

ROS settings for optical module



Overview

GitHub ROS 2 package for the PMW3901 optical flow sensor and its short-range variant PAA5100. Note: This implementation is a bit over GitHub. Also, it provides

Key Takeaways

Proper ROS configuration for optical modules involves setting up calibration, coordinate transforms, stream parameters, and launch files to ensure accurate sensor integration and data processing. Coordinate Frames and Calibration

For cameras like the ifm O3R, understanding the transform hierarchy is crucial. The main frames are: `ifm_base_link` → `mounting_link` → `optical_link`. Calibration should be performed in the ifm coordinate system, not in ROS world coordinates. The `mounting_link` is located at the center back of the camera housing, not the optical center. Calibration values, including rotation and translation, are applied independently via JSON configuration files, which can be loaded into ROS2 nodes for proper transform application. For general ROS camera calibration, the `cameracalibrator.py` tool supports monocular and stereo cameras. You specify a calibration pattern (e.g., chessboard), size, and square dimensions. Calibration outputs are saved and can be applied to ROS camera info topics. Options include fixing the principal point, aspect ratio, tangential distortion, and radial distortion coefficients.

ROS2 Parameter Configuration

For Intel RealSense cameras, ROS2 nodes use a parameter system integrated with the ROS2 framework. Parameters are categorized as:

- Static parameters: Set at node creation (e.g., stream resolution, frame rate)
- Dynamic parameters: Can be modified at runtime using the ROS2 parameter API (e.g., enabling/disabling depth streams, adjusting post-processing filters) Stream profiles are defined as width x height x fps (e.g., 640x480x30). Changing a stream profile requires re-enabling the stream. Post-processing filters, such as decimation, spatial, and temporal filters, have additional configurable parameters .

Launch Files and Node Setup

Launch files provide a convenient way to configure multiple parameters at startup. For RealSense cameras, the main launch file (`rs_launch.py`) defines default parameters, which can be overridden via command line or ROS2 parameter API. For ifm O3R cameras, JSON configuration files can be referenced in launch files to apply calibration and transform settings .

Hardware and Driver Considerations

- Ensure the correct kernel modules are loaded (e.g., `intel-ipu6-isys` for RealSense D457 on Axiomtek Robox500) to avoid driver conflicts .
- Install required ROS packages and dependencies, such as `realsense2_camera`, `librealsense2`, and `ddynamic_reconfigure` for RealSense devices .
- Verify that the camera node publishes the expected topics, which may vary depending on the device and parameters.

Best Practices

- Perform calibration in the camera's native coordinate system.
- Use launch files to manage static parameters and JSON files for calibration.
- Adjust dynamic parameters at runtime for fine-tuning streams and filters.
- Confirm transform frames in RViz or other visualization tools to ensure correct alignment.
- Keep firmware and ROS packages updated to maintain compatibility. By following these steps, optical modules can be fully integrated into ROS or ROS2 environments, providing accurate 3D data for perception, navigation, and robotic applications.

Article Content

camera_ros — camera_ros: Humble 0.7.0 documentation

Example: When configuring a 640x480 output stream on a Raspberry Pi Camera Module v2, libcamera will automatically choose a

Optical module design resources | TI

Design requirements Modern optical module designs often require: Reduced power consumption to control and limit module

Unlock the Potential of the Monarch ROS Remote Optical Sensor

Discover the capabilities of the Monarch ROS Remote Optical Sensor, featuring a wired or phone plug connection and a green on

ROS Remote Optical Sensor

Remote Optical Sensor - High Temp ROS-HT (Remote Optical Sensor, High Temp): Threaded stainless steel remote optical sensor

Instruction Manual

The ROS and ROSM are versatile Remote Optical Sensors that have a visible red LED light source and green LED on-target

Monarch Instrument ROS

The standard ROS Remote Optical Sensor can accurately measure speeds from 1-250,000 RPM from a distance of up to 36 inches

ROS/ROSM

ROS/ROSM Remote Optical Sensor/Modulated Remote Features: Visible red LED light source Green LED On-Target Indicator

Aero optical flow with ROS

The official module should be disabled: `sudo systemctl aero-optical-flow disable`; `sudo systemctl aero-optical-flow stop` This project is

Ethernet

Note: When selecting the interface speed setting, pay attention to what rates your optical module supports (check

rafaalfe/realSense-ros-depth-measurement

Also, it provides TFs from each sensor ROS coordinates to its corresponding optical coordinates. Example of static TFs of RGB

ROS/ROSM Remote Optical Sensor/Modulated Remote Optical

The ROS and ROSM are versatile Remote Optical Sensors that have a visible red LED light source and green LED on-target

What Is an Optical Module and Its FAQs (V200)

What Is an Optical Module and Its FAQs (V200) Describes what an optical module is and FAQs, including the fundamentals,

What's inside an Optical Module?

TOSA means Transmit Optical Sub-Assembly. TOSA covers the electrical signal into an equivalent optical signal. A

Related Video Reference

This video was associated with the source search result. Verify technical details against current product documentation and project requirements.

Contact Us

Continue your research online:

Website: <https://thegalleryselfcatering.co.za>

Technical inquiry: <https://thegalleryselfcatering.co.za/contact.html>

This document is for preliminary research. Verify specifications against current standards, product documentation and project requirements.

