Mac OS, partial support for Windows
- Languages
  - C/C++, Python, Octave, Lisp, Java
- Hardware suggested
  - many cores, nVidia video card (for visualization and simulation)

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Prerequisites

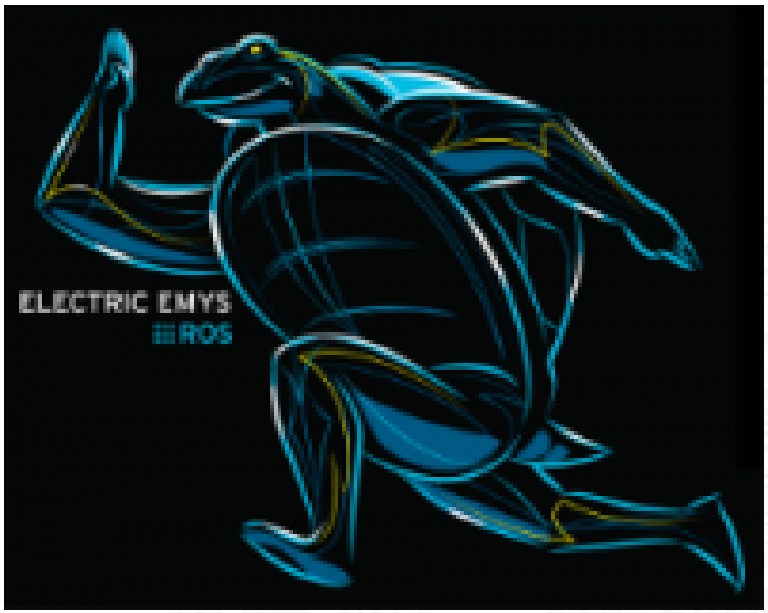
- Ubuntu (32bit), 10.10 (Maverick) or 11.10 (Oneiric)[2]
- ROS (Electric)[3]
- PR2 Electric PR2 Simulation Package[4]
- further questions: please ask

[2] http://www.ubuntu.com/download
[3] http://www.ros.org/wiki/electric/Installation/Ubuntu
[4] http://www.ros.org/wiki/Robots/PR2/electric

What does ROS cover?

ROS

- Simulation
- Task execution
- Mobile manipulation
- Navigation
- Visualization
- Client libraries
- Message passing



ROS Core

- ROS Master (*rosmaster*)
  - provides naming and registration services
  - tracks topics and services
  - enables localization of nodes (they talk peer-to-peer)
  - centralized XML-RPC-server
- Parameter Server
  - stores persistent (run-time) configuration parameters
- rosout
  - network-based **stdout** for human-readable messages

ROS Core

- nodes
  A node is a source and sink for data sent over the ROS network

Generally: nodes shall be uniquely named!

- topics
  - asynchronous many-to-many communication streams
- services
  - synchronous one-to-many network-based functions

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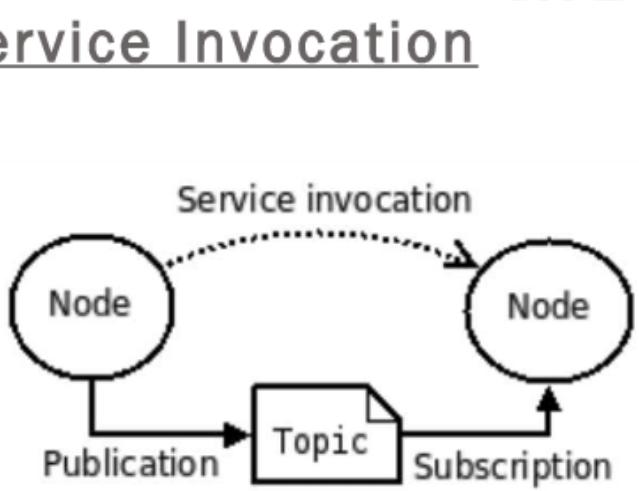
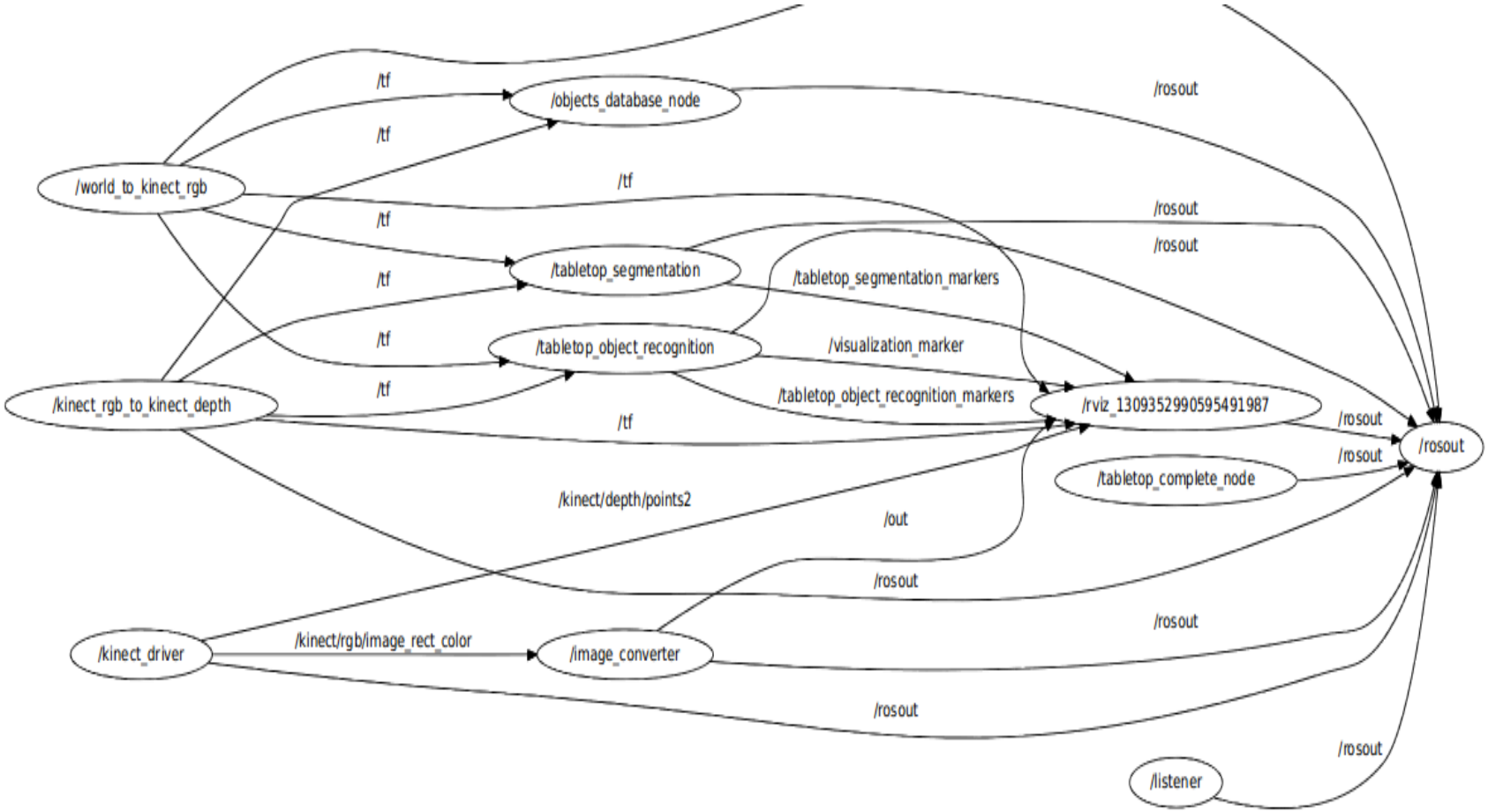
ROS Communication

- Publisher sends message to subscribers
  - Usually TCP/IP transport
  - XML-RPC is only used to negotiate transport (no messages via XML-RPC)



ROS Communication (cont.)

rxgraph: communication network visualization

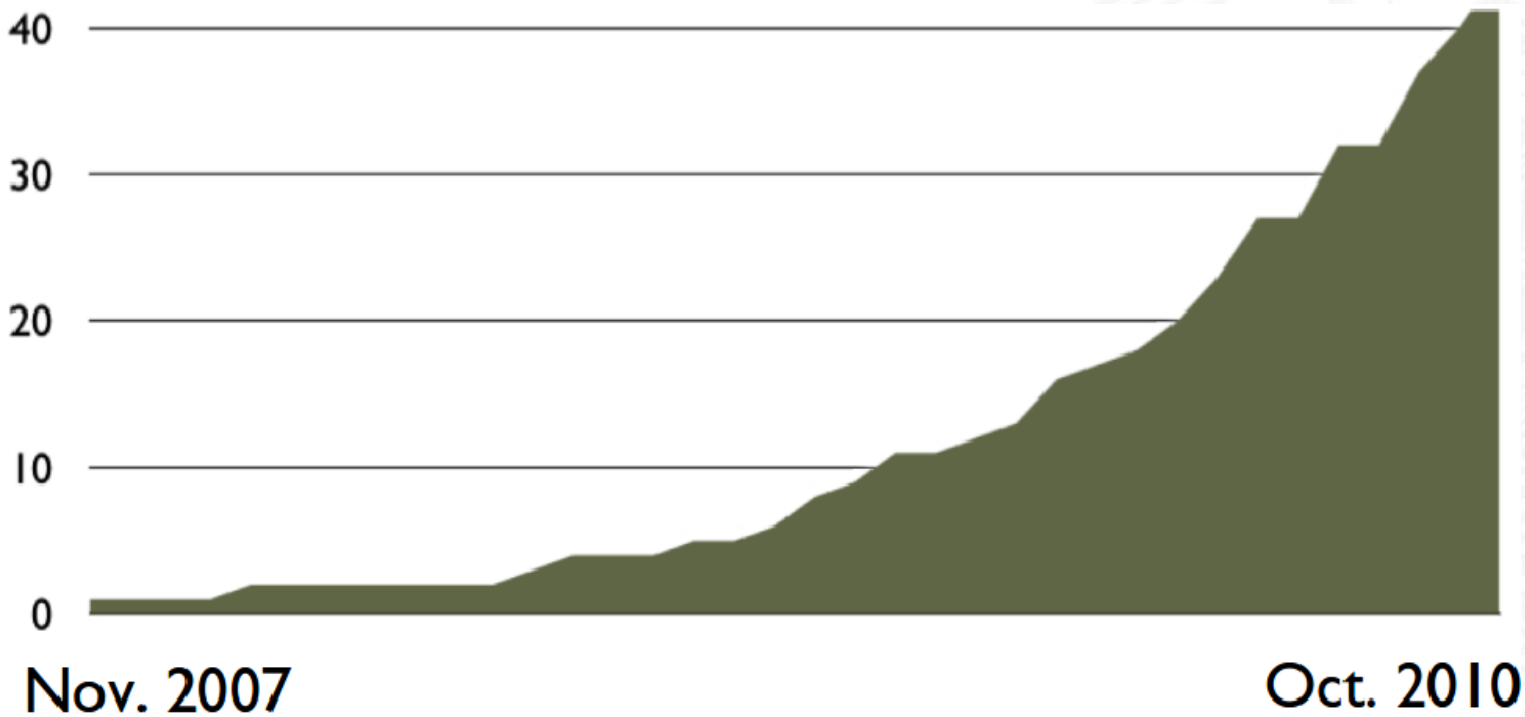


Outline

ROS Repositories

Repositories world-wide

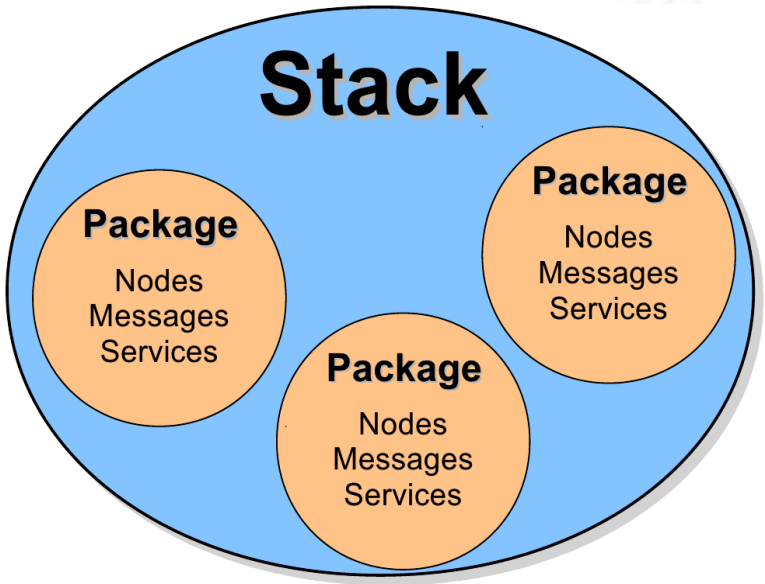
- Collection of packages and stacks, hosted online
- many repositories (>50): Stanford, CMU, TUM ..



ROS Repositories (cont.)

ROS Stacks

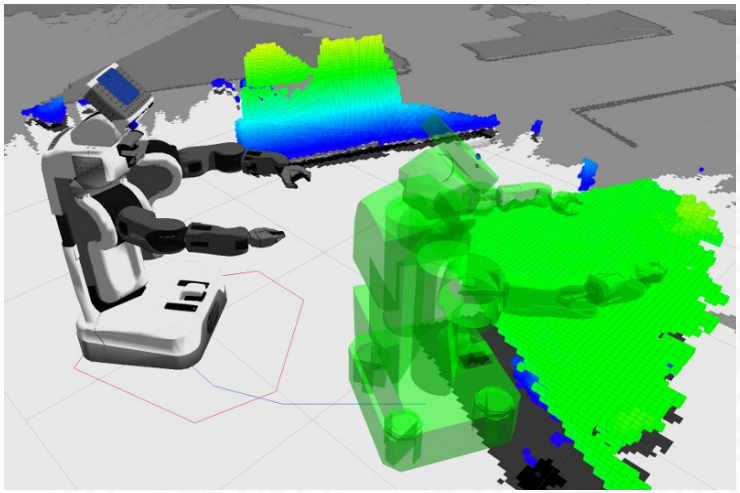
- Collect similar packages that work together to achieve e.g.:
  - 2D Navigation
  - Manipulation
  - SLAM

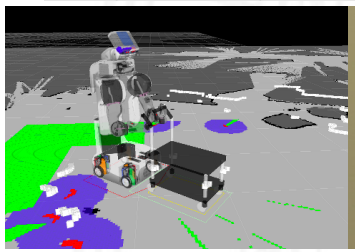


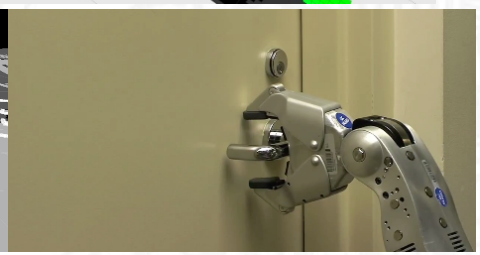
ROS Stacks Overview[5]

Currently > 400 Stacks available

- (2D/3D) Navigation
- PR2 arm navigation
- PR2 opening doors
- Exploration
- GUI for PR2 robot
- PR2 object manipulation
- PR2 simulator

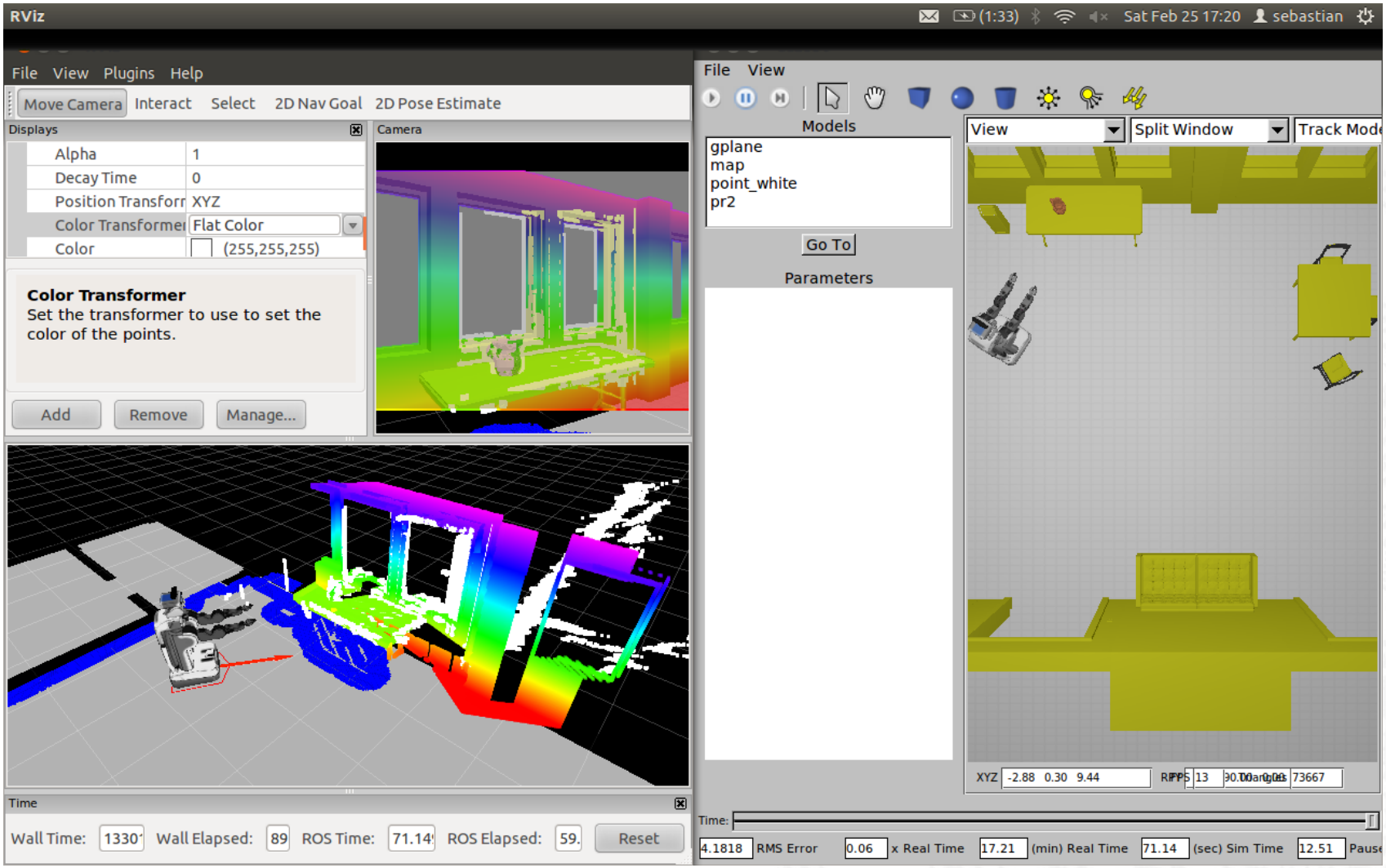






[5] http://www.ros.org/browse

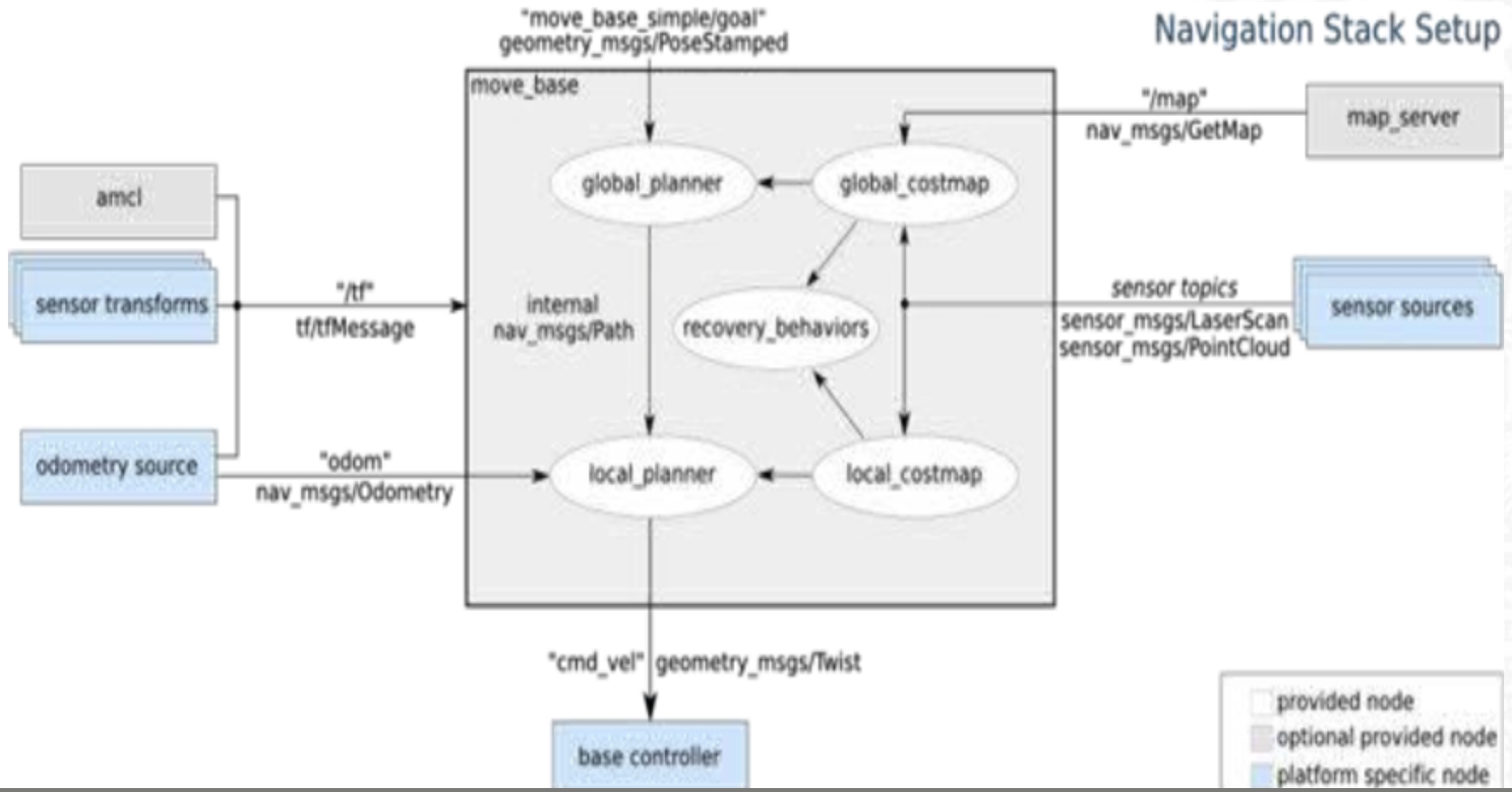
Visualization and Simulation



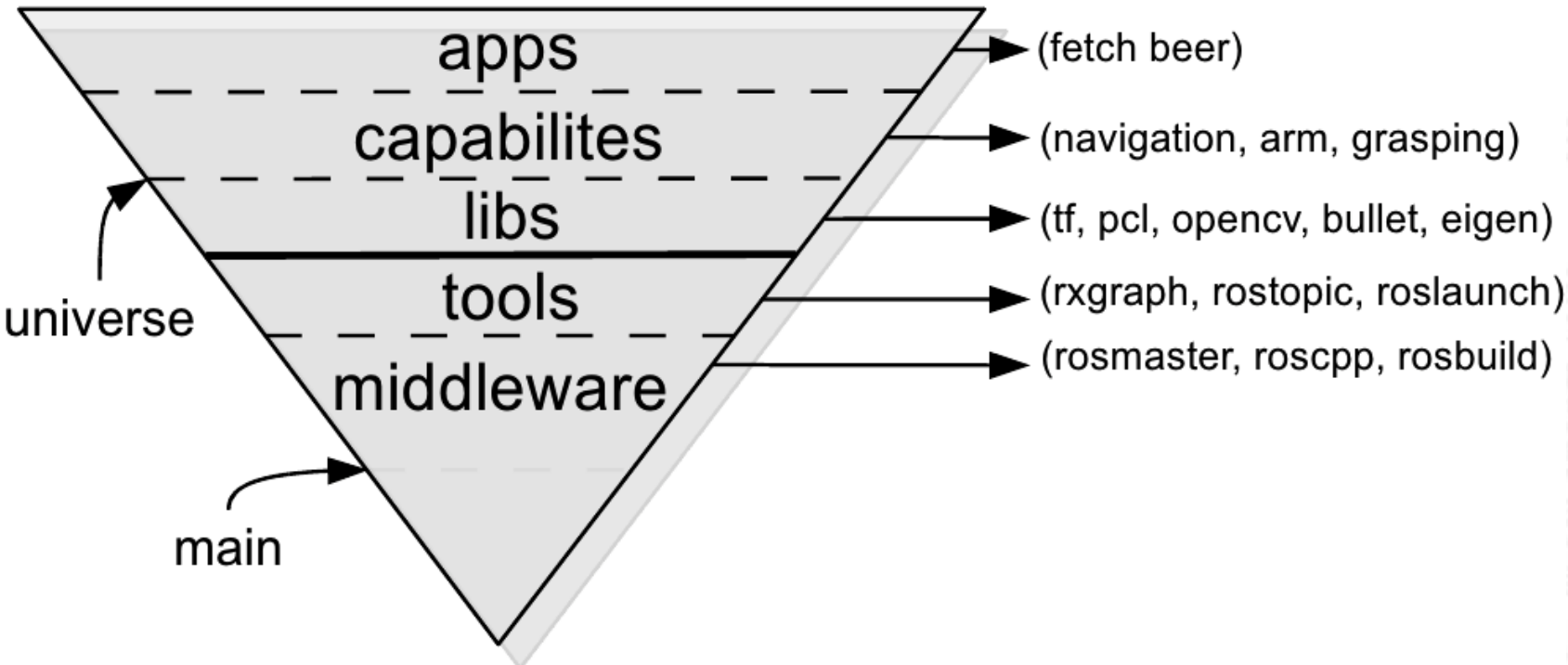
ROS-based Navigation

Includes

- Path planning, Obstacle avoidance, Automatic map making

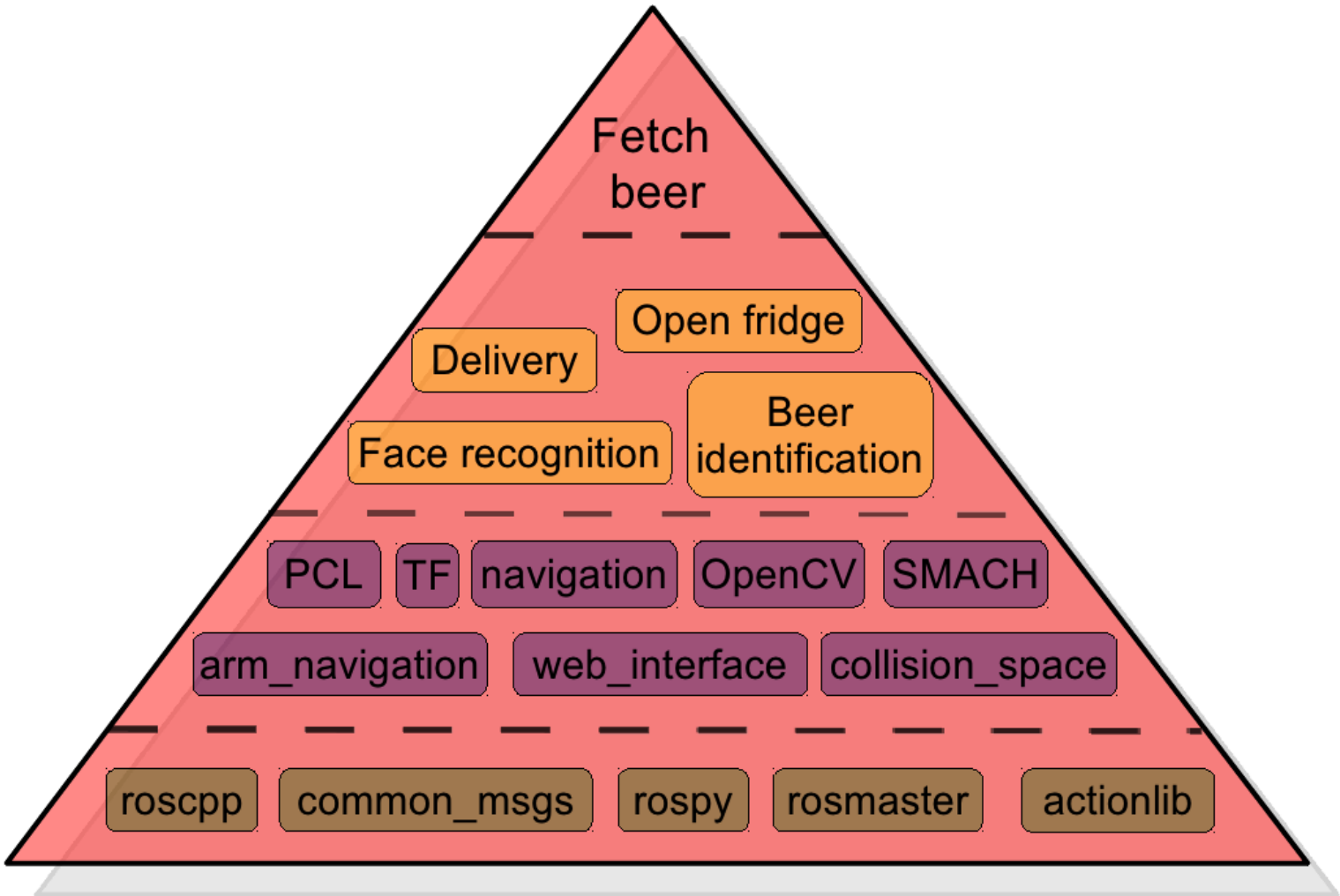


Example Application



- universe - robot centric, main - general

Example Application (cont.)



ROS Strengths

- Visualization
- Object recognition
- Navigation
- Manipulation/Grasping
- Plugging in Sensors
  - already integrated
  - use-case specific

Outline

ROS - Universe

- Packages are the main unit for organizing software
- Manifests (manifest.xml) provide metadata about a package, including dependencies, language-specific information such as compiler flags
- Stacks are collections of packages that provide aggregate functionality
- Stack manifest (stack.xml) provide data about stack, including its dependencies on other stacks
- Message descriptions, define the data structures for messages sent in ROS
- Service descriptions, define the request and response data structures for services in ROS

ROS - Universe (cont'd)

- Nodes are combined together into a graph and communicate with one another
- ROS Master provides naming and registration services to the rest of the nodes in the ROS system
- Nodes communicate with each other by passing messages. A message is a simply a data structure, comprising typed fields
- Topics are named buses over wich nodes exchange messanges based on publish / subscribe policy
- Service request / reply is done via a Service, which is defined by a pair of messages

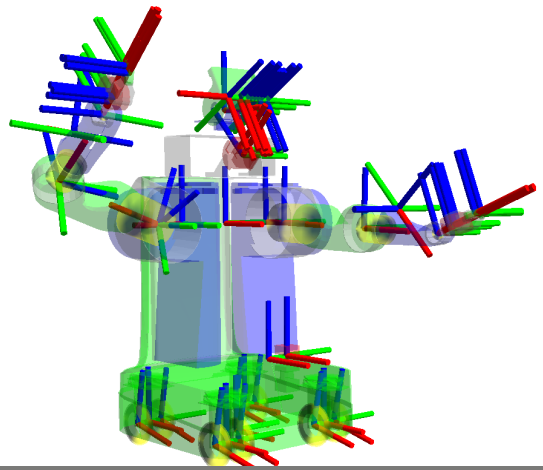
PR2 - Evaluation Platform

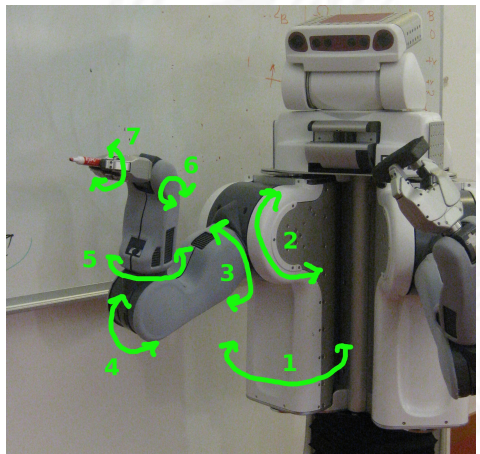
- PR2 as a main platform for evaluation
- Gazebo simulation
- ROS as a common framework
- Using/modification/improvement of existing stacks
- Integration of new algorithms and methods as a ROS-stacks

Outline

PR2 - Hardware Specification

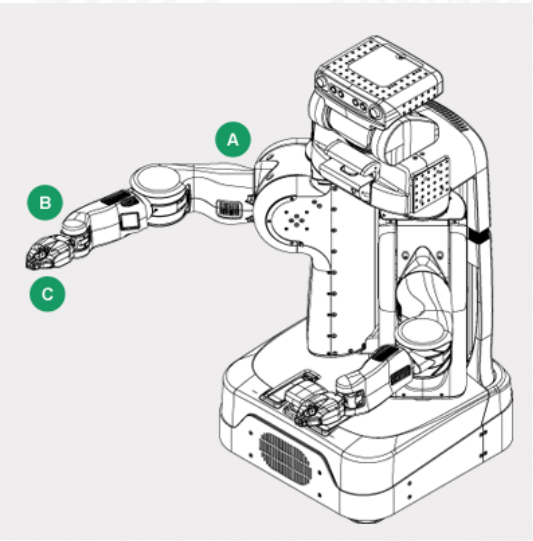
- 2× computers with 24 GB RAM and quad-core Nehalem processors
- 1.3 kWh Lion Battery Pack
- 2 hrs Approximate Runtime
- Coordinate system (for all links) positive z-axis up, positive x-axis forward, and positive y-axis robot-left when PR2 in the home pose





PR2 - Hardware Specification

- Arm DOFs: arm 4 (A), wrist 3 (B), gripper 1 (C)
- Link Lengths: upper arm 400 mm, forearm 321 mm, wrist to gripper surface 120 - 200 mm
- Range of motion: shoulder pan/tilt $170^0/115^0$, upper arm roll 270^0, elbow flex 140^0, forearm roll continuous, wrist pitch/roll 130^0/continuous, gripper 90 mm max
- Force output: 4 DOF passive counterbalance, arm payload 1.8 Kg, wrist torque 4 Nm, grip force 80 N



Outline

PR2 - Intrinsic sensors

- Microstrain 3DM-GX2 IMU (above the shoulders)
- Three-Axis Accelerometer (gripper)
- Calibration LED (gripper)

PR2 - Extrinsic sensors - Head

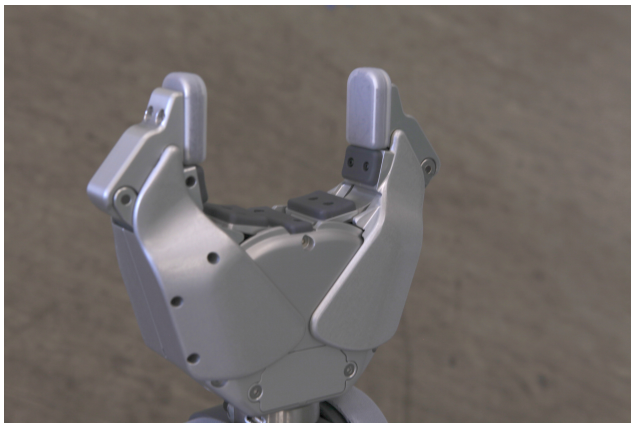
- Microsoft Kinect and/or ASUS Xtion Pro Live (color/depth image/point cloud [640×480@$30\,fps$])
- Global shutter color gigabit ethernet camera (Prosilica GC2450C, 5 MP, [2448×2050@$15\,fps$])
- Wide stereo camera system (Aptina MT9V032C12STC, 100 Mb color ethernet, [752×480@$15\,fps$])
- Narrow stereo system (Aptina MT9V032C12STM, 100 Mb monochrome ethernet, [752×480@$15\,fps$])
- LED textured light projector (triggered with narrow-angle stereo camera)

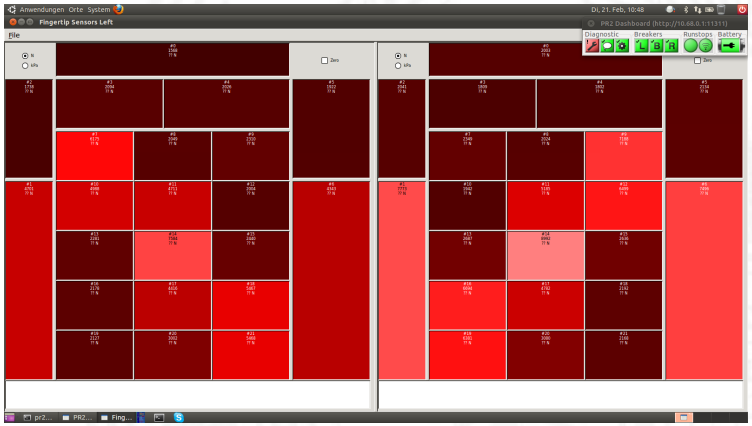
PR2 - Extrinsic sensors - II

- Tilting laser scanner (Hokuyo UTM-30LX, $135^0(+90^0 to -45^0)$,above the shoulders)
- Laser scanner (Hokuyo UTM-30LX, base)
- Global shutter gigabit ethernet camera ($2\times$, forearm)
- Fingertip pressure sensor arrays (gripper)
- Speaker

PR2 - Fingertip pressure sensor arrays (gripper)

- Each PR2 gripper is equipped with 2 pressure-sensitive fingertips
- Each pressure comprises 22 pressure sensing elements (1 on the back, 6 around the edges, and a 3×5 array on the front)

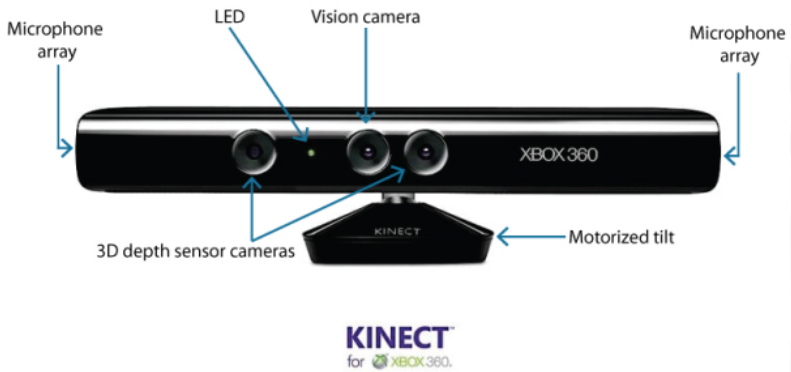




Outline

Kinect

- Motion sensing input device by Microsoft for the Xbox 360 video game console
- Range camera technology by Israeli developer PrimeSense
- 3D scene information from a continuously-projected infrared structured light

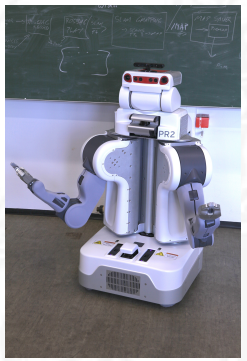


Kinect - technical details

- Resolution of (640 $\times$ 480) @ 30 Hz (color) and (320 $\times$ 240) @ 30 Hz (depth)
- Angular field of view of 57^0 horizontally and 43^0 vertically
- Range of approximately 0.7 - 6 m (practical 0.7 - 3.5 m)
- Physical tilt range (-31^0 to $+31^0$)
- Voice microphone and array supporting single speaker voice recognition (16-bit audio @ 16 kHz)
- OpenNI and Freenect drivers

Microsoft Kinect vs. ASUS Xtion Pro Live

- The Xtion Pro Live is significantly smaller
- The placement of the lenses are more symmetric
  (this give it a less lopsided appearance and makes it much more usable for humanoids)
- The Xtion Pro Live does not require an external power supply

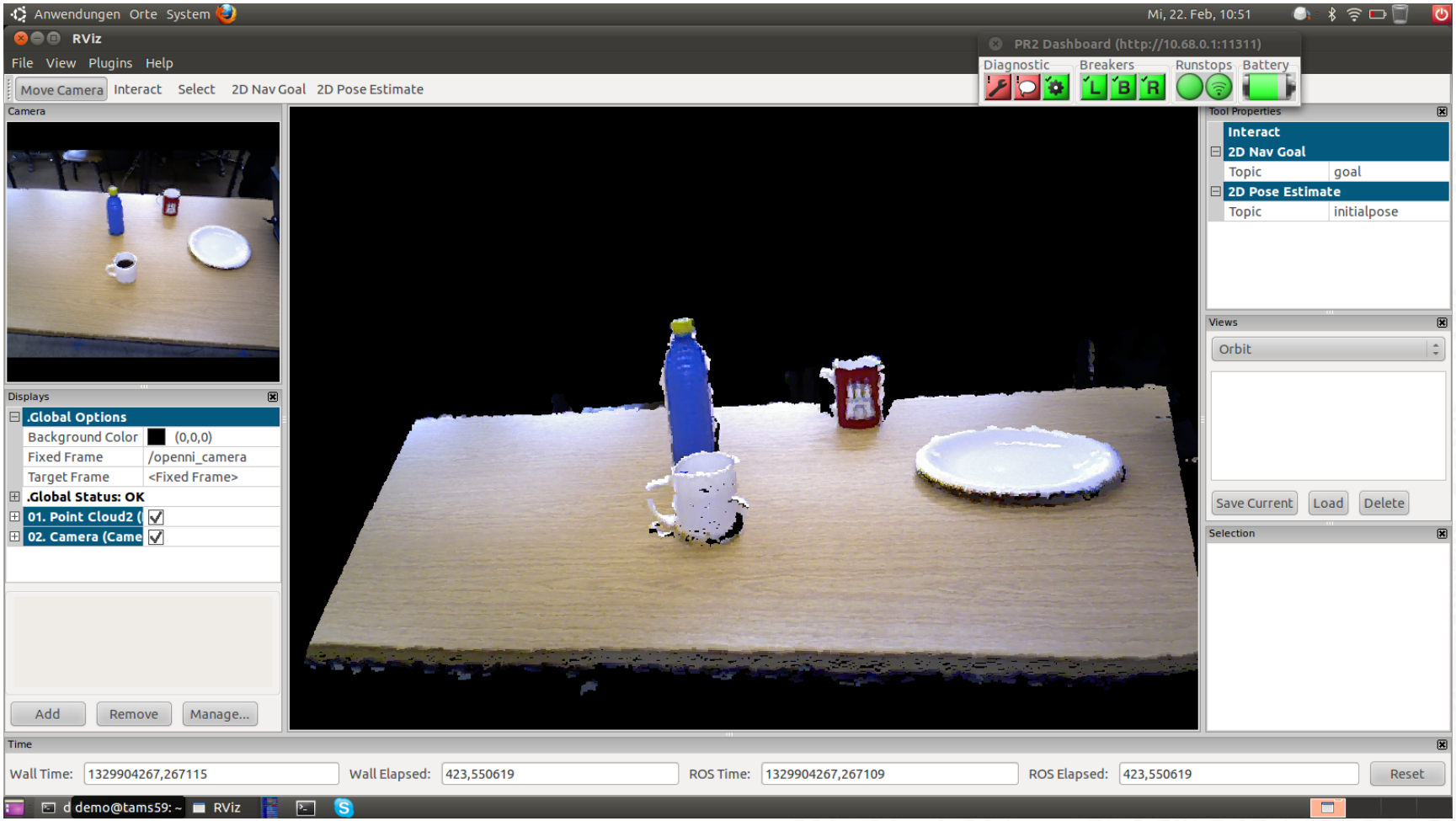


Outline

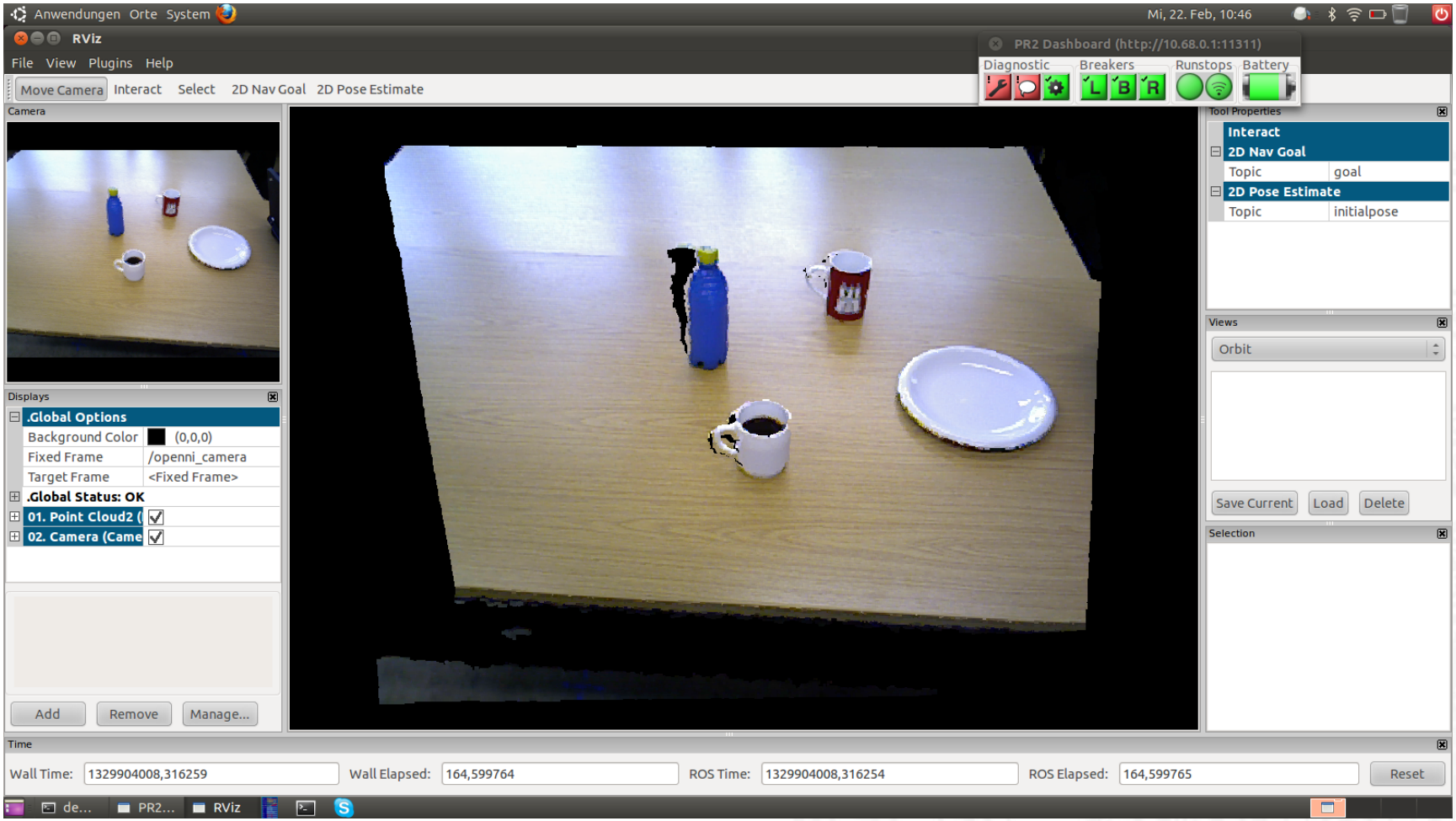
ASUS Xtion Pro Live - technical details

- Resolution of (640 $\times$ 480) @ 30 Hz (color) and (320 $\times$ 240) @ 30 Hz (depth)
- Angular field of view of 58^0 horizontally and 45^0 vertically
- Range of approximately 0.8 - 3.5 m (practical 0.7 - 3.5 m)
- Voice microphone and array supporting single speaker voice recognition (16-bit audio @ 16 kHz)
- OpenNI drivers

ASUS Xtion Pro Live - first results



ASUS Xtion Pro Live - first results



Available sensor information

- Fingertip pressure sensor (4×22 values)
- Color information
- Wide stereo camera system (PointCloud)
- Narrow stereo camera system (LED textured light projector) (PointCloud)
- LRF in the Base (2D)
- Tilted LRF (PointCloud)
- Kinect or Asus Xtion Pro Live (Color and Depth) (PointCloud)

Data record and distribution

- ROSBAG
- Set of tools for recording from ROS topics as well as playing back
- Possibilities to record of all data or partial
- Data rate from 0.53 MB/s (tf/Odom/2D LRF) to 50 MB/s (+ data from the Kinect/Asus) (all data)
- 2× hard disks with 1,5 TB respectively (in the base of the PR2)
- Planing to buy: 3 further hard disks and 2 hard disk mobile racks

Thanks for your attention!

now see: http://www.ros.org/wiki/ROS/Tutorials

ROS Workshop at TAMS in April

23.04. – 27.04.12

- Hands-on ROS Tutorial
- ROS expert will guide you
- topics are to be proposed (by you:)
- of course about ROS and PR2

Be there or be square!

ROS Workshop Topics

Proposals

- understand stack and learn how to modify (e.g. tabletop)
- debugging + error detection + tracing
- installation of other stacks on PR2
- how to create own stack?
- how are singularities handled?
- combination (chaining of stacks?
- compiling/tool chain, how to use/how does it work?
- optimization of rosbag