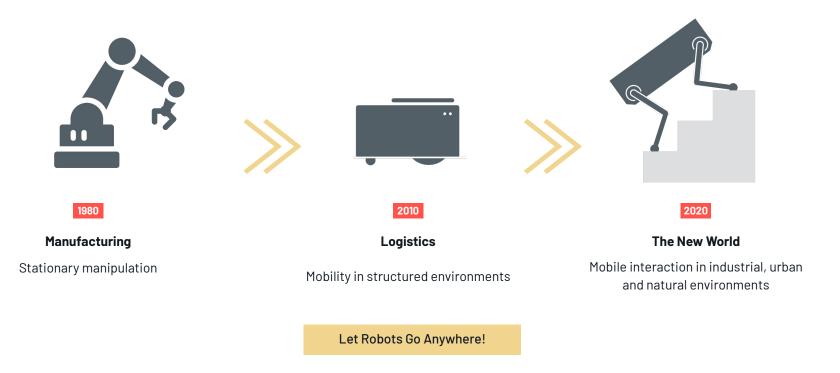
Building a Legged Robot with ROS Case Study by ANYbotics

February 28, 2020

Maximilian Wulf, Harmish Khambhaita



Robots Change the Way We Work

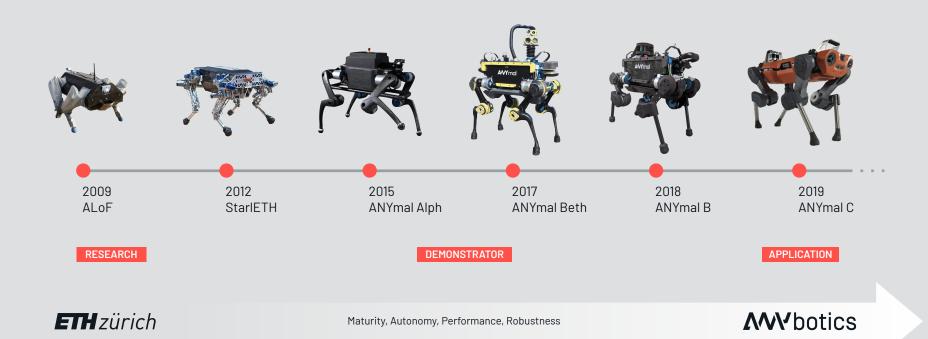








From Research to Industrial Applications

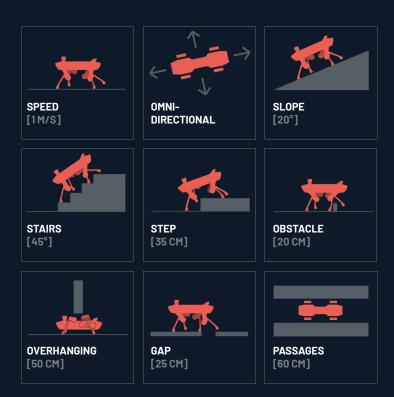






ANYmal C's Legs Provide Extreme Mobility in Challenging Environments







Fully Autonomous Operation and Seamless Switching to Supervised or Manual Control





All-around Depth Cameras for Obstacle Detection







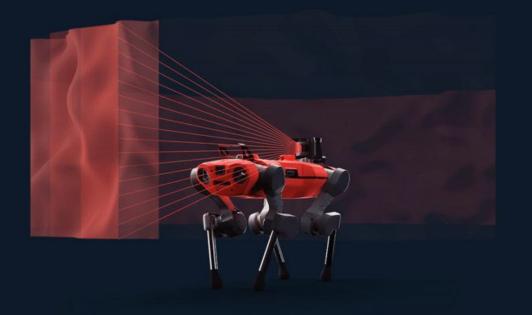
360° Environment Scanning



360° OBSTACLE DETECTION

4x DEPTH CAMERAS



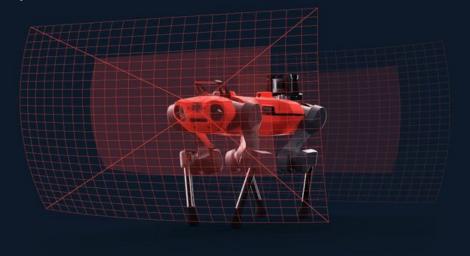


B



Front and Back Cameras for Teleoperation





GPS (RTK) Based Navigation for Outdoor Environments



360° OBSTACLE DETECTION

4x DEPTH CAMERAS



ENVIRONMENT SCANNING

LIDAR



WIDE ANGLE CAMERAS



GPS (OPTIONAL)



Expandable Platform to Tackle a Wide Range of Applications



Example inspection payload



Carry a payload with up to 10 kg



Access to USB, Ethernet, and power sockets

CPU

Dedicated onboard computer for custom applications



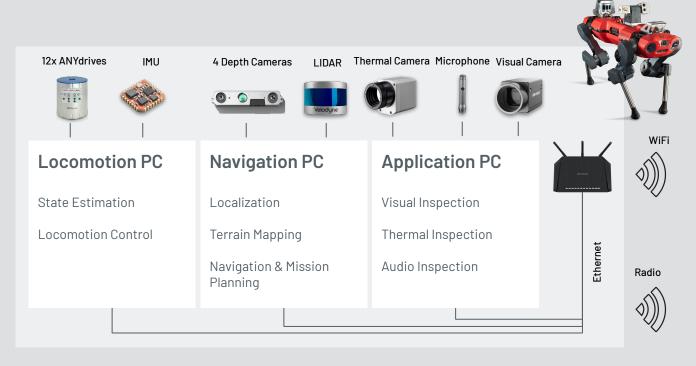
Interface via ROS APIs



ROS For ANYmal



System Overview









Robot State Simulation, Visualization and Interaction

✓ RVIZ

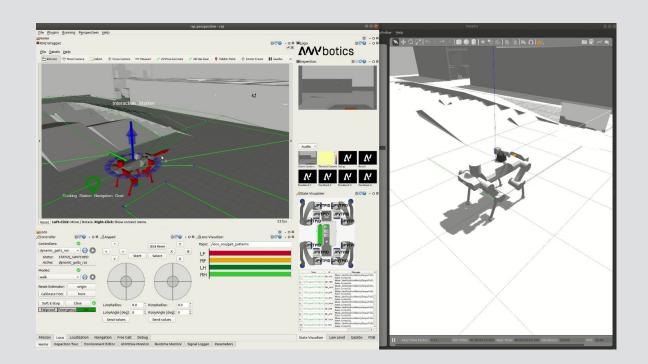
Visualizes off the shelf and custom ROS topics.

✓ RQT

Combines different control and supervision elements into one GUI.

✓ Gazebo

Simulating the physical world around ANYmal.





Interaction with Real Robot

✓ RVIZ

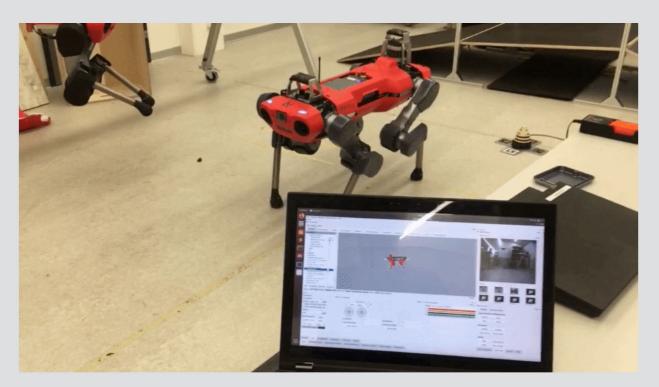
Visualizes off the shelf and custom ROS topics.

✓ RQT

Combines different control and supervision elements into one GUI.

Real Robot

Real physics guide the motion of ANYmal.





ROS Bags

Recording

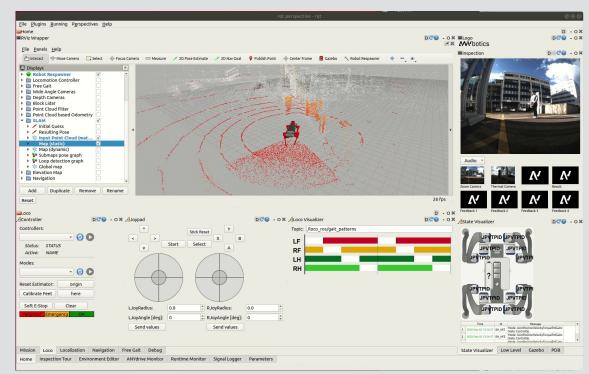
Record topics on the robot while performing any task and save them to a ROS bag.

Replaying

Replay the ROS bag on a local computer, run the corresponding algorithms on it and visualize the results in RVIZ.

Debugging and Tuning

Increase of code reusability and more lightweight using and testing of the library. Simple setup of distributed systems.





ROS Agnostic Design

Modularity

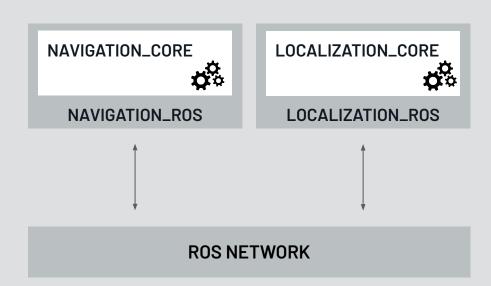
Separate core algorithms (_CORE) from ROS interface nodes (_ROS). Plugins allow injection of ROS dependent code.

Independence

Usable in environment without ROS and minimal effort to update to new ROS versions

Scalability

Increase of code reusability and more lightweight using and testing of the library. Simple setup of distributed systems.

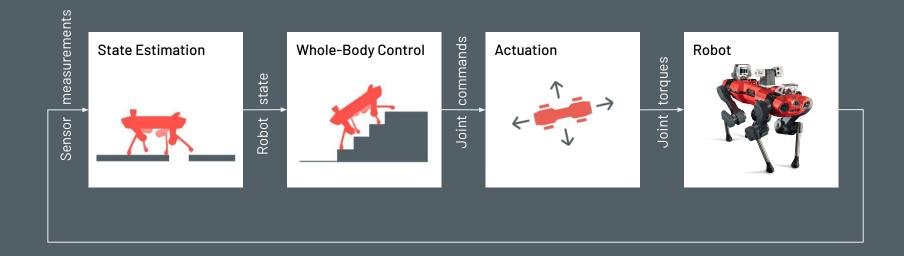




ROS Inside ANYmal



Sense-Think-Act



Perceptive Locomotion

Stair Climbing



Terrain Perception



Obstacle Avoidance



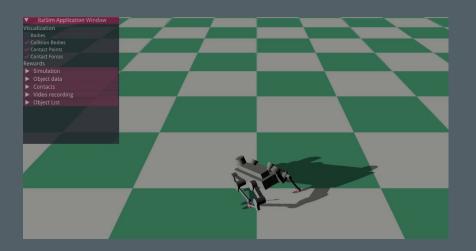




Learning Locomotion Skills

✓ Simulation

Using reinforcement learning in a simulator to learn specific motions and maneuvers.



✓ Real Robot

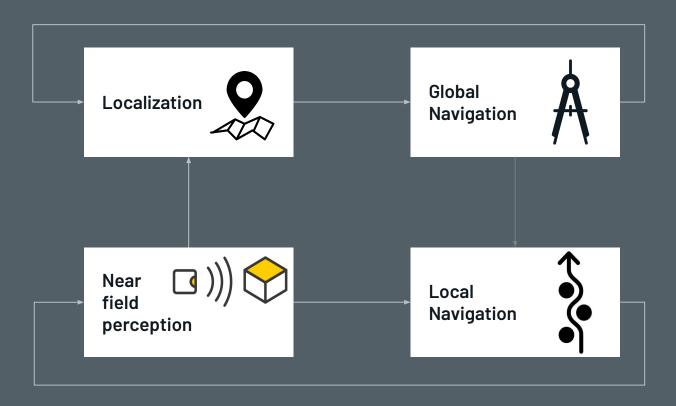
With Sim-to-Real transfer the learned model is applied on the real robots. One specifically learned capability is fall recovery.







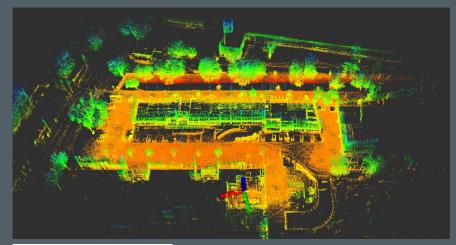
More Sense-Think-Act



Simultaneous Localization & Mapping

Point Cloud based SLAM

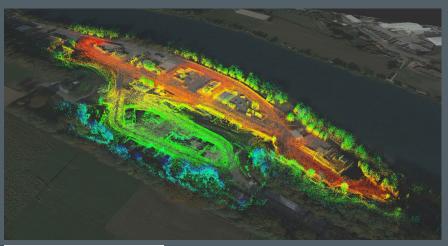
LIDAR and depth sensors are used to generate a map and localize within the map.



Hagenholz, Oerlikon

Scalable

A localization accuracy of less than 10 cm is achieved while being scalable to large industrial environments.



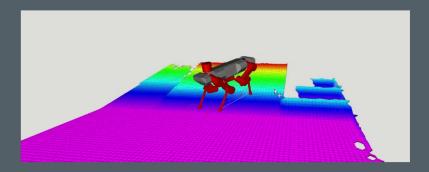
Wangen an der Aare



Terrain Mapping

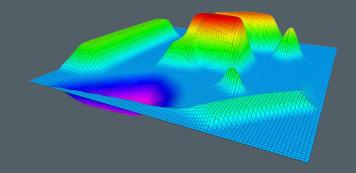


Robo-centric height maps are generated based on the surrounding depth data.



✓ Grid Map

Dedicated data structure created for height maps and shared with the ROS community. Tight integration into RVIZ with a custom visualization plugin.



Open Source www.github.com/anybotics



Path Planning & Following

✓ Calculation

Given a point cloud based map, the software finds the shortest path from A to B in a graph. Based on the task it can switch between different controllers.



Path Planner

Execution

Given a path the module outputs velocity commands to the locomotion controller. With the help of perception it can also avoid obstacles.



Path Follower



Regularly Collect and Interpret Physical Properties of Equipment and Environment

Reading Instruments

Detecting Events

Checking Health of Equipment

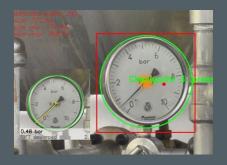
Monitoring Environments

GAUGES PHOTO VALVES COUNTERS

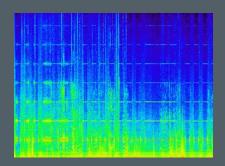
THERMOGRAPHY ACOUSTIC LABELS
LEAKAGES MISSING PARTS

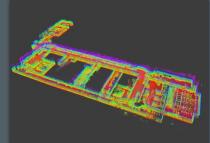
HOTSPOTS GASES ALARMS
TEMPERATURES

3D MAPPING ESCAPE ROUTES
EQUIPMENT HUMANS











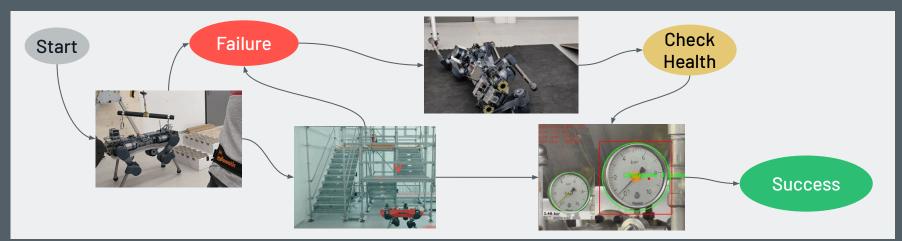
Factory Automation

Monitoring

The health of the system is constantly monitored. In case of a failure or undefined behavior a rescue behavior can be performed or a remote operator can be contacted.

✓ Repeat

Teach once, repeat forever. Navigation and inspection tasks can be scheduled. Each customer gets an easy-to-use interface to create custom missions.



Automated Docking

- Find docking station
 Perception based detection system.
- **Dock**Autonomous maneuver.
- RestSwitch on power saving mode.
- Repeat
 Continue once fully charged.



How We Keep Things Smooth



Computer Setup

Consistency

All developers and all robots have the same setup. The computers run Ubuntu 18.04 LTS with ROS Melodic.



Code Sharing

Software version is controlled with Git. Gitlab acts as host and ANYbotics employs a monorepo structure. Open-source packages are maintained on GitHub.



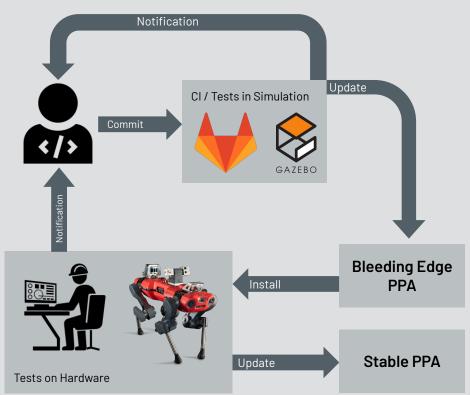


Quality Assurance

GitLab CIRuns on pushed commit.

Unit testsRuns on every merge request.

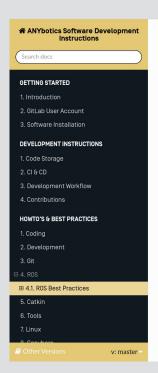
- ROS integration tests
 Runs every night.
- Hardware in the loop test
 Once every week.
- Debians
 Tested binaries are released frequently for customers.





Rules for the Developers

- Software Development Instructions
 - → ROS and catkin best practices
 - \rightarrow C++ style guide
 - → Development workflow
- Documentation
 - → API documentation using Doxygen
 - → User manual using Sphinx



Docs » 4. ROS

4. ROS

4.1. ROS Best Practices %

4.1.1. Robot specific launch and config files

A ROS node which can be used on different platforms (e.g. elevation_mapping) should not contain robot specific parameters or launch files, but only generic examples. In order to store these files, one should create a robot specific package (e.g. anymal_elevation_mapping).

4.1.2. ROS parameter file overlay

In cases we have a basic set of default parameters and want to change a subset of them, we use the ROS parameter file overlay technique. By first loading the file containing the default parameters and then the file containing the changed parameters onto the ROS parameter server, it is possible to avoid duplication of unchanged parameters. An example can be found in the average_calculator_ros package.

4.1.3. Service server vs. latched publishers

If a node has to provide information to other nodes, it sometimes makes sense to prefer a latched publisher over a service server.

- When the information is updated, a subscriber is automatically informed, whereas a service client needs to poll the server.
- . Topics can be recorded in a ROS bag file, service calls cannot.



Partners Around the World





























Hide











Thank you!





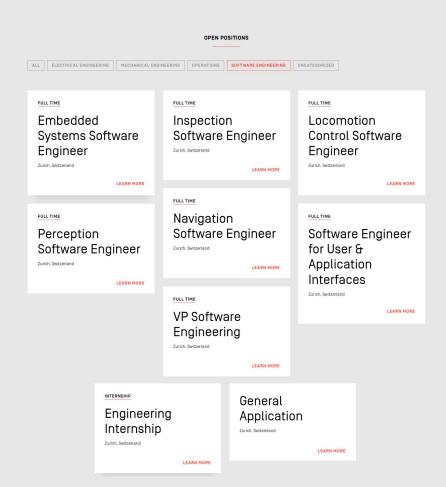








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