

ArduPilot Methodic Configurator

WHY, WHAT, HOW?

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2025-02-28



ArduPilot Methodic Configurator

Why ArduPilot Methodic Configurator exists?

What does it do?

How does it do it?

Is it reliable?

Is it compliant?

Why ArduPilot Methodic Configurator exists?

- ArduPilot supports:
 - over 240 different flight controller boards
 - hundredths of different additional sensors
 - Many different propulsion systems
- It must be configured and tuned to operate correctly
 - Configuration is complex requiring many interdependent steps
 - Order and interdependency is unclear for many users
- Extensive documentation exists, but ...
 - it is complex, over 1600 unique webpages
 - requires the users to learn a lot and manually use different tools
 - many users incorrectly configure their vehicles

ArduPilot Methodic Configurator
was created to address these issues

What does it do?

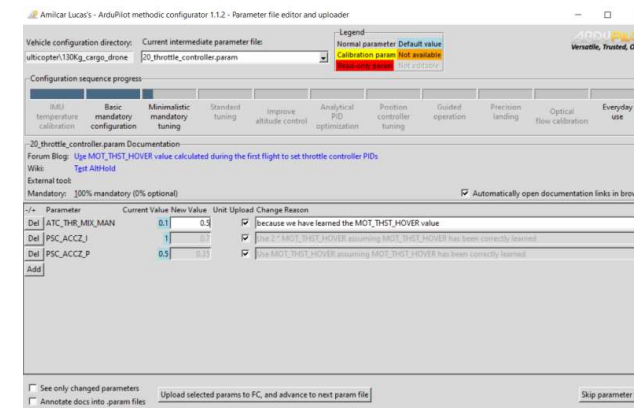
Feature	Mission Planner, QGroundControl, ... etc	ArduPilot Methodic Configurator
full automatic configuration	No	No
configuration type	manual ¹	semi-automated ²
explains what to do	No	Yes
explains when to do something	No, leaves you lost	Yes, explains the path
explains why do something	No	Yes
configuration method	a different menu for each task, some tasks have no menu, so you need to dig into the 1200 parameters	each task only presents you a relevant subset of parameters
parameter documentation	Yes, only on the full-parameter tree view	Yes
displays relevant documentation	No	Yes
makes sure you do not forget a step	No	Yes
checks that parameters get correctly uploaded	No	Yes
reuse params in other vehicles	No, unless you hand edit files	Yes, out-of-the-box
documents why you changed each parameter	No	Yes
tutorials and learning resources	No, scattered and not integrated	Yes, context-aware help integrated
auto. install lua scripts on the FC	No	Yes
auto. backup of parameters before changing them	No	Yes

How it does it?

It uses a [Wizard-like interface](#) to:



4. Enter vehicle components information and how they are connected to the flight controller



Parameter configuration steps categories

- Interdependencies mandate that they are done in a fixed sequence
- Each category contains multiple steps
- Each step is a *.param* file

IMU temperature calibration

Assemble all components except the propellers

Basic mandatory configuration

Assemble the propellers and perform the first flight

Minimalistic mandatory tuning

Standard tuning

Improve altitude control

Analytical PID optimization

Position controller tuning

Guided operation

Precision landing

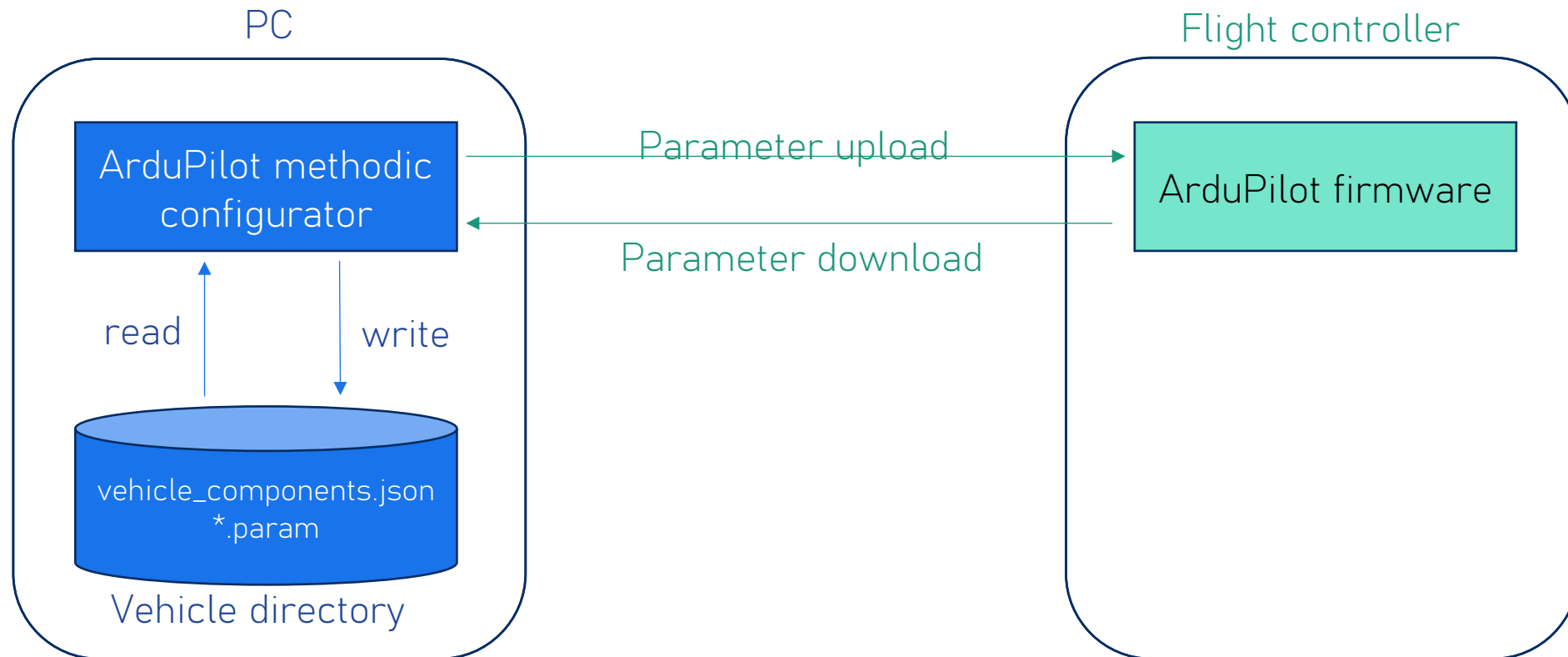
Optical flow calibration

Everyday use

Local files and remote flight controller

To avoid confusion, the software is consistent:

- The verbs **read** and **write** are only used for local files
- The verbs **upload** and **download** are only used for flight controller operations



Parameter configuration steps

Steps that require **no** experimental data gathering:

Set the parameter values directly in a single **.param* file and upload them to the flight controller

Steps that require experimental data gathering:

or

1. Setup the **_setup.param* parameters to configure the data gathering experiment, and upload them to the flight controller
2. Conduct the data gathering experiment as explained in [the linked tuning guide](#)
3. Analyze the collected data as explained in [the tuning linked guide](#)
4. Store the resulting parameters in a **_results.param* file, most times by automatically downloading them from the flight controller

Integrated decision aids

The software automatically correctly sets some parameters based on user provided information but asks user permission to upload them to the FC.

When setting the parameter values the user has many sources of information available in the software GUI.

Some tools/webpages open automatically in a browser window, the user needs less clicks and less *googling*



Is it reliable?



600g



900g



2900g

- the software has been used by hundreds of ArduPilot developers and users.
 - From beginners to advanced.
 - On big and small vehicles.
- It contains over 425 automated regression tests
- It has no known bugs



7Kg



50Kg



350Kg

Is it compliant? 1/2

Usability

- Uses *What you see is what gets changed* paradigm. No parameters are changed without the users's knowledge
- Translated into multiple languages
- No visible menus, no hidden menus.

Code Quality

- [PEP 8](#) Python code style guidelines, [PEP 484 type hints](#), [PEP 621](#) project metadata standards
- Follows object-oriented design principles and [clean code practices](#)
- Implements comprehensive error handling and logging, with 5 verbosity levels
- Automated changelog in [Keep a Changelog](#) format
- Complies with [Python Packaging Authority](#) (pypi) guidelines

Software Development

- Maintains comprehensive [assertion-based test coverage](#) through [pytest](#)
- Uses [semantic versioning](#) for releases
- Follows [git-flow branching model](#)
- Implements [automated security scanning and vulnerability checks](#)
- Implements [git pre-commit hooks](#) to ensure code quality and compliance on every commit
- Implements reproducible builds with pinned dependencies
- Uses containerized CI/CD environments for consistency
- Implements automated dependency updates and security patches using [renovate](#) and [dependabot](#)

Is it compliant? 2/2

Open Source

- Complies with [OpenSSF Best Practices](#) for open-source projects
- Uses [REUSE specification](#) for license compliance
 - Uses CI job to ensure compliance
 - Uses [SPDX license identifiers](#)
- Maintains comprehensive (more than 5000 lines) documentation
- Implements [inclusive community guidelines](#)
- Provides [clear contribution procedures](#)

Security

- Regular security audits through [Snyk](#), [codacy](#), [black duck](#) and other tools
- Follows [OpenSSF Security Scorecard](#) best practices
- Uses [gitleaks](#) pre-commit hook to ensure no secrets are leaked
- Implements secure coding practices, runs [anti-virus in CI](#)
- Maintains [security policy and vulnerability reporting process](#)

Usage 1/2

Current configuration step
Usually, you do not manually change this

Parameter attributes legend
Detailed information on mouse-over

All this project's files
are stored here

Documentation for
this configuration
step

Click on the blue texts to
open in browser

Shows your progress
through the
configuration phases

- Each phase contains configuration steps that must be completed in sequence
- Some phases are optional and can be skipped

Amilcar Lucas's - ArduPilot methodic configurator 1.1.2 - Parameter file editor and uploader

Vehicle configuration directory: ultracopter\130Kg_cargo_drone

Current intermediate parameter file: 20_throttle_controller.param

Legend
Normal parameter Default value
Calibration param Not available
Read-only param Not editable

Configuration sequence progress

IMU temperature calibration Basic mandatory configuration Minimalistic mandatory tuning Standard tuning Improve altitude control Analytical PID optimization Position controller tuning Guided operation Precision landing Optical flow calibration Everyday use

20_throttle_controller.param Documentation
Forum Blog: [Use MOT_THST_HOVER value calculated during the first flight to set throttle controller PIDs](#)
Wiki: [Tstt AltHold](#)
External tool:
Mandatory: 100% mandatory (0% optional) ☒ Automatically open documentation links in browser

Parameter	Current Value	New Value	Unit	Upload	Change Reason
Del ATC_THR_MIX_MAN	0.1	0.5		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	because we have learned the MOT_THST_HOVER value
Del PSC_ACCZ_I	1	0.2		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Use 2 * MOT_THST_HOVER assuming MOT_THST_HOVER has been correctly learned
Del PSC_ACCZ_P	0.5	0.25		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Use MOT_THST_HOVER assuming MOT_THST_HOVER has been correctly learned

☐ See only changed parameters
☐ Annotate docs into .param files

Upload selected params to FC, and advance to next param file

Skip parameter file

Usage 2/2

Delete this parameter from this step
It will remain on the FC

Current flight controller value

When selected upload the new value to the flight controller
Usually, you do not manually change this

Document the reason you changed this parameter to the new value at this configuration step

- Allows you and others to understand why this change was made
- Forces you to think
- Provides traceability

-/+	Parameter	Current Value	New Value	Unit	Upload	Change Reason
Del	ATC_THR_MIX_MAN	0.1	0.5		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	because we have learned the MOT_THST_HOVER value
Del	PSC_ACCZ_I	1	0.7		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Use 2 * MOT_THST_HOVER assuming MOT_THST_HOVER has been correctly learned
Del	PSC_ACCZ_P	0.5	0.35		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Use MOT_THST_HOVER assuming MOT_THST_HOVER has been correctly learned
Add						

Add a parameter to this configuration step

Only show parameters that will be modified by the upload

Upload these parameters (and only these) to the flight controller

Skip all these parameters and got to next configuration step
Usually, you do not need this

☐ See only changed parameters

☐ Annotate docs into .param files

Upload selected params to FC, and advance to next param file

Skip parameter file

Additional information sources

[Configuration guide](#)

[User manual](#)

[Use cases](#)

[Software architecture](#)

All these resources include an **ArduPilot-trained AI chatbot** on the bottom right corner

Summary

- Reduces human error probability
- Increases configuration speed
- Increases consistency and reproduce-ability
- Improves documentation and traceability



The background of the slide is a vibrant blue watercolor wash. It features soft, blended strokes of various shades of blue, ranging from deep navy to bright cyan, creating a textured, artistic effect. The watercolor is more concentrated on the left side, where it transitions into a solid dark blue rectangle containing the text, and fades towards the right.

Thank you for your
attention

let's make better
ArduCopters

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