

UR@B Software-Control Setup & Intro Project

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Welcome to UnderWater Robotics at Berkeley, Controls Subteam.

This Tutorial will:

1. Help you set up your development environment
2. Provide you basic insights into ROS2
3. Challenge you with an intro task which will make you an official team member once completed (we will help you if you get stuck)
- 4.

No prior experience with robotics needed. If you encounter problems, ask in [our slack work group](#).

1. Software Setup

We perform all our simulations on linux, and we prefer Ubuntu 20.

If you are a Windows/Mac user, you will set up an Ubuntu virtual machine using VMware, which is free for all students at Cal. (It may take a few days for IT to send you the product key via email.)

- Download VMware

<https://software.berkeley.edu/vmware>

- Download Ubuntu 20 Image

https://releases.ubuntu.com/20.04.6/?_ga=2.152804730.251475035.1693974820-351722476.1693974820

Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS (Focal Fossa)

Select an image

Ubuntu is distributed on three types of images described below.

Desktop image

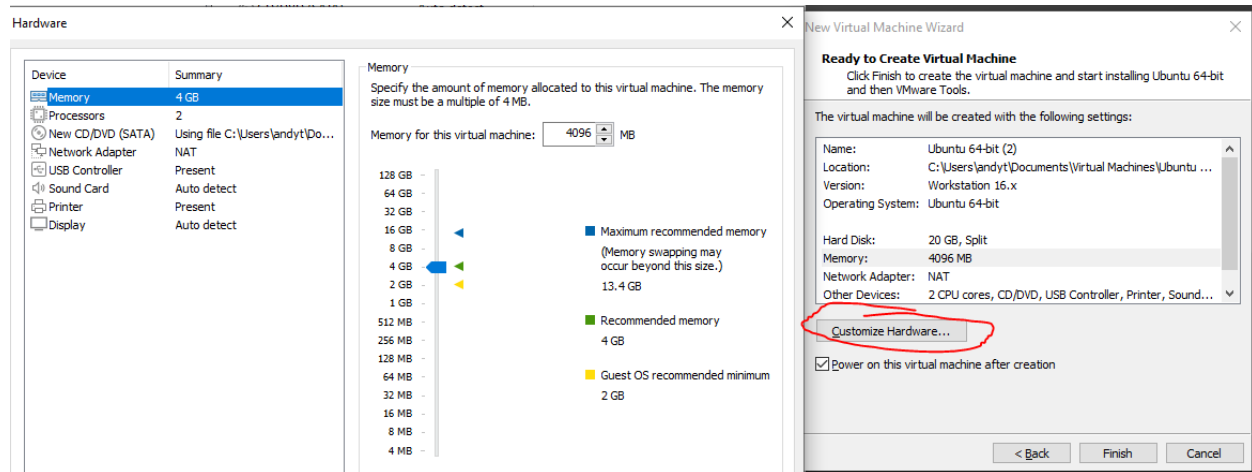
The desktop image allows you to try Ubuntu without changing your computer at all, and at your option to install it permanently later. This type of image is what most people will want to use. You will need at least 1024MiB of RAM to install from this image.

64 bit PC (AMD64) desktop image

Choose this if you have a computer based on the AMD64 or EM64T architecture (e.g., Athlon64, Opteron, EM64T Xeon, Core 2). Choose this if you are at all unsure.

Once you have both items downloaded, open VMware and go to file->New Virtual Machine->typical->select the Ubuntu.iso you just downloaded->create your login credentials->allocate disk size(default option of 20G is good enough)->Now don't click finish yet

We want to allocate at least 4G of RAM, (8 GB preferred if your machine has 16GB or more installed). This is because the Gazebo simulations are resource intensive.



Click Finish, and your vm should be ready.

(On Ubuntu, you may be asked for your password for every little thing, note that if you type your password in the command prompt, the characters won't show but they are actually recorded, so just type it as normal. If you find it annoying, consider disabling password requirements:

<https://askubuntu.com/questions/235084/how-do-i-remove-ubuntus-password-requirement>)

2. ROS2 Basics

It is vital to understand the basics of the Robotic Operating System, or ROS for short. We are currently using ROS2 Foxy (ubuntu 20), but will move on to the latest LTS ROS2 Humble (ubuntu 22).

You should install ROS2 Humble from its [official wiki](https://wiki.ros.org/Humble).

Proceed to the website and follow through all the beginner tutorials shown to the right. Note that the instructions come in both python and C++. You choose whichever you are more familiar with, no need to go over both.

Beginner

Beginner: CLI Tools

- Configuring your ROS 2 environment
- Introducing turtlesim and rqt
- Understanding ROS 2 nodes
- Understanding ROS 2 topics
- Understanding ROS 2 services
- Understanding ROS 2 parameters
- Understanding ROS 2 actions
- Using rqt_console
- Introducing ROS 2 launch
- Recording and playing back data

Beginner: Client Libraries

- Creating a workspace
- Creating your first ROS 2 package
- Writing a simple publisher and subscriber (C++)
- Writing a simple publisher and subscriber (Python)
- Writing a simple service and client (C++)
- Writing a simple service and client (Python)
- Creating custom ROS 2 msg and srv files
- Expanding on ROS 2 interfaces
- Using parameters in a class (C++)
- Using parameters in a class (Python)
- Getting started with ros2doctor
- Creating and Using Plugins (C++)

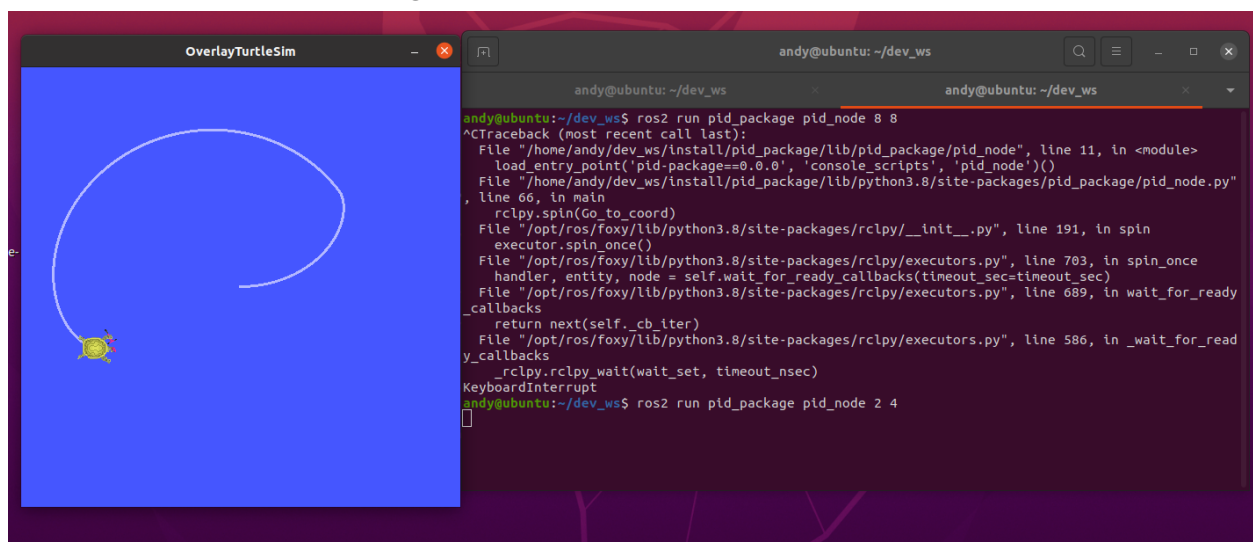
Play around with Turtlesim, use `rqt`, `topic list`, and the `echo` command to see how nodes & topics communicate, and see what data is passed between them.

If you run into issues during this stage, you can likely find it on Google.

3. Intro Task

Now that you understand ROS2 basics and have familiarized yourself with turtlesim, let's try something more exciting!

You will write a PID algorithm for turtlesim so that the turtle will go to the specified coordinates in a nice smooth path. The result should look something like this:



(here the turtle spawned in the center of the screen, went to (8,8), then to (2,4))

Tips and Resources:

- What is PID?

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

(based on the video examples, you might realize that for this task, you only need to implement the proportional

component, but it's helpful to also understand the integral and derivative components since they are implemented on the actual robot)

- How does my program know where the turtle is, and how do I tell it where to go?

Your program should subscribe to the “pose” topic, which gives you the turtle's current position and direction. It should then process the data and publish to “cmd_vel” topic so that the turtle moves accordingly.

Remark: “cmd_vel” interprets coordinates as relative to the turtle instead of being relative to the 2d plane. For example, if the turtle is at (4,4) facing down, then passing (0,1) to cmd_vel will make it end up at (4,3). Therefore, you will have to do some transformation so that the goal of every movement is converted from absolute coordinate to that relative to the turtle.

- How does my program accept command-line input as arguments?

Use `sys.argv[]`

- Lastly, here is a screenshot of the dependencies you might need.
Remember to ask for help if stuck.
Good Luck!

```
import rclpy
from rclpy.node import Node
from std_msgs.msg import String
from geometry_msgs.msg import Twist
from turtlesim.msg import Pose
import math
import sys
```

- On Completion:

Congratulations!

You will demonstrate your working turtlesim during our software sub-team meetings.